

The Prevalence of Ethnobotanical Data Inclusion in Linguistic Documentation in Dictionaries from 1960 to 2020

by
Lauren Elise Hall

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Abstract

This paper examines the role linguists play in the preservation of biocultural diversity by attempting to measure the extent that linguists include ethnobotanical information in language documentation works like dictionaries. This study analyzes various types of dictionaries, on different languages, and compares them to literature on what is recommended for inclusion. The primary method of analysis consists of assessing what types of information are typically included or excluded as well as if factors like year of or type of publication affect inclusion. Relevant entries from each dictionary are listed in the appendices.

The global community is seeing increased threats to biological, cultural, and linguistic diversities and there are increasing developments suggesting their interconnectivity. As such, is it vital to assess what documentation measures are being taken, if they are producing desired results, and if not, why. Understanding the results and seeing changes over time will help guide future efforts.

Keywords: linguistic documentation, ethnobotany, ecolinguistics, biodiversity, cultural diversity, linguistic diversity, biocultural diversity

Dedication

It is with deepest admiration that this work is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Robert “Bob” Steen, my undergraduate advisor. He was a source of steadfast encouragement in all of my aspirations, including this degree that he unfortunately cannot see the completion of. From the bottom of my heart, I thank you for all of the lessons you taught me, both inside and beyond the classroom. I know you impacted many lives over the years with the pure joy you radiated. You were a role model to many and a friend to all. The world has suffered a great loss with your sudden passing and you are greatly missed.

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1. Introduction

In recent years, there has been increased concern about the impact of human actions on the world around us. We are seeing grim predictions and disheartening realities of loss of diversity unfold across many disciplines. Perhaps most actively covered by the media, we see that the 21st century is undergoing a massive loss of biodiversity in plant and animal species which is anticipated to be “at least 1,000 times greater than historic background rates” (Gorenflo et al, 2012). Concurrently, given existing trends, anywhere from 30% to 90% of the at least 6000 languages spoken today will become extinct by the end of the century (Camara-Leret & Bascompte, 2021; Krauss, 1992, qtd. in Maffi, 2005; Eschner, 2017; Carlson & Maffi 2004). Of these languages, 60-80% are thought to be indigenous (Carlson & Maffi, 2004) and are therefore at a greater risk of being displaced or lost entirely along with their cultures. While there are observable trends of loss and declines historically, the current rate exceeds the “linguistic equilibrium” (Eschner, 2017) and is progressing at a pace not seen before. Human actions are strongly believed to have brought about all of these threats on various diversities.

The field of biocultural diversity is concerned with appreciating and preserving cultural, linguistic, and biological diversities and their interconnected relationship. It emerged from a combination of a heightened awareness of the impact of humanity’s collective actions on the world and research into transdisciplinary connections of their effects. This field focuses on the deep interconnectivity between these diversities by observing their correlations, relationships, common threats, and linked preservation (Maffi, 2005). In the light of the ever-growing threat of loss of linguistic, cultural, and biological diversities, it is important to acknowledge the vital role that the conceptualization of plants contributes within culture and how this is reflected in language. There is a growing sense of urgency underscoring the need for documentation,

preservation, and revitalization. This is especially true in matters of the humanities and natural sciences which are observed to be most concerned given not only how much diversity stands to be lost, but also the relatively short timeframe in which significant and irreparable loss can occur. However, as Carlson & Maffi (2004:13) suggest, “fostering the persistence of cultural (and linguistic) diversity will support biodiversity conservation, and vice versa.” As such, it is important to assess whether the efforts being made within one area of interest represent the connectivity between biological, cultural, and linguistic fields. This study aims to quantify efforts made by linguists in the past 60 years to represent the relationship between culture, plants, and language as represented by minority language dictionaries. The focus will be on linguistic documentation of ethnobotanical information such as plant vocabulary in dictionaries in the hopes of contributing insight into the practices of preserving biocultural diversity.

1.1 Research Background

In my attempts to find existing indicators of linguistic documentation’s inclusion of data relevant to cultural and biological diversity, I did not come across any previous analyses of corpora large or small. There are ample publications in compartmentalized fields documenting ethnobotanical surveys, comorbidity of loss of linguistic and biological diversity, language documentation efforts, etc. Yet there seems to be little knowledge of how the call to document ethnobotanical data has been heeded, especially by documentary linguistics in particular, despite agreement across disciplines on its importance. There were several resources available on suggested procedures of how and what to document, such as McClatchey (2011), which do address biology, linguistics, and/or culture in various combinations. However, research which actually analyzes publications and documentation data to see if such proposed procedures and methodologies are being adhered to are scant. The closest to this study is Pawley (2006). This lack suggests that this area is under-researched and in need of greater assessment.

1.2 Problem statement

The field of linguistics has already established the threat of language loss and appears to be documenting many more at-risk languages compared to previous decades. However, while it is vital to document languages' vocabularies and grammars, it is necessary these documentations be quality and in-depth as these languages' vocabularies serve as a repository of cultural information, such as botanical knowledge and traditions. Many of these endangered languages contain traditional ecological knowledge (TEK), such as that of local plants which is linguistically unique, or known by just one language (Camara-Leret & Bascompte, 2021). Therefore, the loss of these languages entails the loss of culturally distinctive knowledge as well. The importance of documenting languages and the knowledge they contain before they reach the point of critical loss cannot be understated. This issue is exacerbated by the fact that not only are many languages and their knowledge at risk, but so too are many plant species. As such, the threat is two-fold: cultural preservation is jeopardized by language death which compounds with the culturally important subject material of plants also dying out. This is the need for documentation. Technological and cultural changes bring about changes in ways people interact with their environment as well, so even if a language isn't threatened, ecological knowledge may still be at risk. However, what specifically is being documented poses a problem to the utility and longevity of the recorded data.

From a linguistic standpoint, it would be simple to default to more standard documentation methods of transcriptions, glosses, translations, and so forth, but approaching culturally charged topics such as plants can be a challenge for encapsulating the entirety of an item's significance. A potential solution is found in the field of ethnobiology, defined as "the scientific study of dynamic relationships among peoples, biota, and environments" (Salick et al,

2003, qtd. in McClatchey, 2011, p. 282). Specifically, under ethnobiology we find ethnobotany which focuses on plants and their uses from the knowledge and traditions of the local peoples' culture who interact with them. Typically, ethnobotanical documentation takes the form of listing traditional and cultural uses of plants and the culture's cognitive perception of plants and thus goes beyond giving a basic definition and translation. This cognitive perception of plants can also impact a culture's taxonomy classification which can vary drastically from scientific taxonomy.

Research undertaken in ethnobotany "should include a basic inventory or outline of science as perceived by members of the community in which research is being conducted" (McClatchey et al., n.d. p. 1). There is "increasing recognition of the value of ecological knowledge and practices of indigenous and other local peoples, and the significant extent to which such knowledge and practices are developed, encoded, and transmitted through language" (Maffi, 2005, p. 601). So combined with linguistics, ethnobotany is useful for facilitating a more complete description of plant terms given the interwoven nature of language and plant use within a culture. But in order to be effective, it must actually be practiced.

The need to preserve linguistic, cultural, and biological diversities has been well-established already. All such losses are known to have been caused primarily by human actions. Yet losses in these areas also feed off of and catalyze each other. The biodiversity of their surrounding environment goes hand in hand with the diversity of languages and cultures. Consider, for example, how language death negatively affects cultural resilience. Similarly, decline of cultures often leads to loss of knowledge of local biota. It is vital, therefore, that language documentation efforts are addressing the interconnectivity of language, culture, and biology instead of just viewing them through individual lenses. This transdisciplinary viewpoint

can be challenging to address in practice. Anthropologists and linguists are not necessarily formally educated in biology or botany. Likewise, natural scientists surveying plants in an area may not gather culturally relevant information about the plant's uses from consultants without having some linguistic or anthropological training. Therefore, the greatest problem is not simply addressing the decline of diversity in these areas, but also figuring out whether measures we are taking as a unified academic community are adequately addressing that decline.

1.3 Purpose

I will be undertaking research on this largely unaddressed topic with the aim of answering the following research question: to what extent are linguists including ethnobotanical information in language documentation works such as dictionaries? In order to methodically address this broad research question, I will also be considering the following: What type(s) of information is most often included or excluded? What are the factors affecting inclusion (i.e. year of publication, type of publication, etc.)? The first goal in seeking answers to these questions is to better understand if ethnobotanical knowledge is being documented along with the language. This information is important to understanding how plant names in particular are important in language documentation endeavors. The second goal is to assess the collected results for an additional question: To what degree, if any, are there correlations between components such as date of publication, author's background, or type of work to the overall inclusion of ethnobotanical data? Through any trends, or lack thereof, this study will reveal whether the practice of documentary linguistics in fact reflects the general awareness of issues such as the loss of ethnobiological knowledge.

1.4 Significance of Study

This research will provide new insight into how we approach transdisciplinary efforts of recognizing, documenting, and preventing loss of cultural, linguistic, and biological diversities as well as understanding their interconnectivity. More specifically, the results of this analysis will demonstrate what is being done well within the realm of data documentation and how we can further improve. Due to the interdisciplinary nature of the topic, these results will be pertinent to many fields. As this particular analysis is investigating if linguistic works are including relevant ethnobotanical information, the results are likely most relevant to other linguists, especially those who are endeavoring to produce corpora similar to the dissertations and dictionaries this study analyzed. Linguists doing fieldwork documenting languages would distinctly benefit as this research will hopefully encourage more researchers to include ethnobotanical data in their own documentation efforts.

Moreover, the multiple disciplines in the academic community can benefit from insight into this under-researched field. Researchers such as botanists can see an example of the value of including ethnographical data in biological and/or botanical surveys, for example. Other natural scientists could find benefit from continued work in ethnobotanical documentation, especially in the potential medicinal implications it carries. Nutrition, architecture, and agriculture are additional practical uses of plants but there are even some cultural uses such as in making art. This research can also serve as feedback for instructors to see what is being done well and what needs to improve so they can teach their students accordingly and ideally contribute to the next generation of researchers. Hopefully, more attention will be given to this topic in the future and this study can be expanded upon.

1.5 Chapter Summary

As Boerger (2009) so aptly puts it, “it is difficult, if not impossible, to impose a boundary between language knowledge and culture knowledge because they are inherently interwoven,” (p. 109). Plants are a large part of culture, be it as food, medicine, shelter, tools, textiles, and so on. As such, linguistic and cultural documentation efforts should seek to include ethnobotanical information linked to the local plants encountered. Doing so yields a more comprehensive documentation product. Additionally, documenting these facets in tandem protects linguistic, cultural, and biological diversities which are concurrently at risk. This study aims to assess linguistic documentation publications, specifically in the form of dictionaries, to see if and what quality of ethnobotanical information they include. The fact that a study of this nature has not been previously published which emphasizes its importance all the more so that the best efforts can be made to improve as a unified front across disciplines given the transdisciplinary nature of this topic.

2. Literature Review

In this section I will discuss the various literature relevant to this study. The literature discussed takes many formats and, given the transdisciplinary focus of this study, is sourced from several fields of academia. Despite this, it is interesting that there are several key themes echoed across the disciplines. These overarching ideas include how biological, cultural, and/or linguistic diversities are interconnected, how such diversities are presently threatened, how documentation of them should be undertaken, and what documentation should include. Making these connections and exploring them further is essential for the necessary transdisciplinary documentation measures to be effective. As such, each theme will be discussed with support and examples from the various related fields of study.

2.1 Diversity is Under Threat

One of the most well-established themes across the articles is that at least one diversity is actively under threat. Be it biological, or linguistic, or cultural diversity, all are showing declines at alarming rates in the modern era. Biologically, we see that the 21st century is undergoing a massive loss of biodiversity in plant and animal species. The current rate of loss is anticipated to be “at least 1,000 times greater than historic background rates” (Gorenflo et al., 2012). This rate indicates that extinction of species is happening faster than historically observed and faster than conservation measures can be implemented in some cases. Additionally, this sudden, dramatic increase in rate of biodiversity loss mentioned in Gorenflo et al. (2012) is largely attributed to human actions.

Linguistically, estimates given existing trends predict anywhere from 30% to 90% of the at least 6000 languages spoken today will become extinct by the end of the century (Camara-

Leret & Bascompte, 2021; Krauss, 1992, qtd. in Maffi, 2005; Eschner, 2017; Carlson & Maffi, 2004). Of these languages, an alarming 60-80% are thought to be indigenous (Carlson & Maffi, 2004) and are therefore at a greater risk of being displaced or lost along with their cultures.

While there are observable trends of loss and declines historically, the current rate exceeds the “linguistic equilibrium” (Eschner, 2017) and is progressing at a pace not seen before. Like biological diversity, the rate of loss of diversity has rapidly increased in recent decades likely also directly related to human actions.

And cultural loss takes other forms besides language loss. Hezel (2005) says that a culture can be represented in “not just material artifacts (food and clothing and house styles), but also institutions (village authority system, land inheritance patterns), beliefs (for instance, that sickness is the work of spirits), concepts (the particular view of the universe that people hold), values (like the importance of sharing, or disdain for boasting), and guidelines for behavior (such as fanning flies for a guest at a meal, or keeping the eyes lowered when speaking to someone of higher status).” All of these aspects and more stand to be lost when culture is not passed down to or retained by subsequent generations. The primary catalysts in this loss of diversity are man-made phenomena like globalization.

The decline and loss of diversity has been accepted as common knowledge by the academic community and much of the general public. Less frequently discussed, however, are the increasingly supported claims of their interconnectivity. Across the literature, there are claims regarding the strong ties between (1) culture and language, (2) culture and plants, (3) language and plants, and (4) plants, language, and culture. It is important to realize that they are not isolated occurrences especially as the global community seeks out possible solutions to these threats.

2.1.1 The relationship between culture and language

Of these pairings, perhaps the most natural is the connection between culture and language. Language is inextricably linked to culture, and vice versa. There are many sociocultural factors that shape and get encoded into local languages to the extent that often cultural knowledge cannot be separated from language. One example of this complex relationship is the linguistic relativity, or Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. This hypothesis suggests that a language's structure can shape its speakers' cognition and worldview. As such, speakers of different languages would have differing perceptions and outlooks as a result. There are varying degrees academics buy into to this hypothesis, ranging from marginal influence to more extreme, literal interpretations, but "all claim that certain properties of a given language have consequences for patterns of thought about reality" (Lucy, 1997, p.294). Other academics reject this hypothesis altogether but even those who do cannot deny the interconnectivity between culture and language.

Fundamentally, we know that language is a tool not just for communicating, but for transmitting culture in sharing oral histories, traditions, knowledge, taboos, etc. which are unique to an individual cultural group. Even groups that speak that same overall language can have cultural differences represented in their dialect which form part of their separate cultural identity. For example, Nicolle (2004) describes how Swahili speakers in different areas of Tanzania have very different ethnobotanical taxonomies with speakers from the island of Zanzibar categorizing plant life into "*mti* ('woody plant'; plural *miti*) and *mmea* ('non-woody plant'; plural *mimea*)" (p 88) and speakers near Tanga having the additional category of "*nyasi* ('grass'; same plural)".

This taxonomic discrepancy reflects a cognitive categorical separation in how these two groups, both speakers of Swahili, view plants and represent this cultural distinction in their local dialect.

2.1.2 The relationship between culture and plants

As seen with the example previously mentioned from Nicolle (2004), plants play a large role in culture. Since the beginning of human civilization and its cultures, humans have depended on making use of plants. The United States Department of Agriculture lists the many historical and current uses of plants as food, dyes, fibers, gums, latex, oils, resin, soaps, tannins, waxes, and medicine (USDA, n.d.), not to mention more basic uses such as tools, construction material, firewood, and so on. The study of this relationship has given rise to the field of ethnobiology, or “the scientific study of dynamic relationships among people, biota, and the environment” (McClatchey 2011, p. 282) which, in turn, lead to the more specific study of ethnobotany that narrows down “biota” to just plants.

Plants could be viewed in a utilitarian way, for their practical applications. The Cherokee, for example, used the Mayapple plant to soak corn seeds in before planting them. They viewed this plant as a useful insecticide, fungicide, and rodenticide (Casey and Wynia 2010).

Additionally, cultural uses of plants can reflect traditional, religious, superstitious, and other beliefs. A common societal practice is marriage but culturally it consists of different values, social implications, rituals, and traditions. For example, among the Ponca Native American tribe a man would rub lotus root on his hands to dye them and try to trick a woman he was interested in into a handshake. If successful, she would decide to marry the man within a week (Casey and Wynia 2010). To other people, these plants may just be plants; but it is important to understand their uses and value within a culture to have a better comprehension of that culture.

Fundamentally, “...cultures are rooted in nature, and can therefore never be completely

understood except with reference to that piece of nature in which they occur,...” (Kroeber 1963, p. 1 qtd. in Maffi 2005, p.601) Understanding the connection between culture and plants underscores the need to protect biodiversity since doing so also supports the preservation of cultural diversity.

2.1.3 The relationship between language and plants

In addition to culture and plants, there is also the common theme of the relationship between linguistics and the environment, mostly found under the realm of ecolinguistics. Arran Stibbe, founder of the International Ecolinguistics Association, summarizes this concept as the following:

Ecolinguistics explores the role of language in the life-sustaining interactions of humans, other species and the physical environment. The first aim is to develop linguistic theories which see humans not only as part of society, but also as part of the larger ecosystems that life depends on. The second aim is to show how linguistics can be used to address key ecological issues, from climate change and biodiversity loss to environmental justice. (The International Ecolinguistics Association website)

The Routledge Handbook for Ecolinguistics (2017) defines it more narrowly as “the part of critical, applied linguistics concerned with the ways in which language and linguistics are involved in the ecological crisis;” both draw attention to human-environment relationships, but Stibbe looks beyond only the climate crisis and includes a wider scope of topics. But it has evolved as the environmental situation has over the years. Separate from Stibbe’s goals, Zhou (2021) states that ecolinguistics must address the following issues:

(1) The birth of the ecology of language as an ecological metaphor, (2) the contributions of linguists to ideological problems like anthropocentrism in a literal sense, (3) the contemporary disconnection between ecological problems and linguistics, and (4) some preliminary consequences how the environmental crisis is reflected both in linguistic studies and how language bears on linguistic actions and habits that affect environmental issues (p. 4).

At its earliest conception, ecolinguistics grew from the idea that languages “live” similarly to organisms; they are “born,” can evolve and change over time, and can eventually “die.” But the connection between language and the environment is deeper than a simple analogy. A language is shaped, for example, by what plants are and are not found in the environment it is spoken in, by the speakers’ taxonomic categorization of the plants, by the plants’ uses and traits, and so on. Local knowledge on the environment naturally becomes encoded “not only in the form of names for plants, animals, weather, conditions, and landscape features, but also as grammatical features such as classifiers, spatial terms, etc.” (Coelho 2006, p.2). And the environment is also shaped by language. There are smaller, more local examples, such as if a culture places a higher value on a specific plant, that plant is almost certain to have its own unique name in the local language(s) and to likely be more protected than other plants the group doesn’t recognize as useful or doesn’t have knowledge of at all. But there are also larger implications, such as the current environmental crisis and how language plays a partial role in both causing and helping solve this global issue.

2.1.4 The relationship between plants, language, and culture

In addition to how each of these diversities relates to another diversity, there is also the common theme of how all three are interwoven. In addition to the overlapping scopes and topics

relevant to other disciplines, biological, cultural, and linguistic diversities share many of the same threats and their continued declines all have drastic consequences for not only humanity, but general life on Earth (Maffi, 2005). This idea that all three diversities are so connected grew out of the aforementioned ideas like ethnobotany and in the 1980s the term “biocultural diversity” was coined to apply to this conjuncture of fields of study. Biocultural diversity is defined as “the tendency for biological, linguistic, and cultural diversity to co-occur”(Gorenflo et al. 2012, p 8032). The idea has continued to grow in both evidence supporting its basis and in how deep the ties between these diversities are.

These ideas are not just modern, though. In fact, the idea of interconnectivity between these topics was being considered even as early as the mid-1800s in “parallels and affinities between evolutionary biology and historical linguistics and between languages and species... drawn by Charles Darwin (in both his *Origin of Species* and *The Descent of Man*; Darwin 1859, 1871)” (Maffi, 2005, p.60). And in line with Darwin’s ideas, the notion of interconnectivity evolved as the decades passed. It was not on the forefront of academic thought until the 1960s and 1970s when more attention began shifting to the environment. It was around then that people were delving deeper into the relationship between culture and ecology (Maffi, 2005) and the idea of ecolinguistics emerged. All of these ideas were emerging in various disciplines and on a collision course to become the notion of biocultural diversity wherein cultural, linguistic, and biological diversities overlap.

Biocultural diversity states that biological, cultural, and linguistic diversities are lost comorbidly and much of this is due to human actions as well as increasing inaction to redress identifiable causes of loss of diversity. The cycle of loss is more vicious than once anticipated since one contributor, albeit one playing a large role, can impact diversity so negatively on three

spectrums. And losing diversity in one area negatively impacts the other forms of diversity, snowballing into greater and greater loss.

2.2 Geographical Correlation of Diversities

Due to this interconnectivity, we see another theme in articles: the geographical correlation of diversities; that is, there appears to be higher diversities in the same areas and loss of diversities in the same areas. One such claim is from Maffi (2005) which finds that 10 of the top 12 most biologically diverse countries are among the 25 most linguistically diverse countries. But often political boundaries are different from those of ecosystems and therefore basing an analysis on the whole country may be an incorrect generalization. Camara-Leret & Bascompte (2021) instead looks at three geographical hotspots: the North American, Northwest Amazonian, and New Guinean biomes. In these ecosystems, they analyze 236 indigenous languages to support the claim that there is comorbidity between loss of languages and loss of “linguistically unique” medicinal knowledge. There is a heavy focus on the dangers of language extinction as their findings demonstrate that traditional medicinal knowledge is more closely associated with endangered languages than the endangered plants themselves. As such, while conservation of the plant species is vital in its own rights, it can also contribute to other conservation efforts by addressing and preventing the loss of cultural TEK and even the languages with the knowledge of such plants.

2.3 Correlation of Loss of Diversity

This comorbidity stems in part from biological, cultural, and linguistic diversities being threatened by many similar causes. The specific causes often vary by what type and size of region is being taken into consideration. Generally, the larger the area, the more generalizations are made so the less specific the causes. Human actions are widely cited to be the main factor

threatening cultural, linguistic, and biological diversities (Zhou, 2021; Maffi, 2005). More precisely, socioeconomic and political processes have been found to play a leading role in threatening both cultural and linguistic diversities (Maffi, 2005), with major examples being policies that favor one cultural, ethnic, and/or linguistic group and suppress others.

Ethnobotanical data is also threatened by globalization, subsequent cultural homogenization, loss of biological resources, and implementation/favoring of “western” ideas and practices, such as in medicine (Vandebroek & Balick, 2012; Nicolle, 2004). Many factors affecting loss of diversity are man-made, but some are harder to control. For example, linguistic and biological diversities are both impacted by large-scale biogeographic factors “such as extensive land masses with a variety of terrains, climates, and ecosystems” (Maffi, 2005 p. 605). Naturally, the established interconnectivity of these topics coupled with similar factors causing their respective loss of diversity explains much of why they display a correlation.

The risk of losing traditional ecological knowledge (TEK) and linguistically unique knowledge is particularly daunting. Traditional knowledge of plants and their medicinal uses is one of the most at risk areas of TEK (Nicolle, 2004; Vandebroek & Balick, 2012; Camara-Leret & Bascompote, 2021). Nicolle (2004) discusses how for Digo speakers in Kenya, much culturally charged information such as traditional stories, histories, and medicinal knowledge of local plants is not written down but only exchanged orally. Many cultures share this practice which is one of the leading factors contributing to the risk of loss. This would be less of an issue of knowledge about plants and their medicines was shared extensively across indigenous groups, but that is often not the case. Camara-Leret & Bascompote (2021) looked specifically at medicinal plant knowledge in North American, Northwest Amazonian, and New Guinean languages and found a low redundancy across language groups supporting the idea that much

medicinal knowledge is linguistically unique to one language more like to be lost permanently if the language goes extinct.

2.4 What Documentation Should Include

Perhaps second only to the need for documentation, one of the most frequent themes across articles is the topic of what should be included in transdisciplinary documentation efforts. Suggestions pertaining to ethnobotanical or ethnobiological information are most common which is beneficial for this study as it directly corresponds to its scope. Naturally, the most rudimentary guidelines strongly suggest adherence to basic scientific methods such as having a hypothesis and conducting original, reproducible work (McClatchey 2006). In addition, there are suggestions for how to go about collection and organize data, such as Pawley (2011) which suggests collecting words by semantic domain. More specifically in the vein of ethnobotany, there are repeated calls for inclusion of scientific plant names, local plant names, taxonomies, classifications, uses for plants, and/or cultural significance (McClatchey, 2011; Coelho, 2006; McClatchey et al, n.d.; Boerger et al., 2019).

Since taking samples of plants is often not feasible, instead it can be helpful to take pictures of the plants for not only association and reference, but also for collaboration with academics in other fields which is discussed further later. Coelho(2006) finds from her own experience that plant photographs should include the following:

1. an overall view of the plant showing it within its environment;
2. a whole stalk or branch, showing the arrangement of leaves, together with a close-up of a leaf, showing veins and other characteristics;
3. if flowers were present, an overall view of the flower, together with a close-up of the arrangement of the sepals, petals, stamen, and/or stigma, and other characteristics;

4. if fruit were present, an overall view of the fruit, together with the inside of the fruit (after cutting the fruit open);
5. any other plant characteristics (p 4).

These are secondary or documentary evidence according to McClatchey (2011). But as Coelho (2006) and McClatchey (2011) suggest, secondary evidence alone is often lacking and not ideal alone. To combat this, Coelho (2006) also suggests placing a ruler next to the plant and its sections being photographed so its scale is recorded and to make use of the form sample identification form from Martin (2004) which should be numbered and grouped so plants and their parts are more easily kept together. Additionally, it can be very helpful to collect primary or physical evidence such as samples of specimens when able and to jot down tertiary findings like observations for further study and confirmation of identity (McClatchey, 2011; Coelho, 2006).

These suggested facets for inclusion are directly relevant to this study's focus on dictionaries as many of the sources analyzed typically include a combination of these items. Consider the following example of an ethnobotanical dictionary entry from Nicolle (2004):

Carissa edulis (*Mtambuu*) The roots of *Mtambuu* are boiled together with the roots of *Mdaa* (*Euclea divinorum*) and *Chidori* (*Harrisonia abyssinica*) for stomach ache, venereal disease, and problems during pregnancy. It is also used as a flavouring in stews. Abbink (2002: 202) also reports that Suri women of south-west Ethiopia use crushed roots of *Carissa edulis* to shorten labour prior to delivery. This is one of the uses of *Carissa edulis* during pregnancy among the Digo (it seems to be a muscle relaxant), but it is also used for general pain relief. Maundu et al. (1999: 85) describe this plant as “among the most important sources of traditional medicine” in Kenya.” (pp. 92-93)

This detailed entry includes scientific and local names of the plant, extensive uses, and evidence regarding cultural significance. The body of the article prior to the plant entries also thoroughly explores the taxonomy of the Digo language and surrounding languages like Swahili. Thus, this example hits many of the most commonly suggested topics of inclusion.

2.5 Collaboration When Documenting

In addition to what should be included in documentation data publications, there is also the issue of how to conduct this research. There are many opinions on how best to accomplish successful documentation and what even constitutes success in such a situation, but there are several common ideas voiced across disciplines. The first one is straightforward but easily overlooked: collaborate with other fields when doing transdisciplinary work (Boerger et al., 2019). The issue at hand, loss of biological, cultural, and linguistic diversities, requires a transdisciplinary effort given the correlations and connections between the areas of interest. As such, consulting or even including a researcher from a different discipline can only help the research be more well-rounded, accurate, and reliable.

That is not to dissuade linguists from pursuing biocultural or ethnobotanical research. In fact, Maffi (2005) proposes that “significant contributions to the measurement and assessment of biocultural diversity should come from linguists” (p. 611). Even if they lack formal training in biology, linguists are often more suited to “vernacular names and their associations (including metaphorical allusions) and other cultural data recorded” (McClatchey, 2011 p. 287) than most biologists or even ethnobiologists. The key factor is acknowledging that each discipline has its strengths and that all facets’ documentation is vital for preservation of biocultural diversity and that communication and exchange is necessary for this to occur. As

McClatchey (2011) says: “ethnobiological research in many parts of the world has much to offer linguists... The ethnobiologists and other scientists are waiting for the linguists to call” (p.297).

2.6 Standardization of Documentation

Lack of interdisciplinary communication can also have negative consequences on publications’ accessibility and usefulness to other fields. This feeds into another commonly suggested idea of standardization. Consider the following four definitions taken from different dictionaries:

1. amaluba n. flowers
p.166, Spier (2020)
2. **alahalah N. (alahalah[])** [BOT] small light green crawling plant with small (.5cm) round bulbous convex leaves, used for making kidney remedy.
p.150, Green (1999)
3. aimosori /n/ tree sp. [Rollinia exsucca (Annonaceae)]
p.213, Courtz (2008)
4. aokarae n. k.o tree used as timber, fire wood. *Antiaris toxicaria*.
p.502, Guerin (2008)

Example (1) is from Ikyausi language dictionary by (Spier 2020) and is very basic. It provided the entry word in Ikyausi, part of speech, and a translation. Most academics recommend including more details than this entry provides. (2) from Green (1999) on the Ulwa language, for example, does well at including more descriptive and identification information. Not only this, but (2) includes information on the plant’s use which is vastly important. The next example (3) from Courtz (2008) on the Carib language goes beyond (2) in regards to identification by including scientific classification. It does not include use, though. The last example (4) from Guerin (2008) on Mavea includes use and scientific name, but unlike (2) it relies on “kind of” and leaves out further description of the plant. With the exception of (1), all of these examples do

something well but leave another component out. There is no standard applied across them for what a definition should include.

The apparent lack of standardization is not for lack of trying to create one. Martin (2004) is often cited as an earlier attempt at guidelines and standardization (Coelho, 2006; McClatchey, 2011), but each field along with the diversity crisis itself has evolved drastically since the early 2000s and thus, a transdisciplinary effort finds itself in greater need of a unified front. Maffi (2005) also points out that lack of standardization diminishes comparability, hindering studies' usefulness outside of their original discipline. The solution offered is following the guidelines detailed above such as adherence to the scientific method, including basic elements such as plants' scientific names, local names, uses/cultural significance, and so on.

2.7 Small Studies

Yet even with the best intentions and when suggested guidelines are followed, there can still be issues, such as generalizations. For example, Maffi (2005) analyzes several publications and discusses how at times the results can be hindered by discrepancies. Namely, correlations in loss of diversity as discussed above may seem to have clear patterns on a global level that may not apply to all regions. Thus, smaller-scale studies would prove beneficial for more accurate analyses. Even Nicolle (2004) which looks specifically at taxonomy and uses of plants shows that even speakers of the same language can have different taxonomies or uses of plants. It follows then that another common theme across articles is that the size of studies be taken into consideration. Generally, small studies yield more accurate analyses.

2.8 Chapter Summary

There are surprisingly many common themes and ideas across literature on biological, cultural, and linguistic diversity preservation. Mostly, they present a unified call for change and action. They make connections and deduce similar causes. Also quite commonly, all propose methods of undertaking the collection and publication of such data as means toward a solution. Regardless of how well-discussed the problem of diversities declining and the need for documentation are, without the action the changes we acknowledged as necessary will not occur and diversity will continue to decline. The issues have been named, their causes identified, and solutions have even been put forth. So why then is the execution lacking? We as researchers have the tools and the knowledge, but the problem is growing worse. These themes, ideas, and assessments are directly relevant to the proposed study which seeks to assess if researchers have answered the call for a more complete documentation that goes beyond strictly linguistics to link to more cultural and ethnobotanical issues.

3. Research & Methodology

I designed this study and conducted research with the primary aim of answering the following research question: to what extent are linguists including ethnobotanical information in language documentation works such as dictionaries? In order to methodically address this broad research question, I specifically focused attention on the following sub-questions: What type(s) of information is most often included or excluded in dictionary entries regarding plants? What are the factors affecting the inclusion of such information (i.e. year of publication, type of publication, etc.), if any? Using these questions to guide and inform my research, I designed a methodology utilizing secondary data analysis to interpret if linguists are including information the academic community has deemed of importance to include not only to preserve linguistic and cultural diversity, but also biodiversity.

3.1 Methodology

The methodology of my research was fairly straightforward. First, I sourced materials for analysis. I decided to use dictionaries for the subject of my investigation, a decision further discussed in 3.2 Research Design. To find these sources, I searched my university's online library for keywords such as "language documentation dictionary," "linguistic dictionary," and for dissertations of lexical and grammatical language sketches as I found these to sometimes have dictionaries. Using the search tool, I was able to specify the timespan of the 1960s to now, as outlined in 3.3 Scope. Additionally, I received several PDFs and links to dictionaries from linguistic contacts both from within and outside of my university and sought out other online and text sources which I could access or purchase. Ultimately, I had compiled many potential dictionaries and I started analyzing each of them before seeking out more when necessary.

For each dictionary, I read every entry and noted which were regarding plants. I specifically used only parts of the dictionaries that were foreign language to English, so all the entry words were in the target language, not English. I decided this during the research gathering process because not all dictionaries were the same format; some only had target language to English, some had both, and some were solely dictionaries while others were dissertations with dictionaries only as an appendix. This was not part of my original research design, but I made this decision for uniformity and consistency of analysis. I also made the decision not to sample pages from dictionaries as, often, the entries relating to plants were clustered and not evenly dispersed. I felt that reading all of the entries on 18 dictionaries would yield more telling statistics than taking the risk of sampling a few pages from a greater number of dictionaries. I kept track of relevant entries by copying and pasting each entry from the dictionary to a blank document. Dictionary entries were either copied as text or via screenshot, depending on format of the original document I was reading.

In my research design, detailed in the following section, the first and most basic question I asked of each dictionary was “does the work include plant names?” I ended up generalizing this question to also apply to any mention of plants since, as detailed in 3.3 Scope, there were plants mentioned in entries like those for food and textiles which are ethnobotanically relevant. This first question was easily answered by if my initial read-through produced a list of extrapolated entries. If there was any mention of plants, then that entry was listed and the dictionary was categorized as “yes” to the first question regardless of the detail or quantity of entries.

The next component I assessed each entry for was inclusion of a Latin or scientific name. This question was also intended to be a yes or no response type question, but I realized during data collection that just because a dictionary included a scientific name for one entry, did not mean it would for all plant entries. Therefore, I counted the extrapolated entries which included scientific names so that this number could be compared to the total number of relevant entries for

that dictionary. I should note that any reference to scientific classification was counted. Some entries with Latin names included the genus and species and others only had the family. Consider the following two entries taken from the same page of Green (1999) on Ulwa:

aduk N. (aduk[*i*]) [BOT] grapefruit; shaddock. (*Citrus paradisi*)

ahtak N. (ah[*i*]tak) [BOT] atak; kiskis; any of a small group of small palms. (PALMAE)

Green (1999) p147

The first has a complete scientific name but the second entry has only the family. It is due to this that any effort to classify was considered equally. I did run into more issues with this component than others, though, as some entries were only comprised of scientific names without a description and I had to look each up to make sure it was a plant and not an animal.

The presence of an English equivalent was also intended to be answered with a yes or no but was even more difficult to quantify. Many entries did not have a straightforward “x=y in English” type definition. A vast number of entries about plants were instead vague and definitions consisted of a description of the plant, usually worded as “a kind of/type of...” as seen in the examples below from the Kusaiean language.

ac₃ N. a kind of tree. *El ti ac mwe orek sinkac.*

ahng₂ N. a kind of plant. *Ahng uh ngos kihnyuhk.*

apact₂ N. a variety of banana. *Apact uh arlac yuh ke pohel uh.*

suhka N. a kind of plant: kava plant (*Piper methysticum*). *Sah el wi u sac nihm suhka.*

Lee (1976) pp 20, 29, 35, and 336, respectively

Like in the case of scientific name, I counted these entries. But since some were more informative/less vague than others, I classified them on a scale. The entries above for example were broken down as follows: “Broad,” since the subsection of “trees” is more specific than all of the possible types of plants; “very broad,” since without further information this definition

could apply to any plant so is not very helpful for identification; “narrow,” because this entry specifies a type of banana which is more specific than all plants or even all tree types; and the last entry is classified as “very narrow” because it provides a scientific name which leaves little room for misunderstanding in identification.

The last component I analyzed entries for was if they included any information beyond lexical. Specifically, I was looking for them to state uses of the plant(s). I only considered the information presented in each definition for this. So even if the entry, like the first example below, is about tobacco plants which I know to be commonly smoked in my culture, I did not impose my own knowledge onto the dictionaries. Additionally, I did not include information taken from example sentences. For example, the third entry below has many example sentences which convey corn to be edible. The entry prior to it, from the same dictionary on Ulwa, includes the relevant ethnobotanical uses in the definition itself, not as an example sentence of the word in use. And not all dictionaries analyzed used example sentences and the ones that do can be misleading as they are not necessarily all of the uses of that plant. Again, the third entry below has several sentences. If only the first example had been included, corn may be understood as something to plant but not necessarily eat. Medicines, crafting, and building materials are also planted. So example sentences are not very reliable in this sense and were set aside.

aka N. (aka[*i*]) [BOT] tobacco. (*Nicotiana tabacum*) **Aka ya muih almuk balna ya katka waldai.** Old men prefer tobacco.

alahalah N. (alahalah[*i*]) [BOT] small light green crawling plant with small (.5cm) round bulbous convex leaves, used for making kidney remedy.

am N. (am[*i*]) [BOT] corn; maize. (*Zea mays*) **âka mâmâka am lautaring.** this year i'll plant corn. **ambata pan muih luih waldai lahti kasnaka.** As for green corn, everyone loves to boil and eat it. **Am ya kasna as yamka palka ka.** Corn is a very good food.

Green (1999) p.148, 150, and 151, respectively

Of these entries, only the second one is considered by my criteria to have information on use.

This methodology for analysis was applied to all of the dictionaries analyzed.

To keep better track of how each article measured up, I created a rough spreadsheet, exemplified by Table 1. It included the title of the work, author, year of publication, type of work (i.e. dissertation or non-dissertation), the page numbers making the dictionary portion of the work, and shorthand answers to the above questions. This made it easier to keep track of which dictionary was which and provide a basis to start comparing them. I updated this document as I read each dictionary so it was more concurrent with the data collection process than in succession. After completing this phase, I looked at the collective results and attempted to identify any trends present and use these to draw broader conclusions. More precisely, I was looking to see if any factors of each work might have somehow affected inclusion of ethnobotanical information. For example, I checked if there is a correlation between types of work, such as dissertations or books, and inclusion or if certain years of publication, such as more recent as opposed to decades old, impact presence of ethnobotanical information in the finished work.

	Title of Work	Author	Year of Publication	Type of Work	Approx. Total # of entries	Were plant names included?	Latin/Scientific names?	English translation or generics?	Use?
1.	“Sketch Grammar of the Karlong Variety of Mongghul, and Dialectal Survey of Mongghul”	Burgel R. M. Faehndrich	2007	Dissertation	648	Yes, 21 relevant entries	No, none	No, none	No, none

Table 1: Example of Chart Format used in Organizing Data and Notes

Additionally, I calculated approximative statistics to use as another point of comparison.

Rather than counting each entry in each dictionary, with respect to time I counted the number of

entries on the first full page of each dictionary and multiplied that number by the number of pages of that dictionary. This number became the denominator of a fraction in which the numerator was the number of plant-related terms I had found. The end result was a percentage of how many plant terms there were as compared to the whole of each dictionary. I also counted the number of entries with scientific names, vague names, and use and formulated percentages for each dictionary in this as well. These are interesting factors to consider as their outcomes reflect the importance the culture, or perhaps more accurately, the author of each dictionary places on plants. Each dictionary varied in format slightly though, so for ease and consistency I counted sub entries separately.

ahtak almuk NE. (**ah[]tak almuk**) [BOT] swallow tail; small palm, leaves with occasional breaks. (PALMAE)

ahtak pauka NE. (**ah[]tak pauka**) [BOT] small palm, leaves with frequent, regular breaks. (PALMAE)

ahtak wâna NE. (**ah[]tak wâna**) [BOT] small palm, unbroken leaves. (PALMAE Asterogyne mactiana; PALMAE Hyospathe sp.) (*syn.* **ûbastak**) (*eqv.* **ahtak yal**)

Green (1999) p147

Though the original work presented these entries in this format, with two being subentries of the first, I counted them all as separate for consistency across the dictionaries. Ultimately, my analysis graphed all of these statistics for comparison and used Pearson's r correlation coefficient to determine the strength of the trends.

3.2 Research Design

There are few prior publications analyzing linguistic works for ethnobotanical data inclusion. As such, I largely designed my own criteria for analysis. First, I determined what type of works would be selected for inclusion. Documentary linguistics yields many forms of

products, but it was necessary to focus on only one so that comparisons and conclusions would be applicable to all of the selected works. To this end, dictionaries appeared to be a sound choice as “until about the middle of the 20th century, the idea most linguists had of language documentation was a dictionary, a grammar, and a collection of texts,” (Klessa, 2014). Therefore, dictionaries have historically been viewed as a staple product of language documentation and are quite plentiful and easy to come by.

I did not seek out dictionaries by any particular group. I did not want results to be skewed by only looking at works published by ecolinguists, for example, who would almost certainly pay more attention to issues of ethnobotany. Instead, I included works from various authors in the hopes that doing so would be the most accurate representation of linguistic works as a whole. However, I was soon overwhelmed by the vast number of available dictionaries and sought out to refine the scope of what was eligible for inclusion. I noticed that language documentation dictionaries largely came in two forms: published works and those attached to dissertations. I considered focusing only on one but decided to abandon this idea in favor of a time constraint instead. I decided that looking at all types of dictionary works between a specified set of years would yield a better understanding if documentary linguists as a whole have made changes over time.

To decide upon the span of years I would include, I made a rough transdisciplinary timeline of developments in the fields of linguistics, biology, and cultural diversity. Ultimately, I decided to only include works published from 1960 to the present. The 1960s are recognized as when the modern environmentalism movement was rapidly gaining popularity. This was primarily spurred by concerns “about the protection of the countryside in Europe and the wilderness of the United States and the health consequences of pollution during the Industrial

Revolution” (Encyclopedia Britannica). It was after this that the ideas of ecolinguistics, biodiversity, and biocultural diversity arose in the 1970s, 1980s, and 1990s respectively (Zhou, 2021; Maffi, 2005). Selecting the time period from the 1960s to present ensures a large enough pool of data to analyze and that authors have at least some degree of awareness on environmental issues.

After identifying which works I’d be analyzing, I set some parameters of what I’d be analyzing them for in order to best address my research questions. I primarily based these criteria on examples of linguistic dictionary entries with strong ethnobotanical inclusion, such as the excellent example from Nicolle (2004) mentioned in section 2.4, and on proposed facets to include such as outlined in McClatchey (2011), for example. My plan was to read through each dictionary and, most fundamentally, see if it includes any mention of plants. If so, I would check if each of those entries about plants included facets like scientific name, potential name equivalent in English, if applicable, and if any information beyond lexical was mentioned, such as use of the plant.

The research design I envisioned would thoroughly address the research questions stated at the onset of this chapter. These results would, ideally, yield data suitable for comparison, the results of which would be used to conclude if there is any perceivable trend or correlation, regardless of strength. My hypothesis and hope when designing this plan of research was that as the years progressed, during which environmental issues became more prominent and commonly accepted, that authors would reflect this by including more ethnobotanically relevant information.

3.3 Scope

For the scope of this research topic, I chose to limit my study to looking for only ethnobotanical information in linguistic works and thus excluding any ethnozoological information. Therefore, anything matching the definition of a plant and not an animal was included. This distinction was trickier than anticipated. I decided to include fungi even though they are not strictly plants due to the similar roles they play in ethnobotany, like in medicine and food. The reason for excluding zoological organisms is that ethnobotany alone is such a rich topic of study from both linguistic and biological perspectives. Especially with the current ecological extinction crisis, vital knowledge about plants stands to be lost if not preserved. And I look at publications of linguists as they are often some of the first to translate languages, which includes creating glosses for many culturally-charged plant terms. If insufficient, key knowledge about plants' uses and importance stands to be lost. In a way, linguists are a first line of defense when it comes to documenting and preventing cultural, linguistic, and biological diversity decline.

I also choose to limit the scope of my research focus, as previously mentioned, to dictionaries and specifically those published between 1960 and 2020. This choice is also mentioned above in 3.2 Research Design but, in summary, this was done to facilitate an easier comparison between similar products of language documentation and with ample thought paid to the development of concern for human impact on the environment which largely began around the mid 20th century. However, as I sought out dictionaries from within this time span, I purchased a dictionary said to be published in 2005, well within the parameters I'd designed. After analyzing the book in its entirety, I realized from some obsolete English spellings that it was actually a reprint of book from 1849 which turned out to be a reprint of one from 1624.

Needless to say, my criteria needed further specification since publication date can be misleading. Thankfully, this was a standalone instance, but did result in the loss of one whole dictionary and its analysis.

Another instance of fine-tuning my scope occurred as I noticed some trends in my analysis. For example, many dictionaries, even if they had few words for plants, had words such as “garden” or “forest,” or place terms whose connotation includes plants. I ultimately decided to exclude these from my analysis though as I was primarily looking for plant terms and their uses, not place names. In addition, I also struggled with whether I should include entries on food since many of them listed plant components and/or ingredients. These I determined were ethnobotanically relevant as they are a use of a plant. After making this decision, I felt it necessary to include other entries that constituted as uses of plants, such as “firewood” or specific cloths made from plant fibers.

3.4 Limitations

There are several limitations to this paper. First, given that the primary type of text being analyzed is dictionaries, there is the natural limitation that it is unlikely that each work represents the language in its entirety. Some words may have been missed or may be misrepresented by the translations assigned to them. Additionally, some dictionaries include only what is considered grammatical within the language and exclude conversational bits such as slang. Many plants have colloquial names which are neither its commonplace name within the language nor its scientific name; for example, the common dandelion is also called “pee-the-beds” in some areas, but that information is not always included in dictionaries as local variations and slang can vary greatly. Dictionaries produced as a product of language documentation are not generally as fleshed out as, for example, an *Oxford English Dictionary*.

There are also some assumptions which we make for the paper's coherency. Namely, we have to accept that the data on local knowledge of ethnobotany from one language can be applied universally to all languages. It can be difficult not to impose one's own taxonomic understanding upon another culture that may, for example, have multiple names for a plant species your own language or culture only views as one plant type and therefore only has one word for.

McClatchey (2011) points out we must also make the assumptions "naming and classification systems have not primarily emerged as individual or cultural-specific practices but are rather part of generalized human traits" and that "taxonomic diversity in the world is discontinuous in its spectrum of characteristic distributions" (p. 285). Without making such assumptions, it would be impossible to form comparisons due to the multitude of cultural, geographic, and biological variables at play. Ideally, the Latin scientific naming system could be used as a sort of Natural Semantic Metalanguage, but as many dictionary entries do not include scientific name, this method of having universal primes is complicated.

It is also worth mentioning that there is another limitation to this research which is often easy to lose sight of: myself. Similar to how the dictionaries' authors are human and may miss including words in their dictionaries, I too am human and likely missed a relevant entry or two when reading through dictionaries. I actually caught a few when going back over my work so I know it's certainly possible and even probable I still neglected some. Also with respect to my humanity, time became a very relevant and pressing constraint during the research and data collection process. This was especially felt in how many dictionaries I'd originally wanted to include as opposed to what time permitted, as well as in statistical undertakings of my analysis, such as in ideally being able to count every entry within the dictionaries to formulate percentages

of what number of terms related to plants as compared to the whole work. Some ideals were sacrificed in acknowledgement of the constraints of my fallibility and schedule.

3.5 Chapter Summary

All of these factors being assessed indicate the relative rate of inclusion of ethnobotanical data in dictionaries. Analyzing the results will determine the validity of my hypothesis that inclusion increased over time. The significance of these results would be that if the correlation is weak then there is much room for improvement. And given the increased awareness of climate now compared to 60 years ago, then there is all the more reason that more attention should be paid to the preservation of linguistic and biological diversities. As such, it is not only for the sake of my hypothesis but also for my own hope for the linguistic and greater academic community that people are heeding the call to document the importance of plants.

4. Findings

In this chapter I will compile and present my findings on various factors noted while reading through a sampling of dictionaries. In total, this study analyzed a total of 18 dictionaries, 12 of which are published works such as books and the remaining six are part of dissertations/research. The type of publication is one factor which was considered as is time of publication, quantity of relevant entries, and quality of what they included. In addition, I will also be looking for qualitative data outside of the numbers and percentages. Such components will be presented for each dictionary and then analyzed for trends in the following chapter to address the primary research question: to what extent are linguists including ethnobotanical information in language documentation works such as dictionaries?

4.1 Data results

I will begin by discussing the findings from each individual dictionary. This section will be divided chronologically in the order the dictionaries were published in, not in the order they were analyzed. During data collection I grouped dictionaries by the following timeframes to monitor for changes over time: 1961-1970, 1971-1980, 1981-1990, 1991-2000, 2001-2010, 2011-2020. These time frames along with the number of dictionaries representing them, which dictionaries those are, and their respective total number of relevant entries is reflected below in Table 2.

Time Span	Number of Articles	Dictionaries, in order	Number of Entries
1961-1970	2	Chafe (1967) Marino (1968)	2146 Approx. 7920
1971-1980	5	Lee (1976) Kimiuo et al (1976) Sohn & Tawerilmang (1976) Harison & Albert (1977) Press (1979)	Approx. 6528 Approx. 1980 Approx. 4301 Approx. 7020 Approx. 871
1981-1990	1	Kari (1990)	Approx. 7308
1991-2000	2	Granberry (1993) Green (1999)	Approx. 1820 Approx. 2664
2001-2010	4	Kopris (2001) Faehndrich (2007) Guérin (2008) Courtz (2008)	Approx. 864 Approx. 648 Approx. 1700 Approx. 4788
2011-2020	4	Pet (2011) Næss (2017) Joseph (2017) Spier (2020)	Approx. 2058 Approx. 2272 Approx. 1056 Approx. 700

Table 2: Dictionaries in each time span and their respective number of entries

4.1.1 Dictionaries from 1961-1970

There are two works representing the time frame of 1961-1970. The earliest work analyzed was *Seneca Morphology and Dictionary* by Wallace L. Chafe, published in 1967. This work focuses on the Seneca [see] language of the Iroquoian language family. Of this book's 2146 conveniently numbered entries, I found 200 met my criteria of being potentially ethnobotanically relevant. Most of these 200 entries have English translations provided, but there were three that are left generic, such as entry number 505. -'(h)akahat- which includes the gloss of "a kind of bean" (p.51) meaning it likely refers to a specific bean, but the exact type is not given. The other two vague entries were formatted similarly and fell more into the narrow side of the scale of generic dictionary entries. More promisingly, 96 of the 200 entries do include some scientific classification. Only the following four, however, explicitly include uses:

672. *-hsaʔket(a)* “...used as a corn medicine” (p. 56)

868. *-jist(a)-/-sist(a)-* “...used for establishing coals” (p. 62)

1547. *shésʔa:h* “...used for ceremonial purposes” (p. 79)

2038. *-ʔneyost(a)-* “corn prepared for hominy” (p. 91)

Overall, given that 200 of the 2146 entries are regarding plants, this translates to 9.32% of the dictionary being relevant to this study.

The following year, Mary Carolyn Marino submitted a doctoral dissertation entitled *A Dictionary of Winnebago: An Analysis and Reference Grammar of the Radin Lexical File*. As its title suggests, this dictionary is on the Winnebago [win] language of the Siouan language family. From this work I compiled a list of 277 entries pertinent to this study, none of which contain scientific names or uses. Most entries do have an English translation, though eight are labeled “unknown species” or something akin. Four of these vague entries are broad, all with the same entry content: “tree (unknown species)” (p. 178, 327, 384, and 393), and the remaining four generic entries are more narrow and detail specific types of plants but still of unidentified classification. The dictionary entries are not numbered so I calculated that since there are 24 entries on the first page of the dictionary section, page 124, and that this portion of the paper comprised 330 pages, there are roughly 7920 entries. Since 277 are relevant to this study, that equates approximately 3.50%. The average for these two works representing 1961-1970 is 6.41% of entries being about or relating to plants and their uses.

4.1.2 Dictionaries from 1971-1980

Next, for the years 1971-1980, five dictionaries were assessed, three of which were published in 1976. This was not intentional and not all of these three included the exact day and month of publication, so I am not sure of the order in which they were created. However, the

exact order of publication isn't as important since this study is more looking at change over decades. The first of these 1976 dictionaries I analyzed was the *Kusaiean-English Dictionary* by Kee-Dong Lee. It was published as a book on the Kusaiean [kos] language, not as a dissertation. From it, I gathered 343 ethnobotanically relevant entries. None of these entries have scientific names and nearly half of them are a vague "type of.../kind of..." which is not useful for identification. Specifically, there are 154 generic entries overall. 80 of these are narrow, 61 are broad, and 13 are very broad. Additionally, only two entries of the 343 obviously mention uses. Given that there were 17 entries on the first page of the dictionary and 384 overall pages, that equates approximately 6528 entries total. 343 out of 6528 is roughly 5.25% plant-related inclusion rate.

Next was *Pwpwuken Itechikin Fóósun Chuuk A Short Trukese Spelling Dictionary* by a compilation of editors and contributors. Like the previous dictionary, this is a book published in 1976 on the Trukese [chk] language. The work itself is smaller, only having 71 entries pertaining to plants and their uses. Three of these entries include scientific classification. Most have an English equivalent, but the three with scientific names do not. This complicates identification in that only one of the three entries consisting of scientific classification gave the whole scientific name of the genus and species; the others only gave genus so could be one of many different plants. Furthermore, ten of the other entries are "a kind of.../type of..." which is likewise unhelpful. Of these, three are narrow generics, six are broad, and one is very broad. Only one entry of the 71 mentions the reason for use, "(w)úúp n. shrub, roots, leaves used for poisoning" (p. 31). Overall, there are approximately 1980 entries in this dictionary given the 20 entries on the first page and 99 pages total. 71 out of 1980 is a meager 3.59% of entries even about plants, but even then, most were lacking much ethnobotanical depth.

The final dictionary from 1976 was the *Woleaian-English Dictionary* by Ho-Min Sohn and Anthony F. Tawerilmang. Its topic language is Woleaian [woe] of the Austronesian language family. This work is also a book, not dissertation, and it contains 297 plant-related entries. Of these, 54 include scientific names and most have English equivalents, but 109 are some variant of “a kind of...”. Of these 109 vague entries, 45 are very narrow having scientific name and therefore significantly narrowing down potential corresponding plants for this entry. Close behind, 43 are narrow and 15 are broad, meaning there is less ability to be certain what plant(s) entries are referring to. Most speculative are the six very broad entries, all of which contain “a type of plant” and little if any additional information beyond that. Of the 297 total plant related entries, only nine list uses. There are only 11 entries on the first page but 391 pages so around 4301 entries total. As such, loosely 6.91% of entries in this dictionary are about plants.

Next is the 1977 book *Mokilese-English Dictionary* by Sheldon P. Harrison and Salich Y. Albert on the Mokilese [mkj] language. In these authors’ work, I counted 446 relevant entries for this analysis. Only 11 of these include scientific naming and 22 include use. Most of the entries have an English translation, but 156 are ambiguous. 54 of these are broad and 91 are narrow. All 11 mentions of scientific name are all found in very narrow entries. In sum, this book has 351 pages of dictionary entries and 20 entries on the first page so roughly 7020 entries total. Since only 446 were selected for analysis, that is approximately 6.35%.

The remaining work from this set of years is *Chemehuevi A Grammar and Lexicon* by Margaret L. Press. This book was published in 1979 and is on the Chemehuevi [ute] language of the Uto-Aztecan language family. In it, I only counted 38 entries concerning plants. This dictionary has no mention of scientific names, partial or whole. It is fairly straight forward with simple definitions but has no uses mentioned. None of the entries mention generics like “kind of/type of” so without further information on the language’s taxonomy, it is impossible to know if any of the entries, like “*ti'siv(i)* grass” (p. 156) is referring to a specific plant or category of

plants. The dictionary portion of the text is comprised of 13 pages, the first of which has 67 entries. The approximate number of entries in this dictionary is 871. As such, 38 is 4.36% of this overall figure. Therefore, the time period of 1971-1980 has an average of 5.69%.

4.1.3 Dictionaries from 1981-1990

The next time period is 1981-1990. Of the dictionaries I surveyed, only one fell into this time frame: *Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary* by James Kari. This book was published on the Athna [aht] language in 1990 and from it I extracted 356 entries which are related to plants. Of these, 106 have scientific classification and 17 have uses. 14 are labeled either “a type of...” or “unidentified.” Specifically, six are narrow, one is broad, and seven are very broad. There are 18 entries on the first page of the dictionary and 406 pages which translates to roughly 7308 dictionary entries total. 356 entries out of the total 7308 equates to only 4.87% relating to plants. This is also the average for this category of time since it is the only pertaining dictionary to represent it.

4.1.4 Dictionaries from 1991-2000

Next, I assessed two dictionaries from the time period of 1991-2000. The first was a book published in 1993 entitled *A Grammar and Dictionary of the Timucua Language* by Julian Granberry on the Timucua [tjm] language. The dictionary section of this work produced 39 entries relevant to plants. None of these entries include scientific name or use of the plants or their parts. However, only one of the entries included generics: *pole* “herb (a particular variety, but the species is unknown)” (p. 161). Two other words might have been generics but the definitions do not include any of the indicator words such as “kind of/type of” or otherwise indicate classification is unknown to the author. So, without deeper comprehension of the language and its taxonomy, it is practically impossible to know if, for example, *cala* meaning

“fruit” (p. 121) is referring to all fruit or a particular fruit like an apple. Based upon this dictionary section having 65 pages and 28 entries on the first fullpage of text, there are approximately 1820 entries total. Since only 39 of these are regarding plants, this dictionary’s total entries are a meager 2.14% relating to plants.

A Lexicographic Study of Ulwa by Thomas Michael Green was next chronologically. It was published in 1999 as a dissertation on the Ulwa [yla] language. Reading through it yields 327 appurtenant entries. Of these, 139 include scientific classification and 26 include use. Many entries have an English plant name or some equivalent given, but there are many which are inexplicit. Of the 98 generic entries, a healthy 31 were very narrow and included scientific names. Eight were narrow, 41 were broad, and 18 were very broad. Overall, this dictionary has 18 entries on the first page of the dictionary and 148 pages total. As such, there are a roughly calculated 2664 entries in this dictionary. 327 out of 2664 is around 12.39%, a dramatic increase from percentages observed until now. This figure brings the average percentage of plant relevant entries for 1991-2000 to 7.26%.

4.1.5 Dictionaries from 2001-2010

After this came the 2001-2010 time period. The earliest work examined from this time frame is the 2001 dissertation *A Grammar and Dictionary of Wyandot* by Craig Alexander Kopriv. This work deals with the Wyandot [wyn] language or the Iroquoian language family. The Wyandot-English appendix section is only 54 pages and from these, I collected 29 entries which met my criteria relating to plants. None of these 29 have scientific name or use. All but three, however, give specific English glosses. There were no generic phrases in any of the entries, however, both the entries *-dwir-* (p. 391) and *-rhi-* (p. 410) are glossed as “tree.” This means that they could possibly be broad generics and be equivalent to “kind of tree” and reference a specific type(s) of tree(s). The alternative is that this language has two words meaning tree, perhaps synonymous. There is not enough information to ascertain which is

correct. Given the page count and that there are 16 entries on the first page, I calculated approximately 864 total entries for this work. Since only 29 are relevant to this study that equates only 3.36%.

Following this, the dissertation *Sketch Grammar of the Karlong Variety of Mongghul, and Dialectal Survey of Mongghul* by Burgel R. M. Faehndrich was published in 2007. This work on the Mongghul [mjg] language has 21 relevant entries, none of which contain scientific naming or uses of the plants or their parts. All entries have English equivalents given, though rather simple ones, such as “apple,” “fruit,” “tree,” and not specifics such as types of apples or trees as many other dictionaries analyzed in this study have done with specific palm or breadfruit types, for example. The speculative reasons behind this will be discussed later in the chapter. This also means that there were no entries which fit my criteria for generics; again, there were the type of entries which could be referring to specific plants or could just be a broad category word. Overall, this dissertation’s dictionary section has 27 pages and there are 24 entries on the first page of it, so there are approximately 648 entries. Only 21 of these were selected for inclusion which equals about 3.24%.

The following year of 2008 yielded two dictionaries included in this analysis. As previously mentioned, the exact order of which was published first within the year is not an influential factor. The first which was analyzed in this case was another dissertation entitled *Discovering Mavea: Grammar, Texts, and Lexicon* by Valérie M. P. R. Guérin. As the title states, this publication focuses on the Mavea [mkv] language of the Austronesian language family. There are 34 pages of this paper’s dictionary section. Additionally, there are 50 entries, including subentries, on the first page. These figures give us an approximate total of 1700 entries. 293 of these are related to plants which equates 17.24%, comparatively much higher than the dictionaries seen thus far. Also high comparatively, there are 97 entries that include

use. Only 27 of the 293 entries have scientific nomenclature, however. Many entries are not specific in their translation and it relied heavily on identifying plants with “k.o....” meaning “kind of...” tree, plant, etc. Specifically, 81 of these 293 entries had some level of generics. 12 were very narrow, 24 narrow, 26 broad, and 19 very broad.

The second dictionary from 2008 is the non-dissertation work *A Carib Grammar and Dictionary* by Hendrik Courtz. This work is on the Carib [car] language of the Cariban language family. Within the lengthy work’s dictionary section, I counted 21 entries on the first page of the section and 228 pages it encompassed. Within it, I found 703 entries relevant to this undertaking out of the approximately 4788 total. This figure loosely equals 14.68%. Of these 703 entries, 472 have scientific naming but overall, many are vague “plant sp.,” “tree sp.,” “liana sp.,” and so on. When we further analyze these generics, we see that there are 471 of them that I discovered. That is nearly 67% of the total number of ethnobotanically relevant terms. This would suggest that this dictionary is very vague, but interestingly 377 of the 471 generics are very narrow. Since these all have scientific name that equates over half of the entirety of plant terms having scientific classification. That is especially powerful when we consider that not all ethnobotanically relevant terms are just plant names; some are products of plants such as food which do not have scientific names. In contrast, only seven entries include use. Overall, the average percentage of entries including relevant botanical information compared to the approximated whole of the dictionary for the years of 2001-2010 is 9.63%.

4.1.6 Dictionaries from 2011-2020

Finally, the most recent period of time analyzed for this research topic is 2011-2020. The earliest dictionary for this time frame is the 2011 book *A Grammar Sketch and Lexicon of Arawak (Lokono Dian)* by Willem J. A. Pet on the Arawak [arw] language. From this work I collected 84 entries about plants or their uses. None of these have scientific names. Most of the

entries are specific in including an English explanation or translation of the terms included, but nine are “tree (species)” or “tree kind” which is unclear. These nine fall into the category of broad generics and equate 10.71% of the 84 relevant entries. Only four entries include a use of the plant or its part. In total, there are 49 pages in this work’s dictionary section. This combined with 42 entries on the first page of the dictionary gives the approximate total of 2058 dictionary entries. Since 84 of those 2058 entries are related to plants and their uses, only 4.08% of this publication is potentially ethnobotanically relevant.

Next chronologically comes two dictionaries from the year 2017, both non-dissertations. The first is *A Short Dictionary of Aïwoo* by Åshild Næss which is centered on the Aïwoo [nfl] language. In this dictionary, there are 346 entries which fit the criteria for ethnobotanically relevant to this study. Of them, 99 include scientific classification and 60 include uses. Most entries give a thorough English definition but 73 are left as a generic. Of these 73, 25 are very narrow and include some form of scientific classification, 31 are less so, having descriptions such as “a type of breadfruit, medium sized” (p.26), 12 are broadly glossed, many as “type of tree” which is not as definitive for making a positive identification of the plant in question, and five entries are very broad and only include “a type of plant” and maybe some description like color or flowers. This dictionary does boast a higher percentage of plant inclusion at 15.18%. This number was calculated based upon 16 entries on the first page of the dictionary and 142 pages leading to the approximate total of 2272 entries.

The other book from 2017 is Mark Joseph’s *Dictionary of Seminole Indian Tribe*. This work is on the Seminole [mus] language and has 121 relevant entries. None of these entries include scientific name for positive identification but also do not meet the criteria for generics so even speculating if an entry like *atschee* (p. 27) means all types of corn or a specific one(s) is impossible given what is in the entries. And only one entry mentions a usage. However, all

entries have an English translation of some sort, all just one or two words, no description or complementary information. There are 16 pages of this shorter dictionary and 66 entries on the first page. As such, there are approximately 1056 entries total. Since 121 of these were included, we can estimate 11.46% of this dictionary's entries are considered relevant to this study.

Finally, the most recent dictionary included in this study is *A Descriptive Grammar of Ikyausi* by Troy Spier. This dissertation was published in 2020 and is focused on the Ikyausi [auh] language. This work only has 34 relevant entries, none of which have scientific names. All but one entry have English translations which aids in identification, but there are multiple entries whose glosses do not meet the criteria as being generics for sure but they are potentially vague. Ethnobotanically, however, only one entry includes use, which is the entry "umuti" glossed both as "medicine" and "tree" (p. 175), but is not explicit on identifying a specific tree(s), what type(s) of medicine, if a specific tree is used as medicine thus the source and product share a name, or if, in general, the words "tree" and "medicine" are synonymous in this language. Or perhaps the word for the general "tree" and the word for general "medicine" is the same word. It is impossible to tell without understanding more of the culture and language. Overall, the dictionary section of this work has ten pages and 70 entries on the first page, so approximately 700 entries total. Since 34 were included, 4.86% of this work is seen as relevant and the average for the 2011-2020 time period is 8.90%.

4.2 Chapter Summary

Since this type of analysis has not been undertaken before, many different factors were analyzed, some which will prove more revealing than others in the following chapter. When looking at the results in this fashion, it is easy to become overwhelmed by the massive amounts of data, but it is by looking at the individual factors' results side by side which will ultimately tell if change has occurred over time which is an important to determine if linguists, especially those

on the “front lines” of data collection so to speak, are producing works which are including a vital part of cultural importance: plants, their uses, and their cultural value.

5. Analysis

In this section I will analyze the previously stated data for trends, discuss my interpretation of them, and state possible implications of these results. I will review each dictionary from each timespan independently first, calculate an average percentage of inclusion for that time period, and finally, state the variables' statistical correlation using Pearson's correlation coefficient. All of these values and averages will be reviewed in determining if a trend over time is present. If there is indeed a trend, then it will be used in the discussion answering the primary research question: to what extent are linguists including ethnobotanical information in language documentation works such as dictionaries? The hypothesis is that, over time, linguists have been improving the inclusion of such topics and that this will be reflected by a positive trend. The significance of such a trend would be that the field of linguistics is improving in ethnobotanical data inclusion as time progresses, which is the very data that they and other disciplines have acknowledged as vital to be included.

5.1 Discussion

Starting with the broad and trickling down to the more specific, I will first discuss the overall number of relevant entries and their trends before honing in on specific components of the relevant entries, such as inclusion of scientific name, uses, and/or generics. From just the information presented in the previous section, each dictionary's percentage of entries that relate to plants compared to the total entries of the dictionary can be neatly displayed as in Table 3 below.

	Year of Publication	% of Plant Entries
1.	1967	9.32
2.	1968	3.50
3.	1976	5.25
4.	1976	3.59
5.	1976	6.91
6.	1977	6.35
7.	1979	4.36
8.	1990	4.87
9.	1993	2.14
10.	1999	12.39
11.	2001	3.36
12.	2007	3.24
13.	2008	17.24
14.	2008	14.68
15.	2011	4.08
16.	2017	15.18
17.	2017	11.46
18.	2020	4.86

Table 3: Percentage of Plant Entries in Dictionaries by Year of Publication

It is difficult to discern the presence of any trend from the table. Graphing the values, however, visually supports the hypothesis that there is indeed a positive trend, however slight. Further supporting the existence of a trend is graphing the line of best fit for these points of data. Its uphill slope indicates that as time progresses, the percentage of entries relating to plants increases. If we calculate Pearson's Correlation Coefficient it would be $r(16) = .39$, $p = .11$. This r value of .39 indicates a moderate positive relationship strength. Although the correlation is not statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ level, it is trending in the right direction. Interestingly, however, is the notable division among dictionaries post-1990 into those above the trend line and those below. The presence of clusters such as these are likely the effect of external factors such as authors' increased/decreased importance on documenting plant terms influenced by external forces. Things like author's background, age, geographic location, first language, and academic

experiences all have an impact on their work but are too variable to quantify in this study.

Instead, I will assess variables we can measure such as type of work and year of publication.

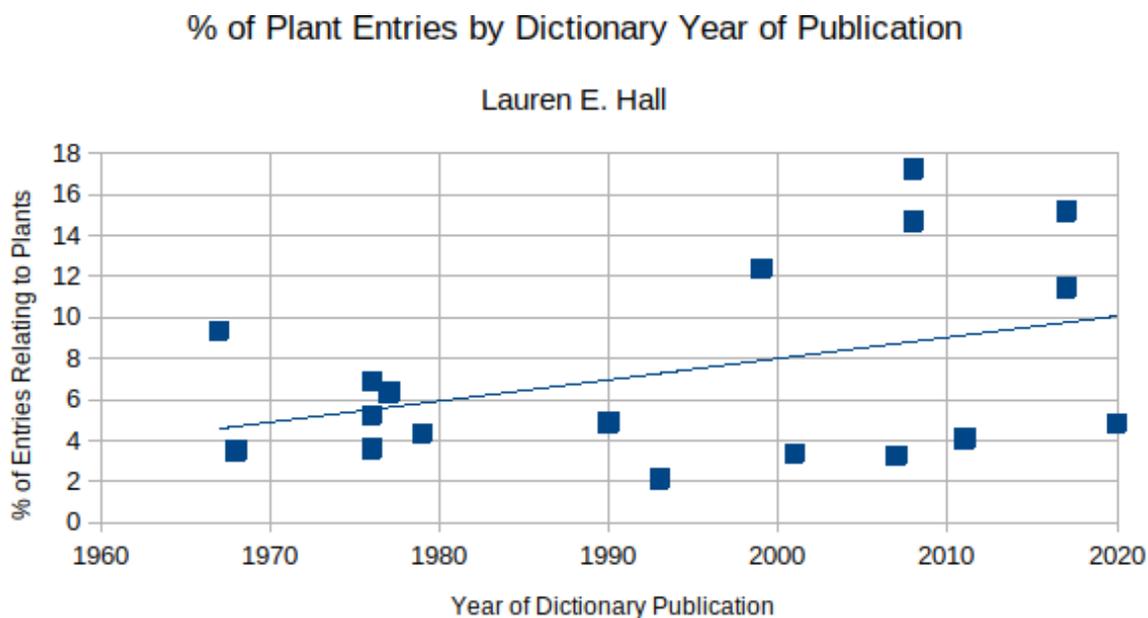


Chart 1: Percentage of Plant Entries by Dictionary Year of Publication

The information in Chart 1 can be assessed at face value and we could conclude with the existence of a general, albeit weak, trend, but to better understand this trend it is necessary to break apart the data and view it from various angles. For example, it can be beneficial to dissect results from dissertations and non-dissertation works to see which group of publications, if any, is including more ethnobotanically relevant information. For example, if only published works (a.k.a. non-dissertations) are considered, then their values only would comprise the following table:

	Year of Publication	% of plant entries
1.	1967	9.32
2.	1976	5.25
3.	1976	3.59
4.	1976	6.91
5.	1977	6.35
6.	1979	4.36
7.	1990	4.87
8.	1993	2.14
9.	2008	14.68
10.	2011	4.08
11.	2017	15.18
12.	2017	11.46

Table 4: Percentage of Plant Entries in Dictionaries by Year of Publication, Non-dissertations Only

Comparatively, there are naturally fewer rows of data since this is just a section of the overall whole which was collected. Similarly to before, graphing these values as points visually supports that there is a positive trend. This suggests that non-dissertation works improved at a better rate over time than the overall rate seen in the graph prior. To prove this claim, Pearson's r is calculated to be $r(10) = .53$, $p = .08$. The r value of $.53$ indicates this relationship between year and percent of plant entries for non-dissertation works to have a strong trend, though still not statistically significant.

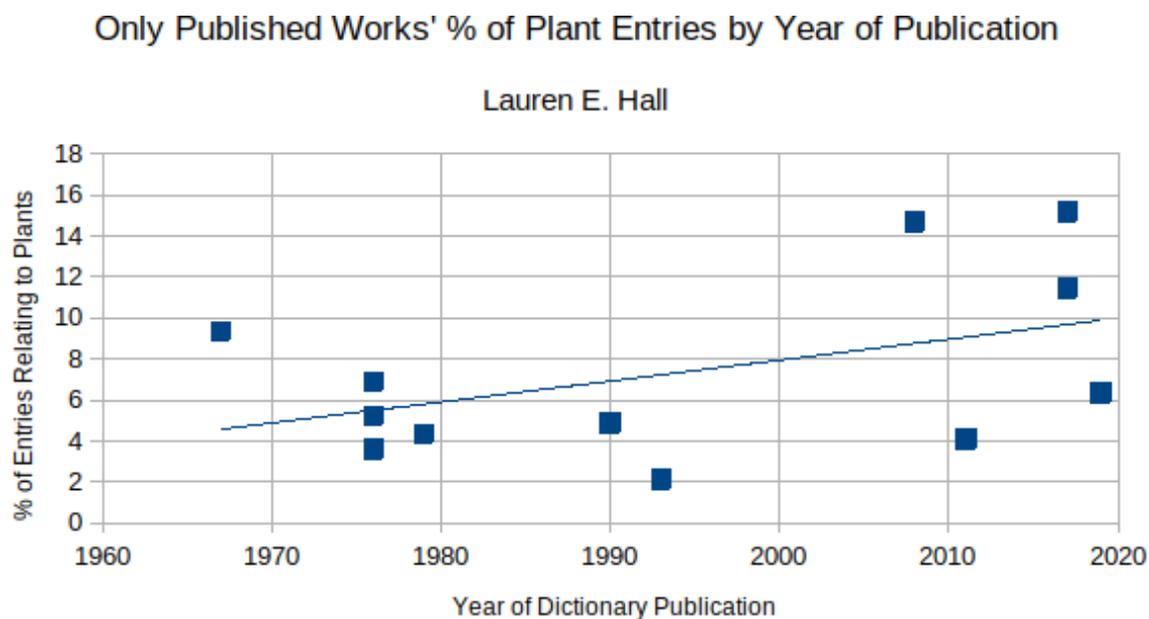


Chart 2: Percentage of Plant Entries by Dictionary Year of Publication, Non-dissertations Only

On the other hand, if we only consider the dissertations then the data looks comparatively different. The data collected from these dictionaries is represented below both in table and graph formats. It is important to note, first of all, that there is less data to work with for dissertations; they comprised only six of the 18 dictionaries in this study, so one third of the data. Having less data makes calculating a trend more difficult. When dissertations are combined with the whole set of dictionaries analyzed, it is less apparent, but looking at them alone shows gaps in the data. Specifically, it would be better for this data set if there were dissertation works included from the 1980s and 1990s. However, the main focus of this study is not just on dissertations' change in inclusion over time.

	Year of Publication	% of plant entries
1.	1968	3.5
2.	1999	12.39
3.	2001	3.36
4.	2007	3.24
5.	2008	17.24
6.	2020	4.86

Table 5: Percentage of Plant Entries in Dictionaries by Year of Publication, Dissertations Only

It is interesting to review that the trend for dissertations, while still positive, is weaker than that of non-dissertations works. A Pearson's correlation coefficient test isn't needed in this case to show lack of a trend here.

Only Dissertations' % of Plant Entries by Dictionary Year of Publication

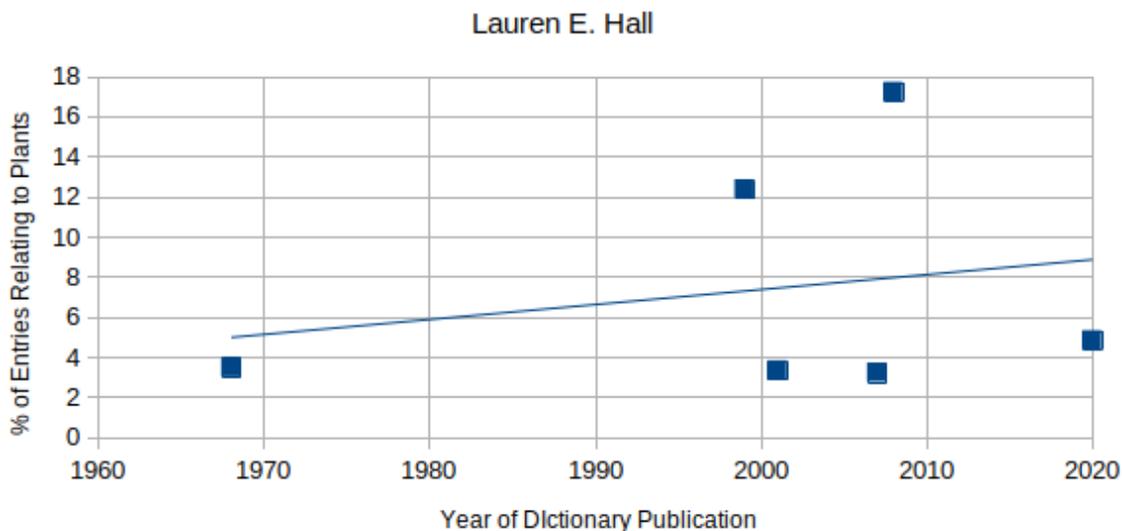


Chart 3: Percentage of Plant Entries by Dictionary Year of Publication, Dissertations Only

In addition to breaking apart the data, another area worth observing is by taking a step back and looking at a more generalized whole to check for patterns. The average percent of plant entry inclusion for each time period is more representative of change over time compared to looking at individual dictionaries' values since individual values within each time period are

subject to fluctuation. If only the average is considered, then the resulting data, represented in Table 6, does appear to suggest more of a trend than the wavering values of previous observation.

	Time Period	Average % of plant entries
1.	1960-1970	6.14
2.	1971-1980	5.69
3.	1981-1990	4.87
4.	1991-2000	7.26
5.	2001-2010	9.63
6.	2011-2020	8.90

Table 6: Average Percentage of Plant Entries by Dictionary Decade of Publication

Graphed, while not a uniform ascension, the line of best fit is significantly steeper than any of the previously assessed lines, general or specific type of work. The variables of decade and average percentage of plant entries were found to be quite strongly correlated, $r(4) = .80$, $p = .06$. The r value is much closer to 1 than previous Pearson's r tests and closer to being statistically significant.

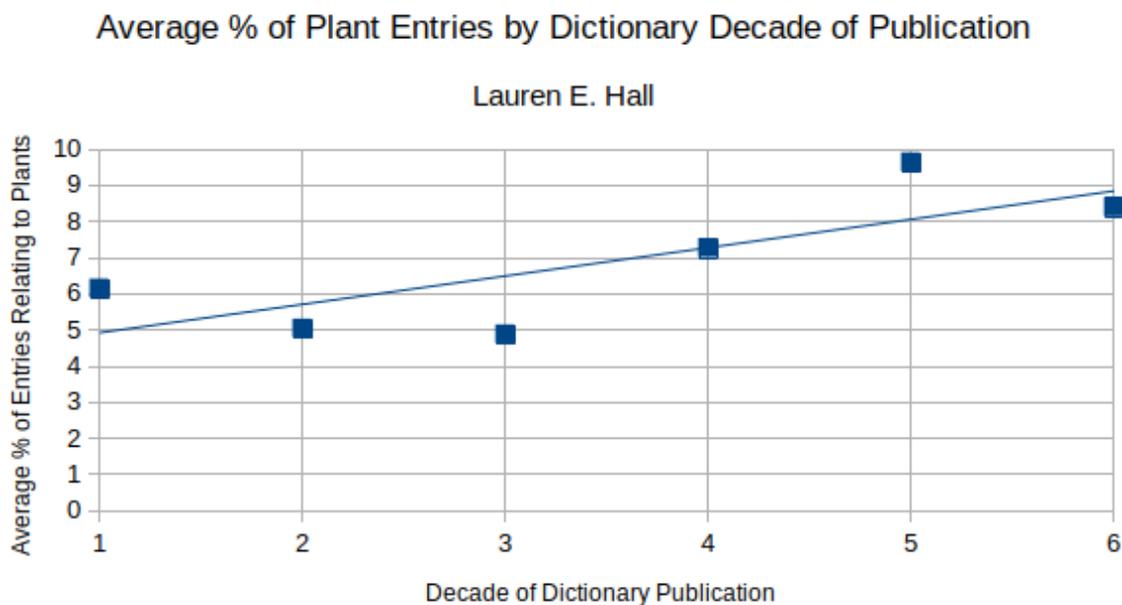


Chart 4: Average Percentage of Plant Entries by Dictionary Decade of Publication

If we look past the number of entries included and focus on the contents of the entries, a more refined set of trends, or lack thereof, comes into view. It is worth stating the obvious, that every dictionary reviewed for this study did include some mention of plants. This is an easily overlooked accomplishment. While it may seem common sense, it is not required that these works include plants at all. Plants can be a challenging topic of elicitation. Taxonomy especially can hinder documentation efforts since many cultures classify plants in fundamentally different ways. But it is promising for this study that every dictionary, from the longest book to the shortest dictionary appendix of a dissertation, saw fit to include some plants.

From the individual analysis several trends become apparent before we even look for trends over the element of time. Namely, the high occurrence of generic or vague definitions is overwhelming. Many of these take the form of phrasings such as “kind of..”, “type of..”, and “...species.” This lack of precise naming is likely influenced by lack of English equivalent or closely related term. For example, in Harrison and Albert (1977) a high occurrence of entries for “taro variety”, “pandanus variety”, “banana sp.”, and “breadfruit sp.” is most likely attributed to the Mokilese language having words that distinguish multiple varieties of each plant from each other. English, on the other hand, greatly does not. The issue of “untranslatable” words is highly relevant to linguistics and solutions such as the Natural Semantic Metalanguage with primes have been proposed (Goddard, 2018). However, in ethnobotany, this issue already has a solution in the form of the scientific naming system.

An unfavorable cause of high occurrence of generics could also be lack of effort by linguists to uncover botanical names. While there is no way to know precisely why the author used generic or vague phrasing in their definitions, we can analyze the degree of specificity they

used. The scale for classifying generics consisted of the following levels: “very broad” when the generic is a term such as “type of plant” but does not specify even a category of plant; “broad” when a type of plant is specified but is still not very specific for positive identification such as a type of tree, grass, etc.; “narrow” when the generic is slightly more specific, but still not including a positive identification with scientific name; and “very narrow” which is still a “type of (scientific name)” but drastically narrows down the potential plants the definition could be referring to. If linguists are improving ethnobotanical inclusion over time then there should be, ideally, a shift away from high percentages of generics in total but also specifically a shift away from “very broad” and “broad” generics at least.

	Dictionary	Total Relevant Entries	Total Generic Entries	% Generic	Very Narrow	Narrow	Broad	Very Broad	% Very Narrow	% Narrow	% Broad	% Very Broad
1.	Chafe (1967)	200	3	1.50%	0	3	0	0	0.00%	1.50%	0.00%	0.00%
2.	Marino (1968)	277	8	2.88%	0	4	4	0	0.00%	1.44%	1.44%	0.00%
3.	Lee (1976)	343	154	44.90%	1	80	61	12	0.29%	23.32%	17.78%	3.45%
4.	Kimio et al (1976)	71	10	14.08%	0	3	6	1	0.00%	4.23%	8.45%	1.42%
5.	Sohn & Tawerilmaning (1976)	297	109	36.70%	45	43	15	6	15.15%	14.47%	5.05%	2.02%
6.	Harrison & Albert (1977)	446	156	34.98%	11	91	54	0	2.47%	20.40%	12.11%	0.00%
7.	Press (1979)	38	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
8.	Kari (1990)	356	14	3.93%	0	6	1	7	0.00%	1.69%	0.28%	1.97%
9.	Granberry (1993)	39	1	2.56%	0	0	1	0	0.00%	0.00%	2.56%	0.00%
10.	Green (1999)	327	98	30.00%	31	8	41	18	9.48%	2.45%	12.54%	5.50%
11.	Kopris (2001)	29	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
12.	Faehndrich (2007)	21	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
13.	Guérin (2008)	293	81	27.65%	12	24	26	19	4.10%	8.19%	8.87%	6.48%
14.	Courtz (2008)	703	471	67.00%	377	37	28	29	53.63%	5.26%	3.98%	4.13%
15.	Pet (2011)	84	9	10.71%	0	0	9	0	0.00%	0.00%	10.71%	0.00%
16.	Næss (2017)	346	73	21.10%	25	31	12	5	7.23%	8.96%	3.47%	1.45%
17.	Joseph (2017)	121	0	0.00%	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
18.	Spier (2020)	34	1	2.94%	0	0	1	0	0.00%	0.00%	2.94%	0.00%

Key: Blue Cells denote dissertation works; unshaded are books/non-dissertations

Table 7: Generic entries in each dictionary

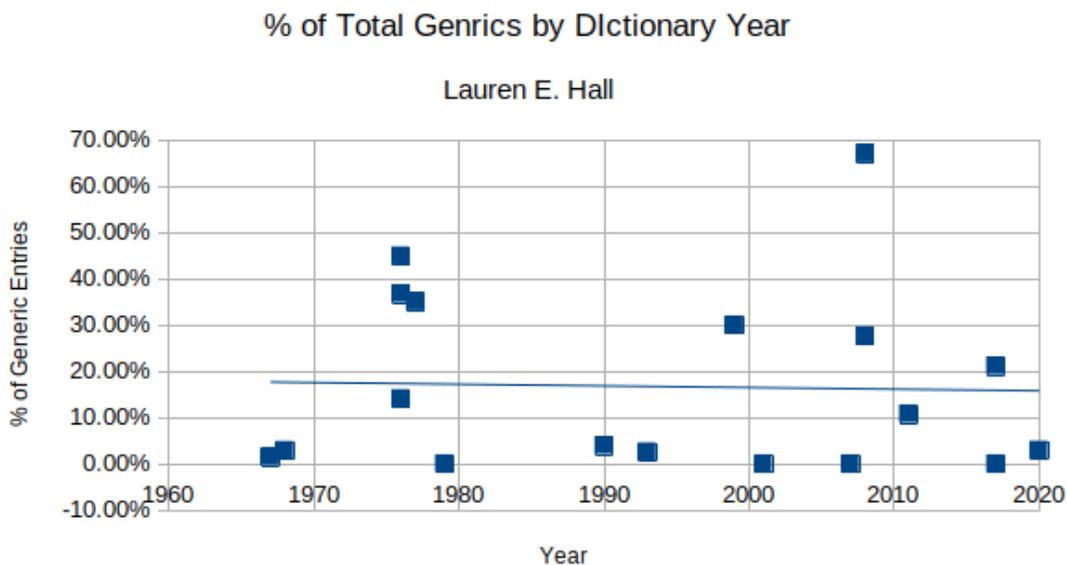


Chart 5: Percentage of total generic terms by year of dictionary publication

Instead, Pearson's r shows us an extremely weak trend. For the variables total number of generics and year, $r(16) = .03$, $p = .90$. The r value is nearly 0 which is not heartening for hopes of more specificity as time passes.

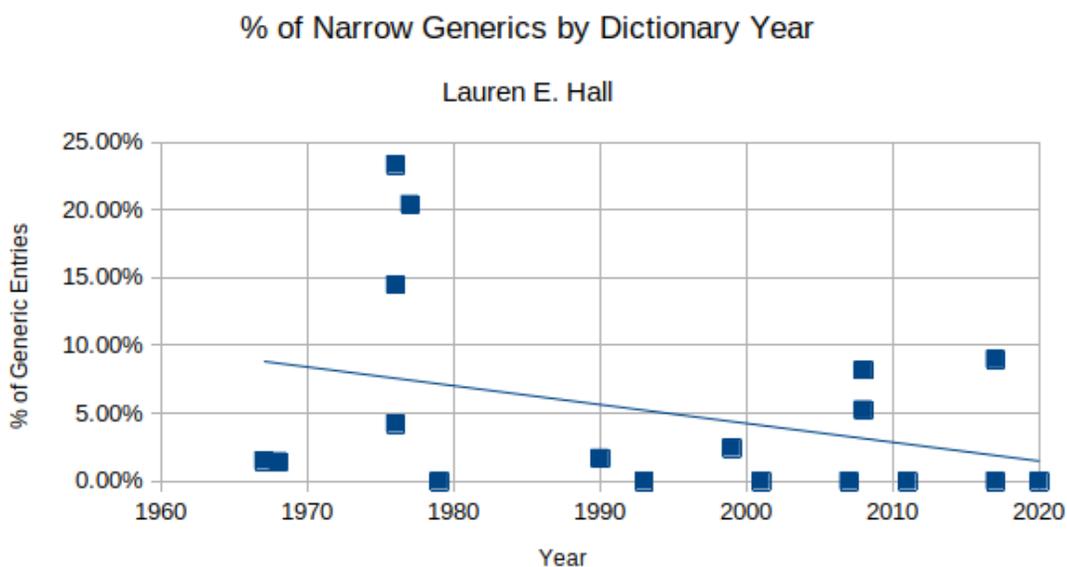


Chart 6: Percentage of only narrow generic terms by year of dictionary publication

Breaking down the data from generics into its subcategories of specificity like “very broad,” “broad,” “narrow,” and “very narrow” does little to raise hope. The ideal outcome of the data would be a shift away from “very broad” and “broad” and more toward “narrow” and “very narrow” generics. This would be indicated by a positive trend when graphed. Yet Chart 6 shows that there is in fact an even stronger negative trend line for “narrow” generics. Pearson’s r is calculated to be $r(16) = .34$, $p = .16$, a moderately negative trend. The use of generics leaves much to be desired, both in total and when looking at the specifics.

If we look at trends in scientific name inclusion in the selected 18 dictionaries, we see that 50% of them include some form of scientific name and 50% have none in the entries relating to plants. Of the nine that do, only two of them are dissertations. Since there are six dissertations among the works chosen for analysis, this means that only a third of the dissertations have any scientific names. However, the average percentage of inclusion for dissertations is 25.23%. For other works this average is a similar 28.17%. Therefore, it is not likely that type of work (dissertation vs. non-dissertation) is a significant determining factor on likeliness of including scientific name.

Additionally, year does not seem to be a factor affecting if scientific name is included in dictionaries entries. If the results are considered according to the time period distinctions implemented previously, we see that the rate over time is fairly consistent; 40-50% of the dictionaries representing each time period included scientific names, with the exception of the 1981-1990 time period which was only represented by one dictionary and was thus 100%. Aside from this outlier which is almost certainly a result of not enough samples for this time period, all other time periods appear consistent. Time also does not seem to affect the percentage of number of entries with scientific name compared to total number of entries. In the dictionaries that do

include scientific naming, there is no clear trend indicating a rate of inclusion that is more or less as time goes on. Overall, the occurrence of scientific naming being included in dictionaries seems to be unaffected by time or type of work and therefore has not been something that linguists have improved upon over the decades.

	Year of Publication	If Scientific Name Included (Y/N)	Number of Entries with Scientific Name Included Over Total Entries about Plants
1.	1967	Yes	94/200 = 47.00%
2.	1968	No	
3.	1976	No	
4.	1976	Yes	3/71 = 4.23%
5.	1976	Yes	53/297 = 17.85%
6.	1977	Yes	11/446 = 2.47%
7.	1979	No	
8.	1990	Yes	106/356 = 29.78%
9.	1993	No	
10.	1999	Yes	137/327 = 41.90%
11.	2001	No	
12.	2007	No	
13.	2008	Yes	25/293 = 8.53%
14.	2008	Yes	472/703 = 67.14%
15.	2011	No	
16.	2017	Yes	99/345 = 28.70%
17.	2017	No	
18.	2020	No	

Key: Blue Cells denote dissertation works; unshaded are books/non-dissertations

Table 8: Prevalence of Plant Scientific Name Inclusion in Dictionaries by Year

Unlike the inclusion of scientific name, we do see trends involving inclusion of use of plants and their parts in the dictionary entries. When looking for this facet of information, we see that of the 18 entries, 13 of them list at least one use; this is roughly 72%. Of these that do, three are dissertations and since there are six dissertations evaluated in this study, that means 50% of dissertations have use listed. While this in itself may not be very telling, if we look at the number

of entries that include use compared the overall number of entries in dissertation works, the average percentage of inclusion of use among dissertations is 14.57%. For other works this average is only 3.81%. Therefore, it is likely that type of work (dissertation vs. non-dissertation) is a significant determining factor on likeliness of including use. Dissertations are more likely to include more use(s) of plants. While it's difficult to predict based on type of work if it will include plant use, type of work does show that dissertations do a better job of including use in a larger percentage of entries.

Time also seems to be more of a factor for inclusion of use than for that of scientific name. Looking year by year doesn't seem to show any significant increase but looking by time period does. 50% of dictionaries in the 1961-1970 period include use. That percentage increases the following decade to 75% in 1971-1980. It fluctuates up to 100% (again, this is likely because only one work represents 1981-1990), back down to 50%, and 2011-2020 ends with 100% of its dictionaries including use. This correlation is not a perfect positive trend, but it is stronger than that of scientific names. As such, linguists do appear to be including plant use more often as time passes, a reassuring sign.

	Year of Publication	If Usage Included (Y/N)	Number of Entries with Use Included Over Total Entries about Plants
1.	1967	Yes	3/200 = 1.5%
2.	1968	No	
3.	1976	Yes	2/343 = 0.58%
4.	1976	Yes	1/71 = 1.41%
5.	1976	Yes	9/297 = 3.03%
6.	1979	No	
7.	1990	Yes	17/356 = 4.78%
8.	1993	No	
9.	1999	Yes	25/327 = 7.65%
10.	2001	No	
11.	2007	No	
12.	2008	Yes	97/293 = 33.11%
13.	2008	Yes	7/703 = 1%
14.	2011	Yes	4/84 = 4.67%
15.	2017	Yes	60/345 = 17.39%
16.	2017	Yes	1/121 = 0.83%
17.	2019	Yes	13/446 = 2.91%
18.	2020	Yes	1/34 = 2.94%

Key: Blue Cells denote dissertation works; unshaded are books/non-dissertations

Table 9: Prevalence of Plant Use Inclusion in Dictionaries by Year

5.2 Implications

The overall positive slope of the trend indicates that linguists are generally including more ethnobotanical information in recent years as opposed to previously. Fundamentally, every dictionary encountered had some mention of plants. However, the number of plant entries compared to total entries overall is notably a bit of a slippery slope. The dictionaries assessed for this study focused on various languages from different biomes and locations. Therefore, some of the languages in question may simply have more plants accessible to name and it's not that the linguist writing the dictionary did a more complete documentation since there was a higher percentage of plant related entries. Yet taxonomy also plays a role in naming biota. Just because

one locale may have more plants does not necessitate more plant names; it depends on how that language classifies them. A dozen types of palm tree can be named individually or collectively, for example. It just depends on the language.

Therefore, a major take away from this study is that languages are very difficult to compare. This is not a perfect analysis, especially in looking at number of entries alone. Additionally, dictionaries do not have a standard format, so they too are difficult to compare. But for the sake of formulating some assessment of the products of linguistic work relating to the diversity crisis this is a useful statistic to look at. Breaking it apart into types of work and seeing that non-dissertations generally fared better than dissertations is valuable insight; it shows us a potential area for improvement.

Indeed, there are many implications for future linguistic research, especially with regards to ethnobotanical inclusion. The high prevalence of generic phrases like “kind of plant”, “type of tree,” and so on show a lack of knowledge of the subject of botany which has not improved over the decades assessed. This coupled with no notable improvement of scientific name inclusion over time means linguists are not improving in this regard, either. Identification of plants is vital for understanding their cultural significance. What use is it to know a “kind of tree” is used for a specific medicine or material when it remains unidentified? Scientific naming is the solution we already have yet it is not being used by linguists. That’s not to say it’s necessary to be knowledgeable in every aspect in such a transdisciplinary field. As McClatchey (2011) says, “the ethnobiologists and other scientists are waiting for the linguists to call” (p.297).

The fact that more dictionary entries regarding plants are being included as time progresses is an improvement. More so, though, is that the increased inclusion of plant use over time means linguists are recognizing the importance of plant uses. Noting that plants often play a

large role in cultures is the driving force for ethnobotanical data inclusion. When linguists acknowledge that plants have uses culturally, it can be a catalyst for other factors such as including plant names, scientific names, or even just including the plant at all in the dictionary work being made.

5.3 Chapter Summary

This study began by seeking to understand if linguists are heeding the call of the sciences and addressing linguistic, cultural, and biological diversities being threatened. The litmus test in this case was in assessing if linguists are including ethnobotanical information in documentation works like dictionaries. But the assessment is not black and white; there are many components which some works include and others not. As such, it became important to assess what type(s) of information is included in dictionary entries relating to plants. Conversely, what is also not included has a lot to say about if linguists are stepping up to the plate. But assessing the overall contents of dictionary entries alone does not fully answer the question. Rather, improvement over time must also be gauged to truly ascertain if sustainable improvement is occurring in the field as a whole.

6. Conclusion

In this final chapter I will conclude my study by summarizing the key research findings in relation to the primary research question “to what extent are linguists including ethnobotanical information in language documentation works such as dictionaries?” as well as the following sub-questions: “What type(s) of information is most often included or excluded in dictionary entries regarding plants? What are the factors affecting the inclusion of such information (i.e. year of publication, type of publication, etc.), if any?” This chapter will also discuss the value and implications of the data gathered and the trends they display and will use these in proposing opportunities for future research.

6.1 Key Findings

This study’s primary aim was to investigate to what extent linguists are including ethnobotanical information in language documentation works like dictionaries. To assess this, I read 18 dictionary works, taken from dissertations and books, and looked at the entries which mentioned plants. The first method to attempt an answer to this question consisted of counting the number of relevant entries and comparing them to the approximate total number of entries in that dictionary. This was a moderately positive trend over the years, as demonstrated by graphing the values and calculating Pearson’s r value of .39.

However, in order to better assess the primary research question, I also had to consider the first sub-question: What type(s) of information is most often included or excluded in dictionary entries regarding plants? In order to answer this, I looked at all of the extrapolated dictionary entries and noted if they included suggested topics such as the plant’s English translation, scientific name, and uses. Most often included, actually, were vague definitions which I classified as “generics.” These varied so I broke them down by a scale of very broad,

broad, narrow, and very narrow. These were in almost every dictionary included in data collection. Also commonly included were mentions of plant use, found in 13 of the 18 dictionaries. And most often excluded was scientific name, as only 50% of the dictionaries included this facet, despite it being most useful for identification.

Then I considered the second sub-question: What are the factors affecting the inclusion of such information (i.e. year of publication, type of publication, etc.), if any? While the previous research questions were focused on the results, this question attempts to understand the motivating factors affecting and/or directly causing the gathered results. First, I saw that in the broadest sense, year did not seem to have much effect on overall inclusion of plant-related entries. As time progressed, there was a slight increase in inclusion, but not a major increase. Broken down to assess inclusion for specific components, such as outlined in the second research question, the results indicate that the use of generics remained practically constant over time as the Pearson's r value was .03. Additionally, use of narrow generics is actually decreasing over time. Ideally, linguists should be improving ethnobotanical inclusion over time which would be represented by a shift away from high percentages of total generics, and if any generics are present, they would preferably be very narrow or narrow for better identification.

Year didn't seem to affect inclusion of scientific name either, as 40-50% of works from each decade in the study included at least one entry with scientific name. The only exception was the 1981-1990 time period since only one of the surveyed dictionaries fell into this time slot. It was thus 100% for scientific name inclusion. Additionally, time didn't seem to affect the percentage of entries including scientific name either; so of the works that did include scientific name, the percentage of entries which did saw neither a dramatic increase or decrease. As such,

the number of works including scientific name as well as the frequency of mentioning scientific name within those works did not significantly change.

Time was significant to inclusion of use, however. It was the only area where time did appear to have some impact. As the years progressed, more dictionaries did include use of plants in the dictionary entries. When assessed by number of works in each time period we see a general increase. This suggests authors are making more of an effort to include plant use as time progresses. This trend is more along the lines of what I had hypothesized since awareness of the importance of plants and their uses is being more accepted across disciplines. Since only one area I assessed was influenced by time, time generally did not play a large role in this study.

The second major factor causing inclusion or lack thereof was the type of work. All of the works assessed were dictionaries but were distinguished by whether they were dissertations or not. Overall, type of work did seem to perhaps have some impact on inclusion as non-dissertation works performed significantly better at inclusion than dissertation works. Had their trends of inclusion been more similar, then type of work would not have appeared to affect inclusion, but dissertations had a very weak positive trend compared to non-dissertations having a comparatively stronger positive trend. Beyond plant entries themselves, I also looked to see if type of work affected inclusion of certain components within the entries. The results indicate that type of work was not influential on presence of generics or scientific name, but that it was significant on inclusion of plant use. Dissertations are more likely to include use(s) of plants than their non-dissertation counterparts.

All in all, when we ask “to what extent are linguists including ethnobotanical information in language documentation works such as dictionaries?” we can only answer that it is not to the extent hoped for. The reason is found in the secondary research questions’ answers. Findings

show that of what is recommended to be included, more is being excluded than actually included on a regular basis. We see that type of work may play some role, since it appeared to influence overall plant term inclusion and specifically the inclusion of plant use. It did not seem to impact findings on inclusion of generics or scientific name, though. And perhaps most telling, time did not appear to be a major factor to overall plant term inclusion, nor the inclusion of generics or scientific name. Only use inclusion improved over time. These detailed findings show that linguists are including ethnobotanical information to only a minor extent and are not making significant improvements over time.

6.2 Contributions

As mentioned in previous chapters, there are little to no prior assessments of ethnobotanical data inclusion in linguistic works. A majority of the work in this transdisciplinary area is focused on explaining why documentation is necessary, suggestions for what to include in dictionaries, and/or how joint research should be undertaken. As such, this study offers new insights on if the identified problems are being addressed and on if the recommended information is being included. Scholarly work on theoretical “how to” and “why” is abundant, but this study is a new view on the if the application of such concepts is being applied in practice. This study contributes a sense of urgency for academics in that the importance of reflecting ethnobotanical information in linguistic works is not being applied in practice. This is especially important information for current field linguists so they may remedy the issue in their own work as well as for educators to teach to future documenters so they may also improve the trends going forward.

Outside academia, the study sheds light upon the greater issue facing biocultural diversity: that a problem can be acknowledged but not addressed. It is increasingly common knowledge that our world is facing significant, detrimental changes in areas of biological,

cultural, and linguistic diversity. But what good is pointing out problems and researching causes and solutions if they are not implemented? The belief that one person cannot make a significant impact is a hinderance to having the motivation to promote change, be it small acts like recycling to help conserve resources for climate change or larger acts like going to a remote place and attempting to create a dictionary for an endangered language for the linguistic and cultural posterity. We cannot succumb to the bystander effect. These dictionary authors should be imbued with the belief that something as simple as including more detailed information about plants in their works can have a great impact. But the global community as a whole has to adopt the mentality that we all must play a part and not leave it to “experts” or “scientists” because, as this study shows, even they are not infallible. Every effort, even to just include one more plant’s scientific name or use, should be encouraged. Every little bit does count when enough people contribute.

6.3 Future Research

The lack of previous research in this area means there is abundant potential for future research. Ideally, a more comprehensive study would be undertaken, given the necessary amount of time. For example, including more works in this type of survey of dictionaries would yield a more conclusive statistical analysis. Additionally, it would be interesting to see the study expanded beyond dictionaries. The need for further research is pressing though so that the academic community as a whole, not just linguists, can assess if the proposed measures are being taken and, if so, are they enough to address the underlying problems and if not, then why and how to address any obstacles preventing it.

6.4 Summary

This study sought to summarize the issue of biological, cultural, and linguistic diversities being at risk and present insights on their interconnectivity. But beyond that, it aspired to assess the efforts linguists have made to include ethnobotanical data in dictionaries in the past six decades. Overall, the findings were not encouraging and suggested that linguists are not addressing these issues better as time passes. We know the issues plaguing biocultural diversity and we appreciate what stands to be lost biologically, culturally, and linguistically. We have solutions for these problems that have been thought out and researched by various disciplines. We have the tools and the knowledge to use them, so then why is more not being done when so much is at stake? Hopefully this study can be the beginning of a renewed vigor in linguistic documentation which acknowledges the vital role that plants play in our languages and our cultures.

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Appendices

Appendix A

Plant entries from *Seneca Morphology and Dictionary* by Wallace L. Chafe (1967)

9. -aáaʔke- VB. RT. (-ʔh, —, —), *be at the edge of, be next to*: wá:aʔkeh *it's at the edge*; with nn. rt. -yat(a)-, ʔoyatá:aʔkeh *at the edge of the grave, lit. of the hole*; with nn. rt. -óej(a)-, niyóejá:aʔkeh *which is next to the earth, ref. to wild strawberry.* p.37

48. -ahso-/-ahsô- (before desc.)/-ahsôh- (before impv.), VB. RT. (-óh, -s, -Ø), *paint, dye, color*: ʔakáhsooh *I've painted it*, hahso:s *he's painting*, sahsôh *paint it!*; with caus. I -ʔht-, kahsôthaʔ *I paint with it*; with caus. II, yóhso:thaʔ *paintbrush*, also the **plant** *Hieracium aurantiacum* or *H. pratense*; with inst. [26.4], ʔohsôhkwaʔ *paint, dye, color*;

Continued below

plus vb. rt. -óʔte-, niyohsohkóʔte:h *what color it is*; plus vb. rt. -ake-, haʔteyohsôhkwa:ke:h *all different colors.* p.38

52. -áht(a)- NN. RT., *sugar or hard maple (Acer saccharum)*: wahtaʔ *sugar or hard maple.* p.38

90. -as(æ)- NN. RT., with dimin. in ʔosáʔah or ʔonósæʔah *green, unripe corn or beans.* p.39

182. -aténo- VB. RT., with caus. I -ʔst-, *make shade*: ʔoteonósth *it's shady*; ʔeswóte:onos *it will make shade again, ref. to nightfall*; with inst., *use for shade*: yoteonóstahkwaʔ *people use it for shade, umbrella, parasol*; with nom., *shade*: ʔoteonóshækó:h *in the shade*; ʔaténo:shæʔ [15.6] *umbrella, parasol, toadstool, mushroom, mayapple (Podophyllum pelatum).* p.42

193. -athowis- VB. RT. (—, -ás, -Ø), in yóthowi:sas, *woman*, also (more often) *name of a ceremony performed by women to benefit crops* (also ʔathowi:sas, wenóthowi:sas, or thowi:sas); ʔewénotho:wis *they will perform thowi:sas*; with caus. I -ʔht-, yóthowisáthaʔ *box turtle rattle, lit. they use it for thowi:sas.* p.42

214. -atkóʔt(a)- NN. RT., *face paint, sumac (Rhus sp.), elder (Sambucus canadensis)*: ʔotkóʔtaʔ *face paint, etc.*; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, honotkoʔtónya:noʔ *their faces were painted*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and inch. I, kotkóʔtæ:ʔs *poison sumac (Rhus vernix).* p.43

p.45

291. -awé(ó)- *flower*: see -é(ó)- (457).

297. -awiyó-/iyó- (incorp. and after neut. w-), VB. RT. (-h, -'s, —), *be good, beautiful*: wi:yo:h *it's good*; with nn. rt. -é(ó)-, ?awé:iyo:h *beautiful flower*, ?awé:iyo?s *beautiful flowers*; with inch. I -'hé?-, ?owiyó'hé?oh *it has become good*, ?akawiyó?he?oh *mine has become good*; with nn. rt. -?nikó-, caus.-inst., and inst., ?okwa?nikoiyóstahkoh *it makes us happy*.
298. -á:y(a)- NN. RT., *fruit, berry*: ?o:ya? *fruit, berry*; with vb. rt. -nóke-, wa:yanóke? *berries are present in abundance*; with vb. rt. -ki-, ?o:ya:ki? *berry water* (ceremonial mixture of berries and water); with vb. rt. -aji-, ?o:ya:ji? *huckleberry, blueberry* (*Vaccinium* sp.); with vb. rt. -(C)ik-[?], wa:ya:is *muskmelon* (*Cucumis melo*); with vb. rt. -ó?yak-, caus. I -t-, and refl., yotá:yo?ya:ktha? *yellow wild indigo* (*Baptisia tinctoria*); with vb. rt. -(C)eó-, spl. nn. suff., and refl. [15.6], ?ata:yéoo? *Strawberry Ceremony*, lit. *the gathering in of berries*. p.46
316. -a?kóhs(a)- NN. RT., *group*: wa?kóhso:t *there's a group standing*; ?o?kóhsa? *a kind of weed(?)*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, ?o?kóhsa:? *verse* (e.g., a biblical verse). p.46
329. -a?y(a)- NN. RT., *anus*: with vb. rt. -káet-, ?o?yáka:-et *anus*, also *a kind of squash*; with vb. rt. -aji-, sa?ya:jih *black anus!* (an insult). p.47
338. -(C)æhtá:ne- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be itchy*: with nn. rt. -a?en(ó)-, ko?ené:hta:ne? (næ:>ne:) *poison ivy* (*Rhus radicans*), (but ?aká?ene:?oh *I've got poison ivy*); with nn. rt. -(h)æhta(æ)-, thehtá:hta:ne? *caterpillar*. p.47
340. -(C)æit/- (h)æit- (after some prefs.), VB. RT. (-Ø, -há?, -éh), *tree, plant a tree*: kæ:it *tree*, ?o?khá:ite? *I planted a tree*; with dist. -ó-, kæ:to? *trees*; with refl., ?akátæ:it *my tree*; with cont., ?eká:ita?k *the tree will always be there*, ?ewókahtá:ita?k *my tree will always be there*. p.47
345. -(C)æn(ó)- NN. RT., *sap, nectar*: ?oæno? *sap, nectar*. (Not identical with ?owæ:no?; see the following.)
346. -(C)æn(ó)-/-wæn(ó)- (after ó)/-yæn(ó)- (after í), NN. RT., *sugar, maple sugar, candy*: ?owæ:no? *sugar*, etc.; with vb. rt. -(C)e-, *be sweet*: ?owænoe? *it's sweet*; with vb. rt. -ké?-, ?owænóké?oh *it's sweetened*; with vb. rt. -ki-, ?owænóki? *sap, syrup*; with vb. rt. -ot-, *tap a tree*: hatiyæno:tha? *they're tapping the trees*; with vb. rt. -ó(:)ni-, kæ:no:nih *honeybee, honey*. p.47
353. -(C)ætne?t(a)- NN. RT., *fern*: ?óætne?ta? *fern*. p.47
355. -(C)æwist(a)- NN. RT., *peeling, bat*: ?óæwista? *peeling, bat*; with vb. rt. -'(h)-, dist., and dupl., tekæ:wistaoh *birch* (*Betula* sp.), lit. *peelings on it*. p.48

588. -hish(æ)- NN. RT., *wood nettle (Laportea canadensis)*:
 ?ohishæ? *wood nettle.*
589. -(h)ish(æ)- NN. RT., *leggings*: káishæ? *leggings*;
 ha?no:wa? ?óishæ? *púcher plant (Sarracenia*
purpurea), lit. *turtle's leggings.*
590. -(h)iskwanyé?t(a)- NN. RT., *rotten wood in a*
powdery state: ?oiskwanyé?ta? *powdery rotten*
wood; with vb. rt. -?ε-, ?oiskwanyé?ta?ε:?
brown. p.54
597. -hká?t(a)- NN. RT., *heart of a tree or stem*: ?ohká?ta?
heart of a tree or stem; with vb. rt. -a?ist- *boneset*
(Eupatorium perfoliatum). p.54
609. -(h/;)né?ní? STEM, in ska:né?ni? *kind of tree with*
very long roots, mentioned in the Good Message. p.54
611. -(h/;)níhs(a)- NN. RT., *American hornbeam (Car-*
pinus caroliniana): ka:níhsa? *American horn-*
beam. p.54
618. -(h/;)n(ə)- NN. RT., *fat, grease, oil, lard*: ?o:nə?
fat, etc.; with vb. rt. -ó- and cisloc., tka:no?s
Oil City, Pa.; ?onéo? ?o:nə? *corn oil.* p.55
621. -(h/;)nəwóds VB. STEM, in ka:nówə:s *coltsfoot*
(Tussilago farfara). p.55
628. -(h/;)nyá?s(a)- NN. RT., *neck, throat*: ?o:nyá?sa?
neck, throat, also any squash or gourd with a neck,
crookneck squash; with vb. rt. -okaetase-,
 teyako:nyá?sokæ:ta:ses *mandrake (Mandragora*
officinarum), lit. *it twists your neck*; with vb. rt.
 -yá?k- (sy>j) and refl. -ate-, tewate:nyá?ja?s
 or waté:nyá?ja?s *violet (Viola cucullata)*, lit.
the neck breaks; ?o:nyá?sa? kastáwε?sæ? *squash*
rattle, gourd rattle.
629. -(h/;)nye(æ)-/-(h/;)nya(æ)- (incorp.), NN. RT.,
nut meat: ?o:nye:æ? *nut meat*; with vb. rt.
 -iyo-, ?o:nyaiyo:h *good nut meat.*
630. -(h/;)nyé?st(a)- NN. RT., *chestnut (Castanea den-*
tata): ?o:nyé?sta? *chestnut.* p.55

635. ^{from *communis* or *prolym*.} ^{(h/):nyoʔk(a)-} NN. RT., *nutshell*: with vb. rt. -yáʔk-, refl., and dupl., tekate:nyóʔkyaʔs *I'm cracking nuts*.
636. ^{(h/):nyóʔkw(a)-} NN. RT., *nut*: ʔo:nyóʔkwaʔ *nut*; jo:nyóʔkwa:k *black walnut (Juglans nigra)*, lit. *let it eat the nut* [?]; jo:nyóʔkwe:s *butternut (Juglans cinerea)*, lit. *long nut*; ʔo:nyóʔkwaji-wakeh *bitternut hickory (Carya cordiformis)*, lit. *bitter nut*; also *vertebra prominens (seventh cervical vertebra)*: ho:nyóʔkwaʔkeh *on his vertebra prominens*.
637. ^{(h/):nyóhs(a)-} NN. RT., *squash, any cucurbitaceous plant*: ʔo:nyóhsaʔ *squash*, etc., also a *throw in dice game* (all identical but one); with vb. rt. -owane-, ʔo:nyóhsowa:neh *pumpkin (Cucurbita pepo)*; with vb. rt. -ʔo(:)we-, ʔo:nyóhsaʔo:weh *Indian-squash*; with vb. rt. -atko-, ʔo:nyóhsatkos *watermelon (Citrullus vulgaris)*; with vb. rt. -o- and past, ka:nyóhsok *boiled squash*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, refl., and past, waté:nyóhsə:tak *baked squash*. p.55
639. ^{(h/):nyókwis(æ)-} NN. RT., *grape (Vitis sp.)*: ʔo:nyókwisæʔ; with vb. rt. -ki-, ʔo:nyókwisæ:-kiʔ *wine*.
640. ^{(h/):nyókwæ-} NN. RT., *cucumber (Cucumis sativus)*: ʔo:nyókwæ:eʔ *cucumber*. p.55
646. ^{-(h)os(æ)-} NN. RT., *basswood (Tilia americana)*: ʔo:osæʔ *basswood*; with vb. rt. -oke- and cisloc., tetyó:syo:ke:h [14.4] *Buffalo, N.Y.*, lit. *between the basswoods* (cf. tósyo:we:h) (1754). p.55
653. ^{(h)əka(æ)-} NN. RT., *American elm (Ulmus americana)*: kaəkæ:ʔ *American elm*. p.56
660. ^{(h)ət(a)-} NN. RT., *tree, log, stem, limb*: ka:ətaʔ *tree*, etc.; with vb. rt. -yethw-, kaətaye:thəh *planted trees, orchard*; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and refl., ʔothəto:ni:h *growing trees*; with vb. rt. -áʔktə- and refl., (ʔo)thótaʔktəʔ *black raspberry (Rubus occidentalis)*. Cf. ^{(y)ət(a)-} (1946). p.56
668. ^{hs(a)-} NN. RT., *mouth*: with vb. rt. -káet-, hahsáka:et *his mouth*; with vb. rt. -owane-, hahsowaneh *he has a big mouth*; with vb. rt. -áʔk-, dist., refl., and dupl., ʔoʔtkátsaʔkhə:ʔ [3.7] *my mouth got chapped*; with anomalous vb. rt. ^{(C)it-} and dupl., teyóhsaiʔt *black pepper*. p.56

Continued below

672. ^{the usual.} ^{h-} ^{communis}: ʔohsáʔke:taʔ *commonreed*, used as a corn medicine, kahsáʔke:taʔ *flute used in Little Water ceremony*. Cf. ^{(h)aʔket(a)-} (523). p.56

678. ^{no ovry.} -hsé(ε)- NN. RT., *frost*: ?ohsé:ʔ *frost*, also *Epsom salts*; with vb. rt. -(h)e-, ?ohsé:eʔ *there's frost on it*; with vb. rt. -yet(a)- and inst., kahse:-yétahkwaʔ *a wild plant with white blossoms in the Fall*. p.56
682. ^{no stars arrayed (in the sky).} -hsik(æ)- NN. RT., *chestnut bur*: ?ohsi:kæʔ *chestnut bur*. p.56
687. ^{no stems of dogwood.} -hsisát VB. STEM, in kahsi:sat *dogwood (Cornus florida)*. p.56
689. ^{no spout.} -hsóhkwa(a)- NN. RT., *spout*: ?ohsóhkwaʔ *spout*. p.57
692. ^{no hazel.} -hsowiʔsh(æ)- NN. RT., *hazel (Corylus americana)*: ?ohsówiʔshæʔ *hazel*. p.57
718. ^{no wood.} -(h/):wéʔka(æ)- NN. RT., *wood (as material), splint (in basketry)*: ?o:wéʔkæ:ʔ *wood, splint*; with vb. rt. -ot-, inst., and dupl., teye:wéʔkeotáhkwaʔ *snowshoe, ski*. p.57
720. ^{no ear of corn.} -(h/):wéʔt(a)- NN. RT., *ear of corn with the husk on*: ?o:wéʔtaʔ *ear of corn*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, ?oʔká:wéʔta:eʔ *the ear formed on it*. p.58
749. ^{no die.} -íey/-éey- (after any 3d person obj. pref.), VB. RT. (-oh, -ós, -ʰ), *die*: ?akí:eyo:h *I'm dead*, hawé:eyo:h *he's dead*, yáie:yos *she's dying* [6.7], waʔáieʔ *she died*; teʔké:eyos *liveforever (Sedum triphyllum, S. purpureum)*, lit. *it doesn't die*. p.59
767. ^{no high bush blueberry.} -iht(a)- NN. RT., with charact. in kehtáʔke:aʔ *high bush blueberry (Vaccinium sp.)*. p.59
771. ^{no thorn.} -(C)íkt(a)- NN. RT., *thorn*: ?óiktaʔ *thorn, thorn tree (Crataegus punctata)*; with vb. rt. -owa- and repet., jóikto:wa:ʔ *crabapple*. p.59
781. ^{no cradleboard.} -íósh(æ)-/éósh(æ)- (after consonant), NN. RT., *cradleboard*: ké:oshæʔ *cradleboard*, also *jack-in-the-pulpit (Arisaema triphyllum)*, *cornhusk basket of tobacco for use in War Dance*; ?é:oshæʔ [26.6] *cradleboard, toadstool, mushroom*; ?aké:-oshæʔ *my cradleboard*; with vb. rt. -ε-, yé:oshεʔ *she's in the cradleboard*; plus inst., yoteoshétahkwaʔ *cradleboard*. p.60
791. ^{no sparrow.} -(C)iskeʔseʔ VB. STEM, in káiskeʔse:ʔ *sparrow, thrush*, also *a kind of bean*. p.60

797. -(C)íst(a)- NN. RT., *metal, tin, steel, bell, trap*: káista? *metal*, etc.; ?óista? *block of a quilt*; with vb. rt. -?e-, káista?es *clock*, se niyóista:ʔe:h *three o'clock*; with vb. rt. -owane-, káistowa:neh *loud noise*; with vb. rt. -'ʔse-, *survey*: háistiʔseʔs *he surveys, is a surveyor*; with vb. rt. -owa-, káisto:wa:ʔ *sucker, mullet (Moxostoma sp.)*; plus augment., kaistowáʔko:wa:h *June mullet*. p.60
850. -jihkwan(ɔ)- NN. RT., *button*: kajihkwanoʔ *button*; with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)t-, kajihkwano:thaʔ *buttonwood (Platanus occidentalis)*.
851. -jīhs(a)- NN. RT., *husk mat, Husk Face*: kajīhsaʔ *husk mat, Husk Face*.
852. -jihsoʔt(a)- NN. RT., *star*: ?ojīhsoʔtaʔ *star*, also *dandelion (Taraxacum officinale)*; with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)t-, kajīhsoʔtə:thaʔ *daisy, black-eyed-susan, sunflower*. p.62
856. -jikwε- VB. RT. (—, -'s, —), with obj., *have venereal disease*: ?oji:kwes *venereal disease*, also *corn sn* ?ojikwεʔtaʔ ?awéəʔ *azalea (Rhododendron sp.)*, *dā* lit. *venereal disease flower*. *venereal disease*, also *venereal disease (Limonium sp.)*, *sacosa*, lit. *ghost's ear*. Continued below p.62
865. -jiskoʔkw(a)- NN. RT., *hip*: ?ojiskoʔkwaʔ *hip*, also name of *unidentified plant* about 3 ft tall with a ball at the top; kejiskoʔkwáʔkeh *on my hip*; with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)t-, ?ojiskoʔko:t *common pin* [3.12]. p.62
868. -jist(a)-/sist(a)- (after refl.), NN. RT., *ember, burning coal, spark, fire, light, lamp, wampum*: kaji:staʔ *ember*, etc.; with vb. rt. -ye-, kajistayeʔ *the fire is there, council fire, Onondaga Reservation*; with vb. rt. -okw-, tewátsisto:kwas *firefly*, lit. *it scatters sparks*; with vb. rt. -no- and inst. [ʔ], ?ojistanóhkwaʔ *firefly*; the preceding as incorp. nn. rt. [26.3], vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, and dist., ?ojistanóhkweəʔ *it's speckled, calico*; with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)t- and nom., (?o)jistotáʔshæʔ *strawberry*, lit. *embers on it*; with vb. rt. -ye- and inst., jistayétahkwaʔ [26.6] *amomum (Amomum sp.)*, lit. *used for establishing coals*; with vb. rt. -kaæ(æ)- and dist. [ʔ], jistakæ:ɔʔ, jistakæ:εʔ, or jistaké:εʔ *hickory (Carya sp.)*, lit. *thin coals*.
869. -jistá(a)- NN. RT., with charact. in (?o)jistá:ʔke:aʔ *wintergreen (Gaultheria procumbens)*. p.62
873. -jítkw(a)(æ)- NN. RT., *bile*: ?ojítkwæ:ʔ *bile*, also *goldenthread (a plant)*; with vb. rt. -?e-, jítkwæ:-ʔe:ʔ [26.6] *yellow, gold, cornmeal*, jítkwæ:ʔe:ʔ *niyawéəʔte:h goldenrod (Solidago sp.)*, lit. *yellow flower*; with vb. rt. -(C)eéek- and caus. I, kajítkwé:ekthaʔ *meadowrue (Thalictrum sp.)*. p.62

877. -jí:y(a)- NN. RT., *fruit, berry*: ?ojí:ya? *fruit, berry*;
with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, ?ojí:yə:t *it has fruit on it*;
with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)-, hojí:ya:? *he has a birth-*
mark. Cf. -á:v(a)- (298). p.63
880. -jí?j- NN. RT., *corn tassel*: with vb. rt. -ot-, ?ojí?jo:t
tassel, with vb. rt. -ða-, ?ojí?jo:a? *tassel*,
culversroot (Leptandra virginica).
881. -jí?jo?kw(a)- NN. RT., *pear (Pyrus communis)*:
?ojí?jo?kwa? *pear.* p.63
896. jšhehko? *New York fern (Dryopteris noveboracensis)*,
Christmas fern (Polystichum acrostichoides), *louse-*
wort (Pedicularis sp.). p.63
900. -jəwəhs(a)- NN. RT., *corn leaf*: ?ojəwəhsa? *corn leaf*;
with vb. rt. -es- and augment., jəwəhsesko:wa:h
spikenard (Aralia racemosa); jəwəhses?á:h (cf.
-?áa-) *sarsaparilla (Smilax sp.).* p.63
918. -kaeht(a)- NN. RT., *hull of corn kernel*: ?okáehta?
Continued below
- hull*; with vb. rt. -awak-, *winnow*: wa?ekáehta-
wa:k *she winnowed*; with vb. rt. -əwae- and
caus. I, yekaehtowə:ʔtha? *corn washing basket*;
with vb. rt. -e- (-á?se-), caus. I, and dist.,
kakaehtəhtə? *cornbread, lit. hulls removed.* Pp.63-64
929. káhka:h in káhká: wa:ya:s *arrowwood (Euonymus*
atropurpureus?), lit. ? *eats the fruit.* p.64
941. kanəjəhkwanə? *fire cherry, pigeon cherry (Prunus*
pennsylvanica). p.64
965. -ká?t(a)- NN. RT., *white oak (Quercus alba)*:
kaká?ta? *white oak.* p.65
980. -keo?j(a)- NN. RT., *grass*: with vb. rt. -o(:)ni- and
refl., ?otkéo?jo:ni:h *the growing grass*; with vb.
rt. -(C)e- and cisloc., tyokéo?ja:e? *Irving, N.Y.*,
lit. *there's grass in it*; with charact., ?okeo?já?-
ke:a? *green snake*; with vb. rt. -kaə-, ?okéo?-
jakə:ə? *toad rush (Juncus bufonis).* p.65
1006. -kes(æ)- NN. RT., *green unripe fruit*: ?oke:sə?
green unripe fruit. p.66
1022. -ki- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), *be soup*: with nn. rt.
-nonə?t(a)-, ?onónə?ta:ki? *potato soup*; with
nn. rt. -sáe?t(a)-, ?osáe?ta:ki? *bean soup.* p.66
1026. -kji?ka(æ)- NN. RT., *stump*: ?okjí?kə:ʔ *stump*;
with vb. rt. -ot-, ?okjí?keot *stump.* p.66

1035. -kóʔj(a)- NN. RT., *face paint, rouge*: ʔokóʔjaʔ *face paint, rouge*; with vb. rt. -ot-, ʔokóʔjo:t *face paint*, also an unidentified *plant and bird*; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, *paint one's face*; with dist. and refl., honətkoʔjónya:nəʔ *their faces were painted*. p.66
1038. -kəhkaʔsh(æ)- NN. RT., *stoneroot (Collinsia canadensis)*: ʔokóhkaʔshæʔ *stoneroot*.
.....
maple (Acer rubrum). p.67
1043. -kəjiʔt(a)- NN. RT., *corn pollen*: ʔokójiʔtaʔ *corn pollen*. p.67
1044. -kəs(æ)- NN. RT., *baked corn*: ʔokó:sæʔ *baked corn*; with vb. rt. -ki-, ʔokəsəkiʔ *baked corn soup*; with vb. rt. -kiiʔta-, kakəsəki:ʔta:ʔ *fried baked corn*. p.67
1049. -kə(:)t(a)- NN. RT., *nose*: kekótaʔkeh (on) *my nose*, kakótaʔkeh (on) *its nose, pointed end of snow-snake*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, inst., and dupl., tekakətótahkoh *yellow leafcup (Polymnia uvedelia)*, lit. *nose on either end*. p.67
1060. -kté(æ)- NN. RT., *root*: ʔoktéæʔ *root*, also *carrot, beet, turnip, etc.*; with vb. rt. -ot- and oppos. I, ʔetwákteotakoʔ *we'll pull up the root*; with vb. rt. -keet-, ʔoktéæke:et *the white roots*; with vb. rt. -es- and augment., jokté:sko:wa:h *the great long roots (of the tree of peace)*; with vb. rt. -kweniyo-, kaktéækweni:yoʔ *chief*; ʔoktéæʔké ha:at *subchief*, lit. *he's on the root*; with vb. rt. -kwat- and dist., ʔotékteækwatəʔ *Indian-physic (Gillenia sp.)*. p.67
1063. -kwa(æ)- NN. RT., *blood clot, boil, orange (the fruit)*: ʔokwa:aʔ *blood clot, boil, orange*; with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, hokwa:ət *he has a boil*; plus nn. rt. -atóʔ(æ)- [26.2], hotóʔəkwa:ət *he's a hunchback*, ʔotóʔəkwa:ət *camel*; with vb. rt. -jiwak-, ʔokwæ:jiwakəh *lemon*. p.67
1064. -kwaəs- VB. RT. (-śh, -śs, -Ø), *pound (wood)*: with vb. rt. -(y)ət(a)-, ʔakyətakwæ:səh *I've pounded the wood*, ʔoʔkyətakwa:as *I pounded the wood*, yeətakwæ:səs *black ash (Frazinus nigra)*, lit. *people pound the wood*. p.67
1092. -kwiya(æ)- NN. RT., *tip of a branch, leaves at the tip of a branch*: ʔokwi:yaʔ *tip of a branch*; with vb. rt. -e- (-áʔse-), kakwi:yeʔs *the leaves are falling from the tips of the branches*. p.68
1094. -ky- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ot- in ʔokyo:t *cornsilk (that part which shows outside the husk)*. p.68
1114. -nekhw(a)- NN. RT., *bloodroot (Sanguinaria canadensis)*: ʔone:khwaʔ *bloodroot*. p.68
1116. -neokéʔ VB. STEM (?), *deer (Odocoileus virginianus)*: (ʔo)neokeʔ *deer*; neokəʔ ʔonóʔkæ:ʔ *deer horn, maidenhair fern (Adiantum sp.)* p.68

1133. -ne- VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), with nn. rt. -sn(ə)- in kasnə:nə? *ironwood, hornbeam (Carpinus caroliniana)*. p.69
1136. -nehsóhkw(a)- NN. RT., *popcorn*: ?one:hsóhkwə? *popcorn*; var. -nehsóhkw(a)-. p.69
1140. -neht(ə)- NN. RT., in 'one:ta' *soup made with roasted corn, burnt corn soup*.
1144. ne:h *this*.
1145. -nehke?ta)- NN. RT., *mushroom*: ?onéhke?ta? *mushroom*. p.69
1147. -néhs(a)- NN. RT., *fungus*: ?onéhsa? *fungus*, also *visor, comb of a fowl*; with vb. rt. -k- *eat* [3.3] kanéhsa:s *Muhlenberg's turtle (Clemmys muhlenbergii)*. p.69
1149. -néht(a)- NN. RT., *leaf*: ?onéhta? *leaf*; with vb. rt. -(C)ik- and dist., kanéhtaikhə? *green*, lit. *leaves are infused with it*; with vb. rt. -es-, ?onéhte:səs *princespine (Chimaphila umbellata)*, *wild senny leaves (Cassia marilandica)*; with vb. rt. -owane-, kanéhtowa:nes *burdock (Arctium sp.)*; with vb. rt. -atko-, ?onéhatakos *lettuce*; with vb. rt. -kwe?-nə(:)ni-, dist., and refl. -ah-, teyohnehtakwe?-nónya:nə? *cheeses (a plant)*; se niyónehtə:t *clover (Trifolium sp.)*, lit. *three leaves on it*; with vb. rt. -aji- and augment., ?onehtají?ko:wa:h *the great black leaves (of the tree of peace)*. p.69
1155. -né(ə)- NN. RT., *corn, corn kernel*: ?onéə? *corn*; with vb. rt. -keet-, ?onéəke:et *white corn*; with vb. rt. -aji-, ?onéəji? *black corn*; ?onéə? ?oəə? *Corn Dance*; with vb. rt. -thé?t-, kanéothé?toh *early bread*; with vb. rt. -?ə(:)we-, ?onéə?ə:weh *native corn, old-fashioned corn*; with vb. rt. -kwek-, ?onéəkwə:kəh *whole corn*. p.69
- mɛkwa'sy- (1171).
1157. -néəkwə- NN. RT., in kanéəkwə? *seed corn*. p.69
- payment given a juise-juise after a curing ceremony.*
1165. -:né?ní? *kind of tree*: see -(h/:)né?ní? (609).
1166. -né?ta)- NN. RT., *hemlock (Tsuga canadensis)*, *evergreen*: ?oné?ta? *hemlock, evergreen*; with vb. rt. -ś(:)t-, kané?totha? *common yarrow (Achillea millefolium)*; with vb. rt. -kwéhta-, teyone?-tákwəhte:h or with vb. rt. -téhta-, ?one?ta-téhta:? *ground pine (Lycopodium sp.)*; with anomalous vb. rt. -aweə- or -weə-, kané?taweə? *Dunkirk, N.Y., or Fredonia, N.Y.* p.69
1170. -':ni- *bark*: see -(h/:)ni- (610). p.70
1174. -:nfh(s)a)- *American hornbeam*: see -(h/:)nfh(s)a)- (611). p.70

1191. -nonóʔt(a)- NN. RT., *potato*: ʔonónóʔtaʔ *potato*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and inst., khnonóʔtæ:hkwaʔ *I use it to put potatoes in, my potato basket*. Var. -nónóʔt(a)- (1258).
1192. -nony(a)-/-nowi- (incorp.), NN. RT., *cornhusk*: ʔono:nyaʔ *cornhusk*; with vb. rt. -yáʔk-, *husk corn*: hatinowi:yaʔs *they're husking corn*; plus caus. I, yenowiyáʔkthaʔ *husking pin*.
1193. -nóohkw(a)- NN. RT., *corn soup*: ʔonó:hkwaʔ *corn soup*; with vb. rt. -o-, konó:hkoʔ *she's cooking corn soup*. p.70
1204. -nowi-, *cornhusk*: see -nony(a)- (1192). p.70
1230. -nəhkwe(ə)- NN. RT., *seed*: ʔonóhkweʔ *seed*.
1231. -nəhkweʔ(ə)- NN. RT., *corn cob*: ʔonóhkweʔeʔ *corn cob*.
1232. -nəhkweʔt(a)- NN. RT., *pine cone*: ʔonóhkweʔtaʔ *pine cone*; also with vb. rt. -óa-, ʔonəhkweʔtó:aʔ *pine cone*. p.71
1239. -nóht(a)- NN. RT., *burdock* (*Arctium* sp.), *bur, comb*: ʔonóhtaʔ *burdock, bur, kanóhtaʔ comb*; with vb. rt. -osæ- and refl. -ah-, wahnóhtosæ:s *Canada tickclover*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and inst., yenóhtæ:hkwaʔ *comb basket*. p.71
1243. -nəhweʔt(a)- NN. RT., *swelling on a plant*: ʔonóhweʔtaʔ *swelling on a plant*, also *cattail flower* (*Typha latifolia*).
1244. -noj(a)- NN. RT., *wheat*: ʔono:jaʔ *wheat*; with vb. rt. -iyáʔk-, hatinóji:yaʔs *they're harvesting the wheat*; with vb. rt. -ot-, ʔono:jo:t *oats*. p.71
1255. -nəniʔt(a)- NN. RT., *thistle* (*Cirsium* sp.): ʔonóniʔtaʔ *thistle*; with augment., ʔonóniʔtáʔko:wa:h *silver thistle* (*Onopordon acanthium*); with vb. rt. -k- [3.3], kanóniʔta:s *pewee* (*Myiochanes virens*), *goldfinch* (*Spinus tristis*).
1256. -nənok(a)æ)- NN. RT., *hickory* (*Carya* sp.): ʔonónoka:aʔ *hickory*; with vb. rt. -o- and cisloc., thanónokeoʔ *Clarence, N.Y.*
1257. -nənojók VB. STEM, in hanənojok *cranberry tree* (*Viburnum opulus*).
1258. -nónóʔt(a)- *potato*: var. of -nonóʔt(a)- (1191).
1259. -nəny- NN. RT., *dance*: with vb. rt. -óʔte-, nəʔkanənyóʔteʔ *the kind of dance*; with vb. rt. -owane-, kanənyowa:neh *great dance*, ref. to *Feather Dance* or *Thanksgiving Dance*.
NN. RT., with vb. rt. -o(:)t-, prepare corn husks for braiding: hatinənyo:thaʔ *they're preparing the husks for braiding*, ʔono:nyo:t *the husks are ready for braiding*. p.72
1262. -nəs(æ)- NN. RT., with dimin. in ʔonósæʔah *soft, tender, immature beans*.
1263. -nəsh(æ)- NN. RT., *small cornhusk basket, thimbleberry* (*Rubus* sp.): ʔonó:shæ *small basket, thimbleberry*; with vb. rt. -i- [14.5], kanó:tsi:h *small basketful, quart*. p.72

1266. -nəsk(æ)- NN. RT., *milkweed* (*Asclepias* sp.): ?onə:-
skæ? *milkweed*. p.72
1271. -nəstəʔsh(æ)- NN. RT., *sassafras* (*Sassafras albi-*
dum): ?onəstəʔshæ? *sassafras*. p.72
1275. -nəta(æ)- NN. RT., *hominy*: ?onətə:ʔ *hominy*.
1276. -nət(æ)- *fallen* *class*: see -(h/):nət(æ)- (629). p.72
1292. -nəʔeəhs(a)- NN. RT., *cabbage*: ?onəʔeəhsaʔ *cab-*
bage. p.73
1304. -nəʔkhwish(æ)- NN. RT., in ?onəʔkhwishæʔ *boiled*
and sweetened corn. p.73
1324. -nyahjɪʔt(a)- NN. RT., *corn roasted in the husk*, Continued below

tamale: ?onyáhjiʔtaʔ *corn roasted in the husk*;
with vb. rt. -o- and refl. -e-, ?eyenyahjɪʔto:ʔ
she'll cook corn roasted in the husk. Pp.73-74
1337. -nyəʔó:y(a)- NN. RT., *apple*: kanyaʔó:yaʔ *apple*. p.74
1340. -nyəʔthəʔ- VB. RT. (-əh, -s, -t), with dupl.,
choke: tewakenyaʔthə:ʔəh *it has choked me*,
teyakonyáʔthə:ʔs *it chokes people*, *chokecherry*
(*Prunus virginiana*), ?oʔthónyaʔthə:aʔt *it choked*
him, gave him a lump in the throat.
1341. -:nye(æ)- *nut meat*: see -(h/):nye(æ)- (629).
1342. -:nyéʔst(a)- *chestnut*: see -(h/):nyéʔst(a)- (630). p.74
1356. -:nyóhs(a)- *squash*: see -(h/):nyóhs(a)- (637).
1357. -:nyəkwiʔs(æ)- *grape*: see -(h/):nyəkwiʔs(æ)-
(639).
1358. -nyəska(æ)- NN. RT., *shoulder blade, shoulder*:
?onyó:ska:aʔ *shoulder blade*, ?akenyo:skə:ʔkeh
on my shoulder.
1359. -:nyəskwæ- *cucumber*: see -(h/):nyəskwæ-(640). p.74
1374. -ók VB. STEM, *be boiled*: with nn. rt. -(h)əhkw(a)-
ká:hkok *boiled bread*; with nn. rt. -(h/):nyóhs(a)-,
ka:nyóhsok *boiled squash*. Probably -ó- plus
past. p.75
1390. -ʔos(æ)- *basswood*: see -ʔ(h)os(æ)- (646).
1391. -əhət- VB. RT. (-əh, -t) *hassam*. p.75
1395. -əsk(æ)-, NN. RT., *slippery elm* (*Ulmus fulva*):
ʔəskəʔ (or ?ó:skəʔ) *slippery elm*. p.75
1508. -sáéʔt VB. STEM, in *teyósaéʔt black pepper*. p.79
1517. -séht(a)- NN. RT., *willow* (*Salix* sp.): ?oséhtaʔ
willow. p.79

1532. -sha(æ)- NN. RT. *strap, halter, cord*: kasha:aʔ *strap, halter, cord*; ʔosha:aʔ *mulberry (Morus sp.)*; with vb. rt. -te-, ʔoshæ:teʔ *cord, muscle*; with vb. rt. -ə(:)t-, jisha:ət [26.7] *Baltimore oriole (Icterus galbula)*; with vb. rt. -kéʔ-, kashæ:-keʔs *bush-honeysuckle (Diervilla lonicera)*; with
Continued below
- vb. rt. -yene- and inch. I, *stagger*: hashanye:-neʔs *he's staggering*, nishanye:neʔt *they (masc. du.) staggered* (elliptical for wa:hnishanye:neʔt ʔ) (a Seneca chief's title); with vb. rt. -ine-, *lead*: hakésha:ineʔ *he's leading me*; with vb. rt. -owa- and repet., shosheowa:ʔ *Great Burden Strap* (a personal name). p.79
1533. -shaist(a)- NN. RT., *snake*: ʔosháistaʔ *snake*; with vb. rt. -owane-, kasháistowaneh *Big Snake* (a mythical creature); ʔosbáistaʔ wa:ya:s *partridgeberry (Mitchella repens)*, lit. *snake eats the berries*; ʔosháistaʔ ʔoti:nyos *rattlesnake-root (Pre-nanthes sp.)*, lit. *snake it kills them*. p.79
1547. shésʔa:h *wild strawberry (Fragaria sp.)*, used for ceremonial purposes. p.79
1552. -shéʔt(a)- NN. RT., *bottle, jug*: kashéʔtaʔ *bottle*; with vb. rt. -ətaʔt- and spl. nn. suff. [26.4], kashéʔtəta:ʔto:ʔ *Shake-the-Bottle Dance*; with vb. rt. -ot-, ʔoshéʔto:t *navel*, also *Hubbard squash (Cucurbita maxima)*; with vb. rt. -ə(:)t-, ʔotisheʔtə:t *beehive*. p.80
1560. -shəwε(e)- NN. RT., *false-face mush*: ʔoshəwε:ʔ *false-face mush, corn pudding, parched corn*; ʔoshəwε:ʔ ʔojiskwaʔ *parched corn mush*. p.80
1568. ska:ok *whitewood, tulip tree (Liriodendron tulipifera)*. p.80
[0.15] *growing bushes.*
1575. skæji:wa:k, *wandering milkweed (Apocynum androsaemifolium)*. Cf. -jiwak- (875). p.80
1578. -skən(ə)- NN. RT., in ʔoskε:nəʔ *yellow pigweed*. p.80
1580. -skéʔ(ε)- NN. RT., *seed, pit*: ʔoskéʔεʔ *eed, pit*;s
Continued below
- also *beech (Fagus sp.)*, *beechnut (F. grandifolia)*; with unique vb. rt. in kaskεʔisé:htəh *Deer Buttons, Indian Dice* (a game). p.80
1583. -skó(æ)- NN. RT., *branch*: ʔoskóæʔ
vb. rt. -ətaʔt-, kaskoeštaʔtəh *Shake-the-Bush Dance, Shake-the-Bush Dance*. p.80
1594. sóhko:təh *balsam fir (Abies balsamea)*. p.80

1611. -stéʔs(æ)- NN. RT., *braided corn*: ʔostéʔsæʔ *braided corn*; with vb. rt. -o(:)ni-, hatístεʔsyə:nih *they're braiding corn*. p.81
1615. -stistá:néʔ VB. STEM, in ʔostísta:neʔ *bottlebrush grass (Hystrix patula)*, a *corn medicine* (used in preparation of seed for **planting**). Cf. -(C)əhtá:ne- (338).
1616. -stotiʔsh(æ)- NN. RT., *spicebush*: ʔostótiʔshæʔ *spicebush*. Cf. táʔkya:s (1677). p.81
1620. -styeʔsa(æ)- NN. RT., *backbone, spine*: ʔostyéʔsæ:ʔ *backbone*, also *interrupted fern (Osmunda claytoniana)*; ʔakestyeʔsá:ʔkeh (on) *my spine*. p.81
1624. -swáʔt(a)- NN. RT., *spruce (Picea sp.)*: kaswáʔtaʔ *spruce*. p.81
1640. -t-, VB. RT. (-Ø, —, -Ø), *be standing*: ʔi:ke:t *I'm standing*, ha:ti:t *they're standing*; with punc., indic., and coin., *the same*: tsaʔka:t *it's the same as*, tsaʔkáiwa:t *the same story*; with cisloc., ʔi:tye:t *burdock (Arctium lappa)*, *yellow dock (Rumex obtusifolius)*, lit. *she's standing there*; with repet., *one*: skakéhtæ:t *one layer*, shayáʔta:t *one man*; with caus.-inst. and dupl., *stand up* (tr.), *set up*: teswáktastəh *I've stood it back up*; with inch. I -ʔ- and dupl., *stand up* (intr.): ʔoʔtktaʔt *I stood up*; with dist. -o- and dupl., *shield* (vb.): teka:toʔ *it's shielding it*, tesátyaʔ-ta:to:ʔ *it will shield you*; with prog. and transloc., hoʔkatatyeʔ *continuously*. p.81
1667. -takwaʔsy- NN. RT., in takwáʔsyə:nih *with the hazel (Hamamelis virginiana)*.
1668. takwáʔtæ:neʔ *red raspberry (Rubus strigosus)*. p.82
1677. táʔkya:s *spicebush (Benzoin aestivale)*. Cf. -stotiʔsh(æ)- (1616). p.82
1704. -théʔt- VB. RT. (-sh, -háʔ, -Ø), *pound, pound corn*: ʔakétheʔtəh *I'm pounding*, setheʔt *pound!*; with inst., yethéʔtahkwaʔ *pestle*; with nom., ʔotéʔshæʔ *flour, meal, powder*. p.83
1723. -tkaəsh(æ)- NN. RT., *blackberry (Rubus sp.)*: ʔotkæ:shæʔ *blackberry*. p.83
1726. -tkesyəʔt- NN. RT., *leatherwood (Dirca palustris)*: ʔotkésyəʔtaʔ *leatherwood*. p.83
1733. -tkəwəʔsa(æ)- NN. RT., *string bean*: ʔotkəwəʔsa:aʔ *string bean*; with vb. rt. -o- and refl., henətetkə-wəʔséoaʔ *String Bean Ceremony*, lit. *they put their string beans in water*. p.83

1736. -tkwéhs(a)- NN. RT., *blood*: ?akétkwehsa? *my blood*; with vb. rt. -(h)i-, katkwéhsai?s or (with augment.) katkwéhsái?sko:wa:h *bloodroot* (*Sanguinaria canadensis*), lit. *blood drips out*. p.83
1747. -tokehə-/okehə- (incorp.), VB. RT. (-'?, —, —), with dupl. *be square*: teyotoke:hə? *it's square*; with dist. -nyə-, teyotokéhonyə? *they're square*; teyooyókehə? *figwort* (*Scrophularia* sp.), lit. *the sky is square*. p.84
1777. tyé?to:ke? *ginseng* (*Panax trifolium*). p.84
1804. -wæn(ə)- *sugar*: see -(C)æn(ə)- (346). p.85
1823. -:we?ka(æ)- *wood*: see -(h/):we?ka(æ)- (718).
 1824. -wé?əhs- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ə(:)t- in kawé?-
 ohsə:tha? *elecampagne* p.85
 Continued below
1826. -:wé?t(a)- *ear of corn*: p.85
1862. -yatahs(a)- NN. RT., *stub of a broken off branch*: ?oyátahsa? *stub*, etc., also (with vb. rt. -ot-) ?oyátahso:t. p.87
1890. -yeen(ə)- NN. RT., with vb. rt. -ó?kt-, *fashion, complete*: shəkwatye:no?ktá?əh *he has fashioned us*, *Our Creator* (also commonly hotye:nó?kta?ə hé tyəhe?, lit. *he has fashioned our lives*); shəkwatye:no?ktá?əh ?awéə? *Hiawatha sunflower, deerstongue*; with vb. rt. -ə(:)ni-, do correctly: waenotye:no:ni? *they did it correctly*. p.87
1911. -yethw-, VB. RT. (-əh, -ás, -əh), *plant*: ?akye:thəh *I've planted it*, kaye:thəh *garden*, kyethwas *I plant it*, ?ə?kye:thə? *I planted it*; with caus. I -'ht-, yeyéthwatha? *people use it for planting*; with inch. I -'?, ?akyéthwa?əh *I've planted it*; with dist. -'hsə-, hotiyethwáhsə? *their gardens*; with dat. -'hse-/-'s-, hoyéthwahse:h *he has planted for him*; with trans. -'hs-, hoyéthwahsə:h *he has gone planting*; with ext. loc. -'hkéh [26.4], kayéthwahkeh *Cornplanter* (the Seneca chief). Probably from -ye- and caus. III. p.88
 mistakes.
1915. -yé?kw(a)- NN. RT., *tobacco*: ?oyé?kwa? *tobacco*; with vb. rt. -?ə(:)we-, ?oyékwa?ə:weh *native tobacco, Indian-tobacco* (*Nicotiana rustica*); with vb. rt. -táhkwa-, yeyé?kwata:hkwa? *tobacco pouch*. p.88

1946. -(y)ot(a)- NN. RT., *tree, log, trunk, stem, post*: keota? or ?oota? *tree*, etc.; with vb. rt. -néhkwi-, keotanéhkwi *horse*, lit. *it hauls out logs*, also *Horse Dance*; plus nom. and vb. rt. -k(C)e-, keotanéhkwishæ:kes *black cohosh (Cimicifuga racemosa)*; with vb. rt. -ot-, tkeoto:t *Brant, N.Y.*, lit. *a post is standing there*; with unique vb. stem, tekeotéohə? *white-breasted nuthatch (Sitta carolinensis)*; with vb. rt. -wá?k-, keotawá?kəh *bittersweet (Solanum dulcamara)*; with unique vb. rt., keotane:khe:h *cucumber tree (Magnolia acuminata)*; with vb. rt. -nə-, heotanəh *subchief*, lit. *he guards the tree*; with vb. rt. -t-, dist., and dupl., tekeota:tə? *log house*, lit. *it shields with logs*; with vb. rt. -k- [3.3], hatiota:s name of an *Algonkian tribe* (cognate with the source of the name *Adirondack*), lit. *they eat trees*. Cf.

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Continued below

1947. -(h)ot(a)- (660). p.89

1949. -y(ə)w(ə)- NN. RT., *tall plant, tall weed*: ?oyə:wə? *tall plant* (e.g., *goldenrod*); with plur. ?oyəwə?-shə?əh *tall plants*. p.89
1970. -?ásh(æ)- NN. RT., *basket*: ka?áshə? *basket*; with vb. rt. -i- [14.5], ska?a:tsi:h *one bushel*; with vb. rt. -óhka- [14.4], ye?ásyohka:tha? *basket medicine, agrimony (Agrimonia gryposepala)*, lit. *people apply it to baskets* (to attract customers); with vb. rt. -(h)e-, INCH. II, and dupl., teka?-ashə:əh *cross basket*. p.90
1980. -?æk(a)- NN. RT., in jo?æ:ka? *raccoon (Procyon lotor)*; jo?æ:ka? wa:ya:s *wild gooseberry (Grossularia cynosbati)*, lit. *raccoon eats the berries*; jo?æ:ka? ?oəno? *Raccoon Dance*. p.90
1985. ?e:i? *wild black cherry (Prunus serotina)*
1986. -?ek- *hit*: see -?e- (1983).
1987. -?eóht(a)- NN. RT., *low plant, low weed, herb, grass, hay*: ?o?éohə? *low plant* etc., ?ot?éohə:ni:h *growing plants*; with vb. rt. -(C)eéek and caus. I, ye?eohə:ektha? *rake*, lit. *people use it for gathering in hay*. p.90
2001. -?háht(a)- NN. RT., *branch, log*: ka?háhta? *branch, log*; with vb. rt. -ot-, ?o?háhto:t *stub of a sawed off branch*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- or -(h)e-, ?o?háhta:? or ?o?háhta? *knot* (in wood), (with dist.) ?o?háhteənyə? *knots*. p.90
2013. -?hotka(æ)- NN. RT., *uprooted stump*: ?o?hótka:ə? *uprooted stump*. p.90
2014. ?hotləw wə nən / əh with nən wə nən. p.90
(they are members of the) *Snipe Clan*.
2032. -?néhs(a)- *nannyberry*: var. of -?nyéhs(a)- (2071). p.91

2037. -[?]ney(a)- NN. RT., *bone*: [?]o[?]ne:ya[?] *bone*; with vb. rt. -the-, *be thin, skinny*: ho[?]néyathε:h *he's skinny*; with the preceding as compound vb. rt. [26.2], [?]o[?]ta[?]néyathε:h *American hornbeam* (*Carpinus caroliniana*), lit. *skinny tree*; with vb. rt. -a[?]hət-, teka[?]neyá[?]hətha[?] *boneset* (*Eupatorium perfoliatum*), lit. *it puts the bones together*; with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)t-, [?]o[?]ne:yə:t *Sharp-Legs* (a mythical creature).
2038. -[?]neyost(a)- NN. RT., *corn prepared for hominy, hominy grains, cracked corn*: [?]o[?]néyosta[?] *cracked corn*; with vb. rt. -ki-, [?]o[?]néyosta:ki[?] *cracked corn soup, samp*; with vb. rt. -owane-, [?]o[?]néyostowaneš *hominy sifter*; with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)ni-, ye[?]néyostə:nih *she's preparing corn for hominy*; with vb. rt. -keet-, [?]o[?]néyostake:et *rice*; with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)ty-, [?]o[?]néyostə:tyə:h *hail*. Var. -[?]niyost(a)- (2049). p.91
2048. -[?]níst(a)- NN. RT., *corn (on the cob)*: [?]o[?]nístə[?] *corn*; with vb. rt. -é[?]ta-, ka[?]nístə[?]ta:ʔ *corn roasted on open fire*; with vb. rt. -(C)(æ)- and inst., ye[?]nístə:hkwə[?] *corn basket*.
2049. -[?]niyost(a)- *cracked corn*: var. of -[?]neyost(a)- (2038). p.91
2058. -[?]nóhs(a)- NN. RT., *onion* (*Allium cepa*): [?]o[?]nóhsa[?] *onion*; [?]o[?]nóhsa:o[?] *wild onion* (*Allium* sp.); [?]o[?]nóhsε:ε[?] *water hemlock* (*Cicuta maculata*). p.92
2061. -[?]nət(a)- NN. RT., *thick stalk, rhubarb* (*Rheum* sp.), *burdock* (*Arctium lappa*): [?]o[?]nə:ta[?] *thick stalk* etc.; with vb. rt. -o-, ha[?]nə:tə[?] *his leg is in the water*; with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)t- and dupl., teká[?]nə:tə:t *alligator*, lit. *two thick stalks on it*, also *Alligator Dance*. p.92
- [?]nyéhs(a)- NN. RT., *nannyberry* (*Viburnum lentago*): ka[?]nyéhsa[?] *nannyberry*. Var. -[?]néhs(a)- (2032). p.92
2085. -[?]śhs(a)-/-[?]śhj- (before -i[?]sy-), NN. RT., *vine*: [?]o[?]śhsa[?] *vine*; with vb. rt. -i[?]sy- and refl., [?]ot[?]śhji[?]syə:h *trailing vine, groundpine* (*Lycopodium* sp.), wat[?]śhji[?]syəs *wild yam* (*Dioscorea paniculata*). p.92
2091. -[?]ɔ(:)we- VB. RT. (-[?]h, —, —), *native, genuine*: [?]oyé[?]kwa[?]ɔ:wəh *Indian tobacco*, [?]əkwe[?]ɔ:wəh *Indian*, lit. *native or genuine person*, [?]ahtáhwa[?]ɔ:-wəh *mocassin*, lit. *native shoe*. p.92
2112. -[?]só(æ)- NN. RT., *pine, white pine* (*Pinus strobus*): [?]o[?]sóæ[?] *pine, white pine*, [?]o[?]sóæko:h *in the pines, Pinewoods* (section of Cattaraugus Reservation), also *Sand Hill* (Tonawanda Reservation); with vb. rt. -ɔ(:)t-, [?]o[?]só:ət *turkey* (*Meleagris* sp.). p.93

Appendix B

Plant entries from *A Dictionary of Winnebago: An Analysis and Reference Grammar of the Radin Lexical File* by Mary Carolyn Marino (1968)

- 'ap leaf
 abera leaf
 na'ap leaf [Cf. na tree] p.125
- kanc hieck peaches (fuzzy plums) [Cf. kanc plum,
 hi hair] p.141
- ceka/cege to rot, dry, wither
 ceká to rot; to wither (of trees)
 nacegera dry wood [Cf. na wood]
- cep black [Vid. sep]
 cepje turn black (of berries) F. doubts p. 141
- cdjak misc.
 nicdjagera coffee [Cf. ni water] p. 144
- ducgu shell corn with hands [1 sg.] p.150
- rucíni fall-out of inside bark; dandruff ?
 rucíníxdji be free from rough outside bark p.153
- wadacorotc hominey [Cf. wa corn] p.158
- hazecutgc raspberry [Cf. has berry] p.158
- warucutgc flint corn [Cf. wa corn]
- waxcútc red cedar [Cf. wax cedar]
- Also: waxcútc p.158

cuge ?
 wacu'ge wadutc corn mixed with maple sugar [Cf. wa
corn, dutc misc.] p.159

cukhira dog-teeth (plant) Tr. 399 [Cf. hi tooth]
 p.159

c'e blossom
 c'ec'e blossoms on trees p.162

c'ok resin, gum
 raxgec'ok weed, bulb Tr. 234 [Cf. raxge weeds]
 raxgecokawa weedgum (resin weed) [Cf. raxge weeds,
 wa misc.] p.163

dani tobacco
 dani tobacco p.166

nahade wood ? SA 16 [Cf. na wood] p.167

hasdi to go berrying [Cf. has berry] p.168

do prairie turnip ?; Indian turnip ?; potato ?
 dokewehi prairie-turnip [Cf. kewe misc.]
 do-ra type of artichoke ?; Indian turnip; potato p.170

wacu'ge wadutc corn mixed with maple sugar [Cf. wa
corn, cuge misc.]
 wadutc ground corn R.S. 15; corn meal R.S. 14 [Cf.
 wa corn]
 wadudjeniperes corn soup R.S. 14 [Cf. wa corn, ni
water, peres misc.] p.173

- tca tree (species ?), forked tree, forked piece of wood
 [Vid. tcak, tca]
- tcabeno·na lacrosse-sticks
- tcacgégu oak [Cf. cgegu ?]
- tcacgeguija limb (of tree) [Cf. cgegu ?]
- tcacgegurut'ac short oak tree, stunted [Cf. t'ac stunted ?,
 cgegu ?]
- tcacgegurut'ajija forked oak Tr. 261 [Cf. t'ac stunted ?,
 cgegu ?]
- tcacçana ironwood [Cf. tca, straight] p.178
- tca·sá·k tree (unknown species) [Cf. sak misc.]
- tcazuke butternut tree [Cf. zu butternut tree]
- tcazúke butternut tree (chestnut ?) [Cf. zu butternut
tree] p.178
- tcaçcawa birch [Cf. tca, straight, wa misc.] p.179
- hotcage cranberry ? Also: hotcoké ? p.179
- tcage walnut
- tcagu walnut [Cf. hu trunk]
- tcak nut, walnut tree
- tcakhá walnut tree [Cf. ha misc.]
- tcak hu walnut tree [Cf. hu trunk] p.180
- notcagu walnut-tree [Cf. na, tree, hu trunk] p.180

- tca straight (tree with a straight trunk ?) [vid. tca
straight]
tcatçana ironwood [Cf. tca tree (sp. ?)]
tçatcawa birch [Cf. tca tree (sp. ?), wa
misc.]
tça'wà birch [Cf. wà misc.]
tça'wà zuk birch [Cf. wà misc., zu/zuk
misc.]
hiraki-iroitça straight (W. Rep. 500)
piksigtuçaje red oak Tr. 195 [Cf. pi oak, p.182
- tca to shell corn ? [vid. tca (tcak ?) to parch corn ?]
witcawás shelled corn J.T. 7 [Cf. wás corn]
witcawás corn [Cf. wás corn] p.183
watco nakéwe afraid of corn (refers to person fasting
until corn is mature) [Cf. nakewe to be afraid]
warutcohaxireje ear of corn (roasted) Tr. 221 [Cf. wa
corn] p.198
- piksigtudja jack-oak brush [Cf. pi misc., ksik
narrow, hu stem, stalk] p.204
- djadjac corn when in milk, tender (of corn) p.204
- hoidjipohekce to pull up by roots Tr. 244 [Cf. hek
to uproot] p.210
- hudjiruhek to pull up by roots [Cf. hek to uproot]
huhiruhek to pull up by roots [Cf. hek to uproot] p.210
- na汪agax to paint stick [Cf. na wood] p.220
- hahas gihiranağa to pick berries [Cf. has berries] p.222

- tcakhá walnut tree [Cf. tcak walnut tree] p.239
- hara fruit W. Rep. 462
- nahá bark of tree [Cf. na tree] p.239
- hihap top of corn p.242
- has berry
- hahas gihiranağa to pick berries SA 44
- has fruit, berry
- hascdjek strawberry [Cf. cdjek together]
- hasdi to go berrying [Cf. di to move]
- hasdinik blueberry [Cf. di misc.]
- ha'sdink blueberry [Cf. di misc.]
- hasép blackberry [Cf. sep black]
- hasgigap pressed berry [Cf. sgap to press]
- hazecutcge raspberry [Cf. cutc red]
- hazo berries ? R.C. 2 p.243
- mawirahoha to cook corn in ground [Cf. ma earth,
wi misc.]
- mawiroha'uireje to steam corn [3 pl.] [Cf. ma
earth, 'u to do, wi misc.] p.243
- habinaĵi medicinal-plant (lit. life-stander) [Cf. p.247
- wahap corn on the ear [Cf. wa corn] p.248
- hudjiruhek to pull up by roots [Cf. hu stem,
dji to come]
- huhiruhek to pull up by roots [Cf. hu stem] p.250

cukhira dog-teeth (plant) Tr. 399 [Cf. cuk dog] p.251

kantc hıcek peaches (fuzzy plums) [Cf. katc plum,
cek misc.] p.257

hicge basswood tree
hicgeija basswood
hicge rujap basswood bark [Cf. jap to peel]
hicgesake uncooked basswood fibre [Cf. sake pith] p.257

hunc danaworuhinc berry (unknown species) (bear-
crotch-witchcraft) [Cf. dana crotch, hunc bear] p.257

huksik hazel-nut tree [Cf. ksik narrow]

huksigu hazel-brush [Cf. ksik narrow]

huk'sik'udja hazel-brush 0.8 [Cf. k'sik'u ?]

hunık bean

hunık minak non-climbing bean [Cf. minak to lie down]

hunık nadi climbing bean [Cf. di to grow]

p.263

hu stem, stalk, leg, long bone, vine (bean, pea) (con't.)
huracge vines Also: huracge

p.264

hunc danaworuhinc berry (unknown species) (bear-
crotch-witchcraft. crotch includes penis, testicles,
etc.) [Cf. dana crotch, hunc to salute] p.264

hicge rujap basswood bark [Cf. hicge basswood tree] p.270

ju to place, put, plant, pouch, bag (con't.) p.276

mağojugi to plant; to plant crops [Cf. max crops]

maxhojucge crops SA 217 [Cf. max crops]

-p.276

waju to place on 6.3; to plant [1 sg.] p.277

kanak to bear (fruit); fruit which a tree bears
 (na)ikanagija fruit (what a tree bears) W. Rep. 462
 [Cf. na tree]

p.280

kanak to bear (fruit); fruit which a tree bears (con't.)
 naikanagija to bear (of trees) Wis. Rep. 462 [Cf.
 na tree]

p.281

karake elm

nakarake elm [Cf. na tree]

p.284

ka string beans, sinew, vein Also; ko
 p.285

katc plum

kantc plum

kantc plum

kantc hieck peaches (fuzzy plums) [Cf. hi hair,
 cek misc.]

kadjji plum

kadjera plum

kadju plum-tree P.R. 308.9 [Cf. hu skin, trunk]

p.286

kce apple

p.288

dokewehi prairie-turnip [Cf. do prairie-turnip ?]

p.295

wabokini green corn-bread

p.297

wabokiri green corn bread

p.299

- nađjikonukonuk poles, logs Orph. 8.5 [Cf. na wood]
 nakikonak to roll logs SA 129 [Cf. na wood] p.304
- naksikra sticks, brushwood Bol. I 67.4 [Cf. na wood]
 naiksasatc twigs Tr. 308 [Cf. na wood, satc misc.] p.306
- piksigtcaje red oak Tr. 195 [Cf. hu stem, stalk,
 pi oak?, tca to be forked] p.307
- napekunukija tree without top branches Tr. 177 [Cf.
 na tree, pe head?] p.309
- rok'i to roast ear of corn roak'i [1 sg.] p.311
- mawira ear of corn? Tr. 222 [See next entry] [Cf.
 wi misc., or mawi ear of corn?]
 mawiroha to cook corn in ground [Cf. ha to cook,
 wi misc., or mawi ear of corn?]
 mawiroha'uireje to steam corn (mawira-hoha-) [3 pl.] p.316
- p.318
- mahitc milkweed [Cf. hitc misc.] p.319
- maka peyote, medicine p.320
- maķa rudjireje to eat peyote SA 237 [Cf. rutc to eat] p.320

masi-xotcgedjadja willows (clusters) Bol. I 68.4

[Cf. xotc red ?]

ma sixotcgedjadja red willow brush [Cf. xotc red ?]

masotc dogwood

p.321

max CROPS

maže crops RS 13

mažojuqi to plant [Radin's analysis; mažo hoju]

maženaka crops Fox. - Win. War 193.11

mažikicere to cultivate the fields J.T. 6 [Cf.

cere to handle]

mažnaka crop

p.321

max hojucge crops SA 217 [Cf. ju to put]

p.322

nahamiknak limb of tree Tr. 256 [Cf. na wood, tree]

p.323

na tree, wood

p.325

naroni maple sugar

na tree, wood

na'ap leaf [Cf. 'ap leaf]

p.325

nađaniju maple sugar, sugar [Cf. ni water ?,

p.325

nağudjenik tree-stump J.T. 3 [Cf. ğutc misc.]

p.326

na hamiknak limb of tree Tr. 256 [Cf. hamik to spread ?]

nahocge box-elder [Cf. hocge box-elder ?]

p.326

- napacakanak coffee-bean tree [Cf. pacakanak ?]
 napagu cherry-tree [Cf. pak cherry]
 napa'k chokeberries [Cf. pak cherry]
 napak chokecherry [Cf. pak cherry]
 napas tree (unknown species)
 napase stump R.S. 19 [Cf. pase to project]
 napaseija stump Tr. 103 [Cf. pase to project]
 napekonak stump J.T. 11 p.327

 napekunugija tree without top branches Tr. 177 [Cf.
 kunuk to break, cut]
 nasak maple [Cf. sak pure ?]
 nasók sugar maple [Cf. sak pure ?]
 na'sók sugar maple [Cf. sak pure ?] p.327
 nonedja tree-root
 nopox hollow tree Tr. 117 [Cf. pox to hollow ?]
 noruksú center of tree [Cf. ksu narrow ?, hu stem]
 nođanijura maple sugar
 notcagu walnut tree [Cf. tcak forked, nu stem] p.328
 watco nakéwe afraid of corn (refers to person fasting
 until corn is mature) [Cf. tco first ?,
 wa corn] p.337
 nicdjagera coffee [Cf. cdjage ?] p.340
 ni'dacdjagera coffee [Cf. cdjage misc.] p.342
 wađudjeniperes corn soup R.S. 14 [Cf. wa corn,
 p.342
 na pacakanak coffee-bean tree [Cf. na tree, kanak
to bear (fruit)] p.352

pa*k cherry

n'apagu cherry-tree [Cf. na tree]

napak chokecherry [Cf. na tree]

napá*k chokeberries [Cf. na tree]

pa*k cherry (tree)

pa*k cherries

p.353

napaseija stump Tr. 103 [Cf. na tree]

p.355

patc hickory

pandjáhu hickory tree [Cf. hu stem, stalk]

Also: pandjágu

padjagu hickory [Cf. gu ?]

pax artichoke root; root (unknown plants)

pa'gi ? artichoke-roots Tr. 541 [Cf. hi misc.]

pa'gi root (plants unknown) [Cf. hi misc.]

paxira artichoke Tr. 398 [Cf. hi misc.]

p.355

horupere bunch of trees p.357

wadudjeniperes corn soup R.S. 14 [Cf. wa corn,

p.358

pexsososo gourd [Cf. sa to shake]

pex sososo gourd (ritual) SA 311 [Cf. sasa rattle]

p.358

pi oak ?

piksigutcaje red oak Tr. 195 [Cf. ksik narrow, hu

stem, tca straight]

piksigudja jack-oak brush [Cf. ksik narrow, hu

stem, dja misc.]

p.359

punux gooseberry ?

hapunupunuxge gooseberry

hapunuxpúnuxke gooseberries

p.365

wacdjik puntc wintergreen; (hare's nose) [Cf. cdjik
hare]

p.366

raxge weed

raxge weeds

raxge cokawa weed gum (resin weed) [Cf. c'ok bulb,
wa misc.]

raxgec'ok weed, bulb Tr. 234 [Cf. c'ok bulb]

p.371

ro*k white ash (tree)

p.378

maka rudjireje to eat Peyote [3 pl.] SA 237 [Cf.

maka medicine]

makorutc Medicine-eating (Peyote) H. 10 [Cf. maka
medicine]

p.379

ruǵi willow

ruǵi willow

p.380

naksiksasatc twigs Tr. 308 [Cf. na wood, ksik

p.382

sa*k tree (unknown species)

tca'sa*k tree (unknown species) [Cf. tca forked tree]

sake raw

hicgesake uncooked basswood fibre [Cf. hicge

basswood tree]

sake raw

witcasake naka watermelons [Cf. witca watermelon]

p.384

pex sososo, gourd (ritual) SA 311 [Cf. pex gourd] p.385

sak maple ?

nasak maple [Cf. na tree]

na'sók sugar maple [Cf. na tree]

p.386

sepa maple ?

wisepa maple

p.387

hasgisgap pressed berry [Cf. has berry]

p.389

sintcqi pick wild rice

p.393

sihú tree (unknown species)

p.393

su seed

wasuitcak parched corn [Cf. wa corn, tcak misc.]

p.394

t'ac to be stunted ?

tcacgegurut'ac short oak tree, stunted [Cf. tca

forked tree]

tcacgegurut'ajija forked oak Tr. 261 [Cf. tca

forked tree]

p.398

wa corn

wacu_ge wadut_c corn mixed with maple sugar [Cf. rut_c

to eat ?, cug_e ?]

wadacorot_c hominy (sic) [Cf. corot_c to peel]

warutcut_ge flint corn [Cf. rut_c to eat ?]

cut_c red]

wa misc.

tc_{at}cawa birch [Cf. tca straight ?,

tca tree]

p.404

wac_djik punt_c wintergreen (hare's nose) [Cf. put_c

nose]

p.404

wac_gaparasera sharp-claws (plant) Tr. 399 [Cf.

parase ?]

wac_ge white poplar; poplar

wa^{*}cgé white poplar tree

wac_ge poplar

wac_gedjad_a poplar [Cf. dja misc.]

wac_keija poplar Tr. 244

p.405

tc_{at}cáwa wat_c birchbark canoe [Cf. tc_{at}cawa birch]

p.405

wake warútc hackberry [Cf. rut_c misc.]

p.410

wax cedar

waxcútc red cedar [Cf. cut_c red]

p.413

wazi pine (general)

wazi pine (general)

wazi: pine (tree)

wazihuntce jackpine [Cf. hutc bear ?]

waziparasge cedar (white) W. Rep. 514 [Cf. para
misc., sge white] Also: wazi páraske

p.414

waruwere to pick corn waduwe [1 sg.]

p.420

wehi ?

dokewehi prairie-turnip [Cf. dok turnip]

p.420

witca watermelon, squash, pumpkin

witcasakenaka watermelons [Cf. sake to press down]

p.422

witcawa wildcat (also pumpkin ?)

witcawa squash

p.424

woxcep spruce, pine

wo*xce'p spruce

woxcepge pine

p.428

xa brush, branches

naxa log [Cf. na wood]

waixara branch, twig

xadabera brush (woods) Tr. 547 [Cf. dap to flap ?]

xadap brush, brushes [Cf. dap to flap ?]

xadapedja thicket, brush SA 50 [Cf. dap to flap ?]

p.430

xa/xa ? grass, flower, plant, moss, weed
 xawi grass; flower SA 292
 xadje moss
 xadji weed, weeds P.R. 306.15

p.433

xa/xa ? grass, flower, plant, moss, weed
 xawihu a plant [Cf. hu stem]
 xawi weed, weeds

p.434

waboxiri corn pancake [Cf. wa corn]

p.441

waruxo'ru to husk corn J.T. 6 [Cf. wa corn]

p.444

xoxawa reeds, bush
 xoxawa reed, reeds
 xoxawaidja bush

p.445

hozazatc twigs

p.451

waruzi yellow corn [Cf. wa corn]

p.452

zu tree (birch, butternut ?)
 tcazúke butternut tree (chestnut ?) [Cf. tca misc.]
 tcawa zuk birch [Cf. tca misc.]

P.454

Appendix C

Plant entries from *Kusaiean-English Dictionary* by Kee-Dong Lee (1976)

- ac₃** N. a kind of tree. *El ti ac mwe orek sinkac*. p.20
- acnyacn** N. onion. *Sepe el molelah paun in acnyacn se*. [Eng.] p.22
- acnyacni** V_t. (N: **acnyacn**) add onion to. (*acnyacne-*, *lah*, *ack*) *Nga acnyacnelah sup sac*. p.22
- acpuhl** N. apple, apple tree. *Acpuhl lukoac suhnwacl Sah*. [Eng.] p.22
- ahkmuhsrai** V_t. (N: **ahkmuhsra**) apply coconut oil, grease, lubricate. (*ahkmuhsrae-*, *lah*, *ack*) *Nga ahkmuhsrai niyuhk*. p.26
- ahlko₁** N. a kind of tree. *Ahlko uh sruhsrah fahko uh*. p.27
- ahluh kosrae** N. a kind of bowl, made of coconut shell. *Sah el nihm supkihn ahluh kosrae*. p.28
- ahng₂** N. a kind of plant. *Ahng uh ngos kihnyuhk*. p.29
- ahngi** V_t. (N: **ahng₂**) add the sap or powder of *ahng* to. (*yac*; *acnge-*, *ack*, *lah*, *acng*, *ma*, *oht*) p.29
- ahset** N. a kind of tree. *Ahset uh orek loaloakihnyuhk*. p.30
- ahyah₂** N. sticky substance, such as resin, spit, glue, sap. *Ahyah acni lal Sah ah*. ADJ. sticky, viscous. (*lac*, *i*, *yak*, *uh*) *Ahyahyak mos nak ah*. p.32
- aipiskuhs** N. hibiscus. *Aipiskuhs uh sruhsrah*. [Eng.] p.32
- alsruh₂** N. a kind of tree. *Sruhsrah na sruhsrah ros ke alsruh uh*. p.34
- ap₂** N. a kind of food: grated banana boiled with coconut milk. *Ap uh oreklac ke usr*. p.35
- apact₂** N. a variety of banana. *Apact uh arlac yuh ke pohel uh*. p.35
- arihng** N. herb. *En sahk soko pa arihng*. p.37
- atka** N. a kind of tree, white dye used in making rope. *Nga liyeack atka se pahtpaht lihkihn yen ah*. p.38
- el₁** N. coconut oil for poi. p.42
- elahk** N. a kind of tree. *Elahk uh oasr srihfacf kac*. p.42
- elahnglahng** N. a kind of tree: flower. *Elahnglahng uh arlac kweng ros kac*. p.42

- elel₂** N. coconut milk. *El elelkihn el se nga muhnanack ah.* p.42
- eleli** V_t. (N: **elel₂**) add coconut milk to. (*yac; elele-, lah*) *Nga eleli fahfah se.* p.43
- elwal** wet N. a kind of breadfruit. *Puhkantwen elwal wet Tofol.* p.43
- engwac** N. thorn. *Engwen kui uh arlah kohsroh.* p.44
- ep** N. bits of wood, firewood. *El ti ep mwe ta e.* p.45
- epo** N. ball made of pandanus leaves. *El otwelah epo se nuhtihk.* p.45
- epohn₁** N. a kind of taro. *Epohn uh arlac na seyuh.* p.45
- erah₂** N. a kind of poi. p.45
- es₂** N. papaya. *Paloka el yok es.* p.46
- es₄** N. bunch of bananas. p.46
- etun koht** N. a kind of mushroom. p.47
- fa₂** N. a kind of plant, fern. *Fa soko kantweyuhwi. Sran fa uh srihk ipac.* p.49
- fafa** ADJ. (red. of **fa₂**) covered with ferns. (*i, yak, lac, uh*) *Fafayak acn sihk ah.* p.50
- fahfah** N. a kind of poi. *Fahfah se pa nga tuk uh, kolyac soano. Oasr kain in fahfah luhn mwet Kosrae uh.* p.50
- fahfah nguhn** N. a kind of poi. *Fahfah nguhn uh oreklac ke suhtaht.* p.50
- fahfah oa** N. a kind of poi. p.50
- fahfah pot** N. a kind of poi. *Fahfah pot uh oreklac ke usr.* p.50
- fahl** N. a section of a fruit. *El use fahl in muh se nak.* Var. of **fahr₆**. p.50
- fahluhl** N. a kind of taro. *Fahluhl Utwac ah yuh na.* P.50
- fahr₄** N. hollow stem. *Fahr se nga liye.* p.51
- fahreng** V_i. blossom, bloom. (*elihk, i, yak*) *Sroacnu sac fahrngwelihk. Fiyac soko fahrngwelihk.* p.51
- fahsr₃** N. a kind of plant. (*i, yak, lac*) p.52
- fahsuc₂** N. a kind of plant. *Piyac fahsuc ma ac sang kuh loh m sum an.* p.52
- fakihs₂** V_t. put a layer of rocks on the taro in making an um. (*fahkuhs-, lah, acng*) *Sah el fahkuhslah um in kuhtak se.* p.53

faktal N. Replanting. p.54

faktali V_t. (N: **faktal**) plant again after harvesting. (*faktale-*, *lah*) *El fak- talelah imac se lalah.* p.54

falke₂ V_t. cut steps in a tree trunk. (*lah*) *Nga falkeack mos soko ah.* p.54

fiacnfol N. a kind of pandanus. *Fiacnfol uh arlac emwem.* p.56

fienkahk N. a kind of tree. *Fienkahk uh ngweng ke etong uh. Sra in Jenkahk uh orek onokihnyuhk.* p.56

fihtac₁ N. seed, grain, pip. *Piyac htac in acpuhl se nga hliyac inse ah.* p.58

fihti₁ N., Vi. bud, swelling, round object, bump. (*lac, i, yak*) *Fihti se oasr ke sahk soko inge. Motonsrol Sah fihtilac.* p.59

finsracnu N. top of the coconut leaf. p.62

fisi₂ N. a kind of banana. p.63

fiyac₁ N. flower of the mangrove tree. *Emwem na pwacye yac ke fulo- hfohl uh.* p.63

fiyac₂ N. young leaf, shoot. *El pahkelah yac lukoac.* p.63

fohtoh rotoma N. a kind of large basket, made of palm fronds or thatch. *Sepe el otwelah fohtoh rotoma luo.* p.67

fok in kapihn ohr N. a kind of breadfruit. (*i, yak, lac, ack*) p.67

fok in kapihnohr N. a kind of breadfruit. p.67

fok in kihsrihk N. a kind of breadfruit. p.67

fok kwekwe N. a kind of breadfruit. *Fok kwekwe uh yuh na ke um uh. Sah el fan fok kwekwe.* p.67

fok₁ Vi. bear fruit. (*lac*) *Sahk soko ah foklac.* p.67

fok in kapihn ohr N. a kind of breadfruit. (*i, yak, lac, ack*) p.67

fok in kapihnohr N. a kind of breadfruit. p.67

fok in kihsrihk N. a kind of breadfruit. p.67

fok kwekwe N. a kind of breadfruit. *Fok kwekwe uh yuh na ke um uh. Sah el fan fok kwekwe.* p.67

fok srohpuh N. a kind of plant. *Fok sruhpuh uh kahto ros kac uh.* p.67

- foksrusrak** N. a kind of breadfruit. *Foksrusrak uh arlac sraksrak mahno.* p.69
- fontin** N. a type of food, breadfruit or banana cooked in an open re. Var. of **fontun**. p.71
- fontuni** V_t. (N: fontin) cook breadfruit, bananas or potatoes on open re. Var. of **fontini**. p.71
- for₂** N. a kind of flower. **For soko suhnwacI Sah ah ikori.** p.71
- for in muhtuhnte** N. a way of cutting breadfruit, by cutting lengthwise once on each side. *Kom Jn pakpuhk mos ac furok tah sac pacl tolu na kom kuh in for in muhtuhnte.* p.71
- for kuhlak** N. a kind of bush with blue or white flowers. *For kuhlak uh fahrenglah ke ao ahkosr.* p.71
- fuh₂** N. rope made of coconut fiber, coconut fiber, coconut husk. *El kokoal fuh.* p.72
- fuhlwack** N. petal. *El som fan fuhlwack lal.* p.74
- fuh_r** V_i. grow, develop, germinate, evolve. (*ack*) *Kito se kacl Sah ah fuhrarack.* p.75
- ful₁** N. breadfruit sap, gum. p.77
- fulohfohl₂** N. a kind of tree: a mangrove. *Fulohfohl uh kap ke acn kihhnte uh. Fulohfohl uh wo ke etong ac orek lohm uh.* p.77
- furoh** N. preserved breadfruit. *El toa furoh.* p.78
- i₂** N. a kind of tree. *I soko tu pe lohm ah. Sra ke i uh orek ono.* p.82
- ikac** N. a kind of herb. *Srihk ros ke ikac uh.* p.83
- ikenlahs** N. a kind of taro. *Ikenlahs uh arulac na fuhruhkuh.* p.83
- ikiwas** N. a kind of taro. *Ikiwas uh wo ke orek aenpat uh.* p.83
- ikoack** N. leaves used in covering a ground oven (*um*). *Sang ikoack ngacn nuh n um sacn.* p.84
- ikun muhlak** N. a kind of taro. *Ikun muhlak uh arlac yuh ke orek fahfah uh.* Var. of **ikihn muhlak**. p.85
- ikunlal** N. a kind of breadfruit. *Sah el um inkunlal ekweyah.* p.85
- imac** N. \eld, plantation, garden, grove, farm. *Imac na luhlahp se oreklac.* p.86

- imaci** V_t. (N: **imac**) clear, cultivate, farm, till. (*imace-*, *lah*, *ack*, *ma*, *oht*) *Sah el imacelah acn se sel ah.* p.86
- infohkuhyak** V_i. bud, shoot breaking the ground. p.87
- inginkal** N. a kind of tree. *Okah ke inginkal uh arlac emwem.* Var. **Ofenginkal.** p.88
- inmetoak** N. a fallow taro patch, swampy area. *Sah el som oasr In- metoak.* p.92
- inohl₁** N. a kind of breadfruit. *Inohl uh arulac fulful. Nga tiyac luhngse mos inohl uh.* p.92
- inpuhl** N. clothlike bark of the coconut palm, coconut cloth. *Mwet Kosrae fahluhkkih inpuhl uh met.* p.92
- insracpulohl** N. a kind of food: breadfruit, taro, or banana eaten with coconut milk. p.95
- ituh** N. a kind of tree. *Sahk in ituh uh arlac wo nuh ke tuhptuhp uh.* p.102
- itul** V_t. (VI: **itut**) string, put (Jowers) on a string, thread. (*yac*; *etol-*, *lah*, *acng*, *ack*, *ma*, *oht*) *Sepe el etollah ros se lal.* p.102
- iwacli** V_t. (N: **iwacl**) clean sugarcane stalks, tie sugarcane to a post to keep it straight. (*iwacle-*, *lah*, *ack*) *Nga iwacleack tuh suhnuhk ah nohfohn.* p.102
- ka₁** N. a kind of plant. *Sah el pakiyac ka soko ah tari.* p.104
- ka₂** N. stalk. *Ka in mos; ka in usr; ka in sra; ka in sosap* p.104
- kaclfoni** N. a kind of banana. [Eng.] p.104
- kacpes** N. cabbage. *Maslah nohfohn kacpes suhnuhk ah.* [Eng.] p.106
- kahkah fuhlao** N. a kind of food: baked mixture of Jour and coconut milk. *El orek kahkah fuhlao.* p.106
- kahp₂** N. dry yellow coconut leaf. *Kuhtuh mwet uh sulkihn kahp uh.* p.107
- kahrahk** N. a kind of tree. *Nga kuhnahoslah kahrahk soko.* p.107
- kahrahk nukohr** N. a variety of mangrove. p.107
- kahrahk wet** N. a variety of mangrove. p.108
- kahs₅** V_t. shape a leaf into a fan-like object by cutting o[the edge. (*lah*, *acng*, *ack*, *ma*, *oht*) *Nga kahsacng pahl se lal Srue ah.* p.108
- kakao** N. a kind of cocoa. *Sahk se nge kakao uh oruh puhkantwen na kihsrihk.* p.110
- kaki** N. copra, mature coconut. *Kaki uh tilac folfol kuh sruhsrah.* p.110

kalkacf₁ N. the bud hanging from the end of a banana stalk. *Nga kos- relah kalkacf se ke usr sac.* p.111

kalsruh N. a kind of plant. *Sahk kalsruh uh orekmakihnyuhk yohk na.* p.111

kap₂ N. a seaweed. *Kap uh folfol sra.* p.113

kapiyel N. a kind of poi. *Fahfah mos uh pahngpahng kapiyel.* p.116

karak₂ N. a kind of nut. p.117

kasrnga V_t. cut open the upper end of a coconut. (*yac; kasrngwac-, lah, acng, ma, oht*) *Kasrngwacma sie nu an nihmuhk. Kasrngwacoht nu an.* p.118

kihtrak₂ N. a kind of tree. *Fukun kihtrak uh kwekwe kolo ah.* p.124

kihriyac N. a kind of banana. *Kihriyac uh wacngihnlac n acn luhk ah.* p.125

kihwihsr N. sharp tip of a swamp plant, sharp roots of mangrove. *Kih- wihsr soko fakihsyac niyuhk.* Var. of **kihwuhsr**. p.126

kiuri N. cucumber. *Kiuri uh orek mongokihnyuhk.* [Jap.] p.128

koacnu N. coconut tree. *Kuhn el pakiyac koacnu suhnwac ah.* p.130

koacnu fototo N. a kind of coconut. *Koacnu fototo soko suhnwac Sah ah ikori ke eng sac.* p.130

koak₂ N. steps cut in the trunk of a tree, notch, nock. *Koak se an ke srenenuh lal ah.* p.130

koh₁ N. co[ee. *Kuluk ke kuht nihm kohJ yohklac.* [Eng.] p.133

koh₁i V_t. (N: **koh₁**) add co[ee to. (*yac; kohJe-, lah, ack*) *Sepe el kohJelah tari kof sac.* p.133

kohkul N. a vine with thorns. *Nga sruhnga sahk se ma pahngpahng kohkul uh.* p.133

kohloh N. breadfruit seed. *El eslah kohloh ke mos in kuhsra ah.* p.133

kohn₁ N. corn. *Kohn uh rangrang.* [Eng.] p.134

kohni₁ V_t. (N: **kohn₁**) plant corn in, add corn to. (*yac; kohne-, lah*) *Nga kohniyac tari imac se. Nga konelah tari sup sac.* p.134

kohnyac N. a kind of tree: banyan tree. *Kohnyac pa yohk ke sahk kap Kosrae uh.* p.134

kohrmwek N. a kind of seaweed. *Nga fuhsack kohrmwek soko inkof ah.* V_i. covered with *kohrmwek.* (*i, yac, lac*) *Kohrmwekyak inluhluh ah.* p.135

kohsri V_t. circumcise, pick ripe bananas or pandanus leaves. (*kohsrelah, acng, ack*) *Sah el kohsrelah usr se.* p.135

kohsroh₂ N. a kind of taro. *Nga tahlukack kohsroh soko.* p.136

kohsroh kwekwe N. a kind of taro. *Arlac puhkantwen kohsroh kwekwe suhnwacl Kuhn.* p.135

kolo N. INAL. skin, bark, hide, (pillow) case, rind. *Kulun sahk se pa inge.* Suffixed forms: *kuluk, kulum, kolol, kulun, kolosr.* p.137

kowep N. marks put on a trunk of a tree to warn against intruders. p.141

kuhfahfah₁ N. guava. *Kuhfahfah uh arlac emwem.* p.144

kuhfahfah₂ N. a banana. *Kuhfahfah uh orek pahsruhkkihnyuhk.* p.144

kuhlahsr₁ N. a kind of banana. *Kuhlahsr uh orek fahfahkihnyuhk.* p.145

kuhpwes N. square basket with a handle made of pandanus leaves. *Kuhpwes sasuh se lal Tuhlpe. Kuhpwes folfol se ma lasr.* p.148

kuhrnguhsac N. a taro. *Kuhrnguhsac uh sraksrak pah kac uh.* Var. **Ofkihngacsi.** p.148

kuhtak N. soft taro. *Fihsracsr ikoen kuhtak uh liki ikoen pahsruhk uh.* p.150

kuhtin N. cotton. *Kuhtin uh arlac muhlalah.* [Eng.] p.150

kuhtini V_t. (N: **kuhtin**) stu[with cotton. (*yac; kuhtine-, lah*) *Kuh- tiniyuhklac ilul lal Srurah.* p.150

kuom N. tray woven from coconut leaves. *Kuom uh otwotlac ke sroacnu.* p.154

kusrohsr N. a kind of tree. *Suhkan kusrohsr uh srihklac.* p.154

kutacr N. betel nut. *El fan kutacr.* p.155

kwac₁ N. INAL. stalk, stem. *El eslah kwac in mos ah nahtuhl.* Suffixed forms: *ka, kwac, kwacn.* p.155

kwacn N. stalk of, stem of. *Kwacn mos; kwacn usr; kwacn sra; kwacn sosap.* For other suffixed forms see **kwac₁**. p.156

kwacwak₁ N. a kind of bush. *Kweng na kweng ros ke kwacwak uh.* p.156

kwemkwem N. a plant. *Kwemkwem uh orek onokihnyuhk.* p.157

kwenguhi N. a kind of tree. *Kulun kwenguhi uh mahtoltol.* p.157

kwenlahk₁ N. a kind of tree. *Ras se ke kwenlahk uh fasrfasr ac kweng ac oyacpac srihk ipac.* p.157

lah₃ N. branch (of a tree or a company). *Lah in sahk; lah in mos; lah in kohnyac; lah in ka; lah in nunu.* Suffixed forms: *lahn.* Vi. branch, expand. p.159

lahrmwek N. a kind of bamboo. Var. of **lahrmwet.** p.160

laim N. lemon. *Laim uh oacna luhman muh uh tuh srihk.* [Eng.] p.161

laim sus N. lemon juice. [Eng.] p.161

laimi V_t. (N: **laim**) add or apply lemon juice to. (*yac; laime-, lah, ack*) *Nga laimelah ik ah.* p.161

lakatan N. a kind of banana. *Lakatan uh arlac na emwem.* p.161

lihacsrihngsrihng N. a kind of poi. *Likacsrihngsrihng uh oreklac ke kuhtak.* p.164

lo₂ N. a kind of tree: young hibiscus. *Lo soko pa nga enuhkihn uh.* p.167

loa₁ N. reed. *El ti loa mwe orek sinkac.* p.167

loaloa₂ ADJ. (red. of **loa₁**) reedy, overgrown with reeds. (*i, yak, lac*) *Loaloayak lucng sihk ah.* p.168

lohl₁ N. pandanus leaf. *Nga ti lohl ekweyah.* p.170

lum N. green algae. Vi. covered with green algae. (*i, yak, lac*) *Lumyak ye oak soko ah.* p.177

lwactoh N. a kind of breadfruit. p.180

lwe N. branch, twig, limb. *Lwe sahk; lwe mos; lwe kohnyac; lwe nunu.* p.180

lwe sahk N. twig. *Lwe sahk se pa el sang uniyuh ah.* p.180

lwenguhl N., ADJ. decayed part of taro. *Pahsruhk se ngi lwenguhllac.* p.181

macngko N. mango. *Nga fan macnko tuhkuh.* [Eng.] p.182

mah₁ N. grass. *Mah soko kapack pa nga fuhsack.* p.183

mahr N. core of a preserved breadfruit. *El luhngse mongo mahr.* p.186

mahsro N. a plant name, sassafras. *Mahsro uh kap wan. Mahsro uh srihk sra kac uh.* p.187

mansu N. a kind of tree. *Mansu uh arlac yuh ke mwesrlac uh.* p.187

mesuhnait N. a kind of wood: masonite. *Mesuhnait uh orekmakih- nyuhk nuh ke sinkac uh.* [Eng.] p.190

miso N. bean, sauce. *Kuhn el arlac luhngse mongo sup miso.* p.192

mokmok N. a plant, arrowroot. *El puhkanack mokmok na puhkantwen.* p.193

moriki₂ N. a kind of food: breadfruit or taro mixed with coconut milk. *El orwactlah moriki se ekweyah.* p.195

mos N. breadfruit. *El fan mos tuhkuh.* p.195

mos fwel N. a kind of breadfruit. *Mos fwel uh arlac yuh ke fweklac uh.* p.195

mos in kosra N. a kind of breadfruit. *Mos in kosra uh oasr htac kac.* p.195

mos in lihk N. a time when a long or a short period of breadfruit season can be predicted. *Puhkantwen mos ke pacl in mos in lihk uh.* p.195

mos in wac N. a variety of breadfruit. *Puhkantwen mos in wac lal Nwenah. Mos in wac uh wacngihnlac pa nge.* p.195

mos in wuht N. a kind of breadfruit. *Upac nuh sin mwet uh ke pacl in mos in wuht uh.* p.196

mos ruf N. spoiled breadfruit eaten by insects. *Sah el som sukacnum tuh utuhk mos ruf muhkwena.* p.196

mos yohlahp N. a variety of breadfruit, long, with rough skin. *Mos yohlahp uh arlac na fwel mahno.* p.196

mosis₁ N. a kind of flowering plant. p.196

mosis₂ N. a kind of flower. p.196

muh₂ N. orange. *Muh uh apkuhran nuh ke laim uh tuh yohk oyacpac emwem.* p.197

muh tenwak N. a kind of tangerine. *Sah el kanglah muh tenwak se.* p.197

muhkihl₁ N. a kind of taro. *Nga yok muhkihl pac ke imac luhk ah.* p.198

muhlihklihk N. a kind of plant. *Won in imac sac ahng ke muhlihklihk se.* p.198

muhsrahsr N. a kind of fungus. ADJ. bald, hairless, leafless, bare. (*i, yak, lah*) *Sifacl Sah muhsrahsrlah. Mos soko ah muhsrahsrlah.* p.200

muhsrasrihk₁ N. a kind of plant: weed. *Mah se ma pahngpahng muh- srasihk uh arlac koluk.* p.200

- muhtah** N. yam. *Muhtah uh mahlok na ke ilil uh.* p.201
- muhtah ponpe** N. a yam. *Muhtah Ponpe uh mahlok ac sruhsrah.* p.201
- mweng** N. pandanus. *Oasr kain in mweng Kosrae.* p.206
- mwetkwem** N. a kind of tree. *El ti mwetkwem mwe um.* p.207
- nappa** N. cabbage, won bok. *El sang nappa ah nuh ke sup se el oruh ah.* [Jap.] p.209
- ne** N. hibiscus bark. *El sisma ne soko luhk. Kulun lo uh pahngpahng ne uh.* p.209
- nes₁** N. a kind of tree. *Nes uh arulac na sruhsrah fahko uh.* p.209
- niyacngorngor** N. meat of young coconut. *Sah el mongo niyacn- gorngor nwe sruhsruhlah wihsel.* ADJ. crunching, crushing. (*i, yak, lac*) p.217
- nu** N. coconut. *Kuht som fan nu Macsis.* p.219
- nu rem** N. a kind of coconut. *Nu rem uh rangrang.* p.219
- nu selsel** N. a kind of coconut. *Nu selsel uh arlac emwem. Nu selsel uh srihk pihsac ac ungun.* Var. of nu **suhlsuhl.** p.219
- nu wiwi** N. a coconut. *Kom kuh in wi nu wiwi uh?* p.219
- nuht₁** N. nut. *Nuht uh orek makihnyuhk ke sitosah uh.* [Eng.] p.220
- nukohr₁** N. a kind of taro. *Nukohr uh arlac yuh.* p.221
- nunu** N. a kind of tree. *Ule uh luhngse mongo fukun nunu.* p.221
- nwacna₂** N. a bouquet of fragrant flowers. *Ninac mahtuh uh luhngse srwacsra nwacna.* p.221
- oa₃** N. a kind of vine. *Sran oa uh orek onokihnyuhk. El sang oa soko kapriyac kahp in etong se.* p.225
- oa sengseng** N. a kind of vine. *Oa sengseng uh onokihnyuhk.* p.225
- oak lahp oa** N. a kind of yam. *Oak lahp oa uh yohk liki ma wet uh.* p.226
- oak lahp wet** N. a kind of yam. *Oak lahp wet uh srihklac na pwacye.* p.226
- oakoak₁** N. mangrove root. *Oakoak uh kap muhsahsallah.* p.226
- ohkum** N. soft inner covering of a fruit, oakum. [Eng.] p.229
- ohlif** N. olive. *Ohlif soko suhnwacl Srue.* [Eng.] p.230

- oht₂** N. a kind of taro: young shoot of a taro. *El som ti oht mwe orek fahfah.* p.231
- oi₂** N. a kind of tree. *Oi uh arlac wo ke orekloh uh.* p.232
- okan i** N. yam. p.233
- okan i oa** N. a yam. *Okan i oa uh yuh na yuh ke pohel uh.* p.233
- okan i wet** N. a yam. *Oasr okan i wet acn sumtacl an?* p.233
- olo₁** N. INAL. top, tip, apex (of a tree). *Ule se muhta ulun nunu soko, nga likacskiyac.*
Suffixed forms: *ulun.* p.235
- op₁** N. a kind of plant: sap from the root of op. *Op luhh inge arlac sroanom.* Vi. poison or kill with sap from the root of op. *Nga opkihn op lom ah.* p.237
- oton muh** N. thorn of (an orange tree). *El pahkelah oton muh suhnwacl ah.* p.240
- owo puhk** N. a kind of vine growing on the beach. *Fulin owo puhk sac pa ke pouk uh.*
ADJ. covered with *owo puhk.* (*i, yak, lac*) p.240
- pah₄** N. stalk (of taro or banana), stem. *El pahkelah noh fohn pah ke pahsruhk sac met liki el puhkanack ah.* Suffixed forms: *pahn.* p.243
- pahko₃** N. young shoot of taro. *El utuhk pahkon kuhtak suhnwacl.* Suffixed forms: *pahkon.* p.242
- pahl₂** N. a kind of tree. *Pahl soko an lihkihn acn Pihkuhsrihk.* p.245
- pahm** N. barren palm tree. *Puhkantwen na pahm innec Maclwem ah.* p.245
- pahmpu** N. bamboo. [Eng.] p.245
- pahmpui** V_t. (N: **pahmpu**) use bamboo in, provide with bamboo. (*pahmpue-, lah*)
Pahpah el pahmpuelah sinkac ke inum ah. p.245
- pahnuh** N. a kind of tree. *Pahnuh uh oacna lo uh tuh fwel.* p.246
- pahsruhk** N. taro. *Pahsruhk uh kap n mes ac inkohsroh. Nga yok pah- sruhk.* p.247
- pahsruhk 1hkac** N. a kind of taro (introduced from Nukuoro). *Pah- sruhk Jhkac uh yuh na ke pohel uh.* p.247
- paip mukutkut** N. tobacco. *Nga sismohk ke paip mukutkut se.* p.248
- pangkihn** N. pumpkin. *Sah el muhkwe na kanglah pangking se.* [Eng.] p.250
- panne** N. a kind of plant: lily. *Panne uh farsfars kweng ros kac uh.* p.250

- parkahs** N. a kind of breadfruit. *Sohn el som tuh fanuhkyac parkahs soko suhnwacl Sah.* p.250
- pihnglacp₁** N. a kind of taro. *Pihnglacp uh yuh na ke aenpat uh.* p.254
- pihngpihng** N. a kind of tree. *Arlac engyeng ye pihngpihng soko ngi. Sra in pihngpihng uh orek ono kihnyuhk.* p.254
- pihsinyacluh** N. empty coconut shell. *Pihsinyacluh uh ta e kihnyuhk.* p.255
- pihtuhtuh₂** N. potato. *Sah el kanglah pihtuhtuh ahkosr.* p.257
- pinuht** N. peanut. *Pinuht uh arlac yuh.* [Eng.] p.258
- po₂** N. a kind of plant: tree fern. *Yohklac pwepuh uh ke po uh.* p.259
- pohn₂** N. red core of a tree trunk or branch. *Pohn uh tiyac sa kuhlawi. Vi. form pohn. (i, yak, lac) Sahk soko nge ac sa na pohni.* p.260
- popol₁** N. a kind of breadfruit. *Popol uh arlac yuh ke um uh.* p.262
- puhlah** N. a kind of vine. *Puhkantwen puhlah Kosrae.* p.264
- puhnahpuhl** N. pineapple. *Sah el muhkwe na kanglah puhnahpuhl se.*[Eng.] p.266
- puhnluh** N. a kind of banana. *Puhnluh uh orek tolkihnyuhk.* p.266
- puhspuhs** N. a kind of tree. *Fihtin puhspuhs uh opkihnyuhk.* p.268
- puhtaktuhk** N. a kind of breadfruit. *Puhtaktuhk uh arlac yuh ke acnuht ton uh.* p.270
- puhtaktuhk fok sruhsrak** N. a kind of breadfruit. *Nga ke suhnuhk lukoac puhtaktuhk fok sruhsrak ah.* p.270
- pusun nu** N. young coconut meat. *Sah el sang pusun nu kihte kosro soko nahtuhl ah.* p.273
- pwenmac** N. a kind of plant: lily. *Pwenmac uh kap wo na pe infacl uh.* p.275
- pwenu** N. branch of coconut palm. *N ga pahtokack oak ah n pwenu ahkosr.* p.275
- pwepuh fol** N. hot pepper. *El kanglah pwepuh fol luu.* p.275
- pwepuh foli** V_t. (N: **pwepuh fol**) add pepper to. (*yac; pwepuh fole-, lah, ack*) *El pwepuhi sup sac.* [Eng. + Kus.] p.275
- rais** N. rice. *Srue el molelah paun in rais luu.* [Eng.] p.276

- raisi** V_t. (N: **raise**) add rice to. (*yac; raise-, lah, ack*) *Nga raisi sup sac.* p.276
- rohpohtin** N. a kind of tree. *Kuhtuh mwet uh luhngse rohpohtin uh.* p.279
- ros in iri** N. a kind of flower. [Eng. + Kus.] p.280
- ros in ituh** N. a kind of flower. p.280
- ros in macruht** N. gardenia. p.280
- ros in owopuhk** N. a kind of flower. [Eng. + Kus.] p.280
- ros in puhlahl** N. a kind of flower. [Eng. + Kus.] p.280
- rosi** V_t. (N: **ros**) string flowers on, thread flowers on. (*yac; rose-, lah*) p.280
- sacn₂** N. plant. *Sacn suhnuhk ah kap arlac wo.* p.283
- saepacn₁** N. a kind of taro. *Saepacn uh arlac wo ke orek fahfah uh.* p.284
- sahwoi** V_t. boil with coconut milk. (*sahwoe-, ack, lah*) *Kuht sahwoi powac kuht us tuhkuh ah.* p.287
- sahk kwekwe** N. mangrove. *Sah el arlac luhngse umkihn sahk kwekwe.* p.285
- sikuhk₁** N. mature hibiscus tree. *Sikuhk uh orek emkihnya.* p.306
- sikuhk₂** N. stump, stub, any object sticking out. *Sah el tikuhlkuhlyak ke sikuhk ah.* p.307
- siluf** N. young coconut. *Ninac el orek onokihn siluf se.* p.307
- simington** N. a kind of taro. *Simington uh arlac yuh ke aenpat uh.* p.307
- sinia** N. a kind of plant: marigold. *Sinia suhnwacl Sepe ah maslah.* p.308
- siyacsac** V_i. of **siyuhng₁**. scrape out the green part of the coconut leaves. (*i, yak, lac, ma, oht*) *Sepe el siyacsac sroacnu lwen fohn se.* p.312
- sohngsohng** N. bough. *Kom liye nu srihsrihk se ke sohngsohng soko ah?* p.314
- sohnohrohr** N. flower of a coconut palm. *Nu uh an ke sohnohrohr uh.* p.314
- solo** N. young shoot. *El tahluhkack solo lukoac.* V_i. sprout. (*i, yak, lac*) p.315
- sra₂** N. leaf. *Sie ip ke sahk soko pa sra. Sra uh folfol ke pacl se moul uh.* Suffixed forms: *sran.* p.316
- sra elat** N. a kind of tree. *Sra elat uh srihng.* p.316
- sra kito** N. a kind of tree. *Sra kito uh mwe ono kito.* p.316

- sra onak** N. a kind of plant. *Nga pahkelah sra onak luo.* p.316
- sra op** N. a kind of leaf. *Nga op ikkihn sra op ah.* p.316
- sra tol** N. a kind of tree. *Sra tolu ke sropon sratol uh.* Var. of **sroh tol**. p.317
- sra waseng** N. a kind of breadfruit. *Sra waseng uh oacna puhtaktuhk uh. Srawaseng uh yuh na pwacye.* p.317
- sracl₁** N. heated banana leaf for wrapping food. *Puhlunh sra usr uh sr- aclkihnyuhk, ac kuhtuh pac.* p.317
- srafohn** N. a kind of breadfruit. *Srafohn uh arlac emwem ke facklac uh.* p.317
- srah₂** N. a kind of tree. *Wac uh kang fukun srah uh.* p.317
- srak₂** N. thistle, prickle. p.318
- sresren fong₂** N. a kind of mushroom. *El konacack sresreng fong se.* p.321
- srihfacf** N. a kind of tree. *Srihfacf insack ah nga uslah. Srihfacf insack ah tiyak.* p.321
- srihmet₁** N. yellow liquid in coconut. *Nga ikwiyac srihmet luo.* Vi. bud, set buds. (*ack*) p.322
- sroacnu** N. coconut leaf. *Nga pahkelah sroacnu luo.* p.326
- sroal₁** N. a kind of tree. *Sroal uh kap ke acn kih hnte uh. Ma suhnwac Sah pa sroal link sel ah.* p.326
- sroano₂** N. coconut juice. *Nga nihmnihm sroano tuhkuh.* p.326
- srohoh₁** N. a kind of plant. *Srohoh uh orek kiakakihnyuhk.* p.328
- srohpoh** N. trunk, stem. *El fuhsack sohphoh se an inse ah.* Su[^]xed forms: *sropon.* p.328
- sruf₁** N. a kind of breadfruit. *Mos sruuf uh tiyac wo ke mongo uh.* p.330
- sruhn** N. sprout, bud. Vi. bud, sprout, shoot. (*i, yak, lac, elihk*) *Sruhnlac sruhn ke muh soko ah.* p.331
- sruhsruhn** N. a kind of tree. *Sruhsruhn uh yohk liki kusrohsr uh.* p.333
- sruwac** N. INAL. trunk (of a tree). *El fuhsack sruwen mos soko ah.* Suf- \xed forms: *sruwacn* or *sruwen.* p.333
- sruwacn koht** N. a mushroom. p.334

- sucl₂** N. a kind of tree. *Sra ke sucl uh sralahp, fuhsrfuhsr apkuhran nuh ke lo uh.* p.335
- suhka** N. a kind of plant: kava plant (*Piper methysticum*). *Sah el wi u sac nihm suhka.* p.336
- suhkaruh** N. sap from a coconut tree. *Nga tui ke orek suhkaruh uh.* p.337
- suhkasrihk** N. a kind of mangrove. *Suhkasrihk uh kwekwe ikoac uh.* p.337
- tacnsurin** N. tangerine. *Olema sie tacnsurin an nak.* [Eng.] p.346
- taewang₁** N. a kind of banana. Var. of **taiwang**. p.346
- tahlök** N. edible part of young coconut. p.348
- tahluf** N. a kind of plant: moss. *Tahluf uh orek ilulkihnyuhk sin mwet Kosrae met ah.* p.349
- tenwerak** N. a kind of plant. *Tenwerak uh kwac na oan ke imac kuhtak uh.* Var. of **tenuhrak**. p.355
- tepyuka** N. tapioca, cassava (root). *Sah el som puhk tepyuka, sonna fohlohk.* [Eng.] p.355
- tohö** N. a kind of tree. *Ule uh mongo fukun tohö uh.* p.362
- tok₂** N. a kind of plant: vine, used as thread for sewing thatch. *El tiyac- tkihn tok soko.* p.362
- tomahto** N. tomato. *Tomahto uh raun ac sruhsrah.* [Eng.] p.363
- topahko** N. tobacco. *Sah el mwet na luhngse sismohk topahko se.* Var. of **tapako**. [Eng.] p.364
- tuh₂** N. sugarcane. *Tuh uh mwe wiwi. Tuh uh emwem.* p.366
- tuh acir** N. a kind of sugarcane. *Kwekwe tuh acir uh.* p.366
- tuh esyes** N. a kind of sugarcane. p.366
- tuh paclahng** N. a kind of sugarcane. *Nga luhngse wiwi tuh paclahng.* p.366
- tuh sroalsroal** N. a kind of sugarcane. *El imac tuh sroalsroal muhkwe na.* p.366
- tuh tihng** N. a kind of sugarcane. *Sohn el use tuh tihng soko niyuhk ekweyah.* p.366
- tuh₁** N. a kind of tree. *Tuhi uh sahk na sruhsrah se. Tuhi uh wo ke orek kapuht uh.* p.367
- turiyacn** N. a kind of tree: durian. *Turiyacn se Sah el konacack.* [Eng.] p.375
- uf** N. young coconut. *El orek ono ke uf uh.* p.379

- ufle** N. a kind of yam. *Ufle uh arulac na kohsroh okah kac ah.* p.379
- usr** N. banana. *Kuht yok usr.* p.383
- usr apihl** N. a kind of banana. *Usr apihl uh srihklac.* p.383
- usr in yacir** N. a kind of banana. *Usr in yacir uh orek fahfah potkih- nyuhk.* p.383
- usr muhkihl** N. a kind of banana. *Usr muhkihl uh tiyac na arlac emwem.* p.383
- usr mweun** N. a small bunch of bananas below a bigger bunch on the same stalk. p.383
- usr pacllahng** N. a kind of banana. p.383
- usr sranom** N. a kind of banana. p.383
- usr wac** N. a kind of banana. *Usr wac uh pa emwem e met ke orek erah uh.* p.383
- usr wen** N. a kind of banana. *Usr wen uh orek fahfah potkihnyuhk.* p.383
- usr wi** N. a kind of banana. *Tuhlac usr wi se nge n acn Kosrae.* p.383
- wangwes** N. ripe coconut. *El fan wangwes mwe kihtakat pik.* p.387
- warau** N. a kind of taro. *Warau uh arlac sraksrak pah kac uh.* p.387
- wasrwasr₁** N. a kind of taro. *Wasrwasr uh arlac yuh ke orek pahsruhk suka uh.* p.388
- watihl** N. rotten spot on a leaf. *Watihl pa ke sroacnu se.* ADJ. decayed or rotten (as of a leaf). (*i, yak, lac*) *Watihllac sra ah.* p.388
- wihsrkuhl** N. pandanus flower. *Wihsrkuhl uh arlac kweng.* p.391
- yok₁** N. a kind of tree. *Yok uh oacna mweng uh tuh tiyac wiwi.* p.399
- yok₂** Vi. of yukwi. plant. (*i, yak, lac, yang, me, wot*) *Mos soko ah yoklac. Nga yok usr.* p.399
- yosep** N. a flower. *Yosep uh arlac na kweng.* p.400
- yuki** Vi. plant. (*yac; yoke-, lah, ack, acng, ma, oht*) *El yokeack acn sac soenna sahKah.* Var. of **ikwi** p.412

Appendix D

Plant entries from *Pwpuuken Itechikin Fóósun Chuuk A Short Trukese Spelling Dictionary* by Kimiuo et al (1976)

asséék

vi . pudding of fermented breadfruit p.2

amwora

vt , to sow seeds p.4

aniyon

n. onion p.4

anné

n. Cordia subcordada tree p.5

atoon

n. a variety of coconut (chewable) p.8

awaaw

n. veins of leaves , a kind of fish p.9

ayipiskas

n. hibiscus p.10

ápuuch

n. a kind of tree and its fruits

(as in afuuch) p.13

áchiin

n. a kind of banana p.14

áchiiyu

n. a kind of tree p.14

eep

n. yam p.15

ékúrang

n. Hernandia tree p.20

irá

n , tree, lumber p.24

(w) oong

n. a kind of mangrove tree p.26

(w)oot

n. coconut shoot, coconut husker,
(also as óttan) p.26

óót

n. shooting coconut p.27

ófota

vt . plant, make it stuck p.27

óroma

n. a kind of tree p.28

ótóót

n. garden, field

vi . work on a garden p.28

(w)uunong

n. large wooden bowl for breadfruit , taro, etc. p.29

(w)uuch

n. banana p.29

(w)upwut

n. young unopen coconut leaves p.30

(w)uwa

vs. vi. fruitful, flower p.30

(w)úúp

n. shrub, roots, leaves use for poisoning. p.31

faach

n. pandanus p.32

far

vi. (of coconut) to shoot p.33

fótuki

vt . plant it p.37

ffén

vi. be stung by thorns, be clung to p.38

ffich

vs . vi. to cut (hair), pick (flower), snap, to get haircut, be picked p.38

ffót

vs. vi. to plant, be planted p.38

saasaf

n. soursap p.39

sáápwow

n. hibiscus p.40

senniya

n. watermelon p.42

sééwúr

n. plumeria p.42

sinser

n. ginger p.43

sóót

n. bud (of plants) p.45

sóót

vi. to form buds p.45

suupwa

n. tobacco, cigarettes p.45

kiniiy

vt. 1. to pick flowers, etc. p.47

kinikin

vi. 1 to pick (fruit on trees) p.48

kipwowaaw

n. 1. papaya p.48

kofi

n. 1. coffee p.48

kuun

n. 11. a kind of tree p.49

kurukur

n. 1. orange p.49

kurupw

n. 1. baby coconut p.49

Kúúnger

n. 1. small cucumber p.50

kúúri

n. 1. cucumber p.50

kkaton

n. 1. cotton p.51

kka

n. 1. sour type of taro p.51

kkón

n. 1. pounded breadfruit p.53

maar

n. 1. preserved breadfruit p.54

maay

n. 1. breadfruit p.54

mangko

n. 1. mango p.54

mwiengngas

vi to pant p.60

mwmwor

vi. (of fruit or small particles) to fall p.61

nayimis

n. lime p.62

nayimis

vi. applied lime juice p.62

nifach

n. a kind of plant p.65

nuumw

n. sea-algae p.67

nnúún

n. rope made of (coconut fiber) p.69

panan

n (poss.) its branch p.72

payipw

n. pine p.73

poteeto

n. potato p.76

pwanang

n. porch of house; a kind of tree p.77

pwéén

n. taro patch p.79

pwunopwun

n. a kind of shrub p.81

pwúúl

n. shooting coconut p.81

rowus

n. rose p.84

rúpwúng

n. ivory palm p.85

chéé

n. leaf p.86

tunun

n. ginger plant p.94

Appendix E

Plant entries from *Woleaian-English Dictionary* by Ho-Min Sohn and Anthony F. Tawerilmang (1976)

- baaiu₁** (*baaiu*). N. bamboo. rite, ceremony (ceremonial accumulation and redistribution during a funeral taboo period). *sefash b.*, one bamboo. *yaai b.*, my bamboo. *seliuw b.*, three rites. *baaiul John*, ceremony of John. p.23
- baaiulap** (*baaiu-lapa*). N. the great bamboo rite. p.23
- bait** (*baiti*). N. pounded taro which is divided into square sections. p.24
- bbat** (*bbata*). VI., ADJ. (to be) dry, dead (as in plant), skinny, thin. p.28
- bbur** (*bburo*). VN., ADJ. to peel (as in bananas), peeled. *mish bb.*, peeled banana. *bburol wish*, peeling of banana. *Ye bb. gan wish mmash*. He peeled ripe bananas to eat for his food. CF. **burongi**, **burongag**. p.31
- bbuw** (*bbuwa*). YAPESE. N. betel nut (*areca catechu*). Originally brought from Yap. p.31
- beibaay** (*beibaaya*). N. papaya (*carica papaya*). *sefaiu b.*, a papaya fruit. *seyal b.*, a papaya leaf. *sefash b.*, a papaya stem. *yaai (gelai, goshaai) b.*, my papaya. p.32
- bel₁** (*beliu*). N. taro-patch. *seliuw b.*, three taro-patches. *b. we*, that taro-patch. CF. **beliu-**. p.33
- belaaw** (*belaawa*). ADJ. plainly cooked (of breadfruit). *mai b.*, plainly cooked breadfruit. *Re mwongo mai b.* They eat plainly cooked breadfruit. p.33
- beliu-** (*beliu-*). N. [possessive classifier for taro-patches] *beliumw*, your taro-patches. CF. **bel₁**. p.34
- Benap₂** (*beliu-lapa*). N. name of a taro-patch on Wottegai. p.34
- bes_{h1}** (*beshe*). N. lime. *seuw b.*, one container of lime. p.35
- besheey** (*beshee-a*). VT. apply lime on it. p.35
- betau giliy** (*betau giliya*). N. purse made of woven coconut leaves. p.35
- betau tug** (*betau tugu*). N. capacious purse made of woven coconut leaves, usually used by old people. p.36
- betaul geliuw** (*betauli geliuwa*). N. purse (for male and female) made of woven coconut leaves. p.36
- bigil** (*bigili*). N. nut of a fruit (usually breadfruit). *sefaiu b.*, a nut. *bigin mai*, breadfruit nut. p.36
- bilis** (*bilisa*). **1.** N. gum, sap, glue, pulp. *sefaiu b.*, a drop of sap. *yaai b.*, my gum. *bilisemw*, the sap on your body. **2.** VI. to be glued. *Ye b.* It is glued. p.37
- biungiush** (*biungiu-wishi*). N. a kind of banana. *sefash b.*, a banana. p.39
- bugor** (*bugori*). N. grasses of several types which are not differentiated. p.43
- bugorimwaal** (*bugori-mwaale*). N. a kind of swamp plant (*eleusine indica* and *paspalum distichum*). p.43
- bugoringas** (*bugori-ngasa*). N. a kind of swamp plant with a good smell (*cyperus brevifolius*). p.43

bulag (*bulaga*). N. taro (*cyrtosperma chamissonis*). *sefash b.*, a taro. *sematip b.*, a cut piece of taro. *setab b.*, one half of taro. *gelai b.*, my (food) taro. p.43

bulag besh (*bulaga beshe*). N. a kind of taro. p.43

bulegal wal (*bulagali waliu*). N. a kind of taro (lit. taro of bush). p.44

burak (*burako*). N. a kind of plant found on or near the beach. p.44

buurou (*buurou*). N. preserved breadfruit. *gelai b.*, my preserved breadfruit. p.45

buurouuw (*buurouu-a*). VT. make it (the breadfruit) a preserved breadfruit. p.45

chel (*cheli*). N. a kind of tree (heliotrope or *tournefortia argentea*). p.48

chi (*chi*). VI. to sprout, grow (as of young plants or new teeth). *Ye sa ch. melewe ngiil sar we.* The child's tooth has come up. p.49

choch (*chocho*). VI., ADJ. (to be) decorated with young white coconut leaves. *chochol pesheej*, decoration of my legs. *Ye ch. Pesheer.* Their legs are tied with coconut leaves for decoration. CF. **choow**, **rosi**. p.51

faaliyap (*faaliyapa*). N. mountain apple, apple tree (*eugenia javanica*). *f. mmash*, ripe apple. *Ye mwongo f.* He is eating a mountain apple. p.55

faanang (*faanango*). N. coconut leaves laid across the beach to keep the canoe rollers from sinking into the sand. *Ye siu wool f. kawe.* He stood on those coconut leaves. p.56

faanangoow (*faanangoow-a*). VT. put the coconut leaves down (to keep the canoe rollers from sinking into the sand). p.56

faiuniu (*faiuli-liu*). N. coconut shell with juice inside. *Ye gach f. yeel.* The coconut fruit is good. p.61

faluuba (*faluubaa*). N. tuba, sour tuba, alcoholic tuba. *f. nngaw*, bad tuba. *Ye toulap f. wool Weleya.* There are lots of tuba on Woleai. p.65

faluubaali (*faluubaalii*). VT. make it alcoholic. *Ye sa f. lag gashi we.* He has changed the tree into an alcoholic tuba tree. p.65

far₂ (*fara*). N. core of breadfruit, kernel. *Ye toar feral mai kaal.* These breadfruits have no cores. p.66

fashetaiur (*fasha-taiuriu*). N. [*fash* 'pandanus' + *taiur* 'grow fast'] a kind of tree. p.68

fat₃ (*fato*). N. plant. *Ye toulap yaar f.* They have many plants to plant. p.68

fatog₂ (*fatogo*). N. plant set aside for a particular purpose, usually for planting at a new taro patch or new garden. *Ye toulap yaar f.* They have many plants set aside for planting. p.70

felaal (*felaala*). N. a kind of swamp taro. *Ye neo gemas f.* Swamp taro is delicious. p.72

feshaiulap (*feshailapa*). N. coconut fronds used to keep thatched roofs from blowing off. *Sar kawe re lag gak feshaiulepal yasol fal we.* The children went to get coconut fronds for the roofs of the men's house. p.74

feshaiulepa (*fashaiulapaa*). VT. put coconut fronds on it (a house, etc.). *Re f. shag sepeig fal we faleer.* They only put coconut fronds on one side of their men's house. p.74

file (*filee*). N. a kind of taro (*alocasia macrorrhiza*). p.78

filooras (*filoorasi*). N. flower, hibiscus flower. *sepeo f., a hibiscus flower. Ye mwaremwar f.* He is wearing flowers. *I be shiuweshiuw f.* I will wear flowers in my ears. p.78

fishifish₁ (*fishifishi*). N. betel nut, lime and leaf. *Re ngiung f.* They are chewing betel nuts. p.79

gaaga (*gaagaa*). N. stalk, trunk (of a tree). *Ye teotag wool gaagaal liu we.* He climbed up the trunk of the coconut tree. p.85

gaagolug (*gaagolugo*). N. a kind of plant. p.85

gaayang (*gaayangi*). N. a kind of tree. p.89

gabiyy (*gabiya*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*clerodendrum inerme*). p.90

gaingiy (*gaingiya*). N. iron wood tree (*pemphis acidula*). p.96

gaiu (*gaiu*). N. state of coconut spathe growth. *g. mangiush*, prematurity of coconut spathe. p.96

gaiumengiush (*gaiu-mangiusha*). VI., ADJ. (to be) immature or premature (of coconut stocks, in the process of making tuba). *Ye shiuwel g. yat we.* The coconut stock is still immature. ANT. **gaiumasow**, **gaitag**. p.97

galebaas (*galebaasi*). SPANISH N. squash, pumpkin. p.98

galiuw (*galiuwa*). N. a kind of hard-land tree (*cordia subcordata*). Originally from the sea. p.100

galong (*galonga*). N. body, shell, tree-trunk. *Ye sa nngaw galongai.* My body is not in good condition. p.101

gamwuutiy (*gamwuutiya*). N. sweet potato. *sefaiu g., a potato. Sheol g., potato leaves.* p.105

ganog (*ganogo*). N. a kind of tree with sour fruits. p.107

gapigep (*gapi-gapi*). N. coconut oil. *gapitei g., my coconut oil for anointing.* p.109

garebal (*garebaliu*). N. a kind of strand plant (*ipomoea pes-caprae* subsp. *brasiliensis*). p.112

garegalinimal (*garaga-li-ni-mala*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*centella asiatica*). p.112

gashepaaley (*gashe-paaleya*). N. base of coconut frond. *Ye fisigi g. we.* He burned the coconut frond. p.115

gashiyou (*gashiyou*). N. a kind of tree with red bushy flowers (*ixora casei*). p.116

gatogobei (*gatogobei*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*piper fragile*). p.123

gatoolang (*gatoolangi*). N. a kind of tree. p.124

gebabb (*ga-babba*). 1. VN. to pound (taro) mixing boiled coconut milk. *Re g. bulag.* They are pounding taro. 2. ADJ. pounded. *bulag g., pounded taro.* p.128

gefalefal₃ (*ga-fala-fala*). 1. VN. [causative] to make steps on (a tree, etc.). 2. N. steps on a coconut tree. *Ye siu lan g.* He is standing in the steps on the coconut tree. CF. **falefal**. p.131

geigash (*geigasha*). N. basket or purse made up of pandanus leaves. p.132

geigei (*geigei*). VN. to bite with teeth, husk coconut husks into smaller layers. *Ye g. yaal fafiy.* She is husking coconut husks into smaller layers for firewood. p.132

gemaarag (*gamaaraga*). N. a kind of fern with alternating leaves (*nephrolepis biserrata*). p.134

gerag₂ (*garaga*). N. a kind of vine on the ground (*triumfetta procumbens*). p.142

gewaliuweliu (*ga-waliu-waliu*). VT. [causative] let the plants grow in the place. CF. **waliuwel**. p.147

gewan (*gewaniu*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*ficus tinctoria*). p.147

gilifeo₂ (*gilifeo*). N. hibiscus (any of a genus of plants, shrubs, and small trees of the mallow family, with large colorful flowers). p.149

gilifeolima (*gilifeo-limaa*). N. a kind of hibiscus (*hibiscus tiliacelus* var.). p.149

giliy (*giliya*). N. outdoor mat, coconut leaves used as outdoor mats. p.149

giliyaw (*giliyawa*). N. a kind of hard-land tree (*ficus prolixa*). p.149

gilyeicho (*gilyali-shoo*). N. woven coconut leaves for storing dry copra, copra basket, mat for drying copra. *Ye matt lan g. we.* He sat in the copra basket. p.149

gilyepeopeo (*gilya-peopeo*). N. a kind of outdoor mat made of coconut leaves, woven coconut leaves used for sitting on. p.149

gilyetaiuteiu (*gilya-taiutaiu*). N. a kind of mat like basket, woven coconut leaves. p.149

giushel (*giusheliu*). N. hernandia. p.151

giuwam (*giuwama*). N. long basket used for storing preserved breadfruit. p.152

giuwelab (*giuwelabu*). N. a kind of tree whose branches are used for ax handles. p.152

giyeb (*giyebu*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*crinum* sp.). p.152

giyegiy₁ (*giyagiya*). N. pandanus leaves used for mats, mat. *selipeo g.*, three sheets of mats. p.152

giyob (*giyobu*). N. broad-leafed spider lily, white lily. p.152

gobb (*gobbu*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*portulaca somoensis*). p.153

gobbusal (*gobbu-salo*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*hedyotis biflora*). p.153

gooiul₁ (*gooiuliu*). N. a kind of swamp plant (*ludwigia octovalvis*). p.154

gooiul₂ (*gooiuliu*). VI. to pick leaves by hand. *Re g.* They are picking leaves. p.154

gooluuw (*gooluuwa*). N. a kind of strand plant (*vigna marina*). p.154

gosh₂ (*gosho*). N. dry coconut fiber used for making sennit or ropes. *Ye taai yoor g.* I have no more coconut fibers. p.155

goshal₂ (*goshali*). N. a kind of hard-land tree (*hernandia sonora*). p.156

gul₃ (*gulu*). N. fish poison tree, barringtonia. p.157

gulugul₂ (*gulugulu*). N. cone-shaped thing, such as a piece of bamboo or a pipe, used for keeping soft and old hibiscus inside (This is used for stoking a fire.). *Ye ban lag g. we yaal.* His bamboo is cracked. p.157

gulugul₃ (*gulugulu*). N. calabash, bottle gourd. p.157

gun (*gulu-li*). N. barringtonia of. CF. **gul₃**. p.158

gurub (*gurubu*). N. young coconut. *sefaiu g.*, a young coconut. p.158

gurugur (*guruguru*). N. orange, trifoliolate orange, citrus fruit. *sefaiu g.*, an orange. p.159

guruwel (*guruweli*). N. a kind of hard-land plant. p.159

guwal (*guwala*). N. ground copra. *sefiy g.*, a handful of ground copra. *Yemwongo g. siilo we.* The pig ate ground copra. p.159

il₄ (*ili*). N. young shoots surrounding an old plant, young plant. *Ye tumwul i. we.* The young plant is growing. p.163

ileiuwat (*ileiuwata*). **1.** N. pounded coconut husk, its juice. **2.** VI., ADJ. to be mixed with pounded coconut husk or with its juice. *Ye sa i. besh we.* The lime has been mixed with the juice of pounded coconut husk. p.164

iliuniug (*iliuniugiu*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*asplenium nidus*). p.165

ira (*iraa*). N. tree, wood, log. p.167

iul₃ (*iuliu*). N. coconut screen, coconut husk, leaf (of a tree). *seiul iun waliuwel*, one handful of tree leaves. CF. **-iul**. p.169

iun (*iuliuli*). N. coconut screen of, coconut husk of, tree leaf of. *iun waliuwel*, tree leaves. CF. **iul₃**. p.170

iuwang (*iuwanga*). N. either a breadfruit or a coconut tree to which the owner gives a great deal of care, process of caring for a breadfruit or a coconut tree. *Yaai iuwang mai we.* The breadfruit tree is mine because I was the one who cared for it. p.171

iyaasai (*iyaasai*). JAP. N. vegetables. p.173

iyat₂ (*iyata*). N. bamboo stick, stick for picking breadfruit. *Ye biun lag i. we yaai.* My bamboo for picking breadfruit is broken. p.173

iyey₁ (*iya-iya*). VN. to pick fruit with a stick. *Re i. mai.* They are picking breadfruits with sticks. p.173

keel (*keele*). N. a kind of tree. SYN. **gaasaas**. p.180

kel₁ (*kela*). N. a kind of hard-land tree (*terminalia catappa*). The seeds are said originally to have come from the sea. p.181

kil₂ (*kili*). N. a kind of hard-land tree (*terminalia catappa*). The seeds are said originally to have come from the sea. p.184

kimooiu (*kimooiu*). N. a kind of banana. p.184

koofi (*koofii*). ENG. N. coffee. *segumw k.*, a mouthful of coffee. p.187

koome (*koomee*). JAP. N. rice. SYN. **peraas**. p.187

kootiya (*kootiyaa*). **1.** N. small wrapping of preserved breadfruit cooked in an underground oven. **2.** VI. to make wrapping of cooked preserved breadfruit. *Re k. shoabut kawe*. Those women make *kootiya*. p.188

lachiuw (*lachiuiwa*). N. copra with two sprouts, twin-copra. p.191

lash (*lashi*). N. pine tree. p.195

leeligu (*leeliguu*). N. a kind of taro. p.196

lel (*leli*). N. morinda. p.197

libbigil (*libbigili*). **1.** N. small rounded preserved breadfruit which is cooked in coconut milk. **2.** VI., ADJ. (to be) made into rounded shapes. preserved breadfruit made into rounded shapes. p.200

lifeofeo (*lifeofeo*). N. breadfruit flower. p.201

ligetar (*ligatari*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*callicarpa* sp.). p.201

limilim₁ (*limilimi*). N. taro leaf. *Go tai gasi sefiy l. yeel be gelami?* Won't you take a handful of these taro leaves for your food? p.204

liu (*liu*). N. coconut, coconut tree. p.206

liumwul (*liumwulo*). N. citrus sp. p.208

liwess (*liwesse*). N. a kind of swamp taro. p.209

loomwul (*loomwula*). N. lemon. p.211

lumw (*lumwu*). **1.** N. moss, seaweed. **2.** VI., ADJ. to be covered with moss, having moss. *ira l.*, wood with moss. *Ye sa l. wa we*. The canoe is covered with moss. p.212

lush (*lusho*). **1.** N. coconut syrup. **2.** VI. to make coconut syrup. *Re l.* They make coconut syrup. p.121

maareta (*maarataa*). N. a kind of pine tree. p.215

maichaiur (*maili-raaiuriu*). N. a kind of breadfruit. p.217

maifaay (*mai-faaya*). N. a kind of breadfruit with nuts inside. p.217

maifeiuw (*mai-faiuwa*). N. a kind of breadfruit without nuts. p.217

- maiis** (*maiisi*). ENG. N. corn, maize. p.218
- mailifeshaiulap** (*mai-li-feshaiulapa*). N. a kind of breadfruit. p.218
- maimwashey** (*mai-mwasheya*). N. a kind of breadfruit with bumpy-surfaced fruit and orange flesh. p.218
- mairaaw** (*mai-raawa*). N. a kind of breadfruit with big fruit. p.218
- maiselag** (*mai-selaga*). N. a kind of breadfruit. p.218
- maisheosheo** (*mai-sheosheo*). N. a kind of breadfruit. p.218
- maiyenai** (*mai-yenai*). N. a kind of breadfruit. p.219
- mal₁** (*mala*). N. Royal-palm tree. p.219
- maliiil** (*maliila*). N. mangrove tree. p.220
- mang₂** (*mangiu*). N. pandanus leaf. p.222
- mar₁** (*mara*). **1.** N. preserved breadfruit. *segofet m.*, a piece of preserved breadfruit. **2.** VI. to make preserved breadfruit. *Re m. shoa kawe*. Those people are making preserved breadfruit p.223
- maripiisa** (*maripiisaa*). N. a kind of flower. p.223
- masiur₁** (*masiuriu*). N. blossom, flower. p.224
- maugoyang** (*maugoyangi*). N. a kind of breadfruit. p.227
- mauuliy** (*mauuliya*). N. a kind of breadfruit. p.227
- melang₂** (*melangiu*). N. romantic memory such as flowers. p.229
- metaliya** (*matali-yaa*). N. soft part of a young coconut. p.234
- mmash₁** (*mmasha*). N. a kind of tree with small fruits. p.237
- moroligosh** (*moroligoshu*). N. one or more separate strings of coconut husk used for making rope. p.240
- mwar₂** (*mwaru*). N. lei, sweetheart, lei flowers. *mwarei*, my dear. p.243
- mwashing₂** (*mwashingi*). N. a kind of taro that grows in a field but not in a muddy place (*alocasia macrorrhiza* var.). CF. **file**. p.244
- mweg** (*mwegiu*). N. pisonia tree. p.245
- mwegiumweg** (*mwegiumwegiu*). N. arrow-root (*tacca leontopetaloides*). p.245
- mweliuw** (*mweliuwa*). N. a kind of taro. p.246
- mweoliuw** (*mweoliuwa*). N. a kind of taro (*alocasia macrorrhiza* var.). CF. **file**. p.246
- mwoocha** (*mwoochaa*). N. fallen coconut leaf, coconut thatch, mat. p.249
- nat** (*natiu*). N. a kind of strand plant (*scaevola taccada*). p.252

- ngeongeor** (*ngeongeoriu*). N. pineapple. *Ye toulap ng. wool Ifaluk*. There are many pineapples on Ifaluk. p.256
- ngeo** (*ngeo*). N. a kind of tree (*allphylus timorensis*). p.263
- nuuta₁** (*nuutaa*). N. a kind of breadfruit with round-shaped surface. p.263
- nuuta₂** (*nuutaa*). N. a kind of pandanus tree. p.264
- paaley** (*paaleya*). N. coconut leaf, coconut frond. SYN. **paaniu**. p.266
- paaniu** (*paaniu*). N. coconut leaf, coconut frond. SYN. **paaley**. p.266
- paatiul** (*paatiuliu*). N. dried coconut leaf. p.267
- pamuchi** (*pamuchii*). JAP. N. preserved breadfruit, preservation of breadfruit. SYN. **mar₁**. p.271
- pannomi** (*pannomii*). JAP. N. breadfruit. SYN. **mai**. p.271
- par₂** (*para*). N. a kind of tree with red flowers (*erythrina variegata*). p.271
- pel** (*pele*). N. white coconut meat. p.275
- peobesh** (*peo-beshe*). N. a kind of white flower. p.276
- peolang** (*peo-langi*). N. a kind of yellow flower. p.276
- peopeo₅** (*peopeo*). N. a kind of plant. p.276
- peor** (*peora*). N. coconut shell used as a tuba container. p.276
- peorang** (*peo-ranga*). N. a kind of yellow flower. p.277
- peraas** (*peraasi*). N. rice. *sekiut p.*, a little rice. *semweiu p.*, some bags of rice. p.277
- peras₁** (*parasa*). N. woven coconut leaves used on sailing canoes. p.277
- pesheeliyang** (*pesheeli-yango*). N. a kind of taro. p.278
- pileo** (*pileo*). N. a kind of tree. p.281
- poguw** (*poguwa*). N. a kind of pandanus tree. p.283
- poguwa** (*poguwa*). VT. wrap it with leaves of *poguw*. CF. **poguw**. p.283
- ra** (*raa*). N. branch (of a tree), bough, twig. p.286
- ragish** (*ragishi*). N. a kind of tree (*calophyllum inophyllum*). p.287
- rang₁** (*ranga*). N. turmeric, yellow or orange-colored baby powder. p.287
- remag** (*remagi*). N. a kind of tree (usually growing on the coast). p.289
- ririyo₁** (*ririyo*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*ipomoea littoralis*). p.291

- rish** (*rishi*). N. ti tree (any of several Pacific trees or shrubs of the lily family with leaves in terminal tufts). p.291
- rongit** (*rongiti*). N. Yapese betel nut. p.293
- sake** (*sakee*). JAP. N. Japanese rice wine. p.298
- sakura** (*sakuraa*). JAP. N. Japanese cherry-blossom tree. p.298
- saniya** (*saniyaa*). N. watermelon. p.299
- sapelaliig** (*sapelaliiga*). N. a kind of taro. p.299
- sapet** (*sapeta*). **1.** N. ceremonial period when coconuts are accumulated for a funeral ceremony, funeral taboo. **2.** VI. to be forbidden, prohibited. p.299
- sar₂** (*sari*). N. a kind of swamp taro. p.299
- sato** (*satoo*). JAP. N. sugar. p.300
- sefang** (*safanga*). N. mahogany tree, kamani tree. p.302
- sepaiya** (*sepaiyaa*). N. a kind of taro. p.306
- sewaig** (*sewaigi*). N. a kind of breadfruit belonging to *maifeiuw*. p.308
- shaiuwel** (*shaiuwaliu*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*ipomoea littoralis*). p.308
- shel** (*shele*). **1.** N. gruel, porridge, usually made from bananas or preserved or plain breadfruit. **2.** VN. to grind. *Re sh. wish.* They ground bananas. CF. **sheleey**. p.311
- sheolifash₂** (*sheoli-fasha*). N. hat, pandanus leaves. *seuw sh., a hat. yaai sh., my hat.* p.312
- sheoniug** (*sheoli-liugiu*). N. bird's nest fern (This plant grows usually outside, on the windward side of the island.). p.313
- shiishi₂** (*shiishii*). N. polypodium (a kind of hard-land fern used for leis, love magic, and also grass skirts). p.315
- shiya** (*shiyaa*). N. a variety of mangrove. *sefash sh., a mangrove tree. Yaai sh. kela.* These mangroves are mine. p.318
- sho** (*shoo*). N. copra, mature coconut. *seuw sh., a piece of copra. senga piece oful sh., ten groups of copra, with each group having eight pieces of copra.* p.318
- shoofar** (*shoo-fara*). N. sprouting copra. *seuw sh., a piece of sprouting copra.* p.319
- shoolilanigaiuweiuw** (*shooli-lani-ga-iuwaiuwa*). N. copra set aside as a means of ritual exchange. p.319
- shoolima** (*shooli-maa*). N. drifting copra. *seuw sh., a piece of drifting copra.* p.320
- shoomal** (*shoo-malo*). N. naturally dried copra with no juice in it, thick copra. *seuw sh., a thick copra.* p.320
- shoonim** (*shoo-nima*). N. two pieces of copra which are set aside for one's good luck. p.320

sich (*sichi*). N. a subfamily of bamboo. p.321

sifiligiuweel (*sifiligiuweeli*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*pteris tripartita*). p.321

sifisif (*sifi-sifi*). **1.** N. grass-skirt. **2.** VI. to wear a grass-skirt. p.321

siugiligil (*siugiligili*). **1.** N. pounded breadfruit mixed with boiled coconut milk. **2.** VI. to make pounded breadfruit mixed with coconut milk. p.324

song (*songo*). N. a kind of swamp tree (*bruguiera gymnorrhiza*). p.326

soomw (*soomwu*). N. a kind of seaweed, a kind of reed. p.326

ssoal (*ssoalo*). N. a kind of tree. p.329

subuuyasi (*subuuyasii*). N. onion. p.330

sukar (*sukara*). ENG. N. sugar. p.330

sumw (*sumwu*). N. coconut husk buried in the salt water. *Ye sa bech s. we yaai*. My buried coconut husks have been well decomposed. p.330

tagomeliw (*tagomeliwa*). N. a kind of breadfruit with smooth surface and white flesh. *Ye iyeri sefash t.* He picked breadfruits from a *tagomeliw* tree p.334

taig (*taigo*). [*rang* in Faraulep dialect] **1.** N. turmeric. *Ye lag tingar t. me reel melewe sin.* She went to ask for turmeric from her mother. **2.** VI. to apply turmeric on one's body. *Re t. sar kawe.* Those children are putting turmeric on their bodies. p.335

talingelap₂ (*talinga-lapa*). N. a kind of swamp taro. *Ye gebaali sefash t.* She dug up a *talingelap*. p.338

talingelipach (*talingali-pacha*). N. mushroom. *Ye toulap t. igaal.* There are a lot of mushrooms here. p.338

talingeliyol (*talingaliyolo*). N. first few leaves close to the coconut frond. *Ye tefing lag t. kawe.* He pulled off the first few leaves from the coconut frond. p.338

tapeg (*tapegiu*). VI., ADJ. to sprout, be overgrown, sprouting. *sho t.,* sprouting copra. *Ye sa t. sho kawe.* That copra has sprouted. p.341

tapegau (*tapegau*). N. coconut mat (inside use). *Ye matt lan t.* He sat on the coconut mat. p.341

tapegauuw (*tapegauu-a*). VT. put a coconut mat in it (a house, etc.). *Re sa t. lag imw we.* They have put a coconut mat in the house. p.341

tar₅ (*tari*). N. young taro, young taro plants surrounding the parent taro plant, young plant, young one. *Ye gachiuw taril bulag.* He likes young taro plants. p.342

taruus (*taruus*). N. a kind of squash. *Ye mwongo t.* He ate squash. p.343

tebaasiko (*tebaasikoo*). N. pepper. *Re mwongo t.* They are eating pepper. p.345

tebaasikooli (*tebaasikoolii*). VT. put pepper on it. *Ye t. melewe gan.* He put pepper on his food. CF. **tebaasiko**. p.346

temaag (*tamaago*). N. tobacco, cigarette. *sekiut t.*, some tobacco. *seyal t.*, a cigarette. p.347

tepeliumwan₂ (*tepli-umwana*). N. woven white coconut leaves used as leis. p.351

tewaayou (*tewaayou*). N. a kind of swamp taro. p.354

tig₂ (*tigi*). N. vine with bright red berries (*cassytha filiformis*). *Ye matt liuwen semweiu t.* He is sitting on some vines. p.355

tika (*tikaa*). N. coconut oil. *Ye gassesser tiw t. wool tagiuriu.* He spilled coconut oil on my back. CF. *tikaali*. p.356

tikaali (*tikaalii*). VT. make coconut oil out of it, press oil from it. *Re t. sho kawe.* They made oil out of those coconuts. CF. **tika**. p.356

tipeshig (*tipe-shigi*). **1.** N. sliced breadfruit cooked with coconut milk, chopped breadfruit. *Re mwongo t.* They are eating chopped breadfruit. **2.** VN. to chop up, slice. *Re t. mai.* They are chopping breadfruit. p.358

tiugium (*tiugiuma*). **1.** N. wrapped preserved breadfruit cooked by an underground oven. *Ye toulap gelaar t.* They have much preserved breadfruit. **2.** VN. to wrap preserved breadfruit. *Re t. gelaar mai.* They are wrapping preserved breadfruits. p.359

toal (*toala*). VI. to bloom, blossom, bear flowers. *Ye sa t. filooras we.* The flower has bloomed. p.361

tog₁ (*togi*). N. a kind of yam. *Yoor semweiu t. mal biitag me Yap.* There are some yams coming from Yap. p.362

tomaato (*tomaatoo*). ENG. N. tomato. p.363

ub₃ (*ubu*). N. young coconut, young coconut meat. *Ye mwongo u.* He is eating young coconut meat. p.371

ubut (*ubuta*). N. immature coconut frond, white young coconut leaf (usually posted as a taboo sign along the main path). *Ye mwaremwar u.* He is wearing white young coconut leaves. p.371

uloulet (*ule-uleti*). N. cooked shredded coconut meat, boiled grated copra meat (shaped like a ball, as large as a human fist). p.372

umoa (*umoa*). N. a kind of hard-land tree (*ochrosia oppositifolia*). p.372

umwuumw (*umwu-umwu*). VI., ADJ. (to be) bushy, plentiful, have lots of fruit, have a lot of people. *shimw u.*, bushy hair. *gaumwuumwu*, make it bushy. *Ye u. gemas mai we.* The breadfruit has lots of fruit. *Re sa u. tag melekawe weneiur.* They are bringing the whole bunch of their children. CF. **-umw**. p.373

ushuga (*ushugaa*). N. young breadfruit. *Ye mwongo u.* He is eating young breadfruit. p.374

ut₁ (*utu*). N. a kind of coastal tree (*guettarda speciosa*). p.374

uwa (*uwa*). **1.** N. fruit. **2.** VI. to bear fruit or flowers. *Ye sa u. mai we.* The breadfruit tree is bearing fruit. p.375

waaligo (*waali-goo*). N. a kind of taro. p.378

waish (*waishi*). N. a kind of plant. p.379

wal₃ (*waliu*). N. a kind of strand plant (*wedelia biflora*). p.379

waliuwel (*waliu-waliu*). **1.** N. plant, tree. *setal w.*, one line of trees. *Ye toulap matemetal w. wool Hawaii.* There are many kinds of plants in Hawaii. **2.** VI., ADJ. (to be) full of plants, bushy. *biuleiu w.*, place with lots of plants. *Ye w. liugiul imw we.* The outside of the house is full of all kinds of plants. p.380

waliuweol (*waliuwaliu*). [alternate spelling of *waliuwel* (q.v.)] p.380

war₁ (*wari*). **1.** N. empty and crooked kind of coconut fruit. **2.** VI., ADJ. (to be) empty, vacant, hallow, deformed. *gewari*, deform it. *Ye w. liu we.* The coconut is empty. p.380

wareng (*warengiu*). N. a kind of swamp plant (*ocimum canum*). p.380

wareong (*ware*). [alternate spelling of *wareng* (q.v.)] p.381

wegar (*wagara*). **1.** N. root. *wageral mai*, root of breadfruit. **2.** VI. To have roots, be rooty. *Ye sa w. waliuwel kawe.* Those plants have started to grow roots. p.382

wegaregar (*wagara-gara*). VI. to have many roots, be rooty. *Ye w.* It has many roots. p.382

wei (*wei*). N. a kind of swamp tree (*lumnitzera littorea*). p.382

welipomw (*welipomwu*). N. a kind of breadfruit. p.385

wishibesh (*wishi-beshe*). N. a kind of banana. p.389

wishichug (*wishili-shugu*). N. a kind of banana (Trukese banana). p.389

wishilifoalopei (*wishili-foalopei*). N. a kind of banana. p.389

wishisukar (*wishi-sukara*). N. sweet banana, sato banana. *Ye mwongo w.* He is eating sweet bananas. p.389

wishital (*wishi-tali*). N. a kind of banana. p.389

woloshig (*woloshigi*). N. young coconut tree. *Ye gemacho lag sefash w.* He cut down a young coconut tree. p.391

worocho (*woroli-shoo*). N. coconut fiber, soft inside coconut husk. *Ye gak w.* He is picking coconut fibers. p.392

wosh (*wosho*). N. reef, coral, lime. p.392

wot (*wota*). N. a kind of swamp taro (*colocasia*). *Re mwongo w.* They are eating taro. p.392

wotofile (*wota-filee*). N. a kind of taro (*alocasia macrorrhiza* var.). CF. **file**. p.392

wotomweliuw (*wota-mweliuwa*). N. a kind of taro. p.393

wotoshal (*wota-shalo*). N. a kind of taro. p.393

wou (*wou*). N. sugar cane. p.393

yaalegeshiliu (*yaalegeshi-liu*). N. a kind of swamp plant (*cyperus odoratus*). p.394

yafuush (*yafuushu*). N. a kind of hard-land plant (*crateva speciosa*). p.395

yais (*yaisa*). N. a kind of tree with fragrant smell of its fruit (The fruit is scraped and fragrant flakes are squeezed for perfume juice.). p.396

yang₄ (*yango*). N. gardenia, Cape jasmine. *Ye sa mwulomwul y. kawe*. Those gardenias have been crumpled. p.399

yangoshig (*yango-shigi*). N. a kind of swamp plant (*curcuma*). p.400

yar₃ (*yaro*). N. premna tree. p.401

ya_{reng} (*ya_{rengiu}*). **1.** N. coconut cream, bone marrow, coconut milk. **b VI.** to cook food with coconut milk. p.401

ya_{rengiu}fisifis (*ya_{rengiu}-fisifisi*). N. boiled coconut milk, food which is mixed with boiled coconut milk. p.401

ya_{rogonga} (*ya_{rogonga}*). N. a piece of floating wood of a specific tree, a kind of drifting log. p.402

ya_{roma} (*ya_{romaa}*). N. a kind of hard-land tree (*pipturus argenteus?*). p.402

ya_s₃ (*ya_{so}*). **1.** N. roof, thatch, coconut-frond thatch. *semal y.*, one thatch, one coconut-frond thatch. **2.** VI. to be roofed, have a roof. *Ye sa y. imw we*. The house is roofed. p.402

ya_t₂ (*yati*). N. coconut spathe (leaf). *riuwegatt y.*, a two-finger length spathe. p.403

ya_t₃ (*yati*). VI., ADJ. to bear flowers or fruit, bud, having fruit. *wish y.*, banana with fruit. *Ye sa y. wish we*. The banana plant has borne fruits. p.403

ya_{titoal} (*yati-toala*). N. coconut blossom. p.404

ya_{tool} (*ya_{toola}*). N. a kind of sweet coconut, its tree. p.404

ya_{fuush} (*ya_{fuushu}*). N. a kind of tree which bears fruit (*crataeva*). p.406

ya_{ngiyueng} (*ya_{ngiyuengiu}*). N. grass skirt. p.408

Appendix F

Plant entries from *Mokilese-English Dictionary* by Sheldon P. Harrison and Salich Y. Albert (1977)

- a₃ n.** Edible soft part of a young coconut around the stem. p.3
- aida n.** Pandanus variety. p.3
- aij n.** Tree sp. p.3
- aik n.** Kind of driftwood, cedar. p.3
- aikem n.** Taro variety. p.3
- ainkos n.** Coconut sennit strand. p.3
- ainpwoahs par n.** Food, par boiled with coconut cream and molasses. p.4
- ainpwoahs piahia n.** Food, boiled taro recooked in coconut cream and molasses. p.4
- au₂ n.** Tree sp., banyan. p.4
- adohl n.** Coconut variety whose fruit has a sweet husk. p.5
- ak n.** Tree sp., mangrove. p.6
- aka vi.** To taste or smell of peppermint. p.6
- alek n.** Reed. p.7
- amerkoair n.** Banana sp., originating in S. America. p.8
- ansu n.** Apricot tree. < JP. p.9
- apal n.** Food, grated green banana put back in the skin and cooked in pia. p.9
- apel₂ n.** Apple. < ENG. p.9
- apwraiaji n.** Tree sp., type of palm. < JP p.10
- ahpwuhs n.** Tree sp., fruit bearing. p.12
- enehn n.** Onion. < ENG. p.14
- enmenlap n.** Coconut fibre from midrib of a frond. p.14
- iahk₂ vi.** To strip the midrib of a leaf. vt **iahkoa**. p.17
- iahkoa vt.** To strip the midrib of a leaf. vi **iahk**. p.17
- iej n.** Bunch (of bananas). *n3s iejin. nc iejin*. p.17
- iouiou n.** Kind of bush, flowering. p.18
- iohl n.** Vine sp. p.18

- id₂** *n.* Tree sp., with a white flower and bark and often used to make the *kia* of a canoe. p.18
- ijoak** *n.* Jug, container made from coconut shell with a small hole in the top, often carried on strings. p.19
- ikin soa** *n.* Point of a leaf. p.20
- ikoak** *n.* Fresh leaves used for lower layers of *umw* covering. p.20
- il₁** *n.* Young shoot growing from base of main plant stem. p.21
- ilau** *n.* Tree sp. p.21
- iles** *n.* Bud. p.21
- impal** *n.* Coconut cloth. p.21
- imwi** *n.* Coconut bunch. p.21
- inahjio** *n.* Banana sp. also **johrumw**. p.22
- inahrek** 1. *vi.* To line up sprouted coconuts prior to planting. *vt* **inahreki**. 2. *n.* Line of sprouted coconuts. p.22
- innek** *n.* Coil of dried pandanus leaf to be used for weaving. p.25
- insohl** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.25
- irihr** *n.* Bundle of cooked food wrapped in a leaf and lasting several days. p.27
- oali₂** *n.* Kind of bush, usually found in the taro patch. p.34
- oalin sakai** *n.* Kind of grass, hair line. p.34
- oang** *n.* Kind of bush, turmeric. p.35
- oaring** *n.* Coconut stage, brown coconut. p.36
- oaroahr in ni** *n.* Spike-like projection growing above the stem of a coconut bunch. p.36
- oarwehn** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.36
- oarwehnin pehn pajjo** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.37
- umwun inihn** *n.* Blessing of first fruit. p.41
- upw₁** *n.* Coconut stage, unripe coconut younger than *pen*. p.42
- uhen pia** *n.* Coconut chaff p.43
- uhnmahng** *n.* Pandanus variety with no fruit, used only for weaving. p.43
- uhnpej** *n.* Pandanus key, dry sprouted. p.43
- uhwa** *vi.* In fruit (said of a tree). p.43

- daiduhj** *n.* Food, banana fritter. p.44
- daiwang** *n.* Banana sp. < JP. p.44
- dauwas** *n.* Sugar cane variety. p.45
- dakaj** *vt.* To meat out a coconut. *vi* **dakdak**. p.46
- dakuang** *n.* Pickled radish. < JP. p.46
- dakdak** *vi.* To meat out a coconut. *vt* **dakaj**. p.46
- dal₁** **1.** *n.* Coconut shell. **2.** *n.* Container. *n3s* **dale**. *nc* **dalen**. p.46
- dalen moai** *n.* Food, pan-baked breadfruit. p.46
- dalok** *n.* Food made from meat of a shooting coconut. p.47
- deina** *n.* Mat of coconut leaves. also *seina*. p.49
- deipw** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.49
- dehk₂** *n.* Bank of taro patch. p.52
- dehng** **1.** *vi.* Giving lots of sap (of a coconut tree). **2.** *n.* Coconut leaf tied to *moakoau* along which the sap drains into a *kos* bottle. p.51
- dil₁** **1.** *n.* Dry coconut frond. **2.** *n.* Torch made from coconut fronds. p.52
- dipen mwehng** *n.* Food, baked quartered taro slices. p.53
- dipoanid** *n.* Coconut husk. p.54
- dipwdipw** **1.** *vi.* Overgrown with grass or weeds, littered (with objects). **2.** *n.* Grass, weeds. p.54
- dih rohs** *n.* Tea rose. < ENG. p.54
- do** *n.* Coconut sennit. p.55
- dok moai** *vi.* To poke a hole in unripe breadfruit, into which salt water is poured to hasten ripening. p.56
- dokkoaj** *vi.* To make shingles from leaves, to make thatch. see *dok₁*. p.56
- dor₂** *n.* Cloth made from banana fibre. p.57
- dorro** *vi.* To flatten pandanus leaves for weaving. *vt* **dorroi**. p.57
- dohng** *n.* Tree sp., used for lumber. < JP. p.57
- dohpw** *n.* Pandanus variety with edible fruit. p.58
- dohsmango** *n.* Kind of mango tree. p.58
- doa₂** *n.* Sugar cane. p.58
- doahn kuas** *n.* Sugar cane variety. p.58

- doahn wai** *n.* Sugar cane variety. p.58
- doa alahl** *n.* Sugar cane variety. p.58
- doa kalai** *n.* Sugar cane variety. p.58
- doaudol** *n.* Vine sp. p.58
- doaudou** *vi.* To fill (a hole), to cover taro mound with mud after adding fertilizer. vt **daun**. p.58
- doakoahla rohs** *vt.* To make a flower from coconut fibre. p.59
- doapdoap₂** *vi.* To wear a flower in ear or hair. vt **doapoa**. p.60
- doapwoahdin** *n.* Pandanus variety with very small keys. p.60
- dun₂** *n.* Bunch (of fruit), bouquet (of flowers). p.62
- duhrión** *n.* Tree sp., durian. p.63
- jadak** *n.* Tree sp. p.65
- jalengwalek** *n.* Taro variety, big-ear taro. p.65
- jawa₁** *n.* Taro variety, sweet taro. p.69
- jawahn Jeipen** *n.* Taro variety, sweet taro variety. p.69
- jawahn Palau** *n.* Taro variety, sweet taro variety. p.69
- jawahn Ruk** *n.* Taro variety, sweet taro variety. p.69
- jawang** *n.* Rice bowl. < JP. p.70
- jeinkun** *n.* Food, baked breadfruit rolled thin and dried, then preserved in pandanus leaves. p.71
- jeipwok** *vi.* To cook with coconut milk. vt **jeipwoki**. p.71
- jeir** *n.* Tree sp., with a sweet smelling red flower. p.71
- jeir in wai** *n.* Tree sp., variety of jeir. p.71
- jeli** *n.* Pepper. < ENG. Chili. p.71
- jen** *n.* Grain. p.72
- jepleng** *n.* Tree sp. p.72
- jeria** *n.* Taro variety. p.72
- jiapw** *n.* Heart of palm. *n*3s **jiapwoa, jiapwin**. *nc* **jiapwen, jiapwin**. p.73
- jikalue** *n.* Fermented coconut sap, tuba, coconut toddy. p.74
- jikohki** *n.* Taro variety. p.74
- jimihdin** *n.* Taro variety. p.75

- jinjer** *n.* Ginger. < ENG. p.75
- jipwehrik** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.76
- jihmida** *n.* Kind of flowering bush, flowering. p.77
- joi₂** *n.* Tree sp., soursop. p.78
- jomw** *n.* Sea grass, about three inches in height. p.79
- jopwla** *n.* Food, baked taro and breadfruit, mashed with coconut cream. p.79
- johnmonoia** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.81
- johrumw** *n.* Banana sp. also inajio. p.81
- joajoa** *vi.* To cut pandanus leaves into strips for weaving. *vt joahr.* p.82
- joamwpwul** *n.* Food, grated banana boiled with sugar. p.83
- joapwoad** *n.* Pinnacle of a tree, a new shoot and its base. p.83
- joapwadoan ni** *n.* Pinnacle of a coconut tree. p.83
- joahmwinjoang** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.84
- joahr** *vt.* To cut pandanus leaves into strips for weaving. *vi joajoa.* p.84
- juaipwehpw** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.84
- jukulunwus** *n.* Stalk. *n3s jukulin. nc jukulin.* p.85
- jukur** *n.* Furrow between *maka* in a taro patch. p.85
- jukpej** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.85
- kaikes** *n.* Tree sp. p.86
- kainjoal** *n.* Coconut bunch stem. p.86
- kaingi** *n.* Tree sp. (*pemphis acidula*). p.86
- kadar₂** *vt.* To lower fruit from tree to prevent bruising or cracking. *vi koadoar, kadarek.* p.88
- kadring** *n.* Tree sp. p.89
- kajed** *n.* Food, breadfruit baked in *pia*. p.90
- kajpwar** *n.* Tree sp., the nut from which often drifts to Mokil although the tree is not found there. p.91
- kakau** *n.* Cacao. < ENG. p.91
- kalai** *n.* Joint of bamboo or cane stalk. p.92
- kalang** *vi.* To check if fruit is ripe. *vt kalang.* p.92
- kaldohnia** *n.* Banana sp., originated in New Caledonia. p.93

- kalpohnia** *n.* Banana sp. < ENG. p.93
- kamkam** *n.* Vine sp., fern variety. p.94
- kampa** *n.* Camphor. < ENG. p.94
- kanau** *n.* Tree sp. p.95
- kenen eni** *n.* Meat of a meatless coconut, said to have been eaten by demons. (Literally demon's food.) p.95
- kenen kahu** *n.* Kind of tall grass. p.95
- kaniahpo** *n.* Papaya. p.95
- kanggir pis** *n.* Belt made from leaves. p.96
- kapalpal 1.** *n.* Steps cut in a coconut tree. **2.** *n.* Tip of penis. (Vulgar.) p.96
- kapjar** *n.* Food, a baked breadfruit half. p.97
- karang** *vt.* To dry leaves. *vi koaroangroang. vc koaroang.* p.99
- karara₂** *n.* Tree sp., *myristica hypogyraea*, with black bark and aerial roots and not found on Mokil. p.99
- karer** *n.* Citrus fruit, tree sp., any citrus tree. p.99
- kardoap** *n.* Species of parasitic plant, *aspladium nidus*. p.100
- kasar** *n.* Tree sp., not found on Mokil. p.100
- keleu** *n.* Tree sp., hibiscus. p.104
- kelkel** *n.* Headband made from leaves. p.104
- kiam** *n.* Temporary basket woven from a coconut frond, after which midrib is split for carrying. p.106
- kiepw** *n.* Spider lily. p.106
- kiepwin wai** *n.* Type of spider lily with bell-shaped flowers. p.106
- kiuhri** *n.* Cucumber. < JP. p.106
- kidahk** *n.* Tree sp. (*allophylus timorensis*). p.107
- kidepw** *vi.* To put a spell on a tree to prevent others from gathering the fruit, usually also involves a physical marking, be cursed. p.107
- kil** *n.* Any covering that is part of an object, skin, bark, peel (of fruit). *n3s kilin. nc kilin.* p.108
- kini** *vt.* To pinch (with the nails), to cut grass, to clear land, to pick (flowers), to pluck (flowers), to weed. *vi kinkin.* p.109
- kino** *n.* Fern variety. p.109

- kinkin** *vi.* To pinch (with the nails), to cut grass, to clear land, to pick (flowers), to pluck (flowers), to weed. *vt kini. vc kin.* p.109
- kin poahlong** *vi.* To cut grass, to clear land. p.109
- kin soapw** *vi.* To trim vines from a tree. p.109
- kipar** *n.* Pandanus tree. p.109
- kipar in Jeliwij** *n.* Pandanus variety originating on Jaluit. p.109
- kipar in Pid** *n.* Pandanus variety originating in the Gilbert Islands. p.110
- kiri₁** *n.* Kind of flowering bush. p.110
- kiripw** **1.** *n.* Coconut stage, young coconut up to one inch in diameter. **2.** *vi.* Unmarried, single. p.110
- kiroahd** *vt.* To scrape with a hard object like knife or fingernail, to make leaf flexible for weaving. *vi kiroahdek.* p.110
- kirkir** *n.* Stem. *n3s kirkirin. nc kirkirin.* p.111
- kihdo₁** *n.* Kind of bush, *Cassia alata*, not found on Mokil. p.111
- komluj** **1.** *n.* Food, pounded taro or banana with grated coconut. **2.** *vi.* To make *komluj*. p.113
- komwpwel** *vi.* To ripen fruit by burying it or putting it in a box, to cover the *umw.* *vt komwpweli.* p.114
- kopwoi** *n.* Spear for fighting, stick used for flattening pandanus leaves. p.114
- kornihda₂** *n.* Food, baked ripe banana. p.114
- kos₂** *n.* Beverage made from coconut sap. p.115
- kohko₃** *n.* Cocoa. < ENG. p.115
- kohkoa** *vt.* To grind coconut, to shave. *vc ko.* p.115
- ko oaring** *vi.* To grind coconut. p.115
- kohsen** *n.* Food, meat of *pen* mixed with coconut water and molasses. p.116
- koadohdo** *vi.* Untrimmed (of a tree). p.117
- koadohr** *vt.* To trim away dead leaves and fruit stems of a tree. *vi koadohrek.* p.117
- koadoaddoar** *vi.* To lower fruit from tree to prevent bruising or cracking. *vt kadar. vc koadoar.* p.117
- koajohjo** *vi.* To gather drying pandanus leaves for weaving. *vt koajohr.* p.117
- koajohr** *vt.* To trim a tree. *vi koajohjo.* p.118
- koak₂** *vi.* To bloom, to open mouth wide in amazement. p.118
- koakpijoang** *vi.* Bloomed. p.118

koal₁ *n.* Skirt made of leaves or grass. p.119

koalo₁ *vt.* To twist strands of coconut husk together to make string, to roll cigarettes. *vi koalkoal.* p.119

koalo₂ *n.* Root (of plant). *n3s koalooa. nc koalohn.* p.119

koalohlo *vi.* Rooty, having lots of roots. p.119

koaloo₁ *n.* Breadfruit seed. *n3s koaloah. nc koaloahn.* p.119

koaloahloa *vi.* Having lots of seeds. p.119

koalkoal *vi.* To roll cigarettes, to make string by twisting strands of coconut husk together. *vt koalo.* p.119

koanoang₁ *n.* Tuber, tuberous plant. p.120

koanjin 1. *n.* Food, roasted breadfruit Marshallese style. **2.** *vi.* To roast breadfruit. *vt koanjini.* p.121

koapoannok *n.* Broom made from coconut midribs. p.121

koaroang *vi.* To dry leaves. *vt karang.* p.122

koas₂ *n.* Weave, fibre. *n3s koasin, koasoa. nc koasin, koasoan.* p.123

koasin *n.* Cotton batting, stuffing. < ENG. p.123

koasop₁ *n.* Tree sp. (*exorrhiza*). p.123

koasoa *n.* Tree sp., mangrove variety. p.123

koassoau *n.* Tree sp. p.123

koahu *n.* Kind of flowering bush. p.123

koahn *n.* Corn. < ENG. p.124

koahngid *n.* Mango. p.124

koahp *n.* Yam. p.124

koahpi *n.* Coffee. < ENG. p.124

kuahpa *n.* Guava. < ENG. p.124

kuehn *n.* Tree sp., with yellow grape-like fruit growing from trunk and branches and whose bark is often used for a lure. p.124

kulup 1. *n.* Old dry leaves used as top covering for an earth oven. **2.** *vi.* To cover an earth oven with leaves. *vt kulupi.* p.125

kurodong *n.* Kind of flowering bush. p.126

laim *n.* Lime [fruit]. < ENG. p.128

lakdahn *n.* Banana sp. p.128

- lamlam₁** *n.* Kind of bush. p.129
- le₂** *n.* Bog, small taro patch. p.130
- lemen₂** *n.* Lemon. < ENG. p.131
- lemen kijesik** *n.* Kind of grass. p.131
- lehkmwahn** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.131
- lehmoang₂** *vi.* Spoiled, dried out (of pandanus). p.131
- lia** *n.* Species of flowering plant. p.132
- liok** *n.* Pandanus roots. p.132
- lijop 1.** *n.* Dried out breadfruit. **2.** *vi.* Spoiled, dried out (of breadfruit). p.133
- likahringring** *n.* Pinwheel, made from coconut leaves. p.133
- limoahmoair in pwo** *n.* Kind of grass, sleeping grass. p.135
- limpoak₂** *n.* Ersatz coffee, made from breadfruit seeds and coconut milk. p.136
- limw₁** *n.* Seaweed, sponge, moss. p.136
- limwin ni** *n.* Ash-like accretion on the trunk of a coconut tree, probably the result of dripping water. p.136
- limwahkirij** *vi.* To slip down while climbing a tree. p.136
- liporro** *n.* Seed. *n3s liporrohn. nc liporrohn.* p.136
- loa₁** *n.* Spine of a thatch section, made from pandanus root. p.139
- luarmwe** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.141
- lumwkarle₂** *n.* Kind of wood (from dead tree). p.143
- luhda** *n.* Banana sp., recently introduced. p.143
- luhs** *n.* Food, mashed baked taro served with boiled coconut cream and molasses. p.143
- maikol** *n.* Food, riped baked breadfruit. p.144
- madu** *n.* Tree sp. p.145
- majal** *vi.* To blossom, to open (of flowers). p.145
- majalpijoang** *vi.* Bloomed, open (of flowers). p.145
- manju** *n.* Tree sp. p.146
- mansorihn** *n.* Mandarin orange. p.147
- mar** *n.* Breadfruit preserve. p.147

- maraj** *n.* Kind of vine. p.147
- marjau** *n.* Tree sp. (*aglaia*). p.147
- masnoki** *n.* Tree sp., ironwood tree. < JP. p.148
- mahdailik** *n.* Food, pandanus baked with taro. p.148
- mahngoron** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.149
- mede** **1.** *n.* Overripe breadfruit. **2.** *vi.* Overripe (of breadfruit). p.149
- meleisik in wus** *n.* Banana flower. p.150
- meng** *vi.* Dried up, dead (of leaves), brown (of dried vegetation). p.150
- kamengi** *vt.* To kill (a plant). p.150
- mehusik** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.151
- mehkilkil** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.151
- mehr** *vi.* Stained from coconut husk or fruit. p.152
- mehs** **1.** *n.* Tree sp. **2.** *n.* Leaves of the *mehs* tree used as mulch for the taro patch. p.152
- mo₂** **1.** *n.* Grass, mulch. **2.** *n.* To mulch. *vt moi.* p.154
- mo karak** *n.* Kind of grass, crabgrass, often used as mulch for the taro patch. p.154
- mohn loang** *n.* Kind of grass. p.154
- moai id** *n.* Breadfruit sp. also *moai soahid*. p.155
- moai in Uhrek** *n.* Breadfruit sp., seedless. p.155
- moai in pahdak** *n.* Breadfruit sp., seedless. p.155
- moai joapwoahroak** *n.* Breadfruit sp., seedless. p.155
- moai kalak** *n.* Breadfruit sp. p.155
- moai ngeljoau** *n.* Breadfruit sp., seedless. p.155
- moai pa** *n.* Breadfruit sp., with seeds. p.155
- moai si** *n.* Breadfruit sp., with seeds. p.155
- moai soal** *n.* Breadfruit sp., with seeds. p.155
- moai soahid** *n.* Breadfruit sp. also *moai id*. p.155
- moai upw** *n.* Breadfruit sp., giving small fruit but bearing almost continuously. p.155
- moakoskos** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.156
- moakoau** *n.* Coconut bunch sheath. p.156

- moakoan 1.** *n.* Pandanus or coconut curd. **2.** *n.* Smegma. p.156
- moan** *n.* Coconut with nothing inside. p.157
- moang₂** *n.* Pandanus key. *n3s moange. nc moangoan.* p.157
- moarjij** *n.* Vine sp. p.157
- moahdong** *n.* Kind of bush. p.158
- moahr** *n.* Lure made from bark or leaf. p.158
- mwak** *n.* Pandanus key close to stem, usually inedible. *n3s mwakin. nc mwakin.* p.159
- mwangaj** *n.* Coconut stage, almost brown. p.160
- mwehng** *n.* Taro. p.162
- mwehngin Ngoasik** *n.* Taro variety, Ngatik taro. p.162
- mwio 1.** *n.* Net made of leaves. **2.** *vi.* Fishing method, to fish with a *mwio* by dragging the net in past the tide line and waiting for low tide. p.163
- mwiskel** *n.* Pandanus flower. p.163
- mwoakmwoak** *n.* Arrow plant. p.165
- mwoaroapw** *n.* Tree sp., Tahitian chestnut. p.166
- mwoarki** *n.* Kusaien style poi made from ripe breadfruit. p.166
- mwoaswel** *n.* Vegetable garden. p.166
- mwul₁** *n.* Food, ground banana rolled in leaves and boiled. p.167
- nappa** *n.* Chinese cabbage. < JP. p.168
- nehnkehdak** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.170
- nehnkoadkoad** *n.* Kind of bush. p.170
- ni** *n.* Coconut tree. p.170
- nihn pwinjo** *n.* Coconut variety that is very short, up to ten feet in height. p.170
- ni pwerspwes** *n.* Coconut variety with a white nut. p.170
- ni rei** *n.* Coconut variety. p.170
- ni roam** *n.* Coconut variety. p.170
- ni soal** *n.* Coconut variety. p.170
- ni wahssa** *n.* Coconut variety. p.170
- ningi** *n.* Green onion. < JP. p.171

- nihn enri** *n.* Taro variety. p.171
- nihn jaimon** *n.* Taro variety. p.171
- nihn jehm** *n.* Taro variety. p.171
- nok** *n.* Coconut leaf midrib. p.171
- nohpwe** *n.* First fruit ceremony. p.172
- noainoai₂** *n.* Bundle of pandanus leaves for making thatch. p.172
- pajen kohse 1.** *n.* Noise of two branches rubbing together, attributed to a *kohse* nest. **2.** *vi.* To nest. p.179
- pak₃** *n.* Sugar cane crown. *n3s pakin. nc pakin.* p.180
- palek₁** *n.* Coconut husk used for fertilizer. p.181
- palek₂** *vi.* Skilled in tree climbing. p.181
- pamdehl** *n.* Taro variety. p.182
- par₂** *n.* Coconut stage, shooting coconut. p.183
- pahiroa** *n.* Bottle made from coconut shell. p.184
- pahjuhju** *n.* Cork tree, cork float for a fishing line. p.184
- pahloa** *n.* Midrib of a coconut frond. p.184
- pej** *n.* Pandanus cud. p.186
- pen** *n.* Coconut stage, drinking coconut. p.187
- pen in Pingelap** *n.* Coconut stage, between *pen* and *mwangaj*. Also *pen mwangaj*. p.187
- pen mwangaj** *n.* Coconut stage, between *pen* and *mwangaj*. also *penin Pingelap*. p.187
- pen pwulopwul** *n.* Coconut stage, between *upw* and *pen*. p.187
- pene** *n.* Tree sp. p.187
- peper** *n.* Pepper. < ENG. p.187
- pehri** *n.* Bamboo. p.189
- pehru** *n.* Food, boiled pandanus juice mixed with coconut milk. p.189
- pia₁** *n.* Coconut cream. p.189
- piai** *vt.* To flavor with coconut oil. *vi* **piahia**. p.189
- piapi** *n.* Food, ripe breadfruit eaten raw. p.189
- piahia** *vi.* To flavor with coconut oil. *vt* **piai**. p.189

- pidehde** *n.* Potato. < ENG. p.189
- pijep₁** *n.* Taro variety. < ENG. p.190
- pijimmere** *n.* Coconut meat, usually from *pen*. p.190
- pikar** *n.* Taro variety. p.191
- pilelle** *n.* Clarified coconut oil. p.191
- pilamwpwoia** *n.* Tree sp., acasia. p.191
- pilepil** *vi.* To pick fruit with a pole. *vt* **piload**. p.192
- piload 1.** *vt.* To pick fruit with pole. *vi* **pilepil. 2. n.** Pole for picking fruit. p.192
- pingping** *n.* Tree sp. p.193
- pis₁** *n.* Dried stripped leaf used in mat weaving. *n3s* **pisoa. nc pisen.** also *soahnpis*. p.194
- pis koaroang** *n.* Made from fire-dried pandanus leaves. p.194
- pihji** *n.* Banana sp., Fiji banana. ENG. p.195
- pihlohlo** *n.* Food, cake made from banana or taro. p.195
- pihnj** *n.* Beans. < ENG. p.195
- pouj₂** *vi.* To sprout. p.196
- pouj₃** *vt.* To make a garland by wrapping flowers around a leaf. *vi* **pohpo**. p.196
- pok₂** *n.* Crown (of taro) cut off for planting. *n3s* **pokin. nc pokin.** p.196
- pokihla mwehng** *vt.* To trim leaves of taro plant before crown can be severed for planting. p.1.96
- pong** *n.* Small man-made taro patch. p.197
- pohpo 1.** *vi.* To tie flowers together into a string. *vt* **pouj. 2. n.** Lei or garland made by wrapping flowers together with string. p.198
- pohskiloak** *n.* Kind of flower. < ENG. p.198
- poauweij** *n.* Kind of flower. p.199
- poad₁** *n.* Coconut stage, sprouted coconut. p.199
- poadin maram** *n.* Coconut with multiple shoots. p.199
- poadokdi** *vt.* To plant. p.199
- poadokla** *vt.* To plant over (an area). p.199
- poadpoad₄** *vi.* To plant, to set in the ground. *vt* **poadok. vc poad.** p.200
- poaljej** *n.* Food, cored breadfruit stuffed with coconut cream and baked. p.201

- poangkin** *n.* Pumpkin. < ENG. p.201
- pulumihna** *n.* Kind of flower. p.204
- prejil** *n.* Banana sp., originated in Brazil. p.204
- pwasa** *n.* Tray made from coconut leaves. p.206
- pwel₁** *vi.* To chop down a banana tree to prevent bruising the fruit. *vt* **pwelik**. p.207
- pwel₂** *n.* Taro patch, taro swamp. p.207
- pwelik₁** *vt.* To chop down a banana tree to prevent bruising the fruit. *vi* **pwel**. p.207
- pweniapoar** *n.* Pineapple. < ENG. p.207
- pwenpwel** *n.* Pandanus variety. p.207
- pwidpwid 1.** *n.* Boundary in taro patch, marked by double planting in a single row. **2.** *vi.* To send up spray. p.208
- pwijehn kahu** *n.* Tree sp. p.208
- pwohmaria** *n.* Tree sp., plumeria. p.212
- pwoa** *n.* Fern. p.213
- pwoai** *vi.* To grow well, to sprout, to rise (of bread). p.213
- pwoaila** *n.* Tank used to boil timber to make it flexible. < ENG. Boiler. p.213
- pwu** *n.* Betel nut. p.215
- pwulok** *n.* Tree sp., mangrove variety p.216
- pwuno** *n.* Fern variety. p.217
- pwur₁** *n.* Tree sp. p.217
- pwur₂** *n.* Kind of small nut, bead, lei made of shells or nuts. p.217
- pwuroar in doakoa** *n.* Kind of grass. p.218
- rais** *n.* Rice. < ENG. p.220
- randana** *n.* Lantana. p.221
- re** *n.* Kind of grass. p.222
- rehnjed** *n.* Balm prepared from coconut oil and the hair or nail clippings of a deceased person, to prevent haunting p.223
- rik pwirej** *vi.* To haul compost for the taro patch. p.224
- rikoal** *n.* Food, a bread made from flour or mar and coconut. p.224

- rodma** *n.* Food, cake made from taro and bananas or pandanus, and baked overnight. p.225
- rohs** *n.* Flower. < ENG. p.225
- roa** *vi.* To peel cooked breadfruit with a knife. *vt roai.* also *roar.* p.225
- roak₂** 1. *n.* Breadfruit season. 2. *vi.* To be in season. p.226
- roamoak** *n.* Tree sp. (*scaveola*). p.226
- roar₂** *vi.* To peel cooked breadfruit with a knife. *vt roari.* also *roa.* p.227
- rukoal** *n.* Food, mar baked with grated coconut and molasses. p.227
- sampakihda** *n.* Kind of flower p.230
- samwiji** *n.* Rice paddle. < JP. p.230
- sasa** *vi.* To remove core (of breadfruit), to kill a tree (by removing crown or branches). *vt sahr.* also *soasoa.* p.231
- sahr** *vt.* To core (breadfruit), to kill a tree (by removing crown or branches). *vi sahrek, sasa.* p.231
- seina** *n.* Mat of coconut leaves. also *deina.* p.231
- sien eni** *n.* Mushroom. p.232
- sil₁** *n.* Coconut stage, youngest stage of shooting coconut. p.233
- singil** *vt.* To cut off taro crown for planting. *vi singilek.* p.233
- sisin** *n.* Tree sp., messerschidia. p.235
- sihsi₁** *n.* Fishing line, made from the bark of the *oarmo* tree. p.236
- soahn ni** *n.* Green coconut frond or leaf. p.237
- soahn pis** *n.* Pandanus leaf. also *pis.* p.237
- soaksoak 1.** *n.* Thorn. 2. *vi.* Thorny, covered with sharp points (as pineapple or pandanus leaves, saw). p.238
- soapw₁** *vi.* Vine-covered (of trees). p.238
- soapw₂** *n.* Padding, pile of grass or leaves placed under a tree so that falling fruit will not be damaged. p.238
- supwuk** *n.* Tree sp. p.240
- suhkoa** *n.* Tree, bush, stick, board or sheet of lumber of some width. p.240
- suhkoa karak** *n.* Vine. p.240
- waiahk** *n.* Coconut stage, shooting coconut whose meat is no longer edible, coconut ready to be planted. p.241

- waikoang** *n.* Pandanus scraper used to extract juice from pandanus fruit. p.241
- waingal** *n.* Tree sp. p.241
- walahd** *n.* Sea grass. p.242
- wah** *n3s.* Its fruit. *nc wehn.* p.243
- wahrau** *n.* Taro variety. p.243
- wedmalan** *n.* Watermelon. < ENG. p.244
- wel** *vi.* To change the leaves of a mar pit. *vt wel, wilik. vc wel.* also *wilikek.* see *awal.* p.245
- wehn₁** *nc.* Fruit of. *n3s wah.* p.245
- wehn₂** *n.* Tree sp. p.245
- wehndoapwoapw** *n.* Tree sp., nut bearing. p.245
- wehnmwehng** *n.* Taro variety. p.245
- wehnpwul** *n.* Kind of tree, with hard wood. p.245
- wi** *n.* Tree sp. p.246
- wijin** *nc.* Sprout of, core of or a remaining unusable part of (of pandanus fruit). *Arai kanglahroh wijin wahu luoahdi.* They ate it all until only the core of the fruit remained. p.247
- wiklale** *n.* Taro variety. p.247
- wilianser** *n.* Oleander. < ENG. p.247
- wilik** *vt.* To open (as a book), to turn pages, to change the leaves of a *mar* pit. *vi wilikek.* *Ngoah wilikek.* I'm changing the *mar* leaves. see *wel.* p.247
- win₂** *n.* Tree sp. p.248
- winihn kijongran** *n.* Medicine for treating mental disorders, made from *wehnpwul* buds, *limwin ni*, and coconut oil. p.248
- winihn maj** *n.* Medicine for treating headache or earache, made from the leaves and berries of the *wehnpwul* tree. p.248
- wod₁** *n.* Taro variety, swamp taro. p.249
- wodpa** *n.* Taro variety, swamp taro variety, wild and inedible. p.249
- woj₂ 1.** *n.* Sprout. *n3s wijin. nc wijin. 2. vi.* To sprout. p.249
- wojda** *vi.* Sprouted p.249
- wossou** *vi.* To pound soaking breadfruit in preparation for making *mar.* *vt wossoui.* p.250
- wodoang** *vt.* To kill a tree by stripping off bark. *vi wodoangek.* p.250

wuro₁ *n.* Temporary basket woven from a coconut frond, midrib on the bottom. p.252

wuroangroang *n.* Dried twigs. p.252

wus *n.* Banana. p.252

wus in lap *n.* Banana sp. p.252

wus in Kuamw *n.* Banana sp. p.252

wus karas *n.* Banana sp. p.252

wus pil *n.* Food, grated banana baked with coconut water and coconut cream p.252

Appendix G

Plant entries from *Chemehuevi A Grammar and Lexicon* by Margaret L. Press (1979)

- 'aaporos (l) apple [N; 2401] p.146
 a'cit(a) wheat [N; 1087] p.146
 i'ga-p(i) plant [N; 2419] p.147
 i'nipi-poromp (i) ocotillo [N; 2414] p.147
 ha'wiv(i) corn [N; 2407] p.147
 hu?up(i) squaw bush berry [N; 2429] p.148
 hu?upi-v(i) squaw bush [N; 2428] p.148
 hu'va-sa?ap(i) broth/juice/fruit- [N; 2514] p.148
 i'jaav(i) grapes [N; 2411] p.148
 i'jaave-mp(i) grape vine [N; 2423] p.148
 ju'vimp(i) pine tree [N; 2417] p.149
 'kaataniv(i) cotton [N; 2408] p.149
 'kii-maa-niw(i) morongo/serrano [N; 2117] p.149
 ko'?a-p(i) tobacco [N; 2634] p.149
 ku'kwap(i) wood/stick/firewood [N; 2607] p.150
 'kuupi(i) coffee [N; 2531] p.150
 kwi'jukwimp(i) cucumber [N; 2409] p.150
 ma'hav(i) tree/plant [N; 2420] p.150
 na'nka-v(a) leaf [N; 2424] p.152
 o'p(i) mesquite beans [N; 2404] p.153
 o'pi-mp(i) mesquite [N; 2413] p.153
 orange(i) orange [N; 2416] p.153
 o'saramp(i) (cactus) [N; 2405] p.153
 'paapas(i) potatoes [N; 2426] p.153
 'paaviiv(i) barrel-cactus [N; 2403] p.153
 pa'rangar(a) pumpkin [N; 2421] p.154
 pa'von?okwi-c(i) watermelon [N; 2422] p.154

pu'ʔiv(i) eye/seed [N; 2062] p.155

sa'gav(ʔ) willow [N; 2430] p.155

sa'na-p(i) sap/gum [N; 2632] p.155

sa'wa-p(ʔ) arrow-weed [N; 2402] p.155

si'ʔip(i) flower [N; 2410] p.155

si'vujaʔ(a) onion [N; 1481.7] p.155

tʔ'rina-v(ʔ) root [N; 2631] p.156

tʔ'siv(i) grass [N; 2412] p.156

tʔ'v(a) pinon nuts [N; 2418] p.157

tu'mirus(i) tomato [N; 2425] p.157

wi'jutamp(ʔ) cholla [N; 2406] p.158

Appendix H

Plant entries from *Ahtna Athabaskan Dictionary* by James Kari (1990)

- hwtsiic na'aaye'** (n) August-September, lit. 'yellow (leaves) month' p.73
- 'aax**³ LW /fern root/
 'aax LW (n) fiddlehead fern root (*Dryopteris dilatata*); this term and use of the fern root is not well known
 ['aax baay] (n) chocolate lily, Kamchatka lily, wild rice (*Fritillaria camchatcensis*), lit. 'white fern root'; cited in Pinart 1872 but not known by any of the numerous elders queried; this plant may be restricted to the lower portions of the Copper River; interestingly this word has been borrowed by the Chugach as **arpaayak** p.78
- tsighelt'aeni, tsinghelt'aeni** (n,n/'aan) rosehip p.87
- naen' 'ots'i** (n;Ø/laa) soft moss p.93
- 'utniil** C loanword from English oatmeal
 'utniil C (n;Ø/kaan) oatmeal p.95
- t'eghes baay** M (n) aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), lit. 'gray cottonwood' p.97
- dembaa'** M (n) silverberry (*Elaeagnus commutata*) p.98
- c'et'aan' baats'i** (n) aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), lit. 'round leaves'
k'ay' nelbaats'i (n) willow hoop for **c'ughaeli** throwing game p.99
- Its'ibaay tsedze'** (n;d/taan) a type of dry wood p.100
- c'+u+n+l+be'** (desc) be skilled at picking berries
c'unelbe' she is a good, fast berry-picker (neu) p.101
- bael, be':ts'ebe** /spruce/ cf. **ts'uu'**, a related root
 ts'abaeli, ts'abael- (ni) spruce, white spruce; tree (*Picea glauca*)
 ts'abaeli tnaey (n) spruce people in myths
 tehts'abaele' CM, nagmaay ts'abaele' L (n) horsetail (*Equisetum* sp.), lit. 'water spruce', 'frog's spruce'
 Tats'abaelghi'aaden (pn) on lower Copper River near Canyon Creek, lit. 'where a spruce stands in the water'
 ts'ebe- (c) spruce
 ts'ebesuus W (n) clump of young spruce trees, spruce seedlings p.102
- tsi'meni** M (n) violet (*Viola epipsila*) p.105
- dzaghał bede'** (n;Ø/taan) crop of ptarmigan p.106

- miinn** *M* loanword from *English* bean
 miinn *M* (*n,n/laa*) beans p.108
- bitgael** *W* loanword from *Russian* mitkál 'cotton' p.108
- c'encaes** (*n;Ø/kaan*) cooked berries, berry pudding p.111
- lice'** (*n*) foxtail (plant) (*Alopecurus aequalis*), *lit.* 'dog tail' p.112
- cetl'ets'** *L* (*n*) plant (unidentified) [], *lit.* 'blue tail' p.112
- datcedi** (*n;d/taan*) softened grass used as insulation in boots p.115
- ciisi k'ae nadini'aayi** *C* (*n*) sticks with bark peeled that are put on stream bottom to reflect light to aid in seeing fish, *lit.* 'that which extends across dipnet hole' p.117
- cuuts, cuus** *-[] /partly rotten wood/
 neu **cuuts,cuus** "
d#l+cuuts, cuus (*desc*) be partly rotten wood, wood is rotten at the core
dghilcuuts, dghilcuus, dilcuus it (wood) is rotted, soft-cored (*neu*)
dghilcuudzi (*n;d/taan*) partly rotten wood p.119
- cuus** *M* *-yh /rosehip/
neuus *M* (*n,n/'aan*) rosehip
Neuus Ggaay Na' (*pn*) stream into Tok River, *lit.* 'little rosehip creek' p.119
- c'aan ggaay** *M* (*n*) groceries, *lit.* 'little food' p.122
- k'ay' c'ede'** (*n*) a long-stemmed willow used as lashing p.125
- denc'oggo'** *M*, **dahts'enc'ogge'** *CLW* (*n*) raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*) p.127
- G+l+c'ok** (*desc*) be spiny, thorny, full of quills, thorns
delc'ok it is full of quills, prickles, thorns (*neu*) p.127
- daan**² *WL*, **don**¹ *CM* *-[] /plant fades/
 neu **daan',don'** "
l+daan', don' (*dim*) leafy plant fades in color (as it dies); (wood) be light-weight and dry
dghildaan', dghildon' it (plant) is faded in color (as when killed by frost); it (wood) is
 light and dry (*neu*) p.135
- daay**²
centnedaay (*n*) mountain plant (unidentified) used as medicine [] p.135

dah gige' W (n) American dogwood berry (*Cornus stolonifera*), lit. 'elevated berry'
 dah, dahtah CWM, dlahtah L (an) among the branches of a tree: **dahtah 'itsiitl'** it
 snowed among the branches; **dah keghiyaa** he climbed among the branches
dahtah liggaaye' CM (n;n/'aan) pussywillow bud, lit. 'puppy among the branches' p.140

> **dak** in **dzigundak** L wild sweet pea see **dzigundak** p.140

la+x#gh+Ø+daek (mot) pl branches, plants move
 mom uk'elayhtxadaex branches are striking him; nek'elahtxezdaek we got struck by
 branches; kantahtdghighidaek plants sprouted up p.143

denes CLW (n) bearberry; see nes³ p.147

de³
 -ghahde' (n;d/taan) main root of tree; analysis uncertain

de⁴
 c'egholde' M (n;Ø/laa) large white lichen eaten by caribou []; analysis uncertain p.148

naghaay ts'ede' (n) coltsfoot (*Petasites frigidus*), lit. 'frog blanket' p.148

tcen ts'ede' (n;d/taan) armor made of sticks, lit. 'wooden blanket' p.148

hintiis dele' (n) strawberry spinach (*Chenopodium capitatum*), lit. 'dog n
 neu del "
 tran diil,diit " p.148

tehwtneldeli M (n) water plant (unidentified), lit. 'red one that is in the water' p.149

den gige' CLW, dembaa' M (n) silverberry CLM (*Elaeagnus commutata*); pussywillow
 catkin W lit. 'land berry', 'land gray'
 [den gige' tahwt'aene], [demba' hwt'aene] (n) Silverberry Clan; cited in de
 Laguna and McClellan 1981:654; alternative names for nige' kulaen hwt'aene p.150

dih
 sa'dih (n) violet CL (*Viola episila*) (n) valerian W (*Valeriana capitata*) p.155

ts'i+la+x#d+gh+l+dogh (u:gh mom) leaves unfold, plant develops leaves
 c'et'aan' ts'ilahdghaldogh leaves have unfolded (mom) p.156

dlaadon' M (n) a thick moss [] p.157

O+n+l+duul, duul (op) clean O (berries) by winnowing out twigs and leaves
 inelduul CMW, inelduul L she's cleaning them (berries) (dur); ingilduul she cleaned
 them (dur) p.158

hwduule' CLW, nen' lduul' M (n;d/laa) humus, duff, rotting twigs, leaves on forest floor p.158

duuy¹ /spruce cone/

lay'duuy CLW, lacduuy M (n;Ø/'aan) spruce cone

p.159

dur c'endlaat berries are getting ripe; c'enadlaat berries became ripe; i'tnadlaat berries will become ripe; nahluude xay gige' ndlet in fall the lowbush cranberry gets ripe (cust)

p.161

dlaat' /algae/

df: dlaat', dlaa't, dlaa

dlaat', dlaa- (nc;Ø/laa) algae

tehdlaade' (n;Ø/laa) algae

dlaadon' M (n;Ø/laa) a thick moss [], lit. 'hard algae'

p.161

dlax L /branches/

dlax, dlaxtah L (an) among the branches of a tree; cf. dahtah CWM: nuuni dlax keghiyaa the porcupine climbed up into the branches

p.161

dluuni la' W (n) soapberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*), lit. 'mouse's hand'

p.164

lay'dzaas, dahdzaas CLW, lacdzaas, dacdzaas M, cin'dzaas W (n;d/'aan) clump-forming plant parasitic on spruce, "brushy spruce" (*Loranthaceae*)

p.166

bedzaghe' (n;Ø/'aan) cottonwood fungus; dried apples

nen' bedzaghe' CL, c'ebedzaghe' lt'eli M (n;n/'aan) dry peaches, lit. 'land fungus'

p.167

> dzae' belch see zaek¹; gum, resin see dzaek'

p.169

dzaek' *j- /gum, resin/

dzaex, -dzaegge' (n;d/'aan) gum, resin, hardened pitch on outside of spruce

t'adzaex (n;d/'aan) soft sticky pitch; spruce pitch hair dressing, lit. 'inner gum'

i'ladaegge' (n;d/'aan) cottonwood bud resin, lit. 'branch gum'

p.169

'esdzel I am chopping willows (cons) p.171

dzeł tl'uule' (n) club moss W (*Lycopodium* sp.) (n) heath M (*Cassiope* sp.), lit. 'mountain rope'

dzeł gige' M (n) juniper berry, lit. 'mountain berry'

p.172

konłdziidze' C (n;n/'aan) unripe rosehip

p.174

dziidzi naegge' (n) bearberry (*Arctostaphylos rubra* or *alpina*), lit. 'duck's eye'

p.174

dzic³ M *j*- /wild chive/

c'edzic M (n) wild chives, "wild onions" (*Allium schoenoprasum*)

p.176

dzigundak *L* (*n*) wild sweet pea (*Hedysarum mackenzii*)

p.176

loolgae *W* (*n*) rotten willow; *greenish in color, used as pigment for snowshoes*

p.180

nige' (*n*) silverberry (*Elaeagnus commutata*); *analysis uncertain; only attested in this clan and place name, the common word for silverberry is den gige'*

Nige' Kulaenden (*pn*) on Copper River south of Klutina River, *lit. said to mean 'where silverberries exist'*

nige' kulaen hwt'aene (*n*) Silverberry Clan; *identified in de Laguna 1975 as a clan but seems to be mainly a name for people from this former village*

p.181

nela' ts'enlgiidi *W* (*n*; Ø/'aan) mushroom, *lit. 'that which rots our hands'*

p.182

k'elagiidzi (*n*) willow sprouts

k'ay' giis (*n*) a type of willow □ p.184

gigi /berry/

gigi, -gige' (*n,n/'aan*) berry, berries

gigi M, gigi gheli *CLW* (*n*) blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), *lit. 'real berry'*

xay gige' (*n*) lowbush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*); bog cranberry *CL* (*Vaccinium microcaipus*), *lit. 'winter berry'*

saghani gige' (*n*) bunchberry (*Cornus canadensis*), *lit. 'raven berry'*

dzeł gige' *WM* (*n*) juniper berry (*Juniperis communis*), *lit. 'mountain berry'*

ligige' CLW, sos gige' M (*n*) soapberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*), *lit. 'dog berry'; 'bear berry'*

gigi ntsen *CLW, ligige' M* (*n*) northern black currant (*Ribes hudsonianum*), *lit. 'smelly berry'; 'dog berry'*

den gige' CL (*n*) silverberry; pussywillow bud *W*, *lit. 'land berry' (Elaeagnus commutata)*

c'eyuuni gige' L, dahgige' W (*n*) American dogwood berry, *lit. 'brush man berry'; 'upper berry' (Cornus stolonifera)*

p.185

giz *-zh* reanalyzed root, cf. *Tanaina* crowsberry **gigazhna** 'dark berry' and **gizha nagha** 'camprober's eye'

giznae *CMW, giznaey L* (*n*) crowsberry *CLW* (*Empetrum nigrum*); bearberry *M* (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*)

p.185

sos ggaane' *L* (*n*) bush cinquefoil (*Potentilla fruticosa*), *lit. 'bear's arm'*

p.190

ggac (*n;d/taan*) hardwood; *hard birch or spruce used for making handles*

p.191

neu **tsets delggac** the wood is hard; **gigi nelggac** the berries are hard; **gigi nilggaac** the berries turned hard; **best'es na'ilggaac** the mud turned hard; **tene kalggac** the trail is firm

p.191

tneiilggac I hit it (on the head) lightly with a stick (*sem*)

d+l+ggac (*op-ono*) make knocking, rapping sound as of a stick striking wood or of teeth clinking

p.191

ggat

'elggade' *CLW, 'el laggade' M* (*n;d/taan*) spruce needles

p.192

- utsit'ahwdelggeyi** *M (n)* yarrow (*Achillea borealis*), *lit. 'that which is white below the top'* p.193
-
- ggaets'** *CW (n;d/'aan)* secondary tree root p.195
-
- O+n+gh+Ø+ggeez** (*conv*) (weather) erodes, sweeps O (earth), wears O clear of vegetation; with *passive* earth becomes eroded; teeth become worn
conc **Its'ii ngezggeez** the wind swept the place clear of vegetation; **bes tngestggeez** the bank has become eroded, worn clear of vegetation; **ughu' langestggeez** his teeth wore down p.197
-
- bakulggguun'i** (*n,n (berries), Ø (fish, mosquito)*) old berries on branches in spring; leftover dry fish used in the spring; early spring mosquitoes W
u'el kulggguun'i *CL (n,n/'aan)* old berries on branches in spring, *lit. 'with it it turns spring'* p.199
-
- gguuux k'eneltsiini** (*n;n/laa*) rice, *lit. 'that which looks like bugs'* p.200
-
- gguuts'** *-ts' /celery, crunch/
gguus, -gguuze' (*n*) wild celery (*Heracleum lanatum*)
Gguus Kulaen Na' (*pn*) Kuskalina River, 'celery exists river'
gguus tsaaze' (*n;d/'aan*) root of wild celery
ts'igguuze' *M (n)* wild rhubarb (*Polygonum alaskanum*)
xax gguuze', tehgguuze' (*n*) mare's tail (*Hippurus vulgaris*), *lit. 'goose's celery', 'underwater celery'* p.201
-
- ghaats'** *-ch(ʷ)' /tree trunk and roots/
c'eghaadze' (*n;d/'aan*) tree trunk and roots p.206
-
- ono* **hwdelghaats** there is the sound of footsteps in grass, on crunchy snow; **deghu'** p.206
-
- naghaay ts'ede'** (*n*) coltsfoot (*Petasites*), *lit. 'frog blanket'* p.206
-
- ghaas'** *-shʷ /rough/ *cf. xos, ghoz* thorn, *perhaps a related root* p.207
-
- saghani gige'** (*n*) juniper berry (*Juniperus communis*), *lit. 'raven's berries'* p.211
-
- xay gige'** (*n*) lowbush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) p.212
-
- xay**³ *CLW*, **xe**² *M* /spruce root/
xay, -ghaye' *CLW*, **xe**², **-ghey'** *M (n;n/laa)* spruce root p.212
-
- c'ughaeli** (*n*) throwing game in which a stick is thrown at a ball of brush p.213
-
- tsighael, -tsighaele'** (*n;Ø/'aan*) beaded hair bun of man or woman; leafy part of Indian potato plant p.213
-
- hwngilghaegi** *CLW (n)* wild chives, "wild onions" (*Allium schoenoprasum*); *analysis uncertain; appears to be a fossilized verb theme* p.214

- ko+d+l+ghel** (*desc*) be thickly timbered, dark in forested area
hwdilghel it is thickly timbered, dark amidst trees (*neu2*) p.215
- gigi gheli** (*n*) blueberry (*Vaccinium uliginosum*), *lit.* 'real berry' p.218
- t'aghes** *CLW*, **t'eghes** *M* (*n*) cottonwood; aspen *CLW* (*Populus balsamifera*) (*n*) aspen *CLW* (*Populus tremuloides*)
t'eghes baay *M* (*n*) aspen (*Populus tremuloides*), *lit.* 'gray cottonwood'
t'aghes lats'iigi (*n,n/aan*) cottonwood bud p.219
- xoos ghu'** *C* (*n,n/aan*) corn, *lit.* 'horse's teeth'
xoos tsaane' *W* (*n,n/aan*) potato, *lit.* 'horse's excrement' p.220
- c'egholde'** *MW* (*n*) large white lichen eaten by caribou []; *analysis uncertain* p.221
- XOS¹**, **ghoz** *-sh* /thorn/ *cf.* **ghaas** rough, *perhaps a related root*
xos (*n;d/taan*) thorn
xos t'aan' (*n*) rose (*Rosa acicularis*), *lit.* 'thorn plant'
xos cogh *L* (*n*) devil's club (*Echinopanax horridum*), *lit.* 'big thorn'
D/l+ghoz (*desc*) be thorny; *unproductive, only in nominalizations* p.224
- hwgii**, **hwgih** *loanword from Alutiiq rraakiq or Tanaina hagi* 'basket, grass basket'
hwgii, **hwgih** (*n;d/taan*) waterproof spruce root basket; *obsolete, mentioned in a story about warfare with Alutiiq or Eskimo people; recorded by de Laguna as xay gii*
- hwiliits** *W* *loanword from Russian pèrets* 'pepper'
hwiliits *W* (*n,Ø*) pepper p.228
- tcen skaa** (*n;Ø/taan*) wooden spoon
k'ey skaa (*n;Ø/taan*) birch spoon p.230
- > **kaal** *in yalkaali, halkaali* Boykinia (plant) *see kal*
- kaal¹** /cloudberry/
nkaal, **-nkaadle'** *CWM*, **-nkaade'** *L* (*n*) cloudberry *CLW* (*Rubus chamaemorus*);
nagoonberry *M* (*Rubus arcticus*)
Nkaal Bene' (*pn*) Game Trail Lake; lake on Tyone River, *lit.* 'cloudberry lake'
nkaal cogh *L* (*n*) highbush salmonberry (*Rubus spectabilis*), *lit.* 'big cloudberry'
dahts'enkaadle' *CW*, **dlahts'enkaade'** *L* (*n*) nagoonberry (*Rubus arcticus*), *lit.* 'branch cloudberry'
- kaal²** *M*
dabeskaal *M* (*n;Ø/aan*) a type of mushroom (not edible) p.231
- c'ekay**, **c'ekaye'** (*n;d/taan*) wood chips p.237
- from anuk*
bekaey, **-bekaeye'** (*n;Ø/taan*) birchbark canoe; breast of duck, goose, *lit.* 'that which (we) paddle in' p.239
- kon'k'aye'** (*n*) Sitka alder (*Alnus crispa*), *lit.* possibly 'fire willow' p.244

k'aac'

dik'aagi (*n;d/laa*) fluffy seed; cotton of cottonwood; "arctic cotton" (*Eriophorum* spp.); perhaps an obsolete verb theme

dik'aagiyu (*n*) Fireweed Clan; clan associated with fluffy seed of fireweed

lats'ik'aage', **dlats'ik'aage'** CLW, **dahts'ik'aage'** CM (*n;d/laa*) fluffy seed of fireweed p.247

hwk'aane' (*n;d/taan*) charred, burnt wood p.249

k'a²

tl'ac'usk'a' (*n*) fireweed (*Epilobium angustifolium*); cf. **lats'ik'aage'** fluffy seeds of fireweed, perhaps a related word

p.251

k'atl'

besk'atl'i CW (*n;Ø/'aan*) birch fungus (*Fomes applanatum*); analysis uncertain

p.252

k'ay² /willow/

k'ay' CLW, **k'ey'** M (*ni*) willow (*Salix* sp.): **luk'ay'daldel** it is grazing on willow

k'ay' giis (*n*) a type of willow []

k'ay' huus (*n*) a type of willow []

k'ay' ce'i (*n*) large willow; used as a whistle to scare off wolves lit. 'big willow'

k'ay' c'ede' (*n*) a long-stemmed willow used as lashing, lit. 'willow tendon'

k'ay' tsets (*n*) dry willow

k'ay' tsiige' (*n*) a mountain willow used as bedding []; said to have yellow leaves in winter lit. 'yellow willow'

k'ay' deltaets'i (*n*) dwarf willow (in mountains), lit. 'willow that reclines'

k'ay' tadaltsedi (*n*) diamond willow, lit. 'willow that is set in water'

k'ay' tsaas (*n*) a small willow with narrow leaves []; used as a snare trigger lit. 'willow *hedysarum*'

k'ay' sezel (*n*) willow frame steambath

kon'k'aye' CLW, **kon'k'ey'** M (*n*) sitka alder (*Alnus crispa*), lit. possibly 'fire willow'

p.253

t'aan' delk'esi (*n*) wild celery M (*Heracleum lanatum*) (*n*) angelica CLW (*Angelica lucida*) (*n*) rainbow trout L (*Salmo gairdneri*), lit. 'shaking leaves'; the gloss rainbow trout is reported only by a few L speakers

p.255

d+n+D+k'en C (*ext*) branch droops; uncommon p.257

k'ey' /birch/

k'ey' (*n*) birch, paper birch; birchbark (*Betula papyrifera*)

k'ey tsaay (*n*) small undersized birch

K'ey Tsaaygha (*pn*) Hogan Hill, lit. 'by the small birch'

k'ey ts'aage' (*n;d/taan*) large birchbark storage basket; buried underground for berries roots, fish

k'ey skaa (*n;Ø/taan*) birch spoon

p.258

k'es (*n*) thin leaf alder, red alder (*Alnus tenuifolia*)

neu k'ez "

d+l+k'ez (*desc*) skin, inner bark is exposed, bare p.258

k'iil *M* /birch sap/

k'iil, k'ittu' *M* (*n;Ø/kaan*) watery sap, birch sap, cottonwood sap; syrup
dur " **k'iil** "

O+I+k'iil *M* (*op*) scrape off, tap O (birch, cottonwood sap)

ts'elk'iil we scrape it (sap); **c'edelk'iil** he is scraping, tapping sap for himself (*dur*)

na#c'+I+k'iil *M* (*op*) birch sap flows

nae'alk'iil sap is flowing (*dur*)

p.259

k'uun' k'ent'aey (*n*) pineapple weed, chamomile (*Matricaria matricarioides*), *lit.* 'that which resembles roe'

p.260

t'anelyaesi (*n;n/'aan*) vegetable seed p.267

sighilaa he peeled bark; **k'ey sghalyaa** the birch is peeled; **k'ey s'ilae** you peel birchbark!

u'eI sc'elyaesi (*n;d/taan*) bark-peeling spud, *lit.* 'that with which something is peeled' p.268

laats' *CLW* *-ch*/peeled spruce bark/ reanalyzed root, cf. **c'elats'ii** *M*, **gilotr'ey** *Ingalik*

c'elaats'i *CLW* (*n;d/taan*) peeled spruce bark

c'elaats'i yet (*an*) spruce bark roofing

p.270

latsigha' (*n;d/laa*) hair-like spruce lichen (*Usnea spp.*), *lit.* 'branch hair'

-delacii (*an*) top of tree

p.271

la- (*i*) branch: **k'ay' taladezdlaa** willow branches are hanging in the water; **lulahdghatses** a branch whipped up; **ts'ilahdgheldogh** branches, leaves sprouted out

p.271

ts'abaeli laaghe (*an*) spruce timberline

Iuu laaghe (*an*) head of a glacier

tuu laaghe (*an*) headwaters of stream

-delaaghe (*an*) top of tree

p.271

ladinen' (*n;n/laa*) hemp rope; bull-roarer *M*

p.272

lasgih (*n;d/'aan*) chewing tobacco p.272

laen *-n^y /green wood/

delaeni (*n;d/taan*) green wood

p.274

tuu lahlel' *M* (*n*) flower of yellow pond lily, *lit.* 'water butterfly'

p.276

tseles c'aane' *CLW* (*n*) fern (not eaten), *lit.* 'ground squirrel's food' p.277

dahtah liggaaye' *CW*, **dah liggaaye'** *M*, **dlahtah liggaaye'** *L* (*n;n/'aan*)

ligige' *CL* (*n*) soapberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*), *lit.* 'dog berry'

p.281

k'ay' luus CLW, **luuzi** M (n) a type of willow []
t'aan' luus (n) sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*)

p.283

luuz ney' M (n;Ø/'aan) yellow fleshed boletus mushroom (*Boletus chrysenteron*)

p.284

c'et'aan' dghenaay (n) unidentified water plant used as medicine, lit. 'plant that moves'

p.288

yunyeggaay naak M (n) roseroot (*Sedum roseum*), lit. 'fox potion'

p.289

tuu naegge' M (n) bladderwort (*Utricularia sp.*), lit. 'water eye' p.297

naen'¹ CLW, **nin'** M *n'-n /moss/ perhaps related to **nen'** ground

naen' CLW, **nin'** M (n;Ø/laa) moss (*Musci*)

naen' 'ots'i (n;Ø/laa) soft moss

nin' ggey M (n;Ø/laa) white moss (*Spaghnum*)

nin' deli M (n;Ø/laa) red moss (*Spaghnum*)

nin' de' M (n;Ø/laa) red-tipped lichen (*Cladonia*), lit. 'moss horn'

p.297

unen (unin) delt'oghi (an) crack in log, lit. 'that which is split with the grain'

p.301

> **ney'** in **c'eney'** M mushroom see **niy**

nez'¹ CW *[]-z /bear's tree/

-denez CW (n;d/taan) black bear's marked tree

p.302

nes³:denes *n-yh /bearberry/

denes CLW (n) bearberry (*Arctostaphylos sp.*)

p.302

c'et'aan' 'unetniigi (n) flower, blossom, lit. 'leaves that are loved'

p.310

niy CLW, **ney** M *[]- /mushroom/

c'eniye' CLW, **c'eney'** M (n;Ø/'aan) mushroom

luuz ney' M (n) yellow fleshed boletus mushroom (*Boletus chrysenteron*)

t'aghes ney' M (n) a type of mushroom, lit. 'cottonwood mushroom'

k'ey ney' M (n) a type of mushroom, lit. 'birch mushroom'

nantnuuy CLW, **danihnuuy** M (n) red currant (*Ribes triste*), lit. 'caches hanging down'

p.313

ggaan' ditaani (n;Ø/taan) wooden armor, stick vest used in war

p.320 p.315

tuu yii tadeztaani (n) sticks with bark peeled that are put on stream bottom to reflect light to aid in seeing fish L lit. 'stick that is in the water'

p.320

- x#O+G+gh+Ø+taan** (*mot*) move elongated O attached, held on one end; aim O; steer O (boat, sled); measure O with stick p.321
- tceen tadeltaani** (*n;d/ltaan*) pitch inside spruce wood, *lit. 'that which is enclosed in wood'* p.322
- c'elataha M** (*n*) willow catkin, *lit. 'that which is among branches'* p.326
- decen tael M** (*n;d/taan*) lumber, *lit. 'wide wood'*
t'el'tael (*n;Ø/'aan*) black birch burl; used as tinder for fire-drill *lit. 'fire drill flat piece'* p.330
- tuu t'aan'** (*n*) flower of yellow pond lily, *lit. 'water leaf'* p.337
- gigi tu'** (*n;Ø*) berry juice, wine
kon' tu' (*n;Ø*) whiskey, *lit. 'fire water'*
ts'abaeli tu' (*n;Ø*) gin, *lit. 'spruce water'* p.337
- t'aan', t'anⁿ, t'onⁿ** *-n /leaf, thin/
c'et'aan', -t'aane', t'aan' (*nic;d/taan*) leaf, leafy plant, shrub: **k'ey t'aane'** birch leaf;
giznae t'aane' bearberry plant p.340
- c'edet'aann' M** (*n;d/taan*) leaf tobacco
ts'ehwt'aane' W (*n*) false elder (*Sambucus racemosa*); analysis uncertain
t'aan' luus (*n*) sourdock (*Rumex arcticus*)
t'aan' itigi CL (*n*) yellow warbler (*Dendroica petechia*)
t'aan' dighaeli CLW, t'aan' delghael M (*n;d/laa*) brush placed in fish trap as a drag, *lit. 'bundled brush'*
nat'aan'delaeyi (*n;Ø*) autumn wind, *lit. 'that which carries leaves'* p.341
- p.341
- k'ey'ngelt'an'i** (*n;Ø/taan*) berry masher
- k'ey lat'aadze'** (*n;d/taan*) outer birchbark peeling
- t'aats²** *-ts'
xelt'aats'i (*n*) yellow pond lily (*Nuphar polysepalum*) p.342
- naht'aezi M** (*n*) crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*) p.347
- let'aes** (*n*) tamarack, larch [] (*Larix laricina*); meaning given here is speculative, sometimes glossed as grove of spruce, small spruce, also cf. **Salcha lat'adh** tamarack; tamarack are rare south of the Alaska Range p.347
- k'ey delt'eli M** (*n*) birch with many limbs []; cf. **t'en²** be thickly branched p.348
- lat'uudze'** (*n;d/taan*) outer bark of spruce, cottonwood, willow
tset'uudze' (*n;Ø/laa*) black rock lichen, *lit. 'rock rind'* p.352
- tatlo' CLW, tehtlok M** (*n;Ø/laa*) algae, *lit. 'water mush'* p.355

- tl'aeł** /black birch burl/
tl'aeł, tl'eł- (*nc;Ø/'aan*) black birch burl; *used as tinder for fire-drill*
tl'eltael *W* (*n*) a type of fungus [] p.359
- natngestl'eni** *M* (*n;d/taan*) Star Tobacco , *lit. 'that which is sawed'* p.360
- tl'et'** *M* /lowbush cranberry/
ntl'et *M* (*n*) lowbush cranberry (*Vaccinium vitis-idaea*) p.360
- cetl'ets'** *L* (*n*) plant (unidentified) [], *lit. 'dark tail'* p.362
- tl'ogh** /grass/ possibly related to **tl'uu** manipulate fiber
tl'ogh (*n;d/taan*) grass (*Gramineae*)
tl'ogh tael (*n;d/taan, d/niic*) sedge, wide grass; grass mat (*Cyperaceae*), *lit. 'wide grass'*
tl'ogh del'ots'i (*n;d/taan*) soft grass used as boot liner
[tl'ogh destbedzi] (*n*) grass species (unidentified), *lit. 'grass that is wide'; from de Laguna*
tl'ogh tsen (*n*) wormwood (*Artemisia spp.*), *lit. 'fragrant grass'*
tl'ogh k'eltsiini *CL* (*n*) green, *lit. 'that which looks like grass'* p.364
- tl'ogh destl'uuni** (*n;d/'aan*) woven grass dish scraper p.365
- ses datl'uuni, ses dghatl'uuni** (*n;d/laa*) temporary snowshoes made of woven sticks p.365
- datsaaggi** *CLM* (*n;d/laa*) temporary snowshoes made of woven sticks; *analysis uncertain* p.368
- kentsaadi** *L* (*n;Ø/taan*) spruce bark canoe; *obsolete term; speakers state that the place name Kentsii Na' Tonsina River is related to this noun* p.370
- tsaay** *ts- /stunted tree/
tsaay (*n*) stunted, undersized tree that grows on permafrost or at high elevation; jack spruce
Tsaay Nene', Hwtsaay Nene' (*pn*) upper Susitna River and upper Gulkana River area, *lit. 'stunted timber country'; the territory of the Western Ahtna band*
Hwtsaay hwt'aene (*pn*) Western Ahtna people, *lit. 'stunted timber people'*
tatsaaye' (*n*) black spruce (*Picea mariana*), *lit. 'water stunted tree'*
k'ey tsaay (*n*) small undersized birch
K'ey Tsaaygha (*pn*) village site at Hogan Hill, *lit. 'by the stunted birch'* p.371
- tsaas**¹ *ch"-ts /hedysarum/
tsaas, -tsaaze' (*n;d/taan*) Indian potato, root of *hedysarum alpinum* (*Hedysarum alpinum*)
gguus tsaaze' (*n*) root of wild celery
Una' Tsaas C'ilaen Na' (*pn*) Clearwater Creek, *lit. 'its creek has Indian potatoes creek'*
sos tsaaze' *M* (*n*) poque (plant) (*Boschniakia rossica*), *lit. 'bear's hedysarum'*
ggax tsaaze' *M* (*n*) sweetpea, *lit. 'rabbit's hedysarum'* (*Hedysarum mackenzii*)
k'ay' tsaas (*n*) tundra rose, *lit. 'willow hedysarum'* (*Rosa acicularis*)
[Hitsaaze'] (*n*) plant (unidentified); *from de Laguna* p.371
- tsa' dzaghe'** (*n*) wintergreen (*Pyrola sp.*), *lit. 'beaver ear'*
tsa' ke' *M* (*n*) unidentified mountain plant, *lit. 'beaver foot'* p.372

tsanitsaey, tsanitsae (n) highbush cranberry (*Viburnum edule*); analysis uncertain p.373

tset'uudze' (n;Ø/laa) black rock lichen, lit. 'rock peel' p.373

c'etsaedle' CWM, c'etsaede' L (n;d/taan) wood chips p.37

tsael cene' CL (n;d/aaan) stump, chopping block, lit. 'chopping base' p.377

tsaey² *ts-

tsanitsaey, tsanitsae (n) highbush cranberry (*Viburnum edule*); analysis uncertain

tsaey³ *ts-

c'editsaey L, c'etnitsaey C (n;Ø/aaan) black birch burl; used as tinder for fire-drill p.378

ts'aatl' tsele' (n;Ø/laa) diaper, moss used in cradle, lit. 'cradle moist one'
-zutsele' (n;d/taan) heartwood, core at center of tree p.379

tseles nen' loanword from Russian pshinitsa 'wheat' via Upper Inlet Tanaina chinishna

tseles nen' (n;n/aaan, n/ltaan) whole wheat bread, whole wheat flour; folk etymologized as 'ground squirrel's ground' but actually from Russian; see **les:tseles**

p.379

tl'ogh tsen (n) wormwood, lit. 'smelly grass' (*Artemisia* spp.) p.380

tsets² *ch"-ch" /dry wood/

tsets, -tsedze' (n;d/taan) dry wood; dry stage of plant, tree

gguus tsets (n) dry wild celery

k'ay' tsets (n) dry willow

tsets c'aane' (n;d/laa) sawdust, lit. 'wood's flour'

naltsiis tsedze' (n) soft wood, rotten spruce, lit. 'wolverine's dry wood'

<i>dur</i>	tsets	"		
<i>dur-cus</i>	tsiis	"		
<i>mom</i>	tsiis	tsets	tses	tsiis

d+D+tsets (op) wood, plant becomes dry; lose one's luck; *caus.* woman causes O (man) to lose his luck

dur **tsets datsets** the wood became dry; **tsets destsets** wood is starting to dry; **uyii ts'ehwdetsets** it (wooden object) became dry inside (*mom*); **canaani ba datsets** the lost his hunting ability, lit. 'his hunting ability dried up on him: **uk'ena'** **ba datsets** his working ability dried up on him; **idghiltsets** she caused him to lose his hunting ability

p.384

naltsiis ke' (n) coltsfoot (*Petasites*), lit. 'wolverine's foot'

naltsiis tsedze' (n;d/taan) soft wood, rotten spruce, lit. 'wolverine's wood' p.390

hintiis (n;Ø/aaan) light-colored birch fungus (*Polyporus betulinum*), lit. 'dog nose'

hintiis dele' (n) strawberry spinach (*Chenopodium capitatum*), lit. 'dog nose blood' p.390

Itsoghi, diitsoghi (n;d/taan) rotten wood used to smoke-dye skins, lit. 'that which causes yellowing' p.394

- utsit'ahwdeltsogho** *M* (n) yarrow (*Achillea lanulosa*), *lit.* 'that which has a yellow head' p.395
-
- lic'ae tsula'** (n) bluebell (*Mertensia paniculata*), *lit.* 'dog's tongue' p.397
-
- k'ey ts'aage'** (n;d/taan) large birchbark storage basket; *buried underground, for berries, roots, fish* p.398
- lahleli ts'aal'** *M* (n) monkshood (plant) (*Aconitum delphinifolium*), *lit.* 'butterfly's cradle' p.400
- ts'a** (c) []
- ts'abaeli** (n) spruce; *see bael the main entry, for further examples; also see ts'uu*²
- ts'ebe** (c) spruce
- ts'ebesuus** *W* (n) clump of young spruce trees, spruce seedlings p.400
-
- daghasts'agha, daghalts'agha** (n) stunted spruce found above timberline p.401
- k'elts'axi** *M*, **k'alts'axi** *L*, **ghalts'axi** *CW* (n;d/taan) basket, birchbark basket, *lit.* 'that which has been folded' p.401
- ts'ak**¹ *ch(*)- /thick brush/
 neu **ts'ak'** "
- G+Ø+ts'ak'** (*desc*) be cover of thick brush, dense vegetation, thicket; be tangled
neu kots'a', hwdets'a' the area is brushy; *niltahwngets'a' niltahwnets'ak* *M* it is
 brushy in places; *uyii niltanets'ak* *M* he has tangled, curly hair
- Hwts'a'i Na'** (*pn*) Chakina Creek, *lit.* 'brushy creek'
- dets'a'** (*an*) thick brush, dense vegetation
- ts'ak**² *ch(*)- /peel bark/
 dur **ts'ak'** "
 mom **ts'aax** **ts'ak'** **ts'ax** **ts'aax**
- O+d+l+ts'ak'** (*op*) chew, peel bark off of O; chew O noisily
idghilts'a' it chewed the bark off of it, he peeled the bark (*dur*); *ts'abaeli dalts'a'* the
 spruce is peeled clean (*dur*); *tsa' hwtadiniits'a'* the beaver chewed the place smooth
 (*mom*); *nzaa delts'a'* you are chewing noisily (*dur*) p.402
- d+l+ts'aek** *M* (*op-ono*) be the sound of creaking boards, trees p.403
-
- tl'asts'eni** *CL* (n) highbush blueberry, "huckleberry" (*Vaccinium ovalifolium*); *analysis uncertain* p.407
- ts'es cene'** (n) false hellebore (*Veratrum viridae*); *frequently folk etymologized as 'rock root', but possibly from ts'iic*¹ pungent; *cf. ch'ish kena in Tanaina* p.411
-
- ts'ii**² *M* *ch^w-y /peeled spruce bark/ *cf. ts'ih* sap dries
c'elats'ii *M* (n;d/taan) peeled spruce bark; *cf. c'elaats'i* *CLW* p.411
- > **ts'ii** in **k'elts'ii** standing dead tree *see ts'ih* p.412

- yuul datiili** (*n;d/taan*) stick calendar, *lit.* 'period counter' p.442
- c'eyuuni gige'** *L (n)* American dogwood berry (*Cornus stolonifera*), *lit.* 'brush man's berry' p.442
- dats'iisi dadyuuts'i C, dacts'iis dadyozi M** (*n;d/laa*) hair-like spruce lichen (*Usnea spp.*), *lit.* 'hairy spruce twigs' p.443
- yu**⁶ *y- or *ÿ-
c'adyu' *CMW*, **c'agu'** *L (n;Ø/laa)* reindeer lichen (*Cladonia rangiferina*); *analysis uncertain* p.445
- s#** (*ads:gh mom*) peeling bark; *only in one verb theme*: **k'ey sghilaa** he peeled birchbark p.447
- zaay M** loanword from English rice
zaay M (*n;n/laa*) rice p.449
- sa**⁴ *[]-
sats'uu' (*n*) straight spruce without many limbs, *lit.* '? + spruce' p.450
- sa'** *CLW* *[]-
sa'dih (*n*) violet *CL*; (*Viola epipsila*) (*n*) valerian *W* (*Valeriana capitata*) p.450
- saxaal W** loanword from Russian *sákh* 'sugar'
saxaal W (*n;Ø/kaan*) sugar p.451
- cen sax CLW, decen sax M** (*n;Ø/taan*) hook made from forked branch p.451
- k'ay' delset'i** (*n*) diamond willow, *lit.* 'willow that is scarred' p.459
- ses datl'uuni** (*n;d/laa*) temporary snowshoes made of woven sticks p.460
- si**² *M* *[]- /peeling bark/ *cf. s**, a derivational prefix
si- M (i) peeling bark; *only in the following*: **ts'abael dasiztaan** he peeled bark off a spruce;
dansiyele' he peeled bark off pl trees p.462
- kasigi L** (*n*) large fern p.462
- zic**¹ *CLW* *z- /sap/
si' (*n;Ø/kaan*) watery sap, birch sap, cottonwood sap; *cf. k'iil M* p.463
- sos gige'** *M (n)* soapberry (*Shepherdia canadensis*), *lit.* 'bear berry' p.465

suus¹ W *sh-sh /brush barricade/ cf. *Koyukon sooze* conical stack of wood
suus W (n;d/taan) brush barricade fence set with snares for ptarmigan
ts'ebesuus W (n) clump of young spruce trees, spruce seedlings

p.468

zu *z- /branch/

-**zucene'** (n;d/taan) branch, limb, bough of tree

-**zucene' k'ae** (n;d/'aan) knot (in wood)

-**zutsele'** (n;d/taan) heartwood, core at center of tree

p.468

Appendix I

Plant entries from *A Grammar and Dictionary of the Timucua Language* by Julian Granberry (1993)

- abara** [auara] (*abara*) 1. (N) clearing, field; 2. (N) crop, harvest. [Warao *aba* 'put', *ari*- 'harvest']. p.113
- afeta** (*afeta*) *noun* 1. chestnut. p.115
- aha** (*aha*) *noun* 1. white oak. p.115
- anapie** (*anapie*) *noun* 1. bark of a tree. p.115
- apu** (*apu*) *noun* 1. palmetto berry. p.116
- asileco** (*asileko*) *noun* 1. withered leaf. p.117
- asiquita** (*asik^wita*) *noun* 1. seed. p.117
- bihi** (*bihi*) *noun* 1. bunch of grapes. [Choctaw *bihi* 'mulberry']. p.119
- cala**³ 1. (N) fruit. p.121
- chio** (*cio*) *noun* 1. flower. p.123
- choho** (7A) (*choho*) 1. (V) to shell corn. p.124
- chucu**² 1. *By extension from cbucu*¹ (N) gourd, squash, pumpkin, or similar products of the earth. p.125
- cupa** (*kupa*) *noun* 1. bark of a tree. p.126
- echaca** (*ecaka*) *noun* 1. grass; 2. straw. p.218
- ema** (*ema*) *noun* 1. wood; 2. pole, post, stick; 3. *By extension* yard (measure); 4. *By extension* 'one who works with wood', a carpenter. p.129
- hinino** (*hinino*) *noun* 1. tobacco [Taino *hynino* 'tobacco']. p.135
- hola** (*hola*) *noun* 1. an agricultural crop: *specif.* corn; 2. the first corn; 5. *By extension* (N) farmer. p.136
- ichaca** (*icaka*) *noun* 1. root. p.138
- ipoppi** (*ipo-pi*) 1. (V/N) smoke; 2/ (N) *Specif.* Tobacco (Cf. Also **hinino**) p.141
- isu** (*isu*) *noun* 1/ doctor, herbalist, medicine man, sorcerer, wizard; 2. *By extension*, (N) herb, medicine; 3. *By extension*, (M) possessed (used as in 'crazed' in a Christian context) p.144
- meloni** (*meloni*) *noun* 1. melon [Spanish *melón*]. p.147
- naliqui** (*nalik^wi*) *noun* 1. laurel. p.151
- necoa** (*nekoa-nekoba?*) TAWASA DIALECT *noun* 1. potato. p.153
- niye** (*niye*) *noun* 1. herb; 2. medicine. p.155
- obo** (*obo*) *noun* 1. hook; 2. thorn. p.156
- orobo**² 1. *By extension from orobo*¹ (N) doctor; 2. (V) treat with herbs, heal. p.157

pocha (*poca*) 1. (V) grow, produce; 2. (N) produce; 3. *By extension* a growing ditch. p.161

pole (*pole*) *noun* 1. herb (a particular variety, but the species is unknown). p.161

puya (*puya*) *noun* 1. vegetables; 2. *Specif.* Greens. p.162

qechela (*kecela*) *noun* 1. skin; 2. bark of a tree [Proto-Tucanoan **kasero-katsero* 'skin, bark']. pp162-163

saliqi (*saliki*) *noun* 1. beans. p.166

sandia (*santia* ?) *noun* 1. watermelon [Spanish *sandia* 'watermelon']. p.166

siapu (*siapu*) *noun* 1. palmetto berry. p.167

sibato (*sibato*) *noun* 1. prune. p.167

sili (*sili*) *noun* 1. brains; 2. senses; 3. *By extension* forehead; 4. *By extension* tomato. p.167

tapola (*tapola*) *noun* 1. maize, corn [Terena *so-poro* 'maize', Guaná *tso-poro* 'maize', Chocó *pe* 'maize', Chibcha *aba* 'maize', Manare *e pa* 'maize']. p.169

tucu (*tuku*) *noun* 1. live-oak; 2. *By extension* acorn. p.171

yapi (*yapi*) *noun* 1. palm, palmetto. p.175

yueuta (*yukuta*) *noun* 1. wild berry. p.177

Appendix J

Plant entries from *A Lexicographic Study of Ulwa* by Thomas Michael Green (1999)

- aduk N. (aduk[])** [BOT] grapefruit; shaddock. (*Citrus paradisi*) p.147
- ahtak N. (ah[]tak)** [BOT] atak; kiskis; any of a small group of small palms. (PALMAE) p.147
- ahtak almuk NE. (ah[]tak almuk)** [BOT] swallow tail; small palm, leaves with occasional breaks. (PALMAE) p.147
- ahtak pauka NE. (ah[]tak pauka)** [BOT] small palm, leaves with frequent, regular breaks. (PALMAE) p.147
- ahtak wâna NE. (ah[]tak wâna)** [BOT] small palm, unbroken leaves. (PALMAE *Asterogyne mactiana*; PALMAE *Hyospathe* sp.) (*syn. ûbastak*) (*eqv. ahtak yal*) p.147
- aka N. (aka[])** [BOT] tobacco. (*Nicotiana tabacum*) **Aka ya muih almuk balna ya katka waldai.** Old men prefer tobacco. p.148
- alahalah N. (alahalah[])** [BOT] small light green crawling plant with small (.5cm) round bulbous convex leaves, used for making kidney remedy. p.150
- alali N. (ala[]li)** [BOT] (*var. of alili*) p.150
- alili N. (ali[]li)** [BOT] large-leafed plant reminiscent of bijagua, having foul-smelling and extremely toxic latex which causes bad sores on contact and permanent blindness in case of eye contact.. (*Dieffenbachia* sp.) p.151
- am N. (am[])** [BOT] corn; maize. (*zea mays*) **âka mâmâka am lautaring.** this year i'll plant corn. **ambata pan muih luih waldai lahti kasnaka.** As for green corn, everyone loves to boil and eat it. **Am ya kasna as yamka palka ka.** Corn is a very good food. p.151
- am buhtang NE. (am[] pihtang)** [BOT] dried corn. Pp.151-152
- am kungkabas NE. (am[] kungkabas)** corn silk. p.152
- am makka NE. (am[] makka)** corn kernel. p.152
- am panka NE. (am[] panka)** stripped corncob; corn stalk. (*syn. am tiskapanak*) p.152
- am panka karak NE. (am[] panka karak)** corn on the cob; corn cob. p.152
- am pihtang NE. (am[] pihtang)** mature corn. **Am pihtang pan dî luih kau it ka yamti kasnaka, yapa bik dînaka bik.** Mature corn can be included in any cooked meal, as well as in beverages. p.152
- am tiskapanak NE. (am[] tiskapanak)** stripped corncob; corn stalk. (*syn. am panka*) p.152
- am ûkatak NE. (am[] ûkatak)** corn husk. p.152
- am yâkamak NE. (am[] yâkamak)** cornfield. p.152

amai N. (amai[]) [BOT] (tree sp.)bribri. **Amai makka ya dî bakana isau palka yawi ukdai.** Many birds flock to the bribri tree to eat its fruits. p.152

amai pauka NE. [BOT] (tree sp.). p.152

amai pihka NE. [BOT] (tree sp.). p.152

ambata N. (am[] bata) [BOT] green corn. **Yang ambata lahna ya kasnaka waltayang; dapak pangdam bik yamka talyang.** I like to eat boiled green corn; I also enjoy sweet tamales. p.153

amtuk N. (am[]tuk) [BOT] ground corn; ground corn drink. (-> **amwas**) p.154

anau N. (anau[]) [BOT] (*var. of anu*) p.155

angmak N. (ang[]mak) [BOT] chili pepper. (Capsicum sp.) **Angmak damka ya kasnini kau âwak kat, walapka yamka ka.** When we put sweet peppers in our food it gives it a good smell. p.155

anu N. (anu[]) [BOT] coconut; coco palm. (PALMAE Cocos nucifera) **Mâ daihka paraska lakwai kau, anu panka anakat kau lau atnaka ya yamka ka.** When the sun is really hot, it is good to be sitting under a palm tree. **Anu ya waska dînaka yamka ka.** The milk of the coconut is good to drink. (*var. anau*) p.155

aransa N. (aran[]sa) [BOT] [*Spn: naranja*] orange. (Citrus sinensis) **Aransa panka ya makka mahka watya.** The orange tree produces many fruits. **Yang aransa isau bakannaka watah yang.** I have many oranges to sell. **Aransa ya panmak as yamka; muih luh uknaka waldai ka.** The orange is a very good fruit; everybody likes it. p.156

aransa ûka NE. sections of orange. p.156

asang wahka NE. (asang[] wahka) [BOT] vine; rattan; liana. (-> **wah**) (*syn. Warka wahka, damaska wahka*) p.158

asu N. (asu[]) [BOT] razor plant. (euforbiaceae) **Asu ya ûnitak kau wisdak dalaka ka.** It hurts when our skin is lashed by the razor plant. (≠ ulu) p.158

¹**ati N. (ati[]) [BOT]** pumpkin; squash. (CUCURBITACEAE Cucurbita spp.) p.160

atimuku N. (ati[]muku) [BOT] vegetable pear; chayote. (Sechium edule) p.160

¹**awa N. (awa[]) [BOT]** silkgrass; pita. (Karatat plumieri; LILIACEAE Agave americana; Aechmea magdalenae) p.161

awal N. (awal[]) [BOT] annatto. (BIXACEAE Bixa orellana) p.162

awanak N. (awa[]nak) [BOT] (tree sp.)Santa Maria. (Calophyllum brasiliense) **Awanak panka ya dasika yamka bahangh, yârak tîma yamdai. Awanak panka ya barangka yamka pâtai.** p.162

awangka N. (awang[]ka) [BOT] (tree sp.). p.162

awas N. (awas[]) [BOT] pine (caribbean). (Pinus caribaea) p.163

awas pauka NE. [BOT] resinous pine (red). p.163

awas pulka NE. pine tar; pine pitch. p.163

awaspih N. (awas[]pih) [BOT] (tree sp.). (syn. **û awas**) p.163

²ayan N. (ayan[]) [BOT] [Eng: iron] ironwood. p.163

bakus N. (bakus[]) [BOT] (tree sp.) Peruvian balsam. (*Myroxylon pereirae*) [[*may be bâkus?*]] p.166

banak N. (banak[]) [BOT] (tree sp.). p.167

¹barang N. (barang[]) [BOT] small tree with gigantic leaves and tall stalk (7m). p.169

bas 1. N. (bas[]) hair; mane (of horse, lion). **Yaka yalka baka ya baska y^uhka palka ka.** That girl has very long hair. (≠ **butuka**) p.169

2. N. (**bas[]**) leaf. **bas dangkapanak** NE. midrib of leaf. **bas pihtang** NE. gray hair. **Awangki ya baska pihtang palka ka.** My uncle has gray hair. p.169

bas puput N. (bas[]puput) [BOT] fern with black stem, underside of leaves covered with gray powder which comes off readily; apparent medicinal value. (syn. **puput**) p.169

bas sana tamka NE. (bas[] sana tamka) [BOT] (plant sp.) deer-antler. p.169

bassirit N. (bas[]sirit) [BOT] kind of large-leafed fern. p.169

bihu N. [BOT] tree with flat fruits. p.171

bilus N. (bilus[]) [BOT] Spanish plum. (*Spondias* sp.) p.173

bilusbaras N. (bilus[]baras) [BOT] kind of tree. p.173

bilusmak N. (bilus[]mak) [BOT] plant with hard white beans slightly larger than the red and black **mâmak** beans used for necklaces. p.173

¹bunggh N. (bunggh[]) [BOT] kind of plant. p.177

burimak N. (buri[]mak) [BOT] guava. (*Psidium guajava*)

¹wâlâng burikamak NE. (wâ[]lâng burikamak) [BOT] small bush yielding small guava-like edible fruit. p.177

damaska 1. N. (damas[][ka]) bush; forest; woods; jungle. **Wahaiki damaska kaupak wai.** My brother is coming (back) from the bush. p.181

2. N. (**damas[][ka])** [BOT] grass; pasturage. **Was lautai datak damaska ya paraska pâtai.** When it rains the grass grows fast.

damaska baska NE. medicinal herbs. **Dîmuih ya muih kasya kau, damaska baska karak singwadai.** When a snake bites someone, they cure them with herbal medicine. p.181

damaska sikka NE. forest. **Damaska sikka pas kau bil sisikka laulau ka.** In the deep forest there are huge snakes. p.181

damdam N. (dam[]dam) [BOT] several sp. of plant with fuzzy, edible berries. (MELASTOMACEAE *Conostegia* spp., *Clidemia* spp.) p.181

damnah N. (dam[]nah) [BOT] may tree. **Damnah puluka bungpai kau was isau lautai.** When the may tree blossoms it rains a lot.

dapa N. (dapa[]) [BOT] cane. (*Gynerium sagittatum*) **Dapa ya wassik kau p̄tai; tisanak karak kal nakabah ka.** Cane grows along rivers; it is similar to sugarcane. **Dapa panka ya puluka bungpida s̄ak ka.** The sugarcane plant has bloomed. p.182

daradanaka VI. {V-DA} (daradi) (plant) grow by sending out runners or vines. **Sangkas ya lautayam kau yamka daradi yawai, yaka luih ya makka îya.** When you plant watermelon it sends outrunners in all directions, which will all bear fruit. p.183

dîmak N. (dî[]mak) vegetable; root crop; produce that grows on plant which has only a single yield, in which harvesting implies destroying the plant (e.g. potatoes, cassava, corn, banana). By contrast, any crop (like most fruits) that can be picked o the plant and more will grow on the same plant is **panmak**. **Dîmak balna yaka sirihka lauti yakti kaswak lâyawadai, katka panmak laih lauwak uba p̄tai, yaupak makka îya m̄m̄ka isau kau makka yapa lakwai.** **Dîmak** is the kind of crop that is ready for harvesting relatively shortly after planting, which is gone after we eat it, but **panmak** on the other hand, takes a long time to grow after planting, but once it begins to bear fruit the same plant continues to yield fruit year after year for many years. **Δ Dîmak balna ya sau anakat kau lautam p̄dai. (≠ panmak)** p.185

duputmak N. (duput[]mak) [BOT] breadfruit. (*Artocarpus altilis*) p.188

duri N. (duri[]) [BOT] balsa. (*Ochroma pyramidale*) p.188

îban N. (î[]ban) [BOT] [*Msk: îban*] (*pref. sabakan*) p.189

îbu N. (î[]bu) [BOT] eboe; indian almond. 'almond'. (LEGUMINOSAE *Dipteryx panamensis*; *Coumarouna oleifera*; *Coumarouna panamensis*; *Dipteryx oleifera*) **Îbu ya dî as yamka ka, yaka karak dî ai ai yamdai.** The eboe is a very good thing, with which all sorts of things are made. **Îbu ya panmak as lahti kasnaka yamka ka.** The indian almond is a good nut to eat boiled. p.189

ihibili N. (ihi[]bili) [BOT] [Spn: jengibre] ginger. (*Zingiber officinale*) **Muih asingni sirih bautai kau ihibili ya lahti dînaka ya yamka ka.** When our heart beats quickly it is good to drink ginger tea. p.189

ihri N. (ih[]ri) [BOT] fibrous plant sp.. **Ihri ya pan baka as ka, puluka pihka, wakal baka watah ka. Makka ya suika kau mining lahti bik kaswai.** The **ihri** is a small tree with white flowers and small thorns. We boil and eat the fruits when ripe. p.189

iluk N. (iluk[]) [BOT] garlic. (*Allium sativum*) p.190

inapu N. (ina[]pu) [BOT] kira; wild cedar. (ESTERCULIACEAE *Guazuma ulmifolia*; tiliaceae *Luehea seemannii*) pp.190-191

ingkinih N. (ing[]kinih) [BOT] banana. (MUSACEAE *Musa sapientum*) **Ingkinih ya waska yamti dînaka yamka palka ka. Ingkinih ya kuruhpi dînaka yamka ka.** It is good to drink banana wabul. p.191

ingkinih adahka NE. [BOT] dwarf banana; short, thick variety of banana. (MUSACEAE) p.191

itikna N. (itikna[]) bamboo wall; corral; pen. **Wilih ya itikna kau lau ka.** The green turtle is in the pen. p.193

kababa N. (kaba[]ba) [BOT] tree with giant leaves sp.. p.193

kahka N. (kah[][ka]) [BOT] coquito. (PALMAE *Astrocaryum alatum*; PALMAE *Astrocaryum mexicanum*) p.194

kahma sipitkanak NE. (kah[]ma sipitkanak) [BOT] 'iguana claw' plant. (*syn. kâla sipitkanak*) p.194

kahma wahka NE. (kah[]ma wahka) [BOT] vine with tiny white flowers sp.. p.194

kakau N. (kakau[]) [BOT] [*Spn: cacao*] cacao; cocoa. (*Theobroma cacao*) **Kakau ya panmak as auhka isauka palka watah ka.** Cacao is a fruit which contains much oil. p.194

asang pas kakauka NE. [BOT] kind of plant. p.194

kâla âkalang NE. (kâ[]la âkalang) [BOT] fungus that grows horizontally from tree trunk. **Kâla âkalang yaka pan îwang duttai balna kau watya.** The **kâla âkalang** is found growing on old rotting dead trees. p.195

kâla sipitkanak NE. (kâ[]la sipitkanak) [BOT] 'iguana claw' plant. (*syn. kahma sipitkanak*) p.195

kalamatah N. (kala[]matah) [BOT] anise piper; large-leaved aromatic plant whose crushed leaves have aniselike odor and are used for making tea. 'cowfoot'. (*Piper auritum*) p.195

karabu N. (kara[]bu) [BOT] nance; locust berry; golden spoon; shoemaker's tree. (*Byrsonima crassifolia*) **Karabu ya panmak lalahka baka as ka.** The nance is a little yellow fruit. p.197

kâs N. (kâs[]) [BOT] bribri; leguminous tree sp.. (*Inga sp.*) (-> **amai, tiriskima**) p.199

kasauh N. (kasauh[]) [BOT] cashew. (*Anacardium occidentale*) **Kasauh ya muih kasdai; makka ya bik dâti kasdai.** People eat the cashew fruit and also the toasted nut. p.199

kâwai N. (kâ[]wai) [BOT] tree with red wood and latex. (*Pterocarpus officinalis*) p.200

kipi N. (kipi[]) [BOT, med] medicinal plant sp.. **Kipi ya dî basta as yamka ka, dî basta isau kau burudai.** **Kipi** is a good medicinal plant; they mix it with many medicines. p.201

kîra N. (kî[]ra) [BOT] oak. p.202

kisauri N. (kasau[]ri) [BOT] fowl-smelling weed, used for snakebite and also for epileptic seizures.. 'fitweed'. (*Eryngium foetidum*) p.202

kisling N. (kis[]ling) [BOT] Christmas blossom (small tree). (*Senna alata*) p.202

kisnak N. (kis[]nak) [BOT] kind of tall grass. (*Gynerium sp.*) **Tûruh ya kisnak kasya kau, muihka ya wingka dutka watah ka.** When a cow eats the **kisnak** grass, its meat has a bad smell. p.202

kitirbas N. (kitir[]bas) [mod, BOT] kind of small fern. (POLIPODIACEAE) **Kitirbas ya muih balna asungna dalapai kau lahti dîdai.** p.202

²kuah N. (kuah[]) [BOT] tree with white latex used against intestinal parasites. p.203

kunah 1. N. (kunah[]) [BOT] kind of plant. 'broomweed'. (*Momordica charantia*) (*syn. tipis tûka*)

2. N. (**kunah[]**) [BOT] kind of plant. 'jackass bitter'. (*Neurolaena lobata*) (*syn. tipis tûka*) p.205

kûnaka VT. fv-pag (**kûpi**) remove kernels or grains from (corn). **Am panka karak ya mâ daihka kau yakti râpah; yan laih luih kûnaka waltaring.** p.205

kûru N. (**kû[ru]**) [BOT] wild cacao. (*Theobroma bicolor*) p.206

kusma tunak NE. (**kus[ma tunak]**) [BOT] river-edge plant with white flowers and green pod-like fruit. p.207

laka N. (**laka[]**) [BOT] kind of parasitic plant. (*Ficus hemsleyana*) **Laka ya pan as sikka pâtai dapi laka ya bik pan balna kau îtai. Siwakanak karak pan saraka kaupak balakpi tarat kau il yawai dapak pan sikka atrang bik balakpai ya raupi tirispi âtak îwai.** The **laka** is a plant that grows very large and also kills trees. It makes its way up a tree starting from the base by wrapping its roots around it and in this way it strangles even huge trees to death. p.209

lamainah N. (**lamai[nah]**) [BOT] kind of tree. p.210

lasap N. (**lasap[]**) [BOT] sonsapote; monkey apple; babapple. (*Licania platypus*; *Moquilea platypus*) **Lasap ya sipul makka yapa ka, katka ûkatak tubakka, makka bik sikka. Makka takat ya muih baska turaska yapa ka.** The sonsapote fruit is like that of the sapota, but it is larger and has a thicker skin. The pit is covered with curly hairs like a person's. p.211

lasin N. (**lasin[]**) [BOT] tuba tree; tree whose fruit is commonly eaten by the 'tuba' fish. [[may be **lâsin**?]] p.211

lauk uknaka NE. (**lauk[] uknaka**) [BOT] 'monkey-food' tree; small tree with comestible yellow fruit. p.212

laulau 1. N. (**lau[]lau**) [BOT] red mangrove. (*Rhizophora* sp.) p.212

2. N. (**lau[]lau**) [BOT] white mangrove. (*Laguncularia racemosa*) pp.212

lawa N. (**lawa[]**) [BOT] locust tree; stinking toe; courbaril; guapinol. (*Hymenaea courbaril*) p.212

lîma N. (**lî[]ma**) [BOT] lemon. 'lime'. (*Citrus aurantifolia*; *Citrus limon*) **Lîma ya sapakka katka muih isau palka waldai. Lîma ukpi tung ka.** He/She is walking around sucking lemons. p.213

lîma damka NE. [BOT] sweetlime. **Man lîmama damka ya kaiputim pih?** Are you going to peel your sweetlime? p.213

limhsi N. (**limh[]si**) [BOT] gumbo limbo. (*Bursera simaruba*) p.214

limnah N. (**lim[]nah**) [BOT] kind of tree. (*Luehea* sp.) p.214

lûbin N. (**lû[]bin**) [BOT] chaff; grain husk. **Pihmak ya yâkamak kaupak dakti ihwâdai kau luih ya makka sa, katka lûkabin bik watah ka. Yapa bahangh buipi nâh dapi kau rânaka.** When rice is first brought in from the fields it is not just the grains of rice, there is also the chaff. That is why we winnow it first before drying it. p.214

mak N. (**mak[]**) seed; kernel; grain; berry; nut; pit (of fruit). **Yalau makka bû ihaiti yâtah, yan ihyawi laututing.** p.217

makdaka 1. N.CNS3. (**makda**[]) {CNS1: **mikdiki**, CNS2: **makdamag** [ANAT] eye. **Mikdiki dalapai. Δ Muihni bisika nangnitak saraka bû kau ya dapak talnaka dîka watah ya.**

2. N.CNS3. (**makda**[]) {CNS1: **mikdiki**, CNS2: **makdamag** [BOT] bud; eye (of tuber). p.218

maklalah N. (mak[])**lalah**) [BOT] spider wild tomato; thorny vine with bright orange or yellow berries. (SOLANACEAE Solanum sp.)

maklalah makka NE. [BOT] fruit of **maklalah**. (*syn.* **wakal makka**) p.218

maknaka VI. {V-TA} (**makti**) bear fruit. **Burikamak panka ya maktasa atak daktida bik pan.** Maybe he chopped down his guava tree because it was not bearing fruit. p.218

malai N. (malai[]) [BOT] cassava; manioc; sweet cassava. (Manihot sp.) **Malai ya siwakanak ya muih kasdai.** People eat the roots of manioc. **Malai ya wanka as yamka ka.** p.219

malai wâkasak NE. fermented cassava. **Malai wâkasak ya dînaka auhka palka ka.** p.219

malaka kalka NE. (**mala**[])**[ka] kalka**) [BOT] plant similar to the **ahatak** palms. (Rheinhardtia sp.) p.219

malaka panka NE. (**mala**[])**[ka] panka**) [BOT] kind of tree. p.219

²**mâmak N. (mâ**[])**mak**) [BOT] vine with brilliant red and black beans (used as beads). (Lippia dulcis) p.219

mansam N. (man[])**sam**) [BOT] [*Spn: manzana*] apple. **Mansam ya panmak as yamka ka, katka mining asangni kau pâtasa. Mansam ya muih luih kasnaka waldai.** p.220

mâsahti N. (mâ[])**sahti**) [BOT] pineapple. (Ananas comosus) **Mâsahti ya waska damka palka ka.** The juice of the pineapple is very sweet. p.221

mukulmak N. (mukul[])**mak**) [BOT] sea grape. (POLYGONACEAE Coccoloba uvifera) (*syn.* **waham**) p.223

muluh N. (mulu[]) [BOT] (plant sp.). (MALVACEA Sida rhombifolia) p.223

muruh N. (muruh[]) [BOT] kind of large thornless palm. (PALMAE) p.224

muruh almuk NE. (**muruh**[]) **almuk**) [BOT] kind of palm. (PALMAE) p.224

muruh yal NE. (**muruh**[]) **yal**) [BOT] kind of palm with thorns. (PALMAE) p.224

murus N. (murus[]) [man] gourd basket; gourd container which differs from **taman** only in the way it is cut: the **taman** has a small round hole in the top and is used for liquids; **murus** is cut out like a basket with a handle for carrying dry goods.. (≠ **taman**) p.224

nawah bâka NE. (**nawah**[]) **bâka**) [BOT] plant sp.. p.226

nawah panka NE. (**nawah**[]) **panka**) [BOT] tree sp.. p.226

nawah usuka NE. (**nawah**[]) **usuka**) [BOT] low crawling plant with hairy bright purple stem and bright blue-purple hairy berries (1cm). p.226

pahra N. (pah[])**ra**) [BOT] (tree sp.). p.228

pai N. (pai[]) [BOT] potato. **Pai ya muih luih kasnaka waldai.** p.228

pai lalahka NE. [BOT] sweet potato. p.228

pai lumakka NE. [BOT] (yam sp.). (*syn.* **pai pauka**) p.228

pai lumakka yapa X. [BOT] purple. **Awangki kahkalu ya pai lumakka yapa ka.** My uncle's shirt is purple. p.228

pai pauka NE. [BOT] (*syn.* **pai lumakka**) p.228

pai pihka NE. [BOT] (yam sp.). p.228

palanh N. (**palanh[]**) [BOT] trumpet tree; cecropia tree. (Cecropia sp.) p.228

pamka kalka NE. (**pam[] [ka] kalka**) [BOT] plant with large dark red flower with giant snakelike scaly stalk (.5m long, 3cm dia.). p.229

pamka kasnaka NE. (**pam[] [ka] kasnaka**) [BOT] poppy-like plant. p.229

pamka panka NE. (**pam[] [ka] panka**) [BOT] ironwood. (Dialium guianense) p.229

¹**pan** N. (**pan[]**) [BOT] tree; plant; bush; shrub. **Pan itukwâna ya yamka ka, dî mahka yak âtai: mâlka yak âtai, kuh bik yak âtai, kuring yak âtai.** Trees are good, they give us many things: they give us shade, and they also give us firewood, and they give us canoes. **Pan karak muhi ya û yamdai dapi bik kuring yamdai.** People build canoes and houses out of trees. p.229

pan âwas NE. (**pan[] âwas**) [BOT] bloodwood tree. (MIRISTICACEAE *Virola koschnyi*) **Pan âwas yaka kîdak karak daknaka munko palka ka.** p.229

pan bakpang NE. rotten log. p.229

pan bâpah NE. hollow log. p.229

pan ingpang NE. dried out (rotten) log. p.229

pan itukwâna NE. (**pan[] itukwâna**) tree. **Kîdak ya pan itukwâna balna luih daknaka dîka.** The axe is for cutting all trees. p.229

pan pihka NE. [BOT] aceituno. (Simaroumba amara; Simaroumba glauca) p.229

pan tingka NE. (**pan[] tingka**) branch; twig. **Pan tingka îwang balna karak yal balna kuh bîdai.** Women light fires with dead twigs. **Pan tingka ya bahwai kau, baska balna ya luih auhdi lâwai.** When a tree branch breaks, all the leaves fall off. p.229

pan ûkatak NE. (**pan[] ûkatak**) bark. **Pan ûkatak taknaka.** (We have to) peel off the tree bark. Pan ûkatak karak dî basta yamdai. Medicines are made from the leaves of plants. p.229

pan walapka NE. (**pan[] walapka**) [BOT] camphor tree. p.229

pan wingka NE. (**pan[] wingka**) [BOT] plant or tree with pleasant-smelling yellow flower. p.229

¹**pang** N. (**pang[]**) [*Spn: pan*] tamal. **am pangka** NE. corn tamale. p.229

pangdam N. (**pang[] dam**) sweet tamal. **Pangdam ya ambata kaupak wâlik yamdai.** Sweet tamal is made only with green corn. p.229

- paniki N. (pani[ki])** [BOT] silk-cotton tree; kapok tree. (BOMBACACEAE *Ceiba pentandra*) **Paniki ya pan itukwâna ka. Paniki ya pan as munka katka itukwâna pâtai.** p.230
- panka 1. N.CNS3. (pan[])** tree; stalk.. p.230
- pankarasmak N. (pan[karasmak])** [BOT] (tree sp.). `Spanish ela'. (*Piper jacquemontianum*) p.230
- panlalah N. (pan[lalah])** [BOT] tree with yellow latex which is used to combat ringworm or skin whelths. (*Vismia mexicana*) (*syn. paumaba*) p.230
- panlâs N. (pan[lâs])** [BOT] (tree sp.). p.230
- panmak N. (pan[mak])** fruit; nut; seed crop. **Panmak isau launaka ya yamka palka ka.** It is very good to plant lots of fruits. **Panmak ya bataka kau laih muih kasdasa.** People don't eat unripe fruit. (\neq **dîmak**) (*eqv. pan makka*) p.230
- panmak ûkatak NE. (pan[mak ûkatak])** fruit peel; nutshell. p.230
- pansak N. (pan[sak])** [BOT] kind of small thornless palm. (PALMAE) p.230
- panwakal N. (pan[wakal])** [BOT] large tree which has spines when young. p.230
- panwakar N. (pan[wakar])** [BOT] small tree with ridged or fluted trunk, used for making harpoons. (*Cupania rufescens*) p.230
- panwas N. (pan[was])** [BOT] Saint John (tree). (*Vochysia guatemalensis*) p.230
- pâpta N. (pâp[ta])** [BOT] papta. (PALMAE *Acoelorrhapha wrightii*) [• compare with **ukung**] p.231
- pauluh N. (pau[luh])** [mod, BOT] mahogany. (MELIACEAE *Swietenia macrophylla*) **Pauluh lâpka ya muih luih suyudai, lâp yamka bahangh.** p.232
- paumaba N. (pau[maba])** [BOT] samboo gum; tree with yellow latex, applied in poultices for rheumatism, and also possibly in first stages of ringworm. (GUTTIFERAE *Symphonia globulifera*) p.232
- paumak N. (pau[mak])** [mod, BOT] tomato. (*Lycopersicon esculentum*) **Paumak ya kasna kau burunaka yamka palka ka. Paumak ya muih luih kasdai.** p.232
- pihmak N. (pih[mak])** [mod, BOT] rice. (*Oryza sativa*) **Pihmak ya bikiska balna kasnakana palka ka. pihmak yâkamak NE. (pih[mak yâkamak])** rice field. p.233
- pinda N. (pin[da])** [BOT] peanut. p.233
- pîpi bâka NE. (pî[pi bâka])** [BOT] kudzu. **Pîpi bâka laih pan takat kau balakpai, dapak panka ya baska balna luih auhdi lâwadai kau îwai.** Kudzu wraps and blankets itself over a tree, and when all the tree's leaves fall o it dies. p.233
- pîriri N. (pî[ririh])** [BOT] small bush with aromatic root. (*Cyperus articulatus*) p.234
- pisabit N. (pisa[bit])** [BOT] [*Creo: pissabed*] (*pref. tisling*) p.234
- pisba N. (pis[ba])** [BOT] (*var. of tisba*) p.234

pisik N. (pisik[]) [BOT] piñon; plant whose seeds are used as emetic or as purgative. (*Jatropha curcas*) p.234

piwiwit N. (pisi[]wit) [BOT] mahoe; sani. (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) (-> **wahpih**) p.234

pukru N. (puk[]ru) [BOT] provision bark; provision tree; American chestnut. (*Pachira aquatica*; *Bombax aquaticum*) p.235

pulu N. (pulu[]) [BOT] flower. **Yal balna ya pulu palka ya talnaka waldai palka ka.** Women love to look at real flowers. **Pulu ya dī suyu palka ka muih luih kau.** The flower is beautiful for everyone. p.236

pulu waska NE. nectar. **Kubalamh ya pulu waska wâlik dya.** p.236

pulunaka VI. {V-TA} (**puluti**) flower; blossom. **Yang pihmak lauting, katka pulutasa dah.** I planted rice but it hasn't flowered yet. p.236

pundana N. (pun[]dana) [BOT] wild ginger. (*Costus laevis*) p.237

pûnu N. (pû[]nu) [BOT] anona; soursop; bobwood. (*Anona sp.*) p.237

puput N. (puput[]) [BOT] (*syn.* baspuput) p.237

rasah N. (rasah[]) [BOT] small vine, no fruits or flowers, with unmistakable split-in-half leaves; apparently used as snakebite medicine. p.239

rudapil N. (rudapil[]) [BOT] [Eng: rose apple] rose apple; jambos. (*Eugenia jambos*) p.240

saba N. (saba[]) [BOT] crabwood. (*Carapa guianensis*) p.241

sabakan N. (saba[]kan) [BOT] chicle tree; sapodilla tree; nisberry tree. (*Manilkara achras*; *Manilkara chicle*) **Sabakan panka karak kîdak kalka yamdai.** (*syn.* **îban**) p.241

sahkal N. (sah[]kal) [BOT] (plant sp.). (*Tetragastris panamensis*) p.241

sahkal pihka NE. (sah[]kal pihka) [BOT] (plant sp.). p.241

sana umahka NE. (sana[] umahka) [BOT] kind of tall grass. (GRAMINEAE) p.242

sangkas N. (sang[]kas) [mod, BOT] watermelon. (*Citrullus lanatus*) p.243

sangsang N. (sang[]sang) [BOT] indian g. (MORACEAE *Ficus insipida*) p.243

sapakdana N. (sapak[]dana) [BOT] (plant sp.). p.243

saput N. (saput[]) [BOT] [*Nahuatl*: tzapotl (sapota)] soursop; bullock's heart. (*Annona muricata*; *Annona americana*) **Saput ya panmak as uknaka yamka palka ka.** The soursop is a very tasty fruit to eat. **Saput ya pulu watah ka, katka damka sa.** The soursop has a flower, but it isn't sweet. p.243

sarap N. (sarap[]) [BOT] (plant sp.). p.243

saring N. (saring[]) [BOT] avocado; alligator pear. (*Persea americana*) **Saring ya panmak as yamka ka.** The avocado is a good fruit. p.243

sawah N. (sawah[]) fermented corn beverage. **Yâmak panka dakna yawayang kau pan, sawah ya isau ihyawayang.** When I go to cut trees for a plantation, I take lots of posol with me. p.244

sawi kasnaka NE. (sawi[] kasnaka) [BOT] (plant sp.). (*Heliconia psittacorum*) p.245

sidan N. (sidan[]) [BOT] vine with white flowers and tiny blue fruits. p.245

sihari N. (siha[])ri [BOT] kind of small reed. p.245

sîkakaira N. (sî[]kakaira) [BOT] sweet basil. 'barsley'. (*Ocimum micranthum*) p.245

sîkulh N. (sî[]kulh) [BOT] kind of small gourd tree. (*Crescentia alata*) **Sîkulh ya waskung kau pâtai; pan sikka laih sa, baka pâtai. Panka bik dasika palka ka. Makka ya bik sûtak bisika bakana yapa ka, dasika palka ka sahnaka kau. Yapa bahangh makka ya `urus tunak' atdai.** The **sîkulh** tree grows on the riverbank; it is not a large tree, it grows to a small size. The trunk is very strong and its fruits are like small gourds, very difficult to cut open. That is why they call the fruits 'monkey heads'. p.246

silam N. (silam[]) [BOT] tamarind. (*Cynometra retusa*; *Tamarindus indica*) **Silam ya makka damka ka.** The tamarind has sweet fruits. p.246

silih N. (silih[]) [BOT] kind of palm with spiny leaves. (PALMAE) p.246

silimh N. (silimh[]) [BOT] kind of tree. p.246

silpituk N. (sil[]pituk) [BOT] plant with red and yellow flower. p.246

silpituk almuk NE. (sil[]pituk almuk) [BOT] plant with white flower. p.246

sîna 1. N. (sî[]na) [BOT] (tree sp.). p.246

2. N. (**sî[]na**) [BOT] (plant sp.). (*Mouriria myrtilloides*)

sîna almuk NE. (sî[]na almuk) [BOT] (plant sp.). p.246

sinak N. (sinak[]) [BOT] [Nahuatl: xinactli] bean; beans. (*Phaseolus* sp.) **Sinak ya kasnaka yamka palka.** Beans are very good to eat. **Âka mâmâka sinak yâmak itukwâna tuspi lauting dai, katka sinakka ya baska wâlik bungpida, makka laih âisau.** This year I cleared a big bean plot, but the plants produced only leaves, with no fruit. Pp.246-247

sipul 1. N. (sipul[]) [BOT] sapote; sapota; mamee apple; mamey. (ZAPOTACEAE *Pouteria mammosa*; *Lucuma mammosa*) **Alas sipul ukpi sâk ka.** He is standing there eating/sucking on a mamee apple. **Sipul panka as watah yang âka, mâmâka isau palka lakwida. Sipul ya pan as itukwâna pâtai ka.** The sapota tree grows very large. p.247

2. N. (**sipul[]**) [BOT] (plant sp.). p.247

sirisiri N. (siri[]siri) [BOT] kind of fern. p.248

siuli N. (siu[]li) [BOT] 'puck on the boy'; small, very spiny palm with fruit similar to pejibaye. (PALMAE *Bactris minor*; PALMAE *Bactris balanoidea*) (*syn. sîwakal*) p.248

sîwakal N. (sî[]wakal) [BOT] (*syn. siuli*) p.248

siwanak 1. N. (siwa[]nak) [BOT] root. **Âka pan siwakanak yâtak wauhdikda. Anu panka siwakanak ya dasika palka ka. Malai ya siwakanak tangka yaka pan muih kaswai ya.** p.248

siwi N. (siwi[]) [BOT] small bush with low, red, edible fruits and large stalk of red flowers. p.248

siya N. (siya[]) [BOT] willow. (*Salix* sp.) (*syn. wâwas*) p.248

sulsul N. (sul[]sul) [BOT] kind of tree. p.249

sumh N. (sumh[]) [BOT] tree with small yellow inedible fruit. p.250

sûpa N. (sû[]pa) [BOT] (palm sp.) peach palm; pijibay; pejibaye. (PALMAE *Guilielma gasipaes*; *Bactris gasipaes*) **Sûpa makka ya lahtayam kau kuma âdai ya dutka; panka kaupak îdam yaka abaltayam** If you add salt while boiling pejibaye fruit, you ruin the tree you got them from. p.250

surhkumuk N. (surh[]kumuk) [BOT] yam; sweet potato. `yampi'. (*var. surhmuk*) p.250

surhkumuk pauka NE. (surh[]kumuk pauka) [BOT] (yam sp.). p.250

surhkumuk pihka NE. (surh[]kumuk pihka) [BOT] (yam sp.). p.250

surhmuk N. (surh[]muk) [BOT] (*var. of surhkumuk*) p.250

sûtak N. (sû[]tak) [BOT] calabash; gourd. (*Crecentia cujete*) **Sûtak as waltayang kataramah suma pûnaka. Sûtak karak umana kau muih kasna kasdai dadang.** p.251

sûtak panka NE. (sû[]tak panka) [BOT] calabash tree; gourd tree. (*Crecentia cujete*) p.251

sutnak N. (sut[]nak) [BOT] reed. (*Paspalum fasciculatum*) **Sutnak ya wassik kungka kau pâtai, asang tarat kau bik pâtai.** Reeds grow on river banks and also on high ground p.251

suyun N. (suyun[]) [BOT] cedar; white cedar. (*Cedrela* sp.) **Suyun lâpka ya lâp yamka palka ka.** Boards of white cedar are very good lumber. p.251

taman 1. N. (taman[]) [man] gourd vessel. **Dînaka waska ya taman as kau utuhipi dâpah.** Leave some drinking water in a gourd vessel. **Âka tamanka âkau was bangtuting.** I am going to fill this gourd vessel with water. (\neq *murus*) p.254

tapal 1. N. (tapal[]) [BOT] (tree sp.). (PALMAE *Chamaedora tepejilote*) p.256

taspul panka NE. (tas[]pul panka) [BOT] rubber tree. (*Castilla* sp.) p.258

tâu N. (tâu[]) [BOT] (palm sp.) cohune; coyol; palm with small sweet fruit used for making chicha. (PALMAE *Attalea cohune*; PALMAE *Acrocomia vinifera*; PALMAE *Acrocomia zapotecis*) **Âka sauka kau pan, tâu panka isau palka pâtai. Panka ya anu panka yapa katka bik katka waya sikka ka. Makka lakwai ya sûpa yapa lakwai, katka wakalka âisau. Pankamak ya ûkatak turupi uknaka dîka. Damka yamka ka.** In this region grow many cohune palms. The tree is like a coconut tree but a little bigger. It bears a fruit similar to the pejibaye, but it (the trunk) is not spiny. The fruit is peeled and eaten. It is good and sweet. p.258

tikam N. (tikam[]) [BOT] gum tree. (MORACEAE *Poulsenia armata*) **Tikam ya pan as asang pas kau p̄tai, ûkatak tubakka, dapak ûkatak ya dakdai kau pulka ya d̄ikau wati îdai dapi yaka waska yaka karak d̄i isau yamdai. Umana kau muh balna yakarak amanaka askana balna yamdai dadang.** p.259

tipis t̄uka NE. (tipis[] t̄uka) [BOT] (*syn. kunah*) p.261

tipitmak N. (tipit[]mak) [mod, BOT] onion. **Tipitmak ya kasna kau walapka yamtai dapak bik auhka yamtai. Tipitmak ya d̄ikas kau walaptai** p.261

tiriskima N. (tiris[]kima) [BOT] leguminous tree sp.. (*Inga sp.*) p.261

tisba N. (tis[]ba) [BOT] breadnut; milk tree; tree with small edible orange fruit. (*Melocost?lis*) (*var. pisba*) p.261

tisling N. (tis[]ling) [BOT] small leguminous tree. `pissabed'. (*Cassia occidentalis*; *Hyptis verticillata*) p.262

tisnak N. (tis[]nak) [BOT] sugarcane. (*Saccharum officinarum*) **Tisnak yâkamak itukwâna watah atnaka yamka ka.** It is good to have a big sugarcane plantation **Tisnak waska karak waska baraska ya d̄idai.** People drink coffee with sugarcane syrup. p.262

²**tisnaka VT. {V-PA} (tispi)** strip branches off; clean tree or log by cutting branches off. **Pan âka tispi yakti yâtah.** Strip all the branches off this tree for me. p.262

t̄iti N. (t̄i[]ti) [BOT] plant sp.. p.262

²**titismak N. (titis[]mak)** [BOT] . p.262

tuburus N. (tubu[]rus) [BOT] (tree sp.). `tamram'. (*Schizolobium parahybum*) p.263

tumhtumh N. (tumh[]tumh) [BOT] small plant that grows in inundated savannah. p.264

tunak pas NE. treetop; top (of tree, house). **Kusma ya pan tunak paskat ilwang lau ka d̄i îwang wingka îkuti. Û tunak pas kau kataramah almuk ya ilwi waupi sâk dai.** p.265

t̄uruh almuk panka NE. [BOT] (tree sp.). (OCNACEAE *Cespedesia macrophylla*) p.265

²**turum N. (turum[])** [BOT] plant with pair of ant bulbs at the base of each leaf. (\neq *awanak*)

¹**tusnaka VT. {V-PA} (tuspi)** cut; weed; mow; clear (land). **Al ya yâkamak tuspai.** p.266

û awas NE. (û awas[]) [BOT] tree similar to pine with white wood. (*syn. awaspih*) p.266

ûbastak N. (û[]bastak) [BOT] plant used to cover roofs of houses. (*syn. ahtak wâna*) p.267

uduwirus N. (udu[]wirus) [BOT] (plant sp.). p.267

uhkan N. (uh[]kan) [BOT] hone palm; oil palm. (PALMAE *Corozo oleifera*; PALMAE *Elaeis melanococca*; PALMAE *Elaeis oleifera*) **Uhkan ya makka burupi kaupak auhka yamka yakdai.** A high-quality oil can be extracted by frying the hone palm fruit. p.267

uhkan auhka NE. oil of the hone palm. p.267

ukung 1. N. (ukung[]) [BOT] bamboo. (*Bambusia guadua*) p.268

2. N. (**ukung[]**) [BOT] palm whose leaves are used as brooms. (PALMAE Acoelorrhaphe wrightii) (- > **pâpta**) p.268

ukung baka NE. (**ukung[] baka**) [BOT] flute; reed. **Was baka tunak kau pan, ukung baka isau lau ka.** There are many reeds at the source of the stream. p.268

ulmak N. (**ul[]mak**) [BOT] [Mayng: ulmak] papaya. (Carica papaya) (*pref. ulumak*) p.268

ulu N. (**ulu[]**) [BOT] cutting-grass. (\neq **asu**) p.268

ulu labanka NE. (**ulu[] labanka**) [BOT] kind of flat cutting-grass. p.268

ulumak N. (**ulu[]mak**) papaya; papaw. (Carica papaya) **Ulmak ya panmak as yamka palka ka, dapi bik muih balna luih kasnaka waldai.** The papaya is a very good fruit and everyone likes to eat it. **Ulmak ya uknaka yamka ka.** The papaya is good to eat. **Ulmak ya damaska kau û kau bik pâtai.** The papaya grows in the bush and also at home. p.269

ulupuih N. (**ulu[]puih**) [BOT] ivy; various species of creeping vine. (CONVOLVULACEAE Ipomoea, Cuscuta Spp.) p.269

urus baskakarhna NE. (**urus[] baskakarhna**) [BOT] 'monkey comb' tree. (TILIACEAE Apeiba tibourbou) p.271

urus tunak NE. (**urus[] tunak**) [BOT] (*syn. sîkulh*) p.271

urus wahka NE. (**urus[] wahka**) [BOT] 'monkey's ladder' vine. (CESALPINIACEAE Bauhinia hondurensis) p.271

ûsi N. (**û[]si**) [BOT] kind of large yam (not sweet). p.271

ûsi lalahka NE. (**û[]si lalahka**) [BOT] kind of yellow yam (large, not sweet). p.271

ûsi pauka NE. (**û[]si pauka**) [BOT] kind of red yam (large, not sweet). p.271

ûsi pihka NE. (**û[]si pihka**) [BOT] kind of white yam (large, not sweet). p.271

wâbala N. (**wâ[]bala**) [BOT] mucuna; velvet bean. (Mucuna sp.) p.272

wah 1. N. (**wah[]**) [BOT] vine; liana; rattan. **Wah ya al kau wal âtai damaska kau, it ka dî sitnaka. Δ Asang pas panka balna kau balakpai, yaka balna yaka it ka dakti dî sitnaka.** (*or asang wahka, damaska wahka*) p.272

wah pauka NE. (**wah[] pauka**) [BOT] vine whose fruit has a cross-section of multi-pointed star, the juice of which stains cloth permanently green. p.272

waham N. (**waham[]**) [BOT] sea grape. (POLYGONACEAE Coccoloba uvifera) (*syn. mukulmak*) p.272

wahamtari N. (**waham[]tari**) [BOT] passionfruit; passion flower; granadilla. (Passiflora vitifolia) p.272

wahbabat N. (**wah[]babat**) [BOT] vine whose skin causes lacerations, has small orange hard-shelled berries. p.272

wahlum N. [BOT] (vine sp.) p.272

wahmak N. (wah[]mak) [BOT] cotton. (*Gossypium* sp.) **Wahmak karak asna yamdai.** They make rope out of cotton. p.272

wahnari N. (wah[]nari) [BOT] kind of vine. (SAPINDACEAE *Paullinia* sp.) p.272

wahpih N. (wah[]pih) [BOT] stripped bark of young **sîna** tree used as cord. p.272

wahsang N. (wah[]sang) [BOT] (vine sp.). p.272

wahsu N. (wah[]su) [BOT] soft vine used for weaving baskets. [• not same as **wasu** (bucket)] p.272

wahtak N. (wah[]tak) [BOT] kind of plant. p.272

wahtaman N. (wah[]taman) [BOT] calabash gourd (vine). (CUCURBITACEAE *Lagenaria siceraria*) p.272

wahwalap N. (wah[]walap) [BOT] (vine sp.). p.273

wakal 2. N. (wakal[]) [BOT] thorn; prickle; barb. **Âka wakalka yâwida.** This thorn stuck me. **Wakal isau pas kau kal wâlik yak wâtâdasa.** We don't walk barefoot where there are many thorns. p.273

3. N. (**wakal[]**) [gram, mod] vowel. p.273

wakal makka NE. (wakal[] makka) [BOT] (*syn. maklalah makka*) p.273

wakari N. (waka[]ri) [BOT] pingwing; pegwe; wild pineapple. (*Bromelia pinguin*) **Wakari ya pan as baska yûhka watah ka, makka bik bakana ka muih kasdai. Mâsahti nakabah ka, katka kanas bisika ka.** The pingwing is plant with long leaves and small fruits that people eat. It is similar to the pineapple, but smaller. **Wakari ya lalahtang kau damka ka, katka bataka laih sapakka.** The pingwing is sweet when ripe, but if it's not quite ripe it is sour. **Wakari ya sapakka dapi damka bik ka.** The pingwing is tart and sweet as well. p.273

waki N. (waki[]) [BOT] plantain; horn plantain. (MUSACEAE *Musa paradisiaca*) **Umana kau muih almuk balna ya waki dâti wâlik kasdai dadang.** In days past our ancestors would eat plantains after only roasting them. **Waki ya lalahtai kau yamka palka ka.** The plantain is excellent when it ripens. p.274

wakibah N. (waki[]bah) [BOT] wild plantain. (MUSACEAE *Heliconia* sp.) p.274

waku N. (waku[]) [BOT] (*var. of watu*) p.274

walak N. (walak[]) [BOT] mombin; hog plum; wild plum. (ANACARDIACEAE *Spondias mombin*) p.274

wâlang 2. N. (wâ[]lang) [BOT] savannah grass. **Pamkih ya wâlang wâlik kassa, dî wâk bik kasya.** The horse doesn't only eat savannah grass, it eats other things as well. **Δ Asang labanka kau damaska pâtai balna ya tûruh dapi pamkih balna wâlik kasdai.** p.274

²wâlang burikamak NE. (wâ[]lang burikamak) [BOT] small guava-like fruit which grows in low bushes. (MYRTACEAE *Psidium salutare*) p.274

wâlang panka NE. pine. Wâlang panka auhka yaknaka. We have to extract the pine oil. (*syn. awas*) p.275

walawala 1. N. (wala[]wala) [BOT] BOTtle gourd. **Walawala ya sûtak yapa ka, katka kanas sikka ka.** The **walawala** is like a calabash only larger. p.275

2. N. (**wala[]wala**) [man] BOTtle gourd vessel. p.275
- wamalu umahka NE. (wama[]lu umahka)** [BOT] small palm similar to **siuli** but without spines. p.275
- wami uknaka NE. (wami[]uknaka)** [BOT] (plant sp.). [• May be same as bul mahbra d̄usa] p.276
- wan N. (wan[])** breadkind. **Âka m̄am̄aka wan isau launaka pumtayang, ȳamak sikka tusputing bahangh. Δ Ȳamak kau d̄i lauwei balna ya dutpi dakti ûni kau ihaiti lahti kaswai ya. Δ Kasna balna ȳamak kau lautu yakwai d̄ika balna ya.** (*syn. d̄i wanka*) p.276
- warka wahka NE. [BOT]** vine; rattan. p.277
- wasala anaka NE. (wasa[]la anaka)** [BOT] sarsaparilla; vine whose root is boiled for tea and is `good for the blood'. `China root'. (*Smilax sp.*) p.278
- wasbaras N. (was[]baras)** [MAN] coffee. (*Coffea arabica*) **Wasbaras t̄ika as ȳatah.** Give me a pound of (dried) coffee. (-> **was baraska**) p.278
- watu N. (watu[])** [BOT] plant whose fruit can be cut open and applied to a boil. (*Thevetia ahouai*; *Stemmadenia obovata*) (*var. waku*) p.280
- ²**wauh N. (wauh[])** [BOT] cabbage palm. (*PALMAE Roystonea sp.*; *Scheelea rostrata*) p.280
- wâwas N. (wâ[]was)** [BOT] willow. (*Salix sp.*) (*syn. siya*) p.281
- ¹**wî N. (wî[])** [BOT] bijagua. (*MARANTACEAE Ischnosiphon pruinus*; *MARANTACEAE Calathea isignis*) **Wî ya am pangka balaknaka waltayang. Wî karak damaska kau muih ya d̄i kasdai.** p.282
- wî aramah kalka pauka NE. (wî[] aramah kalka pauka)** [BOT] plant whose use leaf is used to *maketamalpisque*. p.282
- wî aramah kalka sangka NE. (wî[] aramah kalka sangka)** [BOT] bijagua-like plant with pronounced assymetric leaf apex. (*MARANTACEAE Ischnosiphon pruinus*) p.282
- wîkurus N. (wî[]kurus)** [BOT] kind of bijagua. (*Calathea sp.*) p.282
- wilis N. (wilis[])** [BOT] arum; cocoyam; eddo; yautia; tania; duswa. `coco'. (*Xanthosoma sagittifolium*) **Ninihki laih âka m̄am̄aka kau wilis ȳamak sikka palka tuspang ka.** This summer my grandfather cleared an enormous arum plantation. **Wilis kuruhna ya auhka palka ka.** p.282
- wingkurh N. (wing[]kurh)** [BOT] laurel; has small purple flower. (*Cordia gerascanthus*) **Wingkurh ya sau ubulka itukwâna balna kau p̄atai.** The laurel grows in the hills. p.283
- wîtubak N. (wî[]tubak)** [BOT] black bijagua. p.285
- wiuhnak N. (wiuh[]nak)** [BOT] small palm with no spines on leaves but bad spines on stalks coming out of trunk apex and on trunk. (*PALMAE*) p.285
- wiunak N. (wiu[]nak)** [BOT] tree which flowers in December. p.285
- yahal 1. N. (yahal[])** [BOT] sandpaper vine. (*Davilla kunthii*; *Curatella americana*) p.286
2. N. (**yahal[]**) [BOT] large tree sp.. p.286

yak watingka lâsdana NE. [BOT] bramble or thorny bush sp.. p.286

yalau N. (yalau[l**])** [BOT] mango. (Mangifera indica) **Yalau ya was mâ kau lalahtai.** The mango ripens in the rainy season. **Yalau ya bataka kau sapakka palka ka.** The mango is very sour when it is green. p.287

yâmanh N. (yâ[l**]manh)** [BOT] [*Eng*: German] bluggoe; plas; white house banana; horse banana. (MUSACEAE Musa sapientum) **Yâmanh lalahka kuruhna waska ya yamka palka ka.** p.287

yaumah N. (yau[l**]mah)** [BOT] mangrove. (*syn.* laulau) p.290

yaumah pihka NE. [BOT] white mangrove. p.290

yûwalak N. (yû[l**]walak)** [BOT] kind of vine-like weed with barbed thorns. (RUBIACEAE Uncaria tomentosa) p.293

Appendix K

Plant entries from *A Grammar and Dictionary of Wyandot* by Craig Alexander Koprís (2001)

- aht- (noun) sugar tree p.380
- aŽa - (noun) fruit p.386
- da?w- (noun) cotton; liver p.389
- deht- (noun) pine tree p.389
- draht- (noun) leaf p.390
- dwir- (noun) tree p.391
- dyah- (noun) soup; corn soup p.391
- ehst- (noun) bark p.392
- ękw- See -Yekw- plant p.393
- er - (noun) moss p.394
- ęt- See -Yęt- stick p.394
- her- (noun) stalk p.397
- hkar- (noun) chip; root; wood p.398
- neĥ- (noun) (grain of) corn p.405
- neĥst- (noun) seed p.405
- nyękw- See -Yękw- plant p.406
- nyęt- See -Yęt- stick p.406
- nyĥS- (noun) pumpkin p.407
- re?s- (noun) bean p.409
- reĥ - (noun) treetop p.409
- rhi- (noun) tree p.410
- rĥk- See -rgt- log p/410
- rĥt- (noun) log; tree
- Allomorphs: -rĥk-, -rĥt- p.410
- te?t- (**verb**) pound corn; grind corn p.415
- tsike?t- (noun) sugar p.416

-tsiʔts- (*noun*) flower p.416

-wɛt- See -Yɛt- stick p.422

-Yɛkw- (*verb*) plant

Allomorphs: -ɛkw-, -nyɛkw-, -yɛkw p.426

-ʔtaht- (*noun*) wood p.432

Appendix L

Plant entries from *Sketch Grammar of the Karlong Variety of Mongghul, and Dialectal Survey of Mongghul* by Burgel R. M. Faehndrich (2007)

- amila** *n.* apple. *pinguo* 苹果. [WM
alima]
- amila** *n.* fruit. *shuiguo* 水果. [WM
alima, Lessing: 'apple']. p.315
- bu:di** *n.* wheat. *xiaomai* 小麦.
p.317
- ɕdzo:si** *n.* tree. *shu* 树.
- ɕdzo:si rasi** *n.* bark (tree). *shupi* 树皮.
- ɕdzo:si xaldzi** *n.* bark (tree). *shupi* 树
p.318
- ɕdzu:r** *n.* root. *gen* 根. [WM *idɕayur*].
p.318
- fila:n tirma** *n.* carrot. *huluobo* 胡萝卜.
p.324
- fire:** *n.* seed. *zhongzi* 种子. [WM *yre*].
p.324
- gi:dzi** *n.* oil seed.
p.325
- jesi** *n.* grass. *cao* 草. [WM *ebesyn*].
p.328
- kudujer** *n.* fenugreek. *xiangdou* 香豆. p.329
- mo:di** *n.* wood. *mutou* 木头.
[WM *modu(n)*].
p.332

- na:dzi** *n.* bud. *ya* 芽. p.332
- pidzag** *n.* bean. *dou* 豆. [WM burtʃay]. p.335
- sbi:** *n.* barley. *qingke* 青稞. [WM
arbai]. p.337
- tari** *v.* plant. *zhongzhi* 种植. p.339
- tɕidzɨg** *n.* flower. *hua* 花. [WM tʃetʃeg]. p.341
- xulidzi** *n.* bamboo. *zhu* 竹. [WM qulusu(n),
Lessing (1985): 'rush, reed, bamboo'] p.341
- xanjen** *n.* tobacco. *yancao* 烟草. p.342

Appendix M

Plant entries from *Discovering Mavea: Grammar, Texts, and Lexicon* by Valérie M. P. R. Guérin (2008)

adi n. tree used as fire wood, to make posts. p.501

amasina n. k.o tree which strong roots are used to make combs. p.501

anparpara ango n. k.o yellow plant. Juice from the leaves is used as an emetic. The leaves of another type found by the sea, with white flower, are used to cook fish, and to make mats. p.502

ango adj,vi. yellow. Etym: POc *yaNo 'turmeric, cucurma', PNCV *ango. p.502

aokarae n. k.o tree used as timber, fire wood. *Antiaris toxicaria*. p.502

aoñ n. k.o tree whose strong wood is used to build the peru beams for a house. The bird vavei eats its fruits. p.502

añasi- n. palm, frond. p.502

apu n. k.o tree. The seeds are used to poison fish at low tide in pools. This fishing technique is forbidden as it kills all reef life. p.502

arapus n. k.o plant. p.502

arapus ara n. k.o plant. p.502

aru n. sea oak tree, ironwood. *Casuarina*. Used for house post beams. Etym: POc, PNCV *yaru. p.502

asari n. stem of leaf. p.502

asi turniu n. rope sp., used to fasten canoe parts. Coconut roots may also be used for that purpose. p.502

asia vt. cut ŵaro leaves for laplap. p.503

aso n. mushroom. p.503

atapolo n. dragon plum tree and its edible fruits. *Dracontemelon vitiense*. Etym: PNCV *katabola. p.503

añia n. Malay apple, tree and edible fruits, with bright pink flowers. *Syzygium ricchi*. In Kastom law, hanging a branch of añia tree on one's back was used as a warning, to give someone one last chance to redeem himself before the death penalty was applied. Etym: POc *kapika, PNCV *kavika. p.503

avieñia n. sabre squirrel fish, as red as the añia flowers. Family *Holocentridae*. p.503

dam n. yam. *Dioscorea*. There are two sorts of yams: strong yams dam piria, and soft yams dam malum. Types of strong yams include: pir paili, voro, marou, tipak, net, pir siaotol, orvasila, lesles, pongurngur, korkor, daila, pala. Etym: PNCV *damu. p.504

davoia vt. plant a tree, cabbage, bananas, taro, anything but yam. p.504

dildileia vt. shake a burning branch used as torch to remove ashes so that it can catch fire again. p.504

- dimango n. young coconut to drink, with no flesh. p.504
- dodor n. k.o tree. p.504
- doro vt. have, possess a house, canoe, rice, time. p.504
- dumdumdolao n. k.o tree. Its leaves boiled with salt water are used to treat scabies. When boiled the water turns yellow. p.505
- dupa n. k.o banana. p.505
- dupa ara n. banana that is not yet ready p.505
- dupa kaleasi n. k.o banana, 15 cm long. p.505
- dupa masa n. k.o banana, 30 cm long. p.505
- dupa paranga n. k.o banana. p.505
- durua n. hole left open after harvesting a yam. Also tomb or grave. p.505
- durua vt. cut the pointed bottom of a coconut (three corners) to drink its juice. p.505
- duvu n. grass. Etym: PNCV *dovu 'weeds'. p.505
- duvu davonave n. k.o plant with small yellow flowers. p.505
- dunun avua n. k.o sea weed, turtle weed. p.505
- ea n. k.o plant p.505
- el n. small wooden stick used to dig out yam. p.505
- eldoŋo vi. harvest new yam whose leaves are not yet dry. p.505
- elia vt. dig up yam with a stick. Etym: POc *keli 'harvest', *kali 'dig', PNCV *keli. p.505
- elń angadidi n. November, December. Time when it's cold, there is no more yam to eat. p.505
- elriv n. big wooden stick used to dig the ground to plant vegetables or dig out yam. p.505
- eluba n. bamboo stick with sown palm leaves that make a thatch roof. p.505
- elung n. k.o plant, used as pig feed p.505
- eńe n. k.o tree used to make canoe. p.505
- eńeng n. coconut palm weaved into a mat p.505
- irińi n. hand fan, made of weaved pandanus leaves. Etym: PNCV *iri-vi. p.506
- isia vt. pinch, break a leaf by pinching it. p.506
- kalat n. long bamboo tongs to move hot stones in the fire. p.506

kalato n. k.o stinging plant, whose leaves cause itchiness. Family Dendrocnide latifolia. Etym: PNCV, POc *kara, PNCV *qalato. p.506

kalato pong sangavul n. k.o kalato, with big round leaves, which causes itchiness for about ten days. p.506

kaloto toto n. k.o kalato, of maximum 30cm high, with small round leaves which causes itchiness for a brief time. Roasted leaves are used as medicine put on sore muscles. p.506

kalato pua n. k.o kalato, stinging plant.p.506

kalea n. bunch of banana, of coconut. Said of fruits and nuts that do not grow in a bundle. p.506

kapat n. k.o orchid. p.507

kaulia vt. pull down a branch with a hook to pick up fruits or nuts. p.507

kiria vt. cut out the bone of a coconut frond to make a broom. p.507

kiria vt. shave, brush, burnt hair on a dead pig's skin, remove dirt on vegetables, strike matches, scratch. Etym: PNCV *kiri 'clear away'. p.507

kiroko n. kava that is cultivated to drink. p.507

kunia vt. grow, as of rope or ivy around another. p.508

kurua n. bamboo basket to carry water. From: Tutuba. p.508

lakrusa n. small and strong tree use to make laku nails. Boiled leaves are used as a mouth rinse to soothe toothache. p.508

laku n. small tree which red fruits look like chilis. p.508

langa vi. bear fruit. p.508

laoia vt. cut tree bark all around the trunk for the tree to dry standing up. The tree is then used for yams to grow around. p.508

laoro n. wooden stick used to throw at birds, at nuts or to hit a cow. p.508

lasa n. coconut shell used as a cup. Etym: POc, PNCV *lasa. p.508

leo vi. dry, of a fruit whose flesh does not stick to the shell. When split open, the flesh comes out all at once. p.508

lidi n. midrib of a leaf. p.509

lioia vt. fasten rope around a tree and an animal's neck. p.509

lisia vt. tie a growing yam to its stick. p.509

llura adj,vi. rotten, watery of yam, brown color. p.509

lodolodo n. wild edible root, eaten in time of famine. p.509

- lodolodo ʻvae n. k.o very long edible root but not too thick (about 3cm), like the roots of the tree ʻvae which grows close to the shore. p.509
- lodolodo poa n. k.o edible root, about 10cm thick, but not too long. p.509
- loko n. pudding (local food) consisting of grated starch such as yam, taro, banana, cooked in varo leaves. Etym: POC *lo(g,k)u 'fold, bend', PNCV *loqo. p.509
- losua vt. kill, hurt, beat up, scold, hit the water with a rope attached to a bamboo stick to kill sardines.p.509
- lupluput n. food wrapped in leaf. p.509
- luputia vt. cover up with leaves. Etym: POC *kaput-i. p.509
- madoni n. varo midrib used to fasten the varo leaves around the laplap. p.510
- ʻm̄ aia vi. wilted, of leaves. p.510
- ʻm̄ alevo n. k.o green or red soft wood tree. The juice of its leaves has medicinal properties. p.510
- malida n. k.o tree. p.510
- manm̄ʻanu n. k.o disease of yams. p.510
- maoto n. k.o plant. p.510
- maoto lavoā n. May. Yam's leaves are dried and fall down. Yams are ready. p.510
- maoto vorvor n. April. Time when the maoto plant is blooming, yams are ready for dig up. p.510
- mapa n. Tahitian chestnut, tree and its edible nuts, eaten boiled or roasted. Inocarpus fagiferus. Etym: PNCV *mwabwe. ʻm̄ apai vi. coiled. p.510
- map̄ʻar n. k.o tree. p.510
- mariu n. wattle, barrel tree. Acacia spirorbis. Etym: PNCV *mariu. p.511
- marm̄ʻari n. tiny green coconut. p.511
- masa n. k.o tree. p.511
- masakarkara n. bamboo roof beam that runs in the middle of the roof p.511
- ʻm̄ atala n. puzzle tree. Kleinhovia hospita. Used as fire wood, to build local houses' roof. p.512
- matamata n. laplap rolled inside a talaua leaf, cooked inside a bamboo. p.512
- ʻm̄ atiu n. coconut fruit and tree. Etym: POC *matuqu 'brown and ripe coconut which has not fallen yet', PNCV *matu-i. p.512
- maururia vt. harvest yams and leave them to dry in a shelter near the garden. p.512
- mautu n. k.o banana. mav̄ʻan vi. play (of children). p.5122

- mavuro n. k.o plant. used to make arrows. p.512
- mele n. cycad. *Cycas circinnalis*. p.512
- moli n. orange, citrus. Etym: POc *molis, PNCV *moli. p.512
- natu n. red silkwood tree and its edible fruits. *Burckella obovata*. Etym: PNCV *natu. p.513
- nneria vt. remove the stalk of a leaf. p.513
- nniŕeia vt. slice a bamboo to sharpen it. p.513
- ngadiri n. thorn. p.514
- ngado n. round basket of weaved coconut with one or two straps, to carry kumala or taro. p.514
- ngangae n. native almond tree and its edible nuts. *Canarium indicum*. Used a timber. Etym: PNCV *'angaRi. p.514
- ngaria vt. peel sugar cane tovu, corn, banana. p.514
- oin ŕn atiu n. coconut milk. p.514
- olas n. k.o tree with stinging leaves and trunk. p.514
- olo vi. bend of body, tree. p.514
- oroto n. k.o tree and its edible nut. Other species include: oroto malese, oroto ara, and poturo. *Barringtonia edulis*. p.514
- ortango n. k.o tree. Used to make bows. p.514
- osoŕn a vt. remove coconut husk by hitting it on a pole. Etym: POc *kojom, PNCV *koso-mi. p.514
- oti n. bundle of fire wood, of pandanus, faggot. Etym: PNCV *Ro'oti . pp.514-515
- otor n. k.o black bee sp without sting, which uses leaf to make a nest in wood holes. p.515
- ŕaka n. banyan tree (*Ficus*). Used for the vopatu house beams, cross and rails. The wood is first roasted to peel off the bark, then drown into the ocean for at least a week, then dried for 2 or 3 weeks. Etym: POc *baga, PNCV *baqa. p.515
- pala n. bed, shelter, storage for yams. Etym: POc *patar 'bed, platform, PNCV *bala 'bed', PNCV *bala-ti 'wattled structure'. p.515
- ŕala vi. (flower) bud, budding. p.515
- ŕalako n. k.o tree sp with edible young leaves and fruits growing on the branches and trunk. *Ficus gibbosa*, *Ficus wassa*. The fruits are also bat's feed. p.515
- palat vt. peel a seed, a peanut. p.515
- palati n. thin leaf that covers young bamboo shoots p.515

ǎalioa n. unedible wild kava. Its leaves are said to protect a newborn child from the evil eye. They are thus attached to the child's belongings. p.516

ǎao n. k.o cultivated plant. p.516

paopǎo n. 1) k.o wild plant. 2) — vi. play the paopao game which consists of finding forked paopao leaves, which are rare, and count for a lot of points. p.516

paoǎtalaua n. grating tool made of a talaua leaf stem. p.516

papai n. dry banana stem fiber, used to make a rope to tie a growing yam to its stick. p.516

paras n. stick on which the yam plant grows. p.516

parasia vt. plant a stick in the ground for a yam to grow along. p.516

pareke n. edible island cabbage with red stem. p.516

paro adj,vi. not ripe (of banana), new (of house), uncooked, raw. Etym: POc *paqoRu, PNCV *bwaro. p.516

pasura n. papaya. p.516

patui n. bamboo stem. p.516

ǎaura n. k.o tamanu tree. *Calophyllum inophyllum*. Young shoots used to make the vatia link between outrigger and canoe. The fruits are bat feed. The yellow seeds are boiled with coconut oil as medicine to cure scabies and sores. Another uncommon species, ǎaura lala has larger leaves, and grows into small trees. Etym: PNCV *bakura. Pp.516-517

ǎaura n. k.o edible root similar to taso, big in size. Pp.517

ǎea n. Kastom drum made of bamboo. Etym: PNCV *bwea 'slitgong'. p.517

peas n. coconut husk and shell. p.517

ǎei n. k.o edible plant. p.517

ǎei papala n. k.o edible plant. p.517

ǎeo n. breadfruit, (gen) whose wood is used to carve canoes. Etym: POc *baReko, PNCV *baeko. p.517

ǎeo tamauta n. k.o tree and its edible fruit, soursop. *Annona muricata*. Pp.517

pepero n. white mushroom that grows on dead tree. From: Tutuba. Etym: PNCV *bwero, *boro. p.517

pere n. branch. p.517

petea vt. split a piece of wood which is standing on another one. p.517

pevis n. k.o edible root. p.517

pevu n. k.o wild yam whose stem is used as rope. p.517

piri n. coconut husk and shell but no flesh. p.517

piria n. strong yam. p.517

pir vovono n. k.o wild yam. p.517

ǎ irǎ iri n. k.o tree. Hernandia. Used to make outriggers like the tree sinor. Fruits used as whistle. Etym: POC *pi(r,R)ipi(r,R)i, PNCV *biri=biri. p.517

ǎisu n. k.o yam, soft, highly praised, used in Kastom ceremonies. Other types include: piseroi, pismakoaǎa, pisese, pistungǎn anaǎ ao. Pp.517-518

ǎisu n. k.o tree, bead tree, red beam tree. Adenantha. Good fire wood. Etym: PNCV *bis(u,a). p.518

podia vt. roll a branch with forked bamboo prongs to break it. p.518

polo n. basket made of coconut frond to carry fruits. Etym: POC *bola 'woven coconut leaves', PNCV *bolo. p.518

poloa vt. break (of a clay pot, egg, canoe, coconut, stone), pierce, make with a hole. p.518

pona n. A knot outside a tree trunk or branch. p.518

pono vi. swell, of wood, flower bud, body. p.518

popo n. germinated coconut, ready to be planted, and its edible pith. p.518

poro n. k.o wild pandanus not used to weave. p.518

posoa vt. pluck fruits with hands. p.518

povso n. banana flower. p.518

pua n. 1) bamboo. 2) knife. Bamboos were cut in pointed shapes and used as knives. Etym: PNCV *bue. p.518

pua voko n. k.o tree. p.518

puai n. strong bamboo. p.518

puaka n. k.o plant. p.518

puelol n. laplap cooked directly inside a bamboo. p.518

pulpul tineran n. broom grass. p.518

pulu n. sap. p.519

pulu n. k.o tree, glue tree. p.519

punopuna n. k.o plant with big leaves used as umbrella. p.519

pungu n. bamboo or sugar cane ring. p.519

puro n. 1) coconut shell after being grated, used as a cup. 2) kava shell. Etym: PNCV *burati 'empty container, shell'. p.519

- purpurtong vi. mushy, sticky, as of overripe fruits. p.519
- puturi n. trunk, stem of a tree. p.519
- rai n. leaf. p.519
- rao vt. encircle with two arms, climb by circling with arms a rope, a tree trunk. p.519
- raǵe n. tree log. p.519
- raǵisu n. drink made of grinded usu mixed with coconut juice, coconut flesh and sugar. p.519
- rasa n. rafter, one of the bamboo beams on a roof where eluba is attached, perpendicular to the vopatu p.519
- rau n. leaves. Etym: POc *rau(n), PNCV *rau. p.520
- rau tasoa n. k.o sea weed used as medicine to heal a wound. p.520
- raua vt. place a yam in an open hole before burrying it. p.520
- raul vt. Plant. p.520
- ravarava n. k.o tree. Its bark is boiled to dye pandanus leaves red. Also used as medicine: the flesh inside the bark is boiled and used as ointment on a sore tooth. Good fire wood. p.520
- rea vt. separate wood in the fire to stop it from burning. p.520
- rivua vt. plant yam. Etym: PNCV *ruvi. p.520
- romasia vi. throw a stick to get nuts or fruits, to hit something. p.520
- rosia vt. grate coconut, grate roasted yam or taro's skin with a sharp piece of glass. p.520
- rosonga vt. cover up the laplap in the fire place with leaves or copra bags. p.520
- ro'vo n. wooden plate made of toro or tavao wood, on which breadfruit is pounded. p.520
- rupu n. February. Time when the yams are all eaten up from the wooden bed on which they were stored after being digged up. p.520
- saisai n. woman's Kastom outfit, made of v'ae skin, of young white punopuna leaves, or of si leaves. Equivalent to the male outfit v' a'v' aono. p.521
- sakira n. shoot of a tree. p.521
- saloso n. floating wood. p.521
- salsala n. plate, traditional serving dish made of weaved coconut frond. p.521
- samalao n. k.o strong tree used as firewood, in the garden as yam stick. p.521
- sa'm sa'm e tree shoot. p.521
- sa'm sa'm ea vt. prune unwanted branches or young shoots on a tree. p.521

- sani n. coconut flesh. p.521
- sangria vt. wave a branch in someone's face. p.521
- saptia vt. dig out by pulling the leaf, as of peanuts, taro, manioc. p.521
- sarako vt. blow.— n. June. The wind blows the dry yam leaves against trees. Pp.521-522
- saria n. k.o tree with edible fruits. Species include: saria ara, saria ese. p.522
- sarua vi. bear two fruits. p.522
- sartol vi. bear three fruits. p.522
- saul n. hibiscus. p.522
- savi n. k.o soft tree, wild vavru. p.522
- sa'í vt. pound breadfruit. p.522
- n. breadfruit paste. p.522
- sa'ía vt. peel out coconut fiber with a knife. p.522
- sea vi. ready to harvest (of yam, banana, breadfruit etc). p.522
- seasea n. k.o small insect like soso, living in Trees. p.522
- sereia vt. remove the blade of a leaf, to keep the midrib. p.522
- si n. k.o tree used to make Kastom outfits. p.522
- sila n. spoon, usually made of 'ínua ara wood, used to cut the breadfruit paste sa'í. p.522
- sile vt. carry dried coconut leaves on fire as a torch, or in order to relight a fire. p.522
- simra n. coconut branch, where the coconuts grow and hang. Pp.522-523
- sinai n. (gen) all types of yam. Etym: PNCV *sinaka 'food'. p.523
- sinei n. k.o banana eaten raw. p.523
- sinor n. k.o tree used to make outrigger. Its small yellow flowers are boiled with coconut oil to perfume it. Its black fruits are feed for the birds we'pe, vere, and dipa. Etym: PNCV *digori 'perfume tree (Cananga)'. p.523
- si'pa n. weaved bamboo to make a wall. p.523
- sipei vi. state of the oroto tree after the flower and before the fruit. p.523
- siaa vt. knead grated coconut to extract its milk before squeezing it. p.523
- somi n. Kastom necklace made of seeds. Etym: PNCV *zomu. p.523
- songoa vt. split with ax or knife into two pieces, as split coconut to extract its flesh; cut lengthwise. p.523

soro n. cage made of wood used as a trap to catch birds. — n. musket, soro mar aul riffle, soro mar na tasi fishing musket, harpoon. p.523

soso n. brown or black insect, about 1cm in length like scarab. The black one eats taro and the brown one eats yam. p.523

— vi. eaten by the soso insect, rotten and turned brown. p.523

sosolo n. red ginger flower. *Alpinia purpurata*, Zingiberaceae. p.523

sulai vt. poke at fruits with a long bamboo to get them to fall.

— n. stick used to poke at fruits. p.524

suli n. young shoots, suckers, growing from the root of a banana tree. Etym: POc [s,j]uli(q), PNCV *suli. p.524

sulia vt. burn dirt, leaves, wood, smoke copra. Etym: POc *sulu(q), PNCV *sulu. p.524

supeliu n. January. Time when the yam is growing along its pole. p.524

suvsuvu aspipi n. k.o creeping plant. When it blooms, it is time to brush a garden. p.524

takala n. k.o breadfruit. p.524

talaua n. palm leaves used to make a thatch roof. p.525

talia vt. Cover up or burry fruits to help them ripen. p.525

tañ a n. breadfruit flower. p.525

tang purpur vi. sound bad, make too much noise, of a bamboo drum. p.525

tapetu n. k.o plant growing as a parasite on a tree, on which wild fowls like to nest. p.525

tapokara n. k.o tree with edible nuts, black fruit, orange flower, grows close to the sea shore. p.525

taraia vt. chop in big pieces, cut (wood, copra, bones...), grate vegetables. Etym: POc *taRa(q), PNCV *taRa-'i. p.525

tariaka n. k.o plant. p.526

tariaka ara n. k.o plant. p.526

tasoa n. sweet edible purple root with needles. *Dioscorea esculenta*. p.526

tavea n. creeping plant with purple or white flowers. p.526

tavoa n. tree and its edible nuts, Indian almond. *Terminalia*. Used as timber, to make ro'vo. Etym: PNCV *tavoRa. p.256

tavoat n. tree, same family as tavoa, which edible seeds are in a soft shell that can be cracked open with the mouth. p.526

teria vt. move an animal fastened to a tree to graze in a different location. p.527

teria vt. bloom, open. p.527

tesia vt. 1) pull out coconut fiber. 2) undress s.o. p.527

toro n. tree used as timber, to make furniture, and ro'vo. Good fire wood. Java cedar, Intsia. Etym: POc *toRas, PNCV *tora. p.527

totorae n. tree which forked branches are used as slings. p.527

tovu n. sugar cane. Saccharum officinarum. Etym: POc *topu, PNCV *tovu. p.527

tovu vi. grow (of teeth), sprout, germinate. Etym: POc *tupul, PNCV *tovu.

— n. sprout, state of a plant which has started to grow, as of coconut, after the state of popo, or yams. p.527

tunua vt. cook, roast. Food used to be cooked inside a bamboo. Etym: POc, PNCV *tunu. p.528

tungu- n. hollow, of tree, roots, logs, or canoes, bilge. Etym: PNCV *tugu 'pool'. p.528

udungi n. bundle of fruits or nuts, that grow all in one place, such as oranges, grapefruit, mango, oroto, ngangae. p.528

udura n. k.o tree used to make fences (soft wood). Its flowers are eaten by the parrot Si'vi. p.528

udura lavao n. July, the udura tree is Blooming. p.528

udura pono n. June, the udura tree in in bud. p.528

ulia vt. pull out weeds from the garden, roll them and cut them with a knife. Pp.528-529

ulua vi. grow, as of plants, children. p.529

ur lao vt. put a stick of bamboo between a growing yam and a nearby tree, for the yam to grow along. p.529

ura n. k.o tree, Indian mulberry. Morinda citrifolia. Its boiled roots are used to dye yellow. The bark is used as medicine, boiled and drank to cure tiredness, toothache. Etym: POc *kurat, PNCV *kura-ti. p.529

ureia vt. shake because of fear, shake a tree to get fruits to fall. p.529

uru vt. pound taro or manioc with a long wooden stick to make a paste. — n. taro or manioc paste. p.529

usu n. k.o tree and its edible juicy yellow fruit. Polynesian plum, Spondias. The leaves are boiled with fish to remove the poison of the fish. The species uspel has bigger, sweeter fruits, shaped like an apple. Etym: POc *quRis, PNCV *uRi-si. p.529

uta n. garden, that was made the current year. Etym: POc *qutan, PNCV *'uta. p.529

uteia vt. make a garden, dig, break the ground with a stick to plant vegetable. p.529

utua vt. fetch in a small recipient such as water in a kurua bamboo, in a bucket, or sand in a coconut shell. Etym: POc *qutup, PNCV *'utu-vi. p.529

vadivadi n. k.o aplap rolled inside a m̄ atala Leaf. p.530

**** ũae n. k.o beach hibiscus. Hibiscus tiliaceus. The type growing near the shore is used for house beams. The skin of the inland tree is peeled, drowned in the sea for a week, dried, then braided into grass skirts, ropes to tie up pigs, or weaved into baskets, but not mats. Etym: POc *paru, PNCV *vaRu. p.530

vaevae n. coconut sheath. p.530

ũakarin lidi n. backbone, of humans, animals, and leaf. p.530

valariŕi n. One or two long bamboo posts on the side of the roof, which are visible from Inside. p.530

van n. k.o breadfruit. Other types include: pulan mas, rotia, vosvoke, vain, pulan tar, manlakon, puletina, pulan var, naongas, taltoro, eke, susuv, pulan malo, pulan vuno pua, pe malum. p.530

ũanao n. k.o tree whose leaves are used to cook Laplap. p.530

vanara n. k.o edible seaweed. Family Carophylliidae. p.530

vanatu n. long piece of wood against which a short piece of wood called ruru is rubbed to make fire. p.530

vaniniu n. k.o palm tree. p.530

vapeve n. k.o edible roots which grows like yam. Its plant bears fruits vavae which are edible too. p.531

ũaro n. k.o plant which large leaves are used to cook laplap or to cover food. Heliconia Indica. p.531

ũ arŕ ar ono n. k.o tree and its non-edible Fruits. p.531

ũasaia vt. clear a garden of weeds; clean a house; pull out with hands. p.531

ũatali n. banana (gen.). Etym: PNCV *vetali. p.531

vatevate n. laplap boiled inside pareke leaves. p.531

ũatua vt. weave mat, baskets, hats, fans with pandanus leaves or coconut palms, weave bamboo walls. Etym: POc *patu(R)-i, PNCV *vatu. p.532

vavae n. fruit of the vapeve root, eaten boiled. p.532

vavrui n. k.o tree and its heart-shaped fruits, with edible seeds. p.532

ũero n. grated coconut after being milked. p.532

ũ erŕ eroa vi. dry, of a fruit usually juicy, like citrus or coconuts but not pasura papaya. p.532

ũ eŕ eo n. pandanus. p.532

ũia n. k.o edible wild taro, boiled, pounded, then eaten with coconut cream. Alocasia. Etym: POc *piRaq, PNCV *via. p.532

ũia roa n. k.o unedible wild taro. p.532

- ʻia loko n. k.o edible wild taro. p.532
 ʻia pulu n. k.o edible wild taro used for uru Paste. p.532
 ʻia toʻae n. k.o edible wild taro from Ambae. p.532
 ʻinua n. k.o tree. Macaranga. The leaves and inside bark can be red ʻinua ara, or white ʻinua voko. The red species grows in much bigger tree. Its wood is used to cut spoons Sila. p.532
 ʻira n. flower. Etym: PNCV *vira. p.532
 ʻiria vt. braid leaves, rope, coconut husk, ʻiae bark, hair (usually with three braids). Etym: POc *pijir-i. p.532
 ʻirisia vt. squeeze grated coconut to extract its milk, on top of food. Etym: POc *piri, PNCV *viri. p.532
 viro vi. bloom, of banana flower. p.532
 ʻiroa vt. sew talaua leaves. p.532
 ʻirʻira n. coconut palm weaved around roots dugged out from the garden to carry them. p.533
 visia vt. knead, as of grated yam, or bread. p.533
 ʻiu n. thin white skin on a citrus, or on a mapa. p.533
 vorsala n. coconut cream. p.533
 vosi n. edible breadfruit seed. p.533
 vosovoso vi. clap one's hands, applaud, pound roasted breadfruit inside one's hand with a coconut palm. p.533
 vua voko n. k.o tree, similar to eve, used as Timber. p.533
 vuae n. tree (gen). p.533
 vues vt. open up the leaf around the laplap, when the laplap is ready to be eaten. p.533
 vulae n. k.o tree to make canoes, furniture. p.533
 vulo n. hard stem inside breadfruit. p.534
 vunusa n. coconut husk. Etym: POc *punut, PNCV *vunu-ti. p.534
 vurvur toa n. k.o plant. p.534
 vusa n. young green coconut to drink, with a little flesh inside. p.534
 vutle n. top, of a tree. p.534
 vutvut n. coconut branch that protects the coconut flowers and the simra. p.534

Appendix N

Plant entries from *A Carib Grammar and Dictionary* by Hendrik Courtz (2008)

- amosori /n/ tree sp. [*Rollinia exsucca* (Annonaceae)] p.213
- ajawa [GW] [Wj ajawa, Ap ajawa, Wp ajawa, A haiawa] /n/ tree sp., resin, torch [*Protium* spp. (Burseraceae), *Trattinickia* spp. (Burseraceae)] [Ahlbr. ayawa] p.216
- ajunu [S; G junu] [Kp ajunu, Sr ayun, En onion] /n/ onion [*Allium cepa* (Liliaceae)] [cf sewoja] p.216
- ajywy [EW] [Wp ajùy] /n/ tree sp. [*Licaria* spp. (Lauraceae), *Nectandra* spp. (Lauraceae), *Ocotea* spp. (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. ayu'i] aka [* aka; T aka, Ap aka] p.216
- akaju /n/ tree sp. [*Curatella americana* (Dilleniaceae)] p.216
- akajuran [* akaju -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [*Dimorphandra conjugata* (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. akayuran] p.216
- akajùu [GW] [* akaju -u; Wp akajuu] /n/ tree sp. [*Anacardium giganteum* (Anacardiaceae)] [Ahlbr. akayu'u] p.216
- akakasin [GS] /n/ fitweed [*Eryngium foetidum* (Umbelliferae)] p.216
- akara /n/ transparency (through many holes) [itu akarary 'place in the jungle where one can see into the distance through the trees'] [Ahlbr. akara] pp216-217
- akaran /n/ plant sp. p.217
- akarerowai [* akare -?; Wp jakareruwai] /n/ plant sp. [*Epiphyllum* spp. (Cactaceae)] [Ahlbr. akarerowoi] p.217
- akawari [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Thoracocarpus bissectus* (Cyclanthaceae), *Carludovica sarmentosa* (Cyclanthaceae)] [Ahlbr. akawari] p.217
- akikina /n/ plant sp. [*Smilax hostmanniana* (Liliaceae)] p.218
- akira [Sr akira] /n/ white mangrove [*Laguncularia racemosa* (Combretaceae)] p.218
- akiràe /n/ plant sp. p.218
- akuma /n/ plant sp. [*Couma guianensis* (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. akuma] p.220
- akunepy [SV] [Wj ahnep, Pm anepu] /n/ peanut, ground nut, earth nut [*Arachis hypogaea* (Papilionaceae)] [kararawa akunepyry 'plant sp. [*Terminalia dichoroma* (Combretaceae)'] p.220
- akykywa /n/ liana sp. [*Smilax* spp. (Smilacaceae)] [Ahlbr. akikiwa] p.221
- amamai [GS] /n/ papyrus [*Cyperus papyrus* (Cyperaceae)] p.221
- amana [T amana, Sr amana] /n/ peach nut, peach palm [*Bactris gasipaes* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. amana] p.222
- amanoporan [* amana? po? -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Sapium monatanum* (Euphorbiaceae)] p.222
- amapa [GS] [Wp amapa, Sr (a)mapa] /n/ tree sp. [*Parahancornia amapa* (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. amapa] p.222

- amaràu /n/ gru-gru-palm sp. [*Bactris maraja* (Palmae), *Bactris major* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. amara'ü] p.222
- amity [SV] /vt/ mash [fruit to juice, mais to flour, man to pulp (e.g. in a car accident)] p.223
- amparari /n/ tree sp. [*Ambelania acida* (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. ambarari] p.225
- amyràù /n/ tree sp. [*Mouriria crassifolia* (Melastomaceae)] [Ahlbr. amura'i] p.226
- ana [Wp ana] /n/ hunterman's nut [*Omphalea diandra* (Euphorbiaceae)] [also called sito] p.226
- anài [Wp nanài, Sr nanasi] /n/ pineapple sp. [*Ananas ananassoides* (Bromeliaceae)] [Ahlbr. ana'i] p.226
- anakara [GS] /n/ tree sp. [*Inga* sp. (Mimosaceae)] p.226
- anakoko [GS; E panakoko] [Wp onokoe 'Ormosia nobilis'] /n/ plant sp. [*Ormosia* spp. (Papilionaceae)] [wòì tano anakoko 'tree sp. [*Ormosia paraënsis* (Papilionaceae)']; a sia paraënsis (Papilionaceae)']; a distinction is made between typuru anakoko and tapiren anakoko] [Ahlbr. anakoko] pp.226-227
- anamukuri /n/ white rice p.227
- anareko /n/ pineapple sp. [Bromeliaceae] [Ahlbr. anariko] p.227
- anày /n/ tree sp. [*Himatanthus articulata* (Apocynaceae), *Plumeria articulata* (Apocynaceae)] p.227
- apakaniran [* apakani -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. apakaniran] p.230
- apara [Sr apra, D appel] /n/ apple [*Malus communis* (Rosaceae)] [Ahlbr. ton] p.230
- apari /n/ plant sp. [*Turnera ulmifolia* (Turneraceae)] p.230
- apariju /n/ black mangrove [*Avicennia* spp. (Avicenniaceae)] [Ahlbr. apari'ë] p.230
- aparijuran [* apariju -re -no] /n/ sweet broom [*Scoparia dulcis* (Scrophulariaceae)] [Ahlbr. apari'iran] p.230
- aparitono /n/ plant sp. [*Comolia vernicosa* (Melastomaceae)] p.231
- apàùwa [GS] [Wp kupaywa, A kopajuwa, P copaïba] /n/ tree sp. [*Copaifera guianensis* (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. apa'uwa] p.231
- apekyi /n/ bitterwood [*Quassia amara* (Simaroubaceae)] [Ahlbr. pekui] p.231
- aperemu [Wp aperemù] /n/ tree sp. [*Guatteria guianensis* (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. aperemu] p.231
- apesija /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. apesiya] p.231
- apipoky [EW] /vt/ cut away weeds from, cut short p.232
- apiwanai /n/ plant sp. [*Eugenia wulfschlaegeliana* (Myrtaceae)] p.232
- apomotoko /n/ grass sp. [Ahlbr. apomotoko] p.233
- aporomu /n/ sensitive plant, shame plant [*Mimosa pudica* (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. aporomu] p.234
- apukuita [EGW; 1655 aboucouira] [T pukuita, Wj akupuita, Ap apukuita, Wp pukwita] [poss: japukuitary] /n/ tree sp., oar [*Aspidosperma* spp. (Apocynaceae)] [tamùnen apukuita 'tree sp. [*Aspidosperma marcgravianum* (Apocynaceae)'], kapukuru japukuitary 'tree sp. [*Swartzia remigifer*

(Papilionaceae)]', typuru apukuita 'tree sp. [Aspidosperma oblongum schomburgkii (Papilionaceae)]', wokyry apukuita 'tree sp. [Siparuna decipiens (Monimiaceae)]' [Ahlbr. apukuita] pp.235-236

apukuri /n/ tree sp. [also called ipuwàpyn takini] p.236

apukuriran [* apukuri -re -no] /n/ tree sp. p.236

apurukuni [GS] [T purukuni, Wj apurukun, Ap apurukuni, Sr prokoni] /n/ tree sp. [Inga alba (Mimosaceae), Inga capitata (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. apurukuni] p.236

apusuru /n/ plant sp. [Sterculia pruriens (Sterculiaceae), Sterculia excelsa (Sterculiaceae)] [Ahlbr. apusuru] p.236

apyry [EGV; W opyry; 1655 eboirere (d.w.z.: epyryry)] [Ap ekuru, epyry, Kp ipyry, Pm epyry] [poss: epyryry] /n/ flower [epyryrympo 'seeds', parana epyryry 'jelly-fish [Scyphozoa]'] [Ahlbr. epuli] p.236

apyrysina [T əpərisina, Wj peresinan, Sr apresina] /n/ sweet orange [Citrus sinensis (Rutaceae)] p.236

araina [S; GV aranka] [Sr aranya, En orange, D oranje] /n/ (sour) orange [Citrus aurantium (Rutaceae)] p.237

araita [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Unonopsis rufescens (Annonaceae), Eugenia coffeifolia (Myrtaceae)] p.237

arakaituran [* arakaitu -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Connarus coriaceus (Connaraceae)] p.237

arakure [Wp warakuri] /n/ palm tree sp. [Desmoncus horridus (Palmae), Attalea sp. (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. alakule] p.237

arakuseri [T arakoere, Wp warakuseri, A alakuseri, Sr laksiri] /n/ tree sp., resin sp. [Protium aracouchini (Burseraceae), Caraipa spp. (Clusiaceae)] [Ahlbr. alakuseri] p.237

aramiru /n/ tree sp. [Eugenia cryptadena (Myrtaceae)] [Ahlbr. alamiru] p.237

aramiruran [* aramiru -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Macrosamanea discolor (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. alamiru] p.237

aramu [Sr alamu] /n/ plant sp. [Citrus decumana (Rutaceae)] p.237

arapari [Wp arapari] /n/ ringworm bush sp. [Macrolobium acaciaefolium (Caesalpiniaceae), Cassia quinquangulata (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. alapari] p.237

arasikun [GS] [Wp arasiku, P araticum] /n/ plant sp. [Annona glabra (Annonaceae)] [also called paka turùpo] [Ahlbr. arasigun] p.238

arasikuran /n/ plant sp. [Apeiba echinata (Tiliaceae)] p.238

aratakuwa [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Byrsonima coccolobifolia (Malpighiaceae)] p.238

aratapari [GS] /n/ wild senna, ringworm bush [Cassia alata (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. alatapari] p.238

araturuka [GS] [A arowtruka] /n/ tree sp. [Cordia spp. (Boraginaceae)] [Ahlbr. araturuka] pp.238

arauna [S] [Wp anawila, A anaura, arauna] /n/ tree sp. [Licania macrophylla (Chrysobalanaceae)] p.238

aurama [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Sclerolobium spp. (Papilionaceae)] [tamùnen aurama 'tree sp. [Sclerolobium albiflorum (Papilionaceae)]', typuru aurama 'tree sp. [Sclerolobium melinonii (Papilionaceae)]'] p.238

arawone [GS] [Kp arawne] /n/ yellow poui [Tabebuia serratifolia (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. arawone] p.238

aràwuwa /n/ palm tree sp. [Roystonea regia (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. ara'uwa] p.239

arèkoto [* arety òkoto] /vt/ cut away top leaves from p.239

aremu /n/ spear, part of plant used for braiding [tukumau aremuru 'snake sp.'] [Ahlbr. aremu] p.239

arepa [EGVW; 1655 ereba] [T arepa, ərepa, erepa] [poss: ereparɔ] /n/ food, bread [akuri ereparɔ 'tree sp. [Gustavia augusta (Lecythidaceae)]', kajakaja ereparɔ 'plant sp. [Cordia macrostachya (Boraginaceae)]', kasapa ereparɔ 'tree sp. [Laetia procera (Flacourtiaceae)]', kaware ereparɔ 'plant sp. [Cymbopogon citratus (Panicoidae)]', kujàke ereparɔ 'plant sp. [Miconia guianensis (Melastomaceae)]', kynoro ereparɔ 'tree sp. [Qualea dinizii (Vochysiaceae)]', opono ereparɔ 'purslane sp. [Batis maritima (Bataceae)]', oruko ereparɔ 'tree sp. [Hebepetalum humiriifolium (Linaceae)], rere ereparɔ (ook erejuru genoemd) 'tree sp. [Hymenolobium flavum (Papilionaceae)], tukuruwe ereparɔ 'plant sp.', wajamaka ereparɔ (ook napiran genoemd) 'liana sp. [Ipomoea tiliacea (Convolvulaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. arepa] p.239

arepawana /n/ tree sp. [Gustavia augusta (Lecythidaceae)] [also called akuri ereparɔ or akuri saperarɔ] [Ahlbr. arepawana] p.239

areremai /n/ tree sp. [Hirtella paniculata (Rosaceae)] [Ahlbr. aririme'i] p.239

aresi [EW; G arysi; V arosi] [T arysi, Wj aresi, Pm arysi, Sr aleisi, En rice, D rijst, Sp arroz] [poss: jaresirɔ] /n/ rice [Oryza sativa (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. areisi] pp.239-240

aresikɔi [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Arthrosamanea Multiflora (Mimosaceae), Macrosamanea discolor (Mimosaceae)] p.240

aresiran [* aresi -re -no] /n/ grass Sp. P.240

aretàka [* aretaky -ka] /vt/ remove the shoots from, remove the sprouts From p.240

aretaky /n/ shoot, sprout p.240

aretakɔpa [* i- aretaky -pyra] /adj/ without shoot, without sprout p.240

aretàta [* aretaky -ta] /vi/ shoot, Sprout p.240

aretepe /n/ tree sp. [Laetia procera (Flacourtiaceae)] p.240

arety [EVW; EGVW rety] [T rety, Ap rety, Kp rety, Pm rety, rè] /n/ top [(kapu or weju) retyrɔ 'the west', aretyrɔ ponokon 'people living in the west', kurumu retyrɔ 'pineapple sp.'] [Ahlbr. retɔ] p.240

arija /n/ pineapple sp. p.240

arijanàɔ /n/ tree sp. [Swartzia prouacensis (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. arijana'è] pp.240

arijapa /n/ plant sp. p.240

arimaka /n/ plant sp. [Combretum rotundifolium (Combretaceae)] p.240

arimiki [Wj eremiki, Sr lemki] /n/ lime [Citrus aurantifolia (Rutaceae)] [Ahlbr. alemiki] p.240

arimikiran [* arimiki -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Fagara pentandra (Rutaceae)] p.240

arisii /n/ plant sp. [Ormosiopsis flava (Papilionaceae)] p.241

- aroky [EGVW] [T aroky, Wj aroky, Ap aroky, Kp auky, Pm auky] /n/ penis [yJORòkan arokyry or yJORòkan wòtùmìpo ‘toadstool sp. [*Helosis cayennensis* (Balanaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. aroki] pp.241
- arukujuru [GS] [A arokojuru] /n/ tree sp. [*Laetia procera* (Flacourtiaceae), *Swartzia apetala* (Papilionaceae)] p.241
- arukumari [GS] /n/ tree sp., nut sp. [*Caryocar microcarpum* (Caryocaraceae)] [Ahlbr. arukumari] p.241
- arukumariran [* arukumari -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [*Caryocar glabrum* (Caryocaraceae)] p.241
- arukuwaipo [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Hirtella racemosa* (Chrysobalanaceae)] p.241
- aruwepe /n/ plant sp. [seeds are used as beads] [Ahlbr. aruwepe] p.242
- ary [EGVW] [T ary, Wj ary, Ap (j)ary(ry), Kp are, Pm jare] [poss: (j)ary] /n/ leaf [wòì jary ‘palm sp. [*Geonoma baculifera* (Palmae)]’, maripa jary ‘leaf of the maripapalm tree’, paruru jary ‘plant sp. [*Phenakospermum guianense* (Musaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. ari] p.242
- aryky /n/ top leaves [Ahlbr. ari] p.242
- aryma [* i- ary -myra; T arynna] /adj/ without leaf [Ahlbr. ari] p.242
- aryna [EW] [* ary(n) -(t)a; Ap arynta, Kp areta] /vi/ get leaves [Ahlbr. ari] p.242
- arynke [* ary(n) -ke] /postp/ with the leaves of, having the same leaves as p.242
- arynkepy [* ary(n) -kepy] /vi/ stop having leaves p.242
- arynto [* ary(n) -nto; T aryntò] /vt/ provide with leaves (w)otarynto /vm/ provide oneself with Leaves p.242
- asaipa [* i- asai -pyra] /adj/ without bare branches p.242
- asakawaru /n/ tree sp., fruit sp. p.243
- asary /n/ decaying wood p.243
- asepuku [GS] [A asepoko] /n/ tree sp. [*Pouteria guianensis* (Sapotaceae)] [Ahlbr. asepuku] p.243
- asikaru [EGVW] [Wj asikaru, Ap asikaru, Kp sikaru, Pm sikaru, Wp sugar, D suiker] /n/ sugar cane [*Saccharum officinarum* (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. asikaru] pp.243-244
- asikaruran [SV] [* asikaru -re -no; Wp asikaruran] /n/ grass sp. [*Brachiaria purpurescens* (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. asikaruran] p.244
- asikuna [GS] [Wj asikuna] /n/ bush sp. [*Tephrosia* spp. (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. asikuna] p.244
- asikunaran [* asikuna -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [*Phyllanthus niruri* (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. asikunaran] p.244
- asipana /n/ banana sp. [Ahlbr. asibana] p.244
- asiruwa /n/ plant sp. [*Cynometra marginata* (Papilionaceae)] p.244
- asitaremù [Wp jasita, P jacitara] /n/ palm tree sp. [*Desmoncus polyacanthus* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. asitaremù] p.244
- asitupi /n/ plant sp. [*Monstera pertusa* (Araceae), *Philodendron acutatum* (Araceae)] [Ahlbr. situpi] p.244

- asiwakara [EV] /n/ sand box, possum wood [*Hura crepitans* (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. asiwakara] p.244
- asiwày [G] /n/ tree sp. p.244
- ata /n/ tree sp. [*Brosimum rubescens* (Moraceae), *Brosimum paraëense* (Moraceae)] p.245
- atakamara [GS] [A atakamara, Wp takamara] /n/ tree sp. [*Chrysophyllum* spp. (Sapotaceae)] p.245
- atakari [GS] /n/ tree sp. [*Duroia eriopila* (Rubiaceae)] p.245
- atakusere /n/ plant sp. [*Eugenia egensis* (Myrtaceae)] p.245
- atana /n/ plant sp. [*Licania macrophylla* (Rosaceae)] p.245
- atapa [GS] /n/ tree sp. [*Macrolobium* spp. (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. atapa] p.245
- ataparan /n/ plant sp. [*Crudia glaberrima* (Papilionaceae)] p.245
- atapiripo [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Alchorneopsis Trimera* (Euphorbiaceae)] p.245
- atapiriri [GS] [Wp tatapiriri] /n/ tree sp. [*Tapirira guianensis* (Anacardiaceae)] [Ahlbr. atapiriri] p.246
- atasipo [EV; W otasipo; 1655 atasibo] [Wj etpot, Kp etapò, etasipò, Pm tansi] [poss: etasipoty] /n/ beard [atasiponano ‘beard (nonpossessed)’; kumpo etasipoty or kumpotasi ‘plant sp. [*Hirtella* spp. (Rosaceae)]’] p.246
- atitaru [G] /n/ tree sp. p.246
- aturija [GW] /n/ bush sp. [*Machaerium lunatum* (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. aturia] p.247
- aturijaran /n/ plant sp. [*Dalbergia monetaria* (Papilionaceae)] p.247
- atyryryi [GS] /n/ red cotton [*Gossypium barbadense* (Malvaceae)] p.247
- atyta [EW] [T àta, Kp àta] /vi/ get protrusions, get new shoots [Ahlbr. atita] p.247
- atywano [E; W otywano] /n/ sound, Name atywày /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. atiwa’ü] p.247
- awara [EGW; V wara] [Wj jawara, Kp awara, Pm awara, A awara, Wp awara, Sr awara] /n/ palm tree sp. [*Astrocaryum vulgare* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. awara] p.248
- awarày /n/ palm tree sp. [Ahlbr. awara’i] p.248
- awareporan [GS] [* aware po –re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Dieffenbachia seguina* (Araceae), *Aechmea fasciata* (Bromeliaceae)] [Ahlbr. awareporan] p.248
- awasipo /n/ cassava sp. p.249
- aweka /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. aweka] p.249
- awiju [GS] [Wp jawiy] /n/ tree sp. [*Xylopia longifolia* (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. awiju] pp.249
- awoka [S; V awakate] [Sp avocado] /n/ avocado, alligator pear [*Persea americana* (Lauraceae)] p.250
- awýjama [S; G wajoma, V wojoma] [Kp kaujama, Pm (k)aujama, A aujama] /n/ pumpkin, squash, vegetable marrow [*Cucurbita moschata* (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. p.250
- èka [Wj wèka] /vt/ peel, get out of it’s hull [mauru sèkaje ‘I take the cotton out of it’s hull’] p.252

- ekataka [* ekata -ka] /vt/ remove Branches (w)okataka /vm/ remove one's branches [Ahlbr. ekata] p.252
- ekesiju [W] /n/ plant sp. [Diplasia karataefolia (Cyperaceae)] p.253
- ekyta [* eky -ta] /vi/ become thorny p.254
- epèpa [EVW] [* i- epe -pyra] /adj/ without fruit [Ahlbr. epe] p.264
- epeta [* epe -ta; T eperuta, Wj epeta, Kp epeta, Pm epeta] /vi/ grow fruits [Ahlbr. epe] p.264
- epyka [* epy -ka; Pm epuka] /vt/ remove the seed from p.265
- epỳma [* i- epy -myra] /adj/ without stem, without stick, without seed [Ahlbr. esepiri] p.265
- epynka [* epy(n) -ka] /vt/ remove the stem or stick from (w)opynka /vm/ dispose of the stem or stick p.265
- epynto [EVW] [* epy(n) -nto; Wj epyntə, epuptə] /vt/ provide with a stick [yturùpo sepyntoja 'I am having a bite', V: auto epyntòpo 'frame of a house'] (w)opynto /vm/ provide oneself with a stick [Ahlbr. epu] p.265
- epỳpoka [* epy -tpo -ka] /vt/ remove the seed from p.265
- epyryka [* epyry -ka] /vt/ remove flowers from [kapyrykatakə 'I'll squeeze you dry, financially'] p.265
- epyrỳpa [* i- epyry -pyra] /adj/ without blossom, without flower [Ahlbr. epuli] p.265
- erejuru [Ap surijuru, Sr rejuru] /n/ tree sp. [Hymenolobium flavum (Papilionaceae), Vataireopsis speciosa (Papilionaceae)] [also called rere erepary] [Ahlbr. ereyuru] p.265
- erepari /n/ plant sp. [Hebepetalum humiriifolium (Linaceae)] p.267
- erèwu /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. ere'u] p.267
- ikarikanari [W] /n/ tree sp. [Geissospermum sericeum (Apocynaceae)] p.273
- ìkerepùma [* i- kijere pun -pyra] /adj/ without cassavaflour p.273
- ikumykanỳpa [* i- kumykan -pyra] /adj/ cassava trough (made of and old boat) [Ahlbr. kumuilkan] p.273
- imainàpa /adj/ without vegetable garden [Ahlbr. maña] p.274
- imìpa /adj/ without roots [Ahlbr. mi] p.274
- imùma [* i- mun -pyra] /adj/ without tuber [Ahlbr. mu] p.274
- ineku [EW] [T ineku, Pm inè, Wp ymeku, Sr neku] /n/ poisonous liana sp. [Lonchocarpus chrysophyllus (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. ineku] p.275
- inekuran [Wp ymekuran] /n/ plant sp. [Derris amazonica (Papilionaceae)] p.275
- irakopi [GW] [Sr yarakopi] /n/ tree sp. [Siparuna guianensis (Monimiaceae), Qualea spp. (Vochysiaceae)] [tamùnen irakopi 'tree sp. [Qualea coerulea (Vochysiaceae)]', tyjapo tano irakopi, tapiren irakopi or typuru p.277
- irakopi 'tree sp. [Qualea albiflora (Vochysiaceae)]' [Ahlbr. irakopi] irakopiran [* irakopi -re -no] /n/ tree sp., vetch sp. [Ahlbr. irakopiran] p.277

- iripara [Wp iripara] /n/ bamboo sp. [*Bambusa vulgaris* (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. iripara] p.277
- isokopèpa [* i- sokope -pyra] /adj/ without flesh [said of coconut or other fruit] p.279
- isùru [GS; V isuru] [T pijuru, Wj isuru, Wp suru] /n/ crawfish, roselle [*Natantia*, *Hibiscus sabdariffa* (Malvaceae)] [Ahlbr. suru] p.279
- isuwiri /n/ tree sp. p.279
- isỳwy [EW] /n/ leafvein, knitting needle [Ahlbr. siwuil] p.279
- itujapèpa [* i- tujape -pyra] /adj/ without sapwood p.280
- itupu [EVW] /n/ grass, weeds [itupu pe ‘grass-covered, full of weeds’] [Ahlbr. tupu] p.280
- itupùpa [* i- itupu -pyra] /adj/ without grass, without weeds [Ahlbr. tupu] p.280
- ituputa [* itupu -ta] /vi/ become grassy, get weeds [Ahlbr. tupu] p.280
- iwèpa [* i- wewe -pyra] /adj/ without tree, without wood p.281
- iwèrijàpa [* i- werija -pyra] /adj/ without plant matter p.281
- iwèripa [* i- weri -pyra] /adj/ without garden waste p.281
- iwyjàpa [* i- wyja -pyra] /adj/ without moss, not mossy p.282
- jàmuna [GS] /n/ hardwood (inner part of the tree stem) p.283
- jape /n/ grass sp. [*Setaria geniculata* (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. yape] p.283
- japepuku /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. yapepuku] p.283
- japopare [GS] /n/ tree sp. [*Licania heteromorpha* (Chrysobalanaceae), *Licania divaricata* (Chrysobalanaceae)] p.283
- [japoparèmempo ‘tree sp. [*Licania hostmanni* (Chrysobalanaceae)]’] japopareran [* japopare -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [*Couepia versicolor* (Rosaceae)] p.283
- jarajara [A jarajara] /n/ trumpet tree sp. [*Cecropia peltata* (Moraceae), *Duguetia* sp. (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. yarayara] p.284
- jarami /n/ plant sp. [*Eugenia racemiflora* (Myrtaceae)] p.284
- jarani [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Phyllanthus urinaria* (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. yarani] p.284
- jaripi /n/ plant sp. [*Miconia pteropoda* (Melastomaceae)] p.284
- jarojaro /n/ plant sp. [*Guatteria schomburgkiana* (Annonaceae)] p.284
- jawareran /n/ plant sp. [*Conceveiba guianensis* (Euphorbiaceae)] p.284
- jèpo [EGVW] [* je -tpo; T jetyə, Wj jetpə, Ap jèpo, Kp èpə, Pm jèpə, M jepy] [plur: jèsan] /n/ bone [typuru kusari jèpo or jakarawa soropary jèpo ‘tree sp. [*Chaetocarpus schomburgkianus* (Euphorbiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. yepo] p.285

jorojoro [Sr yoroyoro] /n/ ringworm bush sp. [*Crotalaria retusa* (Caesalpiniaceae)] [also called okoju marakary] p.287

juju [Wj juju, Ap juju(ru)] /n/ boil [pakira jujuru ‘plant sp. [*Henriettea succosa* (Melastomaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. yuyu] p.287

jukujapoi [S; G jukujapo] /n/ plant sp. [*Ocotea schomburgkiana* (Lauraceae)] pp.287

jukuruma /n/ plant sp. p.287

jukutuma /n/ plant sp. [*Swartzia arborescens* (Papilionaceae)] p.287

jupo [GSV] /n/ sweet cassava [*Manihot esculenta* (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. yupo] p.288

kajese /n/ seaside mahoe [*Hibiscus tiliaceus* (Malvaceae)] p.288

kakau [Wp akày, Sr kakaw, D cacao] /n/ cacao, cocoa [*Theobroma cacao* (Sterculiaceae)] p.288

kakauran [* kakau -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Paypayrola guianensis* (Violaceae)] p.288

kakirijo [A kakirio] /n/ plant sp. [*Calycolpus glaber* (Myrtaceae)] p.288

kamaka /n/ plant sp. [*Dalbergia glauca* (Papilionaceae)] p.288

kamama /n/ plant sp. [*Dalbergia glauca* (Papilionaceae)] p.289

kamararai [EW] /n/ plant sp. [*Wulffia baccata* (Compositae)] [Ahlbr. kamararei] p.289

kamaruwa /n/ giant reed [*Gynerium sagittatum* (Gramineae)] p.289

kamasa [V] /n/ big gourd p.289

kamasuri /n/ plant sp. [*Paullinia pinnata* (Sapindaceae)] p.289

kamira /n/ chewed cassava (used as yeast) [Ahlbr. kamira] p.289

kamuwata /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. kamuwata] p.290

kapaja [GSV] [T mapaja, Kp kapaja, Pm màpaja, M màpyja, Sr papaya, D papaja] /n/ papaya, papaw [*Carica papaya* (Caricaceae)] [Ahlbr. kapaya] p.290

kàpe [V] [Sp cafe] /n/ coffee p.290

kapukuri /n/ tree sp. p.291

kara /n/ cat tail [*Typha angustifolia* (Typhaceae)] p.291

karaipèu [EG; W karaipèy] [Wp karaipey] /n/ puni [*Pithecellobium jupunba* (Mimosaceae), *Pithecellobium corymbosum* (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. karape’u] p.291

karanari [Ap kananaru] /n/ tree sp. [*Ischnosiphon arouma* (Marantaceae)] [Ahlbr. karanari] p.292

karapa [T karapa, Wj karapa, Kp karapa, Pm karapa, A karapa, Sr krapa] /n/ crab wood, crappo [*Carapa guianensis* (Meliaceae)] [itumpan karapa ‘crab wood sp. [*Carapa procera* (Meliaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. karapa] p.292

karapaposi /n/ tonka bean, tonquin bean [*Dipteryx odorata* (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. karapaposi] p.292

- karapatary [Sr krapata] /n/ castor bean, palma christi [*Ricinus communis* (Euphorbiaceae)] p.292
- kararawaimo [* kararawa -imo] /n/ cassava sp. p.292
- karare [W] [Pm karare] /n/ tree sp p.292
- kararuwari [Wp kàaruru] /n/ polkweed [*Phytolacca rivinoides* (Phytolaccaceae)] [Ahlbr. kararuwari] p.292
- karasai /n/ tuber sp. [used to darken cassava drink] p.292
- karawasaka /n/ pineapple sp. [Bromeliaceae] [Ahlbr. karawasaka] p.293
- karawasi [EW] [Wj kawai, Wp awai] /n/ poisonous tree sp., pit sp., rattle [*Thevetia* spp. (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. karawasi] p.293
- karawiruran [* karawiru -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Campomanesia grandiflora* (Myrtaceae)] p.293
- karija /n/ plant sp. [*Pitcairnia caricifolia* (Bromeliaceae)] p.293
- karuru [GS] /n/ plant sp., black nightshade [*Solanum surinamense* (Solanaceae), *Solanum oleraceum* (Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. karuru] p.294
- karusaku /n/ toad stool sp. [Ahlbr. karusaku] p.294
- kasima [EG] [Kp kasima, A kasima] /n/ sweetsop, sugar apple [*Annona squamosa* (Annonaceae)] [woto kasimari 'plant sp. [*Annona hypoglauca* (Annonaceae)]] p.294
- kasiri [EGVW; 1655 cassiri] [T kasiri, Wj kasiri, Ap kasiri, Kp kasiri, Pm kasiri, Wp kasiri] /n/ cassava, cassava drink [*Macroscentrum fasciculatum* (Melastomaceae)] [Ahlbr. kasiri] p.294
- kasiripo [EGVW; 1655 cassirippo] [* kasiri -tpo] /n/ cassave juice [Ahlbr. kasiripo] p.294
- katurima [Wp taturiman] /n/ tree sp. [*Buchenavia capitata* (Combretaceae), *Hyeronima laxiflora* (Euphorbiaceae), *Dipteryx odorata* (Papilionaceae)] p.294
- kaupe /n/ cannonball tree [*Couroupita guianensis* (Lecythidaceae)] p.295
- kawaikawai /n/ augurk, gherkin [*Cucumis anguria* (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. kawaikawai] p.295
- kereresimo /n/ liana sp. p.296
- keri [D kerrie, En curry] /n/ curry p.296
- kijerapo [* kijere apo] /n/ cassava cutting [kijere 'cassava' and apo 'arm, branch'] p.296
- kijeraporan [* kijere apo -re -no] /n/ yellow allamanda, golden trumpet [*Allamanda cathartica* (Apocynaceae)] p.296
- kijere [EGVW] [Ww seere, Pm kysere, ekere, M kyse] [poss: òkerery] /n/ cassave sp. [*Manihot esculenta* (Euphorbiaceae)] [akuri òkerery 'plant sp. [*Stygmaphyllon convolvifolium* (Malpighiaceae), *Stygmaphyllon fulgens* (Malpighiaceae)]] [Ahlbr. ki'erè] pp.296-297
- kijerepun [EVW] [* kijere pun; Pm kyserapun] /n/ cassavaflour [Ahlbr. pu] p.297
- kijerèu [W] [* kijere -u] /n/ angelique [*Dicorynia guianensis* (Caesalpinaceae)] p.297

- kimoto /n/ plant sp. [Mouriria princeps (Melastomaceae)] p.297
- kiririma [S; G kiririn] /n/ plant sp. [Hymenachne amplexicaulis (Gramineae), Eleocharis geniculata (Cyperaceae)] [when touched, it makes a snoring noise; it cures snoring, if passed along the snorer's throat] [Ahlbr. kiriri] p.297
- kòko [EGW; V koko] [M koku, Sr koko, D kokos] /n/ coconut [Cocos nucifera (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. koko] p.298
- konomeruran [GS] [* konomeru -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Pterocarpus santalinoides (Papilionaceae)] p.298
- konorepi /n/ tree sp. [Miconia prasini (Melastomaceae)] p.299
- konòsa [GS] [T konoja, Kp konopyja] /n/ plant sp. [Renealmia spp. (Zingiberaceae)] [Ahlbr. konosa] p.299
- koro [E; W godo, V koroto] [A horoto, Sr godo, En gourd] /n/ gourd, calabash [Lagenaria siceraria (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. koro] p.299
- kororan [* godo -re -no] /n/ gourd sp. [Lagenaria vulgaris (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. kororan] p.300
- kuipari [W] /n/ snakewood [Loxopterygium sagotii (Anacardiaceae)] [Ahlbr. kuipari] p.301
- kujàjari [GS] /n/ cassava porridge [Ahlbr. kuya ari] p.301
- kujapa [Kp kuwapa, M goiaba, Wpkuja, Sr gujaba, En guava] /n/ guava [Psidium guajava (Myrtaceae)] p.301
- kumakaran [* kumaka -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Sapium aubletianum (Euphorbiaceae)] p.302
- kumapeseki /n/ plant sp. [Cen-trosema vexillatum (Papilionaceae)] p.302
- kumata] [GSV] [T kumata, Wj kumata, A kumata, Wp kumana] /n/ lima bean [Phaseolus lunatus (Papilionaceae)] p.302
- kumataran [EG] [* kumata -re -no; Pm kumataran, Wp kumana-ran] /n/ plant sp. [Ipomoea pes-caprae (Convolvulaceae)] p.302
- kumerèpo /n/ cassava sp. [Manihot esculenta (Euphorbiaceae)] p.303
- kumety [EW] [Wp kumaty] /n/ tree sp., red-brown paint [Eugenia anas-tomosans (Myrtaceae)] [Ahlbr. kumeti] p.303
- kumu [GS] [T kumu, Wj kumu, Kp kun, Ww kumu, Sr kumbu] /n/ palm tree sp. [Oenocarpus bacaba (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. kumu] p.304
- kumykan [EW; G kumon] /n/ cassava trough [Ahlbr. kumuilkan] p.303
- kunami [EGVW] [Wj kunami, Kpkunami, Pm kunami, Wp kunami, Akunami, Sr kunami] /n/ plant sp. [Clibadium sylvestre (Compositae), Clibadium surinamense (Compositae)] [Ahlbr. kunami] p.303
- kunamiran [* kunami -re -no; Wpkunamira] /n/ vervain, burra vine. [Stachytarpheta cayennensis (Verbenaceae)] [Ahlbr. kunamiran] p.303
- kunana [A kunana, Wp kunana] /n/ palm tree sp. [Astrocaryum palmatum (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. kunana] p.303

- kunaparu [GS] [Pm *kunaparu*, *Akunapalu*, Sr *kunaparu*] /n/ plant sp. [*Euphorbia cotinoides* (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kunaparu*] p.303
- kunapo [GS] /n/ red mangrove sp. [*Rhizophora* spp. (Rhizophoraceae)] [Ahlbr. *kunapo*] p.303
- kunaporan [GS] [* *kunapo -re -no*] /n/ tree sp. [*Clusia fockeana* (Guttiferae)] [Ahlbr. *kunaporan*] p.303
- kunatepi [A *kunatepi*, Sr *kunatepi*] /n/ tree sp. [*Platymiscia* (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kunaitepi*] p.303
- kunikunipo [* *kunikuni? -tpo?*] /n/ cassava sp. p.303
- kunuri [W] /n/ cotton thread [*yku-nuriry* ‘my cotton thread’, *kunuri man amy waty nan amaro?* ‘don’t you have got some cotton thread?’; cf *kunurima*] [Ahlbr. *kunuri*] pp303-304
- kunurima [EV] [A *kunurima*] /n/ cotton thread [*ykunurimariy amenko!* ‘wind my thread!’; cfl *kunuri*] [Ahlbr. *Kunuri*] p.304
- kupaja [W] [Sr *gubaya*] /n/ plant sp. [*Jacaranda copaia* (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kupaiya*] p.304
- kupajaran [* *kupaja -re -no*] /n/ liana sp. [*Schlegelia violacea* (Bignoniaceae)] p.304
- kupasi [EW] /n/ main vein of palm tree leaf [Ahlbr. *kupasi*] p.304
- kupesini [EW] /n/ tree sp. [Parinari *campestre* (Chrysobalanaceae)] [*wokyry kupesini* ‘tree sp. [Parinari *excelsa* (Chrysobalanaceae), *Licania honstmanni* (Rosaceae), *Licania micrantha* (Rosaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *ku-pesini*] p.304
- kupesiniran [* *kupesini -re -no*] /n/ plant sp. [*Hirtella racemosa* (Rosaceae), *Hirtella manigera* (Rosaceae)] p.304
- kupii [EGW] [Sr *kopi*] /n/ tree sp. [*Goupia glabra* (Goupiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kupi’i*] p.304
- kupuwanama /n/ plant sp. [*Henriettea ramiflora* (Melastomaceae)] p.304
- kuraja /n/ plant sp., blue paint [Irl- *bachia alata* (Gentianaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kuraya*] p.305
- kuraru [GS] /n/ tobacco plant sp. [*Nicotiana tabacum* (Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kuraru*] p.305
- kurasara [GS] [A *kurahara*] /n/ tree sp. [*Calophyllum brasiliense* (Guttiferae)] p.305
- kurata [SV] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *ku-rata*] p.305
- kuratari /n/ tree sp. [*Ocotea wachenheimii* (Lauraceae)] p.305
- kurawa [EGW] [Wj *kurawa*, *Apyrawa*, Kp *kurawa*, Pm *kurawa*, Wp*kurawa*] /n/ pineapple plant sp., rope [*Bromelia alta* (Bromeliaceae)] [*jarawa kurawary* ‘plant sp.’] [Ahlbr. *kurawa*] p.305
- kureku [GS] [Wp *kurèy*] /n/ tree sp. [*Andira* sp. (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kureku*] p.305
- kurekuran [* *kureku -re -no*] /n/ tree sp. [*Alexa wachenheimii* (Papilionaceae)] p.305
- kurepoko /n/ tree sp. [*Schefflera actinophylla* (Araliaceae)] p.305
- kureru /n/ plant sp. [*Crateva tapia* (Capparaceae)] p.306
- kurewaju /n/ plant sp. [*Spathiphyllum humboldtii* (Araceae)] p.306
- kurukai [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Ocotea globifera* (Lauraceae)] p.306

- kurumoto /n/ tree sp. [*Miconia serrulata* (Melastomaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kurumoto*] p.306
- kurupara /n/ bois mulatre sp. [*Pen-taclethra macroloba* (Mimosaceae)] p.307
- kurupiruwai /n/ palm tree sp. [*Bactris* sp. (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *kurupi ruwai*] p.307
- kuruwa [A *kuruwa*, Wp *kuruwa*] /n/ palm tree sp. [*Attalea sagotii* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *kuruwa*] p.307
- kurùwesa [E; W *kurùwese*] /n/*maripa*-palm sheath [is used as tray] [Ahlbr. *kuruwese*] p.307
- kusapoi /n/ tree sp. [*Persea benthamiana* (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. *kusapoi*] p.307
- kusapori /n/ tree sp. [*Tovomita choisyana* (Guttiferae)] p.307
- kuseweran [EG] [* *kusewe* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [*Lueheopsis rugosa* (Tiliaceae), *Sloanea* spp. (Elaeocarpaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kuseweran*] p.307
- kusija /n/ sousumba, mackaw bush [*Solanum mammosum* (Solana-ceae)] [Ahlbr. *kusiya*] p.307
- kutupu [S; G *kotupuru*, *kutupu*] [Wj *kutupu*, Wp *kutupu*] /n/ supple jack [*Serjania* sp. (Sapindaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kutupu*] p.308
- kuwài [EGVW] [Kp *kwai*, Pm *kuwi*, Wp *kwi*, *kujài*] /n/ calabash sp., gourd sp. [*Crescentia cujete* (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kwa 'i*] p.308
- kuwakýpo [* *kuwaky* -tpo] /n/ cassava sp. p.308
- kuwama [EGW] [T *kuwama*, Kp *kuwama*, Pm *kuwama*, Wp *kwama*, Sr *kwama*] /n/ bamboo sp. [*Guadua* spp. (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *kwama*] p.308
- kuwapitano /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *kuapitano*] p.308
- kuwapòu [GS] [Wp *kwapòu*] /n/ tree strangler, liana sp. [*Ficus trigona* (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. *kwapo 'u*] p.308
- kuwari [GS] [Kp *kuwari*, M *kuwari*, Wp *kwary*, Sr *kwari*] /n/ tree sp. [*V ochysia* spp. (V ochysiaceae)] [*ta-piren kuwari* 'tree sp. [*Vochysia densiflora* (V ochysiaceae)]', *warapa kuwariry* 'tree sp. [*V ochysia tomen-tosa* (V ochysiaceae), *Erisma unicum* (V ochysiaceae)]', *wonu kuwari* 'tree sp. [*Qualea coerulea* (V ochysi-aceae)]'] p.308
- kuwariran [* *kuwari* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Erisma uncinatum* (Vochysiaceae)] p.308
- kuwasi [Sr *kwasi*, D *kwastje*] /n/ little brush p.308
- kuwasini [Wp *kwasiny*] /n/ tree sp. f [*Ficus maxima* (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. *kuasini*] p.309
- kuwasisi [Wp *juasisi*] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *kwasisi*] p.309
- kuwataweri /n/ plant sp. [*Stryphnodendron flammatum* (Mimosaceae)] p.309
- kuwatyry [EGW] [Kp *kwatyry*] /n/ tree sp. [*Eschweilera* spp. (Lecythidaceae)] [distinguished are: *tamùnen kuwatyry*, *tapiren kuwatyry*, *typuru kuwatyry*, *en tuwasa-karaijen kuwatyry*] p.309
- kuwepi [EG] [Sr *kwepi*] /n/ tree sp. [*Licania* spp. (Chrysobalanaceae), *Couepia* spp. (Chrysobalanaceae)] [Ahlbr. *kwepi*] p.309
- kuwepiran [* *kuwepi* -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [*Licania leptostachya* (Chrysobalanaceae)] [*typuru kuwepiran* 'tree sp. [*Licania grisea* (Chrysobalanaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *kwepiran*] p.309

- kynepa [En *genip*] /n/ genip, spanish lime [*Melicocca bijuga* (Sapinaceae)] p.310
- kysipururan [S *sipururan*] [* ky- sipuru -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [*Ocotea puberula* (Lauraceae)] p.311
- maina [EGVW] [Kp *maina*] /n/ vegetable garden, agriculture field [Ahlbr. *maña*] p.311
- mainàto [* maina -pto] /vt/ provide with a vegetable garden(w)*emainàto* /vm/ provide oneself with a vegetable garden p.311
- makureru /n/ cactus p.312
- mamau [EW] [Ap *mamao*, Kp*maumau*, Wp *mau*, Sr *momow*] /n/ tree sp. [*Bombax aquaticum* (Bombacaceae)] [Ahlbr. *mamao/maomao*] p.312
- manat̃po [E] /n/ cassava sp. p.312
- maneko /n/ plant sp. p.313
- mani [T *mani*, Wj *mani*, Ap *mani*, Ww *mani*, Wp *wanani*, A *mani*, Sr*moni*] /n/ tree sp., kind of resin, black colouring matter [*Symphonia globulifera* (Clusiaceae)] [Ahlbr.*mani*] p.313
- maniran [GS] [* mani -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [*Rheedia kappleri* (Guttiferae)] p.313
- manky [S; G *mankuru*, V *manko*] [Ap *manka*, Kp *manku*, Pm *manko*, Wp *man*] /n/ mango [*Mangifera indica* (Anacardiaceae)] [*manky* `ne`real mango', *typasapiren* *manky*`mango sp.', *kapaja-manky* `mango sp.', *kerese-manky* `mango sp.')] [Ahlbr. *mangi*] p.313
- mantara [Sr *amandra*, D *amandel*] /n/ almond tree [*Terminalia catappa* (Combretaceae)] [Ahlbr. *amandra*] p.313
- maparapa /n/ tree sp. [*Hevea guianensis* (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *maparaba*] p.313
- màperek̃y [S; V *àperek̃y*] /n/ mould, fungus, rust [Ahlbr. *mapere*] p.313
- mapiwaran [EW] [* mapiwa? -re? -no?] /n/ tree sp. p.313
- maraka [EGVW] [T *maraka*, Wj*marak*, Kp *marà*, Pm *maraka*, Wp*maraka*] /n/ rattle [*asakaimo marakary* `ringworm bush sp. [*Cassia cultrifolia* (Papilionaceae)]', *okoju marakary* (also called *jorojoro*) `ringworm bush sp. [*Crotalaria retusa* (Caesalpiniaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *maraka*] pp314marakaipo /n/ tree sp. [*Iryanthera sagotiana* (Myristicaceae)] p.314
- marako [Wp *kumarako*] /n/ tree sp. [*Cynometra hostmanniana* (Caesalpiniaceae)] p.314
- maramara [T *maramara*] /n/ plant sp. [*Schefflera morototoni* (Araliaceae)] [Ahlbr. *maramara*] p.314
- marasi [D *melasse*] /n/ molasses [by-product of cane sugar] p.314
- marawiniran [* marawini -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *mara'uniran*] p.314
- marimari [G] tree sp. p.314
- maripa [EGW] [T *maripa*, Wj *maripa*, Kp *maripa*, Pm *maripa*, Sr*maripa*] /n/ palm tree sp. [*Attalea maripa* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *maripa*] p.314
- marity [T *marity*; Wp *marity*] /n/ down [*akàwe marityry* `herb sp.')] [Ahlbr. *mariti*] p.314
- maroko /n/ purple heart sp. [*Peltogyne pubescens* (Caesalpiniaceae)] p.314

- maruwa /n/ plant sp. [*Borreria verticillata* (Rubiaceae)] p.315
- masaky /n/ young plant, shoot p.315
- masaraipo /n/ tree sp. p.315
- masàta [* masaky -ta] /vi/ get shoots, bulge out p.315
- masiru /n/ tree sp. [*Pterocarpus santalinoides* (Papilionaceae)] p.315
- matapi [EGVW] [T *matapi*] /n/ cassava press [Ahlbr. *matapi*] p.315
- matasapai /n/ cassava press pole [Ahlbr. *matasapoi*] p.315
- matuku /n/ banana sp. [*Musa* sp. (Musaceae)] [also called *wara pa-ruru*] [Ahlbr. *matuku*] p.315
- mauru [GSV; 1655 *maourou*] [T *mauru*, Wj *mau*, Ap *mauru*] /n/ cotton plant sp., cotton [*Gossypia* (Malvaceae)] [*krykyryi maururu* 'cotton sp. [Bombaces (Bombaceae)]', *typuru mauru* 'cotton sp. [*Gossypium peruvianum* (Malvaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *mauru*] p.315
- mawasa [EW; V *mawasita*] [Wj *mawasa*, Kp *mawasa*, Pm *mawasa*, *nawasa*, Sp *navaja*] /n/ razor [*opono mawasary* 'grass sp. [*Cyperus rotundus* (Cyperaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *mawasa*] pp.315-316
- merekuja [Wj *urukuja*, Ap *mu-rukija*, Wp *murukuja*, A *merekuja*, Sr *markusa*] /n/ plant sp. [*Passiflora edulis* (Passifloraceae), *Passiflora glandulosa* (Passifloraceae)] [*tukusi merekujary* 'wild semitoo (*Passiflora foetida* (Passifloraceae))'] p.316
- meri [GS] [Wp *weri*, Sr *meri*, P *umi-ri*] /n/ tree sp., berry sp. [*Humiria balsamifera* (Humiriaceae)] [a distinction is made between a *tykàmi-ren meri* and a *tamùnen meri*] [Ahlbr. *meri*] p.316
- meriju /n/ plant sp. [*Tillandria pulchella* (Bromeliaceae)] p.316
- meriran [* meri -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Myrcia splendens* (Myrtaceae)] p.316
- mita [* mi -ta] /vi/ root, get roots [Ahlbr. *mi*] p.318
- mokaja /n/ gru-gru-palm sp. [*Acrocomia aculeata* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *mokaya*] p.318
- monoruko /n/ tree sp. p.319
- mope [EGVW] [T *mope*, Wj *mope*, Ap *mope*, Kp *mope*, Wp *mope*, Sr *mope*] /n/ hog plum [*Spondias mombin* (Anacardiaceae)] [*kuwata mopery* 'tree sp. [*Amanoa guianensis* (Euphorbiaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *mope*] p.319
- morokoto [EGVW] /n/ tree sp. [*marài morokotory* 'plant sp. [*Lacunaria crenata* (Avicenniaceae)]', *wo-ko morokotory* 'plant sp. [*Lacunaria jenmani* (Quiinaceae), *Lacunaria crenata* (Quiinaceae), *Iryanthera sagotiana* (Myristicaceae)]'] p.319
- morototò [EW; G *morototo*] [Wp *morototo*, Sr *morototo*] /n/ match-wood, jereton [*Didymopanax* spp. (Araliaceae), *Schefflera* spp. (Araliaceae)] [*pyrywa morototò* 'match-wood sp. [*Schefflera paraënsis* (Araliaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *morototo 'u*] pp.319-320
- munore /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *mu-nore*] p.321
- mura [Wp *mura*, A *mora*, Sr *mora*] /n/ plant sp. [*Furcraea foetida* (Amaryllidaceae)] [Ahlbr. *mora*] p.321

- mure [EGVW; 1655 *moule*] [T *myjere*, Wj *mujere*, Pm *murei*] /n/ bench, stool [*arawata murery* ‘plant sp. [Casearia javitensis (Flacour- tiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *mure*] p.321
- murèi [EGW] [Wp *murei*, P *muruci*] /n/ tree sp. [Byrsonima coriacea (Malpighiaceae)] p.321
- murèiran [* murèi -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Byrsonima crassifolia (Mal- pighiaceae)] p.321
- mureru /n/ waterlily [Nymphaea spp. (Nymphaeaceae), Nymphoides indica (Menyanthaceae)] [*mureru tano* ‘beetle sp. [Cyclocephala (Sca- rabaecidae)]’] [Ahlbr. *mureru*] p.321
- murewa [EG] /n/ liana sp. [Guatte- ria scandens (Annonaceae)] [it’s fi- bres used to be used for making fire] [Ahlbr. *murewa*] p.321
- murewaran [* murewa -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Unonopsis guatterioides (Annonaceae)] p.321
- muruku /n/ palm sp. [Bactris sp. (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *muruku*] p.321
- murumuru [W] [T *murumuru*, Wp *murumuru*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Astro- caryum sciophilum (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *murumuru*] p.321
- murutuku [GS] [Wp *murutuku*] /n/ gourd sp. [Lagenaria vulgaris (Cu- curbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. *murutuku*] p.321
- musiri /n/ plant sp. [Eichhornia crassipes (Pontederiaceae)]p.321
- mutapere /n/ banana sp. [Musa sp. (Musaceae)] [Ahlbr. *mutaperë*] p.321
- mutusi [GS] [Ap *mutusi*, Wp *mutusi*] /n/ bloodwood, corkwood [Pterocarpus officinalis (Papilion- ceae)] [Ahlbr. *mutusi*] p.321
- myrysi [SV; G *morisi*] [Wp *myrysi*, Sr *morisi*] /n/ palm tree sp., moriche palm, fruit sp. [Mauritia flexuosa (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *myrysi*] p.323
- myrysiran [* myrysi -re -no] /n/ grass sp. [Ahlbr. *myrisiran*] p.323
- na [SV] [Kp *na*] /vt/ weed p.323
- nana [EGVW] [T *nana*, Wj *nana*, Ap *nana*, A *nana*, Wp *nana*] /n/ pineapple sp. [Ananas comosus (Bromeliaceae)] [*waraku nana* ‘pineapple sp.’] [Ahlbr. *nana*]p.323
- nanaporan [* nana po -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Henriettea multiflora (Melastomaceae)] p.323
- napi [EGVW; 1655 *napi*] [T *napi*, Jw *napi*, Ap *napi*] /n/ sweet potato [Ipomoea batatas (Convolvulaceae)] p.324
- napiran [EG] [* napi -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ipomoea tiliacea (Convol- vulaceae)] [also called *wajamaka erepary*] p.324
- naporan [* napo -re -no] /n/ bam- boo sp., bamboo flute [Ahlbr. *napo- ran*] p.324
- napyi [E; GW *napoi*] [T *napəkə*, Wj *napək*, Kp *napyi*, Pm *napyi*, Sr *napi*] /n/ cushcush [Dioscorea trifida (Di- oscoreaceae)] [Ahlbr. *napoi*] p.324
- napyiran [* napyi -re -no] /n/ plant sp. p.324
- nìmo [Wp *inimo*] /n/ fine cotton thread, yarn [Ahlbr. *nimo*] p.324

no [EGW] [T *nə(my)*, Wj *nəmə*, Ap*nomo*, Ww *nom*, Kp *nəmə*] /vt/ leave [*nuno ninòpo* ‘plant sp., fruit sp. [Passiflora sp. (Passifloraceae)]’] [Ahlbr. no] p.324

nopari [Sr *nopari*, D *nopal*] /n/ cochineal cactus, rchette [Nopalea coccinellifera (Cactaceae)] p.325

nopitai /n/ tree sp. p.325

nopitairan [* *nopitai -re -no*] /n/ tree sp. p.325

nu [EGVW; S *anu*; 1655 *enourou*(d.w.z.: *inuru*)] [T *nore*, Wj *nu*, Ap*nu*, Pm *anə*, M *nu*] /n/ tongue [*nuwano* ‘tongue (in general)’, *kure-wako nuru* ‘wild ginger [Heliconia psittacorum (Musaceae)]’, *màpiri nuru* ‘plant sp. [Ilex martiana (Aqui- foliaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. nu] p.326

nupere /n/ banana sp. [Ahlbr. *nu- peri*] p.326

okoipo [W] /n/ tree sp. [Hyeronima laxiflora (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbro*koipo*] p.327

okoro [GS] [A *okro*, Sr *okro*] /n/ okra, lady finger [Hibiscus esculentus (Malvaceae)] [Ahlbr. *okoro*] p.327

omose [S; G *amose*, *omose*] /n/ tree sp. [Xylopia aromatica (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. *amose*] p.329

ompata [EGVW] [T *əmpata*, Wj*epata*, Ap *empata*, Kp *empata*, Pm*empata*] [poss: *empatary*] /n/ face [*ompatàpo* ‘specific constellation, plant sp. [Syngonium velozianum (Coccoloba mollis (Polygonaceae)]’, *kareta empatary* ‘front page’, *tapara empatary* ‘tabletop’] [Ahlbr. *embata/ombatapo*] p.329

omu [EVW] [T *əmu*, Wj *emu*, Ap *omu*, Kp *emu*, Pm *emu*, M *emu*] [poss: *emuru*] /n/ testicles, scrotum [*omu tano* ‘small cat sp. [Felidae]’, *pakira emuru* ‘plant sp. [Mabea piri- ri (Euphorbiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *emu*] p.329

oneka /n/ plant sp. [Sparattanthelium wonotoboensis (Hernandiaceae)] p.329

onkai [EW; V *onkai*, *enkairy*] [T*ankai*, Wj *emkai*] [poss: *jonkairy*] /n/ comb [*meku jonkairy* ‘tree sp. [Apeiba echinata (Tiliaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *ongai*] p.330

opi [EW] [Ap *èpi*] [poss: *epiry*] /n/ projecting leaflet, eyelid [Ahlbr. *epi*]opi [EGVW] [T *əpi*, *epity*, Wj *əpi*, Ap *opi*, Pm *epi*, M *epi*] [poss: *epity*] /n/ medicine [*kumisako epity* ‘plant sp. [Bryophyllum calycinum (Crassulaceae), Bryophyllum pinnatum (Crassulaceae)]’, *apiwano* ‘medicine (non- possessive)’] [Ahlbr. *epi/apiwano*] p.330

okoto /n/ grass sp. [Ahlbr. *opomotoko*] p.330

opy [EGVW; 1655 *eboipo* (d.w.z.: *epòpo*)] [T *əpy*, Wj *epu*, Ww *epu*, Kp *epu*, jè, Pm *epu*] [poss: *epy*] /n/ stem, stick, seed, pip [*kowai epy* ‘tree sp. [Oxandra asbeckii (Annonaceae)]’, *kỳnoto epy* ‘purple- heart, purple wood [Copaifera epunctata (Papilionaceae), Pelto- gyne spp. (Papilionaceae), Diplotropis purpurea (Papilionaceae)]’, *taru- kuwa epy* ‘tree sp. [Vismia ramuliflora (Guttiferae)]’, (V:) *arakapusa epy* ‘rifle butt’, *aweiry epy* ‘lamp- post’] [Ahlbr. *epu*] pp.330-331

oroi [EGW; V *woroi*] [T *oroi*, Wj*oroi*, Ap *orosi*, Kp *oroi*, Pm *roroi*, M *joroi*] [poss: *joroiry*] /n/ cashew [Anacardium occidentale (Anacardiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *oröi*] p.331

òwe [EW] [Ap *etuwety*] [poss: *èwe- ty*] /n/ weak stem, hanging thread, fringe [*òwety*, *se!* ‘nonsense!’, *manky èwety* ‘mango stem’] [Ahlbr. *weti*] p.332

- paira [EGW] [T *paira*, Wj *paira*, Pm *paira*, M *paira*, Wp *paira*] /n/ snake wood, letterwood [Piratinera spp. (Moraceae)] [*tokoro paira* ‘let- terwood sp.’, *tukusi pairary* ‘letter- wood sp.’] [Ahlbr. *paira*] p.333
- Pairantýpo [* *paira unty -tpo*] /n/ Pairantýpo [monstrous bush spirit, stocky like a letterwood stump (*paira* ‘letterwood’, *unty stump*)], also called *Karina ononen* ‘devourer of Caribs’; he has got a voracious mouth in his chest] p.333
- pairaran [* *paira -re -no*] /n/ tree sp. [Moraceae] p.333
- paisawa [EW; V *pasiwa*] [T *piiwa*] /n/ fruit cluster (of the *wasai*-palm tree), broom [Ahlbr. *paisawa*] p.334
- paisorawa /n/ plant sp. [*Eugenia coffeifolia* (Myrtaceae)] p.334
- paja [W] /n/ (not burnt) cassava bread, white cassava drink [Ahlbr. *paya*] p.334
- pajapaja /n/ plant sp. p.334
- pajawa /n/ plant sp. [*Inga* spp. (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *payawa*] p.334
- pajawaru [EGW] [Wj *pajawaru*, Kp *pajawaru*, Pm *paiwa*, Wp *pa- jawaru*] /n/ kind of burnt cassava drink [Ahlbr. *payawaru*] p.334
- pajaweiru /n/ tree sp. p.334
- pajuri /n/ plant sp. [*Iryanthera* sp. (Myristicaceae)] [*opono pajuriry* ‘plant sp. [*Limnobiium stoloniferum* (Hydrocharitaceae), *Eichornia crassipes* (Pontederiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *payuri*] p.334
- pajuriran [* *pajuri -re -no*] /n/ plant sp. [*Guatteria schomburgkiana* (Annonaceae)] p.334
- pakarawari [GS] [Wp *pakarawari*] /n/ plant sp. [*Dieffenbachia paludicola* (Araceae)] p.334
- pakasa [Wp *pakasa*, Sr *bagase*] /n/ tree sp. [*Bagassa guianensis* (Moraceae)] p.334
- pakeri /n/ tree sp. [*Coutarea hexandra* (Rubiaceae)] p.334
- pakiraran [* *pakira -re -no*] /n/ tree sp. [*Ouratea racemiformis* (Ochnaceae)] p.334
- pakuri [Wj *pakuri*, A *pakuri*, Srpakuli] /n/ tree sp. [*Platonia insignis* (Clusiaceae), *Rheedia benthamiana* (Clusiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *pakuli*] p.335
- pakuriran [* *pakuri -re -no*] /n/ tree sp. [*Rheedia macrophylla* (Gut- tiferae)] p.335
- pana [EGVW] [T *pana*, Wj *pana*, Ap *pana*, Ww *pana*, Kp *pana*, Pmpana, M *pana*] /n/ ear [*pana tano* ‘earring’, *mati panary* ‘toadstool sp.’, *kapasi panary* ‘se wa ‘I want to eat more’, *ypanary kynikòtanon* ‘my ears sing’] [Ahlbr. *pana*] p.335
- panaima /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *pa- naima*] p.335
- panansiwiri /n/ plant sp. [Bromeliaceae] [Ahlbr. *panasuwiri*] p.335
- paniri [Sr *baniri*, En *vanilla*, D *va- nille*] /n/ vanilla [*Vanilla* spp. (Orchidaceae)] [Ahlbr. *baniri*] p.336
- panta [Sr *panta*] /n/ tree sp. [*Tabebuia insignis* (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *panda*] p.336
- pantara [Pm *pantara*] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *pandara*] p.336
- parai /n/ banana sp. P337

- parakaru [EG] [Wp *parakarua*] /n/ canna lily [*Canna* spp. (Cannaceae)] [Ahlbr. *parakaru*] p.337
- parakusina /n/ tree sp. [*Buchenavia capitata* (Combretaceae)] p.337
- parakuwa [EGW] [Kp *parakuwa*, Pm *parakuwa*] /n/ tree sp. [*Mora excelsa* (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *parakua*] p.337
- paramaru /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *pa-ramaru*] p.337
- parapara [EG] /n/ plant sp. [*Mac-rolobium multijugum* (Caesalpiniaceae)] p.338
- parapi [EGW; 1655 *palabi*] [Kp *parapi*, Pm *parapi*, Wp *parapi*, Spplato, F *plat*] /n/ plate [*tukuruwe parapiry* 'toadstool sp.'] [Ahlbr. *para-pi*] p.338
- parapisi [S *pirapisi*] /n/ plant sp. [*Maprounea guianensis* (Euphorbiaceae)] p.338
- parapo /n/ ringworm bush sp. [*Cassia multijuga* (Papilionaceae)] p.338
- pararapo [EG] /n/ bush sp. [*Caesalpinia bonduc* (Caesalpiniaceae)] p.338
- parasara [Sr *prasara*, F *palissade*, En *palisade*, D *palissade*] /n/ strip of wood [strips from the trunk of the *wasai*-palm tree were and are used to make stockades and walls] p.338
- paràta [GS] [T *parata*, Wj *parakta*, Ap *paràta*, Kp *paràta*, Wp *parata*, A *barata*, Sr *balata*] /n/ bullet wood, *balata* [*Manilkara bidentata* (Sapo- taceae)] [*kusiri paràtary* 'konoko sp. [*Micropholis guyanensis* (Sapo- taceae)]', *typuru kusiri paràtary* 'konoko sp. [*Pouteria engleri* (Sapotaceae)]', *tukusi paràtary* 'tree sp.'] [Ahlbr. *parata*] pp.338-339
- paratakai [GS] [Wp *parakape*] /n/ plant sp. [*Desmodium axillare* (Papilionaceae)] p.339
- parawakasi [GS] [Pm *parawakasi*] /n/ bois mulatre sp. [*Pentaclethra macroloba* (Mimosaceae)] [Ahlbr. *parawakasi*] p.339
- paremuru [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Solanum stramonifolium* (Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. *paremuru*] p.339
- parepy [GS] [Kp *parepy*, Pm *parepy*, Wp *parepy*] /n/ tree sp. [*Guilielma speciosa* (Palmae)] p.339
- paripari /n/ plant sp. [*Hirtella manigera* (Rosaceae)] p.339
- pariri [GS] [Wp *pariri*] /n/ plant sp. [*Heliconia* spp. (Musaceae)] [also called *pariri ary*] [Ahlbr. *pariri (y)ari*] p.339
- paririran [* *pariri -re -no*] /n/ plant sp. p.339
- parukurupe /n/ tree sp. [*Mouriria sagotiana* (Melastomaceae)] p.339
- paruma /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. *rapa*] p.339
- parurapo /n/ tree sp. [*Sterculia excelsa* (Sterculiaceae)] p.339
- paruru [EGVW] [T *paaruru*, Wj *paru*, Ap *paruru*, Kp *paruru*, Pmparuru, M *paruru*, Sr *palulu*] /n/ banana [*Musa* spp. (Musaceae)] [*ma-ripa-paruru* 'banana sp.', *sokosoko-paruru* 'banana sp.', *wara-paruru* 'banana sp. [*Musa* sp. (Musaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *paruru*] p.339
- paruruipo [W] /n/ tree sp. [*Erisma uncinatum* (Vochysiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *paluripo*] p.339
- parururan [* *paruru -re -no*] /n/ plant sp. [*Heliconia bihai* (Musaceae)] p.339
- parýwy [GS] /n/ tree sp. [*Eperua falcata* (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *paliwu*] p.340

- pasami /n/ tree sp. [*Eugenia* spp. (Myrtaceae)] p.340
- pasiri [Wp *pasiri*] /n/ mosquito bush [*Ocimum micranthum* (Labiatae)] [Ahlbr. *pasiri yari*] p.340
- pasiwy [S; G *pasaju*] [Kp *pasiwy*, Wp *pasiy*, P *paxiuba*] /n/ palm tree sp. [*Iriartea exorrhiza* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *pasiwü*] p.340
- patakaipo /n/ cassava sp. p.340
- patawa [GS] [Kp *patawa*, Wp *patawa*] /n/ palm tree sp. [*Oenocarpus bataua* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *patawa*] p.340
- patura [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Coccoloba latifolia* (Polygonaceae)] p.341
- pe [Ww *pe*, Pm *pe*] /postp/ having, (affected) with [*asin pe man* 'it's hot', *jètun pankon auty* 'hospital', *atakari epòmopo pe* 'having trouble with the seeds of the atakari- tree'] p.341
- pei /n/ tree sp. p.341
- pejawejary /n/ plant sp. [*Maranta arundinacea* (Marantaceae)] p.341
- pejowa /n/ plant sp. p.341
- pererepun [* *brede bon*; Sr *bredebon*, En *bread*, D *boom*] /n/ breadfruit tree [*Artocarpus communis* (Moraceae)] p.343
- peruru [W] /n/ tree sp. [*Sacoglottis guianensis* (Humiriaceae)] p.343
- pesi [Wj *pesi*, Sr *pesi*, En *peas*] /n/ bean sp. [Papilionaceae] [Ahlbr. *pe-si*] p.343
- pesiri [S; V *pasira*] [Sr *pasri*] /n/ crop [*pesirimpo* '(quickly made) disposable basket'] [Ahlbr. *pesiri*] p.343
- pesisiran /n/ tree sp. [*Licania densiflora* (Rosaceae)] p.343
- pi [EGVW; 1655 *bippo*] [* *pi* -tpo; Tpiṗə, Wj *pitṗə*, Ap *pìpo*, Ww *pitho*, Kp *pìṗə*, Pm *pìṗə*, M *pìpy*] [*poss:pipo*] /n/ skin, peel, bark [enuru *pìpo* 'his eyelid', jamatu *pìpo* 'outer wall of the jamatu-basket', woto *pìpo* 'coin', wariri *pìpo* 'plant sp. [*Ocotea glomerata* (Lauraceae)'] [Ahlbr. *pipo*] p.344
- pikiriran /n/ plant sp. [*Machaerium leiophyllum* (Papilionaceae)] p.344
- pintaran /n/ purslane sp. [*Portulaca oleracea* (Portulacaceae)] p.344
- pipina /n/ tree sp. [*Eschweilera odora* (Lecythidaceae)] p.345
- pirikaraipo [EW] /n/ tree sp. [*Mouriria brevipes* (Melastomaceae), *Pera bicolor* (Euphorbiaceae), *Iryanthera sagotiana* (Myristicaceae)] p.345
- pirima /n/ tree sp. [*Miconia aplostachya* (Melastomaceae)] p.345
- piripiri [Wp *piripiri*] /n/ plant sp. [*Cyperus ferax* (Cyperaceae)] p.345
- piripiriran /n/ plant sp. [*Dichromaena ciliata* (Cyperaceae)] p.345
- piriripo /n/ plant sp. [*Oxandra asbeckii* (Annonaceae)] p.346
- pirisa [GSV] [Pm *pirisa*] /n/ greater asiatic yam [*Dioscorea alata* (Dioscoreaceae)] p.346
- pirito /n/ plant sp. [*Miconia prasina* (Melastomaceae)] p.346

- pisawa [W] /n/ calabash, water jar [Lagenaria siceraria (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. *pisawa*] p.346
- pitiruwi /n/ cassava sp. p.347
- pòmere [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *pomere*] p.347
- pomiki /n/ pap bush [Physalis angu- lata (Solanaceae)] [Ahlbr. *pomiki*] p.348
- pomyi [EGVW] [T *pəmài*, Kp *pəmyi*, Pm *pəmyi*, M *pimi*] /n/ pep- per plant sp. [Capsicum frutescens (Solanaceae), Capsicum annuum (Solanaceae)] [*akami pomyiry* ‘blue- green pepper sp.’, *jarawa pomyiry* ‘plant sp. [Polygonum acuminatum (Polygonaceae)]’, *yjoròkan pomyiry* ‘plant sp. [Licaria sp. (Lauraceae)]’, *kupira pomyiry* ‘plant sp. [Solanum nigrum (Solanaceae), Solanum oleraceum (Solanaceae)]’, *pero pomyiry* ‘pepperplant sp. [Capsicum sp. (Solanaceae)]’, *pipa pomyiry* ‘plant sp.’, *tokoro pomyiry* ‘plant sp. [Commelina virginica (Commelinaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *pomyi*] p.348
- pomyiran [* *pomyi* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Eugenia cupulata (Myrtaceae)] p.348
- poratatai /n/ plant sp. [Euphorbia brasiliensis (Euphorbiaceae)] p.349
- poripori /n/ bush sp. [Ahlbr. *polipoli*] p.349
- promiki [Sr *bromki*, D *bloemetje*, En *bloom*] /n/ flower p.349
- promy [Sr *bron*, D *bloem*] /n/ flower p.350
- poseren [Sr *posren*, En *purslane*, D *postelein*, *porselein*] /n/ purslane sp. [Talinum triangulare (Portulacaceae)] p.350
- posi [W] /n/ little calabash, little bowl, wooden spoon [Ahlbr. *posi*] p.350
- poty [EGVW; 1655 *pote*] [T *poty*, Wj *poty*, Ap *poty*, Ww *potu*, Kppəty, Pm *poty*] /n/ point, tip, snout [*arakapusa potyry* ‘barrel’, *ima- natyry potyry* ‘her nipple’, *kynoto potyry* ‘plant sp. [Rosenbergiodendron formosum (Rubiaceae)]’, *wara potyry* ‘plant sp. [Inga ingoides (Mimosaceae), Inga edulis (Mimosaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *poti*] p.351
- potyja [EGW] [Kp *pətija*, Pm *pati- ja*, *pasija*, M *patia*, A *patja*, Sp *ba- dea*] /n/ watermelon [Citrullus vulgaris (Cucurbitaceae)] [Ahlbr. *potiya*] p.351
- pòwe [SV] [poss: *pòwety*] /n/ navel, umbilical cord, place where fruit joins stalk [pòwenano ‘navel (non- possessive)’] [Ahlbr. *poweti*] p.351
- purewa /n/ tree sp. [Swartzia tomentosa (Caesalpiniaceae)] p.353
- puruma [GS] [A *buruma*, Wp *ku- ruma*, Sr *boroma(n)*] /n/ tree sp. [Pourouma spp. (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. *puruma*] p.353
- purumata /n/ plant sp. [Hebepeta- lum humiriiifolium (Linaceae)] p.353
- purumoto /n/ tree sp. [Iryanthera sagotiana (Myristicaceae)] p.353
- pyryka [EG] [Pm *pereka*] /n/ tree sp. [Tetragastris spp. (Burseraceae)] [*potono pyryka* ‘tree sp. [Tetragastris hostmannii (Burseraceae)], *tamùnen pyryka* ‘tree sp. [Tetragastris panamensis (Burseraceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *purilka*] p.356
- pyrywa [EGVW; 1655 *bleoua*] [Tpyrəu, Wj *pyrəu*, Ap *pyrou*, Kp *pərəw*, Pm *pyrəu*, M *pyryu*, Wp *wy- wa*] /n/ reed sp., arrow [Gynerium sagittatum (Gramineae)] [Ahlbr. *purilwa*] pp356-357

- pyrywàpo [* pyrywa -tpo] /n/ cassava sp. P.357
- pyrywaran [* pyrywa -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *purilwaran*] p.357
- rakaraka /n/ tree sp. [Hebepetalum humiriifolium (Linaceae)] p.357
- raparapa [T *raparapa*, A *ra- baraba*] /n/ tree sp. [Inga splendens (Mimosaceae)] p.358
- runku /n/ banana sp. p.360
- saipara [GS] /n/ plant sp. [Miconia plukenetii (Melastomaceae)] p.361
- saiparaka /n/ tree sp. [Miconia rufescens (Melastomaceae)] p.361
- saipararan [GS] [* saipara -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Vismia angusta (Guttiferae), Vismia latifolia (Guttiferae)] p.361
- saipi /n/ tree sp. [Mora gonggrijpii (Caesalpiniaceae)] p.361
- saitape /n/ tree sp. [Licaria canella (Lauraceae)] [*tamùnen saitape* 'tree sp. [Calycolpus revolutus (Myrtaceae)]] [Ahlbr. *seitape*] p.361
- saitaperan [* saitape -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Myrciaria floribunda (Myrtaceae)] p.361
- sakura [EGW] [T *sakura*, Wj *sakura*, Ap *sakura*, Kp *sakura*, Pm *sa- kura*] /n/ fruit pulp drink, drinkable fruit porridge [Ahlbr. *sakura*] p.361
- sakuraryka [* sakura -ry -ka] /vt/ make a drinkable fruit porridge of(w)òsakuraryka /vm/ become a drinkable fruit porridge, feel weak as water pp361sakusaku /n/ sweet heart, philippine spinach [Batis maritima (Bataceae), Portulaca oleracea (Portulacaceae), Talinum triangulare (Portulacaceae), Commelina nudiflora (Commelinaceae)] [another name for the Batis maritima is *opono ere- pary*] [Ahlbr. *sakusaku*] p.361
- samarijapo [T *simajai*] /n/ tree sp. [Cedrela odorata (Meliaceae)] [Ahlbr. *saramiapo*] p.362
- sami /n/ tree sp. [Crudia glaberrima (Papilionaceae)] p.362
- sampore /n/ toadstool sp. [Ahlbr. *sambore*] p.362
- sapape /n/ breadfruit tree [Artocarpus communis (Moraceae)] [cf *pererepun*] p.363
- sapera [EW] /n/ cup [*akuri saperary* 'tree sp. [Gustavia augusta (Lecythidaceae)]] [Ahlbr. *sapera*] p.363
- sapipi /n/ mushroom sp. [Ahlbr. *sapipi*] p.363
- sara [EW] [Kp *sara*, Pm *sara*] /n/ plant sp. [Cyperus ligularis (Cyperaceae)] p.363
- sararan [* sara -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Xiphidium coeruleum (Haemodoraceae)] p.364
- sarasara [EGW] [Pm *sarasara*] /n/ trumpet tree sp. [Cecropia surinamensis (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. *sarasara*] p.364
- sàrompo [EW] [Pm *jaremò*] /n/ fallen leafage, katydid sp. [Pseudo- phyllina spp. (Tettigoniidae)] [Ahlbr. *sarombo*] p.364
- saurajary [* saura? (j)ary -ry?] /n/ plant sp. [Calathea micans (Marantaceae)] [Ahlbr. *saura yari*] p.365

- sauranani [S; G *sororani*] /n/ tree sp. [Aparisthmium cordatum (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sauranani*] p.365
- sawaju [EW; G *saju*] [T *siwiru*] /n/ grass sp. [Scleria secans (Cyperaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sawaiyu*] p.365
- sawari [GS; G *sewari*] [Wp *sewari*, Sr *sawarinoto*] /n/ souari nut, bitter nut [Caryocar nuciferum (Caryocaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sawari*] p.365
- semuju /n/ plant sp. [Guzmania minor (Bromeliaceae)] p.366
- sepipo /n/ tree sp. [Caraipa densifolia (Guttiferae)] p.366
- sepupi /n/ tree sp., sage sp. [Ahlbr. *sepupi*] p.367
- sewereran /n/ tree sp. [Sloanea echonocarpa (Elaeocarpaceae)] p.368
- sewoja [V] [Sp *cebolla*] /n/ onion [Allium cepa (Liliaceae)] [cf *ajunu*] p.368
- simarupa [GS; 1655 *simoulaba*] [Pm *simarupa*, A *simarupa*, Sr *simaruba*] /n/ tree sp., board [Simarouba amara (Simaroubaceae)] [Ahlbr. *simaruba*] p.368
- simasima /n/ yellow-headed cara-cara [Milvago chimachima (Falconiidae)] [Ahlbr. *toma*] p.368
- simiri [GSV] [Pm *simiri*, A *simiri*] /n/ locust, courbaril, stinking tree [Hymenaea courbaril (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *simiri*] pp368-369
- simiriran [* *simiri* -re -no] /n/ purple heart sp. [Peltogyne venosa (Caesalpiniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *simiri-dan*] p.369
- simo [EGW] [Wp *simo*] /n/ liana [*arawone simory* ‘liana sp.’, *kurupi simory* ‘long-headed snake [Oxybelis aeneus (Colubridae)]’, *rere simory* ‘liana sp. [Macfadyena unctata (Bignoniaceae)]’, *uruwanko simory* ‘plant sp. [Aristolochia surinamensis (Aristolochiaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *simo*] p.369
- simoran [* *simo* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *simoran*] p.369
- simosisi [GW] [Wp *simòì*] /n/ plant sp. [Heteropsis jenmanii (Araceae)] [the root may be used as a rope] p.369
- sina [EGVW] [T *ina*; Ap *sina*] /n/ flute [*konopo sinary* ‘cacao lily, red lily [Hippeastrum puniceum (Amaryllidaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *sinari*] p.369
- sinsipere [GS] [A *sisimbiri*, Sp *jengibre*, D *gember*] /n/ ginger [Zingiber officinale (Zingiberaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sisiperē*] p.369
- sipatamu [GS] /n/ thorny liana sp. [Smilax spp. (Smilacaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sipatan*] p.370
- sipiru [S; G *sipu*] /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea rodiaei (Lauraceae)] p.370
- sipiruran [* *sipiru* -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea puberula (Lauraceae)] p.370
- sipo [EGW] [Ap *sipo*, Kp *sipo*, Pmsipue, Wp *sipy*] /n/ resiniferous tree sp. [Protium heptaphyllum (Burseraceae)] [*pakira sipory* ‘tree sp. [Protium hostmannii (Burseraceae)]’] p.370
- sipoky [SV] /n/ liana sp. [Entada polystachya (Mimosaceae)] p.370
- sirima [GS] /n/ plant sp. [also called *woto ymo*; G: small, red] [Ahlbr. *sirima*] p.370

- sirimaipo [Wp *pasiywapo*] /n/ tree sp. [*Hebepetalum humiriifolium* (Linaceae)] p.370
- sirito /n/ tree sp. [*Sweetia nitens* (Papilionaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sirito*] p.370
- siritoran [* *sirito -re -no*] /n/ plant sp. [*Müllera moliniformis* (Papilionaceae)] p.370
- sitaipo [W] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *sitaipo*] p.371
- sito /n/ hunterman's nut [*Omphalea diandra* (Euphorbiaceae)] [also called *ana*] p.371
- siwijuru [S *suwijuru*] [T *siwiru*] /n/ plant sp. [*Costus* spp. (Zingiberaceae)] [Ahlbr. *siwiyuru*] p.371
- sokope /n/ fruit flesh, pulp [coconut etc] p.371
- sokosoko [EG] [Wp *sokosoko*, A *rokoroko*, Sr *sokosoko*] /adj/ tree sp. [*Macoubea guianensis* (Apocynaceae), *Peschiera echinata* (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sokosoko*] p.371
- somoro [S; G *somo*] [T *somui*] /n/ three or five-pointed arrow [*kumpo somorory* 'plant sp. [*Desmodium canum* (Papilionaceae)]', *nòpòko somorory* 'plant sp.', *tùkusi somoro* '(soort) pijlpunt'] [Ahlbr. *somoro/kumbo-somorori*] p.371
- sosopere /n/ plant sp. p.372
- sosoporo /n/ plant sp. [*tukusi sosoporory* 'plant sp.'] [Ahlbr. *sosoporo*] p.372
- sòwìpo [V] [* *sòwai? -tpo?*] /n/ splint, piece of a fruit p.372
- sukuwa [Sr *sukwa*] /n/ chinese okra, towelgourd, loofah [*Luffa* spp. (Cucurbitaceae)] p.373
- supupi /n/ tree sp. [*Talisia hemidasya* (Sapindaceae)] p.373
- suwinani [EW; G *sirimani*] [Wp *suwirany*] /n/ tree sp. [*Vismia cayennensis* (Clusiaceae)] p.374
- sykỳma /n/ plant sp. [*Combretum cacoucia* (Combretaceae)] [Ahlbr. *sikima*] p.374
- syryryi /n/ specific bamboo flute p.374
- taja [EGW] [Sr *taya*] /n/ tannia, yautia, malanga [*Xanthosomata* (Araceae)] [*wakapu-taja* 'tannia sp. [*Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (Araceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *taya*] p.375
- tajakuru /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *taya*] p.375
- tàkini [EW] [T *atàkini*, Wp *takweni*, Sr *takini*] /n/ tree sp. [*Brosimum acutifolium* (Moraceae), *Helicostylis tomentosa* (Moraceae)] [Ahlbr. *takini*] p.376
- takupa /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *takuba*] p.376
- takurewe /n/ tree sp. [*Rollinia ex-succa* (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. *taku-rewe*] p.376
- tamutu /n/ plant sp. [*Ischnosiphon obliquus* (Marantaceae)] [Ahlbr. *ta-mutu*] p.379
- tapeke [E; W *topeke*] [* *ty- epe -ke*; Ap *topere*] /adj/ having fruit [Ahlbr. *epe*] p.381
- tapokai [E; G *wotapokai*] /n/ tree sp. [*Trichanthera gigantea* (Acanthaceae)] p.382
- taposa [GS; V *tapòsa*] /n/ plantain sp. [*Musa* sp. (Musaceae)] [Ahlbr. *taposa*] p.383
- taposikiren /n/ plant sp. p.383
- tapuke /n/ plant sp. [*Asclepias* sp. (Asclepiadaceae)] [Ahlbr. *tapuke*] p.383

- tapurijuipo /n/ plant sp. [*Myrcia conmeta* (Myrtaceae)] p.383
- tapurùpo [* tapuru -tpo; Sr *taprupa*] /n/ tree sp., black colouring matter [*Genipa americana* (Rubiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *tapurupo*] p.383
- tapururi [Wp *tapururi*] /n/ palm tree sp. [*Oenocarpus oligocarpa* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *tapururi*] p.383
- taputei /n/ bamboo sp. p.383
- tapyne [E; W *topyne*] [* ty- epy -ne; T *təpyke*] /adj/ with a stem, with a stick [*tapynen* ‘fishing rod and line’] p.383
- tapỳpone [* ty- epy -tpo -ne] /adj/ having seed p.383
- tapyryke [* ty- epyry -ke] /adj/ having a flower [Ahlbr. *epuli*] p.383
- tara /n/ liana sp. p.383
- tarapu [A *tarafu*, Sr *trapu*] /n/ stairs [*wajamu tarapuru* ‘liana sp. [*Bauhinia* spp. (Caesalpiniaceae)]’] p.383
- tarara /n/ tree sp. [*Diospyros* spp. (Ebenaceae)] [Ahlbr. *talala*] p.383
- tarepi /n/ plant sp. [*Ernestia pullei* (Melastomaceae)] p.384
- taresi /n/ pineapple sp. [Ahlbr. *taresi nana*] p.384
- taretàke [* ty- aretaký -ke] /adj/ having shoots, sprouted p.384
- tarewone /n/ plant sp. [*Hirtella paniculata* (Rosaceae)] p.384
- tariki /n/ plant sp. [*Hiraea chryso- phylla* (Malpighiaceae)] p.384
- tarikiran [* tariki -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [*Hiraea chrysopetala* (Malpighiaceae)] p.384
- taripi /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *taripi*] p.384
- tarosipo /n/ tree sp. [*Virola venosa* (Myristicaceae)] p.384
- tarùkamy [SV] [* ty- arupy -kasemy] /n/ what is put inside, seed p.384
- tarymòmerèke [* ty- ary amòme- reky -ke] /adj/ having round leaves p.385
- taryne [* ty- ary -ne] /adj/ having leaves [Ahlbr. *ari*] p.385
- tarysakereke [* ty- ary sakere ke] /adj/ with greyish leaves [*tarysakereken* ‘cassava sp.’] p.385
- tasaije [* ty- asai -re] /adj/ with empty branches p.385
- tasi [GSV] [Wp (*moju*)*tasi*] /n/ long john, mulato tree [*Triplaris surina- mensis* (Polygonaceae)] [Ahlbr. *ta- si*] p.385
- tasiparuruke [* ty- esipi paruru -ke] /adj/ having banana-like lips, thick-lipped p.385
- toko [GS] /n/ plant sp. [*Eschweilera* spp. (Lecythidaceae)] [Ahlbr. *toko*] p.387
- tokòmo /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *to- komo*] p.388
- tomati [Sr *tomati*, D *tomaat*] /n/ tomato [*Lycopersicon esculentum* (Solanaceae)] p.388

- tomoipo /n/ tree sp. [*Ryania speci-osa* (Flacourtiaceae)] p.388
- tonawewe /n/ bush sp. [*Vismia ramuliflora* (Guttiferae)] [Ahlbr. *to-nawewe*] p.389
- tonoroipo [EGW] [* tonoro i- po?] /n/ tree sp. [*Matayba* spp. (Sapindaceae)] [*tamùnen tonoroipo* ‘tree sp. [*Cupania scrobiculata* (Sapindaceae)]’, *tykaraijen tonoroipo* or *ty-puru tonoroipo* ‘tree sp. [*Matayba opaca* (Sapindaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *tonoro (i)po*] pp389-390
- topisa /n/ pineapple sp. [Ahlbr. *topisa*] pp390
- topòruka [E] /n/ fish sp. [*yjoròkan topòrukary* ‘toadstool sp.’, *topòruka woto* ‘fish sp. [10 cm speckled]’] [Ahlbr. *toporuka*] p.390
- tujape /n/ sapwood [Ahlbr. *et-inaperi*] p.391
- tùkuma /n/ cassava sp. pp392 *tukumau* [EGW] [Wp *tukuma*, Sr *tukumaw*, P *tucum*] /n/ tree sp. [*As-trocaryum tucuma* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *tukuma’u*] p.392
- tuma [EGVW; 1655 *touma*] [Wj *tuma*, Ap *tuma*, Kp *tuma*, Pm *tuma*] /n/ cooking pot [*kuwata tumary* ‘monkey pot [*Lecythis davisii* (Le-cytheidaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *tuma*] p.392
- tumuka [G] /n/ tree sp. [*Senna oc-cidentalis* (Caesalpiniaceae)] p.392
- tùpo [EVW; 1655 *toupo*] [T *tupə*, Wj *tutpə*] /n/ calabash spoon [Ahlbr. *tupu*] p.393
- turara [EGW] /n/ wild eddo [*Caladium bicolor* (Araceae)] [*arepa tu-rarary* ‘plant protecting plant’] [Ahlbr. *turara*] p.393
- turiri [GW] [Wp *turiri*] /n/ tree sp. [*Sclerolobium paraensis* (Caes-alpiniaceae)] p.394
- turisi [Ap *turisi*] /n/ tree sp. [*Toulicia* spp. (Sapindaceae), *Talisia* spp. (Sapindaceae)] [Ahlbr. *turisi*] p.394
- туру [EGVW] [* (t)uru -tpo; *Turutupə*] [poss: *turùpo*] [plur: *turùsan*] /n/ heart [*maipuri turùpo* ‘mango sp.’, *paka turùpo* ‘custard apple [*Annona reticulata* (Annonaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *turupo*] p.394
- tururi [GS] [Wp *tururi*, Sr *truli*] /n/ palm tree sp. [*Manicaria saccifera* (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *truli*] p.394
- turuturu /n/ tree orchid sp. [Ahlbr. *turuturu*] p.394
- турува /n/ ? [*meku turuwary* ‘tree sp. [*Eschweilera simiorum* (Lecytheidaceae)]’] p.394
- tutuka [T *tùka*, Wj *tutukə*, Ap *tutuko*] /n/ brazil nut, para nut [*Bertholletia excelsa* (Lecytheidaceae)] p.394
- tuwataipo [* tuwata i- po?] /n/ tree sp. [*Hebepetalum humiriifolium* (Linaceae)] p.395
- tyitupuke [* ty- itupu -ke] /adj/ having weeds [Ahlbr. *tupo*] p.396
- tykumykanke [* ty- kumykan -ke] /adj/ having a cassava trough [Ahlbr. *kumuilkan*] p.399
- tymainake [* ty- maina -ke] /adj/ having a vegetable garden, with an agriculture field p.399
- tymasàke [* ty- masaky -ke] /adj/ having shoots p.400
- tymauruke [EW] [* ty- mauru -ke] /adj/ having cotton p.400
- tymike [* ty- mi -ke; Ap *tymise*] /adj/ having roots [Ahlbr. *mi*] p.400
- tymune [* ty- mun -re; T *tymune*, Ap *tuune*] /adj/ with tuber, tuberose [Ahlbr. *mu*] p.401

- tywerijake [* ty- werija -ke] /adj/ having plant matter p.409
- tywerike [* ty- weri -ke] /adj/ with garden waste, overgrown with un- wanted plants p.409
- upasaky /n/ plant sp. [Piperaceae] [Ahlbr. *upasaki yari*] p.414
- upu [EGVW; 1655 *oubouppo*] [Tputupə, Wj uputpə, Ap upùpy, Wwpytho, Kp pùpə, `pai, Pm `pai] [poss: upùpo] [plur: upùsan] /n/ head [òwin upùpo ‘alone, on his own’, oko upùpo ‘in a group of two’, maipuri upùpo ‘pineapple sp.’, (V:) aroky upùpo ‘glans’] [Ahlbr. upupo] p.414
- uranapeta [GW] [* urana peta?] /n/ tree sp. [Swartzia grandiflora (Caesalpiniaceae)] p.414
- urari [EGW] [T *urari*, wyrari, Kpurari, Pm *urari*, M *urari*, A *urari*, Wp *urari*, Sr *urali*, En *curare*, D *curare*] /n/ poisonous liana sp., curare [Strychnos spp. (Loganiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *urari*] p.415
- uremari [M *irimari*] /n/ tree sp., cigar [Couratari spp. (Lecythida- ceae)] [Ahlbr. *ulemari*] p.415
- urupe [EGW] [T *koropi*, Wp *urupe*] /n/ toad-stool, mushroom [*urupe pe man* ‘he is out of luck’] [Ahlbr. *urupe*] p.415
- ururuu [W] [Wj *jururu*, Wp *jururu*] /n/ tree sp.f [Parkia nitida (Mimo- saceae)] [Ahlbr. *ururu’u*] p.415
- urusuru [Wp *koroso*] /n/ soursop [Annona muricata (Annonaceae)] [Ahlbr. *urusuru*] p.416
- uruwapepo /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *uruwapepo/uruwapepo*] p.416
- ùwaruku /n/ thick leafage, thick head of hair [Ahlbr. *waru*] p.418
- waikara [T *waikara*] /n/ tree sp. [Nectandra ambigua (Lauraceae), Nectandra grandis (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. *waicara*] p.420
- waiki [GS] [T *awiki*, A *waiki*] /n/ tree sp. [Inga pezizifera (Mimo- saceae)] [*tamùnen waiki* ‘tree sp. [Inga thibaudiana (Mimosaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *waiki*] p.420
- wajaka [Kp *wajaka*] /n/ tree sp. [Nectandra spp. (Lauraceae), Ocotea spp. (Lauraceae)] [*tamùnen wajaka* ‘tree sp. [Ocotea petalanthera (Lau- raceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *wayaka*] p.420
- wajapuku /n/ plant sp. p.421
- wàje [EW] [Wp *ywàe*] /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea wachenheimii (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. *wa’e*] p.421
- wàjeran /n/ plant sp. [Ocotea cau- data (Lauraceae), Ocotea petalanthera (Lauraceae)] [Ahlbr. *wa’eran*] p.421
- wajuri /n/ tree sp. [Xylophia sp. (An- nonaceae), Guatteria schomburg- kiana (Annonaceae)] p.421
- wako [EG] /n/ plant sp. [Bonafousia tetrastachya (Apocynaceae)] [Ahlbr. *wako*] p.421
- wame [W] [Wp *wame*] /n/ plant sp. [Philodendron insigne (Araceae)] p.421
- waranupo /n/ cassava sp. p.422
- wararùpo /n/ cassava sp. p.423
- waroro [Wp *wororo*] /n/ tree sp. [Virola venosa (Myristicaceae)] [Ahlbr. *waroro*] p.423

- waruma [EGW] [T *waruma*, Wj *waruma*, Ap *aruma*, Pm *warimu*, Wp *aruma*, Sr *warimbo*] /n/ plant sp. [Ischnosiphon gracilis (Maranta- ceae), Ischnosiphon arouma (Maran- taceae)] [*tukusi warumary* ‘plant sp.’] [Ahlbr. *waruma*] p.423
- warumaran [* *waruma -re -no*] /n/ plant sp. [Maranta divaricata (Ma- rantaceae)] p.423
- warusi [EGW] [Wj *aruti*, Wp *wa- rusi*] /n/ tree sp. [Virola surinamen- sis (Myristicaceae)] [*wypy tano wa- rusi* ‘tree sp. [Iryanthera sagotiana (Myristicaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *warusi*] p.423
- warusiran [* *warusi -re -no*] /n/ tree sp. [Virola sebifera (Myristica- ceae), Virola melinonii (Myristica- ceae), Virola venosa (Myristica- ceae), Virola mycetis (Myristica- ceae)] p.423
- wasai [EW; G *wasi*] [Kp *wasi*; Mwasi; Wp *wasai*, P *açai*] /n/ palm tree sp. [Euterpe oleracea (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *wasei*] p.423
- wasakau /n/ plant sp. [Tapura guia- nensis (Dichapetalaceae)] p.423
- watamui /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. *watamui*] p.424
- watara [GS] [A *watala*, Wp *watara*] /n/ tree sp. [Couratari pulchra (Lecythidaceae)] p.424
- wato [SV] [T *watə*, Wj *watə*, Ap *ato*, Kp *wà*, Pm *watə*, *wà*] /n/ shit [*poin- ko watory* ‘tree sp. [Apeiba echinata (Tiliaceae)]’] p.424
- watoipo /n/ tree sp. [Ampelocera edentula (Ulmaceae)] p.424
- waton [EGW; V *wato*] [poss: *wa- ton*] /n/ similar to [*arypawana wa- ton* ‘tree sp. [Gustavia hexapetala (Lecythidaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *waton*] p.424
- watoro /n/ tree sp. [Iryanthera spp. (Myristicaceae)] [Ahlbr. *watoro*] p.424
- weneran /n/ plant sp. [Byrsonima obversa (Malpighiaceae)] p.425
- weri [EW] /n/ garden waste p.425
- werija [Pm *weriju*] /n/ plant matter p.425
- werijaka [* *werija -ka*] /vt/ remove plant matter from (w)ewerijaka /vm/ remove one’s plant matter p.425
- werijata [* *werija -ta*] /vi/ get plant matter p.425
- werijàto [* *werija -pto*] /vt/ provide with plant matter (w)ewerijàto /vm/ provide oneself with plant matter p.425
- werika [* *weri -ka*] /vt/ remove garden refuse from [*maina siwerikaje* ‘I am removing refuse from the garden’ (w)*aiwerika* /vm/ remove garden waste p.425
- weruto /n/ plant sp. [Jatropha urens (Euphorbiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *weruto*] p.426
- wesempota /n/ anus [*pakira we- sempotary* ‘plant sp. [Loreya mespiloides (Melastomaceae)]’] p.426
- wety [EVW] [T *wety*, Wj *wet*, Apety, Pm *wè*, M *wè*] [poss: *wety*] /n/ waste, rust, shit [*arata wety* ‘hot pepper, bird pepper [Capiscum fru- tescens (Solanaceae)]’, *urana wety* ‘palm sp.’, *wòka wety* ‘plant sp. [Paepalanthus sp. (Eriocaulaceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *weti*] p.427
- wewe [EGVW; 1655 *hueue*] [Twewe, Wj *wewe*, Ap *wewe*, Wwwewe] [poss: *wewery*, *wery*] /n/ tree, wood [*arata wery* or *wiju* ‘tree sp. [Minquartia guianensis (Olaca- ceae)]’] [Ahlbr. *wewe*] p.427

- wewème [* wewe myre] /n/ little tree, stok [Ahlbr. *wewe*] p.427
- wewèmempo [* wewe myre -mpo] /n/ bush [Ahlbr. *wewe*] p.427
- wiju [W] /n/ tree sp. [*Minquartia guianensis* (Olacaceae)] [also called *arata wery*] [Ahlbr. *iwöiyu/wiju*] pp.427
- winu /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *winu*] p.427
- wiri /n/ palm tree sp. [*Bactris* sp. (Palmae)] [Ahlbr. *wiri*] p.427
- wòi [EGW] [T oi] /n/ grass sp. [Gramineae] [Ahlbr. *wo'i*] p.428
- wòiran [* wòi -re -no] /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *wo'iran*] p.428
- wokomapiri /n/ plant sp. [Endli- *cheria pyriformis* (Lauraceae)] p.428
- wokopopi [GS] /n/ tree sp. [*Rheedia acuminata* (Guttiferae), *Mouriria princeps* (Melastomaceae)] p.428
- woku [EGVW; 1655 *ouocou*] [Tjoky, Wj oky, Ap oku, Ww woku, Kpuku, Pm wò, M woku] /n/ drink [akatompo *wokuru* 'plant sp. [*Lo-reya mespiloides* (Lelastomaceae)], *kurisiri wokuru* 'plant sp. [*Inga heterophylla* (Mimosaceae)]', *marài wokuru* 'plant sp. [*Talisia mega-phylla* (Sapindaceae)]', *paramparan wokuru* 'plant sp. [*Sipanea pratensis* (Rubiaceae)]', *rere wokuru* 'plant sp.', *opomu wokuru* 'plant sp.', *pororu wokuru* 'plant sp.', *wansiri wo-kuru* 'plant sp. [*Polygala longicaulis* (Polygalaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *woku*] p.428
- wonse /n/ liana sp. [Ahlbr. *wonse*] p.429
- wonu [Sr *wana*] /n/ tree sp. [*Ocotea rubra* (Lauraceae)] [*tamùnen wonu* 'tree sp. [*Aniba taubertiana* (Lauraceae)]'] [Ahlbr. *wana*] p.429
- wonuran [* wonu -re -no] /n/ tree sp. [Ahlbr. *wonuran*] p.429
- wonure /n/ plant sp. [Ahlbr. *won-ure*] p.429
- wonuwonu [Sr *wonuwonu*] /n/ plant sp. [*Solanum asperum* (Solanaceae)] p.429
- woroworo /n/ pepper sp. [Ahlbr. *woroworo*] p.429
- wosiwosi [Sr *wiswiskwari*] /n/ tree sp. [*Vochysia guianensis* (Vochysiaceae)] [Ahlbr. *wosiwosi*] p.430
- wunau /n/ plant sp. [*Hirtella paniculata* (Rosaceae)] p.430
- wyja [Wj *wyja*] /n/ dirt layer, moss [Ahlbr. *wuiya*] p.430
- wyjata [* wyja -ta] /vi/ get mossy [Ahlbr. *wuiya*] p.430
- wyjàto [* wyja -pto] /vt/ provide with moss (w)ewyjàto /vm/ provide oneself with moss [Ahlbr. *wuiya*] p.430
- wypore [EG] /n/ liana d'ail [*Pseudocalymna alliacea* (Bignoniaceae)] [Ahlbr. *wuipolë*] p.431
- wyrypo [EVW] [T *wyrypə*, Ap *wyrypy*, Pm *werin*] /n/ garden waste, plant matter [*wyrypòpo* 'garden waste'] [Ahlbr. *wuilipopo*] p.431
- wysiwysi [EG] /n/ grass sp. [*Bulbostylis junciformis* (Cyperaceae)] [Ahlbr. *wusiwusi*] p.431

̀kerèto [EW] [* kijere -pto] /vt/ provide with cassava (w)èkerèto /vm/ provide oneself with cassava
p.432

̀sai [EGVW] [* pysai?; Wj wasi, Kppisi, Pm (pi)si, M pisi, `si] /n/ leg [typuru ̀sairy 'cassava sp. (with a
dark red stalk)', woko ̀sairy 'plant sp. [Diplotropis purpurea (Papil- ionaceae)]'] [Ahlbr. sei] p.438

̀tapupaika [* pytapu pai -ka] /vt/ knock the heel of (w)ètapupaika /vm/ knock one's heels, stamp with
one's heels [kararawa wètapupaikatopo 'tree sp.'] p.439

Appendix O

Plant entries from *A Grammar Sketch and Lexicon of Arawak (Lokono Dian)* by Willem J. A. Pet (2011)

ADA (n): wood, tree, stick. *Aba firo-tho ada da-koban loko-ka, wadili-ka kho da-soko-n no.* "There is a big tree in my planting ground, I can't chop it (down)." Possessed: *d-ada-n* = my tree.

1. ada-byna: leaf of a tree
2. ada-dynabo: branch of a tree
3. ada-yda: bark of a tree
4. ada-sa: branch, young tree p.121

ADA-DYNABO (n): branch (tree-arm). *Ada-dynabo diakhodi halhanron ajomyndi-tho khota-ha kona-ka.* "All sorts of arboreal animals (i.e. those which fly or climb) walk around on tree branches." p.121

ADISA (n): cassava boat (to grate cassava in). *D-ansa-ka d-adisara loko.* "I grated cassava in my cassava boat (canoe-like, hollowed-out log for grating cassava in)." Possessed: *d-adisa-ra* = my cassava boat. p.121

ANSAN (vi): grate cassava tubers. p.123

BALHAKAROBALI (n): tree (species) (ST: basralokus). p.123

BANA (n): leaf. *Manaka-bana abo by-malhita-ma bahy.* "With 'manaka' leaves you can make a house."

1. manaka-bana: 'palisadeblad'
2. kolhoa-bana: 'dwergmaripa palmbiad'
3. halhithi-bana: 'palulublad'; dale-bana: 'tasblad'
4. thimithi-bana: 'truliblad' p.124

BELETHO (n): cassava bread (soft, thick kind). p.125

BETHIRI (n): cassava beer. p.125

BIKHIDAN (vt): plant, raise, grow. *De bikhida-sia to to hathi daja-be.* "What I am raising is pepper plants." p.126

BIKHIDIN (vt): raise (plants, animals, people), grow. *Tora siokotho: de bikhidi-sia-bo tora.* "That little girl: she is what I am raising." p.126

BIKHIDONOAN (vi): grow. p.126

BODALI (n): cassava baking plate. *Da-kora-ka khali da-bodale diako.* "I baked cassava bread on my cassava baking plate." Possessed: *da-bodale* = my cassava baking plate. p.127

BONAN (vi): plant a planting ground. *Waboka w-osa koba-nro bonan-ro.* "We just went to the planting ground to plant." p.128

BONYN, BYNYN (vt): plant. Thi-bitoa da-koban, da-bona khan-fa da-khythehe. “(When) it (my planting ground) is burned, I will just plant my plants.” p.128

BOSOLI (n): sweet cassava (has nontoxic (very low) level of cyanogenic glucosides). p.128

BYNAN (vi): plant a planting ground. See: bonan. p.129

BYNYN (vt): plant. See: bonyn. p.129

DAJA (n): trunk (of a tree). p.129

DAKAMABALI (n): tree kind (‘brown heart’). p.129

DALI (n): tree kind (‘baboon wood’). p.129

HALHALHO (n): gourd spoon. p.133

HALHO (n): cassava starch, glue made from cassava starch. Firo-tho halho d-amon-i-n kha, da-jokara-ma khi ba no. “When I have a lot of cassava starch, I can sell it again (i.e. to replace the money spent buying what is needed to get the starch.)” Possessed: d-alho-n = my cassava starch. p.134

HALITHI (n): sweet potato (white, yellow, or orange kind). p.134

HATHI, ATHI (n): pepper (a very hot kind). *Hathi m-amyn th-a-n, seme m-a kho to kadykyra.* “If it doesn’t have pepper, the pepper pot (soup) is not tasty.” Possessed: d-athi-a = my pepper. p.134

HOBO (n): tree (species) (ST: mope). p.135

IDA (n): gourd bowl. p.135

IHI (n): arrow cane. *By-malhita-ma sarapa ihi abo.* “You can make arrows with arrow cane.” Possessed: *deja-the* = my arrow cane (irregular). p.136

IWI (n): fruit, seed. p.137

JABOSAN, JOBYSAN (vi): sieve cassava flour, sift cassava flour. p.137

JAFO (n): cotton. *Jafo abo da-malhita hamaka.* “With cotton I make hammocks.” Possessed: *da-jafo-n* = my cotton. p.137

JOLHI (n): tobacco, cigarette, cigar. *B-amyn-ka aba jolhi da-myn? Min-ka kho da-kolhedoa-thi-n.* “Do you have a cigarette for me? I have a great desire to smoke.” p.139

JORAHA (n): grated and squeezed cassava pulp, cassava flour, cassava meal. *Da-jobysa joraha da-manalhi-a abo.* “I sift cassava flour with my sifting basket.” p.139

JORO (n): cassava squeezer (made of basketry). *Da-joroda khali da-joro-n abo.* “I squeeze (i.e. squeeze the poisonous juice out of) cassava with my cassava squeezer.” Possessed: *da-joro-n* = my cassava squeezer. p.139

JORO-RETHI (n): stick upon which one sits to stretch the cassava squeezer to cause it to squeeze. p.139

JORODON (vi): squeeze cassava. p.139

KABOJA, KABYJA (n): planting ground. *D-osy-fa kaboja-nro; da-reke-fa*. "I will go to my planting ground; I will weed." Possessed: *da-kabo-n* = my planting ground. p.139

KABOKHALI (n): tree (species) (ST: copie). p.139

KADYKYRA, KADAKYRA (n): pepper pot (a soup made of boiled cassava juice with pepper and meat or fish). *Da-kadykyra loko da-boka-ma khota-ha matho hime*. "In my pepper pot (soup) I can cook meat and fish." Possessed: *da-kadykyra* = my pepper pot. Pp139-140

KADYNABORO (n): tree (species) (ST: kankantrie). p.140

KALHAO, KALHO (n): grass. *Koadoa-kothiro: kia min-ka kho khi-n to kalhao*.

"Cows/horses: they eat lots of grass." Possessed: *da-kalhao-ja* = my grass.

1. kalhao-iwi: rice (lit: grass seed) p.140

KALHO (n): grass. See: *kalhao*. p.141

KANAKYDI (n): stem of the cassava plant. p.141

KASIRI (n): cassava beer (fermented cassava drink). p.142

KATHOKOLHOKHILI (n): flower. *Da-kathokolhokhili-a da-siki-fa da-sikoa loko sa-ko th-a-nbia da-sikoa*. "My flowers I will put in my house to beautify it, my house." Possessed: *da-kathokolhokhili-a* = my flower. p.142

KELI (n): cassava juice (very poisonous — contains HCN, cyanide). p.142

KHALI, KHALE (n): cassava, cassava bread. *Bianbo thiantho to khale; aba to-da*

bele-tho, ken torabo to tata-tho. "There are two kinds of cassava bread;

one is soft, and the other is hard."

1. khali-daja: cassava stem (see also: kanakydi)
2. khali-yra: cassava juice (see also: keli)
3. khali-khoina: cassava starch (see also: halho) p.143

KHALIDOLI (n): cassava tuber. p.143

KHAREMERO (n): sweet potato (dark purple kind used for coloring cassava beer). p.143

KHOIBAN (vi): serve cassava beer. *Bianinon khi khoiban-fa w-adi*. "Two people, thus, will serve (cassava beer) to us." p.143

KHORODAN (vi): clear undergrowth before cutting trees to open a new planting ground. *D-osy-fa khoroda-nro*. "I will go to clear undergrowth." See: *khorodon*. p.145

KHORODON (vt): clear undergrowth before cutting trees to open a new planting ground. *Waboka d-osa bi khorodo-n-ba da-koban-ia-wa*. "Just a little while ago I went to go cut undergrowth on my own planting ground." p.145

KHYTHEHE (n): plants (useful, domesticated). *Thi-bitoa da-koban, da-bona khan-fa da-khythehe*. “(When) my planting ground has been burned (i.e. the trees, etc., burned in preparation for planting), I will plant my plants.” p.145

KIWIHIN (vi): to have fruit, be successful in the hunt. p.145

KODO (n): gourd bottle. *Bo-lhoto-ne bo-kodo-ja khonan! Thy-wakydoa-ma*. “Don’t let go of your gourd bottle! It can burst.” Possessed: *da-kodo-ja* = my gourd bottle. p.146

KORAN (vi): bake cassava bread. *M-eibonoan koa th-a da-retho kora-n*. “My wife is still not finished baking bread.” p.147

MAJA (n): mango. p.150

MANALHI (n): cassava flour sifting basket, sieve, sifter. *Da-jobysa jora-ha da-manalhi-a abo*. “I sift cassava flour with my sieve.” Possessed: *da-manalhi-a* = my sieve. p.151

MANIKHINIA (n): banana (eating variety). Possessed: *da-manikhinia-n* = my banana(s). p.151

MARISI (n): corn. *De marisi-a wadia kho sa-fa khe-bia*. “My corn will be ready to eat in the not-too-distant future.” Possessed: *da-marisi-a* = my corn. p.151

MEREHE (n): cashew tree. p.152

NANA (n): pineapple. *Hebe-bo to nana; da-kalhydy-fa no*. “The pineapple is ripe; I will break it off.” p.153

OJIN (vt): pluck, pick fruit. *Hebe-bo to hathi; d-oji-fa no*. “The peppers are ripe; I will pick them.” p.154

OTORO, TORO (n): trunk (of a tree). *Ada toro balyta holholho diako*. “A tree trunk lay on the ground.” Possessed: *tho-toro* = its trunk. p.156

REKEN (vt): weed, pull weeds. *Min-ka kho wakhaokhili da-koban bana; d-osy-fa reke-n-ba no*. “My planting ground is very weedy; I am going to go weed it.” p.157

SAMALHI (n): cassava grater. p.157

SIKALHO (n): sugarcane.

1. *sikalho-yra*: sugarcane juice p.158

SIROABALI (n): tree (species) (ST: pisie). p.159

TATABO (n): tree (species) (D: zwarte kabes). p.161

TETELHOMA (n): tree (species) (ST: wana, red louro). p.161

WASIBA (n): tree (species) (greenheart). p.164

YKYRA, KYRA (n): root. *Thy-kyra bokoto-sia to ada holholho koborokon*. “Its roots are what hold a tree in the ground.” Possessed: *thy-kyra* = its root. p.165

Appendix P

Plant entries from *A Short Dictionary of Aïwoo* by Åshild Næss (2017)

bâlo N breadfruit ► **nyibâlo**. p.21

bâlo (bwâlo) VI be unripe, of fruits; typically used of bananas, apples, oranges, pawpaw, mango ► **Nou eââ bâlo**. *That banana is unripe*. p.21

bâlolili N a plant; a species of club moss, *Selaginella cf. Piperangensis kieron*. About 15 cm tall, grows in wet ground, especially along river banks. p.21

benuno (nyibâ2, nyânuno) N basket made from the bark of the nyânuno tree, typically carried around the neck and used for personal possessions ► **benuno nogo his bark basket** ► **nyanuno**. p.22

benuwää (nyibâ2) N large round basket made from coconut leaves, used to carry food ► **benuwää nogo her round coconut leaf basket** p.22

benyä N bracelet, armring; made from woven leaves, shell or turtle shell p.22

benyä (nyibâ2) N basket made from a type of stem or liana ► **benyä nogo her basket** p.22

benyânou (nyibâ2, nyânou) N basket made from banana leaves ► **benyânou nogo her banana-leaf basket** p.22

bepo (nyibâ2) N 1) type of basket made from bark

2) womb, uterus ► **bepo nogo tememe the child's womb** p.22

betalâu (nyibâ2, talâu) N basket for food, made from pandanus leaves ► **betalâu nogo his food basket** p.22

betekie (nyibâ2, tekie1) N basket made from pandanus leaves ► **betekie nogo her pandanus-leaf basket** ► **tekie1**. p.23

betepolâ (betopolâ) N flat basket, typically made as a disposable container for rubbish, made from coconut leaves ► **betepolâ nogo her rubbish basket** p.23

betepu (nyibâ2, tepu1) N basket made from coconut leaves; used to carry food, especially during gift-exchangeceremonies ► **betepu nogo her food basket** p.23

betonyii (nyibâ2, nyii1) N basket with four corners, made from coconut leaves, typically used to carry food from the garden ► **betonyii nogo her four-cornered basket** p.23

beupo (nyibâ2) N type of basket typically worn around the neck, made from bark ► **beupo nogo his basket** p.23

bia1 VI of soft fruits, to be nearly ripe, not good to eat just yet but expected to be so soon ► **Nou enge bia**. *This banana is nearly ripe*. ► **väve1**. p.23

bilô VI be wrinkled, be withered; especially of root crops. ► **Nou enge biloto**. *This banana is wrinkled*. ► **Nyige nenu wâmapolângopu ngä näle lâ bilokâ**. *We spread out the coconut leaves in the sun until they are wilted*. p.23

bonyigi-nuwo N goosegrass, crow's foot grass, *Eleusine indica*; a type of tall grass growing to a height of about 50 cm p.25

buloeâu N type of breadfruit, medium sized ► **nyibälo**. p.26

bulosi N large type of breadfruit ► **nyibälo**. p.27

bulowede N type of breadfruit ► **nyibälo**. p.27

bupä N fungus found on trees ► **Nyena eâ kito bupäkä**. *That tree has fungus on it.* p.27

butete N potato, sweet potato [Eng. potato.] p.27

da1 POSS his, her, its; used for betel nuts and items related to betel chewing ► **nuwotäpi da his/her betel nut** ► **nupo da his/her betel leaf** (POc *dra(m)u- 'chewable possessive'.) p.28

danyige N mat made from coconut palm leaves ► **danyige nâkomunä** *a mat for you to lie on* p.28

dägä N mushroom ► **Ikubätou dägä**. *I am picking mushrooms.* p.28

de1 VO eat fruit, especially Malay apple or tevi fruit ► **De tevi damu**. *Eat your tevi fruit.* p.29

deiomopwee N young plant, first plants growing on bare ground after clearing ► **Deiomopweemä ngâ nyenge dee nuba nulie**. *The thing growing up there is a pana shoot.* p.29

dobiâ N shoot of coconut ► **Dobiâ kâlâ kuluwee ngâ nubwanuwä nyänenu nyigi kâ**. *A coconut shoot is growing up from the petiole of that coconut tree.* p.30

dobulo (debulo) N empty coconut shell; water container ► **dobulo eä nuwoi** *a shell for water* p.30

eange VA slice, cut into slices or portions; of soft foodstuffs e.g. puddings, breadfruit, pana ► **Lâ kiväliwolimutowaa, iväliwolimu idu, eâmo lâ mikiangekâ**. *You cut up (the breadfruit), you cut it all up, and then you slice it.* ► **eangi**. p.32

eangi VO slice, cut into slices or portions; of soft foodstuffs e.g. puddings, breadfruit, pana. ► **Okââ kiangiitowâ, tooponowâ kupukäto go ilâ ngâ nuwopa kâ**. *They sliced up the pudding and gave a slice to every household.* ► **eange**. p.32

eapule VO cut open (fruit, vegetables), cut into halves or quarters ► **Sapolo enge kiapuleno**. *I'm cutting this pawpaw.* ► **Eapule nou eângâ!** *Cut up those bananas!* p.32

eäveto VI be wrinkled, of humans or vegetables ► **Penyibe enge iävetoto**. *The old man is wrinkled.* p.33

eâgo 1) VI chew betelnut ► **Kiliâgo**. *They are chewing betelnut.* 2) VO ► **Nuwotäpi enge nâgomu**. *Chew this betelnut.* p.34

gauloko N cooked leafy plants, dish made from bush cabbage ► **Ikivängä gauloko eä nyigenaa**. *I'm eating cabbage.* p.40

gâupoi N a poisonous creeper, *Derris elegans*. Grows along the coast, in muddy places. The leaves are crushed and used to kill fish. p.40

iili VI as part of a ritual to revive someone who is ill or fainted, to walk around a person while shaking *nubaneia** leaves ▶ väka. p.45

iivängo VA twist or braid coconut fibre into a rope ▶ **Kiivängo nänyi**. *He is spinning coconut fibre.* ▶ ngo3. p.45

kakake N wild taro p.48

kaluâ N breadfruit preserved by fermenting it in pits in the ground ▶ **Ikivängä kaluâ**. *I'm eating fermented breadfruit.* p.48

kälikäli N sweet potato [VAT huikelikeli.] p.49

kebe N air potato, *Dioscorea bulbifera*; a type of yam with small, oblong tubers p.50

kelunâ N a type of breadfruit with very large fruit p.50

kopee VI be soft, be ripe; of fruits, especially breadfruit ▶ **Nyibälo kopeeto**. *The breadfruit is ripe.* ▶ pulo₂. p.51

kowanâ N nut, in general ▶ **Ikivängä kowanâ**. *I'm eating nuts.* p.52

läge N 1) skin ▶ **läge nyisi** *my skin, the skin of my body*

2) bark ▶ **läge nyenaa** *the bark of the tree*

3) shell ▶ **läge nenu** *coconut shell* ▶ **läge päbu** *clam shell* p.54

lägemuliâto N type of breadfruit which gets black spots on the skin when it is ready to eat ▶ **muli₁**. p.54

läâtu N type of breadfruit with large elongated fruits p.54

läbâlowe VA chop down a banana plant; chop something that bends as a result of the chopping rather than breaking off completely ▶ **Ikilâbâlowe nyânou**. *I'm cutting down banana plants.* ▶ **läbâlu**. p.55

läbâlu VO chop down a banana plant; chop something that bends as a result of the chopping rather than breaking off completely ▶ **Nyânou ilâbâlu_{no}**. *I cut down a banana plant.* ▶ **läbâlowe**. p.55

läpoli VO peel, cut off skin with a chopping motion (of nuts, root crops) ▶ **Nyingä läpolimu**. *Cut the skin off the ngali nut.* p.55

lei VA 1) grate, scrape ▶ **Mekilei nenu**. *We are grating coconuts.*

2) strip off (skin of betelnut, husk of coconut, bark of trees or sticks) ▶ **Ikilei nuwotäpi**. *I'm stripping the skin off a betelnut.* ▶ **li**. p.56

li VO 1) grate, scrape ▶ **Nenu enge ilino**. *I grated this coconut.*

2) strip off (skin of betelnut, husk of coconut, bark of trees or sticks) ▶ **Nuwotäpi dano kilino**. *I'm stripping the skin off my betelnut.* ▶ **lei**. p.57

liwooli₂ VI of a banana tree, to bear fruit, having a bunch of bananas on it which hangs down ▶ **Nyânou nugo iliwoolito**. *My banana tree is bearing fruit.* p.58

logove N 1) a type of coral which branches out from a narrow base, possibly *Acropora florida*

2) a type of wild yam with a branching root p.58

lonakio N white water sedge, *Kyllinga nemoralis*; a grass-like plant with round white flowers p.59

loponye N a creeping herb, *Cyathula prostrata* p.60

lovapenää N a climbing vine with white flowers, *Zehneria*. Found in old gardens. p.60

lube N post used in a pana (lesser yam) garden to support the sticks on which the vines climb p.61

mââ₂ VI smoke (tobacco) ▶ **Mikimââ?** *Do you smoke?* ▶ **wâmââeâ**. p.64

me VI 1) be cool, be pleasant (of weather) ▶ **Nuwo meto**. *The weather is cool.* ▶ **nyeme** *cool place*, e.g. shade under trees

2) of nâbo (dried breadfruit), be soft, not crunchy p.64

mingiloli (numongi) N variety of numongi (*Euodia hortensis*, probably var. *simplicifolia*), a type of small tree or shrub with narrow, pale green leaves which are used as decorations for dances and ceremonies.

▶ **minginubââ**, **mingitepu**. p.67

minginubââ (numongi, nubââ) N variety of numongi (*Euodia hortensis*), a type of small tree or shrub with narrow, pale green leaves which are used as decorations for dances and ceremonies. Its leaves are larger than those of mingiloli. ▶ **mingiloli**, **mingitepu**. p.67

mingitepu (numongi) N variety of numongi (*Euodia hortensis*), a type of small tree with leaves which are used as decorations for dances and ceremonies. This variety has wider and shorter leaves than mingiloli and minginubââ. ▶ **mingiloli**, **minginubââ**. p.67

na₁ N lime used for betel chewing p.69

napa N plant with serrated, hairy leaves, *Euphorbia hirta*. p.71

nâilo N a type of pandanus with large leaves and edible fruit p.72

nâle N 1) sun ▶ **Nâle kuluwopwee**. *The sun is coming up.* ▶ **Nyige nenu wâmapolângopu**

ngä nâle. *We spread out the coconut leaves in the sun.*

2) a type of breadfruit with yellow flesh and a round shape p.72

nälengâ N turmeric, *Curcuma longa*; a plant with a yellow roots used as a dye, especially for decoration during ceremonies ▶ **Nuwotaa kubwokäito go nälengâ**. *They dyed her hair with turmeric.* ▶ **Lâ sime kitâpweetomâkaakâ kuwaakâ go nälengâ ilâ tememeengâ**. *The person who brings him inside rubs the child with turmeric.* [Cf. PEOc *reŋ^(w)a.] p.72

nâlie N stalk that a fruit hangs from ▶ **nâlie nou** *stalk of a banana* pp72

nânyi N coconut fibre; sennit, rope made from coconut fibre ▶ **Kivaabe nânyi**. *She is beating coconut fibre.* ▶ **livängo nânyi**. *He is making rope from coconut fibre.* Pp72-73

näväsü N midrib of coconut palm leaf ▶ **näväsü nyige nenu** *midrib of a coconut leaf* p.73

näve₂ N Malay apple, *Syzygium malaccense* ▶ **Nyäpeta nyâwâpou näve.** *I will go to pick Malay apples.*
▶ **nyipi eä näve** *apple season* ▶ **nyänäve.** p.73

nââu N a type of breadfruit p.73

nâbo N dried breadfruit, cut into pieces and dried over the fire. Used as a snack and as emergency food in times of famine. p.73

nâdo₂ N a small type of breadfruit p.74

nâdo₃ N breadfruit seed ▶ **nâdo lä nyibälo** *the seed of the breadfruit* p.74

nâdu₂ N lime spatula p.74

nâpobo N a type of seaweed, moss-like in appearance; gives a white colour when rubbed on wood and is used as paint for e.g. canoes p.75

nâtâ N a type of breadfruit p.75

nâu N 1) sugarcane, *Saccharum spontaneum*

2) sugar p.75

nâwa N painted nettle, *Plectranthus scutellarioides*; a bushy plant with red and green leaves p.75

nebi N bamboo, *Bambusa vulgaris* ▶ **Pe nebi nätobumu nänyigi.** *Go and cut a piece of bamboo.* ▶ **ponebi.** [POc *bitu(ŋ) 'bamboo sp.'.] p.75

nebo N grass ▶ **numa nebo ee eobulou.** *The grass here is tall.* p.75

nee₂ N string or rope made from bark or coconut fibre; type of bark used to make rope ▶ **Lamaa kâmwä munâpole, munäiivâdou nupo ä nubââ, mukuwowâu go nee ngââgu.** *If you want to make it, to make a shark net, you first go for bark in the bush.* p.75

negi₃ N hibiscus p.75

nenu N 1) coconut ▶ **Gu nenu enge.** *Husk these coconuts.* ▶ **Kililei nenu.** *They are grating coconut.* ▶ **läge nenu** *coconut shell* ▶ **nuulä nenu** *coconut cream*

2) coconut tree ▶ **Peto minângâbwee nenu.** *Go and climb a coconut tree.* [POc *niuR.] p.76

nepä₁ N chewed mix of betelnut, leaves and lime ▶ **Nepä dano nängäbe-ekenyikâmu jïagokaa.** *Mash up my betel mix for me, then we will chew.* p.76

nepä₂ N giant taro, *Alocasia macrorrhizos* p.76

netelo N a shrub with glossy leaves, possibly *Euphorbia neriifolia*. The sap is poisonous and used to poison fish in the lagoon; it can cause blindness if it gets into a person's eyes. p.76

nevi₁ N a medium-sized type of breadfruit p.77

nobe₂ N a stick used to knock down breadfruit or coconuts from a tree, by throwing it up to hit the fruit
▶ **Nobe nugu pingo go nâugulokienongä nyibäle.** *Give me my stick so I can knock down breadfruit with it.* p.77

nobo N a type of breadfruit, mediumsized with an oval shape; the first type to ripen and be harvested during breadfruit season. p.77

noku N a type of thorny vine with yellow flowers, *Caesalpinia* p.77

nonaa N sap of trees or plants, resin ▶ **nonaa nyenaa** *sap of a tree* p.77

nonä N trunk, stem of a tree or plant ▶ **nonä nyibälo** *trunk of a breadfruit tree* p.78

noulo N leaf of fan palm, a small palm tree with leaves forming a round shape; used for covering containers or as makeshift umbrellas ▶ **Ivitoolimu ä noulo nâluwakâmu ilâ nâwâwolikâmwä ilâ täpileengâ.** *When you put it down, take a fan-palm leaf to cover the bowl.* ▶ **nyânoulo.** p.78

nuba₁ (nubwa) N shoot of a plant p.78

nuba₂ N midrib of a sago-palm leaf ▶ **nuba nugonâä** p.78

nuba-kuli (nubwa-kuli) N plumegrass, *Imperata conferta* p.78

nubanu N petiole of a coconut frond; the thick base of the frond where it attaches to the stem of the tree ▶ **bonubanu.** Pp78-79

nubâlo₂ N a type of plant with mottled leaves ▶ **Nyânubâlo kito ngä nyeto.** *There is a nubâlo plant on my land.* p.79

nubâtulâ (nubwâtulâ) N a shrub with edible leaves, *Gnetum latifolium* p.79

nuboi N 1) velvet bean, *Mucuna pruriens*; a creeping vine, found growing in old gardens.

2) kudzu, *Pueraria lobata*; a vine growing in old gardens and plantations p.79

nubole₁ N taro ▶ **Ikuwä ikuwoi nubole ngä paveli to.** *I'm going to plant taro in my garden.* p.79

nubole näpä (nubole1) N Colocasia taro (*Colocasia esculenta*); giant taro (*Alocasia macrorrhiza*) p.79

nubonä VI be overripe, be bland and tasteless, of root crops ▶ **Nulienge nubonä.** *This pana is overripe.* ▶ **puloweli.** p.80

nubowa N a flowering plant or shrub, *Clerodendrum*; the wood is used for arrows and spears p.80

nubu₃ N resin, sticky sap of trees, wax ▶ **nubu eä nyäbälo** *breadfruit resin* [POc *bul[i,u]t 'sap or other sticky substance'.] p.80

nubu₄ N breadfruit core ▶ **limwâ idukâ mo lâ kiangimwâ, iâpulemwaa eâmo nubu eä ivelâmu.** *When you have finished peeling (the breadfruit) you slice them, you cut them in half and remove the core.* p.80

nuduwo N species of yam, *Dioscorea nummularia* ▶ **Minäpe minawotaa nyike nuduwo.** *Go and find some yam roots.* [?< POc *udu(r,R).] p.81

nugo₁ N 1) leaf ▶ **nugo nenu** *coconut leaf*

2) page of a book ▶ **nunugo.** p.81

nugonäi N a medium-sized type of breadfruit p.82

nugonââ (nugo1) N sago palm leaf, sago frond ► **nyânugonââ**. p.82

nugonâba (nugo1) N leaf used to cover the earth oven when baking food ► **nyanâba**. p.82

nugono₂ N leaf of areca palm, used to wrap food for baking p.82

nugonule N a type of plant with large leaves used for baking food p.82

nugonumoeo (nugo1) N leaf of a vine, *Scindapsus* sp. The leaves are fed to pigs, the root is used as rope to tie together e.g. roof panels. p.82

nugonuwo-pâ N nest fern, *Asplenium nidus*; a fern with large fronds similar to banana leaves p.82

nugou₂ (nukou) VA pick, especially fruit from a tree ► **Pe minânugou nou**. Go and pick some bananas. ► **nuku₁**. p.82

nugulu N a net made from pandanus roots and bamboo strips, traditionally used to dry breadfruit to make nâbo p.82

nulie N pana, lesser yam; *Dioscorea esculenta* ► **Pe minâkei nulie**. Go and dig up some pana. p.83

nulou N 1) leaves of small-leafed sago palm, *Metroxylon salomonense*

2) roof, roof panels, made from small-leafed sago leaves ► **nulou wâ nuwopa** the roof of the house ► **nyânulou**. p.83

nuluwo N a stick put in the ground next to a mound where pana (lesser yam) is grown, for the vine to climb on p.83

numalâ₁ N lawyer cane, rattan; *Calamus* spp. p.83

numalâ₂ (nenu) N type of coconut p.83

numalâ noku (numalâ1) N type of lawyer cane (*Calamus*) p.83

numanää (numwanää) (numa1, nää) N mangrove ► **Ngâ nyidâbu mievenä mewä ngâ numwanää go näte**. On Wednesday, we went to the mangrove for firewood. ► **Nyââ nyenumwanää wâdulâto**. That place is all mangrove. p.83

numanebo (numwanebo) (numa1, nebo) N grassy area, place covered in grass ► **Pwä numanebo ee nâlâwâloolimu**. Go and clear that area of grass. p.83

numanou N banana plantation, banana garden p.83

numââ₂ N a type of grass, *Centotheca lappacea*; grows in old gardens where big trees have been cut down and flowers around the time when the pana is ready to be harvested. p.83

numâlâko N centipede tongavine, *Epipremnum pinnatum*; a climbing vine with white flowers p.83

numokou N stick of hard wood rubbed against a soft wood base to make fire ► **nyivekou**. p.84

numolepe₁ N chili pepper, *Capsicum* sp. P.84

numolepe₂ VI be a time of plenty, season when a lot of fruits are available at once ▶ **Lenge nuwo numolepe.** *It is a time of plenty now.* p.84

numu N beach pea, *Vigna marina*; a creeping vine with yellow flowers p.85

numubu (nenu) N young coconut, green coconut p.85

nuno N betelnut that has been dried over the fire or in the sun p.85

nunuga N bunch, cluster (of fruits and nuts) ▶ **nunuga nyigaa** *a bunch of sea almonds* ▶ **tââpulu.** p.85

nunugo N 1) leaf

2) tobacco, tobacco plant ▶ **Ilâwâlenongâ lâ ivâpoulâkâ, ivi-ngegenyiinongâ nunugo.** *When I finished clearing (the garden), the first thing I planted was tobacco.*

3) blade of a knife ▶ **Nunugo nuwoli nugo lakito.** *The blade of my knife has got small (from too much sharpening).*

4) piece of something flat ▶ **nunugo nupo** *a piece of net* ▶ **nugo1.** p.85

nunumotâpi (nenu, numotâpi) N type of coconut where the nuts are attached directly to the bunch rather than hanging from stalks p.85

nupa₁ (nupwa) N flower ▶ nupa negi hibiscus flower p.85

nupa₃ N a type of plant with a thick stem, opposite leaves that are red on the underside, and small whitish flowers. The fruit is used as a remedy for diarrhoea; the plant is placed in the holes dug for posts when a house is built, to keep termites away. p.85

nupa sapolo N male pawpaw plant which does not produce fruit; *Carica papaya* p.85

nupu N leaf or fruit of the betel vine, *Piper betle*; chewed with areca nut and lime for a mild intoxicating effect ▶ **Lotâlâkâ nupu mo nuwa nuwotâpi nâtokoli ngâ nyibâ.** *Prepare some betel leaves and betelnut and put it in my basket.* [?< POc *[pu]pulu.] p.86

nuubâlo N spikemoss, *Selaginella rechingeri*; a low shrub, approximately 50 cm high. p.87

nuwa₁ N 1) fruit, seed ▶ **Ilâ ikââ-manai penyibe, nuwa nyenaa ikikâ kilotolâii go nato nâwâtâwe.** *Our ancestors knew this well, the fruits that were suitable to be prepared so they would last a long time.*

2) children, offspring ▶ nuwaau my children p.87

nuwanuwâ N supplejack, bush cane, *Flagellaria indica*; a climbing vine with thick cane-like stems p.88

nuwanyiga (nuwanyigaa) N tree crops, in general; fruits, nuts ▶ **Nuwanyiga dâu lenge.** *There are lots of fruits now.* p.88

nuwasoli N king tree, melinjo, *Gnetum gnemon* ▶ **nyânuwasoli.** [?< POc *wasa.] pp88

nuwatepu N sea grape, *Caulerpa* sp.; a type of seaweed with thick green stems and round bud-like growths which can be eaten. p.88

nuwâ N cutnut, *Barringtonia procera* ▶ **ola;** ▶ **nyânuwâ.** [?< POc *pala(ŋ).] p.88

nuwä dâ (nuwä, dâ1) N powder-puff tree, *Barringtonia racemosa*; a type of cutnut p.88

nuwo₁ N seed ▶ **nuwo sapolo** *papaya seed* p.89

nuwola₂ NUMCLASS ten (of coconuts) **nuwola nenu** *ten coconuts* p.89

nuwopo N sea hibiscus, *Hibiscus tiliaceus* p.89

nuwotäpi (numotäpi) N betelnut, areca nut, *Areca catechu*; chewed as a stimulant with lime and leaves from the betel vine ▶ **Lotäläkä nupu mo nuwa nuwotäpi nâtokoli ngä nyibä nugu.** *Prepare some betel leaf and betelnut and put it in my basket.* ▶ **nyimätäpi, numudolo.** p.90

ngo₃ VO twist or roll bark or fibre into a string; twist several things together ▶ **Nuwale nou kingono.** *I am twisting my rope.* ▶ **iivängo, ngopii, päpii.** p.94

nyaapä N a type of creeper which grows on trees in the bush; used to be used to make nets p.95

nyanâba N type of tree ▶ **nugonâba.**p.95

nyano N a strip of wood, usually from betel wood, that the sago leaves are attached to when making wall panels p.95

nyanuno N type of tree; the bark is used for baskets ▶ **benuno.** p.95

nyawade N type of tree which grows along the shore p.95

nyädepoi N fish poison tree, *Barringtonia asiatica*; a small tree, whose poisonous seeds are used to kill fish p.95

nyäkalo N shield aralia, *Polyscias scutellaria*; a shrub with edible leaves planted in gardens as food ▶ **nugokalo.** p.95

nyäkalo-lili N a species of *Polyscias*, a type of shrub or small tree with edible leaves p.95

nyänäve n Malay apple tree, *Syzygium malaccense* ▶ **näve₂.** p.95

nyänebo N bead tree, *Adenantha pavonina*; a large tree with seed pods containing red seeds which are used for necklaces p.95

nyänegâlo N shrub of the *Asteraceae* family; the leaves are used for treating sores p.95

nyäneli N rosewood tree, *Pterocarpus indicus*; used to make furniture p.95

nyäneva N garden croton, *Codiaeum variegatum*; a shrub with leaves which are patterned in green and yellow or red p.95

nyäneväu N type of fig tree (*Ficus* sp.) p.95

nyänyibe N portia tree, Pacific rosewood, *Thespesia populnea*; a tree with reddish-brown wood which is used for carvings, paddles etc. The fruits are used for decorations. [?< POc *(p,b)anaRo.] p.95

nyänyie N casuarina, *Casuarina equisetifolia* p.95

nyänyigâ N type of pandanus with edible fruits, possibly *Pandanus tectorius* ▶ **nyigâ.** p.95

nyänyige N stinging tree, nettle tree, *Dendrocnide latifolia* p.95

nyänyise N a plant of the Pandanaceae family, possibly *Freycinetia percostata*; the leaves are used to make mats, roots are made into nets for storing dried breadfruit. p.95

nyäsongingie N a coastal shrub, *Pemphis acidula*; grows in rocky areas along the coast [POc *ŋiRac, possibly via VAT.] p.96

nyätavä N island lychee, *Pometia pinnata*; a large tree with edible fruit p.96

nyätekakâ N type of tree, *Althoffia* sp.; the bark is used to make belts, the wood is used to make rafts
► tekakâ, numwâlu. p.96

nyâdowâ N a tree with light wood, used for roof beams in houses p.96

nyâlââ N coral tree, *Erythrina variegata*; a large thorny tree with red flowers p.96

nyâlobu N koilo tree, Alexandrian laurel, *Calophyllum inophyllum* p.96

nyâlopaji N tree of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*), used for house building, leaves used for baking and serving food p.96

nyâlopä N tree found in old gardens, *Macaranga tanarius*; used for house building, leaves used for baking and serving food p.96

nyânâali N puzzle tree, guest tree, *Kleinhovia hospita*; a small to medium-sized tree with heart-shaped leaves and pink flowers. The wood is traditionally used for sticks that are rubbed together to make fire. p.96

nyânâluwâ N type of plant, used for making combs p.96

nyânâpola N a shrub or small tree, *Vitex trifolia*; the sap of the leaves is used as a medicine for earache p.96

nyânâto N milky mangrove, *Excoecaria agallocha*; a mangrove shrub or small tree with a thick stem. The sap is poisonous and can cause temporary blindness if it gets into the eyes [?< POc *dotoq.] p.96

nyânionali N type of tree, the wood is used to make bows, and rafters for houses pp96

nyânou N banana tree ► nou₂. p.96

nyânoulo N fan palm, *Licuala* ► noulo. p.96

nyânubââ N a type of tree similar to a small pandanus, with white flowers. Typically planted by the roadside. p.96

nyânubolou N banyan tree, *Ficus* sp. p.96

nyânugonââ N sago palm tree, *Metroxylon sagu* ► nugonââ. p.96

nyânulou N Salomon palm tree, *Metroxylon salomonense* ► nulou. p.96

nyânumobo₁ N a type of tree with soft wood p.96

nyânuno N a medium-sized, thorny tree of the *Sterculiaceae* family; the bark is used to weave baskets and headdresses p.96

nyânupanegi N China rose, *Hibiscus rosa-sinensis* p.96

nyânuuve N tree of the legume family, *Schleinitzia novoguineensis*; the wood is used for axe handles p.96

nyânuwaawee N type of tree with white flowers and soft wood; the bark is used for weaving baskets, skirts etc. p.96

nyânuwakusi N a type of mangrove tree with aerial roots, *Avicennia* sp. p.96

nyânuwasi nää N beach gardenia, *Guettarda speciosa*; a small tree with white flowers that grows along the coast p.96

nyânuwasoli N king tree, melinjo, *Gnetum gnemon*; a medium-sized tree with edible fruit and leaves. The bark was traditionally used for rolls of feather money and for bowstrings, fishing lines, nets, canoe lashings. ► **nuwasoli**. p.96

nyânuwatu N a type of fig tree (*Ficus*) with large leaves which can be used as pig food p.96

nyânuwaunede N type of mangrove tree with narrow leaves p.97

nyânuwä N cutnut tree, *Barringtonia procera* ► **nuwä**. p.97

nyânuwobu N a small tree of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceae*) p.97

nyânuwongâ N small tree of the legume family (*Fabaceae*); the branches are used for sticks to support pana vines p.97

nyânuwowâ N sea mango, *Cerbera manghas*; a coastal tree with white flowers and poisonous fruits p.97

nyâpâ (nyâpwä) N a type of tree; the bark can be used to make cloth ► **Ikuwasele nyâpwä**. *I'm preparing bark cloth*. p.97

nyâpunabwe N tree of the spurge (*Euphorbiaceae*) family; the wood is used for house building p.97

nyâwade N a type of pandanus with serrated leaves; probably *Pandanus dubius* p.97

nyâwoki N oki fruit tree, *Inocarpus fagiferus*, Annonaceae sp ► **oki**. p.97

nyenaa N 1) tree ► **Nyenaa kisolämä ngä pavelito**. *I have a tree in my garden*. ► **Pe nyenaa nâtobumu**. *Go and cut a tree*.

2) piece of wood, stick ► **Ikiâlâ nyenaa**. *I'm shaping sticks*. ► **Nyenaa enge nyibe dâu**. *This stick has many knots*. ► **nyenaa eä notä** *bridge of the nose* p.97

nyetââli (tââli) N starch from sago or cassava which settles at the bottom of a container after having been dissolved in water; sediment, precipitate p.97-98

nyibäbi N 1) the last remaining shoots of a plant ▶ **nyibäbi eä nâu** *small sugarcane; the ones left over when all the big ones have been harvested*

2) of people: the last remaining members of a family or clan ▶ **lunge nyibäbi eä tumo.** *I am my father's last living offspring.* p.98

nyibälo N breadfruit, *Artocarpus altilis* ▶ **bälo.** [POc *baReko.] p.98

nyibi N bush cabbage, slippery cabbage, *Abelmoschus manihot*. Planted in gardens and eaten during feasts. [?< POc *bele.] p.98

nyida₁ N 1) guts, insides, internal stomach ▶ **Lâto ilâkâ temaale nyida kumobo-manato** *Now the needlefish was really running out of breath.* ▶ **Nyida poi ipäino.** *Throw away the intestines of the pig.* ▶ **lbe lâ inubotowa nyigi, lâto nyidaungopu ipokâ.** *An old man died, and we were shocked.*

2) marrow ▶ **nyida neve** *bone marrow*

3) soft wood at the centre of a tree

4) inside, interior ▶ **nyida nelo** *underwater* pp98-99

nyigaa N sea almond, *Terminalia catappa* ▶ **Nyigaa eângâ iwogulo.** *He cracked open the sea almond nut.* ▶ **upoläge.** p.99

nyigää N seagrass; a type of seaweed with flat, grass-like stems p.99

nyigäsä N 1) piece (of fruit, root crops) ▶ **Nyigäsä tepulaka näi nyigi känä too nogoile.** *There was a piece of taro for them to eat.*

2) side ▶ **llege boloenge kitooliwää ngä dä nyigäsä tebol.** *This time the balls were placed on one side of the table.* ▶ **nyigäsä nuwopa lean-to, shelter consisting of one wall** ▶ **nyidâbulä.** p.99

nyigâ N edible pandanus fruit ▶ **nyänyigâ.** p.99

nyigâpo (nyigâpe) N utensil for peeling cooked breadfruit, made from wood cut into a leaf shape ▶ **Nyibälo enge kigâpolino go nyigâpo.** *I'm peeling the breadfruit with the peeler.* ▶ **gâpoli.** p.99

nyige₁ N coconut leaflet ▶ **Igââwoli nyige nenu mimâpo känä nävepänä.** *He tied some dried coconut leaves together to go fishing by torchlight.* p.99

nyige₂ N kernel ▶ **Nyigaa enge nyigenäne eolââ.** *This sea almond has big kernels.* ▶ **nyige nä nenu** *kernel of coconut* ▶ **nyige nä nyibä eyeball** p.99

nyigenaa N cabbage, leafy vegetable (in general) ▶ **Ipuwoli go sepoi eä lâ nyigenaaeângâ.** *She went to get salt for the cabbage.* ▶ **pänyigenaa.** p.100

nyigisi N 1) smell ▶ **Nyigisi däjelâ kubo.** *There is a smell of something.*

2) a type of breadfruit with a pleasant smell p.100

nyike N 1) (his, her, its) leg ▶ **Ikuwânaa go nyike.** *I'll go on foot.* ▶ **Itoto ngänupä päbu kâ, lâto iluwakä päbukä nyike imââ.** *He stepped into the mouth of a giant clam, and the clam bit down on his leg.*

2) root (of yam, manioc) ▶ **Nyike manioki uvä le kiekowâ ngâ nubo ke.** *Four manioc roots are lying on the ground.* ▶ **Isä mo tumwä lilotolâkä nyike nuduwo kâ, nâwâkaa.** *Her mother and father prepared some roots of yam, to make pudding.* ▶ **nuku₂.** p.101

nyikile N root ▶ **Nyena ee nyikile ngângo.** *This tree has strong roots.* ▶ **Mo kânä denge ingângoto ngâ nenge nyikilou ipeto** [*The bamboo*] *said, 'I am strong here now; my roots have gone down deep'* p.0101

nyiläde₂ N scraper, grater; larger than taläi*, used for harder crops like pana or kassava p.101

nyile₁ N vine ▶ **Mo kulupweemä ngä nyile ä teluwopu.** *They went up on a teluwopu vine.* p.101

nyimätäpi N betelnut, Areca nut ▶ **Tumä singedâ kuwâsele dekilingä miolo, ä poi lilu e eve ä dekilingä dâu mana ä nyimätäpi ä nupu.** *The girl's father makes a big feast, with two or three pigs and lots of food, and betelnut and leaves.* ▶ **nuwotäpi.** p.101

nyina N 1) pandanus mat ▶ **Lango tukule nugu ä nyina nâkonongä.** *Give me my pillow and my sleeping mat.*

2) sail ▶ **Tepukei iväguwoliilâ nyina iläpei.** *They pushed down the sailing canoe and spread out the sail.* ▶ **tolopä.** p.102

nyingä N ngali nut, *Canarium* spp. ▶ **Pe minaopelää nyingä nanugo.** *Go and pick some ngali nuts for me.* ▶ **tewoiä.** [POc *[ka]ŋaRi.] p.102

nyinou N fruit of red silkwood, *Burckella obovata*; a large fruit with green skin and an oval, ridged shape [?< POc *ñatuq.] p.102

nyipi₁ N 1) season (of fruit) ▶ **nyipi eä nyibälo breadfruit season** ▶ **Lumolenâ lumole mo nyipi eä näve iwomä.** *They lived on, and then came the apple season.*

2) generation ▶ **Tepekoulâ enge kuwâtekaa lâwâu kaa sime ngä nyipi enge kilinubodukä.** *These things will happen before this generation dies.* (Mark 13:31) p.103

nyitâ N fern ▶ **Tapou nyitâ ngä paveli.** *Clear away the ferns in the garden.* p.103

nyivanyi N a type of yam; round in shape with hairy skin p.103

nyivägowââ N covering put across the ridge of a roof to prevent leaks. Traditionally made from sago palm leaves; these days plastic is often used. p.103

oeälili N a small type of mangrove tree p.105

oeämoji N a type of mangrove tree with white wood p.105

oeämou N a large mangrove tree with dark wood p.105

okââ (wâkââ) N a type of pudding made with coconut cream and cooked in leaf parcels ▶ **Ilotolâkä nyike nuduwo kâ, nâwâkââ, ä wasilikäilâ, okââ kâ, ibii.** *They prepared some yam roots to make into pudding, when it was done, the pudding, they baked it.* p.105

oki (woki) N 1) Tahitian chestnut, *Inocarpus fagiferus*

- 2) fruit of a tree of the *Annonaceae* family, about 10 cm long with thick green peel ► **nyâwoki**. p.105
- okile** N pineapple, *Ananas comosus* p.105
- ola** N a type of cutnut, *Barringtonia* sp. ► **nuwä**. p.105
- ou** VA sew sago-palm leaves into wall panels ► **Ikiou nugonââ**. *I'm sewing sago-palm leaves*. p.107
- paapoiwoli** VO plant in a mound (root crops) ► **Mipukäne ä lewâu mikipaapoiwoli le nuba kioupweeke**. *Ones which had just been planted, where the shoots were just starting to show*. ► **Nulie nugo kipaapoiwolino**. *I'm planting my pana*. ► **paapweeoli**. p.108
- paapweeoli** VA plant in a mound (root crops) ► **paapoiwoli**. p.108
- päpei** VI steal fruit or other foods from someone else's tree ► **Dowâälili kilipäpei**. *The children are stealing fruit*. p.110
- piee** VI sprout, bring forth new shoots ► **Nyikile ba kipieegu**. *The root will not bring forth new shoots*. ► **Nyäbälo nugo kipiee**. *My breadfruit tree is starting to grow again (after being cut down)*. p.113
- popolabu** N a coconut that is past the drinking stage, with a little liquid left and the flesh hardening p.115
- pou** VA pick, especially leaves and flowers from trees ► **Ikupou nupwa negi nou**. *I am picking hibiscus flowers*. ► **Kupoukä nugokalo ilâ kuwakegulokânâ**. *She picked bush cabbage and cooked it by itself*. ► **puli** p.115
- puli** VO pick, especially leaves and flowers from trees ► **Nupa negi eângâ pulilâ**. *Pick that hibiscus flower*. ► **pou**. p.116
- sapolo** N papaya, pawpaw, *Caricas papaya* p.117
- taapi** N leaf, especially when used for wrapping food for cooking ► **Nälupwä go väivä ä näte ä taapi**. *They should go get stones and firewood and leaves*. p.122
- takili** (kili) N digging stick, used for pana (lesser yam); made from betel-palm wood p.123
- taläi** N scraper, grater; smaller than nyiläde*, held in one hand, used for softer crops like nuts or fruits p.123
- tapou** VA weed, pull up weeds or plants ► **Ikitapou paveli to**. *I'm weeding my garden*. ► **tapuli**. p.123
- tapuli** VO weed ► **Pe paveli to natapulimu!** *Go and weed my garden!* ► **tapou** p.123
- tavä** N fruit of island lychee, *Pometia pinnata* [VAT tava, POc *tawan.] p.123
- täkiliopwänä** (nyitâ) N type of fern, *Microsorium* sp.; grows on logs and tree trunks p.125
- tânyigi nuwo** (nyitâ) N giant swordfern, *Nephrolepis biserrata*; grows in old gardens p.125
- tekakâ** N belt made from bark ► **Waa minângâ itailâ ngä tekakâ nä numwale**. *Then he pulled another (arrow) out of his belt*. ► **numwälu, nyätekakâ**. p.127

tekie₁ N type of pandanus; the leaves are used for weaving mats ► **betekie**. [VAT kie < POc *kiRe.] p.128

telakâ N basket for food, made from coconut or pandanus leaves; used to bring food to young men in the men's house [VAT laka.] p.128

teluwopu N a type of vine, grows in trees and bears fruit that can be eaten p.128

temomo (tomomo) N coconut cream cooked to a jelly-like consistency ► **Ikuwâlee tomomo ngâ nyibälo nugo**. *I put some cooked coconut cream on my breadfruit.* p.129

tepääkâ N tobacco [Eng. Tobacco.] p.129

tepu₁ N 1) cup, traditionally made from coconut shell ► **Ikunu nuwoi ngâ tepu**. *I am drinking water from a cup.* 2) kneecap ► **tepu eä nuku** *my kneecap* [VAT ipu.] p.130

tepu₂ N shark lure, shark rattle; a loop made from a twig with coconut shells threaded onto it, rattled in the water to attract sharks ► **Tepu na ilaali ngâ nelo ä ieegilâ**. *He dipped his rattle into the sea and shook it.* p.130

tepulâkâ N giant swamp taro, *Cyrtosperma merkusii*. Eaten mainly during famines. The leaves are used for laying out food during feasts. ► **Tepulâkâ naile kitokolitowâ lakito**. *There was only a small piece left of their taro.* [VAT pulaka.] p.130

tepuli N a type of creeper which grows in trees p.130

tepunâ N a plant of the ginger family, with edible fruit p.130

teväu N frond netting of a coconut palm; a fibrous substance that grows around the base of coconut fronds. Used to strain coconut cream. p.131

tevi N Tahitian apple, Polynesian plum, *Spondias cytherea*; a green fruit which can be eaten raw or cooked [VAT vī.] p.132

tokâlou N coconut spadix, the stem that the individual coconut hangs from; a bunch of coconuts attached to the stem ► tokolâ. p.133

tokoko N sago starch ► Ikinonou tokoko. *I am extracting sago starch.* [VAT koko 'sago palm'.] p.133

tokolâ N coconut flower spathe; leaf growing around the base of coconut flowers ► **tokâlou**. [VAT kola 'part of coconut leaf close to the stem'.] p.133

tolopä N mat made from the leaves of the nyänyise plant; has a coarser weave than nyina ► **nyina**. p.133

topokaa N base or bottom of a tree, where the trunk starts branching out into roots above ground ► **Nyâkowâ ilâ ngâ topokaa nyenaa eângâ**. *I will sleep at the bottom of that tree.* ► **Kiâmolekâ mo poi isobengitokä kulito ngâ topokaa nyenaa miolo**. *He watched while the dogs cornered the pig at the base of a big tree.* p.134

topolâ N woven coconut leaves, used for house building and for baskets [VAT pola.] p.135

- tos₁** N coconut husk, coconut fibre ▶ **Ikiapoeâ tosi.** *I'm burning coconut husks.* p.135
- touto** N 1) sprouted coconut, spongy substance in a sprouted coconut, considered a nutritious food
2) fat ▶ **touto eä poi pig fat** ▶ **näpili, teenu.** [VAT uto 'sprouted coconut'.] p.135
- uelââ** (nou₂, elââ) N plantain, cooking banana p.137
- uliebälo** (nolie, bälo) N variety of pana (lesser yam) with round corms p.137
- uliegago** (nolie, gago) N variety of pana (lesser yam) p.137
- uliegäle** (nolie, gäle) N variety of pana (lesser yam) with prickly skin p.137
- uliekilaa** (nolie) N variety of pana (lesser yam) p.137
- ulienälenga** (nolie, nälengâ) N variety of pana (lesser yam) p.137
- ulivängâ** (*u, vängâ) N remedy for an illness, made from bark mixed with water p.138
- umoji** N type of wild betelnut, *Areca guppyana* p.138
- umulili** N small type of betelnut p.138
- unava** (nou₂, na₂, va) N a small type of banana used as baby food p.138
- upoji** N yam; greater yam, *Dioscorea alata* ▶ **Teväivä eängâ kikine päko mo upoji.** *That stone looked very much like a yam* p.138
- upoläge** (po₃, läge) N a type of sea almond (*Terminalia catappa*) with a thick and tough skin ▶ **nyigaa.** p.138
- utabwe** N a type of plant with large round leaves; the leaves are used as part of the costume during custom dancing, tucked into the dancer's belt at the back p.138
- uuwa** VI bear fruit ▶ **Nyena nou uuwato.** *The banana is bearing fruit.* [POc *puaq 'fruit, bear fruit'] p.139
- vatinesi** N orange (fruit) p.141
- välupo** VI flower, bloom ▶ **Nupa negi ivälupo.** *The hibiscus is flowering.* p.143
- vämikie** VO when preparing nâbo, to dry the breadfruit over the fire a second time to ensure it is completely dry p.143
- väne** VA throw down, especially fruit from a tree; harvest ▶ **Ikiväne nyibälo.** *I'm throwing down breadfruit.* ▶ **vänyi.** p.144
- vänyi** VO throw down, especially fruit from a tree; harvest ▶ **väne.** p.144
- väpoli** VO when clearing a garden, to cut down shrubs ▶ **Ilâwâlenongaa mo iväpolino lâto kitokaa nyena mielââ.** *I clear it and cut down the shrubs so there's just the big trees.* p.144
- väve₁** VI be nearly ripe (of fruits, e.g. breadfruit, pawpaw, mango) ▶ **Mango enge väve.** *The mango is nearly ripe.* ▶ **bia₁** p.144

velâ VO 1) pull out from between or inside something ▶ **Sii nugo kivelâno ngâ nupo.** *I pulled my fish out of the net.* ▶ **Nuwale nugo kivelâno ngâ nyenaa.** *I pulled my fishing line out of the tree (where it was stuck).*

2) remove midribs from leaves ▶ **Nugonââ nugu kivelâno.** *I pull the midribs from my sago leaves.* p.146

vevaabuwâ VI of a fruit, to be overripe and fall down from the tree ▶ **Nou le kivevaabuwâke.** *The banana is falling down from the tree.* p.147

vi VO plant ▶ **Ituile lâto iviilenâ.** *They carried it off and planted it.* ▶ **Nyâbâlo kivino.** *I am planting breadfruit trees.* p.147

vilepu-nelo N beach morning glory, *Ipomoea pes-caprae*; a creeping vine growing along the beach, with pink or purple flowers p.147

wââ₄ VA line a basket with leaves. ▶ **wââuio.** p.152

wââuio VO line a basket with leaves ▶ **Iwââuiongopu go taapi.** *We line it with leaves.* ▶ **wââ.** p.152

wâbulaa VO dye or paint with turmeric (for ceremonial occasions, as when a woman gets married or a child is introduced into the men's house) ▶ **Ilâ nâlenga lâ iluwakâilâ, ä nuwotaa wâbulaakânâ.** *They brought the turmeric and painted her head.* ▶ **waa₁.** p.152

wâpou VA gather fruit in a basket which is then let down from the tree on a rope ▶ **Nyâpeta nyâwâpou nâve.** *I will go to pick apples in a basket.* p.156

wâweenâ VO support a growing plant with a stick ▶ **Nulie kuwâweewâno ngâ nuluwo.** *I support the pana vine with a stick.* ▶ **wee.** p.158

Appendix Q

Plant entries from *Dictionary of Seminole Indian Tribe* by Mark Joseph (2017)

achena cedar WIL p.26
acorn sockcha sweet acorn SIM p.26
aha potato, wild WIL p.26
ahcheh corn MOT p.26
ah-hah indian potatoe SIM potato NOR p.26
ah-pe-chum-pa sugar cane GOP p.26
ah-tchee-nah-ho cypress NOR p.26
alaha orange WIL p.26
alaha orange tree SMI p.26
alaha-chayna orange, sweet SMI p.26
alaha-tomocks orange, sour SMI p.26
alaha-chumpa orange, China SMI p.26
alatcha oak WIL p.26
alatcha-chumpa live oak SMI *alatka chumpa* WIL p.26
al-lat-kah oak NOR p.26
aloso rice MOT p.26
alozo rice SIM p.26
archee corn PET p.26
arum indian turnip SIM p.26
asokolah sugar MOT p.26
aspen corn SIM p.26
assokolla sugar SIM p.26
atchaenahoe cypress SIM p.27
atchee corn WIL p.27
atchena cedar SIM p.27
atschee corn SIM,SMI *at-tchee* NOR p.27
awannah willow SIM p.27

cha-se pumpkins GOP p.27
chassa pumpkins SIM p.27
chastalay watermelon SMI, WIL p.27
chastali melon SIM,SMI p.27
chos-ta-le watermelon GOP p.28
chuli pine SIM,SMI pine tree WIL p.28
chuli-tali pine, dry pp SIM p.28
coni-katke bread root WIL p.28
connalalako melon, musk SIM p.28
conti-katke arrow root SIM p.28
e-chee tobacco NOT p.29
em-pak-pa-ke flower GOP p.29
eto micco red bay WIL p.30
fa-me-cha-lat-ka cantalope GOP p.30
fo-mass-tchah muskmelon NOR p.30
fomischay muskmelon WIL p.30
hah-lis-tchum-pah sugar cane NOR p.31
hah-no maple SIM,WIL p.31
haino maple SMI,WIL p.31
halist-chumpa sugar cane SMI,WIL p.31
hat-ke arrowroot GOP p.31
he-ce tobacco GOP p.31
hell-lo-kop-kee gum [tree] NOR *helocoppe* WIL *helocoppi* SIM p.31
hitche tobacco SIM *hitchee* NOR p.31
hit-chey tobacco MOT p.31
hit-chy-ah-pal-kah sugar MOT p.32
ho-mo-sass-sah pepper range NOR p.32
ho-mo-sass-sah pepper range NOR p.32
huha cabbage SIM p.32

impopoco flower SIM p.33
itto tree SIM,WIL *it-to* NOR p.33
itto micco magnolia glacia WIL p.33
itto-mico loblolly bay SIM p.33
itto-mikko red bay tree NOR p.33
kei mulberry SIM p.34
koon-te-kat-ti starch-root GOP p.34
latch-cha-chum-pa oak tree GOP p.34
lat-cho-che branch GOP p.34
loc-cha-chum-pa sweet acorn GOP p.34
o-kee-tok-su magnolia NOR p.36
oke-tokee magnolia SMI *oketoksu* WIL p.36
ok-lo-wa-he potato, wild p.36
otche hickory [nut] p.36
pacaneah peach MOT p.36
pahke grass SMI,WIL *pah-kee* NOR p.36
passa snakeroot SIM p.36
rope tocka grass SIM p.37
satalakoo apple MOT p.37
seopho palmetto SIM p.37
she-op-po-ma-he palmetto p.37
sockcha acorn SIM p.38
sowena grass [of which rope is made] SMI p.38
tah-lah palm NOR p.38
tah-lah-kul-kee palmetto NOR p.38
tah-lah-kul-kluk-ko cabbage palm NOR p.38
tah-lah-so-kah coconut NOR p.38
tala saw palmetto SMI p.38
ta-la cabbage GOP p.38

ta-la ma-he saw palmetto GOP p.38
ta-la thak-ko cabbage, big GOP p.38
ta-la thak-ko palm tree GOP p.38
tala-la-kulke palmetto tree SMI p.38
talafo palm tree WIL p.38
tallako peas SIM p.38
tallaloko palmetto WIL p.38
tchas-ta-lay watermelon NOR p.39
tchu-lee pine tree NOR p.39
tofompa cherry SIM p.39
to-ho-ma cherry GOP p.39
tola bay SIM p.39
tolaliocko laurel SIM p.39
ucchenhaho cypress SMI p.40
uecheanatho cypress WIL p.40
wewaw watermelon SIM p.40
ya-ha-la orange GOP p.41
ya-ha-la e-mit-to orange tree GOP p.41
yah-lah-hah orange, sweet NOR p.41
yah-lah-hah-at-mah orange, bitter NOR p.41
yalahaatsompa orange SIM p.41
ya-la-ha-ka-mok-se- orange, bittersweet GOP p.41
ya-la-he-chum-pa orange, sweet GOP *yallaha* SIM, WIL p.41
yallahaachena orange, sour SIM *yallahattmacks* WIL p.41
yucca grass, bear SMI p.41

Appendix R

Plant entries from *A Descriptive Grammar of Ikyausi* by Troy Spier (2020)

amaluba n. flowers p.166

amataba n. maize p.166

fwaka n. tobacco p.167

ichibimbi n. cucumber p.167

ichibwesela n. pumpkin p.168

ichimanti n. tomato p.168

ichisali n. sugarcane p.168

ichitonga n. maize p.168

ichumbu n. sweet potato p.168

ichuungwa n. orange p.168

ikirungwa n. yam p.168

ikyani n. grass p.169

ilanda n. cowpeas p.169

impwa n. local aubergine p.169

inkalanga n. ground pea p.170

inkonde n. banana p.170

insupa n. gourd, calabash p.170

intooyo n. ground pea p.170

inyange n. grains p.170

itaba n. maize p.170

kandolo n. sweet potato p.170

kilemba n. bean p.171

muchonde n. bush p.172

musalu n. vegetable p.172

ubutala n. grains p.174

umulembwe n. okra p.174

umupanga n. bush p.175

umupundu n. a type of tree p.175

umuse n. sugarcane p.175

umuti n. medicine, tree p.175

umuumbu n. tuber, sweet potato p.175

utubwesela n. pumpkin (undeveloped or immature) p.175

utumale n. finger millet p.175