VOCABULARY OF THE MANGAIAIAN LANGUAGE

BY

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INTRODUCTION

In the year 1919 I took charge of a government native school at Oneroa, the main center of population in Mangaia, Cook Islands. I found that despite many curious and interesting divergencies in vocabulary, the grammar of the language was practically identical with that of Rarotonga, 116 miles away. The same may be said of the sister languages of Atiu and Aitutaki, a few specimens of which I have included with some 330 Mangaian words collected during my first year in Mangaia.1

Although the Mangaian, Aitutakians, and Atiuans still use freely among themselves their own archaic vernacular, these ancient forms of speech are tending toward extinction, and are gradually being swallowed up by the intrusive language of Rarotonga, the standard language of the Cook group, into which the early missionaries translated their truly admirable version of the “Tuatua Tapu,” or Maori Bible. Just as in France, Latin swallowed up the ancient language of the Gauls, and as in Great Britain the standardized English of the Board-schools is supplanting local and provincial words and idioms, so in the Cook Islands the Rarotongan language is ousting these quaint sister dialects, a portion of which I have rescued for philologists.

A variation in the two dialects is illustrated by the use of a as a medial vowel: a is sometimes found in Mangaian where Rarotongan has o—Tina-mau is the Mangaian and Tinamou, the Rarotongan. A still more peculiar vowel variation appears where terminal u or i in Rarotongan becomes terminal a in Mangaian. Kumikumi, beard, the Rarotongan form, becomes kumakuma, long hair, in Mangaian: the Rarotongan tuna, to cook, to roast, becomes tuna in Mangaian.

As a medial letter, m is sometimes dropped; for example, komani of the Rarotongan dialect becomes in Mangaian ko'ani; kumara becomes ku'ara; kumete becomes ku'ete.

In the vocabulary ng is used as a distinct letter and in alphabetical order follows n.

As a medial and final letter, o is sometimes found in Mangaian where

1 Galley proof of this vocabulary was corrected by the author, but in order to expedite the printing the page proof was read only at Bishop Museum.—Editor.
Rarotongan has a; thus, Mangaian—*pero* and *mero* becomes in Rarotongan—*pera* and *mera*; and Mangaian *tero* becomes Rarotongan *tera*.

An initial or medial *u* in Mangaian frequently stands for *i* in Rarotongan.

The letter *v* is very characteristic of Cook Island dialects. In Mangaia, owing apparently to some early Tahitian influence, an initial *f*, generally dropped in Cook Island dialects, becomes a *v* in the same way that provincial English gives *v* for *f*; as “vowel,” “varner,” “vool” for fowl, farmer, fool. Thus the Mangaian *vvi* is the same as the Tahitian *fei* and *varava* the same as *faraoa*.

The Mangaian dialect inclines to a Samoan or Tahitian phonesis in omitting an initial or medial *k*, which in the somewhat harsher Rarotongan is faithfully preserved. A letter occasionally dropped as a medial consonant, is possibly a sign of Marquesan influence from the northeast. For example: *ma’ie* for *marie, tua’aki* for *tauraki*.

Like the Mangaian, the dialect spoken in the near-lying island of Aitutaki has been influenced by the language of Tahiti.

The grammar of Mangaian is practically identical with that of Rarotongan as regards the tenses of the verbs and the formation of sentences. The numerals are also identical. In the pronouns there is one curious divergence. In Mangaian the accusative or objective case of the second personal singular is *a’au* (thee), the Rarotongan form being *iakoe*.

The Mangaian causative prefix *‘a* approaches the softer Tahitian equivalent *ha’a*. In Rarotongan it is *‘aka*. A second form of the causative prefix is *ta*, sometimes *ti*. This form is much more common in Mangaian than in Rarotongan. It is fairly common in other eastern Polynesian dialects, but rare in western Polynesia.

With two exceptions the Mangaian collective nouns are identical with the Rarotongan. They are used with the following prefixes: *au, kau, ai, ui, pūpu, aronga, anana, pa, nga, urupu, puke, ‘iti, nipaanga, and takanava*. Examples follow:

- Te-au-apinga, things
- Te-au-aranui, roads
- Te-au-tavini, servants
- Te kau-ta’unga, priests; the priestly cast
- Te ai-metua, parents
- Te ai-tupuna, ancestors, (relationship)
- Te ui ariki, kings
- Te pupu-tamariki, a class of children
- Te aronga or
- Te aronga tangata, men; people
- Te aronga-aka-oro, horses
- Te anana-mamoe, a flock of sheep
- Te anana-pukakoro, a herd of cattle
- Te pa’e’enua, countries, (generic)
- Te pa-manu, birds (prefix)
- Nga-tangata, the men
- Uru pu-tangata, an army; host
- Puke-mata, eyes (specific)
- Puke-vaevae, feet (prefix)
- Te ‘iti-tangata, a nation
- Te ‘itina-tangata, a migration
- Te uipa-anga tangata, an assembly
- Te pouou-tangata, multitude; crowd
- Te takanava-tangata, body of troops; regiment.
The affix tini e tini, meaning all or many, is common to all the Cook Islands, but the affix ua viri, meaning many or numerous, is peculiar to Mangaia.

The noun of multitude, te atu, used as a prefix, is also peculiar to Mangaia—for example, te atu-motu, a group of islands.

The Mangaian numerals are the same as the Rarotongan. The prefixes, ka, taki, and tua are used.

| Ka-tai, one | Tua-tai, one; single |
| Taki-tai, one each; one apiece | Tua-rua, two; double |
| Taki-rua, two each | Tua-toe, three-fold; triple |
| Ka-rua, twice | Tua-tfni, the plural number; manifold |

Since 1820 the Tahitian language has left a certain impress on the Mangaian, and critical analysis shows very clearly a certain amount of race-admixture from Tonga, from the Marquesas ('Iva), and from Niue. The language of Mangaia is considerably closer to the Maori speech of New Zealand than is that of Rarotonga, but it has some archaic words peculiar to itself, owing very probably to a long period of isolation due to its formidable fringing reef which forbids approach to the island.

In this vocabulary, incomplete though it be, I have incorporated many of the fruits of nearly thirty years' careful study of the Ocean languages. Should it by any means prove helpful or suggestive in any way to American philologists, fellow-seekers after truth in this line of research, I shall consider myself amply rewarded for my labors.

THE RIVERS OF MANGAIA

Many tiny threads of water irrigate the taro swamps of the central valley of Mangaia; some feed Lake Tiriaa on the Tamarua side. All these streams disappear under the limestone bluffs (makatea), which form a lofty ring around the fertile lowlands of the interior, reappearing through the bottom of the coral floor of the shallow, narrow lagoon between the fringing reef and the shore.

The names of many of these little brooks (kauvai-rikiriki) are identical with those of the broader and deeper rivers of New Zealand—for example, Vai-kato and Vai-totara. The Wai-koto River of New Zealand is so-called from its deep, full-flowing current; the Waitotara River, from the totara trees fringing its banks. There are no “deep, full-flowing currents” and no totara trees in Mangaia. These facts are strong evidence that the Mangaians visited New Zealand, brought back the names of the beautiful streams, and conferred them upon their own brooks.

A small district called Manaia in North Ireland of New Zealand was either a Mangaian settlement, or more probably the place from which
some of the Mangaians came. The more ancient name of the island is Au-au. Rev. Wyatt Gill gives the meaning of Mangaia as Peace, or The Peaceful Land. The present Mangaians say that there is no word in their language with this meaning. I incline to give the meaning as Beautiful, or The Lovely Land. (Compare Samoan mamaia, handsome, as applied to men; or Rarotongan mane'a, beautiful, referring to persons or things.)

In the Maori dialect manaia is the name of a highly ornamental pattern in carving, recalling the coilings of a snake, which suggests many interesting thoughts of culture-drift from India.

In support of the theory of a backwash of population back to Mangaia, probably after the great migration from Mawaiki about 1350, two place-names and a family name may be quoted from Mangaia—“Veitatei,” the name of the inner valley district, “Morikau,” the designation of the great stone stairway behind One-roa, and “Turakina,” the name of a local chief and landowner. In New Zealand there is a settlement in South Island (Otago) Waitati; “Morikau” is the name of a small village in Wanganui district, and “Turakina” of a small township 23 miles south of Wanganui.

The following are names of Mangaian rivers, arranged according to locality:


District of Ivirua, north coast: Vai-ei, Ohio, Karanga-iti, Karanga-nui, Tomoo-tangi, Te Puta, Vai-uriia, Vai-tiria, Matie-kura, Titoki, Te Metua-a-Paeru, and Orua-moko.

**THE MANGAIANS**

With a new era of history opening out in the development of the New Pacific, a few words upon the nations of Mangaia may not be out of place.

Like all the eastern Polynesians, the Cook Islanders, Tahitians, Mangarevans, Tuamotuans, and even the remote Marquesans, the Mangaians call themselves by the ancient name “Maori,” that is, “Children of the common race-stock.”

The Mangaian natives lack the punctilious etiquette and polished courtesy of the Samoans, and the charming complaisance and fascinating irresponsibility of the Tahitians. There is nevertheless, something rough and ready, sturdy and independent about the Mangaian character, as if the acorn planted by early Christian missionaries had grown up into a dwarfish, but rugged and deep-rooted oak-tree, or, at least, its tropical
understudy. The Mangaians reverence authority, practice rigid Church discipline and minute observance of regulations handed down by the successors of John Williams, Chalmers, and Wyatt Gill (Kirirua). They have a most praiseworthy thirst for instruction—with these conservative and old-fashioned folk the school-master is esteemed almost as highly as the missionary, and receives the whole-hearted support of the parents and is readily accorded obedience by the children.

The Mangaians are the most industrious of the Cook Islanders. Some two hundred of them are settled in the country districts of Rarotonga, where their services are much sought after by native land-owners for labor upon their banana, tomato, and orange plantations.

There is something refreshingly Scottish about this reverence of the Mangaians for “the dominie and the minister.” Undoubtedly this spirit has been a very sheet-anchor to keep Mangaia from drifting.

In their shrewdness, thrift and aptitude for business the Mangaians recall somewhat the sturdy, industrious, “pawky” Tuamotuan, so well described by Robert Louis Stevenson in the account of his voyage in the “Casco,” entitled “In the South Seas.” Under improved conditions of organization, when Mangaia has a proper steamship service, she will become a great orange-exporting center, and a popular tourist resort, as the island abounds in places of great natural beauty and of deep interest to botanist, archaeologist, artist and photographer.

Mindful of two happy, busy years spent among the Mangaian people, their teacher here pays his tribute to the good qualities of these simple, worthy and kindly people, who in time of health and sickness ever showed kindness and loyal attachment to their “dominie” and his family—kua takinga-meitaki mai te au tangata maori ra ia matou (“and the natives of the country showed us no little kindness”).

A MESSAGE TO MANGAIA FROM A FAR COUNTRY

(A TEACHER’S FAREWELL)

E akarongo ana mai,          Listen now,           
E te tamariki-apii,           O school-children,       
I taku nei i tuatua           To the words I say       
Ma te tangi e te mi,         In grief and sorrow, as we miss you, 
E ō ana mai i te taringa      And hearken ye too,    
E te ai metua!               O parents!           

Kua tanumia e maua           We two have planted, 
Ko te Pu—Apii vaine          My wife, the Lady-Teacher, and I, 
Tei roto i te aua-tiare      Within the flower-garden 
No te ngakau o kotou         Of your hearts         
Tetai pu-rakau mea kote,     A little tree,         
Ko te pu-rakau o te kite,    The tree of knowledge, 
Tei to kotou ngakau.         Within your hearts.    

Christian—Mangaian Vocabulary
Te taka-kē ra maua,
Te tangi nei maua,
Tei tetai enua mamao.
Na tetai-kē e ta-rarirari
I te reira pu-rakau.
Ei ruasperpe te reira.
Ia tupu, ia kao mai,
Mei te purau

O te pae-tai.
Ia ua mai te ua
O te reira rakau-kote.
El te ua ka'i-venevene.
El te ua ka'i-meitaki,
Ia ka'-ua kotou
I te ua no te kite,
Ko te Pakari e te Meitaki
Kia tupu, ake, ake, ake.
Kua ofāru ua te tara iti,
Ko te Porokiroki no matou.

Ka aere Mangaia ki mua
Ma te manula e te meitaki.
Na Te Atua
Kotou e aratak.
Auraka ka'i topa ala ki muri.
Auraka ka'i rufrui
Na Te Atua kotou e tīakī.

Now we are absent
And we miss you,
Far away in a strange land.
May another diligently water
That tiny tree.
May it flourish.
May it grow and put forth shoots
Even as the Purau (the yellow hibiscus)
Of the sea-shore.
May there grow plentiful fruit
On that little tree.
May its fruit be sweet in flavor.
May its fruit be good and wholesome,
That thereof ye may eat freely
Even of the fruit of knowledge,
Which is wisdom and virtue—
May it grow and grow perpetually.
And thus ends our little message,
Our family's farewell to you all.

May Mangaia forward progress
In well-being and in prosperity.
May God
Be your leader.
See that ye fall not back.
Be not weary, faint not,
And may God keep you all.

—F. W. Christian.

VOCABULARY

Abbreviations: adj., adjective; adv., adverb; cf., compare with; interj., interjection; n., noun; prep., preposition; pron., pronoun; v., verb; v.i., verb intransitive; v.t., verb transitive; v.a., verb active; v.n., verbal noun; syn., synonym.

A

A (ā). A qualifying prefix to adjectives, especially color names; rather; somewhat; like English affix "ish." A-kurakura, reddish; a-rengarenga, yellowish. Maríasan Islands: la.

A (ā). Same as āā.


'A'a (ā'-ā). The true Mangalan causative prefix. To make; to do. 'A'a-meitaki, to do good to; to thank, to benefit. 'A'a-ipolipo, to marry. Used freely side by side with the stronger form 'aka, which is current in Rarotonga. Rarotongan: 'aka-ipolipo, to marry. Tahitian: ha'a-ipolipo, to marry. The form used in the Austral Islands is identical with the Mangalan.

Aai (a-āi), n. A large fish like the bonito.

Aatu (ā-ātu), t. To fold up; ka'i-āatu, a pen knife, a clasp knife. Syn. atu atu.

A'au (a'ā'u), pron. Thee, the accusative case of koe. Rarotongan: ia koe, thee. Eastern Polynesian dialects: na'au; ta'au, for na-a'au; thine and ta-a'au, of thee.


Aengata (āē-ngātia), n. Shortened form of 'aenga-ata, the tearing away or scattering of the shadows, (ata); early dawn. Rarotongan: akirata, early dawn. Maori: hae-ata and nga-hae-te-ata.

'Ai ('ai), n. Cat's cradle. Maori: whai.
Aio (Ai-o), n. A family proper name. Syn. aiu.  
Aitutaki (Ai-tū-tākī), n. Name of an island of the Cook group.  
Aka-rato (a-ka-rātō), v. 1. To invade hostile territory. 2. To enter the circulation, as alcohol or poison from snake-bite.  
'Akari (ā-kārī), n. The white of an egg, so called from the resemblance to the white meat of the coconut, which is known as akari throughout the Cook Islands. Combines the ideas of hardness and whiteness. Maori: hakari, white of an egg. Easter Island and Tuamotus: hakari, a coconut (root gari and kari).  
Ai (Ai-ū), n. A family proper name. Syn. aio.  
Aka-orō (ākkaorō), n. A horse. In Rarotongan aka-orō occurs as a verb, to drive, and as a noun with the meaning of harness; the word for horse is 'ōro-'enua.  
Aka-tauri (ā-kā-tā-ūrī), v. To upset; to overturn. Rarotongan: ta-tipoki, to overturn.  
Aka-topā (ā-kā-topā), v. To omit.  
Aka-to'otou (ā-kā-to'ō-to'u), v. To aim at. Syn. toutou. Maori: tohu, to point out.  
Aka-turi (ā-kā-tū-ri) also 'a'a-turi), v. To commit fornication; prostitution, or adultery. See turi.  
Aka-urū (ā-kā-ūrū), v. To introduce; push in, as a ship.  
A-keke (ā-kekē), n. A fence; an enclosure. Rarotongan: koro, a fence; enclosure, and kako, to enclose. Maori: pa-kaka, to enclose.  
Akenei, adv. Ago: a mataiti rima akenei, five years ago.  
A-koko (ā-kōkō), n. A loop, also an inlet of the sea. Maori: koki, to bend.  
'Amo ('āmō), v. To smear paint over, to tell a lie. Syn. 'amo-ua. Throughout the Cook Islands 'amo means to smear or paint over, with the same meaning as the English expression, a highly colored or varnished story. Hawaiian: hamo, to smear, paint over. Rarotongan: piki-ka'a, to tell a lie.  
Aitutakil: ti-varevare, to tell a lie.  
'Anaana (ānānā), adj. Bright.  
Anei (ā-nei), adv. Perhaps; maybe. Maori: ranei.  
Animara (An-ni-mā-rā), n. A masculine proper name.  
'Aoa (ā-ōa), n. The banyan or Indian fig tree. Syn. 'ao.  
Aonga (ā-ōngā), n. Saturday. Literally, The day on which one eats hot, cooked food, as contrasted with the Sabbath, on which one eats cold food only. Rarotongan: ma'anakai.  
'A-o-terā (ā-ō-tē-ā), n. Thursday. Literally the fourth day of the week. Rarotongan: paraparau.  
'Apa-'apa-'are (āpā-āpā-'āre), n. A shed; lean-to. Rarotongan: pekau-are.  
Apa-rangi (āpā-rāŋī), n. (apa, region, rangī, heaven.) The firmament. Gilbert Islands: aba, land or region. Ponape: chapa, land or region.
Apeape (a-pe-a-pe), adj. Spiteful, vicious, as a horse or pig. Tongan: abeabe, to rush on its prey (a shark).

Api (āpi), n. Possession.

'Aipi (ā-pī-i), v. To teach, to learn. 'Are-āipi, a school; pu-āipi, a teacher; tamariki-āipi, a pupil. With article prefixed, used as collective noun—te tamariki āipi, the school-children.

Apianga (āpīngā), n. A thing; a tangible object; also an animal creature. In Rarotongan, apianga has the restricted meaning of goods or property. In pure Māngai ane ma denotes thing in the sense of circumstance, conception, or thing thought of. Apianga is evidentely formed from the obsolete verbal root, api, to possess or to have. Cook Islands: apai, to carry; apai-nga, a burden; a load.

Apa (apai), v. To carry.

'Ara ('ā-ra), n. The screw pine, or pandanus. Gilbert Islands: 'ara, the flower of the pandanus; kaina, the tree itself. Caroline Islands: far, fate, fat, fas. Samoan: fala and fasa. Other Polynesian dialects: fara, hara. Mariana Islands: agag. (The Marianas islanders invariably convert a medial r into g.)

'Arai (ā-ral), v. To shut out; strictly forbid; prohibit.


'Are (ā-āre), adv. No, not. Rarotongan: kare.

'Aree e kino (ārē-kē-nō), phrase. Nothing wrong; never mind; very good; all right.

'Aree e ravenga ke (ārē-rē-vēngā-kē), phrase. It can't be helped; it is unavoidable or inevitable; this also used in the sense of if it is absolutely necessary.

'Ari (āri), adj. Visible. (An ancient root; original meaning, glitter, or brilliancy. Efatese: all, the sun. Hawaiian: alial, white, brilliant. Ponape: ariariri, the presence of a king, majesty. Rarotongan: areare, pellucid, transparent. Hence the Māngai ane and Rarotongan verbs: 'a'a-ari and aka-ari, to show, display, exhibit.

Ariki (ā-riki), n. A king, high chief. Mortlock Islands: allik, to command.

Ariki-vaite (āri-ki-vai-nē), n. The fourth or ring finger, literally, the Queen.


Aronga (ā-rōng-ā), n. People; persons. Plural of tangata; sometimes used as plural of things and animals also; an old noun of multitude. Rarotongan: vaka-tangata, a tribe, a body of emigrants; literally, a canoe-full of men. Gilbert Islands: baronga, tribe, a clan. Mariana Islands: barongai, a migration. Ilocan (North Philippines), barangai—a great sea-going vessel or galley. The idea underlying the word is evidently a shipful of emigrants.

Ata (āttā), n. A shadow.

'Ata (ā-tā), n. A masculine proper name in the Tamarua district, Mangai.


Atu atu (ātū-ātū), v. To fold up. See aatu.

Aua (āu-wā), n. A garden. Moari: awa, a plot in a garden.

Aua-kai (āu-wā-kāi), n. A vegetable garden.

Aua-tiare (āu-wā-tī-ārē), n. A flower garden.

'Au'au (āu'-āu), adj. Disagreeable to the taste; nasty; unpleasant; ill-flavored. Tahitian and Marquesan: faufau and hauhau, nasty, foul, bad (either physically or morally).

Auene (āu'-nei), adv. Today; by and by; presently.

Auene te ai ai (āu'-nei-te'-a'i), adv. This afternoon. Rarotongan: akonei. Moari: akonei.

Aue toe ka mate au (āu'-tē-kē-mā-tē-aū), phrase. Help! I am in danger.
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Auika (au-i-kä), adj. Blue. Universally used in the Cook Islands. It appears to stand quite alone in the Polynesian languages.

'Aunga (au-a-ngä), n. Scent, odor.


'Autara (au-tä-rä), v. (1) To speak. (2) A language, dialect. Mostly used on the islands of Atiu and Aitutaki. The pure Mangaian is taratara. Samoan: tau-tala.


E

E (ë), prep. By; by means of: Kuaropa-ia te reira e au; This was made by me. (Used before pronouns only.) Ponape and Ruk: ren, by means of and re, unto (the sign of the accusative case).

E (ë), interj. A sign of the vocative case: E pa! E ta! a call to a child (as, oh, child). E 'ine! a call to a girl. E ma! call to several people (as hello, people). Maori: e i.


Eiva (ë-i-vä), n. The dragon fly. Syn. iva. Rarotongan: karakara-vaí, literally the watcher of the waters, from the dragon fly's habit of hovering over pools or swamps. Niue: kitekite-a-vaí, from kitekite, to view narrowly, and val, the water.

Eme (ëm-ne), v. To shrink, referring to cloth. Syn. ta-eme. Rarotongan: mingio.

Era (ëh-rä), v. i. To awake, a peculiar Mangalaian variant of Rarotongan ara, to wake.


I

'I ('i), prep. To; towards. Rarotongan: ki.

'Ia ('i-a), conj. When; if; in order that. Rarotongan: kia.


'Ia ('i-a), verbal root. Want; desire. See via.

'Ia-inu ('i-a-inu), v. n. To be thirsty; to want to drink. Rarotongan: ia-inu.

Samoan: fla. Tahitian: hia. Original root is flav, pira, bira, to desire, to want.

'Ii ('i-i), n. 1. The bristles of a pig. 2. The small hairs of the human body. Tahitian: hibi, a cat's whiskers.

'Iiki ('i-ki), v. a. To choose; to select. Iki i tetai apiinga-auri: to choose a tool. Iki refers only to things; 'iri is the word used in referring to persons.

'Iko ('i-kö), adv. There; over there. Syn. ikora. Rarotongan: kikona, ikona.

'Ikora ('i-kö-rä), adv. Same as 'iko.

'Ina (i-nä-ä-nä), v. a. To singe a pig. The root is probably hin, sin, or sun, to burn, scorch. Maori: hunuhunu. Samoan: susunu. Visayan (Philippines): sono.

'Inaki (i-nä-ki), v. To tie up in a knot.

'Inanmotea, n. Moonlight. Literally, the whiteness of 'Ina, the moon-goddess. 'Ina is the name commonly used in the Cook Islands and in Marianas Islands. Elsewhere in Polynesia the name of the goddess is Sina or Hina.
Iau nei (i-nau-č-nei), adv. Just now; a little while ago; lately; to-day (past time). Iau nei te pongi; this morning. Rarotongan: iakonei.

‘Ike! ‘Ienen! (i-nē), interj. Girl! woman! An interjectional phrase used in calling a girl or woman. Caroline Islands: fin, fun, a woman.

Io (i-o), interj. Hullo! An answer to a call.

Ioa (i-o), n. Glass. A general word in the Cook Islands. Tahitian: hi'o. Tuamotus; hingo. Samoan: vali. Chinese: ching. Javanese and Malayan: baling, porcelain crockery. (As the Polynesians do not manufacture glass or chinaware, these words point irresistibly to the intrusion of Indonesian and Chinese traders into the Pacific, as they certainly were not introduced by European traders.)

Ioma-i (i-o-mai), v. To answer, reply. Rarotongan: ki-mai.

Itrave (i-rā-vē), n. A crab with long legs.


‘Iri (ʻIri), v.a. To choose; to select: 'Iri i titaltangata; to elect, or select, a man (for office or work). 'Iki is the word used for selecting a thing; ‘Iri refers only to persons. Maori: whiri. Samoan: filli. Visayan (Philippines): pili.


‘Iro (ʻIrō), v. a. To make sennet cord. Samoan: filo, thread; Maori: whiri, twisting, plaeting, a plaeted hem.

Ito (i-tō), an affix. Very: kurakura-'ito; very red, vivid red, scarlet. Rarotongan: muramura-'eko'eko, red as the gills of a fish. Maori: wheko, the gills of a fish. Samoan: pito, prefix meaning very: pito-lelei (an Aplan phrase), very good; best.

Iva (i-vā), n. The dragon-fly. See eiva.


Iva-iti (I-vā-i-tī), n. Masculine personal name.

Ivanga-pa'i (i-vāŋa-pāi), n. A derrick for hoisting cargo. Syn. ivanga.

Ivangi (Ivā-iŋgā), n. Same as ivanga-pa'i.

Ivi- rua (I-ivi-rū-ā), n. Name of a district on the north coast of Mangaia; said to take its name from the two hills (tuaivi) back of the settlement.

K


Kai (kā'i), n. [Shortened form of kari.] A knife. Rarotongan-matipi.

Kai'aatu (kā'i-āttā), n. A pen knife; a clasp knife.

Kai-amimigingi (kā'i-amimigingi), n. A bill-hook, rip hook.

Kaika (kā'i-kā), n. The Malay apple (Eugenia malacansis). Marquesas: kakaha; Maori; kahika, the white pine (Podocarpus). In Melanesia the Eugenia is called kafika or geviga; in Samoa the name is nonoaffia for the pale-fruitied variety, and nonoula, for the red-fruitied kind.

Kai-kai (kā'i-kā'i), v. To cut. Rarotongan: tipu; Maori: karikari, to notch; to whittle.

Kai-koke (kā'i-kōkē), n. A sword-knife; a machete; a bush-knife.

Kai'anga (kā'i-ānā), n. Home; residence; house and garden (a widespread root in Polynesia and Indonesia.)


Kai-veineve (kā-i-ve-ī-ve-nē), n. Sweet-meats; candies.


Kaka (kā-kā), v. n. To shine; to glow; to be brilliant. Syn. ka.
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Kakara (kā-kā-rā), adj. Fragrant. Maori and Eastern Polynesian dialects: kakara. Ponape: ka’raka’r, hot. The original root is evidently pungency, hotness of flavor or savor. The Samoan has two forms, sasa’a and ‘a’a’.
Kakaro (kā-kā-rō), v. To see; to look at. See karō.
Kamika (kā-mī-kā), n. A weed with small yellow flowers and pointed leaves, used in scenting oils.
Kamikami (kā-mī-kā-mī), n. The gills of a fish.
Kana (ka-na), n. To glare; to stare wildly. Hence the adjective mata-kana, having glaring or staring eyes.
Kana (kā-nā), n. Red branching coral. Polynesian root: kana, to shine; to glow. Maori: ngana and ngangana, red, as of the wood of the totara.
Kana’e (kā-nā’e), n. A fresh-water fish. Samoan: ‘ana’e; Hawaiian: kana’e; Maori: kana’e; Fijian: kanathe.
Kanaka (kā-nā-kā), n. A native food made of scraped kernel of make mixed with coconut cream and baked.
Kanakana (kā-nō-kā-nō), adj. Bright, an adjective descriptive of the eyes.
Kao (kā-o), adj. Narrow. See ‘āiti.
Kapakapa (kā-pā-kā-pā), v. To flap the wings.
Kara (ka-ra), adj. An old form of kerekere, black. An old Mangaian verb is ta-karakara (i te mata i te ngaraui), to blacken the face with charcoal. Maori: karaka-tiva, very black.
Karai (kā-rāi), n. A small brown rock crab with violet markings. See karachi. Ponape: karrach.
Karaka (ka-ra-ka), n. Name of a tree with hard red wood. Ponape: kalak, a tree name. Niue: kalaka, a tree name. Maori: karaka (Corynoscarpus), a species of tree. In India five or six varieties of trees are called karaka.
Karavia (kā-rā-vi-ā), n. The long-tailed cuckoo.
Kari-take (kā-ri-ťā-kē), n. A small lizard.
Kati-re’e (kā-ti-ře’ē), n. The throat; the gullet. Rarotongan: karapinga. Maori: kati-rehe, sore throat; quinsy.
Kau (kāu), prefix. Kau prefixed to a word means agent, as: kau-ravakai, a fisherman. Maori: kai.
Kaua (kāu-ā), adj. Speckled, of a hen.
Kaua (kāu-ā), n. A land bird formerly revered as a divine messenger of peace (unidentified).
Keakea (kē-kē-ā), n. Thrush; apthae; running at the nose. Maori: kea, mucus. Perhaps connected with Maori kerakera, offensive, stinking.
Kei (kēi), n. A corner; an angle. Rarotongan: po’o and akoko.
Kei-rama (kei-ři-mā), n. [Kei, angle, and rima, arm, the angle of the arm.] The elbow. Ponape: kaim, an angle.
Keke (kē-ki), v. To tickle.
Kenu (kē-nū), v. a. To dig. The pure Mangaian is ko.
Keo (kē-ō), n. Root: keng or kong, sharp. A stalactite.
Kepa (kēp-pā), n. [Probably from kepura or gebra.] A stench; a foul smell. See kivi. Maori: kerakera, stinking, seems a parallel cognate form.

Kere-a-rako (kē-rē-ā-rākō), n. A small greenish songbird, resembling a mule canary (a cross between a canary and a linnet), peculiar to Mangaia. The name describes the bird’s plumage: kere, dark green; a-rako, inclining to a pale or light color.

Kere-a-vavako (kē-rē-ā-vā-vā-kō), n. A small songbird of Mangaia. Same as kere-a-rako.

Kerekere (kē-rē-kē-rē), adj. Common in eastern Polynesia or the older form, kara and karakara. Tako is the pure Mangaian word for black.

Keri (kē-rī), v. a. To dig. See ko.

Ketu (kē-tū), v. a. To root up; tear up the ground (as a pig does). Maori: ketu.


Ki'ato (kī-ātō), n. Sticks used to attach an outrigger. Marshall Islands: gubach, kibbet.

Kikau (kī-kāū), n. A palm-frond. Marama-kikau, the moon in crescent. Raratongan: kakau, the stem of a plant. Mariannas Islands (Chamorro dialect): ca-cayo, ka-kayu, the stem or stalk of a plant.

Kiri (kī-ri), n. Bark; rubbish; peel; refuse. Pa-kiri, the human skin. In Raratongan, kiri means both human skin and bark, and pakiri is used only as an adverb meaning “superficially.” The common Cook Island word kirikiri, meaning gravel or small pebbles, is a distinct root.

Kivi (kī-vi), n. A root meaning “stench,” hence the compound aunga-kivi, stinking. Kiva is probably the half-forgotten name of some animal or bird associated with an unpleasant odor; the word appears in no other combination.


Ko'akoa (kō'ā-kō'ā), adj. and n. See ko'a.

Ko'ani (kō-ā-nī), n. A cork. See komani.


Ko'atutatie (kō-ā-tū-mā-tī-ē), n. Greenstone; jade. Raratongan: toka-matie. The green stone of Maori tradition is called pou-namu.

Koi (kōī), adv. Quick. Ia koi; be quick; look sharp; hurry. Syn. koikoi.

Raratongan: viviki.

Koikoi (kōī-kōī), adv. Quick. Ia koi, be quick; look sharp; hurry. Syn. koi.


Koiiti (kō-ī-tī), n. A small black and white marsh crab with a red claw.

Ko'iti (kō-ī-tū), n. The little finger.


Kokaa (kō-kāa), n. The banana. See koka.

Kokarakara (kō-kā-rā-kā-rā), v. a. To broil; roast. See tutkiri.

Komakoma (kō-mā-kō-mā), v. n. To make a noise. (Referring to persons or children chattering.) An imitative sound. Ponape: kumukumu, the grunting of certain fish taken out of the water.

Komani, n. A cork; stopper. See ko'ani. Raratongan: momani, popani, to plug up.


Ko-nui (kō-nū-i), n. The thumb.
Kopikopi (kō-pi-kō-pi), v. a. To double together; make a tuck in sewing. Rarotongan: kapikapi. Maori: kopikopi.
Ko-puku (ko-pu-ku), n. A hilllock; a mound. Maori: kopupe, to throw up earth into hillocks.
Ko-roa (kō-roi), n. The forefinger.
Koro-miomio (kō-rō-mī′ō-mi′ō), v. a. To crease, crumple up. Maori: koru, a wrinkle; koro-meke, koro-menge, wrinkled.
Kororo (kō-ro-ro), v. n. To gargle the throat.
Kote (kō-tē), adj. Small; tiny. See toote. Rarotongan: ngiti, rikiriki. A very widespread root; a primitive word.
Kou (kō-u), v. a. To bake; cook. Rarotongan: ke′u. Maori: kouu.
Koviriviri (kō-vi-rī-vi-rī), n. A tree bearing red berries, used for making necklaces. Rarotongan: tavara.
Kuete (kū′ē-tē), n. A trough or canoe-shaped oblong wooden vessel used for pounding and preparing food. See also u′ete. Rarotongan: kumete; Marquesan: kumete, umete.
Kumakuma (kū-mā-kū-mā), n. Long hair. See kemakuma.
Kumu (kū-mū), v. a. To squeeze; wring out.
Kurakura (kū-rā-kū-rā), adj. Red.
Kurakura (kū-rā-kū-rā), adj. Red. v.n. To shine. Rarotongan: muramura. In the Polynesian language, kurakura, kulakula, do not merely denote red, but an orange-yellow shade. There is also a secondary meaning, valuable; precious. (See Maori Comparative Dictionary, by Edward Tregear.)
Kura-mo (ku-ra-mō), n. A little blue and red parrakeet found in Atiu and Atutaki.
Kuru (kū-rū), v. a. To carve; sculpture. (Old Mangaian.) Rarotongan: kotokotli. Maori: kuru, 1, to strike; 2, a pestle; 3, a greenstone ear-ring.

M

Ma′a-ma′a (mā′ā-mā′ā), adj. A variant of maramara, bitter.
Maa-rarau (mā-ārā-rau), n. A wild yam with pale pink skin, yellowish flesh, and well flavored tubers similar in taste to a potato. Rarotongan: 'ofi. Fijian: vol.
Maka (mā-kā), n. The old Mangaian word for stone, rock. Aka-maka (ite ara), to pave a road with stone or macadam. Maka-tea (white rock), the eastern Polynesian word for limestone or the old elevated coral reef which in several islands forms a lofty encircling terrace. So called from its prevailing hues of white, pale-grey, light-blue and pinkish-white. Tongan and Niue: maka, a rock. Samoan: ma'a, a stone. Maori: ka-maka, a rock.
Ma-kaakaa (mā-kā‘ā-kā‘ā), adj. Striped (as cat or tiger fur). Maori: whakakakaka.
Ma-keekee (mā-kē‘ē-kē‘ē), adj. Small. (Used on the island of Atiu.) See kote.
Maki (mā-ki), n. The slang word for corpse.
Maki (mā-ki), 1. Sickness; disease. Used specifically in combination, as: maki-angareu, faintness; maki-tuta, skin disease; maki-ongo, skin irritation; maki-vavae, ulcerated legs. 2. A very common prefix to children's names. Probably from the ancient belief that an unattractive name induced demon influences to leave a child alone.
Maki-angareu (mā-ki-ā-ngā-rē-ā), n. Faintness.
Maki-ongo (mā-ki-ō-ngō), n. Skin irritation.
Maki-vavae (mā-ki-vā‘-vā‘-ē), n. Ulcerated legs.
Mako-kore (mā-kō-kō-re), adj. Disobedient; disrespectful; rude; insubordinate.
Mamaku (mā-mā-ki), n. Same as mama'u, the silk cotton tree (Bombayx).
Mamau’u (ma-ma‘u), n. The silk cotton tree, the kapok of Malaysia. [Also called mamaku.] Maori: mamaku, a large tree-fern [Cyathea]. Solomon Islands (Guadalcanal): mamago, arrowroot.
Mamio (mā-mi‘ō), n. The taro plant (Colocasia). Rarotongan: taro.
Mana (ma-nā or mān-nā), n. A story; legend. Rarotongan: tara; tuatua.
Mana (mā-nā), n. Power; dignity; honor; supernatural influence. A word common to all Polynesian dialects. Central and eastern Carolines: manaman; Marianas Islands: manman, 1, wonderful; 2, supernatural power; na-manman, 1, to cause wonder; 2, awe-inspiring. Sanskrit: man; power, dignity, honor.
Mana‘a (mā-nā‘ā), adj. Warm. Ma the common Polynesian adjectival prefix; hana, or han, is the root. Rarotongan: ma‘ana [a curious transposition of syllables]. Tahitian: mahana.
Mano (mā-nō), adj. The number 4,000. Polynesian: mano, myriad, 10,000.
Manoa (mā-nō‘ā), n. A long tress of human hair worn on the head and perhaps on the ankles, with festal attire.
Manu-patia (mā-nū-pā-tī-ā), n. A wasp; hornet. Literally, stinging insect. A recently coined slang word in Mangaia is purutia, for hornet, wasp, meaning "the Prussian." Rarotongan: rango-ta‘ae, literally "ferocious fly."
Manga (mā-ngā), n. 1, A bit; a piece; portion. 2, Food. Micronesian dialects: manga, monga, to eat. Samoan: manga, to chew.
Mangaia (mā-ngā‘ā-ā), n. The southernmost island of the Cook group, 116 miles from Rarotonga. (See introduction.)
Manga-ika (mā-ngā-i-ka‘ā), n. Fish. Rarotongan: ika.
Mangavai (mā-ngā-vā‘ā), n. A beautiful club-moss (Lycopodium).
Mangu (mā-ngū), adj. Dark grey, or a blackish-grey color. Maori: mangu, black.
Ma-oro (mā-ō-rō), v. a. To massage. Rarotongan: romiromi.
Mape (mā-pē), n. The so called chestnut (Inocarpus) which is the tallest of all Polynesian timber trees. Rarotongan: fā. Tahitian: mape. Ponape: marrap. Mortlock Islands: marefa.
Mapia (mā-pi‘ā), adj. Pure; fresh (of water). Son sorol (Southwest Carolines): mapia; Subanu (Mandnanao): mapia.
Mapu (mā-pū), adj. Young; youthful (especially of young men).
Marangi (mā-rā-ngi), adj. Full (refers to the moon).

Mario (mā-ri-ō), n. A small banana of delicate flavor. On the island of Mauke a small banana is sun-dried and exported under the name of pieri.

Matakan (mā-tā-kā-nā), adj. Wild-eyed.


Matie (mā-tīē), n. Grass.

Matie (mā-tīē), adj. Green. Tahitian: namu, blue or green.


Mā-ti-kāo (mā-ū-kā-ō), n. A finger. (Old Māngaan) kao, sprout. Rarotongan: ma'i-kao; ma'i-kuku.


Mauke (mā-ū-kē), n. A small island of the Cook Islands. Futuna: tōka-mauke, numerous; perhaps “populous as Mauke.”


Mekameka (mē-kā-mēk-kā), adj. Majestic; magnificent; reverend; awe-inspiring. N. magnificence; majesty; dignity; adornment. Tahitian: mehameha, terrifying, awesome.

Memeru (mē-mē-rū), v. n. To pout. See va'a-vere. Maori: peru.

Mera (mē-rā), adv. Like this; like that; in that way or fashion. For example: kua rere-aere te kiao mera, mera: the cat jumped to and fro just like this. Rarotongan: pera.

Mero (mē-rō), adv. Same as mera.

Mi'i (mi'i), v. To be grievances; sorry. n. Grief. Samoan: misimisi.

Mikia (mī-kī-ā), n. A species of crab.

Miko (mi-kō), n. [Root: mīk, muk, green.] Taro-shoots or offsets for planting. Maori: mik, the areca palm; muka, flax, a young areca shoot. Niue: muka, a young shoot.

Mimi (mi-mī), n. Puss. (In calling a cat.)

Mimi (mi-mī), v. n. To make water.

Miri (mi-rī), adv. Behind; at the back; backward (signifying direction). See miri-ngao. Rarotongan: muri.

Miri (mi-rī, mīrī-rī), n. 1. Stroking; touching; handling; rubbing. 2. n. Interference, meddling. Rarotongan: 1, mirimiri; 2, rave-katoa-mal. Tahitian: miri; Samoan: mīl.

Mirimiri (mi-rī-mī-ri), n. Same as miri; touching, stroking, rubbing, interference.


Mo'a (mō-ā), n. A tree fern. Maori: munga, the areca palm. Tahitian: po'a, the tree fern.

Moa (mō-ā), n. The domestic fowl.

Moana (mō-ōn-ā), n. The ocean.

Moa-kirikiri (mō-ā-kirī-kiri), n. A fruit-eating bat. Literally, the skinny fowl. Western Polynesian: peka, beka.

Moki (mō-ki), v. n. To cease; abate (of a disease or of thunder). Ponape: mokin, to move.

Momomo (mō-mō-nō), v. a. To put on; slip on. Momomo i te parai, to put on clothes, to dress oneself. Rarotongan: a'a'o (i te kaka'u).
Momo-renga (mō-mō-rē-ngā), adj. Yellow in complexion; yellow-skinned. [In an ancient Mangaan chant recorded by Rev. Wyatt Gill, the sailors of Captain Cook on the great navigator's visit to the island are thus described. In his printed version the word is erroneously given as omu-renga. On careful inquiry among the most reliable Mangaan authorities I find that the word should be written momo-renga.]
Mono-kia (mō-nō-ki-ā), v. n. To be superseded; succeeded by. Rarotongan: kauno-ia; tupau-ia.
Mo'okea (Mō'o-keā), n. The name of a famous outlaw giant-hero who lived near Lake Tīrī-Ara, on the south coast of Mangai'a.
Mori-taratoni (mō-ri tā-rā-tō-ni), n. A sage-like plant the fragrant leaves of which are used for garlands and for scenting oils.
Motukutuku (mō-tū-kū-tū-kū), n. A plant with brilliant blue flowers, rough leaves, and edible berries. The Maori of Taranaki, where the plant is very common call it matiku. It is the mai-kon or kerari of Ponape. On Yap it is called tenk.
Mou (mōu), v. n. To abide; remain. Rarotongan: mau.
Mura (mu-ra), adj. Blazing. v. n. To blaze.

N
Na'ena'e (nā'nakē), adj. Soft (as an overcooked yam).
Naka-taua (nā-kā tāu-rā), n. A masculine proper name.
Nanenane (nā-nē-nā-nē), v. 1. To fidget. 2. To mix up. Ta-nanenane, to cause confusion.
Nanga (nā-ngā), n. A man's name.
Naukanauka (nā-kā-nā-kā), adj. Elastic; flexible (as India rubber). Rarotongan: naua; ūōua.
Nei (nē-nei), v. a. To print. (Possibly a contraction of nenekli or neneki.
Neke (nē-kē), v. n. To move: neke mai, move over here! neke atu, move along; move over there. Rarotongan: atea atu, move along. Maori: neke, to glide, move along.
Nekineki (nē-ki-nē-ki), adj. Short, fat and dumpy (as a pig).
Nī'i (nī'i), n. Edge. Rarotongan: nī'a.
Niata (nī-ā-tā), adj. Visibly forming and thickening—a stage in the development of the kernel of a coconut.
Nī'i-rangi (nī'i-rā-ngi), n. The horizon.
Noka (nō-kā), n. Sediment or deposit as of arrowroot or starch. Tuamotu Islands: ninganinga, mud.
Nui (nū-i), n. The claw of a crab.

NG

Nga'a (nga'a), v. n. Root: breaking; bursting; cracking; splitting: Nga'a mai (te nio), to break (as teeth in a baby's mouth). Nga'a mei roto o te ua-moa mai, to break from the shell (as chickens from the egg) to be hatched. Samoan: ngafa, to crack, split, burst.
Ngaio (ngāi-o), n. A littoral tree (Myoporum laetum) with small, white flowers and long, glossy, pointed leaves. The ancient Mangaians made a scented oil from the tree, which they used for anointing and preparing corpses for mumifying. Hawaiian: naio. 1. The bastard sandal-wood. 2. The true sandal-wood. Maori: ngaio, the Myoporum laetum.
Ngaki (ngā-ki), v. a. (Ngaki i te kai). To go after food; provide food. Rarotongan: roi (i te kai).
Ngata (ngā-tā), an affix. Hard; difficult to accomplish. Samoan: ngata.
Marianas Islands: cat, kat, hard; heavy; difficult.
Ngata (ngā-tā), n. A reddish-brown beche-de-mer or sea slug. Maori: ngata, a slug. Samoan: ngata, a snake.
Ngati, (ngā-tī), n. A tribal, national or family prefix. Ngati-Itiracra, the Israelites; ngati-luta, the Jews; ngati-Tonga, the Tongans. Gilbert Islands: natl, 1. a son; nephew. 2. to bind together. Tongan: ati, tribal prefix. Ati-Satalawa, the old name of the Tongan people. Ruk and Mortlock Island: at, a son.
Nge'e-enge'e (ngē'e ngē'e), v. n. To grunt, squeal, as a pig. Rarotongan: ngengeti. Ngenengene (ngē-nē-ngē-nē), n. The cheek. Rarotongan: paparinga.
Nenge (ngē-ngē), v. n. (Also nge'e-enge'e). To grunt; squeal (as a pig.) Rarotongan: ngengeti.
Ngi (ngī), adj. Even; level; equal in length; corresponding in size or position; evenly matched (of combatants or competitors) in skill or strength. Rarotongan: aiteite.
Ngiti (ngī-tī), v. a. To pinch; compress with fingers. Rarotongan: kikini. The common Polynesian root is ngīta, tightness, firmness, compression.
Ngotie (ngō-tī-e), an affix. Easy; easily done. Samoan: ngofie. Marianas Islands: gofie or gofi, a root with the meaning of amiability; beauty; pleasantness; happiness.
Ngoio (ngō-i-o), n. A small sea bird.
Ngu (ngū), v. n. To assent by giving a grunt.
O

O (ö), interj. Yes! (in answer to a call).
‘O-ake (ō-ā-kē), v. To give around; distribute (ake, along; around). Maori: he-ake.
‘O-atu (ō-ā-tū), v. To give away to another person (atu, away from the person mentioned). Maori: ho-atu.
‘Oko-o’oko (ōkōōkōkō), v. To trade.
‘Oma (ō-mā), n. A mattock. Rarotongan: tarapa. Maori: koma, 1. a kind of stone. 2. a stone axehead or implement made of stone.
O-mai (ō-mai), v. To present; give to the person speaking (mai, hither; to me). Maori: homai.
‘Ona‘ona (ōnāōnā), adj. Savory; nice. See konākona.
‘O-o (ō-o), v. To make grimaces. Maori: ho and hoho.
‘Opaki (ō-pā-kī), n. A bundle.
‘Opaki (ō-pā-kī), v. To wrap up. Maori: kohaki, 1. to wrap up; 2. envelope; husk.
‘Opunupunu (ō-pū-nū-pū-nū), adj. Snub; flat, refers to the nose.
‘Ora (ō-rā), n. A weed similar to a vetch. It has white flowers from which a powerful fish poison is produced. Tahiti and Tuamotu Islands: hora, the plant, and horahora, poisonous, acrid.
‘O-roa (ō-rō-ā), n. The forefinger.
Orometua (ō-rō-mē-tū-ā), n. A native preacher or minister.
‘Oru (ō-rū), adj. Bent; bowed (as an old man’s back).
‘Oure-au (ō-rū-ē-āu), n. Rebellion; revolution; riot. Maori: korure-hau, a change of the wind.
Ongi (ōng-ī), v. To kiss. (A word used throughout the Cook Islands.) Samoan: songi. Efate: sung.

P

Paepae (pā-ē-pā-ē), n. A cave for packing fruit for export (made of shucks). Maori: paepae. any open-work vessel or case.
Pa‘i (pā‘i), n. The general word for ship. (This term is used throughout the Cook Islands.) Specific terms: pa‘i-aua‘i, a steamer; pa‘i-oko‘oko, a trading schooner; pa‘i-matangi, a sailing ship; pa‘i-puke-to‘ora, a whaling vessel; pa‘i-rere, an aeroplane; pa‘i-ruku, a submarine. Tahiti: pahi, a ship. Chatham Islands: pahī, a raft-boat.
Paka (pā-kā), adj. Baked crisp; slightly scorched.
Pakakina (pā-kā-ki-nā), v. n. To make a roaring or crashing sound.
Pakau-vaka (pā-kā-ū-vā-kā), n. The middle finger.
Paki (pā-kī), v. a. 1. To smear on; spread. 2. To paint, varnish. 3. To rub on liniment. 4. To massage.
Pāki (pā-kī), v. a. To slap.
Paku (pā-kū), v. n. To roll (of thunder). Rarotongan: kokina.
Panapana (pān-nā-pān-nā), v. n. To sparkle; flash; glitter (as brilliant color or lightening). Aipanapana, n. An electric torch, or electric light. Rango-panapana, a firefly. Samoan: fana, warm.

Pana (pā-nē), n. The head of a fish; the severed head of a beheaded man. Cf. Tuamotu: pepenu, the head.


Pa' o (pā'ō), v. a. To strike with a weapon. Cf. Rarotongan: pa'o, to hew out, sculpture. Efateese (New Hebrides): faro, to plane, whittle out. (Perhaps the Polynesian words hao and fao, for iron, steel, are doublets of the word pa'o.)


Papa'a (pā-pā'a), n. [Original meaning, white.] Europeans. (A word used throughout Eastern Polynesia.) Marianas Islands: paka, white.


Pa-punga (pā-pū-ngā), n. A wall; garden wall.


Para'i (pā-rā'i), n. 1. Clothes; dress. Tona para'i tonao, tonao, each man (took) his clothes. 2. Cloth. Rarotongan: kaka'u, clothes; dress; garments. (The word para'i apparently stands by itself in Polynesia. Two other words common to Tahitian and Cook Island dialects and similar in sound are pere, coat or jacket, and pareu, waistcloth.)

Para'i-mangu (pā-ra'i ma-ngu), n. [From mangu, dark gray color.] Dark gray clothes.


Pa-rau-rau (pā-rau-rau), adj. Flat. See pa-ra'ara'a.


Pare-teupe (pā-rē-tē-pē), n. A cap; foreign cap. Originally a round headdress of coconut leaves, so called because of its circular shape resembling the o perculum, or shell disc, which closes the shell of a winkie.


Pari (pā-ri), v. To cleave; to chop down; to hew down. Rarotongan: tipu, also tua. Polynesian root: pal; par. Micronesian roots: pal; par.


Pa-tangarca (pā-ta-ngā-ro-ā), n. A small species of long-tailed cuckoo.

Pa-tapa (pātā-pātā), n. 1. A rain-drop. 2. The game of marbles. v. To fall in drops. Ponape: To fall in drops.

Pate (pā-te), v. To be hurt; to be injured; to be wounded. Rarotongan: puta; ko-puta. Cf. Marianas Islands: pateg, to kick; to hurt; injure.

Patia (pā-tiā), v. 1. To sting. 2. To spear. Hence, manu-patia, n. The native wasp (originally imported via Tahiti, from Chili).


Patu (pā-tū, pāt-tū), n. A wooden sword. Cf. Ponape: patkul, a chief's axe. Maori: patu, a war weapon; also, to smite; to slay.


Pa'upa'u (pā'ū-pā'ū), v. To unite; join together. n. A conjunction (grammatical, technical term). Hence, pa'upa'u anga, a joint (of the body). Cf. Ponape: pach, to join; unite. Mortlock Islands: pas, to join, unite.

Pekapeka (pēk-kā-pēk-kā), v. To be vexed; annoyed a., annoying; vexatious n., a quarrel; trouble; misunderstanding.

Peneneki (Pē-nē-nē-ki), n. A fabled race of dwarffish elves.

Pepske (pē-pē-kē), v. To lean against. Rarotongan: 'irinaki.
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Pero (pē-rō), adv. Like that; in that way or fashion. Rarotongan: pera.

Peru (pē-rū), n. A large basket woven of coconut leaf-fronds (kikau).

Pia (pī-a), v. To slit; to cut up.

Planga (pī-ā-gā), n. A slice.

Pierei (pī-ē-rēi), n. Sun-dried bananas. Generally made of the small mario bananas upon the islands of Mauke and Miti-aro (in the northwestern part of the Cook Islands).

Pikipiki (pī-ki-pī-ki), v. To cling to; to hold fast. Syn. pikikiki.

Pine (pī-nē), interj. Quicker; faster. A word used in the native dancing (ura).

Pipi (pī-pī, pīp-pī), n. A bean.

Pipiki (pī-pī-pī), v. To cling to; to hold fast. Syn. pikikiki.


Pokai-sere (pō-kāi-ā-rē-rē), adv. All round; on every side. Rarotongan: e pini rava ake, a keko rava ake.

Poke (pō-kē), n. A native dish of scraped taro and cocoyut milk.

Pokipoki (pō-ki-pō-ki), v. To clap the hands. Cf. pakipaki.

Pona-ima (pō-nā-rī-mā), n. A thimble. (foreign).

Porotata (pō-ro-tā-ta), n. A pulley; block; wheel. Maori: poro-titi, also porohita, a wheel, and (the root) por: pol: bol, roundness: revolution.

Poruru (pō-rū-ū), v. To splash.


Pu (pū), n. Lord; master. Tana pu, his master. Hence, pu-apii, a teacher; master of learning.


Pu'aika (pū-ā-i-kā), n. 1. The stem of the banana. 2. The fiber made from the stem of the banana. Rarotongan: pu-maika.


Puapingia-ia-ia'o ake (pū-ā-piŋ-gā-i-ā-i-ā'o-ā-kē), v. To afford to give. Phrase: 'Are au e puapingia ia o ake i te reira tutaki—I cannot afford to pay this price.

Pua-rakau (pō-ā-rā-kā-ū), n. Sawdust.

Pukaitaringa (pō-kāi-tā-rī-ngā), n. A side-shoot; lateral sprout.

Puke (pō-kē), v. To catch; seize; capture. Rarotongan: 'opu. Samoan: pu'e. Pa'i-puke-to'ora, a whaler or whaling vessel. (Literally, ship catch whale.)

Pukupuku (pō-kū-pū-kū), v. To swell up. Caroline Islands: pok, puk, fwak Marianas Islands: pogpog.


Puku-puku-rima (pū-kū-pū-kū-rī-mā), n. The knuckles.

Puna (pū-nā), n. A district. Rarotongan: tapere.


Punga-papata (pū-ngā-pā-pā-ā), n. Cement; concrete; mortar.

Pupu (pū-pū), n. A small yellow sea-snail. Samoan: pu, a conch shell.


Pura (pū-rā), v. To emit phosphorescent light.

Purangi (pū-rā-ngi), v. To blaze up (refers to a fire).

Purepure (pū-rē-pū-re), adj. Speckled (a common Polynesian root). Samoan: pulepule.

Pureraa (pū-rē-rā-ā), n. [From the Tahitian, the day of early morning prayer (pure).] Wednesday. Syn. ra-pure-pra.


Puruki (pū-rū-ki), v. To fight. See puruki, n.
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Purutia (pū-rū-tī-ā), n. Slang word of modern origin for manu-patia, hornet or wasp. Literally "Prussian," from the unfavorable opinion held in Mangala of Prussians.

R

Raei (rā'e-i), n. Pointed limestone rock with jagged edges; ancient elevated reefs between O'neroa and Tamarua, and along the barren east coast of Mangala. Cf. Gilbert Islands: rakai, coral reef. Ponoape: takai, rock; coral or limestone rock.


Rakau (rā-kāu), n. 1. A tree. 2. Wood; timber. 3. A tool, instrument.


Rakiki (rā-ki-ki), adj. Thin; lean, refers to persons or animals. Rarotongan: 'i'oke.


Rapure-rra (rā-pū-rē-rā-ā), n. Wednesday. "The Day of Prayer," so-called from the service of early morning prayer for all church members. See pureraa.


Rata (rā-tā), n. A small swamp crab. It is black speckled with white, and has red claws.

Rato (rā-tō), adj. Entering, penetrating. (A verbal root.) Hence the verb, akrato, to invade; to penetrate deeply.


Re (rē), n. 1. Victory. 2. The reward of victory; a prize; the head of the class in school.

Re'a (rē'ā), n. A grindstone. (A Tahitian word.)

Re'e (rē'e), n. A cliff; a precipice. Rarotongan: mato.

Re'ea (rē'e-ā), adj. Downcast.

Re'ea (rē'e-ā), v. To be ashamed. Cf. Maori: rehea, to be baffled; disappointed.


Reinga (rē-ingā), v. A diving place; a jumping off place for bathers. (A word used on the island of Atiu.) Cf. Maori: reinga, a place from which spirits leap off.


Rengarenga (rē-ngā-rē-ngā), adj. Yellow. Cf. Caroline Islands: leng, also reng, ginger.

Reti (rē-tī, rē-ti), v. To pull; to drag. Rarotongan: toto; kaka.

Reti i raro (rē-tī i rā-rō), v. To pull down.

Reu (rē-ū), n. Ashes.


Ria (rī-ā), n. A nit; a louse’s egg. Polynesian: ria; lia; riha. Maori: riha.

Rivene (rī-vē-nē), n. A citron.


Ropa (rō-pā), v. To make; to manufacture. (The word carries the idea of working, cultivating, producing, making.) Rarotongan: maʻanī. Cf. Hawaiian: lopa, a farmer; cultivator of the ground. Maori: ropa, a slave; a servant. Gilbert Islands: riba, to cultivate.

Ropa-akaon-ia meitäki (rōpā-ā-kā-ōn-īā mei-tāk-īi), v. To mend; to repair.


Rumaruma (rū-mā-rū-mā), adj. Dark; dim; gloomy. Kua rumaruma te aiai; it is twilight; evening shadows are falling; it is getting dark. Cf. Pamng (Luzon); lumdum, dark. Yap: lumor, darkness.

Rupe (rū-pē), n. The old Mangaiian and Cook Island word for the large grey dove (now extinct). Cf. Maori and Tahitian: rupe, the grey dove.

T

Ta (tā), v. The bow of a canoe or vessel.

Ta (tā), prefix. Frequent verbal causative prefix in Eastern Polynesia. The prefix ti is also used. The Mangaians appear to use ta and ti in preference to the purer and perhaps later Polynesian form 'a'a and 'aka. Cf. ta-meitäki, to do good, to benefit; and ta-kina, to do harm; to injure.

Ta-anaana (tā-'ānā-ā-nā), v. To polish. Literally, to make bright. Root, an, hau, bright, shining.

Ta-anga (tā-āngā), n. A family name (boys') in the Veitaitel district of Mangala. (The name is derived from the island near Raiatea which is known elsewhere in eastern Polynesia as Taha'a or Tahanga.)

Taʻata'a (tāʻā-tāʻā), v. To disgrace publicly for conduct by drumming the offender around the island. (This is a relic of the stern old missionary law.) Syn. aka-taataa.

Taʻataata (tāʻā-tāʻā-tāʻā), v. To fall slain in battle. Rarotongan: tarava.

Taʻataata (tāʻā-tāʻā-tāʻā), adj. 1. Striped in parallel lines. 2. Parallel, like the cross-sticks of a fence, or the printed lines on a page.


Ta-‘e (tā-‘ē), n. Shawl; handkerchief; scarf. Tahitian: ta-hei.

Ta-‘e (tā-ʻē), v. To catch (any round object at play). Rarotongan: kapo.

Ta-ekēekē (tā-‘ē-kē-‘ē-kē), v. To go surf-riding. Rarotongan: ta-pa-orooro.

Ta-eki (tā-ʻē-kī), v. To transfer; to take elsewhere; to move to another place (as a tethered animal).


Taka (tā-‘ā), v. To go round; to revolve. Rarotongan: taka-viriviri.

Taka (tā-‘ā), adj. Plain; clear; distinct. Kua taka aine te aiteanga o te reira? Is the meaning of this clear? The idea is separation; strict definition. Cf. Rarotongan: taka, to be separated; distinguished; also take-ke, different, differing.

Taka (tā-‘ā), v. To wash oneself; to bathe: taka-tai, to bathe in the sea; taka-val, to bathe in fresh water. Rarotongan: pa‘i. Cf. Maori: taka-wai, to anoint oneself.
Taka-mata (tā-kā-mā-tā, tāk-kā-mā-tā), n. The eye-ball. Literally, the circle of the eye. Rarotongan: koringo-mata.
Takataka (tā-kā-tā-kā, tāk-kā-tāk-kā), n. To revolve.
Ta-katataka (tā-kā-tā-kā-tā), adj. [Literally, make laugh, laugh.] Comical; funny. (The common Cook Island word for funny or comical.)
Takataka-vaevae (tā-kā-tā-kā-rā-o-vā-e), n. The shin.
Takinga (tā-kīngā), n. Treatment; dealings with. Naau teia takinga: literally, this your behavior, or treatment, of me; thank you, you very much; you are very kind; much obliged.
Ta-mata-ora (tā-mā-tā-o-ō-rā), adj. Interesting (of a book); entertaining (of a show.)
Ta-mata-ora (tā-mā-tā-o-ō-rā), v. To please; to interest; amuse, entertain.
Tamu (tā-mū), n. Anything long or oblong: tamu-auri, a bar of iron; tamu-pua, a bar of soap.
Ta-nanenane (tā-nā-nē-nā-nē), v. To cause confusion.
Tane (tā-nē), n. 1. A husband. 2. Affix, Mr., Mister (Tamati-Tane, Mr. Chalmers).
Taniva (tā-ni-vā), n. A sort of shark. Cf. Maori: taniwha, a monster. Samoan: tanifa, the tiger shark. Ponape: tanapai, the tiger shark.
Tateata, v. To whiten, make white.
Tangaa-co (tā-ngā-ō-ō), n. A large and handsome woodpecker with plumage like a kingfisher, common in Ivirua district. It much resembles the kuku-burra of New South Wales and the purple dacelo or garunga of North Queensland. It lays its eggs in hollow trees and lives on lizards and insects, especially on the e or green mantis, which if not held thus in check, would do great damage to the coconut plantation. Atiu: ngotare.
Taotao (tā-ō-tō-ō), adj. Striped.
Tapata-tupeti (tā-pā-tā-tā-pē-tē-ti), n. A child's game of tossing and rocking.
Taporo (tā-pō-rō), v. To put away (in a cupboard); to stow away; to store up; to put by. Syn. taporoporo. Rarotongan: vaio-marie.
Taporoporo (tā-po-ro-po-ro), v. Same as ta-poro.
Tara (tā-rā), v. To dry in the sun on a platform as the old Māngaians did with corpses to mummify them. Syn. tarara. Also to dry clothes (on a line) or copra (in the sun).
Tarara (tā-rā-rā), v. To dry in the sun on a platform as the old Māngaians did with the corpses to mummify them. Syn. tara.
Tarata (tā-rā-tā-rā), n. Language.
Tarata (tā-rā-rā-rā), v. To speak; to say: manga-tarata, a word. Rarotongan: tuatua.
Tarata-raura (tā-rā-tā-rā-rā-rā), v. To scold; to abuse. Literally, to speak in a barking fashion. See raurau.
Taraveke (tā-rā-vā-kē), v. 1. To vary; change. 2. To err; make a mistake. Rarotongan: ta'eke-ua also 'e-ua.
Tar-i (tā-ri), v. To strangle; execute by hanging. Root, ri, suspension.
Ta-tikoko (tā-ti-kō-kō), v. To carry endwise or sideways. See ti-koko. Root, koko, sideways, endways.
Tau (tau), prefix. To try; to endeavor. For compounds of this word, see infra. Cf. Samoan: tau, to try.
Tau'aki (taū-ā-ki), v. To dry in the sun, as copra or clothes on a line. Rarotongan: tauraki.
Tau (taū-i), v. To squeeze out liquid. Syn. tatai.
Tautiti (tau-iti), n. A pet animal. Rarotongan: manu-rata.
Taurorooro (tau-ō-rō-ō-ō), v. To try to run; to race. Root: oro, to run.
Tau-punipuni (taū-pū-nī-pū-nī), v. To try to hide. Root: puni, to hide.
Ta-uri (tā-ū-ri), v. To upset; overturn. Also aka-ta-uri. Root, uri, violent wrenching, pushing, or dragging; upsetting. Cf. Samoan: fuli, to overturn (passive, fulisia) as with a lever. Gilbert Islands: buri, to pull; drag violently. The root is evidently fuls.
Tauta (tāu-tā), v. To try; to endeavor. Syn. aka-maroiroi and ti-mata. Tautamaie, to try earnestly.
Tautamaki (tāu-ti-mā-kī), v. To quarrel; squabble; look for trouble. Rarotongan: karo.
Ta-uru (tā-ū-ru), v. [Uru, to enter.] To tuck in (as an article of loose dress.)
Tava (tā-vā), n. Spirit-land; the name of a distant northern land in ancient legends: I rere i Tava tona vaerua; His soul fled to Spirit-land. Tuamotu: tava, a stranger; foreigner; immigrant; foreign. Evidently a parallel form of Savali; Hava-ii.
Ta-vare (tā-vā-rē), v. To wean. Tavare i te u, literally, to cheat out of the teat; aka-topa i te u, to discontinue the milk (i te u, milk). Rarotongan: aka-topa (i te u).
Teatea (tē-ā-tē-ā), adj. White, a universal word in the Cook Islands and in southeastern Polynesia. Northern Marquesan: tavatava.
Teraununui (te-ru-a-nu-nui), n. Breadth; width. See rau-nunui, te is the article.
Maori: rau-rarahi.
Tere (tē-rē, tērē), v. To rub; scrape; strike a match. Cf. Ponape: terer, grating; gnashing of teeth. Rarotongan: taral, to plane or work into shape with an adz.
Tere (tē-rē), n. Migration; voyage. See the verb, tere.
Tere (tē-rē), v. To migrate; travel; sail. Cook Islands, Tahiti, and Maori: tere.
Tero (tē-rō), n. A tax.
Ti (ti), prefix. Frequent verbal causative prefix in eastern Polynesia. See te.
Tiata (tī-ā-tā), v. To recline; lean on one's elbow.
Tikoko (tī-kō-kō), adv. Slantways; sideways; end-wise.

Tinana (tī-nā-nā), n. Female of animals. Rarotongan: 'u'a. Polynesian: tinana; tīna.

Tīni (tī-ni), adj. 1. Many; multitudinous. 2. All. Te aronga tangata e tīni, all the people. Tīni is common throughout eastern Polynesia.

Tī-ori (tī-ō-ri), v. To stir a liquid with a spoon or stick. Syn. tu-ori.


Tipa-tipa (ti-pa-ti-pa), v. To tattoo.

Ti-romi (tī-rō-mī), n. A native dish of grated taro and coconut cream.

Titiko (tī-tī-kō), v. To go to stool. Maori: tikō.

Titī-tai (tī-tī-tāi), n. A littoral creeper, poisonous, with large white flowers and bluish stamens.

Toanga (tō-a-ngā), n. A sore; ulcer.

To-angiangi (tō-ā-ngi-ā-ngi), v. To drizzle, to drip.


Topa mai (tō-pā-māl), v. To be omitted.

Topiri (tō-pi-rī), v. To shut; close; refers to a door. Rarotongan: momani.

Tōura (to-u-rā), n. 1. A rope. 2. A thread. Rarotongan: taura, a rope; 'a'o, a thread.

Toutou (toū-toū), v. To aim at. Syn. aka-toutou.

To-venevene (tō-ve-nē-ve-nē), n. The sugar-cane. To is the common Polynesian word for sugar-cane. Maori: to, stalks of maize. Fijian: ndovu. Caroline Islands: cheu; chou, sugar-cane.

Tu'a-naki (tū-ā-nā-ki), n. The name of a traditional island midway between Rarotonga and Mangaia, said to have sunk about a hundred years ago.


Tuara (tū-ā-rā), n. The back. Rarotongan: tua.

Tu'e (tū'e), v. To kick. Original word tuke.' Rarotongan: takai. Tahitian: tu'e.

Tuere (tū-ē-rē), adj. Thin; lean.

Tuere (tū-ē-rā), v. To banish; expel. Rarotongan: tuaru.


Tui-tangata (tū-i-tāngā-tā), n. Genealogy; genealogical table; pedigree.

Tukiri (tū-ki-rī, tū-ki-rī), v. To broil.

Tu-ori (tū-ō-ri), v. To stir a liquid with a spoon or stick. Syn. ti-ori.


Tungia (tūngi-ā), p. To be kindled. Also imperative, kindle thou.

Tu-oro (tū-ō-ri), v. 1. To summon; call. 2. To read aloud. Rarotongan: tīoro, to echo, kapiki, to summon.


Tupe (tū-pē), n. Anything small and rounded like the cap of a winkle. See pare-tupe, a cap. Samoan: tupe. 1. The cap or operculum of a winkle. 2. Money, because the winkle-caps were anciently used as coinage.


Tupe-turi (tū-pē-tū-ri), n. The kneepan.

Tupe-varaa (tū-pē-varā-ā), n. A loaf.

Tura (tū-rā), n. A sister. Melanesian dialects: turan, a brother. Philippine Island dialects: tugan (for turang). Polynesian dialects tu'a-fifine; tu'a-hine; tu'a-ine; a sister; tu'a-angane; tungane, a brother. The root, probably tura, may denote family relationship.
Turakina, n. A Māngai family name (man's). Note: Turakina is a New Zealand place name.
Turī (tū-ri), n. Prostitution. See aka-turi.
Turī (tū-ri), n. The necro. (Cook Island dialects.)
Tutaka (tū-tā-kā), v. To inspect; view. Rarotongan: titiro; matakaitaki.
Tutua (tū-tū-ā), n. A skin disease resembling ringworm. The Māngai native doctors treat it by dressing with a mixture of coconut oil and grated kernel of the fruit of tamanu (Callophyllum inophyllum). Rarotongan: 'une, a skin disease resembling ringworm; tutua, a flea which the Māngaians call kutukuri.

U

Uka-uka (ū-kā-ū-kā), adj. Hard; touch. Rarotongan: maro-kiakia. Cf. Samoan: u'a'u'a, tough; u'a-mea, iron (the tough thing). Tongan: ukauka, tough; uka-mea, iron (the tough thing).
Ukui (ū-kū-i), v. a. To grate down; rub down. Rarotongan: uki, uku, to scour plates or dishes with sand or ashes.
Ume (ū-mē), n. A fish known in New Zealand as "the leather jacket," from the toughness of its skin. The Māngaians give this name to all the filefishes. Samoan: sunu. Maori: humu. Fijian: thumu.
Unumia (ū-nū-mī-ā), v. To be drunk, the passive voice of unu.
Unu'-unu-kiau (ū-nū'-ū-nū-kī-a-ō), n. A kitten.
Unu'-unu-kuri (ū-nū'-ū-nū-kū-ri), n. A puppy.
Uri-reo (ū-ri-re-o), v. a. [Literally, to twist a language; to convert or turn it into another form.] To interpret. Rarotongan: kiriti, akakiti-reo. Uri in the other Cook Island dialects has the sense of turning forcibly, turning upside down, upsetting, dragging down. Cf. Samoan: full, to upset. Gilbert Islands: burl, to drag. Maori: huri, to overturn; to turn around; revolve.
Uru (ū-rū), v. To enter; entering. See aka-uru and ta-uru. Root, sul, jul.
Samoan: sulu;ulu.
Urua (ū-rū-ā), n. The sepia or ink of the cuttlefish.
Uta (ū-tā), adv. 1. Inland. 2. Ashore. Na-uta, by an inland path. Always used with preposition i or i ki prefixed. A root found over all Polynesia. The original idea is "up-hill," as when one goes inland on the islands, one necessarily goes "up-hill."
Ute (ū-tē), n. A comic song; humorous improvised poetry. Marquesas: uta.

Utī (ū-tī), v. a. To raise; hoist (of a flag or of any heavy weight). Utī i te reva, to hoist a flag. Rarotongan: ikī.

'Utu (ū-tū), n. The common Cook Islands name for a large littoral tree (Bar- ringtonia speciosa), whose fruits are used for stupefying fish. Samoan: futu. Marianas: putting. Note: Not to be confused with 'utu, the mountain plantain.

Utū (ū-tū), The mountain plantain (Musa uranospatha), also called vei. The juice (toto) of the banana or plantain yields a beautiful bluish-purple dye, from which comes the phrase, auika-toto-a'utu, meaning purple. Rarotongan: uatu: Marquesan: huetu. Cf. Indonesians: futi, phuti, phudi, buti. Philippine: husi, hemp-yielding banana.


Ungāunga (āngā-ā-ngā), v. n. To swing to and fro.

V


Vaa-keokeo (va'a-ke-ō-ō-ō), n. The beak of a bird.

Vaa-avere (vā-ā'-vē-rē), v. n. To pour.

Vai (vāi), n. 1. Water. 2. A prefix to river names. Some local river names identical with those of New Zealand are: Vai-kato and Vai-tangi, in Tamarau; Vai-totara in Oneroa; Vai-ei and Vai-tīrīa in Ivirua. For list see prefix. Cf. Maori: wari, moist; watery.


Vai-mangu (vāi mā-ngū), n. [From vai, water, and mangu, dark gray.] A blackish-gray dye.

Vakevake (vākē-vā-kē), n. Small offsets of taro for planting.

Vako (vā-kō), adj. Light in color. See rako.


Varavara (vā-rā-vā-rā), adj. Soft in texture; crumply and having the quality of rustling, as silk or crepe.

Varenga (vā-rēng-ā), v. n. To be at leisure. (I te angaenga). Kare e varenga; to be busy; to have no time to spare.

Vau'ava'u (vāu-vā'u), v. a. To scrape. Rarotongan: varu.


Vava'i [i te moni] (vāvāi-ī-tē-mō-nī), v. a. To change money.

Vava'i [i te are] (vāvāi-ī-tē-a-rē), v. a. To break in; to commit burglary.


Vea (vē-ā-ō), n. The fore-sail.

Ve'i (vē-i), n. The mountain plantain; the mountain banana, so called on the islands of Mangaia, Atiu, Maula, and Mittaro. Rarotongan: 'uetu. Tahitian: fel.

Venevene (vē-nē-vē-nē, vēn-nē-vēn-nē), adj. Sweet. In general use throughout the Cook Islands.

Venu (vē-nū), adj. Pretty; neat; elegant; nice in appearance. Syn. venuvenu. Phrase: 'ua venu te one, the land is good; fertile. Rarotongan: maneo.

Venuvenu (vē-nū-vē-nū, vēn-nē-vēn-nē), adj. Same as venu.

Veri (vē-ri), n. A centipede, poisonous. There are two kinds. One is black and large and slightly venomous, The other is small and yellowish.


Polynesian: veri; veri; vei, the centipede, and veriveri; veriferi, horrible; disgusting.
Vi (vi), n. The pawpaw or mummy apple; also a mango. See vi-papa.  
Vi’a (vi’a), v. a. To want; require. See ‘la. Cf. Samoan: faa, to want.  
Via-unu (vi’a-ūnā), v. a. To be thirsty. Samoan: fia-ifu.  
Vinivi (vi-ni-vi-ni), v. n. To grieve; be sorry; be afraid. Rarotongan: tangi; iri-ea. Cf. Maori: winiwini, to shudder.  
Vio (vi-ō), n. To whistle; to play on a flute.  
Vi-papa (vi-pā-pā-ā), n. [Literally, the foreign vi fruit.] The pawpaw or mummy apple, also a mango. Cf. Samoan and Tahitian: vi, a plum (Spondias dulcis).  
Viri (vi-ri), adj. Many; numerous. It is generally used in the phrase, ua viri, there are many. Rarotongan: manga-nui.  
Viriviri (vi-ri-vi-ri), adj. Whirling; going round. A root found in most Polynesian languages.  

WORDS PECULIAR TO THE DIALECT OF AITUTAKI

Aka-mate-mate-ua v. To fret; to worry very much.
Aka-tau (ā-kā-tāu), v. a. To look at; see. Maori: whaka-tau.
‘Amani (ā-mā-ni), v. a. To make; manufacture; build. Tahitian; hamani.
Atu-paka (ā-tū-pā-kā), adj. Same as aka.
‘Autara (ā-tū-tā-ā), v. n. To speak; talk.
Avava (ā-vā-vā), v. n. To call; summon.
Kiriti (ki-rī-ti), v. a. To write. Rarotongan: tata.
Kope (kō-pē), adj. Weak.
Maana-maa, n. Saturday. Literally, the day on which one may eat hot food.
Ma-itī (mā-ī-tī), adj. Small; little. Syn. mama-itī. Rarotongan: rikiriki. Ruru-  
u; ma-itī.
Maitiria (Mai), n. Thursday.
Moniini (mō-ni-i-ni), adj. Bald.
Monire (Mō-ni-rē), n. Monday.
Niu (nī-ū), n. A coconut palm. Elsewhere in the Cook Islands, the syncopated form nū is used. Manihiki and Pukapuka: nj. Ponape: nj. Kusale: nū-  
Ruk: nū.

1 These Aitutaki words were supplied by Taunga-te-Ahu-Ura (Priest of the Red High Place), a senior pupil of Miss Kirby’s Government School at Tikī-ka-Vēka on the west coast of Rarotonga.
Christian—Mangaian Vocabulary

Ngaeva (ngā-ē-vā), v. To be dismissed from a school.
Ngako (ngā-kō), n. Fat, of meat.
Paeru (pā-ē-rō), n. Rake. Root: her, to scratch; scrape.
Paao (pā-ō-ā), n. A big fish.
Paoro (pā-rō), n. A comb.
Pene (pē-nē), n. A mat.
Pinika (pī-nī-kā), adj. Small.
Piraki (pī-rā-kī), n. A white gull; the snowy tern. Rarotongan: kaikaia. Tahitian: pīra'e.
Pokai-aere (pō-kāl-ā-ē-rē), adv. All round; on every side. Rarotongan: e pini rava ake, e kako rava ake.
Po-rua (pō-ru-a), n. Tuesday. Literally, the second night.
Po-toru (pō-tō-ru), n. Wednesday. Literally, the third night.
Rare (rā-rē), v. a. To work. Rarotongan: angaanga.
Tapati, n. Sunday. Literally, the day on onw
Tekateka (tē-kā-tē-kā), n. Mildew.
Tipi-koati (ti-pī-kō-ā-tī), n. A clasp knife.
Tivarevare (ti-vā-rē-vā-rē), v. n. To lie.
Ume-ume'e (ū-me-mē'ē), n. Same as ume'e, a goat.
Umume (u-me-u-me), v. n. To bathe. Marianas Islands: omang.
Vairairi, n. Friday.
Ve'i (vē-i), n. The mountain plantain. Tahiti: fei.
Vi (vi), n. The mummy apple (papaya). Samoan: vi (Spondias dulcis).