

Less frequent are cases of *o → /i/ (*laugh*, 7.4.9) and *o → a (8.3, nos. 98,122).

7.5.5. *a

In word-initial position *a remained unchanged in all daughter languages. In the other positions we find beside /a/ also /e/, /o/, /i/ and /u/ as its reflexes.

	<u>CA</u>	<u>NA</u>	<u>CI</u>	<u>CC</u>	<u>*PA</u>	
KW KP,SO KN	amas amos ames	amos	amos	amos	*amosa	<i>sago</i>
KW,KP,KN SO	emak emake	emake	emak	emak	*emake	<i>bone</i>
KW,KN	ya	ya	-	ya	*ya	<i>movement, current</i>

See also *eye* 7.4.1, *hand* 7.4.3, *new* 7.4.8, *red earth* 7.4.9.

Especially in the Mismam subdialect of KW and in KN, *a often became /e/ after an alveolar consonant (see 8.3, nos. 3,15,24,115, 191,208,256,397) or in the neighbourhood of /i/. Presence of /i/ in the environment sometimes caused *a > /i/, especially in KN (see 8.3, nos. 92,110,208,295,393,397). Cases of *a → /o/ are illustrated by 8.3, nos. 39,50,69,139,264,381,393; cases of *a → /u/ by nos. 69, 266,302.

8. PROTO-ASMAT VOCABULARY

8.1. Introductory Remarks

This chapter contains a list of 418 reconstructed items of Proto-Asmat vocabulary. Almost all of these bear a preliminary character. First of all as we have seen, the regularities in the changes that occurred in the *PA vowels are still largely unknown and reconstructing a proto-vowel often is a matter of choosing between what seem to be two or more equally plausible possibilities. Secondly, gaps in the data often detract from the reliability of the reconstructed form.

With respect to the reconstructability of *PA forms I have followed two rules:

First, if cognate forms are found in at least two of the four Asmat languages, a *PA form can be reconstructed. Since all Asmat languages seem to be equally closely related to each other this is a valid assumption.

Second, if data are available in only one of the Asmat languages a *PA form can still be reconstructed if a cognate is found in at least one of the other languages of the Asmat-Kamoro family (Sempan (SE), Kamoro (KA), Iria-Asienara (IR) or in Mombum (MO)⁵⁸.

I have further used evidence from other languages in the family where it helped to clarify or give support to the reconstructed forms.

8.2. Presentation

8.2.1. The entries

The entries in the list have been ordered alphabetically according to the English gloss. Each entry consists of three to four parts:

1. The English gloss, serving as a rough label to identify the *PA form or forms that follow. If necessary, further semantic information is given in notes (see 4 below).
2. One or more *PA forms. These can be alternative reconstructions or separate proto-forms. In the latter case each of the proto-forms is starred. If the data allow to reconstruct two or more separate proto-forms, then it is likely that originally they had different but similar meanings⁵⁹ or that in Proto-Asmat there were alternative ways to refer to the same denotatum, as for instance seems to have been the case with *mother* no. 241.
3. The data. For each language - CA, CC, CI, NA (SE, KA, IR, MO) in this order - the different forms noted are given. Each form is followed by the list numbers of the locations where it was collected. A comma separates numbers belonging to different dialects. A dash between two numbers indicates that all intervening numbers have to be included (in so far as they represent locations where data have been collected, see 8.2.4).
4. Notes. They contain further relevant information of a semantic and/or comparative nature.

⁵⁸ The Mombum and Koneraw languages (Map I) have been strongly influenced by the neighbouring languages of the Kolopom and Marind families, and this has obscured their relationship with the languages of the Asmat-Kamoro family to a considerable degree. Still, Mombum data often throw unexpected light on the reconstruction of proto-forms, especially those of the ancestor language of the Asmat-Kamoro family, and for this reason I have admitted MO data as well.

⁵⁹ The difference may have been obscured by semantic shift or, what is also likely in our case, by an unrefined eliciting technique.

8.2.2. Spelling

As far as possible the Asmat words have been spelled phonemically. One should keep in mind however that areas of uncertainty still exist. *ü*, *ö*, *h*, and *v* have therefore been written also where there is doubt as to their phonological status. Tone has not been indicated, and stress only in a few words on vowel sequences. In the reconstructed forms, capital *T* is used in all cases in which **t* has changed into /*c*/ in KW.

The spelling of words in SE, KA, IR, and MO follows the sources for these languages: Drabbe 1937, 1938, 1953 (SE, KA); Geurtjens 1933 (MO); Voorhoeve 1975 (IR). The Telefol data cited are from Healey and Healey 1977.

8.2.3. Symbols

In addition to the symbols already used, the following have been used in the list:

- / Separates equally plausible proto forms.
- () If enclosing part of a proto-form; the part has been provisionally included.
- < > Encloses a form which is taken to represent all the forms of a particular word which have been collected in the four Asmat languages. Mostly it is the form found in the Suru list of the KW dialect of Central Asmat.
- 1. Precedes obligatorily possessed kinship terms. These are given without the possessive prefix;
 2. follows verb roots;
 3. separates the constituent morphemes of compounds;
 4. between numbers: see above, 8.1.1.

8.2.4. Reference numbers

The reference numbers of the locations where data have been collected are:

CA:	KW	1 3 5 7 14 15 16 17 18 21 22 24 25 26 27 28
	KP	29 30 31 32 34
	KN	35 36 37 38 39
	SO	42 43 45 46
CC:		47 48 49 50 53 61 62 65
CI:		67 83 84
NA:		86 89 90 93

8.3. Proto-Asmat reconstructions

To facilitate access to the list, two indexes have been added (Appendix I, II). The first is an index of English glosses to the Asmat words, the second an index of the words in the Asmat and related languages found in the list.

1. *above*

*ope

CA op 5 7 14 15 27, 29, 35 37 39; CC opo 62; ope 53 61; CI upu 67.

The form ope is also found in SE, KA, and IR.

2. *accompanied by*

*Tin(i)

CA cin 14 15; KA kiri.

3. *afraid*

*sone

CC son 47; sone 48 53; son, sen 61 62; SE honae; KA tono; MO to.

CA has omar 17, omer 14, 15, 25; omare 35; omore 36 37; and ome 39 43, all from an older form omare. The CC data suggest that omare is an innovation of CA but we cannot be sure until *afraid* has been noted in NA and CI as well.

4. *afternoon*

*porow

CA porow 7 14 15 24 28; poro 1, 35 37; puu 38 39; po 43; CC porow 47; poro 48; pora 53.

In KW, porow is the time of the day from approximately 3 p.m. till shortly after sunset.

5. *all*

*(a)takase

CA takas 7 14 15 24 26, 29; atakas, takas 28; mitakas 35; CC atkas 61; takase 48; NA tokose 89.

mitakas was also noted in 14 and 15. It contains a 'completive' morpheme giving it the meaning *all without exception*. Cf. 14 pacak bad (no. 24), mipacak *totally bad*.

6. *ancestor*

*niTur

CA nucur 7 14 15; niri 35 37; neyru 43; CC nütür 48.

In niri and neyru the intervocalic *T has become /r/ and *r has been lost, cf. 7.4.4, 7.4.5.

7. *red ant* *pirokom
 CA pirkum 14 15; pukurum 7; pirokom 37;
 CC pirkum 48.
8. *white ant* *penam(o)
 CA penam 7 14 15; SE penamo.
9. *ant sp.* *mes(e)
 CA 14 mes; SE mehe.
10. *anus* *fae(a) yofa
 CA fa yof 1 7 14 15 17 18 22 24, 35 38; fa yaf
 27; fa yafa 29; fa yofo 36; CC fe yaf 48 61;
 CI faea zafa 67.
- Cf. SE fae yafa. <fa yof> means *bottom hole*,
 see nos. 58 and 187. The CI form cited above
 is Drabbe's; Bromley gives fayá which could be
 a contraction of an earlier fae yafa after
 loss of intervocalic f, cf. 7.4.3. The form
 given by Drabbe would then be a re-combination
 of the contracted form with *hole*. This leaves
 unexplained why -f- did not disappear in zafa.
11. *arm, hand* *mafane, (*mane)
 CA man 1-24, 29-33, 35-39, 45, 46; mane 34;
 mahan 43; CC man 47, 48; mane 53 61-65;
 CI man 67, 83 84; NA man 86; mane 89 90;
 mafane 93.

As we saw in section 7.4.3, there is evidence that *PA *f was dropped between like vowels. However, it is also possible that both *mane and *mafane were present in *PA and had different meanings, perhaps *right hand* and *left hand*.

That both forms could have been present in *PA is shown by the KA and IR data: in both languages cognates with and without an intervocalic consonant corresponding to *PA *f occur. Thus, KA (in different dialects) mapare, mafare, mahare, and mana. IR has maheka in one dialect, mada in another.

That these forms had different meanings and

that the difference was one of *right* versus *left* finds support in data in the Ok languages. In these languages we find the forms *ban*, *pan*, or *ben forearm*, *arm* and *afaan*, *awaan*, *abaaan left side*. *PA *mafane could have been a compound of *mane and *afane (?) in which *mane lost the final syllable as it did in *mapine *upper arm* (no. 14 below) and as must have happened in Sempan which has the forms *ma-kapo with arms around each other's shoulder* (SE *kapo = locked together*), and *ma-pu upper arm*, but which lacks the form *mane* - at least in Drabbe's word list.

The morphological status of *-ne* is uncertain. There is evidence that it was some sort of marker, cf. section 6.2. The IR forms *mada* and *maheka* contain separate morphemes *-da* and *-ka*, perhaps class markers, as a study of its lexicon reveals.

A case parallel to that of *arm* is *ear*, see below no. 115.

12. *arm, foreleg*

*sope

CA sop 1-7 22, 29, 35 37; sap 1 24 27; sep 14-16 18 24 26 28, 32 36 39; sopmak 43; somak 45 46; CC sope 48; NA sep 90; sepe 86 93.

The meaning noted in 14 is *shoulder and arm*, but not the hand. *sopmak*, *somak* are compounds of *sop* and *emak bone* (no. 46).

13. *arm, lower*

*mane-mo

CA manmo 7 14-16 18 22 24 25 27 28; CC manmu 61; manemo 65.

For *mane see above, no. 11; *mo is also found in *emenmo calf of leg* no. 59.

14. *arm, upper*

*mapine

CA mapin 1, 34; mapen 7; CI 67, 83; NA mapene 89.

*mapine is an old compound of *mane *arm* (with loss of *-ne*, see no. 11, note) and *pine (no longer found by itself) which

probably meant *upper part*. *pine is also found in *manapin *part above the eyes*, = *forehead*; *apin *upper part of thigh* = *groin* (177) and in the KW word makpin *ripples* caused by a fish swimming just below the surface of the water (mak *back* + pin).

15. *armband*

*metan(e)

CA metan 5 7 27, 31; meten 14-16 18 22 26; meren 39; NA metn 89.

Armband plaited of very fine strips of cane, cf. SE metane, KA makare *armband*.

16. *armpit*

*kape, *yamopi

CA kap 1 14-17 22 24 27 28; CI kupu 67; kabe 83. CA yamep 29 30; yomop 36 37; yomom 35; yamop 39; yamap 31 34; yamip 43; CC yamep 61; yamepi 48 65; amepi 53; NA yimap 86; yimep 89 90; yimepe 93.

kap in KW means *armpit*; kabe and kupu are glossed *shoulder*. *yamopi has cognates in SE (yamapi), KA (yamapu) and IR (mopuka).

17. *arrow*

*Taisa/Tiasa

CA ces 1-16; ces 22-28; tes 29 30, 35 37, 43; tas 31; CC tasi 47 48 61; taise 53 65; CI tasa 67; NA tes 89 90.

Arrow with a wooden point. The first proto-form accounts better for the vowels in the attested forms; the second proto-form accounts better for KW /c/ and also is etymologically plausible, making it a compound of the verb root (*)Ti- *to shoot* and possibly *asa *thing* (so far noted only in KW, KP, and KN: as *thing*).

18. *arrow*

*soane

CA soane 30; sene 35 37; sön 42; NA sœene 89 90.

Small arrow used to shoot birds.

19. *arrow*

*firakom/firokom

CA firakam 1 5; firikom 7; firkom 14 15, 35; firikum 24-28; firomkom 30 32, 37 39; fekam 42; fiakam 43 45; fi 46; CC fira 61 62; CI biakum 83; firomkom 84; NA firkom 93.

Heavy arrow with a bamboo point used to shoot pigs. The proto-form was a compound of *fira *reed species*, *arrow shaft* (see no. 321), and an unidentified constituent *kom (?). The latter is not present in 46, 61, and 62. In CC 47 48 and 65 non-cognate forms were recorded: kaero, kaere. Initial b- in biakum, if not a notational error, is irregular.

20. *arrow*

*apa-(ne/to)

CC apoto 47; apato 48; SE apate; KA apoko.

Pronged arrow. SE apate means *split*; KA apoko is glossed *pronged spear*. CA has forms ending in ne, or n: apan 7 14-16 24-26; apon 1 16 42; apene 35 39; apne 37. I see in this word an old root apa which was combined with a suffix -ne in CA but with -to (= SE -te, KA -ko) in CC. See also 6.2, *mane, no. 11, and the parallel case of *bush fowl*, no. 56.

21. *ashes*

*yowomiTi

CA yowomic, yowmic 14 15; yowmec 7; yawamic 28; yoamic 1 24-27; yoomet 29; yomet 30; yamit 31; yimere 35; yemir 36; yumur 37; yimir 39; yomir 42 43; CC yawmuti 47 48 61 65; yowmuti 62; yomuti 48 65; CI yamit, yamut 67.

*yowomiTi is an old compound of *yowa which probably had the meaning *fire* and perhaps *sun* but which is not found by itself anymore, and *(u)miTi *ashes*. Cf. KA yaw *black ashes*; IR umida, MO imud *ashes*. See also nos. 135, 361.

22. *axe*

*si

CA si 14 15 18 26-28, 29 35; CC si 48 61; si 67.

Stone axe.

23. *back of body*

*ma(e)ke

CA mak 1 3 7 14 15 24 26, 29; maek 30; mek 34, 43; makama 36 39; makmak 5 22 26-28, 32, 35 37, 45 46; maksa 16-18; CC meke 65; memaka 48 53; mekmak 61 62; CI mek 83; mekmak 67; NA mek 89 90.

Several of these forms are compounds of *back* and a morpheme meaning *bone* (see *emake no. 46) or *hard* (-sa, also found in KW 14 mi-sa *back of the nose*); they all mean *spine* as well as *back*.

24. *bad*

*peTak(as)

CA pəcak 1; puicak 7; pacak 14 15; picak 28; pota 29 30; perakas 35 36 39; petakas 37; pərak 43; CC petak 53 61; CI petek 67; NA pekas 89.

The forms with -as probably mean *something bad*, cf. *ayas*, fn. 52, p. 51.

25. *bag*

*esa(-ke)

CA esa 1 5 22, 35 37 39; ese 7 14 15 26-28; CC esake 47; esaka 48 65; CI esa 67; NA esa 89.

Plaited bag carried on a strap around the head. Note the presence of what could be an old class marker (-ke, -ka) in the CC forms (cf. 6.2). The clearest evidence for such markers is found in Iria-Asienara. In this language the nouns seem to fall into three classes: those ending in -ra, in -ka or ?a, and in -a or da. The IR cognate is eseka. See also *belly*, no. 34.

26. *bag*

*ene

CA ene 32; en 45 46; CI ene 67; en 83.

Net bag, carried on a strap around the head. I may have missed the term in KN and NA. In the KW area net bags are unknown.

27. *bamboo*

*siwine, *yisim(i)

CA siin 1; siwin 7 14 15 25 27 28; sini 32, 35 36 39; süünü 29; yiini 34; süün 42; siun 45 46; CI süin, süwin 67; siwun 84; NA siine 89. CC isim 47 48; yisim 61 65; SE ihimi.

34 yiini is irregular.

28. *bamboo sp.*

*wakan(e)

CA wakan 14 15 28; SE wakane.

Slivers of this bamboo were used as knives.

29. *banana* *uu/oo
CA uu 29, 35 37, 42; oo 34, 39; CI uu 67.
 uu, oo have possible cognates in SE (owae) and IR (oa). CC has tayi, teyi, tai. These forms are possibly related to KA kau.
30. *bat* *piaw
CA piu 36; CC piaw 61.
31. *to bathe* *mui mui-
CA muí muí- 7, 36; mu mu- 14 15 28; mi mu- 37; mi mo- 39; mi mi- 35; CC mi mu- 47 61; CI mi mi- 67.
 <mu> is *water*, see no. 404.
32. *bee* *emere
CA emor 5 7 14 15; emore 31 32; emere 37; ema 45 46; CC emer 61; CI ema 83; NA eme 89.
33. *behind, later* *asap(e)
CA asep 14 15; SE ahápe; KA atápea.
34. *belly, stomach* *yake, *tia(-ke)
CA yak 1-24 26, 29 34, 35-37 39; yeke 43; CI zake 67.
CC tie 48 53 61; tia 62 65; NA tek 86; teak 89; tiake 93.
 Cf. SE teake *belly, intestines*, and tiafe *swollen (pregnant) belly*. *tiake probably contained an old class marker -ke, cf. *bag* no. 25.
35. *big* *awutu, *asuw
CA aut 1 7 14; awut 1 14 15 24 28; aur 35 36; auru 39; CC aot 47; awot 48 61; awat 53.
CA asuw 14 15, 37; KA atoa; IR a?ora.
 14 15 asuw means *very* and is only found with a restricted set of adjectives. The KA and IR cognates are glossed *big*.
36. *bird* *soku
CA sok 7 14 15 24 27; sak 1 5 28; sako 37 39, 42; soko 36 37; soku 35, sakuu 29; sakoo 30; CI saku 67.

CC has forms with /t/ instead of /k/ as one would expect: sato 48 53 65; sat 47 61. See 6.2.

37. *bird of
paradise*

*yowa

CA yomopan 7 14 15; yamapan 1; yoa 32, 45; yu soko 37; CC yomot 47 48; yawmut 61; yaomot 65; CI yoa 83 84.

In CA *yowa often has been compounded with a noun meaning *trunk, origin* (<mopan>, see no. 389). In CC it has been combined with a morpheme *mot feather* which in the KW dialect of CA is found only in a few compounds (14: sokmot *bird's feathers used as decoration*; fapmot *tail feathers from fa bottom, ep tail and mot*), but which is still found by itself in SE: moto *feather*. In all Asmat languages the word *feather* now is a compound of *bird* and *hair*.

The yellow tail feathers of the bird of paradise were associated with fire and with the sun, and *yowa probably was the word for *fire*, or *sun*, cf. *ashes* no. 21, *fire place* no. 136, and *sun* no. 361.

38. *bird sp.*

*yum

CA yum 7 14 15; CI züm 67.

The yum bird starts calling shortly before dawn and is recognized by the Asmat as the herald of the new day, like the rooster in other parts of the world.

39. *black*

*sosaka

CA sasak 7 14 28; səsak 15; sesak 22, 29, 43; CC səsaka 47 62; sosaka 65; sosok 61; CI sosəka 67; NA səsak 89 90.

*sosaka probably was bi-morphemic. The first morpheme was *sos or *sosa the meaning of which can have been *black*, or *charcoal* or even *withered, of leaves*. In KW, sos or ses now means *torch of dry sago leaves* but also *blackening* (of the bottom of a canoe by burning dry sago leaves under it); the SE cognate of

<sasak> is hoake (from hohake) and means *black*; KA has tate corresponding to CA sos, which is glossed *black, withered of leaves*. The probable cognate in MO, sor, means *charcoal* (I collected several cases of MO final r corresponding to Asmat /s/, SE /h/, KA /t/; the correspondence seems to be regular).

There is doubt as to the identity of the second constituent. It might be -ka = SE -ke, perhaps the same morpheme already encountered in *esa(ke), *tiake (nos. 25, 34), or it could be -aka and a cognate of IR aʔa, aka *black*.

40. *blackpalm*

*pise

CA pis 1 7 14 15 24 25, 36 37 39; pisi 35; NA pisi 89; pise 90.

41. *blind*

*patey

CA peti 14 15 28; pete 1, 29; petey 7 25; pati 16; pere 42; SE peta.

In all cases noted this word is preceded by *eye*, no. 128. The KA cognate probably is pakay-*to close, block*.

42. *blister*

*mor(o)

CA mor 14; KA moro.

43. *blood*

*ese

CA es 7 14-17 22 27 28, 43; ese 29 30, 35-37 39; CC es 62; ese 48 61; CI es 67.

44. *body*

*namo

CA nam 1 7 14-16 28; namo 29; nomo 35-37; CC nam 48 61; NA nomo 89; nom 90; num 86; CI namo 67.

45. *boil*

*peme

CA pem 14-16 22 24 28; pom 7; NA peme 89; KA pema.

46. *bone*

*emake

CA emak 1 14-18 24 28, 29 30 32 34, 35-37 39, 43 45; emake 7; CC emak 48 50 61 62 65; CI emak; NA emake 89.

Cf. SE emake bone.

47. bow

*amufne

CA amon 1 5, 42; aman 7 14-16 22 24-28; amini 29; amine 30; amun 32, 43 45 46; ame 39; amne 35 37; CC amon 47; amun 48; amin 61 62 65; CI amun 67, 83 84; NA amne 89 90 93.

48. bowstring

*amom(o)

CA 1 5 14 15, 37; amam 7; amum 39; CC amom 47; NA amo 89 90; ama 91.

The forms amo and ama probably are the result of loss of the penultimate vowel followed by reduction of the geminate consonant cluster: amomo → ammo → amo, etc.

49. branch

*awa

CA a 14 15; áo 1; oa 29; óo 30; awa 35-37 39; áa 42; CC awa 47 48 50 53 62; áo 61.

One of the few cases in which intervocalic *w has been dropped also in KW, see 7.4.9.

50. breadfruit

*pawo

CA pow 7 14 15 26 28; paú 29; paó 30; poó 34; paá 35; pa 36 40; po 42; CC paó 61; NA po 89 90; poó 34.

51. to break

*pakay-

CA pakay- 7 14 15; paka- 35 37, 43; CI paka- 67.

The intransitive form. Transitive would be *paka-m-. A probable cognate in KA is poka-to break (intr.).

52. breast

*awo

CA aw 1 7 14-16 18 22 24 26-28; aú 29, 43; aó 35-37 39, 30 32 34, 45 46; CC aw 61 62 65; awa 48; CI aú 67; aó 83 84; NA aw 89 90 93.

53. brother

*-epoT

CA -epuc 7; -epuc 14 15 22 24 28; -apuc 1; -epot 29 30; -per 35-37; -pur 39, 43; CI -pot 67; NA -epor 89.

Older brother. Cf. SE -pota, KA -poka, IR -apodara.

54. *brother*

*-ewaoT

CA -áoc 1; -ewec 7; -ewuc 14 15 22 24 27 28;
 -ewot 30; -eot 29; -or 35-37 39, 43; CI -waot
 67; NA -or 89.

Younger brother. Cf. SE -ota, KA -wáoka.

55. *bundle*

*wu

CA wu 14 15; SE wu; KA wo.

Object or objects wrapped in sago leaves.

56. *bush fowl*

*owo-(ne/to)

CA owan 14 15; oán 29; owon 7, 30; one 61;
 óon 35 36 39; on 37; SE owoto; KA óoko.

A case parallel to that of CA apane (*pronged arrow*, no. 20). Here, again, it seems that different languages in the family share the same root, but have added different suffixes.

57. *butterfly*

*foTo

CA foc 14 15; fat 7; far 35 37; CC foro 48;
 for 65.

CC /r/ : CA /c,t,r/ is one of the unexpected sound correspondences mentioned in 6.2. IR has buri, KA uri or wiri which could regularly correspond to forms like far, foro, but not to foc, fat. This field of cognates still is a problem.

58. *buttocks*

*faemore

CA famor 7 14-18 24 27 28, 29; famar 1-5;
 famer 35; fame 38 39; femore 34; CC femoro 48 61
 62; NA famor 86; famWa 90; femore 93.

*faemore probably was a compound of *fae *bottom, posterior* and *more which I have not been able to identify with certainty. Perhaps it meant something like *bulge* and is represented in CA by mor *blister* (no. 42), and in KA by mora, moro *blister, air-bubble floating on water*, see also no. 42.

59. *calf of leg*

*iman-mo

CA emenmo 7 14-17 21 26 27; imenmo 24 28;
 imenmos 5; imanmos 3; emin nes 43; emenmo nesa
 31; emen nas 1; CC emenmo 61 65; mo 48; mu 53;
CI iminmu 67.

The KA cognate of *iman is imiri and means *whole leg including the foot*. This probably was the original meaning which in the Asmat languages shifted to *lower leg* (e.g. CA 14: emen-meten plaited band worn below the knee, cf. no. 15; emen-mak *shin bone* cf. no. 326). *mo meant *lower part of limb* as it still does in words meaning *lower arm*, see no. 13, and *iman-mo must have meant *lower leg* as it still does in CA 31 where it has been combined with nesa *flesh*. The semantic shift from *whole leg* to *lower leg* seems to have caused the shift from *lower leg* to *fleshy part of* in *mo which in CC came to mean *calf* by itself. Some CA forms have a final /s/. Presumably -mos is a blending of mo and nes *flesh*.

60. *to call*

*yate-

CA ate, yate 14 15; ate 28; yate 29; yete 7;
 yere 43; yer 35; CC yete 61.

CA 14 15 ate, yate are allomorphs.

61. *camp*

*usi

CA usi 14 15; usu 7; üsü 26 28; isi 37; CI üsi.

A stay overnight outside the village in a temporary dwelling near the sago swamps or fishing waters.

62. *canoe*

*Tiú

CA ci 1 7 14 15 18 22 24; cu 25-28; tu 29;
 ti 35 37-39, 30 32 34, 42 45; CC tu 48 50 61;
 ti 57, 65; CI ti 67, 83 84; NA ti 89; tu 90.

The SE and KA cognates have /u/: SE tu, KA ku *canoe*.

63. *to carry*

*noT-

CA noc- 7 14 15; not- 29; nor- 35 37 39;

KA noko-, neke-. CA <noc-> = *to carry on the shoulder*. noko-, neke- are glossed *to carry a heavy object*.

64. *carving*

*waw(o)

CA wow 7 14 15 22 27 28, 31; wao 34; wóo 38;

CC waw 65; NA wo 89 90.

Wood carving, carved design, drawing.

65. *cassowary*

*pi, *piru/puru

CA pi 1 5 7 14-15 17 27 28, 29 30 32, 35 37 39, 42 45 46; CI pi 67, 83.

CC piru 47 48 53; puru 61 65.

The CC forms have a possible cognate in IR: buri *cassowary*.

66. *casuarina tree*

*yiwase

CA yuwas 14 15; CC yiwes 61; yiwase 65.

*yiwase may have been a compound of a tree name *yiwi and *wose *tree* (no. 387). Cf. SE iwi *casuarina tree*.

67. *cave, cavity*

*yip(a)

CA yip 7 14; SE ipa, KA ipa.

SE, KA ipa are both glossed *hole, opening*.

68. *centipede*

*ani

CA an-okos, an-mewit 7, 14 15; CC ani 65;

CI ani 67.

anokos: centipede with large nippers (okos);
anmewit: millepede which phosphoresces like a firefly (mewit) when squashed. *ani has cognates in KA (aru), IR (anera), and MO (an) *centipede*.

69. *centre, middle*

*wawoTa

CA wauc 1; wowoc 7; wowuc 14 15; wuur, woor 37;

CI wawta 67.

The KA cognate is wayku or wawku; SE has way *centre*.

70. *ceremonial house*

*yawe

CA yew 7 14 15 24-28; yö 42; yáe 31 34; ye 5, 36; CC yaw 47.

71. charcoal

*yaka

CA yak 1 7 14 15 18 22 24 27 28; yaka 35 36 38 39; CC yaka 47 48 53; yak 65.

72. charcoal,
black

*sos

CA sos 7 14 15; ses 14; KA tate; MO sor.

sos, ses = *blackening, scorching, torch of dry palm leaves*; tate = *black; withered of leaves*; sor = *charcoal*. For more details see no. 39.

73. cheek

*ake

CA ak 1-7 14-17 22 24 26-28, 37; ake 29 31 34; aka 35 39; CC ak 61; ake 48 65; CI ake 67.

74. chest

*awuy(a), *yamom

CA aú 1 3; awu 5 14 15 18 22 24 27 28; awi 7; aw fak 1-5; CC wawi 61; awuá 48 65; awué 53; NA aw fak 89 93; ay fak 86.

CA yamam 14 15, 34; yamom 29 30; yamum 43;

CI zamom 67.

fak = *hard, strong*, see no. 179. In all cases noted, aw fak occurs as an alternative name; in 1-5 beside aú or awu, in 89 and 93 beside woni and one respectively. 14 15 yamam means *side of the body*; the meaning *chest* seems to be restricted to KN and CI.

75. child

*yiwi

CA yiwi 7 14 15 22 25 26 28; yif 1, 37; yüü 29; CC yiwi 53; yif 47 61 62; ii, iwi 48; NA yif 93.

76. to climb

*tomet-

CA tomet- 7 28; 29; temet- 1 14 15; tomor- 35 37; temer- 39; tamer- 43; CC tomot- 61 62.

77. cockatoo

*yur, *turu

CA yur 5 7 26-28; yir 14 15; iir 36 37; IR ure.

CC turu 48 65; tur 47 61; NA tui 89; tüü 90;

IR ature.

White cockatoo. Both IR ure and ature are glossed *white cockatoo*.

78. *coconut* *yusini
CA yisin 1 14 15, 42; yusun 5 7; yusini 29;
 isun 27; yisini 34; isin 24 28; CC yüsüni 53;
 yüsini 61 62; üsüni 50; yisün 47 48; CI zisin
 67.
79. *cold* *yufo(-to/ko)
CA yufo 14, 35 36; yufu 1 7; yofo 39; yufok 37;
 yifo 14 15, 30, 43; yife 29; yif 28; CC yufut
 47 61; yufuto 53; CI zufu 67.
 Cf. SE ifako. For -to, -ko see 6.2, fn. 40.
80. *to come* *enaw-
CA enaw- 7 14 15 28, 29, 35; CC enaw- 61; CI
 enaw- 67.
To come up the river from en- row up a main
 river and naw- come. naw- has cognates in SE,
KA (nao) and in IR (nawa) come.
81. *container* *muis
CA mus 1 14 15 26 27, 45 46; muis 32; CI bus
 67, 83.
Bamboo water container. *muis probably was a
 compound of *mui water (no. 404) and a morpheme
 *isi or yisi, bamboo, cf. IR ite bamboo, KA
 muiti, itftu bamboo species.
82. *contents* *Tenam
CA cənam 1 7 14-17 22 24 26-28; tenam 29;
 tenem 35 37; tanam 39; CI tanam 67.
 14 15: *soft contents*, thus kus cənam brains,
 mamak cənam eye-ball. See also sun, no. 361.
83. *core, kernel* *apok(e)
CA apak 14 15; apok 7; KA apeke, apoko.
84. *cough, phlegm* *os(e)
CA os 7 14 15; SE oho; KA otay.
85. *crab* *pea
CA pe 7 14 15 24 28; pa 1, 36 37 39; pae 42;
CC pea 47 48 61 62 65.
 Cf. SE, KA pea crab.

86. *crayfish* *sunok
CA sinak 7 14 15; sunok 28; sonok 37;
CC sünak 65.
87. *crocodile* *ewo
CA ew 7 14 15 27 28; ee 37 39; e 36; öö 30;
 öó 29; ö 35, 42; CC ö 47 48; öö 53; ee 61 62
 65; CI wö, öö 67.
88. *crooked* *fasi, *yamer
CA fasi 7 14 15 28 29; CC fasi 48 61.
CA yamor 7; amer 37; SE yame; KA yamer-are.
 fasi means *crooked, improper, wrong*; the SE
 and KA forms are glossed *crooked*; yamor however
 seems to refer to moving in an arc or circle.
89. *to cross a river* *yir-
CA yir- 7 14 15; KA ira-.
90. *crust* *anoko
CA anuk 14 15; anok 1 7, 39; CC anako 50.
91. *to cry* *maTi maTi-
CA moc moc- 1 14 15; mec mec- 7; mac mac- 28;
 mate met- 29; mere mere- 35 37; muru muru- 39;
 mor mor- 42; CC mate mate- 47 53; mat mat- 61;
 moto moto- 65; CI bati bati- 67; NA muru muru-
 89.
92. *cuscus* *faTi
CA fac 7 14 15 28; fate 29; fere 35; firi 36 37;
 furi 39; CC fat 47 53 61 65; CI fati 67; NA
 fare 89.
93. *to cut down* *mo-
CA mo- 7, 37 39; ma- 14 15; CI bo- 67.
94. *to cut through* *sakam-
CA sakam- 7 14 15, 29, 35 37 39, 43; CC sakam-
 61 62; CI sakam- 67.
95. *to cut up* *Ti-
CA ci- 7 14 15; ti- 37; KA ki-.

96. *to dance* *ni ni-
CA ni ni- 7 14 15, 37; KA ni-.
97. *dark* *yiwiti
CA yiwic 7 14 15 28; yüütu 29; yür 35;
CC yit 61; CI züüt 67.
 Cf. SE iwiti, KA iiki *dark*.
98. *daughter* *-porawis
CA parais 1; porais 5; peres 7; puris 14 15
 25 26; pores 22; parwis 24 28; porewis 27;
 parayüs 29; piris 35; paiwas 43; CC porais 47;
 pereis 61.
99. *day* *mar(e)
CA mar 7; mer 14 15; SE mare; KA mara-tya.
period of one day.
100. *dead* *namiri
CA namir 7 14-16 24 28, 29; nimir 35, 43;
CC namir 61; namiri 62; CI damir 67.
101. *deaf* *miri
CA miri 1 7 14 15 24 28, 29; mir 35 37;
CC mire 61.
 In all cases noted miri is preceded by *ear*,
 no. 115. For example 14: yen miri.
102. *deep* *kaku, *mamuf
CA kaku 1 7 14 15 28, 29; kok 35 37; CI takua
 67.
CA mamui 7; mamu 14 15; KA mamu.
 The initial /t/ in takua is irregular. KA
 mamu is glossed *deep*; mamuf is glossed *mouth of*
a river (Drabbe 1959b) but this is incorrect.
 Mamu is the deep spot one usually finds at the
 confluence of two rivers.
103. *to dig* *si-
CA si- 7 14 15, 29, 35; CC si- 48.
 Cf. SE hi-, KA ti- *to dig*.
104. *digging stick* *womo
CA om 7 14-16 24 26-28, 42; omo 31 34; CC wom
 65; NA omo 89.

105. *dirty* *ponow(a)
CA ponow 7 14 15; SE pana-ko; KA panawa.
106. *distribution* *say
CA sey 1 7 14 15; sée 39; CC say 62.
distribution of food, goods. Cf. SE hay-
to distribute.
107. *to do, make* *em-
CA em- 7 14 15, 29, 35; CC em- 61; CI em- 67.
108. *dog* *yuwuri
CA yuwur 14 15 22 24 26-28; yuur 1 7; yúuri
 29 35; yuri 30 32 34, 36 37; yúu 39; yu 45 46;
 yo 42; CC yuur 47; yúuri 48 50 61; yuru 65;
 wuri 50; CI zuur 67; yur 83; NA yui 89; yuye 90;
 yuuro 93.
109. *doorway* *yimasapi(ne)/yimasapu(ne)
CA yimasap 5 7, 29; yimsip 14 16 22 24 28;
 yumcip 15; imsip 27; yumsap 31 34; yimsep 37;
 yünsep 35; yinsup 42 43; CC yimsepin 61;
 yinsepe 62; yinsupu 65; isepini 47; sepin 48;
NA yisipene 89 90.
 The length of the proto-form shows that it
 was a compound, but its constituents could not
 be identified. The last one could perhaps be a
 morpheme meaning *pathway*, CA pu. It seems to
 have been able to take the suffix -ne (cf. nos.
 11, 20, 56). KA has imapu, SE imahapi *door*.
110. *to dream* *ese tam(-iti/as)
CA isi tamut- 1; is tamut- 14 15; isi tamit- 7;
 ese tamit- 29; isi timiri 35 37; CI ese tamas-
 67.

For *ese see no. 339 *sleep*. *iti probably
 marked a stative aspect (*being in a state of...*),
 as its KW descendant does (KW -it/ut). *as
 probably marked a continuous or long lasting
 action (*to dream away*).

111. *drum* *eme
CA em 5 7 14 15 26-28; eme 29 31, 39; CC em 61;
CI eme 67; NA eme 89 90.
112. *dry, smoked* *saiwa (?)
(of meat) CA sew 7 14 15; CI saüa 67; SE hawa.
 For the reconstruction of *i see 7.4.9.
CA sew means *dried or smoked over a fire*
(of meat). A possible cognate in SE is hawa
roasted. This would point to a proto-form
 *sawa rather than *saiwa.
113. *dry* *sosot
CA soso 1 7 14 15 22 28, 35; CC ses 47;
 sosot 61; CI sösö 67.
 Cf. IR sosota *dry*; KA toto-ko *very dry*.
 See 6.2 and footnote 40.
114. *dry* *sa
CA sa 7 14 15, 29, 35 37 39, 43; NA sa 89.
 7 14 15 sa = *dry, dead of wood or plants,*
barren.
115. *ear, sound* *yane(-maka), *yafane
CA yan 1-7 24 26-28, 45 46; yen 14-17; yane
 29 31 32 34, 35-37 39; yanmak 1 5 24 27 28;
 yenmak 14-16; yene 30; yahan 43; yanma 38;
CC yen 61; yanemake 48; yanemak 62; yenmaka 65;
CI zan 67; yane 84; yani 83; NA yan 86;
 yene 89 90 93.
 The forms without <mak> mean *sound* as well
 as *ear*; those with <mak> only mean *ear*. The
 constituent maka, make, mak, or ma I found only
 in two other names of body-parts: *eye* (no. 128)
 and *nose* (no. 260). Its similarity to *back* or
bone (nos. 23, 46) seems to be accidental; it
 is not clear what its meaning was.
 The reconstruction of *yafane rests upon the
 single instance of /h/ noted in 45. However,
 cognates in KA and IR show that *PA must have
 known a form *yafane: KA yawana, ihani, ihini,
 ifini (in different dialects); IR yaha and fada

(from an earlier form *yafada*). Note the parallel with *arm, hand*, no. 11, and see the comments made there.

116. *earth, ground*

*Tapini-mi

CA capinmi 1 7 14 15 24 25 27 28; tapinimi 34; tepinmi 29; tepenemi 39; tepmi 36 38; takmi 35 37; CC tapinmi 61 62.

7 14 15: also *land, territory; dry ground (elevated above flood level)*. In 14 15, capin occurs by itself and means *plot of dry ground*. <mi> means *nose*, but also *land point, spit of land*. takmi (with dissimilation of /p/ ?) seems to be irregular.

117. *earth, mud*

*se

CA se 1-15 22 24 26-28, 29-34, 35-37 38 39, 42 45 46; CC se 47 48 50 61 65; CI se 67, 83; NA se 86 89 90 93.

118. *earthquake*

*ayowe

CA ayow 7 14 15 22 28; ayie 35; ayee 29; aīye 37; CC ayüye 61; CI ayaw 67.

119. *to eat*

*na-, *ne-

CA na- 1 7 14 15 28, 29, 36; ne- 43; ne-, na- 35 37; CC na- 53 62; ne-, na- 61; CI de- 67; NA ne- 89.

In 35, 37, and 61, na- and ne- are allomorphs.

120. *edge*

*pima

CA pim 7 14 15 22 24, 42; pima 37; SE pima; KA pimini.

121. *egg*

*oka, *sa

CA ok 1 7 14 15 24 28; oka 29 30, 36; CC ok 61; CI oka 67.

CA sa 7 14 15, 35-37 39; SE ha; KA ta; IR sa.

In KW, sa means *bush fowl egg*; in KN sa seems to refer to eggs in general, but in 36 both oka and sa were noted. In SE, ha is glossed *cassowary egg*, and oka is the general term. KA has ta, IR sa, both glossed *egg*.

122. *elbow***sonane*

CA sonan 1-5; sonon 7 24 27 28; senen 14-18 22, 43; sonone 29; senene 35; senane 31 34; senmak 36 37; samak 39; CI sōnan 67; NA sonone 93; senene 89 90.

This is one of the items which possibly contains an old suffix *-ne* (see 6.2; nos. 11,20, 56,109), cf. SE honane, KA tora-po, MO ton. IR has mane fora, mane pura (mane = *arm*) in which fora, pura could be cognates of KA -po. In 36, 37, and 39 a shortened form of **sonane* (loss of final and penultimate vowel, reduction of geminate cluster, see 3.3.3) has been combined with **emake bone*; in 39 the cluster *-nm-* has been further reduced to *-m-*: sanmak → samak.

123. *empty***fi, *nasmin*

CA fi 1 7 14 15 28, 29; CC fi 61.

CA nesmin 14 15; SE nahamona; KA natamina.

nes, naha, nata mean *flesh, pulp, edible contents of fruit*, cf. no. 143; mona, mina are negative particles, and the SE and KA forms therefore mean *without contents, empty*. CA min is a relic form and nesmin is one of the few words in which it still occurs. nesmin has acquired a meaning different from its SE and KA cognates: *foreign, strange, not belonging to one's own group*, literally: *not (of one's own) flesh*.

124. *to enter***yiw(i)-*

CA yiw- 7 14 15; SE iwi-; KA ii-.

125. *erect***sor(o)*

CA sor 7 14 15; KA toro

CA 7 14: cemen sor *erect penis*; KA toro *semen*.

126. *excreta***asa*

CA as 7 14-17 22 24 27, 42 43; ase 35 37 39; asa 29; CC as 61; asa 48 65; CI asa 67.

127. *to extinguish* *sapim-
CA sapim- 7 14 15, 29, 35; CC sepim- 61.
 Cf. SE hapim- *extinguish*.
128. *eye* *man(-aka)/mana(-ka)
CC manak 47 48 61; manaka 50 53; CI manak 67;
 banak 83; banatan 84; NA manak 89 90 93;
 menek 86.
CA manamok 1 5 7; manamek 32 34; manmak 14-17
 22 24 26-28, 29 31, 38; mamnak 36 37 43;
 mamak 36 37 39, 42 45.
 *PA had a morpheme *man or *mana meaning *eye*
 which does not seem to occur by itself anymore.
 The IR cognate is still a separate word: mana
eye. In CA, *mana was combined with a morpheme
 *maka, probably the same as is found in *ear*
 (no. 115), of unknown meaning. In the KW
 dialect of CA we find man < *mana in a number
 of old compounds, e.g. 14 mantam *look-out*,
 manpin *forehead* (no. 150). In the other Asmat
 languages, *mana was combined either with a
 morpheme *eake *fruit*, no. 155 (in Papuan
 languages an often occurring combination), or
 with a suffix -ka, perhaps a class marker.
CI banatan could mean *eye-ball*. Cf. KW manmak
 cenam *eye-ball*.
129. *to fall* *now-
CA now- 7 14 15; nu 37; KA nao-.
130. *to fart* *asa pum-
CA as pum- 7 14 15; SE ahame pumu-; MO ar pu-.
 For *asa see *excreta*, no. 126.
131. *fat, grease* *oma
CA om 14; oma 35-37 39; CC oma 48; ome 53 65;
CI oma 67.
132. *father* *-wiT, *-ote
CA -icipic 1 7 14; -wic 7 14; -itipit 29;
CC -üt 61; CI -itipit 67.
CA -ot 30 32; -ar 43 45 46; CI -ate 83; NA -ar 89.

-ipic, -ipit is a morpheme meaning *male*. In all cases noted the compound form has lost the initial /w/. In 7 and 14 both -wic and -icipic are found as terms of reference, seemingly without difference in use or meaning. KA has, in different dialects, cognates with and without /w/: -iku, -wiko. SE has -wito. The relationship of *-wiT and *-ote is not clear. A possible cognate in the KW dialect of CA is -otipic (*classificatory*) *brother*, a term used only by women.

133. *female*

*Tapes

CA cepes 7 14 15; tepes 35-37 39; tapes 30 32, 43 45 46; CC tapes 47 48 61 62; CI tapes 67.

In KW, cepes also means *women*, *wives*.

134. *finger, twig*

*efe

CA ef 1-28; efe 35 37-39, 30 31, 46; CC ef 61 65; efe 48.

In the first sense always preceded by *hand*, in the second by *tree*.

135. *fire*

*yusa-mak

CA yismak 1 5 7 14-16 25 26, 30 31, 35 37 38, 43; yüsmak 29; ismak 26-28; yimak 39; yimuk 45 46; CC yüsmak 48; yisa 61 62 65; isa 47; CI isa 67; yisa 84; yisamuk 83; NA yismak 90; yüsmak, yumak 89.

*yusa-mak was a compound of *yusa *firewood*, *fire* (no. 138) and a morpheme which probably meant *burning*, *glowing*, cf. KW 7 14 15 mak *glowing embers*. SE has yuha-make, KA uta, IR usa *fire*.

136. *fireplace*

*yowase/yowasa

CA yowse 7 14-16 18 22-28; yoosa 1; yosa 35; CC yawa 47 48 61 62 65; CI zawas 67; NA yose 89.

Asmat fireplaces have a basis of mud, se (no. 117) and it is possible that se is the second constituent in *yowase, the first being the same morpheme as found in *yowomiTi (no. 21) *ashes*, and *yokomen (no. 137).

137. *fire tongs* *yokomen
CA yokmen 14-16 24 27; yukmen 28; yakomen 31;
CC yakomen 48.
 *yokomen: the etymology is unclear. yo can
 be identified as *yowa, a morpheme also found
 in *ashes* (no. 21) and *fireplace* (above);
 komen could be *joint*, see no. 202.
138. *firewood, fire* *yusa
CA yis 1 5 7 14-16 26, 31, 35 37 39; is 27 28;
 yüs 29; CC isa 47; yüsa 48; yisa 61 62 65;
CI isa 67; yisa 84; NA yise 89; yüsa 90.
 Cf. SE yuha, KA uta, IR usara *fire*.
139. *fish* *enamo
CA enam 1 7 14 15 24; enamo 29 30; enəmo 36 39;
 enmo 35 37; enom 42; onem 28; CC enam 47 48 53
 61 62; NA enəmo 89 90.
140. *to fish* *pi-
CA pi- 7 14 15; SE, KA pi-
CA yim pi- *to fish with a small net*, see
 no. 141.
141. *fish net* *yime
CA yim 1 7 14-16 25-28; yimi 29, 35 37; CC
 yim 48 61; CI zimi 67; NA yime 89 93.
*Net fastened in a rattan hoop and used to
 scoop up fish or prawns in shallow water.*
142. *fish weir* *fera
CA fer 14-16 24-28; fere 35; fée 39; CC fera 47;
NA fere 93; fée 89; fe 90.
143. *flesh, meat* *nasa
CA nas 1 7 22 24 27 28, 45 46; nasa 29 30 32 34;
 nes 14 15, 43; nesa 31; nese 35 37 39; CC nasa
 48 53 61 65; CI dasa 67; NA nes 86; nesa 93;
 nese 89 90.
144. *flower* *Taiwaw
CA ciwew 14; CI taüa 67.
 See 7.4.9.

145. *house fly* *opoto
CA opot 1 7 18 28,29; opat 14 15 22; upur 35
 37; upir 39; CC opoto 47 48 53; opot 61 65;
CI uput 67; NA pere 89.
146. *pig fly* *i(wi)win
CA iwin 14 15 22 28; iwiwin 7 14; iín 35 37;
CC ün 67.
147. *to fly* *pi-
CA pi- 7 14, 29, 35; CC pi- 61; CI pi- 67.
148. *flying fox* *tare
CA ter 14 15; tar 7; tare 29, 35 37; tere 36;
CC tare 47 48; tar 61; CI tare 67; NA téé 89.
149. *foot, leg* *mayi/mawi
CA me 1 3, 36; mey 7; may 14-17 22 24 28;
 mayi 29 31 32, 45 46; mai 30 34, 43; méé 39;
 mfi 35 37; mew 5 26; CC mayi 48 53 61 62 65;
CI bay 67; bayi 83; bue 84; NA mayi 89;
 maye 90; mfi 86 93.
 Cognates in SE and KA have /w/: SE mawi,
KA maw; those in IR have v : mavura.
150. *forehead* *manapin
CA manápin 1-5, 31; manpin 14 15 17 24;
 minipin 35; munipin 37; CC manepin 47 61;
CI banapin 67; NA minipin 89.
 An old compound of *eye* and *upper part*, see
 nos. 14, 128.
151. *forest* *wasane, *wa
CA wasen 1 14 15 22 24, 29, 35 37, 43; wasan
 5 7, 39; CC wasene 47 48 61 65.
CA wa 14 15; we 7; KA wao.
 Cf. SE wahane, *forest*. In KW, wasen, wasan
 also means *land* as opposed to sea or river.
 It is a compound of wa and asen or asan *place*.
152. *frog sp.* *eTo
CA eco 7 14 15 28; eto 34; CC eto 61.
 Cf. SE eto. CA 35, 37 have woro, NA 89 has

were. These forms probably are onomatopoeic.

153. *frog sp.*

*miTin

CA micin 7; mucin 14 15; mitin 29; mitn 37;
CI mitin 67.

Large green tree-climbing frog.

154. *front (of
body)*

*Topon(e)

CA cupun 7 14; SE topene; KA kopane.

155. *fruit*

*eake

CA eak 1, 35 37 39; ek 7 14 15 24, 29 30, 42;
CC eke 48; ek 62; yek 61; yeke 47; CI ek 67.

156. *fruit sp.*

*samo

CA sam 7 14 15, 42; sem 40; CC 47 48 50.

The locally used Indonesian name is
jambu hutan.

157. *full*

*umi/imu

CA imunakap 1; imi 7, 29; umunakap 14 15;
CC imi, ümü.

imunakap and umunakap are adjectives derived
from the noun imu, umu *top of an object, crown
of a palm tree* (see footnote 3). A possible
cognate in SE is umiwi in umiwi mi *flooded
river*.

158. *full, replete*

*pita

CA piti 1 7 14 15, 29; pir 35; CC piti 47;
CI peta 67.

159. *gall*

*yiri

CA yir 7 14 15; yira 29; yirak 35; CC yir 61;
CI ziri 67.

Cf. SE, KA iri *gall*. yirak possibly is an
old compound (*yiri + *eake *fruit* ?).

160. *garden,
clearing*

*was(a)

CA was 7; was 14 15; SE waha; KA wata;
MO par (?).

waha is glossed *clearing for garden*; wata
uninhabited, empty, and par *garden*. KW was, was
usually refers to a clearing made for a house.

161. *ghost* *nat(o)
 CA net 7 14 15 27; CC nat 61; SE nato.
162. *ghost* *miwi
 CA miw 7 14 15; miü 29; mii 35; CI büü.
 Cf. KA mii, miwi *dangerous spirits of dead people*. In KW, miw are malevolent ghosts as is shown by their blood-shot eyes. net is anybody who has died.
163. *to give* *tetam-, *tatam-
 CA tetam-, tatam- 7 14 15; tetam- 1, 29; tatam- 28; tam- 39, 43; CC tetam- 47 61; CI tatam- 67.
 CA tetam- *give* (sg. object) and tatam- *give* (pl. object) are old compounds consisting of tew- *take* (sg. object) or taw- *take* (pl. object) and tam- *cause to reach*. Cognates of tam- in KA and IR are glossed *give*: KA kema-, IR gama, gama; SE has teatamo.
164. *to give birth* *pe-
 CA pe- 7 14 15; SE, KA pe-.
165. *to go, walk* *yar-
 CA yar- 1 7 14 15, 29, 36; ya- 39, 43; CI zar- 67.
 Cf. SE yare- *to go*.
166. *to go down* *kor(a)-
 CA kor- 7, 14 15; SE kora-; KA koro-.
 The SE and KA forms are glossed *descend, go down*; the CA form means *to start a movement* and it most frequently found in combination with ni- *go down* (no. 167): kor-ni- *to fall off* (of a ripe fruit).
167. *to go down* *nay-, *now-
 CA ni- 1 14 15, 36 37 39; ne- 19, 29; ney- 7; CC nay-, ney- 61.
 CA now- 7 14 15; nuw- 14 15; CC nuwa- 61.
 <ni-> means *descend, go down a main river; go home*. now- is used in the special sense of

to fall down, of rain. nuw- is found only in nuw-uw- *to go down to the river and depart (by canoe).* Although historically linked to *now-, it can be interpreted synchronically as an allomorph of ni-. Cognates in SE and KA are SE naw-, KA nu- *to go down.*

168. *to go outside*

*yis-

CA yis- 1 7 14 15, 37; SE ihi-; KA iti-.

169. *to go up*

*tepe-

CA tep- 1 7 14 15 28, 37; tepe- 39; tip- 35; CC tipe- 62.

Cf. SE tepe- *to go West.* CA <tep-> means *to go up a tributary*, see also no. 170.

170. *to go up*

*Tin-

CA cin- 7 14 15; tin- 36 37; SE tini-; KA kini-.

The SE form is glossed *to go East*, the KA form *to go up the river*. In CA this verb root means *to go up a main river*. In KW it is found only in combination with the accompaniment marker o- : o-cin- *to go up the river with someone.*

171. *goanna*

*wuTi

CA uc 7 14 15 28; wiri 37; NA wiri 89.

Probable cognates are SE ote, KA oke *lizard species.*

172. *good*

*akot

CA akat 1 7 14 15 22 24 28; akot 29 30 32; CC akat 47 53; CI akot 67; akut 83.

173. *goura pigeon*

*yofo

CA yo 14 15 28, 37; yu 7, 29; CC yoa 47; NA yufu 89 90.

For the loss of intervocalic /f/ see 7.4.3. /f/ is also found in the SE and KA cognates: SE ifo, KA (in different dialects) ufu, uhu, úu *goura pigeon.*

174. *grandfather* *-ak, *afok
 CA -ak 1 7 14 15 22 24, 29, 35 37 39; CI -ak
 67; NA -ak 86.
 CA afok 37; NA afok 86; SE ofo, afáoro.
 *-ak is the term of reference, *-afok the
 term of address. The SE forms are both glossed
 grandfather. In CA the term refers to both
 paternal and maternal grandfathers, and also to
 the husband's father.
175. *grandmother* *-asok
 CA -sok 7 14 15 22 24 28, 29, 35-37 39;
 -sak 1; CI -asak 67; NA -sok 86.
 Cf. SE oho, aháoro; KA atao *grandmother*.
176. *grass* *fomini
 CA fomin 14 15; fumin 7, 29 34; fimin 24-28, 42;
 fomn 35; CC finumu 50; fimini 65; CI femen 67.
177. *groin* *apin(i)
 CA apin 7 14 15; KA apiri.
178. *hair (of* *(u-)fini
 head) CA 1-15 17 18 22 24 26-28, 31, 43 45 46;
 fina 29 30; fini 35-39, 32 34; ufun 37; CC fini
 47 61; ufini 48 53 62 65; CI fini 67, 83 84;
 NA fine 93; ufin 86; ifine 89 90.
 The initial vowel in this word appears to be
 an old morpheme which probably meant *head*.
 In the Asmat languages I found it only in
 combination with *hair*. It has cognates in KA:
 uwu, uhu, ufu *head* and in SE: ow-eke *head*,
 skull, and ow-ihí *brains*. See also no. 181.
179. *hard, strong* *feak
 CA fak 7, 29; fek 14 15; feak 35 37; CI feak 67.
 Cf. SE fake *hard*.
180. *he* *are
 CA are 37; ar 1 7 14 15, 29, 35; CC ar 61;
 CI ar 67.

181. *head, brains*

*kuisi

CA kus 1-5 14-16 22 27 28, 29 31, 42; kuis 7 16 24; kuus 32, 35-37 39, 43 45 46; CC kuisi 61; kusi 50; CI küis 67; kuus 83 84.

*kuisi was bi-morphemic and probably meant *brains*: *ku *head* and *isi *contents*, cf. SE ow-ihi, KA iti *brains*. The CC forms still mean *brains*, the word for *head* being utow. In CA and CI the meaning shifted from *brains* to *head* which was then combined with another word meaning *contents* to denote *brains*: <kus cēnam>, see no. 82.

It seems then that *PA had two morphemes, *ku and *u both in some way connected with the meaning *head*.

182. *heart*

*eak-Tan, *sok-Tan

CA ekcan 7; eák 1, 37; eáktan 29; eákten 35; CC eák 61; CI eke 67.

CA sokcen 14 15 18; SE hoke; KA toke.

*eakTan consists of *eake *fruit* (no. 155) and an unidentified morpheme *Tan. The latter is perhaps also found in 84 banatan *eye* (no. 128). SE hoke means *heart*; KA toke is glossed *lungs*.

183. *heavy*

*yuturu/yitoro

CA yitur 1 14 15; yutur 7; yitor 28; wuturu 29; CC itur 47; yutur 61; CI zütürü 67.

Cf. IR idoroa *heavy*.

184. *heel of foot*

*Timi

CA cimi 1-7 14-17 24; cumi 26-28; timi 34, 35 37; tim 43; tümi 29 31; CC tim 61, tümi 48; CI tüma 67; NA tümi 93.

The KA cognate probably is kimi *lower part of leg*. *Timi could be a compound of *Tim and mi *tip, point, nose*.

185. *high tide*

*pu-mui

CA pumui 7; pumu 14 15; pum 37; CC pimi 47 65.

From *pu *nearby, close* and *mui *water* (no. 404). Cf. SE pu-mi *high tide*.

186. *hip* **asini*
CA asin 7 14 15 26 28; asini 34; CC asini 48.
 Cf. SE ahini *upper part of leg*, KA atiri *thigh*.
187. *hole* **yofa*
CA yof 7 14 15 27 28; yafa 29; yofa 35-37 39;
CC yof 61; yafa 50; yaf 65; CI zafa 67;
NA yofa 89; yafa 90; yufa 93.
188. *horn* **fui*
 fúi 7 25-28, 31 34; fu 14 15; fi 37; CI ffi 67;
NA fu 89.
Bamboo signal horn.
189. *hornbill* **yiru*
CA ir 7 14 17, 37; ii 39; fofoyir 22, 31;
CC yiru 65; yir 61; yer 48.
 Cf. SE iiro *hornbill*. fofoyir seems to contain
 an onomatopoeic part fofo, an imitation of the
 swishing sound made by the wings of flying
 hornbills.
190. *hot* **amapo, *amam*
CA amop 1 7 22 27 28, 29 30; amup 14 15, 35-39,
 43; CC amap 47 48; amapo 53.
CI amam 67; KA amamuru.
 Cf. SE amapoto, IR amwa, MO umo *hot*.
191. *house* **Tame*
CA cem 1 7 14-16 22 24 26-28; tame 29 30 32 34;
 teme 35 37-39; tem 42 43 45 46; CC tam 47 48 53
 61-65; CI tame 67, 83 84; NA teme 89 90.
192. *hungry* **toa, *yor*
CA to 1 5 7 14 15, 29, 35 37, 43; CI tuá 67.
CC yor 47 48 61; MO or.
193. *husband* **-omo(-piT), *-miwis(i)*
CA -mo 14 15 25, 29; -mipic 1 7; -mowir 35;
 -mu 27; -umu 28; CC -mo 61; -ome 47 48;
CI -mo 67.
CA miwis 7 14 15; SE miwihi.

Cf. MO ombo, umb husband. <-pic> is a bound morpheme meaning *male*. <-miwis> is the plural with <-mo>.

194. *I* *nor
CA nor 1 7 14 15 27, 39, 42; ner 29 30, 35 37;
 ne 43; CC nor 47; ner 61; CI dör 67; NA ne
 89 90.
195. *(the) inside* *amane
CA aman 7 14 15 26 28; amen 35; amene 37;
CC aman 61 62; CI aman 67.
196. *intestines* *asow
CA asow 14; KA atoare.
197. *ironwood* *posa
CA pas 1 7 14 15 26 28; pase 36 37; pos 42;
CC pos 47 48 61; CI posa 67.
 Cf. SE poha, KA pota ironwood.
198. *itch* *pases
CA pases 1 14 15; pasis 7, 39; pesis 35;
SE payhi; KA pateta.
 The KA form is glossed *kind of scabies*.
199. *jaw* *wokone, *topane
CA okon 1-18 22 24 26-28, 32, 43 45 46;
 okone 29-31, 35-37 39; CI okon 67, 83 84;
NA oka 86; wakane 89; wokone 90; okone 93.
CC topane 48 65; topon 61; KA kepare.
 The KA form is glossed *chin, jaw*.
200. *Job's tears* *tesan
seeds
CA tisan 5 7; tisen 14 15 26 28; tisun 27;
 tasan 1; CI tesan 83; NA tisin 89.
201. *to join,* *kapu-
accompany
CA kapu- 7 14 15; SE kapo-; KA kapu-.
 The SE and KA forms are glossed *to follow*.
202. *joint* *komane
CA koman 3-7 26 27; komon 24 28; kuman 1;
 kumin 14-16; komane 29 31; komne 35; kome 39;

CC koman 61; CI koman 67; NA kome 89.

When preceded by *foot*: *ankle* (14: may kumin),
when preceded by *hand*: *wrist* (14: man kumin).
See also *knee*, no. 208, and *fire tongs*, no. 137.

203. *to jump up*

*sopi(p)-

CA sopi- 7 14 15, 35 37; CC sopip- 61.

A compound verb stem of *sow- *jump* and
*pi- *fly* (no. 147).

204. *just, only*

*nesen

CA nesen 7 14 15; SE nahana; KA natare.

All these forms also mean *in vain, empty-handed*.

205. *to kill*

*Ta-

CA ca- 7 14 15; ta- 29, 35; te- 37; SE ta-.

206. *to kill*

*sonáo em-

CA sanáo em- 7; sonow em- 14 15; SE hanáo eme-;
KA tanáo imi-.

To kill somebody of one's own group.

207. *to kill*

*toaf-

CA toaf- 1; towof- 7 14 15; SE tafo-; KA kao-,
kafo-.

The CA forms mean *to kill, beat (pl. object)*;
the SE and KA forms are glossed *hit, beat*.

208. *knee*

*yina

CA yina 1-5 14-17 22 24 26 28, 35-37 39;
yine 7 27, 29, 43-46; yini 31-34; CC yine 48 61;
yin koman 62; yin okot 65; ini 53; CI zini 67;
yini 83; yina 84; NA yina 90; yine 93; yini 89.

For koman see no. 202 *joint*; for okot see
below, no. 209.

209. *knot in wood*

*okoTo

CA okoc 7; ekco 14 15; okor 35; CC okote 50;
okot 65.

210. *knowledge*

*masom(o)

CA -misom 7; -msom 14 15; SE mahamo; KA matamo.

In CA always preceded by a pronoun: 14: no-msom
I know, o-msom you know etc.

223. *liver* *wao
CA wa 7 14 15; wo 29, 35; CC wa 61;
CI wo 67.
 Cf. SE wawa, KA wao *liver*.
224. *loins* *asa(e)-maka
CA asa 1, 37; ase 7 14 15; asamak 3 5;
 asemak 16 22 24 27 28; CC asemak 48; asemaka 53;
NA asmak 89.
 -mak, -maka can have two sources; *bone*, or
back, nos. 46, 23; note that the KA cognate,
 atae means *back of body*.
225. *loin cover* *awere
CA awer 7 14-16 26-28; awar 1; aere 35 36;
 ae 38; CC ayer 47 48 65; NA aere 89.
Loin cover made of young sago leaves;
used by married women.
226. *long* *yurao
CA yuruw 14-16 24 28; yurow 7; yero 1;
 yuro 35 37; yirao 29; yoa 39; yao 43; CC yüro
 47; yirao 61; iraw 53.
 Cf. SE irawo-ko *long*.
227. *to look* *por-
CA por- 1 7 14 15 28, 29; per- 35; po- 43;
CC por- 47 53 61; CI por- 67.
 Cf. SE pora-, KA poro-, IR bora- *to look*.
228. *to look for* *powa-/pawo-
CA pow- 7 14 15; poo 1, 35; pa 29; CC powa-
 47; pow- 61.
 Cf. SE, KA pao- *to look for*.
229. *louse* *wamo
CA womo 35 39; wom 1 7 14 15; wam 28;
 wamo 29; CC wamo 47 48 61; CI wamo 67.
230. *low, below* *Tenes
CA cenes 7 14 15; SE tanaha.
231. *to make
thatch* *fe-
CA fe- 1 7 14 15, 37, 43. SE fe-.

232. *man* *yipiTi
CA yipic 1 5 7 14 15 22 26 28; yipit 29 32, 45 46; yipir 35-37, 42 43; CC yipit 61 62; ipit 47 48 53; CI ipit 67, 83; ipiti 84; NA yipir 90; ipir 89.
233. *mangrove* *paw(e)
CA paw 7 14 15; SE pawe; KA paé, pawa.
234. *many* *arke
CA arke 7 14 15 24, 29; CI arke 67.
235. *mat* *tapini
CA tapin 1 7 14-16 18 22 24-28, 42; tapini 29; tepen 5; tepin 40; tipni 35 37; tipini 39; CC tapin 47 61 65; tapini 48; CI tapin 67; NA tapene 89.
Sleeping mat made out of pandanus leaves.
236. *midday, noon* *yoka
CA yok 1 7 14 15 22 25 28, 35 37 39, 43; CC yok 48; yoko 47; yuka 53.
Cf. SE yoka midday.
237. *midrib* *po
CA po 7 14 15; SE po; KA po.
Especially the broad bottom part of the midrib of a sago frond.
238. *moon* *pira
CA pir 1 7 14 15 17 18 22 24 27 28, 29 30 34, 35; pira 36 37; pii 39; CC pir 61; pira 47 48 53; CI pira 67; NA pi 89.
239. *morning* *tama
CA tam 1 7 14 15 22 24 28, 35 37 38; tom 29; taham 43; CC tam 61; tama 47 48 53; CI tam 67.
*taham could have developed from *tafam or *tasam, see 7.4.2, 7.4.3 but there is no supporting evidence for intervocalic *f or *s in this word. However, taham could also be a metathesis form of tamah(e), from *tamas, cf. SE tameha morning.*

240. *mosquito*

*isi

CA is 14 15 28; isi 1 7, 29; CC isi 47 48 53 61; CI isi 67.

241. *mother*

*wos-awoT, *wose

CA -osooc 1 5; -osowuc 7; -oswuc 14 15; asoot 29; -sor 35 37; -soor 39; -os 39; -wos 25 26 28; CC -os 61; CI -esaot 67; NA -wose 89.

Both proto-forms could have existed side by side in *PA. *-awoT (KW -awuc, -awoc) was a morpheme meaning *female*, the bound form of **tawota woman*, no. 415. I assume that in the compound forms the initial *w was dropped.

SE has *wehe*, KA has *ote mother*.

242. *mother*

*enewa

CA enew 7 14 15 21 24 28; ene 1; CC enew 47; ena 48 61.

In 7 14 15: term of address as well as term of reference. Cf. SE enay (address), KA enea (address).

243. *mouse*

*piraw(to)

CA per 14 15 26 28; pero 7; paro 35; piro 5; pirao 29; CC perot 47; pereto 48; peros 61; CI piraw 67.

For *(to) see 6.2. The final /s/ in 61 is irregular. The CI form is glossed *rat*.

244. *mouth*

*mea

CA me 5 7 14-17 22 24 26 28, 29; ma 1 3, 34; mea 30 31; mia 35-37 39; CC me 53 61; mea 62 65; CI be 67; NA mafa 89 90 93.

There is no evidence for intervocalic /f/ in other languages of the family (SE mea, KA me *mouth*); mafa could be a contraction of *mea and *yofa *hole, opening* (no. 187). In all CA dialects <yof> optionally follows <me>.

245. *movement*

*ya

CA ya 1 14 15, 35 36; CC ya 47 62; NA ya 89.

Movement from one place to another; thus 14: *water movement, current*.

246. *nasal mucus*

*mi-ta

CA mita 1 14-17; mite 22 27 28, 29, 43; miti 7;
mira 35 39; CC mita 48; miti 65; mit 61 62;
CI miti 67.

An old compound of *mi *nose* (no. 260) and an unidentified morpheme *ta (?) perhaps related to KW 14 *ca sap, sperm*.

247. *murder*

*sonao

CA sonow 14 15; sanao 7; KA tanao.

sonow, sanao mean *deliberate killing of somebody with whom one has ties of kinship or friendship*.

248. *nail*

*fiTi

CA fic 7 14-17 27 28; fici 1; firi 37; CC fit 61 62; fiti 65; fiki 48 53; CI fiti 67;
NA fit 86; fire 89 90 93.

fiki is irregular, see 6.2, 7.4.5, footnote 50.
KN has aberrant forms: faro 35 37; fatu 36; fato 39.

249. *name*

*yuwas

CA yuas 7, 32, 39; yuwus 14 15; yoos 35 37;
yos 45; CC yuas 61; CI zues 67; yuas 84.

Cf. SE iwahe *name*. KA has u-nata, IR u-ra suggesting that the *PA form was bi-morphemic: *yuw-as.

250. *narrow*

*kiki

CA kiki 7 14 15; KA kekere.

Close together, narrow.

251. *navel*

*mokoper, *mopere

CA mokoper 1 3 7 14-16 18 22 24 26-28, 29 34, 35 36; mokper 3, 37; mokoqe 39, 43; mokape 46; mokopir 32; mope 45; CC mokopet 48 61; mokopot 65; CI bököpör 67; NA mepere 93; meper 86; mepe 89 90.

Cognates in SE and KA lack intervocalic /k/: SE mepere, KA mopere. See the similar case of *Language*, no. 211.

252. *neck, throat*

*femak/fomak

CA fomak 7; femak 17 24; famak 16; femak 14 15; fimak 31; femuk 32, 45 46; CI famak 83; NA femak 89.

Most of the cognates elsewhere lack the /k/, which perhaps is a remnant of a suffix -ke (see 6.2), cf. SE homa, KA ema, imak, umi, umeke, IR homa-ra *neck*, and also CA 14 fem-fu *adam's apple* (14 fu is also found in yina-fu *knee-cap*).

253. *nest*

*Towa/Tawa

CA co 7 14 15 28; to 35 37 29; CC tawa 61; CI to 67.

Cf. SE tao, KA kao *nest*.

254. *nettle leaves*

*aTuw(i)

CA acuw 14 15; acu 7; SE atiwi; KA aki.

255. *new*

*ayi

CA ay 7 14 15 24 28, 35-37 39, 43; ayi 1 5; CC ay 47; ayi 61; CI ai 67; NA ayas 89.

The form ayas was also noted in KN 35 and 37 beside ay; their relationship is still unclear to me (see fn. 52, p. 51). The SE form links up with ayas: ayha. IR has a cognate of ayi: ai-ra *new*.

256. *night*

*yirama

CA eram 1 7; erem 14 15 22 24 28; yiram 29, 35 37; yiam 39; yam 38, 43; CC irima 53; yirima 47 48 61.

CI has zutam from züüt *dark* (no. 97) and an unidentified (t)am. Cf. SE irama *night*, and KA iri which occurs only in compounds, as in iri-wawku *middle of the night*. Possibly both *yirama and zutam contain a morpheme meaning *dark* (*yiri, zut) and a morpheme meaning *time of the day* (am, ama). The latter would then be a possible cognate of Telefol (Ok language Family) am *day, time*. Interesting

of Papua New Guinea) has a possible cognate which is very similar to the Asmat forms: ereamo *night*.

257. *nipa fruit*

*tase, *miwi

CA tas 7; tes 14 15; tase 37; CC tase 65;
SE taha. CA miw 7 14 15; mii 37; CC mi 65.

<tas> is the full-grown fruit of the nipa palm; <miw> the young fruit of the same palm.

258. *nipa palm*

*akamo

CA akam 1 7 14 15 29; akamo 35; akmo 37;
CC akam 47 48 61 65.

259. *nipple*

*aw men(e)

CA aw men 7 14 15; KA ao mare.

260. *nose*

*mi(-mak)

CA mi 1-17 22 24 27 28, 37; mimak 29 31 34,
 35 37, 43 45; mimuk 32, 46; CC mimak 48 61
 62 65.

*-mak: perhaps the same morpheme as found in *ear* and *eye* (nos. 115, 128).

261. *not*

*wopak, *min(a)

CA opak 14 15, 43; opok 1 7, 37; wap 29;
CC opak 47; wapak 61 62.

CA min 14 15; SE mona; KA mina.

min is a relic form which I noted only a few times in traditional texts, and in the word nesmin, see *empty*, no. 123.

262. *old*

*tarey, *akamat

CA tarey 7 26; tare 1, 29; tari 14 15, 35;
 tiri 36 37; taí 43; CC tarey 47 61.

CA akmat 14 15; akamat 7; akamer 35;
CC akmat 61.

*tarey: *old, of objects*; *akamat: *old, of people*. Cf. SE taraiha, KA akarawte, IR garu-ra *old*.

263. *on top of* *ton(e)
CA ton 7; ten 14 15; SE tone.
264. *one* *Towaka
CA cowak 14 15 24 27; cowok 7 26; take 29 32;
toko 35 37 39; CC tak 48 61; CI taka 67.
265. *to give an order* *yirimec yirim-
CA yirmec yirim- 7; yirmuc yirim- 14;
yirmer yirim- 35; yirim yirim- 29;
CC yirmet yirim- 61; CI zirim zirim- 67.
266. *orphan* *manema
CA manma 7, 35 37; munma 14 15; manema 29;
CC manma 48 61.
Cf. SE manima tiwi *orphan boy*.
267. *(an)other* *wen
CA wun 7 14 15; wen 37; SE weni.
268. *outside* *Tasane
CA cesen 1 14 15; tasene 29; tesen 35;
CC tasen 61; CI tasan 67.
269. *owner* *amat(o)
CA amat 7 14 15; SE mato; KA amako.
270. *paddle* *po
CA po 1-15 18 24-28, 29 31, 35 37-39, 43;
pu 45 46; CC po 61 65; CI pu 67, 83 84.
271. *pain(ful)* *asosak
CA asesak 7 14 15; asesa 29; asesok 35;
CC asesak 61; CI asös 67.
272. *red paint* *wasa
CA wase 1 7 14 15 27 28, 42; wasi 24 25;
wasa 36 37; CC wase 47 48 53; NA wasa 90.
Paint made of red clay. Cf. SE waha,
KA watae *red earth*.
273. *palm cabbage* *wúi
CA wu 1 14 15 25-28, 39; wi 7, 31, 37;
CC wu 47; CI üü 67.
Cf. KA wia *palm cabbage*.

274. *parrot* *mewor
 CA mewor 7 14 15; meor 37; mowor 28;
 CC mööro; NA mo.
 Red parrot. The name probably meant
 the bright one, cf. SE máoro *bright, clear*,
 and CA 14 mewor *bright star*, no. 355.
275. *path* *matot
 CC matot 62; SE moto; KA mako.
276. *pawpaw* *sen(a)
 CA sen 7 14 15; SE hena; KA tena.
277. *penis* *Tamane
 CA cəmen 7 14-16 18 22 24 26-28; cəman 1-5;
 tamane 29 34; taman 32; tame 39; tamen 43 45
 46; tamne 35-37; CC tamene 48 61 65; CI taman
 67, 83 84; NA temena 93; soməne 89.
278. *people* *owe
 CA ow 7 14 15 28; owe 32; uú 35-37;
 CC owe 47; CI áo 83.
 Cf. SE owe, KA we *people*.
279. *person* *kawey
 CA kawey 7; kawi 14 15; kae 29; kee 37;
 CC kawey; CI kaü.
 kaü means *person*. In CA this word refers
 to *others, strangers, people not belonging to*
 one's own group. Combined with *nak true*,
 real it refers to carved wooden figures of
 people: kawenak, etc. I cannot subscribe
 to Drabbe's interpretation of this compound
 (1963, p. 3) as meaning *true human being*.
 Rather it would mean *real stranger* or better
 person of a really different order, and since
 in the Asmat carved human figures always
 represent the dead, that is what they are.
280. *pig* *ofo
 CA o 1 7 14 15 25-28, 42; wo 29 30 32, 35-37
 39; oo 45 46; CC wo 47 50 53 61; wu 65;

oo 48 53; CI uú 67; owu 83; NA ofo 89 90.

Intervocalic /f/ is attested in SE and KA as well: SE ofo, KA oo, oho, ofo, but IR o-ka, MO u pig.

281. *pigeon* *pari
CA pari 7 14; KA parua.
282. *to plait* *si-
CA si- 1 7 14 15, 29, 35 37; CC si- 61;
CI si- 67.
283. *plank* *Tu-pa
CA cupa 14 15; cipe 7; tipa 42; pa 35;
CC tupa 50; tup 65.
Piece of the side of an old canoe
 (*Tiú no. 62). CA <pa> means a thin, flat,
 slightly curved object, e.g. fish scales,
 buttresses.
284. *to plant* *pom(o)-
CA pom- 7 14 15; SE pomo-; KA peme-.
285. *platform* *aTir(i)
CA acir 7 14 15; KA akiri.
286. *power* *tas(a)
CA tes 14 15; ces 7; SE taha; KA kata.
Innate power, mana.
287. *prawn sp.* *me
CA me 1 7 14 15 28, 35-37 39, 42; CC me
 47 48 61 62 65; CI be 67.
288. *prawn sp.* *sisi
CA sisi 1 7 14 15 28; sis 36 37 39;
CC sis 47 48 65.
289. *to pull* *yim-
CA yim- 7 14 15, 35 37; SE imi-; KA iimi-.
290. *pulp of sago* *apim(i)
CA apim 7 14; KA apimi.

291. *rack* *makanamo
CA makanam 1 5 7 14-16 27 28, 32; makamo 37;
makamas 39; CC makenemu 61 62; NA makanam 89.
*Rack over the fire place, used to store
firewood or to put fish or meat for smoking.*
292. *rain* *te(e)
CA te 1 7 14 15 17 18 22 24 25 28, 29,
35-39; CC te 47 53 61 62 65; tee 48;
CI te 67.
293. *rainbow* *yir(i)
CA yir 7 14 15; KA iri.
294. *rattan* *tama/tema
CA tem 1 7 14 15, 29 34, 35 37, 42 43;
tam 18 27 28; CC tema 61 62; tam 65;
NA temo 90.
295. *raw* *naTi
CA naci 7; nati 29; nec 14 15; nir 35;
CC nati 61; CI dati 67.
296. *red* *esakam, *esese
CA esakam 7 22 27 28, 29 34, 35 37; eskam
14 15; CC esakam 48; eskam 47; isakam 61.
CI esese 67; NA eses 89.
Both proto-forms contain the morpheme
*ese *blood*; the other constituent(s) could
not be identified.
297. *revenge,
retaliation* *miTi
CA mic 7 14 15; miti 29; miri 35;
CC mit 61; CI biti 67.
298. *rib* *yawimi (emake)
CA yawim 14 15 24; yewim 18 28; yewem 7;
yaim 1; yaemi 29; yeim 43; yima 35; yimi 37 39;
CC yaim 48; yayem 61; yayme 65; CI zamim emak
67; NA yimako 89.
14 15 yawim means *side of chest*. In 67 and
89 it has been combined or compounded with
*emake *bone*.

299. *ripe* *piwi
 CA piwi 7 14 15 22 28; pif 1, 29, 35;
 pü 43; CC pi 61; CI püü 67.
300. *river* *yoa(k)
 CA yo 1 7 14 15 18 22 24 26 28; yu 29 30 32
 34, 36 39, 42; yuk 38; yi 35 37; CC yoa 47 48
 53 62; yua 47 61; CI zu 67; zi 84.
 Cf. SE, KA yo; IR yoge-ra river.
301. *root* *mimi
 CA mimi 1 4 14 15 24 26 28, 34, 35 36;
 mim 42; CC mimi 50 53 61 62.
 *Small roots like those of bamboo and palm
 trees. Cf. SE mimi, KA mumu root.*
302. *root* *tamowo
 CA tamow 7 26; tamo 1, 30 34; tamuw 14 15;
 tamóo 29; tomu 35; tumu 36 37; tamu 39, 42;
 CC tamaó 61; tamawo 62; tama 47 48 50 65;
 CI tamam 67.
 Large roots, buttresses.
303. *rope* *somane
 CA somen 1 7; sēmen 14 15 26-28; sumnu 35;
 CC sēmen 47 48; soman 62; somane 65;
 CI siman 83; simen 84.
304. *rotten* *ofa(k)
 CA of 7 14 15; ofo 35 37; ofak 43; IR oho-ra.
 The IR form means *soft*.
305. *to rub* *aram(e)-
 CA aram- 7 14; SE areme-.
306. *sago* *amosa
 CA amos 1 5 7 24 27 28, 29 32, 39, 42-46;
 amas 14 15 25 26; ames 35 37; CC amos, amse 61;
 amosa 47 48 50 65; CI amos 67; ames 83;
 amus 84; NA amos 89; amse 93.
307. *sago grub* *tow
 CA tow 7 14 15 23 27; taw 28; to 5; too 37;
 tuu 36 39; CC to 61 62; too 47 48 53.

308. *sago leaf* *yunumu
 CA yunum 7 26; yinum 14 15; NA yenum 86;
 yünmu 89.
 Young side leaf of a sago palm frond.
 Cf. SE inimo young palm leaf.
309. *sago palm* *Tawo/Towo
 CA cau 1; caw 24 27; cow 7 14 15 27 28;
 taa 35 37; ta 36; tawa 39; CC tao 50;
 to 47 48; NA too 93.
310. *sago pith* *yi
 CA yi 14 15, 35 37 39; CC yi 47 48.
 Sweet sago pith.
311. *sago trough* *wane
 CA an 5 7 14 15 22 26 27; NA wane 89 90.
312. *saliva* *masap
 CA mesap 1 3; mesep 14-17 22 27 28, 35-37
 39, 42; mesa 5, 29; mese 7; CC masa 61;
 maso 62 65; NA mesip 89.
 The proto-form probably was bi-morphemic:
 *masa-pi, cf. SE mahapi, KA matao, IR masa-ka,
 MO mitaw. *pi may have meant *excrete*,
 excretion; in KW we find as pi- *defecate*,
 i pi- *urinate*; capi *milky sap of trees*,
 semen (no. 325).
313. *salty* *yeme
 CA yema 7; yeme 14 15; KA yame.
314. *sand* *misini
 CA misin 1 7 14 15 24, 29 34, 35; misun 22;
 misün 37; CC misini 47 48 61; CI bisin 67.
 Probably a compound of *mui *water* and
 *sini *sand*; cf. SE hini, KA tiri, MO sir
 sand. 14 15 misin means *beach, sand banks*
 off shore.
315. *tree sap* *Tapi
 CA capi 7 14 15; KA kapi.
 Sticky, milky sap of certain trees.

316. *sawfish* *sawote
 CA sowot 7 14 15; CC sawat 47 48; sáote 65;
 NA soór 89.
 Cf. KA tawake *sawfish*.
317. *scale of* *pa
 fish CA pa 7 14 15; SE, KA pa.
 CA pa denotes a slightly curved, thin and
 flat object, see *plank* no. 283. Thus, *emen-pa*
 is a deformed crooked shin.
 (cf. no. 326), *enam pa scale of fish*.
318. *sea-side,* *piri
 West CA piri 7 14 15; CC piri 47 48; pir 61 62.
 Cf. SE piri *tidal forest*, KA puru *the sea*.
319. *secretly* *Tiruw(a)
 CA curuw 7 14 15; CI türü 67; SE tiriwa.
320. *shadow* *yipuru
 CA yipir 7 14 15; CC yuperu 65; CI zipir 67.
 Cf. SE ipi, KA ipu *shadow*.
321. *shaft of* *fira(k)
 arrow CA fir 1 7 14 15 27 28; *fira* 3; *fi* 39;
 fi 43; CC fira 47 50 61; *firak* 65;
 NA *fi* 89 90.
 <fir> is also the name of the reeds used to
 make arrow shafts.
322. *shallow* *sara
 CA sar 1 7 28; *sara* 39; *ser* 14 15;
 CC sara 62.
323. *sharp* *faro(t)
 CA fero 14 15; *foro* 7; *fere* 35 37; CC faro 61;
 farot 47; CI faro 67.
 Sharp, of edge or point; also light, fast,
 of a canoe. Cf. SE feroko *sharp*. For the
 final /t/ in CC 47 see 6.2.
324. *shell of* *upuí
 coconut CA upu 7 14 15, 35-37 39; NA ipi 89.
 Cf. KA tir-apu *coconut shell*.

325. *shield*

*yemese

CA yemes 7 14 16 18 22 24 26-28; CC yemes 53;
NA yemse 89 90.

Cf. SE yamahe *shield*.

326. *shin*

*emin(-mak), *yimori

CA emenmak 1-17 22 24 26-28, 31; emin 43;
 emimak 36; CC emen 48 65.

CI zimori 67; NA yimori 93; yimae 90.

In KW and KN emen forms a compound with
bone, no. 46.

327. *short*

*fanip

CA fanip 24 28; faninakap 1; fanenakap 14 15;
 fayenakap 16; fano 7; CC fanip 47 53 61;
CI fakup 67.

KW -nakap is a suffix which in this case
 accentuates the idea of shortness (see
 Voorhoeve 1965:138).

328. *shoulder*

*sayi

CA sayi 45; saya 34; sey 7 14 15 18 22 24 26 28;
 sikop 35 37; sitemo 39; CC se 53.

Cf. SE hiari, KA tairi. sikop and sitemo
 seem to be compounds of si (< *sayi) and
 unidentified other morphemes. Possibly kop
 < *kape armpit, no. 16.

329. *shoulder-
blade*

*pema

CA pemo 14-18 26 28, 32; poma 1; pama 37;
CI pema 67.

330. *sick*

*namo

CA nam 1 7 14-16 22 24 28, 29, 43; namo 39;
 nomo 35-37; CC nam 47 61 62; namu 53;
CI damo 67.

331. *side*

*poman

CA poman 1 7 14 15 24 28, 37 39, 42;
CC kárapman, érapman 61 62.

Cf. SE pamane *the other side*; in 14 15
 poman means *the other side, side, part of*

*something. kárapman means this side,
érapman that side.*

332. *similar*

*inim(i)

CA inim 7 14 15; SE inim; KA imiri.

333. *sister*

*-ipiTa/-upiTa

CA -ipic 1 7; -epic 14 15 22; -upic 24 28;
-ipit 29 30; -ipir 35; -pir 43; CC -ipit 61;
CI -upita 67; NA -ipiri 89.

Elder sister, term of reference.

334. *sister*

*-omosi

CA -omas 1; -omos 22 24; -amos 27; -omes 7;
-omus 14 15 28; -emsi 35 36; -imsi 37;
CC -mas 61; CI -masi 67; NA -masi 86; -mus 89.

Younger sister, term of reference.

335. *to sit*

*ape-, *yape-

CA ap-, yap- 14 15; ap- 1 7 28, 35-37 39;
yap- 43; CC ap- 61; ape- 48 61 65; CI ap- 67;
NA ap- 86 89.

14 15 ap- and yap- are allomorphs. Cf. SE
ape- to sit.

336. *skin*

*piTini

CA picin 1 7 14-17 22 27 28; pitin 29-34;
pitni 35-37; piti 39; pirin 42 45 46;
CC pitin 47 53 61-65; CI pitin 67; pitn 83 84;
NA pitn 86 89 90 93.

337. *skinny*

*faTo(kot)

CA faco 7 24 28; foco 14 15; fato 29;
foro 35, CC fatokot 61; CI fato 67.

For -kot, see section 6.2.

338. *sky*

*wonamo

CA onam 1 7 14 15 17 18; onom 24 27 28;
wonamo 29; wanamo 34; wanam 42; wenem 35 36;
wonom 37; wonomo 39; CC onam 47 61; onom 48
65; onamo 53; NA wonom 86; onomo 93.

339. *sleep,*
to sleep

*esi, *esi es-

CA isi 1 7, 35 37 39; esi 32, 36; ese 29;
is 14 15 28; 43 45 46; CC is 47 61 62;
CI ese 67; isi 83; NA isi 89.

When combined with the verb stem es- :
to sleep, isi es- etc.

340. *slippery*

*yuTo(t)

CA yico 14 15 28; yucu 7; yuto 29; yuru 35;
yuro 37; yiro 43; CC yütüt 61; CI zürü 67.

Cf. SE ititi ko *slippery*. For the final
/t/ in the CC form, see 6.2.

341. *slow(ly)*

*names(e)

CA names 7 14 15; SE namehe.

342. *smell*

*pinum

CA pinim 7 14 15, 29, 35 37; pinum 43;
CC pinim 61; pinum 47; CI pinim 67.

343. *smoke*

*yis-amini/amuni

CA yisamun 1 5 7 14 15 24, 29 30, 35 36;
isamun 27; yisamin 16, 30, 43; isamin 25 26 28;
yisamen 37; isamn 37; yisam 38; isaman 39;
CC isamun 47 48; yisamin 61; isamin 65;
CI isa amun 67; NA yis amnu 89 90.

A compound of *yusa *fire(wood)*, no. 138,
and *amini/amuni. In 7 14 15 amun by itself
means *haze, damp*. Its cognates in SE (amini)
and in IR (amunia) are glossed *smoke*.

344. *snake*

*amer

CA amer 1 7 14 15 28, 29, 35 36; amernak 37;
ame 39; CC amerto 47 48 61; CI amer 67.

amernak is the name of a ringed water snake
in 14, 15 and this form in 37 almost certainly
refers to the same kind of snake and is not
the generic term. In amerto we again find an
element -to which could be an old suffix,
see 6.2

345. *snake sp.* *miniw
CA miniw 7 14 15; mini 1, 36 37 39; CC mini 61; münü 47 48; CI binu 67.
Python. Cf. SE menewe snake sp.
346. *snake sp.* *pitu
CA pit 1 7 14 15; piru 36 37; CC pit 47; put 61; CI pitu 67.
Large ringed tree-snake.
347. *soft* *komiti
CA kumit 7 14 15, 29; kumiri 35; kumir 43; CI komet 67.
348. *son* *tiwi
CA tiw 7 14 15 22 24-26 28; tii 37; tüü 29; tü 45; tu 46; CC tii 48 62; CI tüü 67.
349. *song* *so
CA so 7 14 15, 29 32, 35 37, 46; CC so 47 48; CI so 67.
350. *spear* *woTane
CA ocan 1 7 26; ocen 14-16 22 24 25 27 28; wotan 29; woten 31; waren 39, 42; wetn 35 37; CC otan 61; otene 48; wetene 62; CI otan 67; NA watne 90.
351. *to split, cleave* *terem-
CA 7 14 15; SE tereme-.
352. *to stab* *faw-
CA faw- 7 14 15 28; CC fa- 61.
To stab repeatedly in 14 15. A SE cognate is perhaps fo- to drill a hole.
353. *to stand* *em-
CA em- 7 14 15, 29, 36; am- 35; CC im- 61; CI em- 67.
354. *star* *mawito
CA mawit 14 15 22 24 27 28; maít 1 7, 34; maét 30; mayüt 29; CC máito 47; máeto 53 61.

355. *star*

*ma(i)wor

CA mawar 1; mewor 14 15; mewer 24;CI baüa; NA mor 90.

Bright star, morning star. Reconstruction of (i) is based on the assumption that CI ü developed from *iw, see 7.4.9. A semantically and formally related form is *mewor *red parrot*, no. 274.

356. *star*

*mak

CA mak 14 15, 35-39; SE maake.

In 14 15, mak means *spark, glowing embers*; in 35-39 it means *star*. The probable cognate in Sempan means *bright, shining*. *mak is also found as the second constituent in *fire*, no. 135.

357. *to steal*

*wosom-

CA osom- 7 14 15; wasem- 37; SE ohomo-;KA otomo-.358. *stone*

*yeka

CA ek 1 7 14 15 22 24 26 27, 45; eka 29, 37; ika 32; eke 35; CC eke 47 48; CI eka 67; yeka 83; NA yeke 89.

Note the formal similarity to *fruit*, no. 155. In many Asmat varieties *stone* and *fruit* are homonyms. The sister languages all have different forms for *stone* and *fruit*: SE yaka *stone*, eke *fruit*; KA eke *grain, small stone, omani stone*; IR etere *stone, ekere fruit*.

359. *straight*

*emetow

CA omtow 14 15; emtow 7 28; emero 37; emer 35; CC emeret 61.

7 14 15: *In a straight line directly overhead or directly across (e.g. on the opposite bank of a river).* For final /t/ in 61, see 6.2. The CC form is irregular, having -r- instead of -t-; cf. *wet*, no. 407.

360. *to straighten*

*orom-

CA orom- 7 14 15; KA oro oromo-.

In CA also: *smoothen, polish, stroke*
(with hand).

361. *sun*

*yowe/yowi

CA yow 7 14 15; yoo 35; yoe 29 30;yo cənam 1; CI zaw tanam.

Cf. SE yowi, KA yaw, MO dzowa sun.

yo cənam probably refers to the ball shape
of the sun, see no. 82 *contents*.

362. *sunlight*

*yo-poke

CA yopeke 18; yopaka 24 28; yopoka 22;

yopoke 14 15; yopok 7; yepaka 36;

SE peke-.

The SE form means *to shine*.

363. *to swim*

*TiTu-

CA cucu- 7; cici- 1; tütü- 29; tu- 37 39;ti- 43; CC tütü- 61.364. *tail*

*epe(-mak), *mepe(-mak)

CA ep 7 14 15 25 26; epe 1; epmak 35 37;epemak 34; CI epmak 67.CC mepe 47 48; mepmak 65; NA mepe 89; mep 90.

*-mak probably is a morpheme meaning *bone*,
see no. 46. In 14 15, epmak refers to the
upper course of a river. *mepe has cognates
in SE (mepe) and KA (mipi) *tail*.

365. *to take*

*tew-

CA tew- 7 14 15 28; teer- 39; ter 35 37;tae- 29; te- 43; CC ter- 47; tew- 61.

To take something (sg. object). The KN
forms teer, ter are contractions of tew-er
which corresponds to KW tew-et *to take some-*
thing for oneself. CC ter is a contraction of
tew-er corresponding to KW tew-er *to take*
something (not especially for oneself). Cf. SE
tewa-, KA kewa- *to take*.

366. *to tear,
get loose*

*kay-

CA kay- 7 14 51; SE kay-; KA kay-.

367. *testicle*

*misaka

CA misak 1-16 18 22 24 26-28, 29 32, 35 37 39, 45 46; CC misaka 48 61 65; CI bisak 67, 83; NA misak 89.

An old compound of *misa which probably meant *full-grown testicles* and *eake *fruit* (no. 155), cf. 14 15 mis fin *pubic hair of men*, misa-tiw *grown-up boy, bachelor*. KA has muta or mutáeke *testicle*.

368. *thatch*

*wonewe

CA onow 14-16 18 22 28; onew 7 24 26-28; one 1 5; wene 35-37 39; wane 40, 43; wanü 42; wone 34; wanöe 29; CC onowe 47; wene 61-65; one 53; CI one 67; NA wene 86; wane 89 90.

369. *thigh*

*ae(ya)

CA eá 1, 31; iá 3 5; eé 29 32; áa 45 46; a 14-17 22 23 26-28. 43; e 7; emak 35-37; CC áe 53 61 65; aya 48; CI ae 67; aiye 83; NA ae 86 89 90; ayiá 93.

Cf. SE, KA ae *thigh*. 35-37 emak probably is a compound of e *thigh* and emak *bone*.

370. *to think*

*minip pum-

CA minip pim- 7; minip pum- 14 15; SE mipo popom-; KA mipi popo-.

371. *this*

*ara

CA a, ar 7 14 15; are 37; ara 34; CI ara 67.

Cf. SE ara; KA aro *this*. CC has forms with initial /k/: kara 61; ka 50 65.

372. *thorn*

*(y)iti

CA ici 7; ic 14 15 28; iti 29; iri 35 37; iiri 39; CC iti 47 48 61 65; yiti 50; CI iti 67.

Cf. SE iti, KA iki, IR igi-ra *thorn*.

373. *thorn* *fa
CA fa 7 14 15; SE fa.
Long sharp thorn, spine on back of fish.
374. *thought* *minip
CA minip 7 14 15, 29, 35; CC minip 61;
CI binip 67.
 Cf. SE mipo, KA mipi, MO minif *thought*.
375. *to throw away* *iwi-asom-, *kom-asom
CA iwasom- 7; wiasam- 14 15; yasom- 1;
CC yasom- 47 48; yosöm- 61; CI zasom- 67.
CA komasem- 35 37; kom- 36; komo- 39;
 komaham- 43.
 Cf. SE iwi-homo-, KA ii otomo- *to throw away*.
 <komasem> means *to throw away* only in KN and SO; the KW form komasam means *to break a (small) part off a whole*. Probable cognates in other languages are SE kokomo- (repetitive of komo-) *rub off, wipe clean*; KA komo- *push away/off*.
376. *thumb* *mitut
CA mitüt 61; metet 7 14, 29, 35; CI bitit 67.
377. *thunder* *wuru
CA wur 14 15 22 24 25 28, 29, 35 37; wir 7;
CC wur 61; wuru 48 62; CI vii 67.
378. *to tie* *yik-
CA yik- 7 14 15 18, 29, 35; CC yik- 61;
 Cf. SE eka- *to tie*. yik- means *to tie up, to tie together*.
379. *to tie* *mot-
CA mot- 7 14 15; SE mota-; KA make-.
To fasten one end of a length of rope or string to something.
380. *tight, hard* *pepe
CA pepe 7 14 15; IR bebe-ra; SE pepe-.
CA: *tied tightly*; IR *hard*; SE: *to be tied firmly*.

381. *today* *wawa
CA wow 7 14 15 22 24 28; waw 29; wo 35 37 39;
CC wo 61; CI vawa 67.
 Cf. SE, KA wawa *today*.
382. *tomorrow* *to(a)
CA to 1 7 14 15 22 24 28, 29, 35 37 39;
CC to 61; CI tuá 67.
 In KW, to also means *yesterday*. Cf. SE
 toá, KA koá *yesterday*.
383. *tongue* *(k)omane
CA koman 1-5, 30 31 34, 36; komen 7 14-17
 22 24 26-28, 29, 42; komən 36 39; komn 35;
 komne 37; CI kömen 67; NA oməne 93;
 emene 86 89 90.
 One of the few cases in which CA and CI
 seem to have retained an initial /k/ which
 was dropped elsewhere; cf. SE oməne,
KA mare, IR amada *tongue*. CC has a different
 word: maneke. See also *two*, no. 394.
384. *tooth* *sisi
CA sis 1-18 22 24 26-28, 42-45; sisi 31-34,
 35-37 39; CC sisi 48 53; sis 61-65; CI sisi 67,
 83; NA sise 89 90 93; sis 86.
385. *top* *imu/umu
CA imu 1; umu 14 15; imi 7, 29, 35; CI ümu 67.
 14 15: *top of an object, crown of a palm*
tree. See also *full*, no. 157.
386. *top* *amis(i)
CA amis 7 14 15; SE amihi.
 7 14 15: *top of a tree*.
387. *tree* *wose
CA os 1 7 14 15 24 28; wos 34, 39, 42;
 wes 29 30, 35-37; CC ose 47 48 53; wese 61
 65; CI usu 67; NA ose 93; wəs 86 89.
388. *to tremble* *titi-/tete-
CA titi- 7 14 15; tete- 29; tiriri- 35;
CC tete- 61.

389. *trunk* *mopane
 CA mopan 7 14 15 24 28; mapan 1, 34; mopon 26;
 mapn 37; CC mapan 47 48; mapane 61 65.
 The CA forms also mean *stem of a tree*,
 origin. Cf. SE mopane, KA mapare *trunk, base*.
390. *to turn* *pay-
 oneself CA pay- 7 14 15; KA pay-.
391. *turtle* *mu(a)
 CA mu 7 14 15 28, 29 30, 35-37 39; CC mua 61.
392. *tusk* *okose
 CA okos 7 14 15; okse 37; okose 39;
 CC okos 50 61 65.
393. *two* *yaminuk
 CA yamuk 7 24 26, 29; yamuk 14 15, 43;
 amenuk 27; yomnok 35 37; imuk 39; CC amini 48;
 amin 61; CI zamnik 67; NA yamuk 93.
 Cf. SE yamina, KA yamane *two*.
394. *two* *kapom
 CA kapom 7 14 15; KA aboma; IR aboma.
 CA kapom means *double*; the KA and IR forms
 are glossed *two*. The KA form was noted in
 Nagramadu, the westernmost part of the Kamoro
 language area. CA seems to have retained an
 initial /k/ which was dropped in KA and IR,
 see also *tongue*, no. 383.
395. *unripe* *ofo(-kot)
 CA ofo 1 7 14 15 28, 29, 35, 43; CC ofokot 61.
 For -kot see 6.2. The same 'ending' also
 appears in *skinny*, no. 337.
396. *urine* *yi
 CA i 7 14-17 27 28, 42 43; ii 35 37 39;
 CC yi 48 61 65; CI ii 67.
397. *vagina* *Tani
 CA can 28; cen 3-16 18 27; cen 22 24; tene 35;
 teni 29; tini 37 39; CC tani 61; tane 65;
 CI tani 67.

398. *vagina* *per(e)
 CA per 14 15; SE, KA pere.
 The SE and KA forms are glossed *vagina*.
 14 15: *mating of animals* (14: *fa per*,
 literally *joining from behind*). The same
 morpheme *per* is perhaps also found in *mopere*,
 mokoper navel, no. 251.
399. *vein* *fima(-pir)
 CA fim 1 7 14 15 27 28, 43; fima 30, 36 37;
 fimi 39; CC fima 48 53 61 62; NA fimipir 86;
 fimepi 89.
 Cf. SE fumapi, KA ima *vein*. Probably
 *fimapir was a compound, but the second
 constituent could not be identified.
400. *to vomit* *mo-
 CA mo- 7 14 15, 29, 35 39; CC mo- 61;
 CI bo- 67.
 Cf. SE mo-, KA mao- *vomit*.
401. *wasp sp.* *mako
 CA mak 7 14 15; mako 37; KA ii moko.
402. *wasp sp.* *i(f)i
 CC ii 61; SE ifi; KA ii.
403. *wasp sp.* *yupay
 CA yupuy 14 15; yipae 7; CI zipay 67.
404. *water* *muf
 CA mu 1 14 15, 38; muf 7, 29, 30 32 34;
 muy 22 24-28; mi 35-37 39, 42-46;
 CC mi 47 53 62; mii 48 61; CI bii 67, 83 84;
 NA mi 86; mu 89.
405. *wave* *wáo
 CA wa 7; wo 14 15, 37; SE, KA wao.
406. *we* *naro
 CA nar 1 7 14 15 27, 29, 35 37, 43; CC nar 61;
 naro 47; CI dar 67.

407. *wet* *moTo(k)
 CA moco 1 7 14 15 28; morok 35 37 39;
 maro 43; CC murutu 47; murut 61; CI boto 67.
 Cf. SE motoko, KA moko *wet*. The CC forms
 are irregular in that they have -r- instead
 of -t- and -t instead of -k. See also
 straight, no. 359.
408. *where* *uTar(e)
 CA 14 15 ucar, KA okare.
409. *white* *fasa(ka/r)
 CA fasak 14 15; fesak 7; fesaka 35, fasar 29;
 fase 43; CC fasak 47; faser 48; fasar 65.
 The SE and KA cognates are hako and tako
 respectively; both mean *white*. The etymology
 of the Asmat forms is unclear (perhaps
 fa-sako *white-bottomed*?). -ka and -r may
 have been affixes.
410. *white* *napi
 CA napi 7 14 15 22 28; nipi 35 37; CI dapi.
 14 15: *light coloured; conspicuous because*
 of light colour. The KA cognate, napu, is
 glossed *light coloured of skin*. IR has
 nobura, nabura *white*.
411. *who* *Tar
 CA ca, car 7 14 15 28; ta 37; CI ta 67.
 KW ca, car are allomorphs.
412. *wife* *-emo
 CA -em 1 7 14 15 26 28; -emo 29, 39; -mo 37;
 SE -amo; KA -eámo.
413. *wind* *fo
 CA fo 1 7 14 15 18 22 24 26 28, 29; CC fo 47
 48 61 62.
414. *wing* *yaoro
 CA yaro 28, 36; yaoro 29; yero 14 15;
 yoro 7; yera 37; yora 35; CC yari 48 61 65;
 yarmak 47; CI zör 67.
 yarmak : a compound of *wing* and *bone*, no. 46.

415. *woman*

*TawoTa

CA cowuc 14 15 22; cawuc 26; cowoc 1 5 7;
taot 42; toot 29; toor 35-37 39; CC taot 47
48 53 65; towot 61; CI taot 67; NA toor 89.

416. *wound*

*naso

CA noso 1 7 14-16 22 24 28, 29, 35 37;
CC nasu 47 48 61 65; CI dasö 67; NA nusu 89.

417. *you sg.*

*woro

CA or 1 7 14 15; wor 29; wo 43; wer 35-37;
CC oro 61; woro 47; CI wor 67; NA we 89 90.

CI wor : from Drabbe's list. One would
expect Bromley to write vor, see 5.2.

418. *you pl.*

*Tara

CA ca, car 1 7 14 15; tar 29, 35 37;
ta 43; CC tara 61; CI tar 67.

KW ca, car are allomorphs.