

Etymological Vocabulary and Index of Maritime Polynesian Pidgin

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1. Introductory Observations

This vocabulary accompanies a historical-sociolinguistic description and analysis of Maritime Polynesian Pidgin (MPP), a Polynesian-based pidgin of the eastern Pacific in use during early colonial times, as offered in *Language Contact in the Early Colonial Pacific* (Drechsel 2014), and pursues two essential purposes. For one, the vocabulary illustrates for MPP the methodical compilation of lexical data by triangulation with comparative data from its source languages, and thus demonstrates the feasibility of a systematic philological reconstitution notwithstanding very different spelling conventions for Pidgin attestations (see Drechsel 2014: Chapter 3). Secondly, the vocabulary offers a lexical inventory of MPP in some organized fashion.

By necessity, all entries consist exclusively of reconstitutions at the exclusion of modern recordings gained through fieldwork, and thus render its distinguishing mark, the dagger, superfluous and even distracting here. Reconstitutions derive from various historical sources that do not match modern phonetic or phonemic transcription in quality, and must always be read with the orthographies and the phonologies of their authors' native and possibly second languages in mind (Drechsel 2014: Section 3.3). What I already noted about reconstituted entries for another non-European pidgin, namely Mobilian Jargon, applies to this vocabulary as well: “These entries require careful use; their accuracy varies, depending not only on the quality and consistency of the original historical attestations, but also on the nature and extent of the comparative data in Mobilian Jargon [Read: Maritime Polynesian Pidgin] and its source languages” (Drechsel 1996: 254). For this reason, all entries appear with the early attestations upon which their reconstitution rests for supporting documentation, thus permitting users of this vocabulary to make an independent evaluation of their own.

Use of the MPP vocabulary requires some further explanation. Most importantly, it contains only entries established as MPP by syntactic information (such as a reduced

morphology or a distinct word order) in comparison to corresponding, morphologically more complex utterances in its source languages or – in a few instances – by strong sociolinguistic indications, as discussed throughout Part II of *Language Contact*. Such a conservative selection explicitly excludes word lists or vocabularies without accompanying syntactic or sociolinguistic corroboration or attestations with only short phrases as sources, even when there may actually be good indications to suspect them as MPP rather than as their vernacular Polynesian counterparts. Single words or short phrases in the Pidgin exhibit little or no structural contrast in comparison with their vernacular forms, which in this case prove morphologically fairly transparent, and thus would always leave some doubt as to their linguistic identity.

Still, the vocabulary demonstrates considerable diversity in its semantic domains, among which we can distinguish at least the following:

- early colonial contact by Europeans and Americans in the eastern Pacific, including the delineation of ethnic boundaries between Pacific Islanders and newcomers and that of differences in their identity
- negotiation, trade, and occasional hostilities between colonists and eastern Polynesians
- engagement by Pacific Islanders on European and American ships as passengers or crewmembers
- interactions by foreign beachcombers with Pacific Islanders
- early attempts by Europeans and Americans at converting eastern Polynesians to Christianity.

Although rather arbitrary in definition, these semantic fields confirm the Pidgin's multiple usages and manifold sociolinguistic contexts, and are consistent with the available extralinguistic sociohistorical evidence (for further discussion, see Drechsel 2014: Chapter 8).

In the end, the number of some 300 entries remains suggestive of no more than the limited number of currently available reconstitutions; it gives no indication about the actual size of the MPP vocabulary, which may well have been several times its current size and which we should expect to grow with the identification and reconstitution of additional attestations. In spite of the incomplete nature of the following vocabulary, the available historical documentation of MPP is sufficiently rich to demonstrate not only the feasibility of systematic philological reconstitutions for such a contact medium, but also the structural consistency with comparative linguistic data for related source languages.

For expediency, the vocabulary divides up into two parts: (1) a section of English-MPP of some 320 entries, including early attestations, resemblances in likely source languages and/or any closely related language, plus any supplementary information on geographic distribution and use and (2) a MPP-English index. The entries in the English-MPP section appear in a combination of three columns and an inset row of the following format so as to permit easy comparisons between its parts at a minimal waste of space:

ENGLISH GLOSS	Maritime Polynesian Pidgin (philologically reconstituted)	Original Attestations in Chronological Order
< Etymologies in Source Languages for Linguistic Triangulations (Other Relevant Information such as Locations of Attestations or Use in Parentheses)		

For easy identification, English glosses display LOWER CAPITALS, unless they are function words (such as the negative or tense-aspect markers), which I distinguish by **LOWER ITALIC CAPITALS**. In contrast, reconstituted MPP entries appear in **bold print** for contrast, original historical attestations in quotation marks, etymologies in source or closely related languages in *italics*, and any supplementary data on location(s), speakers, and any other available sociolinguistic information in parentheses. An illustrative example is:

PIG (2), HOG (2)	puā'a ~ puaka	“Boa” (Cook 1961: 211); “pooa-”, “-pooa” (Lisiansky 1814: 328); “poa” (Campbell 1816: 254); “buaa” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: II.250); “puarkee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 17, 95, 238)
< Tahitian <i>puā'a</i> ; Hawaiian <i>puā'a</i> ; Marquesan <i>puaka</i> ; Māori <i>poaka</i> (< English “porker” according to Herbert W. Williams [1971: 301, 505] in an unusual case of Anglo-Polynesian lexical convergence) (Society Islands, Marquesas, Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand)		

The Pidgin vocabulary adheres to the following general guidelines to make its use as accessible as possible:

- If two or more forms derive from closely related cognates, they appear as phonological variations in MPP – with any reduplications and a few triplications in these entries indicating mass or plurality, repetition or continuation, or intensity depending on whether they fulfill nominal or verbal functions. On the other hand, if variations reflect major differences (as may be evident by distinct etymologies within the same source language) or derive from different source languages, they appear as separate lexical entries. If the vocabulary lists two or more synonyms for an English gloss, these entries appear in alphabetical order; their sequence in listing then bears no significance of historical or sociocultural priority.
- When compared to other entries of the vocabulary, some historical attestations and their reconstitutions might suggest variable forms by virtue of mere analogy, as indicated by component parts of compounds. Whereas this assumption is perfectly legitimate in light of MPP’s lexical variation, the vocabulary below has incorporated such analogous forms only if confirmed by independent historical

documentation. Such a “conservative” course of action avoids suggestions of unfounded regularities, even if it is at the occasional cost of incompleteness and internal inconsistency.

- The present vocabulary includes a few ethnonyms and place names because of their common use, but excludes proper names for persons, ships, and comparable phenomena because of their idiosyncratic identification and thus incidental occurrence.
- If an entry shows more than one historical attestation in the third column, these early recordings appear in chronological order consistent with the discussion in Part II, i.e. the earliest first and the most recent one last, thus providing the user also with a sense of consistency and changes in spelling and possibly in pronunciation.
- For contrastive lexicographical data in the inset row, the vocabulary draws primarily on Wahlroos (2002) for Tahitian, Williams (1971) and Biggs (1981) for Māori, Pukui and Elbert (1986) for Hawaiian, Dordillon (1931-32) for Marquesan, plus selected additional references, the latter of which I have identified *in loco*. In establishing philological reconstitutions, I have intermittently relied on the comparative Polynesian lexical materials accumulated by Simon J. Greenhill, Ross Clark, and Bruce Biggs (2010) of Pollex Online at the University of Auckland (accessible at <http://pollex.org.nz/>). Pollex has also served as the source for the phonemic retranscription of Dordillon’s Marquesan data, phonologically underdifferentiated for both vowel lengthening and the glottal stop.

In using the Pollex data, I have always remained observant of the fact that, by current indications, MPP did not draw on the whole Polynesian family or even its entire Central Eastern branch. Moreover, we should remember that these comparative data used below are not cognates to MPP in any strict sense, but merely serve as comparative evidence for the Pidgin’s reconstitution, based on their same or similar form and content, and illustrate the range of its intelligibility to speakers of Eastern Polynesian languages. These comparative listings then do not necessarily include all known comparative materials, and exclude resemblances that are obvious “cognates,” but are so different from entries in MPP in either form or meaning so as not to have possibly served as their sources or as means for understanding the Pidgin. Nor does the vocabulary include obvious cognates in languages that are related to the Pidgin’s source languages, but for which at this time there is no indication of any central role in its history (such as Tongan). On the other hand, the comparative evidence incorporates occasional “non-cognate” entries of similar form and content, but of different origin. In interpreting and generating a common vocabulary, speakers of MPP did not solely show loyalty to the Polynesian language family or subfamily; but they

also drew on shared linguistic experiences with speakers of other languages such that the Pidgin vocabulary must also take into consideration lexical convergence.¹

For the above mentioned reasons, contrasts with source languages do not follow an inflexible order as preferred by the comparative method in establishing regular sound or other correspondences. Instead, contrastive lexical data here imply an explicitly hierarchical arrangement of comparative closeness in terms of both linguistic similarity and geographic proximity so as to identify an entry's most likely origin or at least to provide the closest available comparative linguistic data and, by extension, to illustrate the "mixed" nature of its vocabulary. Comparable forms in source languages thus appear with the most similar one first, followed by any linguistically or geographically more remote but still reasonable resemblances. If linguistic likeness among the comparative data in possible source languages is not an issue, in other words the comparable forms show no more than a negligible or no linguistic difference in various potential source languages, the listing reflects the geographic proximity of the original recording to the available comparative linguistic evidence, with the geographically closest one appearing first and with the more distant one following in sequence. If, alternatively, no truly equivalent forms appear to exist in any of the source languages of MPP, reconstitutions draw on the comparative evidence closest in form and meaning, until better comparative data become available. Because of weak comparative support, these reconstitutions require extra caution, and may well be subject to major revision.

The absence of any corresponding words in one or the other source language for the vocabulary of MPP does not necessarily imply the non-existence of such, and may suggest no more than an oversight in the search for comparative evidence or a deficiency in the recording of such a comparable term. While making an effort to be as complete as possible in collecting data from source languages, I make no claims to have compiled an exhaustive list of such comparative data. Some differences possibly resulted also from inaccurate recordings of the Pidgin or pidginization by individual observers. Other MPP entries reflect semantic and grammatical differences from equivalent forms in Polynesian or other languages due to systemic linguistic differences. Such cases render a full etymological identification difficult, and the present vocabulary makes no attempt at resolving these issues of interpretation or "correcting" their differences, reserved for future research with an expanded data base.

¹ To make matters more complicated, William H. Wilson (personal communication, 29 April 2012) has suggested that several of the Hawaiian equivalencies offered by Pukui and Elbert (1986) actually are regular Pidgin Hawaiian forms rather than original vernacular Hawaiian entries. In this case, we would actually have to reverse the direction of the arrow of derivation in recognition of a still greater impact by MPP than recognized here. However, the primary task of my study is to document MPP rather than its impact on Polynesian languages, which must remain the goal of a follow-up study.

- The spelling of MPP entries relies on a quasi-phonemic transcription in bold print that identifies basic sound distinctions without ignoring major variations, but also recognizes the velar nasal or **ŋ** (conventionally rendered as “ng”), the glottal stop (‘), and vowel lengthening (represented with a macron) as phonologically distinct, when indicated by comparative evidence in Polynesian languages (such as modern recordings of Hawaiian, Māori, and Tahitian in particular). I justify this phonological convention by virtue of the fact that speakers of Polynesian languages likely retained these phonological distinctions in any grammatically reduced form such as MPP, even if Europeans and Americans did not recognize vowel lengthening or the glottal stop. These phonological features however remain secondary when it comes to the ordering of Pidgin entries in the index, which lists entries with either vowel lengthening or the glottal stop in second order if they appear with other equivalent ones without this feature. This arrangement is for the simple convenience of finding entries, just as speakers of MPP likewise might occasionally overlook these sound distinctions in rapid or casual speech. For the same reason, the index also lists all reconstituted variations for MPP entries, whether or not they are phonemically distinct.
- The vocabulary makes use of the following additional symbols, marks, and abbreviations:
 - ~ mid-line wave or tilde, distinguishing phonologically varying forms
 - / slash, separating a choice of entries, resemblances, or source languages
 - ? question mark, identifying entries or comparative data about which there remain some doubts about their documentation, reconstitution, or status as appropriate source respectively
 - “...” double quotation marks, listing early attestations or comparative data in European languages with established orthographies
 - ‘...’ single quotation marks, marking divergent glosses of early attestations and comparative entries in source languages
 - < left-facing arrow, indicating resemblance(s) in the language(s) from which MPP apparently adopted the comparable word
 - > right-facing arrow, indicating resemblances or loanwords in other languages for which MPP served as an apparent medium or source of borrowing
 - [...] brackets, marking supplementary information (such as original dates of publication for historical sources quoted in the third column or original recordings in the inset row, as applicable especially to recordings of Marquesan by René Ildefonse Dordillon [1931-32], phonemically underdifferentiated for vowel length and the glottal stop). *Note:* Contrary to linguistic convention, brackets below do not identify phonetic transcriptions.

- + plus sign, separating two or more compounding elements in the source language(s)
- adj. adjective
- comp. comparative
- n. noun
- pl. plural
- v. verb
- The primary source languages of MPP’s vocabulary would expectedly provide major clues about its geographic distribution; but such an inference need not apply for all entries, especially when wide lexical borrowing took effect, as it apparently did e.g. for the Tahitian-derived entry for FRIEND. Consequently, it is useful to consider a separate category for MPP’s *geographic* distribution plus any supplementary historical-sociolinguistic information, offered in parentheses in the inset row.

The information on geographic distribution employs broad geographic categories (such as “Society Islands” in place of “Tahiti” or “Hawaiian Islands” rather than the names of individual islands), as we can reasonably assume MPP not to have been restricted to a single location, but to have extended to neighboring islands over time. On the other hand, extraordinary instances of contact between Pacific Islanders and Europeans beyond eastern Polynesia (such as Matatore in Mexico, Moehanga in England, or John Slade in exchange with his Hawaiian crew on ‘Uvea Island [“Wallis Island”], west of Sāmoa) appear listed by their places of origin, in these cases the Hawaiian Islands or New Zealand, supplemented with the phrase of “recorded in Mexico”, “recorded in England”, or “recorded on ‘Uvea Island” in parentheses so as not to suggest any unduly widespread use of MPP in remote locations beyond incidental occurrences. Any supplementary historical-sociolinguistic information on the Pidgin may also appear here.

For a model of philological dictionary making, this vocabulary emulates the *Dictionary of Jamaican English* by Frederic G. Cassidy and Robert B. Le Page (1980), which remains one among few modern dictionaries of a pidgin or a creole with a substantial, systematic body of early recordings reconstituted by triangulation with contemporaneous or modern comparative linguistic evidence (see Drechsel 2014: Section 3.3). In assembling my own vocabulary, I have drawn on the input of my dear wife Teresa Haunani Makuakāne-Drechsel, who has patiently answered numerous questions about the Hawaiian language. In addition, I am obliged to Sarah J. Roberts, Simon Kaliko Trapp, and William (“Pila”) H. Wilson for essential contributions to my own research on Pidgin Hawaiian over the years. Acknowledgment likewise is due to Vaipuarii Tapiero for helping identify and interpret non-standard forms of Tahitian in historical records and to Jack Ward for answering some remaining questions, to Yuko Otsuka and Gabriele H.

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2. English-Maritime Polynesian Pidgin (Including Original Attestations, Etymologies in Source Languages, and Other Relevant Information)

ENGLISH GLOSS	Maritime Polynesian Pidgin (philologically reconstituted)	Original Attestations in Chronological Order
< Etymologies in Source Languages for Linguistic Triangulations (Other Relevant Information such as Locations of Attestations or Use in Parentheses)		
ABOARD	see UPON	
ABSENT	see NOT (5)	
AFAR	tērā	“Terra” (Chevillard de Montesson 1985 [n.d.]: 236, 237)
<p>< Māori <i>tērā</i> definitive pronoun, ‘that, yonder, that other, the other, he, she, yonder, there, then’; Tahitian <i>terā</i> ‘that (over there), yon (away from both the speaker and the person spoken to, in space and/or time)’; Hawaiian <i>kēlā</i> demonstrative, ‘that, that one, he she, it’ (New Zealand)</p>		
AFRAID, FRIGHTENED	mata‘u	“Mataou” (Cook 1961: 211)
<p>< Tahitian <i>mata‘u</i> ‘fear; to be afraid of’; Māori <i>mataku</i>; Hawaiian <i>maka‘u</i>; Marquesan <i>meta‘u</i> [<i>metaú</i>] (Society Islands)</p>		
AFTERWARDS (1)	mahope	“mahope” (Gowen 1892: 132)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>mahope</i>; Marquesan <i>mahope</i> ‘après’ (Hawaiian Islands)</p>		
AFTERWARDS (2)	muli	“Murii” (Slade 1844: 91)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>muli</i> ‘after, behind, afterwards, by and by’; Tahitian <i>muri</i> ‘behind, after’; Māori <i>muri</i> ‘behind, afterwards’; Marquesan <i>mu‘i</i> [<i>muí</i>] ‘derrière, après’; East Uvean <i>muli</i> ‘postérieur, derrière, cul, fond, après, ensuite’ (Rensch 1984: 290) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)</p>		
AH	‘ā	“ah” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 88, 102, 103; Melville 1968b [1847]: 178, 254-255, 272, 273, 278, 282)
<p>< Marquesan <i>a</i>; Tahitian ‘<i>ā</i>; Hawaiian ‘<i>ā</i> (Marquesas; Society Islands)</p>		
ALAS!	auē!	“awha!” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 100, 108)
<p>< Marquesan <i>aue</i>; Tahitian <i>auē</i>; Hawaiian <i>au(w)ē!</i>; Māori <i>au(w)ē</i> (Marquesas)</p>		
ALL (1)	pauloa ~ pauloapauloa	“Pou! Roaa! Pou! Roui!” (Slade 1844: 90-91)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>pau loa</i> and its reduplicated form; Tahitian <i>pau roa</i> ‘entirely, completely, all’ and its reduplicated form (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)</p>		

ALL (2)	see BOTH	
AND	ā	“a” (Cook 1955: 281; Banks 1962: II.29; Cook 1775: II.267)
< Māori <i>ā</i> ‘and, and then’; Hawaiian <i>ā</i> (New Zealand)		
ANGRY (1)	kariri	“corraddee”, “careedee” (Nicholas 1817: I. 172, 173, 319, 396)
< Māori <i>ka</i> verbal particle denoting a new condition equivalent to the present or future tense + <i>riri</i> ‘to be angry, anger’; Tahitian <i>riri</i> ; Marquesan ‘ <i>i i [i’i]/riri</i> ‘colère, fâché, se mettre en colère, se fâcher, irrité, dépit, se dépitier, s’irriter’; Hawaiian <i>lili</i> ‘jealous, highly sensitive to criticism, jealousy, envy, anger and mental anguish felt if one’s loved ones are criticized’ (New Zealand)		
ANGRY (2)	‘iriā	“-dehay” (William Bayly in Cook 1961: 281, fn. 3)
< Tahitian ‘ <i>iriā</i> ‘excitable, quick to become excited or irritated, cantankerous, nervous’ (Society Islands)		
ARRIVE	see COME (2)	
ASHORE	i uta ~ (ā) i uka	“yoota” (Parkinson 1773: 100); “ayooka”, “yooka” (Campbell 1816: 253, 254); “ajouka” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175)
< Māori <i>ā</i> denoting extension of time or lapse of time, often very much prolonged in speech, ‘until’ + <i>i</i> ‘at, upon’ + <i>uta</i> ‘land, inland, interior’; Hawaiian <i>ā</i> ‘when, at the time when, until, to, as far as’ + <i>i</i> ‘to, towards, at’ + <i>uka</i> ‘inland, upland, towards the mountain, shore’; Tahitian <i>i uta</i> ‘towards land, inland’ (when near the shore); Marquesan <i>í ‘à, au’ + uta</i> ‘vers la terre du côté de la montagne’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
ASLEEP	moe ~ moemoe	“Morii? Mórii?” (Slade 1844: 90); “moee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 100)
< Hawaiian <i>moe</i> ‘to sleep, to lie down’ and its reduplicated form; Marquesan <i>moe</i> ‘se reposer, se coucher, couché, prosterné’ and its reduplicated form; Tahitian <i>moe</i> ‘to sleep’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 88) and its reduplicated form; Māori <i>moe</i> ‘to sleep, to repose, to close the eyes, to die; sleep’ and its reduplicated form; East Uvean <i>moemoe</i> ‘sommeiller, dormir, fermer les yeux’ (Rensch 1984: 283) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island; Marquesas)		
ATTACK	pu‘e	“pooi” (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 167)
< Hawaiian <i>pu‘e</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
AWAY (from the speaker) (1)	aku	“ako” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175)
< Hawaiian <i>aku</i> particle expressing direction away from the speaker; Tahitian <i>atu</i> particle indicating a direction away from the speaker; Marquesan <i>atu</i> ‘adverbe de direction [marquant] éloignement de la personne qui parle ou de la chose qui agit’; Māori <i>atu</i> ‘correlative to <i>mai</i> to indicate a direction or motion onwards or away from the speaker in reference to either time or space’ (Hawaiian Islands)		

AWAY (2), FREE	vete	“guete” (Martínez 1964 [1789]: 113; Rensch 2003: 139-140)
< Spanish “vete” ‘[that] he/she bug off’ [subjunctive]; Tahitian <i>vetea</i> ‘open, separated, loose’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 195); Marquesan <i>vevete</i> ‘déliier, detacher, dénouer, démarrer’; Hawaiian <i>weke</i> ‘to separate, to loosen, to free’; Māori <i>wete</i> ‘to untie, to unravel, to release, to set free’ (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico)		
BAD (1), IMMORAL	‘ino ~ kino ~ kakino	“eno” (Cook 1961: 234); “èno” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 324); “Enoo” (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 66); “kackeeno” (Nicholas 1817: I.380; II.116); “ino” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: I.110); “-kino”, “kakino” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: II.249, 250); “ino” (Dumont d’Urville 1834-35: I.510a)
< Tahitian ‘ino; Marquesan ‘ino [<i>ino</i>], <i>kino</i> ; Hawaiian ‘ino ‘wicked, immoral, sinful, bad, vicious, evil’; Māori <i>kino</i> ‘bad, evil’, <i>kakino</i> (including the verbal particle ka , denoting a new condition equivalent to the present or future tense) ‘to be bad, to be evil’ (Society Islands; Hawaiian Islands; New Zealand)		
BAD (2)	(ke/te) hewa (with an apparent confusion over the singular definite article in the Hawaiian-derived word)	“Keheva” (Porter 1822: II.46)
< Hawaiian <i>ka hewa</i> ‘mistake, fault, error, sin, blunder, defect, offense, guilt, crime, vice; wrong, incorrect, wicked, sinful, guilty; to err, to miss; to mismanage; to fail, to mis-’; Māori <i>te hewa</i> ‘to be deluded, to be under a false impression’ (Marquesas)		
BAD (3)	see NOT GOOD	
BE STRUCK, BE KILLED	patu ~ patupatu	“patoo” (Cook 1955: 281); “patoo patoo” (Banks 1962: II.29; Cook 1775: II.267); “patta pattoo” (Parkinson 1773: 100)
< Māori <i>patu</i> ‘to strike, to beat, to subdue, to ill treat, to kill, to pound; weapon’ and its reduplicated form; Tahitian <i>patu</i> ‘to kick away, to repulse; stone mallet’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 117) and its reduplicated form; Marquesan <i>patu</i> ‘refuser, parer un coup, frapper, emporter, se renvoyer mutuellement une chose dont personne ne veut se charger, repousser’ and its reduplicated form; Hawaiian <i>paku</i> ‘to unite portions of tapa by beating’ and its reduplicated form (New Zealand)		
BEAD (1)	pipi	“peepees” [including the plural “-s” of English] (Porter 1822: II.84)
< Marquesan <i>pipi</i> ‘roue, poulie’; Tahitian <i>pipi</i> ‘bean, pea’; Māori <i>pipi</i> ‘cockle’;		

Hawaiian <i>pipi</i> ‘Hawaiian pearl oyster’. Wilson (personal communication, 29 April 2012) has instead suggested a reduplication of the English loan <i>pī</i> in Hawaiian for ‘peas, lentils, a kind of bean, hyacinth bean or Lima bean.’ (Marquesas)		
BEAD (2)	poe	“pòë, poe” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 159, 181)
< Tahitian <i>poe</i> ‘pearl, bead’; Marquesan <i>poe</i> ‘ornement en cheveux pour les pieds’; Hawaiian <i>poe</i> ‘round, rounded’; Māori <i>poi</i> ‘ball, lump, a light ball with a string attached to it, lock of hair’ (Society Islands)		
BEAT (v.)	make ~ mate	“Make”, “Mate” ‘töden, schlagen’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64)
< Hawaiian <i>make</i> ‘to die, to perish; defeated, beaten, dead, killed, unfortunate; to kill, to beat, to execute; Tahitian <i>mate</i> ‘dead, to be dead’; Marquesan <i>mate</i> ‘mort; la mort; mourir, souffrir, malade, malaise, souffrance, maladie, mal, mortel’; Māori <i>mate</i> ‘dead, extinguished, sick, ill, unconscious, injured, damaged, suffering; death, sickness, injury, wound, danger, defeat, calamity’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
BIG	nui	“nooe” (Campbell 1816: 253, 254, 255); “Nue” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 63); “nui” (Dana 1911 [1840]:334); “nuee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 17)
< Hawaiian <i>nui</i> ; Marquesan <i>nui</i> ‘beaucoup, maint, plusieurs, considérable, considérablement; gros, grand’; Tahitian <i>nui</i> ‘big’ (archaic); Māori <i>nui</i> ‘large’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded in southern California; Marquesas)		
BIKAR (Marshall Islands)	Bikar	“Bigar” (Chamisso 1856a [1835: 228])
< Marshallese place name		
BIRD	manu	“-manou” (Botta 1831: 141); “Te Manu” (Webster 1863: 23)
< Hawaiian <i>manu</i> ; Tahitian <i>manu</i> ; Marquesan <i>manu</i> ; Māori <i>manu</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
BLIND	makapō ~ matapō	“macapo” (Botta 1831: 141); “mate po” ‘blind eye’ (Lucett 1851: II.295)
< Hawaiian <i>makapō</i> ‘blindness,’ literally ‘night eye’; Tahitian <i>matapō</i> ; Marquesan <i>matapo</i> ; Māori <i>matapō</i> (Hawaiian Islands; unidentified Polynesian islands [Tuamotu Archipelago?])		
BOAST (v.)	liki	“Rikii” (Slade 1844: 88)
< Hawaiian <i>liki</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
BOTH, ALL (2)	karua/katoa	“cadoo” (Savage 1807: 109)
< Māori <i>ka</i> particle used in counting and prefaced to a cardinal number + <i>rua</i> ‘two’, <i>katoa</i> ‘all, the whole’; Marquesan <i>kotoa</i> ‘tous, entièrement’; Tahitian <i>ato’a</i> ‘all, all together’ (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
BREADFRUIT	maiore	“mioree” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 103)
< Tahitian <i>maiore</i> (archaic/Marquesas)		

BREAK	māmala	“Marmora” (Jarman 1838: 132)
< Hawaiian <i>māmala</i> ‘to fragment, to splinter, to chip, to piece’ (Marquesas)		
BRIG	moku kia nui	“Muka ka! Moi” (Slade 1844: 90)
< Hawaiian <i>moku</i> ‘ship, vessel’ + <i>kia</i> ‘mast of a ship’ + <i>nui</i> ‘big, large, great’, <i>moku kia lua</i> ‘two-masted ship as a schooner, brig’; Marquesan <i>motu île, terre</i> + <i>tiá</i> ‘mât de navire, d’embarcation, etc.’ + <i>nui</i> ‘beaucoup, maint, plusieurs, considérable, considérablement, gros, grand’; Tahitian <i>motu</i> ‘reef island, low island, islet, atoll’ + <i>tia</i> ‘small post, to stand up’, <i>tea</i> ‘bean, rafter, horizontal stick to fasten an upright fence to, any piece of wood fastened crossways’ (?; Davies 1851: 263, 265) + <i>nui</i> ‘big’ (archaic); Māori <i>motu</i> ‘ship’ + <i>tia</i> ‘peg, stake’ + <i>nui</i> ‘large, many’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
BRING, TAKE (2)	pi mai ~ pi’i mai. By virtue of its spelling in Pidgin Hawaiian quotations as “pimai” rather than as “piimai” and its lexicalization comparable to other characteristic Pidgin Hawaiian words, William H. Wilson (personal communication, 24 July 2012) has since suggested a rendition of pīmai by Hawaiians, including a long vowel at the exclusion of the glottal stop.	“пимај/пимај” ‘bring’ (Urey Lisiansky in Rudnyćkyi 1994: 13, 122); “Pimay” (Lisiansky 1814: 326); “Pimai” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175); “Pi Mai” (Slade 1844: 91)
< Hawaiian <i>pi’i</i> ‘to go inland or overland (whether or not uphill), to go or walk up, to climb, to ascend, to advance, to mount, to rise’ + <i>mai</i> directional particle indicating direction towards the speaker, considered by Derek Bickerton, William H. Wilson, and Sarah J. Roberts (Bickerton and Wilson 1987: 64; Roberts 1995a: 8; Roberts 1995b: 112) as characteristically Pidgin Hawaiian in contrast to either vernacular Hawaiian <i>hele mai</i> or <i>mai</i> ; Marquesan <i>pi’i</i> [<i>pi</i>] ‘monter sur, grimper’ + <i>mai</i> ‘adverbe qui exprime le rapprochement vers la personne qui parle’; Tahitian <i>pi’i</i> ‘to call’ + <i>mai</i> directional particle indicating direction towards the speaker; Māori <i>piki</i> ‘to climb, to ascend, to climb over, to step over’ + <i>mai</i> ‘action directed towards the speaker’		

(Hawaiian Islands/recorded on 'Uvea Island)		
BUSH	lā'au	"Ruaa" (Slade 1844: 90)
< Hawaiian <i>lā'au</i> ; Marquesan <i>'akau</i> [<i>akau</i>] 'bois'; Tahitian <i>rā'au</i> 'plant, tree; (medicinal) herb; Māori <i>rākau</i> 'tree, wood, timber' (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on 'Uvea Island)		
BUY	tū'ai	"tooai" (Campbell 1816: 254)
< Hawaiian <i>kū'ai</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
CALL	kāhea	"Geheii" (Boelen 1835-36: III.176)
< Hawaiian <i>kāhea</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
CALM (adj.)	see CLEAR	
CAPTAIN (1)	ali'i kō motu (?) ~ ali'i te motu (?) (with an apparent confusion over the singular definite article)	"ere te motoo", "Eree te motoo" (Campbell 1816: 253, 254)
< Hawaiian <i>ali'i</i> 'chief, officer' + <i>kō</i> 'of' / <i>ka</i> definite article singular + <i>moku</i> 'ship, vessel'; Tahitian <i>ari'i</i> 'principal chief, king' + <i>tō</i> 'of' / <i>te</i> definite article singular + <i>motu</i> 'reef, island, low island, islet, atoll'; Marquesan <i>a'iki</i> [<i>áiki</i>] 'chef' + <i>to</i> 'de' / <i>te</i> article défini + <i>motu</i> 'île, terre'; Māori <i>ariki</i> 'first-born male or female in a family of note, chief, priest, leader' + <i>tō</i> 'of' / <i>te</i> definite article singular + <i>motu</i> 'severed, separated; island, ship' (Hawaiian Islands)		
CAPTAIN (2)	kapitan	"Capitain" (Colnett 1940 [1789-91]: 105-106)
< Spanish "capitán" (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico)		
CAPTAIN (3)	see CHIEF (4)	
CARRY	taitai	"ti ties" [including the "s"-ending of the English third-person singular present-tense verbal inflection] (Porter 1822: II.84)
< reduplicated Marquesan <i>taí</i> 'porter, transporter, enlever, emporter'; reduplicated Hawaiian <i>ka'i</i> 'to lead, to direct, to lift up and carry'; Tahitian <i>ta'ita'i</i> 'to go to bring something or to look for something (Marquesas)		
CATTLE	pipi	"pipi" (Botta 1831: 141)
< English "beef" (> Hawaiian <i>pipi</i> 'beef, cattle' / Hawaiian Islands)		
CHEEK	pāpāriŋa	"Pappareenga" (William Anderson in Cook 1784: III.549)
< Māori <i>pāpāriŋa</i> ; Hawaiian <i>pāpālina</i> , <i>papālina</i> ; Marquesan <i>papa'ina</i> [<i>papaina</i>], <i>papa'ika</i> [<i>papaika</i>] Tahitian <i>pāpāri'a</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
CHIEF (1)	ari'i ~ ali'i ~ 'aliki	"Arree" (Cook 1961: 211); "eree" (Campbell 1816: 253, 254, 255); "arekee,

		areekee” (Nicholas 1817: I.49, 301); “Eriki” (Slade 1844: 66)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>ali</i> ‘i; Tahitian <i>ari</i> ‘i ‘principal chief, king’; Marquesan <i>a</i> ‘iki [áiki] ‘chef’; <i>haka</i> ‘iki [hakaiki] ‘chef, maître, seigneur, monsieur, propriétaire’; Māori <i>ariki</i> ‘first-born male or female in a family of note, chief, priest, leader’; East Uvean ‘<i>aliki</i> (Rensch 1984: 12) (Society Islands; Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island; New Zealand)</p>		
CHIEF (2)	haka’iki	“akahiki” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]:182)
<p>< Marquesan <i>haka</i> ‘iki [hakaiki] ‘chef, maître, seigneur, monsieur, propriétaire’ (Marquesas)</p>		
CHIEF (3)	(te) pēhi [?]	“tippeehee” (Savage 1807: 107)
<p>< Māori (<i>te</i>) <i>pēhi</i> ‘second (in some districts third) person killed or taken in battle,’ presumably implying some social hierarchy such as that of a lower-ranking chief, but whose precise significance remains elusive. Te pēhi also recalls the personal name of the Māori chief Te Pēhi Kupe (?-1828) as short reference; but Savage’s text explicitly relates to political leaders other than to the Māori chief, not to mention the fact that Te Pēhi did not travel to England until almost two decades after Moehanga and thus could not have been the subject of his observations. Moehanga evidently used te pēhi not as a name, but rather as a title for a person of power or influence. (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)</p>		
CHIEF (4), CAPTAIN	raŋatira	“rungateeda” (Nicholas 1817: I.91; II.216); “rangatira” (Dumont d’Urville 1830-33: II.82)
<p>< Māori <i>rangatira</i>; Tahitian <i>ra</i> ‘atira (New Zealand)</p>		
CHIEF, SMALL	teni noni/tini noni	“Tenenony” (Colnett 1940 [1789-91]: 105-106)
<p>< Tahitian <i>teni</i> ‘pouvoir délégué; exalter, donner un pouvoir a quelqu’un’ or <i>tini</i> ‘élever, exalter, faire d’un pauvre homme un chef’ plus the non-reduplicated form of <i>noninoni</i> ‘petit, mince’ (Académie Tahitienne 1999: 293, 481, 494), as also suggested by apparently nominalized Tahitian <i>tini</i> ‘to exalt, to make a poor man a chief, to feel lonely in a crowd’ + <i>noni</i> ‘small’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 95, 167; Davies 1851: 156, 270) (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico)</p>		
CHILD, SMALL	pikinini	“Pickineene” ‘little’ (Porter 1822: II.107); “pickeeninnee”, “pickeninnee” ‘child’ (Nicholas 1817: I.171, 280); “Pikeneene” ‘klein’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); “piccaninny” ‘too little’ (Holman 1931 [1820-21]: 19)
<p>< Portuguese “pequenino”, Spanish “pequeño,” used in reference to children of color and in a prejudicial, derogatory fashion (Marquesas; New Zealand; Hawaiian Islands)</p>		
CLAD	pākaka	“pagata” (Nicholas 1817: II. 215)

<p>< Māori <i>pākaka</i> ‘to surround, to hem in (with the view of catching); small enclosure for a trap’; Marquesan <i>papaka</i> ‘desséché, croûté, toute espèce de matière dure qui se forme sur une substance, pellicule’ (New Zealand)</p>		
CLEAR (adj.), CALM (adj.)	māla‘e	“Marai” (Slade 1844: 90)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>māla‘e</i>; Tahitian <i>marae</i> ‘weeded, cleared; to weed clear’ (?) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)</p>		
CLOUD	kapua	“paucoora” (Savage 1807: 105) with apparently metathesized consonant spellings
<p>< Māori <i>kapua</i> (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)</p>		
COME (1)	haere mai	“harre mai” ‘come hither’ (Forster 2000 [1777]: 85); “aramai” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 207, 228, 277, 310)
<p>< Māori <i>haere</i> ‘to come, to go, to depart’ + <i>mai</i> ‘hither, indicating a relation or aspect towards the speaker’; <i>haere mai</i> ‘welcome’; Tahitian <i>haere mai</i>; Hawaiian <i>haele</i> ‘to go, to come (dual or plural)’ + <i>mai</i> directional particle indicating direction towards the speaker (New Zealand; Society Islands)</p>		
COME (2), ARRIVE	<p>pi mai ~ pi‘i mai. By virtue of its spelling in Pidgin Hawaiian quotations as “pimai” rather than as “piimai” and its lexicalization comparable to other characteristic Pidgin Hawaiian words, William H. Wilson (personal communication, 24 July 2012) has since suggested a rendition of pīmai by Hawaiians, including a long vowel at the exclusion of the glottal stop.</p>	<p>“Pimay” (Lisiansky 1814: 326); “peemai” (Campbell 1816: 254); “pemi” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 135, 207, 240, 245, 247; Melville 1968b [1847]: 99); “pi mai” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 177)</p>
<p>< Hawaiian <i>pi‘i</i> ‘to go inland or overland (whether or not uphill), to go or walk up, to climb, to ascend, to advance, to mount, to rise’ + <i>mai</i> directional particle indicating</p>		

direction towards the speaker, considered by Derek Bickerton, William H. Wilson, and Sarah J. Roberts (Bickerton and Wilson 1987: 64; Roberts 1995a: 8; Roberts 1995b: 112) as characteristically Pidgin Hawaiian in contrast to either standard Hawaiian <i>hele mai</i> or <i>mai</i> ; Marquesan <i>pi'i</i> [<i>pi'i</i>] 'monter sur, grimper' + <i>mai</i> 'adverbe qui exprime le rapprochement vers la personne qui parle'; Tahitian <i>pi'i</i> 'to call' + <i>mai</i> directional particle indicating direction towards the speaker; Māori <i>piki</i> 'to climb, to ascend, to climb over, to step over' + <i>mai</i> 'hither, indicating a relation or aspect towards the speaker' (Hawaiian Islands; Marquesas; Society Islands)		
COMMON MAN, COMMONER	itiiti taŋata	"ittee ittee tungata" (Nicholas 1817: II.102)
< Māori <i>iti</i> 'small, unimportant, diminutive' (reduplicated) + <i>tangata</i> 'man, human being'; Tahitian <i>iti</i> 'little, small, oversmall' (reduplicated) + <i>ta'ata</i> 'person, human being'; Marquesan <i>iti</i> 'petit, peu, peu gros, peu nombreux' + ' <i>enata</i> [<i>enata</i>] 'homme en general, particulièrement des indigènes et se dit également des femmes' (New Zealand)		
COTTON	pulupulu	"pouroupourou," "fouloufoulou" (Botta 1831: 140)
< Hawaiian <i>pulupulu</i> ; Marquesan <i>purupuru</i> ; reduplicated Māori <i>puru</i> 'pulp; prepare fern root, etc. by soaking in water' (Hawaiian Islands)		
CRY	taŋitaŋi	"tanghee tanghee" (Nicholas 1817: II.91)
< reduplicated Māori <i>tangi</i> 'to cry, to weep, to fret'; reduplicated Tahitian <i>ta'i</i> , reduplicated Marquesan <i>taki</i> 'son, sonner, retentir, chanter, aboyer, chant', <i>tani</i> 'sonner, chanter, résonner'; Hawaiian <i>kani</i> 'to sound, to cry out, to ring, to peal, to jingle, to tinkle, to toll, to whir, to resound' (New Zealand)		
CUT	koti	"koti" (Dumont d'Urville 1834-35: I.527a)
< Marquesan <i>koti</i> 'partager, couper'; Māori <i>koti</i> 'to cut in two'; Tahitian ' <i>oti</i> 'to cut with scissors'; Hawaiian ' <i>oki</i> (Society Islands)		
DEAD	mate ~ make	"Matté" 'tué'/'killed' (Le Jar du Clesmeur 1985 [1773]: 29); "Maté" (Roux 1985 [1773]: 184, 185; Le Dez 1985 [1772]: 295); "matte" (Cook 1961: 207); "Mattee" (Porter 1822: II.46); "Muki" (Slade 1844: 90-91); "mukee" (Melville 1968a [1846]: 100); "mate" (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 32); "mate" 'drown' (Webster 1863: 23)
< Māori <i>mate</i> ; Tahitian <i>mate</i> ; Marquesan <i>mate</i> ; Hawaiian <i>make</i> ; East Uvean <i>mate</i> 'mourir, mort, décès' (Rensch 1984: 272) (New Zealand; Society Islands; Marquesas; Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on 'Uvea Island; Gilbertese sailors)		
DEAF	kuli pepeiao/ pepeiao kuli	"coulipepeiao" (Botta 1831: 141)
< Hawaiian <i>pepeiao kuli</i> 'deaf ear, deafness' (Hawaiian Islands)		

DEFINITE ARTICLE (used irregularly and in frequent confusion over the singular definite article for Hawaiian-derived terms)	te ~ ka	“te”, “ta” (Campbell 1816: 253-255); “Ka”, “Kaa” (Slade 1844: 69, 88, 91); “ti” (Lucett 1851: I.97)
< Hawaiian <i>ka ~ ke</i> ; Māori <i>te</i> ; Tahitian <i>te</i> ; Marquesan <i>te</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island; New Zealand)		
DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY	‘ōhī	“oee” (Parkinson 1773: 182, fn.)
< Tahitian <i>‘ōhī</i> ; Māori <i>kohī</i> ‘diarrhea’; Marquesan <i>e hi</i> ‘diarrhée, dysenterie’; Hawaiian <i>hī</i> ‘dysentery’ (Society Islands/recorded near Batavia, Dutch East Indies [now Jakarta, Indonesia])		
DIE	mate ~ make	“mate” (Parkinson 1773: 182, fn.); “Mattee” (Porter 1822: II.46); “Make”, “Mate” ‘tödten, schlagen’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); “mukee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 100); “mate” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 32)
< Tahitian <i>mate</i> ‘dead, to be dead’; Marquesan <i>mate</i> ‘mort, la mort, mourir’; Māori <i>mate</i> ‘dead; death’; Hawaiian <i>make</i> (Society Islands/recorded near Batavia, Dutch East Indies [now Jakarta, Indonesia]; Marquesas; Hawaiian Islands)		
DISTRICT, LARGE SECTION	(ka) loa	“Ka Loa” (Slade 1844: 69)
< Hawaiian (<i>ka</i>) <i>loa</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
DO	see MAKE	
DOCUMENT	palapala	“palla-palla” (Holman 1931 [1820-21]: 20)
< Hawaiian <i>palapala</i> ‘document of any kind, bill, deed, warrant, certificate, policy, letter, tract, writ, diploma, manuscript, writing of any kind, literature, printing on tapa or paper; formerly the Scriptures or learning in general; to write, to send a message’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
DUAL	ua	“Oo-” (Campbell 1816: 254, 255)
< Hawaiian <i>-ua</i> indicator of the dual number in the first and third persons of pronouns and possessives; Marquesan <i>úa</i> ‘deux, deuxième’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
DYSENTERY	see DIARRHEA	
EAR	pepeiao	“peppeiao” (Botta 1831: 141)
< Hawaiian <i>pepeiao</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
EAT (1)	kaikai ~ ‘ai	“kikie” (Savage 1807: 109); “Kie-kie” (Porter 1822: II.46); “kiki” (Nicholas

		1817: I.139, 216; II.176); “Oui” (Slade 1844: 86); “Kiki” (Markham 1963: 54); “Kai-kai” (Lucett 1851: I.75, 80, 113); “ki ki”, “ki-ki”, or “kiki” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 88, 94, 102, 103, 241)
<p>< reduplicated Māori <i>kai</i> ‘to consume, to eat’; Marquesan <i>kai, kaikai</i>; Tahitian ‘<i>ai, ‘ai</i>’ ‘to have frequent snacks, to eat a little bit often, to eat a lot, to be gluttonous’; reduplicated Hawaiian <i>kai</i> ‘gravy, sauce, dressing, soup, broth’; ‘<i>ai</i>’ ‘food, food plant; to eat.’ Clark (1979: 31) has suggested the origin for <i>kai</i> ‘to eat’ and its reduplicated form to be Māori, but he has given no explanation for his claim other than the word’s early attestation among the Māori. Cognates and closely related forms in other Polynesian languages suggest that there was no single source for this word. (New Zealand/recorded also <i>en route</i> to and in England; Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island; Marquesas)</p>		
EAT (2)	kaukau	“Kau-kau” ‘essen’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); “kaou-kaou” (Choris 1812: Section “Iles Sandwich,” 17); “cow-cow” (Holman 1931 [1820-21]: 19); “kow-kow”, “kow kow” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 119, 310)
<p>< Chinese Pidgin English “chow-chow” (Bickerton and Wilson 1987: 62, 65; Day 1987: 165; Roberts 1995a: 12), in which case it probably belongs to the same complex of early foreign loanwords as pikinini and sabe/sawe. Wilson (personal communication, 29 April 2012) has alternatively suggested that kaukau too derives from kaikai by virtue of the common i/u-variation in Eastern Polynesian languages and relates to Hawaiian pākaukau ‘a long mat on which food was placed.’ (Hawaiian Islands; Society Islands)</p>		
ELEPHANTIASIS	fe‘efe‘e	“Fa-Fa” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 127, 128)
<p>< Tahitian <i>fe‘efe‘e</i>; reduplicated Marquesan <i>fefe</i> ‘furoncle, tumeur’; Māori <i>whewheke</i> ‘rough, scabrous; said of skin of neck and face’; Hawaiian <i>he‘ehe‘e</i> ‘breast disease with caking and pain during nursing’ (Society Islands)</p>		
ENGLAND	see GREAT BRITAIN	
EUROPE	Iuropi	“Europe” (Savage 1807: 106)
<p>< English “Europe” (> Māori <i>Ōropi</i>; Tahitian ‘<i>Europa</i>’; Marquesan <i>Europa</i>; Hawaiian ‘<i>Eulopa</i>’) (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)</p>		
EUROPEAN	Iuropi	“Europee” (Nicholas 1817: 107)
<p>< English “European” (> Māori <i>Ōropi</i>; Tahitian ‘<i>Europa</i>’; Marquesan <i>Europa</i>; Hawaiian ‘<i>Eulopa</i>’ ‘Europe’) (New Zealand)</p>		
EXILE	mo‘ehu	“-mo ehū” (Radiguet (1929 [1860]: 192)
<p>< Marquesan <i>moéhu</i> ‘exilé, vaincu, esclave, esclavage’ (Marquesas)</p>		
EXTREMELY, VERY	nuinui	“nooi, nooi” (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 66);

(3)		“nuee nuee” ‘very’ (Nicholas 1817: I.47, 49, 301, 319, 380; II.9, 50, 53, 77, 107, 116, 167, 215)
< reduplicated Hawaiian <i>nui</i> ‘big, large, great, greatest, grand, important, principal, prime, many, much, often, abundant, maximum, most’; reduplicated Māori <i>nui</i> ‘large, great, intense, many, plentiful, abundant’; reduplicated Tahitian <i>nui</i> ‘big’ (archaic); reduplicated Marquesan <i>nui</i> ‘beaucoup, maint, plusieurs, considérable, considérablement; gros, grand’ (Hawaiian Islands; New Zealand)		
EYE	maka	“maka-” (Botta 1831: 141)
< Hawaiian <i>maka</i> ; Marquesan <i>mata</i> ‘face, figure, portrait, forme, visage, air, mine, regard, physionomie, côte’; Tahitian <i>mata</i> ; Māori <i>mata</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
FAST	see QUICK	
FEAST	hulahula	“hoolah hoolah” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 91, 237)
< reduplicated Hawaiian <i>hula</i> ‘hula dance, hula dancer, to dance the hula’, <i>hulahula</i> ‘ballroom dancing with partners, American dancing, ball, massed hula dancing, ceremonial killing of a pig and offering it to the gods during the long ceremonies dedicating a <i>luakini</i> temple’; Tahitian <i>hurahura</i> name for a variety of ancient Tahitian dances; Marquesan <i>hurahura</i> ‘se divertir’; Māori <i>hurahura</i> ‘to twitch repeatedly’ (Marquesas)		
FEATHER	hulu manu	“ouroumanou” (Botta 1831: 141)
< Hawaiian <i>hulu manu</i> ‘bird feather’; Tahitian <i>huruhuru</i> ‘feather, fur’ + <i>manu</i> ‘bird’; Marquesan <i>huú</i> (<i>huru</i>) ‘plume, poil, crin, velu, poilu’, <i>e huú manu</i> ‘plume d’oiseau’; Māori <i>huru</i> ‘hair, feather’ + <i>manu</i> ‘bird’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
FECES, SHIT	tūtae	“tootai” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 177)
< Tahitian <i>tūtae</i> ‘excrément’; Marquesan <i>tutae</i> ‘excrément, ordure, salite, lie, depot, résidu’; Māori <i>tūtae</i> ‘dung’; Hawaiian <i>kūkae</i> ‘excreta, dung, feces’ (Society Islands)		
FIGHT (v.)	hakakā (?)	“Hanakaa” (Slade 1844: 69)
< Hawaiian <i>hakakā</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
FIGHT (1), WAR (1)	(ke) kaua	“Kahaa,” “Ka! Kauaii” (Slade 1844: 91)
< Hawaiian (<i>ke</i>) <i>kaua</i> ‘war, battle, army, war party’; Marquesan <i>toua</i> ‘guerre, être en guerre avec quelqu’un, dispute, querelle; faire la guerre à quelqu’un’; Tahitian <i>taua</i> ‘war’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 158); Māori <i>taua</i> ‘hostile expedition, army’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
FIGHT (2), WAR (2)	mokomoko	“Moku-moku” ‘Krieg’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64)
< Hawaiian <i>mokomoko</i> ‘rough, hand-to-hand fighting of any kind, whether boxing (<i>ku</i>)for free-for-all wrestling; prize fight; fighter, pugilist, boxer; to box, to fight’; reduplicated Marquesan <i>moto</i> ‘boxer à coups de pieds, à coups de poings’; reduplicated Tahitian <i>moto</i> ‘fisticuff; to blow from fist’; Māori <i>moto</i> ‘to strike with the first, to box’ and its reduplicated form (Hawaiian Islands)		

FIRE	(ke) ahi	“agie” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175); “Ka Aai” (Slade 1844: 91)
< Hawaiian (<i>ke</i>) <i>ahi</i> ; Tahitian <i>ahi</i> (archaic); Marquesan <i>ahi</i> ; Māori <i>ahi</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island)		
FIREARM	see GUN	
FISH (1)	ika	“eka” (Savage 1807: 105); “ika” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: II.250)
< Māori <i>ika</i> ; Marquesan <i>ika/i’a</i> [<i>iá</i>]; Tahitian <i>i’a</i> ; Hawaiian <i>i’a</i> (New Zealand/recorded also <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
FISH (2)	pihi	“Pihī” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); “pehee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 206, 207; Melville 1968b [1847]: 258)
< English “fish” (> Hawaiian <i>pihi</i>) (Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas, Society Islands)		
FISHHOOK	matau ~ makau	“matow” (Nicholas 1817: II.33)
< Māori <i>matau</i> ‘hook’; Tahitian <i>matau</i> ; Hawaiian <i>makau</i> ; Marquesan <i>metau</i> ‘hameçon’ (New Zealand; Hawaiian Islands)		
FLEE, GO (3)	pū‘ā‘ā	“poo arva” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 129), “poo awa” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 242)
< Hawaiian <i>pū‘ā‘ā</i> ‘to flee in disorder and fright’ (Marquesas)		
FLY (v.)	lele	“lélé” (Botta 1831: 141)
< Hawaiian <i>lele</i> ; Tahitian <i>rere</i> ; Marquesan ‘ <i>e’e</i> [<i>éé</i>] ‘s’en aller’; Māori <i>rere</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
FOOD (1)	kaikai ~ ‘ai	“kikie” (Savage 1807: 109); “Kie-kie” (Porter 1822: II.46); “kiki” (Nicholas 1817: I.139, 216; II.176); “Oui” (Slade 1844: 86); “ki ki”, “ki-ki”, or “kiki” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 88, 94, 102, 103, 241)
< reduplicated Māori <i>kai</i> ‘to consume, to eat’; Marquesan <i>kai</i> , <i>kaikai</i> ‘manger, nourriture, le manger’; Tahitian <i>ai</i> ‘to eat’, <i>ai‘ai</i> ‘to have frequent snacks, to eat a little bit often, to eat a lot, to be gluttonous’; reduplicated Hawaiian <i>kai</i> ‘gravy, sauce, dressing, soup, broth’; <i>ai</i> ‘food, food plant; to eat.’ Clark (1979: 31) has suggested the origin for <i>kai</i> ‘to eat’ and its reduplicated form to be Māori, but he has given no explanation for his claim other than the word’s early attestation among the Māori. Cognates and closely related forms in other Polynesian languages suggest that there was no single source for this word. (New Zealand/recorded also <i>en route</i> to and in England; Marquesas; Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
FOOD (2)	kaukau	“Kau-kau” ‘essen’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); kow-kow” or “kow kow” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 119, 310)
< Chinese Pidgin English “chow-chow” (Bickerton and Wilson 1987: 62, 65; Day		

1987: 165; Roberts 1995a: 12), in which case it probably belongs to the same complex of early foreign loanwords as pikinini and sabe/sawe . Wilson (personal communication, 29 April 2012) has alternatively suggested that kaukau too derives from kaikai by virtue of the common i/u-variation in Eastern Polynesian languages and relates to Hawaiian pākaukau ‘a long mat on which food was placed.’ (Hawaiian Islands; Society Islands)		
FOOD (3), MEAL, NOURISHMENT	mā‘a	
< Tahitian <i>mā‘a</i> ; Marquesan <i>maka, mana</i> ‘bouchée, morceau, petite quantité, un peu’; Māori <i>mānga</i> ‘remains of food after a meal’; Hawaiian <i>māna</i> ‘a chewed mass, as of kava for drinking, coconut flakes or <i>kukui</i> nut for medicine’ (Society Islands)		
FOOL (v.), JOKE (v.)	haṅareka	“henerecka” (Nicholas 1817: II.34)
< Māori <i>hangareka</i> ‘to jest, to deceive’ (New Zealand)		
FOOT	wāwae	“ouavai,” “ouaouai” (Botta 1831: 140)
< Hawaiian <i>wāwae</i> ; Māori <i>waewae</i> ; Tahitian <i>‘āvae</i> ; Marquesan <i>vae, vaevae</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
FOR (1)	na	“na” (Slade 1844: 86)
< Hawaiian <i>na</i> ‘by, for, belonging to,’ possessive particle; Marquesan <i>‘na</i> ‘pour’; Tahitian <i>nā</i> ‘for’; Māori <i>nā</i> possessive particle (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
FOR (2)	nō	“no” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 181)
< Tahitian <i>nō</i> ; Hawaiian <i>no</i> ; Marquesan <i>no</i> ; Māori <i>nō</i> ‘on account of, owing to’ (Society Islands)		
FORBIDDEN	tapu	“taboo” (Campbell 1816: 253); “taboo” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 74, 132, 139-140, 223, 224, 237, 238, 241); “Tapu” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 32)
< Hawaiian <i>kapu</i> ; Marquesan <i>tapu</i> ; Tahitian <i>tapu</i> ; Māori <i>tapu</i> ‘under religious or superstitious restriction, beyond one’s power, inaccessible’ (Hawaiian Islands; Marquesas)		
FOREIGNER	see STRANGER	
FREE	see AWAY (2)	
FRENCH PEOPLE (1)	Pranse ~ Ferani	“Prancès” (Dumont d’Urville 1834-35: I.527a); “Franee” or “Frannee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 79, 137); “Ferani” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 34, 182, 220)
< French “Français” (> Marquesan <i>ferani</i> ; Tahitian <i>farāni</i> ; Hawaiian <i>Palani</i>) (Society Islands; Marquesas)		
FRENCH PEOPLE (2)	Wiwi	“Oui-Oui” (Dumont d’Urville 1841-1846: IX. 281); “Wee-Wees” [including the English plural “-s”] ‘Monsieurs’ [sic]

		(Melville 1968a [1846]: 270; Melville 1968b [1847]: 125, 173)
< reduplicated French “oui” ‘yes’ (> Māori <i>wīwī</i> ‘French people, France’) (New Zealand; Marquesas; Society Islands)		
FRIEND	(te) taio. For the recent editors of George Forster’s <i>Voyage Round the World</i> , Nicholas Thomas and Oliver Berghof (in Forster 2000 [1777]: 443, fn. 2), taio took on the lexical mark of “pidgin Polynesian widely employed by mariners in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries,” i.e. MPP.	“Tyau” (Parkinson 1773: 182, fn.); “Tiyo” (Cook 1961: 207); “tayo” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 85, 159); “te tayo” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 181, 196); “taïo” (Dumont d’Urville 1834-35: I.527a)
< Tahitian (<i>te</i>) <i>taio</i> ‘very close friend’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 150) > Marquesan <i>taio</i> [borrowing]). Originally referring to ‘a formalized friendship pact among Tahitians,’ <i>taio</i> through wide use came simply to mean ‘friend’ in encounters with Polynesian-speaking Islanders of the South Pacific, and apparently assumed the role of a greeting in MPP (see Forster 2000 [1777]: 143-144, 171, 436, fn. 8, 443, fn. 2). After the mid-nineteenth century, Islanders of the South Pacific reportedly mistook <i>taio</i> as French in origin and suitable for use only to ease comprehension (Lesson 1861). (Society Islands/recorded also near Batavia, Dutch East Indies [now Jakarta, Indonesia]; New Zealand.)		
FRIGHTENED	see AFRAID	
FURTHER	see FARTHER	
FUTURE (1)	mahope	“mahope” (Gowen 1892: 132)
< Hawaiian <i>mahope</i> ‘afterwards, by and by, late, later, hereafter, behind’; Marquesan <i>mahope</i> ‘après’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
FUTURE (2)	mamuli	“mamooree” (Campbell 1816: 254, 255); “mamure” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 63)
< Hawaiian <i>mamuli</i> ‘after, by-and-by, because’; Marquesan <i>mamui</i> ‘par derrière, en arrière’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
GARMENT	kākahu	“Kakahow” (Savage 1807: 104)
< Māori <i>kākahu</i> ; Tahitian ‘ <i>a’ahu</i> ‘cloth, clothing’; Hawaiian ‘ <i>a’ahu</i> ; Marquesan <i>kahu</i> ‘habit, vêtement, étoffe, linge’ (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		

GIVE	homai ~ hōmai	“homi” (Nicholas 1817: I.280; II.33, 34); “Omai” (Lucett 1851: I.97)
< Māori <i>homai, hōmai</i> ‘give to the person speaking’; Tahitian <i>hō mai</i> ‘to give’; Hawaiian <i>hō</i> ‘to give, to transfer, to go’ (followed by directionals) + <i>mai</i> directional particle indicating direction towards the speaker (New Zealand)		
GO (1), WALK	anda	“anda” (Martínez 1964 [1789]: 113)
< Spanish “anda” ‘he/she/it walks/goes’ (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico)		
GO (2)	haere	“hare-”
< Tahitian <i>haere</i> ; Māori <i>haere</i> ; Hawaiian <i>haele</i> (Society Islands; New Zealand/recorded in England; Hawaiian Islands)		
GO (3)	hele	“Heli”, “Hele” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175); “Hele” (Gowen 1892: 132)
< Hawaiian <i>hele</i> ‘to go, to come, to walk, to move as in a game, going, moving’; Marquesan <i>he’e</i> [<i>heé</i>] ‘aller, s’en aller, marcher, fuir, partir, s’enfuir, s’éloigner du côté de la mer’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
GO (4)	see FLEE	
GO ASHORE	haere uta ~ haere i uta	“hareuta” (Cook 1955: 281); “harre uta” (Banks 1962: II.29; Cook 1775: II.267); “harre yoota” (Parkinson 1773: 100)
< Māori <i>haere</i> ‘to come, to go, to depart’ (+ <i>i</i> ‘at, upon’) + <i>uta</i> ‘land, inland, interior’; Tahitian <i>haere</i> ‘to go, to come; movement, step, journey’ + <i>uta</i> ‘inland, hinterland’ / <i>i uta</i> ‘towards land, inland’ (when near the shore); Hawaiian <i>haele</i> ‘to go, to come (dual or plural)’ + (<i>i</i> ‘to, towards, at’) + <i>uka</i> ‘inland, upland, towards the mountain, shore’ (New Zealand)		
GOD OF THE SEA	Tangaroa	“Tangaroa” (William Anderson in Cook 1784: III.551)
< Māori <i>Tangaroa</i> name of the god of the sea, fish, and reptiles; Tahitian <i>Ta’aroa</i> [<i>Taaroa</i>] name of the supreme god, creator of other gods and all things; Marquesan <i>Tana’oa</i> [<i>Tanaoa</i>] name of the god of the sea and darkness; Hawaiian <i>Kanaloa</i> name of one of the four major Hawaiian deities and Kāne’s companion, sometimes associated with the sea (Tregear 1891: 463-464) (Hawaiian Islands)		
GOOD (1)	maita’i ~ maika’i	“Miti” (William Bayly in Cook 1961: 281, fn. 3); “maitai” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 324); “miti” ‘fine’ (Savage 1807: 107);

		<p>“Meitei” (Campbell 1816: 127, 253); “miti” (Nicholas 1817: I.85, 274, 380; II.50, 53, 104, 107, 366); “Miti” (Holman 1931 [1820-21]: 20); “maitai” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: I.110); “maïtai” (Dumont d’Urville 1834-35: I.510a); “maitai” (Boelen 1835-36: III.176); “maïtai”, “maïkai” (Botta 1831: 140); “maïkai” (Dana 1911 [1840]: 175); “maitai” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 117, 119, 223, 256, 272, 282, 293); “maïtai” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 34); “meitai” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 220); “makai” (Gowen 1892: 132)</p>
<p>< Tahitian <i>maita’i</i>; Marquesan <i>meita’i</i> [<i>meitaï</i>]; Hawaiian <i>maika’i</i>. Williams (1971: 168) lists <i>maitai</i> ‘good, beautiful, agreeable’ as an obsolete Māori word by Savage (1807) and Nicholas (1817), which in both instances actually proves MPP rather than vernacular Māori. (Society Islands; Hawaiian Islands/recorded also in southern California; New Zealand/recorded also <i>en route</i> to and in England; Marquesas)</p>		
GOOD (2)	motaki	<p>“Motakee” (Porter 1822: II.46); “Mortarkee” or “motarkee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 69, 71, 75, 88, 102, 103, 266); “mutaki” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 34, 182)</p>
<p>< Marquesan <i>motaki</i> ‘bien, c’est bien’ (Marquesas)</p>		
GOOD (3)	pai ~ kapai	<p>“Paye” ‘la paix’/ ‘peace’ (Roux 1985 [1773]: 170, 171; “kapai” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: II.250). On the reconstitution of “paye” as pai with the meaning of ‘good’ rather than ‘peace,’ see Clark (1990: 100).</p>
<p>< Māori <i>pai</i> ‘good’, <i>kapai</i> (including the verbal particle ka, denoting a new condition equivalent to the present or future tense) ‘to be good’; Hawaiian <i>pai</i> ‘to encourage, to exalt’ (New Zealand)</p>		
GOOD (4)	pai ana	<p>“piannah” (Savage 1807: 103, 104, 105, 107)</p>
<p>< Māori <i>pai</i> ‘good’ + <i>ana</i> particle denoting continuance of action or state, used after verbs or adjectives; Hawaiian <i>pai</i> ‘to encourage, to exalt’ + <i>ana</i> ‘there’ (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)</p>		
GOOD DAY	kaoha	<p>“koaha” ‘bonjour’ (Radiguet 1929 [1860]:</p>

		34)
<p>< Marquesan <i>kaóha</i> ‘salut, bonjour, adieu; saluer’; Tahitian <i>arofa</i> ‘to greet, to give greetings to, to say hello to’; Māori <i>aroha</i> ‘love, yearning, pity, compassion, affectionate regard; to feel love or pity, to show approval’; Hawaiian <i>aloha</i> ‘love, affection, compassion, mercy, sympathy, pity, kindness, sentiment, grace, charity, greeting, salutation’, regards’ (Marquesas)</p>		
GOOD (n.), GOODNESS	pai	“Paye” ‘la paix’/ ‘peace’ (Roux 1985 [1773]: 170, 171; see Clark 1990: 100)
<p>< Māori <i>pai</i> ‘excellence, suitability, prosperity, good looks, advantage’; Hawaiian <i>pai</i> ‘to encourage, to exalt’ (New Zealand)</p>		
GREAT BRITAIN, ENGLAND	Peretāne	“Beretané” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: I.110)
<p>< English “Britain” (> Tahitian <i>Peretāne/Paretāne</i> ‘British, English, England’; Hawaiian <i>Pelekane</i>) (Society Islands)</p>		
GREETING	aloha ~ ‘arofa	“Alohah” (Holman 1931 [1820-21]: 18; “Hurofa” (Slade 1844: 69-70)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>aloha</i>; Tahitian <i>aroha</i> ‘loving, compassionate, affectionate; love, compassion, affection, pity; Māori <i>aroha</i> ‘love, yearning, pity, compassion, affectionate regard’; Marquesan (<i>k</i>)<i>a’oha</i> [(<i>k</i>)<i>aóha</i>] ‘salut, bonjour, adieu; saluer’; East Uvean ‘<i>arofa</i> ‘slaut; se serrer la main’ (Rensch 1984: 23) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island)</p>		
GUN, FIREARM	pū	“poo” (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 66)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>pū</i>; Māori <i>pū</i>; Tahitian <i>pū</i> ‘conch, trumpet, wind instruments in general’; Marquesan <i>pū</i> [<i>pu</i>] ‘toute sorte d’instrument à vent, flûte, trompette, flageolet, musique’ (Hawaiian Islands)</p>		
HAIR	hulu	“ourou” ‘poil’ (Botta 1831: 141)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>hulu</i> ‘feather, quill, plumage;’ Marquesan <i>huru/hu’u</i> [<i>huú</i>] ‘plume, poil, crin, velu, poilu’; Tahitian <i>huru</i> ‘hair, feathers, wool’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 68), <i>huruhuru</i> ‘feather, fur’; Māori <i>huru</i> ‘hair, feather, brushwood, undergrowth’ (Hawaiian Islands)</p>		
HAND	(ka) lima	“Ka Remaa” (Slade 1844: 69)
<p>< Hawaiian (<i>ka</i>) <i>lima</i>; Tahitian <i>rima</i> ‘hand, arm, finger’; Marquesan ‘<i>ima</i> [<i>íma</i>]; Māori <i>ringa</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)</p>		
HAPA PEOPLE	Hapa	“Happar” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 69, 102, 129, 130)
<p>< Marquesan ethnonym (Marquesas)</p>		
HATCHET	toki	“tokee” (Savage 1807: 103; Nicholas 1817: I.243; II.33)
<p>< Māori <i>toki</i> ‘adze, axe’; Marquesan <i>toki/toí</i>; Tahitian <i>to’i</i>; Hawaiian <i>ko’i</i> (New Zealand (recorded also <i>en route</i> to and in England)</p>		
HE, SHE, IT	‘oia ~ ‘oia ala	“oíya” (Johann Reinhold Forster in

	['oiyala]	Rensch 2000: 91); “Oyera” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 313)
< Tahitian ‘ <i>oia</i> third person singular subject personal pronoun (formal, solemn, literary, religious, sometimes emphatic) + <i>ra</i> ‘there; away from the speaker’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 132); Hawaiian ‘ <i>oia</i> ‘he, she, it’ + <i>ala</i> ‘there’; Māori <i>ia</i> third person singular, ‘he, she, him, her, it’ + <i>ra/rā</i> ‘there, yonder’ (Society Islands; Hawaiian Islands)		
HEAR	lohe	“Rowii” (Slade 1844: 90)
< Hawaiian <i>lohe</i> ; Tahitian <i>rohe</i> ‘to be alert, to be watchful’ (?; Andrews and Andrews 1944: 140) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
HERE (1)	inei	“ena” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 245; Melville 1968b [1847]: 178, 272, 254-255, 273)
< Marquesan <i>í nei</i> ; Hawaiian <i>i</i> ‘to, towards, at, in, on’ + (<i>a</i>) <i>ne</i> ‘i ‘here, this place’; Tahitian <i>iō nei/iū nei</i> ; Māori <i>i</i> ‘at, upon, along, connected with’ + <i>nei</i> ‘here’ (Marquesas; Society Islands)		
HERE (2), TOWARDS THE SPEAKER, HITHER	mai	“mai” (Boelen 1835-36: III.176); “-mi”, “Mai” (Slade 1844: 90)
< Hawaiian <i>mai</i> directional particle indicating direction towards speaker; Tahitian <i>mai</i> directional particle indicating direction towards speaker; Marquesan <i>mai</i> ‘adverbe qui exprime le rapprochement vers la personne qui parle’; Māori <i>mai</i> ‘hither, indicating a relation or aspect towards the speaker’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island)		
HEY	he	“Hé” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 34)
< French “hé” (Marquesas)		
HIM	ia	“e” (Urey Lisiansky in Rudnyčkyi 1994: 13, 122)
< Hawaiian <i>ia</i> ; Marquesan <i>ia</i> ‘il, elle, lui’; Tahitian <i>ia</i> ‘this, that’; Māori <i>ia</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
HIT	kā	“Kaa” (Slade 1844: 69)
< Hawaiian <i>kā</i> ; Marquesan <i>ta</i> ‘frapper, battre avec un bâton’; Tahitian <i>ta</i> ‘to strike, to beat’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 144); Māori <i>tā</i> ‘to strike, to beat with a stick, etc., to whip’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
HOG	see PIG	
HORN (OF AN ANIMAL)	pepeiao pipi	“peppeaiopipi” (Botta 1831: 141)
< Hawaiian <i>pepeiao</i> ‘ear’ + <i>pipi</i> ‘beef, cattle’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
HORSE	lio	“lio” (Gowen 1892: 132)
< Hawaiian <i>lio</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
HOUSE (1)	fare	“wurrie” (Savage 1807: 104, 105)

< Māori <i>whare</i> ; Tahitian <i>fare</i> ; Marquesan <i>fa'e</i> [faé], <i>ha'e</i> [haé]; Hawaiian <i>hale</i> (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
HOUSE (2) (with an apparent confusion over the singular definite article)	(te/ka) hale	“Haree” (Colnett 1940 [1789-91]: 105-106); “te harre” (Campbell 1816: 254); “hare” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175); “Ka Kahala!” (Slade 1844: 91)
< Hawaiian (<i>ka</i>) <i>hale</i> ; Tahitian <i>fare</i> ; Māori <i>whare</i> ; Marquesan <i>ha'e</i> [haé], <i>fa'e</i> [faé] (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico; Hawaiian Islands/recorded on 'Uvea Island)		
HUNGRY	pōloli	“Puaa Rolii” (Slade 1844: 86)
< Hawaiian <i>pōloli</i> ; Tahitian <i>porori</i> ‘hunger, hungry’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 124) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on 'Uvea Island)		
I (1)	mi	“me” (Nicholas 1817: II.52)
< English “me” (New Zealand)		
I (2)	vau ~ wau	“wòu” (Johann Reinhold Forster in Rensch 2000: 91); “wao” (Campbell 1816: 253, 254, 255); “Wau” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 63)
< Tahitian <i>vau</i> ; Hawaiian <i>wau</i> ; Māori <i>wau</i> ; Marquesan <i>au</i> (Society Islands; Hawaiian Islands)		
ILL	see SICK	
ILLNESS	see SICKNESS	
IMMEDIATELY	ake	“age” (Cook 1955: 281); “oge” (Banks 1962: II.29; Cook 1775: II.267)
< Māori <i>ake</i> adverb indicating immediate continuation in time (New Zealand)		
IMMORAL	see BAD	
INDEED (1)	'aitola/'aikola	“idolar” (Jarman 1838: 132)
< Hawaiian <i>'aikola</i> interjection of scorn or derision, especially rejoicing over others' misfortunes [with the implication of ‘Serves you right’ or ‘I told you so’]; Tahitian <i>'aitoa</i> ‘You got what you asked for! Serves you right! You had it coming! You got what you asked for! You deserved it!’; Māori <i>kaitoa</i> expression of satisfaction or complacency, usually at misfortune happening to others (Hawaiian Islands)		
INDEED (2)	nō	“-no” (Lisiansky 1814: 328); “No” (Slade 1844: 90)
< Hawaiian <i>nō</i> ; Māori <i>anō</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on 'Uvea Island)		
INFINITESIMALLY EXTENSIVE	nuinuinui	“nuee, nuee, nuee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 103; Melville 1968b [1847]: 157)
< triplicated Marquesan <i>nui</i> ‘beaucoup, maint, plusieurs, considérable, considérablement; gros, grand’; triplicated Tahitian <i>nui</i> ‘big’ (archaic); triplicated Hawaiian <i>nui</i> ‘big, large, great, greatest, grand, important, principal, prime, many,		

much, often, abundant, maximum, most'; triplicated Māori <i>nui</i> 'large, great, intense, many, plentiful, abundant, superior, of high rank, important' (Marquesas; Society Islands)		
INTERJECTION	e	"e" (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 192)
< Marquesan <i>e</i> marque de douleur, de surprise, de refus; Tahitian <i>e ... ē</i> 'oh'; Māori <i>ē</i> interjection; Hawaiian <i>ē</i> vocative particle (Marquesas)		
IRON	toki	"tokee" (Savage 1807: 103)
< Māori <i>toki</i> 'adze, axe'; Marquesan <i>toki/toi</i> 'hache'; Tahitian <i>to'i</i> 'hatchet, axe, adze'; Hawaiian <i>ko'i</i> 'hatchet' (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
ISLAND	moku	"Moku" 'Insel, Europäisches Schiff' (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64)
< Hawaiian <i>moku</i> 'district, island, islet, section, forest, grove, clump, severed portion, fragment, cut, laceration, scene in a play; ship, schooner, vessel, boat, said to be so called because the first European ships suggested islands'; Tahitian <i>motu</i> 'reef, island, low island, islet, atoll'; Marquesan <i>motu</i> 'île, terre, continent entouré de mers'; Māori <i>motu</i> 'severed, separated; island, ship' (Hawaiian Islands)		
IT	see HE	
JOINTS	ponapona	"poona poona" (Savage 1807: 109)
< Māori <i>ponapona</i> 'joint in the arm or leg'; reduplicated Tahitian <i>pona</i> 'knot, binding, ligature, joint'; reduplicated Marquesan <i>pona</i> 'noeud'; Hawaiian <i>ponapona</i> 'jointed', reduplicated <i>pona</i> 'socket, eyeball, eye socket; joint of sugarcane stalk, bamboo' (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
JOKE (v.)	see FOOL (v.)	
KAVA	'ava	"arva" (Melville 1968a [1846]: 85, 153, 165; Melville 1968b [1847]: 173, 247, 272, 273)
< Marquesan 'ava [<i>áva</i>]/ <i>kava</i> ; Tahitian 'ava 'liquor, strong drink, alcohol,' <i>kava</i> 'kava'; Hawaiian 'awa; Māori <i>kawa</i> 'unpleasant to the taste, bitter, sour; sprig of any tree, or sometimes a small sapling pulled up by the roots, used in certain ceremonies; a class of ceremonies in connection with a new house or canoue, the birth of a child, a battle, etc.' (Marquesas; Society Islands)		
KEEP	see TAKE CARE	
KILL	mate ~ make ~ matemate	"Matté" 'tué/'killed' (Le Jar du Clesmeur 1985 [1773]: 29); "Maté" (Roux 1985 [1773]: 178, 179, 184, 185; Le Dez 1985 [1772]: 295); "Maté" (Chevallard de Montesson 1985 [n.d.]: 236, 237); "Matti" (William Bayly in Cook 1961: 281, fn. 3); "matte" (Forster 2000 [1777]: 196); "makee" (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 66); "Muckee-" (Campbell 1816: 172);

		“Mattee” (Porter 1822: II.46); “Make”, “Mate” ‘tödten, schlagen’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); “mate” (Dumont d’Urville 1834-35: II.376b)
< Tahitian <i>mate</i> ‘dead, to be dead’; Marquesan <i>mate</i> ‘mort, la mort, mourir, souffrir, malade, malaise, souffrance, maladie, mal, mortel’; Māori <i>mate</i> ‘dead; death’; <i>matemate</i> ‘sickly’; Hawaiian <i>make</i> (New Zealand/recorded also <i>en route</i> to England; Society Islands; Hawaiian Islands; and Marquesas)		
KING	(te) ali‘i nui	“te eree nooe” (Campbell 1816: 253, 254, 255)
< Hawaiian (<i>ke</i>) <i>ali‘i</i> ‘chief, officer’ + <i>nui</i> ‘big, large, great, greatest, grand, important, principal, prime, many, much, often, abundant, maximum, most’; Tahitian <i>ari‘i</i> ‘principal chief, king’ + <i>nui</i> ‘big’ (archaic); Marquesan <i>a‘iki [áiki]</i> ‘chef’ + <i>nui</i> ‘beaucoup, maint, plusieurs, considerable, considérablement; gros, grand’; Māori <i>ariki</i> ‘first-born male or female in a family of note, chief, priest, leader’ + <i>nui</i> ‘large, great, superior, of high rank, important’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
KNIFE	naipa	“Neipa” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64)
< English “knife” (Hawaiian Islands)		
KNOW (1)	‘ite	“eete” (Campbell 1816: 253, 255)
< Hawaiian ‘ <i>ike</i> ‘to see, to know, to feel, to greet, to recognize, to perceive, to experience, to be aware, to understand’; Tahitian ‘ <i>ite</i> ‘to see, to perceive, to witness, to know, to understand, to recognize, to know by sight’; Marquesan ‘ <i>ite [íte]/kite</i> ‘voir, apercevoir, savoir, connaître’; Māori <i>kite</i> ‘to see, to discover, to find, to discover, to recognize’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
KNOW (2)	sabe/sawe	“sabbee” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 272)
< Spanish/Portuguese “saber” (Society Islands)		
LĀHAINĀ	Lahaina ~ Lāhainā	“Lahaina” (Gowen 1892: 132)
< Hawaiian place name for a town and district on western Maui, Hawaiian Islands (Hawaiian Islands)		
LĀNA‘I	Lāna‘i	“Lanai” (Gowen 1892: 132)
< Hawaiian place name for island in Maui County, Hawaiian Islands (Hawaiian Islands)		
LAND (1)	fenua	“whennua” ‘island’ (Forster 2000 [1777]: 324); “wenoua” (Dumont d’Urville 1834-35: I.510a)
< Tahitian <i>fenua</i> ; Marquesan <i>fenua/henua</i> ; Māori <i>whenua</i> ‘land, country’ (Society Islands)		
LAND (2), SHORE	uta	“oota” (Savage 1807: 103)
< Māori <i>uta</i> ‘land, inland, interior’; Hawaiian <i>uka</i> ‘inland, upland, towards the mountain, shore’; Tahitian <i>uta</i> ‘inland, hinterland’; Marquesan <i>uta</i> ‘la montagne, vers la montagne, vers la terre du côté de la montagne, la partie de la vallée qui avoisine la		

montagne, la terre' (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
LATER	mamuli	"mamooree" (Campbell 1816: 254, 255); "Ma! Mu! Ria!" (Slade 1844: 90-91)
< Hawaiian <i>mamuli</i> 'after, by-and-by, because'; Tahitian <i>muri</i> 'behind, after'; Māori <i>muri</i> 'after, afterwards'; Marquesan <i>mu'i</i> [<i>muʔ</i>] 'derrière, après'; East Uvean <i>mamuli</i> 'après, ensuite, plus tard, par la suite' (Rensch 1984: 262) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on 'Uvea Island)		
LEAD	ka'ika'i	"Kaikai" (Slade 1844: 69)
< Hawaiian <i>ka'ika'i</i> ; reduplicated Marquesan <i>taki</i> 'retirer, ôter, arracher, extirper, enlever, extraire, soustraire'; reduplicated Māori <i>taki</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on 'Uvea Island)		
LIE (v.), TELL LIES	punipuni	"puni puni" (Boelen 1835-36: III.175); "pourripourri" (Botta 1831: 141)
< Hawaiian <i>punipuni</i> 'to lie, to tell a lie, to cheat'; reduplicated Tahitian <i>puni</i> 'to be enclosed, to hide', <i>punipuni</i> 'to hide oneself, to conceal oneself' (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 128); reduplicated Māori <i>puni</i> 'stopped up, blocked, covered, filled up (of a surface), sheath, cover, circumstance, etc., of being stopped up'; Marquesan <i>pupuni</i> 'se cacher, se tapir, s'abriter' (Hawaiian Islands)		
LIKE (comp.), JUST AS	lite ~ likelike ~ like pū	"-te" (Martínez 1789: 218; Martínez 1964 [1789]: 113) or "lite" (Martínez 1915 [1789]: 180); "Rike-rike" 'gleichwie, ebenso' (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); "Rickapau" (Slade 1844: 69)
< Hawaiian <i>like</i> 'alike, like, similar, resembling, equal, same, uniform, mutual' and its reduplicated form; <i>like pū</i> 'just the same as, alike, similar'; Māori <i>rite</i> 'like, alike, corresponding, balanced by an equivalent, paid for; performed, completed, fulfilled, agreed to, in readiness, prepared; to resemble, to compare with' and its reduplicated form (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico; Hawaiian Islands/recorded on 'Uvea Island)		
LIKE (v.)	makemake	"Make-make" 'lieben, mögen' (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64)
< Hawaiian <i>make</i> 'desire, want; to want' and its reduplicated form; Marquesan <i>makimaki</i> 'désir, volonté, désirer, vouloir, intention, dessein'; Māori <i>mate</i> 'desire' and its reduplicated form (Hawaiian Islands)		
LITTLE (1)	li'ili'i	"lee-lee" (Melville 1968b [1847]: 272)
< Tahitian <i>ri'i</i> , <i>ri'i ri'i</i> 'little by little'; Hawaiian <i>li'i</i> 'small, tiny', <i>li'ili'i</i> 'here and there, piecemeal, a little at a time, small, little, in bits, diminutive, infantile, few'; Māori <i>riki</i> 'small', <i>rikiriki</i> 'in small portions, in fragments'; Marquesan <i>iki'iki</i> [<i>ikiiki</i>] 'petit, menu, fluet, mince, à petit lé' (Society Islands)		
LITTLE (2)	see CHILD and SMALL	

LIVE, RESIDE	nohonoho	“No Ho No ho” (Colnett 1940 [1789-91]: 105-106)
< reduplicated Hawaiian <i>noho</i> ‘to live, to reside’; reduplicated Tahitian <i>noho</i> ‘to dwell, to stay’; reduplicated Marquesan <i>noho</i> ‘demeurer, habiter, rester, exister, demeure, habitation’; reduplicated Māori <i>noho</i> ‘to sit, to stay, to remain, to settle, to dwell, to live, to lie, to be located’ (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico)		
LOOK AT	see SEE (2) and (3)	
LOW IN SOCIAL RANK	ware	“wari” (Dumont d’Urville 1830-33: II.82)
< Māori <i>ware</i> ‘ignorant, lowly, careless’; Tahitian <i>vare</i> ‘to be fooled, to be taken in by, to accept mistakenly, to believe a lie’; Hawaiian <i>wale</i> manner particle, ‘only, just, very, alone’; Marquesan <i>va’e</i> [vaē] ‘accoutumé, habitué à, fait à, s’accoutumer, se plaisir à, s’amuser, se divertir, se distraire à, s’occuper à, passer son temps à, s’adonner à, se livrer à, se complaire à, s’habituer à aimer à’ (New Zealand)		
MAKE, DO	hana ~ hanahana	“hanna” (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 167); “Hane-hane” (Chamisso 1956b [1835]: 64); “hannahanna” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 256, 273)
< Hawaiian <i>hana</i> ‘to work, to labor, to do, to behave, to commit, to make’ and its reduplicated form; Marquesan <i>hana</i> ‘action, acte, travailler, ouvre, agir, travail, occupation’ and its reduplicated form; Māori <i>hanga</i> ‘to make, to build’ and its reduplicated form; Tahitian <i>ha’a</i> ‘to practice, to do, activities’ (Society Islands; Hawaiian Islands)		
MAN (1)	ta’ata	“Taata” (Cook 1961: 234); “tàta” ‘people’ (Forster 2000 [1777]: 324); “taata” (Dumont d’Urville 1834-35: I.510a); “tata” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 282)
< Tahitian <i>ta’ata</i> ; Māori <i>tangata</i> ; Hawaiian <i>kanaka</i> ‘human being, man, person, individual, mankind, population’; Marquesan <i>enata</i> [enata] ‘homme, indigène’ (Society Islands; New Zealand)		
MAN (2)	tāne	“tarnee” (Nicholas 1817:II.172)
< Māori <i>tāne</i> ‘male’; Tahitian <i>tāne</i> ‘man, male person’; Hawaiian <i>kāne</i> ; Marquesan <i>tane</i> ‘fortement’ (New Zealand)		
MAN (3)	taŋata	“Tangata” (William Anderson in Cook 1784: III.550); “tungata” (Savage 1807: 105, 107, 109); “tungata” (Nicholas 1817: I.377; II.52, 102); “tangata” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: II.249)
< Māori <i>tangata</i> ; Tahitian <i>ta’ata</i> ; Hawaiian <i>kanaka</i> ‘human being, man, person, individual, mankind, population’; Marquesan <i>enata</i> [enata] ‘homme, indigène’		

(Hawaiian Islands; New Zealand/recorded also <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
MĀORI (1)	taŋata Māori	“Tangata maodi” (Dumont d’Urville 1830-33: II.73)
< Māori <i>tangata</i> ‘man, human being’ + <i>Māori</i> ‘Native, belonging to New Zealand, Maori’; Hawaiian <i>kanaka</i> ‘human being, man, person, individual, mankind, population’ + <i>maoli</i> ‘native, indigenous, aborigine, genuine, true, real, actual’; Tahitian <i>ta’ata</i> ‘person, human being’ + <i>mā’ohi</i> ‘Polynesian, indigenous, native, of the country’; Marquesan ‘ <i>enata</i> [<i>enata</i>] ‘homme, indigène’ + <i>mao’i</i> [<i>mao’i</i>] ‘naturel, indigène, commun, ordinaire’ (New Zealand)		
MĀORI (= NEW ZEALANDER) (2)	taŋata Niu Tīrani	“Tangata New Zealandi” (Tyerman and Bennet (1832: II.249)
< Māori <i>tangata</i> ‘man, human being’ + <i>Niu Tīrani</i> ‘New Zealand’ (Moorfield 2005: 95); Tahitian <i>ta’ata</i> ‘person, human being’ + <i>Niutirani</i> ‘New Zealand’; Hawaiian <i>kanaka</i> ‘human being, man, person, individual, mankind, population’ + <i>Nukīlani</i> ‘New Zealand’ (New Zealand)		
MARAE	(te) marae	“te Morai” (Campbell 1816: 255)
< Tahitian <i>(te) marae</i> ‘outdoor Polynesian temple of the past’; Māori <i>marae</i> ‘enclosed space in front of a house, courtyard, village common’; Marquesan <i>me’ae</i> [<i>me’ae</i>] ‘lieu sacré’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
MAT	moeŋa	“Moenga” ‘A mat to sleep on’ (William Anderson in Cook 1784: III.551)
< Māori <i>moenga</i> ‘bed, sleeping place’; Hawaiian <i>moena</i> ; Marquesan <i>moeka</i> ; Tahitian <i>moe’a</i> ‘sleeping mat, bed’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 88) (Hawaiian Islands)		
MATERNAL	metua	“mettua” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 181)
< Tahitian <i>metua</i> ‘parents, uncle, aunt’; Māori <i>matua</i> ‘parent, father’; Hawaiian <i>makua</i> ‘parent, any relative of the parents’ generation’; Marquesan <i>motua</i> ‘père, parent’ (Society Islands)		
MEAL	see FOOD	
MIRROR	aniani	“aniani” (Botta 1831: 141)
< Hawaiian <i>aniani</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
MISERABLE	kikino	“keekeeno” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 102)
< Marquesan <i>kikino</i> ; Māori <i>kikino</i> (pl.) ‘evil, bad’; Tahitian ‘ <i>i’ino</i> or reduplicated ‘ <i>ino</i> ’ ‘bad, evil, wicked, despicable, evil, wickedness, of bad quality, spoiled’; Hawaiian ‘ <i>ino</i> ’ ‘wicked, immoral, sinful, bad, vicious, evil’ (Marquesas)		
MISSIONARY	mikanele	“mickonaree” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 157, 164, 174, 178, 282, 293)
< English “missionary” (> Hawaiian <i>mikanele</i> ; Tahitian <i>mitionare</i> , <i>mitinare</i> ; Māori <i>mihinare</i> ; Marquesan <i>mitinane</i>) (Hawaiian Islands; Society Islands)		
MONEY	moni	“monni” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 34)
< English “money” (> Marquesan <i>moni</i> ; Tahitian <i>moni</i> ; Hawaiian <i>moni</i> ; Māori <i>moni</i>)		

(Marquesas)		
MOUNTAIN	mauna	“maoona” (Campbell 1816: 254)
< Hawaiian <i>mauna</i> ; Marquesan <i>mouna</i> , <i>mouka</i> ‘pointe d’un rocher très élevé, tour, lieu escarpé, montagne, lieu de refuge’; Māori <i>maunga</i> , <i>mounga</i> ; Tahitian <i>mau’a</i> , <i>mou’a</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
MUCH, MANY	nui	“nooe” (Campbell 1816: 254); “Nui” (Slade 1844: 90); “nui” (Dana 1911 [1840]: 175); “nuee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 103)
< Hawaiian <i>nui</i> ; Marquesan <i>nui</i> ‘beaucoup, maint, plusieurs, considérable, considérablement; gros, grand’; Tahitian <i>nui</i> ‘big’ (archaic); Māori <i>nui</i> ‘many, plentiful, abundant’ (with <i>nui</i> in Polynesian languages originally meaning ‘big,’ but also carrying the implication of ‘abundance’ and thus ‘much, many’) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island and in southern California; Marquesas)		
MUTTER	mumumu (?)	“mum mum mum” (Savage 1807: 109)
< Māori <i>hāmumumumu</i> ‘to mutter, to make an indistinct sound’; Tahitian <i>mumu</i> ‘chatter, buzzing, whisper’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 90); Marquesan <i>kohumuhumu</i> ‘murmurer, grommeler, chuchotter, grogner, marmonner, critique, mépriser’; Hawaiian <i>hamumumu</i> reduplication of <i>hamumu</i> ‘to whisper, to murmur, to hum; whispering’ (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
NAIL	fao	“wow” (Nicholas 1817: I.280; II.33)
< Māori <i>whao</i> ‘iron, tool, nail’ Tahitian <i>fao</i> ‘chisel; to carve’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 43); Hawaiian <i>hao</i> ‘iron, metal tools’ (New Zealand)		
NAME	(ka) inoa	“kai noa”, “...y noa” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175, 176)
< Hawaiian <i>(ka) inoa</i> ; Tahitian <i>i’oa</i> ; Marquesan <i>inoa/ikoa</i> ; Māori <i>ingoa</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
NATIVE PERSON, NATIVE PEOPLE	tanata ~ kanaka	“Tanatta” (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 167); “kanakka” (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 66); “канак/kanaka” (Urey Lisiansky in Rudnyćkyi 1994: 13, 122); “Kannaka” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 74, 241); “kannaka” or “kannaker” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 174, 214)
< Hawaiian <i>kanaka</i> ‘human being, man, person, individual, mankind, population; subject, as of a chief; laborer, servant, helper; attendant or retainer in a family’; Māori <i>tangata</i> ‘man, human being’; Tahitian <i>ta’ata</i> ‘person, human being’; Marquesan <i>enata</i> [<i>enata</i>] ‘homme, indigène’ (Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas, Society Islands. A. Lesson (1861: 282) recognized <i>Kanack</i> and <i>Canaques</i> as “les mots indigènes polynésiens, et particulièrement celui des îles Sandwich (<i>Kanaka</i>) francisés” in use by American and French whalers, but erroneously ascribed its origin to Jules S.C.		

Dumont d'Urville as "une pure invention européenne."		
NEW ZEALAND	Niu Tīrani	"New Zealand" (Savage 1807: 106); "New Zealandi" (Tyerman and Bennet (1832: II.249)
< Māori <i>Niu Tīrani</i> 'New Zealand' (Moorfield 2005: 95); Tahitian <i>Niutirani</i> (New Zealand/recorded also <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
NEW ZEALANDER	see MĀORI	
NIGHT	pō	"po" (Botta 1831: 141)
< Hawaiian <i>pō</i> ; Tahitian <i>pō</i> ; Marquesan <i>pō</i> [<i>po</i>]; Māori <i>pō</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
NO (1)	'aima ~ 'aina	"ina" (Cook 1961: 211); "am na" 'not' (William Bayly in Cook 1961: 281, fn. 3); "aima" (Forster 2000 [1777]: 181)
< Tahitian 'aima 'no, not, none' (Andrews and Andrews 1944 : 9); Marquesan <i>aina</i> négative, 'non' (Society Islands)		
NO (2)	'aipa	"aipa" (Forster 2000 [1777]: 196)
< Tahitian 'aipa 'negative, negatively' (Society Islands)		
NO (3)	'aita	"Aita" (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: I.110); "ita" (Melville 1968b [1847]: 196); "äita" 'très mauvais' (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 12)
< Tahitian 'aita; Marquesan <i>aita</i> négative, 'non, ne pas, ne point' (Society Islands; Marquesas)		
NO (4)	'a'ole	"Aori", "Aoree-" (Lisiansky 1814: 328); "Ooree" (Campbell 1816: 253, 254)
< Hawaiian 'a'ole; Marquesan 'a'ole [?]/[áóē] negative particle, 'non, ne pas, ne point, nullement, personne, aucun, nul,' etc.; Tahitian 'aore 'no, not' (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 14); Māori <i>kāhore, kāore</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
NO (5)	no	"no" (Nicholas 1817: I.243)
< English "no" (New Zealand; Hawaiian Islands/recorded on 'Uvea Island)		
NONBELIEVER	tūtae 'āuri	"tootai owree" 'good-for-nothing huzzy, disbeliever in Christianity, contemner of the missionaries' (Melville 1968b [1847]: 177). Later, Melville (1968b [1847]: 180, 273) translated "tootai owree" as 'a bad person or disbeliever in Christianity' and 'contemner of the missionaries.'
< Tahitian <i>tūtae</i> 'excrement' + 'āuri 'iron, steel' = 'rust' and by extension 'backslider from church teachings' – see "tuta auri" or 'rusty iron' in reference to rogues and vagabonds (Tyerman and Bennett 1832: II. 164); Marquesan <i>tutae</i> 'excrément, ordure, salite, lie, depot, résidu' + <i>auri</i> 'repasser le linge, fer à reposer' (Society Islands)		
NOT (1)	'aima ~ 'aina	"ina" (Cook 1961: 211); "am na" (William

		Bayly in Cook 1961: 281, fn. 3); “ <i>aima</i> ” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 181)
< Tahitian ‘ <i>aima</i> ‘no, not, none’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944 : 9); Marquesan <i>aina</i> négative, ‘non’ (Society Islands)		
NOT (2)	‘aipa	“ <i>aipa</i> ” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 196)
< Tahitian ‘ <i>aipa</i> ‘negative, negatively’ (Society Islands)		
NOT (3)	‘aita	“ <i>ita</i> ” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 99, 129, 177)
< Tahitian ‘ <i>aita</i> ; Marquesan <i>aita</i> négative, ‘non, ne pas, ne point’ (Society Islands)		
NOT (4)	‘a’ole	“ <i>ooree</i> ” (Campbell 1816: 253); “ <i>Hourii</i> ” (Slade 1844: 90); “ <i>owle</i> ” or “ <i>owlee</i> ” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 102, 247); “ <i>aole</i> ” (Gowen 1892: 132)
< Hawaiian ‘ <i>a’ole</i> ; Marquesan ‘ <i>a’ole</i> [?]/[<i>áóé</i>] negative particle, ‘non, ne pas, ne point, nullement, personne, aucun, nul,’ etc.; Tahitian ‘ <i>aore</i> ‘no, not’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 14); Māori <i>kāhore, kāore</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island; Marquesas)		
NOT (5), ABSENT	emo/‘emo (?)	“ <i>Emo</i> ” (Chamisso 1856a: [1835]: 228)
< Marshallese <i>m ǫ</i> ‘taboo; forbidden, prohibited, ban; restricted; land reserved for chiefs’ (Abo <i>et al.</i> 1976: 209, 367, 474); Hawaiian ‘ <i>emo</i> ‘a waiting, delay’ (?) (Marshall Islands; spoken by Kadu, a resident of Ratak and originally a native of Woleai Atoll, Western Carolines)		
NOT (6)	kāore	“ <i>kaore</i> ” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: II.250); “ <i>kaore</i> ” (Dumont d’Urville 1830-33: II.82)
< Hawaiian ‘ <i>a’ole</i> ; Marquesan ‘ <i>a’ole</i> [?]/[<i>áóé</i>] negative particle, ‘non, ne pas, ne point, nullement, personne, aucun, nul,’ etc.; Tahitian ‘ <i>aore</i> ‘no, not’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 14); Māori <i>kāhore, kāore</i> (New Zealand; Marquesas)		
NO(T) GOOD (1), BAD (1)	‘aita maita’i	“ <i>ita maitai</i> ” or “ <i>itai maitai</i> ” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 99, 129, 177)
< Tahitian ‘ <i>aita</i> ‘no, not’ + <i>maita’i</i> ‘good, well’; Marquesan <i>aita</i> négative, ‘non, ne pas, ne point’ + <i>meita’i</i> [<i>meitaí</i>] ‘bon, agréable, convenable, beau’ (Society Islands)		
NOT GOOD (2), BAD (2)	‘a’ole maita’i ~ ‘a’ole maika’i	“ <i>Aore meitai</i> ” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 220); “ <i>aole makai</i> ” (Gowen 1892: 132)
< Tahitian ‘ <i>aore</i> ‘no, not’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 14) + <i>maita’i</i> ‘good, well’; Hawaiian ‘ <i>a’ole</i> ‘no, not’ + <i>maika’i</i> ‘good’; Marquesan ‘ <i>a’ole</i> [?]/[<i>áóé</i>] negative particle, ‘non, ne pas, ne point, nullement, personne, aucun, nul,’ etc. + <i>meita’i</i> [<i>meitaí</i>] ‘bon, agréable, convenable, beau’ (Marquesas; Hawaiian Islands)		
NOT GOOD (3), BAD (3)	‘a’ole motaki	“ <i>owle motarkee</i> ” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 102)
< Marquesan ‘ <i>a’ole</i> [?]/[<i>áóé</i>] negative particle, ‘non, ne pas, ne point, nullement, personne, aucun, nul,’ etc. + <i>motaki</i> ‘bien, c’est bien’ (Marquesas)		

NOURISHMENT	see FOOD	
NUKU HIVA	Nuku Hiva	“Nukuheva” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 75, 137)
< Marquesan place name (Marquesas)		
OF	nō	“no” (Cook 1961: 207)
< Tahitian <i>nō</i> ; Māori <i>nō</i> ; Marquesan <i>no</i> ; Hawaiian <i>no</i> (Society Islands)		
OH (1)	ē	“e” (Urey Lisiansky in Rudnyćkyi 1994: 13, 122)
< Hawaiian <i>ē</i> vocative particle; Tahitian <i>ē</i> , <i>e</i> ‘oh’; Marquesan <i>e</i> ‘oh’; Māori <i>e</i> vocative (Hawaiian Islands)		
OH (2)	o	“o” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 192)
< Marquesan <i>ó</i> interjection d’admiration, d’étonnement, de surprise; Tahitian <i>ō</i> interjection to calm an infant or to stop a horse; Māori <i>ō</i> interjection in answer to a call to show that the call is heard; Hawaiian ‘ <i>ō</i> vocative (Marquesas)		
ON/WITH	ki	“ki” (Dumont d’Urville 1830-33: II.73)
< Māori <i>ki</i> ‘to, into, on to, upon, towards, at, against, with, on, in’ (New Zealand)		
OR	o	“or” (Colnett 1940 [1789-91]: 105-106)
< Hawaiian <i>o</i> ‘or, lest, if’ (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico)		
PACIFIC ISLANDER	Kanaka	“канакa/kanaka” (Urey Lisiansky in Rudnyćkyi 1994: 13, 122); “kanaka” (Botta 1831: 142); “Kannacker” (Slade 1844: 90); “Kannaka” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 74, 241); “kannaka” or “kannaker” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 174, 214)
< Hawaiian <i>kanaka</i> ‘human being, man, person, individual, mankind, population; subject, as of a chief; laborer, servant, helper; attendant or retainer in a family’; Tahitian <i>ta’ata</i> ‘person, human being’; Māori <i>tangata</i> ‘man, human being’; Marquesan ‘ <i>enata</i> [<i>enata</i>] ‘homme, indigène’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island, Marquesas, and Society Islands. A. Lesson (1861: 282) recognized <i>Kanack</i> and <i>Canaques</i> as “les mots indigènes polynésiens, et particulièrement celui des îles Sandwich (<i>Kanaka</i>) francisés” in use by American and French whalers, but erroneously ascribed its origin to Jules S.C. Dumont d’Urville as “une pure invention européenne.”)		
PACIFIC PEOPLE	po’e kanaka	“poi kanaka” – with “poi” or po’e functioning as a plural marker (Botta 1831: 142)
< Hawaiian <i>po’e</i> ‘people, persons’ + <i>kanaka</i> ‘human being, man, person, individual, mankind, population’; Marquesan <i>po’i</i> [<i>poi</i>] ‘people, gens, famille’ + ‘ <i>enata</i> [<i>enata</i>] ‘homme, indigène’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
PARENTAL	metua	“mettua” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 181)
< Tahitian <i>metua</i> ‘parents, uncle, aunt’; Māori <i>matua</i> ‘parent, father’; Hawaiian		

<i>makua</i> ‘parent, any relative of the parents’ generation’; Marquesan <i>motua</i> ‘père, parent’ (Society Islands)		
PARTICLE OF STATIVE VERB	ka	“ka-” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: II.249, 250)
< Māori <i>ka</i> verbal particle used to denote the commencement of a new action or condition or of a state of things new to the speaker; Marquesan <i>ka/a</i> [á] l’impératif, le subjonctif, l’optatif; Tahitian ‘ <i>a</i> inceptive tense particle, imperative (New Zealand)		
PAST	mamua	“Mamoa” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 63)
< Hawaiian <i>mamua</i> ‘before, ahead, forward, in advance’, future, front, first, former, foremost, primary, principal, previously, beforehand’; Marquesan <i>mamua</i> ‘anciennement, auparavant, avant, devant, autrefois’; Tahitian <i>mua</i> ‘in front of, before’; Māori <i>mua</i> ‘space or place in front, earlier period’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
PAYMENT	utu	“utu” (Lucett 1851: I.97) – with “utu” as an obvious misprint for “utu”
< Māori <i>utu</i> ‘return for anything, satisfaction, ransom, reward, price, reply’; Tahitian <i>utu</i> ‘payment, present, peace offering’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 189); Marquesan <i>utuna</i> ‘offrande, sacrifice’; Hawaiian <i>uku</i> (New Zealand)		
PEARL (1) (with an apparent confusion over the singular definite article)	(te) momi	“te mummee” (Campbell 1816: 254)
< Hawaiian (<i>ka</i>) <i>momi</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
PEARL (2)	poe	“pòë, poe” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 159, 181)
< Tahitian <i>poe</i> ; Marquesan <i>poe</i> ‘ornement en cheveux pour les pieds’; Hawaiian <i>poe</i> ‘round, rounded’ (Society Islands)		
PEOPLE (1)	po’e	“poi” (Botta 1831: 142); “Poi” (Slade 1844: 86) – with “poi” or po’e functioning as a plural marker according to Botta
< Hawaiian <i>po’e</i> ; Marquesan <i>po’i</i> [poi] (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island)		
PEOPLE (2)	ta’ata ~ tanata ~ kanaka	“Taata” ‘men’ (Cook 1961: 234); “tata” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 324); “kanaka, tanata” ‘homme’ (Choris 1812: Section “Iles Sandwich,”17); “kanaka” (Botta 1831: 142); “Kannacker” (Slade 1844: 86); “kannaka” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 102)
< Tahitian <i>ta’ata</i> ‘person, human being’; Māori <i>tangata</i> ‘man, human being’; Hawaiian <i>kanaka</i> ‘human being, man, person, individual, mankind, population; subject, as of a chief; laborer, servant, helper; attendant or retainer in a family’; Marquesan ‘ <i>enata</i> [<i>enata</i>] ‘homme, indigène’ (Society Islands, Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island, and Marquesas. A. Lesson (1861: 282)		

<p>recognized <i>Kanack</i> and <i>Canaques</i> as “les mots indigènes polynésiens, et particulièrement celui des îles Sandwich (<i>Kanaka</i>) francisés” in use by American and French whalers, but erroneously ascribed its origin to Jules S.C. Dumont d’Urville as “une pure invention européenne.”</p>		
PERHAPS	paha (postponed)	“paha” (Lisiansky 1814: 328); “pa” (Campbell 1816: 253); “Paha” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 63)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>paha</i>; Tahitian <i>paha</i> (Hawaiian Islands)</p>		
PERSON (1)	manu	“mam” (Martínez 1964 [1789]: 113), “mene-” (Martínez 1789: 218), or “mano” (Martínez 1915 [1789]: 180)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>manu</i> ‘bird, person’ (figuratively); Tahitian <i>manu</i> ‘bird, winged insect’; Marquesan <i>manu</i> ‘oiseau’; Māori <i>manu</i> ‘bird, person held in high esteem’ (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico)</p>		
PERSON (2)	(ka) mea	“Ka Maa” (Slade 1844: 91)
<p>< Hawaiian (<i>ka</i>) <i>mea</i>; Marquesan <i>mea</i>; Tahitian <i>mea</i>; Māori <i>mea</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)</p>		
PERSON (3)	tangata	“tangata” (Dumont d’Urville 1830-33: II.82)
<p>< Māori <i>tangata</i> ‘man, human being’; Tahitian <i>ta’ata</i> ‘person, human being’; Hawaiian <i>kanaka</i> ‘human being, man, person, individual, mankind, population; subject, as of a chief; laborer, servant, helper; attendant or retainer in a family’; Marquesan ‘<i>enata</i> [<i>enata</i>] ‘homme, indigène’ (New Zealand)</p>		
PIG (1), HOG (1)	molulo	“Malula” (Slade 1844: 86)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>molulo</i> ‘so fat that the flesh shakes when one walks’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)</p>		
PIG (2), HOG (2)	pua’a ~ puaka	“Boa” (Cook 1961: 211); “pooa-”, “-pooa” (Lisiansky 1814: 328); “poa” (Campbell 1816: 254); “buaa” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: II.250); “puarkee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 17, 95, 238)
<p>< Tahitian <i>pua’a</i>; Hawaiian <i>pua’a</i>; Marquesan <i>puaka</i>; Māori <i>poaka</i> (< English “porker” according to Herbert W. Williams [1971: 301, 505] in an unusual case of Anglo-Polynesian lexical convergence) (Society Islands; Marquesas; Hawaiian Islands; New Zealand)</p>		
PLATFORM	paepae	“pi-pi” ‘pile of stones’ (Melville 1968a [1846]: 81, 89, 91)
<p>< Marquesan <i>paepae</i> ‘haut pavé sur lequel le case est bâtie (esp. de plateforme)’; Hawaiian <i>paepae</i> ‘support, prop, stool, pavement, house platform’ (Marquesas)</p>		
PORK	porki	“porkee” (Nicholas 1817: I.243)
<p>< English “pork”, “porker” (Williams 1971: 301, 505) (New Zealand)</p>		

POTATO	poteito ~ potato	“potatoe” (Savage 1807: 105); “portarto” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 256)
< English “potato” < Spanish “patata” (< Taino [Arawakan]) (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England; Society Islands)		
PRIEST (1)	padre	“Padre” (Colnett 1940 [1789-91]: 106)
< Spanish “padre” (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico)		
PRIEST (2)	tahuna	“Tehuna” (Colnett 1940 [1789-91]: 106)
< Hawaiian <i>kahuna</i> ; Tahitian <i>tahu‘a</i> ‘native healer, specialist, expert, priest’; Māori <i>tohunga</i> ‘skilled person, wizard, priest’ (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico)		
PSHAW	kā	“Kaa” (Slade 1844: 69)
< Hawaiian <i>kā</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
PUT AWAY	kīloa	“Kiloo” (Slade 1844: 69)
< Hawaiian <i>kīloa</i> ‘to put away for safekeeping, as bundles on a shelf,’ possibly <i>kiloi</i> ‘to throw away, to discard, to throw’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
QUESTION MARKER	paha (postponed)	“Paha” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 63)
< Hawaiian <i>paha</i> ‘maybe, perhaps, probably, possibly, may, might,’ particle used to render an utterance less blunt; Tahitian <i>paha</i> ‘perhaps, maybe, please’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
QUICK, QUICKLY, FAST	witiwiti/vitiviti	“ВИТИ ВИТИ/viti viti ‘...’ (Urey Lisiansky in Rudnyćkyi 1994: 13, 122); “Wite-wite” ‘schnell, rasch’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64)
< reduplication of Hawaiian <i>wiki</i> ‘to hurry, to hasten; quick, fast, swift’; Tahitian <i>viti, vitiviti</i> ‘fast, rapid, quick, lively’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
REFLECTION	see THOUGHT	
REACH	ka‘a	“Ka a” (Slade 1844: 69)
< Hawaiian <i>ka‘a</i> ‘to go past, to pass by, to reach’; Marquesan <i>taka</i> ‘ceindre, se ceindre, courroie, ceinture, se serrer avec une courroie’; Māori <i>taka</i> ‘to revolve, to roll, to go around, to fall (from a height)’; Tahitian <i>ta‘a</i> ‘to tumble down, to roll over and over’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
RELINQUISH	lilo	“Didio!” (Slade 1844: 91)
< Hawaiian <i>lilo</i> ‘to accrue, to be lost, to be gone, to pass into the possession of, to relinquish, to become, to turn into, to overcome; purchased, taken’; Marquesan ‘ <i>i‘o</i> [íó] ‘s’en aller, s’en fuir, disparaître, passer à un autre, passer, échoir à’; Tahitian <i>riro</i> ‘to become, to be transformed; taken, received, lost, missing’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 140); Māori <i>riro</i> ‘to be gone, to come away, to depart, to be brought, taken, or carried away, to be got, acquired, or obtained, to be, to become, to come about, to happen’; East Uvean <i>lilo</i> ‘cacher, voiler, masque, cache, voile, secret’ (Rensch 1984: 230) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		

RESIDE	see LIVE	
RETURN	ho‘i	“howee” (Colnett 1940 [1789-91]: 106); “Hori-” (Slade 1844: 90)
< Hawaiian <i>ho‘i</i> ‘to leave, to go or come back’; Tahitian <i>ho‘i</i> ‘to return, to come back, to go back’; Māori <i>hoki</i> (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico; Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
RIGHT	hei	“hei” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 192)
< Marquesan <i>hei</i> ‘qui va bien, qui convient, qui s’ajuste bien, propre à, convenable, bon, juste, bienséant, qui sied, bien formé, bien fait, en harmonie, d’accord, conforme, conformité’ (Marquesas)		
RUN SWIFTLY	kūkini	“kokini” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175)
< Hawaiian <i>kūkini</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
SACRED	see TABOO	
SAY (1)	‘ōlelo	“Olelo” (Slade 1844: 86)
< Hawaiian ‘ <i>ōlelo</i> ; Tahitian ‘ <i>ōrero</i> ‘to orate, to make a speech’; Māori <i>kōrero</i> ‘to tell, to say, to address, to speak, to talk; conversation’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
SAY (2)	see SPEAK	
SEA	miti	“Middi-” (William Bayly in Cook 1961: 281, fn. 3)
< Tahitian <i>miti</i> (Society Islands)		
SECURE (v.)	hana pa‘a	“Hana Pah” (Slade 1844: 90)
< Hawaiian <i>hana pa‘a</i> ; Marquesan <i>hana</i> ‘action, acte, travailler, oeuvre, agir, travail, occupation’ + <i>paka</i> ‘très sec’; Māori <i>hanga</i> ‘to make, to build’ + <i>paka</i> ‘dried, baked’; Tahitian <i>ha‘a</i> ‘to practice, to do, activities’ + <i>pa‘a</i> ‘bark of a tree, peel, rind of fruits and vegetables, crust of bread or a sore, shell of turtles, eggs, nuts, outer skin’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
SEE (1)	‘ite	“eetee” (Campbell 1816: 255)
< Hawaiian ‘ <i>ike</i> ; Tahitian ‘ <i>ite</i> ; Marquesan ‘ <i>ite</i> [<i>íte</i>]/ <i>kite</i> ; Māori <i>kite</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
SEE (2)	kitekite/tiketike (with metathesis)	“tickee tickee” (Nicholas 1817: I.88; II: 52)
< reduplicated Māori <i>kite</i> ; reduplicated Marquesan <i>kite</i> /‘ <i>ite</i> [<i>íte</i>]; reduplicated Tahitian ‘ <i>ite</i> ; reduplicated Hawaiian ‘ <i>ike</i> (Hawaiian Islands; New Zealand; Marquesas)		
SEE (3), LOOK AT (1)	milamila ~ mitemile	“Mire-mire” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64; “mira-mira” (Choris 1812: Section “Iles Sandwich,” 17)
< reduplication of Spanish “mirar” ‘to look, to watch’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
SEE (4), LOOK AT (2)	nānā	“Nanaa”, “Maa Nuu” (Slade 1844: 90)

<p>< Hawaiian <i>nānā</i> ‘to look at, to observe, to see, to notice, to inspect, to care for, to pay attention to, to take care of’; Tahitian <i>nānā</i>; Māori <i>nana</i> ‘Look! Behold!’, <i>nānā</i> ‘to tend carefully, to nurse’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island)</p>		
SEXUAL INTERCOURSE	panipani	“Pane-pane” ‘Coitus’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>panipani</i> ‘coition; to practice such (vulgar).’ Chamisso (1856b [1835]: 64) erroneously thought panipani to have derived from Chinese rather than Hawaiian. (Hawaiian Islands)</p>		
SHARK	maŋō	“Mango” (William Anderson in Cook 1784: III.553)
<p>< Māori <i>mangō</i>; Hawaiian <i>manō</i>; Marquesan <i>mano</i>; Tahitian <i>ma’o</i> (Hawaiian Islands)</p>		
SHE	see HE	
SHIP (1)	kaipuke	“kipoukee” (Nicholas 1817: II.34); “kaïpouke” (Dumont d’Urville 1830-33: II.73)
<p>< Māori <i>kaipuke</i> (New Zealand)</p>		
SHIP (2)	(te) motu ~ (ka) moku	“motto” (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 167); “te motoo” (Campbell 1816: 253, 254); “Moku” ‘Insel, Europäisches Schiff’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); “ko moko” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175); “moku” (Dana 1911 [1840]: 334)
<p>< Tahitian (<i>te</i>) <i>motu</i> ‘reef, island, low island, islet, atoll’; Marquesan <i>motu</i> ‘île, terre, continent entouré de mers’; Māori <i>motu</i> ‘severed, separated; island, ship’; Hawaiian (<i>ka</i>) <i>moku</i> ‘ship, vessel’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also in southern California)</p>		
SHIP (3)	pahī	“Pie” (William Bayly in Cook 1961: 281, fn. 3)
<p>< Tahitian <i>pahī</i>; Māori <i>pahī</i> ‘large sea-going canoe, ship’; Marquesas <i>pahi</i> ‘envoyer, expédier, envoyé’ (Society Islands)</p>		
SHORE	see LAND (2)	
SICK, ILL (with the apparent implication of imminent death)	mate ~ matemate	“mate” (Martínez 1964 [1789]: 113); “Mattee” (Porter 1822: II.46); “mattee mattee” (Nicholas 1817: I.47); “mattee” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 196)
<p>< Hawaiian <i>make</i> ‘to die; dead; death’ and its reduplicated form; Māori <i>mate</i> ‘dead, extinguished, sick, ill, unconscious, injured, damaged, suffering; death, sickness, injury, wound, danger, defeat, calamity’ and its reduplicated form; <i>matemate</i> ‘sickly’; Marquesan <i>mate</i> ‘mort, la mort, mourir, souffrir, malade, malaise, souffrance, maladie, mal, mortel’ and its reduplicated form; Tahitian <i>mate</i> ‘dead, to be dead’ and its reduplicated form (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico; New Zealand; Marquesas)</p>		

SICKNESS, ILLNESS (with the apparent implication of imminent death)	mate	“mate” (Martínez 1964 [1789]: 113)
< Hawaiian <i>make</i> ‘to die; dead; death’; Māori <i>mate</i> ‘dead, extinguished, sick, ill, unconscious, injured, damaged, suffering; death, sickness, injury, wound, danger, defeat, calamity’; <i>matemate</i> ‘sickly’; Marquesan <i>mate</i> ‘mort, la mort, mourir, souffrir, malade, malaise, souffrance, maladie, mal, mortel’; Tahitian <i>mate</i> ‘dead, to be dead’ (Hawaiian Islands and Society Islands/recorded in Mexico)		
SILENCE	kuli	“couli” (Botta 1831: 141)
< Hawaiian <i>kuli</i> ‘deafness, deaf person, noise, racket; deaf, noisy, loud’; Tahitian <i>turi</i> ‘deafness; deaf; to be deaf’; Māori <i>turi</i> ‘deaf, obstinate’; Marquesan <i>tu’i</i> [<i>tui</i>] ‘désobéir, ne pas écouter; faire la sourde oreille; désobéissant, capricieux.’ Wilson (personal communication, 29 April 2012) has alternatively suggested kuli to be a shortening of Hawaiian <i>kulikuli</i> ‘Be quiet! Keep still! Shut up!’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
SIT (DOWN)	noho	“noho” (Savage 1807: 107)
< Māori <i>noho</i> ; Marquesan <i>noho</i> ‘demeurer, habiter, rester, exister’; Tahitian <i>noho</i> ‘to dwell, to stay’; Hawaiian <i>noho</i> (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
SLEEP (1)	moe ~ moemoe	“moe-moe” (Campbell 1816: 254); “Moe-moe”, “moe” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); “Morii? Mórii?” (Slade 1844: 90); “moee-moee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 241; Melville 1968b [1847]: 117)
< reduplicated Hawaiian <i>moe</i> ; reduplicated Marquesan <i>moe</i> ‘se reposer, se coucher, couché, prosterné’; reduplicated Tahitian <i>moe</i> ‘sleep’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 88); reduplicated Māori <i>moe</i> ; East Uvean <i>moemoe</i> (Rensch 1984: 283) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island; Marquesas; Society Islands)		
SLEEP (2)	waiwai (?)	“vai-vai” ‘dormir’ (Choris 1812: Section “Iles Sandwich,” 17). Choris evidently misunderstood the meaning of waiwai , best translated as ‘riches, valuables’ and perhaps referring to prostitution (Wilson, personal communication, 29 April 2012).
< reduplicated Hawaiian <i>wai</i> ‘to retain, to place, to leave, to remain, to earn, to deposit’; <i>waiwai</i> ‘goods, property, assets, valuables, value, worth, wealth, importance, benefit, estate’; reduplicated Tahitian <i>vai</i> ‘to remain (in a certain place or state); Māori <i>wai</i> ‘memory, recollection of words heard or instruction given’, <i>waiwai</i> ‘essence, essentiality.’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
SMALL (1), LITTLE, FEW	iti ~ ti	“èete” (Forster 2000 [1777]: 181); “te”, “ti” (Lucett 1851: I.75, 80, 113)
< Tahitian <i>iti</i> ‘little, small, oversmall’; Marquesan <i>iti</i> ‘petit, peu, peu gros, peu		

nombreux, non gros'; Māori <i>iti</i> 'small, unimportant, diminutive'; Hawaiian <i>iki</i> 'small, little' (Society Islands; New Zealand)		
SMALL (2)	li'ili'i	"lee lees" [including the English plural "-s"] (Melville 1968b [1847]: 258)
< Tahitian <i>ri'i</i> 'a bit, a little', <i>ri'i ri'i</i> 'little by little'; Hawaiian <i>li'i</i> 'small, tiny', <i>li'ili'i</i> 'here and there, piecemeal, a little at a time, small, little, in bits, diminutive, infantile, few'; Māori <i>riki</i> 'small', <i>rikiriki</i> 'in small portions, in fragments'; Marquesan <i>'iki'iki</i> [<i>ikiiki</i>] 'petit, menu, fluet, mince, à petit lé' (Society Islands)		
SMALL (3)	see CHILD	
SPEAK, SAY	naminami/ namunamu	"Nome-nome" (Chamisso 1856b [1835] 64)
< reduplicated Hawaiian <i>namu</i> 'unintelligible muttering, gibberish; any foreign language, especially English; to speak gibberish or a foreign language, to mumble', Hawaiian <i>namunamu</i> 'to grumble, to complain, to mumble, to babble,' with evident vowel fronting (Roberts 2003: 312) (Hawaiian Islands)		
SPREAD	ma'au	"mauoa" (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 167)
< Hawaiian <i>ma'au</i> ; Māori <i>makau</i> 'bent, curved' (Hawaiian Islands)		
SPRINKLE	pīpī	"Pepi" (Slade 1844: 90)
< reduplicated Hawaiian <i>pī</i> ; Tahitian <i>pīpī</i> 'to sprinkle, to spatter'; Marquesan <i>pipi</i> 'jaillir, se répandre'; Māori <i>pīpī</i> 'to ooze, to soak in' (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on 'Uvea Island)		
STAPLE FOOD ... MANUFACTURED FROM THE PRODUCE OF THE BREADFRUIT TREE	poi ~ poipoi	"poe-poe" (Melville 1968a [1846]: 72, 84, 103, 116); "poe" 'pudding, made from the red plantain of the mountain' (Melville 1968b [1847]: 238, 258, 269, 308, 309, 310); "Poa" 'a sort of batter' (Munger 1852: 64)
< Tahitian <i>poi</i> 'pudding' (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 123) and its reduplicated form; Hawaiian <i>poi</i> 'Hawaiian staff of life, made from cooked taro corms, or rarely breadfruit, pounded and thinned with water' and its reduplicated form; Marquesan <i>popoi</i> 'nourriture de fruit à pain fermenté, battu, cuit, etc., mou'; Māori <i>paoi</i> 'pound, mash' and its reduplicated form (Marquesas; Society Islands; Hawaiian Islands)		
STEAL	tāhae	"tihi" (Nicholas 1817: I. 377; II.52)
< Māori <i>tāhae</i> (New Zealand)		
STOP (IT)!	u(w)oki	"Woki" (Slade 1844: 90)
< Hawaiian <i>u(w)oki</i> 'stop it' (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on 'Uvea Island)		
STRANGER (1), FOREIGNER (1), WHITE MAN (2)	(ka) haole	"karhowrees" [including the English plural ending "-s"] (Melville 1968b [1847]: 127, 238, 245, 254, 255, 272, 273, 277, 308)
< Hawaiian <i>(ka) haole</i> 'white person, American, Englishman, Caucasian, any foreigner'; Marquesan <i>te</i> article défini + <i>hao(r)é</i> 'étranger, non indigène' (Society		

Islands)		
STRANGER (2), FOREIGNER (2)	taŋata kē	“tangata ke” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: II.251)
< Māori <i>tangata</i> ‘man, human being’ + <i>kē</i> ‘different, other, strange, extraordinary’; Tahitian <i>ta‘ata ē</i> ‘stranger, foreigner’; Marquesan <i>enata</i> [<i>enata</i>] ‘homme, indigène’ + <i>kē</i> [<i>ke</i>] ‘autre, différent’; Hawaiian <i>kanaka</i> ‘human being, man, person, individual, mankind, population’ + <i>ē</i> ‘different, strange, peculiar, unusual, heathen, other’ (New Zealand)		
STRETCH	tūfititūfiti	“tuwittee tuwitee” (Savage 1807: 105)
< reduplicated Māori <i>tūwhiti</i> ‘to expel, to banish, to roll or turn over a log, etc., with a lever, to stretch anything on a hoop of <i>pīrita</i> ’ (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
STRONG	‘i‘i	“‘i” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 192)
< Marquesan <i>‘i‘i</i> [<i>īī</i>]/ <i>riri</i> ‘fort, énergique, énergie, force, actif, animé, alerte’; Tahitian <i>‘i‘i</i> ‘sensual pleasure, to feel sensual pleasure, <i>riri</i> ‘être mécontent, être offense, se fâcher, colère, mécontentement; Māori <i>riri</i> ‘to be angry; quarrell, fight; to urge with vehemence; to chide, to scold; anger, strife, quarrel, hostility, combat, fight, battle, prowess, warlike qualities’ (Marquesas)		
SWEET POTATO (1)	koko	“kokoo”, “cokoo” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 84, 103, 116, 165)
< Hawaiian <i>koko-o Kiawe</i> ‘a variety of sweet potato’ (Marquesas)		
SWEET POTATO (2)	kūmara	“kumara” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: II.250)
< Māori <i>kūmara</i> ; Tahitian <i>umara</i> ; Marquesan <i>kūma‘a</i> [<i>kumaá</i>] ‘patates’; Hawaiian <i>‘u(w)ala</i> ‘sweet potato’, <i>kūpala</i> ‘a wild sweet potato or morning-glory with enlarged tuber, eaten at a time of famine’ (?) (New Zealand)		
TABOO, SACRED	tapu ~ taputapu	“taboo” (Campbell 1816: 253); “taboo taboo” ‘sacred’ (Nicholas 1817: I.188-189, 274, 358, 369; II.8, 9, 138, 167); “tapou-tapou” ‘sacré au plus haut degré’ (Dumont d’Urville 1830-33: II.82); “taboo” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 74, 132, 139; Melville 1968b [1847]: 272); “Tapu” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 32)
< Hawaiian <i>kapu</i> and its reduplicated form; Marquesan <i>tapu</i> and its reduplicated form; Tahitian <i>tapu</i> and its reduplicated form; Māori <i>tapu</i> and its reduplicated form ‘under religious or superstitious restriction, beyond one's power, inaccessible’ (Hawaiian Islands; New Zealand; Marquesas; Society Islands)		
TAHITI	Tahiti	“Tahiti” (Tyerman and Bennet 1832: I.110)
< Tahitian <i>Tahiti</i> ; Hawaiian <i>Kahiki</i> ‘Tahiti, any foreign country, abroad, foreign’; Māori <i>ta(w)hiti</i> ‘distant, widely separated; from abroad, foreign; distant locality’;		

Marquesan <i>Tehiti</i> ‘les étrangers, non kanaks, pays étrangers’ (Society Islands)		
TAIPI PEOPLE	Taipi	“Typee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 71, 103)
< Marquesan ethnonym (Marquesas)		
TAKE (1)	lawe	“-lava”, “lavee” (Campbell 1816: 254)
< Hawaiian <i>lawe</i> ; Tahitian <i>rave</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
TAKE (2)	see BRING	
TAKE CARE OF, KEEP	mālama	“Mala na” (Slade 1844: 86)
< Hawaiian <i>mālama</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
TAPA	tapa ~ kapa	“tapa-kapa” (Choris 1812: Section “Iles Sandwich,” 17)
< Hawaiian <i>kapa</i> ; Tahitian <i>tapa</i> ; ‘felted fibers of the tree bark used as cloth’; Marquesan <i>tapa</i> ‘étoffe, étoffe kanake, habit kanak’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
TARO	talo ~ kalo	“taro, karo, kalo, talo” (Choris 1812: Section “Iles Sandwich,” 17); “taro,” “calo” (Botta 1831: 140)
< Hawaiian <i>kalo</i> ; Tahitian <i>taro</i> ; Marquesan <i>ta’o</i> [<i>taó</i>]; Māori <i>taro</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
TELL	naminami/ namunamu	“nummee-numme” (Campbell 1816: 254)
< reduplicated Hawaiian <i>namu</i> ‘unintelligible muttering, gibberish; any foreign language, especially English; to speak gibberish or a foreign language, to mumble’, Hawaiian <i>namunamu</i> ‘to grumble, to complain, to mumble, to babble,’ with evident vowel fronting (Roberts 2003: 312) (Hawaiian Islands)		
THANK YOU	moti	“motte” ‘I thank you, I have enough, I do not want it, I do not like it, keep it yourself, take it away, &c.’ (Porter 1822: II.46)
< Marquesan <i>moti</i> ‘je vous remercie, je n’en veux pas d’avantage, j’en ai assez, je n’en désire pas’ (Marquesas)		
THAT	kēlā	“Jala” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175)
< Hawaiian <i>kēlā</i> demonstrative, ‘that, that one, he she, it’; Tahitian <i>terā</i> ‘that (over there), yon (away from both the speaker and the person spoken to, in space and/or time)’; Māori <i>tērā</i> definitive pronoun, ‘that, yonder, that other, the other, he, she, yonder, there, then’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
THERE	ma’ō	“mau” (Gowen 1892: 132)
< Hawaiian <i>ma’ō</i> ‘there’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
THIEF (1)	moheu	“moheu” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 192)
< Marquesan <i>moheu</i> ‘filou, voleur’ (Marquesas)		
THIEF (2)	taŋata tāhae	“tungata tihi” (Nicholas 1817: I.377; II.52)
< Māori <i>tangata</i> ‘man, human being’ + <i>tāhae</i> ‘to steal; thief’ (New Zealand)		
THING	mea	“mea” ‘c’est’ (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 220)
< Marquesan <i>mea</i> ; Tahitian <i>mea</i> ; Māori <i>mea</i> ; Hawaiian <i>mea</i> (Marquesas)		

TI (PLANT)	tī	“tee” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 272, 273, 274)
< Tahitian <i>tī</i> ; Marquesan <i>ti</i> ; Māori <i>tī</i> ; Hawaiian <i>kī</i> (Society Islands)		
TI-ROOT LIQUOR	‘ava tī	“arva tee” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 272, 273, 274)
< Tahitian ‘ava ‘liquor, strong drink, alcohol,’ <i>kava</i> ‘kava’ + <i>tī</i> ‘ti plant’; Marquesan ‘ava [áva]/ <i>kava</i> ‘plante (piper methysticum), liqueur de cette plante’ + <i>ti</i> ‘oracoena, arbrisseau’; Māori <i>kawa</i> ‘unpleasant to the taste, bitter, sour; sprig of any tree, or sometimes a small sapling pulled up by the roots, used in certain ceremonies; a class of ceremonies in connection with a new house or canoue, the birth of a child, a battle, etc.’ + <i>tī</i> ‘cordyline of several species’; Hawaiian ‘awa ‘kava’ + <i>kī</i> ‘ti plant’ (Society Islands)		
TO	i	“i-” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 192)
Marquesan <i>í</i> ‘à, au’; Tahitian <i>i</i> ; Māori <i>ki</i> ‘to, into, on to, upon, towards, at’; Hawaiian <i>i</i> ‘to, towards, at’ (Marquesas)		
TOBACCO	tobako	“tobacco” (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 34)
< English “tobacco” (Marquesas)		
TOMORROW	‘apōpō	“Apopo” (Campbell 1816: 253, 254)
< Hawaiian ‘ <i>apōpō</i> ; Marquesan <i>apopo</i> adverbe de temps, ‘plus tard, dans la suite’; Tahitian <i>apopo</i> ‘tomorrow’ (Andrews and Andrews 1944: 16); Māori <i>āpōpō</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
TRAVEL TOGETHER	hele lua	“Heire roo” (Campbell 1816: 253)
< Hawaiian <i>hele lua</i> ‘to travel together, of two’; Marquesan <i>he’e</i> [<i>heē</i>] ‘aller, s’en aller, marcher, fuir, partir, s’enfuir, s’éloigner du côté de la mer’ + <i>úa</i> [<i>ua</i>] adjectif numéral, ‘deux, deuxième’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
TROUBLE	pilikia	“pilikia” (Gowen 1892: 132)
< Hawaiian <i>pilikia</i> (Hawaiian Islands)		
TWICE	‘elua	“E Ruua” ‘great’ (Slade 1844: 90)
< Hawaiian ‘ <i>elua</i> (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
UMBRELLA	māmalu	“Mamalu” (Munger 1852: 64)
< Hawaiian <i>māmalu</i> ; Tahitian <i>maru</i> ‘shade, shadow, to be in shade, shady, shaded’; Māori <i>maru</i> ‘shadow, shelter, shield, safeguard, shaded, shelter’; Marquesan <i>ma’u</i> [<i>maú</i>] ‘ombragé, ombrage, abri, abrité, arbiter, obscure, ombre, tache’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
UPON, ABOARD	ā luna	“aroonā” (Campbell 1816: 253, 254)
< Hawaiian <i>ā</i> particle designating a protracted period of time or distance + <i>luna</i> ‘up, above, up, on’; Māori <i>ka</i> ‘when, if’/ <i>kā</i> ‘if’ (?) + <i>runga</i> ‘above’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
URINATE	mimi	“Mi-mi” ‘[Latin] mingere’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64)
< Hawaiian <i>mimi</i> ; Marquesan <i>mimi</i> ‘urine, uriner’; Tahitian <i>mimi</i> ‘to urinate’; Māori		

<i>mimi</i> ‘to urinate’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
US (dual inclusive pronoun)	tāua	“tawa” (Campbell 1816: 253)
< Hawaiian <i>kāua</i> ‘we, us’ (dual, inclusive); Tahitian <i>tāua</i> ‘we (including only the person spoken to), both of us, you and I’; Marquesan <i>taúa</i> duel exclusif, ‘nous deux’; Māori <i>tāua</i> first person dual pronoun, including the person addressed, ‘you and I, you and me, we two, us two’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
USELESS	kore	“kiooda, kioōda” (Savage 1807: 105, 109)
< Māori <i>kore</i> ‘want, absence, lack of anything; be gone, be absent, be lost; Marquesan <i>ko’e</i> [koé] ‘non, nullement, sans; fini, passé, terminé, cessé, disparu, annulé, nul néant, rien, mort, détruit, anéanti’; Tahitian ‘ <i>ore</i> negation after stative verbs, ‘without value, valueless’; verb of negation; ‘to cease to exist, to disappear, to be suppressed’; Hawaiian ‘ <i>ole</i> ‘not, without, lacking, to deny, zero, nothing, nought, negative, nothingness, nobody.’ For an alternative equivalency, Wilson (personal communication, 29 April 2012) has suggested Hawaiian <i>kiola</i> ‘to throw [away], to toss,’ serving as further historical evidence for trans-Pacific contacts. (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
VERY (1)	loa	“roa” (Boelen 1835-36: III.176)
< Hawaiian <i>loa</i> ; Tahitian <i>roa</i> ; Māori <i>roa</i> ‘long, tall; length’; Marquesan ‘ <i>oa</i> [óa] ‘loin, long, longtemps, éloigné’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
VERY (2)	nui	“Nue” (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 63); “Nui” (Boelen 1835-36: III.176); “nui” (Dana 1911 [1840]: 175); “nuee” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 102, 103; Melville 1968b [1847]: 99, 129, 196; 278)
< Hawaiian <i>nui</i> ‘big, large, great, greatest, grand, important, principal, prime, many, much, often, abundant, maximum, most’; Marquesan <i>nui</i> ‘beaucoup, maint, plusieurs, considérable, considérablement, gros, grand’; Tahitian <i>nui</i> ‘big’ (archaic); Māori <i>nui</i> ‘large, great, intense, many, plentiful, abundant, superior, of high rank, important’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also in southern California; Marquesas; Society Islands)		
VERY (3)	see EXTREMELY	
VERY ALL	pauloapauloa	“Pou! Roaa! Pou! Roui!” (Slade 1844: 90-91)
< Hawaiian <i>pau loa</i> and its reduplicated form; Tahitian <i>pau roa</i> ‘entirely, completely, all’ and its reduplicated form (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
VERY GOOD	paipai	“Paye-paye” ‘la paix’/‘peace’ (Le Dez 1985 [1772]: 294, 299). On the reconstitution of “paye” as pai with the meaning of ‘good’ rather than ‘peace,’ see Clark (1990: 100).
< reduplicated Māori <i>pai</i> ‘good’; reduplicated Hawaiian <i>pai</i> ‘to encourage, to exalt’ (New Zealand)		

VERY LARGE, VERY GREAT	nui	“Nue nue” (Savage 1807: 106); “nuee nuee” (Nicholas 1817: I.49, 301; II.216); “Nue Nue” ‘gross’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 63); “nooe-nooe” (Holman 1931 [1820-21]: 19)
< reduplicated Māori <i>nui</i> ‘large, great, intense, many, plentiful, abundant, superior, of high rank, important’; reduplicated Hawaiian <i>nui</i> ‘big, large, great, greatest, grand, important, principal, prime, many, much, often, abundant, maximum, most’; reduplicated Marquesan <i>nui</i> ‘beaucoup, maint, plusieurs, considérable, considérablement, gros, grand’; reduplicated Tahitian <i>nui</i> ‘big’ (archaic) (New Zealand/recorded also <i>en route</i> to and in England; Hawaiian Islands)		
VERY MUCH, VERY MANY	nui	“nooi, nooi” (Ingraham 1971 [1791]: 66); “nue nue”, “nuee nuee”, “nue nue” [probably a misspelling for “nue nue”] (Savage 1807: 103, 104, 105, 107, 109); “nooe-nooe” (Campbell 1816: 254); “nue nue” ‘very far’; “nuee nuee” (Nicholas 1817: I.88; II.34, 91, 176); “noui-noui” ‘beaucoup’ (Choris 1812: Section “Iles Sandwich,” 17); “nuee nuee” ‘plenty’ (Melville 1968a [1846]: 88, 102, 103); Melville 1968b [1847]: 256)
< reduplicated Hawaiian <i>nui</i> ‘big, large, great, greatest, grand, important, principal, prime, many, much, often, abundant, maximum, most’; reduplicated Māori <i>nui</i> ‘large, great, intense, many, plentiful, abundant’; reduplicated Marquesan <i>nui</i> ‘beaucoup, maint, plusieurs, considérable, considérablement, gros, grand’; reduplicated Tahitian <i>nui</i> ‘big’ (archaic) (Hawaiian Islands; New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England; Marquesas; Society Islands)		
VERY SMALL, VERY LITTLE, VERY FEW	iti	“ittee ittee” (Savage 1807: 105); “ittee ittee” (Nicholas 1817: I.91, 216; II.9, 102, 118, 172); “iti iti” (Dumont d’Urville 1830-33: II.82)
< reduplicated Māori <i>iti</i> ‘small, unimportant, diminutive’; reduplicated Tahitian <i>iti</i> ‘little, small, oversmall’; reduplicated Marquesan <i>iti</i> ‘petit, peu, peu gros, peu nombreux’; reduplicated Hawaiian <i>iki</i> ‘small, little’ (New Zealand/recorded also <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
WALK	see GO (1)	
WANT	make ~ makemake	“make”, “Mukee-mukee” (Campbell 1816: 253, 254); “Make-make” ‘lieben, mögen’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); “make-maké” (Choris 1812: Section “Iles Sandwich,” 17); “Makemake” (Gowen 1892: 132)

< Hawaiian <i>make, makemake</i> ; Marquesan <i>makimaki</i> ‘désir, volonté, désirer, vouloir, intention, dessein’; Māori <i>mate</i> ‘desire’ and its reduplicated form (Hawaiian Islands)		
WAR	see FIGHT	
WASTE	moka	“moca” (Jarman 1838: 132)
< Hawaiian <i>moka</i> ‘offal, waste matter, reuse, filth’ (Hawaiian Islands)		
WATER	wai ~ vai	“vy” (Lisiansky 1814: 326); “Oui” (Slade 1844: 90); “wai” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 103, 153, 242)
< Hawaiian <i>wai</i> ; Māori <i>wai</i> ; Marquesan <i>vai</i> ; Tahitian <i>vai</i> ; East Uvean <i>vai</i> ‘eau douce, médecine, médicament’ (Rensch 1984: 429) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island; Marquesas)		
WELCOME	haramai	“Haromai” (Cook 1955: 281); “haromai” (Banks 1962: II.29; Cook 1775: II.267)
< Māori <i>haramai</i> ‘to come, to arrive; arrival; welcome’; Tahitian <i>haere mai</i> ‘to come towards the speaker’; Hawaiian <i>haele</i> ‘to go, to come (dual or plural)’ + <i>mai</i> directional particle indicating direction towards the speaker (New Zealand)		
WHAT	pehea	“Pahaa” (Slade 1844: 90)
< Hawaiian <i>pehea</i> ‘How? What?’; Marquesan <i>pēhea</i> [<i>peheá</i>] ‘comment? pourquoi? quoi? quel? qu’est-ce que? où? de quelle manière? est-il possible?’; Māori <i>pēhea, pēwhea</i> interrogative, ‘Of what sort? In what way?’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
WHERE (1)	‘auhea	“awayá” (Campbell 1816: 253, 254, 255); “arware” (Melville 1968a [1846]: 242)
< Hawaiian <i>‘auhea</i> ; Māori <i>whea</i> ‘what place.’ Wilson (personal communication, 29 April 2012) has also suggested Hawaiian <i>aia i hea</i> in rapid pronunciation, <i>ai hea</i> , with the characteristic u/i-variation as an optional derivation. (Hawaiian Islands, Marquesas)		
WHERE (2), WHICH WAY	ma hea	“Mahea” ‘où’ (Radiguet 1929 [1860]: 192)
< Marquesan <i>ma hea</i> ‘par où’; Hawaiian <i>mahea</i> ; Tahitian <i>ihea</i> (?) (Marquesas)		
WHITE	moi	“Moi” (Slade 1844: 90-91)
< Hawaiian <i>moi</i> ‘white birthmark’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
WHITE MAN (1), WHITE PEOPLE	pākehā	“packaka” (Nicholas 1817: I.139)
< Māori <i>pākehā</i> ‘person of predominantly European descent’; Hawaiian <i>pākea</i> ‘pale, gray, as the face of a sick person’ (New Zealand)		
WHITE MAN (2)	see STRANGER (1), FOREIGNER (1)	
WITH	ki	“ki” (Dumont d’Urville 1830-33: II.73)
< Māori <i>ki</i> preposed nominal particle marking instrument with transitive verbs (Bruce Biggs at http://pollex.org.nz/entry/ki.2/ , 15 October 2011) (New Zealand)		

WITHIN	maloko	“marokoo” (Campbell 1816: 255)
< Hawaiian <i>maloko</i> ; Marquesan <i>ma ‘oto</i> [<i>ma óto</i>] ‘dedans’ (?) (Hawaiian Islands)		
WOMAN	wahine	“wyeena” (Savage 1807: 105, 109); “whihenies” or “whihenee” ‘young girls’ (Melville 1968a [1846]: 14, 241)
< Hawaiian <i>wahine</i> ; Māori <i>wahine</i> ; Tahitian <i>vahine</i> ; Marquesan <i>vehine</i> (Hawaiian Islands; New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England; Marquesas)		
WOODEN, MADE OUT OF WOOD	rākau	“racoo” (Savage 1807: 109)
< Māori <i>rākau</i> ‘tree, wood, timber, stick, spar, mast; wooden’; Tahitian: <i>rā‘au</i> ‘plant, tree, wooden, wood, (medicinal) herb’; Hawaiian <i>lā‘au</i> ‘wood, wooden’; Marquesan <i>‘akau</i> [<i>akau</i>] ‘bois’ (New Zealand/recorded <i>en route</i> to and in England)		
WORK (1)	hanahana	“hanahana” (Campbell 1816: 253); “Hanehane” ‘machen’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); “hannah-hannah” (Holman 1931 [1820-21]: 20); “hanahana” (Dana 1911 [1840]: 175)
< reduplicated Hawaiian <i>hana</i> , reduplicated Marquesan <i>hana</i> ‘action, acte, travailler, oeuvre, agir, travail, occupation’; reduplicated Māori <i>hanga</i> ; <i>hangahanga</i> ‘to fashion, to work upon’; reduplicated Tahitian <i>ha‘a</i> ‘to practice (an activity), activities’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also in southern California)		
WORK (2)	workiworki	“workee workee” (Nicholas 1817: I.216)
< reduplicated English “work” (New Zealand)		
WRITE	palapala	“Para-para” ‘zeichnen’ (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 64); “palla-palla” (Holman 1931 [1820-21]: 20); “Palla Palla” (Slade 1844: 38)
< Hawaiian <i>palapala</i> ‘document of any kind, bill, deed, warrant, certificate, policy, letter, tract, writ, diploma, manuscript, writing of any kind, literature, printing on tapa or paper; formerly the Scriptures or learning in general; to write, to send a message’ (Hawaiian Islands/recorded also on ‘Uvea Island)		
WRITING CHIEF, (VERY GREAT)	‘aliki palapala (‘aupito‘aupito)	“Poaki Palla Palla,” “Eriki Pa La Pa La!” (Slade 1844: 66), “Eriki Pa La Pa La! Opito Opito!” (Slade 1844: 40)
< East Uvean ‘aliki (Rensch 1984: 12) + Hawaiian <i>palapala</i> ‘document of any kind, bill, deed, warrant, certificate, policy, letter, tract, writ, diploma, manuscript, writing of any kind, literature, printing on tapa or paper; formerly the Scriptures or learning in general; to write, to send a message’ + reduplicated East Uvean ‘aupito ‘très, beaucoup, extrêment’ (Rensch 1984: 23) (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
YES	‘ae	“aa” (“repeated over again and again in a

		manner which ought to quiet the scruples of the most conscientious”) (Melville 1968a [1846]: 88, 176)
< Marquesan <i>aé</i> ‘consentir, accorder, permettre, laisser faire’; Tahitian ‘ <i>ae</i> ‘yes’ (with an implication of ‘I agree.’); Māori <i>āe</i> ‘yes’ assenting to an affirmation or affirmative question; Hawaiian ‘ <i>ae</i> ‘yes; to say yes, to consent, to conform, to grant, to agree, to approve, to let, to confirm, to admit, to permit, to allow, to accept, to yield; approval, admission, permission’ (Marquesas)		
YOU (1)	iū	“Youi” (Slade 1844: 86)
< English “you” (Hawaiian Islands/recorded on ‘Uvea Island)		
YOU (2)	‘oe ~ koe	“oe” (Johann Reinhold Forster in Rensch 2000: 91); “Oe”, “Ae” (?; Colnett 1940 [1789-91]: 105-106); “-oé” (Lisiansky 1814: 328); “oe” (Urey Lisiansky in Rudnyćkyi 1994: 13, 122); “oe” (Campbell 1816: 253, 254, 255); (Chamisso 1856b [1835]: 63); “oi” (Boelen 1835-36: III.175); “Oi”, “Coi” (Slade 1844: 69-70); “oee” (Melville 1968b [1847]: 177, 178, 196, 293)
< Tahitian ‘ <i>oe</i> second person singular personal pronoun; Hawaiian ‘ <i>oe</i> (singular); Marquesan ‘ <i>oe</i> [óe]/ <i>koe</i> pronom personnel, 2e personne, ‘toi, vous’; Māori <i>koe</i> second person singular pronoun; East Uvean <i>koe</i> ‘tu, toi, vous (sg.)’ (Rensch 1984: 202) (Society Islands; Hawaiian Islands/recorded also in Mexico and on ‘Uvea Island)		

3. Maritime Polynesian Pidgin-English Index

ā	and	‘ava tī	ti-root liquor
‘ā	ah	Bikar	Bikar (Marshall Islands)
ā i uka	ashore	e	interjection
ā luna	upon, aboard	ē	oh
ahi	fire	‘elua	twice
‘ae	yes	emo	not, absent
‘ai	to eat	‘emo (?)	not, absent
‘aikola	indeed	fao	nail
‘aima	no, not	fare	house
‘aina	no, not	fe‘efe‘e	elephantiasis
‘aipa	no, not	fenua	land
‘aita	no, not	Ferani	French people
‘aita maita‘i	not good, bad	haere	to go
‘aitola	indeed	haere i uta	go ashore
ake	immediately	haere mai	to come
aku	away (from the speaker)	haere uta	to go ashore
ali‘i	chief	hakakā (?)	to fight
ali‘i kō motu (?)	captain	hale	house
ali‘i nui	king	hana	to make, to do
ali‘i te motu (?)	captain	hana pa‘a	to secure
‘aliki (?)	chief	hanahana	to make, to do, to work
‘aliki palapala (?)	great writing chief	haŋareka	to fool, to joke
‘aliki palapala		haole	stranger, foreigner, white man
‘aupito‘aupito	very great writing chief	Hapa	Hapa people
aloha	<i>greeting</i>	haramai	welcome
anda	to go, to walk	he	hey
aniani	mirror	hei	right
‘a‘ole	no, not	hele	to go
‘a‘ole maika‘i	not good, bad	hele lua	to travel together
‘a‘ole maita‘i	not good, bad	hewa	bad
‘a‘ole motaki	not good, bad	ho‘i	to return
‘apōpō	tomorrow		
ari‘i	chief		
‘arofa	<i>greeting</i>		
auē!	alas!		
‘auhea	where		
‘ava	kava		

homai	to give
hōmai	to give
hulahula	feast
hulu	hair
hulu manu	feather
i	to
i uka	ashore
i uta	ashore
ia	him
‘i‘i	strong
ika	fish
inei	here
‘ino	bad, immoral
inoa	name
‘iriā	angry
‘ite	to see, to know
iti	small, little, few
itiiti	very small, very little, very few
itiiti taŋata	common man, commoner
iū	you
Iuropi	Europe, European
ka	(1) <i>particle of stative verb</i> ; (2) <i>definite article</i> (used irregularly)
kā	(1) to hit; (2) pshaw
ka‘a	to reach
kāhea	to call
kaikai	to eat, food
kaipuke	ship
ka‘ika‘i	to lead
kākahu	garment
kakino	bad, immoral
kalo	taro
kanaka	native person, native people,

Kanaka	people, human (n.), man
kaoha	Pacific Islander
kāore	good day
kapai	not
kapa	good
kapitan	tapa
kapua	captain
kariri	cloud
karua	angry
katoa	both, all
kaua	all, both
kaukau	fight, war
kēlā	to eat; food
ki	that
kikino	on, with
kīloa	miserable
kino	to put away
kitekite	bad, immoral
koe	to see
koko	you (sg.)
kore	sweet potato
koti	useless
kūkini	to cut
kuli	to run swiftly
kuli pepeiao	silence
kūmara	deaf
lā‘au	sweet potato
Lahaina	bush
Lāhainā	Lahaina
Lāna‘i	Lahaina
lawe	Lāna‘i
lele	to take
li‘ili‘i	to fly
like pū	little, small
likelike	like (comp.), just as
liki	like (comp.), just as
	to boast

lilo	to relinquish	mata‘u	afraid, frightened
lima	hand	mate	dead, killed, sick,
lio	horse		ill, sickness,
lite	like (comp.), just as		illness; to kill, to die, to beat
loa	(1) very; (2) district, large section	matemate	sick, ill; to kill
lohe	to hear	mauna	mountain
ma hea	where, which way	mea	person, thing
mā‘a	food, meal, nourishment	metua	parental, maternal
ma‘au	to spread	mi	I
mahope	afterwards, <i>future</i>	mikanele	missionary
mai	here, towards the speaker, hither	milamila	to see, to look at
maika‘i	good	milemile	to see, to look at
maiore	breadfruit	mimi	to urinate
maita‘i	good	miti	sea
maka	eye	moe	asleep; to sleep
makapō	blind	mo‘ehu	exile
makau	fishhook	moemoe	to sleep, asleep
make	(1) dead; to die; to kill, to beat; (2) to want	moeja	mat
makemake	to want, to like	moheu	thief
māla‘e	clear, calm	moi	white
mālama	to take care, to keep	moka	waste
maloko	within	mokomoko	fight, war
māmala	to break	moku	island, ship
māmalu	umbrella	moku kia nui	brig
mamua	<i>past</i>	molulo	pig, hog
mamuli	later, <i>future</i>	momi	pearl
maŋō	shark	moni	money
manu	bird; person	motaki	good
ma‘ō	there	moti	thank you
marae	marae	motu	ship
matapō	blind	muli	afterwards
matau	fishhook	mumumu (?)	to mutter
		na	for
		naipa	knife
		naminami	to say, to speak, to tell
		namunamu	to say, to speak, to tell
		nānā	to see, to look at

Niu Tīrani	New Zealand
no	no
nō	(1) for, of; (2) indeed
noho	to sit (down)
nohonoho	to live, to reside
nui	big, much, many, very
nui makau	anchor
nuinui	very large, very great; very much, very many;
nuinuinui	extremely, very infinitesimally extensive
Nuku Hiva	Nuku Hiva
o	(1) oh; (2) or
‘oe	you
‘oia	he, she, it
‘oia ala	he, she, it
‘ōhī	diarrhea, dysentery
‘ōlelo	to say
padre	priest
paepae	platform
paha	<i>question marker</i> , perhaps
pahī	ship
pai	good (adj., n.), goodness
pai ana	good
paipai	very good,
pākaka	clad
pākehā	white man, white people
palapala	to write; document
panipani	sexual intercourse
pāpāriŋa	cheek

patu	to be struck, to be killed
patupatu	to be struck, to be killed
pauloa	all
pauloapauloa	very all
pehea	what?
pēhi (?)	chief
pepeiao	ear
pepeiao kuli	deaf
pepeiao pipi	horn (of an animal)
Peretāne	Great Britain, England
pi mai	to come, to arrive; to bring, to take
pīhi	fish
pī‘i mai	to come, to arrive; to bring, to take
pikinini	child; small
pilikia	trouble
pipi	(1) bead; (2) cattle
pī mai	to come, to arrive; to bring, to take
pīpī	to sprinkle
pō	night
poe	pearl, bead
po‘e	people
po‘e kanaka	Pacific people
poi	staple food ... manufactured from the produce of the breadfruit tree
poipoi	staple food ... manufactured from the produce of the breadfruit tree
pōloli	hungry
ponapona	joints

porki	pork	tapa	tapa
potato	potato	tapu	forbidden, prohibited, taboo, sacred
poteito	potato		
Pranse	French people	taputapu	forbidden, taboo, sacred
pū	gun, firearm		
pua‘a	pig, hog	tāua	us (dual inclusive pronoun)
pū‘ā‘ā (?)	to flee, to go	te	<i>definite article</i> (used irregularly)
puaka	pig, hog	teni noni	small chief
pu‘e	attack	tērā	afar
pulupulu	cotton	tī	small, little, few
punipuni	to lie, to tell lies	tī	ti plant
		tiketike	to see
rākau	wooden, made out of wood	tini noni	small chief
raŋatira	chief, captain	tobako	tobacco
		toki	hatchet, iron
sabe	to know	tū‘ai	to buy
sawe	to know	tūfititūfiti	to stretch
		tūtae	feces, shit
ta‘ata	man, people	tūtae ‘āuri	nonbeliever
tāhae	to steal		
Tahiti	Tahiti	ua	<i>dual</i>
tahuna	priest	uka	shore
taio	friend	uoki	stop it!
Taipi	Taipi people	uta	land
taitai	to carry	utu	payment
tapa	tapa	uwoki	stop it!
talo	taro		
tanata	native person, native people, people, human (n.)	vai	water
		vau	I
tāne	man	vete	away, free
Taŋaroa	god of the sea	vitiviti	quick, quickly, fast
taŋata	man		
taŋata kē	stranger, foreigner	wahine	woman
taŋata Māori	Māori	wai	water
taŋata Niu Tīrani	New Zealander, Māori	waiwai	to sleep (?)
		ware	low in social rank
taŋata tāhae	thief	wau	I
taŋitaŋi	to cry		

wāwae
wikiwiki

foot
quick, quickly,
fast

workiworki
Wiwi

work
French people

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