

A HAND BOOK OF ONGE LANGUAGE

D. DASGUPTA

S. R. SHARMA



ANTHROPOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
27, JAWAHARLAL NEHRU ROAD
CALCUTTA-700 016

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D. Dasgupta

S. R. Sharma

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*Some of the items enlisted in the vocabulary are short sentences.

INTRODUCTION

The Handbook of the Onge language has been prepared primarily on the basis of the published language material (Radcliffe-Brown, 1914, Nigam, 1955-56, Ganguly, 1961) with a view to providing the non-linguists with some basic working knowledge of the language to enable them to interact with the Onges in a better way, since the Onge language is hitherto unintelligible to the outsiders.

A short linguistic field work was conducted in Little Andaman in April, 1976, to check up some of the published language material and to collect additional data. As Ganguly's material is comparatively exhaustive and the variations were found to be negligible during the field investigation, his material has been incorporated in the present handbook as much as possible. Some important rules of word formation with examples have been given repeatedly in the various sections of the handbook to enable the learner to memorise and use the handbook easily.

It is to be noted that though few Onges can communicate in Hindi with the outsiders to some extent, their areas of interaction with the outsiders are very much restricted with the result that the Onges, by and large, are still monolingual. Ganguly's language material virtually served as a basis for the field work among the Onges in Little Andaman.

The Onge is a small tribe inhabiting in little Andaman which is the southernmost island of the Andaman

Archipelago. The group of Andaman islands consists of about 265 islands (vide, Staticsical Abstracts, Andaman Administration, Port Blair) big or small in the Bay of Bengal stretching between 10°13'N—13°30'N Latitude and 92°15'E—93°10'E Longitude.

The total area of little Andaman is 282.46 square miles and is covered with dense tropical forest.

The Onges call themselves *ēne* which means 'man'. They are nomadic hunters and food gatherers. The tribe appears to be dwindling very fast and the present number of individuals would hardly be little above one hundred.

No detailed descriptive study on Onge language has yet been done. On the basis of available language material no genetic relationship could have been established with any family of languages spoken in the main land of India.

The present handbook has been prepared under the supervision of Shree Krishan, Senior Linguist, Anthropological Survey of India.

The data were collected mainly from the following informants who were camping at Dugong Creek.

1. Nabikutai.
2. Bāra Raju
3. Chota Raju
4. Borogegi
5. Ramu and other members of the group,

Note:

- indicates analysed forms
- / indicates alternative forms or meanings
- ~ indicates alternative forms or allomorphs
- > indicates 'becomes'

English gloss followed by an interrogative mark (?) indicates that the meaning is not certain.

CHAPTER ONE

Speech Sounds of Onge

Vowels

/ɔ/ Lower-mid, back, rounded, pronounced somewhat like "o" in English "hot", Bengali অ in অনেক (anek) "many".

Onge, ɔnne "want something"

tɔŋki "night"

gibbo "his cheek"

/a/ Low, central, unrounded, pronounced somewhat like Hindi आ in काट (kāṭ) "to cut", Bengali আ in আমি (āmi) "I".

Onge, ageŋe "sand"

ŋabe "wife having no child (term of address)"

ɔEta "later"

/i/ High, front, unrounded, pronounced somewhat like "i" in English "fit", Hindi इ in इमली (imlī) "tamarind".

Onge, icele "path ; way"

lioya "here"

uli "stone".

/u/ High, back, rounded, pronounced somewhat like English "u" in "put", Hindi उ in उमर (umar) "age".

Onge, ueme "dog"

tɔŋkulu "sun"

icu "dark".

/e/ Higher-mid, front, unrounded, pronounced somewhat like English "e" in "pen", Bengali এ in একটি (ekṭi) "one".

Onge, ecele "chlld"

inene "foreigner (male)"

we "clay"

/E/ Lower-mid, front, unrounded, pronounced somewhat like English "a" in "fair", Hindi ऐ in है (hāi) "is".

Onge, Entoge "grown up unmarried boy"

bEja "dark cloud (which rains)"

eJeləE "urinate"

/o/ Higher-mid, back, rounded, pronounced somewhat like Hindi ओ in ओस (os) "dew", Bengali ও in ওরা (orā) "they".

Onge, oto "fruit"

koŋe "snake"

coybo "rat"

/ë/ Higher-mid, back, unrounded, pronounced somewhat like German "Ö" in "SchÖn" but German Ö is higher-mid, front, unrounded, whereas Onge "ë" is higher-mid, back, unrounded. To produce this sound, pronounce "o" keeping the lips spread. This sound has no equivalent in English or in wellknown Indian languages.

Onge, ëne "man"

lēcune "there (not far away)"

kē "harpoon (for hunting Dugong and turtle)"

Consonants

/k/ Voiceless unaspirated velar stop, pronounced somewhat like English "k" in "akin", Hindi क in कमल (kamal) "lotus".

Onge, kue "pig"
mañka "at me"

/g/ Voiced unaspirated velar stop, pronounced somewhat like English "g" in "ago". Hindi ग in गीत (gīt) "song".

Onge, gea "land"
cəge "fish"

/ñ/ Velar nasal, pronounced like "ng" in English "ring" Hindi ङ in रंग-रङ्ग (raṅg) "colour"

Onge, ñi "you" (sg.)
da?ñe "tree ; canoe"
iñe "water"

/c/ Voiceless unaspirated palatal affricate, pronounced somewhat like English "ch" in "church", Hindi च in चाय (cāy) "tea".

Onge, cileme "moon"
ice "now"

Onge, "c" is nearer to Hindi च than English "ch".

/j/ Voiced unaspirated palatal affricate, pronounced somewhat like English "j" in "judge", Hindi ज

in जन्म (jānam). Onge "j" is nearer to Hindi ज than English "j".

Onge, jīwaye "a variety of crab"
gejale "his face"

/ñ/ Palatal nasal. Tongue position is same as it is made to pronounce Hindi ज्ञ but the air-stream is released through the nose only. It is somewhat like Sanskrit ञ.

Onge, ñāña "prawn"
tañja "honey"

/t/ Voiceless unaspirated alveolar stop, pronounced somewhat like English "t" in "material", Assamese ত in তিনি (tini) "three".

Onge, tōga "naked"
tōhkute "ashes"

/d/ Voiced unaspirated alveolar stop, pronounced somewhat like English "d" in "date", Assamese দ in দিন (din) "day".

Onge, dañkale "a kind of tree"
tiñdeme "husband having no child
(term of address)."

/n/ Alveolar nasal, pronounced somewhat like English "n" in "any", Hindi न in नवीन (navin) "new".

Onge, narema "not"/"no"
bini "to speak ; throw"

/b/ Voiced unaspirated bilabial stop, pronounced

somewhat like English "b" in "bite", Hindi ब in बन्द (band) "close".

Onge, bEra "communal hut"
 ebara "small girl"

/m/ bilabial nasal, pronounced somewhat like English "m" in "man", Hindi म in मकान (makān) "house".

Onge, mi "I"
 umuge "pigeon"

/y/ Palatal semivowel, pronounced somewhat like English "y" in "yes", Hindi य in याद (yād) "memory".

Onge, yama "burn (something by fire)"
 debaye "son ; daughter (term of address)"

/r/ Alveolar trill, pronounced somewhat like English "r" in "rib", Hindi र in रात (rāt) "night".

Onge, uentayra "puppy"
 giru "brown"
 korale "temporary hut"

/l/ Alveolar lateral, pronounced somewhat like English "l" in "like", Hindi ल in लड़का (laṛkā) "boy".

Onge, le "honey"
 wekala "white ; white clay "

/w/ Bilabial semivowel, pronounced somewhat like English "w" in "water", Hindi व in वापस (vāpas)

"return". Onge "w" is nearer to English "w" than Hindi ँ .

Onge, we "clay"

-icwe "keep (pork in the basket)".

/ʔ/ Glottal stop.

To pronounce this sound the air stream is stopped at the glottis and released abruptly. This sound resembles Mundari "ʔ" in "daʔ" "water".

Onge, daʔne "tree, canoe".

koʔ "take" (imp.)

CHAPTER TWO

Some Important Features of Onge Word Formation

Structurally all Onge words fall under two main categories: (i) Independent forms and (ii) Dependent forms.* Independent forms can occur independently, e.g. kue "pig", wekala "white", ebara "small girl", inene "foreigner (male)". The Independent forms may begin either with a vowel or with a consonant.

Dependent forms do not occur alone—they always occur with personal prefixes., e.g., goticu "his head". g- is third person singular prefix "his" -oticu "head" (Dependent form). Dependent forms begin with a vowel and generally include kinship terms, forms denoting parts of a whole, names of body parts, some verbs and attributes, postpositions denoting location, direction etc. The dependent forms take noun or pronoun as prefix which shows possession in noun forms and subject or object relationship in verb forms, e.g. uemegoticu "the dog's head" (ueme "dog"+gi "the"+oticu "head") molagebe "I danced" (m- "1st. person singular prefix" functions as subject+olage "dance"+be "tense suffix"), kōñegi gitebe "the snake bit him" (kōñe "snake"+gi "the"+g- "3rd person singular suffix" functions as object+ite "bite"+be "tense suffix").

*Dependent forms are marked with a - (hyphen) before the form in the vocabulary.

Pronominal Prefixes

Onge has the following pronominal prefixes which are added to the dependent forms :

(i) m- first person singular, e.g., moticu "my head".

m- "my"

-oticu "head"

(ii) et- ~ ot- 1st person plural.

(a) et- occurs with the forms beginning with

i, e, E, a, e.g., etejalle "our faces".

et- "our"

-ejalle "faces" (-ejale+pl. suffix-le)

(b) ot- occurs with the forms beginning with

o, u, o, e.g., ototicule "our heads".

ot- "our"

-oticule "heads"

(-oticu+pl. suffix-le)

It is observed in the speech of some Onges that et- freely varies with ot- : etoticule ~ ototicule.

(iii) ñ- second person singular.

e.g., ñoticu "your head".

ñ- "your. (sg.)"

-oticu "head"

(iv) n- second person plural

e.g., noticule "your heads".

n- "your (pl.)"

-oticule "heads"

(v) g- third person singular.

e.g., goticu "his head."

g- "his"

-oticu "head"

(vi) ek- ~ ok- ~ ekw- "3rd. person plural".

(a) ek- occurs with the forms which begin with

u, e.g., ekuenle "their dogs".

ek- "their"

uenle "dogs"

(b) ok- occurs with the forms having o, ɔ in the beginning, e.g., ekoticule "their heads".

ek- "their"

-oticule "heads"

It is observed in the speech of some Onges that ek- freely varies with ok- : okoticule ~ ekoticule.

(c) ekw- occurs with forms which begin with

i, e, E, a, e.g., ekwejalle "their faces"

ekw- "their"

ejalle "faces"

(vii) on- ~ ən- indefinite third person (sg. pl.) whenever placed before a noun, indicates possession by some one (human).

(a) on- occurs with those forms which begin

with o and ɔ, e.g., onoticu "some one's

head"

on- "some one (human)"
 -oticu "head"
 onoticule "someone's heads".
 onɔŋgele "some one fails to get"
 on- "someone"
 -ɔŋgele "fail to get"

(b) *ən-* occurs with other forms

ənejale "some one's face (human face)";
 -ejale "face"
 ənejebo "some one's eye (human eye)";
 -ejebo "eye"

Number

There are three numbers in Onge, viz., singular, dual and plural. Generally, following suffixes are added to the nouns.

For Singular — -da or -ra is added,
 for dual— -ɔna or -rena is added,
 for plural— -le is added
 But some nouns take -di or -ri for singular
 -deni or -reni for dual
 -ni for plural.

Some examples are given showing the use of number suffixes.

Onge	English	singular	dual	plural
inene	"foreigner"	inenda	inendena	inenle
da?ne	"canoe"	da?nda	da?ndena	da?nle

Onge	English	singular	dual	plural
ueme	"dog"	uenda	uendena	uenle
kue	"pig"	kuera	kuerena	kuele
umuge	"pigeon"	umudda	umuddena	umulle
ale	"child"	aleri	alereni	alenni
wawa	"crow"	wawara	wawarena	wawale

Number suffix seems to be closely attached to certain kinship terms, however, it is not obligatory. e.g.,

ume "father"

kay "mother"

kolo "grand-father" if separated from their number, suffixes, function only as vocatives, whereas

umeri

kayri

koloddi seems to function in all syntactical relations.

Article

gi- ~ -i (definite article) occurs with the nouns. It is not possible to define the distribution of the article -gi or -i either phonologically or morphologically on the basis of the present data. However, we can list some words which take -gi (e.g. bennaŋe-gi "the sky") and some other which take -i (e.g. toŋkulu-i "the sun").

Words which take -gi

bennaŋe	"sky"
ueme	"dog"
narelaŋe	"turtle"
coge	"fish"

Words which take -i

toŋkulu	"sun"
kue	"pig"
wawa	"crow"
cEnkwete	"frog"

Words which take -gi		Words which take -i	
umuge	"pigeon"	korige	"owl"
koonē	"snake"	tirannañacu	"shark"
kame	"mat"	ñaña	"prawn"
da?ne	"canoe"	ebe	"thread"
atañe	"cane"	nareEle	"coconut"
bulundañe	"monkey jackfruit"	gigi	"tuber"

Syntactic Relations

There are certain suffixes which indicate syntactic relations. -a indicates possession, instrument and location.

Possessor always precedes the possessed form. In case of dependent noun forms prefixation is obligatory. When the possessed form is independent, the possessor takes the suffix -a after the article -gi ~ -i. The vowel of the article is elided, e.g.,

ēnega kwelabo "the onge's cloth"

consists of ēne "onge" + -gi "article" + -a
"possessive suffix" + kwelabo "cloth".

the -i of the article -gi is elided in the combined form.

The independent noun forms used as possessed forms may be classed into two classes :

- (i) The nouns before which the possessor is directly added without any possessive suffix, however, such noun forms are less in frequency. e.g.,

ēnegibEra "the Onge's hut"

ēnegiberEe "the Onge's canoe"

ēnegiemma "the Onge's mat"

- (ii) The noun forms with which the possessor may be compounded or before which it may occur as a separate form with the suffix -a. e.g.,

ënegikame	or
ënega kame	"the onge's mat"
ënegicikwe	or
ënega cikwe	"the onge's net"
ënegitolewaga	or
ënega tolewaga	"the onge's basket"

Possessor also occurs as a separate form with suffix -a in case of most of the nouns. -a also indicates instrument and location e.g.,

(lEbanare+a)	lEbanarea	"at lëbanare (creek)"
(lEgi+a)	lega	"by the knife"
(ñ+omegi+a)	ñomega	"by your hand"

Sometimes -e also functions as locative or instrumental but with a slight difference in meaning. e.g.,

(icelegi + e)	icelege	"through the path"
(da?negi + e)	da?nege	"by means of canoe"

-ta and -ba are temporal suffixes indicating sense of past and future time respectively.

e.g.,	ekueta	"in today (past)"
	ekueba	"in today (future)"
	ekue	"day, today"

tòkita "yesterday"
 tòkiba "at night (future)"
 tòki "night"
 ecekota "just before"
 ecekoba "just after"
 eceko "now"

Pronouns

Pronouns may be classed as personal, demonstrative, interrogative and reflexive. Personal pronouns have the distinction of singular and plural except third person (indefinite) ãni.

mi "I"
 eti "we"
 ñi "you (sg.)"
 ni "you (pl.)"
 gi "he, she, it."
 ekwi "they (pl.)"
 ãni "he, they" indefinite (3rd person).

Personal pronouns are related to the pronominal prefixes and occur with the dependent forms.

Third person singular pronoun and article are identical in form (-gi).

Usually personal pronouns occur in the subject position as substitute of nouns, but when they occur in the position of an object or as possessor they generally take the suffix -a. The vowel -i of the personal pronoun is elided in such cases.

(mi+a) ma	"my, me"
(eti+a) eta	"our, -us"
(ni+a) na	"your (sg.)"
(ni+a) na	"your (pl.)"
(gi+a) ga	"his, him, her, its"
(ekwi+a) ekwa	"their, them"

But third person indefinite in combination with the suffix -a (ēna) have not been observed in the data so far.

In possessive formations mi, ni etc. forms are combined with independent possessed nouns of class (i) as stated above ; examples :

etibEra	"our hut"
gibereE	"his canoe"

ma, na, ga etc. occur before the class (ii) nouns as stated above.

e.g., ma kwelabo	"my cloth"
na takwe	"your smoking pipe."

Reflexive Pronouns

The suffix -akui is added to the pronouns in order to form reflexive pronouns.

Examples

(mi+akui) makui	"myself"
(eti+akui) etakui	"ourselves"
(ni+akui) nakui	"yourself"
(ni+akui) nakui	"yourselves"

(gi + akui) gakui "himself"
 (ekwi + akui) ekwakui "themselves"

Demonstrative Pronouns

Followings are the demonstrative pronouns in Onge.

li "this or these"
 lë "that or those" (not far away)
 lua "that or those" (far away)

They are combined with other elements such as -kai "person or thing" and

-oya "place", therefore, the formations will be :

likai "this person or thing"
 (likai + reni) likareni "these two persons or things"
 lëkai "that person or thing (not far away)"
 luakai "that person or thing (far away)"
 lioya "here (place)"
 lëoya "there (place not far away)"
 luaoya "there (place far away)"

They precede the nouns which they qualify, e.g.,
 (li + icelegi + -e) licelege "through this path".

Interrogative Pronouns

Commonly one, kwa and ña forms express the sense of question or interrogation. Meanings of these are determined by the contexts in which they are used. They may be used as free forms by themselves or can be combined with other forms to make interrogative pronouns.

Examples

one	"which"
oneruko	"which direction"
onenare	"what"
onerena	"why"
kwa or ko	"where"
kwace	"what, how"
ñakai	"which person or thing"
ñakaya	"whose"
naɔya	"which place"

The following sentences show the use of *kwa* and *ña* as free forms :

1. *kwa* ñakai gawaleteke.
who is peeping into ?
2. *kwa* ñakalabukele uenlei.
To whom are the dogs barking ?
3. *ña* gakeewa.
Has he a harpoon ?

Post-Positions

There is a class of post-positions which are added to the nouns and pronouns to indicate direction and location. Final vowels of the nouns and pronouns are elided.

Examples

--ota	"towards"
(mi + ota) mota	"towards me"

- (gi + ota) gota "towards him"
 (ni + ota) nota "towards you (sg.)"
 (ni + ota) nota "towards you (pl.)"
 (kue + ota) kuota "towards the pig"
 (ueme + ota) uemota "towards the dog"

1. mi kuburaŋannebota loŋgotigannaŋka 'I poured tea from bamboo container towards the mug'.

-aŋka "at, by"

- (mi + aŋka) maŋka "at me"
 (gi + aŋka) gaŋka "at him"
 (ni + aŋka) naŋka "at you (sg.)"

1. gi ukuannaŋka tanjaibube "he poured honey in the (at the) bucket"

2. eŋegi duamembaŋka gitekombaŋka

The Onge becomes spirit when after climbing a tree he falls (dies by climbing and by falling).

-ejeka "away"

- (mi + ejeka) mejeka "away from me"
 (gi + ejeka) gejeka "away from him"
 (ni + ejeka) nejeka "away from you (sg)."

-oŋota "with"

- (mi + oŋota) moŋota "with me"
 (gi + oŋota) goŋota "with him"
 (ni + oŋota) noŋota "with you" (sg.)
 (ni + oŋota) noŋota "with you (pl.)"

(beleme + oñota) belemoñota "with smoke"

(ueme + oñota) uemoñota "with dog"

Verb

Onge verb-structure

Onge verb generally consists of the following components.

Simple Verb

E.g. ekwakobelatellebegi "they came running".

Prefixed noun or pronoun (obligatory for depend- ent verb stems only).	Verb Stem	Suffix indicating direction or location	Number Suffix occurs only when the subject is in pl.	Suffix indicating tense, aspect and interroga- mode	indicative or interroga- tive.
ekw -	-akobela	-te	-lle	-be	-gi
Third person pl. prefix.	"run"	"direction"	pl.	completive aspect	indicative

If a verb has both subject and object, the object is prefixed to the dependent verb form and subject occurs separately preceding the verbal form. e.g.,

mi. cögegiantitebe "I shot the fish with arrow"

Subject.	Object	Verb.	Completive aspect.
mi	cögegi	-antite	-be
"I"	"fish the"	"to pierce with arrow."	completive suffix

If the verb does not have the object, and the subject is a personal pronoun, then the subject is prefixed to the dependent verb form.

E.g.,	mentitebe	"I shot with arrow"
Subject	Verb	Completive aspect,
m-	-antite	-be
"I"	"to pierce with arrow"	Completive Suffix

A major portion of the verb stem structures is simple as indicated in the above chart but there are some compound verb stems too. In the compound verb the second verb is preceded by the main verb and its initial syllable is elided, e.g.,

- akobelatuke "run out"
- (-akobela "run"
- +utuke "be born, come out")
- antekêlakwe "remain sitting"
- (-antekê "sit"+bêlakwe "stay")

As stated above in the chart that prefixation of a noun or pronoun is obligatory for dependent verbs whereas independent verbs do not take such prefixe.

Both dependent and independent verbs may further be classified as transitive (with object) and intransitive (without object). The prefix of the dependent intransitive verb indicates the subject of the verb. e.g.,

milokwale "I eat"
 etilokwale "we eat"
 ñilokwale "you eat (sg.)"
 nilokwale "you eat (pl.)"
 gilokwale "he eats"
 ekwilokwale "they eat (pl.)"

The prefix of the dependent transitive verb indicates the object of the verb, e.g.,

gi maɓabukea "he scolds me"
 mi galabukea "I scold him"
 gi ñalabukea "he scolds you"
 ñi galabukea "you scold him"

When an intransitive verb is used transitively (i.e., takes an object) the suffix -a is added to the object, e.g.,
 takwega mañgotabele "I smoke the pipe."

takwe "pipe"
 + -gi "article"
 + -a "suffix (for object)"
 m- "first person singular subject prefix"
 + -añgotabele "smoke (intransitive verb)"

In case of independent verbs the subject and the object usually occur as separate forms, e.g.,

1. wega gi ma uebe "she painted me with clay"
2. ñi ma ańgibete belebe "you gave me a match-box"
3. mi omokabe "I slept"

There is a class of suffixes which are added to verbal forms to indicate direction and location, such as -ji, -ke, -ne, -te.

Examples.

ale?maji "return (from a near by place)"
 ale?make "return" (from far away)
 -akobelete "run (to the speaker)"
 -akobelanne "run (from the speaker)"
 bEette "climb up"
 bEjji "come down"
 ugi?kei "fly"
 ugi?kete "fly away"

It appears from the data collected so far that some verbs take a number suffix when its subject is in the plural form. However, it is difficult to state this process through some rule.

E.g., molagebe "I danced"
 (m- "first person singular prefix"
 + -olage "dance"
 + -be "completive suffix".)
 otolagellebe "we danced"
 getabetebe "he drowned"
 ekwetabellebe "they drowned"
 gi bencamebe "he died"
 ekwi bencamellebe "they died"

Some verbs take plural number suffix to indicate repeated action, e.g.,

ñi. miékwelebe "you beat me repeatedly"
 (m— first person sg. prefix.
 + —iekwe "beat"
 + —lle "plural suffix"
 + —be "completive suffix")

Suffixes indicating tense, aspect and mode are given below.

Examples

—be "suffix usually indicates past or the action which is completed already."

"une? to go, to come"
 (independent verb form)

mi	une?be	"I went"
eti	une?be	"we went" (pl.)
ñi	une?be	"you went" (sg.)
ni	une?be	"you went" (pl.)
gi	une?be	"he went"
ekwi	une?be	"they went" (pl.)

omoka "to sleep"
 (independent verb form)

mi	omokabe	"I slept"
eti	omokabe	"we slept"
ñi	omokabe	"you slept" (sg.)
ni	omokabe	"you slept" (pl.)
gi	omokabe	"he slept"

ekwi omokabe "they slept"

ekwi omokabe ma "they did not sleep"

Note : Negation *ma* is generally added at the end of simple sentences.

eñi "to laugh"

(independent verb form)

mi eñibe "I laughed"

eti eñibe "we laughed"

ñi eñibe "you laughed" (sg.)

ni eñibe "you laughed" (pl.)

gi eñibe "he laughed"

ekwi eñibe "they laughed"

-a~ -E indicates *present continuous tense or immediate future*, e.g.,

une? "to go/to come"

mi une?a/une?E "I am going"

eti une?a/une?E "we are going"

ñi une?a/une?E "you are going (sg.)"

ni une?a/une?E "you are going (pl.)"

gi une?a/une?E "he is going"

ekwi une?a/une?E "they are going"

omoka "to sleep"

mi omokaE "I am sleeping"

eti omokaE "we are sleeping"

ñi omokaE "you are sleeping" (sg.)

ni omokaE "you are sleeping" (pl.)

gi omokaE "he is sleeping"
 ekwi omokaE "they are sleeping"

eñi "to laugh"

mi eñia/eñiE "I am laughing"
 eti eñia "we are laughing"
 ñi eñia "you are laughing" (sg.)
 ni eñia "you are laughing" (pl.)
 gi eñia "he is laughing"
 ekwi eñia "they are laughing"

—nene indicates *future tense* and also *imperative mood* (i.e., command).

iñkë "go"

(independent verb form)

mi iñkënene "I shall go"
 eti iñkënene "we shall go"
 ñi iñkënene "you will go" (sg.)
 ni iñkënene "you will go" (pl.)
 gi iñkënene "he will go"
 ekwi iñkënene "they will go"

imperative mood, command

iñkënene "go away" (command, order)

or

ñi iñkënene "you go away (imp., sg.)
 ni iñkënene "you go away (imp., pl.)"

—nene "Future tense".

omoka "to sleep"

mi	omokanene	"I shall sleep"
eti	omokanene	"we shall sleep"
ni	omokanene	"you will sleep" (sg.)
ni	omokanene	"you will sleep" (pl.)
gi	omokanene	"he will sleep"
ekwi	omokanene	"they will sleep"

imperative mood (command).

omokanene "sleep (imp.)"

or

ni	omokanene	"you sleep (imp., sg.)
ni	omokanene	"you sleep (imp., pl.)

—nene "Future tense".

eñi "to laugh"

mi	eñinene	"I shall laugh"
eti	eñinene	"we shall laugh"
ni	eñinene	"you will laugh" (sg.)
ni	eñinene	"you will laugh" (pl.)
gi	eñinene	"he will laugh"
ekwi	eñinene	"they will laugh"

imperative mood (command)

eñinene "laugh (imp.)"

ñieñinene "you laugh" (imp., sg.)

nieñinene "you laugh" (imp., pl.)

—kaka indicates *subsequent or distant future* time
 une? "to go ; to come"

mi	une?kaka	"I shall go"
eti	une?kaka	"we shall go"
ni	une?kaka	"you will go (sg.)"
ni	une?kaka	"you will go (pl.)"
gi	une?kaka	"he will go"
ekwi	une?kaka	"they will go"

omoka "to sleep"

mi	omokakaka	"I shall sleep"
eti	omokakaka	"we shall sleep"
ni	omokakaka	"you will sleep" (sg.)
ni	omokakaka	"you will sleep" (pl.)
gi	omokakaka	"he will sleep"
ekwi	omokakaka	"they will sleep"

eñi "to laugh"

mi	eñikaka	"I shall laugh"
eti	eñikaka	"we shall laugh"
ni	eñikoka	"you will laugh" (sg.)
ni	eñikaka	"you will laugh" (pl.)
gi	eñikaka	"he will laugh"
ekwi	eñikaka	"they will laugh"

—ba indicates *indefinite future* time
 une? "to go, to come."

mi	une?ba	"I shall go"
eti	une?ba	"we shall go"

ni	une?ba	"you will go" (sg.)
ni	une?ba	"you will go" (pl.)
gi	une?ba	"he will go"
ekwi	une?ba	"they will go"

omoka "to sleep"

mi	omokaba	"I shall sleep"
eti	omokaba	"we shall sleep"
ni	omokaba	"you will sleep" (sg.)
ni	omokaba	"you will sleep" (pl.)
gi	omokaba	"he will sleep"
ekwi	omokaba	"they will sleep"

eñi "to laugh"

mi	eñiba	"I shall laugh"
eti	eñiba	"we shall laugh"
ni	eñiba	"you will laugh" (sg.)
ni	eñiba	"you will laugh" (pl.)
gi	eñiba	"he will laugh"
ekwi	eñiba	"they will laugh"

—ilokowale "eat" —be "past completeive"
(dependent verb form)

milokowalebe	"I ate"
etilokowalebe	"we ate"
ñilokowalebe	"you ate" (sg.)
nilokowalebe	"you ate" (pl.)
gilokowalebe	"he ate"
ekwilokowallebe	"they ate"

—injo "drink"
(dependent verb form)

minjobe	"I drank"
etinjebe	"we drank"
ñinjobe	"you drank" (sg.)
ninjlebe	"you drank" (pl.)
ginjobe	"he drank"
ekwinjebe	"they drank"

lakonne "bring"
(independent verb form)

mi	lakonnebe	"I brought"
eti	lakonnebe	"we brought"
ñi	lakonnebe	"you brought" (sg.)
ni	lakonnebe	"you brought" (pl.)
gi	lakonnebe	"he brought"
ekwi	lakonnebe	"they brought"

—a~—E Present continuous tense or immediate future,

—ilokowale "to eat"

milokowalea	"I am eating"
etilokowallea	"we are eating"
ñilokowalea	"you are eating" (sg.)
nilokowallea	"you are eating" (pl.)
gilokowalea	"he is eating"
ekwilokowallea	"they are eating"

—injo "to drink"

minjoa	"I am drinking"
--------	-----------------

etinjlea	"we are drinking"
ñinjoa	"you are drinking" (sg.)
ninjlea	"you are drinking" (pl.)
ginjoa	"he is drinking"
ekwinjlea	"they are drinking"

lokonne "to bring"

mi	lakonnea	"I am bringing"
eti	lakonnea	"we are bringing"
ñi	lakonnea	"you are bringing" (sg.)
ni	lakonnea	"you are bringing" (pl.)
gi	lakonnea	"he is bringing"
ekwi	lakonnea	"they are bringing"

In some cases (specially in Questions) -ke is also found to indicate the continuation of the action or continuous tense.

Examples

1. ume ñi ñaɔya bElakweke.
Father, where are you staying ?
2. ñakai beruleke. Who is suffering from fever ?
3. kwa ñakai gawaleteke. Who is peeping into ?
4. ñakai ñejeka juka tetilebeke.
Who is refusing to give you tobacco ?
5. kwaye core ni giabake. Where do you see it ?

-nene future tense and imperative mood (command etc.). -ilokowale

milokowalenene "I shall eat"

etilokowallenene	“we shall eat”
ñilokowalenene	“you will eat” (sg.)
nilokowallenene	“you will eat” (pl.)
gilokowalenene	‘he will eat’
ekwilokowallenene	“they will eat”

imperative forms

ñilokowalenene	“you eat” (imp., sg.)
nilokowallenene	“you eat” (imp., pl.)

—injo

minjonene	“I shall eat”
etinjlenene	“we shall eat”
ñinjonene	“you will eat” (sg.)
ninjlenene	“you will eat” (pl.)
ginjolenene	‘he will eat’
ekwinjlenene	“they will eat”

imperative forms

ñinjonene	“you eat” (sg.)
ninjlenene	“you eat” (pl.)

lakonne “to bring”

mi	lakonnenene	“I shall bring”
eti	lakonnenene	“we shall bring”
ñi	lakonnenene	“you will bring” (sg.)
ni	lakonnenene	“you will bring” (pl.)
gi	lokonnenene	“he will bring”
ekwi	lakonnenene	“they will bring”

Imperative forms (commands)

ni	lakonnenene	“you bring” (sg., imp.)
ni	lakonnenene	“you bring” (pl., imp.)
	or	
	lakonnenene	“bring” (imp.)

—kaka Subsequent or distant future.

—ilokowale “to eat”

milokowalekaka	“I shall eat”
etilokowallekaka	“we shall eat”
ñilokowalekaka	“you will eat” (sg.)
nilokowallekaka	“you will eat” (pl.)
gilokowalekaka	“he will eat”
ekwilokowallekaka	“they will eat”

—injo “to drink”

minjokaka	“I shall drink”
etinjlekaka	“we shall drink”
ñinjokaka	“you will drink” (sg.)
ninjlekaka	“you will drink” (pl.)
ginjokaka	“he will drink”
ekwinjlekaka	“they will drink”

lakonne “to bring”

mi	lakonnekaka	“I shall bring”
eti	lakonnekaka	“we shall bring”
ni	laknnoekaka	“you will bring” (sg.)
ni	lakonnekaka	“you will bring” (pl.)
gi	lakonnekaka	“he will bring”
ekwi	lakonnekaka	“they will bring”

—ba indefinite future tense

taoe "to eat pig"

mi	kue	taoeba	"I shall eat pig"
eti	kue	taoeba	"we shall eat pig"
ni	kue	taoeba	"you will eat pig" (sg.)
ni	kue	taoeba	"you will eat pig" (pl.)
gi	kue	taoeba	"he will eat pig"
ekwi	kue	taoeba	"they will eat pig"

—ilokowale "to eat"

milokowaleba	"I shall eat"
etilokowalleba	"we shall eat"
nilokowaleba	"you will eat" (sg.)
nilokowalleba	"you will eat" (pl.)
gilokowaleba	"you will eat"
ekwilokowalleba	"they will eat"

-injo "drink"

minjoba	"I shall drink"
etinjleba	"we shall drink"
ninjoba	"you will drink" (sg.)
ninjleba	"you will drink" (pl.)
ginjoba	"he will drink"
ekwinjleba	"they will drink"

lakonne "to bring"

mi	lakonneba	"I shall bring"
eti	lakonneba	"we shall bring"
ni	lakonneba	"you will bring" (sg.)
ni	lakonneba	"you will bring" (pl.)

gi lakonneba "he will bring"
 ekwi lakonneba "they will bring"

Conditional Suffix -mba ~ -ba

Examples

1. tɔ̀nkilemba boykwele ati
 It becomes evening when night comes.
2. tɔ̀nkibukiba gearikɔ̀lle ati
 It becomes morning when night ends.

There is another set of suffixes which are added to verbs at the end. -gi and -ge are indicative where as -ki and -ke are interrogative. On the basis of the present data it is difficult to comment about their distribution.

Indicative -gi and -ge

Examples

1. debaye in̄kēnene n̄uteddi n̄aywabagi
 "daughter, go, your mother called you."
2. n̄agaṅkwentilegi "where is the foreigner?"
3. lua celemegi ukutteEge
 "there the moon is rising."
4. lua tɔ̀nkului teikkeEge
 "there the sun is setting."

*interrogative -ki and -ke**Examples*

1. tōnkita nā ni eñulleki
"did you defecate again and again yesterday?"
2. giebobeki "did it run away?"
3. nākai beruleke "who is suffering from fever?"
4. nākai ñejeka juka tetilebeke
"who is refusing to give you tobacco?"
5. aba ni onerukua une?ke
"hey! in which direction are you going?"

To indicate habitual or customary aspect of action or action taking place as a matter of course *ati* is used after the verbs.

ati habitual or customary action

Examples

1. kwaytembañka tirannañacui ñira *ati*
"going into the creek the shark eats the man"
2. umegi ñgamamemba became *ati*
"the dog dies after becoming old"
3. onotagilelemba eti?nde *ati*
"we bathe if perspire"

The attributive constructions

The attributive constructions, the head (when it is a noun) takes the article *-gi~ -i* and attributes are joined after it.

Examples (article is discussed under Nouns).

bEnnañgiela "the sky blue (the sky is blue)"

1. bEnnañe "sky"
+ - gi "article"
+ - iela "blue"

2. tãkuluikulukutuga "The sun is very hot"

tãkulu "sun"
+ - i "article"
+ - ikulu "hot"
+ - ikutu "much"
+ - ga "suffix"

-ga suffix is found to occur frequently in attributive constructions. However, distribution can not be defined as such.

Examples

legeta gijakutuga "honey also smells very good"

tãkuluikulukutuga "The sun is very hot"

Sometimes, the attributive form is directly added to the noun form without an interposed article e.g.

1. uentayra "a small dog"
ueme "dog"
+ - itay "small"
+ - ra "singular suffix"
2. kooñuera "a big snake"
kooñe "snake"
+ - ue "big"
+ - ra "singular suffix"

Word Order :

Generally word order in sentences like statements, commands, and questions is :

introductory word or phrase indicating time or location + subject + indirect object + direct object + verb. Examples of various types of sentences and variations in the arrangement of words are given in the list of sentences below.

Sentences.

kwace "hello" (greeting at the time of meeting)

kwace "hello" (in answer to the greeting)

1. kwa ñatibe "what is your name ?"
or
2. ñatibenene "tell your name ?"
3. matibe borogegi "my name is Borogegi"
4. gatibe nene "tell his name ?"
5. gatibe (e)raju "his name is Raju"
6. kwaycore nikoraleke
"where is your temporary hut ?"
7. eti lEbanarea koraleke
"we have temporary hut in Dugong creek"

— — — — —

Notes.

1. kwa "what" ñatibe → ña + atibe
ñ- "your" (Pronominal prefix, singular)
-atibe "name"

2. -nene future marker suffix, (here used in the sense of "tell")
 3. matibe→m- + -atibe
m- "my" (Pronominal prefix)*
 4. gatibe→g- + -atibe
g- "his" (Pronominal prefix)*
 5. kwayeore "where"
nikoraleke→ni + korale + -ke
ni "your (plural)"
korale "temporary hut"
-ke "suffix indicating direction or continuation of the action" (see verbal suffixes)
 7. eti "we" lEbanare+ -a lEbanare "Dugong Creek"
-a (suffix indicating location, instrument) "at"
-

1. kwa ñibarabe "Are you well?"
2. mibarobe "I am well"
3. kwace ñamborobe "Are you happy?"
4. mamborobe "I am happy"
5. eti amborobe "we are happy"
6. ekwiamborobema "they are not happy"

Notes.

1. kwa "what" or question marker.
ñibarabe→ñ- + ibaro + -be
ñ- "you" (Pronominal prefix) sg.
-ibaro "well"

* For Pronominal prefixes, see page 11

- be "completive verbal suffix", also verbalizer
3. kwace "interrogative, "what"
mamborobe→ma - + -amboro+ -be
-amboro "happy"
 5. etiamborobe→eti- + -amboro + -be
eti- "we"
 6. ekwiamborobema→ekwi- + -amboro + -be + ma
ekwi- "they"
-amboro "happy"
-be "completive verbal suffix"
ma "negative marker"
-

1. kwaña nariEle ukye
"where is your coconut grove
2. ma nariEle læya
"my coconut grove is there (not far away)"
3. kwa nariEle a ñilokwalebe "Do you eat coconut?"
4. etilokwalebe "we eat (coconut)"
5. etilokwalebe narema "we do not eat (coconut)?"

Notes

1. kwa "what" or question marker"
ña "your"
nariEle "coconut"
ukye "grove (garden)"
2. ma "my"
lë "that or those"
-əye "place"

3. -a object suffix (see rule under verbal suffixes.)
 ñilokwalebe → ñi- + -ilokwale + -be
 ñi- "you (sg.)"
 -ilokwale "to eat"
 -be "completive suffix"
 4. etilokwalebe → eti- + ilokwale + -be.
 eti- "we"
 5. narema "not" (negative).
-

1. eti kwatitokwagukwañka nariEle eañka atikennebe
 "we take coconut to Hut bay"
2. eti dañege nariEle kwatitokwagukwañka
 atikennebe
 "we take coconut to Hut Bay by boat"
3. eti kwatitokwagikata oroti caeta lakonnebe
 "we bring wheat flour, tea from Hut bay"
4. orotigi gajabebe
 "The oroti (wheat flour) is good"

Notes

1. eti "we"
 kwatitokwagukwañka → kwatitokwa + -gi +
 -ukuñka
 kwatitokwa "Hut bay"
 gi + ukuñka > gukuñka
 gi "article the" (see vowel elision rules, p. 61)
 ukuñka "in the direction of."
 nariEle 'coconut'
 eañka → e + añka

- e "locational." -aũka "at ; to"
 atikennebe→atikenne + -be
 atikenne "take away"
 -be "completive verbal suffix"
2. da?ñege→dañe + ge
 da?ñe canoe
 -ge "by means of"
3. kwatitokwagikata→kwatitokwa + -gi + -kata
 -kata "from" caeta→ca + -eta ca "tea" eta "and"
 lakonnebe→lakonne + -be
 lakonne - "bring"
 -be "completive suffix"
4. orotigi → oroti + -gi
 oroti "wheat flour"
 -gi "article"
 gajabebe→ gajabe + -be
 gajabe "good"
 -be "verbal suffix, completive"
-

1. mi hatbekata iyjebe "I came from Hut Bay"
2. kwace ñamborobe "hallo ! are you happy ?"
3. ñaigi "yes"
4. etiamborobe "we are happy"
5. migeaye ulecebe "I am thirsty"
6. miñe injonene "I shall drink water"
7. ma iñegitenene "give me the water"

8. minlea "I shall fetch (water)"
 9. a?ndeki "give mere"
 10. kɔ? "take, hold (imp.)"
 11. likaibaro "this is good"

— — — — —

Notes

1. mí "I" hatbekata → hatbe + -kata
 hatbay (Hatbay, name of a township, Onge place
 name is kwatitokwa)
 -kata "from."
 ijyebe → ijye + -be
 ijye "come" -be "completive verbal suffix"
2. kwace "hello" "while meeting, a term of
 greeting"
 niamborobe → ni + -amboro + -be
 ni "you" (sg.)
 -amboro - "heavy"
3. ñaigi "yes"
4. etiamborobe → eti- + -amboro + -be
 eti "we"
5. migeaye → mi + geaye
 mi "I"
 ulecebe → ulece + -be
 ulece "thirst"
 -be completive verbal suffix.
 -geaye (meaning could not be ascertained)

6. miñejjonene → mi + iñe + -injo + nene
iñe "water", -injo "to drink" -nene "future suffix".
 7. ma "me" iñegitenene → iñe + -gi + -ite + nene.
-gi "article" -ite "to drink"
 8. minlea → mi + -inle + -a
-inle "fetch water"
-a "immediate future tense suffix"
 11. likai_{baro} → likai + -ibaro likai "this"
-ibaro "good"
-

1. ñakai beruleke "who has fever?"
2. mi berulebe "I have fever"
3. gi uletebe "he has ache"
4. ma ecele berulebe "my child has fever."
5. miabanene "I shall see."
6. mi goli belenene "I shall give medicine"
(tablet, etc.)
7. likai goli kɔ? "take this medicine (tab.)"
8. tɔñkiba goli ñilokwanene "at night you eat the
tablet" (imp.)
9. cEta iñeñinjonene "later you drink water" (imp.)
10. cEtañi omokanene "later you sleep" (imp.)

Notes.

1. *nakai* who. *beruleke* → *berule* + *-ke*
berule "fever"
-ke "verbal suffix (verbalizier)"
 2. *mi* "I" *burulebe* → *berule* + *-be*
-be "completive aspect suffix"
 3. *gi* "he" *uletebe* → *ulete* + *-be*
ulete "ache"
 4. *ma* "my" *ecele* "child"
 5. *miabanene* *mi* + *-iaba* + *-nene*.
-iaba "see"
-nene "future tense suffix" (also imp.)
 6. *belenene* → *bele* + *nene*., *bele* "give"
 7. *likai* "this" *ko?* "take (imp.)"
 8. *toakiba* "at night"
nilokwanene → *ni-* + *ilokwale* + *-nene*.
ni- "you (sg.)" *ilokwale* "eat"
 9. *cEta* "later" *ninjonene* → *ni-* + *-injo* + *-nene*
ine "water" *-injo* "drink" *-nene*
"imperative suffix"
 10. *omokanene* → + *nene* *omoka* "sleep"
-nene "(imp. Suffix)".
-
1. *kwañi omokabe* "did you sleep ? (sg.)"
 2. *ñaigi* "yes"
 3. *mi omokabe* "I slept"

4. mi omokabe ma "I did not sleep"
5. kwace ice ñamborobe "are you happy now."
6. ñaigi "yes"
7. narema "no." goli a?ndeki "give more medicine"
8. mi goli geakaba belenene "I shall give medicine tomorrow."
9. gi da?ñekatitekabe "he fell down from the tree."
10. gawkanea "he is feeling pain"
11. mi gawkwaikwelenene "you bind it (with a piece) of a cloth on the aching part)"
12. ñiromamekaka "you will be cured"

— — — — —

Notes

1. kwa "what" question marker ñi "you (sg.)"
omokabe → omoka + -be.,
omoka "sleep" -be "completive"
2. ñaigi "yes" (3) mi "I" (4) ma "not"
5. kwace "question marker, hello for greeting or calling"
ice "now" ñamborobe → ni + - amboro + - be
ñi- "you" -amboro "happy"
7. narema "No." goli "tablet or medicine"
a?ndeki "give more" (8) geakaba "tomorrow"
belenene → bele + -nene. bele "give"
-nene "future tense marker".

9. gi "he"
 da?ñekatitekabe → da?ñe + -kata + -iteka + -be
 da?ñe "tree"
 -kata "from"
 -iteka "fall down" ("a" of kata is elided)
12. ñiromamekaka → ñ - + -romame + -kaka
 ñ - "you ('you', sg.)"
 -iromame "to be cured"
 -kaka "distant future tense marker"
-

1. kwace ñi òñnea "what do you want?"
 2. eti oroti, ca, juka òñnebe "we want wheat/flour,
tea and tobacco."
 3. ekwi kue òñnebe "they want pig"
 4. kuele gajabe "pigs are good"
 5. babulei etati?kebe "Babus are bad"
 6. onerera "why"?
 7. ekwi kuele gaikwabe "they killed pigs"
 8. koligaba "where"?
 9. gaiboralea "in the forest"
 10. boaleta kuele gaiboralea kutu "previously pigs
were many in the forest"
- — — — —

Notes

1. ni "you (sg.)" onnea→onne + -a
onne "want" "-a" "verbal suffix indicating continuation of the action"
 2. eti "they", oroti "wheat/flour" ca "tea",
juka "tobacco leaves"
onnebe→onne + -be
-be "completive verbal suffix"
 4. kuele→kue + -le
kue "pig", -le "plural suffix"
gajabe "good"
 5. babulei "Babu term is used to designate the outside workers/labourers who go there for work. They do make distinction between those workers and government officials."

etati?kebe→etati?ke + -be.
etati?ke "bad"
 7. gaikwabe→gaikwa + -be. gaikwa "killed"
 9. gaiboralea→gaiborale + -a. gaiborale "forest"
-a "in" "locative marker"
 10. boaleta "previously"
gaiboraleakutu→gaiborale + -a + -kutu.
-kutu "many", much.
-
1. kwace ni bEigunene "will you stay in the forest?"
 2. naigi, mi bEigunene "yes, I will stay in the forest"
 3. mi bEigunenema "I will not stay in the forest"

4. ekwi bEigunene "they will stay in the forest"
5. n̄aɔya ni une?a "where are you going?"
6. kuñjimuriñjotekata eti kue t̄rokanene
"after taking tea we will go for pig hunting"
7. koligaba kue gaikwabe "where did you kill pig?"

Notes.

1. kwace "question marker," ni "you (sg.)"
bEigunene → bEigu + -nene.
bEigu "to stay in the forest"
-nene "future tense marker"
2. n̄aigi "yes" mi "I"
3. bEigunenema → bEigu + -nene + ma.
ma "negative marker"
4. ekwi "they"
5. n̄aɔya "where, which place"
une?a → une? + -a. une? to go.
-a "continuous tense suffix"
6. kuñjimuriñjotekata →
→kuñjimuri + -injo + -te + -kata
(i of kunjimuri is elided),
kuñjimuri "tea"
-injo "to drink".
-te "verbal suffix indicating direction or location"
-kata "from", eti "we"
t̄rokanene → t̄roka + -nene.

tɔroka "to go for hunting".
 -nene "future tense suffix"

7. kɔligaba "where" kue "pig".
 gaikwabe → gaikwa + -be
 gaikwa "to kill," -be "completive"
-

8. gaiboralea "in the forest"
9. ice kue gaiboraleakutu
 "now pigs are plenty in the forest".
10. tɔnkita gaiboralea ijejidda kuele eti gaikwabe
 "yesterday we killed three pigs in the forest".
11. tɔnkita etilokwale be kue kutuga
 "yesterday we ate too much pig".
- — — — —

Notes

8. gaiboralea → gaiborale + -a
 gaiborale "forest"
 -a "in" (location marker)
9. ice "now". gaiboraleakutu → gaiborale+a+kutu
 -kutu "much"
10. tɔnkita "yesterday"
 ijejidda "three" kuele → kue + -le
 kue "pig". -le "plural suffix"
11. etilokwalebe → et + -ilokwale + -be
 et "we" (prefix) -ilokwale "to eat"
 -be "completive suffix"

kuekutuga → kue + -kutu + -ga

-kutu "much"

-ga "definitive"

1. geakaba n̄aɔya n̄i une?nene
"tomorrow where will you go?"
2. geakaba gaiboralea gigi eti benenene
"tomorrow we shall dig tuber in the forest"
3. eñallei wagilia cendalu bene ati
"the woman dig tuber by an iron (implement)"
4. cendalu etilokwale ati. "we eat tubers"
5. eti gaiboralekata gigi lakonne ati
"we bring gigi (a kind of tuber) from the forest"
6. inenlei weleweleta kane taoa ati
"the forigners often eat rice"

Notes.

1. geakaba "tomorrow"
n̄aɔya "where" n̄i "you (sg.)"
une?nene → une? + -nene. une? "to go"
-nene "future tense suffix".
2. gaiboralea → gaiborale + -a. gaiborale "forest"
"-a in" (locative). gigi "a kind of tuber". eti "we"
benenene → bene + -nene. bene "to dig tuber"
3. eñallei → eñale + -le + -i
eñale "woman". -le "plural suffix" -i "the article"
wagilia → wagili + -a. wagili "iron implement"

- cendalu "tuber".
 bene "to dig"
 ati "usual aspect of action"
4. etilokwale → eti + -ilokwale.
 et- "we" (prefix)
 -ilokwale "to eat"
5. gaiboralekata → gaiborale + -kata
 -kata "from"
 lakonne "bring"
6. inenlei → inene + -le + -i
 ("e of inene is dropped)" see p. 56
 inene "foreigner" -i article.
 weleweta "often"
 kane "rice"
 taoa "eat"
-

1. kwaceli "what is this?"
2. likai da?ñe ' this is tree/canoe'
3. kwacelē "what is that?"
4. lēkai wagili "that is iron implement
 (to dig tuber etc.)"
5. nā ga kēewa? "is it his harpoon?"
6. nāigi "yes"
7. narema "no"
8. mi giliñe ma "I do not know"

9. minacekamebe "I forgot"
 10. miñagelebe ma "I did not tell lie"
 — — — — — —

Notes.

1. kwaceli → kwace + li
 kwace "what". li "this"
2. likai → li + -kai -kai "person or thing"
 da?ñe "tree / canoe"
3. kwacelë → kwace + lë
 lë "that"
4. lëkai → lë + -kai
 wagili "iron implement for digging tuber etc."
5. ña "interrogative" ga "his"
 këewa? "harpoon"
8. mi "I", giliñe "know" ma "not"
9. minacekamebe → m- + -inacekame + -be
 -inacekame "forget" -be "completive suffix"
10. miñagelebe → m- + -iñagele + -be m- "I" (prefix)
 -iñagele "to tell a lie"

1. kwace ñi omokabe "did you sleep? (sg.)"
2. ñaigi "yes"
3. mi omokabe "I slept"
4. lioaomokabe "all sleep here"
5. mi omokabe ma "I did not sleep"
 — — — — — —

Notes.

1. kwace "question marker". ñi "you" (sg.)
omokabe → omoka + -be omoka "sleep"
-be "completive suffix"
 2. ñaigi "yes". 3. mi "I".
 5. ma "not" (negation)
-

1. ñakai eña "who is laughing?"
 2. ekwi eña "they are laughing"
 3. mi eña ma "I am not laughing"
 4. gi eña "he is laughing"
-

Notes

1. ñakai → ña + -kai, ña "which."
-kai "person or thing"
eña → eñi + -a eñi "to laugh"
"-a" "present continuous tense suffix"
 2. ekwi "they"
 4. gi "he"
-

Some Vowel deletion rules and assimilation rules.

1. When number suffixes -da/-di, (sg.) -dena/-deni (dual), -le (plural) are added to the nouns ending in 'e' the final vowel 'e' of the noun is elided and the preceding consonant undergoes a change (regressive assimilation).

Note that all nasal consonants change to alveolar nasal 'n' before 'd' and l, and other consonants are assimilated to 'd' and 'l'.

Examples

ueme+da > uemda > uenda "dog" (sg.)

ueme+dena > uemdena > uendena

"two dogs" (dual)

ueme+le > uemle > uenle

"dogs" (pl.) (more than two)

Here when number suffixes are added, first, final vowel 'e' of the noun ueme is elided and then bilabial nasal 'm' changes to alveolar 'n'.

umuge+da > umugda > umudda "pigeon" (sg.)

umuge+dena > umugdēna > umuddena

"two pigeons" (dual)

umuge+le > umugle > umulle

"pigeons" (pl.) (more than two)

da?ne+da > da?nda > da?nda

"canoe, tree" (sg.)

da?ne+dena > da?ndēna > da?ndena

"two canoes, two trees" (dual)

da?ne+le > da?nle > da?nle

"canoes, trees (pl.)" ('more than two')

inene+da > inenda "foreigner" (sg.)

inene+dena > inendena "two foreigners (dual)"

inene+le > inenle "foreigners (pl.)

(more than two)

debaye+di > debaydi > debaddi "daughter (sg.)"

debaye+deni > debaydeni > debaddeni

"two daughters" (dual)

kame+da > kamda > kanda "mat (sg.)"

kame+dena > kamdena > kandena

“two mats (dual)”

kame+le>kamle>kanle ‘mats (pl.) (more than two)’

- 1.1. Generally no change takes place when the number suffixes -ri/-ra (sg.), -reni/-rena (dual), -nni (plural) are added to the nouns, especially ending in ‘e’ or ‘a’.

Examples

ale + ri > aleri “child (sg.)”

ale + reni > alereni “two children (dual)”

ale + nni > alenni ‘children (pl.) more than two”

debaye + nni > debayenni

“daughters (pl.) more than two”

wawa + ra > wawara “crow” (sg.)

wawa + rena > wawarena “two crows (dual)”

wawa + le > wawale “crows

(pl.) more than two”

- 1.2. Plural suffix -le when added to the verb.

It has already been mentioned under verbal suffixes that some verbs seem to require plural suffix when the subject is in plural form e.g., etilokowallebe → et- + ilokowale + le + be “we ate” (pl.)

It may be noted here that when plural suffix is added to the verb, only the final vowel of the verb is elided.

Examples

etilokowallea → et- + ilokowale + le + a

“we are eating”

nilokowallea → n- + ilokowale + le + a

“you are eating (pl.)”

etinjlea → et- + injo + le + a “we are drinking”

where the plural suffix is -lle, the final vowel of the verb is not elided

e.g., otolagellebe → ot- + olage + lle + be

“we danced”

2. When the words are combined, the final vowel of the preceding word and the initial vowel of the following word is generally found to be elided ; e.g.

ueme “dog”

-itayera “small”

ueme + itayera > uemtayera > uentayera ‘puppy’

Here the final vowel ‘e’ of the preceding word “ueme” and the initial vowel ‘i’ of the following word -itayera, both are elided and the bilabial nasal ‘m’ of the preceding word (ueme) is assimilated by the following consonant alveolar ‘t’ to its homoorganic nasal i.e. ‘n’ ; other examples are :

-ibile “arm”

-ite “bite”

-ibile + ite > -ibilte > -ibitte

“bite by snake on the arm”

-ome “hand”

-ome + -ite > omte > onte
 "bite by snake on the hand"

-uge "foot" + -ite > -ugte > -utte
 "bite by snake on the foot"

However some exceptions have also been observed in the data.

-ibo "flesh of thigh"

-ibo + -ite > -ibote "bite by snake on the flesh of thigh"

Here only the initial vowel of the following word is elided.

abe "chest"

-abe + -ite > abete/abette "bite by snake on the chest"

umegi "the dog"

umegi + atekkebe >

atekkebe "barked"

> umegatekkebe

"dog barked"

Here the final vowel of the preceding word is elided.

When certain suffixes are added to indicate syntactic relations, following changes take place :

- 1.1 When the possessed form is independent, the possessor takes the suffix '-a' after the article (-gi, -i), the vowel of the article is elided, e.g.

ēne + gi + a > ēnega "the onge's"

ēnega kwelabe "Onge's cloth"

icelegi + e > icelege "through the path"

iEgi + a > iEga "by the knife"

da?negi + e > da?nege "by means of canoe"

- 1.2 When the postpositions, viz. -ota -ańka, -ejeka and -onota are added to the nouns or pronouns the final vowel of the noun or pronoun is elided. e.g. ;

mi + ota > mota "towards me"

ueme + ota > uemota "towards the dog"

ni + ańka > nańka "at you, by you" (pl.)

totakuegi + anka > totakuegańka "by the iron file"

ńi + ejeka > ńejeka "away from you"

koońegi + ejeka > koońegejeka

'away from the snake'

gi + ońota > gońota "with him"

beleme + ońota > belemonońota "with smoke"

(see more examples under syntactic relations).

Generally personal pronouns occur in the subject position as substitute of nouns, but when they occur in the position of an object or as possessor they generally take the suffix -a, the vowel -i of the personal pronoun is elided.

mi+a>ma "me, my"

eti+a>eta "our, us"

When the reflexive pronouns are formed by adding the suffix -akui the final vowel i of the pronouns is also elided. e.g.

mi+akui>makui "myself"

gi+akui>gakui "himself"

See more examples under syntactic relations.

Tense suffixes viz.

- be "completive aspect"
- le "verbalizer suffix"
- a~-E "present continuous tense"
or immediate future"
- nene "future tense, imperative mood,
command etc."
- kaka subsequent or distant future"
- ba "indefinite future"
- maba~ -ba "conditional"

When added to the various forms indicating tense aspect etc. no elision takes place.

examples.

- une?be "went"
- omokabe "slept"
- eñibe "laughed"
- minjobe "I drank"
- tònkile "night falls"
- milokwalea "I am eating"
- ginjoa "he is drinking"
- iñkěE "will go"
- eñiE "laughing"
- iñkēnene "will go / go away (order)"
- eñinene "will laugh / laugh (order)"
- ninjonene "you will eat / you eat (order)" (sg.)
- ekwilokowallekaka "they will eat"

lakonnekaka "will bring"
 minjoba "I shall drink"
 lakonneba "shall bring"

Some more sentences :

1. mi kue toeba I pig eat-shall
 "I shall eat pig"
2. tɔ̀nkita eti kue taoebe yesterday we pig ate
 "yesterday we ate pig"
3. gi bujeyebinkēbe he walked-went
 "he went away walking"
4. mi cɔ̀gegantitebe I fish-the-shot-arrow
 "I shot the fish with arrow"
5. ekwejalle abemoibe their-faces-look-similar
 "their faces look similar"
6. ɲi maŋka ga aŋgibete belebe
 you from-me him match-box gave
 "you gave him the match box (taking) from me"
7. Inenegi kueilowabegi kuburaŋega
 foreigner-the pig-shot gun-by-the
 "the foreigner shot the pig by the gun"
8. uemegatekkebe dog-the-barked
 "the dag barked"

Note : Please see verbs for details.

9. gi ecElletucebe he children-sent
"he sent the children"
10. wega gi ga uebe
clay-by she him painted
"she painted him with clay"
11. tãkita gi tukiriañega kueitekwaterbe
yesterday he spear-by pig-pierced"
"yesterday he hunted pig by the spear"
12. gi ukuannañka tañjaibube
he bucket-into honey-poured
"he poured honey in the bucket"
13. boaleta gi wayea noralebe
previously he both you-shaved-head
"previously he saved the heads of both of you"
14. ecelegi ñoñoa
child-the is-sucking
"the child is sucking"
(milk from breast)
15. lua cilemegi ukitteEge
that moon -the rising (-ge indicative suffix)
"there the moon is rising"
16. lua tãkului teikkeEge
that sun the setting (-ge indicative suffix)
"the sun is setting"
17. gi oana ma
he cry not
"he does not cry"

18. ice gi nariEleetanegirage
 now he coconut-the kernel-the eating
 (-ge indicative suffix)
 "now he is eating the coconut kernel"
19. geakaba mi likkaronnekaka
 tomorrow I this-thing-ask-shall
 "tomorrow I shall ask this thing"
20. ënegi bencamba eEkamame ati
 Onge - the die - when spirit become
 (usual aspect of action)
 "the Onge becomes a spirit after death"
21. uemegi ëngamameba bencame ati
 dog - the old - become - when die
 (usual aspect of action)
 "the dog dies after becoming old"
22. onotagilelemba eti?nde ati
 perspire-when we-bathe (usual aspect of action)
 "we bathe if perspiring"
23. mi uneba galabukenene
 I going him-scold-shall
 "I shall scold him after going to him"
24. mi injobega mañabebe, gimagibe
 I injobe made-my-wife, she made me husband
 "I made injobe (name of a woman) my wife,
 she made me her husband"
25. gi dañekatitekabe
 he tree from fell-down
 "he fell down from the tree"

26. ekwanoikwabe
they - wrestled
"they wrestled"
27. ma likkayabenene
me this-thing-give
"give me this thing"
28. ñañacebegukweconene
your wife-the call
"call your wife"
29. etaikwa ma
us shoot not
"do not shoot us (arrow)"
30. ënemake galimbe Enene
chair like this keep
"keep the chair like this"
31. kooñegejeka inkënene
snake-the away go
"go away from the snake",
32. ñabe kwatebalenene
wife creek-go for fishing
"wife, go to the creek for fishing"
33. gi ënetangale gonota dañegonta bElakwenene
he take-photo with-it tree-the-on stay
"stay on the tree when he takes photo"

34. ña kakodditeta takoddonne
 your grandmother-from pipe ask
 "ask the (smoking) pipe from your grandmother."
35. li icelege inkēnene
 this path-by go
 "go by this path"
36. ñomega gatotalenene
 your-hand-by it-clean
 "clean it by your hand".
37. kinaga gite? tñnkiba mañotabeñkaka
 two give night-in (future) I smoke shall
 "give two (cigarettes) I shall smoke in the night"
38. debaye, inkēnene, ñuteddi ñayewabagi
 daughter, go, your mother you called.
 "daughter, go, your mother called you."
39. kwa ñakai gawaleteke
 (question) who peepinto
 "who is peeping into?"
40. ñakai ñejeka juka tetilebeke
 who from-you tobacco refuse to give
 "who refuses to give you tobacco"
41. ñagañkwentalegi
 where-foreigner-the
 "where is the foreigner?"

42. jokEnabe, n̄agama k̄eye
 wife, where my harpoon
 "wife, where is my harpoon?"
43. k̄oma loṅgotitayera
 where my mug-small
 "where is my small mug?"
44. kwa gi ɔnero t̄oro
 (question) he where gone
 "where has he gone?"
45. abu n̄i onerukua une? ke
 hey! you which direction go
 "hey! in which direction are you going?"
46. k̄oligaba t̄ɔnkulukke
 where sun
 "where is the sun?"
47. ume n̄i n̄a ya bElakweke
 father you where stay
 "father, where are you staying?"
48. onereta gi mayewaba
 why he me call
 "why is he calling me?"
49. onereta n̄i aṅe beteke
 why you again go
 "why do you go again?"

50. kwace ekwi ligoreta namebe
what they there made fire
"did they make fire over there?"
51. kwa nakaalabukeke uenlei
(question) whom-bark dogs the
"to whom are the dogs barking?"
52. mi giliñe
I it-know
"I know it"

ONGE VOCABULARY

Onge Vocabulary is arranged in the following alphabetical order :

o, a, i, u, e, E, o, ë,
 k, g, ñ, c, j, ñ, t, d,
 n, b, m. y, r, l, w, ?

o

oñkoboykwe	"a class of benevolent spirit living above the sky"
-oñgiligilikeci	"rolling of waves up the shore"
-oñgele	"fail to get"
onne	"want something"
-omitagi	"elder sister's husband"
-ome	"light of the sun or the moon" "barb of arrow head"
oyoyle	"roam in the jungle in search of honey etc."
-oykuta	"younger brother or sister, "after"
oyketa	} "return to the hut from the seacoast"
oykete ... }	
-oybbo	"nape of the neck"

a

aatia	"aim with bow and arrow"
-aikwa	"pierce with arrow"
-aikwe	"bind together"
-aueñjume	"hiccough"
-akawaye	"paint the body with clay"
-akuijike	"stretch the body after awakening from the sleep"
-akuitowate	"sit on one's lap for greeting"
-akuibuki	"finish eating"
-akuibule	"angrily"
-akuibbetwaye	"molar tooth"
-akubeE	"blow (to kindle fire)"
-akocitalekone	"rub off (the insects from the body)"
-akotalota	"only"
-akobakwe	"rolling of waves"
-akobañka	"slowly"
-akobela	"run"
-akobelatte	"ascend of sun/moon"
-akobelaneka	"descend of sun/moon"
-akobelanne	"run away from the speaker"

a

- akobelete "run to the speaker"
- akwaikwele "bind with a piece of cloth the aching
point of the body"
- akwakulluke "clean the teeth with tooth-pick"
- akwatokwe "jump"
- akwanajomo "smear the whole body with clay"
- akwanalikiliki "itch the whole body"
- akwane "feel pain"
- akwanobute "put off dress"
- akwaramē "feel tired"
- akwe "tooth"
- akwekEeke "enter into mother's womb (of the soul
to be born)"
- akweñe "saliva"
- akwetawele "paint the face with clay"
- akweneukwe "a type of dance"
- akwebe "itch"
- akwebwekete "dream"
- akwerake "a piece of log used for sitting"
- akwela "blowing of wind"

a

-akwotue,	}	"jump of frog"
-akwate		
-agage		'breast'
-aganto		"under"
-agabinege		"palate"
-agaykota		"nipple"
-agicebe		"husband"
-agEge		"elder brother's wife"
-ageñe		"sand"
-agEromame		"regain health"
-añacebe		"wife"
-añabe		'make wife'
-añeE		"smoke pipe"
-añota		"with"
-añotabele		"smoke tobacco"
-añka		"by", "at"
-añgitto		"throat"
-añgitore		"beard on the throat"
-añgumame		"tide after full or new moon"
-añgece		"contents in a pot (eg. tea)"

a

aṅgebete	“match box”
-aciñe	“kidney”
-aceñe	“blood”
-ajomo	“cool”
-ata	“shoulder blade”
atañe	“a variety of cane (stem very thick)”
-atallereñe	“collar bone”
-ati	“skin”
-atiebe	“observe closely”
atikenne	“take away”
-atite	“shoot with arrow”
-atibe	“name”
-atue	“throw away”
-atellaba	“enquire”
-atokwo	“pick up (something from the ground)”
-atotele	“clean the ground”
-atēkke	“bark (of dog)”, “talk angrily”
-anañane	“feel cold”
-anare	“contents (eg. lumps in a resin torch)”

a

-anube	“younger sister’s husband, wife’s younger sister’s husband, husband’s younger sister’s husband”
-antite	“shoot with arrow”
-antekë	“sit”
-antekëakwe	“remain sitting”
-andicelebe	“elder brother’s son, elder sister’s son”
-andeEna	“neck”
andoke	“hang (bucket etc.) from some high point”
-annañe	“belly, inner surface (of pot etc.)”
aba	“an exclamatory sound denoting disgust or surprise”
-abe	“chest”
-abette	“bite (by snake) on the chest”
-abemoibe	“look similar”
abereñe	“breast bone”
-abEgi	“mother’s or father’s younger brother”
-amiri	“elder brother’s daughter, elder sister’s daughter”
-ambata	“flee away”
-ambege	“wife’s elder sister’s husband, wife’s elder brother”

a

-amboro	“happy”
-aya	“tide/high tide”
-aye	“son, daughter, step son, step daughter”
-ayeteñabe	“mother’s or father’s younger brother, mother’s or father’s younger sister”
-ayeteñEgi	“husband’s younger brother”
-ayela	“wife’s younger brother”
-ayele-anabe	} “wife’s younger sister”
-ayela-aña?be	
-ayEntege	“husband’s elder brother”
-aywata	“quickly”
-ayweba	} “call”
-aywaba	
-are	“ebb/low tide”
-alañe	“mouth”
-alañete	“yawn”
-alandañe	“tongue”
-alabuke	“scold somebody, arrive from the jungle”
alame	“red ochre”
aluge	“gurjan tree”
ale	“child (term of address)”

a

ale?maji	“return from near by place”
ale?maje	“return (from far away)”
-allañkare	“a ceremonial kinship term”
allawe	“tell a lie”
-allañe	“shoulder”
a?	“bow”
-a?ñe	“more”
a?cuge	“bow string”
a?ndeki	“give more”
a?anda	“one person”
a?andena	“two persons”
a?ñeta	“again”

i

-bitte	“bite (by snake) on the arm”
-bibbo	“flesh of arm”
-ibile	“arm (including forearm)”
-ibittakwetole	“veins of the arm and forearm”
-ibirañe	“jaw”
-ibu	“pour (water, sand, etc.)”

i

-ibue	"take out from the below of earth"
-ibuki	"finish"
-ibukibe	"finished"
-ibe	"smell bad"
-ibo	"flesh"
-ibokejale	"upper part of the arm"
-iboketitōya	"joint of the arm and shoulder"
-ibolo	"swim (of turtle)"
-ibbō	"check"
-ibbōtore	"beard on the check"
-ibbōtirene	"bone of the lower jaw"
-ibbirantore	"beard on the lower jaw"
-ibbetore	"hair in the armpit"
-ibbeluke	"sting (by insects)"
-ibbele	"armpit"
ibbogulu	"catch fish with hook"
-ib?ute	"near"
-imbube	"heap (of leaves or fruits)"
-ira	"eat"
-irannebiti	"angry"

i

-irannaŋgele	"empty"
-itugutamete	"snore"
-ite	"bite (by snake), give"
-iteka	"fall down (from a tree)"
-itekwater	"pierce with some sharp implement or weapon"
-itekwater	"kick"
-itetto	"near"
-iteba	"strike with adze"
-itero	"extinguish (intrans)"
-itotare webe	"ebb after full or new moon"
-itolake	"be broken"
-itolate	"break"
-ittetare	"groin"
-ittebita	"below"
-idubagu	"heavy"
-inaga	"two"
-inacakame	"forget"
-inenare	"father"
inene	"foreigner (male)"

i

-inora	"far away"
-indele	"raised platform used a bed"
-iboye	"wound"
-ibane	"bowels"
-ibayame	"sink (in the sea)"
-ibaro	"good"
-ibarobaro	"very good"
-ibiti	"bad, bitter feeling"
-ingele	"sea"
-icibbo	"calf muscle"
icu	"dark"
-icundañe	"tibia"
-ice	"now"
-iceoya	"here"
icebemoibe	"be reduced in quantity"
-icele	"path/way"
-icwalañe	"door of communal hut"
-ija	"smell good"
-ijayka	"from"
ijibabe	"cut into pieces"

i

-ijegalo	"swallow"
-ijejille	"fellow men"
ijeye	"get, collect"
-ijye	"come"
-iñaiboala	"think"
-iñue	"go quickly"
-iñje	"sea"
-iñjo	} "drink"
-ijo	
-itōge	"joint of the upper arm"
-itōkwage	"elbow"
-itay	"small"
-ititi	"drive away (dogs)"
-itilitaŋge	"hit and drive away (dogs)"
itugu	"attack (by wild bear)"
iontai	"a man whose wife is pregnant"
-iaba	"see"
iuaiya	"one"
-iekwe	"hit"
-iebo	"flee away"

i

-iela	"green, blue"
-iewe	"keep/put in basket"
-ioñe	"stomach"
iono	"Andamanese of Great Andaman"
-iobenege	"part of the abdomen below navel"
-iome	"belly"
-ikiu	"black"
-ikuebaga	"bite"
-ikuju	"syft"
-ikutu	"big, much"
-ikola	"side of the body",
-ikwage	"ear"
-ikwattojime	"ear lobe"
-igacekwame	"stop raining"
-iñaiabbo	"nose"
-iñe	"water"
-iñec	"a variety of snake"
-iñega onokwe	"water hole"
-iñkë	"go away"
-iñgetiñe	"become wavy (of the sea)"

i

ingennañkwe	"sea spirit"
-irannantekata	"from inside"
-irannebota	"from inside"
-iramañka	"inside"
-irukue	"collect (fruits etc, fallen on the ground)"
-ireañkutu	"too stout/fat"
-ireame	"stout (body)"
-irekwe	"tear (cloth etc.), cut length-wise"
-irekwoteba	"chop (firewood etc.), with axe"
-irejidda	"three"
-ireñabo	"backbone"
-iromame	"be cured"
-irola	"thin (body)"
-irowe	"roam about (of animal)"
-ilake	"many"
-ilokwale } -ilakwale }	"eat (food etc.)"
-ilawage	"want, ask"
-ilebadda	"naughty"
-ilowa	"shoot with gun"

i

-iwabe	"fall down (as tree by storm)"
-i?ñle } -iñle }	"fetch water"
-i?nde	"bathe"

u

-ukotamandañe	"ankle"
-ukotieta	"except"
-ukkitte	"rise (of sun/moon) above the horizon"
-ukkuege	"testicles"
-ukwece	"call somebody"
-ugañame	"feel pricking sensation in the leg for want of blood circulation"
ugikette	"climb up on the tree (when attacked or chased by wild boar)"
ugi?kei	"fly"
-ugi?kete	fly away"
-uge	"foot"
-uñgetEge	"wife's elder sister"
-ujeñe	"rain"
-uñagele	"tell a lie"

u

-utatannañe	"toe (excluding the big and small)"
-utarandi	"a ceremonial kinship term"
-utinorakwetole	"veins on the foot"
utuke	"be born, come out"
-utecoye	"wife's or husband's mother"
-eteddi	"mother"
-uttakwetole	"veins on the foot"
-uttagame	"sole of the foot"
-uttinone	"upper surface of the foot"
-utte	"bite (by snake) on the foot"
-udantono	"shorter"
une?	"go"
ubbaga	"bite (by crab)"
-umame	"grow up, become big"
umuge	"pigeon"
umeri	"father (term of address)"
-uruge	"cough"
uli	"stone"
uliatotabe	"cook by hot stones"
-ulitañe	"younger brother's wife, wife's younger brother's wife, husband's younger brother's wife, son's wife"

u

ulete	“ache”
-ulluke	“be pierced by thorn in the foot”
-ue	“big, large”
uentay(e)ra	“puppy”
-uebe	“forcefully”
ueme	“dog”
uemegakwa- rewa	‘ male dog’
uemegiñegewa	“bitch”
-ukia	“go to jungle (for hunting)”
ukiceñe	“a variety of fish”
-ukicele	“tail of animal”
uku	“wooden bucket”
-ukuañka	“in the direction of”
ukueta	“for”
-ukukotabe	“heart”
ukucenege	“bark strip attached with the wooden bucket for carrying”
-ukucenege	“heel”
-ukubureñe	“nail (of toe)”
ukule	“make wooden bucket”

u

-ukeikwele	"small toe"
-uketato	"below"
-ukoi	"stop blowing (of wind)"
-ukoibiti	"covered with clouds"
-ukokaboto	"halo (of moon/sun)"
-ukokonore	"pubic hair"
ukokwela	"stand steadily on the canoe for harpooning turtle and dugong"
-ukogejale	"upper part of the thigh"
ukotatañka	"above"
-ukotabe	"big toe"

e

-eikkame	"lateral side of the hip"
eEka	"a class of harmful spirits living below the earth"
ekwe	"cut by knife"
eEgibe	"bed of leaves spread on the ground"
ekue	"day, today"
ekueba	"to day time (future)"

u

eke	}	"sun"
ikoi (?)		
ekwa		"construct temporary hut"
-ekwa		"rib"
ekwacele		"passage for entering the land above the sky (literally their path)"
ekwatoto		"they (all) "
ekwanoikwabe		"they wrestled"
-ekwale		"navel"
-eñatikojayE)		"adam's apple on the throat"
-ecaikwe		"step father"
ecibe		"sneezing"
ecekota		"now" (a little before present time)
ecekoba		"now" (a little after the present time)
-eceyeEbe		"started raining"
ecele		"child"
ejatore		"beard on the face"
-ejale		"face"
-ejeka		"away"
-ejekaybo		"flee away from some body being afraid"

e

-ejegulu	"beckon to come"
-ejetati	"skin of the forehead"
-ejeme	"feel sleepy"
-ejebo	"eye"
-ejeboawakiu	"iris"
-ejeboawat- oykala	"white part of the eye"
-ejebototiraŋga	
-ejebotati	"eye lid"
-ejebotugetore	"eye brows, eye lashes"
ejeleE	"urinate"
enagecekwe	"husband having child (term of address)"
eñatale	"foreigner (female)"
eñame	"arrive at a place"
eñi	"laugh"
eñu	"defecate"
-etommone	"supra orbital region"
eta	"and, also"
etakotalota	"only we"
-etakwakwe	"massage the body to heal pain"
-etakweto	"vein on the forehead"

e

-etaganta	"in front of"
etate?ke	"bad"
-etabete	"sink (of canoe), be drowned"
-etale	"stop journey"
etukete	"step mother"
etukwane	"go in some direction"
-etuce	"go (to some near place), send somebody"
-etelaŋka	"elder brother or sister, before".
-etotabe	"burn"
etoraŋe	"lower part of the back"
enakwatorale	"blade (of safety razor)"
-enaŋko	"behind (place)"
-enabo	"buttock"
eniŋaluebe	"talk loudly"
-endiko jay (e)	"uvula"
endete	"go for fishing"
ebage	"placenta"
ebara	"small girl"

e

ebe	"thread"
-ebegili	"awake, not boiling (of water)"
ebulebe	"vomit"
-ebogili	"drink (tea etc.)"
-ebteene	"tear (of eyes)"
emome	"pregnant woman"
emmea	"finer type of mat made of thin bamboo strips"
eyuge	"thunder"
era	"shake off ash"
erakeji	"scold somebody"
eracira	"string of necklace"
-erokwe	"extinguish (trans)"
e?gei	"remove something from one place to another"

E

-Ete	"elder brother's son or daughter, elder sister's son or daughter, son's son or daughter, daughter's son or daughter" ?
Enane	"put over fire"

E

Entoge	“grown up unmarried boy”
-Entome	“anus”
Entwale	“kins”
Emame	“be injured by fire”
Embole	“ant (big black variety)”

O

oakunu	“blunt side of the knife”
oakobe	“fold the arm, catch something by tongs”
oage	“cyrena shell”
-oacu	“liver”
oana	“weep”
-oekacoteme	“wane of moon”
okeE	“bamboo”
okeE gotirok- wage	“node of bamboo”
okotamoibe	“lie with face downwards”
okolallebe	“they danced”
okwottireye	“flower”
oie	“a variety of bamboo”

O

-ocelo	“hard”
-ocEnto	“shade, image”
-oñiage	“wrist”
-ota	“towards”
-otakuine	“molar tooth”
otakwe	“thrash (pig for killing)”
-otagile	“sweat”
otanale	“fill vessel with water”
-otande -oykete	“not taller”
otannañe	“place”
-otabe	“head”
-otikkale	“aperture of the ear”
-oticu	“head”
-ote	“bite (by snake) on the head”
ote	“get up (from sleep)”
-otebote	“go away all together”
-oto	“fruit”
-otolo	“not to go”
onækyake	“shirt”
onækyakabe	“pant”

O

onotabotabo	“mosquito net”
onsykEeke	“shirt, garment of the upper part of the body”
onutakeke	“sandal”
onutabotabo	“shoe”
onokyatekabe	“belt”
onotatele	“oil”
-onone	“back”
onobeike	“close the fist”
onorale	“shave head”
-onoratakwa	“groove at the middle of the backbone”
-onole	“part of the esophagus visible in front of the throat”
-onte	“bite (by snake on the hand)”
-ondañe	“finger (except thumb and little finger)”
-obakwela	“flow (of water)”
-obannañe	“palm of the hand”
-obannañka	“over, on the top”
-obinone	“dorsal surface of the palm of hand”
-obumame	“wax of moon”
-obeikwele	“little finger”

o

-obete	-not grown up"
-obenle	"inmates of a communal hut"
-obeletañe	"wife's or husband's father"
-obElo	"slap"
obotagakuene	} "cow, buffalo"
obota- geane- kwene	
-obotabe	"thumb"
-oborañe	"finger nail"
-ome	"hand"
omoka	"sleep"
omokabewa	"slept"
-omojibe	"closed eyes"
-oykuta	"after"
-oraibe	"finish (by eating)"
-orañe	"outer surface (of pot etc.)"
-orannañe	"nostril"
-orannati	"skin over the nose"
-orannantati	"skin over the nose"
-orannantireñe	"nasal bone"
-orannelo	"bridge of the nose"

O

oriŋgoriŋe	“pimple”
-ore	“hair”
oroti	“wheat, flour, chapati, etc.”
-olage	“dance, knee”
-olotawage	“patella”

[ě]

ěie	“man (native of Little Andaman)”
ěngeE	“old”
ěngeakwe	“Onge dwelling in the forest”
ěngemame	“become old”
ěnagi	“married man”
ěncebe	“an Onge with some authority over others”
ěnabe	“married woman”
ěňalle	“woman”
ěňakuetullebe	“cycle”
ěňaŋgotabe	“smoke (of tobacco)”
ěňigin	“pinch”
ěňibute	“thing”
ěňira	“eat man (by shark etc.)”

ë

ëniregale	“people”
ënutbykute	“shoe, foot wear”
ënuttabotobo	“sock/stocking”
ënegabe	“catch the hand of the bride at the time of marriage”
ëneñe	“human body (without head)”
ëneñeteñebe	} “embrace”
ënenetenebe	
ënetangale	“take photo”
ënenakwe	“string or piece of cloth used as waist cloth”
ënelele	“paint the body with red ochre”
ëntale	“a foreigner with some authority over others”
ënotabotobo	“mosquito net”
ëmbelakwe	“Onge dwelling in the coast”
ëmbEtikwe	“dweller of foreign land”
ëyuge	“monitor lizard (varanus), thunder”

k

kooñuera	“a big snake”
kooñe	“snake”

k

kɔnditay (e) ra	"a small snake"	
kɔtɔle	"a variety of crab"	
kɔyage	"string, rope"	
kɔrige	"owl"	
kɔloddi	"mother's elder brother, mother's father father's father"	term of address"
-kɔ?lakwe	"listen"	
kɔ?	"take, hold"	
kake	"paper"	
kakoddi	"mother's brother's wife, mother's mother, father's mother"	term of address"
-kata	"from"	
kane	"rice"	
kanle	"make mat"	
kamale	"sack"	
kame	} "mat of split canes used for sleeping"	
ka?me		
-kayri	"mother (term of address)"	
kalakala	"cock"	

k

ka?	"give"
kioketa	"wag tail"
kini	} "sugar"
tsini	
kilimme	"this much"
kilimmeite?	"give this much"
kwallulu	"a kind of tree"
kue	"pig"
kue - aṅabe	"sow"
kuekɔbykwe	"horse"
kue - oloña	"boar"
kue - tarara	"young male pig"
kue - tebara	"young female pig"
kueybbɔ	"a kind of plant grown on shore"
kuënduge	"tassel worn by women"
kuge	"fight"
kuṅjimuri	"tea"
kubaraṅe	"gun, large bamboo/piece of big bamboo used for keeping water"
kuraṅe	"a type of arrow for fishing"

k

keele	"jelly fish"
kecekwe	"wife having child (term of address)"
ketokabe	"glans peni"
ketolo	"copulate"
koetaŋga	"looking glass"
koelakotebae	"fishing lines"
koceaye	"a class of spirits living below the earth, variety of small lizard"
korallenenene	"construct temporary hut"
korale	"temporary hut/lean-to"
kë	"harpoon for killing dugong & turtle"
këikele	"kind of tree"
këje	"go away"
këtele	"shaft of pig arrow, stick for searching turtle eggs"
këye	"a variety of orchid used as ornament"
këye këye	"star, glow worm"
kwae	"breath"
kwae-uenene	"breath deeply (imp.)"
kwaEbe	"swam"

k

kwakuge	"a kind of tree"
kwace	"what, hallo"
kwańkone	"a variety of cane (stem slender)"
kwańkutu	"a variety of areca nut"
kwacwa(be)	"stand"
kwacwalakwe	"remain standing"
kwanderake	"piece of wood placed along the border of bed so that nothing may fall down"
kwalay(e)	"widower"
kwalalańe	"kite (bird)"
kwalokańe	"a class of spirits who send tee south west monsoon"
kwa	"stream, creek"
kwatannańe	"sea"
kwatebale	"go for fishing with the set in the stream"
kwege	"rope"
kwejańe	"wait"
kwetańga	"mirror"
kwene	"digging stick (made of iron)"
kwera	"papita (papaw)"

k

kwelabo	"cloth"
kwëge	"stone"

g

gøygöge "a class of harmful spirits living above
the sky"

gaikeEne	} "milk"
enagaikEne	

gaiborale "forest"

gakie "tusk of pig"

gakwekagabe "trousers, garment of the lower part of
the body"

gagañle "cut honeycomb by knife"

gañe "wooden stick"

gañebe "(he) hit with wooden stick"

gañgitskwe "necklace"

gajabe "good, sharpen something with iron
knife"

gajebeE "look inside (after opening a box etc.)"

gatibenene "tell the (its/his/her) name"

-gatob-kwajobe "swallow in draughts"

gababe "carry on shoulder"

g

- gabulembe "a class of harmful spirits living above
the sky"
- gabenene "give it"
- gamabe "take out by tongs"
- gambecekwa "strong"
- gambetinetu-
kue "foreigner (unfriendly)"
- gambocekwe "inflict wound (by wild boar on man)"
- gari "bus"
- galañka "as some hight of tree"
- gawalete "peep into"
- ga?hebe "he takes and gives"
- giaño "sour"
- gieE "taste"
- giEye giEye "stay alone (in a hut)"
- giokwakone "cover it by hand"
- gikwacoyalle "sticks attaching the boom with the float"
- gikwacalakw-
ebe "he is standing"
- gigi "a kind of tuber"
- giceñemamobe "she menstrated"

g

gijjele	“the sharp margin of knife”
giñale	“vulva”
gitokwelle	“booms of the canoe”
gitambe	“boil water”
gitile	“notch at the butt-end of arrow to receive the bow string”
gite	“flower”
gito	“inner layer of bark”
gine	“a kind of edible fruit”
gibirañe	“whole cane forming concentric circle in the frame of the roof”
gibukece	“catch turtle”
gibeetto	“height (of fire)”
-gibekutu	“it smells very bad”
gibo	“outer layer of bark”
gibbebe	“distribute pork among fellow men”
giberuge	“float of the canoe”
gimmune	“edge of the canoe”
giru	“brown”
giligilie	“smooth”

g

giluke	"copulate (adulatory?)"
guelleko	"he did not get turtle"
gukicebe	"vertical pole supporting the roof"
gutandelle	"shell-divers"
gundaie	"fore shaft of arrow"
gulebe	"sing over fire"
gulukwe	"make mat"
gea	"land"
geakatwa	"days after tomorrow"
geakaba	"tomorrow"
geakwe	"situated in the jungle (of hut)"
geanolo	"it is finished"
geete	"posterior platform of the carve"
geora	"return from the jungle"
gegabe	"sing"
gegarikaka	"morning"
gegarikalle	"become light (dawn)"
gegalakwe	"catch it"
geja	"lid of vessel"
gejebute	"full to the brim"

g

getɔbalùle	"string for closing the tobacco bag"
getakwabe	"mix (red ochre with pig's fat, water, clay etc.)"
getikali	anterior platform of the canoe"
getulukone	"painting designs of clay over forehead"
getekwe	"clean (vessel etc.)"
getebea	"look inside"
gentekwanene	"inhale (the smoke of tobacco)"
geyelukäye	"move canoe with a pole"
gero	"red"
gele	"leaf"
gEege	'penis'
gEEle	"shaft of arrow or spear"
gEñgule	"paddle canoe"
gEnene	"keep it"
geñkwe	"handle of knife or dagger"
gEntekwajaye	"barb of knife or dagger"
gEntekwanene	"suck (smoking pipe)"
gEndube	"roll down the mat for covering the roof of the hut"

g

gEnluke	"roll down the mat for uncovering the roof of the hut"
gEbe	"spit"
gogogo	"oozing of blood"
gocegabe	"singe over fire"
gotacendalañe	"notched end of bow"
gotitebe	"light (of torch)"
goteEle	"wooden frame for fishing net"
gobaye	"fibre of thread"
gyeikka	"outside (of hut)"

ñ

ñanage	"tick"
ñanagelica	"remove tick from the body"
ñioneraleke	"where are you going?"
ñijayka	"from you (sg.)"
ñitetto	"near you (sg.)"
ñune	"trochus"
ñunto	"mangrove flower"
ñeno	"housefly"

C

cəge	"fish"
cəndantono	"a variety of fish"
cəybo	"rat"
caE	"hooked pole for plucking monkey jack- fruit"
caEagəme	"small knife attached to the pole at the top"
ca?	"take, held"
cikəlle	"make fishing net"
cikwe	"net for fishing"
cibabe	"bark strip"
cileme	"moon, candle"
cilemegəme	"moonlight"
cenagili	"conch"
cenadalu	"dentalium shell"
cenene	"speech"
cenene-uebe	"talk loudly"
cenokwa	"put arrow"
cendalu	"a kind of tuber"
cenadalu gaŋgitəkwə	"necklace of dentalium shell"

C

cera	"wait"
cEñkweta	"frog"
cEñje	"tumbler"
cEta	"later"
cEntalli,	"hammer"
cEntibere	"ant (small red variety)"
cEndaṅgela	"Indian robin"
cErañe	"a type of arrow for fishing"
cerañgetokabe	"spade"
cErañe?	"wasp"
colo	"roam about (of man)"

J

jallojallo	"bubble up (when water boils)"
jieje	"ringworm"
jiway	"a variety of crab"
juka	} "dried leaves of tobacco"
tsuka	
juge	"small stick used for painting, leech"
jugene	"a class of harmless spirits living above the sky"

J

jokeaʔbe	“wife whose child died (term of address)”
joko	“husband whose child died (term of address)”

ñ

ñabe	“wife having no child (term of address)”
ñāñā	“prawn”
ñōñō	“suck mother's breast”
ñōñōnene	“respond (to a call)”

t

tōoga	“naked”
tōkuete	} “flow down (of canoe) along the stream”
tōkueba	
tōkwaykala	“a kind of tree”
tōñki	“night”
tōñkita	“yesterday”
tōñkiba	“at night”
tōñkute	“ashes”
tōñkulu	“sun”
tōnkuluōme	“sunlight”

t

təŋgɔ	"small twig like tooth brush (twig crushed on one end) to take honey or pig's fat"
təŋge	"dew, a kind of plant (its leaves have peculiar odour which repels bee)"
təŋage	"adze"
təŋagejadɔ	"iron blade of adze"
təŋewe	"hermit crab"
tətibota	"without"
təbulebe	"spoon"
təbEna	"a kind of creeper yielding small edible fruits"
təmlɔkune	"write"
təme	"iron-head of the harpoon with bark"
təmelaya	"silk cotton tree"
təmereweəmə- lukone	"head dress of palm leaves"
təmmənewe	"leaf of a variety of cane"
təykoke	"a kind of tree"
təykəye	"resin yielding tree"
təygage	"swamp"
təroka	"go for hunting, fishing"

t

to?ngo	"brush made of twig by which boild honey-cells is applied to mend the canoe"
taore	"a class of spirits living below the earth"
takelEwa	"carridge"
takware	"son"
takwe	"smoking pipe (made of crab claws)"
tagabambo	"cane strip used for binding"
tagamayebe	"scrape strips with knife"
tagule	"small bag for keeping tobacco"
taŋgebera	"a variety of fish"
tajamoibe	"sit embracing the knees by arms"
taŋja	"honey"
tatannatebage	"digging hoe"
tambogero	"wooden pipe for smoking"
temblinguru	"a kind of tree"
tay(e)	"paddle"
tayeme	"marry"
tale	"pick up fruits, catch prawns"
tallaŋe	"upright stick, forked on top which supports the bed"
tawa	"eat (pork etc.)"

t

ta?	"paddle (of boat)"
tiekala	"a kind of tuber"
tikwaybulë	"goat"
tikwe	"resin packed in palm leaf to use as torch"
tiñege	"daughter"
titue	"catch fish with two nets"
tindeme	"husband having no child (term of address)"
tibirane	"whole forming concentric circles in the frame of the roof"
tirantekata	"in exchange of"
tirannañacu	"shark"
tibeE	"creeper, fibre of a kind of creeper"
tibokulu	"a variety of creeper"
tibogiru	"a variety of creeper (bark of this creeper is used to make bow string)"
tibocu	"a variety of creeper (bark of the creeper is used to make rope)"
tibojoko	"a kind of tree"
tuoybe	"widow"
tuame	"pluck fruits"

t

tuebe	"cook by boiling"
tueye	"dugong"
tukicebe	"vertical pole supporting the roof"
tukiriañe	"spear"
tukwegeñkutu	} "soap"
tukugañkutu	
tukuñë/tukuñE	"bannana"
tukuñëoto	"bannana fruit"
-tuke	"fire"
tukekanlaya	"sea shell with finger like appendages"
tukegetotabe	"fire burns"
tukegotabe	"smoke (of fire)"
tukoloa	"search (fish etc.)"
tukwenimu	"tea"
tukwentirube	"cricket (insect)"
tuge	"bird"
tugeindele	"bird's nest"
tugegure	"butterfly"
tugecu	"crow"
tugete	"chisel"

t

tundancu	"arrow point"
tuluŋge	"spathe of areca palm used as receptacle of food"
tule	"lie down"
tulelelakwe	"remain lying"
teikke	"setting (of sun/moon) below the horizon"
tekandue/ tekendeue	"a variety of crab"
tekala	"white cloud"
tekulu	"fire wood"
tekulunene	"collect firewood (command)"
tekwaja	"mosquito"
tegeole	"a class of spirits living below the earth"
reja	"kind of tree"
tejakone	"string made of bark strip"
tejeceba	"refuse to receive"
tetoboy(e)	"a class of harmless spirits living above the sky"
tetate?	"hurt turtle by harpoon"
(teti) boykwe	"evening"
tetilebe	"refuse to give"

t

tetote	"a variety of sponge"
tena	"pig arrow (large without bark)"
tenne	"return"
tebocona	"crocodile"
tokwadalū	"moor hen"
tokwaybera	"tree yeilding timber (used for making bow)"
toaya	"can (for tin) with lid"
toceñkwaja	"deer"
tocenduba	"axe"
tocendubaoñ-	
age	"handle of axe"
totakako	"a kind of bird"
totakalakeyabe	"plastic bucket"
totakoce	"ship, launch"
totakwannora	"scissors"
totakwebe	"file (scraper)"
totannañe	"soil"
totalewe	"in exchange of"
totekwata	"many days ago"
totēname	"a piece of log used as pillow"

t

totete	"wind"
totuendete	"go for fishing with the nets in the sea"
tobilebE	"sun"
torakele	"a variety of cane (stem slender)"
torati	"turtle shell"
toraño	"a kind of tree"
torañcu	"a class of spirits living below the earth"
torande	"cowrie"
toralle	"remove the husk of the coconut, shave"
toredalu	"a kind of tuber"
tole	"basket"
toleji	"shell fishing boat"
tolelaya	"cane basket (a variety)"
tolewaga	"cane basket (a variety)"
tollomame	"bereaved by the death of parents"
twecelo	"a variety of crab"

d

dɔkwage	"a variety of cane (stem slender)"
daguleE	"casurina tree"

d

dañkatakwe	"motor car"
dañkala	"a kind of tree"
dañkalañkwe	"aeroplane"
dañgece	"dinghy or small rowing boat"
dañgeco	"a kind of edible fruit"
dandañe	"container of clay used for painting"
dabañeñe	} "daughter (term of address)"
debañeñe	
dabayegi	"small girl"
dabay(e)ñe	"son (term of address)"
dabuetebe	"knife (folding)"
dabeE	"large spathe of areca palm used as bedsheet"
dabwejeE	"mangrove"
dare	"a class of spirits who send the south west moonsoon"
daludalu	"very big"
daye	"small boy"
da?ñe	"tree, dugout canoe"
da?ñegannañe	"bottom (inner surface) of the canoe"
da?ñegicindañe	"buttress of tree"

d

da?negibile	"branch of a tree"
da?negonoie	"bottom (outer surface) of the canoe"
da?nle	"make canoe"
diriri	"wood of a kind of tree which smoulders for a long time and is carried during journeys"
duame	"climb on a tree"
dugudugue	"fly with sound (of aeroplane)"
dururu	"cry of varanus, peal of thunder"
dabekommi- mele	"moon"
dembo	"badam (tree)"
dewerewe	"thorn"
doEbe	"move on all fours"
dororo	"a variety of wood packer"
doledole	"a variety of wood packer"

n

na	"your (pl.)"
narema	"negative, no"
namebe	"made fire"

n

narelañe	"turtle"
nakuinege	"tassel of cane leaves worn by Onge woman to cover genital organ"
naretakoEñe	"nautilus shell"
narecEñkwe	"sun"
nakakalage	"white Nicobarese pigeon"
ni	"you (pl.)"

b

bɔyɔy(e)	"large green fly which sucks blood"
bɔykwelē	"grow dark (at night fall)"
bañe	"betel leaf"
bajage	"radio"
batage	"a kind of plant (its leaves are worn by Onge women during menstration)"
babage	"turbo"
bale	"catch fish with net"
babule	} "labourers from outside"
babulai	
balañkwene	"sea"
balame	"sea"

b

bice?	"come here"
bini	"speak, throw, drop"
bucuatañceñ-	
anebe	"inner surface of the pot"
bucuralu	"large metal vessel"
bujye	"walk"
barage	"a class of spirits living below the earth"
buluñda?ñe	"monkey jackfruit and its tree"
bei	"go to the jungle"
bekelalañe	"urine"
bege	"stool"
became	"die"
bejji	"come down"
beñcame	"die"
beti	"box"
bete	"go to the jungle"
bene	"dig up (tuber etc.)"
bebe	"leaf, betel leaf"
bebeimbube	"heap of leaves"
berule	"fever"

b

bereE	"canoe"
bele	"give"
bEigu(nene)	"stay in jungle"
bEette	"climb up"
-bEkaji	"stumble, strike against something"
bEja	"dark cloud (which rains)"
bEjetuge	"leaflets of cane hanging from the margin of a mat, tooth pick"
bEnnañe	"sky"
bEtituñe	"horizon"
bEbu	"push down the canoe from the shore to water"
bEra	"communal hut, permanent hut or house, mat covering the roof of the hut".
bErale	"make canoe, make mat"
bEriryañe	"slanting wooden pole that form the frame of the roof of hut"
bElakwe	"stay, situated on the coast (of hut)"
beleme	"smoke (of fire)"
bE?tuke	"go to the north"
boaleta	"previously"

b

boalettoaya	"long ago"
boiie	"a kind of bird"
botale	"glass, bottle"
botalegoraie	"flakes chipped of from glass bottle for shaving"
bone	"torch/light, resin"
borEñabe	"grown up unmarried girl"
bëame	"go to the south"
bëruge	"outrigger (of canoe)"

m

mougi	"hen"
mõtöle	"a kind of edible fruit"
mañota	"with me"
mañka	"at me"
manañane	"I feel cold"
manajomo	"I feel cold"
mane	"pandanus plant (grown up)"
manekulu	"I feel hot"
mancala	"chilli"

m

mareEle	}	"coconut, coconut tree"
nareEle		
mareEleetañe	}	"coconut kernel"
nareEleetañe		
marekwage		"pandanus plant (young)"
mareceñkwe	}	"sun"
nareceñkwe		
mantandomame		"empty stomach"
mantorantako-		
tebe		"iron-head of the harpoon without barb"
mandoi		
ulecebe		"I am hungry"
migeaye		
ulecebe		"I am thirsty"
mindeleaganto		"under my bed"
mirannañul-		
edda		"my belly (inside) is aching"
miñdekaka		"I shall bathe"
miñle	}	"I fetch water"
minle		
mukotieta		"except me"
metalaye		"go ahead of me"
metucEe		"go away from me"

m

meremereta }
 (meremerebe) } "side by side"

mEkañe "a class of spirits who send the north
 east moonsoon"

motagilele "I am sweating"

molagebe "I danced"

y

yame "burn (something by fire)"

yekwe "coral"

I

laikwalaikwa "roll and pitch of a boat in the rough sea"

lakonne "bring"

laja "squat"

latekolE "large curved knife"

laba "a kind of tree"

layalaya "ant (big red variety)"

lay(e) "a variety of crab"

liṡya "here"

l

licune	“here”
lirañe	“a type of arrow for fishing”
luaoya	“there (far away)”
luacune	“there (far away)”
le	“honey”
legandie	“honey-comb”
leguki	“honey bee”
le takole	“collect honey”
lewaye	“a kind of flower”
lE	“knife, dagger”
lololomoka	“tremble (with fear)”
lēcune	“there (not far away)”
lëte	“bat”
lëyca	“there (not far away)”

w

wagili	“iron”
wagilia	
ene?make	“iron chair”
wañe	“more than three persons”
wayea	“both”

W

wawa	"crow (cry of crow)"
we	"clay (used for painting)"
wekala	"white clay, white"
wencEe	"caterpillar"
weleweleta	"again and again"

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