Decipherment and Studies of Early Palauan Word-Lists Collected since the Eighteenth Century

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Palauan language (*tekoi er a Belau* = the Belauan language), one of the Indonesian languages of the Austronesian language family, is spoken by about twelve thousand people, mainly in the Palau Islands (nowadays, the Republic of Palau) of the Western Carolines, Micronesia.

Slight as are the early Palauan Word-Lists, they have the distinction of being the first to be collected in Palauan. In 1783, Captain Henry Wilson's ship, the Antelope, an East India merchantman, was wrecked on a reef of the Palau Islands. The story of Wilson's experience, taking Lee Boo (Figure 1), second son of the Chief of Palau (*Abba Thulle* [KEATE 1788: 57] = *Abbathulle* [H 662] = *Aihitoro* [Iw 16] = *Abbazooru* [TAGUCHI *et al.* 1893: 122], modern form = *a Ibedul*) to England, was written and published by George Keate as *An Account of the Pelew Islands* in 1788, together with "A Vocabulary of the Pelew Language" containing 272 words and phrases. In this paper, for convenience of reference, the entries have been numbered.

A French translation (*Relation des îles Pelew, dans la partie occidentale de l'océan pacifique*) of this edition, published in the same year, adds to "A Vocabulary" (Vocabulaire de la langue Pelew), by giving a mistaken Hebraic

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Figure 1. Portrait of Prince Lee Boo [KEATE 1788]

(!) etymology to certain words such as K 184 *Mathee*, K 196 *Cathep*, K 206 *Naak*, K 207 *Kow,* etc.

The information on the Palauan language in Keate's *Account* may have been based on the knowledge of Lee Boo alone, who is said to have mastered English so perfectly that he reached a point where he was ready to communicate as an Englishman and attempt to be one [PEACOCK 1987:115]. But, after having been taken to London, he died suddenly on December 27, 1784, at the age of twenty, suffering from smallpox. Keate's List proves to have been, to a certain extent, compiled on the basis of a woman's memory, almost certainly, Keate's daughter, Georgiana Jane, because there is linguistic proof in that the interrogator was answered by an expression used in addressing a woman (cf. K 146).

So far Keate's Word-List is the oldest data on the Palauan language known to us, the next oldest being the one made by Hockin in 1803.

After Keate's death on June 28, 1797, R. John Pearce Hockin married H. Wilson's daughter, Christiana, and inspired by his wife and commissioned by his father-in-law, wrote a *Supplement* to Keate's *Account*, in collaboration with H. Wilson, including "A Vocabulary of the Pelew Language" with 662 entries, most of which are like Keate's in the manner of transcription. But my total of 272 words for Keate and 662 words for Hockin does not agree with Hagège's estimation, i.e., 273 for the former and 670 for the latter [1986: 13]. Although Hockin does not indicate the source of the Palauan language, his new

entries, of which about a third overlap with Keate's entries, have been embellished by much more grammatical and cultural information, such as pronominal forms and biological names.

In this paper, Hockin's Word-List has also been numbered and put after the Keate entries, as far as equivalents are concerned.

As another comparatively large Palauan source, there is "A Palauan-Japanese Word-List" in Taguchi Ukichi's *Nantoo Junkooki*『南島巡航記』(*A Record of a Voyage to the South Sea Islands*) published in 1893, about a hundred years later. Taguchi's List, containing 118 words and phrases, is said in fact to be the work of Suzuki Keikun (or Tsunenori) (and,to lesser extent, of Inoue Hikosaburo, treasurer and manager of the South Sea Islands Company), who kept detailed notes on all that he saw on their voyage, including indigenous peoples and their customs [PEATTIE 1988: 20]. Besides that, in the same year, Suzuki published his own book *Nan'yoo Huubutsushi*『南洋風物誌』(*An Account of the Customs and Landscapes of the South Seas*), including information on the Palauan fauna and flora. Unfortunately, these Japanese-written linguistic data have scarecely received attention until now. In addition to Taguchi's, there are some much older Palauan data written in Japanese, small but not negligible; Iwasa Mitsuhiro's manuscript, which was set up for printing in 1981, *Hyooryuusen-Hyoomin no Go*「漂流船漂民の語」(A Tale on Drifting Ships and Castaways). This contains about 30 Palauan words reported by four castaways (Seisuke (Kiyosuke?), Kuramatsu, Kitaro, and Tsurumatsu), whose boat, the Jinja-maru (神社丸) was washed ashore on Palau (*Berawo*) in 1821. They, together with three other comrades, were able to come back to Japan in 1826 via Siam and Macao. The Jinja-maru event was officially recorded in 1826 as An Interrogatory of the Seven Jinja-maru Crew-members, for which Takayama Jun, in association with Saito Mitsuhiro, made a revised text [TAKAYAMA 1993: 241–260]. Its contents are almost the same as those of Iwasa's manuscript.

In this paper, as for Taguchi's and Iwasa's Lists, the Palauan words recorded in *katakana* (the syllabic characters) have been romanized essentially on the Hepburn system, the entries being numbered in contextual order. Taguchi's and Iwasa's are placed after Keate's and Hockin's, where correspondences exist.

As a whole, the English-Palauan Word-Lists compiled with Lee-Boo convey fresh information, notwithstanding his short-term English learning (merely four months!), the limitations of his own language due to his youth, his living in London, even though treated like an adopted son by H. Wilson (cf. H 64), and finally, the disorder which led to his untimely death (cf. H 401). It is noteworthy also that he was a speaker of the southern (mainly the islands of Koror, Peliliu, and Angaur) dialect, judging from vocabulary like *bibak* "many" (K 200), *uluu* "diamond-scale mullet" (H 204), and *ilkolk* "mosquito" (H 234), which correspond to the northern *betok, chesau*, and *rekas*, respective-

ly, though dialectal variation in Palauan is so minor that it has no effect on mutual intelligibility.

Owing to the limitations of the English-based spelling and the Japanese syllabic characters, these transcriptions are often imperfect and ambiguous. Another problem is that the interrogator and the informant may sometimes have misunderstood each other——it goes without saying that Lee Boo was certainly very imperfectly acquainted with the English language——, and that the interrogator may have misheard a word. Besides this, there may also have been mistakes made by copyists. The greater part of the entries can be identified at first sight, but others are not so obvious, and even greatly in error, since many examples seem to have been expressed periphrastically rather than directly. (See "Subordination" in the next chapter.)

This paper is intended to serve as a first attempt to decipher exhaustively early Palauan lexical data, which have been published at different places with intervals of a hundred years, and to study historically aspects of the phonological and lexical changes from early Palauan to modern Palauan, a hundred years later.

As sources of the transition of Palauan from the early to the modern language, I refer to Walleser's Word-List (W), and Krämer's ethnographical woks (KR), published during the first decade of this century, and for modern-day Palauan I am specially indebted to the latest edition of Josephs' *New Palauan-English Dictionary* (NPE).

II. TRANSCRIPTION AND PHONOLOGY

A very interesting aspect of Word-Lists ranging over more than two centuries is that we are able to better pursue the traces of phonemic change through the interrelation between transcription and phonology. The most outstanding Palauan phonological change is the development of the glottal stop [ʔ] from a voiceless velar fricative [x], phonemically opposed to a voiceless velar stop [k]. In this chapter let us concentrate our discussion on problems of the glottal stop in Palauan.

The following table illustrates how [k], [ʔ], and zero (Ø) (orthographic *k*, *ch*, and zero in modern-day Palauan) are transcribed in each Word-Lists, and the phonetic changes that have occurred among these sounds.

		Keate, Hockin Iwasa, Taguchi			Walleser	Modern Palauan
I	$*k_1>$	*c, k (g), ck*	~	*k (g)* >	*k (g)* >	*k*
II-a	$*k_2>$	*c, k (g), ck*	~	*k (g)* >	*ch* >	*ch*
II-b		*c, k (g), ck*	~	*k (g)* >	*ch* >	Ø
III		Ø	~	Ø	*ch* >	Ø

The letters are estimated to stand for the following sounds:

$*k_1$ = voiceless velar stop [k],
$*k_2$ = voiceless uvular stop [q],
k (*g*) (W, MP) = voiceless velar stop [k],
ch (W) = voiceless velar fricative [x],
ch (MP) = glottal stop [ʔ], and
> means "changes to."

1) Evolution of the Glottal Stop

In comparison with Walleser and modern-day Palauan, it becomes evident that two series of the proto-phoneme should be distinguished in the instances transcribed as *k* (or, *g, c, ck*) in Keate, Hockin, Iwasa and Taguchi, because the phonetic differences between [k] and [q] were not acoustically discernible for the English or Japanese speakers. But, exceptionally, Iwasa's *Ho-roro* transcription for $*k_2$*oror* (Hockin's *C-ooroora,* and nowadays, *Oreor*) seems to have represented the uvular stop by means of the glottal fricative. Needless to say sounds [k] and [q] may coexist synchronically within the phonemic system of one language, as may be seen not only in Arabic, but also in a couple of Middle American languages.

Because of the proto-phonemes $*k$, the next innovation chart, due to Pätzold [1968: 19], should be reinterpreted in regard to its two (or three) series of Proto-Austronesian (PAN) $*k$-phonemes, by regarding set ii) as $*k_1$, and set iii) as $*k_2$. Set i) should be merged into set ii), because Palauan is not in need of setting up *g* as a phoneme, though /k/ appears allophonically as [g], when pronounced between vowels.

PAN	*g-*			>	i)	MP	*g-*	*-g-*	*-g*
	k-	*-k-*	*-k*						
PAN	*g-*			>	ii)	MP	*k-*	*-k-*	*-k*
	k-	*-k-*	*-k*						
PAN	*k-*	*-k-*		>	iii)	MP	*ʔ-*	*-ʔ-*	*-ʔ*
	h-	*-h-*	*-h*						
	ʻ-								

It is to be noticed that, in the scope of Micronesian phonological history, the proto-phoneme $*k_2$, which is word-initially retained in Palauan, corresponds to Chamorro zero, while the Palauan *ng-*, an excrescent word-initial nasal, appears as labio-velar *gw-* in Chamorro [SAKIYAMA 1989]. But early in the twentieth century, the Palauan k_2-phoneme was changing to a voiceless velar fricative ("spirantization" in the Chomskyan term), for Walleser notes that the sound written as *ch* is to be pronounced as a good German *ch* [ç, x], as in the words *Sache* "thing" and *suchen* "to look for" [1911: 122]. Nowadays it

is said that some older Palauans living in Angaur Island still pronounce a voiceless velar fricative in words where a glottal stop is the expected sound [FLORA 1974: 8].

The same phonetic change occurs also in some Polynesian languages like Hawaiian, Tahitian, Samoan, and Luangiuan, where Proto-Polynesian *k > ?, *? > Ø [KRUPA 1982: 18–19]. As to Palauan, Capell pointed out that the so-called "Melanesian g" [X, x] had disappeared from the speech of all those under about 50 years of age, who attended school in Japanese times [1948]. This claim seems to be overestimated, as argued by Hagège [1986: 16]. Actually the glottal stop is in existence phonemically, contrasting with /k/, as in /ʔau/ "coconut husk": /kau/ "you," /ʔar/ "cost": /kar/ "medicine," /ʔim/ "hand": /kim/ "type of large clam," /ʔitall/ "is to be thrown away": /kitall/ "is to be pressed with fingers," /ʔull/ "rain": /kull/ "tumor," /ʔəmur/ "each provided with his own thing": /kəmur/ "tail," /ʔəlat/ "(fish) smoked": /kəlat/ "warty-lipped mullet," and with vowel-initial (Ø), as in /iis/ "nose": /ʔiis/ "escape" (: /kiis/ "key"), /ulad/ "rope made out of coconut cord": /ʔulad/ "tape worm," /əuʔəl/ "location in Ngeriab": /ʔəuʔəl/ "area of ocean between two islands," /obis/ "office": /ʔobis/ "spin it (pl.)," etc.

There is some truth in Capell's claim, however, because there are some allophonic examples like/eləʔang ~ ʔeləʔang/ "now" (cf. K 229 *calakaa*/H 419 *aclan*), /elii ~ ʔelii/ "yesterday," /okura ~ ʔokura/ "okra," etc. as shown in NPE, and modern Palauan is undeniably losing the glottal stop, as will be discussed later.

My investigations show that except for words beginning with glides like *iaksok* (< Japanese *yakusoku*「約束」) "promise," *uata* (< Japanese *wata*「綿」) "cotton," etc., vowel-initial Japanese loanwords take the glottal stop without exception, such as *ʔensok* (ensoku「遠足」) "picnic," *ʔoiakodomburi* (oyakodonburi「親子丼」) "chicken and egg with rice," *ʔoieng* (ooen「応援」) "to praise," *ʔokane* (okane「お金」) "money," *ʔotsir* (ochiru「落ちる」) "to fail," *ʔotsuri* (otsuri「お釣り」) "change from purchase," *ʔudong* (udon「うどん」) "noodles," *ʔusagi* (usagi「兎」) "rabbit," etc., contrary to the phonetic change (Group II-b, x>Ø), and moreover to the NPE's entries.

As to Group I and II-a, the next table indicates the appearance of the letters *c, k* and *ck* in Keate's List, and their positions in the entry words.

MP	Initial		Medial		Final	
*k_1 > k	*c-, k-*	i)	*-c-, -k-, -ck-*	ii)	*-k, (-c,) -ck*	iii)
*k_2 > ?	*c-, k-*	iv)	*-c-, -k-, -ck-*	v)	*-k, -ck*	vi)

Examples for each item follow:

Position		Keate	> Walleser	> Modern Palauan
i) Initial *c-*	K 31	c-osall (Iw 5 ko-seu)	> k-esol	> k-esol
	K 58	c-ray	> k-rral	> k-ereel
	K 96	c-ocook (T 63 ku-rokoogu)	> k-uguk	> k-lukuk
	K 99	c-appasay	> k-lebesei	> k-lebesei
	K 125	c-lootle	> ok-lukl	> k-lukl
	K 131	c-oothung	> k-edung	> k-edung
	K 143	c-ockamew	> g-ogemiu	> k-ekomiu
	K 181	c-ocuath	> k-akoad	> k-akoad
	K 192	c-lowe	> k-lou	> k-lou
	K 196	c-athep	> g-edeb	> k-edeb
	K 239	c-alem	> g-elem	> k-elim
Initial *k-*	K 46	g-aragar	> g-erregar	> k-errekar
(*g-*)	K 67	k-im	> k-im	> k-im
	K 123	k-uthull	> k-idel	> k-idel
	K 165	k-issem	> k-isem (KR)	> k-isem
	K 194	k-ickaray	> g-egerei	> k-ekerei
	K 195	k-oomangle	> g-egemanget	> k-emanget
	K 207	k-ow	> k-au	> k-au
	T 28	ke-kere-	> ge-gerei	> k-ekerei
	T 82	ki-wooa	> ki-uar	> ki-uar
ii) Medial *-c-*	K 106	ma-c-rassem	> me-k-rasm	> me-k-erasem
	K 154	tre-c-oy	> to-g-oi	> te-k-oi
	K 179	a-c-laloo	> a-k-lalo	> a-k-lalo
	K 189	ma-c-ekathe	> me-g-egad	> me-k-ekad
	K 199	i-c-mathe	> k-ngmed	> k-meed
Medial *-k-*	K 3	nala-k-ell	> ngele-k-el	> ngele-k-el
(*-g-*)	K 62	nee-k-el (T 74 akune-ke-ru)	> ngi-g-el	> ngi-k-el
	K 139	pee-k-eeiss (T 34 pu-ki-isu)	> be-g-iis	> be-k-iis
	K 180	mo-k-amat	> me-k-omad	> me-k-emad
	K 182	um-k-arr	> om-g-ar	> om-k-ar
	K 189	mace-k-athe	> mega-g-ad	> meke-k-ad
	K 209	oleeake-ck	> ul-g-ek	> ullu-k-ek
	K 221	la-g-o mei	> la-k mei	> la-k mei
	K 225	dee-g-aa	> dia-k	> dia–k
	K 243	mooroo-k-em	> meru-g-um	> meru-k-em
Medial *-ck-*	K 130	pu-ck-asoogel	> pe-g-esegoal	> be-k-esekool
	K 143	co-ck-amew	> go-g-emiu	> ke-k-omiu

		K	159	a-ck-methack	> ak medakt	> ak medakt
		K	193	owmu-ck-ell	> omu-g-el	> omu-k-el
		K	230	maysa-ck-a	> mes-g-ak	> mes-k-ak
		K	265	o-ck-athey	> cho-g-edei	> o-k-edei
iii)	Final *-c*	K	78	sweebu-c	> suebe-k	> suebe-k
	(rare)	H	150	meele-c	> melii-k	> melii-k
	Final *-k*	K	73	mal-k	> mal-k	> mal-k
		K	75	olee-k	> choli-k	> oli-k
		K	127	pepa-k	> biba-k	> biba-k
		K	205	dea-k	> dia-k	> dia-k
		K	206	naa-k	> nga-k	> nga-k
		K	233	missa-k	> mesa-k	> mesa-k
	Final *-ck*	K	4	rupa-ck	> ruba-k	> ruba-k
				(T 26 roobaa-ku)		
		K	74	doothu-ck	> dude-k	> dude-k
		K	200	peepa-ck	> biba-k	> biba-k
		K	209	oleeake-ck	> ulge-k	> ulluke-k
		K	222	deakati-ck	> diak cheti-k	> diak a cheti-k
iv)	Initial *c-*	K	5	c-attam	> ch-adam	> ch-edam
		K	6	c-atheil	> ch-adil	> ch-edil
		K	35	c-aboo	> ch-ebouch	> ch-ebouch
		K	65	c-ossacurra	> g-esegur (KR)	> ch-esechur
		K	70	c-raabrutell	> ch-erabrukl	> ch-erabrukl
		K	80	c-oyoss	> ch-aeos	> ch-eos
		K	92	c-oreowe	> ch-erou	> ch-erou
		K	167	c-arute	> ch-eriut	> ch-eriut
		K	198	c-royeeth	> ch-eroid	> ch-eroid
		K	229	c-alakaa	> ch-eilachang	> ch-elechang
		K	249	c-oteetow	> ch-etitau	> ch-etitau
		K	252	c-areereeack	> ch-eririich	> ch-erirriich
	Initial *k-*	K	13	k-imath	> ch-eimad	> ch-imad
	(*g-*)	K	14	k-alakalath	> ch-alchadal	> ch-elechedal
		K	38	k-att	> ch-at	> ch-at
		K	68	k-issuruck	> g-asivog (KR)	> ch-esiuch
		K	88	k-att akatt	> ch-atechat	> ch-etechat
		K	89	k-ull	> ch-ull	> ch-ull
		K	128	g-urragur	> och-urechur	> ch-erchur
		K	247	k-owse	> ch-aus	> ch-aus
		K	248	k-ass	> ch-as	> ch-as
		T	58	ko-to-ko	> ch-odochosong	> ch-odochosong
		T	89	ka-ritaru	> ch-alitakl	> ch-elitakl
v)	Medial *-c-*	K	1	arra-c-at	> a re-ch-ad	> a re-ch-ad
		K	8	tala-c-oy	> tolo-ch-oi	> tole-ch-oi
				(T 23 toro-ko-i)		
		K	43	colo-c-ol	> chele-ch-ol	> chele-ch-ol

	K 148	kooma-c-arr	> (melu-ch-el)	> omelu-ch-el
	K 215	oma-c-arrew	> ome-ch-ero	> om-ch-ero
Medial *-k-*	K 10	ta-k-elby	> da-ch-elbai	> da-ch-elbai
(*-g-*)	K 56	beesa-k-ell	> besa-g-el (KR)	> besa-ch-el
	K 105	mo-g-all	> me-ch-eld	> me-ch-eld
	K 121	mo-k-oot	> me-ch-ut	> me-ch-ut
	K 144	bomtho-k-ar	> bomdo-ch-or	> bo mede-ch-or
	K 168	mula-k-ow	> melo-ch-olp	> mele-ch-olb
	K 222	dea-k-atick	> diak a-ch-etik	> diak a-ch-etik
	K 229	cala-k-aa	> cheila-ch-ang	> chele-ch-ang
	Iw 10	ame-ki-ri	> a mo-gu-r (KR)	> a me-chu-r
	T 11	ma-ko-	> ma-ch-od	> ma-ch-od
	T 25	boi-ke-ru	> pe-chii-l	> be-chii-l
Medial-*ck-*	K 263	ma-ck-oth	> ma-ch-od	> ma-ch-od
	H 1	u-ck-aleeth	> a ch-alid	> a ch-elid
		(T 110 ka-risu)		
vi) Final *-k*	K 32	poo-k	> buu-ch	> buu-ch
		(Iw 4 hou-ko)		
	K 77	bushoo-k	> buso-ch	> buse-ch
	K 83	abbthdu-k	> a pdu-ch	> a btu-ch
	K 91	myoosoo-k	> miuso-ch	> meiuse-ch
	K 116	meea-k-e	> mii-ch	> mii-ch
	K 245	arrasoo-k	> choruso-ch	> oruse-ch
Final *-ck*	K 15	arrassa-ck	> a rasa-ch	> a rase-ch
	K 16	orooso-ck	> choruso-ch	> oruse-ch
	K 28	kolu-ck	> cholu-ch	> chelu-ch
	K 173	morosoo-ck	> meruso-ch	> meruse-ch
	K 246	corei-ck	> chorii-ch	> orrii-ch
	K 252	careereea-ck	> cherirri-ch	> cherii-ch
	K 264	oloyu-ck	> llou-ch	> llui-ch

From these examples it becomes clear that, when transcribing, the phonetic differentiation between [k] and [ʔ] was wholly ignored in all positions. Almost the same tendency can be seen in Hockin's List too. The transcription is so deeply affected by the English spelling system that the occurrence of a sequence of letters like *ck-* in initial position, or *-c* for [ʔ] in final position have been avoided, except for a few instances like K 78, or H 150.

2) Loss of the Fricative

Group II-b, which in fact derives from Group II-a, is characteristic of modern Palauan. Walleser's entries still retain the uvular (or velar) fricative.

Position		Keate	> Walleser	> Modern Palauan
Initial k-	K 18	c-okeeth	> ch-ochid	> ochid
(*g*-, (*q*- ?),	K 26	q-uall	> ch-ongall	> ongall
c-)	K 41	c-okall	> ch-ocheal	> ocheall
	K 53	g-arse	> aears	> ears
	K 71	c-ockiyoou	> ch-ochaeo	> ochaieu
	K 87	k-oyyou	> ch-oeu	> oiu
	K 113	c-omosoy	> omesoil	> omesoil
	K 229	c-alakaa	> ch-eilachang	> elechang
		(H 251 kalakara, H 277 callakan, H 419 aclan)		
		(T 62 ka-nan)		
	K 246	c-reick	> ch-oriich	> orriich
	Iw 20	ga-ssebi	> ch-osebek	> osebek
	T 24	ka-kazaaru	> ch-ochadal	> ochedal
Medial	K 36	elo-uth	> ilaot	> ilaot
		(Iw 9 ina-ko-ta)		

The last makes clear the vicissitudes of the medial velar fricative by virtue of the Japanese data.

The tendency is also plain in Hockin's entries:

H 55	k-opeacooke	> ch-obekul	> obekul
H 62	k-okoleek	> ch-ochellek	> ochellek
H 82	c-otonale	> ch-otangel	> otengel
H 90	c-omlale	> ch-omill	> omellel
H 93	c-ongkasuel	> ch-ongelungel	> ongelungel
K 104/H 252	k-eylesscp	> ch-elisib	> iliseb
H 343	c-ultrow	> olterau	> olterau
H 393	k-oreeuck	> ch-oriik	> oriik
H 401	c-urtheke	> oldigel	> oldikel
K 57/H 474	k-ygill	> ch-agil	> ekil
H 548	c-oomoo-	> omebaoch	> omaoch
H 605	j-eesesee	> ch–osisiu	> osisiu
H 612	c-olakatharl	> olocholt	> olechotel
H 617	c-ultrokel	> olturk	> olturk
H 624	c-onose	> ch-ongos	> ongos
H 661	C-ooroora	> G-oreor (KR)	> Oreor
	(Iw 15 Ho-roro)		

3) Hypercorrection Producing a Fricative

There is apparently a coincidence among Keate, Walleser and modern Palauan, as regards vowel-initial entries. But for Group III, several contrary examples are found such as:

	Keate	> Walleser	> Modern Palauan
K 16	oroosock	> ch-orusoch	> orusech
K 24	oylss (T 83 go-orisu)	> ch-oles	> oles
K 75	oleek	> ch-olik	> olik
K 95	esaw	> ch-etau	> ch-etau
K 100	olongkalla allakath	> ch-olangchela la chad	> olengchelalchad
K 204	aaa	> aa-ch	> cha-ch
K 245	arrasook	> ch-orusoch	> orusech
K 265	ockathey	> ch-ogedei	> okedei

How can we interpret these irregular occurrences of the fricative in Walleser? A probable explanation is that these "spirantizing" phenomena could have been caused by hypercorrection before the end of the nineteenth century. In this sense, Taguchi's *go-orisu* corroborates this.

Finally, the letters *ck* are inclined to represent Palauan final consonant clusters like [-kl] and [-kt].

	Keate	>	Modern Palauan
K 63	cumathu-ck	>	kemedu-kl
K 153	matha-ck	>	meda-kt
K 159	akmetha-ck	>	ak meda-kt
K 186	morai-ck	>	mera-kt

The Palauan consonant cluster [-kl] was often misheard as *-tl*, and to a lesser extent *vice versa*.

K 52	coyba-ttle	>	orra-kl
K 70	craabru-tell	>	cherabru-kl
K 125	cloo-tle	>	klu-kl
H 299	koolisaker-tle	>	olsisecha-kl
H 376	culatnee-tle	>	chelatngi-kl

4) Dialectal Influences on the Japanese Transcription

Several words suffer phonetic change such as *l* > *n* (i.e., nasalization): *si-l-s* > *se-n-su* (Iw 7), *i-l-aot* > *i-na-kota* (K 36/Iw 9), *li-l-d* > *re-n-re* (K 49/Iw 21), *de-r-au* [ðərau] > *si-n-a* (Iw 13). Similarly *e-l-echang* > *ka-n-an* (K 229/T 62). The reverse change *n* > *r* (i.e., rhotacism) also appears in *d-n-god* > *do-ru-koosu* (K 190/T 98), relating to the fact that Japanese dialects generally make no phonemic distinction between [l] and [r].

These symptoms appearing in Iwasa's List are attributable to the character

of the Eastern Japanese dialects shared by the informants, who ware mainly *Tohoku* "the Northeastern" dialect speakers. The apparent prenasalization in *kima* > *ke-n-mi* (K 67/Iw 11) is a typical feature of the *Tohoku* dialect. We may also note the "tobacco" of Palau, reported by the informants as *ta-n-bako* instead of the standard Japanese *tabako*. Since the majority of Japanese dialects have no sound [tu], the Palauan [tu] is usually heard and written as *tsu* (K 34/T 77) or *chu* (H 255/T 56).

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF LEXICAL MEANING

As we often experience when conducting linguistic fieldwork, informants are apt to respond with imperative (K 139, K 143, K 144, K 146, K 177, K 228, K 233, etc.), prohibitative (K 221, K 236, etc.), hortative (K 22, K 111, K 136, K 218, etc.), or hypothetical (K 149, K 231, etc.) forms instead of the infinitive form of the verb, and nouns are often verbalized (K 7, K 21, K 113, etc.). Not infrequently possessive noun forms are given for the noun proper, on questioning.

Certain nominal forms reflect the internal structure peculiar to the Palauan language. It is impossible to extract an independent (i.e., unpossessed) form for the nouns which concern part of a whole, such as some parts of the body, including "trunk," or "leaf" in nature (K 14, K 50, K 209, K 210, H 72, H 89, H 90, H 103, etc.), kinship relations (H 55, H 58, T 109, etc.), and other close relationships (H 171, H 269), such words always being obligatorily accompanied by a "fused" possessor suffix.

The following are examples categorized in accordance with the content of the entries:

1) Substitution:
   (K 152) come to me > to go home
   (K 156 ~ K 157) the right side ~ the left side > my side ~ your side
   (K 176) to repair > to sew
   (K 209 ~ K 210) high ~ low > my back ~ your back
   (K 226) go away, stand aside > to go to the left
   (H 307) to abuse > not afraid of heights
   (H 612) the front > its precedent
2) Association:
   (K 37) torch > resin
   (K 81) to be sun-burnt > to be burned (of pot)
   (K 178) to strike, to give a blow > to pound at something with fist
   (K 202) too much of anything > active
   (K 217) their oakum > coconut husks
   (K 224) give that thing near you > brought food to *meteet*
   (K 239) to give a portion of provision to Chief > your food

(H 521) iron > adze
(H 555) to follow > to row

3) Predicative retort:

(K 22/H 320) A man's dwelling > Let's go!, your nearness
(K 111) breakfast > Let's eat tomorrow!
(K 158) to give anything, to make a present > fortunate, unexpected
(K 171) to work, or labour > not know how to
(K 214) bad > taboo
(K 253/H 414) peace > unchanged
(H 116) an ambassador or herald > to translate
(H 118) people > crowded
(H 123) a coward > slow-moving
(H 367) surf, or broken waves > to line up salt water
(H 451) industry > glowing
(H 572) gentle > way of speaking
(H 613) the side > my money

The following are instances to which we must supply another clause beginning with "as to, for, because" to understand the true meaning, such as "So as not to slip in walking (i.e., phenomenon-phrase), slow yourselves down! (i.e., judgement-phrase)" (K 143), "For catching a prawn you must wait for low tide" (H 207), or "As you were despised, you argue him down" (H 617). Pragmatic-linguistically, we may call this type of utterance "(conversational) implicature" according to Grice's term [1975: 43–50].

4) Subordination:

(K 133) to be angry > get annoyed
(K 143) to take care, not to slip in walking > Slow yourselves down!
(K 174) to reduce > filled
(K 182) wounded > to give medicine to
(K 193) a thing of middling size > to cut down
(K 202) too much > active
(K 218/H 441) to desert, to run away > Let's forget!
(K 220) You will follow and join them. > late
(K 236) to paddle fast > Don't be late!
(H 207) a prawn > to wait for low tide
(H 366) waves of the sea > to throw oneself down
(H 593) to secure > act of greeting
(H 617) to be despised > to argue down

5) Misunderstanding:

Hockin corrected some of Keate's errors or mistaken items, while making new mistakes himself:

(K 63) fish scales (=bumphead parrotfish) >
(*callarwell*, H 220) > its fish scales (*cheleuel*, MP)

(K 104) yesterday > noon (H 252)
(K 122) wild breadfruit > a kind of durian (H 564)
(K 153) Don't be afraid! > afraid (H 520)
(K 225) I have not what is asked for. > not to be had (H 500)
(K 246) red > red earth (H 178)
(K 251) yellow (=turmeric plant) >
(*pleplurack*, H 632) > yellow (*bibrurek*, MP)
(K 253) peace (=unchanged) >
(*poothuck*, H 414) > peace (*budech*, MP)
(H 396) Shut the door! > door of entrance

Besides that, in the following cases there has occurred a semantic or lexical change, or the usage has become obsolete in modern Palauan:

(K 27) plates, dishes (*tawr* ?) > *oltall* (MP)
(K 96) day > tomorrow morning (W) > tomorrow (MP)
(K 107) hunger (*math er a bid* ?) > hunger (*mad er a kall*, MP)
(K 112) dinner (*otekelel* ?) >
(*omungangle*, H 126) > his eating (*omengelel*, MP)
(K 120) moldy (*mathingaa* ?) >
(*pugneuck*, H 290) > moldy (*bekngiuk*, MP)
(K 201) enough, plenty > getting tired,Thank you. (MP)
(H 221) shark fins (*oisal chedeng*) >
sail of shark (*bekellel a chedeng*, MP)
(H 571) a small pot (*lemissarng* ?) > ? (MP)

IV. PROBLEMS OF BORROWING

In present-day Palauan, there are large numbers of lexical items borrowed from foreign languages like Spanish, German, Japanese, and English, going with the influence of foreign administrations. In spite of the fact that Japan controlled Palau for less than three decades, the influence of Japanese has obviously been the most pervasive, while Spanish and German show considerably weaker impact [JOSEPHS 1984: 81]. But after World War II, English rushed on Palauan most powerfully. In the Word-Lists some loanwords are found. The next chart indicates items borrowed from English(E), Malay(M), and Spanish(S), and some Palauan words which gave rise to later borrowings.

Palauan	English(E)	Malay(M)	Spanish(S)	German	Japanese
——	*kiis* (H 309)				
——		*kerebau* (Iw 1)			
——		*kaming* (Iw 2)			

——	*babii* (Iw 3)		
——	*beras* (T 69)		
——		*katuu* (H 238/Iw 23)	
deleb (H 111)		*Satan* (H 112)	*choni*「鬼」"demon"
lild (K 49/Iw 21)		*biskang* (T 84)	
terir (K 23)		*kusarang* (T 85)	
hurang (H 594)			*chausbengdik* "to memorize"
beluu (K 21)			*matsi*「町」"town"
taoch (H 466)			*hatoba*「波止場」"pier"
omaoch a ralm (H 548)			*taki*「滝」"waterfall"
chesechur (K 65)			*kai*「貝」"shell"
chim-ad (K 13)			*te*「手」"hand, ability"
			kata-te「片手」"one hand, dexterous"
			chude「腕」"arm, biceps"
och-id (K 18)			*ou-asi*「足」"foot, to go on foot"
ngais (K 76)			*tamango*「卵」"egg"
mesaul (H 523)			*skareter*「疲れてる」"tired"

Apart from foreign objects (i.e., *kerbau*~*katuu, kusarang*) and concepts (i.e., *Satan*), which were brought in accompanying words to them, *kiis* being the oldest such loanword from English, it is clear that an original polysemic word is apt to cause the borrowing of an item with restricted meaning, such as *tamango* for *ngais* "egg, testicles," *matsi* for *beluu* "country, land, place," *skareter* for *masaul* "tired, thank you." As well as this, we find borrowings with a generic meaning covering previous specific items, such as *biskang* "spear of any type" for *lild* "a type of spear," *kai* "shell of any type" for *chesechur* "type of sea clam." Interestingly enough, although even "basic vocabulary" such as *te, kata-* "one-sided" + *te, chude*, or *ou-* (intransitive verb prefix) + *asi* is borrowed from Japanese, the semantic range in the Palauan usage is restricted to connotative meaning.

V. KEATE'S WORD-LIST WITH COMPARISON AND NOTES

	Keate/Hockin Iwasa, Taguchi	English Japanese	Modern Palauan Modern Palauan	Meaning Meaning
1	*Arracat*/H 38	A man.	*a re-chad*	men, people
2	*Artheil*/H 46 *Arthiel*	A woman.	*a re-dil*	women
	T 27 *aruzushii*	「女」woman	*a re-dil*	
3	*Nalakell*/H 70 *Nalakel*	A child/H. Your child.	*ngelek-el*	his child
	H 69 *Nalakek*	My child.	*ngelek-ek*	my child
	Iw 17 *akarakaiko*	「小児」infant	*a ngelek-ek*	
4	*Rupack*/H 115	A chief, or title of rank.	*rubak*	old man, chief

	T 26 *burubaaku*	「男」man	*a rubak*	
	T 80 *roobaaku*	「長ひ」long	*rubak*	elder
5	*Cattam*/H 53	A father.	*chedam* (address)	father
	T 21 *asamaaru*	「父」father	*chedam-al*	his father
6	*Catheil*/H 54	A mother.	*chedil* (address)	mother
	T 22 *asaraaru*	「母」mother	*chedel-al*	his mother
7	*Morwakell*/H 49	A wife.	*mengeroakl*	having two wives
8	*Talacoy*/H 67	A male infant or boy.	*tolechoi*	baby
	T 23 *torokoi*	「兄弟」brother	*tolechoi*	
9	*Sukalic*/H 119 *Sucalic*	A friend.	*sechel-ik*	my friend
	T 32 *sakarikku*	「愛する」to love	*sechel-ik*	
	T 95 *sakarikku*	「汝は我友なり」You are my friend.	*sechel-ik*	
10	*Takelby*/H 44 *Tackalby*	A workman, or artificer.	*dachelbai*	adept
11	*Botheluth*/H 71	The head.	*bdel-ud*	our (incl.) head
12	*Ungelell*/H 86	The teeth.	*ungel-el*	his teeth
13	*Kimath*/H 95 *Kiamath*	The arms.	*chim-ad*	our (incl.) hand
	H 96 *kimark*	The hands.	*chim-ak*	my hand
14	*Kalakalath*	The body.	*chelechedal*	his trunk
15	*Arrassack*/H 73	Blood.	*a rasech*	blood
16	*Oroosock*	Bones.	*orusech*	pestle
17	*Toot*/H 94	A woman's breasts.	*tut*	breast
18	*Cokeeth*	The thighs.	*och-id*	our (incl.) legs
	H 109 *Kokeel*	The legs.	*och-il*	his leg
19	*Playe*/H 25 *Ply*	A dwelling house.	*blai*	house
	H 27 *Plick*	My house.	*bli-k*	my house
	H 28 *Plim*	Your house.	*bli-m*	your house
20	*Pye*/H 26	A public hall, or large house.	*bai*	meeting-house
21	*Morabalow*/H 24 *Palow*	A town.	*mo er a beluu*	go to the village
	T 105 *-boroo*	「所」place	*beluu*	
22	*Poderay*/H 320, or *Ketheemo*	Home, a man's dwelling/H. Let's go.	*Bo dorei!*, *ked-em*	Let's go!, your nearness
	T 90 *boodorei*	「サア行きませう」Let's go!	*Bo dorei!*	
23	*Trir*/H 137	A spoon.	*terir*	turtle shell spoon
24	*Oyless*/H 528	A knife.	*oles*	knife
	T 83 *goorisu*	「刃物」knife	*oles*	
25	*Pewell*	A cup.	*biul*	bowl
26	*Quall*/H 135	A basin.	*ongall*	large platter
27	*Tawr*/H 136 *Towr*	Plates, or dishes.	*oltall*	pot for boiling coconut syrup
28	*Koluck*/H 582	Oil.	*cheluch*	coconut oil
29	*Aleuiss*/H 154 *Allewis*	Coconuts/H. A coconut tree.	*a lius*	coconut palm
	T 78 *ariusu*	「椰子」coconut	*a lius*	
30	*Cocow*/H 602	Yams/H. or tarra root.	*kukau*	taro
31	*Cosall*/H 180 *Kussolle*	Turmeric.	*kesol*	turmeric plant
	Iw 5 *koseu*	「ショウガに似た根」turmeric plant	*kesol*	
32	*Pook*	Betel nut.	*buuch*	betel nut
	H 148 *Pooaack*	Betel nut.	*buch-ek*	my betel nut

	Iw 4 *houko*	「口に含む実」 betel nut	*buuch*	
33	*Curra curra*/H 143	Lemon/H. Oranges.	*kerekur*	orange
34	*Too*/H 176	Plantains or bananas.	*tuu*	banana
	T 77 *tsuoo*	「香蕉味［ママ］」 banana	*tuu*	
35	*Caboo*/H 172	Cabbage; i.e., the head of the cabbage-tree.	*chebouch*	tree in palm family (*Pinanga insignis*, NPE)
	H 155 *Cabboark*	The cabbage tree.	*chebuch-ek*	my palm tree
36	*Elouth*/H 575	Molasses.	*ilaot*	coconut syrup
	Iw 9 *inakota*	「ヤシ蜜」 coconut syrup	*ilaot*	
37	*Outh*/H 518	A torch.	*a uid*	resin
38	*Katt*/H 35	Smoke.	*chat*	smoke
39	*Karr*/H 33	Fire.	*ngau*	fire
	T 73 *kaguwa*	「火」 fire	*ngau*	
40	*Pyaap*/H 237 *Pyap*	A rat.	*beab*	rat
	Iw 24 *katuu*	「鼠」 rat	?	
41	*Cokall*/H 23	An island.	*ocheall*	rocky place
42	*Paathe*/H 22	A rock.	*bad*	stone
	H 373 *Arparth*	Stones.	*a bad*	
	Iw 14 *hatta*	「石」 stone	*bad*	
43	*Colocol*/H 21	A sand, or shoal, in the sea.	*chelechol*	beach, sand
44	*Cootoom*/H 3	The earth or land fit for cultivation.	*chutem*	land, earth
45	*Arrall*/H 36	Fresh water.	*a ralm*	fresh water
	T 71 *ararumu*	「水」 water	*a ralm*	
46	*Garagar*/H 152	Wood; i.e., trees.	*kerrekar*	tree, wood
47	*Athagell*/H 515	Bamboo.	*a chesel-ked*	small bamboo
48	*Meyrooke*/H 516	Rattans.	*meduuk* (W)	hard as stick, mildewed
49	*Lills*/H 409	Spears or darts.	*lild*	thin bamboo
	Iw 21 *renre*	「竹と木の槍」 bamboo and wooden spear	*lild*	
50	*Allell*/H 153	A leaf of a tree, bush, or plant.	*a llel*	its leaf
51	*Mallaeye*/H 469 *Mallayee*	A canoe, or boat.	*mlai*	canoe
	H 468 *Ulm-mallacye*	A boat.	*uum-mlai*	canoehouse
	Iw 12 *abunai*	「舟」 canoe	*a mlai*	
52	*Coybattle*/H 471	A mast.	*orrakl*	mast
53	*Yarse*/H 472	A sail.	*ears*	sail
54	*Peesorse*/H 478	A paddle, or oar.	*besos*	oar
55	*Disoma*/H 482	The bottom piece of the outrigger.	*desomel*	outrigger
56	*Beesakell*/H 488	The shell ornaments of the canoes.	*besachel*	type of shellfish (*Cypraea ovulum*, KR)
57	*Gill*/H 474 *Kygill*	A rope/H. A large rope.	*ekil*	thick braided rope
	H 475 *Kurrail*	A small rope.	*keoll*	rope tied from sail
	H 476 *Persepis*	Lashing, or small cord.	*besebes*	cord
58	*Cray*/H 477	Small line, or cord.	*kereel*	line for fishing
59	*Ouguth*/H 217 *Ookooth*	A fishing net.	*uuked*	fish net
60	*Poop*/H 218	Fishing pots, or baskets, made of split bamboo.	*bub*	trap for fish
61	*Thoup*/H 4	The sea.	*daob*	sea, salt water
	T 72 *adoosu*	「潮水」 salt water	*a daob*	
62	*Neekell*/H 195	Fish.	*ngikel*	fish

	T 74 *akunekeru*	「魚」fish	*a ngikel*	
63	*Cumathuck Neekell*	Fish scales.	*kemedukl ngikel*	bumphead parrotfish (*Bolbometopon muricatus*, J)
	H 220 *Callarwell*	Fish scales.	*cheleuel*	its fish scales
64	*Arool*/H 203	Skate, or large flatfish.	*a rull* (W), *a rrull*	type of rayfish, Leaf sweep (J)
	H 198 *Mullaweetto*	A sting ray.	*ruetuu* (?)	type of rayfish
65	*Cossacurra*/H 210 *Cossacuna*	The common cockle.	*chesechur*	type of sea clam (*Centella asiatica*, NPE)
66	*Kerthough*/H 211 *Kethough*	The common cockle; the flutings of this cockleshell are circular, not radiated.	*chultuetech*	type of clam (*Chama limbula*, NPE)
67	*Kim*/H 212	Kima-cockle.	*kim*	type of large clam
	Iw 11 *kenmi*	「貝」large clam	*kim*	(*Tridacna gemeinhin*, KR)
68	*Kissuruck*/H 214 *Kussewuck*	The mother of pearl shell.	*chesiuch*	pearl oyster for scraping taro (*Meleagrina* sp.,KR)
	H 214 *Artackel*	The mother of pearl shell.	*a rudel*	type of shell used as knife (*Avicula*,KR)
69	*Aawell*/H 201	Turtle.	*a uel*	turtle
70	*Craabrutell*/H 205 *Crabrutell*	Crayfish, or lobster.	*cherabrukl*	spiny lobster
71	*Cockiyoou*	Birds.	*ochaieu*	Audobon shearwater (*Puffinus* sp.)
72	*Cyep*/H 186	Pigeons.	*gaiep* (KR)	Micronesian pigeon (*Ducula oceanica*)
73	*Malk*/H 183	A fowl.	*malk*	chicken
74	*Doothuck*/H 187 *Thulthack*	The tropicbird.	*dudek*	tropicbirds (*Phaethon* sp.)
75	*Oleek*/H 239	Large bat, or flying fox.	*olik*	Palau fruit bat
76	*Niese*/H 182	Eggs.	*ngais*	egg
77	*Bushook*/H 193	Feathers, or quills.	*busech*	feathers
78	*Sweebuc*/H 194	To fly.	*suebek*	to fly
79	*Mungeegy*/H 442 *Mungugy*	To swim.	*mengikai*	to swim
80	*Coyoss*/H 6	The sun.	*cheos*	sun
81	*Cills*/H 270	To be sun-burnt, or blistered.	*chesill* (?)	is to be burned (of pot)
82	*Pooyer*/H 7	The moon.	*buil*	moon
	Iw 6 *houyori*	「月」moon	*buil*	
83	*Abbthduk*/H 8 *Abbthduke*	Stars.	*a btuch*	star
84	*Meesixs*/H 9 *Meesixes*	Seven stars, or Pleiades.	*mesikt*	the Pleiades
85	*Yangle*/H 5	Sky.	*eanged*	sky
86	*Yabbath*/H 10	Clouds.	*eabed*	cloud
87	*Koyyoou*/H 11	Wind.	*oiu*	squall
88	*Katt akatt*/H 553	Fog, hazy or thick weather; i.e., literally smoky.	*chetechat*	mist, fog
89	*Kull*/H 12	Rain.	*chull*	rain
90	*Kull akoyyoou*/ H 17	Wind and rain, a squall.	*chull a oiu*	rain and squall
91	*Myoosook*/H 19	Little wind, or a calm.	*meiusech*	calm (weather,sea)
92	*Coreowe*/H 15	Lightning.	*cherou* (W)	flash (zigzag), scar
93	*Thdrum*/H 14	Thunder.	*derumk*	thunder
94	*Passapasso*/H 16	Repeated claps of thunder.	*besebasech*	lightning
95	*Esaw*/H 13	Rainbow.	*chetau*	rainbow (HJ), brief rain squall

96	*Cocook*/H 248	Day.	*kuguk* (W)	tomorrow morning
	T 63 *kurokoogu*	「明日」tomorrow	*klukuk*	
97	*Ossmethellaa*/H 259 *Ossmethella*	Midday, or noon/ H. Afternoon.	*chosbadel* (W)	midday
	H 251 *Usperalan*	Midday.	*chosbedelang* (*sils*) (W)	midday
98	*Cotharaa trioook*/ H 260 *Cootharaa triook*	Afternoon, or evening/ H. Evening.	*iet-el a teruich*	after ten o'clock
99	*Cappasay*/H 261	Night.	*klebesei*	night
100	*Olongkalla allakath*/H 249 *Olongkallaallakalk*	Daylight, or dawn.	*olengchelalchad*	dusk, twilight
101	*Melgull*/H 266 *Mellgull*	Darkness.	*milkolk*	dark
102	*Peeleelurattle*/H 253	Morning, or sunrise.	*tebedel a* –?	
	H 254 *Multomuss*	The morning.	*mellomes*	daylight
103	*Coteookell acoyoss*/H 264	Sunset.	*ngeltel a cheos*	setting of the sun
104	*Coltho coyoss*/H 258 *Cultha coyyus*	Yesterday/H. Noon.	*cheldecheos*	time around noon, middle of day
	H 252 *Keylesscp*	Yesterday.	*eliseb*	yesterday
	T 64 *bairujubu*	「昨日」yesterday	*a eliseb*	
105	*Mogall*/H 31	Burning hot.	*mecheld*	close to boiling out
106	*Macrassem*/H 32	Cold.	*mekerasem*	cold
107	*Mathrabith*/H 124	Hunger.	*mad er a* –?	
108	*Munga*/H 138	To eat.	*menga*	to eat
	T 68 *makan*	「食う」to eat	*meka*	be eaten
109	*Melim*/H 139	To drink.	*melim*	to drink
	T 70 *merin*	「飲物」drink	*melim*	
110	*Meethinggiss*/H 134 *Meethingiss*	To be satisfied with eating.	*medinges*	full (with food)
111	*Thomor acocook*	Breakfast.	*Do-mengur a klukuk!*	Let's eat tomorrow!
	H 125 *Omungure*	Breakfast.	*omengur*	to dine
112	*Weetacallell acoyoss*/H 126	Dinner.	*otekel-el*	his tabooed food
	Omungangle	Dinner.	*omengel-el*	his action of eating
113	*Comosoy*/H 127, or *Omungsoyel*	Supper.	*omesoil*	to eat supper or dinner
114	*Misseeowe*/H 129 *Misseeowe*	To cook, to dress victual.	*mesiou*	to serve
115	*Moringough*/H 130	To boil victuals/H. or to roast.	*omeriokl*	to boil
116	*Meeake*/H 595	A sweetmeat made of almonds and molasses.	*miich*	tropical almond (*Terminalia catappa*)
	H 161 *Meeyuck*	The almond tree.	*miich*	
117	*Sopossup*/H 596 *Soopossup*	A sweetmeat made of a small root like a turnip.	*seboseb*	Polynesian arrowroot (*Tacca pinnatifida*)
118	*Kalpatt*/H 597	A sweetmeat pudding made of boiled yams and molasses.	*chelbakl*	sweetened crushed taro
119	*Woolell*/H 598	A sweetmeat made of scraped coconuts and molasses.	*uleld*	coconut candy
120	*Mathingaa*	Moldy.	?	

	H 290 *Pugneuck*	Moldy.	*bekngiuk*	mold
121	*Mokoot*/H 586	Rotten.	*mechut*	spoiled
122	*Riamall*/H 564 *Riamell*	The wild breadfruit/H. A fruit, a kind of durian.	*riamel*	football fruit (*Pangium edule*)
123	*Kuthull*/H 162 *Keadle*	The jamboo apple.	*kidel*	Malay apple (*Eugenia malaccensis*)
124	*Othough*/H 344 *Outhough*	Beads/H. or money.	*udoud*	money
125	*Clootle*/H 462	To cough.	*klukl*	coughing
126	*Ognoss*/H 461	To sneeze.	*osngos*	to sneeze
127	*Suam pepak*/H 333	To be pleased, or glad.	*so-am bibak*	you like (it) a lot
	H 332 *Suam*	Glad.	*so-am*	your liking
	H 303 *Savack*	To approve, to like.	*so-ak*	my liking
	T 49 *sooakku*	「好む」to like	*so-ak*	
	T 96 *nakasoakku*	「我は欲す」I want	*ngak a so-ak*	
	T 102 *nugakarunu-zoku*	「私は欲する」I want	*ngak el so-ak*	
	T 107 *kawosaaku*	「汝は好むか」Do you want?	*kau a so-ak*	I like you.
128	*Gurragur*/H 325	To laugh.	*cherchur*	laughter
129	*Malill*/H 330 *Malell*	To play, to toy.	*milil*	to play
130	*Puckasoogel*/H 557	To deceive, to speak or act in joke, or doubtfully.	*bekesekool*	like to play
131	*Coothung*/H 456 *Coothing*	Wise, or cunning.	*kedung*	well-behaved
132	*Thingaringer*/H 457	Foolish, or a fool.	*dengerenger*	bad, naughty
133	*Motur*/H 306 *Matort*	To be angry.	*metord*	get annoyed
134	*Merengell*/H 398	To be in pain.	*meringel*	hard, painful
135	*Ellmangle*/H 326	To cry.	*a lmangel*	to cry
136	*Adapat*/H 280 *Aclapat*	To lay down to sleep, i.e., to go to rest.	*Do-bad!*	Let's sleep!
137	*Parr*/H 277	A mat to sleep on.	*bar*	blanket
138	*Moopat*/H 278	To sleep.	*mo bad*	go to sleep
	T 35 *bobazu*	「伏せる」to go to bed	*Bo bad!*	Go to bed!
139	*Peekeeiss*/H 282 *Peekeiss*	To awake from sleep.	*Bekiis!*	Get up!
	T 34 *pukiisu*	「起る」to get up	*Bekiis!*	
140	*Moraile*/H 440 *Morail*	To walk.	*merael*	to go
	T 36 *morai*	「行く」to go	*merael*	
141	*Arramooroot*	To run, or make haste.	*a remurt*	to run
142	*Mooboo*/H 464	To fall down.	*mobuu*	to fall down
143	*Cockamew*/H 539	To take care, i.e., not to slip or fall in walking.	*Keko-miu!*	Slow yourselves (pl.) down!
144	*Bomthokar*/H 317	To arise from where you are sitting, to move out of that place.	*Bo medechor!*	Stand up!
145	*Amuno*	Come in, i.e., come into a house, an invitaion or request.	*a mlong* (?)	went
	H 324 *Ameeno-memtoo-araply*	Come in.	*a mlong* (?) *me mtuu er a blai*	Go and enter to the house
146	*Bomgeeaye*/H 318 *Bomgeeetge*	Sit down/H. Set down [*sic*].	*Bo mkiei!*	Sit on! (to woman)

147	*Pereowe*/H 599 *Poreowe*	To stoop down/H. To bow, to do reverence.	*berrob* (?)	Stoop down!
148	*Koomacarr*/H 342 *Koomakarr*	To exchange, to barter, to give on thing for another.	*omeluchel* (A)	exchange system
149	*Lolocoy*/H 492	To talk.	*le-lekoi*	if he speaks
150	*Moraamaw*/H 427 *Moraamou*	To cheer, to huzza.	*mo er a* –?	
151	*Arrah*/H 428	To call to a person at a distance, as halloo!	*charrach*	term of address between males or spouses
152	*Mora mey*/H 323 *Moramy*	Come to me.	*mo remei*	to go home
153	*Mathack*/H 520	Don't be afraid./H. Afraid.	*medakt*	to fear
154	*Ongeelatrecoy*/H 455	A thing or business is well done.	*ungil a tekoi*	The matter is good.
155	*Mungou*/H 430	To fetch, to bring something wanted.	*mengol*	to carry away, pick up
156	*Kiboteleck*/H 390 *Kiboteleek*	The right side.	*chebodel-ek*	my side
157	*Kibotelem*/H 391	The left side.	*chebodel-em*	your side
158	*Annabookeeth*/H 346 *Annabooketh*	To give anything, to make a present.	*a ngabtchelid* (?)	fortunate, unexpected
159	*Ackmethack*/H 340 *Acmethack*	Thank you.	*ak medakt*	I am obliged to you.
160	*Atalell*/H 501	What is your name?/H. What is the name?	*tela el* (?)	how many of, how much of
	H 433 *Tellar*	How much, or how many.	*tela el*	
	T 91 *pakankuremu*	「君の名は」What is your name?	*Ng techa a ngkl-em*(?)	What is your name?
	T 92 *ankurekku*	「我名」my name	*a ngkl-ek*	
161	*Aygaa*/H 339	This thing, or that thing.	*ngikei*	that (person, animal)
	H 495 *Sil*	this	*se el*	that (thing)
162	*Kitra*/H 502	What is it called?/H. What name is it called?	*ngerrach*	What is it?
163	*Swallow*/H 526	A mat basket.	*sualo*	basket
164	*Calas*/H 529	A small basket/H. A small mat basket for holding betel nut.	*chelais*	fishing basket
	H 527 *Ouloick*	A lesser basket.	*oruikl*	basket
	H 530 *Tet*	A smaller basket.	*tet*	betel nut bag
165	*Kisseem*/H 522	An adze or hatchet, made of shell.	*kisem*	type of small clam (*Tridacna* sp.)
166	*Sous*/H 554	A file made of fish skin.	*ksous*	file
167	*Carute*/H 301	The dress worn by the women.	*cheriut*	grass skirt
168	*Mulakow*/H 443	To wash anything, or themselves.	*melecholb*	to bathe, wash
169	*Malapall*/H 447	To wash or wipe the hand after eating.	*melebal*	to wash hands in water after eating
170	*Mooreollow*/H 392	To clean, to sweep a room.	*meriik*	to sweep
171	*Mootteetur*/H 493	To work, or labour.	*metitur*	not know how to
	H 449 *Marroolel*	To work.	*meruul*	to make
172	*Meeleemoth*/H 484	To throw water out of a boat or vessel.	*melimet*	to bail
173	*Morosoock*/H 536 *Mooroosook*	To beat, as with a hammer, or to pound, as in a mortar.	*merusech*	to pound
174	*Masaketh*/H 542	To reduce, to make less.	*meseked*	filled

175	*Matheethy*/H 541	To enlarge, to make bigger.	*medeel*	too big or much
176	*Marasam*/H 383	To repair, to mend anything.	*merasm*	to sew
	H 381 *Marrassum*	To sew together.	*merasm*	
177	*Bomgeetee*/H 335	To throw anything away.	*Bo mechitii!*	Throw away!
178	*Meleekotuck*/H 412 *Muleekotuck*	To strike, to give a blow.	*melechotech*	to pound at something with fist, stone etc.
179	*Aclaloo*/H 348 *Aclaloo*	To pilfer, to take awaything slyly.	*a klalo*	thing
180	*Mokamat*/H 417 *Mocamatt*	War, to fight.	*mekemad*	war
181	*Cocuath*/H 415	Fighting as children.	*kakoad*	fight with each other
182	*Umkarr*/H 407	Wounded.	*omkar*	to give medicine to
183	*Umkarra lills*/H 406	A wound made by a spear.	*omkar a lild*	thin bamboo
184	*Mathee*/H 408	Killed.	*mad*	to die
185	*Maathey*/H 400	Dead.	*medei*	is starting to die
186	*Moraick*/H 399 *Morgick*	Sick.	*merakt*	to look as if one is very sick
187	*Thoo*/H 405	A boil or blotch.	*bduu*	boil
188	*Moringell*/H 398 *Merengell*	To be in pain from a boil or blotch.	*meringel*	painful
189	*Macekathe*/H 558 *Mackekath*	To itch.	*mekekad*	itchy
190	*Melgoth*/H 491	To tattoo or mark the body and limbs.	*melngod*	to tatto
	T 98 *dorukoosu*	「鯨文」tatoo	*dngod*	tatoo
191	*Prothothuck*/H 411 *Prothotheeck*	Their wooden sword/H. The wooden sword.	*bretech-ek*	my wooden paddle used as war weapon
192	*Clowe*/H 354 *Clow*	Large or great.	*klou*	large
	T 54 *kuroo*	「大」large	*klou*	
193	*Owmuckell*/H 355	A thing of middling size.	*omukel*	to cut down
194	*Kickaray*/H 356 *Kicaray*	Small/H. little.	*kekerei*	small
	T 55 *kekerei*	「小」small	*kekerei*	
195	*Koomangle*/H 242	Long.	*kemanget*	tall, long
196	*Cathep*/H 243 *Kathep*	Short.	*kedeb*	short
197	*Merow*/H 573 *Merou*	A measure, answering to our fathom.	*mereu*	to measure by using arm length
198	*Croyeeth*/H 432 *Croyceth*	A great distance, far off.	*cheroid*	far, distant
199	*Icmathe*/H 431 *Ikmath*	A short distance/H. Near, not far off.	*kmeed*	near, close
200	*Peepack*/H 351	A great many, abundance.	*bibak*	many
201	*Sola, Sola*/H 353	Enough, plenty, generally spoke [*sic*] twice; as *Sola, Sola,* enough, enough.	*sulang*	getting tired, Thank you.
202	*Moosess*/H 503, H 621 *Moossess*	Too much of anything.	*meses*	active
203	*Moosess akoyyou*	Too high a wind.	*meses a oiu*	The wind is strong.
204	*Aaa*	Yes.	*Chach!*	Oh!
	T 50 *woi*	「然り」yes	*choi*	yes
205	*Deak*/H 420	No.	*diak*	is or are not
	T 51 *jaaku*	「否」no	*diak*	

206	*Naak*/H 460	Me, myself.	*ngak*	I, me
	T 29 *agaaku*	「我」 I, me	*a ngak*	
	H 591 *Kethe*	Ours.	*kid*	we (incl.)
	H 592 *Commorm*	Mine.	*kemam*	we (excl.)
207	*Kow*/H 458	You.	*kau*	you (sg.)
	T 30 *kaao*	「君」 you	*kau*	
	H 459 *Commu*	Your's [*sic*].	*kom*	you (pl.)
	H 496 *Jeer*	Them.	*tir*	they, them
	T 31 *nugi*	「彼」 he, him	*ngii*	he, him; she, her
208	*Arrabeeta*/H 380 *Arrabeta*	The other side of any thing.	*er a bitang*	next door to
209	*Oleeakeck*/H 244	High, or above.	*ulkek*	my back
210	*Oleeakem*/H 245	Low, or downwards.	*ulkem*	your back
211	*Mungeet*/H 295	Not good.	*mekngit*	bad
	T 53 *mokugi*	「不良」 not good	*mekngit*	
212	*Weel*/H 292	Good.	*ungil*	good
213	*Weel atrecoy*/H 294	Very good.	*ungil a tekoi*	The matter is good.
214	*Mogull*/H 296	Bad, displeasing.	*mekull*	forbidden, taboo
215	*Omacarew*/H 483	To turn, or tack, as a ship or boat.	*omechero*	to turn
216	*Joomgthcotooath*/ H486	To calk, or stop a leak.	*ongetul a uduid*	coconut husks for lumber
217	*Joomgth*/H 487	Their oakum, made of coconut husks/H. Oakum.	*ongat*	coconut husks
218	*Debuss*/H 441	To desert or forsake a place or person/H. To run away, to be absent.	*Do-bes!*	Let's forget!
219	*Moraketh*/H 531	A person to go before to some place/H. To go before to a place appointed.	*mo er a ked*	go to the bald hill
220	*Maouth*	You will follow and join them.	*meoud*	late
221	*Ago mei*/H 337	Go away, or out of my sight/ H. Go from me, i.e., displeased.	*Lak mei!*	Don't come!
222	*Deakatick*/H 397 *Deakathuck*	A dislike of what is offered you.	*ng diak a chet-ik*	I don't like it.
	T 48 *kadekku*	「好まぬ」 do not like	*chet-ik*	I dislike it.
223	*Ongeell*/H 454	It will do, it is very well.	*ungil*	good
	T 52 *woguiru*	「良」 good	*ungil*	
224	*Oul mey*/H 507	Give me that thing near you, or in your hand.	*ulimoim*	brought food to *meteet*
225	*Deegaa*/H 500	I have not what is asked for/ H. Not to be had.	*diak*	does not exist
226	*Morakattow*/H 434 *Morakallow*	Go away, stand aside, keep at a distance.	*mo er a katur*	go to the left
227	*Mey*/H 322	Come.	*mei*	come
	T 38 *mei*	「来たれ」 Come!	*Mei!*	
228	*Pomray*/H 319, or *Morama*	To go away.	*Bo mrei!* (*mo remei*)	Get out! (to go home)
	T 39 *borei*	「行け」 Go away!	*Bo rei!*	
229	*Calakaa*/H 276 *Callakan*	Presently/H. The present time.	*elechang*	now, just now!
	H 250 *Kalakara*	Today.	*elechang*	
	H 419 *Aclan*	Yes.	*elechang*	

	T 62 *kanan*	「今日」today	*elechang*	
230	*Maysackarangath*/ H508	Give me that.	*Mes-kak* –? !	Give me!
	T 33 *bozuzeerekku*	「何うぞ」Please!	*Bes sechel-ik!*	Give it, my friend!
	T 45 *akumosukao*	「呈上する」to present	*Ak mo sk-au.*	I will give you.
	T 46 *bosukakku*	「下され」Give!	*Bes-kak!*	Give (it to) me!
231	*Ley mey*	Bring me that.	*le-me* (*le-be*)	if he comes
232	*Meemathissa*/H 360 *Meemathissaa*	Let me look at it.	*me medesii*	come and display it (sg.)
233	*Missak*/H 361	To look out, to espy.	*Mes-ak!*	Look at me!
234	*Mereacrick*/H 364 *Mereaarick*	To search, to look for a thing lost.	*merirk* (?)	to look at in a mirror
235	*Myyuss*/H 479	To paddle a canoe.	*meius*	to row
236	*Lagooruth*/H 480	To paddle fast.	*Lak moud!* (?)	Don't be late!
237	*Arree, Arree*/H 481	To the men in the canoes to exert themselves/H. To paddle faster.	*Alii, alii!*	Hey!, Look at!
238	*Morru*/H 452	To hinder work, to impede it.	*melobs*	hinder
239	*Calem*/H 583	To give a portion of provision to each Chief at a feast/H. A mess or portion.	*kel-im*	your food
240	*Arrack*/H 338	To stop.	*orreked*	to hold onto
241	*Meesoos*/H 589	To make obeisance, to stoop to a Chief.	*Mosus!*	Greet!
242	*Meethip*/H 533	Broke like a stick or piece of wood.	*mesib*	to break (ground)
243	*Moorookem*/H 534	Broke like a piece of pottery or shell.	*merukem*	to break into pieces
244	*Melocketh*/H 535 *Meelocketh*	Broke like a rope by tension.	*meloched*	to break (string)
245	*Arrasook*	A white stone.	*orusech*	instrument for pounding
246	*Coreick*/H 178 *Coreeyuck*	Red/H. Red earth, or oker.	*orriich*	red earth or clay
247	*Kowse*/H 631, or *Cultetoa*	White.	*chaus*	lime
248	*Kass*/H 626, or *puckercarse*	Black.	*chas*	soot, ink
249	*Coteetow*/H 627 *Cotteelow*	Blue/H. Brown.	*chetitau*	brown (skin)
250	*Meelemow*/H 628 *Meeleemow*	Green.	*mellemau*	green, blue
251	*Koothoo*	Yellow.	*kesol*	turmeric plant
	H 632 *Pleplurack*	Yellow.	*bibrurek*	yellow
252	*Careereeack*/H 629	Brown/H. Blue.	*cheririich*	light reddish brown
253	*Theilmuck*	Peace.	*dimlerrek*(?)	unchanged
	H 414 *Poothuck*	Peace.	*budech*	peace
254	*Tong*/H 633	One.	*tang*	one
	T 1 *atan*	「一」one	*a tang*	
255	*Oroo*/H 634	Two.	*orung*	two
	T 2 *orun*	「二」two	*orung*	
256	*Othey*/H 635	Three.	*odei*	three
	T 3 *wozei*	「三」three	*odei*	
257	*Oang*/H 636	Four.	*oang*	four
	T 4 *wowan*	「四」four	*oang*	

258	*Aeem*/H 637 *Aeen*	Five.	*a eim*	five
	T 5 *woin*	「五」five	*eim*	
259	*Malong*/H 638	Six.	*malong*	six
	T 6 *maron*	「六」six	*malong*	
260	*Oweth*/H 639	Seven.	*uid*	seven
	T 7 *uibu*	「七」seven	*uid*	
261	*Tei*/H 640	Eight.	*teai*	eight
	T 8 *iyaye*	「八」eight	*eai*	
262	*Etew*/H 641	Nine.	*etiu*	nine
	T 9 *itchu*	「九」nine	*itiu*	
263	*Mackoth*/H 642	Ten.	*machod*	ten
	T 10 *makou*	「十」ten	*machod*	
264	*Oloyuck*/H 643	Twenty.	*lluich*	twenty
	T 12 *orumakou*	「二十」twenty	*oru-machod*	
265	*Ockathey*/H 644	Thirty.	*okedei*	thirty
	T 13 *wozemakou*	「三十」thirty	*ode-machod*	
266	*Ockawaugh*/H 645	Forty.	*okouang*	forty
	T 14 *wowamakou*	「四十」forty	*oa-machod*	
267	*Ockeem*/H 646	Fifty.	*okeim*	fifty
	T 15 *woimakou*	「五十」fifty	*eim-machod*	
268	*Ockgollom*/H 647	Sixty.	*okolem*	sixty
	T 16 *marumakou*	「六十」sixty	*malo-machod*	
269	*Ockgweeth*/H 648 *Ockaweeth*	Seventy.	*okeuid*	seventy
	T 17 *uimakou*	「七十」seventy	*uid-machod*	
270	*Ockeye*/H 649 *Ocktei*	Eighty.	*okai*	eighty
	T 18 *iyaemakou*	「八十」eighty	*eai-machod*	
271	*Ockatuew*/H 650 *Ockatew*	Ninety.	*oketiu*	ninety
	T 19 *ichumakou*	「九十」ninety	*itiu-machod*	
272	*Mackoth adart*/H 651	A hundred.	*machod a dart*	a hundred
	T 20 *mamakoou*	「百」hundred	*ma-machod*	

Notes

K 1. *A* is a 'contentless word,' but it appears as a phrase marker in front of every noun (except an emphatic pronoun) and the verb of the sentence [JOSEPHS 1975: 44–45]. In this list, its appearance is arbitrary. See K 15, K 29, K 47, K 50 etc. *Re-* represents a 'plural prefix.' Cf. T 27 (*-ru-*).

K 1, and K 2 are recorded as *arisakan*「男」"man" *a re-sechal* "men, males," and *arate*「女」"woman" *a re-dil* "women," respectively, in An Interrogatory [TAKAYAMA 1993: 249].

K 3/H 70. Hockin gives the wrong translation. "Your child" should be *ngelek-em.*

K 4/T 26. The Japanese character *pu-*「プ」in *purubaaku* is evidently a misprint for *a-*「ア」.

K 5, and K 6 are recorded as *akatan*「父」"father" *a chedam* "father," and

akate「母」"mother" *a chedil* "mother," respectively, in An Interrogatory [TAKAYAMA 1993: 249].

K 7. The primal meaning is "to spear fish again."

K 9. In McCluer's diary (21 February 1792), we find "I sent Mr. White with him being his *suckalie* [*sic*] (friend) [PEACOCK 1987: 138]. This example also proves that a word meaning "my friend" has become misused to indicate a generic kin term. See also *sucalic* meaning "friend" in [KEATE 1788: 195, 258] and [HOCKIN 1803: 37, 41].

K 10. See also the same word, *tackalby*～*tackelby* in [KEATE 1788: 124, 126, 331], *tackelby artheil* "female artist" [KEATE 1788: 332] or the *English tackelbys* [HOCKIN 1803: 17, 18].

K 13. *Chim-* originates in PAN **lima*, and goes through a process of phonetic change **iima*>**qima*>**$k_2$im-*. Walleser's *cheim-* shows evidently the transitive form which was shifting from **iima* (～**qiima*) to **qima* accompanying the compensatory lengthening.

K 16. This entry is the same as K 245. See the verbal form in K 173.

K 24. A knife is also called *woolell* [KEATE 1788: 304]. This form proves the existence of an old possessive form *ol-el* "his knife," of which the modern form is *ols-engel*.

K 27. The modern *oltall* seems to be formed with a prefix *ol-*(causative prefix)+*tall*. But this entry form is still maintained in Taguchi as *toori*「木壺」"covered wooden bowl for serving *marasiisu* (coconut toddy)" with an illustration [1893: 187] (Figure 3). A similar type of covered pitcher for drinking water is drawn in [KUBARY 1895: Plate XXVII] (Figure 4) with the generic name *ollumal* [*sic*] (=*ollumel*) "pitcher for drink." The shell-inlaid wooden basket [*sic*] with covers etched in Keate [1788: Plate 5] is evidently the same object (Figure 2). Therefore, one type of *ollumel* has been called **-tall*. NPE's *oltall-ilaot* "coconut syrup" correlative view is phonologically unreliable. *Marasiisu* (=*mo er a ses*) is probably an argot for coconut toddy (*chemlol*),



Figure 2. Shell-inlaid wooden basket with cover [KEATE 1788]

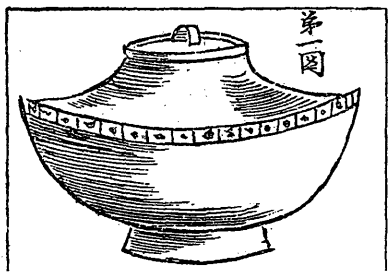


Figure 3. *Toori* (=*oltall*) [TAGUCHI *et al.* 1893]

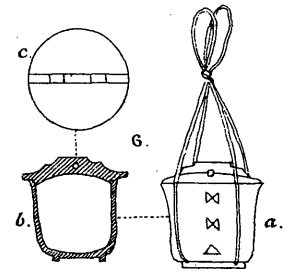


Figure 4. *Ollumal* (=*ollumel*) [KUBARY 1895]

which means "become diligent (by drinking it!)."

K 30. In England at that time *taro* was scarecely known, both as object and word. But it is noticed that Hockin already recorded a word *tarra*. According to O.E.D., *taro* (with plantains) became popular, having been introduced to England by Captain Cook in 1779. See also H 556, H 603, and H 604.

K 35. *Chebouch "wilde Betelpalme"* (KR) (wild betelnut palm) is a genus of small, or medium-sized palms. The cabbage of the Moluccan *Pinanga punicea* is stated to be edible [BURKILL 1966: 1759].

K 39. *Rr* in *karr* is definitely a misprint for *u* of *ngau*. But, Hockin inherits the same mistake. This also proves that his work was mainly done depending on Keate's list.

K 40/Iw 24. In Iw. there is a confusion or misnomer with a cat.

K 47. Etymologically *chesel el ked* means "bamboo of bald hill." *Ked* appears in K 219. In the transcription *-che-* is not represented.

K 48. *Meyrooke* appears, as it is, to be in Krämer, quoted from McCluer with a meaning "*spanisches Rohr*" (rattan stick). Lt. John McCluer, being appointed to command the Panther, made the first visit to Palau in January 1791. He must have referred to Keate's Word-List.

K 52. The medial *-b-* should be a misprint for *-rr-*.

K 57. *Gill* only represents the latter half of a word, the first half is supplied in H 474.

K 61/T 72. The Japanese character *-su* 「ス」 in *adoosu* is evidently a misprint for *-bu* 「ブ」.

K 63. At present, "fish scale" is called *cholo*. Here is a confusion of the specific fish name, and probably, a compound *kemedukl ngikel* was made through wrong transliteration: ~of fish (*ngikel*). Hockin's *callarwell* corresponds to *cheleuel* "its fish scale."

K 64/H 198. *Ruetuu* is a large ray at least 150 cm in width [HELFMAN and RANDALL 1973 :141]. The initial *mu-* is unexplained. Could it be the conjunction *me* "and"? A sting ray (*Dasyatus sephen*) is called *ksous*.

K 67. See also the same word in [KEATE 1788: 302, 305, 312].

K 72. In present-day Palauan, "Micronesian pigeon" is generally called *belochel*, i.e., literally, "to be shot with a slingshot."

K 74. For *dudek* there are two species in Palau [ETPISON n.d.: 244], the red-tailed and the white-tailed. NPE's meaning limited to the latter is insufficient.

K 80. *Cheos* means "Tag" (day) in Walleser's *chaeos,* and nowadays for "sun" *sils* (PAN **sinaR* "ray") is more general than *cheos* (PAN **ke-waRi* "day") as seen in Iw 7, probably due to compounds such as *chelde-cheos* (or *chede-cheos*) "time between mid-morning and late afternoon" (NPE). Cf. K 104, H 268, and H 269.

K 84. *Mesikt* "be in a cluster" is a derived form; *me-sikt* "cluster of fruit," but nowadays, *mesikt* is only used in *mesikt el btuch,* which means "constellation of stars."

K 95. *Chetau* means "rainbow like a long bridge" discriminated from *orrekim* "short and standing rainbow" [HIJIKATA 1990: 289], which evidently relates to the Proto-Trukic language **rakem* "rainbow."

K 96/T 63. It is evident that the modern form *klukuk* has been formed by inserting a 'resulting state infix' *-(e)l-* [JOSEPHS 1975: 189]. *Kukuk* is still seen as *kuguk "morgen früh"* (tomorrow morning) in Walleser.

K 98. Literally, "after ten o'clock."

K 99. Grammatically the same as K. 96, this word also indicates an archaic form without an infix *-l-*. But, Walleser's List contains the modern form *klebesei*.

K 102/H 253. The medial *-lt-* should be a misprint for *-ll-*.

K 103. The transcription is inaccurate not only representing the initial *ng-*, but also the other sounds. The modern expression is *ngeltel a sils* "setting of the sun."

K 104/H 252. *-C-* in the last but one should be a misprint for *-e-*.

K 104/T 64. Evidently *ba-*「バ」in *bairujusu* is a misprint for *a-*「ア」.

K 107. For "hungry" the modern phrasing is *mad er a kall*, literally, "to die lacking food=to die of hunger."

K 108. See also the same word in [KEATE 1788: 221].

K 116/H 595. H 595 is the same as H 161 semantically. "The tropical almond" is stated as *ameiyakku,* i.e., *a miich* in Taguchi [1893: 149–150] (Figure 5).

K 122. See also the same word in [KEATE 1788: 118, 299]. But, *Pangium edule "wilde Brotfrucht"* (KR) (wild breadfruit, payan) was wrongly called "durian" (*Durio zibethinus*) from about this time on, as shown in Hockin. For example, *Pangium edule* is called *duhrien* in Ponapean, *turiyacn* in Kusaiean, etc. in another areas of Micronesia. This kind of confusion probably comes from the smell of the sarcocarp, resembling rotten onions. Therefore, the Japanese origin of this etymology, as suggested by my inform-

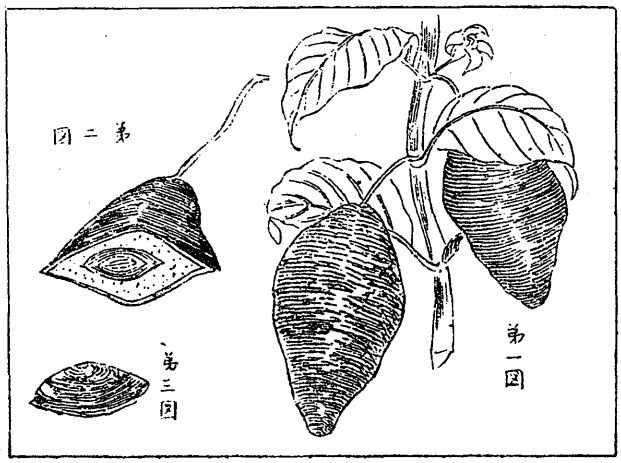


Figure 5. *Ameiyakku* (=*a miich*) [TAGUCHI *et al.* 1893]

ants, is not correct, being unlike other examples such as Japanese *budo* (budoo「葡萄」) "grape" for "Panama cherry," *nangiosakura* (nan'yoo-sakura「南洋桜」)"South Seas cherry tree" for "flame tree," *ninzin* (ninjin「人参」) "carrot" for "potato with orange-colored inside," etc.

K 127/T 102. Literally, "me who likes it."

K 127/T 107. The translation is wrong. See the equational sentence with subject shifting in T 93.

K 130. This word is seen as *pucka sogel* "it was told him in play or joke" in [Hockin 1803: 25].

K 134. This entry is the same as K 188 semantically.

K 136. The initial *a-* is intrusive. See note for K 1. Hockin's transcription *-cl-* should be a misprint for *-d-*.

K 138. Literally, "to become stone."

K 145. The usual expression for "Come in!" is *Be mtuu!* (*tmuu* "enter").

K 146. *Kiei* or *kiues* means "to sit like a woman with legs crossed" in contrast to *reborb* meaning "to sit like a man with both knees up, or with one knee up and the other on the floor" (NPE). The modern usual expression for a generic "to sit down" is *dengchokl* "to seat."

K 147. In the transcription the initial *me-* seems to be not recorded, if so, *p-* should be a misprint for *k-*.

K 153. The prohibitative form in English is rightly corrected by Hockin.

K 159. Literally, "I am afraid." Cf. K 153.

K 160/T 91. The consonant *p* (as is in *pakangkuremu*) has the same distinctive features with *t* except for the grave/acute opposition, therefore, acoustically it is not rare to hear *p* instead of *t*. See also H 177, where *chui-t* is misheard as *ky-pe*.

K 161. The initial *a-* is intrusive. See note for K 1.

K 174. See also the same word with different meaning in H 118.

K 179. Perhaps a verb phrase is not recorded.

K 183. This entry makes nonsense, by just putting together K 132 and K 49 in turn.

K 190. See also the same word as *melgothd*～*melgothed* in [KEATE 1788: 209, 319]. But *-ng* in *melgothing* "practice of tatooing" [HOCKIN 1803: 33] seems to be corrupted by the English *-ing*.

K 192. There is also another example,*Clow, clow, muc clow!* "Large, large, very large!" [KEATE 1788: 273].

K 194. The same word appears as *Kickaray Rupack* (Little Chief) in [KEATE 1788: 57].

K 199. The initial *i-* is unexplained.

K 200. *Bibak* is said to be southern dialect, but the entry is not in NPE. Cf. K 127.

K 201. It is doubtful whether the transcription without *-ng* stands for an archaic pronunciation. See note for K 229.

K 204. This entry is the same word as K 229.

K 205. This entry is the same word as K 225.

K 206/T 29. The initial *a-* is intrusive. There should be no *a* here. See note for K. 1.

K 206/H 592. A wrong translation.

K 212. "An exclamation from every voice, *Weel!*" [KEATE 1788: 117], or "three loud repetitions of *Weel, weel, weel*" [Hockin 1803: 15–16].

K 213. When the Chief (*a Ibedul*) was informed of the death of his son by the men of the Panther (see note for K 48), he said *Weel, weel, weel a trecoy* "Good, good, very good" [HOCKIN 1803: 9, 10], meaning perhaps, "It is good that I finally know" [PEACOCK 1987: 128]. The same expressions are used as a "*cliché*" in [KEATE 1788: 28, 208].

K 214. There is also another example, *Magull! Magull!* "Very bad" [KEATE 1788: 129].

K 216. The transcription does not seem to represent the grammatically correct form. Cf. K 217.

K 219. The Palauans believe that their ancestors lived at the present-day bald hill [HIJIKATA 1990: 60–79].

K 221. The initial *a-* is intrusive. There should be no *a* here.

K 223. This transcription for *ungil* is more accurate than K 213.

K 224. *Meteet* is a "high family or rank, having large amount of Palauan money" (NPE), i.e., "high-ranking." The same word appears as H 42.

K 229. The modern-day Palauan has a fixed word-final *-ng*, which appears, when the word is spoken in isolation or at the end of a sentence [JOSEPHS 1975: 14]. But as a compound word *-ng* disappears like *er a*

chelecha el taem "these days."

K 246. For "red" see also H 630.

K 251. *Kesol* meaning "turmeric plant" is also recorded as *cosall*. See K 31.

K 264/T 12. The numbers above 20 follow different patterns in Keate's and Taguchi's. However, it is doubtful that the counting system from 20 to 90 shown in Taguchi really existed, even colloquially.

K 272/T 20. The modern-day form for "one hundred" is *dart*.

VI. HOCKIN'S WORD-LIST (continued) AND NOTES

	Hockin Iwasa, Taguchi	English Japanese	Modern Palauan Modern Palauan	Meaning Meaning
1	*Uckarleeth*	The Deity; the Almighty God.	*a chelid*	god, deity
	T 110 *karisu*	「神」 god	*chelid*	
	T 111 *agarii*	「神座」 divine place	(*bl-il*) *a chelid*	place of god
2	*Palewallarkarth*	The world.	*beluu el rechad*	earth, world
18	*Cultowe*	A storm.	*a eolt*	wind
	T 87 *ayooru*	「風」	*a eolt*	
20	*Yecuththoup*	A waterspout.	*iechadedaob*	waterspout
29	*Ouloyel*	The floor.	*a ulaol*	floor
30	*Muckkaarlt*	Hot.	*mekeald*	warm
34	*Cumrungle*	A boathouse, a shed or covering.	*a diangel*	boathouse
37	*Omerrookorack*	Boiling water.	*omeriokl*	boil over
39	*Quathelsecul*	An old man.	*chuodel el sechal*	old man
40	*Rearkarracat*	A young man.	–? *a rechad*	
41	*Puckao*	A brave man.	*bekeu*	brave
42	*Matet*	A rich man.	*meteet*	rich
43	*Lwarbuck*	A wild fellow, a libertine.	*roachel el buik*	wild boy
45	*Mulngnigh*	A man-servant.	*mesiung-el* (?)	his servant
47	*Quothelarthiel*	An old woman.	*chuodel el redil*	old woman
48	*Omukearthiel*	A young woman.	*omuu er a dil*	to perform *buldil* ceremony
50	*Missabele*	An unmarried woman.	*mesobil*	unmarried
51	*Moongole*	A woman belonging to the *bai*, a housekeeper.	*mengol*	woman living in *bai* as concubine
52	*Musouneelply*	A maid-servant.	*mesiung-el blai*	servant of the house
55	*Kopeacooke*	An uncle.	*obekul*	his older brother of male
56	*Thelawlmpeele*	An aunt.	*klaudeleongel*	mutual relationship
57	*Kokathrol*	A brother.	*ochell-el*	his younger brother of male
58	*Cothelel*	An elder brother, or sister.	*chudelel*	his older sister of female
59	*Marthingel*	A younger brother, or sister.	*merreng-el*	his younger sister of female
60	*Pukele*	A spouse.	*bech-il*	his spouse
61	*Muckaleek*	A grandson or daughter.	*mekulek* (HJ)	A grandson or daughter
62	*Kokoleek*	My nephew or niece.	*ochell-ek*	my child related to family through mother
63	*Kokolel*	Your nephew or niece.	*ochell-el*	his child related to family through mother

64	*Adar-Marbspookel*	A father by adoption.	*a dem-al a bs-engel*	father having given obligatory initial marriage payment to wife's family
65	*Pickell*	A youth or lad.	*bik-el*	his boy
66	*Pooick*	A young child.	*buik*	boy
68	*Carpesangle*	An infant at the breast.	*kar* –?	medicine
72	*Puthingel*	The body.	*bedengel*	his body
74	*Kiwsale*	Bones.	*chiues-el*	his bone
75	*Poothel*	The skin.	*bud-el*	his skin
76	*Matharm*	The face.	*med-am*	your eye or face
77	*Matharbabthatume*	The forehead.	*med-al a bdel-um*	your forehead
78	*Colsule*	Eyes.	*chelsul*	pupil of eye
79	*Snekerkiuleamatharm*	The eye-brows.	*bsech-el a med-am*	your eyelash
80	*Tongarpalearmatharm*	The eye-lids.	*dangeb-el a med-am*	your eyelid
81	*Issnel*	The nose.	*is-ngel*	his nose
82	*Cotonale*	The cheeks.	*oteng-el*	his cheek
83	*Thingark*	Ears.	*ding-ak*	my ear
84	*Kiule*	Hair.	*chi-ul*	his hair
85	*Angareek*	Mouth.	*a nger-ek*	my mouth
87	*Kwrail*	The tongue.	*chur-al*	his tongue
88	*Parpungarell*	The palate or roof of the mouth.	*beb-ul a nger-el*	space above his mouth
89	*Purthel*	The lips.	*berdel*	his lip
90	*Comlale*	The chin.	*omellel*	his chin
91	*Arkossamale*	The beard.	*a chesem-el*	his beard
92	*Quitetel*	The neck.	*chikl-el*	his neck
93	*Congkasuel*	The shoulders or upper part of the back.	*ongelung-el*	his shoulder
97	*Pokose*	The thumb.	*bechos*	thumb
98	*Ukelthingle*	A finger.	*uchel a cheldingel*	middle finger
99	*Oletum*	The forefinger.	*oletem*	index finger
100	*Kokelakimarm*	The middle finger.	*ochell-el a chim-am*	your younger brother's finger
101	*Mallakow*	The third finger.	*melekau*	to catch as protective measure
102	*Oletabatooteakimarm*	The little finger.	*olibek a chim-am*	your ring finger
103	*Kakule*	The nails.	*kekul*	his nail
104	*Kickaneck*	The ribs.	*kekenge-ek*	my rib
105	*Arunule*	The heart.	*a reng-ul*	his heart
106	*Kartheil*	The liver.	*chedeng-al*	his liver
107	*Songkell*	The loins.	*sengch-el*	his waist
108	*Okoolkokam*	The thighs.	*uchul a och-im*	your upper thigh
110	*Kolotaleil*	The calf of the leg.	*klou a delel* (*a oach*)	to have a large calf of leg
111	*Atherlep*	A ghost or good spirit.	*a deleb*	ghost, spirit
112	*Satan*	An evil spirit.	*Satan* (S ?)	Satan
113	*Uckaleetharracat*	A priest or prophet; a man of God.	*a ched-ul a rechad*	men (*a rechad*) of god
114	*Ackkrone*	A prophetess.	*a kolong* (HJ), *a kerong* (A)	shaman (A)
116	*Culeutow*	An ambassador or herald.	*oliuid*	to translate
117	*Tongatongle*	The devil.	*dengerenger*	bad, evil
118	*Masaketh*	People.	*meseked*	crowded
120	*Songel*	A lover.	*song-el*	his mistress

121	*Kusscelar*	A slave, servant, or a drudge.	*kesiou*	to serve each other
122	*Karbooel*	A clown, or awkward person.	*kebelung*	stupid, crazy
123	*Mate-Meer*	A coward.	*betimer*	slow-moving
128	*Mamethongcawn*	To eat between meals.	*mei me do-ngang!*	Come and let's eat!
131	*Mellongoyas*	To boil.	*melengoes*	to cook or boil in water
132	*Curmarthork*	Not boiled enough or well done.	*chemadech*	uncooked
133	*Korseakale*	Broth or soup.	*chersachel* (KR)	olive tree, tree in nutmeg family (*Horsfieldis palauensis* KANEHIRA)
140	*Akkull*	Victuals.	*a kall*	food
141	*Aiyoul*	A garden.	*a eou el*	space of
142	*Ardukkell*	Fruit.	*a redech-el*	its fruit
144	*Mariss*	A Seville orange.	*meres* (KR)	type of wild citrus
145	*Puckaseu*	Limes.	*bekersiu*	type of large lime (*Citrus* sp.)
146	*Carretle*	Sweet limes.	*kertaku*	bush in myrtle family (*Decaspermum fruticosum*, NPE)
147	*Dabaacle*	Lemon.	*debechel*	wild lime
149	*Coothel*	Grass.	*chudel*	grass (*Ischaemum muticum*, KR)
150	*Meelec*	Indian corn.	*meliik*	pitcher's plant (*Nepenthes* spp.)
151	*Thip*	Sugar cane.	*deb*	sugar cane
156	*Mathu*	Breadfruit tree.	*meduu*	breadfruit
157	*Coomer*	The teak tree.	*kmekumer* (KR)	teak
158	*Upthoucus*	The poon tree.	*a btaches*	Alexandrian laurel tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*)
159	*Carretum*	The oil tree.	*cheritem*	varnish tree (*Parinaruim glabberimum*)
160	*Proree*	The dammer tree.	*beror* (KR)	type of shrub (*Evodia palauensis* KANEHIRA)
163	*Iadle*	The yellow jambu apple.	*iedel*	mango
164	*Cummim*	Billimbys, an Indian fruit.	*kemim, makamim* (KR)	starfruit
165	*Cupalap*	The breadfruit.	*chebiei* (?)	seeded breadfruit
166	*Meethou*	A second or small kind.	*msau*	bend it (standing object, sg.) down
167	*Meethoulee*	The breadfruit, with a stone or seed.	*meduu el eou*	type of breadfruit
168	*Moongore*	A young coconut.	*mengur*	coconut at middle stage
169	*Mooncarse*	An old coconut.	*mechas*	coconut at later stage
170	*Arrassackalleuis*	The blood, or coconut milk.	*a rsech-el a lius*	blood of coconut
171	*Kassukelalleuis*	The husk of the coconut.	*chesechal a lius*	cord made of coconut
173	*Tabaacle*	A tree of exceeding hard wood.	*tebechel*	mangrove tree (*Rhizophora mucronata*, NPE)
174	*Kokoth*	A tree with a fine swelling and thick bark.	*chochod* (KR)	cinnamon tree (*Cinnamomum* sp.)
175	*Akulbneparreth*	A foreign tree or shrub.	*a kleb-ngel a beab*	type of grass in amaryllis family (*Curculigo orchioides*, NPE)
177	*Kype*	Toddy, the juice of the coconut tree.	*chuit*	coconut milk
179	*Cuthu*	Yellow earth, or oker.	*chutem*	land, soil
181	*Luark*	A nest.	*luuk*	nest
184	*Adarpar*	A duck.	*a debar*	duck
185	*Arveck*	A Guinea fowl.	*a uek*	purple swamphen (*Porphyrio porphyrio*)

188	*Tongurdeeke*	A king's fisher.	*tenga(di)dik*	collared kingfisher (*Halcyon chloris*)
189	*Lorartartle*	A quail.	*ulerratel*	banded crake (*Rallina eurizonoides*)
190	*Karpackup*	An owl.	*chebacheb*	grey nightjar (*Caprimulugus indicus*)
191	*Kurretung*	A very small but fine singing bird.	*charmuderenges*	oriental cuckoo (*Cuculus saturatus*)
192	*Quipetukale*	The gizzard.	*delebekul* (?)	its gizzard (of chicken)
196	*Mussague*	A merman or mermaid.	*mesekiu*	dugong
197	*Cathang*	A shark.	*chedeng*	shark
199	*Lirart*	A cuttle fish.	*luut*	cuttlefish
200	*Melgenole*	A large cuttle fish.	*milngoll*	type of large squid
202	*Yeuse*	An alligator.	*ius*	crocodile
204	*Oule*	Mullet.	*uluu*	diamond-scale mullet (*Chelon vaigiensis*)
206	*Curmarng*	Crabs.	*chemang*	mangrove crab (*Scylla serrata*)
207	*Omakgeuse*	A prawn.	*omekched*	to wait for low tide
208	*Korracour*	A shrimp.	*cherchur*	shrimp
209	*Ouletuck*	Oysters.	*a olutk* (?)	pointer for picking fruit
215	*Tinluke*	Tortoise shell.	*toluk*	Palauan money of turtle shell (Photo 1)
216	*Damule*	A porpoise.	*demul*	porpoise
219	*Kiroker*	A fish hook.	*chirocher*	fish hook
221	*Kowsarl a cathang*	Shark fins.	*ois-al a chedeng*	fin of shark
222	*Arcarm*	Animals, birds, or beasts of any kind.	*a charm*	animal, insect
223	*Persoyack*	A snake.	*bersoech*	land snake
224	*Purerpoor*	A lizard.	*berebur*	gecko
225	*Mungatharp*	A spider.	*mangaidab*	spider
226	*Tuckathuck*	A frog.	*dechedech*	frog
227	*Kulard*	A worm.	*chulad*	earth or tape worm
228	*Lote*	The worms in children.	*lot*	tapeworm
229	*Cuyuss*	A maggot.	*chuis*	maggot
230	*Sisk*	Ants.	*plsisk* (KR)	small black ant
231	*Ocke-Artheil*	A cobweb.	*uche er a dil*	in front of women
232	*Aiiss*	A fly.	*a iaes*	fly
233	*Letewyack*	A fire fly.	*lot* –?	
234	*Ulkoth*	A mosquito fly.	*a ilkolk*	mosquito
235	*Arracass*	A sand fly.	*a rekas* (KR)	gnat abounding in Peliliu
236	*Akamoro*	A horse-stinging fly.	*a charm*	animal, insect
238	*Cattoo*	A cat.	*katuu* (S ?)	cat



Photo 1. *Toluk* (National Museum of Ethnology, K 783)

	Iw 23 *katou*	「猫」cat	*katuu*	
240	*Meletarmethuss*	A blood-sucker.	*melatemudes*	brown tree lizard
243	*Toopuparparkel*	Broad.	*tubchebachel*	wide
246	*Apop*	Uppermost, the top.	*a bab*	area or space above
247	*Orakanacills*	Sunrise.	*ngesech-el a sils* (?)	rising of the sun
255	*totoa*	This morning.	*tutau*	morning
	T 56 *chutao*	「朝」morning	*tutau*	
256	*Cocookatotoa*	Tomorrow morning.	*tutau el klukuk*	tomorrow morning
257	*Ycouse*	The day after tomorrow.	*ngiaos*	day after tomorrow
262	*Capasennce*	This evening.	*kebesengei*	evening
	T 57 *segui*	「夕」evening	*kebesengei*	
263	*Ackasennce*	Last evening.	*-? sengei*	
265	*Muckereamaseem*	Dark.	*miremerem* (?)	dark at night
267	*Tetleessep*	Two days ago.	*ideliseb*	day before yesterday
268	*Yeuseell*	Three days ago.	*eua el sils* (?)	four days
269	*Ronillarlills*	Rays of the sun.	*rerengel a sils*	ray of sun
271	*Kysepe*	Sultry, close, or hot.	*kesib*	sweaty
272	*Oreo*	To blow.	?	
273	*Muckelacott*	Cool.	*mekelekolt*	cold
274	*Ourukle*	Before.	*er a uche er a*	before
275	*Ackasuse*	Last evening or night.	*a kesus*	last night
279	*Muckiwhy*	To go to sleep.	*mechiuaiu*	to lie down to rest
281	*Umrose*	A dream.	*omerrous*	to dream about
283	*Umruell*	A person that walks in their sleep.	*omerruul*	to walk or talk in one's sleep
284	*Mathuke*	Strong.	*meduch*	strong
285	*Olonoyyack*	Weak.	*olengeaseck* (?)	to slow down
286	*Murcose*	Sweet.	*merekos*	sweet
287	*Muckamim*	Sour.	*mekemim*	sour
288	*Marquonketh*	Bitter.	*mechuached*	bitter
289	*Mooute*	Stale, spoiled by keeping.	*meoud*	late
291	*Meteemellar*	Spoiled.	*metemall*	get spoiled
293	*Ullungternart*	Good fortune.	*ngeltengat*	good fortune
297	*Delternart*	Bad fortune.	*-? tengat*	
298	*Massuurp*	To learn.	*mesuub*	to learn
299	*Koolisakertle*	To teach.	*olsisechakl*	to teach
300	*Pilel*	To adorn, to dress.	*bil-el*	his clothes
302	*Murroor*	To be ashamed.	*merur*	ashamed of
304	*Munrowel*	To scold.	*mengokl*	to scold
305	*Culleoke*	To caress, to be affectionate.	*ouellak*	capture by love magic
307	*Metuis*	To abuse.	*meduis*	not afraid of heights
308	*Telleboryas*	To call names, to slender.	*delaes* (?)	spoken ill of
309	*Keesee*	To open.	*kiis* (E ?)	key
310	*Muarkussemu*	To open the door.	*Mnggu a chesimer!*	Open the door!
311	*Doothel*	Old.	*chuodel* (?)	old
312	*Puckase*	New.	*beches*	new
313	*Omuke*	Young.	*omek*(*-beches*)	to renovate, make new
314	*Meleliute*	Thin.	*meliliut*	thin and flat
315	*Ocrokt*	Thick.	*okrokr*	thick and flat
316	*Marlaruck*	Fat.	*melaok*	greasy, fatty
321	*Mo*	Go.	*mong*	to go
327	*Thiebmuke*	To be sorrowful.	?	
328	*Mungetackle*	To sing.	*mengitakl*	to sing
329	*Mayloick*	To dance.	*meloik*	to dance

331	*Seeangle*	To be merry.	*sisiangel*	to enjoy fondling
334	*Bertie*	To hide.	*Bertii!*	Hide it (sg.)!
336	*Armunamon*	Coming.	*akmo el mong* (?)	I am going on.
341	*Omakarr*	To buy.	*omechar*	to buy
343	*Cultrow*	To sell.	*olterau*	to sell
345	*Karrboom*	A gift, a token of remembrance.	*cheb-um*	your gift to woman
347	*Ollonete*	To ask for, to beg a thing.	*olengit*	to beg
349	*Maerayose*	Valuable.	*mekreos*	precious
350	*Shipsongle*	Useless, good for nothing.	*sibesongel*	is to be tripped
352	*Talkip*	A small quantity.	*telkib*	a little
357	*Muko*	Blind.	*meiko*	blind
358	*Missung*	To see.	*mesang*	to see
359	*Mockatee*	Show me.	*Mochotii!*	Show it (sg.)!
362	*Komesaboosarkar-matharm*	To wink.	*omes a –? er a medam*	
363	*Komesaboosarkab-thduke*	The stars winkle, or twinkle.	*omes a –? er a btuch*	
365	*Arwack*	An anchor.	*orrumk*	anchor
366	*Mungemout*	Waves of the sea.	*mengimut*	to throw oneself down
367	*Omuthusathoup*	Surf, or broken waves.	*omades a daob*	to line up salt water
368	*Remararmuck*	Seaweed.	*kemokem* (?)	type of large seaweed
369	*Patharluckertete*	Black beche-de-mer.	*bad el rekereked*	type of sea cucumber
370	*Cassopeel*	White beche-de-mer.	*chesobel*	type of large trepang
371	*Arthoke*	A spring or fountain.	*a dok* (W)	spring
372	*Angarthoke*	A lake.	*ng ngar a dok*	There is a spring.
374	*Arpatapollon*	A crystal or flint stone.	*a bad el balang*	aragonite, Yapese stone money
375	*Aiissarculatnutte*	Bees.	?	
376	*Culatneetle*	Honey.	*chelakngikl*	Palauan honey bee
377	*Arcarmdeong*	A cricket.	*a kerellang* (?)	cricket
378	*Athlello*	Goods or merchandise.	*oterul-el*	his merchandise
379	*Reetle*	Outside.	*ikr-el*	his space outside
382	*Matart*	To rend or tear.	*melat*	to tear
384	*Moramaketh*	To go on shore.	*mo er meched*	to go to the shallow
385	*Pokokoth*	A smell.	*bekechat*	smelling of smoke
386	*Weelpokokoth*	A fine or good smell.	*ungil a bekechat*	good smelling of smoke
387	*Pethang*	A bad smell or stink.	*bediu* (W), *bldiu*	putrid, foul-smelling
388	*Toreongore*	Smell it.	*tirrengur*	smelt it (sg.)
389	*Tripe*	To spit.	*telub*	to be spit
393	*Koreeuck*	A broom.	*oriik*	broom
394	*Mathetheird*	To dry or wipe with a cloth.	*medidirt*	almost dry
395	*Toangle*	A door.	*tuangel*	entrance, door
396	*Cossemurretoangle*	Shut the door.	*chesmer-el a tuangel*	door of entrance
401	*Curtheke*	A disorder like the smallpox.	*oldikel*	to cause trouble among
402	*Cooknothuck*	A second sort, of a smaller kind.	*kosekodel* (?)	too small
403	*Deole*	To be with child.	*dioll*	pregnant
404	*Mathopuck*	Abortion.	*melecheb* (?)	to perform abortion on
410	*Oliooks*	Darts thrown by a sling.	*uloeoch* (W)	dart
413	*Lockearth*	Time of war.	*klakoad*	fight
415	*Cousar*	Conquered.	*chesuar*	slap (in the face)
418	*Meroun*	To gain the victory.	*merau*	rich, wealthy
421	*Xulibess*	To forget.	*obes*	to forget
422	*Malartkur*	To remember.	*melatk*	to remember
423	*Oky*	Who knows.	*olekoi*	exclamation indicating surprise

424	*Naakdeak, or methingere*	I do not know.	*ng diak(kudengei)*	I don't know.
			medengelii	to know it(sg.)
425	*Okare*	To question, to ask.	*oker*	to ask
426	*Magrar*	To interrogate, What do you want?	*mengerar*	to criticize
429	*Orengis*	To hear.	*orrenges*	to hear
435	*Alteearng*	In this place, here.	*er tiang*	here
436	*Remoort*	Make haste, be quick.	*remot*	to pound it (sg.)
437	*Orekerthough*	Quickly.	*ouretech* (?)	to speed past
438	*Deegeea*	Stay.	*di kiei*	to just stay
439	*Dedacore*	To stand.	*De-dechor!*	Let's stand up!
444	*Malacong*	To wash the body.	*melechong*	to bathe
445	*Malerparl*	To wash the hands or face.	*melecholb*	to bathe
446	*Masilek*	To wash clothes.	*mesilek*	to wash clothes
448	*Degemuss*	Wet.	*dekimes*	wet
450	*Cussebore*	Idleness.	*chesebreng*	brokenheartedness
451	*Muckerrerkare*	Industry.	*mekerkard*	glowing
453	*Clameogle*	Handsome.	*klamiokel*	beautiful, handsome
463	*Muckiatle*	To be hoarse.	*mechetel*	hoarse
465	*Arrail*	A road or path.	*a rael*	road
466	*Tarvuck*	A landing-place or wharf.	*taoch*	(man-made) mangrove channel
467	*Dearl*	A ship.	*diall*	ship
470	*Praree*	A catamaran, or raft.	*brer*	raft (made of bamboo)
473	*Akuskokeum*	A plank.	*a chesbocheb*	board for building
497	*Ungarang*	What is it?	*ngarang*	What?, Which?
498	*Ungarangcumthe*	What do you say?	*ngara ke dmu*	What do you (sg.) say?
499	*Magrarr*	What do you want?	*mecherar*	to buy it (sg.)
504	*Tathopuck*	Half.	*tedobech*	(one) half
505	*Telmareyuck*	A quarter part.	*dersekloa*	quarter
506	*Telmulangus*	Three parts.	*dersekldei* (?)	onethird
509	*Kyseth*	News, or intelligence.	*chis-ed*	our (incl.) news
510	*Crutherkathuke*	Conversation, a tale.	*cheldecheduch*	conversation
511	*Sipesarple*	To boast, to tell a falsity.	*tibetibek* (?)	breaking things up into small pieces
512	*Culthute*	A pond or tank.	*ilengel* (?)	large wooden water tank
513	*Roese*	A hill.	*rois*	mountain
514	*Modith*	A plain.	*moded*	flat
517	*Curthekiss*	Reeds.	*kerengimes*	swamp reed
519	*Mallool*	To make.	*meruul*	to make
521	*Koypattle*	Iron.	*chabakl* (W)	iron, adze
523	*Mussouel*	Assiduity.	*mesaul*	tired, weary
524	*Arrange*	To have a thing.	*ng ngar er ngii*	there is or are
525	*Merrerkuee*	All.	*merekui*	to finish completely
532	*Mahidar*	To crack.	*mechetir* (?)	to extract
537	*Emarrakamar*	Broke accidentally.	*urrekomel*	broken pieces
538	*Puckhi*	A jar.	*bekai*	jar
540	*Oporeth*	Difficult, hard to learn.	*obereod*	heavy, difficult
543	*Keewarr*	A chest.	*kiuar*	chest
544	*Sudee*	To clean.	*osurech*	hot water (boiled with leaves)
545	*Mormuthmellucas*	White cloth or linen.	*mamed mellaku*	whitened cloth
546	*Morotetal*	To plane or make smooth.	*merread* (?)	(body) smooth
547	*Keekoy*	A cockle shell.	*kikoi*	sea clam used as scraper (*Arca* sp.)

548	*Coomooarrall*	A waterfall or cascade.	*omaoch a ralm*	water flows
549	*Puckerkow*	Empty.	*bechachau*	empty
550	*Toaparth*	To go out.	*tuobed*	to come or go out of
551	*Kocow*	Quiet or easy.	*iuaiu*	calm
552	*Masiick*	Fatigued.	*mesaik*	lazy
555	*Mayouth*	To follow.	*meius*	to row
556	*Marsay*	A yam ground, or plantation.	*mesei*	taro patch
559	*Muckelmolm*	To tickle.	*mekelmolm*	ticklish
560	*Mungreris*	Jealous.	*mengerirs*	to be jealous
561	*Muthapraapuck*	To feel.	*mereberebek*	to feel around
562	*Mallasuke*	To form, to shape.	*meloseb*	to grow quickly
563	*Cussebore*	Lazy or idle.	Same as H 450.	
565	*Muthercrayaker*	Hard.	*medecherecher*	hard
566	*Muckcatakoot*	Soft.	*mechilekelek* (?)	to become soft
567	*Wullebarcle*	A hole.	*kliokl* (?)	hole
568	*Kleltakotel*	To hang up a thing in its place.	*kltekotel*	hanging
569	*Orokerthee*	To take hold, to handle.	*orreked*	to hold onto
570	*Callokara*	A large pot or kettle.	*olekang*	cooking pot
571	*Lemissarng*	A small pot or kettle.	?	
572	*Umluke*	Gentle.	*omelekoi*	way of speaking
574	*Omurakum*	To mix or mingle.	*omrachem*	to mix together
576	*Tetharakeel*	A ladder, or steps.	*did er a ekil*	ladder made of rope
577	*Couse*	Lime.	*chaus*	lime
578	*Muce*	To load or burden.	*muus*	to order them
579	*Caboolaiour*	Wild betel leaf.	*kebi-ul chiul* (KR)	(peper) leaf of Feycinetia plant
580	*Kussebebooe*	Betel leaf, used as a medicine.	*kesibibui* (KR)	type of betel pepper
581	*Caboo*	Betel leaf, first sort.	*kebui*	betel pepper, pepper leaf
584	*Commuttee*	Sweet potatoes.	*chemutii*	sweet potato
585	*Marg*	Ripe.	*marek*	ripe
587	*Pethu*	Putrified.	*bediu*	putrid
588	*Prouem*	Decayed.	*beraom*	(fish) slightly spoiled
590	*Marlarbuck*	To repair, to mend.	*meleakl*	to remove, set apart
593	*Surce*	To roll up, to secure.	*suosu*	act of greeting
594	*Hurang*	Memory.	*kaureng* (?)	to long for each other
600	*Kocte*	To throw away.	*choitii*	to throw it (sg.) away
601	*Iteumgle*	Firewood.	*idungel*	firewood
	Iw 18 *itoroko*	「薪用マングローブの木」a kind of mangrove tree for firewood	*idungel*	
	T 75 *hidoguruu*	「槇木」firewood	*idungel*	
603	*Tolngoth*	White yams.	*telngot*	yam (Dioscoreaceae)
604	*Ungowatolngoth*	Red yams.	*ngungau telngot*	red yam (*Dioscorea alata*)
605	*Jeesesee*	The same.	*osisiu*	the same
606	*Visa*	Just so.	*uai sei*	like this
607	*Lockatee*	To make well fast.	*reched*	earliness
608	*Operapperpellecarn*	Split or rent by the sun.	?	
609	*Deossark*	A spring or well.	*diosech*	bathing spot
610	*Maltalum*	To plant or sow.	*melalem*	to plant
611	*Adalomel*	Manure to dress the yam ground.	*a delem-el*	its action of planting
612	*Colakatharl*	The front.	*olechotel*	its precedent
613	*Wooteteuck*	The side.	*udud-ek*	my money
614	*Dedacore*	To stand.	Same as H 439.	
615	*Jangeth*	To skip or jump.	*titngot*	hopping

616	*Culthoryack*	Transparent.	*kltukl*	made clear
617	*Cultrokel*	To be despised.	*olturk*	to argue down
618	*Cregeaketh*	The flood tide.	*ched el keriik*	rising tide
619	*Currarkussaketh*	The ebb tide.	(*ched el*) *cheraches*	falling tide
620	*Munghehiaketh*	Slack tide.	(*ched el*) *mengeai*	the period of neap tides (J)
622	*Artheones*	The north.	*a dimes*	south
623	*Artheluoas*	The south.	*a diluches*	north
624	*Conose*	The east.	*ongos*	east
625	*Angarpaith*	The west.	*a ngebard*	west
630	*Poonganow*, or *Coreick*	Red.	*bungungau*	dark red
632	*Pleplurack*	Yellow.	*bibrurek*	yellow
652	*Babelthoup*	The Upper Sea.	*Babeldaob*	Babelthuap, largest island in archipelago
	T. *Baberutappu*		*Babeldaob*	
653	*Artingall*	The largest and most powerful district on Babelthuap.	*a Ngetelngal*	district on eastern Babelthuap
	T. *Aruchingaru*			
654	*Malligoyoke*	The capital of Ngetelngal.	*Melekeok*	
655	*Eicli*	The title of the King of Ngetelngal.	*a Reklai*	
656	*Angrarth*	The second powerful district on Babelthuap.	*a Ngerard* (*Kerradel*)	district on western Babelthuap
657	*Icari*	The title of the King of Ngerard.	*a Kerai* (KR)	
658	*Uckaleeth*	Religious men or priests.	Same as H 1 and H 113.	
659	*Iry*	A district on Babelthuap.	*a Irrai*	district on southern Babelthuap
	T. *Airaye*		*a Irrai*	
660	*Ereclethew*	The name of the island on which *a Ibedul* resides.	*a Ngarkldeu* (KR), *a Ngereklđeu*	district south of Babelthuap
661	*Cooroora*	The chief town of *a Ibedul*.	*Oreor*	Koror, capital island of Ngereklđeu
	Iw 15 *Hororo*	「居住処」dwelling place	*Oreor*	
	T. *Koroora, Karoora*		*Oreor*	
662	*Abbathulle*	The title of the King of Ngereklđeu.	*a Ibedul*	
	Iw 16 *Aihitoro*	「居住処の頭」chief of the village	*a Ibedul*	
	T. *Abbazooru*		*a Ibedul*	

Notes

H 1/T 111. In the transcription a word for "place" is missing.

H 34. For transcribing an *a*, the initial *cum-* is exaggerated.

H 40. The modern expression, *a remekekerei el chad* "young people or men" is distant from this entry form, as pointed out by Gibbons.

H 48. *Buldil* is a traditional ceremony, where coconut is opened to foretell the result of pregnancy (NPE).

H 64. Gibbons analyses *adam er a sbukel* (*adam* "father," who is *sbukel* "one who needs help"). But, in this sense does a father need help?

H 68. Gibbons hints that *car-* definitely means *kar* "medicine," in that mother makes her baby stop from crying by her breast-feeding, therefore, the breast is thought of as a cure for baby's ailment.

H 78. A wrong translation.

H 112. *Satan* stands for *satang*, because as a borrowing, the expected form should be **satal* instead of *satan*, if following the regular phonological change, such as *Siabal* for "Japan," *Saibal* for "Saipan," etc. If it is correct that *Satan* comes from Spanish as shown in NPE, this word is the oldest Spanish borrowing, by reason that the Palau Islands were discovered in 1543 by the Spanish explorer Ruy Lopez de Villalobos and were visited by Sir Francis Drake in 1579, before Spain's claim to the Caroline Islands was acknowledged by Pope Leo XIII in 1885.

H 113. The transcription seems to represent an ungrammatical form, i.e ., *a chelid a rechad.*

H 133. *Horsfieldis palauensis* is also called *chemeklachel* (*Horsfieldia amklaal* KANEHIRA). Was its aril put into soup?

H 157. The modern-day form has a reduplication, i.e., the repetition of the first syllable of *kumer.*

H 170. "Coconut milk" is called *disech*, but this entry seems to represent an idiomatic expression.

H 173. Same as Taguchi's *tebekeedo*, which grows in the channel and is considered as a sacred tree [TAGUCHI *et al.* 1893: 181].

H 175. It is not clear what plant is identified here, but the transcription seems to represent "harvested tuber of rodent." This grass is also called "golden-eyed-grass" [STONE 1970: 150].

H 179. In the transcription the final *-m* is missing.

H 189. *Ulerratel* is also called *kok,* because its pleading "*kok*" call is often heard in the early morning or late evening [ETPISON n.d.: 228]

H 204. *Uluu* belongs to the southern dialect, *chesau* being the northern form [HELFMAN and RANDALL 1973: 142].

H 215. The medial *-n-* is unexplained.

H 221. Literally, "oar of shark," and in modern-day Palauan *bekellel a chedeng* "sail of shark" becomes more usual. This entry seems to imply that the shark's fin had already drawn peoples's attention as an article of commerce.

H 236. This is a coincidence with the form *akamuru* in T 76.

H 238. It is uncertain that *katuu* comes directly from the Spanish *gato* as shown in NPE. See note for H 112. Otherwise, it makes one suppose that the Spanish *gato* comes indirectly via Yap (Yapese *gaetuw* "cat"), already touched by Spanish.

H 240. According to Suzuki, in Palau there lives a kind of blood sucking and poisonous insect [*sic*] with a soft skin like a gecko called *todao*, which was identified later as *Gecko vittatus* (HOUTTUYN) "house gecko," and its toxicity is

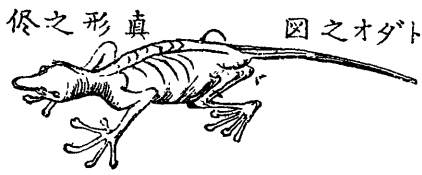


Figure 6. *Todao* (=*terudaol*) [SUZUKI 1893]

doubtful [SUZUKI(EZAKI) 1944: 260-261] (Figure 6). *Todao* evidently stands for *terudaol* (*tudaol*, or also called *chelubas*) "*grosse braune Eidechse*" (KR) (great brown lizard). *Melatemudes* of this entry is also thought to suck at people's navels, folk etymologically *-udes* may be related to *uudes* "navel" (NPE).

H 262/T 57. *Kebe-* is not represented in the transcription.

H 288. The medial *-q-* should be a misprint for *-g-*.

H 308. The medial *-bor-* is unexplained.

H 309. According to the English transliteration (*keesee*=*kiis*), this word possibly was borrowed from an English "keys" and reinterpreted as a singular. *Kiis* is inherited by modern-day Palauan, through Walleser gives *giis* "*Schlüssel*" (key).

H 311. The initial *d-* should be a misprint for *c-*.

H 313. *Omek-* is a prefix for causative verbs. An adjective stem (*beches* "new") is missing.

H 321. See note for K 229 on the final *-ng* in *mong*.

H 365. The medial *-w-* should be a misprint for *-m-*.

H 382. The medial *-t-* should be a misprint for *-l-*.

H 387. For the final *-ng*, see note for K 229.

H 396. From this entry it becomes clear that (*che-*) *simer* "door" does not originate in the Japanese *shimeru* 「閉める」 "to close," as my informants suggested. It is nothing but a coincidence!

H 418. It is doubtful whether the transcription with *-n* represents an archaic pronunciation. See note for K 229.

H 424. A verb phrase (*kudengei* "I know") is missing.

H 450. See note for K 229 about the final *-ng* in *chesebreng*.

H 473. The second *-k-* in *akuskokeum* should be a misprint for *-b-*.

H 505 ~ H 506. Identification doubtful on account of the transcription.

H 521. The original meaning *chabakl* should be "adze," as seen *kaybak* meaning "adze," an old loanword borrowed from Palauan into Nguluwan, located between Yap and Palau. Keate reports that a hatchet which the King of Pelew (=*Abba Thulle*) bore on his shoulder had a head made of iron, though all the other people's were of shell [1788: 55-56]. There is no room for doubt that Lee Boo imagined the only iron tool among his father's possessions.

H 556. See note for K 30.

H 562. The final *-ke* should be a misprint for *-b*.

H 576. For "rope" see K 57.

H 577. Another word *chinam* "coral burnt to lime" stated in [KEATE 1788: 27] is unexplained.

H 579. It is unexplained why Freycinetia, which is grouped in the family Pandanaceae, is considered here as "wild."

H 594. Is the initial *h-* a misprint for *k-*?

H 601/Iw 18/T 75. *-Ko-* and *-ro-* in Iw. should be a metathesis, as shown properly by *-guruu* in Taguchi. Takayama is bewildered about the biological name of this word [TAKAYAMA 1993: 77]. But it does not indicate a specific tree name.

H 603. See note for K 30.

H 604. McNight and Obak's assumption, that *ngungau*, which means "red" and relates to *bungungau* "dark red" (see H 630), was introduced by Germans from Yap to Palau, is chronologically contradictory [MCNIGHT and OBAK 1964: 36].

VII. IWASA'S WORD-LIST (continued) AND NOTES

	Iwasa	Japanese	Modern Palauan	Meaning
1	*karahou*	「牛」cow	*kerebou* (M)	cow
2	*kamen*	「羊」sheep	*kaming* (W), *kaming* (M)	goat
3	*habei*	「豚」pig	*babi* (W), *babii* (M)	pig
7	*asensu*	「日倫［ママ］」sun	*a sils*	sun
8	*tobe*	「ヤシ水」coconut juice	*dubech* (?)	coconut sprouting on ground
10	*amekiri*	「鰆と鰯に似た魚」a type of fish resembling mackerels or sardines	*a mechur*	porgy (*Lethrinus microdon*)
13	*sina*	「亀捕り網」net for catching turtle	*derau* (?)	hand net for fishing
19	*hara*	「莚のような編物」woven mat	*badek*	mat used as shroud
20	*gasebbi*	「山鳩に似た鳥」a type of bird resembling a turtledove	*osebek*	wing of bird
22	*herisu*	「犬」dog	*bilis*	dog
24	*katou*	「鼠」rat	?	
25	*bakatara*	「島人」inhabitant of *Hororo* (Koror Island)	*Ngerebeched*	a hamlet in Koror in which Japanese castaways lived
26	*aka-agari*	「第一の漁場」the best fishing banks	*a Ngcheangel*	Kayangel Island (north of Babelthuap)

Notes

Iw 1 ～ Iw 3. These domestic animals, with others like goats, geese, and ducks were brought by Lt. John McCluer (see note for K 48) from Indonesia (Sumatera, Sunda Is.) to Palau in 1791 for *Abba Thulle* and the people of Palau as a gift from the East India Company [PEACOCK 1987: 129]. All these words originate in Malay *kerbau*, *kambing*, and *babi*, respectively. *Kamen* reported as "sheep" should be a mistake for "goat."

Iw 8. Takayama presumes that this word comes from English *toddy* "coconut juice" [TAKAYAMA 1993: 64]. But the consonantal disagreement in the medial position becomes a problem for his interpretation. *Dubech* by itself means "coconut sprouting on ground," and the initial component *cheder-* in the compound *chederdubech* "edible heart of coconut tree" probably relates to *chad* "liver," originating in **chad er a dubech*.

Iw 20. Takayama is bewildered about the biological name of this word [TAKAYAMA 1993: 153]. But, as shown here by the etymology, a specific bird was especially called "wings." This kind of semantic change (*pars pro toto*) occurs as 'specialization of meaning' or synecdoche, elsewhere. Otherwise, it should be a slip of memory of the informants.

Iw 25～Iw 26. The initial components for place names *ng(ere)-* "located" are missing.

VIII. TAGUCHI'S WORD-LIST (continued) AND NOTES

	Taguchi	Japanese	Modern Palauan	Meaning
11	*makouatan*	「十一」eleven	*machod (me) a tang*	eleven
24	*kakazaaru*	「姉妹」sister	*ochedal*	his sister
25	*boikeru*	「夫妻」man and wife	*bechiil*	married
28	*kekerezujiru*	「娘」daughter	*kekere el redil*	small woman
37	*mountu*	「来る」to come	*Be mtuu!*	Come in!
40	*bomurukku*	「黙れ」Shut up!	*Bo mluk!*	Be silent!
41	*rai*	「虚言」lie	*lie* (E ?)	
42	*raitokoi*	「虚言つき」lying	*lie tekoi* (E ?)	
43	*maraaru*	「真実」truth	*mera el*	true of
44	*mararutokoi*	「真実を云ふ」to tell the truth	*mera el tekoi*	things of value
47	*bukorubao*	「親切」generous	*bekerurau*	generous
58	*kotoko*	「晝」noon	*chodochosong*	time approaching noon
59	*morokatao*	「早く」early	*mereched*	early, fast
60	*meuto*	「遅く」late	*meoud*	late
61	*amusaaru*	「後程」later	*Msall!*	Stop!, Wait!
65	*akajusu*	「今般」this time	*elecha el sils*	today's weather
66	*arokoogu kabashike*	「明晩」tomorrow evening	*kebesengei el klukuk*	tomorrow evening

69	*buraasu*	「米」rice	*beras* (M)	rice
71	*ararumu*	「水」water	*a ralm*	fresh water
76	*akamuru*	「鳥」bird	*a charm*	animal, insect
79	*metara*	「此の」this	*tia el*	this
81	*amaama*	「織物」cloth	*a mamed*	cloth
82	*kiwooa*	「函」box	*kiuar*	wooden chest or box
84	*aajisukan*	「槍」spear	*piskang* (W), *a biskang* (S)	spear
85	*kushara*	「匙」spoon	*kusarang* (W), *kusarang* (S)	spoon
86	*taoto*	「肉刺」fork	*taod*	fork
88	*akuroi*	「踊」dance	*a ngloik*	dance
89	*karitaru*	「歌」song	*chelitakl*	song
93	*nukooshowaakku*	「私は汝を好む」I like you.	*ng so-ak kau*	I like you.
94	*akkurokoru*	「我汝を愛す」I love you.	*a chelech-ul*	her person good at cajoling
97	*nugara-soaamu*	「何を欲するか」What do you want?	*ngara a so-am*	Lit., What is your liking?
101	*rikiyei*	「泊まる」to stay	*de-kiei*	let's stop at
103	*chan*	「茲」here	*tiang*	this
104	*sei*	「彼處」there	*sei*	that
105	*toraburoo*	「外の所」another place	*se el beluu*	that place
106	*tearuboroo*	「此の所」this place	*tia el beluu*	this place
108	*abuchuraburu*	「帝国」empire	*a bkul a beluu*	cape
109	*auzujiru*	「女帝」empress	*a chudelel*	his older sister of female
112	*kuroro-kuren*	「君の所有」your possession	*klolekl-em*	your thing
113	*kuroro-kurekku*	「余の所有」my possession	*klolekl-ek*	my thing
114	*kuroro-kureeru*	「彼の所有」his possession	*klolekl-el*	his thing
115	*mei-sakarikku-kekerezujiiru*	「吾が愛する人茲に来たれ」Come here the man whom I love!	*Mei, sechel-ik, kekere redil!*	Come, my friend, small woman!
116	*nugakaaru-nugaku-rikiei-te-arabururu*	「我は茲に住するを望む」I want to stay here.	*Ng so-ak el kiei er a tia el beluu.*	I want to stay at this place.
117	*agaaku-kuro-kuren*	「吾が身は汝の身なり」I belong to you.	*Ng ngak a klokel-em.*	I am possessed by you.
118	*kaawo-kurorokurek-ku*	「汝の身は吾が身なり」You belong to me.	*Ng kau a klolekl-ek.*	You are possessed by me.

Notes

T 11. In the transcription the conjunction *me* "and" is not recorded.

T 41. This odd word may have been recorded accidentally (or carelessly) from English *lie* (!), because Taguchi was interpreted via English by a royal interpreter called *Karangaru* (*Cherangel*, or *Chelangel* ?) and a secretary-interpreter of the Chief (*a Ibedul*), *Assiisu-Meritoo*「亞思士，尾利到」of Chinese-Spanish mixed blood [TAGUCHI *et al.* 1893: 122, 123].

T 42. If the meaning is to be "to tell a lie," the Japanese transcription inverts the normal Palauan word order, *tekoi el lie*.

T 61. The initial *a-* is intrusive. See note for K 1.

T 66. The word order is inverted.

T 69. From Malay *beras* "hulled rice."

T 79. The initial *me-* is unexplained. A conjunction?

T 84. From Spanish *fisga*. For the final *-ng*, see note for K 229.

T 85. From Spanish *cuchara*. For the final *-ng*, see note for K 229.

T 108. Literally, "corner of land." *Bkulabeluu* also indicates a hamlet in Peliliu, where the consecrated stone images and stone works remain nowadays [HIJIKATA 1991: 128–129], and the inhabitants are said to have come from *Ngebeanged* of Angaur Island after losing a war [KRÄMER 1919: 278; HIJIKATA 1990: 252].

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一八世紀以降のパラオ語語彙集解読研究

崎　山　　理

1783年，西部ミクロネシア・ベラウ諸島の環礁でイギリス東インド会社のアンテロープ号（H. ウィルソン船長）が座礁し，船を修復したのち，翌年，ベラウの二大首長の一方であるコロール島の長イブドゥルの第二子リーブーをともなって本国に帰還した。1788年，G. キートはこの事件をもとにベラウの地勢報告書を出版したが，巻末に添えられた272の語彙（短文）はオーストロネシア語族パラオ語のもっとも古い記録としての価値をもつ。さらに，このキート報告書への補遺が J.P. ホキンにより大幅な語彙の追補とともに1803年刊行された。これらパラオ語の情報は，いずれもリーブー個人を直接的，間接的にインフォーマントとして得たものと考えられる。一方，約半世紀後の1821年，日本からベラウに漂着した神社丸乗組員による報告，さらに，一世紀後の1890年に行われた田口卯吉等の本格的な探険調査報告には，それぞれ，約30，118のパラオ語語彙がつけられている。これらの語彙全体を解明することは，ベラウの民族誌的資料としての寄与も期待される。

本報告は，これらすべての語彙集に記録されたパラオ語を現代パラオ語と比較しつつ，歴史言語学的，民族言語学的な検証によって解読を試みたものである。また，表記法の分析をつうじ現代パラオ語において特徴的な声門閉鎖音が，音韻史的に口蓋垂閉鎖音から摩擦音化を経て（q>x>ʔ）現れたものと推定した。一方，q>x>zero という傾向のほか，摩擦音（x）への過剰矯正現象がすでに一世紀前から現れていることも表記法から明らかになった。