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Background
The field manuals were originally intended as working documents for internal use only. They were supplemented by verbal instructions and additional guidelines in many cases. If you have questions about using the materials, or comments on the viability in various field situations, feel free to get in touch with the authors.

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Field research manual, 2003

Part II – Island Melanesia

Introduction: Island Melanesia project materials

The Island Melanesia project has as its basic endeavour two related tasks. The first is to collect data on the little-known Papuan languages of Island Melanesia, and the second is to explore the origins of and relationships between these Papuan languages. The first aim is accomplished by the usual methods of linguistic data collection. The second aim can be approached on a number of different levels. At this stage of the project we are focussing on using culture history as a way of understanding ancient relationships between earlier peoples who spoke ancestral forms of the Papuan languages, as well as more recent contact history between them. The project materials for the 2003 field season focus on language related to material culture and more abstract cultural domains, and targeted grammatical description. The tasks represent various strategies for unpacking layers of culture history in the Papuan languages of Island Melanesia.

Contents
1. Proto-Oceanic lexicon
2. Grammatical questionnaire and lexicon
3. Kinship questionnaire
4. Domains of likely pre-Austronesian terminology
5. Botanical collection questionnaire

Each of these tasks should by done by all members of the Island Melanesia project. Anyone outside the project who is interested in the prehistory and culture history of speakers of their language may be interested to use these materials as a starting point for their own investigations. For people working outside Melanesia these project materials demonstrate one way of exploring language contact, which is after all an important issue for most field sites. Current processes of language contact can best be understood in a historical perspective, and while these project materials are area-specific, the general issues are transferable to other contact situations.

1. Proto-Oceanic lexicon
(Angela Terrill)

This is a list of reconstructed proto Oceanic words in various semantic domains, namely seafaring and navigation; food preparation; fishing and hunting implements; horticultural practices; household artefacts; acts of impact, force and change of state, and some miscellaneous other words.
The list is intended to aid focussed elicitation of these semantic domains in Papuan languages to ensure direct comparability with other Papuan languages and with proto Oceanic itself. A lot of reconstructed words have the same or similar translation because I have included all the reconstructions in these semantic domains that I could find, but obviously you won't need to elicit the same word lots of times.
Use this list as an aid to guide elicitation of vocabulary items in specific domains, rather than as a mechanical elicitation task.

2. Grammatical questionnaire and lexicon
(Angela Terrill and members of the Island Melanesia project)

This questionnaire is the basis for our database on Papuan and Oceanic languages of Island Melanesia. The questionnaire aims to collect the data that will enable us to show if, and to what extent, Island Melanesia is a Sprachbund, or language area. There are two possible types of language areas we could find, or rather two extensions of language area: one with the whole of Island Melanesia, with Oceanic and East Papuan languages included; and one with just pre-Oceanic, i.e. Papuan languages in it. If the East Papuan languages form a linguistic area, it is an old, pre-Oceanic area. So the question arises whether there is a more recent East Papuan + Oceanic area which has developed since. If the East Papuan languages do not comprise a linguistic area, then the question still arises of whether the East Papuan + Oceanic languages comprise one.

The grammatical questionnaire collects data on two types of linguistic features: features that will distinguish Papuan from Oceanic languages, and features that will distinguish all languages in this region from all other regions in the world. So relating to these three possibilities: Oceanic features, Papuan features and general "Melanesian features" there are three types of question, or rather, each question is in there for one of three reasons. Each question is designed to divide the languages into two significant groups: some questions are designed to separate out Oceanic languages from non-Oceanic languages. Some are designed to separate out Papuan languages from the others and some are there to show general typological features of the area as a whole. This last one, questions designed to show general typological features, is more nebulous and to some extent we are groping in the dark. What we have done is cover most grammatical subsystems in at least broad brush strokes in the hope that something will come out of it. But there is a specific motivation behind all of the questions

The questionnaire is **not** supposed to provide a sketch of the languages, it is not supposed to cover all the main grammatical topics or give an idea of the content of each language. It is not a substitute for a sketch grammar. All it is supposed to do, for each question, is separate out the languages into two groups.

The questionnaire is intended to be filled out directly onto the computer using the web interface (once it is built), or in the meantime can be filled out using Excel. This paper version of it is intended as a backup in the field, to make sure that you have the answers to all the questions.

3. Kinship questionnaire
(Eva Lindström and members of the Island Melanesia project)

This questionnaire is intended to complement the grammatical questionnaire with cultural information rather than purely linguistic data. The questionnaire should get at borrowing and retention of abstract cultural systems in the specific domains of marriage rules, settlement patterns, inheritance rules, political systems, etc. To that end, questions focus specifically on areas likely to distinguish Papuan from Oceanic-speaking groups, as well as Melanesian groups more generally from non-Melanesians. Once again, this questionnaire is not intended to supply a sketch of the culture or kinship system of any cultural group. The structure of kinship terminology is a major focus of this research endeavour but specific questions are not asked at this

point. Instead, each researcher should collect genealogies and the full kin term system for their field languages and nearby languages, from which generalisations will later be abstracted and added to the database. Information on typical marriage distance is collected with the genealogies.

4. Domains of likely pre-Austronesian terminology
(members of the Island Melanesia project)

Once again this is a focussed elicitation aid, containing words referring to items which are known to be of pre-Lapita origin. That is, they are likely to be particularly useful for searching for pre-Austronesian cognates between Papuan languages. Use this elicitation aid as a guide to focussing your questions about these cultural items. It is just intended as an embarkation point. That is, do not just collect the words for betel nuts (for instance) but ask questions about the whole betel nut complex, including words for chewing and spitting betel nuts, containers used for lime, special traditions relating to ownership and use of betel trees, etc. The idea is to form as complete a picture of the domain as possible, and collect as many related lexical items as possible, for later comparison with the other Papuan languages of Island Melanesia.

5. Botanical collection questionnaire
(Eva Lindström and members of the Island Melanesia project)

This botanical collection sheet is intended to help you collect information on plants in your area. This is useful for comparative culture history, and lexical comparison of the words used as names for the plants. The sheet helps you collect information about local uses of the plant, as well as the necessary information to help botanists to identify the plant once you get home. A most of us work in areas where it is not legal to take botanical specimens, the collection sheet has been designed to get the necessary information without having to take actual samples.

1. Proto Oceanic Lexicon Elicitation

This document contains a list of proto Oceanic lexical items divided into the following categories: *seafaring and navigation; food preparation; fishing and hunting implements; horticultural practices; household artefacts; acts of impact, force and change of state*, and *some miscellaneous other words*.

The first column contains the reconstructed word, the second column the translation. The third column is left blank for the word from your field language. The fourth column contains the reference for the pOc reconstruction.

The list is intended to aid focussed elicitation of these semantic domains in Papuan languages to ensure direct comparability with other Papuan languages and with pOc. A lot of reconstructed words have the same or similar translation because I've included all the reconstructions in these semantic domains that I could find, but obviously you won't need to elicit the same word lots of times.

pOc phonemes (Ross in RPO1998:16).

p^{w1}	p	t	c^2	k	q^3
b^w	b	d	j	g	
m^w	m	n	NY^4	$@^5$	
		s			
	r				R^6
	dr^7				
	l				
w			y		

	i	u
	e	o
	a	

References

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[1] velarised bilabials

[2] voiceless palatal stop

[3] probably glottal stop (or uvular stop)

[4] n with tilda

[5] velar nasal

[6] uvular trill

[7] prenasalised alveolar trill

Seafaring and navigation

jau(q)	be anchored or moored, come to anchor or rest		Ross, Pawley and Osmond 1998 index
sake	embark, ride on a canoe		RPO index
palau(r)	go to sea, make a sea voyage		RPO index
paluca	paddle (v), paddle (n)		RPO index
pose	canoe, paddle (n); paddle (v)		RPO index
taRi	steer a course?		RPO index
ujan, lujan	load (a boat) (v); cargo, freight (n)		RPO index
jojo@, jo@i	plug, stop, caulk		RPO index
la@on	place rollers under a canoe		RPO index
paqu(s)	bind, lash, construct (canoe+) by tying together		RPO index
tola	large canoe		RPO index
waga	large sailing canoe; canoe (generic)		RPO index
quli@	rudder (n); steer (v)		RPO index
raki(t)	raft; join outrigger, join two hulls?		RPO index
saman	outrigger float		RPO index
(q)oRa	strake, possibly top strake (washstrake)[8]		RPO index
tokon	staff, punting pole		RPO index
tau (ni) waga	owner of a boat		RPO index
sawa@	channel in reef giving passage to boats, landing place, anchorage		RPO index

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[8]Strake-built canoes are canoes built with planks. The washstrake is the back part of the canoe. The topstrake is the gunwale, or top plank. A strake is one of the planks.

	sky		Osmond 2000: 5
*la@it			
*qaco	sun, day		Osmond 2000: 8
*raqan	sunlight, sun, day		Osmond 2000: 9
*sinaR	shine, sun		Osmond 2000: 10 (cites Blust 1998)
*bulan	moon		Osmond 2000:10
*pituqon	star (generic)		Osmond 2000:11
*madala	morning star (Venus)		Osmond 2000:12 (cites Blust 1972)
*manuk	Big Bird (constellation including Sirius, Canopus, Procyon, Betelgeuse and Rigel)		Osmond 2000:13
*bulu	Pleiades		Osmond 2000:15
PEOc *bubu	Southern Cross		Osmond 2000:16

The Pointers: in Sols, usually based on the word for man, e.g. POc *mwaqane 'man, male'.
Orion's Belt: terms usually relate to Poc *tolu 'three'
Taurus: terms often relate to tongs

*sipo	go down; downwards (reflexes often mean 'west'		Osmond 2000:22
*sake	rise, go up; upwards		Osmond 2000:21
*solo	mountain		Osmond 2000:24
*raki	S.E.tradewinds; dry season associated with these		Osmond 2000:25
*apaRat	wet season when north-westerlies blow and sea is rough		Osmond 2000:25 (cites Dempwolff 1938)
*timuR	wind bringing light rain		Osmond 2000:25
*to@a	? S.E. tradewinds?		Osmond 2000:25
*tokelau(r)	N.W. stormwind		Osmond 2000:25
*karak(a)	(strong?) S.E. trades		Osmond 2000:25
*muri/miri	S.E. trade wind		Osmond 2000:25
*marau	S.E. trade wind		Osmond 2000:25
*aqura	wind, particularly S.E. trade wind		Osmond 2000:25
*ma-sawa	open spea, space		Osmond 2000:26
*laman	deep blue sea beyond the reef		Osmond 2000:26

tasik	sea water, salt water		Osmond 2000:26
lauR	sea, seashore, seawards		Osmond 2000:26
qaRus	current		Osmond 2000:26
maqaNYur	floating, adrift		Osmond 2000:26 (cites Austronesian Comparative Dictionary)
napo(k)	wave		Osmond 2000:26 (cites ACD)
sakaRu	reef		Osmond 2000:26 (cites ACD)
@alu(n)	(ocean) wave		Osmond 2000:26 (cites Blust 1972)
lapa(r,R)	lightning		Osmond 2000:27

Food preparation

*pa@an	eat		Ross 1988: 41-2
*kani-	eat		Ross 1988: 41-2
*kani-	eat (sth)		RPO index
*(k,q)oda	eat raw		RPO index
*sopi-, *NYopi-	suck		Ross 1988: 41-2
*inum, inum-i-	drink (sth)		RPO index
*rara@, rara@-i-	heat sth or warm oneself over fire		Osmond and Ross in RPO 1998: 83
*napu	steam, boil?		RPO index
*rara@	heat sth or warm oneself by fire		RPO index
*pa[ka]-qasu	smoke, cure by smoking		RPO index
*sunu	singe		RPO index
*tapa	dry food by heat to preserve it; smoke food		RPO index
*asa(q), asaq-i-	grate, sharpen by grating or rubbing		RPO index
*asu	scoop or ladle out		RPO index
*isi	scoop out (flesh from coconut+), peel of (skin, bark+)		RPO index
*sisi	scoop out (flesh from coconut+), peel off (skin, bark+)		RPO index
*balur, balur-i-	mix, stir		RPO index
*gora(s), goras-i-	scrape out (coconut meat+)		RPO index
*kasi	scratch, scrape out or off		RPO index
*rasi	grate, scrape (tubers, coconuts), scratch		RPO index
*mo(n,NY)o	knead		RPO index
*(n,NY)(a,o)tu	knead		RPO index
*kapi(t), kapit-i-	grasp with tongs		RPO index

*kapu(t), kaput-i-	wrap, cover, cover food before cooking		RPO index
*kara(s), karas-i-	peel or scrape (skin off tubers)		RPO index
*kari(s), karis-i-	scrape (tubers, coconuts)		RPO index
*kati	husk with the teeth		RPO index
*kojom, kojom-i-	husk (coconuts)		RPO index
*kopu	wrap (food in a certain way? for cooking), bundle, wrap		RPO index
*koti	cut off (hair, taro tops+)		RPO index
*kulit, kulit-i-	peel		RPO index
*p(^{w})ilit	peel by hand (fruit, cooked food)		RPO index
*Runut/*nuRut	sheath around base of coconut frond, used as strainer		RPO index
*quli	knead, mix together		RPO index
*supi	pare, shave, sharpen		RPO index
*ma-osak	ready to be eaten		RPO index
*ma-qasin	be salty, sharp of taste		RPO index
*mara	be spoiled, foul		RPO index
*qamataq	not ready to be eaten because unripe or raw		RPO index
*puke(s)	uncover, open (stone oven+)		RPO index
*qumun	oven made with hot stones; cook in an earth or stone oven		RPO index
*uru(@)	take food and hot stones out of stone oven or fire; collect, gather		RPO index
*qunap	fish scale; turtle shell fish hook		RPO index
*qunap-i	to scale fish		RPO index
*suja	sharpened stake set in ground		RPO index

Fishing and hunting implements

*ramra(R), drama(R)	torch, fish with torch		Ross in RPO 1998: 30
*kawit, kawit-i-	hook, catch hold of		Ross in RPO 1998:31
*gawit, gawit-i-	hook, to catch hold of		RPO index
*pwita	snare, tie by encircling		RPO index

*qora	fishing basket		RPO index
*reke	fishing net		RPO index
*sike	netting needle		RPO index
*Rau(C)	dragline		RPO index
*puna	vine used for fish poison		RPO index
*pupu	basketry fish trap		RPO index
*ta(g,k)o	barbless? fishhook		RPO index
*tara	fish spear		RPO index
*tupa	derris fish poison		RPO index
*uto@	net float		RPO index
*paru	club		RPO index
*qio(r,R)	spear, arrow		RPO index
*sao(t)	spear (n, v)		RPO index
*sua	spear (n,v) (weapon retained in the hand)		RPO index
*tib^wa(@)	dart, arrow; shoot with dart, arrow		RPO index

Horticultural practices

*pupu(t), *puti	pluck (feathers+), pick (fruit+)		Ross in RPO 1998: 28
*(s,j)apu(t), *(s,j)aput-I-	pull out, pull up, pluck (fruit, nuts)		Ross in RPO 1998: 28
*sapaki	pluck off, break off (leaves)with the hand		Ross in RPO 1998: 28
*paki	pluck, break off (leaves) with the hand		Ross in RPO 1998: 28
*sapu(t), saput-i-	pull out, up, pluck		Ross in RPO 1998:31
*sapaki	pluck off, break off (leaves) with the hand		RPO index
*sapu(t)	pull out, pull up, pluck (fruit, nuts)		RPO index
*pupu(t)	pick (fruit+), pluck (feathers+)		RPO index
*pati	break, snap off		RPO index
*potak, *potak-I-	crack open, split open, make incision		Ross in RPO1998: 28
*botak, *potak-I-	crack open, split open, make incision		Ross in RPO1998: 28
*botak, botak-i-	crack open, split open (nuts, coconuts+), make and incision		RPO index
*kinit, kinit-i-	pinch off		Ross in RPO1998:31
*ginit, ginit-i-	pinch off with fingers, nip with fingernails		RPO index

*taku	adze		RPO index
*taRa(q)	adze; chop with adze		RPO index
*taRa(q)-i-	chop with adze		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 90
*p(ʷ)olaq	split (wood+)		RPO index
*pʷalaq	split (wood+)		RPO index
*p(ʷ)asi	cut up, cut off, cut off lengthwise		RPO index
*toto(k)	cut, chop		RPO index
*waka(q)	cut, split into sections, as yams for planting		RPO index
*tosi	score, split, pull apart lengthwise		RPO index
*tapu(t), *taput-i-	strip (crops), pull off		Ross in RPO1998: 28
*sara	clear (vegetation, rubbish) from a garden		RPO index
*poki	clear the ground for a garden site		RPO index
*sani	complete clearing of garden; stripping, of leaves		RPO index
*quma	garden; to clear land for a garden		RPO index
*topa	land cleared for a garden; land formerly planted as a garden		RPO index
*panua	uninhabited area or territory; community with its land and things on it; land, not sea; (w.r.t weather) the visible world, land and sky		RPO index
*talu(n)	fallow land, land returning to secondary growth		RPO index
*tano(q)	earth, soil		RPO index
*qutan	bushland, hinterland		RPO index
*asok	plant in holes in ground		RPO index
*kali-aki	plant (garden) with (taro+)		RPO index
*tanum	bury, plant (tuber)		RPO index
*papo	weed (a garden)		RPO index
*puti	pluck (feathers), pull out (weeds+)		RPO index
*b(ʷ)aku(r,R)	work a garden		RPO index
*bayat-i-	make a garden boundary		RPO index

*kabuR	sow, scatter small seeds		RPO index
*kali, keli	dig		RPO index
*waso	digging stick		RPO index
*paji	cut yams for planting		RPO index
*(p,b)uk(i,e)	mound up (earth) for yams		RPO index
*papak	peel bark		RPO index
*rabut/rubat	uproot		RPO index
*Risi(q)	remove by tearing, tear or peel off (bark+) in long narrow strips		RPO index
*sali	strip leaves from branch, frond		RPO index
*tapu(t)	strip (crops), pull off		RPO index
*salu	slash, hoe; a hoe, an adze		RPO index
*sapu(r)	brush (dirt+) off (sth) (where 'sth' is the object)		RPO index
*soko(t)	burn (grass, rubbish+)		RPO index
*sopu	prepare yams for planting		RPO index
*ta(p,b)uk(i,e)	yam mound		RPO index
*suar	root up the ground, as pigs do		RPO index
*qata(q)	young, raw		RPO index
*madraR, madraR-i-	grow ripe, overripe		RPO index
*polok	(plant) grow (tall)		RPO index
*[ma-]ra@o	become withered (of vegetation)		RPO index
*mate	die		RPO index
*ma-utus, motus	become, be broken off, severed		RPO index
*muju	be clipped off		RPO index
*saRe(k)	become, be torn up, uprooted		RPO index
*tupul	send out new growth		RPO index
*tubuq	grow, swell		RPO index
*p^waya	(cultivable) soil		RPO index
*patu	stone		RPO index
*tete	log bridge or ladder; climb a ladder, walk along a bridge or branch		RPO index
*waRoc	vine, creeper, rope, string		RPO index
*wasi	taro stem		RPO index
*up(e,a)	taro seedling		RPO index

*(s,j)uli(q)	banana or taro sucker, shoot; slip, cutting		RPO index
*pau(q)	mango, probably *Mangifera indica*		RPO index
*pijo	k.o.edible wild cane or reed, possibly *Saccharum spontaneum*		RPO index
*piRaq	giant taro, elephant ear taro, *Alocasia macrorrhiza*		RPO index
*pudi	banana, *Musa* cultivars		RPO index
*p^wasepe	greater yam		RPO index
*p^watik	potato yam, aerial yam, *Discorea bulbifera*		RPO index
*qalip	canarium almond, *Canarium sp*.		RPO index
*qipi	Tahitian chestnut, Pacific chestnut, *Inocarpus fagifer* (syn. *Indocarpus edulis*)		RPO index
*qupi	greater yam		RPO index
*quRis	Polynesian plum, hog plum, Tahitian apple, golden apple, *Spondias Cytherea* (syn. *Spondias dulcis*)		RPO index
*raqu(p)	New Guinea walnut, *Dracontomelon dao* (syn. *D. mangiferum, D. edule*)		RPO index
*Rabia	sago, *Metroxylon spp*.		RPO index
*sakup	k.o. cooking banana		RPO index
*talise	Java almond, Indian almond, *Terminalia catappa*		RPO index
*talo(s)	taro, *Colocasia esculenta*		RPO index
*tawai	k.o. banana		RPO index
*tawan	*Pometia pinnata*[9] (k.o. fruit tree)		RPO index
*topu	sugarcane, *Saccharum officinarum*		RPO index
*udu(r,R)	k.o.greater yam		RPO index
*(wai)wai	mango (generic)		RPO index

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[9] Also known as the Pacific lychee, Oceanic lychee or the Fijian longan; one of the 12 most common tree species in the Solomons, they form part of the canopy of a rainforest. It grows to 25-30 metres and has a straight trunk. There's good pictures on Google images.

*(w,v)ele	cutnut, *Barringtonia sp.*		RPO index
*ya@o	turmeric, *Curcuma longa*		RPO index

Household artefacts

*pale	hut, open-sided building		RPO index
*pupu@-an	ridge-pole		RPO index
*soka(r)	thwart, bracing timber, crossbeam		RPO index
*soko(r)	bracing timber, crossbeam		RPO index
*qatop	thatch, roof		RPO index
*rau(n)	leaf; thatch		RPO index
*Rumaq	house		RPO index
*saja(q)	prepare thatching materials or begin to thatch a roof		RPO index
*kapit	secure thatch with battens		RPO index
*turu(s)	post		RPO index
*pa(r,R)a	rack or shelf above hearth for storing or smoking food		RPO index
*patar	platform or any kind		RPO index
*pera	settlement, open space associated with a house or settlement		RPO index
*p⁽ʷ⁾aRaRa	handle		RPO index
*qulu@-an	rest the head on; wooden headrest		RPO index
*quwe	rattan		RPO index
*waiR	fresh water		RPO index
*rapu(R)	hearth, fireplace, ashes		RPO index
*qapu	ashes, dust		RPO index
*suka	make fire with fire plough		RPO index
*salap	sweep; broom		RPO index
*saRo	wipe, sweep		RPO index
*saRum	needle, tattooing needle		RPO index
*(su)suRi	bone (needle); sew		RPO index
*tuRi	sew, thread, string together		RPO index
*saqi(t)	sew		RPO index
*(su)suk-i-	pierce, sew (mats)		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 86
*suki	pierce, prick, sew (mats)		RPO index

*s(u,i)ri	pierce, poke		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 87
*qebal	pandanus mat		RPO index
*tabakau	mat woven from coconut leaves		RPO index
*patu(R)	tie, plait, weave (mats, baskets+)		RPO index
*paus	weave, plait		RPO index
*paus, paus-i-	weave, plait		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 82
*tiki	plait (mat+) (v)		RPO index
*pai	weave		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 82
*pai	weave		RPO index
*tali	cord, rope, plaiting		RPO index
*tab(ʷ)e	basket, probably small		RPO index
*ta@a	basket or bag, small, used for personal effects		RPO index
*tipi	loincloth, man's garment		RPO index
*tabiRa	wooden bowl		RPO index
*upi, ipu	blow; native flute		RPO index
*wai(p)	coconut-shell water bottle		RPO index
*pala@a	frying pan		RPO index
*piso	(bamboo) knife		RPO index
*tapuRi(q)	triton shell, *Charonia tritonis*, used as trumpet		RPO index
*sulu	dry coconut leaf torch		RPO index
*(sabi)sabi	shell disc used as earring		RPO index
*tapi	paddle for beating clay into shape		RPO index
*tupa-((n,@))	lid, cover		RPO index
*ubi, ibu	half coconut shell used as a drinking cup		RPO index
*saRu	comb		RPO index
*su(w)at	comb (hair)		RPO index
*panua	uninhabited area or territory; community with its land and things on it; land, not sea; (w.r.t weather) the visible world, land and sky		RPO index

Acts of impact, force and change of state, and some miscellaneous other words

*buku	tie (a knot), fasten		RPO1998:5
*p^wita	tie by encircling		RPO1998:5
*paqu(s), *paqus-i-	bind, lash, construct (canoe+) by lashing together		RPO1998:5
*pisi	bind up, tie up, wind round, wrap		RPO1998:5
*kiti	tie, bind		RPO1998:5
*pisi	bind up, tie up, wind round, wrap		RPO index
*lopa(k)	break		Ross in RPO1998: 28
*pitak, *pitak-i-	break, split		Ross in RPO1998: 28
*rabo(k)	break, smash		RPO index
*p^wosa(k)	break, shatter, crack open		RPO index
*momo(k)	break into small pieces		RPO index
*lopa(k)	break		RPO index
*pita(k)	break, split		RPO index
*pu(q)a(R)	break (sth hard), smash		RPO index
*tupu(k)	knock against, knock over, stumble against, stub (toe)		RPO index
*tuki	pound		RPO index
*tutuk	pound, mash, crack by hammering		RPO index
*tutuk, *tuki-	pound, mash by pounding, hammer, crack by hammering		Ross in RPO1998: 28
*putu(k)	repeatedly knock, pound, beat		Ross in RPO1998: 28
*butu(k), *butuk-i-	repeatedly knock, pound, beat		Ross in RPO1998: 28
*putu(k)	repeatedly knock, pound, beat		RPO index
*baba(k), baki-	strike one against another, knock		RPO index
*qatu(@)	strike from above, pound		RPO index
*qubu	hit with fist or a weapon		RPO index
*qub^wi	hit with fist or a weapon		RPO index
*rapu(t)	hit with hand or stick; slash		RPO index
*punu(q)	hit, strike, fight, kill		RPO index
*sapu(k)	hit		RPO index
*p^wasa(r,R)	slap, hit		RPO index
*potak, potak-i-	crack open		Ross in RPO1998: 30

*piti(k)	(crack)		RPO index
*potak	crack open		RPO index
*toki	cut, chop		RPO index
*kutu	cut		Ross in RPO1998:31
*koto	cut (across)		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 93
*kolo(@)	cut		RPO index
*pʷuti	cut off		RPO index
*qiri(s)	cut		RPO index
*siba	cut, slice		RPO index
*taba(s)	cut		RPO index
*tapa(s)	cut into, incise		RPO index
*poka	to divide, cut up		RPO index
*kakas, [ka]kas-i-	split		RPO index
*utu(s)	sever, separate		RPO index
*tutup	cover (sth)		RPO index
*tupi	cover (sth)		RPO index
*tupi	cover sth		Blust 1978b, cited in Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998:71
*tutup	cover		Lichtenberk 1994, cited in Osmond and Ross in RPO1998: 71
*taRu	cover up		RPO index
*puru(k), puruk-i-	pierce, bore (hole)		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 93-4
*buru	bore a hole, drill		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 94
*paRo PEOc	drill through, pierce, perforate		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 94
*puru(k)	pierce, bore (hole)		RPO index
*puru(k), *puruk-i-, *buru	pierce, bore (hole)		Ross in RPO1998: 30
*soka	pierce, stab		RPO index
*s(u,i)ri	pierce, poke		RPO index
*suRi	bone		RPO index
*(su)su(k)	a skewer; pierce, prick, sew		RPO index
*loqi	make thread by rolling fibres on thigh		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 83
*piri	plait a cord, twist, wrap around		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 84
*PEOc piri-piri	twine round and round		Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 84

*PEOc pilos, pilos-i-	make a cord by twisting fibres on the thigh		Beth evans pc., cited in Osmond and Ross in Ross in RPO1998: 85
*wiri(t)	twist, turn, revolve		RPO index
*kili(s)	twist, bore, rotate		RPO index
*piro	twist together		RPO index
*kiri, *giri	file, rasp, saw		Ross in RPO1998: 30
*pulu	rub to make clean, wash		RPO index
*usu(p,q)	rub abrasively		RPO index
*quju(r)	rub, make smooth by rubbing		RPO index
*losi(t)	squeeze, wring		RPO index
*momo(s)	squeeze		RPO index
*popo(s)	squeeze, press out		RPO index
*poRo(s)	squeeze out, wring out (liquid)		RPO index
*p(^{w})ip(^{w})i(t)	press, wring, squeeze sth (e.g. in order to extract liquid)		RPO index
*p(^{w})iti	press, wring, squeeze sth (e.g. in order to extract liquid)		RPO index
*taqo(n)	press down, weigh down		RPO index
*kora, koras-i-, gora(s), goras-i-	scrape out		Ross in RPO1998: 30
*kala(s), kalas-i-	shape sth by cutting sth out		RPO index
*karu(t), karut-i-	scratch with fingernails or claws		RPO index
*kosi	scrape, scratch, to mark sth		RPO index
*takaw	steal		RPO index
*panako	steal		RPO index; Ross 1988: 41-2
*ra@I-, *na@	shine		Ross 1988: 41-2
*kalo	sling; to turn round and round		RPO index
*loku(t), lokut-i-	bend, fold		RPO index
*lo@oR-i-	hear, listen to		RPO index
*muju	be clipped off		RPO index; Ross 1988: 41-2
*muni-	hide		RPO index; Ross 1988: 41-2
*puni	hide		RPO index
*no@o	decorate		RPO index
*panas	hot, warm		RPO index
*pani	apply oil or paint to the body		RPO index

*pisa(k)	split		RPO index
*ponuq	be full		RPO index
*pʷara(s)	(egg) hatch, hatch out chick, break (coconut+)		RPO index
*pʷaraq, pʷararaq	thunder		RPO index
*p(ʷ)oga(q)	burst open, split open		RPO index
*sapʷi	carve into shape, trim (with axe or adze), whittle		RPO index
*tunu	roast on embers or in fire; burn (grass+); make cicatrices on skin		RPO index
*tu@i	set fire to, light		RPO index
*tutu(@)	light, set fire to		RPO index
*sika	split, tear (in strips)		RPO index
*sir(i,e)	tear in two, tear into strips		RPO index
*tajim	sharpen to a point, trim (wood)		RPO index
*tapi	dust, brush lightly		RPO index
*qaqe	leg		RPO index
*quti(n)	penis		RPO index
*tau	body, person		RPO index
*??*tepai	slice flesh, circumcise		RPO index
*tamʷata	man, husband		RPO index
*tama	father		RPO index
*rua	two		RPO index
*p(ʷ)ilak	lightning		RPO index
*saqat	bad		RPO index
*tuqu(r)	stand; fixed		RPO index
*ta@is	weep		RPO index

*ma-qetom	black		Blust 2001:27
*ma-putiq	white		Blust 2001:27
*ma-eRaq	red		Blust 2001:27
*karawa	blue/green		Blust 2001:27
*a@o	yellow		Blust 2001:27

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[See excel file for actual data input]

2. Grammatical Questionnaire and Lexicon for Island Melanesia Project

index	question	explanation	answer	notes
	name of language			
	questionnaire filled out by			
1	SOUND SYSTEM			
1.1	PHONEMIC INVENTORY			
1.1.01	give the phoneme inventory			
1.1.02	how many places of articulation are there for stops			
1.1.03	how many places of articulation are there for nasals			
1.1.04	how many manners of articulation are there	(e.g. stop, fricative, affricate, nasal, lateral, rhotic, semivowel)		
1.1.05	are there fricative phonemes			
1.1.06	are there phonemic prenasalised stops			
1.1.07	is there a phonemic distinction between l/r			
1.1.08	is there a phonemic velar fricative or glide			
1.1.09	is there a voicing contrast among (any of the) stops			
1.1.10	is there phonemic consonant length			
1.1.11	is there phonemic vowel length			
1.1.12	are there contrastive phonation types for vowels	(e.g. nasal, creaky, etc)		
1.1.13	how many vowel positions are there			
1.1.14	are there rare phonemes or phonemes which occur only in loans or phonemes which are obviously recent introductions in the language	(based on internal reconstruction)		
1.1.15	is there phonemic (i.e. lexically determined) stress			
1.2	PHONOTACTICS			
1.2.01	are there syllable-final consonants			
1.2.02	are there word-final consonants			
1.2.03	are there consonant clusters	(if yes, say where in a syllable they occur)		
2	NOUN PHRASE STRUCTURE			
2.1	ORDER OF NP ELEMENTS			
2.1.01	are there definite or specific articles			
2.1.02	are there indefinite or non-specific articles			
2.1.03	is the order of elements Art N			
2.1.04	are NPs N-initial (except for articles)			
2.1.05	is there fixed word order within the NP			
2.2	PERSONAL PRONOUNS	(Answer yes if the answer is yes for any category of pronoun, including pronominal verbal affixes if they exist.)		
2.2.01	is there an inclusive/exclusive distinction			
2.2.02	is there a gender distinction in 3rd person pronouns			
2.2.03	is number marked in pronouns			
2.2.04	is there a special relationship between the phonological forms of any of the 1st and 2nd person pronouns (that is not the case for 3rd person pronouns)			
2.2.05	are 2nd and 3rd persons conflated in non-singular numbers			
2.3	DEMONSTRATIVES	(for this section, include only pronominal or adjectival, not adverbial, demonstratives)		

2.3.01	are there degrees of distance morphologically marked in demonstratives	
2.3.02	are more than 2 degrees of distance morphologically marked in demonstratives	
2.3.03	are more than 3 degrees of distance morphologically marked in demonstratives	
2.3.04	are any of the spatial demonstratives not speaker-based	(speaker-based spatial demonstratives are demonstratives that take as their decitic centre the speaker. By contrast, some demonstratives take not the speaker but the addressee as the deictic centre, for example a demonstrative might mean 'close to the speaker'; and some take both speaker and addressee as the deictic centre e.g. 'far from speaker and addressee')
2.3.05	is verticality morphologically marked in demonstratives	
2.3.06	are there other spatial features marked apart from distance and/or verticality	
2.3.07	are demonstratives classified	
2.4	NOUN FORMATION	
2.4.01	are there noun declensions, and if so how many are there	(By noun declensions is meant e.g. nouns divided into groups which act differently in terms of morphological marking. Do not include place names which can act as bare adjuncts.)
2.4.02	are the declensions (partly) determined by number of the noun	
2.4.03	are the declensions (partly) determined by gender of the noun	
2.4.04	are the declensions based on something other than number or gender	
2.4.05	are there suppletive nouns	(list them all if feasible, otherwise give an estimate of the number and/or proportion of nouns)
2.4.06	can number distinctions be marked on the noun itself (include suppletion)	
2.4.07	can singular number be marked on the noun itself	
2.4.08	can dual number be marked on the noun itself	
2.4.09	can plural number be marked on the noun itself	
2.4.10	can any other number category besides singular, dual or plural be marked	
2.4.11	is number only marked on certain (types of) nouns	(do not include proper nouns, e.g. place names or personal

names)

2.5 NOMINAL CLASSIFICATION

2.5.01	are there noun classes/genders, and if so how many are there	(By noun classes/genders is meant a system of dividing all or almost all of the nouns of a language into morphological classes which determine agreement phenomena beyond the noun itself. Do include gendered 3rd person pronouns, even if this is the only gender in the language, but do not include classifiers.)
2.5.02	is sex a relevant category in the noun class/gender system	
2.5.03	is shape a relevant category in the noun class/gender system	
2.5.04	is animacy a relevant category in the noun class/gender system	
2.5.05	does the language only have a gender distinction in 3rd person pronouns	
2.5.06	is there concord within the NP, i.e. agreement of elements within the NP with the noun class of a noun	
2.5.07	is there concord beyond the NP, i.e. agreement of elements outside the NP with the noun class of a noun	
2.5.08	are there classifiers	(i.e. free morphemes which are non-agreeing, noun categorisation devices, the choice of which is determined by lexical selection)
2.5.09	are there numeral classifiers	
2.5.10	are there possessive classifiers	
2.5.11	are there classifiers which aren't numeral or possessive classifiers	

2.6 POSSESSION

2.6.01	are there possessive classes	(i.e. different nouns treated differently in possession according to semantically-based groupings. Include alienable/inalienable.)
2.6.02	is alienable/inalienable a relevant distinction	
2.6.03	are there different possessive constructions	
2.6.04	can possession be marked morphologically	
2.6.05	can possession be marked by a prefix	
2.6.06	can possession be marked by a suffix	
2.6.07	can possession be marked on the possessor	
2.6.08	can possession be marked on the possessee	
2.6.09	if the order of elements in a possessive construction is fixed, is it possessor-possessed	

2.6.10	are there different orders of elements in a possessive phrase for different classes of possession	
2.7	NUMERALS AND THE COUNTING SYSTEM	
2.7.01	is there a decimal counting system	
2.7.02	is there (any elements of) a quinary counting system	(e.g. expressions for 5+1, 10+5+1)
2.7.03	is there a counting system which is not decimal or quinary	
2.7.04	are there words for particular amounts of a thing	(e.g. ten possums)
2.7.05	are there classifiers that specify a number of units	(e.g. pair, brace)
2.8	ADJECTIVES	
2.8.01	are there adjectives	
2.8.02	is there lexical overlap between a significant proportion of adjectives and verbs (including zero-derivation)	
2.8.03	do adjectives function attributively	
2.8.04	do adjectives function predicatively	
2.8.05	does the same lexical set of adjectives function both attributively and predicatively	
2.8.06	are adjectives classified	
2.9	SYNTACTIC ROLE OF NPS	
2.9.01	is there case marking for core NPs (i.e., S, A or O function)	(for case marking, include any affixal and adpositional marking which appears on the NP and shows the function of the NP in the clause)
2.9.02	is there case marking for oblique NPs	(e.g. locationals, instrumentals, etc)
2.9.03	are there prepositions	
2.9.04	are there postpositions	
2.9.05	are there adpositions to mark core NPs	
2.9.06	are there adpositions to mark oblique NPs	
3	THE VERB COMPLEX	
3.1	VERB MORPHOLOGY	
3.1.01	are there affixes on the verb	
3.1.02	are there clitics and satellite particles associated with verbs forming a constituent with the verb on some level	(exclude optional adverbials)
3.1.03	do the same morphemes encode both TAM and person	
3.1.04	do verbs have prefixes/enclitics	
3.1.05	do verbs have suffixes/proclitics	
3.1.06	are there both prefixes/enclitics and suffixes/ proclitics on verbs	
3.1.07	are both prefixes/enclitics and suffixes/ proclitics absent from verbs	
3.2	TAM	
3.2.01	how many TAM categories are marked on the verb by affixes	
3.2.02	how many TAM categories are marked on the verb by means other than affixes	
3.2.03	how many pure tenses are distinguished	(for the rest of this section, include affixes, clitics and satellite particles associated with verbs forming a constituent with the verb on some level, but exclude optional adverbials)
3.2.04	how many pure aspects are distinguished	

3.2.05	how many pure moods are distinguished	
3.2.06	how many fused tense/aspect categories are distinguished	
3.2.07	how many fused tense/mood categories are distinguished	
3.2.08	how many fused aspect/mood categories are distinguished	
3.2.09	how many fused tense/aspect/mood categories are distinguished	
3.2.10	is a distinction between punctual/continuous aspect available as a morphological choice	
3.2.11	is a distinction between realis/irrealis mood available as a morphological choice	
3.3	ENCODING OF CORE PARTICIPANTS	
3.3.01	is intransitive subject (S) marked on verbs	
3.3.02	is transitive subject (A) marked on verbs	
3.3.03	is transitive object (O) marked on verbs	
3.3.04	is the person of a participant marked	
3.3.05	is the gender of a participant marked	
3.3.06	is the number of a participant marked	
3.3.07	is the S participant (at least sometimes) marked by a suffix	
3.3.08	is the S participant (at least sometimes) marked by a prefix	
3.3.09	is the A participant (at least sometimes) marked by a suffix	
3.3.10	is the A participant (at least sometimes) marked by a prefix	
3.3.11	is the O participant (at least sometimes) marked by a suffix	
3.3.12	is the O participant (at least sometimes) marked by a prefix	
3.3.13	are all intransitive verbs marked in the same way for core participants	(don't include optionality of marking)
3.3.14	are all transitive verbs marked in the same way for core participants	(don't include optionality of marking)
3.3.15	are variations in marking strategies based on TAM distinctions	
3.3.16	are variations in marking strategies based on verb classes	
3.3.17	are variations in marking strategies based on clause type	
3.3.18	are variations in marking strategies based on person distinctions	
3.3.19	are variations in marking strategies based on something other than TAM, verb class, clause type or person	
3.3.20	do verb stems alter according to the number of a core participant	
3.3.21	do verb stems alter according to the person of a core participant	
3.3.22	is number ever marked separately from person on the verb	
3.3.23	are person, number and any TAM category (i.e. 3 or more categories in all) marked by portmanteau morphemes on verbs	
3.3.24	is any single category related to a participant marked in more than one place on any one verb	
3.4	ENCODING OF OBLIQUE PARTICIPANTS	
3.4.01	is a non-core participant marked on the verb	
3.4.02	are benefactive nominals marked on the verb	
3.4.03	can recipients be treated as a transitive object	
3.4.04	are there 3-place predicates	
3.5	OTHER CATEGORIES ENCODED ON VERBS	
3.5.02	is gender marked anywhere separately to person	
3.5.03	is number marked anywhere separately to person	
3.5.04	is negation marked	
3.5.05	is direction marked	
3.5.06	is any other category apart from TAM, person, gender, number, direction or negation marked	

3.6	VERB FORMATION	
3.6.01	are there suppletive verbs	(list them all if feasible, otherwise give an estimate of the number and/or proportion of nouns)
3.6.02	are there conjugation classes	
3.6.03	can a large proportion of verbs be used either transitively or intransitively with no morphological marking	(say no if it's only one or two stems)
3.6.04	is there transitivising morphology (include clitics)	
3.6.05	is there intransitivising morphology (include clitics)	
3.6.06	is there morphology (include clitics) to mark a reflexive action	
3.6.07	is there morphology (include clitics) to mark a reciprocal action	
3.6.08	are there verb classifiers	
3.7	PREDICATE TYPES	
3.7.01	is there a copula	
3.7.02	are there non-verbal predicates	
3.7.03	are there serial verb constructions	(i.e. two or more verbs in juxtaposition, functioning as a single predicate, with no morphology to mark their relationship with each other. Each of the verbs is a separate phonological word but the construction as a whole is expressed in one intonational unit. Morphology is shared to a greater or lesser extent.)
3.7.04	is there one or more auxiliary	
3.7.05	are there verb compounds	(i.e. two or more verb stems acting as one phonological and grammatical word)
3.7.06	are there verb-adjunct constructions	(i.e. constructions involving a non-predicating element expressing the lexical meaning of the construction, in conjunction with a semantically fairly empty verb, which enables the element to function as a predicate by providing the necessary morphology, e.g. eye do for 'see'; or sneeze hit for 'sneeze')
3.7.07	is there incorporation of any element into verbs	
3.8	VERB SEMANTICS	
3.8.01	is there one or more existential verb	

3.8.02	are there positional verbs	(i.e. in answer to a question 'Where is the X', does the verb used in the answer depend on the type of referent (e.g. do you have to say 'The X sits/stands/lies/etc on the table'). List them all.
3.8.03	is the verb for 'give' morphologically or syntactically different from other verbs	
3.8.04	is there a notably small number of verbs in the language	
4	SYNTAX	
4.1	CONSTITUENT ORDER	
4.1.01	is the pragmatically unmarked constituent order SV for intransitive clauses	
4.1.02	is the pragmatically unmarked constituent order VS for intransitive clauses	
4.1.03	is the pragmatically unmarked constituent order verb-initial for transitive clauses	
4.1.04	is the pragmatically unmarked constituent order verb-medial for transitive clauses	
4.1.05	is the pragmatically unmarked constituent order verb-final for transitive clauses	
4.1.06	is constituent order fixed	
4.1.07	can negation be marked clause-finally	
4.1.08	can negation be marked clause-initially	
4.1.09	is there a difference between imperative and declarative negation	
4.1.10	are verbal and non-verbal predicates marked by the same negator	
4.2	ALIGNMENT	
4.2.01	are S and O conflated morphologically in at least some basic constructions	
4.2.02	are S and A conflated morphologically in at least some basic constructions	
4.2.03	are S and O conflated morphologically in at least some complex constructions	
4.2.04	are S and A conflated morphologically in at least some complex constructions	
4.2.05	do S and O operate in the same way, and differently from A, for the purpose of any syntactic construction	
4.2.06	is there a morpho-syntactic distinction between predicates expressing controlled versus uncontrolled events or states	
4.3	COMPLEX CLAUSES	
4.3.01	is there clause chaining	(i.e. chains of morphologically stripped-down medial clauses which are dependent on one final clause for their TAM or participant marking specification)
4.3.02	is there a morphologically-marked switch reference system	
4.3.03	is there a morphologically marked distinction between simultaneous and sequential clauses	
4.3.04	is the verb 'say' used in desiderative constructions	(e.g. 'I said for him to go' for 'I wanted him to go')

4.3.05	are there relative clauses	
4.3.06	are relative clauses internally headed	(In internal relative clauses, the head noun, that is, the noun referring to the common argument shared by the main clause and the relative clause, functions syntactically as part of the relative clause, not as part of the main clause.)
4.3.07	are there purposive subordinate clauses	
4.3.08	are there temporal subordinate clauses	
4.3.09	are there complement clauses	
4.3.10	are there other subordinate clauses apart from relative, purposive, temporal and complement	
4.4	CAUSATIVES	
4.4.01	are causatives formed by serial verb constructions	
4.4.02	are causatives formed by bound affixes/clitics	
4.4.03	are causatives formed by constructions involving 'say'	
4.4.04	are there other types of causative construction	
4.5	MISCELLANEOUS	
4.5.01	is topic or focus marked morphologically	(i.e. by affixes or clitics)
4.5.02	is there concordance of gender or number across constituents	
4.5.03	is there tail-head linkage	(i.e. a discourse strategy in which the final verb of one sentence is repeated as the first verb of the next sentence)
4.5.04	does reduplication exist in the language	
4.5.05	are verbs reduplicated	
4.5.06	are nouns reduplicated	
4.5.07	are elements apart from verbs or nouns reduplicated	
5.1	SPATIAL SEMANTICS	
5.1.01	is there an absolute frame of reference (FOR) system	
5.1.02	does the absolute FOR system include an inland/seaward axis	
5.1.03	does the absolute FOR system include an east/west axis	
5.1.04	does the absolute FOR system include an axis besides inland/seawards or east/west	
5.1.05	is there an inherent FOR system	
5.1.06	is there a relative FOR system	
6	DESCRIPTIONS	
6.1.01	describe the kinship system	
6.1.02	describe semantic conflations, particularly in the area of body parts, landscape	
6.1.03	are there specialised lexicons, eg. hunting language, taboo languages etc.	
7	LEXICON	
7.001	Lexicon	

Lexicon for Island Melanesia Project

ref id.	Pioneers List	Tok Pisin	Your Language
	Numerals		
1	one	wan, wanpela	
2	two	tu, tupela	
3	three	tri, tripela	
4	four	po, foa, popela	
5	five	paip, faiv, paipela	
6	six	sikis(pela)	
7	seven	seven(pela)	
8	eight	et(pela)	
9	nine	nain(pela)	
10	ten	ten, tenpela	
11	eleven	eleven(pela), tenpela wan	
12	twelve	twelf(pela), tenpela tu	
	Body Parts		
13	(his) arm	han (bilong en)	
14	(his) back	beksait (bilong em)	
15	(his) beard	mausgras (bilong en)	
16	(his) belly	bel (bilong em)	
17	(his) blood	blut (bilong em)	
18	(his) body	skin olgeta / bodi bilong en	
19	(his) bone	bun (bilong em)	
20	(his) brain	kru (bilong en)	
21	(her) breast	susu (bilong em)	
22	(his) ear	yau (bilong em)	
23	(its) egg	kiau	
24	(his) eye	ai (bilong em)	
25	(its) fat	gris (bilong man o pik samting)	
26	(its) feather	gras bilong pisin	
27	(his) guts	bel insait, ol rop bilong bel	
28	(his) hair	gras blong het (bilong em)	
29	(his) head	het (bilong em)	
30	(his) heart	hat, pam, klok (bilong em)	
31	(his) knee	skru bilong lek (bilong em)	
32	(his) leg	lek (bilong en)	
33	(his) liver	leva, lewa (bilong em)	
34	(its) meat	abus (mit, olsem bilong pik o	

		kakaruk)	
35	(his) mouth	maus (bilong em)	
36	(his) navel	bitona, butoma	
37	(his) neck	nek (bilong em)	
38	(his) nose	nus (bilong em)	
39	(his) penis	kok/pispis bilong man/sem bilong man	
40	(his) skin	skin (bilong em)	
41	(its) tail	tel	
42	(his) tongue	tang (bilong em)	
43	(his) tooth	tit (bilong em)	
44	(her) vulva	sem bilong meri/kan/bokis	
45	(its) wing	pul bilong pisin, wing	
1001	(his) hand	han (bilong em)	
1002	(his) foot	lek (bilong em)	
1003	(his) shoulder	sol (bilong em)	
1004	(his) forehead	poret (bilong em)	
1005	(his) chin	wasket (bilong em)	
1006	(his) elbow	skru bilong han (bilong em)	
1007	(his) thumb	bikpela pingga (bilong em)	
Fauna			
46	bird	pisin	
47	butterfly	bataplai	
48	centipede	plantihan	
49	chicken	(pikinini) kakaruk	
50	crocodile	pukpuk	
51	dog	dok	
52	eagle	manigula, taragau	
53	eel	maleo	
54	fish	pis	
55	fly	lang	
56	flying fox	blakbokis	
57	hornbill	kokomo	
58	lobster	(bikpela) kindam (bilong solwara)	
59	louse	laus	
60	louse egg	kiau bilong laus	
61	mosquito	ngatngat /natnat	
62	midge		
63	pig	pik	
64	porpoise/dolphin	?bonon, bulmakau bilong solwara	
65	possum	kapul	
66	rat	ret, rat	

67	scorpion	binatang i gat nil long tel	
68	shark	sak	
69	snake	snek	
70	spider	spaida	
71	turtle	trosel,trausel	
72	whale		
1019	frog	rokrok (prok, krokrok)	
Flora			
73	bark	skin diwai	
74	branch	han (bilong diwai)	
75	flower	plawa	
76	fruit	pikinini bilong diwai, prut	
77	leaf	lip	
78	root	rop bilong diwai (ananit long graun)	
79	seed	sit (bilong planim), pikinini bilong diwai	
80	tree	diwai	
81	grass	gras	
82	bamboo	mambu	
83	banana	banana	
84	betel nut	buai	
85	breadfruit	kapiak	
86	coconut	kokonas	
87	cut nut		
88	hibiscus til.	haibiskas	
89	mango	mango	
90	pandanus	karuka, arang, besbes, marita	
91	sago palm	saksak	
92	sugarcane	suga	
93	taro	taro	
94	turmeric		
95	yam	yam, mami	
96	alstonia sp.	?sabau	
97	vitex cofassus		
1025	vine	rop (bilong bus)	
1026	stick	stik	
Family and Relationships			
98	person	man o meri	
99	man	man	
100	woman	meri	
101	(his) father	papa (bilong em)	
102	(his) mother	mama (bilong em)	
103	grandparent	pupu, tumbuna	

104	child	pikinini	
105	elder brother	bikpela brata bilong man	
106	sister	bikpela susa bilong man	
107	line/kin	lain (more general); susu (immediate lineage)	
108	chieftain	bikman	
109	name	nem	
1010	boy	pikinini man	
1011	girl	pikinini meri	
1012	baby	liklik pikinini, nupela pikinini, bebi	
1013	old man	lapun man	
1014	old woman	lapun meri	
Domestic			
110	board	pleng, hap pleng	
111	bow	bunara	
112	canoe	kanu	
113	clothing	laplap, klos	
114	club	stik bilong pait	
115	fishhook	huk bilong pis	
116	house	haus	
117	oven	mumu	
118	paddle	pul bilong kanu	
119	rope	rop	
120	spear	spia	
121	thatch	morota; ol lip antap long haus	
122	tobacco	tabak, brus	
1022	axe	tamiok, akis	
1023	knife	naip	
1024	net bag	bilum	
Geographical			
123	bay	be, basis; ples nambis i kam insait	
124	cave	hul i go insait long maunten i inap long man	
125	earth	graun	
126	earthquake	guria bilong graun	
127	garden	gaden	
128	headland	poin	
129	island	ailan	
130	mountain	maunten	

131	reef	rip	
132	river	wara	
133	road	rot	
134	sand	waitsan, wesan	
135	sea	solwara	
136	stone	ston	
137	village	peles, viles	
138	bush	bus	
Physical Astronomy Meteorology			
139	day	de (san=daytime)	
140	night	nait, tudak	
141	morning	moning, moningtaim	
142	year	krismas, yia	
143	yesterday	asde	
144	today	tudei, nau	
145	tomorrow	tumora	
146	dust	das	
147	ashes	sit bilong paia	
148	fire	paia	
149	flame	lait bilong paia	
150	smoke	smok bilong paia	
151	cloud	klaut (smok)	
152	fog	sno, smok bilong bus	
153	lightning	lait bilong klaut i paiarap	
154	rain	ren	
155	rainbow	renbo	
156	sky	skai	
157	thunder	klaut i paiarap	
158	wind	win	
159	sun	san	
160	moon	mun	
161	star	sta	
162	water	wara (olsem long baket o kap)	
1027	afternoon	apinun, belo bek	
Personal Pronouns			
163	I	mi	
164	you sg.	yu	
165	he	em	
166	we pl. incl.	yumi	
167	we pl. excl.	mipela	
168	you pl.	yupela	
169	they	ol	
170	we du. incl.	yumitupela	

171	we du. excl.	mitupela	
172	you du.	yutupela	
173	they du.	emtupela	
Possessives			
174	my	bilong mi	
175	your sg.	bilong yu	
176	his	bilong en	
177	our pl. incl.	bilong yumi	
178	our pl. excl.	bilong mipela	
179	your pl.	bilong yupela	
180	their	bilong ol	
Correlatives			
182	many	planti	
183	this	dispela (klostu)	
184	time	taim	
185	how?	olsem wanem?	
186	what?	wanem? wanem samting?	
187	when?	wanem taim?	
188	where?	we? long wanem hap?	
189	who?	husat? wanem man?	
190	how many?	hamas?, hamaspela?	
1028	all	olgeta	
1030	that	em ya long hap, dispela (longwe liklik)	
Conjunctions, Prepositions, Psychology, etc			
191	yes	yes, yesa, aa (low pitch)	
192	no	nogat	
193	here	(long) ya	
194	there	(long) hap	
195	left	long lep han, long han kais	
196	right	long rait han, long han sut	
197	and	na	
198	at	(klostu) long	
199	if	sapos	
200	in	insait (long)	
201	after	bihain (long)	
202	below	ananit (long)	
203	fear	pretim, pret long	
204	life	stap laip	
205	love	laikim tru	

206	mistake	asua, paul, popaia	
207	spirit (dead)	tewel (if untimely death from accident: birua), spirit, tamberan	
208	spirit (live)	tewel, sol blong man, masalai	
Adjectives			
209	black	blak, blakpela	
210	blue	blu, blupela	
211	green	grin, grinpela	
212	red	ret, retpela	
213	white	wait, waitpela	
214	yellow	yelo, yelopela	
215	bad	nogut	
216	good	gut, gutpela	
217	big	bik, bikpela	
218	small	liklik	
219	cold	i kol, kolpela	
220	warm, hot	i hat, hatpela	
221	dry	i drai, i nogat wara	
222	wet	i wet, i gat wara	
223	blunt	i no sap	
224	sharp	i sap	
225	empty	i no gat samting insait	
226	full	i pulap	
227	far	longwe	
228	near	klostu	
229	fast	i save ron hariap/kwiktaaim/givim siksti	
230	slow	i save isiisi tasol	
231	long	longpela	
232	short	i sot, sotpela	
233	new	nupela	
234	old (thing)	olpela	
235	old (person)	lapun	
236	strong	strongpela	
237	weak	i no strong (person: skin dai)	
238	thick	tikpela, fatpela	
239	thin	liklik, i no tikpela, bun nating	
240	he is hungry	em i hangre	
241	thirsty	i laik dring, nek i drai	
242	bald	kela (also of bald person)	

243	dirty	doti/i gat pipia	
244	heavy	hevi	
245	lazy	lesman (N), i no save wok	
246	alive	i (stap) laip	
247	correct	i stret, i tru, i gutpela	
248	rotten	i sting	
249	sick	i sik	
250	smooth	i no rap, autsait bilong en i olsem skin balbal, i wel na i drai	
251	sore (adj.)	i pen	
252	straight	i stret gut (i no krungut)	
253	tired	i laik silip	
254	wild	i wel	
1029	light (weight)	i no hevi, lait	
1031	round	i raun, raunpela (olsem bal)	
Verbs, Action			
255	break	i(m)bruk	
256	cut (string)	katim (rop)	
257	cut (wood)	katim (diwai)	
258	dig	dikim (graun)	
259	fight	pait (wantaim wanpela)	
260	he gives it to me	em i givim long mi	
261	he hits	em i paitim	
262	hold	holim (long han)	
263	hunt	painim abus, raunim abus	
264	he kills	em i kilim i (n)dai, em i kilimdaim em	
265	pull	pulim (rop o diwai samting)	
266	push	suvim, pusim	
267	play	pilai	
268	rub	rabim	
269	sew	soimapim	
270	split	katim hapim, brukim longpela	
271	squeeze	rausim wara long laplap long krungutim strong	
272	stab	sutim long naip, holim spia o naip na sutim i go insait long wanpela samting olsem pik	

273	start	kirapim (wanpela wok), stat	
274	steal	stilim	
275	tie	pasim long rop	
276	wash (hands)	wasim han	
277	wipe	brumim, ?waip	
278	work	wok, wokim wok	
1029	he catches	em i holim (kisim, selaim)	
Verbs, Movement			
279	he comes	em i kam	
280	he dances	em i danis (singsing), samsam	
281	he falls down	em i pundaun	
282	go	go	
283	go down	go (i go) daun	
284	go up	go (i go) antap	
285	meet	bungim	
286	it swims	em i swim long wara (em i wokabaut long wara)	
287	bathe	waswas	
288	turn	tan/tanim	
289	walk	em i wokabaut	
1033	he runs	em i ran	
Verbs, Mental Processes			
290	ask	askim	
291	count	nambaim/kaunim	
292	he knows	em i save	
293	he says	em i tok	
294	sing	singsing (long nek)	
295	think	tingting, tingim	
296	it burns	paia i lait	
297	float	drip, swim antap	
298	flow	ron (olsem wara)	
299	it flies	em i palai	
300	swell	solap	
Verbs, Body Action			
301	he (dog) bites	dok i-kaikaiim man	
302	blow	winim	
303	breathe	pulim win	
304	cry	karai	
305	he dies	em i (n)dai	
306	he drinks	em i dring (em i-kaikai wara)	
307	he eats	em i kaikai	
308	he hears	em i harim (long	

		yau)	
309	laugh	em i lap	
310	lie down	em i slip	
311	scratch	sikirap(im)	
312	see	em i lukim	
313	he sits	em i sindaun	
314	he sleeps	em i slip	
315	smell	smel, pilim, harim smel	
316	spit	spet, spetim	
317	stand	em i sanap	
318	suck	dring	
319	vomit	traut	
320	urinate	pispis	
321	defaecate	pekpek	
322	wait	wet(im)	
323	copulate	wokim pasin marit; man na meri i silip wantaim, goap (VULGAR)	
324	faeces	pekpek	
1030	he coughs	em i kofkof (kus), em i gat kus	
Sentences			
1034	he eats sugarcane	em i kaikai/dringim suga	
1035	he laughs a lot	em i lap planti moa	
1036	one man stands	wanpela man i sanap	
1037	two men stand	tupela man i sanap	
1038	three men stand	tripela man i sanap	
1039	the man goes	man i go	
1040	the man went yesterday	man i go pinis asde	
1041	the man will go tomorrow	man bai i go tumora	
1042	the man eats the yam	man i kaikai yam	
1043	the man ate the yam yesterday	man i kaikai yam pinis asde	
1044	the man will eat the yam tomorrow	tumora man bai i kaikai yam	
1045	the man hit the dog	man i paitim dok	
1046	the man didn't hit the dog	man i no paitim dok	
1047	the big man hit the little dog	bikpela man i paitim liklik dok	
1048	the man gave the dog to the boy	man i givim dok long mangi	
1049	the man hit the dog	man i paitim dok	

		and went	na em (man) i go	
	1050	the man hit the dog when the boy went	taim mangi i go, man i paitim dok	
	1051	the man hit the dog and it went	man i paitim dok na em (dok) i go	
	1052	the man shot and ate the pig	man i paitim pik na i kaikai (dispela pik)	

Kinship questionnaire
Eva Lindström and IM Project members

(see excel file for direct data input)

	index	
*This is to be filled in for your field language and for some neighbouring and/or nearby languages. Please note that you have to also **make genealogies for each language group** for which you fill in the questionnaire, as kin questions on terminology structure will be added to the database and are very important.*	**question**	*name of language*
*See instructions for the collection of genealogies under the pioneers members pages. Remember to collect **marriage distance** data.*	**explanation**	
To fill in on computer, first save with new name, pref. using the 3/4-letter language codes (see web page), e.g. KTO-KINquest.xls	**answer**	
Write in yellow fields	**notes**	
For administrative use only. 0=not part of questionnaire; H=header column; N=top of nesting; n=nested under previous 'N'; S=part of series of split questions aiming at a single result.	0	0

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	6	6.1
questionnaire filled out by	KINSHIP	BASIC
0	H	H

6.1.01	6.1.02	6.1.03
are there clans	are clans matrilineal	are clans, subclans or lineages ranked
(unilineal interest-holding descent units [usu. exogamous])		
N	n	n

6.1.04	6.2	6.2.01
are there moieties	INHERITANCE	is ownership rights to garden land mainly through mother('s brother)
(all clans fall into two exogamous groups)		
	H	S

6.2.02	6.2.03	6.3
is ownership rights to garden land mainly through father	are rights to other important resources transferred through the opposite line compared to garden land	MARRIAGE AND SETTLEMENT STRUCTURE
	resources may be e.g. magic, shell valuables, trees, ceremonial places or leadership positions	
S		H

6.3.01	6.3.02	6.3.03
are there marriage rules -- specify in notes fiels	does a woman typically marry a man of her father's subclan	are there locality-based restrictions on marriage
i.e. cannot marry category X, or must/should marry Y		e.g. cannot marry within the village
N	n	n

6.3.04	6.3.05	6.3.06
was polygyny permitted (/common); state in note field if it was typically sister marriage or not	was polyandry permitted	was "sister" exchange common/preferred
n	n	n

6.3.07	6.3.08	6.3.09
was divorce common	is bridewealth paid by the groom's side to the bride's side	does the bride's father have much influence over the redistribution of the received bridewealth
(may not be possible to ask straight out)		
	N	n

6.3.10	6.3.11	6.3.12
is dowry paid by the bride's side to the groom's side	are hamlets the typical settlement pattern (state in notes field if these are dispersed or aggregated into large villages, and give typical size or size range)	are villages/hamlets centered on a group of related women
		S

6.3.13	6.3.14	6.3.15
are villages/hamlets centered on a group of related men	what is the typical marriage distance for women	what is the typical marriage distance for men
	LEAVE THIS FOR LATER	LEAVE THIS FOR LATER
S		

6.4	6.5	6.5.01
KIN TERMINOLOGY STRUCTURE -- questions TBA on basis of data collected; see separate instructions	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	is leadership mainly hereditary
FOR NOW, collect geneaologies and terminologies!		chief style: need to belong to particular clan to aspire to authority
H	H	S

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6.5.02	6.5.03	6.5.04
is leadership mainly age-based and confined to the lineage	is leadership mainly of classical big-man type	are there men's houses
gerontocratic; may include women	based on ceremonial exchange networks & distribution of wealth; leader over more than one lineage; there may be several competing bigmen at a time	
S	S	

6.5.05	6.6	6.6.01
are there secret societies	NAMES	is namesake an important relation
	H	

6.6.02	6.6.03	6.6.04
do descent groups own sets of personal names	are names taken from the father's group	are names taken from the mother's group
N	n S	n S

6.6.05	6.7	6.7.01
are there name taboos	OTHER	did your language (or a group of people defined by speaking the language) traditionally have a name, other than a locality name
particular relations not to be addressed, or mentioned, by name		
	H	

6.7.02	6.7.03
are there specific vocabularies for hunting or use in the presence of avoidance kin	are there totems (if yes, specify in notes field which of birds, fish, snakes and plants, or other, are present and whether each person has all categories in different functions)

4. Domains of likely pre-Austronesian terminology

The following list describes areas of the lexicon where we predict pre-Austronesian terminology is likely to have been preserved in Papuan languages of Island Melanesia. Fieldworkers in these languages should collect as much of this terminology as possible.

TECHNOLOGY
- canoe parts - elaborate canoes are an Austronesian introduction, but pre-AN terminology may have been preserved for e.g. the simple dugout
- house parts (get functional, technological, and social descriptions); remember kitchens might preserve more archaic structural features than living houses (e.g. built on the ground)
- baskets and basket-weaving, other containers (incl. water carriers)
- drums and other musical instruments
- weapons: shields, slings and slingstones
- glues and resins
- fish poison
- beads

FOOD PLANTS
Matthew Spriggs suggests that many domesticated plants currently thought to be Austronesian introductions will turn out to be pre-AN
- sago and related technology
- nut types and related technology including coconuts and pudding terms (nuts can be attested archaeologically)
- taro types and related technology
- bananas, sugarcane, yams
- earth oven technology terms
- famine foods

KINSHIP/KASTOM
- *kinship terminology and structure is discussed in the kinship questionnaire*
Other material aspects of kastom:
- shell money (EL: both AN and Papuan)
- bride wealth
- mortuary feast

NATURAL
- Inland geographical features: mountains, rivers, lakes
- Rainforest timber
- Possum/Cuscus, rodents
- Place names (may preserve ancient morphemes -- look likewise in Austronesian languages for unanalysable placenames.

Pioneers of Island Melanesia,
botanical information collection form

draw plant (/relevant plant part)

DATE	DATA COLLECTED BY
Sheet No.	NAME OF LANGUAGE

- **Use one sheet per plant.**

- **Try to get plants when they are in flower (or fruit)**. Please remember: we may not take out biological samples under our research permits.

PLANT NAME (the ones you know)

	plant	fruit	other
Name in field language			
Name in contact language			
Name in other local language(s)			
Name in English			
Name in Latin			
Reference			

TAKE PHOTOS (/VIDEO) OF AS MANY AS POSSIBLE OF THESE, WITH RULER WHERE APPLICABLE!

[frame no]	**flower** -- general: how it's attached to plant + from different sides to show arrangement of the parts
[frame no]	**flower** -- reproductive equipment: show number & type of stamens etc (several shots = good)
[frame no]	**flower** -- ovary (the thing which turns into fruit)
[frame no]	bud + how it's attached to plant
[frame no]	**fruit** + how it's attached to plant
[frame no]	**leaf** + how it's attached to plant (+make pencil rubbing to show nerves?)
[frame no]	**whole plant**

MAKE NOTES AS MANY AS POSSIBLE OF THE FOLLOWING

type (tree, shrub, liana, erect herb, creeping or climbing herb)	
height of fully grown plant	
root structure	
particular smell (what part?)	
sap (colour? sticky? other?)	
method of propagation	
other characteristics (own observations + ask people)	
typical flowering season (month)	
typical fruit-bearing season (month)	
cultivated (where?) **or wild**?	
soil type (sandy/limy/wet, colour, etc)	
locale type where photographed (dense forest/beach, flat/sloping, light/dark/south etc) + extension if known	
altitude where photographed + extension if known	

local uses (fruit, root, flower, sap, wood, bark, vines...; e.g. food, famine food, medicine, magic, fish poison, building (what?), carving, ...)	
other observations (eg commercial uses; common or unusual plant)	

when is the wet season in your area?	
give approx latitude & longitude of your area	