

Rongorongo

Formale Beschreibung der Glyphen der Osterinselschrift. V5-5.3

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Hamburg 2023

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Abstract

The first three attempts to compare the mathematical and statistical properties of Rongorongo, the Easter Island script, with the statistical properties of the Rapanui language of the Polynesian inhabitants of Easter Island Rapa Nui were characterized by the fact that they were carried out largely without considering the shape of the glyphs.

The first work started from the erroneous assumption that the writing was purely syllabic.

The results of the second work were also not yet convincing. However, looking at individual tablets revealed the existence of an intersection set of around 80 glyphs that was used by all scribes. The hypothesis of a syllabic-logographic script thus became more likely for Rongorongo.

This observation was confirmed in the third work. The core set was examined more closely and further narrowed down to 55 characters. What was irritating was the observation that when comparing the words and syllables previously assigned to the glyphs, no connection was recognizable. It seemed that sometimes syllables from the middle of the word could apparently be used for reading. That pointed to a bigger problem.

A completely different approach was therefore chosen in the fourth work: Based on the 253 descriptions and names given to the glyphs by Metoro, which Jaussen listed and are reproduced by Barthel and Wolff. In addition, as many further corresponding glyphs as possible were sought. This allowed Metoro's telegram-style reading of Aruku Kurenga to be reconstructed and confirmed, at least for the first line of this tablet.

There is now an opportunity to examine the Rongorongo tablets almost better than the original object through the recent work of Lastilla et al, in the area of 3D digital rendering of the inscriptions. Considering them suggests that a closer look and description of the glyphs may be necessary.

Therefore, in the present work, we first introduced a new, rule-based description of the glyphs, which takes into account the graphic elements of the glyphs. We get by with fewer glyph-elements than e.g. Barthel, but the transcription of the texts is significantly longer. In a way, this approach is diametrically opposed to that of the previous work.

However, the descriptions of Metoro could possibly now have a similar status for the decyphering of the Easter Island script as the Landa alphabet once did for the Maya script. There, the answers to the incorrect question about the "Maya alphabet" proved to be subsequent confirmation of the correct reading of that syllabic-logographic script.

Now the Rongorongo glyph-elements were statistically assigned to the syllables of Rapanui using the same methods as in our previous works. Selected glyphs were tested to see if this approach results in usable readings.

Glyphs were studied that could easily be read as logograms because they are pictorial representations of objects. On the one hand, there is the glyph Barthel 7 or Jaussen 146, respectively. This glyph is most likely the logogram for "REI", which corresponds to both the description of Metoro and the description of the Rapanui dictionary. Due to the small number of elements, a syllable assignment "re-i-" could only be found vaguely and with a lot of good will.

Barthel 600 or Jaussen 66 was examined as the next glyph. This is also a pictorial depiction of a bird, which suggests the reading as the logogram for "MANU". At the same time, however, the word "rere" could also be found from the syllable assignments of the glyph-elements. This glyph could thus be read as "manu rere", "flying bird", in the sense of Metoro's description. However, given the ambiguity in the assignments of syllable readings to glyph-elements, there is still the possibility of the existence of other readings.

Thirdly, the glyph Barthel 301s or Jaussen 14 was examined. Here, the permutations of the numerous glyph-elements provided thousands of reading possibilities, but the only hit in the Rapanui dictionary was the reading "atariki", which corresponds exactly to Metoros' description and his reading of this glyph in connection with Aruku Kurenga. This result is very encouraging.

In the end it's all about finding the unknown rules according to which the texts in this writing system were written.

In any case, the shape of a glyph, what it represents, basically has nothing to do with its reading. This is a principle encountered time and again in syllabic-logographic scripts.

It can be concluded that the assumption pursued here is promising for the reading of the Rongorongo texts.

It should be noted, however, that this is only a first attempt at testing the hypothesis that the graphic-elements of the glyphs are the actual carriers of the syllable reading. Many assumptions were made and other approaches are certainly possible within the framework of this hypothesis, e.g. whether a more detailed or even lesser division into glyph-elements would be more appropriate. Which should lead to different statistical assignments and thus readings.

Bringing their own writing system back to the Polynesian people of Rapa Nui as part of their unique culture would be a worthy goal.

1. Einleitung

Unsere ersten drei Versuche die mathematisch-statistischen Eigenschaften der Osterinselschrift Rongorongo mit den statistischen Eigenschaften der Sprache Rapanui der polynesischen Bewohner der Osterinsel Rapa Nui abzugleichen, waren dadurch geprägt, daß sie weitgehend ohne Betrachtung der Gestalt der Schriftzeichen vorgenommen wurden. Es wurde nur die (nach Auflösung der Ligaturen leicht modifizierte) Nummerierung Barthels [1] übernommen und die von ihm vorgenommene Übertragung [2] (fast) ohne weitere Betrachtung der Zeichen untersucht.

Die erste Arbeit [3] ging von der sehr naiven Annahme aus, daß es eine rein syllabische Schrift sei. Die Existenz von Glyphen, die offenbar wie Worttrenner wirkten, war dabei die einzig brauchbare Erkenntnis. Sie war ein erster Hinweis, daß es sich um eine syllabisch-logographische Schriftart handelt, da Logogramme für sich alleine stehen können.

Die Ergebnisse der zweiten Arbeit [4] waren ebenfalls noch nicht überzeugend. Allerdings förderte die Betrachtung einzelner Schrifttafeln die Existenz einer von allen Schreibern gemeinsam verwendeten Schnittmenge von ca 80 Zeichen zutage. Diese Kernmenge wurde in der dritten Arbeit [5] genauer untersucht und weiter auf 55 Zeichen eingegrenzt. Irritierend war die Beobachtung, daß im Vergleich der bisher Glyphen zugeordneten Worte und Silben kein Zusammenhang erkennbar war, bzw. Silben aus der Wortmitte zur Lesung verwendet werden konnten. Das deutete auf ein größeres Problem hin.

In der vierten Arbeit [6] wurde deshalb ein gänzlich anderer Ansatz gewählt: Ausgehend von den 253 Beschreibungen und Benennungen der Schriftzeichen durch Metoro, die Jaussen aufgelistet hat und bei Barthel [1] und Wolff [7] wiedergegeben sind, wurden möglichst viele entsprechende Glyphen gesucht. Damit ließ sich Metoros Lesung von Arouku Kurenga im Telegrammstil reproduzieren. Allerdings konnten die vielfachen Mehrdeutigkeiten der Lesung der Glyphen nicht beseitigt werden. Eventuell könnten jedoch die Beschreibungen Metoros einen ähnlichen Stellenwert für die Dechiffrierung der Osterinselschrift haben wie einst das Landa-Alphabet für die Mayaschrift. Dort erwiesen sich die Antworten auf die falsche Fragestellung nach dem "Maya-Alphabet" als nachträgliche Bestätigung der korrekten Lesung dieser syllabisch-logographischen Schrift. Wolff hat diesen Ansatz mit der Hypothese, daß die Schriftzeichen ausschließlich Logogramme sind, mit einigen brauchbaren Ergebnissen auf die Tafel Arouku-Kourenga angewendet. Er kommt jedoch letztlich auch zu dem Schluß, daß es sich um eine syllabisch-logographische Schrift handeln könnte. Auch Lastilla, Ravanelli, Valério und Ferrara halten Rongorongo für ein syllabisch-logographisches Schriftsystem. Deren neuere Arbeiten auf dem Gebiet der digitalen 3D-Wiedergabe der Inschriften [8] lassen außerdem Zweifel aufkommen, ob nicht doch eine detaillierte Betrachtung und Beschreibung der Zeichen notwendig ist.

In dieser Arbeit sollen nun, aufbauend darauf ein weitergehender Ansatz verfolgt und ein Vergleich mit unseren Ergebnissen der bisher untersuchten Schrifttafeln vorgenommen werden. Wir betrachten und beschreiben die Schriftzeichen so genau wie möglich und verfolgen damit die Hypothese des anderen Extrems, daß nicht nur ein Schriftzeichen als Ganzes, sondern auch Teile davon für die Lesung signifikant sein könnten. Beide Ansätze schließen einander jedoch nicht aus. Ausgehend von Tabellen mit Listen der grafischen Elemente werden Regeln zur Beschreibung und Rekonstruktion der Schriftzeichen angegeben und diese zur Umschrift am Beispiel der Tafel Échancrée verwendet. Grundlage ist die genaue Darstellung dieser Tafel in der genannten Arbeit von Lastilla, et al.

2. Formale Beschreibung der Rongorongo-Schriftzeichen

Zuerst führen wir eine neue, regelbasierte Beschreibung der Schriftzeichen ein. Wir kommen dadurch mit weniger Zeichen als z.B. Barthel [2] aus, die Umschrift der Texte wird allerdings signifikant länger.

2.1. Teile der Rongorongo-Schriftzeichen

Die häufig figürlichen Rongorongo-Schriftzeichen werden aus Kopf, zwei Armen, Rumpf und zwei Beinen zusammengesetzt. Andere Zeichen oder Teile können angefügt oder weggelassen sein. Für den Aufbau der Beschreibung werden im Folgenden Regeln angegeben. Nichtfigürliche Zeichen nennen wir Symbole und geben sie in einer eigenen Tabelle wieder. Alle Glyphenelemente stammen von der Tafel Échancrée (Tafel D nach Barthels Systematik), sind also vermutlich von einem einzigen Schreiber graviert und wir unterstellen, daß somit kaum ein Element in vielen Varianten vorkommt, sondern jedes eine eigene Bedeutung hat.

2.1.1. Köpfe



Bild 1: Tabelle der Kopf-Elemente der Rongorongo-Schriftzeichen.

2.1.2. Arme

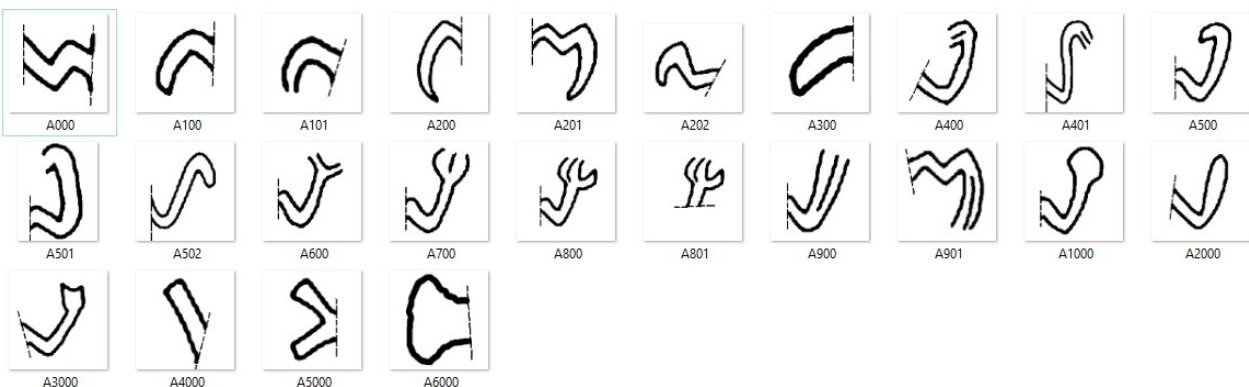


Bild 2: Tabelle der Arm-Elemente der Rongorongo-Schriftzeichen.

2.1.3. Rümpfe

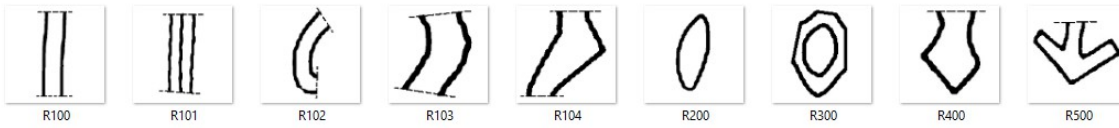


Bild 3: Tabelle der Rumpf-Elemente der Rongorongo-Schriftzeichen.

2.1.4. Beine

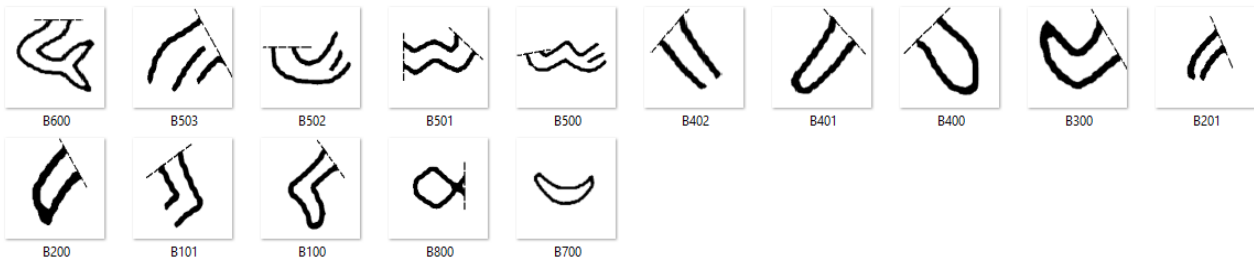


Bild 4: Tabelle der Bein-Elemente der Rongorongo-Schriftzeichen.

2.1.5. Symbole

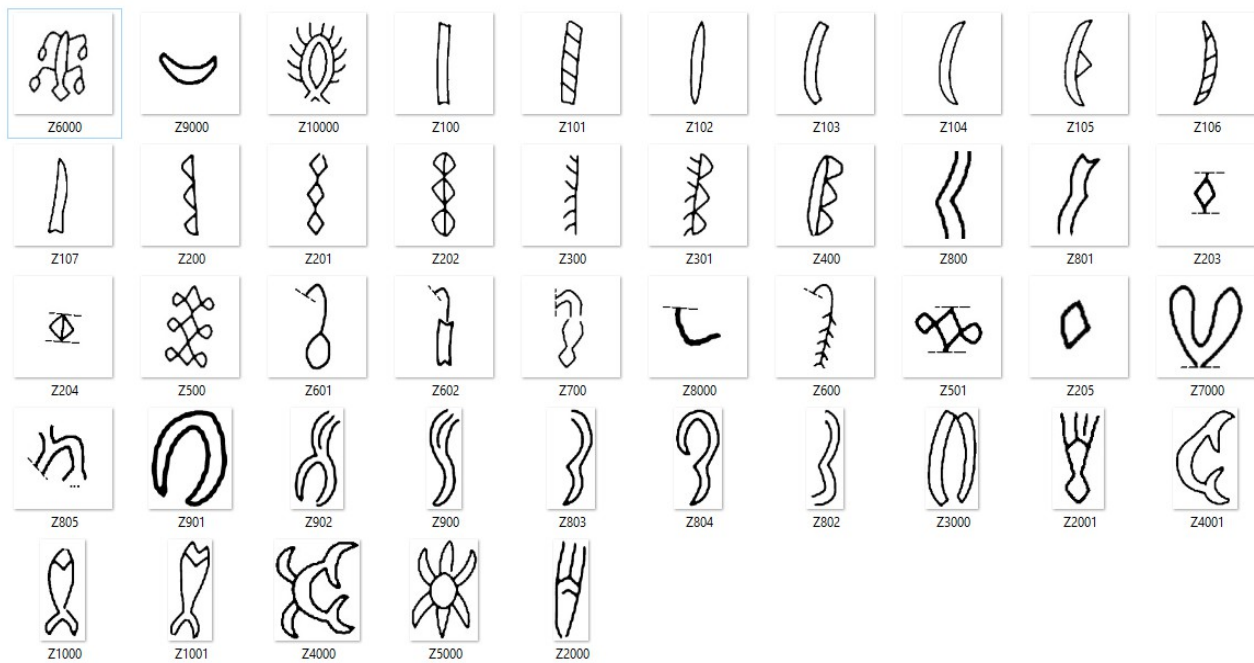


Bild 5: Tabelle der sonstigen Rongorongo-Zeichen, hier Symbole genannt.

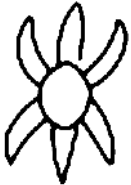
2.2. Regeln zur Beschreibung der Rongorongo-Schriftzeichen

Rongorongo-Schriftzeichen werden mittels folgender Regeln beschrieben, bzw. können damit nach Beschreibungen rekonstruiert werden:

2.2.1. Regel 1: Begrenzung eines Schriftzeichens

Die Beschreibung eines Schriftzeichens wird mit einem Hochkomma begonnen und mit einem Minuszeichen abgeschlossen.

Beispiel:

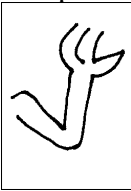


'Z5000-

2.2.2. Regel 2: Manipulationen eines Elementes

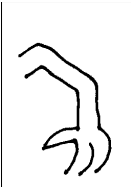
Ein Element eines Schriftzeichens...

Beispiel:



'A800-

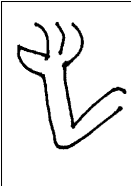
...kann um die horizontale Achse rotiert, also auf den Kopf gestellt werden...



'A800f-

f für "flipped"

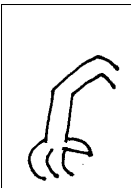
...kann um die vertikale Achse rotiert, also gespiegelt werden...



'A800m-

m für "mirrored"

...oder auch beides sein:



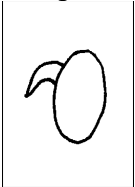
'A800fm- = 'A800mf-

Beachte: Auf Feinheiten, wie hier z.B. die Rotation der Hand wird nicht eingegangen, da dies unserer Meinung nach zu weit führt. Wir vertreten hier versuchsweise die Hypothese, daß solche Details nicht signifikant sind.

2.2.3. Regel 3: Verbinden von Elementen

Teile eines Schriftzeichens können angefügt, bezeichnet durch ein Pluszeichen...

Beispiel:



'A100+R200-

...oder verschmolzen sein, bezeichnet durch ein Multiplikationszeichen als Verbindungszeichen.

Beispiel:



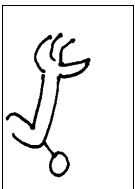
'A100*R200-

An ein Element können weitere Elemente oder Zeichen oder auch ganze Schriftzeichen angefügt sein. Da diese Erweiterungen innerhalb eines Schriftzeichens auftreten können werden sie als Einschub in runden Klammern kenntlich gemacht. Eine Anfügung kann im oberen Bereich, o für "over", z für die Mitte "center" oder im unteren Bereich, u für "under", auftreten, vor und hinter dem Verbindungszeichen. Auch mehrfach geschachtelte Anfügungen können vorkommen:

Beispiele:

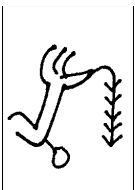


'A800(o+oZ600)-



'A800(u+oZ601)-

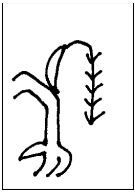
auch:



'A800(o+oZ600)(u+oZ601)- = 'A800(u+oZ601)(o+oZ600)-

Anmerkung: Es ist nicht klar, wie hier die Reihenfolge zum Lesen des Zeichens ist! Nach unserer Hypothese zwar von oben nach unten, so daß die erste Darstellung vorzuziehen ist. Für eine Rekonstruktion des Schriftzeichens spielt es jedoch keine Rolle. Wir werden leider feststellen müssen, daß diese Regeln keine Lese-Reihenfolge definieren können.

Aber:



'A800f(o+uZ104(o+oZ600))- ≠ 'A800f(o+oZ600(o+uZ104))-
 ≠ 'A800f(o+uZ104)(o+oZ600)-

2.2.4. Regel 4: Standard-Aufbau eines figürlichen Schriftzeichens

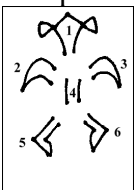
Ein figürliches Schriftzeichen wird standardmäßig hier von oben nach unten und von links nach rechts beschrieben.

Die Reihenfolge des Standard-Aufbaus ist:

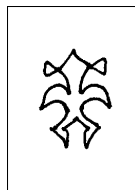
Kopf (1), linker Arm (2), rechter Arm (3), Rumpf (4), linkes Bein (5), rechtes Bein (6).

Hierbei sind keine Ortsangaben nötig.

Beispiel:



→



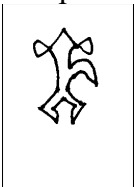
'K100*A100*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-

2.2.5. Regel 5: Beschreibung fehlender Teile

Fehlt in einem Schriftzeichen ein erwartetes Element, so kann es als fehlend durch die Nummer Null gekennzeichnet werden.

Das ist vor allem bei den symmetrischen Elementen für die Rekonstruktion hilfreich.

Beispiel:



'K100*A0*A100m*R100*B100*B100m- = 'K100*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-

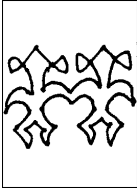
Bemerkung: Die erste Variante der Beschreibung ist vorzuziehen!

2.2.6. Regel 6: Verbindung zweier Schriftzeichen

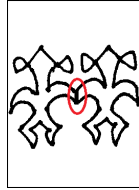
Dieses ist der komplizierteste Fall.

Beispiel:

Verschmelzung

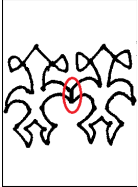


Anfügung



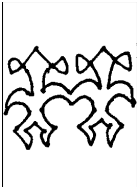
Für die Rekonstruktion mag es sinnvoll sein darzustellen, an welchem Element und wo die Verbindung (Anfügung oder Verschmelzung) auftritt. Dies geschieht durch ein zweites Verbindungszeichen unmittelbar am verbundenen Element in eckigen Klammern sowie Kennzeichnung wo (oben, mitte oder unten) die Verbindung vorkommt. Sowohl in der einen, wie auch der anderen Figur. Die eckige Klammer hat keine Bedeutung innerhalb der Figur, in der sie steht, sondern stellt nur den Bezug zur anderen Figur her.

Im Falle der Anfügung:



'K100*A100*[A100mu+u](K100*[u+uA100]*A100m*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m- =
'K100*[A100u+u](K100*A100*[A100mu+u]*R100*B100*B100m)*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-

und im Falle der Verschmelzung:



'K100*A100*[A100mu*u](K100*[u*uA100]*A100m*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m- =
'K100*[A100u*u](K100*A100*[A100mu*u]*R100*B100*B100m)*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-

Beachte: Da die Lesung der Schrift von links nach rechts erfolgt, ist die jeweils erste Darstellung vorzuziehen!

2.2.7. Regel 7: Varianten von Elementen

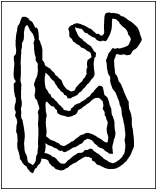
Wenn es verschiedene Beschreibungen eines Elementes in einem Zeichen gibt, so werden die Varianten in runden Klammern aufgezählt.



'?*R102*(B500?/B501m?)-

2.2.8. Regel 8: Verbindung zweier Schriftzeichen an mehreren Stellen

Wenn ein Zeichen mit einem anderen an mehreren Stellen verbunden ist, so wird das betroffene Element mit den Beschreibungen der Verbindungen in der Reihenfolge, wie sie am verbundenen Zeichen an den Elementen stehen, in geschachtelte eckige Klammern gesetzt.



'[[[Z100z+u]u+u](K300m*[z+uA000]*R102m*[u+uB501])]-

2.2.9. Regel 9: Darstellungsvarianten eines Schriftzeichens

Sollte es mehrere nichtäquivalente Möglichkeiten der Beschreibung eines Schriftzeichens geben, so werden diese durch einen Schrägstrich / getrennt.

Beispiel:



'K10000o*oZ901-/'Z104o*zZ900-/'Z902-

2.2.10. Regel 10: Fehlende Teile

Fehlen Teile oder sind sie nur rudimentär erkennbar, so werden die Fehlstellen durch Fragezeichen ? Ersetzt. An erkennbare aber dennoch zweifelhafte Elemente wird ebenfalls ein Fragezeichen angehängt.

2.3. Regelbasierte Rekonstruktion eines Rongorongo-Schriftzeichens

In diesem Abschnitt soll die Anwendung der oben genannten Regeln zur Rekonstruktion eines Schriftzeichens nach seiner Beschreibung gezeigt werden.

Wir wählen folgende, etwas komplexere Beschreibung:

'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-

Schritt für Schritt vollziehen wir damit die Rekonstruktion:

'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



'K8000+z(K300m*|+zA100)*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ5)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-



Es handelt sich hierbei um das Zeichen Da2.9 der Tafel Échancrée nach [5].



Zugleich wird ersichtlich, daß zwar die eindeutige Rekonstruktion durch die Anwendung der Regeln zur Beschreibung eines Zeichens gelingt, aber sehr wahrscheinlich damit nichts über die Sequenz der Lesung der Elemente des Zeichens gesagt werden kann.

Solange die Regeln der Lesereihenfolge der Elemente nicht erkannt sind, müssen wir alle Permutationen durchprobieren.

Es ist ja überdies noch nicht klar, ob die hier vorgenommene Feineinteilung der Rongorongo-Schriftzeichen nicht ohnehin zu kleinteilig ist, oder aber noch viel weiter getrieben werden muß (siehe oben Anmerkung zur Regel 2, Rotation der Hand innerhalb eines Elementes).

Diese Beschreibung darf also höchstens zur statistischen Auswertung der Häufigkeit der einzelnen Elemente benutzt werden. Jedoch ist keine weitergehende Analyse der Satzstruktur z.B. durch Auszählung von Elementpaaren hiermit möglich. Dazu sind weitere Untersuchungen nach der Bewertung des Histogramms der Elemente im Vergleich mit dem Histogramm der Silben von Rapanui notwendig.

3. Die Tafel D: Échancrée

Die Tafel in der bisher besten Darstellung nach [8] dieser Tafel nach photogrammetrischer Aufarbeitung.

3.1. Seite Da

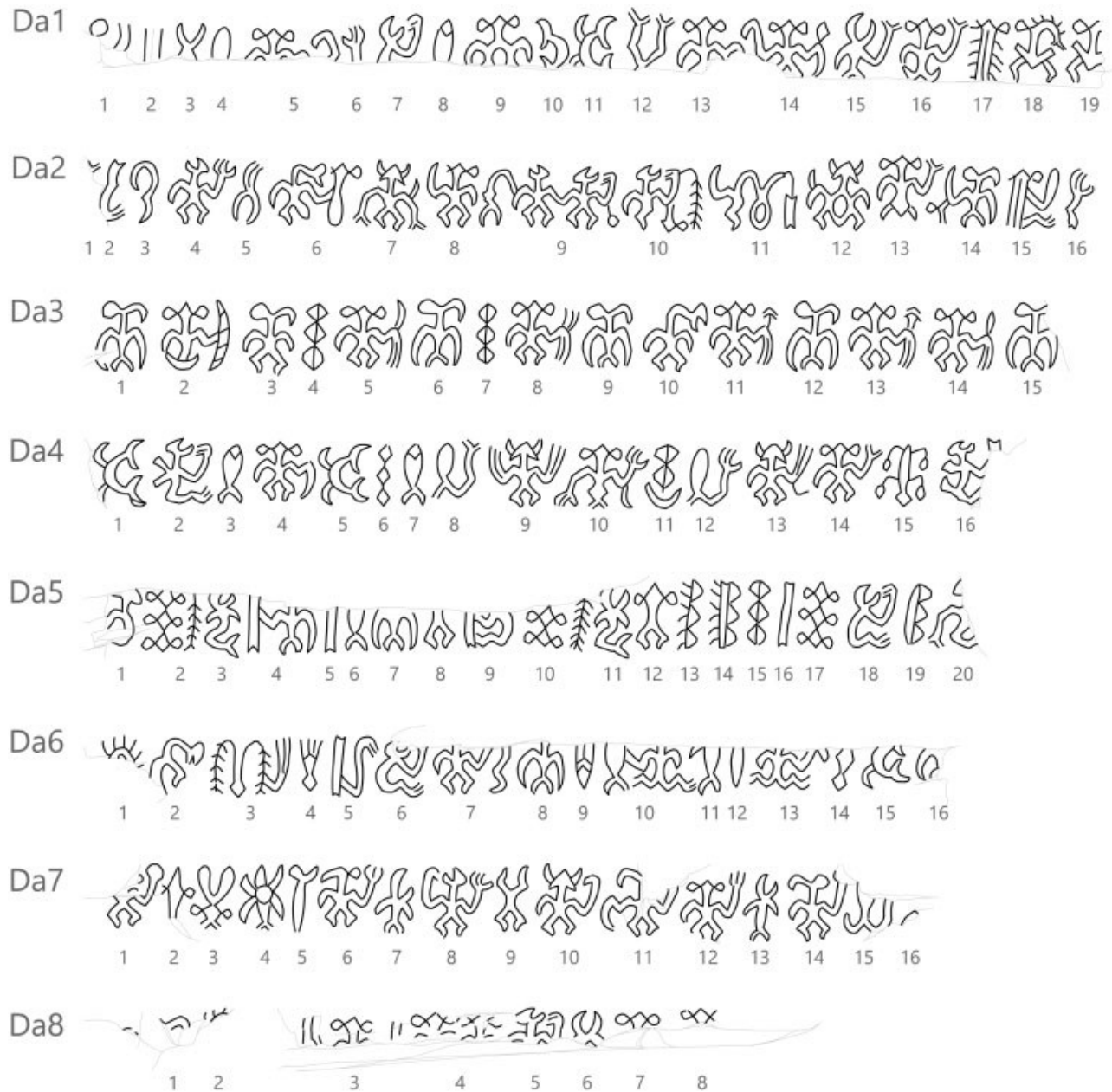


Bild 6: Tafel Échancrée, Seite a, aus [8].

3.2. Seite Db



Bild 7: Tafel Échancrée, Seite b, aus [8].

3.3. Umschrift der Tafel Échancrée

Die ersten vier Zeilen der Tafel (vollständig im Anhang) in der Darstellung nach [8], dargestellt in der Umschrift nach den oben beschriebenen Regeln:

ÉCHANCRÉE

Zeile.Zeichen Umschrift

Dal.1	'??-
Dal.2	'?-
Dal.3	'K600*R?-
Dal.4	'R200*?-
Dal.5	'K100*A?*A?*R?-
Dal.6	'A502m*A800m*?-
Dal.7	'K500*A0*A400*R102*B?-
Dal.8	'K5000*R200*B?-
Dal.9	'K100*A100*A100m*R300*B?*B?-
Dal.10	'Z4001m-

Da1.11 'Z4000/(Z104u+o)(Z104+u)Z4001-
 Da1.12 'A600m*A600*R?-
 Da1.13 'K100*A100*A?*R100*B?*?-
 Da1.14 'K100*A502m*A201(o+uZ205)*R100*B?*B100m-
 Da1.15 'K600*A300*A600*R100*B200*B200m-
 Da1.16 'K100*A101*A600*R100*B300*B300m-
 Da1.17 'K100*Z205*R101*Z205m-
 Da1.18 'K4000*R500+B100+B100m-
 Da1.19 'K4001*R500*B100*B?-

 Da2.1 '(?*B402m*B402)f-/A600-
 Da2.2 '(Z801u*o)B502-
 Da2.3 'Z104(o*oZ803)-/Z804-
 Da2.4 'K300m*A100*A800*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da2.5 'K10000u*zZ901-/Z902-/(Z104o*z)Z900)-
 Da2.6 'K1001*A100*[A000mu+o](K101*[u+oR200])*R100*B100*B400-
 Da2.7 'K3000*A600mf*A600f(o+uZ104m)*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da2.8 'K101*A200f*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da2.9 'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ601)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m)-
 Da2.10 'K300*A100*A400(+oZ600)(+uK101f)*R100*B100-
 Da2.11 'K9000(z+oZ602)*A200f*A0*R103m*B100m-
 Da2.12 'K3000*(Z104u+z)A100*A100m*R300*B100*B100m-
 Da2.13 'K100*A100*A600*R400+B200+B200m-
 Da2.14 'K800*(Z205z+zZ800o+u)A200f*A200m*R100*B200*B200m-
 Da2.15 'K101*A0*A2000+R101*B0+B500-
 Da2.16 'A801*Z801mf-

 Da3.1 'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B200*B200m-
 Da3.2 'K100*A100*A000m(u+zZ106)*R103u+oZ9000-
 Da3.3 'K800*A100*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da3.4 'Z202-/Z204u*oZ204u*oZ204-/Z200*Z200m-
 Da3.5 'K100*A100*A901(o+uZ104m)*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da3.6 'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B201*B200m-
 Da3.7 'Z202-/Z204u*oZ204u*oZ204-/Z200*Z200m-
 Da3.8 'K100*A100*A901(o+uK10000m)*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da3.9 'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B101m*B200m-
 Da3.10 'K302*A100*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da3.11 'K100*A100*A901(o+uK7000)*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da3.12 'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B200*B200m-
 Da3.13 'K100*A100*A901(o+uK6000)*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da3.14 'K100*A100*A901(o+uZ102)*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da3.15 'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B200*B200m-

 Da4.1 '(Z104u+o)(Z104o+u)Z4001-/Z4000-
 Da4.2 'K300*A5000*A400*R103*B500-
 Da4.3 '(K5000*R200*B200*B200m)=(Z1000)-
 Da4.4 'K100*A100*A201*R100*B100*B100m-
 Da4.5 '(Z104u+o)(Z104o+u)Z4001-/Z4000-
 Da4.6 'Z201-/Z205u*oZ203u*oZ205-
 Da4.7 '(K5000*R200*B200*B200m)=(Z1000)-
 Da4.8 'R200*B402m*B402*A600-
 Da4.9 'K3000*A900m*A900*R100*B100*B100m-

Diese Umschrift dient der Erfassung der Statistik der Glyphenelemente.

4. Zuordnung der Glyphenelemente zu Rapanui-Silben

Unter der Annahme daß die Glyphenelemente Rapanui-Silben abbilden, werden die Histogramme beider Mengen mittels unseres bisher bereits verwendeten Verfahrens einander zugeordnet.

4.1. Daten der Zuordnung

Zugeordnet werden die anhand der Umschrift der Tafel Èchancrée gezählten Häufigkeiten der Glyphenelemente zur Häufigkeit der Rapanui-Silben.

[8_ECHANCRÉE_Glyphenelemente_Statistik.txt]			
summiert.ÈCHANCRÉE			
9,110	0,164%	0,164%	B100-
17,560	0,316%	0,480%	R100-
23,780	0,428%	0,908%	A100-
29,440	0,530%	1,438%	B200-
33,330	0,600%	2,038%	K100-
37,110	0,668%	2,706%	A200-
39,670	0,714%	3,421%	Z104-
42,110	0,758%	4,179%	B402-
44,440	0,800%	4,979%	Z204-
46,780	0,842%	5,821%	B500-
48,890	0,880%	6,701%	R200-
50,890	0,916%	7,617%	A600-
52,670	0,948%	8,566%	K300-
54,330	0,978%	9,544%	Z200-
56,000	1,008%	10,552%	K800-
57,560	1,036%	11,588%	R103-
59,000	1,062%	12,650%	Z100-
60,440	1,088%	13,738%	A800-
61,780	1,112%	14,851%	Z600-
63,110	1,136%	15,987%	A300-
64,330	1,158%	17,145%	A400-
65,440	1,178%	18,323%	Z4001-
66,560	1,198%	19,521%	R102-
67,670	1,218%	20,740%	K3000-
68,780	1,238%	21,978%	B501-
69,890	1,258%	23,236%	A000-
70,890	1,276%	24,512%	Z501-
71,890	1,294%	25,807%	Z205-
72,890	1,312%	27,119%	A502-
73,780	1,328%	28,447%	Z800-
74,670	1,344%	29,792%	Z202-
75,560	1,360%	31,152%	K500-
76,330	1,374%	32,526%	Z5000-
77,110	1,388%	33,914%	Z4000-
77,890	1,402%	35,317%	B300-
78,670	1,416%	36,733%	B101-
79,440	1,430%	38,163%	A801-
80,000	1,440%	39,603%	Z102-
80,560	1,450%	41,054%	R400-
81,110	1,460%	42,514%	K4000-
81,670	1,470%	43,984%	K101-
82,220	1,480%	45,464%	B401-
82,780	1,490%	46,955%	A901-
83,330	1,500%	48,455%	A101-
83,780	1,508%	49,963%	Z1001-
84,220	1,516%	51,480%	Z1000-
84,670	1,524%	53,004%	K801-
85,110	1,532%	54,536%	K600-
85,560	1,540%	56,076%	K5001-
86,000	1,548%	57,625%	K5000-
86,440	1,556%	59,181%	K302-
86,890	1,564%	60,745%	K10000-
87,330	1,572%	62,317%	A900-
87,780	1,580%	63,898%	A1000-
88,110	1,586%	65,484%	Z805-
88,440	1,592%	67,076%	Z803-
88,780	1,598%	68,675%	Z500-

89,110	1,604%	70,279%	Z2000-
89,440	1,610%	71,889%	Z107-
89,780	1,616%	73,505%	B502-
90,110	1,622%	75,128%	B201-
90,440	1,628%	76,756%	A5000-
90,780	1,634%	78,390%	A201-
91,000	1,638%	80,028%	Z9000-
91,220	1,642%	81,671%	Z801-
91,440	1,646%	83,317%	Z7000-
91,670	1,650%	84,967%	Z601-
91,890	1,654%	86,622%	Z300-
92,110	1,658%	88,280%	Z103-
92,330	1,662%	89,942%	Z10000-
92,560	1,666%	91,609%	R500-
92,780	1,670%	93,279%	R300-
93,000	1,674%	94,953%	R101-
93,220	1,678%	96,631%	K6000-
93,440	1,682%	98,314%	K401-
93,670	1,686%	100,00%	K202-

5554,560

Da nichts über die Syntax vermutet werden kann, werden alle Möglichkeiten für Rapanui vorgesehen:

[8_RAPANUI_Silbenzahl_Statistik_mit_Worttrennern.txt]

RAPANUI			
Anzahl.	Prozent.	summiert.	Silben
20500	36,292%	36,292%	#-
3824	6,770%	43,062%	a-
3205	5,674%	48,736%	te-
2642	4,677%	53,413%	i-
2091	3,702%	57,115%	ka-
1906	3,374%	60,489%	ta-
1889	3,344%	63,834%	ma-
1886	3,339%	67,172%	ki-
1512	2,677%	69,849%	e-
1139	2,016%	71,866%	u-
1072	1,898%	73,763%	ko-
1070	1,894%	75,658%	ku-
983	1,740%	77,398%	ra-
897	1,588%	78,986%	o-
886	1,569%	80,554%	to-
885	1,567%	82,121%	ha-
882	1,561%	83,683%	nu-
823	1,457%	85,140%	re-
727	1,287%	86,427%	he-
678	1,200%	87,627%	ho-
591	1,046%	88,673%	tu-
554	0,981%	89,654%	ri-
543	0,961%	90,615%	hi-
542	0,960%	91,575%	na-
507	0,898%	92,472%	va-
503	0,890%	93,363%	ro-
494	0,875%	94,238%	hu-
395	0,699%	94,937%	ru-
369	0,653%	95,590%	mo-
361	0,639%	96,229%	no-
295	0,522%	96,751%	pu-
227	0,402%	97,153%	pa-
218	0,386%	97,539%	ke-
205	0,363%	97,902%	ti-
195	0,345%	98,247%	nga-
144	0,255%	98,502%	me-
130	0,230%	98,732%	po-
123	0,218%	98,950%	ve-
122	0,216%	99,166%	pi-
118	0,209%	99,375%	ne-
90	0,159%	99,534%	pe-
77	0,136%	99,671%	ngi-
67	0,119%	99,789%	ni-
34	0,060%	99,850%	mu-
33	0,058%	99,908%	mi-

28	0,050%	99,958%	vi-
11	0,019%	99,977%	ngo-
5	0,009%	99,986%	nge-
4	0,007%	99,993%	vo-
4	0,007%	100,00%	ngu-

56486

[8_RAPANUI_Silbenzahl_Statistik_ohne_Worttrennern.txt]

RAPANUI.ohne.Worttrenner

Anzahl.Prozent.summiert.Silben

3824	10,626%	10,626%	a-
3205	8,906%	19,533%	te-
2642	7,342%	26,874%	i-
2091	5,811%	32,685%	ka-
1906	5,297%	37,981%	ta-
1889	5,249%	43,231%	ma-
1886	5,241%	48,472%	ki-
1512	4,202%	52,673%	e-
1139	3,165%	55,838%	u-
1072	2,979%	58,817%	ko-
1070	2,973%	61,791%	ku-
983	2,732%	64,522%	ra-
897	2,493%	67,015%	o-
886	2,462%	69,477%	to-
885	2,459%	71,936%	ha-
882	2,451%	74,387%	nu-
823	2,287%	76,674%	re-
727	2,020%	78,694%	he-
678	1,884%	80,579%	ho-
591	1,642%	82,221%	tu-
554	1,539%	83,760%	ri-
543	1,509%	85,269%	hi-
542	1,506%	86,775%	na-
507	1,409%	88,184%	va-
503	1,398%	89,582%	ro-
494	1,373%	90,955%	hu-
395	1,098%	92,052%	ru-
369	1,025%	93,078%	mo-
361	1,003%	94,081%	no-
295	0,820%	94,901%	pu-
227	0,631%	95,532%	pa-
218	0,606%	96,137%	ke-
205	0,570%	96,707%	ti-
195	0,542%	97,249%	nga-
144	0,400%	97,649%	me-
130	0,361%	98,010%	po-
123	0,342%	98,352%	ve-
122	0,339%	98,691%	pi-
118	0,328%	99,019%	ne-
90	0,250%	99,269%	pe-
77	0,214%	99,483%	ngi-
67	0,186%	99,669%	ni-
34	0,094%	99,764%	mu-
33	0,092%	99,855%	mi-
28	0,078%	99,933%	vi-
11	0,031%	99,964%	ngo-
5	0,014%	99,978%	nge-
4	0,011%	99,989%	vo-
4	0,011%	100,000%	ngu-

35986

4.2. Verfahren der Zuordnung

In etwas aufbereiteter Form, z.B. [8a_RAPANUI_Silbenzahl_Statistik_ohne_Worttrennern.txt] und [8a_ECHANCREE_Zeichen_Statistik.txt], werden die Daten in verschiedenen Kombinationen mittels des Programms ZUORDNEN.BAS ausgewertet.

Die Resultate der Zuordnungen werden in vier Transkriptionsprogrammen DECHIFx.BAS erfasst:

DECHIFF1.BAS	DECHIFF5.BAS	DECHIF10.BAS	DECHIF10.BAS
'DECHIF1.BAS Echancree- Rongorongo Decchiffrierung 'Detailstufe 1: Silbenelementklassen 'Kapt. Wolf Scheuermann '31.Jan.2022	'DECHIF5.BAS Echancree- Rongorongo Decchiffrierung 'Detailstufe 5: wahrscheinlich nur Silbenelemente 'Kapt. Wolf Scheuermann '28.Jan.2022	'DECHIF10.BAS Echancree- Rongorongo Decchiffrierung 'Höchste Detailstufe 10 'Kapt. Wolf Scheuermann '26.Jan.2022	'DECHIF10.BAS Echancree- Rongorongo Decchiffrierung 'Höchste Detailstufe 10 'Kapt. Wolf Scheuermann '26.Jan.2022
DIM Wort(400, 2) AS STRING	DIM Wort(400, 2) AS STRING	DIM Wort(400, 2) AS STRING	DIM Wort(400, 2) AS STRING
'ÉCHANCRÉE.RAPANUI.mit.Worttren- ner DATA "A100-", "[#1-,e5-]" DATA "A1000-", "[ri1-,tu5-]" DATA "A201-", "[na5-,va1-]" DATA "A400-", "ma5-" DATA "A4000-", "[mi1-, [nge3-, [ngo3-, [ngu6-, [vi3-, vo3-]]]]]" DATA "A5000-", "no5-" DATA "A600-", "u3-" DATA "A6000-", "[mi5-, [mu3-, ni1-]]]" DATA "A800-", "[ki5-, u1-]" DATA "A900-", "zu5-" DATA "A901-", "na3-" DATA "B100-", "#3-" DATA "B200-", "[#5-, a1-]" DATA "B300-", "[ho3-, tu1-]" DATA "B400-", "[i1-, ka3-]" DATA "B500-", "[a3-, tel-]" DATA "B503-", "[me1-, nga5-]" DATA "B600-", "nga3-" DATA "B700-", "[ngi1-, ni5-]" DATA "B800-", "[ngal-, ti5-]" DATA "K100-", "a5-" DATA "K10000-", "[hu5-, ru1-]" DATA "K201-", "hu3-" DATA "K300-", "i5-" DATA "K3000-", "[ha5-, nu1-]" DATA "K302-", "[hu1-, ro5-]" DATA "K4000-", "ho5-" DATA "K5000-", "[he3-, re1-]" DATA "K6000-", "[o1-, to3-]" DATA "K700-", "[ki3-, mal-]" DATA "K8000-", "ngi5-" DATA "K801-", "ri5-" DATA "K9000-", "[ngil1-, pe5-]" DATA "R100-", "#3-" DATA "R102-", "[ma1-, ta5-]" DATA "R104-", "[ne3-, pe1-]" DATA "R200-", "[ko1-, u5-]" DATA "R300-", "[ke3-, ti1-]" DATA "R400-", "[hi5-, na1-]" DATA "R500-", "ke5-" DATA "Z100-", "[o1-, ra5-]" DATA "Z1000-", "re5-" DATA "Z10000-", "[ke1-, pa5-]" DATA "Z102-", "[hi1-, ri3-]" DATA "Z103-", "pa3-" DATA "Z104-", "[ka5-, ta1-]" DATA "Z107-", "[mo3-, no1-]" DATA "Z200-", "[ku5-, ral-]" DATA "Z2000-", "ro3-" DATA "Z201-", "ne5-" DATA "Z202-", "[nu5-, re1-]" DATA "Z203-", "[i1-, te5-]" DATA "Z300-", "[pal-, pu5-]" DATA "Z3000-", "[nel-, pi3-]" DATA "Z301-", "pi5-" DATA "Z400-", "[pi1-, ve3-]" DATA "Z4000-", "[ko5-, kul-]" DATA "Z500-", "mo5-" DATA "Z5000-", "[he5-, ho1-]" DATA "Z501-", "nu3-" DATA "Z600-", "o5-" DATA "Z6000-", "ve5-" DATA "Z601-", "[ro1-, va5-]" DATA "Z7000-", "pu3-" DATA "Z800-", "[ha1-, to5-]" DATA "Z8000-", "[po3-, ve1-]" DATA "Z803-", "va3-" DATA "Z804-", "po5-" DATA "Z805-", "[mo1-, ru3-]" DATA "Z900-", "[me3-, po1-]" DATA "Z9000-", "[no3-, pul-]" DATA "Z901-", "me5-"	'ÉCHANCRÉE.RAPANUI.ohne.Worttren- ner DATA "A000-", "i3-" DATA "A100-", "e3-" DATA "A1000-", "ra5-" DATA "A101-", "ki5-" DATA "A200-", "e3-" DATA "A201-", "he5-" DATA "A300-", "te3-" DATA "A400-", "te3-" DATA "A5000-", "re6-" DATA "A502-", "ka6-" DATA "A600-", "a3-" DATA "A800-", "te3-" DATA "A801-", "na6-" DATA "A900-", "ra6-" DATA "A901-", "ki3-" DATA "B100-", "e6-" DATA "B101-", "ta3-" DATA "B200-", "e3-" DATA "B201-", "re6-" DATA "B300-", "ta3-" DATA "B401-", "ma3-" DATA "B402-", "e3-" DATA "B500-", "a3-" DATA "B501-", "te3-" DATA "B502-", "nu4-" DATA "K100-", "e3-" DATA "K10000-", "ku3-" DATA "K101-", "ma4-" DATA "K202-", "vo36-" DATA "K300-", "a3-" DATA "K3000-", "te4-" DATA "K302-", "ku6-" DATA "K4000-", "ma5-" DATA "K401-", "ve17-" DATA "K500-", "ka3-" DATA "K5000-", "ko3-" DATA "K5001-", "u6-" DATA "K600-", "u3-" DATA "K6000-", "ti11-" DATA "K800-", "a5-" DATA "K801-", "u3-" DATA "R100-", "e3-" DATA "R101-", "pu9-" DATA "R102-", "te5-" DATA "R103-", "te4-" DATA "R200-", "a3-" DATA "R300-", "zu9-" DATA "R400-", "ma3-" DATA "R500-", "zu8-" DATA "Z100-", "te3-" DATA "Z1000-", "u3-" DATA "Z10000-", "ro6-" DATA "Z1001-", "u4-" DATA "Z102-", "ta3-" DATA "Z103-", "va7-" DATA "Z104-", "e3-" DATA "Z107-", "ha5-" DATA "Z200-", "a3-" DATA "Z2000-", "to5-" DATA "Z202-", "ka3-" DATA "Z204-", "e3-" DATA "Z205-", "i3-" DATA "Z300-", "na6-" DATA "Z4000-", "ta4-" DATA "Z4001-", "te3-" DATA "Z500-", "to4-" DATA "Z5000-", "ka5-" DATA "Z501-", "i3-" DATA "Z600-", "te3-" DATA "Z601-", "ri6-" DATA "Z7000-", "tu6-" DATA "Z800-", "ka3-" DATA "Z801-", "tu6-" DATA "Z803-", "to6-" DATA "Z805-", "ra4-" DATA "Z9000-", "ho6-"	'ÉCHANCRÉE.Detailstufe.10 'RAPANUI.ohne.Worttrenner DATA "A000-", "[to5-, hal-]" DATA "A100-", "[i3-, tel-]" DATA "A1000-", "va3-" DATA "A101-", "ri3-" DATA "A200-", "ta5-" DATA "A2000-", "[pa3-, kel-]" DATA "A201-", "hu3-" DATA "A202-", "pa5-" DATA "A300-", "[ku3-, ral-]" DATA "A3000-", "[ngu6-, [nge3-, [ngo3-, [vo3-, vil-]]]]]" DATA "A400-", "ra5-" DATA "A4000-", "[mi5-, vi3-]" DATA "A401-", "pa3-" DATA "A500-", "[mu5-, mil-]" DATA "A5000-", "hu3-" DATA "A501-", "[ni5-, mul-]" DATA "A502-", "[ha3-, nu1-]" DATA "A600-", "[ki2-, u1-]" DATA "A6000-", "[ngi3-, ni1-]" DATA "A700-", "[pu5-, pa1-]" DATA "A800-", "ku3-" DATA "A801-", "[he3-, ho1-]" DATA "A900-", "[na2-, val-]" DATA "A901-", "[tu3-, ril-]" DATA "B100-", "[a5-, e3-]" DATA "B101-", "he5-" DATA "B200-", "[i5-, ka1-]" DATA "B201-", "[ro2-, hul-]" DATA "B300-", "he3-" DATA "B400-", "ngi5-" DATA "B401-", "tu5-" DATA "B402-", "ma5-" DATA "B500-", "ki3-" DATA "B501-", "to3-" DATA "B502-", "[ro3-, hul-]" DATA "B503-", "pu3-" DATA "B600-", "pu3-" DATA "B700-", "[pe3-, ngil-]" DATA "B800-", "[no2-, pul-]" DATA "K100-", "[ka5-, tal-]" DATA "K1000-", "pe5-" DATA "K10000-", "[na5-, val-]" DATA "K1001-", "[ne3-, pe1-]" DATA "K101-", "tu3-" DATA "K102-", "ne5-" DATA "K200-", "[no5-, pul-]" DATA "K2000-", "no3-" DATA "K2001-", "ne3-" DATA "K201-", "[pi3-, nel-]" DATA "K202-", "no3-" DATA "K203-", "pi5-" DATA "K300-", "u3-" DATA "K3000-", "[o3-, to1-]" DATA "K302-", "na3-" DATA "K400-", "pi3-" DATA "K4000-", "[ho3-, tu1-]" DATA "K4001-", "[ve3-, pi1-]" DATA "K4002-", "ve5-" DATA "K401-", "[mo2-, no1-]" DATA "K500-", "re3-" DATA "K5000-", "[hi2-, na1-]" DATA "K5001-", "[hi3-, na1-]" DATA "K600-", "hi5-" DATA "K6000-", "[mo3-, no1-]" DATA "K700-", "ve3-" DATA "K7000-", "[po3-, ve1-]" DATA "K800-", "[u5-, ko1-]" DATA "K8000-", "po5-" DATA "K801-", "hi3-" DATA "K900-", "po3-" DATA "K9000-", "[me2-, po1-]" DATA "R100-", "[te5-, al-]" DATA "R101-", "mo5-" DATA "R102-", "o5-" DATA "R103-", "ko3-" DATA "R104-", "[me5-, po1-]" DATA "R200-", "[ki5-, u1-]" DATA "R300-", "mo3-" DATA "R400-", "ho5-" DATA "R500-", "[ru2-, mo1-]" DATA "Z100-", "[ko5-, kul-]" DATA "Z1000-", "[ri2-, hi1-]" DATA "Z10000-", "[ru2-, mo1-]" DATA "Z1001-", "[ri5-, hi1-]"	'ÉCHANCRÉE.Detailstufe.10 'RAPANUI.mit.Worttrenner.ECHANC REE DATA "A000-", "u3-" DATA "A100-", "#3-" DATA "A1000-", "[ho5-, tu1-]" DATA "A101-", "nu3-" DATA "A200-", "[#5-, a1-]" DATA "A2000-", "[mo5-, no1-]" DATA "A201-", "[hi5-, na1-]" DATA "A202-", "mo3-" DATA "A300-", "ma3-" DATA "A3000-", "[mi1-, [nge3-, [ngo3-, [ngu6-, [vi3-, vo3-]]]]]" DATA "A400-", "[ki1-, ma5-]" DATA "A4000-", "[mi5-, mu3-, ni1-]" DATA "A401-", "[mo1-, ru2-]" DATA "A500-", "[ngil-, ni5-]" DATA "A5000-", "hi3-" DATA "A501-", "ngi5-" DATA "A502-", "ko3-" DATA "A600-", "[i1-, te2-]" DATA "A6000-", "[ngi1-, pe5-]" DATA "A700-", "[mo1-, ru5-]" DATA "A800-", "ta5-" DATA "A801-", "[o3-, to1-]" DATA "A900-", "ho3-" DATA "A901-", "[ha2-, nu1-]" DATA "B100-", "[#1-, e5-]" DATA "B101-", "o5-" DATA "B200-", "#3-" DATA "B201-", "[hi1-, ri2-]" DATA "B300-", "[o1-, ra3-]" DATA "B400-", "[ne3-, pe1-]" DATA "B401-", "[ha5-, nu1-]" DATA "B402-", "a5-" DATA "B500-", "te3-" DATA "B501-", "[ki2-, u1-]" DATA "B502-", "[hi1-, ri5-]" DATA "B503-", "ru3-" DATA "B600-", "[hu2-, ru1-]" DATA "B700-", "ne5-" DATA "B800-", "[hu5-, ru1-]" DATA "K100-", "#3-" DATA "K1000-", "[nel-, pi5-]" DATA "K10000-", "[he2-, ho1-]" DATA "K1001-", "pi3-" DATA "K101-", "ha3-" DATA "K102-", "[pi1-, ve5-]" DATA "K200-", "hu3-" DATA "K2000-", "hu3-" DATA "K2001-", "ve3-" DATA "K201-", "[po5-, ve1-]" DATA "K202-", "[hu1-, ro2-]" DATA "K203-", "po3-" DATA "K300-", "i5-" DATA "K3000-", "[ki5-, u1-]" DATA "K302-", "[he5-, ho1-]" DATA "K400-", "[me5-, po1-]" DATA "K4000-", "[hal-, to2-]" DATA "K4001-", "me3-" DATA "K4002-", "[me1-, nga3-]" DATA "K401-", "[hu1-, ro5-]" DATA "K500-", "ku5-" DATA "K5000-", "he3-" DATA "K5001-", "[he1-, re3-]" DATA "K600-", "re5-" DATA "K6000-", "ro3-" DATA "K700-", "nga5-" DATA "K7000-", "nga3-" DATA "K800-", "ka3-" DATA "K8000-", "[ngal-, ti3-]" DATA "K801-", "re3-" DATA "K900-", "ti5-" DATA "K9000-", "ti3-" DATA "R100-", "[#1-, e2-]" DATA "R101-", "ro3-" DATA "R102-", "ki3-" DATA "R103-", "[ka5-, ta1-]" DATA "R104-", "[ke2-, ti1-]" DATA "R200-", "[i1-, te5-]" DATA "R300-", "[ro1-, va2-]" DATA "R400-", "[ha1-, to5-]" DATA "R500-", "[ro1-, va5-]" DATA "Z100-", "ta3-" DATA "Z1000-", "[nu2-, re1-]"
s = 72	s = 76		
TRUE = NOT FALSE	TRUE = NOT FALSE		
FOR i = 1 TO s READ Wort(i, 0) READ Wort(i, 1) PRINT i; Wort(i, 0), PRINT Wort(i, 1)	FOR i = 1 TO s READ Wort(i, 0) READ Wort(i, 1)		

<pre> NEXT SLEEP 1 OPEN "TEST5.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1 'linearisierte Zeichenbeschreibung 'Bri.7- 'K300- 'A0- 'A400- 'R102- 'B?- OPEN "DECHIFFR.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2 WHILE NOT EOF(1) LINE INPUT #1, Zeile\$ Flag = FALSE FOR i = 1 TO s IF LEFT\$(Zeile\$, LEN(Wort(i, 0)) - 1) = LEFT\$(Wort(i, 0), LEN(Wort(i, 0)) - 1) THEN Flag = TRUE n = i END IF NEXT IF Flag THEN PRINT Wort(n, 0), Wort(n, 1) PRINT #2, Wort(n, 0), Wort(n, 1) ELSE PRINT Zeile\$ PRINT #2, Zeile\$ END IF END IF WEND CLOSE #2 CLOSE #1 END </pre>	<pre> PRINT i; Wort(i, 0), PRINT Wort(i, 1) NEXT SLEEP 1 OPEN "TEST5.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1 OPEN "DECHIFFR.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2 WHILE NOT EOF(1) LINE INPUT #1, Zeile\$ Flag = FALSE FOR i = 1 TO s IF LEFT\$(Zeile\$, LEN(Wort(i, 0)) - 1) = LEFT\$(Wort(i, 0), LEN(Wort(i, 0)) - 1) THEN Flag = TRUE n = i END IF NEXT IF Flag THEN PRINT Wort(n, 0), Wort(n, 1) PRINT #2, Wort(n, 0), Wort(n, 1) ELSE IF LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "?" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "K" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "A" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "R" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "B" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "Z" THEN PRINT Zeile\$, Zeile\$ PRINT #2, Zeile\$, Zeile\$ ELSE PRINT Zeile\$ PRINT #2, Zeile\$ END IF END IF WEND CLOSE #2 CLOSE #1 END </pre>	<pre> DATA "Z101-", "me3-" DATA "Z102-", "ho3-" DATA "Z103-", "[ru5-,mol-]" DATA "Z104-", "[ta3-,mal-]" DATA "Z105-", "[nga2-,mel-]" DATA "Z106-", "[nga3-,mel-]" DATA "Z107-", "ro5-" DATA "Z200-", "u3-" DATA "Z2000-", "ro3-" DATA "Z2001-", "nga5-" DATA "Z201-", "nga3-" DATA "Z202-", "[nu5-,rel-]" DATA "Z203-", "nga3-" DATA "Z204-", "[ma3-,kil-]" DATA "Z205-", "ha5-" DATA "Z300-", "ru3-" DATA "Z3000-", "[ti2-,ngal-]" DATA "Z301-", "[ti3-,ngal-]" DATA "Z400-", "ti5-" DATA "Z4000-", "[re3-,hel-]" DATA "Z4001-", "[ra3-,ol-]" DATA "Z500-", "[va2-,rol-]" DATA "Z5000-", "re5-" DATA "Z501-", "ha3-" DATA "Z600-", "ku5-" DATA "Z6000-", "ti3-" DATA "Z601-", "ru3-" DATA "Z602-", "ti3-" DATA "Z700-", "[ke2-,til-]" DATA "Z7000-", "[hu2-,rul-]" DATA "Z800-", "nu3-" DATA "Z8000-", "[ke3-,til-]" DATA "Z801-", "[hu2-,rul-]" DATA "Z802-", "ke5-" DATA "Z803-", "[va3-,rol-]" DATA "Z804-", "ke3-" DATA "Z805-", "va5-" DATA "Z900-", "ke3-" DATA "Z9000-", "[hu5-,rul-]" DATA "Z901-", "ke1-" s = 124 TRUE = NOT FALSE FOR i = 1 TO s READ Wort(i, 0) READ Wort(i, 1) PRINT i; Wort(i, 0), PRINT Wort(i, 1) NEXT SLEEP 1 OPEN "TEST5.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1 OPEN "DECHIFFR.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2 WHILE NOT EOF(1) LINE INPUT #1, Zeile\$ Flag = FALSE FOR i = 1 TO s IF LEFT\$(Zeile\$, LEN(Wort(i, 0)) - 1) = LEFT\$(Wort(i, 0), LEN(Wort(i, 0)) - 1) THEN Flag = TRUE n = i END IF NEXT IF Flag THEN PRINT Wort(n, 0), Wort(n, 1) PRINT #2, Wort(n, 0), Wort(n, 1) ELSE IF LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "?" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "K" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "A" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "R" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "B" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "Z" THEN PRINT Zeile\$, Zeile\$ PRINT #2, Zeile\$, Zeile\$ ELSE PRINT Zeile\$ PRINT #2, Zeile\$ END IF END IF WEND CLOSE #2 CLOSE #1 END </pre>	<pre> DATA "Z10000-", "va3-" DATA "Z1001-", "[nu5-,rel-]" DATA "Z101-", "[ke5-,ti1-]" DATA "Z102-", "to3-" DATA "Z103-", "va3-" DATA "Z104-", "[#2-,al-]" DATA "Z105-", "ke3-" DATA "Z106-", "[ke1-,pa2-]" DATA "Z107-", "ri3-" DATA "Z200-", "[i3-,ka1-]" DATA "Z2000-", "[ri1-,tu2-]" DATA "Z2001-", "[ke1-,pa3-]" DATA "Z201-", "pa5-" DATA "Z202-", "[ko2-,ku1-]" DATA "Z203-", "pa3-" DATA "Z204-", "[a3-,te1-]" DATA "Z205-", "[ko1-,u5-]" DATA "Z300-", "[na2-,va1-]" DATA "Z3000-", "[pa1-,pu2-]" DATA "Z301-", "[pa1-,pu5-]" DATA "Z400-", "pu3-" DATA "Z4000-", "ra5-" DATA "Z4001-", "[kil-,ma2-]" DATA "Z500-", "[ri1-,tu5-]" DATA "Z5000-", "[ku3-,ral-]" DATA "Z501-", "u3-" DATA "Z600-", "[mal-,ta3-]" DATA "Z6000-", "pu3-" DATA "Z601-", "[na5-,va1-]" DATA "Z602-", "[no2-,pu1-]" DATA "Z700-", "[no3-,pu1-]" DATA "Z7000-", "na3-" DATA "Z800-", "[ko5-,kul-]" DATA "Z8000-", "no5-" DATA "Z801-", "na3-" DATA "Z802-", "no3-" DATA "Z803-", "tu3-" DATA "Z804-", "no3-" DATA "Z805-", "[ho2-,tu1-]" DATA "Z900-", "[mo2-,no1-]" DATA "Z9000-", "[hi2-,na1-]" DATA "Z901-", "[mo2-,no1-]" s = 124 TRUE = NOT FALSE FOR i = 1 TO s READ Wort(i, 0) READ Wort(i, 1) PRINT i; Wort(i, 0), PRINT Wort(i, 1) NEXT SLEEP 1 OPEN "TEST5.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1 OPEN "DECHIFFR.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2 WHILE NOT EOF(1) LINE INPUT #1, Zeile\$ Flag = FALSE FOR i = 1 TO s IF LEFT\$(Zeile\$, LEN(Wort(i, 0)) - 1) = LEFT\$(Wort(i, 0), LEN(Wort(i, 0)) - 1) THEN Flag = TRUE n = i END IF NEXT IF Flag THEN PRINT Wort(n, 0), Wort(n, 1) PRINT #2, Wort(n, 0), Wort(n, 1) ELSE IF LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "?" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "K" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "A" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "R" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "B" OR LEFT\$(Zeile\$, 1) = "Z" THEN PRINT Zeile\$, Zeile\$ PRINT #2, Zeile\$, Zeile\$ ELSE PRINT Zeile\$ PRINT #2, Zeile\$ END IF END IF WEND CLOSE #2 CLOSE #1 END </pre>
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Das Verfahren läuft folgendermaßen ab:

Die Beschreibung der Einzel-Glyphe -> [TEMP.TXT], ggf. komprimieren, da Permutationen mit der Fakultät der Anzahl wachsen: [Test6.txt] darf nur ein einziges Zeichen enthalten! -> [TEST6.TXT] -> KOMBINAT.BAS -> [TEST7.TXT] evtl. ein Leerzeichen (#) einfügen zur besseren Worttrennung!

[TEST7.TXT] -> EXPAND.BAS -> [EXPAND.TXT] -> sortieren -> [sort.txt], bereinigen -> Leerzeilen entfernen -> [sort.txt], wenn # enthalten -> TRENNEN.BAS -> [sort1.txt] -> sortieren -> [sort.txt] -> EINFACH.BAS -> [TEST2.TXT] -> RANG.BAS -> [TEST3.TXT] -> sortieren: "sort/r TEST3.TXT > sort.txt" -> [sort.txt] -> speichern, bereinigen: Ziffern, Einsilbenworte entfernen. Speichern als -> [SORT.TXT] -> EINFACH.BAS -> [TEST2.TXT] -> mit BUND.BAS linksbündig machen -> [TEST.TXT] -> VERGL2CH.BAS (neues Programm hierfür!) -> [TEST1.TXT] wird um die Bedeutung aus dem Dictionary [RAPANUI.TXT] ergänzt.
Alles zusammenfügen.

Zeichen, die keine Lesung haben sind vielleicht Logogramme.

Lesungen des Zeichens fertig

5. Auswertung einiger Glyphen

An ausgewählten Glyphen soll geprüft werden, ob dieser Ansatz zu brauchbaren Lesungen führt.

5.1. *Glyphe Barthel 7, 140 und ihre Varianten*

Die Glyphe 7 ist ein Symbol, das genau so in der Jaussen-Liste enthalten ist und von Metoro als "rei" beschrieben wird. Die Übersetzung nennt es eine "Kanu-Skulptur" und es entspricht dem "Reimiro", einem Objekt, das als Brustschmuck wohl von höherrangigen Personen getragen wurde.

Jaussen 146



Barthel 7, 140



Metoro: **rei** - Kanu-Skulptur



Reimiro

5.1.2. Glyphen Da4.5, Da1.11, Db4.12, Db6.9, Da4.1, Db6.7

Barthels Glyph 7 hat dagegen noch zwei vorangestellte Anhänge in Mondform, wie sie vielfach auf der Tafel dargestellt sind:



Da4.5, Da1.11, Db4.12, Db6.9, Da4.1, Db6.7: '(Z104u+o)(Z104o+u)Z4001-/'Z4000-

Die Glyphen Da4.1 und Db6.7 betrachten wir vorerst als fehlerhafte, bzw. korrigierte Versionen und nicht als eigenständige Varianten.

```
[TEST7.TXT]
Lesungen für: Glyphen Da4.5, Da1.11, Db4.12, Db6.9, Da4.1, Db6.7: '(Z104u+o)(Z104o+u)Z4001-/'Z4000-

Z104-      [ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]]
Z104-      [ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]]
Z4001-     [REI3-, [re3-, i3-]]

3 ! = 6
[ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]][ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]][rei3-, [re3-, i3-]]
[ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]][rei3-, [re3-, i3-]][ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]]
[rei3-, [re3-, i3-]][ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]][ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]]
[ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]][ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]][rei3-, [re3-, i3-]]
[ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]][rei3-, [re3-, i3-]][ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]]
[rei3-, [re3-, i3-]][ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]][ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [mal-, a1-]]]]]
```

Mit dem Programm EXPAND.BAS, nach Entfernung von Dopplungen und etwas Nachbearbeitung erhalten wir aus der Datei TEST7.TXT folgende Lesungen:

[TEST.TXT]				
Lesungen für: Glyphen 7 etc				
aa	ere	kaia	mareima	reka
aare	eree	kaie	mareita	rekaa
aarei	erei	kaika	mareka	rekae
aei	ereia	kaima	marema	rekaka
aere	ereie	kaita	mareta	rekama
aerei	ereika	kakai	matai	rekata
ai	ereima	kakare	matare	rema
aia	ereita	kakarei	matarei	remaa
aie	ereka	kamai	re	remae
aika	erema	kamare	rea	remaka
aima	ereta	kamarei	reaa	remama
aita	etai	kare	reae	remata
akai	etare	karea	reaka	reta
akare	etarei	karee	reama	retaa
akarei	ia	karei	reata	retae
amai	iaa	kareia	ree	retaka
amare	iae	kareie	reea	retama
amarei	iaka	kareika	reee	retata
are	iama	kareima	reeka	ta
area	iata	kareita	reema	taai
aree	ie	kareka	reeta	taare
arei	iea	karema	rei	taarei
areia	iee	kareta	reia	taei
areie	ieka	katai	reiaa	taere
areika	iema	katatare	reiae	taerei
areima	ieta	katatarei	reiaika	tai
areita	ika	ma	reiamata	taia
areka	ikaa	maai	reiatata	taie
arema	ikae	maare	reie	taika
areta	ikaka	maarei	reiea	taima
atai	ikama	maei	reiee	taita

atare	ikata	maere	reieka	takai
atarei	ima	maerei	reiema	takare
eai	imaa	mai	reieta	takarei
eare	imae	maia	reika	tamai
earei	imaka	maie	reikaa	tamare
eei	imama	maika	reikae	tamarei
eere	imata	maima	reikaka	tare
eerei	ita	maita	reikama	tarea
ei	itaa	makai	reikata	taree
eia	itae	makare	reima	tarei
eie	itaka	makarei	reimaa	tareia
eika	itama	mamai	reimae	tareie
eima	itata	mamare	reimaka	tareika
eita	ka	mamarei	reimama	tareima
ekai	kaai	mare	reimata	tareita
ekare	kaare	marea	reita	tareka
ekarei	kaarei	maree	reitaa	tarema
emai	kaei	marei	reitae	tareta
emare	kaere	mareia	reitaka	tatai
emarei	kaerei	mareie	reitama	tatare
ere	kai	mareika	reitata	tatarei

Der Abgleich dieser Transkriptionen mit dem Rapanui-Wörterbuch durch das Programm VERGL2CH.BAS ergibt folgende Lesungen:

[TEST.TXT] -> VERGL2CH.BAS -> [TEST4.TXT]
* rei = to tread, to trample on: rei kiraro ki te va e. = (used figuratively) away with you! ka rei kiraro koe, e mageo e, go away, you disgusting man. to shed tears: he rei i te mata vai. crescent shaped breast ornament, necklace; reimiuro, wooden, crescent shaped breast ornament; rei matapuku, necklace made of coral or of mother of pearl; rei pipipipi, necklace made of shells; rei pureva, necklace made of stones. Clavicle.
* tare = a spirit from the other world, considered benevolent and whose name was associated with that of rapahango: ko tare rapahago, tare and rapahango. according to the beliefs of the ancients, he = would appear in houses to chat, to bring gifts of food, to help etc.
* ika = fish. in some cases, animal in general: ika ariga koreha, animal with the face of a koreva fish (name given to horses when they arrived on the island, because of the resemblance of their heads with that of a koreva). victim (wounded or killed), enemy who must be killed, = person cursed by a timo and destined to die; ika reirei, = vanquished enemy, who is kicked (rei). corpse of man fallen in war.
* aai = who: interrogative pronoun used in place of koai te mee...: aai i tu u mai nei, e hauru ro ana au? = koai te mee i tu u mai nei, e hauru ro ana au? who is it who came here when i = was sleeping? whose: genitive pronoun. see the grammar for the difference between aai and oai, as well as between aaku, aau, aana and ooku, oou, oona.
* ai = copulation, to copulate (of animals). there is, there are; e ai ro a, there is. = this verb is of limited use and is avoided when not necessary: ai te vai toe? any water left? but: te ahi no te atua, there is only one god [translator's note: te ahi is probably a misprint for te tahi]. ai ka, expression used with a verb in the sense of "then one must": he ra e ana kai, ai ka unu i te raau, first eat, then you must drink the medicine. so, this big, this much: ai te nuinui o te pu, the hole is this big (lit. here is the size of the hole, with accompanying gesture). ai nara, there is, here is; ai nara te kuri i tooku hare, there's my cat (lit.: the cat in my house); ai nara te kumara i roto i te kete, there are sweet potatoes in the basket.
* are = to dig out (e.g. sweet potatoes). formerly this term only applied to women, speaking of men one said keri, which term is used nowadays for both sexes, e.g. he keri i te kumara, he digs out sweet potatoes.
* ei = lampoon, song composed to ridicule or to defame.
* ia = personal pronoun: he, she, it; often preceded in the nominative by e: e ia; and in the other cases by a; a ia, ki a ia.
* ka = particle of the affirmative imperative, of cardinal numerals, = of independent ordinal numerals, and of emphatic exclamation, e.g. ka maitaki! how nice!
* ka = to light a fire in order to cook in the earth oven (see umu): he ka i te umu, he ka i te kai. figuratively: to fire up the soul. to put oneself in a fury (with manava): ku ka a toona manava he has become furious.
* kai = ina kai; verbal negation (but not used with the imperative); ina kai kai matou, we have not eaten. to eat; meal. fruits or produces of the land, vegetables, edible plants. figuratively: he kai ite rogorogo, to recite the inscriptions kohau rogorogo (as spiritual food). eclipse: ku kai a te raa, te mahina, = the sun, the moon has been eaten (eclipsed).
* kakai = to quarrel; altercation, quarrel.
* ma = (prep.) for (found in some cases instead of mo)
* mai = (prep.) from, since; mai aganira pemu a from now on. before, prior to (referring to a future event certain to occur); mai ta e oho au ki hiva, prior to my leaving for the continent (note the use of the negative, lit. "before i do not go..."). short for ka avai mai, mai te kahu, give me the dress. hither (movement towards the speaker); ka ho mai (= ka oho mai). come here! welcome! hoki mai a e ia, he has come back; ina kai garo a mai, he

ahuiku	hireikuma	irikua	ma	orirema	rekamare	ritareku	taroite
ahuima	hireikuta	irikue	maahii	orireta	rekamarei	ritarema	tarokai
ahuio	hireima	irikuka	maahire	oritai	rekamari	ritareo	tarokare
ahuita	hireimaa	irikuma	maahirei	oritare	rekamaro	ritareta	tarokarei
ahuite	hireimae	irikuta	maahui	oritarei	rekaohi	ritarete	tarokui
ahukui	hireimaka	irima	maahure	oro	rekaohu	ritatai	tarokure
ahukure	hireimaku	irimaa	maahurei	oroai	rekaoi	ritatare	tarokurei
ahukurei	hireimama	irimae	maaihi	oroare	rekaore	ritatarei	taromai
ahumai	hireimao	irimaka	maaihu	oroarei	rekaorei	ritatei	taromare
ahumare	hireimata	irimaku	maaire	oroai	rekaori	ritatere	taromarei
ahumarei	hireimate	irimama	maairi	oroere	rekaoro	ritaterei	tarooi
ahuoi	hireio	irimao	maairo	oroerei	rekareiku	rite	tarooore
ahure	hireioa	irimata	maarehi	oro	rekareima	riteai	tarooorei
ahurei	hireioe	irimate	maarehu	oroia	rekareio	riteare	tarore
ahureiku	hireioka	irio	maarei	oroie	rekareita	ritearei	taroreia
ahureima	hireioma	irioa	maareihi	oroika	rekareite	riteei	taroree
ahureio	hireiote	irioe	maareihu	oroima	rekareku	riteere	tarorei
ahureita	hireita	irioka	maareire	oroita	rekarema	riteerei	taroreia
ahureite	hireitaa	irioma	maareiri	orokai	rekareo	ritei	taroreie
ahureku	hireitae	iriota	maaireo	orokare	rekareta	riteia	taroreika
ahurema	hireitaka	irita	maarere	orokarei	rekarete	riteie	taroreiku
ahureo	hireitaku	iritaa	maarerei	oromai	rekariku	riteika	taroreima
ahureta	hireitama	iritae	maarero	oromare	rekarima	riteika	taroreio
ahurete	hireitao	iritaka	maarero	oromarei	rekario	riteita	taroreita
ahutai	hireitata	iritaku	maarii	oro	rekarita	ritekai	taroreite
ahutare	hireitata	iritama	maaire	oroera	rekarite	ritekare	taroreka
ahutarei	hireite	iritao	maairei	oroere	rekaroku	ritekarei	taroreku
ahutei	hireitea	iritata	maaroo	oroeri	rekaroma	ritemai	tarorema
ahutere	hireitee	iritate	maarore	oroeria	rekaroo	ritemare	taroreo
ahuterei	hireiteka	irite	maarorei	oroerie	rekarota	ritemarei	taroreta
aihiku	hireitema	iritea	maehii	orozeika	rekarote	ritere	tarorete
aihima	hireiteteta	iritee	maehire	orozeima	rekatahi	riteera	tarotai
aihio	hirekaku	iriteka	maehirei	orozeita	rekatahu	riteere	tarotare
aihita	hirekama	iritema	maehui	orozeika	rekatai	riteeri	tarotarei
aihite	hirekao	iriteta	maehure	orozeika	rekatare	riteeria	tarotei
aihuku	hirekata	iro	maehurei	orozeika	rekatarei	riteerie	tarotere
aihuma	hirekate	iroaku	maehi	orozeika	rekataru	riteereika	tarotere
aihuh	hireku	iroama	maehi	orozeika	rekataro	riteereika	tarotere
aihuta	hirekua	iroao	maehi	orozeika	rekatehi	riteereika	tatahire
aihute	hirekue	iroata	maehi	orozeika	rekatehu	riteereika	tatahire
aikui	hirekuka	iroate	maehi	orozeika	rekatei	riteereika	tatahire
aikuh	hirekuma	iroeuku	maehi	orozeika	rekateri	riteereika	tatahire
aikure	hirekuta	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekateri	riteereika	tatahire
aikuri	hirema	iroeo	maehi	orozeika	rekateri	riteereika	tatahire
aikuro	hiremaa	iroeta	maehi	orozeika	rekatero	riteereika	tatahire
aimahi	hiremae	iroete	maehi	orozeika	reku	riteereika	tatahire
aimahu	hiremaka	iroekaku	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aimare	hiremaku	iroekama	maehi	orozeika	rekuahu	riteereika	tatahire
aimari	hiremama	iroekao	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aimaro	hiremao	iroekata	maehi	orozeika	rekuare	riteereika	tatahire
aiohi	hiremata	iroekate	maehi	orozeika	rekuarei	riteereika	tatahire
aiohu	hiremate	iroeku	maehi	orozeika	rekuari	riteereika	tatahire
aio	hireo	iroekua	maehi	orozeika	rekuaro	riteereika	tatahire
aioi	hireoa	iroekue	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aio	hireoe	iroekuka	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aio	hireoka	iroekuma	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airema	hireoma	iroekuta	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aireo	hireota	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aireta	hireta	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airete	hiretaa	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airiku	hiretae	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airima	hiretaka	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airio	hiretaku	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airita	hiretaku	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airite	hiretao	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airoku	hiretata	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airoma	hiretata	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airoo	hiretate	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airoo	hirete	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airota	hiretea	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
airote	hiretee	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aitahi	hireteka	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aitahu	hiretema	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aitare	hireteteta	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aitari	hita	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aitaro	hitaai	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aitehi	hitaare	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aitehu	hitaarei	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aitere	hitaeri	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aiteri	hitaerei	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
aitero	hitaerei	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
akuhii	hitai	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
akuhire	hitaia	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
akuhirei	hitaie	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
akuhui	hitaika	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
akuhure	hitaiaku	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
akuhurei	hitaima	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire
akuhihi	hitaioku	iroema	maehi	orozeika	rekuahi	riteereika	tatahire

akuihu	hitaita	ita	mahire	reakure	rekumai	roeo	tatereri
akuire	hitaita	itaahi	mahirea	reakurei	rekumare	roeoere	taterero
akuiri	hitakakai	itaahu	mahiree	reakuri	rekumarei	roeoerei	taterii
akuiro	hitakare	itaare	mahirei	reakuro	rekumari	roeoeriku	taterirei
akurehi	hitakarei	itaari	mahireia	reamahi	rekumaro	roeoerima	taterirei
akurehu	hitakui	itaaro	mahireie	reamahu	rekure	roereio	tateroi
akurei	hitakure	itaehi	mahireika	reamai	rekurea	roereita	taterore
akureihi	hitakurei	itaehu	mahireiku	reamare	rekuree	roereite	taterorei
akureihu	hitamai	itaere	mahireima	reamarei	rekurei	roereku	te
akureire	hitamare	itaeri	mahireio	reamari	rekureia	roerema	teahii
akureiri	hitamarei	itaero	mahireita	reamaro	rekureie	roeroe	teahire
akureiro	hitaori	itahi	mahireite	reaohi	rekureika	roereta	teahirei
akurere	hitaore	itahia	mahireka	reaohu	rekureima	roerete	teahui
akurerei	hitaorei	itahie	mahireku	reaoi	rekureita	roetai	teahure
akureri	hitare	itahika	mahirema	reaore	rekureka	roetare	teahurei
akurero	hitareka	itahiku	mahireo	reaorei	rekurema	roetarei	teaihi
akurii	hitaree	itahima	mahireta	reaori	rekureta	roetei	teaihu
akurire	hitarei	itahio	mahirete	reaoro	rekuri	roetere	teaire
akurirei	hitareia	itahita	mahirete	reareiku	rekuria	roeterei	teairi
akuroi	hitareie	itahite	mahirete	reareima	rekurie	roi	teairo
akurore	hitareika	itahu	mahirete	reareio	rekurika	roiaku	tearehi
akurorei	hitareiku	itahua	mahirete	reareita	rekurima	roiama	tearehu
amahii	hitareima	itahue	mahirete	reareite	rekurita	roiario	tearehi
amahire	hitareio	itahuka	mahirete	reareku	rekuro	roiata	teareihi
amahirei	hitareita	itahuku	mahirete	rearema	rekuroa	roiata	teareihu
amahui	hitareite	itahuma	mahirete	reareo	rekuroe	roiata	teareire
amahure	hitareka	itahuo	mahirete	reareta	rekuroka	roiama	teareiri
amahurei	hitareku	itahuta	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amahi	hitarema	itahute	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amaihu	hitareo	itakahi	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amaire	hitareta	itakahu	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amai	hitarete	itakahi	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amairo	hitatai	itakari	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarehi	hitatare	itakaru	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarehu	hitatarei	itakuhi	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarei	hitatei	itakuhi	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amareihi	hitatere	itakure	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amareihu	hitaterei	itakuri	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amareire	hite	itakuro	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amareiri	hiteai	itamahi	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amareiro	hiteare	itamahu	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarere	hitearei	itamare	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarerei	hiteei	itamari	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amareri	hiteere	itamaro	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarero	hiteerei	itaohi	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarii	hitei	itaohu	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarire	hiteia	itaore	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarirei	hiteie	itaori	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amaroi	hiteika	itaoro	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarore	hiteima	itare	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
amarorei	hiteita	itarea	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoiii	hitekai	itaree	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aohire	hitekare	itareka	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aohirei	hitekarei	itareku	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aohui	hitemai	itarema	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aohure	hitemare	itareo	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aohurei	hitemarei	itaretai	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoihi	hitereai	itari	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoihu	hitereai	itaria	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoire	hitereai	itaria	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoiri	hitereai	itaria	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoiro	hitereia	itarika	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aorehi	hitereie	itariku	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aorehu	hitereie	itarima	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aorei	hitereima	itarioro	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoreihi	hitereita	itarita	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoreihu	hitereka	itarite	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoreire	hitereka	itarite	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoreirei	hitereka	itarite	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoreiro	hitereka	itarite	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aorere	hitetare	itaroka	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aorerei	hitetarei	itaroku	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoreri	hu	itaroma	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aorero	huaiku	itaroo	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aorii	huaima	itarota	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aorire	huaio	itarote	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aorirei	huaita	itatahi	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aoroi	huaite	itatahi	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aorore	huaku	itatare	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
aororei	huakure	itataro	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
arehiku	huakurei	itataro	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
arehima	huamai	itateri	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
arehio	huamare	itateri	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
arehita	huamarei	itateri	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
arehite	huaoi	itateri	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
arehuku	huaore	itatero	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro
arehuma	huaorei	ite	mahirete	rearete	rekuroka	roiama	teareiro

arehuo	huareiku	iteahi	maihi	reero	remakui	rokareio	tehirea
arehuta	huareima	iteahu	maihia	reereiku	remakure	rokareita	tehiree
arehute	huareio	iteare	maihie	reereima	remakurei	rokareite	tehirei
areihiku	huareita	iteari	maihika	reereio	remakuri	rokareku	tehireia
areihima	huareite	itearo	maihiku	reereita	remakuro	rokarema	tehireie
areihio	huareku	iteehi	maihima	reereite	remamahi	rokareo	tehireika
areihita	huarema	iteehu	maihio	reereku	remamahu	rokareta	tehireima
areihite	huareo	iteere	maihita	reereku	remamai	rokarete	tehireita
areihuku	huareta	iteeri	maihite	reereo	remamare	rokatai	tehireka
areihuma	huarete	iteero	maihu	reereta	remamarei	rokatatare	tehirema
areihuo	huatai	itehi	maihua	reerete	remamari	rokatarei	tehireta
areihuta	huatare	itehia	maihue	reeriku	remamaro	rokatetei	tehitai
areihute	huatarei	itehie	maihuka	reerima	remaoahi	rokatere	tehitare
areiku	huatei	itehika	maihuku	reerio	remaoahu	rokaterei	tehitarei
areikuhi	huatere	itehima	maihuma	reerita	remaoi	roku	tehu
areikuhu	huaterei	itehita	maihuo	reerite	remaore	rokuai	tehuai
areikure	huatu	itehu	maihuta	reeroku	remaorei	rokuare	tehuare
areikuri	hueima	itehua	maihute	reeroma	remaori	rokuarei	tehuarei
areikuro	hueio	itehue	maikahi	reeroo	remaoro	rokuei	tehuei
areima	hueita	itehuka	maikaha	reerota	remare	rokuere	tehuere
areimahi	hueite	itehuma	maikare	reerote	remarea	rokuerei	tehuerei
areimahu	huekui	itehuta	maikari	reetahi	remaree	rokui	tehuhi
areimare	huekure	itekahi	maikaro	reetahu	remarei	rokuia	tehuie
areimari	huekurei	itekahu	maikui	reetai	remareia	rokuie	tehuika
areimaro	huemai	itekare	maikuhu	reetae	remareie	rokuika	tehuika
areio	huemare	itekari	maikure	reetaerei	remareika	rokuima	tehuima
areiohi	huemarei	itekaro	maikuri	reetari	remareiku	rokuita	tehuita
areiohu	hueoi	itemahi	maikuro	reetaro	remareima	rokukai	tehlukai
areiore	hueore	itemahu	maimahi	reeteihi	remareio	rokukare	tehlukare
areiori	hueorei	itemare	maimahu	reeteihu	remareita	rokukarei	tehlukarei
areioro	huereiku	itemari	maimare	reetei	remareite	rokumai	tehumai
areireku	huereima	itemaro	maimari	reetere	remareka	rokumare	tehumare
areirema	huereio	itere	maimaro	reeterei	remareku	rokumarei	tehumarei
areireo	huereita	iterea	maiohi	reeteri	remarema	rokure	tehure
areireta	huereite	iteree	maiohu	reetero	remareo	rokurea	tehurea
areirete	huereku	itereka	maiore	rehi	remareta	rokuree	tehuree
areiriku	huerema	iterema	maiori	rehiaku	remarete	rokurei	tehurei
areirima	huereo	itereta	maioro	rehiama	remari	rokureia	tehureia
areirio	huereta	iteri	maire	rehiato	remaria	rokureie	tehureie
areirita	huerete	iteria	mairia	rehiata	remarie	rokureika	tehureika
areirite	huetai	iterie	mairie	rehiate	remarika	rokureima	tehureima
areiroku	huetare	iterika	mairika	rehiaku	remariku	rokureita	tehureita
areiroma	huetarei	iterima	mairiku	rehiama	remarima	rokureka	tehureka
areiroo	huetei	iterita	mairima	rehiama	remario	rokurema	tehurema
areirota	huetere	itero	mairio	rehiata	remarita	rokureta	tehureta
areirote	hueterei	iteroa	mairita	rehiate	remarite	rokutai	tehutai
areita	hui	iteroe	mairite	rehiakaku	remaro	rokatatare	tehutare
areitahi	huiaku	iteroka	mairi	rehiakama	remaroka	rokatarei	tehutarei
areitahu	huia	iteroma	mairia	rehiakama	remaroe	roma	tei
areitare	huia	iterota	mairie	rehiakata	remaroka	romaai	teiahi
areitari	huia	itetahi	mairika	rehiakate	remaroku	romaare	teiahu
areitaro	huiate	itetahu	mairiku	rehiku	remaroma	romaarei	teiare
areite	huieku	itetare	mairima	rehikua	remaroo	romaei	teiarei
areitehi	huie	itetari	mairio	rehikue	remarota	romaere	teiaro
areitehu	huieo	itetaro	mairita	rehikuka	remarote	romaerei	teiehi
areitere	huieta	kahiiku	mairite	rehikuma	rematahi	romai	teiehu
areiteri	huiete	kahiima	mairo	rehikuta	rematahu	romaia	teieere
areitero	huikaku	kahiio	mairoa	rehima	rematai	romaie	teieri
arekuhi	huikama	kahiita	mairoe	rehimaa	rematare	romaika	teiero
arekuhu	huikao	kahiite	mairoka	rehimae	rematarei	romaiku	teihi
arekui	huikata	kahikui	mairoku	rehimaka	rematari	romaia	teihia
arekure	huikate	kahikure	mairoka	rehimaku	remataro	romaia	teihie
arekurei	huiku	kahikurei	mairoka	rehimama	rematehi	romaia	teihika
arekuri	huikua	kahimare	mairoka	rehimama	rematehu	romaia	teihika
arekuro	huikue	kahimare	mairoka	rehimata	rematei	romakai	teihita
aremahui	huikuka	kahimare	maitahi	rehimate	rematere	romakare	teihu
aremahui	huikuma	kahimare	maitahu	rehio	rematerei	romakarei	teihua
aremai	huikuta	kahiore	maitare	rehioa	remateri	romakui	teihue
aremare	huima	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	rematero	romakure	teihuka
aremarei	huimaa	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	re	romakurei	teihuma
aremari	huimae	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoahi	romamai	teihuta
aremaro	huimaka	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoahu	romamare	teikahi
areo	huimaku	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoai	romamarei	teikahu
areohu	huimama	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoare	romaoi	teikare
areoi	huimao	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoarei	romaore	teikari
areore	huimata	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoari	romaorei	teikaro
areorei	huimate	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoaro	romare	teimahi
areori	huio	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoehi	romarea	teimahu
areoro	huioa	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoehi	romaree	teimare
areoreiku	huioe	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoehi	romarei	teimari
areoreima	huioa	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoehi	romareia	teimaro
areoreio	huioa	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoehi	romareie	teire
areoreita	huioa	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoehi	romareika	teire
areoreite	huioa	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoehi	romareika	teire
areoreku	huioa	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoehi	romareika	teireka
areorema	huioa	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoehi	romareika	teirema
areoreo	huioa	kahiorei	maitari	rehioe	reoehi	romareika	teireta

atahire	humaima	kakuiiri	maorehu	reiarima	rereiku	roreimata	tereerei
atahirei	humairo	kakuiro	maorei	reiaro	rereikua	roreimate	tereeri
atahui	humaita	kakurehi	maoreihi	reiarita	rereikue	roreio	tereero
atahure	humaita	kakurehu	maoreihu	reiarite	rereikuka	roreioa	terehi
atahurei	humakai	kakurei	maoreire	reiaroku	rereikuma	roreioe	terehia
ataihi	humakare	kakureihi	maoreiri	reiaroma	rereikuta	roreioka	terehie
ataihu	humakarei	kakureihu	maoreiro	reiaroo	rereima	roreioma	tereihika
ataire	humakui	kakureire	maorere	reiarota	rereimaa	roreiota	tereihika
atairi	humakure	kakureiri	maorerei	reiarote	rereimae	roreita	tereihita
atairo	humakurei	kakureiro	maoreri	reiatata	rereimaka	roreिता	tereihu
atarehi	humamai	kakurerei	maorero	reiatahi	rereimaku	roreitaa	tereihua
atarehu	humamare	kakurerei	maorii	reiatahu	rereimama	roreitaka	tereihue
atarei	humamarei	kakureri	maorire	reiatare	rereimao	roreitaku	tereihuka
atareihi	humaoi	kakurero	maorirei	reiatari	rereimata	roreitama	tereihuma
atareiuhu	humaoire	kakurii	maoroi	reiataro	rereimate	roreitao	tereihuta
atareiure	humaoirei	kakurire	maorore	reiate	rereio	roreitata	tereii
atareiuri	humare	kakurirei	maorerei	reiatehi	rereioa	roreitatae	tereia
atareiuro	humarea	kakuroi	mare	reiatehu	rereioe	roreite	tereiahi
atarere	humaree	kakurore	mareahi	reiateere	rereioaka	roreitea	tereiahu
atarerei	humaree	kakurorei	mareahu	reiateeri	rereioma	roreitee	tereiare
atareri	humareia	kamahii	mareai	reiateero	rereiota	roreiteka	tereiaari
atarero	humareie	kamahire	mareare	reiehiku	rereita	roreitema	tereiaro
atarii	humareika	kamahirei	marearei	reiehima	rereitaa	roreiteta	tereie
atarire	humareiku	kamahui	mareari	reiehio	rereitae	rorekaku	tereiehi
atarirei	humareima	kamahure	marearo	reiehita	rereitaka	rorekama	tereiehu
ataroi	humareio	kamahurei	mareahi	reiehite	rereitaku	rorekao	tereieere
atarore	humareita	kamaihi	mareehu	reiehuku	rereitama	rorekata	tereieri
atarorei	humareite	kamaihu	mareei	reiehuo	rereitao	rorekate	tereiero
atehii	humareka	kamairi	mareere	reiehuo	rereitata	rorekua	tereiihi
atehire	humareku	kamairo	mareerei	reiehuta	rereitate	rorekua	tereihia
atehirei	humarema	kamairo	mareeri	reiehute	rereite	rorekue	tereihie
atehui	humareo	kamarehi	mareero	reieku	rereitea	rorekuka	tereihika
atehure	humareta	kamarehu	marehi	reiekuhi	rereitee	rorekuma	tereihima
atehurei	humarete	kamarei	marehia	reiekuhu	rereiteka	rorekuta	tereihita
ateihi	humatai	kamareihi	marehie	reiekure	rereitema	rorema	tereihu
ateihu	humatare	kamareihu	marehika	reiekuri	rereiteta	roremaa	tereihua
ateire	humatarei	kamareire	marehiku	reiekuro	rerekaku	roremae	tereihue
ateiri	humatei	kamareiri	marehima	reieama	rerekama	roremaka	tereihuka
ateiro	humatere	kamareiro	marehio	reiemahi	rerekao	roremaku	tereihuma
aterahi	humaterei	kamarere	marehita	reiemahu	rerekata	roremama	tereihuta
aterahu	huo	kamarerei	marehite	reiemare	rerekate	roremao	tereika
aterai	huoai	kamareri	marehu	reiemari	rereku	roremata	tereikahi
ateraihi	huoare	kamarero	marehua	reiemaro	rerekua	roremate	tereikahu
ateraiuhu	huoarei	kamarii	marehue	reieo	rerekue	roreo	tereikare
ateraire	huoai	kamarire	marehuka	reiechi	rerekuka	roreo	tereikari
aterairei	huoere	kamarirei	marehuku	reieohu	rerekuma	roreo	tereikaro
aterairo	huoerei	kamaroi	marehuma	reieore	rerekuta	roreoka	tereikaro
aterere	huoi	kamarore	marehuo	reieori	rereama	roreoma	tereimahu
atererei	huoia	kamarorei	marehuta	reieoro	rereamae	roreota	tereimare
atereri	huoie	kaohii	marehute	reiereku	rereama	roreta	tereimari
aterero	huoika	kaohire	marei	reierema	rereama	roretaa	tereimari
aterii	huoima	kaohirei	mareia	reiereo	rereama	roretae	tereimaro
aterire	huoita	kaohui	mareiahi	reiereta	rereama	roretaka	tereire
aterirei	huokai	kaohure	mareiahu	reierete	rereamao	roretaku	tereire
ateroi	huokare	kaohurei	mareiare	reieriku	reremata	roretama	tereiree
aterore	huokarei	kaohui	mareiari	reierima	rereimate	roretao	tereireka
aterorei	huomai	kaoihu	mareiario	reierio	rereio	roretata	tereirema
ehiiku	huomare	kaoire	mareie	reierita	rereoa	roretate	tereireta
ehiima	huomarei	kaoiri	mareiehi	reierite	rereoe	rorete	tereiri
ehiio	huore	kaoiro	mareiehu	reieroku	rereoka	rorete	tereiria
ehiita	huorea	kaorehi	mareiere	reieroma	rereoma	roretee	tereirie
ehiite	huoree	kaorehu	mareieri	reieroo	rereota	roreteka	tereirika
ehikui	huorei	kaorei	mareiero	reierota	rereota	roretema	tereirima
ehikure	huoreia	kaoreihi	mareihiro	reierote	rereotaa	roreteta	tereirita
ehikurei	huoreie	kaoreihu	mareihia	reietata	rereotae	roreteta	tereiro
ehimai	huoreika	kaoreire	mareihie	reietahi	rereotaka	roreteta	tereiroa
ehimare	huoreima	kaoreiri	mareihika	reietahu	rereotaku	roreteta	tereiroe
ehimarei	huoreita	kaoreiro	mareihiku	reietare	rereotama	roreteta	tereiroka
ehioi	huoreka	kaorere	mareihima	reietari	rereotao	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiore	huorema	kaorerei	mareihio	reietaro	rereotata	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	huoreta	kaoreri	mareihita	reietate	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	huotai	kaorero	mareihite	reietehi	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	huotare	kaorii	mareihu	reietehu	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	huotarei	kaorire	mareihua	reietere	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	hure	kaorirei	mareihue	reieteri	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	hureaku	kaoroi	mareihuka	reietero	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	hureama	kaorore	mareihuku	reihia	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	hurea	kaororei	mareihuma	reihia	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	hureata	karehiku	mareihuta	reihia	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	hureate	karehima	mareihuta	reihia	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	hureeku	karehio	mareihute	reihia	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	ehitai	hureema	karehita	reihia	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	ehitare	hureeo	karehite	reihieku	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	ehitarei	hureeta	karehite	reihieku	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	ehitei	hureete	karehite	reihieku	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	ehitere	hurei	karehite	reihieku	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka
ehiorei	ehiterei	hureiaku	karehite	reihieku	rereotate	roreteta	tereiroka

ehuiku	hureiama	karehute	mareiku	reihikaku	rieriete	rotamare	teremarei
ehuima	hureiaio	kareihiku	mareikuhi	reihikama	rerikaku	rotamarei	teremari
ehuio	hureiata	kareihima	mareikuhu	reihikao	rerikama	rotaoi	teremaro
ehuita	hureiate	kareihio	mareikure	reihikata	rerikao	rotaore	terere
ehuite	hureieku	kareihita	mareikuri	reihikate	rerikate	rotaorei	tererea
ehukui	hureiema	kareihite	mareikuro	reihiku	rerikate	rotare	tereree
ehukure	hureieo	kareihuku	mareima	reihikua	reriku	rotarea	tererei
ehukurei	hureieta	kareihuma	mareimahi	reihikue	rerikua	rotaree	terereia
ehumai	hureiete	kareihuo	mareimahu	reihikuka	rerikue	rotarei	terereie
ehumare	hureikaku	kareihuta	mareimare	reihikuma	rerikuka	rotareia	terereika
ehumarei	hureikama	kareihute	mareimari	reihikuta	rerikuma	rotareie	terereima
ehuoi	hureikao	kareiku	mareimaro	reihima	rerikuta	rotareika	terereita
ehuore	hureikata	kareikuhi	mareio	reihimaa	rerima	rotareiku	terereka
ehurei	hureikate	kareikuhu	mareiohi	reihimae	rerimaa	rotareima	tererema
ehureiku	hureiku	kareikure	mareiohu	reihimaka	rerimae	rotareio	terereta
ehureima	hureikua	kareikuri	mareiore	reihimaku	rerimaka	rotareita	tereri
ehureio	hureikue	kareikuro	mareiori	reihimama	rerimaku	rotareite	tereria
ehureita	hureikuka	kareima	mareioro	reihimao	rerimama	rotareka	tererie
ehureite	hureikuma	kareimahi	mareire	reihimata	rerimao	rotareku	tererika
ehureku	hureikuta	kareimahu	mareirea	reihimate	rerimata	rotarema	tererima
ehurema	hureima	kareimare	mareiree	reihio	rerimate	rotareo	tererita
ehureo	hureimaa	kareimari	mareireka	reihioa	rerio	rotareta	terero
ehureta	hureimae	kareimaro	kareireku	reihioe	rerioa	rotarete	tereroa
ehurete	hureimaka	kareio	mareirema	reihioka	rerioe	rotatai	tereroe
ehutai	hureimaku	kareiohi	mareireo	reihioa	rerioa	rotatare	tereroka
ehutare	hureimama	kareiohu	mareireta	reihioata	rerioama	rotatarei	tereroma
ehutarei	hureimao	kareiore	mareirete	reihita	rerioata	rotatei	tererota
ehutei	hureimata	kareiori	mareiri	reihitaa	rerita	rotatere	teretahi
ehutere	hureimate	kareioro	mareiria	reihitae	reritaa	rotaterei	teretahu
ehuterei	hureio	kareireku	mareirie	reihitaka	reritae	rote	teretai
eihiku	hureioa	kareirema	mareirika	reihitaku	reritaka	roteai	teretare
eihima	hureioe	kareireo	mareiriku	reihitama	reritaku	roteare	teretarei
eihio	hureioka	kareireta	mareirima	reihitao	reritama	rotearei	teretari
eihita	hureioma	kareirete	mareirio	reihitata	reritao	roteei	teretaro
eihite	hureiota	kareiretu	mareirita	reihitate	reritatu	roteere	teri
eihuku	hureita	kareirima	mareirite	reihite	reritate	roteerei	teriai
eihuma	hureitaa	kareirio	mareiro	reihitea	rerite	rotei	teriare
eihuo	hureitae	kareirita	mareiroa	reihitee	reritea	roteia	teriarei
eihuta	hureitaka	kareirite	mareiroe	reihiteka	reritee	roteie	teriei
eihute	hureitaku	kareiroku	mareiroka	reihitema	reriteka	roteika	teriere
eikuhi	hureitama	kareiroku	mareiroka	reihiteta	reritema	roteima	terierei
eikuhu	hureitao	kareiroo	mareiroma	reihu	reriteta	roteita	terii
eikure	hureitata	kareirota	mareiroo	reihuaku	rero	rotekai	teriia
eikuri	hureitate	kareirote	kareirota	reihuama	reroaku	rotekare	teriie
eikuro	hureite	kareita	mareirote	reihuao	reroama	rotekarei	teriika
eimahi	hureitea	kareitahi	mareita	reihuata	reroao	rotemai	teriima
eimahu	hureitee	kareitahu	mareitahi	reihuate	reroata	rotemare	teriita
eimare	hureiteka	kareitare	mareitahu	reihueku	reroate	rotemarei	terikai
eimari	hureitema	kareitari	mareitare	reihueo	reroaku	rotare	terikare
eimaro	hureiteta	kareitaro	mareitari	reihueo	reroama	rotarea	terikarei
eiohi	hurekaku	kareite	mareitaro	reihueta	reroeo	rotaree	terimai
eiohu	hurekama	kareitehi	mareite	reihuete	reroeta	rotarei	terimare
eioe	hurekao	kareitehu	mareitehi	reihukaku	reroete	rotareia	terimarei
eiori	hurekata	kareitere	mareitehu	reihukama	rerokaku	rotareie	terire
eioro	hurekate	kareiteri	mareitere	reihukao	rerokama	rotareika	terirea
eireku	hureku	kareitero	mareiteri	reihukata	rerokao	rotareima	teriree
eirema	hureku	karekuhi	mareitero	reihukate	rerokata	rotareita	terirei
eireo	hurekue	karekuhu	marekahi	reihuku	rerokate	rotareka	terireia
eireta	hurekuka	karekui	marekahu	reihukua	reroku	rotarema	terireie
eirete	hurekuma	karekure	marekai	reihukue	rerokua	rotareta	terireika
eiriku	hurekuta	karekurei	marekare	reihukuka	rerokue	rotetai	terireima
eirima	hurema	karekuri	marekarei	reihukuma	rerokuka	rotetare	terireita
eirio	huremaa	karekuro	marekari	reihukuta	rerokuma	rotetarei	terireka
eirita	huremae	karemahai	marekaro	reihuma	rerokuta	ta	terirema
eirite	huremaka	karemahu	marekuhi	reihumaa	reroma	taahii	terireta
eiroku	huremaku	karemai	marekuhu	reihumae	reromaa	taahire	teritai
eioroma	huremama	karemare	marekuhu	reihumaka	reromae	taahirei	teritare
eioo	huremao	karemarei	marekure	reihumaku	reromaka	taahui	teritarei
eirota	huremata	karemari	marekurei	reihumama	reromaku	taahure	tero
eirote	huremate	karemaro	marekuri	reihumao	reromama	taahurei	teroai
eitahi	hureo	kareohi	marekuro	reihumata	reromao	taaihi	teroare
eitahu	hureoa	kareo	maremahai	reihumate	reromata	taaihu	teroarei
eitare	hureoe	kareoi	maremahu	reihuo	reromate	taaire	teroei
eitari	hureoka	kareore	maremai	reihuo	reroo	taairi	teroere
eitaro	hureoma	kareorei	maremare	reihuo	rerooa	taairo	teroerei
eitehi	hureota	kareori	maremarei	reihuo	rerooe	taairehi	teroi
eitehu	hureta	kareoro	maremari	reihuo	rerooka	taarehu	teroaia
eitere	huretaa	karereiku	maremaro	reihutaa	rerooka	taarei	teroeie
eiteri	huretae	karereima	mareohi	reihutata	reroota	taareihii	teroeika
eitero	huretaka	karereio	mareohu	reihutata	reroota	taareihu	teroeima
ekuhii	huretaku	karereita	mareoi	reihutata	reroota	taareire	teroeita
ekuhire	huretaka	karereite	mareore	reihutata	reroota	taareiri	terokai
ekuhirei	huretao	karereku	mareorei	reihutata	reroota	taareiro	terokare
ekuhui	huretata	karerema	mareori	reihutata	reroota	taarere	terokarei
ekuhure	huretate	karereka	mareoro	reihutata	reroota	taarerei	teromai
ekuhurei	hurete	karereta	mareore	reihutata	reroota	taareri	teromare
ekuihi	huretea	karerete	mareora	reihutata	reroota	taarero	teromarei

ekuihu	huretee	kareriku	mareree	reihute	rerotate	taarii	terore
ekuire	hureteka	karerima	marerei	reihutea	rerote	taarire	terorea
ekuiri	huretema	karerio	marereia	reihutee	rerotea	taarirei	teroree
ekuiro	hureteta	karerita	marereie	reihuteka	rerotee	taaroi	terorei
ekurehi	huta	karerite	marereika	reihutema	reroteka	taarore	teroreia
ekurehu	hutaai	kareroku	marereiku	reihuteta	rerotema	taarorei	teroreie
ekurei	hutaare	kareroma	marereima	reikahiku	reroteta	taehii	teroreika
ekureihi	hutaarei	kareero	marereio	reikahima	reta	taehire	teroreima
ekureihu	hutaai	karerota	marereita	reikahio	retaahi	taehirei	teroreita
ekureire	hutaere	karerote	marereite	reikahita	retaahu	taehui	teroreka
ekureiri	hutaarei	karetahi	marereka	reikahite	retaai	taehure	terorema
ekureiro	hutai	karetahu	marereku	reikahuku	retaare	taehurei	teroreta
ekurere	hutaia	karetai	marerema	reikahuma	retaarei	taeii	terotai
ekurerei	hutaie	karetare	marereo	reikahu	retaari	taeihu	terotare
ekureri	hutaika	karetarei	marereta	reikahuta	retaaro	taeire	terotarei
ekurero	hutaiku	karetari	marerete	reikahute	retaahi	taeiri	tetahii
ekurii	hutaimea	karetaro	mareri	reikaku	retaehu	taeiro	tetahire
ekurire	hutaio	karetehi	mareria	reikakuhi	retaei	taerehi	tetahirei
ekurirei	hutaिता	karetehu	marerie	reikakuhu	retaere	taerehu	tetahui
ekuoi	hutaite	karete	marerika	reikakure	retaerei	taerei	tetahure
ekurore	hutakai	karetere	mareriku	reikakuri	retaeri	taereihi	tetahurei
ekurorei	hutakare	kareterei	marerima	reikakuro	retaero	taereihu	tetahi
emahii	hutakarei	katereri	marerio	reikama	retahi	taereire	tetaire
emahire	hutakui	katerero	marerita	reikamaha	retahia	taereiro	tetairi
emahirei	hutakure	kariiku	marerite	reikamahu	retahie	taereire	tetairo
emahui	hutakurei	kariima	marero	reikamare	retahika	taerere	tetarehi
emahure	hutamai	karioo	mareroa	reikamari	retahiku	taererei	tetarehu
emahurei	hutamare	kariita	mareroe	reikamaro	retahima	taereri	tetarehu
emaihi	hutamarei	kariite	mareroka	reikao	retahio	taerero	tetarei
emaihu	hutaai	kariku	mareroku	reikaohi	retahita	taerii	tetairehi
emaire	hutaore	karikure	mareroma	reikaohu	retahite	taerire	tetairehu
emairi	hutaarei	karikurei	marerote	reikaore	retahu	taerirei	tetaireire
emairo	hutare	karimai	marerota	reikaori	retahua	taerori	tetaireiri
emarehi	hutarea	karimare	marerote	reikaoro	retahue	taerore	tetaireiro
emarehu	hutaree	karimarei	marerote	reikareku	retahuka	taerorei	tetarere
emarei	hutarei	karioi	marerote	reikarema	retahuku	tahi	tetarerei
emareihi	hutareia	karioere	marerote	reikareo	retahuma	tahiai	tetareri
emareihu	hutareie	karioerei	marerote	reikareta	retahuo	tahiare	tetarero
emareire	hutareika	karireiku	marerote	reikarete	retahuta	tahiarei	tetarii
emareiri	hutareiku	karireima	marerote	reikarete	retahute	tahie	tetarire
emareiro	hutareima	karireio	marerote	reikarete	retahi	tahiere	tetarirei
emarere	hutareio	karireita	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	tetaroi
emarerei	hutareita	karireite	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	tetarore
emareri	hutareite	karireku	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	tetarorei
emarero	hutareka	karirema	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hi
emarii	hutareku	karirema	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hi
emarire	hutarema	karireta	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hiiku
emarirei	hutareo	karirete	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hiima
emaroi	hutareta	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hiio
emareo	hutarete	karitare	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hiita
emarorei	hutatai	karitarei	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hiite
ehii	hutatare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hiku
ehire	hutatarei	karitere	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hikui
ehirei	hutatei	kariterei	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hikure
ehui	hutatare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hikurei
ehure	hutatarei	karitere	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hima
ehurei	hute	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	himai
ehui	huteai	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	himare
ehiu	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	himarei
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hio
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hioi
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hiore
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ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hire
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hirei
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hireiku
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ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hireio
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ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hirema
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hireo
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hireta
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ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hite
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hitei
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hitere
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hiterei
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	hu
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	huiku
ehoi	huteare	karitai	marerote	reikarete	retai	tahierei	huima

erehuo	hutetai	katahui	marireite	reikukahi	retareita	tahu	huio
erehuta	hutetare	katahure	marireka	reikukahu	retareite	tahuai	huita
erehute	hutetarei	katahurei	marireku	reikukare	retareka	tahuare	huite
ereihiku	i	kataihi	marirema	reikukari	retareku	tahuare	huku
ereihima	iahiku	kataihu	marireo	reikukaro	retarema	tahuei	hukui
ereihio	iahima	kataire	marireta	reikuma	retareo	tahuere	hukure
ereihita	iahio	katairi	marirete	reikumahi	retareta	tahurei	hukurei
ereihite	iahita	katairo	maritai	reikumahu	retarete	tahui	huma
ereihuku	iahite	katarehi	maritare	reikumare	retari	tahuaia	humai
ereihuma	iahuku	katarehu	maritarei	reikumari	retaria	tahuie	humare
ereihuo	iahuma	katarei	maritei	reikumaro	retarie	tahuika	humarei
ereihuta	iahuo	katareihi	maritere	reikure	retarika	tahuiku	huo
ereihute	iahuta	katareihi	mariterei	reikurea	retariku	tahuima	huoi
ereiku	iahute	katareire	maro	reikuree	retarima	tahuio	huore
ereikuhi	iakuhi	katareiri	maroai	reikureka	retario	tahuita	huorei
ereikuhu	iakuhu	katareiro	maroare	reikurema	retarita	tahuite	hure
ereikure	iakure	katarere	maroarei	reikureta	retarite	tahukai	hurei
ereikuri	iakuri	katarerei	maroei	reikuri	retaro	tahukare	hureiku
ereikuro	iakuro	katareri	maroere	reikuria	retarao	tahukarei	hureima
ereima	iamahi	katarero	maroerei	reikurie	retaroo	tahukui	hureio
ereimahi	iamahu	katarii	maroi	reikurika	retaroka	tahukure	hureita
ereimahu	iamare	katarire	maroia	reikurima	retaroku	tahukurei	hureite
ereimare	iamari	katarirei	maroie	reikurita	retaroma	tahumai	hureku
ereimari	iamaro	kataroi	maroika	reikuro	retaroo	tahumare	hurema
ereimaro	iaohi	katarore	maroiku	reikuroa	retarota	tahumarei	hureo
ereio	iaohu	katarorei	maroima	reikuroe	retarote	tahuoi	hureta
ereiohi	iaore	katehii	maroio	reikuroka	retatahi	tahuore	hurete
ereiohu	iaori	katehire	maroita	reikuroma	retatahu	tahuorei	huta
ereiore	iaoro	katehirei	maroite	reikuropa	retatai	tahure	hutai
ereiori	iareku	katehui	marokai	reikuta	retatare	tahurea	hutare
ereioro	iarema	katehure	marokare	reikutahi	retatarei	tahuree	hutarei
ereireku	iareo	katehurei	marokarei	reikutahu	retatari	tahurei	hute
ereirema	iareta	kateihi	marokui	reikutare	retataro	tahureia	hutei
ereireo	iarete	kateihu	marokure	reikutari	retatehi	tahureie	hutere
ereireta	iariku	kateire	marokurei	reikutaro	retatehu	tahureika	huterei
ereirete	iarima	kateiri	maromai	reima	retatei	tahureiku	i
ereiriku	iario	kateiro	maromare	reimaa	retatere	tahureima	ihi
ereirima	iarita	katerihi	maromarei	reimaahi	retaterei	tahureio	ihiku
ereirio	iarite	katerehu	marooi	reimaahu	retateri	tahureita	ihima
ereirita	iaroku	kateri	maroore	reimaare	retatero	tahureite	ihio
ereirite	iaroma	katerihi	maroorei	reimaari	rete	tahureka	ihita
ereiroku	iaroo	kateriuhu	marore	reimaaro	reteahi	tahureku	ihite
ereiroma	iarota	katerere	marorea	reimae	reteahu	tahurema	ihu
ereiroom	iarote	katereri	maroree	reimaehi	reteai	tahureo	ihuku
ereirote	iatahi	katerero	marorei	reimaehu	reteare	tahureta	ihuma
ereirote	iatahu	katerere	maroreia	reimaere	retearei	tahurete	ihuo
ereirote	iatare	katererei	maroreie	reimaeri	reteari	tahutai	ihuta
ereitahi	iatari	katereri	maroreika	reimaero	retearo	tahutare	ihute
ereitahu	iataro	katerero	maroreiku	reimahi	reteehi	tahutarei	iku
ereitare	iatehi	kateri	maroreima	reimahia	reteehu	tahutei	ikuhi
ereitari	iatehu	katerire	maroreio	reimahie	reteei	tahutere	ikuhu
ereitaro	iatere	katerirei	maroreita	reimahika	reteere	tahuterei	ikure
ereite	iatari	kateroi	maroreite	reimahiku	reteerei	tai	ikuri
ereitehi	iatero	katerore	maroreka	reimahima	reteeri	taiahi	ikuro
ereitehu	iehiku	katerorei	maroreku	reimahio	reteero	taiahu	ima
ereitere	iehima	ku	marorema	reimahita	retehi	taiare	imahi
ereiteri	iehio	kuahii	maroreo	reimahite	retehia	taiai	imahu
ereitero	iehita	kuahire	maroreta	reimahu	retehie	taiaro	imare
erekuhi	iehite	kuahirei	marorete	reimahua	retehika	taiehi	imari
erekuhu	iehuku	kuahui	marotai	reimahue	retehima	taiehu	imaro
erekui	iehuma	kuahure	marotare	reimahuka	retehita	taiere	io
erekure	iehuo	kuahurei	marotarei	reimahuku	retehu	taieri	iohi
erekurei	iehuta	kuaihi	marotei	reimahuma	retehua	taiero	iohu
erekuri	iehute	kuaihu	marotere	reimahuo	retehue	taihi	ioere
erekuro	iekuhi	kuaire	maroterei	reimahuta	retehuka	taihia	iori
eremahi	iekuhu	kuairi	matahii	reimahute	retehuma	taihie	ioro
eremahu	iekure	kuairo	matahire	reimaka	retehuta	taihika	ire
eremai	iekuri	kuarehi	matahirei	reimakahi	retei	taihiku	ireku
eremare	iekuro	kuarehu	matahui	reimakahu	reteia	taihima	irema
eremarei	iemahi	kuarei	matahure	reimakare	reteie	taihio	ireo
eremari	iemahu	kuareihi	matahurei	reimakari	reteika	taihita	ireta
eremaro	iemare	kuareihu	mataihi	reimakaro	reteima	taihite	irete
ereohi	iemari	kuareire	mataihu	reimaku	reteita	taihu	iri
ereohu	iemaro	kuareiri	mataire	reimakuhi	retekahi	taihua	iriku
ereoi	ieohi	kuareiro	matairi	reimakuhu	retekahu	taihue	irimu
ereore	ieohu	kuarere	matairo	reimakure	retekai	taihuka	irio
ereorei	ieore	kuarerei	matarehi	reimakuri	retekare	taihuku	irita
ereori	ieori	kuareri	matarehu	reimakuro	retekarei	taihuma	irite
ereoro	ieoro	kuarero	matarei	reimama	retekari	taihuna	iro
erereiku	iereku	kuarii	matareihi	reimamahi	retekaro	taihuta	iroku
erereima	ierema	kuarire	matareihi	reimamahu	retemahi	taihute	iroma
erereio	ieremo	kuarirei	matareire	reimamare	retemahu	taikahi	iroo
erereita	iereta	kuaroi	matareiri	reimamari	retemai	taikahu	irota
erereite	ierete	kuarore	matareiro	reimamari	retemare	taikare	irote
erereku	ieriku	kuarorei	matarere	reimao	retemarei	taikari	ita
erereima	ierima	kuahii	matarerei	reimaohi	retemari	taikaro	itahi
erereio	ierio	kuahire	matareri	reimaohu	retemaro	taikuhi	itahu

etahire	ihukue	kuhureima	oereri	reiorie	rietare	takuihu	ohui
etahirei	ihukuka	kuhureita	oerero	reiorika	rietarei	takuire	ohure
etahui	ihukuma	kuhureka	oerii	reiorima	rietei	takuiiri	ohurei
etahure	ihukuta	kuhurema	oerire	reiorita	rietere	takuiro	oi
etahurei	ihuma	kuhureta	oerirei	reioro	rieterei	takurehi	oihi
etaihi	ihumaa	kuhutai	oeroi	reioroa	rii	takurehu	oihu
etaihu	ihumae	kuhutare	oerore	reioroe	riiakua	takurei	oire
etaire	ihumaka	kuhutarei	oerorei	reioroka	riiama	takureihi	oiri
etairi	ihumaku	kui	ohi	reioroma	riiao	takureihu	oiro
etairo	ihumama	kuiahi	ohiai	reiorota	riiata	takureire	ore
etarehi	ihumao	kuiahu	ohiare	reiorota	riiate	takureiri	orehi
etarehu	ihumata	kuiare	ohiarei	reiotahi	riieku	takureiro	orehu
etarei	ihumate	kuiari	ohiei	reiotahu	riiema	takurere	orei
etareihi	ihuo	kuiaro	ohiere	reiotare	riieo	takurerei	oreihi
etareihu	ihuo	kuiiehi	ohierei	reiotari	riieta	takureri	oreihu
etareire	ihuo	kuiehu	ohii	reiotaro	riiete	takurero	oreire
etareiri	ihuoka	kuiere	ohiia	reire	riikaku	takurii	oreiri
etareiro	ihuoma	kuieri	ohiie	reireaku	riikama	takurire	oreiro
etarere	ihuota	kuiero	ohiika	reireama	riikao	takurirei	orere
etarerei	ihuta	kuihi	ohiima	reireao	riikata	takuroi	orerei
etareri	ihutaa	kuihia	ohiita	reireata	riikate	takurore	oreri
etarero	ihutae	kuihie	ohikai	reireate	riiku	takurorei	orero
etarii	ihutaka	kuihika	ohikare	reireeku	riikua	tamahii	ori
etarire	ihutaku	kuihima	ohikarei	reireema	riikue	tamahire	orii
etarirei	ihutama	kuihita	ohimai	reireeo	riikuka	tamahirei	orire
etaroi	ihutao	kuihu	ohimare	reireeta	riikuma	tamahui	orirei
etarore	ihutata	kuihua	ohimarei	reireete	riikuta	tamahure	oro
etarorei	ihutate	kuihue	ohire	reirekaku	riima	tamahurei	oroi
eteiii	ihute	kuihuka	ohirea	reirekama	riimaa	tamahi	orore
etehire	ihutea	kuihuma	ohiree	reirekao	riimae	tamaihu	ororei
etehirei	ihutee	kuihuta	ohirei	reirekata	riimaka	tamaire	re
etehui	ihuteka	kuikahi	ohireia	reirekate	riimaku	tamairi	rehi
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eteihi	ikahiku	kuikari	ohireima	reirekue	riimata	tamarehu	rehio
eteihu	ikahima	kuikaro	ohireita	reirekuka	riimate	tamarei	rehita
eteire	ikahio	kuiimahi	ohireka	reirekuma	riio	tamareihi	rehite
eteiri	ikahita	kuiimahu	ohirema	reirekuta	riioa	tamareihu	rehu
eteiro	ikahite	kuiimare	ohireta	reirema	riioe	tamareire	rehuku
eterehi	ikahuku	kuiimari	ohitai	reiremaa	riioka	tamareiri	rehuma
eterehu	ikahuma	kuiimaro	ohitare	reiremae	riioma	tamareiro	rehuo
eterei	ikahuo	kuiire	ohitarei	reiremaka	riiota	tamarere	rehuta
etereihi	ikahuta	kuiira	ohu	reiremaku	riita	tamarerei	rehute
etereihu	ikahute	kuiiree	ohuai	reiremama	riitaa	tamareri	rei
etereire	ikakuhi	kuiireka	ohuare	reiremao	riitae	tamarero	reih
etereiri	ikakuhi	kuiirema	ohuarei	reiremata	riitaka	tamarii	reihiku
etereiro	ikakure	kuiireta	ohuei	reiremate	riitaku	tamariire	reihima
eterere	ikakuri	kuiiri	ohuere	reireo	riitama	tamarirei	reihio
etererei	ikakuro	kuiiria	ohuerei	reireoa	riitao	tamaroi	reihita
etereri	ikamaha	kuiirie	ohui	reireoe	riitata	tamarore	reihite
eterero	ikamaha	kuiirika	ohuia	reireoka	riitate	tamarorei	reihu
eterii	ikamare	kuiirima	ohuie	reireoma	riite	taohii	reihuku
eterire	ikamari	kuiirita	ohuika	reireota	riitea	taohire	reihuma
eterirei	ikamaro	kuiiro	ohuima	reireta	riitee	taohirei	reihuo
eteroi	ikaohi	kuiroa	ohuita	reiretaa	riiteka	taohui	reihuta
eterore	ikaahu	kuiroe	ohukai	reiretae	riitema	taohure	reihute
eterorei	ikaore	kuiroka	ohukare	reiretaka	riiteta	taohurei	reiku
hi	ikaori	kuiroma	ohukarei	reiretaku	rikaiku	taoiihi	reikuhi
hiaiku	ikaoro	kuirota	ohumai	reiretama	rikaima	taoihu	reikuhu
hiaima	ikareku	kuitahi	ohumare	reiretao	rikaio	taoire	reikure
hiaio	ikarema	kuitahu	ohumarei	reiretata	rikaita	taoiri	reikuri
hiaita	ikareo	kuitare	ohure	reiretate	rikaita	taoiro	reikuro
hiaite	ikareta	kuitari	ohurea	reirete	rikakui	taorehi	reima
hiakui	ikarete	kuitaro	ohuree	reiretea	rikakure	taorehu	reimahi
hiakure	ikariku	kukahii	ohurei	reiretee	rikakurei	taorei	reimahu
hiakurei	ikarima	kukahire	ohureia	reireteka	rikamai	taoreihi	reimare
hiamai	ikario	kukahirei	ohureie	reiretema	rikamare	taoreihu	reimari
hiamare	ikarita	kukahui	ohureika	reireteta	rikamarei	taoreire	reimaro
hiamarei	ikarite	kukahure	ohureima	reiri	rikaoi	taoreiri	reio
hiaoi	ikaroku	kukahurei	ohureita	reiriaku	rikaore	taoreiro	reiohi
hiaore	ikaroma	kukaihi	ohureka	reiriama	rikaorei	taorere	reiohu
hiaorei	ikaroo	kukaihu	ohurema	reiriao	rikareiku	taorerei	reioere
hiareiku	ikarota	kukaire	ohureta	reiriata	rikareima	taoreri	reioro
hiareima	ikarote	kukairi	ohutai	reiriata	rikareio	taorero	reire
hiareio	ikatahi	kukairo	ohutare	reiriaku	rikareita	taorii	reire
hiareita	ikatahu	kukarehi	ohutarei	reiriema	rikareite	taoiri	reireku
hiareite	ikatare	kukarehu	oi	reirio	rikareku	taoiri	reirema
hiareku	ikatari	kukarei	oiahi	reirieta	rikarema	taoii	reireo
hiarema	ikataro	kukareihi	oiahu	reirieta	rikareo	taoore	reireta
hiareo	ikatehi	kukareihu	oiare	reirikaku	rikareta	taoorei	reirete
hiareta	ikatehu	kukareire	oiari	reirikama	rikarete	tare	reiri
hiarete	ikateri	kukareiri	oiaro	reirikao	rikatai	tareahi	reiriku
hiatai	ikateri	kukareiro	oiiehi	reirikata	rikatare	tareahu	reirima
hiatare	ikatero	kukarere	oiuhu	reirikate	rikatarei	tareai	reirio
hiatarei	iku	kukarerei	oiere	reiriku	rikatei	tareare	reirita
hiatei	ikuahi	kukareri	oieri	reirikua	rikatere	tarearei	reirite
hiatere	ikuahu	kukarero	oiero	reirikue	rikaterei	tareari	reiro

hiateri	ikuare	kukarii	oihi	reirikuka	riku	tarearo	reiroku
hieiku	ikuari	kukarire	oihia	reirikuma	rikuai	tareehi	reiroma
hieima	ikuaro	kukarirei	oihie	reirikuta	rikuare	tareehu	reiroo
hieio	ikuehi	kukaroi	oihika	reirima	rikuare	tareei	reirota
hieita	ikuehu	kukarore	oihima	reirimaa	rikuei	tareere	reirote
hieite	ikuere	kukarorei	oihita	reirimae	rikuere	tareerei	reita
hiekui	ikueri	kumahii	oihu	reirimaku	rikuerei	tareeri	reitahi
hiekure	ikuero	kumahire	oihua	reirimata	rikui	tareero	reitahu
hiekurei	ikuhi	kumahirei	oihue	reirimama	rikuia	tarehi	reitare
hiemai	ikuhia	kumahui	oihuka	reirimao	rikuie	tarehia	reitari
hiemare	ikuhie	kumahure	oihuma	reirimata	rikuika	tarehie	reitaro
hiemarei	ikuhika	kumahurei	oihuta	reirimate	rikuima	tarehika	reite
hieoi	ikuhima	kumaihi	oikahi	reirio	rikuita	tarehiku	reitehi
hieore	ikuhita	kumaihu	oikahu	reirioa	rikukai	tarehima	reitehu
hieorei	ikuhu	kumaire	oikare	reirioe	rikukare	tarehio	reitere
hiereiku	ikuhua	kumairi	oikari	reirioka	rikukarei	tarehita	reiteri
hiereima	ikuhue	kumairo	oikaro	reirioma	rikumai	tarehite	reitero
hiereio	ikuhuka	kumarehi	oimahi	reiriota	rikumare	tarehu	reku
hiereita	ikuhuma	kumarehu	oimahu	reiritaa	rikumarei	tarehua	rekuhi
hiereite	ikuhuta	kumarei	oimare	reiritaa	rikure	tarehuka	rekuhu
hiereku	ikukahi	kumareihi	oimari	reiritae	rikurea	tarehuku	reku
hierema	ikukahu	kumareihu	oimaro	reiritaka	rikuree	tarehuku	rekure
hierero	ikukare	kumareire	oire	reiritaku	rikurei	tarehuma	rekurei
hiereta	ikukari	kumareiri	oirea	reiritama	rikureia	tarehuo	rekuri
hierete	ikukaro	kumareiro	oiree	reiritao	rikureie	tarehuta	rekuro
hietai	ikumahi	kumareire	oireka	reiritata	rikureika	tarehute	rema
hietare	ikumahu	kumareiri	oirema	reiritate	rikureima	tarei	remahi
hietarei	ikumare	kumareiri	oireta	reiritate	rikureita	tareia	remahu
hietei	ikumari	kumareiro	oiri	reiritate	rikureka	tareiahi	remai
hietere	ikumaro	kumareiri	oiria	reiritate	rikurema	tareiahu	remare
hieterei	ikure	kumareiri	oirie	reiritate	rikureta	tareiare	remarei
hi	ikurea	kumareiri	oirika	reiritate	rikutai	tareiare	remari
hiaku	ikuree	kumareiri	oirima	reiritate	rikutare	tareiaro	remaro
hiama	ikureka	kumareiri	oirita	reiritate	rikutarei	tareie	reo
hiiao	ikurema	kumareiri	oiro	reiritate	rira	tareiehi	reohi
hiata	ikureta	kure	oiroa	reiritate	rirmaai	tareiehu	reohu
hiate	ikuri	kureahi	oiroo	reiritate	rirmaare	tareiere	reoi
hiieku	ikuria	kureahu	oiroka	reiritate	rirmaarei	tareieri	reore
hiiea	ikurie	kureai	oiroma	reiritate	rirmaei	tareiero	reorei
hiieo	ikurika	kureare	oirota	reiritate	rirmaere	tareihi	reori
hiieta	ikurima	kurearei	oitahi	reiritate	rirmaerei	tareihia	reoro
hiiete	ikurita	kureari	oitahu	reiritate	rirmai	tareihie	rere
hiikaku	ikuro	kurearo	oitare	reiritate	rirmaia	tareihika	rerei
hiikama	ikuroa	kureehi	oitari	reiritate	rirmaie	tareihiku	rereiku
hiikao	ikuroe	kureehu	oitaro	reiritate	rirmaika	tareihima	rereima
hiikata	ikuroka	kureei	okahii	reiritate	rirmaiku	tareihio	rereio
hiikate	ikuroma	kureeere	okahire	reiritate	rirmaima	tareihita	rereita
hiiku	ikurota	kureeerei	okahirei	reiritate	rirmaio	tareihite	rereite
hiikua	ikutahi	kureeri	okahui	reiritate	rirmaita	tareihu	rereku
hiikue	ikutahu	kureero	okahure	reiritate	rirmaite	tareihua	rerema
hiikuka	ikutare	kurehi	okahurei	reiritate	rimakai	tareihue	rereo
hiikuma	ikutari	kurehia	okaihi	reiritate	rimakare	tareihuka	rereta
hiikuta	ikutaro	kurehie	okaihu	reiritate	rimakarei	tareihuku	rerete
hiima	ima	kurehika	okaire	reiritate	rimakui	tareihuma	reru
hiimaa	imaahi	kurehima	okairi	reiritate	rimakure	tareihuma	reriku
hiimae	imaahu	kurehita	okairo	reiritate	rimakurei	tareihuta	rerima
hiimaka	imaare	kurehu	okarehi	reiritate	rimamai	tareihute	rerio
hiimaku	imaari	kurehua	okarehu	reiritate	rimamare	tareika	rerita
hiimama	imaaro	kurehue	okarei	reiritate	rimamarei	tareikahi	rerite
hiimao	imaehi	kurehuka	okareihu	reiritate	rirmaoi	tareikahu	rero
hiimata	imaehu	kurehuma	okareire	reiritate	rirmaore	tareikare	reroku
hiimate	imaere	kurehuta	okareire	reiritate	rirmaorei	tareikari	reroma
hiio	imaeri	kurei	okareiri	reiritate	rimare	tareikaro	reroo
hiioa	imaero	kureia	okareiro	reiritate	rimarea	tareiku	rerota
hiioe	imahi	kureiahi	okareiro	reiritate	rimaree	tareikui	rerote
hiioa	imahia	kureiahu	okareirei	reiritate	rimarei	tareikuhu	reta
hiioa	imahie	kureiare	okareiri	reiritate	rimareia	tareikure	retahi
hiioa	imahika	kureiari	okareiro	reiritate	rimareie	tareikuri	retahu
hiioa	imahiku	kureiaro	okareiri	reiritate	rimareika	tareikuro	retai
hiioa	imahima	kureie	okareiri	reiritate	rimareiku	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahio	kureiehi	okareiri	reiritate	rimareima	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahita	kureiehu	okareiri	reiritate	rimareima	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahite	kureiere	okareiri	reiritate	rimareio	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahu	kureieri	okareiri	reiritate	rimareite	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahua	kureiero	okareiri	reiritate	rimareka	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahue	kureihi	okareiri	reiritate	rimareku	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahuka	kureihia	okareiri	reiritate	rimarema	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahuku	kureihie	okareiri	reiritate	rimareo	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahuma	kureihika	okareiri	reiritate	rimareta	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahuo	kureihima	okareiri	reiritate	rimarete	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahuta	kureihita	okareiri	reiritate	rimatai	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imahute	kureihu	okareiri	reiritate	rimatare	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imakahi	kureihua	okareiri	reiritate	rimatarei	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imakahu	kureihue	okareiri	reiritate	rimatei	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imakare	kureihuka	okareiri	reiritate	rimatere	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imakari	kureihuma	okareiri	reiritate	rimaterei	tareikuro	retare
hiioa	imakaro	kureihuta	okareiri	reiritate	rio	tareikuro	retare

hikaite	imakuhi	kureika	omarei	reitaahi	rioai	tareireo	riite
hikakui	imakuhu	kureikahi	omareihi	reitaahu	rioare	tareireta	riku
hikakure	imakure	kureikahu	omareihu	reitaare	rioarei	tareirete	rikui
hikakurei	imakuri	kureikare	omareire	reitaari	rioiei	tareiri	rikurei
hikamai	imakuro	kureikari	omareiri	reitaaro	rioere	tareiria	rima
hikamare	imamahi	kureikaro	omareiro	reitaee	rioerei	tareirie	rimai
hikamarei	imamahu	kureima	omarere	reitaehi	rioi	tareirika	rimare
hikaoi	imamare	kureimahi	omarerei	reitaehu	rioia	tareiriku	rimarei
hikaore	imamari	kureimahu	omareri	reitaere	rioie	tareirima	rio
hikaorei	imamaro	kureimare	omarero	reitaeri	rioika	tareirio	rioi
hikareiku	imaohi	kureimari	omarii	reitaero	rioima	tareirita	riore
hikareima	imaohu	kureimaro	omarire	reitahi	rioita	tareirite	riorei
hikareio	imaore	kureire	omarirei	reitahia	riokai	tareiro	riorei
hikareita	imaori	kureirea	omaro	reitahie	riokare	tareiroa	riorei
hikareite	imaoro	kureiree	omarore	reitahika	riokarei	tareiroe	riorei
hikareku	imare	kureireka	omaroiei	reitahiku	riomai	tareiroka	riorei
hikarema	imarea	kureirema	ore	reitahima	riomare	tareiroku	riorei
hikareo	imaree	kureireta	oreahi	reitahio	riomarei	tareiroma	riorei
hikareta	imareka	kureiri	oreahu	reitahita	riore	tareiroo	riorei
hikarete	imareku	kureiria	oreai	reitahite	riorea	tareirota	riorei
hikatai	imarema	kureirie	oreare	reitahu	rioree	tareirote	riorei
hikatare	imareo	kureirika	orearei	reitahua	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikatarei	imareta	kureirima	oreari	reitahue	rioreia	tareirota	riorei
hikatei	imarete	kureirita	orearo	reitahuka	rioreie	tareirota	riorei
hikatere	imari	kureiro	oreehi	reitahuku	rioreika	tareirota	riorei
hikaterei	imaria	kureiroa	oreehi	reitahuma	rioreima	tareirota	riorei
hiku	imarie	kureiroe	oreei	reitahuo	rioreita	tareirota	riorei
hikuai	imarika	kureiroka	oreere	reitahuta	rioreka	tareirota	riorei
hikuare	imariku	kureiroma	oreerei	reitahute	riorema	tareirota	riorei
hikuarei	imarima	kureirota	oreeri	reitaka	rioreta	tareirota	riorei
hikuei	imario	kureita	oreero	reitakahi	riotai	tareirota	riorei
hikuere	imarita	kureitahi	orehia	reitakahu	riotare	tareirota	riorei
hikuerei	imarite	kureitahu	orehie	reitakare	riotarei	tareirota	riorei
hikui	imaro	kureitare	orehika	reitakari	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikuia	imaroa	kureitari	orehika	reitakaro	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikuie	imaro	kureitaro	orehika	reitaku	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikuika	imaroka	kurekahi	orehika	reitakuhi	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikuima	imaroku	kurekahu	orehika	reitakuhu	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hukuita	imaroma	kurekai	orehika	reitakure	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hukukai	imaroo	kurekare	orehika	reitakuri	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hukukare	imarota	kurekarei	orehika	reitakuro	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hukukarei	imarote	kurekari	orehika	reitama	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikumai	imatahi	kurekaro	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikumare	imatahu	kuremahi	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikumarei	imatate	kuremahu	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikure	imatari	kuremai	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikurea	imatara	kuremare	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikuree	imatehi	kuremarei	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikurei	imatehu	kuremari	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikureia	imatere	kuremaro	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikureie	imateri	kurere	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikureika	imatero	kurere	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikureima	io	kureree	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikureita	ioahi	kurerei	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikureka	ioahu	kurereia	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikurema	ioare	kurereie	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikureta	ioari	kurereika	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikutai	ioaro	kurereima	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikutare	ioehi	kurereita	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hikutarei	ioehu	kurereka	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
hima	ioere	kurereka	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaai	ioeri	kurereka	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaare	ioero	kureri	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaerei	iohi	kureria	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaiei	iohia	kurerie	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaere	iohie	kurerika	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himai	iohika	kurerima	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaia	iohima	kurerita	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaie	iohita	kurero	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaika	iohu	kureroa	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaika	iohua	kureroe	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaiku	iohue	kureroka	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaio	iohuka	kureroma	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaita	iohuma	kurerota	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaita	iohuta	kuretahi	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaita	iohahi	kuretahu	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himakai	iokahu	kuretai	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himakare	iokare	kuretare	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himakarei	iokari	kuretarei	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himakui	iokaro	kuretari	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himakure	iomahi	kuretaro	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himakurei	iomahu	kuri	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himamai	iomare	kuriai	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himamare	iomari	kuriare	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himamarei	iomaro	kuriarei	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaioi	ioere	kuriei	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei
himaore	ioera	kuriere	orehika	reitamaha	riorei	tareirota	riorei

himaorei	ioree	kurierei	oreiria	reitatehi	rireitao	tarerite	tare
himare	ioreka	kurii	oreirie	reitatehu	rireitata	tarerore	tarehi
himarea	iorema	kuriiia	oreirika	reitaterere	rireitata	tareroa	tarehu
himaree	ioreta	kuriie	oreirima	reitateri	rireite	tareroe	tarei
himareia	iori	kuriiika	oreirita	reitatero	rireitea	tareroka	tareihi
himareie	ioria	kuriima	oreiro	reite	rireitee	tareroku	tareihu
himareika	iorie	kuriita	oreiroa	reitea	rireiteka	tareroma	tareire
himareiku	iorika	kurikai	oreiroe	reiteahi	rireitema	tareroo	tareiri
himareima	iorima	kurikare	oreiroka	reiteahu	rireiteta	tarerota	tareiro
himareita	iorita	kurikarei	oreiroma	reiteare	rirekaku	tarerote	tarere
himareite	ioro	kurimai	oreirota	reiteari	rirekaama	taretahi	tarerei
himareka	ioroa	kurimare	oreita	reitearo	rirekao	taretahu	tareri
himareku	ioroe	kurimarei	oreitahi	reitee	rirekata	taretai	tarero
himarema	ioroka	kurire	oreitahu	reiteehi	rirekaate	taretare	tari
himarete	ioroma	kurirea	oreitare	reiteehu	rireku	taretarei	tarii
himareta	iorota	kuriree	oreitari	reiteere	rirekuu	taretari	tarire
himarete	iotahi	kurireia	oreitaro	reiteeri	rirekuu	taretaro	tarorei
himarete	iotare	kurireie	orekahi	reiteero	rirekuu	taretehi	taro
himareta	iotari	kurireika	orekahu	reitehi	rirekuu	taretehu	taroi
himareta	iotaro	kurireima	orekai	reitehia	rirekuu	taretehi	tarore
himareta	ire	kurireima	orekare	reitehie	rirema	taretere	tarorei
himareta	ireaku	kurireita	orekarei	reitehika	riremaa	taretere	te
himareta	ireama	kurireka	orekari	reitehima	riremae	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireao	kurirema	orekaro	reitehita	riremau	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireata	kurireta	oremahi	reitehu	riremau	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireate	kuritai	oremahu	reitehua	riremau	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireeku	kuritare	oremai	reitehue	riremau	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireema	kuritarei	oremare	reitehuka	riremeta	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireeo	kuro	oremarei	reitehuma	riremeta	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireeta	kuroai	oremari	reitehuta	rireoo	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireete	kuroare	oremaro	reiteka	rireoo	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireekaku	kuroarei	orere	reitekahi	rireoo	taretere	tehi
himareta	irekaku	kuroei	orerea	reitekahu	rireoka	taretere	tehi
himareta	irekama	kuroere	oreree	reitekare	rireoma	taretere	tehi
himareta	irekao	kuroerei	orerei	reitekari	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	irekata	kuroi	orereia	reitekaro	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	irekate	kuroia	orereie	reitema	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireku	kuroie	orereika	reitemahi	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	irekua	kuroika	orereima	reitemahu	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	irekue	kuroima	orereita	reitemare	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	irekuka	kuroita	orereika	reitemari	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	irekuma	kurokai	orereima	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	irekuta	kurokare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	irema	kurokarei	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	iremaa	kuromai	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	iremae	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	iremaka	kuromarei	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	iremaku	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	iremama	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	iremao	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	iremata	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	iremate	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireo	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireoka	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireoa	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireoe	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireoka	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireota	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireoma	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireota	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	ireta	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi
himareta	iretaa	kuromare	orereita	reitemaru	rireota	taretere	tehi

Das Wörterbuch liefert mittels VERGL2CH.BAS folgende Lesungen:

[TEST.TXT] -> VERGL2CH.BAS -> [TEST4.TXT]
* hi = to have a headache (subject: roro, brain). ku hi a tooku roro, i have a headache. to fish; hi kau, to fish while swimming. to blow one's nose.
* hiku = tail; caudal fin.
* hu = article: a, the (extremely rare, seems very ancient) a ai hu pahu era? whose box is that?
* hu = to catch fire, to burn (of fire); ku hu a te ahi, the fire is burning. to blow strongly (of wind). to be furious, in a rage, to be mad = (angry); ku hu a tou tagata hoonui era kia au, that important man is mad at me.
* ihi = line of singing women at a feast or an ei.
* ihu = nose; ihu more. snub nose, snub nosed person. ihuihu cape, reef; ihuihu many reefs, dangerous for boats. ihu moko.
* iku = to choose the best; to arrange something in the best possible = way; something fine, exquisite, choice: he iku i te tagata. to select the best men; tagata iku, fine man: = he iku i te kahu, to make a fine dress; he iku i te kaihaga, to choose delicate, light food. i te nohoga tuai, te matu a he hakama a ki taana poki me iku i = te kai haga; e kai i te me e mo ta e pagaha a; te uhi, te toa, te me e mokai. ana tu u ki te ta u o te oge, ina eko rahi te haga ki te kai. = in the old days, a father would teach his son to choose fine, light foods, and not to eat heavy foods: yams and sugarcane was what he had to eat. when later came a famine, he did not need to eat much. to receive one's due share: ka tahuga.
* iri = to go up; to go in a boat on the sea (the surface of which gives the impression of going up from the

coast): he eke te tagata ki ruga ki te vaka, he iri ki te hakakaiga, the men boaded the boat and went up to hakakainga. ka iri ki puku toiri ka toiri. obscure expression of an ancient curse.

- * ite = to know; possibly a tahitian word, nowadays used more than ma a or agiagi.
- * kaiore = a plant.
- * ku = verbal prefix, used for past events the effects of which are still lasting. the verb then takes the suffix ana which is very often contracted to a . in familiar conversation the prefix ku is often omitted and only the suffix a is used.
- * kuri = cat.
- * ma = (prep.) for (found in some cases instead of mo)
- * mahu = decent, proper, self controlled, chaste; tagata mahu, ina eko oho i tu a i te vi e he is a decent man who does not chase women.
- * mahu = to begin to heal (of an injury).
- * mai = (prep.) from, since; mai aganira pemu a from now on. before, prior to (referring to a future event certain to occur); mai ta e oho au ki hiva, prior to my leaving for the continent (note the use of the negative, lit. "before i do not go..."). short for ka avai mai, mai te kahu, give me the dress. hither (movement towards the speaker); ka ho mai (= ka oho mai). come here! welcome! hoki mai a e ia, he has come back; ina kai garo a mai, he cannot understand it; ka to o mai, come and get it;
- * maiare = empty handed (said jokingly to someone who comes back from a fishing trip empty handed).
- * mare = asthma; ku mare a au, i have a bout of asthma.
- * marere = to fall to pieces, to get spilled; ku marere a te hare, the house has fallen to pieces (can also mean: it has been abandoned).
- * maro = a sort of small banner or pennant of bird feathers tied to a stick.
- * o = to celebrate a festival: he o i te gogoro.
- * ohi = stalk of some plants.
- * ohu = to cry, to bawl: e ohu a te poki i uta, = there is a baby bawling up here. circle; circular, round; hakaohu, to form a circle, to sit in a circle.
- * oi = to move away, to withdraw (usually with atu): ka oi atu, move out of the way; oi mai, = to approach, to draw near.
- * oi = to stir something; iterative; oi oi.
- * oro = to flit in the air (of a bird), turning and flying up and down. to file, to scratch, to scrub, to grind, to sharpen; ka oro te kumara, grind the sweet potatoes; ka oro te hoe, sharpen the knife.
- * rehu = to forget; ku rehu a koe i a au, kai hakarere i toou o te hagu mo au, you forgot me, you didn't leave anything for me to eat. to be left behind, forgotten; ku rehu a taaku hoe i anakena, i left my knife in anakena. to lose consciousness for a short while; also: rerehu.
- * **rei = to tread, to trample on: rei kiraro ki te va e. = (used figuratively) away with you! ka rei kiraro koe, e mageo e, go away, you disgusting man. to shed tears: he rei i te mata vai. crescent shaped breast ornament, necklace; reimiro, wooden, crescent shaped breast ornament; rei matapuku, necklace made of coral or of mother of pearl; rei pipipipi, necklace made of shells; rei pureva, necklace made of stones. clavicle.**
- * reo = voice; re o maeha, clear voice; tagata re o tavake, person with a good, clear voice; tagata re o u u, person who speaks like a baby, mispronouncing the words; re o pohaha, hoarse, low voice. tune, melody; the different voices of a melody: re o a ruga, soprano; re o vaega, contralto, re o vaega o raro, baritone, re o a raro, bass. hakahaere te reo, to stretch, to vary, to modulate certain parts in a song. hakahoki te re o, to talk to someone again, to reconcile oneself with someone.
- * rere = to jump; to run; to fly.
- * riku = to grow in abundance; he riku te rokia, the grass grows thickly.
- * rima = hand, also, but improperly, fingers, forearm; te ko mu a o te rima, palm of the hand; te ko tu a o te rima, back of the hand; rima hakaturu, generous, liberal, munificent; tagata rima pu a, helper; rima hakakau, generous hands, open handed person; rima matu a neanea, thumb. fifth; e rima, ka rima, five.
- * ta = to tattoo (= tatu), to tattoo pictures on the skin, also: he ta ite kona, ta kona. to weave (a net): he ta i te kupega. to shake something, moving it violently up and down and = from one side to the other; he ta e te tokerau i te maga miro, the wind shakes the branches of the trees; also in the iterative form: e ta ta ana e te tokerau i te toa, = the wind continuously shakes the leaves of the sugarcane. to pull something up suddenly, for instance, an eel just caught, dropping it at once on a stone and killing it: he ta i te koreha.
- * tahi = other; te tahi tagata someone else; te tahi hoki... and others again...; te tahi... te tahi..., some... others; te tahi atu, the rest of them.
- * tahu = to serve food to work helpers; to cook for work helpers on a daily basis; umu tahu, food taken home by a work helper he tahu mo te maori aga kupega, to cook for the fishnet making experts.
- * tai = ocean, sea (often used without an article); he turu au ki tai hopu, i am going down to the sea to bathe. to be calm, good for fishing: he tai. = there exists a surprisingly developed terminology for distinguishing the phases of the tides:
- * **tare = a spirit from the other world, considered benevolent and whose name was associated with that of rapahango: ko tare rapahago, tare and rapahango. according to the beliefs of the ancients, he = would appear in houses to chat, to bring gifts of food, to help etc.**
- * tari = to take from one place to another; he tari mai, = to bring. upper end of the sugarcane, which was used in military = training as a harmless weapon.
- * taro = taro (colocasia esculenta). some varieties are: taro harahara hiva, taro teatea, taro vai ho iti, taro pia, taro tui ko vero, taro ketu aga mea, taro gaatu apo, taro guhu haha tea, taro mago, taro ketu takarua, taro ketu tuvituvi, taro vaihi, taro = harahara rapanui, taro horehore tapatea, taro kape.
- * tehi = to sneeze.
- * tere = to run, to flee, to escape from a prison. to sail a boat (also: hakatere); tere vaka, owner of a fishing boat. (deap sea) fisherman; tere kahi, tuna fisherman; tere ho ou, novice fisherman, one who goes deap sea fishing for the first time. penei te huru tuai; he oho te tere ho ou ki ruga ki te hakanonoga; ana ta e rava a, he avai e te tahi tagata tere vaka i te ika ki a ia mo hakakoa, mo iri hakaou ki te hakanonoga i te tahi raa. the ancient custom was like this: the novice fisherman would go to a hakanonoga; if he didn't catch anything, another fisherman would give him fishes to make = him happy so he'd go again one day to the hakanonoga (more distant fishing zones where larger fishes are found).

Man kann sich also aussuchen, was man daraus lesen will. Hier hilft wahrscheinlich nur die Kenntnis des Kontextes weiter.

Die alternative Transkription liefert folgende Lesung:

5.1.4. Glyphe Da6.15

Der Glyphe Da6.15 scheint nur ein einzelner Anhang vorangestellt zu sein. Es ist kein weiterer Ansatz zu erkennen, auch wenn die Darstellung selbst beschädigt ist.



Da6.15 'Z104o+uZ4001-

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[TEST7.TXT]
Lesungen für: Glyphe Da6.15 'Z104o+uZ4001-
Z104-      [ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [ma1-, a1-]]]]]
Z4001-     [rei3-, [re3-, i3-]]

2 ! = 2
[ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [ma1-, a1-]]]] [rei3-, [re3-, i3-]]
[rei3-, [re3-, i3-]] [ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [ma1-, a1-]]]]]
```

[TEST.TXT]	Lesungen für Glyphe Da6.15	marei	reita
ai	ika	re	reka
are	ima	rea	rema
arei	ita	ree	reta
ei	kai	rei	tai
ere	kare	reia	tare
erei	karei	reie	tarei
ia	mai	reika	
ie	mare	reima	

```
[TEST.TXT] -> VERGL2CH.BAS -> [TEST4.TXT]

* rei = to tread, to trample on: rei kiraro ki te va e. = (used figuratively) away with you! ka
rei kiraro koe, e mageo e, go away, you disgusting man. to shed tears: he rei i te mata
vai. crescent shaped breast ornament, necklace; reimiro, wooden, crescent shaped breast
ornament; rei matapuku, necklace made of coral or of mother of pearl; rei pipipipi,
necklace made of shells; rei pureva, necklace made of stones. clavicle.

* ai = copulation, to copulate (of animals). there is, there are; e ai ro a, there is. = this
verb is of limited use and is avoided when not necessary: ai te vai toe? any water left?
but: te ahi no te atua, there is only one god [translator s note: te ahi is probably a
misprint for te tahi]. ai ka, expression used with a verb in the sense of "then one must":
he ra e ana kai, ai ka unu i te raau, first eat, then you must drink the medicine. so, this
big, this much: ai te nuinui o te pu, the hole is this big (lit. here is the size of the
hole,with accompanying gesture). ai nara, there is, here is; ai nara te kuri i tooku hare ,
there s my cat (lit.: the cat in my house); ai nara te kumara i roto i te kete , there are
sweet potatoes in the basket.

* are = to dig out (e.g. sweet potatoes). formerly this term only applied to women, speaking of
men one said keru, which term is used nowadays for both sexes, e.g. he keru i te kumara, he
digs out sweet potatoes.

* ei = lampoon, song composed to ridicule or to defame.
* ia = personal pronoun: he, she, it; often preceded in the nominative by e: e ia; and in the
other cases by a; a ia, ki a ia.
* ika = fish. in some cases, animal in general: ika ariga koreha, animal with the face of a
koreva
```

Auch hier erscheinen u.a. wieder die bereits bekannten Lesungen, wie z.B. "rei" und "ika".

Fassen wir unsere bisherigen Lesungen der Varianten der Glyphe "REI" vergleichend zusammen:

5.1.4.1 Synopsis der Schnittmengen der Lesungen

Synopsis der Schnittmengen der Lesungen	
.....Db3.6	Db3.6 VarDa6.15
.....TB7 Var	TB7
.....Da1.10	Da1.10
.....rei.....	--- rei.....rei.....rei.....
.....TB7	rei,ma,mai,..mai,mare,tai,..rei,ai,are,..rei,ma,ta.....
.....mare,ta,tai,..tare.....	ei,ia,ika,.. ---
.....tare.....	kai,mai,mare,.....
.....reka,tai,tare.....
.....TB7 Var	rei,ku,ma,ta. --- rei..... ---
.....Da6.15	rei,mai,mare,..mai,mare,tai,.. ---
.....tai,tare.....	tare.....
.....Db3.6 Var	iku,ite,mai,.....
.....mare,oi,reo, ..	---
.....tai,tare,tere.....
.....Db3.6	---

5.1.4.2 Häufigste Lesungen

Häufigste Lesungen:	
Da1.10:	rei4, kein Wunder: selbst zugeschrieben!
Da6.15:	rei4,tare3,mare3,mai3,tai3, ail,are1,eil,ial,ikal,kail,rekal,
TB7:	rei4,tare3,mare3,mai3,tai3,ta2,ma2, ail,are1,eil,ial,ikal,kail,rekal,
TB7 Var:	rei4, ta2,ma2,kul,
Db3_6:	rei4,tare3,mare3,mai3,tai3,ta2,ma2,kul, ikul,itel,oil,reo1,tere1,
Db3.6Var:	tare3,mare3,mai3,tai3, ikul,itel,oil,reo1,tere1,

[TEST.TXT]	
Häufigste Lesungen:	ma
ai	mai
are	mare
ei	oi
ia	rei
ika	reka
iku	reo
ite	ta
kai	tai
ku	tare
	tere

[TEST.TXT] -> VERGL2CH.BAS -> [TEST4.TXT]
* rei = to tread, to trample on: rei kiraro ki te va e. = (used figuratively) away with you! ka rei kiraro koe, e mageo e, go away, you disgusting man. to shed tears: he rei i te mata vai. crescent shaped breast ornament, necklace; reimi-ro, wooden, crescent shaped breast ornament; rei matapuku, necklace made of coral or of mother of pearl; rei pipipipi, necklace made of shells; rei pureva, necklace made of stones. clavicle.
* ai = copulation, to copulate (of animals). there is, there are; e ai ro a, there is. = this verb is of limited use and is avoided when not necessary: ai te vai toe? any water left? but: te ahi no te atua, there is only one god [translator s note: te ahi is probably a misprint for te tahi]. ai ka, expression used with a verb in the sense of "then one must": he ra e ana kai, ai ka unu i te raau, first eat, then you must drink the medicine. so, this big, this much: ai te nuinui o te pu, the hole is this big (lit. here is the size of the hole,with accompanying gesture). ai nara, there is, here is; ai nara te kuri i tooku hare , there s my cat (lit.: the cat in my house); ai nara te kumara i roto i te kete , there are

sweet potatoes in the basket.

- * are = to dig out (e.g. sweet potatoes). formerly this term only applied to women, speaking of men one said kerī, which term is used nowadays for both sexes, e.g. he kerī i te kumara, he digs out sweet potatoes.
- * ei = lampoon, song composed to ridicule or to defame.
- * ia = personal pronoun: he, she, it; often preceded in the nominative by e: e ia; and in the other cases by a; a ia, ki a ia.
- * ika = fish. in some cases, animal in general: ika ariga koreha, animal with the face of a koreva fish (name given to horses when they arrived on the island, because of the resemblance of their heads with that of a koreva). victim (wounded or killed), enemy who must be killed, = person cursed by a timo and destined to die; ika reirei, = vanquished enemy, who is kicked (rei). corpse of man fallen in war.
- * iku = to choose the best; to arrange something in the best possible = way; something fine, exquisite, choice: he iku i te tagata. to select the best men; tagata iku, fine man: = he iku i te kahu, to make a fine dress; he iku i te kaihaga, to choose delicate, light food. i te nohoga tuai, te matu a he hakama a ki taana poki me iku i = te kai haga; e kai i te me e mo ta e pagaha a; te uhi, te toa, te me e mokai. ana tu u ki te ta u o te oge, ina eko rahi te haga ki te kai. = in the old days, a father would teach his son to choose fine, light foods, and not to eat heavy foods: yams and sugarcane was what he had to eat. when later came a famine, he did not need to eat much. to receive one's due share: ka tahuha.
- * ite = to know; possibly a tahitian word, nowadays used more than ma a or agiagi.
- * kai = ina kai; verbal negation (but not used with the imperative); ina kai kai matou, we have not eaten. to eat; meal. fruits or produces of the land, vegetables, edible plants. figuratively: he kai ite rogorogo, to recite the inscriptions kohau rogorogo (as spiritual food). eclipse: ku kai a te raa, te mahina, = the sun, the moon has been eaten (eclipsed).
- * ku = verbal prefix, used for past events the effects of which are still lasting. the verb then takes the suffix ana which is very often contracted to a. in familiar conversation the prefix ku is often omitted and only the suffix a is used.
- * ma = (prep.) for (found in some cases instead of mo)
- * mai = (prep.) from, since; mai aganira pemu a from now on. before, prior to (referring to a future event certain to occur); mai ta e oho au ki hiva, prior to my leaving for the continent (note the use of the negative, lit. "before i do not go..."). short for ka avai mai, mai te kahu, give me the dress. hither (movement towards the speaker); ka ho mai (= ka oho mai). come here! welcome! hoki mai a e ia, he has come back; ina kai garo a mai, he cannot understand it; ka to o mai, come and get it;
- * mare = asthma; ku mare a au, i have a bout of asthma.
- * oi = to move away, to withdraw (usually with atu): ka oi atu, move out of the way; oi mai, = to approach, to draw near.
- * oi = to stir something; iterative; oi oi.
- * reka = pleasant. nice, pretty; used in exclamations: a reka ke, ka reka, how nice! also meant ironically.
- * reo = voice; re o maeha, clear voice; tagata re o tavake, person with a good, clear voice; tagata re o u u, person who speaks like a baby, mispronouncing the words; re o pohaha, hoarse, low voice. tune, melody; the different voices of a melody: re o a ruga, soprano; re o vaega, contralto, re o vaega o raro, baritone, re o a raro, bass. hakahaere te reo, to stretch, to vary, to modulate certain parts in a song. hakahoki te re o, to talk to someone again, to reconcile oneself with someone.
- * ta = to tattoo (= tatu), to tattoo pictures on the skin, also: he ta ite kona, ta kona. to weave (a net): he ta i te kupega. to shake something, moving it violently up and down and = from one side to the other; he ta e te tokerau i te maga miro, the wind shakes the branches of the trees; also in the iterative form: e ta ta ana e te tokerau i te toa, = the wind continuously shakes the leaves of the sugarcane. to pull something up suddenly, for instance, an eel just caught, dropping it at once on a stone and killing it: he ta i te koreha.
- * tai = ocean, sea (often used without an article); he turu au ki tai hopu, i am going down to the sea to bathe. to be calm, good for fishing: he tai. = there exists a surprisingly developed terminology for distinguishing the phases of the tides:
- * tare = a spirit from the other world, considered benevolent and whose name was associated with that of rapahango: ko tare rapahago, tare and rapahango. according to the beliefs of the ancients, he = would appear in houses to chat, to bring gifts of food, to help etc.
- * tere = to run, to flee, to escape from a prison. to sail a boat (also: hakatere); tere vaka, owner of a fishing boat. (deap sea) fisherman; tere kahi, tuna fisherman; tere ho ou, novice fisherman, one who goes deap sea fishing for the first time. penei te huru tuai; he oho te tere ho ou ki ruga ki te hakanonoga; ana ta e rava a, he avai e te tahi tagata tere vaka i te ika ki a ia mo hakakoa, mo iri hakaou ki te hakanonoga i te tahi raa. the ancient custom was like this: the novice fisherman would go to a hakanonoga; if he didn't catch anything, another fisherman would give him fishes to make = him happy so he'd go again one day to the hakanonoga (more distant fishing zones where larger fishes are found).

5.1.5. Glyphe Db4.14

Wie die Glyphe Da6.15 ist auch die Glyphe Db4.14 dargestellt, jetzt aber vollständig erhalten, jedoch in Ligatur mit einem weiteren Zeichen, welches wir hier unter die Armglyphen subsumiert haben.



Db4.14 '(Z104o+u)Z4001(u+uA2000)-

[TEST7 .TXT]

Lesungen für: Glyphe Db4.14 '(Z104o+u)Z4001(u+uA2000)-
 Z104- [ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [ma1-, a1-]]]]
 Z4001- [te3-, [ra3-, [ma2-, [o1-, ki1-]]]]
 A2000- [mo5-, [pa3-, [ke1-, no1-]]]

3 ! = 6

[ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [ma1-, a1-]]]] [te3-, [ra3-, [ma2-, [o1-, ki1-]]]] [mo5-, [pa3-, [ke1-, no1-]]]
 [ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [ma1-, a1-]]]] [mo5-, [pa3-, [ke1-, no1-]]] [te3-, [ra3-, [ma2-, [o1-, ki1-]]]]
 [mo5-, [pa3-, [ke1-, no1-]]] [ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [ma1-, a1-]]]] [te3-, [ra3-, [ma2-, [o1-, ki1-]]]]
 [te3-, [ra3-, [ma2-, [o1-, ki1-]]]] [ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [ma1-, a1-]]]] [mo5-, [pa3-, [ke1-, no1-]]]
 [te3-, [ra3-, [ma2-, [o1-, ki1-]]]] [mo5-, [pa3-, [ke1-, no1-]]] [ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [ma1-, a1-]]]]
 [mo5-, [pa3-, [ke1-, no1-]]] [te3-, [ra3-, [ma2-, [o1-, ki1-]]]] [ka5-, [ta4-, [e3-, [#2-, [ma1-, a1-]]]]

[TEST .TXT]	Lesungen Glyphe Db4.14	mamoma	nomata	ra no
akeki	keera	mamoo	nomate	ra pa
akema	keete	mamora	noo	raake
akeo	kekaki	mamota	nooa	raamo
akera	kekama	mamote	nooe	raano
akete	kekao	mano	nooka	raapa
akike	kekara	manoa	nooma	raeke
akimo	kekate	manoe	noota	raemo
akino	keki	manoka	nora	raeno
akipa	kekia	manoki	noraa	raepa
amake	kekie	manoma	norae	rakake
amamo	kekika	manoo	noraka	rakamo
amano	kekima	manora	norama	rakano
amapa	kekita	manota	norata	rakapa
amoki	kema	manote	notaki	rake
amoma	kemaa	maoke	notama	rakea
amoo	kemae	maomo	notao	rakee
amora	kemaka	maono	notara	rakeka
amote	kemaki	maopa	notate	rakema
anoki	kemama	mapa	note	raketa
anoma	kemao	mapaa	notea	ramake
anoo	kemara	mapae	notee	ramamo
anora	kemata	mapaka	noteka	ramano
anote	kemate	mapaki	notema	ramapa
aoke	keo	mapama	noteta	ramo
aomo	keoa	mapao	o ke	ramoa
aono	keoe	mapara	o mo	ramoe
aopa	keoka	mapata	o no	ramoka
apaki	keoma	mapate	o pa	ramoma
apama	keota	marake	oake	ramota
apao	kera	maramo	oamo	rano
apara	keraa	marano	oano	ranoa
apate	kerae	marapa	oapa	ranoe
arake	keraka	matake	oeke	ranoka
aramo	kerama	matamo	oemo	ranoma
arano	kerata	matano	oeno	ranota
arapa	ketaki	matapa	oepa	rapa
ateke	ketama	mateke	okake	rapaa
atemo	ketao	matemo	okamo	rapae
ateno	ketara	mateno	okano	rapaka
atepa	ketate	matepa	okapa	rapama

ekeki	kete	mo ki	oke	rapata
ekema	ketea	mo ma	okea	ratake
ekeo	ketee	mo o	okee	ratamo
ekera	keteka	mo ra	okeka	ratano
ekete	ketema	mo te	okema	ratapa
ekike	keteta	moaki	oketa	takeki
ekimo	ki ke	moama	omake	takema
ekino	ki mo	moao	omamo	takeo
ekipa	ki no	moara	omano	takera
emake	ki pa	moate	omapa	takete
emamo	kiake	moeki	omo	takike
emano	kiamo	moema	omoa	takimo
emapa	kiano	moeo	omoe	takino
emoki	kiapa	moera	omoka	takipa
emoma	kieke	moete	omoma	tamake
emoo	kiemo	mokaki	omota	tamamo
emora	kieno	mokama	ono	tamano
emote	kiepa	mokao	onoa	tamapa
enoki	kikake	mokara	onoe	tamoki
enoma	kikamo	mokate	onoka	tamoma
enoo	kikano	moki	onoma	tamoo
enora	kikapa	mokia	onota	tamora
enote	kike	mokie	opa	tamote
eoke	kikea	mokika	opaa	tanoki
eomo	kikee	mokima	opae	tanoma
eono	kikeka	mokita	opaka	tanoo
eopa	kikema	moma	opama	tanora
epaki	kiketa	momaa	opata	tanote
epama	kimake	momae	otake	taoke
epao	kimamo	momaka	otamo	taomo
epara	kimano	momaki	otano	taono
epate	kimapa	momama	otapa	taopa
erake	kimo	momao	pa ki	tapaki
eramo	kimoa	momara	pa ma	tapama
erano	kimoe	momata	pa o	tapao
erapa	kimoka	momate	pa ra	tapara
eteke	kimoma	moo	pa te	tapate
etemo	kimota	mooa	paaki	tarake
eteno	kino	mooe	paama	taramo
etepa	kinoa	mooka	paao	tarano
kakeki	kinoe	mooma	paara	tarapa
kakema	kinoka	moota	paate	tateke
kakeo	kinoma	mora	paeki	tatemo
kakera	kinota	moraa	paema	tateno
kakete	kipa	morae	paeo	tatepa
kakike	kipaa	moraka	paera	te ke
kakimo	kipae	morama	paete	te mo
kakino	kipaka	morata	pakaki	te no
kakipa	kipama	motaki	pakama	te pa
kamake	kipata	motama	pakao	teake
kamamo	kitake	motao	pakara	teamo
kamano	kitamo	motara	pakate	teano
kamapa	kitano	motate	paki	teapa
kamoki	kitapa	mote	pakia	teeke
kamoma	ma ke	motea	pakie	teemo
kamoo	ma mo	motee	pakika	teeno
kamora	ma no	moteka	pakima	teepa
kamote	ma pa	motema	pakita	tekake
kanoki	maake	moteta	pama	tekamo
kanoma	maamo	no ki	pamaa	tekano
kanoo	maano	no ma	pamae	tekapa
kanora	maapa	no o	pamaka	teke
kanote	maeke	no ra	pamaki	tekea
kaoke	maemo	no te	pamama	tekee
kaomo	maeno	noaki	pamao	tekeka
kaono	maepa	noama	pamara	tekema
kaopa	makake	noao	pamata	teketa
kapaki	makamo	noara	pamate	temake
kapama	makano	noate	pao	temamo
kapao	makapa	noeki	paoa	temano
kapara	make	noema	paoe	temapa
kapate	makea	noeo	paoka	temo
karake	makee	noera	paoma	temoa
karamo	makeka	noete	paota	temoe
karano	makeki	nokaki	para	temoka
karapa	makema	nokama	paraa	temoma

kateke	makeo	nokao	parae	temota
katemo	makera	nokara	paraka	teno
kateno	maketa	nokate	parama	tenoa
katepa	makete	noki	parata	tenoe
ke ki	makike	nokia	pataki	tenoka
ke ma	makimo	nokie	patama	tenoma
ke o	makino	nokika	patao	tenota
ke ra	makipa	nokima	patara	tepa
ke te	mamake	nokita	patate	tepaa
keaki	mamamo	noma	pate	tepae
keama	mamano	nomaa	patea	tepaka
keao	mamapa	nomae	patee	tepama
keara	mamo	nomaka	pateka	tepata
keate	mamoa	nomaki	patema	tetake
keeki	mamoe	nomama	pateta	tetamo
keema	mamoka	nomao	ra ke	tetano
keeo	mamoki	nomara	ra mo	tetapa

[TEST.TXT] -> VERGL2CH.BAS -> [TEST4.TXT]

Rapanui-Glyphe Db4.14 '(Z104o+u)Z4001(u+uA2000)-

- * ke o = fast, quick; to hurry; ka ke o mai, come quickly, hurry up.
- * ke oke o = fast, quick; to hurry; ka ke o mai, come quickly, hurry up.
- * keo = in human beings, upper part of the sternum, shaped like a fork; = in birds, wish bone.
- * kete = purse, basket (made of sugarcane leaves or of totora) kete hakaraka, gift of regalo formerly made to a newborn baby s mother.(see, in the traditions, the text entitled "hens for a baby s good luck"). the exact meaning of this word is unclear.
- * ketekete = book of cigarette papers; omasum, psalterium (ruminant s stomach).
- * kino = bad; kikino, very bad, cursed; kona kino, dangerous place. blemish (on body).
- * kinoga = badness, evil, wickedness; penis.
- * kinokino = badly made, crude: ahu kinokino, badly made ahu, with coarse, ill fitting stones.
- * makemake = makemake (the main god and creator).
- * makenukenu = to beat (of pulse). he makenukenu te uaua (o te kakari rima), the pulse (of the wrist) beats.
- * makere = an insect.
- * mamoe = ewe, lamb (tahitian term).
- * matakeva = one eyed, cross eyed; (fam.) scatterbrain, absent minded person who cannot find things.
- * moemata = to dream, to see in a dream (moe i tepo).
- * mokirokiro = to get dark.
- * mote = a fish.
- * nokinoki = to wind, to meander, e.g. of a path.
- * noma = to shine suddenly, like a flash of lightning.
- * omo = to suck.
- * omoaga = bulky cloud, cumulus: ragi omoaga.
- * omoomo = to suck repeatedly, to suckle.
- * omotahi = to win everything at a game (lit: to suck whole): omotahi mai a e au, he has cleaned me out.
- * omotohi = full (of the moon); ku omotohia te mahina, the moon is full.
- * opata = steep; precipice, cliff; steep coastal slope.
- * pakakina = to crash into, to collide with, to explode; explosion. to flow, to run (of a liquid): he pakakina te ranu, her waters broke. to lash (one s face, of the wind).
- * paki u = verb which seems to have been used only in negative connotation, referring to selfish people who refuse to help, or to cooperate: eko paki u atu au ki a koe. i will not help you, or: i won t give you anything.
- * pakia = seal (zool.). haga pakia, a small cove near hangaroa.
- * pakipaki = area at the sides of the entrance to a house. to take (food) from a feast, or out of the oven, to someone else s house: he pakipaki i te kai.
- * pakiroki = in war times, person who comes for help or for protection = to avoid getting killed; to seek asylum, refuge; refugee. pauper who comes to someone else s house, hoping to be invited = to eat. persona who lives in extreme poverty, pauper, destitute; = also said of famished animals in poor condition.
- * paoa = war club. man armed with a war club; the guardians of the tribe = holding the term of office (ao). to splint a broken limb.
- * paoga = back of the knee.
- * paohu = a fish. paohu poreko so is called a person who is wont to slip away from home or work, being slippery like the paohu fish.
- * para = spleen. ripe; to ripen: maika para, ripe bananas; para rauti said of ripe bananas the peel of which has stay green. to start rotting (of wood and other materials): ku para a te miro, the wood has rotted. a moss found in abundance in the watery bottom of rano kau, which has very long roots laden with water. fishermen used to take quantities of them, wrapped in banana leaves, to alleviate their thirst.
- * parai = a seaweed which grows on the rocks of the coast.
- * pararaha = plane, flat surface; ko te pararaha o te rima, palm of the hand; ko te pararaha o te va e, sole of the feet.
- * parare = language error or mistake, lapsus: =e2=80=94o te aha e kata mai ena koe ki a au?

e2=80=94o te parare o to ou vanaga. =e2=80=94why are you laughing at me? e2=80=94because of the mistakes you make when speaking. a wooden figurine representing a human head with arms.

- * patara = to untie, to undo.
- * patehe = to prune; to castrate: he patehe i te hua.
- * rake = bad, ugly, unjust; to turn nasty (of a situation); ku rakerake a a haho a te tai, the sea has turned rough. to be abundant: ku rakerake a te ika, there are lots of fish.
- * rakei = to adorn, to embellish, to dress, to tidy up; to season (food); e rakei rivariva toou kahu, ana uru, tidy up your clothes well when you enter (someone else's house). to exercise diligence in getting, in obtaining: e rakei koe e tahi kiri va e mooku, do get me a pair of shoes.
- * rakerake = bad, ugly, unjust; to turn nasty (of a situation); ku rakerake a a haho a te tai, the sea has turned rough. to be abundant: ku rakerake a te ika, there are lots of fish.
- * rakerakega = wickedness.
- * rano = volcano; crater and lake of a volcano; i agataiahi i hopu ai i te rano, yesterday i bathed in the lake of the volcano.
- * rapa = to shine; shiny, polished; he rapa te moai miro, the wooden figurine is shiny, polished. emblem, badge of timo ika (person entrusted with putting a death spell on an assassin).
- * rapahago = a fish.
- * rapahago = name of a spirit (akuaku), anciently considered as benevolent.
- * raparapa = to dazzle; dazzled: he raparapa te mata. maria raparapa, calm, smooth shiny sea.
- * takeo = cold, to feel cold, to grow cold.
- * taokete = brother in law, sister in law.
- * tapatea = a variety of eel. see also koreha puhī, haoko, migo.
- * tarake = maize (modern word).
- * teke = occiput.
- * teketeke = short (not tall); also: teke.

Ohne eine verbürgte Lesung oder die Berücksichtigung eines gegebenen Kontextes läßt sich zur Lesung dieser Ligatur nicht viel weiteres sagen.

Deshalb soll mit der Betrachtung im untersuchten Kontext stehender Glyphen fortgefahren werden. Es werden zwei Glyphen der ersten Zeile der Tafel Aruku Kurenga (Tafel B nach Barthel) ausgewählt, für die Metoro eine Lesung angegeben hat [7], die nachvollziehbar ist [6].

5.2. *Glyphe Br1.25*

Im Gegensatz zur Glyphe 7, die ein abstraktes Objekt darstellt, ist der Gegenstand der Glyphe Barthel 600 bzw. Jaussen 66 klar erkennbar: Ein Vogel, evtl. ein Fregattvogel der Schnabelform nach zu urteilen.

Metoros Lesung [6]: "**KUA RERE TE MANU**; a bird, flown away"
oder allgemeiner "**manu rere ... fliegender Vogel**"

Die Glyphe Br1.25 zeigt die schwache Ritzung eines Anhangs am ersten Flügel, die aber nicht weiter ausgearbeitet zu sein scheint. Deshalb interpretieren wir die Intention des Schreibers so, daß dieser Anhang unbeachtet bleiben sollte. In der Transkription der Glyphe wird er deshalb nicht berücksichtigt.



Ritzung der Glyphe Br1.25 [10]

Die Beschreibungen der Elemente der Glyphe sind weitgehend eindeutig, bis auf die Form des Vogelschwanzes. Es kommen verschiedene Elemente der hier Bein-Elemente genannten Glyphenteile infrage:



B200

B201

B400

Nach Vergleich mit anderen Vorkommen dieser Glyphe entschieden wir uns für die Variante B201.

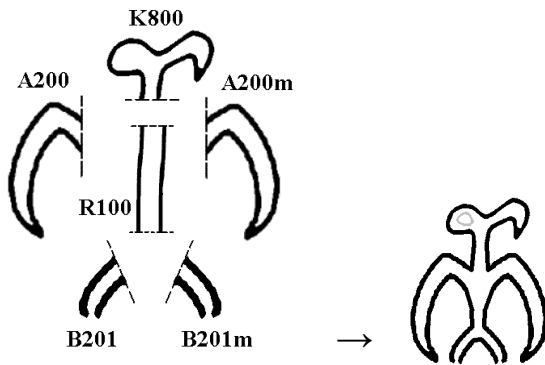
Die Kopfform ist eindeutig K800. Die Glyphe Br1.25 hat jedoch ein Auge. Das Element, das dem am ehesten entspricht ist K701, allerdings zeigt es eher ein juveniles Tier und außerdem hat dieses Element hier bisher keine Zuordnung einer Lesung erhalten. Deshalb fiel die Wahl auf K800. Trotzdem ist zu vermuten, daß das vorhandene oder fehlende Auge ggf. eine Bedeutung hat.



K701

K800

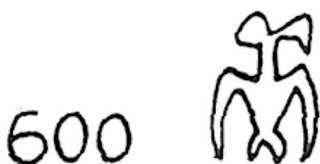
Wir betrachten die Glyphe Br1.25 also folgendermaßen zusammengesetzt:



Die Beschreibung lautet somit:

'TB600/(K800*A200*A200m*R100*B201*B201m)-

Beginnen wir die Analyse mit der Glyphe 600:



Darstellung der Glyphe 600 bei Barthel [1]

In unseren bisherigen Untersuchungen bekam die Glyphe 600 häufig die Zuordnung als Worttrenner. Das deutet stark auf ein isoliert vorkommendes Logogramm. Nahe liegt die Lesung wie bei Metoro als "MANU". Auch gehört die Glyphe zu den Kernzeichen [5].

TB600	MANU, re, #
-------	-------------

Bei der Suche nach Dopplungen von Glyphen in den Tafelrtexten und Silbendopplungen in Rapanui-Texten kam die folgende Zuordnung zutage [4]:

600-600	re-re-
---------	--------

Weitere Zuordnungen:

TB600	KOHU, MAMA, PEPE, RIU, RONGO, ITI, MOKO
-------	---

a,	e,	i,	o,	
ta,	te,		to,	tu,
ka,	ke,	ki,	ko,	
ha,	he,	hi,	ho,	hu,
MA,			mo,	mu,
na,	ne,		no,	NU,
ra,	RE,	ri,	ro,	ru,
pa,				
va,	ve,			
nga,	nge,			

Da dieser Glyphen im Verlauf unserer Arbeiten schon fast die ganze Silbentabelle zugeordnet worden ist, verwundert es keineswegs, daß auch die Silben zu Lesung als "**manu rere**" (fett hervorgehoben) vorkommen ...

Das Rapanui-Dictionary [9] enthält folgende Worte, die im Zusammenhang mit Vögeln stehen:

Rapanui-Wörterbuch

*manu bird
 *hoa manu "bird master", that is, he who received the first egg
 *moa chicken, poultry (general term);
 *kakapa a sea bird.
 *kena a sea bird, with a white breast and black wings,
 *makoho a bird (dark, white-breasted, long-winged sea bird).
 *ruru a sea bird, black feathers, white wings.
 *tavake sea bird, white, with rosy tail;
 *kiakia a bird (sea dove, Gigis alba).
 *oro to flit in the air (of a bird), turning and flying up and down.
 *rona figure made of wood, or stone, or painted, representing a bird, a birdman, a lizard, etc.
 *hatatú gizzard (of birds, also of some fishes).
 *hiri to hover (of birds).
 *huahua coccyx of bird,
 *kará wing of bird.

*mata tara sooty tern

* für dieses Wort sind alle Silben in der Zuordnung zu Glyphen 600 vorhanden

Auch alle diese Worte sind mit den Silbenzuordnungen zur Glyphen 600 darstellbar.

Die Zuordnung der Silben zu den Glyphenelementen zusammen mit den Lesungen der Glyphen 600 und ihrer Deutung als Logogramm für "MANU" ergibt:

Zusammenfassung:

Br1.25	Zuordnung
K800	[MANU9-, [re6-, [a5-, [u5-, [ka3-, ko1-]]]]]
A200-	[#5-, [ta5-, [e3-, a1-]]]
R100-	[te5-, [e5-, [#4-, a1-]]]
B200-	[#8-, [i5-, [e3-, [a1-, ka1-]]]]]
B201-	[re6-, [ro2-, [ri2-, [hu1-, hi1-]]]]]
B101-	[he5-, [ta3-, o5-]]]
B400-	[ngi5-, [ka3-, [ne3-, [i1-, pe1-]]]]]

Reduktion auf die drei höchstrangigen Zuordnungen:

Br1.25	Zuordnung
K800	[MANU9-, [re6-, a5-]]]
A200-	[#5-, [ta5-, e3-]]]
R100-	[te5-, [e5-, #4-]]]
B200-	[#8-, [i5-, e3-]]]
B201-	[re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]]]
B101-	[he5-, [ta3-, o5-]]]
B400-	[ngi5-, [ka3-, ne3-]]]

Um die Anzahl der Kombinationen zu reduzieren, teilen wir die Elemente in zwei Gruppen:

1. Elemente, denen auch der Worttrenner # zugeordnet worden ist und
2. die restlichen Elemente der Glyphe.

Damit werden zwar einige Kombinationen verschonkt, aber die so erhaltenen Worte erweisen sich dennoch als relevant.

5.2.1. Glyphe Br1.25: Teil 1

Zuerst werden aus Teil 1 mit dem Programm KOMBINAT.BAS alle Kombinationen erzeugt ...

```
[TEST7.TXT]
Lesungen für: Glyphe Br1.25, Beschreibung 1.Teil
'K800*A200*A200m*...-
K800      [MANU9-, [re6-, a5-]]
A200-     [#5-, [ta5-, e3-]]
A200-     [#5-, [ta5-, e3-]]

3 ! = 6
[manu9-, [re6-, a5-]] [#5-, [ta5-, e3-]] [#5-, [ta5-, e3-]]
[manu9-, [re6-, a5-]] [#5-, [ta5-, e3-]] [#5-, [ta5-, e3-]]
[#5-, [ta5-, e3-]] [manu9-, [re6-, a5-]] [#5-, [ta5-, e3-]]
[#5-, [ta5-, e3-]] [manu9-, [re6-, a5-]] [#5-, [ta5-, e3-]]
[#5-, [ta5-, e3-]] [#5-, [ta5-, e3-]] [manu9-, [re6-, a5-]]
[#5-, [ta5-, e3-]] [#5-, [ta5-, e3-]] [manu9-, [re6-, a5-]]
```

... und mit EXPAND.BAS lesbar gemacht.

[TEST.TXT]	Lesungen für: Glyphe Br1.25, Beschreibung 1.Teil	
a		retae
ae	eree	retata
ae	ereta	ta
aeta	etaa	taa
ata	etamanu	taae
atae	etare	taata
atata	manu	taea
e	manue	taemanu
ea	manuee	taere
ee	manueta	tamanu
eata	manuta	tamanue
eea	manutae	tamanuta
eemanu	manutata	tare
eere	re	taree
emanu	ree	tareta
emanue	reee	tataa
emanuta	reeta	tatamanu
ere	reta	tatare

Es finden sich folgende Wörterbucheinträge:

[TEST.TXT] -> VERGL2CH.BAS -> [TEST4.TXT]

- * manu = bird; manu uru, bird figure (like the drawings or wooden figures once found in caves and houses); manu va e e ha, four legged bird (name given to the first sheep introduced to the island). insect. manupatia, wasp. bird s egg: mamari manu. wild, untamed. song in which is expressed the desire to kill someone, or in which a crime is confessed: he tapa i te manu (see tapa).
- * tare = a spirit from the other world, considered benevolent and whose name was associated with that of rapahango: ko tare rapahago, tare and rapahango. according to the beliefs of the ancients, he = would appear in houses to chat, to bring gifts of food, to help etc.
- * ata = dawn, first light before sunrise; ku hamu a te ata , dawn has broken; ku tehe a te ata, it s already dawn (lit.: the lights have flown). particle inserted between the imperative prefix ka and the verb to signify "well, carefully, intelligently": ka ata hakarivariva, prepare it well. between the prefix e and kahara it expresses "to make sure that, to take good care that...": e ata kahara koe o oona, be careful not to get dirty; e ata kahara koe o kori te moa o te tahi pa, be sure not to steal chickens of another property. = more: iti, small ; ata iti, smaller; he ata ata iti iti ro, the smallest of all.
- * ata = shadow: he veveri te poki, ana tikea toona ata, the child is frightened at seeing his shadow; person s reflection (in mirror, in water): he ata ouu a, it s your own reflection. to be frightened by a shadow: he ata te ika, the fish are frightened (and they flee) by people s shadows.
- * ea = to rise, to get up. ka ea ki tau rikiriki = tatou. let s get up and play a little game of war.
- * ta = to tattoo (= tatu), to tattoo pictures on the skin, also: he ta ite kona, ta kona. to weave (a net): he ta i te kupega. to shake something, moving it violently up and down and = from one side to the other; he ta e te tokerau i te maga miro, the wind shakes the branches of the trees; also in the iterative form: e ta ta ana e te tokerau i te toa, = the wind continuously shakes the leaves of the sugarcane. to pull something up suddently, for instance, an eel just caught, dropping it at once on a stone and killing it: he ta i te koreha.
- * taea = to lace, to trim, to tie with bows [spanish is lacear, perhaps a misprint for lacerar "to lacerate"].

Erwartbar erscheint die Lesung "manu", "Vogel", aber auch "tare" "spirit from the other world".

5.2.2. Glyphe Br1.25: Teil 2

Teil 2 der Glyphe wird analog bearbeitet:

[TEST7.TXT]
Lesungen für: Glyphe Br1.25, 1.Beschreibung 2.Teil
 '...*R100*B201*201m-
 R100- [te5-, [e5-, #4-]]
 B201- [re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]]
 B201- [re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]]

 3 ! = 6
 [te5-, [e5-, #4-]][re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]][re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]]
 [te5-, [e5-, #4-]][re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]][re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]]
 [re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]][te5-, [e5-, #4-]][re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]]
 [re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]][te5-, [e5-, #4-]][re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]]
 [re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]][re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]][te5-, [e5-, #4-]]
 [re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]][re6-, [ro2-, ri2-]][te5-, [e5-, #4-]]

Dies ergibt die Lesungen:

[TEST.TXT] erere ereri erero erire eriri	Lesungen für: Glyphe Br1.25, Beschreibung 1.Teil ririte riro riroe
---	--

eriro	rirote
erore	ritere
erori	riteri
eroro	ritero
re	ro
reere	roere
reeri	roeri
reero	roero
rere	rore
reree	roree
rerete	rorete
reri	rori
rerie	rorie
rerite	rorite
rero	roro
reroe	roroe
rerote	rorote
retere	rotere
reteri	roteri
retero	rotero
ri	terere
riere	tereri
rieri	terero
riero	terire
rire	teriri
riree	teriro
rirete	terore
riri	terori
ririe	teroro

Und die Wörterbucheinträge:

<p>[TEST.TXT] -> VERGL2CH.BAS -> [TEST4.TXT]</p> <p>* rere = to jump; to run; to fly.</p> <p>* riri = angry, to get angry. figuratively, to show determination in one's work, to be = thorough in work; e riri koe ana aga, ana keukeu, be thorough when working, when farming.</p> <p>* rori = to turn around; he rori te ariga ki te hanau momoko o tu a, faces turned around towards the hanau momoko behind.</p> <p>* roro = brain; tagata roro piro, idiot, literally: man of rotten brain.</p>

Es zeigt sich, wie grundsätzlich zu erwarten ist, eine nicht eindeutige Lesung, aber es taucht auch das Verb "**rere**", u.a. "fliegen" auf.

Damit läßt sich diese Glyphe im Sinne der Beschreibung Meteoros als "**manu rere**", "fliegender Vogel", lesen. Allerdings besteht angesichts der Mehrdeutigkeit der Zuordnungen von Silbenlesungen zu den Glyphenelementen immer noch die Möglichkeit der Existenz anderer Lesungen.

Zu bedenken ist auch, daß dies ein erster Versuch des Testens der Hypothese ist, daß die graphischen Elemente der Glyphen die eigentlichen Träger der Silbenlesung seien. Es mußten viele Annahmen gemacht werden und im Rahmen dieser Hypothese sind andere Ansätze möglich, so z.B. ist eine detailliertere oder eben auch geringere Aufteilung in Glyphenelemente möglich, was zu anderen statistischen Zuordnungen und damit Lesungen führen dürfte.

5.3. *Glyphe Br1.7*

Unser letztes Beispiel sei Br1.7, die siebte Glyphe der ersten Zeile der ersten Seite der Tafel Aruku Kurenga. Barthel [2] beschreibt sie mit Anhängsel als 301s:



Die Identifizierung der Grundform der Glyphe ist bis auf die eine Beinform eindeutig:
'K300*A100*A400*R100*B100*(B100m?/B101?)-

Der Anhang am Arm könnte mit einem unserer Glyphenelemente (Beinform, Symbol) oder aber als Ligatur mit der Glyphe 44 beschrieben werden (B100m?/Z803?/Z800?/44):



Die vollständige Beschreibung ist damit:

'K300*A100*A400(u+o(B100m?/Z803?/Z800?/44))*R100*B100*(B100m?/B101?)-

Um Lesungen zu finden wird folgende Auswahl verwendet:

Br1.7: 'K300*A100*A400(u+o44)*R100*B100*B101-

Die vier Transkriptionsprogramme liefern für die Lesung der Elemente folgende Ergebnisse:

DECHIFF1 .BAS	DECHIFF5 .BAS	DECHIF10 .BAS	DECH1F10 .BAS
Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301:	Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301:	Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301:	Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301:
K300- i5-	K300- a3-	K300- u3-	K300- i5-
A100- [#1-,e5-]	A100- e3-	A100- [i3-,te1-]	A100- #3-
A400- ma5-	A400- te3-	A400- ra5-	A400- [kil-,ma5-]
44 ...	44 ...	44 ...	44 ...
R100- #3-	R100- e3-	R100- [te5-,a1-]	R100- [#1-,e2-]
B100- #3-	B100- e6-	B100- [a5-,e3-]	B100- [#1-,e5-]
B101 B101	B101- ta3-	B101- he5-	B101- o5-

Die Glyphe 44 erscheint als Db6.4 und kann mit 'Z803fm?- oder 'Z800m- beschrieben werden. Hier alle bisherigen Zuordnungen und Lesungen der Glyphe 44:

```
Z800 ka3,nu3
44 [na(3)-,[hi(1)-,[o(1)-,[to(1)-,[HITI(1)-,HIO(1)-]]]]]
44, "{P}U_"
44, "[RI_,O_]"
44, "[O_,A_]"
44 HIO RI,O
44 MAO RI,O
44, "[o,{h;k}a]"
44, "[{r}o,e]"
44, "[RI_,O_]"
44, "[O_,A_]"
44, "[O_,KA_]"

Z800/44 10o-,4ri-,3a-,3na-,3nu-,3ka-,2HIO-,2ka-,1hi-,1to-,1u_,1pu_,1ha-,1ro-,1e-,1HITI-,1MAO-
Z800/44 [10o-,[4ri-,[3a-,[3na-,[3nu-,[3ka-,[2HIO-,[2ka-,[1hi-,1HITI-]]]]]]]]]
```


Zusammenfassend:

Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301:
 K300- [i10-, [a3-, u3-]]
 *A100- [e8-, [#4-, [i3-, te1-]]]
 A400- [ma10-, [ra5-, [te3-, ki1-]]]
 Z800/44- [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]]
 *R100- [e5-, [te5-, [#4-, a1-]]]
 *B100- [e14-, [a5-, #4-]]
 B101 [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]]

Die Reihenfolge der Lesung ist unbekannt. Da die Lesungen von sieben Elementen 5040 Permutationen ergäben, die wegen der Mehrdeutigkeiten nochmals potenziert würden, werden zuerst nur die Elemente, die u.a. Worttrennern zugeordnet wurden (mit * markiert), mit KOMBINAT.BAS ausgewertet.

Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301, Teil 1:

Lesungen für Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301:
 *A100- [e8-, [#4-, [i3-, te1-]]]
 *R100- [e5-, [te5-, [#4-, a1-]]]
 *B100- [e14-, [a5-, #4-]]

3 ! = 6
 [e8-, [#4-, [i3-, te1-]]] [e5-, [te5-, [#4-, a1-]]] [e14-, [a5-, #4-]]
 [e8-, [#4-, [i3-, te1-]]] [e14-, [a5-, #4-]] [e5-, [te5-, [#4-, a1-]]]
 [e14-, [a5-, #4-]] [e8-, [#4-, [i3-, te1-]]] [e5-, [te5-, [#4-, a1-]]]
 [e5-, [te5-, [#4-, a1-]]] [e8-, [#4-, [i3-, te1-]]] [e14-, [a5-, #4-]]
 [e5-, [te5-, [#4-, a1-]]] [e14-, [a5-, #4-]] [e8-, [#4-, [i3-, te1-]]]
 [e14-, [a5-, #4-]] [e5-, [te5-, [#4-, a1-]]] [e8-, [#4-, [i3-, te1-]]]

Die Expansion dieser Lesungen mittels des Programms EXPAND.BAS ergibt mit etwas Bearbeitung:

Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301, Teil 1:

a	aite	eea	ia	tea
a a	ate	eee	iaa	teaa
a e	atea	eei	iae	teae
a i	atee	eete	iate	teai
a te	atei	ei	ie	teate
aa	atete	eia	iea	tee
aae	e	eie	iee	teea
aai	e a	eite	iete	teee
aate	e e	ete	ite	teei
ae	e i	etea	ite	teete
aea	e te	etee	itea	tei
aee	ea	etei	itee	teia
aei	eaa	etete	te	teie
aete	eae	i	te a	tete
ai	eai	i a	te e	tetea
aia	eate	i e	te i	tetee
aie	ee	i te	te te	

Das Programm VERGL2CH.BAS gleicht diese Lesungen mit dem für die algorithmische verarbeitung vorbereiteten Rapanui-Dictionary [9] RAPANUI.TXT (siehe Anhang) ab. Worte, die nur aus einem Vokal bestehen, wurden ausgelassen:

Rapanui-Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301, Teil 1, Einzel-Vokale entfernt:

* a a = exclamation expressing surprise or joy, which can also be used as a verb: he aha koe, e a ana? what s happening with you,that you should exclaim "ah"? he tu u au e tahi raa ki te hare o eva i puapae. i ui mai era ki a au, he a a mai, he tagi mai "ka ohomai, e repa e". one day i came to eva s house in puapae. upon seeing me she exclaimed: "ah,ah" and she

- said, crying: "welcome, lad".
- * a a = to be flooded; flood, deluge: ku a a a te hare i te vai, the house is flooded with water; ku rere a te a o te henua, water flowed, inundating the land.
 - * aai = who: interrogative pronoun used in place of koai te mee...: aai i tu u mai nei, e hauru ro ana au? = koai te mee i tu u mai nei, e hauru ro ana au? who is it who came here when i = was sleeping? whose: genitive pronoun. see the grammar for the difference between aai and oai, as well as between aaku, aau, aana and ooku, oou, oona.
 - * ai = copulation, to copulate (of animals). there is, there are; e ai ro a, there is. = this verb is of limited use and is avoided when not necessary: ai te vai toe? any water left? but: te ahi no te atua, there is only one god [translator's note: te ahi is probably a misprint for te tahi]. ai ka, expression used with a verb in the sense of "then one must": he ra e ana kai, ai ka unu i te raau, first eat, then you must drink the medicine. so, this big, this much: ai te nuinui o te pu, the hole is this big (lit. here is the size of the hole, with accompanying gesture). ai nara, there is, here is; ai nara te kuri i tooku hare, there's my cat (lit.: the cat in my house); ai nara te kumara i roto i te kete, there are sweet potatoes in the basket.
 - * ate = liver; more exactly: ate anuanu; ate reherehe, lung. fig.: son, boy. a certain song, ate atua, in which are recorded happy, pleasant achievements of the past.
 - * ea = to rise, to get up. ka ea ki tau rikiriki = tatou. let's get up and play a little game of war.
 - * eete = disgusting, ugly; often used jocularly to refer to persons: tou eete era, that fellow. ku eete a tooku manava. i am revolted by (mo...), i am disgusted at (ki...).
 - * ei = lampoon, song composed to ridicule or to defame.
 - * ia = personal pronoun: he, she, it; often preceded in the nominative by e: e ia; and in the other cases by a; a ia, ki a ia.
 - * ite = to know; possibly a tahitian word, nowadays used more than ma a or agiagi.
 - * tea = light, fair, whitish. to rise (of the moon, the stars); ku tea a te hetu u ahiahi, the evening star has risen.
 - * tetea = to have many descendants.

Die Lesung des verbliebenen Teils der Glyphenelemente ist wie folgt:

Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301, Teil 2:

Lesungen für Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301, Teil 2:

K300- [i10-, [a3-, u3-]]
 B101- [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]]
 Z800/44- [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]]
 A400- [ma10-, [ra5-, [te3-, ki1-]]]

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[i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]]
[i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]]
[i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]]
[ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]]
[i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]]
[i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]]
[i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]]
[o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]]
[o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]]
[o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]]
[o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]]
[he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]]
[he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]]
[ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]]
[he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]]
[he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]]
[ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]]
[o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]]
[o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]]
[o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]]
[ma10-, [te3-, [ra5-, ki1-]]] [o10-, [ri4-, {n}a3-]] [he5-, [o5-, ta3-]] [i10-, [a3-, u3-]]
```

>Mit EXPAND.BAS und etwas Nachbearbeitung lesbar gemacht ergeben sich daraus 2592 Lesungen:

namaoa	heteria	marihea	rahenea	tateana
namaoi	heterii	marihei	rahennai	tateao
namaou	heteriu	marihe	rahenua	tateari
namataa	heteuna	marihe	raheana	tateina
namatai	heteuo	mariio	raheao	tateio
namatau	heteuri	maritta	rahari	tateiri
namauhe	heunaki	marioa	raheina	tateoa
namauo	heunama	marioi	raheio	tateoi
namauta	heunara	mariou	raheiri	tateou
naoaki	heunate	maritaa	raheoa	tateria
naoama	heukina	maritai	rahoi	taterii
naoara	heukio	maritau	raheou	tateriu
naoate	heukiri	mariuhe	raheria	tateuna
naoiki	heumana	mario	raherii	tateuo
naoima	heumao	maruta	raheriu	tateuri
naoira	heumari	matanaa	raheuna	taunaki
naoite	heuoki	matanai	raheuo	taunama
naokia	heuoma	matanao	raheuri	taunara
naokii	heuora	mataana	rainahe	taunate
naokiu	heuo	mataao	rainao	taukina
naomaa	heurana	mataari	rainata	taukio
naomai	heurao	mataina	raihena	taukiri
naomau	heurari	mataio	raiheo	taumana
naoraa	heuriki	matairi	raiheri	taumao
naorai	heurima	mataoa	raiona	taumari
naorau	heurira	mataoi	raiohe	tauoki
naotea	heurite	mataou	raioo	tauoma
naotei	heutena	mataria	raioo	tauora
naoteu	heuteo	matarii	raiori	tauote
naouki	heuteri	matariu	raiota	taurana
naouma	inaheki	matauna	rairihe	taurao
naoura	inahema	matauo	rairio	taurari
naoute	inahera	matauri	rairita	tauriki
naraahe	inahete	maunaha	raitana	taurima
naraao	inakihe	maunao	raitao	taurira
naraata	inakio	maunata	raitari	taurite
narahea	inakita	mauhena	raonaa	taurite
narahei	inamahe	mauheo	raonai	tautena
narahe	inamao	mauheri	raonau	tauteo
naraihe	inamata	mauona	raoana	tauteri
naraio	inaoki	mauoha	raoahe	tenaahe
naraita	inaoma	mauoo	raoao	tenaao
naraoa	inaora	mauoo	raoao	tenaata
naraoi	inaote	mauori	raoari	tenahea
naraou	inarahe	mauota	raoata	tenahei
narataa	inarao	maurihe	raohea	tenahe
naratai	inarata	maurio	raohei	tenaihe
naratau	inataki	maurita	raohe	tenaio
narauhe	inatama	maurita	raohe	tenaita
narauo	inatara	mautana	raohe	tenaia
narauta	inatate	mautaro	raoio	tenaio
nataaki	inatehe	onaaki	raoio	tenaou
nataama	inateo	onaama	raoio	tenataa
nataara	inateta	onaara	raoiri	tenatai
nataate	ihenaki	onaate	raoita	tenatau
nataiki	ihenama	onaiki	raoia	tenauhe
nataima	ihenara	onaime	raoia	tenauo
nataira	ihenate	onaira	raoia	tenaui
nataite	ihkina	onaite	raoia	tenaui
natakia	ihkio	onakia	raoia	teanahe
natakii	ihkiri	onakii	raoia	teanahe
natakui	ihemana	onakui	raoia	teanahe
natamaa	ihemao	onamaa	raoia	teanahe
natamai	ihemari	onamai	raoia	teanahe
natamau	iheoki	onamau	raoia	teanahe
nataraa	iheoma	onaraa	raoia	teanahe
natarai	iheora	onarai	raoia	teanahe
natarau	iheote	onarau	raoia	teanahe
nataea	ihherana	onate	raoia	teanahe
natei	ihherao	onatei	raoia	teanahe
nateu	ihherari	onateu	raoia	teanahe
natauki	ihheriki	onauki	raoia	teanahe
natauma	ihherima	onauma	raoia	teanahe
nataura	ihherira	onaura	raoia	teanahe
nataute	ihherite	onaute	raoia	teanahe
nateaha	ihhetena	onaki	raoia	teanahe
nateao	ihheteo	onanama	raoia	teanahe
nateata	ihheteri	onara	raoia	teanahe
natehea	ikinaha	oanate	raoia	teanahe
natehei	ikinao	oaheki	raoia	teanahe
nateheu	ikinata	oahe	raoia	teanahe
nateihe	ikihena	oahe	raoia	teanahe
nateio	ikiheo	oakina	raoia	teanahe
nateita	ikiheri	oakihe	raoia	teanahe
nateoa	ikiona	oakio	raoia	teanahe
nateoi	ikiohe	oakio	raoia	teanahe
nateou	ikioo	oakio	raoia	teanahe
natetaa	ikiio	oakiri	raoia	teanahe
natetai	ikiori	oakita	raoia	teanahe
natetau	ikiota	oamana	raoia	teanahe
nateuhe	ikirihe	oamahe	raoia	teanahe
nateuo	ikirio	oamao	raoia	teanahe
nateuta	ikirita	oamao	raoia	teanahe
nauheki	ikitana	oamari	raoia	teanahe
nauhema	ikitao	oamata	raoia	teanahe
nauhera	ikitari	oaoki	raoia	teanahe
nauhete	imanahe	oaoma	raoia	teanahe
naukiye	imanao	oaoma	raoia	teanahe
naukio	imanata	oaoma	raoia	teanahe
naukita	imahena	oaora	raoia	teanahe

naumahe	imaheo	oaora	rataoi	teiohe
naumao	imaheri	oaote	rataou	teioo
naumata	imaona	oaote	rataria	teioo
nauoki	imaohe	oarana	ratarii	teiori
nauoma	imaoo	oarahē	ratariu	teiota
nauora	imaoo	oaroo	ratauna	teirihe
nauote	imaori	oaroo	ratauo	teirio
naurahe	imaota	oarari	ratauri	teirita
naurao	imarihe	oarata	raunahe	teitana
naurata	imario	oariki	raunao	teitao
nautaki	imarita	oarima	raunata	teitari
nautama	imatana	oarira	rauhena	teonaa
nautara	imatao	oarite	rauho	teonai
nautate	imatari	oataki	rauheri	teonau
nautehe	ionaki	oatama	rauona	teoana
nauteo	ionama	oatara	rauohē	teoahē
nauteta	ionara	oatate	rauoo	teoao
anaheki	ionate	oatena	rauoo	teoao
anahema	ioheki	oatehe	rauori	teoari
anahera	iohema	oateo	rauota	teoata
anahete	iohera	oateo	raurihe	teohea
anakihe	iohete	oateri	raurio	teohei
anakio	iokina	oateta	raurita	teohēu
anakita	iokihe	oheaki	rautana	teoina
anamaha	iokio	oheama	rautao	teoihe
anamao	iokio	oheara	rautari	teoio
anamata	iokiri	oheate	riahēki	teoio
anaoki	iokita	oheiki	riahema	teoiri
anaoma	iomana	oheima	riahera	teoitā
anaora	iomahē	oheira	riahete	teooa
anaote	iomao	oheite	riakihe	teooa
anarahē	iomao	ohekia	riakio	teooi
anarao	iomari	ohekii	riakita	teooi
anarata	iomata	ohekiu	riamahe	teoou
anataki	iooki	ohemaa	riamao	teoou
anatama	iooki	ohemai	riamata	teoria
anatarā	iooma	ohe mau	riao ki	teorii
anata te	ioora	oheraa	riao ma	teorii
anatehe	ioora	oherai	riao ra	teorii
anateo	ioote	oherau	riao te	teoria
anatata	ioote	ohetea	riarahē	teoria
anatenaki	ioote	ohetei	riarao	teoria
anatenama	iorana	oheteu	riarata	teoria
anatenara	iorahē	ohēuki	riatāki	teoria
anenate	iorao	ohēuma	riatama	teoria
anekina	iorao	ohēura	riatara	teoria
anekio	iorari	ohēute	riatate	teoria
anekiri	iorata	oinaki	riatehe	teoria
anemana	ioriki	oinama	riateo	teoria
anemao	iorima	oinara	riateta	teoria
anemari	iorira	oinate	riheaki	teoria
anēoki	iorite	oihēki	riheama	teoria
anēoma	iotaki	oihema	riheara	teoria
anēora	iotama	oihera	riheate	teoria
anēote	iotara	oihete	riheiki	teoria
anherana	iotate	oihēma	riheima	teoria
anherao	iotena	oikihe	riheira	teoria
anherari	iothe	oikio	riheite	teoria
anheriki	ioteo	oikio	rihekia	teoria
anherima	ioteo	oikiri	rihekii	teoria
anherira	ioteri	oikita	rihekiu	teoria
anherite	ioteta	oimana	rihemaa	teoria
ahetena	iranahē	oimahē	rihemai	teoria
aheteo	iranao	oimao	rihemau	teoria
aheteri	iranata	oimao	riheraa	teoria
akinahe	irahena	oimari	riherai	teoria
akinao	iraheo	oimata	riherau	teoria
akinata	iraheri	oioki	rihetea	teoria
akihena	iraona	oioki	rihetei	teoria
akihēo	iraohē	oioma	riheteu	teoria
akihēri	iraoo	oioma	riheuki	teoria
akiona	iraoo	oiora	riheuma	teoria
akiohe	iraori	oiora	riheura	teoria
akioo	iraota	oiote	riheute	teoria
akioo	irarihe	oiote	riihēki	teoria
akiori	irario	oirana	riihema	teoria
akiotā	irarita	oirahē	riihera	teoria
akirihe	iratana	oirao	riihete	teoria
akirio	iratao	oirao	riihihe	teoria
akirita	iratari	oirari	riikio	teoria
akitana	irihēki	oirata	riikita	teoria
akitao	irihēma	oiriki	riimahē	teoria
akitari	irihera	oirima	riimao	teoria
amanahē	irihete	oirira	riimata	teoria
amanao	irikihe	oirite	riioki	teoria
amanata	irikio	oirite	riioma	teoria
amahēna	irikita	oitama	riiōra	teoria
amaheo	irimahē	oitara	riiote	teoria
amahēri	irimao	oitate	riirahē	teoria
amaona	irimata	oitena	riirao	teoria
amaohē	irioki	oitehe	riirata	teoria
amaoo	irioma	oiteo	riitaki	teoria
amaoo	iriora	oiteo	riitama	teoria
amaori	iriote	oiteri	riitara	teoria
amaota	irirahē	oiteta	riitate	teoria
amarihe	irirao	okināa	riitehe	teoria
amario	irirata	okinai	riiteo	teoria
amarita	iritaki	okināu	riiteta	teoria
amatana	iritama	okiana	riikiahe	teoria
amatao	iritara	okiahe	riikiao	teoria

amadari	iritate	okiao	rikiaata	teutari
aonaki	iritehe	okiao	rikieha	unabeki
aonama	iriteo	okiari	rikihei	unahema
aonara	iriteta	okiata	rikiheu	unahera
aonate	itanaki	okihea	rikiiehe	unahete
aoheki	itanama	okihei	rikioo	unakihe
aohema	itanara	okiheu	rikिता	unakio
aohera	itanate	okiina	rikioa	unakita
aohete	itakina	okiilhe	rikioi	unamahe
aokina	itakio	okiio	rikiou	unamao
aokihe	itakiri	okiio	rikitaa	unamata
aokio	itamana	okiiri	rikitai	unaoki
aokio	itamao	okiita	rikitau	unaoma
aokiri	itamari	okioa	rikuihe	unaora
aokita	itaoki	okioa	rikuiu	unaote
aomana	itaoma	okioi	rikuiata	unarahe
aomahe	itaora	okioi	rimaahe	unarao
aomao	itaote	okiou	rimaa	unarata
aomao	itarana	okiou	rimaata	unataki
aomari	itarao	okiria	rimahea	unatama
aomata	itarari	okirii	rimahei	unatara
aooki	itariki	okiriui	rimaheui	unatate
aooki	itarima	okitaa	rimaihe	unatehe
aooma	itarira	okitai	rimaio	unateo
aooma	itarite	okitau	rimaita	unateta
aoora	itatena	okiuna	rimaoa	uhenaki
aoora	itateo	okiuhe	rimaoi	uhenama
aoote	itateri	okiuo	rimaoi	uhenara
aoote	itenahē	okiuo	rimataa	uhenate
aorana	itenao	okiuri	rimatai	uhekina
aorahe	itenata	okiuta	rimatau	uhekio
aorao	itehena	omanaa	rimauhe	uhekiri
aorao	iteheo	omanai	rimauo	uhemana
aorari	iteheri	omanau	rimauta	uhemao
aorata	iteona	omaana	rioaki	uhemari
aoriki	iteohe	omaahē	rioama	uheoki
aorima	iteoo	omaao	rioara	uheoma
aorira	iteoo	omaao	rioate	uheora
aorite	iteori	omaari	rioiki	uheote
aotaki	iteota	omaata	rioima	uherana
aotama	iteihe	omahea	rioiara	uherao
aotara	iterio	omahei	rioiate	uherari
aotate	iterita	omahēu	riokia	uheriki
aotena	itetana	omaina	riokii	uherima
aotehe	itetao	omaihe	riokiu	uherira
aoteo	itetari	omaio	riomaa	uherite
aoteo	kinaahe	omaio	riomai	uhetena
aoteri	kinaao	omairi	riomau	uheteo
aoteta	kinaata	omaita	rioraa	uheteri
aranahē	kinahea	omaoa	riorai	ukinahe
aranao	kinahei	omaoa	riorau	ukinao
aranata	kinaheui	omaoi	riotea	ukinata
arahena	kinaihe	omaoi	riotei	ukihena
arahēo	kinaio	omaoi	rioteu	ukiheo
araheri	kinaita	omaoi	riouki	ukiheri
araona	kinaoa	omaria	riouma	ukiona
araohe	kinaoi	omarii	rioura	ukiohe
arao	kinaou	omariu	rioute	ukioo
arao	kinataa	omataa	riirahe	ukioo
araori	kinatai	omatai	riirao	ukiori
araota	kinatau	omatau	riiraata	ukiota
ararihe	kinauhe	omama	riirahea	ukirihe
arario	kinauo	omauhe	riirahei	ukirio
ararita	kinauta	omauo	riiraheui	ukirita
aratana	kianahe	omauo	riraihe	ukitana
aratao	kianaō	omauri	riraiō	ukitao
aratari	kianata	omauta	riraita	ukitari
arihēki	kiahena	ooaki	riraoa	umanahē
arihema	kiaheo	ooaki	riraoi	umanao
arihera	kiaheri	ooama	riraoi	umanata
arihete	kiaona	ooama	rirataa	umahena
arikihe	kiaohē	ooara	riratai	umaheo
arikio	kiaoo	ooara	riratau	umaheri
arikita	kiaoo	ooate	riratau	umaona
arimahe	kiaori	ooate	rirauo	umaohe
arimao	kiaota	ooiki	rirauta	umao
arimata	kiaribe	ooiki	ritaaki	umao
arioki	kiario	ooima	ritaaki	umaori
arioma	kiarita	ooima	ritaara	umaota
ariora	kiatana	ooira	ritaate	umarihe
ariote	kiatao	ooira	ritaiki	umario
arirahe	kiatari	ooite	ritaima	umarita
arirao	kihena	ooite	ritaira	umatana
arirata	kihēnai	ookia	ritaite	umatatao
aritaki	kihēnau	ookia	ritakia	umatari
aritama	kiheana	ookii	ritakii	uonaki
aritara	kiheao	ookii	ritakui	uonama
aritate	kiheari	ookiu	ritamaa	uonara
aritehe	kiheina	ookiu	ritamai	uonate
ariteo	kiheio	oomaa	ritamaui	uoheki
ariteta	kiheiri	oomaa	ritaraa	uohehema
atanaki	kiheoa	oomai	ritarai	uohera
atanama	kiheoi	oomai	ritarau	uohehete
atanara	kiheou	oomau	ritatea	uokina
atanate	kihēria	oomau	ritatei	uokihe
atakina	kihērii	ooraa	ritateu	uokio
atakio	kihēriui	ooraa	ritauki	uokio
atakiri	kiheuma	oorai	ritauma	uokiri
atamana	kiheuo	oorai	ritauro	uokita
atamao	kiheuri	oorau	ritaute	uomana

heirira heirite heitena heiteo heiteri hekinaa hekinai hekinau hekiana hekiao hekiari hekiina hekiio hekiiri hekioa hekioi hekiou hekiria hekirii	kiuori kiuota kiurihe kiurio kiurita kiutana kiutao kiutari manaahe manaao manaata manahea manahei manaheu manaihe manaio manaita manaoo manaoi	otenai otenau oteana oteahe oteao oteari oteata otehea otehei oteheu oteina oteihe oteio oteiri oteita oteoa oteoa	taioki taioma taiora taiote tairana tairao tairari tairiki tairima tairira tairite taitena taiteo taiteri takinaa takinai takinau takiana takiao	utenao utenata utehena uteheo uteheri uteona uteohe uteoo uteoo uteori utecota uterihe uterio uterita utetana utetao utetari
---	---	--	--	--

Der Abgleich mit dem Rapanui-Wörterbuch mittels des Programms VERGL2CH.BAS ergibt:

Rapanui-Glyphe Br1.7 Barthel 301, Teil 2:

* atariki = first born.

Interessant ist hierbei, daß aus tausenden Lesungen nur eine einzige sinnvoll ist. Zwar könnte die Kombination mit den Silben des ersten Teils weitere sinnvolle Lesungen ergeben, aber genau diese eine stimmt mit den Angaben Meteoros zur Jaussen-Liste überein. Auch in der Lesung der Glyphe Br1.7 der Tafel Aruku Kurenga verwendet Metro diese Beschreibung.

Jaussen-Liste Nr 14:



Barthel 301s:



Metro: "**te atariki**" – der Erstgeborene, der älteste Sohn

Sogar der Artikel "**te**" findet sich im ersten Teil der Lesung wieder.

Jedenfalls hat die Form der Glyphe, das was sie darstellt, offenbar nichts mit ihrer Lesung zu tun. Dies ist ein immer wieder anzutreffendes Prinzip bei syllabisch-logographischen Schriften.

Aus der Anordnung der Lesung der Glyphenelemente läßt sich evtl. eine erste Beobachtung zur Sequenz der Lesung einer Glyphe machen, z.B.:

Arm 1 Rumpf Bein 1	*A100- *R100- *B100-	[e8-,[#4-,[i3-,te1-]]] [e5-,[te5-,[#4-,a1-]]] [e14-,[a5-,#4-]]	
Kopf Bein 2 Anhang Arm2	K300- B101 Z800/44- A400-	[i10-,[a3-,u3-]] [he5-,[o5-,ta3-]] [o10-,[ri4-,{n}a3-]] [ma10-,[ra5-,[te3-,ki1-]]]	

6. Schlußfolgerungen

Die ersten drei Versuche die mathematisch-statistischen Eigenschaften der Osterinselschrift Rongorongo mit den statistischen Eigenschaften der Sprache Rapanui der polynesischen Bewohner der Osterinsel Rapa Nui abzugleichen, waren dadurch geprägt, daß sie weitgehend ohne Betrachtung der Gestalt der Schriftzeichen vorgenommen wurden.

Die erste Arbeit ging von der fehlerhaften Annahme aus, daß die Schrift rein syllabisch sei.

Die Ergebnisse der zweiten Arbeit waren ebenfalls noch nicht überzeugend. Allerdings förderte die Betrachtung einzelner Schrifttafeln die Existenz einer von allen Schreibern gemeinsam verwendeten Schnittmenge von ca 80 Zeichen zutage. Die Hypothese einer syllabisch-logographischen Schrift wurde damit für Rongorongo wahrscheinlicher.

Diese Beobachtung wurde in der dritten Arbeit bestätigt. Die Kernmenge wurde genauer untersucht und weiter auf 55 Zeichen eingegrenzt. Irritierend war die Beobachtung, daß im Vergleich der bisher den Glyphen zugeordneten Worte und Silben kein Zusammenhang erkennbar war, bzw. anscheinend Silben aus der Wortmitte zur Lesung verwendet werden konnten. Das deutete auf ein größeres Problem hin.

In der vierten Arbeit wurde deshalb ein gänzlich anderer Ansatz gewählt: Ausgehend von den 253 Beschreibungen und Benennungen der Schriftzeichen durch Metoro, die Jaussen aufgelistet hat und bei Barthel und Wolff wiedergegeben sind, wurden möglichst viele entsprechende Glyphen gesucht. Damit ließ sich Metoros Lesung von Aruku Kurenga im Telegrammstil wenigstens für die erste Zeile rekonstruieren und bestätigen.

Es gibt nun die Möglichkeit, die Rongorongo-Tafeln durch die neueren Arbeiten von Lastilla, et al auf dem Gebiet der digitalen 3D-Wiedergabe der Inschriften diese fast besser als am Original zu untersuchen. Deren Betrachtung lassen außerdem Zweifel aufkommen, ob nicht doch eine detaillierte Betrachtung und Beschreibung der Zeichen notwendig ist.

Zuerst wurde in der vorliegenden Arbeit deshalb eine neue, regelbasierte Beschreibung der Schriftzeichen eingeführt, welche die grafischen Elemente der Glyphen berücksichtigt. Wir kommen dadurch mit weniger Zeichen als z.B. Barthel aus, die Umschrift der Texte wird allerdings signifikant länger. Dieser Ansatz ist gewissermaßen dem der vorherigen Arbeit diametral entgegengesetzt.

Eventuell könnten dennoch die Beschreibungen Metoros nun einen ähnlichen Stellenwert für die Dechiffrierung der Osterinselschrift haben wie einst das Landa-Alphabet für die Mayaschrift. Dort erwiesen sich die Antworten auf die falsche Fragestellung nach dem "Maya-Alphabet" als nachträgliche Bestätigung der korrekten Lesung jener syllabisch-logographischen Schrift.

Den Rongorongo-Glyphen-Elementen wurden statistisch die Silben von Rapanui mit denselben Verfahren der vorigen Arbeiten zugeordnet. An ausgewählten Glyphen wurde geprüft, ob dieser Ansatz zu brauchbaren Lesungen führt.

Es wurden Glyphen untersucht, die leicht als Logogramme gelesen werden könnten, weil sie bildhafte Darstellungen von Objekten sind. Das ist zum einen die Glyphe Barthel 7 bzw. Jaussen 146. Diese Glyphe ist mit hoher Wahrscheinlichkeit das Logogramm für "REI", was sowohl der Beschreibung Metoros als auch der Beschreibung der Rapanui-Wörterbuchs entspricht. Aufgrund

der geringen Elementzahl ließ sich nur vage und mit viel gutem Willen auch eine Silbenzuordnung "re-i-" finden.

Als nächste Glyphe wurde Barthel 600 bzw. Jaussen 66 untersucht. Auch hier handelt es sich um eine bildhafte Darstellung eines Vogels, was die Lesung als Logogramm "MANU" nahelegt. Paralell ließ sich aus den Silbenzuordnungen der Glyphenelemente jedoch auch das Wort "rere" rekonstruieren. Damit ließ sich diese Glyphe im Sinne der Beschreibung Meteoros als "manu rere", "fliegender Vogel", lesen. Allerdings besteht angesichts der Mehrdeutigkeit der Zuordnungen von Silbenlesungen zu den Glyphenelementen immer noch die Möglichkeit der Existenz anderer Lesungen.

Zum Dritten wurde die Glyphe Barthel 301s bzw. Jaussen 14 untersucht. Hier lieferten die Permutationen der zahlreichen Glyphenelemente tausende von Lesungsmöglichkeiten, allerdings gab es im Rapanui-Wörterbuch als einzigen Treffer nur die Lesung "atariki", was genau der Beschreibung und Lesung Meteoros zu dieser Glyphe im Zusammenhang mit Aruku Kurenga entspricht. Dieses Ergebnis ist sehr ermutigend.

Letztlich geht es darum, die unbekannt Regeln zu finden, nach denen die Texte in dieser Schrift verfaßt worden sind.

Jedenfalls hat die Form einer Glyphe, das was sie darstellt, grundsätzlich erst einmal nichts mit ihrer Lesung zu tun. Dies ist ein immer wieder anzutreffendes Prinzip bei syllabisch-logographischen Schriften.

Es kann der Schluß gezogen werden, daß die hier verfolgte Annahme vielversprechend für die Lesung der Rongorongo-Texte ist.

Zu bedenken ist aber, daß dies nur ein erster Versuch des Testens der Hypothese ist, daß die graphischen Elemente der Glyphen die eigentlichen Träger der Silbenlesung seien. Es mußten viele Annahmen gemacht werden und im Rahmen dieser Hypothese sind gewiß auch andere Ansätze möglich, so z.B. ob eine detailliertere oder eben auch geringere Aufteilung in Glyphenelemente angemessener wäre, was zu anderen statistischen Zuordnungen und damit Lesungen führen dürfte.

Es wäre ein lohnendes Ziel, den polynesischen Einwohnern von Rapa Nui ihre Schrift als Teil ihrer einzigartigen Kultur wieder zugänglich machen zu können.

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Anhang

A.1. QBasic-Programme

Alle Algorithmen sind mit QBasic™ realisiert worden. Die folgende Liste der Programme ist nach der Reihenfolge ihrer Nennung sortiert.

A.1.1. ZUORDNEN.BAS

Zuordnung der Statistik der Glyphenelemente zur Statistik der Rapanui-Silben.

```
' ZUORDNEN . BAS
'Zeichen der Rongorongo-Tafeln den Silben von Rapanui zuordnen
'Kapt.Wolf Scheuermann
'20.M.,rz 2021,20.April 2021

DIM Rapanui(1000) AS STRING * 30
DIM Rongorongo(1200) AS STRING * 30

CLS

'Dateien lesen
'Rapanui
OPEN "TEST.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1 'Rapanui.txt
LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
Rapa = 0
WHILE NOT EOF(1)
  LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
  Rapa = Rapa + 1
  Rapanui(Rapa) = Zeile$
WEND
CLOSE #1

'Rongorongo
OPEN "TEST1.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1 'Rongorongo-Tafel, z.B. Mamari.txt
OPEN "ZUORDNEN.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2 'Zuordnung
LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
PRINT Zeile$
PRINT #2, Zeile$
LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
Rongo = 0
WHILE NOT EOF(1)
  LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
  Rongo = Rongo + 1
  Rongorongo(Rongo) = Zeile$
WEND
CLOSE #1

'Minimalabstand der R,nge von Rapanui und Rongorongo
FOR j = 1 TO Rongo
  Min = 666
  FOR i = 1 TO Rapa
    Diff = ABS(VAL(LEFT$(Rapanui(i), 9)) - VAL(LEFT$(Rongorongo(j), 9)))
    IF Diff < Min THEN
      Min = Diff
      iMin = i
      jMin = j
    END IF
  NEXT
  'Zuordnung
  PRINT Rongorongo(jMin) + " ", Rapanui(iMin)
  PRINT #2, Rongorongo(jMin) + " ", Rapanui(iMin)
NEXT
PRINT
PRINT #2, ""

'Minimalabstand der R,nge von Rapanui und Rongorongo, rückwärts
```

```

FOR j = Rongo TO 1 STEP -1
  Min = 666
  FOR i = Rapa TO 1 STEP -1
    Diff = ABS(VAL(LEFT$(Rapanui(i), 9)) - VAL(LEFT$(Rongorongo(j), 9)))
    IF Diff < Min THEN
      Min = Diff
      iMin = i
      jMin = j
    END IF
  NEXT
  'Zuordnung
  PRINT Rongorongo(jMin) + " ", Rapanui(iMin)
  PRINT #2, Rongorongo(jMin) + " ", Rapanui(iMin)
NEXT
PRINT
PRINT #2, ""

FOR j = 1 TO Rongo
  PRINT Rongorongo(j) + " ",
  PRINT #2, Rongorongo(j) + " ",
  FOR i = 1 TO Rapa
    IF VAL(LEFT$(Rapanui(i), 9)) >= VAL(LEFT$(Rongorongo(j), 9)) THEN
      PRINT Rapanui(i)
      PRINT #2, Rapanui(i)
      EXIT FOR
    END IF
  NEXT
NEXT
CLOSE #2

END

```

A.1.2. KOMBINAT.BAS

Dieses Programm erzeugt rekursiv alle Permutationen der Lesungen der Glyphelemente.

```

'KOMBINAT.BAS
'Kombinationen ohne Wiederholungen berechnen.
'Kapt. Wolf Scheuermann
'06.M.,rz.2022

DECLARE SUB Kombination (z, K AS STRING)
DECLARE FUNCTION Fakulttaet (z)

DIM Element(10) AS STRING
DIM K AS STRING

CLS

OPEN "TEST6.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1      'Beschreibung eines Zeichens
OPEN "TEST7.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2    'Kombinationen der Lesungen des Zeichens
LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
Element(0) = Zeile$
PRINT "Lesungen f#r:"
PRINT Zeile$
PRINT #2, "Lesungen f#r:"
PRINT #2, Zeile$
WHILE NOT EOF(1)
  z = z + 1
  LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
  Element(z) = RIGHT$(Zeile$, LEN(Zeile$) - 14)
  PRINT Element(z)
  PRINT #2, Element(z)
WEND
PRINT
PRINT z; "!="; Fakulttaet(z)
PRINT #2, ""
PRINT #2, z; "!="; Fakulttaet(z)

K = ""
Kombination z, K

```

```

'Hier Lesungen auflisten:
FOR i = 1 TO Fakulttaet(z)
  M$ = LEFT$(K, INSTR(K, "-") - 1)
  K = RIGHT$(K, LEN(K) - INSTR(K, "-"))

  'Lesung
  FOR j = 1 TO LEN(M$)
    x = VAL(MID$(M$, j, 1))
    PRINT Element(x);
    PRINT #2, Element(x);
  NEXT
  PRINT
  PRINT #2, ""
NEXT

CLOSE #1
CLOSE #2

END

'-----
FUNCTION Fakulttaet (z)
  IF z = 1 THEN
    Fakulttaet = z
  ELSE
    Fakulttaet = Fakulttaet(z - 1) * z
  END IF
END FUNCTION

'-----
SUB Kombination (z, K AS STRING)
  IF z = 1 THEN
    K = "1-"
  ELSE
    Kombination z - 1, K
    x$ = RIGHT$(STR$(z), LEN(STR$(z)) - 1)
    N$ = ""
    FOR j = 1 TO Fakulttaet(z - 1)
      M$ = LEFT$(K, INSTR(K, "-") - 1)
      L$ = M$ + x$
      FOR i = 1 TO z - 1
        L$ = L$ + "-" + LEFT$(M$, LEN(M$) - i) + x$ + RIGHT$(M$, i)
      NEXT
      N$ = N$ + L$ + "-"
    K = RIGHT$(K, LEN(K) - INSTR(K, "-"))
  NEXT
  K = N$      'alle Kombinationen
END IF
END SUB

```

A.1.3. EXPAND.BAS

Wörter rekursiv lesbar machen.

```

'EXPAND.BAS
'kompakt transkribierte Rongorongo-Texte aufgliedern
'Kapt.Wolf Scheuermann
'4.Mar.2020

DECLARE SUB SPAWN (Text AS STRING)

CLS
OPEN "Test7.txt" FOR INPUT AS #1
OPEN "Expand.txt" FOR OUTPUT AS #2
WHILE NOT EOF(1)
  LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
  PRINT Zeile$
  PRINT #2, Zeile$
  PRINT ""
  PRINT #2, ""

```

```

    SPAWN Zeile$
    PRINT ""
    PRINT #2, ""
WEND
CLOSE #1
CLOSE #2
END

SUB SPAWN (Text AS STRING)
'Rekursive Subroutine zum expandieren des Textes
xx$ = LEFT$(Text, 1)
zzz$ = ""
WHILE xx$ <> "["
    zzz$ = zzz$ + xx$
    IF LEN(Text) > 0 THEN
        Text = RIGHT$(Text, LEN(Text) - 1)
    ELSE
        EXIT SUB      'Rekursionsende
    END IF
    xx$ = LEFT$(Text, 1)
WEND      'Rekursion
Text = RIGHT$(Text, LEN(Text) - 1) 'linke Klammer entfernen
xx$ = LEFT$(Text, 1)
WHILE xx$ <> ", " | "|"
    uu$ = uu$ + xx$
    Text = RIGHT$(Text, LEN(Text) - 1)
    xx$ = LEFT$(Text, 1)
WEND
Text = RIGHT$(Text, LEN(Text) - 1) 'Trennstrich entfernen
xx$ = LEFT$(Text, 1)
WHILE xx$ <> "]"
    vv$ = vv$ + xx$
    Text = RIGHT$(Text, LEN(Text) - 1)
    xx$ = LEFT$(Text, 1)
WEND
Text = RIGHT$(Text, LEN(Text) - 1) 'rechte Klammer entfernen
Linie$ = zzz$ + uu$ + Text
IF INSTR(Linie$, "[") = 0 THEN
    PRINT " "; Linie$
    PRINT #2, " "; Linie$
END IF
SPAWN Linie$
Linie$ = zzz$ + vv$ + Text
IF INSTR(1, Linie$, "[") = 0 THEN
    PRINT " "; Linie$
    PRINT #2, " "; Linie$
END IF
SPAWN Linie$
END SUB

```

A.1.4. TRENNEN.BAS

Sätze in Worte auftrennen.

```

'TRENNEN .BAS
'Zeilen mit Leerzeichen (#) auftrennen

CLS

OPEN "SORT.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1
OPEN "SORT1.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2

WHILE NOT EOF(1)
    LINE INPUT #1, z1$
    PRINT "+++ "; z1$
    IF INSTR(z1$, "#") <> 0 THEN
        z2$ = LEFT$(z1$, INSTR(z1$, "#") - 1)
        z1$ = RIGHT$(z1$, LEN(z1$) - 1 - LEN(z2$))
        PRINT z1$
        PRINT z2$
        PRINT #2, z1$
    END IF
END WHILE

```



```

    PRINT #2, z2$
ELSE
    PRINT z1$
    PRINT #2, z1$
END IF
WEND

CLOSE #2
CLOSE #1
END

```

A.1.5. EINFACH.BAS

Zeilendopplungen in Dateien auf eine reduzieren.

```

'EINFACH . BAS
'doppelte Zeilen loeschen

CLS

OPEN "SORT.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1
OPEN "TEST2.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2

LINE INPUT #1, z1$
IF RIGHT$(z1$, 1) = " " THEN z1$ = LEFT$(z1$, LEN(z1$) - 1)
PRINT z1$
PRINT #2, z1$
WHILE NOT EOF(1)
    LINE INPUT #1, z2$
    IF RIGHT$(z2$, 1) = " " THEN z2$ = LEFT$(z2$, LEN(z2$) - 1)
    IF z2$ <> z1$ THEN
        PRINT z2$
        PRINT #2, z2$
    END IF
    z1$ = z2$
WEND

CLOSE #2
CLOSE #1
END

```

A.1.6. RANG.BAS

Rangfolgen von Silben zusammenfassen, um nach Wahrscheinlichkeit sortieren zu können.

```

'RANG . BAS
'Rangziffern extrahieren

CLS
OPEN "TEST2.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1
OPEN "TEST3.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2
LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
PRINT Zeile$
PRINT #2, Zeile$
WHILE NOT EOF(1)
    LINE INPUT #1, Zeile$
    PRINT Zeile$,
    k = LEN(Zeile$)
    Rang$ = ""
    Wort$ = ""
    FOR i = 1 TO k
        s$ = MID$(Zeile$, i, 1)
        IF s$ = "1" OR s$ = "2" OR s$ = "3" OR s$ = "4" OR s$ = "5" OR s$ = "6" OR s$ = "7" OR s$ = "8"
OR s$ = "9" OR s$ = "0" THEN
            Rang$ = Rang$ + s$

```

```

ELSE
  IF s$ <> " " THEN
    Wort$ = Wort$ + s$
  END IF
END IF
NEXT
Linie$ = Rang$ + " " + Wort$
PRINT Linie$
PRINT #2, Linie$
WEND
CLOSE #2
CLOSE #1

END

```

A.1.7. BUND.BAS

Linksbündigkeit herstellen.

```

' BUND . BAS
'Leerzeichen am Beginn der Zeilen loeschen

CLS

OPEN "TEST2.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1
OPEN "TEST.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2

LINE INPUT #1, z1$
IF LEFT$(z1$, 1) = " " THEN z1$ = RIGHT$(z1$, LEN(z1$) - 1)
PRINT z1$
PRINT #2, z1$
WHILE NOT EOF(1)
  LINE INPUT #1, z1$
  IF LEFT$(z1$, 1) = " " THEN z1$ = RIGHT$(z1$, LEN(z1$) - 1)
  PRINT z1$
  PRINT #2, z1$
WEND

CLOSE #2
CLOSE #1
END

```

A.1.8. VERGL2CH.BAS

Wortlesungen mit dem Rapanui-Wörterbuch abgleichen.

```

' VERGL2CH . BAS
'Programm zum Vergleich der Lesungen eines Zeichens mit dem Rapanui-Dictionary
'Kapt.Wolf Scheuermann

ON ERROR GOTO ERROR

CLS
OPEN "RAPANUI.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #1 'aufbereitetes Dictionary
OPEN "TEST4.TXT" FOR OUTPUT AS #3

WHILE NOT EOF(1)
  z = z + 1
  PRINT "Rapanui-Zeile"; z
  LINE INPUT #1, Zeile2$ 'Dictionary-Eintrag
  Zeile$ = LEFT$(Zeile2$, INSTR(Zeile2$, "=") - 2)

  OPEN "TEST.TXT" FOR INPUT AS #2 'Transkription
  LINE INPUT #2, Zeile1$
  WHILE NOT EOF(2)

```

```
LINE INPUT #2, Zeile1$
'IF Zeile1$ = LEFT$(Zeile$, LEN(Zeile1$)) THEN
IF Zeile1$ = Zeile$ THEN
    PRINT #3, "*" + Zeile2$
    PRINT "*" + Zeile2$
END IF
WEND
CLOSE #2

WEND
CLOSE #3
CLOSE #1
END

ERROR:
PRINT
PRINT "E R R O R !"
PRINT z
PRINT Zeile$
END
```

A.2. Vollständige Umschrift der Tafel Échancrée

ÉCHANCRÉE	
Zeile	Zeichen Umschrift
Da1.1	'??-
Da1.2	'?-
Da1.3	'K600*R?-
Da1.4	'R200*?-
Da1.5	'K100*A?*A?*R?-
Da1.6	'A502m*A800m*?-
Da1.7	'K500*A0*A400*R102*B?-
Da1.8	'K5000*R200*B?-
Da1.9	'K100*A100*A100m*R300*B?*B?-
Da1.10	'Z4001m-
Da1.11	'Z4000/(Z104u+o)(Z104+u)Z4001-
Da1.12	'A600m*A600*R?-
Da1.13	'K100*A100*A?*R100*B?*?-
Da1.14	'K100*A502m*A201(o+uZ205)*R100*B?*B100m-
Da1.15	'K600*A300*A600*R100*B200*B200m-
Da1.16	'K100*A101*A600*R100*B300*B300m-
Da1.17	'K100*Z205*R101*Z205m-
Da1.18	'K4000*R500+B100+B100m-
Da1.19	'K4001*R500*B100*B?-
Da2.1	'(?*B402m*B402)f-/'A600-
Da2.2	'(Z801u*o)B502-
Da2.3	'Z104(o*oZ803)-/'Z804-
Da2.4	'K300m*A100*A800*R100*B100*B100m-
Da2.5	'K10000u*zZ901-/'Z902-/'(Z104o*z)Z900-
Da2.6	'K1001*A100*[A000mu+o](K101*[u+oR200])*R100*B100*B400-
Da2.7	'K3000*A600mf*A600f(o+uZ104m)*R100*B100*B100m-
Da2.8	'K101*A200f*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-
Da2.9	'K8000+z(K300m*[+zA100]*[A100mu*u](K300*[u*uA100]*A400(u+oZ601)*R100*B100*B100m)*R100*B100*B100m-
Da2.10	'K300*A100*A400(+oZ600)(+uK101f)*R100*B100-
Da2.11	'K9000(z+oZ602)*A200f*A0*R103m*B100m-
Da2.12	'K3000*(Z104u+z)A100*A100m*R300*B100*B100m-
Da2.13	'K100*A100*A600*R400+B200+B200m-
Da2.14	'K800*(Z205z+zZ800o+u)A200f*A200m*R100*B200*B200m-
Da2.15	'K101*A0*A2000+R101*B0+B500-
Da2.16	'A801*Z801mf-
Da3.1	'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B200*B200m-
Da3.2	'K100*A100*A000m(u+zZ106)*R103u+oZ9000-
Da3.3	'K800*A100*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-
Da3.4	'Z202-/'Z204u*oZ204u*oZ204-/'Z200*Z200m-
Da3.5	'K100*A100*A901(o+uZ104m)*R100*B100*B100m-
Da3.6	'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B201*B200m-
Da3.7	'Z202-/'Z204u*oZ204u*oZ204-/'Z200*Z200m-
Da3.8	'K100*A100*A901(o+uK10000m)*R100*B100*B100m-
Da3.9	'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B101m*B200m-
Da3.10	'K302*A100*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-
Da3.11	'K100*A100*A901(o+uK7000)*R100*B100*B100m-
Da3.12	'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B200*B200m-
Da3.13	'K100*A100*A901(o+uK6000)*R100*B100*B100m-

Da3.14	'K100*A100*A901(o+uZ102)*R100*B100*B100m-
Da3.15	'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B200*B200m-
Da4.1	'(Z104u+o)(Z104o+u)Z4001-/'Z4000-
Da4.2	'K300*A5000*A400*R103*B500-
Da4.3	'(K5000*R200*B200*B200m)=(Z1000)-
Da4.4	'K100*A100*A201*R100*B100*B100m-
Da4.5	'(Z104u+o)(Z104o+u)Z4001-/'Z4000-
Da4.6	'Z201-/'Z205u*oZ203u*oZ205-
Da4.7	'(K5000*R200*B200*B200m)=(Z1000)-
Da4.8	'R200*B402m*B402*A600-
Da4.9	'K3000*A900m*A900*R100*B100*B100m-
Da4.10	'K100*A800mf*A800(u+oZ104)*R400*B402m*B402-
Da4.11	'Z204u*oZ204+Z9000-
Da4.12	'R200*B402m*B402*A600-
Da4.13	'K3000*A100*A900(u+oZ8000)*R100*B100*B100m-
Da4.14	'K100*A100*A600*R100*B100*B100m-
Da4.15	'Z6000-
Da4.16	'K300*A6000*A3000*R103*B300*B502?-
Da5.1	'K300m*A?*A0*R102m*B?-
Da5.2	'Z500o*oZ600-/'([o*Z501]u*oZ501u*oZ501)[o*oZ600]-
Da5.3	'K500*A300*A300m*R103*B600-
Da5.4	'[Z100z+z](K?*[z+zA000]*A200m*R100*B200*B200m)-
Da5.5	'Z100-
Da5.6	'K?*R200*B200*B200m-/'Z1000?-/'Z1001?-
Da5.7	'K?*A200*A200m*R100*B200*B200m-
Da5.8	'?*R100*B100*B100m-
Da5.9	'[[Z100z+u]u+u](K?*[z+uA000]*R102m*[u+uB501])-
Da5.10	'Z500?o*oZ600-/'([o*Z501?]u*oZ501u*oZ501)[o*oZ600]-
Da5.11	'K500*A300*A300m*R103*B600-
Da5.12	'K100*A0*A0*R100*B100*B100m-
Da5.13	'Z300*Z200m/Z301-
Da5.14	'Z300*Z100*Z200m-
Da5.15	'Z202-/'Z200*Z200m-
Da5.16	'Z100-
Da5.17	'Z501u*oZ501u*oZ501-/'Z500-
Da5.18	'K500*A0*A400*R102*B0*B500-
Da5.19	'Z400-/'Z102z*zZ200m-
Da5.20	'K?*A600mf*A?*R103*B0*(B500?/B501m?)-
Da6.1	'Z10000?-
Da6.2	'K302*A0*(?*z)R102?(o*B100m)-
Da6.3	'Z600mo+oR400o+oZ600(u+uA401)-
Da6.4	'Z2001-
Da6.5	'Z100u+uA401-
Da6.6	'K400*A0*A400?*R102*B0*B500-
Da6.7	'K?*A100*A?(o*oZ803)*R100*B100*B100m-
Da6.8	'K?*A200*A200m*R100*B200*B200m-
Da6.9	'Z2000-
Da6.10	'K?*[R200z+u](K?*[z+uA000]*A100*R100*B501*B500)*B200*B200m-
Da6.11	'K?*A300*A0*R200*B200*B200m-
Da6.12	'R200-/'Z102-
Da6.13	'K?*A100*A502*R100*B501*B501m-
Da6.14	'?*R400u*oR400-
Da6.15	'Z104o+uZ4001-
Da6.16	'?*A200?*A?*R100*B200?*B?-

Da7.1	'K100?*A?*A1000*R100*B100*B100m-
Da7.2	'K200-
Da7.3	'Z7000u*oK100*B402m*B402-
Da7.4	'Z5000u*B402m*B402-
Da7.5	'K1000*oZ102-
Da7.6	'K4002*A100*A700*R100*B100*B100m-
Da7.7	'K500*A300*A300m*R100*B101m*B101-
Da7.8	'K300m*A501m*A800*R100*B100*B100m-
Da7.9	'B100f*B100mf*R100*b1*B100m-
Da7.10	'K3000*A100*A500*R100*B100*B100m-
Da7.11	'K800m?*A201m*A?*R100*B100*B100m-
Da7.12	'K100*A100*A700*R100*B100*B100m-
Da7.13	'K500*A300*A300m*R200*B200*B200m-
Da7.14	'K800m*A100*A800?/A1000?*R100*B100*B100m-
Da7.15	'R200u*B300*B300m*A502?-
Da7.16	'?-
Da8.0	'?-
Da8.1	'K800?-/K700?-/K2000?-
Da8.2	'K4000?-/Z?-
Da8.3	'K100*(?+u)A100?*A?*?-
Da8.4	'K100*A?*[A100m?u+u]('K100*[u+uA100?]*A?*?)-*?-
Da8.5	'K300'A100?*A400*?-
Da8.6	'K600*A?*A?*?-
Da8.7	'K100*?-
Da8.8	'K100*?-
Db1.1	'K100*A?*A800*R100*B?*B500-
Db1.2	'Z100-
Db1.3	'K100*A100*A900*R100*B300*B300m-
Db1.4	'K401*A300*A400*R103*B0?*B?-
Db1.5	'K401*A300*A400*R103*B0?*B500?-
Db1.6	'K300*A200f*A800(o*oZ?)*R100*?-
Db1.7	'Z104m?-
Db1.8	'K300*A100?*A1000*R100*?-
Db1.9	'K302m*A100?*A100m?(o+zZ805?)*?-
Db1.10	'Z202?-/Z204u+oZ204+?-
Db1.11	'K801mu*uK801*A200?*A200m?*?-
Db1.12	'K302m*A100?*A100m?(o+zZ805?)*?-
Db1.13	'Z202?-/Z204u+oZ204+?-
Db1.14	'K300*A100?*A100m?*?-
Db1.15	'?+zZ805?u+?-
Db2.1	'K3000*A?*[A800o*o]([o*oB101])*R100*B?*B500-
Db2.2	'('Z3000z+u]-/Z103o+o[Z103mz+u]-)([z+uA200fm])-
Db2.3	'K3000*A0*A0*R100*B401*[B501mu*u]([u*uZ800m]o*uA801(o+oZ600))-
Db2.4	'K800*A200*[A800o+o]u+o]([o+oZ600])([u+o'B402m*B101-])*R100*B200*B200m-
Db2.5	'Z5000*R103*B401*[B501mu*u]([u*uZ800m]o*uA801(o+oZ600))-
Db2.6	'K2001(o+oZ600)*A4000*A0*R104*B0*B502-
Db2.7	'K202*A0*A0*R100*B100m*[B402u*u]('K202*A0*A0*R100*[u*uB402]*B100m)-
Db2.8	'K800*A200*[A800u+o]([u+o'B402m*B101-])*R100*B200*B200m-
Db2.9	'R100*B402m*[B402u*u]([u*uZ800m]o*uA801)-
Db2.10	'Z5000-
Db2.11	'[Z10000u+u]([u+uZ800m]o*uA801)-
Db2.12	'K4000*A101*A101m*R100*B100*B100m-
Db2.13	'K?*A100*A?*R100?*B100?*B?-

Db3.1 'K300*A0?*A502*R102?*B0?*B500-
 Db3.2 'K300*A0*A502*R102*B0*B500-
 Db3.3 'A5000z+uZ100u+uA800(o*oZ700)-
 Db3.4 'Z100u+uA502-
 Db3.5 'Z100u+uA502-
 Db3.6 '(Z4000?/'Z104u+o[Z4001o+o]u+oB201-)o+oZ600-
 Db3.7 'Z107u*uA800-
 Db3.8 'Z107u+u[K200o*u](o*u(B402mf*B401mf)/o*uZ7000)-
 Db3.9 'Z202-/'Z200z+zZ200m-/'Z204u+oZ204u+oZ204-
 Db3.10 'Z202-/'Z200z+zZ200m-/'Z204u+oZ204u+oZ204-
 Db3.11 'K102u*o([A100+z])[+z]K5001[z+](z+A100m)*[R200u+u]([u+uA502])+B200+B0-
 Db3.12 'A5000z+uZ101-
 Db3.13 'K201*A0*A0*R100*B100*B100m-
 Db3.14 'K100*A100*A100m*R100*B100*B100m-
 Db3.15 'K?*A100*A?*R100*B100*B?-

 Db4.1 'Z100?-
 Db4.2 '(K500/K600)*A0*A400*R102*B?*B500-
 Db4.3 'K900*A100*A0*R103*B503*B402-
 Db4.4 'Z2000-
 Db4.5 'Z2000-
 Db4.6 'Z100-
 Db4.7 [(K5001*R200*B200*B200m-/'Z1001-)z+u]('K100*[z+uA000]*A600*R100*B501*B500-)
 Db4.8 [(K5001*R200*B200*B200m-/'Z1001-)z+u]('K100*[z+uA000]*A600*R100*B501*B500-)
 Db4.9 'K100*A101*[A000mu+z](z+uZ5000)*R100*B500m*B500-
 Db4.10 'K100*A101*[A000mu+z](z+uZ5000)*R100*B500m*B500-
 Db4.11 'Z102-
 Db4.12 'Z4000-/'(Z104u+o)(Z104o+u)Z4001-
 Db4.13 'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B201*B200m-
 Db4.14 '(Z104o+u)Z4001(u+uA2000)-
 Db4.15 '?*B101m*?-

 Db5.1 'K4000*A?*[A000m+z]([+zZ1001]/'K5001*[+zR200]*B200*B200m-)*?-
 Db5.2 '[Z202u+u]-/'Z200z+z[Z200mu+u]-/'Z204u+oZ204u+o[Z204z+u]([+uK3000])-
 Db5.3 'K100*A100*[A100mu+u]('K4000*[u+uA100]*A600(o*oZ802)*R100*B100*B100m-)*R100*B401*B401m-
 Db5.4 'A801u*oZ800-
 Db5.5 '[A801u*o]([u*oZ1000]/'[u*oK5000]*R200*B200*B200m-)-
 Db5.6 'K2000*A100*A1000*R103*B503*B500-
 Db5.7 'K500*A0*A400*R102*B0*B500-
 Db5.8 'Z100-
 Db5.9 'Z5000-
 Db5.10 'Z105-
 Db5.11 'Z5000-
 Db5.12 'K6000(z+oZ601)*A0*A0*R100*B402m*B402-
 Db5.13 'K300*A200f*A0*R103*B800*B200m-
 Db5.14 'K300*A200f*A0*R103*B800*B200m-

 Db6.1 '(K100?/K101)*A?*A600*R100*B?*[B500?/B501?)-
 Db6.2 'K10000u*o([Z800o+z]u+z)([o+zZ205])([u+zZ205])-
 Db6.3 'K3000*R100*?-
 Db6.4 'Z803fm?-
 Db6.5 'K800*A202*A202m*R200*?-
 Db6.6 'K10000u*o[Z800o+z]([o+zZ205])-
 Db6.7 'Z4000-/'(Z104u+o)(Z104o+u)Z4001-
 Db6.8 'K800*A200*A200m*R100*B200?*B200m?-
 Db6.9 'Z4000-/'(Z104u+o)(Z104o+u)Z4001-

Db6.10	'K801mu*uK801*A200?*A200m*?-
Db6.11	'K100*A600fm(o+uZ104)*A600f*R100*B100*B100m-
Db6.12	'K203*A0*A0*R100*B100*B100m-
Db6.13	'K3000*A0*A0*R100u+oB700-
Db6.14	'Z107?z+Z?-

A.3. Maschinenlesbares Rapanui-Wörterbuch

[RAPANUI .TXT]

a = exclamation expressing surprise or joy, which can also be used as a verb: he aha koe, e a ana? what s happening with you,that you should exclaim "ah"? he tu u au e tahi raa ki te hare o eva i puapae. i ui mai era ki a au, he a a mai, he tagi mai "ka ohomai, e repa e". one day i came to eva s house in puapae. upon seeing me she exclaimed: "ah,ah" and she said, crying: "welcome, lad".

a = or also just a, article often used preceding proper names and used in the meaning of "son of...": hei a paega, hei, son of paenga.

a = prep. : for, over, by; a nei, over here; a ruga, above; a te tapa, by the side. genitive particle, used preceding proper names and singular personal pronouns: te poki a mateo, mateo s child; aana te kai, the food is his. particle often used before nouns and pronouns, especially when these are introduced by a preposition such as i, ki; ki a ia, to him, for him.

a = very common abbreviation of the particle ana, used following verbs: ku oti a== ku oti ana; peira a = peira ana.

a a = exclamation expressing surprise or joy, which can also be used as a verb: he aha koe, e a ana? what s happening with you,that you should exclaim "ah"? he tu u au e tahi raa ki te hare o eva i puapae. i ui mai era ki a au, he a a mai, he tagi mai "ka ohomai, e repa e". one day i came to eva s house in puapae. upon seeing me she exclaimed: "ah,ah" and she said, crying: "welcome, lad".

a a = to be flooded; flood, deluge: ku a a a te hare i te vai, the house is flooded with water; ku rere a te a a o te henua, water flowed, inundating the land.

a ea = thin string dangling from the tau (from which hangs the ature fishing net) into the inside of the net (kupega ature) and is used for tying the bait.

a mu a = ahead, in front.

a raro = down, below; he oho a raro, to go on foot.

a u = birthing pains; matu a a u, biological mother (not adoptive); vi e hakaa u, midwife. vessel, cup (tahitian word).

aai = who: interrogative pronoun used in place of koai te mee...: aai i tu u mai nei, e hauru ro ana au? = koai te mee i tu u mai nei, e hauru ro ana au? who is it who came here when i = was sleeping? whose: genitive pronoun. see the grammar for the differencebetween aai and oai, as well as between aaku, aau, aana and ooku, oou, oona.

aamu = to tell, tale, story: ka aamu mai e tahi aamu potopoto, tell me a short story.

aano = width, breadth (of an object).

aanu = to spit, spittle.

aaru = to grasp, to grip, to grab, to hold: ka aaru hiohio i te ura, hold the lobster firmly.

aati = race, run, to run in a race.

aau = to throw with both hands, to catch with both hands: ka aau e tahi maaga, throw a share (of food). epidemic, contagion: he tomo te aau o te miro, epidemics come with boats.

aga = work; to work, to make, to build, to create: o te atua i aga ai i te ragi, i te henua. god made heaven and earth.

agaga = work; to work, to make, to build, to create: o te atua i aga ai i te ragi, i te henua. god made heaven and earth.

agahe = when? (in the past): agahe te miro i tu u mai ai? when did the boat arrive?

aganira = i aganira, earlier today, today (past)earlier today, today (past): i aganira he tu u au ki tai here koreha, today i went to the sea to catch eels. for "today" in the future, that is, "later today," use anira; e turu ro au anira ki tai, i ll go down to the sea later today.

agapo = tonight.

agataiahi = == i agataiahi, yesterday.

age = particle sometimes used with the imperative of oho, turu, iri to express the idea of going somewhere unerringly, confidently: ka turu age koe ki tai, go down to the sea now; ka iri age koe ki taaku me e to o mai, be sure to go up and bring my things. nowadays it is only used with those three = verbs, but its use seems to have been more general once, as ancient chant has these verses: ka iri age rano kau te ga atua hami regarega, ka oka age ha w koka te korotea a kava te ruruti, ka hi age hatehate te kahi riva a tumu.

agi = to know, to make sure of something, to become acquainted with; certain, true: he agi a, that is sure; ku agiagi au, i know for sure; mo agiagi i a ia, in order to get to know him.

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agoago = emaciated, wasted away (from hunger); manava agoago, sunken stomach.

aha = what? which? to do, to be what? he aha koe? what are you? e aha a koe? what are you doing? ku aha a koe? what have you done? kahu aha? what, which garment? e aha mai a ki a koe? what does that do you, whatharm does it do you, what is it to you? aha is preceded by the article te when introduced by a preposition: te: o te aha, why, what for; mo te aha, ki te aha, what for, with what purpose?

ahani = conditional conjunction: ahani koe i nei... if you had been here.

ahara = interjection which,when followed by ka, or ka ta e and a verb, expresses the idea of "ah, indeed that is = why..., no wonder that...". ahara ka tu u mai tou hope era, he umu tonei. no wonder this lad has turned up, there s food cooking here. ahara ka ta e hoki mai kinei, he riri o. ah, that s why he hasn t come back, he is angry .

ahē = dizzy spell; to black out.

ahē = through where? (adv. del lugar). when followed by ka , it means "when?" referring to the future: ahe ka tu u mai te miro? when will the boat arrive?

ahi = fire; he tutu i te ahi to light a fire.

ahiahi = evening; ahiahi ata, the last moments of light before nightfall.

ahirega = change of government, in ancient times, when the command (ao) passed from one tribe to another: ki ea

te ahirega , upon the command passing on.

aho = ancient name of the sturdy fishing line made from the fibers of the hauhau (triumfetta semitriloba).

ahu = funerary monument with niches holding the skeletons of the dead. generic term for a grave, a tomb merely enclosed with stones. = stone platform, with or without graves. elevated seat, throne. swollen; to swell up: ku ahu a tooku va e, my foot is swollen; ananake te raa e tagi era te uka riva mo toona matu a ka ahu ahu ro te mata, every day the daughter cried for her parents until her eyes were quite swollen.

ai = copulation, to copulate (of animals). there is, there are; e ai ro a, there is. = this verb is of limited use and is avoided when not necessary: ai te vai toe? any water left? but: te ahi no te atua, there is only one god [translator s note: te ahi is probably a misprint for te tahi]. ai ka, expression used with a verb in the sense of "then one must": he ra e ana kai, ai ka unu i te raau, first eat, then you must drink the medicine. so, this big, this much: ai te nuinui o te pu, the hole is this big (lit. here is the size of the hole,with accompanying gesture). ai nara, there is, here is; ai nara te kuri i tooku hare , there s my cat (lit.: the cat in my house); ai nara te kumara i roto i te kete , there are sweet potatoes in the basket.

aiga = existence, stay, sojourn.

aito = daring, fearless.

aka = anchor: he hoa te aka, to drop anchor. root of certain plants (banana tree, taro, sugar cane). to be paralyzed by surprise.

aka aka = to do something haltingly, ineptly, to bungle, to mangle: he aka aka no au i te vanaga rapanui, i speak poor rapanui; te poki nei he aka aka no te kupu, kai ma a rivariva i te rutu,this child reads with difficulty, he cannot read well.

akau = palate.

akaue = stake, thick pole.

akauve = stake, thick pole (same as akaue).

akavega = to carry on one s back, hanging from one s neck basket thus carried.

akikuku = fingernail (also: maikuku); hoof.

ako = to sing, to recite: he ako i te kaikai ,to recite the [text accomanying a] string figure kaikai; he ako i te riu. to sing riu.

akoako = to recite hymns in honour of a deity.

aku = a fish.

akuaku = spirit of the otherworld (good or evil). ki a au te akuaku oga apo. i have a dream of bad omen last night.

akui = to smear, to anoint.

ama = outrigger.

amiami = to slander, to cast aspersions, to gossip: tagata amiami i te me erakerake, malicious gossip (person).

amo = to carry on one s shoulders: o yetu i amo ai te tatauro ki ruga ki te mauga kalvario. jesus carried his cross up to the calvary.

amo = to clean, to clean oneself: he amo i te umu, to clean the earth oven; ka amo te hare , ka haka maitaki, clean the house, make it good; he amo i te ariga, to clean one s face wetting it with one s hand. clear; ku amo a te rahi, the sky is clear; to slip, to slide, to glide (see pei amo).

amoamo = to lick up, to lap up, to dry; to slap one s body dry (after swimming or bathing): he amoamo i te vaihai rima.

amoga = bundle; to tie in a bundle: he amoga i te hukahuka, to tie a bundle of wood.

amohino = unreliable, untrustworthy person; scoundrel.

amuti = glutton; someone who will eat anything, such as unripe or out of season fruit.

ana = cave. if. verbal prefix: he ra e ana unu au i te raau, first i drank the medicine.

anaaga = to fidget, to be worried, fidgety, to move about worriedly suspecting that others are gossiping about oneself.

anake anake = all without exception (see ananake all).

anako = useless (for work); anako koe mo te aga, you are useless; ugly; anako te ariga oona, his face is ugly.

ananake = all; also used reduplicated:

anira = today, now, then, a little later (also: arina).

anuanu = (iterative) to spit continuously.

anuanu = reduplication of aanu, to spit continuously.

anuhe = caterpillar (see peparere butterfly).

ao = command, power, mandate, reign: tagata ao, person in power, in command, ruler. dusk, nightfall: ao nui, midnight; ao popohaga, the hours between midnight and dawn.

ao = to serve (food); ku ao a te kai i ruga i te kokohu, the food is served on a platter.

apa = to move or put things down, having removed them from where they were: ka apa te kumara ki roto ki te kete , put the sweet potatoes inside the basket.

apapa = to take thing which have been arranged in a pile and put them down again in order somewhere else.

api = to cover, to cap; ka api toou hakari, cover your body. to translate; ka api mai te vanaga rapanui ki te vanaga tire, translate for me the rapanui sentence into spanish (lit.: chilean language). to make an offering: i te nohoga tuai era a he api te kai ki a makemake, in the old days they made offerings of food to makemake.

apo = tomorrow.

apo era = day after tomorrow.

apogara = the night before last.

ara = road, path; ladder: to wake up, to concentrate on something; he ara te mata, to inspect attentively; he ara, he ui a raro o te vai kava, concentrating, he looked at the sea bottom.

ara ara = to signal, to send signals with the hand (to another person in the distance): he haaki atu hai rima ara ara.

arahu = coal.

ararua = both: korua ararua, both of you (also: arurua).

are = to dig out (e.g. sweet potatoes). formerly this term only applied to women, speaking of men one said keru, which term is used nowadays for both sexes, e.g. he keru i te kumara, he digs out sweet potatoes.

arero = tongue (organ). language: he aha to u arero e vanaga ena? what is this language you are speaking?

ariga = face, cheek; ariga ora, (lit. "living face") keepsake, memento, memory, souvenir (of someone). this used to be the name given the moai (stone statues) carved as memories of the dead; ariga ora is also used in the generic sense of a memento, a keepsake: he mate te matu a he ato tepoki i te riu o toona matu a; he ariga ora o toona matu a; [when] the father dies, [and] the son sings a riu for his father, this constitutes an ariga ora of his father.

ariki = king, ruler, member of the nobility, ariki henua, king; members of the royal family, descending from hotu matu a; noble, nobility, chief. divine being, superior being.

ariki paka = certain collateral descendents of hotu matu a, who exercised religious functions.

arina = today, now, then, a little later (also: anira).

aro = face, front, side (of a figure); ki te aro o... , to the front of...

aroha = (ki) to greet, to take leave: ka aroha koe ki to ou matu a, say hello to your father; (i) to sympathize with, to feel sorry for: me e aroha (or: me e hakaaroha) = i te poki tama hahine, hoko tahi no, ina he hokorua,

[it is] = a thing [that makes you] feel sorry for the girl, [being] still all alone, without a companion.
 aruaru = reduplication of aaru: to grab firmly.
 aruke = to delouse.
 arurua = both (also: ararua, which see).
 ata = dawn, first light before sunrise; ku hamu a te ata , dawn has broken; ku tehe a te ata, it s already dawn (lit.: the lights have flown). particle inserted between the imperative prefix ka and the verb to signify "well, carefully, intelligently": ka ata hakarivariva, prepare it well. between the prefix e and kahara it expresses "to make sure that, to take good care that...": e ata kahara koe o oona, be careful not to get dirty; e ata kahara koe o kori te moa o te tahi pa, be sure not to steal chickens of another property. = more: iti, small ; ata iti, smaller; he ata ata iti iti ro, the smallest of all.
 ata = shadow: he veveri te poki, ana tikea toona ata, the child is frightened at seeing his shadow; person s reflection (in mirror, in water): he ata ouu a, it s your own reflection. to be frightened by a shadow: he ata te ika, the fish are frightened (and they flee) by people s shadows.
 ata ata = to laugh (also: katakata).
 atakai = generous, extravagant. rima atakai, generous hands, generosity, munificence. te rima atakai o te atua he avai mai ki a tatou i te kai ananake te raa, the generosity of the lord gives us food every day. tagata rima atakai, selfless, generous person.
 atariki = first born.
 ate = liver; more exactly: ate anuanu; ate reherehe, lung. fig.: son, boy. a certain song, ate atua, in which are recorded happy, pleasant achievements of the past.
 ateate, ateate = dear, dearly beloved: e nua ateate e dear mother!
 ati = to take revenge;
 ato = to roof, to put a roof on.
 atu = particle of meaning opposite to that of "mai"; it refers to the second or third person, expressing movement away: ka avai atu, give it to him: he oho atu au, i am going there, after you; i oho atu era, when i had gone there.
 atu a = behind.
 atua = lord, god: te atua ko makemake, lord makemake. ki a au te atua o agapo, i had a dream of good omen last night (lit. to me the lord last night) gentleman, respectable person; atua hiva, foreigner. atua hiko rega, (old) go between, person who asks for a girl on another s behalf. atua hiko kura, (old) person who chooses the best when entrusted with finding or fetching something.
 atua tapa = orientation point for fishermen, which is not in front of the boat, but on the side.
 ature = a small, tasty fish.
 au = me, i. personal pronoun used in conjunction with verbs; when on its own, the form used is koau. smoke; au kiokio, thick, pungent smoke (of a fire). current; he haro te vaka i te au , the boat is towed off course in the current. dew. bile, gall. au moa, chicken s gall; greenish colour (like that of gall). au ra e, the people first served in a feast where food or gifts are distributed.
 au au = to rub, to scratch, to scrape; ina eko au au i te mata, don t rub your eyes.
 au hopu = bonito fish.
 au moa = chicken s gall; greenish colour (like that of gall).
 au ra e = the people first served in a feast where food or gifts are distributed.
 aua = enclosure, ring, circle (tahitian word).
 auau = to shout (in pain), to howl; e auau a te mamae , the sick man is howling with pain.
 aue = interjection of pain, of sorrow: ouch, alas. aue, aue, ku mamae a au, ouch, ouch, i hurt interjection of salutation; aue, e nua e! greetings, mother!
 auke = seaweed used for wrapping fish or meat when cooking in the umu.
 ava = to remain (of dregs, of very small objects in the water or in a place which used to be full of water); he ava, he paroparoko, expression, said when small fishes swarm in the water holes along the coast. furrow, rut, groove, crevice, fissure; he hahata te ava o te henua, a crevice opened in the ground. to strike, to hit; to sound like a blow; ku ava a te poko (see also hatutiri), thunder sounded.
 ava ava = to lift up. to strike, to hit repeatedly; he ava ava i te koreha a ruga a te ma ea, he struck the eel several times against a stone (to kill it).
 avaga = niche, recess in an ahu, where the skeletons of the dead were deposited small oblong, free standing monument built for the same purpose.
 avahata = a fish (pez cofre: coffer fish?) coffer, chest, case (modern term).
 avahi = to break, to smash something; to separate, to divide.
 avai = to give, to present, to lend (also vaai). for ever, for good; he oho ro avai au ki hiva, i am going to the continent to stay. ina avai emphatic negation: never ever, in no way.
 ave = lobe of fish fin; e tahi ave o te hiku mago potopoto, e tahi ave roaroa, one lobe of the caudal fin of the dogfish is short, the other is long. hetu u ave, comet.
 aveave = kahi aveave, a species of tuna.
 e = disjunct vocative marker.e vovo e! girl! e te matu a e! father!
 e = disjunct vocative marker.e vovo e! girl! e te matu a e! father!
 e = yes.
 e eo = to smell of urine. ku e eo a te kahu o te poki. the child s clothing smells of urine.
 e...e = disjunct vocative marker.e vovo e! girl! e te matu a e! father!
 ea = to rise, to get up. ka ea ki tau rikiriki = tatou. let s get up and play a little game of war.
 eepe = stout, corpulent. ai te pu o te hakari o te puaka, ku eepe ke ke a. this is the circumference of the animal s body, it is extraordinarily corpulent.
 eete = disgusting, ugly; often used jocularly to refer to persons: tou eete era, that fellow. ku eete a tooku manava. i am revolted by (mo...), i am disgusted at (ki...).
 eeti = to strip off the bark or hard skin with the teeth.
 ego = slightly soiled. mata ego eyes showing traces of having wept.
 egoego = slightly soiled. mata ego eyes showing traces of having wept.
 ehu ua = drizzle.
 ei = lampoon, song composed to ridicule or to defame.
 eka eka = cysts.
 eke = to climb, to mount, to mount (a female eke for copulating), to surface (of fish), and by extension, to bite; he eke te kahi the tuna bites.
 ekieki = to sob.
 eko = definitely, certainly (used in conjunction with ina not). ina koe eko toke. thou shalt not steal. ina au eko oho. i certainly will not go. ina eko tehe te vai. the water definitely can t flow.
 eldest child; first born; term used alone or in conjunction with atariki.
 emu = to sink, to founder.
 eo = pleasant smell, fragrance, perfume. eo ke! what a nice smell!
 eo eo = ashes. eo eo reherehe "weak ashes": a coward. ure eo eo reherehe te mokomae, he poko o i te piko. the mokomae were a cowardly clan, they used to hand over those hiding (from their enemies after a defeat, i.e. war

refugees).

epa = to extend horizontally, to jut out.

epe = earlobe.

era a = formerly, long ago. ku oti era a he has finished it long ago, it has been finished for a long time. (antonym: iho a recently, just).

eve = buttocks; taki eve coccyx; uho eve part between coccyx and anus. figuratively: protection. ana oho au, e hoki koe ki raro ki te eve o to u matu a when i go, go back under your father's protection.

eveerua = tattler, gossip. e ata kahara taau vanaga rakerake, o ki ro koe ki a tou kope era, o oho ro, o haaki ro: tagata eveerua. be careful with your criticisms, lest you tell that man, and he goes and spreads them: he is a telltale.

ga = preposed plural marker of rare usage sometimes used with a few nouns denoting human beings, more often omitted. te ga vi e, te ga poki, the women and the children. ga rauhiva twins. used with some proper names. ga vaka, alpha and beta centauri (lit. canoes)

ga ega e = to be tired, exhausted. ku ga ega e a au i te haere haga mai mai te kona roaroa. i am exhausted by the trip to here from that distant place.

gaaha = to burst, to become ruptured, to have a discharge of pus, of blood. ku gaaha te toto o te ihu. he had a nose bleed. e u i koe o gaaha te ipu. be careful not to break the bottle (lit. look out lest the bottle burst). e tiaki a au mo gaaha mai o te harakea. i shall wait for the abscess to burst.

gaatu = totora reed.

gae i = to lug, to move something heavy with great effort.

gae ie i = to lug about (iterative of gae i) to roll, to swing, to rock. he gae ie i te vaka i te vave. the canoe is rocked by the waves.

gaegae = to sway, to bend. he gaegae te miro i te tokerau. the trees sway in the wind.

gaehe = gentle, clinking sound, like that of small pebbles in a calabash.

gaeke = (with kae not) unfinished. kai gaeke te aga. the work is not finished.

gaga = exhausted, strengthless, to faint.

gagi = to be a virgin. gagi a te uka. the girl is still a virgin.

gaio = young people, youths. (always plural. the corresponding = singular, io, is unused).

gao = neck. glans penis (te gao o te kohio), neck of penis.

gaoho = a shrub (caes alpinia).

garahu = soot.

garara = earwig.

garepe = to get wet, to get soaked. ku garepe a te kahu i te ua. the clothes got soaked in the rain.

gareperepe = very tender and soft (of food which has cooked long).

garo = to disappear, to become lost. he tere, he garo. he ran away and disappeared. he u i te ariki, ku garo a te kaiga i te vai kava. the king saw that the land had disappeared in the sea. i te ahiahi ata he garo te raa ki raro ki te vai kava. in the evening the sun disappears under the sea. ku garo a te kupu o te tai i a au. i have forgotten the words of the song (lit. the words of the song have become lost to me). ina koe eko garo. don t disappear (i.e. don t go), or: don t get lost on the way. hidden. te mana u garo, hidden thoughts. kona garo o te tagata, "people's hidden places": pudenda.

garo a = to hear (words, speech, news). ku garo a ana e au e tu u ro mai te miro. i heard that a boat would come.

garu = surfing.

garu a = pillow (headrest?).

garuhua = friend.

garuparupa = muddy, to get mired; oone garuparupa, mud, mire.

garuru = to feel dizzy, seasick; to have a sudden headache: he garuru te puoko.

gatu = to press, to tighten, to squeeze. to pack tight. to pull suddenly, to give a jerk. i ka hakarogo atu, = ku eke a te kahi, he gatu mai, as soon as he felt the tuna be, he pulled in [the line] with a sharp jerk. to kick. e gatu te hagu, to wait for something impatiently (gatu, breath). shortly, very soon. he tu u gatu, he is coming = shortly, he is just about to arrive.

gatupuna = great grandparent.

gau = to bite, to eat. he gau i te hagu, to eat a snack. ka gau toou hagu, mai ta e oho ki hotu iti, i ate myself a snack = before going to hotu iti (lit. i bit my snack...)

gaugau = to bark. i te po ki gaugau a te paihega, in the night the dogs barked.

gaugau = to gnaw (of rats).

gaukauha = to long or yearn for (ki...). he gaukauha ki te kaiga, to be homesick. ku gaukauha a te poki ki te matu a, the child longs for his father (e.g. when staying away from home).

ge = to emit short repeated sounds. he ge te pere, the voices of the male singers (pere) make ge sounds.

ge i = to tarry, to linger. o te aha koe e ge i nei, e ta e horou mai nei? why do you tarry so, [why] don t you hurry?

gege = to move with constant creaky noises.

geha = to be satiated, to gorge oneself.

geo = to miss out. ku geo a koe, ina he kai toe, = you've missed out, there is no more food. to be exhausted, worn out after running.

geti = a variety of taro.

geu = to tease. he geu au ki te tagata, ku here u ana toona hare e te tahi kope; he geu tako a mai i taana, peira tako a ana hoki toou hare, ku tu u a te tagata ki taa me e vi e era, ku tuta e a, i teased someone that his home had been invaded by another; he teased me too: "it's = the same back at your home, someone has turned up for your wife, and has dishonoured her."

gi igi i = to dry up completely. gi igi i te kahu, the clothes are quite dry. ku gi igi i te henua o te raa, the ground is parched because of the sun.

gi ogi o = rag, clothing, blanket (when used, or patched up). gi ogi o uru, patched up underwear; gi ogi o pu a po, used or patched up blanket.

gita = to tie securely, to clasp, to throttle. he hakauru au i te hau ki roto ki te p=c2=b4 o te here, he gita i te hau, he hakateretere ki rivariva ai ana gita au i te koreha ka hiohio ro, = i insert the string into the opening of the eel trap, and tie it securely, and make a good running knot for when i throttle the eel hard. to convulse, to have spasms.

go e = milky way.

go igo i = very small, very little, tiny.

gogo = strong, resistant. tagata hakari gogo, person of strong constitution; kuhane gogo, eko higa ki te akuaku, strong soul, that does not fall to the power of evil spirits.

gogoro = feast. gogoro moa, chicken giving feast (in which were made gifts of chickens).

gogoro = to snore. e gogoro a koe i te hauru haga, you snore in your sleep.

gogorova a = to get bored, tired, weary.

gohu = to eat greedily, to eat without regard for anyone or anything else. e gohu no i te kai, he aga mo ta e aga, he just eats, he does not care to work. tou tagata era he gohu hokotahi no, ina kai mana u ki te ga poki, that man just eats on his own, he does not think of his children. e gohu i te me e rivariva, to help oneself to

the good food, without a thought for others.
 gorigori = very small, very little, tiny.
 gorogoro = to grunt.
 goto = full, abundant, satiated. ka gau toou hagu ka goto ro eat until you are quite full.
 gu = selfish, niggardly.
 gu = to recite, to chant, to sing. e gu a i te ate, he is singing an ate.
 gu = unidentified fish.
 gugu gugu = to eat uncooked food (for instance, uncooked sweet potatoes).
 gugu mata = to eat uncooked food (for instance, uncooked sweet potatoes).
 guhiguhi = left overs, refuse, remains, small pieces. te guhiguhi o te kumara, the smallest of the sweet potatoes. te tagata era i a ia te me e rivariva, i matou te guhiguhi, that man takes the lion's share and leaves us the crumbs (lit.: that man, to him the good things, to us the left overs).
 guhu = to refuse, to reject, reluctant, unwilling, unhelpful to others.
 guhu hahatea = a variety of taro.
 guregure = freckle (as on skin, on eggs, on ripe bananas). ariga guregure, freckled face.
 guruhara = gullet. guruhara unu vai, guruhara horo kai, oesophagus; guruhara tokerau, trachea, windpipe.
 gutu = mouth, lips, snout, muzzle, beak. gutu ruga, upper lip; gutu raro, lower lip.
 gutugutu = talkative. tagata ta e gutugutu, a taciturn = person.
 ha = four.
 ha = to breathe.
 ha a = small slab used as a measure when making a net, to ensure its meshes are the same size.
 ha a = the leaves of certain plants: ha a kumara, sweet potato leaves, ha a taro, taro leaves (both are edible when cooked).
 ha aha a roroa = vaginal mucosities expelled before parturition.
 ha amore = core, wound, ulcer.
 ha aro = to peel.
 ha haa = to grope, to touch tentatively, gingerly. he ha haa hai va e, to probe with the feet.
 ha i = to give, to deliver, to hand over. to carry under the armpit. to hug, to embrace. to wrap up; parcel, packet.
 ha iga = armpit.
 ha u = hat.
 ha u u = to help: he oho mai au, he ha u u ki te matu a i te vanaga rapanui, i have come to help the padre with [study of] the rapanui language; e ha u u koe ki toou matu a i te aga, help = your father with the work; aia ku ha u u mai a i taaku maika ooka, he helped me plant banana trees; i te ha u u o..., with = the help of....
 haaki = to inform, to explain, to report.
 hae = fishy smell, smells like that of fish.
 haehae = sexually promiscuous.
 haere = to go, to come.
 haga = bay, fishing spot. (figuratively) he haga o te akuaku, = it is the [evil] spirit's fishing spot, i.e. a place where they hide = waiting for people to fall under their power.
 haga = to want, to love. ku haga a i te vai, i want water, i am thirsty.
 hagai = to feed. poki hagai, adopted child.
 hage = to surpass, to outdo, eko hage mai koe, you won't beat me at that.
 hagehage = to surpass, to outdo, eko hage mai koe, you won't beat me at that.
 hagu = breath, respiration, air. he haro i te hagu a roto, to draw in air, to breathe. he hakaeta mai te hagu, to breathe. figuratively: sustenance, snack. he gau i te hagu, to = eat something. he tuha te kai mo te hagu o te tagata, the food was shared for the men's sustenance. figuratively: hagu gatu, a great need, a pressing desire, such as when you hold your breath in expectation. he gatu = te hagu, to have a great desire of something (lit. breath is held). he gatu hau o te tagata ki te miro ki te tu u mai (or: mo te tu u mai o te miro), the people's great desire for a boat to come. te matu a e gatu ro mai te hagu ki taana poki ana oho ki te tahi kaiga, a father feels a great desire to see his son again when he leaves for another country. strength. te hagu o te rima, the strength of the hands.
 hagu hagu = to pant.
 hagu potu = last born; also used as a term of endearment to a young person: e hagu potu e, ducky.
 haha = mouth (oral cavity, as opposed to gutu, lips).
 haha = to carry piggy back. he haha te poki i toona matu a, the child took his father on his back. ka haha mai, get onto my back (so i may carry you).
 haha o = to store away.
 haha u = to tie, to fasten. haha u e ha e rima, e ono..., = to tie with four, five, six... bowknots.
 hahae = obsidian spear head (hahae niho mago). hahae roa, half moon obsidian.
 hahaga = spine, backbone. horizontal beam of house, to which were fastened the two = posts (toga) and the four slanting poles (oka) which held the roofing. hahaga po, (obsolete) nickname given to those who stroll about at night (night owls? insomniacs?)
 hahaki = to gather shellfish (of women only).
 hahari = to comb. he hahari i te puoko, to comb one's hair. he hahari i te riha, to comb out the nits.
 hahata = open, empty, hollow.
 hahati = to break (see hati). roughly treated, broken (from physical exertion: ku hahati a te hakari,) to take to the sea: he hahati te vaka.
 hahatu = to hem; hahatuga, hem.
 hahau = breeze, draught. hahau ke! what a pleasant breeze! uninhabited, abandoned (of houses): ku hahau a te hare. to escape. ko roto ke (sic, probably: ko) te karava ku hahau a te ruru, inside the cave the enemy = (lit. the ruru bird) escaped.
 hahave = flying fish.
 hahehahe = to congregate, to gather (of people, animals, things).
 hahei = to encircle, to surround. ku hahei a te tagata i ruga i te umu, he vari, the people have placed themselves around the oven, forming a circle. ana ka i te umu, he hahei hai rito i raro, when you cook food (lit.: light the oven) you cover it all around with banana leaves at the bottom.
 hahi = thick tree root.
 hahine = near; hahine ki te rano, near the volcano.
 haho = outside.
 hahuhahu = unidentified insect or arthropod.
 hai = with (instrumental) to, towards. he oho hai kona hare, to go home. he oho hai kona hagu, mo kai, to go where there is food to eat. give me: hai kumara, give me some sweet potatoes.
 haiara = to guide, to direct (someone). ka haiara koe i taaku poki ki te kona rivariva, guide my son to a good spot.
 hakaa u = to help a woman in labour; vi e hakaa u, midwife.
 hakaagiagi = to inform someone of (ki) something, to assure: e hakaagiagi mai kia au toou kona noho, let me know

where you live.

hakaago = to bend before jumping: ka hakaago, ka rere ki te rua paiga! bend, and jump to the other side!

hakaahiahi = to get late, to wait until the evening, to take a long time.

hakaamo = to burden someone; figuratively: to blame, to put the blame on; he hakaamo te kori kia korua, he blames you for the theft, he accuses you of the theft.

hakaara = to awaken, to rouse. figuratively: to awaken, to recall (to memory), = to restore, to revive; ina korua eko hakaara hakaou mai i te me e tuai i te nohoga nei, do not revive ancient customs again in present times; he hakaara i te vanaga o te mata = tuai era a to bring back to memory the language of the ancient tribes. to beget, to have descendants; descendance

hakaaraga = origin, procreator; te atua ina he hakaaraga oona, god is increate.

hakaariki = to make king, to be made king, to become oneself king.

hakaaroha = to hail, to greet with deep respect, viz ki te atua, god.

hakaata = to frighten, to scare (of fish, when one approaches the spot where they had congregated, attracted by a bait).

hakaatu = (with preposition mo or ki) to test, to tempt; i hakaatu ai au mo te tagata hai me e mo kori, ina kai kori, i tested the man with something to steal, he did not steal it; ina eko hakatari mo hakaatu kia matou, lead us = not into temptation. (with preposition ki) to copy, to imitate someone

hakaatuga = test, temptation; ina eko hakatari mai = ia matou ki te hakaatuga, lead us not into temptation. sure sign, portent; te rahi uriuri he hakaatuga o te ua, black clouds are a sure sign of rain.

hakaau = to model, to shape something; to become similar; he hakaau i te oone pehe hakari tagata, he shaped some dirt like a human body; he hakaau ki te matu a o te poki, = the child becomes like his father. to swear, to make a promise (i te vanaga); kua hakaau a i te vanaga mo te tagata mo = tika i, he swore to kill a man.

hakaeepe = to give someone else the scraps; me e rivariva ia ia, he hakaeepe kia au, the good stuff was for himself, he gave me the scraps.

hakaete = to irritate, to enrage (i te manava) to reject as repelling; he hakaete i te kai, = to find a dish repelling.

hakaehu = to hide something by covering it up (see also hakanehunu, romi, hakakehu) to drizzle: hakaehu te u. to do a piece of work coarsely, crudely. to give someone a smaller share (see hakaeepe)

hakaieie = to keep company with someone who was lonely

hakaie = to lift, to put something on top of something else.

hakaeki = to moan

hakaemu = to cause the downfall of something.

hakaepa = to display something, carrying it on one's open = hands for all to see.

hakaere = to fail, to be unsuccessful; ana ta e rava a mai au i te ika, he hi mai koe: "ko koe o i hakaere", when i don't catch any fish, you say to me: "you failed". to renege, to fail someone; i hakaere mai ai koe, you reneged on me, you failed me.

hakagaro = to make something disappear.

hakagau = to let someone have a bite, a morsel; ka hakagau mai taaku, let me have a bite. to fish with a hook at night (during the day: hi

hakage ige i = to move something continuously from one side to the other.

hakagorova a = to be idle, to live a life of idleness, leisure.

hakagoto = to make abundant, full; ka avai mai, ka hakagoto! give me, make it plenty!

hakaha a = to flay, to skin.

hakahaere = hakahaere i te re o, to modulate, to vary the tone when chanting.

hakahahata = to leave open, to puncture.

hakahana = to leave cooked food for a later day; kai hakahana, food from the previous day which is starting to rot.

hakahanohano = to nauseate, to disgust.

hakaheguhegu = to aggravate, to offend.

hakahehe = to moisten, to dampen.

hakahei = to form a circle.

hakahepo = to deceive, to trick, to swindle. to have a nightmare.

hakahere = to produce a loud sound, for instance by dropping something. to reveal sensational news, to publicize someone else's name or deeds. tagata hakahetu, person who fabricates and reveals news (even though false). [n.b. this entry, hakahere seems to be a misprint for hakahetu (see hetu)]

hakahehu = to weed.

hakaheuru = to mix.

hakahihi = to crush (sugarcane to extract the juice); hakahihi i te vai toa.

hakahikohiko = bandit.

hakahiku = to articulate, to pronounce clearly, without swallowing the final syllables (hiku, tail).

hakahini = to delay (also: hakahinihini).

hakahiohio = to strengthen (someone or something).

hakahira te mata = to look askance, to avoid looking at something directly.

hakari = body.

hakauga = to send word to, to give instructions to.

hakehetu = see n.b. under hakahere.

hakurakura = to pinch, to nip. he hakurakura ki te vi e, to make passes at a woman.

hami = loin cloth.

hamu = to begin to appear: ku hamu a te ata, the first lights of dawn have appeared.

hamuhamu = to eat leftovers or the discards of a meal (e.g. fruit peels).

hana = heat; to feel hot.

hanau = race, ethnic group. hanau eepe, the thick set race; hanau momoko, the slender race (these terms were mistranslated as "long ears" and "short ears"). to be born. hanau tama, pregnant woman; vi e = hanau poki, midwife (also: vi e haka u).

hanihani = pumice stone.

hanohano = disgust, loathing, nausea; to feel nauseous, disgusted.

hanuanua mea = rainbow.

hao = to plant (sweet potatoes): he hao i te kumara. to bury (the paega stones, which served as the foundations for the boat shaped houses).

haoa = wound.

haohaoa = to be covered in wounds.

hapai = to handle delicately, carefully; he hapai i te poki, to pick up, a baby; ka hapai mai i te kai nei, pass me this food here (wrapped in banana leaves). to lift (one's feet when running): he hapai te va e.

hapaki = to shove, to kick.

hara i = to accompany; kia, ki hara i atu au ki a koe, let's go, i am going with you.

harahara = misaligned (of roofing, basketware, etc.); e harahara no te kete, the basket is misaligned (its strips are not parallel). a sort of taro. latrine, defecating ground.

harakea = a sort of abscess or boil.
 harara = stiff, firm, rigid. also used figuratively of people: tagata harara, an inflexible man.
 hare = house, family, home.
 harepepe = a variety of seaweed.
 hariu = to look at someone kindly, to hold someone in esteem.
 haro = to pull; popohaga o te rua raa, i haro i te aka o te miro, on the morning of the second day, they pulled up the anchor of the boat.
 harui = to turn around, to turn back.
 hata = to deposit, to set, to place. to treat someone with respect, with kindness: he hata i te vi e, to treat one's wife kindly, respectfully. to honour, to make a display of respect: he hata i te ariki, to honour the king. to sing (a riu) in honour of someone: he hata i te riu mo te tagata e tahi.
 hatatiri = mushroom.
 hatatu = gizzard (of birds, also of some fishes).
 hati = to break (v.t., v.i.); figuratively: he hati te pou oka, to die, of a hopu manu in the exercise of his office (en route from motu nui to orongo) closing word of certain songs
 hatigo = to watch (somebody departing or fleeing in order to know his destination; probably also to follow someone for the same purpose, hence, to tail).
 hatipu = to die (of waves on the shore): he hatipu te vave. to break (of a bone)
 hatu = clod of earth; cultivated land; arable land (oone hatu). compact mass of other substances: hatu mata, = piece of obsidian. figuratively: manava hatu, said of persons who, in adversity, stay composed and in control of their behaviour and feelings. to advise, to command. he hatu i te vanaga rivariva ki te kio o poki ki ruga ki te opata, they gave the refugees the good advice not to climb the precipice; he hatu i te vanaga rakerake, to give bad advice. to collude, to unite for a purpose, to concur. mo hatu o te tia o te nua, to agree on the price of a nua cape. result, favourable outcome of an enterprise. he ka = i te umu mo te hatu o te aga, to light the earth oven for the successful outcome of an enterprise [translator's note: i.e. to prepare a banquet to celebrate the success of an enterprise].
 hatui = to roast something on hot stones (especially chicken entrails). he too mai i te uru, he uru mai etahi ma ea herohero, mai raro mai te umu, he hakaake ki ruga ki te hoke; he too mai i te kokoma o te moa koi ko te hatatu, ko te ate; he hatui, he ha i, mo hakaootu; = ki ootu, he mataki, he kai; you take the uru stick, you remove a hot stone from the bottom of the umu oven, you put a banana leaf on top; you = pull out the guts, the gizzard and the liver of a chicken; you roast them wrapped in the leaf to cook them; once cooked, you open it, you eat it.
 hatukai = to coagulate (of blood): he hatukai te toto.
 hatuke = sea urchin (the smaller species, with long spines; the larger species are called vana).
 hatuna = roof cover made of totora reeds or other leaves, used in ancient times for the hare paega.
 hatunono = woman's breasts (rare, u is the term in general used). [translator's note: perhaps a derogatory term, see nono.]
 hatutire = thunderclap.
 hatuvoi = turf, grassland.
 hau = thread, line, string, ribbon; this is the name of the fibres of the hauhau tree formerly used to make twine, cloth, etc.; hau kahi, fishing line for tuna; hau here, line for eel trap; hau moroki, strong, tough line, thread; hau paka, fibres of the hauhau tree, which were first soaked in water, then dried to produce a strong thread.
 haau = hoarse, husky, hoarseness.
 hauha a = worth, pay, gain, profit: moona a te hauha a, mooku ina he hauha a, the gain is his, there is no gain for me. fortune, riches: tagata hauha a, rich man.
 hauhau = a tree (triumfetta semitriloba).
 haumuumu = to murmur, to whisper, to speak in a low voice to avoid being overheard. to suggest evil ideas, to influence covertly with bad advice.
 hauru = to sleep. a sort of fish.
 hauti = word used in the 19th century for "house," borrowed from english ("house" > hauti). large houses built in the european style were then called hare hauti.
 hauva = twins (only of infants, never of adults).
 havahava = muddy, grimy, filthy; puoko havahava, scabby, mangy head.
 havea, haveavea = stench of decaying corpse.
 he = article, also verbal prefix. (see grammar.)
 he = where? i he, where; ki he, whereto; mai he, wherefrom.
 he ati ki... to take revenge against (someone); he ati te kopeka o te ika ki te to a, the avenger of the victim takes revenge against the assassin. he ati i... to avenge (someone);
 he ihe i = to fan oneself; to chase away the flies with a sort of fan.
 hegahega = reddish, ruddy.
 heguhegu = to speak and act in a manner of systematic contradiction, or hostility; ure heguhegu, hostile, aggressive person.
 hehe = sweet potato, when cooked (familiar).
 hehe i = to frighten away (birds or other animals).
 hehega = to dawn; ki hehega mai te raa, when the sun rises.
 hehehehe = humid, moist, wet (on the surface).
 heheu = gooseflesh, the temporary feeling of cold on the skin: he heheu te kiri o te takeo. [translator's note: the dictionary has ke heheu...; this is very likely a misprint.]
 hei = headband made of mahute and embellished with bird feathers. exclamation: hey! hullo!
 hei pa a = sterile woman.
 hei para = "ripening," this term refers to the time when such plants as the banana or sweet potato lose their fresh green colour and become yellow, which is taken as a symbol of bad omen or of death in the family.
 heka = soft.
 hekaheka = soft.
 heke = octopus. to excel, to surpass, to overcome, to do better than. like its synonym ha e, it is used in the negative: eko heke mai ki au, you are not going to get the better of me. to lose one's maidenhead: ku heke a te poki, = the girl has been deflowered.
 henua = land, ground, country; te tagata noho i ruga i te henua the people living on the earth. placenta: henua o te poki.
 hepi i = to have a blister: ku hepi i a tooku rima i te pureva, i got a blister on my finger from a stone.
 here = to catch eels in a snare of sliding knots; pole used in this manner of fishing, with a perforation for the line.
 here = to tie, to fasten, to lash; herega, cable, tie; figuratively: pact, treatise.
 here u = to profane, to desecrate; to hinder, obstruct work; but mostly used in the sense of to obstruct or interfere with someone, by breaking a taboo; ina koe eko here u i te hanautama, do not walk over a seated pregnant woman's feet [literally: do not interfere with a pregnant woman]; ana poreko te poki, ina eko rivariva mo

uru ki roto ki te hare o here u i te poki; e nanagi te pito o te poki, ai ka rivariva mo uru ki roto ki te hare, when a child is born, one must absolutely not enter the house, lest one interferes with the child; only after the umbilical cord has been cut can one enter the house.

herehere = rasp made of a piece of obsidian with one rough side.

herehere = to tie, to fasten, to lash; herega, cable, tie; figuratively: pact, treatise.

hereka = sore, ulcer, excoriation, flaying.

herekereke = stomach upset, indigestion: ku here hereke te manava, [note the discrepancy; it is not possible to tell which is correct, which is a misprint.]

heriki = a type of pasture, the cover of which is used as a carpet laid on the ground.

herohero = crimson, bright red; he varu i te ki ea ka herohero ro te hakari, to paint one's body red with ki ea; ku hu a te huka huka, ku herohero a i roto i te ahi, burning wood shows red in the fire. the colour of ripe fruit, the yellow of ripe bananas. figuratively: angry: ku herohero a te manava = ku ka te manava.

heru = to shake one's hair; he heru i te pukao, he patu, she shook her hair, throwing it back. shin, calf of the leg.

heruheru = to scratch the ground (of chickens looking for food).

heruru = to roar (of the wind, the sea, thunder).

hetiki = to mark a string, for instance by tying knots, in order to use it as a measure; ka hatiki taau hau, mark your string; generally, to tie knots on a string.

hetu = to (make) sound; figuratively: famous, renowned. to crumble into embers (of a bonfire)

hetu u = star, planet; hetu u popohaga morning star; hetu u ahiahi evening star; hetu u viri = meteorite.

heu = offspring of parents from two different tribes, person of mixed descent, e.g. father miru, mother tupahotu.

heuheu = body hair (except genitals and armpits).

heva = to get upset, to become temporarily estranged because of a violent internal pain; to be madly keen, passionately fond of. ga heva te va e ihi, spread leg devotee (insulting term for "woman").

heve hoki = perhaps, by any chance, could it be that... (expresses doubt, surprise). heve hoki he tagata rakerake, koe, i ta e haaki mai? could he be a foul fellow, and you didn't tell me? heve hoki koe, e ta e hoki mai ki nei? what could be wrong with you, that you won't come back?

hi = to have a headache (subject: roro, brain). ku hi a tooku roro, i have a headache. to fish; hi kau, to fish while swimming. to blow one's nose.

hia, hiahia = to whisper; murmur.

hiero = to shine, to appear (of the rays of the sun just before sunrise). he hiero te raa, dawn breaks.

higa = to fall; also figuratively: he higa ki te = hakaatuga, to fall into temptation. to yield, to give up, to concede defeat. he tatake ararua, = he higa tau uka puoko tea era, the two of them had a row, and that fair headed girl conceded defeat.

hihi = eyelashes. ku topa te hihi, to be bored or annoyed by someone. ku topa a te hihi i te poki era e tagi mai era, i am fed up with that child's crying. ku topa a te hihi ia koe, i ve had it with you. ku topa a te hihi i te = vana vanaga o te tagata era, i have had enough of that man's constant talking. the upper, rocky part of a hanging escarpment, like that on the inside of rano kau: te hihi o te rano. [translator's note: this seems to be "eyelash" taken figuratively: "the eyelashes of the crater"]

hihihiihi = tangled, to become entangled, snarled up; figuratively: complex, intricate, tangled, difficult to understand.

hika = to make (a fire) in the old manner (by rubbing a stick against a board): he hika i te ahi.

hiki = to flex the knees lightly, as used to do the youths of both sexes when, after having stayed inside for a long period to get a fair complexion, they showed themselves off in dances called te hikiga hauga, parading on a footpath of smooth stones, with their faces painted, = lightly flexing their knees with each step.

hikipuku = to boast brazenly, to brag of a mischief.

hiko = to ask (for something) to filch, to pilfer

hikohiko = to snatch by force; robbery by assault.

hiku = tail; caudal fin.

hikukio e = "rat's tail": a plant (cyperus vegetus).

hina = grey or white hair. korohua hina tea, ruau hina tea, = hoary old man, hoary old woman.

hinarere = great grandson.

hini, hinihini = to delay, to tarry, to linger. kai hini koe, you were not late [in returning]; hinihini ro te ohoga mai o te tagata, = the person's coming was delayed, i.e. he was very late in coming here.

hio, hiohio = strong; firmly, strongly; brave, courageous.

hipa = to walk, pass alongside (a house, a path). ka hipa mai, come along here! ka hipa koe a te tapa, move aside!

hiri = to braid, plait, tress (hair, threads). to rise in coils (of smoke). to hover (of birds).

hiritoke = a sort of pavement, made of smooth stones, in front of the ancient houses called hare paega.

hiro = a deity invoked when praying for rain (meaning uncertain) to twine tree fibres (hauhau, mahute) into strings or ropes.

hiti = to show itself again, to reappear (of the new moon, of = a constellation __ meaning uncertain). said of thin, tough fleshed fish of indifferent taste: ika hiti. said of fish when they come to the stones of the shore for insects among the seaweed: he hiti te ika. [translator's note: compare with meaning 1.] to reproach someone for his ingratitude.

hitirau = red, porous scoria; found in a quarry near punapau, it was used for the "hats" of the moai ma ea (stone statues).

hiu = larva of the cloth eating moth, the only moth endemic to the island, which now infests papers, but in ancient times must have damaged the clothes made from mahute (broussonetia papyrifera).

hiva = name of the country from where, according to tradition, came the polynesian immigration of hotu matu a; nowadays, this name designate any continent or foreign country: tagata hiva, foreigner, person from the mainland.

hivo = to pull, haul; this term seems older than haro: ka hivo e, tatou, ka haro, let's pull all together, let's pull (said by a group of people pulling at a rope to move something heavy).

ho ou = new, fresh. newcomer, recently arrived stranger.

hoa = master, owner; tagata hoa papaku, = owner or relative of a dead; hoa manu, "bird master," that is, he who received the first egg at the annual festivals in orongo; he to o mai e te hoa manu i te mamari ki toona rima, he ma u, he hoko, the "bird master" receives the egg in his hand and carries it, dancing. friend, companion: e ga hoa e! to cast away, to throw away, to abandon, perhaps also to expel. to confess a sin; he hoa i te ta u: term used = of a category of rongorongo boards [see ta u].

hoga a = nest in which there are eggs = te hakaupua raua ko te mamari. [englert gives no translation, but this is literally "the nest with its eggs"]

hogi = to smell something; he hogi te eo o te umu, to smell food cooking to kiss; he hogi te matu a poreko i taana = poki, the mother kisses her little boy.

hohonu = to peel: he hohonu i te kumara, to peel sweet potatoes.

hohora = to spread a nua cover on the ground, or a mat of gaatu (totora reeds).

hoke = the outmost parts of rectangular fishing net, hoke kupega, which are: matu a and matagi. the first of the three forward pointing toes of gallinaceans: hoke pou kau haga. banana leaf when it starts drying up (the fresh

leaf is called rito).

hoki = to return, to go back, to come back; ka hoki ki ra go back there! ana oho koe ki hiva, e hoki mai = ki nei, if you go to the mainland, do come back here again.

hoko = to jump; to rock or swing in rhythm with the chants in festivals, as was the ancient custom; an ancient dance. number prefix: "in a group of...": hokotahi, alone; hokorua, in a group of two (also companion, = e hakaere te kai mo toou hokorua, leave some food for my companion); hakatoru, in a group of three, etc.; hokohia, in a group of how many? hokohia ana oho koe ki te rano? with how many people will you go to the volcano?

homo = meteorite.

honu = turtle. spider (the species found in houses).

honui = person worthy of respect, person of authority livelihood, heirloom, capital; ka moe koe ki toou honui, you must marry to ensure your livelihood (said to a little girl); he honui mo taaku poki, this is the heirloom for my son.

hooku = any person towards whom one feels sympathy, or for whom one = feels sorry, hooku can be used in the former sense to address a parent or neighbour, but is especially used in the second sense, of an unfortunate person with whom one commiserates: "this poor fellow."

hoona = revenge, compensation; to get one's own back, = to get even.

hope = meal offered to persons upon contracting them to carry out = some work.

hopohopo = to feel a strong imbalance of the mind, either from boiling anger, or overbrimming joy: he hopohopo te manava.

hopu = to wash oneself, to bathe. aid, helper, in the following expressions: hopu kupega, those who help the motuha o te hopu kupega in handling the fishing nets; hopu manu, those who served the tagata manu and, upon finding the first manutara egg, took it to orongo.

hora = ancient name of summer (toga hora, winter summer).

hora ura = small sea crustacean, which seems to be a small prawn or a large shrimp.

hore, horehore = to cut with a knife or with an obsidian blade (also: horea).

horeko = solitary, lonely; kona horeko, solitary place, loneliness.

horihori = to tire, become tired (also: rohirohi).

horo = to swallow, to gulp down; horohoro, to swallow repeatedly: he horohoro te aanu, [my] mouth waters, it makes [my] mouth water.

horo i = to rinse, to wipe dry: he horo i te rima, to wipe one's hands dry.

horou = to hurry (also: horohorou).

hotake = sea mollusc, black in colour, found sticking to rocks. the small white shells (melanella) which are usually found adhering to it are called pipi hotake.

hoto = shoulder blade, back of shoulder; generally used for "shoulder" instead of kapuhivi.

hou = to cut a small hole with a toki, like the holes in the paega stones into which fitted the frame of the hare paega houses; to bore, to pierce, to perforate: hou oone, "dirt borers," i.e. rats.

hove = widow, widower. exclamation expressing surprise at the unexpected, upon finding that what you had imagined was wrong; for instance, upon seeing ashore someone you thought had gone fishing in the ocean you could say: hove i oho ai koe i ruga i te vaka ki te ika hi, oh, i thought you had gone on your canoe to go fishing!

hu = article: a, the (extremely rare, seems very ancient) a ai hu pahu era? whose box is that?

hu = to catch fire, to burn (of fire); ku hu a te ahi, the fire is burning. to blow strongly (of wind). to be furious, in a rage, to be mad = (angry); ku hu a tou tagata hoonui era kia au, that important man is mad at me.

hua = testicle. figuratively: son; hua tahi, only son (no = brothers, but may have sisters); fruits of the earth; to grow well (of fruits). to cause a fight, a quarrel.

hua ai = generation, as lineage of direct descendants; contemporaries.

huahua = coccyx of bird, "parson's nose": huahua moa, huahua uha.

huataru = a creeper (Chenopodium ambiguum).

hue = to congregate, to get together; huega, meeting, reunion of persons, heap, pile of things; hue hau, ball of string.

huehue = a fish, with a round body, dark back, and light belly.

hugahuga = reduced to a powder, to splinters, to granules.

hugamoa = pauper, destitute (for want of external help, and for being incapable or unwilling to work); dependent (person supported, and living in someone else's home).

hugaru = salt encrusted (of skin, after a prolonged bath in the sea): hugaru a tooku hakari i te hopuhaga i te vai kava, my body is covered in salt from having bathed in the sea.

hugavai = mother in law, father in law.

huha = thigh.

huhatu = to be tired (subject: hakari, body); ku huhata a te hakari. [note the discrepancy between entry and example __ it is not possible to tell which is a misprint].

huhu = garland of bird feathers; such were used to adorn the boat of the king (ariki henua).

huhu = to take off one's clothes with a pull, in one = go. to lose weight, to become thin, weak: huhu a te hakari.

huhure = to peel, to shell (fruit, eggs, etc.).

huhuti = to uproot.

huira = to shine, to glitter.

huira mata = binoculars.

huira ui ariga = mirror, looking glass.

huka = insolent, cheeky (==hakxaariga): ina koe eko huka mai, don't you be cheeky with me; to resist stubbornly, to oppose: ina koe eko huka no, e hakarogo tako a kia au, = you mustn't just oppose, you should also pay attention to me.

hukahuka = firewood.

huki = pole attached to the poop from which the fishing net is suspended: huki kupega. digging stick. to set vertically, to stand (vt.). huki a te mahina, said of the new moon when both its horns have become visible.

hukia = to feel sudden stabbing pains in some part of one's body, an omen of success, or of a visitor; hunch, intuition, foreboding, premonition.

humu = thighs; tattoos on the thigh muscles or on the calf muscles.

hune = to put on a loin cloth: ka hune toou hami, put on your loin cloth (hune was not used for the article of clothing, the cape called nua).

hunoga = son in law, daughter in law.

hupe = dew; i te hupe hoa ena i te po, he ora te kai, thanks to the dew that fell during the night, the plants were refreshed.

hupe e = snot.

hupehue = lazy, slack.

hura = to fish with a small funnel shaped net tied to the end of a pole. this fishing is done from the shore; fishing with the same net, but swimming, is called tukutuku. to be active, to get moving when working: ka hura, ka aga! come on, get moving! to work! tagata gutu hura, a flatterer, a flirt, = a funny person, a witty person.

hurahura = to dance, to swing.

hurehure = see huhure.
 huri = to turn (vt.), to overthrow, to knock down: huri moai, the overthrowing of the statues from their ahus during the period of decadence on the island. to pour a liquid from a container: ka huri mai te vai, pour me some water. to end a lament, a mourning: he huri i te tagi, ina eko tagi hakaou, with this the mourning [for the deceased] is over, there shall be no more crying. new shoot of banana: huri maika.
 hurihuri = to capsize.
 huru = custom, tradition, behaviour, manners, situation, circumstances; poki huru hare, child who stays inside (to keep a fair complexion); te huru o te tagata rivariva, a fine person's behaviour; pehe te huru o hiva? what is the = situation on the mainland?
 huruhuru = plumage, feathers (the short feathers, not the tail feathers), fleece of sheep.
 huti = to manage the handling of the kupega fishing net; = person who directs the handling of the net: maori huti, expert in fishing with the kupega.
 i = full; ku i a te kete i te kumara, = the bag is full of sweet potatoes. to abound, to be plentiful; ki i te ika i uta, as there are lots of fish on the beach. to start crying (of a baby): i ui era te ma tu a ku i a te poki mo tagi, he ma u kihaho, when a mother saw that her baby was starting to cry she would take it outside.
 i = preposition denoting the accusative: o te hanau eepe i hoa i te pureva mai poike ki tai, the hanau eepe = threw the stones of poike into the sea. te rua muraki era i a hotu matu a. the grave where they buried hotu matu a. preposition: for, because of, by action of, for reason of..., ku rari a te henua i te ua the ground is soaked by the rain; i te matu a ana te hakauro i te kai mo taana poki huru hare, the mother herself carries (lit.: by the mother herself the taking...) the food for her son secluded in the house. = preposition: in, on, at (space): i te kaiga nei, = on this island. preposition: in, on (time): i mu a, before; i agataiahi, yesterday; i agapo, tonight; i te poa, in the morning. = preposition: in the power of: i a ia te ao, = the command was in his power. adverb of place: here. i au nei, i am here (also: i au i, here i am, here).
 ia = personal pronoun: he, she, it; often preceded in the nominative by e: e ia; and in the other cases by a; a ia, ki a ia.
 igoa [igoa] = name; igoa nuinui, main name (of a country); he nape i te igoa, to give a name; igoa hakaponoko, nickname.
 igoigo = dirty, to get dirty.
 ihe = a fish.
 ihi = line of singing women at a feast or an ei.
 ihi, ihi ihi = to break up into small pieces, to crumble, to tear to pieces; he ihi i te mauku, to separate fibres.
 iho = recent, just now, immediately, then: poreko iho, = newborn. he tu u iho mai koe mai ra? have you just arrived from there? he agiagi iho. i just learnt it.
 ihoiho = to ebb (of tide water); undertow. ana tai hori, he ihoiho te vai, when low tide begins, the waters ebb.
 ihu = nose; ihu more. snub nose, snub nosed person. ihuihu cape, reef; ihuihu many reefs, dangerous for boats. ihu moko.
 ii iore = a marine gasteropod which, like the squid, secretes a dark blue ink like liquid.
 ika = fish. in some cases, animal in general: ika ariga koreha, animal with the face of a koreva fish (name given to horses when they arrived on the island, because of the resemblance of their heads with that of a koreva). victim (wounded or killed), enemy who must be killed, = person cursed by a timo and destined to die; ika reirei, = vanquished enemy, who is kicked (rei). corpse of man fallen in war.
 iku = to choose the best; to arrange something in the best possible = way; something fine, exquisite, choice: he iku i te tagata. to select the best men; tagata iku, fine man: = he iku i te kahu, to make a fine dress; he iku i te kaihaga, to choose delicate, light food. i te nohoga tuai, te matu a he hakama a ki taana poki me iku i = te kai haka; e kai i te me e mo ta e pagaha a; te uhi, te toa, te me e mokai. ana tu u ki te ta u o te oge, ina eko rahi te haka ki te kai. = in the old days, a father would teach his son to choose fine, light foods, and not to eat heavy foods: yams and sugarcane was what he had to eat. when later came a famine, he did not need to eat much. to receive one's due share: ka tahuga.
 ikuvera = ash (ancient word for eoeo).
 ina = no, nothing, no one; ina au kaihaga i don't want to.
 inaga = heart.
 inaki = to complement some food with (hai) some other food; e inaki nei au i te ika hai kumara, i am helping myself to fish with sweet potatoes.
 ioio = bit of, piece of: ioio hukahuka, a bit of wood; ioio kiko, a piece of meat. ioio rahi mageo, a poison used in ancient times to poison people.
 ipu = gourd (as a container): ipu kaha; abdomen of a lobster: ipu ura.
 ira = there.
 iramuta = fellow human being, neighbour.
 iri = to go up; to go in a boat on the sea (the surface of which gives the impression of going up from the coast): he eke te tagata ki ruga ki te vaka, he iri ki te hakakaiga, the men boarded the boat and went up to hakakainga. ka iri ki puku toiri ka toiri. obscure expression of an ancient curse.
 iri are = a seaweed.
 ite = to know; possibly a tahitian word, nowadays used more than ma a or agiagi.
 iti = small, little, few. the idea of "all without exceptions" can be expressed by iti nui (instead of ananake) ka oho tahi, tagata iti, tagata nui, vi e iti, vi e nui, poki iti, poki nui. let all go, big and small men, big and small women, big and small children.
 iti iti = small, little, few. the idea of "all without exceptions" can be expressed by iti nui (instead of ananake) ka oho tahi, tagata iti, tagata nui, vi e iti, vi e nui, poki iti, poki nui. let all go, big and small men, big and small women, big and small children.
 iuhi = bone needle, anciently used for tattooing.
 ivi = bone; fishbone. ivi tia, sewing needle. ivi tika, spine, vertebra. ivi atua, being of the other world. ivi tumu atua, seer, wizard. ivi heheu swordfish.
 ka = particle of the affirmative imperative, of cardinal numerals, = of independent ordinal numerals, and of emphatic exclamation, e.g. ka maitaki! how nice!
 ka = to light a fire in order to cook in the earth oven (see umu): he ka i te umu, he ka i te kai. figuratively: to fire up the soul. to put oneself in a fury (with manava): ku ka a toona manava he has become furious.
 ka ika i = sharp: also "to sharpen" used instead of hakaka ika i.
 ka ka ka = particle expressing that something is done repeatedly or in = several places: he rarama ka ka ka, checking something in several places or on repeated occasions.
 ka reka avai koe = ancient expression of thanks for a gift
 kaha = gourd (was used as a container: ipu kaha).
 kahara = ata kahara, to take good care, to do carefully e ata kahara koe o oone, take care not to get dirty; e ata kahara koe o kori te moa o te tahi pa, take care not to steal the chickens of another place.
 kahi = tuna; two sorts: kahi aveave, kahi matamata.
 kahu = dress, clothes, material; kahu vaka, sail.
 kahui = bunch; kahui maika, bunch of bananas.

kahukahu = peritoneum; kahukahu mamari, pelusa del huevo (entre la cascara y la clara).
 kai = ina kai; verbal negation (but not used with the imperative); ina kai kai matou, we have not eaten. to eat; meal. fruits or produces of the land, vegetables, edible plants. figuratively: he kai ite rogorogo, to recite the inscriptions kohau rogorogo (as spiritual food). eclipse: ku kai a te raa, te mahina, = the sun, the moon has been eaten (eclipsed).
 kaiga = action of eating; meal; nourishment (katiga was the ancient word). ground; country; island. womb, uterus (also matakao).
 kaikai = cat s cradle, in which patterns are made by moving a thread through the fingers of both hands, and are accompanied by the recitation of verses (one of the main pastimes of yore).
 kaiore = a plant.
 kakai = to quarrel; altercation, quarrel.
 kakaka = (also kaka) bark of banana tree. cut into strips, and left to dry out, its fibres, hau kakaka, are used to make small baskets, small bags etc.
 kakapa = a sea bird.
 kakara = sweet smelling, fragrant, smelly; used for pleasant and unpleasant smells alike.: tagata kakara i te kava, man with smelly armpits. used with rima, means skill or good luck in work; tagata rima kakara mo te ika mo hi, man skillful or lucky at fishing. with a negation: to neglect, to fail to look after someone entrusted to your care; kai kakara koe i taaku kuri, i gau ro ai e te paihega, you didn t look after my cat, the dog bit him. to fail in a business: ku kakara a koe ku geo a koe.
 kakarara = an insect (a coleopter with black cephalothorax and yellow stigma).
 kakari = articulation, bone joint: kakari rima, wrist: kakari va e, ankle. to be destitute, in dire poverty, short of food; ku kakari a te tagata, the people are destitute.
 kakaro = to carve a hole in a stone, like the paega holes in which were stuck the roof poles of the hare paega. to extract the flesh of a shellfish (to eat it) using a small stick or a pointed bone.
 kakau = sharp, wide hand weapon made of obsidian in a wooden handle: kakau rima (used in hand to hand fighting).
 kakokako = to ask for (also nono i); he kakokako uha, = to ask for a girl (as bride for a boy); he kakokako uha e te tagata ki te tahi tagata mo taana moa, a man asks another for a girl for his son (uha and moa are used figuratively for daughter and son).
 kami = comfort, solace, happiness. used only in the expressions he ora te kami, he hoki te kami, happiness returns (to the heart), he hakahoki te kami, to bring solace, happiness to someone. ana tu u mai te miro, ku ora a te kami o te tagata, = when the boat comes, people feel happy.
 kamo = deviation, kink in a line otherwise straight; small hollow on a surface; slight deviation.
 kamokamo = to fit tightly (in a hole or an opening.)
 kane = said of yams whose tubers form tough, indigest protuberances, = badly developed yams.
 kao = side, edge, rim; kao gutu (or just kao), labia minora. steep, almost perpendicular; thin, skinny. motu kaokao, name of one of the islets opposite orongo, with a steep shape.
 kapeu = fin; kapeu honu, turtle fin.
 kapua = mist, fog; ku puru a te kapua i ruga i te mauga, there is a thick fog on the mountain. mould; kapua a te kahu, the clothes are covered in mould.
 kapuapua = moss (no the large type in rano kau, but the small, short type = that grows on rocks).
 kapuhivi = shoulder.
 kara = wing of bird.
 karaga = uproar, row: he tagi te karaga.
 karatu u = to remain upright (said of a spinning top).
 karava = low cave; hiding place under rocks in the sea (where lobsters hide).
 karega = properties, possessions: tagata karega, rich man; tagata karega kore, poor man. importance, worth: ku karega a, it is important; me e karega kore, worthless, unimportant thing; ina he karega o taa po, those dreams are worthless.
 karera = to shine momentarily, to flash; ku karera a te uira, lightning flashed.
 karikau = hollow, incision, nick, dent. this word is used especially for the opening of rano kau crater.
 kariti = to give the string of a trap a tug to entrap the catch.
 karo = to train at parrying, dodging. karoga, the art or action of parrying, dodging.
 karoga = te karoga o te mata, both eyelids; perhaps also: eye socket.
 karu = to congregate in circles around something, for instance at a festival: =09 karu tagata, groups of people; to arrive on the beach following one another (of waves): karu vave .
 karukaru = to wrinkle; to get wrinkled. to get tangled up (of a line, a string hau). to swing, to rock, to roll (of a boat).
 kata, katakata = to laugh; laughter.
 katikati = to rehearse (songs). to fabricate false news: he katikati i te vanaga reoreo. to waste something by neglecting it.
 katiki = halo (of sun, of moon).
 kato = landing place (such as a wharf). to parry, to dodge (also: karo). to cut sweet potato branches or leaves (in order to plant them); to harvest.
 katu = ancient term which seems to mean "indigest, of slow, difficult digestion", judging from the expression: taro noho katu, ka topa ki te magugu, taro of slow digestion until it comes down to the anus.
 kau = to move one s feet (walking or swimming); ana oho koe, ana kau i te va e, ka rava a me e mo kai, if you go and move your feet, you ll get something to eat; kakau (or also kaukau), move yourself swimming. to spread (of plants): ku kau ate kumara, = the sweet potatoes have spread, have grown a lot. to swarm, to mill around (of people): ku kau a te gagata i mu a i tou hare, there s a crowd of people milling about = in front of your house. to flood (of water after the rain): ku kau a te vai haho, the water has flooded out (of a container such as a taheta). to increase, to multiply: ku kau a te moa, = the chickens have multiplied. wide, large: rano kau, "wide crater" (name of the volcano in the southwest corner of the island). expression of admiration: kau ke ke! = how big! hare kau keke! what a big house! tagata hakari kau keke! what a stout man!
 kauatu = ten, group of ten; e tahi te kauatu, e rua te kauatu... 10, 20; kauatu kauatu, many, many.
 kauga = to line up; to march in a procession.
 kauha = bottom, rear, behind; generic word for the hindparts of animals = and human beings; rear end of a thing, such as the poop of a boat: kauha vaka. (familiar) kauha toto, clumsy, phlegmatic man.
 kauhaga = space between the thighs; groin; perhaps also the action of kau, that is, of moving one s feet (as substantive derived from the verb kau). kauhaga mamari, = skin eruption accompanying the formation of a bubo.
 kauhaga moa, first toe of a chicken.
 kauhaga more = tumor of the inguinal glands. in ancient times those who = suffered from such tumours, because of war injuries, were useless for rejoining the fight, for fear of being wounded again. a wider meaning has been given to this word: fear caused by a guilty conscience, viz tagata kauhaga more, e ma e no, e aga aga tahaga no; is an expression which refers to a man who has a guilty conscience and, imagining (e ma a no) that others talk about him, behaves accordingly (e aga aga tahaga no), for instance, blaming others or constantly asking about rumours.
 kaukau = horizontal poles of a frame (of a hare paega, = or a paina statue): he hakatu u te tama o te paina, he

kaukau, they erect the vertical poles of the paina then they lay upon them the horizontal ones. group of people: e tahi tuitui reipa i te pei, eko rava a e varu kaukau; i garo ai i hiva, i te kaiga, a necklace of mother of pearl is on te pei, few will find it (lit: eight groups of people); it has remained in hiva, in our homeland. to go through, to pass through in unison; he hogi mai te uka i te e eo o te pua kaukau a i roto ite hare, the girl smelt the fragrance of the pua wafting inside the house. newborn baby s first hand and feet movements (kaukau = or kau).

kauteki = sort of adze made of obsidian, or of a very sharp toki = and of a wooden handle (the original pronunciation may have been kautoki); he to o mai ite kauteki (kautoki?) he to o mai i te toromiro, he tarai i te puoko, i te mata, i te ihu... he took a kauteki and toromiro wood, and he shaped the head, the eyes, the nose...

kauva e = chin.

kauvaha = jaw: kauvaha ruga, kauvaha raro, upper jaw, lower jaw.

kauvaka = conductor, the man who directs the songs executed by the pere and the ihi singers at a feast.

kava = sour; salty: vai kava, saltwater, sea; te kava o te haiga, acrid underarm smell; tagata kava tagata kakara i te kava, man with smelly armpits. he kava te haha, to be thirsty. to turn sour, to become embittered, bad tempered, exasperated = (used with manava): tagata manava kava, = bad tempered, angry man.

kavahia = belch; to belch.

kavakava = rib; chop; moai kava kava, wooden statuette with projecting ribs.

kave = fibres, thread; he to o mai te hau, he hakapakapaka, he ihi ihi te kave mo hiro i ruga i te papakona, he removes the fibres, dries them well, divides them into threads to twist them on his thigh. =

kavei = short handle. peduncle. loop (of a rope, when tying it).

ke = other; different; different being; hare ke, = a different house; e ke ro a... e ke ro a... there are some who... and others who...; me e ke. = something distinct, different: te puaka ina oona kuhane; me e ke te tagata, he hakari oona, he kuhane, an animal has no soul; man is different, he has a body, and a soul; matu a ke, the other relatives. ke te kairua, person who turns up for meals at other people s homes. used in exclamations: hahau ke! what a cool breeze!; hana ke! how hot! takeo ke! how cold!

ke i = ability, skill, aptitude for a particular work: tagata ke i mo keukeu o te henua. man good at working on the land and maintaining his family; ke i kore inability: he ke i kore o te tagata mo aga, mo hagai i toona mahigo, man s inability to workd and feed his family; ina he ke i me aga, no aptitude for work.

ke o = fast, quick; to hurry; ka ke o mai, come quickly, hurry up.

ke oke o = fast, quick; to hurry; ka ke o mai, come quickly, hurry up.

keakea = swollen (of a woman s belly after a few months of pregnancy): ku keakea a te manava o te hanau tama, the pregnant woman s belly is swollen.

keho = flag stone (which is plentiful in rano kau and was used to build orongo); stone disc, used as a thrown weapon in wars.

kehu = hidden; what cannot be seen because it is covered; he kehu te raa, said of the sun when it has sunk below the horizon. =

keke = to go down after after reached its zenith (of the sun): he keke te raa.

keke e = to be lying on the ground, partly above it, to stick out: ma ea ke e ke e, stones sticking out of the ground.

keke u = shoulder (according to others, shoulder blade); used also for "arm".

kekekeke = to rustle, to creak: ku kekekeke ate hare i te to kerau, the house creaked in the wind.

kekepu = animal mentioned in ancient traditions, the flesh of which was eaten in hiva (also kepukepu).

kekeri = to feel an indisposition of the stomach or the bowels: he kekeri te manava.

kena = a sea bird, with a white breast and black wings, considered a symbol of good luck and noble attitudes.

kenu = husband.

keo = in human beings, upper part of the sternum, shaped like a fork; = in birds, wish bone.

kepo = sargasso, floating seaweeds.

kere = used in the expression: he kere i te ahi, to keep a fire going from one day to the next, by leaving embers in a hole in the ground, throwing some firewood on top, and covering it with ashes and some stones so that it does not burn out later.

kerega = to be able (to do something): e kerega ro koe mo aga i te aga nei? will you be able to do this work? used more often in a negative meaning; for instance, of a barren marriage: ina he kerega mo te poki. to produce results, to succeed: ina kai kerega te ara, e hoki no mai, the expedition did not succeed, he came back (empty handed); ina he kerega, said of fishermen who return empty handed.

kerekere = dark; black.

kerekereu = lead coloured tufa.

kerereki = hiccup, to have the hiccups.

keri = to dig the ground to open a hole: he keru i te rua; to pull sweet potatoes, yams, etc. out of the ground: he keru i te kumara, ite uhi. quick, repeated movements: he keru te tokerau, = the wind whips, blowing strongly; he keru te vave, = the waves break continuously and strongly: ka keru koe, ka rere te va e, hurry up, get running.

kero = to complete, to finish a work; he kero te maika, = to complete a banana plantation.

kete = purse, basket (made of sugarcane leaves or of totora) kete hakaraka, gift of regalo formerly made to a newborn baby s mother.(see, in the traditions, the text entitled "hens for a baby s good luck"). the exact meaning of this word is unclear.

ketekete = book of cigarette papers; omasum, psalterium (ruminant s stomach).

ketu = to raise, to lift. figuratively: to praise, to exalt, he ketu, he hakaavaava i te igoa o te atua, to praise and glorify the name of god. to open an abscess, a pus formation (transitive and intransitive). to speak again of someone else s past failure which had = been buried and forgotten.

keu = communal enterprise, work done in common: mo te keu. = for the work done in common (for instance: collecting food mo te keu, to give to the helpers).

keukeu = to work; to work long and steadily: he keukeu te aga; tagata keukeu henua, farmer. to get ready, e.g. for a trip: ka keukeu koe , ki oho tatou. get ready, we are going; ka keukeu ki turu ki tai, ki hi, get ready for going down to the sea, to fish. = to approach (of rain): he keukeu te ua.

keva = blind (mata keva); blind in one eye; very short sighted.

ki = (preposition) to, towards (a place, a person); after (time); for, = in order to...

ki = to say, to speak; word, language; will, wish (verbally expressed): e hakarogo koe ki te ki o toou matu a, obey you father s will.

ki ea = red earth rich in hematite (ferrous oxide). it was obtained = from a mine on the slope of poiike, and was used to paint one s face.

kia = let s go! (also: matu). interjection encouraging someone to say more: kia koe ka vanaga mai, tell me more; kia ki te ki ki a koe, we ll talk another time. kia kiva, careful, do keep it secret!

kiakia = suffixed to a verb, expresses an action of long duration : he ruku ki roto ki te vai, he hopuhopu kiakia, = she dives into the water and bathes at length. a bird (sea dove, gigis alba).

kiata = colored earth once used for painting one s body (ochre?).

kiato = the horizontal poles connecting the canoe (vaka ama) to the outrigger (ama).

kihikihi = lichen; also: grey, greenish grey, ashen.
kiki = stiff, to stiffen; kikikiki: convulsions. =
kikino = see kino.
kikiri = pebbles; also kirikiri.
kikiu = said of food insufficiently cooked and therefore tough: kai kikiu. to tie securely; to tighten the knots of a snare: ku kikiu a te hereiga, the knot has been tightened. figuratively: mean, tight, stingy; puoko kikiu. = a miser; also: eve kikiu. to squeak (of rats, chickens).
kiko = meat, flesh: kiko moa, kiko manu, kiko ika, kiko kio e, flesh of chicken, bird, fish, rat. (human) body, used in the ancient expression hare kiko pako o, when speaking of a household (hare) = who did not give shelter to a refugee or else surrendered his body to his pursuers. sterile, barren, unproductive; ku kiko a te henua nei, this land is barren. internal fibres of the banana tree or of the totora reed, stuck to the bark, which are used to make braided ropes: kiko maika, kiko gaatu, mo hiro o te taura mo te akavega banana and totora fibres for twisting strings for akavega baskets.
kimi = to seek; to investigate.
kino = bad; kikino, very bad, cursed; kona kino, dangerous place. blemish (on body).
kinoga = badness, evil, wickedness; penis.
kinokino = badly made, crude: ahu kinokino, badly made ahu, with coarse, ill fitting stones.
kio = defeated; one who has taken refuge in a house or in a cave. to come out a winner, to win, to be victorious in war, in a quarrel, in a race: ku kio a te taua i a miru, the war was won by the miru; ku kio a te toru vaka, = the third boat won.
kio e = rat.
kiogo = cave used as hiding place by a party of refugees (possibly a misprint for kioga translator's note).
kiokio = to smell of smoke, to smell smoky (of food).
kiri = skin; bark; husk; kiri heuheu, downy skin; kiri mohimohi (also kiri mago), smooth hairless skin.
kirikiri miro = multicoloured.
kiroke, kiroke a = a seaweed (fleshy, tender, edible).
kitoga = toilet, latrine, defecating ground.
kiukiu = to chirp (of chicks and birds); to make short noises. the first bells brought by the missionaries were given this name.
kiva = to keep a secret (see kia); silent, quiet; e kiva koe i a au, keep my secret (i.e. do not denounce me, do not divulge what you know about me). smooth, regular (of things with a smooth surface without = wrinkles or asperities).
kivakiva = to be dumbstruck; silent, taciturn, absorbed in thought; he kivakiva toona re o. he became silent.
ko = article (ko te); preposition: with (see grammar); prefix of personal pronouns: koau, i; kokoe, you (singular); koia, he, she, it; kokorua, you (plural); ko tagi, koia, he with his weeping. article which precedes proper nouns, often also used with place names: ko tori, ko hotu matu a, ko pu.
ko iko i = to clean one's hands; i te tuaihaga era a he to o mai i te toro maika, he tahitahi, mo ko iko i o te oone o te rima, = in ancient times they took a banana stem and scraped it to clean the dirt off their hands (rubbing their hands with the watery fibres).
koa = happiness, pleasure; to be happy; koakoa, to be very happy, very pleased. to rock a baby to quieten him. also: hakakoa.
koau = see ko.
kohau = lines (hau) drawn on the tablets for inscribing hieroglyphs; the full name is: kohau motu mo rogorogo, lines of inscriptions for reciting. the article ko, prefixed to the noun, expresses that it is something well known, representative, something "by excellence", as in: kovare, kohio, and probably also kora e. in ancient times different type of kohau were distinguished: kohau ta u annals; kohau ika, lists of people fallen in wars or in fights; koahu raga, records of fugitives, expelled from their homes; kohau hiri taku ki te atua, religious hymns.
kohe = a plant (genus filicinea) that grows on the coast.
kohio = phallus, penis (erect, i.e. hio by excellence); kohio haga, copulation, sexual intercourse. hard human excrement.
kohoa = stick; any piece of wood longer than wide and easily handled.
kohu = shade: he oho kiroto ki te ana, kite kona kohu, he hakaora, he goes into the cave, into the shade, and rests. kohu raa, solar eclipse.
koia = exact: tita a koia, exact demarcation. seems to be the personal pronoun koia applied in the meaning of: thus it is, here it is precisely.
koiro = a fish (according to some jimnoto gymnothorax). =
koka = cockroach. koka uru iho, exclamation of surprise uttered by someone upon receiving something new or unexpected for instance, food not tasted since a long time.
kokekoke = to limp; lame.
koko epo = forgetful: korohua koko e po, forgetful old man.
kokoe = see ko.
kokogo = cold; bronchitis.
kokohu = container, vessel. to put one's hands together, forming a scoop to hold something: ka kokohu hai rima mo avai atu te kai, put your hands like this, so i can give you some food; ka kokohu rivariva o marere, hold your hands together well, so that (the food) does not spill. figuratively: mother (matu a poreko) because she is the vessel in which the baby's body is formed.
kokokoko = to crow, to cackle (of rooster or hen).
kokoma = intestines, guts.
kokore = the moon during the first six nights after the new moon and the five nights after the full moon: kokore tahi, kokore rua, kokore toru, kokore ha, kokore rima, kokore ono.
kokoro = width, expanse; wide, spacious. te kokoro o te hare. = the expanse of a wide house.
komaniri komanara = little finger, auricular.
komari = vulva; name of the pictures of vulvas carved on many rocks and stones.
komo = to insert a wedge into something. figuratively: to stuff oneself with food; he komo, he hakahio i te manava.
kona = place, terrain, part, surface of the body. ta kona to tattoo; the parts of the body which were entirely covered in tattoos, such as the thighs and the wrists, are called kona.
konakona = tasteless, bland (of food): ta e konakona, tasty. =
konakumi = far, distant; kaiga konakumi. distant land.
konui = far.
kope = lad, lass, youth, young man or woman; he oho te kope ra e ko ira the first youth, ko ira, went; peh=c3=88 korua ga kope? how are you, lads? koho mai korua ko ga kope, ka maitaki korua ga kope! welcome to you, lasses, what beautiful lasses you are!
kopeka = avenger; te kopeka o te ika, avenger of an assassination victim; ika kopeka also means cannibal avenger. according to the report of the spanish visitors to the island in 1770, the paina statues were also called kopeka; if this is correct, the word kopeka would have been used in two senses, to avenge an offence and = to distribute

payments, as was done in the paina festivals.
 kopiro = to ferment, to start rotting; maika kopiro. = rotting bananas; kopiro a te rimu, a pile of miru seaweeds is rotting (and the insects on it are easily caught for using as bait).
 kopu = belly; tagata kopu, slave (who belongs to another, body and soul); kopu to, lazy, inactive, indolent.
 kopuhia = to be blown away by the wind; he kopuhia i te tokerau. = also said of someone who does not stay home, goes out and disappears, instead of dedicating himself to his work.
 kopuku = a fish.
 kora e = forehead.
 korapu = holes cut in the paega hare stones to hold the frame poles of the roof.
 kore = to lack, to be missing; without (something normally expected), less; ana kore te ua, ina he vai when rain lacks there is no water: vi e kenu kore, woman without a husband, i.e. widowed or abandoned by her husband.
 koreha = sea eel; several sorts are distinguished: koreha puhu. haako, migo, tapatea. koreha o raro o te oone, earthworm; koreha henua, snake.
 koreva = a fish.
 kori = to play (also: kokori). to steal, to pilfer.
 koria = to harm.
 koro = father (seems to be an older word than matu a tamaroa). feast, festival; this is the generic term for feasts = featuring songs and banquetting; koro hakaopo, feast where men and women danced. when (also: ana koro); ana koro oho au ki anakena. when i go to anakena; in case. koro haga e ia, in case he wants it.
 korohu a, korohua = old man; also used jokingly or affectionately of any adult man.
 koroititi = slowly.
 koromaki = to be lonely, to be aggrieved because one's love is not returned, = to miss (someone).
 korotea = a species of banana grown in ancient times.
 korua = you (plural).
 koruhi = west, west wind.
 kotaki = string or ribbon used to tie the loincloth (hami).
 kotetu = huge (tetunui).
 kotikoti = to cut with scissors (since this is an old word and scissors do not seem to have existed, it must mean something of the kind).
 koura = flea; any small insect in general. koura tere henua, human being (ancient expression, lit. insect which runs on the ground).
 kovare = mucous plug; he poreko te kovare, the mucous plug comes out (before the birth).
 koviro = newborn rat; familiarly: very young baby.
 ku = verbal prefix, used for past events the effects of which are still lasting. the verb then takes the suffix ana which is very often contracted to a . in familiar conversation the prefix ku is often omitted and only the suffix a is used.
 ku iku i = to disturb, to inconvenience, to feel uncomfortable, said for instance of a thief who has hidden the things stolen under his clothes: he ku iku i i roto i a ia te me e toke, the stolen things inconvenience him; he ku iku i te vanaga haga, = his manner of talking betrays embarrassment. to crowd together; he ku iku i te gagata i te uruga mai ki te hare, the people are crowding to get into the house.
 ku uku u = to call one's young (of hens).
 ku vehi a te ga kope, the youngsters are seated in a circle; ku vehi a te gogoro, the assistance is seated in a circle; ku vehi a te mahigo i tau raa tomo era te matu a the people formed a large circle on the day the padre arrived; vehi a te taro, the taros are planted in a circle.
 kua = used preceding persons names, or inserted between the article and = the person's name, to mean "and others, and companions" e.g. a kua ira, ira and his companions.
 kugukugu = to clear one's throat.
 kuhane = soul, spirit, ghost; person or object seen in a dream and taken as an omen; see also: hakakuhanehane.
 kuki = to cover oneself, to wrap oneself up in the nua cape; =09 ka kuki toou nua, wrap yourself up well in your cape. =
 kuku = to swathe, to swaddle: he kuku i te toa, to swathe the sugarcane (with their large leaves, so they grow better and taller).
 kuku o = a snail (very small, conical, found inland on rocks).
 kukumu = cheekbone, knuckle, also finger joint; kukumu manege, finger joint; kukumu iti, falangina; kukumu ata iti, falangeta. sugarcane knots: kukumu toa.
 kukuro = handle.
 kumara = sweet potato. the main varieties are: kumara pita, kumara rega moe tahi uriuri, kumara rega moe tahi teatea, kumara rega vi e, kumara aro piro, kumara paka taero, kumara ariga rikiriki, kumara uriuri, kumara uka teatea, kumara ure omo, kumara ha u pu, kumara ure omo uriuri.
 kume = to extract, to pull out (e.g. a tooth, a thread from a fabric); = to come out (of the sun's rays) ku kume a te tuke o te raa.
 kumi = long, far; to grow long; maikuku kumi, long fingernails; larger share; he kumi maana, he iti maaku, the larger share (he keeps) for himself, the small one is for me. fathom (also: maroa).
 kupega = fishing net; kupega honu, cobweb. the various types of fishing nets are: for fishing in the open sea kupega huti ature, described in the tradition about catching ature in preparation for tuna fishing; for fishing near the coast and in the = bays: kupega hura, a small, round net in the shape of a basket, used on the shore, handled by a single man; kupegaviri, = net several metres long handled by its extremities by two men called hopu kupega stretched vertically down to the shore; kupega tuku rua trawling net, its lower end is dragged by two men, = stretched horizontally on the sea bottom towards the coast (see also the explanation of the word tuku).
 kupu = lyrics (of a song).
 kura = also: poukura, the short, thin, multicoloured feathers of chickens and other birds. the best of something, choice.
 kuri = cat.
 kutakuta = foam; teatea te kutakuta o te vai kava i te vave, = the sea foam is white when there are big waves. ana vera te vai, he kutakuta i ruga when water is boiling, foam appears on top.
 kutokuto = apparently a synonym of kutakuta, at least in the meaning of foam produced by rinsing. (see hakakutokuto).
 kutu = louse. kutu ivi heheu, remora, attached to the swordfish.
 ma = (prep.) for (found in some cases instead of mo)
 ma a = to know, to understand. ma a tahaga, to know something through one's own knowledge, without having been taught by someone else.
 ma ama a = stupid, demented, drunk; ma ama a a te puoko o tou tagata era, that man is not right in the head light (of weight); huhuru ma ama a, light feathers
 ma ea = stone, rock.
 ma eha = brightness, bright, to lighten, to brighten up; ku ma eha a, it has already lightened up.
 ma u = to carry, to transport; he ma u mai, to bring; he ma u atu, to remove, ma u tako a, to take away with oneself; te tagata hau ha a i raro, ina eko ma u tako a i te hauha a o te kaiga nei ana mate; bienes terrenales

cuando muere. > a rich man in this world world cannot take his earthly belongings with him when he dies. to fasten, to hold something fast, to be firm; ku ma u a te veo, the nail holds fast. to contain, to hold back; kai ma u te tagi i roto, he could not hold his tears back.

ma uma u vanaga = to tell tales, to spread gossip.

maaga = chick. maaga hagai (or simply maaga) adoptive child. fishing bait (this is the general term; see moroki, maunu o mamama.)

maahu = steam, vapour, evaporation (but especially the steam that rises upon opening the earth oven). older brother, older brother's children (those of a younger brother are called potu or hagu potu)

maara = flat coastal area usable as landing stage.

maari = rope, thick string. pu maari, holes where ropes were kept at rano raraku.

maemae = pale (of face, from fright, illness, etc.); insufficiently cooked.

maga = branch (of tree).

magahaiga = part of the arm near the armpit, armpit.

magai = fishhook (made of stone or of bone, much more curved inward than the type of hook called rou).

magamaga = finger (rima matu a neanea, thumb; tuhi henua, index finger; roaroa tahaga, middle finger; tuhia haua, ring finger; komaniri komanara, little finger). a seaweed (shaped like small fingers).

magaro = gentle, mild; tagata magaro, mild tempered person; vai magaro, fresh water.

mageo = bitter, sour, acid; ava mageo, strong liquor; (fig.) oone mageo, unhealthy land; ko te mageo, te tokerau, the cold winds of the winter season (arch.)

magerogero = to feel an itch, to feel itchy.

mago = spotted dogfish, small shark.

magugu = anus.

magugu puro = niggardly, stingy, miserly.

magugugugu = tough, half raw, not well cooked.

mahaga = baby (when able to stand by itself; the five stages of a baby's development are: kaukau, puepe. tahuri. totoro. mahaga).

mahaki = companion, colleague; mo hatu o mahaki, for our companions success (or happiness) (arch.) a fish (of small size).

mahana = tepid, lukewarm, warm; vai mahana, warm water. to stop raining; he mahana te ua, the rain has stopped.

mahani = to get used to something, to get on with someone, to follow a custom (good or bad); mahani a au ki te ga me e nei, i am used to living with these people.

maharo = to admire something, to be astonished, to watch something with delight, interest, or amazement.

maharoga, object of admiration.

maheo = pus.

mahera = to cheat (of children playing).

mahia = transfer of a gift (when at a party someone is offered gifts and passes them on to others).

mahiahaia = light sea breeze.

mahigo = family (in the widest meaning), vassals, group of friends.

mahiha = hangnail (skin).

mahimahi = a fish.

mahina = moon; mahina omotohi, full moon; mahina ohiro, new moon.

mahora = flat area.

mahore = a fish (small, silver coloured).

mahu = decent, proper, self controlled, chaste; tagata mahu, ina eko oho i tu a i te vi e he is a decent man who does not chase women.

mahu = to begin to heal (of an injury).

mahuna = small skin tumours, pimples.

mahute = a tree (boussonetia papyrifera) formerly more abundant on the island, the fibres of which were used for clothing (see nua and hami).

mai = (prep.) from, since; mai aganira pemu a from now on. before, prior to (referring to a future event certain to occur); mai ta e oho au ki hiva, prior to my leaving for the continent (note the use of the negative, lit. "before i do not go..."). short for ka avai mai, mai te kahu, give me the dress. hither (movement towards the speaker); ka ho mai (= ka oho mai). come here! welcome! hoki mai a e ia, he has come back; ina kai garo a mai, he cannot understand it; ka to o mai, come and get it;

maiare = empty handed (said jokingly to someone who comes back from a fishing trip empty handed).

maika = banana (musa sapientum). ancient varieties were called ri o, hihi, korotea, pia, pukapuka, naho o.

maikuku = nail, hoof.

maitaki = clean, neat, pure, pretty, nice, beautiful, handsome. tagata rima maitaki, clean handed man, correct man.

makemake = makemake (the main god and creator).

makenukenu = to beat (of pulse). he makenukenu te uaua (o te kakari rima), the pulse (of the wrist) beats.

makere = an insect.

maki = lymphatic ganglion.

maki iki i = to be covered in tiny things such as seeds or similar minuscule objects (of things).

makituu = clitoris.

mako i = a tree (thespesia populnea), the fruit of this tree, any tough inedible fruit, sandalwood fruit: mako i nau opata.

mako iko i = kidney.

makohe = a bird (dark, white breasted, long winged sea bird).

makona = to eat one's fill, to be satisfied.

makota = jealous.

makua = physiognomy, physical appearance, face, visage. te makua o te poki era pehe makua o toona matu a, that child resembles his father. ko te repa maitaki, te makua pe tagaroa what a fine lad, he is the spit and image of tagaroa.

makupuna = grandson, granddaughter, grandchild.

mama = to chew. to mouth feed (arch.) he mama i te vai toa koia ko te tiapito kiroti ki te haha o te poki, she mouth feeds the child with sugarcane juice together with tiapito juice. a sea mollusc (with an eight horned shell).

mamae = illness, pain, to be ill or in pain, afflicted. tagata mamae, the sick.

mamahi = to argue, to quarrel, dispute, quarrel (see tatake).

mamahu = gentle, meek (also mahu); ta e he mamahu ko koe e ta e me e tako a ena i taau, how very gentle you are, you do not do to others as they do to you.

mamaia = to make a mistake; ku mamaia koe you are wrong.

mamama = bait (finely minced, it is deposited on top of the fishhook, wrapped in the line itself). hau mamama, fishing line in which the bait is tied. mamama niuhi shark.

mamara = ill fame, bad reputation. kope mamara, suspicious youngster. way of living, habits. bad tempered; e u i koe, ko te korohua ena, korohua mamara; raa mo rivariva, raa mo riri. be careful with that old fellow, for he is

bad tempered; some days he is fine, some days he is cranky. sling stone.

mamari = egg, fish roe. mamari ata rauhau, last small egg laid by a hen before she turns broody.

mamoe = ewe, lamb (tahitian term).

mana = spiritual force, magical creative power, attributed to divine beings, kings and some other persons. to turn up at an opportune time, to come unexpected, all of a sudden, as if by magic.

mana u = to think, to remember, thought, memory; ana noho au i hiva, he topa hakaou mai te mana u mo toou, when i am on the continent, i will remember you; he uru te mana u rake rake, to be full of negative thoughts (v.g. despair); ku uru a te mana u rakerake, ina eko mana u hakaou i te me e rivariva; e ohono, he hakamate atu i a ia, he has become full negative thoughts, he no longer remembers the good things, he just goes and is killing himself.

manana = to come out on an impulse, or spontaneously (of things); he manana mai ki haho te vanaga, words slip out (which should not be said, or are secret); he manana te tagi, to burst into tears.

manaraga = to exist or to manifest oneself without external intervention. te atua me e manaraga, ina oona hakaaraga; me e ta e manaraga te hetu u, te henua; me e aga o te atua. god exists of his own, he has no procreator; the stars and the earth do not exist by themselves, they are the work of god. kahu manaraga, clothing out of nowhere (said when you find strange clothes in your house, stolen by someone without your knowledge).

manava = abdomen, belly, (fig.) affection, sensitivity, feelings; manava more, grief; manava mate, infatuated, in love (with something); ku ka a te manava, flared up, infuriated, irate; he kava te manava, offended, to turn sour, embittered (see also hatu (manava hatu)).

manavai = hollow where rainwater accumulates; anciently, small, round gardens, preferably situated in low shady spots, where the mahute tree was grown.

manega = cliff, dangerous pass, difficult climb.

manege = biggish, largish (between itiiti and nuinui); kumara manege, a large sweet potato.

maniga = to feel acidity on one's teeth: maniga a te niho.

maniri = to become numb with cold, to grow cold; he maniri te hakari, the corpse grows cold; ku maniri a te kai, the food has grown cold. to go to sleep (of a limb), to become numb; ku maniri a tooku va e, my foot has gone to sleep, has become numb. to feel dizzy; ku maniri a te puoko, i feel dizzy (lit.: [my] head has become dizzy).

manu = bird; manu uru, bird figure (like the drawings or wooden figures once found in caves and houses); manu va e e ha, four legged bird (name given to the first sheep introduced to the island). insect. manupatia, wasp. bird's egg; mamari manu. wild, untamed. song in which is expressed the desire to kill someone, or in which a crime is confessed: he tapa i te manu (see tapa).

manunu = to be terrified, to feel overwhelmed with terror.

mao = a verb only used in ku mao a, fine, i agree; mao, let him be; mao, ina eko hakatagi, let him be, don't make him cry.

maoa = to open up the earth oven and uncover the food once it is cooked (arch.) ina eko maoa i te umu a ama anakio, you mustn't open ama anakio's oven, i.e. do not talk of past mistakes, don't dig up old quarrels.

maori = name of the country of origin of hotu matu a which he fled with his people following a cataclysm in a land called hiva.

maori = wise teacher; tagata maori rogorogo, person who can recite the signs of the tablets; maori hare, house builder; maori ika, healer expert in treating fight injuries.

mara = lump, bruise from a blow.

mara = to start rotting, going bad (e.g. a lobster, a fish). see also mamara.

marama = month, light. the ancient names of the month were: tua haro, tehetu upu, tarahao, vaitu nui, vaitu poru, he maro, he anakena, hora iti, hora nui, tagaroa uri, ko ruti, ko koro.

marama = name of an ancient tribe.

maramara = ember.

maramara = lump, bruise from a blow.

mararia = barren, sterile, fruitless; henua ma raria, barren, unproductive land; aga mararia, useless, unproductive work, to fail (of an attempt): he aga i te aga, kai rivariva, he mararia.

mare = asthma; ku mare a au, i have a bout of asthma.

marego = bald; marego paka, completely bald.

mareni = water melon; mareni papaa, melon (both are modern words).

marere = to fall to pieces, to get spilled; ku marere a te hare, the house has fallen to pieces (can also mean: it has been abandoned).

maria = calm, fair weather at sea; maria a a haho a te tai, the sea is calm; maria raparapa, sea as calm as a millpond.

marikuru = a white, clayey earth. a tree (sapindus saponaria) of which very few specimens are left.

marimoko = grimace.

maripau = testicle.

maro = a sort of small banner or pennant of bird feathers tied to a stick.

maroa = to stand up, to stand. fathom (measure). see kumi.

maroke = a tall, conical hat made of mahute material and covered with small feathers.

maruaki = to feel hungry, to be starving, hunger; he topa te maruaki, to feel hungry.

maruhi = a paralytic.

marumaru = shady; ka oho ki te kona marumaru, go in the shade.

mata = obsidian.

mata = tribe, people; te mata tuai era a, the ancient tribes. eye; mata ite, eyewitness. mesh: mata kupega. raw, uncooked, unripe, green, matamata, half cooked, half ripe.

matagi = extremity of the net where the weaving ends, left side or left corner of a house. wind. matagi tarupa last strong, cold winds after winter, after which people started their plantations (arch.)

matakao = oar. matakao uterus, womb.

matakeva = one eyed, cross eyed; (fam.) scatterbrain, absent minded person who cannot find things.

mataki = to open.

mataku = to be afraid.

matamata = kahi matamata, a tuna fish.

matamea = mars, a planet held to be of bad portent.

matamine = to wink, to signal with the eyelids.

matapea = name of a tattoo beneath the eyes.

matapia = bleariness of the eyes.

matapuku = to bud (of trees and vegetables).

matara = to come undone (of knots), to be free of obligations; ana mate te kenu, ku matara a taana vi e. when the husband dies the wife is free.

matariki = pleiades (group of stars in the constellation of taurus).

matato = a tribal chieftain, chief, important person.

matavai = tears; he rei i te matavai, to shed tears; he monomono te matavai, tears come in the eyes.

mate = to die; he mamate te gagata, many people die. to faint, to lose consciousness; he tutu ka mate ro to beat someone senseless (often used hyperbole). to feel an overwhelming desire, to be dying for; he mate ki te vai, to

be dying for a drink of water. manava mate, see manava. to be overwhelmed with pain: mate a i te mamae.
 matega = death.
 matie = a creeping graminaceous (cynodon dactylon).
 matiro = a fish.
 matou = we, us (see grammar).
 matu = (exclam.) let s go!
 matu a = father (also matu a tamaroa); matu a hagai, adoptive father or mother; matu a ke, uncle, aunt, close relative. part of a net from which the weaving started: te matu a o te kupega.
 matu u = right side. brave man or commander of a group of warriors.
 matuku = a fish, of a rosy colour.
 mau = very, highly; uka keukeu mau, very hard working girl. to be plentiful; he mau to te kaiga, the island abounds in food. properly.
 maua = the two of us (oneself and a third person, second person excluded. see grammar) ka noho koe he oho maua ki uta, you stay here, i am going up with him.
 mauga = last; aga mauga o te ariki o hotu matu a, king hotu matua s last work. hill, mountain.
 maui = left side.
 mauku = pasture, grass.
 maunu = part of a fish used directly as a bait, and which is stuck on the hook without having been ground.
 me e = something; thing; a being; me e hanohano, disgusting thing; me e gutu, a being with a beak; me e kai mago koe? do you eat mago (dogfish)? this, that; the one that, etc.: te ga me e era, those ones (over there); koai te me e i o o ai kiroti ki te hare? who is it who entered the house? to do something, to do in this manner: ina eko me e, don t do this, don t do like this.
 mea = tonsil, gill (of fish). red (probably because it is the colour of gills); light red, rose; also meamea. to grow or to exist in abundance in a place or around a place: ku mea a te ma ka, bananas grow in abundance (in this place); ku mea a te ka, there is plenty of fish (in a stretch of the coast or the sea); ku mea a te tai, the tide is low and the sea completely calm (good for fishing); mau mea, abundance.
 mei = to wither (of plants).
 meme = to grow poorly (of plants), to be retarded in its growth; to fail (of a business, a contract, a piece of work).
 memememe = to grow poorly (of plants), to be retarded in its growth; to fail (of a business, a contract, a piece of work).
 memere = (also meremere) to leave things in good order, matched or aligned: he vevete mai te kupega, he hakauru ki te vai memere. he removes the net (which was secured) and drops it into the water leaving it well spread out. ka memere mai te huruhuru moa mo te hei (mo te ha u vaero, mo te maroke) leave me the hens feathers arranged in proper order [by colour, by size] (for the hei garland, the vaero hat, and the maroke).
 meneheke = these two words, almost completely unknown today, seem to have been used to shout at someone not to go somewhere or to take something, but to wait first: kokoe he menehe ke, kokoe he menehune , or just: meneheke. menehue also seems to mean "to arrive late". the meaning of these archaic terms is far from clear, but they also seem to refer to socially inferior persons.
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 migo = an eel, see also koreha puhī, haoko, tapatea.
 migoigoi = to swarm, to teem, to pullulate; mainly said of poultry: he migoigoi te moa i mu a i te hare, there are lots and lots of chickens in front of the house. commonly used in conjunction with hiri and toka for emphasis: e tamahine a kaka e, ka hiri, ka toka, ka migoigoi! o, chickens of kaka, (a man who had much poultry), grow and multiply in great numbers! ; he hiri, he toka, he migoigoi te mana u, to worry about or yearn for something or someone with burning desire; he hiri, he toka, he migogioi tooku mana u ki te matu a, i think of my mother without respite; he hiri, he toka, he migoigoi te mana u ki te ka, i am dying for some fish (to eat).
 migomigo = wrinkle, crease; wrinkled, creased: ariga migomigo, wrinkled face. damaged, spoilt, bad tasting (of vegetables), e.g. kumara migomigo.
 mihaore = fortunate, happy, lucky; eko mihaore koe , ana moe ki te kenu ga poki rikiriki, you will not be happy if you marry a man who is still like a small child.
 mihimihi = drizzle.
 mimi = urine; to urinate.
 mimiro = to move around something in circles; he mimiro te henua , to feel dizzy as if the ground under you was moving in circles.
 minemine = to blink.
 mini = to dodge back (to avoid being attacked); to withdraw quickly; also minimini.
 miramira = mess of things.
 miritonu = a family of seaweeds, with eight members: miritonu meamea, miritonu karu viviri, miritonu karu tiare, miritonu parapara raha uri, miritonu parapara raha mea, miritonu harepepe meamea, miritonu harepepe uri uri, miritonu reherehe. see also: auke , karakama, kiroke, magamaga, pa a, parai, takapu, verevere.
 miro = wood, stick; also (probably improperly) used for "tree": miro tahiti, a tree from tahiti (melia azedarach); miro huru iti, shrub. wooden vessel (canoe, boat); today pahu (a tahitian word) in more used, especially when speaking of modern boats. name of the tribe, of royal blood, descended from ariki hotu matu a.
 miro oone = model boat made of earth in which the "boat festivals" used to be celebrated.
 miti = salt; to be soaked up (a liquid); to dry (a puddle of water): he miti te puna.
 mitimiti = to click one s tongue in sign of disagreement or of annoyance ("tsk, tsk").
 mo = for (prep.): mo te aha, what for? (also: mo he); moira, because of this; mo aha mai a, ana oho au, what use is it to me, if i go?
 mo ko = to get dark; (also mokirokiro); eko hini ana mo ko ko ro it will be dark soon (there already being thick clouds).
 mo ko ko = to get dark; (also mokirokiro); eko hini ana mo ko ko ro it will be dark soon (there already being thick clouds).
 moa = poultry (general term); moa to a, rooster; moa taga, chicken, moa rikiriki, chick; moa tarapiko, old rooster (with much twisted spurs tara); moa gao verapaka, chicken with bald neck; moa va e verevere, with feathers on its legs; moa pipipipi with multicoloured spots; moa garahurahu, colour of dark ashes; moa tea, white; moa totara, frizzy; moa tu a ivi raa, with bright yellow back.
 moaha = name of an akuaku. archaic term, may have meant "to protect, to save" but it is completely unknown today.
 moai = statue, figurine, likeness of a person or of an animal; moai ma ea, stone statue; moai miro, wooden statue, moai toromiro, toromiro figurine (the toromiro is a tree now extinct).
 moamo = a shellfish, vulgarly called "pico" (beak, spout), found sticking to the rocks of the coast. to look after, to care for (a sick person): e moamo koe i te tagata mamae, look after this sick man well.
 moamoai = the clouds that rise on the horizon, especially in the evenings, and look a bit like moai.
 moana = blue; name of a rock in the sea, opposite tahai: motu haure moana; a tribe of the island was called: hau

moana.

moe = to go to bed. to dream: he moe i te po. to wed, to cohabit with (ki). familiar expression: ka moe ata. leave it, don't pay attention to it. expression used upon seeing an object which brings the memory of someone: ka moe mai (here lies): ka moe mai te niho kai honu o hotu matu a...

moega = mat formerly used as a bed.

moehara = to stay in expectation of discovering something, of seeing something, whether a promise is fulfilled, etc.

moemata = to dream, to see in a dream (moe i tepo).

moemoe = to live promiscuously, to sleep around.

mohimohi = smooth, hairless: kiri mohimohi kiri mago, smooth hairless skin, like that of the dogfish (without scales).

mokirokiro = to get dark.

moko = lizard; moko manu uru, figurine of a lizard (made of wood). to throw oneself on something, to take quickly, to snatch; to flee into the depths (of fish); tagata moko, interloper, intruder, someone who seizes something quickly and swiftly, or cleverly intrudes somewhere; ka moko ki te kai, ka moko, ka aaru, quickly grab some food, grab and catch. to throw oneself upon someone, to attack: he moko, he reirei, to attack and kick. moko roa: to make a long line (of plantation); moko poto, to make a short line. see: ihu moko.

mokomae = name of an ancient tribe of the island.

momoko = (reduplicative of moko) to flock onto something: ku momoko a te manu ki te ka, the birds threw themselves on the fish (on the surface of the sea). pointed; (seems to mean, in general, anything with a slim or pointed shape, like the shape of a lizard moko), e.g. hanau momoko, slim people, slim race.

momomomo = moth eaten, worm eaten, of plants or clothing such as nua, often eaten by hiu (a moth endemic on the island).

momore = more, to hack, to cut off; archaic expression: momore he gava e he kakava to split a hen in half before cooking it for two persons, so that one gets the lower half with the legs, the other the upper half with the breast.

momotara = a fish, called "pez vaca" (cowfish).

momotara = in the meaning of taking revenge, expresses the idea of killing someone in retaliation for someone else having been assassinated: heto o maia kaiga i a makita, he ta o mo mono o tau poki era aana ko maaga. kainga caught makita and cooked him in revenge of his son maanga (whom he had killed because of makita).

momotu = term used, according to old eva hey, for kete, bag, purse, small basket (made of vegetable fibres). it may have its origin in the term momotu. for islet, basket or purse needed to carry food when one went to motu nui or some other motu.

mono = to offer or to ask for something in exchange for something else, to barter, to exchange: he mono atu au ki a koe i te uha, i offer you a hen (in exchange for something else).

more = to cut, to tear; cut or wound inflicted by sharp instrument like obsidian; manava more, sadness (lit: torn soul). tu a ivi more, lumbago.

morega = slice, piece, bit, cutting.

mori = a fish (of tasty flesh). modern term for grease, candle, lamp, light.

moroki = chrysalis, pupa. any small fish used as bait on the fishhook, when fishing in the open sea; hau moroki, strong line used for fishing in deep waters with moroki bait. to make an excellent job of something; ahu moroki; ahu made of well dressed stones, smooth and fitted together (like that of vinapu); ka moroki toou hare, build you house well! (today moroti, is also used instead of moroki).

morore = bastard, illegitimate child.

motamota = to sprinkle, to mottle, to marble something, e.g. a nua cape, sprinkling it with the juice of the pua plant.

mote = a fish.

motiho = to become cloudy, overcast: raa motiho, cloudy day; motiho a te raa, the sky is overcast, dark (see mo ko).

motu = to cut; to snap off: motu a te hau, the fishing line snapped off; to engrave, to inscribe letters or pictures in stone or in wood, like the motu mo rogorogo, inscriptions for recitation in lines called kohau. islet; some names of islets: motu motiro hiva, sala y gomez; and around the island: motu nui, motu iti, motu kaokao, motu tapu, motu marotiri, motu kau, motu tavake, motu tautara, motu ko hepa ko maihori, motu hava.

motu rau uri = southeast wind.

motu takarua = west wind.

motuha = distributor, the host who has the honour of distributing food or other gifts at a feast. the person who directs and allocates the various tasks in a communal enterprise (like a foreman): motuha kupega, the man who manages the handling of the nets in a fishing expedition.

mou = to keep quiet, to be silent. to die: ku mou a te tagata era, that man has died.

mouga = last: vanaga mouga o te ariki o hotu matu a, the last words of king hotu matu a.

moumou = to take to pieces, to undo, to pull down (a house, a building), to destroy.

mu a = front, before; used with prepositions a, i, o, ki, mai; i mu a i., in front of..., etc.

mu a = to turn up (of swarms of flies); to swarm over a body (of flies).

muko = joint father in law or mother in law.

mukomuko = to present the ariki in anakena with the first fruits. upper part of a sugarcane used as a signal, stuck on top of a pipi horeko (stone mound); also any small stick on top of a stone mound, as a signal.

mumu = taciturn, silent; mute.

munimuni = short (see potopoto; teketeke).

muraki = to bury; to deposit a corpse in the niche of an ahu or in a grave.

mutamuta = talkative.

muti, mutimuti = to wither for lack of moisture; to be destroyed (of plantations) by robbery or drought. to gnaw and suck: he mutimuti te ivi o te moa, to gnaw and suck at the bones of a chicken.

na = here; na ku tomo a te miro, the boat has arrived here.

na a = to hide, to guard secretly: e na a te me e rakerake, ina eko hakatikera, ki te mata o te ga poki, hide evil, don't show it to children.

na ina i = also: gorigori, o i o i small, a tiny little bit; to give someone a small share of something; ka na ina i atu, give him a little bit. the thread or the angling line with which the bait is tied to the hook; ka to o te na ina i, ka here te maunu mo te ika, take a thread and tie the bait for the fish.

naganaga = to squat, without resting the buttocks on the heels: ka noho naganaga mai koe, ina he pepe, sit on the ground, there is no seat.

naginagi = to gnaw (of rats). to give a stabbing pain (of a tumour or an abscess about to burst).

nahonaho = comfortable, convenient: ku nahonaho a te nohoga o tou hare era, this house is comfortable; nahonaho a te kona era mo tunu i te kai, that is a convenient place for cooking.

nakinaki = ancient expression; some people remember that the oldsters used to say he nakinaki in the sense of: don't hurry, wait for me.

nako = marrow. fat; nako a te tagata era, that man is fat.

nakunaku = ancient word, nowadays unknown. it was probably used in the meaning of forgiving or erasing a misdeed;

some native remember having heard very old people say in a tone of prayer: *nakunaku tooku rakerake*, and *nakunaku tooku atua*, which seems to have meant: "forgive my misdeeds," and "forgive, oh my god."

namunamu = to chew; he *namunamu rivariva i te kai*, to chew one's food thoroughly.

nana i = the straight line followed when making a mat of plaited totora reeds.

nana ia = to break (of waves). *hoa hakanana ia* master wave breaker, name of a moai from Orongo, now in the British Museum in London. =

nana o = tattoo. *tagata hakari nana o*, man with tattoos.

nanagi = to chop something with the teeth, to bite off: *tagata nanagi pito*, the man in charge of cutting the newborn's umbilical cord with his teeth, to mark a chicken as one's property by biting one of its toes. see also *reke*.

nanahua = to be frightened to death; to frighten; he *nanahua mai koe*, you frightened me.

nanai = spider (open field spider, not a house spider or a spider found in nooks).

nanai a = intruder, suspicious person; *ku tu u mai a te nanai a i agapo*, an intruder came in here last night. to eavesdrop; *e ui koe*, he *nanai a te me e era*, look out, that fellow is listening.

nanao = to take out (*nanao mai*); to take something out of a bag, a net, a basket, e.g. fish; to put something somewhere, e.g. fish into a boat: he *nanao ki te vaka*.

nanue = a fish (plentiful on the coast all around the island); *nanue para*, a yellow variety of this fish.

naonao = mosquito.

nape = to give a name to a person or to a thing: he *nape te igoa*.

naponapo = shiny; shine, brilliance.

narinari = mask anciently used in some feasts. *i te nohoga tuai era a e uru ro te tagata o te kaiga nei i te narinari mo te ate atua*, in ancient times the men of this island put on masks for the *ate atua* festival.

nau = sandalwood which used to grow on the steep slopes of the coast: *nau opata*.

naunau = sandalwood which used to grow on the steep slopes of the coast: *nau opata*.

nave = chin strap; he *nave hai hau i te ha u*, to secure one's hat with a thong (in way of a chin strap). to communicate something secretly to another person; to agree with one another before making a statement, in order not to contradict one another.

ne i = to defecate. to lay (eggs): he *nene i i te mamari*.

ne ine i = frequentative of *nene i*.

neganega = shrivelled, jump backed, deformed. figuratively: *ina e tahi neganega mo toe*. there isn't anybody (anything) left; *ina e tahi neganega mo toe, ka oho tahi, tagata iti, tagata nui, = vi e iti, vi e nui, poki iti, poki nui*, no one must stay behind, everybody must go, men, women, and children.

nego = to increase in number; he *nego te mahigo*, = the family has grown. to be much: *nego a*, it's a lot. to suffice, to be enough; *ku nego a taaku, e toe taau*, this is enough for me, the rest is for you.

negonego = abundance, plenty: *ai te negonego o te kai*, there is plenty of food; *tagata negonego* means "rich man who lives surrounded by plenty", as well as "man of great learning" (Maori *negonego*).

nehe = pleasant smell, fragrance.

nehenehe = fern. (as an adjective, *nehenehe* pretty, is a Tahitian word).

nehunehu = to be dazzled; he *nehunehu te mata i te raa*, = dazzled by the sun.

nei = this, here; *oira ka tomo mai hotu matu a ki te kaiga nei*, he *tagata o nei*, before *hotu matu a* came to this island, there were people here.

neke = to move out, to withdraw; he *neke eve*, to move back, to retreat; *ka neke atu koe*, move out over there.

nekeneke = to limp.

nemo = to roam, to wander; *tagata nemonemo*, restless person, someone who keeps moving house constantly.

nemunemu te kauha = "(his) buttocks are restless". said of people worried by a bad conscience, who fear that their misdeeds may become public. [perhaps a misprint for *nemonemo*].

nene = sweet; *kai nene*, good food. to shake, to tremble, to shiver; *e nene a te rima o te tagata korohua*. the old man's hands are shaking.

nene i = to defecate. to lay (eggs): he *nene i i te mamari*.

neneku = to pinch someone.

nenera = sleepy (used with eyes, mata, as subject): *nenera a te mata*.

nero = children of both sexes who in ancient times lived isolated in two caves of Poike gully. *ana more mata puku* was the boys' cave, *ana o keke* the girls' cave.

ni o = to keep a fire going by throwing firewood onto it; he *ni o ahi*, to put something on the fire to roast it; he *ni o au*, to smoke; *mo taki o te kiko oru, moira ana ni o au*, to preserve pork, they smoke it.

niau = to mew (of cat).

niganiga = to feel like eating something.

nihii = arch, vault, arch like, bow shaped thing; *te nihii o te rahi*, celestial vault; the word is more often than not reduplicated: *nihinihi*, except when referring to a specific place; *ka iri ki te kona nihinihi era*, go up that hillock (lit.: arch shaped place); *tua ivi nihinihi*, hump; also used to describe the continual undulating movements of waves: *ku nihinihi a te vave*; for persons bent over their work, one uses *nihinihi* when referring to several, but *nihinihi* when referring to one; *ku nihinihi a te tagata e aga a, e oka era*, = with their shoulders bent, these people work, making plantations; *ai nihinihi era te vi e i ruga i te umu*, here is a woman bent over the oven; *ku nihinihi a te tagata era i ruga i te umu mo maoa mo to o mai i te kai*, those men bend over the oven to open it and take out the food.

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niho = tooth; *niho tara*, eye tooth, canine.

nikiniko = also: *nokinoki*, to wind, to meander.

nina a = to be disgusted, put off by (food); *ku nina a a au i te kai ena*, that food puts me off.

nini = to spin rapidly, for instance a top around its axle.

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nininini = to suffer from diarrhea.

nire = virgin girl.

nironiro = coiled, tangled; nironiro kokoma, guts, intestines.
niu = palm tree, coconut tree; hua niu, coconut.
niuhi tapaka i = hammerhead shark (symbol of fierceness).
nivaniva = madman, idiot;
no = just, only, merely, still; ka oho no, just go! = #09 e tahi no i ora ai, only one survived; e hauru no a, he is still sleeping; e aga no, he just works (i.e. he always works).
no i = to lean.
noatu = no matter, never mind that..., although, even though; noatu te hoa mai o te ua, e oho no tatou, even though it is raining, we ll still going.
noho = to sit, to stay, to remain, to live (somewhere), to wait; ka noho, you stay! (i.e. "good bye", said by the person leaving). figuratively: he noho te eve, to be calm, at peace; he noho te mana u, to concentrate on something, to fix one s attention on; ku noho a te mana u o te tagata ki ruga ki te aga, the man thinks constantly of his work.
nohoga = stay, sojourn; lifetime; times, ages, epoch: i te nohoga tuai era a, in ancient times.
nohu = a fish (small, pink); poki rima nohu, nickname of those who catch only small fish like the nohu, and are incapable of catching big fish.
nokinoki = to wind, to meander, e.g. of a path.
noma = to shine suddenly, like a flash of lightning.
nono = any fish thrown onto the beach by the waves; lobster come out of the sea to die on the beach; any fish which jumps out of the water into a boat (except flying fish). they are seen as bad omens and are not eaten. exclamation: ko te nono! how awful, how horrible!
nono i = to ask, to request.
nonoki = to wind, to meander in wider undulations than nokinoki above.
nonoma = very shiny, sparkling.
nononono = to weep: he nononono te matavai.
nua = mother; this seems a more ancient word than matu a poreko. blanket, clothing, cape formerly made from fibres of the mahute tree.
nuahine = old woman. ko te nuahine ka umu a ragi kotekote , ancient name of "the woman in the moon" inspired by the resemblance of its landscape with the likeness of a woman sitting, lighting the fire of her oven.
nui = big, long, important, numerous; great size, greatness.
nuinui = big, long, important, numerous; great size, greatness.
nukura mean = northwest wind.
o = prepositon marking the genitive. preposition expressing the cause, the reason: because of (also i): e tahataha a te vaka o te tokerau. = the boat rocks from side to side because of the wind. lest, in order not to...
e ui koe o higa, be careful not to fall. sometimes used as conditional: if, whether; ina kai agiagi au o tu u mai te matu a, i don t know if the padre has arrived. article sometimes used preceding proper names; o hotu matu a, o santiago. to answer saying "oh"; ana ragi te tagata ki te rua tagata, "he koe?", he o mai, he ki: "o, i au", when a man calls another, asking "where are you?" [the other] answers saying "oh, i am here."
o = to celebrate a festival: he o i te gogoro.
o i = to pull out plants which have grown too close together in order to leave more space between them: to thin out.
o io i = maggot.
o o = to enter; he o o kiroto ki te hare, to enter a house.
o oa = to crow (of rooster).
oaha = interjection abbreviated from oaha to u veveveve = why your hurry, wait a bit; oaha, anira, = wait a bit, i ll do it (what you request). oaha hia why could it be that ... (not) .. : oaha hia i a koe o te aha koe i ta e haga ai, = why could it be that you don t want (to do something, or to accept an invitation); oaha hia te miro i ta e oho mai ai? why could it be that the boat has not arrived?
oga = to lean out; to go have a look: ka oho, ka oga te miro o te ariki o hotu matu a. go and see (if) the boat of king hotu matu a (has arrived).
ogahe = since when? how long? agahe te maika nei? = since when, how long have this bananas been here?
oge = food shortage; he ta u o te oge, famine year; kaiga oge nuinui, land of great food shortage.
ogeoge = stench of rotting corpse.
ohe = bamboo.
ohi = stalk of some plants.
ohio = iron; modern word used for any metal and also for iron axes and coins.
ohipa = stone enclosure.
ohirohiro = waterspout (more exactly pu ohirohiro), a column of water which rises spinning on itself.
oho = to go: ka oho! go! go away! (i.e. "goodbye" said by the person staying behind); ka oho mai (very often contracted to: koho mai), welcome! (lit.: come here); ku oho a te tagata, the man has gone; = also rauoho, hair.
ohoga = travel, direction of a journey; ohoga mai, = return.
ohu = to cry, to bawl: e ohu a te poki i uta, = there is a baby bawling up here. circle; circular, round; hakaohu, to form a circle, to sit in a circle.
ohumu = selfish, stingy, niggardly: tagata ohumualso: tagata gu.
oi = to move away, to withdraw (usually with atu): ka oi atu, move out ot the way; oi mai, = to approach, to draw near.
oi = to stir something; iterative; oioi.
oira = adverb: because of that.
oira = oira ... ka , before (preceding past actions, not future): oira au ka tu u mai, before i came here; oira ka tomo mai hotu matu a ki te kaiga nei, he tagata o nei, before hotu matu a came to this island, there were people here.
oka = lever, pole; to dig holes in the ground with a sharpened stick, as was done in ancient times to plant vegetables; used generally in the meaning of making plantations. the four sideways poles supporting a hare paega.
okaoka = to jab, to pierce, to prick repeatedly.
okioki = to buzz, to ring (ears); buzzing; e okioki a te naonao, the mosquitoes are buzzing; ku okioki a te me e i roto i tooku tariga, something is buzzing in my ear, my ear is ringing.
oko = to grow well and be about to ripen; ku oko a te maika, te kumara the bananas and the sweet potatoes have grown well and are just about ready.
oko = to take all, leaving nothing behind; te ga ipoki ku okooko a i te hoga a mamari, the children took the nest with the eggs. =
okooko = to take all, leaving nothing behind; te ga ipoki ku okooko a i te hoga a mamari, the children took the nest with the eggs. =
omaoma = emaciated.
omo = to suck.
omoaga = bulky cloud, cumulus: ragi omoaga.
omoomo = to suck repeatedly, to suckle.
omotahi = to win everything at a game (lit: to suck whole): omotahi mai a e au, he has cleaned me out.

omotohi = full (of the moon); ku omotohia te mahina, the moon is full.
one = sand.
oneone = (reduplication of oone which see below) dirty, covered in soil, in mud.
ooka = to perforate, to stab, to prick: ku ooka a te ika hai patia. the fish is transpierced by the harpoon.
ooku = possessive pronoun: mine (see also aaku).
oona = possessive pronoun: his, hers, its. (see also aana).
oone = ground, soil; mud; dirty, to get dirty.
ootu = to be cooked, cooking; ku ootu a te kai, = the food is cooked; ina kai ootu rivariva te umu, (the food in) the oven is not well cooked. to cook something (also haka ootu).
oou = possessive pronoun: yours. (see also aaui).
opata = steep; precipice, cliff; steep coastal slope.
ope = shovel.
opeope = to curl (of the sea): tai opeope.
opo = to flee, to run away.
opoopo = to eat greedily, smacking one's lip; oopoopo i te mamari, to gobble down an egg.
ora = alive; healthy; to recover, to be saved (from an illness or a danger): ku ora a, ina kai mate, he recovered, he did not die; ku ora a te haa, the wound has healed; e ora no a, he is still alive; ora hakaou mai, to come back to life; ora ke, = what a pleasant breeze! (lit: how healthy!) stick for spinning top (made from the shell of a sandalwood nut) with which children make the top spin.
oraga = life (in the meaning of existence, or as the present or future state of the soul); salvation, rescue from death; resurrection: te oraga hakaou mai.
oro = to flit in the air (of a bird), turning and flying up and down. to file, to scratch, to scrub, to grind, to sharpen; ka oro te kumara, grind the sweet potatoes; ka oro te hoe, sharpen the knife.
orooro = to rub, to polish, to shine.
oru = pig.
otea = dawn, morning; daytime from dawn to dusk; ka otea ro (work all night) until dawn.
oti = to come to an end; to suffice, to be enough: ku oti a, it is finished; ina kai oti mo kai, there is not enough to eat; he oti a, there isn't anymore left, it's the last one; it's enough with that.
otoroka = according to old eva hey (who died in 1946) this was a greeting (today unknown). it seems to be the same as that which, according to karl friedrich behrens (1722), a native directed at roggveens = ships, the first native to board the ensign ship and who, upon going back, "raised both hands and with his eyes turned to the island, shouted: odorroga, odorroga"
ovakevake = according to ancient beliefs, the home of the spirits called akuaku: i hiva, i ovakevake. some natives remember that old people told them that when the first missionaries arrived = several akuaku took their leave, saying that they were returning to hiva, to ovakevake. another place where akuaku supposedly lived before coming here was, according to the ancient belief, maru a po, in tahiti.
pa = to surround; enclosed field; private property; i agapo ku rere mai a te kori kiroti ki tooku pa, last night a thief entered my property. sometimes found instead of pe: pahe = pehe.
pa e = of a boat, to deviate, to drift, to stray under the effects of currents or winds; ku pa e a te vaka i te tokerau, the wind has made the boat deviate from its course.
pa pa = to crack: i te raa he pa pa te gaatu, = the totora (which has dried) has cracked in the sun; to weaken, to become frail: pa pa a te turi, his knees are weak (of old people).
paa = sterile, barren (of people); vi e paa, = sterile woman. a seaweed (fleshy leaves, round shape) pork crackling (so called because of its resemblance with paa seaweed above).
paahia = sweat, perspiration; hana ke, ku topa a te paahia, how hot, i m drenched in sweat! (lit.: sweat runs).
paake = to save, to put aside, to reserve; mostly used of food: kai paake, in a distribution, food reserved for some = privileged persons; e kai paake koe. keep some food aside (for me). the word paake is also used in conjunction with ai (to copulate) or hua ai (procreation): ai paake is said of married persons with illegitimate children = (poki ai paake) besides their legitimate ones.
pae = to end, to come to an end; ku pae a taaku kai, = i have no more food; pae atu, to leave en masse; ku pae atu a tagata ki hangaroa tai. = everybody has left for hangaroa bay. to start, to break out (of wars, fights: taua); ku pae a te taua, the fight, the war, has started. dressed, edged stones anciently used to enclose a permanent umu; paepae wall of undressed stones built as protection against the wind; also any other protection.
paega = dressed stones forming the foundations of the ancient = houses or of the walls of the monumental ahus; hare paega, house with stone foundations; paega ahu, = ahu wall. household, people who live in a hare paega. to lay stones on the bottom and against the sides of a hole: he paega i te rua.
paerega = poor; needy persons, without protection, such as orphans (poki matu a kore).
pagaha a = heavy; kai pagaha a, heavy food, hard to digest. name of the design that used to be tattooed on the cheeks.
pahaka = person unlucky at fishing: tagata pahaka.
pahera = lower part of gourd; pahera ipu kaha, shell of gourd (pakahera).
pahoa = piece, bit, chunk: pahoa kahi. a chunk of tuna.
pahono = to answer rebelliously (upon receiving an order), to contradict. =
pahu uma = coffin; in modern usage, any sort of jar.
pahupahu = to dig a hole.
pahure = to peel off (of skin), injury or bruise.
paiga = side, party, faction; part or portion of something.
paihi = to be torn: ku paihi a te kahu o te poki, the child's dress is torn.
paina = human likeness, large doll (made in ancient times).
paka = dry; to become dry (of things); pakapaka, to dry out. te paka is also the name of the moss covered areas, between the small lakes of volcano rano kau, = through which one can pass without getting one's feet wet.. to go, to depart; he paka mai, to come; he oho, he paka, they go away. to become calm (of the sea): ku paka a te tai.
paka ohio = mean, stingy (also kaikino).
pakahera = skull, shell, cranium; pakahera puoko tagata, human skull; pakahera pikea, shell of crab or crayfish.
pakakina = to crash into, to collide with, to explode; explosion. to flow, to run (of a liquid): he pakakina te ranu, her waters broke. to lash (one's face, of the wind).
pakako = to cluck (of hen when laying eggs)..
pakapakakina = to explode repeatedly (see pakakina).
pakeke = clink, noise of stones colliding, any similar sound; to tinkle, = to chink. kind, kindly, good natured; tagata pakeke ki te iramuta, persons well disposed towards towards their fellow human beings.
pakeopa = name of a particular stone moai, which had signs carved on its back (three rona and two ua). it is no longer on the island. some authors wrongly claimed that this was a generic word for statues or the name of a certain type of statues, as, nowadays, the term pakeopa is commonly used of statuettes of stone or of wood with carved decorations on their backs.
paki u = verb which seems to have been used only in negative connotation, referring to selfish people who refuse to help, or to cooperate: eko paki u atu au ki a koe. i will not help you, or: i won't give you anything.
pakia = seal (zool.). haga pakia, a small cove near hangaroa.

pakipaki = area at the sides of the entrance to a house. to take (food) from a feast, or out of the oven, to someone else s house: he pakipaki i te kai.
 pakiroki = in war times, person who comes for help or for protection = to avoid getting killed; to seek asylum, refuge; refugee. pauper who comes to someone else s house, hoping to be invited = to eat. persona who lives in extreme poverty, pauper, destitute; = also said of famished animals in poor condition.
 pako o = to become dislocated (of bone). to break loose, to become undone (of something that was = linked, connected); to release, to let go of, also used figuratively: ka pako o mai i te ki out with it, say frankly what you wanted to tell me. to lose (money gambling): ana pako o te ohio e tahi kope, ku geo a, ina eko mihaore, when one loses money and is cleaned out, he has no luck at all.
 pakoga = lower part, deep place: i raro i te pakoga, below. =
 paku = to move things about when searching for something; he aha te me e aau e paku mai ena? what are you looking for here?
 pakuku = to thrash about, like a chicken or a lobster just caught.
 pakupaku = to come down in a straight line, like the rays of the sun; this word occurs in the text of a kaikai; "hiro rahi pakupaku" , which seems to mean: "sun rays coming straight down"; to be stiff like a corpse (papaku).
 paoa = war club. man armed with a war club; the guardians of the tribe = holding the term of office (ao). to splint a broken limb.
 paoga = back of the knee.
 paohu = a fish. paohu poreko so is called a person who is wont to slip away from home or work, being slippery like the paohu fish.
 papa = underground rock; motionless; rocky sea bottom; large flat stone; figuratively: tagata papa important man, author of great works. wooden plank currently used much like a surf board in the sport called garu ; it was formerly called papa gaatu mo te garu, because it was made dry totora leaves woven into = the shape of a plank. to line up things side by side on a flat surface, for = instance, to line up fish on top of a flat stone.
 papae = shield: te papae mo puru te hakari o horea mai hai mata, the shield is for protecting the body, to prevent being wounded by obsidian [weapons].
 papaga = order (in which things or persons are arranged); substantive form of the verb papa.
 papagaha a = to feel sleepy, to have a feeling of heaviness, to start dozing (reduplication of pagaha a).
 papaki = a marine mollusc (physalia).
 papaki = he papaki i te vanaga, to blame someone falsely, and by exaggerations (literally: to heap words like soil when covering a plant); to make up parts of a tale, to add some details out of other tales.
 papaki = to tie the leaves of a plant and cover them with soil: he papaki i te kumara, i te uhi.
 papakina = name of the north wind which usually blows very strongly.
 papakona = lap: ku noho a te poki i ruga i te papakona o toona matu a, the child is sitting on its mother s lap.
 papaku = corpse. emaciated, very thin.
 papaku = tai papaku, lowest tide.
 papare = the small door of the ancient hare paega; it was made of totora reeds in the shape of a curtain, and was opened by rolling it up; it was left hanging down to close the entrance: he viri te papare .
 papatoa = sugarcane plantation.
 para = spleen. ripe; to ripen: maika para, ripe bananas; para rauti said of ripe bananas the peel of which has stay green. to start rotting (of wood and other materials): ku para a te miro, the wood has rotted. a moss found in abundance in the watery bottom of rano kau, which has very long roots laden with water. fishermen used to take quantities of them, wrapped in banana leaves, to alleviate their thirst.
 parai = a seaweed which grows on the rocks of the coast.
 pararaha = plane, flat surface; ko te pararaha o te rima, palm of the hand; ko te pararaha o te va e, sole of the feet.
 parare = language error or mistake, lapsus: =e2=80=94o te aha e kata mai ena koe ki a au? e2=80=94o te parare o to ou vanaga. =e2=80=94why are you laughing at me? e2=80=94because of the mistakes you make when speaking. a wooden figurine representing a human head with arms.
 pare = (see also re ere e) half raw, badly cooked.
 parehaoga = food prepared in the earth oven (umu parehaoga) for a feast or for people whose help is needed for some work or for organizing a feast.
 parehe = piece, bit; to fall, break into pieces.
 parei = dirty, to have a dirty face and eyes, someone who gets up without washing.
 parera = sea bottom.
 pari = rough (of the sea); waves of a rough sea.
 parigi = to leak (out of a container); to bleed from a wound: he parigi te toto.
 paroko = very small, dark fish found in the small pools of water between the rocks of the coast; he paroparoko, to appear in great numbers.
 paru = to crush: he paru i te kumara, he hoa ki te vai, = to crush sweet potatoes and throw them in water to cook them. to cover with paint or powder: he paru te ariga, = to powder one s face with coloured earth (ki ea) . = to recommend, to praise someone: ku paru a au i a koe ki te tagata honui, i recommended you to the authorities (lit.: the important people).
 pata uta u = to recite the verses of a poem, of a song, like the text of a kaikai; recitation.
 patara = to untie, to undo.
 patehe = to prune; to castrate: he patehe i te hua.
 patiri = thunder: he hetu te patiri, thunder is striking.
 pato = clover.
 patu = to remove, to take off (a garment): he patu i te kahu. to leave (a place) behind (when moving on): he oho e rua tagata, he turu ki akahaga; he tu u ki a hei para, he patu mai, he tu u ki a pe i, he patu mai pe i. . two men went down to akahanga; they arrived at hei para and left it behind; having arrives at pe i they left it behind. to round up people in a place; to dismiss people from a place: ka patu atu i te mahigo hakaneku atu, dismiss these people from here so the withdraw over there. (n.b. there is no entry for hakaneku; perhaps a misprint for hakaneku). to push with the feet: he patu hai va e.
 patuki = small fish, a little bigger than the paroko. they abound in the small pools of the coast and are used as bait for eel fishing.
 pau = to run out (food, water): eko pau te kai, te vai, is said when there is an abundance of food or water, and there is no fear of running out. puna pau, a small natural well near the quarry where the "hats" (pukao) were made; it was so called because only a little water could be drawn from it every day and it ran dry very soon. va e pau, clubfoot.
 paupau = curved; also pau in the expression va e pau, clubfoot. to feel satiated, to have eaten one s fill; eko ana pava mai, is said of someone who shows himself offended, angry, and withdraws resentfully.
 pava = tranquillity, peace, quiet; peaceful, serene; ku pava a te kuhane, the soul is in peace; te pava mo korua ka noho nei, peace be with you; kona pava, peaceful place.
 pe = (also: pa) like, as, similar to; he mana u makemake mo aga i te tagata mo tu u pe ia, makemake thought about creating man in his own image (lit.: similar to him); requires the use of the article he when not followed by a pronoun: pehe me e ena, for instance, suppose for instance that...; = pehe me e ena, he moe ki te tagata e tahi,

suppose for instance that you get married. pehe? how? pehe koe? how are you? pehe ra? how is that, how can it be? pehe peira, likewise, in the same manner; = penei, pena, peira, thus; pemu a, = henceforth, in future; towards, in the direction of: pe vaihu, = towards vaihu.

pe epe e = to feel exhausted, worn out, ill treated.

pe i = a fish.

pea = to go away with bits of food or mud sticking to one's face or garments.

peapea = to go away with bits of food or mud sticking to one's face or garments.

pegopego = thick (of garments); to wrap oneself up in thick clothing; kahu pegopego, thick clothing.

pehiva = to leave the coast, out at sea: ku pehiva, it is already way from the coast.

pehiva a = interjection: if only, would to god, i wish that...: pehiva a koe ana oho ro ki tahiti, if only you could go to tahiti!

pei = grooves, still visible on the steep slopes of some hills, anciently used as toboggans. people used to slide down them seated on banana tree barks. this pastime, very popular, was called pei amo. =

pekapeka = starfish.

peke = to bite (of fish or lobster pecking at fishhook). to repeat an action: he peke te rua; ina eko peke hakaou te rua don't you do it a second time; ina eko peke hakaou mai te rua ara, don't come back here again.

penapena = to arrange the firewood for the fire to catch when preparing to cook in the earth oven.

pene = belt.

pene = belt.

peparere = butterfly.

peparere = butterfly.

pepe = seat.

pepeke = to be chilled to the bone; he pepeke i te takeo; = to catch a cold. to grow stunted (of plants), to wither because of cold = weather: he pepeke te kumara i te toga, [the leaves of] the sweet potato wither in winter. person unworthy of trust, for being a liar and a petty = thief: he pepeke, me e reoreo; he pepeke me e ra ura u.

pera = cemetery, taboo precinct.

pere = in singing festivals such as the ei, the line formed by the male singers, behind the seated women.

pi opi o = sweet juice of banana flowers.

pia = a plant, resembling pua, but with white tubers (pua is yellow). a banana, also formerly called maika pia.

piere = thousand; ka piere, ka piere, thousands and thousands (meaning: many, lots and lots).

pige i = chicken tail feathers; the longer ones are called vaero, the shorter pige i.

pigoa = small cave, rat hole: pigoa kio e.

pihi = time period (10 years according to some informants); to expire, to end (of a period of time); ku pihi a te ta u, the year has ended.

pikea = crab; some varieties are tutu au, tura moa, vitiviti, paki maroa.

piki = to climb a steep slope. to contaminate, to infect, to pass on (a disease); e ui koe o piki mai. be careful not to get infected.

pikipiki = frizzy, curly; puoko pikipiki (more correctly: rauoho pikipiki), curly, frizzy hair.

piko = to twist (vi); twisted, bent. haga piko, bend formed by part of the coast. to hide (vi); hidden; kahi piko, tuna fish meant as a gift for someone, and which is kept hidden away from others. see na a to hide (vt). slip knot (used with fishing lines).

pikona = hiding place (possibly a misprint for pikoga).

pikopoko o = traitor; person who hands over (poko o) to the enemy someone who has gone in hiding (piko), taking asylum in his house or in his cave.

pini = nook, corner of a house, of a cave, etc.

pinipini = to become crumpled, wrinkled (of garments).

pipi = bud, sprout; to bud, to sprout; ku pipi a te tumu miro tahiti, the trunk of the miro tahiti has sprouted. a small shellfish, common on the coast.

pipi vare = a slug.

pipihoreko = cairn, milestone.

pipini = to become crumpled, wrinkled (of garments).

pipipipi = mix of dark and white spots; moa pipipipi, = chicken with multicoloured spots.

piri = to join (vi, vt); to meet someone on the road; piriga, meeting, gathering. to choke: he piri te gao. ka piri, ka piri, exclamation: "so many!" ka piri, kapiri te pipi, so many shellfish! also used to welcome visitors: ka piri, ka piri! ai ka piri ta a me e ma a, expression used to someone from whom one hopes to receive some news, like saying "let's hear what news you bring." kai piri, kai piri, exclamation expressing: "such a thing had never happened to me before". kai piri, kai piri, ia anira i piri mai ai te me e rakerake, such a bad thing had = never happened to me before!

piripiri = a slug found on the coast, blackish, which secretes a sticky liquid.

piriu = a tattoo made on the back of the hand.

piro = stench, smell of putrefaction. pus; to suppurate: he piro te harakea, the boil is suppurating.

pitipiti = weak (of knees): ku pitipiti a te turi o te korohua.

pito = umbilical cord; navel; centre of something: te pito o te henua, centre of the world. ana poreko te poki, ina eko rivariva mo uru ki roto ki te hare o here u i te poki; e nanagi te pito o te poki, ai ka rivariva mo uru ki roto ki te hare, when a child is born one must not enter the house immediately, for fear of injuring the child (that is, by breaking the taboo on a house where birth takes place); only after the umbilical cord has been severed can one enter the house. also something used for doing one's buttons up (buttonhole?).

po = night; to get dark, to fall (of night): he po, = it is getting dark. formerly used, with or without raa, = in the meaning of a whole day: po tahi, one day; katahi te kauatu marima po, fifteen days; po tahi raa, first day of the week; po rua raa, po toru raa, second, third day, etc. alone or aspo nui, used to express the idea of good luck, happiness. he avai atu au to ou po, i wish you good luck (when taking leave of someone). very common was this parting formula: ana po noho ki a koe! good luck to you!

po a = morning; i te po a, in the morning; i te po era a, very early in the morning.

po ara = quickly, rapidly, swiftly: he iri po ara, go up quick; he ta o itau umu era po ara, he cooked it quickly. =

po e mahina = formerly used of sleep walkers (haha a po).

po oi = to raise chickens; vi e po oi. woman dedicated to chicken raising.

po opo o = a fish (according to some: trachurus symmetricus).

po ora = snack eaten at night (sometimes during the day) outside normal eating hours.

poa = to touch (hai rima, hai va e, with the hands, with the feet). to tie a boat.

poepoe = flat bottomed boat; poepoe hiku reoreo, boat with flat (snub nosed) poop and prow.

poga = nose (also: ihu).

pogeha = noise, racket, hubbub; to make a noise, a racket. ina koe eko pogeha mai, don't break my ears; tariga pogeha, = deaf person (also tariga po).

poha = the four feathers which chickens and other birds have in the extremity of the forearm of their wings (pinions?).

pohaha = dark; dark night; figuratively: forgotten; ka hakarere te me e nei a te kona pohaha. forget this, do not mention it again (lit: abandon this in a forgotten place). te pohaha o te mata, shortsightedness, myopia.

pohi = to shout, to challenge, to threaten; ka pohi ki te ga poki, ina eko pogeha, tell the children not to make a noise.

pohutu = dirty, filthy: pohutu a te kahu o te poki rava kori i te oone, the clothes of a child who always plays on the ground are dirty. larva of dragonfly, also called pohutu tere vai magaro (because it swims in freshwater). certain small stone = figurines were also called pohutu.

poihoiho = prow of boat.

poki = son, daughter; in wider sense: nephew, niece, child in general. poki atariki, eldest child, first born; poki hagupotu, youngest child; poki hagai, = adopted child.

pokino = place of squalor, of extreme poverty, of darkness.

poko = fragrant; to smell, to give off a smell: he poko te eo, it gives off a pleasant smell. to hunt, to catch with a trap, to snare. he ki e tori: maaku a e ea ki te manu, e poko i te po i ruga i te opata. = tori said: i shall go and catch birds at night, up on the cliff. thunder (also hatutiri).

poko = hollow, hole, depression, any deep, concave object; to leave in a hole, in a depression.

poko o = to hand over (in war times) a refugee to the enemy (also pako o).

pokoga = chasm; summit.

pokohata = female rat: kio e pokohata.

pokopoko = hollow, hole, depression, any deep, concave object; to leave in a hole, in a depression.

pokopoko = woman bent under the weight of her years: vi e pokopoko.

pona = to tie fishing nets in a circle (called tutu kupega). =

popo = ball; to make small balls: kete popo ki ea, = small basket with balls of coloured earth.

popo = to put something into something else, for instance, stones in a boat before going fishing. to enter, to go in; he popo mai kiroto ki te hare, he enters the house. bundle, bag made of leaves; to make a bundle, a parcel, to leave something in a bundle, a parcel.

popohaga = to dawn; he popohaga, dawn breaks (one does not say: i te popohaga, but: i te po a).

poporo = a plant (solanum forsteri); poporo haha, a sort of golden thistle.

pora = buoy made of totora reeds formerly used to swim to motu nui. = large basket for keeping things: he to o i te pora kai kiroto ki te ana, he took a basket of food to the cave.

poreko = to be born; to give birth;

porekoga = birth, parturition.

poremo = to rub out, to erase; to become erased, to be rubbed out; poremo a te ki ea i te ua, the ki ea powder has been rubbed out by the rain. to be hungry; poremo a te tagata hai kai mo kai, the man feels hungry for food.

poriko = liar, cheat; to trick, to deceive.

poro = to chip (vt), to nick, to notch; chips, nicks, dents, splits, gaps, breaks; hoe poro, broken knife, with nicks; poroporo, blunt; poroporo hata, nicks or notches on the edge of something.

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pororeko = to slip; slippery.

porou = special gift. according to ancient custom, a gift of very special meaning made by grandchildren to their grandparents, by nephews and nieces to their aunts and uncles, by sons and daughters in law to their parents in law, sometimes when they are still living, sometimes on the day of their death, in which case the gift is deposited on the corpse. this gift is always accompanied by the express declaration that it is meant as a "porou," and not a mere gift, and is a sign of gratitude, of union between giver and recipient, and a token of perpetual memory. those who receive a "porou" do not keep it for themselves, but give it to close relatives, parents, spouses, sibling; a woman gives it to her husband or his close relatives, a man to his wife or her close relatives. =

potahi = to get erased, rubbed out, to run off, said of the coloured earth (ki ea) anciently used to powder or paint oneself: ku potahi a te ki ea i te rima (i te ua, i te paahia). the ki ea was rubbed off by hand (ran off in the rain, in perspiration).

poto = short; ara poto, shortcut; he poto te hagu, short breath, to have difficulty breathing.

potopoto = short; ara poto, shortcut; he poto te hagu, short breath, to have difficulty breathing.

potu = small stick (toothpick?); extremity or remainder of something. =

pou = post, vertical stake of wood or stone, coastal landmark, = for instance a high rock used for orientation (in front; one by the side is called tapa atua). te pou, sirius (in the constellation of canis major). = chickens middle toe.

poukura = chickens short, multicoloured feathers.

pouo = anciently, a hat made of totora reeds.

pouri = see pohaha.

pu = to come forward to greet someone met on the road; to walk in front, to go in front: ka pu a mu a, let them go first. = pu a mu a, to intervene, to come to someone's rescue; he pu mai a mu a, he moaha, he came to my rescue and saved my life. ancient expression: ai ka pu, ai ka pu, = tell us frankly what you think. hole, opening, orifice; well; circumference, rotundity; = swirling water; pu haga, vaginal orifice; pu henua (also just henua), placenta. he pu henua no te me e aau, he oti a; ina a me e ma u o te rima = i topa ai koe, a placenta was all you had, it is a past thing now; you held = nothing in your hands when you were born (stern words said to children to make them realize that they must not be demanding, since they were born naked and without possessions). to dig out (tubers): he pu i te uhi, to dig out yams.

pu a = (modern form of pu o), to cover up something or oneself, to put on; ka pu a te ha u, put on your hat; ka pu a mai te nua, cover me up with a blanket. to respond to the song of the first group of singers; to sing the antistrophe; he pu a te tai. to help; ka pu a toou rima ki a timo ite aga, help timothy with the work. pu a hare, to help a relative in war or in any need; ka oho, ka pu a hare korua, ko ga kope, go, give you relative a hand, lads. to speak out in someone's favour; e pu a mai toou re o kia au, speak in my favour, intercede for me.

pu apu a = to hit, to beat.

pu o = (also pu a); pu o nua, one who covers himself with a nua (blanket), that is to say, a human being.

pu ohirohiro = waterspout.

pu reirei hua = to touch one's penis with intention to masturbate.

pua = a zingiberacea (plant of which few specimens are left on the island). flower: pua ti, ti flower pua taro, taro flower pua mauku pasture flower; = pua nakonako, a plant which grows on steep slopes and produce red, edible berries. pua tariga (or perhaps pu a tariga), = anciently, hoops put in earlobes. the nanue fish when young and tender.

puaka = cow, bull, bovine (modern word).

puapua = summit, top, upper part; te puapua o te mauga, = the top of the mountain; te puapua kupega, the upper part of a fishing net.

puepue = said of a newborn baby when, a few weeks old, it begins to distinguish people and objects: ku puepue a te poki.

puga = a coral.

puga = grown, mature but not yet ripe; fat, full, chubby; ariga pugapuga. full, chubby face; maika puga, = fully

developed banana, but not yet ripe (ku oko a te maika); rahi pugapuga, bulky clouds, cumulus.
pugaehu = covered in dust; dust in the air.
pugapuga = grown, mature but not yet ripe; fat, full, chubby; ariga pugapuga. full, chubby face; maika puga, = fully developed banana, but not yet ripe (ku oko a te maika); rahi pugapuga, bulky clouds, cumulus.
puhapuha = to rise (of the sea, flooding the land). to grow fat (of animals).
puhi = to blow; to light a fire; to extinguish, to blow out; he puhi te umu, to light the fire for the earth oven. to fish for lobsters at night using a bait (but during the = day one calls it hi); puhiga, night fishing spot.
puhia = (also kopuhia), to fly about, like ashes in the wind.
puhiga orogo = southeast wind which blows from orongo.
pukao = bun, topknot, the hair itself done in a bun.
puke = to earth or bank up: puke i te oone; he puke i te uhi, to earth up the yams. to pile up, heap up stones or other objects anciently an artificial hillock for children to race around: te puke mimiro.
pukou = to rise up (of a smell). to escape (of a fugitive); he pukou, he tere, = he escapes, he runs away.
puku = to feel an urge to defecate or to urinate, etc.: ku puku a te mimi: to need to urinate. rock, boulder: puku ma ea; puku oone, hillock, earth mound; puku tagata, pubis.
puku ine = to get stuck in the oesophagus (of food).
pukupuku = joints, bones of a joint; pukupuku rima, wrist bones; pukupuku va e, ankle.
pukuraga = followers, disciples, students.
puna = water hole, well (natural or artificial).
puneki = running knot, slipknot. to escape, to slip out of (said of a chicken out of the the coop, of a prisoner out of his prison). to break out (of boils): he puneki te harakea. to form, to break out (of bruises from blows) he puneki te uri o te hakari (body bruises), te uri o te mata (black eye).
punene = full to the brim.
puni = to become blunt; toki puni, blunt axe.
punipuni = to become blunt; toki puni, blunt axe.
punua = of hens, to peck at the eggs to help the chicks break free; manu punua, newly hatched bird.
puoko = head; tagata puoko hiohio, hard headed, opinionated person. skull (also: pakahera puoko).
pupa = nest. to be chilled to the marrow: he pupa i te takeo.
pupuhi = cheek.
pupupa = line from which hangs the kupega ature, a round or oval fishing net.
pupura = the part of the sugarcane or of the ti plant which is cut off and planted again: pupura toa, pupura ti.
pupura rautoa = saltwater millipede.
pupure = freckle; freckles (also: guregure).
pura = to turn white; glow, brilliance; he pura te mata, = the eyes twinkle (said of someone who looks at something with great interest).
pura pura = descendent; koau he purapura o miru, i am a descendent of the miru tribe.
pure = cowrie (cypraea caput draconis); pure vaka = , another type of cowrie, which can float on the sea like a diminutive boat (vaka).
pureva = rock, stone (small enough to be thrown by hand).
purina = a plant (verbenacea).
puru = to lock up (a person or an animal); to protect oneself with a shield: he puru hai papae; to protect one's eyes with a sort of goggles: puru mata (when diving for fish).
putiti = to blister (of the skin, from burns) ku putiti a te kiri i te ahi. wind, flatulence; he putiti te eve, to fart.
putu = of plants, to grow thickly, very close together, with hardly any space in between.
putuputu = of plants, to grow thickly, very close together, with hardly any space in between.
ra = there. is used with prepositions: i ra, mai ra, ki ra. particle expressing doubt: koia ra who could that be?
ra a u = scratch on the skin.
ra ara a = very rough and rugged. ko te ra ara a name of part of the coast near hanga piko where it is difficult to walk through because of the many sharp rocks in the water.
ra e = first (always follows the noun): te tagata ra e, the first man; (the other ordinal numerals, second, third, etc., precede the noun. translator's note: ra e is likely the noun which means forehead, face, in other polynesian language, e.g. tahitian rae).
ra ira i = thin, slim.
ra ira i ogo = a fish, with white, tasty flesh.
ra u = to take something without the owner's permission; to seize something forcibly. ra u maahu, ancient expression, literally: to appropriate the steam (maahu) of the food just taken out of an earth oven. it refers to intruders coming to help themselves uninvited. warriors off to a battle used to be told: e ra u maahu no koe, o pagaha a! meaning: "eat little, lest you be heavy (and lose your agility)."
ra ura u = to steal things of little value; to pilfer.
raa = sun; day; i te raa nei. today; raa ika, good day for fishing.
raau = medicine, remedy, drug.
raga = to run together, forming small lakes (of rainwater) ku raga a te vai. fugitive (in times of war or persecution); to take refuge elsewhere; to move house; homeless; poki poreko raga, child born while its parents were fugitives. said of fish swarming on the surface of the sea: he raga te ika, ku mea a te mote, te nanue para..., you can see many fish, fish are swarming, mote, nanue para, etc...
ragaraga = to float on the surface of the sea: miro ragaraga i ruga i te vai kava, driftwood floating on the sea. to move ceaselessly (of people), to pace back and forth (te eve o te tagata); to be restless: e ragaraga no a te eve o te tagata, the man is nervous, worried, he paces back and forth e ragaraga no a te mana u is said of inconstant, fickle people, who cannot concentrate on one thing: e ragaraga no a te mana u o te ga poki; ta e pahe tagata honui, ku noho a te mana u ki ruga ki te aga, children are fickle; they are not like serious adults who concentrate their work.
ragi = sky, heaven, firmament; rahi moana, blue sky. cloud
ragipuga, cumulus; ragitea, white, light clouds; rahi poporo, nimbus; rahi hoe ka i cirrus (literally: like sharp knives); rahi viri, overcast sky; rahi kerekere, nimbus stratus; rahi kirikiri miro, clouds of various colours.
rago = stretcher. of two people, to lock arms together in order to carry a child or a sick person seated. to put poles at a certain height, so they can be used for holding things like garments or sweet potatoes to dry in the sun.
raha = dandruff. to bend over, to bow.
rahai = a fish, flat and roundish like a sole.
rahau = to come just at the right time, unexpectedly. this word is little known today; it seems to be synonymous with the verb mana. me e nei he hakarere au mo te matu a, mo hakama u. he tu u mai te matu a, he ki au; ka riva koe, i rahau mai ena koe. i put this aside for the padre, to send it to him later. and then here comes the padre and i say to him: "good! you are just in time."
rahi = much, many: tagata rahi, many people; me e rahi te ma ea, there are many stones. this expression, me e rahi, is often used in the meaning of "a great number or quantity".

rahuga = leftovers from a meal, a feast: he ma u mai au te rahuga mo tooku matu a, i m taking the leftovers for my mother. (these are always small quantities).

rahui = term equivalent to tapu , but very likely borrowed from tahitian: to declare a place, or an object as taboo or sacred (rahui pera = tapu pera); to reserve a place or an object for the ariki , making it forbidden to other people.

raka = smooth, level, polished, without asperities, without roughness; ka raka te aga, let it be a perfect piece of work, with a smooth shape and surface.

rakau = a plant.

rakau = goods, property.

rake = bad, ugly, unjust; to turn nasty (of a situation); ku rakerake a a haho a te tai, the sea has turned rough. to be abundant: ku rakerake a te ika, there are lots of fish.

rakei = to adorn, to embellish, to dress, to tidy up; to season (food); e rakei rivariva toou kahu, ana uru, tidy up your clothes well when you enter (someone else s house). to exercise diligence in getting, in obtaining: e rakei koe e tahi kiri va e mooku, do get me a pair of shoes.

rakerake = bad, ugly, unjust; to turn nasty (of a situation); ku rakerake a a haho a te tai, the sea has turned rough. to be abundant: ku rakerake a te ika, there are lots of fish.

rakerakega = wickedness.

rako = to make prayers, supplications for something: tagata rako ua, those who, in ancient times, made supplications to hiro (a divine being), asking for rain. to curse, to make curses to cause someone s death. group of experts, of master craftsmen involved in a work.

raku = particle used with the negation ta e, in the meaning of rascal, rogue, scoundrel: ta e raku.

rakuraku = to scratch, to scrape off: e rakuraku a te uha, the hen is scratching the ground.

rakutia maikuku meamea = name of an akuaku.

rama = bunch of dry leaves used as a torch when lit (probably a tahitian word).

rana = sharp, pointed piece of obsidian used as a weapon.

rano = volcano; crater and lake of a volcano; i agataiahi i hopu ai i te rano, yesterday i bathed in the lake of the volcano.

ranu = amniotic fluid, waters; he pakakina te ranu, the waters break.

rao = verb expressing rapid movement of the feet or of the hands; he rao mai te va e, va e ruga, va e raro, he came running (literally: the feet move swiftly hither, feet up, feet down); he rao te rima mo to o mai, to snatch (lit.: the hands move swiftly to take hither).

raohaga = footstep, step; e tahi raohaga..., one step, two steps....

raorao = to take too much, to grab avidly; kope raorao, unruly youngster who helps himself to anything he sees, or who comes to feasts uninvited.

rapa = to shine; shiny, polished; he rapa te moai miro, the wooden figurine is shiny, polished. emblem, badge of timo ika (person entrusted with putting a death spell on an assassin).

rapahago = a fish.

rapahago = name of a spirit (akuaku), anciently considered as benevolent.

raparapa = to dazzle; dazzled: he raparapa te mata. maria raparapa, calm, smooth shiny sea.

raperape = a large shrimp the size of a lobster.

rapo = coloured clay: oone rapo.

rapu = to weed a pasture; to prune bananas, sweet potatoes, etc., cutting off their superfluous leaves. to signal to someone with the hand; he rapu ki te tagata mo oho mai, to signal to someone to come over. tagata rapu rima o te vaka (o te miro), signaller of a boat. ko tuki te igoa o te rapu rima o te miro o hotu matu a, tuki was the name of the signaller of hotu matu a s fleet.

rapurapu = to give continual hand signals; to fan oneself; to swing, to flutter (of clothes in the wind): he rapurapu te kahu i te tokerau.

rara = rough.

rara = side; rara mata u, rara maui , right side, left side. to scorch, to singe. to warm (clothing) near a fire so as to dry it: he rara i te nua ki ruga ki te ahi mo hakapakapaka. to treat a wound: he rara ite haa. timo rara koreha, man in charge of drying a corpse (literally: eel) before burying it in the niche of an ahu. to investigate; he rara i te toke, to investigate a theft. of a judge, to deliver a sentence in a litigation, to make an arrangement between litigants: he rara, he hakarivariva i te taua.

rara u = scratch.

raraga = scorched part of something. iterative of raga, to float. to weave mats or baskets (using totora reeds or fibres of other plants). to report a crime; raraga i te toke, to report a theft.

raraku = to scratch the ground, to score the ground (like hens do looking for food for their chicks); to dig for yams, sweet potatoes: he raraku i te uhi, i te kumara. to score, to scratch; to carve a moai: he raraku i te moai. the name of rano raraku (according to some: rano a raruku) might possibly mean "sculptor s volcano", or "raraku s volcano" (raraku would then be the name of a sculptor).

rarama = to check, to examine, to inspect; e rarama a au tooku hare, i am checking my house.

rarapa = shining, sparkling; to shine, to sparkle.

rarape = lobster s tail.

rarerare = muddy (of ground): rarerare a te oone.

rari = wet, to get wet.

raro = bottom, bottom end, lower part; when used as a locative adverb, it is preceded by a preposition: a raro, down (lit.: along down); ki raro. downwards; mai raro, upwards (lit.: from down); o raro, lower (lit.: of down). when used with a noun the same preposition is repeated: ki ea mai mai raro mai te rano, when coming up from the bottom of the crater.

rau = (also: raupa) leaf of a plant, stem and leaves. = hundred: e tahi te rau, e rua te rau, etc., = 100, 200... also seems to have been used in the meaning of "many". tu u henua rau, someone who has travelled to many countries = (such were called in the 19th century natives who had travelled abroad, employed as sailors). compare with: tai raurau a riki.

raua = they.

rauhiva = sickly. see also: ga rauhiva.

rauoho = hair: rauoho puoko.

raupa = leaf; raupa toa, sugarcane leaves.

rautu = barren (of soil): kaiga rautu, barren land, barren place.

rava = enough, sufficient; ku rava a, that s enough, it is sufficient. to be satiated, to be satisfied; ku rava a te tagata i te kai, the man has eaten his fill. used very commonly before verbs to express someone much inclined towards this action: tagata rava taua, = quarrelsome person; rava kai, glutton; rava hauru, sleepy head; rava ki, chatterbox; rava tagi, cry baby; rava keukeu, = hard working; =09 vara is often used instead of rava.

rava a = to take, to get, to obtain, to pillage; ina kai rava a, i didn t get anything. to pass, to go by (of time); ina eko rava a te ta u ana mate ro, a year won t pass befor he dies; he rava a e rua marama, two months went by. to pass, to happen; eko rava a (te me e rake rake), let nothing bad happen to you (an expression of good = wishes to someone).

re e = not properly cooked, half cooked; i re e no te uhi, the yams are only half cooked.

re ere e = blue with cold; re ere e a te gutu, te ariga o te poki, the child's face and lips are blue with cold.
re o = voice; re o maeha, clear voice; tagata re o tavake, person with a good, clear voice; tagata re o u u, person who speaks like a baby, mispronouncing the words; re o pohaha, hoarse, low voice. tune, melody; the different voices of a melody: re o a ruga, soprano; re o vaega, contralto, re o vaega o raro, baritone, re o a raro, bass. hakahaere te reo, to stretch, to vary, to modulate certain parts in a song. hakahoki te re o, to talk to someone again, to reconcile oneself with someone.
rega = ancient word, apparently meaning "pretty, beautiful." it seems to have been used also to mean "girl" judging from the nicknames given young women: rega hopu hopu. girl fond of bathing; rega maruaki, hungry girl; rega uraura, crimson faced girl.
regorego = smooth, hairless; ma ea regorego, smooth stone.
rehe = to fade away, to lose strength, to weaken; used of illnesses, winds, waves, etc.; viento, de las olas, etc.: ku rehe a te mamae, the illness is weakening, i.e. he is getting better; ku rehe a te tokerau, te vave, the wind, the waves have calmed down.
reherehe = weak; slim; flexible, fickle; ku reherehe a te hakari, the body is weak.
rehu = to forget; ku rehu a koe i a au, kai hakarere i toou o te hagu mo au, you forgot me, you didn't leave anything for me to eat. to be left behind, forgotten; ku rehu a taaku hoe i anakena, i left my knife in anakena. to lose consciousness for a short while; also: rerehu.
rei = to tread, to trample on: rei kiraro ki te va e. = (used figuratively) away with you! ka rei kiraro koe, e mageo e, go away, you disgusting man. to shed tears: he rei i te mata vai. crescent shaped breast ornament, necklace; reimiro, wooden, crescent shaped breast ornament; rei matapuku, necklace made of coral or of mother of pearl; rei pipipipi, necklace made of shells; rei pureva, necklace made of stones. clavicle.
reipa = mother of pearl.
reka = pleasant. nice, pretty; used in exclamations: a reka ke, ka reka, how nice! also meant ironically.
rekareka = tickles, ticklish.
reke = heel, heel bone. the fowls toe pointing backwards; fowl owners used to mark their birds toes with their teeth. since the words moa and uha were also used for "son" and "daughter" the expression reke managi was also used to designate a girl betrothed to someone else's son. just like a man put his mark on a bird (reke nanagi) he kept custody of the girl entrusted = him as future daughter in law, he took her home, and looked after her until the wedding: he oho te atua hiko rega, he nanagi i te reke o te poki o te tahi tagata, the matchmaker who asks for a girl's hand goes and "marks" the child for the other man. heel of mata (obsidian), the part which was tied to a shaft or was inserted into the extremity of a shaft to be used as a spear: he reke te kona o te mata mo haha u ki te kohou.
rekoreko = the softer, juicier part of the sugarcane; puku rekoreko is the juicy part between two knots (puku). straight, directly, as used in the expression ka oho rekoreko no koe, go straight home (without a detour, without taking anything on the way).
rekureku = see rakuraku.
remereme = to tremble, to vibrate, referring to the air when heated by the sun, but used with the sun as subject: e remereme a te raa.
remoremo = a large fish, with tasty flesh.
reo = voice; re o maeha, clear voice; tagata re o tavake, person with a good, clear voice; tagata re o u u, person who speaks like a baby, mispronouncing the words; re o pohaha, hoarse, low voice. tune, melody; the different voices of a melody: re o a ruga, soprano; re o vaega, contralto, re o vaega o raro, baritone, re o a raro, bass. hakahaere te reo, to stretch, to vary, to modulate certain parts in a song. hakahoki te re o, to talk to someone again, to reconcile oneself with someone.
reoreo = to speak a lot, without cause or reason; to lie; to slander; calumny, slander; ina eko vanaga reoreo, do not tell lies; ku reoreo mai a i a matou o te kahu, he slandered us about the clothes (as if we had stolen them).
repa = youngster; also used instead of repahoa.
repahoa = friend.
reperere = to hang down, to dangle; gutu reperepe, = drooping lips. i te nohoga tuai era a he reperepe te epe roaroa o te hanau eepe ka topa ro ki te kapuhivi, in ancient times the earlobes of the hanau eepe hung down to their shoulders. marine mollusc, probably a cuttlefish. labia majora.
repo = a creeper, coitus, copulation.
rere = to jump; to run; to fly.
rere taura = to carry a child astride on one's shoulder: ku rere taura a i te poki e te matu a ki te gao, the mother carries her child astride her neck.
rerepe = cock's comb.
rerorero = to write, to draw; rerorero i te igoa, to sign. to rape.
reru = tonsils.
retoreto = bright red, flaming red (herohero); ku retoreto a te haa, the wound is flaming red.
retu = tattoo made on the forehead.
reva = to hang down; flag, banner.
revareva = to be hanging vertically; to detach oneself from the = background of the landscape, such a person standing on top of a hill: ku revareva a te tagata i ruga i te mauga. = to cast itself, to project itself (of shadows); revareva a te kahu o te miro i te maeha o te mahina, the shadow of the tree casts itself in the light of the moon. uvula.
ri o = a variety of banana.
ria = small piece, small share; ria mata, small piece of obsidian.
ria mouga = youngest child.
rigariga pea = sea sponge.
riha = nit.
riki = small.
rikiriki = small.
riku = to grow in abundance; he riku te rokia, the grass grows thickly.
rima = hand, also, but improperly, fingers, forearm; te ko mu a o te rima, palm of the hand; te ko tu a o te rima, back of the hand; rima hakaturu, generous, liberal, munificent; tagata rima pu a, helper; rima hakakau, generous hands, open handed person; rima matu a neanea, thumb. fifth; e rima, ka rima, five.
rimu = some seaweeds; koura rimu, or just rimu, insects abounding in those seaweeds.
ripoi = well made, carefully made; kai ripoi tau aga, your work is not well done.
riri = angry, to get angry. figuratively, to show determination in one's work, to be = thorough in work; e riri koe ana aga, ana keukeu, be thorough when working, when farming.
rito = green banana leaves; rito mata, light green.
ritorito = light (of colour), whitish, white.
riu = song which may be good and decent (riu rivariva), or bad and indecent (riu rakerake); the term riu = is often used for serious, sad songs: riu tagi mo te matu a ana mate, sad song for the death of a father.
riva = good (in general); to be well, healthy: e rivariva koe, keep well; to treat someone well; to put something in order: aana a peaha e rivariva nei, perhaps that's him himself who keeps it in good order like this. kindness: te rivariva o te atua mo tatou, = god's kindness for us. usefulness, advantage, good; mo ai te rivariva? ta e

mooku, moonā a for whose good is it? not mine, but his. possible; ana rivariva, if possible; eko rivariva, impossible. ironically: ku rivariva ana o? is that good? (of course not).

rivariva = good (in general); to be well, healthy: e rivariva koe, keep well; to treat someone well; to put something in order: aana a peaha e rivariva nei, perhaps that s him himself who keeps it in good order like this. kindness: te rivariva o te atua mo tatou, = god s kindness for us. usefulness, advantage, good; mo ai te rivariva? ta e mooku, moonā a for whose good is it? not mine, but his. possible; ana rivariva, if possible; eko rivariva, impossible. ironically: ku rivariva ana o? is that good? (of course not).

rivariva haga = good, benefit; to turn out well (a song, a piece of work, etc.).

rivarivaga = good thing, good luck; ana ta e hakarogo mai korua ki taaku ki, ina eko rava a te rivarivaga e korua, if you do not listen to my words you will not have good luck.

ro iro i = to dribble; ka ro iro i i te koreha, dribble on the eel, that is, let fall your spittle, mixed with chewed bait, to attract the eel. to let fall drops of juice onto something, for instance, = the juice of the plant called pua, onto the garment called nua to dye it.

ro ou = to look after, to care for; mo te matu a e ro ou i taana ga poki, it is for the father (mother) to care for his (her) = children.

roa = long: haga roa, long bay, wide beach; ara roa rakei, wide, neat path.

roaroa = long, tall, far, distant: tagata roaroa, tall man; kaiga roaroa, distant land.

roaroa tahaga = middle finger.

roe = ant.

rogo = errand, order, message, notice; tagata rogo, = messenger.

rogorogo = to recite, to declaim, to read out while singing; tagata rogorogo, men who could read the text of the kohau rogorogo, the tablets bearing signs to be recited.

rohirohi = tired; this word is much used instead of ga ega e; kaiga rohirohi, land where one has worked hard, getting much tired. =

rokia = grass, pasture, weeds; this seems to be an older word than mauku, used nowadays; ku riku hakaou mai a te rokia, the weeds have grown again.

romi = to hide something; ka romi te me e nei, hide this. to cover with soil, to earth up, to heap up with soil, = for instance, sweet potatoes: he romi te kumara. = to cover the body with clothing: he romi te kahu. used by women in an ancient expression referring to one s poverty: eko romi a te puhaga, i cannot cover up my nakedness. a man would say: eko hami a, i have not even got a loincloth.

rona = figure made of wood, or stone, or painted, representing a bird, a birdman, a lizard, etc.

rorau = a variety of turtle.

rori = to turn around; he rori te ariga ki te hanau momoko o tu a, faces turned around towards the hanau momoko behind.

roro = brain; tagata roro piro, idiot, literally: man of rotten brain.

roroa = elongated; ariga roroa, elongated face.

rorororo = fat, grease; to coat something with grease to varnish it.

roto = inside. lagoon (off the coast, in the sea). to press the juice out of a plant; taheta roto pua. stone vessel used for pressing the juice out of the pua plant, this vessel is also just called roto.

roto o niu = east wind.

rotu = to throng, to flock, to crowd, used of people gathering in great numbers for a feast, for mourning, for working, etc. he rotu, he tatagi, the mourners are flocking together; he rotu i te umu, they are crowding around the earth oven; he rotu, he aga, they come to work in throngs.

roturotu = to clap hand, to applaud.

rou = fishhook, distinct from the magai for being more open.

rua = two; second; other (precedes the noun); te rua paiga, the other side. hole, grave; holes in the rocks or between the rocks of the coastal lagoons; he kerī i te rua, to dig a hole. = to vomit.

ruau = old woman, crone; ruau hina tea, white haired old woman.

ruga = upper part, higher part; when used as a locative adverb, it is preceded by a preposition: i ruga, above, on; ki ruga, upwards, mai ruga, from above. when used with a noun the same preposition is repeated: he ea te vi e vakai, he iri ki ruga ki te ahu ruga, the woman vakai went, she climbed ahu runga.

ruga nui = high, elevated, lofty: kona ruga nui, high place, elevated position, high office; mana u ruga nui, elevated thoughts.

ruhi = a large, tasty, dark coloured fish. west southwest wind.

ruku = to dive; to fish underwater; diving; i turu era au ki tai, he ui koai te tagata era, e ruku mai era i te ika, i te ura, = as i went down to the sea, i saw who those people were, who were fishing underwater for fish and lobsters.

rukuruku = to dive; to fish underwater; diving; i turu era au ki tai, he ui koai te tagata era, e ruku mai era i te ika, i te ura, = as i went down to the sea, i saw who those people were, who were fishing underwater for fish and lobsters.

rumaruma = soft, loose (of soil): he rumaruma te oone.

runu = to take, to grab with the hand; to receive, to welcome someone in one s home. ko timoteo pakarati ku runu rivariva a ki a au i toona hare, timoteo pakarati received me well in his house.

runurunu = iterative of runu: to take continuously, to collect.

rupepe = abundant (of the produce of the ground); he rupepe te kumara, the sweet potatoes are growing in abundance; to produce an abundance of: ku rupepe ana te kaiga i te kai, the land produced an abundance of staples. also figuratively, of someone s descent: ku rupepe a te hua ai o te tagata era, = this man s descent multiplied.

ruru = a sea bird, black feathers, white wings.

ruru = to shake, to jolt; to spray (water).

ruruki = any sharp, pointed instrument used for prising snails or shellfish off the rocks; of women, to harvest seafood with such instruments.

rutu = to read, to recite, to pronounce words solemnly; he rutu i te kohau motu, to read the rongorongo tablets; hare rutu rogorogo mo hakama a ki te ga poki ite kai, i te rogorogo, rongorongo school, house in which children were taught = reading and writing the rongorongo signs. to pelt with stones. to gather in great numbers (of people).

ta = to tattoo (= tatu), to tattoo pictures on the skin, also: he ta ite kona, ta kona. to weave (a net): he ta i te kupega. to shake something, moving it violently up and down and = from one side to the other; he ta e te tokerau i te maga miro, the wind shakes the branches of the trees; also in the iterative form: e ta ta ana e te tokerau i te toa, = the wind continuously shakes the leaves of the sugarcane. to pull something up suddenly, for instance, an eel just caught, dropping it at once on a stone and killing it: he ta i te koreha.

ta e = negation used in conditional and temporal clauses: ana ta e hoa te ua, ina he vai, when it does not rain, there is no water. also used with some verbal forms such as: o te aha koe i ta e oho mai ai? why didn t you come? otherwise its use is limited to adjectives or verbal adjectives: tagata ta e hupehupe, person who is not weak, hard worker; nohoga ta e oti, endless existence, eternity. interjection expressing admiration, always used with he: ta e he tagata! what a man! ta e he aga! what a great job! ta e he tagata koe mo keukeu i te henua! what a good farmer you are!

ta o = to cook food in the earth oven. to denounce, to accuse someone.
 ta ta vena vena = ancient witching formula.
 ta u = year. he hoa ite ta u,, to confess to a crime committed long ago, by publishing it in the form of a kohau motu mo rogorogo (rongorongongo tablet).
 taaku = my, mine. see the grammar for how to use this possessive = pronoun and the difference with tooku.
 taau = this, precisely this; apparently, it used to be a very common demonstrative in ancient times; he reoreo taau, this is not sure, it is a lie; o te aha koe i ta e too tako a mai i taau? why haven't you taken this too for me?
 taea = to lace, to trim, to tie with bows [spanish is lacear, perhaps a misprint for lacerar "to lacerate"].
 taga = adolescent, youngster; moa taga, young chicken.
 tagapoki = to annoy someone with demands; ina koe eko tagapoki mai i a au, don't bother me with your demands. apprentice: ta e au he tagapoki aau, i am not your apprentice (meaning: mind your own business).
 tagata = man; human being in general; the plural is gagata.
 tagataga = to be loose; niho tagataga, loose tooth. ku tagataga a te manava, to feel hungry (familiar).
 tagi = to cry, to weep, to moan; tatagi, to cry much; to cry loudly: he tagi te karaga; tagata rava, tagi karaga, = bawling, vociferous person.
 taha = to lean; to go down (of the sun in the evening).
 taha taha = side, edge; shore: taha taha tai. to move from side to side (of a boat), to swing.
 tahaga = adverb: without any particular reason, just like that.
 tahe = fish sperm.
 taheta = name of the concave stones used as water tanks in many of the ancient hare paega houses.
 tahi = other; te tahi tagata someone else; te tahi hoki... and others again...; te tahi... te tahi..., some... others; te tahi atu, the rest of them.
 tahitahi = to scrape with a sharpened stone.
 tahito = part of a tree or a plant level with the ground or below = it; hidden or almost invisible part of something; te tahito o te rahi, the horizon. tahito kara quill; he haha u i te tahito kar=e2=80=a0 moa te kohou mo te tapani hahari, they used to tie chicken quills to sticks to make combs. combs.
 tahoga = figurine made of wood or of stone, in the shape of a heart, which used to be worn on the chest.
 tahu = to serve food to work helpers; to cook for work helpers on a daily basis; umu tahu, food taken home by a work helper he tahu mo te maori aga kupega, to cook for the fishnet making experts.
 tahua = sloping stone surface of ahu.
 tahuga = to share out, to distribute (food, gifts); distribution; ka tahuga i te kai, go distribute the food.
 tahuri = of a new born baby, to move from side to side: ku tahuri a te poki. this is one of the five words anciently used to describe = a child's progress during the first months of its life. see also: mahaga, kaukau, puepue, tororo.
 tahuti = to run, to hurry; e tahuti a te rahi, the clouds are hurrying by; ka tahuti koe, ka rere te va e, va e ruga, va e raro, hurry, let your feet fly, foot up, foot down.
 tai = ocean, sea (often used without an article); he turu au ki tai hopu, i am going down to the sea to bathe. to be calm, good for fishing: he tai. = there exists a surprisingly developed terminology for distinguishing the phases of the tides:
 tai moa = good spot for raising chickens; the stone chicken coops called hare moa, were built in places "tai moa". ahe te tai o taau moa? whereabouts are the raising grounds of your chickens? song in general; song executed by a group of singers; ku garo ana i a au te kupu o te tai, i have forgotten the words of the song.
 tai papaku = low tide; ku gugu a te tai, tide at his lowest, literally "the sea has dried up"; he ranu te tai, when the water starts rising again; this is a strange expression, since ranu means "amniotic liquid," the breaking of the waters which precedes birth; in this phase of the tides the fish start coming out of their hiding places and swim to the coast in search of food; tai hahati, rising tide tai hini hahati, tide as it continues rising. tai u a, tai u a parera, when the tide has reached its high. tai hini u a, tide all throughout its full phase. tai hori, tide as it starts receding. tai ma u, tide during its decreasing phase, right until it becomes tai papaku again. tai raurau a riki. the slight swell, or effervescence of the sea at a change or the moon.
 taia = to clap hands, to applaud; taia eve, a euphemism for sexual intercourse.
 taiko = to fertilize; henua taiko mo oka o te kai, = land fertilized for the sowing of staples.
 taina = brother, sister; taina ke, cousin, or, more generally, close relative.
 taitai = tasteless; said especially of sweet potatoes and other = produces of the soil which do not taste good for being too watery; kumara taitai, watery, tasteless sweet potato.
 taka = circle; to form circles, to gather, to get together (of = people).
 takapau = to go to sleep (of a limb). shroud; he viri te papaku hai takapau to wrap a corpse in a shroud. such shrouds were made of woven totora or of nua mahute.
 takapu = umu takapu, earth oven made for certain persons, such as the family of the deceased, or as an omen of good luck for certain = people.
 takataka = circle; to form circles, to gather, to get together (of = people).
 takatea = semen.
 takatore = sea mollusc (actinea), black, found sticking to the rocks of the coast; it is edible when cooked in water or in the earth oven. =
 takaure = fly; horse fly.
 take = to tie, in the ancient manner, the two upper extremities of the nua cape over a shoulder, or over the chest, using a slip knot: he take i te nua; to tie the ribbon or the cord (kotaki) of a loincloth (hami) in the same manner: he take i te kotaki; to tie one's topknot (pukao) in the same manner, either with a ribbon or with a strand of one's hair: he take i te pukao. large root of the taro plant; in general, the uppermost part of trees and plants.
 takeo = cold, to feel cold, to grow cold.
 taki = to economize, to use sparingly; e taki ro ana i taana kai o horou te pae, he uses his supplies sparingly so that they last longer. to spread a fishing net: taki kupega; = anciently the expression he taki o te kupega (i.e. o te akuaku) referred to places where spirits from the other world were believed to pass through (he ara o te akuaku) and to spread nets, like on their beaches (he haga o te akuaku) to catch their victims. bolt rope, rope sewn into the edges of fishing nets.
 taki eve = coccyx.
 taki tu uhaho = name which used to be applied to people who would wander far from their homes.
 tako a = also.
 tama = shoot (of plant), tama miro, tree shoot; tama toa, shoot of sugarcane; poles, sticks, rods of a frame; sun rays; group of people travelling in formation. to listen attentively (with ear, tariga, as subject, e.g. he tama te tariga); e tama rivariva tokorua tariga ki taaku ki, listen carefully to my words.
 tamahine = female;
 tamahine (= tamahine) = female, when speaking of chickens: moa tamahine, hen. =
 tamaroa = male;
 tano a = a creeper (ipomea pescaprae).
 tanu = to cover something in the ground with stones or soil; to bury a corpse; tanu kopu, to bury completely;

this expression is mostly used figuratively: ka tanu kopu te vanaga tuai era, ina eko mana u hakaou, forget those old stories, don't think of them again.

taokete = brother in law, sister in law.

taomi = to roast something, sweet potatoes for instance, on the stones being heated for the earth oven, so as to give the children something to eat in advance.

taoraha = whale.

tapa = side, corner, edge; he hakarere a te tapa, to leave aside, to abandon; a te tapa mata u o te haga, on the right hand side of the bay. tapa mahute, piece of mahute material; this term is very common nowadays, but it seems probable that it was borrowed from the tahitian in replacement of parehe mahute. to recount the years, the months; to recount happenings of many years ago, in verses called manu, in which a murderer confided his crime to his victim's relatives; the murderer himself asked a brother or a friend to compose those verses: e tapa koe itooku manu, compose my manu. the expression tapa ite manu was also used of a group of people expressing the desire to kill someone. tagata tapa ta u, according to traditions, this term referred to the scribes who recorded births on the tablets.

tapani = comb: he haha u i te tahito kara moa te kohou mo te tapani hahari, they used to tie chicken quills to sticks to make combs. combs.

tapatea = a variety of eel. see also koreha puhi, haako, migo.

tapau = lead weight used in fishing; in ancient time this was a smooth, ball shaped stone, with a groove around its circumference to tie a string. liquid from the bark of banana trees.

tapona = shoulder blade.

tapu = holy, sacred, forbidden, taboo, off limits; to declare holy, forbidden, taboo, off limits. he tapu te pera, to declare a burial ground taboo.

tapuraki = cowlick.

taputapu = to pace up and down.

tara = thorn: tara miro. spur: tara moa. corner; te tara o te hare, corner of house; tara o te ahu, corner of ahu;

tarai = to carve, to sculpt (wood).

tarake = maize (modern word).

tarakuero = a fish.

tare = a spirit from the other world, considered benevolent and whose name was associated with that of rapahango: ko tare rapahago, tare and rapahango. according to the beliefs of the ancients, he = would appear in houses to chat, to bring gifts of food, to help etc.

tari = to take from one place to another; he tari mai, = to bring. upper end of the sugarcane, which was used in military = training as a harmless weapon.

tariga = ear; tariga poeoha, tariga po, sordo; tariga maika, bunch of bananas.

taro = taro (colocasia esculenta). some varieties are: taro harahara hiva, taro teatea, taro vai ho iti, taro pia, taro tui ko vero, taro ketu aga mea, taro gaatu apo, taro guhu haha tea, taro mago, taro ketu takarua, taro ketu tuvituvi, taro vaihi, taro = harahara rapanui, taro horehore tapatea, taro kape.

taropa = basket, larger than the one called kete.

tarotaro = to curse.

tarupu = to restrain something or someone firmly, for instance, to restrain a child from leaving; to make firm, to give strength to something.

taruriruri = to swing, to move from side to side.

tata = see ta.

tata = to wash something. to go; he tata mai, to come, to appear, to show up.

tatake = to argue, to quarrel, to have a dispute.

tataki = vagina.

tataku = to count, to calculate, to bear someone in mind.

tatari = of hens, to go about with their chicks: he tatari i te maaga. (also: hakatari, hakatataru).

tatau = to squeeze, to wring wet clothing.

tatou = we (inclusive, i.e. you and us; we, excluding you, is matou).

tatu = to tattoo (also: ta).

tau = pretty, lovely; ka tau! how pretty!

tau = to carry out military exercises, wargames; he tau i te tau a to do military manoeuvres; tautaga, = militia of young men training for war.

tau a = war, battle, combat; enemy, warrior, group of combatants, army; tau a tautaga, battle between youngsters training for war; te ika o te rua tau a. the enemy of the other army.

tau a mimi = bladder.

tau = to hang; to perch (said of chickens on tree branches at night); = tau kupega, rope from which is hung the oval net used in ature fishing. rock on the coast, taller than others so that something = can be deposited on it without fear of seeing washed it away by the waves; hakarere i ruga i te tau, to place something on such a rock.

tautau = to hang; to perch (said of chickens on tree branches at night); = tau kupega, rope from which is hung the oval net used in ature fishing. rock on the coast, taller than others so that something = can be deposited on it without fear of seeing washed it away by the waves; hakarere i ruga i te tau, to place something on such a rock.

taua = you and me.

tauaki = to leave something in the sun to let it dry; he tauaki te ivi, to dry the skeleton in the sun before burying it.

tauate = elder son (also: poki atariki).

taueve = lid made of leaves or grass, put on top the earth oven to retain the heat and the steam and ensure proper cooking.

taupoto = short.

taura = string, rope; taura noke, man's belt. taura rega, woman's belt, also: string hung from the neck used to carry something on the shoulder; to become entangled; he tapu te ara roa o te hanau tama o taura te poki they forbid pregnant women to take long walks, lest the baby gets entangled [in the umbilical cord].

tauroa = long.

tauromi = to knead, to massage.

tavake = sea bird, white, with rosy tail; its feathers were used to decorate hats and belts.

tavatava = pale.

taviri = to turn around.

tea = light, fair, whitish. to rise (of the moon, the stars); ku tea a te hetu u ahiahi, the evening star has risen.

teatea = white (also: ritorito).

tehakarava = name of the part of the poike promontory which extends from the coast to opposite hotu iti.

tehe = to flow, to run (of liquids), to be spilt: he tehe te vai. to spread (of light); he tehe te ata, the first lights of dawn spread. to mark something with lines or scratches. to melt, to dissolve.

tehi = to sneeze.

teke = occiput.
teketeke = short (not tall); also: teke.
teki = to intervene in a fight; ki kakai te tau a, he teki te tagata, he hakamou i te tau a, as the enemies were fighting, a man intervened and appeased them. to jump ashore: he teki ki uta. to jump, to leap; e toru hanau eepe i teki a ruga a te hanau momoko, i ora, three hanau eepe leapt over the hanau momoko and saved their lives. to rape [but see translator s note in tekiteki below]. = to tread carefully and noiselessly to avoid waking up someone.
tekiteki = to intrude. to rape frequently; tagata tekiteki, = womanizer; vi e tekiteki, wanton woman [translator s note: the word seems to mean sexual promiscuity rather than rape proper]. to walk by hops and leaps; to limp: he tekiteki hai va e.
teko = giant (noun).
tere = to run, to flee, to escape from a prison. to sail a boat (also: hakatere); tere vaka, owner of a fishing boat. (deap sea) fisherman; tere kahi, tuna fisherman; tere ho ou, novice fisherman, one who goes deap sea fishing for the first time. penei te huru tuai; he oho te tere ho ou ki ruga ki te hakanonoga; ana ta e rava a, he avai e te tahi tagata tere vaka i te ika ki a ia mo hakakoa, mo iri hakaou ki te hakanonoga i te tahi raa. the ancient custom was like this: the novice fisherman would go to a hakanonoga; if he didn t catch anything, another fisherman would give him fishes to make = him happy so he d go again one day to the hakanonoga (more distant fishing zones where larger fishes are found).
tetea = to have many descendents.
teteme = a fish.
teterere = iterative of tere.
tetu = very large, very wide, huge (also: kotetu, nuinui tetu).
ti = liliacea (cordyline fruticosa); its long, thick root, cooked in the earth oven, is deliciously sweet. to bend down to allow someone to climb on one s back to be carried (haha); he ti atu a kaiga i te tua ivi, he haha mai huri avai, kaiga bent his back and huri avai climbed on his shoulders.
ti aki = to dig a hole (rua) in the ground.
tia = to sew; ivi tagata tia nua, needle of human bone used for sewing nua capes.
tia hakaroaroa = (sewing) to tack, to baste.
tiagi = to kill, to hit, to beat, to mistreat (also: tiga i). =
tiaki = to watch, to observe, to spy on someone, to guard. to wait for (ki) someone; e tiaki nei ki a koe. i was waiting for you here.
tiapito = a plant formerly used to treat wounds (ophioglossum reticulatum).
tiga i = to kill, to hit, to beat, to mistreat (also: tiagi). to extinguish, to put out (a fire) he tiga i te ahi.
tigi = to hit, to beat, to crush (see its iterative forms: titigi, tigitigi, the latter is also used in the sense of punishment). =
tigitigi = to hit, to beat, to crush; to punish.
tihere = to wrap oneself up, to tuck oneself up; ki nuinui te poki ko rega hopu hopu. he kore te nua mo tihere, when she was already a big girl, renga hopuhopu did not have a cape to wear.
tiho = dark; darkness; ku tiho a te po, the night is dark.
tika = flat part of a piece of land. signpost, sign giving the orientation or marking a path: he tika mo te ara. young man, boy, lad (also: kope).
tikaga = action of directing or managing a manœuvre.
tikea = to see, to perceive, to examine, to find; (also: tikera).
tikera = see tikea.
tiki = chief, boss, director, coordinator; expert, master in a craft, = a science, or an art; tiki rerorero kohau rogorogo, rongorongoro scribe; tiki moai, sculptor; tiki ahu, master builder who directs and coordinates the construction of ahu; tiki ika. master fisherman, professional fisherman. ancient title, probably meaning "grandmaster", used before the names of gods and semigods. only vague memories remain today of tiki makemake, tiki te hatu, tiki hati. it is said that the main one was tiki makemake and that tiki hati was the chief of a band of akuaku.
tiko = menstruation, period.
tikoi = smelly; wet, humid (of wood); hukahuka tikoi, = wet wood that does not burn well.
timo = title of those entrusted with ritual duties. the timo ika were entrusted with putting death spells on murderers to avenge the victims. the timo to a blessed and cast victory spells on warriors. the timo rara koreha were entrusted with drying corpses.
tini = to be at the zenith: ku tini a te raa; = middle of a journey, of a period of time; te tini o te raa, the middle of the day.
tino = belly (as reported by a spaniard in 1770). genitalia (modern usage). trunk (of a tree), keel (of a boat); tino maika, banana trunk; tino vaka, keel.
tipitipi hoe = a fish (spanish pez mariposa "butterfly fish").
tire = chile. vanaga tire, spanish language.
tita a = demarcation; land boundary (tita a henua).
titere = a fish.
titeve = a fish (spanish pez erizo "hedgehog fish"). three sorts are distinguished:
titeve taratara, which stretches out its quills when floating on the sea; titeve moana, with a blue back and short quills; titeve kapovai, large, with a very rough skin, but no proper quills.
titi = to stack, to pile up; he titi i te pipihoreko, to build a cairn; ku titi a te kai, he piled up food (onto his plate).
titigi = iterative of tigi, to hit, to beat, to crush repeatedly; (figuratively) to rehearse, to repeat many times; he titigi i te riu to rehearse, to repeat a song many times to memorize it.
titika = straight, right, orderly; titika a , that s ok, that s fine.
titiri = to grab something; to hold fast; e titiri ana i te taura, they hold the rope firmly. to carry a large, heavy basket on one s back or shoulder; he titiri i te taropa. to roast (for instance, sweet potatoes on the embers of an earth oven); kumara titiri, roasted sweet potatoes.
titiro = to flock together in great numbers (for instance, people = around an earth oven).
tito = to fight (of two roosters).
titoke = dirty, lewd; to get dirty.
tiua a = more; also used as a verb: tiua a koe, [give me] more, [tell me] more.
to
to = particle sometimes used with the article in ancient legends; = =09 i uto to te hau, the ribbon was in the float. = to rise (of the sun) during the morning hours up to the = zenith: he to te raa.
to a = enemy, killer, murderer, assassin; he to a o te ika, killer (lit.: murderer of the victim).
to die out (a family of which remains only one male without sons); koro hakamao te mate o te mahigo, he toe e tahi tagata no, ina aana hakaara, koia te me e e ki nei: ku moko a te ihu o te mahigo. when the members of family have died and there remains only one man who has no offspring, we say: ku moko a te ihu o te mahigo. to disappear (of a tradition, a custom), me e ihu moko o te tagata o te kaiga nei, he ei, the ei is a custom no longer in use

among the people of this island.

to get even, to pay back: te tagata nei ina kai pu a mai te rima, e ati ro au ana haga kia au mote aga, this man did not give me hand, i ll get even with him when he needs me for some work. he ati, he ora, to win someone s gratitude while saving one s life; this was the expression used when speaking of someone who took refuge with a family of an enemy tribe and served them so well that he won their goodwill and so saved his life. half fathom (i.e. from end of outstretched arm to centre of chest); (see maroa, kumi, fathom).

to o = to take; to receive; to accept; ka to o te kai, = take your food; he to o mai, to bring.

to oto o = to take repeatedly, without the owner s permission.

to ou = thy, your (singular).

toa = sugarcane; toa tahito, lower part of the sugarcane, near the ground; toa tauru, higher, tenderer part of the sugarcane, given to children; toa paka, sugarcane cut for storing, their leaves are removed so that the canes keep their juice for days and even weeks.

toe = to be left over; leftovers, surplus; ku toe a te kai, there is food left; ina he vai toe, there is no more water; ina e tahi taina mo toe, none of the brothers must be left over, meaning: none must be left without his share. long hair, mane; he patu i te toe, to toss one s long hair back.

toega = leftovers.

toga = winter season. two seasons used to be distinguished in = ancient times: hora, summer, and toga, winter. to lean against something; to hold something fast; support, post supporting the roof. to throw something with a sudden movement. to feed oneself, to eat enough; e toga koe ana oho ki te aga, eat well first when you go to work.

tohake = to grow well, to develop well, to grow to a good height (e.g. of a plant or a child).

tohu = to bless or to curse: he tohu rivariva, to bless; he tohu rakerake, to curse. the reduplicated form is more common: totohu.

toka = any large, smooth rock in the sea not covered by seaweeds (eels are often found between such rocks). to be left (of a small residue of something, of sediments of = a liquid, of dregs); to settle (of sediments); ku toka ana te vai i raro i te puna, there is little water left at the bottom of the lake; ku toka a te oone, the sediments have settled.

tokaga = residue, remainder; firm, stable remainder or part of = something.

toke, tokea = to steal; thief; toketoke, to repeatedly steal things of little value; vi e toke kenu, adulterous woman (lit.: woman who steals husbands).

tokerau = wind; air. various winds: puhiga orogo, southwest wind (which blows from orongo); ruhi, west southwest wind; = te papakino, north wind [perhaps a misprint for papakino; roto o niu, east wind; nukura mea, = northwest wind; vekki, northeast wind; motu rau uri, southeast wind; motu takarua, west wind.

toki = small basalt axe.

tokorua = your (plural).

tokotoko = walking stick.

tomatou = our (exclusive, i.e. ours only, not yours).

tomaua = our (dual exclusive, i.e. belonging to me and him, but not to you).

tomo = to berth (a boat); to reach the anchoring ground; to disembark; to land; garu mo tomo ki riorio, garu mo ta e tomo, e hatipu no te vave , some surfers reach riorio (a small beach near hangaroa), some do not, because the wave dies before. =

tomoga = disembarkment, landing place, key, wharf.

tono = to push; he tono i te vaka kiroto ki te vai, to launch a canoe into the water.

tonokio = corn, callous.

tooku = my.

toona = his, her.

topa = to bend down, to drop to the ground; to fall on a certain date. to stop doing something, to drop; ina eko topa taau aga, do not stop, keep doing your work. to remain, to be left over, to be unfinished; he topa te kai, the food is not finished, there is some left. to come to one s memory; i te aamu he topa te vanaga tuai, in the legends old words come to memory. to remember, to reflect (with mana u as subject); e topa rivariva tokorua mana u ki te me e nei, let the two of you think carefully about this thing.

topatagi = to remember with sorrow, to miss, to pine for (mo); ananake te raa he topatagi te uka riva ko uho mo toona ga matu a, ko uho the good girl missed her parents every day. =

toraua = their.

tore muri = illegitimate (of children born out of wedlock after a woman s legitimate children)

toremo = a high sea fish.

toretore = cooked in parts, only half cooked in others (of food). multicoloured, motley, striped.

toretore kao = crevice; iraro i te vai kava me e rahi te toretore kao, there are many crevices at the bottom of the sea.

toritori = to walk or move painfully and laboriously for want of strength (of old or sick people)

toro = to touch something (ki) with the hand (i te rima), intending to take it; to reach out for (ki); ka toro tou rima ki te kumara era, ka too mai, reach out for those sweet potatoes and take them.

toro maika = banana grove.

toromiro = tree (sophora tetraptera) anciently used for sculpting the statuettes called moai toromiro.

toru = three (when preceded by the particle e and following a noun); he =cb=9a i atu ko te cb=9aka etoru he saw that they were three young women. third (when between the article te and a noun); te toru tagata ku uku u a huatava the third man was ku uku u a huatava.

totara = frizzy; uha totara, frizzy feathered hen.

totatou = our (inclusive, i.e. yours and ours).

totaua = our (dual inclusive, i.e. belonging to you and me only).

toto = blood; he gaaha te toto mai roto mai te haa, = blood gushes from inside the wound; toto hatukai, = coagulated blood. rust; to rust.

toto = to get wider. lazy, slothful; to enjoy comfort and idleness: tagata toto, vi e toto. extremely vulgar is the expression kauha toto, lazybones, slack arse.

totohu = see tohu.

totoi = to kidnap.

totope = to prune; to trim (nails).

totoro = to crawl; ki totoro te poki, when the baby crawls (one of the first stages of its development, after puepue).

tou = in ancient times, a tou was someone who had recovered from an epidemic, but whose illness meant that someone else in the = family had to die. the tou were regarded as portents of evil.

toua = egg yolk; the colour yellow; soft, fibrous part of tree bark; toua mahute, mahute fibres.

toutou = lush; fertile (land).

tu = to crush into puree, like women of old did, crushing sweet potatoes and mixing them with cooked egg to give the children.

tu a = back, shoulder, tu a ivi, shoulder blade; = tu a ivi more, lumbago; moa tu a ivi raa, "sun back chicken": chicken with a yellow back which = shines in the sun. behind (a locative adverb, used with i, ki, a, o, = etc).

tu a hotu iti = ancient name of the area extending from the north east to the south east of the island.
tu a papa = pelvis; hips.
tu u = to arrive: tu u mai. upright pole; to stand upright (also: tutu u). to guess correctly, to work out (the meaning of a word) = correctly: ku tu u a koe ki te vanaga, you have guessed correctly [the meaning of] the word.
to hit the mark, to connect (a blow). ku tu u pehe, is considered as...; te poki to o i te me e hakarere i roto i te hare, ku tu u a pehe poki ra ura u, a child who takes things that have been left in the house is considered as a petty thief.
tu u aro = northwest and west side of the island.
tu u haigoigo = back tattoo.
tu u haviki = easily angered person.
tu u toga = eel fishing using a line weighted with stones and a hook with bait, so that the line reaches vertically straight to the bottom of the sea.
tu utu u = to hit the mark time and again (see tu u).
tu utu u ika = fish fin (except the tail fin, called hiku).
tuahane = brother (also: taina tamaroa).
tuahine = sister (also: taina tamahahine).
tuai = ancient, of ancient times; i te nohoga tuai era a, in ancient times; tagata tuai, ancient people, the people of yore.
tuamigo = a fish (women catch them in the sea at night, never during the day).
tuere heu = a grass: *agrestis avenacea*.
tugu = cough; to cough.
tugutugu = young man, boy; bachelor.
tuha = to distribute the food or the gift given out during a party or an umu papaku. (this is the official role of the motuha).
tuha a = to reserve a share of the food or the gifts for someone (see tuha above).
tuhi = to point with the forefinger (which is called tuhi = henua); =09 to offer something to someone by pointing at it; to denounce someone, to put the blame on someone. tuhi henua. forefinger, index finger.
tuhia haua = ring finger;
tui = to sew mats, to make strings. the three stars of orion s belt.
tuitui = to string together; to tie together the chickens to be given away at a gogoro moa; tuitui koviro to join hands, forming a circle.
tuke = stem, stalk; vein of dry banana leaf; whole, dry banana leaf with its kaka; tuke niu, palm leaves. tuke raa, sun rays, sun beams. tuke gao, nape of the neck; top of the spine.
tuki = to fecundate with sperm. he tuki makemake ki te oone rapo, he poreko mai te tagata, makemake ejaculated into the clay, and man was born. to fertilize the ground by tilling, ploughing: e tuki a au i te henua, i am tilling the ground. to be shocked, grieved, distressed; used in expressions = like e mamae no a au i te vanaga, he tuki no mai a i te vanaga i ki mai era koe, i am hurt by these words, shocked by what you told me.
tukituki = to paint, to decorate with colored spots or dots; he tukituki te nua hai pua. to decorate a cape with yellow dots (using the yellow dye extracted from the pua plant).
tuku = to leave something lying spread on the ground; to spread, unfurl, unroll something on the ground; tukuga, mat spread on the ground; tukuga tagata, mat on which have been put pieces of cooked human flesh. tuku kupega, a fishing technique: two men drag along the top of a fishing net doubled up, spread out on the bottom of a = small cove, trapping the fish into the net; tukutuku, to fish while swimming, holding a basket shaped net. tuku huri, to sit with one s buttocks resting on one s heels, soles flat on the ground (also: tuku turi). figuratively: ka tuku! pay attention! (literally: sit still!). tuku riu, to sit in the posture typical of choir singers in riu festivals or singing festivals in general, which was sitting on one s heels.
tukuga = mat spread on the ground; tukuga tagata, mat on which have been put pieces of cooked human flesh.
tukutuku = to fish while swimming, holding a basket shaped net (see tuku).
tukuturi = to sit with one s buttocks resting on one s heels, soles flat on the ground (see tuku).
tumu = tree trunk. ancestors: tumu matu a, parents; tumu tupuna, grandparents. by extension: tumu taina, members of friendly families. como termino muy especial se usa tumu = para se=c2=a7alar a familias o personas que no son parientes, de modo que sus hijos podian, segun antigua usanza, casarse entre ellos y formar un nuevo tronco. origin of something; initiator of an idea; person who is = the cause of a fight: tumu taua. he kore te tumu, to be so weakened that you cannot stand (lit.: the trunk is lacking).
tuna = rolling stone.
tunoko = dislocation, luxation (of the elbow, the ankle, the wrist).
tunu = to heat, to cook; he tunu i te kai, to cook food; tunu ahi, to roast on a fire.
tupa = ancient buildings found scattered along the coast; made of stone, and almost all of them round, they served as shelters for fishermen.
tupatupa = to carry (someone) on a stretcher; to carry (a load) with the help of several people.
tupu = shoot, sprout, bud; to sprout, to bud. pregnant: vi e tupu (o te poki); to be conceived (of fetus in its mother s womb): he tupu te poki i roto i te kopu o toona matu a.
tupuaki = near, to draw near. he tupuaki ki te hare o hagapoukura, he drew near hangapoukura s house.
tupuna = grandparent; ancestors.
tureme = a sort of aliment [spanish: cierta clase de pasto, which may mean pasture or food; the word does not occur in the legends].
turi = knuckle; turi rima, elbow; turi va e ankle (also just turi).
turu = to come down, to go down, to descend; ka turu age koe ki tai, go down to the sea now; turuga, coming down, descent.
turuturu = to drip (of water or other liquids). stick, cane, baton (also: tokotoko).
tuta e = excrement, dung, filth; kai tuta e, hens (lit.: filth eaters). to disgrace, to seduce (a woman): he tuta e i te vi e.
tute = to chase away; he tute koe au, i chase you away, i.e. go away! shortened to: tute atu!
tutu = circle of fishing nets arranged in the shape of a funnels or baskets. to light a fire; he tutu i te ahi: to burn something. to hit, to strike, to beat.
tutu = to shake (something) clean of dust or dirt; he tutu te oone o te nua, to shake the dirt off a nua cape.
tutuhi = to reject the responsibility for a mistake onto one another, to blame one another for a mistake (see tuhi).
tutuki = to stumble, to trip. o tutuki te va e, in order not to trip.
tutuma = firebrand, partly burnt stick.
tuturi = to kneel.
tuura = servant of an ariki (King).
tuuria = outer shell of crustaceans and mollusks: tuuria pipi, tuuria mama, tuuria hatuke, tuuria ura.
tuvi = mark on fishing line to indicate a number of fathoms, made with mahute fibre.
u i = to look, to look at (ki); e u i koe! look out!
u = milk; also used for woman s breast instead of hatunono.
u = to make a loud, thundering noise, like surf breaking: he u te vave.

u a = of the tide, to reach its maximum; tai u a, high tide.

u iga = seeing, action of seeing. there is an old saying: i ruga i te ahu te u iga, the seeing is on the ahu (i.e. time will tell).

u u = to make a sound through one's closed mouth (like someone in his sleep, or someone in pain). to call eels forth by making such sounds. ana ta e oga mai te koreha, he u u hai re o mo garo a e te koreha; koro garo a te u u, he oga mai mai roto mai te toka, when the eels do not show up (near the baited trap), you make u u sounds for them to hear; when they hear it they come investigating from inside the toka (smooth rocks on the coast).

ua = cause, reason why something happens or is done; he ua te ua, au i ta e iri ai ki tooku hare, because of the rain, i did not go home; ua kore, without cause, without reason. ceremonial staff with a human face carved at one = extremity (see thomson, plate 52 [opens new window]).

ua = rain; ua hakamito, persistente, but not strong, rain; = ua kura, fine rain, drizzle; ua matavaravara, strong rain; ua parera, torrential rain; ua tai, rain followed by fair weather at sea.

uaua = tendons, muscles; hau uaua kio e, line made from rats tendons. uaua toto, vein, artery. uaua piki, spasm.

uaua = to reside; resident; noho uaua to settle somewhere; ina koe eko noho uaua, do not establish yourself there.

ueue = to move about, to flutter; he ueue te kahu i te tokerau, the clothes flutter in the wind; poki oho ta e ueue, obedient child.

uga = to lead, to take (someone); e uga koe i tooku repahoa ki hotu iti, take me to my friend in hotu iti (also used instead of hakauga).

uha = hen; female (familiar): taaku uha = taaku vi e, = my wife, or my daughter (i.e. taaku poki).

uhi = yam (dioscorea alata); a large tuber, one of the main staple foods in ancient times, of which some 40 varieties were grown.

uhi uhi = to sew (also: tia); ka uhiuhi toou nua, sew yourself a cape.

uho eve = part of the body between coccyx and anus.

ui = to ask.

uira = flash of lightning.

uka = young woman; uka hoa, girlfriend.

ukiuki = to work assiduously at learning or ascertaining something. matu a rava ukiuki ki te vanaga tuai, the padre works hard at learning the ancient language.

uku = word used in spell casting; e manu koe, uku, you will turn into a bird.

ukukoko = a plant.

uma = breast, chest, bosom; uma kupega, central part of a fishing net.

umaga = team, crew, called to do a work.

umiki = rebellious, riotous; riot, tumult, disturbance.

umu = cooking pit, a.k.a. polynesian oven (shallow pit dug in the ground, in which food is cooked over heated stones); the food cooked in such a pit for a meal, dinner, or banquet. umu pae, permanent cooking pit, in a stone enclosure; umu paepae, permanent cooking pit with straw cover for protection from rain and wind; umu keru okaoka, temporary cooking pit without stone enclosure; umu ava, very large temporary cooking pit, made for feasts; umu takapu, exclusive banquet, reserved for certain groups of persons, for instance, the relatives of a deceased family member; umu tahu, daily meals for hired workers; umu parehaoga, inaugural banquet (made on occasion of a communal enterprise or festival). umu ra e, banquet for fifth or sixth month of pregnancy. umu papaku, banquet on occasion of the death of a family member.

unahi = fish scale.

unu = to drink; unuga, the act of drinking. to pull weeds, grasses. to pluck; ka unu te huruhuru o te moa! pluck the chicken's feathers!

unu unu = to bask in the sun (ki te raa), to warm oneself by the fire (ki te ahi).

upa = name of an ancient character famous for his boasting, = swaggering, obnoxious manners.

upa ea = craving: ka avai mai taa ika e tahi o te upa ea, = give me one of these fish, i so crave for one (seemingly only used in the form o upa ea [translator's note: perhaps literally "lest upa rises, = lest i become like upa"]).

ura = flame, blaze (ura ahi), to become furious (with manava as subject: ku ura a te manava). =

ura = lobster.

uraura = bright red.

ure = generation; ure mata, warlike, bellicose generation (mata, obsidian, used in making weapons). offspring; brother; colleague i toou ure ka tata mai, your colleague has turned up. friendship, friendly relationship; ku ke a te ure, they have become enemies (lit.: friendship has changed). penis (this definition is found in engler's 1938 = dictionary, but not in la tierra de hotu matu a).

ure tahiri = to gush, to spurt, to flow; e ure tahiri a te toto, blood is flowing in gushes.

ure tiatia moana = whirlwind which descend quickly and violently onto the ocean; whirlpool, eddy.

ureure = a fish.

uri = dark; black and blue. green; ki oti te toga. he uri te mauku o te kaiga, te kumara, te taro, te tahi hoki me e, once winter is over, the grasses grow green, and the sweet potatoes, and the taro, and the other plants.

uriuri = black; very dark.

uru = to lavish food on those who have contributed to the funerary banquet (umu papaku) for a family member (said of = the host, hoa papaku). to remove the stones which have been heated in the umu, put meat, sweet potatoes, etc., on top of the embers, and cover it with those same stones while red hot. the wooden tongs used for handling the red hot stones of = the umu. to enter into (kiroto ki or just ki), e.g. he uru kiroto ki te hare, he uru ki te hare. to get dressed: kahu uru.

uru manu = those who do not belong to the miru tribe and who, for that reason, are held in lesser esteem.

uru uru = to catch small fish to use as bait.

uru uru hoa = intruder, freeloader (person who enters someone else's house and eats food reserved for another).

uruga = prophetic vision. it is said that, not long before the first missionaries coming a certain rega varevare a te niu saw their arrival in a vision and travelled all over the island to tell it: he oho mai ko rega varevare a te niu mai poiike, he mimiro i te po ka variro te kaiga he ki i taana uruga, he ragi: "e tomo te hauti i tarakiu, e tomo te poepoe hiku regorego, e tomo te ika ariga koreva, e tomo te poporo haha, e kiu te atua i te ragi". i te otea o te rua raa he tu u hakaou ki poiike; i te ahi mo kirokiro he mate. rega varevare, son of te niu, came from poiike, and toured the island proclaiming his vision: "a wooden house will arrive at tarakiu (near vaihu). a barge will arrive, = animals will arrive with the faces of eels (i.e. horses), golden thistles will come, and the lord will be heard in heaven". the next morning he arrived back in poiike, and in the evening when it was getting dark, he died.

uta = higher up (from the coast, or from another place); i uta era, further up, up there.

uto = buoy, net float.

utu ahu = heart of the hauhou tree (triumfetta semitriloba).

utu utu = to draw water repeatedly (see ututu).

uuna = abundance, plenty of; uuna a te ika, = there are lots of fish; uuna a te kai, te maika, the fruit of the land and the bananas grow in abundance.

uutu = to draw (water, or any liquid); kaha uutu, vai, = water gourd.

va e = foot, leg; te va e mata u, te va e maui, right foot, left foot.
 va e pau = misshapen foot, clubfoot.
 va e ruga = quick and light, without detour (lit.: foot up, foot down). ka oho koe ki a nua era va e ruga va e raro, ina eko hipa hipa, hurry straight to your mother, do not make any detours.
 va e raro = quick and light, without detour (lit.: foot up, foot down). ka oho koe ki a nua era va e ruga va e raro, ina eko hipa hipa, hurry straight to your mother, do not make any detours.
 vaai = to give (also: avai).
 vae = to choose.
 vaega = middle, centre; i vaega o, in the middle of.
 vaero = chicken s long tail feather; lobster s antenna (vaero ura).
 vaha = hollow; opening; space between the fingers (vaha rima); door cracks (vaha papare).
 vahavaha = to fight, to wrangle, to argue with abusive words.
 vahi = to separate, to part; ka vahi, separate them; ku vahi ra a, the separation has been done. = o te atua i vahi ai i te vai, i te henua, god separated the = water from the earth. to pass (of the beginning of a season); ku vahi a te toga, ku vahi a te hora, winter is past its beginning, summer is past its beginning.
 vai = water, liquid, juice; vai tagata, semen, sperm (also: takatea); vai kava, saltwater, sea, ocean.
 vaiapuga = to be unsuccessful (when asking for a girl in marriage). i vaiapuga no au, kai rava a mai te rega mo te poki, i was unsuccessful, i did not get the girl for my son. e vaiapuga no tooku ara, i oho atu ai hai kona uha, ina kai rava a. my trip was useless, going to the girl s place, i didn t get her.
 vaiarega = celebration where men and women keep apart. te me e he koro vaiarega: e tahi hiritoke o te hare mo te tagata, e tahi hiritoke mo te ga vi e, mo katikati i te ate atua, i te riu, ate rivariva. the festivals called vaiarega are this: one side in front of the house (built for the purpose of the feast) is for the men, the other is for the women, to practice ate atua or riu songs, which are serious, not frivolous, songs.
 vaihi = a tasty species of taro.
 vaiora = generous, munificent person; he vaiora tou tagata era, that man is a generous person.
 vairua = good fortune, good luck. o te vairua i rava a mai ai i tooku kahu, by a piece of good fortune i got myself some clothes. misfortune, bad luck; he uga koe e te maga i te vairua a, you have been unlucky; o piria te vairua, so that no misfortune may happen to you. (both expressions are ancient and almost unknown today).
 vaka = canoe, small boat; vaka ama, outrigger canoe.
 vaka ivi = graves under ahu which hold skeletons (lit. "bone canoe").
 vaka ure = to lay foundation stones in the outline of a canoe (e.g. for hare paenga); nowadays used in the more general sense, without reference to a special shape of outline.
 vakovako = rectangular; rectangle.
 vana = a sea urchin, larger than the hatuke and with shorter, thinner spines.
 vanaga = to speak, to talk, to pronounce; conversation, talk, word, language; he vanaga i te vanaga rapanui, to speak rapanui; vanaga reoreo, lies, lying words, falsehoods.
 vanavana = radiate, said of any object with its parts radiating horizontally from a central axis, such as the feather hats on thomson s plate 54 [opens new window]. ha u vanavana belt adorned with multicolour feathers radiating out horizontally, used on occasion of important festivals. compare with: ha u tara, ha u teketeke the feathers of which stick out vertically.
 vanavanaga = to talk at length; useless talk.
 varavara = to sow, to plant (seedlings) leaving adequate growing space between them.
 vare = spittle, drivel, any viscous liquid; viscous; vare mamari, egg white; pipi vare, slug.
 varegao = to have one s mouth water, to feel a consuming desire for, to crave (ki); ku varegao a au ki te koreha, i have this sudden craving for eels; to crave, to desire, in a general sense: he varegao ki te mee rakerake, to have evil desires, cravings.
 vari = menstruation, period (also: tiko). to tack, to veer (nautical); ku vari mai a te miro, the boat arrives, have veered [around rano kau].
 varu = to cut one s hair (te puoko); to shave. to paint, to put on make up: he varu te kiea.
 varu a roto = to have diarrhoea.
 varua = spirit, soul; sleep, dream. this is a tahitian word, but the same term may have been used in ancient times.
 vatavata = merry, happy; kope vatavata, poki vatavata, merry youngster, merry child, of smiling, pleasant temperament.
 vavae = to separate, to part, to be divided into groups; ku vavae a te tagata, the men are divided into several teams (see vae).
 vave = coastal wave (waves in the open sea are called pari). not yet (used in the imperative, following the verb); ina koe eko oho vave, ka tiaki no mai, don t go yet, wait for me.
 vavovavo = echo; to echo.
 vehi = song in someone s honour; ka hoa mai te vehi o te repa. sing us a song in our friend s honour. to form a circle, to sit in a circle;
 vekeveke = eyelash.
 vekuveku = wet (said of birds wet from the rain). disshevelled: ku vekuveku a te oho (oho, hair). messy, full of garbage (of houses); ku vekuveku a te hare, the house is a mess.
 veo = nail; to nail.
 vera = heat, hot, to feel hot; veravera, to burn, to be consumed. the following two terms are of obscure meaning: vera pipiro was said of person who did use face powder and vera hati was said of those did.
 vera paka = scar; to heal (of scars).
 vere = to cut (plants). hair, beard; vere gutu, moustache; vere kukumu, whiskers, mutton chops; vere kauva e, beard; vere ha iga (or haiga), armpit hair; vere puku, pubic hair.
 verehiva = drizzle (also: ehu ua).
 verepaka = moa gao verapaka, chicken with featherless neck .
 veretaueve = servant, employee.
 verevere = down, fine hairs; moa va e verevere, chicken with feathers on its feet.
 veri = fly eggs. pretty; he veri no te kope era, this youth is really pretty; ko te veri te vi e, how pretty this woman is!
 veri arahu = scorpion.
 veri gao = a sort of scarf made of human hair.
 veriveri = puddle, small pond; to get wet going through puddles; veri veri a te va e, i got my feet wet.
 vero = to throw, to hurl (a lance, a spear). this word was also used with the particle kua preposed: koia kua vera i te mata, he is the one who threw the obsidian [weapon].
 verovero = to throw, to hurl repeatedly, quickly (iterative of vero) .
 veta = a seaweed.
 veti = neighbour; also seems to mean a stranger who has come to settle, an immigrant.
 veu = root of certain plants: veu kumara, veu uhi.
 veu te va e = to run; ka veu te va e ruga, va e raro, run as fast as you can.
 veveke = dragonfly. to arrive early; e veveke koe; do come early. e haaki koe i te gagata tupa o te rago mo

veveke mai! tell the stretcher bearers to come early at dawn!
vevete = to untie, to release.
veveveve = to be in a hurry, to hurry; he veveveve au mo oho ki te aga, i am in a hurry to get to work.
vi e = woman, female; matu a vi e, mother.
vi e hoa = ancient name of a spirit of the other world..
vihaviha = uninhabited, deserted, abandoned.
viri = to wind, to coil, to roll up; he viri i te hau, to wind, coil a string (to fasten something). to fall from a height, rolling over, to hurl down, to fling down.
viriviri = round, spherical (said of small objects).
vivi = partridge (modern onomatopoeia).
viviri te henua = to feel dizzy (also: mimiro te henua).
vo u = to raise shouts (te karaga); vo u vo u, to raise continual shouts or groans.
vovo = girl, daughter (term of endearment used by parents to their daughters, brothers to their sisters, or more generally to any female).
vuhi = water puddle; to get dirty; ku vuhi a (ku vuhivuhi a) te kahu, i got my clothes dirty.