INTRODUCTION

This second volume of the Trukese-English Dictionary supplements the first one, published in 1980. It provides an English-Trukese index or finderlist for the Trukese-English of the first volume and a concordance of roots, including what appear to be complex words that we cannot analyze into constituent elements.

FINDERLIST FORMAT

The finderlist section lists in alphabetical order the English glosses that appear in the Trukese-English volume. Under each gloss are listed all of the entries in that volume under which that gloss appears, together with the phrases in which it is there embedded or together with other possible glosses that help to frame the Trukese meaning. Such listing reveals in appropriate context the range of Trukese words and expressions that can represent each English gloss. Each of these Trukese entries is accompanied in parentheses by indication of its syntactic category or part of speech and its tabu status. For clarification, users should consult the list of abbreviations as well as the introduction to the Trukese-English volume.

For the user's convenience, we have assembled all tree names, fish names, and the like, under the glosses "tree," "fish," etc., as well as listing them separately, and we have similarly brought together under such cover terms as "house" and "canoe" all of the special terms dealing with parts of houses and canoes, following the precedent set by S. H. Elbert's *Trukese-English and English-Trukese Dictionary*, published by the United States Naval Military Government in 1947.

ROOT LIST FORMAT

Each root is given in its **base form,** which appears in the Trukese-English volume in capital letters after each entry that serves as the entry of reference for that root. As explained in the introduction to the first volume, this form is derived from the shapes that a lexical item exhibits when other items are suffixed to it. As there described, all of the roots in Trukese fall into four major combining form types. Base forms always end in a vowel, which is dropped when there is no suffix added. The first vowel of bases of two syllables is lengthened, moreover, if the base appears as a noun without any affixes, but not otherwise. Thus we have *iimw* ('house'), *imwa-n* ('her house'), *imwe-ni* ('acquire as a house'), *imwe-yimw* ('use as a house'), and *Nee-yimwo-nó* ('Farther-house-place'), for which the base form is given as IMWA.

It has not been possible to determine the combining form class and hence the base form of some roots. These roots are shown with # in place of a final vowel; e.g., KICHI#; KKIS#; NÉWÚ#. This ambiguity results either because some roots rarely if ever are used with suffixed

forms or because of our failure to make appropriate elicitations. There are some roots whose combining form is not clear to native speakers, some speakers assigning them to one form class and others to another. These roots are listed with alternatives; e.g., FECHA, FECHI. Roots also have alternative forms as a result of differences in local phonological patterns (e.g. AFÓR#, ÓFÓR#) or different ways of handling double consonants (e.g. KKIINGA, KIINGNGA).

For each root, the root list gives first the base form, then the entry of reference in the first volume (the entry to which other entries in which the root appears are referred) with a gloss or two. All entries in which this root appears are then listed without glosses, which can be found by consulting the Trukese-English volume.

INHERITED AND BORROWED ROOTS

Section A of the root list consists of those roots that we are unable, as yet, to establish as borrowings from another language or major Trukic dialect and which, therefore, are presumed to be directly inherited from older stages in the history of the Trukese language. All roots that we have been able to establish as borrowings are listed separately by donor language in Section B. The donor language is not always the ultimate language of origin. Trukese has borrowed words from Japanese that Japanese borrowed from English, for example. Nor are the channels of borrowing always clear.

Before Europeans entered the picture, linguistic borrowings came into Trukese from the neighboring atolls to the southeast, north, and west of Truk. People from these atolls visited Truk regularly to trade and also provided the bulk of new immigrants into Truk. The Trukese themselves did not maintain an active seafaring tradition in the way that the atoll people did, so that linguistic influences from the atolls to Truk and from Truk back to the atolls were presumably mediated largely by the atoll people themselves. People from the Mortlock and Hall Islands had most of their dealings with Wééné (Moen) and other islands in the eastern part of Truk's lagoon; but people from Puluwat, Pulap, and Pulusuk had most of their dealings with Toon (Tol) and other islands in the western part of Truk. Dialect differences between the eastern islands (especially Wééné) and the western islands in Truk reflect these different sources of external influence. The northern districts of Wééné and also the island of Wuumaan (Uman) appear to have had a major influx of immigrants in the eighteenth century from the Hall Islands and Namonuito. Borrowings from neighboring atoll dialects have undoubtedly contributed to the large number of variant forms and doublets, as they are technically called, such as *siin* and *kiin* (both having to do

with 'skin'). The research needed to trace out most borrowings from neighboring dialects and even from Micronesian languages farther afield has not yet been undertaken, so we have been able to identify, and then tentatively, only a few of them.

After European contact, a few borrowings came in at first from Chamorro and Spanish along the channels of trade by the atolls west of Truk with Guam. American Protestant mission activity brought some English and Ponapean loans into Trukese toward the end of the nineteenth century; Catholic mission activity brought Latin and more Spanish loans somewhat later. The German administration of Micronesia from 1901 to 1914 brought a few loans from German and Pidgin English (the latter largely as a result of Trukese labor in the phosphate mines of Nauru). We are not always certain of our determination of a loan as coming from English as against Pidgin English. From 1914 to 1945, the period of Japanese administration, Trukese picked up a large body of loanwords from Japanese. There were many Okinawans in Truk at this time, and there were presumably some loans from Okinawan as distinct from Japanese, but we have not sorted them out. The presence of Korean military labor units during World War II is reflected by one or two loans from Korean. English has been a major and increasing source of loans since 1945. These more recent borrowings from European languages and Japanese are fairly obvious, and few items of this kind in the lexical corpus presented in the first volume will have escaped our notice.