

**Adelbert von Chamisso's (1817 in Kotzebue  
1821) *Vocabularium der Dialekte Chamori***

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University of Guam Marine Laboratory Technical Report 127  
October 2009





## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I thank first Señor Frank Santos Quenga and members of his extended family for teaching me many things about Chamorro language, culture and hospitality. I also thank my Chamorro-language teacher Dr. Rosa Salas Palomo of the UOG Micronesian Area Research Center (MARC). Since my German is pretty dreadful, particularly suspect portions of this work were kindly checked by a native German speaker and long-time Guam resident, Dr. Peter J. Schupp (UOG Marine Lab). Neither am I fluent in Chamorro; hence, I am also grateful to have been able to consult Ms. Jovita Esteban Quenga, M.Sc. (Guam Public School System, retired). As well, I am indebted to Master Navigator Manny Sikau (Fanurh School, Polowat and MARC), who informed me on Carolinian culture and language. I would also be remiss if I did not acknowledge my lessons from Archbishop Apuron's bilingual homilies in the *Pacific Voice* and Juan Malamanga's wry observations in the *Pacific Daily News*. Finally, I thank Rlene Santos Steffy (MARC) for providing the inspiration to undertake this work.

*Dângkolo na Saina Ma'åse!*



## SUMMARY

This report provides a translation and annotation of Adelbert von Chamisso's glossary of Chamorro words assembled while he was on Guam in November of 1817 as the naturalist of the first expedition aboard the Russian naval vessel *Rurik*, Otto von Kotzebue commanding, which circumnavigated the world during the years 1815 to 1818. The lexicon appears as part of an appendix of Micronesian languages in volume II of the expedition's full report (Kotzebue, O. 1821. *Entdeckungs-Reise in die Süd-See und nach der Berings-Straße zur Erforschung einer nordöstlichen Durchfahrt*. Weimar: Gebr. Hoffmann). The glossary provides a total of 183 German translations of 181 Chamorro words and includes numerous words not given in the most comprehensive Chamorro dictionaries. Further, several of these words are not, to my knowledge, currently in use. I hope that this list will prove useful in creating an updated and expanded dictionary of the Chamorro language.



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## CHAMISSO'S LEXICON

Adelbert von Chamisso served as the naturalist of the first expedition aboard the Russian naval vessel *Rurik*, Otto von Kotzebue commanding, which circumnavigated the world during the years 1815 to 1818. He assembled a glossary of Chamorro words while he was on Guam in November of 1817. This lexicon appears as part of an appendix of Micronesian languages in volume II of the expedition's full report (Kotzebue 1821). Chamisso's German-Chamorro glossary appearing here is extracted from his combined German-Micronesian language lexicon, which also provided parallel entries in Yapese, Ulea-Atoll Carolinian and Radak-chain Marshallese. The German entries heading each row were not alphabetised, but appear ordered by general subject, such as numerals, body parts, terms of human relationship, basic verbs, parts of a canoe, etc. It lists 345 German words for which are provided only 171 Chamorro entries (with considerably better coverage of the other Micronesian languages). However, when parsing the occasional accompanying commentaries and considering dual definitions, I count a total of 183 German translations of 181 Chamorro words.

The less complete treatment of the Chamorro language I suspect is due to the shorter time the expedition spent in port at Guam, about a week, compared to that spent in the Marshall islands and in consultation with an on-board speaker of Marshallese and the other languages. Chamisso potentially acquired the Chamorro vocabulary primarily, if not exclusively, from Guam's Don Luís de Torres, with whom the naturalist spent much time because, writes Captain Kotzebue,



**Figure 1.** Title page of volume I of the *Entdeckungs-Reise...* Downloaded from <http://gdz.sub.uni-goettingen.de/>.

both are fluent in Spanish (Kotzebue 1821b). Hence, Chamisso's German glossary of Chamorro words likely has come by way of an additional, seldom considered layer of translation. In Table II, I note several words whose translations by Chamisso would seem to indicate that Chamisso likely misinterpreted his Chamorro linguist, suggesting that he also recorded Chamorro words from someone other than Don Torres.

## **ABOUT THIS TRANSLATION**

A translation into English of the expedition's report was also first published in 1821 (available at <http://www.archive.org>) and is included at the end of this report. The English edition likewise includes the appendix of Chamisso's Micronesian-language lexicon from volume two of the German edition. However, an initial perusal of the translation indicated that the meaning of several English entries seemed to be at odds with that of their respective Chamorro terms, at least as the latter are used today. Hence, to sort out what was at play, I re-translated the original German version. I worked from a digital edition of the expedition's report downloaded from the Göttingen State and University Library (<http://www.sub.uni-goettingen.de/index.html>), which I am not permitted to include with this report. (Please, contact me if you have access to a digital version covered under the Creative Commons License.)

I did not re-translate the introductory material to Chamisso's lexicon, since the 1821 English edition of same appears adequate. The Introduction concerns Chamisso's method of representing Micronesian phonemes, as well as the English translator's note to retain the author's original spellings, the relevant portions of which I reproduce below:

We have endeavoured to represent the sound by means of our German letters, as far as they sufficed. We have written a middle sound between A and O with Å; a very open *e* ([e.g.,] the French *ai-j'aimais*) with Ä; a termination very nearly resembling the French nasal sound with *-ng*; instead of the German *w*, we have used the simple *v*, and borrowed out of the English alphabet the *w* and *th* for similar sounds. The accent lies mostly on the last syllable. To prevent the

meeting, or accumulation of consonants, a vowel appears to be inserted for the sake of euphony.... \*

\* On mature consideration, it has been judged the most advisable to print the following vocabularies, precisely as they are in the German work, without attempting to reduce them to English orthography.... We may add, that the long vowels in German have more resemblance to the French than to the English, the *u* however being pronounced like the English *oo*. The consonants have, in general, nearly the same power as in English; *sch* is invariably our *sh*, and not *sk*, as some pronounce it. *W* is pronounced like our *v*, the German *v* being [pronounced] like *f*. It is for this reason, probably, that M. Chamisso uses the English *W*, as he calls it, our pronunciation of *w* being, in fact, foreign to the German language - *Note of the Translator*.

In the following text, I present in bold my best rendering of a Chamorro word in modern orthography (Kumision i Fino' Chamorro 1983); otherwise spellings of Chamorro and other non-English words are italicised. In the tables Chamorro words are rendered in bold and retain Chamisso's spelling. Table II provides a Chamorro-English listing, Table III the English-Chamorro. Abbreviations used in these tables are: inf. = infinitive form, n. = noun, indef. = indefinite form, intrans. = intransitive, sing. = singular, pl. = plural. Annotations are also provided for selected entries. Generally, these point out when my translation differs from the 1821 English edition, when it appears that Chamisso and his Chamorro linguist(s) were at variance, or when Chamisso has himself annotated an entry. I also note words that appear not to have been recorded elsewhere or are no longer in use, at least on Guam.

## **NAUTICAL TERMS**

Despite the relatively abbreviated tally of Chamorro entries, the lexicon includes numerous words not given in what is at present the most comprehensive Chamorro dictionary, Topping et al. (1971). Further, several of these words are not, to my

**Table I. Nautical and directional terms in Chamisso's (1821) lexicon.**

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)
<b>falina</b>	mast	Der Mastbaum
<b>faniipan</b>	west	West
<b>gahid</b>	outrigger arms	Was den Ausleger oder das Balancier trägt
<b>laadjag</b>	sail	Das Segel
<b>lailai</b>	to shunt	Laviren
<b>litja</b>	outrigger float	Der Ausleger, das Balancier
<b>manuu</b>	east	Ost
<b>pangun</b>	aright (to upright a boat)	Erwecken (it. ein umgeschlagenes Boot wieder umwenden)
<b>sahadjan</b>	boat, ship	Das Boot, ein Schiff
<b>ulin</b>	to steer, rudder	Steuern, Steuerruder

knowledge, currently in use. This latter category includes, for example, what appears to be the earliest record of the original numbering system spoken in the Mariana Islands. Safford (1904) writes that the Chamorro had variant systems for counting units of time, living things, inanimate objects and other measurements, the latter two categories of which Chamisso presents, but does not distinguish from the former.

A few other terms not now spoken, additionally, appear not to be recorded elsewhere, such as terms for the parts and the handling of outrigger canoes, perhaps the most interesting and important set of words in Chamisso's lexicon. The traditional navigation society on Guam, Traditions About Seafaring Islands (TASI), is currently developing a vocabulary of Chamorro nautical terms to compliment their landmark work in re-establishing traditional canoe-building in the Marianas. Chamisso records 10 nautical and directional words (Table 1). Of these words, as far as I know, only the word for "sail", **layak** (spelt *laadjaq* by Chamisso), has been retained in modern Chamorro. The remaining words represent an exciting opportunity to reintroduce potentially long-lost

nautical terms to the Chamorro community. Unfortunately, the etymology and derivation of some of these words is not entirely clear. Below, I briefly discuss these words.

Some of Chamisso's words appear to be clear cases of having recorded now seldom-used or lost words for canoes and canoeing. For example, Chamisso records **ulin** as meaning "to steer", or "rudder." This word and variants appear widespread in other Western Malayo-Polynesian (WMP) languages: *ulin* in Cebuano (incl. Visayan), *olin* in Maranao, *uling* in Sangir and *uli* in several other Western Malayo-Polynesian (WMP) languages (see p. 197 in Pawley and Pawley 1998). Similarly, the word in some of these languages also possess a dual definition, to steer or rudder. However, Topping et al. (1971) records the Chamorro word *timón* as meaning to steer or rudder. This is clearly a word borrowed unchanged from the Spanish. It appears likely then that the original Chamorro word for "to steer", or "rudder" is indeed as Chamisso has recorded it, as **ulin**.

The meaning of some words in Chamisso's list that differ from modern Chamorro is less certain, for example, his recording of **manuu** and **faniipan** as meaning, respectively, east and west (Table I). This is quite different from the current respective terms as used on Guam, *kattan* and *luchan*. (Use of directional terms is slightly different in the other Mariana Islands; see Topping et al. 1971.) They are certainly not terms from any of the adjacent Carolinian islands (M. Sikau, *pers. comm.*). Hence, Chamisso's words seem so at odds with modern usage that one wonders whether he has erred here and included non-Chamorro words, a speculation that I am not qualified to pursue.

Some WMP languages and proto-(W)MP reconstructions are at considerable variance with other nautical terms recorded by Chamisso. For example, **litya** (spelt *litja* by Chamisso) or "outrigger float" bears no resemblance to reconstructed WMP or MP words (see pp. 180 and 207, respectively, in Pawley and Pawley 1998). Pawley and Pawley (1998) were unable to provide MP reconstructions for the remaining words in Table 1. For a full list and proto-(W)MP reconstructions, see Pawley and Pawley (1998). This situation does not by itself imply that **litya** is not in fact an original

Chamorro term, only that we cannot be as certain as with **ulin**. A parallel situation is seen with Chamisso's recording of **lailai**, meaning "to shunt a canoe". Here, in addition to a lack of similar proto-(W)MP reconstructions, Chamisso notes that the term is also used to denote a type of ancient exchange item derived from turtle shell ("money" or "coin" in Chamisso's parlance; see Table II).

Finally, there are other nautical terms for which no corroborating or conflicting ancillary evidence exists to my knowledge, either in early expedition reports, historical linguistic reconstructions of proto-Austronesian terms or in my conversations with Chamorro elders. For example, Chamisso records **pangun** as meaning to upright a capsized boat. This is an important skill and is referred to by a unique technical term during the training of a traditional Carolinian navigator (M. Sikau, *pers. comm.*). I assert, with I expect minimal dissent, that the term was of equal merit in the experience of traditional Chamorro navigators and, hence, that Chamisso has here recorded a valid navigational term, to aright a swamped canoe: **pangun**.

Another interesting nautical term from Chamisso's list is *gahid*, meaning "outrigger arm(s)". Other words recorded by Chamisso as ending in "d" and in use today are invariably rendered in modern orthography as ending in "t" (Kumision i Fino' Chamorro 1983). Therefore Chamisso's term is likely closer to **gahit**. The Chamorro "a" can be **a**, long as in the English "bat", or **â**, similar to the "a" in the English "father". I do not know which sound the "a" may be in *gahid*, although I suspect a more careful analysis of Chamisso's work by those more familiar with Chamorro or German will provide a clue.

Chamisso's term for "boat" or "ship" is spelt *sahadjan* by Chamisso. The modern spelling and pronunciation is according to several Chamorro speakers **sahâyan**, a term I find in the largest Chamorro dictionaries (Topping et al. 1971; Kumision i Fino' Chamorro 2009) spelt as **sâhyan**, which refers to a conveyance or mode of transportation. These appear, therefore, to be variants of the same word. It does not appear to be a cognate of the many terms in other Austronesian languages for different

types of boats, which often avail themselves of proto-Austronesian reconstructions (see Pawley and Pawley 1998).

Clearly, a more detailed analysis of the many unique and interesting words found in Chamisso's list than that given in the précis above is both possible and warranted.

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14 October 2009

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**Table II. Chamorro-English lexicon from Chamisso's (1821) account of several Micronesian languages. The Chamorro words retain Chamisso's spelling. Abbreviations: inf. = infinitive form, n. = noun, indef. = indefinite form, intrans. = intransitive, sing. = singular, pl. = plural.**

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)	Remarks
<b>abbale</b>	bad, as among people	Schlecht, von Menschen	In modern Chamorro, <i>abâle'</i> , meaning "sexual intercourse", is never an adjective, while the German <i>schlecht</i> is always an adjective. One wonders if Chamisso or his linguist is being circumspect. This modesty was common among at least the English translators of, for example, Classical texts during the 19th-century (e.g., Yonge 1854).
<b>addau</b>	sun	Die Sonne	
<b>adding</b>	leg, foot	Das Bein; Der Fuß	
<b>adju</b>	there (in answer to where you are going)	Dahin (den Weg zu weisen)	In modern Chamorro, <i>eyo'</i> is closer to "that there", in reference to an object away from both the speaker and listener.
<b>agang</b>	call someone (inf.)	Schreien	The 1821 English version translates the German as "crying", but <i>âgang</i> in modern speech is primarily "to call someone or call for something," another definition of the German here,

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)	Remarks
			hence my rendering.
<b>agapa</b>	right	Rechts	
<b>aggaan</b>	morning	Der Morgen	
<b>agupa</b>	tomorrow	Morgen	
<b>agupanja</b>	day after tomorrow	übermorgen	
<b>ahe</b>	no	Nein, auch Berbot.	The 1821 English version gives "No; also prohibition...", but then mistakenly continues by appending the next entry which lists no Chamorro word "...There is none, it is wanting".
<b>akagui</b>	left	Links	
<b>alas</b>	beads of thin disks of turtle shell on a string, a form of money	Dünne Scheiben Schildkröte an einer Schnur, eine andere Art Münze	I dont know if this term refers to just the beads or to the entire object. The Freycinet report on the voyage of <i>L'Uraïne</i> illustrates in colour one of these.
<b>alumtano</b>	mountain	Ein Berg	Chamisso appears to have misunderstood here. The word <i>halomtano</i> ' literally means "inside the land" and has likely long been used, as in modern Chamorro, to indicate "jungle" or "forest". If so, it seems difficult to believe that a mix-up of this

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)	Remarks
			nature could have occurred with a fully bilingual speaker, such as his purported main to sole informant Don Torres.
<b>amku</b>	old	Alt	
<b>aninnig</b>	shadow	Der Schatten	
<b>anti</b>	soul	Die Seele	All other accounts pre- and post-dating 1821 spell this word <i>aniti</i> . Hence, Chamisso's spelling <i>anti</i> is possibly a typesetting error, and if so, one faithfully copied into the 1821 English version.
<b>assu</b>	smoke	Rauch	
<b>atan</b>	see (inf.)	Sehen	I believe that Chamisso has misunderstood here. In modern Chamorro, <i>atan</i> means "look at", while <i>li'e'</i> is closer to the German here <i>sehen</i> or "see".
<b>atjama</b>	friends (reciprocal form?)	Die Freunde (die verbruderten)	The complete entry is "Atjama, ietzt meist nur für Liebende, der, die Geliebte, üblich.", which the 1821 English edition renders "...now mostly used only for lovers, as, the beloved." Interestingly, the term's significance has appeared to drift still further; <i>achakma'</i> today mean solely "mistress" or "illicit affair."

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)	Remarks
<b>atju</b>	stone	Ein Stein	
<b>atschai</b>	beard, chin	Der Bart	The full entry is "Atschai, also the chin"
<b>babui</b>	hogs	Schweine	The full entry is "Babui, as in Tagalog". Several other Chamorro words listed by Chamisso closely follow or are identical to those in Tagalog, e.g., <i>mata</i> or <i>lima</i> , but bear no note. Thus, was Chamisso implying that he thought <i>babui</i> was a term borrowed from Tagalog, perhaps because he had reason to believe the pig to have been recently introduced?
<b>dankulu</b>	big	Groß	The 1821 English version translates this as the somewhat archaic "great".
<b>diddini</b>	few	Wenig	In modern Chamorro, <i>didide'</i> means "few".
<b>dikiki</b>	small	Klein	My rendering here is slightly different from the 1821 translation of <i>klein</i> as somewhat archaic "little".
<b>fahan</b>	buy, exchange (inf.)	Kaufen, tauschen	
<b>falina</b>	mast	Der Mastbaum	I think this is the only record of this word.
<b>faniipan</b>	west	West	On Guam, the modern word for "west" is <i>luchan</i> .

<b>Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>English translation of the German</b>	<b>German (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>fatfatái</b>	4		This and other Chamorro words for numerals in this list were those used for counting inanimate objects (see Safford 1904 and Topping et al. 1971).
<b>fatfatnafulu</b>	40		
<b>fedguijai</b>	7		
<b>fitinafulu</b>	70		
<b>fudfud</b>	blunt dart or lance, to blunt (inf.)	Derselbe ungespikt, it. die Schärfe abstumpfen,	"The same, not pointed, i.e. to blunt" in reference to the entry above it concerning a sharp dart or lance. This might refer to a specific type of lance, used i think as a badge of office; see Freycinet's (1829) detailed description of a "fodfod" in the section on ancient government.
<b>gaga</b>	bird	Ein Vogel	Chamisso may have misunderstood here. In modern Chamorro <i>gá'ga'</i> means animal.
<b>gahid</b>	outrigger arms	Was den Ausleger oder das Balancier trägt	"What carries the outrigger" I think this is the only record of this word.
<b>gapu</b>	hair, fibres	Was überhaupt haaren gleicht, Fasern	"Any thing like hair, fibres"

<b>Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>English translation of the German</b>	<b>German (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>gapunalu</b>	hair of the head	Das Haupthaar	
<b>gnalguijai</b>	8		
<b>gonmijai</b>	6		
<b>gonumnafulu</b>	60		
<b>guafi</b>	fire	Feuer	
<b>guaho</b>	I	Ich	
<b>gualungafulu</b>	80		
<b>guasa</b>	sharpen (inf.)	Schleifen	
<b>guasaun</b>	whetstone	Der schleifstein (vergl. Stein)	Entries in the 1821 English version are shifted up a row so that "The whetstone (see stone)" has no entries, while above it <i>guasaun</i> is mistakenly in line with "The knife..."
<b>gugudanun</b>	dart, lance (n.)	Der Wurfspieß, die lanze	
<b>guihan</b>	fish	Ein Fisch	
<b>guihin</b>	nose	Die Nase	
<b>guma</b>	house (n.)	Das Haus	

<b>Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>English translation of the German</b>	<b>German (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>guminim</b>	drinking	Trinken	In modern Chamorro, at least, <i>gumimen</i> .
<b>gumupu</b>	fly (inf.)	Fliegen	
<b>haali</b>	dig up the root	Die Wurzel ausgraben	
<b>haani</b>	day (indef.)	Ein Tag	comment on Chamisso's rendering of the glotta
<b>hadju</b>	trunk of tree, wood	Baumstamm, Holz	
<b>haga</b>	blood	Das Blut	
<b>hagaga</b>	neck	Der Hals	The initial aspirated vowel recorded here by Chamisso is not voiced in modern Chamorro.
<b>hago</b>	you	Du	
<b>hagun</b>	leaf	Das Blatt	
<b>hali</b>	root	Die Wurzel	
<b>hanum</b>	sweet water	Süßes Wasser	
<b>hatjijai</b>	1		
<b>hauf</b>	chest	Die Brust	comment
<b>huguanafulu</b>	20		

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)	Remarks
<b>huguijai</b>	2		
<b>hula</b>	tongue	Die Zunge	
<b>hulu</b>	thunder	Der Donner	
<b>humanau</b>	go (inf.)	Gehen	
<b>hungug</b>	hear (inf.)	Horen	
<b>huu</b>	yes	Ya	Similar to <i>hu'u</i> , an emphatic contraction of <i>hunggan</i> , that nowadays at least is closer to "Yes, of course." or "Indeed."
<b>iguana</b>	large lizard	Große Eidechse	This probably refers to the only large (to 1.5 m in length) saurian, the introduced varanid <i>Varanus indicus</i> , now called <i>hilitai</i> . The term <i>iguana</i> , clearly a Spanish loan, appears to be no longer used, and is not recorded in Topping et al. (1975). Which of course begs from whence arose the untranslatable term <i>hilitai</i> .
<b>issa</b>	rainbow	Der Regenbogen	
<b>kahulu</b>	rise again (inf.)	Auftauchen	I need to ensure this translation is best.
<b>kalulud</b>	fingers	Die Finger	

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)	Remarks
<b>kanei</b>	arm, hand	Der Arm; Die Hand	
<b>kassass</b>	scratch, rasp (inf.)	Kratzen, auch Raspeln	
<b>laadjag</b>	sail	Das Segel	
<b>lahi</b>	man	Der Mann - Mensch	
<b>lailai</b>	coin made from turtle shell	Stücke Schildkröten, eine art Münze	The Chamorro word here <i>lailai</i> is identical to that of the following entry in the German and English editions that refers to tacking or shunting a sailing canoe (see below).
<b>lailai</b>	shunt (inf.)	Laviren	The full entry is "Lailai, u. daher wegen des hiehin u. dahin Gehens.", which from the 1821 English translation is "tack...,and thence, on account of its going here and there." Traditional canoes in the Marianas did not tack, but technically shunt, hence my rendering.
<b>lammlamm</b>	lightning, shiny	Der Blitz	The full entry is "Lammlamm (d. i. leuchtend)" or "...(i.e., shiny)"
<b>langin</b>	sky	Der Himmel	
<b>laulau</b>	tremble (inf.)	Zittern	
<b>laulaulau</b>	trembler	Einer der zittert	The German is literally "one who trembles".

<b>Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>English translation of the German</b>	<b>German (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>lemmai</b>	breadfruit, the tree and fruit	Der Brodfruchtbaum und Frucht	
<b>limangafulu</b>	50		
<b>limijai</b>	5		
<b>linau</b>	earthquake	Das Erdbeben	
<b>litja</b>	outrigger float	Der Ausleger, das Balancier	I believe this is the only recording of this word.
<b>lulu</b>	iron	Eisen	In modern Chamorro, "metal" is <i>lulok</i> .
<b>lumuuf</b>	dive (inf.)	Untertauchen	
<b>magmata</b>	awaken (inf.)	Aufwachen	
<b>mahigu</b>	sleep (inf.)	Schlafen	
<b>maila</b>	call someone over	Jemanden holen, rufen	
<b>maila quini</b>	come here!	Komm her!	
<b>makaka</b>	itch (inf.)	jucken	
<b>malagdus</b>	sharp	Scharf	
<b>malago</b>	run (inf.)	Laufen	

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)	Remarks
<b>malango</b>	ill	Krank	
<b>mamaila</b>	come (inf.)	Kommen	In modern Chamorro, <i>mamaila'</i> is closer to "coming".
<b>mamockat</b>	step (inf.)	Schreiten	In modern Chamorro, <i>mamokkat</i> is closer to "walking".
<b>mangeu</b>	wind	Der Wind	In modern Chamorro, <i>manglao</i> is in part "wind".
<b>manguifi</b>	dream (inf.)	Träumen	
<b>manud; gatus</b>	100		
<b>manutai</b>	10		
<b>manuu</b>	east	Ost	comment on difference from modern word. Manny assures me that these are not Carolinian terms.
<b>mapagahis</b>	clouds	Wolken	
<b>mata</b>	eyes, face	Die Augen	The full entry is "Mata, auch das Gesicht" or "..., also the face".
<b>matai</b>	die (inf.)	Sterben	In modern Chamorro, <i>mâtai</i> is closer to "dead".
<b>matatju</b>	sit (inf.)	Sitzen	In modern Chamorro, "to sit" is <i>matachong</i> .
<b>mauli</b>	good	Gut	
<b>meggai</b>	many	Viel	

<b>Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>English translation of the German</b>	<b>German (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>mumu</b>	contest, war (n.)	Kampf, Krieg	
<b>mungajo</b>	I will not	Ich will nicht	
<b>mungemong</b>	<i>Tacca pinnatifida</i> , a cultivated plant	<i>Tacca pinnatifida</i>	"Ein Art auf Guahan heißt Mungemung" or "A variety from Guam is called Mungemong", but which is translated by the 1821 English edition as, oddly, "A place from Guam is...", which is also true: There is a village on Guam named Mongmong.
<b>nahan</b>	name (n.)	Der name. Wie heißt das?	Interesting: Chamisso uses an aspirated second vowel for a glotta.
<b>nahe</b>	give (inf.)	Geben	
<b>nidju</b>	coconut, the tree and fruit	Cocos, der Baum und die Nuß	
<b>nifin</b>	teeth	Die Zähne	
<b>nigab</b>	yesterday	Gestern	
<b>nigabrija</b>	day before yesterday	Vorgestern	
<b>numango</b>	bathing and swimming	Baden und Schwimmen von	

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)	Remarks
	by men	Menschen	
<b>numango</b>	swim (inf.)	Schwimmen	why this and the previous entries?
<b>paagu</b>	today	Heute	pa'agu?
<b>paggun</b>	young	Jung	At least in modern Chamorro usage, <i>patgon</i> invariably means child, while a Spanish loan word, <i>hoben</i> (from <i>joven</i> ) can serve as the adjectival "young" or the noun "youngster". The 1821 English edition also translates "Jung" as the adjective "young".
<b>palauan</b>	woman	Das Weib	
<b>pangun</b>	aright (inf.; e.g., to upright a boat)	Erwecken (it. ein umgeschlagenes Boot wieder umwenden)	
<b>papaguan</b>	herbaceous plant	Ein Kraut	
<b>patjud</b>	mouth	Der Mund	
<b>poeni</b>	night	Die Nacht	
<b>pogsai</b>	row (inf.), oar	Rudern, ruder	
<b>pogsai</b>	suckle (inf.)	Säugen	Translated as "to suck" in the 1821 English translation, which in

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)	Remarks
			Chamorro is closer to <i>chopchop</i> . But both <i>Säugen</i> and <i>poksai</i> are closer to "lactate" or "suckle".
<b>pulan</b>	moon, month of 30 days	Der Mond (ein Monat von 30 Tagen)	
<b>pulu</b>	hair	Haar	
<b>punu</b>	kill (inf.)	Tödten	
<b>pupoeni</b>	evening	Der Abend	
<b>putiun</b>	stars	Die Sterne	
<b>saddug</b>	river	Ein Fluß	
<b>saháadhan</b>	container, a type of round	Ein rundes [Gefäß]	Originally, "Ein rundes dto" or "A round [one]" in reference to the entry above it without a Chamorro word, "Ein schiff förmiges hölzerzernes Gefäß" or "A wooden container/pot/vessel in the shape of a ship".
<b>sahadjan</b>	boat, ship	Das Boot, ein Schiff	
<b>seplun</b>	south	Süd	
<b>siguanafulu</b>	90		

<b>Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>English translation of the German</b>	<b>German (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>siguijai</b>	9		
<b>susu</b>	breasts	Die Brüste	
<b>tac guijai</b>	7 fathoms		
<b>tac fatum</b>	4 fathoms		
<b>tac gonum</b>	6 fathoms		
<b>tac hugua</b>	2 fathoms		
<b>tac lima</b>	5 fathoms		
<b>tac manud</b>	10 fathoms		
<b>tac natjun</b>	1 fathom		
<b>tac siguam</b>	9 fathoms		
<b>tac tulum</b>	3 fathoms		
<b>tac gunlum</b>	8 fathoms		
<b>tahno</b>	land, island, territory, archipelago of atolls	Land, eine Insel, ein Gebiet in einer Insel. Eine niedere Inselgruppe	This is a combination of Chamisso's two German entries for tahno.

Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	English translation of the German	German (Chamisso 1821)	Remarks
<b>tahsi</b>	seas	Die See	
<b>tailage</b>	bad, in reference to things	Schlecht, von Sachen	
<b>talanja</b>	ears	Die Ohren	
<b>talluani</b>	midday	Der Mittag	
<b>tamagath</b>	thumb	Der Daumen	
<b>tangis</b>	weep (inf.)	Weinen	In modern Chamorro <i>tanges</i> is closer to "weep", a meaning covered by <i>Weinen</i> ; while <i>kâti</i> is closer to "cry".
<b>tatautau</b>	body	Der Körper	
<b>tialan</b>	path, way	Ein Pfad, Weg	
<b>timi</b>	north	Nord	
<b>tjalan</b>	1000		
<b>tjamoro</b>	chief	Ein Chef	
<b>tjodha</b>	bananas	Die Fanane	
<b>tjuli</b>	take (inf.)	Nehmen	

<b>Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>English translation of the German</b>	<b>German (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>tjumatju</b>	eating	Essen	
<b>totguijai</b>	3		
<b>tschali</b>	laugh (inf.)	Lachen	
<b>tschinali</b>	flowers	Die Blume	
<b>tschugususu</b>	milk	Die Milch	
<b>tudjan</b>	belly	Der Bauch	
<b>tulungafulu</b>	30		
<b>tumatangis</b>	cries (intrans., 1st-pers sing.)	Er weint	The Chamorro here is more the singular intransitive "weeping".
<b>tumotughe</b>	stand (inf.)	Stehen	The Chamorro here is more the singular intransitive "standing".
<b>uddunhadju</b>	tree	Ein Baum	
<b>ulin</b>	steer (inf.), rudder	Steuern, Steuerruder	
<b>ulu</b>	head	Der Kopf	
<b>umassum</b>	lie (inf.)	Liegen	
<b>utjan</b>	rain	Regen	

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<b>Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>English translation of the German</b>	<b>German (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>Remarks</b>

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**Table III. English-Chamorro lexicon from Chamisso's (1821) lexicon of Micronesian languages. The Chamorro words retain Chamisso's spelling. Abbreviations: inf. = infinitive form, n. = noun, indef. = indefinite form, intrans. = intransitive, sing. = singular, pl. = plural.**

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
archipelago of atolls	tahno	Eine niedere Inselgruppe
aright (inf.; to upright a boat)	pangun	Erwecken (it. ein umgeschlagenes Boot wieder umwenden)
arm, hand	kanei	Der Arm; Die Hand
awaken (inf.)	magmata	Aufwachen
badness in men	abbale	Schlecht, von Menschen
badness of things	tailage	Schlecht, von Sachen
banana	tjodha	Die Fanane
bathing and swimming by men	numango	Baden und Schwimmen von Menschen
beads of thin disks of turtle shell on a string, a form of money	alas	Dünne Scheiben Schildkröte an einer Schnur, eine andere Art Münze
beard, chin	atschai	Der Bart
belly	tudjan	Der Bauch

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
big	dankulu	Groß
bird	gaga	Ein Vogel
blood	haga	Das Blut
blunt dart or lance, to blunt (inf.)	fudfud	Derselbe ungespikt, it. die Schärfe abstumpfen,
boat, ship	sahadjan	Das Boot, ein Schiff
body	tatautau	Der Körper
breadfruit, the tree and fruit	lemmai	Der Brodfruchtbaum und Frucht
breasts	susu	Die Brüste
buy, exchange (inf.)	fahan	Kaufen, tauschen
call someone (inf.)	agang	Schreien
call someone over	maila	Jemanden holen, rufen
chest	hauf	Die Brust
chief	tjamoro	Ein Chef
chin, beard	atschai	Der Bart
clouds	mapagahis	Wolken

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
coconut, the tree and fruit	nidju	Cocos, der Baum und die Nuß
coin made from turtle shell	lailai	Stücke Schildkröten, eine art Münze
come (inf.)	mamaila	Kommen
come here!	maila quini	Komm her!
container, round	saháadhan	Ein rundes [Gefäß]
contest, war (n.)	mumu	Kampf, Krieg
cries (intrans., 1st-pers sing.)	tumatangis	Er weint
cry (inf.)	tangis	Weinen
dart, lance (n.)	gugudanun	Der Wurfspieß, die lanze
day (indef.)	haani	Ein Tag
day after tomorrow	agupanja	übermorgen
day before yesterday	nigabrija	Vorgestern
die (inf.)	matai	Sterben
dig up the root	haali	Die Wurzel ausgraben
dive (inf.)	lumuuf	Untertauchen

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
dream (inf.)	manguifi	Träumen
drinking	guminim	Trinken
ears	talanja	Die Ohren
earthquake	linau	Das Erdbeben
east	manuu	Ost
eating	tjumatju	Essen
evening	pupoeni	Der Abend
eyes, face	mata	Die Augen
few	diddini	Wenig
fingers	kalulud	Die Finger
fire	guafi	Feuer
fish	guihan	Ein Fisch
flower	tschinali	Die Blume
fly (inf.)	gumupu	Fliegen
friends (reciprocal form)	atjama	Die Freunde (die verbruderten)

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
give (inf.)	nahe	Geben
go (inf.)	humanau	Gehen
good	mauli	Gut
hair	pulu	Haar
hair of the head	gapunалу	Das Haupthaar
hair, fibres	gapu	Was überhaupt haaren gleicht, Fasern
head	ulu	Der Kopf
hear (inf.)	hungug	Horen
herb, type of	papaguan	Ein Kraut
hogs	babui	Schweine
house (n.)	guma	Das Haus
I	guaho	Ich
I will not	mungajo	Ich will nicht
ill	malango	Krank
iron	lulu	Eisen

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
itch (inf.)	makaka	jucken
kill (inf.)	punu	Tödten
land, island, territory	tahno	Land, eine Insel, ein Gebiet in einer Insel
large lizard	iguana	Große Eidechse
laugh (inf.)	tschali	Lachen
leaf	hagun	Das Blatt
left	akagui	Links
leg, foot	adding	Das Bein; Der Fuß
lie (inf.)	umassum	Liegen
lightning	lammlamm	Der Blitz
man	lahi	Der Mann - Mensch
many	meggai	Viel
mast	falina	Der Mastbaum
midday	talluani	Der Mittag
milk	tschugususu	Die Milch

<b>English</b>	<b>Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>German (Chamisso 1821)</b>
moon, month of 30 days	pulan	Der Mond (ein Monat von 30 Tagen)
morning	aggaan	Der Morgen
mountain	alumtano	Ein Berg
mouth	patjud	Der Mund
name (n.)	nahan	Der name. Wie heißt das?
neck	hagaga	Der Hals
night	poeni	Die Nacht
no	ahe	Nein, auch Berbot.
north	timi	Nord
nose	guihin	Die Nase
old	amku	Alt
outrigger float	litja	Der Ausleger, das Balancier
outrigger arm	gahid	Was den Ausleger oder das Balancier trägt
path, way	tialan	Ein Pfad, Weg
rain	utjan	Regen

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
rainbow	issa	Der Regenbogen
right	agapa	Rechts
rise again (inf.)	kahulu	Auftauchen
river	saddug	Ein Fluß
root	hali	Die Wurzel
row (inf.), oar	pogsai	Rudern, ruder
run (inf.)	malago	Laufen
sail	laadjag	Das Segel
scratch, rasp (inf.)	kassass	Kratzen, auch Raspeln
sea	tahsi	Die See
see (inf.)	atan	Sehen
shadow	aninnig	Der Schatten
sharp	malagdus	Scharf
sharpen (inf.)	guasa	Schleifen
sit (inf.)	matatju	Sitzen

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
sky	langin	Der Himmel
sleep (inf.)	mahigu	Schlafen
small	dikiki	Klein
smoke	assu	Rauch
soul	anti	Die Seele
south	seplun	Süd
stand (inf.)	tumatughe	Stehen
stars	putiun	Die Sterne
steer (inf.), rudder	ulin	Steuern, Steuerruder
step (inf.)	mamockat	Schreiten
stone	atju	Ein Stein
suckle (inf.)	pogsai	Säugen
sun	addau	Die Sonne
sweet water	hanum	Süßes Wasser
swim (inf.)	numango	Schwimmen

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
<i>Tacca pinnatifida</i>	mungemong	Tacca pinnatifida
tack (inf.)	lilai	Laviren
take (inf.)	tjuli	Nehmen
teeth	nifin	Die Zähne
there (in answer to where are you going)	adju	Dahin (den Weg zu weisen)
thumb	tamagath	Der Daumen
thunder	hulu	Der Donner
today	paagu	Heute
tomorrow	agupa	Morgen
tongue	hula	Die Zunge
tree	uddunhadju	Ein Baum
tremble (inf.)	laulau	Zittern
trembler	laulaulau	Einer der zittert
trunk of tree, wood	hadju	Baumstamm, Holz
west	faniipan	West

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
whetstone	guasaun	Der schleifstein (vergl. Stein)
wind	mangeu	Der Wind
woman	palauan	Das Weib
yes	huu	Ya
yesterday	nigab	Gestern
you	hago	Du
young	paggun	Jung
1 fathom	tac natjun	
2 fathoms	tac hugua	
3 fathoms	tac tulum	
4 fathoms	tac fatum	
5 fathoms	tac lima	
6 fathoms	tac gonum	
7 fathoms	tac guijai	
8 fathoms	tac gunlum	

English	Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)	German (Chamisso 1821)
9 fathoms	tac siguam	
10 fathoms	tac manud	
1	hatjijai	
2	huguijai	
3	totguijai	
4	fatfatái	
5	limijai	
6	gonmijai	
7	fedguijai	
8	gnalguijai	
9	siguijai	
10	manutai	
20	huguanafulu	
30	tulungafulu	
40	fatfatnafulu	

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<b>English</b>	<b>Chamorro (Chamisso 1821)</b>	<b>German (Chamisso 1821)</b>
50	limangafulu	
60	gonumnafulu	
70	fitinafulu	
80	gualungafulu	
90	siguanafulu	
100	manud; gatus	
1000	tjalan	

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