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BYRON W. BENDER

SPOKEN MARSHALLESE

PALI Language Texts: Micronesia
(Pacific and Asian Linguistics Institute)

SPOKEN MARSHALLESE: An
Intensive Language Course with
Grammatical Notes and Glossary

Byron W. Bender

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'with deep and grateful acknowledgment
of the painstaking and insightful help
of Takaji Abo and Tony de Brum, but with
final responsibility mine alone'

Preface

Spoken Marshallese is a course of 30 lessons designed to give the student a basic fluency in the Marshallese language, and a feeling for its structure that will enable him to converse freely with islanders on a broad range of subjects without additional formal instruction. The course is designed for teaching by modern drill methods, and is based on a scientific analysis of the language. Tapes averaging between 30 and 60 minutes duration are available* for each lesson to supplement class work, or to enable students to work on the language independently.

Individual lessons consist of one or more short but authentic dialogues, from 15 to 20 structural drills of a variety of designs, grammatical notes, and a listing of new vocabulary. Earlier lessons include drills on difficult sound contrasts, and later lessons include short prose passages, proverbs, and miscellaneous other selections designed to display important syntactic structures in context and give practice in reading the language as well. Lessons introducing key paradigms display them in reference sections. Illustrations are included where they are germane.

The total number of vocabulary items introduced is about 1500, but because of the nature of the structure of the language, the student completing the course is able to form many times this number of new words by recombining parts of words. The morphology of the language is treated exhaustively; all major syntactic patterns and a number of important idioms are included. The course provides material for at least 300 hours of classroom drill and should take the capable student to a Foreign Service Institute rating of at least 2 in both speaking and reading.

The Marshall Islands have an indigenous population of only 20,000, but by virtue of their strategic location have acquired a disproportionate weight on the international scene since World War II. Kwajalein, Eniwetok,

*From the National Center for Audio Tapes, Bureau of Audiovisual Instruction, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado 80302.

and Bikini will not soon pass from memory. With new Trust Territory government programs and the advent of the Peace Corps to the islands, there are today an estimated 250 non-indigenous civil employees working out of the District Center at Majuro, and a much larger group--exact number unknown, but estimated to approach 2000--of Stateside personnel who work at the Kwajalein missile base of the Pacific Test Range. The former work closely with the Marshallese populace and have a deep interest in the language; this group turns over about once every two years. The latter group--at Kwajalein--has sufficient contact with Marshallese speakers to stimulate interest in the language on the part of many, and a much higher turnover rate. (The interest in the language on the part of these Kwajalein residents was sufficient to cause the publication on local presses of a small English-Marshallese dictionary in 1962, and the printing of another edition of an earlier 'Navy' dictionary in 1968.)

The amount of scientific information contained in the course--in the introduction, grammatical notes, reference sections, and vocabulary listings--is sufficiently exhaustive to make this volume the most comprehensive treatment of the language to date. As such, it should be in considerable (and continuing) demand in the scholarly community.

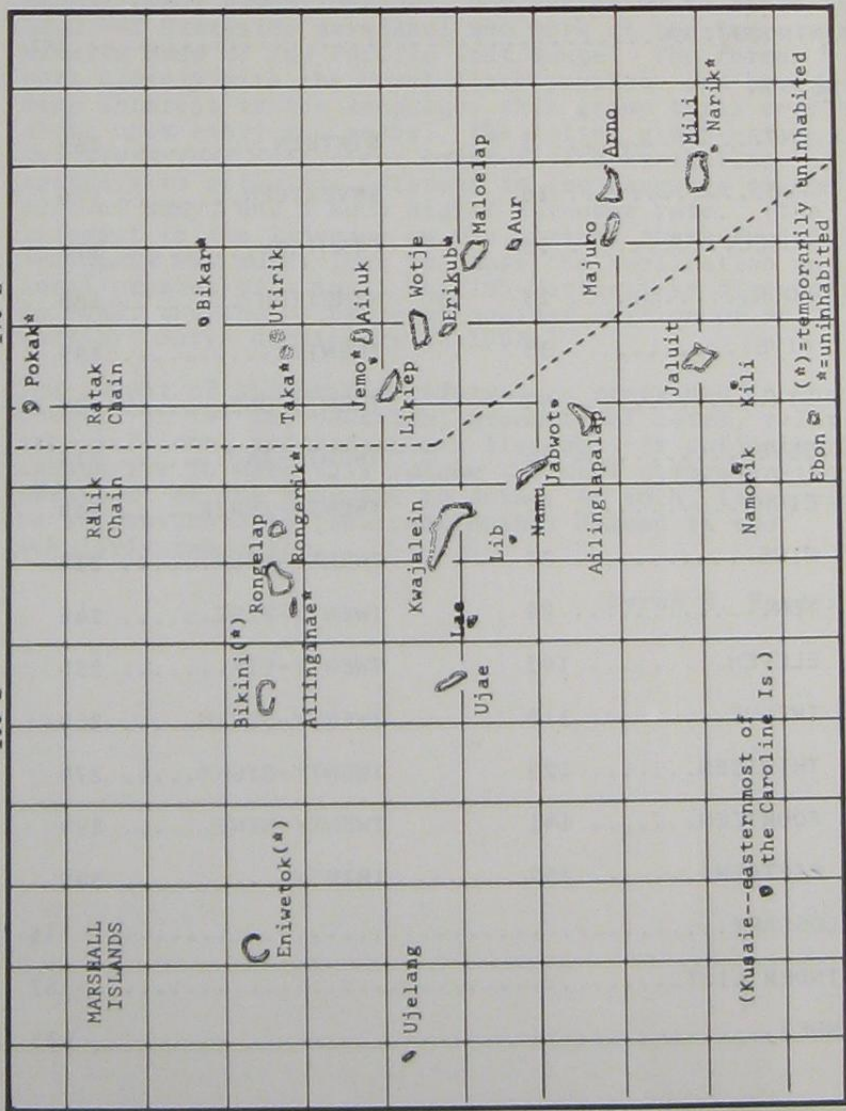
Byron W. Bender

CONTENTS

MAP OF THE MARSHALL ISLANDS.....	x
INTRODUCTION.....	xi
LESSON	
ONE.....	3
TWO.....	10
THREE.....	15
FOUR.....	23
FIVE.....	33
SIX.....	43
SEVEN.....	55
EIGHT.....	67
NINE.....	77
TEN.....	90
ELEVEN.....	103
TWELVE.....	118
THIRTEEN.....	129
FOURTEEN.....	141
FIFTEEN.....	152
SIXTEEN.....	162
SEVENTEEN.....	170
EIGHTEEN.....	178
NINETEEN.....	188
TWENTY.....	199
TWENTY-ONE.....	209
TWENTY-TWO.....	218
TWENTY-THREE.....	230
TWENTY-FOUR.....	238
TWENTY-FIVE.....	248
TWENTY-SIX.....	256
TWENTY-SEVEN.....	264
TWENTY-EIGHT.....	274
TWENTY-NINE.....	290
THIRTY.....	302
GLOSSARY.....	315
FINDER LIST.....	367
INDEX.....	435

165 E

170 E



10 N

5 N

INTRODUCTION

The Sounds of Marshallese

General advice on mastering the sounds

The Marshallese sound system is quite different from that of English, and has a number of sounds for which there are no close equivalents in English. The best general advice we can give is to imitate your teacher closely. And, as one linguist has pointed out, if you sound good to yourself at first, this is probably a bad sign, and means that you are substituting English sounds in a language where they do not belong. If, on the other hand, your first attempts at close mimicry of your teacher make you sound odd to yourself, this probably means that you are getting out of the mold of your English sound habits and nearer to the Marshallese mark.

What you want to do is to establish an entirely new set of sound habits. Strive for perfection from the beginning. Avoid practicing wrong habits, for, as with all habits, the longer they are practiced, the harder they are to break. All physiologically normal Marshallese children learn perfectly good pronunciation, as you could have had you been born there. Your job now is somewhat complicated by the fact that you have settled into English sound habits, but it is far from impossible. Many adults do learn foreign languages with near-native pronunciation, and the chances are that you can achieve this in Marshallese, if you strive from the beginning.

The task is twofold: 1) you will need to learn to hear new sound signals that your English ears had learned to ignore, and 2) you will need to learn articulations abandoned with the babbling stage. Put yourself in a babbling frame of mind again, and you will have the flexibility to begin sounding good to Marshallese ears.

Sounds and Spellings

No spelling system can represent on paper everything that you will need to listen for. In fact, looking at a spelling on paper too soon can give you a false sense of security and close your ears to the many important

parts of the sounds that are not shown on paper. This is why all new material in these lessons should be drilled extensively orally before it is ever seen in print.

But print has its value as a memory device, especially for adult minds that have become dependent on it. With this in mind, we have provided written materials for each lesson. Two different spellings are used. The first is a phonetic spelling based on a scientific analysis of the language. Although it does not indicate all the nuances of sound you will need to learn in order to avoid a foreign accent, it does show all the difference that are significant for distinguishing one word from another in Marshallese. Then, for reference and use after you have become tuned in to the sound to the point where discrepancies on paper will not trip you up, you are given a sample of one of the spellings used by Marshallese writers. Marshallese spelling is like English in that the letters do not fit the sounds too well, and the situation is further complicated by the fact that Marshallese literary tradition is not long enough for one standardized spelling to have developed.

Thus our reasons for giving you a scientific phonetic spelling in addition to a typical Marshallese spelling are two: 1) the latter would lead you astray in many ways as to the sounds, and 2) there is no one agreed-upon Marshallese spelling. Most Marshallese spellers have many practices in common, as you will note when you come to read some of their products, but mixed in with these are a number of idiosyncracies. Our phonetic spelling is sufficiently different from usual Marshallese spelling that you will probably have little trouble with confusing the two; usually it appears on the right hand side of the page.

Marshallese Dialects

Considering the vast area covered by the Marshalls, the language is amazingly homogeneous, but there are two major dialects which differ sometimes (but not often) in the choice or the pronunciation of a word. These two dialects coincide with the two chains of islands: the eastern or Ratak chain, and the western or Ralik chain. However, at focal centers like Majuro, or Ebeye on Kwajalein, one finds speakers of both dialects. The western (Ralik) dialect has slightly higher prestige today, since the early missions were located in that

chain, and that dialect was used in translations of the Bible, but in some ways the eastern (Ratak) dialect is more conservative and interesting to the linguist. Do not be overly concerned if your teacher uses different words or expressions, or pronounces words differently from what is indicated in your printed lesson materials. When this happens, do not challenge him in any way, but simply make a note of the divergence for your own later reference. Eventually you will want to become conversant with both dialects, and if your study of the language goes deep enough, you will find that there are minor dialects within the major dialects: Mejit, for example is divergent in the east, as in Ujelang in the west. The differences you note will be of the same order as some of the following within English: *pail* vs. *bucket*, *polecat* vs. *skunk*, *faucet* vs. *spigot* vs. *tap*, *either*, *advertisement*, *garage*, *Caribbean*, and *Hawaii*.

Developing a scientific outlook on language and culture

All these lessons can hope to do is to introduce you to the sounds, grammar, and vocabulary of Marshallese, in that order of priority. For without the signals, you can learn neither the grammar nor the vocabulary, and without the grammar, you cannot learn vocabulary in any depth. At the end of this course you should be tuned in to the sound signals and have a feel for grammar or sentence construction within a limited vocabulary. The big task of building vocabulary and getting a feeling for denotations and connotations will be yours to do within a Marshall Islands context. You will then find much these lessons did not contain or only hinted at. You will find Marshallese linguistic taboos quite different from ours, with double-entendres the national pastime, off-color (from an American point of view) joking in certain mixed groups, but the strict avoidance of the same in other groups (even all-male) where taboo relatives are present. Through the language you will get much closer to Marshallese life and culture.

The vowel sounds

Basically there are four vowels in Marshallese. The plain values of the three familiar letters used in the phonetic spelling--a, e, i--are close to their short values in English, as in sat, set, sit. The fourth vowel symbol used, an ampersand (&), should be considered a cross between e and i, with a plain value somewhere between that of the vowels in set and sit.

<u>Vowel</u> <u>sound</u>		<u>Examples</u>
ə	m&j	dead
	n&n	a tree: <i>Morinda citrifolia</i>
	p&n	hard
	l&p	egg
	y&l	nest
	-j&y&l	three (with pl. pronouns)
	y&j	up; east
a	j&yj&y	writing
	dan	water, liquid
	maj	eye
	pad	stay
	yal	shave
	mayal	axe; metal
	may	breadfruit
e	jayan	cent(s)
	jan	from
	men	thing
	yen	let him
	leyen	fruit
	yej	he is (doing something)
	meyej	mate on a ship
i	mey	which
	jeyen	chain
	jen	let's
	dim	tight
	nin	to pound
	lij	to mash
	jil	dark colored
i	jinjin	to curse
	pil	drop of liquid
	yin	I am to; of
	niy	coconut

The above can be considered the basic or plain values for the vowels. As we shall see, these become modified in two different ways when the vowels stand next to certain other consonants. But in order to explain this, we shall first have to introduce the consonant sounds.

The consonant sounds

The consonant sounds are best viewed in three groups, according to their effect on neighboring vowels: the PLAIN or LIGHT consonants, the HEAVY consonants, and

the **ROUNDED** consonants. All the consonants in the above examples for the vowel sounds have been light consonants; these keep neighboring vowels at the plain values illustrated in the examples. Some consonants are passed over quickly in pronunciation, while others are held and dwelt on a bit before passing on. Those that are held longer are written doubly in the phonetic spelling.

Light consonants

d	a trilled <i>r</i> -sound, but with the tongue trilled against the upper teeth instead of against the roof of the mouth, as for <i>r</i>	diy y&d m&d&y yeddap	bone baby mat soft coconut meat it sticks
j	like a Russian palatalized <i>t</i> -sound; sometimes similar to English <i>s</i> , <i>sh</i> , <i>ch</i> , <i>j</i> , <i>z</i> , for all of which it substitutes in loan words	jep laj mij&l m&jj&y	cheek wild thick opening between islets
l	no equivalent in English; an <i>l</i> -sound made with the tongue tip touching the upper teeth	liy yil malim palley	the letter 'l' taro sprout permitted foreigner
m	like the <i>m</i> in English <i>music</i> or the <i>me</i> in <i>meow</i> ; when long, like the <i>mb m</i> in <i>dumb</i> <i>mute</i>	m&y yim jeman yemmed	fortress and his father it is overripe (breadfruit)
n	close to the English <i>n</i> in <i>need</i> , but with the tongue against the upper teeth; when long, like the <i>n</i> 's in <i>ten nests</i>	ney yen yan&y yennan	leg, foot let him islet it is moldy
p	like the <i>b</i> in English <i>beauty</i> ; when long, like	pap yip	coconut frond (midrib) crooked

	the p's in <i>keep</i> <i>pure</i>	jap&y yippan	wooden bowl with him
y	sometimes sounds like English y, but more often heard only in its effect on neighbor- ing vowels	yi y yay&y p&yin kiyyeh	at the letter 'e' his arm, hand now

Heavy consonants

The heavy consonants shift neighboring vowels from their plain values illustrated above roughly as follows: a becomes *ah*, e becomes *uh*, and & and i come to resemble varieties of the comic strip *ugh!* without lip rounding. A b can be considered a heavy p; h a heavy y; t, m, and n can be considered heavy l, m, n, respectively; r a heavy d, and t a heavy j. Both k and g belong to the same group in that they also have a heavy effect on neighboring vowels, although they have no light counterparts. (The letter g is used in short-hand fashion for a value close to the ng in *singer*.)

b	similar to the bw in <i>bwana</i> ; more like the p's of <i>top pueblo</i> when long (double)	bah kab kebah kebbat	say and; just; cup copper get ahead of
h	softer than the English h; often heard mainly in its effect on neighboring vowels	hak tah hah&h haheh	frigate bird what? mine, my swim
g	like the ng in <i>sing</i> or <i>singer</i> (but without the extra 'hard' g-sound in <i>longer</i> and <i>finger</i>)	gah hag kagir kagget	I wind, breeze belt struggle, persevere
k	like the c of <i>cut</i> , but without the puff of breath of the English conso- nant; like the ck c of <i>wreck cars</i> when double	ka&t tak hakeh hakkik	loincloth, diaper to lock but (how about...) fingernail (<i>Ratak</i>)

ɬ	something like the l of <i>lost</i> or <i>ball</i> , with the tongue touching the roof of the mouth; not like the l of <i>least</i>	ɬag haɬ haɬap haɬɬag	storm sun lineage head stare
ʱ	like the <i>meo</i> of <i>someone</i>	ʱ&k haʱ teʱah keʱʱan	tired your (sg.) light bulb make, do
ʰ	an <i>n</i> -sound made with the tongue tip with curled back to touch the roof of the mouth (no close equivalent in English); has a 'dark' <i>r</i> -color	ʰaʰ kaʰ, raʰ meʰeʰeʰ k&ʰʰat	mosquito those happy a tree: <i>Scaveola frutescens</i>
r	a trilled <i>r</i> --tongue tip trilled against front part of roof of mouth, behind gum ridge	rah bar berah berry	branch head; rock my head to split
t	tongue touches the upper teeth instead of the gum ridge behind them; no puff of breath; more like English <i>d</i> singly between vowels, but like <i>d t</i> of <i>had to</i> when double	tab bat betah bettah	fog, haze hill; slow butter batter (baseball)

Rounded consonants

The rounding referred to in this name is the rounding of the lips when these consonants *and* neighboring vowels are pronounced. These consonants are more closely related to the heavy consonants than they are to the plain ones. Thus ɬ can be considered a g pronounced with concomitant lip rounding; similarly, ɬ is a rounded ɬ, ʰ a rounded ʰ, q a rounded k, ɣ a rounded r, and w a rounded h. This rounding carries over to contiguous vowels, and converts the value of i to a value close to the *oo* of *food*, ɔ to the *oo* of

<i>good, e</i>	to the long <i>o</i> of <i>go</i> ,	and <i>a</i> to the	<i>aw</i> of <i>law</i> .
g	something like the <i>ng o</i> of <i>wrong one</i>	ḡeḡ	Jaluit islet (NoH)
		jeḡ	mangrove tree
		jeḡak	to measure
		ḡertak	to snore
		yeḡḡertaktak	habitually snores
		hayeḡayḡay	clamor
l	something like the <i>lo</i> of <i>lore</i>	l̄&y	pond
		tel	mountain
		l̄et	canoe mast top
		l̄iyit	drink noisily
		l̄elyatyat	mind, con- sciousness
		qilil	cockroach
h	something like the <i>rno</i> of <i>inferno</i>	h̄ab	popping sound
		h̄ej	snapping sound
		kajh̄eḡ	talk through the nose
		h̄eḡ	deceive
		h̄eḡey	deceive him
		h̄&mp&y	alcoholism
q	something like the <i>qu</i> of <i>aqua</i>	qey	you (sg., abs.)
		y&q	you (sg., obj.)
		j&q&y	to dwell
		h̄&yiq	goods
		qqaḡ	coconut sennit
		(yeqqaḡ)	(R̄alik pro- nunciation)
		(qeqqaḡ)	(Ratak pro- nunciation)
h̄	something like the <i>rro</i> in the Spanish pronunciation of <i>burro</i>	h̄eybejaw	hands in pockets
		h̄ij	wake up
		h̄et	kind, type
		yaḡ	to carve
		hiḡ	hip
		h̄eḡḡeḡ	to bark
w	sometimes like English <i>w</i> , but often heard main- ly in its effect	wah	canoe
		wab	wharf, pier
		taw	sugar cane
		ḡaw	hibiscus

on neighboring
vowels

waw&w

the letter

'o'

jewwan

lazy

The following minimally contrasting pairs of words serve to isolate and highlight the rounding effect of the rounded consonants:

bek	bring, take	mag	coconut about to
beq	sand		fall
		maḡ	pate
key	question particle	jehet	shirt
qey	you (sg., abs.)	jewet	bullet
bekey	take it	ḡag	storm
beqey	sandy	ḡaḡ	house fly

Summary of consonant sounds

		light	heavy	rounded
Semiconsonants		y	h	w
Stops	Velar - oral	-	k	q
	- nasal	-	g	ḡ
	Labial - oral	p	b	-
	- nasal	m	ḡ	-
	Dental - oral	j	t	-
	- nasal	n	ḡ	ḡ
Liquids . . .	Lateral	l	ḡ	l
	Trill	d	r	ḡ

Note that symbols with a single mark (ḡ, ḡ, ḡ) all represent heavy sounds, while those with a double mark (ḡ, ḡ, ḡ, ḡ) all represent rounded sounds.

Their effects on the vowels

In choosing examples to illustrate the light and heavy consonants above, an attempt was made to find words whose consonants were all of one type or the other, so that the effect of each type on vowels would be most clear. (This was not possible for the rounded consonants because words containing them are relatively rare.)

Now it may prove helpful to consider what happens when the consonants in a word are of more than one type--when a vowel is caught between the competing influences of consonants of differing types. This can probably be illustrated best by observing words of one syllable, of the pattern: consonant-vowel-consonant. These are

grouped below according to the various combinations, with the three semiconsonants (y, h, w) serving as cover labels for the consonants of their respective types:

<u>y</u> - <u>h</u>		<u>h</u> - <u>y</u>	
li ^h	murky water	mi ^l	behavior
ji ^k	bower	ki ^j	louse
l&b	grave	b&l	taro pit
p&t	pillow	t&p	wood shavings
ye ^b	dance	be ^y	enough; because
ye ^h	that over there	he ^y	that by you
da ^h	forehead	ma ^d	loiter
ja ^r	pray	ra ^j	whale
<u>h</u> - <u>w</u>		<u>w</u> - <u>h</u>	
bi ^w	gun	wi ^b	soft, tender
ti ^w	gizzard	wi ^t	flower
b&q	book; blister; bladder	q&b	bent
t&w	get off; down	w&t	rain
te ^l	mountain	le ^t	canoe mast top
te ^w	rope; channel	wet	only
te ^ʃ	kind, type	ʃet	kind, type
re ^w	those (humans)	we ^r	fish gills
ta ^w	sugar cane	wa ^t	puffer fish
<u>y</u> - <u>w</u>		<u>w</u> - <u>y</u>	
di ^w	to boil	wi ^d	piece
ji ^w	perpendicular	wi ^j	drown; cork; uproot
p&w	ripe pandanus key	w&p	a tree: <i>Barringtonia asiatica</i>
j&w	float loose--ship	w&j	toward you (Rlik)
je ^q	alight	qe ^j	congeal
me ^w	to heal	wem	pull something out
ya ^w	tattoo	wa ^y	injection
ja ^w	run (engine)	wa ^j	watch

Note that the two columns above are mirror images of each other. This feature can be used in a pronunciation drill, combining counterparts from the two columns as nonsense words--for example: li^hmi^l, mi^lli^h; ji^kki^j, ki^jji^k; l&b b&l, b&l l&b, etc.

Words beginning in yiy... and wiw...

Most words beginning in yiy differ in pronunciation between the two dialects in a way very similar to that of words beginning in double consonants such as lliw 'angry', tt&r 'run', qq&ɬ 'coconut sennit', mu^han 'good',

etc. (discussed in the second grammatical note of Lesson Four). The Rālik dialect adds an extra yi, while the Ratak dialect shortens the existing yiy so that it sounds little longer than the y of English *yes*:

Word	Rālik pronunciation	Ratak pronunciation	Meaning
yiyat	[yiyiyat]	[^y i yat]	road
yiyep	[yiyiyep]	[^y i yep]	basket
yiy&y	[yiyiy&y]	[^y i y&y]	centipede

There has been a great deal of dialect mixture with respect to these words in yiy, and a few are now usually given the Rālik pronunciation in both dialects. Such words are marked in the phonetic spelling by an apostrophe before the word:

'yiyewen	[yiyiyewen]	→	[yiyiyewen]	to meet
'yiy&k	[yiyiy&k]	→	[yiyiy&k]	to mix
'yiyeh	[yiyiyeh]	→	[yiyiyeh]	year

A few others are usually given the Ratak pronunciation in both dialects. This is indicated by putting the apostrophe further to the right ('towards the east'), before the second y, to indicate that the first part of the word is passed over very rapidly (Ratak fashion) in both dialects:

yi'yah	[^y i yah]	←	[^y i yah]	where?
yi'yaqey	[^y i yaqey]	←	[^y i yaqey]	aloha
yi'y&y	[^y i y&y]	←	[^y i y&y]	there

Remember: words beginning in yiy with no apostrophe are pronounced differently in the two dialects. The Rālik pronunciation dwells on the yiy; the Ratak pronunciation passes over it rapidly. Words with an initial apostrophe ('yiy...') are given the western 'dwelling on' pronunciation in both dialects, while those with a later apostrophe (yi'y...) are given the eastern 'passing over lightly' pronunciation in both.

Words in initial wiw also receive special treatment in each dialect. The Rālik dialect again preposes yi, while the Ratak dialect adds an additional wi instead:

wiw&y	[yiwiw&y]		[wiwiw&y]	ride, get on
wiwañ	[yiwawañ]		[wiwiwañ]	gray haired
wiweyew	[yiwieweyew]		[wiwieweyew]	that way over there

Rhythm and Intonation

The matters of pitch, loudness, and timing of the voice have not been analyzed and marked in the spelling system beyond the indication of double (long) vs. single consonants. This latter distinction--whether a sound is held or passed over quickly--is the key to both loudness (or relative prominence) and rhythm in the language, and the doubling of symbols in the phonetic spelling should help the student remember and recreate the utterances he has heard with proper loudness and timing values. The other matter the student should pay attention to and mimic his instructor closely on is the rise and fall of the voice, especially at the end of sentences. This has not been marked in the spelling, although the punctuation sometimes gives clues. In later lessons there are some drills on meaningful contrasts in intonation in which the distinctions are analyzed and discussed.

Words to the Instructor

These lessons are written in a form that assumes that the instructor has had training in modern foreign language teaching--they contain a minimum of instructions to the teacher. However, here are a few general rules of thumb that any language teacher would do well to keep in mind. It is suggested that they be reread at least once a week.

1. Students must memorize the material. With the exception of reference sections, all the language material in each lesson from dialogue through drill must be over-learned with accurate pronunciation from the beginning. Most drill lines will have to be modeled in their entirety at first; later the amount of cue material for each can be successively reduced until a minimal cue is reached. English cues can be used as a culminating activity.

2. Students must know what they are saying at all times From the moment an utterance is first modeled the instructor must communicate to the student its meaning, and each time it is practiced the instructor must continue to ask himself and take measures to find out whether each student knows what he is saying. This does not mean that he should know some English equivalent for each Marshallese word (in fact, this is not good practice), but that he should have a general idea of the meaning of the entire utterance.

3. Students must be challenged at every moment. Corollary: The instructor must develop a good sense of when to move on--to move from one student to another, from one drill to another, from choral to individual work, from review to new material, etc.

4. Students must be given a maximum of practice in speaking the language, never in talking about the language. Each class hour should be evaluated in terms of the number of minutes each student was actually practicing speaking the language. Obviously, from this point of view, the more choral drill the better. Individual drill should only be used for spot checks on control of pronunciation or structure, and for variety in connection with Point 3 above. Grammar should never be discussed in class. Grammatical notes have been included for those students who feel a need to view the language analytically in addition to learning it, but the reading and discussion of them should be kept outside the class hour.

5. Students must be helped to go beyond each lesson, to apply the patterns learned in each lesson to real life situations, under the guidance of the teacher. The DDT formula which calls for dialogue and drill to be followed by 'talk' is a good one to keep in mind. As a culminating activity for each lesson, the teacher should help the students to substitute other words in the dialogues and drills--words that have more relevance to the students' own lives than could have been anticipated by the writer. As more and more lessons have been learned, such activity can begin to approach free and unstructured conversation.

6. Students must be given constant review. Although patterns and words keep recurring from lesson to lesson, no review lessons as such are provided. The teacher should make it a practice to intersperse review material from preceding lessons alongside new material from the current lessons throughout each class hour. Never overestimate the students' ability to retain. Make sure they do through constant review.

Finally, the teacher must plan each class hour thoroughly in advance. Walking into class with this book under his arm is not enough, no matter how well he knows the language. The plan must be a flexible one that can be easily modified as the class hour develops. But there must be a plan.

7. Learn the phonetic spelling. Although the traditional spelling will seem more familiar to you at first, you will not find the phonetic spelling difficult to master. It will give you new insights into the sound system of your language and the problems your students face in acquiring a good pronunciation.

Getting Started--Useful Expressions

<i>Hello. Goodbye.</i>	(to one or more)
Yokwe.	Yi'yaqey.
<i>Hello. Goodbye.</i>	(to one person)
Yokwe yok.	Yi'yaqey y&q.
<i>Hello. Goodbye</i>	(to more than one person)
Yokwe kom.	Yi'yaqey q&th.
<i>Thank you.</i>	(to one person)
Kommol.	Qetutewel.
<i>Thank you.</i>	(to more than one person)
Kom emmol.	Q&th tutewel.
<i>You're welcome.</i>	('with kindness')
Kin joiij.	K&n j&wij.
<i>'the Marshallese language'</i>	
kajin Majöł	kajin Mahjeł
<i>I don't know.</i>	
Ijaje.	Yijahj&y.
<i>I don't know Marshallese.</i>	
Ijaje kajin Majöł.	Yijahj&y kajin Mahjeł.
<i>I'm studying.</i>	
Ij ekkatak.	Yij kkahtak.
<i>I'm studying Marshallese.</i>	
Ij ekkatak kajin Majöł.	Yij kkahtak kajin Mahjeł.
<i>How do you say 'study' in Marshallese?</i>	
Etan 'study' ilo	Yetan 'study' yilew
kajin Majöł?	kajin Mahjeł?
<i>I didn't hear.</i>	
Ijjab roth.	Yijjab ređ.
<i>Please say that again.</i>	
Bar ba m&k.	Bar bah mek.
<i>It isn't clear yet.</i>	
Ejathin alikkar.	Yejjahgin halikkar.

What time is it?

Jete awa kiŋ?

Jetey hawah kiyyeh?

We'll see each other again tomorrow.

Jenaj bar lo dron
ilju.

Jenahaj bar lew dewan
yiljiw.

SPOKEN MARSHALLESE

LESSON ONE

Pronouns; Going Places; Where?

DIALOGUE

- A: Yokwe yok. Yi'yaqey y&q.
 B: Yokwe. Kwɔj etal Han ia? Yi'yaqey. Qej yetal gan yi'yah?
 A: Ij etal Han Rita. Ak kwe? Yij yetal gan Riytah. Hak qey?
 B: Ij etal Han Laura. Yij yetal gan Lewrah.
 A: Hello.
 B: Hello. Where are you going?
 A: I'm going to Rita. And you?
 B: I'm going to Laura.

DRILLS

1. Yokwe yok. Yi'yaqey y&q.
 komro q&hrew
 komjil q&hj&y&l
 komeah q&hyag
 komuij q&hw&j
 kom q&h
2. Kwɔj etal Han ia? Qej yetal gan yi'yah?
 komro ej q&hrew yej
 komjil ej q&hj&y&l yej
 komeah ej q&hyag yej
 komuij ej q&hw&j yej
 komij q&hij
3. Ij etal Han Rita. Yij yetal gan Riytah.
 Laura Lewrah
 Namodrik Namdik
 Ebon Yepwen
 Jaluit Jalw&j
 Ailinglaplap Hay&l&g-
 taplap

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4. <u>Ij</u> etal Han Rita. | <u>Yij</u> yetal gan Riytah. |
| kimro ej | k&mrew yej |
| kimjil ej | k&mj&y&l yej |
| kimeaH ej | k&myag yej |
| kimuij ej | k&mw&j yej |
| kimij | k&mij |
| kijro ej | k&jrew yej |
| kijjil ej | k&jj&y&l yej |
| kijeaH ej | k&jyag yej |
| kijuij ej | k&jw&j yej |
| jej | jej |
| 5. <u>Ej</u> etal Han Kwajalein. | <u>Yej</u> yetal gan Kiwajleyen. |
| irro ej | y&rrew yej |
| irjil ej | y&rj&y&l yej |
| ireaH ej | y&ryag yej |
| iruij ej | y&rw&j yej |
| rej | rej |
| 6. <u>Kw&ij</u> etal Han Ailuk. | <u>Qej</u> yetal gan Hay&l&q. |
| komro ej | q&mrew yej |
| komjil ej | q&mj&y&l yej |
| komeaH ej | q&myag yej |
| komuij ej | q&mw&j yej |
| komij | q&mij |

Note: You may have noted in your teacher's pronunciation some short vowel sounds between words or between consonants within words that are not indicated in the writing systems above. In a sense, these are the reverse of English contractions in that they appear in rapid speech, but disappear in slow, deliberate speech. This is an automatic matter that you will develop a feeling for. Native speakers are generally no more aware of these 'excrecent' vowels than you are of the *p* in *something*.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. The drills in this lesson give practice in using the personal pronouns. The system is summarized here for ready reference. Like English, there are three persons, and both singular and plural forms. In addition, the first person plural must be specified as to whether the person spoken to is included or excluded. There are three forms for each pronoun: absolute, subject, and object. The absolute form would be equivalent to *me* in the English (sub-standard)

expression: 'Me, I like potatoes,' and the subject form equivalent to *I* in the same expression. The object form would be equivalent to *me* in 'He hit me,' and the possessive equivalent of *my* or *mine* is not handled by separate pronouns in Marshallese, but by suffixed endings in special constructions which will be introduced later. Thus, the basic system of the Ralik dialect is as follows:

Person	Absolute		Subject		Object	
singular						
1	Ha	gah	i	yi-	ið	y&h
2	kwe	qey	kwø-	qe-	yok	y&q
3	e	y&y	e-	ye-	e	y&y
plural						
1 incl.	kij	k&j	je-	je-	kij	k&j
excl.	kim	k&m	kimi-	k&mi-	kim	k&m
2	kom	q&h	komi-	q&hi-	kom	q&h
3	ir	y&r	re-	re-	ir	y&r

Many Ratak (eastern chain) people use *kømi* *kemiy* instead of *kom* for the 2nd person plural, and *kømmen* *k&mm&m* instead of *kim* for the 1st person plural exclusive form.

2. The plural absolute (and object) pronouns can optionally be further specified as to numbers between two and five by a set of suffixes.

Number	Suffix		Ratak Variants	
2	-ro	-rew		
3	-jil	-j&y&l	-jil	-j&l
4	-eañ	-yag	-men	-man
5 or more	-uij	-w&j		

Note that when the pronouns thus specified as to number are used as the subject of a sentence, they are treated syntactically as if they were singular and followed immediately by the 3rd person singular subject form: *e(j)* *yej*. The full set of pronouns is given in the reference section at the end of this lesson.

3. The *-j* that is added to the subject forms of the pronouns in the dialogue and drills indicates action in progress (something like the *-ing* ending in English) and will be referred to as the 'progressive' suffix.

SOUND DRILLS

1. The *h*-sound (*g*) of Marshallese is equivalent to the *ng* in English *sing*, but the problem for you is that in English it never occurs at the beginning of words, while in Marshallese it often does. To learn to pronounce it at the beginning of words, start with the word *singer* and try removing the first part (*si...*) so that you will be saying *nger, nger, nger*. When you can do this with ease, practice saying the following Marshallese words, imitating your teacher's pronunciation.

Ha	gah	I	Han	gan	to
He	gey	if, when	HĀĀt	gayat	when?
Hi	giy	tooth	Haj	gaj	fragrant

2. The pronouns *kim* and *kom* both contain *m*-sounds, but these are not identical, and for some pairs of words may serve as the only distinguishing signals. Following are a few pairs of this type:

	$\frac{1}{m}$			$\frac{2}{m}$	
mwe	m&y	rat-a-tat-tat	me	m&y	fortress
mwaj	maj	eel, worm	mej	maj	eye
mĀĀĀ	megay	food	MĀĀĀ	megay	islet in Jaluit Atoll
jemam	jemaĥ	your (sg.) father	jemam	jemam	our (excl.) father
kijem	kijeĥ	your (sg.) food	kijem	kijem	our (excl.) food
am	haĥ	your (s)	am	ham	our (s) (excl.)

VOCABULARY

Ailinglaplap	Hay&l&gġapġap	RĀlik Atoll
Ailuk	Hay&l&q	Ratak Atoll
ak	hak	but, or
Ebon	Yepwen	RĀlik Atoll
etal	yetal	go
ia	yi'yah	where?
Jaluit	Jalw&j	RĀlik Atoll
Kwajalein	Kiwajleyen	RĀlik Atoll
kwġj = kwġ + j	qeġ	2nd person sg. subj. pronoun + progres- sive

Laura	Ɓewrah	village at west end of Majuro Atoll; name inherited from Navy code name; also called Majuro <u>Majr&w</u>
Namodrik	Namdik	Ralik Atoll
Han	gan	to
Rita	Riytah	village at east end of Majuro Atoll; name inherited from Navy code name
yok	y&q	you (sg., obj.)
yokwe	yi'yaqey	aloha, to love, greet, bid farewell, sympa- thize

REFERENCE--Pronouns

SINGULAR

Person	Absolute	Object	Subject	Possessive Suffix
1st	gah	y&h	yi-	-hi
2nd	qey	y&q	qe-	-h
3rd	y&y	y&y	ye-	-n

PLURAL

Rålik Dialect/*Ratak Dialect

Person (and specified number)	Absolute/ Object	Subject**	Possessive Suffix
1st incl.	k&j	je-	-d
(2)	k&jrew	jerew	-rrew
(3)	k&jj&y&l	j&y&l	-dj&y&l
	/k&jj&l	/j&l	/-dj&l
(4)	k&jyag	j&yyag	-dyag
	/k&jman	/j&yman	/-dman
(4+)	k&jw&j	j&w&j	-dw&j
1st excl.	k&m	k&mi-	-m
	/k&mm&m		
(2)	k&mrew		-mrew
	/k&hrew		
(3)	k&mj&y&l		-mj&y&l
	/k&mj&l		/-mj&l
(4)	k&m(j&y)yag		-m(j&y)yag
	/k&m(j&y)man		/-m(j&y)man
(4+)	k&mw&j		-mw&j
2nd	q&h	q&hi-	-miy
	/k&miy		
(2)	q&hrew		-miyrew
	/k&miyrew		
(3)	q&hj&y&l		-miyj&y&l
	/k&miyj&l		/-miyj&l
(4)	q&h(j&y)yag		-miy(j&y)yag
	/k&miy(j&y)man		/-miy(j&y)man
(5)	q&hw&j		-miyw&j
	/k&miyw&j		

*Ratak dialect pronouns are given (only when they differ from the Rålik forms) on the second line, preceded by a slash.

**Subject forms are given only when they differ from the object forms.

3rd

	y&r	re-	-y&r
(2)	yerrew	rejerew	-y&rrew
(3)	y&rj&y&l	r&j&y&l	-y&rj&y&l
	/y&rj&l		/-y&rj&l
(4)	y&r(j&y)yag	reyag	-y&r(j&y)yag
	/y&r(j&y)man		/-y&r(j&y)man
(4+)	y&rw&j	r&w&j	-y&rw&j

LESSON TWO

Someone is going; when?
yes-no questions; negative;
future; conditional

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A: TimØj ej etal Han ia? | Tiymej yej yetal gan yi'yah? |
| B: Ej etal Han Rita. | Yej yetal gan Riytah. |
| A: Ak ejjab etal Han Laura ke? | Hak yejjab yetal gan Lewrah key? |
| B: Aet enaj etal Han Laura. | Hay&t yenahaj yetal gan Lewrah. |
| A: Nãät? | Gayat? |
| B: Ne eroltok jen Rita. | Gey yerawalteq jan Riytah. |
- A: Where is Timos going?
B: He's going to Rita.
A: But isn't he going to Laura?
B: Yes, he's going to Laura.
A: When?
B: When he gets back from Rita.

DRILLS

1. Negative--with jab

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| TimØj ej etal Han Rita. | Tiymej yej yetal gan Riytah. |
| TimØj ejjab etal Han Rita. | Tiymej yejjab yetal gan Riytah. |
| Rej etal Han Laura. | Rej yetal gan Lewrah. |
| Rejjab etal Han Laura. | Rejjab yetal gan Lewrah. |
| KwØj etal Han Kili. | Qej yetal gan K&l&y. |
| Komij etal Han Namu. | Q&mij yetal gan Nam&w. |
| Ij etal Han Ailuk. | Yij yetal gan Hay&l&q. |

2. Yes-no questions--with key

Ij etal.	Yij yetal.
Ij etal ke?	Yij yetal key?
Kwɔj etal.	Qej yetal.
Kwɔj etal ke?	Qej yetal key?
Ej etal.	Yej yetal.
Erro ej etal.	Yerrew yej yetal.
Rej etal.	Rej yetal.
Komij etal.	Q&miij yetal.
Komro ej etal.	Q&mr&w yej yetal.
Jej etal.	Jej yetal.
Timɔj ej etal.	Tiymej yej yetal.
Kimij etal.	K&miij yetal.

3. Yes and no answers--with jahab and hay&t

Kwɔj etal ke Han Rita?	Qej yetal key gan Riytah?
Aet, ij etal Han Rita.	Hay&t, yij yetal gan Riytah.
Jab, ijjab etal Han Rita.	Jahab, yijjab yetal gan Riytah.
Ej etal ke Han Rita?	Yej yetal key gan Riytah?
Aet, ej etal Han Rita.	Hay&t, yej yetal gan Riytah.
Jab, ejjab etal Han Rita.	Jahab, yejjab yetal gan Riytah.
Komij etal ke Han Rita?	Q&miij yetal key gan Riytah?
Timɔj ej etal ke Han Rita?	Tiymej yej yetal key gan Riytah?
Rej etal ke Han Rita?	Rej yetal key gan Riytah?

4. Negative questions--with jab and key

Timɔj ejjab etal Han Rita.	Tiymej yejjab yetal gan Riytah.
Timɔj ejjab etal Han Rita ke?	Tiymej yejjab yetal gan Riytah key?
Rejjab etal Han Laura.	Rejjab yetal gan Ɔewrah.
Kwɔjjab etal Han Kili.	Qejjab yetal gan K&l&y.

Komij jab etal Han Namu.	Q&miij jab yetal gan Nam&w.
Ijjab etal Han Ailuk.	Yijjab yetal gan Hay&l&q.

5. Answers to negative questions

(Answer the questions in Drill 4 with the answers your teacher models for you (see Grammatical Note, 3): either hay&t, yejjab yetal and jahab, vej yetal, or hay&t, vej yetal and jahab, yejjab yetal.)

6. Future--with nahaj

Ej etal Han Namu. Enaj etal Han Namu.	Yej yetal gan Nam&w. Yenahaj yetal gan Nam&w.
Ej etal Han Ailuk. Enaj etal Han Ailuk.	Yej yetal gan Hay&l&q. Yenahaj yetal gan Hay&l&q.
Kw&ij etal Han Mille.	Qej yetal gan Mil&y.
Rej etal Han Laura.	Rej yetal gan Lewrah.
Komij etal Han Ujelah.	Q&miij yetal gan Wijlag.
Jej etal Han Likiep.	Jej yetal gan Likiyep.
Kimij etal Han Aur.	K&miij yetal gan Hawir.
Ij etal Han Uliga.	Yij yetal gan Wilkah.
Erro ej etal Han Laura.	Yerrew vej yetal gan Lewrah.
Tim&ij ej etal Han Laura.	Tiy&mej vej yetal gan Lewrah.

7. Conditional--independent clause in future with nahaj and dependent clause introduced by gey.

(Change the following to future and add the clause gey yerawalteq jan Riytah.)

Ej etal Han Namu. Enaj etal Han Namu He eroltok jen Rita.	Yej yetal gan Nam&w. Yenahaj yetal gan Nam&w gey yerawalteq jan Riytah.
Ej etal Han Ailuk. Enaj etal Han Ailuk He eroltok jen Rita.	Yej yetal gan Hay&l&q. Yenahaj yetal gan Hay&l&q gey yerawal- teq jan Riytah.

KwØj etal Han Mille.	Qej yetal gan Mil&y.
Rej etal Han Laura.	Rej yetal gan Æwrah.
Komij etal Han Ujelah.	Q&miij yetal gan Wijlag.
Jej etal Han Likiep.	Jej yetal gan Likiyep.
Kimij etal Han Aur.	K&miij yetal gan Hawir.
Ij etal Han Uliga.	Yij yetal gan Wilkah.
Erro ej etal Han Laura.	Yerrew yej yetal gan Æwrah.
TimØj ej etal Han Laura.	Tiymeij yej yetal gan Æwrah.

VOCABULARY

aet	hay&t	yes
Ailuk	Hayel&q	Ratak Atoll
Aur	Hawir	Ratak Atoll
ejjab	yejjab	is not (he, she, it)
enaj	yenahaj	will be (3rd person)
jen	jan	from, since
ke	key	question particle
Kili	K&l&y	Ralik Island
Likiep	Likiyep	Ratak Atoll
Mille	Mil&y	Ratak Atoll
M&H&t	gayat	when
Namu	Nam&w	Ralik Atoll
He	gey	when, if
roltok	rawalteq	return, turn around
Ujelah	Wijlag	westernmost atoll in the Marshalls
Uliga	Wilkah	islet of the administrative center at Majuro

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

A number of patterns are introduced in this lesson to give you some early flexibility in what you can say.

1. Note that in making sentences negative, jab is inserted before the main verb, but follows the progressive -j. In later lessons we will meet even more complex verb phrases with more elements than these three (progressive, negative, and main verb), but we will always find that the subject prefixes like ye-, re-, ge-, are prefixed to the first element of the verb phrase. They are only prefixed to the main verb

itself when it is the only element in the verb phrase, as in gey YERawalteq jan Riytah. Note that in the future sentences practiced in this lesson, the subject prefixes are attached to nahaj, which precedes the main verb. And as we have seen, in simple progressive statements they are prefixed to -j: YEj yetal gan yi'yah.

2. Note the contrast in vowel length between jab *not* and jahab *no*.

3. Answers to affirmative questions in Marshallese like those in Drill 3 present no complication from an English point of view, but with negative questions like those in Drill 4 there are some complications. It seems that the old Marshallese pattern was to use hay&t in assenting to the negation--Yes, he's not-- and jahab in negating the negation of the question--No, he is. But today--probably under the influence of English--both patterns are used, and your teacher will probably have his own ideas about which is the best Marshallese. Be guided by him in this matter, remembering that usage is divided. It is probably a good idea to spell out exactly what you mean in your answers to negative questions by answering more than just hay&t or jahab, as in Drill 5.

SOUND DRILL

The distinction in sound between the Marshallese vowels & and e is extremely difficult for English speakers to learn to hear and produce. Here are some pairs to practice on, which have the vowels before y where they both sound close to the vowel sound in English *may*, for example.

	1		2
	<u>&</u>		<u>e</u>
m&y	fortress, weir	mey	which
l&y	albatross	ley	ma'am
k&y	porpoise	key	question particle
hah&y	gather	hahey	current
b&yb&y	silly	beybey	tuna

LESSON THREE

Do you have a/some...?; possessive;
Where is your/my...?; Here/there it
is; I don't know.

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| A: Ewör ke am binjel? | Yewer key hañ pinjeł? |
| B: Ejelok ađ binjel. | Yejjelaq hah&h pinjeł. |
| A: Ak ewör ke am ben? | Hak yewer key hañ peyen? |
| B: Aet. Ieo. | Hay&t. Yi'yeyew. |
| | |
| A: Do you have a pencil? | |
| B: No, I don't. | |
| A: Then do you have a pen? | |
| B: Yes. Here it is. | |

DRILLS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Ewör ke am <u>binjel?</u>
ben
waj
majet
beba | Yewer key ham <u>pinjeł?</u>
peyen
waj
majet
p&ybah |
| 2. Aet, ewör ađ binjel.
<i>(Give similar affirmative answers to the questions in Drill 1.)</i> | Hay&t, yewer hah&h pinjeł. |
| 3. Jab, ejelok ađ binjel.
<i>(Give similar negative answers to the questions in Drill 1.)</i> | Jahab, yejjelaq hah&h pinjeł. |
| 4. Ewör ke kijömm <u>jikka?</u>
raiĵ
bilaw&h
bwil
lole | Yewer key kijem <u>jikkah?</u>
rahyiĵ
pilahway
bil
ławł&y |

5. Aet, ewör kijö jikka. Hay&t, yewer kij&h jikkah.
 Jab, ejelok kijö jikka. Jahab, yejjelaq kij&h jikkah.
(Give similar affirmative and negative answers to the questions in Drill 4.)
6. Ewör ke limöm kobe. Yewer key limem kawp&y?
 ti tiy
 kola k&wlah
 bia piyah
 dren dan
7. Aet, ewör limö kobe. Hay&t, yewer lim&h kawp&y.
(Give similar affirmative and negative answers to the questions in Drill 6.)
 Jab, ejelok limö kobe. Jahab, yejjelaq lim&h kawp&y.
8. Ewör ke nejim toli? Yewer key najim tawlä&y?
 bol bawäl
 köjaHjaH kejjag
 likaebeg ikayebyeb
 kita kitah
 ajri hajiriy
 bao bahweg
 kuuj kiwij
 piik piyik
 kidru kidiw
9. Aet, ewör neju toli. Hay&t, yewer najih tawlä&y.
 Jab, ejelok neju toli. Jahab, yejjelaq najih tawlä&y.
(Give similar affirmative and negative answers to the questions in Drill 8.)
10. Ewör ke wam körkör? Yewer key waham kerker?
 tibHil tipg&l
 kaar kahar
 tirak tirak
 otobai wetewbah-
 yiy
 wa wah
 tima tiyMah
 booj bewej
 limakaak limahak-
 hak

11. Aet, ewör wað körkör. Hay&t, yewer wah&h kerker.
 Jab, ejelok wað körkör. Jahab, yejjelaq wah&h
 kerker.
*(Give similar affirmative and negative answers to
 the questions in Drill 10.)*
12. Ewör ke Him kab? Yewer key giyim
 kab?
 pilej pilyej
 jibun jibwin
 ainbat hayinbat
 tibat tiybat
 jibun bok jibwin bawak
 töre t&r&y
 kab kilaj kab kilhaj
 kab drekkü kab deokay
 kikör kik&r
13. Aet, ewör Hiil kab. Hay&t, yewer giyim kab.
 Jab, ejelok Hiil kab. Jahab, yejjelaq giyim kab.
*(Give similar affirmative and negative answers to
 questions in Drill 12.)*
14. 'Where is your...?'
 Ewi binjel eo am? Yewiy pinje& yew ham?
 Ewi jikka eo kijö&m? Yewiy jikkah yew kijeh&?
 Ewi kobe eo limö&m? Yewiy kawp&y yew limeh&?
 Ewi toli eo nejim? Yewiy tawl&y yew najim&?
 Ewi körkör eo wam? Yewiy kerker yew waham&?
 Ewi kab eo Him? Yewiy kab yew giyim&?
*(Ask similar questions about other vocabulary items
 introduced in this lesson.)*
15. Another way to ask 'Where is your...?'
 Eber ia binjel eo am? Yepad yi'yah pinje& yew
 ham?
 Eber ia jikka eo kijö&m? Yepad yi'yah jikkah yew
 kijeh&?
*(These questions mean essentially the same thing
 as those in Drill 14: 'Where is your...?' Ask
 similar questions about other vocabulary items
 introduced in this lesson.)*
16. 'Where is my...?'
 Ewi binjel eo a&? Yewiy pinje& yew hah&h?
 Ewi jikka eo kijö&? Yewiy jikkah yew kij&h?
(Ask similar questions about other items.)

<u>i-stems</u>		<u>e-stems</u>	
naji-	child	kije-	food
giyi-	tooth	lime-	drink
jibi-	grandmother, grandchild		
mawari-	bait		

<u>short a-stems</u>		<u>long a-stems</u>	
qeña-	catch	haha-	general
ketka-	plant		possessive
		waha-	canoe

To these are added the suffixes:

-hi	my	-d	our (incl. you)
-h	your (sg.)	-m	our (excl. you)
-n	his, her, its	-miy	your (pl.)
		-yy&r	their

In most cases, simply combining the stems and suffixes gives us the correct forms. There are, however, a few exceptions that need to be covered by special rules.

(a) The most general rule concerns the fact that historically Marshallese has lost the last vowel of all words. Whereas formerly there were only words ending in vowels (as is still the case in some Polynesian languages), the loss of final vowels has created in Marshallese many words that end in consonants, and has 'clipped short' words ending in long vowels. One such example that concerns us here is the word for *canoe*, the stem of which is waha- (which is what we find when the stem has suffixes with consonants attached to it), but which is shortened to wah when it stands alone, bare of suffixes.

(b) This same 'erosion from the right' has affected our one possessive suffix which has a final vowel with no following consonant--the first person singular suffix for *my*. Although we list this suffix as -hi (which it was historically), its vowel, like other original final vowels, has been dropped, but leaves its effect on *e-stems* and *long a-stems*. Thus, *my food* was kijehi but has become kij&h, *my canoe* was wahahi but has become wah&h. *My child* and *my catch*, on the other hand, show no such vowel change, and in effect simply add -h, giving najih and qe&h, respectively.

This can all be summarized in the following rules for each of the four stem types:

- (1) i-stems ...i + -hi > ...ih najih
 (2) e-stems ...e + -hi > ...&h kij&h
 (3) short a-stems ...a + -hi > ...ah qenah
 (4) long a-stems ...aha + -hi > ...ah&h wah&h
- (c) Stems containing a light *m* (m) have it changed to a heavy *m* (m̄) before the heavy *m* of the second person singular suffix:

lime-	lim&h	my drink
but	limem̄	your drink
jema-	jemah	my father
but	jemam̄	your father

3. The term kab kilhaj 'drinking glass' and jibwin bawak 'fork' illustrate two important points to remember:

(a) In Marshallese, adjective-like modifiers--such as kilhaj 'glass' and bawak 'forked'--follow the words they modify--rather than precede, as in English.

(b) Although a word may obviously have been borrowed from English--like kab or jibwin--its meaning may have been shifted or extended, as is the case with these two words: kab has become a general term for all drinking utensils, and forks are one kind of jibwin.

4. The vocabulary that follows is quite long but contains a large number of words that have been borrowed from English. These should not be so difficult to remember. There is, however, one caution that applies. Just as *boeuf* and *mouton* have been borrowed from French into English but anglicized--given compatible English pronunciations--so also the Marshallese words of English origin have undergone 'Marshallization.' Do not be tempted to take the easy way out and give them English (foreign) pronunciations. If you do, you will be less easily understood by those who do not know English, and you will be missing a most valuable opportunity for getting an early feel for the essence of Marshallese pronunciation habits. The scientific spelling should furnish you clues to some of the puzzling changes that have taken place in the process of 'Marshallization.'

VOCABULARY

aet	hay&t	yes
ainbat	hayinbat	iron pot, pot
ajri	hajiriy	child
ak	hak	in that case, but
am	hañ	your, yours
að	hah&h	my, mine
bao	bahwew	hen, chicken, fowl
beba	p&ybah	paper
ben	peyen	pen
ber	pad	stay, remain, be somewhere
bia	piyah	beer
bilawã	pilahway	flour, bread
binjel	pinjeł	pencil
bok	bawak	forked, box
bol	bawał	ball
booj	bewej	boat
bwil	bil	gum
drekã	dekay	stone
dren	dan	water
ejelok	yejjełaq	there is none
eñe	y&g&y	here it is (close to me)
eñene	yegney	there it is (close to you)
eo	yew	the
ewi	yewiy	where? (singular)
ewõr	yewer	there is, are
ieo	yi'yeyew	here it is, take it
jab	jahab	no
jaje	jahj&y	not know
jibun	jibwin	spoon
jikka	jikkah	cigarettes
kaar	kahar	car
kab	kab	cup, glass: general term for drinking utensil
ke	key	question particle
kidru	kidiw	dog
kijõ	kij&h	my food
kijõm	kijem	your food
kikõr	kik&r	small bivalve shell found in sand--used to scrape copra meat from nut and to eat with
kilaj	kilhaj	glass
kita	kitah	guitar
kobe	kawp&y	coffee
kojañjãñ	kejagjag	musical instrument
kola	k&wł&h	cola

körkör	kerker	paddling canoe
kuuj	kiwij	cat
likaebēb	likayēbyeb	top
limakaak	limahakhak	kite
limō	lim&h	my drink
limōm	limēh	your drink
lole	lawi&y	candy
majet	majet	matches
otobai	wetewbahyiy	motor bike, scooter
piik	piyik	pig
pilej	pilyej	plate
raij	rahyij	rice
ti	tiy	tea
tibat	tiybat	teapot, tea kettle, coffee pot
tibhil	tipg&l	sailing canoe
tima	tiyah	ship (from English <i>steamer</i>)
tirak	tirak	truck
toli	tawl&y	doll
tōre	t&r&y	tray
wa	wah	canoe; general term for vehicle
waj	waj	watch

REFERENCE--Some possessive paradigms

	<u>general</u>	<u>food</u>	<u>drink</u>	<u>child</u>
Sg. 1	hah&h	kij&h	lim&h	*najih
2	hah	kijēh	limēh	najih
3	han	kijen	limen	najin
Pl. 1(incl.)	had	kijed	limed	najid
1(excl.)	ham	kijem	limem	najim
2	hamiy	kijemiy	limemiy	najimiy
3	hay&r	kij&yy&r	lim&yy&r	najiy&r
	<u>canoe</u>	<u>tooth</u>	<u>plant</u>	<u>catch</u>
Sg. 1	wah&h	giyih	ketkah	qehah
2	wahah	giyih	ketkah	qehah
3	wahan	giyin	ketken	qehan
Pl. 1(incl.)	wahad	giyid	ketkad	qehad
1(excl.)	waham	giyim	ketkam	qeham
2	wahamiy	giyimiy	ketkamiy	qehamiy
3	wahay&r	giyiy&r	ketkay&r	qehay&r

*naji- is the Ratak dialect stem; for the Ralik dialect it is n&ji-.

Ej itok in ber.

Enaj

Eban

Rej etal in jermal.

Renaj

Reban

Ij etal Han Namu.

Inaj

Iban

Komuij etal in ikkure.

Kom naj

Kom ban

KwØj itok in tutu.

KwØnaj

Koban

Yej yiteq yin pad.

Yenahaj

Yeban

Rej yetal yin jermal.

Renahaj

Reban

Yij yetal gan Nam&w.

Yinahaj

Yiban

Q&mw&j yetal yin qqir&y.

Q&w nahaj

Q&w ban

Qej yiteq yin tiwtiw.

Qenahaj

Qeban

2. Kijeah etal in tutu.

jermal

ikkure

katak

jikul

K&jyag yetal yin

tiwtiw.

jermal

qqir&y

kahtak

jikiwi†

3. BwØlen enaj iwØj in
tutu.

jermal

ikkure

katak

jikul

B&l&n yenahaj yiw&j

yin tiwtiw.

jermal

qqir&y

kahtak

jikiwi†

4. Etke komjil ejjab itok
in tutu?

jermal

ikkure

katak

jikul

Yetkey q&wj&l yejjab

yiteq yin tiwtiw?

jermal

qqir&y

kahtak

jikiwi†

5. Ej ber wØt i Ailuk.

Mille

Likiép

Namodrik

Jaluit

Yej pad wet yiy

Hay&l&q.

Mil&y

Likiyep

Nam&dik

Jalw&j

6. Ej ber wõt in jerbal.

jikul
ikkure
katak
tutu

Yej pad wet yin
jerbal.
jikiwił
qqir&y
kahtak
tiwtiw

7. Ej ber wõt in (i)

jerbal.

jikul
Mille
katak
Likiep
Namodrik
tutu
ikkure
Jaluit
Ailuk

Yej pad wet yin (yiy)

jerbal.

jikiwił
Mil&y
kahtak
Likiyep
Namdik
tiwtiw
qqir&y
Jalw&j
Hay&l&q

8. Practice with both *etal* in yetal yin and *ilen yilan*: See Grammatical Note 1.Kijeañ etal in tutu.

Kijeañ ilen tutu.
jerbal
ikkure
katak
jikul

K&jyag yetal yin tiwtiw.

K&jyag yilan tiwtiw.
jerbal
qqir&y
kahtak
jikiwił

9. Practice with both *itok* in yiteq yin and *iten yiten*:Etke komjil ejjab itok
in tutu?Etke komjil ejjab iten
tutu?

jerbal
ikkure
jikul
katak

Yetkey q&mj&y&l yejjab
yiteq yin tiwtiw?Yetkey q&mj&y&l yejjab
yiten tiwtiw?

jerbal
qqir&y
jikiwił
kahtak

10. Ej itok Hõt wa eo?

ilok
tartok
tarlok
roltok
rollok
botok
bolok

Yej yiteq gayat wah yew?

yilaq
tarteq
tariaq
rawalteq
rawalłaq
pewteq
pewłaq

tokeaktok
tokeaklok
jeraktok
jeraklok

tekyakteq
tekyaklaq
jerakteq
jeraklaq

11. (Practice answering the questions in Drill 10 with the following pattern.)

Enaj itok ilju.
ilok
tartok
(etc.)

Yenahaj yiteq yiljiw.
yilaq
tarteq
(etc.)

12. Ej iwɔj Hɔt wa eo?
Enaj itok ilju.
Ej itok Hɔt wa eo?
Enaj iwɔj ilju.

Yej yiw&j gayat wah yew?
Yenahaj yiteq yiljiw.
Yej yiteq gayat wah yew?
Yenahaj yiw&j yiljiw.

(Continue this drill using the verbs introduced in Drill 10, being careful to choose -teq or -w&j from the speaker's viewpoint--see Grammatical Note 3.)

13. 'Is he coming to stay with me?'

Ej itok ke iba?
Aet, ej iwɔj.
Jab, ejjab iwɔj.
Aet, enaj iwɔj.
Jab, eban iwɔj.

Yej yiteq key yippah?
Hay&t, yej yiw&j.
Jahab, yejjab yiw&j.
Hay&t, yenahaj yiw&j.
Jahab, yeban yiw&j.

(Continue by supplying parallel answers to the following questions, being careful to choose correctly among yiteq, yiw&j, and yilaq and to give appropriate subjects to your answers.)

Ej iwɔj ke ibam?
Aet, ej itok.
(etc.)
Ej ilok ke iben?
Kwɔj itok ke iba?
Kwɔj ilok ke iben?
Rej itok ke iba?
Rej iwɔj ke ibam?
Rej ilok ke iben?

Yej yiw&j key yippah?
Hay&t, yej yiteq.
(etc.)
Yej yilaq key yippah?
Qej yiteq key yippah?
Qej yilaq key yippah?
Rej yiteq key yippah?
Rej yiw&j key yippah?
Rej yilaq key yippah?

14. 'Is he going with me?'

Ej itok ke iba tok?
Aet, ej iwɔj ibam wɔj.

Yej yiteq key yippah teq?
Hay&t, yej yiw&j yippah
w&j.

Jab, ejjab iwØj ibam wØj.	Jahab, yejjab yiw&j yippaŋ w&j.
Aet, enaj iwØj ibam wØj.	Hay&t, yenahaj yiw&j yippaŋ w&j.
Jab, eban iwØj ibam wØj.	Jahab, yeban yiw&j yippaŋ w&j.

(Continue by supplying parallel answers to the following questions, being careful to use appropriate subjects, directionals, and forms of yippa-.)

Ej iwØj ke ibam wØj?	Yej yiw&j key yippaŋ w&j?
Aet, ej itok iba tok.	Hay&t, yej yiteq yippah teq.

(etc.)

(etc.)

Ej ilok ke iben lok?	Yej yilaq key yippan laq?
----------------------	---------------------------

(Repeat, substituting rej (and where possible yij and gej) for yej in the questions, and give appropriate answers.)

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. In this lesson the 'construct particle' is introduced. It is called this because it functions to join the word that precedes it and the one that follows it into a construction. The results thus obtained may be translated into English in a variety of ways. Here are a few examples:

yetal yin jerbal	go to work
ŋuahan yin Jepahan	Japanese man
dan yin yidahak	drinking water
Qekahn&w&j yin ŋuewel.	You are extremely generous. (Thank you very much.)

In rapid speech it may be fused more closely with the preceding word, like a suffix. When this happens, the y is dropped, and there may be other changes, as for example with yiten (from yiteq yin) and yilan (from yilaq yin) in Drills 8 and 9.

2. The word qgir&y 'play' introduced in Drill 1 is typical of a large group of Marshallese words which are referred to as 'double consonant stems.' As this name implies, all such stems begin with a doubled consonant. The actual sounding out of such words requires that a vowel be added, but the two dialects differ in where the vowel is added. The Ratak (eastern) dialect inserts the extra vowel between the consonants, while

the R̄lik (western) dialect puts it before the double consonants and also puts a y before the added vowel, at the front of the word.

<u>R̄lik</u>	<u>Ratak</u>
(y_)qqir&y	q()qir&y

The vowel to be added is the same as the one that follows the doubled consonants, except that when the following one is a, e is added:

<u>Stem</u>	<u>R̄lik</u>	<u>Ratak</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
qqir&y	(yi)qqir&y <i>ikkure</i>	q(i)qir&y <i>kukure</i>	'play'
tt&r	(y&)tt&r <i>ett̄r</i>	t(&)t&r <i>t̄t̄r</i>	'run'
bbej	(ye)bbej <i>ebb̄j</i>	b(e)bej <i>b̄b̄j</i>	'swollen'
m̄han	(ye)m̄han <i>em̄n</i>	m̄(e)m̄an <i>m̄m̄n</i>	'good'

When such stems have subject prefixes added, no vowel other than that of the prefix is added. This makes words like 'I play' yi + qqir&y and 'he is good' ye + m̄han identical to the R̄lik pronunciation of the bare stems without the prefixes.

When you have mastered this rule, you will have control of one of the major differences between the two dialects. To help remind you of the words to which the rule applies, this and future lessons omit the extra vowels *in the phonetic spelling* when such words occur without subject prefixes; you can soon learn in either R̄lik or Ratak fashion, depending at first on the pronunciation of your teacher and later--when you are using the language--on the dictates of the situation.

However, *in the Marshallese spelling*, these words will be spelled with the extra vowel added according to the R̄lik pronunciation.

3. Whereas English has essentially a two-way frame of reference built into many of its words involving location and direction:

close to or
toward speaker

come
bring
here, hither
this, these
here

further or away
from speaker

go
take
there, thither
that, those
away

the basic set of Marshallese directionals introduced in this lesson involves a three-way division of the same semantic area, which correlates closely with the three persons of the pronoun system:

1
toward me
teq

2
toward you
w&j (Rålik)
waj (Ratak)

3
toward a third location,
away from both of us
laq

These directionals may occur alone as words, as in Drill 14, or suffixed to certain verb formatives, as in yiteq, yiw&j, yilaq, tarteq, etc.

In moving from an English to a Marshallese mode of thought in this matter, your biggest task will be to separate 2 from 3-- 'toward addressee' as distinct from the more general 'away from speaker' of English.

4. In the Rålik dialect one can say:

Yej yiteq gayat wah yew? When is the canoe coming?
and

Yej yiteq gayat Tiymej? When is Timos coming?

But yiteq is not used in the Ratak dialect. There the equivalents to the above sentences would be:

Yej tarteq gayat wah yew?
pewteq
tekyakteq

and

Yej wayteq gayat Tiymej?

This last sentence introduces a Ratak equivalent for yiteq when referring to the moving of humans only: wayteq. The Ratak counterpart of yilaq is waylaq, and of yiw&j, wahw&j (again, for humans only). For vessels or vehicles, the Ratak dialect uses words like pewteq, tarteq, tekyakteq instead of yiteq.

Thus, in the Ratak dialect, the first two lines of Drill 14 would be:

Yej wayteq key yippah teq?
Hay&t, yej wahw&j yippah waj.

All the drills in this lesson have been written in the RÅlik dialect. After you have mastered them in this form, you may want to go through them using Ratak forms if your teacher is sufficiently familiar with that dialect to guide you.

5. Note that while iaq generally has a heavy ɪ, there are two exceptions in this lesson in which this ɪ is changed to a light one:

yilaq
waylaq

In later lessons you will find a third exception:
keylaq ('jump, fly')

6. The words yippah, yippah and yippan in Drills 13 and 14 are the stem yippa- plus the possessive suffixes -h(i), -m, -n and are translated respectively 'with me', 'with you (sg.)', and 'with him (her, it)'.

SOUND DRILL

Continuing with the ɛ - e distinction, which we practiced in a 'y' environment in Lesson 2, let us now practice the same sound types in other environments. When y does not precede or follow these two vowels and when w does not follow, both these vowel sounds resemble the English hesitation form 'uh', but they must be distinguished from each other since they often constitute the only and therefore crucial difference between words. Here are some key examples to practice with your teacher.

	<u>ɛ</u>		<u>e</u>		
aθ	hah&h	'my, mine'	aθ	haheh	'to swim'
wit	w&t	'rain'	wθt	wet	'only'
mθk	m&k	'tired' (RÅl.)	mθk	m&k	'please'
wθr	w&r	'lobster'	wθr	wer	'have, there is (are)'
wθn	w&n	'turtle'	wθn	wen	'who?'

(Note that the traditional spelling often does not distinguish these pairs of words.)

Some other words you have already learned that contain these sounds include:

yiw&j	gej
b&l&n	wet
k&m	teprak
K&l&y	

PROVERB -- Jabŏn kennan -- Jaben kennahan

'Mŏkajkaji, jaljali,
batbat.'

'Mekajkajiy, jaŏjajiy,
batbat.'

Roughly: 'Speed it up, unsnarl it, slow it down.'

Equivalent: 'Haste makes waste.'

VOCABULARY

ban	ban	unable, weak, tired, cannot
bat	bat	slow
bo	pew	arrive, lower sail--canoes and ships only
bwŏlen	b&l&n	perhaps, maybe
ekwe	yeqey	well
emman	m̄tan	good
etke	yetkey	why
ikkure	qqir&y	play
iba	yippah	with me
ibam	yippam̄	with you (sg.)
iben	yippan	with him (her, it) (3rd per. sg.)
ilju	yiljiw	tomorrow
in	yin	to, in order to, of, etc. (construct particle)
ilok	yilaq	go (away from both of us)
itok	yiteq	come (to me)
iwŏj	yiw&j	come, go (to you)
jab	jahab	no
jab	jab	not
jaljal	jaŏjaŏ	loosen, unwind, unsnarl
jerak	jerak	leave, hoist sail--canoes and ships only
jerbal	jerbal	work
jikul	jikiwiŏ	school
katak	kahtak	study
Kili	K&l&y	island in Rŏlik chain
lok	ŏaq	there
mŏkaj	mekaj	fast
naj	nahaj	will
Namu	Nam&w	atoll in Rŏlik chain
tar	tar	come, go, ride--of or on ves- sels or vehicles only

tokeak	tekyak	arrive at, reach
tok	teq	here, to me--to the speaker
tutu	tiwtiw	bathe, wet
Utirik	Witr&k	Ratak Atoll
wßj	w&j	to you--to the addressee
wßt	wet	only, still, just, continue

LESSON FIVE

To and from; going with a purpose; wearing clothes and other things; arrivals and departures

DIALOGUE

- A: Kwøj itok jen ia? Qej yiteq jan yi'yah?
- B: Ij itok jen Rita--ak kwe, kwøj etal Han ia? Yij yiteq jan Riytah--hak qey, qej yetal gan yi'yah?
- A: Ij etal Han MIECO in wia. Yij yetal gan Miyeykew yin wiyah.
- B: Ij iwøj ibbam. Kwøj kabbok ta? Yij yiw&j yippam. Qej kapp&q tah?
- A: Ij kabbok jodri; elab an bwil Han jujuj. Yij kapp&q jewdiy; yelap han bil gan jiwijwij.
- A: Where are you coming from?
- B: I'm coming from Rita. And you, where are you going?
- A: I'm going to MIECO to buy (something).
- B: I'm coming with you. What are you looking for?
- A: I'm looking for zories; it's too hot for shoes.

DRILLS

1. Ij itok jen Rita. Yij yiteq jan Riytah.
 Kili K&l&y
 Arno Harñew
 Jemo Jeymaw
 Mieco Miyeykew
2. Ij etal Han Mieco in Yij yetal gan Miyeykew
 wia. yin wiyah.
 jèrbal jèrbal
 ikkure qqir&y
 mubi miwpiy
 møññ megay

3. Ij etal Man Mieco in
 wia jodri.
 binjel
 beba
 nuknuk
 juj
 at
 j8t
 waj
 riH
 mej
 kaHir

Yij yetal gan Miyeykew
 yin wiyah jewdiy.
 pinje8
 p8ybah
 niqniq
 jiwij
 hat
 jehet
 waj
 riyig
 maj
 kagir

4. Inaj roltok in wia.
 Inaj rolten wia.

jerbal
 ikkure
 mubi
 m8H8

Yinahaj rawaltek yin
wiyah.
 Yinahaj rawalten
wiyah.
 jerbal
 qqir8y
 miwpiy
 megay

5. Elab an bwil Man
jujuj.
 atat
 j8t8t
 kojoj
 takinkin
 mejmej
 riNiH
 wajwaj
 nuknuk
 kaHirHir

Ye8ap han bil gan
jiwijiwij.
 hathat
 jehethet
 kawajw8j
 takinkin
 majmaj
 riyigyig
 wajwaj
 niqniq
 kagirgir

6. Ne iroltok jen Hawaii,
 inaj jujuj.
 atat
 j8t8t
 wajwaj
 riNiH
 mejmej
 kojoj
 takinkin
 jodri
 jint8b

Gey yirawaltek jan Hawah-
 yiy, yinahaj jiwijiwij.
 hathat
 jehethet
 wajwaj
 riyigyig
 majmaj
 kawajw8j
 takinkin
 jewdiy
 jint8b

(Continus, substituting ye-, qe-, re-, etc. for yi- above.)

7. 'She is wearing...'

Ej marmar lien.
beHkØl
 driedre
 jokankan
 jemij
 likko
 nien-ittit
 kabirØrØ
 jakØlkØl
 bujØk
 kaHajHij
 wutwut

Yej marmar liyeH.
payagkeH
 diy&d&y
 jewkankan
 j&ym&j
 liqq&w
 niyen-yittit
 kabirehreh
 jakk&lk&l
 biwj&k
 kagajg&j
 witwit

8. 'She is going to buy...'

Ej ilen wia marmar.

 beHkØl
 driedre
 jokankan
 jemij
 likko
 nien-ittit
 kabirØrØ
 jakØlkØl

Yej yilan wiyah
marmar.
payagkeH
 diy&d&y
 jewkankan
 j&ym&j
 liqq&w
 niyen-yittit
 kabirehreh
 jakk&lk&l

9. 'She is putting on her...'

Lien ej konak(e)
jokankan eo an.
jemij
 likko
 nien-ittit
 jakØlkØl
 beHkØl

Liyeh yej keHak(ey)
jewkankan yew han.
j&ym&j
 liqq&w
 niyen-yittit
 jakk&lk&l
 payagkeH

0. 'She is putting on (her)...' (Continued for exceptional items.) (Teacher should use the underlined words as cues.)

Lien ej marØk(e) marmar
eo mØran.

Liyeh yej marek(ey)
marmar yew meran.

Lien ej diØk(e) driedre
eo dien.

Liyeh yej diyek(ey)
diy&d&y yew diyen.

Lien ej kabirØrØik(i)
 tien.

Liyeh yej kabirehrehyik-
 (iy) tiyen.

Lien ej bujðke boran.Liyeh yej biwj&k&y beran.Lien ej kaHaj(e) bðran.Liyeh yej kagaj(ey) beran.Lien ej wutwut.Liyeh yej witwit.

11. 'He is wearing...'

Ej jormðta leen.Yej jeHmetah ðeyeh.jiHlijjiyiglijjedoujijjedawijijkadru-nenkadiw-neyentabtabtabtabHi-Hatgiy-gatnuknukniqniq

12. 'He is going to buy...'

Ej ilen wia jormðta.

Yej yilan wiyah

jeHmetah.*(Continue, substituting all the words from Drill 11.)*

13. 'He is putting on his...'

Leen ej diðk(e) binjel
eo an.ðeyeh yej diyek(ey)
pinjeH yew han.Leen ej marðk(e) emmar
eo mðran.ðeyeh yej marek(ey)
mðhar yew ðeran.Leen ej kðnak(e) mej
eo mejan.ðeyeh yej keHak(ey)
maj yew mejan.Leen ej kðnak(e) Hi-
Hat eo Hin.ðeyeh yej keHak(ey)
giy-gat yew giyin.Leen ej kðnak(e) rifH
eo an.ðeyeh yej keHak(ey)
riyig yew han.at eohat yewwaj eowaj yewjuj kojiwij kewnuknuk koniqniq kewjodri kojewdiy kewjormðta eojeHmetah yewjiHlij eojiyiglij yewjedoujij eojedawijij yewkadru-nen eokadiw-neyen yewtabtab eotabtab yew

14. (The underlined portions of the following sentences are cues for the teacher to give. The entire sentence is the desired response on the part of the student.)

Ej joktok Hġġt balun
eo?

Balun eo ej joktok
Hġġt?

Nġġt eo balun eo ej
joktok?

Enaj joktok Hġġt balun
eo?

Balun eo enaj joktok
Hġġt?

Nġġt eo balun eo enaj
joktok?

Yej jeqteq gayat bałwin
yew?

Bałwin yew yej jeqteq
gayat?

Gayat yew bałwin yew yej
jeqteq?

Yenahaj jeqteq gayat
bałwin yew?

Bałwin yew yenahaj
jeqteq gayat?

Gayat yew bałwin yew
yenahaj jeqteq?

(Run through parallel cues and responses, substituting the following verbs for joktok in the above sentences:)

ketok
tðkeaktok
kelok
bellok
tðbraktok

kayteq
tekyakteq
kaylaq
pełlaq
teprakteq

15. (Follow the procedure of Drill 14.)

Ej botok Hġġt wa eo?

tartok
itaktok
tðkeaktok
roltok
jeblaktok
tðbraktok
jeblak
jerak

Yej pewteq gayat wah yew?

tarteq
yitahakteq
tekyakteq
rawalteq
jebłahakteq
teprakteq
jeplahak
jerak

16. (Follow the procedure of Drills 14 and 15.)

Ej joklok Kwajalein
Hġġt balun eo?

tðkeaklok
itaklok
tðbraklok

Yej jeqlaq Kiwajleyen
gayat bałwin yew?

tekyaklaq
yitahaklaq
teprakteq

complex to be discussed here. What you should take from this discussion is a general feeling for how final-syllable reduplication works in Marshallese; it will afford you many insights into the grammar of the language as you proceed.

2. Drills 10 and 13 introduce a number of new grammatical patterns, and you may wish to skip them until the more general patterns of the lesson have been learned. Some of the grammatical complications include:

(a) Special transitive forms like keñak(ey), marek(ey), diyek(ey), kagaj(ey), kabirehrehyik(ly), and biwj&k&y. In later lessons you will see that many verbs have special transitive forms like these, and you will learn more about where they can or must be used.

(b) Some more possessive words like those introduced in Lesson Three: meran, diyen, tiyen, beran, and mejan. Whereas tiye- refers only to lips and bera- to head, the others can refer to several different objects (for example, mera- to both necklaces and fish baskets) and thereby take on a classifying function as did the possessives introduced earlier.

(c) In Drill 13, the kw occurring after nigniq, jiwij and jewdiy is the plural form of yew for non-humans, and comes from a large set of demonstrative or locational words which will be discussed at length in Lesson Eight. For the moment you should memorize the sentences of Drills 10 and 13 as wholes. These will then provide an internalized basis for grammatical insights that will come to you gradually.

3. Drills 14 through 17 provide more practice on the use of directionals with the movement of planes and surface vessels. They are also designed to give a feel for optional variations in word order. Be careful to distinguish the two words spelled jeblak. The phonetic spelling shows the two points at which they differ.

SOUND DRILL

We have practiced the æ - e distinction in environments before light and before heavy consonants. Let us now practice the same distinction in the environment before rounded consonants where these two vowels have two different [o]-like sounds.

	<u>&</u>			<u>e</u>	
to	t&w	'down; to get off'	to	tew	'channel, pass'
no	n&w	'stone fish'	no	ñew	'wave'
ko	k&w	'escape'	ko	kew	'plural particle; inanimate'
jojo	j&wj&w	'little chicken'	jojo	jewjew	'flying fish'
buk	b&q	'book; blister'	bok	beq	'sand; sandspit'

Other examples of these two sounds you have already met include:

y&q	yiteq
jañb&w	Harñew
Nañ&w	jewdiy
kapp&q	Miyeykew
Jalw&j	Łewrah
Hay&l&q	Yepwen

PROVERB

Kwojab ðlkoj pein ak. Qejab yalqej p&yin hak.

Literally: Don't bend the wing of the frigate bird.

Equivalent: Don't bite the hand that feeds you.

VOCABULARY

ak	hak	frigate bird-- <i>iroij in bao--</i> king of the birds
an	han	his, her, its (general pos- sessive)
Arno	Harñew	Ratak Atoll
at	hat	hat (from <i>hat</i>)
atat	hathat	wear a hat
ðlkoj	yalqej	bend
balun	bałwin	airplane (from <i>balloon</i> (dirigible))
bel-	pal-	(with directionals) fly, glide, jump, wave (of flags)
beñkðl	payagkeñ	(wear a) bracelet (from <i>bangle</i>)
bðran	beran, bera-	his (her, its) head
bujðk	biwj&k	wear hair in a knot
bujðke	biwj&k&y	tie hair (transitive)

bwil	bil	hot, burning
diØk(e)	diyek(ey)	(wear) something on ear (transitive)
driedre	diy&d&y	(wear) something on ear, earring
elab	yeɬap	be big, great (3rd per. sg.)
emmar	ɬmar, mera-	fish basket
itak	yitahak	bump, touch
jakØlkØl	jakk&lk&l	(wear) panties
jebalak	jebɬahak	return
jebalak	jeplahak	sail away
jedoujij	jedawijij	(wear) trousers--short or long (from <i>trousers</i>)
jemij	j&y&m&j	(wear a) slip (from <i>chemise</i>)
Jemo	Jeymaw	uninhabited atoll near Likiep --sanctuary for birds and turtles
jen	jan	from, than
jintØb	jint&b	go barefoot; eat only one thing
jiŋlij	jiyiglij	(wear an) undershirt
jodri	jewdiy	zories--Japanese 'go-ahead' slippers with thongs be- tween toes
jok	jeq	alight, land, settle down on surface
jokankan	jewkankan	(wear a) dress
jormØta	jeŋmetah	(wear) undershorts
jØt	jehet	shirt (from <i>shirt</i>)
jØtØt	jehethet	wear a shirt
juj	jiwij	shoes (from <i>shoes</i> ; note how- ever that <i>jiwij</i> is not a plural in Marshallese)
jujuj	jiwijwij	wear shoes
kabbok	kapp&k	look for
kabirØrØ	kabirehreh	(wear) lipstick (from <u>birehreh</u> red)
kadru-nen	kadiw-neyen	(wear) short trousers ('short-its legs')
kaŋaj(e)	kagaj(ey)	make it fragrant (transitive)
kaŋajŋij	kagajg&j	have perfume on (from <u>gaj</u> fragrant)
kaŋir	kagir	belt
kaŋirŋir	kagirgir	wear a belt
ke-	key-	(plus directionals) jump, fly
ko	kew	the (plural of <i>eo yew</i> --non- humans)

kɔnak(e)	keɳak(ey)	put on, become surrounded by, love
koj	kawaj	blanket
kojoj	kawajw&j	use a blanket
leen	ɬeyeɳ	that man, boy
lien	liyeɳ	that woman, girl
likko	liqq&w	(wear a) half-slip
marmar	ɳarɳar	(wear a) necklace
marɔk(e)	ɳarek(ey)	wear a necklace or fish basket (transitive)
mej	mejan, meja-	eye, face, (sun) glasses
mejmej	majmaj	wear glasses
mɔran	ɳeran	his fish basket, her necklace
MIECO, Mieco	Miyeykew	Marshall Islands <u>Import</u> <u>Export</u> Company
mɔɳɳ	ɳegay	food, eat
mubi	ɳiwpiy	movie, see a movie
nien-ittit	niyen-yittit	bra (container for breasts) (Ratak: <u>niyen-tittit</u>)
nuknuk	niqniq	cloth, (wear) clothing
Hi-Hat	giy-gat	(wear) false teeth ('teeth- palate')
pein	p&yin, p&yi-(pay)	his, (her, its) hand, arm, wing
riɳ	riyig	ring (from <i>ring</i>)
riɳiɳ	riyigyig	wear a ring
ta	tah	what?
tabtab	tabtab	(wear) long trousers
takin	takin	socks (from <i>stocking</i>)
takinkin	takinkin	wear socks
tien	tiyen, tiye-	his, (her, its) lips
tɔbrak	teprak	achieve, reach--a goal or destination
waj	waj	(a) watch
wajwaj	wajwaj	wear a watch (from <i>watch</i>)
wia	wiyah	buy (or sell)
wut	wit	flower, flowering shrub
wutwut	witwit	wear flowers

LESSON SIX

Names; ages; numbers;
telling time; days of
the week, months of
the year; some demonstratives

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| A: Etam? | Yetam? |
| B: Eta in Ali. | Yetah yin Hatiy. |
| A: Jete am iiß? | Jetey ham 'yiyeh? |
| B: Rofhoul-ruo, ak kwe? | R&g&wil riwew, hak qey? |
| A: Eta in Timßj. Jofhoul-ruo aß iiß. | Yetah yin Tiymej. J&g&wil riwew hah&h 'yiyeh. |
| B: Kwßj jikul ke? | Qej jikiwiß key? |
| A: Aet, ij jikul ilo jikul en an kien. | Hay&t, yij jikiwiß yilew jikiwiß yeh han kiyen. |
- A: What is your name?
B: My name is Ali.
A: How old are you?
B: Twenty-two -- and you?
A: My name is Timos. I'm twelve.
B: Do you go to school?
A: Yes. I go to the government school.

DRILLS

1. Practice counting in chorus, individually, and individuals in succession around the class. (See the REFERENCE section.)
2. Practice the days of the week in similar fashion.
3. Practice the months of the year.
4. (Teacher holds up a certain number of fingers.)

Jete eo adri?	Jetey yew haddiy?
(Sample answer:)	
Ruo.	Riwew.

5. (Teacher writes an arabic numeral on blackboard, indicating desired answer.)

Jete beij in buk ne
am?

Jetey peyij yin b&q hey
ham?

(Sample answer:)

Rubuki.

Ribiqiy.

Jete alen in buk ne
am?

Jetey halenin b&q hey
ham?

Jibuki.

Jibiqiy.

(half the number of pages)

6. (Teacher draws clock face on blackboard and points to an hour.)

Jete awa kiØ?

Jetey hawah kiyyeh?

(Sample answer:)

JoHoul awa kiØ.

J&q&wil hawah kiyyeh.

7. (Teacher writes a time on the board.)

Jete awa kiØ?

Jetey hawah kiyyeh?

(Sample answer:)

(10:10) JoHoul minit
jen joHoul.

J&q&wil minit jan
j&q&wil.

JoHoul minit elikin
joHoul.

J&q&wil minit yalikin
j&q&wil.

Emotlok joHoul minit
jen joHoul.

Yemewetlaq j&q&wil minit
jan j&q&wil.

(9:50) JoHoul minit
Han joHoul.

J&q&wil minit gan
j&q&wil.

MØttan joHoul Han
joHoul.

Mettan j&q&wil gan
j&q&wil.

LimHoul minit jen
ruatimjuØn.

L&m&q&wil minit jan
riwatim-jiwen.

(9:30) RuatimjuØn
jimettan.

Riwatim-jiwen jimettan.

RuatimjuØn awa
jimettan.

Riwatim-jiwen hawah
jimettan.

(12:00) JoHoul-ruo
awa lukon-boH.

J&q&wil-riwew hawah
ligen-b&q.

- JoHoul-ruo awa
raeleb.
- (12:30) JoHoul-ruo
awa jimettan elikin
raeleb.
- JoHoul-ruo awa
jimettan elikin
lukon-boH.
- (6:00) Jiljino awa
jibboH.
- Jiljino awa jota.
- (5:00) Lalim awa
jorantak.
8. Jete am iiß?
(*Sample answer:*)
JilHul aß iiß.
9. Nüat eo kwar lotak?
(*Sample answer:*)
Maj ruHoul-jußn ran,
jußn taujin
ruatimjußn-buki
eHoul-jußn.
10. Nüat eo kwar itok
Han Majßl?
(*Sample answer:*)
Tijemba, jußn taujin
ruatimjußn-buki
jiljino-Houl-jiljino.
11. Nüat eo kwar driojlok
jen jikul.
(*Sample answer:*)
Jußn taujin ruatimjußn-
buki jiljino-Houl
lalim.
12. Practice simple addition.
Ruo im ruo, emen.
JuHoul im juHoul,
ruHoul.
- J&g&wil-riwew hawah
rahyelep.
- J&g&wil-riwew hawah
jimettan yalikin
rahyelep.
- J&g&wil-riwew hawah
jimettan yalikin
liqen-b&g.
- Jiljinew hawah
jibb&g.
- Jiljinew hawah j&wtah.
- ßal&m hawah jewrahantak.
- Jetey han 'yiyeh?
- Jilgiwil hah&h 'yiyeh.
- Gayat yew qehar "letak?
- Mahaj r&g&wil-jiwen
rahan, jiwen tawijin
riwahtim-jiwen-biqiy
y&g&wil-jiwen.
- Gayat yew qehar yiteq
gan Mahjel?
- Tiyjetbah, jiwen tawijin
riwahtimjiwen-biqiy
jiljin&w-g&wil-jiljinew.
- Gayat yew qehar diyw&jlaq
jan jikiwil?
- Jiwen tawijin riwahtim-
jiwen-biqiy jiljin&w-
g&wil ßal&m.
- Riwew yim riwew, yeman.
- J&g&wil yim j&g&wil,
r&g&wil.

13. Practice simple subtraction.

Emen b8k ruo, ruo.	Yeman bek riwew, riwew.
RuHoul b8k juHoul, juHoul.	R&g&wil bek j&g&wil, j&g&wil.
Ruo jen emen, ruo.	Riwew jan yeman, riwew.
JuHoul jen ruHoul, juHoul.	J&g&wil jan r&g&wil, j&g&wil.

14. Practice simple multiplication.

Ruo alen ruo, emen.	Riwew halen riwew, yeman.
JuHoul alen juHoul, jibuki.	J&g&wil halen j&g&wil, jibiqiy.

15. Practice simple division.

Emen ajij ruo, ruo.	Yeman hajy&j riwew, riwew.
Jibuki ajij juHoul, juHoul.	Jibiqiy hajy&j j&g&wil, j&g&wil.

16. Practice answering questions like the following.

Jete drijikul ilo kilaj in? Lalim.	Jetey rijikiwiŋ yilew kilhaj yin? Łal&m.
Jete ladrik ilo kilaj in? (etc.)	Jetey ładdik yilew kilhaj yin? (etc.)
Jete ledrik ilo kilaj in?	Jetey leddik yilew kilhaj yin?
Jete jea ilo rum in?	Jetey jeyah yilew riwiŋ yin?
Jete wint8'n rum in?	Jetey wintehen riwiŋ yin?
Jete kejamin rum in?	Jetey kejamin riwiŋ yin?
Jete blaakboard ilo rum in?	Jetey biŋyak-bewet yilew riwiŋ yin?
Jete teHki jarom ilo rum in? (etc.)	Jetey teyegkiy jaŋem yilew riwiŋ yin? (etc.)

17. Substitution

Ij jikul ilo jikul en an kien.
jikul en an katlik
 jikul en an birotijen

 jikul en an bata
 jikul en an *mission*

Yij jikiwit yilew jikiwit yeñ han kiyen.
jikiwit yeñ han katlik
 jikiwit yeñ han birew-
 tiyjen
 jikiwit yeñ han bahtah
 jikiwit yeñ han miyjen

18. Practice asking and answering questions like the following.

Etan leen?
 Etan in Tom.

Yetan leeyen?
 Yetan yin Tawam.

Etan lien?
 Etan in Meri.

Yetan liyeyen?
 Yetan yin Meydiy.

Jete an iið?
 Ruñoul-ruo an iið.

Jetey han 'yiyeh?
 R&g&wil-riwew han 'yiyeh.

Ej jokwe ia?
 (I) Rita.

Yej j&q&y yi'yah?
 (Yiy) Riytah.

Ej jikul ke?
 Aet.

Yej jikiwit key?
 Hay&t.

Ej jikul ia?
 Ilo jikul en an kien.

Yej jikiwit yi'yah?
 Yilew jikiwit yeñ han
 kiyen.

Ej jerebal ke?
 Aet.

Yej jerebal key?
 Hay&t.

Ej jerebal ia?
 MIECO.
 Iben kien.
 Iben Robert.

Yej jerebal yi'yah?
 Miyeykew.
 Yippan kiyen.
 Yippan Rewbet.

Ta jerebal eo an?
 Dri kaki.
 Dri wia.

Tah jerebal yew han?
 Rikakiy.
 Riwiyah.

Ej etal Han ia kið?

Yej yetal gan yi'yah
 kiyyeh?

Ej etal Han MIECO.

Yej yetal gan Miyeykew.

Etam le?
 Eta in Tom.

Yetam leeyen?
 Yetah yin Tawam.

Etam le?
 Eta in Meri.

Yetam ley?
 Yetah yin Meydiy.

Kar etan ʔt eo etarro?

Tom.

Jete am iiʔ?
Ruʔoul aʔ iiʔ.
(*etc.*)

Kar yetan yat yew
yetarrew?
Tawaʔ.

Jetey haʔ 'yiyeh?
R&q&wil hah&h 'yiyeh.
(*etc.*)

19. Answer questions like the following with possessive pronouns.

An wʔn buk e?

Am buk ne.

Aʔ buk ne.

An buk ne.

An wʔn binjel e?
An Tom binjel ne.

An wʔn beba e?
Ijaje an wʔn beba ne.

An wʔn jea e?
(*etc.*)

Han wen b&q y&y?

Haʔ b&q ʔey.

Hah&h b&q ʔey.

Han b&q ʔey.

Han wen pinjeʔ y&y?
Han Tawaʔ pinjeʔ ʔey.

Han wen p&ybah y&y?
Yijahj&y han wen p&ybah
ʔey.

Han wen jeyah y&y?
(*etc.*)

20. Practice answering questions like the following, using *mot* and *jako*.

Eber ia Tom?

Emotlok.

Emottok.

Emotwʔj.

Ejako.

Yepad yi'yah Tawaʔ?

Yemewetʔaq.

Yemewetteq.

Yemewetw&j.

Yejak&w.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. Names play a much different role in Marshallese culture than they do in our own. Names are not usually mentioned in greetings, and are rarely used in the presence of the individual. They may be used by parents in calling children, and by teachers or church elders in calling roll. First names are often inherited from deceased grandparents, and surnames are normally the first name of one's father. One never asks a surname directly, and even first names are usually asked obliquely, as in Drill 18 'What was the name of us two?'. Thus the dialogue of this lesson actually starts off in very un-Marshallese fashion with *Etam?*, but this does occur today as the two

cultures meet--for example when a patient visits the Public Health Clinic at the District Center.

2. The numbers from six through nine by virtue of their length alone seem to be fossilized compounds, and there is enough formal resemblance to tempt one to try an analysis. Seven can be thought of as 'three-three and one', eight as 'two (fours?)...' and nine as 'two fours and one'. Be sure to note the similarities and differences among respective units, decades, and hundreds; for example: 1, 10, and 100.

3. In this and the preceding lesson you have met several words which when unsuffixed have one syllable with the vowel a, but which change this a to e when a suffix is added after the a that appears in the second syllable:

<u>Without suffix</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>With Suffix</u>	<u>Stem</u>
bar	head	beran	bara-
(m)mar	necklace, fishbasket	meran	mara-
maj	eye	mejan	maja-
yat	name	yetan	yata-

There seems to be a general rule in Marshallese that prohibits certain sequences of a...a and changes the first to e. Thus words like the above can be considered as having stems as given in the fourth column. When they remain unsuffixed, the stem-final a is dropped, there are no longer two a's in sequence, and the first vowel remains a. But when they are suffixed and the stem-final vowel is retained, the first a is forced to change by the rule that prohibits a...a sequences.

4. The words y&y, yin, hey, yeñ, yew are part of a complex demonstrative-locational system which will be learned and discussed fully in Lesson Eight. As with the directionals discussed in Grammatical Note 3 of Lesson Four, your biggest task for the moment will be to distinguish the environs of the addressee (hey) from those further out (yeñ). Note that the yin of this set (as in yetah yin) is a different word from yin the construct particle. The portion of the system you have met thus far can be viewed as follows:

y&y	this here (close to me)
yin	this here (close to both of us)
hey	that there (close to you)
yeh	that there (close to neither of us)
yew	the (out of sight, in the past)

SOUND DRILLS

Make sure you can hear the difference between i, e, and ɛ.

1. In light environments:

ki	kiy	'key'
ke	k&y	'porpoise'
ke	key	'question particle'
mi	miy	'syllable of the musical scale: 'mi''
me	m&y	'fortress'
me	mey	'that, which'
it	yit	'to make fire by friction'
it	y&t	'do what?'
eta	yetah	'my name'

2. In heavy environments:

aɬ	hahih	'to die'
aɬ	hah&h	'my, mine'
aɬ	haheh	'to swim'
wit	wit	'flower'
wɔt	w&t	'rain'
wɔt	wet	'only'

3. In rounded environments:

tu	tiw	'gizzard'
to	t&w	'down; to get off'
to	tew	'channel, pass'
bu	piw	'stuffed from overeating'
bo	p&w	'falling of ripe pandanus key'
bo	pew	'second story'

PROVERB

Juɔn jot, ruo mule. Jiwen jewet, riwew mi&y.

Literally: 'One missile, two doves.'

Equivalent: 'Kill two birds with one stone.'

VOCABULARY

adri	haddiy, haddiyi-	finger, toe, digit
alen	halen	time(s), rows, stories of building, sheets of paper
ajij	hajy&j	divide, divide up, distribute
yt	yat, yeta-	name
awa	hawah	hour
bata	bahtah	priest, Father (from English)
beij	peyij	page (from English)
b8k	bek	take, bring, carry
boH	b&g	night, last night
brotijen	birewtiyjen	Protestant (from English)
buk	b&q	book (from English)
dri	ri-	person of, person from, person who
dri kaki	rikakiy	preacher, teacher
driojlok	diyw&jlaq	go out, graduate
e	y&y	this here (close to me)
elikin	yalikin	after, its back, behind it
en	yeH	that there (close to neither me nor you)
eta (-m; -n)	yetah (-m; -n)	my name (your; his, her)
etarro	yetarrew	the name of the two of us
in	yin	this here (close to both of us)
ii8	'yiyeh	year (from English)
ilo	yilew (Ratak)	in, at
	yil&w (R8lik)	
ako	jak&w	missing, gone--desti- nation and location unknown
jarom	ja#em	lightning, electric(ity)
jea	jeyah	chair (from English)
jete	jetey	how many?
jibboH	jibb&g	morning
jimettan	jimettan	half
jokwe	j&q&y	live, dwell
gorantak	jewrahantak	dawn
jot	jewet	bullet, missile, some- thing for throwing

jota	j&wtah	evening
katlik	katlik	Catholic (from English)
kejam	kejam	door(way)
kejamin	kejamin	its door(s) (<u>kejam</u> fused with construct particle)
kien	kiyen, kiye-	government, law, com- mandment
kilaj	kilhaj	class (from English)
kiØ	kiyyeh (R&1.) kiyin (Rat.)	now
kwar	qehar	you were, you did (2nd per. sg. subject prefix plus <u>har</u> past tense)
ladrik	ɬaddik	boy
ladik eo	ɬadik yew	the boy
le	ɬey	sir
le	ley	ma'am
ledrik	leddik	girl
ledik eo	ledik yew	the girl
lotak	ɬetak	be born
lukon	liqen, liqe-	middle of
lukon-boff	liqen-b&ɬ	midnight
MajØl	Mahjel	Marshall (Islands) (from English)
minit	minit	minute(s) (from English)
mot	mewet	gone, came--movement completed and location known
mØttan	ɬeɬtan, ɬetta-	piece of, part of
mule	ɬil&y	dove
ne	ɬey	that there (close to you)
raeleb	rahyelep	noon
rum	riwiɬ	room (from English)
teɬki	teyegkiy	flashlight
teɬki jarom	teyegkiy jaɬem	electric light
wintØ	winteh	window (from English)
wintØ'n	wintehen	window of (<u>winte</u> fused with construct particle)
wØn	wen	who?

REFERENCE

1	juŋn	jiwen
2	ruo	riwew
3	jilu	jiliw
4	emen	yeman
5	lalim	ɬalɬm
6	jiljino	jiljinew (or jiljin&w)
7	jiljilimjuŋn	jiljilim-jiwen (or jijilim-jiwen)
8	rualitɔk	riwahliyt&k
9	ruatimjuŋn	riwahtim-jiwen
10	joHoul	j&g&wil
11	joHoul-juŋn	j&g&wil-jiwen
12	joHoul-ruo	j&g&wil-riwew
20	roHoul	r&g&wil
30	jilHul	jilgiwil
40	eHoul	y&g&wil
50	limHoul	l&mg&wil
60	jiljino-Houl	jiljin&w-g&wil
100	jibuki	jibiqiy
111	jibuki-joHoul-juŋn	jibiqiy-j&g&wil-jiwen
200	rubuki	ribiqiy
300	jilubuki	jil(iw)biqiy
400	ɬbuki	yabiqiy
500	limabuki	limabiqiy
600	jiljino-buki	jiljinew-biqiy
1000	juŋn-taujin	jiwen-tawijin

Days of the week

Mandre	Mandey
Juje	Jiwjey
Wɔnje	Wenjey
Taije	Tahyijey
Bɔlaidre	Beɬahyidey
Jedredre	Jadeydey
Jabɔt	Jabet

Months of the year

Janodre	Janewdey
Bebodre	Papewdey
Maj	Mahaj
Aperɔl	Yeperet
Mɛe	May&y
Jun	Jiwin
Julae	Jiwɬahyey
Okoj	Waqej

Jebŭtemba
Okotoba
Nobemba
Tijemba

Jebtembah
Wektewbah
Newberbah
Tiyjembah

LESSON SEVEN

Time expressions--from the year
before the year before last to
the year after next

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| A: Jete awa kið? | Jetey hawah kiyyeh? |
| B: Ruo awa. | Riwew hawah. |
| A: Jete awa ien kemem? | Jetey hawah 'yiyen
keyemyem? |
| B: Rar ba lalim awa
jimettan. | Rehar bah ðal&m hawah
jimettan. |
| A: Enaj jemlok Hðt? | Yenahaj jemtaq gayat. |
| B: Iar roff ke enaj jemlok
lukon buffnin. | Yihar reð key yenahaj
jemtaq liqen biðniyin. |
| A: What time is it? | |
| B: Two o'clock. | |
| A: What time is the party? | |
| B: They said 5:30. | |
| A: What time will it be over? | |
| B: I heard it will finish at midnight. | |

DRILLS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Jenaj kemem
<u>lalim awa jimettan.</u>
He ejibboff
He eraeleb
He ejota
jotenin
He eboff
buffnin
lukon buffnin
He egorantak
He eran | Jenahaj keyemyem
<u>ðal&m hawah jimettan.</u>
gey yejibb&ð
gey yerahyeleb
gey y&j&wtah
jawt&yniyin
gey y&b&ð
biðniyin
liqen biðniyin
gey yejewrahantak
gey yerahan |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

(In Drills 2 and 3, substitute the expressions from Drill 1.)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 2. Enaj roltok <u>lalim awa
jimettan.</u> | Yenahaj rawalteq <u>ðal&m
hawah jimettan.</u> |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|

3. Enaj jemlok lalim awa jimettan.

4. Ij roH ke enaj jemlok
ilju ej jibboH.
 ilju ej jota
 ilju ej raeleb
 ilju ej jorantak

5. Ej iuwe rainin Han Kwajalein.

buHnin
 jotenin
 jibboHnin
 tireb in
 tima in
 balun in
 wik in
 allih
 iiH in
 jOmar in
 rak in
 aHan-eaH in
 KirijmOj in
 IjitH in
 U. N. Day in
 New Year in
 Tijemba in
 Mandre

Yenahaj jemtaq halam hawah jimettan.

Yij reH key yenahaj jemtaq
yiljiw yej jibb&g.
 yiljiw yej j&wtah
 yiljiw yej rahyelep
 yiljiw yej jewrahantak

Yej wiw&y rahyinyin gan Kiwajleyen.

biHniyin
 jawt&yniyin
 jibb&gnyin
 tiryep yin
 tiymah yin
 baHwin yin
 wiyik yin
 hall&g yin
 'yiyeh yin
 jamar yin
 rak yin
 hagan-yag yin
 Kirijm&j yin
 Yijiteh yin
 Yiwent&y yin
 Niwiyeh yin
 TijjembaH yin
 Mandey yin

6. (Using the correct responses for Drill 5 as cues, change each to refer to the comparable unit of time immediately preceding. Be sure to change the verb phrase to agree.)

Cue:

Ej iuwe rainin Han Kwajalein.

Yej wiw&y rahyinyin gan Kiwajleyen.

Response:

Ear iuwe inne Han Kwajalein.

Yehar wiw&y yinney gan Kiwajleyen.

Cue:

Ej iuwe buHnin Han Kwajalein.

Yej wiw&y biHniyin gan Kiwajleyen.

Response:

Ear iuwe boH Han Kwajalein.
 (etc.)

Yehar wiw&y b&g gan Kiwajleyen.
 (etc.)

7. (Using the correct responses for Drill 6 as cues, change each to refer to the next earlier unit of time.)

Cue:

Ear iuwe inne Han
Kwajalein.

Yehar wiw&y yinney gan
Kiwajleyen.

Response:

Ear iuwe inne eo lok
ju0n Han Kwajalein.
(etc.)

Yehar wiw&y yinney yew
laq jiwen gan Kiwajleyen.
(etc.)

8. (Repeat Drills 6 and 7, this time making the RESPONSES negative and not repeating the place.)

Cue:

Ej iuwe rainin Han
Kwajalein.

Yej wiw&y rahyinyin gan
Kiwajleyen.

Response:

Ear jab iuwe inne.
(etc.)

Yehar jab wiw&y yinney.
(etc.)

9. (Using the correct responses for Drill 6 as cues, change each to refer to the comparable unit of time in the present, making the response negative and omitting the place.)

Cue:

Ear iuwe inne Han
Kwajalein.

Yehar wiw&y yinney gan
Kiwajleyen.

Response:

Ejjab iuwe rainin.

Yejjab wiw&y rahyinyin.

10. (Substitute Enaj (Yenahaj) for Ej (Yej) in Drill 5.)
11. (Substitute Eban (Yeban) for Ej (Yej) in Drill 5.)
12. (Using the correct responses for Drill 5 as cues, give a double response, first substituting Eban Yeban for Ej Yej then substituting Enaj (Yenahaj) and changing the time unit to the comparable one NEXT in time (omitting the place).)

Cue:

Ej iuwe rainin Han
Kwajalein.

Yej wiw&y rahyinyin gan
Kiwajleyen.

Response:

Eban iuwe rainin Han
Kwajalein; enaj iuwe
ilju.

Yeban wiw&y rahyinyin gan
Kiwajleyen; yenhaj wiw&y
yiljiw.

13. (Make this drill parallel to Drill 12, but advance each time unit in the double response one degree more into the future. Use the responses to Drill 10 as cues.)

Cue:

Enaj iuwe rainin Han
Kwajalein.

Yenhaj wiw&y rahyinyin
gan Kiwajleyen.

Response:

Eban iuwe ilju Han
Kwajalein; enaj iuwe
j&klaj.

Yeban wiw&y yiljiw gan
Kiwajleyen; yenhaj
wiw&y jek&aj.

14. (Substitute appropriate time expressions into frames such as the following:)

Enaj roltok _____.

Yenhaj rawalteq _____.

Jenaj bar lo
dron _____.

Jenhaj bar lew
dewen _____.

Ear t&keak tok _____.

Yehar tekyak teq _____.

Ear mare _____.

Yehar marey _____.

15. (Go back to Drills 10 through 12 of LESSON FOUR and create new responses using appropriate time expressions you have learned in this lesson.)

(Use as cues the time clauses from Drill 1 that contain He e- (gey ye-), and change these to past tense by substituting ar (har) for naj (nahaj), and ke ej (key yej) for He e- (ney ye-). Do the same for Drills 2 and 3.)

Cue:

Jenaj kemem He ejibboH.

Jenhaj keyemyem gey
yejibb&H.

Response:

Jar kemem ke ej jibboH.

Jehar keyemyem key yej
jibb&H.

Cue:

Enaj roltok He eraeleb.

Yenahaj rawalteq gey
yerahyelep.

Response:

Ear roltok ke ej
raeleb.Yehar rawalteq key yej
rahyelep.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. Note the use of key to introduce dependent clauses following independent ones with -j or har in the last line of the dialogue and in Drills 4 and 16; note how this contrasts with the use of gey following nahaj in Drill 1, 2, 3 and 16. Note also the contrast between -j following key and its absence following gey in Drill 16. Do not try to formulate rules for matters such as these yet; at this point you have insufficient evidence. The best strategy is simply to memorize or internalize thoroughly each such pattern in order to begin to gain a feeling for how the language works rather than a set of complex conscious rules. The former is common to those who speak a language; the latter to grammarians who do not.

2. Note the complex vowel changes in the word for evening:

j&wtah	evening
jewtah	last evening
jawt&yniyin	this evening
jawtiyin	evening of (with construct particle)

3. The reference section contains a summary of the time expressions drilled in this lesson and even more complex ones as well. These (with two exceptions for 'dawn') are constructions of a phrase type:

rahyelepen yiljiw 'noon of tomorrow'

Drill 4 contains a few examples of an alternative clause type:

yiljiw yej rahyelep 'tomorrow it is noon'

You can construct other clause-type expressions on this same model:

yinneq yej jibb&g
jek&aj yej rahyelep
(etc.)

The clause types are limited to the less complicated constructions:

yinney yej rahyelep

but seldom if ever:

yinney yew ɬaq yej rahyelep

4. The pattern given for hall&g in the reference section can also be used for the following: wiyik, 'yiyeh, jaamar, rak, hagan-yag, tiryep, tiymah, baɬwin, Kirijm&j, Yijiteh, Yiwiyent&y, Niwiyyeh and all the names of months and days. Notice the use of various members of the demonstrative set in this pattern, especially the use of yew for past, and yin and yeɬ for present and future. (See Grammatical Note 4 of Lesson Six.)

5. As you may have noted already, consonant clusters go against the grain of Marshallese phonetic habits. This is not a matter of genetics or physical ability, but of (language) custom. It stems from the patterns present in the Malayo-Polynesian parent language. The only clusters permitted without the insertion of a short, excrescent vowel are of identical consonants (jimeTTan, haDDiy, etc.) or closely related ones (wiNTeh, tiyjeMBah, etc.). Thus when English words with clusters of less compatible consonants are borrowed into Marshallese, such clusters are broken up by the insertion of a vowel:

tiryep	'trip'
jɬkiwiɬ	'school'
yijiteh	'Easter'
(etc.)	

SOUND DRILL

Learn to distinguish and produce the following pairs of words:

<u>b</u>			<u>p</u>		
bwebwe	beybey	tuna	bebe	peypey	decide
bwɬ	bay	fishpole	be	pay	arm, hand
bao	bahwew	bird	bao	pahwew	to appear
bata	bahtah	priest	bata	pahtah	war
ob	w&b	chest	wɬb	w&p	name of a tree
jab	jahab	no	jab	jahap	red snapper

kein karuo an kien ilo ailiH in Maj81.
 k&yin kariwew han kiyen yilew hay&l&g yin Mahje±.

these
 Armij rein ion Ebeje rej jerbai ilo Kwajalein,
 Harm&j r&yin yewen Yepjay rej jerbai yilew Kiwajleyen,

to fly missiles soldiers America
 jikin k8kelok mijel an dritarinae in Amedka.
 jikin kekkeylaq miyje± han rittariñahyey yin Hamedkah.

the places
 Bikini im Enewetak rej ijoko Amedka ear
 Pikinniy yim Yan&yweytak rej yijekew Hamedkah yehar

tested bombs
 teej bam ie.
 teyej baham yi'y&y.

VOCABULARY

ailiH	hay&l&g	atoll
alliH	hall&g	month, moon
alliH in lal	hall&g yin la±	next month
añan-eañ	hagan-yag	winter season--'wind from the north'
armij	harm&j	people
ba	bah	say
bam	baham	bomb
Bikini	Pikinniy	Bikini
boH	b&g	night, last night
buñnin	biñniyin	tonight
dri tarinae	rittariñahyey	soldier
dron	dewen	each other
ear	yehar	past tense, 3rd per. sg.
Ebeje	Yepjay	Ebeye
ekkar	yekkar	arrange
ekonono	kkenewenew	speak
eloH	yeleg	many (there are many)
Enewetak	Yan&yweytak	Eniwetok
eoktah	yew&ktak	change, differ (3rd per. sg. e-)
ew8r	yewer	there is, there are (3rd per. sg. e-)
iar	yihar	past tense, 1st per. sg.
ie	yi'y&y	there
ien	'yiyen	time
Ijito	Yijiteh	Easter (from English)
ijo	yijew	the place
ijoko	yijekew	the places

ilikin	yilikin	(on the) outside
ilju	yiljiw	tomorrow
im	yim	and
ion	yi'yewen	on
iturear	yitiwr&yhar	(in the) eastern part
iturilik	yitiwriylik	western part
iuwe	wiw&y	ride, get on a vessel or vehicle
jeban	j&yban	head of, seat of
jemlok	jemlaq	end
jibboH	jibb&g	morning
jirik	jidik	slightly
jikin	jikin	place of, his place
jimettan	jimettan	half
jOmar	jaHar	summer vacation--school (from <i>summer</i>)
jota	jewtah	last evening
kab	kab	and
kajojo	kajj&wj&w	each
kemem	keyemyem	feast--traditional for first birthday
kien	k&yin	these
KirijmOj	Kirijm&j	Christmas (from English)
kOkkelok	kekkeylaq	cause to fly
mare	marey	get married (from <i>marry</i>)
meto	metew	ocean, sea, navigation
rak	rak	south; summer season
mijel	mijjeH	missile (from English)
reartata	r&yhartahtah	easternmost
ran	rahan	day
rein	r&yin	these (human)
ro	rew	the (human)
roH	reH	hear
teej	teyej	test (from English)
tima	tiymah	ship--metal hulled (from <i>steamer</i>)
tireb	tiryep	(field) trip (from Engl.)
U. N. Day	Yiwyent&y	United Nations Day (October 24)
wik	wiyik	week (from English)
wik yiH lal	wiyik yin laH	next week

REFERENCE--Past and future times

ran eo turin inne	rahan yew tiH in yinney
eo lok juOn	yew laq jiwen
<i>the day before the day before yesterday</i>	

ran eo turin inne	rahan yew tiŋin yinne
<i>the day before</i>	<i>yesterday</i>
inne eo lok juŋn	yinne yew ɬaq jiwen
<i>the day before</i>	<i>yesterday</i>
inne	yinne
	<i>yesterday</i>
rainin	rahyinyin
	<i>today</i>
ilju	yiljiw
	<i>tomorrow</i>
jŋklaj	jekɬaj
	<i>the day after tomorrow</i>
ran en turin jŋklaj	rahan yeŋ tiŋin jekɬaj
<i>the day after the day</i>	<i>after tomorrow</i>
buŋin eo turin inne	bɬɬn yew tiŋin yinne
eo lok juŋn	yew ɬaq jiwen
	<i>four nights ago</i>
buŋin inne eo lok	biŋin yinne yew ɬaq
juŋn	jiwen
	<i>three nights ago</i>
buŋin inne	biŋin yinne
	<i>night before last</i>
boŋ	bɬɬ
	<i>last night</i>
buŋnin	biŋniyin
	<i>tonight</i>
buŋin ilju	biŋin yiljiw
	<i>tomorrow night</i>
buŋin jŋklaj	biŋin jekɬaj
	<i>night of the day after tomorrow</i>
jotin eo turin inne	jawtiyin yew tiŋin yinne
eo lok juŋn	yew ɬaq jiwen
	<i>four evenings ago</i>
jotin inne eo lok	jawtiyin yinne yew ɬaq
juŋn	jiwen
	<i>three evenings ago</i>
jotin inne	jawtiyin yinne
	<i>evening before last</i>

jota	jewtah
	<i>last evening</i>
jotinin	jawt&yinyin
	<i>this evening</i>
jotin ilju	jawtiyin yiljiw
	<i>tomorrow evening</i>
jotin j&oklaj	jawtiyin jek&aj
	<i>evening of the day after tomorrow</i>
jibboŋin eo turin	jibb&ŋ&n yew tiŋin
inne eo lok juŋn	yinneŋ yew &aq jiwen
	<i>three mornings ago</i>
jibboŋin eo turin	jibb&ŋ&n yew tiŋin
inne	yinneŋ
	<i>day before yesterday morning</i>
jibboŋin inne eo	jibb&ŋ&n yew tiŋin
lok juŋn	yinneŋ
	<i>day before yesterday morning</i>
jibboŋin inne	jibb&ŋ&n yinneŋ
	<i>yesterday morning</i>
jibboŋnin	jibb&ŋ&niyin
	<i>this morning</i>
jibboŋin ilju	jibb&ŋ&n yiljiw
	<i>tomorrow morning</i>
jibboŋin j&oklaj	jibb&ŋ&n jek&aj
	<i>day after tomorrow morning</i>

For 'noon', substitute

<u>(Substitute)</u>	<u>in the above for:</u>	<u>(Substitute)</u>
raelebenin jibboŋnin jibb&ŋ&niyin		rahyelepniyin
raeleben... jibboŋin jibb&ŋ&n		rahyelepen...

For 'afternoon'

elikin raelebenin	yalikin rahyelepniyin
elikin raeleben...	yalikin rahyelepen...

For 'dawn'

{	He eJORANTAK	gey yeJewrahantak	}
	ke ej jORANTAK	key yej jewrahantak	
	<i>before dawn, during the night</i>	<i>after dawn, during the day</i>	

LESSON EIGHT

Demonstratives: 'Be quite specific about where it is, whether it's visible or not, plural or not, and if plural, whether human or not.'; some kin terms.

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| A: An wōn ne binjel? | Han wen hey pinjeɪ? |
| B: Ejjab aɔ. Emmanlok binjel en aɔ. | Yeɟjab hah&h. Yetʰantaɟ pinjeɪ yeɪ hah&h. |
| A: Emmantata e aɔ. | Yetʰantahtah y&y hah&h. |
| B: Kwar lo ke binjel kan an Meri? | Qehar lew key pinjeɪ kaɪ han Meydiy? |
| A: Aet, ak renana jen binjel kane am. | Hay&t, hak renannah jan pinjeɪ kaɟey haɪ. |
| B: Elab wōnɳɳn binjel kɳ aɔ. | Yeɟap weɟyan pinjeɪ kay hah&h. |
| A: Mol ke binjel kein arro remmantata. | Mewel key pinjeɪ k&yin harr&w remʰantahtah. |
- A: Whose pencil is that (by you)?
 B: Not mine. My pencil (over there) is better.
 A: Mine (here) is best.
 B: Did you see Mary's pencils (there by her)?
 A: Yes, but they're not as good as yours (there by you).
 B: My pencils (these here by me) are expensive.
 A: These pencils of ours are undoubtedly the best.

DRILLS

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. An wōn ne binjel? | Han wen hey pinjeɪ? |
| buk | b&q |
| beba | p&ybah |
| ben | peyen |
| jea | jeyah |
| tebel | teybeɪ |
| jook | jawak |
| kein ejjeor | k&yin jjeyetʰ |

C: ko	kew
R: Erki binjel ko am?	Y&rkiy pinjeɬ kew ham?
C: buk	b&q
R: Erki buk ko am?	Y&rkiy b&q kew ham?
C: eo	yew
R: Ewi buk eo am?	Yewiy b&q yew ham?
C: mani	maniy
R: Ewi mani eo am?	Yewiy maniy yew ham?
C: ko	kew
R: Erki mani ko am?	Y&rkiy maniy kew ham?
C: nejim	najim
R: Erki mani ko nejim?	Y&rkiy maniy kew najim?
C: ladik	ɬaddik
R: Er i ladik ro nejim?	Y&rriy ɬadik rew najim?
C: eo	yew
R: Ewi ladik eo nejim?	Yewiy ɬadik yew najim?

(Continue with the following cues.)

<u>Cue</u>		<u>Response</u>			
ro	rew	Y&rriy	ɬadik	rew	najim?
jetim	jatim	"	"	"	jatim?
jeram	jeram	"	"	"	jeram?
eo	yew	Yewiy	"	yew	" ?
ledik	leddik	"	ledik	"	" ?
nejim	najim	"	"	"	najim?
jeen	jayan	"	jayan	"	" ?
am	ham	"	"	"	ham ?
erki	y&rkiy	Y&rkiy	"	kew	" ?
buk	b&q	"	b&q	"	" ?
eo	yew	Yewiy	"	yew	" ?
beba	p&ybah	"	p&ybah	"	" ?
mak	mahak	"	mahak	"	" ?
nejim	najim	"	"	"	najim?
nejil	najih	"	"	"	najih?
ladik	ɬaddik	"	ɬadik	"	" ?
jetim	jatim	"	"	"	jatim?
nejim	najim	"	"	"	najim?
jeen	jayan	"	jayan	"	" ?
am	ham	"	"	"	ham ?
binjel	pinjeɬ	Yewiy	pinjeɬ	yew	ham ?

15. (Repeat Drill 7 in the form of a conversation between pairs of students, as follows:)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| A: Elab wönen binjel kã
aã. | Yełap weňyan pinjeł kay
hah&h. |
| B: Mol ke ke elab wönen
binjel kane am? | Mewel key key yełap weňyan
pinjeł kahey hañ? |
| A: Aet, mol ke elab
wöñdir. | Hay&t, mewel key yełap
weňayy&r. |
| A: Elab wönen buk en an. | Yełap weňyan b&q yeñ han. |
| B: Mol ke ke elab wönen
buk en an? | Mewel key key yełap weňyan
b&q yeñ han? |
| A: Aet, mol ke elab
wönen. | Hay&t, mewel key yełap
weňyan. |
| A: Elab wönen jea kane
an kien. | Yełap weňyan jeyah kahey
han kiyen. |
| B: Mol ke ke elab wönen
jea kã an kien? | Mewel key key yełap weňyan
jeyah kay han kiyen? |
| A: Aet, mol ke elab
wöñdir.
(etc.) | Hay&t, mewel key yełap
weňayy&r.
(etc.) |

16. (Repeat Drill 8 in the form of a conversation between pairs of students, as follows:)

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| A: Kien ear letok
binjel kein ad. | Kiyen yehar leyteq
pinjeł k&yin had. |
| B: Kien ear letok binjel
kein ad ke? | Kiyen yehar leyteq pinjeł
k&yin had key? |
| A: Aet, kien ear liktok(i). | Hay&t, kiyen yehar
liyteq(iy). |
| A: Kien ear letok binjel
e aã. | Kiyen yehar leyteq pinjeł
y&y hah&h. |
| B: Kien ear lewöj binjel
ne am ke? | Kiyen yehar leyw&j pinjeł
hey hañ key? |
| A: Aet, kien ear letok(e). | Hay&t, kiyen yehar
leyteq(ey). |
| A: Kien ear lewöj binjel
ne am. | Kiyen yehar leyw&j pinjeł
hey hañ. |
| B: Kien ear letok binjel
e aã ke? | Kiyen yehar leyteq pinjeł
y&y hah&h key? |
| A: Aet, kien ear lewöj(e). | Hay&t, kiyen yehar
leyw&j(ey). |
| A: Kien ear lelok binjel
kan an. | Kiyen yehar leyłaq pinjeł
kañ han. |

B: Kien ear lelok binjel
kan an ke?
A: Aet, kien ear lilok(i).
(etc.)

Kiyen yehar ley^laq pinjet
kañ han key?
Hay&t, kiyen yehar
liy^laq(iy).
(etc.)

17. (Practice asking and answering questions like the following:)

Ewör ke jeim im jetim?
Aet, ewör.
Aet, ewör juön jeiu
im ruo jetu.
Aet, ewör juön jeiu
körä, juön jeiu
eman, im juön jetu
körä.
Aet, ewör ruo jeiu
eman, im juön jetu
ledrik.
Ejelok (jeiu im jetu).
Ewör ke jein im jetin
Tom?
Ewör ke jein Meri?
Ewör ke jetin Ali?
Ewör ke jeim?
Ejelok, ak ewör juön
jetu.
Ewör ke jein im jetin
Meri im Tom?

Yewer key j&yim yim jatim?
Hay&t, yewer.
Hay&t, yewer jiwen j&yih
yim riwew jatih.
Hay&t, yewer jiwen j&yih
keray, jiwen j&yih
mahan, yim jiwen jatih
keray.
Hay&t, yewer riwew j&yih
mahan, yim jiwen jatih
leddik.
Yejjelaq(j&yih yim jatih).
Yewer key j&yin yim jatin
Tawam?
Yewer key j&yin Meydiy?
Yewer key jatin Haliy?
Yewer key j&yim?
Yejjelaq, hak yewer
jiwen jatih.
Yewer key j&yin yim jatin
Meydiy yim Tawam?

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. The demonstratives are crucial to Marshallese grammar, and the rules governing their use and meaning are extremely complex. The full set is presented in the reference section at the end of this lesson. You have met some in earlier lessons, some further uses are drilled in this lesson, and additional uses will be presented in later lessons. Work on all the drills until your responses become automatic; there is no shortcut.

2. Note in Drills 12 through 14 that haddik and leddik have a single d when followed by demonstratives. Note also that the flexibility of Drill 14 is possible only because words for 'money' can take either the general possessive haha- or the one for pets and toys naji-, the basic meaning of which is 'child'.

3. Note the use of wehyan in Drill 7 even for plural items such as pinjeṭ k&yin had. This is not the 3rd person singular 'its cost' but rather an occurrence of the construct particle yin fused with the stem for 'cost', translated instead as 'cost of'. (With some words such as this it can only occur fused, never separate.) The third line of each conversation in Drill 15, where the items are not repeated, contains instead the possessive form 'its cost', the form of which is identical with the fused construct: wehyan when singular, but different when plural: wehavy&r 'their cost'.

4. Note the two key's in the questions of Drill 15. The first is the question particle, the second the dependent clause introducer 'that...' practiced in the last lesson.

5. Note the vowel change in the stem of ley- to liy- for plural items in the final lines of the conversations in Drill 16 when the object is plural but not repeated. The liy- form could also be used optionally in all lines of this Drill and in Drills 8 and 9 for plural objects even when they are stated:

Kiyen yehar leyteq pinjeṭ k&yin had.

or

Kiyen yehar liyteq pinjeṭ k&yin had.

but only

Kiyen yehar leyteq pinjeṭ y&y hah&h.

The ey and iy in parentheses in Drill 15 are singular and plural object pronouns, respectively 'it' and 'them', which are used instead of repeating the name of the object (pinjeṭ k&yin had, etc.) in the last line of each conversation. With verb stems that undergo this vowel change they are optional; with others they are obligatory in lieu of a specific object.

Yehar kag y&k yew kijen 'Did he eat his fish?'
key?

Hay&t, yehar kagey. 'Yes he ate it.'

Yehar kag y&k kew kijen 'Did he eat his fish
key? (pl.)?'

Hay&t, yehar kagiy. 'Yes, he ate them.'

Other common verb stems that undergo singular-plural vowel change are jew- 'throw', and bek 'bring, take, carry':

Yehar <u>jew</u> taq b&q yew key?	'Did he throw the book away?'
Hay&t, yehar <u>jew</u> taq(ey).	'Yes, he threw <u>it</u> away.'
Yehar <u>jew</u> taq b&q kew key?	'Did he throw the books away?'
Yehar <u>jiw</u> taq b&q kew key?	'Did he throw the books away?'
Hay&t, yehar <u>jiw</u> taq(iy).	'Yes, he threw <u>them</u> away.'
Yehar <u>bek</u> teq b&q yin key?	'Did he bring this book?'
Hay&t, yehar <u>bek</u> teq(ey).	'Yes, he brought <u>it</u> .'
Yehar <u>bik</u> (iy) teq b&q k&yin key?	'Did he bring these books?'
Hay&t, yehar <u>bik</u> (iy) teq.	'Yes, he brought <u>them</u> .'

6. The suffixes -laq and -tahtah may be used to indicate comparative and superlative degrees, respectively, of certain words like rutah and nahnah, but note that the word jan is often used for comparative constructions without -laq, as in the fifth line of the dialogue: ...renahnah JAN pinjeɬ kaŋey haŋ.

SOUND DRILL

1. Practice distinguishing:

rutah	'good'
rutahan	'man'
yeman	'four'

using the RĤlik pronunciation of the first two: [yerutah], [yerutahan]. Practice saying:

yeman rutahan rerutah 'four good men'

SONG

remember with nostalgia the place
Ij yokwe lok ailiH eo aŋ ijo iar lotak
Yij yi'yaqey taq hay&l&q yew hah&h yijew yihar letak
surroundings path
ie, melan ko ie, im ial ko ie, im
yi'y&y, melan kew yi'y&y, yim yiyat kew yi'y&y, yim
people coming and going, never will from it
iaieo ko ie, ij jamin ilok jane, bwe ijo
yiyahy&w kew yi'y&y, yij jamin yilaq jan&y, bey yijew

my place rightful heritage forever
 jikl emol, im a8 lemorb8n in dreo, em8n
 jikih yemewel, yim hah&h t&aymeran yin d&yyew, yetutan
 die
 lok He inaj mij ie.
 t&aq gey yinahaj m&j yi'y&y.

VOCABULARY

an w8n	han wen	whose?
arro	harrew (had + rew)	belonging to the two of us
buk	b&q	book (from English)
eman	m&hahan	man
erki	y&rkiy	where are they (non-humans)?
erri	y&rriy	where are they (humans)?
ijo	yijew	yij- place + yew the > the place
iloan	yilewwahan, yilewwaha-	inside (it)
im8n	yim8n, yime-	house (of), (its (his, her)) house
im8n wia	yim8n wiyah	store
jeen	jayan	cent (from English)
jeit8, -m, -n	j&yih, -m, -n	my (your, his, (her)) older sibling
jet8, -m, -n	jatih, -m, -n	my (your, his, (her)) younger sibling
jera, -m, -n	jerah, -m, -n	my (your, his, (her)) friend
jook	jawak	chalk (from English)
kein	k&yin jjeye#	eraser, 'tool for scattering, removing'
ejjeor		woman
k8y8	keray	your (sg.) were, did (2nd per. sg. past tense)
kwar	qehar	give: <u>leye-</u> + direc- tional
letok	leyteq	see
lo	lew	money, dollar (from German <i>Mark</i>)
mak	m&hak	money (from English)
mani	m&niy	true
mol	m&wel	table (from English)
tebel	teybe#	

wõn	wen	who?
wõnen	weñyan, weñya-	(its) cost, cost (of)
wõnñir	weñay&r	their cost

REFERENCE--Demonstratives

Person	Meaning	Singular	Plural Non-human	Plural Human
1 incl.	this/these (close to us both)	yin	k&yin	r&yin
1 excl.	this/these (close to me)	y&y	kay	ray
	+	'yiy&h	kaykay	rayray
2	that/those (close to you)	hey	kahey	rahey
	+	heyhey	kaykahey	rayrahey
3	that/those (close to neither of us)	yeñ	kañ	rañ
	+	'yiyeyñ	kaykañ	rayrañ
0	the (not visible or past in time)	yew	kew	rew
	that/those (distant but visible)	wiweyew	kewkew	rewrew
	+			
?	where is/ are?	-wiy yewiy (or) y&w	-kiy y&rkiy y&rkiy	-riy y&rriy* yerriy+

*Ratak dialect

+Rñlik dialect

Note: The forms labeled with '+' in the meaning column are used when singling out specific objects or people from among others. Notice what happens to the meaning when yew, kew, rew are singled out.

LESSON NINE

Past tense; sentence, personal,
and locative demonstratives

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| A: Kwo jelh ke ekkal im? | Qejeley key kkal y&th? |
| B: Aet, iar jikul in kamtö. | Hayst, yihar jikiwit yin kahamteh. |
| A: Bar Jon ke? | Bar Jawan key? |
| B: Jab, Jon ear jikul in taktö. | Jahab, Jawan yehar jikiwit yin takteh. |
| A: Kwar katak ia kajin Marshall? | Qehar kahtak yi'yah kajin Mahjet? |
| B: I Hawaii. Ak kwe? | Yiy Hawahyiy. Hak qey? |
| A: Iba make. | Yippah makey. |
| A: Can you build houses? | |
| B: Yes, I went to a carpenter's school. | |
| A: Did John go too? | |
| B: No, John went to medical school. | |
| A: Where did you learn how to speak Marshallese? | |
| B: In Hawaii. And you? | |
| A: By myself. | |

DRILLS

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. <u>Iar</u> jikul in kamtö. | <u>Yihar</u> jikiwit yin kahamteh. |
| kwar | qehar |
| ear | yehar |
| kim ar | k&th har |
| jar | jehar |
| kom ar | q&th har |
| rar | rehar |
| 2. (<i>Change the following to past tense.</i>) | |
| Ij etal in jikul. | Yij yetal yin jikiwit. |
| Iar etal in jikul | Yihar yetal yin jikiwit. |
| Ej itok in jerbal. | Yej yiteq yin jerbal. |

Rej ikkure.
 Kimij jab iwøj.
 Renaj etal.
 Jej etal in tutu.
 Kwøj jikul ia?
 Taro ejjab møHø ke?
 Ij ekkal im.
 Kwojelø ke ekkal im?

Rej qqir&y.
 K&mij jab yiw&j.
 Renahaj yetal.
 Jej yetal yin tiwtiw.
 Qej jikiwiø yi'yah?
 Tarew yejjab megay key?
 Yij kkal y&m.
 Qejeøay key kkaø y&m.

3. Jakab ear jikul in
 taktø.
 kamtø
 dri kaki
 nøj
 injinia

J&ykap yehar jikiwiø yin
 takteh.
 kahamteh
 rikakiy
 nehej
 yinjiniyah

4. Kwojelø ke kajin
 Majøl?
 belle
 Jeina
 Jeban
 Biranij
 NiboH

Qejeøay key kajin
 Mahjeø?
 palley
 Jeyinah
 Jepahan
 Birahnij
 Nibbeø

(Sample answers:)

Aet, ijelø kajin
 Majøl.
 Jab, ijaje kajin
 Majøl.

Hay&t, yijeøay kajin
 Mahjeø.
 Jahab, yijahj&y kajin
 Mahjeø.

5. Conversation drill. (Practice the following until pairs of students can converse according to this model. Inquire about other languages the student may know.)

A: Kwar katak Høøt kajin
 Majøl?

Qehar kahtak gayat kajin
 Mahjeø?

B: Iar katak kajin Majøl
 ke ij jikul i
 Hawaii.
 ber ie
 jermal ie
 drik
 dri tarinae
 jermal ippen Peace
 Corps

Yihar kahtak kajin Mahjeø
 key yij jikiwiø yiy
 Hawahyiy.
 pad yi'y&y
 jermal yi'y&y
 dik
 rittariyiñahyey
 jermal yippan Piyij
 Kewer

ber ilo Nebi
jermal Kwajalein
ber Majuro

pad yilew Neypiy
jermal Kiwajleyen
pad Majr&w

A: Kwokanuij jela kajin
Marshall.
kwokadrik
elap am

Qekahn&w&j jelay kajin
Mahjei.
gekadik
yelay ham

B: Ejjab kanuij, ak ebwe
jidrik.

Yejjab kahn&w&j, hak
yebey jidik.

6. Conversation drill. (*Do this drill in similar fashion. Inquire about other skills.*)

A: Kwojela ke ekkal im?
effwör
entak
kōmkōm
aß
kowainini
umum mß
kamtß
inoß
taktß
bwinbwin
tiraib
iakiu
kattir
amimōno

Qejelay key kkal y&ß?
yaßed
y&ntak
kemkem
haheh
kewwahyiniyiniy
wißwiß may
kahanteh
yinaß
takteh
b&nb&n
tirahyip
yi'yakiyiw
katt&r
hamiyteñew

B: Ijaje. Kwomaroß ke
katakin iß?

Yijahj&y. Qemareß key
kahtakin y&ß?

A: Ijjab kanuij jela,
ak inaj kajioß.

Yijjab kahn&w&j jelay,
hak yinahaj kajj&y&ß.

7. (*Change the following to past tense according to the example.*)

Inaj ruj ðe ejorantak.

Yinahaj ðij gey
yejewrahantak.

Iar ruj ke ejorantak.

Yihar ðij key yej
jewrahantak.

Jenaj kemem ðe eien
kemem.

Jenahaj keyemyem gey
yeyiyen keyemyem.

Renaj effwör ðe eien
effwör.

Renahaj yaßed gey
yeyiyen yaßed.

Renaj aluij pija ðe
eien aluij.

Renahaj halw&j pijah
gey yeyiyen halw&j.

Inaj mōmā He eien
mōmā.
Kwonaj mōmā He eraeleb
ke?
Enaj katak bwinbwin
He ejikul.
Jenaj iakiu He emwij
jermal.
Renaj amimōnō He ewōr
ien.
Enaj inoñ He eboñ.

Enaj kōmkōm He ewōr an
kein kōm.
Jenaj aō Han wa en He
ebo.

Yinahaj megay gey
yeyiyen megay.
Qenahaj megay gey
yerahyelep key?
Yenahaj kahtak b&nb&n
gey yejikiwiñ.
Jenahaj yi'yakiyiw gey
y&ñ&j jermal.
Renahaj hamiyteñew gey
yewer 'yiyen.
Yenahaj yinañ gey
y&b&ñ.
Yenahaj kentkēñ gey
yewer han k&yin kēñ.
Jenahaj haheh gan wah
yeñ gey yepew.

(Repeat, using kar instead of har.)

8. (Practice answering the questions in Drills 10 through 14 of LESSON EIGHT using sentence demonstratives (see REFERENCE section).)

Ewi binjel eo am? EHe.	Yewiy pinjeñ yew hañ? Y&g&y.
Erki binjel ko aō? Irkane.	Y&rkiy pinjeñ kew hañ&h? Yerkañey.
Ewi ladik eo nejim? Eñuweo.	Yewiy ðadik yew najim? Y&gwiweyew.
Erri ladrik ro neju? Irrñran.	Y&rriy ðadik rew najih? Y&rriyran.

(etc., using other appropriate forms from the Reference section.)

9. (Ask and answer questions like the following, using the personal demonstratives in as many different ways as possible.)

Ejelñ ke kajin Majōl <u>lein</u> ?	Yejeñay key kajin Mahjeñ <u>leyin</u> ?
Aet, ejelñ.	Hay&t, yejeñay.
Jab, ejaje.	Jahab, yejahj&y.
Ejelñ ke kajin Majōl lōmaran?	Yejeñay key kajin Mahjeñ <u>lemahrañ</u> ?
(Rejeñay ke kajin Majōl lōmaran?)	(Rejeñay key kajin Mahjeñ <u>lemahrañ</u> ?)
Ejelñ ke kajin Majōl <u>leo nejim</u> ?	Yejeñay key kajin Mahjeñ <u>leyew najim</u> ?
leo mōttam	leyew mettam

lio jeram	liyew jeram
ladik eo nejim	ladik yew najim
lio ibam	liyew yippam
kijake	kijak&y
kijak ran	kijak rañ
l8llab en	leñap yeñ
lellab rã	leñap ray
likao in	likahwew yin
jiroñ ro m8ttam	jireg rew mettam
l8llab eo jemam	leñap yew jemam
lellab eo jinen Tom	leñap yew jinen Tawam

(Continue, substituting other personal demonstratives, and other languages.)

10. (Ask questions like the following.)

L8t en ej ekkal im?	Bet yeñ yej kkal y&m?
L8t ran rej eñw8r?	Bet rañ rej yağed?
L8t uweo ej entak?	Bet wiweyew yej y&ntak?
L8t ne ej k8mk8m?	Bet hey yej kemkem?
Let ran rej tutu iar?	Let rañ rej tiwtiw yiyhar?

(Continue, using verbs from Drills 6 and 7.)

11. (Continue, asking questions with the following pattern, using the same verbs as in Drill 10. Be guided by your teacher in obtaining appropriate combinations of the demonstrative and locative-demonstrative.)

L8t en ej ekkal im ijen?	Bet yeñ yej kkal y&m yijen?
L8t ien ej ekkal im ijjien?	Bet 'yiyen yej kkal y&m yijjiyyen?
L8t ran rej eñw8r ijen?	Bet rañ rej yağed yijen?
L8t raran rej eñw8r ijjien?	Bet rayrañ rej yağed yijjiyyen?
L8t uweo ej entak ijjuweo?	Bet wiweyew yej y&ntak yijjiwiweyew?
L8t ne ej k8mk8m ij8ne?	Bet hey yej kemkem yijeñey?
Let rein rej umum ij8kein?	Let r&yin rej wiwtiw yijsk&yin?
Let ro rej umum ij8kan?	Let rew rej wiwtiw yijekañ?
Let uweo ej umum ij8koko?	Let wiweyew yej wiwtiw yijekewkew?
Let roro rej umum ij8koko?	Bet rewrew rej wiwtiw yijekewkew?

12. (Practice answering the questions you have made in Drills 10 and 11 with answers like the following:)

Tom	Tawañ
Leo nejin Ali.	Ɔeyew najin Hañiy.
Chief kamtɔ eo an Mיעo.	Jiyip kahañteh yew han Mיעykew.
Dri jikul ro.	Rijikiwiñ rew.
Lɔmaro jittaken.	Ɔemahrew jittakyeñ.
Ijaje. Ijjab kile lɔt en.	Yijahj&y. Yijjab kiley ɔet yeñ.
Ladrik eo mwin.	Ɔadik yew ñiyin.
Limaro mɔkein.	Limahrew m&k&yin.
Lɔllab eo.	Ɔellap yew.
Jiroñ ro mɔkan iar.	Jireğ rew ñekañ yiyhar.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. The simple past tense is formed by inserting har or kar into the verb phrase after the subject prefixes. The Rñalik dialect prefers har, the Ratak kar. Both are practiced in Drill 7, and Drills 1 through 3 may also be done with kar. Later we will find kar used in both dialects in contrary-to-fact statements of condition and desire. Although combinations of the subject prefixes with har are written as in the phonetic spelling for simplicity and ease of analysis, their actual pronunciation is as indicated:

yihar	[yiyhar]
qehar	[qahar]
yehar	[yeyhar]
jehar	[jahar]
rehar	[rahar]

Thus yihar 'I, past tense' is identical to yiy har 'at the lagoon beach' in rapid pronunciation: [yiyhar].

2. Two of the sentence demonstratives y&g&y and vegney were introduced in Lesson Three. These are so called since they can constitute a full sentence in reply to questions as to location, and may be translated: 'Here/there it/he/she/they is/are.' See Drill 8.

3. The avoidance of personal names referred to in Lesson Six results in a proliferation of what are called 'personal demonstratives'. These are summarized in the reference section, and practiced in Drills 9 through 12.

4. The locative demonstratives in the plural (yij&k&yin etc.) are translated rather indefinitely: 'somewhere around here', etc.

SOUND DRILLS

Learn to distinguish and produce the following pairs of words:

1.	<u>t</u>		<u>j</u>	
tata	tahtah	'very'	jaja	jahjah 'carry child on hip'
tok	teq	'hither'	jok	jeq 'to land, alight'
ɣt	yat	'name'	ɣj	yaj 'to weave'
at	hat	'hat; gall bladder'	aj	haj 'thatch; liver'
bat	bat	'slow, late'	baj	baj 'bus; pubic area'
wit	wit	'flower'	wij	wij 'to drown someone; balsa (Rat.)'
wɔt	w&t	'rain'	wɔj	w&j 'towards you; balsa (Rhl.)'
wat	wat	'puffer fish'	waj	waj 'watch'

2.	<u>h</u>		<u>n</u>	
nam	naḥ	'mosquito'	nam	naḥ 'secondary lagoon'
ne	hey	'that close to you'	ne	ney 'leg, foot'
nok	neq	'wet (Rat.); midrib of coconut'	nok	neq 'huddle because of cold'
en	yeḥ	'that over there'	en	yen 'he should...'
kan	kaḥ	'those over there'	kan	kan 'eat (transitive) (Rat.)'
kon	qeḥ	'fit tightly'	kwɔn	qen 'you should...'

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

about

Ewɔr tarrin joḥoul rualitik taujin armij ilo
 Yewer tarrin j&g&wil riwahliyt&k tawijin harm&j yilew

today
Majõl rainin.
Mahje± rahyinyin.

half-caste Germany Portugal
Elõn abkaj in NibboH, Jemene, Jeina, Boreke,
Yeleg hapkahaj yin Nippeç, Jamenej, Jeyinah, Bewdekay

under
im bar elõH lõl. AiliH kein rar ber iumin
yim bar yeleg la±. Hay&l&g k&yin rehar pad yiwtin
the hand of after war
bein Jibein, Jemene, Jebaan, im elkin bata eo
p&yin Jip&yin, Jamenej, Jepahan, yim yalikin pahtah yew

until
lok Han rainin, rej bed iumin bein Amerka.
laq gan rahyinyin, rej pad yiwtin p&yin Hamedkah.

help
Kien eo an Amerka ej jibaH armij rein bwe ren
Kiyen yew han Hamedkah yej jipag harm&j r&yin bey ren

progress their place other
wõnmanlok im bõk jikier ibben lõl ko jet.
wentahanlaq yim bek jikiyy&r yippan la± kew jet.

PROVERB

Eo ellu eluj. Yew yelliw yeliwij.
He who loses his temper loses.

VOCABULARY

abkaj	hapkahaj	half-caste (from English)
aluij	halw&j	look at
amimõno	hamiyteHew	(make) handicraft
aH	haheh	swim
bar	bar	also, again
bata	pahtah	war
bH	pay, p&yi-	arm, hand, paw, wing
bein	p&yin	hand of, his hand
belle	palley	foreign, clothes-wearing
Biraniij	Birahniij	France (from English)
bwe	bey	enough, remainder, left over; because, so that
bwinbwin	b&nb&n	count, arithmetic
drik	dik	small, little, young
ekkal	kkal	build

ekkõm	kkeñ	break, snap--wood, pencil, comb, etc.
entak	y&ntak	climb a coconut tree and pick coconuts
eñwõr	yagẽd	go fishing, to fish
iakiu	yi'yakiyiw	baseball (from Japanese)
iar	iyihar	at the lagoon beach: <u>yi</u> locative + <u>har</u> lagoon beach
	iyihar [iyihar]	1st sg. past tense: <u>yi</u> + <u>har</u> past
ij(j)-	yij(j)-	place (fused with demonstratives; see reference section)
illu	lliw	angry
im	y&ñ, yime-	house
injinia	yinjiniyah	engineer (of ship), mechanic (from English)
inoñ	yinağ	legend, recount legends
iumin	yiwñiñ, yiwñi-	under (it)
Jepan	Jepahan	Japan (from English)
Jeina	Jeyinah	China (from English)
jelã	jełay	know (how)
Jemene	Jameney	Germany (from English)
jema, -m, -n	jemañ, jemañ, jemañ	my, your, his father
jet	jet	several, few, rest of, others
jidrik		a little
jinõ, jinem, jinen	jin&ñ, jinem, jinen	my, your, his mother
jikier	jikiyy&r, jiki-	(their) places
jiroñ	jireğ	girl--adolescent, unmarried
jittaken	jittakyeñ	east end of island
kadrik	kadik	greatly; understatement: <u>ka-</u> causative + <u>dik</u> small: make small
kajin	kajin	language of
kajioñ	kajj&y&ğ	try, endeavor
kamtõ	kahañteñ	carpentry, work as carpenter (from English)
kanuij	kahn&w&j	really
kar	kar	Ratak variant of <u>har</u> for simple past tense; used by both dialects for contrary to fact conditionals

kattir	katt&r	drive; literally 'cause to run' <u>ka-</u> causative prefix + <u>tt&r</u> run
kein	k&yin	tool, equipment, utensil, thing for
kein k&ɸm	k&yin keɸ	stick for picking breadfruit; literally: 'thing for breaking, snapping' guy, fellow, gal--must be followed by a demonstrative
kijak...	kijak...	recognize
kile	kiley	pick breadfruit with a stick
k&ɸmk&ɸm	keɸkeɸ	make copra, <u>ka-</u> causative prefix + <u>wahyiniy</u> copra
kowainini	kewwahyiniy	big, large, great, much
lab	ɭap	boy--adolescent, unmarried
likao	likahwew	which woman, girl?
let	let (R&l.) litah (Rat.)	which man, boy?
l&ɸt	ɭet (R&l.) ɭetah (Rat.)	below, down, earth, country
l&ɸl	laɭ, laɭi-	more
lok	ɭaq	lose (from English)
luj	liwij	breadfruit
m&ɸ	may	can, be able, ability, power
maroɸ	mareɸ	those houses: <u>me</u> + <u>kaɸ</u>
m&ɸkan	mekaɸ	these houses: <u>me</u> + <u>k&yin</u>
m&ɸkein	me&k&yin	piece, part; partner
m&ɸtta, -m, -n	mettah, -m, -n	this house: <u>me</u> + <u>yin</u>
mwin	miyin	navy (from English)
Nebi	Neypiy	Japan(ese) (from English)
Niboɸ	Nibbeɸ	nurse (from English)
n&ɸj	nehej	picture, movie, draw pictures (from English)
pija	pijah	(they) will, should, ought to: 3rd pl. subject prefix + <u>n</u>
ren	ren	be a doctor, see a doctor (from English)
takt&ɸ	takteh	approximately
tarrin	tarrin	drive (from English)
tiraib	tirahyip	wet, bathe, shower
tutu	tiwtiw	

um	wit	earth oven
umum	witwiti	bake in earth oven
waini	wahyiniy	copra

REFERENCE--Sentence demonstratives

(Arranged like demonstratives in reference section of Lesson Eight--which see for meanings.)

<u>person/ number</u>	<u>sg.</u>	<u>pl.</u> (non-human)	<u>pl.</u> (human)
1st incl.	y&gyin	y&rk&yin	y&rr&yin
1st excl.	y&g&y	yerkay	y&rray
+	y&gyiy&h	yerkaykay	y&rrayray
2nd	yeghey	yerkahey	y&rrahey
+	yegheyhey	yerkaykahey	y&rrayrahey
3rd	yegyeñ	yerkañ	y&rrañ
+	y&gyiyeh	yerkaykañ	y&rrayrañ
distant	yegyew	y&rkew	y&rrew
+	y&gwiweyew	y&rk&wk&w	y&rr&wr&w

Note: The forms given above are one Ratak pronunciation. Another Ratak pronunciation may be derived by prefixing yi'- to the above and changing any *first vowels* that are a to e. Ralik pronunciations may be derived by effecting the same vowel changes, but *without* prefixing yi'-. Two exceptions to this latter statement are the Ralik 'distant plural' forms, in which *all* vowels are e: yerkekew, and yerrewew.

Personal demonstratives

The following are demonstratives used to refer to people, formed by combining either the 'man-1' (ɛ) or the 'woman-1' (l) and some vowel material with the demonstratives.

<u>meaning</u>	<u>masculine</u>	<u>feminine</u>
1st incl. sg.	ɛ&yin	liyin
pl.	ɛmahr&yin	limahr&yin
1st excl. sg.	ɛ&hy&y	liy&y
sg. +	ɛ&yiy&h	liyiy&h
1st excl. pl.	ɛmahray	limahray
pl. +	ɛmahrayray	limahrayray
2nd sg.	ɛhey	liyhey
sg. +	ɛheyhey	liyheyhey
2nd pl.	ɛmahrahey	limahrahey
pl. +	ɛmahrayrahey	limahrayrahey

3rd sg.		ɬeyeʔ	liyeʔ
sg. +		ɬeyiyeyʔ	liyiyeyʔ
3rd pl.		ɬemahraʔ	limahraʔ
pl. +		ɬemahrayraʔ	limahrayraʔ
distant sg.		ɬeyew	liyew
sg. +		ɬewiweyew	liwiweyew
distant pl.		ɬemahrew	limahrew
pl. +		ɬemahrewrew	limahrewrew

The following may be fully expanded like the above by substituting the regular demonstratives from the reference section of Lesson Eight for yin and r&yin.

boy/girl	sg.	ɬadik yin	ledik yin
	pl.	ɬadik r&yin	ledik r&yin
old man/ woman	sg.	ɬeɬɬap yin	leɬɬap yin
	pl.	ɬeɬɬap r&yin	leɬɬap r&yin
which?			
(R&l.)	sg.	ɬet yin	let yin
(Rat.)	sg.	ɬetah yin	litah yin
(R&l.)	pl.	ɬet r&yin	let r&yin
(Rat.)	pl.	ɬetah r&yin	litah r&yin

personal name
prefix

ɬa-

li-

affectionate
name for any
young child

ɬabbiraw

lijjireʔ

The following only occur after a sentence addressed to someone, and may be translated 'sir', 'ma'am', etc.

address	sg.	... ɬey	... ley
	pl.	... ɬemah	... limah

The following also refer to people and are used with demonstratives but do not have the l-correlation of those above.

young man/ woman	sg.	likahwew yin	jireʔ yin
	pl.	likahwew r&yin	jireʔ r&yin
guy/gal	sg.	kijak yin	(kijak yin)
	pl.	kijak r&yin	(kijak r&yin)

Locative demonstratives

The following may be analyzed as yij(j)e- fused with the demonstratives.

<u>person/number</u>	<u>sg.</u>	<u>pl.</u>
1st incl.	yijin	yij&k&yin
1st excl.	yij&y	yijekay
+	yijjiyiy&h	yijekaykay
2nd	yijeñey	yijekañey
+	yijeñeyñey	yijekaykañey
3rd	yijeñ	yijekañ
+	yijjiyiyen	yijekaykañ
distant	yijew	yijekew
	yijjiwiweyew	yijekewkew

LESSON TEN

-n: mild commands and more futures;
kar and some contrary to fact
 questions and answers; bey 'so that'

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A: Melah, al! | Meylag hal! |
| B: I jok in al. | Yijewek yin hal. |
| A: Etke kwojok in al? | Yetkey qejewek yin hal? |
| B: Ta ewör, I jok. | Tah yewer, yijewek. |
| | |
| A: Melah, sing! | |
| B: I'm too shy to sing. | |
| A: Why are you ashamed to sing? | |
| B: Never mind, I'm embarrassed. | |

DRILLS

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. Melah, al! | Meylag, hal! |
| Jolikiep | Jawlikiyep |
| Kaiböke | Kayib&key |
| Loliin | Lawliyin |
| Jinna | Jinnah |
| | |
| 2. In al. | Yin hal. |
| kwön | qen |
| en | yen |
| jen | jen |
| kimin | k&min |
| komin | q&min |
| ren | ren |
| | |
| 3. I jok in al. | Yijewek yin hal. |
| eb | yeb |
| möHä | megay |
| jibiiij | jipyij |
| jutak | jiwtak |
| koleiat | qeteyiyahat |
| lamöj | lam&j |
| jinteb | jint&b |

(Teacher makes similar requests of the whole class.)

Kwomin jutak m8k.
(etc.)

Q&min jiwetak mek.
(etc.)

9. (Learn the following common sayings. Teacher should give the underlined words from both clauses as cues at first--later only those from the first clause.)

Kwomin jab keroro bwe
el8H dri naHinmij.

Kwomin jab b8t, bwe
kwom naj dr8Hdr8H.

Kwomin jab w8tow8tak,
bwe el8H dri nana.

Kwomin jab etetal in
boH, bwe el8H timon.

Kwomin jab riab, bwe
kom naj mij l8H.

Kwomin jab iakw8l,
bwe ejelok men en
enaj walok.

Kwomin jab drike dron,
bwe jej jenkwon.

Kwomin jab utiej buruomi,
bwe renaj drike kwom.

Kwomin jab kadr8k, bwe
enana kadr8k.

Kwomin jab lUH, bwe kwom
naj mij l8H.

Kwomin jab jotal, bwe
el8H iroij.

Q&min jab k8yr&wr&w bey
yeleg rinahginm&j.

Q&min jab b&t, bey q&m
nahaj degdeg.

Q&min jab wayt&w-waytak,
bey yeleg rinahnah.

Q&min jab yetyetal yin
b&g, bey yeleg tiymeH.

Q&min jab riyab, bey q&m
nahaj m&j lag.

Q&min jab yiyhakwayal,
bey yejje1ag men yeH
yenahaj wah1ag.

Q&min jab dikey dewen,
bey jej j&ng&n.

Q&min jab wity&j biriwemiy
bey renahaj dikey q&m.

Q&min jab kadek, bey
yenahnah kadek.

Q&min jab 1&g, bey q&m
nahaj m&j lag.

Q&min jab jewtal, bey
yeleg yirw&j.

10. -n in future yes-no questions.

En wit ke ilju?

Itok

iuwe

efw8r

ikkure

mwij

ketok

t8brak

entak

k8mk8m

okok

Yen w&t key yiljiw?

yiteq

wiwy

ya8ed

qqir&y

m&j

keyteq

teprak

y&ntak

kenken

wekwek

(Substitute additional verbs. Substitute other subject pronouns before -n. Answer with the following (making the subject pronouns agree with the question).)

Aet, enaj.
Jab, eban.

Hay&t, yenahaj.
Jahab, yeban.

11. -n kar in yes-no questions known to be contrary to fact (where there has been a change in plans.)

En kar wit ke ilju?
ren itok inne
jen iuwe rainin
komin ehwör jöklaj
komro ikkure boff
en
(etc.) (etc.) (etc.)

Yen kar w&t key yiljiw?
ren yiteg yinney
jen wiw&y rahyinyin
q&min yağed jeklaj
q&mr&w qqir&y b&ğ
yen
(etc.) (etc.) (etc.)

12. (Answer questions like the above with answers like the following.)

Aet, en kar.
Aet, enaj kar.
Jab, eban kar.

Hay&t, yen kar.
Hay&t, yenahaj kar.
Jahab, yeban kar.

(In this drill, the teacher gives the cues indicated. Three students then carry on conversations according to the pattern illustrated, making appropriate substitutions. (Assume that A and C cannot hear each other, but that B can hear and be heard by both.))

T: 'al'
A: Jen al ke?
B: Aet, jenaj al.
(B): Jab, jeban al.

'hal'
Jen hal key?
Hay&t, jenahaj hal.
Jahab, jeban hal.

T: 'rot'
A: Jenaj al al rot?
B: Ijaje. Ewi am
lemnak?
A: Na ibar jaje.
Kwön kajit&k iben m&k.
B: Jenaj al kain al rot?
C: Jen al in maina.
B: Ekönan bwe jen al in
maina.
A: Emman jen al in
maina.

'fet'
Jenahaj hal hal fet?
Yijahj&y. Yewiy ham
lemhak?
Gah yibar jahj&y.
Qen kajjit&k yippan mek.
Jenahaj hal kahyin hal fet?
Jen hal vin mahyinah.
Yekenhan bey jen hal vin
mahyinah.
Yekhan jen hal vin
mahyinah.

T: 'H&t'
A: Jenaj al H&t?
B: Ijaje. Ewi am lemnek?

'gayat'
Jenahaj hal gayat?
Yijahj&y. Yewiy ham
lemhak?

- A: Na ibar jaje.
Kwön kajitök iben mök.
- B: Nät eo jenaj al?
- C: Jen al kiö.
- B: Ekönän bwe jen al kiö.
- A: Emman jen al kiö.
- T: 'ia'
- A: Jenaj al ia?
- B: Ijaje. Ewi am lemnak?
- A: Na ibar jaje.
Kwön kajitök iben mök.
- B: Ia eo jenaj al ie?
- C: Jen al imwen imö.
- B: Ekönän bwe jen al imwen imön.
- A: Emman jen al imwen imön.
- T: 'ippen wön'
- A: Jenaj al iben wön?
- B: Ijaje. Ewi am lemnak?
- A: Na ibar jaje.
Kwön kajitök iben.
- B: Wön en jenaj al iben.
- (B): Wön ran jenaj al ibeir.
- C: Jen al iben dri jikul ran.
- B: Ekönän bwe jen al iben dri jikul ran.
- A: Emman jen al iben dri jikul ran.
- Gah yibar jahj&y.
Qen kajjit&k yippan mek.
Gayat yew jenahaj hal?
Jen hal kiyyeh.
Yekeñhan bey jen hal kiyyeh.
Yemñhan jen hal kiyyeh.
'yi'yah'
Jenahaj hal yi'yah?
Yijahj&y. Yewiy hañ ðemñak?
Gah yibar jahj&y.
Qen kajjit&k yippan mek.
Yi'yah yew jenahaj hal yi'y&y?
Jen hal yimeyeñ yimñh.
Yekeñhan bey jen hal yimeyeñ yimñh.
Yemñhan jen hal yimeyeñ yimñh.
'yippan wen'
Jenahaj hal yippan wen?
Yijahj&y. Yewiy hañ ðemñak?
Gah yibar jahj&y.
Qen kajjit&k yippan.
Wen yeñ jenahaj hal yippan?
Wen rañ jenahaj hal yippayy&r?
Jen hal yippan rijikiwiñ rañ.
Yekeñhan bey jen hal yippan rijikiwiñ rañ.
Yemñhan jen hal yippan rijikiwiñ rañ.

(Continue, substituting qqirsy, jermal, megay, and beybeynahtew for hal. The following are sample substitutions for times, places, participants, and kinds of songs, games, work, food, and conversations or stories.)

Times

kiö lok jidrik
ilju
lalim awa

kiyyeh ðaq jidik
yiljiw
ðal&m hawah

buñnin
He eraeleb

Places

iturin imön jikul kan
iar
ilo kiranto en
iumin mɛ en
Mieco Beach

Participants

ladrik ro nejin Ali
kumi en an hospital
dri jittaken
dri jittoen
Tom

Kinds of songs

al in maina
(see Drill 6)

Kinds of games

iakiu
anidreb
bile
kaj
balebol
turum

Kinds of work

kowainini
ekkal im
amimöno
eñwör
kömman wa

Kinds of food

mɛ
ik
bilawɛ
raij
waini

Kinds of beyebeyenaatew

inoñ
webwenato bajjik
webwenato in etto
webwenato in Baiböl
lekötto bajjik

biñniyin
bey yerahyelep

yitiñin yimen jikiwiɛ kañ
yiyhar
yilew kirañtew yeñ
yiwmin may yeñ
Miyeykew Piyij

ladik rew najin Haiiy
qimiy yeñ han hawijpité
rijittakyeñ
rijittawyeñ
Tawañ

hal yin mahyinah

yi'yakiyiw
haniydep
pil&y
kahaj
bahl&ybawaɛ
tiñin

kewwahyiniyiniy
kkal y&ñ
hamiyteñew
yağed
keñutan wah

may
y&k
pilahway
rahyij
wahyiniy

yinağ
beybeynahtew bajjik
beybeynahtew yin yettew
beybeynahtew yin bahyibeɛ
l&yk&t&w bajjik

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. This lesson concentrates primarily on the -n which may be suffixed to subject prefixes in the same slot of the verb phrase as the -j 'progressive'. The meaning of -n can be best understood by translating it as *be + to*, since it is used both for mild commands and in future questions. Thus:

Yen yiteq. 'Let him come.' or 'He is to come.'
 Yen yiteq key? 'Will he come?' or 'Is he to come?'

2. The introduction of kar into the above examples gives:

Yen kar yiteq. 'Would that he had come.'
 Yen kar yiteq key? 'Would he have come?'

3. Bey is often followed by -n with the meaning 'so that':

Yen yiteq bey yin 'Let him come so that
 lewey. I can see him.'
 Yen kar yiteq bey 'Would that he had come
 yin lewey. so that I could have
 seen him.'

Note the 4th and 5th Commandments on this matter. The Ten Commandments are included here because they fit in well with the grammar of this lesson. The Marshallese translation of the Bible constitutes the main portion of Marshallese literature. Many people know large portions of it by heart and it is often quoted or alluded to in daily idiom. The student who hopes to get at all close to Marshallese life and thought is advised to learn some of this language. Other quotations will be included in later lessons.

4. Note from Drill 12 that although simple future yes-no questions (those with key) use -n, the where, when, what kind, and with whom questions all use nahaj. The use of n in these latter meanings is restricted to dependent clauses:

Yekeñhan bey jen 'Where does he want us
 qqir&y yi'yah? to play?'

5. The word for 'house' is irregular in several ways:

(a) the original word was *yime. This has become yim with the loss of the final vowel when the stem stands alone without suffixes.

(b) with suffixes, the original stem is preserved:

yime-, which gives:
 yim&h 'my house'

yihēh	'your house'
yihēn	'his house'
(etc.)	

- (c) instead of being separate particles following the word, the demonstratives fuse with the last part of the original stem me-, giving:

miyin	m&k&yin
m&y	m&kay
m&yiy&h	m&kaykay
m&ney	m&kaney
m&neyney	m&kaykaney
meyēh	m&kah
meyiyēh	m&kaykah
meyew	m&kew
mewiweyew	m&kewkew
met(ah)?	

SOUND DRILL

Learn to hear and produce the following sound distinctions:

lij	lij	'pandanus keys falling out of ripe fruit'	lij	ɿij	from <i>lijlij</i> 'nibble (of fish)'
lɿ	lay	'to rock or bank, a boat or plane'	lɿ	ɿay	'pebble, gravel'
laɦ	lag	'sky, heaven'	laɦ	ɿag	'storm'
le	ley	'ma'am'	le	ɿey	'sir'
al	hal	'to sing, song; sp. of fish (Hawaiian ono)'	al	haɿ	'sun'
jol	jewel	'alone, abandoned'	jol	jeweɿ	'sol of the musical scale'
ɿl	yal	'to shave'	ɿl	yaɿ	'coconut milk'
kil	kiyil	'to close'	kil	kiyiɿ	'keel'

Since it happens that these two l-sounds occur in many pairs of words distinguishing men from women, it may be helpful to refer to them as 'the man l' (ɿ) and 'the woman l' (l). In addition to the two *le*'s above, you are referred to numerous other examples in the reference section of Lesson Nine among the personal demonstratives.

SHORT PROSE SELECTIONSKamlo
Kamɬ&w

if stranger
Elaŋe kwɔj ruamaejet ilo ailiH in Majɔl
Yelaggey qej riwahmayej&t yilew hay&l&q yin Mahjeɬ

get together bring you gifts
armij ro rej koba im bɔkwɔj mɔHɔ im men -
harm&j rew rej k&wbah yim bekw&j megay yim men -

this thing 'make cool'
in - lelok ko Han yok. Etan men jab in: kamlo.
yin - leyɬaq kew gan y&q. Yetan men jab yin: kamɬ&w.

chickens pigs breadfruit all
Rej bokwɔj bao im biik im mɔ im aolep
Rej bekw&j bahwew yim piyik yim may yim hawelep

kinds handicrafts
kain mɔHɔ, kab amimɔnɔ. Rej al im eb Han yok
kahyin megay, kab hamiyteŋew. Rej hal yim yeb gan y&q

thank
im kwɔj aikuj in jutak im jibiiij im kamolol
yim qej hayiqij yin jiwtaq yim jipyij yim kamɬewelwel
ir. Rej kamlo wɔt Han ruamaejet kab iroiij, He
y&r. Rej kamɬ&w wet gaŋ riwahmay&j&t kab yirw&j, gey
ej wɔr kemem, kab He ewɔr dri-lotok.
vej wer keyemyem, kab gey yewer rilewteq.

Kien Ko Joŋoul
Kiyen Kew J&q&wil

gods before me
1. En ejelok bar anij ran ibɔm ijilokio.
Yen y&jj&ɬaq bar haniij raŋ yippaŋ yij&llaqih.

create chop to shape idols
2. Kwɔn jab komɔnmɔn im jekjek ekjɔp Han yuk.
Qen jab kamantman yim j&kj&k yekjap gan y&q.

say common for, because
3. Kwɔn jab ba bata etan Jeova am Anij; bwe
Qen jab bah pahtah yetan Jiy&wbah haŋ Haniij; bey

will never consider not any his guilt, the
Jeova yejjamin likit ejelok ruɔn, eo
Jiy&wbah yejjamin likit yejjeɬaq riwen, yew

one who

ej ba bata etan.
 yej bah pahtah yetan.

remember

make it

4. Kwōn kememej ran in Jabōt, bwe kwōn kokojar-
 Qen k&y&my&m&sj rahan yin Jabet, bey qen keqqejar-

holy
 jare.
jarey.

show obedience

long

5. Kwōn kibleie Han jemōm im jinōm, bwe en eto
 Qen kipliyy&y gan jemah yim jineh, bey yen yettew

on the islet
 ran ko am ion eneo Jeova am Anij
 rahan kew ham yi'yewen yanyew Jiy&wbah ham Hanij
 ej lewoj Hōn yuk.
 yej l&yw&j gan y&q.

murder

6. Kwōn jab uror.
 Qen jab wirw&r.

lust

7. Kwōn jab lūh.
 Qen jab ±&q.

steal

8. Kwōn jab kwot.
 Qen jab kawat.

utter words false words

against

9. Kwōn jab kennan nan in riab nae
 Qen jab kennahan nahan yin riyab nahyey

your neighbor
 dri turum.
ritifim.

covet

10. Kwōn jab ankwōnak imōn dri turum, kwōn jab ankwōnak
 Qen jab hanqenak yimen ritifim, qen jab hanqenak

spouse of servant male
 lio belen dri turum, jab karijeran man,
 liyew palyen ritifim, jahab kar&yjeran mahān,

cow
 jab karijeran kōra, jab an kau, jab
 jahab kar&yjeran keray, jahab han kahwiw, jahab

anything
 an ass, jab men eo jabrewõt dri turum.
 han haj, jahab men yew jabdeywet ritiñiñ.

PROVERB

Jab likten beke.

Jab likten peykey.

Contraction of:

Jab likit bwe en bebe
 kake.

Jab likit bey yen peypey
 kahkey.

Literally: 'Don't leave it so that
 he decides about it.'

Equivalent: 'Don't leave the decision to
 others.'

(or) 'Take the initiative.'

(or) 'He who hesitates is lost.'

VOCABULARY

aidrik	hayidik	thin, narrow
akwål	haqayal	(see <i>iakwål</i>)
al	hal	sing, song
anidreb	haniydep	Marshallese kickball game
aoleb	hawelep	all
baaj	bahaj	hesitate, pass up (from <i>pass</i>)
Baibõl	Bahyibeñ	Bible
bajjik	bajj&k	just (postposed to verbs)
balebol	bahl&ybawañ	volley ball (from Engl.)
bebe	peypey	decide, decision
bikõt	pik&t	afraid to do something, cowardly
bile	pil&y	play poker (from <i>play</i>)
blãñt	biñyat	flat (musically) (from English)
Bõlau	Beñahwiw	Palau (from English)
bon	beñ	clogged up, obstructed, constipated
bõna	benah	off-key
Bonbe	B&w&n&p&y	Ponape (from English)
bõt	b&t	naughty
buru,	b&r&w,	throat; front of neck;
buruo-	biriw-	heart (seat of emotions)
bwebwenato	beybeynahtew	(tell) a story, converse, conversation
dri lotok	rilewteq	visitor: <u>ri-</u> person, <u>lewe-</u> see, + directional

drike	dikey	hate
drØHdrØH	degdeg	slap, pound
dror	dewer	put down
ebboH	ppeH	throaty (voice)
eb	yeb	dance
elafte	yelaggey	if
ellaaj	ihahaj	melodious and sonorous voice
ettH	ttay	low
etetal	yetyetal	walking about (distribu- tive of <u>yetal</u>)
iakwHl	yiyhaqayal	quarrel, <u>argue</u> (Rhl., Rat. <u>aqayal</u>)
imØ, -m, -n	yimHh, -m, -n	my (your, his) house
imwen	yimeyen	at that house: fusion of <u>yiy</u> , <u>me-</u> , <u>yen</u>
iturin	yitifin	near it (him, her): <u>yiy</u> at + <u>ti#i-</u>
iroij	yirwaj (Rat.) yirwej (Rhl.)	king, <u>chief</u>
jar	jar	pray, go to church
jenkwon	j&ng&n	related to each other (from <u>nigiyik dewen</u>)
jibiiij	jipyij	(make a) <u>speech</u> (from English)
jijØt	jijyet	sit (down)
jittoen	jitt&weyH	the west end of the island
jok	jewek	ashamed, embarrassed, shy
jotal	jewtal	eat while walking
jutak	jiwtak	stand (up)
kadrØk	kadek	drunk
kain	kahyin	kind (from English)
kaj	kahaj	play cards (from <u>cards</u>)
kajitØk	kajjit&k	ask, question
kake	kahkey	about it (pl. <u>kahkiy</u> about them)
kamolol	kahtewelwel	thank
kauboe	kahwiwbewey	cowboy (from English)
keroro	k&y&r&w&r&w	(make) noise
kiØ lok	kiyyeh laq	in a little bit
jidrik	jidik	playground (from <u>ground</u> via Japanese)
kiranto	kirahtew	add, put together, get together, common-law marriage
koba	k&wbah	

koleiat	q&ɬ&ɣiyahat	nude, half-nude
kɔmnan	keɬnan	make, do
kɔnan	keɬhan	like, want (to)
kotak	kewtak	raise
kumi	qimiy	team (from Japanese)
lamɔj	lamɔj	call, shout
lekɔto	l&ɣk&t&w	light conversation, soft sell (from <u>l&ɣ&-</u> use, <u>k&t&w</u> wind)
lemnak	ɬemɬak	<u>think</u> , thought
lɔH	ɬag	sky, heaven
luH	l&g	commit adultery, lust
makoko	ɬak&wk&w	be unwilling, refuse
men	men	thing
maina	ɬahyinah	love song
mij	m&j	die, dead
mij lɔH	m&j lag	go to hell: 'dead from heaven'
mijak	mijak	fear, be afraid
mɔk	ɬek	please (used following -n)
mur	ɬiɬ	ancient chant
nana	nahnah	bad, evil
naɬinmij	nahginm&j	be sick: 'almost dead'
nukwi(k)	niqiy(ik)	family, related to
okok	wekwek	pick pandanus
riab	riyab	false(hood), lie
rot	ɬet	what kind of?
ruamaejet	riwahmay&j&t	stranger (<u>ri-</u> person of, <u>wah</u> canoe, <u>may&-</u> come (? <u>j&t</u> ocean)
Ruk	Riq	Truk
tabur	tabiɬ	reluctant, hesitate to
timon	tiyɬeɬ	demon (from English)
turin	tiɬin, tiɬi-	near it (him, her)
turum	tiɬim	(play) trump--a card game (from English)
utiej	wity&j	high
utiej buru	wity&j b&r&w, wity&j biriwe-	proud: 'high throat, heart'
walok	wahlaq	appear
wɔtowɔtak	wayt&w-waytak	go back and forth: 'go west, go east'
wit	w&t, wite-	rain
wɔt	wet	only, just; continue

11. (All sentences in this drill are not completely written out--only the parts of those that involve changes from the one preceding. At first the teacher should give each entire sentence as a cue; after students begin to learn the pattern, underlined portions are to serve as cues.)

Ear eHwØr.

Ear eHwØre ik eo.
juØn ik
ruo ik
jet ik
elØH ik

Ear eHwØri ik ko.
ik kØ
ik kan

Ear karun ik.

Ear karunī ik eo
(konan).
juØn ik
ruo ik
jet ik
elØH ik
ik ko
(konan)
ik kØ
(konan)
ik kan
(konan)

Ear jetjet ik.

Ear jītik(i)
ik eo (konan).
juØn ik
ruo ik
jet ik
elØH ik
ik ko (konan)
ik kØ (konan)
ik kan (konan)

Ear kØmat ik.

Ear kØmatte
ik eo (konan).
juØn ik
ruo ik
jet ik
elØH ik

Yehar yaØed.

Yehar yaØedey y&k yew.
jiwen y&k
riwew y&k
jet y&k
yeleg y&k

Yehar yaØediy y&k kew.
y&k kay
y&k kaH

Yehar karwin y&k.

Yehar karwinīy y&k yew
(qeñan).
jiwen y&k
riwew y&k
jet y&k
yeleg y&k
y&k kew
(qeñan)
y&k kay
(qeñan)
y&k kaH
(qeñan)

Yehar j&jj&t y&k.

Yehar jītik(iy)
y&k yew (qeñan).
jiwen y&k
riwew y&k
jet y&k
yeleg y&k
y&k kew (qeñan)
y&k kay (qeñan)
y&k kaH (qeñan)

Yehar kØmat y&k.

Yehar kØmattey
y&k yew (qeñan).
jiwen y&k
riwew y&k
jet y&k
yeleg y&k

Ear kōmatti
ik ko (konan).
ik kʰ (konan)
ik kan (konan)

Ear mōmʰ ik.
 Ear kaH(e)
ik eo (konan).
juʃn ik
ruo ik
jet ik
eɬʰ ik

Ear kaH(i)
ik ko (konan).
ik kʰ (konan)
ik kan (konan)

Ear wia kola.
 Ear wiaik(i)
kola eo (limen).
juʃn kola
ruo kola
jet kola
eɬʰ kola
kola ko (limen)
kola kʰ (limen)
kola kan (limen)

Ear idrak kola.
 Ear ilim(i)
kola eo (limen).
juʃn kola
ruo kola
jet kola
eɬʰ kola
kola ko (limen)
kola kʰ (limen)
kola kan (limen)

(Continue the above pattern with the following material.)

Ear kokweet.
 Ear kōkweete kweet
eo (konan).
 Ear kōkweeti kweet
ko (konan).

Ear entak ni.
 Ear entake ni eo.
 Ear entaki ni ko.

Yehar kemattiy
y&k kew (qeʰan).
y&k kay (qeʰan)
y&k kaʰ (qeʰan)

Yehar megay y&k.
 Yehar kag(&y)
y&k yew (qeʰan).
jiwen y&k
riwew y&k
jet y&k
yeleg y&k

Yehar kag(iy)
y&k kew (qeʰan).
y&k kay (qeʰan)
y&k kaʰ (qeʰan)

Yehar wiyah k&wɬah.
 Yehar wiyahyik(iy)
k&wɬah yew (limen).
jiwen k&wɬah
riwew k&wɬah
jet k&wɬah
yeleg k&wɬah
k&wɬah kew (limen)
k&wɬah kay (limen)
k&wɬah kaʰ (limen)

Yehar yidahak k&wɬah.
 Yehar yilim(iy)
k&wɬah yew (limen).
jiwen k&wɬah
riwew k&wɬah
jet k&wɬah
yeleg k&wɬah
k&wɬah kew (limen)
k&wɬah kay (limen)
k&wɬah kaʰ (limen)

Yehar kaq&y&t.
 Yehar kaq&y&t q&y&t
yew (qeʰan).
 Yehar kaq&y&t q&y&t
kew (qeʰan).

Yehar y&ntak niy.
 Yehar y&ntakey niy yew.
 Yehar y&ntakiy niy kew.

Ear <u>kòm kòm mǎ</u> .	Yehar <u>kenken may</u> .
Ear <u>kòmǒj(e) mǎ eo</u> .	Yehar <u>kenkej(ey) may yew</u> .
Ear <u>kòmǒj(i) mǎ ko</u> .	Yehar <u>kenkej(iy) may kew</u> .
Ear <u>okok bǒb</u> .	Yehar <u>wekwek beb</u> .
Ear <u>okaj(e) bǒb eo</u> .	Yehar <u>weqaj(&y) beb yew</u> .
Ear <u>okaj(i) bǒb ko</u> .	Yehar <u>weqaj(iy) beb kew</u> .
Ear <u>kajukkwe</u> .	Yehar <u>kajiqq&y</u> .
Ear <u>kajukkweik(i)</u>	Yehar <u>kajiqq&yik(iy)</u>
<u>jukkwe eo (kijen)</u> .	<u>jiqq&y yew (kijen)</u> .
<u>jukkwe ko (kijen)</u>	<u>jiqq&y kew (kijen)</u>
Ear <u>dǒhdǒh kweet</u> .	Yehar <u>degdeg q&y&t</u> .
Ear <u>dǒhǒt(e) kweet eo</u> .	Yehar <u>d&g&t(&y) q&y&t yew</u> .
Ear <u>dǒhǒt(i) kweet ko</u> .	Yehar <u>d&g&t(iy) q&y&t kew</u> .
Ear <u>kaiuiu</u> .	Yehar <u>kayiwiyw</u> .
Ear <u>kaiuik(i) iu eo</u> .	Yehar <u>kayiwik(iy) yiw yew</u> .
<u>iu ko</u>	<u>yiw kew</u>
Ear <u>wia juka</u> .	Yehar <u>wiyah jiqah</u> .
Ear <u>wiaik(i) juka eo</u> .	Yehar <u>wiyahyik jiqah yew</u> .
<u>lalim baun</u>	<u>ɬalɬm bawin</u>
<u>in juka</u>	<u>yin jiqah</u>
<u>juon bek</u>	<u>jiwen payak</u>
<u>in juka</u>	<u>yin jiqah</u>
Ear <u>juka</u> .	Yehar <u>jiqah</u> .
Ear <u>jukaik(i)</u>	Yehar <u>jiqahyik(iy)</u>
<u>ti eo limen</u> .	<u>tiy yew limen</u> .
<u>ti ko limen</u>	<u>tiy kew limen</u>
Ear <u>jol</u> .	Yehar <u>jawaɬ</u> .
Ear <u>jole ik eo kijen</u> .	Yehar <u>jawaɬey y&k yew</u>
	<u>kijen</u> .
Ear <u>joli ik ko kijen</u> .	Yehar <u>jawaɬiy y&k kew</u>
	<u>kijen</u> .
Ear <u>umum pilawǎ</u> .	Yehar <u>witwim pilahway</u> .
Ear <u>umin(i) pilawǎ</u>	Yehar <u>wimim(iy) pilahway</u>
<u>eo (kijen)</u> .	<u>yew (kijen)</u> .
<u>pilawǎ ko (kijer)</u>	<u>pilahway kew (kijed)</u>
Ear <u>mwijmwij pilawǎ</u> .	Yehar <u>mijmij pilahway</u> .
Ear <u>mwijit(i) pilawǎ</u>	Yehar <u>mijit(iy) pilahway</u>
<u>eo (kijen)</u> .	<u>yew (kijen)</u> .
<u>pilawa ko (kijer)</u>	<u>pilahway kew (kijed)</u>

Ear ajij m8H8.
 Ear ajije m8H8 eo
 (kijer).
 Ear ajiji m8H8 ko
 (kijer).

Ear kwalkwol pilej.
 Ear kwal(e) pilej eo
 (Min).
 Ear kwal(i) pilej ko
 (Mir).

Ear k8m8r8 jibun.
 Ear k8m8r8ik(i) jibun
eo (Min).
jibun ko (Mir).

Ear kakonkon pilej.
 Ear kakon(e) pilej eo
 (Min).
 Ear kakon(i) pilej ko
 (Mir).

Ear rar8.
 Ear rakij(i) melan eo.
nab8jen mweo (im8n)

12. Ne ij m8H8 in jibbo8,
ij kaH(e) w8t ruo
tonaj.
Ne ij idrak kobe,
ij ilim(i) w8t ruo
kab.

(Use the same pattern with the following.)

...wia in Jadredre,
 ...w8t ju8n bek in
 rajj.
 ...wia karjin,
 ...wot ju8n kalan.
 ...kwalkwol,
 ...w8t takin kan a8.
 ...aen,
 ...w8t j8t kan a8.
 ...aluij pija,
 ...w8t pija in kauboe.
 ...eHw8r,
 ...w8t jet ik.

Yehar hajy&j megay.
 Yehar hajy&j&y megay yew
 (kijed).
 Yehar hajy&jiy megay kew
 (kijed).

Yehar qa8q8t pilyej.
 Yehar qa8(&y) pilyej yew
 (giyin).
 Yehar qa8(iy) pilyej kew
 (giyid).

Yehar kemeray jibwin.
 Yehar kemerayik(iy) jibwin
yew (giyin).
jibwin kew (giyid)

Yehar kagge8ge8 pilyej.
 Yehar kage8(ey) pilyej
yew (giyin).
 Yehar kage8(iy) pilyej
kew (giyid).

Yehar rahr8h.
 Yehar rakij(iy) melan yew
nabejan meyew (yimen).

Gey yij megay yin jibb88,
yij kag(&y) wet riwew
tewnahaj.
 Gey yij yidahak kawp&y,
yij yilim(iy) wet riwew
kab.

...wiyah yin Jadeydey,
 ...wet jiwen payak yin
 rahyij.
 ...wiyah karjin,
 ...wet jiwen kalan.
 ...qa8q8t,
 ...wet takin ka8 hah8h.
 ...hayen,
 ...w8t jehet ka8 hah8h.
 ...halw8j pijah,
 ...wet pijah yin kawiwbe-
 wey.
 ...ya8ed,
 ...wet jet y&k.

...juka kobe,	...jigah kawp&y,
...wõt kin ruo jibun.	...wet k&n riwew jibwin.
...mõhã tonet,	...megay tawnet,
...wõt juõn.	...wet jiwen.
...kõmkõm,	...kemkem,
...wõt juõn bek.	...wet jiwen payak.
...okok,	...wekwek,
...wõt juõn bõb.	...wet jiwen beb.
...entak,	...y&ntak,
...wõt jet.	...wet jet.
...kokweet,	...kaq&y&t,
...wõt juõn.	...wet jiwen.
...rarõ,	...rahr&h,
...wõt nabõjen mwen.	...wet nabejan meyen.
...kõmat ik,	...kemat y&k,
...wõt ruo.	...wet riwew.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. Some Marshallese verbs, those of motion for example (yiteq come, tt&r run, etc.), are only intransitive; they never take objects. But other verbs may have both transitive and intransitive forms. For such verbs you will have to learn both forms separately, since they often cannot be derived or predicted one from the other.

Some show complete suppletion; there is no formal resemblance between the two forms:

Intransitive

megay
yidahak

Transitive

kag(&y) (R&l.), eat
kan(&y) (Rat.)
yilim(iy) drink

Many show reduplication in the intransitive, and some vowel differences between the two forms:

j&kj&k
b&nb&n

jek(ey)
biney

chop
count

Some show simply a vowel increment in the transitive form:

yağed
karwin

yağedey
karwiniy

fish
scale fish

(When the vowel increment is iy as in karwinIY (as it usually is for verbs that have i's earlier in the stem), this one transitive form serves for both singular and plural objects. When, however, the vowel

increment is another vowel (ey or &y) as in yaḡedey, this transitive form serves only for objects thought of in a singular sense, and ey is changed to iy for plural objects: see yaḡediy in Drill 11, for example.)

Some show consonant material (a so-called thematic consonant) in the transitive form which is not present in the intransitive:

jag	jagit(iy)	cry (for)
kemat	kemattey	cook

Almost all those that end in h or y or w in the intransitive form add the increment -(y)ik(iy) to form the transitive:

wiyah	wiyahyik(iy)	buy
jiqah	jiqahyik(iy)	sugar
kawp&y	kawp&yik(iy)	(put) coffee (in)

(The vowel increments in parentheses are optional when the object is stated, but obligatory when the object is deleted: implied or clear from earlier context.)

Some forms show combinations of some or all of these processes (reduplication, vowel change, thematic consonant, vowel increment):

j&jj&t (<j&tj&t)	jitik(iy)	clean fish
jaḡjaḡ	jeḡat(&y)	unsnarl

2. The meaning distinction between intransitive and transitive is not a simple one, and your understanding of it will have to grow with your learning of the language. The reference section lists both forms for verbs for which you have met one or the other in earlier lessons, together with a translation. The parts of the translations in parentheses are those which need to be added for the transitive forms.

The following additional observations can be made for the moment. Consider the following sentences, some of which are similar to those of Drill 11.

Yehar meḡay y&k.	'He was eating fish.'
Yehar meḡay y&k yew.	'He ate <i>at</i> the fish (but did not consume all of it).'
Yehar meḡay y&k kew.	'He ate <i>at</i> the fish (pl.) (but did not consume all of them).'
*yehar kag(&y) y&k	(not a complete sentence)

Yehar kag(&y) y&k yew.	'He ate the fish (all of it).'
Yehar kag(iy) y&k kew.	'He ate the fish (pl.) (all of each one of them).'

Note from the first example above that even the intransitive form megay can have an object stated (y&k), but that the meaning is then generic and never a specific item or quantity.

You will find, too, that the intransitive form is often not especially marked as active or passive from an English point of view. Thus in the second sentence of Drill 9 of Lesson Ten:

Q&min jab b&t bey q&h nahaj degdeg.	'Don't be naughty or you'll get slapped.'
----------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------

the intransitive degdeg could mean either 'slap' or 'get slapped', and that the latter is intended is clear only from the context. Similarly:

Jawan yenahaj mijmij rahyinyin.

can mean either 'John will be operated on today.' or '(Dr.) John will operate today.' (Mijmij is intransitive of the transitive mijit(iy) 'cut'.)

3. In the lessons thus far you have met a number of examples of the causative prefix ka-, (ke-). Some have been so analyzed for you in the vocabulary sections:

kadik	make little
katt&r	cause to run, drive
kewwahyinyinyi	make copra

and others were left unanalyzed for the moment:

kejagjag	cause to cry (play a musical instrument)
kabirehreh	make red (wear lipstick)
kagaj(ey)	make (something) fragrant (tr.) (put on perfume)
kat&hewelwel	thank, tell someone he is generous
kekkey&aq	cause to fly

You should begin to be on the lookout for other examples, and subject all words that begin with ka- or ke- to scrutiny in this regard from this point on. Usually the meaning of the causative prefix added to a stem will be clear if you know the meaning of the stem

itself, but there are cases where the causative shifts the meaning somewhat further from an English point of view. One good example of this is:

ke- + jerbal 'work', which means 'use'

Some other examples are introduced in this lesson, where the causative plus the names of specific plants and animals means 'to look for', 'catch', or 'gather such'.

kaq&y&t	'fish for octopus'
kayiwiyw	'look for or gather <u>yiw</u> '
kajiqq&y	'look for or gather <u>jiqq&y</u> '

Another special use is in the formation of ordinal numbers, where the causative is used after k&yin 'tool, utensil, thing for' and preceding the cardinal:

k&yin kajiwen	'first' ('thing for making one')
k&yin kariwew	'second' (etc.)
k&yin kajiliw	'third'
k&yin kayeman	'fourth'

(etc.)

SOUND DRILL

The word mat 'cooked', in Drills 6 and 7, and the word mahat 'all gone', in Drills 9 and 10 above, point up the need for mastering the vowel length contrast. Practice identifying and making the contrast between the following words:

mat	mat	'cooked'	mat	mahat	'all gone'
man	mag	'coconut about to fall'	maH	mahag	'pandanus leaf'
jok	jeq	'to land, alight'	jook	jewek	'ashamed'
jen	jen	'let's'	jeen	jeyen	'chain'
jen	jan	'from'	j&n	jayan	'cent(s)'
bat	bat	'hill; slow, late'	bat	bahat	'smoke'

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Ejjab kanuij l&H m&H& ilo ailiH in Maj&l.
Yejjab kahn&w&j leg megay yilew hay&l&g yin Mahje&.

Elab an l&H ek ak ejjab bwe m& im men ko jet.
Ye&ap han leg y&k hak yejjab bey may yim men kew jet.

Raij im pilaw&, juka im m&H& ko jet iloan
Rahyij yim pilahway, jiqah yim megay kew jet yilewwahan

kān rej itok jen Amerika, Australia, kab
 kayan rej yiteq jan Hamedkah, Hawijtereñiyah, kab
 Jeban. Elab aer kadreloñtok mweiuk im mōññ jen
 Jepahan. Yeñap hay&r kadd&yñagñteq meyiq yim meqay jan
 aer kadriojlok waini.
 hay&r kaddiyw&jñaq wahyiniy.

PROVERB

(Bwidrikdrik maroñroñ) (Bidikdik mareñreñ)
 kandrikdrik kin yokwe. kandikdik k&n yi'yaqey.

'Share whatever small food you have with love.'

VOCABULARY

bek	payak	bag (from English)
bwidrikdrik	biddikdik	an aggregate of tiny things
drōññōt(e)	d&g&t&y(Rat.)	(tr. of <u>degdeg</u>) slap, pound
	degetey(Rñl.)	something
enno	nñaw	delicious, taste good
idrak	yidahak	drink (intr.)
ieraj	yi'yaraj	taro (general term)
ik	y&k, yike-	fish (general term)
ilim	yilim	(tr. of <u>yidahak</u>) drink something
iu	yiw	spongy meat of sprouted coconut
jetjet	j&jj&t	clean fish (intr.)
jitik(i)	jitik(iy)	clean a/some fish (tr.)
jokkob	jeqqep	soft rice or breadfruit
jol(e)	jawañ(ey)	salt (intr.) (something (tr.)) (from English)
juka(ik(i))	jiqah(yik- (iy))	sugar (intr.) (something (tr.)) (from English)
jukkwe	jiqq&y	a clam--lives in sand
kāññ	kayan	can, tin (from English)
kadreloñtok	kadd&yñagñteq	import, bring in (<u>ka-</u> caus- ative + <u>d&yñagñ</u> enter + directional)
kadriojlok	kaddiyw&jñaq	export, take out (<u>ka-</u> caus- ative + <u>diy&w&j</u> go out + directional)
kaiuiu	kayiwiyw	gather sprouted coconuts (<u>ka-</u> causative + <u>yiw</u> (spongy meat of) sprouted coconuts)
kajukkwe	kajiqq&y	gather <u>jiqq&y</u> clams

kakweet(e)	kaq&y&t(&y)	fish for <u>q&y&t</u> octopus (catch (tr.))
kakon(e)	kaqen(ey)	tr. of <u>kaqgenqen</u>
kakonkon	kaqgenqen	put away (intr.)
kalan	kaʎan	gallon (from English)
kanniek	kanniy&k	meat
kaH(e)	kag(&y) (R&l.) kan(&y) (Rat.)	eat something (tr. of <u>megay</u>)
karjin	karjin	kerosene (from English)
karun(i)	karwin(iy)	scale (a/some (tr.)) fish
kin	k&n	with, about, concerning
kola	k&wʎah	a bottle/can of soft drink (general term)
k&mat(te)	kemat(tey)	cook (something (tr.)) (<u>ka-</u> causative + <u>mat</u> cooked)
k&mb&j(e)	kemej(ey)	picked a breadfruit (tr. of <u>kenken</u>)
k&mb&r&(ik (iy))	kemeray(ik (iy))	(<u>make</u>) (something (tr.)) dry
kwal(e)	qaʎ(&y)	tr. of <u>qaʎq&ʎ</u>
kwalkwol	qaʎq&ʎ	wash clothes or dishes
kweet	q&y&t	octopus
limen	limen, lime- (R&l.) nimen, nime- (Rat.)	(his) drink
mat	mahat	all gone
mat	mat	cooked
m&H&H	megay	food, eat (intr.)
m&R&H	meray	dry
mweiuk	meiyiq, meiyiye-	goods, provisions, wealth, gift
mwijit(i)	mijit(iy)	cut something (tr. of <u>mijmij</u>)
mwijmwij	mijmij	cut (intr.), operate (surgery)
okaj(e)	weqaj(&y)	pick a pandanus (tr. of <u>wekwek</u>)
rakij(i)	rakij(iy)	clean up, tidy something (tr. of <u>rahr&h</u>)
rar&	rahr&h	clean up, tidy (intr.)
tonaj	tewnahaj	doughnut (with hole) (from English)
tonet	tawnet	doughnut (without hole) (from English)
umin(i)	wimn(iy)	bake something in an earth oven (tr. of <u>wimwim</u>)

REFERENCE

Here are both the intransitive and transitive forms of words introduced in the first ten lessons, most of which you have met only in the intransitive form to date. Parts of meanings in parentheses are those needed to translate the transitive (as opposed to the intransitive). Note that occasionally the causative prefix must be used with the transitive.

<u>Intransitive</u>	<u>Transitive</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
ban	baney	unable, weak (to do something)
bahañ	bahañey	bomb (something)
bahyiybeñ	bahyiybeñey	(teach) Bible
benah	benahyik(iy)	(sing) off-key
b&nb&n	biney	arithmetic, count (something), (take inventory of)
b&ğ	b&ğ&y	(become) night (on someone)
bilbil	biliy	(put) gum (on)
biwj&k	biwj&k&y	(tie) wear hair in knot
degdeg	d&g&t(&y)	slap, pound (something)
dewer	dewerey	put (something) down
diy&d&y	diy&k(&y)	earring, wear (something) on ear
haheh	hahin(iy)	swim (somewhere)
hajy&j	hajy&jiy	divide, divide up, distribute
(yiy)haqayal	(yiy)haqayaley (R&l.)	quarrel, argue (with someone)
halw&j	haliwjey	look at (something)
haniydep	haniydepey	Marshallese kickball game (kick the ball)
hawah	hawahyik(iy)	(become the) hour (for)
hawelep	hawelepoy	(take) all (of something)
jañjañ	jeñat(&y)	loosen, unwind, un-snarl (something)
jar	jarey	pray (for someone), go to church
jañem	jañemey	lightning, electricity, (get shocked)
jerak	jerakey	leave, hoist sail--canoes
jeray	jerahyik(iy)	be(friend)
jermal	jermaley	work (it out)

j&wtah	j&wtahyik (iy)	(become) evening (on someone)
jibb&ḡ	jibb&ḡ&y	(become) morning (on someone)
jibwin	jibwiniy	(use a) spoon
jikiwiṭ	jikiwiṭiy	(teach in) school
kahaṁteh	kahaṁtehyik (iy)	(construct by) carpenter-try, work as carpenter
kahtak	kahtakey	study (teach)
kadek	kadekey	(become) drunk (from)
kajj&wj&w	kajj&wj&wyik (iy)	each, (take one by one)
kajjit&k	kajitikin (iy)	ask, question (someone)
kaṁhewelwel	kaṁhewelweley	thank (someone)
kawp&y	kawp&yik (iy)	(put) coffee (in)
kejagjag	kejag (ey)	play a musical instrument
kajjit&k		
keṁkeṁ	k&ṁ&j (&y) (Rat.)	pick breadfruit with a stick
	keṁej (ey) (RḤl.)	
kewtak	kewtakey	raise (something)
keṁṁan	keṁṁaney	make, do (something)
kewwahyiniy-niy	kewwahyiniy-niyik (iy)	make copra (on a tract)
keyemyem	keyemyemey	feast--traditional for first birthday
k&wbah	k&wbahyik (iy)	add, put together, get together, common-law marriage
kkai	kalek (ey)	build (something)
qqir&y	kaqqir&yik (iy)	play (with)
ṭemṁak	ṭemṁakey	think (about something)
laṁ&j	laṁ&j&y	shout (call someone)
l&yk&t&w	l&yk&t&wyik- (iy) (Rat.)	light conversation, (proposition someone)
	ley... (RḤl.)	
liwij	liwijiy	lose (a game or contest)
ṁak&wk&w	kaṁak&wk&wyik (iy)	be unwilling, refuse (force against one's will)
ṁaṁṁar	ṁarek (ey)	(wear a) necklace
ṁarey	ṁareyik (iy)	marry (someone)
ṁegay (RḤl./ Rat.)	kag (&y) (RḤl.)	
ṁkan (Rat.)	kan (&y) (Rat.)	food, eat (something)
ṁṁar	ṁarek (ey)	(wear a) fish basket
ṁareḡ	ṁareḡey	can, be (able to do something), ability, power

nannah	kanahnahyik (iy)	bad, evil, (put blame on someone), (speak evil of)
payagkeḷ peyij	payagkeḷey peyijiy	(put on a) bracelet (write) page (number on)
pijah	pijahyik (iy)	picture, movie, draw a picture (of something), (take a picture of someone/thing with camera)
pp&q rahan	piqet/piq&t&y rahaney	look for (something) (become) day (on someone)
rahyelep	rahyelepey	(become) noon (on someone)
riwim riyah	riwimiy riyahbey	(make) room(s in) (tell) falsehood, lie (to someone)
takteh	taktehyik (iy)	be a doctor (for someone), see a doctor
teyej teyegkiy tifiḥ	teyejey teyegkiyik (iy) tifiḥiy	test (someone) (shine) flashlight (on) (play) trump--a card game
tirak tirahyip tiwtiw tiy tiyḥah	tirakey tirahyipiy katiwtiwik (iy) tiyik (iy) tiyḥahyik (iy)	(carry on a) truck drive (a vehicle) wet, bathe (someone) (put) tea (in) ship-metal hulled (send by surface mail)
wahyiniy	wahyiniyik (iy)	(grind) copra (into food)
w&t wetewbahyiy	witey wetewbahyik (iy)	rain (on someone/thing) (give ride on) motor bike, scooter
wimwim	wimim (iy)	bake (something) in earth oven
wity&j wiyah yaḡed	kawity&j&y wiyahyik (iy) yaḡedey	(make something) high buy (something) go fishing, to fish (for some kind of fish)
yetal y&ntak	yetaley y&ntakey	go (over something) climb a coconut tree and pick coconuts (from it)
yinjiniyah	yinjiniyahyik- (iy)	(be) engineer (of a vessel)

LESSON TWELVE

Health and sicknesses; different people's medicines; some superlative idioms; similarities and differences; and being careful.

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A: Emman ke am mour? | Yerutan key hañ mewir? |
| B: Ejjab kanuij. | Yejjab kahn&w&j. |
| A: Kwo nañinmij ke? | Qenahginm&j key? |
| B: Jidik, ibøk mejin. | Jidik, yibek m&jyin. |
| A: Ewðr ke limðm uno? | Yewer key liñerñ winew? |
| B: Aet, ewðr jet limð aspirin. | Hay&t, yewer jet lim&h hajbiryin. |
- A: Are you feeling fine?
 B: Not exactly.
 A: Are you sick?
 B: A little.
 A: Do you have any medicine?
 B: Yes, I have some aspirin.

DRILLS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Emðn ke <u>am</u> mour?
amiro
amijel
ameañ
amiwðj | Yerutan key <u>hañ</u> mewir?
hamiyrew
hamiyj&(y&)l
hamiyyag
hamiyw&j |
| 2. Ejjab kanuij emman <u>að</u> mour.
amro
amjel
ameañ
amwðj | Yejjab kahn&w&j yerutan <u>hah&h</u> mewir.
hamrew
hamj&(y&)l
hamyag
hamw&j |
| 3. Ewðr ke limðm <u>uno</u> ?
bïa
wðjke | Yewer key liñerñ <u>winew</u> ?
piyah
w&jk&y |

aspirin
kola
kobe
ti
aiböj
kadök
dren

hajbiryin
k&wlah
kawpey
tiy
hay&b&j
kadek
dan

4. Ewör jet limö uno.
limemro
limemjil
limemeaff
limemwöj

Yewer jet lim&h wiñew.
limemrew
limemj&(y&)l
limemyag
limemw&j

5. Emat limöm bia.
limemiro
limemijil
limemeaff
limemiwöj

Yemahat limem piyah.
limemiyrew
limemiyj&(y&)l
limemiyag
limemiyw&j

6. Ej wör wöt ke
limöm kobe?
limeirro
limeirjil
limeireaff
limeirwöj

Yej wer wet key
limem kawb&y?
lim&yy&rrew
lim&yy&rj&(y&)l
lim&yy&ryag
lim&yy&rw&j

7. (Teacher gives underlined portion of desired response as cue, and then asks the question. For example:

Teacher: 'M&jyin'...qenahginm&j key?

Student: Jidik, yibek m&jyin.)

Kwo nañinmij ke?
Jidik, ibök
mejin.
ilok loje in
bokbok in
bilo in
bio in
metak ob in
libbör in
mijen allit

Qenahginm&j key?
Jidik, yibek
m&jyin.
yilaq lawj&sy yin
pegpeq yin
pil&w yin
piyaw yin
metak w&b yin
t&pp&r yin
mijen hall&g

Jidik, emetak böra.
htu
lojiö
enbwintl

Jidik, yemetak berah.
yatih
lawjly&h
yanibinnih

HiU
ub8
lojilHU
nei8

giyih
wib&h
lawjilgih
ney&h

(After the above have been learned fairly well in the order given, the teacher should mix up the cues requiring yibek and yemetak.)

8. (After Drill 7 has been well learned, add two more lines to each response for those using yemetak: a confirming question and answer. Be careful to change the possessive suffixes as necessary.)

T: 'Berah'...qenahginm&j key?

A: Jidik, yemetak berah.

B: Yeliqqiwin metak b&ra&h key?

A: Hay&t, yetap han metak berah.

(or)

Jahab, jidik wet han metak berah.

T: 'Yatih'...qenahginm&j key?

A: Jidik, yemetak yatih.

B: Yeliqqiwin metak yatim key?

A: Hay&t, yetap han metak yatih.

(or)

Jahab, jidik wet han metak yatih.

(etc.)

9. (Repeat the above, choosing from among the following confirming replies:)

A: Hay&t, yeliqqiwin metak berah.

(or)

Hay&t, yekahn&w&j yin metak berah.

(or)

Jahab, yejjab liqqiwin metak berah.

(or)

Jahab, yejjab kahn&w&j yin metak berah.

10. (Now, learn the following two patterns of intensifying responses for use in the above drill. Then as a culminating exercise, repeat the drill, choosing at random from among all the possible responses you have learned.)

Yejjelaq wet metakin berah!

yatih

lawjiy&h

(etc.)

Yemak&y metak berah!
yatih
lawjiy&h
(etc.)

11. Same, similar, and different.

(Learn the following expressions well enough so that one of each set of three can be used as a cue for the other two.)

'Those two canoes are the same.'

Einwõt juõn wa kan (ruo).	Yayinwet jiwèn wah kañ (riwew).
Einlok wõt juõn wa kan (ruo).	Yayinlaqwet jiwèn wah kañ (riwew).
Einjuõn wa kan (ruo).	Yayinjiwèn wah kañ (riwew).
Ein wa kan (ruo) wõt juõn.	Yayin wah kañ (riwew) wet jiwèn.
Ein wa kan (ruo) lok wõt juõn.	Yayin wah kañ (riwew) laq wet jiwèn.
Einjuõn wa kan (ruo).	Yayinjiwèn wah kañ (riwew).

'You are like that fellow.'

Eimwõt leen.	Yayinwet leyeñ.
Eimlok wõt leen.	Yayinlaqwet leyeñ.
Eim juõn jen leen.	Yayin jiwèn jan leyeñ.
Ein kwe wõt leen.	Yayin qey wet leyeñ.
Ein kwe lok wõt leen.	Yayin qey laq wet leyeñ.
Einjuõn kwe jen leen.	Yayinjiwèn qey jan leyeñ.

'You are like me.'

Ein kwe wõt Ha.	Yayin qey wet gah.
Ein kwe lok wõt Ha.	Yayin qey laq wet gah.
Einjuõn kwe jen Ha.	Yayinjiwèn qey jan gah.

'The two of us are the same.'

Eirro wõt juõn.	Yayirrew wet jiwèn.
Eirro lok wõt juõn.	Yayirrew laq wet jiwèn.
Ejjab eirro wõt juõn.	Yejjab yayirrew wet jiwèn.
Ein kijro wõt juõn.	Yayin k&jrew wet jiwèn.
Ein kijro lok wõt juõn.	Yayin k&jrew laq wet jiwèn.
Einjuõn kijro jen dron.	Yayinjiwèn k&jrew jan dewen.

'They are like the two of us.'

Eierwõt kijro.	Yayiy&rwet k&jrew.
Eierlok wõt kijro.	Yayiy&rlaqwet k&jrew.
Ejjab eierwõt kijro.	Yejjab yayiy&rwet k&jrew.

'I am like you.'

Eiü wöt kwe.
 Eiü lok wöt kwe.
 Ejjab eiü wöt kwe.

Yayiyih wet qey.
 Yayiyih ðaq wet qey.
 Yejjab yayiyih wet qey.

'The boy is like his father.'

Ein ladrik eo wöt jemen.	Yayin ðadik yew wet jeman.
Ein ladrik eo lok wöt jemen.	Yayin ðadik yew ðaq wet jeman.
Einjuön ladrik eo jen jemen.	Yayinjiwen ðadik yew jan jeman.
Ladrik eo einwöt jemen.	Ëadik yew yayinwet jeman.
Ladrik eo einlok wöt jemen.	Ëadik yew yayinðaqwet jeman.
Ladrik eo einjuön jen jemen.	Ëadik yew yayinjiwen jan jeman.

'The boys are like their father.'

Ein ladrik ro wöt jemðir.	Yayin ðadik rew wet jemayy&r.
Ein ladrik ro lok wöt jemðir.	Yayin ðadik rew ðaq wet jemayy&r.
Einjuön ladrik ro jen jemðir.	Yayinjiwen ðadik rew jan jemayy&r.
Ladrik ro eierwöt jemðir.	Ëadik rew yayiy&rwet jemayy&r.
Ladrik ro eierlok wöt jemðir.	Ëadik rew yayiy&rðaqwet jemayy&r.
Ladrik ro ejjab eierwöt jemðir.	Ëadik rew yejjab yayiy&rwet jemayy&r.

12. (Substitute in the following. Be sure to include hey at the end of each response.)

Kejbarok bwe en jab
wötlok ajiri ne.
 rub bato
 lutök dren
 bwil nuknuk
 botak nuknuk
 lohloh mðmð
 tutu buk
 jorren radio
 etton nuknuk

Kejpareq bey yen jab
wätlaq hajiri hey.
 ðip batew
 liwt&k dan
 bil niqniq
 pewtak niqniq
 ðağðağ megay
 tiwtiw b&q
 jeðfayan r&ytiy&w
 tt&w&n niqniq

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. The Ratak form of lime- 'my drink' is nime- and may be substituted in Drills 3 through 5 at the discretion of your teacher.

2. The words for *stomach* and *ear* begin with a special formative law- to which it is difficult to attach any particular meaning. Later you will learn other body parts with the same formative:

lawɣiy	'mouth'
lawberin pay	'palm'
lawberin ney	'sole'
lawdigiy (Rat.)	'posterior'
lawtegay	'inside of thigh'

(Note that in jiy&metak the formative is left off of *stomach*.)

The same formative is sometimes used with two different words for *ocean* (and sometimes left off):

(law)metew
and
(law)j&t

and also occurs with a number of land tract names, seemingly with a locative meaning:

Lawkid&n	'at the <u>kiden</u> tree'
Lawpigpig	'at the <u>pigpig</u> tree', etc.

3. The words introduced in this lesson exhibit a fairly widespread pattern of stem vowel change parallel in a way to that discussed in Grammatical Note 3 of Lesson Six:

<u>Unpossessed form</u>	<u>Stem that combines with possessive or other suffixes</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
w&b	wibe-	chest
j&y	jiye-	stomach

The same pattern occurs in several words introduced in earlier lessons:

y&h	yime-	house
b&r&w	biriwe-	throat
w&t	wite-	rain
y&k	yike-	fish

From these examples we can see that when a final e of the stem is dropped in the unsuffixed forms, preceding 'i's are changed to ɛ. This is a pattern to watch for in subsequent vocabulary.

4. Two words introduced in this lesson have a double n in the combining stem, one of which is dropped from the free form, together with the final vowel:

dan
yanbin

danni-
yanbinni-

water
body

5. Drill 10 introduces two idiomatic superlative expressions which are extremely common in many contexts:

yejjelaq wet metakin... 'nothing hurts more
nothing just its pain than...'

yemak&y metak... 'its pain is out-
it alone hurts standing...'

6. Drill 11 gives practice on several patterns with yayi- too complex to attempt to generalize in any space shorter than that of the drill itself. The first line of each triplet should be translated with 'the same as', the second 'similar to', and the third 'different from'. Note that yayi- always occurs with one of the possessive suffixes or the construct particle fused so as to be identical in form with the 3rd person singular suffix.

It may help you to get a feel for these constructions if you translate them something like this:

Yayin wah kañ riwew wet jiwēn.
(The) likeness those two (is) only one.
of canoes

Yayin wet jiwēn wah kañ riwew.
(The) likeness only one: those two canoes.
of

Yayin ɭaq wet jiwēn...
(The) likeness (a little) (being) one:
of away (from) only

Yayin jiwēn... (Note that this jiwēn--
(The) likeness (something) the one in the third
of other: line of each triplet in
Drill 11--behaves dif-
ferently from those
above, and should be
translated differently,
as indicated.)

Yayim wet ɭeyēh.
Your likeness (is) just (that of) that fellow.

Yayim jiwēn jan ɭeyēh.
Your likeness (is some- than (that of) that
thing) other fellow.

7. Drill 12 gives practice on kejpareq with bey...-n in cautionary sentences.

8. The human head is very sacred in Marshallese culture--one never pats a person on the head, walks near the head of someone sleeping on a mat, or even walks around the east side of a house (if he is extremely careful), since people usually lie with their heads toward the east when sleeping, or in final rest. This attitude extends to a certain taboo on the word bar, bera- itself, and there are euphemisms which have developed, one of which is wily&j, wiliyeje-, the basic meaning of which is *cemetery*. However, bar itself is used rather than any euphemism in discussing sickness or pain, as in Drill 7.

SOUND DRILL

Learn to hear and produce the following sound distinctions:

drak	dak	'duck'	rak	rak	'south'
dra	dah	'blood'	ra	rah	'branch'
dran	dahan	'his (her, its) blood or portion of pandanus'	ran	rahan	'day; his (her, its) branch; on top of'
dak	dahak	'fm. <i>idak</i> 'to drink''	rak	rahak	'to move over'
dri	diy	'bone'	ri-	riy...	'person prefix (as pronounced before light consonant stems)'
adr	had	'our (incl.)'	ar	har	'lagoon side; lagoon beach'
wɔd	wed	'coral'	wɔr	wer	'to have; there is'
wir	wid	'piece'	wir	wir	'swollen lymph gland'
madr	mad	'spend time on something'	mar	mar	'bushes, vines'
pidr	pid	'buttocks'	pir	pir	'to slip or slide down'

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Jermal in Ajmour
Jermal yin Yajmewir

Ilo ailiH in MajØl, kien ej bØk edro in
 Yilew hayel&g yin MahjeØ, kiyen yej bek ddeu yin
 responsible for
 aoleb jermal ko kijjiien kejbarek im bØbrae
 hawelep jermal kew kijjiyen kejpareq yim bebrahyey
 regarding caring for preventing
 armij jen naHninmij im jorren. Ejelok wØnen
 harm&j jan nahginm&j yim jeffayan. Yejjelaq weñyan
 sickness accidents
 see a doctor others
 taktØ Han dri jikul im Han armij ro jet, ewØr
 takteh gan rijikiwiØ yim gan harm&j rew jet, yewer
 small
 wØnen ak edrik. Aoleb taktØ rej jermal Han kien,
 weñyan hak yedik. Hawelep takteh rej jermal gan kiyen,
 like most
 ejjab einwØt Amerka. Elab tata ilo MajØl
 yejjab yayinwet Hamedkah. YeØap tahtah yilew MahjeØ
 coryza, coughing, stomach ache
 naHninmij in uwir, bokbok, kab jiemetak. NaHninmij
 nahginm&j yin wwir, peqpeq, kab jiy&metak. Nahginm&j
 ko rellab rej aoleb itok jen ailiH in belle,
 kew reØap rej hawelep yiteq jan hayel&g yin palley,
 polio tuberculosis
 einwØt polio kab tiipi.
 yayinwet beñiy&w kab tiypiy.

PROVERB

MØman mone dron. MØtahan meñey dewen.
 Roughly: 'Men fool each other.'

VOCABULARY

aibØj	hay&b&j	cistern, well, fresh water from either
Øt, -u, -im, -in	yat, yati-	eyebrow, (sinus)
bato	batew (intr.) batewik(iy) (tr.)	bottle (from English) be cut by broken glass

bia	piyah	beer (from English)
bilo	pil&w (intr.)	blind
bilo in	kapol&w&k (iy) (tr.)	make someone blind
bio	pil&w yin	pink eye
bokbok	piyaw (intr.)	feel chilly, feverish
böbrae	kapiyawik (iy) (tr.)	make someone chilly
bök edro	peqpeq (intr.)	cough
botak	ka...ey (tr.)	make someone cough
dren	bebrahyey	prevent (intr.) + ik (iy) (tr.)
edro	bek ddew	take responsibility for, take care of
einwöt	pewtak	torn
enbwin, -u, -im, -in	dan, danni-	water, general term for liquids
etton	ddew	heavy, weight
ilok loje	yayinwet, yayi-...wet	as, like
jiemetak	yanbin,	body
jorren	yanbinni-	dirty
kejbarok	tt&w&n (intr.)	diarrhea: 'stomach is diluted'
kijjien	ka...&y (tr.)	stomach ache
libbör	yil&q lawj&y	broken, no good, ac- cident (has a wide range of meaning like German <i>kaput.</i>)
loje	jiy&metak	protect, take care (intr.) + ey (tr.)
loji-, -u, -öm, -en	jeff&yan (intr.)	regarding it, oppo- site
loHloH	ka...ey (tr.)	mumps
lukkun	lawj&y,	stomach
lutök	lawjiye-	(see <i>loje</i>)
make	lawjiy&h,...em, ...en	covered with flies (distributive of <u>tağ</u> housefly)
mejin	tağtağ	really
	liqqiwin	spill
	liwt&k (intr.)	alone, by...self
	liwtekey (tr. sg.)	common cold (m&j sick- ness + yin demonstra- tive)
	liwt&kiy (tr. pl.)	
	mak&y	
	m&jyin	

metak	metak, metaki- (intr.) ka...ey (tr.)	pain, hurt
mijen alli#	mijen halleg	menstrual period: 'sickness of the month'
mØman	[#m#ahan]	Ratak pronunciation of #m#ahan <i>man, men</i>
mone	#m#ey (tr.) #m# (intr.)	deceive, lie, fool, trick (someone)
mour	mewir (intr.) ka...iy (tr.)	live, life, health
na#inmij	nahginm&j (intr.)	make someone live sick(ness) (literally 'almost dead')
ne	ka...&y (tr.)	make someone sick
ob	ney, neye-	leg, foot
rub	w&b, wibe- #ip(ey) (tr.) #ip#ip (intr.)	chest shatter, break (of glass, stones, coco- nuts, houses, ves- sels, etc.)
ubØ, -m, -n	wib&h, wibe#m, wiben	(see <i>ob</i>)
uwir	wwir (intr.)	nasal mucous, coryza, have a runny nose
wØjke	wwiriy (tr.) w&jk&y	blow nose on someone whiskey (homophonous with the word for <i>tree</i>)
wØtlok	w&tlaq (intr.) ka...ey (tr.)	fall cause something to fa

LESSON THIRTEEN

More health problems; by (one's) self;
the lost has been found; general vs.
specific statements.

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>A: Emetak bëra, ewör ke uno ibbam?</p> <p>B: Ejelok. Bwölen emman He kwo kakkije.</p> <p>C: Jab. Emmanlok He kwo ilen taktö.</p> <p>A: Renaj letok wöt aspirin.</p> <p>B: Emman tata aspirin Han metak bar.</p> <p>A: I have a headache. Do you have any medicine?</p> <p>B: None. Maybe you should rest.</p> <p>C: No. You'd better see a doctor.</p> <p>A: They'll only give me aspirin.</p> <p>B: Aspirin is the best thing for a headache.</p> | <p>Yemetak berah, yewer key winew yippah?</p> <p>Yejeëaq, b&l&n yetühan gey qekakkij&y.</p> <p>Jahab. Yetühan äaq gey qeyilan takteh.</p> <p>Renahaj leyteq wet hajbiryin.</p> <p>Yetühan tahtah hajbiryin gan metak bar.</p> |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

DRILLS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. Ewör ke uno in metak bar ibbam?
metak loje
metak lojilHi
metak Hi
mej metak
metak ob</p> | <p>Yewer key winew yin metak bar yippah?
metak lawj&y
metak lawjilgiy
metak giy
m&j metak
metak w&b</p> |
| <p>2. Ej kabbok uno bwe emetak bëran.
lojien
lojilHin
Hiin
mejen
ubön</p> | <p>Yej kapp&q winew bey yemetak beran.
lawjiyen
lawjilgin
giyin
mejan
wiben</p> |

3. Letok limØ uno bwe
 emetak bØra.
 lojiØ
 lojilØu
 Hiu
 meja
 ubØ
4. KwØn idrak uno bwe en
 jab metak boram.
 lojiØm
 lojilØum
 Hiim
 mejam
 ubØm
5. Emman He kwo kakkije.
 emmanlok
 emmantata
6. Letok pinjel ne iturum.
 buk
 pen
 beba
 jook
7. Ijjab lewØj pinjel e
 ituru.
 (repeat Drill 6)
8. Litok pinjel kane
 iturum.
 (repeat Drill 6)
9. Ijjab liwØj pinjel kØ
 ituru.
 (repeat Drill 6)
10.
 A: NaHinmij rot eo an
 leo?
 B: EbØk naninmij in
T.B.
- Leyteq lim&h winew bey
 yemetak berah.
 lawjiy&h
 lawjilgih
 giyih
 mejah
 wib&h
- Qen yidahak winew bey yen
 jab metak beram.
 lawjiyem
 lawjilgiem
 giyiem
 mejam
 wibem
- Yemhan gey qekakkij&y.
 yemhan taq
 yemhan tahtah
- yilan takteh
 yidahak winew
 kiykiy
 kapp&q haj-
 biryin
- Leyteq pinjel hey yitifiim.
 b&q
 peyen
 p&ybah
 jawak
- Yijjab lew&j pinjel y&y
 yitifiim.
- Liyteq pinjel kahey
 yitifiim.
- Yijjab liyw&j pinjel kay
 yitifiim.
- Nahginm&j fet yew han
 &eyew?
 Yebek nahginm&j yin
tiyiy.

tøHal
leba
kirro
polio
ilok loje
jeblij
ruk
metak je
metak bar
metak Hi
libbør

tegal
lebah
kirr&w
bewliyaw
yilaq lawj&y
jeplej
fik
metak j&y
metak bar
metak giy
l&pp&r

11.

A: EnaHn mij rot lio?

B: Ebokbok.

bakke
bilo
bio
mij r&jitin
bon
drek&
wøt
jaroHroH
rajjia
mijin allih
mijin pitpit

Yenahginm&j fet liyaw?

Yepegpeg.

bakkey
pil&w
piyaw
m&j rayjitin
beH
dekey
wet
jarre&re&
rajjiyah
mijen hall&g
mijen pitpit

(Continue, substituting all the words from Drill 10.)

12. 'He ate by himself.' : 'He ate alone.' OR 'He fed himself.'

Ear make møH&. al
jar
ettør
jerak
jermal
eHwør
entak
kømkøM
okok

Yehar mak&y megay. hal
jar
tt&r
jerak
jermal
ya&ed
y&ntak
køtkøH
wekwek

13. Ear make kaH ik eo. al al eo
jare dri mij
eo
kattir wa
eo

Yehar mak&y kag y&k yew. hal hal yew
jarey rim&j
yew
katt&r wah
yew

jerake wa eo
 jerbale wa eo
 efwöre ik ko
 entake ni ko
 kòmòj ma ko
 okaj bób ko

jerakey wah yew
 jerbaley y&k yew
 yağedey y&k kew
 y&ntakey niy kew
 k&msj may kew
 wekaj beb kew

14. 'Division of labor.'

Jerbal in an	<u>jejjo wõt.</u> jabdrewõt kõrã wõt jet wõt dri belle wõt eman wõt taktõ wõt lõllab wõt aaleb dri kaki wõt kirijin wõt	Jerbal yin han	<u>j&jj&w wet.</u> jabdeywet keray wet jet wet ripalley wet muhahan wet takteh wet teiap wet hawelep rikakiy wet kirijin wet
--------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

15. (At first, the teacher should give all of each line as a cue, later only the possessive and what follows and finally only the first word. Responses should always be the complete sentence.)

Ejjab <u>erreo aer kòmman</u> uno. bwe aõ jela kajin Majõl lab an metak bõra etton aer kõmat mõmã emman am jerbale mõkaj an kattõr wa en lab an jela kamtõ makijkij an lotok kij mõkaj an ettõr leen	Yejjab <u>rreyew hay&r kertuhan</u> winew. bey hah&h jela kajin Mahje lap han metak berah tt&w&n hay&r kemat megay muhahan ham jerbale mekaj han katt&r wah yeh lap han jela kahamteh makijkij han lewteq k&j mekaj han tt&r teyeh
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16. (Do this drill in the same way as the preceding one.)

Ebwe kijõ mõmã. lõh nejìn mak nana kijõm mõmã iet nejù jeen utiej imõn im enno kijõ mõmã lõh kona ik	Yebey kij&h megay. leg najìn mahak nahnah kijem megay 'yiy&t najih jayan wity&j yimèn y&h nnaw kij&h megay leg qeñah y&k
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

bil limØ kobe
 bwe kijer mØHØ
 tØHal nimen ti
 erreo imØm im
 etton imØ im
 mØkaj wan wa
 emman am nuknuk
 aibØjbØj nimer kobe
 ettØ imØn im
 mØlo nimØ kola
 bat waan wa
 jabwe Hiil kab

bil lim&h kawp&y
 bey kijed megay
 tegal nimen tiy
 rreyew yim&h y&h
 tt&w&n yim&h y&h
 mekaj wahan wah
 tutan ham niqniq
 hays&b&jb&j nimed kawp&y
 ttay yimen y&h
 m&l&w nim&h k&w&ah
 bat wahan wah
 jabey giyih kab

17. *(Teacher should give full statements from Drills 15 and 16 as cues, and students should give yes-no questions for which the statements are appropriate responses, then answer their own questions.)*

T: Ejjab erreo aer kØmman uno.	Yejjab rreyew hay&r kertuhan winew.
A: Erreo ke aer kØmman uno?	Yerreyew key hay&r kertuhan winew?
B: Jab, ejjab erreo aer kØmman uno.	Jahab, yejjab rreyew hay&r kertuhan winew.
T: Ejjab bwe kijØ mØHØ.	Yejjab bey kij&h megay.
A: Ebwe ke kijØm mØHØ?	Yebey key kij&h megay?
B: Jab, ejjab bwe kijØ mØHØ. (etc.)	Jahab, yejjab bey kij&h megay. (etc.)

18. *Alternative questions.*

(This exercise should be done in the same way, except that the questions should be formulated as follows:)

Erreo ke etton aer kØmman uno?	Yerreyew key ytt&w&n hay&r kertuhan winew?
Ebwe ke ejabwe am jela kajin MajØl?	Yebey key yejabey ham jelay kajin Mahjet?
Elab ke edrik an metak bØram?	Yelay key yedik han metak berah?

(Other opposite pairs of adjective-like words you will need are:)

Emman ke enana...?	Yertuhan key yenhannah...?
EmØkaj ke ebat...?	Yemekaj key yebat...?
Emakijkij ke ejamakij-kij...?	Yemakijkij key yejammakij-kij...?

ElõH ke eiet...?
 Eutie j ke ettõ...?
 Enno ke enana...?
 Ebil ke emõlo...?
 EtõHal ke eaibõj-
 bõj...?

Yeleg key yeyiy&t...?
 Yewity&j key yettay...?
 Yennaw key yenhahnah...?
 Yebil key y&ml&w...?
 Yetegal key yehay&b&j-
 b&j...?

19. The lost has been found: '*Here is the book you were looking for [it].*' (After this drill has been well modeled and partially learned, use only the underlined words as cues.)

Binjel eo in kwar
 bukote.
 EHin binjel eo kwar
 bukote.
 Buk eo en kwar bukote.
 EHen buk eo kwar
 bukote.

Pinjeł yew yin qehar
 piq&t&y.
 Y&gyin pinjeł yew qehar
 piq&t&y.

Beba ko kan kwar
 bukoti.
 Erkan beba ko kwar
 bukoti.

B&q yew yeł qehar piq&t&y
 Yegyeł b&q yew qehar
 piq&t&y.

Armij ro rein kwar
 bukot ir.
 Irrein armij ro kwar
 bukot ir.

P&ybah kew kał qehar
 piq&tiy.
 Yerkał p&ybah kew qehar
 piq&t&y.

Ladik eo uweo kwar
 bukote.
 EHuweo ladik eo
 kwar bukote.

Harm&j rew r&yin qehar
 piq&t y&r.
 Y&rr&yin harm&j rew qehar
 piq&t y&r.

(Continue, changing the following according to the above pattern.)

Jook ko kł kwar
 bukoti.
Binjel eo ne kwar
 bukote.
Ledrik eo in kwar
 bukote.
Lõmaro ran kwar
 bukot ir.
Buk ko kein kwar
 bukoti.
Buk eo eo kwar
 bukote.

Jawak kew kay qehar
 piq&tiy.
Pinjeł yew ñey qehar
 piq&t&y.
Ledik yew yin qehar
 piq&t&y.
Łeahrew rał qehar
 piq&t y&r.
B&q kew k&yin qehar
 piq&tiy.
B&q yew yew qehar
 piq&t&y.

Buk eo in kwar
bukote.
Buk eo e kwar
bukote.

B&q yew yin qehar
piq&t&y.
B&q yew y&y qe
har
piq&t&y.

20. (Change the sentences of Drill 16 in the following way:)

Ebwe m̄H̄H̄ eo kij̄.
El̄H̄ mak eo nejin.
Enana m̄H̄H̄ eo kij̄m̄.
(etc.)

Yebey megay yew kij̄h̄.
Yeleg mahak yew najin.
Yenahnah megay yew kij̄ē.
(etc.)

(Do the same for the questions you built in Drill 18 as you have just done for sentences of Drill 16.)

Ebwe ke ejabwe m̄H̄H̄
eo kij̄?
(etc.)

Yebey key yejabey megay
yew kij̄h̄?
(etc.)

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. In Drill 16, the statements should be translated very generally:

Yebey kij̄h̄ megay.	'I have an adequate diet.'
Yeleg najin mahak.	'He always has lots of money.'
Yetegal nimen tiy.	'He drinks his tea sweet.'
Yemekaj wahan wah.	'He always has fast canoes.'

(etc.)

The change effected by Drill 20, however, gives much more specific meanings:

Yebey megay yew kij̄h̄.	'The food I have is sufficient.'
Yemekaj wah yew wahan.	'His canoe is fast.'

(etc.)

2. The underlined portions of sentences in Drill 19 may by themselves constitute complete sentences:

Pinjet̄ yew yin.
The pencil (formerly) not visible is here between us.
The sentences of the drill have a dependent clause added:

...qehar piq&t&y
--- 'the one you were looking for'

Note that piq&t&y is the transitive form of pp&q listed in the reference section of Lesson Eleven, on page 117. While in some sentences the final &y is optional:

Yihar piq&t(&y) pinjeṭ yew.

In the sentences of Drill 19 it (or one of its replacements) is obligatory. The replacements are iy for plural non-human objects:

Pinjeṭ kew kaṅ qeḥar piq&tiy.

and y&r for plural human objects:

Ḥadik rew raṅ qeḥar piq&t y&r.

This is the pattern for all transitive vowel increments, except that the singular-plural distinction is not made for transitives that already have an iy increment for singular objects.

Object	Transitives in	Transitives in	
	<u>-&y and -ey</u>	<u>-iy</u>	
sg.	-&y / -ey	-iy	} --- (no dis- tinction)
pl. non-human	-iy	-iy	
pl. human	y&r	y&r	

Note that the second of the two demonstratives in the cues of Drill 19 is changed to the comparable *sentence* demonstrative when it is shifted to the beginning of the sentence:

_____ pinjeṭ yew yin...
y&gyin pinjeṭ yew _____

3. The last three lines of Drill 19 exhibit some subtle meaning distinctions:

b&q yew yew...	(book brought into view while speaking)
b&q yew yin...	(book already in view of both speaker and addressee)
b&q yew y&y...	(book near and in view of speaker but remains out of view of addressee)

SOUND DRILL

In addition to the *l* and *r* sounds drilled on in Lessons 10 and 12, there is a third kind of each, of the *w*-variety: ḷ and ṛ.

lwe	ḷ&y	pond	rwe	ṛey	to put a hand in
lwit	ḷiyit	to slurp	ruj	ṛij	to wake up
lot	ḷet	top of mast	rot	ṛet	what kind?
tol	teḷ	mountain	mor	meṛ	worn out
			mur	miṛ	ancient chant

Note that i and u at the end of a syllable give the preceding vowel an [u] or [o] sound. The same is true of q, g and h.

tok	teq	hither	boh	b&g	night
jok	jeq	alight	roh	re&g	hear
ruk	riq	Truk	bon	beh	clogged up

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Uno in Maj&l Winew yin Mahje&

before

Mokta jen an dri belle b&ktok uno ko aer
Megtah jan han ripalley bekteq winew kew hay&r

themselves

dri-Maj&l rar make k&mmen aer uno jen bwil&k,
riMahje& rehar mak&y ket&han hay&r winew jan b&l&k,

grass roots

ujoj, okar im men ko jet. Jerbal in unoik
wij&j, wekar yim men kew jet. Jerbal yin winewik

few only

armij an jejjo w&t. Dri uno rein rar noj uno
harm&j han j&jj&w wet. Riwinew r&yin rehar hewej winew

the manner of

ko aer im w&win k&mmeni im kwalok w&t han ro
kew hay&r yim wayw&y&n ket&haniy yim qah&aq wet gan rew

their relatives

nukier im jer&dir. because Kin an kar missionaries
nigiy&r yim jeray&r. K&n han kar mejinedey rew

witchcraft

lemnak bwe uno in Maj&l ej jerbal kin anijnij,
temhak bey winew yin Mahje& yej jerbal k&n hanijnij,

happy

rar jab kanuij m&n&n& in k&tlok an armij
rehar jab kahn&w&j meheh&eh yin ket&aq han harm&j

use them

kejerbali. Takt& ro rej jab bar k&tlok an dri Maj&l
kejerbaliy. Takteh rew rej jab bar ket&aq han riMahje&

sanitary

make uno bwe ejjab erreo aer k&mmen uno im
mak&y winew bey yejjab rrewyew hay&r ket&han winew yim

take power
 bar juðn elab aer bøk maroH jen armij. Kin men
 bar jiwen yełap hay&r bek mareğ jan harm&j. K&n men
 there are hardly any still
 in, mottan jidrik ejelok dri uno ej mour wõt kið.
 yin, mettan jidik yejjełaq riwinew yej mewir wet kiyveh

PROVERB

Jiner ilo kũbo, Jined yilew k&b&w,
 jemer im jemen ro jet. jemad yim jeman rew jet.

'Our mother forever, our father
 and the father of others.'

VOCABULARY

aibũjbũj	hay&b&jb&j (intr.) ka...&y (tr.)	bland, little taste; not sweet, sour or salty (related to <u>hay&b&j</u> fresh water)
anijnij	hanijnij (intr.) ...iy (tr.)	witchcraft, magic
aoleb	hawelep, hawelep- (intr.) ...ey (tr.)	all (of)
bakke	bakkey	yaws (ulcerated); a large sore
bilo	pil&w (intr.)	blind, see poorly, have cataracts, trachoma
bwiløk drekð	kapil&wyik(iy) (tr.) b&l&k, bilike- dekey	make someone... leaf stone, rock; yaws, skin ulcers
dri mij erreo	rim&j rr&y&w (intr.)	dead person clean, pure, clear, sanitary
iet	karr&y&wik(iy) (tr.) 'yiy&t (intr.) ka...&y (tr.)	few
iturł	yitiłih	near me
jabdrewøt	jabdeywet	any, each, every, all
jamakijki	jammakijki (intr.) ka...ey	not often, seldom, in- frequent <u>ja-</u> + <u>makijki</u>
jaroHroH	jarreğreğ (intr.)	deaf, hard of hearing (distributive of <u>reğ</u> <u>hear</u> + <u>ja-</u> negative prefix)

	ka...ey (tr.)	pretend to be... make someone...
jeblij	jeplej (intr.) ka...ey (tr.)	veneral disease (general term) (from <i>syphilis</i>)
jejo	j&jj&w	a few
kakkije	kakkij&y (intr.) ...ik(iy) (tr.)	rest, vacation, holi- day
kejerbal	kejerbal	use (causative + <i>work</i>)
kirijin	kirjin (intr.) ...iy (tr.)	a Christian make someone Christian
kirro	kirr&w (intr.)	arthritis, rheumatism, gout
	ka...&y(iy) (tr.)	make someone...
k8bo	k&b&w	forever
k8tlok	k&t&laq	release, allow, permit, free
leba	lebah (intr.) ka...yik(iy) (tr.)	leprosy (from English)
makijkij	makijkij	often, frequent
mijen	mijen pitpit	sickness: abdominal pain and swelling
pitpit		missionary, convert
missionary	mejinedey (intr.) ...ik(iy) (tr.)	(from English)
mij	m&j rayjitin	paralysis from stroke (<i>'his one side is dead'</i>)
r&ajitin		
mokta	m&qtah m&qtahtah	before first of all
m8lo	m&t&w (intr.) ka...ik(iy) (tr.)	cool
m8n8n8	m&h&h&h&h (intr.) ka...yik(iy) (tr.)	happy
m8ttan	m&ttan jidik	soon, almost
jidrik		
noj	m&wej (intr.) ...&y (tr.)	hide, conceal
okar	wekar, wekara-	root
pitpit	pitpit (intr.) pit(iy) (tr.)	traditional medicine (secret) which in- volves rubbing with coconut oil
rajjia	rajjiyah	yaws, skin ulcers
ruk	riq	yaws, sores on bottom of feet
t8Hal	tegal	sweet; diabetes

ujoj
unoik
w8t

wijw&j
winewyik (tr.)
winew (intr.)
wet

grass (general term)
treat with medicine;
paint
have a boil

LESSON FOURTEEN

Occupations; adjective-like words;
and singular-plural forms
of such dimensional words;
the reflexive katey.

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Kwöj jermal rot? | Qej jermal řet? |
| B: Ij dri kaki iben kien. | Yij rikakiy yippan kiyen. |
| A: High School ke ta? | Hayey jikiwiř key tah? |
| B: Jab, elementary. | Jahab, yeřemeyenter&y. |
| A: Kwöj jokwe ia? | Qej j&q&y yi'yah? |
| B: Ij jokwe Rita. Ak
kwöj et bajjök ran
kein. | Yij j&q&y Riytah. Hak
qej y&t bajj&k rahan
k&yin. |
| A: Ejařin möj ař jikul,
mřttan juřn yiř. | Yejjagin ř&j hah&h jiki-
wiř, řettan jiwen 'yiyeh. |
| B: Kate wřt yok, ejjab
to. | Katey wet y&q, yejjab
tew. |
- A: What kind of work do you do?
B: I am a teacher with the government.
A: High School, or what?
B: No, elementary.
A: Where do you live?
B: I live in Rita. What are you doing these days?
A: My schooling is almost finished--one more year.
B: Work hard. It won't be long.

DRILLS

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Kwöj jermal rot? | Qej jermal řet? |
| Ij dri kaki iben kien. | Yij rikakiy yippan kiyen. |
| dri kaki in mission | rikakiy yin miyjen |
| taktö | takteh |
| kamtö | kahařteh |
| injinia | yinjiniyah |
| dri wia | riwiyah |
| jela | jejřah |
| nöj | nehej |

dri iðk pilawð
 dri eñwðr
 dri kallib
 dri jarom
 dri mwijbar
 dri jeje
 dri ekajet
 bilijmen
 dri katu
 dri meto
 kaben
 mej
 dri kòmman baib
 dri jojomar
 komja
 dri jðkjðk wa
 dri kowainini
 dri lale bao
 dri lale bik
 dri liaklok

riyiy&k pilahway
 riyaged
 rikallib
 rijafem
 rimijbar
 rij&yj&y
 riyakajet
 pilijmayan
 rikatiw
 rimetew
 kapen
 meyej
 riketutan bahyib
 rij&wj&wmar
 qemjah
 rij&kj&k wah
 rikewwahyiniy
 rilahley bahwew
 rilahley piyik
 riliyahakiaq

2. Emðj ke am jikul?

Jab, ejañin mðj að
jikul.
 jermal
 mðññ
 jeje
 kiki
 ikkure
 jerakrðk
 kowainini
 rarð
 dri kaki
 tutu
 kakkije

Yem&j key han jikiwið?

Jahab, yejjagin m&j hah&h
jikiwið.
 jermal
 megay
 j&yj&y
 kiykiy
 qqir&y
 jerakr&k
 kewwahyiniy
 rahr&h
 rikakiy
 tiwtiw
 kakkij&y

3. E mðj ke an jikul?

Mðttan juðñ yið.
 Enaj mðj an jikul
 lokin juðñ yið.
 ruo allih
 jilu wik
 emen ran
 lalim awa
 joñoul minit

Yem&j key han jikiwið?

Mettan jiwen 'yiyeh.
 Yenahaj m&j han jikiwið
 ðaqin jiwen 'yiyeh.
 riwew hall&g
 jiliw wiyik
 yeman rahan
 ðalem hawah
 j&g&wil minit

4. Ej jab to im enaj mɔj Yejjab tew yim yenahaj mɔj
 an John jikul. han Jawan jikiwiɪ.

(Use the cues from Drill 2 in this and the following drill.)

5. Mɔttan wɔt jidik emɔj Mɔttan jidik yemɔj han
 an Miten jikul. Miyten jikiwiɪ.

6. Ewi pinjel eo? Yewiy pinjel yew?
 Uweo ion tabel Wiweyew yi'yewen teybeɪ
 en. yeɪ.
 Iiɔ ion tabel 'Yiy&h yi'yewen teybeɪ
 e. y&y.
 Iien ion tabel 'Yiyen yi'yewen teybeɪ
 en. yeɪ.
 Effenene ion tabel Yegheyhey yi'yewen teybeɪ
 ne. hey.

buk
 ben
 beba
 jook

b&q
 peyen
 p&ybah
 jawak

7. Singular-plural changes in six pairs of dimensional words.

(Change the following sentences from singular to plural by changing yew to kew, changing the subject prefix from ye- to re-, and by doubling the proper (underlined) consonants of the dimensional words. (Since this doubling is often not represented in traditional spelling, the drill is given only in phonetic spelling.) Use the first of each pair of sentences as the cue. Ignore for the moment the words in parentheses to the right.)

The school is large (in size or high in level).
 Yeɪap jikiwiɪ yew. (ɪapɪap)
 Reɪap jikiwiɪ kew. (ɪɪap)

The school is small (in size or low in level).
 Yedik jikiwiɪ yew. (dikdik)
 Reddik jikiwiɪ kew. (ddik)

The school is large (in size).
 Yekilep jikiwiɪ yew. (kileplep)
 Rekkillep jikiwiɪ kew. (killep)

The school is small (in size).
 Yedik jikiwiɪ yew. (jidikdik)
 Reddik jikiwiɪ kew. (jiddik)

The book is thick.
 Yemij&l b&q yew. (mij&l j&l)
 Remmij&l b&q kew. (mmij&l/mijj&l)

The book is thin.
 Yemaniy b&q yew. (maniy niy)
 Remmanniy b&q kew. ((m)manniy)

The rope is thick.
 Yehayitip tew yew. (hayitip tip)
 Rehayitip tew kew. (hayitip)

The rope is thin.
 Yehayidik tew yew. (R&lik) (hayidikdik)
 Rehayiddik tew kew. (hayiddik)

Yehayinig tew yew. (Ratak) (hayinignig)
 Rehayinnig tew kew. (hayinnig)

The channel is wide.
 Yedepakpak tew yew. (depakpak) (no
 change)
 Redepakpak tew yew. (ddepakpak/
 deppakpak)

The channel is narrow.
 Yehayidik tew yew. (yehayinig...)
 (Repeat hayidik from above, since it is the opposite
 of depakpak as well as of hayitip.)

The rope is long.
 Yehayiteq tew yew. (R&lik) (hayiteqteq)
 Rehayetteq tew kew. (hayetteq)

Yehayiteq tew yew. (Ratak) (hayiteqteq)
 Rehayitteq tew kew. (hayitteq)

The rope is short.
 Yekadiw tew yew. (kadiwdiw)
 Rekkaddiw tew kew. ((k)ka(d)diw)
 (either k or d or
 both are doubled)

(Now repeat the above using other singular demon-
 stratives in the cues and their plural counterparts
 in the responses: yin, yeñ, ney, y&y, wiweyew.
 Continue until the singular-plural single-double
 consonant distinction for this small set of words
 has become second nature.)

8. (Proceed with this drill as with the preceding one. These adjective-like words show no comparable singular plural distinction, however. Ignore for the moment the words in parentheses.)

Ebat wa eo.	Yebat wah yew.	(batbat)
Emökaj wa eo.	Yemekaj wah yew.	(mekajk&j)
Enno ik eo.	Yennaw y&k yew.	(nnawn&w)
Enana ik eo.	Yenahnah y&k yew.	(nahnah) (no change)
Emman mweo.	Yetuhan meyew.	(tuhant&n)
Enana mweo.	Yenahnah meyew.	
Etöhal ti eo.	Yetegal tiy yew.	(tegalg&l)
Eaiböjböj ti eo.	Yehay&b&jb&j tiy yew.	(hay&b&jb&j) (no change)
Ejol ik eo.	Yejawał y&k yew.	(jawałw&ł)
Eaiböjböj ik eo.	Yehay&b&jb&j y&k yew.	
EmöH mǎ eo.	Y&m&g may yew.	(m&gm&g)
Enno mǎ eo.	Yennaw may yew.	
Ehaj ut eo.	Yegaj wit yew.	(gajg&j)
Enana bwin ut eo.	Yenahnah biyin wit yew.	(biynahnah)
Eriab jibij eo.	Yeriyab jipyij yew.	(riyaby&b)
Emol jibij eo.	Yemewel jipyij yew.	(mewelwel)
Eouwi ik eo.	Yewwiy y&k yew.	(wwiywiy)
Eaiböjböj ik eo.	Yehay&b&jb&j y&k yew.	
Erreo mweo.	Yerreyew meyew.	(rreyewyew)
Etton mweo.	Y&tt&w&n meyew.	(tt&w&nw&n)
Edro bek eo.	Yeddew payak yew.	(ddewdew)
Emera bek eo.	Yemerah payak yew.	(merahrah)
Etutu nuknuk eo.	Yetiwtiw niqniq yew.	(tiwtiw) (no change)
EmöRǎ nuknuk eo.	Yemeray niqniq yew.	(merayr&y)
Ebin nuknuk eo.	Y&p&n niqniq yew.	(p&np&n)
Ebiroro nuknuk eo.	Yepid&wd&w niqniq yew.	(pid&wd&w) (no change)

Emwilal aibØj eo.	Yemilaḷ hay&b&j yew.	(milaḷḷaḷ)
Ebijbij aibØj eo.	Y&p&jp&j hay&b&j yew.	(p&jp&j) (no change)
Eutiej armij eo.	Yewity&j harm&j yew.	(wity&jy&j)
Ettḷ armij eo.	Yettay harm&j yew.	(ttayḷ&y)

(Repeat, using other demonstratives as in Drill 7.)

9. (Build sentences based on those of Drills 7 and 8 like the following--similar to the first sentence of the prose selection. Use the underlined words, and other similar ones, as cues.)

Yewer jiwēn jikiwiḷ yēḷap, kab jet reddik.

Yewer jiwēn b&q mij&l, kab jet mmanniy.

Yewer jiwēn b&q maniy, kab jet mmij&l.

Yewer jiwēn wah bat, kab jet mekaj.

(etc.)

10. Adjective-like verbs as post-position modifiers.

(Using the sentences of Drills 7 and 8 as cues, ask questions with pad yi'yah as responses, using the forms of the adjective-like words given in parentheses in the earlier drills. For example:)

Cue:	Response:
<u>Yēḷap</u> jikiwiḷ yew.	Yepad yi'yah jikiwiḷ <u>ḷapḷap</u> yew?
Re <u>ḷḷap</u> jikiwiḷ kew.	Repad yi'yah jikiwiḷ <u>ḷḷap</u> kew?
Ye <u>kilep</u> jikiwiḷ yew.	Yepad yi'yah jikiwiḷ <u>kilelep</u> yew?
Re <u>killep</u> jikiwiḷ kew.	Repad yi'yah jikiwiḷ <u>killep</u> kew?

(Note the contrast between the pattern of the dimensional words above, and that of the non-dimensional words which follow:)

Ye <u>bat</u> wah yew.	Yepad yi'yah wah <u>batb&t</u> yew?
Re <u>bat</u> wah kew.	Repad yi'yah wah <u>batb&t</u> kew?
Ye <u>mekaj</u> wah yew.	Yepad yi'yah wah <u>mekaj&j</u> yew?
Re <u>mekaj</u> wah kew.	Repad yi'yah wah <u>mekaj&j</u> kew?

11. The reflexive katey.

<u>Kwön</u> kate wöt <u>yok</u> jermal.	<u>Qen</u> katey wet <u>y&q</u> jermal.
komín	q&min
ren	ren
en	yen
jen	jen
in	yin
komro en	q&threw yen
(etc.)	(etc.)

<u>Kwöj</u> kate wöt <u>yok</u> jermal.	<u>Qej</u> katey wet <u>y&q</u> jermal.
(etc.)	(etc.)

<u>Kwar</u> kate wöt <u>yok</u> jermal.	<u>Qehar</u> katey wet <u>y&q</u> jermal.
(etc.)	(etc.)

<u>Kwön</u> kar kate wöt <u>yok</u>	<u>Qen</u> kar katey wet <u>y&q</u>
jermal.	jermal.
(etc.)	(etc.)

<u>Kwönaj</u> kate wöt <u>yok</u>	<u>Qenahaj</u> katey wet <u>y&q</u>
jermal.	jermal.
(etc.)	(etc.)

(Continue, substituting other verbs such as jikiwił, kahtak, ketuhan wah, ketuhaney, etc.)

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. The set of six pairs of dimensional opposites in Drill 7 are unique in having distinct plural forms with doubled consonants. You may find the single-double consonant contrast difficult to hear and produce smoothly at first, but should work on Drill 7 and the relevant portions of Drills 9 and 10 intensively until you have mastered the matter.

Note that words having more than one consonant in addition to the final one such as kilep, kadiw, and maniy, may double both to form kkillep, kkaddiw, and mmanniy, while others double only one--the first one not counting a y.

Later you will meet different doubled and reduplicated forms of the same words, such as:

jjidikdik
kkilelep
mmij&lj&l
(etc.)

but forms such as these should not be confused with the double-consonant plurals drilled in this lesson, since they make a different meaning distinction which will be introduced in a later lesson.

2. lap and kilep, and dik and ji(d)dik have a great deal of overlap in meaning and, as the drills show, some overlap in use within a paradigm, but as their use with jikiwił demonstrates partially, kilep and ji(d)dik are usually restricted to references to size, while lap and dik are more general and can refer as well to level intensity, status along time or social dimensions.

3. In Drill 10, where the adjective-like verbs are shifted to a position immediately following the word they modify and preceding a demonstrative, note that there is a special post-positional form for each such verb that is not already reduplicated, and that the dimensional words carry a singular-plural contrast over into the post position, while non-dimensional words use the same special post-positional form for both singular and plural.

4. Note that in at least some contexts dik is the opposite of both lap and kilep, and hayidik is the opposite of both hayitip and depakpak. This should not seem strange when one recalls that in English *light* is the opposite of both *dark* and *heavy*, *short* of both *long* and *tall*, and *narrow* of both *wide* and *broad*. Later we will learn that dik is also the opposite of ritteu 'old': that is, 'young'.

5. The verb jerakr&k, although related to jerak, has certain differences in meaning. The transitive forms of each help to make this clear:

Wen har jerakr&k&y teq wah yeñ?	'Who sailed that canoe here?'
Wen har jerakey w&jtay yeñ?	'Who hoisted that sail?'

Note the difference in objects. A few more examples may help:

Rejerakr&k tetmahrew.	'The fellows are sailing.'
Rejerak tetmahrew.	'The fellows have hoisted sail (departed).'
Q&ñ nahaj jerakr&k gayat?	'When will you be sail- ing?'
Wiyik yin lał.	'Next week.'

Q&h nahaj jarak
 gayat?
 Bal&m hawah.

'When will you (hoist)
 sail?'
 'Five o'clock.'

SOUND DRILL

In Lesson Eleven we noted that vowel sounds in Marshallese may be distinctively short or long. The same is true of consonants; for example, the length of the consonant sounds is the only difference between the following pairs of words:

eta	yetah	my name	etta	yettah	to be in the early months of pregnancy
ebat	yebat	he is slow	ebbat	yebbat	he is late
elaḥ	yeḥag	squall	ellaḥ	yeḥag	to spread something apart
ele	yeley	possessed by a demon	elle	yelley	to bear fruit or flowers; serves you right
ewi	yewiy	where is it?	eouwi	yewwiy	taste of fatty fish
kiḥ	kiy&h	laws that apply to me	kiḥ	kiyyeh	now

Long consonants are always written doubly in our phonetic spelling.

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Jikul ko ilo Majḥl
Jikiwiḥ kew yilew Mahjeḥ

Ewḥr	juḥn	high school	kab jejo	jikul	jidrik
Yewer	jiwen	hayey	jikiwiḥ	kab j&jj&w	jikiwiḥ <u>jiddik</u>

ilo	ailiḥ	in Majḥl.	Enaḥin	aoleb	jikul
yilew	hayel&g	yin Mahjeḥ.	<u>Yenahgin</u>	hawelep	jikiwiḥ

though

kein an kien botab ebar wḥr an katilik im
 k&yin han kiyen bethab yebar wer han katilik yim

brotijen. Ewḥr emen an brotijen jikul kab
 birewtiyjen. Yewer yeman han birewtiyjen jikiwiḥ kab

ruo an katilik. EloH rikaki in belle ilo
 riwew han katilik. Yeleg rikakiy yin palley yilew
 jikul kein rellab ak enaH in aaleb jikul ko
 jikiwiH k&yin reHap hak yenaHgin hawelep jikiwiH kew
 redrik ilo ailiH ko ilikin dri-MajHl wHt rej
 reddik yilew hay&l&g kew yilikin riMahjet wet rej
 rikaki. Buk, pinjel im mwein jikul ko jet,
 rikakiy. B&q, pinjet yim H&yiyen jikiwiH kew jet,

easy find them
 ejjab kanuij bidodo loi. Kin men in jermal
 yejjab kahn&w&j pid&wd&w lewiy. K&n men yin jermal
 in rikaki ilo ailiH ko ilikin ej juHn jermal
 yin rikakiy yilew hay&l&g kew yilikin yej jiwen jermal
 hard trying
 ebin im kaboubub.
yep&n yim kapewibwib.

PROVERB

BHtHktHk ej kur. Betektek yej kir.

Literally: 'Blood calls.'

Equivalent: 'Blood runs thicker than water.'

VOCABULARY

aetok	hayeteq (RHl.) hayiteq (Rat.)	long; tall (of people)
aidik	hayidik	narrow; thin (of long, round objects)
ailib	hayihib	thick (of long, round objects)
baib	bahyib	pipe (from English)
bilijmen	pilijmayan	policeman (from English)
biroro	pid&wd&w	soft, easy
bijbij	p&jp&j	shallow
bin	p&n	hard, difficult
bHtab	bethab	although, nevertheless
bHtHktHk	betektek	blood, bleed
drebakbak	depakpak	wide, broad
ekajet	yakajet	to interrogate (+ <u>ri-</u> = judge)
enaH in	yenaHgin	almost, nearly
eouwi	(ye) + wwiy	delicious smell of fatty fish cooking

iðk	'yiy&k (&y)	mix
jeje	j&yj&y	write
jela	jeyłah	sailor (from English)
jerakrðk	jerakr&k (intr.) ...&y (tr.)	go sailing
jojomar	j&wj&wmar	intercede, defend (+ <u>ri</u> = <i>public defender</i>)
kaben	kapen	captain (from English)
kallib	kallib (intr.)	to plant, bury
	kalibin(iy) (tr.)	plant something
kate	katey (tr.)	apply...self to something
	kattikat (intr.)	
katu	katiw	meteorology, predict weather (cf. <u>k&t&w</u> <i>wind</i>)
kiki	kiykiy	sleep
komja	qehjah	district administrator, magistrate (from German <i>commissar</i>)
kłr	kir	call
lale	lahley (sg.) (...iy(pl.))	look at, look after
liaklok	liyahakłaq	lead astray (+ <u>ri</u> = <i>prosecutor</i>)
lokin	łaqin	after
mej	meyej	mate on ship (from English)
meni	maniy	thin (of flat objects)
mera	merah	light (not heavy)
meto	metew	ocean, navigation
mijil	mij&l	thick (of flat objects)
mðj	ł&j	finish, end
mðrð	łeray	dry
mwijbar	łijbar	cut hair
mwilal	łilal	deep
łaj	gaj	fragrant
to	tew	channel, pass; rope, string; long time

LESSON FIFTEEN

Additional greetings; requests
and polite refusals; the coconut.

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Yokwe dri mwin. | Yi'yaqey rimiyin. |
| B: Yokwe yok, drelohtok...
jijöttok joujo. | Yi'yaqey y&q, d&yłağteq...
jijetteq jewijew. |
| A: Erri ajiri ro? | Yerriy hajiriy rew? |
| B: Remot in tutu iar,
möttan jidrik re roltok. | Remewet yin tiwtiw yiyhar,
mettan jidik rerawalteq. |
| A: Ak emman ke ami mour
imwin? | Hak, yetutan key hamiy
m&wir yimiyin. |
| B: Ej bwe wöt, ak kwe? | Yej bey wet, hak qey? |
| A: O, ej emman wöt. | Wew, yej tutan wet. |
| B: Kwön ber in köjota,
ewör ik im kwanjin. | Qen pad yin k&j&wtah,
yewer y&k yim qanjin. |
| A: Kommol a ijja ikiH. | Qentuwel hah yijjah
yik&q. |

- A: Hello folks (of this house).
 B: Hello, come in... sit here.
 A: Where are the children?
 B: They've gone swimming; they'll be back soon.
 A: And how are you all (here, in this house)?
 B: Oh, so-so. And you?
 A: Oh, fine.
 B: Stay for dinner, there is some fish and breadfruit.
 A: Thanks, but I guess not this time.

DRILLS

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Remot in tutu iar, möt-
ttan jidrik reroltok. | Remewet yin tiwtiw yiyhar,
mettan jidik rerawalteq. |
| jikul | jikiwił |
| kakijen | kakijen |
| eHwör | yağed |
| kakkör | kakk&r |
| kemeem | keyemyem |

2. Möttañ jidik i etal
Han Rita.

kwe
e
re
kim
kom

Mettan jidik yiyetal
gan Riytah.

qe
ye
re
k&m
q&ñ

3. Ne kwe etal, inaj
buromöj.
Ne kwo itok, inaj
mönönö.

(repeat the words in Drill 2)

Gey qeyetal, yinahaj
bir&w&ñj.
Gey qeyiteq, yinahaj
meñeñeñ.

4. Kwön ber in köjota.
etal möññ
itok uwe
roltok kömat
rollok rarö
mabuñ

Qen pad yin k&j&wtah.
yetal ñegay
yiteq wiw&y
rawalteq kemat
rawaññaq rahr&h
mahbiñ

5. Kwön jab iköñ.
keroro
ettöñ
köbatat
emakitkit

Qen jab yik&q.
keyr&wr&w
tt&q
kebahathat
ññakitkit

6. Yokwe dri mwin.
lömaro
limaro
löllab ro
lellab ro
dri wa ne
likao ro
jiroñ ro
dri möne
dri wa in
dri'inin
dri en'ne
dri mökane
dri mökein
dritto ro
komeañ
ruamaejet eo
ruamaejet ro
yok baba
yok mama
yok jera

Yi'yaqey rimiyin.
ñemahrew
limahrew
ñeññap rew
löññap rew
riwah ñey
likahwew rew
jireñ rew
rimañey
riwah yin
riyinyin
riyaññey
rimekañey
rim&k&yin
rittew rew
q&ñyag
riwamay&j&t yew
riwamay&j&t rew
y&q bahbah
y&q mahmah
y&q jera

yok neju
 yok jibu
 yok jimma(8)
 yok lajemma(8)
 yok jeiu
 yok jatU
 yok lajjibuU
 yok lijjibuU

y&q najih
 y&q jibih
 y&q jimtah(&h)
 y&q lajittah(&h)
 y&q j&yih
 y&q jatih
 y&q lajjibihbih
 y&q lijjibihbih

7. Kwön ber wöt in
köjota.

mabuH
 m8H8 in raelep
 jermal
 jikul
 bwebwenato
 eHw8r
 uno
 al
 kwalkwol
 aen
 k8mk8m
 entak

Qen pad wet yin
k&j&wtah.

mahbi8
 megay yin rahyelep
 jermal
 jikiwit
 beybeynahtew
 ya8ed
 winew
 hal
 qatq&t
 hayen
 kemkem
 y&ntak

8. Kommol a ijja ik8H.

ejja bwe
 imat
 ej kab mwij
 a8 m8H8
 kobbat
 ejja bwe
 mokta
 ij kaiur
 erumwij

Qentuwel hah yijjah yik&q.

yejjah bey
 yimat
 yej kab m&j
 hah8h megay
 qebbat
 yejjah bey
 meqtah
 yij kayit
 yefimij

9. Ne ejjab

ni, dri-Maj8l reban kar
 mar8n mour.
 wa itoitak
 waini wia
 b8b k8mman jaki
 m8 k8mman wa
 missionary jeld Anij
 wit kadr8k ieraj
 dri belle lolokjen
 ik jalele

Gey yejjab

niy, riMahjet reban kar
 mare8 m&wir.
 wah yit&wyitak
 wahyiniy wiyah
 beb ketuhan jakiy
 may ketuhan wah
 mejinedey jetay Hanij
 w&t kaddek yi'yaraj
 ripalley lew&aqjeH
 y&k jal&yl&y

10. (Teacher gives the response as cue, then asks the question.)

Emman ke am(i) mour?	Yetuhan key ham/hamiy m&wir?
<u>Ej bwe w&t.</u>	<u>Yej bey wet.</u>
Ebwe.	Yebey.
Emman.	Yetuhan.
Ejjab kanuij.	Yejjab kahn&w&j.
Ebwe jidrik.	Yebey jidik.
Ej emman w&t.	Yej tuhan wet.
Jidrik.	Jidik.
Jimettan.	Jimettan.
Ibok mejin jidrik.	Yibek m&jyin jidik.
Emmanlok jen ran ko	Yetuhaniaq jan rahan kew
lok.	iaq.
Ij kab kajur lok.	Yij kab kajw&r iaq.

(Practice also these alternative questions with the above responses.)

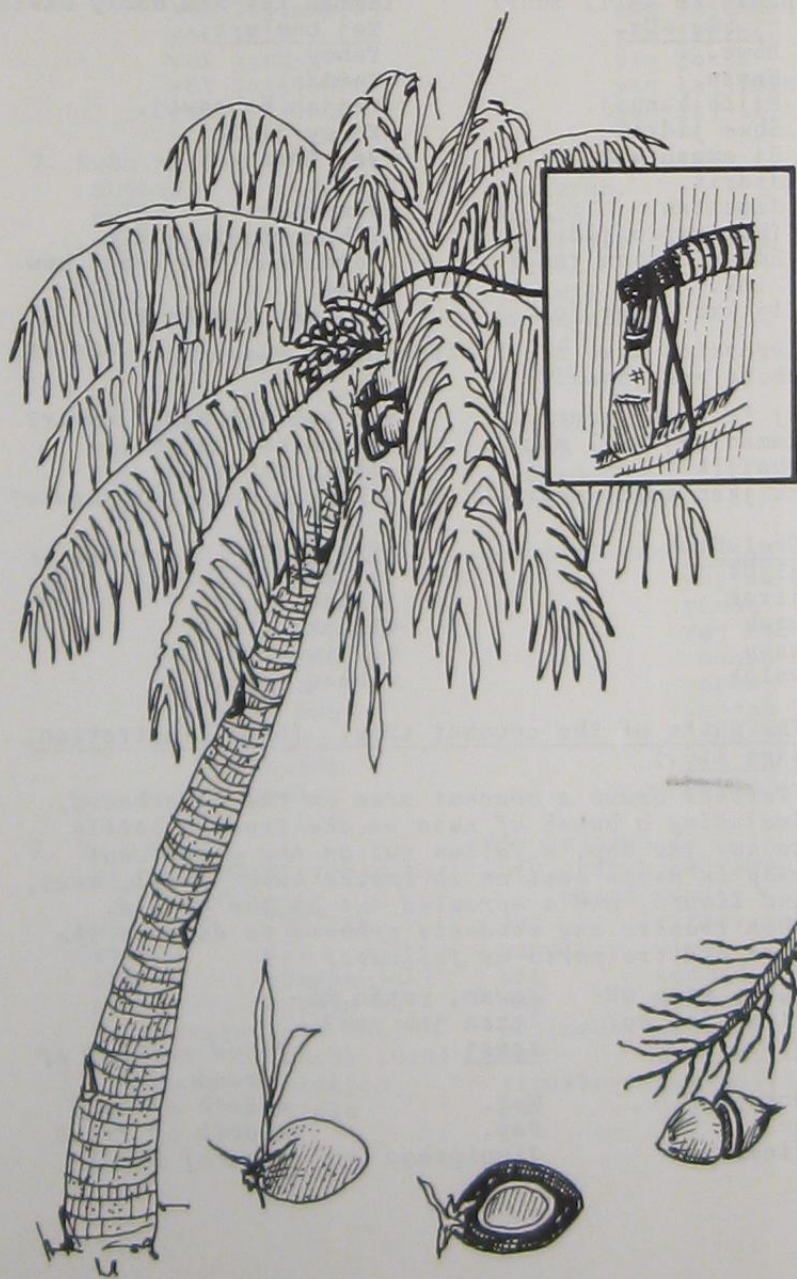
Ej it am(i) mour?	Yej y&t ham/hamiy m&wir?
Emman ke am(i) mour	Yetuhan key ham/hamiy
bajjik?	m&wir bajj&k?
Ekijkan am(i) mour?	Y&k&jkan ham/hamiy m&wir?

11. DreloHtok.	D&yiaHteq.
<u>jij&t</u>	<u>jijjet</u>
jirak	jirhak
urak	wirhak
babu	bahbiw
walok	wahiaq

12. The parts of the coconut tree. (See illustration, page 156.)

(Teacher draws a coconut tree on the blackboard, including a bunch of nuts on the tree, a bottle to tap the sap, a fallen nut on the ground cut away in cross section to expose husk, shell, meat, and liquid, and a sprouted nut on the ground. Then teacher and students proceed to discuss the tree and its parts as follows:)

T: John, etan m&-	Jawan, yetan me-	
ttan jab eo?	ttan jab yew?	
J: <u>Kimij.</u>	<u>K&m&j.</u>	frond or leaf of frond
Nok.	Neq.	midrib of leaf
Beb.	Pap.	midrib of frond
JinibraH.	Jinniprag.	stem of bunch



Kwalini. (Rat.)	Qaɬiyniy.	<i>small nut</i>
Kwalinni. (Rɤl.)	Qaɬinniy.	<i>small nut</i>
Kɤn.	Kayan.	<i>trunk</i>
Utak.	Witak.	<i>shoot, sheath</i>
Okar.	Wekar.	<i>roots</i>
Jubub.	Jiwibwib.	<i>new shoot</i>
Jiab.	Jiyab.	<i>heart</i>
Uror.	Wirw&r.	<i>bunch (drinking stage)</i>
Jekaro.	Jekar&w.	<i>sap</i>
Inbil.	Yinp&l.	<i>'cloth'</i>
Drebdreb.	Dapd&p.	<i>base of trunk and root system</i>
Jakaiej. (Rat.)	Jakayiy&j.	<i>cut steps</i>
Jakairo. (Rɤl.)	Jakayir&w.	<i>cut steps</i>
Bweo.	Beyaw.	<i>husk</i>
Lat.	ɤat.	<i>shell</i>
Latjim.	ɤajjim.	<i>bottom half of shell</i>
Latmij.	ɤatm&j.	<i>top half of shell</i>
Medre.	M&d&y.	<i>soft meat</i>
Dren in ni.	Dannin niy.	<i>juice</i>
Iu.	Yiw.	<i>sprouted nut and meat</i>

13. (Teacher has a student, or different students go to blackboard and point out different parts of the drawing.)

T: John, kwalok mɤk

kimijen ni ne.

nokin

bebin

jinibraffin

kwalinin

kwalinnin

kɤn

utakin

okarin

jububin

jiabin

uror eo urorin

jekaro eo jekaron

inbilin

drebdrebin

jakaiejin

jakairon

bweo'n

latin

Jawan, qaɬtaq mek

kimejan niy mey.

meqin

papin

jinnipragin

qaɬiyniyin

qaɬinniyin

kayan

witakin

wekarin

jiwibwibin

jiyabin

wirw&r yew wirw&rin

jekar&w yew jekar&win

yinp&lin

dapd&pin

jakayiyejin

jakayir&win

beyawan

ɬatin

latjimin
latmijin
medrein
drenin
iuin

latjimin
latm&jin
m&d&yin
dannin
yiwin

J: EHeo kimij eo kimijen
ni e eo.
nok nokin
(etc.)

Yegyew k&m&j yew kimejan
niy y&y yew.
heq heqin
(etc.)

14. Stages of coconut growth--jaw yin niy.

(Teacher asks these questions of students; later students ask them of each other. At first the questions about each stage are kept in order; later they are intermixed.)

T: Kwalok m&k jo eo edrik
tata ilo an walok
ju&n ni?

Qah&aq mek jaw yew yedik
tahtah yilew han wah&aq
jiwin niy.

A: Kwalinni. (Kwalini.)

Qa&inniy. (Qa&iyniy.)

T: Kwalok m&k jo eo elab
lok jen kwalinni.
(kwalini).

Qah&aq mek jaw yew ye&ap
&aq jan qa&inniy.
(qa&iyniy).

B: Ubleb.

Wiblep.

T: Kwalok m&k jo eo jemare&n
k&berbal aulaklak, im
eban edr&bb.

Qah&aq mek jaw yew jemare&n
kejerbal hawit&ak&ak, yim
yeban dd&bb.

C: Ajin aulaklak.

Yajin hawit&ak&ak.

T: Kwalok m&k jo eo joun
edr&bb.

Qah&aq mek jaw yew jawin
dd&bb.

D: Ur&nni.

Wirenniy.

T: Kwalok m&k jo eo joun
jek&bbwa.

Qah&aq mek jaw yew jawin
j&k&bbwah.

E: Mejoub.

Mejewib.

T: Kwalok m&k jo eo eoublok
jen waini.

Qah&aq mek jaw yew yewib-
&aq jan wahyiniy.

F: Ma&bb&n.

Magben.

T: Kwalok m&k jo eo joun
kowainini.

Qah&aq mek jaw yew jawin
kewwahyiniy.

G: Waini.

Wahyiniy.

T: Kwalok m&k jo eo ejjino
an eoh mejen.

Qah&aq mek jaw yew yejji-
new han ya& mejan.

H: Iu.

Yiw.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. Some of the expressions in Drill 6 require comment. There are several contractions:

dri'inin	riyinyin	< ri + yan&y + yin	people of this islet
dri en'ne	riyah&ney	< ri + yan&y + &ney	people of that islet
ditto ro	ritteu rew	< ri + ritteu rew	elderly people

Q&myag, literally 'you four' is often used to address more than four people in order to give the effect of intimacy.

Riwamay&j&t 'stranger' is used with the same connotations as in English.

Jih&hah (&h) and h&jih&hah (&h) are both used to address grandfathers; the h&a- is the male personal name prefix.

h&jjibihbih and lijjibihbih are used to address grandchildren; the h&a- and li- are the male and female personal name prefixes, and -jjibihbih is the distributive form of jibi- 'grandmother, grandchild'.

PROVERB

Kojab kiki aneen
emman.

Qejab kiykiy yanyen
tutahan.

'Don't sleep on men's islets
(islets where one goes only to work).'

Be industrious. (Men shouldn't sleep late in the morning, and should never sleep too soundly, but should always be ready to rise and fight at a moment's notice.)

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Elab an dri-Maj&l	fortunate	kin an	grow
Ye&ap han riMahje&	jeram&n	k&n han	edr&k ni ilo
	<u>jerah&tahan</u>		<u>ddek</u> niy yilew
aili& ko air.	Ni ej	lelok Han ir	drink
hay&l&g kew hay&r.	Niy yej	ley&aq gan y&r	limeir, <u>lim&yy&r,</u>
food	house	bedding	transportation
kijier,	imweir,	kinier,	kab wair.
<u>kij&yy&r,</u>	<u>yim&yy&r,</u>	<u>kin&yy&r,</u>	kab <u>wah&r.</u>
			Rej k&mm&n Rej k&tt&n

enañin aoleb men ko rej aikuiji ñan mour jen
 yenañgin hawelep men kew rej hayiqijiy gan mewir jan

ni im men ko leen. Ne ejjab ni, dri-Majö1 reban
 niy yim men kew leyen. Gey yejjab niy, riMahje1 reban
 kar maroñ mour.
 kar mareñ mewir.

VOCABULARY

aikuij	hayiqij (intr.) ...iy (tr.)	need
aulaklak	hawilaklak (intr.) ...ey (tr.)	chip of green coconut husk used as spoon use a spoon to scoop out
babu	bahbiw	lie down, rest
buromöj	bir&wñ&j	(be) sorry
ebbat	bbat	(be) late
edröb	dd&b (intr.) dibej(ey) (tr.)	to husk
edrök	ddek	grow
ekijka-	y&k&jka-	how?
emakitkit	ññakitkit	unstable, moving (dis- tributive of <u>ññakit</u> , <u>kenakitiy</u>) move
emmol	ññewel	be thanked; be generous
ene	yan&y	islet in an atoll
eoñ	yañ	grow
ettöñ	tt&g	laugh
ijjino	jjinew (intr.) jiney(ey) (tr.)	begin begin something
iköñ	yik&g	keep silent; used with -ja as polite refusal of food, drink, or tobacco
jaki	jakiy	mat
jekobwa	j&k&bwah	meat of <u>mejewib</u> coconut mixed with sap or sugar
jalele	jal&yl&y (intr.) jaleyek(ey) (tr.)	meat or sauce for rice or other staples eat sauce with staples
jeramöñ	jerahanñan	fortunate, lucky, blessed
jimna	jimñah(a-)	grandfather
jirak	jirhak (intr.)	move

...ey (tr.)

joujo	jewijew	right here
kadrök	ka(+)ddek	cause to grow
kajur	kajw&r	strength, strong
kakijen	ka(+)kijen	gather food
kakkör	ka(+)k(i)k&r	gather clams (kik&r is Rat., for RHL. <u>jiqq&y</u>)
köjota	k&j&wtah	(eat) supper
köbatat	ke(+)bahathat	to smoke
lee-	ley-	fruit
lolokjen	lewtaqjeñ	have broadened horizons: 'visit there'
mabuñ	mahbiğ	(eat) breakfast
mat	mat	full of food or drink: satiated
ritto	rittew	old, elderly
ub	wib	soft
urak	wirhak	move

LESSON SIXTEEN

'Do you know how?';
 'I used to.'; 'Teach me.';
 nowadays and in the olden times.

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Kwo jela ke kŋjaŋjaŋ? | Qejeŋay key kejagjag? |
| B: Ta? | Tah? |
| A: Kita. | Kitah. |
| B: Aet, ijelŋ kita. | Hay&t, yijeŋay kitah. |
| A: Kwo maroŋ ke katakin
iŋ? | Qemareŋ key kahtakin
y&h? |
| B: Aet, He kwo kŋnan. | Hay&t, gey qekenhan. |
| A: Kejro maroŋ ke jino
ilju? | K&jrew mareŋ key jinew
yiljiw? |
| B: Emman ibba, itok in
jota bwe ij jerbak
in ran. | Yemŋan yippah, yiteq yin
j&wtah bey yij jerbak
yin rahan. |
- A: Do you know how to play (an instrument)?
 B: What (instrument)?
 A: Guitar.
 B: Yes, I know how to play a guitar.
 A: Could you please teach me?
 B: Yes, if you like.
 A: Could we start tomorrow?
 B: Fine by me. Come in the evening--I work during
 the day.

DRILLS

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Kwo jela ke kŋjaŋjaŋ? | Qejeŋay key kejagjag? |
| aŋ | haheh |
| jerakrŋk | jerakr&k |
| eb | yeb |
| al | hal |

9. Eor ke am kein
køjattjatt?
 jerbal
 eoffwör
 jaljal injin
 iðk pilawð
 liklik pilawð
 tutu
 irir makmðk
 kwekwe mð
 købbatat
- Yewer key hañ k&yin
kejagjag?
 jerbal
 yaðed
 jañjañ yinjin
 'yiy&k pilahway
 liklik pilahway
 tiwtiw
 yiryir makm&k
 q&yq&y may
 kebahathat
10. Ikøn købbatat, ak
 kið ijjab.
 kadðk ij kirijin
 kileb iaidik
 bakij ijabbakij
 mðkaj ibat
 katlik ij birotijen
 takðtð ij dri kaki
 mej ij kaben
 jeramðl imwðie
 eñwör ijewör
 jikul ij jerbal
- Yik&n kebahathat, hak
 kiyyeh yijjab.
 kadek yij kirijin
 kilep yihayidik
 pakij yijappakij
 mekaj yibat
 katilik yij birewtiyjen
 takteh yij rikakiy
 meyej yij kapen
 jeramel yimeyiyey
 yaðed yijayaðed
 jikiwil yij jerbal
11. (*At first teacher should give all of each line as cue, later he should give only the underlined portion, and finally the order of the items should be intermixed.*)
- Ekøn jab købbatat, ak
 kio ej købbatat.
 ej kadðk
 ej kirijin
 e aidik
 e kileb
 ej katilik
 ej birotijen
 ej dri kaki
 ej takðtð
 ej kaben
 ej jikul
 e jeramðl
 e mwðie
- Y&k&n jab kebahathat, hak
 kiyyeh vej kebahathat.
 vej kadek
 vej kirijin
 yehayidik
 yekilep
 vej katilik
 vej birewtiyjen
 vej rikakiy
 vej takteh
 vej kapen
 vej jikiwil
 yejeramel
 yemeyiyey
12. (*Use as cues the two words from the second clause: for example: 'ðaddik...p&nawiy&y'.*)

<u>Ladrik en ebinawia, ak</u>	<u>ladrik eo ju8n ebina-</u>	<u>ladik ye8 yep&nawiyah, hak</u>	<u>ladik yew jiwen yep&nawi-</u>
	<u>wie.</u>		<u>yy&y.</u>
wa	jalie	wah	jahaliyy&y
ledrik	kibilie	ledik	kipiliyy&y
wa	atakie	wah	hatakiyy&y
m8m8	alakie	megay	ha8akiyy&y
ladrik	rot8ie	ladik	re8iyy&y
bao	awie	bahwew	hawiy&y
w8n	mijjie	w&n	m&jjiyy&y
m8	mattie	may	mattiyy&y
kijak	mattie	kijak	mattiyy&y

13. (Use the same cues as in Drill 12, but now form sentences on the following pattern:)

<u>Ladrik en ek8n binawia,</u>	<u>ak ki8 ebinawie.</u>	<u>ladik ye8 y&k&n p&nawiyah,</u>	<u>hak kiyyeh yep&nawiy&y.</u>
<u>Wa en ek8n jalia,</u>	<u>ak ki8 ejalie.</u>	<u>Wah ye8 y&k&n jahaliyyah,</u>	<u>hak kiyyeh yejahaliyy&y.</u>
	(etc.)		(etc.)

14. (Using the cues on each line below, form sentences like the first three examples:)

T: ' <u>Bao...ri8 nen</u> '	'Bahwew...riyig neyen'
A: <u>Bao</u> rot en?	<u>Bahwew</u> 8et ye8?
B: <u>Bao</u> rot en me eor	<u>Bahwew</u> 8et ye8 mey yewer
<u>ri8 nen.</u>	<u>riyig neyen.</u>
T: ' <u>Boj...injinin</u> '	'Bewej...yinjinin'
A: <u>Boj</u> rot en?	<u>Bewej</u> 8et ye8?
B: <u>Boj</u> rot en me eor	<u>Bewej</u> 8et ye8 mey yewer
<u>injinin.</u>	<u>yinjinin.</u>
T: ' <u>Otobai...jilu</u>	'Wetewbahyiy...jiliw
<u>nen</u> '	<u>neyen?</u>
A: <u>Otobai</u> rot en?	<u>Wetewbahyiy</u> 8et ye8?
B: <u>Otobai</u> rot en me	<u>Wetewbahyiy</u> 8et ye8 mey
<u>eor jilu nen.</u>	<u>yewer jiliw neyen.</u>
Ik...eotin.	Y&k...yawatin.
Pinjel...kein ejjeor	Pinje8...k&yin jjeyef
ie.	yi'y&y.
M8...kole ie.	May...qeley yi'y&y.
Mubi...m8r8 ie.	Miwpiy...mehreh yi'y&y.
Bade...eb ie.	Bahd&y...yeb yi'y&y.
Madre...k8jin.	Mad&y...kayajin.
Bik...nejin.	Piyik...najin.

Wut...l8kl8kin.
Ene...tolin.
Balun...bikbikin.

Wit...leklekin.
Yan&y...telin.
Baŋwin...pikpikin.

15. Ilo ran kein i Maj8l,
ekanuij in jeja elolo
aer k8jberbal aje.

emakijkij	kita
al8kia	aje
al8kie	kita
emelo	aje
ikkutkut	kita

- Yilew rahan k&yin yiy
Mahjeŋ, yekahn&w&j yin
j&yjah llewlew hay&r
kejerbal haj&y.

mmakijkij	kitah
haŋakiyyah	haj&y
haŋakiyy&y	kitah
tuŋeŋew	haj&y
qqitqit	kitah

(Continue, making meaningful sentences by substituting the above words.)

Ilo ran ko etto, ek8n
jeja k8jberbal kita.
emakijkij aje
(etc.)

Yilew rahan kew yettew, y&
k&n j&yjah kejerbal kitah
tuŋakijkij haj&y
(etc.)

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. The k&n of Drills 10 and 11 is best translated 'used to'.

2. The words jappakij and jayaŋed of Drill 10, and jarreŋreŋ and jammakijkij introduced in Lesson 13, all contain the negative prefix ja-, which is obviously related to jahab and jab. There are a sizable number of such negations or opposites formed with this prefix in the language; you will be meeting more in later lessons. The form of the stem to which this ja- prefix is attached often has doubled consonants and reduplication. Such doubled and/or reduplicated forms are called 'distributive' forms. The meanings of distributives (without ja-) will be discussed in Lesson 20.

3. Drill 12 introduces a pair of suffix-like elements used to form opposite pairs of words. If one attempts to extract a common meaning element for each it would probably be something like the following:

-iyyah	'intractable'
-iyy&y	'tractable'

The number of such pairs is limited, and you are introduced to a majority of them in this lesson.

4. The mey practiced in Drill 14 is a relative to be translated 'which', 'that', or 'who(m)'. As in English, it can often be omitted:

...harm&j yew (mey) yihar lewey
 ...the people (whom) I saw

5. The -n suffix in some of the words in Drill 14 is the 3rd person singular possessive: neyen 'its wheels (legs)', yinjinin 'its engine', yawatın 'its stripes', telin 'its mountains', etc.

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Aje ej ju8n kein kejaHjaH im eiten einlok w8t
 Haj&y yej jiwen k&yin kejaGjag yim yeyiten y&yinlaq wet
 drum almost

tiram. Ej kar kein kejaHjaH eo drein ilo ailiH
 tiram. Yej kar k&yin kejaGjag yew d&yin yilew hayel&g
 only this

in Maj8l mokta jen an dreloH tok lal ko jet. Aje
 yin Mahjez meqtah jan han d&ylaqteq laž kew jet. Haj&y
 country

ej k8man jen kilin bako. Kilin ik in ej eloktok
 yej keruhan jan kilin pakew. Kilin y&k yin yej ll&qteq
 shark skin tied

on at the end of piece log
 na imejin ju8n m8ttan wijike rot ne me ew8r
 nah yimejan jiwen mettan w&jk&y #et hey mey yewer

hollow used to use time
 loan. Men in aje ek8n jermal ilo ien rot
lewuhan. Men yin haj&y yek&n jermal yilew 'yiyen #et

dance war meeting alarm
 ne an eb, tarinae im kwelok ak iruj elab ko
 hey han yeb, tariy&ahyey yim q&ylaq hak yifij #ap kew

long ago
 an alab ro etto. Ilo ran kein i Maj8l
 han ha#ap rew yettew. Yilew rahan k&yin yiy Mahjez

seldom see
 ekanuij in jeja elolo aer k8jermal aje.
 yekahn&w&j yin j&yjah llewlew hay&r kejerbal haj&y.

also few
 Im bareinwot eiet ro me rej k8mane menin
 Yim barayinwet yeyiy&t rew mey rej keruhaney menyin

aje.
 haj&y.

PROVERB

Uddrik kije.

Widdik kijey.

'Small but mighty.'

VOCABULARY

alakia	hałakiyyah	scarce, hard to find
...ie	...iyy&y	plentiful, easy to find
atakia	hatakiyyah	hard to drag in water
...ie	...iyy&y	easy to drag in water
aje	haj&y	aboriginal drum
awia	hawiyah	wild
...ie	...iyy&y	tame, domesticated
bade	bahd&y	party (from English)
bakij	pakij	able to stay under water
		long
bako	pakew	shark
bareinwõt	barayinwet	also
bikbik	pikpik	propeller; kick feet in swimming, flap wings in flying
		only this
drein	d&yin	only these
drekein	d&k&yin	(contraction of <u>ye</u> + <u>yiteq</u> + <u>yin</u>) almost
eiten	yeyiten	tie
elok	ll&q (intr.) liqej(ey) (tr.)	
emelo	mełew	spread apart, seldom, infrequent
eot	yawat, yawati-	stripe
etto	yettew	long time, a long time ago
ikkutkut	qqitqit	very close together, frequently (distributive of <u>qit</u> 'close together')
irir	yiryir (intr.) yir(iy) (tr.)	wipe, scrape; grind arrow root with stone
iruj	yifij	alarm, excitement
jal	jahał	turn to one side
jalia	jahałiyyah	hard to steer
...ie	...iyy&y	easy to steer
jeja	j&yjah	seldom
jeramł	jerameł	poor
kłj	kayaj	hook, barb
katakin	kahtakin	teach (a subject)
	kahtakiniy	teach (a subject) to someone

kibil	kkipil (intr.) kipil (tr.)	force (someone)
kibilia	kipiliyyah	disobedient
...ie	kipiliyy&y	obedient
kil	kil, kili-	skin
kole	qeley	testicle, large seed
kwekwe	q&yq&y (intr.) qey (sg.) (tr.)	scratch, scrape, scrape breadfruit with a clam (<u>jigg&y</u> or <u>kik&r</u>)
	q&yiy (pl.) (tr.)	shell, or a piece of glass
kwelok	q&ytaq	meet, meeting
liklik	liklik (intr.) ...iy (tr.)	strain, sift
l&k1&k	l&k1&k, l&k1&ki- l&k&y (tr.)	be thorny, thorns to scratch someone with thorns
madre	mad&y	spear
mattia	mattiyyah	hard to cook; hard to satisfy with food
...ie	...iyy&y	easy to cook; easy to satisfy with food
me	mey	which, that, who(m) (relative)
mijjia	m&jjiyyah	hard to kill
...ie	...iyy&y	easy to kill
m&r&	mehreh (intr.) mehrehik(iy) (tr.)	murder (from English)
mw&ie	meyiyey	wealthy (cf. <u>meyiq</u> <u>meyiye-</u> 'goods')
na	nah	on, in, at
ok&n	wagen	organ (from English)
robba	febbah	trumpet
rofia	re&giyyah	hard of hearing
...ie	...iyy&y	having good hearing
tarinae	tariyhahyey (intr.) ...ik(iy) (tr.)	fight, battle
tiram	tiram	drum (from English)
tol	tel, teli-	mountain
wijike	w&jk&y	tree

LESSON SEVENTEEN

Siblings and cousins; after graduation; more on foods; at the store.

DIALOGUE

- A: Ewi leo jeim? Yewiy t̄eyew j̄&yim̄?
- B: Ejelok jeiU. Leo Yejjeŋaq j̄&yih. t̄eyew
jatU eber Hawaii. jatih yepad Hawahyiy.
- A: Ej jikul ke? Yej jikiwiŋ key?
- B: Em̄j an jikul, ej Y&ŋ&j han jikiwiŋ, yej
jerbal ijen. jerbal yijeŋ.
- A: Ne em̄j am jerbal Gey y&ŋ&j haŋ jerbal
ijin, kw̄ŋaj et? yijin qenahaj y&t?
- B: Inaj rol Han Hawaii Yinahaj rawal gan Hawahyiy
im bar jikul. yim bar jikiwiŋ.
- A: Where is your older brother?
- B: I don't have any older brother. My younger brother
is in Hawaii.
- A: Is he going to school?
- B: He has finished school. He's working there.
- A: When you finish working here, what are you going to
do?
- B: I am going back to Hawaii and go to school again.

DRILLS

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Eber leo jatin i | Yepad t̄eyew jatin yiy |
| Erikub. | Yadqip. |
| lio jatin | liyew jatin |
| leo jein | t̄eyew j̄&yin |
| lio jeiU | liyew j̄&yih |
| leo jeim | t̄eyew j̄&yim̄ |
| lio jatier | liyew jatiyy&r |
| leo jeid | t̄eyew j̄&yid |
| lio jeimi | liyew j̄&yimiy |
| leo rilikin | t̄eyew riylikin |
| lio jeir | liyew j̄&yiy&r |

2. Ewi leo jatim?
Ijaje ewi leo.
Eber ia lio jatim?
Ijaje ebed ia lio.
Ewi ledrik eo jeim?
Ijaje ewi lio.
Eber ia ladrik eo jeim?
Ijaje ebed ia leo.
Ewi jiroH eo jatUm?
Eber ia likao eo jatUm?
Ewi John?
Eber ia jibUm?
Ewi jimam?
JinOm eber ia?
- Yewiy leyew jatim?
Yijahj&y yewiy leyew.
Yepad yi'yah liyew jatim?
Yijahj&y yepad yi'yah liyew.
Yewiy ledik yew j&yim?
Yijahj&y yewiy liyew.
Yepad yi'yah ladik yew j&yim?
Yijahj&y yepad yi'yah leyew.
Yewiy jireG yew jatim?
Yepad yi'yah likahwew yew jatim?
Yewiy Jawan?
Yepad yi'yah jibim?
Yewiy jimhaham?
Jinem yepad yi'yah?
3. EmOj an jikul, ej
jermal kiB.
driwOjlok
mare
wH
kOllH
- Y&H&j han jikiwiH, yej
jermal kiyyeh.
diyw&jtaq
harey
way
keHtay
4. Ne emOj am jikul
kwonaj et?
kOllH
mare
rikaki
jermal
- Gey y&H&j ham jikiwiH,
qenahaj y&t?
keHtay
harey
rikakiy
jermal
5. Ne emOj aB jikul,
inaj kakkije.
kOllH
mare
rikaki
- Gey y&H&j hahsh jikiwiH,
yinahaj kakkij&y.
keHtay
harey
rikakiy
6. Itok in mOHH.
tutu
aluij
mubi
mwijbar
eHwOr
uwe
- Yiteq yin megay.
tiwtiw
halw&j
miwpiy
mijbar
yaged
wiw&y

(The above sentences can all be contracted ones like the following:

Iten mðmð. Yiten megay.

Practice producing them in this form as well.)

7. Itok in jota.	Yiteq yin j&wtah.
jiboh	jibb&g
raeleb	rahyelep
Mandre	Mandey
marok	mareq
meram	meram
wit	w&t
dret	det
Janodre	Janewdey
mðlo	m&t&w
bwil	bil
eflat	ggat
lur	li#

(These sentences cannot be contracted like those in Drill 6 above, but only as given in the phonetic spelling or contracted to yitegin. After you have practiced Drills 6 and 7 thoroughly separately, mix cues from each and make the appropriate contractions for each:

Yiten tiwtiw. but Yitegin w&t.)

8. Aje ej kðman jen	Haj&y yej kentman jan
<u>kilin bako.</u>	<u>kilin pakew.</u>
madre in Hin bako	mad&yin giyin pakew
tarinae	tariyhahyey
drekenin adred in	d&k&yin hadedin
kabor	kapw&r
juj kilin kau	jiwij kilin kahwiw
nuknuk kilin wijike	niqniq kilin w&jk&y
bol in Hin elðbðn	bawa'in giyin yeleben
biliet	biliyet
wa kðn mð	wah kayan may
jaki ma#	jakiy mahag
eokkal bweo	qqa# beyaw
binieb waini	pinniyep wahyiniy
j&nkwin mejwan emmed	jayanqin m&jwahan mmed
kein inbel	k&yin yinp&l
liklik	liklik
bwð kar	bay kahar

9. Eor ruo kain jenkun,
ju8n ej k8mman jen
b8b, im eo juon ej
k8mman jen m8.

jenkun...b8b...m8
tibH8l...r8...m8
bw8...kar...koba
juj...kau...kan8j
at...kimej...mah
drun...alal...m8l
im...tin...aj
drila...aen...k8ba
bet...kol...kotin
bok...beba...r8
bak8j...bilajtik...tin
car...Japan...America
kab...kilaaj...dr8k8

Yewer riwew kahyin jayan-
qin, jiwen yej k8mman jan
beb, yim yew jiwen yej
k8mman jan may.

jayanqin...beb...may
tipgel...ray...may
bay...kahar...kewbah
jiwij...kahwiw...kanbej
hat...kim&j...mahag
d&w&n...ha8ha8...mayal
y&h...tiyin...haj
diylah...hayen...kebah
p&t...kewe8...qetin
bawak...p&ybah...ray
bakej...bi8ajtiyik...tiyin
kahar...Jepahan...Hamedkah
kab...kilhaj...dekay

10. (Practice short conversations along the following lines. Be guided by your teacher.)

A: Kwar et boh?

inne
jibohnin
jota

B: Iar etal Han MIECO
in wia nuknuk.

jikka
kiaj
oil
mejen dret
alkot
karjin
tuna

...in kaikuijkuij.

kulab
mubi
m8m8
biliet
mwijbar
aluij bajjik
restaurant

Ejelok.

Iar ber bajjik.
ber w8t mweo im8
kabwil
aujbit8l

Qehar y&t b&8?

yinne
jibb&gniyyin
jewtah

Yihar yetal gan Miyeykew
yin wiyah niqniq.

jikkah
kiyhaj
weyi8
mejan det
ha8kewet
karjin
tiwnah

...yin kahayiqijqij.

qilab
miwpiy
megay
piliyet
mijbar
halw&j bajj&k
rejteren

Yejjelaq.

Yihar pad bajj&k.
pad wet meyew yim&h
kabil
hawijpitel

jambo bajjik
kwalkwol
jermal bajjik

jambo&w bajjik
qal&q&l
jermal bajjik

11. (Practice asking questions like the following, with and without the quantity words:)

Jete wönen (juöñ)			Jetey weñyan (jiwen)		
* kej in)	kola?	(\$4.80)	k&y&j yin)	k&w&ah?	
baun	raiñ	(.15)	bawin	rahyij	
bek	juka	(.80)	payak	jiqah	
bekij	jikka	(.25)	pakij	jikkah	
bok	jikka	(2.50)	bawak	jikkah	
* kñn	kon bib	(.60)	kayan	kawan piyip	
* bato	joiu	(.35)	batew	jewiyw	
kñn	kola	(.20)	kayan	k&w&ah	
* iat	nuknuk	(.60)	yi'yahat	niqniq	
* kuat	jatin	(.30)	qiwat	jahtiyin	
kalan	karjin	(.80)	kañan	karjin	
* bek	bilaw&	(4.50)	payak	pilahway	
baun	bik	(.40)	bawin	piyik	
baun	biteto	(.28)	bawin	piteytew	
baun	anien	(.27)	bawin	haniyen	
* bok	majet	(.02)	bawak	majet	

(The starred items above can also be asked about according to the following pattern, sometimes with a change in meaning, as with niqniq and pilahway: Jete wönen juöñ kola? Jetey weñyan jiwen k&w&ah.)

(Teacher may write the prices on the blackboard and point to them, or give them in English as cues.)

12. (By substituting other items from above, practice producing store requests like the following:)

Letok juöñ kalan in	Leyteq jiwen kañan yin
karjin.	karjin.
ruo baun...kanniek	riwew bawin...kanniy&k
jilu kñn...kon bib	jiliw kayan...kawan piyip
(etc.)iat...nuknuk	(etc.) yi'yahat...niqniq
bato...joiu	batew...jewiyw
(etc.)	(etc.)

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Ewör ruo kain jenkun, juöñ ej kömman jen böb
Yewer riwew kahyin jayanqin, jiwen yej kertutan jan beb

im eo juðn ej kòmman jen mð. Wåwen kòmman
yim yew jiwèn yej keruðan jan may. Wayw&y&n keruðan

ripe
jenkun jen bðb in, He ej ewat bðb jej bðktok im
jayanqin jan beb yin, gey yej wwat beb jej bekteq yim

boil it bake it press out
aintini ak umini. Kilokwe im ej walok mokaan.
hayintiyiniy hak witiniy. Kilagey yim yej wahlaq meqañ.

dried fold it
Jey kejeke mokaan en im He emðrð, limi na
Jey kejejekey meqañ yeñ yim gey yemeray, limiy ñah

it is ready
iloan mañ. Kið ebojak Han mðmð jabdrewðt
yilewahan mahag. Kiyeh yepewjak gan megay jabdeywet

ien. Jenkun in mð, ej kòmman jen mejwan.
'yiyen. Jayanqin yin may, yej keruðan jan m&jwahan.

ripe
Ne ej emmed, kwðj umini im ewalok libed ak
Gey yej mmed, qej witiniy yim yewahlaq liped hak

wrap it in leaves
jðkaka. Kejeke im He emerð, tirtiri na
jekahkah. Kejejekey yim gey yemeray, tirtiriy ñah

tie sennit
ilo mañ im lukoj kin ekkwal im ebojak Han mðmð.
yilew mahag yim liqej k&n qqał yim yepewjak gan megay.

PROVERB

Kðrð jeltan bwij. Keray jeltan bij.

'Woman is the core of the lineage.'

(This proverb reflects the custom of
matrilineal descent.)

VOCABULARY

adred	haded	white shell of certain clams, especially of large ones
aen	hayen	iron rods
aintin	hayintiyin (intr.) (...iy) (tr.)	boil (pandanus only)
aj	haj	a section of thatch pre- pared for building

alkot	haɬkewet	raincoat: ('sun coat')
aujbitɔl	hawijpitem	hospital (from English)
bakɔj	bakej	bucket (from English)
baun	bawin	pound (of weight) (from English)
bekij	pakij	pack (gum, cigarette, candy)
biliet	piliyet	billiards, pool
binieb	pinniyep	coconut oil
biteto	piteytew	potato (from English)
bojak	pewjak	ready
bok	bawak	box (from English), carton
bol	bawat	ball (from English)
bwɔ	bay	fishpole
bwij	bij, bijji-	lineage
drila	diylah (intr.)	nail, screw
	...yik(iy) (tr.)	
drekenin	d&k&yin	pandanus leaf powder made from shell
elebɔn	yeɬeben	elephant (from English)
emmed	mmed	ripe (of breadfruit, papaya, lime, pandanus)
eɬat	ggat	windy, stormy
eokkwal	qqaɬ	coconut sennit
ewat	wwat	ripe (pandanus only)
iat	yi'yahat	yard (measure) (from English)
jambo	jamɔ&w	walk or travel for a change of scene
jatin	jahtiyin	sardine (in cans only) (from English)
jeltan	jeɬtan	core of
jenkun	jayanqin	dried pandanus or breadfruit
joiu	jewyiw	soy sauce
jɔkaka	jekahkah	preserved pandanus chips
kabor	kabw&r	giant clam
kabwil	kabil	night fishing method using torch
kalan	kaɬan	gallon (from English)
kɔn	kayan	can (from English)
kɔn	kayan	its trunk
kanbɔj	kanbej	canvas (from English)
kar	kahar	a tree: <i>Premna corymbosa</i> (<i>obtusifolia</i>)
karjin	karjin	kerosene (from English)

kau	kahwiw	cow; beef (from English)
kej	k&y&j	case
kejek(e)	kejek(ey) (tr.) kejeyjey (intr.)	to dry under sun
kiaj	kiyhaj	gasolene (from English)
kilok	kilaq (intr.) ...ey (tr.)	press juice from boiled pandanus
koba	kewbah	bamboo
köba	kebah	copper, brass (from English)
kol	kewet, keweta-	hair, feather
köllö	keñay (intr.) ...ik(iy) (tr.)	pay
kon bib	kawan piyip	corned beef (from English)
kotin	qetin	cotton (from English)
kuat	qiwat	tin can
kulab	qiñab	club (from English); drink at a club
libed	liped	baked breadfruit
limlim	l&ml&m (intr.)	fold
limi	limiy (tr.)	
lur	liñ	shade, shady
majet	majet	match
mäl	mayal	iron (metal), axe
mañ	mahag	pandanus leaf
marok	mareq	dark(ness)
mejwan	m&jwahan	breadfruit variety with large seeds
mokan	meqañ	pandanus pudding
rñ	ray	board
rilikin	riyliki-	cross cousin
tibñöl	tipgel	sailing canoe
tin	tiyin	tin (roofing or metal) (from English)
tirtir	tirtir (intr.) ...iy (tr.)	wrap in basket or leaves
wñ	way (intr.) ...ik (tr.)	injection, shot; stab with spear

LESSON EIGHTEEN

'You and who else?'
'By myself alone';
'Why?'; 'Because.'.

DIALOGUE

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A: W8n ar k8mmane b8ram? | Wen har kertutaney berah? |
| B: Na make. | Gah mak&y. |
| A: Ejelok en ear jibah
yok ke? | Yejjelag yeh yehar jipag
y&q key? |
| B: Iar make w8t imwen. | Yihar mak&y wet yimyeñ. |
| A: Emake emman am k8mmane. | Yemak&y tutan hah kertutaney. |
| A: Who fixed your hair? | |
| B: I (did it) myself. | |
| A: Didn't anyone help you? | |
| B: I was alone in the house. | |
| A: You really did a good job! | |

DRILLS

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. W8n ar k8mmane b8ram?
Na make. Iar make
k8mmane b8ra.
W8n ar k8mmane b8r8ir?
Iar make. Rar make
k8mmane b8r8ir.
W8n ar k8mmane b8ran?
W8n ar k8mmane b8rami?
W8n ar k8mmane b8ra? | Wen har kertutaney berah?
Gah mak&y. Yihar mak&y
kertutaney berah.
Wen har kertutaney berayy&r.
Y&r mak&y. Rehar mak&y
kertutaney berayy&r.
Wen har kertutaney beran?
Wen har kertutaney beramiy?
Wen har kertutaney berah? |
| 2. Ij make w8t <u>imwin</u> .
enin
wa in
rum in
teb8l in | Yij mak&y wet <u>yimyin</u> .
yanyin
wah yin
riwiñ yin
teybeñ yin |
| 3. Ij make w8t <u>drikaki</u>
enin.
dribelle
drijikul | Yij mak&y wet <u>rikakiy</u>
yanyin.
ripalley
rijikiwiñ |

drikadök
drieHwör
dritarinae

rikadek
riyaşed
rittariyñahyey

4. E make emman böram!
mejam
botim
beim
nem
käm
tiem

Yemak&y rñan berañ!
mejañ
bawtiñ
p&yin
neyeñ
kayañ
tiyeñ

5. E make bwil.
molo
eketoto
lur
meram
marok
møH
tøHal

Yemak&y bil.
ñ&š&w
kk&t&wt&w
liš
meram
mareq
m&g
tegal

6. I buromij kin Ha make.
kwo kwe
e e
je kij
kim kim
kom kom
re ir

Yibir&wñ&j kin gah mak&y.
qe qey
ye y&y
je k&j
k&m k&m
q&ñ q&ñ
re y&r

7. Ij make wöt bwebwe
ilo kilaj in.
meletlet
møjønno
driben
aitok
kadu
kileb
aidik
wüllo
drakelkel

Yij mak&y wet b&yb&y
yilew kilhaj yin.
maletlet
mejeñaw
diyp&n
hayiteq
kadiw
kilep
hayidik
wiliy&w
dak&lk&l

8. Maroñ ko an rekanuij
in kabwiløHløH.
juj ko an...rabølbøl
jermal eo air...kauwa-
tata
wäto en aø...kimur

Mareş kew han rekahn&w&j
yin kabilegleg.
jiwij kew hañ...rabelbel
jermal yew hay&r...kawi-
watahtah
wayt&w yeñ hahş...kimiwir

mweo imØn...lap
 wa ko waØ...ellap
 wut ko kØtØkan...
 aibuijuij
 kidru eo nejin...
 kamijak
 ladrik eo jibwin...
 meletlet
 ok en amro...konkon
 ene eo enen...itti-
 monmon

heyew yimØn...lap
 wah kew wah&h...lap
 wit kew ketkan...
 hayib&w&jw&j
 kidiw yew najin...
 kamijak
 ladik yew jibin...
 maletlet
 w&k yen hamrew...qØqØqØ
 yansy yew yanyen...tтий-
 mefmef

9.

A: Taunin am rumij tok?B: Unin aØ rumij tok
kinke ear wit.A: Taunin am mØkaj tok?B: Unin aØ mØkaj tok
kinke ij teej.

kaiur tok...ij uwe
 jab mØHØ...emetak miu
 jab tutu...ibio
 jab jikul...inaØinmij
 jab jar...ejelok aØ
 nuknuk
 mØjurleb...iar eHwØr
 boH
 to wØt...eobrak wa eo
 ettØr...ij kaiur iØ
 jaH...emetak neiØ

Tahwinyin haH Øimij teq?Winin haH&h Øimij teq
k&nkey yehar w&t.Tahwinyin haH Øekaj teq?Winin haH&h Øekaj teq
k&nkey yij teyej.

kayif teq...yij wiw&y
 jab megay...yemetak giyih
 jab tiwtiw...yipi yaw
 jab jikiwiØ...yinaHginm&j
 jab jar...yejjeØaq haH&h
 niqniq
 majiflep...yihar yaØed
 b&Ø
 t&w wet...yewebrak wah yew
 tt&r...yij kayif y&h
 jag...yemetak ney&h

10. *'Isn't that chicken finished cooking yet?'*EnaHin mat ke bao
eo?EnaHin bal ke um eo?EnaHin jukok ke um
eo?

mat...pilawØ eo
 tutu...ladrik eo
 botok...wa eo
 uno...mweo
 mwijbar...leo
 taktØ...ajiri ro
 jimjim...binjel ne

YenaHgin mat key bahwew
yew?YenaHgin bal key wiw yew?YenaHgin jijeq key wiw
yew?

mahat...pilahway yew
 tiwtiw...ladik yew
 pewteq...wah yew
 winew...heyew
 mijbar...heyew
 takteh...hajiriy rew
 j&mj&m...pinjel hey

(Note that in the following, key splits the verb phrase.)

Enaŋin <u>jelā</u> ke	Yenahgin <u>jeŋay</u> key
<u>amimōno</u> lio?	hamiy ne hew liyew?
jelā kattōr...leo	jeŋay kattōr...ŋeyew
jelā kajin Majōl...	jeŋay kajin Mahjeŋ...
lien	liyeŋ
jelā bwinbwin...leen	jeŋay bānbān...ŋeyeŋ
jelā jeje...kijak	jeŋay j&yj&y...kijak
en	yeŋ
jelā konono...	jeŋay qenewnew...
ajiri ne	hajiriy ŋ&y
kōnan mōŋŋ...lōllab	keŋhan megay...ŋeŋŋap
eo	yew
kōnan jikul...ledrik	keŋhan jikiwiŋ...ledik
eo	yew

(Now intermix the two sets of cues above, taking care to insert key at the proper place.)

11. 'This shirt is awfully big.'

Enaŋin <u>kileb jōt e.</u>	Yenahgin <u>kilep jehet y&y.</u>
tōŋal ti ne	tegal tiy hey
bin un ne	pān win hey
meram teŋki ne	meram teyegkiy hey
bat wa en	bat wah yeŋ
enno mōŋŋ in	nnaw megay yin
bakij leen	pakij ŋeyeŋ
mat mōkaj	mahat mekaj
pilawā eo	pilahway yew
mat bat mā kane	mat bat may kaŋey
uwi ik rot ne	wwiy y&k ŋet hey
rumij am itok	ŋimij haŋ yiteq
marok loan	mareq lewwahan
mwin	miyin
to ien kōllā	tew 'yiyen keŋŋay
drik wōnen	dik weŋyan
ritto mōkaj	ritteu mekaj
likao eo	likahwew yew

12. 'Why is this shirt so big?'

(In the statements of Drill 11, the voice falls at the end of the sentence. By raising the voice instead, one can form questions with the change in meaning indicated. Mimic your teacher's intonation closely, using the cues from above to form questions.)

(Now the teacher should intermix statement and question forms of the sentences from Drills 11 and 12, and students should respond with either 'statement' or 'question'.)

13. (Continue as in the last part of Drill 12, but now students should respond to statements as follows:)

Kwßj mol ke <u>ekileb.</u>	Qej mewel key <u>yekilep.</u>
etßHal	yetegal
ebin	y&p&n
emeram	yemeram
ebat	yebat
enno	yennaw
ebakij	yepakij
emat mßkaj	yemahat mek
remat bat	remat bat
eouwi	yewwiw
erumij	yefimij
emarok	yemareq
eto	yetew
edrik	yedik
eritto	yerittew
mßkaj	mekaj

(And to questions, students should respond with answers made up like the following, beginning with k&nkey:)

Kinke an leo jeim.	K&nkey han leyew j&yim.
elab am kar jukaiki	yelap ham kar jiqahyikiy
kwojaje bwinbwin	qejahj&y b&nb&n
rekäl bätöre kß	rekayal payt&r&y kay
edrik injin en	yedik yinjin yeh
ejelß ißk lien	yejeley 'yiy&k liyen
emmine in tulok	yemmin&yn&y yin tiwlaq
elab air kßmat	yelap hay&r kemat
emattia leen mß en	yemattiyyah leyen may yeh
ikßn wßd	yiken wed
ear wit	yehar w&t
ejelok wintß	yejjeleyaq winteh
ejaßin wßr mak	yejjahgin wer mahak
mweiuk in Japan	meiyiq yin Jepahan
edrik an jerbäl	yedik han jerbäl

14. 'Your feet don't seem to hurt from going barefoot.'

Emake jab <u>metak nem</u> in <u>jintßb.</u>	Yemak&y jab <u>metak neyem</u> yin <u>jint&b.</u>
-------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

mök nem...jutak
 abnönö nem...jujuj
 mök bein...jeje
 bwil elikin...kejeje
 mölo lohin...möHä
 ice.
 mök lohin...al

Kwomake jab bio in
 turön in boh.
 ekkil...talliH
 ekkil...bul otobai
 abinmake...make iam
 mök...jerbal
 mönönö...katak kajin
 Majöl
 abnönö...jujuj

mök neyem...jiwtak
 habnehneh neyem...jiwijwij
 mök p&yin...j&yj&y
 bil yalikin...kejeje
 möt&w lawgiyin...megay
 hay&j
 mök lawgiyin...hal

Qemak&y jab piyaw yin
 tiwrağ yin b&ğ.
 kk&l...tall&g
 kk&l...biwiñ wetewbahiy
 habinimak&y...mak&y yi'yaham
 mök...jerbal
 mehehneh...kahtak kajin
 Mahjeñ
 habnehneh...jiwijwij

15. 'You and who else?'

A: Iar ehwör boh.
 B: Kwe üt iam?
 A: Na wöt iaö.

A: Tony ear ehwör boh.
 B: E üt ian?
 A: E wöt ian.

A: Tony in Ali rar...
 B: Erro üt iairro?
 A: Erro wöt iairro.

A: Kimro Tony ar...
 B: Komro üt iamiro?
 A: Kimro wöt iamro.

'One share for every two people.' 'Who should I share with?'

A: Ruo armij juön kij.
 B: Na üt iaö?
 A: Kwe im lio iböm.

B: E üt ian?
 B: Kwe üt iam?

'I saw you last night.'

A: Iar lo yok boh.
 B: Kar Ha üt eo iho?
 A: Kwe wöt iam.

Yihar yağed b&ğ.
 Qey yat yi'yaham?
 Gah wet yi'yah&h.

Tewniy yehar yağed b&ğ.
 Y&y yat yi'yahan?
 Y&y wet yi'yahan.

Tewniy yim Hañiy rehar...
 Y&rrew yat yi'yahay&rrew?
 Y&rrew wet yi'yahay&rrew.

K&mrew Tewniy har...
 Q&mrew yat yi'yahamiyrew?
 K&mrew wet yi'yahamrew.

Riwew harm&j jiwen k&j.
 Gah yat yi'yah&h?
 Qey yim liyew yippam.

Y&y yat yi'yahan?
 Qey yat yi'yaham?

'Me and who else?'

Yihar lew y&q b&ğ.
 Kar gah yat yew yi'yah&h?
 Qey wet yi'yaham.

armij rej mour wõt kið rejelã inoH ko an
 harm&j rej m&wir wet kiyyeh rejelã yinağ kew han
 dri Majõl. Botab ewõr jet inoH rej ber wõt Han
 riMahjeł. Bethab yewer jet yinağ rej pad wet gan
 rainin im jej maroH wõt roH ilo ien kiki.
 rahyinyin yim jej mareğ wet reğ yilew 'yiyen kiykiy.

most famous

BuHbuHtata ilo inoH in Majõl, l'Etao.
Biğbiğtahtah yilew yinağ yin Mahjeł, teYetahwew.

rascal

Etao kar lukun dri nana im maroH ko an
 Yetahwew kar liqqiwin rinahnah yim mareğ kew han

amazing fire
 rekanuij in kabwilõHlõH. E eo ear lo kijeek,
 rekahn&w&j yin kabilegleg. Y&y yew yehar lew kijyek,

reason smart
 im inoH ko rej ba bwe unin an dri Amerka meletlet,
 yim yinağ kew rej bah bey winin han riHamedkah maletlet,

fled
 Etao ear ko jen Majõl im bõklok an meletlet
 Yetahwew yehar kew jan Mahjeł yim beklağ han maletlet

try
 Han Amerka. Jenaj kajjioH in lale jet inoH
 gan Hamedkah. Jenahaj kajjeyeğ yin lahley jet yinağ

lessons
 ilo leejen kein lal.
 yilew leyjen k&yin lał.

PROVERB

Jeblab dejlok.

Jebłap dejlağ.

'People shy away from one who has
 too much.'

VOCABULARY

abinmake	habinmak&y	fear being alone
abonono	habãehãeh	(be) uncomfortable
aibuijuij	hayib&w&jw&j	beautiful
ãt	yat	and who else?
bal	bal	cover an earth oven
bãtõre	payt&r&y	battery (from English)
boti	bawtiy, bawati-	nose

bul	biwiʔ (intr.) ...iy (tr.)	go at full speed
buʔbuʔ	biʔbiʔ	famous
bwilʔH	bileg	(be) surprised
drakelkel	dak&k&l	ugly
ekkil	kk&l	(be) afraid of speed or heights
ekʔtoto	kk&t&wt&w	windy (distributive of k&t&w)
eminene	mmin&y&n&y	(be) accustomed, used to
Etao	Yetahew	name of legendary trickster; sly
ia-	yi'yaha-	with..., said by...
ittimonmon	ttiymeʔmeʔ	full of demons (distributive of tiymeʔ)
iur	yiʔ	fast
jaʔin	jahgin	not yet
jimjim	j&mj&m (intr.) j&m(&y) (tr.)	sharpen
jukok	jiqeʔ	open an earth oven
kaiur	ka + yiʔ(iy)	hurry
kʔl	kayal	new
kʔm	kayaʔ, kaya-	(your) figure
kij	k&j	a share
kimur	kimiwir	productive (of plants or land) (cf. <u>m&wir</u>)
kinke	k&nkey	because
konkon	qeʔqeʔ	able to catch many fish
loʔi	lawʔiy lawʔiyi-	mouth
majur	majiʔ	sleep (Rat.)
majurleb	majiʔlep	sleep a long time
meletlet	maletlet	smart
mʔjʔno	mejeʔaw	weak
naʔin	nahgin	almost
obrak	webrak	overloaded
ok	w&k, wike-	net
rabʔlbʔl	rabelbel	shiny
rumij	ʔimij (intr.) ...iy (tr.)	late (for something)
taunin	tahwinyin	why?, what is the reason?
talliʔ	tall&g	climb up
teej	teyej	(have a) test (from English)
tie	tiyey, tiye-	lips
to	t&w	get off, not ride (opposite of <u>wiw&y</u>)

to	tew	(be) a long time
tulok	tiwlaq	dive
turoH	tiwraḡ	fishing method: skin diving with spear, shooting fish in hole (<u>reḡ</u>)
wāto	wayt&w	land tract
wūlio	wiliy&w	handsome
wōd	wed	coral
un	win, wini-	reason; base, foundation; problem

LESSON NINETEEN

More store scenes;
double consonant intransitives;
kab and hawelep...yem; colors.

DIALOGUES

1.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| A: I maroŋ ke kejerbal waj ne am? | Yimareŋ key kejerbal waj ŋey ham? |
| B: Ejelok aŋ waj. Ete-ke kwŋj jab wia am? | Yejjelaq hah&h waj. Yet-key qej jab wiyah ham? |
| A: Ewŋr ia waj in wia? | Yewer yi'yah waj yin wiyah? |
| B: Ewŋr ilo mŋn wia en an Jelba. | Yewer yilew ŋen wiyah yen han Jelbah. |
| A: Inaj wia ŋe ewŋr aŋ mak. | Yinahaj wiyah hah&h gey yewer hah&h ŋahak. |
| B: Emman bwe en wŋr am make. | Yetuŋan bey yen wer ham mak&y. |
- A: May I use your watch?
B: I don't have a watch. Why don't you buy one (for yourself)?
A: Where do they have watches for sale?
B: There are some at Jelba's store.
A: I'll buy one for myself when I have money.
B: It'll be good for you to have one of your own.

2.

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| A: Ewŋr ke jatin mwini? | Yewer key jahtiyin ŋiyin? |
| B: Aet, ewŋr. Jete eo kwo kŋnaan? | Hay&t, yewer. Jetey yew qekenhan? |
| A: Letok ruo kuat kab lalim baun in juka. | Leyteq riwew qiwat kab ŋal&m bawin yin jiqah. |
| B: Kwŋj ebbok ke kon bib im tuna? | Qej pp&q key kawan piyip yim tiwnah? |

- A: Aet, ka-ruo tok. O,
kab juon bok in
jikka.
- B: Jikka rot?
- A: Salem He ejab Kool,
einwot juon.
- B: Ebar wor ke ta?
- A: Ejja m&j. Jete wnen
aolep?
- B: Lalim tala jonul-ruo
jeen.
- A: Ejelok a& j&n jeb-
leklek, joul eo
tala.
- B: Bwe eo am eo. Kommol
tata.
- A: Kommol.
- Hay&t, kariwew teq. Wew,
kab jiwew bawak yin
jikkah.
- Jikka fet?
- Jey&em gey yejjab Qiwi&,
yayinwet jiwew.
- Yebar wer key tah?
- Yejjah m&j. Jetey wehyan
hawelep?
- Bal&m tah&ah j&g&wil-riwew
jayan.
- Yejjetaq hah&h jayan jep-
leklek, j&g&wil yew
tah&ah.
- Bey yew hah yew. Qe&t&hewel
tahtah.
- Qe&t&hewel.

- A: Do you have any sardines?
- B: Yes, how many do you want?
- A: Give me two cans and five pounds of sugar.
- B: Do you want any corned beef or tuna?
- A: Yes, give me two of each. Oh, a carton of ciga-
rettes, too.
- B: What brand?
- A: Salems or Kools. Either one.
- B: Anything else?
- A: That's all. How much for everything?
- B: Five dollars and twelve cents.
- A: I don't have any coins. Here's a ten dollar bill.
- B: Here's your change. Thanks.
- A: Thank you.

- 3.
- A: Ewor ke bilaw& in
wia?
- B: Kwo rumij. Ej kab mat.
- A: Enaj bar wor H&at?
- B: Ilju ej jibbo&.
Kwo maro& roltok.
- Yewer key pilahway yin
wiyah?
- Qefimij. Yej kab mahat.
- Yenahaj bar wer gayat?
- Yiljiw yej jibb&g.
Qemare&g rawalteq.

- A: Ekwe ij likit juðn dollar, kab kakon ruo að lob. Yegey yij likit jiwen taħħah, kab kageħ riwew hah&h łeweb.
- B: Ekwe, kommel. Yegey, qeħħewel.
- A: Kommol tata. Inaj itok ilju. Qeħħewel taħħah: Yinahaj yiteq yiljiw.

- A: Do you have any bread for sale?
- B: You're late; we just ran out.
- A: When will you have more?
- B: Tomorrow morning. You can come back.
- A: OK. I'll give you a dollar now. Please save two loaves for me.
- B: Fine. Thank you.
- A: Thank you. I'll come tomorrow.

DRILLS

1. I maroħ ke kejerbal waj ne am? Ejełok að waj. Ewðr an Meri
- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| binjel | pinjeł |
| ben | peyen |
| buk | b&q |
| job | jeweb |
| jea | jeyah |
| tebel | teybeł |
| mej in dret | maj yin det |
- Yimareğ key kejerbal waj ħey haħ? Yejjełaq hah&h waj. Yewer han Meydiy.
2. Iar kejerbal wa eo waan.
- | | |
|---------|-------------|
| tirak | tirak |
| car | kahar |
| kørkør | kerker |
| balun | bałwin |
| wòtobai | wetewbahyiy |
| bajikòł | bahajkeł |
| drieka | diyyakah |
| tibħel | tipg&l |
| boj | bewej |
- Yihar kejerbal wah yew wahan.
3. Ewðr ia waj in wia? Mieco. Ewðr waj in wia Mieco.
- Yewer yi'yah waj yin wiyah? Miyeykew. Yewer waj yin wiyah Miyeykew.

(Repeat Drill 1.)

4. Ewör ab maak.

am
an
ad
am
ami
air

Yewer hah&h mahak.

hah
han
had
ham
hamiy
hay&r

5. I naj wia ab bwe
en wör ab make.

kwo...am...am
e...an...an
je...adr...adr
kim (etc.)
kom
re

Yinahaj wiyah hah&h bey
yen wer hah&h mak&y.

qe...hah...hah
ye...han...han
je...had...had
k&m (etc.)
q&h
re

6.

A: Ewör ke jatin mwin?B: Aet, ewör. Jete eo
kwo kōnan?

kon bib
bao
ik
kanniek
tuna
anien
biteto

Yewer key jahtiyin miyin?Hay&t, yewer. Jetey yew
gekehhan?

kawan piyip
bahwew
y&k
kanniy&k
tiwnah
haniyen
piteytew

7. 'We just ran out of it.'Ej kab maat.

mat
itok
etal
drelohtok
driwōjlok
ijjino
jemlok

Yej kab mahat.

mat
yiteq
yetal
d&yīaḡteq
diyw&jīaq
jjinew
jemīaq

8. 'And give me a loaf of bread.'Kab letok juōn bilawā.

kon bib
jikka
mājet
jatin
tuna

Kab leyteq jiwen pilahway.

kawan piyip
jikkah
majet
jahtiyin
tiwnah

jamØn	jamØn
job	jeweb
kanamnam	kañamñam
jakØlkØl	jakk&lk&l
jormØta	jeñmetah
jiñilij	jiyiglij
teinam	teyiñam

9. *'All the things you wanted have been achieved.'*

Aoleb men ko kwar	Hawelep men kew qehar
kØnaam em	keñhan yem
<u>tØbrak.</u>	<u>teprak.</u>
mat	mahat
jako	jak&w
jorren	jeññayan
mØj aØ kØmmani	m&j hah&h kemñaniy
dredrelok air keboji	d&ydyñaq hay&r kepewejij

(Change each of the above to the following patterns:)

Retepak hawelep men kew qehar keñhan.
Hawelepem teprak.

10. *'All these cases are full of corned beef.'*

Aoleb bok ka em bol	Hawelep bawak kay yem b&w&
kin koonbib.	k&n kawan <u>piyip.</u>
bek...drekk	payak...dekay
tiroot...mØññ	tirwet...megay
ekekak...buk	kkeykahak...b&q
bñntØre...pilej	payant&r&y...pilyej
tibtib...mweiuk	t&pt&p...m&yiç
kabañ...nuknuk	kabag...niçniç
kalan...karjin	kañan...karjin
bakØj...dren	bakej...dan

(Change each of the above to the following patterns:)

R&b&w&ñ k&n kawan piyip hawelep bawak kay.
Hawelepem b&w&ñ k&n kawan piyip.

11. I makoko in	Yim&wk&w yin
baj bwe elab wØnen.	baj bey yeñap weñyan.
bajinjea	bahjinjeyah
wia kanniek	wiyah kanniy&k
kelok ilo baluun	keyñaq yilew balwin
idraak dren kajur	yidahak dan kajw&r
ebbØk neju kirababon	bbek najih kirahbahbewen

m̄m̄m̄ ekkān in belle
jambo lok Han Jeban

m̄gag kkan yin palley
jam̄&w̄ laq gan Jepahan

12. Komaroh̄ ke elletok
jeen jebleklek?
jeen jiddik
jeen in jaba
konam Han kemeem en
w̄nen ā mubi
jidik ā muri Han
k̄ll̄ in lal
jet ā aikuj im
akkauni

Qemarē key lleyteq
jayan jepleklek?
jayan jiddik
jayan yin jahbah
gēnahām̄ gan keyemyem̄ yē
wēhan hah̄&h̄ miw̄piy
jidik hah̄&h̄ mīiy gan
kēlay yin lā
jet hah̄&h̄ hayiqij yim
hakkawiniy

13. E make lab w̄nen m̄m̄m̄
ailīm̄ kēin!
drik...kiaj
mweiuk
nuknuk
takt̄
bajinja

Yemak̄&ȳ laq wēhan m̄gag
haȳ&l̄&ḡ k̄&yin!
dik...kiyhaj
m̄&yiq
niqniq
takteh
bahjinjeyah

14. Kwo maroh̄ ke janiji tok
tala e nej̄l.
rube lok mak en nej̄n
i....w̄j̄ jeen ne nej̄m
e.....mani

Qemarē key janijiy teg
tah̄lah̄ ȳ&ȳ najih?
Pipey laq mahak yen najin
yi....w̄j̄ jayan̄ hey najim̄
ye.....maniy

15. *'I didn't bring rice.'* *'So bring one bag.'*

Iar jab ebb̄ktok raj̄.
Kab b̄ktok jūn bek.
Iar jab ellelok kij̄n
ik.
Kab lelok jūn kij̄n.
Iar jab ekk̄lel am
j̄t̄.
Kab k̄let jūn ā.
Iar jab ekk̄nak ā
j̄t̄.
Kab k̄nak jūn am.
Iar jab ebbok an ben.
Kab bukot jūn an.
Iar jab edr̄b an wai-
ni.
Kab diboj jūn an.
Iar jab ekkal im̄ im̄.

Yihar jab bbekteg rahyij̄.
Kab bekteg jiwen payak.
Yihar jab lleylaq kij̄n
ȳ&k̄.
Kab leylaq jiwen kij̄n.
Yihar jab kkayalȳ&l̄ ham̄
jehet.
Kab kaylet jiwen hah̄&h̄.
Yihar jab kkēnak hah̄&h̄
jehet.
Kab kēnak jiwen ham̄.
Yihar jab pp̄&q̄ han peyen.
Kab piqet jiwen han.
Yihar jab ddeb han wahyi-
niy.
Kab dibej jiwen han.
Yihar jab kkal yim̄&h̄ ȳ&m̄.

Kab kalek juŋn imŋm.
 Iar jab eokkwal an eo.
 Kab kwale juŋn an.
 Iar jab ellok an
 teinam.
 Kab lukoj juŋn an.
 Iar jab illik konaŋ.
 Kab likit juŋn konam.
 Iar jab ekekak aŋ
 nuknuk.
 Kab kekake juŋn am.

Kab kalek jiwen yimŋh.
 Yihar jab qqaŋ han yew.
 Kab qatey jiwen han.
 Yihar jab ll&q han
 teyiŋh.
 Kab liqej jiwen han.
 Yihar jab llik qeŋhahŋ.
 Kab likit jiwen qeŋhahŋ.
 Yihar jab kkeykahak hahŋ
 niqniq.
 Kab keykahakey jiwen hahŋ.

16. 'Do you know where Tom is?' 'Do you know who Tom is?'

A: Kwo jela ke kajjien
 Tom?

Qejeŋay key kajjiyen
 Tawah?

B: E ber mŋuweo.

Yepad mewiwewew.

A: Kwo jela ke kajjien
 Tom?

Qejeŋay key kajjiyen
 Tawah?

B: Aet, nejin Ali im
 men.

Hay&t, najin Haŋiy yim
 men.

(Substitute other personal names and locations in the above two conversations.)

A: Kwo jela ke kajjien
 buk eo aŋ?

Qejeŋay key kajjiyen
 b&q yew hahŋh?

B: Buk ŋt?

Biqet?

A: Buk birŋrŋ eo.

B&q birehreh yew.

B: E ber ion tebŋl en.

Yepad yi'yewen teybeŋ yeh.

(Substitute the following words for b&q, and substitute other colors from the reference section for birehreh.)

Other things to ask about
 (with possessing words
 other than hahŋh shown in
 parentheses)

(Rŋlik)

(Ratak)

bik (najih, kij&h)

piyik

piyikit?

piyiktah?

beba

p&ybah

p&ybahat?

p&ybahtah?

bao (jibih)

bahwew

bahwewet?

bahwewtah?

waj (najih)

waj

wajet?

wattah?

boj (wah&h)

bewej

bewejet?

bewettah?

ok

w&k

wiket?

w&ktah?

bu (najih)

biw

biwit?

biwtah?

wa (wah&h)	wah	wahat?	wahtah?
pilej (giyih)	pilyej	pilyejet?	pilyettah?
jibun (giyih)	jibwin	jibwinit?	jibwintah?
ki	kiy	kiyit?	kiytah?
bwH	bay	bayat?	baytah?

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

- Note the uses of kab in Drill 7: 'just' and Drill 8: 'and'.
- Note the use of yem in Drills 9 and 10. It is related to yim 'and', and has a conjoining function, although it defies direct translation into some one English equivalent; note that hawelep always precedes it in the sentence. The first sentences of these two drills are the equivalents of the first of the two alternative patterns at the end of each of these two drills.
- The lleyteq of Drill 12, and all of the verbs in the cues of Drill 15 are double consonant intransitives. Their transitive counterparts are called for in the responses to Drill 15.
- The last part of Drill 16 gives a new pattern, one for asking 'What book?' or 'Which book?'. It consists of adding a suffix which consists of the repetition of the last vowel of the stem + t, or the adding of tah, depending on the dialect. Some stems with & as the vowel change in the western dialect, as in b&q and w&k. *House* and *fish* also change:

y&h	yihet?	y&htah?
y&k	yiket?	y&ktah?

Note also the change from j to t in the Ratak forms for words that end in j like waj and bewej.

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

I lomij
yil&wm&j

"Ne ju8n armij ej mij ilo ailiH in Maj8l men
Gey jiwen harm&j yej m&j yilew hay&l&g yin Mahje± men

relatives

in ej ju8n ien kwelok tok an ro nukun, ro
yin yej jiwen 'yiyen q&y laq teq han rew nigin, rew

jeran, im aoleb ro rejelâ kajien. Rej bôktok
 jeran, yim hawelep rew rejelây kajjiyen. Rej bekteq
 men in lelok ko. Men kein rej job, jeen, môtan
 men yin leytaq kew. Men k&yin rej jeweb, jayan, mettan
 nuknuk im men ko eirlokwt. Men kein rej
 niqniq yim men kew yayiy&rtaqwet. Men k&yin rej
 kejerbali Han ien eoreak, jiljino ran elkin
 kejerbaliy gan 'yiyen yetyak, jiljin&w rahan yalikin
 an armij en mij im ien eo rej tûmak bwe dri mij
 han harm&j yeh m&j yim 'yiyen yew rej temak bey rim&j

rise (from the dead)

en ej jerkakbije. Mweiuk kein rej likit ion
 yeh yej jerkakp&j&sy. M&yiç k&yin rej likit yi'yewen
 grave
 leb eo Han an armij tebteb. Elkin eoreak eor
l&b yew gan han harm&j t&pt&p. Yalikin yetyak yewer
 supper bring to an end
 kejota in kejemlok ien buromij en Han armij en.
k&j&wtah yin kejemtaq 'yiyen bir&wt&j yeh gan harm&j yer

PROVERB

An biliHliH koba, Han piliglig k&wbah,
 kômman lometo. ketuhan lawmetew.

Roughly: 'Of the drops combined
 is the ocean made.'

Equivalent: 'A penny saved is a
 penny earned.'

VOCABULARY

akkaun	hakkawin (intr.) ...iy (tr.)	buy on account
bajikØl	bahajkeŧ (intr.) ...ey (tr.)	(go on a) bicycle carry on a bicycle
bajinjea	bahjinjeyah (intr.) ...yik(iy) (tr.)	(go as a) passenger take someone as a passenger
bantØre	payant&r&y	pantry (from English)
biliHliH	piliglig	drops of liquid (dis- tributive of <u>pil(it) (iy)</u>)
boj	bewej	boat (from English)
bol	b&w&t	full (from English)

bu	biw (intr.)	shoot gun
ekkülel	biwik(iy) (tr.)	shoot it
ekekak	kkayaly&l (intr.)	elect, chose
ekkan	kayalet (tr.)	
eoreak	kkeykahak (intr.)	pull; a drawer
	keykahakey (tr.)	
	kkan	food
	yeyyak (intr.)	smooth out the ground;
	...ey (tr.)	a service held at the
		grave six days after
		burial, in which the
		grave is smoothed out
		with gravel
eo	yew	fish line
illik	llik (intr.)	put, place, donate;
	likit(iy) (tr.)	consider...as
im men	yim men	and spouse
jaba	jahbah	church collection
janiij	janiij(iy)	change, exchange,
		make change (from
		English)
jamøn	jameñ	salmon (from English)
jebileklek	j&pl&kl&k	scattered (a dis-
		tributive)
jerkakbije	jerkakp&j&y	rise from the dead
kabañ	kabag	suitcase
kajjien	kajjiye-	location of, the
		identification of
		(also <u>k&yin</u>
kanamnam	kañamñam	<u>kañamñam</u>) mosquito
		coil (cf. <u>ñam</u>
		mosquito)
keboji	kepewejij	get them ready
		(causative + tran-
		sitive of <u>pewjak</u>)
kirababon	kirahbahbewen	phonograph (from
		German <i>Grammophon</i>)
körkör	kerker	paddling canoe
kona-	qeñaha- (R&l.)	duty, share of ex-
	qiñaha- (Rat.)	penses
leb	l&b, libe-	grave, tomb
lob	løweb	loaf (from English)
lometo	lawmetew	ocean, sea
makoko	mak&wk&w	refuse to
muri	mifiy(ik) (iy)	buy on credit, be in
		debt (to)

nukun	niqin niqiy(i-)	(his) family, relatives
rubrub	ʔipʔip (intr.)	shatter, break
rube	ʔipey (tr.)	
tebteb	t&pt&p (intr.) tep/t&p&y (tr.) (sg.) tepiy (tr.) (pl.)	gifts taken away from birthday party, wed- ding, or funeral
teinam	teyiḥaḥ	mosquito net (cf. <u>ḥaḥ</u> <i>mosquito</i>)
tibtib	t&pt&p (intr.) ...&y (tr.)	trunk, foot locker put something in a trunk
tḥmak	temak(&y)	believe, faith
tiroot	tirwet	cabinet, wardrobe, closet

REFERENCE -- Colors

mouj	mewij	white
kilmej	kilmeyej	black
birḥrḥ	birehreh	red
maroro	mahrewrew	green
mḥnaknak	mḥnakḥak	brown
ubajaj	wipahajhaj	gray
mir	mir	red (of reddish coco- nuts)
kieo	kiyew	orange (also a name of a plant with orange flower)
kilmir	kilmir	black
ialo	yi'yaḥ&w	yellow
bilu	biḥiw	blue
biolet	piyewlet	violet
kirin	kiryin	green
birauḥ	birahwin	brown
kire	kir&y	gray
biḥ	piyig	pink

LESSON TWENTY

More causatives;
distributives; compound verbs.

DIALOGUES

- 1.
- A: Ewör ke am buk in read? Yewer key hañ b&q yin riyit?
- B: Aet, ewör jet. Kwo kënaan ke lali? Hay&t, yewer jet. Qe-keñhan key lahliy?
- A: Letok mök juñn bwe in lale. Leyteq mek jiwën bey yin lahley?
- B: Emman bwebwenato eo ak ekaburomijmij. Yetñhan beybeynahtew yew hak yekabir&wñ&jñ&j.
- A: Etke ekaburomijmij? Yetkey yekabir&wñ&jñ&j?
- B: Likao eo enaj mij jemlokin tata. Likahwew yew yenahaj m&j jemñaqin tahtah.
- A: Do you have any books to read?
B: Yes, I have some. Would you like to see them?
A: Give me one to look at.
B: This story is good but sad.
A: Why is it sad?
B: The hero dies at the end.
- 2.
- A: Jen ilen kwelok. Jen yilan q&ylaq.
- B: Kwelok in ta? Q&ylaq yin tah.
- A: Kwelok an aoleb dri jikul. Q&ylaq han hawelep rijikiwiñ.
- B: Jenaj et ilo kwelok en? Jenahaj y&t yilew q&ylaq yeh?
- A: Rej ba jenaj ekkñlel obija Han iñ in. Rej bah jenahaj kkayaly&l wepiyjah gan 'yiyeh yin.

- A: Let's go to the meeting.
 B: What's it for?
 A: It's a meeting for all students.
 B: What are we going to do there?
 A: They say we'll have our annual election of officers.

DRILLS

- | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Emman bwebwenato eo
bwe ekaburomijmij.
ekabwil ^l h ^l h ^l
ekabalbal
ekak ^l umk ^l um
ekam ^l h ^l h ^l | Yemman beybeynahtew yew
bey yekabir ^s w ^s &j ^m &j.
yeka (b) bilegleg
yekappa ^l pa ^l
yekakki ^m ki ^m
yeka (m) me ^h h ^h eh |
| 2. Jerbal kan an
rekemat ^l rt ^l rt ^l .
rekai ^h htan ^h
rekakit ^l st ^l
rekarubr ^l ub bur ^l
rekaitoktok limo
rekamakoko | Jerbal ka ^h han
reka (m) materter.
rekay ^g gtahanhan
rekakit ^s ht ^s
reka (f) pip ^f pip b ^r &w
rekayi (t) teqteq limew
reka (m) mak ^w k ^w &w |
| 3. I mat ^l rt ^l rt ^l kin jербal
kan an.
i i ^h htan
i kot ^l st ^l
e rub buru ^l
e itok limo ^l
i makoko | Yimaterter k ⁿ jербal
ka ^h han.
yiy ^g gtahan
yikitsht ^s
yepip-biriw ^s
yeyiteq-limewih
yimak ^w k ^w &w |
| 4. Renaj m ^l rt ^l ik likao eo
He etak al.
He etulok al
ilo takin alli ^h
iumin meramin alli ^h
ilo ran jidik en
lokan al
elkin an etto ^h | Renahaj me ^h rehyik likahwew
yew gey yetak ha ^l .
gey yeti ^w laq ha ^l
yilew takin hall ^g
yiw ^h in meramin hall ^g
yilew rahan jidik ye ^h
teqan ha ^l
yalikin han tte ^g |
| 5. Likao eo enaj mij
jemlokin tata.
jinoin tata
lukalban lok
lukon lok
iolaban lok | Likahwew yew yenahaj m ^s
jem ^l taqin tahtah.
jinewin tahtah
liqa ^l pan taq
liqen taq
yewetapan taq |

6. Ta unin am ba
 ekaburomijmij?
 ekabwil^lh^lh^l
 ekabbalbal
 ekak^lum^lum
 ekam^ln^ln^l
 ekai^lttanan
 ekakit^lt^l
 ekarubrub b^lur^l
 ekaitoktok limo
 ekamakoko
 ekam^lkm^lk

Tah winin ham bah
 yeka (b) bir^sw^ts^t & j^m & j?
 yeka (b) bilegleg
 yekappa^tpa^t
 yekakkⁱttⁱttⁱ
 yeka (m) me^hh^hh^h
 yekay^sgtahanhan
 yekakit^stt^s
 yeka (f) fi^pfi^p-b^r & w
 yekayi (t) teqteq-limew
 yeka (m) mak^sw^k & w
 yeka (m) me^ktt^ek

7. Jen ilen kwelok.
 kulab
 biknik
 jambo
 turoh
 l^lkk^l
 k^lmat
 kalur

Jen yilan q^syla^q.
 qⁱlab
 piknik
 jam^b & w
 tiwra^q
 lekay
 kemat
 kalw^r

8. Jenaj ek^lleel obija
 ilo kwelok en.
 idrak kobe
 m^lh^lh^l tonaj
 aluij bija
 le k^lto
 al in maina

Jenahaj kkayaly^sl wepiyjah
 yilew q^syla^q yeh.
 yidahak kawp^sy
 megay tewnahaj
 halw^s & pijah
 leyk^s & t^sw
 hal yin mahyinah

9. (Be careful to substitute at the right place in these sentences. Two places are used.)

Rej ba jenaj ek^lleel
 obija bu^ltt^lnin.
 idrak kobe
 jek^llaj
 aluij bija
 kajukkwe
 kalur
 wik in lal
 jambo
 le koto
 kulab
 ii^l in lal
 ilju ej jibbo^l
 ki^l eraeleb
 ki^l ejota

Rej bah yenhaj kkayaly^sl
 wepiyjah bi^ltt^lniyin.
 yidahak kawp^sy
 jek^llaj
 halw^s & pijah
 kajiqq^sy
 kalw^r
 wiyik yin la^t
 jam^b & w
 leyk^s & t^sw
 qⁱlab
 'yiyeh yin la^t
 yiljiw yej jibb^s & q
 kiyyeh yerahyelep
 kiyyeh y^s & j^sw^tah

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 10. Kwo naj et ilju?
Inaj <u>kakkonkon</u> ilju.
katak
kiki
kaikujukj
kakijen
kakkije
kakkör
kökkörärä | Qenahaj y&t yiljiw?
Yinahaj <u>kaqqeñqeñ</u> yiljiw.
kahtak
kiykiy
kahayiqijqij
kakijen
kakkij&y
kakk&r
kekkerayray |
| 11. Wa en ej le <u>injin</u>
<u>Lam</u> en ej le <u>karijin</u> .
wa wöjelä
teihki bättere
ratio jarom
injin tijel
jitob kiaj
le- to Han
talliñ
ladrik bwä
löllab körkör
likao eo im
eñwör
kijak mej im
tutu | Wah yeñ yej ley <u>vinjin</u> .
<u>Bahañ</u> yeñ yej ley <u>karjin</u> .
wah w&jlay
t&yigkiy payt&r&y
reytiy&w jañem
yinjin tiyjet
jitweb kiyhaj
te- tew gan
tall&g
ladik bay
teñap kerker
likahwew yew yim
yağed
kijak maj yim
tiwtiw |

12. 'This islet has lots of fish.'

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Cue:
'ik' | 'y&k' |
| Response:
E ike ene in. | Yeyikey yanyin. |
| C: 'im' | 'y&ñ' |
| R: E ime ene in. | Yeyimey yanyin. |
| C: 'armij' | 'harm&j' |
| R: E armije ene in. | Yeharmijey yanyin. |
| C: 'mar' | 'mar' |
| R: E mar(mar)e... | Yemar(mar)ey... |
| C: 'ujuij' | 'wijw&j' |
| R: E ujuije... | Yewijw&j&y... |
| C: 'iu' | 'yiw' |
| R: E iui... | Yeyiwiy... |
| C: 'kijdrik' | 'kijdik' |
| R: Ekkijdrikdrik(i)... | Yekkijdkdik(iy)... |

C: 'kuj'	'kiwij'
R: Ekkujuj(i)...	Yekkiwijwij(iy)...
C: 'kidru'	'kidiw'
R: Ekkidrudru(i)...	Yekkidiwdiw(iy)...
C: 'bako'	'pakew'
R: Ebbakoko(e)...	Yeppakewkew(ey)...
C: 'jojo'	'jewjew'
R: E jojoe...	Yejewjewey...
C: 'bik'	'piyik'
R: Ebbikik(i)...	Yeppiyikyik(iy)...
C: 'bao'	'bahwew'
R: Ebbaoo(e)...	Yebbahwewew(ey)...
C: 'bøb'	'beb'
R: E bøbe...	Yebebey...
C: 'drekå'	'de kay'
R: E drekåke...	Yedekayk&y...
C: 'bok'	'beq'
R: E bokbok(e)...	Yebeqbeq(ey)...
C: 'bar'	'bar'
R: E barbar(e)...	Yebarbar(ey)...
C: 'dret'	'det'
R: Edretdret(e)...	Yeddetdet(ey)...
C: 'wit'	'w&t'
R: E wituwit...	Y&w&t&w&t...
C: 'makmøk'	'makm&sk'
R: E makmike...	Yemakmikey...
C: 'baru'	'bariw'
R: Ebbaruru(i)...	Yebbariwriw(iy)...
C: 'tol'	'tel'
R: E toltol(e)...	Yetel'tel(ey)...
C: 'bat'	'bat'
R: E batbat(e)...	Yebatbat(ey)...

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. Sporadic references have been made in earlier lessons to a 'distributive' form of certain words. In this and following lessons you will now be given some drill and explanation of this very important category of Marshallese.

Drill 12 gives examples of how the distributive is formed for a number of noun-like words. Note the words for *dog, cat, rat, pig, shark, crab, mountain, hill* and *sunshine*. For these words the distributive is formed by reduplication of the final two historical syllables:

*kidiwi > ...*kidiwidiwi

and the doubling of the earlier consonant, in this case the k:

> *kkidiwidiwi

The final vowel is then optionally either preserved by the addition of a y, or dropped, and the antepenultimate vowel is dropped:

kkidiwidiwy

or kkidiwdiw

This is the main pattern for forming distributives. In fact, whenever you find a word in Marshallese that has undergone both consonant doubling and final syllable reduplication like KkidiwDIW above, *you can be fairly sure it is a distributive*.

The remaining words in Drill 12 exemplify other minor patterns for forming distributives. These include some vowel changes in the base (which usually go back to the historical underlying form) and the obligatory preservation of a final vowel with the y increment. The words for *fish* and *house* exemplify both:

Base vowel change: y&k > *yike...
y&th > *yithe...

Preservation of final vowel: yikey
yithey

The meaning difference signalled by distributive forms may seem quite diverse and wide in range from an English point of view, and it will be presented gradually in this and following lessons. In general it can be considered as a distributing or spreading out of the basic meaning of the stem in either time or space. For the words of Drill 12, the distribution is in space: 'The waters around this island are full of fish.'

Drills 1, 2, and 6 also contain some distributive forms used together with the causative ka-; here the meaning distinction is different, and more subtle. For example, consider the following:

Menyin yenhaj kabilegey. 'This thing will surprise him.' (transitive)

Menyin yenahaj kabi- legleg.	'This thing will cause surprise.' (intransitive)
Menyin yenahaj kabbi- legleg.	'This thing will cause great surprise.' (dis- tributive)

Here the distributive seems to intensify. Similar intensification is effected by use of the doubled consonant forms shown in parentheses for (b)bilegleg and other words in Drills 1, 2, and 6.

In some contexts the distributive indicates the wide-spread nature or ease of an action. Consider a classic example:

reḡ	'hear'
jarreḡreḡ	'deaf'
rreḡreḡ	'able to hear well'

There are a number of such pairs of opposites in the language: forms with and without the ja- negating prefix, and quite often the form without the prefix is a distributive.

Thus the following are possible:

Yebbilegleg ḡeyeḡ.	'He is easy to surprise.'
Yejabbilegleg ḡeyeḡ.	'He is hard to surprise.'

Finally, consider the following:

Yibileg.	'I'm surprised.'
----------	------------------

and the sarcastic:

Jebar bbilegleg.	(literally:) 'Again we are greatly surprised.'
	(implication:) 'What else could we expect of you.'

2. Yiteq-limew is one of a number of compound words, of which the first part behaves like a verb, taking subject prefixes (usually 3rd person), and the last part behaves like a noun, taking possessive suffixes. Thus:

Yekayiteqteq-limew.	'It causes interest.' (intransitive)
Yekayiteq-limewih.	'It interests me.' (transitive)
Yeyiteq-limewih k&n pijah yew.	'I am interested in the picture.' (literally: 'It comes: my interest...')

Pip-b&r&w in this lesson behaves in the same way.

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

conferees Marshall Islands Congress

Dri bebe ro ilo ailiH in MajØl rej kweloktok
Ripeypey rew yilew hay&l&g yin Mahje± rej q&y&laqteq

Man Majuro aoleb iiØ im ^{go over} etali kien ko im
 gan Majr&w hawelep 'yiyeh yim vetaliy kiyen kew yim
 bar kØmman kien ekkar Man aiku± ko im kØnan ko
 bar keruHan kiyen kkar gan hayiqij kew yim kerhan kew

an armij ro i MajØl. ^{leaders} Dri tel ro an ^{Congress} koHkirej
 han harm&j rew yiy Mahje±. Ritel rew han q&gkerej

in rej likao ro rar jikul im katak kin
 yin rej likahwew rew rahar jikiwi± yim kahtak k&n

w&wen kien. EloH ian dri bebe rein rej
 wayw&y&n kiyen. Yeleg yi'yahan ripeypey r&yin rej

^{used to}
 alab im iroi± ro rej jaHin iminene kin kilen
 ha±ap yim yirw&j rew rej jahgin mmn&y&n&y k&n kilen

kØmakit ko an ran kein. KoHkirej in ejjab
 keruHakit kew han rahan k&yin. Q&gkerej yin yejjab

^{however}
 lukkun lab an maroH ijoke elab an jibaH dri
 liqqiwin ±ap han mare± yijewkey ye±ap han jipag ri-

^{better (vt)}
 jikul im dri naHinmij im Han kØmanmanlok w&wen
 jikiwi± yim rinahginm&j yim gan keruHan±aq wayw&y&n

mour ko an dri MajØl.
 m&wir kew han riMahje±.

PROVERB

Kijenmij bwe en am
 jemlok eo.

Kijenm&j bey yen han
 jem±aq yew.

'Persevere and the reward shall be yours.'

VOCABULARY

alab	haɫap	elder; lineage head
bar	bar	rocky formation, rocks along shore
bat	bat	hill
biknik	piknik	picnic (from English)
dri bebe	ripeypey	conferee; planner
dri tel	ritel	leader
ebbal	ppaɫ	absent minded
ettoff	tteɟ	fast asleep
ihɫan	y>ahan	suffer
iolab	yewɫap, yewɫapa-	middle of
itok limo	yiteɟ-limew	be interested
jidbɫn	jidpan	saw
jitob	jitweb	stove (from English)
jojo	jewjew	flying fish
kabalbal	kappaɫpaɫ	fantastic
kaburomijmij	kabir&wɫ&jɫ&j (intr.) kabir&wɫ&j (&y) (tr.)	sad
kabwilɫɫɫɫ	kabilegleg (intr.) kabileg(ey) (tr.)	surprising
kaiɫtanan	kay>ahanhan (intr.) kay>ahaney (tr.)	strenuous; requiring great effort
kakitɫtɫ	kakit&ht&h (intr.) ...ik (tr.)	tease; naughty; anger- provoking
kakɫmkɫm	kakimkih (intr.) ...iy (tr.)	thrilling
kalur	kalw&r	hunt lobsters (cf. <u>w&r</u> <i>lobster</i>)
kemakoko	kemak&wk&w (intr.) ...ik(iy) (tr.)	bothersome; force someone against will
kematɫrtɫr	kematerter (intr.) ...ey (tr.)	anger provoking
kijenmij	kijenm&j	persevere
kikɫr	kk&r	(Ratak only) clam (Rɫlik <u>jiqq&y</u>)
kitɫtɫ	kit&ht&h	angry
kɫkkɫrɫrɫ	kekkerayray	chase women (cf. <u>keray</u>)

kømakitkit	kemakitkit (intr.) kemakit(iy) (tr.)	move; plan a move
kømanmanlok	kemammanlaq	improve
koøkirej	qagkerej	Congress (from English)
kumkum	kiøkikim	heart beat fast
lam	laøam	lamp (from English)
le	ley	use
le køto	leykæt&w	chat; soft sell; proposition
lokan	laqan	after
løkø	lekay (Rø1.), læk&r (Rat.)	to surf
limo	limew, limewi-	interest
lukalban	liqaøpan	middle of it
mar	mar	vines, bushes, boondock
matørtø	matertø	angry
møk	møk (Rat.) mæk (Rø1.)	tired
rub-børbø	#ip-b&r&w	be broken hearted; be angry; be disappointed
tak	tak	rise; upward
tijel	tiyjeø	diesel (oil) (from English)
ujuij	wijw&j	grass

A: Jen lukon boh Han
joraantak.

Jan liqen b&g gan
jewrahantak.

B: Ekwe, kab buköt ið
imwen imð.

Yegey, kab piqet y&h
yimyeñ yim&h.

A: What are you doing Sunday morning?

B: I'm going to church.

A: How about in the afternoon?

B: I'm thinking of going sailing, then in the evening,
going to a movie.

A: Would you like to go fishing Saturday night?

B: What time?

A: From midnight till dawn.

B: OK, pick me up at my place.

DRILLS

1. Ne ear itok, enaj
kar tim.

bo
jorðñn
kadðk
mat
uwe
kalbuj
kakkije
mðk
mij

Gey yehar yiteq yenahaj
kar tim.

pew
jeññayan
kadek
mat
wiw&y
kalbiwij
kakkij&y
mek
m&j

2. Ne rar jab itok,
reban kar tim.

Gey rehar jab yiteq,
reban kar tim.

(Repeat Drill 1)

3. E birðrð nuknuk en
an Betra.

bilu
mouj
kirin
kire
bilu en emera
kirin en emera
kilmej
ialo
biñ
kieo
biraun
biñ en edro
maroro

Yebirehreh niqniq yeñ
han Peyetrah.

biñiw
mewij
kiryin
kir&y
biñiw yeñ yemerah
kiriyin yeñ yemerah
kilmeyej
yi'yañ&w
piyig
kiyew
birahwin
piyig yeñ yeddew
mahrewrew

4. Bßlßk in ia ne?
Micronesia. Bßlßk
in Micronesia men
e.
WUt in ia ne?
Likiep. WUt in Likiep
men e.
Nuknuk in ia ne?
Hawaii.
Waj in ia ne?
Belle.
Retio in ia ne?
Jeban.
- Beÿyak yin yi'yah ðey?
Maÿyikr&wn&yÿiyah. Beÿyak
yin Maÿyikr&wn&yÿiyah men
y&y.
Wit yin yi'yah ðey?
Likiyep. Wit yin Likiyep
men y&y.
Niqniq yin yi'yah ðey?
Hawahyiy.
Waj yin yi'yah ðey?
Palley.
R&ytiy&w yin yi'yah ðey?
Jepahan.
5. Ij ilen kajutak jußn
wßrwßr in bik.
bao
kau
koot
ooj
- Yij yilan kajiwtak jiwen
werwer yin piyik.
bahwew
kahwiw
kewet
wewaj
6. Ewßr kßtka ine in
kotin.
meria
mß
bßb
makmßk
- Yewer ketkah yiney yin
qetin.
meyriyah
may
beb
makmßk
7. Kwßj et jiboßin Jabot.
jotin Mandre
raeleben Juje
Wßnje
Taije
Bßlaidre
Jadredre
- Qej y&t jibb&ßin Jabet.
jawt&y&n Mandey
rahyelepen Jiwjey
Wenjey
Tahyijey
Beÿahyidey
Jadeydey
8. Ne ijab boub, inaj
ilen jar.
kadkad
kßb
kadmuß
kabuß
kattil
kallip
kajidul
kaladikdik
kakajriri
karkar
kamahß
- Gey yijab pewib, yinahaj
yilan jar.
kadkad
k&b
kadimwij
kabiß
kattil
kallib
kajiddiwil
kalladikdik
kkaha(j) jiriyriy
karkar
kamahag

13. 'I'm playing, and then when it's night, I'll come to you.'
'I'm playing, and then when I'm tired, I'll rest.'

Ij ikkure em lak	Yij qqir&y yem lak
boh i iw&j.	b&g yiyiw&j.
ilju...jerbal	yiljiw...jerbal
jota...badre	j&wtah...bahd&y
raeleb...m&H&	rahyelep...megay
boh...kiki	b&g...kiyki
m&k...kakkije	m&k...kakkij&y
menokaru...tutu	menewkadiw...tiwtiw
kwole...m&H&	q&l&y...megay
mwij...rolw&j	m&j...rawalw&j
jemlok...m&kajw&j	jem&aq...mekajw&j

14. 'The ship is leaving for Majuro and from there for Arno.'

Wa en ej jerak em lak	Wah yeh yej jerak yem lak
Majuro, ejerak Han	Majr&w, yejerak gan
Arno.	Harnew.

(Substitute other place names in the above frame.)

15. 'Why don't you stop sleeping so late.'

Emwij ne am mejurleb.	Y&m&j hey ham Majiflep.
rumij	Fimij
kot	kawat
rit	riyit
k&jaHjaH	kejagjag
ikkure	qqir&y
ab&bleb	hab&blep
tutu iar	tiwtiw yiyhar
kakkije	kakkij&y

(Practice also the following:)

En mwij ne am mejurleb. Yen m&j hey ham majiflep.
 'I want your sleeping late to stop.'

16. 'Please help each other carry that bag.'

Komin maij&k bek en	Q&min mahyij&k payak yeh
em b&ke.	yem b&k&y.
k&jerr&ik	kejerrayik
totoik	tewteyik
inek	yinyek
kaabdrik	kahapdik

kabol	kab&w&ɬ
kanne	kanney
lut&k	liwt&k
wiaik	wiyahyik
akkauni	hakkawiniy

17. *'The bag he took was unopened.'*

Elikio bek eo ear	Yelikiyy&w payak yew yeha
b&k&e.	b&k&y.
jimettan	jimattan
drik	dik
kileb	kilep
jebolkwān	j&b&lqān
dro	ddew
mera	merah
bol	b&w&ɬ
jelok kobban	jjel&aq qebban
jekaben	jekapen

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. In Drill 12 the distributive forms of color words are practiced. Note that they result in the spreading-out, thinning-out, or toning-down of the color. Thus *bibbirehreh* could be translated as in the drill as 'spotted with red', or as 'speckled with red', or simply as 'reddish'. The non-distributive forms of color words, on the other hand, generally refer to solid colors.

2. Drills 13 and 14 give practice on *yem ɬak*, which usually translates into English as 'and then when' or 'and then after'.

3. Drill 15 gives practice on two idiomatic exhortations, the second of which is stronger than the first.

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Kwelok eo maktata an Congress of Micronesia
 Q&y laq yew meqtahtah han Qagqirej wab Mahyikr&wn&yjiy
 ear ilo July 1965. Aoleb lal ko rellab countries
 yehar yilew Jiw&ahyey 1965. Hawelep laɬ kew reɬɬap
 rar kanuij in itok limoier kin men in bwe interested
 rehar kahn&w&j yin yiteq limewiyy&r k&n men yin bey

PROVERB

Ewör tarlik tarar in Yewer tarlik tarhar yin
bökä. bekey.

'The tide never ceases to go out and come in.'

(Commentary on the regularity and perpetuity
of nature.)

VOCABULARY

abdrik	hapdik	less in quantity
aböbleb	hab&blep	lazy
biñ	piyig	pink (from English)
bo	pew	caught
böläk	beiyak	flag (from English)
boub	pewib	busy
dimuj	dimwij	a clam shell
inek	yinyek	carry on shoulder, or on pole across shoulders of two men
jebolkwän	j&b&lqän	half
jekaben	jekapen	less than half (in con- tainer)
jidul	jiddiwil	a shell
kabün	kabiğ	worship, religion
kakajiriri	kakahajjiriyriy	baby sit; adopt a child
kaladrikdrik	kallahdikidik	sit in shade and enjoy breeze
kalbuj	kalbiwij	(be in) jail (from <i>calaboose</i>)
karkar	karkar	cut copra meat out of shell
karuj	kafij	wake someone
kattil	kattil	burn rubbish
kir	kir	call
koot	kewet	goat (from English)
kot	kawat	steal
kwole	q&l&y	hungry
lak	lak	then when, after
lamij	lah&j	shout
likio	likiyy&w	whole
lutök	liwt&k	pour out
maijök	mahyij&k	help each other
menokaru	menewkadiw	sweat, perspiration
meria	meyriyah	plumeria

ooj
tim
toto
wõrwõr

wewaj/wawaj
tim
tewtew
werwer

horse (from English)
break, to miss a ride
hang
pen, fence, enclosure

LESSON TWENTY-TWO

Relatives.

DIALOGUES

1.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| A: Ewör ke belen Tom? | Yewer key palyen Tawam? |
| B: Aet, ewör belen. | Hay&t, yewer palyen. |
| A: Ewör ke nejin? | Yewer key najin? |
| B: Ejelok, ejaMin wör nejin. | Yejjelaq, yejjahgin wer najin. |
| A: Jen Hüt in an belele? | Jan gayat yin han pal&yl&y |
| B: Elok ruo iiö in an belele. | Yełaq riwew 'yiyeh yin han pal&yl&y. |

A: Is Tom married?

B: Yes, he's got a wife.

A: Does he have any children?

B: No, not yet. (He doesn't have children yet.)

A: How long has he been married?

B: Two years now.

2.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| A: Obed, kwöj etal Han ia? | Wepet, qej yetal gan yi'yah? |
| B: Ij ilen kemem, itok kejro etal. | Yij yilan keyemyem, yiteq kejrew yetal. |
| A: An wön en kemem? | Han wen yeñ keyemyem? |
| B: An ajiri en nejin Mauro emmen. | Han hajiriy yeñ najin Mawirew yemman. |
| A: Ledrik ke ladrik? | Leddik key ładdik? |
| B: Ladrik. EjaMin wör nejierro ledrik. | Ładdik. Yejjahgin wer najiyy&rrew leddik. |
| A: Etolok ke jikin kemem en? | Yettewłaq key jikin keyemyem yeñ? |
| B: Jab ebak. Itok. | Jahab yepahak. Yiteq. |
| A: Iwöj, kejro etal. | Yiw&j, k&jrew yetal. |

jatin
jein
rilikin

B: Aet, ewör belen.

B: Jab, ejelok, ejaHin
wör belen.

2.

A: Jen HÄÄt in an
belele?
dri kaki
jikul
naHinmij
kadök
bwebwe
jako
jebel
birok
koba
kwole
maro

B: Ruo dre ran in an
belele.

B: Elok ruo raan in an
belele.

3. (Be sure to substitute in the proper places.)
Ruo dre raan in an
jako.

allin
jilu
iiö
wiik
awa
lalim
joHoul
jilHoul
eHoul
minit

4. Ij ilen kemem, itok
kejro etal.

ilomij
enwör
kaikujukj

jatin
jeyin
riylikin

Hay&t, yewer palyen.

Jahab, yejjełaq, yejjahgir
wer palyen.

Jan gayat yin han
pal&ył&y?
rikakiy
jikiwił
nahginm&j
kadek
b&yb&y
jakew
j&p&l
birwek
k&wbah
q&l&y
mar&w

Riwew d&y rahan yin han
pal&ył&y.

Yełaq riwew rahan yin han
pal&ył&y.

Riwew d&y rahan yin han
jak&w.

hall&g
jiliw
'yiyeh
wiyik
hawah
łal&m
j&g&wil
jilgiwil
yegewil
minit

Yij yilan keyemyem, yitkew
k&jrew yetal.

yil&wm&j
yağed
kahayiqijqij

entak
 okok
 kakijen
 taktö
 kulab
 möHö
 jambo

y&ntak
 wekwek
 kakijen
 takteh
 qilab
 megay
 jant&w

5. EjaHn wör nejierro
ledrik.

waerro wa
 enerro ene
 kijeero biik
 imeerro em
 kötköerro ni
 limeerro bia
 kojeerro kooj
 aerro nuknuk

Yejjahgin wer najiyy&rrew
leddik.

wahy&rrew wah
 yan&yy&rrew yan&y
 kij&yy&rrew piyik
 yim&yy&rrew y&m
 ketkayy&rrew niy
 lim&yy&rrew piyah
 kawaj&yy&rrew kawaj
 hay&rrew niqniq

6. Some practice on opposites.

(In addition to doing the drill as outlined below,
 ask and answer questions like the following:

Yewer key najin hajiriy?

Yewer najin hajiriy key yejje&aq?

Also, try composing similar questions using the
 pairs of opposites from Lesson Fourteen.)

A: Ewör nejin ajiri.

Yewer najin hajiriy.

B: Ejelok...

Yejje&aq...

A: ElöH waan korkor.

Yeleg wahan kerker.

B: Eiet...

Yeyiy&t...

A: Ebak eneen.

Yepahak yanyeh.

B: Etolok...

Yettew&aq...

A: Ebwil rainin.

Yebi& rahyinyin.

B: Emölo...

Y&m&ö&w...

A: Ebidodo nuknuk in.

Yepid&wd&w niqniq yin.

B: Ebin...

Y&p&n...

A: EmöH apel in.

Y&m&g habe& yin.

B: EtöHal...

Yetegal...

7. Kejro etal Han ijen

K&jrew yetal gan yijen

jiku.

jikih.

jiküm

jikim

jikin

jikin

jikid

jikid

jikim
jikimi
jikier

jikim
jikimiy
jikiyy&r

(Substitute the above words in each of the following:)

Kimro ar etal Han ijo
jiku.

Kimro ej iwöj Han
ijöne jiku.

Kimro ej bed wöt ije
jiku.

Kimro naj iwöj Han
ijökane jiku.

Kimro ej bed wöt ijö-
kein jiku.

Kimro ar etal Han
ijöko jiku.

K&mwrew har yetal gan yijew
jikih.

K&mwrew yej yiw&j gan
yijehey jikih.

K&mwrew yej pad wet yij&y
jikih.

K&mwrew nahaj yiw&j gan
yijekahay jikih.

K&mwrew yej pad wet yij&k&-
yin jikih.

K&mwrew har yetal gan
yijekew jikih.

8. 'I wish I knew Spanish.'

Yokwe bwe in kar jela
kajin Jibein.

bed ibben Sophia Loren
jikul in taktö

mweie im einwöt kwe
kakkije lok Han Paris

jimaat im einwöt
Einstein

Yaqey bey yin kar jelay
kajin Jipeyin.

pad yippan *Sophia Loren*
jikiwit yin takteh

meiyey yim yayinwet qey
kakkij&y taq gan *Paris*

jimahat yim yayinwet
Einstein

9. Ledrik en nejin Tommy
ej driwöjlok iiö in.

mare ibben Dave jaböt
in

kelok Han Honolulu
wiik in lal

jino jermal ilo obii
ilju

kamöj an jikul alliH
in lal

rejetak kij ilo lemna
in

Ledik yeñ najin Tewmiy yej
diyw&jlak 'yiyeh yin.

marey yippan T&y&b jabet
yin

keylaq gan Weñewliwliw
wiyik yin lañ

jinew jermal yilew wepyij
yiljiw

kamöj han jikiwit hall&g
yin lañ

reyejtak k&j yilew lemna
yin

10. Tommy ear ba kwön jab
jako.

bed
jabw&bwe
rumij

Tewmiy yehar bah qen jab
jak&w.

pad
jebayb&y
fimiij

ko
 kabwir am ial
 kabwir am lemank

kew
 kab&d hañ yiyat
 kab&d hañ lemñak

11. *'Don't do your work that way all the time.'*
 (Teacher should mix the cues from the two slots in this drill.)

Kwön jab kōnaan jermal
rot ne.

kijoff lemñak rot
 ekkein kōmman kain
 kain rot
 eindre
 kain
 men rot

Qen jab keñhan jermal
řet hey.

kijeř lemñak řet
 kk&yin keñhan kahyin
 kahyin řet
 yayin d&y
 kahyin
 men řet

(Now make the same substitutions in the following:)

Emwij ne am kōnaan
jermal rot ne.

Y&ñj hey hañ keñhan
jermal řet hey.

12. Kwön ñjmour ke Han
 pade eo buñnin?
 emourur
 bojak
 mōk
 rumij
 ebbat

Qen yajmiwir key gan
 bahd&y yew biñniyin.
 mmewirwir
 pewjak
 mek
 řimij
 bbat

13. (Ask and answer questions like the following based on the diagram 'Some Marshallese Relatives.')

A: Teen Timōj Tom?
 B: Nejin. (his child)
 B: Nejin Timōj Tom.

Teyen Tiymej Tawañ?
 Najin.
 Najin Tiymej Tawañ.

A: Teen Tom Timōj?
 B: Jemñ. (his father)
 B: Jemñ Tom Timōj.

Teyen Tawañ Tiymej?
 Jeman.
 Jeman Tawañ Tiymej.

A: Teen Medri Mina?
 B: Jinen. (her mother)
 B: Jinen Medri Mina.

Teyen Meydiy Minah?
 Jinen.
 Jinen Meydiy Minah.

A: Teen Ali Tom?
 B: Jñtin. (his younger
 B: Jñtin Ali Tom. brother)

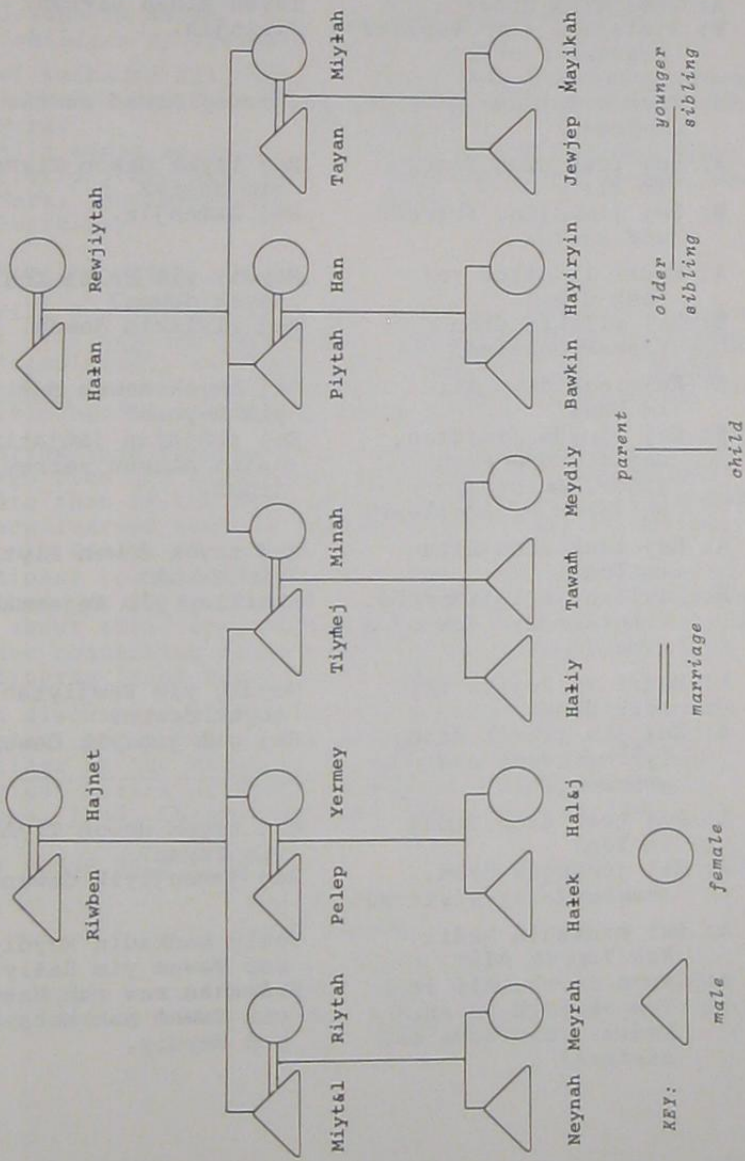
Teyen Hañiy Tawañ?
 Jatin.
 Jatin Hañiy Tawañ.

A: Teen Alōk Medri?
 B: Rilikin. (his cross cous-
 B: Rilikin Alōk Medri. in)

Teyen Hałek Meydiy.
 Riylikin.
 Riylikin Hałek Meydiy.

- A: Teen Tom Bokin?
 B: Erro ej jimjån
 jimjatin. (*siblings*)
- A: Teen Ali Bitah?
 B: Wileben (Rat.)/Rikorean
 (Rål.).
- B: Wileben Ali Bitah.
 B: Rikorean Ali Bitah. (*his
 mother's brother*)
- A: Teen Bitah Ali?
 B: Mañden. (*his sister's*)
 B: Mañden Bitah Ali. (*son*)
- A: Teen Timøj Rojita?
 B: Jinen. (*his 'mother'*)
 B: Jinen lio iben.
- A: Teen Ali Mitel?
 B: Jemån. Eritto jen
 lukkun jeman.
 B: Jemån eo eritto. (*his
 older 'father'*)
- A: Teen Medri Mila?
 B: Jinen. Edrik jen lukkun
 jinen.
 B: Jinen eo edrik. (*her
 younger 'mother'*)
- A: Teen Ali Rubon?
 B: Jimman. (*his grandfather*)
 B: Jimman Ali Rubon.
- A: Teen Rubon Ali?
 B: Jibån. (*his grandchild*)
 B: Jibån Rubon Ali.
- A: Teen Medri Rojita?
 B: Jibån. (*her grandmother*)
 B: Jibån Medri Rojita.
- A: Teen Rojita Medri?
 B: Jibån. (*her grandchild*)
- A: Teen Timøj Bitah?
 B: An emman. (*his wife's
 brother*)
- A: Teen Bitah Timøj?
 B: Jemån lellab. (*his
 sister's husband*)
- Teyen Tawañ Bawakin?
 Yerrew yej jãmjayan
 jãmjatin.
- Teyen Hañiy Piytah?
 Willepan/Rikeweryan.
- Willepan Hañiy Piytah.
 Rikeweryan Hañiy Piytah.
- Teyen Piytah Hañiy?
 Magden.
 Magden Piytah Hañiy.
- Teyen Tiymej Rewjiytah?
 Jinen.
 Jinen liyew yippan.
- Teyen Hañiy Miyt&l.
 Jeman. Yerittew jan
 liqqiwin jeman.
 Jeman yew yerittew.
- Teyen Meyedy Miyłah?
 Jinen. Yedik jan liqqiwin
 jinen.
 Jinen yew yedik.
- Teyen Hañiy Riwbën?
 Jihñahan.
 Jihñahan Hañiy Riwbën.
- Teyen Riwbën Hañiy?
 Jibin.
 Jibin Riwbën Hañiy.
- Teyen Meydiy Rewjiytah?
 Jibin.
 Jibin Meydiy Rewjiytah.
- Teyen Rewjiytah Meydiy.
 Jibin.
- Teyen Tiymej Piytah?
 Han ññahan.
- Teyen Piytah Tiymej?
 Jeman lellap.

Some Marshallese Relatives



A: Ewi kadjadin Ali, Tom,
im Medri Han Joseph
im Maika?
B: Nejin kōrā aolepair.
Bwij eo edrik en an
Joseph im Maika.
(children of sisters)

Yewiy kadjadin Haiy, Tawañ,
yim Meydiy gan Jewjep yim
Mayikah?
Najin keray hawelepapp&r.
Bij yew yedik yeñ han
Jewjep yim Mayikah.

A: Ewi kadjadin Ali, Tom,
im Medri Han Nena im
Mera?
B: Nejin emman aolepair.
Eritto jeman Nena im
Mera. (children of
brothers)

Yewiy kadjadin Haiy, Tawañ,
yim Meydiy gan Neynah yim
Meyrah?
Najin wuhahan hawelepapp&r.
Yerittew jeman Neynah yim
Meyrah.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. Drill 2 gives two ways for counting up until a given point: (2) d&y and yeñaq (2). D&y is related to d&y&y-ñaq 'completed', and ñaq is the same word as in ñaqin jet rahan 'after several days' and kiyyeh ñaq jidik 'in a little bit' or 'a little after now'.

2. Marshallese kinship reckoning is quite complex, since lineage ties are of greater importance in Marshallese culture than in the more mobile Western world. You have already learned some of the basic kin terms in earlier lessons; Drills 13 and 14 now introduce a number of additional relationship terms. When you have mastered all these as there presented, you will be able to learn more about their application by asking questions of your teacher concerning other pairs of individuals shown on the diagram 'Some Marshallese Relatives.'

For a discussion of Marshallese kinship from an anthropological perspective, see Alexander Spoehr, Majuro: A Village in the Marshall Islands, Volume 39, Anthropological Series of Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, 1949, Chapter VII and VIII, pp. 155-220.

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Field Trip
Piyiñ Tiryep

field trip ship

Elkin aolep ruo allih, wan raun en ej raun
Yalkin hawelep riwew hall&g, wahan rahwin yeñ yej rahwin

Han aolep ailiH in MajØl. WÅwen raun, wan gan hawelep hay&l&g yin MahjeØ. Wayw&y&n rahwin, wahan raun en ej etal Han aolep ene in Relik, He rahwin yeH yej yetal gan hawelep yan&y yin Raylik, gey full its contents

ebol kobban kab He emat mØHØ im mweiuk, erol yeb&w&Ø qebban kab gey yemahat megay yim m&yiq, yerawal

discharge load finish
Han Majuro, ekto im ektak, kamØjlok trip en an. gan Majr&w, yakt&w yim yektak, kam&jj&aq tiryep yeH han.

Ejja wÅwen drein wØt an raun Ratak. Unin Yejjah wayw&y&n d&yin wet han rahwin Rahtak. Winin

trip in raun kein, kinke en bØklok mØHØ im tiryep yin rahwin k&yin, k&nkey yen bek&aq megay yim

mweiuk im ektak waini jen aolep ailiH ko m&yiq yim yektak wahyiniy jan hawelep hay&l&g kew

ilikin Majuro. Ilo MajØl kiØ, ewØr jilu yilikin Majr&w. Yilew MahjeØ kiyyeh, yewer jiliw

wan raun. Militobi, Mico Queen, im RØlik-wahan rahwin. Militewpiy, Miyeykew Qiyin, yim Raylik-

Ratak.

Rahtak.

PROVERB

Drik a ejatdrik.

Yedik hah yejatdik.

'Small but mighty.'

VOCABULARY

belen	palyen	his wife, her husband; spouse
biil tirep	piyiØ tiryep	field trip
birok	birwek	broke
bwebwe	b&yb&y	crazy, foolish
bwir	b&d	mistake, sin, error, fault, wrong
dre	d&y	up until now, just, at his point as of now
dredrelok	d&y d&yØaq	completed
ebak	yepahak	close, near
jatdrik	jatdik	able, strong, with hidden resources
ektak	yektak	to load, carry
ekto	yakt&w	discharge, unload

emmourur	mmewirwir	energetic (distr.)
ial	yyiaɬ	road, path
jabwɔbwe	jebaybɔy	lost
jebel	jɔpɔl	apart, divorced, separated
jimaat	jɔhahat	smart, wise, cunning (from English)
kadkadin	kadkadin	relationship of
kobban	qebban	its contents
	qebba-	
lok	ɬaq	after
maɬden	magden	his sister's children
maro	marɔw	thirsty
raun	rahwin	go around, make a field trip (from English)
rejetak	reyejtak	agree with, concur, to second
rilikin	riylikin	his cross cousin
rukorea	rikeweryah	my mother's brother (R#1.)
teek	teyek	what relationship?
teen	teyen	what relative of?
wileba	willepah	my mother's brother (Rat.)

LESSON TWENTY-THREE

Yewen vs. rahan;
this particular one;
becoming; look alike.

DIALOGUES

1.

A: Ta ne beim?

Tah hey p&yim?

B: Libbuke.

Libbiq&y.

A: Kwar b&k ia?

Qe&har bek yi'yah?

B: Iar lo ion bok.

Yihar lew yewen beq.

A: Kwo k&nan ke wia kake?

Qe&ke&nan key wiyah kahkey?

B: Bwe kwo k&nan ke wiai-
ki?

Bey qe&ke&nan key wiyahyi-
kiy?

A: Aet, ij ae nejl libbu-
ke.

Hay&t, yij hay&y n&jih libb-
q&y.

A: What do you have in your hand?

B: A shell.

A: Where did you get it?

B: I found it on the sand.

A: Do you want to sell it?

B: Why, will you buy it?

A: Yes, I'm making a shell collection.

2.

A: Ew&r ke im&n mwijbar?

Yewer key yim&n mijbar?

B: Ejelok. Ak elo&H
likao re kanoj jela&
mwijbar.

Ye&jje&taq. Hak yeleg
likahwew rekahn&w&j
je&lay mijbar.

A: Kwo maro&H ke bukot
tok ju&n.

Qemare&g key piqet teq
jiwen?

B: Aet, rainin w&t.

Hay&t, rahyinyin wet.

A: Jete w&n&nan mwijbar?

Jetey we&nan mijbar?

B: Ejelok. Kw&j jab
aikuj k&ll&.

Ye&jje&taq. Qej jab
hayiqij ke&lay.

- A: Is there a barber shop (around here)?
 B: No. But there are many fellows who know how to cut hair.
 A: Can you find one for me?
 B: Yes. I'll get one today.
 A: How much for a haircut?
 B: Nothing. You don't have to pay.

DRILLS

1. 'What's that in your hand, a cowrie?'

(Teacher asks questions, students answer. Later teacher may give underlined cues, one student asks question, and another answers.)

Ta ne beim, libbuke
 ke?

Aet, libbuke men e
 beil.

Tah hey peyim, libbiq&y
 key?

Hay&t, libbiq&y men y&y
 peyih.

Ta ne turum, m&jet ke?
 Aet, m&jet men e
 turu.

Tah hey tifih, majet key?
 Hay&t, majet men y&y
 tifih.

Ta ne lohiim, lole
 ke?

Tah hey law&iyim, law&y
 key?

Ta ne adrim, riih
 ke?

Tah hey haddiyim, riyig
 key?

Ta ne iumUm, jaki
 ke?

Tah hey yiwim, jakiy
 key?

Ta ne likim, kulul ke?

Tah hey likim, qiliil key?

Ta ne katUm, jaki ke?

Tah hey katim, jakiy key?

Ta ne yipim, bu ke?

Tah hey yipim, biw key?

Ta ne b&ram, wUt ke?

Tah hey beram, wit key?

Ta ne lojilUm, diede
 ke?

Tah hey lawjilqim, diy&d&y
 key?

2. 'I saw it on the sand.'

(As the exercise is learned, teacher may give only the second part of cue, and students supply rahan or yewen as appropriate.)

Iar loe ion bok.
 raan bok en
 raan mwen

Yihar lewey yewen beg.
 raan bawak yeh
 raan meyen

ion jimen en
 ion ujoj kan
 ion wa en
 (raan)
 ion tebel en
 (raan)
 ion jaki en
 raan tol en
 raan mā en
 ion jea en
 (raan)
 ion bed en
 (raan)

yewen jimyeñ yeñ
 yewen wijw&j kañ
 yewen wah yeñ
 (rahan)
 yewen tebeñ yeñ
 (rahan)
 yewen jakiy yeñ
 rahan tel yeñ
 rahan may yeñ
 yewen jeyah yeñ
 (rahan)
 yewen peyet yeñ
 (rahan)

3. 'Hatfield is going to buy a cowrie.'

T: Ejbil enaj wiaik
 juñ libbuke.

A: Enaj wiaiki.

B: Kwo kōnan ke wia
 libbuke.

T: Liiemjo ej biraeik
 juñ ik.

A: Enaj biraeiki.

B: Kwo kōnan ke birae
 ik?

T: Mōnjob enaj dilaik
 juñ alal.

Bijja enaj jerdik
 juñ ledrik.

Laji enaj jukaik
 juñ kobe.

Embi enaj jikiruik
 juñ nat.

Kijbal enaj lekōtoik
 juñ jiroñ.

Yeppiyeñ yeñahaj wiyahyik
 jiwen libbiq&y.

Yenahaj wiyahyikiy.

Qekeñhan key wiyah
 libbiq&y.

Liyemjew yej birahyeyik
 jiwen y&k.

Yenahaj birahyeyikiy.

Qekeñhan key birahyey
 y&k?

Menjeweb yenahaj diylahyik
 jiwen hañhañ.

Pijjah yenahaj jerayik
 jiwen leddik.

Ɔajiy yenahaj jiqahyik
 jiwen kawp&y.

Yempiy yenahaj jikiriwik
 jiwen ñat.

Kiyijbahal yenahaj leyk&-
 t&wyik jiwen jireñ.

4. 'Would you like to sell it?'

Kwo kōnan ke wia
 kake?
 joloke
 aje
 kote
 kejerbale

Qekeñhan key wiyah
 kahkey?
 jewiaqey
 hajey
 kawatey
 kejerbaley

wiaiki
kokone
kejbaroke
kokkure
noje

wiyahyikiy
kagehey
kejpareq&y
kaqqirey
hewejeje

5. 'Is there a barber shop?'

Ewör ke imwen
mwijbar?
b_ij_ök
bwirej
kobej
kepojak
tutu

Yewer key yimen
m_ijbar?
p_ij&k
b_id&j
q&p&j
keppewjak
tiwtiw

6. 'Can you find me a spear?'

Kwo maroh ke bukot tok
juön aß made?
wiaik
kajitök
kömmane
jeme

Qemareß key piget teg
jiwen hah&h mad&y?
wiyahyik
kajjit&k
kemmaney
j&m&y

7. 'You don't need to pay for a haircut.'

Kwojjab aikuj köllö
wonöän mwijbar.
uwe ibba
kejerbal made ne aß
tak wa ne waß
uwe ilo wa en waan
kien
taktö he kwe dri jikul

Qejjab hayiqij keßay
weñyan m_ijbar.
wiw&y yippah
kejerbal mad&y hey hah&h
tak wah hey wah&h
wiw&y yilew wah yeß
wahan kiyen
takteh gey qey rijikiwiß

8. 'Give him my greetings when you write him.'

Kab lelok aß yokwe he
kwo jeje Han e.
lo
iion
telebon Han
wählej Han

Kab leytaq hah&h yi'yagey
gey q&j&yj&y gan y&y.
gelew
qeyiyewen
getalebewen gan
qewayl&j gan

9. 'I was going to write, but I forgot his address.'

I naj kar jeje ak i
meloklok aterej eo an.
jaje

Yinahaj kar j&yj&y hak yi-
me_itaq_itaq hateryej yew han.
jahj&y

jolok
kawitlok
jaje i likit na ia

jewlaq
kaw&tlaq
jahj&y yilikit nah yi'yah

10. 'Yes, today yet.'

Aet, rainin w&t.

ki&/kin
ki&ki&/kinkin

ilju
buffnin
j&klaj
wiik in
alliH in w&t
awa in w&t
alliH kein la1

Hay&t, rahyinyin wet.

kiyyeh/kiyin
kiyyeh-kiyyeh/kiyin-
kiyin
yiljiw
bi&niyin
jek&aj
wiyik yin
hall&g yin wet
hawah yin wet
hall&g k&yin la&

11. 'That particular book is better than this particular one.'

Buk jab en emman jen

buk jab in.

mw&
wa
nuknuk
teb&l
waj
ratio
kar
jikul

B&q jab yeh yemhan jan

b&q jab yin.

me-
wah
niqniq
teybe&
waj
r&ytiy&w
kahar
jikiwi&

12. 'This particular book is better than the one I read.'

Buk jab in emman jen

buk jab eo iar riti.

mw&.....jokwe
wa.....k&mmane
nuknuk...wiaiki
teb&l....k&jerbale
waj.....loe
ratio...wia kake
jikul....jikul ie

B&q jab yin yemhan jan

b&q jab yew yihar riytiy.

me-.....j&q&y
wah.....ke&ttaney
niqniq....wiyahyikiy
teybe&....kejerbaley
waj.....lewey
r&ytiy&w...wiyah kahkey
jikiwi&....jikiwi& yi'y&y

13. 'He became a Protestant.'

Emwij an erom

brotijen.katilik

Y&tm&j han y&tm&

birewtiyjen.katilik

dri nana	rinahnah
dri kabatat	rikabahathat
dri kadrok	rikadek
kirijin	kirijin
takötö	takteh
dri kaki	rikakiy
babbub	babbib
bao	bahwew
jökmai	jekmayiy
arkol	harkewet

14. *'She looks almost exactly like her sister.'*

Enaŋin ein nemāmin	Yenahgin yayin nemaym&y&n
lien wöt <u>lieo jein.</u>	<u>liyeŋ wet liyew j&yin.</u>
ladrik en...jemān	ladik yeŋ...jeman
ledrik en...jinen	ledik yeŋ...jinen
körā en.....lieo nejin	keray yeŋ...liyew nejin
kwe.....jimmam	qey.....jintahaŋ
kuj en.....taikö	kiwij yeŋ...tahyikeh
kijak en...dri balle	kijak yeŋ...ripalley
bao en.....ak	bahwew yeŋ...hak

15. *'She looks almost exactly like her sister.'*

Enaŋin ein nemāmin	Yenahgin yayin nemaym&y&n
lien wöt <u>lieo jein.</u>	<u>liyeŋ wet liyew j&yin.</u>
wāwen	wayw&y&n
jökjökkin	j&kj&kin
baotokin	pahwewteqin
ettöŋin	y&tt&gin
jorjorin	jeŋjeŋin
ainikien	hayinikiyen
mantin	mantin
rokojān	reqejan

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. Yewen is used with objects like b&q, jimeyeŋ, jakiy, and, in general, flat surfaces. Rahan is used with w&jk&y, niy, kijiw, and, in general, when one wants to specify 'on top of' something high. Sometimes there are words that take either yewen or rahan such as wah, jeyah, teybet, etc.

2. Jab is used between noun-like words and following demonstratives in singling out a particular or specific item from among others.

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Coconut Oil

Biniep

Pinneyep

Müttan men ko rellab tokjeir im rej walok jen ni
 Mettan men kew rellap teqjayy&r yim rej wahieq jan niy
 ej biniep. Binieb ej kômman jen waini im
 yej pinneyep. Pinneyep yej kettan jan wahyiniy yim
 dri MajÛl rej kejerbale Han eloH men ko einwÛt
 riMahjeÛ rej kejerbaley gan yeleg men kew yayinwet

annoint light
 ekabit bar, enbwin, Han uno im Han romrom. EwÛr
yekkapit bar, yanbin, gan winew yim gan ÛemÛem. Yewer
 ruo wÛwen kômman biniep. WÛwen eo mokta
 riwew wayw&y&n kettan pinneyep. Wayw&y&n yew meqtah

rej kejeke. Muktata, elkin aer grate it
 rej kejeyekey. Meqtahtah, yalkin hay&r rahan&yik

milk

waini en im bÛk ðl en jen e, rej kejeke im
 wahyiniy yeH yim bek yaÛ yeH jan y&y, rej kejeyekey yim

become

second

ej erom biniep. Kein karuo wÛwen, rej kÛmat e
 yej y&Û&m pinneyep. K&yin kariwew wayw&y&n, rej kematte

elkin aer bok ðl in waini en. WÛwen jab in
 yalkin hay&r bek yaÛin wahyiniy yeH. Wayw&y&n jab yin

musty

elablok an mÛkaj im biniep en ejjab kanoj lÛl
 yeÛapÛaq han mekaj yim pinneyep yeH yejjab kahn&w&j ÛeÛ

that

im einwÛt en me rej kejek wÛt. Jet ien ilo
 yim yayinwet yeH meÛ rej kejeyek wet. Jet 'yiyen yilew

put in

fragrant

aer kÛmatte rej illik wÛt men ko re Haj nai ie
 hay&r kematteÛ rej llik wet men kew regaj ðahyiy yi'y&y

its odor

bwe en enno bwin im jab lÛl.
 bey yen nnaw biyin yim jab ÛeÛ.

PROVERB

AiliH in Jaluit, ailiH Hay&l&g yin Jalw&j, hay&l&g
in jalele. yin jal&y&l&y.

'Jaluit is a rich island (where one can always
have meat and gravy with his staples).'

VOCABULARY

ae	hay&y	collect, gather
ainikien	hayinikiyen	sound, voice
alal	haħhaħ	lumber, piece of wood
ʔl	yaħ	coconut milk
arkol	harkeweħ	alcohol (from English)
aterej	hateryej	address (from English)
baotok	pahwewteq	to appear
bijʔk	pij&k	defecate
biniep	pinneyep	coconut oil
birae(ik)	birahyey(ik)	fry
bwin	biyin	smell of, odor of
drila(ik)	diyħah(yik)	nail
ekkabit	kkapit	annoint, massage, lubricate
erom	y&ħ&m	become
iyon	'yiyewen	meet
jab	jab	particular, specific
jeme	jemey	sharpen it (tr.)
jerħ	jeray	a formalized friendship
jikiru(ik)	jikiriw(ik)	screw, to screw
jimen	jimyeħ	cement, concrete (from English)
jʔkjʔkin	j&kj&kin	(his) shape, the way he is hewn
jʔkmai	jekħayiy	coconut syrup
jorjor	jeħjeħ	walk rapidly
jorjorin	jeħjeħin	the way he walks
kobej	q&p&j	garbage
kulul	qilil	cockroach
libbuke	libbiq&y	cowrie shell
lʔl	ħeħ	moldy, smell moldy
mħjet	majet	matches
manit	ħanit	custom, behavior, manner
nat	ħat	nut (for bolt) (from English)
nemħmin	nemaym&y&n	appearance
raanke	rahank&y	grate (coconut), coconut grater
rokojħn	ħeqejan	the shape of (his) body
romrom	ħemħem	light
talebon	tatebewen	telephone
wħlij	wayl&j	(send a) cable (from <i>wireless</i>)

LESSON TWENTY-FOUR

More past tense, contrary-to-fact,
and conditional practice; more on
the coconut; several idiomatic expressions.

DIALOGUES

1.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|
| A: Kwar bed ia inne? | Qehar pad yi'yah yinne? |
| B: Iar bed imwen imö. | Yihar pad yimeyeñ yim&h. |
| A: Iar iwöj in bukot yok
ak kwar jako. | Yihar yiw&j yin piqet y&q
hak qehar jak&w. |
| B: Jete awa? | Jetey hawah? |
| A: Ruo jimettan. | Riwew jimettan. |
| B: O, iar bed imwen Are.
Bwe Han ta? | Wew, yihar pad yimen Har&y.
Bey gan tah. |
| A: Kejro en kar etal Han
Rita in iakiu. | K&jrew yen kar yetal gan
Riytah yin yi'yakiyiw. |
| B: Ak kwöj et ilju, bwe
He men kejro etal? | Hak qej y&t yiljiw, bey
gey men k&jrew yetal? |
| A: Ekwe ilju ej raeleb,
lale kwar jako. | Yegey yiljiw yej rahyelep,
lahley qehar jak&w. |

A: Where were you yesterday?

B: At my place.

A: I came to see you but you were gone.

B: What time?

A: Two-thirty.

B: Oh, I was at Harry's. What did you want?

A: We were supposed to go to Rita to play baseball.

B: What are you doing tomorrow? Why don't we go then
if it's convenient.

A: OK. Tomorrow at noon. Be there.

2.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Mokta jen an dri belle
itok ear wör ke dren
in kadök ailih kein? | Meqtah jan han ripalley
yiteq yehar wer key dannin
kadek hay&l&g k&yin? |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

- B: Aet, kim kein kōmman
jimañiñ jen ni.
- A: Ej baj lōñ men en komij
kōmman jen ni!
- B: Mol...kimij bōk nañin
aoleb am aikuj jen
ni...mōññ, em, eo,
uno, dren in kadōk im
eloñ men ko jet.
- A: Mol ke komij kejerbal
aoleben ni en ke?
- B: Ejelok men en kimij jab
kejerbale--jen okar ñan
jubub, ewōr tokjen.
- A: Juññ ne ami jeraman
lablab.
- B: Mol...He ear jab wōr
ni, i jaje ewi wāwen
am naj kar mour.
- Hay&t, k&m k&yin keññan
jimagig jan niy.
- Yej baj leg men yeñ q&ñij
keññan jan niy!
- Mewel...k&mij bek nahgin
hawelep ham hayiqij jan
niy...megay, y&ñ, yew
winew, dannin kadek yim
yeleg men kew jet.
- Mewel key q&ñij kejerbal
hawelean niy yeñ key?
- Yejjeñaq men yeñ k&mij jab
kejerbaley--jan wekar gan
jiwibwib, yewer teqjan.
- Jiwen ñey hamiy jerahamman
ñapñap.
- Mewel...gey yehar jab wer
niy, yijahj&y yewiy way-
w&y&n ham nahaj kar mewir.
- A: Did you have alcohol in these islands before the
foreigners came?
- B: Yes, we used to make toddy from coconut (sap).
- A: You sure make a lot of things from coconut trees!
- B: Right...we get practically everything we need from
the coconut...food, housing, fishing lines, medi-
cine, alcoholic beverages, and many other things.
- A: Is it true that you make use of the entire tree?
- B: There isn't a single thing we don't use--from roots
to sprouts--all of it serves a purpose.
- A: It's really a godsend for you!
- B: That's right...if it hadn't been for the coconut,
I don't know how we could have survived.

DRILLS

1. 'Where were you yesterday?'

Kwar bed ia
inne?
ran eo lok juññ
Mandre eo
Bōlaidre eo
ke ej raeleb
ke ej jota

Qehar pad yi'yah
yinney?
rahan yew ñaq jiwēn
Mandey yew
Beñahyidey yew
key yej rahyelep
key yej j&wtah

wiik eo lok
alliH eo lok
ekkein

wiyik yew ɬaq
hall&g yew ɬaq
y&kk&yin

2. 'I came to look for you.'

Iar iwθj in
bukot yok.
ektake
θHin
lowaj
ukwe
kajamboik
kaaluje

Yihar yiw&j yin
piqet y&q.
yektakey
yagin
lewwaj
wiqey
kejamb&wyik
kahalwijey

3. 'We'll go play baseball tomorrow.'

Jenaj ilen iakiu
ilju.
jekθlaj
Mandre in
Bθlaidre in
kiθ e raeleb
wik in lal
alliH in lal
kiin lok jirik

Jenahaj yilan yi'yakiyiw
yiljiw.
jekɬaj
Mandey yin
Beɬahyidey yin
kiyyeh yerahyelep
wiyik yin laɬ
hall&g yin laɬ
kiyin ɬaq jidik

4. 'Be sure not to be late.' ('Watch out that you don't be late.')

Lale bwe kwθn jab rumij.
Lale kwar rumij.

Lahley bey qen jab θimij.
Lahley qehar θimij.

jako
meloklok
ebbat
mad

jak&w
meɬaqɬaq
bbat
mad

5. 'I wish there were only the two of us here.'

En kar kejro wθt
ijin.
ijθkein
ilalain
ienin
imwin
ienekein
imθkein

Yen kar k&jrew wet
yijin.
yij&k&yin
yilaɬin
yiyanyin
yimiyin
yiyeney k&yin
yim&k&yin

6. 'We will need to look for some drinking water before we go.'

Jenaj aikuj in kabbok
dren in idrak mokta
jen ad etal.
amin
tutu
ormej
kwalkwol
kadrök

Jenahaj hayiqij yin kapp&q
dannin yidahak meqtah jan
had yetal.
hamin
tiwtiw
w&rm&j
qalq&ł
kadek

7. 'You are really fortunate.'

Ej baj lab am
jeraman!
jorren
bul
jermal
kijoH kadrök
kein nahinmij
kōnan illu

Yej baj lap ham
jerahatutan!
jeffayan
biwił
jermal
kijeğ kadek
k&yin nahginm&j
kehnan lliw

8. 'You can build a house with coconut trees.'

KomaroH kōmman em
jen ni.
kein liklik
kein kauwe
kein boktak
kein arar Hi
kein käre
ieb
at
jeinae
jor
kijen ajiri
jekmai
börwaj in em
tererein em
kein ikkure
ametama

Kemareğ keHtan y&H
jan niy.
k&yin liklik
k&yin kawiw&y
k&yin p&qtak
k&yin harhar giy
k&yin kayrey
yiyep
hat
jeyinahyey
j&w&r
kijen hajiriy
jekmayiy
berwaj yin y&H
t&r&yryin y&H
k&yin qqir&y
hameytemah

9. 'If there hadn't been trouble, the party would have been a good one.'

Ne ear jab wör tirabel,
enaj kar emman bade
eo.

Gey yehar jab wer tirabel,
yenahaj kar Htan bahd&y
yew.

loH lok jidrik ledrik	leg ʔaq jidik leddik
lab lok jidrik dren in kadek	ʔap ʔaq jidik dannin kadek
bol lok kain mōH	b&w&ʔ ʔaq kahyin megay
jab mat bia	jab mahat piyah
jino wōt ke ej ran	jinew wet key yej rahan
jemlok wōt ke ej	jemʔaq wet key yej
jilu awa	jiliw hawah
kadek dri belle ro	kadek ripalley rew

10. 'We used to go skin diving only at night.'

Kim kein <u>turoH wōt in boH.</u>	K&m k&yin <u>tiwraH wet yin b&H.</u>
mubi wōt in ran	hiwpiy wet yin rahan
entak wōt in Jadede	y&ntak wet yin Jadeydey
jar wōt in jota	jar wet yin j&wtah
jikul wōt in jibboH	jikiwiʔ wet yin jibb&H
tutu wōt in jota	tiwtiw wet yin j&wtah
jerbal wōt iben kien	jerbal wet yippan kiyen
jikul wōt iben dri belle	jikiwiʔ wet yippan ri- palley

11. 'If it's convenient let's have the party next Saturday, because it's raining now.'

Ne men <u>jebade Jadede in lōl bwe ewit.</u>	Gey men <u>jebah&y Jadeydey yin laʔ bey y&w&t.</u>
iakiu	jeyiyakiyiw
ehwōr	jeyaHed
jerak	jejerak
etal	jeyetal
mubi	jemiwpiy
kabiro	jekabiy&w
entak	j&y&ntak
kwelok	j&q&ylaq

12. 'There are many kinds of things coconut sap can be changed into.'

'There is only one kind of thing coconut sap can be changed into.'

(Change each of these sentences to singular as is done for the first example.)

EloH kain im jekaro emaroH oktak <u>Hani.</u>	Yeleg kahyin yim jekar&w yemareH w&ktak <u>ganiy.</u>
--------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

Juñn wõt kain im
jekaro emaroñ oktak
ñane.

Elõñ jikin im armij
remaroñ etal ñani.

Elõñ buk im dri jikul
remaroñ katak jñni.

Elõñ mweiuik im dri wia
remaroñ wia kaki.

Elõñ bebe im koñkurej
remaroñ lemnak kaki.

Elõñ kain im dri Majõl
remaroñ mour jñni.

Elõñ job im ajiri
remaroñ tutu kaki.

Elõñ job im ajiri
remaroñ tutu eaki.

Jiwen wet kahyin yim
jekar&w yemareğ w&ktak
ganey.

Yeleg jikin yim harm&j
remareğ yetal ganey.

Yeleg b&q yim rijikiwi&
remareğ kahtak janiy.

Yeleg meyiğ yim riwiyah
remareğ wiyah kahkiy.

Yeleg peypey yim qagqirej
remareğ ñemñak kahkiy.

Yeleg kahyin yim riMahje&
remareğ mewir janiy.

Yeleg jeweb yim hajiriy
remareğ tiwtiw kahkiy.

Yeleg jeweb yim hajiriy
remareğ tiwtiw yahkiy.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. The gey men of the first dialogue and of Drill 11 is idiomatic and is best translated as 'if it is convenient' or 'if it suits'.

2. The k&yin of the second line of the second dialogue, and of Drill 10 is pronounced this way in the Rñlik dialect, but [k(&)k&yin] in the Ratak dialect. It is practically synonymous with the k&n of Drills 10, 11, and 13 of Lesson 16, and is also translated 'used to'.

3. The final line of the second dialogue is a good example of a contrary-to-fact conditional sentence, and should be memorized thoroughly as a basis for constructing similar complex sentences in the future. Drill 9 furnishes additional practice on a very similar pattern.

4. The second line of Drill 4, even though it contains a form that is usually used for past tense (qehar), is synonymous with the first line, and must be considered idiomatic.

5. Drill 12 furnishes more practice on yim constructions which do not translate directly as 'and', and in addition gives practice on ganey, janey, kahkey and yahkey. (Yahkey is the Ratak form of the Rñlik kahkey.) These words behave like transitive verbs in that their

ey-endings change to iy for plural objects, but differ from verbs in that they never take the subject prefixes. Ganey and janey are forms of gan 'to' and jan 'from' that have objects incorporated.

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Coconut Toddy

Jekaro

Jekar&w

shoot

Jekaro ej walok jen witak in ni ilo ien en
Jekar&w yej wahlaq jan witak yin niy yilew 'yiyen yeh

break spread apart

ejaffin rub im jebbelok im walok kwalini. Mokta,
yejjahgin rip yim j&p&llaq yim wahlaq qaliyniy. MeqtaH

examine

size

cut

jej kakilen witak eo, bwe He emman johaH, jej jebe
jej kakilen witak yew, bey gey yemtaH je&an, jej j&p&y

bind it peel off the end of it *bend it down

im eouti, kaudebake, im *kietake jidrik. Aolep
yim yawitiy, kawidepakey, yim kiy&ytakey jidik. Hawelep

collect toddy

ien ar jekaro, ilo jibboH im jota im jet
'yiyen had jekar&w, yilew jibb&g yim j&wtah yim jet

little by

ien ilo raelep, jej jeb witak eo jidrik illok
'yiyen yilew rahyelep, jej jep witak yew jidik yillaq

little

be unable to

jidrik, im bareinw&t kietake bwe en jab idrak
jidik, yim barayinwet kiy&ytakey bey yen jab yidahak

flow

ready for a bottle

bwijen. ElaHe erani-b&kaH, ki& eien an
bijen. Ye&aggey yerahaniy-bekayan, kiyyeh yeyiyen han

fasten the bottle

take down

kajokkwor. Aolep jibboH im jota, ej ien ekato
kaj&qq&r. Hawelep jibb&g yim j&wtah yej 'yiyen yakt&w

replace the bottle

jekaro im k&kk&l jeib. El&H kain im jekaro
jekar&w yim kekkayal j&yib. Yeleg kahyin yim jekar&w

emaroH oktak Mani. JemaroH k&matte im ewalok
yemare&g w&ktak ganiy. Jemare&g kemattey yim yewahlaq

concentrate

jökajeje (emman Han limen niññiñ). Elañe eto
 jekajeyjey (yettan gan limen nignig). Yetaggey yetew

lok wöt ar kömatte enaj walok jekömai. Bar
 ðaq wet had kemattey yenhaj wahðaq jekemayiy. Bar

leave
 juön, elañe jenaj kötlök jekaro eo bwe en ber
 jiwen, yetaggey jenhaj ketðaq jekar&w yew bey yen pad

wine
 jilu ran, enaj erom jimañiñ....dren in kadrök eo
 jiliw rahan, yenhaj y&f&m jimagig....dannin kadek yew

limen dri Majöñ. Ne eto lok wöt an ber jimañiñ eo
 limen riMahjeð. Gey yetew ðaq wet han pad jimagig yew

vinegar yeast
 enaj erom benökö. Jekaro ej bar böök jikin iij
 yenhaj y&f&m penkeh. Jekar&w yej bar bek jikin yij
 ilo iök bilawð.
 yilew 'yiy&k pilahway.

Men kein rej kwalok im kalikar jöñan an lab an
 Men k&yin rej kewwahðaq yim kalikkar jeñan han ðap han
 ni jibañ dri Majöñ.
 niy jipag riMahjeð.

PROVERB

Loje kölla.

Lawj&y kella.

'Stomachs are dumps.'

'Don't be particular about your food--your
 stomach is but a garbage pile.'

VOCABULARY

ametama
 amin

hameytemah
 hañin

coconut candy
 wash hands (and mouth)
 (before and after
 eating)

añin

yagin

get, pick up (a person)
 and take him somewhere

arar

harhar

pick (teeth, nose, etc.)
 vinegar (from English)

benökö

penkeh

b0k4	bekay	bottle
boktak	p&qtak	stir
b0rwaj	berwaj	roof
eake	yahkey (Rat.)	concerning it, about it (cf. <u>kahkey</u>)
ebbat	bbat	late
eoou	yawy&w (intr.)	bind, lash
eouti	yawitiy (tr.)	bind it, lash it
ekkein	yekk&yin	a little while ago
jebjeb	j&pj&p (intr.)	cut the end off;
	jep, j&p&y (tr.)	amputate
jeib	j&yip	bottle used for collect- ing coconut sap
jeinae	jeyinahyey	mat of fresh, green palm leaves
jekajeje	jekajeyjey	half-cooked coconut sap concentrate
jekaro	jekar&w	coconut sap, toddy
jekmai	jekmayiy	coconut syrup
jimaHiiH	jimagin	toddy wine
jor	j&w&r, jiwire-	post, pole;
kaaluje	kahalwijey (tr., causative)	to show someone around
kake	kahkey (RH1.)	about it, concerning it (cf. <u>yahkey</u>)
kabiro	kabiyr&w	to make preserved breadfruit
kajambo(ik)	kejamb&w(ik)	take (someone) for a change of scene
kajukwor	kaj&qq&r	fasten a bottle (<u>q&r</u>) for tapping coconut sap
kakilen	kakilen	examine
kalikar	kahalikkar	clarify
kaudbak(ey)	kawidpak	peel off the end of a coconut shoot
kauwe(ik)	kawiw&y(ik)	to make rise; leaven (cf. <u>wiw&y</u>)
kein kauwe	k&yin kawiw&y	yeast
kiele	kiyeyey	to bend it
kietak	kiy&ytak	to bend down (coconut shoots only)
kiin	kiyin	now (Rat.)
k0k4H1	kekayal	renew, replace
k0lla	kellah	garbage, dump
liklik	liklik	strain, sift
lowaj	lewaj	to visit (you)
mad	mad	be distracted, detained

LESSON TWENTY-FIVE

Beverages; more distributives;
arrowroot and divination.

DIALOGUES

1.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| A: I maro. Ewör ke aiböj in drak? | Yimar&w. Yewer key hay&b&j yin dahak? |
| B: Kötter i ja lale. | Kettar yijjah lahley. |
| A: Ne ewör, böktok jidrik. | Gey yewer, bekteq jidik. |
| B: Ewör jekaro im aiböj. Ta eo limöm? | Yewer jekar&w yim hay&b&j. Tah yew limem? |
| A: Ebwe aiböj, kommel. | Yebey hay&b&j. Qertuhewel. |
- A: I'm thirsty. Do you have any water to drink?
 B: Wait, let me see.
 A: If there is any, bring me some.
 B: There's toddy and water. Which do you want?
 A: Water will do. Thank you.'

2.

- | | |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| A: Ewör ke kola mölo? | Yewer key k&wlah m&l&w? |
| B: Emat, ak ewör bia. Kwöj idrak ke bia? | Yemahat, hak yewer piyah. Qej yidahak key piyah? |
| A: Kommol a ij jab. | Qertuhewel hah yijjab. |
| B: Ewör ban ak ejjab kanuij mölo. | Yewer ban hak yejjab kahn&w&j m&l&w. |
| A: Eokwe letok juön... kommel tata. | Yegey leyteq jiwén... qertuhewel tahtah. |
- A: Do you have any cold coke?
 B: It's all gone, but we have some beer. Do you drink beer?
 A: No, thank you.
 B: There's some punch but it's not very cold.
 A: That'll do, let me have one....thank you very much.

RD DRILLS

1. I maro.
kwōle
 bwil
 bio
 adreboulul
 mejki
 mōk
 metak
 menokaru
 mōlahlōh
- Yimar&w.
q&l&y
 bil
 piyaw
 haddebewilwil
 m&jkiy
 m&k
 metak
 menewkadiw
 meḷagḷ&g
2. Ewōr ke aibōj in
idrak?
tutu
 kwalkwol
 kamōlo
 kabodren
- Yewer key hay&b&j yin
yidahak?
tiwtiw
 qaiḷq&ḷ
 kamḷḷ&w
 kab&wdan
3. Kōttar. Ij ja lale.
jerbal
 kiki
 tutu
 kōmrā
 mōhā
 idrak
 kwalkwol
 kakije
 jeje
- Kettar. Yijjah lahley.
jerbal
 kiykiy
 tiwtiw
 kemaray
 megay
 yidahak
 qaiḷq&ḷ
 kakkij&y
 j&yj&y
4. Ta eo limōm?
kijōm
 jelem
 am
 kunam
- Tah yew limem?
kijem
 jaleyem
 ham
 qihaham
5. Kwo maroh ke bōktok
 jidrik bia?
aiboj
 kanniek
 raij
 dren
 mā
 jekaro
 bilawā
 eal
 ik
- Qemareḡ key bekteq jidik
piyah?
 hay&b&j
 kanniy&k
 rahyij
 dan
 may
 jekar&w
 pilahway
 yaḷ
 y&k

6. Ewör ke kola mßlo? Yewer key k&wlah m&ß&w?
 kola in wia k&wlah yin wiyah
 kola bwil k&wlah bil
 kola in käre k&wlah yin kayrey
 bia mßlo piyah m&ß&w
 wßjke w&jk&y
 aibßj in käre hay&b&j yin kayre

7. Emat bia imwin. Yemahat piyah yimyin.
 kola k&wlah
 jodi jewdiy
 jatin jahtiyin
 konbib kawanpiyip
 wßjke w&jk&y

8. Kwßj idrak ke bia? Qej yidahak key piyah?
 Aet, He ewör, letok Hay&t, gey yewer, leyteq
 jußn. jiwen.

kola k&wlah
 jekaro jekar&w
 jimaßiH jimagig
 jekmai jekmayiy
 jßkajeje jekajeyjey
 ni niy
 dren mßlo dan m&ß&w

9. Ejjab kanuij mßlo bia Yejjab kahn&w&j m&ß&w piya
 e limß. y&y limßh.

(Repeat Drill 8.)

10. Letok jußn limß kola. Leyteq jiwen limßh k&wlah.
 limen limen
 limßm limßh
 limerjel lim&y&y&rj&l
 limerwßj lim&y&y&rw&j
 limier lim&y&y&r
 limemwßj limemw&j

11. 'Who folded this MAT and folded it carelessly here?
Could you fold it properly?'

Wßn e ear limlim im Wen y&y yehar l&ml&m yim
 limlimi jaki e na limlimiy jakiy y&y ðah
 ije? yij&y?
 Kwo maroß ke kßmanman Qemareß key kemantän haß
 am limi? limiy?

'...lashed this COCONUT SHOOT...' (for tapping toddy)

Wōn e ear eoeu im <u>eoiuti utak</u> e na ije?	Wen y&y yehar yawy&w yim <u>yawyiwitiy witak</u> y&y nah yij&y?
Kwo maroH ke kōmanman am <u>eouti</u> ?	Qemareḡ key kēmanman haH <u>yawitiy</u> ?

'...wound up this FISH LINE...'

Wōn e ear bobu im <u>bobuti eo</u> e na ije?	Wen y&y yehar pawp&w yim <u>pawpiwitiy vew</u> y&y nah yij&y?
Kwo maroH ke kōmanman am <u>bouti</u> ?	Qemareḡ key kēmanman haH <u>pawitiy</u> ?

'...knotted this ROPE...'

... <u>bubu</u> im <u>bubuji</u> <u>to</u> <u>biwbiw</u> yim <u>biwbiwiji</u> <u>tew</u> ...
... <u>buji</u> ?	... <u>biwiji</u> ?

'...took apart this ENGINE...'

... <u>jaljal</u> im <u>jaljalate</u> <u>injin</u> <u>jaḷjaḷ</u> yim <u>jaḷjaḷatey</u> <u>vinjin</u> ...
... <u>jalate</u> ?	... <u>jaḷatey</u> ?

'...turned this SEWING MACHINE...'

... <u>iHiH</u> im <u>iHiHiti</u> <u>mejīn</u> <u>yigyig</u> yim <u>yigyigitiy</u> <u>mejīn</u> ...
... <u>iHiti</u> ?	... <u>yigitiy</u>

'...rolled this EMPTY DRUM...'

... <u>kajabilbil</u> im <u>kajja-</u> <u>bilbili kajliH</u> <u>kejabilbil</u> yim <u>kejja-</u> <u>bilbiliy kahajliyiḡ</u> ...
... <u>kajabili</u> ?	... <u>kejabiliy</u> ?
... <u>kadrabilbil</u> im <u>kadra-</u> <u>bilibili kajliH</u> <u>kadapilpil</u> yim <u>kadda-</u> <u>pilpiliy kahajliyiḡ</u> ...
... <u>kadrabili</u> ?	... <u>kadapiliy</u> ?

'...opened this CASE...'

... <u>rubrub</u> im <u>irrubrube</u> <u>bok</u> <u>#ip#ip</u> yim <u>#ip#ipey</u> <u>bawak</u> ...
... <u>rube</u> ?	... <u>#ipey</u> ?

'...sliced this BREAD...'

... <u>mwijmwij</u> im *(mwi-) <u>mwijmwijiti pilawH</u> <u>miḡmiḡ</u> yim *(m)miḡmi- <u>ḡitiy pilahway</u> ...
... <u>mwijiti</u> ?	... <u>miḡitiy</u>

(*part of word in parenthesis indicates Ratak pronunciation.)

im likit na iloan basket
 yim likit nah yilewwahan bejaw. Kið ebojak Han
 Kiyveh yepewjak gan

to starch clothes
 mōhā, kōmakmōk nuknuk, im Han uno.
 megay, kemakm&k nigniq, yim gan winew.

2. Divination
 Bubu
Biwbiw

Bubu ej juðn maroH dri uno in etto ilo Majðl
 Biwbiw yej jiwen mareð riwinew yin yettew yilew Mahjeð

wish
 rar kejerbale He rej kōnan jelā kin juðn men
 rehar kejerbaley gey rej kehhan jelay k&n jiwen men

eo rej jab melele kake. Men in kar mōttan
 yew rej jab meleyey kahkey. Men yin kar mettan

voodoo important
 ekōbāl im uno. Bubu elab tokjen Han uno, Han
kkepal yim winew. Biwbiw yelap teqjan gan winew, gan
 kabbok dri kot im Han kabbok men ko rej jako. Rar
 kapp&q rikawat yim gan kapp&q men kew rej jak&w. Rehar

kejerbal Han uno He rej bukot naHnmiy rot eo an
 kejerbal gan winew gey rej piqet naginm&j fet yew han
 juðn armij, uno ta eo ekkar, ia eo uno
 jiwen harm&j, winew tah yew yekkar, yi'yah yew winew
 eo eber ie, kab wōn eo ekkar Han lelok uno eo.
 yew yepad y&y, kab wen yew yekkar gan leytaq winew yew.

Ien eo ien uno ej bar juðn ian men ko
 'Yiyen yew 'yiyen winew yej bar jiwen yi'yahan men kew

bubu ej kwalok. Men ko rej kejerbali Han bubu
 biwbiw yej qahāq. Men kew rej kejerbaliy gan biwbiw
 remaroH kimej, jubub, maah, ekwal, drekā im bwelek.
 remareð kim&j, jiwibwib, mahag, qqað, dekay yim b&l&k.

PROVERBS

1. Etetal mōmōHāHe. Yetyetal mēgagay&y.
 'Walking, eating.'

Note: When visitors are greeted in a Marshallese household the first thing that's offered is food.
Thus: When you walk around visiting, you'll have to be ready to eat at each house you visit.

2. Kwe wõt kwe, Ha wõt Ha. Qey wet qey, gah wet gah.
Equivalent: 'Each man for himself.'

VOCABULARY

adreboulul	haddebewilwil	dizzy (a distributive in form and meaning)
ban	ban	punch (from English)
bio	piyaw	to be cold, chilly
bobu	pawp&w (intr.)	wind up (as fish line)
bobouti	pawpiwitiy (distr.)	wind up carelessly
bouti	pawitiy (tr.)	wind it up
bõjo	bejaw	basket, pocket
bubu	biwbiw (intr.)	to knot; divination, fortune teller, wizardism
bubuji	biwbiwiji (distr.)	knot carelessly
buji	biwiji (tr.)	knot it
drãbilbil	dapilpil	roll
dri kot	rikawat	thief, robber
dri uno	riwnew	witch doctor, medicine man (woman)
eal	yał	coconut milk
ekkar	kkar	fit, it is fitting, suitable
ekõbõl	kkepal	voodoo
elap tokjen	yełap teqjan	it is important
eliktata	yaliktahtah	finally, last of all
eo	yew	fish line
iHiH	yigyig	to wind, crank, cause to revolve
iHiHiti	yigyigitiy (distr.)	wind carelessly
iHiti	yigitiy (tr.)	wind it
jabilbil	jabilbil	roll
jawõtawõt	jaww&tw&t	not rainy (ja- + distributive of wõt rain)
jeleem	jaleyem	your meat course (cf. jaleyley)
jodi	jewdiy	zories (from Jap.)
jubub	jiwibwib	stem of coconut, pandanus, etc.

ka	kabokbok	kabeqbeq	sandy
ka	kajliħ	kahajliyiġ	barrel, drum--gas, kerosene (from <i>gasolene</i>)
ka	käre	kayrey	mix
ka	kimej	kim&j	coconut leaves
ka	kömrä	kemteray	to dry
ka	kömakmök	kemakm&k	to starch (clothes)
ka	limi	limiy (tr.)	to fold
ka	limlim	limlim	fold
ka	mejın	meyjin	sewing machine (from English)
ka	mejki	m&jkiy	sleepy
ka	melele	meleyley	understand
ka	menokaru	menewkadiw	perspiration, to perspire
ka	mök	m&k (Rat.) m&k (R&l.)	
ka	mölaħlöh	m&lagl&g	nausea, nauseated
ka	mömöħähe	m&tegayg&y	always eating (dis- tributive of <u>m&gay</u>)
ka	mwijin	m&jin	after (it)
ka	tokelik	teqaylik	afterwards, then
ka	totake	t&wtakey (tr.)	dig (it) up
ka	totoiki	tewtewyikiy	hang (it) up

LESSON TWENTY-SIX

Working and getting accustomed;
more negatives with ja-.

DIALOGUES

1.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Ij lōmnak in jermal
jōmar in. | Yij tēmāk yin jermal
jēmar yin. |
| B: Kwo naj jermal ia? | Qenahaj jermal yi'yah? |
| A: Inaj dri wia ilo imōn
wia en an Mieco. | Yinahaj riwiyah yilew yime
wiyah yēh han Miyeykew. |
| B: Naj jete wōnem? | Nahaj jetey wehām? |
| A: Lemhoul jeen juōn awa. | L&mg&wil jayan jiwēn hawah |
| B: Emake naj lōh am
mak. | Yemak&y nahaj leg ham
mahak. |
- A: I'm thinking of working this summer.
B: Where will you work?
A: I'll be a salesman at Mieco.
B: How much will you be making?
A: Fifty cents an hour.
B: You'll make a lot of money.

2.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| A: Lina, emwij ke am
karreoik rum en? | Liy nah, y&h&j key ham
karr&y&wik riwim yeh? |
| B: Ijahin. Ejahin mwij
aō kwalkwol pileij. | Yijjahgin. Yejjahgin h&j
hah&h qatq&t pilyej. |
| A: Lale kwar meloklok
wintō kan. | Lahley qehar mehaqhaq
winteh ka. |
| B: Ewi Jomi? | Yewiy Jewmiy? |
| A: E kōmat. Bwe? | Yekemat. Bey? |
| B: Ejelok. Ij baj
kajitok. | Yejjehaq. Yij baj
kajjit&k. |

- A: Lina, have you finished cleaning that room?
 B: Not yet. I haven't washed the dishes yet.
 A: Don't forget the windows.
 B: Where's Jomi?
 A: She's cooking. Why?
 B: Nothing. I was just wondering.

3.
 A: Emetak driid. Yemetak diyih.
 B: Eita, elab am mōk ke? Yeyitah, yeḷap hañ māk key?
 A: Jab, I jaminene in kiki ion jaki. Jahab, yijammīn&yin&yin kiykiy yewen jakiy.
 B: Oh, eminene drim Han bitōñ ke? W&w&w, yemmin&yin&yin diyih gan biteḡ key?
 A: Aet, a ejab to im inaj bar iminene kin jaki. Hay&t, hah yejjab tew yim yinahaj bar mmin&yin&yin k&n jakiy.
 A: My back hurts.
 B: What happened? Are you exhausted?
 A: No. I'm not used to sleeping on mats.
 B: Oh, you're used to mattresses.
 A: Yes, but it won't take long for me to become accustomed to mats.

DRILLS

1. *'I plan to work during this summer vacation.'*
 Ij lōmnak in jerbal jōmar in. Yij ḷemḷak yin jerbal jemar yin.
 kowainini kewwahyiniyiniy
 jikul jikiwiḷ
 dri kaki rikakiy
 job jawab
 eñwōr yaḡed
 kabwiro kabiyr&w
 jerakrōk jerakr&k
2. Kwo naj jerbal ia? Qenahaj jerbal yi'yah?
 (Repeat Drill 1.)
3. I naj dri wia i Yinahaj riwiyah yiy
 Mieceo jōmar in. Miyekew jemar yin.
 kamḡ kahamḡteh

wökin pade
 injinia
 kuk
 job
 jermal

wekin bahd&y
 yinjiniyah
 qiq
 jawab
 jermal

4. 'You will earn a lot of money.'

Emake naj	loH am mak!	Yemak&y nahaj	leg ham maha
	iiet		'yiy&t
	lab		lap
	drik		dik
	bool		b&w&t

5. 'How much will you get paid?'

Naj jete	wönem?	Nahaj jetey	wenyam?
	kunam		qihaham
	waam		waham
	bälem		palyem
	enem		yanyem

6. Lina, emwij ke am
karreoik rum en?
 kabelok
 karök
 kili
 kainöknök

Liynah, y&msj key ham
karr&y&wik riwim yeh?
 kabeH&aq
 karek
 kiyiliy
 kayin&kn&k

7. IjaHin. EjaHin mwij
 aö kwalkwol pilej?
 kömman
 kwalok
 kabojak
 kömrä
 körol

Yijjahgin. Yejjahgin m&j
 hah&h qatq&t pilyej?
 kertutan
 kewwah&aq
 keppewjak
 kemteray
 kerrawal

8. 'Don't forget the windows.'

Lale kwar meloklok
wintö kane.
 kejam
 katiH
 kilaj
 eteHak ne

Lahley qehar me&aq&aq
winteh kahey.
 kejam
 kaht&y&g
 kilahaj
 tteghak hey

9. 'Don't forget that we have to go pick breadfruit.'

Komin lemnake ad ilen	Qemin lemnakey had yilan
k8mk8m m8.	keŋkeŋ may.
k8b roH	k&b raŋ
jekjek kane	j&kj&k kan&y
keke nuknuk	k&yk&y niqniq
okok b8b	wekwek beb
entak ni	y&entak niy

10. 'Watch out that you don't get burned.'

Lale kwo bwil.	Lahley qebil.
okjak	w&kjak
wutlok	w&tlaq
maloH	maŋeŋ
tibbok	tibbaq
mwijmwij	mijmij
tibjek	tipj&k
jirilok	jiriylaq
buH	biŋ

11. 'What's the matter with your back?'

Eita drim?	Yeyitah diyim?
E joren driu.	Yeje#fayan diyih.
akkUm	hakkiiyih
kilUm	kiliŋ
botUm	bawtiŋ
ŋtUm	yatiŋ
atUm	hatiŋ
ŋrUm	yariŋ
enbwintUm	yanbinnih
HarUm	gariŋ
lojilHUm	lawjilgiŋ
Hatim	gatiŋ
ittUm	yittiŋ
katUm	katih
ajajUm	hajhajiŋ
nem	neyeŋ
Him	giyiŋ
ibUm	yipiŋ
alkUm	yalkih
m8jHalUm	mejgalih

(Yeyitah above is a Ratak form; for the R8lik dialect, substitute yebaj y&t.)

12. 'I haven't gotten used to sleeping on mats yet.'

I jaminene in kiki	Yijammin&yin yin kiykiy
ion <u>jaki</u> .	yewen <u>jakiy</u> .
bet	peyet
bitoH	biteḡ
tʰlao	teʰahwew
mʰtorej	materej
jeinae	j&yinahyey
jebko	j&pkaw
rʰ	ray
jimen	jimyeH
ujoj	wijw&j
bok	beq
amak	haHak

13. 'He hasn't gotten used to sleeping on mats yet.'

Ejaminene enbwinin	Yejammin&yin yanbinnin
Han kiki ion <u>jaki</u> .	gan kiykiy yewen <u>jakiy</u> .

(Repeat the cues of Drill 12 for this and the following drill.)

14. Ejaminene kin jaki. Yejammin&yin k&n jakiy.15. (Practice negating the following by using the ja- prefix.)

A: Iminene in kadʰk.	Yimmin&yin yin kadek.
B: Ijaminene in kadʰk.	Yijammin&yin yin kadek.
A: Ekkutkut an kadʰk.	Yeqqitqit han kadek.
B: Ejakutkut an kadʰk.	Yejaqqitqit han kadek.
Ebakij leen.	Yepakij ʰeyeH.
Eniknik leen.	Yeniknik ʰeyeH.
Emmourur leen.	Yemmewirwir ʰeyeH.
Ekon lowan mween.	YeqeH lewwahan ʰeyeH.
EuH bwinbwin eo.	Yewiḡ b&nb&n yew.
Ekkijeje leen.	Yekkij&yj&y ʰeyeH.
ErroHroH leen.	Yerreḡreḡ ʰeyeH.
Eowan leen.	Yewwan ʰeyeH.
Eiur leen.	YeyiH ʰeyeH.
Ejimat leen.	Yejimahat ʰeyeH.

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

AibÛj Lal
Hay&b&j Laï

Mokta jen an itok armij in belle Han MajÛl, dri
Meqtah jan han yiteq harm&j yin palley gan Mahjeï, ri-

MajÛl rÛkein kejerbal emmak, aibÛj lal, kab lojet
Mahjeï rek&yin kejerbal ðhak, hay&b&j laï, kab lawj&t

Han tutu, amwin, im idrak. Emmak im aibÛj lal
gan tiwtiw, hamin, yim yidahak. ðhak yim hay&b&j laï

ko etto rar jab kanuij in erreo. Ran kein
kew yettew rehar jab kahn&w&j yin rry&w. Rahan k&yin

ekanuij in emman lok im erreo lok aibÛj lal.
yekahn&w&j yin ðhan ðaq yim rry&w ðaq hay&b&j laï.

dig them caught
WÛwen aer kÛmmari, rej kibwiji Han He ebo dren
Wayw&y&n hay&r keñhaniiy, rej kibijiy gan gey yepew dan

its sides protect (it)
inem jimeene tererein ak abare tererein kin
yinnam jimyeñey t&r&y&r&yin hak haparey t&r&y&r&yin k&n

crumble
kajliH ak drekÛ bwe en jab rÛm tererein im
kahajliiyig hak deqay bey yeñ jab r&ñ ter&y&r&yin yim

cover of
kÛmman an etton. KiÛ rej kÛmman benjen mejen bwe
keñhan han tt&w&n. Kiyeh rej keñhan p&njan mejan bey

en jab wÛtlok menoknok ak jabrewÛt men iloan
yen jab w&tlaq menaqnaq hak jabdeywet men yilewwahan

im kattone. Ear kanuij iiet aibÛj lal
yim katt&w&n&y. Yehar kahn&w&j 'yiy&t hay&b&j laï

etto im jabrewÛt armij rej kejerbali im kattoni.
yettew yim jabdeywet harm&j rej kejerbaliy yim katt&w&-

KiÛ enaHin wÛr aibÛj lal iturin aolep
niy. Kiyeh yenaHgin wer hay&b&j laï yitiHin hawelep

em. Elab lok an armij ro aer aibÛj lal kein
y&ñ. Yeñap ðaq han harm&j rew hay&r hay&b&j laï k&yin

karreoiki bwe ren erreo im jab kÛmman naHnimij
karr&y&wikiy bey ren rreyew yim jab keñhan naHgin&j

Han ir He rej tutu, idrak, ak kÛmman mÛmH ilo
gan y&r gey rej tiwtiw, yidahak, hak keñhan megay yilew

aibb̄j lal kein.
 hay&b&j laʔ k&yin.

PROVERB

Em̄n̄n̄ eo ej roʔ jen Yem̄neh̄neh̄ yew yej reʔ jan
 eo ej loe. yew yej lewey.

'He that hears is happier than he that sees.'

VOCABULARY

abare	haparey	support; escort; out line (edges)
akki	hakkiy	finger-nails, toenail claws
amak	hamak	hammock (from English)
amwim	hamin	wash hands
at	hat	gall bladder
benjen	p&njan, p&nja-	its cover
bitoʔ	biteʔ	mattress (from Jap.)
bool	b&w&ʔ	full; bowl
di, -u, -im, -in	diy, diyi-	bone
ebo	yepew	reach, caught
eita	yeyitah	what happened to
ekkijeje	kkij&yj&y	gets tired easily
emmak	ʔhak	a tree-hole water catchment
eowan	wwan	hard worker, indus- trious
eteʔak	tteghak	porch
ib, -u, -im, -in	yip, yipi-	waist
imminene	mmin&yn&y	be accustomed to; be used to
itti	yittiy, yitti- (R&l.) tittit, titti- (Rat.)	breast
jakkijeje	jakkij&yj&y	not tire easily
jamminene	jammin&yn&y	not accustomed to
janiknik	janiknik	lazy
jirilok	jiriylaq	slip; accident
job	jawab	get a job; work for a salary (from English)
kain̄kn̄k	kayin̄skn̄k	to decorate
kar̄k	karek	to put things in order

kat, -u, -im, -in	kat, kati-	side
katiH	kaht&y&g	curtain (from English)
kibwij	kibij (tr.)	to dig
kØrol	kerawal	to return
maloH	maŀeŀ	to drown
meloklok	meŀaqŀaq	forget
menoknok	menaqnaq	debris, litter
mØjHal	mejgal	intestines
niknik	niknik	work hard
Har	gad, gadi-	gums
okjak	w&kjak	capsize, fall, trip
rØm	r&m	cave in; mud slide; crumble
tererein	t&r&y&yin	side, edge
tibbok	tibbaq	fall, trip
tibjek	tipj&k	fall, trip
wØkin bade	wekin baHd&y	stevedore; (working party) (from Engl.)
wutlok	w&tlaq	fall down, drop

LESSON TWENTY-SEVEN

Animals;
more on directionals.

DIALOGUES

1.

A: Eamŋn, elukun yokwe Yeyameŋ yeliqqiwin yi'yagey
men in mour. men yin mewir.

B: Mol, elŋŋ nejin bik Mewel, yeleg najin piyik
im bao. yim bahwew.

A: Koba ruo jibŋn bao K&wbah riwew jibin bahwew
in mejatoto. yin mejatewtew.

B: Ebar wŋr jilu nejin Yebar wer jiliw najin kiwij
kuuj kab juŋn kiru. kab jiwen kidiw.

A: Jab meloklok dak kan Jab meŋaŋaŋ dak kaŋ mey
me elabtata an yokwi. yeŋaptahtah han yi'yaqiy.

A: Herman really loves animals.

B: That's right. He's got a lot of pigs and chickens.

A: Plus two birds.

B: He also has three cats and a dog.

A: Don't forget the ducks. He loves them most.

2.

A: Juŋn en neju kiru. Jiwen yeŋ najih kidiw.

B: Kwar bŋk ia? Qehar bek yi'yah?

A: Baba ear bŋktok jen Bahbah yehar bekteq jan
Hawaii. Hawahiyi.

B: Kiru in belle ke? Kidiw yin palley key?

A: Aet koman kilmej. Hay&t, kewŋahan kilmeyej.

B: Emman bwe ejeja en Yerŋhan bey y&sj&yjah yeŋ
ekŋnaan nejnej kokŋrŋ. yekenhhan najn&j kewkeray.

A: I have a dog.

B: Where did you get it?

A: Dad brought it down from Hawaii

B: An American dog?

A: Yes, a black male.

B: That's nice. Not many people like females as pets.

DRILLS

- 1.
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|
| A: Eamŋn e yokwe men
in mour. | Yeyateh̄ yeyiyaqey men
yin mewir. |
| B: Eamŋn elukun yokwe
men in mour. | Yeyateh̄ yeliqqiwin yi'yaqey
men yin mewir. |
| A: Eloŋ nejin bik im
bao. | Yeleg najin piyik yim bah-
wew. |
| B: E lukun loŋ nejin bik
im bao. | Yeliqqiwin leg najin piyik
yim bahwew. |
| A: Kwo naŋinmij. | Qenahginm&j. |
| B: Kwo lukun naŋinmij. | Qeliqqiwin nahginm&j. |
| A: Re dreo. | Redeyew. |
| I mŋk. | Yim&k |
| E meletlet. | Yemaletlet. |
| Ej kate ilo jikul. | Yej katey yilew jikiwiŋ. |
| Ear lab an naŋinmij. | Yehar ɬap han nahginm&j. |
| E bwil rainin. | Yebil rahyinyin. |
| I mŋk in katak. | Yim&k yin kahtak. |
2. Eloŋ nejin bao.
- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| kau | Yeleg najin <u>bahwew</u> . |
| biik | kahwiw |
| kiru | piyik |
| dak | kidiw |
| lolo | dak |
| kako | lawlaw |
| kuj | kahk&w |
| kijidrik | kiwij |
| koot | kijdik |
| jojo | kewet |
| | j&wj&w |
3. (*Substitute the pronouns indicated in the questions and be sure to make the pronouns of the response agree with those of the question.*)
- | | |
|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| A: Kwo meloklok <u>iŋ</u> ke? | Qemeɬaqɬaq <u>y&h</u> key? |
| B: Jab. Ij janin melok-
lok <u>yok</u> . | Jahab. Yij jahgin meɬaq-
ɬaq <u>y&q</u> . |
| e | y&y |
| ir | y&r |
| kim | k&m |
| Ha | gah |

4. E bar wör juön aß

piñjel.
 kijß jikka
 nejß bik
 jibß bao
 waß wa
 imß em
 eneß ene
 kötkä ni
 limß aspirin
 kona ek
 kineß jaki
 meja mej
 kojß koj

5. Kwar bök ia kiru

en nejßm?
 penjil...am
 jikka....kijßm
 bao (etc.)
 wa
 em
 ene
 ni
 aspirin
 jaki
 mej
 wllt

6. Wön ekönan nejniñ

koman?
 tutu iar
 komat mßmß
 iakiu
 turoñ
 dri kaki
 jermal
 katak kaamtß

7. Ear böktok juön aß

jßt.
 Ear bökklok juön an
 jßt.
 Ear bökwßj juön am
 jßt.

Yebar wer jiwē hah&h

pinjeß.
 kij&h jikkah
 najih piyik
 jibih bahwew
 wah&h wah
 yim&h y&h
 yan&y&h yan&y
 ketkah niy
 lim&h hajbiryin
 qeñah y&k
 kiniy&h jakiy
 mejah maj
 kawj&h kawaj

Qeñar bek yi'yah kidiw

yeñ najim.
 pinjeß...ham
 jikkah...kijem
 bahwew (etc.)
 wah
 y&h
 yan&y
 niy
 hajbiryin
 jakiy
 maj
 wit

Wen yekēñhah najñ&j

kewñahan.
 tiwtiw yiyhar
 kemañ megay
 yi'yakiyiw
 tiwrañ
 rikakiy
 jermal
 kahtak kañamteñ

Yeñar bekteq jiwē hah&h

jehet.
 Yeñar bektaq jiwē han
 jehet.
 Yeñar bekw&j jiwē ham
 jehet.

(Continue, substituting the other two directionals and the appropriate possessive:)

letok	leyteq
jilkintok	jilkinteq
bukottok	piqetteq
wiaiktok	wiyahyikteq
aenetok	hayeneyteq
kwaltok	qaiteq

8. *'Move that table this way.'*

<u>K</u> makittok tebel ne.	<u>K</u> makitteq teybel ney.
<u>k</u> makitw ^o j	kemakitw&j
<u>k</u> makitlok	kemakitiaq
iuntok	yiwinteq
<i>(Substitute the other directionals, as above.)</i>	
kebaktok	keyepahakteq
wuraketok	wirahakeyteq

9. *'Laiben is going northward.'*

Laiben ej <u>w</u> niHalok.	Hayipen yej <u>w</u> aynigahlaq.
<u>w</u> r ^o Halok	wayr&gahlaq
tarniHalok	tarnigahlaq
tarr ^o Halok	tarr&gahlaq
ett ^o rniHalok	tt&r ^o nigahlaq
ett ^o rroHalok	tt&rr&gahlaq
malniHalok	malnigahlaq

(Continue, changing 'northward' to 'southward'.)

jorjorniHalok	jeŕjeŕnigahlaq
aj ^o r ^o kniHalok	hajadiknigahlaq

(The parts of the above words meaning 'northward' and 'southward' are R^olik forms; the Ratak equivalents and those for 'eastward' and 'westward' as practiced in the next drill are as follows:)

<u>R^olik</u>	<u>Ratak</u>	
waynigahlaq	waynigyaglaq	northward
wayr&gahlaq	wayr&kyaglaq	southward
yitahlaq	waytahlaq/ waytaklaq	eastward
yitwlaq	waytwlaq	westward

Note the change of the root to yi- for Rðlik 'eastward' and 'westward' (paralleling the dialectal pattern of yiteq/wayteq), and the optional substitution of k for h in the Ratak 'eastward'.

10. 'Laiben is going eastward.'

Laiben ej	<u>italok.</u> itolok	Bayipen yej	<u>yitahlaq.</u> yit&wlaq
	tartalok		tartahlaq
	tartolok		tart&wlaq
	ettðrtalok		tt&rtahlaq
	ettðrtolok		tt&rt&wlaq

(Continue, changing 'eastward' to 'westward'.)

maltalok	maltaħlaq
jorjortalok	je#je#taħlaq
ajðriktalok	hajaðiktaħlaq
kotalok	kewtaħlaq

(This and the following drills give Rðlik forms. The Ratak equivalents can be derived from the information at the end of Drill 9.)

11. 'Laiben is coming northward.'

Laiben ej	<u>wðniħatak.</u> wðrðħatak	Bayipen yej	<u>waynigahtak.</u> wayr&gahtak
	tarniħatak		tarnigahtak
	tarrðħatak		tarr&gahtak
	ettðrniħatak		tt&rniigahtak
	malniħatak		malniigahtak
	jorjorniħatak		je#je#niigahtak
	ajðrikniħatak		hajaðikniigahta
	koniħatak		kewniigahtak

12. 'Laiben is coming eastward.'

Laiben ej	<u>itak.</u> ito	Bayipen yej	<u>yitak.</u> yit&w
	tartak		tartak
	tarto		tart&w
	(etc.)		(etc.)

(Note that in this drill the forms we might expect (*yitahtak, *yit&wtak, *tartahtak, etc.) are shortened to those given above. Similarly, in the Ratak dialect, *waytahtak becomes waytak, etc.)

13. 'Laiben went away northward; he'll come (back) southward in a moment.'

EwāniHalok Laiben,
mōttan wōt jidrik
ewārōHatak.

Yewaynigahāq Bayipen,
mettan wet jidik
yewayr&gahtak.

(Continue, substituting tar, tt&r, mal, je#je#, hajadik, and kew- in the above frame, and in the following one:)

- 'Laiben went away eastward; he'll come (back) westward in a moment.'

Eitalok Laiben, mōttan
wōt jidrik eito.

Yeyitahāq Bayipen, mettan
wet jidik yeyit&w.

14. 'Where did Laiben go?'

Ewaj jikit Laiben?
tar
ttōr
mal
jorjor
ajārik
ko
tōbal
wāwe

Yewa(j) j&k&t Bayipen?
tar
tt&r
mal
je#je#
hajadik
kew
tebal
wayw&y

(Answer with appropriate statements from the preceding drills.)

15. 'Where is Laiben going?'

(Continue exactly as in Drill 14, but with the tense changed as indicated.)

A: Ej waj jikit Laiben?

Yej wa(j) jikit Bayipen?

B: Ej wāniHalok, mōttan
wet jidrik ewārōHatak.

Yej waynigahāq, mettan
jidik yewayr&gahtak.

(etc.)

(etc.)

16. (Practice the following, which can be added to the repertory of possible answers to the questions of Drills 14 and 15. Substitute other verbal roots from preceding lessons, and other directional combinations.)

'He went (is going) away northward; he'll come southward in your direction in a moment.'

E(j) wāniHalok, mōttan Ye(j) waynigahlaq, mettān
wōt jīdrik ewārōHawōj. wet jīdrik yewayr&gahw&j.

E(j) wāniHawōj, mōttan Ye(j) waynigahw&j, mettān
wōt jīdrik ewārōHatak. wet jīdik yewayr&gahtak.

(physically possible probably only by telephone.)

(Ratak equivalents of the above would be:)

E(j) wāniHeaflok, mōttan Ye(j) waynigyaglaq, mettān
wōt jīdrik ewārōkeafwaj. wet jīdik yewayr&kyagwaj.

E(j) wāniHeafwaj, mōttan Ye(j) waynigyagwaj, mettān
wōt jīdrik ewārōkeaftak. wet jīdik yewayr&kyagtak.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. The directionals teq, laq, and w&j/waj were presented and discussed in Lesson 4, and have been met again in the lesson materials that followed. They form a set of three which can occupy certain post-verbal slots. With this lesson begins the presentation of another set of directionals, which occupy a different, preceding slot.

<u>Verbal Roots</u>	<u>DIRECTIONALS</u>	
	<u>Slot I</u>	<u>Slot II</u>
way-	-nigah-/-nigyag-	-teq(-tak)
tar-	-r&gah-/-r&kyag-	-laq
tt&r-	-tah-/-tak-	-w&j/waj
	-t&w-	
(etc.)	(additional members of this set will be introduced in later lessons)	(a set consisting of only these three)

Note that teq is replaced by tak when Slot I is occupied, but that this tak must be considered only as a homonym of (not identical with) the one in Slot I meaning 'eastward'. Note also the prohibition against the

sequences -*tahtak, -*taktak and -*t&wtak referred to in Drill 12.

SHORT PROSE SELECTIONS

1. Men in Mour
Men yin Mewir

Ilo Majßl, kin an idrik ene ko ie im jabwe
Yilew Mahjeß, k&n han ddik yan&y kew yi'y&y yim jabwey
jikin men in mour, ejelok men in mour ellab. Ewßr
jikin men yin mewir, yejjeßtaq men yin mewir ðap. Yewer
bik im bao, ak men kein ebbßktok in dri belle
piyik yim bahwey, hak men k&yin bb&kteq yin ripalley
im ejjab men in mour in Majßl. Kar kijen dri Majßl
yim yejjab men yin mewir yin Mahjeß. Kar kijen riMahjeß
wßt ik Han jßlele im Han ðn ko reaikuji jen
wet y&k gan jal&yl&y yim gan h&n kew rehayiqijiy jan
kanniek. Ekanuij in loß w&wen kßmat im keboj
kanniy&k. Yekahn&w&j yin leg wayw&y&n kemat yim kep&w&j
ik Han mßHß im jekdron ewi ikutkut in aer mßHß
y&k gan megay yim jekdawan yewiy qqitqit yin hay&r megay
ak reban in mßk kake.
hak reban yin ð&k kahkey.

2. Jikul ko ilo Ailiß ko Ilikin
Jikiwiß kew yilew Hay&l&g kew Yilikin

Jikul ko ilo ailiß ko ilikin rej bed eolaban
Jikiwiß kew yilew hay&l&g kew yilikin rej pad yewßapan
middle of
magistrate
jikin kwelok ko, ijo im jonjo ro im alab ro
jikin q&yilaq kew, yijew yim jewenjew rew yim haßap rew
rej jokwe ie. Ekkß aer bed ijo imßn takßß
rej j&q&y yi'y&y. Yekkay hay&r pad yijew yimßn takteh
these houses thatch
eo ej bed ie. Mßkein kßmman jen aj im
yew yej pad yi'y&y. Mek&yin kemßhan jan haj yim
cement gravel
iloair ejab jimeen ak lß. Ran kein ewßr
yilewwahy&r yejjab jimyeh hak ßay. Rahan k&yin yewer

better planned

jet jikul kōmman in kien im ebo lok jirik lemāir.
 jet jikiwiḷ kemḥan yin kiyen yim yep&wḷaq jidik ḷemayys

Wōran dri jikul ilo jikul kein ekkḷ jen roḥoul
 Weran rijikiwiḷ yilew jikiwiḷ k&yin yekkay jan r&g&wil

class

Ḥan rualitōkḥoul koba kilaj juōn Ḥan rualitōk.
 gan riwahliyt&kg&wil, k&wbah kilhaj jiwēn gan riwahliy-

Elkin kilaj rualitōk ro dri kaki ro rej
 t&k. Yalkin kilhaj riwahliyt&k, rew rikakiy rew rej

lemenak bwe remarōḥ etal Ḥan aer jikul, rej
 ḷemḥak bey remareḡ yetal gan hayey jikiwiḷ, rej

send well

jilkinlok ir Ḥan Majuro. Ro jet, ekwe, emwij aer
jilkinḷaq y&r gan Majr&w. Rew jet, yegey, y&ḥ&j hay&r

jikul.
 jikiwiḷ.

PROVERB

Kwojab inojeeklok jeni wa kein, ial in mour ko kein.	Qejab yinewj&yikḷaq janiy wah k&yin, yiyāḷ yin mewi kew k&yin.
------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------

'Don't drift away from these canoes, these
are your passes to life.'

'Don't take things for granted.'

VOCABULARY

aen	hayen	iron, to iron
aj	haj	thatch
ajḥrik	hajadik	stroll
bolemḥn	pewḷeman	well planned, well designed, perfect
bukottok	piqetteq	to look for and bring here
dak	dak	duck (from English)
dreō	deyaw	beautiful--woman only
ekḥḷ	yekkay	usually, often
eolabḥn	yewḷapan	in the middle of it
itak-/ita-	yitak-, yitah-	to go toward the east
iun	yiwin	to push

jilkin-, -lok, -tok, -woj	jilkin-	send--it, her, him (with directional suffixes)
jojo	j&wj&w	chick
jonjo	jewenjew	magistrate (from Japanese)
jorjor	jeʔjeʔ	to walk fast and vigorously
kako	kahk&w	rooster
kebak	keyepahak	to move closer
kijidrik	kijdik	mouse, rat
kilaj	kilhaj	class
kiniʔ	kiniy&h, kiniye-	my mat
koj	kawaj	blanket
kojʔ	kawaj&h, kawaje-	my blanket
kʔmakit	kemakit	to move
koman	kewmahan	male
koot	kewet	goat (from English)
kuj	kiwij	cat
lɔ	ɔay	gravel
lolo	lawlaw	hen
mal-	mal-	to lean toward (always used with directional suffix)
mejatoto	mejatewtew	air
nejnij	najn&j	to keep as a pet
tar	tar	to head (always used with a directional suffix)
tʔbal	tebal	to crawl
wɔ	way-	to proceed (always used with a direc- tional suffix)
wɔwe	wayw&y	to go toward (used with directional suffix)
wurake	wirahkey	to move it

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHT

Drinking and eating; washing;
common questions; personal names;
nah; more Slot I directionals.

DIALOGUES

1.

A: I kwðle.

Yiq&l&y.

B: Bar ña. Kejro ilen
mðññ.

Bar gah. K&jrew yilan
megay.

A: Ewðr bik im mð imwen
imð. Jero naj idrak
ni.

Yewer piyik yim may yimeye.
yim&h. Jerew nahaj yida-
hak niy.

B: Ekwe kejro kaiur.

Yegey k&jrew yetal.

A: Kwo mat ke?

Qemat key?

B: I lukun mat, jej amwin
ia?

Yi&iqqiwin mat, jej hamin
yi'yah?

A: Ewðr dren in amwin na-
bij, turin kejam en.

Yewer dannin hamin nab&j,
tiffin kejam yeñ.

B: Ko kanuij in emol.

Qekahn&w&j yin ññewel.

A: I'm hungry.

B: Me too. Let's go eat.

A: There's some pork and some breadfruit at my house.
We'll drink coconut (juice).

B: Let's hurry.

A: Are you full?

B: I really am full. Where do we wash our hands?

A: There's water outside by the door.

B: Thanks.

2.

A: Enno ke mðññ imwðñ
jikul kan?

Yennaw key megay yimen
jikiwiñ kan?

B: Ebwe, ak awa in mðññ
kan renana.

Yebey, hak hawah yin
megay kañ renannah.

A: Bwe?

Bey?

- B: Kimij m̄H̄H̄ in jibboH
ilo jiljino awa
jimettan, lak m̄H̄H̄ in
raeleb, johoul-ruo
awa jimettan.
- A: Ak m̄H̄H̄ in jota?
- B: Lalim awa. Emen im
jimettan awa jen ien
m̄H̄H̄ in raeleb.
- A: Etke komij jab j̄H̄nij
i awa kan?
- B: Kim ar kajjioH, ak
ejahin w̄r t̄brak.
- K&miĵ megay yin jibb&g
yilew jiljinew hawah
jimettan, lak megay yin
rahyelep, jegewil-riew
hawah jimettan.
- Hak megay yin j&wtah?
- Bal&m hawah. Yeman yim
jimettan hawah jan 'yiyen
megay yin rahyelep.
- Yetkey q&hiĵ jab janijiy
hawah kah?
- K&m har kajjiyeĝ, hak
yejjahgin wer teprak.
- A: Is the food at the school good?
B: Yes, but the meal times are bad.
A: Why?
B: We eat breakfast at 6:30 and lunch at 12:30.
A: How about dinner?
B: Five. Four and a half hours after lunch.
A: Why don't you change the time?
B: We tried but there have been no results.

DRILLS

1. 'When are you going to wash your hands?'

Kwonaj	amwin H̄H̄t?	Qenahaj	hamin gayat?
	kwalkwol		qaġq&ġ
	ormij		w&rm&j
	tutu		tiwtiw
	karreo		karr&y&w
	jokiiH		jewkiyig
	biraj		biraj
	rukruk		riqriq
	kurkur		kiġkiġ
	namnam		namnam
	mukmuk		miqmiq
	reja		reyjah

2. 'There is some pork at my house.'

Ew̄r	bik imwen im̄.	Yewer	piyik yim̄yen yim̄h.
	baō		bahwew
	ik		y&k
	bwiro		biyr&w
	kwanjin		qanjin

jenkun
raij
jekkob
b8b
ni

jayanqin
rahyij
jeqqep
beb
niy

3. *'Are you full?' 'Yes, I'm really full.'*

A: Kwo mat ke?

Qemat key?

B: Aet, ilukkun mat.
maro
kwole
8Hden
batur
a8ir
aHaa8e

Hay&t, yi8iqqiwin mat.
mar&w
q&l&y
yagden
batif
hagir
haghagey

4. *'Mwejen craves chicken meat.'*

Elab an Mwejen ijol
bao.
8wiro
kau
b8b
ieraj
ma
binana
ik
iu
baru

Ye8ap han Meyjen yije8
bahwew.
8iyr&w
kahwiv
beb
yi'yeraj
may
pinahnah
y&k
yiw
bariw

5. *'These foods are delicious.'*

Enno w8t kein m8H8.
et88al
ekiriji
edrendren
ebil
em8lu
ebin
ebidodo
ek8matmat
ek8jamjam
emattia
emattie

Yennaw wet k&yin megay.
tegal
kiryijiy
dandan
bil
m&8&w
p&n
pid&wd&w
kematmat
kejamjam
mattiyyah
mattiyy&y

6. *'Is the food at school delicious?'*

Enno ke m8H8 im8n jikul
kan?

Yennaw key megay yim8n
jikiwi8 kan?

ebin ke katak	y&p&n key kahtak
elap ke katak	yełap key kahtak
elØH ke drijikul	yeleg key rijikiwił
eor ke kobe	yewer key kawp&y
emeram ke tełki	yemeram key teyegkiy
ebiroro ke katak	yepid&wd&w key kahtak
ebil ke loan	yebil key lewwahan
emolu ke loan	y&ł&ł&ł&w key lewwahan

7. Some questions. (Use English cues.)

Bwe?	Why?	Bey?
Etke?	Why?	Yetkey?
Taunin?	What's the reason?	Tahwinin?
Bwe et?	So that what?	Bey y&t?
Ebaj et?	What's the matter?	Yebaj y&t?
Bwe eake?	Why do you ask?	Bey yahkey
En ta?	Why do you ask?	Yen tah?
Ta rot?	What for?	Tah łet?
Kein ta?	What's that for?	K&yin tah?
Men ta?	Which thing?	Men tah?
Waj jikłt?	Where to?	Wajjik&t?
Tu ia?	Where exactly?	Tiw yi'yah?

8. 'Translate your book.'

KwØn ukot buk ne am.	Qen wiket b&q łey haf.
jłniłi	janiłiy
ikir	yikir
lale	lahley
kØmanmanlok	kemanłanłaq
riti	riyitiy
kakØleik	kakełłeyik
kejbarok	kejpareq

9. 'We tried but haven't succeeded yet.'

Kim ar kajjiØH ak eja-	K&m har kajjiyeğ hak yejjah-
Hin wØr łØbrak.	gin wer teprak.
oktak	w&qtak
irilok	yirlaq
jłniłi	janiłi
aineman	hay&n&łutan
melele	mełeyłey
walok	wahłaq
uak	wiwahak
alikkar	halikkar

10. *'They named the boy Jori.'**(Practice these names with and without the prefixes.)*

T: Jori	Jewdiy
A: Rar na etan ladrik eo Jori.	Rehar ḥah yetan ḥadik yew Jewdiy.
B: Rar na etan ladrik eo LḶjori.	Rehar ḥah yetan ḥadik yew Lejewdiy.
T: Mithen	Miyten
A: Rar na etan ladrik eo Mithen.	Rehar ḥah yetan ḥadik yew Miyten.
B: Rar na etan ladrik eo Lamithen.	Rehar ḥah yetan ḥadik yew Ḥamiyten.
T: Anwoj	Hanwej (ḥa-)
Katnar	Ketnar
JḶbro	Jebraw
Rena	Reynah
Beia	Peyiyah

*(Prefix is pronounced ḥe- unless otherwise indicated.)*11. *'They named the girl Almi.'*

T: Almi	Haḥmiy
A: Rar na etan ledrik eo Almi.	Rehar ḥah yetan ledik yew Haḥimiy.
B: Rar na etan ledrik eo Laalmi.	Rehar ḥah yetan ledik yew Lahaḥimiy.
T: Tiblok	Tiblaq
A: Rar na etan ledrik eo Tiblok.	Rehar ḥah yetan ledik yew Tiblaq.
B: Rar na etan ledrik eo Litiblok.	Rehar ḥah yetan ledik yew Litiblaq.
T: Tokkwi	Teqqiy
Betra	Peyetrah
Ajenet	Hajenet (la-)
Mina	Minah
Witen	Wiytayan
Joubon	Jewiben
Niba	Niybah

*(Prefix is pronounced li- unless otherwise indicated.)*12. *'Make room for that boy.'*

KwḶn kab <u>na jikin</u> ladrik ne.	Qen kab ḥah <u>jikin</u> ḥadik ḥey.
na mweien	ḥah ḥeyiyen

na kinien	nah kiniyen
na biten	nah piten
na etan	nah yetan
na ballin	nah ballin
na kojen	nah kawajen
na kijen	nah kijen
na limen	nah limen

13. 'Laiben went towards the ocean side; he'll come (back) to the lagoon side in a moment.'

(speaker and addressee(s) both near lagoon side of island)

Laiben ewanliklok, mØ- ttan wØt jidik ewan- artak.	Layipen yewanliklaq, mettan wet jidik yewanhartak.
----------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------

tar	tar
ttØr	tt&r
ko	kew
bul	biwiɿ
jorjor	jeɽjeɽ
ajɽrik	hajadik
kkaiuriur	kkayiyiɽ
tØbal	tebal
ju	jiw

(Use the above cues with each of the following:)

14. 'Laiben went towards the ocean side; he'll come towards the lagoon beach to you in a moment.'

Laiben ewanliklok, mØttan wØt jidik ewanarwØj.	Layipen yewanliklaq, mettan wet jidik yewanharwØj.
------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

15. 'Laiben went towards the interior of the island; he'll come (back) to the lagoon side in a moment.'

(speaker and addressee(s) both near lagoon side of island)

Laiben ewØnojlok, mØttan wØt jidik ewanartak.	Bayipen yewenwejlaq, mettan wet jidik yewanhartak.
-----------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------

16. 'Laiben went towards the lagoon side; he'll come towards the ocean side in a moment.'

(speaker and addressee(s) both in interior or near ocean side)

Laiben ewanarlok,
mɔttan wɔt jidrik
ewanliktak.

Bayipen yewanharlaq,
mettan wet jidik
yewanliktak.

17. 'The canoe went out toward the ocean; it'll come (back) toward the island soon.'

Wa eo ewanmetolok,
mɔttan wɔt jidrik
ewanenetak.

Wah yew yewanmetewlaq,
mettan wet jidik
yewanyan&yetak.

tar

tar

jejjej

jajjaj

tɔbtɔb

tebteb

be

pey

jerak

jerak

ttɔr

tt&r

bukarar

biqaharhar

le injin

ley yinjin

le wɔjlɔ

ley w&jɔy

18. 'Laiben went up to the top of the mountain; he'll come down in a little while.'

(Learn each of the following well; then use the underlined words as cues.)

Laiben ewanliHlok Han
ran tol en, mɔttan
wɔt jidrik ewanliɔltak.

Bayipen yewanl&glaq gan
rahan tel yeɔ, mettan
wet jidik yewanlaɔtak.

Laiben euweliHlok Han
ran tima en, mɔttan
wɔt jidrik etolɔltak.

Bayipen yewiw&yl&glaq
gan rahan tiymah yeɔ,
mettan wet jidik
y&t&wlaɔtak.

Bao eo ekeliHlok Han
ran mɔ en, mɔttan wɔt
jidrik ekelɔltak.

Bahwew yew yekayl&glaq ga
rahan may yeɔ, mettan we
jidrik yekaylaɔtak.

Ladrik eo etalliHliHlok
Han ran ni en, mɔttan
wɔt jidrik etolɔltak.

Badik yew yetall&gl&glaq
gan rahan niy yeɔ, metta
wet jidik y&t&wlaɔtak.

19. A classroom exercise in directionals, requiring two sitting mats.

(A is standing, B is seated on a mat on the ground.)

A: Kwɔn jutak mɔk lɔhtak. Qen jiwtak mek l>ak.

(while in the act of getting up, B says:)

B: Ij jutak lɔhwɔj. Yij jiwtak l&gw&j.

(when on his feet, B says:)

B: Emwij aß jutak lßhtak. Y&M&j hah&h jiwtaç l>ak.

A: Emwij am jutak lßhtak. Y&M&j haç jiwtaç l>ak.
 Kiß kwßn bar jijßt mßk Kiyyeh qen bar jiyjet mek
 lßllök. laßtaç.

(while in the act of being seated, B says:)

B: Ij jijßt lßllök. Yij jiyjet laßtaç.

(when seated, A says:)

A: Emwij aß jijßt lßltak. Y&M&j hah&h jiyjet laßtak.

B: Emwij am jijßt lßltak. Y&M&j haç jiyjet laßtak.
 Kiß kwßn bar jutak Kiyyeh qen bar jiwtaç
 mßk lßllök. mek l>aç.

(while in the act of getting up, A says:)

A: Ij jutak lßllök. Yij jiwtaç l>aç.

(when on his feet, A says:)

A: Emwij aß jutak lßhtak. Y&M&j hah&h jiwtaç l>ak.

B: Emwij am jutak lßllök. Y&M&j haç jiwtaç l>aç.

(Now repeat, trading roles.)

20. Another classroom exercise in directionals using the same format as Drill 19.

(A is standing at the front of the classroom, B near the back.)

A: Kwßn wßnmantak mßk. Qen wenmahantak mek.

B: Ij wßnmanwßj. Yij wenmahanw&j.

B: Emwij aß wßnmantak. Y&M&j hah&h wenmahantak.

A: Emwij am wßnmantak. Y&M&j haç wenmahantak.
 Kiß kwßn bar wßnliklok. Kiyyeh qen bar wenliktaç.

B: Ij wßnliklok. Yij wenliktaç.

B: Emwij aß wonliktak. Y&M&j hah&h wenliktak.

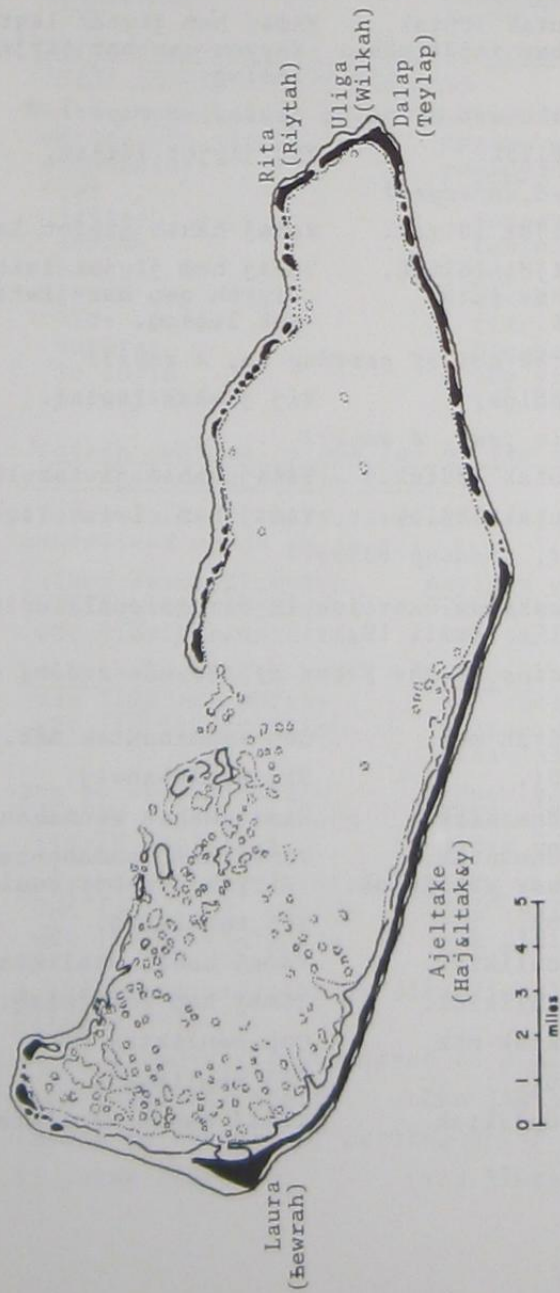
A: Emwij am wßnliklok. Y&M&j haç wenliktaç.

B: Kwßn wßnliktak mßk. Qen wenliktak mek.

A: Ij wßnlikwßj. Yij wenlikw&j.

A: Emwij aß wonliktak. Y&M&j hah&h wenliktak.

Majuro (Majr&w) Atoll



Note: The original names of the islets of Laura and Rita are Majuro (Majr&w) and Jarej (Jarej), respectively.

A: Ekwe, balun en enaj
joktak.

* * * *

A: Bwe kōto in eitok
ia?

B: Eitok rilik.

A: Ekwe, balun en enaj
jokto.

* * * *

A: Balun eo en ej keto.

* * * *

A: Balun eo en ebojak
in kelok.

B: Balun en enaj kelok
jikōt?

A: Bwe kōto in eitok
ia?

* * * *

A: Ekwe, balun en enaj
ketaklok.

* * * *

A: Ekwe, balun en enaj
ketolok.

Yegey, bałwin yeñ yenahaj
jeqtak.

* * * *

Bey k&t&w yin yeyiteq
yi'yah?

Yeyiteq riyluk.

Yegey, bałwin yeñ yenahaj
jeqt&w.

* * * *

Bałwin yew yeñ yej kayt&w.

* * * *

Bałwin yew yeñ yepewjak
yin kayłaq.

Bałwin yeñ yenahaj kayłaq
j&k&t?

Bey k&t&w yin yeyiteq
yi'yah?

* * * *

Yegey, bałwin yeñ yenahaj
kaytakłaq.

* * * *

Yegey, bałwin yeñ yenahaj
kayt&właq.

GRAMMATICAL NOTES

1. Most Marshallese personal names may be used with or without the personal name prefixes, although there are a few that never occur without them.

The vowel of the male prefix is determined by the first vowel of the name:

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>First vowel</u>	<u>Example</u>
ɬa-	i initial a	ɬayinah ɬahāiy
ɬa- or ɬe-	a	ɬatawah ɬetawah
ɬe-	e	ɬejebraw
ɬ&-	&	ɬ&t&w&jiy&w

The vowel of the female prefix is i: (li-) except before names with initial h, where it is a; see the examples in Drill 11.

The situations in which the prefixes are used and the connotations of using them are not easy to define with a simple rule of thumb, but the following guides may be of some use:

Young children use them commonly.
 Parents use them with children.
 Children use them with parents.
 Spouses use them with each other.
 Men use them with non-taboo females.
 Women use them with each other unless a taboo relationship is involved.
 Women use them with non-taboo men.

Men do not use them with male taboo relatives.
 Men do not use them with each other unless they are especially close friends.
 No one uses them on formal occasions.

In short, they are marks of close, intimate, informal, and friendly relationships. Although it may be safest not to use them at all at first, their skillful use can be an asset at winning friends and influencing people Marshallese style.

2. Additional Slot I directionals introduced in this lesson include:

-lik- toward the ocean side of the islet
 -har- toward the lagoon side of the islet
 -wej- toward the interior of the islet
 (from the lagoon side only)

-metew- toward the deep sea
 -yan&y- toward land

-l&g-	upward
-laɬ-	downward
-mahən-	forward, toward the front
-lik-	backward, toward the back

Note that -lik- is the opposite of both -har- and -mahən-.

These, together with those presented in Lesson 27, complete the set of Slot I directionals.

SHORT PROSE SELECTIONS

1. AbaH an Ial im Ratio in
Hapag han Yiyat yim Reytij&w yin

Konono ilo Majɔl
Kenewnew yilew Mahjet

Kin an jabwe wa im kein konono ilo ailiH in
K&n han jabey wah yim k&yin kenewnew yilew hay&l&g yin
Majɔl, jet ien ej wɔr Hita ilo ailiH ko
Mahjet, jet 'yiyen yej wer gitah yilew hay&l&g kew
ilikin ak ejelok ejelH kake mae ien ej
yilikin hak yejjeɬaq yejeɬay kahkey mahyey 'yiyen yej
etal wa ko Hani. Einwɔt ad kar ba mokta bwe
yetal wah kew ganiy. Yayinwet had kar bah meqtah bey
dri Majɔl rainin elab wɔt aer lemnak kin mɔHɔ in
riMahjet rahyinyin yetap wet hay&r ɬemhak k&n megay yin
belle einwɔt raij, bilawH, juka im men ko
palley yayinwet rahyij, pilahway, jiqah yim men kew
jet. Kin men in elab an wa lab tokjen Han
jet. K&n men yin yetap han wah ɬap teqjan gan
dri Majɔl.
riMahjet.

ElaHe enaj wɔr ratio in konono ilo
Yeɬaggey yenhaj wer reytij&w yin kenewnew yilew
aolep ailiH, enaj kanuij in jibaH aolep
hawelep hay&l&g, yenhaj kahn&w&j yin jipag hawelep
ailiH ko ilikin. Men in ej juɔn ian men
hay&l&g kew yilikin. Men yin yej jiwən yi'yahan men
give attention to
ko jej tɔmak bwe kien enaj lolorjake ilo
kew jej temak bey kiyen yenhaj l&wl&w&rjahakey yilew

allih kein rej itok.
hall&g k&yin rej yiteq.

Elame ewör ratio in konono ilo aolep
Yeſaggey yewer reytii&w yin kenewnew yilew hawelep

ailih in Majöſl, dri nahinmij reban aikuj in mij
hay&l&g yin Mahjeſ, rinahginm&j reban hayiqij yin m&j
kin an ejelok taktö ak uno, im bareinwöt jibaſ
k&n han jjeſtaq takteh hak winew, yim barayinwet jipag
böbrae jen an walok hita.
bebrahyey jan han wahſtaq gitah.

2. Ratio
Reytii&w

Möttan men ko kien ear biktok Han dri Majöſl ej
Mettan men kew kiyeu yehar bikteq gan riMahjeſ yej

ratio. Kiö armij in ailih ko ilikin rejjab
reytii&w. Kiyeh harm&j yin hay&l&g kew yilikin rejjab

wait find our news
aikuj in köttar wa bwe ren eoröſ enaan. Ne
hayiqij yin kettar wah bey ren yawreö nnahan. Gey

typhoon disaster
ewör taibun im jorren ko rellab, remaröſ in
yewer tahyibiwin yim jeſſayan kew rellab, remareö yin

listen
jelö kake jen aer roſjake ratio. Bar juön
jeſay kahkey jan hay&r reſjakey reytii&w. Bar jiwon

to make easier
men ratio emwij an kabidodolok Han dri Majöſl, ej
men reytii&w y&n&j han kapid&wd&wſtaq gan riMahjeſ, yej

kijien al ko aer. Mokta ear kanuij bin an
kijjiyen hal kew hay&r. Meqtah yehar kahn&w&j p&n han

famous few
juön al buſbuſ kin an iiet armij en ej roſ.
jiwon hal biöbiö k&n han 'yiy&t harm&j yeſ yej reö.

played
Kiö aoleb al jen aoleb ailih rej jaſ ilo
Kiyeh hawelep hal jan hawelep hay&l&g rej jaq yilew

air
mejatoto im armij remaröſ in kölet ko rekönaan,
mejatewteu yim harm&j remareö yin kaylet kew rekehan,

ko remman, ak ko renana. Ratio ej juŋn jibaH
 kew remman, hak kew renannah. Reytij&w yej jiwen yipag
 elab.
 yeiap.

PROVERBS

1. Wan kŋjŋban kij, wan Wahan kejeban k&j, wahan
 kokkure kij. kaqqirey k&j.

'The same canoes that sustain us can also be
 the cause of our destruction.'

2. Rumij im lo leen. Rihij yim lew leyen.

'Be late and face the consequences.'

'The early bird gets the worm.'

VOCABULARY

abafH	hapag	inconvenience, barrier, hindrance
afaaŋŋe	haghagey	to be hungry to the point at which one feels weak and shaky
ŋHden	yagden	starved
aŋir	haŋir	to crave cigarettes
batur	batiŋ	to crave fish
biraj	biraj	brush (from English)
bukarar	biqaharhar	foam created by a vessel (at both bow and stern)
ebajet	yebajy&t	why? what's the matter with...?
ekiriji	yekiryijiy	greasy (distributive of <u>kiryij</u>)
ekŋjamjam	yekejaŋjaŋ	it causes desire
ekŋmatmat	yekematmat	it makes one's stomach full
iep	iyiyep	basket
ikir	yikir	change
jejjeŋ	jaŋjaŋ	to skim across the surface of the water
jokiŋ	jewkiyig	scrub
joone	jeweney (tr.) jewjew (intr.)	soak it
jukjuki	jiqjiqiy (tr.)	pound it
kakili	kakiliy	peel it
kalle	kalley	bear fruit; to punish

kallib	kallib	buried, planted
kalbini	kalbiniy	bury it, plant it
køborike	kebawrikey	wrap it
køjem	kejam	door, doorway
køtan	ketahan, ketaha-	between, dividing line
kurkur	qirqir	brush one's teeth
lojet	lawj&t	ocean
mukmuk	miqmiq	to rinse clothes
nabij	nab&j	outside
na biten	nah-piten	provide a pillow for
na etan	nah-yetan	to name
na jikin	nah-jikin	to make a room for
na kijen	nah-kijen	to provide food for
na kinien	nah-kiniyen	to provide a mat for
na limen	nah-limen	to provide drink for
na mweien	nah-meyiyen	to enrich, give gifts to
namnam	namnam	to wash bottles
Hita	gitah	famine
oktak	w&ktak	change, turn around
ormij	w&rm&j	to wash one's face
rukruk	riqriq	brush teeth, gargle
ta unin	tahwinyin	why?, what's the reason?
tøbtøb	tebteb	to run

LESSON TWENTY-NINE

Fishing; review of directionals;
some miscellaneous patterns.

DIALOGUES

1.

- A: Ewör ke am madre? Yewer key hañ mað&y?
 B: Ejelok aß madre. Nan Yejjełaq hañ&h mað&y. Gan
 ta? tah?
 A: I könan eñwör. Yikeñhan yağed.
 B: Ewör an Ejbi. Yewer han Yejpiy.
 A: Kommol. I naj ilen Kethewel, yinahaj yilan
 kajjit&k iben. kajjit&k yippan.

- A: Do you have a spear?
 B: No. I don't have a spear. What for?
 A: I want to go fishing.
 B: Ejbi has one.
 A: Thank you. I'll ask S.P.

2.

- A: Ewör ke am madre? Yewer key hañ mað&y?
 B: Ejelok. Bwe kwöj ilen Yejjełaq. Bey qej yilan
 eñwör ke? yağed key?
 A: Ij baj lale wöt. Ne Yij baj lahley wet. Gey
 emen i ilem turoñ? yemen yiyilam tiwrağ?
 B: Elab an bät Han turoñ. Yełap hañ payat gan tiwrağ.
 Kejro ilen kokweet. K&jrew yilan kaq&y&t.
 A: Ekwe, ak emmanlok He Yeqey, hak yerñhanıaq gey
 kejro bök wöt juñn k&jrew bek wet jiwen
 madre in turoñ. mað&y yin tiwrağ.
 B: Eokwe köttar bwe in Yeqey kettar bey yin
 ilen kajjit&k madre en yilan kajjit&k mað&y yerñ
 an Ejbi. han Yejpiy.

- A: Do you have a spear?
 B: No, I don't. Why, are you going fishing?
 A: I'm thinking of going spear-fishing?

- B: The tide's too low for spear-fishing. Let's go octopus hunting.
 A: OK. But it'll still be a good idea to take a spear along.
 B: Wait, I'll borrow S.P.'s.

RD DRILLS

1. 'Do you need a spear?'

Kwŏj aikuj ke am
 madre?
 ok
 mejen turoŋ
 bŏ
 kŏŏj
 eo
 ok aitok
 ok kadjak
 mwieo
 emmar
 roba in turoŋ
 teiŋki in turoŋ

Qej hayiqij key ham
 maŋy?
 w&k
 mejan tiwraŋ
 bay
 kayaj
 yew
 w&k hayiteq
 w&k kadjak
 ŋiyew
 ŋhar
 ŋebah yin tiwraŋ
 teyegkiy yin tiwraŋ

2. 'Let's go fishing instead of doing nothing.'

Jen ilen eŋwŏr im jab
 ber wan.

turoŋ
 jabuk
 ok kadjak
 alele
 ok aitok
 wurŏk
 rube om
 eo lal
 eojojo
 kobabe
 latibŏn
 eojaak
 juunboŋ
 bobu
 kabwil
 ilarak

Jen yilan yaŋed yim jab
 pad wahan.

tiwraŋ
 jabiq
 w&k kadjak
 haŋeyŋey
 w&k hayiteq
 wir&k
 ŋip&y w&ŋ
 yew laŋ
 yew jewjew
 kebayb&y
 ŋatippan
 yewejjahak
 jiwinb&ŋ
 bawb&w
 kabil
 yilahrak

3. Practice with the negative prefix.

E ike.
 E jaike.
 E kik.

Yeyikey.
 Yejjayikey.
 Yekkikey.

E jakkik.	Yejakjik.
E konkon.	Yegeŋgeŋ.
E jakonkon.	Yejaŋgeŋgeŋ.
E oda.	Yewedah.
E joda.	Yejewedah.
E mōŋŋ.	Yeŋegay.
E jamōŋŋ.	Yejaŋegay.
E bakij.	Yepakij.
E jabakij.	Yejaŋpakij.
E wālel.	Yewayl&l.
E jowālel.	Yejewayl&l.

4. Tides, waves, and water.

E bāŋt.	Yepayat.
E ibwij.	Yeyibij.
E idrik.	Yeyidik.
E eielab.	Yeyiyetap.
E bāt mōnaknak.	Yepayat meŋakŋak.
E ibwij lebleb.	Yeyibij lelelep.
E bāŋt lok.	Yepayat laq.
E ibwij tok.	Yeyibij teq.
E buŋ no.	Yebiŋ ŋew.
E jej no.	Y&j&j ŋew.
E lim.	Yelim.
E jok.	Yejeq.
E mwilal.	Yemilaŋ.
E bijbij.	Y&p&jp&j.

5. Conditionals--future and past contrary-to-fact.
'If the weather is good, we two can go fishing.'
'If the weather had been good, we two could have gone fishing.'

Ne emman laŋ kejro maroŋ eŋwōr.	Gey yentūan lag k&jrew mareŋ yaŋed.
Ne ear emman laŋ kejro maroŋ kar eŋwōr.	Gey yehar ŋūtan lag k&jrew mareŋ kar yaŋed.

(The har in the first clause immediately above is Rūlik usage; Ratak would be kar.)

Ne enana laŋ kejro ban eŋwōr.	Gey yenhannah lag k&jrew ban yaŋed.
Ne ear nana laŋ kejro ban kar eŋwōr.	Gey yehar nahannah lag k&jre ban kar yaŋed.

Ne eibwij, enaj emman
han tutu iar.

Ne ear ibwij, enaj
kar emman han tutu
iar.

Ne ebät lok jidik,
enaj ekkar han ok
kadjad.

Ne ebuñ no, enaj
nana han ok aitok.

Ne elim, enaj jekkar
han turoñ.

Ne elab keto, enaj
bin am latiben.

Ne kwojab anan, enaj
jakkik ijen jikin am
eñwör.

Ne kwo eñwör in boñ,
kwonaj aikuj teifiñki.

Ne elur, enaj lae
lojet.

Gey yeyibij, yenhaj han
gan tiwtiw yiyhar.

Gey yehar yibij, yenhaj
kar han gan tiwtiw yiy-
har.

Gey yepayat äaq jidik,
yenhaj kkar gan w&k
kadjad.

Gey yebiñ mew, yenhaj
nahnah gan w&k hayiteq.

Gey yelim, yenhaj jekkar
tiwrañ.

Gey yeäap k&t&w, yenhaj
p&n hañ äatippan.

Gey qejab hanhan, yenhaj
jakkik yijeh jikin hañ
yañed.

Gey qeyañed yin b&ñ,
qenahaj hayiqij teyegkiy.

Gey yeliñ, yenhaj äahyey
lawj&t.

6. 'S.P. will lend me his spear for fishing in holes.'

Ejbi enaj letok madre
in turoñ eo an.
mej in turoñ
roba in turoñ
teifiñki in turoñ
bu in turoñ

Yeñpiy yenhaj leyteq mad&y
yin tiwrañ yeñ han.
maj yin tiwrañ
ñebah yin tiwrañ
teyegkiy yin tiwrañ
biw yin tiwrañ

7. 'The men are going fishing with a net.'

Lömaran rej ilen le
ok.
bwa
eo
wa

ñemahrañ rej yilan l&y
w&k.
bay
yew
wah

8. 'If you have a canoe, you can troll on the ocean side.'

Ne ewör wam wa, kwo
maroñ ilarak.
k&kojekjek
k&rañraj
k&kaboor
kajilo

Gey yewer wahañ wah,
qemareñ yilahrak.
kekkawj&kj&k
kerajraj
kekapw&r
kajil&w

9. 'Wait while I go get a spear.'

Kottar bwe in ilen	Kettar bey yin yilan
boktok juon <u>madre.</u>	bekteq jiwon <u>mad&y.</u>
ok	w&k
k&aj	kayaj
eo	yew
emmar	muhar
wea	weyah
bakbok	bakbek
bw&	bay

10. 'The tide is too low for spear fishing in holes.'

Elab an <u>b&at</u> nan	Ye&ap han <u>payat</u> gan
turoh.	tiwra&.
ibwij	yibij
idrik	yidik
ialab	ya&ap
bu& no	bi& hew

11. 'The tide will start to come in at two o'clock.'

Enaj <u>ibwij</u> <u>tok</u> ilo	Yenahaj <u>yibij</u> <u>teq</u> yilew
ruo awa.	riwew hawah.
ibwij lebleb	yibij leplep
b&at lok	payat &aq
b&at m&naknak	payat me&ak&ak

12. 'It is true that that fellow always catches lots of fish.'

Mol ke likao en	Mewel key likahwew yeh
elab an <u>oda.</u>	ye&ap han wedah.
jodra	jewedah
konkon	qehqeh
jakonkon	jaqehqeh
ebakij	yepakij
jebakij	jeppakij
w&lel	wayl&l
jew&lel	jewayl&l

13. 'That secondary lagoon is really deep!'

Ej make w&t <u>mwilal</u>	Yej mak&y wet <u>milat</u>
loan nam en!	lewahan nam <u>yeh!</u>
bejbej	p&jp&j
lim	lih
lab no	&ap hew
lae	&ahyey
jej no	j&j hew

15. (Do this drill in precisely the same way as the last one.)

'They are baking the breadfruit (pl.).'

Mā ko <u>kan</u> rej umuni.	May kew <u>kañ</u> rej wiminiy.
ko	kew
kein	k&yin
kā	kay
kane	kañey
Mā eo <u>en</u> rej umini.	May yew <u>yeñ</u> rej wiminiy.
eo	yew
in	yin
e	y&y
ne	ñey

'They are bathing the boys.'

Ladrik ro <u>ran</u> rej	Badik rew <u>rañ</u> rej
katutuik <u>ir</u> .	katiwtiwik y&r.
Ladrik eo en rej	Badik yew <u>yeñ</u> rej
katutuik(i).	katiwtiwik(iy).

'They are cooking the fish.'

Ik ko <u>kan</u> rej kōmatti.	Y&k kew <u>kañ</u> rej kemattiy.
Ik eo <u>en</u> rej kōmatte.	Y&k yew <u>yeñ</u> rej kemattey.

16. *'I am proud of the canoe.'*

Ebuñ <u>buruñ</u> kin wa eo.	Yebiñ <u>biriwñ</u> k&n wah yew
utiej -ñ	wity&j -en
metak -eir	metak -syy&r
rup -em	ñip -em

'The canoe has been my good fortune.'

Ebo lema kin wa eo.	Yepew <u>ñemah</u> k&n wah yew.
-en	-an
-eir	-ayy&r
-em	-am

'I am interested in the canoe.'

Eitok limoñ kin wa eo.	Yeyiteq <u>limewih</u> k&n wah yew
-un	-in
-eir	-iyy&r
-um	-im

(Change each of the above possible sentences to the following pattern:)

'I am very proud of...'

Elab an buh buruð...	Yełap han biğ biriw&h...
Elab an bo lema...	Yełap han pew łemah...
Elab an itok limođ...	Yełap han yiteq limewih...

(Now change each by inserting łaq jidik as follows:)

Eitok lok jidik limođ...	Yeyiteq łaq jidik limewih...
-----------------------------	---------------------------------

17. 'The boy is (there) among all those people.'

Ladrik eo en ibwiljin armij ran w&bj.	Badik yew yeñ yibilijin harm&j rañ w&j.
iben joñoul	ppan j&g&wil
iturin roñoul	tiñin r&g&wil
ikijien jet	kijjiyen jet
otemjej	w&t&mj&j

(Change ...yeñ...rañ... above to:)

...ne...rane...	...ñey...rañey...
...e...rñ.....	...y&y...ray.....
...in...rein...	...yin...r&yin...

18. 'Why are you crying?'

Kwo jam jañ?	Qejahañ jag?
e etal	ye- yetal
re ko	re- kew
kom ett&R	q&ñ tt&R
jero	jerew
erjil	y&rj&l
komeañ	q&ñyag

(This use of jahañ (jaham) to form 'why' questions is a R&lik pattern.)

19. 'I looked for it (him, her) without success.'
(literally... 'and got tired.')

Iar bukote im m&k.	Yihar piqetey yim m&k.
bukoti	piqetiy
bukot ir	piqet y&r
kajjiot	kajjiyeğ
ett&R	tt&R
eñw&R	yağed
ekkatak	kkahatak
kate ið	katey y&h
turoñ	tiwrağ

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Wāwen Kejbarok Ik
Wayw¥ Kejpareq Y&k

refrigerator

Ejelok aij-bok ilo enaħin aolep im i
 Yejjeħaq hayij-bawak yilew yenaħgin hawelep y&ħ yiy

Majħl, bħtab elak wħr ilo jet wħt im ko
 Mahjeħ, bethab yeħak wer yilew jet wet y&ħ kew

Kwajalein im Majuro kab jeħjo ilo ailiħ ko
 Kiwajleyen yim Majr&w kab j&jj&w yilew hay&l&g kew

increase time

ilikin. Ne armij rej kħnan kato an ik ber,
 yilikin. Gey harm&j rej keħhan katew han y&k pad,

smoke

rej jol im kħmman ik jol ak atiti im kħmman
 rej jawaħ yim keħhan y&k jawaħ hak hاتيي yim keħhan

dried

ik mħnaknak.
 y&k meħakħak.

Wāwen jol ik, mokta jej karreoik ik ko, im
 Wayw&y&n jawaħ y&k, meqtah jej karr&y&wik y&k kew, yim

pieces

elaħe ik killeb men ko jej mwijiti im kħmman bukan
 yeħaggey y&k killep men kew jej ĩijitiy yim keħhan biġen

keep them as wholes

jidrik, ak elaħe ik jidrik, jej kaieoki wħt im
 jiddik, hak yeħaggey y&k jiddik, jej kayiy&w&kiy wet yim

soak them

for

joni ilo dren-in-jol iumin juħn boħ. Mwijin.
jeweniy yilew daħħin-jawaħ yiwħin jiwen b&ġ. M&jin,

jej kħjeki im ĩe rħmħrħ, kakoni nai loan
 jej keħeyekiy yim gey reħeray, kaqehiy ĩahyiy lewwahan

ieb, bok, ak tin, mae ien jaikuji ĩan
 yiyep, bawak, hak tiyin, ĩahyey 'yiyen jehayiqijiy gan

mħħħ.

meħay.

Bar juħn wāwen kejbarok ik bwe en to an ber,
 Bar jiwen wayw&y&n kejpareq y&k bey yen tew han pad,

smoke them

jej atiki im kōmman ik mōnaknak.
 jej hatiyikiy yim ketuhan y&k mehakhak.

Ik jol kab ik mōnaknak ekkā wōt air kōmman ilo
 Y&k jawał kab y&k mehakhak yekkey wet hay&r ketuhan yilew
 ailiH ko ilikin me reike ak ejelok armij in
 hay&leg kew yilikin mey reyikey hak yejjełaq harm&j yin
 consume them
 amāni.
hamaniy.

VOCABULARY

ajj	hayij	ice
alele	hałeyłey	net fishing (encircling the fish)
amān	haman	make use of
anan	hanhan	chum; attract fish by scattering bait
atiki	hatiyikiy (tr.) hatiytiy (intr.)	smoke it
bakbōk	bakbek	knife
bāt	payat	low tide
bobu	bawb&w	fishing by means of a scoop net and torch at night
bukon	bigen	portion, part; state, district
buH	biğ	fall; lose virginity
bwiljin	biljin bilji-	among
ekkaH	kkag	sharp
ekkbōb	kk&b	dull
eo	yew	line, string, fishing line
eojaak	yewejjahak	fishing method--casting for fish from a boat
eojojo	yewjewjew	fishing method--casting for fish from land
ialab	yałap	spring tide
ibwij	yibij	high tide
ibwiljin		(see <i>bwiljin</i>)
idrik	yidik	neap tide
ike	yikey (distr.)	full of fish, lots of fish
ikijien		(see <i>kijien</i>)

ilarak	yilahrak	fishing method--trolling (outside lagoon)
jabuk	jabiq	fishing method--net fish- ing
jakkik	jakkik	describes an area where fish are not biting
jakonkon	jageŋgeŋ	describes a man who nev- er catches many fish
jej	j&j	none (Rat.)
jibke	jibk&y	a method of trapping porpoises
jidrikdrik	jidikdik	small (of singular things)
jodra	jewedah	describes a man who does not catch many fish
junboh	jiwinb&ŋ	fishing method--pole fishing at night
kaikikit	kayikyikit	look for fish in pools on reef
kaioki	kayiy&w&kiy	leave whole
kajilo	kajil&w	tuna fishing--blue fin tuna
kato	katew	prolong
kijien	kijjiyen kijjiye-	direction of
kikik	kkik	bite; describes an area where fish are biting
kŋbwŋbwe	kebayb&y	fishing method--pole fishing
kŋkabor	kekapw&r	hunt giant clams
kokkojekjek	qakawj&kj&k	fishing method--trolling (inside lagoon)
konkon	qeŋqeŋ	describes a man who can catch lots of fish
kŋrajraj	kerajraj	whaling
lae	ŋahyey	smooth and shiny water
latiben	ŋatippan	fishing method--line fishing for tuna
lim	liŋ	murky
lojet	lawj&t	sea
maj	ŋaj	eel
mejŋn turoŋ	mejan tiwraŋ	diving mask
meram	meram	light
mŋnaknak	meŋakŋak	dry, brown, withered palm leaves woven into a fishing net
mwieo	miyew	
no	ŋew	wave(s)

oda	wedah	describes a man who can catch lots of fish
ok	w&k	net
roba	ʔebah	rubber (from English)
toktok	t&qt&q	scratch in ground for food--chickens only
walel	wayl&l	able to shoot straight
wea	weyah	wire (from English)
wɔjaki	wejakiy	do them
wurɔk	wir&k	fishing method--line fishing from a boat

LESSON THIRTY

More fishing; adjective-like words with and without *ka-*; directional locatives with *tiw*; possessive suffixes on units of time; miscellaneous patterns.

DIALOGUES

1.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| A: Jero ilen enwör. | Jerew yilan yağed. |
| B: Enana lañ, enaj wöt. | Yenahnah lag, yenhaj w&t. |
| A: Eban bwe elab kōto.
Mōttan jirik edret. | Yeban bey yełap k&t&w.
Mettan jidik yedet. |
| B: Ekwe He emman lañ,
kejro etal. | Yegey gey yehñan lag,
k&jrew yetal. |
| A: Ijja rol in ekebä.
Kwōnaj bed ia? | Yijjah rawal yin yekepay.
Qenahaj pad yi'yah? |
| B: Inaj kōttar yok iar. | Yinahaj kettar y&q yiyhar. |

A: Let's go fishing.

B: The weather's bad. It's going to rain.

A: It won't (rain) because it's windy. The sun will come out soon.

B: Well, if the weather's fine, we'll go.

A: Let me go back and change. Where will you be?

B: I'll wait for you at the beach.

2.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| A: Ewör ke konam? | Yewer key qeñah? |
| B: Ejelok kona. Ewör konan Aijin. | Yejjetaq qeñah. Yewer qeñan Hayijen. |
| A: I kōnan wia kijö ek. | Yikeñhan wiyah kij&h y&k. |
| B: Wia kijöñm ibben Aijin. Ear bol wa eo wan. | Wiyah kijem yippan Hayijen. Yehar b&w&t wah yew wahan. |
| A: Eber ia Aijin kiö? | Yepad yi'yah Hayijen kiyye |

B: Eber imwen mōn.

Yepad yimyeñ men.

A: Kommol.

Qenthewel.

A: Did you catch anything?

B: I didn't catch any. Aijin got some.

A: I want to buy some fish.

B: Get some from Aijin. His boat was full (of fish).

A: Where is Aijin now?

B: He's at home.

A: Thank you.

DRILLS

1. 'I'm going home to put on old clothes right now.'

Ijja rol in ekebā.

terejab

kebojak

jānij aḥ

nuknuk

Yijjah rawal yin yekepay.

terejab

keppewjak

janiñ hah&h

niqniq

2. 'I'll wait for you at the lagoon side.'

I naj kottar yok

iar.

lik

ioj

tur

jittoen

jittaken

jeniḥḥ

jenrḥk

Yinahaj kettar y&q

yyihar.

lik

yi'y&w&j

tiḥ

jitt&wyeñ

jittakyeñ

jeñiy&g

jeñr&k

3. 'Somebody cracked the pipe.'

Emwij an kabōlḥak baib

eo.

kajar

karran

kattal

kaib

kabellok

katoor

kalaḥ

katton

kabolol

Y&ḥ&j han kabēḡak bahyib

yew.

kajar

karran

kattal

kayip

kapeḡḡaq

katawar

kalag

katt&w&n

kabeweḡeḡ

4. 'The pipe is cracked.'

EbölHak baib eo.
 ejar
 erran
 ettal
 eib
 ebellok
 etor
 elah
 etton
 ebolol

Yebełgak bahyib yew.
 yejar
 yerran
 yettal
 yeyip
 yepełłaq
 yetawar
 yełag
 yłtt&w&n
 yebewelwet

5. 'What's the matter with the pipe?' 'Maybe somebody cracked it.'

Eita baib eo?
 ebajet

Yeyitah bahyib yew?
 yebajy&t

Wön ej jab ba rar
 kabölHake.

Wen yej jab bah rehar
 kabełłakey.

bwelen...kajare
 karrane
 kattale
 kabelleke
 kattoore
 kalaffe
 katoone

błł&n...kajar&y
 karraney
 kattaley
 kapełłaqey
 katawarey
 kałagey
 katt&w&n&y

6. 'What do you know! It's really raining!'

(See Grammatical Note 1.)

Emwijlok! Ej kab naj
 wit!
 bōktak
 liboror
 letlet
 kakkōt
 kate

Yłm&jłaq! Yej kab nahaj
 włt.
 bektak
 libewerwer
 lłtłłt
 kakkēt
 katey

7. 'Did you catch anything?' 'Yes, I caught a lobster/some lobsters.'

Ewōr ke konam?
 Aet...ewōr kona wōr.
 kweet
 ek
 wōn
 jidrul
 drimuj

Yewer key qeñam?
 Hayłt, yewer qeñah włr.
 qłyłt
 yłk
 włn
 jiddiwil
 dimwij

- 8.
- 'I want to buy some fish that I can eat.'

I kōnan wia kijo	Yikehhan wiyah kijsh
ek	y&k.
wōr	w&r
kweet	q&y&t
wōn	w&n
jidrul	jiddiwil
drimuj	dimwij

9. (Substitute in the appropriate slot.)

'That canoe is full of fish.'

E bol wa en kin ek.	Y&b&w&t wah yen k&n y&k.
wōr	w&r
armij	harm&j
mwen	meyeh
rum en	riwih yeh
kweet	q&y&t
book en	bawak yeh
wōn	w&n
jidrul	jiddiwil
bek en	payak yeh
drimuj	dimwij
waini	wahyiniy
kōrkōr en	kerker yeh

- 10.
- 'Where is Arjin?'

'I don't know where he is. I don't know where Arjin is.'

Eber ia Arjin?	Yepad yi'yah Harjin?
Ijaje ia in eber	Yijahj&y yi'yah yin yepad
ie.	yi'y&y.
Ijaje ia in Arjin	Yijahj&y yi'yah yin Harjin
eber ie.	yepad yi'y&y.
Ijmeel	Yijmeyeh
Laukon	Lawiqeh
Bijenta	Piyjintah
Kiijbaal	Kiyijbahal
Jolikiép	Jewlikiyep
Mōnna	Mennah
Bijja	Pijjah
Kuma	Qimah
Jāne	Jayn&y
Konet	Kawnet
Adiki	Hadikiy
Tareah	Teryag
Jeita	Jeyitah
Neijon	Neyijawan

11. I kōnan bwebwenato Yikehnan beybeynahtew
 ibam. yippam.
 kōmmao kermahwew
 jermal jermal
 ber pad
 tanij tanij
 kejota k&j&wtah
 kōnono kenewnew
 ire yirey
 kuku kiwkiw
 jaja jahjah
 leketo l&yk&t&w
12. 'Go talk to him.'
 Etal im bwebwenato Yetal yim beybeynahtew
 ibben. yippan.
 (Repeat substitutions from Drill 11.)
13. 'Buy your food from Arjin.'
 Wia kijōm ibben Arjin. Wiyah kijēm yippan Harjin
 ebbōk bb&k
 kane kanney
 koot kawat
 kajitōk kajjit&k
 uhhlar wiggar
14. 'Which direction is the canoe (from here)?'
 A: Tu ia eo wa eo eber Tiw yi'yah yew wah yew
 ie? yepad yi'y&y.
 tima tiymah
 boj bewej
 kōrkōr kerker
 tibhil tipg&l
 tirak tirak
 otobai wetewbahyi
 inej yin&j
- 'It's toward the east of (from) this island.'
 B: Eber turarear in Yepad tiwr&yahar yin
 ene in. yan&y yin.
 rilik riylik
 iōn y&g
 rōk r&k
 ar har
 lik lik
 iolab yew&ap

15. 'Where is the canoe anchored?'

A: Tu ia eo wa eo ej Tiw yi'yah yew wah yew yej
 aHkØ ie? hagkeh yi'y&y?

'It's anchored to the east of that coral head.'

B: Ej aHkØ turear in Yej hagkeh tiwr&yyahar yin
 wØr en. wed yeh.

rilik	riylik
iØH	y&g
rØk	r&k
meto	metew
ene	yan&y
lØH	l&g

16. 'Where is the whale?'

A: Tu ia eo raj eo Tiw yi'yah yew raj yew
 eber ie? yepad yi'y&y?

'It's east of the (this) ship.'

B: Eber turear in wa Yepad tiwr&yyahar yin wah
 in. yin.

rilik	riylik
iØH	y&g
rØk	r&k
man	mahan
lik	lik
meto	metew
ene	yan&y

17. 'Where is the book?'

A: Tu ia eo buk eo Tiw yi'yah yew b&q yew
 eber ie? yepad yi'y&y?

'It's above the table there by you.'

B: Eber tulØH in tebØl Yepad tiwl&g yin teybe±
 ne. hey.

lØl	la±
iolab	yew±ap
rear	r&yyahar
rilik	riylik
iØH	y&g
rØk	r&k

18. 'How many months have you been on this island?'

A: Jete allim in? Jetey halligim mahyiy yan&y
 in? yin.

ran
wik
iiθ
boH
awa

rahan
wiyik
'yiyeh
b&g
hawah

'I've been on this island about three months.'

- B: Eor jilu im men Yewer jiliw yim men
 alliHU... halligih...
 joHoul jima j&g&wil jimah
 lalim im emen łal&m yim yeman
 tarin lalim tarrin łal&m

'How many months will you be...?'

- A: (E)naj jete alliHim...? (Ye)nahaj jetey halligih.

'Probably about three months.'

- B: EmaroH jilu im men Yemareg jiliw yim men
 alliHU... halligih...

'How many months were you supposed to have been...?'

- A: En kar jete alliHim... Yen kar jetey halligih...

'It was supposed to have been about three...'

- B: En kar jilu im men Yen kar jiliw yim men
 alliHU... halligih...

19. (Emphasis on nahaj and the word following it in the sentences below gives the meaning 'It has finally started to...' whereas no special emphasis, or a little on vej gives the meaning 'It's really...'.)

Ej kab naj wit. Yej kab nahaj w&t.
 'It has finally started to rain.'

Ej kab naj wit. Yej kab nahaj w&t.
 'It's really raining.'

(Practice the above sentence and the following with both emphases.)

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Ej kab naj <u>gorren.</u> | Yej kab nahaj <u>jeffayan.</u> |
| mwij | th&j |
| dret | det |
| bwil | bil |
| bwe | bey |
| jerbal | jerbal |
| emman | th&han |
| mat | mahat |
| mat | mat |

We could also say

Y&#amp;j han beɪgak bahyib yew.	'The pipe has been cracked.'
------------------------------------	---------------------------------

with little change in meaning other than to emphasize that the state of being cracked has already been reached

In this last sentence, the fact that han refers to bahyib can be shown by pluralizing bahyib:

Y&#amp;j hay&r beɪgak bahyib kew.	'The pipes have been cracked.'
--------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Note that han is replaced by hay&r.

If, instead, ka- is inserted before beɪgak, the first sentence of Drill 3 is formed:

Y&#amp;j han kabeɪgak bahyib yew.	'Someone has cracked the pipe.'
--------------------------------------	------------------------------------

Now han no longer refers to bahyib but to an unspecified actor. Pluralizing bahyib does not affect han:

Y&#amp;j han kabeɪgak bahyib kew.	'Someone has cracked the pipes.'
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------------

Actually these last two sentences are best interpreted as the results of deleting a specified actor:

Y&#amp;j han (Tawam) kabeɪ- gak bahyib yew/kew.	'Tom has cracked the pipe(s).'
----------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

3. The directional locatives with tiw in Drills 14 through 17 can be considered as counterparts to the Slot I directionals of Lessons 27 and 28:

<u>Slot I</u> <u>Directionals</u>		<u>Locative</u> <u>Directionals</u> <u>with tiw</u>
-nigah-/-nigyag-	north	-y&g
-r&gah-/-r&kyag	south	-r&k
-tak-/-tah-	east	-r&yyahar
-t&w-	west	-riylik
-har-	lagoon side	-har
-wej-	interior; middle	-yewɪap
-lik-	ocean side	-lik
-metew-	sea	-metew
-yan&y-	land	-yan&y
-l&g-	up, above	-l&g
-laɪ-	down, below	-laɪ
-mahan-	forward, front	-mahan
-lik	backward, behind	-lik

SHORT PROSE SELECTION

Bwiro
Biyr&w

Mā ej juŋn ian mōŋŋ ko elab tata an dri
May yej jiwen yi'yahan megay kew yetap tahtah han ri-
Majŋl kejerbale. Ej elle ilo enaŋin aoleb
Mahjeŋ kejerbaley. Yej yelley yilew yenaŋin hawelep

alliŋ bōtaab ewōr juŋn ien, ^{between} kōtaan yen ilo
hall&g bethab yewer jiwen 'yiyeŋ, ketahan yeŋ yilew
May im August, etan 'rak', im mā ej lukun lab
May&y yim Waqej, yetan 'rak', yim may yej liqqiwin ŋap

bear fruit
an kalle. Ilo ien in, armij rej kōmman bwiro.
han kalley. Yilew 'yiyeŋ yin, harm&j rej keŋŋan biyr&w.

peel it soak it ocean
Rej bōk mā en, kakili im joone i lojet. Mwijin,
Rej bek may yeŋ, kakiliy yim j&w&n&y yilawj&t. M&jin,

wrap it and then
rej kōboreke kin bwilōk in mā im kimej, inem rej
rej kebawar&k&y k&n b&l&k yin may yim kim&j, yinnam rej

pound it bury it
jukjuki im bar kitimi kin bwilōk im kalbini. Ilo
jiqqiqiy yim bar kitimiy k&n b&l&k yim kalbiniy. Yilew

little by little
wāwen in, ejjab joren ak rej kwalok jidik-jidik
wayw&y&n yin, yejjab jeŋŋayan hak rej qahŋaq jidik-jidik

ekkar ŋan aer aikuji ŋan mōŋŋ. Nemen ilo an
yekkar gan hay&r hayiqijiy gan megay. Neman yilew han

buried
kallib, einwōt bwin *cheese* ŋe rej kōmmane. Kin men
kallib, yayinwet biyin jiyij gey rej keŋŋaney. K&n men

name it
in, eloŋ dri belle rej na etan
yin, yeleg ripalley rej ŋah yetan 'Marshallese cheese'.

PROVERB

Likiep kabin iep.

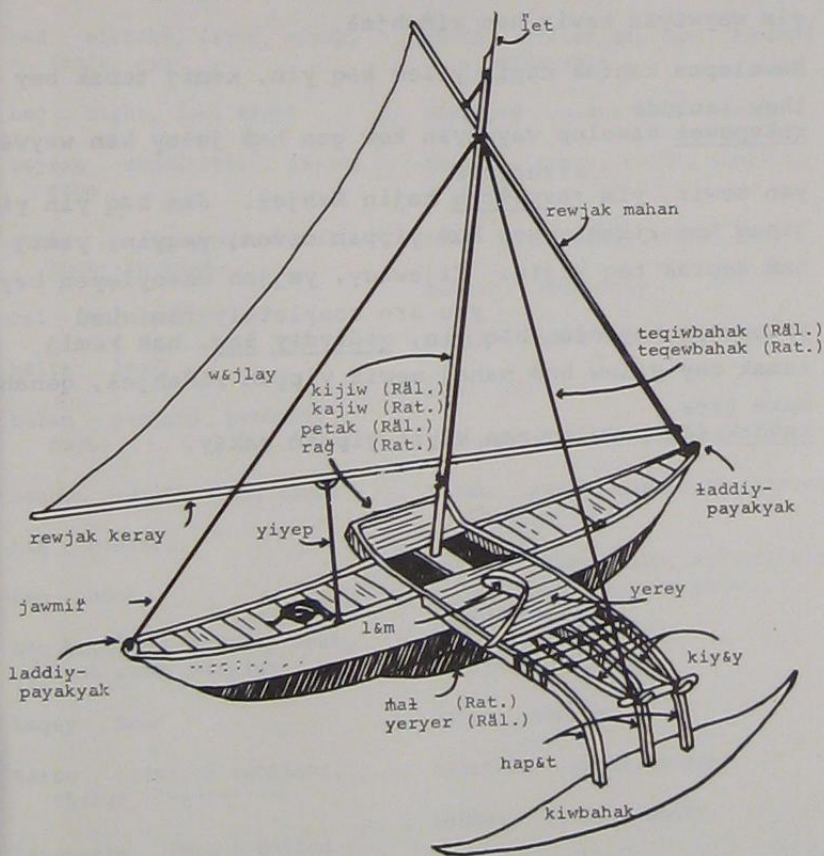
Likiyep kapin yiyep.

Likiep is the bottom of the basket. A saying re-
sulting from belief that Likiep's cooking is the

tastiest, stemming from legends that fire was discovered in Likiep by Etao. Also the idea that the best food is put at the bottom of the basket.

VOCABULARY

b0lHak	beigak	spread apart; cracked
b0ktak	bektak	catching up--as in competitive games
ebolol	yebewełweł	(it is) loose
ekebā	yekepay	change clothes--from clean to dirty
erran	rran	dirty
ettal	ttal	leak
ib	yip	crooked, bent
inej	yin&j	fleet
ioj	yi'y&w&j (Rat.)	in the interior of the islet
	yawaj (Rā1.)	
ire	yirey	fight
jaja	jahjah	carry someone on the hips
janiĵ	janiĵ	change (from English)
jar	jar	torn off, ripped off (but not for clothes)
jeni0H	jeñiy&g	north section of an island
jenr0k	jeñr&k	south section of an island
jidrul	jiddiwil	a shell: 'top shell'
jittaken	jittakyeñ	east or south east section of an island
kanne	kanney	to fill
k0mmao	kenñahwew	to converse
koot	kawat	steal
kootut	kawatw&t	(distr.)
kuku	kiwkiw	carry someone on the back
letlet	l&tł&t	'high' (inebriated) a full, steady breeze
liboror	libewerwer	striving to catch up
terejab	tereyjab	dress up
toor	tawar	drip, flow
tur	tiĵ	at the end of an islet
uHĵar	wiggar	beg for something
w0r	wed	coral, coral head, reef



yetan mettan kew yilew jiwên tipg&l

BONUS SELECTION

Yegyin yej jemtaq yew. Yetaggey qehar kij&nm&j jan
 jinewin, k&mij kejatdikdik bey yilew hawah yin qej
 riyitiy p&yij yin, qemareg kenewnew yim meleyley kajin
 Mahjet. K&mij temak barayinwet, bey jan d&ydytaq yin
 y&tm&j ham teparey, yewer mettan ham meleyley k&n manit
 yim wayw&y&n mewir han riMahjet.

Hawelean kahtak k&yin yilew b&q yin, k&mij temak bey
 they include
rekepewet hawelep wayw&y&n kew gan ham jelay k&n wayw&-
 structure
 y&n mewir, yim raypettan kajin Mahjet. Jan b&q yin yim
 jipag han rikakiy yew ham yippan dewen, yegyin, y&tm&j
 ham teprak teq yijin. Yijewkey, yejjab meleyleyen bey
 you are completely finished
 yilew ham kejemtaq b&q yin, q&d&ydy taq, hak k&mij
 temak bey yilew ham nahaj mewir yippan riMahjet, qenahaj
 make grow
kaddek taq hawelep men k&yin yippan mak&y.

GLOSSARY

Marshallese-English

B

b&d	mistake, error, wrong, fault, sin	b&w	missile--for throwing only
b&g	night, last night	b&wâ	filled up, full, lustful --males only
b&jrak	stand still, pause, stop	B&wâ&y	place name--Ponape
b&k&y	cape--geographical; knot--in wood	b&yb&y	crazy, silly, foolish; giddy
b&l	taro patch	bab	fit tightly, full
b&l&k	leaf	babbib	butterfly
b&l&n	perhaps, probably, maybe	badik	duck, lower the head
b&nb&n	arithmetic, count	bah	say
b&q	bladder	bah pahtah	say in vain
b&q	book	bahab	suppose, have an opinion, think
b&q	hayidik prickly heat, heat rash, measles	bahaj	taken aback, halted, give up; pass--in card games, surrender
b&q&y	knee	bahajke#	bicycle
b&r&w	seat of emotions, throat, 'heart'	bahar	crowbar
b&r&w-qiq	form a united group, agree among selves	bahathat	smoke, steam
b&t	disobedient, naughty, mischievous	bahbah	father, daddy
		bahbiw	lie down
		bahjinjeyyah	passenger, go as a passenger

bahꞏꞏybawaꞏ to play volley- ball, volleyball	ban punch--beverage
bahtah priest	bagej embrace, hug
bahwew bird, chicken, fowl	baqitag bomb, dynamite
bahwintah powder	bar rock
bahyey bamboo	bar again
bahyib pipe--plumbing	bar head
bahyibeꞏ Bible	bar jet other, others
bahyid pipe--smoking	bar jidik a little more
bahyijin poison, harmful substances	bar jiwen another
baj lower abdomen--triangu- lar area	barayinwet the same, also, likewise
baj bus	bariw crab--general term
bajj&k a little, just, only-- indicating relative unimpor- tance of verbal activity	bariw bulldozer
bakej bucket	bat slow, late
bakkey yaws--ulcerated type	bat hill, mound, knoll
bakt&k small house on canoe	batew bottle, jar, broken glass
bal covered over	batin secret lover, sweetheart
baꞏ canoe part--end of yard- boom (ꞏejak mahan)	batin button, pill, tablet-- medicine
baꞏwin airplane	bawak box
baꞏ pump, pulse, heart	bawaꞏ ball
ban unable, cannot, impossi- ble, weak, not have the ability to, never will do; negative future tense	bawar stopper, cork
	bawb&w fishing method--flying fish at night with torch and net
	bawin pound, scales; weight

bawir	catch with net or basket; lift, hold up or catch with both hands	bekaygaj	perfume--imported only
bawtiy	nose	bekkeray	carry female to or from vessel
bay	fish pole	bekla ^l aq	take downwards
bb&l	blossom	bekl&g ^l aq	to take upwards
bbahidyid	smell of smoke on breath or body or clothing, etc.	bektak	catch up--in a game
bbaq	swollen, swell	be ^l a ^l	light--weight
bbej	swollen, to swell	Be ^l ahyidey	Friday
bbiddikdik	mare ^g re ^g a proverb --'we share the little food we have, but thereby gain much power (many friends)'	be ^l gak	split open
bbidetdet	smell of clothing or mats under sun	be ^l yak	flag
beb	pandanus	Belahwiw	place name--Palau
bebrahyey	hinder, prevent, forbid, stop	be ^l	stymied, dumbfounded, blocked, obstructed
bejaw	pocket; hand basket of fine weave	benah	flat--music, off-key--voice
bek	take, carry, receive, get, capture, subtract	beq	sand
bek ddew	assume responsibility for, care for	beqpay	fold arms in front
bek qenaha-	participate, take part in, do one's duty	beqtak	protect from rain or spray at sea with mat, shelter with mat at sea
bekay	small bottle or jar, container for liquids--coconut shell	berawr&w	pregnant
bekay	tide	Berahyidey	Friday
		berwaj	roof ridge
		betah	butter
		betektek	blood, bleed, menstruation
		bethab	however, nevertheless

bettah	bat--baseball	biḡlik	sail out to sea, depart
bew	twins	biḡnew	breaking waves, high surf
bewbew	make balls	biḡniyin	tonight
beweiwei	poorly fitting, loose	bigal	dust, dusty
bewliyaw	polio	bihbih	grandmother, grand- children
bey	left over, remainder, sufficient, enough	bij	lineage, crowd, family, tribe
bey	because, so that, that, for	bije-	navel
bey	divination--result of	bijin	flock, a crowd of, school of fish, group
bey	enough	bil	burn, hot, fever, tempera- ture
bey betah	assuming that	bil	sap, chewing gum
beyaw	coconut husk, coco- nut fibre	biḷajtiyik	plastic
beybey	tuna	biḷiw	bluing, blue
beybeynahtew	talk, conversa- tion, story, history	biḷyat	flat--music or voice
bid&j	earth, ground, soil	bilaq	break
bidak	quarter prince--royal father but commoner mother	bilbil	gummy, cover with gum
biḡ	fall down	bileg	wonder, amaze, surprise
biḡ	lose virginity, be excom- municated	bilijmayaḥ	police, guard
biḡbiḡ	famous, fame	bilji-	middle of many things or people, among
biḡ-b&rw	happy, proud	billaq	launch forth
biḡlaq	fall down	bilḥ&lysg	heartburn
		biqabeq	cut, operate

biqaharhar	wake--ship or fish--foam	biwbw	fortune teller, wizard- ism, divination
biqen	district, division of an atoll or islet	biwj&k	knot of hair--women, twist the hair into a knot
biqiy	hundreds of	biwjentemah	balloon
bif	unripe	biyar	pierce--with knife, stab
bir&w&t&j	sorrow, sadness, sorry, mourn	biyi-	smell, odor
Birahnij	France	biyr&w	a food--preserved bread- fruit
birahwin	brown		D
birahyey	fry	d&b&d&b	to spear
biraj	brush, scrub	d&k&ynin	mallet made from clam shell
birar	smear	d&w&n	sharp stick for husking coconuts
birar	stains, remnants, traces	d&y	just
bireġ	talk harshly	d&y&y	ready, completed
birehreh	red	d&y&y&laq	ready, prepared, entirely finished, completed
Birewtiyjen	Protestant-- religion	d&y&laġ	enter
bireyjeten	president	dah	blood
birwek	broke--out of money	daha-	... 's pandanus
birwiġ	broom	dahwew	first food after fast, break fast
biteġ	mattress	dak	duck
biw	gun, shoot	dak&l&k&l	ugly, homely
biwbw	tie a knot--string or rope, divination method-- using knots in pandanus leaf	dam	forehead

dahd&ah	lick	det	sunshine
dan	water, liquid	dewen	each other
dannin hay&b&j	rain water	dewen	subjects, followers
dannin kadek	strong liquor	dewer	leave it, put
dannin kemjaha&ha&h	tears	dewij	to ship water
dannin la&h	well water	dewilwil	round, circle, club of people
dannin lawj&t	salt water	deyaw	pretty (of woman), beautiful
dannin niy	coconut juice	deyel	a fan
dannin w&t	rain water	did&y	relay race
dannin yidahak	drinking water	dik	small, young, little
dapd&p	trunk--of trees, stump	dik we&hya-	cheap, low salary
dapd&p	hold, grip, resist	dik&ey	hate, abhor, strongly dislike
dapilpil	roll	dim	tight
dawlel	serious illness	dimwij	a shell--clam--medium large
dd&b	husks--coconuts, pierce with husking stick or spear	diw	boil, have convulsions
ddap	cling to, stick to, sticky	diw&j	get out, go out
ddek	grow	diy	bone
ddew	heavy	diy	knife
degdeg	spank, slap, pound	diy&d&y	wear earring
de&ay	stone, rock, gravel	diyakah	push cart
de&ay	yaws, skin ulcers	diye-	possessive for earrings and other things worn on ear
depakpak	wide	diylah	nail

- diylep backbone, spine
- diyley damage caused by termites or bookworms
- diyp&n strong--physically
- diypayakyak canoe part--socket for end of boom
- G
- gad gums
- gah I--absolute
- gaj smell--fragrant
- gak not know
- gan to
- gat palate--of mouth
- gayat when?
- gey when, if
- ggat storm
- giy tooth
- H
- h&n nourishing, substance, vitamin
- habaw fender
- habe± apple
- habentawin teeter, see-saw
- habinmak&y afraid of ghosts, fear of being alone in the dark or at sea
- habjey shy, flirting
- hablajtiyig a plant--*Gomphrena globosa*
- habñehñeh nervous, upset, disturbed, uncomfortable
- had&bd&b move something closer by using a stick
- haddebewilwil rotate, whirl, dizzy, giddy
- haddim&j feeble, lethargic, sickly--chronic
- haddiy finger, toe
- haddiy lep thumb, big toe
- haddiy yew±ap middle finger
- haddiyñak&wk&w sluggishness, dullness (of people)
- haded clam shell--large, small tridachnus
- hagenyag wintertime; harvest time for arrowroot, windy season
- haghagey hungry
- hagir crave cigarettes
- hagirlep smoking addict
- hagkeh anchor
- hag±ap exaggerate
- hagtikliy canoe part
- hah&h my soul, my, mine
- haheh swim
- haheñheñ paddle, row

hahih	be dying, near death	hałakiyyah	scarce, hard to find (opposite of hałakiyy&y)
haj	liver	hałap	lineage head; old man--term of respect
haj	thatch	hałeyłey	fishing method--surround a school in shallow water using a coconut-leaf chain as scarer
hajadik	walk slowly	hałhał	stick, wood, plank, lumber
hajełkay	weak feeling--usually from hunger, stiffness--of a corpse	halen	time, turn, or occasion; times, in multiplication; sheet of paper, page; rows of houses, story of a house
hajey	give away without remuneration, devote presents to the gods	halikkar	clear, understandable
hajey	drum	halin jar	hymn
hajhaj	calf of leg	halin małyinah	love song
hajiriy	child	halin mił	steering song
hajweywey	whistle, whistling--long continued	haliw	white shell--used in head leis
hajy&j	divide, distribute	halj&k	carry, transport
hak	but, or	hall&g	month, moon
hak	frigate bird	hall&g yin lał	next month
hakk&jdat	hate	hallew	stammer, tongue-tied
hakkawin	charge on account	halw&j	watch, look at
hakkiy	finger nail, toenail	halyak	wear the hair loose on one's back--women
hakkiyin ney	toenail	ham	our soul, ours; ours--exclusive
hakkiyin pay	finger nail	ham	your soul, your; yours--singular
hal	song, music, sing		
hał	sun		
hałakiyy&y	plentiful, easy to find (opposite of hałakiyyah)		

hamah	hammer	hanij	god
hamak	hammock	haniydep	ball made from pandanus leaves, native ball game
hamin	water for washing hands	haniydep	a plant--pandanus cultigen--Eniwetok
hamin	wash hands	haniyen	onion
ham&j	raw, uncooked	haniylen	fate, destiny
haman	use, spend	hank&laha-	will, desire
Hamedkah	America	hanmiyig	left hand, left hand of a human body
hameytemah	coconut candy	hannag	shadow, reflection, picture, diagram, plan, shape, silhouette, outline
hamiy	your souls, your, yours--plural	hap&t	canoe part--curved piece connecting outrigger to hull
hamiyj&l	your, yours (three or more persons)	hapag	harass, hem in, crowded, cramped
hamiytehew	handicraft, make handicraft	hapar	put alongside, rim, edge, border--on mat, or stone edge of road
hamiyrew	your, yours (two persons)	hapdik	less (quantity), diminish, lessen
hamiyw&j	your, yours (five or more persons)	hapkahaj	half-caste
hamiyyag	your, yours (four persons)	har	past tense marker
han	his soul, her soul, his, hers, her	harhar	pick out--food from teeth--splinters, extricate
hanbijban	left (opposite of right), left hand	harm&j	person, people, human being
hanbijmareg	right (opposite of left), right hand	Harhew	place name--atoll--Ratak--Arno
hanek	trace, pattern; follow trail or track, imitate		
hanhan	bait, lure, to chum for fish, attracted by bait		

harrew	our souls, ours, our-- dual inclusive	hawilaklak	chip of green coco- nut husk used as spoon
hat	hat	Hawir	place name--atoll-- Ratak--Aur
hat&w	go or come out of water or fire	hawiy&y	tame, domesticated
hatak	tow, pull	hawiyyah	wild, undomesticated
hatakiyy&y	easy to drag in water (opposite of hataki- yyah)	hay&b&j	rain water; well, drinking water
hatakiyyah	hard to drag in water (opposite of hataki- yy&y)	hay&j	qiryim ice cream
hatartar	lean upon, lean back, adjoining, rest on	Hay&l&q	place name--atoll-- Ratak--Ailuk
hatbaqej	embrace, cuddle	hay&l&qin	palley land of the white man, Europe, America
hathat	wear a hat	hay&l&qinlag	heaven
hatiytiy	smoke, dry fish or copra by heat	hay&l&q-k&yin	a plant-- banana variety--'these islands'
hatrak	lean	Hay&l&qlaplap	place name-- atoll--Rilik--Ailinglaplap
hatreyej	address to, address --a letter	Hay&l&qinhayey	place name-- atoll--Rilik--Ailinginae
haw&j&k	stir	hay&r	tight, stretched
haw&r&k	valuable, precious	hay&r	theirs
hawah	hour, clock	hay&rj&(y&l)	theirs (three persons)
hawet	dispute, complain, bewail one's state	hay&rw&j	theirs (five or more persons)
hawer	door	hay&ryag	theirs (four persons)
hawijpitet	hospital	hay&t	yes
Hawijteretiyah	Australia	hay&y	gather, collect

hayekeray	canoe part--foot of sail--fastened to boom	j&jj&w	few
hayemhan	good current	j&kj&k	cut, hew, chop
hayen	iron	j&kj&k wah	build a canoe or boat
hayeray	shoulder	j&lbah	silver
hayetaw	small islets of an atoll, section of some atolls--windward--usually northeast	j&mnajin	parent-child relation- ship, sister-brother relation- ship
hayeteq	long, tall	j&mnajin	examination day at end of term, review day
hayib&w&jw&j	glorious, splen- did, marvelous, pretty	j&mj&m	whet, sharpen
hayik	cedar driftwood	j&n	shrink, grow smaller, fall short of--in length
hayikip	thick--of long and round objects	j&nj&n	start a fire
hayinbat	iron pot	j&nq&n	related to each other
hayinig	thin, narrow	j&p&l	apart, divorce, separate
hayinikiye-	voice, sound, noise	j&pj&p	move away, change domi- cile
hayintiyin	to boil pandanus	j&pkaw	floor mat--coarse
hayiqij	desire, need, lack, must	j&q&y	live somewhere, dwell
hilhil	side, edge	j&t&b	spirit
hilhil	axe, hatchet	j&tteqja-	worthless, of no value, no good
hirej	provoke to a quarrel	j&tteqjan	unprofitable, of no use
	J	j&wj&w	chick
j&bj&b	seize, hold, capture	j&wj&wmar	intercede, defend
j&jj&st	clean a fish or chicken	j&wkay	chop down, cut down-- trees

j&wtah	evening	jad&y	appear
j&y	belly, stomach	Jadeydey	Saturday
j&yban	head of, at the top of	jag	cry, play music on radio or phonograph
j&yib	bottle used for col- lecting coconut sap	jah	still, for the time being, now
j&yj&y	write	jahab	no
j&yjah	scarce, seldom	jahad	rather, fairly, somewhat
j&ymetak	stomach ache	jahajmiy	raw fish--edible
jab	not	jahałiyy&y	easy to turn
jabdeywet	any, anything, miscellaneous, whatever, each, every	Jahmiwah	place name--Samoa
jabdik	after part of canoe when outrigger is on port side; starboard tack	jahap	a fish--red snapper-- <i>Lutjanus vaigiensis</i>
jabeł	shovel	jahat	chart
jaben	point, corner, at the end of	jahbahwet	church offering
jabenkennahan	proverb	jahgin	not yet, never
Jabet	Sunday, the sabbath	jahj&y	not know
jabey	not enough, insuffi- cient	jahj&ylaqjeł	ignorant, silly, innocent
jabilbil	roll back and forth	jahjah	carry a child on the hip
jabiq	fishing method--using long net at day time along reef ridge	jahkey	offer, hold out--as a baby for another to take
jabłap	forward part of canoe when outrigger is on port side; port tack	jahtiyin	sardines
		jahstw&t	drought, dry spell, not rainy, seldom rains
		jajiny&t	unacquainted
		jajjaj	boast, boastful, brag (about one's self)

- jajjewekwek hard to embar-
 rass
 jak&w gone, missing, lost
 jakapen less than half full
 jakapyel not skillful, not
 clever
 jakiley not recognize
 jakiy mat
 jakk&l not scared easily
 jakk&lk&l panties (women's)
 jakkij&yj&y seldom tire
 jakkik not biting--of fish
 jaġjaġ loosen, unwind, un-
 snarl, take apart
 jaġġetak facing east
 jal&yl&y meat course, sauce,
 gravy
 jalet not well-sifted, not
 well-cleaned, not thorough-
 ly done
 jalj&l roll up--as fried pan-
 danus leaves, coil
 Jalw&j place name--atoll--
 Rġlik--Jaluit
 jatb&w hike, travel on a
 vacation, go away for a
 change of scene
 jateġ a fish--salmon
 jatġjatġ desire more--of a de-
 licious food, music, game,
 not satisfied, want more
 Jameney place name--Germany
 jamin will never, will not--
 determination or simple future
 jan since, from, than
 Janewdey January
 janiġ make change, trade,
 exchange
 janiknik not persevering
 jap&y wooden bowl, wooden tub
 japakij stay underwater long--
 inability to
 jaqenġen catch many fish--in-
 ability to
 jaqqir&yry&y seldom play
 jar pray, go to church
 jar crowd, any group of people
 --as a class, unit or division
 jar split, broke, torn off,
 ripped
 jaġem electricity, lightning,
 electric shock
 jati- younger sibling, younger
 brother, younger sister,
 younger cousin (parallel)
 jaw run--of engines
 jawab get a job, work on a job
 jawak chalk
 jawaġ salt
 jawig not complete, not enough
 --of counted things; not add
 up, not paired off

jawiwatah	not scare easily	jekajeyjey	a by-product of jekarew--coconut sap--white, keeps only two days without fermenting
jawwiy	not tasty--of fish	jekak	copra pieces--taken out of the shell
jayan	cent(s), money	jekapyel	unskillfull
jayanqin	a food--dried over- ripe breadfruit (also in Rālik chain, dried pandanus paste)	jekar&w	coconut sap
jayibew	dumpling	jekayiyej	notches cut in a tree for climbing
jayidyig	siren	jekaykay	anywhere around here
jayikey	fish--scarcity of	jekdawan	not matter, never mind
jayj&y	long knife, sword, machete	jek&aj	the day after tomorrow
jeban	rich, well supplied with food and property	jekemayiy	coconut syrup--boiled down from sap
jebayb&y	stray, wander, be lost	jeken	a second--of time; second base
jebey	oar, paddle, rudder	jekkar	ill matched, unbecoming, improper, contrary to, unsuit- able
jebeybey	steer, rudder	je&ay	know, well-informed, know how to
jeb&ahak	return, go	je&aq	face away from
jedawijij	trousers	jelmahyey	face to face
jegaw	smell of fish--linger- ing on hands or utensils	je&ar	summer, summer vacation
jegewil	ten	je&laq	end, finish
jehet	shirt	jema-	father, uncle--father's brother
jehetet	wear a shirt		
jekahkah	a food--pandanus chip		

- jemanji- one who has taken care of another's child; relation between two brothers-in-law who are married to two sisters
- jempahan sampan
- jep take sides
- Jepahan place name--Japan
- jeplahak sail away on a voyage
- jeplej syphilis, gonorrhoea, venereal disease
- Jseptembah September
- jeq to land, alight
- jeqqep soup of soft rice or breadfruit
- jeqqep yin may a food--breadfruit soup
- je#je# walk fast and vigorously
- je#metah underpants--men's
- je#fayan broke, accident, damaged
- jerahat#han wealthy, lucky, blessed, fortunate
- jerakr&k go sailing
- jeramel poor, lonely, poverty
- jerawiywi sin
- jeray befriend, friend
- jermal work
- jerkakp&j&y rise from the dead, resurrection
- jerwahan prodigal, waste
- jet few, several, a few others
- jetey how many
- jettal not leak, water-tight
- jewdiy zorie(s)
- jeweb soap
- jewedah catch many fish--inability to
- jew- throw
- jewek ashamed, embarrassed, shy
- jwenjew magistrate
- jewet bullet
- jewij kind, kindhearted
- jewij canoe part--bottom part of canoe
- jewijew right here
- jewjew soak
- jewjew a fish--flying fish--family *Exocoetidae*
- jewkankan dress, to dress
- jewkiyig scrub--using wet cloths
- Jewnah person or thing that causes trouble or bad luck--Jonah

jewrahantak	dawn	jikkah	cigarette
jewtah	last evening	jil&w	a fish--albacore-- <i>Thunnus alalunga</i>
jewan	lazy	jilgiwil	thirty
jeyah	chair, bench	jiliw	three
jeyen	chain	jiliwbiquy	three hundred
jeyi-	older brother, older sister, older sibling	jiljinew	six
Jeyinah	place name--China	jilkin	send
Jeyinah	a plant--banana variety-- <i>Colocasia</i>	ji&sy	straight, correct, right, honest
jeyinahyey	mat woven from coconut frond	ji&ah	beyond, above, more, some--always used with nu- merals
jey&ah	sailor	ji&e&	together, both
Jeymaw	place name--atoll-- Ratak--Jemo	ji&in giy	chin
jeyyahal	beckon with the hand--downward motion	ji&in ney	heel
jibadek	try to reach	ji&in pay	elbow
jibbs&g	morning	ji&ah	grandfather
jibi-	grandmother, grandchild	ji&agig	fermented coconut toddy, sour toddy
jibiqiy	hundred, one hundred	ji&attan	half
jibwin	spoon, fork	ji&mye&	cement, concrete
jiddiwil	a shell--top	ji&mareq	dawn--period before
jidpan	saw	jinkadewel	broil--on hot stones
ji&ilimjiwen	seven	jinniprag	open spathe of coconut tree, stem of coco- nut bunch from which nuts have fallen
jiki-	place, property, land		
jikiwil	school		

jint&b	go barefoot, eat only one food	jiwtak	to stand up
jipag	help	jiyab	heart of palm
jipyet	spell, spelling	jiyiglij	undershirt
jipyij	speech, make a speech	jiyjet	sit down
jiqah	sugar	jje&aq	nothing, nobody, without, destitute of
jiqq&y	sand clam--bivalve	jjewekwek	always ashamed
jire&g	nickname for baby girl; adolescent girl--unmarried	jjinew	begin
jirhak-	to move, push	jjir	slippery
			K
jiriylaq	slip, slide accidentally	k&b	dig
jitawkin	stockings, socks	k&b&w	forever
jiteg	point out something (to someone)	k&g&y	a plant-- <i>Scaevola frutescens</i>
jitweb	stove	k&j	we--(incl.), us--(incl.)
jiwen	one, other	k&j&wtah	supper, eat supper
jiwibwib	shoot of coconut, pandanus, etc.	k&jdat	hate
jiwij	shoes	k&jj&(y&)l	we--three (incl.)
jiwijwij	wear shoes	k&jman	we--four (incl.)
Jiwin	June	k&jrew	we--two (incl.)
jiwinb&g	fishing method--pole at breaker	k&jw&j	we--more than four (incl.)
Jiwjey	Tuesday	k&jyag	we--four (incl.)
jiwjiwir	step on, set foot on	k&l	technique, method, way or manner of doing something
Jiw&ahyey	July	K&l&y	place name--island--R&lik--Kili

k&m	we or us--more than four (excl.)	kab	and, too, also, just, finally
k&mj&(y&)l	we or us--three people (excl.)	kab	cup, glass--drinking
k&mrew	we or us--two people (excl.)	kab&wdan	dilute, to mix with water
k&mw&j	we or us--five or more people (excl.)	kabb&qb&q	clap hands, clapping, applaud
k&myag	we or us--four people (excl.)	kabiḡ	worship, religion
k&n	for, because, with, con- cerning	kabijer	take by the hand, hold
k&nkey	because, since, as	kabil	fishing method--fishing with a torch
k&t&w	wind	kabilegleg	amazing, surprising
k&wbah	add, cohabit, put to- gether, get together	kaddiyp&np&n	lift weights to build up body
k&wlah	coke, cola, soft drink	kadek	intoxicating, drunk, poisonous (fish)
k&y	porpoise	kadikdik	slow
k&y&j	case (as of food)	kadiw	short
k&y&k	cake	kadkad	throw, pitch, large stone used as an anchor
k&y&my&m&j	remember	kadkad	fishing method--use throwing net
k&yin	these--around us	kadkad	family relationship, position, contents (of a book)
k&yin kem	stick for picking breadfruit	kagir	belt
k&yk&b	dipper	kaha-	fuel
k&yk&y	mature, strong, enough --of goods or needs	kahaj	cards--playing, play cards
k&y&wr&w	be noisy		

- kahajiriyriy raise children
- kahajliyig gasoline barrel--
empty
- kahañteh carpenter, carpentry
- kahar a plant--tree--*Premna*
corymbosa
- kahar car
- kahk&w rooster
- kahkey with it, about it
- kahn&w&j very
- kahtak study, learn, to teach
- kahwiw look after a sick
person, nurse--a patient
- kahwiw cow
- kahwiwbewey cowboy
- ka- causative prefix
- kajikiyah bump and grind,
move hips in dancing
- kajin language
- kajiw mast
- kajj&hj&h nauseating, very
ugly, very hateful, mean,
despicable
- kajjin&k tired out
- kajjireyrey laugh at, ridi-
cule, mock, deride
- kajjit&k ask, question
- kajjiyeğ endeavor, try, mock,
attempt, imitate
- kajjiye- the location of, the
identification of
- kajw&r strong, force, power,
strength
- kak&lk&l examine--physically
- kak&lk&l to try to recognize
- kakeñey sign, symbol, punctu-
ation, check mark, uniform
insignia, miracle, signal,
signify
- kakijen gather food
- kakilkil to peel, to skin
- kakkij&y to rest, to resign,
vacation, holiday
- kakkiñkiñ a plant--grass--
Thuarea involuta
- kañ diaper, loin cloth
- kañkañ wear a diaper, wear a
loin cloth
- kaiñaiñaiñ to knock
- kalan gallon
- kalbiwij jail, to be thrown
in jail, to be in jail
- kallib bury, plant
- kallimiñ promise, testament,
covenant
- kallimj&k to gaze at, to look
steadfastly at

kalw&r	to hunt lobster	kapiyl&g	western sky, Caroline Islands, Mariana Islands
ka&sl&w	party--Marshallese style	kapp&q	to look for, search for, hunt for
ka&bej	compass	kapw&r	a shell--clam--giant
ka&hewelwel	to thank	kapyel	skillful, clever
ka&h	those--particle for things	kaqqengen	to put things away, to put things in place
ka&ney	those--close to you	kaqqirey	to destroy, spoil
ka&ny	fuel, firewood	kar	past tense, conditional--contrary to fact, had
kanbej	canvas	Karewlahyin	Caroline
kanijnij	swear, curse	karjin	kerosene
kaniw	short	karkar	cut out copra meat from shell
kaniyaqey	sufficient even if it's little--food	karp&n	to mend, patch
kankan	stretch, pull, stand at attention, tug	karwahan	be with, accompany
kanney	to fill	karwin	scale fish
kanniy&k	meat, flesh	kat	side--of man or animal
kanwed	mend--of nets	katey	to struggle, to try hard, to apply one's self
kap	roll--of cloth, bolt--of cloth	Katilik	Catholic
kapen	captain, officer of high rank	katiw	check the weather, weather lookout, forecast weather
kapewpew	contagious	katlaq	allow, permit, to free
kapi-	bottom of	katmaney	expect, propose to do
kapite-	oil belonging to	kattar	wait for
kapiyj&y	eat before working		

kawaj	blanket	kebah	copper
kawajw&j	to use a blanket	kebahathat	to smoke
kawanpiyip	corned beef	kebayb&y	fishing method--fish with a pole
kawat	steal	kedaw	cloud
kawidpak	peel off the end of a coconut shoot	kejagjag	to play music, musical instrument
kawiw&y	scold, warn, re- proach, advise, punish, re- prove, admonish	kejak	make fun, to joke, to kid
kawiwatahtah	dangerous	kejam	door, doorway
kawj&k	caught on a rock	kejatdikdik	hope
kawp&y	coffee	kejatew	to take shelter from the rain
kay	these--close to me	kejerray	to carry on hips (things)
kay	torso, figure	kejewel	ignore
kay-	ride on a plane, to fly, to spring	kejeyjej	dry under sun, to sun, sunbathe
kayaj	hook, barb	kejjajet	see off on a journey, bid farewell
kayal	new	kejpareq	protect, take care of, save
kayan	its trunk, trunk of (tree), torso of (person)	kekawj&kj&k	fishing method-- trawling--inside lagoon
kayan	can--of meat	kekkerayray	to chase women
kayantei	candle	kełahak	put on, assemble, install
kaydik	small-waisted	keiıay	to pay
kahyin	kind, type	kellah	garbage dump
kaylik	to go to the ocean side	kehanhan	make good, create
kayrey	mix with water, dilute		

ke n ke n pick breadfruit with a stick	kepewe t surround, include, close-in on, encircle
ke n ha n make, do, build, fix	keppa t pa t fantastic
ke n ha n hewew to converse, keep company, conversation	kerajraj whaling
kemalij brain	keray woman, female
keme t ey t ey explain, make clear, disentangle, unsnarl a tangled fish line	kerker paddling canoe
kemij we--(excl.)	ketha- between, boundary line, dividing line
kemiyj&(y&)l you--three persons (excl.)	ketka- plant of
kemiyman you--four persons (excl.)	ketlaq to free, let go, allow
kemiyrew you--two persons	kew the--plural--non-human
kemiyw&j you--five or more people	kew to flee, exodus, run away, escape
kemmalm&l rehearse	kewbah bamboo
kemmayidik primp, strut, appear sultry	kewebwib eat fish half broiled but still raw, fish only half broiled
ke n ha n want, like, usually do something	kewe t hair
ke n ke n ha n boast, be proud	kewerlaq multiply, increase
kennahan talk, speak, tell, report, testify, declare, reveal, state	kewet goat
kennaw dish, plate	kewkeray female--animal
kenwah neck	kew n ha n male
kepewej prepare	kewnah corner
	kewnah snitch, sneak away from
	kewpay coat
	kewtak lift, raise

kewwahlaq	show, declare, reveal, preach, proclaim	kijgiygsy	firm, strong, tense
key	yes-no question particle, past tense subordinate clause introducer: that	kijiw	mast
keyegjak	bump a sore or wound	kijjiye-	regarding, in line with, direction of, location of, identification of
keyemyem	feast, birthday party	kijyek	fire
keyhar	go from sea side of an island to lagoon side	kik	not ripe--fruit, unripe
keyid	compare	kik	bite, peck
keyinabbiw	a plant--papaya--carica papaya	kik&r	a shell--clam--small
keykeyel	tear, rend	kil	skin
keypahak	move closer	kil&k	basket--large
kibey	excrement, manure, feces	Kilbet	Gilbert (Islands)
kidiw	dog	kilep	big, large
kij	louse	kiley	recognize, realize
kij&nm&sj	persevere, patience	kilhaj	mirror, look in a mirror
kij&rj&r	be in a hurry	kilhaj	glass
kijak	fellow, guy	kilhaj	class
kijdik	mouse, rat	kilmeyej	black
kijeð	immoral, immorality, tough--slang--of people, unlawful	kimtiak	shock
kijeð	desire, brave, bold	kim&j	coconut frond
kije-	food of	kimi#	ointment of leaves and oil
kijey	hardwood, determination	kin&j	wound
		kin&jnsj	wounded
		kinhak	tattle, complain, betray, accuse, reproach

kiniye- mat	kiwkiw carry a person on one's back
kipiliyy&y obedient	kiwmiy work gang, company, team
kipiliyyah disobedient	kiy key
kir call	kiy&y beams from canoe to outrigger
kir&y gray	kiy&ytak to bend down--coconut shoots only
kirahantew field--baseball, playground	kiyaptež print by hand with manuscript style, capital letters
kirahbabewen phonograph	kiyen government, law, commandment
Kirijm&j Christmas	kiyew a plant-- <i>Sida fallax</i>
Kirjin Christian, church member in good standing	kiyew orange--color
kirr&w gout, rheumatism, arthritis, lame, crippled	kiyhaj gasoline
kiryij grease, fat--of meat	kiyin now
kiryin green	kiykiy sleep
kit&ht&h very angry, furious, anger	kiyl&k shut
kitah guitar	kiyyeh now
kitak wind from southwest	kiyyeh-kiyyeh immediately, very soon
Kitkew acronym for Kwajalein Islands Trading Company--KITCO	kk&b blunt, dull
kittiliy&k hide-and-peek	kk&l scared, afraid
Kiwajleyen place name--atoll --RHlik--Kwajalein	kk&n invent, compose
kiwbahak outrigger	kk&yin a while ago
kiwij cat	kkag sharp, pointed
kiwiñ comb	

kkahal	entice, lead, call or entice animals or children to come	ᵿqᵿt	pile of trash
kkal	build	ᵿaddik	boy
kkan	food, bring food as tribute to chief	ᵿag	to crack, open a crack; storm
kkapit	oil oneself, put on perfume	ᵿaᵿ	a fly
kkar	suitable, fit, it is fitting, organize	ᵿahaᵿ	lamp
kkar	put in order, arrange	ᵿahyey	smooth and calm--water
kkat	to plant	ᵿahyin	line
kkay	common, usually, very often, repeatedly	ᵿa-	prefix to masculine names
kkayaly&l	select, elect, selection, election	ᵿak	to lock
kkebahbah	smell of copper	ᵿaᵿᵿap	old man
kkebeᵿ	chase	ᵿal&m	five
kkeᵿak	to wear, be sur- rounded by, to love	ᵿanten	lantern
kket	strong, great capacity	ᵿap	big, great, large
kkeykahak	pull out, drag, slip out, a drawer	ᵿaq	the last, the most recent
kkimkim	fast beating of heart in fear, palpitation	ᵿaqa-	after, behind, bottom
kkiwil	squeeze, hold tight	ᵿaqin	after
		ᵿat	coconut shell, skull
		ᵿat-jim	coconut shell--lower half with sharp end
		ᵿat-m&j	coconut shell--upper half next to stem with eyes
		ᵿattil pakew	a fish--shark pilot-- <i>Echeneis naucrates</i>
		ᵿawᵿy	candy
ᵿ&g	commit adultery, lust, fornicate	ᵿay	gravel
ᵿ&pper	mumps	ᵿaymeᵿan	heritage--land

tegtak	base, foundation, support, lever, roller for launching canoe, something to protect or lift by putting it under something	l̄	
tehle	weave flowers or shells into a lei	l̄sy	small pool--on reef at low tide or in interior of island
tejew	rust	l̄et	canoe mast top
tekeh	imagine, pretend, make believe, wish for	l̄etlaq	faint, disappear
temah	you--to many men in general--not specific	l̄iyit	to slurp, drink noisily
temahrayin	these men		L
temahrew	the men	l&b	grave, tomb
temlak	think, thought	l&g	up, above, high
tet	what man?	l&ggah	riddle
teweb	loaf--bread	l&k&r	surf-boarding
tewen	picket boat, boat with outboard engine	l&ksy	believe, trust in, depend on
tewer(ey)	follow	l&l	stuck, hit, hit the mark
tewrah	place name--islet--main island of Majuro--Laura	l&h̄ap	old woman
tewrak	caught, entangled	l&ml&m	fold, wrap, packed
teye	he--away from the speaker, that man	l&p	egg
teyew	the man	l&qjak	be busy with, be involved, be tied down by a task
teyahaj	dynamic voice, sonorous	l&ql&q	bind, tie on
teyahaj	treble, high-pitched sound, piercing sound	l&tl&t	stretched tight--of lines, ropes, etc., full--of sails
		l&wl&w&rjahkey	take responsibility, urge, make sure
		l&y&w&j	daughter of a queen, high chieftess

l&yw&j	give--to you	leɪgɑŋ	fright, terror, to be afraid of, fear
lag	sky, weather, heaven	lemgewil	fifty
lahlah	hen	let	what woman?
lahley	look, see, look at, look after, observe, take care of, supervise	let	well-sifted, well-cleaned, thoroughly done
laj	cruel, fierce, mean, ferocious	letah	letter, mail
laɪ	world, on the ground, country (of the world)	lew	tongue
lah&j	to shout, to call	lewɬalew	lagoon
lawbil&j	publicity, in public	lewwaha-	inside
lawɟiy	mouth	ley k&t&w	to 'shoot the breeze', soft sell, to proposition, chat
lawj&t	ocean, sea	ley-	give, offer
lawj&y	stomach	ley-	use, be equipped with, with
lawjilgiy	ear	leyɬemɬak	guess, estimate
lawlaw	hen	leyl&g	to lift
lawmetew	ocean, sea	leylaq	give away
lawpiden ney	sole--foot	leyteq	give--to the speaker
lebah	leper, leprosy, Hansen's disease	lib&w&rw&r	to chase
leddik	girl	lib&wb&w	cover
leg	many, much, plenty, full	libbiq&y	a shell--cowrie, cowrie shell
leg halen	many times, often	li-	prefix to feminine names
lekay	surf-boarding	lik	behind, in back of, out- side, ocean side of
leklek	a plant--a grass	lik	to set--of hens

likahwew	young man	liqqiwin	exact, true, right, certain, actual, extremely
likahyebyeb	top--a toy--of shells or wood	liʔ	calm
likahyebyeb	a shell-- <i>Comus</i> <i>bandanus</i> , top--toy, spin	liw	scold
likajik	pistol, revolver	liwij	lose
Likiyep	place name--atoll-- Ratak--Likiep	liy&y	this woman
likiyy&w	whole, all present, get together, intact	liyew	the woman
likjab	fall short of, be too late, not reach, less than, owe	liyhaklaq	condemn
likk&w	petticoat, slip	liyin	this woman
liklik	strain, sift	liyeʔ	that woman
likten	contraction of: likit bey yen	ll&q	tie
liʔ	murky water, stirred up, dirty water, fine sand in sea, roiled	ll&ʔ	shade
liʔahakhak	kite, fly a kite	llahdikdik	coolness of a breeze
liʔahr&yin	these women	llew	see
liʔahrew	the woman	lley	negative reward, it serves someone right
limabiqiy	five hundred	llik	put, leave, lay down, con- sider, transport, carry in a vehicle or vessel
lime-	drink (possessive)	lliwts&k	pour, overflow, slop out
limew	interest		M
liped	baked breadfruit	m&d	provisions for a voyage
liqe-	middle of, waist	m&j	finished, already
liqen b&ʔ	midnight	m&t&w	cool
		m&y&yar	enter lagoon, go in a pass

mad	loiter	manit	custom, behavior, conduct
mad&y	spear	maniy	money
maha-	ahead, before, a place in front of	mañij	to break--as a stick, broken
Mahaj	March--the month	marey	to marry
mahak	money	marmar	necklace, to wear a necklace
mahan	front, peak	megay	food, eat
mahbiğ	eat breakfast	meh	thin--of animals or men
Mahjei	place name--Marshall Islands	mehreh	murder, to kill, murderer, murderous
mahmah	mother, mama	mejawlig&r	lunacy, lunatic
mahyey	until, for, toward, against	mejhaw	weak, puny
mahyit	mile	mek	tired
mahyinah	love song	mekadkad	wander
maj	eel, intestinal worm	mekaj	fast, speedy
maj&y	sneeze	meagig	nausea, nauseated
majei	muscles	men bidj	toilet
majgal	guts, intestines	men jar	church (building)
mak&wk&w	to refuse to do something	men jikiwi	school house
makitkit	unstable, move	men keppewjak	toilet
makmak	a plant--arrowroot-- <i>Tacca leontopetaloides</i>	men takteh	hospital
mal	bend toward	men wiyah	store, shop
malaw	lagoon	meñ	lie, deceive, trick
Mandey	Monday	meñakmak	brown, withered, dry
		meñehmak	happy

mehejnej	itch	mihiy	owe
Meheweiip	place name--atoll --Ratak--Maloelap	mirar	reddish color
meqtah	before	miwpiy	a movie, to see a movie
me#	old--of things, rotten, worn out	miyew	coconut leaf chain used in fishing
meray	dry, withered	muahan	man, male, wife's brother
meraybet	wear wet clothing	muhan	good
mettan jidik	soon, almost, in a little bit	muhar	fishing basket
mwel	truth, that's true, true, right, correct, realistic, real	muwel	to be thanked, generous
mwetkah	automobile, car, truck		M
meyi#	goods, provisions, wealth, gifts	m&d	cooled off--of food once hot
meiyey	rich, wealthy	m&y	young coconut meat
meylik	leave lagoon, go out a pass	m&g	smell of taste--sour or bitter--as milk or vinegar or rice soup, etc., sour
mijbar	cut hair, haircut	m&j	dead, numb
mijmij	cut	m&j	the opening between islets
mil	act, behavior, manner	m&j&nmah	kiss
mil#y	dove	m&jj&y	the opening between islets
mila#	deep	m&jjiyy&y	quick to die
miqmiq	rub clothes--washing	m&jjiyyah	long in dying, slow to die
mi#	hip	m&jkiy	sleepy
mi#	ancient chant	m&jwahan	a plant--breadfruit variety--seeded

- m&y fort, fortified place,
coral weir to trap fish,
coral wall
- m&yriyah plumeria
- mab map
- mag coconut beginning to
turn brown
- magide- children of a man's
sister, nephew, niece
- magig coconut sap--old and
sour
- magk&w mango
- mahag pandanus leaf
- mahat empty, no more, all
gone
- mahrewrew green
- mahwew bruised
- maj eye, face
- maj sun glasses, diving mask,
eye glasses
- majet match
- majinmiwir wake up early in
the morning
- majiġ sleep
- majiġlep sleep soundly, late
in awakening
- majmaj to wear glasses
- Majr&w place name--atoll--
Ratak--Majuro
- mak&y alone, self
- makijkij often, frequent,
common
- mateġ drown
- maġim permitted, allowed, law-
ful, permission
- maletlet smart, bright
- malley coal, charcoal, coals--
of fire
- maniy thin
- mar bush, shrub, boondocks
- mar&w thirsty
- mareġ can, be able to, ability,
power
- mareq dark, darkness
- markibeybey a plant--*Wedelia
biflora*
- mat cooked
- materter very angry, furious
- mattiyy&y easy to cook, easy
to satisfy with food
- mattiyyah hard to cook, greedy
for food
- maw taboo, forbidden, prohib-
ited
- mawar fish bait
- may a plant--general term for
breadfruit
- May&y May--the month

mayal	axe, hatchet, adze, iron, steel, metal	mewij	white
mayañ	burn, smart--as medi- cine on a sore	mewir	live, life, existing
meh	elastic, stretch	mey	that, which, who
mejaḥ	unsnarl, disentangle	Meydiy	personal name--Mary
mejanwed	a shell--clam-- medium	meyej	mate--ship's
mejewib	coconut--nearly ripe	meyej	dark--in color
mejiyneydey	missionary	meygey	although
mejyin	common cold	meyjin	sewing machine
meḥah	time between rain showers	mij&l	thick, thickness
meḥaqḥaq	forget	mijak	fear, afraid
meḥeyḥey	understand, well- defined, well-ordered	miḥ&y	a place name--atoll-- Ratak
men	thing	milik	milk
menewkadiw	perspiration, perspire, sweat	minit	minute
meqañ	a food--pandanus juice cooked and preserved	Miyeykew	acronym for Marshall Islands Import Export Company, MIECO
merah	light--of weight	miyjeḥ	missile
meram	bright, light	mm&j	keep awake, stay up
metak	pain, hurt, ache	mmahan	be at anchor, tie up a vessel
metew	sea, ocean, navigation, navigate	mmakijkij	often
mew	to heal	mmēḥew	far apart, wide apart
mewet	wind-squall	mmewirwir	lively, living, active
		mmn&yn&y	habit, practice, used to, accustomed to, have the habit of, practiced

N

nah	locative particle	najn&j	to keep as a pet, pet
nahjiki-	make room for	nam	smell, taste
nahkije-	provide food for	nañ	lagoon--secondary
nahkineye-	provide mat for	Nañ&w	place name--atoll-- Rñlik--Namu
nahlime-	provide food for	Nañdik	place name--atoll-- Rñlik--Namorik
nahpите-	provide pillow for	nañnañ	to wash bottles
nahyey	against	nebar	to praise, admire, rec- ommend, glorify
nañ	mosquito	nehej	nurse
neq	wet	neñbah	number, figure
neq	midrib of a coconut leaf	nemaym&yi-	appearance
ñew	a wave	Newbeñbah	November
ney	that--close to you	ney	leg, foot, wheel, paw
		Nibbeğ	Japan
		nignig	baby
nab&j	outside	niknik	industrious
nahaj	will be, future tense marker	niqiy	relatives, family
nahajdik	to feed, nourish	niqniq	clothes, cloth, cloth- ing, dress up
nahan	word	niteñ	needle
nahgin	almost	niwijs&ybah	newspaper
nahginm&j	sick, sickness, pregnant	niy	a plant--general term for all varieties of coconut trees and fruits
nahnah	bad, wicked, evil	nn&y	container, fill a con- tainer
naji-	son, daughter, child, toy, pet, money		

nnahan	news	pakij	long-winded in diving, able to stay under water long
	P		
p&dkat	mud	pa ^l jej	a food--very ripe breadfruit baked in coconut milk
p&jp&j	shallow	pa ^l yl&sy	marriage, married
p&n	solid, firm, strong, difficult, hard, strict	pa ^l ye-	spouse, wife, husband
p&nawiy&y	smart, quick to learn	pap	coconut frond, midrib of coconut frond
p&nawiyah	stupid, slow to learn	parek	faint
p&nja-	stopper, protector	pat	swamp
p&q	entangle, disorder, confuse, troubled, messed up	pawp&w	bind, tie, bound, coil
p&r	coconut--small sprouted, tumor, swelling	pay	arm, hand, wing
p&t	pillow	payagke ^l	bracelet, bangle, to wear a bracelet
p&tk&j	biscuit, cracker	payak-	bag, sack
p&tp&t	use a pillow	payant&r&y	cupboard, pantry, food cabinet
p&ybah	paper, card	payat	ebb tide
p&yij	page	payat me ^h ak ^h ak	ebb tide-- lowest
p&yinabe ^l	pineapple	payt&r&y	battery
pad	be somewhere, stay, remain, be left	penkeh	vinegar
pahan	band--musical	pepah	pepper
pahtah	war	peqpeq	cough
pahwew	appearance	peran	loud
pakew	a fish--shark	pew	lower sail, land--sailing vessel, arrive--sailing vessel

- pewib busy
- pewtak torn
- peyah pair
- peyeɬ bell
- peyen pen
- peyet bed
- peypey council, bargain,
plan, authority, decide,
confer
- peytak drift eastward
- pid posterior, butt, ass,
buttocks
- pid&wd&w soft
- pidiyyet period
- pijah picture, camera, draw
a picture
- pik&t coward, one who flees
from battle, afraid to
- Pikinniy place name--atoll--
Rūlik--Bikini
- piknik picnic
- pikpik propeller--of plane
or ship, flap, flutter--
as of wings
- pil drop--of liquid
- pil&w blind, trachoma, not
see well, inflamed eye
- pil&y play cards for stakes,
play poker
- piliglig bleed, to drip
- pilyej plate
- pinahnah a plant--a general
term for banana
- pinjeɬ pencil
- pinneyep coconut oil
- pit Gilbertese, a clan
- pitpit rub--with oil, massage
- piwaɬ coward, dastardly
- piyah beer
- piyahnew piano, play piano
- piyaw chilly, fever and chills
- piybah fever, feverish
- piyig pink
- piyik pig
- piyiɬ tiryep field trip
- pp&q search for, look for,
hunt for
- ppakij able to hold breath
under water
- ppaɬ astonish, confound,
senile, absent-minded
- ppeɟ hoarse
- Q
- q&ɬ&yiyahat nude, shirtless
- q&l&y hungry

q&th you--plural (excl.)	qej you (sing.) progressive
q&thj&(y&)l you--three	qej congeal, thicken, solidify, stiffen, freeze, hardening of starch or tallow or lead
q&thw&j you--five or more people	qeley kernel, fruit, seed, nut, testicle
q&thyag you--four people (excl.)	q&thjah head of a governmental organization, magistrate, district administrator, educational administrator, administrator
q&p&j trash, garbage	q&thwewel thank you
q&p&jp&j clean up waste food or trash	q&threw you--two persons
q&r frightened, afraid	qeñ tight, well-organized
q&y&t octopus	qeñqeñ able to catch many fish
q&y&laq to assemble, assembly, meeting, to meet together	qena- a catch--fish, crabs, birds
q&yq&y to scrape, to scratch	qenewnew read, talk
qagqirej congress	qerak tie, wrap up, bandage
q&thiyniy tiny coconut not fully grown	qetin a plant-- <i>Gossypium barbadense</i>
q&th&y fall prematurely--coconuts	qetin cotton
q&thq&th wash	qey you--absolute (sing.)
qanjin a food--breadfruit cooked on coals and scraped, to roast breadfruit	Qijjahyey place name--Kusaie
qebba- contents of	qiñab club, to go drinking at a club
qedyak beard, whiskers	qiliñ an insect--cockroach
qehar you--plus particle of past tense (sing.)	qinaha- contribution, duty
	qiq cook

qiq	gathered together	ʔebbah	horn, trumpet
qiʔeb	baseball glove	ʔejak	spar--of sail
qiʔebʔeb	wear a baseball glove	ʔemhak	shine, to light
qirahaghag	dry hair (not oily)	ʔet	kind, type
qirar	small cut	ʔij	wake up
qirqir	gargle, brush teeth	ʔijʔij	to break
qit	thick, dense (of shrubbery), crowded--of people, close together	ʔimij	slow, delay, tardy, late
qiwat	can--of food, tin can	ʔiʔ	pick--flowers
qqaɿ	coconut sennit, cord made from coconut fibre		R
qqanjnjin	smell of roasting breadfruit	r&k	south, southern
qqejarjar	holy, sanctified, righteous, pure, spotless, clean	r&h	to crumble a mound or pile --as of sand
qqin	extinguish, go out--of light, put out a fire	r&h	rum
qqir&y	play game	R&wjijah	Russia
qqit(qit)	often, close together	r&ybah	river
		r&yin	these--people
		r&ytiy&w	radio
		r&y Yahar	east
		rah	branch
		rahan	day
		rahank&y	grate--coconuts, grater
ʔag	hole, shelter pit--air raid	rahantak	daybreak, dawn
ʔag	platform over the lee side of a canoe--opposite outrigger	rahlaq	slow, easy going
ʔebah	rubber	rahr&h	clean up an area

Rahtak place name--eastern chain of the Marshall Islands--Ratak	reḡjakey listen
rahwin go around, go on a field trip	regewil twenty
rahyelep noon	rehar they have, they were, past tense 3rd plural
rahyinyin today	rej they--progressive
raj whale	ren they should
rajjiyyah yaws, ulcerated framboesia	rew the (human, pl.)
rak south, summer	rewej rose, hibiscus flower
rañ those--people	rewejwej wear a rose or hibis- cus flower
ragej physique, shape-- body, looks	rewrew hang on the line
rawal to return, to rotate, come back	reyejtak to assist, ally, agree, to second, concur
rawalten come back in order to	reyjah razor, shave
ray these--people	reyrey laugh, breaking of waves, smile
rahyij rice	reytam the outrigger side of a canoe
rayjet apart, divided into two parts, partly	ribiqiy two hundred
Raylik place name--western chain of Marshall Islands-- Rālik	rikakiy teacher, preacher
raylik west	rikewreya- uncle--mother's brother only
reḡ to hear	Riq place name--Truk
reḡiyyḡy be good of hearing	riq yaws
reḡiyyah hard of hearing	rittew old age, old, adult, mature, of age
	riwahliyt&k eight

riwahmay&j&t familiar	stranger, not	t&r&y&r&y-i-	side, edge
riwahtimjiwen	nine	t&w	disembark, come off of, climb down
riwew	two	t&w&lak	westward
riwhak-	move (with direc- tionals)	t&wtak	dig up, uproot
riwiñ	room	tab	obscured, cloudy, unclear weather, fog, dim, haze
riwriwey	slander	tabež	double
riyab	lie	tabi#	hesitate, be reluctant to
riyig	ring	tah	what, which
riyigyig	wear a ring	tah&ah	dollar
riyi-	husband, wife, spouse	tah&aq	eastward
riylik	on the west side	tahtah	superlative particle, most
riyliki-	cross cousin	tahwinyin	why, what is the reason
Riytah	place name--islet-- Majuro Atoll--Rita	Tahyijey	Thursday
rr&y	wide awake	tahyikeh	tiger
rr&y&w	clean	tahyiñam	mosquito net
rr&y&w	clean, pure, sanitary	tahyiybiwin	typhoon
rran	mark with a pencil, dirty, mar, soil	takin	socks
T		takinkin	wear socks
t<&l	collect	takteh	doctor, see a doctor
t&pt&p	taking gifts to a wedding, party, or funeral	talbewen	telephone
t&qt&q	scratch in ground for food--chickens only	tall&g	climb up
		tañtam	glare, blinded by sun- light

taniĵ	dance--western style	teĻ	hill, mountain
tariyĥahyey	war, fight a battle	tel	to lead
tar-	go on a vehicle or sailing canoe	temak	believe, faith
tarrin	about, approximately	teĤ	a tune
taw	a plant-- <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> --sugar cane	teĦ	eel that lives in fresh water--toothless
tawal	towel	tenak	dream
tawar	pour out, run--water, flow	tepar	arrive, reach
tawar	boat passage through a reef, canal	teprak	accomplish, carry out, succeed, achieve
tawijin	one thousand	teqaylik	afterwards, later
tawĭ&y	doll	teqja-	value
tayag	have sex appeal--of males, 'lady-killer', have a way with women	ter	greedy
tayag	water container, tank spout	terak	ceiling
tayap	provide food for family from local sources (not from the store); provide for someone	teryeĵ	thread
tebak	cigar, breadfruit bud	teryeĵ	straight--in playing poker
tegal	sweet	tet	stay still
teghak	porch	tew	a long time, prolong
tekyak	arrive, come to land, reach destination	tewnahaj	a food--doughnut--with hole
teĭahwew	sitting mat	tewtew	hang up
		teybeĭ	table, desk
		teyegkiy	flashlight, light
		teye-	what location? what relation?
		teyeĵ	test

tibbaq	stumble, slip	tirwet	cabinet, wardrobe, closet
Tijembah	December	tiryep	trip
tik&t	ticket	tiw	stomach, gizzard
tikjiyneydey	dictionary	tiw	a locative, where, there
tilj&k	thrifty, careful, painstaking, faithful	tiwdek	gizzard, stomach
tiṁ	be late for and miss-- a plane, boat, car, etc.	tiwl&g	at the upper part
tiṁtiṁ	to pull and break-- string or rope or grass	tiwlaq	go down, dive, take a bath
tipdikdik	small pieces, fragments, crumbs	tiwr&yyahar	eastern part
tipgel	outrigger canoe--for sailing--large	tiwraḡ	skin-diving, spear fishing
tipj&k	stumble, slip	tiwriylik	westward
tiḡ	end of an islet	tiwtiw	bathe, take a bath, wet
tiḡi-	next to, close to, near	tiwwahak	go into the water
tiḡiṁ	play trump--a card game	tiwyag	northern part
tiḡin maj	face	tiy	tea, put tea in
tirabeḡ	trouble	tiybat	teapot, tea kettle, coffee pot
tirahyip	to drive--a car	tiyey	lips
tirak	truck	tiyin	tin, piece of tin roofing
tiraṁ	drum, barrel	tiyjeḡ	diesel, diesel oil
tirewrew	wrap with leaves	tiymah	ship, steamer, motor vessel
tirtir	wrap in basket or leaves	tiymeḡ	ghost, demon
		tiypiy	tuberculosis

- tt&g laugh
- tt&g dikdik smile, titter, giggle
- tt&r run
- tt&w&n dirty
- ttah conceive, become pregnant
- ttal leak
- ttay low, lowly, menial
- ttay b&r&w humble
- tteġ sleep soundly
- ttew fishing method--use fish pole at night
- ttewłak far
- tteyig fill--with liquid
- ttil burn, light, set fire to, ignite
- W
- w&b chest
- w&j suffix denoting movement toward the person(s) addressed
- w&jk&y plant--general word for tree
- w&jk&y whiskey
- w&jłay a sail
- w&k net
- w&skjak overturn, upset, upside down, fall--from erect position, capsize
- w&ñ hermit crab
- w&n turtle
- w&p a plant--*Barringtonia asiatica*
- w&r lobster
- w&rłaq asthma
- w&rm&j wash one's face
- w&t rain
- w&t&mj&j all, every
- w&tłaq fall down, drop down--as from a height
- w&w pale
- wab pier, wharf
- wah canoe, ship, boat, vehicle
- wahłaq appear, happen, get up --from lying down
- wahyiniy copra
- waj to watch, guard
- waj watch
- wajwaj wear a watch
- wanhar go or come towards the lagoon
- wan- walk toward, go toward
- wanł&g ascend, climb

wanlaꞤ	go or come down	wed	coral reef, coral
wanlik	go or come towards the ocean side of an island, go back	wedah	able to catch a lot of fish, lucky--in fishing
wanmetew	go or come seaward	weg	homesick, longing for
wanyan&y	go or come ashore-- toward land, shoreward	wejak	do
Wagej	August	Wejjay	place name--atoll-- Ratak--Wotje
wagen	organ--musical	wekar	root
wat	puffer fish-- <i>Tetraodon hispidus</i>	Wektewbah	October
waw&w	circle, zero, mark to show absence	wekwek	pick pandanus
wawaj	horse	welaꞤ&w	weakling, coward
way	injection, receive injection, shot	welaꞤq	tipped over, fallen prostrate, felling of a tree
wayar	crawl on belly	weyya-	price of, salary of, cost of
wayl&j	to transmit (radio), radio transmitter, to talk on the radio	Wenjej	Wednesday
wayl&l	good marksmanship-- spearing	wenmahyey	meet, to go and meet
wayt&w	land tract	wepiyjah	officer
wayt&w	go westward	wepiyj	office
wayteq	come	weqin bahd&y	stevedore, working party
wayw&y&-	form, shape, figure, method of, manner of, how	wera-	number of, quantity
webin	stove, oven	weran	orange--fruit
webrak	full, tight--not used with liquids	werwer	pen, fence, enclosure
		wet	only, still, just
		wetem	entirely, absolutely, very

wetewbahyiy scooter, motor-cycle	wiliy&w handsome--men only
Wettew place name--atoll--Rĥlik--Wotho	Wilkah place name--islet--Uliga (Majuro Atoll)
wew oh, oh my, darn it	willepa- uncle--mother's brother only
weyah wire	wiñ native oven, earth oven
weyeppan complete, of upright character, perfect, improved, well done	wiññah kiss
weyraq go, go away	wiñwiñ bake--usually in earth oven
weytak go eastward	win reason, purpose, cause; problem--arithmetic
wib tender skin of a baby, soft, tender	winew treat--medically, to paint, paint, medicine
wid piece, smallest unit of something	winhak birds flying looking for fish
wididdid tremble, quake, chills	winteh window
widyakyak crazy, delirious, insane	wiphaj fireplace, open fireplace for cooking, ashes
wig complete, whole, total a correct amount	wiqleyley ukulele
wiggar beg--for food only	wir swollen gland
wijlag place name--atoll--Rĥlik--Ujelang	wir&k fishing method--to fish from a canoe
wijw&j a plant--general term for grass-- <i>Vittaria elongata</i>	wirhak to move
wijwij to pull out, root out	wirw&r cluster, bunch of ripe and drinkable coconuts
wikey take, bring, lead--of people or animals	wirw&r murder
wikw&k change, turn, translate, interpret	wirwir flame, flash, burning
	wit a plant--general term for flower or any hedge plant

witak	shoot--coconut	wwar	beg
witaḥ&y	unhealthy, sick, busy	wwat	ripe--of pandanus
witaḥ	squall	wwir	coryza, to blow one's nose, nasal mucous
witeḡ	noodles	wwiy	smell of cooking fish
wite-	mixture		Y
witiy&j	high	y&dj&ḡ	taste--food or drink
Witr&k	place name--atoll-- Ratak--Utirik	y&ḡjahkey	feel
wiw	pale	y&ḡtahan	suffer
wiw	fish trap	y&j&j	nothing, none, not any
wiw&y	to board, ride, get on	y&k	fish
wiwahak	reply, answer, con- sent	y&k&jka-	how
wiwan	kind of, number of	y&k&y	blood vessel, vein, artery
wiwaḥ	grey-haired	y&kyeḥ	a plant--pandanus cultigen--Aur
wiwareḡ	annoyed or bothered by noise	y&ḥ	house
wiwatah	be afraid of, in danger of	y&mjak	anchor, tie up to a buoy
wiweyew	there--far off	y&my&m&j	memory, remember
wiyah	buy, sell	y&ntak	pick green coconuts from tree
wiyik	week	y&q	you--sing. obj.
wiyik yin laḥ	next week	y&r&m	become, change from one thing to another
wiyin	win, gain	y&rj&(y&)l	they--three
wwan	industrious, hard work- ing	y&r&wj	they--more than four

y&ryag	they--four	yaliki-	after, outside, back
y&w	here it is, take it	yaliklik	ashamed--concerning food
y&wtahak	wrestling	yaliktahtah	very last, final, finally
y&y	he, she, it (absolute)	yalqej	to fold, to bend
yabiqiy	four hundred	yamj&y	empty
yag	north	yan&y	islet, island
yağ	sprout, grow	Yan&yweytak	place name--atoll-- Râlik--Eniwetok
yağed	go fishing	yanbin	body
yagden	hungry	yany&n	bail out water from canoe or boat
yagin	escort, lead, show where to go	yanyin	this islet
yagyiginteq	call to come	yar	haul canoe or vessel up on shore
yahab	no	yar	lung
yaj	weave	yat	name
yajmiwir	healthy, robust	yat	smell
yakey	with it, about it	yat	eyebrow
yakil	peel	yaty&t	pack, put in container
yakilkil	- to skin, to peel	yawan wet jiwên	flat, level
yakit	delouse, sort out bad copra	yawat	striped or spotted (as in ancient tattoo)
yakt&w	discharge, unload	yawreğ	respond to, find out, answer to call
yal	shave	yawreğ nahan	gather news or information
yaı	coconut milk		
yaliğ	repeat, review		
yalik	back, last		

yaw&w lash	bind with sennit, lash	ye'tan pay	workmanship, penmanship
yayindeyin	thus, as, so, just as, therefore, likeness	yeman	four
yayinjiwen	different, unlike, otherwise	yem'iaq	nostalgia, speak fondly of a person or place where one has been, have fond memories of
yayin'iaq	more similar to, almost alike	ye'h	that
yayinwet	too, also, same	yenje't	angel
yayinwet jiwen	same, alike, never mind, that's all right	yentah	why? what for?
yaiyy&r'iaqwet	et cetera	yephak	near, soon, nearly
yegewil	forty	Yepjay	place name--islet--on Kwajalein Atoll--Ebeye
yegiyyeh	that over there-- singled out	Yepret	April
yeg'heyhey	that close to you-- singled out	Yepwen	place name--atoll-- R'lik--Ebon
yegyew	this, here it is	yeqey	well, okay
yegyin	this thing here between us, thus, that is, that's it, here it is	ye'iyak	level off, ceremony performed six days after burial--gravel is spread over grave
yekajet	judge, try in court	yerak	spread mats
yekjab	idol	yerey	canoe part--outrigger platform
yekl&yjiyah	members of the church	yerkay	here they are
yekpay	change clothes--from good to dirty	yerkiy	where are they--non- humans
yektak	to load	yerrew	they--two people
ye'aggey	if	yerriy	where are they--of humans
ye'ben	elephant		

Yetahwew sly, trickster-- legendary--name of	yi'y&w&sj middle of the island
yetal go	yi'yah where? how?
yetal laɬ walk, go on foot	Yi'yahab place name--Yap District
yetal yin wet jiwən steadily, continuously	yi'yahat yard
yetaley go over, look over, inspect	yi'yakiyiw baseball, play baseball
yetkey why?	yi'yaɬ&w yellow
yettew a long time ago	yi'yaqey greet, to love, bid farewell, sympathize
yetyetal walk	yi'yaraj a plant--taro-- general term-- <i>Cyrtosperma chamissonis</i>
yew the--abstract, out of sight, or in the past	yi'yeg&y here it is (close to me)
yew line, fishing line	yi'yewe- on, upon, top, sur- face
yew y&k&y nylon fish line	yi'yewɬap middle
yewejjahak fishing method-- at night from a canoe near lagoon shore	yibij high tide
yewiy where--singular?	yidahak drink
yewjewjew fishing method-- throw out line from lagoon beach	yidig sudden, abrupt decision, suddenly, change of plans
yewɬepa- middle of	yidik neap tides--period of
yewlaɬ fishing method--bottom fishing in lagoon	yidyid stinging sensation, sting
yeyiten similar to, same as, almost	yiggay yes
yi'y&q&y here it is (close to me)	Yiglen place name--England
yi'y&q-r&yahar northeast	yigr&k sprain
	yigyig twirl, to turn--around and around, wind

yi- come	yil&y string, wire--for stringing fish
yij yeast	yilahrak fishing method--trolling--outside lagoon
yij&k&yin somewhere here around us	yilam contraction of yilaq yim
yij&y here	yilan contraction of yilaq yin
yijekay somewhere here around me	yilaqlawj&y diarrhea
yijel ^l like, have an appetite for	yilb&k scared, startled, surprised, shocked
yijeñ there	yilew at, in
yijeñey there by you	yilewwaha- inside, in
yijew here, where, there	yiljiw tomorrow
yijewkew those places	yiljiw yim men future, days--within the next few
yijewkey however, nevertheless, but as, maybe	yim and
yijin here	yin to, of
yijiteh Easter	yin grass skirt
yijiw star	yin&j fleet of canoes or ships
yijjiyeñ yonder, in that place	yin&k decoration, to decorate, decked out
yik&g silence, keep silent, quiet	yin&yin&y carry on shoulders
yik&g ^l slow moving, very slow, tardy--chronically	yin&yipahtah worry, anxious, troubled, angered
yikir change, rearrange	yin&yiyah giant
yikiyen frolic, play, pester, bother, play practical jokes	yinañ legend, story--folkloristic
yil&wm&j mourn the dead, visit the bereaved, visit home of dead person with gifts	yind&yiew forever

- yine- sisters of a male,
female parallel cousins of
a male, taboo female rela-
tives of same generation
- yineknek adorn, decorate
- yinewj&syik ignore, drift
away from
- yiney seed
- yiniij inch
- yinik ink
- yinjini engine, motor
- yinjiniyah engineer
- yinnam then
- yinney yesterday
- yinp&l coconut cloth
- yip awry, askew, crooked
- yippa- with
- yifiij alarm, excitement
- yirekew here they are--
non-humans only
- yirey to fight
- yirw&j chief
- yiryir rub
- yit make fire by rubbing
sticks
- yitsk draw water, dig up--
water
- yit&w go west
- yit&w-yitak travel, go around,
go back and forth
- yitak&taq go eastward
- yitem come and--contraction of
yiteq yim
- yiten come in order to--con-
traction of yiteq yin
- yiteq come--to me
- yiteq-limew arouse interest
- yithak clash, strike against,
collide with, arrive at, bump
into
- yittit breast
- yiw spongy meat of sprouted
coconut, sprouted coconut
- yiw&j go, come--to you
- yiwin push
- yiw&hi- under, beneath
- yiy&y an animal--centipede
- yiya& road, path, street, way
- yiya&ap great tidal variation
--period of
- yiyep basket
- yiyhar lagoon beach--at the
- yiyim swift, fast
- yya&ed go fishing frequently
- 'yiysh this--singled out--close
to me, here it is

'yiy&k	mixture, mix, stir
up	
'yiy&t	few, less, several
'yiyah	rainbow
'yiyahy&w	reunion
'yiyeh	year
'yiyen	time
'yiyeh	that--singled out
'yiyig	yes

FINDER LIST

English-Marshallese

A	
	achieve teprak
abhor dikey	acronym for Kwajalein Islands Trading Company Kitkew
ability mareḡ	acronym for Marshall Islands Import Export Company Miyeykew
be <u>able</u> to mareḡ	
able to catch a lot of fish wedah	act mil
able to hold breath under water ppakij	actual liqqiwin
able to stay under water long pakij	add k&wbah
about tarrin	not <u>add</u> up jawig
about it kahkey	smoking <u>addict</u> hagirlep
above jimah	address to hateryej
abrupt decision yidig	address--a letter hateryej
absent-minded ppaḷ	adjoining hatartar
absolutely wetem	admire nebar
accident jeḷḷayan	admonish kawiw&y
accompany karwahan	adolescent girl--unmarried jireḡ
accomplish teprak	adorn yineknek
accuse kinhak	adult rittew
accustomed to mmin&syn&y	commit <u>adultery</u> l&g
ache metak	advise kawiw&y

adze mayal	that is <u>all</u> right yayinwet jiwen
afraid kk&l, q&r, mijak, wwiwetah	allow katɪaw, ketɪaq
be <u>afraid</u> of leiʒaʒ	allowed malim
afraid of ghosts habinmak&y	ally reyejɪtak
afraid to pik&t	almost mettan jidik, nahgin, yeyiten
after laqa-, laqin, yaliki-	alone mak&y
after part of canoe when out- rigger is on port side jabidik	already m&ʒ
afterwards teqaylik	also barayinwet, kab, yayinwet
against mahyey, nahyey	although meygey
of <u>age</u> rittew	amaze bileg
old <u>age</u> rittew	amazed leiʒaʒ
agree reyejɪtak	amazing kabilegleg
agree among selves b&r&w-qiq	America Hamedkah, hay&l&gin palley
ahead maha-	among bilji-
air mejatewtew	anchor hagkeh, y&mjak
airplane baɪwin	be at <u>anchor</u> mmahan
alarm yifiʒ	and kab, yim
alight jeq	angel yenjeɪ
alike yayinwet jiwen	anger kitsht&h
most <u>alike</u> yayinɪaq	angered yin&yapahtah
all w&t&mj&ʒ	very <u>angry</u> kitsht&h
all gone mahat	annoyed or bothered by noise wiwareʒ
all present likiyy&w	

another	bar jiwen	arrive at	yitahak
answer	wiwahak	arrive--sailing vessel	pew
answer to call	yawreḡ	artery	y&k&y
anxious	yin&yapahtah	arthritis	kirr&w
any	jabdeywet	as	k&nkey, yayindeyin
anything	jabdeywet	ascend	wanl&g
anywhere around here	jekaykay	ashamed	jewek
apart	j&p&l, rayjet	always <u>ashamed</u>	jjewekwek
take <u>apart</u>	jaṭjaṭ	ashamed--concerning food	yaliklik
wide <u>apart</u>	mmeṭew	ashes	melqaharhar
appear	jad&y, wahṭaq	ask	kajjit&k
appearance	nemaym&yi-, pahwew	askew	yip
have an <u>appetite</u> for	yijelṭ	assemble	keṭahak, q&yilaq
applaud	kabb&qb&q	assembly	q&yilaq
apple	habeṭ	assist	reyejtak
apply one's self	katey	assuming that	bey betah
approximately	tarrin	asthma	w&rṭaq
April	Yepreṭ	astonish	ppaṭ
arithmetic	b&nb&n	astound	ppaṭ
arm	pay	at	yilew
go <u>around</u>	rahwin	at the end of	jaben
arrange	kkar	atoll	hay&l&g
arrive	tekyak, tepar	attempt	kajjiyeḡ
		attracted by bait	hanhan

August	Waqej	bamboo	kewbah, bahyey
Australia	Hawijterehiyah	band--musical	pahan
authority	peypey	bandage	qerak
automobile	mewetkah	bangle	payagkei
keep <u>awake</u>	mm&j	barb	kayaj
wide <u>awake</u>	rr&y	go <u>barefoot</u>	jint&b
awry	yip	bargain	peypey
axe	hilhil	barrel	tiram
	B	gasoline <u>barrel--empty</u>	kahajliyi
baby	nignig	base	tegtak
back	yalik, yaliki-	baseball	yi'yakiyiw
in <u>back</u> of	lik	wear a <u>baseball</u> glove	qi'eb'eb
backbone	diylep	basket	yyep
bad	nannah	fishing <u>basket</u>	muhar
bag	payak-	hand <u>basket</u> of fine weave	bejaw
bail out water from canoe or boat	yany&n	basket--large	kil&k
bait	hanhan	bat--baseball	bettah
fish <u>bait</u>	mawar	take a <u>bath</u>	tiwlaq, tiwtiw
ball	bawa	bathe	tiwtiw
native <u>ball</u> game	haniydep	battery	payatr&y
ball made from pandanus leaves	haniydep	fight a <u>battle</u>	tariyahyey
balloon	biwjentemah	be left	pad
make <u>balls</u>	bewbew		

be somewhere pad	bench jeyah
lagoon <u>beach</u> --at the yiyhar	bend yalqej
two <u>beams</u> from canoe to out-rigger kiy&y	bend down--coconut shoots only kiy&ytak
bear fruit ley	bend toward mal
beard qedyak	beneath yiwthi-
fast <u>beating</u> of heart in fear kkiŋkkih	betray k&ytak, kinhak
beautiful deyaw	between ketaha-
because bey, k&n, k&nkey	bewail one's state hawet
beckon with the hand--downward motion jeyyahaŋ	beyond jimah
become yr&m	Bible Bahyibel
bed peyet	bicycle bahajket
beer piyah	big kilep, ŋap
before maha-, meqtah	bind l&q1&q
befriend jeray	bind with sennit yawy&w
beg wwar	bird bahwew, pawp&w
beg--for food only wiggar	frigate <u>bird</u> hak
begin jjinew	birthday party keyemyem
behavior manit, mil	biscuit p&tk&j
behind lik, ŋaqa-	bite kik
believe l&k&y, temak	not <u>biting</u> --of fish jakkik
bell peyeŋ	black kilmeyej
belly j&y	bladder b&q
belt kagir	blanket kawaj
	use a <u>blanket</u> kawajw&j

bleed	betektek, piliglig	bomb	bahañ, baqitag
blessed	jerahañhan	bone	diy
blind	pil&w	book	b&q
blinded by sunlight	tamtam	boondocks	mar
blocked	beñ	border--on mats	hapar
blood	betektek, dah	both	jimeñ
blood vessel	y&k&y	bother	yikiyen
blossom	bb&l	bottle	batew
blow one's nose	wwir	small <u>bottle</u> or jar	bekay
blue	biñiw	bottle used for collecting coconut sap	j&yib
bluing	biñiw	bottom	ñaga-
blunt	kk&b	bottom of	kapi-
board	ray	bound	pawp&w
boast	jajjaj, kenkenñhan	boundary line	ketaha-
boastful	jajjaj	wooden <u>bow</u>	jap&y
boat	bewej	box	bawak
picket <u>boat</u>	ñewen	boy	ñaddik
boat with outboard engine	ñewen	bracelet	payagkeñ
body	yanbin	brag (about one's self)	jajjaj
boil	diw	brain	kemaliñ
boil pandanus	hayintiyin	branch	rah
bold	kijeñ	brave	kijeñ
bolt	jikriw	seat of <u>brave</u> emotions	hat
bolt--of cloth	kap		

baked <u>breadfruit</u> liped	build a canoe or boat j&kj&k wah
breadfruit bud tebak	bulldozer bariw
break bilaq, #ij#ij	bullet jewet
breaking of waves reyrey	bump a sore or wound keyegjak
breast yittit	bump and grind kajikiyah
bright maletlet, meram	bump into yitahak
bring wikey	bunch of ripe and drinkable coconuts wirw&r
bring food as tribute to chief (western dialect only) kkan	burn bil, maya#, ttii
broil--on hot stones jinkadewel	burning wirwir
broke jar	bury kallib
broke--money jar, birwek	bus baj
broken je#fayan	bush mar
broom birwih	busy pewib, witam&y
older <u>brother</u> jeyi-	be <u>busy</u> with l&qjak
younger <u>brother</u> jati-	but hak
brother-sister relationship j&#njin	but as yijewkey
brown birahwin, me#ak#ak	butt pid
bruised mahwew	butter betah
brush biraj	butterfly babbib
brush teeth qirqir	buttocks pid
bucket bakej	button batin
build kentan, kal	buy wiyah
	by-product of jekarew--coconut sap jekajeyjey

C

cabinet	tirwet	canoe part--curved piece connecting outrigger to hull	hap&t
food <u>cabinet</u>	payant&r&y	canoe part--end of yard-boom	ba†
cake	k&y&k	canoe part--foot of sail--edge fastened to the boom	hayeykeray
calf of leg	hajhaj	canoe part--outrigger platform	yerey
call	kir, lam&j	canoe part--socket for end of boom	diyyapakyak
call or entice animals or children to come near	kkahal	outrigger <u>canoe--</u> for sailing--large	tipgel
call to come	yagyiginteq	canvas	kanbej
calm	lif	great <u>capacity</u>	kket
camera	pijah	cape--geographical	b&k&y
can	mareġ	capital letters	kiyapte†
can--of food	qiwat	capsize	w&kjak
can--of meat	kayan	captain	kapen
canal	tawar	capture	bek, jsbj&b
candle	kayaŋte†	car	kahar, mewetkah
candy	†aw†&y	card	p&ybah
coconut <u>candy</u>	hameyterhah	play <u>cards</u> for stakes	pil&y
cannot	ban	cards--playing	kahaj
canoe	wah	care for	bek ddew
paddling <u>canoe</u>	kerker	take <u>care</u> of	kejpareq
canoe mast top	†et	careful	tilj&k
canoe part	hagtikliy	Caroline	Karew†ahyin
canoe part--bottom part of canoe	jewij		

Caroline Islands	Kapiyl&g	causative prefix	ka-
carpenter	kahaṁteh	cause	win
carpentry	kahaṁteh	ceiling	terak
carry	halj&k	cement	jimyeḥ
carry a child on the hip	jahjah	cent(s)	jayan
carry a person on one's back	kiwkiw	centipede	neqanyeḥ, yiy&y
carry in vehicle or vessel	llik	certain	liqqiwin
carry on hips (things)	kejerray	chain	jeyen
carry on shoulders	yin&yn&y	chair	jeyah
carry out	teprak	chalk	jawak
push <u>cart</u>	diyakah	change	wikw&k, yikir
case (as of food)	k&y&j	make <u>change</u>	janiḥ
cat	kiwij	change domicile	j&pj&p
able to <u>catch</u> many fish	qeḥqeḥ	change from one thing to another	y&r&m
catch many fish--inability to	jajeḥqeḥ, jewdah	change of plans	yidiḥ
catch up--in a game	bektak	ancient <u>chant</u>	miḥ
catch with net or basket	bawir	charcoal	malley
a <u>catch</u> --of fish	keḥa-	charge on account	hakkawin
Catholic	Katlik	chart	jahat
caught	ṭewrak	chase	kkebeṭ, lib&w&rw&r
caught on a hook	kawj&k	chase women	kekkerayray
		chat idly	ley k&t&w
		cheap	dik weḥya-
		check mark	kakeṭṭey

check the weather	katiw	sand <u>clam</u> --bivalve	jenaw
chest	w&b	a <u>clan</u>	pit
chick	j&w&j&w	clap hands	kabb&qb&q
chicken	bahwew	clapping	kabb&qb&q
chief	yirw&j	clash	yitahak
high <u>chieftess</u>	l&yr&w&j	class	kilhaj
child	hajiriy, naji-	clean	qgejarjar
raise <u>children</u>	kahajiriyriy	clean a fish or chicken	j&jj&t
children of a man's sister	magide-	clean up an area	rahrsh
chills	wididdid	clean up waste food or trash	q&p&jp&j
chilly	piyaw	clear	halikkar
chin	jimin giy	clever	kapyel
chip of green coconut husk	used as spoon hawi&ak&ak	not <u>clever</u>	jakapyel
chop	j&k&j&k	climb	wanl&g
chop down	j&wkay	climb down	t&w
Christian	Kirjin	climb up	tall&g
Christmas	Kirijm&j	cling to	ddap
to <u>chum</u> for fish	hanhan	clock	hawah
go to <u>church</u>	jar	close to	tifi-
church member in good standing	kirjin	close together	qit, qqit(qit)
church (building)	men jar	close-in on	kepewet
cigar	tebak	closet	tirwet
circle	dewilwil	cloth	nigniq

coconut <u>cloth</u> yinp&l	coconut syrup--boiled down from sap jekmayiy
clothes niqniq	coconut--nearly ripe mejewib
change <u>clothes</u> --from good to dirty yekpay	coconut--small sprouted p&r
clothing niqniq	coffee kawp&y
cloud kedaw	cohabit k&wbah
cloudy tab	coil jalj&l, pawp&w
club qizab	coke k&wzah
cluster wirw&r	cola k&wzah
coal malley	common <u>cold</u> mejyin
coals--of fire malley	collect hay&y, t<&l
coat kewpay	collide with yitahak
coconut beginning to turn brown mag	comb kiwiñ
coconut juice dannin niy	come wayteq, yiteq
coconut leaf chain used in fishing miyew	come and--contraction of yiteq yim : yitem
young <u>coconut</u> meat m&d&y	come back rawal
tiny <u>coconut</u> not fully grown qañniy	come back in order to--contrac- tion of yiteq yin : yiten
coconut sap jekar&w	come off of t&w
coconut sennit qqañ	come to land tekyak
coconut shell ñat	come--to me yiteq
coconut shell--lower half with sharp end ñat-jim	come--to you yiw&j
coconut shell--upper half next to stem with eyes ñat-m&j	commandment kiyen
	common kkay, makijkij
	company kiwmiy

compare	hanlaq	container	nn&y
compass	kañbej	water <u>container</u>	tayag
complain	hawet	container for liquids--coconut shell	bekay
complain of others	kinhak	contents (of a book)	kadkad
complete	weyeppan, wig	contents of	qebba-
not <u>complete</u>	jawig	continuously	yetal yin wet jiwen
completed	d&y d&y d&y d&y	contraction of yilaq yim :	yilam
compose	kk&n	contraction of yilaq yin :	yilan
conceive	ttah	contrary to	jekkar
concerning	k&n	contribution	qinaha-
concrete	jimyeh	conversation	beybeynahtew, kethahwew
concur	reyejtak	converse	kethahwew
condemn	liyahaklaq	have <u>convulsions</u>	diw
conditional--contrary to fact	kar	cook	qiq
conduct	manit	easy to <u>cook</u>	mattiyy&y
confer	peypey	hard to <u>cook</u>	mattiyyah
confound	ppa	cooked	mat
confuse	p&q	cool	m&sw
congeal	qej	cooled off--of food once hot	m&d
Congress	qagqirej	coolness of a breeze	llahdikdik
consent	wiwahak	copper	kebah
consider	llik		
constipated	beñ		
contagious	kapewpew		

copra wahyiniy	cowboy kahwiwbewey
copra pieces--taken out of the shell jekak	cowrie shell libbiq&y
coral wed	hermit <u>crab</u> w&h
cord made from coconut fibre qqa±	crab--general term bariw
cork bawar	crack ±ag
corned beef kawanpiyip	cracker p&tk&j
corner jaben	cramped hapag
correct jim&y	crave cigarettes hagir
coryza wiwir	crave fish bati±
cost of wehya-	crazy b&yb&y, widyakyak
cough peqpeq	create kemanhan
council peypey	crippled kirr&w
count b&nb&n	crooked hank&yk&y, yip
country hay&l&g	crowbar bahar
country (of the world) la±	crowd bij, jar
cross <u>cousin</u> riyliki-	a <u>crowd</u> of bijin
younger <u>cousin</u> (parallel) jati-	crowded hapag
covenant kalliti±	crowded--of people qit
cover lib&wb&w	cruel laj
cover with gum bilbil	crumble a mound or pile--as of sand r&h
covered over bal	crumbs tipdikdik
cow kahwiw	cry jag
coward pik&st, piwa±, we±a±&w	cuddle hatbaqej
	cup kab

cupboard	payant&r&y	the <u>day</u> after tomorrow	jeklaj
good <u>current</u>	hayemhan	daybreak	rahantak
curse	kanijnij	days--within the next few	yiljiw yim men
custom	hanit	dead	m&j
cut	bigabeq, j&kj&k, mijmij	near <u>death</u>	hahih
small <u>cut</u>	qirar	debt	likjab
cut down--trees	j&wkay	December	Tiyjembah
cut hair	mijbar	decide	peypey
cut off	j&pj&p	deceive	meff
cut off copra meat from shell	karkar	decked out	yin&k
		declare	kennahan, kewwahlaq
		decorate	yineknek, yin&k
		decoration	yin&k
		deep	milał
		defend	j&wj&wmar
		delay	fihi j
		delirious	widyakyak
		delouse	yakit
		demon	tiymeff
		dense (of shrubbery)	qit
		depart	biłlik
		depend on	l&k&y
		depend on people	hatartar
		deride	kajjireyrey

D

damage caused by termites or
bookworms

diyley

damaged

jeffayan

dance--western style

tani j

dangerous

kawiwatahtah

dark--in color

meyej

darn it

wew

dastardly

piwał

daughter

naji-

daughter of a queen

l&yrs&wj

dawn

jewrahantak, rahantak

dawn--period before

jimmareq

day

rahan

description	kadkad	diminish	hapdik
desire	hank&laha-, hayiqij	dip up--water	yit&k
desk	teybeɿ	dipper	k&yk&b
despicable	kajj&hj&h	direction of	kijjiye-
destiny	haniylen	dirty	rnan, tt&w&n
destitute of	jjeɿaq	dirty water	liɿ
destroy	kaqqirey	disappear	ɿetlaq
determination	kijey	discharge	yakt&w
devote presents to the gods	hajey	disembark	t&w
diagram	hannag	disentangle	kemeɿeyɿey
diaper	kaɿ	dish	kennaw
wear a <u>diaper</u>	kaɿkaɿ	a dish--baked very ripe bread- fruit and coconut milk	palɿej
diarrhea	yilaqlawj&y	strongly <u>dislike</u>	dikey
dictionary	tikjiyneydey	dislike to do	habin
quick to <u>die</u>	m&jjiyy&y	disobedient	b&t, kipliyah
slow to <u>die</u>	m&jjiyyah	disorder	p&q
diesel	tiyjeɿ	dispute	haweɿ
diesel oil	tiyjeɿ	district	biqen
different	yayinjiwen	District Administrator	Qehjah
difficult	p&n	disturbed	habɿehɿeh
dig	k&b	dive	tiwlaq
dig up	t&wtak	divided into two parts	rayjet
dilute	kab&wdan	dividing line	ketaha-
dim	tab		

divination	biwbiw	draw a picture	pijah
divination method--using knots in pandanus leaf	biwbiw	draw water	yit&k
divination--result of	bey	a <u>drawer</u>	kkeykahak
division of an atoll or islet	bigen	dream	teñak
divorce	j&p&l	dress	jewkankan
dizzy	haddebewilwil	dress up	nigniq
do	keñan, wejak	drift away from	yinewj&yik
do one's duty	bek qeñaha-	drift eastward	peytak
doctor	takteh	cedar <u>driftwood</u>	hayik
see a <u>doctor</u>	takteh	drink	yidahak
dog	kidiw	drink (possessive)	lime-, nime-
doll	taw&y	provide <u>drink</u> for	nahlime-
dollar	tahñah	drink noisily	lyit
domesticated	hawiyy&y	drinking water	haysb&j
door	hawer, kejam	drip	piliglig
doorway	kejam	drive--a car	tirayip
double	tabeñ	drop down--as from a height	w&tlaq
dove	mñl&y	drop--of liquid	pil
go <u>down</u>	tiwlaq	drought	jahw&tw&t
drag	kkeykahak	drown	maleñ
hard to <u>drag</u> in water	hatakiyyah	drum	hajey, tiram
easy to <u>drag</u> in water	hatakiyy&y	drunk	kadek
		dry	meñakñak, ñeray

- dry fish or copra by heat
hاتییتی
- dry spell jahw&tw&t
- dry under sun kejejejey
- duck badik
- dull kk&b
- dullness (of people)
haddiyhak&wk&w
- dumbfounded beff
- garbage dump kella
- dumpling jayibew
- dust bigal
- dusty bigal
- duty qinaha-
- dwell j&q&y
- be dying hahih
- long in dying m&jjiyyah
- dynamic voice hahaj
- dynamite baqitag
- E
- each jabdeywet
- ear lawjilgiy
- wear earring diy&d&y
- earth bid&j
- east r&yyahar
- Easter Yijiteh
- eastern part tiwr&yyahar
- eastward tahlaq
- go eastward yitaklaq
- easy going rahlaq
- eat megay
- eat before working kapijy&y
- eat breakfast mahbiq
- eat fish half broiled but still
raw kewebwib
- eat only one food jint&b
- eat supper k&j&wtah
- edge hapar, hilhil, t&r&y&r&yi-
- Educational Administrator
Qemjah
- eel maj
- eel that lives in fresh water--
toothless tef
- egg l&p
- eight riwahliyt&k
- elastic meh
- elbow jimhin pay
- elect kkayaly&l
- election kkayaly&l
- electricity ja'em
- elephant yeiben

hard to <u>embarrass</u> jajjewekwek	estimate leytemhak
embarrassed jewek	et cetera yayiy&r1aqwet
embrace hatbaqej, baqej	Europe hay&l&gin palley
empty mahat, yamj&y	evening j&wtah
encircle kepewe±	last <u>evening</u> jewtah
enclosure werwer	every jabdeywet
end jem1aq	evil nahnah
end of an islet ti#	exact liqqiwin
endeavor kajjiye#	exaggerate hag±ap
engine yinjin	examination day at end of term j&mnajin
engineer yinjiniyah	examine--physically kak&lk&l
enough bey	exchange janij
enough--of goods or needs k&yk&y	excitement yifij
not <u>enough</u> --of counted things jawig	be <u>excommunicated</u> bi#
entangle p&q	excrement kibey
entangled ±ewrak	existence mewir
enter d&y1a#	exodus kew
entice kkahal	expel kakkij&y
entirely wetem	experienced mmin&yn&y
be <u>equipped</u> with ley	explain keme1ey1ey
error b&d	extinguish qqin
escape kew	extremely liqqiwin
escort yagin	extricate harhar
	eye maj

eyebrow yat

F

face maj, tiñin maj

face away from jellaaq

face to face jellmahyey

facing east jallatak

faint letlaq, parek

fairly jahad

faith temak

faithful tiljak

fall down wətlaq, biğ,
biğlaq

fall short of--in length jən

fall--from erect position
wəkjak

fame biğbiğ

not familiar riwahmay&j&t

family bij, niqiy

famous biğbiğ

a fan deyel

fantastic keppaipa

far ttewiak

far apart mmejew

bid farewell kejjajet,
yi'yaqey

fast mekaj, yiyim

break a fast dahwew

fat--of meat kiriyij

fate haniylen

father bahbah

fault b&d

fear leğgağ, mijak

fear of being alone in the dark
or at sea habinmak&y

feast keyemyem

February Papewdey

feces kibey

feeble haddim&j

feed nahjidik

feel y&gjahkey

felling of a tree weiaq

fellow kijak

female keray

female parallel cousins of a
male yine-taboo female relatives of same
generation yine-carry female to or from vessel
bekkeray

female--animal kewkeray

fence werwer

fender habaw

- fermented coconut toddy
 jimagic
 ferocious laj
 fever bil, piybah
 fever and chills piyaw
 feverish piybah
 few j&jj&w, jet, 'yiy&t
 field trip piyi& tiryep
 go on a field trip ship--
 Marshalls rahwin
 field--baseball kiraha&teu
 fierce laj
 fifty le&gewil
 fight yirey
 figure kay, netbah, wayw&y&-
 fill kanney
 fill a container nn&y
 fill--with liquid tteyig
 filled up b&w&ï
 final yaliktahtah
 finally kab, yaliktahtah
 hard to find ha&akiyyah
 easy to find ha&akiyy&y
 find out yawre&ç
 finger haddiy
 middle finger haddiy yew&ap
 fingernail hakkiy, hakkiyin pay
 finish jem&taç
 finished m&j
 entirely finished d&y&y&taç
 fire kijyek
 fireplace wiphaj
 open fireplace for cooking
 wiphaj
 firewood kan&y
 firm kijgiyg&y, p&n
 fish y&k
 fish only half broiled
 kewebwib
 fish pole bay
 a fish--Albacore--*Thunnus*
 Alalunga jil&w
 raw fish--edible dish jahajmiy
 a fish--flying fishes--family
 Exocoetidae jewjew
 a fish--red snapper--*Lutjanus*
 Vaigiensis jahap
 a fish--salmon jame&A
 fish--scarcity jayikey
 a fish--scorpion fish n&w
 a fish--shark pakew

a <u>fish</u> --shark pilot-- <i>Echeneis Naucrates</i> ɬattil pakew	fishing method--use throwing net kadjad
puffer <u>fish</u> -- <i>Tetraodon Hispicus</i> wat	fishing method--using long net at day time along reef ridge jabiq
a <u>fish</u> --tuna-- <i>Neothurus Macropterus</i> beybey	fit kkar
go <u>fishing</u> yaʒed	fit tightly bab
fo <u>fishing</u> frequently yyaʒed	it is <u>fitting</u> kkar
fishing line yew	poorly <u>fitting</u> beweiwei
fishing method haʒeyʒey	five ɬal&ɬ
fishing method--at night from a canoe near lagoon shore yewejjahak	five hundred limabiqiy
fishing method--bottom fishing in lagoon yewlaɬ	fix ketʰan
fishing method--fish with a pole kebayaʒy	flag beʒyak
fishing method--fishing with a torch kabil	flame wirwir
fishing method--pole at breakers jiwib&ʒ	flap pikpik
fishing method--throw out line from lagoon beach yewjewjew	flash wirwir
fishing method--to fish from a canoe wir&k	flashlight teyegkiy
fishing method--trawling--inside lagoon kekkawj&kj&k	flat yawan wet jiwen
fishing method--trawling--outside lagoon yilahrak	flat--music benah
fishing method--use fish pole at night with either lure or bait ttew	flat--music or voice biʒyat
	flee kew
	one who <u>flees</u> from battle pik&t
	fleet of canoes or ships yin&j
	flesh kanniy&k
	flirting habjey
	flock bijin

- a flock of birds flying over
a school of fish winhak
- flow tawar
- hibiscus flower rewej
- flutter--as of wings pikpik
- a fly laḡ
- fly kay-
- fly a kite lihahakhak
- birds flying looking for fish
winhak
- fog tab
- fold l&ml&sm, yalqej
- fold arms in front beqpay
- follow tawer(ey)
- follow trail or track hanek
- followers dewen
- have fond memories of yemlaq
- speak fondly of a person or
place where one has been
yemlaq
- food kkan, megay
- first food after fast dahwev
- provide food for hahkije-
- provide food for someone tayap
- food of kije-
- a food--breadfruit cooked on
coals and scraped qanjin
- a food--breadfruit soup
jeqqeb yin may
- a food--doughnut--with hole
tewnahaj
- a food--dried overripe bread-
fruit jayanqin
- a food--pandanus chip jekahkah
- a food--pandanus juice cooked
and preserved meqañ
- a food--preserved breadfruit
biyr&w
- a food--very ripe breadfruit
baked in coconut milk
paljeḡ
- foolish bsyb&y
- foot ney
- set foot on jiwjiwir
- for bey, k&n, mahyey
- forbid bebrahyey
- forbidden maw
- force kajw&r
- forecast weather katiw
- forehead dañ
- forever k&b&w, yind&yyew
- forget meḡlaqlaq
- fork jibwin
- form waywsy&-
- fornicate l&g

fort	m&y	front	mahan
fortified place	m&y	fruit	qeley
fortunate	jerahanman	fry	birahyey
fortune teller	biwbiw	fuel	kaha-, kansy
forty	yegewil	full	b&w&t, bab, leg, webrak
forward part of canoe when outrigger is on port side	jablap	full--of sails	l&t!t&t
foundation	le&tak	make <u>fun</u>	kejak
four	yeman	furious	kit&ht&h
four hundred	yabiqiy	near <u>future</u>	yiljiw yim men
fowl	bahwew	future tense marker	nahaj
fragments	tipdikdik		G
France	Birahniy	gain	wiyin
free	katlaq	gall bladder	hat
freeze	qej	gallon	kaġan
frequent	makijkij	game	qqir&y
fresh water	mamet	work <u>gang</u>	kiwmiy
Friday	Beġahyidey, Berahyidey	garbage	q&p&j
friend	jeray	gargle	qirqir
fright	leġaġ	gasoline	kiyhaj
frightened	q&r	gather food	kakijen
frolic	yikiyen	gather news or information	yawreġ nahan
from	jan	gathered together	qiq
coconut <u>frond</u>	kim&j	gaze at	kallimj&k
		generous	mtuwel

get	bek	glass	kiḥhaj
get on	wiw&y	broken <u>glass</u>	batew
get out	diw&j	glass-drinking	kab
get together	k&wbah	eye <u>glasses</u>	maj
get up--from lying down	wahḥaq	sun <u>glasses</u>	maj
ghost	tiymeḥ	wear <u>glasses</u>	majmaj
giant	yin&yyah	glorify	nebar
giddy	haddebewilwil, b&yb&y	glorious	hayib&w&jw&j
gifts	ḥeyiq	baseball <u>glove</u>	qiḥeb
taking <u>gifts</u> to a wedding or funeral or party	t&pt&p	go	jebelahak, weyḥaq, yetal, yiw&j
giggle	tt&g dikdik	go and meet	wenḥahyey
Gilbert (Islands)	Kilbet	go around	yit&w-yitak
Gilbertese	pit	go away	weyḥaq
girl	leddik	go away for a change of scene	jaḥb&w
give	ley-	go back and forth	yit&w-yitak
give away	leyḥaq	go backward	wanlik
give away without remuneration	hajey	go drinking at a club	qiḥab
give up	bahaj	go eastward	weytak
give--to the speaker	leyteq	go from sea side of an island to lagoon side	keyhar
give--to you	l&yw&j	go in a pass	ḥ&yyahar
gizzard	tiw, tiwdek	go into the water	tiwawahak
swollen <u>gland</u>	wir	go on a vehicle or sailing canoe	tar-
glare	taḥtaḥ		

go on foot yetal laʔ	no <u>good</u> jʔtteqja-
go or come ashore--toward land wanyan&y	goods meyiq
go or come down wanlaʔ	gout kirr&w
go or come out of water or fire hat&w	government kiyen
go or come seaward wanmetew	grandchild jibi-
go or come towards the lagoon wanhar	grandchildren jibi-
go or come towards the ocean side of an island wanlik	grandfather jimah
go out diw&j	grandmother bihbih, jibi-
go out a pass meylik	grapple with gijlaq
go out--of light qqin	grate--coconuts rahank&y
go over yetaley	grater rahank&y
go to the ocean side kaylik	grave l&b
go toward wan-	gravel dekaɣ, ʔay
go west yit&w	gravy jal&yɣ
go westward wayt&w	gray kir&y
goat kewet	grease kiryij
god haniɣ	great ʔap
gone jak&w	greedy ter
gone forth mewet	greedy--for food mattiyyah
gonorrhoea jeplej	green kiryin, mahrewrew
good man	greet yi'yaqey
make <u>good</u> kethanman	grey-haired wiwan
	grip dapd&p
	ground bid&j

on the ground laʔ

group bijin

any group of people--as a
class jar

grow ddek, yaʔ

grow smaller j&n

guard bilijmayaʔ

guess leyʔemʔak

guitar kitah

chewing gum bil

gummy bilbil

gums gad

gun biw

guts ʔajgal

guy kijak

H

habit mmin&yn&y

have the habit of mmin&yn&y

had kar

hair keweʔ

dry hair (not oily)
qirahaghag

haircut mijbar

half jimattan

half-caste hapkahaj

halted bahaj

hammer hamah

hand pay

handicraft hamiyteʔew

made handicraft hamiyteʔew

handsome--men only wiliy&w

hang on the line rewrew

hang up tewtew

Hansen's disease lebah

happen wahʔaq

happy biʔ-b&r&w, meʔehʔeh

harass hapag

hard p&n

hardening of starch or tallow
or lead qej

hardwood kijey

harmful substances bahyijin

harvest time for arrowroot
hagenyag

hat hat

wear a hat hathat

hatchet hilhil, mayal

hate haks&jdat, dikey,
k&jdat

haul canoe or vessel up on
shore yar

have a way with women	tayag	her	han
haze	tab	here	yij&y, yijew, yijin
he	y&y	right <u>here</u>	jewijew
he--away from the speaker	†eyeh	here it is	y&w, yegyew, yegyin
head	bar	here it is (close to me)	yi'y&q&y, yi'yeg&y
lineage <u>head</u>	ha†ap	here they are	yerkay
head of	j&yban	here they are--non-humans only	yirkew
head of a governmental organization	qem†jah	heritage--land	†ayarwan
heal	mew	hers	han
healthy	yajmiwir	hesitate	tabi†
hear	re†	hew	j&kj&k
hard of <u>hearing</u>	re†iyyah	hide-and-seeK	kittiliy&k
good <u>hearing</u>	regiyy&y	high	l&q, witiy&j
heart	ba†, b&r&w	high-pitched sound	yeh†ahaj
heart of palm	jiyab	hike	ja†b&w
heartburn	bilm&ly&q	hill	bat, tel†
heat rash	b&q hayidik	hinder	bebrahyey
heaven	hay&l&qinlag, lag	hip	mi†
heavy	ddew	move <u>hips</u> in dancing	kajikiyah
heel	ji†in ney	his	han
help	jipag	history	beybeynahtew
hem in	hapag	hit	l&l
hen	lahlah, lawlaw	hit the mark	l&l

hoarse	ppeŋ	hug	baqej
hold	dapd&ɸ, j&bj&b	human being	harm&j
hold out--as a baby for another to take	jahkey	humble	ttay b&r&w
hold tight	kkiwil	hundred	jibiqiy
hold up or catch with both hands	bawir	one <u>hundred</u>	jibiqiy
hole	ŋag	hundred of	biqiy
holiday	kakkij&y	hungry	haghagey, q&l&y
holy	qqejarjar	hunt for	kapp&q, p&q
homely	dak&lk&l	hurray	wirr&w
homesick	weg	be in a <u>hurry</u>	kij&rj&r
honest	jih&y	hurry up	ment&ag
hook	kayaj	hurt	metak
hope	kejatdikdik	husband	palye-, riyi-
horse	wawaj	coconut <u>husk</u>	beyaw
hospital	hawijpitel, men takteh	husk--coconuts	dd&b
hot	bil	hymn	halin jar
hour	hawah		I
house	y&ɸ	I--absolute	gah
small <u>house</u> on canoe	bakt&k	ice cream	hay&j qiryim
how	wayw&y&- , y&k&jka-, yi'yah	identification of	kijjiye-, kajjiye-
how many	jetey	idol	yekjab
however	bethab, yijewkey	if	gey, yeŋaggey
		ignite	ttil
		ignorant	jahj&yŋaqjen

ignore	kejewel, yinewj&yik	an <u>insect</u> --cockroach	qiliil
serious <u>illness</u>	dawlel	inside	lewwaha-, yilewwaha-
imagine	tekeh	uniform <u>insignia</u>	kakeley
imitate	hanek, kajjiye	inspect	yetaley
immediately	kiyyeh-kiyyeh	install	kezhak
immoral	kije	musical <u>instrument</u>	kejagjag
immorality	kije	insufficient	jabey
impossible	ban	intact	likiy&w
improper	jekkar	intercede	j&wj&wmar
improved	weyeppan	interest	limew
in	yilew, yilewwaha-	arose <u>interest</u>	yiteq-limew
in danger of	wiwetah	interpret	wikw&k
inch	yini	intestinal worm	maj
include	kepewei	intestines	majgal
increase	kewerlaq	intoxicating	kadek
industrious	niknik	invent	kk&n
inflamed eye	pil&w	be <u>involved</u>	l&qjak
information	meleyley	iron	hayen
injection	way	iron	mayal
give an <u>injection</u>	way	island	hay&l&g, yan&y
receive <u>injection</u>	way	islet	yan&y
ink	yinik	this <u>islet</u>	yanyin
innocent	jahj&y&laqje	small <u>islets</u> of an atoll	hayetaw
insane	widyakyak		

it	y&y	kiss	m&j&nmah, wiŋmah
itch	meŋejeŋej	KITCO	Kitkew
	J	kite	liŋmahakhak
jail	kalbiwij	knee	biq&y
to be in <u>jail</u>	kalbiwij	knife	diy
Japan	Nibbeŋ	long <u>knife</u>	jayj&y
jar	batew	knife--small	bakbek
get a <u>job</u>	jawab	knock	kaŋaŋaŋaŋaŋ
joke	kejak	knoll	bat
judge	yekajet	knot of hair--women	biwj&k
July	Jiwŋahyey	knot--in wood	b&k&y
June	Jiwin	know	jeŋay
just	bajj&k, d&y, kab	not <u>know</u>	gak
just as	yayindeyin	Kwajalein	Kiwajleyen
	K		L
keep as a pet	najn&j	lack	hayiqij
keep company	keŋhawew	lady killer	tayag
kernel	qeley	lagoon	lewŋaŋew
kerosene	karjin	lagoon--secondary	naŋ
tea <u>kettle</u>	tiybat	lame	kirr&w
key	kiy	lamp	ŋahaŋ
kid	kejak	land	hay&l&g, jiki-
kill	meŋreh	to <u>land</u>	jeq
kind	jewij, kahyin, ŋet	land of the white man	hay&l&gin
kind of	wiwan	palley	

land--sailing vessel	pew	leaf	b&l&k
language	kajin	pandanus <u>leaf</u>	mahag
lantern	lanten	leak	ttal
large	kilep, ɬap	not <u>leak</u>	jettal
lash	yawy&w	lean	hatrak
last	yalik	lean back	hatartar
the <u>last</u>	ɬaq	lean upon	hatartar
very <u>last</u>	yaliktahtah	learn	kahtak
late	haɬew, bat, ʔimij	leave	llik
be too <u>late</u>	likjab	leave it	dewer
be <u>late</u> for and miss--a plane		leave lagoon	meɣlik
tim		left	hanbijban
late in awakening	majiɬlep	left half of human body	hanmiyig
later	teqaylik	left hand	hanbijban, hanmiyig
laugh	reyrey, tt&g	left over	bey
laugh at	kajjireyrey	leg	ney
launch forth	billaq	legend	yinaɰ
law	kiyen	leper	lebah
lawful	malim	leprosy	lebah
lay down	llik	less	'yiy&t
lazy	jewwan	less than	likjab
lead	kkahal, yagin	less than half full	jakapen
to <u>lead</u>	tel	less (quantity)	hapdik
lead--of people or animals			
wikey			

lessen hapdik	in <u>line</u> with kijjiye-
let go ketlaq	lineage bij
lethargic haddim&j	lips tiyey
letter letah	liquid dan
level yawan wet jiwén	strong <u>liquor</u> dannin kadek
level off yeŋyak	listen reŋjakey
lever leŋtak	little dik
lick dam&am	a <u>little</u> bajj&k
lie meŋ, riyab	in a <u>little</u> bit mettán jidik
lie down bahbiw	a <u>little</u> more bar jidik
life mewir	live mewir
lift bawir, kewtak	live somewhere j&q&y
to <u>lift</u> leyl&g	liver haj
lift weights to build up body kaddiyp&np&n	to <u>load</u> yektak
light meram, teyegkiy ttil	loaf--bread t&eweb
to <u>light</u> ŋemhak	lobster w&r
light--of weight merah	to hunt <u>lobsters</u> kalw&r
light--weight beŋaŋ	what <u>location</u> teye-
lightning jaŋem	location of kijjiye-
like keŋhan	a <u>locative</u> tiw
likeness yayindeyin	locative particle nah
likewise barayinwet	to <u>lock</u> t&k
line lahyin, yew	loin cloth kaŋ
	wear a <u>loin</u> cloth kaŋkaŋ

loiter mad	to <u>love</u> kkehak, yi'yagey
a <u>long</u> time tew	love song mahyinah
lonely jeramel	secret <u>lover</u> batin
long hayeteq	low ttay
long time ago yettew	low salary dik wehya-
long-winded in diving pakij	lower sail pew
longing for weg	lower the head badik
look jiwjal-	lucky jerahattan
look after lahley	lucky--in fishing wedah
look after a sick person kahwiw	lumber haħhaħ
look at halw&j, lahley	lunacy mejawliger
look for pp&q	lunatic mejawliger
look in a mirror kilhaj	lung yar
look over yetaley	lure hanhan
look steadfastly at kallimj&k	lust l&q
looks jjed	lustful--males only b&w&ħ
loose bewelweħ	M
loosen jaħjaħ	machete jayj&y
lose liwij	sewing <u>machine</u> meyjın
lost jak&w	magistrate jewenjew, qemjah
be <u>lost</u> jebayb&y	mail letah
loud peran	make kemħan
louse kij	make believe ħekem
	make clear kemeħeyħey

make fire by rubbing sticks yit	marriage pal&y&y
make sennit qqaɿ	married pal&y&y
male kewʔahan, ʔahan	to <u>marry</u> ʔarey
mallet made from clam shell d&k&yin	marvelous hayib&w&jw&j
man ʔahan	diving <u>mask</u> maj
old <u>man</u> ɿaɿɿap	massage pitpit
that <u>man</u> ɿeyen	mast kajiw, kijiw
the <u>man</u> ɿeyew	mat jakiy
what <u>man</u> ɿet	provide <u>mat</u> for ʔahkineye-
young <u>man</u> likahew	mat of kiniye-
mango magk&w	mat woven from coconut frond jeyinahyey
manner ʔil	floor <u>mat</u> --coarse j&pkaw
manner of wayw&y&-	match majet
manure kibey	ill- <u>matched</u> jekkar
many leg	mate--ship's meyej
many times leg halen	mattress biteɟ, maytereyej
map mab	mature k&yk&y, rittew
mar rran	May--the month May&y
March--the month Mahaj	maybe b&l&n
Mariana Islands Kapiyl&g	mean kajj&hj&h
mark to show absent waw&w	measles b&q hayidik
mark with pencil rran	meat kanniy&k
good <u>marksmanship</u> --spearing wayl&l	meat course jal&y&y

spongy <u>meat</u> of sprouted coconut yiw	midnight ɬiqen bəʔ
medicine winew	midrib of a coconut leaf meq
meet jalmahyey	midrib of coconut frond pap
meet together qəylaq	MIECO Miyeykew
meeting qəylaq	mile maɬyit
melodious ɬɬahaj	milk milik
members of the church yekeləyjiyah	coconut <u>milk</u> yaɬ
memory yəmyəməj	mine hahə
the <u>men</u> ɬemahrew	minute minit
these <u>men</u> ɬemahrəyin	miracle kakeɬey
mend karpən	mirror kilhaj
mend--of nets kanwed	miscellaneous jabdeywet
menial ttay	mischievous bət, dewyebyeb
menstruation betektek	missile miyjeɬ
messed up pəq	missile--for throwing only bəw
metal mayal	missing jakəw
method kəl	missionary mejiyneydey
method of waywəyə-	mistake bəd
middle yi'yewɬap	mix 'yiyək
middle of liqe-, yewɬepa-	mix with water kabəwdan
middle of many things bilji-	mixture wite-, 'yiyək
middle of the island yi'yəwəj	mock kajjireyrey, kajjiyeɬ
	Monday Mandey
	money jayan, maɬak, maɬiy

month	hall&g	a <u>movie</u>	miwpiy
next <u>month</u>	hall&g yin laɬ	much	leg
moon	hall&g	nasal <u>mucuous</u>	wiwir
more than	jiɬah	mud	p&dkaɬ
desire <u>more--of</u> a delicious food	jaɬjaɬ	multiply	yineylep
morning	jibb&g	mumps	ɬ&pp&r
mosquito	jaqjeq, ɬah	murder	ɬehreh, wirw&r
most	tahtah	murderer	ɬehreh
mother	ɬahɬah	murderous	ɬehreh
motor	yinjɪn	murky water	liɬ
motor cycle	wetewbahyiy	muscle	ɬajeɬ
mound	bat	music	hal
mountain	teɬ	must	hayiqij
mourn	bir&wm&g	my	hah&h
mourn the dead	yil&wm&g		N
mouse	kijdik	nail	diylah
mouth	law&giy	name	yat
move	ɬakitkit	narrow	hayiqij
to <u>move</u>	jirhak-, wirhak	naughty	hah&h
move (with directionals)	riwhak-	nausea	meɬagɬ&g
move away	j&pj&p	nauseating	kajj&hjsh
move closer	keypahak	navel	bije-
move something closer by using a stick	had&bd&b	navigate	metew
		navigation	metew

neap tides--period of	yidik	last <u>night</u>	b&g
near	tifi-, yephak	nine	riwahtimjiwen
nearly	yephak	no	jahab, yahab
neck	kenwah	no more	j&j, mahat
necklace	marhar	of <u>no</u> use	j&tteqjan
need	hayiqij	nobody	jjeŋaq
needle	niteŋ	noise	hayinikiye-
negative future tense	ban	be <u>noisy</u>	k&yr&wr&w
nephew	magide-	none	y&j&y
nervous	habhehheh	noodles	witeŋ
net	w&k	noon	rahyelep
mosquito <u>net</u>	tahyiŋah	north	yag
never	jahgin	northeast	yi'y&q-r&yyahar
will <u>never</u>	jamin	northern part	tiwyag
never mind	jekdawan	nose	bawtiy
never will do	ban	nostalgia	yemŋaq
nevertheless	bethab	not	jab
new	kayal	not any	y&j&j
news	nahan	not enough	jabey
newspaper	niwijp&sybah	not have the ability to	ban
next to	tifi-	not know	jahj&y
nickname for baby girl	jireŋ	not matter	jekdawan
niece	magide-	not yet	jahgin
night	b&g	will <u>not</u> --determination or simple future	jamin

notches cut in a tree for climbing	jekayiyej	ocean side of	lik
nothing	y&j&j, jjeɬaq	October	Wektewbah
nourish	nahjidik	octopus	q&y&t
nourishing	h&n	odor	biyi-
November	Newbenbah	of	yin
now	jah, kiyin, kiyeh	off-key--voice	benah
nude	q&ɬ&yiyahat	offer	jahkey, ley-
numb	m&j	church <u>offering</u>	jahbahwet
number	nenbah	office	wepijj
number of	wera-, wiwan	officer	wepijjah
numerous	pahtah	officer of high rank	kapen
nurse	nehej	often	qqit(qit), leg halen, makijkij
nurse--a patient	kahwiw	very <u>often</u>	kkay
nut	qeley	oh	wew
nylon fish line	yew y&k&y	coconut <u>oil</u>	pinneyep
	0	oil belonging to	kapite-
oar	jebey	oil oneself	kkapit
obedient	kipiliyy&y	ointment of leaves and oil	kimiɬ
obscured	tab	okay	yeqey
observe	lahɬey	old	rittw
obstructed	ben	old man--term of respect	haɬap
occasion	halen	old--of things	meɬ
ocean	lawj&st, lawmetew, metew	on	yi'yewe-

one jiwen	our--exclusive ham
one who has taken care of another's child jemanji-	ours ham, harrew
onion haniyen	outline hannag
only wet	outrigger kiwbahak
only--indicating relative un- importance of verbal activ- ity bajj&k	outrigger side of a canoe reytam
open a crack łag	outside lik, nab&j, yaliki-
the <u>opening</u> between islets m&j, m&jj&y	oven webin
operate biqabeq	earth <u>oven</u> wiñ
have an <u>opinion</u> bahab	native <u>oven</u> wiñ
or hak	overflow lliwt&k
orange--color kiyew	overturn w&kjak
orange--fruit weran	owe likjab, miñiy
orate wayjepadik	p
organ--musical waqen	pack yaty&t
organize kkar	packed l&ml&m
other bar jet, jiwen	paddle haheñheñ, jebey
each <u>other</u> dewen	page halen, p&yiij
others bar jet	pain metak
a few <u>others</u> jet	painstaking tilj&k
otherwise yayinjiwen	paint winew
ought to have kar	pair peyah
our--dual incl. harrew	not <u>paired</u> off jawig
	palate--of mouth gat
	pale w&w, wiw

palpitation	kkiŋkiŋ	pause	bəjɾak
's <u>pandanus</u>	daha-	paw	ney
panties (women's)	jak&k&l&l	pay	keɬɬay
pantry	payant&r&y	peaceful	hay&n&ŋaŋ
paper	p&ybah	peak	mahan
parent-child relationship		peck	kik
j&ŋnajan		peel	yakil
participate	bek qeŋaha-	to peel	yakilkil
partly	rayjet	peel off the end of a coconut	
party--Marshallese style		shoot	kawidpak
kaŋi&w		pen	peyen
pass--in card games	bahaj	pencil	pinjeɬ
boat <u>passage</u> through a reef		penmanship	yeɬtan pay
tawar		people	harm&j
passenger	bahjinjeyyah	pepper	pepah
go as a <u>passenger</u>		perfect	weyeppan
bahjinjeyyah		put on <u>perfume</u>	kkapit
past tense	kar	perfume--imported only	bekaygaj
past tense marker	har	perhaps	bəl&n
past tense subordinate clause		period	pidiyyet
introducer: that	key	permission	malim
past tense 3rd pl.	rehar	permit	kaɬiaq
patch	karp&n	permitted	malim
path	yiaɬ	persevere	kij&nm&j
patience	kij&nm&j		
pattern	hanek		

not <u>persevering</u>	janiknik	pier	wab
person	harm&j	pierce with husking stick or spear	dd&b
person or thing that causes trouble or bad luck	Jewmah	piercing sound	yei&ahaj
personal name--Mary	Meydiy	pig	piyik
perspiration	menewkadiw	pile up	paniq
perspire	menewkadiw	pill	batin
pester	yikiyen	pillow	p&t
pet	najn&j, naji-	use a <u>pillow</u>	p&tp&t
petticoat	likk&w	provide <u>pillow</u> for	mahpite-
phonograph	kirahbabewen	pineapple	p&yinabe&
physique	ragej	pink	piyig
piano	piyahnew	pipe--plumbing	bahyib
play <u>piano</u>	piyahnew	pipe--smoking	bahyid
pick breadfruit with a stick	ket&keh	pistol	likajik
pick green coconuts from tree	y&ntak	pitch	kadkad
pick out	kkayaly&l	place	jiki-
pick out--food from teeth--splinters	harhar	in that <u>place</u>	yijjiyen&
pick pandanus	wekwek	a <u>place</u> in front of	maha-
pick--flowers	fi&	place name--atoll or island--	R&lik
picnic	piknik	--Ailinginae	Hay&l&ginhayey
picture	hannag, pijah	--Ailinglapalap	Hay&l&g&ap- lap
piece	metta-, wid	--Bikini	Pikinniy
		--Ebon	Yepwen
		--Eniwetok	Yan&syweytak
		--Jabwot	Jebat
		--Jaluit	Jalw&j

--Kili K&l&y
 --Kwajalein Kiwajleyen
 --Lae Bahyey
 --Lib Yellep
 --Namorik Nahdik
 --Namu Nam&w
 --Rongelap Re&tap
 --Rongerik Re&dik
 --Wotho Wettew
 --Ujae Wijahyey
 --Ujelang Wijlag

place name--atoll or island--

Ratak
 --Ailuk Hay&l&g
 --Arno Harnew
 --Aur Hawir
 --Bikar Pikhar
 --Erikub Yadqip
 --Jemo Jamaw
 --Knox Nahdikdik
 --Likiep Likiyep
 --Majuro Majr&w
 --Maloelap Menewell&ap
 --Mejit Majy&j
 --Mili Mil&y
 --Taka Tekay
 --Taongi Beqhak
 --Wotje Wejjay
 --Utirik Witr&k

place name--miscellaneous

--China Jeyinah
 --Eastern Chain of the
 Marshalls Rahtak
 --Ebeye Yepjay
 --England Yiglen
 --Germany Jamney
 --Japan Jephah
 --Kusaie Qijjahyey
 --Laura Lewrah
 --Palau Belahwiw
 --Ponape B&w&np&y
 --Rita Riytah
 --Samoa Jahmiwwah
 --Western Chain of the
 Marshalls Raylik

--Uluga Wilkah
 --Yap Yi'yahab

plan hannag

plank ha&ha&h

plant kallib

to plant kkat

plant of ketka-

a plant

--a general term for banana
 pinahnah
 --a grass leklek
 --arrowroot mak&mk
 --banana varieties (Takeuchi)
 hay&l&g-k&yin, jeyinah,
 mil&y
 --*Barringtonia asiatica* w&p
 --breadfruit variety--
 seeded m&jwahan
 --general term for all vari-
 eties of coconut trees and
 fruit niy
 --general term for flower of
 any hedge plant wit
 --general term for grass--
Vittaria elongata wijw&j
 --general term for the bread-
 fruit may
 --general term for tree
 w&jk&y
 --*Gomphrena globosa*
 hab&ajtiyig
 --*Gossypium barbadense*
 qetin
 --grass--*Thuarea involuta*
 kakkim&kih
 --pandanus cultigen--Aur
 y&kyeh
 --pandanus cultigen--Eniwetok
 haniydep
 --pandanus--a general name
 for any pandanus plant
 beb

--papaya-- <i>Carica papaya</i> keyinabbiw	point jaben
-- <i>Pemphis acidula</i> k&g&y	point out something (to someone)
-- <i>Plumeria acuminata</i> m&yriyah	jiteg
-- <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> taw	pointed kkag
-- <i>Sida fallax</i> kiyew	poison bahyijin
-- <i>Wedelia biflora</i> markibeybey	poisonous (fish) kadek
-- <i>Ximenia americana</i> kayl&skl&k	play <u>poker</u> pil&y
plastic bi&ajtiyik	police bilijmaya&
plate kennaw	polio bew&iyew
platform over the lee side of a canoe--opposite side of the outrigger side #ag	small <u>pool</u> --on reef at low tide or in interior of island l&y
play qqir&y	poor jeramel
seldom <u>play</u> jaqqir&y&r&y	porch teghak
play baseball yi'yakiyiw	porpoise k&y
play cards kahaj	port tack jab&ap
play ground kiraha&ntew	position kadekad
play music kejjagjag	possessive for earrings and other things worn on ear kiye-
play music on radio or phono- graph jag	posterior pid
play practical jokes yikiyen	coffee <u>pot</u> tiybat
play volleyball bah&sybawa&	iron <u>pot</u> hayinbat
plentiful ha&akiyy&y	pound bawin, degdeg
plenty leg	pour lliwt&k
plumeria m&yriyah	pour out tawar
pocket bejaw	poverty jeramel

powder	bawitah	priest	bahtah
power	kajw&r	primp	kemmayidik
chicken <u>pox</u>	b&q hayidik	half <u>prince</u> --royal	father but
practice	mmin&yn&y	commoner	mother bidak
practiced	mmin&yn&y	print by hand with	manuscript
praise	nebar	style	kiyapte±
pray	jar	probably	b&l&n
preach	kewwah±aq	problem--arithmetic	win
preacher	rikakiy	proclaim	kewwah±aq
precious	haw&r&k	prodigal	jerwahan
prefix to feminine names	li-	prohibited	maw
prefix to masculine names	±a-	prolong	tew
pregnant	berawr&w, nahginm&j	promise	kallimi±
become <u>pregnant</u>	ttah	propeller--of plane or ship	pikpik
prepare	kepewej	property	jiki-
prepared	pewjak	propose to do	katmaney
president	bireyjeten	proposition	ley k&t&w
pretend	±ekem	fallen <u>prostrate</u>	we±aq
pretty	hayib&w&jw&j	protect	kejporeq
pretty (of woman)	deyaw	protect from rain or spray at	sea with mat beqtak
prevent	bebrahyey	protector	p&nja-
price of	we±ya-	Protestant--religion	Birewtiyjen
prickly heat	b&q hayidik	proud	bi±-b&r&w

- be proud keñ
- proverb maɬ&jj&ɬ
- a proverb 'bbiddikdik
mareɬreɬ'
- provide food for family from
local sources (not from
the store) tayap
- provisions meyiq
- provoke to a quarrel hirej
- in public lawbil&j
- publicity lawbil&j
- pull hatak, kankan
- pull and break--string or rope
or grass timtiñ
- pull out kkeykahak, wijwij
- pulse bañ
- pump bañ
- punch--beverage ban
- punctuation kakeɬɬey
- punish kawiw&y
- puny mejnaw
- pure qqejarjar, rr&y&w
- purpose win
- push jirhak-
- put dewer, llik
- put alongside hapar
- put down llik
- put in container yaty&t
- put in order kkar
- put out a fire qqin
- put things away kaqqeñqeñ
- put things in place
kaqqeñqeñ
- put together k&wbah
- Q
- quake wididdid
- quantity wera-
- question kajjit&k
- yes-no question particle key
- quick to learn p&nawiy&y
- quiet yik&g
- R
- radio r&ytiy&w
- radio transmitter wayl&j
- rain w&t
- rain water hay&b&j
- rainbow 'yiyah
- seldom rains jahw&tw&t
- not rainy jahw&tw&t
- raise kewtak

rat	kijdik	regarding	kijjiye-
rather	jahad	rehearse	kerhalhal
raw	ham&j	related to each other	j&nq&n
razor	reyjah	what <u>relation</u>	teye-
reach	tepar	relation between two brothers-	
not <u>reach</u>	likjab	in-law who are married to	
reach destination	tekyak	two sisters	jemanji-
read	qenewnew	family <u>relationship</u>	kadkad
ready	d&ydy	relatives	niqiy
realistic	mwel	relay race	did&y
realize	kiley	religion	kabiğ
rearrange	yikir	reluctant to	tabiğ
reason	win	remain	pad
receive	bek	remainder	bey
the most <u>recent</u>	taq	remember	k&y&my&m&j, y&my&m&j
recognize	kiley	remnants	birar
not <u>recognize</u>	jakiley	rend	keykeyel
recommend	nebar	repeat	yaliğ
red	birehreh	repeatedly	kkay
reddish color	mirar	reply	wiwahak
coral <u>reef</u>	wed	report	kennahan
reflection	hannag	reproach	kawi&y, kinhak
refuse	habin	reprove	kawi&y
refuse to do something		resign	kakkij&y
mak&wk&w		resist	dapd&p

respond to yawreḡ	right hand hanbijmareḡ
take <u>responsibility</u> l&w&w&rjahkey	right here jewijew
assume <u>responsibility</u> for bek yeddew	righteous qqejarjar
rest kakkij&y	rim hapar
rest on hatartar	ring riyig
resurrection jerkakp&j&y	wear a <u>ring</u> riyigyig
return jebḡahak, rawal	not <u>ripe</u> --fruit kik
reunion 'yiyayy&w	ripe--of pandanus wwat
reveal kennahan, kewwahḡaq	ripped jar
review yalij	rise from the dead jib
review day program j&ḡn&jin	river r&ybah
revolver likajik	road yiyai
negative <u>reward</u> --to receive one's lley	roast breadfruit qanjin
rheumatism kirr&w	robust yajmiwir
rice rahyij	rock bar, decay
rich jeban, meyyeyey	rolled liḡ
riddle l&ggah	roll dapilpil
ride wiw&y	roll back and forth jabilbil
ride on a plane kay-	roll up--as dried pandanus leaves jalj&l
roof <u>ridge</u> berwaj	roll--of cloth kap
ridicule kajjireyrey	roller for launching canoe ḡḡtak
right hanbijmareḡ, jim&y, liqqiwin, mewel	room riwiḡ
	make <u>room</u> for ḡahjiki-

rooster	kahk&w		S
root	wekar	the <u>Sabbath</u>	Jabet
root out	wijwij	sack	payak-
rose	rewej	sadness	bir&wt&j
wear a <u>rose</u> or hibiscus flower	rewejwej	sail	w&jt&y
rotate	haddebewilwil	sail away on a voyage	jeplahak
rotten	meʔ	sail out to sea	biʒlik
round	dewilwil	go <u>sailing</u>	jerakr&k
row	haheʔheʔ	sailor	jeyt&h
rows of houses	halen	salary of	weʔnya-
rub	yiryir	salt	jawaʔ
rub clothes--washing	hiqʔhiq	same	yayinwet, yayinwet jiwēn
rub--with oil (medical treat- ment)	pitpit	the <u>same</u>	barayinwet
rubber	ʔebah	same as	yeyiten
rudder	jebey, jebeybey	sampan	jempahan
rum	r&ʔ	sanctified	qpejarjar
run	tt&r	sand	beq
run away	kew	fine <u>sand</u> in sea	liʔ
run--of engines	jaw	sanitary	rr&y&w
run--water	tawar	sap	bil
Russia	R&wjijyah	coconut <u>sap</u> --old and sour	magig
rust	ʔejew	sardines	jahtiyin
		satisfied	jiw-b&r&w

not <u>satisfied</u> jamjah	scrub biraj
hard to <u>satisfy</u> with food mattiyyah	scrub--using wet cloths jewkiyig
easy to <u>satisfy</u> with food mattiyy&y	sea lawj&t, lawmetew
Saturday Jadeydey	search for kapp&q, pp&q
sauce jal&yl&y	seat of emotions b&r&w
save kejpareq	to <u>second</u> reyejtak
saw jidpan	second base jeken
say bah	second--of time jeken
say in vain bah pahtah	section of some atolls--windward --usually northeast hayetaw
scale fish karwin	see lahley, llew
scales bawin	see a movie miwpiy
scarce ha&akiyyah	see off on a journey kejjajet
not <u>scare</u> easily jawiwatah	not <u>see</u> well pil&w
scared kk&l	see-saw habentawin
school jikiwi&	seed qeley, yiney
school house men jikiwi&	seize j&bjs&b
school of fish bijin	seldom j&yjah
scold kawiw&y, liw	select kkayaly&l
scooter wetbahiyiy	selection kkayaly&l
scrape q&yq&y	self mak&y
to <u>scratch</u> q&yq&y, rahqitak	sell wiyah
scratch in ground for food-- chickens only t&qt&q	send jilkin
screw jikriw	senile ppa&

separate	j&p&l	a <u>shell</u> --clam--small	kik&r
September	Jeptembah	a <u>shell</u> -- <i>Conus bandanus</i>	likayebyeb
it <u>serves</u> someone right	lley	a <u>shell</u> --clam--large	haded
set fire to	ttil	a <u>shell</u> --top	jiddiwil
to <u>set</u> --of hens	lik	white <u>shell</u> --used in head	leis
seven	jijilimjiwen	haliw	
several	jet, 'yiy&t	a <u>shell</u> --cowrie	libbiq&y
severe	p&n	take <u>shelter</u> from the rain	kejatew
have <u>sex</u> appeal--of males	tayag	shelter pit--air raid	rağ
shade	ll&#	shelter with mat at sea	beqtak
shadow	hannag	shine	ƒemhak
shallow	p&jp&j	ship	tiyŋah, wah
shape	hannag, wayw&y&-	to <u>ship</u> water	dewij
shape--body	raqej	shirt	jehet
sharp	kkag	wear a <u>shirt</u>	jehethet
sharpen	j&mj&m	shirtless	q&ŋ&yiyhat
shave	reyjah, yal	shock	kimŋiŋak
she	y&y	electric <u>shock</u>	jaƒem
sheet of paper	halen	shocked	yilib&k
a <u>shell</u> --clam--giant	kapw&r	shoes	jiwij
a <u>shell</u> --clam--medium	mejanwed	wear <u>shoes</u>	jiwijwij
a <u>shell</u> --clam--medium large	dimwij	shoot	biw
		shoot of coconut	jiwibwib

shoot the breeze	ley k&t&w	sign	kakeɬey
shoot--coconut	witak	signal	kakeɬey
shop	men wiyah	signify	kakeɬey
short	kadiw, kaniw	silence	yik&g
fall <u>short</u> of	likjab	keep <u>silent</u>	yik&g
shorten	j&pj&p	silhouette	hannag
shot	way	silly	b&yb&y, jahj&yɬaqjeɬ
shoulder	hayeray	silver	j&ɬbah
shout	laɬ&j	similar to	yeyiten
shovel	jabeɬ	more <u>similar</u> to	yayinɬaq
show	kewwahɬaq	sin	b&d, jerawiywi
show where to go	yagin	since	jan, k&nkey
shrink	j&n	sing	hal
shrub	mar	siren	jayidiyig
shut	kiyl&k	older <u>sister</u>	jeyi-
shy	jewek	younger <u>sister</u>	jati-
older <u>sibling</u>	jeyi-	sisters of a male	yine-
younger <u>sibling</u>	jati-	sit down	jiyet
sick	nahginm&j, witaɬ&y	six	jiljinew
sickly--chronic	haddim&j	skillful	kapyel
sickness	nahginm&j	not <u>skillful</u>	jakapyel
side	hilhil, t&r&yry&yi-	skin	skin
side--of man or animal	kat	to <u>skin</u>	kakilkil, yakilkil
sift	liklik	tender <u>skin</u> of a baby	wib

skin-diving	tiwraḡ	smart	maletlet p&nawiyy&y
grass skirt	yin	smart--as medicine on a sore	mayañ
skull	ḡat	smear	birar
sky	lag	smell	biyi-, nam, yat
slander	riwriwey	smell of clothing or mats under	sun bbidetdet
slap	degdeg	smell of cooking fish	wuiy
sleep	kiykiy, majiḡ	smell of copper	kkebahbah
sleep soundly	majiḡlep, tteḡ	smell of fish--lingering on	hands or body or utensils
sleepy	m&jkiy	jegaw	
slide accidentally	jiriylaḡ	smell of roasting breadfruit	bbiyr&wr&w
slip	jiriylaḡ, likk&w, tibbaḡ, tipj&k,	smell of smoke on breath or	body or clothing bbahyidyid
slip out	kkeykahak	smell or taste--sour or bitter--	as milk or vinegar or rice
slippery	jjir	soup	m&ḡ
slop out	lliwt&k	smell--fragrant	gaḡ
slow	bat, kadikdik, raḡḡaḡ, ḡimij	smile	tt&ḡ dikdik
very slow	yikeyḡimij	smile (show the white of the	teeth) reyrey
slow moving	yikeyḡimij	smoke	hatiytiy, bahathat
slow to learn	p&nawiyyah	to smoke	kebahathat
sluggishness	haddiyḡak&wk&w	smooth and calm--water	ḡahyey
to slurp	ḡiyit	sneak away from	kewnah
sly	Yetahwew	sneeze	ḡaj&y
small	dik	snitch	kewnah
small pieces	tipdikdik		

so yayindeyin	love <u>song</u> halin mahyinah
so that bey	sonorous iħahaj
soak jewjew	soon mettan jidik, yephak
soap jeweb	very <u>soon</u> kiyveh-kiyyeh
socks jitawkin	sorrow bir&wħ&j
wear <u>socks</u> takinkin	sorry bir&wħ&j
soft pid&wd&w	sort out bad copra yakit
soft drink k&włah	her (<u>soul</u>) han
soft sell ley k&t&w	his (<u>soul</u>) han
soil bid&j	my (<u>soul</u>) hah&h
sole--foot lawpiden ney	our (<u>soul</u>) ham
solid p&n	your (<u>soul</u>) haħ
solidify qej	our (<u>souls</u>) harrew
some--always used with numerals als jimah	your (<u>souls</u>) hamiy
something that is put under something to protect or lift lift ĩeħtak	sound hayinikiye-
somewhat jahad	soup of soft rice or breadfruit jeqqep
somewhere here around me yijekay	sour m&g
somewhere here around us yij&k&yin	south r&k, rak
son naji-	southern r&k
steering <u>song</u> halin miħ	spank degdeg
song hal	spar--of sail ĩejak
	open <u>spathe</u> of coconut tree jinniprag
	speedy mekaj

speak	kennahan	sprouted coconut	yiw
spear	mad&y	spy	kejjarah
to <u>spear</u>	d&bd&b	squall	wita#
spear fishing	tiwra#	squeeze	kkiwil
speech	jipyij	stains	birar
make a <u>speech</u>	jipyij	stammer	hallem
spell	hanijnij	stand at attention	kankan
spelling	jipyet	stand still	b&jrak
spend	haman	stand up	jiwtak
giant <u>spider</u>	kiribl&y	star	yijiw
spin	likayebyeb	starboard tack	jabdik
spine	diylep	stare at	kallimj&k
spirit	j&t&b	start a fire	j&nj&n
splendid	hayib&w&jw&j	startled	yilb&k
split	jar	state	kennahan
split open	be#gak	status	kadkad
spoil	kaqqirey	stay	pad
spoon	jibwin	stay up	mm&j
spouse	palye-	steadily	yetal yin wet jiwon
spout	tayag	steal	kawat
sprain	yigr&k	steam	bahathat
spread mats	yerak	steamer	tiymah
to <u>spring</u>	kay-	steel	mayal
sprout	ya#	steer	jebeybey

step on	jiwjiwir	stop--in the sense of stay	pad
stevedore	weqin bahd&y	stopper	bawar, p&nja-
stick	haħhaħ	store	ħen wiyah
sharp <u>stick</u> for husking coconuts	d&w&n	storm	ggat
stick for picking breadfruit	k&yin-keħ	story	beybeynahtew
stick to	ddap	story of a house	pew
sticky	ddap	story--folkloristic	yinaħ
stiffen	qej	stove	jitweb, webin
stiffness--of a corpse	hajeħkay	straight	jiħ&y
still	jah, wet	straight--in playing poker	tereyej
stay <u>still</u>	tet	strain	liklik
sting	yidyid	stranger	riwahmay&jst
stinging sensation	yidyid	stray	jebayb&y
stir	haw&j&k	street	yiyah
stir up	'yiy&k	strength	kajw&r
stirred up	lim	stretch	kankan
stockings	jitawkin	stretched	hay&r
stomach	j&y, lawj&y, tiw, tiwdek	stretched tight--of lines	l&tl&t
stone	dekay	stretchy	meh
large <u>stone</u> used as an anchor	kadkad	strict	p&n
stop	bebrahyey	strike against	yithak
		string	yil&y
		striped or spotted (as in ancient tattoo)	yawat

strong	kajw&r, k&yk&y, kijgiyg&y, kket, p&n	summer vacation	je&mar
strong--physically	diyp&n	sun	ha&ɪ
to <u>struggle</u>	katey	to <u>sun</u>	kejejeje
strut	kemmayidik	sunbathe	kejejeje
stuck	l&l	Sunday	Jabet
study	kahtak	sunshine	det
stumble	tibbaq, tipj&k	superlative particle	tahtah
stump	dapd&p	supervise	lahley
stupid	p&nawiyah	supper	k&j&wtah
stymied	be&ɪ	well <u>supplied</u> with food and property	jeban
subjects	dewen	support	ɛ&ɛtak
substance	h&n	suppose	bahab
subtract	bek	make <u>sure</u>	l&wl&w&rjahkey
succeed	teprak	high <u>surf</u>	bi&ɲew
sudden	yidig	surf-boarding	l&k&r, lekay
suddenly	yidig	surface	yi'yewe-
suffer	y&ɣtahan	surprise	bileg
sufficient	bey	surprised	yilb&k
sufficient even it it's little --food	kaniyaqey	surprising	kabilegleg
sugar	jiqah	surrender	bahaj
suitable	kkar	surround	kepewe&ɪ
appear <u>sultry</u>	kemmayidik	be <u>surrounded</u> by	kke&ɲak
summer	je&mar, rak	swamp	pat
		swear	kanijni

sweat	menewkadiw	take sides	jep
sweet	tegal	take upwards	bekleglaq
sweetheart	batin	taken aback	bahaj
swell	bbaq	talk	beybeynahtew
to <u>swell</u>	bbej	talk harshly	bireḡ
swelling	p&r	talk on the radio	wayl&j
swift	yyiḡ	tall	hayeteq
swim	haheh	tame	hawiyy&y
swollen	bbaq, bbej	tank	tayag
sword	jayj&y	tardy--chronically	yikeyḡimij
symbol	kakeḡey	taro patch	b&l
sympathize	yi'yaqey	tarry	ḡimij
syphilis	jeplej	taste	nam
	T	taste--food or drink	yaḡj&ḡ
table	teybeḡ	not <u>tasty</u> --of fish	jawwiy
tablet--medicine	batin	tattle	kinhak
taboo	maw	tea	tiy
taboo relationship	j&ḡn&jin	teach	kahtak
take	bek, wikey	teacher	rikakiy
take by the hand	kabijer	team	kiwmiy
take care of	lahley	teapot	tiybat
take downwards	beklaḡlaq	tear	keykeyel
take it	y&w	tears	dannin kemjahahat
take part in	bek qeḡaha-	technique	k&l

teeter	habentawin	thatch	haj
telephone	talbewen	the--abstract	yew
tell	jireḡ	the--people (pl.)	rew
temperature	bil	the--plural--non-human	kew
ten	jegewil	theirs	hay&r
tender	wib	theirs (five or more persons)	hay&rw&j
tense	hat&ybar, kijgiyg&y	theirs (four persons)	hay&ryag
terror	leiḡaḡ	theirs (two persons)	hay&rrew
test	teyej	theirs (three persons)	hay&rj&(y&l)
testament	kallimiḡ	then	yinnam
testicle	qeley	there	tiw, yijeḡ, yijew
testify	kennahan	there--far off	wiweyew
than	jan	therefore	yayind&yin
to <u>thank</u>	kamḡewelwel	these--around us	k&yin
thank you	qemḡewel	these--close to me	kay
to be <u>thanked</u>	ḡewel	these--people	ray, r&yin
that	bey, mey, yeḡ	they have	rehar
that close to you--singled out	yegḡeyḡey	they should	ren
that is	yegyin	they were	rehar
that over there--singled out	yegiyyeḡ	they--four	y&ryag
that--close to you	ḡey	they--more than four	y&rw&j
that--singled out	'yiyēḡ	they--progressive	rej
that's it	yegyin	they--two people	renrew, yerrew

thick	qit, mij&l	thrifty	tilj&k
thicken	qej	thirsty	mar&w
thickness	mij&l	throat	b&r&w
thin	hayinig, maniy	not <u>thoroughly</u> done	jalet
thin--of animals or men	meh	throw	jew-, kackad
thing	men	to be <u>thrown</u> in jail	kalbiwij
think	bahab, ɬemɬak	thumb	haddiy lep
thirty	jilgiwil	Thursday	Tahyijey
this	yegyew	thus	yayind&yin
this thing here between us	yeyin	ticket	tik&t
this--singled out--close to me	'yiy&h	great <u>tidal</u> variations--period of	yiyatap
thorn in a pandanus leaf	makif	tide	bekay
thoroughly done	let	ebb <u>tide</u>	payat
those places	yijekewkew	high <u>tide</u>	yibij
those--close to you	kahey	ebb <u>tide</u> --lowest	payat mehakɬak
those--particle for things	kaɬ	tie	qerak, ll&q, pawp&w
those--people	raɬ	tie a knot--string or rope	biwbiw
thought	ɬemɬak	tie on	l&ql&q
one <u>thousand</u>	tawijin	tie up a vessel	mmahan
thread	tereyej	tie up to a buoy	y&mjak
three	jiliw	be <u>tied</u> down by a task	l&qjak
three hundred	jiliwbiquiy	tiger	tahyikeh
		tight	hay&r, dim, qeɬ

tight--not used with liquids webrak	tongue lew
time halen, 'yiyen	tongue-tied hallew
time between rain showers mełah	tonight biḡniyin
times halen	too kab, yayinwet
tin tiyin	tooth giy
tin can qiwat	tooth of a comb t&h&ɬ
piece of <u>tin</u> roofing tiyin	top yi'yewe-
tipped over wełaq	at the <u>top</u> of j&syban
seldom <u>tire</u> jakkij&yj&y	top--a toy--of shells or wood likahyebyeb
tired mek	torn pewtak
tired out kajjin&k	torn off jar
titter tt&g dikdik	tornado hayirey
to gan, yin	torso kay
today rahyinyin	torso of (person) kayan
sour <u>toddy</u> jimagig	total a correct amount wig
toe haddiy	touch wiggir
big <u>toe</u> haddiy lep	tough--slang--of people kijeḡ
toenail hakkiy, hakkiyin ney	tow hatak
together jimeḡ	toward mahyey
toilet men bid&j, men keppewjak	movement <u>toward</u> the person(s) addressed -w&j
tomb l&b	towel tawal
tomorrow yiljiw	toy naji-
	trace hanek

traces	birar	that's <u>true</u>	mewel
trachoma	pil&w	Truk	Riq
trade	janiĵ	play <u>trump</u> --a card game	tiĵim
translate	wikw&k	trumpet	ĵebbah
transmit (radio)	wayl&j	its <u>trunk</u>	kayan
trap	wiw	trunk of (tree)	kayan
trash	q&p&j	trust in	l&k&y
pile of <u>trash</u>	ĵ&q&t	truth	mewel
travel	yit&w-yitak	try	kajĵiyeĵ
travel on a vacation	ĵamb&w	try hard	katey
treat--medically	winew	try in court	yekajet
treble	yeĵĵahaj	try to reach	jibadek
tremble	wididdid	try to recognize	kak&lk&l
tribe	bij	wooden <u>tub</u>	ĵap&y
trick	meĵ	tuberculosis	tiĵpiy
trickster--legendary--name of Yetahwew		Tuesday	Jiwĵey
small <u>tridachnus</u>	haded	tug	kankan
trip	tiryep	tumor	p&r
trouble	hayiriwarew	tune	teĵ
troubled	yin&yapahtah	turn	halen
trousers	ĵedawijij	easy to <u>turn</u>	ĵahĵiyy&y
truck	mewetkah, tirak	hard to <u>turn</u>	ĵahĵiyyah
true	liqqiwin	to <u>turn</u> --around and around	yigyig

turtle	w&n	uncooked	ham&j
twenty	regewil	under	yiwm̄i-
twins	bew	underpants--men's	je#metah
twirl	yigyig	undershirt	jiyiglij
twist around	kepeweɿ	understand	meleyley
twist the hair into a knot		understandable	halikkar
biwj&k		stay <u>underwater</u> long--inability	
two	riwew	to <u>japakij</u>	
two hundred	ribiqiy	undomesticated	hawiyyah
type	kahyin, ʔet	unhealthy	wita#&y
typhoon	tahyiybiwin	smallest <u>unit</u> of something	
		wid	
	U	form a <u>united</u> group	b&r&w-qiq
ugly	dak&lk&l	unlawful desire	kijeɰ
ukulele	wiqleyley	unlike	yayinjiwen
skin <u>ulcers</u>	dekay	unload	yakt&w
unable	ban	unprofitable	j&tteqjan
unacquainted	jajiny&t	unripe	biɰ, kik
unbecoming	jekkar	unripe coconut	wib
uncle on the mother's side		unskillfull	jekapyel
haɰap		unsnarl	jaɰjaɰ, mejaɰ
uncle--father's brother		unsnarl a tangled fishline	
jema-		kemeleyley	
uncle--mother's brother only		unstable	makitkit
rikewreya-, willepa-		unsuitable	jekkar
unclear weather	tab		
uncomfortable	hab#eh#eh		

until mahyey	very kahnw&wj
unwind jaɬjaɬ	very hateful kajjshjsh
up l&g	very ugly kajjshjsh
upon yi'yewe-	motor <u>vessel</u> tiymah
at the <u>upper</u> part tiwl&g	vigorous pegpeg
of <u>upright</u> character weyeppan	vinegar penkeh
uproot t&wtak	lose <u>virginity</u> biɬ
upset habnehneh, w&kjak	visit home of the dead person with gifts yil&wm&j
upside down w&jkar	visit the bereaved yil&wm&j
urge l&wl&w&rjahkey	vitamin h&n
us--(incl.) k&j	voice hayinikiye-
use haman, ley	volleyball bahɬ&ybawaɬ
used to mmin&yn&y	
usually kkay	W
usually do something keŋhan	waist liqe-
	small- <u>waisted</u> kaydik
V	wait for kattar
vacation kakkij&y	wake up ɬij
vain habjey	wake up early in the morning majinmiwir
valuable haw&r&k	wake--ship or fish--foam biqaharhar
value teqja-	walk yetal laɬ, yetyetal
of no <u>value</u> j&tteqja-	walk fast and vigorously jeɬjeɬ
vehicle wah	walk slowly hajadik
vein y&k&y	
venereal disease jeplej	

walk toward wan-	breaking <u>waves</u> biḡhew
coral <u>wall</u> m&y	way yiyat
wander jebaybsy, mekadkad	way or manner of doing something k&l
want keḡhan	we or us--five or more people (excl.) k&mw&j
want more jahjam	we or us--four people (excl.) k&myag
war pahtah	we or us--more than four (excl.) k&m
wardrobe tirwet	we or us--three people (excl.) k&mj&(y&l)
warn kawiwy	we or us--two people (excl.) k&mrew
wash qalq&ḡ	we--(incl.) k&j
wash bottles namnat	we--four (incl.) k&jman, k&jyag
wash hands hamin	we--more than four (incl.) k&jw&j
wash one's face w&rm&j	we--three (incl.) k&jj&(y&l)
waste jerwahan	we--two (incl.) jeḡrew
watch waj	weak ban, meḡhaw
to <u>watch</u> waj	weak feeling--usually from hunger hajetkay
wear a <u>watch</u> wajwaj	weakling wetat&w
water dan	wealth jerahamḡan, meyiq
drinking <u>water</u> dannin yidahak	wealthy meyiyyey
rain <u>water</u> dannin hay&b&j	to <u>wear</u> kkeḡhak
salt <u>water</u> dannin lawj&t	wear a bracelet payagket
well <u>water</u> dannin lat	
water for washing hands hamin	
water-tight jettal	
wave new	

wear a necklace	marhar	western sky	kapiyl&g
wear the hair loose on one's back--women	halyak	westward	t&w&ak, tiwriylik
wear wet clothing	meraybet	wet	heq, tiwtiw
weather	lag	whale	raj
weather lookout	katiw	whaling	kerajraj
weave	yaj	wharf	wab
weave flowers or shells into a lei	feh&eh	what	tah
Wednesday	Wenjoy	what for	yentah
week	wiyik	what is the reason	tahwinyin
next <u>week</u>	wiyik yin la&	whatever	jabdeywet
weight	bawin	wheel	ney
coral <u>weir</u> to trap fish	m&y	when	gayat, gey
well	hay&b&j, yeqey	where	tiw, yijew, yi'yah
well done	weyeppan	where are they--non-humans	yerkiy
well-cleaned	let	where are they--of humans	yerriy
not <u>well-cleaned</u>	jalet	where--singular	yewiy
well-defined	me&ey&ey	whet	j&mj&m
well-informed	je&ay	which	mey, tah
well-ordered	me&ey&ey	a <u>while</u> ago	kk&yin
well-organized	qeh	whirl	haddebewilwil
well-sifted	let	whiskers	gedyak
west	raylik	whiskey	w&jk&y
on the <u>west</u> side	riylik	whistle	hajweywey

whistling--long continued hajweywey	with k&n, ley, yippa-
white mewij	be <u>with</u> karwahan
who mey	with it kahkey, yahkey
whole likiyy&w, wig	withered mehaknak, meray
why tahwinyin, yentah, yetkey	without jjeiaq
wicked nahnah	wizardism biwbiw
wide depakpak	woman keray
wife palye-, riyi-	old <u>woman</u> l&iaap
wife's brother mahahan	that <u>woman</u> liyea
wild hawiyyah	the <u>woman</u> liyew
will hank&laha-	this <u>woman</u> liy&y, liyin
will be nahaj	what <u>woman</u> let
win wiyin	the <u>women</u> liimahrew
wind k&st&w, yigyig	these <u>women</u> liimahr&yin
wind from southwest kitak	wonder bileg
window winteh	wood ha!ha!
windy season hagenyag	word nahan
wing pay	work jerbak
wintertime hagenyag	work on a job jawab
wire weyah	working party weqin bahd&y
wire--for stringing fish yil&y	workmanship yettan pay
wish for tekeh	world la!
	worn out me!
	worry yin&ypahtah

worship	kabiŋ	you--five or more people	q&#hw&j, kemiyw&j
worthless	j&#tteqja-	you--four people (excl.)	q&#hyag, kemiyman
wound	kin&j	you--plural (excl.)	q&#h
wounded	kin&jn&j	you--plus particle of past tense	(sing.) qeħar
wrap	l&#ml&#m	you--(sing.)	y&q
wrap in basket or leaves	tirtir	you--three persons (excl.)	kemiyj&(y&)l, q&#hj&(y&)l
wrap up	qerak	you--to many men in general--	not specific
wrap with leaves	tirewrew		ħeħah
wrestling	y&#wtahak	you--two persons	kemiyrew, qeħrew
write	j&yj&y	young	dik
wrong	b&d	your	ħaħ, ħamiy, ħamiyj&(y&)l, ħamiyrew, ħamiyw&j, ħamiyyag
	Y	yours (four persons)	ħamiyyag
yard	yi'yahat	your (three or more persons)	ħamiyj&(y&)l, ħamiyw&j
yaws	dekay, rajjiyyah, riq	yours (two persons)	ħamiyrew
yaws--ulcerated type	bakkey	yours--plural	ħamiy
year	yiyyeh	yours--singular	ħaħ
yeast	yij		Z
yellow	yi'yaħ&w	zero	waw&w
yes	ħay&t, yiggay, 'yiyig	zorie(s)	jewdiy
yesterday	yinney		
yonder	yijjiyeħ		
you (sg.) progressive	qej		
you--absolute (sing.)	qey		

INDEX

- Address: 153, 159
- Adjective-like words: 131-134;
singular-plural in dimensional
words: 143-148
- Affirmative: hay&t 11
- Become: y&r&m 234-235
- Canoe parts: 313
- Causative: 111-112, 199-201,
303-304, 309-310
- Classroom procedures: xxii-
xxiv
- Clothing: 33-37
- Coconut: 155-158
- Colors: ref. 198, 209-214
- Comparative and superlative:
74, 124, 193, 212
- Compounds: 205, 296-297
- Conditional: gey 12, 153, 154,
163, 210, 211, 239-243, 250,
292-293
- Conjunctions: yem 192, 195,
213-214; kab 191-194, 212,
233; yim 242-243
- Construct particle yin: 23-25,
27, 73, 171-174, 211-212, 240-
241, 257-258, 303
- Contractions: yilan 25, 220-221,
293-294; yiten 25; rawalten 34;
ri + yan&y + demonstratives 159;
ri- + rittew 159; yin vs. -in
171-172
- Contrary to fact: kar 82, 93,
96, 154, 222, 239-243, 292-293
- Culture: taboos xiii; names 48,
82; the human head 125; intimacy
159
- Days of the week: ref. 53
- Demonstratives: 39, 48, 72, ref.
76; sentence demonstratives 82,
ref. 87; personal demonstratives
82, ref. 87-88; locative demon-
stratives 83, ref. 88-89; with
yim&- > me- 97; 104, 134-136;
jab 233-235; 294-297
- Dialects: xii-xiii, 28-30; naji-
22; 87; lime- 122; kahkey-yahkey
243-244; yeyitah-yebaj y&t 259;
har-kar 292; jah& 297
- Dialogues: where are you going
3; where is Tim&j going 10; do
you have a pencil 15; are you
two coming 23; where are you
coming from 33; what is your
name 43; what time is it 55;
whose pencil is that 67; can
you build houses 77; Mel&h, sing
90; is the food cooked 103; how
are you 118; I have a headache
129; what kind of work do you
do 141; hello folks 152; can

- you play an instrument 162;
 where is your older brother
 170; who fixed your hair 178;
 may I use your watch 188; do
 you have any sardines 188-189;
 do you have any books to read
 199; let's go to the meeting
 199-200; what flag is that
 209; what are you doing Sunday
 morning 209-210; is Tom mar-
 ried 218; Obed, where are you
 going 218-219; there's a party
 tomorrow 219; what do you have
 in your hand 230; is there a
 barber shop around here 230-
 231; where were you yesterday
 238; did you have alcohol in
 these islands 238-239; I'm
 thirsty 248; do you have any
 cold coke 248; I'm thinking
 of working this summer 256;
 Lina, have you finished clean-
 ing that room 256-257; my back
 hurts 257; Herman really loves
 animals 264; I have a dog 264;
 I'm hungry 274; is the food at
 the school good 274-275; do
 you have a spear 290; let's go
 fishing 302; did you catch
 anything 302-303
- Directionals: 25-28, 39, 130,
 232, 266-270, 279-285, 306-
 307, 310
- Distributive: flora and fauna
 202-205; colors 212-214;
 actions 250-252, 291-292
- Double consonant stems: 26-28
- Earlier stages of the language:
 19-20, 38, 60; *yime 96
- Exhortations with qehar 240,
 243, 258
- Exist: wer 15, 68, 71, 118, 129;
 yewer...-n 165, 190-191, 219-
 221, 232, 249-250, 275
- Finish $\text{m}\&\text{j}$: 142, 171, 212-213,
 234, 258, 303-304
- Fishing methods: 291
- Formative law-: 123
- Frequency: 166, 260
- Future: nahaj 10, 240; nahaj vs.
 ban 23-24; mettan jidik 152;
 257-258, 302
- Give: nah 277-279
- Gone: mahat 104, 191; mewet 48,
 152; jak&w 48
- Imperative (jussive): 90-96, 163,
 213, 223, 240, 293-294
- Intensifiers: liqqiwin 120;
 kahn&w&j 120; jje ł aq wet...-n
 120; mak&y 120, 179, 182, 193,
 294; nahgin (as understatement)
 180-182; baj 241
- Intonation: xxii, 181-182, 304,
 308-309
- Just: kab 191; baj 241, 256,
 304, 308
- Kin: 69-71, 170-171, 218-227,
 308-309
- Like ke h han: 93-94, 96, 163,
 191, 223, 232, 305
- Loan words: 20, 38, 60
- Locative: yiy 24; locative

- demonstratives 83, ref. 88-89, near yitiŋi- 130; location of kajjiye- 194; direction tiw 306-307, 310
- Maps: Marshall Islands x; Majuro Atoll 284
- Months of the year: ref. 53-54
- More than (quantities) jimah, yim men: 308
- Names: 48-49, 82, 232, 277-278; personal name prefixes 88-89, 283-285, 305
- Negative: jab 10-12, jahab 12; answers to negative questions 13-14; ban 23-24; jahj&y 79; ja- 163-166, 259-260, 292; jjahgin 220, 258
- Numerals: ref. 53; ordinals 112
- Occupations: with ri- 141-142
- On (yi'yewen, rahan: 231-232
- Origins yin yi'yah: 211
- Other: 173
- Past: har 77, 82; kar 82, 183-184, 238-240
- Possessives: 15-20, ref. 22; yippa- 29-30; 39, 47-48, 73; yime- 96-97; 118-120; used to embed clauses 132-134; 165-166, 190, 193-195, 265-266, 307
- Prepositions: gan 3-4; jan 33; 74, 243-244
- Progressive: 5
- Prose selections: the Marshalls 61-62; the people 83-84; entertaining 98; the Ten Commandments 98-100; importing food 112-113; public health 126; native medicine 137-138; schools 149-150; coconut 159-160; drums 167; custard jayanqin 174-175; legends 184-185; wakes 195-196; Marshall Islands Congress 206; Congress of Micronesia 214-215; field trips 227-228; coconut oil 236; toddy 244-245; starch 252-253; divination 253; wells 261-262; animals 271; outer-island schools 271; radio 286-288; preserving fish 298-299; preserved breadfruit 311
- Proverbs: haste makes waste 31; don't bite the hand 40; two birds 50; kindness 66; losing 84; he who hesitates 100; share with love 113; men fool 126; our mother 138; blood 150; don't sleep 159; small but mighty 168; woman 175; one who has too much 185; a penny saved 196; persevere 206; the tide never ceases 216; small but mighty 228; Jaluit 237; stomachs 245; walking, eating 253-254; each man 254; he that hears 262; don't drift away 272; canoes 288; the early bird 288; Likiep 311-312.
- Questions: yes-no key 11, 73-74; is there 13-14, 72, 118, 129; when gayat 25-26, 275; where yi'yah 3, how many jetey 43, 174; who wen 67, 178; which -t(ah) 181, 194-195; yes-no (fut. with -n) 92, 96; yes-no (contrary to fact with -n kar)

- 93; what kind ʔet 93, 130-131, 141, 165; like keʔhan 103; alternative 133; where yewiy 68-70, 142; do what yʔt 173; why tahwinyin 180; why (nahgin with rising intonation) 182; who else yat 183; what tah 231, 249; what relation teyen , teyek 224-226; yewiy kadkadin 226-227; what's the matter yeyitah , yebaj yʔt 259, 277, 304; why jahaʔ 297; in what direction, exactly where tiw yi'yah 306-307
- Reduplication: 38-39, 204
- Reflexives: katey 147
- Relative: mey 165-167
- Relatives: when (fut.) gey 57-59, 79-80; when (past) key 58-59, 73-74, 79-80
- Same, similar, different: 121, 124, 234-235
- Self: makey 120, 131, 178-179, 183, 191, 294
- Sickness: 119-120, 127-129
- So that: bey...-n 96, 121-122; 124, 293-294
- Song: $\text{Yij yi'yaqey laq...}$ 74
- Sound drills: b-p 60-61; d-r 125; double consonants 148-149; ʔ-e 30; ʔw-ew 39-40; i-ʔ-e 50; q 137; ʔ-l 97; long vowels 112; ʔ 136; ʔ-m 4-6; ʔʔ (double consonant stems) 74; ʔ-n 83; g 4-5; ʔ 136-137; ʔ 136; t-j 83
- Sounds: xiii-xxi , 20
- Sounds--specific pointers: a vs. aha 14; $\text{m} > \text{ʔ}$ 20; $\text{ʔ} > \text{l}$ 30; $\text{i...e} > \text{ʔ}$ 123; $\text{...n} > \text{nn-}$ 124; $\text{j} > \text{t}$ 195
- Straightway jah : 152, 154, 248, 303
- Subject prefixes: ref. 8-9, 104
- Then when lak : 213-214
- Tides, waves, and water: 292, 294
- Times: 44-45, ref. 53-54, 55-60, ref. 63-66, 103, 171, 307
- Tractable: -iyyʔy vs. -iyyah 164-167
- Transitive: 39, 104-111, ref. 114-117, 135-136, 148, 195, 243-244
- Understatement nahgin : 180-182
- Until now dʔy , yelaq : 220, 227
- Use ley : 201
- Used to: kʔn 163-165; kʔyin 241, 243
- Useful expressions: xxiv
- Verb phrases: 13-14
- Wishes: yi'yaqey bey...n kar 222; yen kar 240
- With: yippa- 25-27, 30, 306; yi'yaha- 183-184
- Word order: 13-14, 19, 39

The PALI Language Texts

From the Pacific and Asian Linguistics Institute of the University of Hawaii

The Pacific and Asian Linguistics Institute (PALI) has begun a series of language textbooks, including languages of Micronesia, the Philippines, and Southeast Asia. The first two books in this series, *SPOKEN MARSHALLESE* and *SPOKEN CHAMORRO*, deal with two Micronesian languages. The texts will be especially valuable to Peace Corps volunteers and to others who wish to learn the languages of the Marshall and Mariana Islands, and their thorough descriptive presentation of these languages should be of considerable interest to linguistic scholars.

SPOKEN MARSHALLESE is designed to fill the need for a basic text in the language of the Marshall Islands. It will give the student a fluency in the language and a feeling for its structure, enabling him to converse freely on a broad range of subjects without additional formal instruction. The amount of scientific information contained in this text makes it the most comprehensive treatment of the Marshallese language to date.

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