

TOLAI LANGUAGE COURSE

by  
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English Lesson Outlines

by

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The Lesson Outlines were devised by Dr. Harland B. Kerr and Mr. Karl J. Franklin. The translations and the recordings were prepared by Mr. Franklin.

The initial field work was carried out in December 1959, and January, 1960, and the material has been subsequently revised.

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## PREFACE

This study was undertaken by the authors as members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics for the Department of the Administrator. The purpose is to prepare materials by which government officers are aided in learning to speak the Tolai language.

Most of the Tolai\* expressions have been checked with Rev. Lutton of the Methodist Overseas Mission. In response to our Tolai lesson outlines in English he has provided the bulk of the material in Tolai which has been checked and recorded by native speakers. Without his generous assistance, it would have been impossible to complete the task in the time allotted.

We are also indebted to the following persons: Mr. Harry West, the Acting District Commissioner when we arrived in Rabaul, for transportation and accommodations while in Rabaul; Mr. Foldi, the District Commissioner and his able clerk Mr. Sneddon, for their help with supplies and other details; Mr. Reitano, the District Officer, for supplying us with linguistic and area maps and census figures; Mr. Boisin, the Education Officer, for providing an excellent English speaking informant; Father Reischel of the Catholic Mission, for providing us with all their Tolai printed material including a grammar; Mr. Swinton, the Patrol Officer at Vunadidir, for making our stay there pleasant, for providing transportation to various villages when needed, and for the use of a native clerk as an informant; Dokta Tauli and Isikel To Bakut, English speaking Tolai men from Matopi who went over all the Tolai material with us and recorded the lessons on tape.

\*We are aware of the various names used in New Britain for the language spoken on the Gazelle peninsula (Gunantuna, Kuanua, Tinata Tuna, Tuna) and have chosen a neutral term meaning literally, 'one talk', which can be used for the whole area and does not have a connotation of any particular region or denomination.

## PREFACE TO REVISED EDITION

In this revised edition the grammar section has been completely re-written and the Tolai-English vocabulary has been expanded to include words of all kinds and not merely verbs and particles.

In addition, the lessons have all been checked with an English-speaking Tolai informant, Jason Wakanga, a police clerk at Kainantu. I am indebted to him for his help and also to inspector Max Hayes, Chief Police Officer at Kainantu, for the use of his clerk as an informant. Alterations made as a result of this checking are printed on supplementary sheets.

Clive H. Beaumont  
Summer Institute of Linguistics  
November, 1967.

## THE PLAN OF THE LESSONS

The lessons are planned with several basic thoughts in mind: (1) the pronominal series would be the hardest and most important initially to master, (2) the student should be trained from the beginning to think and construct in Tolai, (3) he probably would not have more than two initial months free for concentrated language study, and (4) he would be in a native village for those two or three months.

In considering the first point we have set up a series of four lessons called Appendices A-D. These are for daily study and review until the pronominal series are mastered. The principle we have used in covering the second point is the automatic combining and transforming of Tolai utterances. These lessons should encourage the student to think and construct new utterances in Tolai. Points three and four are basic. If the student does not have two (preferably three) months in a native village situation he will not be using the utterances in conjunction with his Tolai studies. He would not realize that Tolai is a flexible language and he might feel that if things were not said exactly as on the tape recording or paper something was wrong. He also needs this initial time to get to know the thought patterns of the people and to record expressions on his own.

There are a total of 47 lessons. Of these, 6 are put in a section called Appendices. These are for early mastery. On the same tape as the 6 appendices are 3 supplementary lessons and 6 advanced lessons. The 3 supplementary lessons contain expressions to be learned as needed. The first 3 of the advanced lessons are untranslated dialogues. The last 3 advanced lessons are freely translated stories.

On separate tape recordings are the 32 main lessons. These deal with situational dialogues and all the main features of the Tolai language that are feasible to be learned in the time allotted.

Following the lessons, a working vocabulary of 600 English to Tolai words have been prepared. After this comes a Tolai to English consisting of verbs and particles. Cross references from the particles are given to lessons where examples of them can be found. The revised work of the New Britain Dictionary of the Methodist Mission is due off their press in early 1960. Two thousand copies will be printed and it will be available to the public. We urge the student to buy a copy and use this extensive and excellent work.

Preceding the body of the lessons is a brief description of the sound system and orthography of Tolai.

Immediately following the vocabularies is a grammatical outline of Tolai. It is of necessity slightly technical but it is hoped the abundance of examples will explain the terminology.

At the end of the paper there are some notes on Tolai dialects and some suggestions for learning Tolai.

## OUTLINE OF THE LESSONS

1. Introduction to the Sound System and Orthography.
  - 1.1 Labials
  - 1.2 Alveolars
  - 1.3 Velars
  - 1.4 Vowels
  - 1.5 Stress
  - 1.6 Intonation
2. Appendices A to F
  - 2.1 Recognition of Number and Tense.
  - 2.2 Recognition of Inclusive/Exclusive and Tense.
  - 2.3 Recognition of Person Markers.
  - 2.4 Recognition of Ordinary Possessives.
  - 2.5 Question Intonation Practice.
  - 2.6 Everyday Conversation.
3. Lessons 1 to 32.
  - 3.1 Conversational Dialogue. (Question and Location.)
  - 3.2 Conversational Dialogue. (Question and Time.)
  - 3.3 Conversational Dialogue. (Question and Equation.)
  - 3.4 Conversational Dialogue. (Plural and Negation.)
  - 3.5 Conversational Dialogue. (Village Scene.)
  - 3.6 Conversational Dialogue. (Location and Indirect Object.)
  - 3.7 Conversational Dialogue. (Review.)
  - 3.8 Use of Adjective and Ligatives.
  - 3.9 Transformation of Adjectives.
  - 3.10 Transformation with Ligatives.
  - 3.11 Transformation of Manner.
  - 3.12 Transformation of Negatives.
  - 3.13 Initial Question Indicators.
  - 3.14 Possession of Body Parts, Food, Relatives.
  - 3.15 Nouns attributed to Nouns.
  - 3.16 Class Transformation.
  - 3.17 Adjective Transformation; Prefix ni-.
  - 3.18 Transformation by Reduplication.
  - 3.19 Use of 'lup' and 'tena'.
  - 3.20 Causative Particle 'upi'.
  - 3.21 Plural, Articles, and Numerals.
  - 3.22 The use of 'pa'.
  - 3.23 The use of 'ba' and 'ari'.
  - 3.24 Intransitive to Transitive Transformation.
  - 3.25 Conversational Dialogue. (Sickness)
  - 3.26 Verbal Modifiers.
  - 3.27 Numerals.
  - 3.28 Positional Directions.
  - 3.29 Direction-Location Forms.
  - 3.30 Reported Speech — Use of 'biti'.
  - 3.31 Two Verb/Object Utterances.
  - 3.32 Elimination of Article with Possessed Nouns.

4. Supplement Lessons 1 to 3
  - 4.1 Classroom Expressions.
  - 4.2 More Question Indicators.
  - 4.3 Specific Times.
  
5. Advanced Lessons 1 to 6.
  - 5.1 Untranslated Dialogue on Fishing.
  - 5.2 Untranslated Dialogue on Land.
  - 5.3 Untranslated Dialogue on Town.
  - 5.4 Story -- Argument over Land.
  - 5.5 Story -- The Dog and the Pig.
  - 5.6 Story -- The Old Man and the Women.
  
6. English-Tolai Vocabulary.
  
7. Tolai-English Working Vocabulary.
  - 7.1 Verbs.
  - 7.2 Particles.
  
8. Short Grammatical Re-write.
  
9. Report on Tolai Dialects.
  
10. Some Suggestions for Learning Tolai.
  
11. References.
  - 11.1 Tolai Material.
  - 11.2 General Works.
  
12. Tape Inventory.
  - 12.1 Tape 1 -- Side 1: Appendix A-F  
Supplement 1-3  
Advanced 1-6
  - 12.2 Tape 1 -- Side 2: Empty.
  - 12.3 Tape 2 -- Side 1: Lessons 1-16
  - 12.4 Tape 2 -- Side 2: Lessons 17-32.

Charles Fries states:

In learning a new language, then, the chief problem is not at first that of learning vocabulary items. It is, first, the mastery of the sound system — to understand the stream of speech, to hear the distinctive sound features and to approximate their reproduction. It is, second, the mastery of the features of arrangement that constitute the structure of the language. <sup>1</sup>

The sound system of Tolai has thus been set out in this section to help the student realize its peculiarities. It has been contrasted to English to point out any 'blind spots' which may occur.

There was not time available to compare such items as the grammatical structures, vocabulary systems, or cultures between Tolai and English. Nevertheless, it is hoped the brief comparison of the sound systems will point the student in the right direction.

We quote Lado "that in the comparison between native and foreign language lies the key to ease or difficulty in foreign language learning...." <sup>2</sup>

The student must be aware of his English differences and strive to sound not like himself but like the native Tolai speaker. He can only do this if he is aware of the differences in sound between the two systems.

1. Labials.

English p b f v m  
Tolai p b - v m

Examples: English p = pin, spin, nip, happy  
Tolai p = pot, purpur, pap  
'to come' 'flower' 'dog'

Problem: An English speaker will sometimes aspirate his p finally in a word. In Tolai all voiceless stops (p, t, k) are unreleased word finally. The student must be careful not to release p word final as in pap.

Examples: English b = bin, rub, rubber.  
Tolai b = bobo, bebe  
'to watch' 'butterfly'

Problem: No problem as the sounds are the same in the two languages in both positions. There is no b word finally in Tolai.

<sup>1</sup> Fries, Charles C. Teaching and Learning English as a Foreign Language. Ann Arbor: U. of Mich. Press, 1945. p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> Lado, Robert. Linguistics Across Cultures. Ann Arbor: U. of Mich. Press 1958. p. 1.



Examples: English v = vine, live, never  
 Tolai v = yana, vavina, avet  
 'to go' 'woman' '1st pers. excl. pl'

Problem: There is a distinct difference between the English sound and the Tolai sounds. The English sound is made by the bottom lip touching the upper front teeth. In Tolai the sound is always made with the lips held closely together and air passing between them. Before an / a / the sound is much like the English / w / except the lips are never rounded. In the present Tolai orthography the sound is always written as / v /. Compare the following which are first given as spelled in the New Britain Dictionary and then spelled phonetically.

wiwi (~~bi~~bi) 'to curl like a snake' (the line through the b denotes friction occurring with it.)

vivi (~~bi~~bi) 'uncle of a woman's husband'

wotowota (~~bo~~to~~bo~~ta) 'a raised stand'

votovoto (~~bo~~to~~bo~~to) 'wages' (Fiji)

There are words that sound almost like an English / v / (e. g.) ~~ba~~bina / vavina / 'woman' but in each case the lips touch together. There seems to be different degrees of friction with this sound according to the vowel following or preceding the sound and it will need to be mimicked carefully. In the prefix var- 'intransitive marker' the degree of friction is more than in the prefix va- 'causative marker'.

Examples: English m = mine, ram, hammer  
 Tolai m = mai, pem, amir  
 'to come' 'axe' '1st pers. excl. dual'

Problem: No problem as the distribution and sound in the three positions is the same.

2. Alveolars English t d s z n l r  
 Tolai t d s - n l r

Examples: English t = tin, stem, net water  
 Tolai t = tar, amutal, pot  
 'past tense' '2nd p. 3' 'to come'

Problem: Same as with /p/ word finally. It is also necessary to recognize that there are different degrees of aspiration in the English stop series. E. g. the /t/ of tin has more aspiration than the /t/ of stem.

Examples: English d = den, nod, fodder  
 Tolai d = dir, kadia  
 '3rd pers. 2' '3rd pers. pl. poss.'

**Problem:** There is no problem as /d/ does not occur word final in Tolai and in the other two positions the sounds are made as in English.

**Examples:** English s = seal, race, basic, cats  
Tolai s = susu, balus, pusi  
'milk' 'airplane' 'cat'

**Problem:** No problem. This sound is the same in both languages. In Tolai /s/ occurs only in loan words.

**Examples:** English n = net, ten, sand  
Tolai n = nami, ian, vana  
'spit' 'eat' 'go'

**Problem:** There is no problem as the same type of /n/ occurs and is sounded the same in the three positions in each language.

**Examples:** English l = lip, loop, pill, pool, pillow, polo  
Tolai l = amital, talil, laun  
'1st p. excl. 3' 'to return' 'to live'

**Problem:** In English either a clear /l/ (an /l/ with /i/ timbre, i. e., with relatively high front tongue position) or dark /l/ (an /l/ with high back tongue position) according to the vowel contiguous to the /l/ and the position of the /l/. In Tolai only the dark /l/ seems to occur. The student must take special care to pronounce this phoneme correctly.

**Examples:** English r = rat, tar, very, borrow (tar = Amer. Engl.  
Tolai r = tar, oro, ra syllabic r)  
'past tense' 'to call' 'article'

**Problem:** The sounds presented by the symbol /r/ are very different in these two languages. In Tolai the sound /r/ is flapped (the tongue hitting once against the alveolar ridge — as in Eng. udder) in each position. In some dialects the sound /r/ is trilled (the tongue hitting several times against the alveolar ridge — as in the Scotch r). In the above English example of /r/ word final position — in Australian English — the sound is symbolized but not sounded. The student must be especially careful to flap the /r/ word final.

### 3. Velars

English k g ng w  
Tolai k g ng \*

**Examples:** English k = keel, coal, rock  
Tolai k = ki, ruk, kiki, ikilik  
'sit' 'come in' 'chair' 'little'

**Problem:** In English there is but one symbol regardless of the fact that the /k/ of coal is made further back in the mouth than the /k/

\* This sound (/w/) has been described under Section 1 — Labials /v/.

of keel. Also in English the sound /k/ tends to have aspiration in all positions (even word finally with most speakers) whereas in Tolai /k/ word finally tends to be unreleased, but in other positions it is made as in the English coal.

Examples: English g = gill (of fish), saga, ragged, amalgam  
 Tolai g = gunan, kaugu  
                   'village'   'mine'

Problem: No problem. The sound is made as in English.

Examples: English ng = nglong, sing, ink, singer  
 Tolai ng = ngala, nongon, bung  
                   'big'           'laugh'   'market'

Problem: It will take some practice for the student to learn to say /ng/ word initially as this distribution does not take place in English. Also care must be taken when /ng/ occurs medially that a stop does not follow at the same point of articulation as in English finger.

#### 4. Vowels:

The vowels in Tolai (as in English) are not written phonemically. That is, there is not a 'one-to-one correspondence between each phoneme and the symbolization of that phoneme.'<sup>3</sup>

Although this will be a problem for the European student initially, thousands of natives have learned to read and write their language with its present orthography. It, therefore, does not seem wise to recommend any changes at this point. The present Tolai literate speakers (as those in English) would be at a loss if the present orthography were changed. In our work the Tolai informants often suggested that our phonetic spellings were wrong.

English i e u o a  
 Tolai i e u o a

Examples: English i = beat, bead, weep, keep  
 Tolai i = bita, iau, ina, ti  
                   'to hit' 'I' 'I will' 'really'

Problem: The student must remember that the sound symbolized by /e/ in English is pronounced as /i/ in Tolai. Also note that sometimes /i/ is pronounced as /y/ initially in Tolai, e. g. iau (yau) 'I'; other times it is pronounced /i/ initially, e. g. ina 'I will'.

OR

Examples: English ( = bit, bid, wit, kit, city  
 Tolai ( = vingai, ikilik, pin, kikil  
                   'how long' 'little' 'fold' 'all around'

Problem: In English there is a minimal difference between the /i/ in beat and the / ( / in bit. In Tolai / ( / (as in English bit) is an allophone of /i/ and occurs preceding velars or between stops and nasals (when they occur together). These are the same sound to the native and he adjusts

<sup>3</sup> Pike, Kenneth L. Phonemics. Ann Arbor: U. of Mich. Press. 1947. p. 208

automatically but the student must realize the allophonic distribution.

Examples: English e = mate, cape, made, way (as in Britain and Amer.)  
Tolai e = ave, beo  
'1st pers. ex. pl' 'bird'

OR

English  $\epsilon$  = met, bed, kettle, contest  
Tolai  $\epsilon$  = pem, avet en  
'axe' '1st pers. ex. pl' 'fish'

Problem: The /e/ sound (as in Tolai beo and American English mate) will require practice on the Australian English speakers' part. Preceding nasals in any position or stops word final / $\epsilon$ / is an allophone of /e/ in Tolai. Remember that in English these two sounds are not allophones but are nevertheless written with one symbol.

Examples: English u = pool, cool (as in English and American dialects)  
Tolai u = una, puak, u, turagu  
'you will' 'carry' 'you' 'my brother'

Problem: In Tolai the /u/ is not pronounced the same in all positions. In the word turagu 'my brother' the sound is lowered toward mid-way to the /o/ position as in English foot or put. In other positions (that is word initial and contiguous to other vowels) it is pronounced as in English.

Examples: English o = note, notation, coat, quotation, Mexico (again as in British English and American dialects.)  
Tolai o = pot, nongon, boko  
'come' 'laugh' 'later'

Problem: There will be a problem for Australian English speakers to pronounce this /o/ correctly and not to glide it. The symbol /o/ in the Tolai orthography also stands for the vowel /ɔ/ as in Australian English pot or American English caught. The distribution of this sound has not been decided upon (except that word finally it occurs before nasals) and will have to be learned by the student. E.G. /okor/ (ɔ)kor) 'root'; /doldol/ (d)ɔld)l) 'cold'; /lolovina/ (l)ɔl)ɔ)ina) 'long' and /kaum/ (k)ɔm) 'yours'.

Examples: English a = father, far, part  
Tolai a = maia, vana, a  
'yes' 'to go' 'a'

OR

English  $\wedge$  = but, cup, china, above  
Tolai  $\wedge$  = vana ina  
'I will'

Problem: It will be noted from the above examples that there are both what we call long and short /a/ in English and Tolai. However, in Tolai the short /a/ seems to occur only word final following

nasals and is therefore non-phonemic.

There is another difficulty with the present Tolai orthography concerning the symbol /a/. Some words written with this symbol (e. g. tar 'past tense marker') sound more like ter and are written as such in some orthographies. Be alert for this.

#### 5. Stress.

The tendencies of the accent system will be dealt with here. In the examples ' denotes stress.

1. The article a 'the or a' is not stressed in the utterance.  
A 'pap. It is a dog.  
A 'beo 'nam. It is a bird. or That is a bird.
2. The future tense marker a 'will' is not stressed in an utterance.  
A'mital a 'oro. We (excl.) (3) will call out for.  
'Diat a 'bobo. They (pl.) will look.
3. Following velar nasals (ng) ia is stressed. The preceding consonant takes the stress in other utterances.  
'Da(t) 'vung 'ia. We (incl.) (pl) are putting.  
'Dat a 'ka'p ia. We (incl.) (pl.) will take.  
'Iau tar 'ki'ta ia. I have struck.
4. Stress usually occurs on the second syllable of a word.  
Di'tal They (3).  
Ki'ta To hit.
5. Reduplicated forms (two syllable) are usually stressed syllable initial.  
'bobo to look 'gege crooked
6. In normal speech there is a definite syllable timing with a light stress which seems to take place on every other syllable. This is stress super-imposed over the intonation system and can be distinctly heard. The student must pay particular attention to it on the tapes and in normal conversation and mimic it in order to sound like a native speaker.

#### 6. Intonation.

The intonation system does not seem to be as important as the stress. There are a couple of minor exceptions and these will be dealt with first:

1. The question indicator dave. The marker dave introduces a normal statement that is to be given a different intonation to signal a question, e. g.

Dave, iau vatang malia iat?

Did I speak correctly?

Dave, kaum tinata i dekdek?

Is your language hard?

Dave, u nunure kaugu tinata?

Do you understand my language?

The marker dave has a falling intonation. The statement then follows with a rising intonation with an ending very high.

2. Commands usually start on a high level and stay on this level until the very end of the command when the intonation falls rapidly to a low level. e. g.

Vatang ia mulai.

Say it again.

Tata vovoven.

Speak slowly.

Vatang ia mara tinata tuna.

Say it in Tolai.

3. Continuous discourse. When two or more speakers are talking and the conversation is expected to continue the intonation level ends quite high leaving an air of expectancy. This is immediately followed by an utterance by the next speaker. This will be noticed immediately but will require practice on the speaker's part.

4. Statements. The intonation of normal statements is much the same as that of commands with the exception that the drop from high level to low level is quicker and more pronounced.

Iau nunure a ik.

I understand a little.

Iau tar valubane.

I have forgotten.

5. Short questions. Short questions start on a high level and drop suddenly to low.

Ava nam?

What is that?

Ava go?

What is this?

6. There does not seem to be any separate intonation pattern for normal questions with the exception that the question indicator may be influenced in some cases.

Ivana tve?

Where did he go?

Akave ra buk?

Where is the book?

Vingai na pot?

When is he coming?

Aivia taim?

How many sisters?

7. Negative statements. The negative marker usually takes a different level of intonation from the rest of the utterance.

Upi ra ava pa u tata?

Why don't you speak?

Pa iau nunure kaum tinata.

I don't speak your language.

8. For the remainder of the intonation contours it would be well if the student paid particular attention to how surprise, excitement, sarcasm, etc., are

formed. Remember that the stress pattern is the most important.

## APPENDICES A THROUGH D.

This series of appendices should be dealt with first and are therefore put on separate tape to assure easy daily review. In the beginning Appendices A through D are not for memorization of complete utterances. They are rather to help you identify early the number, tense, person, inclusive-exclusive, and possessive pronoun markers.

### APPENDIX A

This lesson is to be studied in three stages. In the first stage by flash identification—exactly as in normal speech—identify the number being spoken about. That is—is it singular, dual, trial, or plural? You will notice there are certain markers that regularly determine this. Notice that when a trial number is represented the marker -tal (as in dital) occurs regularly. In the dual number the marker -r (as in dir) occurs but is dropped before certain consonants of the word following. For the plural number the marker -t (as in avet) occurs but is also dropped before certain consonants of the word following. Notice the -t is always dropped if the next word also begins with a t.

In the second stage of this lesson, the tense is to be identified by flash recognition. Notice especially that the future tense singular will have to be learned independently. That is, the singular person markers (iau, u and i or ia) join with future tense marker forming ina, una, and na. Identify the tense in each utterance.

In stage three of Appendix A identify both tense and the number of each utterance. Do not worry about person in this lesson.

Stage 1 - Identification of Number

Stage 2 - Identification of Tense

Stage 3 - Identification of Both

- |    |                     |                               |
|----|---------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. | Da(t) ga ki Rabaul. | We (incl.) lived at Rabaul.   |
| 2. | (a) una mai.        | You (sing.) come here.        |
| 3. | Dital a vana.       | They (3) will go.             |
| 4. | (A) ave bobo.       | We (excl.)(pl.) are watching. |
| 5. | Dir a pot.          | They (2) will come.           |
| 6. | Iau tar pot.        | I came.                       |
| 7. | I tar vana.         | He has gone.                  |
| 8. | Amital a pot.       | We (excl.)(3) will come.      |
| 9. | Amu(r) tar vana.    | You (2) went.                 |

10.	Amir tar pot.	We (excl.)(2) have come.
11.	Dar tar nongon.	We (incl.)(pl) laughed.
12.	Amutal a oro.	You (3) will call out.
13.	Datal tar tata.	We (incl.)(3) have spoken.
14.	Ava tar pot.	You (pl.) came.
15.	Na tata.	He will speak.
16.	Avet a pot.	We (excl.)(pl.) are coming.
17.	Amutal tar ian.	You (3) have eaten.
18.	Amir tar ian.	We (excl.)(2) ate.
19.	Amur ki.	You (2) are sitting.
20.	Ina tata.	I will speak.
21.	Dital tar vana.	They (3) have gone.
22.	U nongon.	You (sing.) are laughing.
23.	Amital a oro.	We (excl.)(3) will call out (for)
24.	Dir tar ian.	They (2) have eaten.
25.	Dor tar ki.	We (incl.)(2) sat down.
26.	Diat a bobo.	They (pl) will look.
27.	Da(t) tar oro.	We (incl.)(pl.) called.
28.	Ava tar tata.	You (pl) have spoken.
29.	Datal tar ian.	We (incl.)(3) have eaten.

Tense Markers:

Regular Past	- <u>tar</u>
Future Sing.	- <u>Ina</u> , <u>una</u> , <u>na</u> (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
Future (others)	- <u>a</u>



## APPENDIX B

This lesson is to be studied in three stages. Stage one is to give practice in the identification of inclusive-exclusive. These distinctions of the plural personal pronouns are not found in English and will require special attention. The exclusive relationship meaning can be described as "we without you" or "we without them" or "you without us" or "you without them". The inclusive plural personal pronouns can be described as meaning "we and you" or "we and they" or "you and we", or "you and they".

For an aid in getting the idea of this relationship, practice excluding and including objects which represent people with yourself as the speaker each time.

In stage two again identify the tense by flash identification.

In stage three identify both inclusive/exclusive and tense.

Stage 1 - Identification of Exclusive-Inclusive

Stage 2 - Identification of Tense

Stage 3 - Identification of Both

- |     |                    |                              |
|-----|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1.  | Dor tar vartabar.  | We (incl.)(2) gave (away).   |
| 2.  | Amital a kap ia.   | We (excl.)(3) will take it.  |
| 3.  | Amir tar kap ia.   | We (excl.)(2) took it.       |
| 4.  | Iau tar kita ia.   | I have hit (struck) it.      |
| 5.  | Ave papalum.       | We (excl.)(pl.) are working. |
| 6.  | Datal tar vung ia. | We (incl.)(3) have put it.   |
| 7.  | Dat a kap ia.      | We (incl.)(pl.) will take.   |
| 8.  | Dor pait ia.       | We (incl.)(2) are doing.     |
| 9.  | Amir tar vartabar. | We (excl.)(2) did give.      |
| 10. | Ina kap ia.        | I will bring.                |
| 11. | Da(t) vung ia.     | We (incl.)(pl.) are putting. |
| 12. | Ave tar vartabar.  | We (excl.)(pl.) have given.  |
| 13. | Iau kita ia.       | I am striking.               |
| 14. | Amital tar kap ia. | We (excl.)(3) brought it.    |
| 15. | Datal a pait ia.   | We (incl.)(3) will do it.    |
| 16. | Iau tar pait ia.   | I did it.                    |

17. Dor a pait ia. We (incl.)(2) will do it.
18. Dat a kita ia. We (incl.)(pl.) will hit it.
19. Amital tar vartabar. We (excl.)(3) did give.
20. Amir a vung ia. We (excl.)(2) will put it.
21. Iau tar kap ia. I have taken it.
22. Datal a vartabar. We (incl.)(3) will give.
23. Iau tar kap ia. I took it.
24. Ave tar kap ia. We (excl.)(pl.) brought (it).
- Note: When ia follows a word ending in a vowel (as in No. 4) the ia is pronounced ya.

### APPENDIX C

Appendix C is a repeat of A and then B, but this time for the flash identification of the person markers. The answers should be quickly recorded on paper and then examined for any consistent mistakes.

#### Tolai Personal Pronouns

	Sing.	Dual	Trial	Plural
1st Pers. (excl.)	<u>iau</u>	<u>amir</u>	<u>amital</u>	<u>avet</u> or <u>ave</u>
2nd Person	<u>u</u>	<u>amur</u>	<u>amutal</u>	<u>avat</u> or <u>ava</u>
1st Pers. (incl.)	---	<u>dor</u>	<u>datal</u>	<u>dat</u> or <u>da</u>
3rd Person	<u>i</u> or <u>ia</u>	<u>dir</u> or <u>di</u>	<u>dital</u>	<u>diat</u> or <u>dia</u> or <u>di</u>

## APPENDIX D

This lesson is the introduction of the ordinary possessive pronoun formation. These are introduced by the principle of transformation. In each example there are two utterances. The first utterance is for mimicry and understanding. After the first utterance there is a pause. During that time you are to transform the nominal pronoun utterance to the possessive pronoun utterance. The first three utterances will be given as examples and then repeated again. The purpose of this is to try and initiate thinking in Tolai.

Notice that the pronouns beginning with /d/ (the 1st person inclusive and third person) form the possessive by prefixing ka-only; for example, dor becomes kador.

The other pronouns (1st person exclusive and the 2nd person) form the possessive by prefixing ka-plus reduplication. For example, amutal becomes kamumutal. Notice also that in possessive phrase there is no article such as ra or a.

The following possessive pronouns associate with common nouns, i. e., non-relatives, non-body parts, non-edibles.

Nominal ----->	Possessive Transformation
1. Dor tar vung ia ta ra vatar. We (incl.)(2) put it on the table.	1. Kador vatar. It is our (incl.)(2) table.
2. Dia tar gire ra pap. They (pl.) saw the dog.	2. Kadia pap. It is their (pl.) dog.
3. Amur tar kap ra mani. You (2) brought the money.	3. Kamumur mani. It is your (2) money.
4. Datal tar ivure ra pia. We (incl.)(3) sold the land.	4. Kadatal pia. It is our (incl.)(3) land.
5. Dir tar gire ra pap. They (2) saw the dog.	5. Kadir pap. It is their (2) dog.
6. Amutal tar kap ra davai. You (3) took the wood.	6. Kamumutal davai. It is your (3) wood.
7. Ave tar kap ra pem. We (excl.)(pl.) brought the axe.	7. Kaveve pem. It is our (excl.)(pl.) axe.
8. Amital tar kap ra pap. We (excl.)(3) brought the dog.	8. Kamimital pap. It is our (excl.)(3) dog.
9. Dital tar gire ra gunan. They (3) saw the village.	9. Kadital gunan. It is their (3) village.

- |     |   |     |   |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| 10. | Da(t) tar kap ra mani.<br>We (incl.)(pl.) took the money.     | 10. | Kada mani.<br>It is our (incl.)(pl.) money.     |
| 11. | Ava tar ivure ra pem.<br>You (pl.) sold the axe.              | 11. | Kavava pem.<br>It is your (pl.) axe.            |
| 12. | Amir(r) tar kap ra tava.<br>We (excl.)(2) brought the water.  | 12. | (K) amimir tava.<br>It is our (excl.)(2) water. |
| 13. | Amutal a mut ra lama.<br>You (3) will chop the palm.          | 13. | Kamumutal lama.<br>It is your (3) palm.         |
| 14. | Dat a oro ra pusi.<br>We (incl.)(pl.) will call the cat.      | 14. | Kada pusi.<br>It is our (incl.)(pl.) cat.       |
| 15. | Dital a puak ra tabarikik.<br>They (3) will carry the cargo.  | 15. | Kadital tabarikik.<br>It is their (3) cargo.    |
| 16. | Dor a valongore ra kudu.<br>We (incl.)(2) will hear the drum. | 16. | Kador kudu.<br>It is our (incl.)(2) drum.       |
| 17. | Dir a puak ra lama.<br>They (2) will lift the copra.          | 17. | Kadir lama.<br>It is their (2) copra.           |
| 18. | Avet a kul ra boroi.<br>We (excl.)(pl.) will buy the pig.     | 18. | Kaveve boroi.<br>It is our (excl.)(pl.) pig.    |
| 19. | Avat a puak ra tabarikik.<br>You (pl.) will carry the cargo.  | 19. | Kavava tabarikik.<br>It is your (pl.) cargo.    |
| 20. | Amital a kul ra banam.<br>We (excl.)(3) will buy the knife.   | 20. | Kamimital banam.<br>It is our (excl.)(3) knife. |
| 21. | Amur a valongore ra boroi.<br>You (2) will hear the pig.      | 21. | Kamumur boroi.<br>It is your (2) pig.           |
| 22. | Datal a puak ra lama.<br>We (incl.)(3) will lift the copra.   | 22. | Kadatal lama.<br>It is our (incl.)(3) copra.    |
| 23. | Diat a kul ra kurit.<br>They (pl.) will buy the mat.          | 23. | Kadia kurit.<br>It is their (pl.) mat.          |
| 24. | Amir a kita ra boroi.<br>We (excl.)(2) will hit the pig.      | 24. | Kamimir boroi.<br>It is our (excl.)(2) pig.     |

Note: All Nominal utterances regardless of their tense are transformed into the present tense in the Possessive utterance.

## APPENDIX E

This lesson is for question intonation practice. It can be gone over daily or as often as necessary to fix the proper question intonation in your mind. Mimic the following:

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Kaia nam ra buk?                                | 1. Whose book is that?             |
| 2. Nuve, kaum gunan?                               | 2. Where do you live?              |
| 3. Vingaia i (ga) pot?                             | 3. When did he come?               |
| 4. U bobbe ra ava?                                 | 4. What are you looking at?        |
| 5. U tar kul ra kaukau?                            | 5. Did you buy the kaukau?         |
| 6. U tar gire to ia?                               | 6. Who did you see?                |
| 7. Akave ra buk?                                   | 7. Where is the book?              |
| 8. I vana uve?                                     | 8. Where did he go?                |
| 9. U burutue ra ava?                               | 9. Why are you afraid?             |
| 10. I tar (a)ivia kaum kilala na nilaun?           | 10. How old are you?               |
| 11. U mainge aivia tamata?                         | 11. How many tomatoes do you want? |
| 12. Vingaia na lilikum?                            | 12. When will it come back?        |
| 13. U tar gire ra bul tutana?                      | 13. Did you see the boy?           |
| 14. I mainge ra ava?                               | 14. What does he want?             |
| 15. U mainge go ra pawpaw?                         | 15. Do you want the pawpaw?        |
| 16. Ava nam?                                       | 16. What is that?                  |
| 17. Vingaia. i pot? <u>or</u><br>(Vingaia na pot?) | 17. When is he coming?             |
| 18. Vingaia una varbean?                           | 18. When will you marry?           |
| 19. I tar (a)ivia kaum kilala na nilaun?*          | 19. How old are you?*              |
| 20. Aivia taim?                                    | 20. How many sisters have you?     |

\* A repeat (by mistake) on tape of number 10.

## APPENDIX F

This lesson is everyday conversation that should be memorized early and used early.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <p>1. Ava (ra) iangi go?</p> <p>2. Vatang ia mulai.</p> <p>3. Tata vovovon.</p> <p>4. Dave, iau vatang malia iat?</p> <p>5. Vatang ia mule ma ra tinata tuna.</p> <p>6. Dave, u nunure kaugu tinata?</p> <p>7. Pa iau nunure kaum tinata.</p> <p>8. I dekdek mat.</p> <p>9. Dave, kaum tinata i dekdek?</p> <p>10. Ma ina nunure boko namur.</p> <p>11. Ina manga nunure boko namur.</p> <p>12. Iau nunure a ik.</p> <p>13. U tata rurut.</p> <p>14. Iau tar valubane.</p> <p>15. Di vatang davatane ra tinata. <u>man</u> ta ra tinata mamati?</p> <p>16. Ava u tatike?</p> <p>17. Una tovo iau iat ta kaum tinata.</p> <p>18. Varve iau tara pir.</p> <p>19. Koko ra tinata na vok. (pidgin)</p> <p>20. Una valongore iau.</p> <p>21. Upi ra ava pa u tata?</p> <p>22. U tata da ra melem.</p> <p>23. Iau mainge upi ina ve u tai tikai na mangana.</p> | <p>1. What is this called.</p> <p>2. Say it again.</p> <p>3. Speak slowly.</p> <p>4. Did I speak correctly?</p> <p>5. Say it again in Tolai.</p> <p>6. Do you understand my language?</p> <p>7. I don't speak your language.</p> <p>8. It is very hard.</p> <p>9. Is your language hard?</p> <p>10. I will be able to speak it sometime.</p> <p>11. Later I will really understand.</p> <p>12. I understand a little.</p> <p>13. You speak too fast.</p> <p>14. I have forgotten.</p> <p>15. How do you say <u>man</u> in Tolai?</p> <p>16. What are you saying?</p> <p>17. You must teach me your language.</p> <p>18. Tell me a story.</p> <p>19. Do not speak Pidgin.</p> <p>20. Listen to me.</p> <p>21. Why don't you speak?</p> <p>22. You speak very fluently.</p> <p>23. I want to tell you something.</p> |
|---|--|

## LESSON 1

Lesson one is a situational lesson involving simple greetings, a few simple question and answer locational utterances. Be careful to mimic the native speaker with his stress pattern. Notice how certain words which are written separately on paper join together with the following words in actual speech.

Question and location.		A meets B.
1.	A. Bona malana.	Good morning.
2.	B. Bona malana. Una ruk.	Good morning. Come in
3.	A. Boina tuna.	Thank you.
4.	B. Una ki akamana.	Sit down there.
5.	A. Ina ki ave?	Where shall I sit?
6.	B. Una ki ta nam ra kiki.	Sit in that chair.
7.	B. U mainge ra ava?	What can I do for you? <i>Amur</i>
8.	A. Kaugu ik a mani i tar rara.	I lost some money.
9.	B. I tar rara ave?	Where did you lose it?
10.	A. E, pa iau nunure.	I'm not sure.
11.	A. I tar rara ta ra pui.	I lost it in the bush.
12.	B. Dave, i tar rara ta ra pui?	Did you lose it in the bush?
13.	A. Maia.	Yes.
14.	A. Ina lilikun go.	I'm going home now. (returning)
15.	B. Ioko.	Goodbye.

Note: Dave - did? Utterance initially this turns a statement into a question.  
e. g. numbers 11 and 12.

Ava - what? Can occur either utterance initially or finally.

Ave - akave (as in Appendix E, No. 7) - where? (position question)

## LESSON 2

Lesson two is a situational lesson with emphasis on time. Note the markers for when, before, at night, yeaterday, and tomorrow.

Question and Time.	A meets C.
1. C. Bona ravian, turagu.	Good afternoon, brother.
2. A. Ravian. Vingaia u pot.	Afternoon. When did you arrive?
3. C. Iau tar pot na bung.	I arrived yesterday.
4. A. U pot na marum?	Did you arrive in the night?
5. C. Maia, i ga marum.	Yes, it was at night.
6. A. U tar va ave?	Where did you sleep?
7. C. Iau tar va ta ra kubagu.	I slept at home.
8. A. Vingai una lilikon? <u>or</u> (Una lilikon vingai?)	When will you return?
9. C. Ina talil ningene.	I will return tomorrow.
10. A. Una ki pa tika na bung?	Will you stay one day?
11. C. Pata, ina ki a ura bung.	No, I will stay two days.
12. A. U tar vana uti lua? <u>or</u> (U tar ki ati lua?)	Were you here before?
13. C. Maia, pa iau ki vavuan. <u>or</u> (Maia, pa i vavuan kaugu kini.)	Yes, for a short time.
14. A. Io, dor a varbai. Ioko. (Iau mainge ina vana)	Parting greeting. (Alternate) I want to go now.



### LESSON 3

Lesson three is a situational lesson with particular emphasis on equational type utterances. Note carefully that there is no need for the verb 'to be' in the Tolai speakers' concept. The response a davai, or 'a tree' means the same in Tolai as 'it is a tree' means to us in English. The same is true for ava go, literally, 'what this?' but meaningfully, 'what is this?'. Note the marker na showing the relationship of the man to big in a ngala na tutana.

#### Question and Equation.

- |     | A meets D                        |                          |
|-----|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1.  | D. Bona marum.                   | Good evening.            |
| 2.  | A. Una ruk, una ki ati.          | Come in--sit down here.  |
| 3.  | D. Ava nam?                      | What is that?            |
| 4.  | A. A boroi nam.                  | That is a pig.           |
| 5.  | A beo nam.                       | It is a bird.            |
| 6.  | A davai nam.                     | It is a tree.            |
| 7.  | A tava alir.                     | It is a river.           |
| 8.  | A bakut.                         | It is a cloud.           |
| 9.  | D. Ava go?                       | What is this?            |
| 10. | A. A pap.                        | It is a dog.             |
| 11. | D. U biti dave?                  | What did you say?        |
| 12. | A. A pap.                        | It is a dog.             |
| 13. | D. Pap--takodo kaugu vatavatang? | Dog, did I say it right? |
| 14. | A. Maia, i takodo nam.           | Yes, that is right.      |
| 15. | D. Ava go?                       | What is this?            |
| 16. | A. A gai.                        | It is the moon.          |
| 17. | A keake.                         | It is the sun.           |
| 18. | A tutana.                        | It is a man.             |
| 19. | A vavina.                        | It is the woman.         |
| 20. | D. A ngala na pap nam.           | That is a big dog.       |

- |     |    |                          |                          |
|-----|----|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 21. | A. | Maia, a ngala na pap.    | Yes, it is a big dog.    |
| 22. | A. | Ia ra ngala na pusi.     | It is a big cat.         |
| 23. |    | A ngala nâ tutana.       | It is a big man.         |
| 24. |    | A ngala na davai.        | It is a big tree.        |
| 25. |    | A ikilik na tutana.      | It is a little man.      |
| 26. |    | A ikilik na pap.         | It is a little dog.      |
| 27. |    | A ikilik na pusi.        | It is a little cat.      |
| 28. |    | A ikilik na davai.       | It is a little tree.     |
| 29. | D. | Akave ra pap?            | Where is the dog?        |
| 30. | A. | A pap akamana.           | The dog is there.        |
| 31. | D. | Akave ra ngala na pap?   | Where is the big dog?    |
| 32. | A. | A ngala na pap akamana.  | The big dog is there.    |
| 33. | D. | Akave ra nat na pap.     | Where is the little dog? |
| 34. | A. | A nat na pap i ki akari. | The little dog is here.  |

## LESSON 4

Lesson four introduces the common negation forms. Continue to memorize and mimic the utterances as spoken by the native speakers. In these types of lessons pay particular attention to the question markers and their positions.

### Question and Negation

- |     |    |   |  |
|-----|----|---|--|
|     |    |   | A meets Plural (P)                     |
| 1.  | A. | Bona malana. Ava tar vana mamave?                           | Good morning. Where did you come from? |
| 2.  | P. | Ave pot maro Vunadidir.                                     | We came from Vunadidir.                |
| 3.  | A. | Akave Vunadidir?  | Where is Vunadidir?                    |
| 4.  | P. | Vunadidir akamana.  | Vunadidir is over there.               |
| 5.  | A. | Maravai ra luana?   | By the mountain?                       |
| 6.  | P. | Pata, ta ra ul a luana.                                     | No, on top of the mountain.            |
| 7.  | A. | Di vaiang go ra luana ma ra ava?                            | What is the name of that mountain?     |
| 8.  | P. | Di vatang ia <u>Vunakokor</u> .                             | Its name is <u>Vunakokor</u> .         |
| 9.  | A. | Kaum gunan abara?   | Do you live there?                     |
| 10. | P. | Vakir ave ki abara go.                                      | We don't live there now.               |
| 11. | A. | Ava ki ave go?  | Where do you live now?                 |
| 12. | P. | Ave va uro Rapitok.   | We live at <u>Rapitok</u> .            |
| 13. | A. | Avat a vana uve go?   | Where are you going now?               |
| 14. | P. | Avet uro <u>Rabaul</u> .                                    | We are going to <u>Rabaul</u> .        |
| 15. | A. | Pa ina vana <u>Rabaul</u> .                                 | I am not going to <u>Rabaul</u> .      |
| 16. | P. | Ina gire u na mur boko. <u>or</u><br>(Ina gire u namalana.) | I (sing.) will see you later.          |

Note: Vakir - negative statement form.

Pata - no

Pa - Emphatic negation form

Koko - (Lesson 6; No. 3, 5) negative command.

## LESSON 5

Lesson five is a simple village type conversation. Notice the possessive suffix which relates to personal objects; e. g. kaugu pal 'my house'. These will be dealt with in detail at a later lesson.

Village Scene:	A meets B
1. A. Ava ra iangi go ra gunan?	What is the name of this village?
2. B. Matupit.	It is called Matupit.
3. A. Aivia pal tana?	How many houses are there here?
4. B. Avinun a pal.	There are ten houses.
5. A. Aivia tarai dia ki tana?	How many people are there here?
6. B. I tup ia. A ngala na kor. (Mongoro.)	There are plenty of people.
7. A. Nuve kaum pal?	Which is your house?
8. B. Nam ra ngala na pal.	It is the big house.
9. A. Kaia nam ra pal?	Whose house is that?
10. B. Kai ra luluai nam ra pal.	That is the house of the chief.
11. A. Akave ra tena varkurai?	Where is the chief?
12. B. I tar vana Rabaul.	He went to Rabaul.
13. A. Na lilikun vingai?	When will he return?
14. B. Na mur boko.	Later.
15. A. Na lilikun go ieri?	Will he return today?
16. B. E, pa iau nunure.	I don't know.
17. A. Ava nam?	What is that?
18. B. A beo nam.	That is a bird.
19. A. A umana beo nam.	Those are birds.
20. B. Kaugu pal nam.	That is my house.
21. A. Kaugu pap nam.	That is my dog.
22. B. Go kaugu taulai.	This is my wife.

- |     |    |   |                          |
|-----|----|---|--------------------------|
| 23. |    | Go natugu <u>or</u><br>(Natugu go.)                   | This is my son.          |
| 24. | B. | Tamagu go.  | This is my father.       |
| 25. | A. | Kaum pal nam?   | Is that your house?      |
| 26. | A. | Kana nam ra pal?                                      | Is that his house?       |
| 27. | B. | Pata. (or Patana)                                     | No.                      |
| 28. | A. | Akava kana pal? <u>or</u><br>(Akave kana pal?)        | Where is his house?      |
| 29. | B. | Nam ra pal akono kana. <u>or</u><br>(Kana pal akono.) | His house is over there. |
| 30. | A. | Io, ina vana.   | I'm going now.           |

## LESSON 6

Lesson six introduces some longer stretches of speech. It is important not to become discouraged if you cannot complete the whole utterance. Continue to mimic at the speed of the informant. If necessary slow the machine slightly the first couple of times through.

Location and Indirect Object.

A meets B

- |     |    |  |                                      |
|-----|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1.  | A. | Ina vung ra kaukau ave?                        | Where shall I put the kaukau?        |
| 2.  | B. | Una vung ia ta ra ngala na pal.                | Put it in the big house.             |
| 3.  |    | Koko una vung ia ta ra ikilik na pal.          | Don't put it in the little house.    |
| 4.  | A. | Una kap ra davai.                              | Bring me the wood.                   |
| 5.  |    | Pata; koko, una kap ra davai nina i gege.      | No, don't bring me the crooked wood. |
| 6.  |    | Una kap ra davai (nina) i takodo piragu.       | Bring me the straight wood.          |
| 7.  | B. | U mainge ra ava?                               | What do you want?                    |
| 8.  | A. | Iau mainge ra ngala na paw-paw.                | I want a big paw-paw.                |
| 9.  | B. | Iau vatur vake ra umana ikilik na papaw ka.    | I have only little paw-paw's.        |
| 10. |    | U mainge diat?                                 | Do you want them?                    |
| 11. | A. | Pata, pa iau mainge.                           | No, I don't.                         |
| 12. |    | Una (tul tar) ra paw-paw piragu nina i kalami. | Give me a sweet paw-paw.             |
| 13. | A. | Una tabar iau ma ra onion nina i (mapak).      | Give me a bitter onion.              |
| 14. | B. | Io=dave go ra ngala i topa ia.                 | Here. Is this big enough?            |
| 15. | A. | Iau mainge ra utul a potato bula.              | Also give me three potatoes.         |
| 16. |    | Aivia ra mataina? <u>or</u><br>Aivia ure go?   | How much is that?                    |
| 17. | B. | A utul a siling.                               | That is three shillings.             |

LESSON 7 (Review)

1. A. Ra beo i tar pukai ki ta ra pui. The bird has landed in the bush.
2. B. Vingai i ga pukai abara? When did it land there?
3. A. Pa i vavuan. (go ko) Just awhile ago. (Lit. Not it long.)
4. B. U pait valar pa ia pi una gire go? Can you see it now?
5. A. Maia, iau pait valar pa ia. Yes, I can.
6. B. Akave? (I ki ave?) Where is it?
7. A. Ta nam ra ngala na davai. On that big tree.
8. B. Una kap ra panak ma ina panak ia. Bring me a bow and I'll shoot it. (Not usual to talk like this.)
9. A. Koko una panak ia. I tabu. Don't shoot it. It's illegal.
10. B. Ava ra vuna? Why not?
11. A. A papaw i ki? or U vatur vake ra papaw? Do you have any paw-paw?
12. C. Maia, u mainge aivia? Yes, how many would you like?
13. A. Iau mainge (ra) laptikai. Give me six please.
14. C. Ina vung diat ave? Where shall I put them?
15. A. Una vung diat ta kaugu kar. Put them in my car.
16. C. Ta nam ra ngala na kar? In that big car?
17. A. Pata, ta nam ra ikilik na kar. No, the little car.
18. C. Pa iau matoto bulu ta kaum tinata. I didn't understand you. or (Kaum tinata pa i kapa.)
19. A. Iau biti ra ikilik na kar. or (Iau biti ba ra ikilik na kar.) I said the little car.
20. C. Una tata vovovon. Please speak slowly.
21. A. Pa kaugu ta mani. Iau tar varara. I have no money. I lost it.

LESSON 7 (Continued)

- |     |    |   |                           |
|-----|----|---|---------------------------|
| 22. | D. | I tar rara vingai?  | When did you lose it?     |
| 23. | A. | I tar rara nabung.  | I lost it yesterday.      |
| 24. | D. | I tar rara ave? <u>or</u><br>(U varara ave?)                    | Where did you lose it?    |
| 25. | A. | Maravai Vunadidir.  | I lost it near Vunadidir. |
| 26. | D. | Aivia u varara? <u>or</u><br>(Aivia i tar rara.)                | How much did you lose?    |
| 27. | A. | A ura paun i tar rara.  | I lost two pounds.        |
| 28. | D. | U pait valar pa ia pi una kap<br>ta mani?                       | Can you get some money?   |
| 29. | A. | Ina lul taragu.   | I will ask my brother.    |
| 30. | D. | Turam i ki ave?   | Where is your brother?    |
| 31. | A. | Akari ta ra bung. <u>or</u><br>(I ki ati ta ra bung.)           | He is here at the market. |
| 32. | D. | Una ben pa ia. <u>or</u><br>(Una vana ma una kapi pa ia.)       | Go and get him.           |
| 33. | A. | Boina, una ki pa amir boko.<br><u>or</u> (Boina, una tur boko.) | All right, you wait.      |
| 34. | D. | Una rurut. <u>or</u> (Una lulut.)                               | Go quickly.               |



## LESSON 8

The first part of lesson eight introduces adjectives both preceding and following the noun. The ligative na is used to mark the subject, e. g. a mamat na boroi 'it is a heavy pig'. The ligative i is used to mark the verbal relationship, e. g. a tutana i dekdek 'the man is strong'. (literally 'the man he strong'.) Know how to use na and i. Each utterance will be given twice.

- |     |   |  |
|-----|---|--|
| 1.  | Akave ra mamat na vat?                              | Where is a heavy stone?                        |
| 2.  | To ia ra dekdek na tutana?                          | Who is the strong man?                         |
| 3.  | Vingaia u ga gire ra oaga i ga manga vana?          | When did you see the fast canoe?               |
| 4.  | Dave, nam ra bul melem i tar pot?                   | Did the clever boy come?                       |
| 5.  | Nam ra lunga na tutana i ga mainge ra ava?          | What did the stupid man want?                  |
| 6.  | Iau tar angine ra purpur iang na vuvuvul.           | I smelled the sweet flower.                    |
| 7.  | Akave ra ngala na vudu?                             | Where is the big banana?                       |
| 8.  | Amur tar tikan tadav ra mariringien na tava alir.   | You (2) found a beautiful river.               |
| 9.  | Nam a gege na davai.                                | That is a crooked stick.                       |
| 10. | Una pait kaugu ta papa na oaga.                     | Make me a light canoe.                         |
| 11. | Dave, dital tar tadav ra ngala na ta?               | Did they (3) reach the big sea?                |
| 12. | Nam ra muli i manmanin.                             | That is a bitter lemon.                        |
| 13. | Iau tar val ta ra valian i mariringien              | I walked along the beautiful beach.            |
| 14. | Diat parika dia tar tutua urama ra luana i tavarat. | They all climbed the steep hill.               |
| 15. | Avet parika ave tar gire ra korong na galang.       | We (all) saw the black rat.                    |
| 16. | Dor tar vanavana ta ra takodo na nga.               | We (incl. )(2) walked along the straight road. |

## LESSON 8

The remainder of lesson eight lists some of the adjective vocabulary used in the body of lesson eight. It also introduces a new vocabulary by comparison.

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 1. longor - strong         | 10. takodo - straight                       |
| 2. mariringien - beautiful | 11. gege - crooked                          |
| 3. metek - nice            | 12. matoto - clever (in sense of 'skilful') |
| 4. vakak - nice            | 13. lunga - stupid                          |
| 5. kalami - sweet          | 14. paparar - steep                         |
| 6. mapak - bitter          | 15. korong - black                          |
| 7. dekdek - fast, hard     | 16. ngala - big                             |
| 8. papa - light            | 17. dur - dirty                             |
| 9. mamat - heavy           | 18. leono - hard                            |

### Vocabulary by comparison.

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. dekdek - pagolgol    | 1. strong - weak      |
| 2. boina - kaina        | 2. good - bad         |
| 3. lolovina - tutukana  | 3. long - short       |
| 4. manmanin - kalami    | 4. bitter - sweet     |
| 5. mamat - papa         | 5. heavy - light      |
| 6. ngala - ikilik       | 6. big - little       |
| 7. takodo - gege        | 7. straight - crooked |
| 8. melem - lunga        | 8. clever - stupid    |
| 9. vovovon - lulut      | 9. slow - quick       |
| 10. melmel - dekdek     | 10. soft - hard       |
| 11. malapang - madoldol | 11. hot - cold        |

## LESSON 9

Lesson nine continues using adjectives, this time by transformation. Notice that there is a certain class of adjectives which take no ligative. Following the noun without ligatives are some colors and proper names, the word tabu 'sacred' and ikilik 'little'. There are also a couple of adjectives which precede the noun without a ligative. These are paupau 'few' and peal 'many'.

Two examples will be given of the type of transformation desired in this series. After these two examples transform the first utterance to the second during the pause. Following the pause the correct transform will be given.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Nam ra pal i tabu.<br/>That house is sacred.</p>                   | <p>1. A pal tabu.<br/>It is a sacred house.</p>                          |
| <p>2. A bul maro N. G.<br/>The boy is from N. G.</p>                     | <p>2. A bul N. G.<br/>He is a N. G. boy.</p>                             |
| <p>3. A lama i kulau.<br/>The coconut is green.</p>                      | <p>3. A kulau.<br/>It is a green coconut.</p>                            |
| <p>4. A bul marama Baining.<br/>The boy is from (down) the Bainings.</p> | <p>4. A bul baining.<br/>He is a Baining boy.</p>                        |
| <p>5. A magit i tabu.<br/>The thing is sacred.</p>                       | <p>5. A magit tabu.<br/>It is a sacred thing.</p>                        |
| <p>6. A umana siling dia paupau.<br/>The shillings are few.</p>          | <p>6. A paupau siling ika.<br/>There are a few shillings.</p>            |
| <p>7. A aumana boroi dia peal.<br/>The pigs are many.</p>                | <p>7. A peal boroi.<br/>There are many pigs.</p>                         |
| <p>8. A kirip i boina.<br/>The meat is nice.</p>                         | <p>8. A bona kirip nam.<br/>That is nice (good) meat.</p>                |
| <p>9. A bul maro Raluana.<br/>The boy is from Raluana.</p>               | <p>9. A te Raluana <u>or</u><br/>(A bul Raluana.)<br/>A Raluana boy.</p> |
| <p>10. A bul i melem.<br/>The boy is clever.</p>                         | <p>10. A bul melem.<br/>He is a clever boy.</p>                          |

## LESSON 10

Lesson ten is transformation practice of adjectives with ligatives. Two examples will be given. Do not consult your written lessons for the English translation. Think in Tolai! Notice again the marker i which shows the verbal relationship as, e. g., No. 1 'that road it big' and the marker na in the transform which shows the noun relationship between 'big' and 'road' or the bigness of the road.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Nam ra rot i ngala.<br/>That road is big.</p>            | <p>1. A ngala na rot.<br/>It is a big road.</p>                  |
| <p>2. A tutana i dekdek.<br/>The man is strong.</p>            | <p>2. A dekdek na tutana.<br/>He is a strong man.</p>            |
| <p>3. A davai i takodo.<br/>The wood is straight.</p>          | <p>3. A takodo na davai.<br/>It is straight wood.</p>            |
| <p>4. A os i rurut.<br/>The horse is fast.</p>                 | <p>4. A rurut na os.<br/>It is a fast horse.</p>                 |
| <p>5. A boroi i mamat. (tabu)<br/>The pig is heavy.</p>        | <p>5. A mamat na boroi.<br/>It is a heavy pig.</p>               |
| <p>6. A vudu i ngala.<br/>The banana is big.</p>               | <p>6. A ngala na vudu.<br/>It is a big banana.</p>               |
| <p>7. A tungunana i mariringien.<br/>The bay is beautiful.</p> | <p>7. A mariringien na tungunana.<br/>It is a beautiful bay.</p> |
| <p>8. A oaga i papa.<br/>The canoe is light.</p>               | <p>8. A papa na oaga.<br/>It is a light canoe.</p>               |
| <p>9. A buana i tavarat.<br/>The hill is steep.</p>            | <p>9. A tavarat na buana.<br/>It is a steep hill.</p>            |
| <p>10. A vat i mamat.<br/>The stone is heavy.</p>              | <p>10. A mamat na vat.<br/>It is a heavy stone.</p>              |
| <p>11. A galang i korong.<br/>The rat is black.</p>            | <p>11. A korong na galang.<br/>It is a black rat.</p>            |
| <p>12. A bakut i pua.<br/>The cloud is white.</p>              | <p>12. A pua na bakut.<br/>It is a white cloud.</p>              |
| <p>13. A ta i limut.<br/>The sea is blue. (green)</p>          | <p>13. A limut na ta.<br/>It is a blue sea.</p>                  |
| <p>14. Ra tutana i tubu.<br/>The man is fat.</p>               | <p>14. A tubu na tutana.<br/>He is a fat man.</p>                |

## LESSON 11

Lesson eleven introduces words of manner by transformation. It is to be studied in two stages. In stage one, both utterances and the transformation (the third column) will be given. In this first stage give complete mimicry of all three utterances.

In stage two transform after the second utterance of each example.

- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| 1. Iau vuvut.<br>I run.   | 1. Iau rurut.<br>I am quick.             | 1. Iau vutvut rurut.<br>I run quickly.  |
| 2. Ami(r) tata(ta).<br><br>We (excl.)(2) talk.                                | 2. Amir kankan.<br><br>We are angry.     | 2. Amir tata(ta) ma ra kankan.<br><br>We talk angrily.                              |
| 3. Dia tar mat.<br>They (pl.) died.   | 3. Dia ga burut.<br>They were afraid.    | 3. Dia ga mat ma ra bunurut. They died fearfully.                                   |
| 4. I kuku(ku) la.<br>He shouted.  | 4. I gugu.<br>He is joyful.              | 4. I kuku(ku) la na gugu.<br>He shouted joyfully.                                   |
| 5. Amur a papalum.<br><br>You (2) will work.                                  | 5. Amu(r)boina(ka).<br><br>You are good. | 5. Amur papalum bulu (boina.) You work well (good).                                 |
| 6. Datal alir (gumu).<br>We (incl.)(3) swim.                                  | 6. Datal kaina.<br>We are bad.           | 6. Datal alir kakaina.<br>We swim badly.  |
| 7. U tar tata(ta).<br>You (sing.) talked.                                     | 7. U (a) lunga.<br>You are foolish.      | 7. U tar tata(ta) da ra lunga. You talked foolishly.                                |
| 8. I vanavana.<br>He walks.   | 8. I vovovon.<br>He is slow.             | 8. I vanavana vovovon.<br>He walks slowly.  |
| 9. I vutvut ba.<br>He ran down (the hill).                                    | 9. I rurut.<br>He is quick.              | 9. I vutvut(ba) rurut.<br>He ran down quickly.                                      |
| 10. Iau tar tata(ta) pire ra vavina.<br>I talked to the girl.                 | 10. Iau dekdek.<br>I am strong.          | 10. Iau tar tata(ta) dekdek pire ra vavina. I talked strongly to the girl.          |
| 11. I tar varubu ma ra tutana.<br>He fought the man.                          | 11. I dekdek.<br>He is strong.           | 11. I varubu dekdek ma ra tutana. He fought the man strongly.                       |
| 12. A lama i tavua ta ra tinganalama.<br>The coconut grows on the plantation. | 12. I takodo.<br>It is straight.         | 12. I tavua takodo ta ra tinganalama. The coconut grows straight on the plantation. |
| 13. A davai i tavua maravai ra tava.<br>The tree grows near the river.        | 13. I gege.<br>It is crooked.            | 13. I tavua gege pire ra tava. The tree grows crookedly near the river.             |

## LESSON 12

Lesson twelve deals entirely with negative particles by transformation. In stage one mimic both utterances. In stage two transform to the negative after the initial utterance and before the transformation given on tape.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. A tarai diat a vana.<br/>The people will go.</p>                   | <p>1. A tarai pa diat a vana.<br/>The people will not go.</p>             |
| <p>2. (A) tutana i nongon.<br/>The man is laughing.</p>                  | <p>2. (A) tutana pa i nongon.<br/>The man is not laughing.</p>            |
| <p>3. Ina pait ia.<br/>I will do it.</p>                                 | <p>3. Pa ina pait ia.<br/>I will not do it.</p>                           |
| <p>4. Kaugu pal go.<br/>This is my house.</p>                            | <p>4. Vakir kaugu pal go (no).<br/>This is not my house.</p>              |
| <p>5. Una pait nam, i boina.<br/>Do that, it is good.</p>                | <p>5. Koko una pait nam, pa i boina.<br/>Don't do that, it's no good.</p> |
| <p>6. Una long ramagit.<br/>You steal anything.</p>                      | <p>6. Koko una long ra magit.<br/>Don't you steal anything.</p>           |
| <p>7. A tutana nam.<br/>That is a man.</p>                               | <p>7. Vakir a tutana nam.<br/>That is not a man.</p>                      |
| <p>8. Ta umana dia mari ra vava guai. Some love the animals.</p>         | <p>8. Pa ta na i mari ra vava guai.<br/>No one loves the animals.</p>     |
| <p>9. Kadia pal nam.<br/>That is their (pl) house.</p>                   | <p>9. Vakir kadia pal nam.<br/>That is not their (pl) house.</p>          |
| <p>10. I vana.<br/>He is going.</p>                                      | <p>10. Pa i vana.<br/>He is not going.</p>                                |
| <p>11. Amutal tar ian.<br/>You (3) have eaten.</p>                       | <p>11. Pa amutal ian (boko).<br/>You (3) have not eaten.</p>              |
| <p>12. Iau tar pot.<br/>I came.</p>                                      | <p>12. Pa iau pot. <u>or</u> (Pa iau pot ba.)<br/>I did not come.</p>     |
| <p>13. Datal tar tata.<br/>We (incl.)(3) have spoken.</p>                | <p>13. Pa datal tata.<br/>We have not spoken.</p>                         |
| <p>14. Amir tar ian.<br/>We (excl.)(2) ate.</p>                          | <p>14. Pa ami ti ian boko.<br/>We did not eat.</p>                        |
| <p>15. Una vana uti. <u>or</u> (Una mai.)<br/>You (sing.) come here.</p> | <p>15. Koko una vana uti.<br/>(You) don't come here.</p>                  |
| <p>16. Da(t) tar oro.<br/>We (incl.)(pl) called.</p>                     | <p>16. Pa da tar oro <u>or</u> (Pa da ta orogo.)<br/>We did not call.</p> |

## LESSON 13

Lesson thirteen is to provide practice in simple utterances with question indicators. Mimic and memorize the following giving special attention to intonation.

- |                             |                               |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Kai ia nam ra buk?       | 1. Whose is that book?        |
| 2. To ia i ga tovo u?       | 2. Who taught you?            |
| 3. To ia i ga pait ia?      | 3. Who did it?                |
| 4. To ia nam i tangi?       | 4. Who is that crying?        |
| 5. (A) mani kai ia?         | 5. Whose money was it?        |
| 6. Ia nam ra vavina?        | 6. Who is that woman?         |
| 7. To ia kaum luluai?       | 7. Who is your chief?         |
| 8. To ia i ga tumu ia?      | 8. Who wrote it?              |
| 9. To ia i tun ra pa?       | 9. Who cooked the taro?       |
| 10. Ka ia go?               | 10. Whose is this?            |
| 11. To ia i tabar ia?       | 11. Who fed him?              |
| 12. To ia nam?              | 12. Who is that? (male)       |
| 13. Ia (ia) nam?            | 13. Who is that? (female)     |
| 14. To ia go?               | 14. Who is this?              |
| 15. Ava go?                 | 15. What is this?             |
| 16. Ava nam?                | 16. What is that?             |
| 17. Ava ra vavinai pait ia? | 17. What is the woman doing?  |
| 18. U gire upi ra ava?      | 18. What are you looking for? |
| 19. Ava u pait ia?          | 19. What are you making?      |
| 20. U vana uti pira ava?    | 20. Why did you come here?    |
| 21. Upi ra ava pa u tata?   | 21. Why do you not speak?     |

## LESSON 14

Lesson fourteen introduces the remainder of the possessive pronoun types. These relate to body parts, food, and relatives. Notice the suffixes used for family relationships and the body parts. Study this lesson in two stages. In stage one follow the notes and mimic the Tolai utterances. In stage two dispense with the notes, replay the lesson on tape, and mimic (and memorize) the Tolai utterances.

- |                                    |   |
|------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Nam ra tutana matuagu.          | 1. That man is my uncle.<br>matuagu - my mother's brother<br>tamagu - my father, my father's brother. |
| 2. Natuna nam ra bul.              | 2. This child is his son.   |
| 3. Go ra bul vavina natuimumur.    | 3. This girl is your (2) daughter.  |
| 4. Tamagu nam ra tutana.           | 4. That man there is my father.   |
| 5. Go ra vavina tinaivavat.        | 5. This woman is your (plural) mother.  |
| 6. Dir taina ma nam ra vavina.     | 6. That girl is his sister.   |
| 7. A ulugu go.                     | 7. This is my head.   |
| 8. A limam go.                     | 8. This is your arm.  |
| 9. Kana kar nam.                   | 9. That is his car.   |
| 10. Nam iat kaugu nat na kakaruk.  | 10. That there is my chicken.   |
| 11. Go iat kaum pun.               | 11. This here is your turtle.   |
| 12. Kana go ra kiau.               | 12. That is his egg.  |
| 13. I ngala ra dekdekigu.          | 13. My strength is great.   |
| 14. A maukuam i takodo.            | 14. Your character is straight.   |
| 15. A nilaina i koro.              | 15. His voice is hoarse.  |
| 16. I kapa ra nuknukigu.           | 16. My thoughts are clear.  |
| 17. I ngala ra ura ulumumur.       | 17. Your (2) heads are big.   |
| 18. I kaina ra limaidiat.          | 18. Their (pl) hands are bad.   |
| 19. A matuaidor akari.             | 19. Our (incl.)(2) uncle is here.   |
| 20. A ura tavuimimir dir akono.    | 20. Our (excl.)(pl) parents are there.  |
| 21. Una kap ra (a)dital en piragu. | 21. Bring me their (3) fish.  |



LESSON 14 (continued)

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 22. Avat a kap kavava<br>kakaruk piragu. | 22. Bring me your (pl. ) chicken.     |
| 23. Akave (ra) adir nian?                | 23. Where is their (2) food?          |
| 24. Amital turana kava.                  | 24. He is our (excl. )(2) cousin.     |
| 25. A balaimimital i gomgom.             | 25. Our (excl. )(3) hearts are clean. |

Tolai Possessive Pronouns\*

	Sing.	Dual	Trial	Plural
1st Pers. (Excl. )	<u>kaugu</u>	<u>kamamir</u>	<u>kamamital</u>	<u>kavevet</u>
2nd Person	<u>kaum</u>	<u>kamamur</u>	<u>kamumutal</u>	<u>kavava(t)</u>
1st Pers. (Incl. )	----	<u>kador</u>	<u>kadatal</u>	<u>kada(t)</u>
3rd Person	<u>kana</u>	<u>kadir</u>	<u>kadi (tal)</u>	<u>kadi (a)(t)</u>

\* Body parts, food, and relatives.

Note: The dual, trial and plural forms are exactly the same as those introduced in Appendix D of the Regular Possessive Pronouns.

## LESSON 15

Lesson fifteen is a short lesson giving practice in attributing nouns to nouns. Notice the relationship markers ra, na and kai.

- |                                  |                                       |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. A balai ra tutana.            | 1. The heart of the man.              |
| 2. A dekdek i ra kuramana.       | 2. The strength of the baby.          |
| 3. A nilai ra tarai.             | 3. The voice of the people.           |
| 4. A ura limai ra bul.           | 4. The hands of the child.            |
| 5. A tamai To Bata.              | 5. The father of Mr. Bata.            |
| 6. A tinai ra bul.               | 6. The mother of the child.           |
| 7. A kau ra pap.                 | 7. The leg of the dog.                |
| 8. A pal na kunai.               | 8. A hut of grass.                    |
| 9. A bala na parau.              | 9. The interior of the boat.          |
| 10. Tikana manga na vudu.        | 10. A kind of banana.                 |
| 11. A magit ai ra bul.           | 11. Food for the child.               |
| 12. A pal a matana.              | 12. Forehead (the house) of his head. |
| 13. A ula pal.                   | 13. The roof of the house.            |
| 14. A papalum kai ra tutana.     | 14. Work for the man.                 |
| 15. A mani kai ra bung.          | 15. Money for the market.             |
| 16. A rumu kai ra tena varkurai. | 16. The spear of the chief.           |
| 17. A pal kai ra tutana.         | 17. The house of the man.             |
| 18. A buk kai ra bul.            | 18. The book of the boy.              |
| 19. A tulai kai ra tutana.       | 19. The wife of the man.              |
| 20. A mapina davai.              | 20. The leaf of the tree.             |
| 21. A banbanu na pal.            | 21. The door of the house.            |

## LESSON 16

Lesson sixteen introduces transforms from one class to another without significant change in dictionary meaning. Pay particular attention to the marker (or lack of marker) before the word used as a noun and then the marker (or lack of same) that is used when the word is used as a verb.

Mimic the following noting the word position.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. I kukut na bata.<br>The rain is coming.               | 1. I bata nabung.<br>It rained yesterday.                         |
| 2. Dia ga kairane ra guria.<br>They felt the earthquake. | 2. I guria na marum.<br>The earth quaked in the night.            |
| 3. Ave valongore ra vuvu.<br>We heard the wind.          | 3. I ga dekdek ra vuvu.<br>It blew strongly.                      |
| 4. A ngala na lovon.<br>The flood is big.                | 4. A tava i noro.<br>The water flooded.                           |
| 5. Ave gire ra palapala ia.<br>We saw the lightning.     | 5. I palapala ia aro.<br>The lightning flashed over there.        |
| 6. I valongore ra pipi.<br>He heard the thunder.         | 6. I manga pangpagur.<br>It thundered loudly.                     |
| 7. A keake melamelapong.<br>The sun is hot.              | 7. A keake i rang iau.<br>The heat bothers me.                    |
| 8. U tar nuk ra ava?<br>What are your thoughts?          | 8. U nuknuk dave?<br>What are you thinking?                       |
| 9. A malagene akamana.<br>The dance is over there.       | 9. Dia malagene.<br>They are dancing.                             |
| 10. A mari na kakailai.<br>The song is pretty.           | 10. A umana bul ikilik dia kakailai.<br>The children are singing. |
| 11. A ta i ngala.<br>The sea is big.                     | 11. A bobol i vanaur.<br>The waves come in.                       |
| 12. A ririvon i tar kaina.<br>The dream was bad.         | 12. A tutana i ririvon.<br>The man is dreaming.                   |

## LESSON 17

The first part of lesson seventeen should be familiar. In one sense it could be called adjectives being transformed to noun meaning. It really is a continuation and review of lesson ten of transformation of adjectives with ligatives.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. A beo i ngala.<br/>It is a big bird.</p>        | <p>1. A ngala na beo.<br/>The bird is big.</p>        |
| <p>2. A bul i korong.<br/>He is a black boy.</p>      | <p>2. A korong na bul.<br/>The boy is black.</p>      |
| <p>3. A mapinai i gomgom.<br/>It is a clean leaf.</p> | <p>3. A gomgom na mapinai.<br/>The leaf is clean.</p> |
| <p>4. A mal i dur.<br/>It is a dirty cloth.</p>       | <p>4. A dur na mal.<br/>The cloth is dirty.</p>       |
| <p>5. A vat i dekdek.<br/>It is a hard stone.</p>     | <p>5. A dekdek na vat.<br/>The stone is hard.</p>     |
| <p>6. A nga i takado.<br/>It is a straight road.</p>  | <p>6. A takado na nga.<br/>The road is straight.</p>  |
| <p>7. A davai i gege.<br/>It is a crooked stick.</p>  | <p>7. A gege na kaur.<br/>It is a crooked bamboo.</p> |

The second part of lesson seventeen is to introduce the prefix ni - Notice in the transforms the loss of the prefix and the corresponding difference in meaning. In the second part of lesson nineteen the word tena will be dealt with more fully. Go over this lesson until the use of ni - is understood.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. A tena niaring<br/>He is a praying man.</p>              | <p>1. Tutana i araring.<br/>The man is praying.</p>            |
| <p>2. A dekdek na nial.<br/>It is a hard pull.</p>             | <p>2. A tutana i al.<br/>The man is pulling.</p>               |
| <p>3. A tena ninongon.<br/>He is a laughing boy.</p>           | <p>3. A bul i nongon.<br/>The boy laughs.</p>                  |
| <p>4. A umana tena nilibur.<br/>They are playing children.</p> | <p>4. A umana bul dia libur.<br/>The children are playing.</p> |
| <p>5. A tena nioro.<br/>He is a calling man.</p>               | <p>5. I oro.<br/>He calls out.</p>                             |
| <p>6. A ngala niadinga.<br/>The sneeze was loud.</p>           | <p>6. Iau adinga.<br/>I am sneezing.</p>                       |

## LESSON 17 (continued)

- |  |                                       |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| <p>7. U a tena niva.<br/>You are a sleepy man.</p> | <p>7. U va.<br/>You are sleeping.</p> |
|--|---------------------------------------|

## LESSON 18

Lesson eighteen introduces by transformation verbs to nouns by complete or partial reduplication. Mimic the following utterances and be alert in every day speech for other verbs that are transformed to nouns in the same manner.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>1. Ina ki.<br/>I will sit down.</p> <p>2. Una tur abara.<br/>You stand there.</p> <p>3. Tutuk ra nil ta ra davai.<br/>Hammer the nail into the wood.</p> <p>4. Iau mainge pi ina va.<br/>I want to sleep.</p> <p>5. Iau go ra pepe na ulugu.<br/>I am combing my hair.</p> <p>6. Manga vu ia.<br/>Blow hard.</p> <p>7. Una tep ra iap.<br/>Fan the fire.</p> <p>8. Una bair ra kaukau.<br/>Hoe the kaukau.</p> <p>9. Na kao<br/>He will climb.</p> <p>10. Una banu bat iai.*<br/>Close the door.</p> <p>11. Una toro ra umana mal.<br/>Sprinkle the clothes.</p> | <p>1. Uti ra kiki.<br/>Bring the chair.</p> <p>2. Vung ia ta ra turtur.<br/>Put it on the stand.</p> <p>3. Uti ra tututuk.<br/>Hand me the hammer.</p> <p>4. Akave ra vava?<br/>Where is the bed?</p> <p>5. Kaum ta gogo?<br/>Have you a comb?</p> <p>6. Kaum nam ra tilatilik?<br/>Is that your flute?</p> <p>7. Ina ka pa kaum teptep. or<br/>(Ina la pa kaum teptep.)<br/>Lend me your fan.</p> <p>8. Akave ra bair?<br/>Where is the hoe?</p> <p>9. Una vung ra kakao abara.<br/>Put the ladder there.</p> <p>10. A banbanu nam.*<br/>That is a door.</p> <p>11. Una kap ra totoroi.<br/>Fetch the sprinkler.</p> |
|---|---|

\* reversed on the tape.

## LESSON 19

Lesson nineteen is in two parts. The second part has been precluded by the second part of Lesson seventeen. Lesson nineteen introduces transformation from a verb-like word to a noun actor with an auxiliary word. These are weak nouns but derive material from the noun and the auxiliaries lup 'fond of' and tena 'one who does'. Mimic the utterances and get the concept of lup and tena firmly in mind.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>1. Una tul tar ra nian tagu.<br/>Give me the food. *</p>      | <p>1. Iau a lup nian.<br/>I am a glutton.</p>                            |
| <p>2. Nuve kaum tinata tuna?<br/>What language do you speak?</p> | <p>2. U a lup tinata.<br/>You are a gabber.</p>                          |
| <p>3. Dia long.<br/>They steal.</p>                              | <p>3. Diat, a umana tena nilong. **<br/>They are thieves.</p>            |
| <p>4. Koko una vaongo.<br/>Don't lie.</p>                        | <p>4. Avat parika a umana tena vaongo.<br/><br/>You (all) are liars.</p> |
| <p>5. Dia varubu.<br/>They fight.</p>                            | <p>5. Diat a umana lup vinarubu.<br/>They are fighting people.</p>       |
- \*\* Note the prefix ni - occurring with the verb after tena.  
\* Literally: You will have given me the food. Note this use of the future una and the past tar within the same construction.
- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <p>6. A tena madak.</p>                    | <p>6. A carpenter.</p>                               |
| <p>7. A tena vinauma.</p>                  | <p>7. A gardener.</p>                                |
| <p>8. A tena vinoara.<br/>A tena niil.</p> | <p>8. A fisherman. (net)<br/>A fisherman. (hook)</p> |
| <p>9. A tena papalum.</p>                  | <p>9. A worker.</p>                                  |
| <p>10. A tena vinavana.</p>                | <p>10. A walker.</p>                                 |
| <p>11. A tena tutumu.</p>                  | <p>11. A writer.</p>                                 |
| <p>12. A tena vartovo.</p>                 | <p>12. A teacher.</p>                                |
| <p>13. A tena nilong.</p>                  | <p>13. A thief.</p>                                  |

## LESSON 20

Lesson twenty introduces the causative particle. Notice that after certain vowels upi becomes pi, both denoting 'for', 'so that', 'in order that'. Notice that it is usually followed immediately by a pronoun or ra. At the end of the lesson the numerals one to ten are given. Mimic and know how to use the following: (Each utterance will be given twice.)

1. Ra tutana i vana uti upi amir a pirpir.  
The man comes here to have a yarn with me.
2. Iau mainge pi una vana ta ra bung.  
I want you to go to the market.
3. I vana upi ra kivung.  
He has gone (or is going) to the meeting.
4. I tikan upi u. or (I tikan upu.)  
He is looking for you.
5. Iau pot upi ra tutumu na iang.  
I have arrived for the census.
6. I tikan upi ra oaga.  
He looks for the canoe.
7. Dia lul ra tena kakailai pi na kakailai.  
They ask the singer to sing.
8. Iau mainge pi una vana Rabaul upi una (ku)kul ra magit ta ra pal na kunukul.  
I want you to go to Rabaul to buy something in the store.

- |           |             |
|-----------|-------------|
| 1. Tikai  | 6. Laptikai |
| 2. A urua | 7. Lavurua  |
| 3. A utul | 8. Lavutul  |
| 4. A ivat | 9. Lavuvat  |
| 5. A lima | 10. A vinun |

## LESSON 21

Lesson twenty-one uses plural nouns, articles and the numerals in meaningful combinations. Mimic and memorize the following utterances.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. A tarai dia vana uti.                         | 1. The men are coming here.        |
| 2. A vaden dia ki akono.                         | 2. The women are sitting there.    |
| 3. Iau mainge ta ik a davai.                     | 3. I want some wood.               |
| 4. Ta umana tutana dia kabu pot ika.             | 4. Some men arrived now.           |
| 5. Ta umana pap dia boabor.                      | 5. Some dogs are barking.          |
| 6. A bul i ve iau.                               | 6. A child told me.                |
| 7. Iau ve ra bul.                                | 7. I told the child.               |
| 8. Ta umana enana tutana diat a pot.             | 8. Some other men are coming.      |
| 9. Tika na enana bul tutana na vana.             | 9. Some other boy will go.         |
| 10. Ta umana enana bul vavina i tele diat a pot. | 10. Some other girls can come.     |
| 11. A bul i ga tangi.                            | 11. A baby cried.                  |
| 12. A bul kuramana i ga tangi.                   | 12. The baby cried.                |
| 13. A ura kuramana dir ga tangi.                 | 13. Two babies cried.              |
| 14. Tika na tutana i tar pot ati.                | 14. One man came here.             |
| 15. A ura beo dir ga pururung vurbolo.           | 15. Two birds flew by.             |
| 16. A ivat na boroi dia ga vilau.                | 16. Four pigs ran away.            |
| 17. A umana bul dia tar vana.                    | 17. The children went.             |
| 18. A boroi i ga en ra kaukau.                   | 18. The pig ate the kau-kau.       |
| 19. Ta umana boroi dia ga en ta ika kaukau.      | 19. Some pig ate a little kau-kau. |
| 20. A bul i ga gire ra tutana.                   | 20. A child saw the man.           |
| 21. Ta umana bul dia kabu pot (ika).             | 21. Some boys just came.           |
| 22. Ta enana tutana na pait ia.                  | 22. Some other man will do it.     |



LESSON 21 (continued)

- |     |                                 |     |                        |
|-----|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------|
| 23. | A umana beo dia ga pururung.    | 23. | The birds flew off.    |
| 24. | Iau ga gire tika na tutana.     | 24. | I saw one man.         |
| 25. | Iau ga gire a ura tutana.       | 25. | I saw two men.         |
| 26. | Iau ga gire a utul a tutana.    | 26. | I saw three men.       |
| 27. | Iau ga gire a ivat na tutana.   | 27. | I saw four men.        |
| 28. | Iau ga gire a ilima na tutana.  | 28. | I saw five men.        |
| 29. | Iau ga gire laptikai na tutana. | 29. | I saw six men.         |
| 30. | Una kap ra kaukau piragu.       | 30. | Bring me the kau-kau.  |
| 31. | Una kap ra umana maopiragu.     | 31. | Bring me some bananas. |
| 32. | Una ivure ra pawpaw pirana.     | 32. | Sell him a paw-paw.    |
| 33. | Una vaume ra lama.              | 33. | Plant the coconuts.    |

## LESSON 22

Lesson twenty-two introduces the particle pa. In one sense pa makes the one intransitive type verb almost transitive in meaning in that an indirect object follows or is implied after it. Mimic the following utterances and know how and when to use the particle pa.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. I tata pa ia.</p> <p>2. To ia i tata pa u?</p> <p>3. Ina tur pa ia ave?</p> <p>4. U tar pait ot pa kaum papalum?</p> <p>5. Una tata pa iau.</p> <p>6. Una tata pa amir.</p> <p>7. Una tata pa dir.</p> <p>8. Una tata pa diat.</p> <p>9. Dir ga tata pa iau.*</p> <p>10. Dia ga pait ot pa ra nga?</p> <p>11. Maia, dia pait ot pa ra nga.</p> <p>12. Maia, iau malmal pa ia.</p> <p>13. Tika na niurugu na rau pa ia.</p> <p>14. Dir tar mal pa ra umana pal.</p> <p>15. I vila pa ia.</p> <p>16. U na ongor pa ia.</p> <p>17. I tar ki pa ati.</p> <p>18. I ki pa.</p> | <p>1. He spoke to him.</p> <p>2. Who spoke to you?</p> <p>3. Where shall I commence?</p> <p>4. Have you finished your work?</p> <p>5. Speak to me.</p> <p>6. Speak to the two of us.</p> <p>7. Speak to the two of them.</p> <p>8. Speak to them all.</p> <p>9. They (2) spoke to me.</p> <p>10. Have they finished the road?</p> <p>11. Yes, they finished it this morning.</p> <p>12. Yes, I am treating him.</p> <p>13. One of my relatives will nurse him.</p> <p>14. They have repaired the houses.</p> <p>15. He ran for it.</p> <p>16. You work hard at it.</p> <p>17. He sat here for a while</p> <p>18. He sits.</p> |
|--|---|

\* Note ga used here to indicate the narrative past. Ga is generally used when the action took place at least several days before.

Note: Neuter transitive verbs of short duration are formed by pa without an object. (No. 18). This indirect object is implied—He sits(on it).

LESSON 23

Lesson twenty-three introduces conditional type sentence structure. Notice the particles ba and ari, their positions and meanings in the utterances. Mimic and memorize the following:

1. Ba i rara, ia na kul ia.  
If it is lost, who will pay for it.
2. Ta ra ava u vana? Ba ina bung.  
Why are you going? Because I want to go to the market.
3. I biti ba na vana.  
He says that he will go.
4. I tir iau ba ina vana ba pata.  
He asks me whether I will go or not.
5. Ari na vana ina vana.  
If he goes, I will go.
6. Ari pot dora tir ia.  
When he comes we (2) will ask him.
7. Ari da mulaot dat a tata tadap ra kaunsil.  
If we are able we will talk to the council.
8. Ari ta ra bung a urua ina vana.  
When it is Tuesday I am going.
9. Ari i ga kumarikai a lavur tarai diat a burut.  
When it happened everyone was afraid.
10. Ari dor a win ra kot, vakir dor a varkul. or (Ari dor a uvia pa ra kot,  
vakir dor a varkul.)  
If the court case is won by us, we don't pay.
11. Togo i kaina rana pa dat a vana.  
Because of the weather (rain) we cannot go.
12. Ari a bata na oroi dat a vana.  
When the rain stops we will go.

## LESSON 24

Certain intransitive verbs take on a transitive meaning when the suffixes -e -ane or sometimes -ue are added. Notice their uses in the following utterances and be alert for other verbs which act in the same manner. Mimic the following:-

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. (A) pap i momo.<br/>The dog is drinking.</p>                                 | <p>1. Ta umana pap dia mome ra milik<br/>(or polonau). Some dogs drink milk.</p>                                |
| <p>2. Ina mono.<br/>I will remain.</p>   | <p>2. Ina mono ma ina mone u.<br/>I will remain and care for you.</p>   |
| <p>3. Nam a tiba.<br/>That is a division (i. e. a<br/>dividing out of things).</p> | <p>3. Tibe ra tarai.<br/>Divide the people.</p>   |
| <p>4. A parau i ulir.<br/>The ship is floating.</p>                                | <p>4. Iau alire ra oaga.<br/>I pull the canoe.</p>  |
| <p>5. Iau tar arupa.<br/>I finished sweeping.</p>                                  | <p>5. Arupe ra ruarua.<br/>Sweep the floor.</p>   |
| <p>6. Ina vana upi na bobo.<br/>I want to go and watch.</p>                        | <p>6. Iau bobo ra malagene.<br/>I am watching the dance.</p>  |
| <p>7. Ina iliba.<br/>I will gather.</p>  | <p>7. Iau ilibe ra purpur.<br/>I am gathering the flowers.</p>  |
| <p>8. Iau irop.<br/>I am going outside.</p>  | <p>8. Iau vairope ra lama.<br/>I take (out) the coconuts (from a<br/>truck).</p>                                |
| <p>9. I ivura.<br/>He is selling.</p>  | <p>9. I ivure ra painap piragu.<br/>He is selling the pineapple to me.</p>                                      |
| <p>10. I rapu iau ma iau kail.<br/>He hit me and I yelled.</p>                     | <p>10. A vavina i kaile ra kakailai.<br/>The woman is singing a song.</p>                                       |
| <p>11. Iau kankan.<br/>I am angry.</p>   | <p>11. Iau kankanuane kaum papalum.<br/>I am angry with your work.</p>  |
| <p>12. A vavina i burut.<br/>The woman is afraid.</p>                              | <p>12. A tutana i burutue ra marum.<br/>The man is afraid of the dark.</p>                                      |
| <p>13. A pap i mait.<br/>The dog is sick.</p>                                      | <p>13. A pap i maitane ra kakene. or A pap<br/>i mait ma ra kakene. The leg of the<br/>dog hurts (is sick).</p> |
| <p>14. I tarik**<br/>It is tearing.</p>  | <p>14. Koko una a rik ra mal.**<br/>Don't tear the cloth.</p>   |

\*\* A different type of verb without the above suffixes.

LESSON 25

Lesson twenty-five is a conversational dialogue using the basic terminology of sickness. Remember that the English translations are very freely made. It would be well to examine the constructions closely to see how the native thought patterns run. For example, in No. 22, the translation could more literally be rendered, "If I am sick again, I will come quickly." Mimic and memorize the following.

1. A. Dave u mait? Are you sick?
2. B. Maia, i kadik ra ulugu. Yes, my head hurts.
3. Maia, a balagu i kadik. Yes, my belly hurts.
4. Maia, a kaugu i makmaki. Yes, my leg hurts.
5. A. I ga vana rikai vingai go ra How long has it pained?  
kinadik? or (I tur vavuan  
go ra kinadik?)
6. B. Papa naria. or (Papa nari.) Since the day before yesterday.
7. A. I talili ra matam? Do you feel dizzy?
8. A. U mudian? or (I oao ra Do you have a fever?  
pakam?)
9. B. Maia, iau (mala) malapang Yes, I feel warm.  
ai ik.
10. A. Io, una mome go ra marasin. Here, take this medicine.
11. B. Vingaia ina mome? When shall I take it?
12. A. Una mome ta tikai go, ma ta Take one now, one tonight and one  
tikai go ra marum, ma ta ra tomorrow.  
tikai ningene.
13. B. I manua ra kaugu. I have a sore on my leg.
14. A. I ben? Is there pus in it?
15. B. Maia, ma i gap bula. Yes, and it is bleeding.
16. A. Tuka, ina pulu ia. Wait, I will bandage it.
17. Io, una vatur ra banis. Here, hold the bandage.
18. B. Ina maravut u. I will help you.
19. A. Aivia bung u manua? How long have you had this? (sore)

LESSON 25 (continued)

20. B. Tika na vik ika. For a week.
21. A. Ta ra ava pa u pot lua iat. You should have come before.
22. B. Ona iau mait mulai ina pot  
rurut. Next time I will.
23. B. Iau marmarue lua. I threw up before.
24. A. I vuna ra ava? What from?
25. B. Ta magit iau ga en ia. Something that I ate.
26. A. Una mome kaum marasin. Take your medicine.
27. B. Maia, ina mome. I will.

LESSON 26

Lesson twenty-six introduces verbal modifiers. Note especially the modifiers that add intensity to the verbal action. Mimic and know how to use the following constructions.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Dia <u>vau</u> ra pot.                                  | 1. They <u>begin to</u> arrive.                    |
| 2. Iau <u>kabur</u> vatorome amur varngangar.              | 2. I <u>just</u> heard you quarreling.             |
| 3. Dia <u>vala</u> gumu ta ra mama.                        | 3. They <u>usually</u> bathe on the reef.          |
| 4. Iau <u>tinga na</u> vartovo.                            | 4. I go <u>regularly</u> for instruction.          |
| 5. I ti <u>buna</u> pit go ra kakailai.                    | 5. He composed this song <u>by himself</u> .       |
| 6. Pa iau pait <u>valar</u> pa ia pi ina vana.             | 6. I am unable to go. (physically)                 |
| 7. Iau <u>mama</u> lul ia.                                 | 7. I asked him <u>in vain</u> .                    |
| 8. A tutana i <u>mama</u> papalum.                         | 8. The man labours <u>in vain</u> .                |
| 9. Dia <u>manga</u> kukula.                                | 9. They shout <u>very</u> loudly.                  |
| 10. A vinau i <u>manga</u> lolovina.                       | 10. The vine is <u>very</u> long.                  |
| 11. I ti <u>dudu</u> .                                     | 11. He is <u>really</u> drowned.                   |
| 12. Iau ga <u>tia</u> va mat ika.                          | 12. I was <u>really</u> asleep.                    |
| 13. Una <u>ti(a)</u> doan.                                 | 13. You will be <u>really</u> happy.               |
| 14. I to <u>na</u> mat.                                    | 14. He is <u>nearly</u> dead.                      |
| 15. Iau ga <u>to na</u> bura.                              | 15. I was <u>nearly</u> falling but I jumped.      |
| 16. Pa i <u>mut na</u> tata. or (Pa i <u>mat na</u> tata.) | 16. He does not speak <u>at all</u> .              |
| 17. Pa dia <u>mut na</u> varekrek.                         | 17. They do not make the <u>slightest</u> noise.   |
| 18. I nongon <u>vatikai</u> .                              | 18. He is <u>always</u> laughing.                  |
| 19. I <u>telekgori</u> iau vana.                           | 19. Today I am walking <u>for the first time</u> . |
| 20. I vana <u>tavuna</u> urama Baining.                    | 20. He goes <u>for the first time</u> to Baining.  |
| 21. I vana a <u>luai</u> na e.                             | 21. He goes for the <u>first time</u> .            |
| 22. A <u>luai</u> na kinakava.                             | 22. She gives birth for the <u>first time</u> .    |
| 23. I vut <u>lua</u> .                                     | 23. He arrives <u>first</u> .                      |
| 24. Dir pait <u>value</u> ra pal.                          | 24. They build the house <u>first</u> .            |

## LESSON 27

Lesson twenty-seven shows the various methods in which the numerals can be employed. Be familiar with the following constructions:

1. (I) pait ia tika na pakana.  
He did it once.
2. I pait ia ura pakana.  
He did it twice.
3. I vautul ma ra vavaongo.  
He lied three times.
4. Dia vaivat ma ra nian.  
They eat four times.
5. Una pin ra mal na evut.  
Fold the clothes twice.
6. Una kap ta ilima.  
Bring five (of them).
7. Tika na kapiaka.  
One breadfruit.
8. A ura pokono.  
Two fathoms of (shell money).
9. A utul a kokomo.  
Three hornbills.
10. A ivat na pagapaga.  
Four houseposts.
11. Tika na pa.  
One taro.
12. A ura up  
Two yams.
13. A utula vudu.  
Three bananas.

Note the following:

- a. A numeral may become an intransitive verb by prefixing va- to it.
- b. Numerals attributed to nouns use na or a. (Examples 5-10)
- c. Variation is used for emphasis in counting. (e. g. 11-13)



Lesson twenty-eight introduces most of the position-direction words. Notice especially where ta ra occurs in relation to the position word. Thus in the expression 'in the car' it is ta ra kar whereas the expression 'the inside of the stomach' is urima ta ra balana. Mimic and memorize the following:

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Una vung ia <u>navavai</u> ra pal.   | 1. Put it <u>underneath</u> the house.         |
| 2. Una vung ia <u>ta ra</u> bok. or<br>(Una vung ia <u>liu</u> ta ra bok.)                              | 2. Put it <u>on top</u> of the box.            |
| 3. I ki <u>ta ra</u> papar a rot <u>mamati</u> .  | 3. It is <u>on this side</u> of the road.      |
| 4. I ki <u>ta ra</u> papar ra rot<br><u>mamaro</u> . or (I ki <u>ta nam</u> ra<br><u>papar</u> ra rot.) | 4. It is <u>on the other side</u> of the road. |
| 5. I ki <u>ta ra</u> balana rot.  | 5. It is <u>in the centre</u> of the road.     |
| 6. <u>Namur</u> ta ra banbanu.  | 6. <u>Behind</u> the door.                     |
| 7. <u>Ta ra</u> matana pal.   | 7. <u>In front</u> of the house.               |
| 8. <u>Uramaliu</u> navavai ra bok.  | 8. <u>Up there underneath</u> the box.         |
| 9. <u>Ara liu</u> ta ra bok.  | 9. <u>Down there on top</u> of the box.        |
| 10. <u>Ta ra</u> bala na pal.   | 10. <u>Inside</u> of the house.                |
| 11. <u>Ta ra</u> paparai mamaro<br><u>namur</u> ta ra bok.  | 11. <u>At the back</u> of the box.             |
| 12. <u>Ta ra</u> pui.   | 12. <u>In</u> the bush.                        |
| 13. <u>Ta ra</u> kar.   | 13. <u>In</u> the car.                         |
| 14. <u>Uro na</u> lua ta ra kar.  | 14. The <u>front</u> of the car.               |
| 15. <u>Ara namur</u> ta ra kar.   | 15. The <u>back</u> of the car.                |
| 16. A <u>ula</u> davai.   | 16. The <u>top</u> of the tree.                |
| 17. <u>Ta ra</u> bala na tava.  | 17. The <u>bottom</u> of the river.            |
| 18. <u>Urima</u> ta ra balana.  | 18. The <u>inside</u> of the stomach.          |
| 19. <u>Akamana</u> liu ta ra bok.   | 19. <u>Over there on top</u> of the box.       |
| 20. <u>Ati</u> navavai go ra vat.   | 20. <u>Here underneath</u> the stone.          |

21. Ta ra paparai ra pal  
parika.
22. Kikil ra tutana.
23. Urima livuan ta ra  
balana tava.
24. Ta ra papar a kabe.
25. Ta ra palalor.
26. Ta ra balana ngie.
27. Ta ra bala na pal.
28. Ta ra bala na pia.

21. On each side of the house.
22. All around the man.
23. Underneath the water.
24. On one side of the head.
25. On top of the head.
26. Inside of the mouth.
27. The centre of the house.
28. Deep inside the earth.

Lesson twenty-nine continues with direction-location statements. Notice some constructions that were introduced before (e. g. upi in Lesson 20) but the way they are now employed giving different meanings. In No. 1 'he is calling for me' it is literally 'he calls in order that I (come)'. Mimic the following and know how to express these direction-location concepts in Tolai.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. I oro <u>upi</u> iau.  | 1. He is calling <u>for</u> me.                          |
| 2. A nian i boina upi u. <u>or</u> (A nian i boina upu.)                  | 2. The food is good <u>for</u> you.                      |
| 3. U tar oro iau <u>upi rava</u> ?  | 3. <u>What</u> did you call me for?                      |
| 4. A bul i ga bura <u>kan</u> ra davai.                                   | 4. The child fell <u>from</u> the tree.                  |
| 5. Dia ga vilau parika <u>tadav</u> ra tutana.                            | 5. They all ran <u>towards</u> the man.                  |
| 6. Ra bul i ga vanavana <u>pire</u> nana.                                 | 6. The child walked <u>towards</u> its mother.           |
| 7. Dor a vung ia <u>ta ra</u> pal.  | 7. We (incl.)(2) will put it <u>in</u> the house.        |
| 8. Dital kabur gire ke <u>ta ra</u> tava.                                 | 8. They (3) just saw it <u>in</u> the river.             |
| 9. Dir vung ra nian <u>ta ra</u> tebel (or vatar).                        | 9. They (2) put the food <u>on</u> the table.            |
| 10. I puak maravut ia <u>ta ra</u> os.                                    | 10. He lifted him <u>onto</u> the horse.                 |
| 11. Diat parika dia ga tak <u>pa</u> ra. muli kan ra bok.                 | 11. They all took the lemons <u>from</u> the box.        |
| 12. Dir ga ra pa ra vudu <u>kan</u> ra tutana.                            | 12. They (2) grabbed the bananas <u>from</u> the man.    |
| 13. U tar long ra mani <u>ta ra</u> sto.                                  | 13. You stole money <u>from</u> the store.               |
| 14. Dave, i ki <u>ta ra</u> bala na pal?                                  | 14. Is he sitting <u>in</u> the house?                   |
| 15. Avet parika ave <u>vana</u> alu ra lokor.                             | 15. We (excl.)(pl.) will walk <u>through</u> the forest. |
| 16. Ra umana bul dia ga vila alu <u>ta ra</u> pal.                        | 16. The children ran <u>through</u> the house.           |
| 17. I tar irop <u>kan</u> ra pal.   | 17. He walked <u>out</u> of the house.                   |
| 18. I tar korot ra pap <u>kan</u> ra pal.                                 | 18. He chased the pigs <u>from</u> the house.            |
| 19. A pap i ki <u>ta ra</u> oaga.   | 19. The dog is <u>in</u> the canoe.                      |
| 20. I ki <u>ta ra</u> tebel (or vatar). or (I ki liu <u>ta ra</u> tebel.) | 20. It is <u>on</u> the table.                           |

LESSON 29 (continued)

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 21. Dir kabur pot <u>marama</u> Baining.                  | 21. They (2) just came <u>from</u> the Baining.                  |
| 22. Dor a vana <u>urama</u> Baining ningene.              | 22. We (incl. )(2) are going <u>up</u> to the Bainings tomorrow. |
| 23. Na lilikun <u>urama</u> Vunadidir go ieri.            | 23. He will return <u>to</u> Vunadidir today.                    |
| 24. Ina vana <u>ura</u> Rabaul <u>namur</u> <u>boko</u> . | 24. I will go down <u>to</u> Rabaul <u>later</u> .               |
| 25. Amur tar vana <u>maro</u> Rabaul tuk Kokopo.          | 25. You (2) went <u>from</u> Rabaul <u>to</u> Kokopo.            |
| 26. Dital ga ki <u>navavai</u> ta ra davai.               | 26. They (3) sat <u>under</u> the tree.                          |
| 27. Dat a ki ta ra <u>paparai</u> ra tava.                | 27. We (incl. )(pl) will sit <u>beside</u> the river.            |
| 28. Dia ga tur ta ra <u>paparai</u> ra rot.               | 28. They were standing <u>beside</u> the road.                   |
| 29. Ina kul ia <u>ure</u> ra bul tutana.                  | 29. I will buy it <u>for</u> the boy.                            |
| 30. <u>Una</u> mut go ra davai upi kaugu.                 | 30. Cut the wood <u>for</u> me.                                  |
| 31. Na papalum <u>piram</u> .                             | 31. He will work <u>for</u> you (sing. ).                        |
| 32. I tar vana <u>namur</u> ta ra pal.                    | 32. He walked <u>behind</u> the house.                           |
| 33. I kakao <u>namur</u> tagu.                            | 33. He crouched <u>behind</u> me.                                |
| 34. Dir <u>vana</u> <u>ngaina</u> ma kana lualua.         | 34. They (2) walked <u>in line</u> with his master.              |
| 35. I ga <u>murmur</u> ta kana lualua.                    | 35. He <u>followed</u> his master.                               |

In lesson thirty, notice the marker biti that is used to indicate reported speech. Mimic the following:

1. I biti ba dia ga pot nabung .  
He said that they came yesterday.
2. I biti ba ina pait ia.  
I said I would do it.
3. Dia biti ba ningene diat a lilikun.  
They said they will come back tomorrow.
4. U tir ia ba i pait ra ava.  
You ask him what he was doing.
5. I ga biti ba ina vana.  
He said I could go.
6. A vavina i ga biti ba ra kurumana i mait.  
The woman said the baby is sick.
7. A kiap i ga biti ba pa i nunure.  
The kiap said he didn't know.
8. A luluai i ga biti ba i kure ra pia.  
The luluai said he owns the land.
9. I ga vateten iau ure kaugu papalum.  
He told me what to do.
10. Dia ga biti ba ina pait ia.  
They said that I should do it.
11. Dia ga lul ba ina pait ia.  
They requested that I should do it.
12. I ga ve iau pi ina pait ia.  
He told me to do it.

## LESSON 31.

Lesson thirty-one introduces two different verbs in a single construction. It also presents objects and indirect objects with two verbs in a single construction. Mimic and be able to use constructions like the following. Each utterance will be given twice.

1. I tar pot go ma i ga en ra ana nian.  
He came home just now and ate his food.
2. I ga pot go pi na en ra ana nian.  
He came home just now to eat his food.
3. I ga puak vaulilikun ra bul.  
He came back carrying the child.
4. Ra bul i ga tangirikai na gunan.  
The child came home crying.
5. Ra bul i ga ki mut.  
The child stopped crying.
6. Ma na mur i ga nongon.  
And afterwards he laughed.
7. I ga ki ma i ga luluk.  
He sat reading the book.
8. I gire ra vavina i kakave ra rat.  
He saw the woman carrying the basket.
9. I tar lul Iones pi na kul ra nian.  
He asked John to buy the food.
10. I ga tulue ra bul vavina pi na kap ra mani.  
He sent the girl to get the money.
11. I ga maravut iau ta ra kina kap na tabarikik.  
He helped me carry the load.
12. I ga mulaot pi ina pait ia.  
He permitted me to do it.
13. Nana i ga tabar ia ma ra pawpaw pi na en ia.  
His mother gave him a paw-paw to eat.

## LESSON 32

In this lesson you will note that with possessed nouns (e. g. No. 2, 'my father') the article is omitted. Contrast such examples with others similar to 'the pig' in number one and you will see the difference. Cf. Appendix D.

The last five examples of lesson 32 introduce the instrument marking word ma. Mimic the following and know how to speak these and similar constructions.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. A bul i ga gire ra boroi ati.            | 1. The boy saw the pig here.                |
| 2. A bul i ga gire tamagu ati.              | 2. The boy saw my father here.              |
| 3. A tarai dia ga gire ra anan nian abara.  | 3. The men saw his food there.              |
| 4. Dor tar vung kodor rumu akamana.         | 4. We (inc. 2) put our spear there.         |
| 5. Pa iau nunure ra iangim.                 | 5. I do not know your name.                 |
| 6. A pap i ga vilau.                        | 6. The dog ran away.                        |
| 7. Kaugu pap i ga vilau.                    | 7. My dog ran away.                         |
| 8. A umana bul dia ga nongon ma ra gugu.    | 8. The children laughed happily.            |
| 9. A umana natuna dia ga nongon ma ra gugu. | 9. His children laughed happily.            |
| 10. A nian i ga madau.                      | 10. The food became rotten.                 |
| 11. Agu nian i ga madau.                    | 11. My food became rotten.                  |
| 12. Tika na tutana i ga pot ati.            | 12. One man came here.                      |
| 13. Kana tika na oaga i ga dudu.            | 13. One of his canoes sank.                 |
| 14. I rapu ia <u>ma</u> ra davai.           | 14. He hit it <u>with</u> a stick.          |
| 15. I dirap <u>ma</u> ra ura limana.        | 15. He drives <u>with</u> his hands.        |
| 16. I rurua <u>ma</u> ra kakene.            | 16. He kicks <u>with</u> his feet.          |
| 17. I vaulung ra iap <u>ma</u> ra maset.    | 17. He lights the fire <u>with</u> a match. |
| 18. I vana <u>ma</u> ra kar.                | 18. He goes <u>with</u> the car.            |

## SUPPLEMENT LESSON 1

Supplement lesson one is conversational material that would usually take place in a classroom. Memorize the following as needed.

1. U nunure ra lukbuk ma ra tutumu?  
Can you read and write?
2. Maia, ta kaugu tinata ke.  
Yes, in my language.
3. Akave kaum buk?  
Where is your book?
4. Kaia go ra buk?  
Whose book is this?
5. Upi ra ava pa u vartovo gori?  
Why are you not at school today?
6. Pata vartovo gori.  
There is no school today.
7. Una ki mut.  
Be quiet.
8. Io'ura dat a kakailai.  
Let us sing a song.
9. Una kap kaum buk.  
Get your books.
10. Avata luluk varurung.  
Read together.
11. Nam i ot avata ngo ma data vana.  
That's enough, we can go.
12. Una bali go kaugu tinir.  
Answer this question of mine.
13. U iat u dovot; ma nam dir, dir rara.  
You are right; those two are wrong.
14. Dital rara; ma u iat u takodo.  
These three are wrong; you are right.
15. Avat par ava rara.  
You are all wrong.
16. I takodo go ra buk?  
Is this letter correct?



SUPPLEMENT LESSON 1 (continued)

17. Pata a mangoro na nirara iau gire tana.  
No, I see many mistakes in it.
18. A umana buk kai Tami dia tar rara tukum?  
Are Tami's books lost altogether?
19. Pata, i tar tikan tadav diat mule.  
No, he found them again.
20. Avat a vung ra limai vavat tara umana bang (or vatar).  
Put your hands on the desk.
21. Una vatang go ra matana buk.  
Name this letter.
22. Una vatur ra pensil dari.  
Hold the pencil like this.
23. Una banu ra buk na niluluk.  
Close the book.
24. Una kap nam ra buk uti.  
Bring me that letter (book).
25. Koko avat a pait ia.  
Don't do it. (plural)
26. Una tata kapa.  
Speak clearly.
27. Pa iau nunure nam u tatike.  
I do not know what you say.
28. Aivia ra paka na bung?  
What time is it?

## SUPPLEMENT LESSON 2

Supplement lesson two is a continuation of some question indicators and responses. Memorize the following as needed.

1. Vingaia? or vingai?  
When?
2. Vingaia una vana? or Una vana vingai?  
When are you going?
3. Vingaia i ga vana?  
When did he go?
4. Vingaia ra baramana na pait ra pal?  
When will the youth build the house?
5. Dia tar vana ta ra valian vingai?\*When did they go to the beach?\*
6. I tar aivia ra pakana bung?  
What time is it? (Lit. It is how much the portion of the day?)
7. I ga pait ia ta ra aivia pakana bung?  
What time did he do it?
8. Ta ra lavurua na pakana bung.  
At 7 o'clock.
9. Ta ra ki tur or Ta ra a vinun ma ura na pakana bung.  
At 12 noon.
10. Ki tur.  
When the sun is overhead. (standing still)
11. Ta ra mutumut.  
At 12 midnight. (mutumut - 'a great silence')
12. I tar lavutul ma ngungu pakana (na) bung.  
It's half past 8.
13. I iba upi a ilima na minit pi na ivat.  
It's five to four. (needs of 5 minutes to be 4)
14. I tar ura vinun na minit kan ra utul.  
It's twenty past three.

\* If an actual time of the day is required in the answer then another word is used, aivia, which means 'how much?'

### SUPPLEMENT LESSON 3

This lesson introduces the words and constructions used for specific times. Memorize the following as needed.

- |  |                                    |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Go ieri <u>or</u> Gori.                         | 1. Today.                          |
| 2. Nabung.   | 2. Yesterday.                      |
| 3. Ningene.  | 3. Tomorrow.                       |
| 4. Naria <u>or</u> nari.                           | 4. Day before yesterday.           |
| 5. Oaria <u>or</u> oari.                           | 5. Day after tomorrow.             |
| 6. A bung tabu.                                    | 6. Sunday. (sacred day)            |
| 7. A kubak ikilik <u>or</u> a bung tikai.          | 7. Monday. (day after imp. event)  |
| 8. A kubak ngala <u>or</u> a bung a urua.          | 8. Tuesday.                        |
| 9. A bung a utul.                                  | 9. Wednesday.                      |
| 10. A bung a ivat.                                 | 10. Thursday.                      |
| 11. A bung a ilima                                 | 11. Friday.                        |
| 12. A bung na vaninara <u>or</u> A bung varuruai.  | 12. Saturday. (day of preparation) |
| 13. A bung na kinakava.                            | 13. Birthday.                      |
| 14. A bung na kinakava kai Iesu.                   | 14. Christmas.                     |
| 15. A bung na minat.                               | 15. Good Friday.                   |
| 16. A bung na tinut mulai <u>or</u> A tinut mulai. | 16. Easter Day.                    |
| 17. A bung na nilibür.                             | 17. Holiday.                       |
| 18. A bung na matamatanai.                         | 18. Any day of remembrance.        |
| 19. A bung na varbaiai.                            | 19. Last day of the year.          |
| 20. A gai.   | 20. Month or moon.                 |
| 21. A kilala <u>or</u> a e na pit.                 | 21. Year.                          |

## ADVANCED LESSON 1-3

These three lessons are untranslated dialogues. By the time the other lessons have been learned the student should be able to understand most of the conversation used in them. Even when new vocabulary is introduced, if the other lessons have been learned well and the student is aware of how different function words and the verbs are employed he should have no trouble with these dialogues.

ADVANCED LESSON 1 — Dialogue on Fishing

ADVANCED LESSON 2 — Dialogue on Land

ADVANCED LESSON 3 — Dialogue on Town

## ADVANCED LESSONS 4-6

These three lessons are stories in Tolai which are freely translated into English. Record any unfamiliar words or constructions and try to use them and find out their range of meanings.

### ADVANCED LESSON 4

#### Argument over Land.

To Pakur i ga gire kana pia, To Pue i ga raut ia. (Tai ti) kana bung To Pakur i ga vung ra moko. To Pue i ga raut pakan mule kana niraut. To Pakur i ga (vana) tadap To Pue tar kubana upi dira tatal.

Mr. Pukur saw that his land was cleared by Mr. Pue. The other day Mr. Pukur put a mark that the land was not his. Mr. Pue continued to clear the land, so Mr. Pukur called at his house to ask about it.

Kaia nam ra pia u raut ia? Pi rav a pau torom takaugu moko? Dave, u nunure ta minatoto tanam ra pia?

Whose land is that you cleared? Why didn't you agree with my mark? Do you have any idea of that land?

To Pue i ga balbali. Nam ra pia kai kaugu vunatarai. Ma tikana matuam i ga vaume paka ra galip tana. Ma pa iau ngo ta kaum moko tago iau nunure tuna ke ba kaigu.

Mr. Pue replied. That land belongs to my own line and one of your uncles planted peanuts on it. And I didn't stop at your mark because I know that the land is really mine.

To Pukur i ga biti ba nam ra varvateten a vaongo na tinata tana imaingi upi da gire ra Kiap me.

Mr. Pukur said that his talk was not true and he would like to accuse him before the Kiap.

The Dog and the Pig

Tikana bung a tutana i ga kal ra tung, upi akun ai ra boroi. I ga vano a bungbung upi i ga gire go ra tung ma pata boroi i ga virua tana.

A tava i ga tar vana rikai ta go ra tung tago-(tana) a tutana i ga biti, "Go ra tung i tar kaina, iau nukia pata boroi na virua tane."

Tikana bung na keake a pap i ga vana martava tuna. Ma ari i ga gire tadai go ra tava i ga maga gugu tava na momut na momo. I ga pil ba i ga nununuk upi ta nga upi na irop tana. I ga pil ma pil ma pa i ga pait valar paia.

A boroi i ga vana bolo ta go ra nga ma i ga gire (tadap) go ra malari na pap mo i ga tir ia. Ava u pait ia abara?" "Iau momo", a pap i ga biti. "Dave, nam ra tava i boina?", i ga titir. "Maia, i maga boina tuna. Dave, una kuba upi una momo?" "Maia, iau mainge ina momo. Laka dora kumarikai dave?" a boroi i ga titir.

"Ari una kuba uti ina tur tara kongkongim ma ina pil irop maravut pa u."

A boroi i ga pil ba ma a pap i ga tur ta ra kongkongina ma i go pil irop.

A pap i ga tur para vinavana, a boroi ara bula na tung i ga oro ra pap.

"To pap, una tur upi una maravut paiau."

A pap i ga biti, "Iau pa ina mara vut u, iako a tutuna na pot mo na maravut pa u."

One day a man dug a hole for a pig trap. He went to the hole each day to see if any pigs were caught in it.

Water sprang up in the hole so the man said, "This hole is no good, I don't think any pig will be caught in it."

One hot day a dog was very thirsty. And when he found this water he was very happy to have a drink. He jumped in and drank. After his drink he thought about a way to get out of the hole. He jumped and jumped but he did not succeed.

A pig was passing that way and found the poor dog and asked him, "What are you doing down there?" "I am drinking", said the dog. "Is the water good?" asked the pig. "Yes, it is very good. Are you coming down to have a drink?" "Yes, I would like a drink, but how do we get out?", asked the pig.

"If you come down here, I will stand on your shoulder and jump out and then help you."

The pig jumped in and the dog stood on his shoulder and jumped out.

The dog started to go, and the pig in the hole called to the dog.

"Mr. Dog, wait to help me."

The dog said, "I will not help you but a man will come and help you."

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## ADVANCED LESSON 6

### The Old Man and the Women

Tikana bung a lapun na tutana i ga ting kapi ra varden upi diat a vuvut kaina. I ga ta vangun lua iat ma i ga vana ma kana kur upi i ga tuturuai vana vana me.

I ga ive kapi kana kur ma i ga vana upi kana uma. I ga gire ra ngala na vui tar a nga ma i ga koka ma i ga ive kapia ma namur i gapot na uma.

A varden dia ga pot ma dia papalum. A tutana i ga ve kapi diat ba dia ta tuntun value ta vudu, ma ia na vana upi ta en.

I kap pa ra vui ma i ga pil vue ra palina ma i ga kutu ia upi i ga ilima na ngungu. I pulu diat ma i ga pot likun pire ra varden.

A vudu i ga tar mao. Ma ia iat i ga kulube ra umana pupupulu tuk dia go mao. I ga tibe ra nian upi diat a ian.

I ga vung vue tikana pupula nina ra uluna upi na ian ia boko namur ari diat a vana kan ia. Dia go ian ma dia ga kalamiane da ra aidik. Ari dia ga ian par, tika na vavina i ga mainge upi na long pa taik mulai tai ra tutana. I ga gire tadap ra ula vui ma i ga kukula ma i ga tangi. Ta umana dia vut upi ia, ma i ga ve diat. Diat parika dia ga tak pa kadia umana rat ma dia ga vilau kan ra lapun na tutana.

One day an old man hired the women to work for him. He woke up at first and took his spear with him while he was walking along the seashore.

He then hid his spear and went to his garden. He saw a big snake along the way and killed it and then hid it and then arrived at the garden.

The women arrived and they were working. The man told them that they should cook the bananas while he went to look for fish.

He took the snake and skinned the skin away and then cut it into five pieces. He then wrapped them and walked back to the women.

The bananas had cooked. And he himself roasted the parcels until they had cooked. He then divided the food for them to eat.

He put away one parcel with the head in it in order to eat it later if they left him. They then ate and it tasted like a long thin fish. After they ate, one of the women wanted to steal a bit again from the man. She found the snake's head and shouted and cried out. Some other people ran to her and she told them. All of them then got their basket and ran away from the old man.

## ENGLISH — TOLAI VOCABULARY

This section is a brief listing of some words and expressions of first the English and then the Tolai equivalent. The student should use this simply as a guide and be adding to it consistently in his language study.

### A

anger - a kankan

What are you angry about? - Ava u kankan tana?

ankle - malmalikun na keke

anklet - a kinimai na keke

another - a enana

answer, an - a balbali

answer, to - bali tinata

To answer a letter - bali ra pepe

If I call you, you must answer me. - Ari iau orau, u na torom.

anybody - ta tika na

anything - ta tika na magana

I don't want anything - Pa iau mainge ta tika na magana

apart, to be - nur vue tapakana tana

apart from, to be - vailik kan

appoint, pipilak; tibe

To set a day, to appoint a day - pilak ra bung

To appoint a person for a job. - pilak ra tutana ure ra papalum

arch, to - iur puput

argue - varngangar

arise - kumarikai

arithmetic - a vartova na pika

arm - a lima

abandon - vana kan

abbreviate - kukutu na tinata

abhor - milikuame

able - tale

I am able to do it. - Iau tale upi ina pait ia

aboard - ki ta ra parau

abolish - takan vue

abound - mongoro

This place abounds in mosquitoes - Ta go na gunan a mongorona ngati ngat.

about

(1) nearly - maravai

About five o'clock - maravai ra ilima na pakana bung.

(2) concerning-ure

Know about him - Kapa ure.

acquainted with - varnunurai

acquire - kapia

act - pait

act of contrition - tata na niligur

action - a papait

action, sinful - nagamagana kaina

actually - a dovotina tuna  
 Did you actually see it? - Dave, u gire dovotina tuna?  
 acute - a ongorina  
 A. D. - a umana kilala papa Iesu i ga laun tane tuk go.  
 add - luk guve  
 add two to five and you get seven - Luk give a urua ma i ilima upi a lavurua  
 address - a iang na gunan ba distrik  
 adjust - vetododoa  
 administrator - nina i pait ra vartuluai  
 administration - matanitu  
 admire - manane  
 admit - varuk ia  
 adopted child - a bul di kukutupai, mum mum  
 adore - lotu tadap ia  
 adult - tutana na tunaulai  
 adultery - a nipo  
 advance - vanana vatikai  
 advise - tul ta ra bona tinata  
 adze - a pongot  
 afar off - lolovina mat (vailik mat)  
 affair, it is my - kaugu magit  
 affect - varkia  
 afford - topa ra tinabara  
 afoot - taka vinavana  
 afraid - burut  
 I am afraid of you - Iau burutue u  
 to make someone afraid - vaburutue  
 Africa - Aprika  
 African - a te Aprika  
 after - namur  
 After he comes - Namur ba i tar pot  
 After awhile - namur boko  
 after birth - namur ta ra kinakava  
 afternoon - ravian  
 afterwards - namur  
 again - mulai  
 age - kiala na nilaun  
 Of the same age group - kopona tinavua  
 agree - mulaot  
 agreeable - kalamiane  
 agriculture - a magamagana papalum na umauma  
 Agriculture Officer - a lualua ta ra papalum na umauma  
 Agriculture experiment station - a gunan nina di varvar ra vinuma tana  
 ahead - lua  
 To arrive ahead of the rest - pot lua  
 They are walking ahead - diat vana lua  
 Ahead of time - lua ta ra pakana bung  
 ah - mari  
 aid, to - maravut  
 ail, to - mait  
 aim, to - pai ia, anan



aimlessly - vuvurubit  
     shoot aimlessly - sut vurbit  
     wander aimlessly - papauva vurbit  
 air - a vuvu  
     to be in the air (as of a plane) - pukai mara tepelin or pupurungta ra maup  
     an air pump - a pam ai ra vuvu  
 aircraft - a tepelin  
     the plane took off - a tepelin i tut  
     the plane lands - a tepelin i pukai ki  
     the plane wrecks - a tepelin i virua  
     to pay fare on a plane - tokom ra tepelin  
 airstrip - a kiki na tepelin  
 ajar - a papapa  
 alarm - a nioro na varvalai  
 alike - vardada  
 alcohol - a tawa na longlong  
 alive - a launa  
 all - diat parika  
     all of us - dat parika  
     all together - diat parika  
     altogether - parika  
     all kinds - a lavur magana parika  
     all of them are here - diat parika aka ni  
     all the time - a umana pakana bung parika  
     all wrong - dia rara parika  
 allege, to - takun  
 alligator - pukpuk  
 allow, to - mulaot  
     not to be allowed - pa di mulaot  
 all right - takodo parika  
 almond tropical - galip  
 alternate - a vavauruana  
     alternate harbour - a vavauruana rukruk kai ra parau  
 allure - a lia, lam pa ia  
 almost - maga maravai  
 almost five o'clock - maga maravai upi ra ilima na pakana bung  
     He almost died - maga maravai na mat  
 aloft - ki liu  
 alone - (1) by oneself - varkolono  
         he went alone - tar wana varkolono  
         (2) only - tikai kaka  
             I alone - lau tikai kaka  
         (3) without relatives - pa ta niuruna  
         (4) without a mate - pa ta talaina  
 along - (1) with - maravut  
         (2) alongside - a paparaina  
         (3) to be following along - murmur  
         (4) along the road - ta ra nga

also - bula  
 alter - vaentana  
 altitude - na liu  
 aluminium - kapa i papa  
 always - watolao  
 amazed - kaian  
 ambition - a ngala na mamanga  
 ambush - vaninara upi  
 America - Amerika  
     Americans - a umana te Amerika  
 amid - livuan  
 among - livuan  
 ammunition - bom, katres  
 ample - topa ia  
 amuse - varvaula  
 ancestor - a tarai lualua  
     ancestral line - vunatarai  
     ancestral spirit house - kai ra torai lualua  
 ancestor worship - a lotu kai ra tarai lualua  
 anchor - a vakai  
 armlet - a kinim ai ra lima  
 arrest - kinim ia  
 arrange - vung tibe  
 around - galili  
     to steer around - vurue gal ili e  
     to go around - vana galili e  
     to whirl around - vuvuruai galili  
 arouse - vadadar bala  
 aroused, to be - tamarigat  
 arrive - pot  
     arrive at this place - pot tago ra gunan  
     when I first arrived - ari iau ga pot tavuna  
     to arrive ahead of the rest - pot lua ta diat  
 artery - a lolo  
 ashamed, to be - vavirvir  
     he was not in the least ashamed - vakir i manga vavirvir  
     aren't you ashamed of yourself - dave pa u vavirvir  
     to be very ashamed - vavirvir tuna  
 ashes - a kabu na iap  
 ashore - valian  
     to go ashore - vana irop ura ra valian  
 ask - tir  
 asleep - a niva, va  
 assembly - vana guvai  
 assent - mulaot tana  
 assist - varavur  
 Assistant D.O. - a vavauruana kiap  
 Assistant M.O. - a vavauruana dokta

assistant chief - tltul  
 at - a kamana  
     at first - a luaina  
 ate - tar ian  
 attack, to - vatut vinarubu  
 attend - vana tana  
     to attend Mass - vana ta ra Misa  
 Aunt - Barbibina  
 authority - varkurai  
     a man of authority - a tutana i vatur vake ra varkurai  
     a person of great authority - a tutana na varkurai  
     to have authority - vatur vake ra varkurai  
     to give authority - tul vua ra varkurai  
 avenge - varbobo  
 avoid, to paelep  
 await - tur barat  
 awaken - vangun pa  
 away - ki irai  
 away from, to be - ki vailik kan  
 away, to take - tak vue  
 away -  
     (1) far away - vailik  
     (2) to stay away from - tur irai kan  
     (3) to take it away - tak vue  
     (4) to throw away - vue  
 axe - a pem  
     axe head - a ula pem  
     axe handle - a bua na pem

B

baby - kuramana  
     baby boy - kuramana na bul tutana  
     baby girl - kuramana na bul vavina  
     newborn baby - kalamana bul  
     to give birth to a baby - kava, vau  
 back - a tamur  
 back, away from, to - kakari  
 back, to give - bali, valilikun  
 back, to keep - tigel varbat  
 backbone - a ngala na ur ta ra tamuri ra tutana  
 backwards, to - vana tamurmur  
 backwoods native - a tarai pa dia matoto (koloata  
 bad - kaina  
     bad breath - a ngia i angina  
     bad language - kaina tinata  
     bad weather - kaina rana  
     be badly off - ki kaina, malari  
     it's too bad - i maga kaina tuna

bag, to put in a - poe a ngia  
 bag - a bek, popopoi  
     copra bag, a bag of copra - a bek na lama  
     mailbag, a bag of mail - a bek na pepe  
     the ears of a bag - talinga na bek  
 bag, net - a bilim  
 balance - vardada  
     to be in balance - vardadane  
     to balance - vardadaina  
 bamboo - a kaur  
 banana - a vudu  
     banana shoot - akalena bar na budu  
     inedible banana - a vuduvudu  
 bandage - a banit  
     a loose bandage - a banit i tapapala  
 bandage, to - da pulu ia ma ra banit  
 bark - a pala davai  
 bark, to varboar  
     The dog barked at us - A pap i tar bor dor.  
 barren - a biu  
 base - a paina; a kiki  
 bashful - ururian  
 basin, wash - a dis na vuvuas  
 basket - a rat, lovor  
 bat -  
     (1) the animal - a pipin  
     (2) the instrument - a ram na rarapu  
 battle - vinarubu  
 be present - i ki, akari  
 beach - a valian  
     to be at the beach - a kamano ra valian  
 beads - kurkurua  
     small beads - a nat na kurkurua  
     to string beads - uk ra kurkurua  
 beak - a ngiei ra beo  
 bean, a bin  
 bear, to - vuai  
     to bear fruit - vuai ra vuaina  
     to bear pain - kap ra kinadik, kairame ra kinadik  
     to bear a wrong or injustice - kap ra mamat  
 beat to -  
     (1) to hit - rapuia/to hit the tomtom - par ra kudu  
     (2) to surpass - lua tara varkaul  
         They cannot beat us - Pa dia ta taun dat.  
     (3) to throb - titina  
         The heart beats - a kat i titina  
 beautiful - mariringian  
     He knows how to draw very beautifully - I nunure ra vamariringian na tutumu na malalar  
 bed - a vava

bed sheet - a mal na vava  
 to make the bed - papalai na vava  
 bedbug - laus  
 before - lua  
 before their eyes - lua tara matai diat  
 begin, to -  
 (1) to originate, invent - turpaina  
 To begin a new custom - turpa ra kalemana magamagana  
 (2) to start - vatut. turpa  
 A new year is beginning - di tup pa ra kalamana kilala  
 to begin singing - puak ra kakailai  
 behaviour - magamagana  
 bad behaviour - kaina magamagana  
 good behaviour - bona magamagana  
 behind - nurnur  
 believe - nurnur  
 bell - a garamut  
 to ring a bell - tiding ra garamut  
 the bell rings - a garamut i tintiding  
 the peal of a bell - a nitai ra garamut  
 belly - bala  
 belong to - kai  
 It belongs to me - Nam kaigu  
 below - navavai  
 belt - a palabel  
 to belt - via kamania  
 bend -  
 (1) to bend (as a river) - talilikun  
 (2) to bend - lele e  
 to bend finger - likun ra kakanalima  
 to bend the knee - likun ra malmalikun na keke  
 best - maga boina  
 the very best - maga boina tuna, boina vurakit  
 betelnut - buai  
 to chew betelnut - mamai  
 betel pepper - daka, aiar  
 between - livuan  
 big - ngala  
 bigger - ngala aik, a ik  
 biggest - magat, ngala kakit  
 bigger than you - ngala aik taun u  
 to be getting big - ngala vanavana  
 bird - beo  
 birth, to give - kinakava, kava  
 birth hut, O.B. - pal na kinakava  
 bite, to - karatia  
 to bite off - karat vue  
 black - korong  
 bleed, to - a gap i talolono  
 blind - pula

blood - gap  
blow - vu ia  
boar - tomotoi  
boat - parau  
boil - a buk  
    water boil - irarongo buabue  
    boil tea - vaulung  
bone - aur  
border - langun  
both - aura parika, dir parika  
bottom - paia vuna  
bounce - pipil  
boundary - langun  
bow - ruru, a pu, a luaina parau  
bowels - vinau na bala  
bowl - a nat na dis  
box - bok  
break - tabubur  
breast - a u  
breathe - aruka  
breeze - vuvu marmari  
bridge - valavalau  
bright - kapa  
bring - kap kapi  
broom - a noko  
broken - tabulur  
brother - barturana  
build - pait  
burial place - pia na pupunag  
burn - vautunge  
bury - punang  
bush - pui  
butterfly - a bebe  
by - mara, maravai

C

cat - pusi, minot  
canoe - oaga  
catch - abe, kinim  
cause - vuna  
cemetery - babang pia, na matmat  
cane - kada  
change - kia, varkia  
chest - bongobongo  
chew - ngaia  
chief - lualua, tena varkurai, luluai  
chin - kabe  
church - pal na lotu  
circle - galili, kikir

clean - gomgom  
clear - kilarai; kapa  
clever - melem  
cloth - mai  
climb - kao  
clan - vunatarai  
cloud - gavul  
coast - ra valian  
coconut - lama  
cold - madoldol  
cold - mudian  
cool - madiring  
cook - tutun  
come - mai  
conceal - vavagu  
copra - kopra, lama  
coral - a mama  
corner - papalikun  
cough - kaongo  
count - luk ia  
court - varkurai  
crab - kuka  
cross - bolo  
crowd - kor  
creep - kakao  
corn - tila; koni  
coast - ra valian  
crazy - papauva; tabobo; lungalunga  
crow - kotkot  
cry - tangi  
cut - kalaia; mutia

D

daily - bung bung  
damaged, to be - go vakaina  
dance - malagene  
dark - bobotoi  
daughter - natuna a vavina  
dawn - lar  
day - bung  
dead - ga tar mat  
deaf - vault; lingata  
death - a minat  
desire - mamainga  
devil - Satan  
diarrhoea - balavana  
die - mat  
different - alala, enana  
dig - kakal; ipuk

dirt - dur  
disease - mait; malapan  
distant - lolovina  
ditch - paret  
divide - tibe  
dizzy - tavurvur na mata  
do - pait  
dog - pap  
door - banbanu  
down - ra pia  
drink - momo  
dream - ririvon  
drop - vabura  
dry - ge; vage  
drown - kongo  
drum - kudu  
duck - pato

E

easy - molo; pai dekdek  
ear - talinga  
earth - pia  
eat - ian  
egg - kiau  
empty - mama, pobono  
end - tukuna  
enemy - ebar  
enough - iot  
ever - vatikai  
every - par; mutu, diat parika  
eye - mata, kiau na mata

F

face - pala mata  
fall - bura; diring  
family - bartamana  
far - vailik  
fat - bira, tubu  
father - tama  
fear - burut  
field - gunan, pia  
fight - varubu  
fill, to - vabuka  
finger - kaka na lima  
fire - iap  
first - lua, a luaina  
fish - en  
flood - lovon



floor - ruarua  
flower - purpur  
fly, to - pukai  
fly - langa  
fold - pipin  
follow, to - muria  
food - nian  
foot - pala kau na kaka  
for - upi; ure  
friend - talaina  
from - pa, papa  
front - matana lua  
fruit - vuaina  
full - buka

game - nilibur  
get - kap  
girl - bul vavina  
give - tabar, lapir  
glass - tiroa  
go - vana  
good - boina  
grass - vura  
green - limut  
grow - vaume

hair - pepe na ula  
half - papar, ngungu  
hand - lima  
hanging - pu, vapu, taba  
happy - gugu  
harbor - a ma tanoi, tungunana  
hard - dekdek  
hat - kere  
have - vatur vake  
he - i  
head - ulu  
hear - valongore  
heal - valagar  
heavy - mamat  
her - ia, i  
here - uti, kari, go  
hide - parau  
high - tuluai  
hit - kita  
hill - nat na luana  
hold - vatur

G

H

hole - tung  
hot - malamalapang  
house - pal  
hungry - mulmulum  
hurry - lulut; rurut

I

I - iau  
if - ba  
in - ta  
into - olo  
island - lolo  
it - ia, i

J

journey - vinavana  
jump - pil, lalam

K

keep - vague, balaure  
knee - buk na kauna  
knife - banam  
know - nunure  
knowledge - minatoto

L

ladder - kakao  
land - gunan  
language - tinata  
last - mur, mutuaina  
laugh - nongon  
lazy - talanguan  
leaf - mapinai  
leg - keke, kau  
let - nurvue, mulaot  
life - nilaun  
light - papa  
like - vorogop  
line - rina, niir  
lip - bul na gie  
little - ikilik  
live, to - laun  
long - lolovina  
look - bobo  
lose - vaparara, rara  
love - mari  
low - rapia, tutukana

make - pait  
man - tutana  
meat - kirip  
middle - livuan  
milk - polp na u, susu  
money - a mani, tabu  
moth (moon) - gai  
mother - tina i, tana, nana

N

nail - nil, ot  
name - iang  
narrow - irivo  
near - maravai  
neck - iona  
needle - ingingit  
new - kalamana  
night - marum  
no - pata  
north - a papar a not, labur  
nose - bibilau  
now - go ke  
number - a matana pika

O

of - na, i, ai  
old - maulana  
on - ta, taun  
one - tikai  
only - ka, kaka  
open - maup, papa  
or - ba  
other - enana  
our - kada  
out - irop  
over - taun  
own - kale

P

pain - maki, kinadik  
paint - mong  
paper - pepe  
pig - boroi  
place - vung, pakana  
plant - vaume  
play - libur  
point - tu, to  
potato - peteto, kaukau

pull - al, alal  
push - tulan  
put - vung

quick - lulut

Q

rain - bata  
ray - rai  
read - lukbuk  
red - meme  
rest - ngo  
river - tava alir  
road - ngala na nga  
roll - pul  
roof - ulu na pal, ula pal  
room - bagialar  
root - okorina  
round - vulu

R

salt - masima  
same - vorogop  
sand - veo  
say - vatang  
scale - vulegi, kotono  
school - vartovo, pal na vartovo  
sea - ta  
second - vauruana  
see - gire  
sees - patina  
send - tulue  
shake - dadar  
ship - parau  
short - ngungu, tok  
side - papar  
sick - mait  
sister - taina  
skin - palina  
sky - bakut, maup  
sleep - va  
slow - vovovon  
smell - angine  
smile - mata na ninongon  
smoke - mi  
soap - sop  
some - ta umana  
son - natuna bul tutana  
song - kakailai

S

sound - nilai  
spoon - sipun  
star - tagul  
step - rua  
stick - vapetep  
stop - vango  
store - pal na kunukul  
story - a kakur  
straight - takodo  
sun - keake  
sweet - kalami  
swim - alir  
steal - long

T

tail - kuruna; taukuna  
take - tak  
talk - tata  
tall - lolovina  
than - ta dir  
that - nam  
the - a; ra  
their - kadir; kadital; kadiat  
them - dir; dital; diat  
then - namur  
there - abara  
these - go dir, go diat  
thick - butubutu  
thin - melmel, palaur  
thing - magit  
this - go  
thought - ninunuk  
those - name diat  
thumb - kaka ngala  
to - uro  
today - go; gori, go ieri  
too - bula  
together - guve  
tomorrow - ningene  
tongue - karameme  
tooth - pal a ngie  
top - liu  
touch - bili  
tree - davai  
turn - pupukuai; tabe, valilie  
true - dovot

U

umbrella - kukuai  
under - navavai  
up - urama  
us - dat; dor; datai  
use - varvakai me

V

very - muka  
village - gunan

W

wait - turung; tuka boko, ki pa  
walk - vinavana  
wall - papar a pal  
wash - vagomgom  
water - tava  
wave - bobol  
we - dor; detal; data  
week - a vik  
wet - pupuk, to ia  
what - ava  
when - vingai  
where - akave  
which - nuve  
whistle - vivigul  
who - ia; i  
why - dave  
wind - vuvu  
with - ma  
woman - vavina  
wood - davai; pui  
worm - kalolo  
work - papalum  
write - tuimu

Y

year - kilala  
yes - maia  
yesterday - na bung  
you - u  
young - kuramana  
your - kaum; kavavat

Here is contained an abbreviated vocabulary, consisting of a general section and a separate sub-section for particles. These 'particle' words are very important and signal the whole content of many utterances. If another word were substituted in their place the meaning of the utterance would be changed.

The revised Kuanua Dictionary of the Methodist Mission Press (Rabaul, 1964) is recommended for your language study.

## GENERAL

## A

- abara - there
- abe - (1) to think out - i abe pa  
ra malagene - he composed a song  
(2) to catch (as a ball)  
(3) to take a thing offered  
from the hands of another
- abute - to ram earth around a post
- aivia - how many
- ak - to hammer
- aka - to discharge (from a wound)
- akamana - there
- akari - here
- akave - where?
- akono, akano - over there
- al - to pull, drag
- alir - to swim, float, flow
- aliu - loosen (as post by shaking)
- alube - to accept
- alur - to do (something) well
- amane - to caress, comfort (a child)
- ang - (1) to put anything in a basket, box, etc.  
(2) to put cork into a bottle  
(3) to smell - ang na boroi - to smell of pigs
- ang na bubu - to smell putrid
- angap - savoury. I angap go ra magit. This tastes nice.
- angape - to breathe
- angine - to smell
- apur - to sprinkle (water) about or upon
- are - to clear away  
Are ra nga. Clear the way.  
Tur are. Stand out of the way.
- arik - to split
- aring - to request, entreat, pray
- arupa - to sweep
- avir - to gather, harvest
- avur - overgrown with weeds

B

bagele, bagabagele - bright,  
sparkling  
baine - to carry under the arm  
bair - digging stick  
bait - to fence  
bakit - to shelter - lan bakit ati  
I will shelter here .  
bakite - to put out of sight, to  
plant  
bakut - cloud, sky, heavens  
bakubek - empty  
bala - stomach  
balalau - crooked, aslant  
balaure - to look after, care for  
bali - recompense, retaliate,  
repay, answer, reply  
balike - to gulp down food  
banam - a knife  
banbanu - a door  
bang - to be present  
Pa i bang ati. He is not here.  
banu, banu bat - to close a door  
bata - rain; to rain  
ben - (1) to lead by hand, to  
marry a woman  
(2) to discharge (of ulcer)  
beo - bird  
bibing - to walk in the dark without  
a torch

bili - to touch, handle

Page 81

bilua - weak, tired, unable  
biluane - to be unable to do something -  
I biluane ra pait pal. He is unable to  
house-build.  
bing doko - to choke  
birao - a flame; to flame up  
A iap i birao. Fire flames up.  
biti - (1) to think (i.e. have an opinion)  
Ava u biti? What is your opinion?  
(2) to say  
I biti ba na vana. He says he will go.  
biu - barren (of females)  
bobe - to look at, inspect, to take a  
photo  
bobo - to look on  
bobol - wave (of sea)  
bobor, bor - to shout at, bark at  
boina - good, beautiful  
boko - yet, still  
bolo - to cross  
boroi - a pig, pork  
botong - to scold  
bua - to boil  
bual - to chop, cut  
buana - mountain, hill



buk - book, letter

bul - (1) lips

(2) a child

bula - also

bulu - (1) correctly, thoroughly

(2) to roll away

bung - (1) day

(2) market day, the market

bunurut - fear (noun)

bura - to fall

burut - to be afraid

Iau burut ta ra bobol. I am  
afraid of the waves.

burutue - to fear something

#### D

dalu - to wash by scrubbing

dam - to lick, kiss

damatane - to do it like so

Una damatane - You do it so.

dari - like this

daritane - to do this

davatane - to do how or why

Pait davatane - How (or why) do it?

Dis davatane - How (or why) did  
they do it?

davai - wood, tree

dekdek - hard, strong, difficult

diop - to sleep, lie down

doan - fortunate

dok - to pay, reward

doko - to kill

dolo - to go through a fence or narrow  
opening

dolom - to swallow

dorong - to bathe

dovot - true

dudu - to sink

dur - dirty

#### E

en - (1) a fish

(2) to eat

enana - different

#### G

gai - moon

galang - rat

galalum - to kiss, lick

gap - blood; to bleed

gar - to stir

gege - crooked

gela - to shave, as the head

gire - to see

go - to comb

gogo - the comb

gol - to shoot up, as a seedling  
gomgom - clean, pure  
gori - today  
gugu - to rejoice  
gunan - land, residence, home,  
place  
guria - earthquake

I

ian - to eat  
iang - a name  
iap - fire  
idok - to look at anything  
ie - to plant  
ieri - today  
ikilik - little  
iliba - to gather  
inabut - to stamp with foot  
ingau - to tread softly  
ingit - to sew  
inul - to be killed  
ioko - goodbye  
irop - to descend, to leave or go out  
from  
iu - to bathe  
ivura, ivure - to sell

K

kadik - to be in pain  
kail - to yell  
kaina - bad  
kairane - to feel, be conscious of  
kakailai - a song; to sing  
kakao - (1) to creep, crawl  
(2) a ladder  
kakaruk - fowl, chicken  
kakene - leg  
kal - to dig (dirt)  
kalami - sweet, tasty  
kaliaka - don't, cease, don't do it  
kalie - to plant  
kaluve - to beckon with hand to a  
person to come  
kamala - to be unwilling  
kamit - to scratch  
kankan - angry  
kao - to climb  
kaongo - to cough  
kap - to take or bring; to purchase  
kapa - to give light, shine  
kapi - to lay eggs  
kapiaka - breadfruit  
kapup - to trust, believe, take  
notice of  
kar - to scratch  
karat - to bite  
kau(na) - (his) foot

kaur - bamboo  
keake - sun, daylight  
ki - to sit  
kiau - egg  
kiki - a chair  
kilala - season, monsoon, year  
kilik - to tickle  
kilip - to peel, as yams  
kilipe - to turn over  
kinadik - a pain  
kinibe - to weed around  
kiniva - to prepare  
kirip - meat  
kivung - a meeting  
koa - to climb into  
kobo - to suffer, thirst  
kokomo - hornbill  
kong - to take out of (baskets, box,  
etc.)  
konom - to swallow  
kor - to be crowded  
koro - harsh, hoarse  
korong - black  
korot - to catch, chase  
kotop - to visit  
kuba(na) -(his) home  
kudar - to serve  
kudu - drum  
kukut - cloudy

kul - to buy, pay  
kulau - green coconut  
kuma apang - to go up  
kuramana - an infant  
kure - to decide, rule  
kurit - mat

L

lama - palm tree, coconut, copra  
lap - to cut down (as a bunch of  
bananas)  
laptikai - six  
latar - to give, hand over

laume - to watch over (possessions)  
laun - to live  
lavur - all kinds of, various  
leo - hard  
liara - a large yam  
libur - to play, amuse oneself  
liku - to lie, sleep  
lilikuri - to turn round, come back  
lima - hand  
limut - green  
lolovina - long  
long - to steal  
lualua - leader, chief

luana - mountain, hill  
luk - to count, read  
lukbuk - to go to school, to read  
lulut - quick  
lunga - stupid  
lup - fond of  
lupa - to open, be open

M

madau - stale (of food)  
madoldol - cold (of food, water)  
magit - food, thing  
mai - come  
maia - yes  
mainge - to desire, want  
mait - to be sick  
maki, makmaki - to ache  
mal - cloth, clothes  
malagene - a dance; to dance  
malana - morning  
malapang - hot, sick  
malmal, mal - to treat well  
malur - to stand in shade, be shady  
mama - reef  
mamat - heavy  
mamati - from here  
mamave - where  
manga - large, much  
mangoro - large, many

mani - money  
manmanin - bitter  
manua - ulcer, to ulcerate  
mao, mau - ripe  
mapak - bitter  
mapina - leaf  
mar - to feed (int.)  
marama - from  
maravai - near, close  
maravut - to help, assist  
mari (1) pretty, nice  
(2) to love, pity  
mariringien - beautiful  
marmarue - to vomit, throw up  
maro - from over there  
marum - evening, night  
mat - to die  
I mat papa. He fainted. (Lit. He died a little while.)  
mata(na) - (his) eyes, face  
mataina - price  
matoto - to understand; clever  
matua - uncle (on mother's side)  
maukua - character  
maur - to have had enough food  
mavoko - to condense (of dew), blow  
in the night  
melem - skilful, experienced  
melmel, mel - soft

metek - nice, pretty  
mila - to become weary  
mim - to spurt, urinate  
mir - to shoot up (grass, weeds)  
mog - to adorn, paint oneself  
molo - to wither and fall off  
momo - to drink  
mono - to remain (and take care  
of the house)  
monong - to afflict  
A minait i monong ia. The  
sickness is severe on him.  
motote - to know, understand  
mudian - to feel cold, to shiver,  
have a fever  
muie - refuse a thing  
mukamuk - to mutter, abuse  
mulaot - to consent, approve  
mule, mulai - again  
muli - lemon, orange  
mulue - to carry away (the whole)  
munga - to sulk, refuse to speak  
mungal - to eat

mur, murmur - to follow  
mut, mutu - silently

N

naim - to cut with a string  
nami - to spit  
namur, na mur - later  
naria - the day before yesterday  
narie - to cry for one who has died  
nat - young, small  
natu - child  
naunau - to clean oneself  
nian - food, meal  
nila - to destroy in war  
nilai - the voice  
nilaun - health, life  
nina - which (relative pronoun)  
ningene - tomorrow  
niuru(na) - (his) relatives  
niva - sleep, rest  
nongon - to laugh  
noro - to pour forth, rush (of fluids)  
nuk - to think  
nuknuk - thought  
num - to dive for  
nunur - to believe, hope  
nunure - to know, understand  
nur - to trust (a-oi) trust  
nuve - which (interrog.)

NG

nga - way, road  
ngala - big, important  
ngangal - to be very angry  
ngo - to rest, stop  
ngongo - to breathe  
ngungu - portion, half

O

oaga - canoe  
oao - hot, feverish  
obo - to revenge  
oe - to sow, plant  
ogoe - to beat a native drum  
oka, oko - to poke or probe  
okang - to pick (teeth etc.)  
olo - to enter, go through  
ong - to put something into an  
aperture  
ongo - to obey  
ongor - strong; to work hard  
oro - to call out  
oroi - to cease (rain)  
ot - completely

P

pa - taro  
pagapaga - house-post  
pagul - to dig in rows  
pagur - to rumble, roar, thunder  
paike - unfasten  
pait - do, work, build  
paka - body  
pakan - join to a piece  
pakana - portion  
pakit - to pass, go past  
pakur - to catch fish  
pal - house  
pala - to loosen, untie  
palave - to evade (e.g. spear)  
palum - to touch, handle  
pamar - to break or crack  
panak - to shoot arrows; a bow  
pang - open the mouth  
pap - dog  
papa - light (not heavy)  
papalum - the work  
par, parika - all  
parau - (1) ship (2) a white man

peal - many  
pelegi - to split open  
pem - axe  
pepe - hair  
pia - land, earth  
pidik - to sting (of insects)  
pil - to jump, rebound  
pilak - choose, select  
pin - to fold, roll up  
pipi - to thunder  
pipite - to wring, as clothes  
pirpir - a talk, speech

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poko - cut up, as a pig  
pole - blow down (of the wind)  
pot - to spring upon; to arrive  
pua - white  
puak - to lift, carry in the arms  
pui - bush  
pul - to roll  
pula - to be blind  
pulu - to wrap up, cover up  
pun - (1) to erase

Una pun ra iap. You extinguish the fire.

(2) turtle, tortoise

punang - to bury  
puongo - to explode, as a gun

pupua - to shine  
pupunge - to blow, as a trumpet shell  
purpur - ornamental leaves  
pururung, purung - to fly

R

rada, rade - to tear, as cloth  
rana - period of time, season  
rang - to scorch, dry, warm, toast  
rap - to lead, go before  
rara - to be astray, lost  
ravian - afternoon, evening  
re - clear away, as a house or fence  
rik, arik - to tear, split  
rikai, arikai - into sight  
ririvon - a dream  
rorot - to ache  
rot - to pull asunder  
rove - to search for  
ru - to respect, reverence, fear  
rua - to kick, tread upon  
rubaba - to be startled  
ruk - to come in, enter  
rumam - to press down  
rumu - a spear  
rurut - quick, quickly  
ruva - to be ashamed

T

ta - the sea  
taba - to hang  
tabalat - to be thin  
tabar - to feed, give to eat  
tabarikik - goods, cargo  
tadap, tadav - to (of persons)  
tai(na) - sister (of man), brother  
(of woman)  
takodo - straight, right  
tale - to sell  
talili - to be giddy or dizzy  
tama - father, child  
tamie - to spread out, open  
tana - in it  
tangi - to cry  
tarai - man, people  
tarie - to place food on the fire  
tata - to speak, talk  
taulai - (1) to marry or be married.  
Dir taulai - They are husband and  
wife.  
(2) a husband, wife  
tava - fresh water  
Tava alir - running water, river  
tavarat - sloping up  
tavir - to deceive, tell lies  
tavua - to flourish, grow well

tena - clever person  
tep, tap, teptep - to fan  
tibe - to apportion, divide, appoint  
tikan - to search for tikan tadav -  
to find  
timi - to drizzle  
tina - mother  
tinata - language  
tinata na vok - pidgin  
tingana, tinga na - a group or  
cluster; a place of  
tinga na lama - coconut plantation  
tinir - a question  
tir - to ask  
toke - to carry on shoulder  
tokom - to hire (boat); to pay taxes  
tova - to teach  
tuba - to cover (pot, canoe)  
tubang - to rise as smoke

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tubu - stout, fat  
tuka - by and by, soon  
tukum - for ever  
tumu - to write  
tun - to burn (as house); to cook (food)



tuna - real, true, native  
tungunana - bay  
tul tar - to give over  
tup - to be great, plentiful  
tupar - to stone  
tur - to stand, remain  
tura - brother (of man), male cousin  
    on mother's side  
tutana - man  
tutua - to ascend  
tutuk - to hammer  
tututuk - the hammer

U

ul, ulu, ula - head  
ulai - to pay, repay  
uma - to repair a net  
umana (preceded by article) - some, a  
    few  
up - yam  
ur - take food out of or off the fire  
    Dir ur ue ra up. They take yam out  
    of the fire .  
urama - up, up above

V

va - to lie down, sleep  
vaba - to put down

vaden - women  
vaip - to finish  
vamat - to sell (customers go to him)  
    ivure - to sell by taking goods to  
    the market  
val - to walk along the beach  
valar - to be equal to  
valian - beach  
valongore - to hear  
valubana - to forget  
vana - to go  
    vana uti - come here  
vana ba - to descend  
vana bakit - to go under  
vana balil - to go around  
vana irai - to go aside  
vana kariu - move  
vana kiki - go round, surround  
vana likun - go back, return  
vana murmur - go backwards  
vana pakit - to pass  
vana rara - to go astray  
vana talil - to return  
vana tatavur - steal away  
vana taun - to come upon  
vana ur - go down  
vana varbaiai ra nunuk - to differ in  
    opinion  
vana vurvurbit - go about from place to  
    place

vanavana - to walk

vaongo - to lie

vaongor - to strengthen

varkurai - to decide, judge, govern

vartovo - to teach; a lesson

varubu - to fight

varngangar - to quarrel

varurung - together

vat - stone

vatang, vatavatang - to pronounce

vatur - to stand (trans.), hold

vatur vake - to hold, retain

vaume - to plant

vava - bed

vavaguai - domesticated animal

vavina - woman

vavuan - for a long time

ve - to tell, inform

vi - to tie around

vila - to run

vingai(a) - when

virua - to be killed

vovovon - slowly

vudu - banana

vung - to put, place

vutvut - to run

vuvu - wind

## PARTICLES

ba - Cf. Lesson 23

(1) conj., if, when

Ba i rara, ia na kul ia? If it be lost, who will pay for it?

Ba iau vana. When I go.

Ba ina bung. Because of the market.

(2) down.

I vana ba. He is coming down.

Ba ningene. Perhaps tomorrow.

da -

(1) abbr. of pronoun dat - never used in the future tense.

Pa da matoto. We don't know.

Vingai da pait ia? When shall it be done? When will they do it?

Da pait ia boko. It will be done later.

(2) Some districts an abbr. of dave.

Avat a da? How are you?

(3) Adv. as, like.

Da ra bot. Perhaps like a boat.

Da pata. It seems not.

iat -

(1) emphatic reflexive.

Ia iat. He himself.

Iau iat. I myself.

(2) comparative

Ia ra ngala iat. It was and is the larger.

A malana iat. The early morning.

(3) refers to the past.

Damana iat. It was like that before.

Utul a bung iat. Three days ago.

ga - Cf. Lesson 32

(1) expletive or interr.

Ma ga u? And what about you?

Ma ga diat? And what about them?

(2) sign of the past tense. (more remote than tar)

I ga vane. He went

I ga tar pait ia. He did do it.

(3) It is also used with the future where it may be regarded as indicating accomplished future.

Ina ga pait ia boko. Pa na ga mir.

It won't be we two who will go with him.

gi -

(1) sign of near future.

Ava gi ian. All of you eat (at once).

Da gi vana. Let us go (at once).

go -

- (1) demonstrative pronoun this, these.  
Go ra tutana. This is the man or this man.
- (2) here  
A tutana go. The man is here.

ka - Cf. Appendix D.

- (1) v. t. to scrape, scratch.
- (2) abbr. of kan. (adv. perhaps; conj. last)
- (3) only.  
Ia ka. It only.  
U kaka u tar pait ia. You only, you did it.  
I bolo ka. He is only passing by.  
U kaka? Are you by yourself?
- (4) Prefix personal pronoun → poss. pro.  
kadat 'ours'; kadiat 'theirs'

kai - Cf. Lesson 15.

- (1) particle used as a possessive sign.  
I kai vake. It holds it back.  
Kai ra bul. Belonging to the boy.
- (2) ka + is = kaia 'whose'

kan - initially kan is a preposition meaning perhaps.

- Dat a vana kan na bata. Let us go lest it should rain.  
Iau burut kan na ub iau. I am afraid lest he should kill me.  
Do vana kan ia. They go away from him.  
Kan i mat. Perhaps he is dead.

kap - to take or bring.

- Kap nam uti. Bring that here.  
Kap bala. To be pregnant.  
Kap i kun. To set a trap.  
Kap iang. To get or have a name.

ki - to sit, remain, live.

- Una ki. You sit down.  
I ki ati. It sits or is here.  
Ki pa ka boko. Sit for awhile (wait a bit).  
Ki vakuku. To do nothing.

kor - to be crowded.

- A pal i kor. The house is crowded.

laka - sign of the interrog.

- U vana laka? Are you going?  
Laka? Is it not so?  
I tar laka pa ia. He appealed to him.

la - abilitative marker.

- Pa iau la tam. I am not familiar with you.

lia - above, beyond, ahead

I lia kakit. He is far ahead of the rest.

lua - former, first

A tutana lua. The first man, the former man.

I ki na lua. He is sitting in front.

I lua. He goes first.

ma - Cf. Lesson 32, Nos. 14-18

(1) an exclamation, just so! that's the idea.

(2) conj. and.

(3) prep. from.

Ma mati From here.

U ma ave? Where are you from?

(4) instrument marking word.

mai - v. int. come here.

Una mai. You come here.

mat -

(1) to die

(2) adv. much. Dia valu mat. They pull vigorously.

na - Cf. Lesson 8, Lesson 10

(1) article used regularly between a noun and preceding adj. or between two nouns.

A kat na bul. A fine child.

(2) abbr. of nam e.g. A tutana na. That man.

(3) tense. Ina, una, na.

Na kaina. He will be bad.

(4) Indef. pro. e.g. U ta na? Are you one of them?

(5) poss. suffix to all personal nouns and few others also - 3rd person sing. e.g. taligana. His ear.

(6) mother

Na i ra bul. 'The mother of the child.'

ni -

(1) prefix to verbs making them nouns. e.g. laun 'to live'; nilaun, life, health.

nga -

(1) a road, path, way. e.g. nga na pal. A row of houses.

(2) to chew it.

nga (ge) ia.

ngo - v. int. to rest, to stop

Una ngo papa. You will rest for awhile.

Ina ngo pa ati. I will rest here.

pa - Cf. Lesson 12, Lesson 22.

(1) neg. adv. not. Always precedes the subject.

Pa dia vana. They have not gone.

- (2) to buy with tabu  
 Una pa ra boroi. You buy the pig.  
 Pa ia nam. Yes, that is it.
- (3) a terminal implying completed action either past or (with future) in anticipation.  
 Dia pait pa ra pal. They have finished the house.  
 Ina vana pa Rabaul. I will go to Rabaul (for awhile).  
 Ina pa ka ati. (vb.omitted) I am only (going) just here.

pi or upi -

Conj. that, in order that; (generally used with the future tense).  
 I vana Matupit pi na kukul. He went to Matupit to trade.

pire -

prep. to with, by. (with the sing. it takes the pro. suffix)

pira-m

pira-na

= to, with, by, you, him or it, me.

pira-gu

Ina ki pirana.

I will sit or remain by him.

Una ki piragu.

Sit by me.

I tur pire diat.

It is with them.

pit -

adv. short of, beneath, below, or lower than something understood.

ra - Cf. Lesson 14, Lesson 15.

article, def. or indef. a or the.

re - v.t. to clear away.

I re diat. He cleared them away.

ta - Cf. Lesson 28.

(1) indef. art. any, a some.

Ta bung. Any day, some day.

(2) intensive part. following a noun or adj. used as a noun.

a boina ta. a beauty.

tagu, tam, tana. My, your, his mother.

(3) abbr. of tar past tense.

I ta vana. He has gone.

(4) indef. pro.

kap ta ra uti. Bring some here.

tar -

(1) marker of the past tense.

(2) permissive marker.

Tul tar. To give permission.

Tak tar ia. Take (and) give it.

te - conj. or to strike.

Pa i ta ia. It did not strike it (or him).

ti - sign of complete present tense.

I tar a vinun. It is ten; the ten is complete.

tir - to ask. Obtain something by asking.

Iau tir pa iau tam. I ask permission for myself from you.

tur - to stand, remain, to be.

Tur na bung.

To stand in a group.

Tur are.

To stand out of the way of.

ur -

(1) take food out of or off the fire.

Di ur ue ra up. They take the yam out of the fire.

(2) adv. down.

I vana ur.

He is coming down.

A nga ur.

The path down.

va -

v. int. to lie, to lie down, to sleep.

va bakit. to lie or remain hidden.

vai or vaina -

(1) of ava interrog. pron. with poss. "What sort of?"

(2) with suffixes:

vaigu, vaim, vaina.

What (relation) are you to me,  
them to you, you to him.

U mainge ra vaina.

What part of it do you desire?

A vaina ta go?

What part of this?

Amur vaina?

What is the relationship (kin) between  
you two?

var -

A prefix when placed on transitive verbs makes them intransitive and usually reciprocal.

vue - adv. away.

Tar vue. Take it away.

vut - to come quickly.

## TOLAI GRAMMATICAL STATEMENT

The following is a brief statement of Tolai grammar. In this statement use has been made of terms such as nouns, verbs, adjectives which the student will be familiar with in English. It should be noted, however, that divisions of word classes are not exactly as in English and that there is considerable flexibility in Tolai in this respect. It is not claimed that this grammar is complete and the reader should note down any different constructions which he hears.

I. Sentence structureA. Single Clause Sentence Types1. Transitive Sentences.

This type contains at least a Verb Phrase followed by an Object - either a pronoun or a Noun Phrase. A Noun Phrase as subject may occur before the Verb Phrase and Time, Location and Manner words or phrases may follow the Object. Some Time Phrases such as tikana bung 'one day' may come at the beginning of the sentence.

I pa it ra pa l. 'He is building a house.'

Tikana bung a tutana i ga kal ra bul. 'One day a man dug a hole.'

A bul i ga gire tamagu ati. 'The boy saw my father here.'

I rapu ia ma ra davai. 'He hit it with a stick.'

2. Intransitive Sentences.

These follow the same pattern as Transitive Sentences except that they have an intransitive verb in the Verb Phrase and do not have an Object.

I au ta pot na bung. 'I arrived yesterday.'

A tarai diat a vana. 'The people will go.'

3. Equative Sentences.\*

These are the same as Intransitive Sentences except that in the Verb Phrase an adjective replaces the verb and following phrases are less likely to occur. As the sentence generally refers to present time tense markers are not often found.



A buana i tavarat. 'It is a big man.'

I dekdek mat. 'It is very hard.'

4. Stative Sentences. (Described as Equational Type utterances in Lesson 3).

These consist merely of a Noun Phrase or a Noun Phrase followed by a demonstrative (e.g. nam, go).

A ngala na tutana. 'It is a big man.'

A ngala na pap nam. 'That is a big dog.'

A beo nam. 'It is a bird'.

A bakut. 'It is a cloud'.

\*These are not the same Equational Type utterances referred to in Lesson 3.

5. Questions.

These are formed by the addition of a question word or merely by intonation (p. 6 and 7).

Question words (p. 32 and 59).

(i) occurring at beginning of sentence:

kaia 'whose'      vingai(a) 'when'      dave 'question marker'

nuve 'where'      akare 'where'      to ia 'who'

ava 'what'      Ta ra ava 'why'

(ii) preceding word qualified:

aivia 'how many'

(iii) at end of sentence:

uve 'where (to)'      ra ava 'why'

B. Compound Sentences.

1. Reported Statements.

The first clause is like a simple sentence with its verb one of saying - biti 'to say', tir 'to ask'. The clause giving the reported statement is preceded by ba 'that'. The

subject of this clause is in the same person as in English reported speech.

I ga biti ba ina vana. 'He said that I could go'.

I tir iau ba ina vana ba pata. 'He asks me whether I will go or not.'

2. Conditional Type Sentences. (Includes sentences with Time Clause).

These contain clauses introduced by ari 'if' or 'when' or ba 'if, when, because'.

Ari na vana ina vana. 'If he goes, I will go'.

Ari na bung a urua ina vana. 'When it is Tuesday I am going'.

Ba i rara, ia na kul ia. 'If it is lost who will pay for it?'

3. Coordinate Sentences.

These consist of two clauses joined by ma 'and'.

I ga ki ma i ga luluk. 'He sat reading a book'. (literally 'He sat and he read'.)

4. Adjectival Clause Sentences.

In this type there are two clauses without any joining word.

I gire ra vavina i kakave ra rat. 'He saw the woman carrying the basket'.

5. Purpose Clause Sentences.

These contain a Purpose Clause introduced by pi 'to, in order to'. Generally the verb is in the future tense.

I ga pot go pi na en ra ana nian. 'He came home just now to eat his food'.

This is the type of construction used after verbs asking or telling someone to do something.

I ga ve iau pi ina pait ia. 'He told me to do it'.

2. Phrase types.

1. Verb Phrases.

Transitive and Intransitive Verb Phrases differ only in that they contain Transitive or Intransitive Verbs.

The verb is always preceded by a pronoun subject. Note: These pronoun forms

are the same when filling the object position in a sentence, except that ia is used as object in 3rd person singular.

	Sing.	Dual	Trial	Plural
1st Pers. (excl.)	<u>iau</u>	<u>amir</u>	<u>amital</u>	<u>avet or ave</u>
2nd Pers.	<u>u</u>	<u>amur</u>	<u>amutal</u>	<u>avat or ava</u>
1st Pers. (incl.)	-	<u>dor</u>	<u>datal</u>	<u>dat or da</u>
3rd Pers.	<u>i or ia</u>	<u>dir or di</u>	<u>dital</u>	<u>diat, dia or di</u>

Note: Even when the subject is expressed by a Noun or Noun Phrase the pronoun (3rd Person) is still included.

A tutana i nongon. 'The man is laughing'.

A tarai diat a vana. 'The people will go'.

### Tense.

Tense other than present is marked by free words which go between the subject pronoun and the verb.

<u>ga</u>	'narrative past'	<u>bur</u>	'imperfect'
<u>tar</u>	'regular past'	<u>ga bur</u>	'pluperfect'
<u>a</u>	'future'	<u>ga tar</u>	'past perfect'

In the future singular a is combined with the pronoun subject giving the forms ina (1st), una (2nd), na (3rd).

Pa is used following the verb to denote completed action.

i ki pa 'he sits (for awhile)'

dia pa it pa ra pal 'they have finished the house'

Commands are expressed by the future tense. Note that the pronoun subject is included.

una vana uti '(you s.) come here'

### Negative,

This is expressed by pa placed before the pronoun subject.

pa i vana 'he is not coming'

In Stative Sentences (p. 2) vakir precedes the Noun Phrase subject.

Vakir a tutana nam. 'That is not the man'.

In Commands the negative is koko and this precedes the pronoun subject.

Koko una vana uti. 'Don't come here'.

2. Noun Phrases. Verbal Modifiers. See Lesson 26.

When occurring as Subject or Object in the sentence the minimum form of the Noun Phrase is generally an article or possessive pronoun followed by a noun.

The article is sometimes preceded by a demonstrative (nam 'that', go 'this').

nam ra buk 'that book' go ra bul 'this child'

Note: In Stative Sentences (p. 2) nam and go come at the end.

A davai nam. 'It is a tree'.

A numeral can follow the article. With numbers 3 and over it is followed by na, Tika na 'one' replaces the article. (See Lessons 20 and 21 for numerals.)

Some possessed nouns (p. 95) do not have an article.

tamagu 'my father' natuna 'his son'

Adjectives also follow the article and are followed by na.

a dekdek na tutana 'a strong man'

tika na tutana 'one man'

a ura beo 'two birds'

a ivat na tutana 'four men'

### Articles.

a) 'a' or 'the' a generally occurs at the beginning of an utterance.

ra) ra occurs utterance medially.

a pal tabu 'a sacred house' nam ra pal i tabu 'that house is sacred'

ta 'some', 'any'

ta davai 'some wood'

pata 'no' pata iap 'no fire'

tara 'some other' tara bul 'some other child'