

NASIOI

LANGUAGE COURSE

by

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PHYSICS HURD

to teach English, history, science, /
and mathematics, and to train
student athletes.

PHYSICS HURD

Summer Institute of Linguistics



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The authors carried out this study under the direction of the Summer Institute of Linguistics for the Department of the Administrator. Its purpose is to assist administration officers and other interested persons in the learning of the French language.

This study was carried out in the village of Darbutz, and it reflects the dialect of the Darbutz area, Basque Proper. We wish to express our thanks to the people of Darbutz for their generous help.

especially to Astu our chief informant, Theresa our domestic, and Thomas Matu who spent two weeks with us checking and recording material. With the exception of those two weeks, our work was done entirely through Mrs. Helenein.

We are grateful to Dr. Roger W. Williams, Chairman, Division of Linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley, for loaning us some books and lists and a carbon copy of Dr. Muller's *Basque Grammar*.

We are also indebted to Mr. Eugene Oan from Harvard University who loaned us his notebook in which he had made a transcription of the French *Le Guindaut-Baudouillet* *Basque-English Dictionary* and also to Mr. John P. H.

The Nasioi language is spoken by about 10,000 people, most of whom reside in the Kieta Sub-District of Bougainville. There are eight dialects of Nasioi, namely:

| | | |
|----------------|---------|---------|
| Nasioi Proper | Lantana | Mainoki |
| Pakia-Sieronji | Oune | Korpel |
| Keronira | Oram | |

Nasioi is of the same language stock as Sivai, Bulin, and Nagovisi; it is in the same family only with Nagovisi, however. More detailed information about these relationships can be found in Languages of the Bougainville District by Jerry Allen and Conrad Hurd.

The following lessons are but an introduction to the Nasioi language. They are designed to make the student familiar with the basic structure of the language and to get him speaking enough of it that he can confidently continue on his own. Those wishing to make further study on their own would find it profitable to read Learning A Foreign Language by E. Nida. The above two publications should be available for loan or purchase to officers from the Public Services Department, Port Moresby.

The essential design of this course was recommended to the authors by Dr. Richard Pittman, S.I.L. Deputy General Director in the Far East. Each lesson is cast in the form of question and answer or statement and

response to give the material as natural a flow as possible. To avoid the necessity of lengthy explanations, an attempt has been made to introduce the material by minimal parts, one new part in each utterance. An audio record has been provided for use with the printed lessons to aid the student in understanding rapid speech and in learning to form the words, phrases and sentences with a true Nasioi pronunciation, rhythm and intonation.

Borrowed words which have no old Nasioi equivalents or which are definitely preferred to the old Nasioi equivalents are incorporated in these lessons as part of the modern Nasioi language with no apologies or further comment. Only Christian names retain their English spelling.

Three abbreviations used throughout this volume are as follows: (pi) stands for 'plural', (di) stands for 'dual', and (sing) stands for singular.

As for the method of study in this course, it is intended that the student play the recording of a lesson as he reads it and repeat each Nasioi utterance himself. A pause between recorded utterances has been provided for this purpose. Once the student has the feel of a lesson he should memorize the Nasioi text, and in his mind replace the English translation with

a strong mental picture of situations the lessons might fit - a bit of acting as he speaks would help him in this. He should try to make these Nasioi phrases more his own reaction to these situations and less a mere substitution for a series of English words. The student will find it helpful to practice with another student (or, best of all, a native speaker of Nasioi), one repeating the questions and the other answering, and vice versa. He should expect to be able to cope with one lesson per day as a spare time project, or three lessons per day as a more intensive course, fully mastering one lesson before proceeding to the next.

The student should seek every opportunity to use what he knows of Nasioi in his daily routine, adding new words which he may pick up to make the material more pertinent to his immediate situation. He should continually use it even though he has to mix it with English or Neo-Melanesian at first. He should show appreciation for the corrections native speakers suggest, and immediately try in different ways to use whatever they teach him.

AN EXPLANATION OF THE NASIOI SOUND SYSTEM

All Nasioi words are built from just thirteen basic units of sound which are called phonemes. These phonemes may be pronounced in a number of slightly different ways, depending on what other phonemes occur near them, but the differences are always insignificant to the native speaker. A symbol has been assigned to each of these phonemes, the Roman letter which seems best to remind the English speaker what the true Nasioi phoneme is. It would be a mistake for the student to assume that a letter used in Nasioi represents the same sounds as it does when used in English or Pidgin English. For this reason it is imperative that the student learn to mimic the language as he hears it; the letters can only represent what his ears have taught him already.

The following is a brief description of Nasioi phonemes with the symbols chosen to represent them. Phoneme symbols are set off by oblique strokes; symbols for specific sounds within a phoneme are underlined.

Phoneme Description of Phoneme Sounds Symbol

- /s/ s as in "scars".
- /b/ 1. At the beginning of a word or after a glottal stop it is pronounced b as in "boat".
2. Following a vowel it is pronounced

b — the same as the b except that the lips or the speaker never quite completely cut off the stream of air flowing between them. This sound is different from the v.

- 1. At the beginning of a word or after a glottal stop it is pronounced as either d as in "dancer", or as t — nearly the same as except the tongue tip moves so quickly it tends to stop against the alveolar ridge instead of just touching it — or, before /u/ 's and /e/ 's, as t — same as the t in "tire" except that the tongue tip tends to clasp against the alveolar ridge.
- 2. Following a vowel it is pronounced as d.

3. In and at the beginning of a word or after a vowel it is pronounced as a single sharp t, and at the end of a word or before a vowel it is pronounced as a single sharp d.
4. In the middle of a word it is pronounced as a single sharp t.

Phoneme Description of Phoneme Sounds

Symbol

Phoneme Description of Phoneme Sounds

/t/

1 as in "machine".
/k/* k as in "skin". This sound is not pronounced as the "k" is in "kin"; that is, it does not have a puff of air following it.

/m/

m as in "mile".

/n/**

1. Before a vowel or /t/ it is pronounced as n as in "snail".

2. Before a /k/, or (if not preceded by /ei/ or /ai/) at the end of a word it is pronounced as

n as in "ring".

3. At the end of a word and following /ei/ or /ai/ it is pronounced as

2 same as the Spanish "ñ" where the blade or the tongue touches the palate.

/o/

2 as in "oat", except that care should be taken not to pronounce it as "ow" as English speakers commonly do.

3 as in "spine". This sound is not pronounced as the "p" in "pine" as there is no puff of air following it.

/g/

This sound is a catch in the throat known as a glottal stop. It occurs in English between the syllables of "oh, oh!"

See footnotes page lx.

Phoneme Description of Phoneme Sounds

/s/*

1. Before /a/, /e/, /o/, and /u/ it is pronounced as

2. as in "store". This sound is not pronounced as the "tr" in "store" ~~as there is no puff of air following it~~.

3. Before /i/ and after a vowel or /n/ it is pronounced as

beginning of a word it is pronounced as ~~ta se in "cute"~~

4. Before /t/ and after /a/ vowel or /n/ it is pronounced as ~~ta se in "cute"~~

5. Before /i/ and after /a/ vowel or /n/ it is pronounced as ~~ta se in "cute"~~

6. Before /i/ and after /a/ vowel or /n/ it is pronounced as ~~ta se in "cute"~~

/u/ u as in "rule".

7. Because the Nasioi /p/v/u/s/, and /b/ are voiceless followed by a vowel or sur the English speaker tends to confusion with the English "uh", "oo", and "oo". However

** Note in rapid speech a word such as /p/ may consist of six or seven words (the /p/ being omitted) in the English language.

8. Note in rapid speech a word such as /b/ may consist of six or seven words (the /b/ being omitted) in the English language.

** Note in rapid speech a word such as /s/ may consist of six or seven words (the /s/ being omitted) in the English language.

** Note in rapid speech a word such as /n/ before word initial /p/, /b/, or /s/ may consist of six or seven words (the /n/ being omitted) in the English language.

Often in Nasioi phonemes are reduplicated. This does not change the basic sound of the phonemes. For instance the student should not confuse the sound of "m" in Nasioi with the sound of "m" in the English word "matt", or the sound of "n" in Nasioi with the sound of "n" in the English word "boot".

No definite conclusions have been reached concerning the function of stress in Nasioi. It apparently is not phonemic. Usually the stress, or accent, in Nasioi falls on the second vowel in a word. It tends to fall on the first vowel if an /n/ or /m/ precedes it. A two syllable word ending in a glottal stop usually has equal stress on both syllables. Words which consist of single vowels also take stress.

THE LESSONS

In this section I introduce the sound system of Nasioi as seen in grammar. One class of morphemes may be expressed several different ways depending on what kinds of phonemes come just before or after it. The number markers are a good example of this; the morpheme that means "two" in a verb is expressed four ways: (-det., -de, -et, -e), and the morpheme that means "three or more" in a verb is expressed three ways: (-det., -da, -de). The reader is encouraged to make his own experiments to determine what happens in other words. In many cases, especially with nouns, /l/ and /r/ play an important role in determining whether or not a particular vowel is pronounced. There are many other interesting features of the grammar which I hope to discuss in the future.

¹ See my paper "The Phonology of the Nasioi Verb," *Language*, Vol. 38, No. 3, 1962.

² This is not to say that no distinction is made between the two forms. There is a clear difference in meaning between /t/ and /d/ in such words as /tən/ 'one' and /dən/ 'two'.

1. What is this?

This is motor.

Ann sibin?

Ann sibin.

2. What is that?

That is a tree.

Annq aspin?

Annq aspin.

sun-kag
at a distance; on level
With the weaker.

3. Is that water?

Yes, that is water.

Annq an nton?

Yes, annq an nton.

4. Is this fire?

Yes, this is fire.

Ann qasq?

Yes, ann qasq.

Lesson 2

2

1. Who is he?

Ans han?

His name is Caleb.

Ans Hana Caleb.

2. What is your name?

Ans name han?

My name is John.

Ans name John.

3. What is this name?

Ans name han?

His name is Joseph.

Ans name Joseph.

4. What is this?

Ans spin?

This is a stick.

Ans spin?

5. What is that?

Ans spin?

This is another leaf.

Ans spin?

6. Who is he?

Ans han?

This is a boy.

Ans han?

6. Is this a stick?

Ans on banaq?

No.
Otoaq.

7. Is that a stone?

Ans on banaq?

No, that is not a stone.
Otoaq, anukaq kapek
deek.

8. Is there a stone?

Kapek on otok?

Yes, there is.

Otoq, otok.

9. Where is it?

Ans otok?

It is here.

Ans otok.

at this place

1. What is this?

This is a house.

Ann ampin?

Ann naba.

2. What are those?

These are trees.

Ann ampinahat?

Ann keiqnaha.

3. What is the name of that?

That is a coconut.

Ann ampin ahidin ampin?

Ann amq.

4. What are the names of those other ones?

They are coconuts too.

Ann amq ampin ahidin? Tell me.

amq-amq

ahidin

5. Is this a broadcast?

Yes, it's a broadcast.

Ann am ahidin?

Ann am ahidin.

* In English we usually only groups of people that are thought of as "plural". Groups of things are usually collectively and are usually spoken of in the singular unless the plural aspect needs to be emphasized to avoid ambiguity.

Then two parts of a word come together in such a way that one /m/ or /n/ or /s/ or /z/ is not enough. Instead, both must be pronounced so the listener can tell.

1. Is there a man here?

Denkani on aq eten?

Yes, a man is here.

Pen, denkani aq eten.

2. Where is this man?

Denkani aq eten?

Here he is.

Ann aq eten.

3. Where is he?

Denkani aq eten?

No is here.

Ann aq eten.

4. Who is this man?

Ann denkani baa?

No is John.

Ann denkani baa?

Ann means "this one" (masculine).

1. Hello!
Tampade!
Good

Good **Mornin'**!
Tampade!
Kastanai tam-pade!

Daq
edq

2. Is your name John?
Daq on midin John?

Yes, my name is John.
Daq on midin John.

Y-e-s
Daq on midin John

3. How are you? (Are you

well?)
How are **you** then?

I am well.

Daq, **ta-paq**, **da-paq**,
daq edq otan?

4. Where is the **boat**?
Boat edq otan?

There is boat.
Boat edq otan?

5. There is the **car**?
Car edq otan?

There is car.
Car edq otan?

6. Is this your house?
Ain on piab qataana?
H-a-na-na.

Yes, it is mine.

Ain on piab qataana?

Yes, please.

H-a-na-na.

You

7. I'm **going** to **crossing** - **sea**

There are you?
Here I am.
Win **saq** open.

I'm by the water.
Kastanai open.
Win **saq** open.

8. I'm **going** to **crossing** - **sea**

There is boat.
Boat edq otan?

1. Where is your wife?

She is in the garden.
Tend-otq minteenkoo eton.

daq-son

2. What is her name?

Teni midin tsae.

(Her) name is Tashuteeq.

Tidiq Tashuteeq.

3. Is your son here?

Yes, my little boy is

in the house.

Daq-son otq? Yes, she-son and in

peaks open.

daq-son

little

4. Is there house?

In the house.

Abakko? Abakko.

daq-son

5. What is inside the house?

Impia Konkinkoo Impia
eton? Impia Konkinkoo Impia

daq-son

little

6. What is this?

This is a leg.

Aun Kekin?

There isn't anything

under the leg.

Ten kesaq eton.

Konkinkoo boom.

7. What is it in top of

the leg?

Yes up in konkinkoo

daq-son

It's a knife.

Ten kesaq.

daq-son

little

8. What is this?

This is a leg.

Aun Kekin?

There are white ants.

Impia daq-son.

Ten kesaq.

daq-son

1. Whose house is this?

Aun pabs baansa?

Mine.

Nkansaa.

2. Whose dog is this?

Aun bakanas Metig?

I don't know.

Nin noduqampag.

3. Is this John's son?

Aun sa John baudin?

No, it isn't his.

Otoaq, tee bakanas

4. Is this your husband?

Aun sa daqun?

deeq.

Yes, he is MY husband.

Req, tee innuu.

daq-un

5. How do you say "these two"?

Aun ampin tampediamun

"These two".

"these two"?

Ananka.

daq-un

6. How do you say "these"?

Aun ampin tampediamun

"These".

"these"?

Ain.

daq-un

7. How do you say "we two"?

Aun ampin tampediamun

"We two".

"we two"?

Kek.

daq-un

- How do you say "you" (pl)?

Aun ampin tampediamun

"you" (pl).

Diggs.

"You" (pl).

1. Who are you (people)?

Diliq bata?

baa-ta

dual and plural

It's us--we (all)!
Wig!

Wig!

Ain bata?

Ain bata?

They are Mark, Simon,
and Francis.
Ain bata?

Ain Mark-doban Simon-
doban Francis (-doban)

Mark-doban

2. Who are you two?

Deliq bata?

We are John and Joseph.
Kong John-Jaka Joseph.

dual

3. Who are these?

They are people from
Darfur.

Ain bata?

Ain Darfur-people.

Dadiue-huoda

They are people from
France.

Ain France?

They are people from
England.

Ain England?

They are people from
Australia.

Ain Australia?

They are people from
Brazil.

Ain Brazil?

They are people from
Kenya.

Ain Kenya?

They are people from
Russia.

Ain Russia?

They are people from
China.

Ain China?

They are people from
India.

Ain India?

They are people from
Germany.

Ain Germany?

They are people from
Spain.

Ain Spain?

They are people from
Italy.

Ain Italy?

They are people from
Portugal.

Ain Portugal?

They are people from
Greece.

Ain Greece?

They are people from
Hungary.

Ain Hungary?

They are people from
Poland.

Ain Poland?

They are people from
Romania.

Ain Romania?

They are people from
Slovenia.

Ain Slovenia?

They are people from
Croatia.

Ain Croatia?

1. Who is making the knife?

Am ba naipeq nkoaman?

nko-²-man

The Leader (chief).

Are those two making
a house?

Rumba.

nko-²-baata-e paba

Duspaakoonank.

2. What are you doing?

I am working on a
house.

Who are making boats?

They are working on the
boats.

Do you ampin nkoaman?

nko-²-man

Am ampin nkoaman?

Paul is working.

Do you ampin nkoaman?

nko-²-man

John ampin nkoaman?

John is working.

3. What are you the doing?

He (all) are making a

garban.

There are Peter and John

Arava.

Do you ampin nkoaman?

nko-²-man

Doing their work!

Arthur

John-nanba Peter adet

He is independent.

Do you ampin nkoaman?

nko-²-man

Peter is working.

Tes

Do you ampin nkoaman?

nko-²-man

John is working.

Tes

Do you ampin nkoaman?

nko-²-man

John is working.

Tes

4. For convenience we shall call the verb **NKO** a class I

verb. That is learned about one class I verb such as

NKO can be applied to all other class I verbs.

* SJS: vi Subject is third person singular.

1. What are you looking at? I am looking at a bird.

Daq ampin oeman?

2-e-ma-n*

see, look

2. Why are you looking at it? I'm just looking at it!

Daq ampin oeman?

2-e-ma-n*

am-pi-koo

3. What are you two carrying? We are carrying meat.

Bo-ta-tees.

Am ampin nkaedeman?

Daq kote-nq nkaempeman.

2-e-d-e-ma-n*

carry

4. To where are you carrying them?

Adaq ampin nkaedeman?

Daq ampin nkaempeman.

2-e-ma-n*

5. I and she are class 1 verbs.

- Has he seen my son?

Am on ouin nudin?

Yes.

See.

For.

o-u-i-s

Present Complete Tense

- When did he see him?

Klone on in?

Yesterday.

Klone on in?

Klone on in?

Yesterday.

Klone on in?

Klone on in?

Yesterday.

- Michael, when did you see him?

Klone on in?

Klone, adeq-men daq oem?

oem?

adeq-men

daq

A while back.

Three.

Three.

three or more days ago.

1. When will he work on the new coconuts?

Adenan nkonuqnan nou?

nko-u-nqan

"Later" Tense

2. Will he work on them tomorrow?

Taneq nkonuqnan?

nko-u-nqan

No, he will not work on them tomorrow.

Otoaq, taneq.

nkonuqnaqun.

nko-u-nqan

Future Negative Tense

3. When will he work on them again?

Napeq adeqman nkonuqnan?

Nilqasqan nkonuqnan.

nliq-haq-un

-nag- : -nqa, "one or"

I don't know. That's good! I am going to work.

Next month?

Audeiqoo nkonuqnan?

Moduqampaq.

Audeiq-koo

When did he carry firewood?

He carried firewood a while ago.

Tenuq koiq nkanuqnan.

Distant Past Tense

Did he carry some

yesterday?

Yesteray,

Otoaq, keqasqiq nkanuqnan?

nko-u-tien

Recent Past Tense

Did he carry today?

He will carry firewood now!

Epoon en nkanuqnan-e?

nko-u-tien

Negative

No, he didn't carry any

yesterday.

Otoaq, keqasqiq nkanuqnan?

nko-u-Bg

Present Tense

He will carry firewood

now!

Benuq koiq nkanuqnan.

nko-u-din

Past Tense

1. How many coconuts do you see?

Adeeqain non sia?

I see two coconuts.

What is this?

It is a basket.

Ann aspin?

Ann basket.

Na-din

Number class names:
General and Specific

Set forms:

Do you make baskets? Yes, I make lots of baskets.

Do you make abacan? Yes, I make abacan.

Do you make hats? Yes, I make hats.

2. Get it.

Rhasai.

Here.

Ann.

Look at that basket!

I am looking.

3. What do you all call

"coconut shell?"
Ann appin tampediam
"coconut shell?"

Coconut shell.

4. Do you make baskets like these?

Yes, I make (that kind)

4. Man, this is good!

Ann tamodal

Keopla.

Ann tamodal

Yes, it's delicious.

Indefinite object

5. Do you make hats and bags?

Yes, I make hats and bags.

- * The Nudig language contains several classes of numbers or count nouns. One can make himself understood quite well by using only the general class, however.

* It indicates that the speaker has no particular object in mind. The subject never may not have taken his eyes off the road he was driving.

1. Do you usually carry baskets?

No, I don't carry them.

Daq en bekuq nkaesau?

Otaaq, nkaampaun.
nka-amp-aun

Present Negative

Customary Tense

2. Can you carry this basket?

Yes, I can carry it.

Daq-ke en aun bekuq

Eeq, nkaampenq.

nkaapeuq?

Actor or Instrument

3. Here, carry (this one)!

All right, I'll carry it.

Aun, nkaeain.

Nakoti, nkaampain.

4. Tomorrow you will make a basket, won't you?

No, (but) tomorrow

Grandmother will

make one.

- Taneq bekuq nkoeain, apeq?

Otoaq. Taneq Teeteeq-ke

nadun nkoeain,

bakaatig?

Daq-ke nkoeain niqnas

Have you two seen my canoe? Yes, we saw it.

Daq en oodessin nkanaa.

Eeq, oompeetia.

bakaatig?

Oodessin niqnas

Dineq.

- No whom does this canoe belong?

It's ours!

An bakaatig baa bakanaa?

Ann nikanea!

nil-ka-nat

Present Negative

Customary Tense

- Did you make this canoe?

Yes, we made it.

An en ditq-ke

Eeq, nkoampiakun.

nko-o-d-uqun

Actor or Instrument

Plural

- Will you make another canoe?

Yes, we will make another one.

Daq-ke nkoeain niqnas

Eeq, nkoampiakun niqnas.

Plural

1. Where is that (man) going? He is going to Kleta.

Aunkaq adeq nanuman? Kleta nanuman.

nan-u-man *

go (bound form)

2. Is it all right for me to go?

Yes, You two may go!

Makotli enin namugkoo?

namug-koo

go (free form)

3. Wait! I'll go with you!

Good! Let's go together.

(You and I will go!) Tampadat! Neeq nanampain.

Nentadiog! Nin

nanampain!

nan-amp-e-eqan!

"Later" Tense

4. Do you go to Kleta often

I go every Friday.

(many days)?

Daq en aniksaun Kleta

Nin nanaman Padade Kante.

noduq dom-er-

* nan- is a class II verb stem—it is the same as a class I verb stem but does not take an object.

** After L and K the second person is always expressed as I, but after other letters as z.

- Lesson 25
1. I don't understand coconut planting. It isn't difficult.
- Planting. Watch John.
- Nin noduqampaq mou keen. Tee podeq deeaq. Oeain John.
- noduq-ampaq-az
2. May I plant some? Yes, plant these trees.
- Keempampenq nin-e. Neeq, keempampain! nliqin? nliqin?
- keep-p-an-peuq *
3. Am I making a good coconut tree? Yes, you know how!
- Nine en mounat tampaq Eeq, daq noduqeini!
- nikoaman? noduq-e-in *
- mou-nay
4. Who planted these trees? No one planted them.
- Aun bad koimanka. Nau-n-e keempanai.
- bad = blossom
- keen and noduq are class I verbs. Note that although third person object markers are usually optional all class I verbs ending in I which take objects use -p- for the third person object. The letters q and w are the only consonants which can immediately precede the letter N, therefore keen becomes keen before -p-.

1. Where are you going?

Daq adeq nanihan?

Nin taamenkoo nanihan.

- What are you eating?

Aepin naianan?

Nin bian naianan.

- I am eating a banana.

2. Is John eating now?

Yes, he is eating with

his son now.

John en taasenun?

Reqv. beaudin ninko?

taasenun?

May I eat one of them too?

Makotie nin nanoq naikoo?

na-koq

taasenun?

part of a steep

Is this a banana leaf?

Yes.

Aun en baqqibianko?

Reqv. baqqibianko?

baqqibianko

What is inside it?

A few tomatoes.

Aepin kaun oton?

Tomatoognin.

Meaq-n-men **

tomeatoognin-nim

eat

taasenun

taasenun is a class ix verb.

meaq is a class i verb.

1. Are you going to buy something?

Tee, I am going to the store (the place to buy something).

Daq en kapoq moqespan? Tee baa bokuman?

Daq. Min saq kapoq call.

App-o-qapan * app-o-dam

1. Who is he calling?

He is calling his wife.
Tee saq baqen bokuman.

boku-u-man *

call

2. What will you buy?
Tee (all) will buy some food.

3. What kind of food?
Some fish.

Teni adeq'uton!

Teni nuaan nika niaatoon nkoudem.

Daq ampin moqespan?

Neq nuaan moqespan.

4. What kind of food?
Adawdau tsakan?

Niigam ibid.

Ad-e-mudian

5. What are they planting?

They are planting lots of taro.

6. What are the next of you going to buy?
Tennaka-e ampin keempudeman?

Tennaka-e ampin keempudeman?

Tennaka-e maug bang keempudeman.

Daq ampin ampin moqespan?

7. Is it your garden or John's?

It belongs to both of us.

App-o-er-tion?

Mintoon en dakan-e aig John-naa-e?

Tee neekanaa.

John-naa-e?

John-naa-e?

Neekanaa.

8. What is a class I verb?

* boku is a class I verb.

1. Who extinguished the fire? I did. I am finished

cooking. When will you plant more

I will plant some

later-- another day.

Bai ntaq tidiquin?

bake-aut-in

Nin. Lapa bakeantin.

bake-aut-in

Adenan keempain-e mou
niqnin?

Danag-ke niqninqun
keempain.

2. What is this made of?

It's made of pork (pik).
Aun poodekoon?

Aun poodekoon.

Pooder-koon

Pooder-koon

Where will you plant them? Near Tobedau

Tobedau dues.

3. Has your older brother

eaten some?

tars.

Later on will you sell
your coconuts?

I think so.
Decades.

Danag-ke on baabeain?

Dec, decades.

baabe-e-ain *

4. Did my father's brother's

wife's son eat some?

Goodbye.

baabe-ke bata-ke baabe-

bending- on magnin

I'm going now.

Nanampai.

Nanain.

baabe-ke

baabe-ke

1. How many are here? Adekeeqnин otodon? oto-de-n *

There are five men here.
Pagnokoq donkaan otodon.

2. Are there three over there? Aniaq because otodon? bis-nam

No, three. There are
three, because?
Otoq, kensaka.

donkaani-ds-e

bis-nam

Human Class Marker:

Qaanaaq and People

3. Can this man carry this log?

Oh, yes, I think so.

Me, likewise.

taun nikosaman?

konkin?

paqnokek-keta, nadun-tig. **

From five one more

3. Who is this woman?

Ani manikum ba?

She is Baduug's daughter.

Ani naduug baadan.

ba-iden

4. Where have the other women gone?

They have gone to the beach.

Tela nniqun nukina adeq

kensain?

Tela qaq piliaqoo

nukina.

Note: The verb in a clause is not used. Class markers are words whose stems suffice to show whether the subject is first, second or third person; they therefore do not require regular person markers. They are also used as a plural for third person. In this particular verb, qaq is used for first person and qaq is used for both second and third persons.

plitiq-ko

What are the two men eating?
They are eating coconut.

Mou naqudman.

Ampin tenanka-e
donkaanida-e
naindisman?

Kadonamu donkaan-e
taun nikosaman?

Kade-naumo

1. Are there eight people going to Klett?
No, nine.

(Paqnoqoq-keta) * Otoaq, paqnoqoq-keta
bsenauotaa en nantoon kedenauotaa.

nauauin?

2. Are there ~~two~~^{two} women going? No, there is only one (woman).

Konka manikaa en Otoaq, manikaa na-ii.

manikaa-nde.

3. How many men and women went? Ten went to sell food.

Yesterday?

Kednauq adkeeqin in Kiboda taman en taman.

Donkaan sashooq manikaa

manikaa, manikaa.

manikaa-nde.

- How many people are in that place? Twenty, I think.
Adkeeqin nantoon otodon Kenkaa kiboda deeqma.
ankaq oti?

Are there thirty here?

No, there are fifty.

Otoaq, paqnoqoq kiboda.

Otodon asiq?

There are forty in that other place, aren't there?

Yes, I think forty are there.

Kednauq kiboda otodon nitqnaa monokoo, apeq?

Eeq pan kadenauq kiboda otodon.

Hono-koo

How many people went to the Maybe sixty.

"Alas-ah?"

Adkeeqin nantoon konakoo

manikaa-nde.

Paqnoqoq-keta nadunnaa

kiboda asiqnaa.

Kednauq kiboda asiqnaa.

Adkeeqin nantoon

konakoo manikaa-nde.

1. I think one hundred will work on the road today.

Will some be from

Darutue?
Niqnun Dadutuenupon?

Four women are cooking food
in Taduito's house.

Really?
Matikag-ke?

Nadun daakug pen niqnin nantoon taun nkoabain

equation.

Kadenauwo manikuq Taduitoq bakanabakoo taaman nkoasman.

Matikag-ke?
nakasman.
nag-as-man *

equation.

2. There are eighty one

Will all of them work

on the road?

men (there).

Ookade-e en taun nkoasbain?

nag

Beenaumotaa kiboda-eta

2. Yes, truly!

nakasman.

naduntaa otodon.

nag

3. Seventy five can work

Will ninety be enough?

nag

on it.

nag

Kenankataa kiboda-eta

Paqnokoq-keta kadenaumotaa

nag

paqnokoq-ke

kiboda en makoti?

nag

4. No, call out twenty more.

All right! I'll try.

nag

Otoaq kenanka kiboda

Makotii Tasmin

nag

bokuehain:
boku-e-dit-sin

paadde-anp-an

nag

4. On the other side of the

river.

nag

boku-e-dit-sin

paadde-anp-an

nag

The plural marker -dl refers to either subject or object.

Other number markers may be equally ambiguous. Here
-dl refers to the twenty.

* nag is a class I verb.

1. Is there plenty of water?

No, there is just a little bit.

Maantoo en nton oton?

Otoaq, okiqnadoq.

okiq-nadoq

Minaad Marker

maap-p-e-a-i *

shall I fix beans too?

2. Fetch some water!

Faa where shall I carry it?

small sweet potatoes.

Where is your knife?

Daq milquing nton neqnaal.

Nin-e edaq-tan nkaanqnan?

maap-p-e-a-i

Naipen dakanas adeq otion?

3. Fix some water.

All right, I'm going.

Number Class Marker:

maap-p-e-a-i

Not milquing like this.

Makot, nkaanqnan.

birds small animals,

and some tubers.

4. Wait, take this hambo.

There's a paper over our little bundle

Yes, fix the beans!

Where is your knife?

5. Wait, take this hambo.

The paper is still there.

Beq, bimiq neqnaal!

Naipen dakanas adeq otion?

6. Wait, take this hambo.

It's on the wall.

Oh yes, I see it.

No, damn,

7. Wait, take this hambo.

It's on the floor.

Naipen dakanas adeq otion?

8. Wait, take this hambo.

It's on a chair.

Naipen dakanas adeq otion?

How many shall I peel?
Hampeal kotsaq.

Adekeeqn
kaampasaqnan?

1. Get the other saucepans.
Nkaeain nitqnaa utau.
Aun?
2. No, the large one.
Otoaq, tee pankain.
Here, take it.
3. Thank you. Now make
Tampas. Dnuq ntad
Kanqasai.
kaug-e-ei *
4. I'll put the sweet potatoes. All right. A little
in the sauceman.
Later I'll cook
then.

1. I'll get some wood
Min ion koiq nkaeapai.
First.
2. Here are my clothes.
Ann nkanas baaden.
Ann, nkaeai.
3. Yes, Can you wash
(clothes)?
Dnuq. Daq en dnuqpepuq?
Baaden.
4. I'll put the sweet potatoes. All right. A little
in the sauceman.
Later I'll cook
then.

1. Can you help me?
Makot-i-en daq-ke nin
paku-koo *
2. Are they dirty?
Kuomia en oton?
dirt
3. Yes, Can you wash
(clothes)?
Dnuq. Daq en dnuqpepuq?
Many times.
Kanq-ke dnuqpepuq
baaden.
4. Wash these clothes
right now.
Dnuqpepuq ann baadon
idionamun.
- *ta is a class I verb. kaug is a class I verb.
- I will wash my friend's
clothes, too.
Dnuqpepuq nra malka
baaden baaden.

Yes, I can help you.
Dnuq, nin-e pakndampenq.

Dnuq, nin-e pakndampenq.

1. What are the children doing?

Toideq ampin nkoasman?

Toideq-ke motiq
dikusaman.

Aksan-nkoasman *

pote-at

- Where is she going?

Nelcon is her father.

Tenit adeq namugqan?

Baum naman.

ba-nam

2. Who's child is that one?

Toideq baq bandin?

Baum naman.

ba-nam

3. There is her mother?

She is walking a garden in the bush.

Is her village near the ocean?

Yes, it is on the beach.

Rakanoog oti on ridge-eta dueq?

Eeq, plittiqee eton.

ba-nam

Who is your mother?

My mother is Tantankoo, wife band.

Tantankoo-adeq-otan?

Plittiqee eton.

What is your name?

My name is Nekash.

ne-kash

What is your mother's name?

Her name is Nelcon.

ne-lkon

- What is the name of her village?

Her village is Darutue.

Rakanoog oti midin

Dadutue.

She is going to her older-sister's village.

Tenit adeq namugqan?

Tenit namugqan beqmena, rakanoog oti.

4. Who's child is that one?

Nelcon is her father.

Tenit adeq namugqan?

Plittiqee eton.

Is her village near the ocean?

Yes, it is on the beach.

Rakanoog oti on ridge-eta dueq?

Eeq, plittiqee eton.

ba-nam

Does she have any children?

Yes, she has two daughters.

ne-nam

Tantankoo-adeq-otan?

Plittiqee eton.

What is your name?

My name is Nekash.

ne-kash

What is your mother's name?

Her name is Nelcon.

ne-lkon

1. Are you coming?

Yes, I'm coming.

Daq en posan?

Req, nin wosan.

pe-man *

no-man *

come

2. Cut some sticks!

How many shall I cut?

Daq hunku nulunin:

Wih-a-dekoqni

nulunin

napuquaspan!

Daqun en tutuqspas?

Intunag-nas.

3. Lots.

Bring me my knife.

Natq.

Nedped nkans nkael posl.

nkla-ol

Simultaneous Marker

4. Is your knife sharp?

No, it is dull.

Nekpez ne nusnas

Daqun posan

Is your child in school?

tikudukoo

5. Does his younger sister

ot on?

Does his

tikudukoo

6. Does his younger brother

to on?

Does his

tikudukoo

7. Does his younger brother

to on?

Does his

tikudukoo

8. Does his younger brother

to on?

Does his

tikudukoo

9. Does his younger brother

to on?

Does his

tikudukoo

10. Does his younger brother

to on?

Does his

tikudukoo

those axe is that?

It belongs to my

brother-in-law.

Aun noodi bakanas.

n-podi

Req, noddil damaqna.

Req, nenumaun tikuduqkoo

every day.

Req, nenumaun tikuduqkoo

to school.

1. What is under the table?

A group of bananas, a
group of coconuts,
and a group of
sweet potatoes.

Tee ampin batannakoo

baam?

Mattehan, mondeban
oemoko toteqqoban,

bi-an-tahan *

Group Marker

2. Why are they (there)?

John's left them (there).

ti-p-u-g-in

Plural **

3. Why didn't he put them

on the table?

Ampinkoo otodon?

John's ke tipudin.

Naasan dakanaa nkasi.

Bakaaka bakanooq pabakoo

otoni.

ba-kaaka

grandfather

4. I think I will make a
new table (and
make it) strong.
Aq pen adana nkoampain.

Daq-ke-skoein penkai
batanan ibekaqpel

Adaku-zaa

Adaku marker

Adaku, where is your Adaku marker?

5. John will you work on

In the morning.

John's roof?

John bokagi nkoain-e

Maa-tan.

John bakanabakoo?

He has lots of work to do.

I will go to his house

early.

Nin nanampsin odadka
pabakoo bakanooq.

betiqampai.

betiq-amp-ai *

All right. I'll look
for some food.

Makotl. Niqmin taaman

betiqampai.

betiq-amp-ai *

Have you seen my son?
He is in his grandfather's

house.

Daq en nudin oein?

Bakaaka bakanooq pabakoo

otoni.

ba-kaaka

grandfather

betiq is a class I verb.

1. This house is new.

Yes, it is a very good house.

Abs pabanaba nedakba.

Nedakba-be.

Fog, tampeba.

Tampeba.

Feba udikabs pabanaba.

Udika-be.

2. What is the roof made of?

It is made of leaves.

(Leaves).

Abs bawabak abinkoo.

Abinkoo-akontiq.

Kontiq-kon.

Nko-akla.

Particulars (?)

3. Who were the bamboo?

John's wife were 16.

John bapasse-i bawuqanun

bawuqanun *

Nekka

Actor or instrument

4. Will he build a new

house?

Tali-e on kariungnen

nedakba paba?

Kand-u-uqnan *

Nekka

Actor or instrument

5. Are any of his sons

married?

Mitukin bandukasq on

nampelikangna?

Nekka-nunpon

Actor or instrument

6. Is he a class I verb?

Nekka

Actor or instrument

7. Is he a class I verb?

Nekka

Actor or instrument

8. Is he a class I verb?

Nekka

Actor or instrument

Yes, there are white ants in it.

Yes, tintiq kum oton.

1. Who hit you?

Bai tadaq?

ta-d-u-in *

James hit me.
James tamin.

ta-m-u-in

2. Did you hit him?

Daq-ke on tabeinn?

ta-b-e-in *

I didn't hit him.

Nin daq tabampaq.

Joseph, daq-en makoti
ananka nkaedepenq
ntonkoo?

Eq, nkaaspepenq.

3. Who hit him? Tell me!

I think John hit him.
Bai tabuin-e? Numeesi!

tau-n-e-si *

John-e daq-ana tabuin.

John-e daq-ana tabuin.

No, I am not able to
carry you.

4. Why did you hit me?

I just hit you!

Taamun nin-e tadantin!

tamein-e nin?

3. Sonny, did David carry
you?

Tootoq, David-ke

nkaeduugum?

No, Dominique carried
me.

5. Who and what are class I verbs.

6. -ku, -kuq, -kuq- and -kuq- person object marker. Often
the third person singular object marker is not present
but understood.

4. Dominique, did you

carry the children?

Dominique, daq-en teideq

nkaeduin?

Yes, I carried them.
Eq, nin-e nkaeduentin.

Eq, nin-e nkaeduentin.

Object Plural Marker *

Joseph, can you carry
(these) two across
the river?

Yes, I can carry them.

* used only when subject is "I" (first person singular).

1. Did John see them?

Yes, and they both saw
John!

1. Did you call me?
Diiq-ke en nin bokumedin?

Yes, we called you!
Eeq, niiq-ke
bokudampidin daq!

- John-e en oudetin?

Eeq, tenanka-e oudetin-e
John!

2. Did John see the three women?

No, but the three women
saw John.

- John-e en oudin beenaumo manikuid?

Otoaq, beenaumo-e
manikuid-ke oudin John.

3. Did John see you?

Yes, John saw us!

- John-e en odudin?

Eeq, John-e odudin!

4. Simon, did you see us?

Yes, I saw you.

- Simon, diaq-ke en omedin?

Eeq, niiq-e omedin.

2. Haven't James and John called me yet?
James-nanka en John ninen bokumideeq?

Yes, they called you!
Otoaq, tenanka-e
bokuduetin daq.

3. What shall I do?

Ninn-e ampin nkoamaqnan?

Listen!
Taadaklain!

4. Who do you hear?
Diiq baata taadaediman?

We hear James and John.
Niiq-ke James eeqnoko

John-nanka taadaadampiman.
taada-ad-amp-I-man

-ad-·-I- indicates that neither subject nor object is singular, but one is plural.

* After d and k, the second person is always expressed as du, but after other letters as du.
taada is a class I verb.

1. Did John help you two men?

Yes, he helped us.

- John-e en pakududetin

Eq, tei-e pakumudetin.

2. Phillip, who helped you?

Dick and Simon helped me!

- Phillip, dayi baik

okada-iq?

Dick eeonoko Simon

nanika-e pakumudetin

3. Later, Dick and Simon will help us, won't they?

Yes, they will help you tomorrow.

- Danaq-ke Simon eeonoko

Dick-nanika-e

pakumaaedain neeq,

apeq?

- paku-n-a-hade-ein

Neither subject nor object

- is singular, but is dual.

4. Why don't the Daribus-ites help us?

They helped you before.

- Amanido-pakumaaedain-

Tam-petutuq

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

apeq?

Now they are helping all of you, aren't they?

Yes, we helped them before.

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

neeq-aa-tenanka-e

What are you doing?

We are making a bridge.

Eq, niq diiq nkoediman?

Niq biditl nkoampiman.

Two Rumbans are helping us.

Kenarka naninka

Dumpakoonanka

pakumaaedain.

nanin-ka

dual.

Yes, we helped them before.

Eq, niq-ke pakuadampetuqun

tenanka temuq?

paku-ad-amp-ed-uqun

-ed...a- indicates that

both subject and object

are at least dual.

Yes, we helped them before.

Eq, niq-ke pakuadampetuqun

temuq.

paku-ad-amp-id-uqun

-ad...id- indicates that

neither subject nor object

is singular, but one is

dual.

That is the one which the speaker wishes to emphasize.

1. Are you all right?

Daq en tampeq oton?

No, I'm sick.

Are you hungry?

Yes, we are hungry.

Otoaq, tipamoin.

Otoaq, tipamoin.

Yes, we are hungry.

Daq, niiq peedamodin.

tipa-doo-in *

tipa-doo-in *

tipa-doo-in *

FIRST PERSON SUBJECT

Marker

2. Are you really sick?

Yes, I've had a sore throat for a long

time.

Matikaq tipaboin-er?

Eq, nin temuq tuntia

tipamouqun.

3. Is John sick too?

Yes, we two are sick.

John-ka-en tipaboin?

Yes, he is sick.

What would you like to eat?

They want to eat yams.

Diiq ampin naikoo

piabodinan?

Daq en piadol oton niqnaa.

Nin du tipamoin.

1. Are you thirsty?

No, I am satisfied.

Otoaq, nin poomuin.

minkiq-do-in *

poo-n-u-in **

fill

2. Didn't you perspire today?

No. Don't I smell good?

Dai en tontadoq?

Deq. Tampaq

kaqniqmoduin en?

kaqniq-mo-adu-in *

tontadoq *

kaqniqdooin.

3. No. You want bad.

I'm reheated,

Deq, daq olakag

Nin meiacmoin.

kaqniqdooin.

4. You must not forget to all right. I'll remember!

John's leg hurts.

weill

Kaug John-naa titikedaboin.

Daq ampaquonaukun

Makoti ampaquonaukun!

titikedaboin *

* ppq is a class I verb. Poomuin literally means, "It has filled me."

Doctor, I'm sick.

Where do you hurt?

Adeq titikedadoin-e?

titikeda-do-in-e *

I hurt in the abdomen.

Nin mintun titikedaboin.

Do you hurt in the head?

Daq en bodeq titikedadoin?

Come again this afternoon!

Later.

Both of you come a little

Okiqnooq duseeka podaain.

Daq napoq poain kamunoog!

titikedaboin *

1. Whose father is he?
Aun baa bauma?

He is their father.
Aun ain biuma.
bi-uma

2. Is Odinuq your (dl) father?

No, Iaiti is our father.

Odinuq en deum?
de-uma
(dual)

Oboan, Iditi neuma.
ne-uma
(dual)

3. Where is your father, John?

My father is in the bush.

4. Is Paukl the father of these children?

Paukl et unakta beuma?
Req. Aun paaqqaqq
paqqokq.

5. Is Paukl the father of five children?

Paukl et unakta beuma?
Req. Aun paaqqaqq
paqqokq.

- Can you see yourself in it? Yes, I can see myself in it.
Makotl-e daq oadapeuq?
Req. nin ninka ondaapeuq.
o-d-e-da-peuq *
self-singular

6. May my son look at himself with it?

Makotl nudin baka oadapeuq?
Req. aun!

7. Hey, look, we can see ourselves!

Himself in the mirror.

Yes, everybody can see himself in the mirror.
Maaq pedoq oton.
Maaq pedoq oton.

Note that the new reflexive subject marker, -e, signifies that the subject is the same as the object. The number marker -da (singular) is part of a number system which only occurs when the verb is reflexive.

Lesson 62 (continued)

1. Child, did you wash this morning?

Tootoq daq en duuqdadin

maatanan?

duuq-d-a-d-in *

Singular

2. Did all the children

wash this morning?

Oetada toideq en

duuqpadidin maatanan?

duuq-p-a-dd-in

Plural

3. May I wash now?

Some people are at the

water now.

Niqnин nanteen ntonkoo

otoden.

Singular

- Are there any arrows?

Niqnин tumpadik en oton?

Yes. Bring me your box.
Daq-ke en tooqpepeuq,

4. Tell me when they go.

All right. I'll come

back a little later.

Nausain teean naasko.

nan-na-ko

toeq-m-a-dab-ain **

toeq-p-e-peuq *

podeq doesn't.

- Yes, my brother and I

washed.

Eeq, ntadaq ninka

duuqmadetin.

n-tadaq

A verb which has no dual or plural subject or object uses -d for its plural number marker before l and u, unless it has the reflexive marker, -a, in which case it requires a singular number marker which consistently takes the forms -d, before l and u, -da before consonants, and -dab before g.

todo is a class I verb.

Lesson 63

- What is that up there in the tree?

Aunteiq ampin koigkoo

oton?

aun-teiq

marcupial

That is an opossum.

Aunteiq kadug.

Aunteiq nakas.

4. On good, You shot him!

Yes, we'll eat (meat)

today!

Tampada tee tooqpein!

Fee, enuq maqampiqlan!

* *Adakabedidin* *Adakabedidin*
adaka-b-a-did-in

* *tood* is a class I verb.

Lesson 64

1. Look at that bird!

Maq (is it)?

Adaq!

Open anteq haden!

Adaq!

2. Up in the sky!

On, now I see it!

Aunteq aubiqai!

Feeq, qantin.

3. It's an eagle!

It's a young eagle!

Adaq!

Namalq wadoq!

4. Look, there are lots of

Indians up there.

Adaqbediq!

Feeq, qantin.

Open

Anteq haden!

Adaq!

5. There are lots of

Indians up there.

Adaqbediq!

Feeq, qantin.

* And it also the moon "rain".

There are lots of stars. They are bright, too.
Naq, beenaq otodon.

* *Adakabedidin* *Adakabedidin*
adaka-b-a-did-in

1. What are you two reading?

We are reading a book.

Deeq ampin deduedeman?

Neeq nadun buuku
deeduampeman.

deedu-e-de-man *

read

2. Are you learning anything?

Yes, John is teaching

me to read.

Deeq enntiqin deduedeman?

Yes, John-e haumman **
dedukoo

3. Can John read rapidly?
- No, he reads slowly.

John en ihiquanu

Otoaq maken

dedukupenq?

daig-e-e- *

4. I think you are teaching

each other.

(at the time).

Am dedukku deduedeman.

Deq, neel neeq-ku

paakusidman

deedu-d-e-de-man

daig-e-e- *

- What are these (called)

In the Nestol

language?

- Are enntiqin Nestol? *** Amboot lat taboqain.

biikanas kadaok?

- keda-koo

tiutiuq-nanka

In lesson 60 bil- ("theirs") occurs as bi-, probably because it precedes a vowel, and thus loses an i.

Bi- and bil- both have the same meaning, however. tidig and tahig are class I verbs.

1. What is this white bird? It is a cockatoo.
Aun bader Kakada ampin? Kekataq.

2. Is it a pet?
Aun en bauks?

Yes, it belongs to my mother's older sister.

Beq, tan seq nkok
because because.

bauks
bauer

No, it doesn't talk. It
is a bird.

Kade en nodusq, eton? Otaaq, aum bader. Kade

3. Can it talk? No, it doesn't talk. It
is a bird.

No, it doesn't talk. It
is a bird.

Kade en nodusq, eton? Otaaq, aum bader. Kade

nodusq.

4. Some bananas know how
to talk.

I don't believe it!

No, it would take too
long to cook.

I'm going to make soup.
Min iapanadaqman.

baqqan-i-a-dab-ai. food
^{PERHAPS COMING FROM}
^{FOODS ORGANICALLY}
Nin baqqanadabai.

Daq-ke ampin iapebeeqn? Min-e thurug
^{INDIRECTLY FROM}
or am iapebeeqn?

Daq-ke on kokodseq niaka iapebeeqn?
^{INDIRECTLY FROM}
lapabeeqn?

Not, it would take too
long to cook.

Otaaq, nakanak otok
ntaqko.

5. Are you going to cook a
chicken in it?

Daq-ke en kokodseq niaka
lapabeeqn?

Thanks! Bring me some
more coconut. I'll
eat some right now.

6. Here are some Krene and
coconut. Come back later.

Ain nigin, Ahaq, seqnoko
mon nigin, onni. Maa

- Tanpaga, Daq-ke ni iphin
mon nigin, onni. Maa

Hai qap, piala, maaq, maaq
mon nigin, onni. Maa

Qap, qap, maaq, maaq, maaq
mon nigin, onni. Maa

Maaq, maaq, maaq, maaq
mon nigin, onni. Maa

Mon nigin, onni. Maa

* I **LITERALLY:** "No, it would be burned like on the fire."

1. Did you used to go to school?

Yes, I used to go to school every day.

Daq en tikuduunqoo

nanikoqnun?

Daq, temiq nanankoqnun
tikuduunqoo doon

kante.

nan-an-koqnun

nan-i-koqnun

2. Why don't you go right now?

Ampinkoo enan naniaq

otoin-e?

botomuin.

boto-m-u-in *

3. School is good.

You should go.

Tikuduq tampada.

Daq zanlein.

4. You go to school.

Hurry up!

Daq zanlein tikuduunqoo

dikane!

- * bote is a class I verb.

Did John wash clothes for the white man?

No, he hasn't worked for him yet.

John-e en baadon duuqebuin

Otoaq, tel-e mmen

uakaebuaq.

duuq-deb-u-in

for him

John-e en baadon duuqebuin

uaka-eb-u-aq

when will he wash for me?

He will wash for you today.

Adeqain-tell-e duuqebuaq-in-e?

duuq-men-u-a-in-e

when will he wash for me

duuq-deb-u-aq

Later John might wash your

clothes tomorrow.

* know of like a lot about bear I, too.
• example does exist similar situation situation e-nin, yes
(sunpox-ho-de-sqst)

* not yet written yet because I

1. May I cook for you?
Nakoti en nin-e
Iapadedempein?
Iapa-de-d-oh-p-e-in

I already have a cook pot.
Nin nkausia nadun, nani
(Iapa-oh-ont-unqun)

2. I have cooked for many
white (pl).

Nin mani kakenada *
Iapadedempein?
Iapa-ph-22-o-nim **
Iape-oh-2-nim.

Have you cooked for a
white woman?
Daq en teni iapechukun
nankinek kakenada?

- I will work hard for you.

Nin-e aqnaq nakeadempein. (naka-de-d-oh-aqnaq)

3. I and my friend used to
cook for two white
women.

Tenq nakaq nime.
Nanitummaia kakenada
Iapadedempeko-nin.

Daq tenq nendukwadak
kakenada
Iapebukedpedikopan.

* Then the indirect object markers (one might call them
"transflectives") - en, daq, and oh/oh--are used. a is
substituted for e in the first person number and
person markers and u is substituted for o as a second
person marker.

1. Give us some food.

I'll give you some
coconuts and taro.

Niqnин taanın amedial.

Nin-e adomplain niqnин

moq eeñoko baq.

a-n-e-dia-l *

2. Give us some meat, too. Are you going to eat

a lot?

Niq-ke adomplain

Diliq on maq nadodiqnan?

niqnин biq.

He-do-di-jinan **

3. No. We want to eat

Rain is coming, isn't it?

quickly.

Otoaq. Niq idiqnadun

Apoq poognan, apoq?

mañopobiqnan ***

Po-quinan

"Mañop" Tuna

"He/he/he" is a class IV verb.

It is a class IV verb; that is, though it is a
class III verb it also adds $\exists/\exists\exists/\exists\exists\exists/\exists\exists\exists$
after the first person subject marker $\exists\exists$.

4. Yes, we must go soon. Are you going with John?
We will take a medium. Diliq on John tina.
Medium, yes.

He-di-jinan ***

5. No, he and his wife want a day or two ago.
Otoaq, yes bandukaq ninka bedolien. (he-do-ien)

* It is a class Ic verb; that is, it cannot use the indirect object pronoun markers and always substitutes \exists for $\exists\exists$ in the first person number and person markers. ** must always be used for the third person marker.

1. What do you have?

Daq ampin otoqedun?

otoq-dəd-u-n *

la

2. The stuff can cause you

to die!

Tel-e krapoq-ke daq

hopp antadupenq.

dead

3. Perhaps you will die.

No, we won't die.

Otoaq, niq moompiaukaq

moomp-i-aauqaq **

4. Whoever eats it (he) will

die.

Nanin maquin boosin.

niq aaq maquin.

5. John ate his meal to

die.

John ate his meal to die.

* otoq seems to be related to the verb otoq/otoq/otoq-, but only appears with this type of usage.

- ** moompiaukaq is a class IV verb stem.

Lesson 75

1. John, can you take the

Lend?

John, daq en udepenq?

daq en udepenq

daq udepenq

No, I can not take the
loan.

Otoaq, ntu aaq

udompedupenq.

udompedupenq

2. My two friends have

some toes!

Kenska sei kockataa

otoqebudein.

otoqebudein

otoqebudein

3. They can lead us

lead you.

They can lead us?

1. John, are you sleeping?
John, daq en aatlin?

aat-i-in *

No, I'm not sleeping.
Otoaq, nin satumpaq.

aat-uep-aq

2. Open your eyes!

Banteai!

bant-e-ai **

I'll open them later!
Damaq bantompain!

damaq

3. Your pig ran away.

Poodaq dakanaa nmaduin.
nmad-u-in ***

Didn't they all run away?
Ookada en nmadiasaqaq?

nmad-iaab-aq

4. Only the black pig.

I think he is sleeping
in the gully.

Aiq pan bidikoo aatumana.

bidik-koo

- * sat- is a class II verb stem. aatloq is its free form.

Note that when a verb contains a double letter in its stem all the e's and o's involved in the number and person markers are pronounced higher in the mouth and become i's and u's respectively.

* bant- is a class II verb stem. bantlon is its free form.

* nmad is a class II verb. nmad is its free form.

Mon 77

He is our father's father.
What else do you call
your father's father?

Niignaa midin aspin
tampidimaun duma-e

bauma?
duma-e

Aun niuma-e bauma.
niuma-e

I'll call him "grandpa"!
tampidimaun

We call him "our
grandfather".
niikaaka tampanpimaun.

niikaaka

He has two (younger)
brothers.
kenanka bandanaqunketa

kenanka

How many (older) brothers
does your father have?

Dauma-e adekeeqnini

dauma-e

batatakampli otodon?

batatakampli

ba-tate-kampli

ba-tate-kampli

plural

ba-tate-kampli

ban-dameq-nun-kata

ban-dameq-nun-kata

Is your grandfather
living?

is

Yes, both of my
grandfathers are

is

Dameq-nun-kata

dameq-nun-kata

da-1tg

da-1tg

teeqa-hands

teeqa-hands

dual

LESSON 78 (continued)

1. How much is a package of

biscuits?

Bokititiq nopaqniq

adekeeqninkoon?
na-y-koon *

2. How much is one tin of

fish?

Two (shillings).

Tinig tabiqkoon naden

Kendakoon.

adekeeqninkoon?
na-den *

ke-uda-koon *

3. How much is one

spiced beef?

Three (shillings).

Aun kiloqnum naden

Beekutlikoon.

adekeeqninkoon?

bee-kudl-koon *

4. Give me one corned beef. Give me five

and a tin of fish.

Anain naden tinig mitiq

aqnoktu naden tabiqkoon.

"Planned meat"

On I only have four shillings.

Al Min ain kadekdi nain otoqseun.

Number Class Marker -u/-uda/-kudi is used in reference to birds, reptiles, small animals, shillings, etc.

Number Class Marker -an/-ata/-denti is used in reference to hollow objects.

1. Where is my pig?

He was hungry and then
ran away.

Poodoq nkanaa adeq otton?

Peedaboda nnaduin.

peda-bo-da.*

2. I think my wife didn't give it food. (so) It ran away.

When your pig comes back feed it yourself!

Nakun-e taseen abusduoq

Poodoq iodoordako dat

taseen abeini!

abu-nu-abu-nu-doo *

clam

3. This time, if the pig comes back, my son will give it food.

After your son comes from school, tell him.

Tada poodoq iodoordako

datu-nu-abu-nu-doo

abu-nu-abu-nu-doo

taseen abeini.

taseen abeini

didn't see him for a long when I see him I'll tell

1. If you had done this (thing) We worked so hard that

quickly the work could we (had to) sit have been finished. down.

Dliq-ke sun kapooq nkoodin

dak daqdan copaspeaq uaka.

no-p-a-ri-paq

niiq uakanadikotaq bappesadiam.

uaka-n-a-di-kotaaq *

2. There is John working?

He was so sick while he was working here that he left.

John adaq-ke uakaadom

otoman? **

uaka-a-da-na

tipaboltaaq ben.

Simultaneous (?)

3. Today you shall plant the

coconuts before anyone

comes.

Dliq-ke sun kompaatiaq

niiq uakanadikotaq daq

nkoodin. no-p-a-ri-paq

Take care last you sit down (too much). We won't keep sitting down.

Dliq beqantadiqneq.

niiq saq baganadikotaq bagan-t-erdi-lame

equivalent. see

used with clauses I, II, and IV verbs.

* In rapid speech the verb stem ana-/ata-/ata- tends to lose its first vowel, i, following the negative — ending the preceding verb.

** not used for class III verbs only.

For the benefit of those who are not sure of the glottal stops or reduplicated phonemes, words with these features (except for the glottal stops at the end of longer words) are entered twice. They occur once in their alphabetical place and once in the place they would occupy alphabetically had they neither of these features. In the latter place they are indexed and maintain their correct spelling, but English equivalents are not fully given. Reduplicated occurrences fall on the same page the word is entered in twice. The phonease /n/ is often difficult to read writing and by words, therefore, when listing a word in English which seems to omit a vowel, one should not overlook the possibility that it may actually end in /n/ or /ə/.

After half of the entries in the dictionary there

are several numbers which refer to lesson plans. These numbers have been introduced and used in the hope that references serve as a key to further information.

1 This number refers to the first 12 numbered lessons which are now available from the Scandinavian. The abbreviation (I), (II), (III), (IV) indicate that a morpheme belongs to verb classes one, three, or four respectively.

(I) is a class one verb which can be "reflexive only".

(II) is a class one verb which can be "non-reflexive only".

(III) is a class of verb which differs from a class one in that it uses 2 instead of 3 in the first person.

(IV) is a class one verb which does not take an object.

(V) is a class three verb which adds class two object markers to its own first person subject markers.

A

ABOVE**hidoon****The bird is above in a tree.** Taa-badon tidboh**DICTIONARY****CROSS**cross taa-don ot. 51Joseph can you carry these two crosses the River
Jesnahidah anawat baaka nteb teeb nteb?**FRIED**, TO BE a-mo/do/bo-d- (II) ot. 75I am not afraid. Nab anawonua**FRUIT** banweng ot. 75Come again in the afternoon. Dag hidoo paain
kamnood.**AGAIN** baaxTell me again. Nanoo manet.**IRPLAND**baalua ni paluaLands where the people live. baalua ni palua**INTERVIEW**

An interview or consultation between two or more persons.

JOINT baalua

A junction or meeting place.

JOINT baalua

A junction or meeting place.

JOINT baalua

A junction or meeting place.

JOINT baaluaI am well. baalua paan**AND** baalooThere are two forms and meanings. Anawat anawat

People pronounced.

ANYTHING kapeog cf. 9, 57, 67, 74, 80Are you going to buy anything? Daq en kapeogmoogeeegan?bamboo
197APPEARANCE odeoHe looks like a Chinaman. Tee Tisinaackoonpinaq edog.proto-Are you all right? Daq en tampaq oton?ARM tankaqHe broke his arm. Tee tankaq netkoodin.ARROW tumpadiq

cf. 63

Do you have any arrows? Nilonin tumpadiq enotondedun?ASHAMED, TO BE maiaq (III) cf. 58He made me ashamed. Maiaq antamun.ASHES tikaaThrow away the ashes. Tikaaquadeah.ASK, TOliaq (I)

I asked John, "Where are you going?"

John nlaabutina "Adel nlaabutina"ASK FOR, TOanta (I)

The man asked for a ripe banana.

footon binkoon nestokep antaadaan.ASLEEP narkeek

Who put the papers askew?

Anubat-a neeba potokeen tibihin?AT -kaaI am at the water. Mokkoq equee.

AXE

1) steel axe madeke

cf. 7, 45

Whose axe? Baanaa madeke?2) stone axe kaatid

In the old days they used to cut down the trees with stone axes.

Kaatid-ko kola-napwakocur mukanaa.

BACK

We carry cargo on our backs.

KopanaNida-ke kaboo kopinti nkaampidain.BADThis road is bad. Aan taan-ehde.BADLYplakaqThis smell is badly. Aan okkak lauwaadaa.BAK, NOTbadhaa

We carry the bags on our backs on shoulders.

Nida-ke kaboo poteka-ka kola-ka mukanaa.BALLLikkikit NM. Danda NM

The man caught the ball.

Donkkaant-a lididilaa teedaaum.BAMBOO

- 1) had a certain type used for making walls
- 2) bamboo which grows near the riverside

"Kaqbakiq" bamboo is stronger than "bei" bamboo.

Kaobakio ibekaa beikoo daubati.
2) bial
cf. 27,46

BANANA
Banana skins are slippery. Biankoon dopaq dedaq.
BARK dopaq

This looks like good bark with which to make
cord. Aun-e-seq oddo tampada dopaq moamin nkokoq.

BASK, TO takedaq (I)

The crocodile is basking near the river.

Pakia ntonkoo dueq-ke takedaqadam.

BASKET made of coconut fronds bekud cf. 21,22

Who can make a coconut-frond basket?

Aun bekud bat nkoupeug?

BEACH pitiq cf. 33, 43

They have gone to the beach.

Tetin pitidko nanaain.

BEAN bilinq NM

Cook the beans. Bilinq uasai.

BEAT, TO FLOG nipog, mudaq

He was beating the dog.

Tel-e-nipogu otolin-notiq.

BECAUSE esmoko

He is crying because he is sick.

Emonko tibaboda bidompadaman.

BED

1) men's mat bunabeig
Men sleep on "bunabeig" - sleeping mats.

Donkaan bunabeikoo satiamain.

BED

2) women's mat bidukoo

Women and children sleep on "bidukoo" sleeping
mats. Manikuo toldeq bidukockoo satieamaun.

BEDROOM

3) raised sleeping platform batamen atioationabado

She is sweeping the bedroom.
Ten-e atioationabado timuman.

BEFORE

temuq cf. 54, 55

They helped you before.

Ten-e temuq pakidaadunun.

BEHAVE, TO

nauna- A result of punishment

That will teach you; behave yourself!

Naunaadababaih

BEHIND

damagu cf. 38

There's a better one out here behind the house.

Medun tampada askao asd oton damagu aape.

BELIEVE, TO

matiksa antar (I)

Can you believe me?

Dakka si matiksa antiksaq

BEND, TO

bilid (I)

I think she bent. Mpaan kallimain.

BETEL NUT

kaadaq

The old man snatched away the betel nuts.
Pankada kaadeq padiondin.

BETTER

tampads cf. 38

Street potato is better than taro.

Eteko tampsda bidukoo dututu

BIG

pankain cf. 40, 46

BIRD

This dog is big. Ani pankain mutuu.

BLOOD

What kind of bird is this? Ani ademudia baden?

- 1) general name baden cf. 16,64,68

- 2) a blue bird kilden

He went to find a blue bird.

Tee kilden beticugnaa nannin.

BISCUIT

bokititiq, botikitiq cf. 16,64,68

BITE, TO

- 1) to bite something hard kampug (I)

He bit the (raw) sweet potato. Koteug kampucuin.

- 2) to bite a person taai (I)

The baby bit me. Tootod-ke taimuin.

BLACK

- 1) general term mutaanua (also means black man)

Where is my black skirt?

Nkanaa baadon mutaanua adeq otza?

- 2) term for pigs and coconut mutukau

Only one pig is black. Poodog mutukau nadun.

BLANKET

dakaq

I gave a blanket to you.

Nin-e dakaq daq adontin.

- BLEED, TO of. SEEP

His nose is bleeding. Nian-e eden tuhubinan.

Blood is seeping from his nose.

BLIND

mutuu

BLOODY

This old woman is blind. Ani pankain mutuu.

BLOUSE

eden

There is blood on your hand.

Edeen tankakoo oton.

BLOW, TO

mononopag

The woman wants to buy a blouse.

Tensi mankuma mononopag mophkoo piaboman.

BLOW, TO

duq (I)

The wind is blowing hard.

Dobin esquaq duquadaman.

BLUE

kildempumaan

I am going to buy a blue cup.

Nin kaapu kidempumaan moocamagan.

BODY

mono

He has sores on his body.

Tee mono nsatapoom.

BOIL, A

monad

Someone lanced a boil with a bone needle from a flying fox. Nandar-a miqiq turukuan mutukauze

BONE

khen

Dogs shouldn't eat fish bones.

Motia-ke maadummen tablikoon koog.

BOOK

bulut NM, pespa NM

I like to read books.

Nin pespa deedukoo piapoom.

BOTTLE **botoq** NM "botol"

The broken bottle cut me on the bottom of the foot. Nin botodig nakag-ke datogquin kauoko
boon.

BOW, A HUNTING BOW mpan

I bent the bow. Mpaan kaicantin.

BOX bokita

This box is small but heavy. Aun bokita

BOY nemaka

"Boys" are unmarried adolescents.
Nemaka naupetiaidabau.

BREAD

bedeq NM "bret"

Give me half of the bread.

BREADFRUIT kadin

or. 4
Ameat bedateekoo namadan.

BREAK, TO

La this a breadfruit? Aun en kidin!

BREAK bodaq (I)

He broke the place or tame. Tala paug bodaquin.

BREAK

to shatter nakad (I)

I shattered the bottle. Nine nakadig

nakacantin.

BREAK OFF nakig (I)

I broke off a banana (from the stalk).
Bian nakidantin.

BREAK USELESS nekig (I)

To make useless. The pencil was broken. Tuklungu nekobaddin.

BREAST **buuq**

The baby is drinking at his mother's breast.

Tootog-ke buuq nauman baukokoo.

BREATH, TO BREATH doman (I)

I can see my breath. Doman onadapeug.

BREATH, THE CHILD IS BREATHING Tee tootog domampadin.**BRIDGE** biditi NM "bris"

The man is making a bridge.

Donkaani-e biditi inkouman.

BRIGHT, TO BE adaka (I) cf. 65

The stars are bright. Beentoq adakabadidin.

BRING, TO

1) tabog

Bring some more vine. Niognin moomin tabogchein.

2) nka...po

Bring me some more coconuts.
Dad-ke nionin mou nkael poai.

BROOM tlim

Where is the broom? Tlim adeqoton?

BROTHER

1) older brother tata

Has your older brother eaten some?

Dataata-e maquin en niignin?

2) younger brother tadad cf. 62

My younger brother and I washed.

Ntadad ninka diuqumadetin.

3) younger brother damaquin cf. 45

That is his little brother. Aunkaq badeamauum.

BROTHER-IN-LAW moodi

He is my brother-in-law. Tee moodi.
cf. 45

BUCKET

bakete NM "bakete"

Fill three buckets with water.

BUILD, TO

isabi (T) cf. 49

Will he build a new house?

BUY, TO

We are going to buy some food.

BY

Neq taenan moonambeechan.

BURN, TO

Ila-ke-en kaunudan neekesa paha?

BURNED

1) kau (T)
burn the coconut shells. Ain kookin kaumenti.

BURNED (T)

Burn the paper. Peepa padogea-i.

BURNT

taan (T)
The fire burned me. Nteu taanhua.

BURRY, TO

sun (T)
bury this stone. Ain kuan kaen-ka-i.

CATCH

sun (T) cf. 42, 60, 67

BUTTOCKS

biti

The doctor injected him in the buttocks.
Dokuta-e biti-e tunquin.

CAKE

mood cf. 28

We are going to buy some food.

CALL, TO CALL FOR

luku (T) cf. 29, 36, 53

Did you call me? Dil-ku-en sun kaemedia?

CALLER

lukun (T) cf. 29, 36, 53

Did you call me? Dil-ku-en sun kaemedia?

CAPE

bikot (a rain cape worn on the head)

Women cover themselves with rain capes when it rains. Maning bidukoo-ke dakeopadinaun siquko.

CAPTAIN

taan (T) cf. 29, 36, 53

CARPENTER

taan (T) cf. 29, 36, 53

CARRY

sun (T) cf. 29, 36, 53

CARE OF, TO TAKE tade (I)

The child's mother is taking care of him.

Tootoq baukore tadeuman.CARGO kabu NM "kago"

We carry our cargo on our backs.

Niq-ke kabu kopini nkaampimaun.CARRY, TO nka (I) cf. 16, 19, 22, 32, 47

I am not able to carry you.

Nin-daq-nakadampadupene.GARRY AWAY IN A FLOOD, TO bila (I)

The log was carried away in the flood.

Konkin-blicuin.

CARGE, TO

carve wood, etc. bilg (I)

He carved (on) a walking stick. Bonngi-blicuin.

GARVE BEET, dala (I)

I carved the pork and gave it to them.

Bonngi-dala-muna aboluman.

CATCH, To

he will eat laga (I)

The bear caught the ball.

Dankani-e laga-lida reddumman.CARRY, TO laga (I)

In a case being (I)

The cat caught the rat.

Emme-kulka-lida bennumman.GARVE, TO bila (I)

Food can't be eaten.

Bonngi-dala-muna aboluman.

CHEST

Muduken

He has a pain in his chest. Muduken titikeda-boman.

CHEW, TO maaq (I) (to eat) cf. 26, 33, 63, 69, 74

Chew this yill. Medetini maagaa.

CHICK tiutiua cf. 67

These are baby chicks. An tiutiuhankia.

CHICKEN kokodeed cf. 67, 79

I am going to cook a chicken.

Nin-e kokodeed iapaamcan.CHILD obodin cf. 14

The chief is making a knife.

Obodin-e napec nkouman.CHILD tootog cf. 42, 51, 62

Child, did you wash this morning?

Tootoq daq en duqudadim maaqan.CHILDREN solas cf. 42, 43, 51, 62

Did all the children wash?

Ookada solas unduqudina.CHIN apni

The chin is located under the mouth.

Apsii-kedakop boon.CHOP, TO nenka (I)

I chopped the wood. Nin-e koid nenkedantin.

CLAY POT utau

I am covering the clay pot. Nin-e kian apuaman.

CLAW lagon

Cats claws scratch.

Zumkai-zumkai-kukkuun.

CLEAN nedakaa

His skin is clean. Tee dopaq nedakaa.
CLEAR, TO

- 1) to mow mudaq (I)

I'll mow the road. Nin-e taun mudacanain.

- 2) to clear away debris tidakau (I)

You clear it (the ground) and I'll plant the banana tree. Tidakao antaako keenpampain bian.

- 3) to clear the bush noidaan (I) (to cut down all the big trees)

I cleared the bush for my new garden. Nin-e mintoon noidagentin nedakaa.

CLEARING, A tidapog

This house is in a clearing.
Aun paba tidapog oton.

CLOSE, TO dag (I)

Closes the window. Nin-een dausai!

CLOTHES baadon

- of. 41, 71

I have green clothes. Nin baadza baadq pineq odoa diademum.

CLOUD

- 1) white cloud kauna or 64

There are many clouds in the sky.

Maud kaomoq subigau oton.

- 2) dark cloud mutan (a storm cloud)

When there are dark clouds, rain follows.
Mutan otoko, apod pomau.

otokapoo kipata or. 68

rain socket too is a water tap. Kipata kipata.

COCONUT

mou cf. 4, 13, 20, 25
They (dl) are eating coconut. Mou maquudemau.

COCONUT SHELL koopiq cf. 20

Burn these coconut shells! Aun koopiq kaudeat!

COLD

I felt the cold. Kamaadi mantopantin.

COLD WATER kagmaton

Get some cold water. Daq-ke nilenaduq nton kagmaton.

COLOR odoq

What color is it? Aun adekeeq odoq?

COME, TO

- 1) I come me (IV)
I am coming. Nin moman.

- 2) you or he comes po- (IV) (also he, she, it, they)
Rain is coming, isn't it? Apoq poocnan, apaq?

COMMAND, TO

- 1) to wish, to like mado (I)
I would like you to go to Kleta. Nin-e dag Kleta nauckoo madodam.

- 2) to designate, to call tan (I)
I am designating you to go to Kleta.

Nin-e dag Kleta nauckoo tantaman.

COMPETITION udignadin

- They are holding a choir competition.
Tein-e udignadin nkoamen.

COMPLETE, TO bake (I) of. 30

The work is completed. Yata bakadim.

COOK, TO mag (I)cf. 37,39,40
Why are so many women cooking food?Annikoo maug manikug-ke taaman uaqasam?COOKED modobuinAre there cooked yams? Kedoo modobuin shiaton?COOKED, HALF- kapka

She gave me half-cooked food.

Tal-e-nin taam kapek apudinCOOK, TO pedeq (I)

I copied the story in the book.

Nina-niukkua nequauatin buukkoqCORD momin

This looks like good bark with which to make cord.

Anne sen edeq tamppade donaq momin nkokooCORK libag (a stopper)

He pulled the cork out of the water container.

Nina-niukkua libagutinCORK nappa

She planted the port and raised it.

Nina-niukkua leekauutin qubutinCORK shuk (I)

He put the cork in the vase.

Nina-niukkua shukutinCORRECT koontaqRead it correctly. Koontaq deequau.CORRECT, TO baa (Imp.)

I've been crying for a long time now.

Nina-niukkua baaqutinCOUNT, TO deedu (I)

Count all the people from your place.

Dag-ke deedusidlaan ookada nantoon dakanooocumpon.

COVER, TO

) a person dakad (I)Women cover themselves with rain capes when it rains. Manikug blakkoq-ke dakaanoddaan annukoo) a container apud (I)

I am covering the clay pot.

Nin-e atuu apudaman.CRAWL, TO hakan (I)This baby crawled. Anu tootod kakenunain.BREAK, TO kapadid (I)Something is making a breaking sound in the floor. Kapoo kapadidkum tavaqoo.CROCODILE pakia

The crocodile is breathing near the river.

Pakia ntonice duu-ke takelaaqman.CROOKED ashiqaskew bitoksaq

The bushes are askew.

Anu nizle neesa bitoksaq2) to make crooked ashiq (I)He made the path crooked. Iauq ashiquin.CRY, TO bidaa (I)He is crying for his mother. Baakoo bidoomain.

He is crying because he is sick.

Nina-niukkua bidoomain.

CUP

keapu NM "kap"

I am going to buy a blue cup.

Nin_kappu_kidempumaun_moogamaqan.

CURRENT

bigbig (such as that of a flood)The current carried me. Bibiq-ke_nkamui.

CUT, TO

1) to cut flesh datza (I)The broken bottle cut me on the bottom of the foot. Nin_bottodig_nakac-ke_detoamuin_kaukoo

bean.

2) to chop naked (I)I chopped the wood. Nin-e_kila_nakedantin.3) to cut in general totoq (I)Cut the tomatoes into small pieces. Tomatood_oiiononaq_totoqpanai.4) to cut around tonnen (I) as when one cuts bambooI have cut the bamboo into many pieces. Nin-a-had_tekapantin_mambaa.5) to cut back the bush halida (I)I cut back the bush for my new garden. Nin-a-nukpumekidempumaun_nedaka.6) to cut down nodea (I)I cut down the big tree. Nin-e_kold_noklentin_pankai.7) to cut into taska (I)I cut into your cocoa tree (accidentally); I didn't see it. Dusun_kakan_noklentin_campas.

D

DANCE, TO

1) maidug (Iro)My nephew is dancing at the festival. Nnampuduum_koblikemaidugdman.2) neska (Iro)Tonight we will dance. Mumandil_neskaidin.8) to cut a hard thing in two napug (I)He cut the log in two. Tei-e_konkin_napuin.9) to gash kopeg (I)I gashed a tree. Koig_nin-e_kopegantien.10) to hack up bitug (I)He hacked up my hair. Tei-e_bitumuin_dapq.11) to hew tekag (I)I hewed a plank and planed it. Beentan_tekaqpantida_bitqantin.12) to mow nipog (I)Cut the grass near the house. Mutiq_pabakoo_dued_nipodeatn.13) to split kecmeg (I)I have split the pumpkin. Nin-e_peakeq keqmedantin.14) to split (only for wood) muntiq (I)He split the wood. Tei-e_kold_muntiquin.15) to trim nedon (I)I trimmed his hair. Nin-e_nadomantin_dapo.

DOG

motig

cf. 10, 42

The children are poking at the dog.
Toideq-ke motig dikugaaman.

DOOR

kuunun

!

EACH
1) each one kante
Each of the trees is different.
Min kolok kontenekta oghunin.

DRINK

ne1 (1)

Drink (some) water. Nton nataal.

DRIVE

taka (1)

I drove the stick into the ground.
Nin-e benso baskantik kentik-ke doonkoo.

DROP

duas (1)

I dropped the knife on the ground.
Naineq kantickoo duagantin.

DRY

taumal

EARTH
1) I will go early. Nin-nememani naqaa
Kantig
He plants sweet potatoes in the earth.
Kotna jatlaakoo kowachukin.

EAR

qadaka

EARLY
1) cr. 47
Naqaa
He hit me on the ear. Tsi-o demekoo tamin.

EAT

tamaal

EAT, TO
1) good to eat. Atunna (tak) tamaal
Be careful of what you eat.
Daq-ke kantickoo kowachukin.

EAT

all (1)

EAT, TO
2) soft food. All (1) qar. 36, 33, 63, 64, 74
I am eating a soft potato.
Nine-kotona naqaa.

DOLL

noseam

EAT, TO
3) cherry food. All (1) cr. 26, 13, 63, 69, 74
He is eating cherries. Nine-nememani naqaa.

EAT

I

- 4) a meal of both chewy and soft foods ma (III)

I am going to eat coconut and taro together. HCAE

Nin mou eemoko baug ninka naidzalin. eno dose (I

.jmerellib ai seeritd'jo doea

EDGE

- 1) this edge amen • nindoo skinnejnsi plok nta

He is on this edge nesedz-pauwban dose eno (S

Amenkoo taunkoo oton. trile s eno dose evio

- 2) that edge amebisayban-penuban kaibeds nobash

He is off that edge of the kaibed

Amenkackakleeban-abetua • elase ns ai tsaT

EGG

tinkaaq

EIGHT

•tumestraasbaage asibet Autsetrikkoq neadaanank?

- 8) pathokok-keta beenasibba cf. 32, 34, 36 YAS

Are esababq-ekasugash K'etka pacibkok-keta

beenaumtaa nantoon on Kietapikusmien-a? HTAW

nt'nt'nt'nt'nt'nt'nt' seotsdoq jeewa insiq SW

ELBOW

I hit myself gueshongasen gueshongasen gueshongasen.

EMPTY

This hole ts'eempt Amesakum farras titakoot (I

- pankeq (P)e sit at' gutse at' EH

ENLARGE, TO hengar hengar hengar hengar hengar

- I enlarged my hengar hengar hengar hengar hengar

engard, ed, ec, osnakatt (I) lai cf. 36 boot ts'e (S

EVERYD

Will ninety be engatq teewe s anisse ms I

Pagnokq-keta kadenauochusqisahqetq magiq?

(I) psam cf. 24, 49, 78 weno (C

He geshussaqosqisahqetq asibet deq'un anrise at' eh

Tee namauan tikuduuckoo donn kanta.

FIST

shua

The man has a shua. shua shua shua shua shua

EXTINGUISH, TO tidig

cf. 30

Who extinguished the fire? Bai ntak tidiquin?

dunta

Something which looks like eyes is shining.

Kapoog pipiqabotn dunta pinaq odon.

fast

GIVE, TO a- (To) cf. 73,78,79
Give us some food. Niognin taaman amedial.

GIRL nedaignaq (adolescent)
The girl will get married.

Nedainaq nampetiadabal.

GO, TO me-, be-, be- (IV) cf. 73
He just left. Emua ben.

travel nan-, nanug (I) cf. 24,31,38,43,62
Is it all right for me to go?

Makotie hin nanugkoo?

Where have the other women gone?

Tein niognin manikug áded nanaain?

3) go beyond pudue (I)

I went beyond the house. Nin-e paba pudugantin.

GOOD

1) tampa- cf. 48
This is a good house. Aba tampa-

2) tampada cf. 6,19,24,63,70
This is good! Ain tampada!

GRANDMOTHER

Grandmother teeteq cf. 77
Tomorrow Grandmother will make one.

Taneq Teeted-ke nadun nkouain.

GRANDMOTHER

1) Grandmother Teeteq cf. 22,77
Tomorrow Grandmother will make one.
Taneq Teeted-ke nadun nkouain.

2) grandmother site cf. 77
Is your grandmother living? Daitte en otton?

GRASS multiq (a short variety)
I dried the clothes in the sun on the grass.

Baadon takedagantin multiqkoo.

baaq pinaq odoq

Give me the green pencil.

Amean nin baad pinaq odoq pentodo.

GREENS

Here are some greens and coconut.
Ain niognin akada egnoko mou.

GROUND kantiq
The knife fell on the ground.

Naipeo kantikoo diaqadin.

GROUP

They seceded from the group.
Tein ketapaididin nadion-eta.

GROWL, TO kunduung (I)

The dog growled at the child.
Motiq-ke tooq kunduudquin.

GULLEY bidiq (valley also) cf. 47,77

The gully has no water. Bidiq ton ptoagnoon.

Nikaake tampanimaan.

HES
here

H

HIC

2) in view, on the same level aunkag cf. 708
He is there. Aunkao aaka otan. ^{on stands up} 708

3) down there auntei
He (down there) is building a house.

An kola bituree-i nadoke-ke
dape
I trimmed his hair. Nin-nempanmian dape.

banka (also arm)
Wash your hands! Tankao duundabai

hang up, no adod (T)
The basket is hanging on the hook.

peeku taakalidukoo adodi (T)
nanadan

half off adod (T)

Give me half of the bread.
Anneal bidetochoo nanadan.

hard semeq (vigorously) vt. 72, difficult

I will work hard for you.

nine banana uitaikananen

name deza (T)

person deza (T)

what do you call deza (T)

what is your name deza (T)

nine banana uitakananen.

2) -224

This is one of those they
man-kidzum.

head

1) place haa (T) papun (T) paata ¹⁰¹⁷⁰ (T)

Who stays here? Anban otomaa
peron istomaa

2) feature otomaa (T) paata ¹⁰¹⁷⁰ (T)

Here, come! Paata ¹⁰¹⁷⁰ (T) paata ¹⁰¹⁷⁰ (T)

HOW adekeeg

How shall I make it? Adekeeg nkoamaagan?
cf. 20, 32, 34, 39, 77

HOW MANY adekeegn
How many coconuts do you see?

Adekeegn mou oein?

HUNDRED

daskug

cf. 36

One hundred went. Nadun daskug nanasin.
HUNGRY, TO BE peeda (III) cf. 57, 79

Are you (pl) hungry? Dliq en peedododin?

HUSBAND

-m cf. 10

Is your husband here? Daounen aad oton?

INSECT

-koo

cf. 7, 35, 63, 67, 76
IN
My little son is in the house.
Oklqnaa nudin pabakoo oton.

INCREASE, TO

pankaq (I)

He increased the amount of water that flows in
the bamboo. Tel-e nton parkaqquin hei-e pomun.

INSECT

bukku

An insect is walking along the top of the table.
Bunku batanankoo dau-e nanuman.

INSIDE

kuun

cf. 2, 7, 17, 27, 47

IDENTICAL

seq odog

Her sabopen is identical to mine.
Bakanak utan seq babbu nkanaa binag.

INTESTINES

pabanaka midimudin.

INSPECT, TO

midin (I)

The doctor inspected the houses. Dokita-s
pabanaka midimudin.

INTESTINES

mintum

IS

otom

cf. 3, 26, 38, 56, 68

EXIST

otom

What is inside it? Ampin kuun oton?

1) exist otom cf. 3, 26, 38, 56, 68
If you had done this quickly, the work could
have been finished. Dlick-e sun kanaa
mabindil hadden condidenn uala.

IT

otom

What is inside it? Ampin kuun oton?

1) contrary to fact otom cf. 30

If you had done this quickly, the work could
have been finished. Dlick-e sun kanaa
mabindil hadden condidenn uala.

IT

1)

aun
tee

cf. 30,45,68

Is it a pet? Aun en bauka?

2)

tee

cf. 4,9,10,46,68

It isn't difficult. Tee podede deag.

JOKE, TO

daantio (I)

(also means to lie)

I'm joking. Nin daantioaman.

JUMP, TO

up off

the ground

dinkitoog (I)

The child laughed and jumped.

2)

over

puuduq (I)

He jumped over the puddle.

Teetoo benkanuns dinkitoogadin.

3)

puuduq (I)

Tee-e tinkoodeq puuduquin.

JUNGLE

1)

podaq

cf. 42,60,67

It is a vine from the bush. Moulin podaqna.

2)

laba

I gashed a tree in the jungle.

Kotikanikoo otobinnin-nirekopenantken.

3)

laba

(very dense jungle)

We came through dense jungle. Niaq labase medin.

K

KEROSENE

kedotini NM "kerosin"

We are going to buy some kerosene.

Niq kedotini moocampiigan.

KIND

mudtau

cf. 28,48

What kind (of wood) are these posts?

KILL, TO

ta (I)

Aun ademudiau natuk?

KNIFE

naipaq

cf. 9,14,39,44

Whose dog killed the chickens?

Aun baanaa moti-ke kokodesq tabudin?

KNOW, TO

naipaq

Bring me my knife. Naipaq nkanaa nkael poai.

L

1)

nodug

cf. 10,18,25,66,68

Birds don't know how to talk.

Baden-e kada noduqna.

2)

not to know

naaq (I)

I do not know them. Nin-e paagedautin.

KNEE

nin

My knee hurts. Nin titikelandia.

LAMP

damo NM "I am"

I am going to buy a wick for my lamp.

Nin damkoon uki moocamaqan.

LANCE, TO tung (I)

kada He lanced the boil. Monaq tupquin.

of. 67

LEAF
1) two general classes, distinction between baag and padaq uncertain.

LANGUAGE kada
What are these in the Naso-i language?

Au amphanks Nasoi bilkspak kadakos?

LARGE bankain cf. 40, 46

Give me the large saucers! Uten bankain amean.

LAPER ducka

1) soon ducka Both of you come soon. Okiunup ducka baotain.

cf. 59, 71, 73

2) a little later doind cf. 40, 62

I'll cook them a little later. Dola uagampain.

3) another day damed cf. 31, 45, 54, 76, 77

Later John must wash your clothes. Dama-ka

John e naugka chuddedua lai likana baodon.

AUGH, TO hanka (I)

The child laughed. Hoton hunkemaa hanka.

LET DOWN, TO hau (I), bedu (I)

Turn to the left. Hon hunkemaa hau hododabed.

LEFT-HANDED MAN madeganan

He is a left-handed man. Tee madeganan.

LEG kaug (also foot) cf. 39

John's leg hurts. Kaug John-haa titikedaboin.

LETTER leitaq NM "Teia"

I folded the letter. Min-teial hauqantin.

LIE, TO teula A

1) John teula (I)

I'm lying. I'm joking. Nia teula loqaa.

2) teula, cf. 76

He lied to you. Na-teula hauqantin.

LIFE doman (breath)

The child has life. Teptha doman otospapun.

LEADER, CHIEF gada cf. 14

The leader is making a knife.

Qatana gada gada.

2) gada heavy gada

LIGHTNING pipin

Lightning struck the tree.

Pipin-e koig tabuin.

LIKE, TO kadaag (I)

I like the towels in the store very much.

Nin-e titoakoo taudo kadaaqantin.

LIPS bedug

He bit his lip. Bedug kamputadin.

LISTEN, TO taada cf. 53

Listen! Taadakain!

LITTLE okinaas cf. 8

My little son is in the house.

Okionaa mudin pabakoo oton.

LITTLE BIT

1) of a larger amount okinood of. 44, 59

You two come a little bit later.

Okionood duska nodeah.

2) of liquid okionadug of. 38

There is a little bit of water.

Okionadug duska nodeah.

LIP, TO okinaa (I)

The band is living. Fee-otioq qumapdum.Kunkin of. 9, 22

There isn't anything under the log.

Tee kapoo otoaq konkinkoo boon.

LONG

1) singular Lilka* - the road is long. Ann shun-kilau.

LOVE, TO kadaag (I)

He loves his child. Baullin kadaqan.

LONG

2) plural itiken

He has two long arms.

Kenanka tankac itiken otoqebun.

3) time temug, pankadon cf. 56, 69, 79

I didn't see him for a long time after he left

school yesterday. Kemasklo-keta tikuduktibulod temug nin-e oampac. It will be a longtime on the fire. Pankadon otoain ntakoo.

LOOK, TO

1) look at o (I) cf. 16, 21, 61, 64Look at John. Oeain John.2) look for hetig (I) cf. 47Look for a knife. Daq-ke naineq betigeain.3) look out! obeleg (I)

Look out! A coconut is falling!

Obeleg dac-kel Mou duapadaman!4) look out of bedeq (I)

He is looking out of the window.

Pilimbahn-ke beadoukuman.

LOSE, TO ketau (I)

Pulling the stitch from the shingle I loosed the

sago leaves. Nin-e tuaq batiquamida kaatogketaqantin.

LOUSE pantiq

He is finding lice on the dog.

Tee pantiq betiquan moticko.

LOVE, TO kadaag (I)

He loves his child. Baullin kadaqan.

| | | |
|--------------------------------|--|----------------------|
| MACHINE | <u>matini</u> | NM "masin" |
| | This machine does its work well. | |
| MATINI-E uaka tampac nkoumaun. | | |
| MADE OF | <u>nkonlig</u> | |
| MAKE, TO | <u>nko</u> | cf. 14,15,23,37,46 |
| | An I making a good coconut row? | |
| NIN-E en mouau tampag nkooman? | | |
| MAN | <u>donkaani</u> | cf. 5,33 |
| | Is there a man here? <u>Donkaani! en aad oton?</u> | |
| MANY | <u>maug</u> | cf. 21,24,37,44,72 |
| | I washed many clothes. | |
| MAUQ | <u>baadon</u> | <u>duudoantugun.</u> |
| MAY | | |
| 1) | <u>makotl</u> | cf. 24,61,62,72 |
| | May I eat now? <u>Makotl en nin tamaanapain?</u> | |
| 2) | <u>zpeung</u> | cf. 25 |
| | May I plant some? | |
| KAMUNUNPEU | <u>nine nliidin?</u> | |
| ME | <u>ali</u> | cf. 24,41,53,70 |
| | Can you help me? <u>Makotl en dauzenkuhukon?</u> | |
| MEAT | <u>bisq</u> | cf. 73 |
| | Give us some meat. | |
| NIN | <u>niig-ke adampiaan nliidin bisq.</u> | |
| 1) dual | <u>kaankida</u> | cf. 33 |
| | What are the two men eating? | |
| | <u>Adap-kaankida kaaantida nliidinan?</u> | |

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------------|
| MEN | <u>donkaan</u> | cf. 32,33,34 |
| | Where are the men? <u>Donkaan adee otodin?</u> | |
| METAL ROOF | <u>kaapa</u> | NM "kapa" |
| | He has a shiny metal roof. | |
| MINE | <u>nkanea</u> | cf. 6,10,41,79 |
| | This clothing is mine. <u>Aun baadon nkanea.</u> | |
| MIRROR | <u>kadaati</u> | NM "glas" |
| | I saw my face in the mirror. | |
| NIN | <u>kadaatikoo oin omadiin.</u> | |
| MISS, TO | <u>bekoig</u> | (I) |
| | I shot at a bird and missed. | |
| NIN-E | <u>badeen toopana bekoigantin.</u> | |
| MONEY | <u>maantl</u> | NM "mani" cf. 78 |
| | Give me the money. <u>Maantl amein.</u> | |
| MONTH | <u>kaada</u> | |
| | This month I'll return. | |
| | <u>Aun kaadakoo todomaadeeun.</u> | |
| MONTH, NEXT | <u>audeiq</u> | cf. 18 |
| | He will make it next month. <u>Audeiqkoo nkounnata.</u> | |
| MOON | <u>kaada</u> | cf. 65,72 |
| | Where is the moon? <u>Kaada adee oton?</u> | |
| MORNING | <u>maata</u> , <u>maataan</u> | cf. 6,47,62 |
| | Tomorrow morning they will go. | |
| | <u>Taiasunmata maataabachan.</u> | |

MORTAR

kaku

My grandfather is beating the taro pudding in the mortar. Kaka-ke taqao kakuoo tabumaa.

MORTAR

-

2) liko cf. 42, 68, 70

It belongs to my mother's sister.

Ten-liko bolumaa bukanaa.

3) like cf. 12

Where is her mother? Bauko adsa otap?

4) like cf. 13, 38, 65

Both of them are from the mountains.

Tenanka milkoonaka.

YOUTH

kadan

The baby has something in his mouth.

Dabotikoo karood kadanoo otoi.

5) like cf. 20, 79

She is working in the garden with my wife.

Ten-lameah ninka nintoon nteedenea.

6) like cf. 31, 43

MYSELF ninka

I can see myself in it. Nin dinkeetoomaa ninkaa.

MY

m-

2) My father is in the bush. Mnaaq podaq otan.

3) He cf. 30, 60

My father is in the bush. Mnaaq podaq otan.

4) He cf. 6, 42, 45, 61, 62

Here are my clothes. Aun n-kamaa badon.

5) He cf. 216

My name is John. Ninnidin John.

6) He cf. 20, 79

She is working in the garden with my wife.

Ten-lameah ninka nintoon nteedenea.

7) like cf. 31, 43

MYSELF ninka

I can see myself in it. Nin dinkeetoomaa ninkaa.

NAKED

like cf. 12, 38, 65

The baby is naked. Tootoi tilamendia.

8) like cf. 24, 53, 62, 77

What is her name? Ten-lameah ninkaa.

9) like cf. 24, 53, 62, 77

She named her child Jane. Ten-lameah ninkaa.

10) like cf. 24, 53, 62, 77

Does she have a bath? Ten-lameah ninkaa.

11) like cf. 24, 53, 62, 77

Later you must wash your clothes. Bakando dinaa ninkaa diududuaan.

NOK

like

Is her village near the ocean? Bakando dinaa ninkaa nteebilililaa?

NECKLACE

bidi NM "bid", "bis"I will put on a necklace. Bidi pammabat.

NEEDLE

niidag

- 1) steel niidag
He poked me with a steel needle.

An dikiqmuin niidackoo.

- 2) bone kuonell
he lanced a boil with a bone needle from a

flying fox.See muian tukiqunin uckakoon-e-kukhank-ke.

- 3) sago palm nakial noday
Sago palm needles are sharp.

Kekos bakiq sonac kaintooq.

- MOPHUM -zamidukumun cf. 49
He is John's nephew. Anun-e-hamadukumun John.

NO

- otoaq cf. 3,10,18,53,58
Are there two women going? No, one.
Kenanka menikumaada nanudeain en? Otoaq. nani.
NOISE, TO MAKE A
1) manually kapadlo (I) (a small noise)
What is making a noise? An ampin kapadikuman?
2) orally kad (IV)
Baby, don't fuss! Tootool. kedeaukagi

NOSE

nuan
His nose is bleeding. Nuan-e-eden tubuman.

- NOT 1) -adlo cf. 46,51,58,75,79
(Not used with -man, -man, and -ain endings)

- 2) -tag (replaces -man) pf. 19,25,50,54,71
I will not go to Kletta. Kletta namapaduqunai.

- 3) -tag (replaces -man) cf. 18,58,65
(Replaces -ai, -atin)

- He will not bore hamptow. Tagq naumekallum.
-ai (replaces -man) cf. 27
I don't carry baskets. Balum naumakum.

- 4) -tag (replaces -man) cf. 3,10,25,59,63
This table is not strong.
An batanun ihokas deeqa.

- 5) -tag (replaces -man) cf. 9
There isn't anything under the log.
Tek kappakchook konkiqun noqqa.

- 6) -tag (replaces -man) cf. 9
Come tomorrow night. Lana amuza noqqa.

- An dikiqmuin naimakum cf. 34
The man doesn't have a pigtail. An dikiqmuin.

NOW

cf. 18, 21, 40, 55, 69
He will carry firewood now. Fenuo koq nkaavain.Why don't you go now? Aminkoo ean naniq otin-s?

NOT

maia cf. 26
She is eating nuts. Maiq manqum.

OLD

1) thing udika cf. 49
It is an old house. Teba udikaba pabanaba.2) days udikameIn the old days they used to cut down the trees
with stone axes.
Kasidukha heq nasaakoonim udikame.

man

pankada
This old man is deaf. Aun pankada lieau.

woman

pankani
This old woman is blind. Aun pankani matuu.

ON

1) a project, etc. ukoo cf. 9, 37, 39, 47
When will you work on the roof of John's house?
Adenan bookkadi nkoenine John nakanabekoo?2) on top of dayHe put it on the table. Bilaa day qanqanqal.
cf. 9, 46, 65

ONE

1) asun qanqanqal
When will you clean off your house?
Daye nnaqas qanqanqal qanqanqal.
cf. 9, 37, 39, 472) masculine, general class hadum cf. 2, 32, 36, 38, 49I already have one cook.
Niq akanaa hadum naniq lama uko otion.3) feminine maiOne woman is going. Mai qanikhaa hanuun.

ONE

4) one each nadunac-nadunac

Give one skirt to each of them.

Baaden abedial nadunac-nadunac.5) one of them nanong

Is it all right for me to eat one of them?

Makotl enin nanong makon

ONLY

1) singular natun

Only the black pig ran away.

Poodod nubukan natun naadun.2) plural nain

of. 30,78

I have only these four (shillings).

Nanain kadekudl nain otponam.OPEN, TO pedeg (I), dang (T)Open the door! Darukke kumun dedeal!Open ONE'S eyes, to vanil. of. 76

Open your eyes and I'll put medicine in them.

Dudu baaalin-nalzini natin.NaosamKaduNaosam NaosamKadu KaduNanongNanongNanongNanongNanongNanongNanongNanongNanongNanong

OTHER SIDE

abetekekag

The other side is (made of) woven blind.

Abetekag diddi babuonig.

OUR

1) dual ne-, nee-Iris is our father. Iditi neume.2) plural ni-, ni-He is our father's father. An niuma-e baume.

OUTSIDE

The dog is outside. Tee motid tidapog

P

P

PACKAGE

nonagniq

How much for a package or biscuits?

Boklatiq nonagniq alekteesikkoq!PAIN, TO BE IN litikde (ILL)

I have pain in the abdomen.

Nimnimnaq tikkissamik.

PAPER

manikookThis paper is ripe. Aun manikook nestopik.

PAPER

nasine Ni-mpape.Read this paper. Aun mpape dedeal.

PARDON?

Can? (I don't understand what you said.)

PART OR

A person with (only) part of a leg walks with crutches.

Nanain taus totsani le haanika niuma.

PLANK beentan

This plank is all right for a table.
Aun beentan teebodo nkokoo makotl.

PLANT, TO

1) most plants keen (T) cf. 25, 29, 38

May I plant some? Kempapeng nime niignir.

2) taro minis (T)
She planted taro and radishes.

PLANT
mauled

There is plenty of water. The drift is full.
Mempapeng phone Dihdu nime-kaentuania.

PLUCK, TO
bitu (T)

He plucked the chicken. Teli-e kokodseen bituunin.

POISON
manan

Manan mauls you.

Poison can kill you.

cf. 74

PUDDLE

I would like to eat some prawns.

Min niignin kadaan meakoo planonan.

PRECEDE, TO

John, are you able to precede us?

John makotl en udeain niigkay?

cf. 75

POUCH OF MARSUPIALS bitti

The baby marsupial is in his mother's pouch.
Kikig bitikoo oton baukoko.

POUR, TO
kona (T)

I poured water in the pot. Utauukoo kogantin.

POUR, TO
heeted (T)

The child poured at his mother.

POUSKINKE baudo heeteguna.

Kadaan

He jumped over the puddle.

POKE FIRE, TO
tikkoedug

Telme tikkoedug matuuna

PULL, TO
bate (T) (to pull out)

He pulled the stopper out of the water container.

PUSH ASIDE, TO
niiged (T)

He pushed the snake aside on the road.

PUT, TO
am alaallan niiged

Put, to
tiku talaq any pot or saucepan

PUT, TO
nig (T)

I am covering the clay pots.

PUT, TO
pigu pentauunmadai iidaap.

PUT, TO

tig (I)

R

RAIN

apeq

cf. 64, 73

- Put the thermometer under your tongue.
Kadaati-menenkoo boen-tindababel.
- 3) Li- (I) cf. 40, 46, 79

I'll put the sweet potatoe in the saucepan.

- 4) to put around the neck pan (I)
 I will put on the necklace. Bidil-pasamabell.

RAISE, TO (crops)

sprout size

du (Inro)

She planted the corn and got it to sprout.

Ten-e-oootpa keemulog dubuin.

- 2) to half grown size nabag (Inro) (said only of bananas, taro, coconuts, sago palms, etc.)

She planted the taro and got it to flourish.

Ten-e-hanu-nintuion nabaguin.3) to maturity patag (I)

She planted the taro and raised it.

Ten-e-hanu-nintuion patague.

RAKE, TO

build (I)

I have raked my garden.

Nine-sintoon kinulantin.

RAT

kutikela

Cats eat rats. Panti-e kutikela maquauan.

RAY

lapikaa

I don't eat raw cabbage.

Lapiki-kankka-nabaguin.

ROOT

2) to root

medug (I) medug (I)

ROTTEN

This tomato is rotten. An tomatood dedaqoin.

RUSTLE, TO

kapadiq (I)The leaves are rustling. Radaq kapadiqkaaman.

SAY, TO

1) a quote

aag (I)

He said to you, "Come a little later."

Tel-e dag aagduin. "Doin poain."

2) to call

tan (I) (a designation)

I don't want to call my brother-in-law by name.

3) to pronounce

tie (I)Do I say it well? Tampad en tioaman?

SCHOOL

Did you used to go to school?

Dag en tikuduungkoo nankogun?

SCRATCH, TO

kenkeg (I)

Chickens scratch the ground.

Kokodeeg-ke kantiq kenkegaamau.

SCYTHE

1) a scythe

tiadipid NM "scythe"

I broke my father's scythe.

Nin-e mamacas tiadipid nonkoqantin.This water has lots of weeds in it.Anikoqanuunkoq nitin-nadion-eta.SAUCEREDutau (full) 02. 28

2) to scythe, to mow

ning (I) mudqa (I)

You scythe the grass.

Dag nitin nipetaa.

SECEDE, TO

ketad (I)

They seceded from the group.

Tain ketadpadidin nacion-eta.

SEE, TO

o (Io)

How many coconuts do you see?

cf. 17, 23, 39, 61, 79

SAW

to NM "so"I'll saw this wood. An koh taamau.Adekeeqintu mou cain?

SEED

tinan

I want the tomato seeds.

Nia tinan tomatooqkoon piamnan.

SEEP FROM, TO tuu (I)

water is seeping from the rock.

Etsen-sivation-ubunun.

SELL, TO tsabé (I)

I'm going to sell my pig some where else.

Nia planesa noodoan nieneeq abes baahamnqan.

SEND, TO beqo cf. 70

My mother sent me to work in the garden.

Nkuo-ke-nin mintbonkoo botomnl.

SET, TO

the sun tin (I)

The sun set in the "west".

Pearl's garden-ubu-umqan.2) an article ti (I)

Set it here. Aqatineel

tsabé-ubu-umqan. cf. 22, 26tsabé-ubu-umqan.takwad-ubu-umqan.tsabé-ubu-umqan.tsabé-ubu-umqan.tsabé-ubu-umqan.

SEW, TO tuac (I), paten (I)

I sewed the material with a needle.

Lemq konaqkauun.tsabé-ubu-umqan.

SHADOW

uqaag

When the sun shines we will see our shadows.

Dusaq okuinan uqaag nikanaa omadiiqan.

SHAKE, TO dapudanus (I)

I shook the coconut palm. Mou danudanudantin.

SHALL makoti

SHALL I sharpen it? Nia-ldintooqkoo makoti?

SHARE mnoq

of. 30

ldintooq

cf. 44

ldintooq

cf. 44

she1) nearby on the same level an cf. 26, 33

She is here. Ani aq aton.

2) at a distance at a lower level andan

She (down there) is making a garden.

Antan nisbon ikoman.3) not necessarily in sight anqal cf. 8, 26, 29, 43, 72

she is going to her older sister's village.

Antan nisbon ikoman. cf. 43, 72antan nisbon ikoman. cf. 26, 43, 72antan nisbon ikoman. cf. 43, 72

SHINE, TO aksala (I) cf. 65

1) light aksala (I)

The sun is shining. Dusaa aqetabedin.

2) look aksala (I)

When the sun shines we will see our shadow.

Dusaa aqetabedin.

SKULL makupi

Babies' skulls are soft.

Tootoo makupi aduadug.

SKY abiqau

There are many clouds in the sky.
Mauq laquod abiqau oton.

SLIPPERY datqa, tadaq

This road is slippery. Aan tauri tadaq.
SLEEP, TO aet (II) or. 76

SMOKE bodiq

There is a lot of smoke in the house.
Mauq li qton babakoo.

SMILE, TO benken (I)

The child is smiling. Tootoo benkenman.
ii

SMOKE cf. 64

SNAKE bodiq

There was a snake on the road.
Bodua tiaunkoo ziqin.

SNATCH, TO padiq (I)

He is sleeping in the house. Pabakoo astumman.

SOAP boopu NM "sop"

The old man snatched away the betel nuts.
Pankata kaaded padiqidiman.

SMALL

1) singular okliquee cf. 8
My small son is in the house.
Okiqne audin babakoo ziqin.

SOFT aduadug

Okliquee audin babakoo ziqin.

SOME aduadug

A cat's fur is soft. Dano buntikoon aduadug.

SOMETHING aduadug

A cat's fur is soft. Dano buntikoon aduadug.

SONS aduadug

Are you going to buy something?

SON

Dad en kapano aduadug.

SON

Is this John's son?

SONS aduadug

Aun en kapano aduadug.

SONS aduadug

He and his sons will build soon.

SONS aduadug

Baudukasik kinka kaniabacna nizoneum.

SONS aduadug

He is building a new house.

SONS aduadug

He is building a new house.

tail

TAIL

2) animal's badinThis dog has no tail. Aun motiq badin otoauu.

SUGAR CANE

tanan

I have cut the sugar cane into many pieces.

NIN-E-TANAH TOONOMENTIN MAUKEE

SUN

dusaqcf. task

Did the sun dry the clothes?

DUALU-MU-JADON MU-KABAMAH

SUPERVISE, TO

lads (I)

He supervises many men.

DONKAN MAUL TADEUDMAU

SWEEP, TO

limiu (I)

She is sweeping the bedroom.

TENI-E ATICATIGNABAO TIIMUMAN

koteiq

cf. 16,39,40,46

We ate early sweet potatoes.

DEAD-LOVED PERSON

SHINE, TO

limiu (I)

Some birds seem under water.

MELI-MELI-LO-LO-LO-LO-LO-LO-LO-LO-LO-LO-LO-LO

TALK, TO

lida (I)Can it talk? Kada noduguil aseu?

TAIL

1) singular, masculine limesThe man is tall. Aunka limes2) singular, feminine litimedThat woman is tall. Aunka litimed

3) dual

These two men are tall.

AUNKA LIMEDALI-LIMEDALI

LIMEDALI-LIMEDALI

TARO

hau

cf. 29,30,73

The basket is on the table.

SILK SWADDLING CLOTH

PAIL

THE PAPER

THE PAPER

Sweet potatoes come up faster than taro.

KETAKU-MANGA-LO-ZOMAU

TARO PUDDING

boiled (a boiled taro)

Taro pudding delicious, delicious.

throat

today

THEY

- 3) non personal
- aun

cf. 67

They are baby chicks. Aun tiutiunanka.

THIGH

MankonHe struck himself on the thigh. Mankon tabadin.

THINK, TO

about

nodnodua (I)

I am thinking about my home.

Nkamboq oti nodnoduoem.

TIE, TO

1) to give an opinion aiq, paq

I think he is sleeping in the house.

Alo pan babakoo aatum.THIRSTY, TO BE minkig (I) to be dried upAre you thirsty? Daq en tunti minkidoin?

THIS

- 1) feminine
- aui

Who is this woman? Aui manikuna bau?2) masculine auWhat is this? Aui amia?

THOSE

suktag

What are the names of those other ones?

Auksa suksa amia bau?

THREE

bas (stem), besnaue (general form)

Last night the cat caught three mice.

Eduua muuta puttine kutilkaq besnaue tabuin.

THROAT

taul

cf. 56, 58

I've had a sore throat for a long time.
Min tauli tsutli siloqanua.

THROW

- 1) away
- duaq
- (I)

Throw it away. Duaqeat.2) aside nimpaa (I)We threw aside the snake on the road.
Niu-ke bodua nimpaaqapidaa tunkoo.

TIDE

lidiq
The tide carried me. Bilgiliita qasun.TIE, TO daiq (I)Tie the pole to the top of the box.
Koq daqneal bokitakoo daua.TIME tinWhat time are you going to make the roof?
Adenan bonkaoq ikoeain-e?TIN tin NM "tin" cf. 78How much for one tin of fish?
Tinla tabitakooniha adisitunaa.TIP OVER, TO dooq (I)

Who tipped over the bucket?

Aui baq dooqaaq baale?TOOK, TO BE taktag (ITT)I tipped over and I tipped.
Aanuallak sondaada takaaqaa.TODAY taapeLet's go to the village. Nanemaaqaa ottaa.

cf. 15, 28, 63

Did he have food today? Qasunaqaa ottaa.

cf. 15, 28, 63

TOMATO

tomatood

c.f. 27

A few tomatoes are inside.

Tomatoonin kuun oton.

TOMORROW

taneq

c.f. 18, 22, 34, 54

Tomorrow grandmother will make one.

Taneq teete-ke nadun nkhoddan.

TOOTH

menen

Put the thermometer under your tongue.

Kadaati menenkoo boon tiddadabam.

TOUCH

He broke off his tooth. Lindan nkhoddan.puu (firebrand)

c.f. 65

Don't get a torch. Puu nkabeaunkaun.doss up, todinkitood (r)

The child tossed the ball up.

Lootonka basla dinkitoodun.ball

c.f. 1, 4, 2, 5, 6

There are trees. Am loisnaka.tree, to

c.f. 1, 4, 2, 5, 6

I cleaned somebody's nose.

Nakanaa bidaakaa adso'oon?There are trees. Am loisnaka.tree, to

c.f. 1, 4, 2, 5, 6

I'll just try. Laram predabam.

A wild pig has two tusks.

Hilme' narabu lamchak. Raincan piaqapin.I am a doctor. Qawal qaritaq.I am a teacher. Kullam qaritaq.

TWIN

paudon

TWIN

These twins are identical.

Ananka naudonika nadigodocka.

TWO

ka (stem), kanna (general form)

c.f. 32, 37, 56, 55, 78

Are there two women going?

Kenaake nhalimata en naudonka.umbrellabilasoo

Where is my umorelia?

Nkanaa bilasoo adso'oon?uncork, tobilasoo bilasoo (r)

He uncorked the water container.

Nkanaa bilasoo adso'oon?uncleilimanJohn is a simple person. Lama lama jidlo qaritaq.uncleilimanJohn is a simple person. Lama lama jidlo qaritaq.

VINE

vine

cf. 67

- UNSTITCH, TO tuin (I)
He unstitched a sago shingle. Kaatoo tuimpuin.

UNTIE, TO kidiq (I), ipiq (I)

I untied the ropes. Mooqmin kidiqantin.

US cf. 23,29

- 1) dual neq, need

It belongs to both of us. Tee neeknay.

- 2) plural niq, niq

Can you see us? Dad-ke niq oedipen?

USED TO -koqnun

cf. 70,72

Did you used to go to school?

Daq en tikudukkoo namikdun?

WANT

want

cf. 24,26

- WALL walidog
Wal! I'll go with you!

WALL

wall

This wall is made of sago palm.

An kuqun kaatoo-ke nkontiq.

WANT, TO

- 1) to lack nia (III)

What do you want to eat?

Nia nuaq naqbaa niaqna?

- 2) to desire nia (I)

I want you to go hunting.

Nia qanuqaa niaqna?

WATER

water

Water, no water!

No water, no water!

Day ammamamman day!

WATER

water

Water, water!

First we will carry water for me.

The water is very bad.

Naqbaa ammamman day!

WATER

water

Water, water!

Water, water!

WATER

water

Water, water!

WEAK

aduadug (soft)

A weak person is not fit to do work.

Nanin aduadug-ke uaka nkokoo makotuaq.

WEAVE, TO bab (I)

Did you weave this basket?

Daa-keten sun bekud babean?

WEED

1) the plant madudu

This garden has lots of weeds.

Aun mintonon nauq madudu oton!

WEED

2) to weed honto

She is weeding the garden.

Tontouman mintoonkoo.

WEEK

wild NM "wilk"

I am going to Kleta in two weeks.

Kenamka niki Kleta ammankoo.

WELL

tamuaq cf. 6,25,26,38

I am well. Tampat onon.

WET

The clothes are wet. Elaadon tinnuatuul.

WET?

1) singular Aunin cf. 1,33,46,63,74

What do you have? Daa-aupin ottoeddu?
2) plural ambinanka? cf. 4

What are these? Aun appinanka?

personal baa? cf. 8

What is your name? Daa-ikken ba?

WHEN

1) question adenar? cf. 17,18,19,31,47

When will you plant more coconuts?

Adenan kewewain-e nou nikkant?

WHEN

Will we see you again?

Nanman kewewain-nikant?

WHERE

1) hada? cf. 17,43,71

Where is my hada?

WHICH

2) adag? cf. 17,43,71

In which day did you see him? Adanina daq selek?

WHO

Who is this? Adanina daq selek?

WHOM?

baa?

cf. 23

Whom did you see? Dag baa oein?

WHOSE?

baanaa?

cf. 10,42,60

Whose dog is that? Aun motic baanaa?

WHY?

ampinkoo?

cf. 17,37,46,54,70

Why are you looking at it? Dag ampinkoo oesman?

WICK

wiki NM "wick"

cf. 8,26,29,30,79

Where is your wife? Dagean edea otot?

WILD

bilke

cf. 8,26,29,30,79

A wild pig has two tusks.

WIND

dobiñ, pionThe wind is blowing hard. Pion aqonaq roman.

WINDOW

pintoaq NM "window"Close the window! Pintoaq adapeain!

WING

kupaq

Airplanes wings do not flap.

WITH

badutikoon kunaan sendabaua,

cf. 26,29,49,69,73

He is eating with his son.

badutin ninka taapanader.

cf. 33,34,72

Who is this woman? Ani manikuma baa?

WOOD

koig

cf. 19,40

Men carry wood on their shoulders.

Donkaan-e kola kudukoon-kaasau.

WORK

1) noun naka

cf. 15,70,80

There is lots of work at school.

Tikudungkoo naka maug otot.2) to work on or make something miko (I)

cf. 15,18,29,33,36

When will you work on the roof?

Adama beonkaal nkoeahn-e?3) to work (no object) naka (Ic) cf. 71,72,80

We will work until you come.

Tidlo nakhadiain dag nakhid botineu.

WORMS

(parasitic) kikig

This dog has worms.

Aun motin kikig otogabu.

WRING OUT, TO

migo

I wrung the water out of the clothes.

Ni-a-ntin nikoantin badutin.
I wrung out the clothes.Nin-e-beaua nikoantin

WRITE, TO

shukk (I)

I am going to write a letter to you.

Ni-a-delta shukk-daua-

YOUR

- YAM
kodog or. 57
 They want to eat yams.
Ain kodog naikon piabodom.

- een** ("that is correct")
 cf. 1,10,20,53,58
 Didn't you go? That is correct, I didn't go.
Daq en heat? Eed. nin meaq.

- YESTERDAY **keqmaakla** cf. 17,19,34
 Yesterday I was sick. Keqmaaklo tipanolen.

- YET **nunen** cf. 53,71
 He hasn't worked for him yet.
Tet-e-nnen-nakaebnag.

YOU

- 1) singular **deo** or. 6,7,14,16,17
 Child, did you wash?
Turton, deo enquidadi?
- 2) dual **deos** cf. 12,14,23,66,72
 What will you two buy?
Deos anulo noquedadi?
- 3) plural **deos** cf. 1,57,73,75,80
 Will you (pl.) make another canoe?
Dia-ke nukodai nionaa bakaatia?
- 4) address to a man **anu** or. 75
 You! Come (here)! Anu! **Roo!**
- WOMEN
Nalpso
- These are some more Amata grammatical forms.