Tentative Grammar Description

for the Nara language

spoken in Central Province

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1 INTRODUCTION

Language name:Nara/Lala

Classification: [nrz] – Austronesian, Oceanic, Papuan Tip, Central Papuan, West Cetnral Papuan, Nuclear

Location of Language Group: Central Province

Dialect(s) represented in this description:

Name(s) of contributor(s): Aua Alua & Ali Taba

Period during which this information was collected: 23/10/13 – 20/11/13

Location where most data has been collected: Ukarumpa, EHP, PNG

Texts used to help produce this description: The information in this paper is based on text and examples: collected during the Discover Your Language Workshop, several texts were collected and typed up. A few examples are at the end of this paper.

(Map is attached seperately)

2 WRITING SYSTEM AND SOUNDS

This analysis of Nara in this paper is based almost solely on th eorthography and conventions followed by Aua Alua & Ali Taba as seen in their texts, transcribed recordings, and written elicited examples. Though the text are based on Audio recordings, no analysis has been undertaken of the correspondence between the written transcription and the oral text. Therfore, take caution with the analysis see presented herein, since phonological details has bot been taken into account.

2.1 Alphabet

Nara has 15 letters in its alaphabet, including 10 consonants and 5 vowels. These letters along with the phonemic they represent, are listed below.

Consonants	B,b	D,d	K,k	L,l	M,m	N,n	P,p	S,s	T,t	V,v	'
Phonemic	/b/	/d/	/k/	/l/	/m/	/n/	/p/	/s/	/t/	/v/	/'/
Vowels	A,a	E,e	I,i	O,o	U,u						
Phonemic	/a/	/e/	/i/	/o/	/u/						

The glottal sound /'/ comes in between the Vowels to make a stress on the word.

3 NOUNS AND NOUN PHRASES

3.1 Pronouns and Possessive Suffixes
Our pronouns are shown in the charts below.

3.1.1 Normal Pronouns
Normal pronouns are words like *I, you* and *they*, which stand in place of other noun phrases.

1st person (1) = the speaker. English *I, we*

2nd person (2) = the listener. English *you*

3rd person (3) = neither the speaker nor the listener. English *he/she/it/they*

Singular (sg) = just one person/thing. English *I/he/she/it*

Plural (pl) = more than one. English *we/they*

1st person exclusive (1 exc) = the speaker and some other people, but not the listener. Tok Pisin *mipela.*

1st person inclusive (1 inc) = the speaker and the listener (and maybe other people too). Tok Pisin *yumi.*

		Normal pronoun	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	lau	I
	2nd person	oni	you
	3rd person	ia	he, she ,it
dual	1st person inclusive		we two/ *yumitupela*
	1st person exclusive		we two/ *mitupela*
	2nd person		you two / *yutupela*
	3rd person		they / *tupelo*
plural	1st person inclusive	ita	we / *yumi*
	1st person exclusive	lai	we / *mipela*
	2nd person	oi	you / *yupela*
	3rd person	ia	they

Example sentences using normal pronouns:

eg: lau   mai   oni

       I   and   you

       you and I 1sg & 2sg

eg: ia   deda'a   moku

       they   they.went   town

       they went to town   3pl

3.1.2 Possessive Pronouns

		Possessive pronoun	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	e'u	my
	2nd person	emu	your
	3rd person	ena	his, her ,its
dual	1st person inclusive		our/ *bilong yumitupela*
	1st person exclusive		our/ *bilong mitupela*
	2nd person		your / *bilong yutupela*
	3rd person		their / *bilong tupelo*
plural	1st person inclusive	eta	our / *bilong yumi*
	1st person exclusive	emai	our / *bilong mipela*
	2nd person	emui	your / *bilong yupela*
	3rd person	ia	their

Example sentences using possessive pronouns:

e g: eta   vuo

        our.1pl incl   net (Our net)

e g: emu   vuo

        your.2sg   net (Your net)

Usually the possessive pronoun comes before the noun itself.

Some languages have different pronouns for the subject and object of the sentence. In English, *I* is used for the first person singular subject pronoun, and *me* is the first person singular object pronoun.

Our language does have different pronouns for subjects and objects.

Aku-a   *e-aku-'u*

I.hit.him   *He.hit.me*

3.1.3 Possessive Suffixes
A possessive suffix is a part at the end of a word showing whose it is. These are often used with words for family relationships or body parts (such as *ear*, *eye, brother* or *father*), rather than using a separate word.

These are some examples of words with possessive suffixes in our language:

Maka-'u	'my eye'
Sina-mu	'your mother'
Nutu-na	'his mouth'
Kaia-ta	'their ears'

Below is the possessive suffixes:

		Possessive suffix	Word with possessive suffix	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	-u	kadi'u	'my little brother'
	2nd person	-mu	kadimu	'your little brother'
	3rd person	-na	kadina	His little brother
dual	1st person inclusive			
	1st person exclusive			
	2nd person			
	3rd person			
plural	1st person inclusive	-ta	kadita	Our little brother

1st person exclusive	-mai	kadimai	Our little brother
2nd person	-mui	kadimui	Your little brother
3rd person	-ta	iakadita	Their little brother

The kinds of words that use possessive suffixes in our language are …'u, mu, na, ta, mai, mui

e g: kadi-mai   'eva   paulo

   little.brother.our   is   Paul

   our little brother is Paul 1pl ex

3.1.4 Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive pronouns are words like *myself* and *himself.* They are used when the actor and patient refer to the same person.

		Reflexive pronoun	English / Tok Pisin equivalent
singular	1st person	sibo'u	myself
	2nd person	sibomu	yourself
	3rd person	sibona	himself, herself ,itself
dual	1st person inclusive		ourselves/ *yumitupela yet*
	1st person exclusive		ourselves/ *mitupela yet*
	2nd person		yourselves / *yutupela yet*
	3rd person		themselves / *tupela yet*
plural	1st person inclusive	sibomai	ourselves / *yumi yet*
	1st person exclusive	sibota	ourselves / *mipela yet*
	2nd person	sibomui	yourselves / *yupela yet*
	3rd person	sibota	themselves / *ol yet*

Example sentences using reflexive pronouns:

<u>sibo'u</u>: speaker uses it for the things that will be done by the speaker himself/herself.

e.g : sibo'u   'uli   ba'uala

     I.myself   hole   I. Dig

     I myself will dig the hole

<u>sibomu</u>: speaker uses it for things that will be done by the listener

e.g: sibomu boda'a au bovuvua./ you yourself will go and chop firewood.

<u>Sibona</u>: speaker uses it for the things that will be done without the speaker and the listener but the

       third person himself/herself.

e.g: ia sibona beda'a bedadavu.

     He himself will go hunting.

3.1.5 Other Pronouns
(List here examples of any other pronouns you found in your texts)

3.1.6 Translation Issues for Pronouns
(Write here anything you find difficult when translating pronouns and possessive suffixes in your own language, or anything you need to remember when translating pronouns.)

3.2 Nouns

3.2.1 Singular and Plural Nouns
Some examples of singular and plural nouns:

Nouns can be singualar/plural depending on the numeral/quatifier or ordinal in the sentence.

Example sentence: *1.* oveka   <u>lua</u>   2. oveka   <u>vaid</u>a   3. oveka   <u>ivakoina</u>

               dog   two   dog   some   dog   third

               two dogs   some dogs   the third dog

3.2.3 Translation Issues for Singular and Plural Nouns
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when translating singular and plural nouns)

3.3 Adjectives

3.3.1 Normal Adjectives
Adjectives are words which describe a noun. Adjectives might describe the size, shape and colour of something, the age or feelings of a person, or the appearance of a place.

Some English Adjectives are: big, small, round, square, triangular, red, blue, green, tall, short, young, old, happy, sad, stressed, relaxed, rocky, wet, dry, hot and cold. There are many more!

Some examples of adjectives in Nara language:

namana, kikina, 'otoina, 'aolana, laka'ina, to'oto'ona, motu, lalonama, siavu, 'elu

big,   small,   round, red,   long,   short,   old,   happy,   hot,   cold

e g: Lonsi 'aolana namana ka aikaia

ship   red   big   one I.saw

I saw a big, red ship.

The adjectives come after the noun. It easy to use more than one adjective to describe a noun as in the above example.

3.3.2 Comparatives
In English, the size, shape or quality of things can be compared by using the marker –*er* on adjectives, or by using the word *more* with other adjectives. For example, *Your dog is bigger* <u>than</u> *mine, he is* <u>more</u> *careful* <u>than</u> *I am.*

Here are some examples of how we compare things in our language:

e'u luma 'eva namana ia   emu luma 'eva kikina.

My house is bigger   but your hosue is   smaller.

When doing comparation, we usually use the word 'ia' meaning 'but'. That something is in contrast to another thing as in the above example. The word 'than' is NOT used to make comparation in the Nara language.

In English we can say that something is better than all other examples by using the marker –*est* at the end of an adjective, or by using the word *most.* For example, *she is the* <u>most</u> *beautiful woman, Everest is the tall<u>est </u>mountain.*

Here are some examples of how we say something is better than all other examples in our language:

1. Ia 'eva vato koevakoevana

She is girl   most.beautiful.she

She is the most beautiful girl.

In the Nara langauge, 'reduplication' is done to emphasis on the beauty of the girl.

2. Au   kanania 'eva   lakavelo'ai-na

tree this   is   tallest.it

This is the tallest tree.

3.3.3 Translation Issues for Adjectives
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when translating adjectives. For example, do you sometimes need to translate adjectives as verbs? (eg. think about 'Jesus healed the **sick** *man') Is it difficult to translate comparatives?)*

3.4 Numerals and Number-Marking

3.4.1 Traditional Counting System
This is our traditional counting system:

Number	Tok Ples	English meaning (if there is one)	Example sentences in Tokples (with glossing)
1	Ka	one	
2	lua	two	
3	koi	three	
4	vani	four	
5	ima	five	hand
6	kalakoi	Three + three = six	
7	Kalakoi-ka	Three + three + one = seven	
8	kalavani	Four + four = eight	
9	Kalavani-ka	Four + four + one = nine	
10	'ouka	ten	Coconut shell
11	'ouka-ka	Ten + one = eleven	
12	'ouka- lua	Ten + two = twelve	
13	'ouka- koi	Ten + three = thirteen	
14	'ouka-vani	Ten + four =fourteen	
15	'ouka-ima	Ten +five = fifteen	
16	'ouka-kalakoi	Ten + three +	

		three = sixteen
17	'ouka-kalakoi-ka	Ten + three + three + one = seventeen
18	'ouka-kalavani	Ten + four + four = eighteen
19	'ouka-kalavani-ka	Ten + four + four + one = nineteen
20	luanavui	twenty
30	koinavui	thirty
40	vaninavui	fourty
50	imanavui	fifty
60	Kalakoinavui	Thirty + thirty
70	Kalakoikanavui	Thirty + thirty+ ten
80	kalavaninavui	Forty +forty
90	kalavanikanavui	Forty + forty + ten
100	Sinvuika	One hundred

We usually use our traditional numbers for the following numbers: <1 - 5> For other numbers we use in the Nara Language (6 +) we plus that with 3 for even numbers and another 1 added for odd numbers.Numbers usually come after the main noun.

3.4.2 Other Quantity Words

Quantifiers are words like *some, many, all,* or *a few* in English, which do not tell us a specific number, but rather a general quantity.

These are the quantifiers in our language:

Tokples	English	Example sentence
vaida	some	Sisi vaida some fish
doutamo	many	Kau doutamo people many

boutai	all	Iani boutai food all
vitalua	A few	Kau vitalua people a few

3.4.3 Ordinal Numbers

Ordinal numbers are used to show the order in a group of items, like *first, second, third* in English.

This is how we would translate some ordinal numbers into our language

Rev. 9:13 'The **sixth** angel blew his trumpet'

anelu   ivakalakoina   ena   bisi   euvania

angel   sixth   his   trumpet   blew

the sixth angel blew his trumpet

Mark 14:41 'He came the **third** time'

melala   ivakoina   easi

time   third   he.came

He came the third time.

(Ordinal) Numbers	Tokples	English meaning (in words)	Example sentence in Tokples (with glossing)
1st	makavana	first	Boloma makavana pig first
2nd	ivaluana	second	Vato ivaluana girl second
3rd	ivakoina	Third	Bika'a ivakoina stone third
4th	ivavanina	Fourth	Voina ivavanina

			bilum fourth
5th	ivaimana	fifth	Melo ivaimana boy fifth
6th	ivakalakoina	sixth	Niu ivakalakoina coconut sixth
7th	ivakalakoinaka	seventh	Au iva-kalakoikana stick seventh
8th	ivakalavanina	eighth	'oveka iva-kalavanina dog eighth
9th	ivakalavaninaka	nineth	Polo iva-kalavanikana ball nineth
10th	iva'oukana	tenth	Sisi iva-oukana fish tenth
11th	iva'oukanaka	eleventh	Luma iva-oukakana house eleventh
12th	iva'oukanalua	twelveth	Bika'a iva-oukaluana stone twelveth
13th	Iva 'oukaluana	thirteenth	Vela iva-oukakoina flower thirtheenth
20th			
100th			

The ordinal numbers come as far as 19 and for the rest is not clear. Will have to do more research on this.

3.4.4. Other Numerals

(write here any other examples of numbers you find in your texts that you have not already described)

3.4.4 Translation Issues for Numerals and Number Marking
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when translating numbers and quantifiers)

3.5 Demonstratives and Articles

In English, an **indefinite article** tells us that an item is one of a set of things (for example, ***a*** *car*). A **definite article** tells us that we are supposed to know which member of the set it is (***the*** *car*) or that it is the only one of its kind (***the*** *sun*). Many PNG languages do not have articles, but some do.

A **demonstrative** (often called a "pointing" word) points you towards the place where the people or things are. They might be near the person speaking (for example ***this*** *dog*), or somewhere away from the person who is speaking (for example ***that*** *man*), or in some other direction or place.

3.5.1 Articles

In Nara laguage there is no articles, instead of using **articles** (a,the) we use numerals to indicate singular or plural.

e g: kau <u>ka</u> aikala

　　man <u>one</u> I.see

　　I see one man

There is a form of particles present,that is the **question particles.**

　　e, a,una

e g: mala bo'asi <u>e</u>?

　　mala bo'asi <u>a</u>?

　　Mala bo'asi <u>una?</u>

　　tomorrow you.come

　　Will you come tomorrow?

3.5.2 Demonstratives

	English	Nara	
		singular	Plural
Near speaker	This,(here)	kanania	katania

Near addressee	That, (there)	kanana	katana
Far visible	That, (near, far)	kana'eva	kata'eva
Far visible, invisible	That, (far)	kanaua	kataua

Example Sentences in Nara with glossing

Tok Ples	Glossing	Free
Bika'a kanania 'eva e'u	Bika'a <u>kanania</u> 'eva e'u stone this is mine	<u>This </u>stone is mine
Vela kanana veni'u	Vela <u>kanana</u> veni'u flower that give.me	Give me <u>that</u> flower
Peni kana'eva 'eva daiena?	Peni <u>kana'eva</u> 'eva daiena? Biro that is who's	Who's biro is <u>this</u>?
Nutuala kanaua e'ela?	Nutuala <u>kakaua</u> e'ela? Gate that open?	<u>That</u> gate open?

<u>Kanania:</u> speaker uses it when the item is near the speaker.

<u>Kanana:</u> speaker uses it when the item is near the addressee.

<u>Kana'eva:</u> speaker uses it when the item is away from the speaker and addressee. (near, far/ visible)

<u>kanaua:</u> speaker uses it when the item is far away from the speaker and the addressee.(visible, unvisible)

3.5.3 Translation <u>Issues</u> for Articles and Demonstratives
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when translating articles and demonstratives)

3.6 Basic Noun Phrase Structure
A **noun phrase** is a group of words that together describe a particular object, such as 'those two big noisy dogs' in English. Usually there is a common order for the different parts of speech in a noun phrase.

3.6.1 Noun Phrase Examples

Here are some examples of noun phrases in the usual order in our language:

eg:	boloma	'uma'umana	namana	ka	aikaia
	N	ADJ	ADJ	NU	PR. V
	pig	black	big	one	I.saw

I saw one big black pig.

In Nara, numerals are always present in Noun Phrases to show the number of Nouns in the above example sentence.

3.6.2 Translation Issues for Noun Phrases

(Write her anything you find difficult or need to remember when translating noun phrases)

3.7 Possession

3.7.1 Direct (Inalienable)

Direct possession is when a possessed noun has part of the word itself telling you who it belongs to, usually as a possessive suffix. For example, *tew* 'my little brother' in Awad Bing has the possessed noun *te* with a first person singular possessive suffix *–w.* Direct possession is usually used for nouns which *have* to belong to someone, such as body parts and family members. These kind of nouns are said to be **inalienable.** Examples of direct possession are given in section 3.1.3.

(write here anything else you discover about direct possession)

3.7.2 Indirect (Alienable)

Indirect possession is when you have one or more words that go with a possessed noun to show you who it belongs to, as in *nanew aab* 'my house' in Awad Bing. Often indirect possession is used for **alienable** nouns, which do not *have* to belong to someone (like *house* or *car*).

(write here your examples of indirect possession)

3.7.3 Translation Issues for Possession

(write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating nouns that are possessed)

4 POSTPOSITIONS

In Nara lannguage there is Postpositions.

4.1 Examples

These are some examples of postpositions in our language:

1- <u>ai</u> : in ,on, at, under, to, etc.

Tok ples	Glossing	Free
Emu puka 'eva e'u lum<u>ai</u>	Emu puka 'eva e'u lum<u>ai</u> your book is my house.<u>in</u>	Your book is <u>in</u> my house
Peni ka teibolo akan<u>ai aikala</u>	Peni ka teibolo akan<u>ai aikala</u> biro a table the.<u>on</u> I.see	I can see a biro <u>on</u> the table
Boniai ekada'a atu	Boniai ekada'a atu night at we.go sea	We'll go to the sea <u>at</u> night
Idamuli 'eva luma <u>venunai</u>	Idamuli 'eva luma <u>vemunai</u> broom is house <u>under.</u>the	Broom is <u>under</u> the house

4.2 Translation Issues for (Prepositions / Postpositions)

In Nara, we only have Post Positions and NOT Prepositions.

5 VERBS

5.1 Person and Number Marking

5.1.1 Subject Marking

Many languages have markers on the verb to show who or what the **subject** is. The following table shows the subject markers in our language:

		Subject marker	Example of a verb with subject marker	English / Tok Pisin translation
singular	1st person	a-	<u>a</u>muinai	<u>I</u> slept
	2nd person	o-	<u>o</u>muinai	<u>You</u> slept
	3rd person	e-	<u>e</u>muinai	<u>He</u> slept
dual	1st person inclusive			
	1st person exclusive			
	2nd person			

			Example	English
	3rd person			
plural	1st person inclusive	ka-	<u>ka</u>muinai	<u>We</u> slept
	1st person exclusive	a-	<u>a</u>muinai	<u>We</u> slept
	2nd person	o-	<u>o</u>muinai	<u>You</u> slept
	3rd person	de-	<u>de</u>muinai	<u>They</u> slept

The Subject Marker always attaches to the Verb and it's a prefix. Also, there is no <u>dual in</u> the language.

5.1.2 Object Marking

Many languages also have markers on the verb to show who or what the **object** is. The following table shows the object markers in our language:

		Object marker	Example of a verb with object marker	English / Tok Pisin translation
singular	1st person	-'u	Epidi<u>'u</u>	He shot <u>me.</u>
	2nd person	-mu	epidi<u>mu</u>	He shot <u>you</u>.
	3rd person	-a	epidi<u>a</u>	He shot<u> him</u>.
dual	1st person inclusive			
	1st person exclusive			
	2nd person			
	3rd person			
plural	1st person inclusive	-mai	epidi<u>mai</u>	He shot <u>us.</u>
	1st person exclusive	-ta	epidi<u>ta</u>	He shot<u> us.</u>
	2nd person	-mui	epidi<u>mui</u>	He shot <u>you.</u>
	3rd person	-ta	epidi<u>ta</u>	He shot <u>them.</u>

The Object Marker always attaches to the Verb and it's a suffix. There is no <u>dual</u> in the language.

5.1.3 Recipient Marking

Some languages have markers on the verb to show who or what the **recipient** is, for verbs where something is given to someone. The following table show the recipient markers in our language:

		recipient marker	Example of a verb with recipient marker	English / Tok Pisin translation
singular	1st person	-u	eveni'u	He gave me
	2nd person	-mu	evenimu	He gave you
	3rd person	-a	evenia	He gave him
dual	1st person inclusive			
	1st person exclusive			
	2nd person			
	3rd person			
plural	1st person inclusive	-mai	evenimai	He gave us
	1st person exclusive	-ta	evenita	He gave us
	2nd person	-mui	evenimui	He gave you
	3rd person	-ta	evenita	He gave them

In Nara language there is no dual form.

5.1.4 Benefactive Marking

Some languages have markers on the verb to show who or what the **beneficiary** is, when somebody does something for someone else. These are called **benefactive** markers. The following table shows the benefactive markers in our language:

		Benefactive marker	Example of a verb with benefactive marker	English / Tok Pisi translation
singular	1st person			
	2nd person			
	3rd person			
dual	1st person inclusive			

1st person
exclusive

2nd person

3rd person

plural   1st person
inclusive

1st person
exclusive

2nd person

3rd person

Benefactive Markers might be similar to Recipient Markers. Need more research on this.

5.1.5 Translation Issues for Subject, Object, Recipient and Benefactive Markers

Benefactive Markers might be similar to Recipient Markers. Need more research on this.

5.2 Tense

5.2.1 Examples

Tok ples/ Eng	Verb	Past tence	Present tence	Future tence
Lau/I. Me	Aniani/ eating	ani I.ate	aniani I am eating	ba'ani will.I.eat
Oni/You	Aniani/eating	oani you.ate	oaniani you.eating	Bo'ani will .you.eat
Ia/ he	Aniani/eating	eani he.ate	eaniani he.eating	Be'ani will.he.eat
Ia/ They	Aniani/eating	deani they.ate	deaniani they.eating	be'ani will.they.eat

e.g   mala   ko'o   ba'ani

       tomorrow   banana   will.I.eat

       I will eat banana tomorrow.

(write here any problems or anything you need to remember about tense when you are translating)

5.3 Aspect

Aspect has to do with the timing of an action or event itself, for example if it is continuing, completed, repeated, and so on.

5.3.1 Continuous

Continuous aspect (━━━━━) describes an action or event that is viewed as carrying on at some point in time. For example, in Tok Pisin, *mi ritim buk **i stap*** or *mi **wok long** ritim buk.*

English /Aspect	Nara / Tok Pisin gloss	Tok Pisin Free Translation
continuous	Lau aniani <u>va'aiva'ai</u> mi kaikai <u>i.stap</u>	Mi kaikai i stap
completed	Ia 'ani emuinai em pinis silip	Em i silip pinis
habitual	oveka evau 'udai'udai dok singaut I.save	Dok i save singaut
repeated	Kau'asi eakua kekekeke sinek em.paitim i.go.igo....	Em i paitim sinek i go i go i go
begining	Vali'umo emamasi stat. em.singsing	Em stat long singsing

5.3.2 Habitual

Habitual aspect (▪ ▪ ▪ ▪) describes an action or event that happens several times, whether in the past or the present. For example, in Tok Pisin, *em i **save** ritim buk,* or in English '*he **used to** read books'* or '*he **often** reads books'.*

See the above table for examples.

5.3.3 Completed

Completed aspect (━━━┃) describes an action or event that is viewed as having finished. For example, in Tok Pisin, *em i ritim buk **pinis,*** or in

See the above table for exampels.

5.3.4 Translation Issues Related to Aspect
(write here any problems or anything you need to remember about aspect when you are translating)

5.4 Realis and Irrealis
(If you do not find any examples of realis and irrealis, write 'We did not find any examples of realis / irrealis in our language')

PNG languages often have a difference between realis and irrealis mode. **Realis** refers to the more real and certain events, while **irrealis** refers to possible or doubtful events.

Irrealis examples

Tokples	Glossing	Free Translation
bama idi'u 1sg	I should wash	I should wash
boma idi'u 2sg	You should wash	You should wash
bema idi'u 3sg,	He should wash	He should wash
kama idi'u 1pl inc	We.incl. should wash	We should wash
lai amaidi'u 1pl exc,	We.Excl. Should wash	We should wash
oi boma idi'u2pl	You.pl should wash	You should wash
ia bema idi'u 3pl	They should wash	They should wash

5.4.1 Examples
REALIS

TOKPLES	GLOSS	FREE TRANSLATION
aidi'u 1sg	aidi'u I.washed	I wash
boidi'u 2sg	boidi'u you.wash	You wash
eidi'u 3sg	eidi'u he.washed	He washed

kaidi'u	1pl inc	kaidi'u we.washed	We washed
lai aidi'u	1pl exc	laiaidi'u we.washed	We washed
oi oidi'u	2plural	oioidi'u you.washed	You washed
deidi'u	3plural	deidi'u they.washed	They washed

5.4.2 Translation Issues for Realis and Irrealis
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating that is related to realis and irrealis)

5.5 Serial Verbs

Serial verbs mean two or more verbs that go together and that show closely related actions. Often both (or all) the verbs keep at least some of their basic meaning. The whole group of verbs acts as one unit and often the verbs in the group all have the same subject (and object). For example, the meaning of the English verb *bring* is expressed in many PNG languages with a serial verb meaning '(go) get come'

5.5.1 Examples
Here are some examples of serial verbs in our language:

Pita easi eda'adodo iani enaduta.

Peter came went.inside food cook.it

Peter came and went inside and cooked food.

Sia eabia easi

not he.get he.come

He did not bring it

Tok Pisin: Em i no kisim kam.

5.5.2 Translation Issues for Serial Verbs
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating that is related to serial verbs)

5.6 Medial Verbs

Many PNG languages with Actor, Patient, Verb (APV) (also known as subject, object, verb (SOV)) word order have two kinds of verbs. **Final verbs** almost always come at the end of a sentence and have their own set of markers for person, tense etc. **Medial verbs** are used earlier in the sentence and have their own markers that do not come on the final verbs. In this section we will discuss medial verbs.

Mai-kanikanina e-dada'a.   Mai-mamaina e-luluva.

With.crying he.goes.   With.laughing she.talk.

He goes with crying   she talks with a smile.

*(If your language does **not** make a difference between medial and final verbs you may skip this whole section.)*

5.6.1 Medial Verb Examples
At the moment we cannot locate medial verbs in the language. Therfore, it might need fiurther research for this topic.

5.6.2 Translation Issues for Medial Verbs
(Write here anything related to medial verbs that you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating)

6 CLAUSES

6.1 Transitive clauses
Transitive clauses include a subject, a verb and an object.

Veni.   Means gave

e.g   malele _aveni

letter   I.gave

I gave the letter

6.1.1 Examples
Our usual word order for a transitive clause is OSV. (Look at the above example).

6.1.2 Translation Issues for Transitive Clauses
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating transitive verbs)

6.2 Intransitive clauses

Intransitive clauses contain a verb that usually cannot take an object. For example, *he walked, he laughed, he jumped* in English.

6.2.1 Examples

Here are some examples of intransitive clauses:

mamai . laugh

e.g: a- mamai.

I.laughed

I laughed.

Here are some examples of intransitive clauses with verbs of movement:

(give some examples of intransitive clauses with verbs of movement)

(give examples and describe any differences between intransitive clause s for voluntary and involuntary actions)

(give examples and describe any differences between verbs for process and other verbs)

6.2.2 Translation Issues for Intransitive Clauses

(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating intransitive verbs

6.3 Di-transitive clauses

Clauses that have both an object and a recipient are called **di-transitive**. An English example is: *I gave the book to him.*

Veni . give

Uko   peni   Morea   e- veni -a

Uko   pen   Morea   he.gave.it

Uko gave Morea the pen

6.3.1 Examples

This is our usual order for sentences that have recipients:

subject object recipeint verbs.

6.3.2 Translation Issues for Di-transitive Clauses

(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating di-transitive verbs)

6.4 Semantic roles

6.4.1 Agent
An **agent** deliberately makes an action or event happen. Eg. '**Cain** murdered his brother'

kau'asi, oveka ealaia

snake, dog   bit .the

snake bit the dog

6.4.2 Force
A **force** makes an action happen but not deliberately. E.g. '**the wind** blew down Job's house'

abaka   loba   evavaiasi'asi'a

flood   garden   destroyed

flood destroyed   the   garden

6.4.3 Experiencer
An **experiencer** does not control what happens, and they are not changed by what happens. They feel what happens with their senses or emotions. E.g. '**Samuel** heard the sheep', '**Jonah** felt angry'

Pita 'eva olele eulala

Peter is   sick   feeling

Peter is feeling sick

6.4.4 Possessor
A **possessor** is someone who has something. E.g. '**Joseph** has a coat'

Oa   mai   oveka   ka

Oa   has   dog   a

Oa   has a dog

6.4.5 Location
Adverb of place

English	Nara
here	nia'i
there	ua'i
everywhere	abubounai

e g: <u>'abubounai</u>   'eva   kau   deviaku

   <u>everywhere</u>   are   people   they.fight

   people are fighting everywhere

A **location** is where an action or event takes place. E.g. 'Eli slept in **his bed**', 'She found the coin under **the table'**

<u>Ubi   ena   luma   venunai </u> 'eva   kau   dekakani

Ubi   his   house under.the are   people   crying

People are crying <u>under the Ubi's house.</u>

6.4.6 Source / destination

A **source** is where something moves from, a **destination** is where something moves to. E.g. 'Abraham travelled from **Ur** (source) to **Haran** (destination)'

(give some examples of sentences with sources and / or destinations in them)

boloma <u>loloa</u>i   easi   e'ovu   <u>lava</u> eda'aia

pig   mountain.from came   went.down river   towards.the

 Pig came from the <u>mountain</u> and went down towards the <u>river.</u>

6.4.7 Instrument

An **instrument** is used by someone to make something happen. E.g. 'Jael killed Sisera with **a tent peg**' 'Saul attacked David with **a spear**'

 Ali   'eva   lavi   <u>kita</u>   emoneia

 Ali   was   yesterday   guiter   playing.the

 Ali was playing the <u>guiter</u> yesterday.

6.4.8 Accompaniment

An **accompaniment** is someone who does something with someone else. E.g. 'Moses went to Pharaoh with **his brother**'

Saulo, <u>Morea</u>   ita   eda'a   moku

Saulo, Morea   with   went   town

Saulo went to town with <u> Morea </u>

6.4.9 Recipient

A **recipient** receives something from someone else. E.g. 'The angel gave food to **Elijah**'

Uko   vei   <u>Alua</u>   evenia

Uko   water Alua   gave.to

Uko gave water to <u>Alua</u>

6.4.10 Beneficiary

A **beneficiary** is someone who benefits from an action done by someone else. E.g. 'Dorcas made clothes for **the children**'

vato   iani   enadu   <u>kau</u>   evananita

girl   food   cooked   people   fed

The girl cooked the food and fed <u>the people</u>

6.4.11 Patient

A **patient** is someone or something an action happens to. E.g. 'John ate **a locust**'

Example:

ma'u   <u>ava</u>   eani

wallaby   grass   ate

 Wallaby ate the <u>grass.</u>

6.4.12 Translation Issues for Semantic Roles

(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating different semantic roles)

6.5 Time

6.5.1 Words for Time

Adverbs of time

English	Nara
always	melala boutai
often	melala doutamo
mala	tomorrow
lavi	yesterday

e g: melala doutamo   Jon   edada'a   loba

           often   John   he.go   garden

        John often go to the garden.

6.5.2 Temporal Phrases
(Write here some examples of temporal phrases)

6.5.3 Translation Issues for Time
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating temporal expressions)

6.6 Manner
See the table below for the examples.

6.7 Negative Clauses and Negation
Negative clauses are those which include a meaning like *no* or *not* in English.

6.7.1 Examples

There two negation words in the language. There are: sia = not and asi'i = No

La   sia ua'i

he.is not there

He is not there.

6.7.2 Translation Issues for Negative Clauses
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating negative clauses)

ADVERBS

6.8.1 *In Nara language, the **adverbs of manner** reduplicates (repeated) the adjectives*

English/Nara adjectives	English/Nara adverbs
slow / maka'i	slow-ly / maka'i-maka'i

quick / molau	quick-ly / molau-molau
clear / kave'i	clear-ly / kave'i-kave'i

e g :   Pita   eluva   <u>kave'ikave'i.</u>

Peter   he.speak   <u>clearly.</u>

Peter speaks<u> clearly</u>

Adverbs of degree modify adjectives

English	Nara
rather big	kena namana
very big	nama vaikana
increibly big	nama vaikavaikana

e g: Morea   ena   boloma   'eva   nama   <u>vaikana</u>

Morea   his   pig   is   big   <u>very</u>

Morea's pig is <u>very</u> big

adverbs of sentence

English	Nara
probably	alalovaia
perhaps	ama'i

e g: 1. <u>ama'i</u>   mala   be'asi

<u>perhaps</u>   tomorrow   he.come

Perhaps he will come tomorrow.

2. <u>alalovaia</u>   mala   be'asi

<u>probably</u>   tomorrow   he.come

Probably he would come tomorrow.

7.1.1 Examples

(List here some of your conjunctions, with an explanation in English of how they are used. Then give example sentences showing how each one is used.)

CONJUNCTIONS

English	Tok Ples
and	mai/ inoku
because	'olana
while	laloanai
when	koanai
but	beia
if	bema
so	vakaia / 'ounai
or	'o
After until	muliai mona

1. lai   avi'ima <u>mona</u> loli   easi   <u>inoku</u> laiada'a   vanua

   we   wait   <u>until</u> truck   it.came   <u>and</u>   we.went   village

   We waited <u>until</u> the truck came <u>and </u>we went to the village.

2. 'olana   lamu   eaku   'ounai   sia   deda'a   moku

   <u>Because</u> <u>r</u>ain   it.fall   <u>so</u>   not   they.went   town

   B<u>ecause it</u> was raining <u>so</u> they did not go to town.

7.1.2 Translation Issues Related to Conjunctions

(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating that is related to serial verbs)

7.2 Commands (Imperative Sentences)

7.2.1 Examples

Tokples	English
miadivo	Sit down
mai	come
da'a	go
ko'isi	Get up

e g ;   o-ko'isi 2pl   ko'isi 2sg

        you.get.up   get.up

      You get up   get up

7.2.2 Translation Issues Related to Commands
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating commands)

7.3 Questions (Interrogative Sentences)

7.3.1 Yes-No Questions
For Yes-No Question we use the 'o', 'a', 'e'. See example below.

Ali puka evenimu   'o?

Ali book he.gave,you 'o?

Did Ali gave you a book?

7.3.2 WH Questions
When we want to find out more than just 'yes' or 'no', in English we ask questions using question words such as *Who? What? Which? How many? When? Where? How? Why?* (People sometimes call these WH questions because most of these English question words start with wh.)

For the WH Questions we use: aida = when, a'i = where, aboina = how, dai = who, dava'ounai = why,

dava = what

dai ko'o   eani?

Who banana he.ate?

Who ate the banana?

(write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when translating questions)

7.4 Reason, Result, Purpose

7.4.1 Reason and Result
Here are some sentences that show a reason and a result in our language. Usually, the (reason comes before the result.

'olana   mai'oko'u 'ounai amakau

Because I.naked   so   I.afraid

Because I was naked, I was afraid.

7.4.2 Purpose and Result
Here are some sentences that show a purpose and a result in our language. Usually, the (purpose comes before the result.

Iani   betatava 'ounai eda'a   moku.

Food he.buy   so   he.went town.

He went to town to buy food.

7.4.3 Translation Issues for Reason, Result and Purpose
(write here anything you need to remember, or that you find difficult, when translating clauses that show reasons, results and purposes)

8 BEYOND THE SENTENCE

8.1 Topic
Topic is what a sentence is about. The topic often comes as the first part in the sentence. Very often the subject of a sentence is also its topic, but not always. (For example, in English, in *Those boys I had already seen*, 'those boys' is topic and object, whereas 'I' is subject.) If the same topic continues

in a number of sentences, the topic may not be there as a noun phrase, it may only show in the person markers on the verb.

8.1.1 Examples
(give some examples here of sentences in your language showing what the topic is. Highlight any topic markers you use, and anything you found out about new topics and old topics.)

8.1.2 Translation Issues Related to Topic
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating topics)

8.2 Focus
When some part of the sentence gets special stress, or emphasis, we call that **focus**. Something that is contrasted with something else is usually in focus, but contrasts are not the only things that get focused.

English does not use special markers for focus. In an ordinary English sentence, the last element is usually in focus. If we want to focus on some other element, we stress it more, say it more loudly. (In the example bold type is used for stress.) For example:

I *didn't see the accident.*   (Someone else did.)

I **didn't** *see the accident.*   *(*Although you think I did.)

I didn't **see** *the accident.*   *(*I only heard about it.)

I didn't see **the accident***.*   *(*But I saw the cars afterwards.)

8.2.1 Examples
(give some examples here of sentences in your language showing where the focus is. Highlight any focus markers you use. Explain how you know which is the focused part of a sentence)

8.2.2 Translation Issues Related to Focus
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are translating focus)

8.2 Participant Reference
The way participants are referred to in a story differs from language to language. Some languages often use a name for the main characters, others use pronouns very often, and some languages rarely use names or pronouns. This section shows what we found out about how characters are referred to from looking at stories in our language.

8.2.1 Example Story
We choose to study a story called …. *(give a name)* which is about … *(briefly explain the story)*

The first time the main character comes into the story, the speaker introduces the character by (name / using a noun phrase / a pronoun / a whole clause / some other way)? *(delete the wrong answers and give an example)*

When the speaker talks about the main character again after that first time, he (or she) (says the main character's name / uses a pronoun / uses a demonstrative / just uses the person marker on the verb / uses something else). *(delete the wrong answers and give an example)*

When another character comes into the story for the first time, the speaker introduces that character by… *(finish the sentence and give an example)*

After the first time, the speaker refers to this other character by … *(finish the sentence and give an example)*

The speaker refers to characters by name when … *(finish the sentence and give some examples)*

The speaker uses a pronoun when … *(finish the sentence and give an example. Remember, some PNG languages use pronouns mainly for emphasis or to answer a question.)*

If there are two or more people in the story that we would call 'he', we know which one the speaker is talking about because of … *(finish the sentence and give an example. Note that if your language has medial verbs, the markers on the verbs probably make it clear who the speaker is talking about.)*

8.2.2 Translation Issues Related to Participant Reference
(Write here anything you find difficult or need to remember when you are referring to the characters in a story while you are translating)