

# Nouns in Tutuba Language (O-S)

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愛媛県立医療技術大学紀要 第15巻 第1号抜粋

2018年12月

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### ツツバ語の名詞 (O ~ S)

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**Keywords** : Vanuatu Nouns Dictionary Bislama English

In the Republic of Vanuatu, there are more than 100 languages<sup>1)</sup>, and most Vanuatu people speak one of them as a mother tongue in addition to Bislama, a national language of Vanuatu. Tutuba language, a vernacular of Vanuatu, spoken in Tutuba Island has approximately 500 speakers and this is considered to be endangered<sup>2)</sup>. To the best of our knowledge, only Tryon et al.<sup>1)</sup> has collected about 300 vocabularies of Tutuba language.

This study focuses on nouns of Tutuba vocabularies, and describes their meanings, usages, and grammatical functions with many examples in Bislama<sup>3),4)</sup> and English. This paper will particularly focus on the vocabularies from O to S, as listed below, and this is the continuation of the paper, Nouns in Tutuba Language, published in 2016<sup>5)</sup> and 2017<sup>6)7)</sup>.

The construction of each unit is shown as follows. 1. Tutuba word 2. meaning in Bislama 3. meaning in English 4. Tutuba example sentence 5. the glossary of the Tutuba example sentence 6. meaning of Tutuba example sentence in Bislama 7. meaning of Tutuba example sentence in English.

In this language, subject pronoun has a realis/irrealis distinction, and the third person singular object enclitic form is =a, except after transitive verbs ending in a. In this case, the form is =e, instead. Prenasalized stops [mb] and [nd] are written as b, d, [β] is written as v, and linguolabial [m̥], [b̥] and [v̥] are written as [m'], [b'] and [v']. Abbreviations used in this paper are as follows. 1/2/3: first person/ second person/ third person, art: article, B: Bislama, caus: causative, class: classifier,

conj: conjunction, dx: deixis, E: English, exc: exclusive, G: Gloss, imp: imperative, inc: inclusive, irr: irrealis, link: linker, n: noun, neg: negative, obj: object, pl: plural, poss: possessive, pp: preposition, r: realis, red: reduplication, ref: eferential, rep: repetitive, sg: singular, vt: transitive verb, =: clitic marker, -: suffix marker

#### **oalu**

B. eit E. eight  
T. Nira ro=an vamol oalu.  
G. 3pl 3pl.r=eat orange eight  
B. Olgeta ol i kakae eit aranis.  
E. They ate eight oranges.

#### **olotu**

B. Espiritu Santo aelan E. Spirit Santo Island  
T. Ka=sa olotu avvo.  
G. 1sg.ir=go up Sano Island tomorrow  
B. Bambae mi go long Santo aelan tumoro.  
E. I am going to go to Espiritu Santo Island tomorrow.

#### **orota**

B. navel, nat E. nut  
T. Mo=vol orota merei ro me=sile=ao nira.  
G. 3sg.r=take nut some conjn 3sg.r=give=1sg.poss 3pl  
B. Em i tekem samfala navel mo em i givim olgeta long mi.  
E. He brought some nuts and gave them to me.

#### **oro**

B. toti E. rubbish

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T. Ma=bulai oro-i.  
G. 3sg.r=dump rubbish-ref  
B. Em i sakem toti ia.  
E. He dumped the rubbish.

T. E=tae oro-i !  
G. 2sg.imp=remove rubbish-ref  
B. Karemaot toti ia !  
E. Remove the rubbish !

#### rarau-

B. ruf E. roof  
T. Masi-de lo=ate na raurau-n ima-i.  
G. bird-ref prog=sit pp roof-link house-ref  
B. Pijin ia i stap staon long ruf blong haos ia.  
E. The bird is sitting on the roof of the house.

#### roae

Tuae, roae rolo usum matan ralsu saoi Tutuba. Nentovon, Tatubai rosa Olotu na hospital taron natuara ro sao tena ro isi te sola baro. Turama ro rolo tau roae na solara, roin usai mevro ro damdam sur ronoduiai.

B. lif, plet, meresin

Bifo, ol man Tutuba oli usum lif olsem meresin. Long taem naia ol man Tutuba oli usum hospital long Santo taem oli gat sik o kil. Bifo, oli putum lif long so blong olgeta, afta oli trin rain wota mo prei blong sick i finis.

E. leaf, plate, medicine

In earlier times, leaves were used as medicine in Tutuba. Nowadays, Tutuba speakers go to the hospital on Sato Island if their illness or injury is severe. Previously, they simply accepted the symptoms or put leaves on their wound, drank rain water and prayed for healing.

T. E=l te roae lave=ao!  
G. 2sg.imp=take art leaf pp=1sg.poss  
B. Karem lif (medisin) long me !  
E. Bring a leaf (medicine) to me !

T. E=l te roae no-m !  
G. 2sg.imp=take art leaf class-2sg.poss  
B. Karem lif (plate) blong yu!  
E. Take your leaf (plate)!

tamol na roae valiant: tamoloi-n roae

B. meresin man E. doctor

T. Tumbu-ku tamoloi-n roae.

G. grandparent-1sg.poss man-link lif

B. Bubu blo mi man blo lif (meresin).  
E. My grandfather is a leaf doctor.

#### retireti valiant : rtireti

B. toktok (noun) E. talk (noun), story  
T. M'ata-ku lo=rtireti tel ra-novar.  
G. uncle-1sg.poss prog=talk pp pl-child  
B. Uncle blong mi i stap toktok long ol pikinini.  
E. My uncle is taking to the kids.

#### ro-niu

B. lif blong kokonas E. coconut leaf  
T. E=tau te ro-niu tisin !  
G. 2sg.imp=put art lif-coconut dx  
B. Putum kokonas lif daon longwe !  
E. Put the coconut leaf down there !

T. tina-ku ma=vatu tajai no-ku na ro-niu.

G. mother-1sg.poss 3sg.r=wave basket class-1sg.poss pp leaf-coconut

B. Mama i tanem wan basket blo me lo coconat lif.

E. My mother weaves a basket for me from coconut leaves.

#### roturotu

B. ple, pleplei, plei spot E. play, play sports

T. Sara me=reti nna me=r daoa (do=)roturotu.

G. Sara 3sg.r=tell 3sg 3sg.r=tell 1dual (1dual.r=)play

B. Sara i talem long em se naoia bambae yumi tu pleplei.

E. Sara said to him, "Let the two of us play together."

T. Nna lo=sao na mo=roturotu futbol.

G. 3sg.prog=sick conjn 3sg.r=play futbol

B. Em i stap sik, be i ple futbol.

E. Although he was sick, he played soccer.

#### ruirui-

B. andanit E. under

T. Nanov dodo Moris mo=hor arivinirnir lavoa e-tea na ruirui-n tebol.

G. yesterday night Moris 3sg.r=hear rat big cdn-1 pp under-link table

B. Las naet, Moris i luk wan bigfala rat andanit long tebl.

E. Last night, Moris saw a big mouse under the table.

#### ruru

B. klos, kaliko E. cloth

T. Mo=usa talsea losi, ro ruru ro=lo=aira.  
G. 3sg.r=rain very really conjn cloth 3pl.r=prog=wet  
B. I ren hevi tumas, se klos i bin wetwet yet.  
E. As it rained heavily, the cloth was still wet.

**sae, sa**

B. go antap, san i raes E. go up, sun rises  
T. Ka=sa olotu avvo.  
G. 1sg.ir=go up Santo Island tomorrow  
B. Bae mi go long Santo tumoro.  
E. I will go to Santo Island tomorrow.

T. Mo=dui mo=dui. Mo=usa vavun mevro alo-i ma=sae.  
G. 3sg.r=be good 3sg.r=be good. 3sg.r=rain firstly  
conjn sun-ref 3sg.ir=go up  
B. No problem. I ren fast, afta san i go antap.  
E. No problem. After the rain, the sun will shine.

**sanjavulu**

B. ten E. ten  
T. O=davsai o=tovtov a=isi sanjavulu na leo-n Tutuba-i?  
G. 2sg.r=know 2sg.r=count 3sg.ir=reach ten pp  
language-link Tutuba-ref  
B. Yu save kaont long namba kasem ten long lanwis  
blong Tutuba ?  
E. Can you count from one to ten in Tutuba language ?

**sai**

B. wanem E. what  
T. O=in ti saina nambar masibon?  
G. 2sg.r=trink tea what today morning  
B. Yu trin ti lo wanem lo morning?  
E. What did you eat for breakfast this morning ?

**sakele**

B. jea, stul E. chair, stool, something to sit on  
T. Viriu e-tea lo=ate na ruirui-n sakele.  
G. dog cdn-1 prog=sit pp under-link chair  
B. Dog i stap long andanit blong jea.  
E. A dog was lying under the chair.

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## Acknowledgement

I would like to express my gratitude to Tutuba language speakers.

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP18K00579.

## Conflicts of Interest

The author has no conflict of interest directly relevant to the content of this article.

## 要 旨

本資料は、ヴァヌアツ共和国のツツバ語を辞書形式で記録したものである。南太平洋に位置するヴァヌアツ共和国では、83の島において100あまりもの現地語が話される。本資料で扱うツツバ語は話者数が500人に満たず、消滅の危機に瀕した言語の一つである。これまでにツツバ島で話されるツツバ語が研究の対象とされることはなく、ゆえに先行研究も筆者のものを除いてはほとんど存在しなかった。こうした消滅危機の状況と先行研究の乏しさを踏まえ、本資料は記録と保存を目指してツツバ語を辞書の形式で記録作成している。本資料で扱う語彙は、OからSの音で始まる名詞であり、これらはすべて2001年から現在までにツツバ島で定期的に行った現地調査のデータをもとに抽出している。本稿では、これを1.ツツバ語の語彙 2.ビスラマ語における意味 3.英語における意味 4.ツツバ語例文 5.ツツバ語例文のグロス 6.ツツバ語例文のビスラマ語訳 7.ツツバ語例文の英語訳の順番で記している。