

Nouns in Tutuba Language (A-H)

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ツツバ語の名詞 (A ~ H)

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In the Republic of Vanuatu, there are more than 100 languages¹⁾, and most Vanuatu people speak one of them as a mother tongue in addition to Bislama. Bislama, an English-based pidgin-creole, is the national and common language for different 100 vernaculars' speakers²⁾. Tutuba language spoken in Tutuba Island is one of those indigenous languages and has approximately only 500 speakers. It is now considered to be an endangered language³⁾.

To the best of our knowledge, only Tryon et al. (1976)¹⁾ has thoroughly studied and collected about 300 vocabularies of Tutuba language. The present study focuses on the vocabularies of Tutuba language, especially its nouns, and describes their meanings, usages, and grammatical functions with many examples in Bislama^{4),5)} and English. This paper will particularly focus on the vocabularies from A to H, as listed below. The construction of each unit is shown below.

1. Tutuba word [part of speech] 2. meaning in Bislama 3. meaning in English 4. Tutuba example sentence 5. the glossary of 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 [ᵐd] are written as b, d, [β] is written as v, and linguolabial [ᵐ] , [b] and [y] 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, conjn: 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: referential, rep: repetitive, sg: singular, vt: transitive verb, =: clitic marker, -: suffix marker

A

=a [N. clitic] B. em (object). E. him, her, it. 3rd singular object pronoun

Nno=boi=a. G. 1sg.r=like=3sg.obj B. Mi laekem em. E. I like him/her/it.

=ao [N. clitic] B. mi (object). E. me. 1st singular object pronoun

Mo=tov-i=ao. G. 3sg.r=call=1sg.obj B. Em i singaot mi. E. He/she/it calls me.

abe [N] B. wea E. where

1. Nna lo=to abe? G. 3sg.r prog=stay where? B. Em i stap wea? E. Where is he/she/it?

2. O=va abe? G. 2sg.r=go where? B. Yu go wea? E. Where are you going?

abi, abu [N] B. faea E. fire

1. Nno=vaso na abu-n urede-i. G. 1sg.r=make art fire-link laplap-ref B. Mi pripearem faea blong laplap. E. I prepared the fire for the laplap.

2. Ma=taŋorai abu na oroi talsea. G. 3sg.r=push sticks fire pp rubbish many B. Em i mekem faea long plante

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doti. E. He made a fire for a pile of rubbish.

ae, ei [N] B. wota E. water

Ka=in te ae G. 1sg.ir=drink art water B. Mi wantem trink wota. E. I want to drink water.

aenam'ata- (ae+na+m'ata-) [N. Bound noun]

B. wota blong ae E. tear (water+pp+eye-)

aekolukolu (ae+kolu+kolu) [N. Compound word]

B. reva (wota+flo+flo) E. river (water+flow+flow)

aka [N] B. kenu, bot E. conoe, boat

O=ma na aka? G. 2sg.r=come art conoe B. Yu kam long kenu? E. Did you come by canoe?

amali [N] B. ples we ol hae position men olsem jif i diskas mo desaedem important samting. (nakamal) E. The place where eminent men meet and take important decisions traditionally.

annan, noannan [N] B. kakae, kaikai E. food

E=va! E=sile noannan tel Vemol! G. 2sg.imp=go! 2sg.imp=give food pp Vemol B. Go! Givim kakae long Vemol! E. Go and give some food to Vemol!

annanna [N] B. lafet E. feast

Ro=lsu toa e-v'ati sur annanna-i. G. 3pl.r=kill faowl cdn-four pp feast-ref B. Olgeta ol i kilim fo faol long lafet ia. E. They killed four fowls for this feast.

ari- [N. bound noun] B. doti blong skin E. body covered with dirt

ari-ari na ebe [N] B. bodi we i doti tumas (doti-doti+pp+body) E. A body covered with dirt (dirt-dirt+pp+body)

arivi=tamaute [N. compound word] B. kat. Long Tutuba langis, arivi i minim rat, mo tamaute i minim waetman. Arivi=tamaute i minim rat blong waetman ; kat. E. cat (A Cat is expressed by the combination of arivi"rat"and tamaute"foreigner". This word implies cats were brought by foreigners.)

Arivi=tamaute e-tea lo=to na ruirui-n tebel. G. rat=caucasion cdn-1 prog=stay pp under-link table B. Wan kat i stap long antanit long tebol. E. A cat is lying under the table.

arivinirnir/aruvi/arivi [N] B. rat (arivinirnir, em i long fom. arivi mo aruvi, ol i sot fom.) E. rat (an arivi

and an aruvi are shortened form of an arivinirnir.)

asi [N] B. rop we i go gru long bus E. vine, rope (traditionally, a vine has been used as a rope.)

asu [N] B. smok, simoko E. smoke

avera [N] B. aelan kabis E. cabbage

Mo=tun m'asi tuan avera a-n ra-voi. G. 3sg.r=cook fish pp cabbage class-link 3pl-guest B. Em i kukum fis witem aelan kabis blong gest blong em. E. She cooked fish with cabbage for her guests.

avo, havo [N] B. twin E. twin

Nira avvo G. 3pl twin B. Olgeta ol i twin. E. They are a twin.

b'aeo [N] B. sak E. shark

Nno=η ka=davsai=a nen ro=tun b'aeo. G. 1sg.r=want 1sg.ir=know=3sg.obj 3pl.r=cook shark B. Mi wantem save olsem wanem ol i kukum sak/ Mi wantem save hawna o l i kukum sak. E. I want to know how they cook shark.

b'atu- [N. bound noun] B. hed E. head

Batu-na ma=matua. G. head-3sg.poss 3sg.r=strong B. Em i stronghed. (lit. Head blong em i strong.) E. He is naughty. (lit. His head is strong.)

b'eb'e [N] B. bataflae E. butterfly

baeo [N] B. bredfrut E. breadfruit

Rao-n baeo-i ro=lavoa. G. leaf-link breadfruit-ref 3pl.r=big B. Ol Lif blong bredfrut ol i bigwan. E. The leaves of breadfruits are large.

baisa- [N. Bound noun] B. saed, klosap long E. side, near to

Ima-i no-ku lo=to na baisa-n Dobulu. G. house-ref class-1sg.poss prog=stay pp side-link Dobulu B. Haos blong mi ia longwe i stap klosap long Dobulu. (Dobulu we em i nem blong praemari sikul long Tutuba aelan.) E. My that house is close to the Dobulu. (Dobulu is a name of the primary school in Tutuba.)

balubala [N] B. tebol, desk E. table, desk

baramali [N] B. Ol man we ol i gat 21 yia kasem 35 E. people aged between 21 and 35

barleselese/leselese [N] B. korel E. coral

Nira barleselese no-ku. G. 3pl coral class-1sg.poss B. Ol

korel ia i blong mi. E. Those corals are mine.

basura [N] B. popo E. papaya

Me=rei basura e-lima. E-rua ro=mena. G. 3sg.r=exist papaya cdn-five. cdn-two pl.r=ripe B. I gat faev popo long ples ia. Tu i raep finis. E. There are five papayas here. Two are ripe.

batai- [N. Bound noun] B. stamba E. trunk

Ma=ravi na batai-n niu. G. 3sg.r=hide pp trunk-link coconus B. Em i haed behaen long stamba blong kokonas. E. She is hiding behind a trunk of the coconut palm.

batieli [N] B. stik we yam i grow long em E. a stick used for training a yam vine to grow up

bativanua [N] B. vilej E. village

Bativanua no-da ma=lavoa me=seu mer nira. G. village class-1pl.poss 3sg.r=big 3sg.r=beat dx 3pl B. Vilej blong mifala i bigwan moa bitim blong olgeta. E. Our village is bigger than theirs.

bebe [N] B. pepa E. paper

bebe- [N. Bound noun] B. liva E. liver

beleti [N] < plate B. plet. Long Tutuba, wan wan taem ol man ol i usum lif olsem plet. E. plate. In Tutuba, leaves are sometimes used for plates.

bero- [N. Bound noun] B. sora E. ear

Bero-na me=te=dui. G. ear-3sg.poss 3sg.r=neg=good B. Sora blong hem i nogud. E. He is hard of hearing.

bero-butu [N. Compound noun] B. man we sora blong em i fas. (lit. sora-blaen) E. deaf person (lit. ear-blind)

Nna bero-butu. G. 3sg ear-deaf B. Sora blong em i fas. E. He is deaf.

beta [N] B. taro E. taro

Ka=sa ka=vasoi te beta. G. 1sg.ir=go up 1sg.ir=plant art taro B. Mi go long garen blong planem sam taro. E. I go to the garden to plant some taros.

bibi [N] B. mit E. meat

Ae ka=an te bibi na annanna. G. 1sg.ir=eat art meat pp feast B. Bambae mi kakae mit long lafet tede. E. I will eat meat at the feast, today.

bisu-lavoa [N. Compound word] B. tomb E. thumb

biti [N] B. smol samting E. smallness

Biti nao mo=ulua to-to. G. smallness 1sg 3sg.r=grow up red-quick B. Pikinini blong mi i gro bigwan quicktaem. E. My baby grew up quickly.

boe/boi [N] B. pig E. pig

Matan ka=an te boe nno=ma ha-nede. G. conjn 1sg. ir=eat art pig 1sg.r=come place-dx B. Mi kam long ples ia from se mi wantem kakae pig. E. Because I want to eat pig, I came here.

Bolosi [N] B. stik faea, faea stik, faea wud E. burning sticks

E=surutai bolosi na abi! G. 2sg.imp=push burning stiks pp fire B. Pusum stik faea tugeta antanit long pot. E. Push the burning sticks altogether under the pot.

bong [N] B. dei Witem namba from wan kasem seven, em i samtaem minim dei blong wik. (bong e-tea “Mandei”, bong e-rua “Tusdei”, bon e-tol “Wensdei”, bon e-v’ati “Tosdei” bon e-lima “Fraedei”, bon e-ono “Satadei”, bon e-b’itu “Sandei”) E. day Being used with a number from one to seven, the expression may mean a day of the week. (bong e-tea “Monday”, bong e-rua “Tuesday”, bong e-tol “Wednesday”, bon e-v’ati “Tuursday”, bon e-lima “Friday”, bon e-ono “Saturday”, bon e-b’itu “Sunday”)

1. Nao ka=lo=to na e-tolu-n bong-de matan bong no-n ra-novar-de. G. 1sg 1sg.ir=prog=stay pp cdn-three-link day-ref conjn day class-link pl-child-ref B. Mi wantem stap long Wenesde from se dei ia em i dei blong pikinini. E. I want to stay on Wednesday, because it is the children’s day.

2. Bong e-tea e-tea ma=ate na vaba maradi e-tea. G. day cdn-1 cdn-13sg.r=sit pp hole stone cdn-1 B. Wan dei, wan man i stap sidaon long hole blong stone. E. One day, a man was sitting down a hole of the cave.

3. mo=to ha-nede bong evisa? G. 3sg.r=stay place-dx day how many B. Hamas dei em i stap long ples ia? E. How many did she stay here?

bona- [N] B. smel E. smell, scent

Ro veasi-nde mo=rongo na bona-na ro ma=aftai ma=mae. G. conjn bush spirit-ref 3sg.r=feel art smell-3sg.poss conjn 3sg.r=come out 3sg.r=come B. Afta lisepsep i

smelem smel blong em, i kamaot. **E.** Then the bush sprit found its smell and came out.

bosi- [N. Bound noun] **B.** fasin **E.** behavior, fashion, style, typical manner of someone, habit, way
Bosi-na mo=dui talsea. **G.** behavior-3sg.poss 3sg.r=good too much **B.** Fasin blong em i gud tumas. **E.** His manner is very good.

bue [N, Vt] **B.** 1. [N] naef, busnaef 2. [Vt] splitim o katem samting long knife
E. 1. [N] knife, bush knife 2. [V] split or cut something with a knife
[N] Mo=urati na tia-na bue. **G.** 3sg.r=stubbe art stomach-3sg.poss knife **B.** Em i katem bell blong em long naef. **E.** He stubbed its stomach with knife.
[V] Mo=bue fae tarina. **G.** 3sg.r=cut tree many **B.** Em i katem plante tri witem naef. **E.** He cut a lot of trees with a knife.

dalū, madal, vatano [N] **B.** garen; ples we ol i planem kakae long em **E.** field; small private farmland for food
Nani bula-ku ma=annan na mondal mevro me=le=annan va-rua-na nen. **G.** goat class-1sg.poss 3sg.r=eat pp field conjn 3sg.r=rep=eat caus-two-3sg.poss dx **B.** Nani blong mi i kakae long garen, mo naoia em i second taem. **E.** My goat ate in my garden and this is the second time.
Ae o=sa na vatano-i tofonasa? **G.** fut 2sg.ir=go up pp garden-ref taem **B.** Bambae yu go long garen wataem? **E.** What time are you going to go to the garden?

dam [N] **B.** yam **E.** yam
Ka=sa ka=rif te dam. **G.** 1sg.ir=go up 1sg.ir=plant art yam **B.** Mi go long garen blong planem samfala yam. **E.** I go to the field to plant some yams.

doman [N] **B.** plas, putum togeta. (taem we man ol i kauntem namba from 11 kasem 19, ol i usum doman, olsem saŋavul doman etea“11”. (saŋavul i minim“ten”, mo e-tea i minim “wan”.) **E.** plus. (when counting the number from 11 to 19, doman is used like saŋavul doman e-tea “11”. (sangavul means“ten”, and e-tea means“one”.)

domi- [N. bound noun] **B.** nek **E.** neck
Ma=ake na domi-n toa sur annanna-i. **G.** 3sg.r=squeeze art neck-link fawol pp feast-ref **B.** Em i skwisim nek blong faol blong lafet ia. **E.** He squeezed a fowl’s throat for the feast.

ebe- [N. bound noun] **B.** bodi **E.** body
E=mosi mausi ebe-m! **G.** 2sg.imp=wash well body-2sg.poss **B.** Wasem gud bodi blong yu! **E.** Wash your body well!
Ebe-m me=sifo. **G.** body-2sg.poss 3sg.r=go down **B.** Yu kam bunbun. **E.** You lost your weight.

erua- [N. bound noun] **B.** fren, frend **E.** friend
Erua-ku ma=an vavun Tutuba urede. **G.** friend-1sg.poss 3sg.r=eat first time Tutuba laplap **B.** Em ia fastaem we fren blong mi i kakae laplap blong Tutuba. **E.** This is the first time for my friend to eat Tutuba laplap.

evana- [N. bound noun] **B.** end **E.** end
Evana-n uluduludunna-i no-ku me=ev nen. **G.** end-link story-ref class-1sg.poss 3sg.r=finish dx **B.** Stori blong mi i finis ia nao. **E.** This is the end of my story.

evisa [N] **B.** hamas **E.** how many, how much
Nao ka=tau te ai niu evisa? **G.** 1sg 1sg.ir=put art milk coonus hamas **B.** Bambae mi putum hamas kokonas milk? **E.** How much coconut milk shall I put on?

evisasi [N] **B.** smol (smol amount) **E.** a little, a few
Kamam tarina ko=sa Olotu ka=vol-vol na efisasi ro=vetaui matan laia-i. **G.** 1pl.exc. many 1pl.exc.r=go up Santo 1pl.exc.ir=red-buy conjn a few 3pl.r=prepare pp marriage-ref **B.** Plante ol i go long Santo blong ol i pem ol samting, mo smol long olgeta i priperem mared. **E.** Lot’s of us went to Santo for shopping, and only a few of them prepared for the wedding ceremony.

evui [N] **B.** everi samting, ol **E.** everything, all
Nira evui lo=maturu. **G.** 3pl ol prog=sleep **B.** Olgeta ol i stap slip. **E.** They all are sleeping.

hae, hei [N] **B.** kava **E.** kava
Te fafin Tutuba ro=tarao te hae. **G.** art woman Tutuba 3pl.r=like art kava **E.** Sam woman blong Tutuba ol i laekem kava. **B.** Some Tutuba women like kava.

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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島で話者およそ500人に用いられているツツバ語を辞書形式で記録したものである。ヴァヌアツ共和国では83の島々において100もの現地語が話されているが、ツツバ語は中でも消滅が危ぶまれている言語の一つである。ツツバ島は交通手段を持たない孤島であり、この地で話されるツツバ語がこれまでに研究対象とされることは無く、したがって先行研究もほとんど存在しなかった。こうした消滅危機と先行研究の乏しさを踏まえ、ツツバ語の記録と保存を目指して作成したものが本資料である。本資料は2001年から現在までの間に数年間の現地調査とくに参与観察により得られたデータを基に抽出した名詞であり、なかでもAからEの項を対象としてこれを 1. ツツバ語の語彙 [品詞、拘束名詞であれば記載] 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. ツツバ語例文の説明 (Gloss) 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。