

Nouns in Tutuba Language (M-N)

Maho NAITO

愛媛県立医療技術大学紀要 第14巻 第1号抜粋

2017年12月

Nouns in Tutuba Language (M-N)

Maho NAITO*

ツツバ語の名詞 (M ~ N)

内藤 真帆

Key Words : Vanuatu, Nouns, Dictionary, Bislama, English

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, a national language of Vanuatu. Tutuba language, a vernacular of Vanuatu, spoken in Tutuba Island has approximately 500 speakers and this is endangered²⁾. Though the number of speakers is declining, the previous research hasn't done, and to the best of our knowledge, Tryon et al.¹⁾ which contained about 300 vocabularies of Tutuba language, is supposed to be the only previous research.

This study focuses on nouns of Tutuba vocabularies, and describes their meanings, usages, and grammatical functions with many examples in Bislama^{3),4)}, English and Japanese. This paper will particularly focus on the vocabularies from M to N, as listed below, and this is the continuation of the paper Nouns in Tutuba Language (H-M), that will be co-published in 2017. The construction of each unit is shown as follows. 1. Tutuba word [part of speech] 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 [ᵐd] are written as b, d, [β] is written as v, and linguolabial [ᵐ] , [b] and [ᵐ] 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

M

mata [N] B. snek E. snake

T. O=sor mata me=ev ? G. 2sg.r=look snake 3sg.r=finish
B. Yu luk snek finis ? E. Have you ever seen a snake ?

mate-mate [N] B. nilgras E. mimosa pudica

T. E=te=isi na mate-mate ! G. 2sg.imp=neg=tough art
mimosa pudica B. Yu no mas tajim nilgras ! E. Don't
touch the mimosa pudica !

matua- [N bound noun] B. raet, raet saed E. right

T. Ima-i tarina mo=to na matua-da. G. house-ref many
3pl.r=stay pp right-lpl.inc.poss B. I gat plante haos long
raet saed blong yumi. E. There are a lot of houses on
our right side.

mavi [N] B. graon E. ground

me-leŋ, me-le, me-l [N] B. em ia longwe E. that one

T. Batifanua no-da ma=lavoa me=seu me-leŋ. G. village
class-lpl.inc.poss 3sg.r=many 3sg.r=beat thing-dx
B. Vilej blong mifala i mo bigwan bitim em ia longwe.
E. Our village is bigger than that one.

*Department of Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Ehime Prefectural University of Health Sciences

me-nede, me-n [N] B. em ia kolosap E. this one (which is closer to addresser)

T. Me-nede te me-l? G. thing-dx conjn thing-dx B. Em ia kolosap o em ia longwe? E. This one or that one?

me-nei [N] B. em ia E. this one (which is closer to hearer)

T. Me-nei boi ila. G. thing-dx pig wild B. Em ia wan wael pig. E. This is a wild pig.

mera [N] B. man E. man

T. Meli mo=boi mera lo=tuan nna. G. Meli 3sg.r=like man prog=help 3sg B. Meli i laekem man ia we i bin givhan long em. E. Meli likes a man who helped her.

mere- [N bound noun] B. pispis E. urine

T. Mere-m lo=si na sapat no-ku! G. urine-2sg.poss prog=go down pp sandal class-1sg.poss B. Yu, pispis i go long savat blong mi! E. Your urine is splashing on my sandals!

mesa- [N bound noun] B. woman blong em E. wife

T. Mesa-m mo=boi noannan malum.
G. woman-2sg.poss 3sg.r=like food soft B. Woman blong yu i laekem kakae we em i sofsop. E. Your wife likes tender foods.

mesu [N] B. bus E. bush

T. Nno=sor mate-a e-tea na mesu nanov dodo.
G. 1sg.r=look die-nmlz cdm-one conjn bush yesterday night
B. Mi luk wan ded bodi long bus yestede long naet.
E. I saw a dead body in the bush last night.

mesu-mesu [N] B. tums bus E. wood, many bushes

nabar [N] B. tede E. today

T. A=te=vano lavi matan reti-reti-a-i nabar.
G. 3sg.ir=neg=go must pp red-tell-nmlz-ref today
B. I gat miting long tede, mekem mi no save go.
E. Since there's a meeting today, he can't go out.

nani <Bislama. nani [N] B. nani E. goat

T. nani a=sun nno ! G. goat 3sg.ir=headbatt 2sg
B. Bambae nani i hitim yu !
E. A goat may headbatt you !

nanov [N] B. yestede E. yesterday

T. Vavine-i do=reti sur-i=a nanov ma=mae.
G. woman-ref 1pl.inc=tell pp-obj=3sg.obj yesterday

3sg.r=come

B. Woman we mifala i tokbaot yestede i kam. E. The woman whom we talked about yesterday came over.

nao- [N] B. front, fes, foret E. front

T. Ae a=si a=sor Vemol na nao-n sikul. G. will 3sg.ir=go down 3sg.ir=look Vemol pp front-link school B. Bambae em i luk Vemol long foret blong sikul.
E. He will see Vemol in front of the school.

nao [N] B. Mi (independent pronoun) E. I (independent pronoun)

T. Nao nno=boi Tatuba. G. 1sg 1sg.r=like Tatuba B. Mi laekem Tutuba. E. I like Tutuba.

natu- [N] B. pikinini E. child

T. Natu-m evisa ? G. child-2sg.poss how many B. Yu kat hamas pikinini? E. How many children do you have?

nede, nen, ne, n [N] B. ia E. this

T. Tamoloi nen sube-ra G. person dx chief-3pl.poss
B. Man ia hem i jif blong olgeta. E. This person is their chief.

nei [N] B. ia E. that

T. Tamoloi nei tamol dui. G. person dx man good
B. Man ia i kaen. E. That person is kind.

ne-na, na-natu [N] B. ples ia longwe, ia longwe, longwe E. there

T. Tamoloi l ne-na, nna me=reti-reti leo-n Vuisa.
G. person dx place-dx, 3sg 3sg.r=red-tell language-link Bokisa B. Man we em i stap longwe i toktok langis Bokisa. E. That person over there speaks language Bokisa.

ne-nede, ne-ne, ne-n [N] B. ples ia, ia E. here

T. E=ma, E=ma nene. G. 2sg.imp=come, 2sg.imp=come dx B. Yu kam, kam long ples ia. E. Come over here !

ne-nei [N] B. ples ia longwe (ples ia longwe, be i no longwe tumas) E. There

T. Tamoloi e-tea mo=tun ne-nei nanov dodo. G. man cdm-one 3sg.r=stand place-dx yesterday night B. Wan man i stap long ples ia longwe yestede long naet. E. A person was standing there last night.

nentovon [N] B. nao E. now
 T. Ae nentovon ka=reti matan na ava-i . G. will now
 lsg.ir=tell pp art turtle-ref B. Nao ia, bambae mi talem
 wan stori blong totel. E. I will tell you a story about the
 turtle now.

navul-e-rua [N] B. twenti E. twenty one
 T. Siao-m efisa? Siao-ku navul-e-rua. G. year-2sg.poss
 how many? year-lsg.poss 10-cdn-2 B. Yu gat hamas
 yia? Mi gat twenti yia. E. How old are you? I am twenty.

navul-e-tol [N] B. teti, toti E. thirty G. 10-cdn-3
navul-e-v'ati [N] B. foti E. forty G. 10-cdn-4
navul-e-lima [N] B. fifti E. fifty G. 10-cdn-5
navul-e-ono [N] B. sixti E. sixty G. 10-cdn-6
navul-e-mb'itu [N] B. seventi E. seventy G. 10-cdn-7
navul-oalu [N] B. eiti E. eighty G. 10-8 The reason
 why 80 is not expressed "navul-e-oal" is, the vowel
 sequence "eal" is not used in the Tutuba language.
navul-e-sua [N] B. naenti E. ninty G. 10-cdn-9

niu [N] B. kokonas E. coconut
 T. Da=vai Vernabas a=le niu merei matan da=viri nna.
 G. 1pl.inc=make Vernabas 3sg.ir=take coconut some pp
 1pl.inc=squeeze 3sg B. Bambae yumi mekem Vernambas
 i go karem samfala kokonas blong kokonas milk.
 E. Let's make Vernambas gather coconuts for coconut
 milk.

nna [N] B. em (independent pronoun) E. he/she/it
 (independent pronoun)
 T. Nna mo=boi=o. G. 3sg 3sg.r=like=2sg.obj B. Em i
 laekem yu. E. He likes you.

nno [N] B. yu (independent pronoun) E. you (independent
 pronoun)
 T. Nno o=loso me=ev? G. 2sg 2sg.r=take a shower 3sg.
 r=finish B. Yu swim finis? E. Have you taken a shower?

noannan [N] B. kakae E. food
 T. Ka=va ka=l te noannan G. lsg.ir=go lsg.ir=take art
 food B. Bambae mi go blong karem samfala kakae.
 E. I will go to get us food.

no-baro [N] B. niu samting ("no" i minim ting, mo
 "baro" i minim niu. No-baro mo ino=baro ol i minim
 samak.) E. new something ("no-" means thing, and
 "baro" means new. "inobaro" is the combination of ino

and baro. No-baro has the same meaning as for the
 "ino=baro".)

T. Me-l no-baro. G. thing-dx thing-new B. Samting ia
 longwe em i niu wan. E. That is a new one.

no-lavoa [N] B. big something ("no" i minim ting, mo
 "lavoa" i minim bigfala. No-lavoa mo ino=lavoa ol i minim
 samak.) E. big something ("no-" means thing, and
 "lavoa" means big. No-lavoa has the same meaning as for
 the "ino=lavoa".)

T. Arvi-tamaute-i no-lavoa! G. rat-foreigner-ref thing-
 big B. Buskat ia i bigwan! E. That cat is the big one!

no-mena [N] B. sweet something ("no" i minim ting, mo
 "mena" i minim sweet. No-mena mo ino=mera ol i minim
 samak.) E. sweet something ("no-" means thing, and
 "mena" means sweet. No-lavoa has the same meaning as
 for the "ino=mena".)

T. Mesa-ku mo=boi no-mena tasea. G. woman-lsg.poss
 3sg.r=like thing-sweet too much B. Woman blong mi i
 laekem samting we swit tumas. E. My wife likes the
 sweets very much.

no-vorvor [N] B. smol something ("no" i minim ting, mo
 "vorvor" i minim smolsmol. No-vorvor mo ino=vorvor ol
 i minim samak.) E. very small something ("no-" means
 thing, and "vorvor" means very small. No-vorvor has the
 same meaning as for the "ino=vorvor".)

T. Arvi-tamaute-i no-vorvor! G. rat-foreigner-ref thing-
 very small B. Buskat ia i smalsmal one! E. That cat is
 the very small one !

novar [N] B. pikinini we ol i gat tri yia kasem twelve
 E. children aged about three to twelve

T. O=davsai na isa-n novar-i G. 2sg.r=know art name-
 link children ageed three to twelve-ref B. Yu save name
 blong pikinini ia? E. Do you know this child's name?

Reference

- 1) Tryon DT(1976) : New Hebrides Languages: An
 Internal Classification. Pacific Linguistics
- 2) Lynch J, Crowley T(2001) : Languages of Vanuatu:
 A New Survey and Bibliography. Pacific Linguistics
- 3) Crowley T(1995) : A New Bislama Dictionary. The
 University of the South Pacific
- 4) Crowley T(2003) : A New Bislama Dictionary, 2nd
 edition. The University of the South Pacific

- 5) Naito M(2016) : Nouns in Tutuba Language (A-H).
Bulletin of Ehime Prefectural University of Health
Sciences, 13, 31-35.

Acknowledgement

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

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant Number JP16H07139.

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。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おり、本資料のツツバ語は話者数が500人に満たず、消滅が危ぶまれる言語の一つである。これまでに孤島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、したがって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したものである。本資料で扱う語彙は、MとN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 [品詞] 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。