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ツツバ語の名詞 (V2)

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Abstract

In the Republic of Vanuatu, more than 100 vernacular languages are spoken on 83 islands. Tutuba language, one of these vernacular languages of Vanuatu, is spoken in the isolated Tutuba Island. This has approximately 500 speakers¹⁾. To the best of our knowledge, Tryon et al.²⁾ containing about 300 vocabularies of Tutuba language, is supposed to be the only previous research.

This paper focuses on nouns of Tutuba vocabularies, and describes their meanings with examples in Bislama^{3), 4)} and English. This paper will particularly focus on the vocabularies beginning with V, and this is the continuation of the paper, Nouns in Tutuba Language (v1) co-published in 2020. 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 [ʰb] and [ʰd] 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, conjn: conjunction, dx: deixis, E: English, exc: exclusive, G: Gloss, imp: imperative, inc: inclusive, irr: irrealis, itj: interjection, link: linker, n: noun, neg: negative, nmlz: nominalization, 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

Keywords : Vanuatu Nouns Dictionary Bislama English

vorae (Vora means “to be born”, and “e” is the nominalized suffix.)

B. brata mo sista long wan famili E. sibling

T. Kamiu, vora-e e-v'ati?

G. 2pl be born-nmlz cdn-4

B. Yufala, Yu gat fo blata mo sista?

E. You, do you have four siblings?

veasi

B. lisepsep, lisefsef E. bush sprit (but it is actually a wild bush human with long hair).

T. Nentofon ae ka=var E. ai kamiu ra-veasi-de.

G. now will 1sg.ir=talk about something 2pl pl-bush sprit-ref

B. Bambae nao ia bambae mi tokbaot lisepsep.

E. I will talk about the bush sprit from now on.

varai (transitive verb)

B. tok samting o talem samting E. talk about or tell of something.

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levete

- B. singsing (noun), song (noun), sing a song (verb)
 E. song (noun), song (verb)
 T. Nno=ŋ ka=dafsai ka=levete ma=ausi bal nira.
 G. 1sg.r=want 1sg.ir=know 1sg.r=sing 3sg.r=well like this 3pl
 B. Mi wantem save hao blong save sinsin gud olsem olgeta.
 E. I would like to know how I can sing a song well like them.

veveboe

- B. seremoni E. ceremony
 T. Veveboi no-n ra-sumbei na boŋ e-tea.
 G. ceremony class-link pl-chief pp day cdn-1
 B. I gat seremoni blong ol jif long mande.
 E. The chief's ceremony is on Monday.

viae, viei

- B. tri, wud E. tree, wood
 T. Tamoloi e-tea isa-na Bototo lo=ate na malmalu-n viae.
 G. man cd-1 name-3sg.poss B prog=sit pp shadow-link tree
 B. Wan man nem blong em Bototo i sidaon andanit long wud.
 E. A man named Bototo is sitting in a shadow of the tree.

vibue

- B. Bambu E. bamboo
 T. Ida do=lo=vatu vimbue-n ima-i.
 G. 1pl.inc 1pl.r=prog=weave bamboo-link house-ref
 B. Mifala i stap wivim bambu blong haos.
 E. We are weaving bamboo for the house haos.

vatu (vt)

- B. wivim samting (rop o bambu)
 E. weave something (roap or bamboo)

vidi-

- B. tel E. tail
 T. Vir bula-n Tom vindi-na ma=marav.
 G. dog class-link Tom tail-3sg.poss 3sg.r=break
 B. Dog blong Tom teil blong em i brok.
 E. Tom's dog has a broken tail.

marav (intransitive verb)

- B. i brok E. be broken

vi-tabolo, vi-tabola

- B. tri blong nakatambol (tri-nakatambol)

- E. dragon plum tree (tree-dragon plum)
 T. Vi-tambolo mo=dui da=sa=loa, ro sur da=ve na tambea-na sur ima-i.
 G. tree-dragon plum 3sg.r=good 1pl.ex=salooa conjn pp 1pl.ex=use timbers-3sg.poss pp house-ref
 B. Nakatambolo ia i gud blong yumi katem blong usum ol timba blng em blong mekem haos.
 E. We should cut this dragon plum tree to use its timbers to built the house.

tabea

- B. timba E. timbers

vira

- B. flaoa E. flower
 T. Ra-tamoloi nen ro=lo=vsaŋ ra-novar, ro=varai nira evui na ro=r ra=lav te vira ra=ma nede avvo.
 G. pl-person dx 3pl.r=prog=ask pl-child 3pl.r=bring 3pl every pp 3pl.r=take art flower 3pl.ir=come dx tomorrow
 B. Tija i askem ol pikinini blong karem flawa i kam long ples ia tumoro.
 E. Teachers asked all the children to bring flowers here tomorrow.

vira-n frangipani, vira frangipani

- T. E=lav te vira frangipani e-tea e=ma!
 G. 2sg.imp=take art flower frangipani cdn-one 2sg. imp=come
 B. Karem wan flawa blong frangipani i kam!
 E. Bring a frangipani flower!

- T. Nno=boronj vira-n frangapanin mo=bon dui ro.
 B. Mi smelem flawa blong frangipani. I smelem gud we.
 E. I smell the frangipani flower. It smells sweet.

vira saeul

- B. Flawa blong hibiskis E. Hibiscus flower
 T. Vira-n vi-saeul nen me=nmea ro.
 G. flower-link tree-hibiscus dx 3sg.r=red itj
 B. Flawa blong hisbiskis ia i red we.
 E. This hibiscus flower is very red.

vira orota, vira-n orota

- B. flawa blong navel E. flower of nuts
 T. Laŋ me=ve na vira-n orota-i ro=uria ro.
 G. wind 3sg.r=make art flower-link nut-ref 3pl.r=fell down
 B. Wind i mekem flawa blong navel I fulfuldaon we.

E. The wind has made the navel nut flowers fell down.

lise, lise-

B. sit, sid E. seed

T. Nambar nno=vasoi lise baeo nalsanajful.

G. today 1sg.r=plan seed breadfruit wan hundred

B. Tete mi planem wan handred sit blong bredfrut.

E. Today I planted one hundred seeds of breadfruits.

vui

B. stamba E. stem, trunk of tree

T. langlosi ma=sabuti ra-vui-n betai bula-ku.

G. wind very 3sg.r=damage pl-stem-link taro class-1sg.poss

B. Saeklon i karemaot ol stamba blong taro blong mi.

E. The cyclone has up rooted the stems of my taro.

sabuti (vt)

B. pulmaot, karemaot

E. pluck or pull out something, such as grass, feathers, tooth, root.

vui niu, vui-n niu

B. stamba blong kokonas E. trunk of coconut palm

T. Vui-n niu nede mo=koru matan tasi me=sia.

G. trunk-link coconut dx 3sg.r=dry pp sea 3sg.r=touch

B. Stamba blong kokonas ia i traie from solwota i kasem.

E. The trunk of this coconut tree has dried up because it has been washed by the sea.

koru (intransitive verb)

B. drae E. dry, dying, as with a tree, plants

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Conflicts of Interest

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

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要 旨

本稿はヴァヌアツ共和国で約500人に日常的に話されるツツバ語を辞書の形式で記したものである。南太平洋に位置するヴァヌアツ共和国では、83の島々で100あまりの現地語が用いられる。本稿で扱うツツバ語はそのうちの1つであり、筆者のものを除いては先行研究の乏しい言語である。本資料で扱う語彙は、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で収集したものである。本稿は、そのなかでもvの音で始まる語彙を扱い、同年の「ツツバ語の名詞 (V 1)」の続きにあたるものである。本稿では各語彙を、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. ツツバ語例文のクロス 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。