

# Nouns in Tutuba Language (H-M)

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### ツツバ語の名詞 (H ~ M)

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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 endangered<sup>2)</sup>. Though the number of speakers is declining, the previous research hasn't done, and to the best of our knowledge, Tryon et al.<sup>1)</sup> 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<sup>3,4)</sup>, English and Japanese. This paper will particularly focus on the vocabularies from H to M, as listed below, and this is the continuation of the paper Nouns in Tutuba Language (A-H)<sup>5)</sup>, that is published in 2016. 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 [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, 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

#### H

**ha-leŋ, ha-le, ha-l** [N] B. longwe E. there

T. O=hor-i=a! boi ila lo=to ha-le.

G. 2sg.r=see-obj=3sg.obj B. Yu Luk! Wan wael pig i stap lonwe. E. Look! A wild pig is over there.

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

T. Nno=ma ha-nede matan ka=reti na leo-n Mey tel-ei=o. G. 1sg.r=come place-dx conjn 1sg.ir=tell art language-link Mey pp-obj=2sg.obj B. Mi kam long ples ia blong talem mesej blong Mei. E. I came here to tell you May's message.

**ha-nei** [N] B. longwe E. there

T. Doblulu lo=to ha-nei? G. Doblulu prog=stay place-dx B. Doblulu skol i stap longwe? E. Is Doblulu (primary school) there?

**hevei, orota** [N] B. nat E. nut

T. Kamam ko=lo=an orota. G. 1pl.exc 1sg.exc.ir=prog=eat nut B. Mifala i stap kakae ol nat. E. We are eating the nuts.

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**ino, inol** [N] B. ting E. 1 thing, 2 living thing

1. T. Turabue ma=davsai na isa-n ino tari. G. Turabue 3sg.ir=know art name-link thing many B. Turabue i save nem blong plante samting. E. Turabue knows many things' names.

2. T. Veasi mo=lsu ra-inol ma=va ma=burai=ra ro=daŋa. G. Veasi 3sg.r=kill pl-living thing 3sg.ir=go 3sg.ir=throw away=3pl.obj 3pl.r=stink B. Lisepsep i kilim ol samting ia mo sakem olgeta blong ol i stap stink.

E. The bush spirit killed things and threw them away to rot.

**ino=baro** [N] B. niufala samting (“ino” i minim ting, mo “baro” i minim niu.) E. new something (“ino” means thing, and “baro” means new. “inobar” is the combination of ino and baro.)

**ino=tuae** [N compound word] B. olfala samting (“ino” i minim ting, mo “tuae” i minim old.) E. old something (“ino” means thing, and “tuae” means old. “inotuae” is the combination of ino and tuae.)

**ino=lavoa** [N compound word] B. big something (“ino” i minim ting, mo “lavoa” i minim big.) E. big something (“ino” means thing, and “lavoa” means big. “inolavoa” is the combination of ino and lavoa.)

**ino=vorvor** [N compound word] B. smolsmol something (“ino” i minim ting, mo “vorvor” i minim smolsmol.) E. very small something (“ino” means thing, and “vorvor” means very small. “inovorvor” is the combination of ino and vorvor.)

**isa-** [N. bound noun] B. nem E. name

T. Isa-m ise ? G. name-2sg.poss who B. Wanem nem blong yu? E. What is your name ?

**kamiruo** [N] B. yutufala E. you two

T. Nao nno=lo=reti tel tubu-n kamiu kamiruo me=eno G. 1sg 1sg.r=prog=tell pp grand father/ grand mother-link 2pl 2pl.dual 2pl.dual.ir=sleep B. Mi stap talem long bubu blong yu se bambae yutufala i go slip. E. I was telling your grandfather that you two would go to sleep.

**kamiu** [N] B. you (prural) E. yu (plante)

T. Ae ka=si Tutuba tuan kamiu G. will 1sg.ir=go down Tutuba pp 2pl B. Bambae mi go long Tutuba aelan

wetem yufala. E. I will go to Tutuba Island with you.

**kap** [N] B. kap E. cup

**kare-** [N. bound noun] B. baksaed (bihaen), bak blong bodi E. back

T. Biti ima ma=ate na kare-n ima-i. G. small house 3sg.r=sit pp back-link house-ref B. Toelet i stap long bak blong haos. E. The toilet is behind the house.

**karu-** [N] B. leg E. leg

T. Karu-ku ma=asi=ao. G. leg-1sg.poss 3sg.ir=sore=1sg.obj B. Leg blong mi i soa. E. I have sore feet.

**karu-karu-** [N. bound noun] B. ol leg E. legs

T. Nna lo=vakoi na karu-n ve-natu-ku. G. 3sg prog=wash art leg-link woman-child-1sg.poss B. Em i stap wasem ol leg blong pikinini blong em. E. She is washing her child's legs.

**karu=mavu** [N compound word] B. tikim graon E. cultivate

**lamo** [N] B. flae E. fly

T. Mo=dono ma=tei lamo. G. 3sg.r=swallow 3sg.ir=dead fly B. Em i soalem flae mo i kilim. E. He swallowed the fly and killed it.

**lamo-lamo** [N] B. plante flae tumas E. so many flies

**lamo=ati=ati** [N compound word] B. moskito (fly=bite=bite) E. mosquito (flae=i kakae=i kakae)

T. Lamoatiati ro=le=ma ro=le=vere Olotu. G. mosquito 3pl.r=rep=come 3pl.r=rep=many Olotu B. Moskito i kam plante bakegen long Santo. E. Mosquitoes are becoming plentiful again in Santo.

T. Lamo=ati=ati ma=ati=ao mo=bulabula.

G. fly=red=bite 3sg.r=bite=1sg.obj 3sg.r=swell up

B. Moskito i kakae mi mo i solap. E. A mosquito bit me and the bite is swollen.

**laŋ** [N] B. win E. wind

T. Laŋ losi mo=lsu basura. G. wind very 3sg.r=kill papaya B. Strong win i spolem ol popo. E. Strong winds damaged the papayas.

**laŋlaŋai-** [N bound noun] B. kaen E. kinds

T. Laŋlaŋai-n vatal ma=lavoa ro nno=te=davsai ka=reti na isa-na. G. kind-link banana 3sg.r=big conjn

1sg.r=neg=know/possible 1sg.ir=tell art name-3sg.poss  
B. I gat plante kaen banana, i mekem se mi no save  
talem nem blong olgeta. E. Since there are so many  
kinds of bananas, I cannot tell which variety those are.

leŋ, le, l [N] B. longwe E. there

T. Tamoloi leŋ no-man sube. G. person dx thing-1pl.exc  
chief B. Man ia longwe em i jif blong mifala. E. That  
person is our chief.

T. Ve-tasi-ku e-tea lo=to Vila ae a=ma tel-ei=ao na sio  
leŋ. G. woman-child-1sg.poss cdr=one prog=stay Vila  
will 3sg.ir=come pp-obj=1sg.poss pp year dx B. Smol  
sista blong mi we i stap long Vila bae em i kam luk mi  
long nekis yia. E. My small sister living in Vila will  
come to see me in the next year.

leo- [N bound noun] B. langis, voes, toktok, mesej E.  
language, voice, talk, message

T. Ma=davsai na leo-n Tutuba. G. 3sg.r=save/possible  
art language-link Tutuba B. Em i save languis blong  
Tutuba. E. He knows the Tutuba language.

T. Nno=ma ha-nede matan ka=reti na leo-n mey tel-ei=o.  
G. 1sg.r=come place-dx conjn 1sg.ir=tell art language-  
link May pp-obj=2sg.poss B. Mi kam long ples ia blong  
talem wan mesej blong Mei. E. I came here to tell you  
May's message.

lima- [N bound noun] B. han, part blong bodi stat long  
solda i go daon kasem finga E. arm

T. Docta mo=tov tamoloi nen lima-na me=siati.  
G. Docter 3sg.r=call person dx arm-3sg.poss 3sg.r=not  
good B. Dokta em i kolem man ia we han blong em i  
broke. E. A doctor called the person who has a broken  
arm.

lolo- [N bound noun] B. insaed E. inside

T. Masi lo=to na lolo-n sios. G. bird prog=stay pp inside-  
link church B. Pijin i stap long insaed long haos. E. A  
bird is inside of the church.

m'ana [N] B. laf E. laugh

T. ma=avtai ma=ma mo=sor-i=a ro ma=m'ana.  
G. 3sg.r=come out 3sg.r=come 3sg.r=look-obj=3sg.obj  
conjn 3sg.r=laugh B. Em i kam aot mo lukluk em, afta  
em i laf. E. She came out and saw him; then, she  
laughed.

m'asi [N] B. fis E. fish

T. M'asi evisa o=isi=a matan nabar raviravi ? G. Fish  
how many 2sg.r=touch=3sg.obj pp today afternoon  
B. Hamas fis yu gat blong kakae long tede long sava ?  
E. How many fish did you catch for today's supper ?

m'ata- [N bound noun] B. ankel E. uncle

T. Ro=taŋsi sobe-ra. G. 3pl.r=mound chief-3pl.poss  
B. Olgeta ol i krae long chief blong olgeta we i ded.  
E. They mourned their chief.

m'ata- [N] B. ae E. eye

T. M'ata-ku me=siati. G. Eye-1sg.poss 3sg.ir=not good  
B. Ae blong mi i no gud. E. I have poor eyesight.

mabi, mabi- [N bound noun] B. bubu, smolbubu (little  
one after the elder one) E. grandchild

T. O=le na mabi-de a-be? G. 2sg.r=take art grandchild-  
ref ref-where B. Yu karem bubu i kam long wea ?/ Yu  
karem bubu i kam go long wea ? E. Where did you  
bring your grandchild from? / Where did you bring  
your grandchild to?

T. Mambi-ku ro=falafuroi. G. Grandchild-1sg.poss  
3pl.r=naked B. Ol smolbubu blong mi ol i stap malmal.  
E. My grandchildren are naked.

madu, madu- [N free, bound noun] B. apu E. grandparent

T. Biti-no-i me=r o=r saina madu? G. Smallness-thing-  
ref one 3sg.r=tell 2sg.r=tell what old B. Pikinini i askem  
se bubu i talem wanem? E. The children asked,  
"Grandpa (Grandma), what did you say?"

madal [N] B. olfala karen E. old garden, old field

mako [N] B. mango E. mango

T. O=an te mako me=ev? G. 2sg.ir=eat art mango  
3sg.r=finish B. Yu kakae mango finis? E. Have you  
eaten mango?

malo [N] B. koral, korel E. coral

malo-malo [N] B. koral rif, korel rif E. coral reefs

malumalu-/malmal- [N bound noun] B. sadow

E. shadow  
T. Viriu nen lo=eno na malumalu-n viei. G. dog dx  
prog=sleep pp shadow-link tree(reference form) B. Dog  
ia i stap slip long sadow blong tri. E. This dog was lying  
in the shade of a tree.

**mama** [N] B. papa E. dad, daddy  
T. Mama, ka=vano ! G. father, 1sg.ir=go B. Papa,  
bambae mi go nao! E. Daddy, I'm going !

**maradi** [N] B. ston, bigfala ston E. stone, rock  
T. Boŋ e-tea e-tea ma=ate na vaba-n maradi. G. day  
cdn-one cdn-one 3sg.r=sit pp hole-link stone B. Wan dei,  
wan lisepsep i stap sidaon long hol blong wan bigfala  
ston. E. One day, a bush spirit was sitting in a cave.

**mareo** [N] B. taon E. town  
T. Nna me=te=ŋ a=lo=to na mareo.  
G. 3sg 3sg.r=neg=want 3sg.ir=prog=stay pp town  
B. Em i no wantem stap long taon. E. She doesn't want  
to live in town.

**masi** [N] B. pijin E. bird  
T. Masi tarina me=rei leŋ? G. bird many 3sg.r=exist dx  
B. I gat plante kaen blong ol pijin longwe? E. Are there  
many kinds of birds there?

T Nno=hor masi ro=lo=reti-reti na mes. G. 1sg.r=hear  
bird 3pl.r=prog=red-tell pp bush B. Mi harem wan pijin  
i stap singsing long bus. E. I heard birds singing in the  
bush.

**masi-masi** [N] B. ol pijin E. bird (general)

**masibon** [N] B. moning E. morning  
T. Ida tarina do=sa a-uta masibon. G. 1pl.inc many  
1pl.inc.r=go up morning B. Bambae yumi evriwan i go  
long garen tede long moning. E. Let's everyone go to  
the field this morning.

**masiŋae** [N] B. agri, agrimen E. agreement  
[V] B. agri, E. agree  
T. Matan lele nira ro=te=masiŋa. G. conjn news 3pl  
3pl.r=neg=agree B. Taem olgeta ol i harem nius ia, ol i  
no agri. E. Because of the news, they are no longer in  
agreement.

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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、HからM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.ピ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.ツツバ語例文のピスラマ語訳 7.ツツバ語例文の英語訳の順番で記している。