

# Nouns in Tutuba Language (S-T)

Maho NAITO

愛媛県立医療技術大学紀要 第16巻 第1号抜粋

2019年12月

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### ツツバ語の名詞 (S ~ T)

内藤真帆

#### Abstract

In the Republic of Vanuatu, more than 100 indigenous vernacular languages are spoken on 83 islands. Tutuba language, one of these vernacular languages of Vanuatu, is used in the isolated Tutuba Island. This language has about 500 speakers<sup>1)</sup>. To the best of our knowledge, *New Hebrides Languages*<sup>2)</sup> that contained approximately 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 many examples in Bislama<sup>3),4)</sup> and English. This paper will particularly focus on the vocabularies beginning with T, as listed below, and this is the continuation of the paper, Nouns in Tutuba Language (S), that was published in 2018. 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, [B] 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

sui-

B. bun E. bone

T. Ma=kame na sui-na lima-na

G. 3sg.r=break art bone-3sg.poss arm-3sg.poss

B. Em i brokem bun blong hand blong em

E. He/she fractured his/her hand bone.

suni-

B. hat, kap E. hat, cap

T. Lan̄de me=sir suni-na mo=sov me=si na tasi.

G. wind 3sg.r=blow hat-3sg.poss 3sg.r=fall 3sg.r=go down  
pp sea

B. Win i blo mo kap blong em i go daon long solwota.

E. The wind blew his hat off and it fell into the sea.

susu-

B. jes blong bodi, titi (noun, verb) E. chest, breast, suck  
the breast (verb)

T. Vemol lo=susu fatea.

G. Vemol prog=suck first

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

B. Vemol i stap titi yet.  
E. Vemol is still suck the breast milk.

#### ta-aore

B. man blong Aore aelan E. people from Aore island  
T. O=davsai ta-Aore?  
G. 2sg.r=understand person-Aore  
B. Yu save man blong Aore aelan?  
E. Do you know anyone from Aore Island?

#### tam'a-

B. papa, dadi E. father  
T. Tam'a-ku ma=vasoi=a me=liu tamoloi taru-de.  
G. father-1sg.poss 3sg.r=plant=3sg.obj 3sg.r=exceed  
person other-ref  
B. Papa blong mi i planem emia moa bitim narawan.  
E. My dad plants it more than any others.

#### tamaute

B. Fas taem, tamaute i minim se waetman, be nao ia i  
minim se man blong narafala kantori.  
E. Initially, tamaute meant "European," but nowadays it  
is often used to mean "foreigners."

#### arivi-tamaute, arivi

B. kat E. cat  
T. Ma=fano mo=lsu ra-mbokalai, mo=lsu arfi-de, mo=lsu  
kalasur-de  
G. 3sg.r=go 3sg.r=kill pl-small lizard 3sg.r=kill kat-ref  
3sg.r=kill big lizard-ref  
B. Em i go blong kilkilim sam simol liset, kat mo bigfala  
liset.  
E. He went to kill some small lizards, cats and big lizards.

#### tamoloi

B. man E. person  
T. Nna ma=anuanu matan tamoloi tarina.  
G. 3sg 3sg.r=be shy pp person many  
B. Em i sem from i gat plante man.  
E. He is shy of the many people.

#### taŋa

B. bag E. bag  
T. Taŋai no-ku ne-nei.  
G. bag class-1sg.poss place-dx  
B. Bag blong mi i stap longwe.  
E. My bag is there.

#### tanume

B. devel E. devil  
T. Ae ka=reti matan tanume-i.  
G. will 1sg.ir=tell pp devil-ref  
B. Bambae mi tokbaot devel ia.  
E. I will talk about the devil.

#### tari/tarina

B. plante E. many, plenty  
T. Ma=davsai na leo-n tatuba tarina.  
G. 3sg.r=understand art language-link tutuba many  
B. Em i save wod blong Tutuba plante.  
E. He knows many vocabulary words in the Tutuba  
language.

#### taro

B. taem, taem we E. time, when  
T. Nno=tov na isa-n tom taro nen nor boti lo=ma.  
G. 1sg.r=call art name-link tom time dx boat prog=come  
B. Taem we mi faenem bot i kam, mi singaot Tom.  
E. When I saw a boat coming, I called Tom.

#### tasi

B. solwota E. sea  
T. Tasi-de ma=tamata ro ma=tamata.  
G. sea-ref 3sg.r=be calm conjn 3sg.r=be calm  
B. Solwota i kwaet tumas.  
E. The sea is very calm.

#### tasi-

B. brata E. brother  
T. Tasi-ku e=rua.  
G. brother-1sg.poss cdn-two  
B. Mi gat tu brata.  
E. I have two brothers.

#### ta-tuba

B. Man blong Tutuba aelan E. people from Tutuba island  
T. Nna tatuba.  
G. 3sg ta-tuba  
B. Em i man blong Tutuba aelan.  
E. He is from Tutuba island.

#### tavai-

B. fren E. friend in the extended family  
T. Me-l tavai-na ne-ne nte.  
G. place-dx friend in the extended family-3sg.poss place-  
dx itj

B. Em ia wan fren blong em ia.  
E. That is his friend.

#### tavalu-

B. saed E. side  
T. Vi-tabola lo=to na tavalu-n sikul.  
G. tree-dragon plum prog=stay side-link school  
B. Nakatambol i stap long saed blong sikul.  
E. There is a dragon plum on the side of the school.

#### tia-

B. bel E. belly  
T. Tia-ku me=vere.  
G. belly-1sg.poss 3sg.r=many  
B. Mi fulap!  
E. I'm full!

#### tia-tia

B. traot (noun, verb) E. hyperemesis gravidarum, serious vomiting in pregnancy (noun, verb)  
T. Nna me=tia-tia vitu e-rua nen te.  
G. 3sg 3sg.r=serious vomiting in pregnancy moon cdn-2 place itj  
B. Em i gat traot kolosap tu masnia nao.  
E. She had serious vomiting in pregnancy for almost two months.

#### tiaul

B. fishuk E. fishhook  
T. E=va e=vol te tiaul e-tea na stoa.  
G. 2sg.imp=go 2sg.imp=buy art fishhook cdn-one pp store  
B. Go pem wan fishuk long sto.  
E. Go and get a fishhook in the supermarket.

#### tina-

B. mama E. mother  
T. tama-ku me tina-ku lo=to sara tinabua.  
G. father-1sg.poss conjn mother-1sg.poss prog=stay place other  
B. Papa blong mi mo mama blong mi i stap naravala ples.  
E. My dad and my mum are living in another village.

T. Nna mo=ŋ a=fai=a na tina-na me=te=ŋ nna a=fai=a.  
G. 3sg 3sg.r=want 3sg.ir=make=3sg.obj conjn mother-3sg.poss 3sg.r=neg=want 3sg 3sg.ir=make=3sg.obj  
B. Em i wantem mekem be mama blong em i no lettem em.  
E. She tried to make it, but her mother did not allow it.

#### tinabua

B. narafala E. different  
T. Tamoloi merei ro=omboi vir-de. Tamoloi tinambua-i ro=omboi arufi-de.  
G. person some 3pl.r=like dog-ref person other 3pl.r=like cat-ref  
B. Sam man ol i laekem dog, be narawan ol i laekem kat.  
E. Some people like dogs. Others like cats.

#### tisin, tisinatu

B. jina E. down there  
T. Ise nen lo=tur tisinatu?  
G. who dx prog=stand dx  
B. Hu ia ia i stanap jina?  
E. Who is standing down there?

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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.

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## 要 旨

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あまりの現地語が日常的に話される。本資料で扱うツツバ語はこうした現地語の一つで、ツツバ島で話される話者数が500人に満たない消滅寸前の言語である。ツツバ語が研究の対象とされることはなく、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。こうした消滅寸前の状態と研究の乏しさを踏まえ、本資料は記録および保存を目的に、現地調査したツツバ語を辞書の形式で記録したものである。本資料で扱う語彙および例文は、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り、本稿では、そのなかでもsとtの音から始まる語彙に焦点をあてた。これらを、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。