

# Nouns in Tutuba Language (T-V)

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

## Nouns in Tutuba Language (T-V)

Maho NAITO \*

### ツツバ語の名詞 (T ~ V)

内藤真帆

#### 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 speakers<sup>1)</sup>. To the best of our knowledge, *New Hebrides Languages*<sup>2)</sup> 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<sup>3),4)</sup> and English. This paper will particularly focus on the vocabularies beginning from T to V, and this is the continuation of the paper, Nouns in Tutuba Language (S-T) co-published in 2019. 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

#### tivan, tivanatu, tivaba

B. longwe E. over there, in the distance.

T. Tamol nosea e-tea me vavine e-tea ro=lo=to tivana.

G. person old cdn-one conjn woman cdn-one 3pl.  
r=prog=stay there

B. I gat olfala man mo woman we ol i stap longwe.

E. There was an old man and an old woman who lived  
over there.

T. Ka=vajan toa-i.

G. 1sg.ir=feed hen-ref

B. Bambae mi fidim faol ia.

E. I will feed this hen.

T. Fir nosea-l ma=ati bula-ku toa tinambua-i.

G. dog old-dx 3sg.r=bite class-1sg.poss hen other-ref

B. Olfala dog ia i kakae narafala faol blong mi.

E. That old dog bit my other chicken.

#### toa

B. faol E. chicken, hen, rooster

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

**toladi**

- B. raes E. rice  
 T. Arivinirnir-de ma=an toluadi a-ra.  
 G. rat-ref 3sg.r=eat rice class-3pl.poss  
 B. Rat ia i kakae raes blong olgeta.  
 E. This rat ate their rice.

**tolu**

- B. eg E. egg  
 T. O=an tolu tuan saina?  
 G. 2sg.r=eat egg pp what  
 B. Yu kakae eg witem wanem?  
 E. What did you eat with an egg?

**tovu**

- B. sugaken E. sugarcane  
 T. Ma=an tovu ma=ma milondo talsea.  
 G. 3sg.r=eat sugarcane 3sg.r=come short very  
 B. Em i kakae sugaken i kam sot tumas.  
 E. She ate a stalk of sugarcane until it became quite short.

**tuan-**

- B. narasaet blong em E. his/her/its friend  
 T. Tuan-na me=sikul te me=de?  
 G. friend-3sg.poss 3sg.r=be student conjn 3sg.r=be not  
 B. Fren blong em i student?  
 E. Is your friend a student?

**tuva**

- B. posenrop. Rope we i gro klosap long solwota. Oli usum blong fasem ol samting mo wota blong em i konkon.  
 E. derris. It is a type of natural rope usually grown close to the sea. Often used for tying stuffs, and the liquid excreted from it is poisonous.  
 T. Mo=lum asi tuvai ma=malum.  
 G. 3sg.r=smash rope derris 3sg.r=soft  
 B. Em i smashem posenrop i sofsot.  
 E. He crushed the rope of derris to make it soft.

**uluvoe**

- B. yang man. yangfala we yia blong olgeta i stat long tetin kasem twenti.  
 E. young man. young man about 13 to 20 years.  
 T. Biti mera mo=ulua ma=ma mo=ulufoe.  
 G. small male 3sg.r=grow up 3sg.r=come 3sg.r=young man  
 B. Smol boi i groap kam yangfala nao.

- E. The little boy is growing into a young man.  
 T. nno=rojo uluvoe mera me=rei lo=tovi na isa-m nanov dodo.  
 G. 1sg.r=hear small male 3sg.r=exist prog=call art name-2sg.poss yesterday night  
 B. Mi harem sam yangfala man we ol i stap singaot nem blong yu last night.  
 E. I heard some young boys calling your name last night.

**urede**

- B. laplap E. traditional pudding grated from vegetables such as manioc, yam, banana, kumala, and cooked in a stone oven.  
 T. Ae ka=ve te urede a-n Sara.  
 G. will 1sg.ir=make art traditional pudding grated from vegetables class-link Sara  
 B. Bambae mi mekem laplap blong Sara i kakae.  
 E. I will make a laplap for Sara to eat.

**usa**

- B. ren E. rain  
 T. Matan usa lavoa me=vekalai ima no-ku, nno=lo=ve ima baro nentovon.  
 G. conjn rain big 3sg.r=damage house class-1sg.poss, 1sg.r=prog=make house new now  
 B. From bigfala ren i spolem haos blong mi, mi stap mekem niu haos naoia.  
 E. As big rain damaged my house, I am making a new house now.

**udu-**

- B. tut, ol tut E. teeth, tooth  
 T. Delvin ma=va mo=sor nes matan udu-na ma=asia. Ro nes ma=sambutu na udu-na.  
 G. Delvin 3sg.r=go 3sg.r=look nurse pp tooth-3sg.poss 3sg.r=be sore. conjn nurse 3sg.r=pull art teeth-3sg.poss.  
 B. Delvin i go luk nes from tut blong em i soa. Mo nes i pulmaot tut ia.  
 E. Delvin went to see the nurse because she had tooth ache. The nurse then pulled out the teeth.

**udu nanaom-**

- B. front tut, ol front tut E. front teeth, front tooth

**udu atau-**

- B. bak tut, ol bak tut E. back teeth, back tooth

**utu-**

- B. laos, fli, laos blong dog E. louse, flea  
 T. Tasi-ku ro utu-na ma=tarina ro.  
 G. brother-1sg.poss itj louse-3sg.poss 3sg.r=be many itj  
 B. Brata ia i gat fulap laus.  
 E. My cousin brother has heaps of (head) lice

**metesia**

- B. do, doa E. door  
 T. E=laḡati metesia-i malum! Nna ma=kame me=ev.  
 G. 2sg.imp=open door-ref soft 3sg 3sg.r=break 3sg.  
 r=finish  
 B. Plis openem doa ia slo. Em i brok finis.  
 E. Please open the door softly. It's already broken.

**ebalati**

- B. satem E. close  
 T. E=balati metesia-il Laḡ mo=suia.  
 G. 2sg.imp=close door-ref. Wind 3sg.r=strong  
 B. Plis satem doa. Wind i strong.  
 E. Please close the door. The wind is strong.

**vaba-**

- B. hol E. hole  
 T. Boḡ e-tea, tamoloi e-tea ma=ate na vamba-n maradi  
 e-tea.  
 G. day cdn-1 man, person cdn-1 3sg.r=sit down pp hole-  
 link stone cdn-1  
 B. Wan dei, wan man i sidaon long hol blong ston.  
 E. One day, a man sat down in a hole of the stone.

**vamol**

- B. aranis, bol blong pleple olsem futbol (Bifo, man ol i  
 kikim aranis blong pleplei. Taswe nao ia, aranis i minim  
 futbol.)  
 E. orange, citrus sinensis, football (Before, people kicked  
 an orange to play, so that orange is regarded as a  
 soccer ball in football, now.)  
 T. Vamol a-na e-rua ro=te=lo=mena.  
 G. orange class-3sg.poss cdn-2 3pl.r=neg=prog=ripe  
 B. Tu aranis blong mi i no raep yet blong kakae.  
 E. My two oranges have not ripened yet to eat.  
  
 T. Nno=boi vamol me=seu vatal.  
 G. 1sg.r=like orange 3sg.r=beat banana  
 B. Mi laekem aranis moa bitim banana.  
 E. I like oranges more than bananas.

**vatal**

- B. banana E. banana

**molona**

- B. laman E. lemon  
 T. Te fusa te mako te basura te molona merei na fanua le?  
 B. I gat kokonat, mango, popo, mo lemon long aelan  
 longwe?  
 E. Are there coconuts, mangoes, papayas and lemons in  
 that island?

**vanua=tamaute**

- B. narafala kantri ("vanua" i minim aelan, mo "tamaute"  
 i minim waetman.)  
 E. foreign country ("vanua" means island, and "tamaute"  
 means foreigner. "Tamaute" specifically refers to those  
 of European descent. "vanuatamaute" is the combination  
 of vanua and tamaute.)

**varango-**

- B. finga blong han. finga blong leg. Varago i minim wan  
 finga nomo. Luk var-varango.  
 E. finger, toe. Varango is a singular form. The plural form  
 is var-varango. See var-varango.

**var-varango-na**

- B. ol finga blong han, ol finga blong leg. Var-varango i  
 minim moa bitim tu finga. Sipos wan nomo, varango.  
 Luk varango.  
 E. fingers, toes. Var-varango means more than two fingers.  
 The singular form is varango. See varango.  
 T. Mo=tovo e-tea, e-rua, e-tol na varvarango-na  
 G. 3sg.r=count cdn-1, cdn-2, cdn-3 pp finger-3sg.poss  
 B. Em i kaontem wan, tu mo tri long ol finga blong em  
 E. He counted one-two-three on his fingers.

**Reference**

- 1) Lynch J, Crowley T (2001): Languages of Vanuatu: A New Survey and Bibliography. Pacific Linguistics
- 2) Tryon DT (1976): New Hebrides Languages: An Internal Classification. 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.
- 6) Naito M (2017): Nouns in Tutuba Language (H-M).  
Bulletin of Ehime Prefectural University of Health  
Sciences, 14, 19-22.
- 7) Naito M (2017): Nouns in Tutuba Language (M-N).  
Bulletin of Ehime Prefectural University of Health  
Sciences, 14, 23-26.
- 8) Naito M (2018): Nouns in Tutuba Language (O-S).  
Bulletin of Ehime Prefectural University of Health  
Sciences, 15, 25-27.
- 9) Naito M (2018): Nouns in Tutuba Language (S).  
Bulletin of Ehime Prefectural University of Health  
Sciences, 15, 29-31.
- 10) Naito M (2019): Nouns in Tutuba Language (S-T).  
Bulletin of Ehime Prefectural University of Health  
Sciences, 16, 25-28.

### 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.

---

## 要 旨

本資料は、南太平洋のヴァヌアツ共和国で約500人に話されるツツバ語を辞書形式で記したものである。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ており、ツツバ語はそのうちのひとつである。本資料で扱う語彙と例文は、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により得られたものであり、本稿では、そのなかでもtからvまでの音で始まる語彙を中心に扱い、これを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。