

Nouns in Tutuba Language (S)

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ツツバ語の名詞 (S)

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In the Republic of Vanuatu, there are more than 100 indigenous vernacular languages spoken on 83 islands. Most people speak at least one of these languages, in addition to Bislama. Bislama is an English-based pidgin and the national language of Vanuatu, along with English and French.

Tutuba language, a vernacular of Vanuatu, spoken in the isolated Tutuba Island has about 500 speakers²⁾. To the best of our knowledge, only Tryon et al.¹⁾ has collected about 300 vocabularies of Tutuba language.

This study focuses on nouns of Tutuba vocabularies, and describes their meanings with many examples in Bislama^{3),4)}, and English. This paper will particularly focus on the vocabularies beginning with S, as listed below, and this is the continuation of the paper, Nouns in Tutuba Language (O-S), that will be co-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 [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, 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

sala, sala-

1 B. rod, rod blong wokbaot leg E. road, pathway

T. Boi ila-i e-tea lo=tur na sala-i !

G. pig wild-ref prog=stanap pp road-ref.

B. Wael pig i stanap long rod ia !

E. A wild pig is on the road !

2 B. wei (single form. Sipose plante, sal-salan)

E. way (single form. Prural form is sal-salan.)

T. O=davsai na sala-na ?

G. 2sg.r=know art road-3sg.poss

B. Yu save rod blong em ?

E. Do you know how to do that?

sal-salan

B. plante way, plante road (prural) E. ways, roads

T. Mo=vusan=ao na sal-sala-n do=lo=rif dam-de.

G. 3sg.r=teach=lsg.obj art red-way-link lpl.inc=prog=plant yam-ref

B. Em i tijim mi olsem wanem yumi planem yam.

E. He taught me how to plant yams.

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saneta-

B. kof E. cough

T. O=hor na saneta-na ?

G. 2sg.r=hear art kof-3sg.poss

B. Yu harem kof blong em ?

E. Did you hear his/her cough ?

sao-, sao-a

B. sik, siknes, il E. sickness, illness

T. Nno=ntau o=isi na sao-na.

G. 1sg.r=afraid 2sg.r=touch art sickness-3sg.poss

B. Mi fraet se yu kasem sik blong em.

E. I'm afraid you will be infected by his illness.

T. Nno o=isi te sao-a ?

G. 2sg 2sg.r=catch art sick-nmlz

B. Yu kasem sick ?

E. Did you get sick ?

sara

B. ples, kantri, vilej, eria E. place, country, village, area

T. Nao nno=vavun na sara ne-de.

G. 1sg 1sg.r=be first pp place dx-ref

B. Em ia fas taem blong mi mi kam long ples ia.

E. This is the first time I have come here.

sarusari-

B. nil blong flaoa o wud E. thorn

T. E=sor-i=a ! Sarusari-n vamol ro=voro talsea.

G. 2sg.imp=see-obj=3sg.obj! thorn-link orange 3pl.r=big very

B. Watch out! Ol nil blong orange i sap tumas.

E. Take care! The thorns of the orange trees are very sharp.

sasa

B. wok, samting blong mekem E. work, task, job, work at something

T. Sasai no-da ma=lavoja talsea.

G. wok class-1pl.inc.poss 3sg.r=big very

B. Wok blong mifala i hevi tumas.

E. Our job is very exhausting.

savae

B. wataem, wanem taem E. when

T. O=ma Tutuba savae ?

G. 2sg.r=come Tutuba when

B. Yu kam Tutuba wataem ?

E. When did you come to Tutuba ?

savsavi

B. nallot E. Mashed food. It can be from mashed potato to breadfruit, but breadfruit nallot is more common in tutuba.

T. E=sile=ao te sombe savsav !

G. 2sg.imp=give=1sg.poss art piece nallot

B. Givim mi pis blong narrot !

E. Please give me a piece of mashed breadfruit !

selen

B. mane, manny E. money

T. O=lo=taur selen evisa ?

G. 2sg.r=prog=hold money how many

B. Yu holem hamas manny ?

E. How much money are you holding ?

siao- valiant: siao, sio

B. yia E. year, age

T. Sia-m evisa ?

G. year-2sg.poss how many

B. Hamas yia yu gat ?

E. How old are you ?

T. Ae a=ma a=hor-i=ao na siao lej e-tea.

G. 3sg.ir=come 3sg.ir=see-obj=1sg.obj pp year dx cdn-1

B. Bambaem i kam luk mi long nekis yia.

E. He will come to see me next year.

siŋo-

B. maot E. mouth

T. Nna mbal na siŋo-na siŋo-n ovovo-a-i.

G. 3sg like this art mouth-3sg.poss mouth-link swear-nmlz-ref

B. Emi olsem maot blo hem i maot blo suei.

E. It is as though he had a mouth for speaking ill of others.

sios

B. jej, jos, jaj E. church

T. E=loso, aevro e=sa na sios!

G. 2sg.imp=swim conjn 2sg.imp=go up pp church

B. Go swim fas taem afta go jej!

E. Take a shower and then go to church!

sobe-

B. ankel E. uncle

T. Sobe-ra lotu Olotu.

G. uncle-3pl.poss prog=stay Santo Island
B. Ankel blong olgeta i stap long Santo aelan.
E. Their uncle lives on Santo Island.

sobe

B. pis E. a bit of something, a piece of something
T. E=sile=ao te sombe savsav!
G. 2sg.imp=give=1sg.poss art piece nallot
B. Givim mi pis blong narrot!
E. Please give me a piece of mashed breadfruit!

soko

B. mama E. mother
T. Soko, ka=vano.
G. mother 1sg.ir=go
B. Mama, bambae mi go!
E. Ma'm, I'm going!

sola

B. so, soo E. wound
T. E=hor na sola-m!
G. 2sg.imp=see art wound-2sg.poss
B. Lukaotem soo blong yu!
E. Take care of your wound!

bobore na sola

B. mak blong soo, trak blong soo E. scar
T. Bobore na sola lavo-a-i na karu-m.
G. scar big-ref pp leg-2sg.poss
B. Yu gat wan bigfala mak blo soa long leg blong yu.
E. You got a massive scar in your leg.

suasua-

B. kona E. corner
T. E=tau te na beleti na suasua-n balubala.
G. 2sg.imp=put art itj plate pp corner-link desk
B. Putum plet long kona blong desk.
E. Put the plate on the corner of the desk.

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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。南太平洋に位置するヴァヌアツ共和国では、83の島において100を超える現地語が話されている。本資料で扱うツツバ語はその一つで、話者数が500人に満たず、消滅の危機に瀕した言語である。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、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。こうした状況を踏まえ、本資料は記録と保存を目的に、ツツバ語を辞書の形式で記録作成したものである。本資料で扱う語彙は、Sの音で始まる名詞であり、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。本稿では、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。