TRANSLATIONS DEPARTMENT
CANBERRA BIBLE HOUSE

GRAMMAR

OF THE

LAU DIALECT

OF THE

ISLAND OF MALA,

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS.

BY

The Rev. W. G. IVENS, M.A.

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Lau
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PREFARATORY NOTE.

The M.S. of this Lau Grammar was put into my hands by the Rev. W. G. Ivens (formerly of the Melanesian Mission), and is part of his wider work on Mala languages. It should be understood that he has not had the advantage of reading in proof or of revising the pamphlet, so cannot be responsible for any errors that may have crept in.

The Lau district proper is on the N.E. coast of Mala, and the language and vocabulary differs considerably from the Lau of Port Adam, which is the Lau of this Grammar. This Lau has naturally a certain admixture of Sa'a, the language spoken all round Port Adam. Probably the purest Lau is spoken at Sulafou, an islet off the N.E. coast. The people there claim to be the ancestors of the Port Adam colony. Probably Sulafou, Suraina, Port Adam, was the order of the migration from lagoon to lagoon. On the West coast where Lau is also spoken there is a considerable Fiu admixture, the language of the bush behind the Langalanga lagoon.

NORFOLK ISLAND, A. I. HOPKINS.

June. 1914.
LAU.

i. Distribution of the Language.

Lau is the name of the language spoken by the inhabitants of the artificial islets lying off the N.E. coast of Big Mala. The coast language from Uru on the N.E. to Langalanga, Alite Harbour, on the N.W. is practically Lau.

The inhabitants of Ai-lali on the mainland opposite the island Aio are an off-shoot of the Lau-speaking peoples, and the people of the two villages in Port Adam, Ramarama and Malede, speak Lau, and hold as a tradition that their forefathers migrated from Suraina near Ataa cove.

ii. ALPHABET.

(a) Vowels—a, e, i, o, u.
(b) Consonants—k, g: t, d: b: q, gw: m, m: n, n: r, l: s, f.

1. The vowel o in Lau frequently represents a in Sa’a, fou = hau, finau = hinau, mouri = mauri, (mouri also appears as mori), loulou = laulan, cf. inihou (Ulawa) often pronounced as inihau. Where in Sa’a a changes to e in certain words after a preceding i or o, no such change is made in Lau in the same words, i’a fish, Sa’a i’e: ua still, Sa’a ue; i’asi at sea (of a ship), Sa’a i’esi. Breaks appear in pronunciation owing to the dropping of certain consonants, but this is not so common as in Sa’a, Sa’a ma’o’i broken, Lau moi; ma’u to fear, Lau mou.
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2. The \( g \) is hard; the Melanesian \( g \) is not heard, but its place can be detected by a break in the pronunciation, e.g. \( i'a \) for \( iga \) fish. The \( g \) in Lau may replace \( k \) in Sa'a, \( igera = ikire \); \( g \) also occurs in the Pers. Pron. 1st Plur. excl. and 2nd Plur. where Sa'a has a break, \( igami = i'emi \), \( g \) also replaces Sa'a \( h \), \( buga = luhe \).

3. In many words \( t \) has been dropped, \( ani \) to cry = \( tani \), asi sea = \( tasi \), 'ola canoe = Sa'a 'iola = Lau tiola. There is no sound of \( n \) with \( d \), nor of \( m \) with \( b \).

4. There is no \( w \) in Lau, the place of it (where it occurs in Sa'a) is supplied by \( q \), \( qalu \) eight = Sa'a \( valu \), Ulaga = Ulawa. \( Q \) in Lau may represent \( h \) in Sa'a, \( qa \) reciprocal suffix = \( ha'i \). The sound of \( q \) is \( kw \); gw may represent \( q \) in Sa'a, \( gwou \) head = Sa'a \( qa'u \), \( gwini \) wet = Sa'a \( qini'e \); \( gwou \) deserted, Mota \( wou \).

5. Nasal \( m \) is not as common as in Sa'a, but it is heard in mane male, mela child.

6. There is an interchange between \( w \) and \( l \), e.g. \( nima \) or \( lima \) = five; \( daluma \) middle, Sa'a danume; \( inala \) to discern, Sa'a \( ilala \); \( l \) and \( r \) are both used and the sounds are distinct.

7. \( f \) replaces Sa'a \( h \), \( fera \) village, Sa'a hera (courtyard); \( fuli \) place, \( fuli fera \) village, Sa'a huli nume site of house, huli bed. The sound represented by \( f \) often approximates to \( v \), and it is hard to distinguish between the two.

iii. ARTICLES.

(a) Demonstrative Articles—\( na \): \( si: ta, te: mae; ge: fe. \) Plur.—\( gi, mai, ote \).

(b) Personal Articles—\( a, ni \).

1. \( na \) denotes a, the, and is of more general use than the corresponding \( na \) in Sa'a; \( na \) is used both with Sing. and Plur., \( na noni \) the body, \( na sasigamu \) your brethen, \( na \) coalesces in pronunciation with the conjunction \( ma \), and,
2. *si* has a more indefinite use than *na*, and denotes a part, a piece, any, and is equivalent to *mei* in Sa‘a; *si doo* the thing, *gamelu ka ani a si tuo?* what are we to eat? *si ere* fire stick, *si doo gu soea na* the thing (that which) I said; *si* cannot be used of the Plural.

3. *ta, te* = any, a, a certain one, at all, another, the other, and are probably the same as the numeral *ta* one; there is little difference between the use of *ta* and *te*; *ta gule fera* a city, *'oluna tu ai* the third one, *ta gule alafua nau* the half of my kingdom, *ta bali 'aba* the other hand, *ta sasina tu ai* a man’s brother, *ta ro fe gule bola* two young pigeons, *e lani si suu ana ta tooni* not clothed in any garment at all; *ta* may mean ‘only’, *ta ro ai* only two people (cf. Ulawa *tu’e ro ’inoni*); *ta* is also used with the numerals, *te mane ma lani* ta ro mane one man or two men, *ta ro si lio* two minds, *ta ro tanale penny* two hundred pence; *te geni sorii* a maiden, *te taujilina* ini a he alone, *te aiai falaete* one only; *te* is used of units (as *ata* in Sa’á), *te fia fe doo* only seven things, *te ai ma te ai* one by one, *too te ai* singly. *Ni* may be added, *tani aiai* everybody, some others, *ana tani fera gi* in all lands; *si* may be added, *tasi fou* a rock, *te si na doo a thing* apart, accursed; *te si gula ‘i’idimani* a little while; *ke* may replace *te, kesi gula ‘i’idimani* a small piece, *ro kesi kurni buta* two small pieces of money; *ke* and *si* may be combined, *te ke si gula ‘i’idimani*, *e lani asia* na *te ke si doo* there is nothing at all.

4. *mae* is used with *fera, dani, rodo, oru*, and corresponds to the use of *ha‘i* with similar words in Sa‘á, *mae fera* a village, *maedani* a day, *maerodo* darkness, *fai mae oru ga’iliu* the four winds; *mae* may be *ma e, ma* = eye, = one, and *e* the construct form (cf. Sa‘á maa *ni, a*).

5. *qe* is used in certain phrases, *qe afe* a woman, *qe i’a* a fish, *qe oru* a widow; *na* may be prefixed, *na qe i’a* gi fishes.

6. *fe* is evidently the same as *fe* the reciprocal prefix, and as in Sa‘á (cf. Sa‘á *ha‘i*), it is used both as a prefix
and as an article. It conveys the notion of recurrence, and may be used of one of a series, *fe rodo* a night, *fe asuu* a day. *fe* is also used of things spherical in shape, *fe kakara’ikua* a hen’s egg (Sa’a *hoi kue*), *fe bread* a loaf, *fe bubulu* a star, *fe uo* a hill, *fe rade* a reed, *fe gale bola* a young pigeon; *na* may precede, *na fe uo* a hill; or *ta, tefuana ta fe uo* every hill, *te fe mela matola* an only son. *fe* is also used as the equivalent of the multiplicative (*ha’a* in Sa’a), *ro fe omia* two crowings, *’olu fe nianialagui* three denials of me, *fiu fe ade doo tu’ala* seven cases of wrong doing.

7. *gi* denotes plurality, *na mane gi* the males; it may be separated from the noun, *na doo nia gi* his things; it is also used with the Pers. Pron. Plur. *gia gi* we, *gera gi* they, and is probably the same as the final *i* in Sa’a, *i’emere’i* we two, etc.

8. It is questionable whether *ote* is not properly employed of females only, *ote aia nia* his female relations, *ote sasina* his sisters, *ote geni* women, *ote ai* you women; *gi* may be added, *ote ai gi* you women. In Port Adam *ote* seems to be employed as a regular plural article *ote mane gi*!

9. *mai* is used with Nouns of Relationship only, *mai ’asi nia* his brethren, *ro mai telana* mother and daughter-in-law, *ro mai sasina* brethren.

10. *a* is used as a Personal Article with the names of males, native or foreign, *a Leo, a Joe*. *ni* is used with names of females only, native or foreign, *ni Mary, ni Alida*; it is also used with certain Nouns which denote women, where in Sa’a *na or a* is used, *ni te nau* my mother, *ni maeman e* a man’s sister or a woman’s brother, *ni aia* female relations, *ni doo the woman* (Sa’a *a keine*), *ni mela ne* that woman; but it is not used with *afe* wife nor *geni* female; *ni* is not used with the Plural.
iv. NOUNS

1. Nouns which take the possessive suffixes:

(a) parts of body, *lima* hand, *limagu* my hand, *'aba* arm, *'abamu* thy arm.

(b) Position, *buri* behind, *burigu* behind me, *i dalumana* in the midst, *i kamena lobo* beside the lake.


(d) Certain terms of relationship, *ta ro* mai telana, *but ni te nia, ro mai* funona relations-at-law, *but na funo nia* his mother-in-law: *sasi* brother, or, sister, *sasigu*, is the only word denoting relationship which takes the suffixed pronoun.

2. Formation of Nouns.

There are certain terminations which mark out certain words as Nouns, the terminations are added to Verbs, Adjectives and Adverbs, and the Nouns thus formed express abstract ideas. The terminations are:

(a) attached to Verbs, *a, la, fa, ta*; *mae*, to die, *maela*, death, sickness; *maela death*; *bae* to speak, *baela* speech, *baea* word; *fana* to eat, *fanaa* and *fanala* food; *meafofa* sickness; *meafana ere* the light of the fire; *naoafa* the first; *ta* is seen in the root *afuta* meaning 'all,' which is only used with the suffixed pronoun, *afutagera* all of them, *afutana na ai gi* all the people. Compound Nouns may be formed, *girigiri lifoa* gnashing of teeth, *saitama dooa* wisdom.

(b) Attached to Adjectives and Adverbs, *la, diena* good, *dienala* goodness, *tasa* excess, *ro fe* *tasala* twice as great.

3. Construct form.

To make a construct form *e* is added to the first of two Nouns, *na'oe gula* the chief place, *na fai mae oru*
qu'iliu the four winds, toloe fera hill, fuli abae ai man's handiwork. When the final vowel of the first member ends in a, ae contracts to e, aqale ma'i ten baskets. na'o'fe mela eldest child, fufue ai seed.


Verbal substantives which may be considered as Gerundives are formed by adding the suffixed Pronouns to Noun forms in la, saunilana his being killed, adelana the doing of it, foulanana news of it, talaelana because of, olisilana his being answered, fanalana his eating, gwoulana his drinking, ogulada their being gathered together. The words 'o'olo right, monli left are treated in the same way, 'o'ololagau my right hand, tou little, toulagu my infancy, diena good, dienalana si doo good things.


The Genitives are i, ni, li, si. Alafaa i lani kingdom of heaven, geni i Sa'a Sa'a woman.

ni is used mainly in construction: fote ni fera a native paddle, baea ni sugela deceitful words, gwai ni gwaila anointing oil, memedwa ni lalano wild honey; also rosuli ni manatai gami hear us in mercy, qu ada ni dorilamu I see thee with pleasure, to'o ni bu'o live in ignorance, si gula ni lea nia a place for him to go; li replaces ni in certain words, malimaea enemy, malitafa channel in reef.

si is used in certain phrases; ofu si doo bundles, ro tooni si doo 2,000.

The Genitive is frequently omitted, olu teu flour, three measures of flour, mumudi fanula crumbs of food, mane Sa'a a Sa'a man, falisi vine vineyard.

The Preposition ana may be used to denote the Genitive; luma ana fooa house of prayer, tala ana fanualamu way of peace.

A Genitive is also shown by the use of the suffixed pronoun 3 Singular or Plural in agreement with the idea expressed in the second Noun; i toloa fera on the tops
of the hills, gwouna na ai gi head of men, 'abada ai gi men's hands.

The ordinary possessive idea is shown by juxtaposition in cases where the pronoun cannot be suffixed, afe nau, my wife, arai ni'a her husband.

5. Plural.

To shew plurality gi is used following the Noun, na mane gi the men; oro many may be added na mane oro gi many men; tani ai oro many people.

geru Per. Pron. 3 Plur. is used to mark plurality, gera fiolo the hungry, gera priest da adea urina the priests acted thus. Totality and completion is shown by sui finished, or sui na, afutada sui they all, gera lea sui na they have gone already; na also shews completion gera lea na they have gone. To express totality the suffixed Pronoun, 3 Pers. Sing., and all Pers. Plur. are added to a root afuta, formed from afu to complete, ta Noun suffix, afutana fera all the land, afutana nonigu my whole body, afutagolu all of us, afutada sui da nalia they all received it; na may be prefixed na afutana nonina his whole body. The numeral galu eight is used as an indefinite number, galu doo inau all my things, galu fera all lands, but cf. te si na doo te si na fera may be the correct usage. Tefuuana means 'all' 'every,' tefuwana na fera every land, te = one funa Noun formed from fuu = Sa'a huu, real, for all time, na suffixed Pronoun: other forms are fafuuana, (fa canasive) fafuuana si doo the real thing, also to'ofuu-nana real, true.


To shew sex mane is used for male and geni for females.

7. Nouns of Relationship.

Of all the Nouns denoting relationship sasi brother, sister, is the only one that takes the suffixed Pronoun. The word used for 'father' is ma'a—the Article na is used with this, na ma'a nau my father, moaka nau is also commonly used; mela na ai so and so's son; aia with the
Article ni sing. ote plur., ni aia man's sister, maeman man's sister; 'asi brother (sister) is only used with the prefix mai which marks reciprocity of relationship, mai-'asi nau brethren! In speaking of pairs ro is used, ro mai susina two brothers, ta ro manaia father and son, (mama appears to be used in this phrase alone.)

The word for 'child' is melu, melu nia his child. The Adjective gale is used preceding the Noun to describe something young, ro fe gale bola two young pigeons. 'Mother' = te, the Article is ni, ni te nau my mother, ta ro mai telana mother and child, with inau added, my wife and child; the la of telana is the Noun suffix and na the suffixed Pronoun; ta ro maifunona two relations-at-law.

ai person, man, is used as a vocative, melu ai you there! a doo ai hey, you! na ai 'oe your people, ai ni raua servant, ai tou the less.

v. PRONOUNS.

1. Personal Pronouns.

Singular 1. inau, nau, gu.
2. i'oe, 'oe, 'o.
3. iniu, nia, ni, e.

Plural 1. incl. igia, gia; igolu, golu.
   excl. igami, gami, mi: igamelu, gamelu.
2. igamu, gamu, mu; igamolu, gamolu.
3. igera, gera, da; idalu, dalu.

Dual 1. incl. igoro, goro.
   excl. igamere, gamere.
2. igamoro, gamoro.
3. idaro, daro.

The forms with i are never used by themselves as the subject, but are always accompanied by the shorter forms, igera da ada ma da si ada na they see but do not see; the three longer forms in the Singular are of more or less infrequent use. The initial i is run on to the preceding vowel in pronunciation.
All the forms without *i* are used alone as the Subject of the Verb. Where there are three forms the second and third are generally used together as Subjects, *gami miani* *si saetamana* we do not know; but the short forms *gi, gu, mi, da,* may be used alone as subjects, *gu si saea* I do not know. The forms in *lu* are not used as a Trial, but are used to narrow the application.

*nia* is used as meaning, there is, *si mamana nia 'ana* there was power in him, *'efita fe bread nia agamolu*; it is also equivalent to the Genitive, *ana maedani nia Abiathar* in Abiathar's time; when the meaning is, there is, it is, *nia* is preceded by *e,* *na liqa gera enia 'ada* they have their holes, *ma te ai e nia i luma* there is only one person in the house; *nia na* = that is it.

*nì* occurs in *ni fai?* what? where? *e uta ro si lio nì amu?* how are ye of two minds? *na light fuana noni nì mua* the light of the body is the eye.

*e* is generally used of the Neuter, *e lani* it is not, no! *e lani 'ana* it is lost, *e uta?* how? *e sui na* it is finished; *e* appears also to be used, as in Sa'a, with a personal subject, *ma e erisia na to'o 'e sui* when he had sent away the people; the best usage is the particle *ka* without a Pronoun.

*gi* is used with the forms in the Plur. but not with those in *lu, gia gi fi dao na* we have just come.

*igera* and *gera* are used as equivalent to a plural Article, *igera na Judea* the Jews.

2. Pronouns suffixed to Verbs or Prepositions.

**Singular** 1. *naa.*
2. *'oe.*
3. *a.*

**Plural**

1. incl. *gia, golu.*
   excl. *gami, gamelu.*
2. *gami, gamolu.*
Dual

1. incl. goro.
2. excl. gamere.
3. gamoro.
4. daro.

A second object of the Verb always appears in the suffixed Pronoun, *gu lani si adasia na 'ola* I saw no canoe, *gera gutafigena na mane gi* they persecuted the men. All Prepositions governing Nouns have the Pronoun suffixed as an anticipatory object in agreement with the Noun, *gea lea fonosia fera* they went to harm the land, *fajia si doo* concerning the matter.

The Verb *dori* to wish, has the Pronoun suffixed where in Sa'a none is used, *nia lani si doria gwou ana* he would not drink (it) of it,

To *taifili* alone, the Pronouns are suffixed, *te taifilia* he alone.

3. Pronouns suffixed to Nouns.

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<th>Singular</th>
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<td>2. mu.</td>
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<td>3. na.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>1. incl. gia, golu.</td>
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<td>2. gamu, gamolu.</td>
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<td>Dual</td>
<td>1. incl. goro.</td>
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<td>3. daro.</td>
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When things and not persons are in question *ni* is used in place of *da, lea alua i fulini* go and put them in their places.

The different classes of Nouns to which the Pronouns are attached are noted above under iv. 1.

These Pronouns are also suffixed to the Preposition *fua to, to afuta* all, and to certain Nouns which have no
POSSESSIVES.

Independent existence; *otofa* concerning, *'o'ofa* approaching to, *enceinte*; *sie*, *chez*; *mara* of one's own accord, *te tai'a* *marana* he alone; also to the Verb *to'o* to hit, *to'o* *gau*, *to'ona*, etc.

4. Demonstrative Pronouns.

*na*, *ne*, this; *nena*, *nana*, *nane*, that; *nia* *nana*, that is it.

*go*, an Adverb, there, is used as a Demonstrative, *tefe doo* *go* *ana* only one thing, *inau* *go* *agu* I for my part; *ne* may be added, *gone* = that, *inia* *gone* that is so; *ba* = that, *diena* *ba* good! *bago* = that, there.

5. Interrogative Pronouns.

*ti* who, with Personal Article prefixed, *ati*. The exclamation *ba* may be added for emphasis, *ati* *ba* who? *ati* *mane* what man? *ati* has also an indefinite use, *ati* *susi* *lia* who knows? *ne* may be added for emphasis, *ate* *ne* who then? *gerati* Plural who?

*ta'a*, *tafa*, what? *ta'a* may mean, of what sort? *ta* *si* *doo* *ta'a* what sort of thing? *si* *ta'a* what? that which; *si* *doo* *ta'a* *ne* what? *ni* *fai* which?

6. Indefinite Pronouns.

*ta*, *te*, means, the other; *ta* *ola* *lau* a different canoe, *ta* *si* any, every; *ta* *si* *doo* anything, *te* *si* *na* *doo* everything; with the addition of *ni*, *ta* *ni* some, *tani* *fufue* *aiai* some seeds, *ta* *ni* *aiai* some, other.

*sai* place, thing; *sai* *ai* that which, what; *sai* *na* that which, *ta* *sai* *ai* one another (of things), *sai* *oe* your place, your duty; *tani* *oto* *ni* *sai* *ai* some people; *sai* in Lau is used of food only.

vi. POSSESSIVES.

| Singular | 1. 'agu. | 2. 'amu. | 3. 'ana. |
The Possessive is used:

(1) of things to eat and drink, si fanaa agu some thing for me to eat.

The Personal Pronouns are used instead of the Possessive when the idea is of food generally and not of a particular meal, si doo ni gwou inau a drink for me.

(2) As meaning 'for me,' etc., 'for my part,' 'belonging to,' 'at,' 'with;' gent 'agu a wife for me, 'e lea 'ana he went his way, gu ka gele dau go 'agu if I but touch, fuana nalia fera nia 'agolu to get his land for ourselves, si doo 'ana 'agera priest taijiligera but for the priests only; si mamana nia 'ana power in him, his power, si doo oro 'agu I have many things, e lomi 'ana not in it, lost; nia soe 'agera he questioned them, soea satana ana a doo ask so and so his name, nia ledia tasi doo 'agu he asked me about something, ogana 'agera their debt.

(3) As the Object of a Nenter Verb, gera da gele 'ana they marvelled at him, gu ino amu I beseech thee, dau 'agu touch me, bota 'ana blessed is he.

(4) With Neuter Verbs when the Object is separated from the Verb, nia bubu tete 'adalu he regarded them fixedly; ka lugata'i sawini 'ana let him go secretly, da bne aisile 'ana they spoke scornfully of him; alu meme gamu rend you, is a variation.

(5) To express 'of,' 'from among;' ati mane 'agamu what man of you.
The Adjective 'ofoa apart is also followed by the Possessive.

It will be seen that the one Possessive in Lau does the work of the three that are used in Sa'a. A Port Adam man asking for a Sa'a woman as geni 'ana (as has happened before now at Sa'a) would be asking whether he wanted to 'eat' her—the Sa'a use being keni nana—'ana being reserved for things to eat.

vii. ADJECTIVES.

1. True Adjectives — e.g. diena good, ago hot, gwari cold.

2. Adjektival terminations, 'a, la.

'a is affixed to Substantives or Adjectives; fabili to defile, bili'a dirty, gulu heavy, gulu'a heavy, bulu black, bulbulu'a black, rodo night, rorodo'a dark.

'la is affixed to Substantives; ma'ila rich, ma'i bag, kobukobula fat, kobu to be fat, boeboela whole or big, boe to be whole or big, tagalola of thick forest, matted, tagalo to be wandering.

3. Adjektival Prefixes, 'a, ma, tata, m. These are all prefixes to Verbs.

'afoa apart, 'aluga loose, 'oja'a up, 'a'abu'a red (abu blood), manisinisi broken, matala only, merely, tefi mela matala an only child, tatagwelu headlong; m appears to be used in mo'i broken, (Sa'a 'o'i to break).

4. Comparison of Adjectives. Two prepositions are used, fasi from, tasa beyond; the suffixed Pronoun is used with fasi, but the Possessive is used with tasa: na boso e baua fasia na 'asuse a pig is larger than a rat; gera baua tasa 'ajaera they are much larger than those.

A superlative is expressed by asia, e baua asia it is very (too) large.
1. Verbal Particles.

The Verbal Particles are *ka*, *ko*.

*ko* is only used with the Pers. Pron. 2 Sing. 'o, and may express either present or future time; *ka* is used of present and of future time; no Particle is used of past time; *nia* *ka* *bae* *uri* he speaks thus, *ka* *urina* if that is so, that being so; *tasi* *doo* *ta'a* *gera* *ka* *adea* what will they do? *lelea* *ka* *rodo* go till nightfall; *fasi* may be added for politeness, *alua* *fasi* don't! *leafusi* 'amu you go!

2. Times and Moods.

The Illatives are *fi* and *fe*, and mean, then, in that case, following on, just now, for the first time; *ta* *ka* *ji* *uri* then said he, *gami* *miji* *saitamana* *na* *talu* and how shall we know the way? *gera* *ka* *fe* *doo* *to'ona* they will certainly reach him; *fe* is used with the Adverb *lau* again, as the reciprocal prefix *ha'i* is in Sa'a, to denote repetition or continuance or restoration, *na* *'abana* *e* *fe* *boeboela* *lau* his hand was restored whole again, *daro* *fe* *leflau* *go* they went on again, *dote* *bace* *ana* *tesi* *buela* they all cried out together; for *te* see under iii. 3.

*na* is used following the Verb to form a Preterite, *nia* *mae* *na* he is dead, and finality is shewn by the use of *sui*, *sui* *na* all, finished; *kafe* *doo* *sui* *na* when he has arrived, *esui* *nana* it is finished; *sui* *ta* = thereupon, after that.

For the Imperative the simple verb is used. The Subjunctive is formed by the Preposition *'ana* or the Adverb *saea*.


The Negative Particles are *lani*, *elani*; *si* *elani* *si* *igamu* *mu* *si* *ronoa* *ma* *e* *lani* *mu* *ka* *adasia* you have neither heard it nor seen it, *gamu* *e* *lani* *mu* *si* *saea* you do not know it, *nia* *lani* *si* *saea* he does not know it; *elani* *nau* *gu* *si* *lefla* I am not going, *elani* *uri* *ta* *ai* e
VERBS.

No one has seen him; *ka* may be used in Negative sentences with the addition of *si*, *kusi* *bobola* it is not fitting. The Dehortative is *fasia*: *fasia* *'oko* lea *go* do not go, *fasia* *gera* *ka* adasia let them not see it, *fasia* gamu baea *fua* *nda* do not speak to them, *'o* *fasia* *'oko* *lua* *laau* do not forbid it; *e lani adia* = not at all.

4. Suffixes to Verbs.

(1) A consonant with *i*: *fi*, *li*, *ni*, *ni*, *si*, or *i* by itself:

*tau* to wash, *tau* *'aba* to wash hands, *taufi*; *nia* *taufi* *'abana* he washed his hand; *mae* to die, *maeli* to die of; *'amoe* earth, *'anomi* to bury; *mou* to be afraid, *mouni* to fear; *sau* to kill, *sau* manea murder, *sawini* to kill; *ada* to see adasi: *manata* to think, *manatai* to pity; *si* is added to the Adjective *tua* bad, *futaasi* to make worse, or *futa­alia*.

Certain Verbs which are Neuter in Sa’a are Active in Lau: *anai* to lift, Sa’a *amaie* lift it, Lau *anaia*; *ha’odo* = *faodo*, *ha’amaesi* to kill = *famae*. *ha’ama’usi* to frighten = *famou*; the force of the Causative *fa* may account for this.

(2) The syllable *a’i* is suffixed by itself to Nouns to convert them into Verbs: *sato* sun, *sato’i* to place in the sun; *sasu* smoke, *sasu’i* to smoke over a fire. To this syllable *a’i* the Genitive *ni* may be added, and to the form *a’ini* the consonants *f, (l), m, (n), n, (r), t*, are prefixed: *oli* to return, *olifu’ini* to carry back, *loloma’ini* to dip, *ala* to answer, *alam’ini* to consent, *sau* to become, *sauna’ini* to make, *tagala* to be lost, *tagala’ini* to drive out, *fua* to pray, *fota’ini* to pray for.

The Genitive *ni* is often omitted and is not invariably used as it is in Sa’a, *gonita’i* to receive, *gwonta’i* or *gwonta’ini* to be left alone, *olama’i* to apportion, *fatolama’i* to command. *ani* appears to be used as a Verbal Suffix, *ni* to throw, *uani* to throw away; *laga* to drive, *laga’ani* to drive away; *tapa* to strike, *tubuani* to destroy; *tapa* to
scatter, tagaani: ani is also used with to'o to hit, to'o ani to understand. Certain Participials are formed from Verbs by the addition of these suffixes (without ni): tegele'i lost, olita'i converted.

The Suffix na'ini is added to the Adverb tarau continuous, tarau na'ini fera right through the country.

5. Prefixes to Verbs.

fa denotes (1) Causation, (2) Reciprocity. manata to think, famanatai to teach, oro many, faoro to multiply; fa frequently obviates the use of a transitive suffix, and itself makes Verbs transitive.

(2) qa'i; qa'imani to assist, qa'ierisi to command, qa'i-liu reciprocally, qa'ifamanatai to instruct, qa'isusi to sacrifice, qa'isuasuafi to meet, qa'idor to desire. fa'i appears to be used also; fa'iburi to leave behind, fa'igwa to shed.


The Passive is expressed by the use of the Personal Pronoun 3 Plur. gera or da with the Verb and the Conjunction na already, gera taufia na it has been washed. The word saetana it is said, sae to know, is used as a Passive, si doo saetana the thing said, si baelu ne saetana uri the word which was said.

7. Auxiliary Verbs.

alu to put, is used as meaning, to be, to become, talae to begin = to become, sau to make, sau'anà to become.

A word mara with the suffixed Pronoun is used to express self, of own accord; i boboni ka manata te'ea 'ana marana the morrow can take care of itself.

8. Reduplication of Verbs.

(1) By reduplication of the first syllable, liu to ply, liliu; bae to speak, babae.

(2) By reduplication of the whole word, gwou to drink, gwougwou.
ADVERBS.

ix. ADVERBS.

1. Adverbs of Place.

*mai* here, hither; *go* there, thither; *ne* may be added, gone; *logo* over there, *sifo go* down; *i se*, *ise na* here, in this place; *gula* place, *si gula na* this place, here; *gula i ma* outside; *bali* side, *bali ne* on this side, *i bali Jordan i bali logo* on the far side of Jordan.

Where *ifai*? *gamu mai ifai* whence are you? what *ni fai*? *ni fai si qa'eris'ia e tasa* which is the greatest commandment? *eta mai ifai* whence? *ita na mai ina'o* from, of old.

*tau* far off; *logo* North, West; *'ala'a* up, South, East; *sunulana sato* West, *tata'elana sato* East. Up *ilani, i fafo, 'ala'a*; down *i'ano*; *ba* explains, *a doo ba* why so and so! it also makes the diction less abrupt, *ati ba who*?

2. Adverbs of time.

Now, then *kada na* (ne), *mana na*; the Locative *i* may be prefixed; when *si mana*, *kademana*; *i kademana na* at the time when.

When? *i an'ita, si mana uta*?

Past time *ina'o*, long time *tau*, from of old *ua mai ina'o*, *ua mai ana lua* from the flood, tooni *ua ina'o* old clothes.

Henceforth *isinanane*; presently *alua fasi*, *taraina*; just now *uri*; again *lau, lav go*; back *oli*.

Already *na, ua na*; yet, still, still left *ua, ua go i uaro*do while still dark; still wanting *ua, e lani ua*; always *firi, tefou*; for ever *to'o ka tau fun*; every day *suli dani firi*.

To-day *taraina*, yesterday *i rogi*, day before yesterday *maelani i fafo*, to-morrow *boboni*, day after to-morrow *i boboni*.

First *talae*, in the morning *i uarodo, mid-day toofuunana na ase*, midnight *toofuunana na rodo*, to-night *taraina*.
lao rode, quick lou lou, forthwith aliali, while maasia, kade mana.

3. Adverbs of manner.

As, like alafana, mala; as if uri, uria, sae, saea; that (of quotation) uri, saea; thus uri, urina, urilana; how? e uta, somewhat gele, completely asia, granted that saw-mala, only falaete, mamaloní, merely, in vain 'o'omi, for no reason talai, together tejou, all together ofui precedes Verb, perhaps boro, oto, otomone, tamone, botu 'ana; mone gives life to the narrative.

Too much tasa, tasoana, often faaro'a.

The Negative is lani, e lani: go may be added, or luo go; lani also means wanting, e lani si lani luo not failing, tasi doo e lani u'a 'amua one thing lackest thou yet.

x. PREPOSITIONS.

1. Simple.

Locative i.
Motion to fua, isuli, suli.
Motion from fasi, ita.
Causation fasi.

Dative fua.
Instrumental ana, ani.
Relation ana, ani, fai, wi,
Genitive i, ni.

The Locative i is seen in ifai where?

The Locative is used with all place names, fera i doo such and such a place:

fua is used only with the suffixed Pronoun, and denotes to (of place), for, lalao fuana na kilugwou run to the sepulchre, nia bae fuagera he spoke to them.

isuli denotes motion after, motion over, ku ani suligolu crying after us, sulia rode ma ma asua night and day, manata suli = to know.

fasi is used of comparison, also as a Dehortative; fasia na mouda fear not, lea fasigera depart from them.

ita, ita ifai where from? ita na mai up to the present.
**PREPOSITIONS.**

fa'fi = about, concerning, because of, around, on, gera ogu fa'fia they crowded round him, nia alua 'abana fa'fia he laid his hand on him, lau fa'fi to rescue, fa'ilana its being added to.

fu'a = to, falea fuana give it to him; fuana = in order that, mae fuana to die to his disadvantage, ka soe ledia fuana question him about it, bae fuana to forbid.

All of the above (but not ita) have the suffixed Pronoun always attached, except when used with the Interrogative ta'a what, when employed without a definite Article, fa'fi taa why? but fuana ta'a wherefore?

'ana, 'ani are used as Instrumentals, doo gera sawnia 'ana the thing they killed him with; ani = withal, gera ka folifoli lau fuagamu ani they will measure again to you withal, swu fa'fia ani taa to clothe himself with what?

The Pronoun a may be suffixed, tasi doo gera qa'ifama-natai ania the thing they taught withal, ka modea na tooni ua ina'o ania to mend the old garment withal.

'ana is also used of relation, luma 'ana foa a house of prayer (but luma ni fooa is preferred in Lau), kakao 'ana 'ano an earthen vessel, e li'u 'ana ta maedani he went on a certain day, tani ai 'ana aigi some of the people, e saea lau 'ana satana he called him by his name, 'o nolia 'ana aitī from whom did you get it? lea 'ana fera to go into the country; 'ani = in, e lani 'ani nau there is nothing in me, gera ote gera 'ani nau they will have nothing of me.

fa'i = with, fa'i'oe with you, 'oko qa'imani fa'inau help me. The Genitive nī may be added, lea fa'inia go with him; fa'inia = moreover, and.

sia = to, at, chez, lea mae siagu come to me; siaga-melu chez nous, siena ere beside the fire; sia is used only with the suffixed Pronoun.

usi means over, for; gera nisu usia they spat on him, na kaptain usia na too the captain over the people, na taba olisia usia na aigi a redemption for the people.
uri = after, like; rao uri to do like, ele uri to desire; probably same as Adverb uri.

The Genitivess have been dealt with under Nouns iv. 4; i is in most general use, while ni denotes for, belonging to, also; unasia muka manata ni bae uri think not to say thus, gera mou ni olí they feared to return, ka ote ni ni ronosuli he is tired of obeying.

2. Compound Prepositions.

Fonosi, fonosi ta'a to meet what? with suffixed Pronoun = in the way of, to meet; nia lada i'ano fonosia he fell down before him, nia alafa fonosigera he is ruler over them: fonosi is composed of fono to fill, and si transitive suffix. There are also certain Nouns used with the Locative, the Pronoun being suffixed in composition; i lani up, on top, i fafo above, i fara beneath, i la'o within; also garani near to; with the suffixed Pronoun (gara cf. Sa'a karai), ni transitive suffix.

The i may be detached from i la'o, la'o rode in the night, la'o salo in the sky, la'o tala in the path, la'ona maamu in your eye.

xi. CONJUNCTIONS.

The Copulative is ma and; ta resumes the narrative, and also connects clauses ma ta, or ta, are used to mean but, ma'ana though, even if, lani ta or, ma ka lani or else, or not.

xii. EXCLAMATIONS.

Iu, inika yes! oto mone of assent. ne is used in questioning, ati ne satamu what is your name? ne = is that so? na mela a Joseph e lani ne is he not the son of Joseph?

aiia is used of summing up, so then!
ai calls attention or reprimands, Joe ai! hey Joe!
oimae alas!
NUMERALS.

1. Cardinals.

one 'eta, ta, te.
two 'e rua, ro.
three 'e 'olu.
four 'e fai.
five 'e lima.
six 'e ono.
seven 'e fiau.
eight 'e qalu.
nine 'e siga.
ten tanofulu, agala.

The 'e in all numbers is omitted in quick counting. One in composition is ta, te generally means only. Two in composition is ro, rua is reduplicated into ruaruua, tau ruaruua equidistant.

nina is used as well as lima for 'five.'

qalu is used of an indefinite number.

agala is used as ten, apart from the tenth of a series, agala fono the ten, the full ten. Numbers above ten are expressed by mana; one hundred = tanalau, tanale doo one hundred things.

One thousand too, tooni; two thousand ro tooni si doo.

2. Ordinals.

'vetana  faina  fiana
ruana  limana  qalu
'oluna  onoma  sigana
tenth tanofulu ana.

ruana also means fellows, na ruana gera their fellows.

The Ordinals are used as multiplicatives, 'e ruana lau nia lea go he went away again the second time; the causative fa is not used to make multiplicatives, except faor'oa often, the Article fe is employed instead, guka fai fe oila I returned three times, sasigu ka fita fe ade doo ta'a fuaga how often shall my brother harm me? once = ta fe. At a time, each, to'o; to'o ro falisi 'ada two years old, tani ai to'o tanale doo some a hundred-fold, to'o te ai few.
TRANSLATIONS DEPARTMENT
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