

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

1

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.

PREFATORY NOTE

The MSS. of this book is the work of a different hand
by the Rev. W. G. L. ...
It should be understood that the MSS. is not
to be regarded as a copy of the original, but
as a copy of a copy, and the author is not
responsible for any errors that may be found.

The first edition of this book was published in 1841
and the second in 1842. The third edition, which is
now before the public, is the work of a different
hand. This has been done in order to bring
the book up to date, and to correct the errors
of the first edition. The second edition was
found to contain several errors, and it was
thought best to issue a new edition. The
author of the first edition is the Rev. W. G. L.
The author of the second edition is the Rev. W. G. L.
The author of the third edition is the Rev. W. G. L.
On the first page of the book, it is stated
that there is a misprint in the name of the
of the book, and the name is given as follows:

NEW YORK: ...
1841.

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 Langelanga, 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, n : n : r, l : s, f.

1. The vowel *o* in Lau frequently represents *a* in Sa'a, *fou* = *hau*, *finau* = *hinou*, *mouri* = *mauri*, (*mouri* also appears as *mori*), *loulou* = *laulau*, cf. *inhou* (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*, *luga* = *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 *walu*, *Ulaqa* = *Ulawa*. *Q* in Lau may represent *h* in Sa'a, *qai* reciprocal suffix = *ha'i*. The sound of *q* is *kw*; *gw* may represent *g* 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* (court-yard); *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*; *qe*: *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 ne* the thing, *gamelu ka ania si taa?* what are we to eat? *si ere* fire stick, *si doo gu saea 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 ta ai* the third one, *ta gule alafaa nau* the half of my kingdom, *ta bali 'aba* the other hand, *ta sasina ta ai* a man's brother, *ta ro fe gale 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 *ta'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 sarii* a maiden, *te taifilia inia* he alone, *te aiai falaete* one only; *te* is used of units (as *atu* in Sa'a), *te fiu 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 kurui bata* 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'a, *mae fera* a village, *maedani* a day, *maerodo* darkness, *fai mae oru qa'iliu* the four winds; *mae* may be *ma e*, *ma* = eye, = one, and *e* the construct form (cf. Sa'a *maa ni, a*).

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

6. *fe* is evidently the same as *fe* the reciprocal prefix, and as in Sa'a (cf. Sa'a *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 asua* 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 matala* an only son. *fe* is also used as the equivalent of the multiplicative (*ha'a* in Sa'a), *ro fe ania* two crowings, *'olu fe nianialagu* three denials of me, *fiu fe ade doo ta'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 maemane* 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.
- (c) Certain states and doings of men, *mano* breath, *maela* death, *tolafa* way.
- (d) Certain terms of relationship, *ta ro maitelana*, 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, *maea*, death, sickness ; *maela* death ; *bae* to speak, *baela* speech, *baea* word ; *fana* to eat, *fanaa* and *fanala* food ; *maemaefa* sickness ; *meafana ere* the light of the fire ; *naofa* 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*

qa'iliv the four winds, *toloē 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. *nu'ofe mela* eldest child, *fufue ai* seed.

3. Gerundives.

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, *foulana* 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, *mouli* left are treated in the same way, *'o'olagau* my right hand, *tou* little, *toulagau* my infancy, *diena* good, *dienalana si doo* good things.

4. Genitives.

The Genitives are *i*, *ni*, *li*, *si*. *Alafua 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, *memedua ni lalano* wild honey; also *rosuli ni manatai gami* hear us in mercy, *gu 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 fanala* 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 fooka* house of prayer, *tala ana fanualama* 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 tolona 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 nia* 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.

gera 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 *qalu* eight is used as an indefinite number, *qalu doo inau* all my things, *qalu fera* all lands, but cf. *te si na doo te si na fera* may be the correct usage. *Tefuuana* means 'all' 'every,' *tefuana na fera* every land, *te* = one *fuua* Noun formed from *fuu* = Sa'a *huu*, real, for all time, *na* suffixed Pronoun: other forms are *fafuuana*, (*fa* causative) *fafuuana si doo* the real thing, also *to'ofu-nana* real, true.

6. Sex formation.

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, *mdemane* 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 sasina* two brothers, *ta ro mamana* father and son, (*mama* appears to be used in this phrase alone.)

The word for 'child' is *mela*, *mela 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, *mela ai* you there! *a doo ai* hey, you! *na ai 'oe* your people, *ai ni raou* servant, *ai tou* the less.

V. PRONOUNS.

1. Personal Pronouns.

- | | |
|----------|---|
| Singular | 1. <i>inau, nau, gu.</i> |
| | 2. <i>i'oe, 'oe, 'o.</i> |
| | 3. <i>inia, nia, ni, e.</i> |
| Plural | 1. incl. <i>igia, gia; igolu, голу.</i>
excl. <i>igami, gami, mi; igamelu, gamelu.</i> |
| | 2. <i>igamu, gamu, mu; igamolu, gamolu.</i> |
| | 3. <i>igera, gera, da; idalu, dalu.</i> |
| Dual | 1. incl. <i>igoro, goro.</i>
excl. <i>igamere, gamere.</i> |
| | 2. <i>igamoro, gamoro.</i> |
| | 3. <i>idaro, daro.</i> |

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 mi lani 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 ni '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.

ni occurs in *ni fai?* what? where? *e uta ro si lio ni amu?* how are ye of two minds? *na light fuana noni ni maa* 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. *nuu.*
2. *'oe.*
3. *a.*

Plural 1. incl. *gia, golu.*
excl. *gami, gamelu.*
2. *gamu, gamolu.*
3. *gera, da, dalu.*

- | | |
|------|------------------------|
| Dual | 1. incl. <i>goro</i> . |
| | excl. <i>gamere</i> . |
| | 2. <i>gamoro</i> . |
| | 3. <i>daró</i> . |

A second object of the Verb always appears in the suffixed Pronoun, *gu lani si adasia na 'ola* I saw no canoe, *gera gutafigera 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, *fafia 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.

- | | |
|----------|-----------------------------|
| Singular | 1. <i>gu</i> . |
| | 2. <i>mu</i> . |
| | 3. <i>na</i> . |
| Plural | 1. incl. <i>gia, golu</i> . |
| | excl. <i>gami, gamelu</i> . |
| | 2. <i>gamu, gamolu</i> . |
| | 3. <i>gera, da, dalu</i> . |
| Dual | 1. incl. <i>goro</i> . |
| | excl. <i>gamere</i> . |
| | 2. <i>gamoro</i> . |
| | 3. <i>daró</i> . |

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

independent existence ; *otofa* concerning. 'o'ofa approaching to, enceinte ; *sie, chez* ; *mara* of one's own accord, *te taifilia marana* he alone ; also to the Verb *to'o* to hit, *to'ogu, 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 susulia* 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. |

Plural

1. incl. 'aga, 'agolu.
excl. 'agami, 'agamelu.
2. 'agamu, 'agamolu.
3. 'agera, 'ada, 'adalu.

Dual

1. incl. 'agoro.
excl. 'agamere.
2. 'agamoru.
3. 'adaro.

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;' *geni '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 *taifligera* but for the priests only; *si mamana nia 'ana* power in him, his power, *si doo oro 'agu* I have many things, *e lani '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 Neuter Verb, *gera da qele '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 saufini 'ana* let him go secretly, *da bae aisile 'ana* they spoke scornfully of him; *ala meme gamu* rend you, is a variation.

(5) To express 'of,' 'from among;' *ati mane 'agamu* what man of you.

The Adjective 'afoa 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—'ara* being reserved for things to eat.

vii. ADJECTIVES.

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

2. Adjectival terminations, 'a, la.

'a is affixed to Substantives or Adjectives; *fabili* to defile, *bili'a* dirty, *gulu* heavy, *gulu'a* heavy, *bulu* black, *bubulu'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. Adjectival Prefixes, 'a, ma, tata, m. These are all prefixes to Verbs.

'afoa apart, 'aluga loose, 'ala'a up, 'abu'a red (*abu* blood), *manisinisi* broken, *matala* only, merely, *tefe mela matala* an only child, *tatagwelu* headlong; *m* appears to be used in *moi* 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 baita fasi na 'asufe* a pig is larger than a rat; *gera baita tasa 'agera* they are much larger than those.

A superlative is expressed by *asia*, *e baita asia* it is very (too) large.

viii. VERBS.

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! *lea fasi '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 fi uri* then said he, *gami mifi saitamana na tala* and how shall we know the way? *gera ka fe dao 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, *daru fe lea lau go* they went on again, *da te fe bae ana tesi baela* 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; *kafi dao sui na* when he has arrived, *e sui 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*.

3. Negatives.

The Negative Particles are *lani*, *e lani*; *si e lani 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; *e lani nau gu si lea* I am not going, *e lani uri ta ai e*

adasia no one has seen him; *ka* may be used in Negative sentences with the addition of *si*, *kasi 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 fuada* do not speak to them, *'o fasia 'oko luia lau* do not forbid it; *e lani asia* = not at all.

4. Suffixes to Verbs.

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

tau to wash, *tau 'aba* to wash hands, *taufi*; *nia taufia 'abana* he washed his hand; *mae* to die, *maeli* to die of; *'ano* earth, *'anomi* to bury; *mou* to be afraid, *mouni* to fear; *sau* to kill, *sau manea* murder, *sauni* to kill; *ada* to see *adasi*: *manata* to think, *manatai* to pity; *si* is added to the Adjective *ta'a bad*, *fata'asi* to make worse, or *fata-'alia*.

Certain Verbs which are Neuter in Sa'a are Active in Lau: *anai* to lift, Sa'a *anainie* lift it, Lau *anaia*; *ha'a-odohi* = *faodo*, *ha'amaesi* to kill = *famae*. *ha'am'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, *satoa'i* to place in the sun; *sasu* smoke, *sasua'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, *olifa'ini* to carry back, *loloma'ini* to dip, *ala* to answer, *alama'ini* to consent, *sau* to become, *sauna'ini* to make, *tagala* to be lost, *tagalana'ini* to drive out, *foa* to pray, *foata'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, *gwouta'i* or *gwouta'ini* to be left alone, *oalana'i* to apportion, *fatolama'i* to command. *ani* appears to be used as a Verbal Suffix, *ui* to throw, *uiani* to throw away; *laga* to drive, *lagaani* to drive away; *taba* to strike, *tabaani* to destroy; *taga* 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*) : *tegela'i* lost, *olita'i* converted.

The Suffix *na'ini* is added to the Adverb *tarau* continuous, *tarauna'inia 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'iliu* reciprocally, *qa'ifamanatai* to instruct, *qa'isusi* to sacrifice, *qa'isuasuafi* to meet, *qa'idori* to desire. *fa'i* appears to be used also ; *fa'iburi* to leave behind, *fa'igwa* to shed.

6. Passive.

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 baela 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'ana* to become.

A word *mara* with the suffixed Pronoun is used to express self, of own accord ; *i boboni ka manata tetea '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*.

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'ieris'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'u* up, South, East ; *swulana 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 *isinana ne* ; presently *alua fasi, taraina* ; just now *urii* ; again *lau, lau go* ; back *oli*.

Already *na, ua na* ; yet, still, still left *ua, ua go i ua-rado* while still dark ; still wanting *ua, e lani ua* ; always *firi, tejou* ; for ever *to'o ka tau fuu* ; every day *suli dani firu*.

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

First *talae*, in the morning *i uarodo*, mid-day *toofuunana na asua*, midnight *toofuunana na rodo*, to-night *taraina*

lao rodo, quick *loulou*, 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 *sau-mala*, only *falaete*, *mamaloni*, merely, in vain *'o'oni*, for no reason *talai*, together *tefou*, all together *afui* precedes Verb, perhaps *boro*, *oto*, *otomone*, *tamone*, *bota 'ana*; *mone* gives life to the narrative.

Too much *tasa*, *tasaana*, often *faaro'a*.

The Negative is *lani*, *e lani*: *go* may be added, or *lau go*; *lani* also means wanting, *e lani si lani lau* not failing, *tasi doo e lani ua 'amu* one thing lackest thou yet.

X. PREPOSITIONS.

1. Simple.

Locative <i>i</i> .	Dative <i>fua</i> .
Motion to <i>fua</i> , <i>isuli</i> , <i>suli</i> .	Instrumental <i>ana</i> , <i>ani</i> .
Motion from <i>fasi</i> , <i>ita</i> .	Relation <i>ana</i> , <i>ani</i> , <i>fai</i> , <i>usi</i> ,
Causation <i>fafi</i> .	<i>uri</i> , <i>sia</i> .
	Genitive <i>i</i> , <i>ni</i> .

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, *ka ani subigolu* crying after us, *sulia rodo ma na asua* night and day, *manata suli* = to know.

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

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

fafi = about, concerning, because of, around, on, *gera ogu fasia* they crowded round him, *nia alua 'abana fasia* he laid his hand on him, *lau fafi* to rescue, *fafilana* its being added to.

fua = 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, *fafi taa* why? but *fuana ta'a* wherefore?

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

The Pronoun *a* may be suffixed, *tasi doo gera qa'ifamatai 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 foaa* 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 nalia 'ana ati* 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 fainau* help me. The Genitive *ni* may be added, *lea fa'inia* go with him; *fa'inia* = moreover, and.

sia = to, at, chez, *lea mae siagu* come to me; *siagamelu* 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 Genitives have been dealt with under Nouns iv. 4; *i* is in most general use, while *ni* denotes for, belonging to, also; *fasia muka manata ni bae uri* think not to say thus, *gera mou ni oli* they feared to return, *ka ote nia 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 (*yara* 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, *iuka* 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?

aia is used of summing up, so then!

ai calls attention or reproves, *Joe ai!* hey Joe!

oimae alas!

xiii. NUMERALS.

1. Cardinals.

one 'eta, ta, te.	six 'e ono.
two 'e rua, ro.	seven 'e fiu.
three 'e 'olu.	eight 'e qalu.
four 'e fai.	nine 'e siqa.
five 'e lima.	ten tanafulu, aqala.

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 *ruarua, tau ruarua* equidistant.

nima is used as well as *lima* for 'five.'

qalu is used of an indefinite number.

aqala is used as ten, apart from the tenth of a series, *aqala 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.

'etana	faina	fiuna
ruana	limana	qaluna
'oluna	onona	siqana
	tenth tanafulu 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 olila* I returned three times, *sasigu ka fita fe ade doo ta'a fuagu* 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.

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