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**OLO LANGUAGE MATERIALS**

by

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#### EDITOR'S NOTE

The materials presented here were written over a number of years by Donald E. McGregor, a missionary in Lumi (West Sepik) with the Christian Missions in Many Lands (CMLL), and his wife Aileen. The McGregors became fluent in the Olo language during their time in Lumi, and undertook courses at the Summer Institute of Linguistics to improve their understanding of the phonology and grammar of the language, but neither were professional linguists. After the death of Don McGregor in 1976 it was decided that the materials so painstakingly gathered over a number of years were certainly worthy of publication.

In preparing this material for the press, typographical conventions have been modified, and, in the first two sections, the phonemes /ɪ/ and /ʊ/ have been spelt i and o, rather than i and e, in accordance with the later orthographic practice of the McGregors. Glosses in Tok Pisin have been replaced, as far as possible, by glosses in English, but some have been retained in the text section and dictionary. Where Tok Pisin glosses have been retained, the orthography has been modified to conform with standard Tok Pisin orthography. A few redundant or doubtful statements have been omitted or amended. Otherwise, the material remains as it was written in the 1960s, and should be read with this date in mind.

It remains for me only to express here my personal gratitude for the hospitality and assistance offered me by Donald and Aileen McGregor on my several visits to Lumi. The editing of these materials is but a small contribution to the great debt I owe them.

Don Laycock  
Canberra  
March 1981

## BACKGROUND

Donald McGregor was a Christian missionary in Papua New Guinea working with Christian Missions in Many Lands, the missionary arm of the Open Brethren. He arrived from New Zealand with his wife Aileen in March 1957, both having completed a course in Australia with the Summer Institute of Linguistics in 1956, and finally leaving the country in November 1972. During this time they based at Lumi where the Australian Administration Office for the West Sepik District was situated, as well as the local branch of their own mission.

On arrival at Lumi, the McGregors began to study the Olo language, which is that spoken by the approximately 10,000 Wapë people of the West Sepik. Much of the recorded data was catalogued and appears in this collection of their work, most of it originally prepared for fellow missionary colleagues.

Donald McGregor died in April 1976 of cancer in New Zealand. His wife has submitted the following material - mainly in its original form - at the suggestion of Dr D.C. Laycock of the Research School of Pacific Studies at the Australian National University. Dr Laycock became acquainted with the McGregors during his field work in linguistics in Papua New Guinea.

The material submitted was recorded by both Donald and Aileen McGregor, either or both of them then working to produce the final result. Beginning with the Phonemic and Grammar Statements in 1961 these were gradually added to over the years. While recognising the need for revision of the material, time was not set aside to do this, so the collection of work is "tentative" in every way and the need for correction and revision already recognised.

The speakers of the Olo language, known as the Wapë, inhabit a fairly broad pear-shaped swathe in the West Sepik Province, extending from the immediate area of Aitape on the northwest coast of Papua New Guinea,

inland to a distance of approximately 30 miles. The total Olo-speaking population has been censused at approximately 10,000, of whom about 1000 are located in the Aitape District, on the coastal side of the Torricelli Range; the remainder live south of the range, and constitute the largest language group in the Lumi District.

The dialect of most of the materials here presented is that spoken in the immediate vicinity of Lumi. The greatest dialect differences occur along a line running inland from the coast, the most extreme variations being between the villages on the coast and those which are furthest inland. There is a considerable amount of overlap, so that the distinct dialect boundaries are difficult to determine.

The differences in dialect are mostly phonetic, but are also lexical. However, all the Wapë speakers can readily understand each other. Two other dialects are indicated in these materials: the letter (E) indicates the dialect of the Erëtei-Somoro area, and the letter (Y) indicates the dialect of the Yebil area.

Silki, a man from Maui village (born about 1935) was the main informant. Waisi, a slightly younger man from the same village, and some other speakers, also contributed a lesser amount of material.

The Phonology and Grammar statements were based on material collected by the McGregors up to 1961, after a period amongst the people of approximately four years. The Dictionary and Text materials were prepared at a later date.

For further information on the Olo language, and its genetic groupings, see:

LAYCOCK, D.C.

- 1968 Languages of the Lumi Sub-District (West Sepik District, New Guinea). *OL* 7:36-66.
- 1973 *Sepik languages - checklist and preliminary classification*. *PL*, B-25.
- 1975 The Torricelli Phylum. In S.A. Wurm, ed. *Papuan languages and the New Guinea linguistic scene*, 767-780. *PL*, C-38.

Additional publications on the Wapë, by Donald McGregor include:

McGREGOR, Donald E.

- 1966 New Guinea basic assumptions. Paper presented at CMML annual conference. Revised 1968, 1969. Also published under the title, *Basic Papua New Guinea assumptions*. *Catalyst* 6/3, 1976.
- 1967 A sing-sing festival at Teloute village: an interpretative report. CMML, Lumi. Mimeo.
- 1969 Learning from Wapë mythology. *Practical Anthropology* 16/5.
- 1973 Traditional beliefs, health and Christianity. *Contact* No.14. World Council of Churches, Geneva (French edition, *Les croyances traditionnelles, la santé et le Christianisme*). Also published under the title, *The villagers' world*. *Catalyst* 2/4, 1972.

- 1974a New Guinea myths and scriptural similarities. *Missiology: An international review*, January 1974.
- 1974b Communicating the Christian message to the Wapë people of Papua New Guinea. *International review of mission*. October 1974.
- 1975 *The fish and the cross*. 118pp. privately printed by the author.

Aileen R.F. McGregor  
Hamilton, New Zealand  
July 1979

**Note:** Some of the materials presented in this volume originally bore the following dates of preparation.

- A Phonemic Statement of the Olo Language - June 1961  
A Tentative Grammar Statement of the Olo Language - June 1961  
English - Olo Noun Dictionary - 1967  
Kinship Terms Among the Wapë - July 1967

# A PHONEMIC STATEMENT OF THE OLO LANGUAGE

D.E. McGREGOR

## CHART OF PHONEMES

Consonants. These are twelve in number as follows:

		Bi-labial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Velar
<b>Stops</b>	V/s	p		t	k
<b>Fricatives</b>	Flat		f		
	Grooved			s	
<b>Nasals</b>	V/d	m		n	ŋ
<b>Laterals</b>	V/d			l	
<b>Vibrants</b>	V/d			ʀ	
<b>Semi Vowels</b>		w		y	

Vowels. These are seven in number as follows:

	Front	Central	Back
<b>High</b>	i		u
	ɪ		ʊ
<b>Mid</b>	e		ɔ
<b>Low</b>		a	

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTRASTIVE FEATURES OF THE PHONEMES

A. Consonants. There is contrast as to the manner of articulation between Stops, Fricatives, Nasals, Laterals and Vibrants and Semi-vowels.

- Stops: These contrast between Bilabial, Alveolar and Velar points of articulation.
- Nasals: These likewise contrast between Bilabial, Alveolar and Velar points of articulation.
- Fricatives: These contrast between Labio-dental and Alveolar points of articulation.
- Lateral: Made at the Alveolar point of articulation.
- Vibrant: Made at the Alveolar point of articulation.

B. Vowels. The contrastive features of the vowels are between front and central unrounded and back rounded positions, with a further contrast between high, mid and low positions.

## FORMATIONAL STATEMENT OF THE PHONEMES

A. Consonants. These are all non-vocoids and all non-syllabic vocoids of a vocoid cluster.

Phoneme	Allophone	Description, occurrence and examples
Stops /p/	[b]	Voiced bi-labial stop. Occurs immediately following the [m] and [n], and immediately preceding the lateral [l]. e.g. /mampɛi/ [mam-bei] 'soon' /enpeɪ/ [en-bei] 'move' /epli/ [e-bli] 'sun'
	[p]	Voiceless unaspirated bi-labial stop. Occurs in all syllable initial positions. e.g. /paɪ/ [paɪ] 'base of bamboo' /tiɪpe/ [ti-pe] 'water'
	[p <sup>h</sup> ]	Voiceless aspirated bi-labial stop. Occurs in free non-contrastive fluctuation with [p] word initially. e.g. /paraku/ [p <sup>h</sup> a-ra-ku]~[pa-ra-ku] 'shield' /pɔɪwɛnɛ/ [pɔɪ-wa-nɛ]~[p <sup>h</sup> ɔɪ-wa-nɛ] 'friend'

Phoneme	Allophone	Description, occurrence and examples
/t/	[t]	Voiceless unaspirated alveolar stop. Occurs in all syllable initial positions. e.g. /yɪtal/ [yɪ-tal] 'namesake' /tutul/ [tu-tul] 'snake' /ɛtɛŋkl/ [ɛ-tɛŋ-gi] 'creek'
	[t <sup>h</sup> ]	Voiceless aspirated alveolar stop. Occurs in free non-contrastive fluctuation with [t] in all positions. e.g. /ɛtɪf/ [ɛ-t <sup>h</sup> ɪf]~[ɛ-tɪf] 'hand' /tɛplɑɪf/ [t <sup>h</sup> ɛ-blɑɪf]~[tɛ-blɑɪf] 'sky'
	[d]	Voiced alveolar stop. Occurs occasionally in free non-contrastive fluctuation with [t] when following [ŋ]. e.g. /mantɛɪ/ [man-dɛɪ]~[man-tɛɪ] 'male ancestor' /sountɛ/ [soun-dɛ]~[soun-tɛ] 'a name of a hamlet'
/k/	[k]	Voiceless unaspirated velar stop. Occurs in all syllable initial positions, other than immediately following [m] [n] and [ŋ]. e.g. /kɛɪ-kɔɾ/ [kɛɪ-kɔɾ̃] 'birds of paradise' /ɔm-kɑɪ/ [ɔm-kɑɪ] 'stone axe'
	[k <sup>h</sup> ]	Voiceless aspirated velar stop. Occurs in free non-contrastive fluctuation with [k] word initially and occasionally in other positions. e.g. /kɪm/ [k <sup>h</sup> ɪm]~[kɪm] 'yam' /kɑflɑf/ [k <sup>h</sup> ɑ-flɑf]~[kɑ-flɑf] 'yellow'
	[g]	Voiced velar stop. Occurs immediately following the nasals [ŋ] [m] and [ŋ]. e.g. /ɔmkɪr/ [ɔm-gɪr̃] 'nipple' /ɔnkɪs/ [ɔn-gɪs] 'pus' /nɑŋkɛ/ [nɑŋ-gɛ] 'name'

N.B. No stops occur either syllable or word final.

Syllable divisions are marked by a hyphen.

Phoneme	Allophone	Description, occurrence and examples
<b>Fricatives</b>		
/f/	[f]	<p>Voiceless labial-dental flat fricative. Occurs in all consonant positions in both syllable and word positions.</p> <p>e.g. /frou/ [frou] 'quickly' /kaflaf/ [ka-flaf] 'yellow'</p> <p>N.B. /p/ and /f/ are separate phonemes, proved by contrast in identical environments.</p> <p>/palɔl/ [pa-lɔl] 'root' and /falɔl/ [fa-lɔl] 'head'</p>
/s/	[s]	<p>Voiceless alveolar grooved fricative. Occurs in all consonant positions in both syllable and word.</p> <p>e.g. /sinaŋɔɔrou/ [si-naŋ-ɔɔ-ou] 'nose ornament' /twasɪs/ [twa-sɪs] 'lung'</p> <p>N.B. /t/ and /s/ are separate phonemes, by contrast in identical environments.</p> <p>/tɪtɪ/ [tɪ-tɪ] 'belonging to' (two objects) /tɪsɪ/ [tɪ-sɪ] 'road'</p>
<b>Nasals</b>		
/m/	[m]	<p>Voiced bi-labial nasal. Occurs in all consonant positions in both syllable and word.</p> <p>e.g. /mɪmɛl/ [mɪm-nɛl] 'new' /wɪnɛm/ [wɪ-nɛm] 'house'</p>
/n/	[n]	<p>Voiced alveolar nasal. Occurs in all consonant positions in both syllable and word.</p> <p>e.g. /naŋkɛ/ [naŋ-ge] 'name' /fankɪs/ [fan-gɪs] 'muddy' /liɛ/ [li-nɛ] 'elder brother' /tɔwɪn/ [tɔ-wɪn] 'dirt'</p>
/ŋ/	[ŋ]	<p>Voiced velar nasal. Occurs only syllable final, and only when the velar /k/ [g] immediately follows it in the next syllable.</p>



Phoneme	Allophone	Description, occurrence and examples
		<p>Hence it never occurs in the final syllable in a word. Note: /n/ [n] may also occur in this position.</p> <p>e.g. /niŋɡli:f/ [niŋ-ɡli:f] 'afternoon'  /səŋkɔi/ [səŋ-ɡɔi] 'before (in time)'</p> <p>N.B. /n/ and /ŋ/ are separate phonemes proved by contrast in the following identical environments:</p> <p>/ɪŋki:f/ [ɪn-ɡi:f] 'go inside'  /ɪŋki:f/ [ɪŋ-ɡi:f] 'follow'  /Je ɪŋki:f ki wi-nɛm/ [Je ɪn-ɡi:f ki wi-nɛm] 'You go inside my house'  /Je ɪŋki:f ki aule wi-nɛm/ [Je ɪŋ-ɡi:f ki au-lɛ wi-nɛm] 'You follow me and come to the house'</p> <p>The following analogous environments also show /n/ and /ŋ/ to be separate phonemes:</p> <p>/wiŋkɛ/ [wiŋ-ɡɛ] 'younger brother'  /wiŋkɛ/ [wiŋ-ɡɛ] 'all men'  /twɛŋkɪs/ [twɛŋ-ɡɪs] 'whistle'  /twɛŋkɪs/ [twɛŋ-ɡɪs] 'smoke'</p> <p>More than twenty words have been noted where the alveolar nasal immediately precedes the velar stop /k/ [g].</p> <p>In only one word does /n/ fluctuate with /ŋ/.</p> <p>/wɛŋkɛsɪl/ [wɛn-ɡɛ-sɪl] 'exclamation of joy'  /wɛŋkɛsɪl/ [wɛŋ-ɡɛ-sɪl]</p>
<b>Lateral</b>		
/l/	[l]	<p>Voiced alveolar lateral non-fricative. Occurs in all consonant positions in both syllable and word.</p> <p>e.g. /li:ɔm/ [li-ɔm] 'garden'  /fa:lɔl/ [fa-lɔl] 'head'</p>
<b>Vibrant</b>		
/r/	[r̥]	<p>Voiced alveolar trilled vibrant. Occurs in all consonant positions in syllable and word except word finally.</p>

Phoneme	Allophone	Description, occurrence and examples
		e.g. /řiřim/ [ři-řim] 'evil spirit' /pɔřa/ [pɔ-řa] 'small basket'
	[ř]	Voiceless alveolar trilled vibrant. Occurs finally only. e.g. /tifiř/ [ti-fiř] 'ant' /tɔř/ [tɔř] 'burnt lime'
		N.B. /l/ and /ř/ are separated by contrast in identical environments. e.g. /fřou/ [fřou] 'quickly' /flou/ [flou] 'sweet' /kɔřɔ/ [kɔ-řɔ] 'I dance' /kɔlɔ/ [kɔ-lɔ] 'no'
<b>Semi-vowels.</b>		(Vocoids interpreted as consonants, or, non-syllable vocoid)
/y/	[y][i]	Voiced high close front unrounded vocoid. (Voiced alveolar non-syllable vocoid). Occurs word or syllable initially, and before a full vowel (other than [i]) in the same vocoid cluster. e.g. /yas/ [yas] 'stalk' /yutɛ/ [yu-tɛ] 'a boil' /ɔyɪn/ [ɔ-yɪn] 'hole' /neiɪy/ [nei-yu] 'high pitched call'
/w/	[w][u]	Voiced high back close rounded vocoid. (Voiced bi-labial non-syllabic vocoid). Occurs word or syllable initially and before a full vowel (other than [u]) in the same vocoid cluster. It also occurs as the second member of the consonant clusters [pw] [tw] [kw]. e.g. /winɛm/ [wi-nɛm] 'house' /wauwɛs/ [wau-wɛs] 'food scraps' /tɔwa/ [tɔ-wa] 'bush' /pwasiɛ/ [pwa-sɪɛ] 'they give to you' /twamɔ/ [twa-mɔ] 'froth' /kwatu/ [kwa-tu] 'species of yam'

Phoneme	Allophone	Description, occurrence and examples
		Further notes on the interpretation of the high vocoids [y] [i] and [w] [u] are found under 'Consonant Vowel Patterning'.
<b>B. Vowels.</b> These are all syllable vocoids occurring both singularly and in clusters.		
/i/	[i]	Voiced high front close unrounded vocoids. Occurs in all vowel positions in both syllable and word. e.g. /fiɛl/ [fi-ɛl] 'apika shoots' /iɔ/ [i-ɔ] 'yes' /fɪlɪfɪl/ [fɪl-fɪl] 'movement' /wɛɪl/ [wɛ-ɪl] 'fire'
/ɪ/	[ɪ]	Voiced high front open unrounded vocoid. Occurs in all vowel positions in both syllable and word except word finally. e.g. /ɪltɛɪ/ [ɪl-tɛɪ] 'speech' /yɪŋkɪl/ [yɪŋ-gɪl] 'sago thorn'
	[e]	Voiced mid front close unrounded vocoid. Occurs in all vowel positions in both syllable and word, in non-contrastive free fluctuation with [ɪ]. The phoneme is probably mid-way between [ɪ] and [e]. N.B. /i/ and /ɪ/ are separate phonemes, as proved by contrast in identical environments. /fɪlɪfɪl/ [fɪl-fɪl] 'movement' /fɪɪlfɪɪ/ [fɪɪl-fɪɪl] 'wild banana'
/ɛ/	[ɛ]	Voiced mid front open unrounded vocoid. Occurs in all vowel positions in both syllable and word. e.g. /ɛtɪf/ [ɛ-tɪf] 'hand' /tɛɪlɪs/ [tɛ-lɛɪs] 'blood' /pɛɪ/ [pɛ-ɪ] 'dog' /ɛɪpɪl/ [ɛɪ-pɪl] 'pull'

Phoneme	Allophone	Description, occurrence and examples
	[ə]	<p>Voiced low front close unrounded vocoid. Occurs in free non-contrastive fluctuation with [ɛ] syllable initially.</p> <p>e.g. /nɛmpɪs/ [nɛm-bɪs]~[nəm-bɪs] 'yesterday' /kɛɪl/ [kɛ-li]~[kə-li] 'I go' /kɛnkaf/ [kɛn-gaf]~[kən-gaf] 'left hand' /sɛŋkɛ/ [sɛŋ-gɛ]~[səŋ-gɛ] 'pig'</p> <p>N.B. /ɛ/ and /ɪ/ are separated by contrast in identical environments.</p> <p>/yɛɪɪm/ [yɛ-ɪɪm] 'stick for turning sago' /yɪɪɪm/ [yɪ-ɪɪm] 'sugar' /ɛɾɛɪ/ [ɛ-ɾɛɪ] 'legs' /ɛɾɪɪ/ [ɛ-ɾɪɪ] 'sisters'</p> <p>/i/ and /ɛ/ are separated by contrast in identical environments.</p> <p>/kali/ [ka-li] 'fetch' /kaɛ/ [ka-ɛ] 'clear the ground'</p>
/a/	[a]	<p>Voiced low central open unrounded vocoid. Occurs in all vowel positions in both syllable and word.</p> <p>e.g. /apa/ [a-pa] 'elder sister' /yal/ [yaɪ] 'father' /laulɛ/ [lau-lɛ] 'he comes'</p> <p>N.B. /a/ and /ɛ/ are separated by contrast in identical environments.</p> <p>/allɔ/ [aɪ-lɔ] 'call out' /ɛɪɪɔ/ [ɛɪ-lɔ] 'get up' /nampɪs/ [nam-bɪs] 'urine' /nɛmpɪs/ [nɛm-bɪs] 'yesterday' /ra-taɪ/ [ra-taɪ] 'to understand' /ra-tɛɪ/ [ra-tɛɪ] 'to remain' /ka-li/ [ka-li] 'fetch' /kɛ-li/ [kɛ-li] 'I go'</p> <p>There is some fluctuation between the full phonemes /a/ and /ɛ/.</p> <p>e.g. [kən-gaf]~[kɛn-gaf]~[kən-gaf] 'left hand' [a-ɾəu]~[ə-ɾəu] 'stone'</p>

Phoneme	Allophone	Description, occurrence and examples
/u/	[u]	Voiced high back close rounded vocoid. Occurs in all vowel positions in both syllable and word, except when preceded or followed by a high front vocoid. e.g. /umɔ/ [u-mɔ] 'brother' (as called by a sister) /yulum/ [yu-lum] 'round object' /lulu/ [lu-lu] 'chin'
	[ɯ]	Voiced high central close rounded vocoid. Occurs when immediately preceded by, or followed by a high front vocoid. e.g. /nuɯ/ [nɯ-ɯ] 'arrow' /tɛɯɯ/ [tɛ-ɯ-ɯ] 'blood'
/ʊ/	[ʊ]	Voiced high back open rounded vocoid. Occurs in all vowel positions in both syllable and word. e.g. /ʊřu/ [ʊ-řu] 'hair' /kupu/ [ku-pu] 'elbow' /lʊu/ [lʊu] 'sago palm' /ɔruu/ [ɔ-ruu] 'sister'
	[o]	Voiced mid back close rounded vocoid. Occurs in all vowel positions in both syllable and word in free non-contrastive fluctuation with [ʊ]. The phoneme is probably mid-way between [ʊ] and [o].  N.B. /u/ and /ʊ/ are separate phonemes, as proved by contrast in identical environments. /yuf/ [yuf] 'smell of men' /yʊf/ [yʊf] 'wind' /uf/ [uf] 'village' /ʊf/ [ʊf] 'pandanus soup' /uřu/ [u-řu] 'to run away' /ʊřu/ [ʊ-řu] 'hair'
/ɔ/	[ɔ]	Voiced mid back open rounded vocoid. Occurs in all vowel positions in both syllable and word, except immediately preceding [u].

Phoneme	Allophone	Description, occurrence and examples
		e.g. /ɔɔ/ [ɔɔ-ɔɔ] 'no' /wɔm/ [wɔm] 'coconut'
	[ɔʌ]	Voiced mid back close rounded vocoid. Occurs only immediately preceding the high back close rounded vocoid [u]. e.g. /ʊʀɔʌ/ [ʊ-ʀɔʌ] 'leg' /tɔʌŋka/ [tɔʌŋ-ga] 'back'
	[ɔʌ]	Voiced low back close rounded vocoid. Occurs in free non-contrastive fluctuation with [ɔ] in all positions. e.g. /sɔŋkɔʌ/ [sɔʌŋ-gou] (or [sɔŋ-gou]) 'pigs' /ɔmkai/ [ɔʌm-gal] (or [ɔm-kai]) 'stone axe'
		N.B. Phonemes /ʊ/ and /ɔ/ are separated by contrast in identical environments. /lum/ [lum] 'eye' /lɔm/ [lɔm] 'enclosure' /tɔm/ [tɔm] 'spittle' /tɔm/ [tɔm] 'bilum' /luu/ [luu] 'sago palm' /lou/ [lou] 'possessive'
		Phonemes /ʊ/ and /a/ are separated by contrast in identical environments. /kɔʀɔ/ [kɔ-ʀɔ] 'noise of an animal' /kara/ [ka-ʀa] 'little finger'

#### NON-SEGMENTAL PHONEMES

Neither length, stress or intonation are phonemic, but the following have been noted.

**Length.** Not phonemic. It is noted however that a vowel cluster usually has the same length as a single vowel.

- e.g. /nafle/ [na-flɛ] 'bird'  
/nailɔ/ [nal-ɔ] 'distress call'  
/kɔlpɔʌ/ [kɔl-pou] 'ton'  
/kuɔlpɔʌ/ [kuɔl-pou] 'wild limbo'

**Stress.** Not phonemic. The first syllable in the word usually has slightly more stress than the following syllables. Only in one or two instances has the second syllable more stress than the first.

e.g. /ʊrɔu/ [ʊ-fou] 'leg'

**Intonation pattern.** Not phonemic. Depends almost entirely on the emotional content of the speech.

**Syllable divisions.** Not Phonemic. Only when these divisions are determined can the interpretation of the high vocoids [i] [y] and [u] [w] be decided on. A syllable never contains more than one vowel or vowel cluster. It may commence with a consonant or consonant cluster, or vowel or vowel cluster. It may end with a consonant fricative, nasal lateral or vibrant, or vowel or vowel cluster. A syllable may consist of a single vowel.

#### CONSONANT VOWEL PATTERNING IN RELATION TO THE SYLLABLE

These are as follows: (C = consonant, V = vowel).

##### Syllables involving no clusters

V	e.g.	/i/	[i]	'yes'
		/nɪŋkɪɔ/	[nɪŋ-gi-ɔ]	'daughter'
VC	e.g.	/ɛm/	[ɛm]	'mother'
		/ɔmkal/	[ɔm-gal]	'axe'
CV	e.g.	/yɛ/	[yɛ]	'you'
		/ma/	[ma]	'will'
CVC	e.g.	/lɔm/	[lɔm]	'enclosure'
		/wɛf/	[wɛf]	'goods'

##### Syllables involving vowel clusters

VV	e.g.	/au/	[au]	'come'
		/ɛi/	[ɛi]	'exclamation'
VVC	e.g.	/ɛiŋkɛyɛi/	[ɛiŋ-ge-yɛi]	'hide'
CVV	e.g.	/lɔu/	[lɔu]	'sago palm'
		/tɛi/	[tɛi]	'superlative'
CVVC	e.g.	/nɔuŋkɔl/	[nɔuŋ-gɔl]	'arrow stick'
		/tɔuŋ-ka/	[tɔuŋ-ga]	'back'

##### Syllables involving vowel and consonant clusters

CCV	e.g.	/tɛplɔɪf/	[tɛ-plɔɪf]	'sky'
		/ɛpli/	[ɛ-plɪ]	'sun'
CCVC	e.g.	/nɔmblɛf/	[nɔm-blɛf]	'hole'
		/plɛn/	[plɛn]	'there'

CCVVC	e.g.	/plɛiŋkɪnɪm/	[plɛiŋ-gɪn-ɪm]	'inside'
		/fraiŋ-kɔs/	[fraiŋ-gɔs]	'noise'
CCVV	e.g.	/frɔu/	[frou]	'quickly'

### Interpretation of the high vocoids [i] [y] and [u] [w]

[i] [y] is written /y/ when it immediately precedes another vowel in the same vocoid cluster. /y/ is only found syllable initially.

[u] [w] is written /w/ when it immediately precedes a vowel in the same vocoid cluster. /w/ is found syllable initially apart from the cluster /tw/.

Word medially, it is often difficult to determine whether or not [y] or [w] are present, as if the final phoneme in the preceding syllable is [i] or [u], this carries over to the next syllable.

### DISTRIBUTIONAL STATEMENT OF THE PHONEMES

#### A. Consonants.

##### a. Single

Syllable and word initial.

All consonants except ŋ.

Syllable final, but not word final. /ŋ/.

Word final.

/f/, /s/, /m/, /n/, /l/, /r/. But not the stops or semi-vowels.

##### b. Clusters

Only clusters of two consonants occur, and these only syllable initially.

##### c. List of Consonant Clusters

Stop + Lateral	/pl/, /tl/, /kl/	e.g. /plene/	'there'
Stop + Vibrant	/pr/, /tr/, /kr/	e.g. /apri/	'plant'
Flat fricative + Lateral	/fl/	e.g. /flɔu/	'sweet'
Flat fricative + Vibrant	/fr/	e.g. /kafra/	'a bird'
Stop + Bi-labial semi-vowel	/pw/, /tw/, /kw/	e.g. /twamɔ/	'froth'

Many consonant clusters occur between syllables, i.e. a syllable ends in a consonant, and the following syllable in the word commences with a different consonant. Almost any combination of consonants can be found in this position.

e.g.	/wɪnke/	[wɪn-ge]	'younger brother'
	/nɪmpɪl/	[nɪm-bɪl]	'buttocks'
	/tɛlmanɪf/	[tɛl-ma-nɪf]	'beach'
	/yɛlpu/	[yɛl-pu]	'femur'



## B. Vowels

### a. Single

Syllable and word initial.	All vowels
Syllable medial and final.	All vowels
Word final.	All vowels

### b. Clusters

Only clusters of two vowels occur in any one syllable. All vowel clusters end in either /i/ or /u/, and are as follows:

/ɿ/	Occurs in all positions	e.g. /ɿɿyɿf/	[ɿɿ-yɿf]	'light'
/ɛi/	Occurs in all positions	e.g. /ɛiɿɿ/	[ɛi-ɿɿ]	'to arise'
/ai/	Occurs in all positions	e.g. /aɿtɛ/	[aɿ-tɛ]	'to buy'
/ɔi/	Occurs in all positions	e.g. /ɔiŋkɛř/	[ɔiŋ-ɛř]	'holes'
/ui/	Occurs word medially only	e.g. /kuɿɿpɔu/	[kuɿɿ-pɔu]	'wild limbon'
/uu/	Occurs in all positions	e.g. /ɿuu/	[ɿuu]	'sago'
/ɔu/	Occurs in all positions	e.g. /fɔuyɛɿ/	[fɔu-yɛɿ]	'vine'
/au/	Occurs in all positions	e.g. /aule/	[au-lɛ]	'come'

A syllable division never occurs between any of the vowels listed in the clusters above when they are in the order shown.

## LIST OF PHONEMES

Technical Orthography	Practical Orthography	Example	Translation
p	p	pau	'small of back'
t	t	topo	'skin'
k	k	kera	'little finger'
f	f	fiu	'white'
s	s	sioko	'arrow head'
m	m	mampeɿ	'soon'
n	n	niɛɿ	'fish'
ŋ	ng	sengke	'pig'
l	l	löm	'eye'
ř	r	rërëm	'evil spirits'
w	w	weɿ	'fire'
y	y	ye	'you'
i	i	ɿfau	'wild fig tree'
ɿ	ë	ëfau	'limbum sheath'
ɛ	e	etëf	'hand'
a	a	alef	'string'
u	u	uf	'village'
ü	ö	önwei	'to climb'
ɔ	o	onom	'heart'



# A TENTATIVE GRAMMAR STATEMENT OF THE OLO LANGUAGE

A. MCGREGOR

## MORPHOPHONEMICS

### I. PHONOLOGICALLY DEFINABLE CHANGES

These are phonetically predictable changes which take place at Morpheme boundaries.

1. Wherever two like consonants or vowels come together there is reduction of one of them, resulting in the loss of a phoneme.

e.g. Ki kēwasi + ife roum	Ki kēwas ife roum	'I give to them'	i + i > i
Ye + e pēnei	Ye pēnei	'Where are you going'	e + e > e
ife roum + me	ife roume	'You two go'	m + m > m

2. Concerning Phonological changes in Noun stems on Pluralisation

**Class I Nouns.** Where the only vowel of the stem is -o-, the vowel of the pluralising allomorphs {-fis} or {-ngkēs} influences it, and there is non-contiguous, regressive partial assimilation as to the point of articulation.

e.g. wom 'coconut'	wēfes	'coconuts'	o + e > e
tom 'basket'	tengkēs	'baskets'	o + e > e

#### Class II Nouns

**Section 1:** Where the final vowel of the stem is -e- (except when it precedes -m) the glide of the pluralising morpheme {-ngkou} influences the final vowel of the stem, so that there is non-contiguous regressive partial assimilation as to the point of articulation.

e.g. yēlie 'ear decoration' yēllongkou 'ear decorations' e + ou > o

Where the first vowel of the stem is -e- and the next is -i-, the above does not apply and there is non-contiguous regressive partial

assimilation as to the point of articulation and the final vowel of the stem becomes -*ë*- with pluralisation.

e.g. emio 'bone'            emiëngkou 'bones'      o + ou > *ë*

Where the only vowel in the stem is o there is non-contiguous regressive partial assimilation as to the point of articulation.

e.g. ol 'seed'            öngkou 'seeds'      o + ou > *ö*  
topo 'skin'            topöngkou 'skins'      o + ou > *ö*

Section 2: When the final vowel of the stem is *ë* or -o there is non-contiguous regressive assimilation as to the point of articulation and the following changes occur with pluralisation:

porëi 'a nut tree'      poröngku 'nut trees'      *ë* + u > *ö*  
yorofol 'a pimple'      yoroföngku 'pimples'      o + u > *ö*

When the final vowel of the stem is -i-, the above does not apply.

e.g. niël 'fish'            niëngku 'fishes'

N.B. Sometimes and with some speakers the -ng- of the pluraliser causes the preceding -i- to become a glide.

e.g. tësi 'road'            tësiëngku 'roads'

Section 3: When the final vowel of the stem is u, it is influenced by the velar -ng of the pluralising morpheme and the following occurs:

panu 'tap root'            panëngke 'tap roots'      u + ng > *ë*

Also when the prefinal vowel is -o-, there is non-contiguous regressive partial assimilation as to the point of articulation on pluralisation.

e.g. sonu 'breadfruit'      senëngke 'breadfruits'      o + e > e  
fomu 'axe handle'      femëngke 'axe handles'      o + e > e

### Class III Nouns

If in the stem i does not follow o, ou, e, ö there is non-contiguous regressive partial or complete assimilation as to the point of articulation with pluralisation and the following changes occur:

wolu	'sago'	welëi	'sago'	o + <i>ë</i> > e
olou	'wrist bone'	eiel	'wrist bones'	o + e > e
öru	'hair'	erëi	'hairs'	ö + <i>ë</i> > e
toungkoulou	'back bone'	toungkeiel	'back bones'	ou + e > e
kölpou	'ton tree'	këlpel	'ton trees'	ö + e > <i>ë</i>
fönkotu	'sleeping apartment'	fënketëi	'sleeping apartments'	o + <i>ë</i> > e

When these internal vowel changes in the stem do not take place, there is non-contiguous, progressive partial assimilation as to the point of articulation and the following change in the pluralising allomorph occurs on pluralisation:

köpou 'green coconut'      köpol 'green coconuts'      e > o  
 nömpou 'thumb'              nömpol 'thumbs'              e > o

#### Class IV Nouns

When the stem ends in the glide *ëi* there is assimilation to the nearest point of articulation and reduction of the final vowel.

e.g. warëi 'cordyline'      warëm 'cordylines'      *ëi + m > ë*

#### Class V Nouns

When the final vowel of the stem is *o*, there is non-contiguous regressive complete assimilation as to the point of articulation.

e.g. yamkol 'knee'              yamkere 'knees'      o + e

The allomorphs of the pluralising morpheme are phonologically predictable in two instances only:

#### Class I Nouns Section 3

owës > awës only when singulariser -af is used

e.g. kenkaf 'left hand'      kenkawës 'left hands'

#### Class III Nouns Section 2

eI > oI when in the stem -u- remains unchanged. nömpou

e.g. nömpou 'thumb'              nömpol 'thumbs'

Because of this the singular and plural of every noun is given in the dictionary.

### 3. Concerning Phonological Changes occurring when adding the various Object Pronouns to Verbs

#### a. Change in Verb Stem.

1ST PERSON SINGULAR/2ND PERSON SINGULAR, DUAL, PLURAL (Pronoun to be added.)

Stems ending in *i* add *ei* (to stem)

Ye orësi nëmpe 'You shoot the tree'      Ye orësiei ki 'You shoot me'

Stems ending in *e > ei*

Le letere nëmpe 'He scrapes the tree'      Le leterei ki 'He scrapes me'

Stems ending in *a > ai*

Le lila nëngke 'He lifts up a child'      Le lilai ki 'He lifts up me'

Stems ending in *u* add *ei* (to stem)

Le möngkötü nëngke 'He covers the child'      Le möngkötuei ki 'He covers me'

Stems ending in *o* add *ei* (to stem)

Le rapo nëmpe 'He splits wood'      Le rapoei ki 'He splits me'

## 1ST PERSON DUAL, PLURAL (Pronoun to be added.)

Stems ending in i add ou (to stem)

Ye esi pele 'You hold the dog'      Ye eslou ku 'You hold us'

Stems ending in e &gt; ou

Le letere nēmpē 'He scrapes the tree'      Le leterou ku 'He scrapes us'

Stems ending in a &gt; au

Le lila nēngke 'He lifts a child'      Le lilau ku 'He lifts us'

Stems ending in u add ou (to stem)

Le möngkutu nēngke 'He covers the child'      Le möngkōtuou ku 'He covers us'

Stems ending in o add ou (to stem)

Le rapo nēmpē 'He splits wood'      Le rapou ku 'He splits us'

## 3RD PERSON SINGULAR, DUAL, PLURAL (Pronoun to be added.)

Stems ending in te &gt; s

Ne kete fouyou 'She pulls the vine'      Ne kesēl (fouyou) 'She pulls it'

(Other endings, no change)

b. Change in Pronoun (applies when adding 3rd person only)

## 3RD PERSON PRONOUN

	Singular		Dual		Plural		See Example
	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	masc.	fem.	
Stems ending in i or u take	ol	ene	engke	om	epe		1 and 2
Stems ending in e take	ēl	ēne	ēngke	ēm	ēpe		3
Stems ending in a or o take	l	ne	ngke	m	pe		4 and 5

## Example

1. Ki kölu nafēle 'I look at the bird'      Ki köluom 'I look at her'
2. Le lorsl nafle 'He shoots the bird'      Le lorslol 'He shoots it'
3. Kl kete fouyou 'I pull the vine'      Kl kesēngke 'I pull them'
4. Kl klla nēngke 'I carry the child'      Kl kllaal 'I carry him'
5. Ye aspo well 'You light the fire'      Ye aspol 'You light it'

## 4. Concerning Phonological Changes occurring when the Possessive Indicator -f and certain Pronouns are added to the Verb

When the Possessive Morpheme {-f} and either the 3rd Person Singular Masculine {-ol} or the 3rd Person Dual Feminine {-om} are added to verb

stems ending in -e, there is non-contiguous regressive partial assimilation as to the point and manner of articulation.

- e.g. Ne kete fouyou 'She pulls (tightens) the vine' e + o > o  
 Ne keto fol fouyou 'She pulls (tightens) his vine'  
 Ki keipëi 'I tighten (pull) it' e + o > o  
 Ki keipofom fouyou 'I tighten (pull) their vine'

-ëi only follows verbs with -e final vowel - see above.

#### 5. Concerning Phonological Changes Occuring with Internal Pronominal Changes

When with internal pronominal changes l is followed by -r in juxtaposition, there is reduction of one of the consonants resulting in the loss of the Phoneme /l/.

- e.g. Ki kalrëfi le > Ki karëfi le 'I detain him'  
 Ye arl wapëno > Ye arl wapëno 'You plant taro'

## II. MORPHOLOGICALLY DEFINABLE CHANGES

In Olo the Noun Stems are divided into six main classes made up of those stems which take the same Allomorph of the Pluralising Morpheme. The pluralising Morpheme is in effect the Noun Class Marker.

Within the six main noun classes there are further sub-divisions.

The pluralising Allomorphs (and also the singularising allomorphs) are only Morphologically definable, and this being the case, both the singular and plural form of each noun will be indicated in the dictionary, as the forms are unpredictable.

There is a tendency for certain phonetic changes to take place with allomorphic change, although they are not always binding and do not really follow any strict pattern of change.

The following is a chart of examples of the various noun stems and their pluralising allomorphs which occur in regard to their different classes.

## CHART OF NOUN CLASSES

## Class I

Section 1. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -s	Section 2. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -ës	Section 3. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser *-öwëa'awës
tëfa- 'bananas' nelpe- 'teeth' nöngko- 'fingers' töo- 'leaves' kati- 'pandanus'	yol- 'shoulders' mer- 'betel nuts' yëf 'fleas' yefau- 'feathers' wengki- 'bamboos'	lëp- 'lips' kenk- 'left hands' telp- 'right hands' lel- 'banana leaves' yaip- 'arm decoration'
Section 4. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -pes	Section 5. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -sës	Section 6. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -ös
nafële- 'birds' li- 'gardens' pa- 'scars' youla- 'large bats' tenpei- 'flies'	e- 'hands' you- 'leaves' ke- 'blacks' ma- 'facial marks'	yöngk- 'shell of sago palms' lap- 'ribs' al- 'strings' l- 'eyes'
Section 7. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -os	Section 8. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -fës	Section 9. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -ngkës
yonk- 'species of wild figs' wol- 'grasses' möngk- 'caves'	nori- 'species of nuts' we- 'coconuts'	ela- 'knives' te- 'string bags' e- 'hearts'

\* This becomes -awës when the singulariser is -af

## Class II

Section 1. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -ngkou	Section 2. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -ngku	Section 3. Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser -ngke
oto- 'crickets' sl- 'thorns' elma- 'scorpions' falo- 'forehead' topö- 'skins'	tësi- 'roads' nië- 'fishes' yorofö- 'pimples' porö- 'species of nuts' fëli- 'wings'	panë- 'taproots' senë- 'breadfruit' taulepe- 'hibiscus' tulei- 'male children' ere- 'mountains'



## Class III

Section 1.	
Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser	
-ëi	
yal-	'firewood'
taör-	'stars'
yef-	'adromens'
fenket-	'ashes'
wel-	'cooked sago'
Section 2.	
Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser	
*-e v-o	
wapën-	'taro'
këlp-	'Pometia trees'
yën-	'branches'
fouy-	'bush vines'
toungkel-	'back bone'
Section 3.	
Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser	
-a	
p-	'back'
löfë -	'eye lids'
er-	'stones'
söiy-	'bush rat'
Section 4.	
Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser	
-wë	
yöu-	'tails'
löu-	'sago palm'

\* This becomes -o| when  
in the stem -ö- remains  
unchanged.

## Class IV

Section 1.	
Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser	
-m	
walë-	'wild bush fowls'
tepë-	'splinter'
më engki-	'species of birds'
koungkele-	'species of birds'
nëmë-	'head lice'

## Class V

Section 1.	
Examples of noun stems which occur with the Pluraliser	
-re	
ema-	'mothers'
yamke-	'fruit'
töungka-	'backs'
fomnongke-	'drains'
mongka-	'husbands'

## Class VI

Examples of noun stems which have no pluralising change	
tef	'ground'
nëf	'rain'
tëpe	'water'
epli	'sun'
nempëf	'steam'

## GRAMMAR

## INTRODUCTION

There are several salient features which become apparent during the study of this language. The first is that all nouns fall into one of six classes. These classes are determined by the pluralising morpheme - morphemes being the minimal units of meaning of which the language is comprised. However the classification of nouns has no further bearing on the Grammar structure.

All verbs are divided into classes by means of their function, and also by the occurrence or non-occurrence of the morpheme {f} which occurs stem finally. This morpheme modifies the sentence by one of three meanings depending on the verb class it is used with. This is explained fully in the ensuing statement.

Another point of interest is the fact that in rapid speech many verbs may be abbreviated drastically, often to the confusion of the foreign listener. Conversely, repetitive action is demonstrated in the repetition of the verb stem or its main syllable.

In compiling this statement, the principle followed is that of taking first, the simplest grammatical structure, and adding to that in successive layers, the gradually expanding construction and explaining the relationship of one with the other in terms of the Valence until the language is viewed as a whole.

## Special Symbols used in this Section

- / = comprises a sentence
- [ ] = comprises a construction
- < > = which is a type
- = is presupposed by
- ← = presupposes
- ↔ = neither is presupposed by the other
- ↔ = presupposes both (each is presupposed by the other)

## CHAPTER 1. EXCLAMATIONS, NAMES AND TITLES AND SIMPLE COMMANDS

This is the construction which has been chosen as the basic grammatical form in the Olo language, as it is the simplest utterance or constitute existing as a complete sentence.

This construction falls into three sub-divisions:

## A. Exclamations

<yei> - / sentence

Exclamations, of which yei is a type, are used in response to fear, pain or surprise, as an ejaculation of annoyance, as a cry for help,

or when a minimal utterance is used as a query or in reply to one. The following are some of the forms which fall into this class:

mi 'who'  
 io 'yes'  
 fei 'finished'  
 yei 'ouch' (as when one is pricked with a pin)  
 olo 'no'  
 so 'go on'  
 ki 'me'

#### B. Names or Titles

<sëlki ± o> / sentence

The names or titles of people such as mother, father, etc. may be used as a single and complete utterance, as for instance when it is desirable of attracting one's attention.

If the person to be called is a distance away the affix -o may be added to the name or title. Words ending in -e, -a, -o take the affix -lo. Examples of the above are as follows:

Oiye	>	Oiyelo	} names of people
Sëlki	>	Sëlkio	
Akon	>	Akono	
ama	>	amalo	'mother'
yai	>	yaio	'father'
wingke	>	wingolo	'brother'

With the addition of the suffix the intonation also changes and a higher pitch is used on the syllable immediately preceding the suffix.

#### C. Simple Commands. Imperative Construction

<ompetei> / sentence

As the Imperative Construction another very important minimal construction is now introduced. It consists of the stem (i.e. a word base to which affixes may be added) of a certain group of words in the language, and is marked by a falling intonation pattern. Stems which are suitable in this position, will be called Verbs in accordance with known terminology.

The Imperative Construction is used when directing another person or persons to do something, usually immediately, but sometimes later on. It is used in all situations which require quick response to any given direction in play, friendly situations, in an emergency, or when a leader or supervisor is giving instructions. The louder and the higher the pitch of the voice, the more imperative is the desire of the speaker that his wishes be complied with.

As will be seen from the Grammar Outline at the beginning of this analysis, Olo has several differences in the Verbal Structures giving rise to a number of Verb Classes. The Stems only, of a few words in several of these classes, are sufficient to form a command, and some of these are listed below. However, in the majority of instances, when using the Imperative Construction, it is indicated that the command is addressed to one or more persons, and sometimes concerning one or more things, and that indication is incorporated in the command construction. Therefore, it follows that the only distinction between a command and a statement is marked by intonation. The command is often repeated in quick succession.

These varying forms as they occur within the different Verb Classes will be described in subsequent chapters.

As mentioned, the following is a list of Simple Commands which use the stem only:

ompetei	'run'
au	'come'
ëfei	'sit'
pös	'be quiet'
önwei	'go up'

## CHAPTER 2. THE INTRANSITIVE STATEMENT (with Subject Pronoun)

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subject Pronoun} \\ \text{(optional)} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subject Pronoun Indicator + Intransitive Verb Stem} \\ \text{<n->} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

In this language, there are some verbs which are used when it is desired to make a statement about what a person, or persons, is or are doing, or will do. The action is Subjective only, and can never be Objective, that is, the action is never carried over by the actor to some other thing or person. Therefore this type of verb will be called an Intransitive Class A Verb.

This construction, as the above formula indicates, consists of the Subject Pronoun and the Intransitive Verb Expression.

### 1. The Subject Pronoun

This term makes reference to the person or thing doing the action, and deals with that group of words which occur in this construction in the first pre-verb expression position.

The following is a list of the different forms.

## THE SUBJECT PRONOUN

<b>Singular</b>		<b>English</b>
1st Person	ki	'I'
2nd Person	ye	'you'
3rd Person (Masculine)	le*	'he'
3rd Person (Feminine)	ne	'she'
<b>Dual</b>		
1st Person	ku	'we'
2nd Person (Masculine)	ife rounke ~ ise rounke (E)	'you'
2nd Person (Feminine)**	ife roum ~ ise roum (E)	'you'
3rd Person (Masculine)	te	'they'
3rd Person (Feminine)**	me	'they'
<b>Plural</b>		
1st Person	ku	'we'
2nd Person	ife ~ ise (E)	'you'
3rd Person	pe	'they'

\* This form is homophonous with the commonly used abbreviated verb le 'he goes' (for leli).

\*\* In referring to mixed groups of a man and a woman, feminine forms are used.

## 2. The Intransitive Verb Expression

This contains a Subject Pronoun Indicator plus the verb stem of any word in the Class A Intransitive group of verbs.

### a. The Subject Pronoun Indicator <n->

This indicator is a bound form in that it cannot occur by itself. It always occurs initially in the Verb Expression.

A Chart of Subject Pronoun Indicators follows on the next page.

## CHART OF SUBJECT PRONOUN INDICATORS

	Subject Pronoun	Subject Pronoun Indicator	Subject Pronoun, Indicator and Verb Stem	(verb aule 'come')
<b>Singular</b>				
1st Person	ki	k-	ki kauie	'I come'
2nd Person	ye	∅-	ye aule	'You come'
3rd Person (Masc.)	le	i-	le laule	'He comes'
3rd Person (Fem.)	ne	n-	ne naule	'She comes'
<b>Dual</b>				
1st Person	ku	w-	ku waule	'We come'
2nd Person (Masc.)	ife rounke ~ ise rounke (E)	y-	ife rounke yaule	'You come'
2nd Person (Fem.)*	lfe roum ~ ise roum (E)	y-	lfe roum yaule	'You come'
3rd Person (Masc.)	te	t-	te tauie	'They come'
3rd Person (Fem.)*	me	m-	me maule	'They come'
<b>Plural</b>				
1st Person	ku	m-	ku maule	'We come'
2nd Person	ife ~ ise (E)	y-	lfe yaule	'You come'
3rd Person	pe	p-	pe pauie	'They come'

\* In referring to mixed groups of a man and a woman, feminine forms are used.

It will be noted that the 2nd Person Singular Subject Pronoun Indicator is a Zero Morpheme {∅-}. It is by the usage of this Person, that a check may be made on the verb to determine whether or not the initial phoneme of the verb expression is really a Subject Pronoun Indicator, or just the first letter of a verb stem which drops the Subject Pronoun altogether (as is sometimes the case) thus determining the true stem.

e.g. 1st Person Dual:           ku wëlfëngkës     '*We (two) are tired*'  
 2nd Person Singular:   ye wëlfëngkës     '*You (sing.) are tired*'

As in the above examples, the 1st Person Dual w- is really the first phoneme of the verb stem, and not the 1st person dual subject pronoun indicator as one may be led to believe without further checking.

There is always complete agreement between the subject pronoun and the subject pronoun indicator. Because of this it is not always necessary to actually quote the subject pronoun, and it is often only included to specify or clarify the subject. As has been intimated however, in quite a few irregular instances, and for no particular reason the Subject Pronoun Indicator prefixing certain verbs is excluded from the verb expression and unless it is understood from the context, the subject pronoun must then be used. These instances of irregularity will be noted in the dictionary entry.

Apart from the above exceptions the subject pronoun indicator always occurs in all constructions in the first pre-verb stem position.

#### **b. Class A. Intransitive Verb Stems**

As before mentioned, these stems are only used subjectively and occur finally in the verb expression in this construction and are used when desiring to talk about someone or something doing something. Apart from the occasional use of some of these verbs in the simple command form, the stem can never be used in isolation.

#### **A Note on Tense**

In Olo there are two tenses - narrative, referring to the moment of speaking and also to anything prior to the moment of speaking; and future, which refers to anything due to take place in the future. If it is intended that the hearer should think about something in the past, then often a word is used, such as the equivalent of 'yesterday', etc., to project him into the right period of time and then the speaker continues on in the narrative tense. Quite frequently however, the speaker relies on the subject matter under discussion, and the fore-knowledge of the hearer, and does not bother to indicate any period of time at all.

This is also permissible when something in the future - particularly the immediate future is referred to.

Whereas there is a future tense indicator there is nothing at all to mark the narrative tense. The future tense indicator is sometimes an affix of the verb expression and sometimes of the subject pronoun and sometimes an affix of other types of words, and can thus occur in several different places in the sentence according to the construction used. Because of this, this statement of the Olo grammar will be confined to the narrative tense, until more complex constructions are dealt with in later chapters, and the use of the future tense indicator can be fully explained.

### 3. Valence

Valence, or relationship between the subject pronoun and the intransitive verb expression in this construction is carried by position in that the subject pronoun always occurs in the first pre-verb expression position, and by the agreement of the subject pronoun and the subject pronoun indicator.

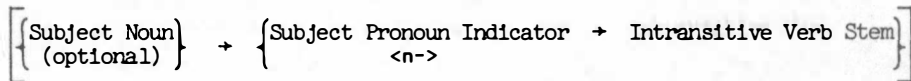
### 4. Examples

ki kënoungkele	'I belch'
le la	'He dies'
ne neilo	'She arises'
le wëlfëngkës	'He is tired'
ki kainöu	'I am sick'
le lounoko	'It breaks'
le lawo	'It splits'

It is possible to expand this construction by the addition of one or more verb expressions.

e.g. le leilo lorou lell letel lato 'He gets up, runs away, sleeps, and remains'.

## CHAPTER 3. THE INTRANSITIVE STATEMENT (with Subject Noun)



This construction has two immediate constituents - a Free subject noun (i.e. one that is not bound to the verb expression and can occur in isolation) plus an intransitive verb expression.

It is used when it is desired to make a statement about what an animal(s) or thing(s) is (or are) doing; has (or have) done; or will do.

### 1. The Free Subject Noun

The term 'noun' is given to that class of words which can occur as either the object or as in this construction, the subject of the verb and which take the class markers of the pluralising morpheme. As the subject noun, this class of words specifies the instigator of the verbal action, and takes the 1st pre-verb expression position and can be used in place of the subject pronoun.

There are six main noun classes in the Olo language, with many various subdivisions contained therein.

These classes are determined by the different allomorphs, (or in other words, the variant forms of the morpheme) of the pluralising morpheme, and the nouns are grouped according to their occurrence with various pluralising class markers.



The pluralising allomorphs (and also the allomorphs of the singularising morpheme), are only morphologically, that is grammatically definable, and this being the case both the singular and plural form of each noun will be indicated in the dictionary, as the forms are unpredictable. Both forms occur as bound form suffixes and cannot stand in isolation.

The noun classification has no further bearing on the grammatical construction of the language.

There is a tendency for certain phonetic changes to take place with allomorphic changes although these are not always binding.

The following chart and accompanying notes portray the above information in a concise form.

## NOUN CLASSES

	Section Number	Allomorphs of Pluralising Morpheme	Allomorphs of Singularising Morpheme	Examples		
				Singular	Plural	
Class I	1	-s	Zero morpheme	tëfa kati	tëfas katis	'banana' 'pandanus'
	2	-ës	-ëf~-ën~-of~-ef	wengklef yolëf merëf yëfën topof	wengklës yolës merës yëfës topës	'bamboo' 'shoulder' 'betel nut' 'flea' 'stags head' (fern)
	3	*owës~awës	-ef~-af~-öf~-of	lipëf kenkaf yaipöf	lipowës kenkawës yaipowës	'lip' 'left hand' 'arm band'
	4	-pes	-om~-m~zero morpheme	nafele liom pam	nafelepes lipës papes	'bird' 'garden' 'sore'
	5	-sës	-tëf	ketëf	kesës	'black'
	6	-ös	-ef~-öm	alef lüm	alös lös	'string' 'eye'
	7	-os	-ol~-om~-of	yömkof yöngkol wolom	yömkos nöngkos wolos	'wild fig' 'cane' 'grass'

\*-owës > -awës when the singulariser -af is used.

Continued.....

	Section Number	Allomorphs of Pluralising Morpheme	Allomorphs of Singularising Morpheme	Examples		
				Singular	Plural	
Class I (Cont.)	8	-fēs	-ōm <sup>v</sup> -m	noriōm **wom	norifēs wefēs	'nut' (species) 'coconut'
	9	-ngkēs	-f <sup>v</sup> -m	elaf **tom	elangkēs tengkēs	'knife' 'string bag'
				<b>Examples of Irregulars</b>		
				yal	yaires	'father'
				mēlef	mēngēs	'clay saucepan'
				onom	enkēs	'heart'
				fourene	fourēs	'seed'
				yēngkēl	yongkos	'arrowhead'
				nerēf	nurus	'finger nail'
	Class II	1	-ngkou	-l <sup>v</sup> -n <sup>v</sup> -m <sup>v</sup> zero morpheme	otol si elman wēnem	otongkou sɪngkou elmangkou wēnangkou
2		-ngku	-l <sup>v</sup> zero morpheme	tēsɪ nɪēɪ	tēsɪngku nɪēngku	'road' 'fish'
3		-ngke	zero morpheme	lulu	lulēngke	'chin'
			<b>Examples of Irregulars</b>			
			yufle	yufɪoungkou	'hornbill'	
			sengke	songkou	'pig'	
Class III	1	-ēɪ	-u	yalu tauru	yalēɪ taurēɪ	'firewood' 'star'
	2	*-eɪ <sup>v</sup> -oɪ	-ou	wapēnou nōmpou	wapēnel nōmpol	'taro' 'thumb'
	3	-aɪ	-au	pau	paɪ	'back'
	4	-wēɪ	zero morpheme	you	youwēɪ	'tail'
				<b>Examples of Irregulars</b>		
			lōmfēlau	lōfēɪaɪ	'eye lid'	
			ɪfau	ɪfaurēɪ	'a food tree'	

Continued.....

	Section Number	Allomorphs of Pluralising Morpheme	Allomorphs of Singularising Morpheme	Examples		
				Singular	Plural	
Class IV	1	-m	-l~n~ne zero morpheme	walël tepëne mëlengkën koungkele	walëm tepëm mëlengkëm koungkelem	'bush fowl' 'pangal strip' 'bird' (spec.) 'bird' (spec.)
				Examples of Irregulars line ilëm 'brother'		
Class V	1	-re	-l~zero morpheme	ama **yamkol	amare yamkere	'mother' 'fruit' (spec.)
				Examples of Irregulars oyën oyëngker 'hole' tësangkoloi tësangklengkere 'road junction'		
Class VI	1	zero morpheme	zero morpheme	These nouns form a large group and when it is desired to express plurality the number concerned usually follows the noun, or else it is expressed by wöru		
	e.g. uf 'a village' uf wöru 'many villages'			'many'. All abstract nouns and generic terms are included in this class.		

\* -el becomes -ol when in the stem -ö- remains unchanged.

\*\* Phonological change in stem.

#### Notes Concerning Phonological Changes in Noun Stems on Pluralisation

##### Class I Nouns

Where the only vowel of the stem is -o-, the vowel of the pluralising allomorphs {-fis} or {-ngkës} influences it, and there is non-contiguous, regressive partial assimilation as to the point of articulation.

e.g. wom 'coconut'      wefës 'coconuts'      o + ë > e  
tom 'basket'      tengkës 'baskets'      o + ë > e

##### Class II Nouns

Section 1. Where the final vowel of the stem is -e- (except when it precedes -m) the glide of the pluralising morpheme {-ngkou} influences the final vowel of the stem, so that there is non-contiguous

regressive partial assimilation as to the point of articulation.

e.g. yëlie 'ear decoration' yëllongkou 'ear decorations' e + ou > o

Where the first vowel of the stem is -e- and the next is -i, the above does not apply and there is non-contiguous regressive partial assimilation as to the point of articulation and the final vowel of the stem becomes -i- with pluralisation.

e.g. emio 'bone' emiëngkou 'bones' o + ou > ë

Where the only vowel in the stem is o there is non-contiguous regressive partial assimilation as to the point of articulation.

e.g. ol 'seed' öngkou 'seeds' o + ou > ö

topo 'skin' topöngkou 'skins' o + ou > ö

Section 2. When the final vowel of the stem is ë or -o there is non-contiguous regressive assimilation as to the point of articulation and the following changes occur with pluralisation:

porël 'a nut tree' poröngku 'nut trees' ë + u > ö

yorofol 'a pimple' yoroföngku 'pimples' o + u > ö

When the final vowel of the stem is -i-, the above does not apply.

e.g. niël 'fish' niëngku 'fishes'

N.B. Sometimes and with some speakers the -ng- of the pluraliser causes the preceding -i- to become a glide.

e.g. tësi 'road' tësiëngku 'roads'

Section 3. When the final vowel of the stem is u, it is influenced by the velar -ng of the pluralising morpheme and the following occurs:

panu 'tap root' panëngke 'tap roots' u + ng > ë

Also when the prefinal vowel is -o-, there is non-contiguous regressive partial assimilation as to the point of articulation on pluralisation.

e.g. sonu 'breadfruit' senëngke 'breadfruits' o + e > e

fomu 'axe handle' femëngke 'axe handles' o + e > e

### Class III Nouns

If in the stem i does not follow o, ou, e, ö there is non-contiguous regressive partial or complete assimilation as to the point of articulation with pluralisation and the following changes occur:

wolu 'sago' (sing.) wetël 'sago' o + ë > e

olou 'wrist bone' elel 'wrist bones' o + e > e

öru 'hair' erël 'hairs' ö + ë > e

toungkoulou 'back bone' toungkelel 'back bones' ou + e > e

kölpou 'Pometia tree' këlpelel 'Pometia trees' ö + e > ë

fönkotu 'sleeping apartments' fënketël 'sleeping apartments' o + ë > e

### Class IV Nouns

When there is a glide stem finally there is reduction of the final vowel on pluralisation.

e.g. warëi 'tanket'      warëm 'tankets'      ëi + m > ë

### Class V Nouns

When the final vowel of the stem is o, there is non-contiguous regressive complete assimilation as to the point of articulation.

e.g. yamkol 'knee'      yamkere 'knees'      o + e > e

The allomorphs of the pluralising morpheme are phonologically predictable in two instances only.

e.g. Class I Section 3.

-owës > -awës only when the singulariser -af is used.

kenkaf 'left hand'      kenkawës 'left hands'

Class III Section 2.

-el > ol when in the stem -u- remains unchanged.

nömpou 'thumb'      nömpol 'thumbs'

## 2. The Intransitive Verb Expression

This is as has already been described in the previous chapter. It consists of the subject pronoun indicator, and the class A intransitive verb stem. The following note concerns the Subject Pronoun Indicator.

As well as indicating the sex and number of persons or animals, the subject pronoun indicator also determines the size and number of all other things which may be considered to be the 3rd person subject of the verb.

e.g. lounoko 'it (a large tree) breaks'

nounoko 'it (a small tree) breaks'

mounoko 'two (small trees) break'

tounoko 'two (large trees) break'

Thus the feminine gender relates to comparatively small things and the masculine to larger things. If the size of a thing is unimportant, then the masculine subject pronoun indicator is most often used.

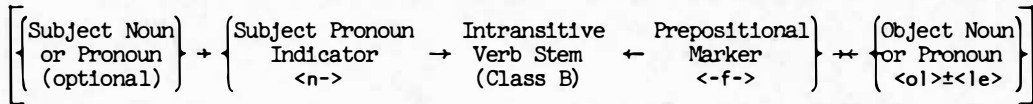
## 3. Valence

The relationship between the two constituents in this construction is carried by position in that the subject noun always occurs in the 1st pre-verb expression position.

## 4. Examples

nēmpe lawo	'the tree splits'
fouyou kere	'the vine breaks'
nēmpe lounoko	'the tree breaks'
sengke na	'the pig dies'
nēngke leilo	'the boy gets up'

CHAPTER 4. THE INTRANSITIVE STATEMENT (with or without Subject Noun or Pronoun) plus PREPOSITIONAL MARKER and DIRECT OBJECT PRONOUN



The three constituents of this construction are the subject noun or pronoun, and the intransitive class B verb expression, plus the object noun or pronoun.

It has been found in Olo that certain intransitive verbs may be made transitive by the addition of a prepositional marker -f word finally and an object noun or pronoun in the first post verb expression position. This group of verbs has been called Intransitive class B verbs.

## 1. The Subject Noun or Pronoun

These have been described in previous chapters.

## 2. Intransitive Class B Verb Expression

## a. Subject Pronoun Indicator &lt;n-&gt;

Described previously.

## b. Intransitive Class B Verb Stem

In their true Intransitive state these verbs function the same as the intransitive Class A verbs described in Chapter 2 and in this construction occur in the same position in the verb expression.

## c. The Prepositional Marker &lt;-f&gt;

This phoneme occurs in three instances word finally at the end of a verb expression. However it is only when it is used in conjunction with the intransitive Class B verbs that it serves the definite purpose of a prepositional marker. The other two instances of its usage will be dealt with subsequently.

Although occurring in the first post verb stem position these suffixes in this construction will be called Pre-positions as this is a familiar English term which deals with a similar grammatical feature. The areas

of meaning are not entirely equivalent to English prepositions but they approximate to the following:

'by' or 'beside'

'into'

'to'

'wait for'

'about' or 'concerning'

'after' or 'follow after' or 'repeat' or 'imitate'

'for', 'at'

N.B. Some instances of their usage seem to be intranslatable into English (see examples at the end of this chapter).

### 3. The Object Pronoun or Noun

#### a. The Object Pronoun <ol> ± <le>

This is the term given to that class of words, which in this construction occur in the immediate post verb expression position. They indicate the person, animal or thing which has been acted upon by the subject of the verb.

The following chart makes clear these different forms:

#### THE OBJECT PRONOUN

	The Object Pronoun	Examples
<b>Singular</b>		
1st Person	ki	ye aulef ki      'You come to me'
2nd Person	ye	ki kaulef ye      'I come to you'
3rd Person (Masc.)	ol	ki kaulofol      'I come to him'
(Fem.)	ene	ki kaulefene      'I come to her'
<b>Dual</b>		
1st Person	ku	ye aulof ku      'You come to us'
2nd Person (Masc.)	ife rounge ~ ise rounge (E)	ki kaulef ife rounge      'I come to you'
(Fem.)*	ife roum ~ ise roum (E)	ke kaulef ife roum      'I come to you'
3rd Person (Masc.)	engke	ki kaulef-engke      'I come to them'
(Fem.)*	om	ki kaulef-om      'I come to them'
<b>Plural</b>		
1st Person	ku	ye aulof ku      'You come to us'
2nd Person	ife ~ ise (E)	ki kaulef ife (ise E)      'I come to you'
3rd Person	epe	ki kaulefepe      'I come to them'

\* In referring to mixed groups of a man and a woman, feminine forms are used.

It will be noted from the above, that in all instances except the 3rd person the forms do not differ from the corresponding person and number of the subject pronoun.

The 3rd person bound object pronoun <-ol> as listed, only occurs when the object pronoun immediately follows the verb expression. If it is separated from it, the object pronoun form becomes the same as the 3rd person subject pronoun <le>.

When it is desired to use the 3rd person, singular, masculine, or the 1st person dual or plural; or the 3rd person dual feminine, if the verb stem does not end in -o there is a non-contiguous regressive partial or complete assimilation as to the point of articulation. Also all verb stems ending in the glide -ei are subject to the loss of the final vocoid with the addition of <-f>.

e.g. ki kompetei 'I run'	ki kompetefene 'I run to her'	ei + f > e
ki koro 'I dance'	ki korofene 'I dance to her'	o + e > o
ki kaule 'I come'	ki kaulofol 'I come to him'	e + o > o
ki kërautue 'I rejoice'	ki kërautuofom 'I rejoice with you two women'	e + o > o
ki kële 'I stand'	ki këlofol 'I stand waiting for him'	e + o > o

For some indefinite reason it is permissible with the 3rd person object pronoun to also add the same as of the 3rd person subject pronoun in the immediate past object pronoun position. This form thus used refers back in agreement of person and number to the object pronoun and not the subject pronoun and is a type of object pronoun. It seems to serve no other purpose than to perhaps add rhythm to the sentence or a certain vague emphasis to the object pronoun.

e.g. ki këlofol le 'I stand waiting for him'

#### Examples

##### Singular

Masculine	ki kaulofol le	'I come to him'
Feminine	ki kaulefene ne	'I come to her'

##### Dual

Masculine	ki kaulefengke te	'I come to them' (two men)
Feminine	ki kaulofom me	'I come to them' (two women)

##### Plural

Masculine and Feminine	ki kaulefepe pe	'I come to them'
------------------------------	-----------------	------------------



The object pronoun patterns the same as the subject pronoun when it comes to determining the size and number of all things which may be considered to be the 3rd person object of the verb.

#### b. The Object Noun

Nouns have already been described in Chapter 3 and as the object noun they can occur in the same position and instead of the object pronoun. In slow speech and before a noun the prepositional marker -f sometimes becomes -fi.

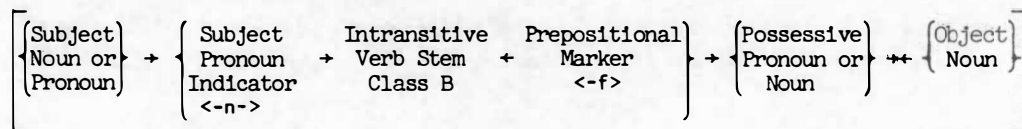
#### 4. Valence

The mutual dependance in this construction between the object pronoun and the verb expression is carried by the prepositional indicator -f and by the position of the object pronoun in the 1st post verb expression position.

#### 5. Examples

ki kelfef ye	'I go to you'
ye möngkof ki	'You reply to me'
pe pailofol	'They all call out to him'
nef nanpofol	'The rain detained him'
ye aulof ku	'You come to us'
ki koutetef sengke	'I am afraid of the pig'
ye aulef wënem	'You come to the house'
le lëngkëtef maiene	'He feels the earthquake'
ku meratëf weli	'We sit by the fire'
ku meratofol	'We remain waiting for him'

#### CHAPTER 5. THE INTRANSITIVE CLASS B VERB EXPRESSION and the SIMPLE POSSESSIVE OBJECT PRONOUN



Because the \*homophonous morpheme -f and its various areas of meaning play such a large part in the determining of the different verb classes, as has been mentioned in the introduction, it has been decided to carry the intransitive verb through to the use of the pronoun in the simple possessive sense before turning to the other types of verb classes. By so doing, it is hoped the issue will be a little clearer when the simple

\* A Homophone is a morpheme having the same phonetic form as another morpheme but with a different meaning.

possessive form is dealt with in the other classes which incorporate -f word finally, but not as a prepositional marker.

This construction consists of the subject noun, the verb expression, the possessive (object) pronoun and the object noun.

#### 1. The Subject Noun or Pronoun

Nouns and pronouns have been described previously.

#### 2. The Intransitive Class B Verb Expression

This is described in Chapter 4.

#### 3. The Possessive Pronoun

This is recognised as having the same form as the object pronoun. It always occurs immediately before the object noun possessed. Thus the object noun now takes the second post verb expression position. It is possible for another noun to take the place of the possessive pronoun.

#### 4. The Object Noun

Nouns have been described previously.

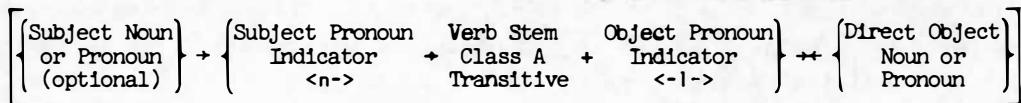
#### 5. Valence

The dependence between the possessive noun or pronoun and the noun possessed is carried by position in that the possessive pronoun or noun always occurs in the immediate prepossessed noun position.

#### 6. Examples

nëngke lerautuef ye nëngke	'The child rejoices with your child'
sengke korofol olwelës	'The pig squeals for his food'
moto naulef ki wënem	'The woman comes to my house'
pele laulof ku liom	'The dog comes to our garden'
nëngke lampolouf ki mongke	'The child lied to my husband'
pele naulef moli wënem	'The dog comes to the white man's house'

#### CHAPTER 6. TRANSITIVE CLASS A VERB EXPRESSION and DIRECT OBJECT NOUN OR PRONOUN (optional) with or without SUBJECT NOUN OR PRONOUN



This construction consists of a subject noun or pronoun expression (optional) plus the verb expression, plus object noun (optional).

### 1. Subject Noun or Pronoun

Explained previously.

### 2. Transitive Verb Expression

#### a. Subject Pronoun Indicator

Described previously.

#### b. Transitive Class A verb stem with infixial 3rd person object Pronoun Indicator

A certain type of verb which is used by the speaker when desiring to talk about a happening which inextricably concerns both a subject (in all persons) and an object (in the 3rd person only), has a direct object pronoun indicator incorporated infixially in the verb stem. These verbs have been called **Transitive Class A verbs** and concern a relatively large number of words. It is not necessary to use either a subject noun or pronoun, or object noun if the context of the sentence or the foreknowledge of the hearer are sufficient to supply that information.

The object pronoun indicators are essentially bound, and can never occur in isolation, nor apart from the transitive Class A verb stems. They bear a resemblance in form to the subject pronoun indicators, and also determine the size as well as sex and number.

The following is a list of the transitive Class verb Object Pronoun Indicators.

<b>Singular</b>			
3rd Person (Masculine)	-l-	ki kali	'I get (him)' (or, one large object)
3rd Person (Feminine)	-n-	ki kani	'I get (her)' (or, one small object)
<b>Dual</b>			
3rd Person (Masculine)	-ut-	ki kauti	'I get them' (or, two large objects)
3rd Person (Feminine)	-m-	ki kami	'I get them' (or, two small objects)
<b>Plural</b>			
3rd Person (Masculine or Feminine)	-p-	ki kapi	'I get them' (or, three or more objects)

### 3. Object Noun or Pronoun

If it is necessary to clarify meaning, then an object noun or pronoun occurs in the 1st post verb expression position. Nouns have been described previously.

As described in Chapter 4, it is permissible in this construction also to use the same form as of the subject pronoun immediately following the verb expression. It then refers back to the direct object and not to the subject. For examples, see 5.c.

#### 4. Valence

The valence between the immediate constituents is carried by position and also by the 3rd person object pronoun indicators occurring verb stem infixial.

#### 5. Examples

##### a. Transitive Verb Expression (with Subject Noun or Pronoun Optional)

kani	(as a command) 'Get it'
eletei	(as a command) 'Block it up!'
alue	(as a command) 'Spear him!'
ne nalue	'She spears it'
ki kapue	'I spear them'
moto kali	'The woman gets him'

##### b. Transitive Verb Expression (with or without Subject Noun or Pronoun) plus Object Noun

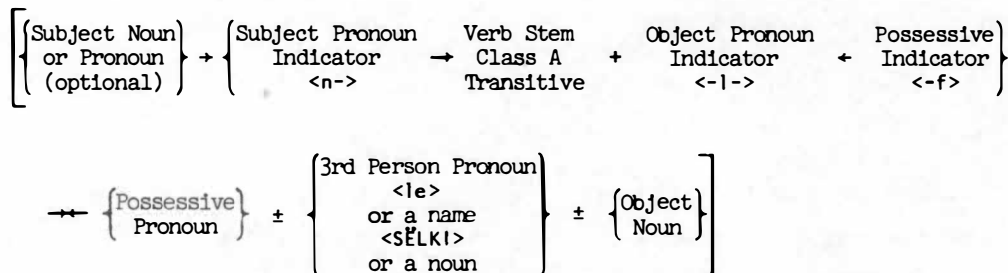
metene laptel tëlës	'The man places the panggal'
kalue yute	'I spear the abcess'
naltel youtëf	'She sends a letter'
pe popnoi wef	'They count the things'

##### c. Verb Expression (with or without Subject Noun or Pronoun) plus Pronoun

kali le	'I get it (or him)'
le lopnoi pe	'He counts them'
me maltetei le	'They (two women) chase it'
kanoui ne	'I cut it'
ku maploi pe	'We eat them'

N.B. Although this type of verb, by its very form, can only essentially be concerned with the 3rd person objects, in some instances it is possible to trace some type of resemblance to the stem of a verb with the same meaning, belonging structurally to another class, which deals with objects in the 1st and 2nd person.

CHAPTER 7. TRANSITIVE CLASS A VERB EXPRESSION plus QUALIFYING NOUN AND THE POSSESSIVE PRONOUN



When using a verb of the class described in the previous chapter and if desiring to say that something happens to anything possessed by someone or something, a Possessive Pronoun may be used, and the construction is as described hereunder.

1. Subject Pronoun or Noun

Described previously.

2. Transitive Class A Verb Expression

a. Subject Pronoun Indicator

Described previously.

b. Transitive Class A Verb Stem with infixial Object Pronoun Indicator

Described previously.

c. Possessive Indicator <-f>

When this phoneme occurs immediately after the stem of a Transitive Class A Verb, it indicates that the following object pronoun is in possession of the object of the verb. When a noun is used in place of the Possessive Pronoun, <-f> sometimes becomes <-fi>, particularly when the speech is slow.

3. Possessive Pronoun

This is as described in Chapter 5. A noun may take the place of the Possessive Pronoun, and if this is done the Object noun then follows immediately. It is also possible for a possessing pronoun and noun to occur together.

4. Third Person Pronoun <le> or the Possessor's Name <SĔLKI>

It is permissible to use the 3rd person pronoun <le> immediately after the Possessive pronoun. It here refers back to the Possessive pronoun or noun and not the object pronoun (Indicator) as it does when the Possessive form is not included in the construction (see previous

chapter). Its use places slight emphasis on the Possessor. If desired a noun or the Possessor's name or title may be inserted instead of this pronoun, if the speaker goes on to include the object noun.

### 5. The Object Noun

This constituent has been described before.

### 6. Valence between Constituents

The relationship between the Possessive Pronoun (or noun) and the object possessed is carried by the Possessive Indicator <-f>; the position of the Possessive pronoun (or noun) occurring in the first Post Verb expression position, and the optional use of the 3rd Person Pronoun <le> or the Possessor's name; and the direct object in the second and third post verb expression position.

### 7. Examples

#### a. Verb Expression (with or without Subject Noun or Pronoun) plus Possessive Pronoun

moto nalulfol	<i>'The woman cuts his'</i>
ki kalëfene	<i>'I get hers'</i>
metene lënanëf ki	<i>'The man cracks open mine'</i>
sengke kapof ku	<i>'The pig gets ours'</i>
kanelefol	<i>'I pick his'</i>

#### b. Verb Expression (with or without Subject Noun or Pronoun) plus Possessive Pronoun and/or noun, plus Object Possessed

kalëfol sengke	<i>'I get his pig'</i>
ki kaplofol metene olwelës	<i>'I eat the man's food'</i>
kaplofi metene olwelës	<i>'I eat the man's food'</i>
le lalulfol nëngke yute	<i>'He spears the child's abcess'</i>
le laluefi nëngke yute	<i>'He spears the child's abcess'</i>
sengke kapëfi pele olwelës	<i>'The pig gets the dog's food'</i>
sengke kapofol pele olwelës	<i>'The pig gets the dog's food'</i>
kl kaplofol olwelës	<i>'I eat his food'</i>

N.B. kl kaplouwi	<i>'I eat them'</i>
ki kapi	<i>'I get them'</i>

#### c. Verb Expression (with or without Subject Noun or Pronoun) plus Possessive Pronoun, plus Pronoun <le> or owner's name, with or without Object Possessed

ki kalëfol le	<i>'I get his'</i>
le lanelefene ne	<i>'He picks hers'</i>
kl kalëfol le sengke	<i>'I get his pig'</i>

le lanelefene ne wom	<i>'He picks her coconut'</i>
ki kalëfol SËLKI sengke	<i>'I get Silki's pig'</i>
ki kalëfol le sengke	<i>'I get his pig'</i>
le lanelefene SERAI wom	<i>'He picks Serai's coconut'</i>

N.B. A few Transitive Class A verbs have -f or -fi included stem finally and will be listed accordingly in the dictionary. These form the objective possessive in a slightly different manner as the valence is carried by the position only. The 3rd person pronoun <le> following the verb expression is merely the object of the verb.

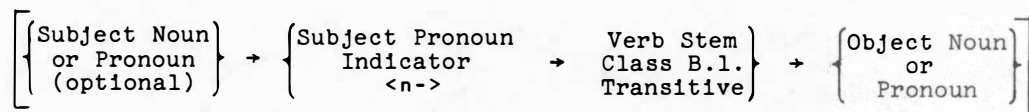
e.g. ki kalëfi le	<i>'I chase him'</i>
ki kalëfi le nëngke	<i>'I chase his child'</i>

#### CHAPTER 8. TRANSITIVE CLASS B VERB EXPRESSION (with or without Subject Noun or Pronoun) plus OBJECT NOUN OR PRONOUN

In Olo, when it is desired to use verbs other than those of the type already mentioned, and if the action is to be carried over from the instigator or subject to some other person, animal or thing (the object), verbs of the Transitive Class B group may be used.

This group falls into three divisions. The first two will be described in this chapter and the third in Chapter 9.

The formula for Transitive Class B.1. verbs is as follows:



This construction consists of:

##### 1. The Subject Noun or Pronoun

Described previously.

##### 2. The Transitive Class B.1. Verb Expression

###### a. Subject Pronoun Indicator

Described previously.

###### b. Verb Stem

This has no particular form. All verbs of this type can take an Object noun. Some of them take all forms of the Object pronoun, others can take the 3rd person object pronoun only. This is more or less determined by the meaning of the word. (They cannot be used intransitively. If it appears to be able to be used intransitively, it most likely conveys a different meaning.)

c. Object Noun or Pronoun  
Described previously.

#### 4. Valence between Constituents

This is carried by position.

#### 5. Examples

Oiye larou laplap	<i>'Oiye folds the laplap'</i>
ki kiarou ol	<i>'I fold it'</i>
ki ketere nēmpe	<i>'I chip a tree'</i>
ki keterēl	<i>'I chip it'</i>
le leterei ki	<i>'He scratches me'</i>
ye esiou ku	<i>'You hold us'</i>
le lesi ēlwei	<i>'He holds the sweet potato'</i>
ki kënyali nēngke	<i>'I laugh at the child'</i>

The formula of Transitive Class B.2. verbs is as follows:

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subject Noun} \\ \text{or Pronoun} \\ \text{(optional)} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subject Pronoun} \\ \text{Indicator} \\ \text{<n->} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Verb Stem} \\ \text{Class B.2.} \\ \text{Transitive} \end{array} \right\} \pm \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Object} \\ \text{Noun} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

This construction consists of:

##### 1. Subject Noun or Pronoun

Described previously.

##### 2. Verb Expression

###### a. Subject Pronoun Indicator

Described previously.

###### b. Verb Stem

This has no particular form. Verbs of this type can take Object Nouns only and can not take any Object pronouns. By omitting the Object noun the verb is used in an Intransitive sense.

##### 3. Object Noun

Described previously.

##### 4. Valence

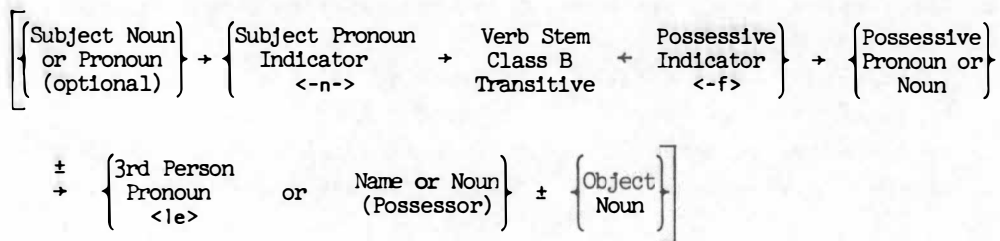
This is carried by position.



## 5. Examples

ki könwei merëf	'I climb the betel nut tree'
ki könwei	'I climb' or 'I go up'
ki kale liom	'I clear a garden'
ki kale	'I clear'
ki kamnu wëngkëm	'I open a door'
ki kamnu	'I open'
le lapopo tepëm	'He plaits the blind'
le lapopo	'He plaits'

## CHAPTER 9. TRANSITIVE CLASS B.1. and 2. VERB EXPRESSION plus the POSSESSIVE PRONOUN



When desiring to state possession of something which is the object of this type of verb the Possessive Indicator <-f> is used and the construction is as follows:

## 1. Subject Noun or Pronoun

Described before.

## 2. Verb Expression

- |                                   |                             |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a. Subject Pronoun Indicator <n-> | } All described previously. |
| b. Verb                           |                             |
| c. Possessive Indicator <-f>      |                             |

## 3. Possessive Pronoun

- |   |                                  |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 4. 3rd Person Pronoun or Possessor's name or a noun. <le> | } All as described in Chapter 7. |
| 5. Object noun  |                                  |
| 6. Valence  |                                  |

## 7. Examples

## a. Verb Expression plus Possessive Pronoun ± Object Noun

ki kiaroufol	'I fold his'
ki keterofol nëmpe	'I scrape his tree'
ki kesifol	'I build his'
ki kesifol wënem	'I build his house'

## b. Verb Expression plus Possessive Pronoun plus pronoun &lt;le&gt; ± Object

## Noun

ki kesifol le	<i>'I build his'</i>
ki kesifol le wënem	<i>'I build his house'</i>
ki kënyalëfol le	<i>'I laugh at his'</i>
ki kënyalëfol le nëngke	<i>'I laugh at his child'</i>
ki klaroufol le	<i>'I fold his'</i>

## c. Verb Expression plus Possessive Pronoun plus Owner's name plus

## Object Noun

ki kënyalëfol Sëlki nëngke	<i>'I laugh at Silki's child'</i>
ki kesifol Sëlki wënem	<i>'I build Silki's house'</i>
ki kiaroufol Oïye laplap	<i>'I fold Oïye's laplap'</i>

## d. Verb Expression (minus Possessive Pronoun) plus owner and plus

## Object Noun

ki kënyalëfi Sëlki nëngke	<i>'I laugh at Silki's child'</i>
ki kesëf Sëlki wënem	<i>'I build Silki's house'</i>
le lönwef Waisi merëf	<i>'He climbs Waisi's betel nut palm'</i>
ki köntolöwëf sengke eplëf	<i>'I care for the pig's offspring'</i>

## Transitive Class B.3. Verbs

Some verbs of the Transitive Class B group have -f ~ -fi included finally in the verb stem. These form the Third Division of this class. Unless this is noted, confusion of meaning would arise if the foreign speaker thought the stem final -f was the Possessive Indicator as described in this chapter.

The formula for Subject + Verb Expression + Object/Construction is the same as described in Chapter 8 under Transitive Class B.1. (with the -f included finally in the Verb Stem).

## Examples

ye laf ki	<i>'You are angry with me'</i>
ki këpafi weli	<i>'I blow the fire'</i>
ki kënafol	<i>'I call out to him'</i>
le keref Sëlki	<i>'He fetches Silki'</i>
ki kömprafepe	<i>'I chase them out'</i>

When it is desired to speak of the simple Objective Possessive, the formula is the same as described earlier in this Chapter except that there is no Possessive Indicator in the Verb Expression, as the -f is really the final phoneme of the Verb stem and the Valence between constituents is carried by position only.

**Examples**

pe pënafol le moto	<i>'They call out to his wife'</i>
ye laf ki nëngke	<i>'You are angry with my child'</i>
ki këlafol le	<i>'I am angry with him'</i>
le keref Sëlki moto	<i>'He fetches Silki's wife'</i>
ki këpafol weli	<i>'I blow his fire'</i>

N.B. A very few of these verbs may be used intransitively.

**Examples**

ki kömtëfi	<i>'I smell (it)'</i>
ki kömprafi	<i>'I give chase'</i>
ki mölfo	<i>'I give coverage'</i>
ki kënafi	<i>'I call out'</i>
ki koruwetefi	<i>'I detain'</i>

**SUMMARY**

A summary of the salient points of the various verb classes is now included.

**Intransitive Class A**

These verbs can never take an object.

e.g. le la *'he dies'*

**Intransitive Class B**

These Intransitive verbs can become Transitive by the addition of the Prepositional Indicator <-f> suffixially to the Verb stem plus an object.

e.g. ki koutetei *'I am afraid'*  
 ki kouteref sengke *'I am afraid of the pig'*

**Transitive Class A**

These verbs have the object pronoun indicator stem infixial. They form the simple Objective Possessive by the addition of the Possessive Indicator <-f> suffixially to the verb stem, followed by the Possessive Pronoun.

e.g. le lanloui onom *'He cuts the heart (piece of meat)'*  
 le lanloufol onom *'He cuts his heart'*

N.B. A very few Transitive Class A verbs have f ~ fi included stem finally and the 3rd Person Object Pronoun <le> following the verb expression is the object of the verb. These verbs form the objective Possessive in a different manner (described in Chapter 7).

e.g. ki kalëfi le *'I chase him'*

**Transitive Class B.1.**

Most take all object pronouns. (A few take 3rd person only.) These Class B.1. verbs cannot be used intransitively.

e.g. ki kenpei ye        *'I kick you'*

**Transitive Class B.2.**

These take object nouns but do not usually take any object pronouns. They can be used intransitively by leaving off the object noun (if it makes sense to do so).

e.g. ki kale liom        *'I clear a garden'*

Transitive B.1. and B.2. verbs form the simple objective possessive by the addition of -f suffixed to the verb stem.

e.g. ki kenpofol pele    *'I kick his dog'*  
       ki kalefi ye liom    *'I clear your garden'*

**Transitive Class B.3.**

The main feature of these verbs is that -f is included stem finally. (A very few may be used intransitively).

e.g. ye laf ki            *'You are angry with me'*

Transitive B.3. verbs form their simple objective possessive in the same manner as B.1. and B.2. verbs except that the valence is carried by position only as the -f is included finally in the stem and is not therefore the possessive indicator.

e.g. ye laf ki nēngke    *'You are angry with my boy'*

**CHAPTER 10. AUXILIARY VERB <ma>**

[(Subject) + <ma> + (Verb Expression)]

When a speaker wishes to stress or elucidate the verbal action of an utterance in a certain way, he uses the Auxiliary verb <ma> in conjunction with the Verb Expression.

<ma> usually occurs immediately before the verb expression and between it and the Subject Noun or Pronoun if the latter is used. It occasionally occurs immediately before the Subject. It can occur apart from a verb expression only when used in conjunction with the negative olo 'no'.

It can have the following meanings: 'will' (as expressive of the will), 'must', 'can', 'want to'.

**Examples**

ki ma keli	<i>'I will go'</i>
ife ma yaule	<i>'You all can come'</i>
ma letel	<i>'He wants to sleep'</i>
nēngke ma lēnyali	<i>'The child will laugh'</i>
ne ma nouti	<i>'She wants to cry'</i>

## CHAPTER 11. SUBJECT COMPLEMENT CONSTRUCTION

$$\left[ \left\{ \text{Subject Noun or Pronoun} \right\} + + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Subject Complement} \\ \text{another noun} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

Another type of sentence which is used in Olo is that type of statement which is made using one noun or noun expression or Pronoun to complement another noun or noun expression or pronoun.

1. Nouns and Pronouns have been described previously.
2. Valence between constituents is carried by position only.
3. Examples

ie doktaboi	<i>'He is a medical assistant'</i>
ki moto	<i>'I am a woman'</i>
ie pele	<i>'It is a dog'</i>
ne nafële	<i>'It is a bird'</i>
pe wëngkou	<i>'They are houses'</i>

## CHAPTER 12. INDIRECT OBJECT TO SENTENCE CONSTRUCTION

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Subject Noun} \\ \text{or Pronoun} \\ \text{(optional)} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Verb Expression} \\ \text{Transitive B.I.} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \text{Indirect Object} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Direct} \\ \text{Object} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

In this vernacular two nouns or a pronoun and a noun may occur following a single verb expression. The first one, that is the one immediately following the verb is the one which expresses the person to or for whom the action is being done. The second indicates the Direct Object.

The first will be called the Indirect Object and may be distinguished as being that noun or pronoun which occurs between the verb expression and its Direct Object. It seems to occur with only certain verbs which are the following:

wasi	<i>'give'</i>	kaitu	<i>'to ask for', 'to demand'</i>
kofla	<i>'show'</i>	kital	<i>'to teach'</i>

## N.B.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	ye wa ki	ye wa ku	ye wa ku
2nd Person	le lēwasi ye	ki kēwas ife rounge ki kēwas ife roum	ki kēwas ife
3rd Person	ki kēwatol ki kēwatene	ki kēwatengke ki kēwatom	ki kēwatepe

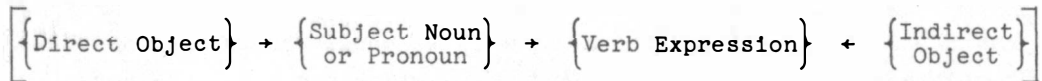
Examples of this construction are:

ki kitalēl nampa	<i>'I teach him numerals'</i>
ki kēwasi woflu olwelēs	<i>'I give the fowls food'</i>
ne nēwatol olwelēs	<i>'She gives him food'</i>
Ambi kofla moto laplap	<i>'Ambi shows the woman a laplap'</i>
Ambi koflape laplap	<i>'Ambi shows them a laplap'</i>
ki kaitu moli resa	<i>'I ask the European for a razor'</i>

As in other constructions the pronoun <le> may be used to give emphasis to the Object Pronoun, as follows:

ne nēwatol le	<i>'She gives him'</i>
le koflape pe	<i>'He shows them all'</i>

The Indirect Object to sentence construction may alternatively be formulated in the following manner.

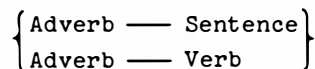


## Examples

olwelēs ki kēwasi woflu	<i>'Food I give to the fowls'</i>
resa ki kaitu moli	<i>'A razor I ask of the European'</i>
laplap Ambi koflape	<i>'A laplap Ambi shows them'</i>

The Valence between constituents in both instances is carried by position.

## CHAPTER 13. ADVERB CONSTRUCTION



When it is desired to indicate in what manner of place, or at what time, or for what reason a certain event is taking place, it is expressed by a class of words which will be called Adverbs.

Adverbs may refer to the whole sentence or else they may refer expressly to one particular verb, in which case they usually follow it.

Adverbs are amongst those kinds of words listed in Chapter 1 which may be used in isolation - as answers to queries, or else as commands.

e.g. lepe            '(over) there!'  
frou                'quickly!'

This applies as well to Adverbs of Interrogation.

e.g. pënei            'where?'  
olomen              'how?'  
polomen             'how many?'  
wem men             'what time?'

When Adverbs of Interrogation are used in a sentence they apply to the sentence as a whole and occur finally.

e.g. ye e pënei                    'Where are you going?'  
ye nëngke polomen                'How many sons have you?'  
mentene la wem men                'When did the man die?'

Adverbs are of several types.

1. Those which are stems only - (some of which are nouns functioning as adverbs of place).

e.g. weife            'before'  
söngkoi            'long ago'  
nempës             'yesterday'  
waintöumu         'tomorrow'  
frou                'quickly'  
malyef             'softly', 'gently'  
fei                  'now' (sentence initially only)  
mampeï             'soon', 'afterwards'

2. Those (Adverbs of Place) which take a Subject Pronoun Indicator word initially in agreement with the Subject of the verb.

e.g.	'Here'		'There'		'Over there'
	(E)		(E)		
leli	lesi	lepe	lie	lepe	fiëmtëi
neli	nesi	nepe	nie	nepe	fiëmtëi
teli	tesi	tepe	tie	tepe	fiëmtëi
meli	mesi	mepe	mie	mepe	fiëmtëi
peïi	pesi	pepe	pie	pepe	fiëmtëi

3. Those which verbalise their form to incorporate a pronoun word finally. This pronoun however refers to the Subject of the verb under consideration.

e.g. ki kërätel tengkëne	'I am well'	(Mi stap gut)
ki kë-rätel tengkënetei	'I am very well'	(Mi stap gut tumas)
ki kële yausëne	'I am here for nothing in particular'	(Mi sanap nating)

These Adverbs can take a comparative degree as in English. This is done by adding the suffix -tel word finally.

tengkëne	'good'	tengkënetei	'very good'
----------	--------	-------------	-------------

4. Those nouns and noun expressions which may also be used as adverbs:

e.g. wem nelie	'once' (one time)
wem wëngkes	'twice' (two times)
wem wöru	'many times'
wem söngkoi	'a long time ago'

Adverbs in Olo may occur sentence initially (time or place), sentence medially between Subject and verb (manner), or sentence finally (place or manner).

### Valance

These positions are meaningfully significant, for each position signals a different relationship dependence, as is portrayed by the following formulas and examples.

#### 1. Sentence Initial

[(Adverb) + (Sentence)]

When the Adverb occurs before the Subject it modifies the whole sentence.

e.g. <u>möilpou</u> löngkëtel towa	'At <u>night</u> he heard the evil spirit
lororo le	dancing as he went'
<u>fei</u> ki kelli uf	' <u>Now</u> I go to the village'
<u>froufrou</u> au	'Come <u>quickly</u> '
<u>mampe</u> i ki kölu ye	' <u>Soon</u> I will see you'
<u>nempës</u> ne na	' <u>Yesterday</u> she died'

#### 2. Sentence Medially

[(Subject) + (Adverb) + (Verb Expression)]

That is, between the Subject and the Verb Expression. In this position the Adverb relates to both the Subject and the verb expression.

e.g. le nöu kan tepene	'He again took the little splinter'
------------------------	-------------------------------------

#### 3. Sentence Finally

[(Subject) + (Verb Expression ± Indirect Object ± Direct Object) + (Adverb)]

That is, it occurs after the Verb Expression when no Indirect or Direct Object is present.



e.g. le lello lörou leli letel	'He got up and ran away and went and
lato liom	slept and stayed in the <u>garden</u> '
le nöu letel wënem	'He again slept in the <u>house</u> '
leli lële lëfe	'He went and stood up <u>here</u> '
le ratel uf	'He stayed in the <u>village</u> '
kl kompetei malyef	'I run <u>softly</u> '

A sentence may contain adverbs in all three positions, or else in only one or two of these positions.

#### CHAPTER 14. ADJECTIVE CONSTRUCTION

Noun + Adjective / is an expanded Noun Expression

In this language there is a class of words which serves the purpose of qualifying the members of the noun class. These will be called Adjectives. Adjectives always follow immediately after the noun they qualify, and serve to distinguish one person or thing from another, or to outline what type of a person or thing is being referred to.

Examples of members of the Adjective class are:

ketëf	'black'
flu	'white'
kërau	'short'
kömpu	'little'
ulul	'big'
ululne	'long'

Wherever a noun is used, either in the subject position, or subject complement position, or direct Object position, or wherever else it may be used, an Adjective may be used to qualify that noun.

More than one adjective may be used to qualify the same noun. If this is done the order of usage is usually, numerical adjectives first, those of size or shape or quality next, and adjectives of colour last. If any two adjectives are of the same type, then their order of occurrence is arbitrary. When two or more adjectives occur there is usually a slight pause between each one.

The usual order is denoted in the following formula:

Noun + Numerical Adjective + Adjective of size, quality or shape + Adjective of colour

e.g. pusi kömpu nafotel flu na	'The little fat white cat dies'
bal ulul ketëf lato	'The big black ball is there'
sle wëngkes tafotel	'Two very fat green grasshoppers
namën tello	jump up'

There are certain types of Adjectives which while having the true function of Adjectives, at the same time take on a form of verb patterning as well.

There are two types:

1. Those which incorporate word initially a pronoun indicator referring to the noun under description. This Pronoun Indicator then goes on to agree with the Subject Pronoun Indicator of the verb if this noun is the Subject.

e.g. pusi nafotei nato           *'A very fat cat is there'*  
       sie tafotei teilo           *'(Two) very fat grasshoppers jump up'*  
       metene lafotel la           *'A very fat man dies'*

2. The other type incorporates word finally a pronoun referring to and agreeing with the noun under description.

e.g. pusi tengkëne na           *'A good (little) cat dies'*  
       nëngke tengkël letel       *'A good boy sleeps'*  
       ki kalol olwell tengkëpe   *'I eat good food'*

Adjectives of this group can also be adverbs if their usage is as described in the previous chapter. They can also occur in isolation without the pronouns, sometimes as exclamations and also as adjectives.

e.g. tengki   *'good'*           uf tengki   *'good village'*

There may be a certain tendency to think that adverbs are in fact adjectives adverbialised. This may have originally been the case with some words, but present actual usage denies this.

All adjectives can take a comparison of degree. This is denoted by the suffix <-tel> which is added to the Adjective.

#### Examples

fiu	<i>'white'</i>	flutel	<i>'very white'</i>
ulul	<i>'big'</i>	ulultei	<i>'very big'</i>
tengkëne	<i>'good'</i>	tengkënetel	<i>'very good'</i>
fankës	<i>'muddy'</i>	fankëstel	<i>'very muddy'</i>
lafo	<i>'fat'</i>	lafotel	<i>'very fat'</i>

However N.B.

kömpu	<i>'little'</i>
kömpus	<i>'very little'</i>
kömpustei	<i>'very very little'</i>

Other groups of words which may be used to qualify nouns and thus make up an expanded noun are those which in English would be called; numerals; other substitutional items like *'other'*, *'many'*, *'no'*, and also the Demonstrative pronouns *'this'*, *'that'*, etc.

### 1. Numerals

These can occur wherever other adjectives may. The numerals in Olo originated from the method of counting things by the fingers and toes.

The actual numerals are: *nelie* 'one' and *wëngkes* 'two' and combinations of these two. 'Five', 'ten', 'fifteen' and 'twenty' refer to groups (or literally 'a fistful here'). Figures between five and ten are sometimes referred to but rarely between ten and twenty (apart from fifteen). Many folk have learned to count in Tok Pisin.

When it is desired to count anything of a small nature or pertaining to the feminine gender, a feminised set of figures up to and including four is used.

	Masculine	Feminine
'One'	<i>nelie</i>	<i>nënpeye</i>
'Two'	<i>wingkes</i>	<i>wlëm</i>
'Three'	<i>wingkes nelie</i>	<i>wiëm nënpeye</i>
'Four'	<i>wingkes wingkes</i>	<i>wlëm wiëm</i>

### 2. Indefinite Numerals

These specify number of some kind without saying precisely what the number is:

e.g. <i>mete wöru</i>	<i>'many men'</i>
<i>mete olo</i>	<i>'no men'</i>

Some adjectives may be repeated to give emphasis to comparison

e.g. <i>mete wöru</i>	<i>'many men'</i>
<i>mete wöru wöru</i>	<i>'many many men'</i>
<i>mete wöru wöru wöru</i>	<i>'many many many men'</i>

### 3. Demonstrative Adjectives

When it is desired to show which or what thing is meant, a group of words called Demonstrative Adjectives is used. These can be:

a. Those which take a Pronoun Indicator initially:

	'This'	'This' (further away)	'That'	'That' (distance)
<b>Singular</b>				
Masculine	<i>lepei</i>	<i>lepe</i>	<i>lëfe</i>	<i>lëfe fiëmtei</i>
Feminine	<i>nepei</i>	<i>nepe</i>	<i>nëfe</i>	<i>nëfe flëmtei</i>
<b>Dual</b>				
Masculine	<i>tepel</i>	<i>tepe</i>	<i>tëfe</i>	<i>tëfe fiëmtei</i>
Feminine	<i>mepel</i>	<i>mepe</i>	<i>mëfe</i>	<i>mëfe flëmtei</i>
<b>Plural</b>				
Masculine and Feminine	<i>pepel</i>	<i>pepe</i>	<i>pëfe</i>	<i>pëfe fiëmtei</i>

b. Those which take a Pronoun Indicator internally (see Chapter 6) 'other', 'another'.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Masculine	nele	noute	nempe
Feminine	nenpe	neme	

e.g. metene nele            *'the other man'*  
 moto nenpe                *'another woman'*  
 pusi nëfe                 *'that cat'*

c. The words for 'some' take a Pronoun Indicator word finally.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
Masculine	iiel	ilengke	ilepe
Feminine	iiene	ilem	

e.g. mete ilepe paule    *'some men come'*  
 nimoure ilem mau    *'some women (two) come'*

The foregoing can also stand in isolation as Demonstrative Pronouns, and the following construction is worthy of note. (Compare with Chapter 11).

lepe metene	<i>'This is a man'</i>
nepe pusi	<i>'That is a cat'</i>
nele iënyali	<i>'The other man is laughing'</i>
ku merepef nempe	<i>'We will all talk with (each) other'</i>

### Valence

This is carried mainly by position, and also with certain types by the pronoun or Pronoun Indicator word initially, medially, or finally which all agree with the noun under description.

### CHAPTER 15. EXPANSION OF PRONOUN EXPRESSION

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Subject or Object} \\ \text{Noun or Pronoun} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Pronoun} \\ \text{Indicator} \end{array} \right\} \text{ and } \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Reflexive} \\ \text{Pronoun} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

There are three different suffixes which may be added to Pronoun Indicators to give them meanings equivalent to the English Reflexive or Emphatic Pronouns. As the term implies the suffixes give the Pronouns a certain emphatic value.

The distinction between the usage of the three is not over clear apart from the meanings listed below with the various forms.

Reflexive Pronouns may follow either nouns or pronouns.

a. <-etiye> Approximate meaning - 'I alone', etc.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	ki ketiye	ku wetiye	ku metiye
2nd Person (Masc.) (Fem.) <sup>1</sup>	ye etiye	ife rounge yetiye ife roun yetiye	ife yetiye
3rd Person (Masc.) (Fem.) <sup>1</sup>	le letiye ne netiye	te tetiye me metiye	pe petiye

#### Examples

ki ketiye keli	'I alone go'
te tetiye taploi	'They two eat alone'
ki ma kuluol le letiye	'I can look at him alone'
ne netiye naule	'She alone comes'
ku wetiye wouti	'We two cry'

b. <-tei> Approximate meaning - 'I myself', etc.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	ki kētei	ku kutei	ku kutei
2nd Person (Masc.) (Fem.) <sup>1</sup>	ye yetei <sup>2</sup>	ifetei rounge ifetei roun	ife tei
3rd Person (Masc.) (Fem.)	le leltei ne neltei	te leltel me meltei	pe peltei

#### Examples

ki kētei kuluene	'I myself look at her'
ki kuluol leltei	'I look at he himself'
pe peltei peli	'They themselves go'
ifetei rounge ma yetei	'You yourselves will sleep'
ne neltei mas na	'She herself will die'

<sup>1</sup>In referring to mixed groups of a man and woman, feminine forms are used.

<sup>2</sup>ye yetei 'You yourself'      ye etei 'You sleep'

c. <-na> Approximate meaning - 'My own', etc.

	Singular	Dual	Plural
1st Person	ki kina	ku kōna	ku kōna
2nd Person (Masc.) (Fem.) <sup>1</sup>	ye ëna	ifna rounge ifna roum	ifna
3rd Person (Masc.) (Fem.) <sup>1</sup>	le lëna ne nëna	te tëna me mëna	pe pëna

#### Examples

il kina	<i>'My own language'</i>
wënem lëti kōna	<i>'Our own house'</i>
ki kulu wëngkou pe pëna	<i>'I look at their own houses'</i>
nëngkio ifna roum na	<i>'Your own daughter dies'</i>
metene lëti nëna	<i>'Her own man'</i>

#### CHAPTER 16. ADJECTIVE COMPLEMENT CONSTRUCTION

[(Subject Noun or Pronouns) ↔ (Adjective Complement)]

In Olo, members of the Adjective class may be used as a complement to a noun or pronoun to form a complete statement.

The Valence is carried by the position of the constituents and also by the Pronouns and Pronoun Indicators as mentioned in the previous chapter.

#### Examples

ki is	<i>'I am cold'</i>
epli welitel	<i>'The sun is very hot'</i>
tëfa olëltei	<i>'The banana is very bad'</i>
tësi fankës	<i>'The road is muddy'</i>
metene kërau	<i>'The man is short'</i>
le lafotei	<i>'He is very fat'</i>

#### CHAPTER 17. EXPANSION OF SUBJECT NOUN EXPRESSION

[(Possessive Pronoun) → (Subject Noun Expression)]

The use of the Possessive Pronoun in the Simple Objective Possessive has already been explained.

<sup>1</sup>In referring to mixed groups of a man and woman, feminine forms are used.

The Valence between constituents in the simple Subjective Possessive is carried by position only. When the Subject Pronoun occurs immediately before a noun in the Subject position it becomes a Possessive pronoun.

#### Examples

ki moto na	<i>'My wife dies'</i>
le peie lompetei	<i>'His dog runs'</i>
pe nängke louti	<i>'Their son cries'</i>
te nafële kömpu nualo	<i>'Their little bird falls down'</i>
ne ferës yalei	<i>'Her skirt is red'</i>

N.B. A noun cannot take the place of the Subjective Possessive Pronoun in this construction.

#### CHAPTER 18. POSSESSIVE FORMS <lelei>

As intimated in previous chapters, there are many and various ways of forming the possessive by means of three possessive morphemes. These will be allotted a chapter each in which will be described the variants of each form. When these methods of forming the possessive are used the Possessive Indicator <-f> is omitted from the Verb Expression.

N.B. The word-final <-f> is of course retained with Transitive Class B.3. verbs.

<lelei> is a type of possessive pronoun with its form bearing a resemblance to ordinary pronouns. The construction containing it can be used in three ways as the subject or object of any class of verb as it is an expanded Noun Expression.

<lelei> has a pronoun Indicator word initial which must agree in person and number and size with the thing possessed. When referring to nouns of singular number but of feminine gender being possessed by the 1st Person, the plural <pele> is very often used.

The position of the Adjective (numeral or otherwise) is not always regular so this will also be included in the formula although its use is optional.

a.  $\pm \langle le \rangle$  (Possessor) + (Subject or Object Noun) (thing possessed)  $\pm$  (Adjective) +  $\langle lelei \rangle$  (Possessor) / Expanded Noun Expression

#### Examples

ki kaloui nängke lei ye	<i>'I cut the child belonging to you'</i>
ki keitefi nängke lelei	<i>'I ask it of his child'</i>
ki kaie liom uiui pelei	<i>'I clear the big garden belonging to them'</i>
nängke kömpu lelei leitef ki	<i>'His young child asks me'</i>
wönangkou wuru pelei tengkëpe	<i>'Their many houses are good'</i>
moto pei ki na	<i>'My wife dies'</i>
wënem wëngkes tou ku	<i>'Our two houses'</i>

- b.  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{(Subject or Object Noun)} \\ \text{(thing possessed)} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{<lelel>} \\ \text{(possessor)} \end{array} \pm \begin{array}{l} \text{(Adjective)} \end{array} \right]$

## Examples

wënem tene wëngkes teratei	'Her two houses remain'
ki kölu wënem talpe ulul	'I look at their two big houses'
nëngkio mei ki mouti	'My two daughters are crying'
ye ölu wëngankou pei ki	'You look at my many houses'
le lölu nëmpes pelel wuru	'He looks at his many trees'

- c.  $\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{<lelel>} \\ \text{(possessor)} \end{array} + \begin{array}{l} \text{(Subject or Object Noun)} \\ \text{(thing possessed)} \end{array} \pm \begin{array}{l} \text{(Adjective)} \end{array} \right]$

## Examples

pelel wëngankou wuru përatei	'His many houses remain'
nelfe wënem nenpeiye ratei tësi	'Your one little house is by the road'
nelel moto na fei	'His (little) woman died'
meife eplei wiëm mouti	'Your two children cry'
lelpe sengke nelle la	'Their one pig dies'

N.B. See accompanying chart. Note division of 1st Person Possessing Pronoun in some instances.

## POSSESSIVE CHART

tef 'land' (No pluralising change)

	One piece of land	One small piece of land	Two pieces of land	Two small pieces of land	Three (or more) pieces of land large or small
<b>Singular</b>					
1st Person 'My'	tef lei ki ki tef lei ki lei tef	tef nei ki ki tef nei ki nei tef	tef tei ki ki tef tei ki tei tef	tef mei ki ki tef mei ki mei tef	tef pei ki ki tef pei ki pei tef
2nd Person 'Your'	tef lei ye ye tef lei ye lei tef	tef nei ye ye tef nei ye nei tef	tef tei ye ye tef tel ye tei tef	tef mei ye ye tef mei ye mei tef	tef pei ye ye tef pei ye pei tef
3rd Person Masc. 'His'	tef lelel le tef lelel lelel tef	tef nelel le tef nelel nelel tef	tef telel le tef telel telel tef	tef melel le tef melel melel tef	tef pelel le tef pelel pelel tef
Fem. 'Her'	tef lene ne tef lene lene tef	tef nene ne tef nene nene tef	tef tene ne tef tene tene tef	tef mene ne tef mene mene tef	tef pene ne tef pene pene tef



	<i>One piece of land</i>	<i>One small piece of land</i>	<i>Two pieces of land</i>	<i>Two small pieces of land</i>	<i>Three (or more) pieces of land large or small</i>
<b>Dual</b>					
1st Person	tef lou ku ku tef lou ku lou tef	tef nou ku ku tef nou ku nou tef	tef tou ku ku tef tou ku tou tef	tef mou ku ku tef mou ku mou tef	tef pou ku ku tef pou ku pou tef
2nd Person Masc. 'Your'	tef leife roungke ife rounge tef leife ife rounge leife tef	tef neife roungke ife rounge tef neife ife rounge neife tef	tef teife roungke ife rounge tef teife ife rounge teife tef	tef meife roungke ife rounge tef meife ife rounge meife tef	tef peife roungke ife rounge tef peife ife rounge peife tef
Fem. <sup>1</sup> 'Your'	tef leife roum ife roum tef leife ife roum leife tef	tef neife roum ife roum tef neife ife roum neife tef	tef teife roum ife roum tef teife ife roum teife tef	tef meife roum ife roum tef meife ife roum meife tef	tef peife roum ife roum tef peife ife roum peife tef
3rd Person Masc. 'Their'	tef lenke te tef lenke lenke tef	tef nenke te tef nenke nenke tef	tef tenke te tef tenke tenke tef	tef menke te tef menke menke tef	tef penke te tef penke penke tef
Fem. <sup>1</sup> 'Their'	tef lelpe me tef lelpe lelpe tef	tef nelpe me tef nelpe nelpe tef	tef telpe me tef telpe telpe tef	tef melpe me tef melpe melpe tef	tef pelpe me tef pelpe pelpe tef
<b>Plural</b>					
1st Person 'Our'	tef ku lefe ku tef lefe ku lefe tef	tef ku nefe ku tef nefe ku nefe tef	tef ku tefe ku tef tefe ku tefe tef	tef ku mefe ku tef mefe ku mefe tef	tef ku pefe ku tef pefe ku pefe tef
2nd Person 'Your'	tef leife ife tef leife leife tef	tef neife ife tef neife neife tef	tef teife ife tef teife teife tef	tef meife ife tef meife meife tef	tef peife ife tef peife peife tef
3rd Person Masc. and Fem. 'Their'	tef lelpe pe tef lelpe lelpe tef	tef nelpe pe tef nelpe nelpe tef	tef telpe pe tef telpe telpe tef	tef melpe pe tef melpe melpe tef	tef pelpe pe tef pelpe pelpe tef

N.B. It is permissible for an adjective, numerical or otherwise to occur immediately following the noun, or else construction finally.

<sup>1</sup>In referring to mixed groups of a man and woman, feminine forms are used.

## CHAPTER 19. EXPANDED NOUN EXPRESSION (POSSESSIVE &lt;lëti&gt;)

(Subject or Object Noun) (thing possessed)	+ <lëti> +	(Noun or Pronoun) (Possessor) <le>	± <lelel>
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This Expression can occur wherever any other noun may occur, and can be used as the Subject or Object of any class of Verb.

The Possessive Marker <lëti> has a Pronoun Indicator word initial which must agree in person and number and size with the thing possessed. However the plural pëti is sometimes used when singular feminine nouns are referred to - specially women folk when possessed by the 1st person.

## Examples

ki kale lloṃ lëti le lelel	'I clear the garden belonging to him'
nëngkio nëti ki pei nouti	'The child belonging to me is crying'
moto nëti le kainö	'The wife belonging to him is sick'
ye lafi nëngke lëti ki	'You are angry with the son belonging to me'
ki kesi wönangou pëti pe	'I build the houses belonging to them'
moto pëti ki kainö	'The wife belonging to me is sick'

See the following in chart form illustrated in conjunction with the 1st Person Singular Pronoun.

	One piece of land	One small piece of land	Two pieces of land	Two small pieces of land	Three (or more) pieces of land large or small
<b>Singular</b> 1st Person	tef lëti ki	tef nëti ki	tef tëti ki	tef mëti ki	tef pëti ki

N.B. It is permissible for <lelel> as per chart on p.60 and 61 to occur expression finally.

## CHAPTER 20. EXPANDED NOUN EXPRESSION (POSSESSIVE &lt;fei&gt;)

(Subject or Object Noun) (thing possessed)	+ <fei> (possessive indicator)	(Pronoun) (Possessor)	± <lelel>
---	-----------------------------------	--------------------------	-----------

This construction can also occur where a noun expression does, but must occur in a clause or sentence containing a verb expression.

## Examples

nëngkio fei ki nei nouti	'My girl cries'
nëngke fei le lelel la	'His little boy dies'
wënem fei ne ratei	'Her house is there'

pele fei pe pelpe pa            *'Their dogs die'*  
 moto fei ye nompetei           *'Your wife runs'*

N.B. It is permissible for <lelel> as per chart on p.60 and 61 to occur expression finally.

#### CHAPTER 21. EXPANDED NOUN EXPRESSION (POSSESSIVE <lol>)

[ (Verb Expression and Possessor) + (Object Noun)  
 (thing possessed) + <lol> ]

This is another Possessive construction.

The meaning of <lol> is not very clear, but it seems to function as a type of pronoun to give emphasis to the Object Noun possessed and is used in conjunction with the Possessive morpheme <-f>. It is used with singular objects and has a dual or plural form lepe. The Object noun may be excluded if it is understood by the hearers.

#### Examples

ki kalefepe liom lol            *'I clear their garden'*  
 ki kesëfepe wënem lol        *'I build their house'*  
 pe pesëfol le wënem lol       *'They build his house'*  
 ne nunwei Waisi merëf lol    *'She climbs Waisi's betel nut tree'*  
 ki kesëfepe lol                *'I build theirs'*  
 ki kölofol wënem lol         *'I look at his house'*  
 ki kölofol wëngkou lepe      *'I look at his houses'*

#### CHAPTER 22. TENSE

So far in this Grammar Statement, the Verb Tenses have been confined to the Narrative Tense which, as was previously mentioned has no Tense Indicator.

When speaking in the Narrative Tense, and if desiring to make a statement about an action that has been completed, it is possible to insert the word <fei> after the Verb Expression - sentence finally (or clause finally).

<fei>, if used sentence finally, or in isolation, e.g. as an answer to a query, with the context or circumstances being sufficient to signify meaning is equivalent to *'finished'* or *'completed'*, or implies a Perfect Past Tense.

**Examples**

fei ki keli uf	'Now I go to the village'
fei le towa leli	'Now the evil spirit goes'
fei nēngke louti	'Now the child cries'
fei ki kaploi	'Now I eat'
nēngke louti fei	'The child has stopped crying'
ki kaploi fei	'I have finished eating'
towa leli fei	'The evil spirit has gone'

N.B. <fei>, if used sentence initially or in isolation, e.g. as an answer to a query with the context or circumstances being sufficient to signify meaning, means 'now' or implies an Immediate Present Tense. Examples above.

The Future Tense has to do with any time which happens from the moment of speaking onwards, (almost an Initiating aspect Indicator) and to indicate this a Tense Indicator <s> is used. The actual position of the Indicator in the sentence is determined by the construction in use by the speaker.

N.B. <fei> used in conjunction with the Future Tense, sentence initially, implies the Immediate Future.

The various possible construction formulas incorporating the future Tense Indicator <s> and examples of same are now given.

**1. Future Tense to Verb Expression**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} (\text{Future Tense Indicator} + \text{Verb Expression}) \\ \quad \quad \quad \langle s \rightarrow \end{array} \right]$$
**Examples**

smeife	'We will go'	('We are beginning to go now')
smaule	'We will come'	('We are beginning to come now')
sompetei	'You will run'	(A command)

**2. Subject Pronoun plus Verb Expression**

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} (\text{Subject Pronoun} + \text{Future Tense Indicator}) + \text{Verb Expression} \\ (\text{or Subject Pronoun} \quad \quad \quad \langle s \rangle \\ \pm \text{Auxiliary Verb} \\ \quad \quad \quad \langle \text{ma} \rangle \end{array} \right]$$
**Examples**

Kis keli	'I will go'
les la	'He is going to die'
ife rounkes youti	'You (two) are going to cry'
nes nela eplel	'She is going to give birth to offspring'

ifes yaulef wënem    *'You (three) will come to the house'*  
 ki mas keli            *'I must go'*  
 ne mas nela eplel    *'She will surely give birth to offspring'*

N.B. If the Auxiliary Verb is used, the Future Tense Indicator becomes a suffix to it rather than to the Subject Pronoun.

### 3. Subject Noun plus Verb Expression

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{(Subject Noun) + (Auxiliary Verb + Future Tense Indicator) + Verb Expression} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \langle \text{ma} \rangle \qquad \qquad \qquad \langle \text{s} \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

or

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{(Subject Noun) + (Qualifying Subject Pronoun + Future Tense Indicator) + Verb Expression} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \langle \text{le} \rangle \qquad \qquad \qquad \langle \text{s} \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

It will be seen from the above that the Future Tense Indicator does not become a suffix to a noun but rather to the Auxiliary Verb <ma> which may follow directly after the noun, or else as a suffix to the Qualifying Subject Pronoun which may also follow immediately after the Subject Noun.

#### Examples

metene les la	}	<i>'The man is going to die'</i>
metene mas la		
moto nes nela eplel	}	<i>'The woman will give birth to children'</i>
moto mas nela eplel		
fei mete pes pompetei	}	<i>'Now the men will run'</i>
fei mete mas pompetei		
fei nëngke mas louti	}	<i>'Now the child will cry'</i>
fei nëngke les louti		
pele les laulef wënem	}	<i>'The dog will come to the house'</i>
pele mas laulef wënem		

### 4. Adverb Construction

#### a. Adverb Sentence Initial

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{(Adverb + Future Tense Indicator) + Sentence} \\ \qquad \qquad \qquad \langle \text{s} \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

or

$$\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{(Adverb) + (Subject Pronoun + Future Tense Indicator) + Verb Expression} \\ \qquad \qquad \text{(or noun + Qualifying subject Pronoun)} \qquad \qquad \langle \text{s} \rangle \end{array} \right]$$

or

$$\left[ \left\{ \text{Adverb} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Subject Pronoun} \\ \text{or Noun} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \text{Auxiliary} & \text{Future Tense} \\ \text{Verb} & + \text{Indicator} \\ <ma> & <s> \end{array} \right\} + \text{Verb Expression} \right]$$

**Examples**

mampels ki keli uf	<i>'Afterwards I will go to the village'</i>
mampeï kis keli uf	<i>'Afterwards I will go to the village'</i>
möilpou les lëngkëtei towa lororo le	<i>'At night he will hear the evil spirit dancing as he goes'</i>
möilpou le mas lëngkëtel towa lororo le	<i>'At night he will hear the evil spirit dancing as he goes'</i>
mampeï pele les lompotel	<i>'Soon the dog will run'</i>

**b. Adverb Sentence Medially**

$$\left[ \left( \begin{array}{c} \text{Subject Pronoun} \\ \text{or Noun + Qualifying} \\ \text{Subject Pronoun} \end{array} + \begin{array}{c} \text{Future Tense Indicator} \\ <s> \end{array} \right) \leftrightarrow (\text{Adverb}) + (\text{Verb Expression}) \right]$$

or

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Subject Noun} \\ \text{or Pronoun} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \text{Auxiliary Verb + Future Tense} \\ <ma> & \text{Indicator} \end{array} \right\} \leftrightarrow \left\{ \text{Adverb} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Verb} \\ \text{Expression} \end{array} \right\} \right]$$

**Examples**

pele mas nöu ratel uf	<i>'The dog will again remain in the village'</i>
le mas nöu ratel uf	<i>'He will again remain in the village'</i>
les nöu kantëpene	<i>'He will again get the little splinter'</i>

**5. The Adjective Construction**

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Subject} \\ \text{Noun} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \text{Adjective} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \text{Qualifying Subject + Future Tense Indicator} \\ \text{Pronoun} & <s> \end{array} \right\} + \text{Verb Expression} \right]$$

or

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Subject} \\ \text{Noun} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \text{Adjective} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{cc} \text{Auxiliary Verb + Future Tense Indicator} \\ <ma> & <s> \end{array} \right\} + \text{Verb Expression} \right]$$

**Examples**

pusi kumpu nes na	<i>'The little cat will die'</i>
bal ulul ketëf les lato	<i>'The big black ball will be there'</i>
metene singke les laploi	<i>'The strong man will eat'</i>
moto olëne nes nouti	<i>'The old woman will cry'</i>
moto olëne mas nouti	<i>'The old woman must cry'</i>
nëngklo ferës nes nouti	<i>'The girl child will cry'</i>
pusi kömpu mas na	<i>'The little cat must die'</i>

## 6. Possessive Pronoun to Subject Noun Expression

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Possessive} \\ \text{Pronoun} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Subject} \\ \text{Noun} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Qualifying} \\ \text{Subject Pronoun} \end{array} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Future Tense} \\ \text{Indicator} \\ \langle s \rangle \end{array} \right\} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Verb Expression} \right]$$

or

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Possessive} \\ \text{Pronoun} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Subject} \\ \text{Noun} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Auxiliary Verb} \\ \langle ma \rangle \end{array} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Future Tense} \\ \text{Indicator} \\ \langle s \rangle \end{array} \right\} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Verb Expression} \right]$$

## Examples

ki moto nes na	<i>'My wife will die'</i>
le pele les lompetei	<i>'His dog will run'</i>
pe eplel pes pouti	<i>'Their children will cry'</i>
te nafële kömpu nes nualo	<i>'Their little bird will fall down'</i>
ne feres nes yalei	<i>'Her skirt will be red'</i>
ki moto mas na	<i>'My wife will surely die'</i>
ne feres mas yalei	<i>'Her skirt must be red'</i>

## 7. Possessive Marker &lt;lëti&gt; to Subject plus Verb Expression

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Possessive} \\ \text{Constituent} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Qualifying} \\ \text{Subject Pronoun} \end{array} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Future Tense} \\ \text{Indicator} \\ \langle s \rangle \end{array} \right\} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Verb Expression} \right]$$

or

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Possessive} \\ \text{Constituent} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Auxiliary Verb} \\ \langle ma \rangle \end{array} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Future Tense} \\ \text{Indicator} \\ \langle s \rangle \end{array} \right\} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Verb Expression} \right]$$

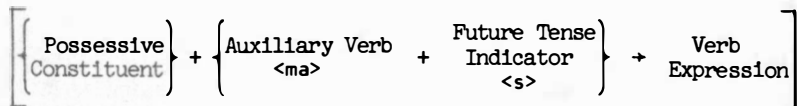
## Examples

nëngke lëti ki les louti	<i>'The child belonging to me will cry'</i>
moto nëti le nes kaino	<i>'The woman belonging to him will be sick'</i>
wëngankou pëti pe pes pualo	<i>'The houses belonging to them will fall down'</i>
pele lëti ku les la	<i>'The dog belonging to us will die'</i>
yai lëti ki les lënyali	<i>'The father belonging to me will laugh'</i>
yai lëti ki mas lënyali	<i>'The father belonging to me will surely laugh'</i>

## 8. Possessing Pronoun &lt;lelel&gt; to Subject plus Verb Expression

$$\left[ \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Possessive} \\ \text{Constituent} \end{array} \right\} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Qualifying} \\ \text{Subject Pronoun} \end{array} + \left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Future Tense} \\ \text{Indicator} \\ \langle s \rangle \end{array} \right\} \right\} \rightarrow \text{Verb Expression} \right]$$

or

**Examples**

nëngke lelel les leitef ki	'His child will ask me'
nëngke lelel mas leitef ki	'His child will surely ask me'
wënem lelel les weli loli	'His house will burn'
pele lene les lompetei	'Her dog will run'
pusi lenke mas na	'Their cat will die'

If a qualifying Adverb is used, it is not obligatory to use the Future Tense Indicator <s>. If used, <s> almost always occurs immediately before the Verb Expression.

**N.B. <so>**

This word is most often, if not always used in isolation. It can occur as an affirmative answer to a query where permission has been sought to do something or as a brief farewell: 'You go now'. It can mean 'go ahead', 'go on', 'yes, you can', 'you go now' and is then usually followed sooner or later by the action that the speaker has sought permission for.

The reason it is mentioned in this chapter is that very occasionally and in slow speech, it sometimes seems that the Future Tense Indicator <s> is an abbreviation of this word.

**<-ye> Word Finally**

Most if not all verbs used in an Intransitive Sense may take the particle <-ye> word finally, the meaning of which is not over clear.

It could be said to be used where an English speaker would italicize, or underline, or emphasize by intonation, a certain utterance. It also seems sometimes to indicate a Tense equivalent to the English Present Continuous. More correctly it occurs where Pidgin speakers use this same particle word finally. It is sometimes also used noun finally.

It may be a carry-over from Tok Pisin, but if that is so, then it is now completely assimilated into the vernacular and certain vowel endings change phonologically to accommodate it.

**Examples**

le la	'He dies'	>	le laIye	'He dies now'
olo	'No'	>	oloye	'No!'
nëmpe loungke	'The tree breaks'	>	nëmpe loungkoye	'The tree breaks now'
ki wëlfëngkes	'I am tired'	>	ki wëlfingkesye	'I've had it!'
palus naule	'The plane comes'	>	palus nauleIye	'The plane is coming now! (I can hear it)'



## CHAPTER 23. NEGATIVE CONSTRUCTION

In our expanding constructions, we now come to a modifier of the Sentence known as the Negative Construction.

There are several negativisers of varying importance in the Olo language. These are listed below with examples and descriptions of their usage.

1. <olo:> The main negativiser and the only one to stand in isolation. Occurs also when used as an Adjective; and after a noun or pronoun when following the Auxiliary Verb <ma>; when used with the construction described in Chapter 11 but is not used in an utterance containing a Verb Expression.

## Examples

ki mas olo	<i>'I must not'</i>
ki olo	<i>'I didn't' or 'I haven't'</i>
wapinou olo	<i>'No taro'</i>
olo	<i>'No'</i>

2. kolo: (Sentence + <kolo>)

Same meaning as above, but is used sentence finally or following a Verb Expression (including the Adjective Complement Construction described in Chapter 16) and most often when negativising a statement.

## Examples

ki kēwasi woflu olwelēs kolo	<i>'I did not give the fowl any food'</i>
ki moto mas na kolo	<i>'My wife will not die'</i>
ne feres mas yalei kolo	<i>'Her skirt will not be red'</i>
yal lēti ki mas lēnyali kolo	<i>'My father will not laugh'</i>
palus naule kolo	<i>'The plane is not coming'</i>

wolo: This seems to occur only occasionally and the exact area of meaning is not very clear. It can occur as an adjective as <olo> does, or else can negate a statement that occurs sentence initially.

e.g. yalēl wolo	<i>'No firewood'</i>
lōntoll wolo	<i>'He did not look'</i>

3. yef: Clause + Direct Quotation / Sentence  
<yef>

This is used in isolation as in Direct Quotation. Always follows the Verb Stem -ere *'said'*.

N.B. Not however the Intransitive form erepei which uses the negativiser <kolo> in place of <yef>.

## Examples

ki kere yef	'I said "No"'
ki ma keref Susan yef	'I will say to Susan "No"'
ki mas kerefoi yef	'I will say to him "No"'
nere yef	'She said "No"'

4. na: Subject + Negativiser + Verb Expression / Sentence  
<na>

Occurs sentence medial always between the Subject and Verb it negates, and usually when negativising a statement.

## Examples (Denotes negative permission)

pe na pëngkëtei	'They did not hear (because they may not)'
ki na kapioi	'I do not (can not) eat'
ye na aite tëfa lepei	'You may not eat this banana'
ye na ratei	'You may not sit down'

5. moronom: Subject + Negativiser + Verb Expression / Sentence  
<moronom>

Occurs as above but usually when negativising a command. <na> and <moronom> may replace each other but do not as a rule complement each other although this is possible when desiring to give great emphasis. They denote negative permission: 'may not', 'can not', 'unable'.

## Examples

ye moronom eiele köipou	'You may not fell the Pometia tree'
ye moronom aite tëfa lepei	'You may not cut this banana'
ki moronom ratei	'I cannot sit down'

6. pato: Sentence ← <pato>

Occurs sentence finally usually when desiring to negate a command. <pato> and <koio> may replace each other but not complement each other.

## Examples

ye ratei pato	'(You) do not sit down'
outi pato	'Stop crying'
ye aite tëfa lepei pato	'(You) do not cut this banana'

It seems that <koio> can replace any of the other negativisers except <olo> and <pato>. Apart from <yef> they can all complement each other in the one sentence or else stand alone in the sentence (except for <yef> which can only be used as already described).

## Examples

pe na pëngkëtei kolo	} 'They hear not'
pe na pëngkëtei pato	
pe moronom pëngkëtei kolo	

pe moronom pëngkëtei pato	} <i>'They hear not'</i>
pe na pëngkëtei	
pe moronom pëngkëtei	
pe pëngkëtei kolo	
pe pëngkëtei pato	
pe na moronom pëngkëtei pato	

N.B. It is also possible when negativising all the above sentences to put the Direct Object sentence initially in all constructions. This is not permissible at any other time except when the Indirect Object is also used.

#### Examples

yuri porsiepe kolo	<i>'They did not shoot any bush animals'</i>
tëfa lepei ye aite pato	<i>'(You) do not cut off this banana'</i>
kölpou ye moronom elele	<i>'You can not fell the Pometia tree'</i>
tëfa lepei ye na aite	<i>'You may not cut off this banana'</i>
olwelës ki këwate woflu kolo	<i>'I did not give the fowls any food'</i>

#### 7. <you:> + sentence

This is more of a negative exclamation which sometimes precedes a negative statement. It cannot stand in isolation.

#### Examples

you ki kapi kolo	<i>'No, I didn't get it'</i>
you ki keli Wewak kolo	<i>'No, I didn't go to Wewak'</i>
you ki na këngkëtei kolo	<i>'No, I am unable to hear'</i>
you ki olo	<i>'No, not me!'</i>
you ki kaploi kolo	<i>'No, I have not eaten'</i>

(<konei:> is used in isolation in answer to a query and means 'I don't know', 'I am not sure', 'I couldn't say'.)

## CHAPTER 24. QUESTION CONSTRUCTION

There are two basic question types in this language.

1. Straight Questions, requiring no Interrogative Adverb, Pronoun or Adjective.
2. Questions which require Interrogatives.

### 1. Straight Questions

These may themselves be of three types:

- a. Intonation pattern only indicating a query. This is practically the same as for queries in English - the voice rising on the last but one syllable and then dropping again.

$\overbrace{\text{fei}}$  'finished?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{t\ddot{e}pe l\ddot{o}nwel}}$  'the water's boiling?'

(The above from someone who has been told the water is boiling but who did not hear the statement.)

b. Those which form the query with the suffix -om sentence finally. (om > lom after words ending in -e, -o, -a.) (Sometimes in rapid speech it is shortened to -o). This suffix may occur at the end of any sentence construction to form a question. Intonation is also quite marked. The voice rises on the morpheme or sometimes syllable immediately before the suffix and then drops again.

e.g.  $\overbrace{\text{balus naule-lom}}$  'Is the plane coming?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{ye entafene-lom}}$  'Did you find her?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{l\ddot{e}nyali-om}}$  'Is he laughing?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{n\ddot{e}ngke l\ddot{e}ti ki louti-om}}$  'Is my boy crying?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{ye ulu puk-om}}$  'Did you look at the book?'

N.B. When the query incorporates a true negative statement the answer is given in the affirmative.

e.g.  $\overbrace{\text{balus naule kololom}}$  'Isn't the plane coming?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{ye entafene kolo-lom}}$  'Didn't you find her?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{l\ddot{e}nyali kolo-lom}}$  'Isn't he laughing?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{n\ddot{e}ngke l\ddot{e}ti ki louti kolo-lom}}$  'Isn't my baby boy crying?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{ye ulu puk kolo-lom}}$  'Didn't you look at the book?'

The answer to all of the above would be lo 'yes' (meaning 'Yes, --- I didn't find him, etc.')

c. Introducing Alternatives. Only intonation and the alternative <nante> 'or' indicates that the construction is a query. (In rapid speech the final vowel may be dropped.) The voice rises on syllable before nante, and then drops on remainder of construction.

e.g.  $\overbrace{\text{ye ulu kl nant olo}}$  'Did you see me or not?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{nef naule nante olo}}$  'Is the rain coming or not?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{ye ulu sonu nante teple}}$  'Are you looking at this species of breadfruit or that species of breadfruit?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{n\ddot{e}ngke nante n\ddot{e}ngkio}}$  'Boy or girl?'  
 $\overbrace{\text{le ratai nant olo}}$  'Does he understand or not?'

## 2. Questions requiring Interrogatives Only

When the Interrogative Pronoun is the Subject of the Verb, it occurs Sentence Initially. When the Interrogative Pronoun is the Object of the Verb it occurs sentence finally.

### a. Sentence Initial

e.g. mi nēle	<i>'Who is there?'</i>
men lato	<i>'What is there?'</i>
polomen pato	<i>'How many are there?'</i>
mi nemple pratei	<i>'Who are they sitting down?'</i>

### Interrogative Pronouns

mi	<i>'who?'</i>
men	<i>'what?'</i>
polomen	<i>'how many?'</i>
pēnei	<i>'where?'</i>
wem men	<i>'when?'</i> (time what)
olomen	<i>'how?'</i>

### b. Sentence Final

e.g. ye ěntaf mi	<i>'Whom are you looking for?'</i>
ye ěntaf men	<i>'What are you searching for?'</i>
ye eplel polomen	<i>'How many children have you?'</i>
ife yeli Lumi wem men	<i>'When did you go to Lumi?'</i>
ye e pēnei	<i>'Where are you going?'</i>
ye esiol olomen	<i>'How are you making it?'</i>

## CHAPTER 25. SUBORDINATE CLAUSES

A Clause is a Verb Expression with or without subject or object or other various parts of speech which can go to make up a sentence. Some sentences may have more than one clause.

This chapter deals with Subordinate clauses which are dependant on the Main clauses in the sentence for their result.

In Olo they can be of three main types.

### 1. Conditional Clauses

#### a. Positive. [Subordinate Clause + Main Clause]

The only means of distinguishing this type of sentence from two transitive statements in juxtaposition is by means of the intonation pattern.

e.g. ye olu yaitei	ye mas erepef ki	<i>'If you see your father you must tell me'</i>
ye eli stua	ye aite tin pis	<i>'If you go to the store, you buy a tin of fish'</i>

e.g. kl kell Wewak ki mas kaisël laplap lëti ye 'If I go to Wewak I will buy  
a laplap for you'  
le lell Miliom le ma lualo tësi 'If he goes to Miliom he will  
fall down on the road'

b. Negative. [Main Clause + <olo lepe> + Subordinate Clause]

In this construction the Main Clause is followed by the Negative Conditional phrase <olo lepe> 'If not'.

e.g. kl keli Wewak olo lepe 'I go to Wewak if not I stay at Lumi'  
ki kratei Lumi  
ki ma këfei olo lepe kl 'I must sit down if not I will fall  
mas kualo down'  
kl ma kaploi olo lepe 'I must eat if not I will be sick'  
ki mas kaino  
ki kënyali olo lepe ki 'I laugh, if I don't, I'll cry'  
kouti  
le ma letel wënem olo 'He wants to sleep in the house, if  
lepe le letel towa he doesn't he will sleep in the bush'

2. Temporal Clauses. [<wem> + Subordinate Clause + Main Clause]

In this construction, the Subordinate Clause is preceded by <wem> 'when' and then followed by the main clause.

e.g. wem ye ilaf ki ye na 'When you help me you may not sit  
ratei down'  
wem ye onwei meref ye ma 'When you climb the betel nut tree,  
rota ualo mind you don't fall down'  
wem ki keli Wewak kl mas 'When I go to Wewak I will buy a  
kaisël laplap laplap'  
wem le lëfei le ma laploi 'When he sits down he will eat'  
wem ne nouti pato ne netei 'When she stops crying she will sleep'

3. Consequential Clauses

a. [Main Clause + <lëti> + Subordinate Clause]

This type of sentence begins with the main clause and ends with the Subordinate Clause which is preceded by <lëti> 'because'.

e.g. yurl porslepe kolo lëti 'They did not shoot any bush animals  
towa laploi because the Evil Spirit ate them'

b. [(Interrogative Pronoun) + Subordinate Clause + Main Clause]  
<ml>

In this construction the Subordinate Clause which precedes the Main Clause is itself preceded by an interrogative pronoun <ml> 'who', 'whoever'.

e.g. ml nalol tëpe lepe ma 'Whoever drinks this water will be  
lëfei tengkëltel well'  
ml neme malol fape ma ma 'Whoever drinks this poison will die'  
mi leslepe lere këlau le 'Whoever works well gets food'  
kap olwelës  
ml neme mëlafefe ma ma 'Whoever gets angry will die'

## CHAPTER 26. NOUN CLAUSE AS COMPLEMENT OF VERB

Main Clause — Noun Clause / Sentence

In Olo a full clause may frequently function as a complement of a verb. For example, when quoting what someone says or thinks or hears, etc. the quotation follows after the verb in the Direct Object position as a Noun Clause.

## Examples

pe ponposi pe tengkëpe	<i>'They think they are good'</i>
le lerapei ki mas ketei kolo	<i>'He said I must not sleep'</i>
ki këngkëtei palus naule	<i>'I hear the plane is coming'</i>

## CHAPTER 27. ALTERNATIVE SENTENCE CONSTRUCTIONS

1. Subject → &lt;Intrans A Class Vb&gt; ↔ &lt;Intrans B Class Vb&gt;

## Examples

ki kauro keli uf	<i>'I travelling (level ground) go to the village'</i>
ye antu aule	<i>'You coming down come'</i>
ki kõngkra këfei	<i>'I bending sit down'</i>
ki këtapi keli	<i>'I going down go'</i>

2. Subject → &lt;Trans A Class Vb&gt; ↔ &lt;Intrans B Class Vb&gt;

A very common construction and one in constant use, occurs when the equivalent of the verb *'to put'* is used. It consists of the juxtaposition of a verb (meaning *'it remains'*) to the first Verb Expression.

In some instances other parts of speech may intervene between the two verb expressions and it is possible also to use either one of them in isolation.

These verbs change in form depending on where exactly the object has been put or placed.

Also, the form of the verb meaning *'to take away'* or *'to lift up'* from the various positions in which the object has been placed, also undergoes change.

These different verbs are incorporated in the following chart.

<i>'I hang it up, it remains hanging up'</i>		<i>'I take it down (from hanging up)'</i>
<b>Singular</b>		
Masculine	ki kaltei lultei	ki karëi
Feminine	ki kantei nultei	ki karëne
<b>Dual</b>		
Masculine	ki kautei tultei	ki karëngke
Feminine	ki kamtei multei	ki karöm
Plural	ki kaptei pultei	ki karëpe

<i>'I put it, it remains inside'</i>		<i>'I take it out (from being inside)'</i>	
<b>Singular</b>			
Masculine	ki kaifo iafo		ki kotuwol
Feminine	ki kanfo nafo		ki kotuwene
<b>Dual</b>			
Masculine	ki kautfo tafo		ki kotuwengke
Feminine	ki kamfo mafo		ki kotuwom
Plural	ki kapfo pafu		ki kotuwepe

<i>'I put it to be left leaning up against'</i>		<i>'I take it away'</i>	
<b>Singular</b>			
Masculine	ki kalsi laitel		ki kali
Feminine	ki kansi naitel		ki kani
<b>Dual</b>			
Masculine	ki kautsi taitei		ki kauti
Feminine	ki kamsi maitei		ki kami
Plural	ki kapsi paitei		ki kapi

<i>'I put it to be left sitting (on the ground)'</i>		<i>'I take it up'</i>	
<b>Singular</b>			
Masculine	ki kaltei *lratei		ki kali
Feminine	ki kantei nratei		ki kani
<b>Dual</b>			
Masculine	ki kautei tratei		ki kauti
Feminine	ki kamtei mratei		ki kami
Plural	ki kaptei pratei		ki kapi

\* before r Pronoun Indicator is not always pronounced.

<i>'I put it to be left lying (on something)'</i>		<i>'I take it up'</i>	
<b>Singular</b>			
Masculine	ki këltaio liwo		ki kali
Feminine	ki këntaio niwo		ki kani
<b>Dual</b>			
Masculine	ki kautalo tiwo		ki kauti
Feminine	ki këmtalo miwo		ki kami
Plural	ki këptaio piwo		ki kapi



<i>'I put it to be left sitting (on something)'</i>		<i>'I take it up'</i>
<b>Singular</b>		
Masculine	ki keltei iëfei	ki kali
Feminine	ki kentei nëfei	ki kani
<b>Dual</b>		
Masculine	ki kautei tēfei	ki kauti
Feminine	ki kemtei mëfei	ki kami
<b>Plural</b>	ki keptei pëfei	ki kapi

<i>'I put it to be left standing (on the ground)'</i>		<i>'I take it up'</i>
<b>Singular</b>		
Masculine	ki kaltei iële	ki kali
Feminine	ki kantei nële	ki kani
<b>Dual</b>		
Masculine	ki kautei tële	ki kauti
Feminine	ki kamtei mële	ki kami
<b>Plural</b>	ki kaptei pële	ki kapi

<i>'I put it to be left lying (on the ground)'</i>		<i>'I take it up'</i>
<b>Singular</b>		
Masculine	ki kaltei lato	ki kali
Feminine	ki kantei nato	ki kani
<b>Dual</b>		
Masculine	ki kautei tato	ki kauti
Feminine	ki kamtei mato	ki kami
<b>Plural</b>	ki kaptei pato	ki kapi

<i>'I place it to be left floating on top of (or in) fluids'</i>		
<b>Singular</b>		
Masculine	ki kolto iolto	
Feminine	ki konto nolto	
<b>Dual</b>		
Masculine	ki kouto toito	
Feminine	ki komto moito	
<b>Plural</b>	ki kopto polto	

CHAPTER 28. THE JOINING TOGETHER OF TWO CLAUSES, PHRASES OR PARTS OF SPEECH

When the joining of more than one clause is desired in the forming of a sentence, the clauses are placed one after the other with their juxtaposition being the only relating valence.

Although it often is the case, it is not necessary that all the verbs in the sentence be of the same verb class.

Examples

leli lëfel la	'He went (and) sat down (and) died'
pe kani pësan ne ratel	'They got it (and) threw it down (and) it remained'
le lële löntoli nu lau kotuene kömtëfene le lentane	'He stood up and looked and came back and pulled it out and smelt it and tasted it'
leli le lial letei lato	'He went and left him and he slept and remained'
le leipël laule leletei tulëm elpese	'He pulled it and came and blocked up (the hole) there from before'

a. Joining of Numerals. <tëna> 'and'

When counting by reduplication of numerals it is common to use the conjunction <tëna> as a connecting link thus:

wëngkes	tëna	wëngkes	tëna	wëngkes	tëna	wëngkes
Two	and	two	and	two	and	two
wëngkes	wëngkes	pëna	wëngkes	wëngkes		
Four	and	four				

In rapid speech *tëna* > *të*, *pëna* > *pë*

N.B. Note change in Pronoun Indicator to denote plurality.

b. Joining of Nouns and/or Pronouns.

Noun or Pronoun	+	<re>	+	Noun or Pronoun
--------------------	---	------	---	--------------------

These can be joined with the conjunction <-re> which occurs finally as a suffix to nouns or pronouns.

It can mean 'and', 'together with', 'also', 'too'. It specially means either of the latter two if it occurs after the final noun or pronoun of a group.

Examples

1. ki këre le	'I and he'
2. pen nere pensël	'Pen and pencil'
3. onkës-re teluës-re	'Blood and pus too'
4. ki kërëm me mratei	'I and they (two women) sit down together'

5. Susan spon-re                    *'Susan's spoon too?'*  
 6. le kapi fai-re parei            *'He got abica and some greens and came  
     lau laptei përatei            and put them all on the ground'*

It will be seen from example 4. that the conjunction undergoes a vowel change when accommodating the pronoun indicator of the following pronoun <me>.

Also, when nouns are under consideration a qualifying pronoun with the conjunction as a suffix follows the preceding noun. (See example 2.)

c. Things Inextricably Joined Together.     $\left[ \begin{array}{c} \text{Noun} + \text{<kalsi>} + \text{Noun} \\ \text{'and'} \end{array} \right]$

When one wants to speak of two things, which are inextricably connected one with the other, then the verb having the root meaning of *'to lean up against'* or *'to fasten to'* is used. The Pronoun Indicator occurring initially refers to the subject of the main verb of the sentence.

#### Examples

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| ki kölu nēpe kalsi orou        | <i>'I see the tree and the mountain'</i>               |
| ki kanpo merio kansi tepal     | <i>'I hit the mosquito and the table'</i>              |
| ki kaploi wapëne kalsi sengke  | <i>'I eat taro with pig meat'</i>                      |
| ki kaloï tēpe kansi nēmer      | <i>'I drink water and milk'</i>                        |
| le loluei ki leisi fëlfëm pepe | <i>'He trod on me together with these<br/>bananas'</i> |

leisi is the form of this verb used when relatively large things such as persons or animals are referred to.



## ENGLISH - OLO NOUN DICTIONARY

D.E. MCGREGOR

This dictionary contains most of the commonly used Olo nouns in the Lumi, Yebil and Erëtei dialects, glossed in both English and, in some cases, Tok Pisin (TP).

In the second column are recorded the Olo nouns in the singular, and the plural forms are in the third column.

As far as possible the three dialects are recorded. Where the Yebil and Erëtei dialects differ from the Lumi one, they are recorded in each entry. The first listed is that spoken at Lumi. If Yebil differs from Lumi, it is recorded underneath with a (Y) following it. If Yebil is the same as Lumi, no mention is made. Similarly, if Erëtei differs from Lumi, it is recorded underneath again, with an (E) following.

These changes may occur in either the singular or the plural, in which case usually only the one is listed. If the change occurs in both the singular and plural the (E) or (Y) is written after the plural only.

All recorded data to date is listed, but there are many more nouns not yet tabulated.

New words could be listed either on the back of these pages or on new sheets which may be inserted.

It is suggested that the words be checked with a native from your area before learning, then it is most important to continually check your pronunciation.

## A GUIDE TO PRONUNCIATION

## Vowels

i as in feet

ë as in sit or air

e as in egg or cat

a as in car

u and ö are very difficult indeed for the 'English ear' to identify.

Practise saying and hearing these pairs:

uf 'village'

kati öf 'pandanus soup'

yuf 'smell of pig, etc.'

yöf 'wind'

kulpou 'Pometia'

kölpou 'wild limbum' (species of)

o as in saw or cot

## Consonants

p }  
t } as in English but with hardly any aspiration.  
k }

l as in English

r single, double or treble roll

m as in English

n as in English

ng as in English singing (but ng is always followed by k)

s as in English

f as in English

w as in English

y as in English

## Diphthongs

ëi ei ai ou öu au oi

## A

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>abdomen</i> stomach and intestines	yöfö	
<i>afternoon</i> 3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	nängklëf nängkli (E)	
<i>ant</i>	tëfër tëfrës (Y)	
<i>anus</i>	nempel namplef mom nempi (Y) nempel nample (E)	
<i>aran</i> (TP) see <i>pandanus</i>		
<i>arm</i> includes hand	etëf eti	esës esi (E)
<i>arm band</i> pas pas (TP)	yaipof yaipö	yaipöös yaipöi (E)
<i>arm pit</i>	eflengkes eslengke (Y) neflengke (E)	
<i>armpit hair</i>	eflengkes tuplus eslengke tuplus (Y) neflengke tapii (E)	
<i>arrow</i> 1.	nuël nui (E)	
2.	sioko	
3. same as sago point	nuël yëngkël tungka (E)	
4.	tapës tape (E)	
<i>arrow stick</i>	noungkel	noungkou
<i>ashes</i>	weli fönkotu weli olfom (E)	
<i>aupa</i> (TP) (green vegetable)	fene fonou	fenei fene (E)
<i>axe</i>	tomoiye	tomoiyongkou
<i>axe handle</i>	fomu	
<i>axe-stone</i> 1. used by present people's ancestors	omkal tomoiye arau	omkailengke tomoiyongkou erau (E)
2. used by ances- tors	möngkërus	

## B

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>baby daughter</i> see also <i>relationships</i> Both nēngkio and ferēs can be used on their own. nēngkio means <i>daughter</i> . Both words carry the feminine. epelel means <i>children</i> . There is no plural for nēngkio ferēs.	nēngkio ferēs	epēle epele (E)
<i>baby son</i> (Both nēngke and tulei can be used on their own.) nēngke means <i>son</i> , tulei means <i>baby boy</i> . See also <i>relationships</i> epēlel means <i>children</i>	nēngke tulei	epēlel epele (E)
<i>bachelor</i> literally 'he sits <i>nothing</i> ' (not a true noun)	lēfei yausēl lēfei yau	pēfei yausepe pēfei yaupe (E)
<i>back</i> of animal, man, house, etc.	toungka toungkam (Y)	toungkare toungkalem (E)
<i>bald head</i>	yom notēpo	
<i>bamboo</i> 1. includes all kinds	ōru	erēl erī (E)
2.	wengklēf wengkle	wengklēs wengklem (E)
3.	kur	kurlengke (Y)
4. small kind with long leaf used for making spears	tēmen tapel tēmeni	tēmenlengke tapes (Y) tēmeni (E)
5. dry - all kinds	nongkol nongko	nongkos nongko (E)
6. used for making arrow heads. Leaf same as kur	maipēngko maipōngko	maipēngkelem maipēngkere (Y)
<i>bamboo chopper</i> used for chipping sago	mēlel mēla	mēlem mēlangki (E)
<i>bamboo node</i> buk (TP)		
1. part seen outside	olou	elengkere
2. part inside	taurengko olou	taurengkere elengkes (Y) taurengkelem (E)
<i>bamboo shoot</i> edible	napōngkō	



	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>Banana</i> 1. all species	tëfa	tëfas tëfa (E)
2. wild	fëlfëi fëifi (E)	fëifëm
3. wild, same as fëifëi	pöimo	pöimom
4. wild	trufeia	trufiangkou trufiam (E)
5. an eating variety, also taïmo	ur	
6. a large eating variety	yëimëf yëimi (E)	
7. eating, small	rikël riki (E)	rikëm
8. very similar to 9.	morari	morarilengke
9. cooking	yefatuo yëförowa yapatöwo	yefatër yëförowangke (Y) yapater (E)
10.	ponto	pontoilengke ponto (E)
11. cooking	umei umen	umeilengke umenilengke (Y) umeilengki
12. cooking	nouke	noukeilengke nouke (E)
13. cooking, short and fat - soft good	fempeie	fempeilengke fempelem (E)
14. cooking	eiepef epeief eiepe	eiepefiangke epeiewongkou (Y) eiepem (E)
15. cooking	yöwo	yöwolengke yöwo (E)
16. cooking	përösi or tangkone kërösi körsi	përösilengke, tangkoneilengke kërösilengke (Y) körsi (E)
17. cooking	wesëll wasile (Y) wasëil (E)	wesëllilengke
18. cooking	öimo	öimongkou
19. cooking	foulingkö fouliö foulongkö	foulingköilengke foulingkö (Y) foulongkö (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>banana</i> 20. cooking	keikei	keikellengke keikei (E)
21. cooking	wërapal warapal	wërapailengke warapallengke (Y) wërapai (E)
22. cooking, same as kokomo (TP) and milk, breast	tëfa yöfële nëmer yöföle	tëfa yöfëllengke nëmerlengke (Y) yöföllengki (E)
23. cooking	toulau taulau	toulau taulaulengke (Y)
24. cooking	eiëm	eiëmlengke eiëm (E)
<i>banana leaf</i>	tëfa lelef  tefa youti	tëfa leluës tëfa lelwongkou tëfa yousi or leluwi (E)
<i>bandicoot</i> see <i>rat</i>		
<i>bark</i> of tree, skin	topo	topongkou
<i>base</i> used for trees, etc. also figuratively base of anything, e.g. il pal ratei onom lelel - <i>the</i> <i>ORIGIN of all knowledge</i> <i>is in his heart</i>	pal	
<i>basket</i> 1. kind worn on arm	pora	porangkou (E)
2.	tom	tengkës
<i>bat</i> 1. large	youla	youlapes youlapem (E)
2.	molpongko	molpongkerem molpongkere (Y)
<i>beach</i> sand	telmanef telmane	telmaneflengke telmane (E)
<i>bed</i> panggai (TP)	tëlëf tëli	tëlës tëli (E)
<i>betel lime</i>	tor	torlengke tor (E)
<i>betel nut</i> 1.	merëf mere	merës meri (E)
2. leaf of pepper	tenkarou	tenkarel tenkarou (E)
<i>bird</i> generic term	nafle	naflepe

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>bird</i> 1. kalangar (TP)	mēlengkēn plengkēl mēlengki	mēlengkēm plengkēpēr (Y) mēlengkēm (E)
2. koki (TP) cockatoo many villages use (white with yellow crest)	kafra kefera (nangkio (yēfketa)	kafrangkou keferam (E) nangkiere) yēfketēr)
3. kokomo (TP)	yufēle	yufēlem yufēlongkou (Y) yufēlengki
4. nambawan balus (TP)	sōlpōn malpōl malpō	sōlpōm malpōm (Y) malpōm (E)
5. nambatu balus (TP)	fongkofēn fongkofēl (Y) fongkoi	fongkofēm  fongkoi (E)
6. guria pisin (TP) goura pigeon	wēlpe	wēlpem
7. tarangau (TP) hawk	melkau	melkaulengke
8. small brown - calls out in the morning	koufai	koufaipēs koufailengke (Y)
9. black breast and white head, small, calls out in the morning. Call is similar to N.Z. bell- bird (or tui)	kaungkoru rirō	kaungkerēl rērēpēm (E)
10. a small black bird which the people claim can speak their language and say the names of people. Often kros (TP) with people.	tefele tefēle	teflongkou tefēlongkou (Y) tefelem (E)
11. small	nasēm sēngkēlem	nasēmle sēngkēlem (Y)
12.	orēfle	orēflongkou orēflengke (Y) orēflem (E)
13. black with yellow neck and tail or black with red comb and white tail	koungkele koungkou (Y) koungkele	koungkelem
<i>Bird of Paradise</i> kumu (TP)	keiko kaiko kaiko	keikor kaikolengke (Y) kaiker (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>black</i> colour	ketëf arefes (Y) aroro (see <i>charcoal</i> ) or möngkõnem	kesës or ketëflengke arongkou (E)
<i>blood</i> 1.	teluës telui (E)	
2. clotted	telu alpef telu aple (E)	
<i>boil</i> 1.	yute yetel	yutelengke yutelengki (Y)
2. core of, or carbuncle core	yöu fangko	yöulengke fangkere (Y) yulengki (E)
<i>blue</i> colour	malköm	
<i>bow</i>	nu nõrlengki (E)	nõrlengke nor
<i>bone</i>	emio	emingkou
<i>brain</i> also spinal column (bone marrow)	founef foune	founeflengke founelengki (E)
<i>branch</i>	õnou onou	ënel ëne (E)
<i>breast</i> udder, milk	nëmer	nëmerlengke
<i>brother</i> 1. see also <i>relationships</i>	line apa	ëlëm apares apare (E)
2. see also <i>relationships</i>	õmo	mopëm
<i>brown</i> colour	pönkol walo (E)	
<i>bundle</i> nek pas (TP)	fiyef fiyef	fiyengke fiyengki (E)
<i>bush</i> 1. same form as for <i>spirit, work</i>	towa mingko (Y)	towalengke towelengki (E)
2. which is not frequented or belongs to no particular village or is excep- tionally thick	mëlafu tantipe (Y)	mëlafulengke mëlafulengki (E)
3. particularly under- growth - new bush - Yebil word has a slightly different area of meaning	mamnel mamne	mamnelengke mamnelengki (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>buttocks</i>	nëmpël nëmpi	nëlëm nëmpilengki
<i>buttness</i> of tree kil bilong diwai (TP)	panu	panëngki
C		
<i>call</i> a highpitched one always preceded by verb ere	neiyu	neiël nei (E)
<i>cassowary</i>	yono	yongongkou
<i>cat, dog</i>	pele	pelem
<i>caves</i>		möngos
<i>charcoal</i> 1.	weli aroro	weli arongkou
2. around a taro or banana after it has been cooked in the fire	nolef nole (E)	nolewongkou or noleflengke
<i>children</i>	nëngklo (fem.) nëngke (mas.)	epëlel epele (E)
<i>chin</i>	lulu	lëlëngkë lëlëngki (Y)
<i>clear place</i> usually on top of a ridge. Plateau, small area of ground with nothing on it	alep nëmën alepe nëmen (E)	alepöwengkou nëmën
<i>clavicle</i>	tula tulam (Y) tulem	tulalengke tulengki (E)
<i>chest</i>	tëplengke	tëplengkes teplengki (E)
<i>cliff</i>	alu wanketel foinam (Y)	alulengke wanketel
<i>cloud</i> more correctly, sky	teplaëf teplal	teplaflengke teplai (E)
<i>coconut</i> wom punkol - drai (TP) wom namen - kulau (TP) with white flesh wom kopou - kulau (TP) without white flesh	wom	wefës wefe (E)
<i>coconut leaf</i> bombom (TP)	oflongko	wefoflongkos oflongko (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>comb</i> see also <i>arrow</i> 4.	tapēs tape	tapes lengke tape (E)
<i>creek</i>	etēngki	etōngkus otōngku (E)

## D

<i>dance</i> particular kind - has to do with <i>dewel pis</i> (TP)	walpem wēlpem (E)	
<i>daughter</i> see <i>relationships</i>		
<i>decorations</i> 1. e.g. <i>kl kaite yēni I buy decorations ki kere yēni I decorate</i>	yēni	
2. ear	yēlye	yēlyongkou
3. things, rubbish	wef	weflengke
<i>derris root</i> poison, rop (TP)	fape	
<i>dew</i>	wolos orēngkēs wolo orōngkō (E)	
<i>dirt</i> small particles of rubbish	tōwēn tōwēne tōwi	tōwēs tōwēs (Y) tōwi (E)
<i>dog and cat</i> <i>pele longkowo</i> (f) <i>pele epen</i> (m)	pele	pelem
<i>door</i>	wēngkē or wingkēm	
<i>dust</i>	niyēf	
<i>drum</i> 1. hand kundu (TP)	angkelpē	
2. slit log	aiyēf	

## E

<i>ear</i>	mēngkēl mēngki (E)	mengkem
<i>ear decorations</i>	yēlye	yelyongkou
<i>earthquake</i>	maiene	maienelengke
<i>edge</i> 1. immediate edge e.g. of road, top edge of box, river's edge, etc.	lōnkol lōnko (E)	lōnkere lōnkelem (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>edge</i> 2. see 1. - a little further away than lönkol side edge of box	mëngkor mëngko	mëngkere mëngko (E)
<i>egg</i> 1. ball, testicle	yölöm	yëlfës yëlfï (E)
2. of large wild bush fowl	wailöm	wailfës
<i>elbow</i> 1.	köpö	köpöl
2.	etëf wëngkafom	
<i>eye</i>	löm lötepe (E)	lös
<i>eyebrow</i> lönkol edge tuplus all hair on body apart from that on head	lönkol tuplus lönko tipli (E)	lönkos tuplus
<i>eyelash</i>	löm tuplus lötepe tipli	lös tuplus lös tipli (E)
<i>eyelid</i>	löfëlal löm felau	lös felau
<i>eye pupil</i>	löm nëngke lötepe nëngke	lös epëlel lötepe epele (E)

## F

<i>face</i>	matëf mati	masis masl (E)
<i>fat</i> 1. lump of raw fat	nangkës	
2. grease	tëmlief	tëmliongkou
<i>father</i> see relationships		
<i>feather</i>	yëfawë fëllingkö	yëfawës fëllingkö (E)
<i>feathers</i> down, small feathers	olëf	
<i>femur</i>	örou yelpu	örou yelpengke
<i>fence</i>	lom	lomlengke
<i>finger</i> 1.	etëf nongko etl nongko	etëf nongkere esës nongkere esl nongko

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>finger</i> 2. first	etëf tupëf eti tupu	etëf tupuwongkou esi tupuwongkou (E)
3. middle (Erëtel, middle and fourth)	etëf toplela etl olnëmën	etëf toplelangkou esi olnëmën (E)
4. fourth and fifth (Erëtei, fifth only)	etëf kera etl kera	etëf kerangkou esi kerangkou (E)
<i>finger-nail</i>	etëf nerëf etl nërl	esës nörös or etëf nörös esi nörö (E)
<i>fire</i>	weli	
<i>firewood</i> 1. while being carried, stored or burnt	yalu nangkël	yalëi nangkou (Y) yali (E)
2. dry	yalu nangke nangkë pönkol yalu yëfe (E)	yalëi nangke nangkou pönkol (Y)
3. that which has been partly burnt	weli pöngköf weli nimou weli pöngkö	weli pöngköer weli amarengke (Y) weli pöngköi (E)
<i>fish</i>	niël nl	ningkö ningkö (E)
<i>floor</i>	tullöm tuluöm (E)	tullömlengke
<i>flower</i>	tafes tafe (E)	tafeslengke
<i>fly</i> 1.	tëmplöm tëmplöm tëmplöm	tënpëipës tëmpliöm (Y) tënpiper (E)
2.	yanplom yalplom yalplom	yanpëipës yalpipes (Y) yanpiper (E)
3. March fly	yaro	yarongkou yaros (Y)
<i>food scraps</i>	wauwes walwauwes wauwe (E)	wauweslengke walwauweslengke (Y)
<i>foot print</i> of man and animals - same form as <i>tired</i> lalk slip (TP)	yepes yepë (E)	
<i>fork</i> e.g. <i>tree fork</i> nëmpe angkolo <i>road junction</i> tès angkoloji	angkoloji angkolei	angkaleingkere angkaloingki (E)
<i>froth</i> foam	twamou	twamoulengke twamou (E)



		Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>fowl</i>	1.	woflu	weflël
	2. large wild bush fowl	walël	walëm
<i>friend</i>	1. actually means <i>the two have eaten galip</i> (TP). See galip	porëwane	
	2.	waingkeli waingkëlwane (E)	
	3.	wofu	
	4. actually means betel nut, the two have eaten betel nut	merëf	
<i>frog</i>	1.	nelepe	nelpöongkou nelpengke (Y) nelepe (E)
	2.	kikëline or puprine kikërine	kikëläm kikërim (E)
<i>full moon</i>		anëne yarö wölpu ane yarö wölpu (E)	

## G

<i>galip</i> (TP)	1. (Canarium tree)	porël porëf porën	porëlangke porëlangke (Y) porën (E)
	2. (Canarium tree)	nöriöm nöriom	nöröföngku nörifës (Y) nörlom (E)
<i>garamut</i> tree	made from yoponho	aiyëf ai	aiyës ai (E)
<i>garden</i>	1.	liom	lipës llpe (E)
	2. (old)	tues	
<i>garden stake</i> mami, to climb	for beans, yam,	lal yereri	las yeriwongkou (E)
<i>gourd</i> lime	for holding burnt	tounu	tounëngke touyöngku (Y),(E)
<i>grass</i> river pool	wolom also means a river pool	wolom wolëf wolo	wolos wolës (Y) wolo (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>gravel</i> shingle	nëngkërangkes nëngkërangke (E)	
<i>grease</i> of a fish: the 'grease' on the skin which makes it slippery. Same form as hat wara (TP)	wolu	
<i>green</i>	namën	
<i>ground</i> 1. put on body for singsings lualoflepe <i>man with ground</i> nualoflepe <i>woman with ground</i>	ualoflepe	
2. earth, down	tef	
3. soft	tef toulëi tef touli	tef toulelëi touleli (E)
4. hard grey, semi- stone	kilam alöm	kilais alfös (Y) kilai (E)
5. white kind, white paint	nalol nalo (E)	nalongkou
H		
<i>hair</i> 1. on head - also head plural form same as for <i>sisters</i>	öru	erëi erl (E)
2. of pig, muruk (TP) - when worked into an ornament	elef tefengko yonele (E)	
<i>hardwood</i>	tulei tuleingkë	tuleingke (Y) tuleingki (E)
<i>head</i> 1. see also <i>hair</i> 1. Öru and falol much the same	falol falo	erëi falëngkere falongkou (E)
2. of palm trees, same form as <i>white</i> e.g. löu fiu <i>sago top</i> meref fiu <i>betel nut tree top</i>	fiu	fiël fi (E)
3. of tree N.B. pönkol means <i>dry</i>	pönko ponko	ponkere ponkelem (E)

		Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>headache</i>	1.	öru loyei öru rapöpö (Y)	
	2.	falol loyei falol lelei (E)	
	3.	lönkol loyei lönko peiei (E)	
<i>head decorations</i>		selam	
	1. a dewel pis (TP) mask that is put on the head		
	2. a dewel pis (TP) mask that is put on the head	tepi tepi	tepër tepi (E)
	3. a dewel pis (TP) mask that is put on the head	niël ni	ningkõ ningkõ (E)
<i>heart</i>	1. seat of emotions	onom	enkes enke (E)
	2. of trees	filef file	filingkõ fillengki (E)
<i>heel</i>		asiël asël asi	asingkõ asingkõ (Y) asingkõ (E)
<i>hole</i>	1. see note on 2.	oyën or yoi oi	oëngkër or yaires oingkër (E)
	2. oyën and namplef are mostly interchangeable but 2. refers mostly to a hole through something, e.g. laplap, wall, etc., whereas 1. refers mostly to a hole in something e.g. hole in ground	namplef nample yelme	namlös namplöngkõ (E) yelmengkere (Y)
	3. in tree	minëf mini (E)	minuwongkou
<i>house</i>	1.	wënem	wëngangkou
	2. small, which is often built at the gardens. Word usually preceded by wënem	tarou töngkölpe	tarengke töngkölpem (E)
<i>husband</i>		möngke	möngkare möngkarem (E)

## I

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>insect</i> 1. grasshopper	sie	sies siem (E)
2. beetle	möngkëtuwo	möngkëtuolengke möngkëtuwom (E)
3. cicada	rangko	rangklngko
4. Mason bee	melfengke	melfengerem melfengkem (E)
5. cricket	otol	otongkou
6. blow fly	yänperëngki yalpiom erëngki yanpiom	yalplpeserëngkl (Y) yanperengkl (E)
7. fire fly	towanëmplel mömplei nëmplel	towanëmpleingkl nëmpleingke (Y) nëmpleingko (E)
8. March fly	yaro yarol	yarongkou yaros (Y)
9. mosquito	merio	merëngkou
10. grub - eaten	nal	nangkou
11. Praying mantis	siepolowengke temne ferulem	siepolowengkere temnelengke (Y) ferulem (E)
12. white ant	sërëple sërëpel kerewel	sërëplengkou sërëplongkou (Y) kerewel (E)
13. formation left by white ant	mou pöpöm	moulengke pöpömlengke (Y) mourenski (E)
14. scorpion (poiyu = red or pink)	elman polyu ëlaföru pele	elmangkou polyu ëlaferël (Y) pelem (E)
15. centipede	elman	elmangkou
<i>insect bite</i> same word as for <i>liver</i>	palef yepale	palöes yepaluwongkou (E)
<i>intestine</i>	nëlëm	nëlëmlengke nëlëm (E)
<i>irritants</i> all kinds	nungkuës nungkui (E)	

## J

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>jaw</i> 1. of birds and animals also tamango shoots and leaves	yas	
2.	lulu	lëi lëngkës lëi lëngki (Y) lëi lëngki (E)
<i>joint</i> arm, knuckles	etëf olou eti olou	esës elengkere esi elengke (E)

## K

<i>kanda</i> (TP) (rattan)	nöngkol nöngko	nöngkos or nöngkere nöngkelem (E)
<i>kapiak</i> (TP) 1. Breadfruit species	sonu	
2.	teple	
<i>kapiak</i> leaf	fainompof	fainömpöwongkou
<i>kaukau</i> (TP) (sweet potato)	yëlëwei	
<i>kepul</i> (TP) (possum, cuscus) 1.	fiu	fiël fiu
2. male, no female of this colour, reddish white	sëlongkou sëlol	sëlongkou
3.	yöiël yöli	yöiëpës yöiëlangke (Y) yöiipëm (E)
4.	memnëf temnëf memni	temnëflengke (Y) memni (E)
5. striped	pëlëf tangköi tuo	pëlëflengke tangköi (Y) tuo (E)
6. black	tangköne tangköne (Y) seikër (E)	
<i>knee</i>	yamkol yamko (Y) yamko	yamkere yamkelem (E)
<i>knife</i> 1. large	elaf ela aimëne (Y)	elangkës ëlangki (E)
2. small	elafnongkol aime kömpö ëlanongko	elafnongkere aimelengke kömpëlei (Y) ëlanoungkelem (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>knife</i> 3. back edge of	elaf popingko elaf toungka (Y) ëla toungka (E)	
<i>knot</i> 1. in a tree or rope	elpef tialpef elpe	elpowongkou tialpös (Y) elpelengki (E)
2.	köpou	köpoulengke köpoulengki (E)
<i>kulau</i> (TP) (green coconut)	wom köpou	wom köpoul köpoulengki (E)

## L

<i>lake pool</i> . A deep pool in a river is wolom	tulëpe tulëple	tulëpengke tulëplengki (E)
<i>language</i>	lltei or ll il (E)	
<i>laplap</i> (TP)	olol	olongkou
<i>lasoo</i>	wi	wingkos wingkelem (E)
<i>leaf</i> 1. of trees	tuo tuof	tuos tuos (Y) tuo (E)
2. used to cover objects, e.g. tomatoes, etc.	tëri	tëringki
3.	tëfa lelef tëfa lele	tëfa lelöwongkou tëfa lelowongkou or lelowi (E)
4. salat used as a counter-irritant. Also word for <i>name</i> or <i>dry firewood</i>	nangke nangkes (Y) nangke	nangkes nangke (E)
5. paper, large leaves only. Small leaves tuo	youtëf youti	yousës yousi (E)
<i>left hand</i>	kenkaf kenka (E)	kenkauwës kenkapöwongkou (Y) kenka
<i>leg</i> 1. human	örou	erel ëre (E)
2. of insects	öröm	ëräfës ëräfëfi (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>leg band</i>	falem	
<i>light</i> 1. sunshower, rainbow, an insect giving light	elingkes erängki (E)	
2. early morning. Completely light is ëiyëfulul	ëiyëf	
<i>lightning</i> lit. 'cloud lights up'	teplaiyëf wëlele teplaiyëf wënlele (Y) nësi mël (E)	
<i>limbum</i> general name and also name of a species	poyu	poyä poi (E)
<i>limbum</i> 1. wild	yatef yate	yasës yasëm (E)
2. wild	foiyol foiyel	foiyongkou
3. wild	loupö	lepël
4. wild	awöm	awömlengke
<i>limbum box</i>	ëfau ofau ofau	efal ofal (Y) ëfal (E)
<i>lips</i>	lipëf nemëf topo lipe	lipöwongkou nemës topoungkou (Y) lipengki (E)
<i>liver</i> same as <i>scar</i> , <i>insect</i> <i>bite</i>	palef	paluës palös (Y) palu (E)
<i>louse</i> 1. in human hair	nëmëm	
2. found on dogs	yëfës yöfös (Y) yëfi (E)	
3. found on pigs	nëmne nëmëm or yöfös (Y) nëmëm (E)	
<i>lump</i> painless swelling on body, also word for <i>coconut</i>	köpou	köpolengke köpölangki
<i>lung</i>	twatef tëtëf tëwate	twasës tutul (Y) twasi (E)

## M

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>mami</i> a root vegetable	tamtël tamtë (Y) tenti	tamtëm  tanti (E)
<i>man</i> 1.	metene	mete
2. a real human in comparison to a tambaran (TP)	metene wapë	mete walem
<i>mango tree</i>	nueple ueple	neuplengke uepef (Y) neuplengki (E)
<i>maselai</i> (TP) evil spirit	rërël riri	rërëm rirëm (E)
<i>masher</i>	wakopou	wakopol
<i>meat</i> 1. wild - all inclusive name	yuri korofas (Y) siye (E)	
2. wild - e.g. rats, opossums, mumut, kapul (TP), etc.	wotu	
<i>medicine</i> also <i>borer holes</i>	yenpenel metenenimou (E)	
<i>men</i> collective term used when referring to a group or men	wingke or wingkete	
<i>mid-day</i>	epli nëmën	
<i>mid-night</i>	wem nëmën	
<i>milk</i> breast, udder	nëmer	nëmerlengke
<i>mist</i>	nompom nopom (E)	
<i>moon</i> 1. (month as well)	anëne ane	anongkou
2.	nölai	nölaingkë
<i>morota</i> (sago thatch) 1.	tungkepef takor	tungkeke or tungkelem takor (E)
2. sewn up	wene takor (E)	
<i>morning</i> 1. early. Sun has risen. Completely light in distinction from darkness	ifulul ifilli (E)	



	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>morning</i> 2. sunrise until about 10 a.m. Also means <i>day</i> <i>after tomorrow</i>	mul	mulengke
<i>mosquito</i> see <i>insects</i>		
<i>mother</i> see <i>relationships</i>		
<i>mountain</i>	orou	erengke erengkes (Y)
<i>mouth</i>	nemëf nemi	nemës nemi (E)
<i>mud</i> 1.	këfau köfau köfau (E)	këfaulengke köfaulengke (Y)
2.	fankës fanke	fankëslengke fanke (E)
<i>mumut</i> (TP) see <i>rat</i>		
<i>mushroom</i> 1. <i>talinga</i> (TP)	fël sëlal	fëlangkou sëlangkou (Y)
2. <i>new growth</i>	köpou	köpol
N		
<i>name</i>	nangke	nangkou
<i>namesake</i>	yëtai	yëtailengke yëtai
<i>neck</i> back of	öpoi	öpoilengke öpoingke (E)
<i>nest</i>	töngkëlofou meli	tëngkëlefe tëngkëlefel (Y) melëm (E)
<i>net</i>	teimerëf teimere	telmeriwongkou taimerewongkoi (Y) teimerewongkou (E)
<i>new</i> 1. (many) objects and news. Not worn il yeflepe <i>recent news</i> wenem yeflel <i>new house</i>	yeflël yefll	yeflëpë yeflipi (E)
2. objects only, may have been used but still <i>new</i>	mëmnel	

		Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>new</i>	3. man or woman recently married	waiyös tengkine (Y)	
<i>night</i>	<i>dark</i> mölpoutei, <i>very dark</i> mölpousëne hap nait (TP)	mölpou mulpou (E)	mölpoulengke
<i>nipple</i>		ömker	ömkerlengke
<i>noise</i>	1.	eplëf ëpii (E)	eplëflengke
	2. of garamut (TP)	pëlpës pëlpi (E)	pëlpëslengke
<i>nose</i>		mi	mingkos minopöngko (Y) mingkelem (E)
<i>nose ornament</i>		sënarörou sënare	sënarerel sënarawongkou (E)
<i>nostril</i>		mi namplef or mi wengklef mi yelme mi wengkle	mingkos namplös mingkos wengkles mi wengkli (Y) mi wengkle or mi namplöngkö (E)
<i>numerals</i>	one	mas. neliye fem. nenpiye mas. neleye (Y) fem. nenpiye (Y) mas. nellieye (E) fem. nenpieye (E)	
	two	mas. wingkes wingkes fem. wiëm wiëm	
	three	mas. wingkes neliye fem. wiëm nenpiye mas. wingkes neleye fem. wiëm nenpieye (Y) mas. wingkes nellieye fem. wiëm nenpieye (E)	
	four	mas. wingkes wingkes fem. wiëm wiëm	
	five	mas. or pere etëf plene fem. pere eti plene (E)	
	six	mas. or pere etëf plene kera fem. pere etëf plene neliye or nenpiye (Y) pere eti plene kera (E)	
	seven	mas. pere etëf plene karangkou wingkes fem. pere etëf piene karangkou wiëm	

seven	mas. fem.	pere etëf plene wingkes pere etëf plene wiëm (Y) pere eti plen ol nëmën (E)
eight		pere etëf plene toplele pere etëf plene wingkes neliye or nenpiye (Y) pere eti plen ol nëmën wingkes (E)
nine	mas. fem.	pere etëf plene pau pere etëf plene tupëf pere etëf plene wingkes wingkes pere etëf plene wiëm wiëm (Y) pere eti plen pau pere tupu (E)
ten		pere etëf plene pere etëf plene pere eti plen pere eti plen (E)
	or	presës plen presës plen presës plen plen presës plen pau presës plen pretëf plen pau pretëf plen pere etëf plen plen
eleven		(ten) + örou kera (ten) + örou neliye (Y)
twelve		(ten) + örou karangkou wingkes (ten) + örou wingkes (Y) (ten) + örou ol nëmën
thirteen		(ten) + örou toplela (ten) + örou wingkes neliye (Y) (ten) + örou ol nëmën wingkes (E)
fourteen		(ten) + pau pere örou tupëf (ten) + pere örou wingkes wingkes (Y) (ten) + pau pere örou tupu (E)
fifteen		(ten) + pau pere örou plene (ten) + pau pere örou plen (E)
sixteen		(ten) + pau pere örou plene pere örou kera (ten) + pau pere örou plene pere örou neliye (Y) (ten) + pau pere örou plen pere örou kera (E) or örou plen kera (E)
seventeen		(ten) + (five) + pere erel plen karangkou wingkes (ten) + (five) + pere erel plen wingkes (Y) (ten) + (five) + pere ol nëmën (E)
eighteen		(ten) + (five) + pere örou plene toplela (ten) + (five) + pere örou plene wingkes neliye (Y) (ten) + (five) + pere ol nëmën wingkes (E)
nineteen		(ten) + (five) + pere örou plene tupëf (ten) + (five) + pere örou plene wingkes wingkes (Y) (ten) + (five) + pere tupu (E)
twenty		pere etëf plene plene pau pere örou plene plene pere eti plen plen pere örou plen plen (E)

O		
	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>ocean sea</i>	periai	periailengke
<i>offspring</i> 1. male, pig	nalëngko nalöngko (Y)	nalëngkere nalëngkelem (E)
2. male - all animals, birds except pigs	epen	epem
3. female - all animals and birds	longkouwo	longkouwër longkouwor (E)
<i>old garden</i>	tues liom tangku tue	tues lipés tangkupu (Y) tue (E)
<i>old man</i>	metene olëi metene oli	mete olëpes mete olpe (E)
<i>old woman</i>	moto olëne moto one	nimoure olëpe nimoure olpe (E)
<i>orange (colour)</i>	önöm	
<i>opossum</i> see also <i>kapul</i>	pëlëf	pelëës
P		
<i>paint</i> black for decorations	mangkeni sangkeni	mangkenëi sangkenilengke (Y) mangkeni (E)
<i>palai</i> (TP) (lizard) 1. all species	yefle	yeflepes yeflepe (E)
2. small	naraple	naraplengke naraplengki (E)
3.	yefle namparu yefle nangkës loungkepe	yafle namparouwongkou yefle nangkës (Y) loungkepëm (E)
<i>pandanus</i> 1. aran (TP). There are at least fourteen different species. Also man's name	kati	katës kati (E)
2. aran (TP). Those who are forbidden to say kati (see above) because of name tabu must say tëliawe	tëliawe	tëliawelengke
<i>pandanus pips</i>	nëi	nëipepe

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>panggal</i> (TP) 1. strips used for <i>blinds</i>	tepëne	tepëm
2.	tëlëf tëlë	tëlës tillis (Y) tilli (E)
<i>pawpaw</i>	pelpeiyau or papeiyau papeiyau	pelpeiyal pelpeiyangkou (Y) papayangkou (E)
<i>pig</i> 1. around villages	sengke	songkou
2. wild	morou	sies or siem siem (E)
3. male. See also <i>offspring</i>	nalëngko nalöngko	nalëngkere nalëngkelem (E)
4. female	longkouwo	longkouwër longkouwor (E)
<i>pimple</i>	yöröföi yöföröm yöröm	yöröföngkö yöföröngkö (Y) yöröm (E)
<i>pink</i>	poyu tengke poyu nëngke (Y),(E)	
<i>pitpit</i> 1. stick of	yaf nituyaf	yas nitëlyas (Y)
2. or <i>old garden</i>	tues tue (E)	
<i>placenta</i>	wëlëf wëli	wëluwës wölöwi (E)
<i>plant</i> 1. Hibiscus	toulelpe or tautelpe tautelpe taulelpe	toulelpe (Lumi) tautelpe (Maui) tautelpe (Y) taulelpe (E)
2. grass - kumu (TP)	tafëngko taingko	tafëngkos taingkelem (E)
3. mami (TP) - wild	kwatu or tölöu waskorou tulö	kwatël or tölël waskerel (Y) töli (E)
4. top of sugarcane (for planting) (yëlëm meflengkes Oute)	yëlëm tëmafe yëlëm yaf (Y) yëlëm fiu (E)	
5. tanket (TP)	wari yulingko yulongko	warëm yulingkere (Y) yulëngkelem (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>plant</i> 6. taro - wild	wolpongko wolpöngko	wolpongkos wolpongkere (Y) wolpöngkelem (E)
<i>plate</i> wild limbum used for serving food	waifële	waifëlengke or waifëlongkou waifëlengki (E)
<i>possessions</i> rubbish	wef	weflengke wefrengke (Y) wef (E)
<i>possum</i> see <i>kapul</i>		
<i>precipice</i> steeper than cliff - alu wanketei	alol wanketei foinamtei	alolengke wanketei foinamtei (Y)
<i>punga fern</i>	tërio	tërioungkou
<i>pus</i>	önkis önku	önkislengke enki (E)

## R

<i>rat</i> 1. house	wotu nëti wënem	wetëi weti (E)
2. bush	pëmtiungko	pëmtiungkere pëmtiungkelem (E)
3. mumut (TP) (bandicoot)	söyau	söyäl söyaulengki (E)
<i>rafter</i>	foref fore	forës fori (E)
<i>rain</i> 1.	nef	neflengke nef (E)
2. sun shower	nef elëngkës	
<i>red</i>	yalei weli	yaleilengke wellirengke (Y)
<i>relationships</i> There are few English equivalents to the Wapë relationship terms. For an understanding of the terms see p.137. Little more than the various Wapë relationship terms are here listed.		
1. <i>wife</i>	moto	nimoure or nimoures
2. <i>husband</i>	möngke	möngkare möngkarem (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>relationships</i>		
3. <i>father</i> (one's own)	yal eiya	yaires yalre (E)
4. <i>father</i> (when referring to another's)	yaitel	yaires
5. <i>daughter</i> (pl.) really means children	nëngkio	epëlel epële (E)
6. <i>son</i> (has other meanings as well)	nëngke	epëlel epële (E)
7. <i>mother</i> (one's own) (has other meanings)	em or ema or ama	amares emare (E)
8. <i>mother</i> (another's)	nimou	arares amare (E)
9. <i>son-in-law</i>	yenëne yene (E)	yerem
10. <i>daughter-in-law</i>	yenkio	yerem
11. <i>a man's younger brother's sons</i> (has other meanings)	paliene	paliel palie (E)
12. <i>a man's younger brother's daughters</i> (has other meanings)	paliö	paliel palie (E)
13. <i>a man's own elder brother</i>	apa	apares apare (E)
14. <i>another man's elder brother</i> (has many other meanings)	line	ëläm
15. <i>a woman's own elder sister</i> (has many other meanings)	apa	apares apare (E)
16. <i>another woman's elder sister</i> (has other meanings)	lio	ërëm
17. <i>a man's younger brother</i> (has eight or more other meanings)	wëngke	wëngkem
18. <i>a man's sister</i>	oru	erëi
19. <i>a woman's brother</i> (one's own)	ömo	mopëm
20. <i>similar to brother-in-law</i>	une	olmouëm
21. <i>similar to another's brother-in-law</i>	unetel	olmouëm

	Singular	Dual or Plural
22. <i>similar to a sister-in-law</i>	yiyo	yëmtër
23. <i>a certain kind of niece and nephew (has other meanings)</i>	lölëm	iëlpës lëlpï (E)
24. <i>a certain kind of uncle</i>	yai kömpö or yai or ëna	yaires kömpö or ënares yaire (E)
(another's)	yaitëi kömpö	
25. <i>a kind of aunt</i>	ema or ema kömpö	emares kömpö emare kömpö (E)
(another's)	nimou kömpö	
26. <i>another kind of uncle</i>	faf	
27. <i>another kind of aunt (one's own)</i>	ëta	ëtares ëtare (E)
28. <i>another kind of aunt (same as above but referring to another's)</i>	ëtatei	ëtares ërare (E)
29. <i>grandfather, or further back (one's own) (also has other meanings)</i>	mani öüwa	mantres öüwarengke (Y) mantre (E)
30. <i>grandfather, or further back (another's)</i>	mantei	mantres angkres (Y) mantre (E)
31. <i>grandmother, or further back (one's own)</i>	wau	waures waure (E)
32. <i>grandmother (another's)</i>	wautei	waures waure (E)
<i>rib</i>	iapëf lape	iapös iapi (E)
<i>ridge also tail</i>	yöu	youëi or youwëi youi (E)
<i>ridging of house</i>	tupe	tupëiengke tupëiengki (E)
<i>right hand also a species of palpal (TP)</i>	tëlpëf tëlpï	tëlpëfiengke or tëpöwongkou (Y) tëpöwongkou (E)
<i>ring</i>	mal	mangkou or mole
<i>river</i>	wof wouwëf	wofrengki (E) wöuwës or wouwës (Y)
<i>road</i>	tësi	tësiengkö tësiengke (Y)



	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>rocky area</i> ples nogut (TP) with many holes and stones	wingköös wingkos wingki	wingköös lengke wingkös rengke (Y) wingkelem (E)
<i>root</i> 1. root hairs	nalem	
2. large	palol palo	paëngkere palëngkelem (E)
<i>rope</i> strong. Kind obtained from nulëf tree	alef ale	alös alö (E)
<i>rust</i>	nampringke nempringkis (Y)	nampringkere nampringke (E)
<i>rubbish</i>	tuës	
S		
<i>sago</i> 1. cooked in bamboo	lööm	löufes löufe (E)
2. hat wara (TP)	wolu	welël weli (E)
3. not yet broken for either lööm or wolu	lööm alpef wolu alpef lööm alpe wolu alpe	löufes alpungku welël alpungku löufe alpungku (E) weli alpungku (E)
<i>sago bark</i> and coconut bark for washing and carrying sago	töpöf töpö	töpöes töpöi (E)
<i>sago flower</i>	löuyal	löuyas
<i>sago palm</i>	löu	louël loui (E)
<i>sago pith</i> sawdust, before and after washing	taf	taflongkou tafrongkou (Y) taf (E)
<i>sago shells</i> the trunk after the sago has been chipped out	yëngkël yëngki yengki	yöngkös yöngkö (Y)
<i>sago split leaves</i> used in doorways and in women's skirts	ninai	ninaingkë ninaingke (Y) ninai
<i>sago strainer</i> made from coconut fibre	wom uplu	wom ëplël or wefes ëplël wefe ëpli (E)
<i>sago washing bench frame</i>	tönköngkös tönköngkö (E)	

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>sago water</i> used for washing sago	opëpës opöpö (E)	
<i>saior</i> 1. fruit	yömkof yömko	yömko yömkos (Y) yömko (E)
2. tree	ifau	ifaurës ifaulës (Y) ifau (E)
<i>sand</i>	telmanef telmane (E)	
<i>saucepan</i> 1. made from earth	mëlëf mëli	mënkis mënkoi (E)
2. part of, broken	mëlëf alol mëli alol	mënkis alongkou mënkil alongkou (E)
also	foingkol alol	faingkere alolongkou
<i>scar</i>	pam palef	pam paluës
<i>scratch</i> a mark	urus nörös (Y) uru (E)	
<i>sea</i>	periai	
<i>seed</i> 1.	fourene	fourës fouril (E)
2.	ol	öngkou
<i>shadow</i>	sonël sonil soni	sonëngki sonil (E)
<i>shelf</i> up in roof only	siale ëraple	sialongkou ëraplongkou (Y)
<i>shield</i>	paraku panu	parakël panëngki (Y) parakil (E)
<i>shoot</i> 1. of all plants when the new shoot comes through the ground	öol	öngkou
2. new, of bamboo	öpou	öpol
3. white shoot	fiyu	fiel fi (E)
eipika (TP) shoots	fai	fiel fi (E)
<i>shoulder</i>	yolëf yoli	yolës yoliwongkou (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>skin</i>	topo	topöngkou
<i>skirt</i> pulpul (TP) of women	ferën ferem (Y) feri	ferës feri (E)
<i>sleeping compartment</i> in house	fönkotu	fänketëi
<i>smell</i> 1. not necessarily good or bad - just any particular thing	teperëf teperi (E)	teperëwongkou
2. good, perfume	wopëf wopö	wopöes wopö (E)
3. bad	nanef nane (E)	nanewongkou
4. of Mango tree	molongkou	
<i>smoke</i> usually preceded by weli <i>fire</i>	twangkes twangke	twangkleslengke twangke (E)
<i>snake</i> 1. general term	tötöl tötö	tötöngku tötöngkö (E)
2.	meinaiuo	meinaiuwongkou
3.	taikörö	taikörölengke
<i>sore</i>	pam	papes pape (E)
<i>spear</i> 1. also used for word for kind of arrow	nuël nui	nuëm nui (E)
2.	wëmi weiöm (E)	wëmilengke
3.	eflëftapes tapeweipö (E)	
<i>spinal column</i> brain	founef foune	founuwongkou foune (E)
<i>spine</i>	toungkolou	toungkelel tougëleingke (E)
<i>spinster</i> not a real noun	nëfei yausene nëfei yaune	mëfei yausëm pëfei yausepe mifei yaume (E) pifei yaupe (E)
<i>spittle</i> 1.	tunkus tunku (E)	
2. dribble	nemtengkele	
3. of betel nut	töm	

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>stalk</i> of pitpit, sugarcane, new shoots of tulip (TP): chin of some animals	yaf	yas
<i>star</i>	tauröu kauröu tauri	taurëi kaurëi (Y) tauri (E)
<i>stick</i> 1. for planting vegetables	aföngkö aufingki	afungkö aufungku (E)
2. for turning hat wara (TP)	yelëm	yelëmlengke
<i>stomach</i> 1.	yofu	yefëi yefi
2.	fangko	fangkere fangkelem
3. of beetles	möm	mömlengke möfës (Y) mömleingki (E)
<i>stone</i>	erau era	eral erape (E)
<i>story</i>	tëpëpës	
<i>sugar</i> (cane)	yëlëm	yëlëmlengke yëlëm (E)
<i>sugar head</i> this is planted	yëlëm fiyu yëlëm eflëi	yëlëm fiël yëlëm eflëingke (Y) yëlëm fi (E)
<i>sun</i>	epli	eplilengke epli (E)
<i>sweat</i>	tëlenkes lenke (E)	
T		
<i>tail</i> 1. of animals, also <i>ridge</i>	yöu	youëi youwi (E)
2. of birds, tail feathers	nöpöngko	nöpöngkere nöpöngkelem (E)
<i>tambaran</i> (TP) evil spirit, same as <i>bush</i> , <i>work</i>	towa	towas towa (E)
<i>tanket</i> (cordyline)	warëi	warem
<i>taro</i> 1.	wapënou	wapënel wapëne (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>taro</i> 2. wild	wolpongko wolpöngko	wolpongkos wolpongkere (Y) wolpöngkelem (E)
<i>tears</i>	lötēpe	
<i>teat</i> nipple	ömkör ömkör ömkör	ömkörlengke ömkörlengke ömkör (E)
<i>teeth</i> 1.	nēlpe nēlpel nēlpel	nēlpes nēlpem (E)
2. of pig - made into ornament	nungklue nungklu	wefe nungluēs nungklui (E)
3. of dog - made into ornament	roupem nēlpe (Y) roupem (E)	roupes nēlpes (Y)
<i>tendon</i>	töför peningku pinungku	töförlengke peningku (Y) pinungkelem (E)
<i>thorn</i>	si	singkö
<i>thumb</i>	etēf nömpou etēf öru eti nömpou	esēs nömpol esēs nömpol (Y) esi nömpöleingki (E)
<i>thunder</i> fraingkos is optional	teplaēf noungko fraingkos teplai noungko (E)	
<i>timber</i> short pieces of diwai (TP) used for making a trap - sēmpoli	sēmpoli eflefēs sēmpoli lapēs (Y) sēmpoli lapi (E)	
<i>timber end</i>	furu	fērēngki
<i>tobacco</i>	sauke or saukeiye kapasa (Y) saukeiye (E)	
<i>toe</i> The various toes have the same name as fingers. See <i>fingers</i>	örou	
<i>toe nail</i>	örou nērēf örou nēri	erēl nörös erēl nörö (Y) ēre nöröngkö (E)
<i>tomorrow</i>	waintoumu nolowi (E)	
<i>ton</i> (TP) (Pometia Tree)	kölpou	kēlpel kēple (E)
<i>tongue</i>	nonēl noni	nonöngku noni (E)

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>trap</i> made of sticks and stones	sämpoli	sämpolëm
<i>tree</i> 1. large, soft white sap. Borers eat it.	otongko otongkos	otongkere otongkoslengke (Y) otongkelem (E)
2. leaves of this tree used as toilet paper. weremerëf yousës <i>its leaf</i> , weremerëf falus <i>its leaves</i>	weremerëf söroupo	weremerewongkou söropongki (E)
3.	nulëf lulëm	nuluwongkou lelëfës (Y)
4. palpal (TP)	köröpei kirëpei torowai	köröpeingkë kirëpeingke (Y) torowailengki (E)
5. galip (TP) (i)	nöriöm  nöriom	nöröföngku nörifës nöriom
galip (TP) (ii)	porël porëf porën	porëlengke porëlengke (Y) porën (E)
6. breadfruit (i) kapiak	sönu tëwalou	senëngkë tëwalel (Y)
breadfruit (ii)	teple	seni (E)
7. hardwood lying in bush	lopongko	lopongkere lopongkelem (E)
8. welaran	yeiyef	
<i>tree heart</i>	filef nëmpël file	filengkō nëlëm (Y) filengki (E)
<i>tree sap</i> the water, also means eipika (TP)	fai	failengke fairengke (Y)
<i>tree stump</i> or sawn-off end	furu	fërëngkë fërëngki (E)
<i>tree trunk</i> also a walking stick	nëpe tefengko nëpe tengko	nëpes tefengkere nëpe tengkelem (E)
<i>tree wood</i> timber, diwai (TP) general name for all species	nëpe	nëpes nëpe (E)
<i>tulip</i> (TP) ( <i>Gnetum</i> tree)	nimpö	nimpös nimpö (E)
<i>tulip seeds</i>	nelpe	nelpepe
<i>tuber</i>	nampöl nampö	napöngkō nampö (E)
<i>twilight</i> (morning)	nolowl mul (Y)	

## U

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>urine</i>	nampes nampe (E)	
<i>umbilical cord</i>	yöa öngkol	yöwalengke öngkere (Y) yöwalengki (E)

## V

<i>vein</i>	nongkëfër pëningkô nongkofor	nongkëfërlengke pëningkôrengke nongkofor (E)
<i>village</i>	uf	uf lengke ufrengke (Y) ufleingki (E)
<i>vine</i> general term	fouyou	fouyel fouye (E)
<i>vine</i> 1.	tankol tanko	tankere tanko (E)
2.	yolou kiarou yolou	yele or yelengke kiarel (Y) yolou (E)
3. not very stong or durable	nëflengke nëmplëfe nafleingke	nëflengkem nëmplëfengke (Y) nafelengkëm (E)
4.	toponëmpël ötö	toponëilëm ötï (E)

## W

<i>water</i> tëpel also used for <i>bad taro</i>	tëpe tëpel (Y) tëpe	tëpelengke  tëpe (E)
<i>water hole</i> 1. or passage in river	wolom	welifes welefes (Y) wolwongkou (E)
2. small	tëpeingkom tëpeingkëm	tëpeingkomleingke tëpeingkëm (E)
<i>whiskers</i>	tuf lulu tuplus tëf	tufleingke lulu tuplus (Y) tëf (E)
<i>whistle</i>	twenkes twenke (E)	

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>white</i>	fiyu	
<i>white hair</i>	öru olës	
<i>whiteman</i>	moli	mastalengke molirengke (Y) mastaleingki (E)
<i>wild pitpit</i>	noungkel	noungkou
<i>wind</i>	yöf or yöfnempëf yöfnempi (E)	
<i>wing</i>	fëli	fëlingkö
<i>witch doctor</i>	laloiwopëf laloiwopë	nemefwopöwës nemiwopö (E)
<i>woman</i> 1. wife	moto	nimoure or nimoures
2. a real woman in contrast to a tambaran (TP)	moto wapë	nimoure walem
3. collective term used when referring to a group of women (used of humans only) meroum two women		wipem
	Y	
<i>yan</i>	këm	këmrengke (Y)
<i>yellow</i>	kaflaf kefla (E)	
<i>yesterday</i>	nempës	
<i>young man</i>	lainouwio lainouwo	lainouwongkou lainöwongkou (E)



ENGLISH - OLO TERMS FOR:  
BODY PARTS, BODY FLUIDS AND EXCRETIONS AND COLOURS

D. McGREGOR

BODY PARTS

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>head</i>	falol	falëngkere
<i>hair</i>	öru	erël
<i>bald head</i>	yom notëpo	
<i>face</i>	matëf	masës
<i>lip</i>	lipëf	lëpöwes
<i>mouth</i>	nemëf	
<i>teeth</i>	nëlpe	nëlpes
<i>tongue</i>	nonël	nonongkou
<i>jaw (chin)</i>	lulu	lëlëngkë
<i>nose</i>	mi	
<i>nostrils</i>	mi namplef or mi wengklef mi yeime (Y)	mingkos namplös mingkos wengkles mi wengkli (Y)
<i>brain or spinal marrow</i> }	founef	founeu wongkou
<i>whiskers</i>	tuf	tuflengke
<i>ear</i>	mengkel	mengkëm
<i>eye</i>	löm	lös
<i>eyebrow</i>	lönkol tuplus	lönkos tuplus
<i>eyelash</i>	löm tuplus	lös tuplus
<i>eyelid</i>	löfëlal	
<i>eye pupil</i>	löm nëngke	lös epëlel
<i>neck</i>	yëf	
<i>neck (back of)</i>	öpoi	

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>spine</i>	toungkoulou	
<i>back</i>	toungka	
<i>chest</i>	tëplengke	
<i>breast</i>	nëmer	nëmerlengke
<i>nipple</i>	ömkër	ömkërlengke
<i>ribs</i>	lapef	lapös
<i>shoulders</i>	yolëf	yolës
<i>clavicle</i>	tula	tulalengke
<i>small of back</i>	pau	
<i>buttocks</i>	nëmpël	
<i>intestines</i>	nëlëm	nëlëmlengke
<i>heart</i>	onom	
<i>lung</i>	twatef	twasës
<i>abdomen</i>	yöfö	
<i>liver</i>	palef	paluës
<i>bone</i>	emio	emingkou
<i>vein or blood vessel</i> }	noungkëfër	noungkëfërlengke
<i>umbilical cord</i>	yöa	yöalengke
<i>tendon</i>	töföör	töförlengke
<i>placenta</i>	wëlëf	weluwes
<i>skin</i>	topo	
<i>hair (body)</i>	tuplus	
<i>testicles</i>	yölöm	
<i>anus</i>	nëmpël namplëf	
<i>vagina</i>	yelme (Y)	
<i>armpit</i>	eplengkes	
<i>armpit hair</i>	eplengkes tuplus	
<i>hand</i>	etëf	esës
<i>left hand</i>	kenkaf	ken kauwës
<i>right hand</i>	tëlpëf	tëlpowës
<i>wristbone</i>	olou	eiei
<i>elbow</i>	eëf wëngkafom	
<i>fingers</i>	nöngkos	
<i>fingernails</i>	etëf nerëf	esës nöros
<i>thumb</i>	nömpou	
<i>index finger</i>	töpëf	
<i>second finger</i>	laplöerel	
<i>third finger</i>	toplela	
<i>little finger</i>	kera	
<i>arm muscle</i>	etëf faurëne	

	Singular	Dual or Plural
<i>leg</i>	örou	erël
<i>leg muscle</i>	örou faurëne	
<i>femur</i>	yelpu	
<i>heel</i>	asiël	asingkö
<i>knee</i>	yamkol	yamkere
<i>big toe</i>	örou nömpou	
<i>second toe</i>	örou töpëf	
<i>third toe</i>	örou toplela	
<i>fourth toe</i>	örou kerangkou wingkes	
<i>fifth toe</i>	örou kera	
<i>toe nail</i>	örou nërëf	erël nörös

#### BODY FLUIDS AND BODY EXCRETIONS

<i>blood</i>	teluës	
<i>blood (clotted)</i>	telu alpef	
<i>urine</i>	nampës	
<i>milk</i>	nëmer	
<i>tears</i>	lötëpe	
<i>sweat</i>	tëlenkes	
<i>pus</i>	önkis	
<i>spittle</i>	tunkus	
<i>spittle of betel nut</i>	töm	
<i>dribble</i>	nemtengkele	
<i>froth (bubbles)</i>	twamou	twamou-lengke
<i>breath</i>	yef	
<i>head lice</i>	nëmëm	
<i>footprint</i>	yepes	
<i>headache</i>	öru loyei falol loyei	
<i>headache (behind the eyes)</i>	lönkol loyei	
<i>core of boil</i>	yöu	yöulengke

#### COLOURS

<i>orange</i>	önöm	<i>green</i>	namën
<i>black</i>	ketef	<i>yellow</i>	kaflaf
<i>white</i>	fiyu	<i>brown</i>	pönkol
<i>red</i>	yalei	<i>pink</i>	poyu tengki
<i>blue</i>	malcöm		



## TEXTS

This is a collection of texts from different areas of the Wapë people's life.

The first is a well known lament. The second two are well known legends, and all of them have their own particular word order. Bystanders would not allow alteration of recognised word order by either of the speakers.. However a later Wapë listener to the tape recordings commented that the true meaning of some sentences was not very clear - a fact that we had already noted!

The fourth is a quietly told account of what a man had done the previous day.

Then follows a selection of sentences recorded in isolated instances of village life.

In the texts, sentence breaks are marked thus /

As Olo translates, in most instances, more readily into Pidgin (or Neo Melanesian) this translation is also given, as well as English and free English.

The following two stories 'Pe pratëf anëne' and 'Yute läluwol' were spoken very quickly, and especially in the second one, has resulted in abbreviation of many of the words, particularly verb constructions. The stories seemed to be well known amongst the group.

## PE PRATËF ANËNE

Spoken by Serai, wife of Teni

Recorded at Lumi village 29.4.59

by

A. McGregor

pe	pratëf	anëne	neliye	/	pratëf
ol	i stap	i was	long	mun	ol i was
<i>They all</i>	<i>stay (to hunt)</i>	<i>moon</i>	<i>one</i>		<i>(they) stay (to hunt)</i>

pe	pe	wolo	yuri	porëslepe	kolo	lëti
ol	i go	nogat	abus	ol i siutim	nogat	bilong
<i>they go,</i>	<i>No!</i>	<i>animals</i>	<i>(they) shoot (them)</i>	<i>No!</i>	<i>because</i>	

towa	laplouwi	/	towa	lapplefi
tambaran	em i kaikaim		tambaran	bilong kaikaim
<i>evil spirit</i>	<i>eats them.</i>		<i>Evil spirit,</i>	<i>to eat them</i>

le	lape	leinei	leinei	leinei	leinei	leinei	leinei
em	i wok	long	raunim	raunim	raunim	raunim	raunim
<i>he chases (them)</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>round</i>	<i>round</i>

pe	pailo	pailore	pailo	porou	porou
ol	i wok	long singaut	ol i singaut	yet	ol i ronewe
<i>They</i>	<i>call out</i>	<i>call out and</i>	<i>call out</i>	<i>call out</i>	<i>run away</i>

porou	ye	fal	uf	pësan	nör
ol	i ronewe	nau	kamap	ples	ol i larim
<i>run away</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>arrive at</i>	<i>village</i>	<i>(they) left</i>	<i>bows and arrows</i>

pratei	/	le	leli	laungke	kömpu	lepei
ol	i stap	em	igo	em i hollm pas	lik lik	dispela
<i>(they) remained.</i>		<i>He</i>	<i>goes</i>	<i>to crush (them)</i>	<i>little (one)</i>	<i>this</i>

laloi	lalol	emingkou	pratei	/	pe	peli
em	i kaikaim	bun tasol	i stap		ol	i go
<i>(he) eats (him)</i>	<i>(he) eats (him)</i>	<i>bones</i>	<i>remain.</i>		<i>They go</i>	

pöntoli	wolo	emingkou	pratei	towa	laloi	yuri
lukim	Nogat	bun tasol	i stap	tambaran	i kaikaim	abus
<i>to look</i>	<i>No!</i>	<i>bones</i>	<i>remain</i>	<i>Evil spirit</i>	<i>eaten (him)</i>	<i>animals</i>

poresiepe                      kolo / fel / kerau  
 ol ino slutlm ol              nogat              pinis              liklik  
 (they) shoot (them) no              The end              short one.

'One full moon all the people gathered to hunt. They went hunting but did not shoot any bush animals or birds because the evil spirit ate them. The evil spirit wanting to eat them chased them round and round and round and round and round and round. They cried out and cried out cried out and cried out (and) ran (and) ran and running away arrived at the village leaving the bows and arrows behind. (The evil spirit) went and crushed (in his arms) this little (one). (He) eats and eats (him) only bones remain. They went to investigate but only bones remained. The evil spirit ate him. They did not shoot any birds or bush animals. The end. A short one.

YUTE LÖLUWOL

Spoken by Birei

Recorded at Lumi village May, 1959

by

D.E. McGregor

Ki                      kënëfol                      /                      lepei                      yute                      löluwol                      /  
 mi                      blhainim bllongen                      dispela                      buk                      i kamap long em  
 I follow                      after (it)                      This (one)                      abcess                      (he) looks (at it)

rat uf                      moto                      neplesifol                                           yaläl                      wolo  
 stap long ples                      meri                      i wok long meklm faia longen                      falawut                      nogat  
 remains village                      woman                      makes a fire (for him)                      firewood                      no

naifofope                                           /                      yaläl                      woru                      woru                      pepli  
 em i kros long em                                           faiawut                      planti                      planti                      pinis  
 (she) is angry about (them)                      firewood                      much                      much                      finished

ne nailëf                                           yaläl                      /                      nailo                      nlafol  
 em i kros long                                           faiawut                      em i kros                      em i kros long en  
 she is angry about                      the firewood                      (she) is angry                      (she) is angry with (him)

le leilo                      lorou                      leli                      letei                      lato                      liom                      /                      mulpou  
 em i kirap                      ronewe                      i go                      slip                      i stap                      gaden                      tudak  
 He gets up                      runs away                      goes                      sleeps                      remains                      garden.                      night

lëngëtei                      towa                      lororo le                      /                      towa le  
 i harim                      Dewel                      i slngsing                      i go                      Dewel  
 (he) hears                      evil spirit                      (he) singsings                      goes                      The evil spirit

roro le                    manfem    le kömtëf            weli    teperëf            le  
 i singsing i go    klostu    em i smellm        faia    smel bilongen    em  
*singsings goes near he smells fire the smell of He*

lantei                    angkelpe    nultei                    /    le lanpo            tepene    /  
 i hanglm apim    kundu        i stap                    em i tekewe    pangal  
*hangs up hand drum (it) remains He pulls off a strip of pangal*

lanëngki                    /    lanëngki ne            laluwofol            yute    /  
 i siubim                    i siubim em            i slubim bilongen    buk  
*(he) shoves (it) (he) shoves it (he) spears his abcess*

laluwofol                    yute            noulelpene                    /  
 i siublm                    buk            em i pulim bek i kam  
*(he) spears his (the m n's) abcess (he) pulls it back*

leipenau                    kömtëfene    kolo            lësan                    nato    /  
 em i pulim i kam    smellim em    nogat            em i trolmwe            i stap  
*(he) pulls smells (it) No (he) throws it down it stays*

le nau                    leילו            kap                    seläm            lepletei  
 em bak                    i kirap            em i kisim            dewel pis            em i patim (long het)  
*(he) gets up back takes the fish mask puts it on*

kar                    angkelpe                    /    le lëltalo            yolëf  
 kisim                    kundu                    em i putim long    sol  
*takes down the hand drum He puts (it) on shoulder*

le la                    lororo                    nou    le naro            wof    /  
 em i karim            singsing                    bek    em kamap            wara  
*He carries (he) singsings back he arrives river*

nomöru                    lato            le leipël            laule            leletei  
 het bilong saksak    i stap            em i pulim    i kam            i paslm (hul)  
*Top of sago palm remains he pulls (it) comes (he) blocks up*

tulum                    elpese                    /    le kotu            leli wolo            teluëre  
 hap ples bilong pastaim            em wokabout            i go nogat            blut na  
*the part there before He walks about goes no blood and*

ongkës re    le                    la                    /    lato                    /    towa  
 wara na    em i laik    i dai                    i stap                    dewel  
*pus and he dies (he) remains yet The evil spirit*

le leli le    le    le    wolële                    tëslye            nauwiyou  
 i go go    go    go    olsem em i sanap            long rot            bek i kam  
*He goes goes goes goes until (he) stands road comes back*

le nou            lau    lau    lau    lantei                    angkelpe            nato    /  
 em bek    i kam    i kam    i kam    i putim                    kundu            i stap  
*He again comes comes comes (he) hangs up hand drum it stays there*



le nou kantepene / nou lanëngki  
em i gen kisim bek liklik pangal / gen i sinbim  
He again gets the pangal strip again (he) shoves (it)

lalue nomöru elpes ële  
i siutim hed bilong saksak bilong pastaim i sanap  
(he) spears the top of the sago palm there before standing

lanëngki lalue lësane leli  
i sinbim i siutim ilarim i go  
(he) shoves (it) (he) spears (it) (he) leaves it there (he) goes

lële lëfe lusye pato / löntoli wolo  
sanap hia hai tasol i stap em i lukluk nogat  
stands up there eyes (they) remain (he) looks no

filfil olo / le lële löntoli noulau  
mekim nais nogat em i sanap lukluk em i kam bek  
movement no He stands up looks comes back

kotuwene kumtëfene le lentane / lentane  
kamautim smelim em i putim (long tang) em i putim  
takes (it) out smells (it) He puts (it) (he) puts (it)

lanol lengkëtëfene aaa / kerepei wotu lësan  
i kalkai emi filim Ugh! mi tingting abus emilarim  
eats (it) tastes it Ugh! thought meat (he) throws it away

nato / le kapi lepletei kar angkelpe /  
i stap em i kisim em i putim long het i kisim kundu  
it stays He takes (them) puts (them) on takes hand drum

le lan loro leli / nou le le le le  
em i kisim i singsing i go bek em i go go go  
He carries (it) singsings goes again He goes goes goes

naro pöngkuf lere wof lëtëpi /  
kamap (nem bilong bus) wantaim wara em i godaun  
arrives at Pöngkuf together with river (he) goes down

lere Meri lëtëpi le le le le  
wantaim Meri i godaun i go go go go  
together with Meri (a stream) (he) goes down goes goes goes goes

naro Sipi / leli le lial letei lato /  
kamap Sipi i go em i larim em i slip i stap  
arrives at Sipi (river) (he) goes He leaves (him) sleeps remains

leilo mul nou lorou lau  
em i kirap moningtaim bek i ron i kam  
(the man) (he) gets up morning back (he) runs (he) comes

le uf  
 i go long ples  
 goes village

'I repeat (the story). This one (is called) "He looks at an abcess". In the village a woman makes a fire for a man. But there was no firewood so she makes a fuss about it all. There had been a lot of firewood but it is all gone. She makes a fuss about the firewood. She makes a fuss and is angry with the man. The man gets up and runs away to sleep and stay in the garden. At night he hears an evil spirit sing singing as he goes. The evil spirit singsings, as he comes near he smells the smell of fire. He hangs up the hand drum. He pulls off a strip of pangal. He shoves it (and) shoves it (and) spears (the man's) abcess. He spears his abcess and pulls back (the splinter). He pulls it out and smells it. No good! So he throws it away. He gets back up - takes down the fish mask and puts it on and takes down the hand drum. He puts it on (his) shoulder. He carries it (and) singsings back again (and) arrives at the river. The top of the sago palm is still there. He (the man) pulls it and blocks up the hole that was there before. The man cannot walk - as there is blood and pus. He feels he is near death. But he's still there! The evil spirit goes and goes and goes and goes until he stands on the road, so he comes back. Back he comes (and) hangs up the hand drum. He takes the pungal strip again and (he) shoves it (and) spears the top of the sago palm standing there from before. He shoves (and) spears it (the abcess) and leaves (the splinter) there. He goes and stands up there (at the hole). (His) eyes only are there. He cannot see anything (and) there is no movement. He stands up to look and comes back and takes out the pangal strip. (He) smells it (and) puts it (on his tongue). (He) puts it on his tongue and swallows it (and savours (it)). Ugh! (He says to himself) "I thought it was meat". He throws the splinter away. He takes the fish mask down and puts it on (and) takes down the hand drum. He carries it and singsings as he goes. Again he goes back and arrives at Pöngkuf, the place where the river meets the village bush and he follows it down. Also at the junction of the Meri (stream) he goes down and goes and goes and arrives at Sipi (the river). He goes. He leaves (the man) to sleep and stay (in the garden). The man gets up in the morning (and) runs back (and) comes to the village.

The following song or lament used often to be heard after a plane had taken some youths or young men away for work on a plantation.

The words are divided fairly evenly into six stanzas, each one beginning with '(My) Son —' and finishing with '— My Son —'. At the beginning of each stanza the tune starts on a very high tremulous note and descends slowly by semitones to the last quavering cry '— My Son!'

It is very plaintive and appealing.

A lament, as sung by a mother about her son when he goes away to a plantation.

Sung by Oiye

Recorded at Lumi, August 1960

by

A. McGregor

Ki	nëngke	nëngke	Ki	kere	yaitei
Pikinini	bilong mi	pikinini	mi	wantaim	papa bilong yu
My	son	— Son —	I	together with	your father

weli	wëfei	wato	Maui	fonankol	weli	wëfei
i go	sindaun	i stap	Maui	ston	i go	sindaun
we go	we sit down	we stay	Maui	stone outcrop	we go	we sit down

wato	Lumi	fonankol	wörafuwei	ye	wërei	ye
i stap	Lumi	ston	sore long	yu	wantaim	yu
we stay	Lumi	stone outcrop.	we feel for	you	together with	you

ki nëngke  
pikinini bilong mi  
my son —

nëngke	yaitei	roto	ye	lalofi	ye	wef
pikinini	papa bilong yu	i kisim	bilong yu	olgeda		samting
Son —	your father	collects	for you	things		things

ulul	lalëtef	ye	krutu	mamnene	wamu
bilong yu	bilong	yu tasol	saksak	nupela	saksak
many	to present	to you	sago (species)	fresh	sago (species)

mamnene	kulpou	sönu	mamnene	merëf	kati	mamnene
nupela	ton	kapiak	nupela	buai	aran	nupela
fresh	Pometia	breadfruit	fresh	betel nut	pandanus	fresh

lantefi	ye	ki nëngke
bilong yu	tasol	pikinini bilong mi
to present	to you	my son

nëngke ki ama nëti uf tēsi kaule ki  
 pikinini mi mama bilong dispela ples rot mi kam mi  
 Son — I am your mother of this road village I came I

lai ye kaloufi ye yōa nangka<sup>1</sup>  
 karim yu katim bilong yu rop nem  
 gave birth to you cut your umbilical cord name

lei ye lēti ale apēri<sup>2</sup> pato mōlpou  
 bilong yu bilong katim plantim i stap tudak  
 yours concerned with cutting planted them they remain night

so yaule ki nēngke  
 mas i kam pikinini bilong mi  
 you (will/must) come my son —

nëngke moli le lai ye kolo 'misis'  
 pikinini masta em i karim yu nogat misis  
 Son — 'Masta' he did (not) give birth to you No! 'Misis'

ne lai ye kalēf ye yōa  
 em i karim yu kisim bilong yu rop  
 she did (not) give birth to you (or) take your umbilical cord

nalouwi nafi ye nēti teisyon kolo  
 katim singautim yu bilong stesin nogat  
 (and) cut it or call out (your name) from the station No!

ma ye nauwiyou ële ki nēngke  
 yu mas i kambek sanap pikinini bilong mi  
 you must come back (and) stand (here) my son —

nëngke ye ratei ilepe il ye paule  
 pikinini yu i stap long hap tok bilong yu i kam  
 Son — you stay/remain over there your words come

youtēf<sup>3</sup> ye naule ki kere yaitel weratei  
 pas bilong yu i kam mi wantaim papa bilong yu i stap  
 a letter from you comes I together with your father we remain

il ye pelēf ye youtēf ye nelef ye  
 tok bilong yu i go long yu pas bilong yu i go long yu  
 words/talk for you they go to you a letter for you goes to you

ki nengke  
 pikinini bilong mi  
 my son —

<sup>1</sup>A name is given by the mother at the time of birth.

<sup>2</sup>A reference to trees planted at the time of birth.

<sup>3</sup>Literally 'leaf'.

nēngke      ki kere                      yaitei                      weii      wēfei                      wato  
 pikinini    mi wantaim                      papa bilong yu    i go      i sindaun    i stap  
 Son —      I together with    your father                      we go    we sit                      we stay

Maui fonankol                      weli      wefei                      wato      Lumi fonankol  
 Maui ston                      i go      i sindaun    i stap      Lumi ston  
 Maui stone outcrop    we go    we sit                      we stay    Lumi stone outcrop

wōrafu      wei      ye      wērei      ye                      ki nēngke  
 sore      long    yu      wantaim    yu                      pikinini bilong mi  
 we feel    for      you    together    with you    my son —

*My son,*

*Son - Your father and I go and sit down on the Maui stone outcrop.  
 We go and sit down on the Lumi stone outcrop.  
 We yearn for you, and you for us.*

*My son.....*

*Son - Your father gathers together many things to give you -  
 Sago, fresh sago, fresh Pometia fruit, fresh breadfruit,  
 fresh betelnut, fresh pandanus fruit  
 To give to you.*

*My son.....*

*Son - I am your mother from this village by the road  
 I bore you and cut your umbilical cord and named you and planted  
 your birth trees.  
 They are still there.  
 It's dark. You must come to me.*

*My son.....*

*Son - The white man did not give birth to you!  
 The white lady on the Government Station did not give birth to  
 you, or cut your umbilical cord and name you. No!  
 You must come back here.*

*My son.....*

*Son - You stay over there and  
 You send messages to us in a letter  
 We stay here  
 And we send messages to you in a letter.*

*My son.....*

*Son - Your father and I go and sit down on the Maui stone outcrop  
 We go and sit down on the Lumi stone outcrop  
 We yearn for you, and you for us.*

*My son.....*

Text, spoken by Silki

Recorded at Lumi on 11.7.57

by

A. McGregor

nempës      ki kaule kerepéf      iferoum      iltei      /      ki nauwiyou  
 aste      mi kam tokim yutupela tokples      mi bek  
*Yesterday I came talked to you two language. I go back*

keli uf      kaloi wapënou /      ki keli kapötu merës      /      ki  
 i go ples      kaikai taro      mi go      kisim buai      mi  
*village eat taro I go pluck betel nuts I*

kaite nimpo /      ki könönwei ifau      kaisëne /      ki  
 kisim tamanger      mi goapim sayor      kisim      mi  
*pick 'tamanger' I climb up the wild fig I get it I*

knampli      teple ungau      këlape      kaule      kölu  
 pulim      kapiak kru      karim (long han)      i kam      lukim  
*pull them breadfruit shoots carry them (I) come look*

yeyiëf      kolo /      ki kaule liom kapëri      teple  
 'welaren'      nogat      mi kam garden plantim      kapiak  
 'welaren'      No.      I come garden (I) plant (them)      breadfruit

ungkau /      nef nalolo      ki kaule köngköngku /      ki kaule  
 kru      ren i kam daun mi kam was was      mi kam  
*shoots rain comes down I come wash I come*

uf      /      mölpou ki kaploi ki ketei /  
 long ples      tudak mi kai kai mi slip  
 (to the) village      night I eat I sleep

ëifulul      ki kaule kerepéf      iferoum      iltei /  
 tulait      mi kam tokim yutupela tokples  
*early morning I come I talk (to) you two language*

*'Yesterday I came and talked language to you two. I went back to the village and ate taro. I went and picked some betelnuts (pl.). I picked 'tamanger'. I climbed up the wild fig and got some. I pulled some breadfruit shoots and carried them. I was going to come and look at 'welaren'. But I did not. I went to the garden and planted the breadfruit shoots. The rain came down and I came and had a wash. I came to the village. At night I ate (and) then slept. In the early morning I came (and) talked language to you two'.*

Sentences, spoken by many different people  
 Recorded over a period of time in many places  
 by  
 D.E. McGregor

1. ki këfei këngkariepe  
 mi sindaun wetim ol  
 I sit down wait for them  
 'I sit down and wait for them'
2. ye ëfel wëslauye yëngkarielki mampel kis  
 yu slndaun liklik taim wetim mi bal mi  
 you sit down for a short time wait for me afterwards I
- kau  
 kam  
 will come  
 'You sit down for a little while and wait for me and later on  
 I will come'
3. pe pëntaro kl këngketel kolo  
 ol i tok tok ml harim nogat  
 They talk I do not hear (neg.)  
 'They all talk but I do not hear'
4. ye einei au ell ki kelnel kau keli ku  
 yu raun i kam i go ml raun i kam i go ml tupela  
 you round come go I round come go we
- werengkenoute ku weii  
 i bung wantalm i go  
 together meet we go  
 'You go round there and I'll go round here and we'll meet and  
 go on together'
5. pele lömpetei lëngkafi metene  
 dok i ron i bhainlm man  
 (a) dog runs after (a) man  
 'A dog is running after a man'
6. ki kaploi wapënou pere sengke  
 mi kai kal taro wantalm plk  
 I eat (them) taro together with pig  
 'I eat taro and pig'
7. mampel ye öluwol yal lëti ki  
 bihain yu lukim em papa bilong ml  
 afterwards you (will) see father belonging to me  
 'Later on you will see my father'

8. nēnglēf      moto    pelel      napli    olweli  
 apinun      meri    bilong    en      kukim    kaikai  
 afternoon    wife    his      cooks    food  
*'In the afternoon his wife cooks food'*
9. moto    pel                      ki    na  
 meri    bilong                    mi    idai  
 wife    belonging to    me    dies  
*'My wife dies'*
10. neife      wēnem    nenpeiye              ratei      tesi  
 wanpela    liklik    haus    bilong    mi    i    stap    long    rot  
 my          house    one    little              remains    road  
*'My one little house is by the road'*
11. leptalofi                      moto              ma              laisene  
 em    i    putim    em              long    meri    bai              em    i    maritim    em  
 (he)    puts    them    on    woman              he    will    marry    her  
*'He puts (love spells) on the woman he will marry her'*
12. meraum      tapēne      mere                              lulēm  
 tupela      i    sem      wantalm                              kantere  
 they    two    are    shy    (when)    together    with    nieces    and    nephews  
*'The man and woman are shy in front of nieces and nephews'*
13. ye    posye              mēngketel              pēnafi  
 yu    fasim    maus      mipela    harim      ol    i    singaut  
 you    quiet              we    hear    them      calling    out    (to    us)  
*'You be quiet then we can hear them calling out to us'*
14. ye    ële      mampel  
 yu    sanap    bihain  
 you    wait    afterwards  
*'You wait'*
15. ye    ëfel              oporo  
 yu    sindaun      gut  
 you    sit    down    properly  
*'You sit down properly'*
16. waintoumu      ki    ma      kopnoi      wef  
 tumora              mi    mas      kauntim      ol    samting  
 tomorrow      I    will      count      things  
*'Tomorrow I will count things'*
17. te    rounge              tenpel      'bal'  
 tupela              kikim      bol  
 the    two    (men)    kick      a    ball  
*'The two are kicking a ball'*



18. fei                    sungkoi    ki    kaule    kratei  
 nau bilong    bipo        mi    kam        i stap  
 now                before    I    came        to stay  
*'I have been here a long time'*
19. Onoko    lalpo        tues  
 Onoko    kliarim    olupela gaten  
 Onoko    prepares    old garden  
*'Onoko slashes/prepares an old garden'*
20. ki    kantetei    nëngkio    ferës  
 mi    wasim        pikinini    meri  
 I    wash            baby girl  
*'I wash a baby girl'*
21. ife        yoro        watef        Lumi    om  
 yupela    singsing    olsem        Lumi  
 you        singsing    same as    Lumi    interrogative  
*'Do you (people) dance the same as the Lumi (people)?'*
22. ye        önwei        watëf        ki  
 yu        kirap        olsem        mi  
 you    climb up    same as    me  
*'You climb up the same way as I do'*
23. ye        re        mi    au  
 yu        kam    wantaim    husat  
 you    with    who come?  
*'Whom did you come with?'*
24. ye        eli    aite    wolos  
 yu        go    katim    gras  
 you    go    cut    grass  
*'You go and cut the grass'*
25. ife                kapi    yalëi        polomen    wem    wingkis    nante  
 yupela    kisim    faiawut    haumas    taim    tupela    no  
 you (pl.)    get    firewood    how many    times    two    or  
  
 wingkis    nelie  
 tripela  
 tree?  
*'How many times did you get firewood? Two or three?'*
26. ki    kina        keli    kamforo    tungkelem  
 mi    yet        mi    go    putim    morota  
 I    myself    go        weave    'morota'    thatch  
*'I myself will go and weave 'morota' thatch'*

27. morou nantesom mälal eplel  
 pik goapim tupela meripik tupela i karim pikinini  
 pig impregnates (two females) they (two females) have piglets  
 'A pig impregnates two sows. They give birth to piglets'
28. ki keite metene nelie  
 mi pulim wanpela man  
 I pull man one  
 'I pull one man'
29. ki nängkio feres nei napri yankere nëntëri nelie  
 pikinini meri bilong mi putim lek bilongen i go  
 my baby daughter (poss.) puts knees crawls goes  
 'My baby daughter kneels down and crawls away'
30. ki kinu keli yes mampei yes ëngkëf ki  
 mi pastaim i go yu bihain yu bihainim mi  
 I first go you (fut.) afterwards you (fut.) follow me  
 'I'll go first and later on you follow me'
31. le lanoi le nangku lëngkëtefene  
 me i kaikaiim em i raunim i pilim  
 He eats it he swallows savours it  
 'He eats it and swallows and savours it'
32. ki ke këtäp köntoli mete wololo  
 mi i go go daun lukim ol man Nogat (repetitive)  
 I go down see men (neg.)  
 'I go down to see the men but they are not there'
33. pe pesi tësi nelie lepliye  
 ol i wok long rot pinis ye  
 they make road one completed!  
 'They have finished making one road!'
34. weife yeli Yankok kali 'masket' yelal elfe  
 bipo yu go Yankok kisim masket karim i go  
 before (you) went Yankok took gun carried (it) went  
 orsi naflepe lom  
 siutim balus no nogat  
 to shoot birds interrogative  
 'Before when you went to Yankok and took the gun did you shoot  
 any birds?'
35. moto pelel napli olwelli  
 meri bilongen kukim kaikai  
 wife his cooks food  
 'His wife cooks food'

36. ki kaite Toufi lelfefiye  
 mi selim Toufi long yu  
*I send Toufi he goes to you*  
*'I send Toufi to you'*
37. nēmpe lēfe nangke lele men  
 wanem nem long dispela diwal  
*tree that name (possessive) (interrogative pronoun)*  
*'What is the name of that tree?'*
38. moto nēfēf weli  
 meri sindaun long paia  
*woman sits beside fire*  
*'A woman sits by the fire'*



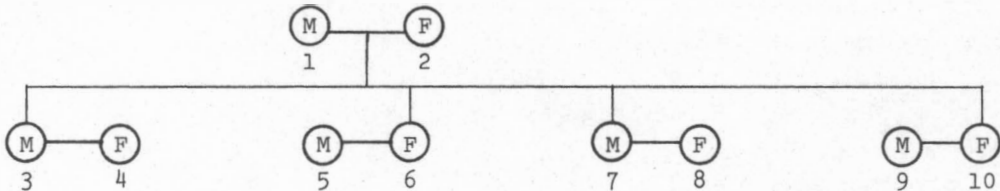
## KINSHIP TERMS AMONG THE WAPĚ

D.E. MCGREGOR

In village life, relationships are constantly referred to. A discussion with a group of people about 'who's who' never fails to be a topic of conversation and to win interest. It is a way of showing that you are interested in them as persons and not just identities. When endeavouring to give sympathetic understanding to a marriage dispute, or any dispute for that matter, it is often impossible to follow the story without an understanding of the relationships involved.

For these and other reasons an attempt has been made to define the areas of meanings of the twenty-four or so WapĚ relationship terms and to set them out in the manner which will be most easily understood. Needless to say there are very few exact English equivalents.

A hypothetical 'family tree' giving all significant combinations but with no unnecessary duplication will be given in sections.



### Code

M represents a male person

F represents a female person

5 represents a person's name. Numbers are used instead of names to aid easy reference.

For example, in the above 'family tree' it would be said in English as follows:

1 says that 2 is his Wife (1 - 2 Wife)  
 2 says that 6 is her Daughter (2 - 6 Daughter)  
 6 says that 2 is her Mother (6 - 2 Mother)  
 1 says that 5 is his Son-in-law (1 - 5 Son-in-law)

This method will be used to define and explain the Wap̃ relationships.

#### Laws Concerning the Saying of Relations' Names Dealt with in Section 1.

Frequently it is observed that a person is not allowed to say the names of certain relations. It seems that because of custom they are just ashamed to do so.

Name taboos are indicated as follows: Numerals preceded by a bracket in columns A and B on the Wap̃ relationship chart indicate that the persons, to whom the numbers refer, are not allowed to say the names of the persons, represented by numerals preceded by a bracket, in the adjoining column. For example:

(1 and (2 are forbidden to say the names of (5 and (9.  
 (3 is forbidden to say the name of (8.  
 (4, (5, (8 and (9 are forbidden to say the names of (2.

This does not necessarily mean that (4, (5, (8, (9 are forbidden to say the names of each other.

It is to be noted that if A cannot say the name of B, then neither can B say the name of A. For example:

(1 cannot say the name of (5, and neither can (5 say the name of (1. It always works this way.

The following laws should be learnt.

	Example
A man and his wife do not say the names of their Sons and Daughters-in-law and cannot eat with them.	(1, (2 - (4, (5 (8, (9
Conversely, a man and a woman do not say the names of their Mother and Father-in-law but can eat food with them.	(5, (4 - (1, (2 (8, (9
An elder brother and his wife do not say the name of a younger brother's wife and cannot eat with them.	(3, (4 - (8

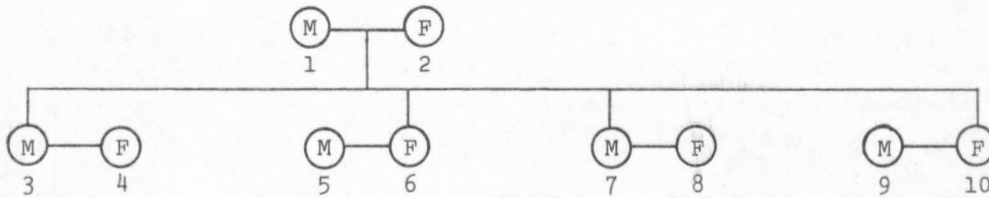
	Example
Conversely, a woman does not say the name of her husband's elder brother or his wife but can eat with them.	(8 - (3, (4
An elder sister does not say the name of a younger brother's wife, or, a younger sister's husband and cannot eat with them.	(6 - (8, (9
Conversely, the husband of a younger sister does not say the name of an elder sister, and nor does the wife of a younger brother say the name of an elder sister but can eat food with them.	(8, (9 - (6
There is a partial taboo in this section. The husband of an elder sister may or may not say the name of a younger brother's wife. The converse does not apply; she may say his name.	(5 - (8

#### DEFINITIONS OF WAPÉ RELATIONSHIP TERMS USED IN SECTION I

##### Abbreviations:

S	Singular
P	Plural
Own	Term used when referring to one's own relation
Oth	Term used when referring to someone else's relation.

In cases where neither 'Own' or 'Oth' are written after the relationship, the term can be used both when referring to one's own and to another's relation.



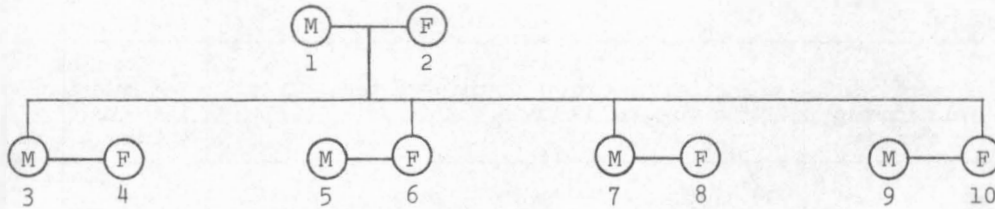
Wapë Relationship term	English meaning(s) of the Wapë term. Only the singular is given. (The terms 'man' and 'woman' are here used in sense of male and female)	Examples See Relation- ship Chart Columns A & B
moto S } nimoure P }	{ 1) A man's WIFE 2) A woman. Used without any reference to a relationship.	1 - 2
möngke S } möngkare P }	1) A woman's HUSBAND N.B. möngke is the reverse relationship of moto. Think of the two terms as a pair.	2 - 1
nëngke S } epëlel P }	{ 1) A man or woman's SON 2) A man or woman's Son-in-law. However the term yënëne may also be used.	1, 2 - 3 1, 2 - 5
nëngkio S } epëlel P }	{ 1) A man or woman's DAUGHTER 2) A man or woman's Daughter-in-law. However the term yenkio is also used. N.B. There is no Wapë term for either Sons or Daughters: epëlel is used for either and both and means <i>children</i> . Think of nëngke and nëngkio as a pair. Other meanings of the two words will be given in later sections.	1, 2 - 6 1, 2 - 4
ema S Own } emares P } nimou S Oth }	1) A man or woman's MOTHER	3, 6 - 2
yai S Own } yaires P } yaitai S Oth }	1) A man or woman's FATHER N.B. Think of ema and yai as a pair. Other meanings of the two words will be given in later sections.	3, 6 - 1

Continued....



Wapë Relationship term	English meaning(s) of the Wapë term. Only the singular is given.	Examples See Relation- ship Chart Columns A & B
apa S Own	1) A man's elder brother	7 - 3
line S Oth	2) A woman's husband's elder brother	8 - 3
apares P Own	3) A woman's elder sister's husband	10 - 5
ëläm P Oth	4) A man's wife's elder sister's husband	9 - 5
N.B. The forms line and ëläm are masculine only.		
apa S Own	1) A woman's elder sister	10 - 6
lio S Oth	2) A man's wife's elder sister	9 - 6
apares P Own	3) A man's elder brother's wife	7 - 4
ërem P Oth	4) A woman's husband's elder brother's wife	8 - 4
N.B. The forms lio and ërem are feminine only. Think of apa/line and apa/lio as a pair.		
In other words, the younger brother and his wife, both call an elder brother and his wife -apa. Others refer to the relationship as line if male, and lio if female. Likewise, the younger sister and her husband both refer to an elder sister and her husband as -apa. Others refer to the relationship as line if male, and lio if female.		
wënke S	1) A man's younger brother	3 - 7
wënkem P	2) A woman's younger sister	6 - 10
	3) A man's younger brother's wife	3 - 8
	4) A woman's husband's younger brother's wife	4 - 8
	5) A woman's younger sister's husband	6 - 9
	6) A man's wife's younger sister's husband	5 - 9
	7) A man's wife's younger sister	5 - 10
	8) A woman's husband's younger brother	4 - 7
N.B. wënke can be masculine or feminine. It is the reverse relationship of apa - both line and lio.		
In other words, the elder brother and his wife both call the younger brother and his wife wënke. Likewise, the elder sister and her husband both call the younger sister and her husband wënke.		
oru S	1) A man's (elder or younger) sister	3, 7 - 6
erël P	2) A man's wife's (elder or younger) brother's wife	5 - 4, 8
N.B. A feminine term but always in relation to a male - never in relation to another sister.		

Continued....



Wapë Relationship term	English meaning(s) of the Wapë term. Only the singular is given.	Examples See Relationship Chart Column A & B
omo S mopëm P	1) A woman's (elder or young) brother 2) A woman's husband's (elder or younger) sister's husband  N.B. A masculine term but always in relation to a female - never in relation to another brother. ömo is the reverse of oru. Think of them as a pair.	6 - 3, 7 8 - 5, 9
une S Own olmouëm P unetei S Oth	1) A man's (elder or younger) sister's husband 2) A man's wife's (elder or younger) brother  N.B. Thus it is seen that the reverse relationship bears the same name. A male term only.	7 - 5, 9 5, 9, - 7
yiyo S yëmtër P	1) A woman's (elder or younger) brother's wife 2) A woman's husband's (elder or younger) sister  N.B. Thus it is seen that the reverse relationship bears the same name. A female term only. Think of une and yiyo as a pair.	6 - 4, 10 8 - 6, 10
yenëne S yerem P	1) A man or woman's son-in-law (daughter's husband)  N.B. It is also permissible to use nëngke.	1, 2 - 5, 9
yenkio yerem	1) A man or woman's daughter-in-law (son's wife)  N.B. It is also permissible to use nëngkio.	1, 2 - 4, 8

N.B. ema may also be said em or ama  
nimoure may also be said nimoures  
möngkare may also be said möngkares  
emares may also be said amares  
apares may also be said apare

## APPROXIMATÉ WAPĚ EQUIVALENTS OF ENGLISH RELATIONSHIP TERMS

	Singular Own	Plural Own	Singular Oth	Plural Oth	
Husband	möngke	möngkare			Has other meanings as well
Wife	moto	nimoures			
Father	yai	yaires	yaltei	yaires	
Mother	ema	emares	nimou	emares	
Son	nängke	epëlel			
Daughter	nängkio	epëlel			
Brother may be	apa	apares	line	ëlëm	
or	wënke	wënkem			
or	ömo	mopëm			
Sister may be	apa	apares	lio	ërëm	
	wënke	wënkem			
	oru	erël			
Brother-in-law may be	une	olmouëm	unetei		
or	apa	apares	line	ëlëm	
or	ömo	mopëm			
or	wënke	wënkem			
Sister-in-law may be	yiyo	yëmtër			
or	apa	apares	lio	ërëm	
or	oru	erël			
or	wënke	wënkem			

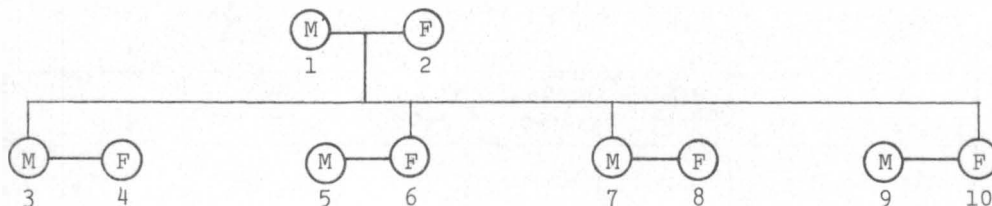
**Section 1: This Deals with Husband and Wife, Their Children and Sons and Daughters-in-law**

In the following Family Tree and Chart, the numbers in Column A and B refer to persons in the Family tree.

Column C gives the relationship term of the person(s) in Column B in connection with the person(s) in Column A. This will be expressed and referred to as the 'A - B relationship'.

It is the relationship term actually spoken by the person(s) in Column A or B. In other words, it is the term used when the speaker refers to his own relation(s).

Column D gives the relationship term used by persons other than in Column A and B to describe the A - B relationship. In other words, it is the term used when referring to someone else's relation. A blank indicates that the term to be used is the same as that in Column C.



WAPĚ RELATIONSHIP CHART

A	B	C		D	
Numbers refer to persons in Family Tree	Numbers refer to persons in Family Tree	A - B Relationship as referred to by A or B. (Terms used when referring to own's own relations.)		A - B Relationship as referred to by others. (Terms used when referring to another's relation.)	
(Example in English)		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
1 says that	2 is his	wife	wives		
1 says that	2 is his	moto	nimoures		
2 says that	1 is her	möngke	möngkare		
1,2 says that	3,7 is his/her	nëngke	epëlel		
1,2 says that	6,10 is his/her	nëngkio	epëlel		
1,(1,(2	(5,(9 is his/her	nëngke or yenëne	epëlel or yerem		
1,(1,(2	(4,(8 is his/her	nëngkio or yenkio	epëlel or yerem		
3,6,7,10	1 is his/her	yai	yaires	yaitai	yaires
(4,(5,(8,(9	1,(1 is his/her	yai	yaires	yaitai	yaires
3,6,7,10	2	ema	emares	nimou	emares
4,(5,(8,(9	2,(2	ema	emares	nimou	emares
3	7	wënke	wënkem		
3	6,10	oru	erëi		
3	4	moto	nimoures		
3	5,9	une	olmouëm	unetei	olmouëm
(3	(8	wënke	wënkem		
4	3	möngke	möngkare		
4	6,10	yiyo	yëmtër		
4	5,9	ömo	mopëm		
4	7	wënke	wënkem		
(4	(8	wënke	wënkem		

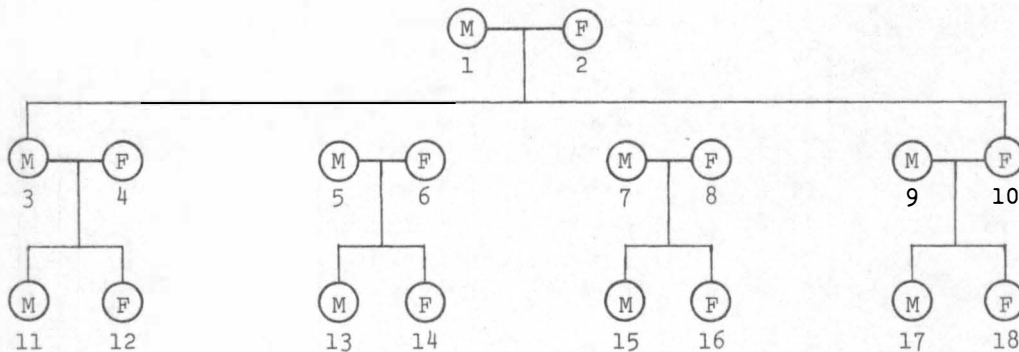
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A	B	C		D	
		A - B Relationship (One's own relations)		A - B Relationship (Another's relations)	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
5 says that	6 is his	moto	nimoure		
5	3,7	une	olmouëm	unetei	olmouëm
(5	4,(8 Partial taboo	oru	erëi		
5	9	wënke	wënkem		
5	10	wënke	wënkem		
6	5	möngke	möngkare		
6	3,7	ömo	mopëm		
(6	4,(8	yiyo	yëmtër		
(6	(9	wënke	wënkem		
6	10	wënke	wënkem		
7	8	moto	nimoures		
7	3	apa	apares	line	ëläm or apares
7	4	apa	apares	llo	ërëm or apares
7	5,9	une	olmouëm	unetei	olmouëm
7	6,10	oru	erëi		
8	7	möngke	möngkare		
8,(8	(3	apa	apares	line	ëläm or apares
8,(8	(4	apa	apares	llo	ërëm or apares
8	5,9	ömo	mopëm		
8,(8	(6,10	yiyo	yëmtër		
9	10	möngke	möngkare		
9	3,7	une	olmouëm	unetel	olmouëm
9	4,8	oru	erëi		
9	5	apa	apares	line	ëläm or apares
9,(9	(6	apa	apares	llo	ërëm or apares
10	9	möngke	möngkare		
10	3,7	ömo	mopëm		
10	4,8	yiyo	yëmtër		
10	5	apa	apares	line	ëläm or apares
10	6	apa	apares	llo	ërëm or apares

A bracketed number e.g. (3, signifies there is a name taboo involved with this relationship.

N.B. ema can also be said em or ama  
 nimoures can also be said nimoure  
 möngkare can also be said möngkarem  
 emares can also be said amares  
 apares can also be said apare

**Section II: This Deals with Nephews and Nieces, Uncles and Aunts  
 and Grandfather and Grandmother**



**WAPĚ RELATIONSHIP CHART**

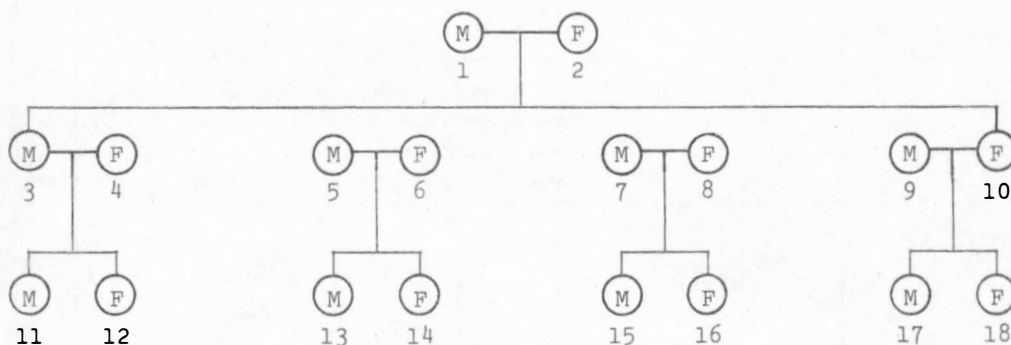
Relationships already dealt with in Section I are not mentioned here.

A	B	C		D	
Numbers refer to Family Tree	Numbers refer to Family Tree	A - B Relationship (One's own relations)		A - B Relationship (Another's relations)	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
<b>NIECES AND NEPHEWS</b>					
3,4	15	paliene	palliel		
3,4	16	pallio	palliel		
7,8	11	nėngke	epėlel		
7,8	12	nėngklo	epėlel		
3,4,7,8,	13,14,17,18	lulėm	lėlpės		
5,6,9,10	11,12,15,16	lulėm	lėlpės		
9,10	13	nėngke	epėlel		
9,10	14	nėngkio	epėlel		
5,6	17	paliene	palliel		
5,6	18	pallio	palliel		

*Continued....*

A	B	C		D	
		A - B Relationship (One's own relations)		A - B Relationship (Another's relations)	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
<b>UNCLES AND AUNTS</b>					
15,16	3	mani	manres	mantei	manres
15,16	4	wau	waures	wautei	waures
11,12	7	yai yai kömpö ëna	yaires kömpö ënares	yaitai kömpö ëna	yaires kömpö ënares
11,12	8	ema ema kömpö	emares kömpö	nimou kömpö	emares kömpö
13,14,17,18	3,7	faf	faf		
13,14,17,18	4,8	ëta	ëtares	ëta tatei	ëtares tares
11,12,15,16	5,9	faf	faf		
11,12,15,16	6,10	ëta	ëtares	ëta tatei	ëtares tares
17,18	5	mani	manres	mantei	manres
17,18	6	wau	waures	wautei	waures
<b>GRANDFATHER, GRANDMOTHER</b>					
11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18	1	mani	manres	mantei	manres
11,12,13,14, 15,16,17,18	2	wau	waures	wautei	waures

N.B. There are no name taboos in the above.



## DEFINITIONS OF WAPĚ RELATIONSHIP TERMS USED IN SECTION II

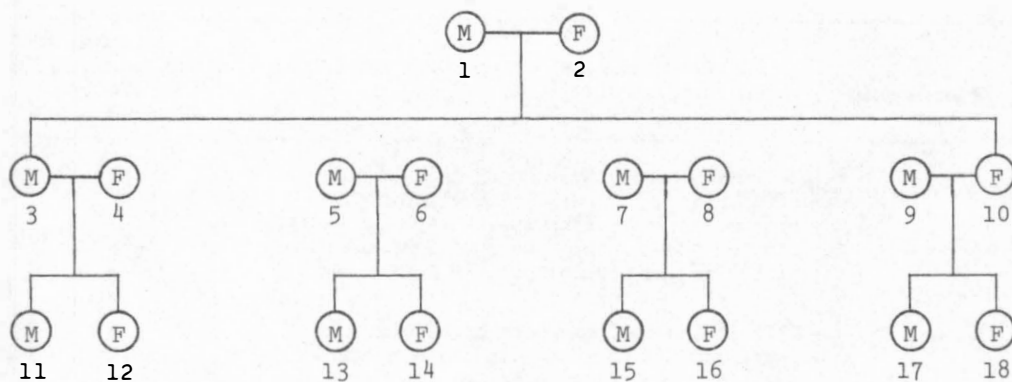
WapĚ Relationship term	English meaning(s) of the WapĚ term. Only the singular is given.	Examples See Relationship Chart Column A & B
paliene S } paliel P }	1) A man's younger brother's son 2) A woman's husband's younger brother's son 3) A woman's younger sister's son 4) A man's wife's younger sister's son In other words, the elder brother and his wife call the son(s) of the younger brother, paliene, paliel. Likewise, the elder sister and her husband call the son(s) of the younger sister paliene, paliel. It is a male term.	3 - 15 4 - 15 6 - 17 5 - 17
paliio S } paliel P }	1) A man's younger brother's daughter 2) A woman's husband's younger brother's daughter 3) A woman's younger sister's daughter 4) A man's wife's younger sister's daughter In other words, the elder brother and his wife call the daughter(s) of the younger brother, paliio, paliel. Likewise, the elder sister and her husband call the daughter(s) of the younger sister paliio, paliel. It is a female term. Think of paliene and paliio as a close pair.	3 - 16 4 - 16 6 - 18 5 - 18
nĕngke S } epĕlel P }	1) A man's elder brother's son 2) A woman's husband's elder brother's son 3) A woman's elder sister's son 4) A man's wife's elder sister's son	7 - 11 8 - 11 10 - 13 9 - 13

Continued....



Wapë Relationship term	English meaning(s) of the Wapë term. Only the singular is given.	Examples See Relation- ship Chart Column A & B
	In other words, the younger brother and his wife call the son(s) of the elder brother nēngke, epēlel. Likewise, the younger sister and her husband call the son(s) of the elder sister nēngke, epēlel. It is a male term.	
nēngkio S } epēlel P }	This is the feminine term of nēngke, and corresponds with nēngke in the same way as palio corresponds with paliene.	7 - 12 8 - 12 10 - 14 9 - 14
ulēm S } lēlpēs P }	Brothers and their wives call the children of their sisters lulēm, lēlpēs.  Likewise, sisters and their husbands call the children of their brothers lulēm, lēlpēs  It can be used of a male or female.  nēngke, nēngkio may be used instead of lulēm, lēlpēs.	3, 4, 7, 8 - 13, 14, 17, 18  5, 6, 9, 10 - 11, 12, 15, 16
mani or oua S Own } manres or mangkres P } mantei S Oth } ouares P Own }	1) A man or woman's father's elder brother 2) A man or woman's mother's elder sister's husband  3) A grandfather  1) and 2) mean, in other words, that children call their fathers elder brother mani, manres. Likewise, children call their mother's elder sister's husband mani.  mani is a male term. It is the converse of paliene, palio, paliel.  It is a male term.	15, 16 - 3 17, 18 - 5  13, 16 - 1
wau S Own } waures P } wautei S Oth }	1) A man or woman's father's elder brother's wife 2) A man or woman's mother's elder sister 3) A grandmother  1) and 2) mean, in other words, that children call their father's elder brother's wife wau, waures. Likewise, children call their mother's elder sister wau, waures.  wau, waures is a female term. Think of it and mani as a close pair. It is the converse of paliene, palio.	15, 16 - 4 17, 18 - 6 13, 16 - 2

Continued....



Wapë Relationship term	English meaning(s) of the Wapë term. Only the singular is given.	Examples See Relation- ship Chart Column A & B
yai or yai kömpö or ëna S Own	1) A man or woman's father's younger brother	11, 12 - 7
yaires kömpö or ënares P	2) A man or woman's mother's younger sister's husband	13, 14 - 9
yaitai kömpö or ëna S Oth)	In other words, children call their father's younger brother yai, yaires. Likewise, children call their mother's younger sister's husband yai, yaires. It is a male term.	
ema or ema kömpö S Own	1) A man or woman's father's younger brother's wife	11, 12 - 8
emares kömpö P	2) A man or woman's mother's younger sister	13, 14 - 10
nimou kompo S Oth)	In other words, children call their father's younger brother's wife ema kömpö. Likewise, children call their mother's younger sister ema kömpö. It is a female term. Think of yai kömpö and ema kömpö as a close pair. It is the opposite of nëngke, nëngkio.	
faf S,P	Children call their mother's brothers faf  Likewise, children call their father's sister's husbands faf. It is a male term.	13, 14 - 3, 7 17, 18 11, 12 - 5, 9 15, 16

Continued....

Wapë Relationship term	English meaning(s) of the Wapë term. Only the singular is given.	Examples See Relation- ship Chart Column A & B
ëta S ëtares P ëtatei S Oth ëtares P Oth	Children call their mother's brother's wives ëta.  Likewise, children call their father's sisters ëta.  It is a female term. faf and ëta are the opposite of lulëm.	13, 14 - 4, 8 17, 18  11, 12 - 6, 10 15, 16

APPROXIMATE WAPË EQUIVALENTS OF ENGLISH RELATIONSHIP TERMS

	Singular Own	Plural Own	Singular Oth	Plural Oth
Nephew may be or or	paliene nëngke lulëm	paliel epëlel lëlpës		
Niece may be	paliio nëngkio lulëm	paliel epëlel lëlpës		
Uncle may be or or	mani yai kömpö faf	manres yaires kömpös faf	mantei yaitai kömpö	manres yaires kömpö
Aunt may be or or	wau ema kömpö ëta	waures emares kömpö ëtares	wautei nimou kömpö ëta/etatei	waures emares kömpö ëtares/etares
Grandfather	mani	manres	mantei	manres
Grandfather	wau	waures	wautei	waures

Suggestions for learning.

Learn thoroughly one section at a time. One becomes muddled if one tries to learn it all at once.

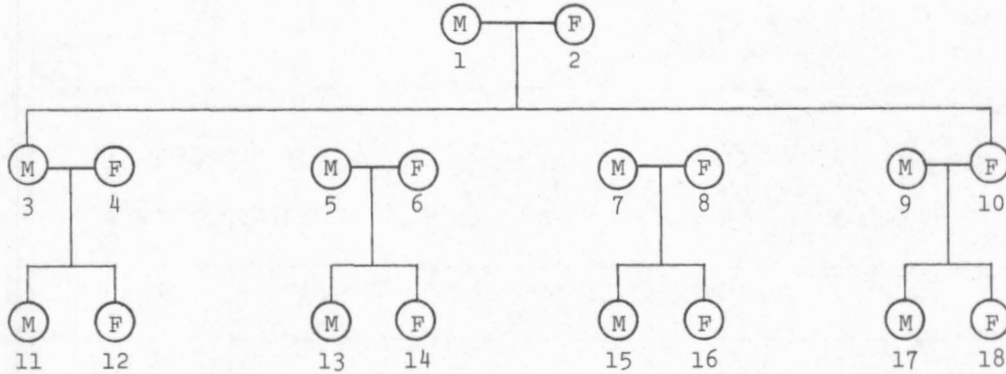
With one finger on one member of the 'family tree' go in turn to all the other members of the 'family tree' saying as you do the relationship. Then move the finger to another member and likewise move over all the

other members, until you have called the relationships of all possible combinations.

Say the Wapë relationship terms for your own relations.

Study the Wapë Relationship Chart, and the Definitions of Wapë Relationship Terms, together.

**Section III: This Deals with Cousins**

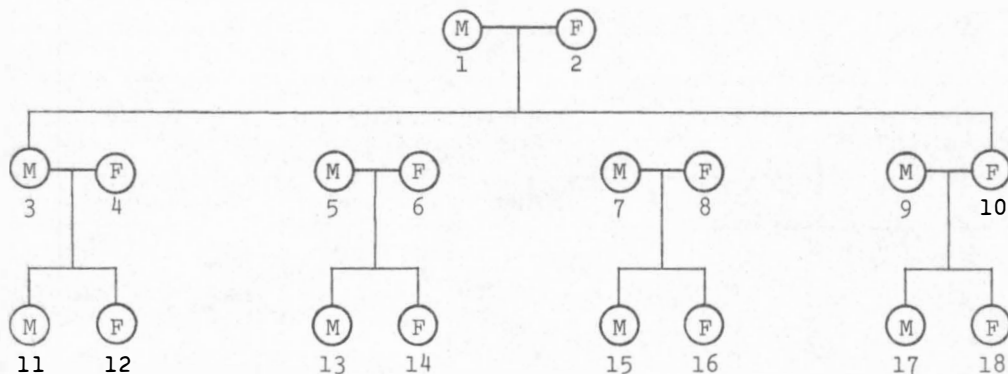


**WAPË RELATIONSHIP CHART**

A	B	C		D	
Numbers refer to Family Tree	Numbers refer to Family Tree	A - B Relationship (One's own relations)		A - B Relationship (Another's relations)	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
11	13,14,17,18	lulëm	lëlpës		
11	15	wënke	wënkem		
11	16	oru	erël		
12	13,17	nëngke	epëlel		
12	14,18	nëngkio	epëlel		
12	15	ömo	mopëm		
12	16	wënke	wënkem		
13	17	wënke	wënkem		
13	18	oru	erël		
14	17	ömo	mopëm		
14	18	wënke	wënkem		

*Continued....*

A	B	C		D	
Numbers refer to Family Tree	Numbers refer to Family Tree	A - B Relationship (One's own relations)		A - B Relationship (Another's relations)	
		Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
13,14	11,15	faf	faf		
13,14	12,16	ema kömpö	emares kömpö	nimou kömpö	emares kömpö
15	11	apa	apares	line	ëlëm
15	12	oru	erël		
15	13,17,14,18	lulëm	lëlpës		
16	11	ömo	mopëm		
16	12	apa	apares	lio	ërëm
16	13,17	nëngke	epëlel		
16	14,18	nëngkio	epëlel		
17	11,15	faf	faf		
17	12,16	ema kömpö	emares kömpö	nimou kömpö	emares kömpö
17	13	apa	apares	line	ëlëm
17	14	oru	erël		
18	11,15	faf	faf		
18	12,16	ema kömpö	emares kömpö	nimou kömpö	emares kömpö
18	13	ömo	mopëm		
18	14	apa	apares	lio	ërëm



## DEFINITIONS OF WAPĚ RELATIONSHIP TERMS USED IN SECTION III

WapĚ Relationship term	English meaning(s) of the WapĚ term. Only the singular is given.	Examples See Relationship Chart Column A & B
lulĕm S } lĕlpĕs P }	1) A man's father's sister's children  Used of males and females. The opposite of faf (nearly).	11,15 - 13,14 17,18
faf S,P	1) A man or woman's mother's brother's sons  A masculine term only.	13,14 - 11,15 17,18
nĕngke S } epĕlel P }	1) A woman's father's sister's sons  Male term only.	12,16 - 13,17
nĕngkio S } epĕlel P }	1) A woman's father's sister's daughter  Female term only.	12,16 - 14,18
ema kĕmpĕ S Own } emares P Own } kĕmpĕ } nimou S Oth } kĕmpĕ }	1) A man or woman's mother's brother's daughter's  Female term only. Opposite of nĕngke, nĕngkio	13,14 - 12,16 17,18
wĕnke S } wĕnkem P }	1) A man's father's younger brother's son 2) A woman's father's younger brother's daughter 3) A man's mother's younger sister's 4) A woman's mother's younger sister's daughter	11 - 15 12 - 16 13 - 17 14 - 18

Continued....

Wapë Relationship term	English meaning(s) of the Wapë term. Only the singular is given.	Examples See Relation- ship Chart Column A & B
apa S Own } apares P } line S Oth } ëlëm P Oth }	1) A man's father's elder brother's son 2) A man's mother's elder sister's son	15 - 11 17 - 13
apa S Own } apares P } lio S Oth } ërëm P Oth }	1) A woman's mother's elder sister's daughter 2) A woman's father's elder brother's daughter	18 - 14 16 - 12
oru S } erël P }	1) A man's father's brother's daughter 2) A man's mother's sister's daughter	11 - 16 15 - 12 13 - 18 17 - 14
ömo S } mopëm P }	1) A woman's father's brother's son 2) A woman's mother's sister's son  oru is the feminine term, ömo the masculine. The two are a pair.	16 - 11 12 - 15 18 - 13 14 - 17

All the above terms mean a cousin in English.

There are no name taboos in this section.

