

This set of recorded lessons is designed to introduce the learner to conversation and the essentials of the Maprik language (Abulas).

These lessons will be useful only as far as the learner is prepared to use them as soon as they are learnt and as frequently as possible.

We have met no indigene in the Maprik area who is unwilling to help a beginner. On the contrary all are delighted to hear even an odd word of their language spoken by a European. We are confident that every effort given to the learning of the Maprik language will be more than repaid by the peoples' deepening affection, and respect and deepening understanding of you and your attitude to them.

N.B. The practical orthography largely follows Pidgin with the following differences.

'é' (in published works written 'é') is the short vowel sound heard in the second syllable of 'rivet', 'Robert'. This is the basic sound of the vowel, but it is subject to much variation, especially in rapid speech and according to its environment.

'aa' - pronounced as in father

'a' - pronounced as in cup

'ayé' - pronounced as in write (Pidgin ai)

'awu' - pronounced as in plough (Pidgin au)

'b' - pronounced mb as in member

'd' - pronounced nd as in sender

'g' - pronounced ng as in finger

'j' - pronounced nj as in danger

'gu' is usually pronounced gwu

'ku' is usually pronounced kwu

There are differences in pronunciation between individuals and between areas. e.g. arigék/arigép and therefore no final decision has been made on the spelling of certain words.

TECHNICAL LIBRARY  
SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS  
PO BOX 415, UKARUMPA VIA LAE  
PAPUA NEW GUINEA

11a 499.1275  
ABT  
1968  
THE LIBRARIAN  
SUMMER INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTICS  
P.O. UKARUMPA, E.H.  
TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA

Abbreviations

f	feminine
s	singular
m	masculine
pl	plural
imp.	imperative marker
f.t.	future tense
p.t.	past tense
poss.	possessive
S.C.	Subject Change

N.B. Falling intonation is used in statements and in questions which contain an interrogative word.  
Level or rising intonation is used to express a question in a sentence which does not contain an interrogative word.

(This speaker tends to say 'dérat' whereas usual form and the form written in this script is 'dérét' - 'him'.  
It is likely that the word for 'yes' written as 'o' would be better written 'ae')  

---

## Lesson 1

Greetings ]- depending on whether the person is coming, going, sitting

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. You (m.s.) are coming.                                       | ménéwa yaakwa<br>you come                  |
| 2. You (f.s.) are coming.                                       | nyénéwa yaakwa<br>you come                 |
| 3. You (pl) are coming  | gunéwa yaakwa<br>you come                  |
| 4. You (pl) are sitting<br>i.e. 'Good day!' to folk<br>sitting. | gunéwa rakwa<br>you sit                    |
| 5. You (pl) go.<br>i.e. Farewell!                               | mé yégunu<br>mé yégunu imp. go-you         |
| 6. You (pl) go, we stay (sitting)<br>i.e. Goodbye, we stay.     | mé yégunu. naané ro.<br>imp. go-you we sit |
| 7. You (pl) stay (standing)                                     | mé tégunu<br>imp. stand-you                |

---

## Lesson 2

### Greetings (conts.)

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. You (pl) go, we stay (standing) | mé yégunu. naané naané tu.<br>imp. go-you we we stand. |
| 2. Where are you (f.s.) going?     | yaga nyéné yu?<br>what-place you go                    |
| 3. Where are you (pl) going?       | yaba guné yu?<br>where you go                          |
| 4. I go down, descend.             | Wuné dawuli <sup>y</sup> u<br>I go down                |
| 5. I go downstream.                | Wuné dayu<br>I go downstream                           |
| 6. I ascend.                       | Wuné waaru<br>I ascend                                 |
| 7. I go upstream.                  | Wuné wayu<br>I go upstream                             |
| 8. I ascend the mountain.          | Nébat wuné waaru.<br>Mountain-to I ascend.             |

### Lesson 3

- |                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| 1. Where are you (m.s.) standing? | Yaba méné tu<br>where you stand              |
| 2. I stand at the house.          | Gaba wuné tu<br>hou <sup>o</sup> -at I stand |
| 3. Here I am.                     | Kéba wuné tu<br>here I stand                 |
| 4. Where are they (sitting)?      | Yaba de ro<br>where they sit                 |
| 5. They sit by the river.         | Kabéléba de ro<br>river-at they sit          |
| 6. Who is that?                   | Wan kiyadé<br>that who                       |
| 7. It is I.                       | Wuné wuné<br>I I                             |
| 8. Who comes?                     | Kiyadé yao<br>who come                       |
| 9. People come.                   | Du taakwa de yao<br>Man woman they come      |

---

### Lesson 4

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. What is this?                   | Kén samu<br>this what                                  |
| 2. What is that?                   | Wan samu<br>that what                                  |
| 3. Is this a dog?                  | Kén waasa? (n.b. question intona<br>this dog           |
| 4. That is not a dog. It is a rat. | Wan waasa kaapuk. Kén biyaak.<br>That dog not This rat |
| 5. Is this a pig?                  | Kén baalé?<br>this pig                                 |
| 6. Yes, that is a pig.             | O, wan baalé<br>yes that pig                           |
| 7. Is this a boy?                  | Wan du nyaan?<br>that man child                        |
| 8. Yes, this is a boy              | O, kén du nyaan<br>yes, this man child                 |

9. This is a girl.

Kén taakwa nyaan  
this woman child

---

### Lesson 5

- |                           |                          |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Are you (m.s.) eating? | Méné ko<br>you eat       |
| 2. Yes, I eat.            | O, wuné ko<br>yes, I eat |
| 3. You (m.s.) eat.        | méné ko.                 |
| 4. He eats.               | dé ko.                   |
| 5. She eats.              | lé ko.                   |
| 6. We two eat.            | ané ko.                  |
| 7. They two eat.          | béɛ ko.                  |
| 8. We (pl) eat.           | naané ko.                |
| 9. You (pl) eat.          | guné ko.                 |
| 10. They eat.             | de ko.                   |
| 11. You two eat.          | béné ko.                 |
- 

### Lesson 6

- |                                |   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Is it hard (durable)?       | Atku dé yo?<br>hard it does                   |
| 2. Is that rotten?             | Wan dé biyaapmék<br>that it rotted            |
| 3. Do you have mami?<br>(m.s.) | Ka las méné yak?<br>mami some you did         |
| 4. Yes, I have mami.           | O, ka las wuné yak<br>yes, mami some I did    |
| 5. Do you (f.s.) have bananas? | Laapu las nyéné yak?<br>Banana some you did   |
| 6. Is there some water?        | Gu las dé tu?<br>water some it stands         |
| 7. Yes, there is some water.   | O, gu las dé tu<br>Yes, water some it stands. |

8. Is there some sago?

Naang las dé ro.  
sago some it sits

9. Do you have some green vegetables?  
Kutjo las dé ro  
Greens some it sits

---

### Lesson 7

1. Where do you come from?  
(m.s.)

Yaba méné yao?  
Where you come

2. I come from the village.

Gayéba wuné yao.  
village-from I come

3. I come from the garden.

Abuba wuné yao.  
Garden-from I come

4. I come from the river.

Kabéléba wuné yao.  
river-from I come

5. I come from the road.

Yaabuba wuné yao  
road-from I come

6. I come from Maprik,

Maprikba wuné yao.  
Maprik-from I come

---

### Lesson 8

1. Where are you going?

Yaga méné yu.  
where you go

2. I am going there.

Waba wuné yu.  
There I go

3. I go to the village.

Gayét wuné yu.  
Village-to I go

4. I go to the garden.

Abat wuné yu.  
Garden-to I go

5. I go to the bush.

Yaawit wuné yu.  
Bush-to I go

6. I go to the market.

Makérét wuné yu.  
Market-to I go

---

## Lesson 9

- |                           |   |
|---------------------------|---|
| 1. Is this a tree?        | Kén mi dé?<br>This tree it.                 |
| 2. Yes, this is a tree.   | O, kén mi dé.<br>Yes, this tree it.         |
| 3. This is a coconut?     | Kén tépma dé tu.<br>This coconut it stands. |
| 4. This is a flower.      | Kén mawe dé tu.<br>This flower it stands.   |
| 5. This is a big coconut. | Kén némaa tépma.<br>This big coconut.       |
| 6. This is a big stone.   | Kén némaa matu.<br>This big stone.          |
| 7. This is a small stone. | Kén makwal matu.<br>This small stone.       |
| 8. This is a huge stone.  | Kén apakélé matu.<br>This huge stone.       |
- 

## Lesson 10

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. It is long pitpit.           | Sémény séwa.<br>long pitpit.           |
| 2. It is short pitpit.          | Wap séwa.<br>Short pitpit.             |
| 3. It is a red flower.          | Gwaavé mawe.<br>Red flower.            |
| 4. It is a white flower.        | Waama mawe.<br>White flower.           |
| 5. It is a yellow flower.       | Ramu mawe.<br>Yellow flower.           |
| 6. A short man.                 | Wap du.<br>short man.                  |
| 7. A tall man.                  | Sémény du.<br>tall man.                |
| 8. You (m.s.) are a good child. | Méné yéknwun nyaan.<br>You good child. |

9. You are a nuisance child.  
(m.s.)

Méné yaagélé nyaan.  
you nuisance child.

---

Lesson 11 Verbs

1. What are you doing?  
(m.s.)

Kén samu méné yo.  
This what you do

2. I am cutting trees.

Mi wuné vélu.  
Tree I cut.

3. I am working.

Jébaa wuné yo.  
Work I do.

4. We are thatching a house.

Ga naané kao.  
House we thatch.

5. You (pl) are carrying wood.

Mi guné yaato.  
Wood you carry-on-shoulder.

6. I am digging mami.

Ka wuné wao.  
Mami I dig.

7. They are planting yams.

Waapi de kwo.  
Yam they plant.

8. They are eating food.

Gwalmu de ko.  
Food they eat.

---

Lesson 12 Nouns - Foods

1. I am eating meat.

Kwaami wuné ko.  
Meat I eat.

2. I am eating bandicoot meat.

Abé kwaami wuné ko.  
Bandicoot meat I eat.

3. She is eating greens.

Kutjo lé ko  
Greens she eats.

4. We two eat yams.

Waapi ané ko.  
Yams we-two eat.

5. They two eat pitpit shoots.

Kudiya bét ko.  
Pitpit they-two eat.

6. We eat food.

Gwalmu naané ko.  
Food we eat.



- |                        |                                    |
|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 7. You (pl) eat taro.  | Mayé guné ko.<br>Taro you eat.     |
| 8. They eat coconut.   | Tépma de ko.<br>Coconut they eat.  |
| 9. They eat betel nut. | Maasa de ko.<br>Betelnut they eat. |
- 

### Lesson 13

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. What is your name?<br>(m.s.)     | Ména yé yaga?<br>Your name what?         |
| 2. My name is Kudi.                 | Wuna yé Kudi.<br>My name Kudi.           |
| 3. Which is your village?<br>(m.s.) | Méné yani gayé.<br>You which village     |
| 4. My village is Bainyik.           | Wuna gayé Banyék.<br>My village Bainyik. |
| 5. What is his name?                | Déku yé yaga?<br>His name what?          |
| 6. What is her name?                | Léku yé yaga?<br>Her name what?          |
| 7. Her name is Mitaakwa.            | Léku yé Mitaakwa.<br>Her name Mitaakwa.  |
- 

### Lesson 14

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. I go to eat.                    | Kaké wuné yu.<br>Eat-to I go.                      |
| 2. We two go to burn bush.         | Yaawi tuké ané yu.<br>Bush turn-to we-two go.      |
| 3. We go to make a fence.          | Raatmu giké naané yu.<br>Fence bind-to we go.      |
| 4. They go to pick coffee.         | Ceéf Kopi géléké de yu.<br>Coffee pick-to they go. |
| 5. They two go to thatch a shouse. | Ga kaaké bét yu.<br>House thatch-to they go.       |

6. I go to sit with Simon.

Simon wale raké wuné yu.  
Simon with sit-to I go.

---

Lesson 15 Future Tense (f.t.)

1. When will you (m.s.) eat food?

Yani nyaa gwalmu kaké méné yo.  
What sun food eat-f.t. you f.t.

2. I shall eat food this afternoon.

Garabu kaké wuné yo.  
Afternoon eat-f.t. I f.t.

3. In the morning we two will come.

Ganbaba yaaké ané yo.  
Morning-in come-f.t. we-two fit.

4. Tomorrow morning I will eat.

Séré ganba kaké wuné yo.  
Tomorrow morning eat-f.t. I f.t.

5. Tonight I will go.

Gaan yéké wuné yo.  
Night go-f.t. I f.t.

6. At noon they two will come.

Némaa nyaaba yaaké bét yo.  
Big sun-at come-f.t. they f.t.

7. Now I will eat.

Bulaa kaké wuné yo.  
Now eat-f.t. I f.t.

---

Lesson 16

1. Sit!

Mé ra.  
Imp. sit.

2. Put it!

Mé takna.  
imp. put.

3. Eat it!

Mé ka.  
imp. eat.

4. Look!

Mé vé.  
imp. look.

5. You (pl) go!

Guné mé yé.  
You imp. go.

6. Let him eat!

Dé mé ko.  
He imp. eat.

7. Let it stay!

Dé mé ro.  
It imp. sit.

- |                    |                             |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| 8. Let it stand!   | Dé mé tu.<br>It imp. stnad. |
| 9. Let us two go!  | Yétu.<br>go-we-twô          |
| 10. Let us all go! | Yéno.<br>go-we.             |

---

### Lesson 17

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Give to me!                | Mé tiyaa.<br>imp. give (to me)                                     |
| 2. Bring me the long wood.    | Sémény mi mé kure yaatiyaa.<br>Long wood imp. holding come-for-me. |
| 3. Bring me the short timber. | Wap mi mé kure yaatiyaa.<br>Short wood imp. holding come-for-me.   |
| 4. Give to him*               | Mé kwayé.<br>imp. give (to him)                                    |
| 5. Give him the big stone.    | Némaa matu mé kwayé.<br>Big stone imp. give (to him)               |
| 6. Give him two stones.       | Vétik matu mé kwayé.<br>Two stone imp. give (to him)               |
| 7. I gave him the stone.      | Dérét matu wuné kwayék.<br>He-to stone I gave (to him)             |

(N.B. tiyaa - give to first person  
kwayé - give to second or third person)

---

### Lesson 18

- |                             |                                      |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. What is that?            | Wan samu.<br>That what.              |
| 2. What is this?            | Kén samu.<br>This what.              |
| 3. This is only a bag.      | Kén bakna wut.<br>This merely bag.   |
| 4. What is that in the bag? | Wan samu wutba.<br>That what bag-in. |

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 5. Where is the tomahawk?           | Kwajélek yaba dé.<br>Tomahawk where it.                 |
| 6. I don't know. I haven't seen it. | Awuknwak. Kaapuk vémurén.<br>Don't know. Not see-I-p.t. |
- 

### Lesson 19

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Do you have some mami in the house?<br>(m.s.)    | Nyéna ka gaba dé ro?<br>Your mami house-in it sits?             |
| 2. Is there some taro in the garden?                | Mayé las dé ro abuba?<br>Taro some it sits garden-in?           |
| 3. Is there some firewood in the<br>string bag?     | Nyu las dé tu wutba?<br>Firewood some it stands bag-in?         |
| 4. Is there a baby in the bag?                      | Nyaan dé kwao wutba?<br>Baby it lies bag-in?                    |
| 5. Is there a saucepan in the bag?                  | Awu dé tu wutba?<br>Saucepan it stands bag-in.                  |
| 6. Yes, there are many things in<br>the string bag. | O, arigék mu dé tu wutba.<br>Yes, many things it stands bag-in. |
- 

### Lesson 20

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. What is that at the base of the<br>tree?   | Samu dé ro mi bapaba?<br>What it sits tree base-at?                      |
| 2. That is a boar at the base of<br>the tree. | Wan kara baalé dé tu mi bapaba<br>That male pig it stands tree<br>basx-a |
| 3. What is that on the bridge?                | Wan samu dé ro mi takuba.<br>That what it sits wood bridge-at            |
| 4. What is this under the wood?               | Wan samu dé mi gwaléba to.<br>That waht it wood under sits.              |
| 5. What is that in the wood?                  | Samu dé ro mi takéba.<br>What it sits wood hole-in.                      |
| 6. A python is in the wood.                   | Déwaa dé ro mi takéba.<br>Python it sits wood hole-in.                   |

## Lesson 21

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. What did you do yesterday?<br>(m.s.) | Nalé samu méné yak?<br>Yesterday what you did?               |
| 2. Yesterday I dug mami.                | Nalé ka wuné vaak.<br>Yesterday mami I dug.                  |
| 3. Yesterday what did they eat?         | Nalé samu de kak.<br>Yesterday what they ate.                |
| 4. Yesterday they ate sago.             | Nalé naang de kak.<br>Yesterday sago they ate.               |
| 5. Tomorrow what will you alldo?        | Séré samu yaké guné yo?<br>Tomorrow what do-f.t. you f.t.?   |
| 6. Tomorrow we will come.               | Séré yaaké naané yo.<br>Tomorrow come-f.t. we f.t.           |
| 7. Tomorrow we will wash sago.          | Séré naang maké naané yo.<br>Tomorrow sago wash-f.t. we f.t. |
| 8. Tomorrow they will eat food.         | Séré kadému kaké de yo.<br>Tomorrow food eat-f.t. they f.t.  |

---

## Lesson 22

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Why do you come?<br>(m.s.)         | Samu yaké méné yao.<br>What do-to you come.                     |
| 2. What do you come to get?<br>(m.s.) | Samu kéraaké méné yao?<br>What get-to your come?                |
| 3. I come to eat.                     | Kaké wuné yao.<br>Eat-to I come.                                |
| 4. I come to eat with you (m.s.).     | Méné wale kadému kaké wuné yao.<br>You with food eat-to I come, |
| 5. Let us (all) eat.                  | Mé rate kano.<br>Imp. sitting let us two eat.                   |
| 6. Let us two eat.                    | Mé rate katu.<br>Imp. sitting let us two eat.                   |
| 7. I come; let us all sit.            | Wuné yao, rano.<br>I come let us sit.                           |
| 8. I come to talk.                    | Kudi bulké wuné yao.<br>Speech talk-to I come.                  |

9. I come to talk with you.  
(m.s.)

Méné wale kudi bulké wuné yao.  
You with speech talk-to I come.

---

Lesson 23

1. What is your name? (m.s.)

Ména yé yaga?  
Your name what?

2. My name is Lukas.

Wuna yé Lukas?  
My name Lukas.

3. Which is your village?

Méné yani gayé?  
You which village?

4. My village is Maprik.

Wuna gayé Maprik.  
My village Maprik.

5. What are you bringing (in hand)?  
(m.s.)

Samu kure méné yao.  
What holding you one.

6. I come holding a spear.

Vi kure wuné yao.  
Spear holding I come.

7. What do you bring (on shoulder)?  
(pl)

Samu yaate guné yao.  
What carrying-on-shoulder you  
come.

8. We are carrying a pig.

Baalé yaate naané yao.  
Pig carrying-on-shoulder we come.

---

Lesson 24

1. Where do you go carrying?  
(m.s.) (on shoulder)

Yaba yaate guné yu.  
Where carrying you go.

2. We go carrying to the house.

Gat yaate naané yu.  
House-to carrying we go.

3. Have you been to Wewak?  
(m.s.)

Wewaknét ye méné vék?  
Wewak-to ~~carrying~~ we going you  
saw

4. Yes, I have seen Wewak.

O, Wewak wuné vék.  
Yes, Wewak I saw.

5. When did you see Wewak?  
(m.s.)

Yani nyaa méné Wewak vék?  
Which day you Wewak saw?

6. I went (to Wewak) same time ago.

Déknyénba wuné yék.  
Formerly I went.

7. When did John see the Kiap?

Yani nyaa dé Jon kiyapmét vék.  
Which day he John Kiap saw

8. Yesterday John saw him.

Nalé dérét Jon dé vék.  
Yesterday him John he saw.

---

### Lesson 25

1. When will they hunt pigs?

Yani nyaa baalé kéléké de yo.  
Which sun pig hunt-f.t. they f.t.

2. Tomorrow they will hunt pigs.

Séré baalé kéléké de yo.  
Tomorrow pig hunt-f.t. they f.t.

3. Later they will hunt pigs again.

Wekna tépa kéléké de yo.  
Later again hunt-f.t. they f.t.

4. Did you go to Maprik yesterday?

Nalé Mapriknet méné yék?  
Yesterday Maprik-to you went?

5. No, I did some weeding.

Kaapuk. Waara wuné yak.  
No. Grass I did.

---

### Lesson 26

1. Whose home is this? Yours?

Kén kiyadéna ga. Ménakun?  
This who-poss. house. Yours?

2. No. This is father's house.

Kaapuk. Kén yaapana ga.  
No. This father-poss. house.

3. Whose is that big child?

Kiyadéna némaa nyaan?  
Who-poss. big child?

4. This is my elder brother's child.

Kén wuna némaaduna nyaan.  
This my elder brother-poss. child.

5. Is this your husband?

Kén nyéna du?  
This your man?

6. No, he is another's husband.

Kaapuk. Deku du.  
No. Their man.

7. Is that your wife?

Wan ména taakwa?  
That your woman?

8. Yes, she's my wife.

O, kén wuna taakwa.  
Yes, this my woman.

---

### Lesson 27

1. Why are you going?

Samu yaké méné yu?  
What do-to you go?

2. I go to wash sago.

Naang maké wuné yu.  
Sago wash-to I go.

3. Why do you go to the garden?  
(m.s.)

Samu yaké méné abat yu?  
What do-to you garden-to go.

4. I go to dig mami.

Ka waaké wuné yu.  
Mami dig-to I go.

5. I go to get taro.

Mayé kéraaké wuné yu.  
Taro get-to I go.

6. Why do you come to the river?  
(m.s.)

Samu yaké méné kabélat yao?  
What do-to you river-to come?

7. I come to the river to wash.  
(myself)

Kabéléba gu yaakuké wuné yao.  
River-at water wash-to I come.

8. I go to the bush to cut wood.

Mi véléké wuné yu yaawiba.  
Wood cut-to I go bush-at.

---

### Lesson 28

1. Who is that coming?

Wan kiyadé yao?  
That w o comes?

2. A man comes.

Du dé yao.  
Man he comes.

3. He comes carrying a spear.  
(on shoulder)

Vi yaate dé yao  
Spear carrying he comes.

4. The woman comes with a dog.

Taakwa waasa wale lé yao.  
Woman dog with she comes.

5. She comes with a child/baby.

Nyaan wale lé yao.  
Child with she comes.

6. She comes with firewood.

Nyu las kure lé yao.  
Firewood some holding she comes.





- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 4. I want to go and cut firewood.        | <u>Nyu</u><br><del>Nyu</del> yaké yéké wunék.<br>Firewood do-to go-to I-want. |
| 5. He wants to go and get water.         | Gu tuké yéké dék.<br>Water draw-to go-to he-wants.                            |
| 6. He wants to go and light the<br>fire. | Yaa sérakké yéké dék.<br>Fire light-to go-to he-wants.                        |
| 7. He wants to go and burn bush.         | Yaawm tuké yéké dék.<br>Bush burn-to go-to he-wants.                          |

---

### Lesson 31

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Are you eating coconut?<br>(m.s.) | Méné tépma las méné ko?<br>You coconut some you eat?    |
| 2. Yes, it is sweet.                 | O, lisék dé yo.<br>Yes, sweet it makes.                 |
| 3. Would you like to eat bananas?    | Méné Laapu kaké ménék?<br>You bananas eat-to you-want?  |
| 4. Would you like some to eat?       | Las kaké?<br>Some eat-to?                               |
| 5. I don't eat bananas.              | Laapu kaapuk kawurékwa.<br>Bananas not eat-I-by custom. |
| 6. The banana is overripe, rotting.  | Laapu dé biyaapmék<br>Banana it rotted.                 |
| 7. That is a good banana.            | Wan yéknwun laapu.<br>That good banana.                 |

---

### Lesson 32

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. What are you going to do?<br>(m.s.) | Wan samu yaké méné yu.<br>That what do-to you go.  |
| 2. I am making banana soup.            | Laapu gu wuné kubiyu.<br>Banana water I make soup. |
| 3. I am making sago soup.              | Naang gu wuné kubiyu.<br>Sago water I make soup.   |
| 4. How are you doing that?<br>(f.s.)   | Yaga pulak nyéné yo?<br>What like you do?          |

5. When will you go?  
(f.s.)

Yani nyaa yéké nyéné yo.  
What day go-f.t. you f.t.

6. I will go tomorrow.

Séré yéké wuné yo.  
Tomorrow go-f.t. I f.t.

7. I will go later.

Wekna yéké wuné yo.  
Later go-f.t. I f.t.

---

### Lesson 33

1. How many bananas are there?

Laapu yagap dé ro?  
Banana how many it sits?

2. There are four bananas.

Laapu nakwasa dé ro.  
Bananan four it sits.

3. How many pigs have you? (m.s.)

Ména baalé yagap dé kwao?  
Your pig howmany it lies?

4. I have two pigs.

~~Wana~~  
Wana baalé vétik két kwao.  
My pig two they-two lie.

5. I have one male child.

Wuna du nyaan nakurak dé ro.  
My man child one he sits.

6. Five men are coming.

Du naktaba dewa yaakwa.  
Man five they (are) coming.

7. One man comes.

Nakurak du dé yao.  
One man he comes.

8. One man comes. (alternative form)

Du nak dé yao.  
Man one he comes.

9. Another man comes.

Nak du dé yao.  
Another man he comes.

---

### Lesson 34

1. Where is the woman?

Taakwa yaba lé ro?  
Woman where she sits?

2. The woman is in the house.

Taakwa gaba lé ro.  
Woman house-in she sits.

3. Where is Peter?

Pita yaba dé?  
Peter where he?

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 4. Peter is working in the garden. | Pita abuba jébaa dé yo.<br>Peter garden-in work he does. |
| 5. Where is your home place?       | Ména gayé yaba dé?<br>Your place where it?               |
| 6. My place is upstream.           | Wuna gayé anéwe.<br>My place upstream.                   |
| 7. My place is downstream.         | Wuna gayé ade.<br>My place downstream.                   |

---

### Lesson 35

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Why do you come?<br>(f.s.)       | Samu kéraaké nyéné yao?<br>What get-to you come?          |
| 2. I come to get salt.              | Sol kéraaké wuné yao.<br>Salt get-to I come.              |
| 3. Why did you come?<br>(f.s.)      | Samu kéraaké nyéné yaak.<br>What get-to you came.         |
| 4. I brought some bananas.          | Laapu las kure wuné yaak.<br>Bananas some holding I came. |
| 5. Where are the bananas?           | Laapu yaba dé?<br>Bananas where it?                       |
| 6. The bananas are in the bag.      | Laapu wutba dé tu.<br>Bananas bag-in it stands.           |
| 7. How many bananas are there?      | Laapu yagap dé ro?<br>Banana how many it sits?            |
| 8. Two hands of bananas are (here). | Laapu kiya vétik dé ro.<br>Banana hand two it sits.       |

---

### Lesson 36

- |                                 |  |
|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. Who is calling?              | Kiyadé wao?<br>Who calls?                            |
| 2. What does he call out about? | Samuké dé wao?<br>What-for he calls?                 |
| 3. He says to come.             | Mé yaa. Naate dé wao.<br>Imp. come. Saying he calls. |

4. To whom does he call?

Kiyat dé wao.  
Who-to he call~~s~~s.

5. Will I call to him?

Dérét waawuru.  
Him-to call-let-me.

6. What is this made of?

Kén samat de yak  
This what-with they made

7. Who lit the fire?

Kiyadé yaa séraknék?  
Who fire lit?

8. My mother lit (the fire).

Wuna névaa lé séraknéek.  
My mother she lit. / *she*

9. My elder brother extinguished  
the fire.

Wuna némaadu dé yaa sékutnyék  
My elder brother he fire  
extinguished

---

### Lesson 37

1. When did you make the fence?  
(m.s.)

Yani nyaa méné raatmu gik?  
What day you fence tied?

2. When I burned the bush I made  
the fence.

Yaawi tuwe wuné raatmu gik.  
Bush burning I fence tied.

3. When will your father make the  
(m.s.) fence?

Yani nyaa ména yaapa raatmu  
giké dé yo?  
What day your father fence  
tie-f.t. he f.t.?

4. First when he makes the fence  
he will burn the bush.

Taale raatmu gitakne yaawi  
tuké dé yo.  
First fence having-tied bush  
burn-f.t. he f.t.

5. When did you take the pig?  
(m.s.)

Yani nyaa méné baalé giye  
yaate yék?  
What day you pig tying  
carrying-on shoulder went?

6. When the pig was big I took it.

Némaan ye wuné baalé giye  
yaate yék.  
Big doing I pig tying carrying  
went.

### Lesson 38

1. How many people are coming?
2. Many people are coming.
3. Three children will stay at this village.
4. How many men went to work on the road?
5. Five men cut grass.
6. Ten men carried stones.
7. Will more men work with you all tomorrow?

Du taakwa yagap de á yao?  
Man woman how many they come?

Arigék du taakwa de yao.  
Many man woman they come.

Kupuk baadi kényi gayéba raké  
de yo.  
Three children this village-at  
sit-f.t. they f.t.

Du yagap de yaabuba jébaa  
yaké yék?  
Man how many they road-on work  
do-to went.

Du naktaba de waara yak.  
Man five they grass did.

Du taaba vétik de matu yaatal  
Man hand two(10) they stone  
carried

Séré du las guné wale jébaa  
yaké de yo?  
Tomorrow man some you with work  
do-f.t. they f.t.

---

### Lesson 39

1. Is there plenty of water in the house?
2. Go to the river and get some water.
3. Take the water to the house on top.
4. Only children peel the raw vegetables.
5. Only women peel cooked vegetables.

Arigék gu dé ro gaba?  
Much water it sits house-in?

Kabélat mé gwaade gu las tu  
River-to imp. go down water some  
draw.

Gu las mé yaate waare yé  
gat.  
Water some imp. carrying go up  
go house-to.

Nyaan male kadému sépé so.  
Children only food skin peel (raw)

Taakwa male kadému sépé waapu.  
Woman only food skin peel.  
(cooked.)

### Lesson 40

1. Bring one taro.

Mayé nak mé kure yaa.  
Taro one imp. holding come.

2. Bring some mami.

Ka las mé kure yaa.  
Mami some imp. holding bring.

3. Give me one more mami.

Ka nak wawo mé tiyaa.  
Mami one also imp. give.

4. I come carrying the firewood.  
(on shoulder)

Nyu wuné kure yaate yac  
Firewood I holding carrying come

5. Light the fire!

Yaa mé sérak.  
Fire imp. light.

6. I am lighting the fire.

Yaa wuné séraknu.  
Fire I light.

---

### Lesson 41

1. The sago rib is at the rear of  
the house.

Bayé babunba dé tu.  
Sago rib rear of house-at it  
stands.

2. The pignets are under the caves  
of the house.

Baalé wut sapératoba dé tu.  
Pig neat caves-at it stands.

3. The cooking pots are in the  
cooking house.

Awu sérakne ka gaba dé ro.  
Pot cooking eating house-in it  
sits.

4. The three garamuts are in the  
men's house.

Mi kupuk putéba dé ro.  
Garamut three men's house-in it  
sits.

5. The food is in the food house.

Kadému kaadi gaba dé ro.  
Food food house-in it sits.

6. The house is old.

Kén jégwa ga.  
This old house.

7. The thatch has rotted.

Yaapa débu nyavé yak.  
Morata it-completely rotted did.

---

### Lesson 42

1. Are you about to/ do you want  
to - cook some mami in the fire?

Ka las tuké ménék?  
Mami some cook-to you-like?

2. No. I am boiling some sweet potato.

Kaapuk. Kika awaba wuné yalak  
No. Sw. pot. saucepan-in I boil.

3. Bake in ashes and eat!

Mé tuwe ka.  
imp. baking eat.

4. Come and hold the banana.

Laapu mé yaa kut.  
Banana imp. come hold.

5. The food is cold.

Kadému débu yépma gik.  
Food it-completely cold.

6. The food is hot.

Kadému yaa dé yo.  
Food hot it does.

---

### Lesson 43

1. The rain is falling.

Maas dé viyao.  
Rain it beats.

2. If it rains tomorrow I will not wash the clothes.

Séré maas yaaran laplap yakutnyé  
marék yaké wuné yo.  
Tomorrow rain come-if laplap wash-f.t.  
not do-f.t. I f.t.

3. If it does not rain tomorrow I will wash the clothes.

Séré maas yaa kaapuk yaran laplap  
yakutnyéké wuné yo.  
Tomorrow rain none not do-fi laplap  
wahh-f.t. I f.t.

4. If you will come we two will eat.  
(m.s.)

Yaaménéran ané kaké yo.  
Come-you-if we eat-f.t. f.t.

5. If I see the man I will talk to him.

Dut véwuréran wakweké wuné yo.  
Man see-I-if speak-f.t. I f.t.

6. If they see the man they will talk to him.

Dut védaran wakweké de yo.  
Man see-they-if speak-f.t. they f.t.

---

### Lesson 44

1. What are the children doing?

Baadi samu de yo?  
Child what they do?

2. They boys are scraping coconut.

Du nyaan tépma de bérao.  
Man child coconut they scrape.



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 3. The girls are peeling the raw mami. | Taakwa nyaan ka de so.<br>Woman child mami they peel.   |
| 4. Where is their father?              | Deku yaapa yaba dé tu?<br>Their father where he stands? |
| 5. Who is your mother?<br>(f.s.)       | Nyéna néwa kiyadé?<br>Your mother who?                  |
| 6. My mother is Maria.                 | Wuna néwa Mariya.<br>My mother Maria.                   |
| 7. What is your name?                  | Ména yé yaga?<br>Your name waht?                        |
| 8. My name is Bill.                    | Wuna yé Bil.<br>My name Bill.                           |
- 

#### Lesson 45

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Which is your village?<br>(m.s.)         | Méné yani gayé?<br>You which village?                          |
| 2. What is the name of your village?        | Ména gayé yé yaga?<br>Your village name what?                  |
| 3. My village is Yamikum                    | Wuna gayé Nyamikém.<br>My village Nyamikém.                    |
| 4. Where is your village?<br>(m.s.)         | Ména gayé yaba dé?<br>Your village where it.                   |
| 5. My village is close by.                  | Wuna gayé watékwa.<br>My village nearby.                       |
| 6. My village is near the Mitpim<br>(river) | Wuna gayé Métpémba dé tu.<br>My village Mitpim-near it stands. |
- 

#### Lesson 46

- |                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| 1. What is that by the tree?       | Wan samu dé mi bapaba ro?<br>That what it tree base-at sits? |
| 2. That is a boar.                 | Kara baalé déwa tékwa.<br>Male pig it standing.              |
| 3. What is that on top of the log? | Wan samu mi takuba?<br>That what wood on?                    |
| 4. It is a knife.                  | Wan kulaa.<br>That knife.                                    |
| 5. What is that under the log?     | Wan samu mi - gwaléba  |

5. What is that under the log?

Wan samu mi gwaléba.  
That what wood under?

6. It is a snake under the log.

Kaabe déwa rakwa mi gwaléba.  
Snake it sitting log under.

7. What is inside the house?

Awulaba samu dé las ro?  
Inside what it some sits?

8. White ants are there.

Dékna de ro  
White ants they sit.

---

### Lesson 47

1. Are you coming?  
(méné)

Méné yao.  
You come.

2. Yes, I'm coming.

O, wuné yao.  
Yes, I come.

3. How many children have you?  
(f.s.)

Nyéna baadi yagap?  
Your children how many?

4. I have two boys. One died.

Du nyaan vétik hét ro. Makurak dé  
kiyaak.  
Man child two they sit. One he  
died.

5. How did he die?

Samu ye dé kiyaak?  
What doing he died?

6. They did/ badly (sorcery).

Sépulak de yak.  
Crookedly they did.

7. I cry for him.

Déké wuné gérao.  
He-for I cry.

---

### Lesson 48

1. Have you an older brother?  
(m.s.) (same sex)

Ména némaadu dé ro?  
Your older brother he sits?

2. Have you an older sister?  
(f.s.)

Nyéna némaadu lé ro?  
Your older sister she sits?

3.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 3. No. I have younger brothers/<br>sisters only.                     | Némaadu kaapuk. Wayékna male de ro.<br>Older not. Younger only they sit. |
| 4. Did your younger brother go to<br>(m.s.) school?                  | Ména wayékna "skul"ét dé yék?<br>Your younger school-to he sent?         |
| 5. Is your grandparent sick?<br>(m.s.) (mother's/father's<br>father) | Ména mamu kiyakiya dé yo?<br>Your grandparent sickness he does?          |
| 6. I don't know. Is he sick?   | Awuknwak. Kiyakiya dé yo?<br>Don't know. Sickness he does?               |
- 

### Lesson 49

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. What is under the table?                                    | Jaabé gwaléba samu dé ro?<br>Table under what it sits?                         |
| 2. The black dog lies under the<br>table.                      | Gélé waasa jaabé gwaléba dé kwao.<br>Black dog table under it lies.            |
| 3. The salt is on the table.                                   | Kus jaabéba dé kwao.<br>Salt table-at it lies.                                 |
| 4. Why do you eat salt?<br>(m.s.)                              | Samuké méné kus ko?<br>Why you salt eat?                                       |
| 5. When did you <del>eat</del> work on Naba's<br>House? (m.s.) | Yani nyaa méné Nabana gaba jébaa ya<br>Which day you Naba's house-at work did. |
| 6. When did you pick your coffee?<br>(m.s.)                    | Yani nyaa méné kopi gélék?<br>Which day you coffee picked?                     |
| 7. When did you shell the coffee<br>(m.s.) beans?              | Yani nyaa méné kopi pékuk?<br>Which day you coffee shelled?                    |
- 

### Lesson 50

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Yesterday they did Lukas' work.        | Nalé de Lukaana jébaa yak.<br>Yesterday they Lukas'-poss. work did.        |
| 2. They did much work.                    | Arigék jébaa de yak.<br>Much work they did.                                |
| 3. Peter and Mark made a house-<br>frame. | Pita bét Mak ga bét vaa dug tawal<br>Peter and Mark house they dug placed. |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 4. We will go and tie the marata<br>the day after tomorrow. | Ma ye kaaké naané yo.<br>Day after tomorrow thatch-f.t. we f.t |
| 5. This is a new house.                                     | Kén kulé ga.<br>This new house.                                |
| 6. What vine did they tie the<br>house with?                | Samu baagwit de kaak?<br>What wine-with they thatched?         |
| 7. They thatched the house with<br>lawyer vine.             | Képat de kak.<br>Vine-with they thatched.                      |
- 

### Lesson 51

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Who 'sewed' the marata?                            | Kiyadé yaapa viyaak?<br>Who marata hit?  |
| 2. Ten from his village 'sewed' the<br>marata.        | Déku gayé taaba vétik de<br>yaapa viyaak.<br>His village hand two (10) they<br>marata hit. |
| 3. What kind of wood is this?                         | Kén samu mi?<br>This what wood?  |
| 4. This is 'taun' timber.                             | Kén wa.<br>This 'taun'.  |
| 5. Where is the doorway?                              | Guspété yaba dé tu?<br>Doorway <del>it</del> where it stands?                              |
| 6. The doorway is standing here.                      | Guspété déké tékwa.<br>Doorway it-here standing.   |
| 7. The digging stick is in the<br>front of the house. | Gésa maakna gaba dé tu.<br>Digging stick head house-in it stands                           |
- 

### Lesson 51 (b)

- |                           |  |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. That house is old.     | Wan jégwaa ga.<br>That old house.                      |
| 2. The thatch has rotted. | Yaapa débu nyáyé yak.<br>Thatchh it-completely rotted. |



- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 3. Put the food in the bag!                       | Gwalmu wutba mé waada.<br>Food bag-in imp. put.  |
| 4. Take the bananas from the bag!                 | Laapu mé jaattakna.<br>Bananas imp. take from.   |
| 5. Ask the man to carry the sick boy to Maprik.   | Mé wa kiyakiya yakwa nyaan<br>Mapriknét kure yédu.<br>imp. say sickness doing child<br>Maprik-to holding go-let-him. |
| 6. Take the wood in your hand!                    | Mi mé kure yé.<br>Wood imp. holding go.  |
| 7. Take the wood on your shoulder!                | Mi mé yaata yé.<br>Wood imp. carrying go.  |
| 8. Take the wood on your head!<br>(to woman only) | Mi mé sawe yé.<br>Wood imp. carrying on head go.   |
- 

#### Lesson 54

- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. Where is John?                    | Joh yaba dé?<br>John where he?  |
| 2. I haven't seen him.               | Kaapuk véwuren.<br>Not knew-I.  |
| 4. He went to hunt pigs in the bush. | Yaawiba baalé kéléké dé yék.<br>Bush-in pig hunt-to he went.                      |
| 5. Did he see a cassowary today?     | Bulaa sayéké dé vék.<br>Today cassowary he saw.                                   |
| 6. No, he saw a small bird only.     | Kaapuk. Makwal api male dé vék.<br>No. Small bird only he saw.<br>Jonét méné vék? |
| 7. Did you see John?<br>(m.s.)       | <del>Jon ménat dé vék?</del><br>John you he saw?                                  |
| 8. Did John see you?<br>(m.s.)       | Jon ménat dé vék?<br>John you he saw?   |
- 

#### Lesson 55

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Listen! A man is calling. | Mé véknwuno. Dé wao.<br>Imp. hear-let-us. He calls. |
|------------------------------|---|

2. To whom does he call?

Kiyadat dé wao?  
Who-to he calls?

3. What is he calling out?

Samu kudi dé wao?  
What talk he calls?

4. I don't know.

Kaapuk kutdén gwurén.  
Not knew-I.

5. Do you hear?  
(m.s.)

Méné véknwu?  
You hear?

6. No, I didn't hear.

Kaapuk véknwuwurén.  
Not heard-I.

7. I thought he calls to his wife.

Véknwuwurék déku taakwat dé wao  
Thought/heard-I his wife-to he call

---

### Lesson 56

1. You will help Simon.  
(m.s.)

Simon wale jébaa yaké méné yo.  
Simon with work do-f.t. you f.t.

2. Formerly he helped me.

Déknyénba wuné wale yadéka ané yak  
Formerly I with do-he-SC we-2 did

3. Now I repay him.

Bulaa dé wale jébaa yaké wuné yo.  
Now he with work do-f.t. I f.t.

4. Bill, you help Simon!

Bil mé yé. Méné Simon wale jébaa  
yaké yo.  
Bill imp. go. You Simon with work  
do-f.t. f.t.

5. John, you help me!

Jon mé <sup>ménu</sup> yaanému wuné wale  
jébaa yatu.  
John imp. come-you-SC I with  
work do-let-us-2.

6. Yes, I will help you today.

O, yaawuru. Méné wale bulaa yatu  
Yes, come-let me. You with now do-let-  
us-2

7. Later you will help me.

Wekna ané wunakun yaké yo.  
Later we-2 mine do-f.t. f.t.

---

## Lesson 57

1. Let your younger brother remain. (m.s.) Ména wayékna dé mé ro.  
Your younger brother he imp. sit.
  2. Let your digging stick stay. Ména gésa dé mé ro.  
Your digging-stick it imp.sit.
  3. Don't leave the taro. Bring it! Mayé rakwak. Mé kure yaa.  
Taro don't let it sit. Imp. holding come.
  4. Let him go to the village. Gayét dé mé yu.  
Village-to he imp. go.
  5. Call him to go to the garden! Mé waaménu abat yédu.  
Imp. call-you garden-to go-let him.
  6. I want to go with you. (m.s.) Wuné méné wale yéké wunék.  
I you with go-to I-like.
  7. Let us two eat coconut. Tépma katu.  
Coconut eat-let us two.
  8. Let us all eat meat. Kwaami kano.  
Meat eat-let us.
- 

## Lesson 58

1. I want to eat medicine. I'm sick. Kiyakiya yadéka wuné marasin  
kaké wunék.  
Sickness do-it-SC I medicine  
eat-to I.
2. I'm sorry for you (to man) Kape du. Poor man!  
I'm sorry for you (to woman) Kape taakwa. Poor woman!
3. What kind of sickness? Samu kiyakiya dé yo?  
What sickness he does?
4. ~~What kind of sickness~~ Ména sépé kwaapa yaa dé yo?  
Is your skin hot? Your skin all over hot it does?  
(m.s.)
5. Does your head pain? Ména maakna dé wulkuraknu?  
(m.s.) Your head it pains?
6. Have you diarrhoea? Di méné guriknu?  
(m.c.) Faeces you pour?
7. How many days have you been sick? Apu yagap méné kiyakiya yak?  
Day how many you sickness did?



## Lesson 59

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Take this medicine and eat!                         | Kéni 'marasin' mé kuré ka.<br>This medicine imp. holding eat.   |
| 2. Eat the medicine with water!                        | Gu wale 'marasin' mé ka.<br>Water with medicine imp.eat.  |
| 3. Eat two now, one later and<br>one at night!         | Vétik bulaa mé ka.<br>Two now i imp. eat.<br><br>Tatéwe nakurak kaké méné yo.<br>Later one eat-f.t. you f.t.<br><br>Gaan nakurak kaké méné yo.<br>Night one eat-f.t. you f.t. |
| 4. If you are still sick tomorrow<br>(m.s.) come back. | Séré kiyakiya yaran méné gwaamale<br>yaaké yo.<br>Tomorrow sickness do-if you back<br>come-f.t. f.t.  |
| 5. If the sickness finishes eat<br>all the medicine!   | Kiyakiya kaapuk yasakuran méné<br>'marasin' akwi kaké yo.<br>Sickness not do-keep on-if you<br>medicine all eat-f.t. f.t.   |
| 6. I heard your talk.<br>(m.s.)                        | Ména kudi wuné véknwuk.<br>Your talk I heard.   |
| 7. When will you take this medicine?<br>(m.s.)         | Yani nyaa kéni 'marasin' kaké<br>méné yo.<br>Which day this medicine eat-f.t.<br>you f.t.   |
- 

## Lesson 60

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Why are they beating the drums?                                     | Mi samuké de pukao.<br>Garamut why they beat.                                    |
| 2. They are beating the drums<br>because an important man has<br>died. | Némaa du débu kiyaadé k de mi<br>pukao.<br>Big man he died-he they drum<br>beat. |
| 3. When did he die?  | Yani nyaa dé kiyaak.<br>Which day he died.                                       |
| 4. He died this morning.   | Ganbaba dé kiyaak.<br>Morning-in he died.  |

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 5. What kind of sickness did he die from?                                   | Samu kiyakiya yadéka dé kiyaak.<br>What sickness do-he-S.C. he died.   |
| 6. He died of T.B.  | Mawulé waare dé kiyaak.<br>Heart rising he died.   |
| 7. Did he go to the hospital?   | 'Haus sik'nét dé yók kapu kaapuk.<br>Hospital- to he went or not.  |
| 8. He went to the hospital earlier and the doctor saw him and he came home. | Déknyénba 'Haus sik'ba radéka dokta védéka yae dé kiyaak.<br>Formerly hospital-at sit-he-S.C. doctor see-he-S.C. coming he died. |

---

### Lesson 61

- |                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Do you want to eat?<br>(m.s.)    | Kaké ménék?<br>Eat-to you-like   |
| 2. No, I am full.                   | Kaapuk. Biya dé yo.<br>No. Stomach it does.  |
| 3. Would you like to drink water?   | Gu las kaké ménék?<br>Water some eat-to you-like   |
| 4. I'm thirsty. I want to drink.    | Gutak dé yo. Gu kaké wunék.<br>Thirsty it does. Water drink-to I-like.                     |
| 5. Is there water in the bamboo?    | Kanyba gu las dé tu?<br>Bamboo-in water some it stands.                                    |
| 6. Wife, bring the bamboo of water. | Taakwa, kanyba tékwa gu mé kure yaa.<br>Woman, bamboo-in standing water imp.holding bring. |

---

### Lesson 63

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Having worked you perspired.<br>(m.s.) | Jébaa yaménéka dé waagéré putiyu.<br>Work do-you-S.C. it perspiration does. |
| 2. Having perspired you smell.<br>(m.s.)  | Waagéré putidéka yaama dé yo.<br>Perspiration do-it-S.C. smell it does.     |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 3. I worked hard and I did not wash.                       | Jébaa ye kapre di wuné yak.<br>Gu kaapuk yaakuwuren.<br>Work doing very much I did.<br>Water not washed-I |
| 4. I am ashamed.   | Nyékeri wuné yo.<br>Shame I do.   |
| 5. You also smell.<br>(m.s.)                               | Méné wawo yaama dé yo.<br>You also smell it does.   |
| 6. I washed this afternoon.                                | Garabu gu wuné yaakuk.<br>Afternoon water I washed.   |
| 7. Yes, but your clothes smell bad.                        | O, ména 'laplap' yaama dé yo.<br>Yes, your clothes smell it does.   |
| 8. Tomorrow when I wash myself I<br>shall wash my clothes. | Séré gu yaakute 'laplap'<br>yaakutnyéke wuné yo.<br>Tomorrow water washing clothes<br>wash-f.t. I f.t.    |

#### Lesson 64

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| 1. We are going to hunt pigs.                                 | Baalé kéléké naané yu.<br>Pig hunt-to we go.   |
| 2. Some men with dogs are chasing<br>pigs.                    | Du las dewa waasa wale baalé<br>kélékwa.<br>Men some they dog with pig<br>are chasing                                  |
| 3. After we have put nets down<br>we will wait.               | Wut vaatakne naané kawu ro.<br>Net having dug we waiting sit.  |
| 4. If the pig escapes the net we<br>will spear it.            | Baalé wut kaapuk yaaran vit<br>ye viyaaké naané yo.<br>Pig net not come-if spear-<br>with going hit-f.t. we f.t.       |
| 5. If a wild pig comes we will cut<br>off its tail.           | Yé baalé yaaran géní sékuké<br>naané yo.<br>Wild pig come-if tail cut-f.t.<br>we f.t.                                  |
| 6. If men say the pig is theirs we<br>will show them the tail | De yae naana baalé naadaran<br>géní wakwetnyéke naané yo.<br>They coming our pig say-they-if<br>tail show-f.t. we f.t. |

## Lesson 65

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. There is a big bird.                    | Némaa api waba lé ro.<br>Big bird there she sits.                            |
| 2. What sort of a bird? A cockatoo?        | Samu api. Waama?<br>What bird. Cockatoo?                                     |
| 3. Quickly hit it with a bird arrow.       | Présnyét mé bari viyaa.<br>Arrow-with imp. quickly hit.                      |
| 4. Oh, it's gone away too high.            | É, lébu yaage gék, awuré beg<br>it-completely running gone, up<br>therefore. |
| 5. Rain is falling.                        | Maas dé viyao.<br>Rain it falls.   |
| 6. Heavy rain is falling in the mountains. | Apakélé maas dé viyao nébuba.<br>Big rain it falls mountain-in.              |
- 

## Lesson 66

- |                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1. There is a big moon tonight.       | Nébulaa baapmu nétkna véké lé.<br>Now moon bright see-f.t. it.    |
| 2. It (moon) shines brightly.         | Nébulaa némaan nétkna véké lé.<br>Now big bright see-f.t. it.     |
| 3. Do you see the big star?<br>(m.s.) | Némaa kunét méné vu?<br>Big star you see?                         |
| 4. No. There are many stars.          | Kaapuk. Arigék kun dé tu.<br>No. Many star it stands.             |
| 5. Tomorrow it will be hot.           | Séré apakélé nyaa véké dé yo.<br>Tomorrow big sun see-f.t.it f.f. |
| 6. Now there is a strong wind.        | Nébulaa némaa wimut dé kuru.<br>Now big wind it blows.            |
- 

## Lesson 67

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1. What is that paper? | Wan samu nyéga?<br>That what paper/leaf? |
|------------------------|--|

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 2. It is a letter he wrote for Peter.            | Nyéga Pitaké dé yak.<br>Paper Peter-for he did.                     |
| 3. Can you read?<br>(m.s.)                       | Las rit méné yo?<br>Some read you do?                               |
| 4. No, I can't (read)                            | Las kaapuk kutdénwuré.<br>Some not knew-I.                          |
| 5. Later I will teach you.<br>(m.s.)             | Wekna ménat yakwetnyéke wuné yo.<br>Later you teach-f.t. I f.t.     |
| 6. Later I will teach you.<br>(alternative form) | Wekna ménat 'skul' yaké wuné yo.<br>Later you school do-f.t. I f.t. |

### Lesson 68

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. What will you do with the vine you are carrying?      | Samu yaké méné baagwi yaate yu.<br>What do-to you vine carrying go.                       |
| 2. Today we all will make a fence.<br>With what will you | Bulaa raatmu giké naané yo.<br>Today fence tie-to we f.t.                                 |
| 3. We want/intend-to make the fence with sago rib.       | Gawukné <del>t</del> Samuké raatmu giké aménék.<br>Sage rib-What fence tie-to we-like you |
| 4. We want/intend to make the fence with sago rib.       | Gawukné <del>t</del> raatmu giké naané.<br>Sago rib-with fence tie-to we-like.            |
| 5. Whose fence is it?                                    | Wan kiyadéna raatmu?<br>That who-poss. fence?   |
| 6. We made my fence.                                     | Wuna raatmu naané gik.<br>My fence we tied.   |

### Lesson 69

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. I am going to cook in the ashes, and eat. | Kadému tuwe kaké wuné yu.<br>Food cooking eat-to I go.                   |
| 2. I shall sit and talk with you.<br>(m.s.)  | Méné wale rate kudi bulké wunék.<br>You with sitting talk talk-to I-like |
| 3. What kind of soup do you make?<br>(m.s.)  | Samu kubi méné kubiyu?<br>What soup you make-soup?                       |
| 4. I make banana soup.                       | Laapu gu wuné kubiyu.<br>Banana water I make-soup.                       |

5. Will I scrape coconut for you? (m.s.) Ménéké wuné tépma bérao?  
You-for I coconut scrape?
6. No. You are an important man.  
The children only must scrape coconut. Kaapuk. Méné némaa du bege.  
Baadi male béraaké de yo.  
No. You big man because.  
Child only scrape-f.t. they f.t.

## Lesson 70

1. Did Moses wash clothes for the white man? Mosés déknyénba tuwangna laplap  
dé yakutnyék?  
Moses formerly whiteman-poss. clothes  
he washed.
2. Will he wash clothes for me? Wuna laplap sal yakutnyéké dé?  
My clothes perhaps wash-f.t. he?
3. He must draw and carry water. Gu dé tuwe yaataké yo.  
Water he drawing carry-f.t. f.t.
4. He will draw water, bring it, boil it and wash the clothes. Gu tuwe yaate ye dé yaa  
gu baakne dé laplap  
yakutnyéké yo.  
Water drawing carrying doing he hot  
water cooking he clothes  
wash-f.t. f.t.
5. When he has washed he will dry them on the line. Yakutnye dé baagwiba jaaréké yo.  
Washing he line-on dry-f.t. f.t.

## Lesson 71

1. May I cook your food? (m.s.) Wuné ménéké gwalmu sérakkwéké wunék  
I you-for food cook-for you-to I-lil
2. Moses will cook my food. Mosés wuna gwalmu séraktiyaaké dé.  
Moses my food cook-for-me-f.t. he.
3. I have cooked for Europeans for two years. Kwaaré vetik wuné sérakkwe yo  
tuwangké.  
Year two I cook-for-them do  
white people-for.
4. Can you cook food (vegetables)? (m.s.) Kadému las méné séraknu?  
Food some you cook?

5. Yes, I can cook. I can cook bread too. O, wuné séraknu. Bret wuné tu. Yes, I cook. Bread I bake.
6. You go and ask Mr. Jack for work. Mé yé méné jébaaké Masta Jekné waataké yo. Imp. go you work-for Mr. Jack ask-f.t. f.t.

## Lesson 72

1. Give us some food! Méné kadému las mé tiyaa naané ké. You food some imp. give us-to.
2. Let us sit and talk. Rate kate naané bulké yo. Sitting eating we talk-f.t. f.t.
3. After talking we will go. Kudi bultakne naané yé ké yo. Speech having talked we go-f.t. f.t.
4. A big rain is coming. You go quickly. Némaa maas viyaaké dék. Bari mé yégunu. Big rain fall-to it-likes. Quickly imp. go-you.
5. After we have eaten we will go. Katakne wakna yé ké naané yo. Having eaten later go-f.t. we f.t.

## Lesson 73

1. Why did the man die? Samuké dé kiyaak? Why he died?
2. He was sick but I don't know who worked the sorcery. Kiyakiya yadé dé kiyaak. Kaapuk kutdén gwurén kiyadé kus mayéra yak. Sickness did-he he died. Not knew-I who sorcery did
3. When the flies come (from the grave) we will know whose village did it. Wekna saat yaaladu naané kutdén ké yo yani gait yé ké déy. Later flies come-up we know-f.t. f.t. which village-to go-f.t. it f.t.

4. Baan seed joining we will hold a pig. We did not poison him. (work sorcery on) Baan paaté naané baalé kutké yo. Naané dérét kaapuk kus mayéra yanan. Baan seed we pig hold-f.t. f.t. We him no poison did-we.

#### Lesson 74

1. Are you asleep?  
(m.s.) Méné kwao.  
You sleep.
2. No. I'm just resting. Kaapuk. Bakna wuné kwao.  
No. Just I sleep/lie.
3. I'm going to look for my black pig. Wuna géle baalé sékalké wuné yu.  
My black pig look-for-to I go.
4. Let me go with you. Vétiti ané yéke yo.  
Two-together we go-f.t. f.t.
5. The pig did not come home. I have not given it food. Baalé kaapuk yaalén gat. Kadému  
Kaapuk kwayéwuré.  
Pig not came-it house-to. Food  
Feed not gave-I.
6. The pig did not come home. It has had a litter in the bush. Baalé kaapuk gayét yaalén. Ani  
yaawiba nyaan lé kéraak.  
Pig not village-to came-it. That  
bush-in child she bore.
7. If your pig has many piglets give one to me and I'll look after it for you. Ména baalé arigék kéraeléran nak  
kuttiyamménu yakwakwewuru.  
Your pig many bear-she-if one  
hold-for me care for-for you-let

#### Lesson 75

1. Have you any corned meat?  
(m.a.) 'Kona mit' las méné taknak?  
Corned meat some you put?
2. How much money for one tin? 'Mak' yagap kwayéke wuné yo  
nakurakké.  
Money how much give-f.t. I f.t.  
one-for.



- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 3. How much for fish?                                      | Gukwami 'mak' yagap?<br>Fish money how much?  |
| 4. Do you want one corned meat<br>(m.s.) and one fish?     | 'Kon mit nak, gukwami nak kéraaké<br>méné yo?<br>Corned meat one, fish one buy-f.t.<br>you f.t.                     |
| 5. I'll buy two tins of fish.                              | Gukwami vétik kéraaké wunék.<br>Fish two buy-f.t. I-like.   |
| 6. I have many children but I<br>did not bring much money. | Wuna baadi arigék. Wuné 'mak)<br>arigék kaapuk kure yaawurén.<br>My child many. I money<br>many not holding came-I. |
- 

## Lesson 76

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. After I ate yesterday I slept.                  | Nalé katakne wuné kwaak.<br>Yesterday having eaten I slept.        |
| 2. After having done that yesterday<br>I cut wood. | Nalé yatakne mi wuné vélék.<br>Yesterday having done wood I cut.   |
| 3. Yesterday when I went he ate.                   | Nalé wuné yéwuréka dé kak.<br>Yesterday I go-I-SC he ate.          |
| 4. Now it is raining and so we sit.                | Bulaa maas viyaadéka naané ro.<br>Now rain beat-it-SC we sit.      |
| 5. While I was coming he slept.                    | Wuné yaawuréka dé kwaak.<br>I come-I-SC he slept.                  |
| 6. Tomorrow when I come you (m.s.)<br>will eat.    | Séré wuné yaawuru méné kaké y<br>Tomorrow I come-I-SC you est-ft f |
-