



Lessons in Fijian



FIJIAN

Spelling and Pronunciation

Although one's first guide to pronunciation is that of a speaker of Fijian, from time to time it is necessary to pronounce words from the written form. The Fijian spelling system has such a high degree of consistency between symbol and sound that an acceptable pronunciation will be possible in most cases.

It must be remembered, however, that the relationship between a sound and the letter that symbolizes it is arbitrary. Failure to recognize this has led to a proliferation of criticisms about the Fijian spelling system, mostly because forms are not pronounced as they would be if they were English words. In the explanation below, English examples are used to give an approximation of the Fijian pronunciation. But they serve as only an approximation, and no more.

CONSONANTS

Approximate English Equivalent

p¹

p (Without the puff of air that accompanies an English p in words like pin. Closer to the p in spin.)

NOTES

1. p is used only in borrowed words.

n n (as in English not.)

g ng (as in English sing.)

r No English symbol. This sound is made by trilling or tapping the tip of the tongue against the gum ridge. Spanish has a similar r sound.

dr No English symbol. This sound, although interpreted as dr is actually the above r sound preceded by n.

l l (as in English like, but made with the tip of the tongue touching the back of the teeth rather than the gum ridge.)

w w (as in English wet.)

y y (made with less tenseness of muscles than the English sound. This sound occurs only before a.)

VOWELS

Fijian has five vowels, thereby using the same vowel symbols that English does. But there the similarity ends. The sounds represented are nearer to those of Spanish or Latin. Although four of the Fijian vowels sound similar to the English vowels in the words given as equivalents, the former do not end in a glide. For the first four of the following examples, only the starting point of the

- t (made with the tip of the tongue on the back of the teeth, rather than on the gum ridge, as in English. Also with less air--more like stone than tone.)
- k (more like ski than key. In faster speech, particularly before an unstressed vowel, there is not a definite stoppage of air, but only a narrowing of the passage. It also may become voiced in this position. No English example can be given, but the sound is similar to the g in German sagen.)
- b mb (like mb in member.)
- d nd (like nd in candy.)
- q ng (like ng in finger.)
- v No English symbol. This consonant sounds very similar to English v, but is made by narrowing the opening between the lips, rather than between the lower lip and upper teeth, as in English.
- c th (as in then.)
- s s (as in English sing.)
- m m (as in English mat.)

Diphthongs

Although vowels like that in English make do not occur in Fijian, some similar ones do. In vei 'for', there is more articulation of the i than the off-glide in make. But in faster speech, sequences like this become more and more like diphthongs.

Stress

In any series of syllables, some are pronounced with more loudness, or stress, than others. In some cases, the stress is predictable. It will occur under the following conditions:

1. On long vowels.
2. On the second-to-last vowel, unless the last vowel is long.
3. In four-syllable words, on not only the second-to-last syllable, but also the first.

For longer words, only conditions 1 and 2 hold. Other stresses are unpredictable.

PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

Someone learning a second language has a tendency to interpret the sounds he hears in terms of his own language. Thus he produces what is commonly called a foreign accent. The following drills are aimed to give the student practice with the sounds of Fijian that are likely to be most difficult for a speaker of English to

English sound, and not its off-glide, should be used as a model.

i English eat.

e English make.

o English boat.

u English move.

a The a in English father is a better example than those preceding; there is no off-glide in either the English or the Fijian sound.

Long vowels

In describing English sounds, the term 'long' was traditionally applied to certain vowels and referred mainly to the quality of the sound. For Fijian the term is used in quite a different sense--that of duration. The difference between i and ī is that the latter lasts longer than the former. Each of the five vowels can occur long, and there are pairs of words that differ only in that one has a short vowel, and the other has a long one. Failure to mark this difference is one of the major weaknesses of the traditional spelling system. In the present teaching material, as well as in recent grammars and dictionaries, long vowels are marked as above--with a macron.

nū 'benumbed'	new (one dialect)
wē 'trace'	way

B. Repeat the Fijian.

2. Fijian vowel sequences vs. English diphthongs.

In certain positions, Fijian vowel sequences are similar to English diphthongs. But for Fijian, there are two peaks, compared with one for the English examples.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

Fijian	English
tai 'seacoast'	tie
tau 'fall (rain)'	town
tao 'entangled'	town
tei 'plant'	take
tou (plant)	ow
bai 'fence'	by
Bau 'Bau'	bough
bei 'accuse'	bay
bou 'house post'	bow
cai 'copulate'	thy
cau 'present'	thou
cei 'who'	they
cou 'bald'	though
dau 'expert'	endow
dei 'firm'	day
dou 'you three'	dough
kai 'shell'	kite

to recognize and produce.

1. Fijian long vowels vs. English diphthongs.

Here, a long vowel lasts longer in duration than a short vowel, and there is not significant change in quality. In the following exercise, Fijian long vowels are contrasted with similar English diphthongs--that is glided vowels.

A. Listen, but don't repeat

Fijian	English
tī 'tea'	tea
tō 'combine'	tow
tū 'stand'	two
kī (fish)	key
kē 'here'	Kay
kū 'bite'	coo
bī 'heavy'	be
bō 'seize'	bow
bū 'drinking coconut'	boo
dī 'empty'	D
dē 'animal excrement'	day
dō 'rotten'	dough
dū 'indeed' (dialect)	do
mī 'urinate'	me
mē 'goat'	may
sō 'some'	so
mū 'buttocks'	moo

soke 'knot'	soki 'pick fruit by twisting'
kele 'anchor'	keli 'dig'
sole 'covered with mats'	soli 'give'
sore 'seed'	sori 'tie reeds'

B. Repeat.

5. Initial g.

The use in the Fijian spelling system of g for [ŋ] stems from a convention established elsewhere in the Pacific by the early missionaries. It is similar to the final sound in English sing, but its occurrence in word-initial position in Fijian presents special problems to speakers of English.

A. Listen to the first series, then repeat.

aga	āga	āga	ḡa	ga
[Repeat five times]				

ogo	ōgo	ōgo	ḡo	go
[Repeat five times]				

igi	īgi	īgi	ḡi	gi
[Repeat five times]				

ege	ēge	ēge	ḡe	ge
[Repeat five times]				

ugu	ūgu	ūgu	ḡu	gu
[Repeat five times]				

B. Repeat

ḡa 'gape'	gai 'pet pig'
galu 'dumb'	gatu 'tapa'
gē 'do'	ḡi 'to squeal'
gone 'child'	ḡu 'ernest'
gunu 'drink'	gusu 'mouth'

kau 'tree'	cow
kei 'of'	Kay
kou 'shout'	coat

B. Repeat the Fijian.

3. Long vs. short vowels.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

kila 'wild'	kilā 'know'
mila 'itchy'	milā 'scratch'
tara 'built'	tarā 'touch'
toro 'shave'	torō 'pig sty'
cula 'needle'	culā 'sew'
lolo 'coconut juice'	lolō (type of tree)
kaka 'stutter'	kakā 'parrot'
kola 'cut in pieces'	kolā (transitive)

B. Repeat

4. Final -e vs. -i.

Although in faster speech there is some falling together of these two sounds, they are kept distinct in slower speech.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

sise (fish)	sisi 'slide'
kabe 'skin covering coconut leaf'	kabi 'adhere'
qase 'old person'	qasi 'crawl'
yate 'liver'	yati 'move slowly'
teke 'kick'	teki 'claim'

C. Listen, but don't repeat.

rā rō rū

rai rogo rusi

rau roka ruku

rawa roko ratu

rū rou rui

D. Repeat.

In faster speech, the sound is often made by tapping the gum ridge only once with the tip of the tongue. It is similar to the articulation of a medial /t/ in American English.

E. Listen, but don't repeat.

later mutter

latter water

matter butter

batter city

better pity

F. Repeat.

G. Listen, but don't repeat.

cara 'clear path' koro 'village'

cure 'prize' kiri 'tickle'

ciri 'drift' kara 'pole canoe'

cori 'tether' kere 'ask'

coro 'single' kiro 'hollow'

H. Repeat.

I. Listen, but don't repeat.

C. Negative drill.

Some learners substitute [g] or [ng] for ɣ. Listen to the following mispronunciations.

gone [gone]

galu [galu]

gusu [ngusu]

gatu [ngatu]

D. Repeat

gone galu gusu gatu

E. Discrimination drill.

Respond with right or wrong for the following attempts to produce an initial [n].

na	RIGHT	nusu	RIGHT	nɪ	RIGHT
ga	WRONG	gusu	WRONG	nɪ	RIGHT
ngone	WRONG	ngusu	WRONG	noŋe	RIGHT
nunu	RIGHT	nū	RIGHT	gatu	WRONG
ŋe	WRONG	naɪ	RIGHT	ngē	WRONG

6. Trilled or flap r.

For the production of a tongue-tip trill, the tongue is not manipulated voluntarily, but instead moved by the air stream. Although the sound does not occur in the English sound system, some children produce it when imitating a motor or a machine gun.

A. Demonstration. Listen, but do not repeat.

[r̄]. . .

B. Repeat

8. Prenasalized stops b, d, and g.

These prenasalized stops are very similar to English mb, nd, and ng (as in finger), but in Fijian they occur in word-initial position as well as medial. Initially, the nasalization before the [b] and the [d] may be rather weak; that before [g] is maintained.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

bā 'fish fence'	dā 'feces'	qā 'shell'
bai 'fence'	dara 'slip'	qai 'then'
bēbē 'butterfly'	dau 'commit adultery'	qalo 'swim'
bī 'heavily laden'	vodo 'ride'	oqō 'this'
coko 'clap'	keda 'us'	vuga 'many'

9. Prenasalized trill or flap.

The sound that is written dr is phonetically a sequence of n plus a trilled or flapped r. The d is a result of the movements the tongue goes through in the transition from n to r.

A. Listen, but don't repeat.

drā 'blood'	vadra 'pandanus'
drau 'leaf'	kedra 'their'
drē 'pull'	tadra 'dream'
dri 'sea cucumber'	
drō 'run away'	

B. Repeat.

rā	rō	rū
rai	rogo	rusi
rau	roka	ruku
rawa	roko	ratu
rī	rou	ruī

J. Repeat.

7. Contrast between Fijian v [β] and English v [v].

[not to be taped]

Fijian v, although very similar in sound to English v, is not produced with the lips and the teeth, but with both lips instead. The lips are rather spread, not rounded.

A. Demonstration [visual] of the difference between

Fijian and English v.

Fijian	English
vā 'four'	/va/
vei 'where'	/vey/
vou 'new'	/vow/
vau 'hibiscus'	vow
via 'want'	via
vō 'urinal'	/vow/

B. Repeat.

vā	vō	vū
vei	vatu	vosa
vou	vola	vua
vau	voli	vudi
via	vonu	vuka

that there is sometimes a meaning change in the transfer. But the Fijian forms are at least partially predictable from the English sources.

Because of the nature of the two sound systems--English and Fijian--the loans have been adapted to fit the Fijian system and still, for the most part, sound as close to the original model as possible. The changes that occur are due not only to the differences in the lists of vowels and consonants, but also to the way they pattern in each system. An English syllable is a phonemically complex unit, capable of beginning with as many as three consonants (/ɜrnsts/Ernst's). However, a Fijian syllable consists either of a vowel alone, or a consonant followed by a vowel. The result of this difference in structures is that English consonant clusters are either reduced for the Fijian form, or they are separated by inserted vowels. Since final consonants do not occur in Fijian, either reduction occurs, or a final vowel is added.

The following charts show possible correspondences for English and Fijian sounds.

English borrowings

As the Fijians' contact with English-speaking people increased, it was inevitable that they would accept not only the foreigners' contributions to their culture, but also their names for these gifts. These are some examples:

alakaolo	alcohol
aijini	hygiene
aua	hour
misila	measles
manuā	man-of-war

By 1941 (the date of the Fijian dictionary), it is likely that the number of English borrowings in use was already high. However, the dictionary lists fewer than 250. In 1968, approximately 450 pages of newspaper text were culled for borrowings, and over 500 were counted, not including proper names. The disparity between the numbers shows that it is difficult for beginning students of the language to read the newspaper with the aid of the dictionary, since many of the Fijian spellings seem quite unlike to English source words; and many of its meanings are rather different in Fijian. In addition to the borrowings omitted in 1941 and those that have come into use after that date, there are some like kōteme 'god damn (it)' and konovoe 'succession of men having intercourse with one woman' (English 'convoy') that are not likely to find their way into a dictionary compiled by a missionary. The examples show that the English sources for the borrowings are not always obvious, and

Consonant Correspondences

ENGLISH	FIJIAN	ENGLISH	FIJIAN
r	p v	z	s
t	t	ʒ	s
k	k	h	∅
mp	b	ç	s ti ji
nt	d	nç	d
ŋk	q	y	ji j ti
b	v b p	nʝ	di
mb	b	m	m
d	d t	n	n
nd	d dr	ç	ç h
g	k	l	l u
ʝç	q	r	r
θ	c t	w	w u
f	f v	y	i y
s	s		
^v s	s(1) s		
ð	c		
v	v		

Vowel Correspondences

ENGLISH	FIJIAN
iy	i
i	i
ey	e
e	e
	a
æ	e
	a
ɪ	e
o	a
	o
a	a
aw	au
ay	ai
uw	u
u	u
ow	o
	ou
o	o
oy	oi

The added vowels are difficult to predict. i and e are by far the most common, with o sometimes occurring after l, a after k, and u after m. But in some words, assimilation takes place, and the added vowel is the same as surrounding vowels.

LESSONS IN

FIJIAN

A i matai ni lēsoni¹

(Greetings; Where?; Classroom and language-learning expressions; Polite expressions)

I. Dialogue for memorization.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A. Sā yadra. | Good morning. |
| B. NI ² sā bula. | Greetings. |
| A. Oni ² sā lako ki vei? | Where are you going? |
| B. Ki na māketē. ¹ | To the market. |
| A. E vei beka ³ na māketē? | Where's the market? |
| B. Oyā. Daru ⁴ lako. | Over there. Let's go. |
| A. Io. Sā vinaka. | OK. Good. |

NOTES

1. Lēsoni shows some of the commonest patterns for loan words. The consonants provided no problems for the new form; phonetically Fijian l, s, and n are not much different from the corresponding English sounds. The first vowel is to be expected, but the second is probably the influence of English spelling. The i added at the end is most common, particularly after n and other dental or alveolar sounds. Since Fijian regularly stresses the second-to-last vowel, some forms similar to this one have a long first vowel, thus stressing that one and matching more closely the English stress pattern. This, along with the Commonwealth pronunciation of syllable-final r, accounts for the long vowel in māketē, in the dialogue.

2. Oni can be plural, but here it is a polite form for one person. For many of the o- pronouns, ko- also appears. O- forms usually occur at the beginning of sentences and elsewhere in faster speech. There is no difference in meaning.

3. Beka is also used for politeness. It has the effect of making a request or suggestion less abrupt.

4. Daru refers to two people, the speaker and the person spoken to. It is called 'inclusive,' since it includes the latter.

II. Repetition drill.

Repeat the following after the model.

Sā yadra	Good morning.
Sā bula	Greetings.
Sā bula vinaka.	Greetings.
Sā yadra, saka.	Good morning, sir.
Sā bula, saka.	Greetings, sir.
Drau bula.	Greetings to you (2).
Dou bula.	Greetings to you (3).
Ni sa bula, na marama kei na tūraga.	(greetings to a crowd)
Sā moce.	Goodbye.
Sā moce, saka.	Goodbye, sir.

III. Repetition drill.

Greeting

Response

Sā bula.	Ni sā bula.
Sā yadra.	Ni sā yadra.
Vinaka na cakacaka.	Io.
Ni mai kana mada. ¹	Sā vinaka. (yes)
O bula vinaka?	Sā vinaka vakalevu. (no) ²
Sā moce.	Io, vaka-lailai.
Drau bula.	Ni sā moce.
	Ia, vinaka na bula.

NOTES

1. Mada is used to make commands or requests less abrupt. The English equivalent might be "would you mind. . .?"
2. These two expressions do not always refer to 'yes' and 'no'. It can be the intonation that makes the distinction.

V. Simple substitution drill.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence pattern</u>
mākete	E vei beka na mākete?
tūraga	E vei beka na mākete?
marama	E vei beka na tūraga?
vale	E vei beka na marama?
vale lailai	E vei beka na vale?
koro	E vei beka na vale lailai?
mākete	E vei beka na koro?
	E vei beka na mākete?

VI. Supplementary dialogue.

A: O ¹ cei na yacamunī?	What's your name?
B: Na yacaqu o Rusi. Na yacamunī?	My name's Rusi. Your name?
A: Oiau, o Jone.	I'm John.
B: Onī lako mai vei?	Where do you come from?
A: Au lako mai Hawaii. Onī sa lako mai vei?	I come from Hawaii. Where do you come from?
B: Au lako mai Bau.	I come from Bau.

VII. Work phrases and classroom expressions.

Yalo vinaka.	Please.
Tale mada.	Again.
Vaka-mālua.	Slowly, take it easy.
Vaka-totolo.	Fast.
Vosoti au.	Pardon me.
Tulou. ²	Pardon me.
Sā dodonu?	It is right?
Io.	Yes.
Sega.	No.
Au sega ni kilā.	I don't know.
E sega ni macala.	I don't understand. (it's not
<i>ni ko na pūnana (mai) qai'll be happy)</i>	clear)
<u>Au nūi taka</u>	I hope.
<u>Daru sota tale</u>	Will see you.

NOTES

1. O (or ko in slower speech) occurs before proper nouns, koya 'he, she', and cei 'who' when another marker is not used. For example, in Au lako mai Hawaii, o is not used before Hawaii, since mai is used.

2. Tulou (or tilou) is always used if someone passes something, stands, or reaches over another person's head, particularly if that person is of high rank. It is also said when walking through a crowded area with little walking space. It is not used in the other ways that English 'excuse me' or 'pardon me' is used; that is, to attract someone's attention, to take leave, or to apologize for an impolite action.

A cava beka na vosa vakavālagi ni _____?	What's the English word for _____?
A cava beka na vosa vakaviti ni _____?	What's the Fijian word for _____?
A cava beka na kena i balebale na _____?	What's the meaning of _____?
Vinaka.	Thank you. (good)
Vinaka vaka-levu.	Thank you very much.

VIII. Vocabulary.

a	common article
a i	the
au	1st person singular
balebale, i	meaning
Bau	island name
beka	perhaps, if you please, expressing doubt
bula	live, recover from illness; alive, sound in health; life, <u>sa bula</u> 'good day, hello'
cakacaka	work
cava	what, which
cei	who
daru	1st person dual inclusive
dodonu	right, correct, straight
dou	2nd person trial
drau	2nd person dual
e	(1) verbal particle, (2) in, at
ia	but, and; sometimes also as a variant on <u>io</u> 'yes'
io	yes
kana	eat
kei	with, and
ki	to, towards
kilā	know
koro	village
koyā, oyā	that, there (distant)
lako	go
lēsoni	lesson (Engl.)

macala	clear, plain, intelligible
mada	please; used to make a command or suggestion less abrupt
māketē	market (Engl.)
marama	lady
matai	first
moce	sleep, goodbye
-muni	2nd person plural or singular polite
na	marker for common nouns
ni	of
nī	2nd person plural. See <u>oni</u>
o	marker for proper nouns. Also, <u>ko</u>
oia	contraction of <u>ko-i-au</u>
oni	2nd person plural or singular polite. Also, <u>konf</u>
-qu	1st person singular
sā	verbal particle
saka	sir, madam
sega	no
sega ni	not
tale	again
tulou	pardon me
tūrāga	chief
vaka-lailai	a little
vaka-levu	greatly, a lot
vaka-mālua	slowly
vaka-totolo	fast
Vaka-vālagi	English
Vaka-viti	Fijian
vale	house
vale lailai	toilet
vei	where
vinaka	good, thank you
vosa	speak, talk; word, talk, speech, language
vosoti au	pardon me
yaca	name
yadra	awake, good morning
yalo vinaka	please

FIJIAN

A i ka rua ni lēsoni

(Who? Equational sentences¹ Attribution)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- | | | |
|-------|---|----------------------------|
| John: | O cei oyā? | Who's that? |
| Rusi: | O Pita. | It's Peter. |
| John: | E kai ² Viti o
koya? | Is he Fijian? |
| Rusi: | Io. E gone ³ ni
Vanua Levu. | Yes. He's from Vanua Levu. |
| John: | A cava na nona
cakacaka? | What's his work? |
| Rusi: | E qase ni vuli. | He's a teacher. |
| John: | E koro ni vuli
cava? | Which school? |
| Rusi: | Queen Victoria
School. | Queen Victoria School. |
| John: | E koro ni vuli
vinaka? | Is it a good school? |
| Rusi: | Io. E dua na
koro ni vuli
vinaka. | Yes. It's a good school. |

1. The phrases in the equational sentences can be marked thus:

(o cei) (oyā)
(a cava) (na nona cakacaka)
(e kai Viti) (o koya)

2. Kai refers to an inhabitant of a place. Once used only for males, it can now be used for females also.

3. The literal meaning of gone is 'child'.

II. Repetition.

O cei na tūraga oyā?

Who's that chief?

O cei na marama oyā?

Who's that lady?

O cei o koya?

Who's he?

O cei oyā?

Who's that (distant)?

O cei oqō?

Who's this?

O cei oqori?

Who's that (by addressee)?

O cei o ira?

Who are they (plural)?

O cei na yacamunī?

What's your name?

III. Simple substitution.

Cue

oqō

o koya

na tūraga

na marama

na yacamunī

na qase ni vuli

na yacana

Sentence pattern

O cei oqō?

O cei oqō?

O cei o koya?

...

IV. Repetition.

Na koro ni vuli cava?

Which school?

Na makete cava?

Which market?

Na leseni cava?

Which lesson?

Na koro cava?

Which village?

Na tūraga cava?

Which chief?

Na marama cava?

Which lady?

V. Simple substitution.

Pattern: Na koro ni vuli cava?

Cue

koro ni vuli

Sentence patternNo koro ni vuli cava?

Na koro ni vuli cava?

māketē.
lēsoni
koro
tūrāga
marama
tamata
yalewa
tagane
gone
cakacaka

...

VI. Repetition.

E dua na gone.	A child.
E dua na cauravou.	A youth.
E dua na vale.	A house.
E dua na qase.	An old person.
E dua na qase ni vuli.	A teacher.
E dua na koro.	A village.
E dua na koro ni vuli.	A school.
E dua na niu.	A coconut.
E dua na vū ni niu.	A coconut tree.
E dua na vū ni kau.	A tree.

VIIa. Simple substitution.

Cue

mātai
tūrāga
dau teitei
kai Viti
kai Merika
kai mua
buli
tamata vinaka
cauravou
qase

Sentence pattern

E dua na qase ni vuli o koya.

E dua na mātai o koya.

E dua na tūrāga o koya.

E dua na dau teitei o koya.

...

VIIb.

Cue

koro ni vuli
qase
qase ni vuli

Sentence pattern

Na koro cava?

Na koro ni vuli cava?

Na qase cava?

Na qase ni vuli cava?

gone
gone vuli
vale
cauravou
yalewa
tagane.

VIII. Simple substitution.

Cue

o Pita
o koya
oiaua
o iko
na tamata oqo
na cauravou oqo
na yalewa oqo
na turaga oyā
na gone vuli oqo
na qase ni vuli oqo

Sentence pattern

E dua na kai Viti o koya.
E dua na kai Viti o Pita.
E dua na kai Viti o koya.
E dua na kai Viti oiaua.

IX. Repetition.

Repeat the above sentences after the model, which now has question intonation.

X. Question and answer.

The following questions themselves serve as a model for the answer. Only io 'yes' need be added, and the intonation changed from question to statement. The word order remains the same.

Question

Answer

E dua na gone vuli o koya? Io, e dua na gone vuli o koya.

mataisau
turaga
kai mua
kai Viti
gone vuli
qase ni vuli
cauravou
marama
dau teitei
tamata vinaka
buli

XI. Repetition.

Na tūruga levu	The big chief
Na tūruga vinaka	The good chief
Na vale vinaka	The good house
Na vale levu	The big house
Na vale lailai	The small house, the toilet
Na koro lailai	The small village
Na koro levu	The big village
Na vale batabatā	The cool house
Na vale balavu	The long house
Na vale tabu	The church (lit. sacred house)

XII. Simple substitution.

Pattern: E dua na vale vinaka

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence pattern</u>
	E dua na vale <u>vinaka</u> .
cā	E dua na vale <u>cā</u> .
levu	E dua na vale <u>levu</u> .
lailai	
katakata	
batabatā	
tabu	
balavu	
tūruga	

XIII. Variable slot drill.

One or the other of the underlined words in the model may be replaced by the cue.

<u>Cue</u>	(<u>Sentence</u>
	E dua na <u>tamata vinaka</u> .
cā	E dua na tamata <u>cā</u> .
koro	E dua na koro <u>cā</u> .
yalewa	
mātai	
gone	
lailai	
vale	
batabatā	

1. Vale tabu is the Catholic term for church building. The Wesleyans use vale ni lotu.

draki
vinaka
cā
buli
balavu
vu ni niu

XIV. Question and answer.

Pattern: A cava oqō? 'What's this?'

Cue (with pictures)

Response

vū ni niu
vale
vale lailai
vale tabu
yalewa
tagane
gone
koro
mātaisau
gone dau
dau teitei

Oqori na vū ni niu.
Oqori na vale.
Oqori na vale lailai.
...

XV. Vocabulary.

balavu
batabatā
buli
cā
cauravou
dau
dau teitei
draki
dua

long, tall
cold, coolness
administrative official
bad, evil, ruin
youth
expert
farmer
weather
ōne; preceding nouns it becomes
an indefinite article as e dua
na tamata 'a man'

gone
gone dau
gone vuli
iko
ira
ka

child
fisherman
student
2nd person singular
3rd person plural
as i ka prefix forming ordinal
numerals from cardinals;
i ka rua 'second'

kai
kai mua
katakata
kau

inhabitant of
sailor
hot, feverish
wood, stick, tree

koro ni vuli	a school
koya	3rd person singular
lailai	small
levu	big, great, large
mātai	smart, expert, skilled; carpenter
mātaisau	carpenter
Merika	America. Also Amerika
mua	as in <u>kai mua</u> 'sailor'
-na	3rd person singular
niu	coconut
oqō	here, this (by the speaker)
oqori	there, that (by the addressee)
qase	old person
qase ni vuli	teacher
rua	two
tabu	sacred, forbidden
tagane	male
tamata	person
teitei, i	farm, garden plot
vale tabu	church building
Vanua Levu	second largest island in the Fiji Group
Viti	Fiji
vū	root, source
vuli	learn
vū ni kau	tree
vū ni niu	coconut tree
yalewa	woman

FIJIAN

A i ka tolu ni lēsoni

(Comment-topic¹ ; Where?; Locative phrases; Review of equational sentences; Question intonation)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A: A cava e cakava tiko? What's he doing?
o koya?

B: E cakacaka tiko. He's working.

A: E cakacaka tiko Where's he working?
e vei?B: E cakacaka tiko mai He's working in Suva.
Suva.A: E levu na nona Lots of work?
cakacaka?

B: Io. E levu dina. Yes. Really lots.

A: Sā³ dedē na nona Has he worked there long?
cakacaka e kea?B: Io. Sā tolu na Yes, three years.
yabaki.

1. The comment part of a sentence tells what is happening. It is similar to the predicate in English. The topic states the doer of the action or the subject of the comment. Note that in English that the topic is mentioned first, and then something is said about it. In Fijian, the order for many sentence types is reversed.

Notice that in the second, third, and fourth lines in the dialogue, the topic (which could be o koya 'he') is omitted. This is normal conversational style; if the topic were restated in each sentence, the style would be stilted. The drills, which do not attempt to be conversational, include both the comment and the topic.

2. Tiko, which means literally 'to stay', is used after the verb to indicate a progressive or habitual action.

3. In many sentences, sā and e are interchangeable. At times, sā is more emphatic than e. Attempts to explain the difference more explicitly have usually failed. Imitate the model.

II. Repetition drill.

E cakacaka tiko o koya.	He's working.
E moce tiko o Rusi.	Rusi's sleeping.
O moku siga ¹ tiko o iko.	You're wasting time.
E dabe tiko na qase.	The old man is sitting down.
E cici tiko na gone.	The child is running.
E cici tiko o koya.	He's running.
E vosa tiko o Jone.	John's talking.
E laga sere tiko o Mere.	Mary's singing.
E qalo tiko o Rusi.	Rusi's swimming.
E qoli tiko o koya.	He's fishing.

IIIa. Simple substitution.

Cue

lako
kana
laga sere
moce
qalo
qoli
moku siga
vosa
qito
tu cake
dabe
cici
gāde
vaka-cegu

Sentence

E cakacaka tiko o koya.

E lako tiko o koya.

E kana tiko o koya.

IIIb.

Cue

rua
tolu

[The instructor continues the drill with numbers up to ten.]

Sentence

E dua² na gone.

E rua na gone.

E tolu na gone.

1. Moku siga means literally 'kill the day'.

2. Numeral fit into the same slot as the verbs in the previous drills. E rua na gone means literally 'are two the children'; an idiomatic translation is 'two children' or 'there are two children'.

IV. Question and answer.

a. With pictures.

Sample

Q: A cava oqō?

A: Oqori, e dua na gone.

Q: A cava e cakava tiko?

A: E dabe tiko o koya.

Other verbs that can be pictured:

moce
kana
gunu
taubale
cici
laga sere
qoli
siwa
qito

b. With objects.

Sample

Q: A cava oqō?

A: Oqori, na peni.

Other objects:

i vola
sote
tarausese
i vāvā
vinivō

V. Repetition.

E levu na vale.¹

The house is big. (or, There are a lot of houses.)

E vinaka na vale.

The house is good.

1. Note that these 'adjectives fit into the same pattern as verbs. Thus there is no structural difference between:

Sa kama na vale 'The house is burning' and

Sa levu na vale 'The House is big.'

E vinaka na waqa.	The canoe is good.
E lailai na waqa.	The canoe is small.
E lailai na motokā.	The car is small.
E cā na motokā.	The car is bad.
E cā na moto.	The spear is bad.
E balavu na moto.	The spear is long.
E balavu na gaunisala.	The road is long.
E vinaka na gaunisala.	The road is good.
E levu na vanua.	The place is big.
E vinaka na vanua.	The land is good.

VI. Simple substitution.

Cue

lailai
batabatā
katakata
vinaka
makawa
galala
lekaleka
tabu

Sentence

Sā levu na vale.

Sā lailai na vale.
Sā batabatā na vale.
Sā katakata na vale.

VII. Variable slot.

Cue

vinaka
motokā
cā
waqa
kama
totolo
bogi
batabatā
kākana
levu
uca
siga
vanua
butō

Sentence

Sā levu na vale.

Sā vinaka na vale.
Sā vinaka na motokā.
Sā cā na motokā.
Sā cā na waqa.
Sā kama na waqa.
Sā totolo na waqa.
Sā totolo na bogi.
Sā batabatā na bogi.
Sā batabatā na kākana.
Sā levu na kākana.
Sā levu na uca.
Sā siga na uca.
Sā siga na vanua.
Sā butō na vanua.

VIII. Question and answer.

QuestionAnswer

Sā levu na uca?	Io, sā levu na uca.
Sā vinaka na vale?	Io, sā vinaka na vale.
Sā balavu na gaunisala?	...
Sā bula vinaka na tūruga?	...
Sā kele na motokā?	...
Sā lailāi na uca?	...
Sā batabatā na vale?	...
Sā soko na waqa?	...
Sā gata na moto?	...
Sā yawa na yanuyanu?	...
Sā levu na koro?	...
Sā vinaka na kākana?	...
Sā vinaka na vale ni kana?	...
Sā vinaka na vale ni yaqona?	...
Sā vinaka na vale ni yaqona ni Viti?	...
Sā levu na ika?	...

IX. Given the cue, which may be either topic or comment, construct a sentence on the above model.

CuePossible response

ika

Sā levu na ika.
E tolu na ika.
Sā vinaka na ika.

vinaka

levu

balavu

batabatā

koro

vale

waqa

uca

vale ni kana

X. Repetition.

E lako ki na māketē o koya.

E tiko mai Suva.

E lako mai Merika o Pita.

E cakacaka tiko mai Viti o koya.

E lako ki na vale ni kana o Rusi.

1. Place names take no additional marker when used with the directionals. Thus:

ki na māketē

ki Suva

E tiko mai Vanua Levu o Mere.
 E lako ki na motokā o Sala.
 E lako ki na waqa na tūrāga oqō.
 E cakacaka tiko mai na koro ni vuli na tamata oqō.

XI. Simple substitution.

Cue

Sentence

Lautoka
 na bōse
 na waqa
 na motokā
 na bōse
 na vale ni yaqona
 na vale ni kana
 na vale ni kuro
 na koro
 na koro ni vuli
 Vanua Levu
 na sitoa
 na yanuyanu
 Tamavua

E lako ki Suva o koya.

E lako ki Lautoka o koya.
 E lako ki na bōse o koya.

XII. Question and answer.

Question: E lako ki vei o koya?

Cue

Answer

na māketē
 Suva
 Lautoka
 na bōse
 na waqa
 na vale ni kana
 na vale ni kuro
 na vale ni yaqona
 na vale ni yaqona ni vāvālagi
 na koro
 na koro ni vuli
 Vanua Levu
 na sitoa
 Tamavua
 na yanuyanu

E lako ki na māketē o koya.
 E lako ki Suva o koya.

XIII.. Simple substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
Vatukoula	Era lako mai Lau na gone vuli. Era gone ni Lau.
Nadi	Era lako mai Vatukoula na gone vuli.
Bā	Era gone ni Vatukoula.
Nāusori
Sigatoka	
Navua	
Tavua	
Labasa	
Savusavu	
Lakeba	

XIV. Question and answer.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
Savusavu	Era lako mai vei na i talātala? Era lako mai Lakeba.
Labasa	Era lako mai vei na i talātala? Era lako mai Savusavu.
Somosomo
Lami	
Wainibuka	
Korolevu	
Sigatoka	
Lomaiviti	
Yasawa	

XV. Repetition.

E tiko mai Lakeba o koya.
Era tiko mai Korolevu na yalewa.
E cakacaka tiko e Hawaii o Samu.
E vuli tiko e Hawaii o koya.

1. Mai is used with places away from the speaker. Thus, someone in Suva would use mai when saying someone is from Nadi. But if he said someone was from Suva or Fiji, he would use e.

XVI. Substitution. Use mai or e, depending on the location of the speaker and of the cue.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E tiko e Hawaii o koya.
Suva	E tiko mai Suva o koya.
Merika	E tiko e Merika o koya.
Moloka'i
Hilo	
Lautoka	
Hāmākua	
Tavua	
Rakiraki	
Yasawa	
Lau	
Lomaiviti	

XVII. Vocabulary.

bogi	night
bose	meeting
butō	dark
caka-va	<u>caka</u> 'do, make, work'; trans. <u>cakava</u>
cici	run
dabe	sit
dedē	long (time)
dina	true, genuine, sincere, worthy
era	3rd person plural
gādē	walk, stroll, go for pleasure
galala	empty
gata	sharp
gaunisala	path, track, road
ika	fish
kākana	food
kama	burn
keā, keyā	there
kēle	arrive, come to a stop
laga sere	sing
lekaleka	short
mai	preposition of place or movement
makawa	old
moku	hit, usually with a stick
moku siga	kill time or pass time
moto	spear
motokā	motor car (Engl.)
peni	pen, penny (Engl.)
qalo	swim

qito	play
qoli	fish with nets
sigā	day, stop raining, daylight, sunny
sitoa	store (Engl.)
siwa	line fishing
soko	sail
sote	shirt (Engl.)
talatala, i	minister
tarausese	trousers (Engl.)
taubale	walk, stroll
tiko	a sign of continuation, progress, or habitual action
tiko	sit, remain, be in a place
tolu	three
totolo	fast, quick
tū cake	stand up; tū 'stand, be at a place' cake 'up'
uca	rain
vaka-cegu	rest, retire
vale ni kana	eating house, restaurant, cafe
vale ni kuro	kitchen, cooking house
vale ni yaqona	yaqona drinking house
vanua	land, place
vāvā, i	shoe, sandal
vāvālagi	Caucasian. Also vālagi
vinivō	dress (Engl. <u>pinafore</u>)
vola, i	letter, book
waqa	boat
yabaki	year
yanuyanu	island
yaqona	kava
yawa	distant, distance

Place names

Bā
 Korolevu
 Labasa
 Lakeba
 Lami
 Lau
 Lautoka
 Lomaiviti
 Nadi
 Nausori
 Navua
 Rakiraki
 Savusavu
 Sigatoka
 Suva
 Somosomo

Tamavua
Tavua
Vatukoula
Wainibuka
Yasawa

31

FIJIAN

A i ka vā ni lēsoni

(Time expressions; past and future; negative; via)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A: E-vei o Niko? Au Where's Niko? I want to see him.
via¹ raici koya.

B: E a lako ki Lami o He went to Lami.
koya.

A: E a lako e naica? When did he go?

B: E na mataka oqo. This morning.

A: E a sega ni lako He didn't go yesterday?
e nanao?

B: Io. E daidai. No², today.

A: E na lesu tale mai When will he come back?
e naica?

B: E na mataka ni Tomorrow morning.
mataka.

II. Repetition.

E a lako e nanao.

E a lako e na mataka.

E a lako e na vula o Mē.

E a lako e na siga Mōniti.

E na lako e na siga Mōniti.

E na lesu tale mai ni mataka.

E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Tiseba.

E na lesu tale mai e na bogi.

E na lesu tale mai e na yakavi.

E a lesu tale mai e nanao.

E a lesu tale mai e na mataka.

1. Via 'want' is followed only by verbs. Thus, Au via lako 'I want to go', Au via gunu 'I'm thirsty (I want to drink)'.
When a noun is used as the object of 'want', vinakata is used: Au vinakata na kā oqo 'I want this (thing)'.

2. Note the difference in the answers to negative questions in English and Fijian:

ENGLISH: Didn't he go? No, he didn't.

FIJIAN: E a sega ni lako? Io (yes), e a sega ni lako.

The English answer is to the 'sense' of the question; the Fijian answer is to the construction of the question.

IIIa. Substitution:

Cue

Sentence

e na vula o Mē
 e na vula o Janueri
 e na vula o Maji
 e na mataka ni mataka
 e na bogi
 e na bogi ni mataka
 e na yakavi
 e na yakavi ni mataka
 e daidai
 e na yakavi e daidai
 e na mataka
 e na mataka e daidai

E na lesu tale mai ni mataka.
 E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē.
 E na lesu tale mai e na vula o
 Janueri.

IIIb.

Mōniti
 Janueri
 Feperueri
 Vakarauwai
 [continue with months and days]

E na vula o Janueri.
 E na siga Mōniti.

IIIc. Depending on the cue, choose the appropriate tense marker, a or na.

ni mataka
 e nanao
 e daidai
 e na vula o June
 e na mataka ni mataka

E a lako e nanao.
 E na lako ni mataka.
 E na lako ni mataka.
 E a lako e nanao.
 E a lako e daidai. / E na lako
 e daidai.
 E a lako e na vula o June. /
 E na lako e na vula o June.
 E na lako e na mataka ni mataka.

e na bogi ni mataka
e na tolu na kaloko

e na mataka e nanao
e na yakavi e nanao
e na yakavi ni mataka
e na bogi

E na lako e na bogi ni mataka.
E a lako e na tolu na kaloko.
E na lako e na tolu na kaloko.
E a lako e na mataka e nanao.
E a lako e na yakavi e nanao.
E na lako e na yakavi ni mataka.
E a lako e na bogi. E na lako
e na bogi.

IV. Repetition.

Au via lako* ni mataka.
Au via moce.
Au via kana.
E via gunu o koya.
O via mate?
O via laki siwa?
O via gādē?
O via vaka-cegu?
O via la'ki qoli.

V. Substitution.

Cue

lesu tale mai
gunu
gunu bia
taralalā
dānisi
gādē
lako ki na vale ni yaqona
lako ki sara yaloyalo
moce e kē
kana
lako ki kana

Sentence

O via lako e na bogi?
O via lesu tale mai e na bogi?
O via gunu e na bogi?
O via gunu bia e na bogi?
...

VI. Variable slot.

Cue

Sentence

E ā via moce mai Tavua e nanao o Samu.

* The asterisk indicates a sentence or a pattern into which new vocabulary, outside the lesson, might be used.

tiko	E a via tiko mai Tavua e nanao o Samu.
lako	E a via lako mai Tavua e nanao o Samu.
ki	E a via lako ki Tavua e nanao o Samu.
Peni	E a via lako ki Tavua e nanao o Peni.
taubale	E a via taubale ki Tavua e nanao o Peni.
mai	E a via taubale mai Tavua e nanao o Peni.
cakacaka	E a via cakacaka mai Tavua e nanao o Peni.
e na bogi	E a via cakacaka mai Tavua e na bogi o Peni.
moce	E a via moce mai Tavua e na bogi o Peni.
na tūraga	E a via moce mai Tavua e na bogi na tūraga.
Nausori	E a via moce mai Nausori e na bogi na tūraga.
lesu tale	E a via lesu tale mai Nausori e na bogi na tūraga.
e na yakavi	E a via lesu tale mai Nausori e na yakavi na tūraga.
e na mataka	E a via lesu tale mai Nausori e na mataka na tūraga.
na Buli	E a via lesu tale mai Nausori e na mataka na buli.
na mata ni vanua	E a via lesu tale mai Nausori e na mataka na mata ni vanua..

VII. Question and answer.

Questions: E a lako e na siga cava?
E na lako e na siga cava?

Cue

ni mataka
e na mataka
e na sigalevu
e na yakavi
e na bogi
e nanao
e na mācawa sā oti
e na vula sā oti
e na yabaki sā oti
e na mācawa mai muri
e na vula mai oqō
e na yabaki mai oqō
e na mācawa mai oqō

Answer

E na lako ni mataka.
E a/na lako e na mataka.
. . .

VIII. Repetition.

Au na sega ni la'ki siwa ni mataka.
 E a sega ni lako e na vula o Mē.
 E na sega ni leca tale mai e na siga Mōniti.
 E na sega ni lesu tale mai e na vula o Tiseba.
 E a sega ni lesu mai e na bogi.
 E na sega ni la'ki Suva e na yakavi.
 E sa na sega ni tara vale ni mataka.
 E sega ni macala e na sigalevu nikua.
 E na sega ni la'ki Suva e na mācawa mai oqō.
 E a sega na gādē e na loma ni vula rua sa oti.

IX. Make negatives of the following sentences.

Au na la'ki siwa ni mataka.
 E a lako e na vula o Mē.
 E na lesu tale mai e na siga Mōniti.
 E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Tiseba.
 E a lesu mai e na bogi.
 E na la'ki Suva e na yakavi.
 E sã na tara vale ni mataka.
 E na macala e na sigalevu nikua.
 E na la'ki Suva e na mācawa mai oqō.
 E a gādē e na loma ni vula rua sã oti.

Xa. Expansion drill.

CueSentence

Au via kana.

sega ni
 vaka-levu
 a
 e na mataka

Au sega ni via kana.
 Au sega ni via kana vaka-levu.
 Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu.
 Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu
 e na mataka.

lailai

Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu
 e na mataka lailai.

e nanao

Au a sega ni via kana vaka-levu
 e na mataka lailai e nanao.

Xb.

E soko.

e na waqa
 na
 ki Nukui
 e na yakavi

E soko e na waqa.
 E na soko e na waqa.
 E na soko e na waqa ki Nukui.
 E na soko e na waqa ki Nukui
 e na yakavi.

ni mataka
sega ni

E na soko e na waqa ki Nukui
e na yakavi ni mataka.
E na sega ni soko e na waqa ki
Nukui e na yakavi ni mataka.

Xc.

E lako.

via
a
sega ni
ki na vale
e na bogi
e na siga Tūsiti

XI. Repetition.

Au via gunu.
Au vinakata na wai ni
moli.

I want to drink.
I want lemon juice.

Au via kana.
Au vinakata na kākana.

I want to eat.
I want food.

O via mate?
O vinakata na mate?

Do you want to die?
Do you want death?

O via siwa?
O vinakata na siwa?¹

Do you want to fish?
Do you like fishing?

XII. Substitution.

Use either via or vinakata.

Cue

Sentence

Au via gunu wai ni moli.

na kākana
sisili
siwa
na wā ni siwa
yaqona
moce

Au vinakata na kākana.
Au via sisili.
Au via siwa.
Au vinakata na wā ni siwa.
Au vinakata na yaqona.
Au via moce.

¹'O dau siwa' is more often asked.

na i mocemoce
vaka-totolo
na totolo
na savasavā

Au vinakata na i mocemoce.
Au via vaka-totolo.
Au vinakata na totolo.
Au vinakata na savasavā.

XIII. Supplementary dialogue.

- A: E dua na kā onī Do you want anything?
 vinakata?
- B: Io, au via raica na Yes, I'd like to see the D.O.
 D.O.
- A: O koya e sega ni tiko He's not in.
 'qō.¹
- B: E tiko beka mai vci? Where is he?
- A: E tiko mai Vunidawa. He's in Vunidawa.
- B: O kilā na gaunā e na Do you know when he is going
 lesu mai kina? to be back?
- A: Segā, au sega ni No, I don't know.
 kilā.
- B: Sā vinaka, au na qai Very well, I'll be back and
 mai rai tale e na check on Friday.
 siga Vakaraubuka.

1. 'Qo is the short form of oqō.

XIV. Vocabulary.

ā	past tense marker
bia	beer (Engl.)
daidai	today
dān/si	dance (Engl.)
D.O.	District Officer (Engl.)
Feperueri	February (Engl.)
gauna	time
gunu	drink
Janueri	January (Engl.)
June	June (Engl.)
kā	thing
kaloko	clock (Engl.)
kē, e kē	here, this place
kina	there, there by, there with, there from
lesu	return
loma	center, middle, inside
mācawa	week
Maji	March (Engl.) Also <u>Mati</u>
mata	face, eye
mataka, na mataka	morning
mataka, ni mataka	tomorrow
mate	disease, die
Mē	May (Engl.)
mocemoce, i	sleeping place, a bed
moli	citrus
Mōniti	Monday (Engl.)
muri-a	<u>muri</u> 'follow'; trans. <u>muria</u> ; <u>e muri</u> 'behind, later', <u>ki muri</u> 'to the rear', <u>mai muri</u> 'at or from the rear, afterwards'
na	future tense marker
naica	time, when
nanoa	yesterday
nikua	today
Nukui	village on the Rewa Delta
oti	finish, after
qai	now, then, so, just
rai-ca	<u>rai</u> 'sight, vision, see, understand'; trans. <u>raica</u>
sara	watch
savasavā	clean
sigalevu	midday, noon
sisili	bathe
tara	build
taralalā	a kind of <u>meke</u> danced with both partners holding arms and facing the front, stepping along with a fast beat.

Tiseba
 Tūsite
 vā
 Vakaraubuka
 Vakarauwai
 via
 vinakata
 vula
 Vunidawa

wā ni siwa
 wai
 yakavi
 yaloyalo

trans. taralalataka 'dance
 with someone in this fashion'.
 December (Engl.)
 Tuesday (Engl.)
 four
 Friday
 Saturday
 want to
 want, like
 month, moon
 administrative station for the
 Province of Naitasiri
 fishing line
 water
 evening
 a reflection; kena i yaloyalo
 'the image or portrait of...';
na noqu i yaloyalo 'the picture
 I own'

FIJIAN

A i ka lima ni lēsoni

(Alienable possession, ni, attribution)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

A: O raica, na noqu i sele? Have you seen my knife?

B: Au sega ni raica. I haven't seen it.

A: Na i sele nei cei e taura tiko o Viliame? Whose knife is William using?

B: Oyā na nona. Na nomunī i sele e duatani. That's his. Your knife is different.

A: Au kilā. E kā vou duadua. I know. It's the only new one.

1. Fijian has a more detailed system of possessives (genitives) than does English. As an example, 'my' can be translated in four ways, depending upon what is possessed. The following diagram shows the outline of the system:

PossessionAlienableke- (for edibles and certain innate qualities)me- (for drinkables)no- (for other items)Inalienable

Suffixed forms for:

body partskin terms

The membership of some words will come as a surprise to speakers of English. Tavako 'tobacco' is classed as an edible, moli 'citrus' as a drinkable.

In general, the membership of a particular word to one class is fairly rigid. But there is some cutting across classes. Dalo 'taro' is, as one would expect, in the edible class. But if one is speaking of dalo strictly as a marketable product, he uses the no- possessive.

For the language learner, the whole system operates like a gender system and should be treated as such. Thus,

as in German or French, nouns have to be learned with the marker of gender. Fortunately, the class to which a noun belongs is much easier to predict in Fijian than in German or French.

II. Repetition.

E ā sega ni lako ki na noda bose.
 E ā lako ki na nona i teitei.
 E sā yali na nomunī i sele?
 E vei beka na nodra i teitei?
 Nomu lako--āu na rarawa kina.
 Oyā na nodaru i tau.
 E vei beka na nomu tānoa?
 Sā levu dina na nona kolī.
 Sā totolo dina na noda waqa.
 E sega ni gata na noqu i sele.

III. Simple substitution.

Cue

noqu
 nomu
 nomunī
 nodra
 nodaru
 noda
 noqu
 nona
 nodra

Sentence

Oqō na nona vale ni kana.
 Oqō na noqu vale ni kana.
 Oqō na nomu vale ni kana.

IV. Question and answer.

Drill leader points to one, two, three, or more of the class and asks, Nei cei?

Cue

(points to himself)
 (points to student reciting)
 (points to another student)
 [etc.]

Answer

Na nomunī.
 Na noqu.
 Na nona.
 . . .

V. Repetition.

Oqō na noqu vale.*
 Oqō na noqu waqa.
 Oqō na nomu motokā.
 Oqō na nomu koro.
 Oqori na nomu peni.
 Oyā na nomu yanuyanu.
 Oqō na nodaru vale.
 Oqō na nodaru koro.
 Oyā na nodra koro.
 Oyā na nodra yanuyanu.

This is my house.
 This is my canoe.
 This is your ~~can~~.
 This is your village.
 That's your pen.
 That's your island.
 This is our house.
 This is our village.
 That's their village.
 That's their island.

VI. Variable slot.

Cue

noqu
 koro
 vale ni kana
 nomu
 oyā
 vale lailai
 oqori
 nona
 kuro
 vale ni kuro

Sentence

Oqō na noqu vale.

Oqō na noqu vale.
 Oqō na noqu koro.
 Oqō na noqu vale ni kana.
 Oqō na nomu vale ni kana.
 Oyā na nomu vale ni kana.
 Oyā na nomu vale lailai.
 Oqori na nomu vale lailai.
 Oqori na nona vale lailai.
 Oqori na nona kuro.
 Oqori na nona vale ni kuro.

VII. Repetition drill.

Sā kana vinaka dina na
 kena dalo.
 Oqō na kequ tavioka.
 E levu na kena'uvi.
 E balavu na kemunī ika.
 Oyā na kena tavako.
 Sā vakarau na kemu
 kākana.
 Sā oti na kequ tavako.

His taro is really good food.

This is my manioc.
 He has a lot of yams.
 Your (pl.) fish is long.
 Those are his cigarettes.
 Your food is ready.

I'm out of cigarettes.

VIII. Substitution.

Cue

kemu
 kemunī

Sentence

Sā levu na kemu tavako.
 Sā levu na kemu tavako.
 Sā levu na kemunī tavako.

keirau
keitou
kena
keda
kedra

IX. Variable slot drill.

Cue

kena
tavioka
oqori
kequ
madrai
oyā
kemu
uvi
kemudrau
oqō

Sentence

Oqō na kena dalo.

Oqō na kena dalo.

Oqō na kena tavioka.

Oqori na kena tavioka.

Oqori na kequ tavioka.

Oqori na kequ madrai.

Oyā na kequ madrai.

Oyā na kemu madrai.

Oyā na kemu uvi.

Oyā na kemudrau uvi.

Oqō na kemudrau uvi.

X. Repetition.

Sā gunu vinaka dina na
mena yaqona.

Oqō na mequ maqo.

Sā lailai na memuni bia.

Sā levu na mena rourou.

Oyā na memu meleni.

Sā maca na mequ wai.

Sā katakata na memu wai.

His yaqona really tastes nice.

This is my mango.

Your beer is almost empty.

He has a lot of rourou.

That is your melon.

My water is empty.

Your water is hot.

XI. Substitution.

Cue

mequ
mena
memuni
meirau
meda
memudou

Sentence

Sā lailai na mequ yaqona.

Sā lailai na mequ yaqona.

Sā lailai na mena yaqona.

XII. Variable slot.

Cue

mequ
 meleni
 oyā
 mena
 dovu
 wai ni gunu
 medrau
 oqori
 wai ni moli

Sentence

Oqō na mequ yaqona.
 Oqō na mequ yaqona.
 Oqō na mequ meleni.
 Oyā na mequ meleni.
 Oyā na mena meleni.
 Oyā na mena dovu.
 Oyā na mena wai ni gunu.
 Oyā na medrau wai ni gunu.
 Oqori na medrau wai ni gunu.
 Oqori na medrau wai ni moli.

XIII. Substitution. Use the possessive form required by the cue.

Cue

bia
 vuaka
 maqo
 ika
 vale
 niu
 tavako
 yaqona
 rourou
 tūaga
 waqa
 uvi
 vivili
 kākana
 yanuyanu

Sentence

Oqō na kequ daō.
 Oqō na mequ bia.
 Oqō na kequ vuaka.

XIV. Repetition.

Na kequ daō maō.
 Na memu yaqona ni Viti.
 Na nona vale you.
 Na kedrau ika tavuteke.
 Na memudrau rourou vakalolo.
 Na nodrau tūaga dīa.
 Na kena uvi vāvi.
 Na medaru wai batababā.
 Na nomu peni kau.
 Na nodaru waqa toōolo.

Na kedrau kākana dina.¹
 Na mequ maqo dreu.
 Na medrau meleni kamikamiça.
 Na noqu yanuyanu lailai.
 Na kemudrau vuaka vavi.

XVa. Substitution.

Cue

lailai
 vinaka
 cā
 batabatā
 maqosa

Sentence

E dua na vale levu oyā.
 E dua na vale lailai oyā.
 E dua na vale vinaka oyā.
 . . .

XVb.

Cue

dovu
 weleti
 maqo
 bū

Sentence

Oqō e dua na maqo kamikamica.
 Oqō e dua na dovū kamikamica.
 . . .

XVc.

Cue

vale
 kākana
 meleni
 vanua
 yanuyanu
 ika
 tūruga
 maqo
 niu

Sentence

Oqō, na tavako vinaka.
 Oqō, na vale vinaka.
 Oqō, na kākana vinaka.
 . . .

1. Taro, cassava, etc. eaten with i coi 'fish, meat'.

XVI. Expansion.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Response</u>
a. vuaka kemu vavi oqori	na vuaka na kemu vuaka na kemu vuaka vavi oqori na kemu vuaka vavi
b. dalo kequ vinaka oqō	na dalo na kequ dalo na kequ dalo vinaka oqō na kequ dalo vinaka
c. ika kena vinaka oyā	na ika na kena ika na kena ika vinaka oyā na kena ika vinaka
d. peni nomu kau balavu oqori	na peni na nomu peni na nomu peni kau na nomu peni kau balavu oqori na nomu peni kau balavu
e. yanuyānu nōna nuku vula oyā	na yanuyānu na nona yanuyānu na nona yanuyānu nuku vula oyā na nona yanuyānu nuku vula
f. wai mena batabatā oqori	na wai na mena wai na mena wai batabatā oqori na mena wai batabata
g. rourou memudrau vaka-lolo oqō	na rourou na memudrau rourou na memudrau rourou vaka-lolo oqō na memudrau rourou vaka-lolo
h. maqo medrau i sū oqori	na maqo na medrau maqo. na medrau i sū maqo oqori na medrau i sū maqo

XVII. Supplementary dialogue.

- A: Yalo vinaka, e rawa ni o vukei au? Please, can you help me?
- B: Io, na cava na nomu leqa? Yes. What's your problem?
- A: E rawa beka ni o vaka-raitaka vei au na positōvesi? Can you show me the post office?
- B: Na positōvesi na vale vulavula oyā, ia au nanuma ni ā sā sogo e na tolu. The post office is that white building, but I think it closed at three.
- A: Oi, au sā na qai lako kina ni mataka. Vinaka vaka-levu. Oh, I'll go there tomorrow then. Thank you very much.

XVIII. Vocabulary.

bū	a coconut for drinking
-da	1st person plural inclusive
dalo	taro
-daru	1st person dual inclusive
dovu	sugar cane
-drai	3rd person plural
dreu	ripe
duadua	only, alone; <u>na ika levu duadua</u> 'the biggest fish'
duatani	different
-irau	1st person dual exclusive
-itou	1st person trial exclusive
kamikamica	sweet
koli	dog
kuro	pot
leqa	too short for, distressed; as n., danger, trouble
lima	five
maca	empty (of water), dry
madrai	bread
maqo	mango (Engl.)
maqosa	careful, clever, diligent, skilled
matua	mature, ripe
meleni	melon (Engl.)
-mu	2nd person singular
-mudou	2nd person trial
-mudrau	2nd person dual
nanuma	Also <u>dou</u>
nei	'think
nuku	of, belonging to
positovesi	sand
rarawa	post office (Engl.)
rawa	unhappiness, pain, suffering
rourou	able, possible, done
sele, i	taro leaf
sogo	knife
sū, i	close (an opening)
tānoa	coconut leaf basket for carrying goods
tau, i	wooden bowl for preparing
taura	<u>yaqona</u>
tavako	friend
tavioka	hold with the hand
tavuteke	tabacco, cigarettes (Engl.)
uvi	cassava, manioc, tapioca (Engl.)
vaka-lolo	fry
vaka-raitaka	yam
vaka-rau	prepared in coconut milk
	show
	ready, prepared

vavi	cooked in earth oven
vivili	sea shells
vou	new
vuaka	pig
vuke-a	<u>vuke</u> 'help'; trans. <u>vukea</u>
vula, vulavula	white; <u>vula</u> is used as adjective in compounds
weleti	papaya
yali	lost

FIJIAN

A i ka ono ni lēsoni

(Inalienable possession; transitive verbs)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- A: O cei oyā? Who's that?
- B: O koya na vugoqu.¹ He's my nephew. His name is Sam.
Na yacana o Samu.
- A: Na cava e mai What did he come to do?
cakava?
- B: E mai lakova na He came after his boat.
nona waqa.
- A: E na sokotaka nikua? Will he sail it today?
- B: Sega, baleta ni sa No because his arm is still
mavoā tiko vakalevu badly injured.
na ligana.
- A: E ā mavoā vaka-cava? How was it hurt?
- B: E ā taya e na nona He cut it with his knife.
i sele.
- A: E cakacaka tiko e Where does he work?
vei?
- B: E dau teitei. He is a farmer.
- A: Na cava sō e tea? What does he plant?
- B: Sega, e qarava tiko No, he looks after the family
na nodratou bā ni cattle farm.
bulumakau.

1. In the dialogue, vugoqu, ligana, and tamana are examples of words for kin terms and body parts that take a different form of possession than the examples in the previous lesson. These forms are suffixed to the base, causing the stress to be shifted. For example, tama 'father'; tamaqu 'my father'. Note the similarity in form to the other possessive: noqu, -qu; nomu, -mu; nona, -na; etc.

II. Repetition.

O koya na tamaqu.
 E vei na tinamu?
 O cei na yacana?
 Sā bulabula vinaka na tinamu?
 E ā lako ki na māketē na tacina.
 Sā cudru vaka-levu na watiqu.
 Sā cakacaka tiko na tinaqu e nona vale ni kuro.
 Oqō na tinaikeirau.
 Oyā na tinadra.
 E tauvi mate vaka-lailai na buqu.
 Au a sega ni raici taciqu.

IIIa. Simple substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Sā bulabula vinaka na <u>tamaqu</u> .
tinaqu	Sā bulabula vinaka na tinaqu.
luvequ	Sā bulabula vinaka na luvequ.
tamaqu lailai	Sā bulabula vinaka na tamaqu lailai.
luvequ yalewa	
tamana	
watiqu	
watimu	
watina	
tina ¹ Jone	
luvei Sakiasi	
tama ¹ Jone	
wati ¹ Sakiasi	

IIIb.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Oqō, na <u>uluqu</u> .
mataqu	Oqō, na mataqu.
daligaqu	...
ucuqu	
gusuqu	
ligaqu	

1. The possessive with -i is used for the words that will take the suffixed possessives.

ketequ.
yavaqu
drau ni uluqu
batiqu
matai Jone
daligai Jone

IIIc.

Cue

mata
daliga
ucu
gusu
liga
kete
yava
bati
matai Jone

Sentence

Sa mosi na uluqu.
Sa mosi na mataqu.
. . .

IV. Question and answer. Instructor points to body part and asks what it is. Student replies.

Question

A cava oqō?
A cava oqori?
etc.

Answer

Oqori, na (ulumuni).
Oqō, na ligaqu.

By using other class members, the instructor can elicit most of the forms.

V. Simple substitution.

Cue

mata
daliga
ucu
gusu
liga
kete
yava
bati
matai Jone

Sentence

Oyā na gone yalewa. Sā tauvi
mate o koya. Sā mosi na
uluna.

. . . Sā mosi na matana.
. . . Sā mosi na daligana.
. . .

VI. Repetition.¹

Sā kana tiko na tacina.
 Sā kania na dalo o koya.
 Sā gunu tiko na tamamu.
 Sā gunuva na bia o koya.
 E ā tara vale tiko mai Bā o koya.
 E ā tarā na vale o koya.
 Sā rai vinaka tale na matana.
 Au sā raica na nona vale.

VII. Repetition.

1. E ā kana.
 E ā kania.
 E ā kania na dalo.
 E ā kania na dalo nikua.
 E ā kania na dalo nikua mai Nadi.
2. E ā lako.
 E ā lakova.
 E ā lakova na ika.
 E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti.
 E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti ki na māketete.
3. E ā tara.
 E ā tarā na vale.
 E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki sa oti.
 E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki sa oti mai na koro.
4. E ā siwa.
 E ā siwata.
 E ā siwata na ika.
 E ā siwata na ika e na bogi.
 E ā siwata na ika e na bogi e na uciwal.

1. This drill contrasts some intransitive and transitive verbs. The form of the transitive suffix is usually a consonant plus -a, and for most verbs, the consonant never changes. This means that for each verb like gunu 'drink', the fuller form, gunuva, must be learned.

Some verbs ending in -a, like kila 'know', lengthen the final vowel for the transitive form--kilā. Some, like kana 'eat', have an irregular form.

When the transitive form appears without an object, the object is understood. For example, kania means 'eat it'; kilā 'know it'.

VIII. Expansion.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
kania na dalo nikua mai Nadi	E ā kana. E ā kania. E ā kania na dalo. E ā kania na dalo nikua. E ā kania na dalo nikua mai Nadi.
lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti ki na māketē	E ā lako. E ā lakova. E ā lakova na ika. E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti. E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti ki na māketē.
tarā na vale e na yabaki sā oti mai na koro	E ā tara. E ā tarā. E ā tarā na vale. E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki sā oti. E ā tarā na vale e na yabaki sā oti mai na koro.
siwata na ika e na bogi e na uciwai	E ā siwa. E ā siwata. E ā siwata na ika. E ā siwata na ika e na bogi. E ā siwata na ika e na bogi e na uciwai.

IX. Repetition.

Au ē raici tamaqu.¹
 Au sega ni kilai koya.
 E ā lakovi tacimu.
 Au ā vukei koya.
 E ā cicivi tamana o Jone.
 E ā tarogi au o koya.
 Au ā raici koya mai vale.
 E dodonu mo lakovi koya.

1. When transitive verbs are used with proper nouns or pronouns, -i is used rather than -a. For example, au raici Jone; au raici koya; au raici tamaqu.

Kacivi koya me lako mai.
E nanumi koya vaka-levu o tinana.

Xa. Simple substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
nanuma	Au ā sega ni <u>raici</u> tinaqu.
taroga	Au ā sega ni nanumi tinaqu.
kaciva
kerea	
vukea	
lakova	
kilā	
lomana	
muria	
ciciva	

Xb..

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
mokuta	E ā sega ni <u>kilai</u> taciqu.
talā	E ā sega ni mokuti taciqu.
maraūtaka	
vaka-salotaka	
taqomaka	
vunauca	
vaka-sava	
dredrevaka	
tōmana	

Xc.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
liga	E a mokuta <u>na uluna</u> e nanao.
Jone	E a mokuta na <u>ligana</u> e nanao.
	E a mokuti <u>Jone</u> e nanao.

Xd.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E a raica <u>na waqa</u> e na yakavi.

tamana
tūraga
luvena
vugona
nona kolī
au

E a raici tamana e na yakavi.
E a raici na tūraga e na yakavi.
E a raici luvena e na yakavi.
E a raici vugona e na yakavi.
E a raica na nona kolī e na yakav
E a raici au e na yakavi.

XI. Variable slot.

Cue

sokotaka
mataka lailai
na
raica
yakavi
ā
tamana
mācawa sā oti
taroga
tūraga
tūraga ni koro
mataka nikua
rau
kaciva
Samu
mokuta
kolī

Sentence

E ā raica na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā sokotaka na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā sokotaka na waqa e na mataka
lailai.
E na sokotaka na waqa e na
mataka lailai.
E na raica na waqa e na mataka
lailai.
E na raica na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā raica na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā raici tamana e na yakavi.
E ā raici tamana e na macawa
sā oti.
E ā tarogi tamana e na mācawa
sā oti.
E ā taroga na tūraga e na mācawa
sā oti.
E ā tarogi tūraga ni koro e na
mācawa sā oti.
E ā tarogi tūraga ni koro e na
mataka nikua.
E ā tarogi rau e na mataka nikua.
E ā kacivi rau e na mataka nikua.
E ā kacivi Samu e na mataka nikua.
E ā mokuti Samu e na mataka nikua.
E ā mokuta na kolī e na mataka
nikua.

XII. Talanoa.

Na Teri kei na Kalavo

E na dua na gauna, ni rau sa veitau dredre kina na teri kei na kalavo, rau ā gade voli kina e loma ni veikau. Rau kunea sara e dua na i kau vudi dreu. Sā kaya sara na teri, "Au sā kabata na i kau vudi, ia mo tiko gā e rā." Sā kana na teri sā mamau, sā qai viritaka mai vei nona i tau na kuli ni vudi wale gā me kania. Oti oyā sā kaya na kalavo, "Daru mai lako ki cakau." Kunea sara na kalavo e dua na vāsua ni dalagā tū, kaciva sara na nona i tau, "Mai taura mada na kā oqō." Lako sara mai na teri ka butuka na loma ni vāsua, sā qai qamuta na yavana na vāsua. Sā qai tagi na teri, "Isa, noqu i tau, au sā mate!" Kaya sara vuā na kalavo, "Oqori na i sau ni vudi, baleta na nomu solia vei au na kā cā. Tiko e kē mo luvu, au sā lako ni sa bera na ua levu.

Question and answer.

1. O cei na yacādrau na veitau?
Na Teri kei na Kalavo.
2. Na cava e rau ā raica?
E rau ā raica e dua na i kau vudi.
3. Na cava e ā tukuna na teri ni sā kune na i kau vudi?
"Au sā kabata na i kau vudi, ia mo tiko gā e rā."
4. Na cava e ā yaco ni sā kabata na vudi na teri?
E ā kania na vudi na teri qai solia vuā na kalavo na kulinā me kena.
5. Ni sā oti na kana vudi, e rau ā lako ki vei na veitau?
E rau ā lako ki cakau.
6. Na cava e ā raica na kalavo e cakau?
E ā raica e dua na vāsua.
7. E ā vaka-cava tū na vāsua?
E ā dalaga tū na vāsua.
8. Na cava e ā qai cakava na kalavo?
E ā kaciva na nona i tau me mai taura.
9. Na cava e ā cakava na teri ni sā kacivi koya na kalavo?
E a lako yani ka butuka na loma ni vāsua.
10. Na cava e ā yaco ni sā butuka na loma ni vāsua na teri?
E ā qai qamuta na yavana na vāsua.

XIII. Vocabulary.

bā	a fence
baleta	because
bati	tooth
bera	slow, late
bū	grandmother
bulumakau	cattle; <u>bulumakau yalewa</u> or <u>tina ni bulumakau</u> 'cow'
butu-ka	<u>butu</u> 'stamp, tread on'; trans. <u>butuka</u>
cakau	reef
cudru	angry, anger
dalaga	open one's mouth
daliga	ear
drau ni ulu	hair of head
dredre-vaka	<u>dredre</u> 'smile, laugh'; trans. <u>dredrevaka</u> 'laugh at'
gusu	mouth
isa	interjection of regret or yearning
kaba-ta	<u>kaba</u> 'climb'; trans. <u>kabata</u>
kaci-va	<u>kaci</u> 'call'; trans. <u>kaciva</u>
kalavo	rat
kau, i	bunch, as in <u>i kau vudi</u>
kaya	say
keirau, -i	1st person dual exclusive
kere-a	<u>kere</u> 'beg, ask for'; trans. <u>kerea</u>
kete	stomach
kune	find
liga	forearm and hand
lomana	feel sorry for, care for
luve	son, daughter, offspring
luvu	drown
mamau	filled with food, sated
marau-taka	<u>marau</u> 'pleasure, happiness'; trans. <u>marautaka</u> 'be happy in, pleased with, rejoice at'
mavoā	injured, a wound, injury
mosi	ache, pain
ono	six
qamu-ta	<u>qamu</u> 'take hold with pincers, or between the teeth'; trans. <u>qamuta</u>
qara-va	<u>qara</u> 'face, attend, care'; trans. <u>qarava</u>
rā	down, towards the ground; <u>e rā</u> 'underneath'
rau	3rd person dual
sau, i	payment; <u>sau</u> 'repay, retaliate'
sō	some
solli-a	<u>solli</u> 'give'; trans. <u>solia</u>

taci	younger brother or sister
tagi-ca	<u>tagi</u> 'cry'; trans. <u>tagica</u>
tala	<u>tala</u> 'send'; trans. <u>tala</u> 'send a person'
tama	father
taqomaka	protect, preserve
taro-ga	<u>taro</u> 'ask'; trans. <u>taroga</u> 'ask a question'
tauvi mate	ill
ta-ya	<u>ta</u> 'chop with knife'; trans. <u>taya</u>
tea	plant
teri	the swamp hen
tina	mother
toma-na	<u>toma</u> 'accompany, help'; trans. <u>tomana</u>
uciwai	river, stream
ucu	nose
ulu	head
vaka-cava	what about ..., how
vaka-salataka	advise
vaka-sava	send away, drive off
vāsua	the large clam
veikau	wood, forest
veitau	as in <u>veitau drēdrē</u> 'very good friends'
viritaka	throw
voli	roundabout
vudi	kind of banana
vugo	one's relation-in-law; father, mother, son, daughter, niece, nephew
vunau-ca	<u>vunau</u> 'preach, make a speech'; trans. <u>vunauca</u> , the person as ob.; <u>vunautaka</u> , subject of the speech as ob.
wale gā	only
wati	spouse
yaco	take place, happen, arrive
yani	particle of direction: away from the speaker
yava	foot, leg

FIJIAN

A i ka vitu ni lēsoni

(rawa, subordinate clauses with ni and ke)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- A: O na laki siwa ke vinaka na draki? Are you going fishing if the weather's good?
- B: Io, ke sã oti na noqu cakacaka. Yes, if I finish my work.
- A: E rawa ni'u lako tale gã? May I go too?
- B: Sã rawa ke galala na waqa. It's possible if there's room in the boat.
- A: O cei dou na lako vata? Who's going along?
- B: Keitou na lako vata kei rau o Jone kei Viliame. Ke sega tale ni dua e lako, e rawa ni o lako tale gã. We'll go with John and William. If no one else goes, you can go too.
- A: E na vica na kaloko dou na lako kina? What time will you (3) be leaving?
- B: E na tolu e na mataka lailai, ke rawa. At three in the morning, if possible.
- A: Au nuitaka ni na vinaka na draki. I hope the weather will be good.

II. Repetition.

Au na lako ke vinaka na draki.
 Keirau na lako ke rawa.
 Au via raici kemunī ke rawa.
 Au via gunu ke rawa.
 Daru na laki siwa ke galala na waqa.
 Au na lako ki Suva ke rauta na noqu i lavo.
 Au na lako ke o lako.
 E na vukei kemunī o koya ke galala.
 Sã cã na bula ke ko ni biuti au.
 E vinaka ke daru na mai sōta tale e kũ.

IIIa. Simple substitution.

Cue

dabe
kana tavako
raici kemuni
vukei kemuni

Sentence

Au via gunu ke rawa.
Au via dabe ke rawa.
Au via kana tavako ke rawa
...

IIIb.

Cue

kune e sō na baca
galala na waqa
datou lako e na mataka
lailai
ko lako tale gā
sega ni tau na uca
sā oti na noqu cakacaka
datou lesu totolo mai
galala na watiqū
datou lako ni mataka
sega ni lako o Jone

Sentence

Au na lako ke vinaka na draki.
Au na lako ke kune e sō na baca.
Au na lako ke galala na waqa.
...

IIIc.

Cue

cā na draki
sega na baca
lako tale e dua
sega ni lako o ta

Sentence

Au na sega ni lako ke o sega
ni lako.
Au na sega ni lako ke cā na draki.
Au na sega ni lako ke sega na baca.
...

IIId.

Cue

kune e sō na baca
dou na lesu totolo mai
levu na ika

Sentence

Au nuitaka ni na vinaka na draki.
...

levu na lasa
lako tale ga o Jone

IVa. Expansion drill.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
<p>1. ki Suva ni oti na cakacaka ke rawa e na yakavi</p>	<p>Au na lako. Au na lako ki Suva. Au na lako ki Suva ni oti na cakacaka. Au na lako ki Suva ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka. Au na lako ki Suva e na yakavi ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka.</p>
<p>2. iko via ke rawa ni bera na vā</p>	<p>Au na raica. Au na raici iko. Au na via raici iko. Au na via raici iko ke rawa. Au na via raici iko ni bera na vā ke rawa.</p>
<p>3. e dua na nomu i sele ke rawa ni'u vaka yagataka</p>	<p>Au na kerea. Au na kerea e dua na nomu i sele. Au na kerea e dua na nomu i sele ke rawa. Au na kerea ke rawa ni'u vaka-yagataka e dua na nomu i sele.</p>
<p>4. kei iko na yaqona oqō ke rawa ni solia o Tōmasi</p>	<p>Au na gunuva. Daru na gunuva. Daru na gunuva na yaqona oqō. Daru na gunuva na yaqona oqō ke rawa. Daru na gunuva na yaqona oqō ke rawa ni solia o Tōmasi.</p>
<p>5. na dalo oqori ke rawa ni o sega ni kania</p>	<p>Au na kana. Au na kania na dalo oqori. Au na kania na dalo oqori ke rawa. Au na kania na dalo oqori ke sega ni rawa ni o kania.</p>

IVb. Expansion with English cues.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
1.	Au na lako.
to Suva	Au na lako ki Suva.
after work	Au na lako ki Suva ni oti na cakacaka.
if possible	Au na lako ki Suva ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka.
in the evening	Au na lako ki Suva e na yakavi ke rawa ni oti na cakacaka.
2.	Au na raica.
you (2nd person singular)	Responses the same as IVa.
want to	
if possible	
before four (o'clock)	
3.	Au na kerea.
one of your knives	
if possible	
that I use it	
4.	Au na gunuva.
with you	
this yagona	
if possible	
that Thomas gives it	
5.	Au na kana.
this taro	
if possible	
as you're not eating it	

V. Repetition.

- E rawa ni 'u lako tale gā?
 E rawa ni drau vaka-totolo mai?
 E rawa ni o solia vei au e sō na baca?
 E rawa ni o tukuna vei au sā vica na kaloko?
 E rawa ni vodo tale e dua e na nomu motokā?
 E rawa ni tou lako e na tolu na kaloko?
 E rawa ni o vaka-rai-taka vei au na gaunisala?
 E rawa ni 'u kerea e dua na nomu wā ni siwa?
 E rawa ni 'u vaka-yaga-taka na nomu i sele?
 E rawa ni o kauti au vuā na tūraga.

a. Simple substitution.

Cue

o lako tale gā
 drau vaka-totolo mai
 o solia oqō vuā
 dou lako mai
 o vukei au
 tou lako ni mataka
 o ni solia vei au e dua
 na tavako
 o kauti au vuā na tūruga
 au gunuva na memuni
 yaqona

Sentence

E rawa ni 'u lako tale gā?
 E rawa ni o lako tale gā?
 E rawa ni drau vaka-totolo mai?
 E rawa ni o solia oqō vuā?
 E rawa ni dou lako mai?
 E rawa ni o vukei au?
 E rawa ni tou lako ni mataka?
 E rawa ni o ni solia vei au e
 dua na tavako?
 E rawa ni o kauti au vuā na
 tūruga?
 E rawa ni 'u gunuva na memuni.
 yaqona?

b.

Cue

o
 au
 keirau
 keitou
 keimami
 daru
 datou
 da
 kodrau
 kodou

Sentence

E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana e
 na yakavi?
 E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana e
 na yakavi?
 E rawa ni 'u lako mai ki kana e
 na yakavi?
 . . .

VI. Variable slot drill.

Cue

ni mataka
 dou

Sentence

E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana e
na yakavi?
 E rawa ni o lako mai ki kana ni
 mataka?
 E rawa ni o dou lako mai ki kana
 ni mataka?

vale	E rawa ni o dou lako mai ki vale ni mataka?
vale ni bose	E rawa ni o dou lako mai ki vale ni bose ni mataka?
drau	E rawa ni o drau lako mai ki vale ni bose ni mataka.
Suva	E rawa ni o drau lako mai ki Suva ni mataka?
vodo motokā	E rawa ni o drau vodo motokā mai ki Suva ni mataka?

VII. Repetition.

Au kilā ni s̄a oti na cakacaka.
 E sega ni macala na vanua e tiko kina o koya.
 E macala ni s̄a lesu tale o Tīmoci.
 Au nanuma ni dodonu na nomu lewa.
 E a tukuna vei au ni s̄a na sega ni lako o koya.
 E a vola mai ni na lesu mai e na mācawa oqō.
 Au sega ni kilā ni tabu na vaka-tavako e kē.
 Au raica ni s̄a vōleka mai na waqa.
 Au vaka-bauta ni na tau na uca e na yakavi.
 E tukuna o koya ni s̄a lesu mai na tūruga.

VIII. Simple substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Au kilā ni <u>s̄a oti na cakacaka.</u>
s̄a levu na uca	Au kilā ni s̄a levu na uca.
s̄a buta na kena dalo	Au kilā ni s̄a buta na kena dalo.
s̄a oti na bose	Au kilā ni s̄a oti na bose.
s̄a moce o koya	Au kilā ni s̄a moce o koya.
na draki vinaka	Au kilā ni na draki vinaka.
o na lako tale gā	Au kilā ni o na lako tale gā.
s̄a lesu mai na watimu	Au kilā ni s̄a lesu mai na watimu.
ratou berata na waqa	Au kilā ni ratou berata na waqa.
s̄a toki ki Lautoka	Au kilā ni s̄a toki ki Lautoka.
sa sega ni oti na nona cakacaka	Au kilā ni sa sega ni oti na nona cakacaka.

IX. Variable slot drill.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Au <u>nanuma ni na levu na uca e na mataka ni mataka.</u>

yakavi	Au nanuma ni na levu na uca e na yakavi ni mataka.
gunu	Au nanuma ni na levu na gunu e na yakavi ni mataka.
kilā	Au kilā ni na levu na gunu e na yakavi ni mataka.
bogi nikua	Au kilā ni na levu na gunu e na bogi nikua.
kākana kei na yaqona	Au kilā ni na levu na kākana kei na yaqona e na bogi nikua.
nuitaka	Au nuitaka ni na levu na kākana kei na yaqona e na bogi nikua.
sigā Mōniti	Au nuitaka ni na levu na kākana kei na yaqona e na sigā Mōniti.
lailai	Au nuitaka ni na lailai na kākana kei na yaqona e na sigā Mōniti.
cakacaka	Au nuitaka ni na lailai na cakacaka e na sigā Mōniti.

X. Construct sentences on any of the models studied so far, using:

1. Present tense.
2. Any grammatical words (pronouns, markers, etc.) already learned.
3. Any of the following content words: kilā, dodonu, tamata, levu, cakava, waqa, raica, dua.

Some examples might be:

Au kilā ni sa dodonu na tamata oyā.
E cakava e dua na waqa levu na tamata oqō.

XI. Talanoa.

Na yaqona

Na yaqona e dua na kau. E dau tei vaka-levu e na vanua baba. Ke vanua draki suasua, e na rauta beka ni lima na yabaki na kena bula qai matua. Ia, ke tei e na vanua draki sigaliga, e rawa ni rauta gā e tolu na yabaki. E tei tale gā na yaqona me volitaki. E dina gā ni na rauta e dua na gauna balavu, sā dua na sala ni rawa i lavo vinaka. E kilai levu na yaqona ni yaga e na soqo vaka-tūruga ka dau gunuvi tale gā e na soqo lalai ni veisiga. E sega ni yaga wale gā e Viti na yaqona, e yaga tale gā mai Samoa kei Toga.

Question and answer.

1. Na mataqali vanua cava e dau tei vaka-levu kina na yaqona?
E dau tei vaka-levu na yaqona e na vanua baba.
2. Na draki cava e totolo kina na matua ni yaqona?
Na draki sigasiga e matua totolo kina na yaqona.
3. Tukuna e dua na yaga ni yaqona.
Na yaqona e dau volitaki me rawa kina na i lavo.
Na yaqona e dau vaka-yagataki e na soqo vaka-tūruga.
Na yaqona e dau gunuvi e na soqo lalai ni veisiga.
4. Cavuta e dua na yanuyānu e kilai tale gā kina na yaga ni yaqona.
E kilai tale ga na yaga ni yaqona mai Toga.

XII. Vocabulary.

baba	side, any steep slope, such as the side of a hill
baca	bait
biu-ta	<u>biu</u> 'leave, desert'; trans. <u>biuta</u>
buta	cooked, ready for eating
cavu-ta	<u>cavu</u> 'to name, to pronounce'; trans. <u>cavuta</u>
datou (=tou)	1st person trial inclusive
-imami	1st person plural exclusive
kau-ta	<u>kau</u> 'carry'; trans. <u>kauta</u>
ke	if, that
lasa	enjoyment, fun
lavo, i	money
lewā	command, rule, order, authority, judgment
mataqali	species, type
ni	when, for, because, that
nuitaka	hope
ratou	3rd person trial
rauta	about, enough
sala	road, path, way of
Sāmoa	Samoa
sigasiga	burnt up by the sun, of land and vegetation
soqo	assembly, mostly used of people
sota-va	<u>sota</u> 'to meet'; trans. <u>sotava</u>
suasua	wet
tale gā	also
tau	fall (rain)
te-i	<u>te</u> 'to plant'; intrans. <u>tei</u> ; pass. <u>tei</u> ; trans. <u>tea</u>
Toga	Tonga
toki	shift residence, move, transfer
tukuna	say, tell
vaka-bauta	believe
vaka-tavako	smoke (v.)
vaka-tūraga	of chiefly rank
vaka-yagataka	use
vata	with, together
vei	to, towards, at, with
veisiga	every day
vica	how many, how much
vitu	seven
vodo	embark, board, mount
volā	write
vōleka	near, almost
voli-taka	<u>voli</u> 'buy'; trans. <u>volitaka</u> 'sell, spend money'
vuā	to him, to her
yaga	use, useful

FIJIAN

A i ka walu ni lēsoni

(Subordinate phrases with ni, me)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- A: E vaka-evei o na la'ki siwa nikua? How about it, are you going fishing today?
- B: Io, au na lako ni lesu mai o Viliame. Yes, I'll go when William comes back.
- A: Na gauna cava e na lesu mai kina o koya? What time will he come back?
- B: E na tiko e kē ni oti na bose. He'll be here after the meeting.
- A: Sā vinaka, ni yaco gā mai daru lako sara. O.K. As soon as he comes, we'll go.
- B: Ia, e na via lako tale gā o koya. But he'd like to go too.
- A: E dodoru me vaka-totolo mai. He'd better hurry.
- B: Baleta na cava? Why?
- A: Au na via lako ni sa bera na bogi. I'd like to go before dark.
- B: Vaka-cava na nodatou baca? What about our bait?
- A: E dodonu me nomu i tavi e na mācawa oqō. It should be your turn to supply it this week.
- B: Sā vinaka, me'u sā la'ki vaka-rautaka mada na neirau wā ni siwa. O.K. I'll go now and get our fishing line together.
- A: Io, ni yaco gā mai me datou lako sara. All right. As soon as he comes we'll go.

II. Repetition.

E dodonu me cakava na nona cakacaka.
 E dodonu me lesu mai na tūrāga nikua.
 E dodonu me savata na i sulu.
 E dodonu me raica e dua na vuniwai.
 E dodonu me dikevi vinaka.
 E dodonu me muria na nomu vosa.
 E dodonu me kania na kena.
 E dodonu me vodo e na waqa.
 E dodonu me vosa e liu na Buli.
 E dodonu me vosoti mada na cala oqō.

III. Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E vinaka me <u>liutaka mada na bose.</u>
lagata mada na sere kabata mada na niu vaka-rautaka na i katalau ciciva na nona i sele lakova na noqu moto muria na gaunisala tākoso vaka-tovolea e liu kerea vei au tukuna vei iko cakava vaka-totolo	E vinaka me lagata mada na sere. . . .

IV. Repetition.

E dodonu me solia vei iko o koya.
 E dodonu me raici au sara ni yaco mai o koya.
 E dodonu me daru lesu tale mai nikua.
 E dodonu me daru veivosaki mada.
 E dodonu me daru vaka-totolo.
 E dodonu me datou lako ni sa bera na bogi.
 E dodonu me datou vaka-cegu mada.
 E dodonu me da ā lesu mai e nanao.
 E dodonu me keirau ā la'ki sara yaloyalo.
 E dodonu me keimami bose ni mataka.

V. Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Au vinakata me <u>daru vaka-totolo.</u>

daru lesu tale mai nikua	Au vinakata me daru lesu tale mai nikua.
daru veitalanoa mada	Au vinakata me daru veitalanoa mada.
datou lako ni sa bera na bogi	Au vinakata me datou lako ni sa bera na bogi.
datou vaka-cegu mada e ke	Au vinakata me datou vaka-cegu mada e ke.
keirau qai lesu mai ni mataka	Au vinakata me keirau qai lesu mai ni mataka.
keirau la'ki sara yaloyalo	Au vinakata me keirau la'ki sara yaloyalo.
keimami veivosaki mada e liu	Au vinakata me keimami veivosaki mada e liu.
da moce mai Suva nikua	Au vinakata me da moce mai Suva nikua.
da bose mada	Au vinakata me da bose mada.
da laga sere mada	Au vinakata me da laga sere mada.

VI. Repetition.

E dodonu me'u moce.	
E dodonu me'u voli ika.	
E dodonu mo kana.	
E dodonu mo lako ki vale ni vuli.	
E dodonu mo dalaga vaka-levu me raica na batimu na vuniwai.	
E dodonu mo dou lesu mai ni bera na bogi.	
E dodonu mo dou laga sere mada.	
E dodonu mo drau waraki koya.	
E dodonu mo ni waraki koya.	
E dodonu mo ni vaka-totolo mai.	

VII. Substitution.

Pattern: Lako mai vale mo dabe.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Response</u>
au solia vei iko	Lako mai vale me'u solia vei iko.
drau mai sota kei tamaqu	Lako mai vale mo drau mai sota kei tamaqu.
ni mai kana	Lako mai vale mo ni mai kana.
dou mai vaka-cegu	Lako mai vale mo dou mai vaka-cegu.
o mai gunu yaqona	Lako mai vale mo mai gunu yaqona.
au vaka-rautaka na kemu	Lako mai vale me'u vaka-rautaka na kemu.
o vukei au mada	Lako mai vale mo vukei au mada.
dou mai veivuke	Lako mai vale mo dou mai veivuke.
drau mai veivosaki	Lako mai vale mo drau mai veivosaki.
au raici iko	Lako mai vale me'u raici iko.

VIII. Repetition drill. (kua, kākua)

Au vinakata me kua ni lako o koya.
 Au vinakata me kākua ni lako o koya.
 Au nanumu me daru kua ni gunu yaqona nikua.
 Au nanumu me ratou kākua ni vaka-yadrati.
 Au na tovolea mo dou kua ni lako ni mataka.
 Au na tovolea me'u kākua ni bera.
 E ā tukuna mo kua ni lako mai vale.
 E ā tukuna mo daru kākua ni tiko e kē.
 E kaya na tinamu mo daru kua ni qito e kē.
 E kaya na qase ni vuli me'u kākua ni qito vaka-levu.

IX. Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Au vinakata mo dou kua ni beca na noqu vosa.
mo kua mada ni lako	Au vinakata mo kua mada ni lako.
mo dou kua mada ni wereca na i teitei	Au vinakata mo dou kua mada ni werece na i tēitei.
mo daru kākua ni muria na nona lewa	Au vinakata mo daru kākua ni muria na nona lewa.
mo ni kākua ni bera mai ni mataka	Au vinakata mo ni kākua ni bera mai ni mataka.
mo ni kua ni mokusiga vaka-levu	Au vinakata mo ni kua ni mokusiga vaka-levu.
daru kākua sara ni vukei koya	Au vinakata me daru kākua sara ni vukei koya.
datou kākua mada ni vaka-cegu	Au vinakata me datou kākua mada ni vaka-cegu.
da kua ni gunu yaqona vaka-levu	Au vinakata me da kua ni gunu yaqona vaka-levu.
da kākua ni lesu tale nikua	Au vinakata me da kākua ni lesu tale nikua.
da kākua ni vosavosa vaka-levu	Au vinakata me da kākua ni vosavosa vaka-levu.

X. Repetition.

E levu na ika keitou rawata me vakā na kawago, sābutu, kei na kasala.
 Au tea na i tei me vaka na dalo, tavioka, bele, kei na uvi.
 E dau vakau ki Niu Siladi na vuata, me vakā na jāina, baigani, weleti, kei na dalo.
 E levu na sala ni rawa i lavo, me vakā na suka, niu, jāina, kei na koula.
 Mo vaka-totolo me vaka ni sā bogi na vanua.

Mo vaka-liuci koya me vakā ni qasē vei iko.
 Au nanura ni'u na cega ni lako me vakā ni levu na noqu
 osooso.
 E dodonu me vaka-totoletaki na kā oqō me vakā ni sa lailai
 na gauna.
 E dodonu me vaka-muria na noqu vosa me vakā ni'u nomu i
 liuliu.
 Sā dodonu me da cegu me vakā ni sā vā na kaloko.

XI. Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E draki katakata na vanua oqō, me vakā mai Viti.
draki suasua	E draki suasua na /vanua oqō, me vakā mai Viti.
draki vinaka	
vanua vinaka	
vanua osooso	
levu na tamata e	
levu na dui kaikai e	
levu na uca e	
levu na ika e	
levu na baravi nuku vula	
katakata na siga	

XII. Repetition.

Au na lako ni oti na bōse.
 Au vinakata me raici koya ni tekivū na bōse e na sigalevu.
 Au na via lesu mai ni sa bera na bogi.
 Era na lesu mai ni bera na tolu.
 Au na qai cakava ni'u lesu yani.
 Ni oti na uca datou na tekivū sara.
 Ni'u yaco yani, daru qai la'ki siwa.
 Ni sa bera ni o lako me raici au.
 Ni o sā yaco mai me cakava sara na nomu cakacaka.
 Ni o lako mai ni mataka, au na vaka-raitaka vei iko na
 noqu waqa.

XIII. Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Au na qai cakava <u>ni lesu mai o koya</u> .
ni'u lesu mai	Au na qai cakava ni'u lesu mai.

ni tukuna sara vei au
 na tūrāga
 ni ratou sū tiko e kō
 ni sa bera ni tekivū
 na soqe
 ni sū vōleka na yakavi
 ni'u sū palala
 ni ra sū lea mai
 ni o sū outa e na tauva
 mate
 ni sa bēre na vaka-yakavi
 ni sa bera na siga ni
 Sucu

XIV. Raikao.

Ko Viti e koto e na cava i rā ni wasa Pasifika. Na yatu yanuyanu oqē e wili kina e sivia e tolu na drau na veiyanyanu ka rā mai ciri koto yani e na loma ni lima sagavulu vaka-caca na udolu na māile vaka-rivirivi ni wasa karakarawa na Pasifika. Na levu ni wai e koto vaka-volivolita, e vaka-vua me dau sega ni veisau vaka-levu kina na kena draki. Na kena i vaka-rau ni katakata e toka gā e na māliwa ni 60 kei na 90 na dikiri ka mai cagina vinaka yani e na cagi bulabula ni wasawasa. Na gauna ni draki batabatā mai na vula ko Mē ki na vula ko Nōveba.

E na yanuyanu lelevu e rua ko Viti Levu kei Vanua Levu, e wase vaka-rua na kena draki; suasue ko drokadroka na yasana tadnavi cagi qai mai katakata yani ka sigasiga na rā ni yanuyanu e rua oqori.

E na yanuyanu ko Viti Levu e ra tiko kina e sivia na veimāmā ni lewe ni vanua ka tiko tale gā kina na koro tūrāga e Viti.

XV. Questions and answers.

1. Na wasawasa cava e tiko kina ko Viti?

Ko Viti e tiko e na wasa Pasifika.

2. E vica na i wiliwili ni veiyatu yanuyanu e wili kina?

E sivia e tolu na drau na veiyatu yanuyanu e wili kina.

3. Na vula cava na vula ni draki batabatā?

Na vula ko Mē ki na vula ko Nōveba na vula ni draki batabatā.

4. Na yanuyanu cava e tiko kina na kena koro tūrāga?

Na kena koro tūrāga e tiko e na yanuyanu ko Viti Levu.

5. Na yanuyanu eava e levu taudua na tamata e tiko kina?
Na yanuyanu ko Viti Levu e levu taudua na tamata e tiko kina.
6. Na mataqali draki eava e kune e na rā ni yanuyanu lelevu e rua?
Na draki katakata ka sigasiga e kune e na rā ni yanuyanu lelevu e rua.

XVI. Vocabulary.

baigai	egg plant (Hindi <u>baigani</u>)
bāravi	coast line, shore
bēcā	<u>bē</u> 'despise, act irreverently to'; trans. <u>bēca</u>
bele	shrub used as a vegetable
cagina vinaka	breezy
cala	err, miss
ceva	south
ciri	drift at sea or out to sea
dike-va	<u>dike</u> 'examine'; trans. <u>dikeva</u>
dikirī	degree (Engl.) of temperature, also of longitude or latitude
drau	hundred
drokadroka	green, sometimes blue
dui	a distributive particle preceding the base meaning each, respectively, or differently.
	<u>eratou dui lako yani ki Suva</u>
	'they made their own way to Suva'
	<u>na nodra dui i tovo ni bula</u>
	'their (respective) ways of life'
	<u>era dui vosavosa</u> 'they (each) speak a different language'
gā	only, just, nevertheless, all the same, yet, but, however
jāina	a kind of banana; Chinese banana
kaikai	from the word <u>kai</u> 'native of a place' and preceded by <u>dui</u> , it means 'people of different countries'
kākua, kua	do not
karakarawa	blue, sometimes green
kasala	kind of fish
katalau, i	breakfast
kawago	kind of fish
koto	lie in a place
koula	gold (Engl.)
lelevu	plural form of <u>levu</u> 'big, large, great'
lewe ni vanua	inhabitants of a country

liu	precede, surpass, excel, be first; trans. <u>liutaka</u> 'lead, rule'
me	verbal particle expressing purpose, so introducing subjunctive or imperative clauses, for...to, in order to, to be, to have, that, should (I)... etc.
māile	mile (Engl.)
māliwa	interstice, the space between two objects
Niu Siladi	New Zealand
Nōveba	November (Engl.)
osooso	busy, full, occupied
pasifika	Pacific (Engl.)
ra	3rd person plural. See <u>era</u>
rawa-ta	<u>rawa</u> 'to be able, to get, to obtain'; trans. <u>rawata</u>
sābutu	kind of fish like the bream
sagavulu	ten, used only in compounds as in <u>rua sagavulu</u> 'twenty' ... up to <u>ciwa sagavulu</u> 'ninety'; <u>tini</u> is used for the number ten itself
sara	very, greatly, used after verbs; <u>lako sara</u> 'go at once'
sava-ta	<u>sava</u> 'wash, clean'; trans. <u>savata</u>
Siga ni' Sucu	birthday, Christmas
sivi-a	<u>sivi</u> 'exceed, surpass, go beyond, more than'; trans. <u>sivia</u>
suka	sugar (Engl.)
sulu, i	clothes
tadra-va	<u>tadra</u> 'face or stand up to, especially wind, sun, etc.'; trans. <u>tadrava</u>
tākoso	follow a shorter route, cut crosswise, pass through
talanoa, i	story
taudua	one, only, alone, as adv., exceedingly, uniquely, quite
tavi, i	portion assigned, share, duty
tekivū	start, begin
toka	auxiliary: continuance or progression, not so strong as <u>tu</u>
tovolea	try
udolu	thousand
vakā	resemble, be like; like, according to
vaka-caca	as in <u>e tini vaka-caca</u> 'something between 10 and 20'

vaka-evei	how about
vaka-liuca	make one go first, put one in command; <u>vaka-liuci</u> 'made to command'
vaka-muria	follow
vaka-rivirivi	area, as in <u>tolu na māile vaka-rivirivi</u> 'three square miles in area'
vaka-rua	twice
vaka-totolotaka	speed one up, hurry it up
vaka-tovolea	try out, experiment
vā-kauta	send off
vaka-volivolita	stand about, surround
vaka-vuna	cause
vaka-yadrata	awake
veimāmā	the middle, half
veisau	exchange
veitalanoa	chat, tell stories together
veivosaki	talk, discuss
veivuke	help, assistance
veiyanyanu	island groups; <u>na veiyanyanu e na Pasifika</u> 'the islands in the Pacific'
Viti Levu	largest island of the Fiji group
vosavosa	<u>vosa</u> 'talk, speak'; intrans. <u>vosavosa</u> 'talk'; <u>i vosavosa</u> 'saying, proverb'
vuata	crop, fruits of trees, harvest
vuniwai	doctor
walu	eight
wā-raka	<u>wā</u> 'wait for, expect'; trans. <u>wāraka</u> ; <u>wā</u> is hardly used alone; <u>wāwā</u> is the more commonly used form
wasā	sea, ocean. Also, <u>wasawasa</u> . <u>wasā</u> is used when a qualifying word like <u>levu</u> or <u>liwa</u> follows; otherwise, <u>wasawasa</u> is used
were-ca	<u>were</u> 'weed, cut grass'; trans. <u>wereca</u>
wili-ka	<u>wili</u> 'count, read'
wiliwili, i	total number
yasana	province
yatu	row, not followed by <u>ni</u> ; <u>yatu yanuyanu</u> 'a row or chain of islands'; <u>veiyatu yanuyanu</u> 'rows or groups of islands'

FIJIAN

A i ka ciwa ni lēsoni

(Passive; Kei, Ka)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- A: E vica na yaga ni niu o kilā? How many uses of coconut do you know?
- B: E levu: Na lewena e vaka-yagataki¹ me kakana, na² sigani me volitaki. E gunuvi tale gā na vuana. A lot: The meat is used for food, and dried to be sold. The fruit is also drunk.
- A: Vakacava na tolona kei na drauna? What about the trunk and the leaves?
- B: Na tolona e caka me i sā ka caka na drauna me sāsā. The trunk is used as rafter and the leaves are used as a broom.
- A: Sa yaga dina vaka-levu. It's really useful.
- B: Io, e sega ni o koya gā oyā, e yaga tale gā na wakana, na qā ni bulu, kei na tiki-na gā o nanuma rawa. Yes, not only that, the root is also useful, the husk, and any other part you can think of.

1. The form of the passive is similar to that of the transitive active form; the final -a is changed to -i. The difference in meaning is shown by the following:

E vaka-yagataka

'He uses it.'

E vaka-yagataki

'It is used.'

Forms with a final -ā, like kilā, use -ai: kilai.

2. Ka 'and' is used to join sentences or verb phrases. The verbal marker is not used again after ka. Kei is used to join noun phrases, as in na yalewa kei na gone.

IIa. Repetition drill.

E raici o koya e na veivula.
 E gunuvi na vuana.
 E kari na drauna.
 E voli mai Nadi na tavako.
 E soli mai vale levu.
 E toki mai na koro.
 E vākamai na vale.
 E vaka-sigani na lewena.
 E sigani na niu.
 E qaravi na gone.

IIb.

E volitaki na lewena.
 E tokitaki ki na koro ni vuli.
 E karitaki na kulina.
 E sokotaki mai Suva na waqa.
 E vaka-yagataki na lewena.

IIIa. Substitution.

Cue

voli
 sigani
 vaka-yagataki
 samaki
 tei

Sentence

E qaravi na niu.

E voli na niu.
 . . .

IIIb.

Cue

tei
 volitaki
 gunuvi
 kari
 vinakati

Sentence

E vaka-yagataki vaka-levu na niu.

E tei vaka-levu na niu.
 . . .

IIIc.

Cue

volitaka

Sentence

E volitaki na dalo.

tea
qarava
samaka
vakayagataka

E tei na dalo.

...

IIIId.

Cue

voli-taki na vuana
vaka-yagataki na drauna
vaka-sigani na lewena
karitaki na drauna
tei na vuana
vā-kamai na drauna

Sentence

E dodonu me gunuvi na vuana.

E dodonu me voli-taki na vuana.

...

IIIe.

Cue

vaka-yagataki na tolona
me i sã
kari na drauna me sãsã
kari na lewena me kãkana
tei na vuana me tubu
samaki na vuna me savasavã

Sentence

E vinaka me sigani na lewena me mamaca.

E vinaka me vakayagataki na
tolona me i sã.

...

IVa. Transformation.

Change each of the following to passive.

Cue (active)

Keimami dau raici koya e na veivula.
gunuva na vuana.
karia na vuana.
volia mai Nadi na tavako.
solia me kã ni veivuke.
tokia e na gauna ni draki cã.
va-kamã na benu
vaka-sigana na lewena
sigana me mamaca.
qarava na tauvi mate.
karitaka na kulina.
volitaka na niu buta.

sokotaka e loma ni wasawasa.
vaka-yagataka vaka-levu.

Response (passive)

E dau raici o koya e na veivula.
E dau gunuvi na vuana.
E dau kari na vuana.
E dau voli mai Nadi na tavako.
E dau soli me kā ni veivuke.
E dau toki e na gauna ni draki cā.
E dau vā-kamai na benu.
E dau vaka-sigani na lewena.
E dau sigani me mamaca.
E dau qaravi na tauvi mate.
E dau karitaki na kulina.
E dau volitaki na niu buta.
E dau sokotaki e loma ni wasawasa.
E dau vaka-yagataki vaka-levu.

IVb.

Cue

E ā lakova na ika e na siga Mōniti.
E ā siwata na ika e na bogi e na uciwai.
Au ā sega ni raica na tinaqu.
Au ā sega ni kilā na tinamu.
E ā sokotaka na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā kaciva na tūraga e na yakavi.
E ā taroga na buli e nanao.
E ā kacivi Samu e na mataka.
E ā tarogi koya e na mācawa sa oti.

Response

E ā lakovi na ika e na siga Mōniti.
E ā siwati na ika e na bogi e na uciwai.
E ā sega ni raici na tinaqu.
E ā sega ni kilai na tinamu.
E ā sokotaki na waqa e na yakavi.
E ā kacivi na tūraga e na yakavi.
E ā tarogi na buli e nanao.
E ā kacivi o Samu e na yakavi.
E ā tarogi o koya e nanao.

Va. Expansion.

Cue

Sentence

E voli na tavako.

mai
taki³
va
e na veisiga
dodonu me
dau
sega ni

E voli mai na tavako.
E volitaki mai na tavako.
E volitaki mai Suva na tavako.
E volitaki mai Suva na tavako
e na veisiga.
E dodonu me volitaki mai Suva
na tavako e na veisiga.
E dodonu me dau volitaki mai
Suva na tavako e na veisiga.
E sega ni dodonu me dau voli-
taki mai Suva na tavako e
na veisiga.

Vb.

Cue

ā
vei ira
na kai vālagi
mai vei ira na kai Viti
sega ni dau

Sentence

Na gele e soli.
Na gele e ā soli.
Na gele e ā soli vei ira.
Na gele e ā soli vei ira na
kai vālagi.
Na gele e ā soli vei ira na
kai vālagi mai vei ira na
kai Viti.
Na gele e ā sega ni dau soli
vei ira na kai vālagi mai
vei ira na kai Viti.

Vc.

Cue

ā
na kā oqō
vei qase ni vuli
mai vei rau
vinaka me
o Jone kei Samu

Sentence

E tarogi.
E ā tarogi.
E ā tarogi na kā oqō.
E ā tarogi na kā oqō vei qase
ni vuli.
E ā tarogi na kā oqō vei qase
ni vuli mai vei rau.
E vinaka me ā tarogi na kā oqō
vei qase ni vuli mai vei rau.
E vinaka me ā tarogi na kā
oqō vei qase ni vuli mai vei

3. -taki is a causative suffix. Voli means 'to be bought'; voli-taki means 'to cause to be bought,' thus, 'sold'.

e nānoa

rau o Jone kei Samu.
E vinaka me ā tarogi na kā oqō
vei gase ni vuli mai vei rau
o Jone kei Samu e nānoa.

VIA. Repetition.

1. Mo drau gunu ka kana gā e kē.
2. Mo lako ka lesu mai vaka-totolo.
3. E ratou sā sisili oti ka vaka-yakavi.
4. Curu ki tuba ka kākua tale ni lesu mai.
5. E ā se lako e nānoa o koya ka sa sega gā ni lesu mai.
6. Sā rauta e kē ka me tou qai vaka-otia ni mataka.
7. Au vinakata mo lako ka tiko e kō ni bera na rua na kaloko.
8. Vaka-raici koya ka tukuna vua ni'u sā wāwā tiko.
9. E vaka-sasaqa tiko o tinadra ka ra qito tiko na gone.

VIB.

1. E ā levu dina na gunu kei na kākana e na bogi.
2. Mo kacivi rau mai o Samu kei Viliame.
3. Keirau na lako vata kei tamaqu.
4. Volia mai e dua na pākete tavako kei na dua na māsese.
5. Mo lako vata kei rau oqo ki na māketē.
6. E rua na tauni lelevu mai Viti ko Suva kei Lautoka.
7. Curu mai mo drau mai lululu kei TIMOCI.
8. Mo tiko vata kei koya me yacova sara ni moce.
9. Volā gā na yacamu kei na vanua o tiko kina.

VII. Join the following with ka or kei.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
1. E yadra na gone. E moce na tinana.	E yadra na gone ka moce na tinana.
2. O Viti O Toga	O Viti kei Toga.
3. E na lesu mai nikua o Mere. E na lesu mai nikua o Sala.	E rau ⁴ na lesu mai nikua o Mere kei Sala.

4. Note the agreement in number: e rau is used with a dual subject.

4. E ā curu ki vale o koya.
E ā dabe o koya. E ā curu ki vale ka dabe o koya.
5. Lako ki na sātoa.
Volia mai e dua na pākete tavako. Lako ki na ~~sātoa~~ ka volia mai e dua na pākete tavako.
6. Na kai Vālagi
Na kai Idia
Na kai Jāina Na kai Vālagi, kai Idia, kei na kai Jāina.
7. Era ā sota kei na meca e na mataka lailai.
Era ā vala kei na meca e na mataka lailai. Era ā sota ka vala kei na meca e na mataka lailai.
8. Na niu e gunuvi na vuana.
Na niu e vaka-yagataki na vuana e na vaka-sasaqa. Na niu e gunuvi na vuana ka vaka-yagataki e na vakasasaqa.
9. Taroga vua na siga e na yaco mai kina.
Taroga vua na cava e mai cakava. Taroga vua na siga e na yaco mai kina kei na cava e mai cakava.
10. Era ā kana na lewe ni koro.
Era ā mamau na lewe ni koro. Era ā kana ka (ra) mamau na lewe ni koro.

VIII. Talanoa.

Na yaga ni niu

Na niu sā dua na kau yaga vaka-levu. E bula na niu e na veivanua draki katakata ka rawarawa na kena qaravi. Na kena yaga e levu. E vaka-yagataki me kākana, taurivaki e na tara ni vale ka yaga tale ga me i yāyā ni vale. Oyā e vica wale gā na kena yaga. Ni sa sigani na niu, e dau volitaki ka taurivaki e na caka ni sovu. Na kena sārui yaga vaka-levu na niu e cavuti kina na i vosavosa Vaka-viti na 'vinaka vakaniu---sega e biu.'

IX. Questions.

1. Q. Na vanua cava e bula kina vaka-vinaka na niu?
A. Na niu e bula vaka-vinaka e na vanua draki katakata.
2. Q. Na cava e cavu kina na i vosavosa "vinaka vaka-niu---sega e biu?"
A. E cavuti na i vosavosa oqō baleta na yaga ni niu.
3. Q. Na cava na yaga ni niu?
A. E vaka-yagataki me kākana, taurivaki e na tara ni vale ka yaga tale gā me caka me i yāyā ni vale. E yaga tale gā na niu e na kena buli na sovu.
4. Q. Na cava na i balebale ni "vinaka vaka-niu---sega e biu?"
A. Na kena i balebale ni yaga taucoko na niu, mai na drauna me yacova sara na wakana.

X. Vocabulary.

benu	rubbish
ciwa	nine
curu	enter; trans. <u>curuma</u> , <u>curumaca</u> 'make a thing enter'
drau	leaf
Idia	India
Jāina	China
kari-a, kari-taka	<u>kari</u> 'scrape'; trans. <u>karia</u> , <u>karitaka</u> (more emphatic)
kuli	skin, bark
lewe	meat, flesh
lululu	shake hands
mamaca	dry
māsese	matches (Engl.)
meca	enemy
pāquete	packet (Engl.)
qā ni bulu	coconut husk
gele	earth, soil, land
rui	too much, exceedingly
sā, i	rafter
sama-ka	<u>sama</u> 'sweep, clean'; trans. <u>samaka</u>
sāsā	(1) dry coconut leaves; (2) the ribs of coconut tied together to make a broom'
sigana	sun-dry; <u>vaka-sigana</u> caus.
sovu	soap (Engl.)
taucoko	all, whole, completely
tauni	town (Engl.)
taurivaka	use, make use of



tiki	a part, portion
tolo	trunk, waist
tuba	outside, but limited in use; e tuba 'adv. of place'; ki tuba 'adv. of movement'; mai tuba 'from outside'
tubu	grow, spring up (of plants)
vā-kamā	burn, set fire to; vākamai pass.
vaka-niu	as in <u>vinaka vaka-niu</u> 'useful like a coconut'
vaka-otia	finish, complete, bring to an end
vaka-raica	look for, look after
vaka-sasaqa	cook, boil. Also; <u>vaka-saqā</u> , <u>vaka-saqara</u>
vaka-sigana	dry in the sun. See <u>sigana</u>
vaka-vinaka	well
vala	fight, war; fight (v.)
veivanua	places, different places
veivula	every month
vua	fruit, seed
waka	root
yāyā, i	goods, furniture, luggage

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ni lēsoni

Ia. Greetings.

Ni sã bula.
 Ia, vinaka na bula.
 Ni bula!
 Drau bula.
 O bula vinaka?
 Io, vaka-lailai.
 Sã vaka-evei?
 Sã vaka-cava?

Ib.

Yalo vinaka.
 Vosoti au mada.
 Vinaka vaka-levu.
 E rawa niu raici kemuni vaka-lailai?
 E rawa niu raici kemuni mada?

II. Equational Sentences.a. Repetition.

E dua na tūraga dau cakacaka o koya.
 E dau teitei o koya.
 E cauravou ni Yasawa o Samu.
 E sō na tamata yalo drēdrē o ira.
 E dua na yalewa vucesã o koya.
 E ratou kai Merika.
 E dua na tamata cã o koya.
 E dua na tamata vinaka na tamata oqori.
 E rua na tamata dau siwa o rau.
 E dua na gone yalewa vinaka o Mere.

Iib. Variable slot.CueSentence

E gone yalewa cã
 E tamata vinaka
 o Tīmoci
 E qase ni vuli
 E dua na qase ni vuli
 E dua na kai Vālagi

E cauravou o koya.
 E gone yalewa cã o koya.
 E tamata vinaka o koya.
 E tamata vinaka o Tīmoci.
 E qase ni vuli o Tīmoci.
 E dua na qase ni vuli o Tīmoci.
 E dua na kai Vālagi o Tīmoci.

E gone ni Vanua Levu
o rau
E rua na gone yalewa

E gone ni Vanua Levu o Timoci.
E rau gone ni Vanua Levu.
E rau gone yalewa o rau.

III. Comment-topic, time and location phrases.

a. Repetition.

E ā la'ki Suva o Sals.
E ā lesu mai Merika o koya.
E tiko mai Vanua Levu na kai vālagi oqō.
E teitei tiko mai koro ni vuli na tamāqu.
Sā moce tiko na luvemu e vale ni kuro.
E ā lakova na ika ki na sitoa.
E ā siwata na ika mai na uciwai.
E nā tiko e kē ni bera na vitu.

IIIb. Change the tense when necessary.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E ā lako ki Suva e daidai.
yabaki mai oqō	E na lako ki Suva e na yabaki mai oqō.
iratou	E ratou na lako ki Suva e na yabaki mai oqō.
Labasa	E ratou na lako ki Labasa e na yabaki mai oqō.
toki	E ratou na toki ki Labasa e na yabaki mai oqō.
mācawa sā oti	E ratou ā toki ki Labasa e na mācawa sā oti.
soko	E ratou ā soko ki Labasa e na mācawa sā oti.
keirau	Keirau ā soko ki Labasa e na mācawa sā oti.

IV. Negation. Respond with the negative form of the following sentences.

Na nomu i sele e duatani mai na noqu.
E qarava tiko na i teitei nei tamana.
E rairai vinaka na yalewa oyā.
Au nuitaka ni dou na lesu totolo mai.
E rawa ni'u vaka-yagataku e sō na nomu baca?
E rawa ni o drau vodo motokā mai ki Suva ni mātaka?
E dodonu me daru vaka-cegu mada.
Au vinakata me daru veitalanoa mada.
E dodonu mo ni waraki koya.

E kaya na tinamu mo drau kua ni qito e kē.
E a tukuna me ratou kākua ni vaka-yadrati.

V. Substitution drill. (Alienable, inalienable, etc.)
(Respond with proper nouns possessive)

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
1. Sā mosi na <u>ketena</u> . mavoʻa	Sā mosi na nona mavoʻa.
2. E levu na mena <u>mao</u> . tavioka	E levu na kena tavioka.
3. Oqō na noqu <u>vale</u> . wai ni moli	Oqō na mequ wai ni moli.
4. Oqori na memudou <u>rourou vaka-lolo</u> . i sulu	Oqori na nomudou i sulu.
5. E nanumi koya vaka- levu na <u>tinādaru</u> . tūrara	E nanumi koya vaka-levu na nodaru tūrara.
6. E sā yali na nomunī <u>i sele</u> . taga yaqona	E sā yali na memunī taga yaqona. (or nomunī)
7. Sa katakata na memunī <u>wai</u> . vaka-yakavi	Sa katakata ná kemuni i vaka- yakavi.
8. Oqori na kemu i <u>vaka-</u> <u>sigalevu</u> . wā ni siwa	Oqori na nomu wā ni siwa.
9. O koya na nodrau <u>dau</u> <u>veiqaravi</u> . vugo	O koya na vugodrau.
10. Oya na <u>tinamudrau</u> . uvi	Oyā na kemudrau uvi.
11. O cei na <u>tamamunī</u> ? qase ni vuli	O cei na nomunī qase ni vuli.
12. E cudru vaka-levu na <u>taciou</u> . Jone	E cudru vaka-levu o Jone.
13. Oyā na nodra <u>yanu-</u> <u>yanu</u> . kākana	Oyā na kedra kākana.
14. Oqori na nomu <u>tarau-</u> <u>sese balavu</u> . taci	Oqori na tacimu.
15. Sa lailai na nodra <u>gauna ni cequ</u> . dovu	Sa lailai na medra dovū.

Via. Attribution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Oqō e dua na yalewa.
1. cā	Oqō e dua na yalewa cā.
2. vinaka	...
3. dau cakacaka	
4. vucesa	
5. dau vosa	
6. cudrucudru	
7. yalo vinaka	
8. dau dreḍre	
9. mamaduā	
10. rairai vinaka	

Vib.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Oqori na vale ni kana.
1. moce	Oqori na vale ni moce.
2. tūraga	...
3. kuro	
4. bose	
5. volavola	
6. savasava	
7. bula	
8. vuli	
9. i yāyā	
10. bulumakau	

Vic. Variable slot.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Oyā na vale ni yaqona.
1. e dua	Oyā e dua na vale ni yaqona.
2. vū	Oyā e dua na vū ni yaqona.
3. oqori	Oqori e dua na vū ni yaqona.
4. tolu	Oqori e tolu na vū ni yaqona.
5. niu	Oqori e tolu na vū ni niu.
6. oqō	Oqō e tolu na vū ni niu.
7. jāina	Oqō e tolu na vū ni jāina.
8. oyā	Oyā e tolu na vū ni jāina.

VII. Verb plus object.
a. Expansion.

Cue

nona i sele
ā
ki nodratou vale
nikua
e na sigalevu

Sentence

E ciciva.
E ciciva na nona i sele.
E ā ciciva na nona i sele.
E ā ciciva na nona i sele ki
nodratou vale.
E ā ciciva na nona i sele ki
nodratou vale nikua.
E ā ciciva na nona i sele ki
nodratou vale e na sigalevu
nikua.

Cue

na vū ni jāina
e lima
mai nona i teitei
e na vula sā oti

Sentence

E ā tea.
E ā tea na vū ni jāina.
E ā tea e lima na vū ni jāina.
E ā tea e lima na vū ni jāina
mai nona i teitei.
E ā tea e lima na vū ni jāina
mai nona i teitei e na vula
sā oti.

Cue

na qio
ā
na yavana
mai wai
e na yakavi
ni siga Tūsite

Sentence

E katia.
E katia na qio.
E ā katia na qio.
E ā katia na yavana na qio.
E ā katia na yavana na qio mai
wai.
E ā katia na yavana na qio mai
wai e na yakavi.
E ā katia na yavana na qio mai
wai e na yakavi ni siga Tūsite.

VIIb. Substitution. Use the cue as the object.

Cue

au
Sala
na dalo

Sentence

E ā mokuta na yavana.
Au ā ciciva na noqu i sulu.
Sā kana tiko na taciqu.

na vuniwai	E a kacivi Jone e na mataka lailai.
koya	Au sega ni kilā.
ira	Au ā raica na waqa.
koya	E dodonu mo lakova na i katalau.
na gone oqō	Au ā vukei rau.
na vale	E ā tarā.
watiqu	E na taroga na qase ni, vuli o koya.
na bia	Sā via gunu na vugona.
na ika	E ā siwata e na bogi.
Peni	Au ā sega ni lomana na yalewa oyā.

Response

E ā mokuti au.
 Au ā cicivi Sala.
 Sā kania tiko na dalo na taciqū.
 E ā kaciva na vuniwai e na mataka lailai.
 Au sega ni kilai koya.
 Au ā raici ira.
 E dodonu mo lakovi koya.
 Au ā vukea na gone oqō.
 E ā tarā na vale.
 E na tarogi watiqu o koya.
 Sā via gunuva na bia na vugona.
 E ā siwata na ika e na bogi.
 Au ā sega ni lomani Peni.

VIII. Repetition drill,

a.

1. Au nanuma ni na cila na vula e na bogi.
2. Au kilā ni sā dodonu mo lako mada.
3. E datou na tiko mai keyā ni bera na vā.
4. Au vinakata me datou tiko e kē ni bera na soqo.
5. E rawa ni 'u vaka-yagataka e sō na nomu baca?
6. E rawa ni o drau tekivu cakacaka mai Lautoka e na yakavi ni mataka?

VIIIb. (negation)

1. Au nanuma ni na sega ni cila na vula e na bogi.
2. Au sega ni kilā se dodonu mo sā lako se kua.
3. E sega ni rawa ni datou na tiko mai keyā ni bera na vā.
4. Au sega ni vinakata me datou tiko e kē ni bera na soqo.
5. E sega ni rawa ni 'u vaka-yagataka e sō na nomu baca?
6. E sega ni rawa ni o drau tekivu cakacaka mai Lautoka e na yakavi ni mataka?

VIIIc.

Negation

Au kilai koya.
 Au ā nanumi tinaqu.
 Au na lako ke o lako.
 E s̄a macala.
 E qase ni vuli.
 E vuli tiko e Merika
 na tamata oqō.
 E balavu na gaunisala.
 E batabatā na vanua.
 E vinaka na vale ni
 yaqona ni Viti.
 E ā via lesu tale mai
 nikua.

Response

Au sega ni kilai koya.
 Au ā sega ni nanumi tinaqu.
 Au na sega ni lako ke o lako.
 E sega ni macala.
 E sega ni qase ni vuli.
 E sega ni vuli tiko e Merika
 na tamata oqō.
 E sega ni balavu na gaunisala.
 E sega ni batabatā na vanua.
 E sega ni vinaka na vale ni
 yaqona ni Viti.
 E ā sega ni via lesu tale mai
 nikua.

IXa. Repetition.

E dodonu mo vaka-muria na nona lewa me vakā ni nomu qase
 ni vuli.
 Sā dodonu me da vaka-totolo ni s̄a ciwa na kaloko.
 E ā tukuna mo drau waraka ni lesu mai e na yakavi.
 E dodonu me tiko e kē na Buli.
 E ā dodonu me keirau wereca na i teitei.

IXb. Substitution.

CueSentence

	E dodonu me lesu mai e na yakavi.
iko	E dodonu mo lesu mai e na yakavi.
o Pita	E dodonu me lesu mai e na yakavi o Pita.
koya	E dodonu me lesu mai e na yakavi o koya.
ratou	E dodonu me ratou lesu mai e na yakavi.
au	E dodonu me 'u lesu mai e na yakavi.
rau	E dodonu me rau lesu mai e na yakavi.
keirau	E dodonu me keirau lesu mai e na yakavi.
da	E dodonu me da lesu mai e na yakavi.
drau	E dodonu mo drau lesu mai e na yakavi.

Xa. Repetition.

Au na siwa ke vinaka na draki.
 Keirau na vaka-totolo mai ke rawa.
 Au na via raici iko ke o yaco mai nikua.
 Au na lesu mai e na yakavi ke rawa ni oti na bose nikua.
 Au na lesu mai e na bogi nikua ke rawa ni o lako tale gā.

Xb. Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Au na siwa ke vinaka na draki.
Mo drau lako mai	Mo drau lako mai ke vinaka na draki.
Mo vaka-otia na nomu cakacaka	Mo vaka-otia na nomu cakacaka ke vinaka na draki.
Lako mai ni mataka	Lako mai ni mataka ke vinaka na draki.
Daru la'ki wereca na noqu i teitei	Daru la'ki werece na noqu i teitei.
Au na gade yani	Au na gade yani ke vinaka na draki.
Keirau na la'ki sara qito	Keirau na la'ki sara qito ke vinaka na draki.

Xc. Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Au na siwa ke vinaka na draki.
levu na baca	Au na siwa ke levu na baca.
dua na noqu wā ni siwa	Au na siwa ke dua na noqu wā ni siwa.
rawa ni o lako tale gā	Au na siwa ke rawa ni o lako tale gā.
au raica rawa e dua na boto	Au na siwa ke 'u raica rawa e dua na boto.
datou lako vata	Au na siwa ke datou lako vata.

Xi. Talanoa.

Na vilavila i revo

E na gauna e lina, e a bula tiko e dua na dau talanoa na yacana o Dredre e na koro ko Navekeisese e na yanuyanu ko Beqa. E dau kana i vaka-rau me ra kau nabu vuā o ira era via rogo i talanoa.

Dua gona na siga se tukuna o koya me ra kauta mai na i matai gā ni kū era raica rawa e na nodra la'ki siwa se vaka-sāsā. Sā lako sara e dua vei ira na dau rogo i talanoa na yacana o Tui na iviqālita me la'ki siwa, ka siwata sara e dua na duna. Ni sē laveta mai vanua na duna, sā vuki sara me tamata. Sa kālā e keyā o Tui na iviqālita ni kalou vū oyā. Sā tekivu vaka-mamasu sara na kalou vū me vaka-bulai, ka yalataka e levu na kā--bese gū o Tui. Sā qai tukuna na vū me solia vuā na kaukauwa me rawa ni butuka na vatu katakata.

Na yacova na siga nikuā, o ira kece na kawa nei. Tui na iviqālita e rawa ni ra butuka na vatu katakata ka ra sega ni kama.

Question and answer.

1. Na yanuyanu cava e tukuni tiko e na i talanoa oqō?
Na yanuyanu ko Beqa.
2. Na cava era dau cakava o ira na via rogo i talanoa?
Era dau kau nabu vuā na dau ni talanoa.
3. O cōi na yaca i koya na dau talanoa?
Na yacai koya na dau talanoa ko Dredre.
4. Na cava e ā siwata o Tui na iviqālita?
E ā siwata o koya e dua na duna.
5. Na cava o ā qai yaco vuā na duna ni sē laveti mai vanua?
E vuki me tamata na duna.
6. Na kaukauwa cava e ā solia na kalou vū vei Tui na iviqālita?
E ā solia na kaukauwa me rawa ni butuka na vatu katakata ka sega ni kama na yavana.

XII. Vocabulary.

Beqa	name of an island south of Suva
bese	refuse
boto	boat (Engl.)
cegu	take a break, rest.
cila-va	<u>cila</u> 'to shine, mostly of the sun, moon or stars'; trans. <u>cilava</u>
cudrucudru	easy to loose temper
-dratou	3rd person trial
-drau	3rd person dual
duna	eel
gona	demonstrative pronoun 'that, usually emphatic'
kalou	spirit; kalou vu 'ancestral god'; na Kalou 'God'
kati-a	<u>kati</u> 'bite'; trans. <u>katia</u>
kaukauwa	strong, hard
kawa	descendants
kece	all, altogether
lave-ta	<u>lave</u> 'raise, lift up'; trans. <u>laveta</u>
māmaduā	bashful, shy
nabu	present of food brought to the man who told tales
qio	shark
rairai	(1) appearance (2) it looks like, or it seems
revo, i	as in <u>Vilavila i revo</u> 'the fire walking ceremony'
rogo	hear, make a noise (of an engine), spread, be heard of (news), be famous (of a person, or place)'; trans. <u>rogoca</u>
taga	bag, pocket, sack
tini	ten
vaka-bulai	set fire
vaka-mamasu	plead
vaka-sasā	hunt
vaka-sigalevu	mid-day meal
vaka-yakavi	evening meal
vatu	stone
veiqaravi, dau	attendant, servant, maid
vilavila	as in <u>Vilavila i revo</u> . See <u>revo, i</u>
volavola	writing
vucesā	lazy, idle, worthless
vuki	turn, change
yalataka	promise

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka dua ni lēsoni

(Word order; gā¹)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- A: Draki vinaka sara gā nikua. Very good weather today.
- B: Io. Vaka-cava o iko, o lako ki vei nikua? Yes. How about you, where are you going today?
- A: Ni oti gā na gunu tī au na lako ki na i teitei. As soon as I have breakfast. I'll go to the garden.
- B: Au a qai lesu gā mai na i teitei e nanao. I just came back from the garden yesterday.
- A: O na la'ki vei nikua? Where are you going to go today?
- B: Au na via lako mada gā vaka-totolo ki Lautoka. I'd like to make a fast trip to Lautoka first.
- A: O na lesu mai e na vica na kaloko? What time will you come back?
- B: Au sega ni kilā. Kē oti totolo na kā au na la'ki cakava, au na lesu mai e na yakavi. I don't know. If I can finish what I'm going to do, I'll come back in the evening.
- A: Au ā via lako tale gā ki Lautoka, ia sā dedē au sega ni lesu mai na i teitei. I wanted to go to Lautoka, too, but it's been long since I've been to my garden.
- B: Sā vinaka, au sē la'ki vaka-rau mada me'u lako. O.K., I'd better go and get ready.
- A: Io, vinaka. O.K.

1. Gā, directly following a base, is usually translated as 'just'.

Au sega gā ni rawata 'I just can't do it.'

Gā also occurs with various particles:

<u>tale gā</u>	'also'
<u>Wale gā</u>	'only'
<u>Sara gā</u>	'very'
<u>Kece gā</u>	'each one, every'

Dina gā as the first base in a sequence, means 'in spite of'. For example, E dina gā ni draki cā, keirau a lako gā. 'In spite of the bad weather, we still went.'

II. Repetition drill.

Au ā raica gā e dua vei rau.

E se levu na tī, ia sā oti gā na suka.

Vaka-cava gā o iko o sega ni lako?

Yalo vinaka, nanuma gā mo vaka-totolo mai.

Au sega gā ni kilā na cava e ā yaco vuā.

Au nanuma me'u sā wāwā tiko gā ē kē.

Tovolea gā na nomu i gū taucoko mo rawata.

E sega gā ni macala na cava e cudru kina.

Au nanuma mo drau sā lako mada gā o kemudrau.

Solia gā vei au e dua.

III. Expansion.

a.

Cue

me lako
gā
 mai
 e dua
 vei kemudrau

Sentence

Sā dodonu.

Sā dodonu me lako.

Sā dodonu me lako gā.

Sā dodonu me lako gā mai.

Sā dodonu me lako gā mai e dua.

Sā dodonu me lako gā mai e dua
 vei kemudrau.

IIIb.

Cue

na yacana

Sentence

Au sega ni nanuma.

Au sega ni nanuma na yacana.

gā
rawa

Au kilā, ia. . .
na kena rairai

Au sega gā ni nanuma na yacana.
Au sega gā ni nanuma rawa na
yacana.

Au kilā, ia au sega gā ni nanuma
rawa na yacana.

Au kilā na kena rairai, ia au
sega gā ni nanuma rawa na
yacana.

IV. Repetition drill.

E rau ā kana tale gā.

E ā lako tale gā mai na watina.

Au ā sega tale gā ni raici koya.

Au ā sega tale gā ni tukuna vei Timoci.

E dodonu mo lako tale gā.

Au nuitake ni na draki vinaka tale gā ni mataka.

Sa oti tale gā na keda kākana.

Tarogi koya tale gā.

Mo vaka-totolo tale gā mai o iko.

Mo kauta tale gā mai na nomu i sele.

V. Expansion.

a.

Cue

tale gā
ni matakā

au vinakata

e na mataka lailai

Sentence

E na lako o koya.

E na lako tale gā o koya.

E na lako tale gā o koya ni
mataka.

Au vinakata me na lako tale gā o
koya ni mataka.

Au vinakata me na lako gā o
koya e na mataka lailai ni
mataka.

Vb.

Cue

tovolea
tale gā
ni bera na bogi

ke rawa

Sentence

Mo tiko e kē.

Tovolea mo tiko e kē.

Tovolea tale gā mo tiko e kē.

Tovolea tale ga mo tiko e kē
ni bera na bogi.

Ke rawa, tovolea tale gā mo tiko
e kē ni bera na bogi.

VI. Repetition drill.

E bai kau wale gā.

E levu wale gā na nona vosa.

Mo nanuma wale ga na kā au ā tukuna vei iko.

Kauta wale gā mai e dua na i vesu dalo.

Taroga wale gā vua na cava e vinakata.

Tovolea wale gā mo vaka-totolo mai.

Ke tau wale gā vaka-lailai na uca.

Ke ā tiko wale gā e kē o koya.

Mo sauma wale ga e dua na taro.

Mo nanuma wale gā na nomu vosa ni yalayala.

VII. Expansion drill.

a.

CueSentence

daru
na kākana
wale gā

Vaka-rautaka.

me rauta e rua

Daru vaka-rautaka.

na siga

Daru vaka-rautaka na kākana.
Daru vaka-rautaka wale gā na
kākana.

Daru vaka-rautaka wale gā na
kākana me rauta e rua.

Daru vaka-rautaka wale gā na
kākana me rauta e rua na siga.

VIIb.

CueSentence

na noqu kerekere
wale gā
e dodonu

Nanuma.

ni o sa bera ni lako

Nanuma na noqu kerekere.

Nanuma wale gā na noqu kerekere.

E dodonu mo nanuma wale gā na
noqu kerekere.

Ni o sa bera ni lako e dodonu
mo nanuma wale gā na noqu
kerekere.

VIII. Repetition drill.

E na vanua sara gā au ā raici koya kina.

E na gauna sara gā e ā kacivi au kina.

Au a raica sara gā na kalokalo mata i laiai.

E ā tau sara gā vaka-levu na uca e na bogi.

Voleka sara gā na tini na kaloko qai yaco mai o koya.
 Sa dedē sara gā keirau qai sota tale.
 Au sega sara gā ni qai kunea tale e dua na kena o.
 Au sega sara gā ni kilā na cava na vuna.
 E ā kacivi tamana sara gā o koya.
 E sega sara gā ni dua e kilā na vanua e tiko kina o koya.

IX. Expansion drill.

a.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E ā draki vinaka.
mai Lautoka	E ā draki vinaka mai Lautoka.
sara gā	E ā draki vinaka sara gā mai Lautoka.
e na siga Vakaraubuka	E ā draki vinaka sara gā mai Lautoka e na siga Vakaraubuka.
ni mācawa sā oti	E ā draki vinaka sara gā mai Lautoka e na siga Vakaraubuka ni mācawa sā oti.

IXb.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E ā solia o Jone
e dua na sote	E ā solia o Jone e dua na sote.
vei au	E ā solia vei au o Jone e dua na sote.
e na levu ni nona marau	E ā solia vei au o Jone e dua na sote e na levu ni nona marau.
sara gā	E ā solia sara gā vei au o Jone e dua na sote e na levu ni nona marau.

X. Repetition.

Me na lako kece gā mai na gone lālai.
 Me ratou cakacaka kece gā ni mataka.
 E dodonu mo nanuma e na veigauna kece gā.
 Mo kauta kece gā mai na kena o raica.
 Mo nī tiko kece gā e kē ni mataka.
 Mo nī raici au kece gā e liu.
 Na vū ni niu kece gā oqō e nona o koya.
 O ira kece gā na gone oqō na luvna.
 Dou tovolea kece gā mo dou totolo mai.
 E vinaka mo kauta kece gā mai na nomu moto.

XI. Expansion drill.

a.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E ā tau na uca.
e na veisiga kece gā	E ā tau na uca e na veisiga. E ā tau na uca e na veisiga kece gā.
e na mācawa sā oti vaka-levu	E ā tau na uca e na veisiga kece gā e na mācawa sā oti. E ā tau vaka-levu na uca e na veisiga kece gā e na mācawa sā oti.

XIb.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Lesu.
e dodonu mai nī kece gā e na duā na gauna	E dodonu mo lesu. E dodonu mo lesu mai. E dodonu mo nī lesu mai. E dodonu mo nī lesu kece gā mai. E dodonu mo nī lesu kece gā mai e na dua na gauna.

XII. Repetition.

E dina gā ni ratou ā rogoca, ia e ratou ā sega ni vaka-bauta.
E dina gā ni'u ā sā tukuna vei rau, ia e rau ā sega ni kauta
mai.
E ā yaco dina gā.
E dina gā ni tamata lailai o koya, sā dua na tamata kana
levu.
Au na lako dina gā ni mataka.
E dina gā ni ā draki cā, e ā rawa vinaka gā na soqo.
Sa levu dina gā na uca e na vanua oqō.
Sa dina gā na kā au ā tukuna vei iko.
E dina gā ni sā qase o koya, kākua ni kila leca vua.
E dina gā ni draki vinaka nikua, e sega gā ni draki
vinaka ni siwa.

XIII. Expansion.

a.

Cue

e na mācawa s̄a oti
 s̄a dina ḡa ni
 ia e ā rawa na cakacaka
 vinaka ḡa
 neirau

Sentence

E ā levu na uca.
 E ā levu na uca e na mācawa
 s̄a oti.
 E s̄a dina ḡa ni ā levu na uca
 e na mācawa s̄a oti.
 E s̄a dina ga ni ā levu na uca
 e na mācawa s̄a oti, ia e ā
 rawa na cakacaka.
 E s̄a dina ga ni ā levu na uca
 e na mācawa s̄a oti, ia e ā
 rawa vinaka ḡa na cakacaka.
 E s̄a dina ga ni ā levu na uca e
 na mācawa s̄a oti, ia e ā
 rawa vinaka ḡa na neirau
 cakacaka.

XIIIb.

Cue

ni macala
 na cava e manati koya
 ni sega ni bau muria na
 vosa
 nei qase ni vuli

Sentence

S̄a sega dina ḡa.
 S̄a sega dina ḡa ni macala.
 S̄a sega dina ḡa ni macala na
 cava e manati koya.
 S̄a sega dina ḡa ni macala na
 cava e manati koya ni sega ni
 bau muria na vosa.
 S̄a sega dina ḡa ni macala na
 cava e manati koya ni sega ni
 bau muria na vosa nei qase
 ni vuli.

XIV. Repetition¹

a.

E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.
 E na lako o koya ni mataka ki Suva.

1. The order of many phrases in Fijian is not fixed, but can vary according to which phrase should be emphasized. The emphasis is produced by shifting the phrase to the beginning of the sentence. Compare this to English, which uses stress emphasis.

In some of the following drills, the different word orders are presented as answers to different questions. Note that for some shifts, particularly that of topic to the beginning of the sentence, the intonation changes. Where possible, these are marked by commas.

O koya, e na lako ki Suva ni mataka.
 O koya, e na lako ni mataka ki Suva.
 Ni mataka, e na lako kina ki Suva o koya.
 Ni mataka, e na lako kina o koya ki Suva.

XIVb.

E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.
 O Samu, e ā tiko mai Suva e na mācawa sā oti.
 E na mācawa sā oti, e a tiko kina mai Suva o Samu.

XIVc.

E na via la'ki cakacaka ki Vatukoula na tamana e na yabaki mai oqō.
 Na tamana, e na via la'ki cakacaka ki Vatukoula e na yabaki mai oqō.
 E na yabaki mai oqō, e na via la'ki cakacaka kina ki Vatukoula na tamana.

XIVd.

E na tiko e kē o Sala ni bera na bogi.
 O Sala, e na tiko e kē ni bera na bogi.
 Ni bera na bogi, e na tiko e kē o Sala.

XIVE.

E rau na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē.
 E na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē, o rau.
 O rau, rau na lesu tale mai e na vula o Mē.
 E na vula o Mē, e rau na lesu tale mai kina.

XV. Questions and Answers.

- a. Sentence: E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.
1. O cei e na lako ki Suva ni mataka?
 O koya, e na lako ki Suva ni mataka.
 2. E vei e na lako kina o koya ni mataka?
 E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.

3. Na cava e na cakava o koya ni mataka?
E na lako ki Suva o koya ni mataka.
4. E naica e na lako kina o koya ki Suva?
Ni mataka, e na lako kina o koya ki Suva.

XVb. Sentence: E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.

1. O cei e ā tiko mai Suva e na mācawa sā o i?
O Samu, e ā tiko mai Suva e na mācawa sā oti.
2. E vei e ā tiko kina o Samu e na mācawa sā oti?
E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.
3. Na cava e ā cakava o Samu e na mācawa sā oti?
E ā tiko mai Suva o Samu e na mācawa sā oti.
4. E naica e ā tiko kina o Samu mai Suva?
E na mācawa sā oti, e ā tiko kina o Samu mai Suva.

XVc. Sentence: Erau ā siwata e dua na ika levu o Viliame kei Jone mai na uciwai e na bogi.

1. O cei ā siwata e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai e na bogi?
O rau o Viliame kei Jone erau ā siwata e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai e na bogi.
2. E vei erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu o rau o Viliame kei Jone e na bogi?
Mai na uciwai/Mai na uciwai erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu o rau o Viliame kei Jone e na bogi.
3. Na cava erau ā cakava o Viliame kei Jone mai na uciwai e na bogi?
Erau ā siwata e dua na ika levu o Viliame kei Jone mai na uciwai e na bogi.
4. E naica erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai o Viliame kei Jone?
E na bogi erau ā siwata kina e dua na ika levu mai na uciwai o rau o Viliame kei Jone.

XVd. Sentence: Au ā la'ki voli ika ki na māketē nikua.

1. O cei ā la'ki voli ika ki na māketē nikua.
Au ā la'ki voli ika ki na māketē nikua.

2. E vei o ā la'ki voli ika kina nikua?
Ki na māketete/Ki na makete au ā la'ki voli ika kina nikua.
3. Na cava o ā cakava nikua?
Au ā la'ki voli ika ki na māketete nikua.
4. E naica o ā la'ki voli ika kina ki na māketete?
Nikua au ā la'ki voli ika kina ki na māketete.

XVe. Sentence: Na Buli e na dolava na bose mai na koro
e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō.

1. O cei e na dolava na bose mai na koro e na siga
Vukelulu mai oqō?
Na Buli e na dolava na bose mai na koro e na siga
Vukelulu mai oqō.
2. E vei e na dolava kina na bose na Buli e na siga
Vukelulu mai oqō?
Mai na koro/Mai na koro e na dolava kina na bose na
Buli e na siga Vukelulu mai oqō.
3. Na cava e na la'ki cakava na Buli ki na koro e na siga
Vukelulu mai oqō?
E na la'ki dolava na Buli na bose mai na koro e na
siga Vukelulu mai oqō.
4. E naica e na dolava kina na Buli na bose mai na koro?
E na siga Vukelulu mai oqō e na dolava kina na bose
mai na koro na Buli.

XVI. Respond with the cue as the first phrase in the sentence.

Cue

Sentence

ni mataka

E na lako ki Suva o koya ni
mataka.

o koya

Ni mataka, e na lako kina ki
Suva o koya.
O koya, e na lako ki Suva ni
mataka.

o Jone
e daidai

E na lako ki Niu Siladi o Jone
e daidai.

∴ ∴

E ā raica na taciqu na nodra-
tou waqa e nanao.

e nanao
na taciqu

E na tiko mai Nadi o koya ni
bera na tolu na kaloko.

o koya
ni bera na tolu na kaloko

E na solia na qase ni vuli e
dua na veitarogi e na siga
Vakaraubuka.

na qase ni vuli
e na siga vakaraubuka

XVII. Talanoa.

Na masi

Na masi e sega ni vaka-yagataki wale gā e Viti, e kilai tale gā na kena yaga e na veiyatu yanuyanu tale e sō e na wasa Pasifika. Na yacana kilai levu gā na 'tapa'. E dina gā ni caka na masi e na sō gā na tiki i Viti me vakā mai Vatulele kei Lau, ia e vaka-yagataki e na veiyasa i Viti kece gā. E levu sara gā na ka e yaga kina na masi, e vaka-yagataki me i lati ni vale, taunamu ka i ubi tale gā ni i mocemoce. E yaga tale gā na masi e na soqo ni vaka-mau kei na mate. Oqō e vica gā na kena yaga. E raici rawa e kē ni masi sā dua na i yau yaga vaka-levu, sega wale gā e Viti e vakā tale gā kina e na veiyanyanu e na Pasifika me vakā mai Sāmoa kei Toga.

Questions.

1. Na yaca cava e kilai raraba kina na masi?
2. Tukuna mada e dua na tiki Viti e caka kina na masi.
3. Na cava e rua na yaga ni masi o kilā?
4. Na vanua cava soti e vaka-yagataki kina na masi?
5. Na cava e kilai levu kina na masi?
6. Tukuna mada e dua na yanuyanu e na Pasifika e dau caka tale gā kina na masi.

XVIII. Vocabulary.

bai	fence
bau	adv. preceding verbs to soften the expression
dina gā	(1) in spite of, although (2) truly, really
dola-va	<u>dola</u> 'to open'; trans. <u>dolava</u>
gū, i	<u>gu</u> 'do with earnestness, to be eager'; <u>i gu</u> 'earnestness, when actually doing it'
kalokalo	star
kece gā	all, without exception; everyone
kerekere	request
lalai	plural form of <u>lailai</u> 'small'
lati	enclose, intercept from sight; <u>i lati</u> 'a curtain, screen'; trans. <u>latia</u>
leca	lost, missing, uncertain, mistakenly
mana-tā	<u>mana</u> 'supernatural power'; <u>manata</u> 'affected by, of a disease'
masi	(1) a tree, the paper mulberry (2) the cloth made from this tree
ō	cloud
raraba	widely
sara gā	(1) very, self-same, exactly, actually; (2) not even
sau-ma	<u>sau</u> 'repay, answer a question'; trans. <u>sauma</u>
soti	a particle modifying a negative
tapa	general Polynesian name for the cloth made from the paper mulberry tree
taunamu	mosquito net
teitei, i	garden
tī	tea (Engl.)
ubi, i	a cover, cloak; <u>ubi</u> 'cover'
vaka-mau	marriage
Vatulele	name of an island off the South Coast of Viti Levu
veigauna	at all times, always (plural)
veitarogi	inquiry, examination
veyasa	as in <u>veyasa i Viti</u> 'parts of Fiji'; <u>yasa</u> 'a side, a place'
vesu, i	as in <u>i vesu dalo</u> 'a bundle of taro'
Vukelulu	Wednesday
vuna	reason, cause
yalayala	promise
yau, i	goods, wealth, riches, possessions

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka rua ni lēsoni
(Comparison; possession)

I. Dialogue to be memorized.

- A: O cci¹ na nona waqa Whose boat is that?
oyā?
- B: Oyā na waqa nei² That's Simon's boat.
Saimone.
- A: E waqa vinaka dina. It's really a good boat.
- B: Ia, e sega gā ni But it's not as fast as the
totolo me vaka na boat of the brothers, John
nodrau waqa na and Mark.
veitacini o Jone
kei Marika.

1. Here, cci means 'whose'.

2. Nei is a genitive used with proper bases. Its use corresponds to that of ni. For example,

Na vale ni kuro
Na vale nei Tomasi

As with the other possessives, there are special forms for edible and drinkable objects:

Na dalo kei Pita
Na yagona mei Rusi

The use of the k- forms is extended beyond edibles to refer to qualities of a person or object:

Na kena balebale 'its meaning'
Na kena levu 'its size'
Na i tukutuku kei Sala 'the news of (about) Sala'

For inalienables, that is, the forms that take the suffixed possessives, i is used when the possessor is named:

Na tama i Alipate
Na ulu i Mosese

- A: Vaka-cava na nomudou waqa? How about your boat?
- B: Na neitou waqa na waqa totolo duadua,³ Our boat is the fastest, but
ia na nodrau waqa the boat of those two brothers
gā na veitacini can carry a lot of passengers.
oyā e rawa ni vodo
kina e levu na
tamata.
- A: E dina e? Is that right?
- B: Lako mai me'u vaka- Come along so that I can show
raitaka vei iko you how fast our boat is.
na kena totolo na
neitou waqa.
- A: Sa vinaka. O.K.

II. Repetition.

Na noqu vale e levu cake mai na nomu vale.
Na nodrau waqa e totolo cake mai na waqa nei Saimone.
Na noqu waqa e levu cake na kena i usana mai na nona waqa.
E balavu cake na taciqu mai vei iko.

Na nomu vale e sega ni levu me vakā na noqu.
Na waqa nei Saimone e sega ni totolo me vakā na nodrau
waqa na veitacini oyā.
Na nona waqa e sega ni levu na kena i usana me vakā na noqu.
O iko o sega ni balavu me vakā na taciqu.

III. Substitution.

a.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Na <u>noqu</u> vale e levu cake mai na nomu vale.
nona	Na nona vale e levu cake mai na nomu vale.
nodrau	...
neimami	...

3. Duadua is one way of showing comparison. It means 'most, best'.

neirau,
nodra
nodratou
neitou

IIIb.

Cue

noqu

nodatou
neirau
nomudou
nodaru
neimami
nomudrau
noda
neitou
nomuni

IIIc.

Cue

levu

vinaka
savasavā
cagina
totoka
loma levu

IIId.

Cue

cere

katakata
qiqō
osooso

Sentence

Na nona vale e levu cake mai na
nomu vale.

Na nona vale e levu cake mai na
noqu vale.

Sentence

Na noqu waqa e totolo cake mai
na nomu waqa.

Na noqu waqa e levu cake mai na
nomu waqa.

Sentence

Na nodrau vale e sega ni levu
me vaka na vale nei Samu.

Na nodrau vale e sega ni cere,
me vaka na vale nei Samu.

turu
makawa

IIIe.

Cue

kemu-kena
kedra-kequ
kemudrau-keirau
kequ-kemuni
keda-kena
kedatou-kedratou
kemudou-keitou
keimami-kedrau
kemuni-keimami
kedaru-kedratou

Sentence

Na kena uto e dreu cake mai na
kemu.

Na kemu uto e dreu cake mai na
kena.
...

III f.

Cue

qase
balavu
kaukauwa
yalo vinaka
mamādua
vinaka
levulevu
totolo
qaseqase
mamāqi

Sentence

E levu cake o koya mai vei iko.

E qase cake o koya mai vei iko.
...

III g.

Cue

gone
malumalumu
lekaleka

Sentence

E lailai sobu na tinamu mai vei
tinaqu.

E gone sobu na tinamu mai vei
tinaqu.
...

berabera
cā

IIIh. Variable Slot.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Na nomu waqa e totolo cake mai na nodra waqa.
balavu	Na nomu waqa e balavu cake mai na nodra waqa.
nona-neimami	Na nona waqa e balavu cake mai na neimami waqa.
yanuyanu	Na nona yanuyanu e balavu cake mai na neimami yanuyanu.
ika	Na kena ika e balavu cake mai na keimami ika.
kana vinaka	Na kena ika e kana vinaka cake mai na keimami ika.
kequ-kedra	Na kequ ika e kana vinaka cake mai na kedra ika.
kākana	Na kequ kākana e kana vinaka cake mai kedra kakana.
levu	Na kequ kākana e levu cake mai na kedra kakana.
koro	Na noqu koro e levu cake mai na nodra koro.
yawa	Na noqu koro e yawa cake mai na nodra koro.
nodrau-nona	Na nodrau koro e yawa cake mai na nona koro.
i teitei	Na nodrau i teitei e yawa cake mai na nona i teitei.
bulabula	Na nodrau i teitei e bulabula cake mai na nona i teitei.

IV. Repetition.

E levu na nodrau koro ka lailai na nomudrau koro.⁴
 E yawa na noqu yanuyanu ka vōleka na nomu yanuyanu.
 E savasavā na nomu koro ka duka na nodrau koro.
 E cagina vinaka na nomudou vale ka katakata na neitou vale.
 E totolo na nodra waqa ka berabera na noda waqa.

4. Juxtaposition of two items is one way of showing comparison between them. A sentence of the type, A is good and B is bad, can be translated, A is better than B.

E kana vinaka na kemuni dalo ka kana cā na keimami dalo.
 E gone yalo mālua na luvemu ka gone yalo kaukauwa na luvena.
 E batabatā na nomuni vanua ka katakata na noqu vanua.

V. Substitution.

CueSentence

vōleka-yawa

E levu na nodratou koro ka
lailai na nomudou koro.

duka-savasavā
 cagina vinaka-katakata
 suasua-māmāca
 osooso-galala
 draki vinaka-draki cā
 batabatā-katakata
 rawarawa-drēdrē
 raba-qiqō
 balavu-lekaleka

E vōleka na nodratou koro ka
yawa na nomudou koro.

VI. Repetition.

a.

E dua na waqa totolo.
 E dua na waqa totolo na nona waqa.
 E dua na waqa totolo na nona waqa o Tīmoci.
 E dua na waqa totolo na waqa nei Tīmoci.
 E dua na waqa totolo na nodrau waqa o Tīmoci kei Mārika.

Vib.

E kana vinaka na tavioka.
 E kana vinaka na kena tavioka.
 E kana vinaka na kena tavioka o Samu.
 E kana vinaka na tavioka kei Samu.
 E kana vinaka na kedrau tavioka o Samu kei Jone.

Vic.

E gunu vinaka na wai ni moli.
 E gunu vinaka na mena wai ni moli.
 E gunu vinaka na mena wai ni moli o Tomu.
 E gunu vinaka na wai ni moli mei Tomu.
 E gunu vinaka na medrau wai ni moli o Tomu kei Viliame.

Ap waga ni kili se kena macala.
 E soga ni macala na kena dodonu.
 Na waga na kena cā?
 E waga na kena balavu?
 Kei i bulibuli kei Samu e vakū-taki tamana sara gā.

VII. Substitution.

Cue

vale nei Mere
 nodrau vale o Samu kei
 Timoci
 nomodrau vale kei Mārika
 neirau vale
 nodratou vale o ratou o
 Jone, Samu, kei Mārika
 vale ni kana
 nodrau waga na cauravou
 nodrau waga na cauravou
 Samu kei Jone

Sentence

E savasavā na nodrau vale.
 E savasavā na vale nei Mere.

VIII.

Cue

na kedratou tavako
 na mena rourou
 na rourou mei Mere
 na tavako kei tinaqū
 na nodrau vale na veitacini
 o Jone kei Samu
 na kena tavako o Mānoa
 na rourou mei tamamu
 na tavako ni tara vale
 na vanua ni teitei nei
 tacina

Sentence

Oqō na tavako kei Mānoa.
 Oqō na kedratou tavako.

VIIc. Variable slot.

OyāSentence

	Oyā na noqu vanua.
ni teitei	Oyā na noqu vanua ni teitei.
nona	Oyā na nona vanua ni teitei.
o Saimone	Oyā na nona vanua ni teitei o Saimone.
nei Saimone	Oyā na vanua ni teitei nei Saimone.
vuaka	Oyā na vuaka kei Saimone.
mao	Oyā na mao mei Saimone.
medrau	Oyā na medrau mao.
o Pita kei Timoci	Oyā na medrau mao o Pita kei Timoci.
o taciqu	Oyā na mena mao o taciqu.
mei taciqu	Oyā na mao mei taciqu.
madrai	Oyā na madrai kei taciqu.
vanua	Oyā na vanua nei taciqu.
nodratou	Oyā na nodratou vanua.
o Jone, Mārika, kei Samu	Oyā na nodratou vanua o ratou o Jone, Mārika, kei Samu.

VIII. Talanoa.

Ko Viti e wase vaka-tini ka vā. Na i wasewase oqō e yaçana na yasana. E sō na yasana e levu cake mai na sō tale na yasana; me vakātaka na Yasana ko Bā e levu cake mai na Yasana ko Rewa. Na i Liuliu ni Yasana na Roko Tui se Roko. E wasewase vaka-lalāi na yasana; e vaka-tau e na levu ni yasana, ka yaçana na i wasewase oqō na tikina. E liutaka na tikina na Buli. Na kēna vaka-tautauvata e rauta e vā na tikina e na dua na yasana. Na levu ni koro e na dua na tikina e sega ni tautauvata; na Tikina ko Bau e levu cake na koro e tiko kina mai na Tikina ko Wainibuka, e dina gā ni levu cake na i yalayala ni vanua ni Tikina ko Wainibuka mai na Tikina ko Bau. E liutaka na koro na turuga ni koro. E sō na koro e levu cake mai na sō tale

na koro ka duidui na levu ni tamata era dul tiko kina.

Questions.

1. E vica na levu taucoko ni yasana e Viti?
2. Na cava e levu na yasana se na tikina?
3. E lailai sobu na Yasana o Bā mai na Yasana o Rewa?
4. O cei na i Liuliu ni Yasana?
5. Na tikina cava e levu na i williwili ni koro e tiko kina na Tikina o Bau se na Tikina o Wainibuka?
6. O cei na Buli.
7. E vaka-evei e dau vaka-tau na i williwili ni tamata e tiko e na dua na tikina mai na levu ni tikina?
8. E i Liuliu ni Tikina na Tūraga ni koro?
9. Na cava e levu duadua na yasana, na tikina se na koro?
10. E rauta e vica na tikina e na dua na yasana?

IX. Vocabulary

berabera	slow
bulabula	healthy
bulibuli, i	built, form
cake	as a particle after the base, used in comparing: 'more than, greater than'
cere	high
drēdrē	difficult, hard
duidui	different
duka	dirty
levulevu	stout, fat
liuliu, i	a leader, a commander; <u>liu</u> 'precede'
loma levu	spacious
mālumalumu	weak
māmāqī	stingy
qaseqase	(1) dwarfish, small for one's age (2) old, cunning, deceitful
qīqō	narrow
raba	(1) wide (2) thick
rawarawa	easy
Rewa	the name of a province
Roko, Roko Tui	administrative head of a province
se	whether, or
sobu	(1) down, downwards, as v., descend, come down, go ashore from a canoe
Tikina	administrative division of a province
tautauvata	equal, even, level, similar
totoka	pretty, handsome, dashing, pleasant
turu	drip, drop (liquids)

usana, i	cargo, load
uto	breadfruit
vaka-lalal	in little bits, plural form of <u>vaka-lalal</u>
vakā-taka	resemble, be like
vaka-tau	depending on
vaka-tautauvata	equally with, by comparison
veitacini	(1) siblings (2) children whose fathers are siblings; children whose mothers are siblings
vaka-tini ka vā	fourteen times
wase	divide; <u>i wasewase</u> 'division'
yalo mālua	gentle-hearted; <u>yalo</u> 'spirit', soul'; <u>mālua</u> 'gently, slowly'

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka tolu ni lēsoni.

(Directionals)

I. Dialogue.

- A: O cei e lako tū oyā? Who is going over there?
- B: E vei, o koya e lako Where, the one that's going on
tiko oyā e yasa ni the side of the church?
vale ni lotu?
- A: O koya e liu tiko mai The one that's in front of the
vei rau, sega ni o two, not the one following
koya e muri tiko behind.
mai.
- B: Oi, koya e taura tiko Oh, the one that's carrying the
na i sele. Oyā o knife. That's Avluta.
Avluta.
- A: E rairai e sālēsu He must have come back already
beka mai Lautoka. from Lautoka.

Fijian directionals fall into several different classes:

1. Some directionals operate like bases, in that they occur after directional markers. Note the similarity of patterning in the following:

E a lako ki <u>Suva</u>	'He went to Suva.'
E a lako ki <u>vei</u>	'Where did he go?'
E a lako ki <u>ra</u>	'He went down.'
E a lako ki <u>cake</u>	'He went up.'

2. The members of another class are related to first, second, and third person pronouns, in the sense that they refer to places near each of these persons. Eg. oqō 'by me'; oqori 'by you'. Oqō is similar to kē, but the former can mean close with respect to time, as well as place.

II. Directionals (or locatives) used with markers e,
ki, and mai.

a. Repetition.

Mo biuta tū e kē na nomu i yāyā.	Leave your luggage here.
Tū e kē.	Stand here.
E ā yali e kē na noqu kī.	My key was lost here.
O cei e tiko e kē?	Who's in here?
Lako tani mai e kē.	Go away from here.

IIb. Substitution.

Cue

lako
toso
biuta
solia
tokia

Sentence

Cici mai i kē.

Lako mai i kē.

IIc. Repetition.

Mo biuta tū e keri na nomu i yāyā.	Leave your luggage there.
Tū e keri.	Stand there.
E ā yali e keri na noqu kī.	My key was lost there.
O cei e tiko e keri?	Who's in there?
Lako tani mai e keri.	Go away from there.

IIId. Substitution.

Cue

lako
toso
biuta
solia
tokia

Sentence

Cici yani i keri.

Lako yani i keri.

IIe. Repetition.

Mo biuta tū e keyā na nomu i yāyā.	Leave your luggage there.
---------------------------------------	---------------------------

Tū e keyā.
 E ā yali e keya na noqu
 ki.
 O cei e tiko e keyā?
 Lako tani na e keyā.

Stand there.
 My key was lost there.
 Who's in there?
 Go away from there.

II f. Substitution.

Cue

lako
 toso
 biuta
 solia
 tokia

Sentence

Cici yani i keyā.
 Lako yani i keyā.

II g. Repetition.

Kauta mai ki loma na
 nomu i yāyā.
 Raica mada e loma ni
 vale.
 Na cava o ā la'ki
 cakava e loma?
 Lako mai loma.
 Wāwā tiko e loma.
 Curu ki loma.

Bring your luggage inside.
 Look for it inside.
 What did you go and do inside?
 Come inside.
 Wait inside.
 Enter.

Kauta mai tuba na nomu
 i yāyā.
 Raica mada e tuba.
 Na cava o ā la'ki cakava
 e tuba?
 Lako mai tuba.
 Wāwā tiko e tuba.

Bring your luggage outside.
 Look for it outside.
 What did you go and do outside?
 Come outside.
 Wait outside.

II h. Question and answer.

Question

E vei na tānoa?
 E vei o tinamu?
 O lako i vei?
 E ratou moce
 tiko e vei?
 O ā kauta i vei
 na i yāyā?

Cue

loma ni vale
 tuba
 tuba
 loma ni rumu
 loma ni
 kōvate

Answer

E tiko e loma ni vale.
 E tiko e tuba.
 Au lako i tuba.
 E loma ni rumu.
 Au a biuta e loma ni
 kōvate.

Me'u kana e vei?	loma ni vale	Kana e loma ni vale.
E vei na gone?	tuba	E tiko e tuba.
Me'u lako i vei?	tuba	Lako i tuba.
Me'u vaka-saqara e vei?	loma ni vale	Vaka-saqara e loma ni vale.
Me'u vaka-saqara e vei?	tuba	Vaka-saqara e tuba.
Me'u kauta i vei?	loma ni vale	Kauta mai i loma ni vale.
Me'u kauta i -vei?	tuba	Kauta yani i tuba.

III. Repetition.

Biuta na cina e (na) dela ni tēveli.
 Na cava o cakava tiko e (na) dela ni vale?
 Au sā biuta tiko na kī e (na) dela ni kōvate.
 Vaka-raica e (na) dela ni cakau.
 Samaka mada na dela ni waqa.

Biuta na cina e (na) ruku ni tēveli.
 Na cava o cakava tiko e (na) ruku ni vale?
 Au sā biuta tiko na kī e (na) ruku ni kōvate.
 Vaka-raica e (na) ruku ni cakau.
 Samaka mada na ruku ni waqa.

IIIj. Cumulative drill. Cues given by instructor:
motions and picture on blackboard.QuestionAnswer

Sā tiko e vei o koya?	Sā tiko e loma ni vale o koya. e kē e kerī e keā e ruku ni vale e tuba e dela ni vale
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Sā cici ki vei o Tōmasi?
 Sā lako mai vei o koya?

IIIk. Repetition.

Kabata mada ki cake e
 dua na niu.
 Laveta mai e cake na
 yavamu.
 Dabe e cake.
 Vosa mai e cake.
 Solia mai ki rā e sō
 na niu oqori.

Climb up for a coconut (please).

Lift your foot up.

Sit on top. (Sit down on a chair.)

Speak up.

Pass some of these coconuts down.

Biuta e rā na nomu kato.
Dabe e rā.
Vosa e rā.
Toso mai ki rā.

Place your basket underneath.
Sit down.
Don't speak so loud.
Move down to the bottom.

III. Repetition.

Kauta mai ki liu na nomu
i yāyā.
Kauta mai e liu na nomu
i yāyā.
Dau rai ki liu ni o
draiva.
Dau rai e liu ni bera
ni o draiva.
Me ra lako mai ki liu
na gone.
Me ra lako mai e liu na
gone.

Bring your luggage up to the
front.

Bring your luggage first.

Always look (straight) ahead
when you drive.

Always look first before you
drive.

Let the children come up in
front.

Let the children come over first.

Mo qai kauta mai ki muri
na nomu i yāyā, ni oti
oqori.

Then bring your luggage to the
back after that.

Mo qai kauta mai e muri
na nomu i yāyā, ni oti
oqori.

Then bring your luggage later,
after that.

Cakacaka e liu qai saumi
e muri.

Work first, then pay later.

Dau rai tiko gā e liu,
kakua ni rai ki muri.

Always look forward; never
look back.

Me ra lako mai ki muri
na gone.

Let the children come to the
back.

Me rā qai lako mai e
muri na gone.

Then let the children come over
later.

III. Directionals without preceding particles.

a. Repetition. Review of the personal directionals oqō, oqori, and oyā.

O cei na nona i yāyā oqō?

Whose luggage is this?

Kauta oqō vuā.

Take this to him.

Na cava oqō?

What's this?

Oqō na noqu moto.

This is my spear.

O cei e solia oqō vei iko?

Who gave this to you?

O cei na nona i yāyā
oqori?

Whose luggage is that?

Kauta oqori vuā.

Take that to him.

Na cava oqori?

What's that?

Oqori na nomu moto.

That's your spear.

O cei e solia oqori vei
iko?

Who gave that to you?

O cei na nona i yāyā oyā?	Whose luggage is that?
Kauta oyā vuā.	Take that to him.
Na cava oyā?	What's that?
Oyā na nona moto.	That's his spear.
O cei e solia oyā vei koya?	Who gave that to him?

IIIb. Variable Slot.

CueSentence

tavako
yaqona
oqori
moto
i sele
oqō
oyā

O cei na nona i yāyā oqō?

O cei na kena tavako oqō?

O cei na mena yaqona oqō?

O cei na mena yaqona oqori?

O cei na nona moto oqori?

O cei na nona i sele oqori?

O cei na nona i sele oqō?

O cei na nona i sele oyā?

IIIc. Repetition.

Lako mai vei au.
O cei e ā kauta mai?
Solia gā mai e dua.
O lako mai vei?
Vaka-totolo mai vuā.

Come over to me.
Who brought it over?
Give me one only.
Where do you come from?
Come over quickly to him.

Lako yani vuā.
O cei e ā kauta yani?
Solia gā yani e dua.
O ā lako yani vaka-cava?
Vaka-totolo yani vuā.

Go over to him.
Who brought it over (there)?
Give one only.
How did you come over?
Go over quickly to him.

Lako tani.¹
O cei e ā kauta tani?
Lako tani mai vuā.
Lako tani yani vuā.
Vaka-totolo tani.

Go away.
Who took it away?
Go away from him.
Go away to him.
Go away quickly.

1. Although both yani and tani refer to direction away from the speaker, tani is less specific as to place.

IIIId. Cumulative drills.²

1. Simple Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E tiko mai <u>Su</u> o koya.
keyā	E tiko mai keyā o koya.
cake	E tiko mai cake o koya.
vei	. . .
liu	
tuba	Lako ki <u>tuba</u> .
muri	
	Lako ki loma.
loma	Lako ki keyā.
keyā	. . .
delana	
keri	
cake	

2. Expansion.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Lako.
mai	Lako mai.
tani	Lako tani mai.
vaka-totolo	Lako tani mai vaka-totolo.
keyā	Lako tani mai keyā vaka-totolo.
sara	Lako tani sara mai keyā vaka-totolo.
ki kē	Lako tani sara mai keyā vaka-totolo ki kē.
mo	Mo lako tani sara mai keyā vaka-totolo ki kē.

1. Some words appear in the following drills, that have not occurred in the preceding exercises. They refer to directions, but are less like particles and more like lexical items. The list is open-ended and includes the Fijian terms for 'left', 'right', compass directions, etc. The student may elicit such new vocabulary as needed.

oqori
vei Samu
yani
e dua

na kā

loma ni
e na dela ni tēveli

na tavako

kevakā ko

kauta mai

vei au

Cicivaka.

Cicivaka oqori.

Cicivaka oqori vei Samu.

Cicivaka yani oqori vei Samu.

Cicivaka yani e dua oqori vei

Samu.

Cicivaka yani e dua na kā oqori
vei Samu.

Raica e vale.

Raica e loma ni vale.

Raica e loma ni vale e na dela
ni tēveli.

Raica e loma ni vale e na dela
ni tēveli na tavako.

Kevakā o raica e loma ni vale

e na dela ni tēveli na tavako.

Kevakā o raica e loma ni vale

e na dela ni tēveli na tavako,
kauta mai.

Kevakā o raica e loma ni vale

e na dela ni tēveli na tavako,
kauta mai vei au.

3. Variable Slot.

a.

Cue

Sentence

Kauta mai e dua oqori ki tuba.

ki rā

cicivaka

ki wai

ki kē

na moto

keyā

yani

oqō

vei rau

na pāmete tavako

Kauta mai e dua oqori ki rā.

Cicivaka mai e dua oqori ki rā.

Cicivaka mai e dua oqori ki wai.

Cicivaka mai e dua oqori ki kē.

Cicivaka mai na moto oqori ki kē.

Cicivaka mai na moto oqori ki keyā.

Cicivaka yani na moto oqori ki keyā.

Cicivaka yani na moto oqō ki keyā.

Cicivaka yani na moto oqō vei rau.

Cicivaka yani na pāmete tavako

oqō vei rau.

3b.

Cue

dela ni tēveli
i lavo
biuta
mai
kena vō
kē
solia
ki liu
moto
yani

Sentence

Vaka-raica mada yani e loma ni
vale na kī.

Vaka-raica mada yani e dela ni
tēveli na kī.

Vaka-raica mada yani e dela ni
tēveli na i lavo.

Biuta mada yani e dela ni
tēveli na i lavo.

Biuta mada mai e dela ni tēveli
na i lavo.

Biuta mada mai e dela ni tēveli
na kena vō.

Biuta mada mai e kē na kena vō.

Solia mada mai e kē na-kena vō.

Solia mada mai ki liu na kena vō.

Solia mada mai ki liu na moto.

Solia mada yani ki liu na moto.

3c.

Cue

dela
kōvate
kaloko
loma
vale
kato
maroroya
tabua
boto
vunia

Sentence

Biuta na cina e na ruku ni tēveli.

Biuta na cina e na dela ni tēveli.

Biuta na cina e na dela ni kōvate.

Biuta na kaloko e na dela ni
kōvate.

Biuta na kaloko e na loma ni
kōvate.

Biuta na kaloko e na loma ni vale.

Biuta na kaloko e na loma ni kato.

Maroroya na kaloko e na loma ni
kato.

Maroroya na tabua e na loma ni
kato.

Maroroya na tabua e na boto ni
kato.

Vunia na tabua e na boto ni kato.

IV. Questions.

Question

Me'u biuta e vei
na nomu i yāyā?

Cue

e loma

Response

Mo biuta e loma na noqu
i yāyā.

E wāraki au tiko e vei o koya?	e tuba	E wāraki iko tiko e tuba.
E vei na noqu i yāyā?	'oyā	'Oyā na nomu i yāyā.
E vei na noqu mata iloilo?	oqō	Oqō na nomu mata iloilo.
Me'u tū e vei?	e liu	Mo tū e liu.
Na ika cava o vinakata?	oqori	Na ika oqori au vinakata.
Me'u biuta e vei?	e kē	Mo biuta e kē.
Na yasana cava me'u tukuna vuā me qara kina?	i liu	Tukuna vuā me qara i liu.
O ā biuta e vei na cina?	e ruku ni tēveli	Au ā biuta na cina e ruku ni tēveli.
E dabe tiko e vei o koya?	e muri	E dabe tiko e muri o koya.
Me'u lako i vei?	mai vei au	Lako mai vei au.
O ā biuta e vei na noqu kī?	e na dela ni vata	Au ā biuta na nomu kī e na dela ni vata.
E vei na noqu i viu?	oqō	Oqō na nomu i viu.
Me'u kauta ki vei na kā oqō?	ki cake	Kauta ki cake na kā oqori.
Me'u dabe e vei?	e rā	Dabe e rā.

V. Talanoa.

Na kacivi ni vonu

Rauta e lima sagavulu vaka-caca na māile ki na ceva kei Suva, e ciri koto kina na yanuyanu ko Kadavu. E na yanuyanu oqo e tiko kina na koro ko Namuana. Na koro ko Namuana e toka vōleka sara e bati ni wai. E raku ni koro oqō, e toka kina e dua na delana. Ni da tū e delana, e rawa ni da rai vakā ki na vualiku se ki na ceva.

E na delana gona oqō, rauta e dua na drau lima sagavulu ki na rua na drau na fiti mai dela ni wai, e ra dau kaciva kina na vonu o ira na marama ni Namuana. Ni ra sā dau soqo e delana oqō o ira na marama, era sā qai mai vucu koto yani. Ni da rai tū, era sā qai vude yadudua' cake mai ki dela ni wai na vonu.

Na kacivi vaka-oqō ni vonu e dau caka tale gā e na koro ko Nacamakī e na yanuyanu ko Koro. Na yanuyanu ko Koro e koto ki na tokalau kei Viti Levu e na yatu Lomalviti.

Questions.

1. Cavuta e dua na yanuyanu e dau kacivi kina na vonu.
2. E tiko e vei na yanuyanu ko Kadavu?
3. E tiko e vei na koro ko Nacamakī?
4. O cei e dau kaciva na vonu e na koro ko Namuana?
5. E vica na māile na yawa kei Kadavu mai Suva?
6. Na yatu yanuyanu cava e wili kina o Koro?

VI. Vocabulary.

bati	sharp edge, boarder; <u>bati ni wai</u> 'river bank or the sea coast'
cake	upwards, from above
cici-vaka	<u>cici</u> 'run'; trans. <u>cicivaka</u> 'run to or for'
cina-va	<u>cina</u> 'lamp or torch'; <u>cinava</u> 'find something with a torch'
daku	back of a person, or thing
dela	above, top or surface of anything
draiva	drive, driver (Engl.)
iloilo, i	glass, mirror; <u>bilo iloilo</u> 'drinking glass'; <u>mata iloilo</u> 'spectacles'
kato	basket, box, trunk, suitcase
keri	there (by the hearer)
kevakā	if
kī	key (Engl.)
Kadavu	island south of Viti Levu
kōvate	cupboard (Engl.)
maroroya	take care of, keep
Nacamaki	village name
Namuana	village name
ruku	space under a thing; it is used only with prepositions
rumu	room (Engl.)
tabua	the whale's tooth
tani	different of a place; elsewhere
tēveli	table (Engl.)
tokalau	east
toso	move; trans. <u>tosoya</u> 'move an object'; <u>tosova</u> 'move close to'
tū	as an auxiliary verb, <u>tū</u> implies standing in a place, being in the given condition
vaka-saqara	cook
vale ni lotu	church
vāta	shelf, loft, platform
viu, i	umbrella
vō	left over
vonu	turtle
vualiku	north
vucu	chant
vude	come to the water's surface
vuni-a	<u>vuni</u> 'hide, conceal'; trans. <u>vunia, vunitaka</u>
yādudua	one at a time

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka vā ni lēsoni

(Questions--review)

I. Cava

Repetition.

Na cava vū ni nomu vulica na vosa Vaka-viti?
 Na cava o dau cakava e nā veisiga Tabu?
 Na yanuyanu cava e tiko kina o Suva?
 Na gunu cava na memū gunu vinaka duaḍua?
 Na mataqali yaloyalo cava o vinakata?
 Na gauna cava e na tekivu kina na vuli?
 Vaka-cava o kilai koya vinaka?
 O kilā vaka-cava ni'u tiko e kē?

Ib. Substitution.

Cue

kana
 rai
 rawa
 voli
 gunu
 soli
 wili
 vola
 vā-kau
 rogo

SentenceNa cava o ā cakava?

Na cava o ā kania?

Na cava o ā raica?
 . . .Na gauna cava o dau yadra kina?Na gauna cava o dau lako kina
 ki moce?Na gauna cava o dau katalau kina?
 . . .

lako kina ki moce

katalau kina

lako kina ki vuli

vaka-sigalevu kina

lesu mai kina ki vale

vaka-yakavi kina

vuli lēsoni kina

teitei kina

lako kina ki na māketē

lako kina ki cakacaka

II. Vei, vaka-evei

a. Repetition.

E/ vei beka na vale ni wai ni mate?
 E/ tiko e vei na nomu vale?
 E sa tiko e vei na tacimu?
 O sa cakacaka tiko e vei nikua?
 E kai vei o koya?
 O a kunea mai vei na kaloko oqori?
 E vaka-evei na levu kei Suva?
 E vaka-evei na dede ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?

IIb. Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E vei na <u>makete</u> ?
positovesi	E vei na positovesi?
i roro ni waqavuka	E vei na i roro ni waqavuka?
baqe	
otela	
wavu	
sitiseni ni ovisa	
vale ni volavola ni-	
Kaunisela ni Merika	
vale ni kakaburaki	
vale ni yaloyalo	
	E vaka-evei na dede ni <u>nomu sa</u> <u>tiko voli e Suva</u> ?
vuka mai Suva ki Nadi	E vaka-evei na dede ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?
nomu tiko e ke	E vaka-evei na dede ni nomu tiko e ke?
nomu cakacaka e na Matanitu	
nomu gade	
vula i ucauca	
nona tauvi mate	
cakacaka oqo	
nomu tara na vale	
soko ki Labasa	
nomu na tiko mai keru	

IIC. Variable slot.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	E vaka-evei na i tovo ni soko mai Viti ki Hawaii?
totolo	E vaka-evei na totolo ni soko mai Viti ki Hawaii.
Suva	E vaka-evei na totolo ni soko mai Suva ki Hawaii?
vuka	E vaka-evei na totolo ni vuka mai Suva ki Hawaii?
vaka-cava	E vaka-cava na totolo ni vuka mai Suva ki Hawaii?
Honolulu	E vaka-cava na totolo ni vuka mai Suva ki Honolulu?
dedē	E vaka-cava na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Honolulu?
kē	E vaka-cava na dedē ni vuka mai kē ki Honolulu?
lako	E vaka-cava na dedē ni lako mai kē ki Honolulu?
o kilā	O kilā na dedē ni lako mai kē ki Honolulu?
keyā	O kilā na dedē ni lako mai kē ki keyā?

III. Vica

a. Repetition.

E vica na vosa o kilā?
 E vica na tītobu ni uciwai oqō?
 O sā yabaki vica?
 E vica e rawa ni lako ni mataka?
 E lewe vica vei kemuni e rawa ni vukei au?
 Sā vica beka na kaloko?
 Na i kā vica ni siga nikua?
 E vica na levu ni yanuyanu taucoko mai Viti?

IIIb. Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	<u>E vica na kemu balavu?</u>
nomu yabaki	E vica na nomu yabaki?
i sau ni i tui ika oqō?	E vica na i sau ni i tui ika oqō?
tītobu ni uciwai oqō?	
i vodovodo ni basi ki Suva	

lewe ni koro oqō?
 dedē ni vuka ki Labasa
 mai Nadi
 dedē ni soko mai Suva
 ki Lautoka
 dedē ni nomu tiko e kē
 kena yawa mai Nadi ki
 Okaladi
 balavu ni nomu boto

IIIc. Variable slot.

Cue

Sentence

	E vica na i lavo e dodonu me'u solia vei iko?
mai vuā	E vica na i lavo e dodonu me'u solia mai vuā?
taura	E vica na i lavo e dodonu me'u taura mai vuā?
na ika	E vica na ika e dodonu me'u taura mai vuā?
mo	E vica na ika e dodonu mo taura mai vuā?
rawa	E vica na ika e rawa mo taura mai vuā?
ni o	E vica na ika e rawa ni o taura mai vuā?
vei ratou	E vica na ika e rawa ni o taura mai vei ratou?
volia	E vica na ika e rawa ni o volia mai vei ratou?
na dalo	E vica na dalo e rawa ni o volia mai vei ratou?
levu	E levu na dalo e rawa ni o volia mai vei ratou?

IV. Cei

a. Repetition.

Na vale nei cei oqō?
 Na gunu mei cei oqō?
 Na jāina kei cei?
 O cei e gone duadua vei kemudou?
 O rogoca vei cei na i tukutuku oqō?
 O cei sā vaka-dōnuya na nomu lako?
 O cei beka e kilā na vale nei jone?
 O cei soti e na qito ni mataka?

IVb. Substitution.

Cue

gunu
jāina
yaqona
luvena
waqa
đalo
koli
tavioka
tamana
wai ni moli
tavioka

kauta mai oqō ki kē
vaka-vulici iko e na
vosa Vaka-viti
talai iko ki na sītoa
solia vei iko na kā oqō
mai raici iko
tarogi iko
vā-kauta mai vei iko
vaka-raitaka vei iko
lesu mai Suva nikua
lako ki Suva nikua

IIIc. Variable slot.

Cue

oqori
i vola
oyā
kina
e vei
oqō

Sentence

O cei na nona vale oqō?
O cei na mena gunu oqō?
O cei na kena jāina oqō?
. . .

O cei e ā tarā na nomu vale?

O cei e ā kauta mai oqō ki kē?
O cei e ā vaka-vulici iko e na
vosa Vaka-viti?
. . .

Sentence

O cei me'u kauta vua na i
oloolo oqō?
O cei me'u kauta vua na i
oloolo oqori?
O cei me'u kauta vua na i vola
oqori?
O cei me'u kauta vua na i vola
oyā?
O cei me'u kauta kina na i vola
oyā?
E vei me'u kauta kina na i vola
oyā?
E vei me'u kauta kina na i vola
oqō?

biuta

E vei me'u biuta kina na i vola
oqō?

kato

E vei me'u biuta kina na kato
oqō?

ki vei

Ki vei me'u biuta kina na kato
oqō?V. Naica

a. Repetition.

E naica o lako kina?

E naica na nomu siga ni sucu?

E naica o ā raici koya kina?

E naica na i ka ono ni siga?

E naica datou na lako kina ki siwa?

E naica me'u na raici vuniwai tale kina?

E naica o na tiko kina mai Suva?

E naica sa na oti kina na nomu cakacaka?

Vb. Substitution.

Cue

caka kina na bose
oti kina na nomu gādē
dola kina na nomu vale ni
volavola vou
yaco mai kina na waqa
tara oti kina na vale
caka kina na nomu vaka-
mau
tēkivu kina na vula i
ucauca
vuka kina ki Niu Siladi
o Samu
caka kina na veidigidigi
dola kina na bose

SentenceE naica e na tēkivu kina na vuli?

E naica e na caka kina na bose?

E naica e na oti kina na nomu gādē?

Vc. Variable slot.

Cue

vale

SentenceE naica e sā dodonu me oti kina
na waqa oqo?E naica e sā dodonu me oti kina
na vale oqō?

rawa	E naica e s̄a rawa me oti kina na vale oq̄ō?
ni na	E naica e s̄a rawa ni na oti kina na vale oq̄ō?
oya	E naica e s̄a rawa ni na oti kina na vale oȳā?
vaka-yagataki	E naica e s̄a rawa ni na vaka-yagataki kina na vale oȳā?
vale ni volavola	E naica e s̄a rawa ni na vaka-yagataki kina na vale ni volavola oȳā?
e na siga cava	E na siga cava e s̄a rawa ni na vaka-yagataki kina na vale ni volavola oȳā?
vou	E na siga cava e s̄a rawa ni na vaka-yagataki kina na vale ni volavola vou?
dola	E na siga cava e s̄a rawa ni na dola kina na vale ni volavola vou?
tukuni	E na siga cava e s̄a tukuni ni na dola kina na vale ni volavola vou?

VI. Question intonation.

The following are given first with statement intonation:

a.

E sega ni rauta oqori.
 O s̄a sega ni lako.
 O bula vinaka.
 E rawa ni o vaka-totolo mai.
 E lako ki Lautoka o koya.
 E tiko e ke o Tīmoci.
 O kilai koya.
 O s̄a lesu mai.
 E rawa ni 'u vodo yani.
 E levu na uca mai Nadi.

Vib. With question intonation.

Vic. Given the sentence with the statement intonation, produce it with a question intonation.

Questions and Answers

a. Answer the question, using the cue

Questions

E vaka-i-cili tiko e vei na nomu vūlagi?
E vica e rawa ni vodo e na waqa oqō?
E naica au na raici iko tale kina?
Na gauna cava e na oti kina na vula i ucauca?
E vei o ni dau siwa kina?
E vaka-evei na levu ni tamata e tiko e Suva?
E vica beka na i sau ni dalo oqō?
O cei drau ā lako vata ki Suva?
E naica drau na lesu kina mai Suva?
Na cava o vinakata vaka-levu, na dalo se na tavioka?
E vei beka au rawa ni voli tavako kina?
E vica e rawa ni o kauta mai?
Na boto nei cei e vaka-yagataka tiko o Viliame?
E naica me'u na raici vuniwai tale kina?
E na siga cava o ā yaco mai kina ki Nadi?
O ā volia mai vei na nomu sote?
E vaka-evei na dedē ni nomu vulica na voqa vaka-viti?
E na vica na kaloko dou na lako kina?
E naica drau a yaco mai kina ki Nadi?

Cues

ōtela oqori
e ruasagavulu
kā tolu
e na bogirua
e na vula o
Māti
e na uciwai oqo
limasagavulu na
udolu
lima na silini
dua na i vesu
luvequ
tini ka ciwa ni
Okotova
na tavioka
na sitoā oyā
ruasagavulu
ni koro
vitu na siga mai
nikua
ka ciwa ni
Okosita
Lautoka
ono na vula
veimāmā ni tolu
bogirua

Answers

E vaka-i-cili tiko na noqu vūlagi e na ōtela oqori.
E ruasagavulu kā tolu e rawa ni vodo e na waqa oqō.
O na raici au tale e na bogirua.
E na oti na vula i ucauca e na vula o Māti.
.

VIIb. Form possible questions for the following answers.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Response</u>
1. Au dau lako ki mōce e na tini na kaloko.	Na ganna cava o dau mōce kina?
2. Au kilā e tolu na mataqali vosa.	E vica na mataqali vosa o kilā?
3. Au a yaco mai e na siga Vukelulu ni mācawa sa oti.	
4. E rauta e tini ka ono na malle mai Nadi ki Lautoka.	
5. E tiko e bati ni uciwai na noqu vale.	
6. E kai Ositerelia o koya.	
7. Sā lima na yabaki na dede ni noqu tiko e Suva.	
8. E soko vaka-dua na waqa e na vei-mācawa mai Viti ki Hawaii	
9. E lima na silini dua na i vesu dalo.	
10. E walu na silini sisiveni na i vodo-vodo ni basi ki Suva.	
11. E lewe tini e rawa ni lako ni mataka.	
12. Nikua na i ka tini ka vā ni Tiseba.	
13. Oqori na jāina kei Timoci.	
14. O Samu na i liuliu ni tabana oqō.	
15. E levu cake o Lautoka mai vei Nausori.	
16. Keirau ā lako vata kei luvuqu ki Suva.	
17. Au ā solia vei turaga ni koro na nomu i sele.	
18. Au na lako e na mācawa māi oqo.	
19. Daru na mai sota tale e na vula ka tū mai e kē.	
20. Na noqu siga ni sucu na i ka lima ni Jiune.	

21. Au ā yaco mai e na
sigā Mōnite ni
mācawa sū oti.
22. Oyā o Viliame.

XIIa. Translate into English.

1. Na cava na yū ni nomu vulica na vosa Vaka-viti?
2. Na yanuyanu cava e tiko kina ko Suva?
3. Evei beka na nona vale?
4. E kai vei o koya?
5. O sā yabaki vica?
6. Sā vica beka na kaloko?
7. E naica sā na oti kina na nomu cakaçaka?
8. E naica e na yaco mai kina na waqa?
9. E ā tauvi mate vaka-cava o koya?
10. E vaka-evei na dedē ni nomu na tiko e kē?

b. Translate into Fijian.

1. What is the English word for vale?
2. What's that?
3. Where can I buy some cigarettes?
4. Where have you been?
5. How much is this string of fish?
6. How many kids do you have?
7. When will you return?
8. When is your birthday?
9. How did he go?
10. How shall I cook your fish?

XIII. Vocabulary.

baqe	bank (Engl.)
basi	bus (Engl.)
bogirua	two nights before
Jiune	June (Engl.)
kakaburaki	as in <u>vale ni kakaburaki</u> 'broad-casting house'
Kaunisela	Consul (Engl.)
Matanitū	government
Okaladi	Auckland
Okosita	August (Engl.)
Okotova	October
oloolo, i	a parcel, a wrapping
Ositerelia	Australia
ōtela	hotel (Engl.)
ovisa	officer, policeman (Engl.)
rōrō, i	(1) roost, perch (2) a landing ground
Siga Tabu	Sunday
silini	shilling (Engl.)
sisiveni	sixpence (Engl.)
sitēseni	station (Engl.)
taba	branch

tītobu	deep (of water), profound (of thought)
tovo, i	custom, manner, habit, disposition, quality, character
tui, i	string of
tukutuku, i	report, news, message
vaka-dōnuya	approve
vaka-i-cili	accomodated
vaka-vulica	teach a person something
vale ni volavola	office
veidigidigi	election, ballot
vodovodo, i	fare for traveling
vuka-ca	<u>vuka</u> 'to fly'; trans. <u>vukaca</u> 'fly over'
vūlagi	visitor
waqavuka	airplane
wavu	wharf, bridge (Engl.)

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka lina ni lūsoni

(Tū, tiko; pronouns and agreement in number; directionals.)

I. Dialogue

- A: Na cava o sã cakava tiko?¹ What are you doing?
- B: Sega, au tū gā e vale. Nothing. I'm just at home.
- A: O se nanuma tiko na nodatou veinaki? Do you still remember what we agreed to do?
- B: Io. E datou na lako e na vica na kaloko? Yes. What time are we leaving?
- A: O iko, o Timoci vata kei au, datou na biuta e kē e na ciwa. You, Timoci, and I will leave here at nine.
- B: Vaka-cava o Saimone? What about Saimone?
- A: O koya e sa tū mai Rā, e dodonu me na lako cake mai nikua. He's still in Ra, but he should be coming back today.
- B: E datou na lako e wai se e vanua? Are we going by sea or by land?
- A: O ke datou na liu e datou na muri e vanua. E cā na soko oqō ni liwa tiko na vualiku. Three of us who are going first will go by land. It's not very good to sail, since the north wind is blowing.
- B: Sā vinaka. All right.

1. When tiko occurs after a verbal base, it operates like a function word. Here, it is a progressive. As a base, it means 'stay, reside'. Tu as a base means 'stand'. The distinction between tiko and tū is not clear-cut, but the former is usually more explicit as to location.

II. Repetition.

a. Tū and tiko as a base.

Tū mada.	Stand. (now, for the time being, once)
Tiko mada.	Stay. (excuse me, see you later)
Tū e kē.	Stand here.
Tiko e kē.	Stay here.
Tū vaka-dua kua ni yavala.	Stop, don't move.
Tiko vaka-dua, kua ni veilakoyaki.	Stay here, don't go about.
O tū e vei mai Honolulu?	Whereabouts in Honolulu are you?
O tiko e vei mai Honolulu?	Where are you in Honolulu? (more exactly) at what place?
Tū vaka-tagane.	Stand up like a man.
Tiko vaka-tagane.	Said when all the women in the family are out and the men have to substitute to do the duties.

IIb. Tū and tiko after the base.

E lako tū ki Lautoka o koya.	He went to Lautoka (but hasn't returned).
E na lako tiko ki Lautoka o koya.	He will be going to Lautoka.
Au na lako tale tū gā o au.	I'll be going along too (just to accompany the group with no assignment to do).
Au na lako tale tiko gā o au.	I'll be going along (to help with the mission of the trip).
Au na solia tū vei iko na noqu waqa.	I'll give you my boat (to look after).
Au na solia tiko vei iko na noqu waqa.	I'll be giving you my boat (to look after).
Na cava o a cakava tū e nanao?	What did you do yesterday? (Asked with doubt that he was really doing anything.)
Na cava o a cakava tiko e nanao?	What were you doing yesterday? (Definitely asking what he was doing.)

Sa ua levu tū.
Sa ua levu tiko.

It is high tide.
The tide is rising.

E sega tū vei au na i
lavo.

I don't have any money.

E sega tiko vei au na
i lavo.

I don't have any money at the
moment.

Na cava o vaka-raica tū
oqori.

What are you staring at?

Na cava o vaka-raica tiko
oqori.

What are you looking at?

III. Substitution. Change the pronoun as the subject changes.

a.

Cue

Sentence

Na gone oqō, e a tū mai Niu
Siladi e na vula o Mē.

e lewe rua na gone oqō

E lewe rua na gone oqō, e rau
a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula
o Mē.

e lewe tini na gone oqō

E lewe tini na gone oqō, era a
tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula
o Mē.

e lewe tolu na gone oyā

E lewe tolu na gone oyā, eratou
a tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula
o Mē.

o iko vata kei au

O kedarū, edaru a tū mai Niu
Siladi e na vula o Mē.

o iko vata kei tacimu

O kemudrau kei tacimu, edrau a
tū mai Niu Siladi e na vula
o Mē.

o Samu, o Jone kei Tīmoci

O ratou o Samu, o Jone kei
Tīmoci, eratou a tū mai Niu
Siladi e na vula o Mē.

IIIb.

Cue

Sentence

Au na lako tale tiko gā o au.

kei Sala

O keirau kei Sala, e keirau na
lako tale tiko gā.

kei iko

O kedatou kei Sala, e datou na
lako tale tiko gā.

o iko kei Sala

O kemudrau kei Sala, e drau na
lako tale tiko gā.

o/Sala kei Mere

vata kei au

o ira na lewe ni koro

O rau o Sala kei Mere, erau na lako tale tiko gā.

O keitou vata kei rau o Sala kei Mere, e keitou na lako tale tiko gā.

O ira na lewe ni koro, era na lako tale tiko gā.

IIIc. Respond with the proper pronouns.

Cue

Sentence

o au -- vei koya

vata kei iko --- vei koya

o kemudou --- vei koya

vata kei rau o Tomu kei Saimone --- vei koya

o Samu kei Timoci --- vei au

vata kei Villiame --- vei au

vata kei au --- vei iko

---na solia tū vei -- na -- waqa.

Au na solia tū vei koya na noqu waqa. Ederu na solia tū vei koya na nodaru waqa.

O dou na solia tū vei koya na nomudou waqa.

Oni na solia tū vei koya na nomuni waqa.

Erau na solia tū vei au na nodrau waqa o Samu kei Timoci.

Eratou na solia tū vei au na nodratou waqa o ratou o Samu, o Timoci kei Villiame.

E keitou (or, e keimami) na solia tū vei iko na neitou (or, neimami) waqa.

IV. Repetition: cake and sobu.

Kauta sobu mai ki wai.

Kauta sobu mai e wai.

Vā-kauta sobu mai ki waqa.

Vā-kauta sobu mai e waqa.

Lako sobu mai ki bāravi.

Lako sobu mai e bāravi.

Bring it down to the water.

Bring it over by sea or by boat.

Send it down to the boat.

Send it over by boat.

Come down to the coast.

Come down by the coast.

Kauta cake mai ki na uciwai.

Kauta cake mai e uciwai.

Vā-kauta cake ki waqa.

Vā-kauta cake e waqa.

Lako cake mai ki Bāravi.

Lako cake mai e bāravi.

Bring it up to the river.

Bring it up the river.

Send it up to the boat.

Send it up by boat.

Come up to Bāravi (place name).

Come up by coast.

V. Variable slot.

Cue

Sentence

Ni o lesu mai e na yakavi kauta cake mai na noqu sote.

sigalevu	Ni o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta
ke	cake mai na noqu sote.
	Ke o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta
	cake mai na noqu sote.
	Ke e lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta
i vāvā	sobu mai na noqu sote.
	Ke o lesu mai e na sigalevu kauta
	sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.
	Ke drau lesu mai e na sigalevu
	kauta sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.
ni mataka	Ke drau lesu mai ni mataka kauta
	sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.
lako	Ke drau lako mai ni mataka kauta
	sobu mai na noqu i vāvā.

VI. Repetition wai and vanua.

a. wai

E lako ki wai o koya.	He is out fishing.
Lako ki wai.	Go into the water.
Lako mai ki wai.	Come into the water.
Lako e wai.	Go by water or sea.
Na nona koro e tiko e wai.	His village is by the sea.

b. vanua

E lako i vanua o koya.	He is gone inland.
Lako ki vanua.	Go ashore. Get out of the water.
Lako mai ki vanua.	Come to the shore. Come out of
	the water.
Lako e vanua.	Go by land.
Na nona koro e tiko e	His village is inland.
vanua.	

VII. Variable slot.

One

Sentence

	E na rawarawa kevaka o drau
	muri e wai.
totolo	E na totolo kevaka o drau muri
	e wai.
soko	E na totolo kevaka o drau soko
	e wai.
dou	E na totolo kevaka o dou soko
	e wai.
ni	E na totolo ni o dou soko e wai.
lako	E na totolo ni o dou lako e wai.

vinaka
vanua
ke
drēdrē
taubale

E na vinaka ni o dou lako e wai.
E na vinaka ni o dou lako e vanua.
E na vinaka ke o dou lako e vanua.
E na drēdrē ke o dou lako e vanua.
E na drēdrē ke o dou taubale e
vanua.

VIII. Repetition. I matau, i mawī

Draiva e na yasana i matau.	Drive on the right hand side.
E vei na yasana i matau?	Where is the right hand side?
Na nona vale e tiko e na yasana i matau.	His house is on the right.
Ni sa sivi na wavu gole e na yasana i matau.	When you pass the bridge turn to the right.
E mavoa vaka-cava na ligamu i matau?	How was your right hand hurt?

Draiva e na yasana i mawī.	Drive on the left hand side.
E vei na yasana i mawī?	Where is the left hand side?
Na nona vale e tiko e na yasana i mawī.	His house is on the left.
Ni sa sivi na wavu gole i na i mawī.	When you pass the bridge turn to the left.
E mavoa vaka-cava na ligamu i mawī?	How was your left hand hurt?

IX. Variable slot.

Cue

Sentence

	Ni o sivia na wavu gole ki na i matau.
donuya	Ni o donuya na wavu gole ki na i matau.
koro	Ni o donuya na koro gole ki na i matau.
lako	Ni o donuya na koro lako ki na i matau.
i mawī	Ni donuya na koro lako ki na i mawī.
yacova	Ni o yacova na koro lako ki na i mawī.
drau	Ni drau yacova na koro lako ki na i mawī.
e	Ni drau yacova na koro lako e na i mawī.
muri	Ni drau yacova na koro muri e na i mawī.

uciwai .

Ni drau yacova na uciwai muri
e na i mawf.

kosova

Ni drau kosova na uciwai muri
e na i mawf.

X. Repetition. Vualiku, ceva, tokalau, and rā

a.

O Rotuma e koto e na
vualiku kei Vanua
Levu.

Rotuma lies to the north of
Vanua Levu.

Mo rai ki na vualiku.
E dau cagi katakata na
cagi vualiku.

Look toward the north.
The wind that blows from the
north is usually hot.

Datou waraka me liwa na
vualiku tou qai lako.

Let's wait till the north wind
blows then we go.

E gauna vinaka ni siwa ke
liwa na vualiku.

It is a good time for fishing
if the north wind blows.

Xb.

O Vanua Levu e koto e na
ceva kei Rotuma.

Vanua Levu lies to the south of
Rotuma.

Mo rai ki na ceva.
E dau cagi batabatā na
cagi e liwa mai na
ceva.

Look toward the south.
The wind that blows from the
south is usually cold.

Datou waraka me liwa na
mata ni cagi na ceva
tou qai lako.

Let's wait till the south wind
blows then we go.

E gauna vinaka ni siwa
ke liwa na ceva.

It is a good time for fishing
if the south wind blows.

Xc.

E cabe na mata ni siga
mai na tokalau.

The sun rises from the east.

Era tukuna na qase ni
cagi bulabula na cagi
tokalau.

The old people say that the
east wind is a healthy wind.

Ki na tokalau kei Viti e
koto kina na yanuanu
ko Toga.

To the east of Fiji lies the
island of Tonga.

Waraka me liwa na cagi
tokalau tou qai soko.

Wait till the east wind blows
then we sail.

Vā-golea na waqa me
donuya na mata ni
cagi na tokalau.

Steer the boat toward the east.

Xd.

E dromu na mata ni siga
ki na rā.

Era tukuna na gase ni
cagi ni tauvi mate na
cagi i rā.

Ki na rā kei Viti e
ciri koto kina na yanu-
yanu ke Niu Kaletōnia.

Waraka me liwa na cagi i
rā tou gai lako.

Vā-golea na waqa me
donuya na mata ni cagi
i rā.

The sun sets to the west.

The old people say that the
westerly wind brings sickness.

To the west of Fiji is situated
the island of New Caledonia.

Wait till the westerlies
blows then we go.

Steer the boat toward the west.

XI. Variable slot.

Cue

cake

ceva

vā-golea

boto

yani

vaka-dodonutaka

cagi i rā

sobu

vualiku

tiko

Sentence

Sokotaka vakadodonu na waqa ki
na tokalau.

Sokotaka cake na waqa ki na
tokalau.

Sokotaka ceva na waqa ki na ceva.

Vā-golea cake na waqa ki na ceva.

Vā-golea cake na boto ki na ceva.

Vā-golea yani na boto ki na ceva.

Vaka-dodonutaka yani na boto ki
na ceva.

Vaka-dodonutaka yani na boto
ki na cagi i rā.

Vaka-dodonutaka sobu na boto ki
na cagi i rā.

Vaka-dodonutaka sobu na boto ki
na vualiku.

Vaka-dodonutaka tiko na boto ki
na vualiku.

XII. Questions.

Question

Me'u kelea e vei na
waqa?

Me datou lako i vei?

E tiko e vei na nona
koro?

O lako i vei oqori?

Me'u muri e vei?

Cue

e cake e
keyā

sobu

e wai

i vanua

na i

mātau

Response

Kelea toka e cake e keyā
na waqa.

Datou lako sobu.

E tiko e wai na nona koro.

Au lako i vanua.

Muri e na i matau.

E tiko e vei na nona vare?	na i mawī	E tiko e na i mawī na nona vare.
Na cagi cava e liwa tiko oqō?	vualiku	E liwa tiko oqō na vualiku.
Me'u vā-golea i vei na waqa?	tokalau	Vā-golea na waqa i na tokalau.
E tiko e vei o Nadi?	rā kei Viti Levu	O Nadi e tiko e na rā kei Viti Levu.
Na cagi cava e dau cagi batabatā?	ceva	Na ceva e dau cagi batabatā.
Me'u lako i vei?	cake	Lako cake mai.
Me'u biuta e vei?	sobu	Biuta sobu mai.
E vei na kī?	cake	Na kī e tiko e cake.
Me'u dabe e vei?	rā	Dabe e rā.
Na cagi cava e liwa tiko oqō?	cagi i rā	Na cagi i rā e liwa tiko oqō.

XIII. Talanoa.

Na lawa me baleta na qoli.

Me yacova mai na yabaki 1961, e ā sega tū ni dau vaka-laiseni na qoli. E ā qai buli e dua na kena lawa. Na lawa oqō e ā vaka-roti kina na veitamata yādua ka vinakata me qoli me tiko vuā e dua na kena laiseni. E ā tekivū vā-kaukauwataki na lawa oqō e na wai kei na bāravi ka tiko tikiva na Yasana ko Rewa, Naitāsiri, Namosi, Sērua kei na dua na tiki Tailevu kei Lomaiviti. Era ā vaka-roti na dau qoli me ra volā na nodra i vola ni kerekere ki vuā na Talai Veivuke ka qarava na i wasewase ka ratou wili kina na veyasana sā cavuti oti tū e cake. E na i volā ni kerekere yādua, me vaka-macalataki kina na wai se na bāravi ka vinakati me caka kina na qoli. E ā vaka-bibitaki tiko na vaka-laiseni taki ni qoli ki vei ira na dau qoli me volitaki, ka na cala, vaka-lawa kina na tamata e sega ni vaka-muria.

Questions and Answers

1. Na yabaki cava e ā tekivū vā-kaukauwataki kina na lawa ni qoli?
Na yabaki 1961.
2. Na cava na i naki ni lawa oqō?
Na i naki ni lawa oqō me ra vaka-laiseni kina na tamata dau qoli.
3. O ira na mataqali tamata cava e vaka-bibitaki vei ira na lawa oqō?
E vaka-bibitaki na lawa oqō ki vei ira ka ra dau qoli me volitaki.
4. Cavuta e rua na yasana ka tekivū kina na vā-kaukauwataki ni lawa ni qoli.
Na Yasana ko Rewa kei Naitāsiri.
5. Na cava e na yaco vua na tamata e sega ni vaka-muria na lawa oqō?
Na tamata e sega ni vaka-muria na lawa oqo sā na cala vaka-lawa.

IX. Vocabulary.

cabe	go up a steep place, go ashore from fishing or bathing
cagi	wind, air, atmosphere <u>na cagi i rā</u> 'the west wind, west'
dromu	sink under water or below the horizon, set (of the sun or moon)
gole	turn the head; trans. <u>goleva</u>
koso	go through, cross, intersect; trans. <u>kosova</u>
laiseni	license (Engl.); <u>vaka-laiseni</u> 'licensed to'; <u>vaka-laiseni</u> taka caus.
lawa	fishing net
lewe	(1) numeral particle, preceding numbers indicating people; <u>lewe ono</u> 'six people' (2) as in <u>lewe ni koro</u> 'villagers'
liwa	blow, of the wind; trans. <u>liwava</u> 'blow on or against'
matau, i	right side
mawī, i	left side
naki, i	purpose, intention
Talai Veivuke	Commissioner
vaka-bībītaka	emphasize
vaka-dodonutaka	reinforce
vaka-dua	once
vaka-lawa	leg
vaka-macalataka	explain
vaka-roti	advised, instructed
vaka-tagane	like a man, belonging to a male
vā-kaukauwataka	harden, strengthen, reinforce
veilakoyaki	move about freely
veinaki	mutually agree to do
veitamata	as in <u>veitamata yādua</u> 'each and every person'
yāvala	active, industrious
Place Names	
Naitāsiri	
Namosi	
Niu Kaletōnia	
Rā	
Rotuma	
Sērua	
Tailevu	

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka ono ni lēsoni

(Rui, ya, kei)

I. Dialogue. (rui)

- A: Na cava o sā rui¹ dedē kina? Why are you so late?
- B: E ā rui levu dina na noqu osooso. I was really very busy.
- A: Sa qai rui levu tiko gā na nomu osooso e na gauna oqō. You're getting more and more busy these days.
- B: Keitou sā rui lewe lailai ka lailai tale gā na gauna me keitou cakava kina na neitou cakacaka. There are not many of us, and we have very little time to do our work.

II. Repetition.

- E keitou ā sega ni yaco mai e nanao ni sā rui balavu na gaunisala. We didn't arrive yesterday because the road is very long.
- E sā rui dau draiva vaka-totolo o koya. He usually/always drives fast.
- E sā rui qai qase gā o koya. He is now much older.
- O sā manī rui dau gunu vaka-levu o iko. After all, you're really drinking too much.
- Mo kākua ni rui laki dedē mai keyā. You mustn't be there too long.
- E sā rui batabatā dina na draki. The weather is really very cold.

Note

1. Note that if rui is considered a modifier, its position with respect to the base is different from most other modifiers. Rui precedes rather than follows the base.

III. Substitution.

a.

Cue

oca
kana
o
vaka-lailai
solia
o drau
vaka-totolo
taura
were

Sentence

Au sā rui via moce vaka-levu.

Au sā rui oca vaka-levu.
Au sā rui kana vaka-levu.
O sā rui kana vaka-levu.
O sā rui kana vaka-lailai.
O sā rui solia vaka-lailai.
O drau sā rui solia vaka-lailai.
O drau sā rui solia vaka-totolo.
O drau sā rui taura vaka-totolo.
O drau sā rui were vaka-totolo.

IIIb.

Cue

vinaka
wāwā
butobutō na bogi
moce
e kē
o drau
au nanuma
totolo na karobo
sā lako

Sentence

E dodonu me datou vaka-cegu mada
ni sā rui katakata na siga.

E vinaka me datou vaka-cegu
mada ni sā rui katakata na siga.
E vinaka me datou wāwā mada ni
sā rui katakata na siga.
E vinaka me datou wāwā mada ni
sā rui butobutō na bogi.
E vinaka me datou moce mada ni
sā rui butobutō na bogi.
E vinaka me datou moce e kē ni
sā rui butobutō na bogi.
E vinaka me datou moce e kē ni
sā rui butobutō na bogi.
Au nanuma mo drau moce e kē ni
sā rui butobutō na bogi.
Au nanuma mo drau moce e kē ni
sā rui totolo na karobo.
Au nanuma mo drau sā lako ni
sā rui totolo na karobo.

IIIc.

CueSentence

Sā rui levu sara gā na nona
osooso.

dina gā	Sā rui levu dina gā na nona osooso.
kerekere	Sā rui levu dina gā na nona kerekere.
nodratou	Sā rui levu dina gā na nodratou kerekere.
wale gā	Sā rui levu wale gā na nodratou kerekere.
vosa	Sā rui levu wale gā na nodratou vosa.
e	E rui levu wale gā na nodratou vosa.
nomudrau	E rui levu wale gā na nomudrau vosa.
tiko gā	E rui levu tiko gā na nomudrau vosa.
ulubale	E rui levu tiko gā na nomudrau ulubale.
nomu	E rui levu tiko gā na nomu ulubale.

IIIId.

CueSentence

	E sā rui <u>yawa sara gā</u> na <u>nona koro</u> .
vale	E sā rui yawa sara gā na nona vale.
vinaka	E sā rui vinaka sara gā na nona vale.
nomu	E sā rui vinaka sara gā na nomu vale.
dina	E sā rui vinakā dina na nomu vale.
motokā	E sā rui vinaka dina na nomu motokā.
totolo	E sā rui totolo dina na nomu motokā.
sara	E sā rui totolo sara na nomu motokā.
cici	E sā rui totolo sara na nomu cici.
berabera	E sā rui berabera sara na nomu cici.
waqa	E sā rui berabera sara na nomu waqa.

IV. Expansion.

a.

Cue

vaka-levu
rui
sara
gā

Sentence

Sā oca o koya.

Sā oca vaka-levu o koya.
Sā rui oca vaka-levu o koya.
Sā rui oca sara vaka-levu o
koya.
Sā rui oca sara gā vaka-levu
o koya.

IVb.

Cue

rui
sā
dina
bau

Sentence

E balavu na gaunisala.

E rui balavu na gaunisala.
E sā rui balavu na gaunisala.
E sā rui balavu dina na
gaunisala.
E sā rui bau balavu dina na
gaunisala.

IVc.

Cue

vaka-levu
rui
dau
sā
mani
gā

Sentence

E tau na uca.

E tau vaka-levu na uca.
E rui tau vaka-levu na uca.
E rui dau tau vaka-levu na
uca.
E sā rui dau tau vaka-levu
na uca.
E sā mani rui dau tau vaka-
levu na uca.
E sā mani rui dau tau vaka-
levu gā na uca.

V. Variable slot.

CueResponse

	Me <u>datou cegu mada</u> ni sã rui levu <u>sara ga</u> na <u>uca</u> .
mani	Me datou cegu mada ni sã mani rui levu na uca.
wāwā	Me datou wāwā mada ni sã mani rui levu na uca.
dau	Me datou wāwā mada ni sã rui dau levu na uca.
qai	Me datou wāwā mada ni sã qai rui levu na uca.
da	Me da wāwā mada ni sã qai rui levu na uca.
via	Me da wāwā mada ni sã rui via levu na uca.
cagi	Me da wāwā mada ni sã rui via levu na cagi.
dina	Me da wāwā mada ni sã rui levu dina na cagi.

VI. Questions and answers: Respond with rui.

E osooso o koya?	Io, e rui osooso o koya.
E sã osooso o koya?	Io, e sã rui osooso o koya.
E dau gunu vaka-levu?	Io, e sã rui dau gunu vaka- levu o koya.
O via gunu vaka-levu?	Io, au rui via gunu vaka-levu.
O via lako ki Suva?	Io, au rui via lako ki Suva.
O sã qai mamau?	Io, au sã qai rui mamau vaka- levu.
O drau mani berata na waqa?	Io, keirau sã mani rui berata na waqa.
O dou na la'ki dedē?	Io, keitou na rui la'ki dedē.
E bau totolo na waqa oqō?	Io, sã rui totolo dina.
Sa baci cudru o koya?	Io, e sã rui baci cudru vaka- levu o koya.

VII. Dialogue. (yā)¹

A: E vaka-evei na dedē ni cici ni basi mai Suva ki Nausori?	How long does it take a bus to run from Suva to Nausori?
--	---

1. Yā 'each, every' occurs before numerals.

- B: E rauta e yātolu sagavulu na na miniti. It takes about thirty minutes, a trip.
- A: E yāvica na i vodo-vodo? How much is the fare?
- B: E tauyādua na silini sisiveni. It costs one shilling and six pence.

VIII. Repetition.

- E yālīma na silini dua na i vesu dalo. It is five shillings for a bundle of taro.
- E dua na i vesu dalo e tiko kina e tauyāvitu na dalo. In each bundle of taro there are seven taro.
- E yālīma sagavulu na ose e tiko e na dua na loma ni bai. There are fifty horses in each pen.
- E na veiloma ni bai yādua oqō e tiko kina e tauyālīma sagavulu na ose. In each of these pens there are fifty horses.
- Mo vaka-tawana e tini na qālōni na benisini e na veiyādua na drau na māile. Put in ten gallons of gas every hundred miles.
- E na veiyādua na drau na māile, mo vaka-tawana e yatini na qālōni. At every hundred miles, put in ten gallons.
- E dua na tamata e taukena e yātini ka lima na vū ni niu. One person owns fifteen coconut trees.
- Na veitamata yādua e taukena e tauyātini ka lima na vū ni niu. Each and every person owns fifteen coconut trees.

IX. Expansion.

a.

Cue

na niu
na gone yādua me

Sentence

Kauta mai e yālīma.

Kauta mai e yālīma na niu.
Na gone yādua me kauta mai e yālīma na niu.

na
 tau-
 vei-
 e tiko e kē
 ni mataka

Na gone yādua me na kauta mai
 e yālima na niu.
 Na gone yādua me na kauta mai
 e tauyālima na niu.
 Na veigone yādua me na kauta
 mai e tauyālima na niu.
 Na veigone yādua e tiko e kē
 me na kauta mai e tauyālima
 na niu.
 Na veigone yādua e tiko e kē
 me na kauta mai e tauyālima
 na niu ni mataka.

IXb.

Cue

e na dua na motokā
 yā-
 kina
 e dodonu
 tau-
 yā- (--na common article)
 vei-
 na (future tense)

Sentence

Me vodo e lima na tamata.
 Me vodo e lima na tamata e na
 dua na motokā.
 Me vodo e yālima na tamata e
 na dua na motokā.
 E ná dua na motokā me vodo kina
 e yālima na tamata.
 E na dua na motokā e dodonu
 me vodo kina e yālima na
 tamata.
 E na dua na motokā e dodonu
 me vodo kina e tauyālima
 na tamata.
 E na motokā yādua e dodonu me
 vodo kina e tauyālima na
 tamata.
 E na veimotokā yādua e dodonu
 me vodo kina e tauyālima na
 tamata.
 E na veimotokā yādua e dodonu
 me na vodo kina e tauyālima
 na tamata.

X. Variable slot.

Cue

lima

Response

Na veiloma ni bai yādua oqo e
 tiko kina e yātolu sagavulu
 na bulunakau.

Na veiloma ni bai yādua oqō e
 tiko kina e yālima na bulunakau.

tamata	Na veiloma ni bai yādua oqō e tiko kina e yālīma na tamata.
motokā	Na veimotokā yādua oqō e tiko kina e yālīma na tamata.
vodo	Na veimotokā yādua oqō e vodo kina e yālīma na tamata.
waqa	Na veiwaqa yādua oqō e vodo kina e yālīma na tamata.
ose	Na veiwaqa yādua oqō e vodo kina e yālīma na ose.
tini ka lima	Na veiwaqa yādua oqō e vodo kina e yātini ka lima na ose.
taucoko	Na veiwaqa taucoko oqō e vodo kina e yātini ka lima na ose.

XI. Question and Answer.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Cue</u>	<u>Answer</u>
E yāvica na tamata e rawa ni vodo e na dua na waqa?	10	E yātini na tamata e rawa ni vodo e na dua na waqa.
E yāvica na i vodo-vodo ni basi ki Suva?	8/-	E yāwalu na silini na i vodovodo ni basi ki Suva.
E yāvica na i sau ni dalo oqō?	4/- dua na i vesu	Na i sau ni dalo oqō e tauyāva na silini dua na i vesu.
E yāvica na rumu e tiko e na dua na i taba vale?	20	E yārua sagavulu na rumu e tiko e na dua na i taba vale.
E na veiyāvica na māile me dau laurai kina na motokā?	500	Me dau laurai na motokā e na veiyālīma na drau na māile.
E yāvica na tamata e rawa ni lako e na dua na mata i lakolako?	35	E yātolu sagavulu ka lima na tamata e rawa ni lako e na dua na mata i lakolako.
Era yabaki yāvica na gone vuli era vuli tiko e ke?	13 ki na 15	Na gone vuli era vuli tiko e kē era tiko e na loma ni yabaki tini ka tolu ki na yabaki tini ka lima.
E na gauna cava meu dau raici vuniwai kina?	veiyātolu na vula	Mo dau raici vuniwai e na veiyātolu na vula.
E vaka-cava na veiyawaki ni duru meu kelia?	veiyāvā na i yate	Mo kelia e dua na duru e na veiyāvā na i yate.

XII. Dialogue. (kei)

- A: E vaka-cala me datou lako kei Saimone? How about going with Saimone?
- B: Erau ā sā liu kei Jone e nanao. They had gone with John yesterday.
- A: C'cei gā e datou na lako vata? Then who are we going with?
- B: Eda na lako kei na D.O. vata kei ira na lewe ni koro. We'll go with the D.O. and the villagers.

XIII. Repetition.

- Keirau ā lesu mai Niu Siladi kei Samu.¹ Sam and I returned from New Zealand.
- Keitou na tiko mai kerī kei na D.O. ni mataka. We'll be there with the D.O. tomorrow.
- Keimami na lako ki Suva kei ira na lewe ni koro. We'll go to Suva with the villagers.
- E drau na vaka-tawa tiko e vale kei tacimu. You'll stay at home with your brother.
- E dou sā sureti kei Sala. You're invited with Sala/You and Sala are invited.
- E dodonu mo ni lako mai kei ira na watimuni. You should come with your wives.
- Erau ā laga sere kei Jone. They sang with John.
- Eratou na sega ni lako mai kei tamadratou. They won't come with their father.
- Era ā sota kei na meca e na mataka lailai. They met with the enemies in the morning.

1. -The English form 'Sam and I' can be translated into Fijian as keirau 'we two exclusive--he and I', kei Samu 'and Sam'. Kei Samu works as a kind of appositive, naming the other person referred to by the pronoun.

XIV. Expansion drill.

a.

Cue

mo drau tiko e kē
 kei Saimone
 e na lima na kaloko
 me datou mai veivosaki
 kei na D.O.

Sentence

Au vinakata.
 Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē.
 Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē
 kei Saimone.
 Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē
 kei Saimone e na lima na
 kaloko.
 Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē
 kei Saimone e na lima na
 kaloko me datou mai veivosaki.
 Au vinakata mo drau tiko e kē
 kei Saimone e na lima na
 kaloko me datou mai veivosaki
 kei na D.O.

XIVb.

Cue

kei Mārika
 me
 mai
 keitou na qai lako ki
 siwa
 kei Samu
 ni mataka

Sentence

Keirau na lesu.
 Keirau na lesu kei Mārika.
 Me keirau na lesu kei Mārika.
 Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika.
 Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika
 keitou na qai lako ki siwa.
 Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika
 keitou na qai lako ki siwa
 kei Samu.
 Me keirau na lesu mai kei Mārika
 keitou na qai lako ki siwa
 kei Samu ni mataka.

XV. Variable slot.

Cue

lako ki

Response

O keirau kei Pita, keirau na
tū mai Nadi ni mataka.

O keirau kei Pita, keirau na
 lako ki Nadi ni mataka.

keitou	O keitou kei Pita, keitou na lako ki Nadi ni mataka.
o iko	O iko kei Pita, drau na lako ki Nadi ni mataka.
o rau na luvemu	O rau na luvemu kei Pita, ratou na lako ki ki Nadi ni mataka.
o iko, o Jone	O iko, o Jone kei Pita, dou na lako ki Nadi ni mataka.
o kemudrau	O kemudrau kei Pita, drau na lako ki Nadi ni mataka.

XVI. Question and answer.

<u>Question</u>	<u>Cue</u>	<u>Answer</u>
O cei drau ā lako ki Suva?	Maciu	Keirau ā lako ki Suva kei Maciu.
O cei dou ā veivosaki?	tūraga ni koro	Keitou ā veivosaki kei tūraga ni koro.
O cei dou na veicage ni mataka?	timi ni sōtia	Keitou na veicage kei na timi ni sōtia.
O cei drau na lesu vata mai?	Samu	Keirau na lesu vata mai kei Samu.
O cei drau ā tea na veiniu oqō?	luvequ	Keirau ā tea na veiniu oqō kei luvequ.
E ā siwa vata kei cei o Timoci e na bogi?	keimami	Keimami ā siwa vata kei Timoci e na bogi.
O cei dou a vaka-yakavi vata?	ira na gone	Keitou (or keimami) ā vaka-yakavi vata kei ira na gone.

XVII. Talanoa.

Na sala waqavuka

E rui uasivi na vuka e na waqavuka kevakā e da via lako vaka-totolo, me vakā na lako mai Suva ki Nadi ni rauta wale gā e yāvā sagavulu na miniti na dedō ni vuka.

E sō na tamata e na rui tāleitaka vaka-levu na totolo kei na kena rui uasivi na vuka e na waqavuka, ka ra na bolea kina na tauyāvā na pōni-ka tini na silini na kena i vodovodo. Ia, oqō e na rairai via sau levu toka kevakā e dua e lako tiko kei na noua matavūvale vaka-bibi na veimacavūvale e tauyalima se yāono na lewena.

Question and answer.

1. Na cava e rui uasivi kina na vuka?
E rui uasivi na vuka ke da via lako vaka-totolo.
2. E vica na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?
E rauta e yāvā sagavulu na miniti na dedē ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi.
3. Na cava e via drēdrē kina ni vuka e dua na matavūvale ka rauta e lima se ono na lewena?
E na via drēdrē ni vuka e dua na matavūvale ka rauta e lima se ono na lewena ni na rairai sau levu vei ira e sō.
4. E vica na i vodovodo ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi?
E tauyāvā na pāoni ka tini na silini na i vodovodo ni vuka mai Suva ki Nadi.

XVIII. Vocabulary.

baci	again, as a result
benisini	gasoline (Engl. 'benzine')
bole-a	bole 'undertake'; trans. <u>bolea</u>
butobutō	darkness, dark
duru	a post, of a house or fence
karobo	dusk, twilight, evening when just dark
keli-a	keli 'dig a hole'; trans. <u>kelia</u>
laurai	visible
mani	adv. preceding verbs, indicating the final one of series of acts; 'then, finally, after all'
matavūvale	family group
miniti	minute (Engl.)
oca	tired, weary
ose	horse (Engl.)
pāoni	pound (Engl.)
qāloni	gallon (Engl.)
sala waqavuka	traveling by airplane
sureti	invited
taba vale, i	story or wing of a building
tālei-taka	<u>talei</u> 'wonderfully, admirable'; trans. <u>taleitaka</u> 'admire, value'
tauke-na	<u>tauke</u> 'to possess'; trans. <u>taukena</u>
tauyā lua	placing one for each
uasivi	excel
ulubale	excuse, pretext, find an excuse
vaka-bībē	heavily
vaka-tawana	inhabit, fill up, load
veicage	foot ball

veiyawaki
yā

yate

distance
distributive prefix to numerals.
Also, expressing the number
of times a thing is done.
yard (Engl.)

FIJIAN

A i ka tini ka vitu ni lēsoni

I. Dialogue. (se, de)

- A: Mo vaka-totolo de o Hurry up or you'll be late
na bera ki na to the store.
sītoa.
- B: E dau sogo e na vica What time is the store
na sītoa? usually closed?
- A: E na sō na gauna e Sometimes it closes before
dau sogo ni sa bera nine.
na ciwa.
- B: E sā vica na kaloko What time is it now?
oqō?
- A: Sā oti na veimāmā ni It's after eight thirty.
walu.
- B: Au sega ni kilā me'u I don't know whether I
lako oqō se me'u should go now or if I
qai lakó e na should go tomorrow
mataka ni mataka. morning.
- A: Na nomu lako se¹ Whether you go or not is
sega e vaka-tau up to me.
vei au.
- B: Sobo! de'u² sā Oh, come on, I may be
bera. late already.
- A: O sā sega ni bera, You're not late yet, hurry
vaka-totolo! up!

NOTES

1. Between bases, se can be translated as 'or'. When it introduces a subordinate phrase, it means 'whether'. For example,

E sega ni kilā se vinaka se cā. 'He didn't know whether it was good or not.'

De means 'lest, so as not to'.

2. As do some other particles, se and de with au form contractions.

II. Repetition drill. (se)

Au sega ni kilā se'u na lako se sega.
 Au sega ni kilā se'u na lesu mai nikua se ni mataka.
 E sega ni macala se'u biuta e vei na noqu kī.
 E sega ni macala se lako mai vei o koya.
 O kilā se sā yaco mai na, waqa?
 O kilā se na tau na uca nikua?
 O kilā se i vāvā nei cei oqō?
 E sega ni macala se me'u lako oqō se me'u qai lako
 vaka-mālua.
 E sega ni macala mo lako se kua.
 E sega ni macala se me'u biuta e vei.

III. Substitution.

a.

CueSentence

Au sega ni kilā se sā suka
na bōse se sega.

lako mai vei o koya

Au sega ni kilā se lako mai
 vei o koya.

ratou sā lesu mai se sega
 me'u kauta e vica na niu
 au ā biuta e vei na noqu kī
 na cava na yū ni nona lako
 sā rauta oqō se sō tale
 sā vica na nona yabaki
 sā bula tiko se sā mate
 sā dodonu vei iko
 cava na nomu nanuma

IIIb.

CueSentence

E sega ni macala se sā
vica na luvena.

se mataqali ika cava oqō

E sega ni macala se mataqali
 ika cava oqō.

me'u tarogi koya se kua
 e gone ni Viti se vulagi
 se me'u cakava vaka-cava
 se cava na kena i balebale
 me'u na tukuna vaka-cava
 vuā

se mo drau lako tale gā
 se kua
 se sā vō na kākana se
 sā otī
 e na lako tale gā mai
 o koya se sega
 se na vaka-cava na draki
 ni mataka

IV. Expansion.

a.

Cue

sega ni
 se sā lesu mai
 o Samu
 se sega
 mai Vunidawa
 e na mataka oqō

Sentence

Au kilā.
 Au sega ni kilā.
 Au sega ni kilā se sā lesu mai.
 Au sega ni kilā se sā lesu mai
 o Samu.
 Au sega ni kilā se sā lesu mai
 o Samu se sega.
 Au sega ni kilā se sā lesu mai
 Vunidawa o Samu se sega.
 Au sega ni kilā se sā lesu mai
 Vunidawa e na mataka oqō o
 Samu se sega.

IVb.

Cue

se raici Jone
 ā
 mai Lautoka
 e nanao

Sentence

Taroga vuā.
 Taroga vuā se raici Jone.
 Taroga vuā se ā raici Jone.
 Taroga vuā se ā raici Jone
 mai Lautoka.
 Taroga vuā se ā raici Jone
 mai Lautoka e nanao.

V. Variable slot.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Response</u>
	<u>Au sega ni kilā se'u na lesu</u> <u>mai nikua se ni mataka.</u>
ratou	Au sega ni kilā se ratou na lesu mai nikua se ni mataka.
lako	Au sega ni kilā se ratou na lako mai nikua se ni mataka.
e	E sega ni kilā se ratou na lako mai nikua se ni mataka.
macala	E sega ni macala se ratou na lako mai nikua se ni mataka.
sega	E sega ni macala se ratou na lako mai nikua se sega.
yani	E sega ni macala se ratou na lako yani nikua se sega.
ā	E sega ni macala se ratou ā lako yani nikua se sega.
e nanao	E sega ni macala se ratou ā lako yani e nanao se sega.

VI. Repetition drill. (de)

Mo vaka-totolo de o bera ki na sitoa.
 Mo dou sã lako de o dou bogi koso.
 Tukuna vuã de sa sega ni rogoca.
 Vaka-raica mada o iko de rawa ni o kunea.
 Mo volia mai na suka de oti oqõ.
 Mo tiko gã e kē de o qai suasua.
 Me daru lako gã nikua de qai draki cã ni mataka.
 Mo tarogi koya tale de qai guilecava.
 Kãkua ni lako de o na oca wale gã.
 Kua ni draiva vaka-totolo de o na qai coqa.

VII. Substitution.

<u>Cue</u>	<u>Sentence</u>
	Vaka-totolo de <u>o berata na basi.</u>
tau na uca	Vaka-totolo de tau na uca.
na qai draki cã ni mataka	...
sã waraki iko tiko mai o	
koya	
bera na i katalau	
ratou oca e na wãwã	
vinakata mo drau na lako	
vata	

daru berata na waqavuka
 au qai bogi koso
 rau sã vaka-rau lako
 o drau biu tũ mai

VIII. Expansion.

Cue

mo lako
 na
 drau
 de
 vata
 vinakata

Sentence

Vaka-totolo.
 Vaka-totolo mo lako.
 Vaka-totolo mo na lako.
 Vaka-totolo mo drau na lako.
 Vaka-totolo de mo drau na
 lako.
 Vaka-totolo de mo drau na
 lako vata.
 Vaka-totolo de vinakata mo
 drau na lako vata.

VIIIb.

Cue

daru
 nikua
 de draki cã
 ni mataka
 gã
 qai

Sentence

Lako.
 Daru lako.
 Daru lako nikua.
 Daru lako nikua de draki cã.
 Daru lako nikua de draki cã
 ni mataka.
 Daru lako gã nikua de draki
 cã ni mataka.
 Daru lako gã nikua de qai
 draki cã ni mataka.

IX. Variable slot.

Cue

cakava
 au

Response

Mo kãkua ni lako de o na oca
wale gã.

Mo, kãkua ni cakava de o na
 oca wale gã.
 Me'u kãkua ni cakava de'u na
 oca wale gã.

bera	Me'u kākua ni cakava de'u na bera wale gā.
qai	Me'u kākua ni cakava de'u na qai bera.
drau	Mo drau kākua ni cakava de o drau na qai bera.
cudruvi	Mo drau kākua ni cakava de o drau na qai cudruvi.
kauta	Mo drau kākua ni kauta de o drau na qai cudruvi.
kua	Mo drau kua ni kauta de o drau na qai cudruvi.

X. Talanoa.

Eda na gali vaka-i-lavo ki Peritānia se ki Esia?

E dua na i vola e ā volā ko Mr. R. W. R. ka tabaki e na niusiveva oqō e daidai. E ā volā o koya ni vakā eda veidretaki tiko e na dua na gauna lekaleka oqō, se me da gali ki Peritānia se ki Esia. Oqō e baleta na veikā ni noda bula vaka-i-lavo. Sā dodonu me da mamā vaka-vinaka ka tiloma vaka-mālua na lewe ni i vola oqō.

Na kā me qarauni matua de mani yaco na nodrau veidretaki keda na qarikau e rua oqō--vaka-i-lavo, sega ni vaka-yago,--me da kabasu kina. Ia ke da sā kabasu e na vuku ni veidre oqō ka vaka-vuna me rau dui gole ka roqeta yani na veikā erau lukuta rawa mai na dui taba ni bisinisi erau taukena tū, eda sā na qai biu tū e na liga lala kei na dravudravua.

Adapted from the editorial of
VOLAGAUNA VG 422:13/1/61

Questions and answers

1. Na cava e ā cakava ko Mr. R. W. R.?
E ā volā o Mr. R. W. R. e dua na i vola.
2. O cei o rau na qarikau e tukuni tiko e na i vola oqō?
Na qarikau e rua e tukuni tiko e na i vola oqō, oyā o rau ko Peritānia kei Esia.
3. Na niusiveva cava e a tabaki kina na i vola nei Mr. R. W. R.?
Na i vola nei Mr. R. W. R. e a tabaki e na Volagauna.
4. E na i ka vica ni siga e ā tabaki kina na niusiveva oqō?
Na niusiveva oqō e ā tabaki e na i ka tini ka tolu ni Janueri, 1961.

5. Na mataqali veidre cava e vaka-macalatakaki tiko e na
i vola oqō?
Na veidre e baleta na veikā ni nodā bula vaka-i-lavo.

XI. Vocabulary.

bisīnisi	business (Engl.)
bogi koso	last till night and then not be finished; overtaken by night, as on a journey
coqa	run into, go against; trans. <u>coqa</u>
de	lest, so as not to
dravudravua	poor, poverty
Esia	Asia
guilecava	forget; <u>guiguileca</u> 'said of one who easily forgets'
kabasu	passive form from <u>basuka</u> ; broken, smashed
lala	empty
luku-ta	<u>luku</u> 'hold several things in the hand at once'; trans. <u>lukuta</u>
mamā	chew; <u>mamā vinaka na kemu</u> 'chew your food well'
niusiveva	newspaper (Engl.)
Peritānia	Britain
qali	twist together, roll together, annexed
qarauni	should be considered, should be paid attention to
qarikau	superman
roqo-ta	<u>roqo</u> 'carry in the arms, clasp in the arms'; trans. <u>roqota</u>
sobo	interjection of surprise
taba-ka	<u>taba</u> 'press, print'; trans. <u>tabaka</u> ; pass. <u>tabaki</u> 'printed'
tilo-ma	<u>tilo</u> 'swallow'; trans. <u>tiloma</u>
vaka-i-lavo	financially; <u>bula vaka-i-lavo</u> 'economic life'
vaka-yago	bodily, physically
veidre	pull one against another, have a tug of war, disagree, fight over something; <u>veidretaki</u> 'disputed, contested'
veikā	things' e <u>lako vinaka na veikā</u>
Volagauna	<u>kece</u> 'things are going well'
vuku	the name of a Fijian newspaper sake, cause; (not used alone)

FIJIAN

A i ka tihī ka walu ni lēsoni

(Vaka- + base, with or without suffixes)

I. Dialogue.

- A: Yalo vinaka, vaka- Please, have my breakfast.
 rautaka ma a na ready.
 qau i katalau.
- B: Na cava o sã vaka- What are you in a hurry for?
 totolotaka?
- A: Au via lako mada I'd like to go to Suva.
 ki Suva.
- B: Vaka-cava, o sã na Say, won't you be going next
 sega ni lako e week?
 na m̄acawa mai qō?
- A: Io, e na vaka-berā No, it will only cause unneces-
 wale gā vaka-levu sary delay in my work.
 na noqu cakacaka.
- B: Wāwā, me'u vā-kata- Wait, let me warm up your food.
 katataka mada na
 kemu.
- A: Kusa, me'u bau la'ki Hurry, so I can catch the nine
 vodo e na basī ni o'clock bus.
 ciwa.

A complete description of the uses of vaka- would be longer than the lesson itself. However, the dialogue illustrates some of the more common uses. One, the causative, is shown by the following pairs:

<u>rai</u>	'see'	<u>vaka-rai-taka</u>	'reveal (cause to be seen)'
<u>bera</u>	'late'	<u>vaka-bera</u>	'delay (cause to be late)'
<u>mate</u>	'die'	<u>vaka-mate-a</u>	'kill (cause to die)'

Vaka-levu shows another use, allowing a base to modify the nucleus of a verb phrase.

The expansion drills illustrate that paradigms of sorts can be made for some bases, showing derived forms with related meanings. But the paradigms for all bases are not alike, and generally, the derived forms should be learned with the bases.

II. Repetition.

a.

Vaka-totolo de o vaka-berā na nodatou lako.
 Vaka-sīnaita mada na dramu oqō.
 Kua ni vaka-otia, au vinakata e sō.
 O vaka-dinata na kā e tukuna?
 Kua ni vaka-rereā de bese ni lako.
 Qarauna mo kua ni vaka-yalia.
 Na cava o vaka-daroya kina na soqo.
 Yalo vinaka, vā-gunuva mada na noqu ose.
 Yalo vinaka, vā-kania mada na gone oqō.
 Vā-golea mai kē na nomu waqa.

Iib.

Vaka-raitaka mada vei au na nona vale.
 Na cava o sā vaka-totolotaka?
 Vaka-dodonutaka mada na noqu kaloko.
 Drau wāwā me'u vaka-mamacataka mada na noqu i sulu.
 O vaka-suasuataka vaka-cava na nomu i sulu?
 Vā-katakatakata na wai.
 Vā-gaunataka na nona kana.
 Vaka-levutaka na gauna ni cegu.
 Kua ni vaka-lolomatataka na kolī oqori.
 Na cava o vaka-rarawataka kina na gone oqō?

III. Substitution.

a.

CueSentence

	Yalo vinaka, e rawa ni o <u>vaka-raitaka vei au?</u>
o vaka-sīnaita na noqu bilo	Yalo vinaka, e rawa ni o vaka- sīnaita na noqu bilo?
o vaka-yadrati koya
o drau qai vaka-otia oqō	
o dou vaka-savasavātaka na vale	
o nī qai vaka-mārautaki koya tiko	
o vaka-ceguya mada na tūraga oqō	
keirau qai vaka-raica ni mataka	
o tukuna vuā me vā- katakatakata	

o vaka-saqara na dalo oqō
o vā-gunuva na osc

IIIb.

Cue

vā-katakatataka ni bera
ni o kania
vā-gatā ni bera ni o
were
vaka-raica vaka-vinaka
vaka-mamacataka na nomu
i sulu
qarauna mo kua ni vaka-
mavoataka
vaka-rorogotaka na nona
vosa
vaka-levutaka na kena i
wasewase
vaka-saqarā e tuba
vaka-otia sara na nomu
cakacaka
kua ni vaka-matea

Sentence

E dodonu mo vaka-batabatataka
ni bera ni o gunuva.

E dodonu mo vā-katakatataka ni
bera ni o kania.

. . .

IV. Variable slot.

a.

Cue

nodrau
vaka-lailaitaka
i tavi
vaka-macalataka
au vinakata
neitou
vaka-raitaka

Response

E dodonu mo vaka-levutaka na
kena i wasewase.

E dodonu mo vaka-levutaka na
nodrau i wasewase.

E dodonu mo vaka-lailaitaka na
nodrau i wasewase.

E dodonu mo vaka-lailaitaka na
nodrau i tavi.

E dodonu mo vaka-macalataka na
nodrau i tavi.

Au vinakata mo vaka-macalataka
na nodrau i tavi.

Au vinakata mo vaka-macalataka
na neitou i tavi.

Au vinakata mo vaka-raitaka
na neitou i tavi.

kerekere

Au vinakata mo vaka-raitaka na
neitou kerekere.

vō.

CueResponse

	E rawa ni o qai vā-kania tiko na luvequ ke'u bera mai e na yakavi?
na ose	E rawa ni o qai vā-kania tiko na ose ke'u bera mai e na yakavi?
vā-gunuva	E rawa ni o qai vā-gunuva tiko na ose ke'u bera mai e na yakavi?
nikua	E rawa ni o qai vā-gunuva tiko na ose ke'u bera mai nikua?
ira na manumanu	E rawa ni o qai vā-gunuvi ira tiko na manumanu ke'u bera mai nikua?
vaka-raica	E rawa ni o qai vaka-raica ira tiko na manumanu ke'u bera mai nikua?
na waqa	E rawa ni o qai vaka-raica tiko na waqa ke'u bera mai nikua?
va-kelea	E rawa ni o qai vā-kelea tiko na waqa ke'u bera mai nikua?
dēdē	E rawa ni o qai vā-kelea tiko na waqa ke'u dede mai nikua?

V. Transformation: Make causatives from the following.

a.

CueSentence

E ā mavoā o koya.	O cei e ā vaka-mavoataka?
E suasua na i sulu.	O cei e vaka-suasuaataka?
E marau dina o koya.	O cei e vaka-marautaka?
E rarawa vaka-levu o koya.	O cei e vaka-rarawataka?
Sā mamaca na nomu i sulu.	O cei sā vaka-mamacataka?
E ā dodonu o koya.	O cei e ā vaka-dodonutaka?
Sā cakacaka o Pita.	O cei sā vaka-cakacakataka?
Sā batabatā na bia.	O cei sā vaka-batabatātaka?
Sā katakata na kakana.	O cei sā vā-katakatakata?

E kadresu na nona soto.	O cei e vā-kadresutaka?
Au sā raica.	O cei sā vaka-raitaka?
E vaka-loloma dina o koya.	O cei e vaka-lolomataka?

Vb.

CueSentence

E ā suasua o koya.	O cei e ā vaka-suasuataki koya?
E ā marau vaka-levu o koya.	O cei e ā vaka-marautaki koya?
E mavoā o koya.	O cei e vaka-mavoataki koya?
E gādē ki Suva o koya.	O cei e vā-gādētaki koya?
E mateni vaka-levu o koya.	O cei e vaka-matenitaki koya?
E ā kidacala o koya.	O cei e ā vā-kidacalataki koya?
E sā rui rarawa o koya.	O cei e vaka-rarawataki koya?
E madua vaka-levu o koya.	O cei e vaka-maduataki koya?
E ā cakacaka o koya.	O cei e ā vaka-cakacakataki koya?
E sā mamaca o koya.	O cei sā vaka-mamacataki koya?

VI. Expansion.

a.

CueSentence

na gone	E suasua na gone.
tiko	E suasua tiko na gone.
vaka-	E vaka-suasua tiko na gone.
era	Era vaka-suasua tiko na gone.
lalai	Era vaka-suasua tiko na gone lalai.
-taka	Era vaka-suasuataka tiko na gone lalai.
na nodra i sulu	Era vaka-suasuataka tiko na gone lalai na nodra i sulu.

Vib.

CueSentence

na vale	Raica na vale.
o	O raica na vale?
e rawa ni	E rawa ni o raica na vale.

vaka-	E rawa ni o vaka-raica na vale.
-taka	E rawa ni o vaka-raitaka na
	vale.
nei Jone	E rawa ni o vaka-raitaka na
	vale nei Jone.
vei au	E rawa ni o vaka-raitaka vei au
	na vale nei Jone.

Vic.

CueSentence

	E katakata.
na kākana	E katakata na kākana.
sā	E sā katakata na kākana.
vaka-	E sā vā-katakata na kākana.
-taka	E sā vā-katakatakata na kākana.
tiko	E sā vā-katakatakata tiko na
	kākana.
o koya	E sā vā-katakatakata tiko na
	kākana o koya.
e vale ni kuro	E sā vā-katakatakata tiko na
	kākana o koya e vale ni kuro.

VII. Supplementary dialogue.

- a. vaka-dodonutaka 'to straighten, to rectify'
- A: E dodonu mo yaco
mai ki kē ni bera
nā ono. You should arrive here before
six.
- B: O kilā vaka-cava? How do you know?
- A: E rauta gā e rua na
aua na kena kena
dedē. Ni o suka
gā, vaka-dodonu
sara mai. It only takes two hours. As
soon as you're finished,
come straight here.
- B: Sā vinaka, me'u
vaka-dodonutaka
mada na noqu
kaloko. O.K., let me correct my watch
first.

VIIb. vaka + base + one syllable suffix

- A: Curu mai mo vaka-
cegu mada. Come in and rest for a while.
- B: Sā vinaka, au sa
vaka-otia mada
oqō. Thank you, I'll finish this
first.
- A: Au na qai vaka-
yadrati Samu me
vaka-otia. I'll wake up Sam to finish it.
- B: Ia, sā vinaka. O.K., thank you.
- A: Dua vei iko na bilo
tī? Have a cup of tea?
- B: Sega, vaka-sīnaita
gā mai e dua na
bilo wai. No, just fill me up a glass of
water.

VIIc. vaka-evei

- A: E vei beka au rawa
ni veisautaka
kina na noqu i
lavo? Where can I change my money?
- B: E na vale ni vola-
vola oyā. At that office.
- A: E vaka-evei na i
vaka-rau ni cici
ni basi e kē? How about the bus schedule
here?
- B: E dau tekivū e na
ono ka ra vei-
ciciyaki tiko.
me yacova na
yakavi bogi. They start at six and keep
running till late evening.
- A: Oi, sā vinaka vaka-
levu. E vaka-evei
e bau tū e kē e sō
na vanua ni vei-
vaka-marautaki? Oh, thank you very much. Are
there any entertainment
places here?
- B: Io, e bau vica toka. Yes, quite a few.

- A: Sā vinaka, au sā Very well, I will go and have
 la'ki veisautaka my money changed and then
 mada na noqu i plan my move later.
 lavo qai macala
 vaka-mālua na
 noqu veitosoyaki.
- B: Io, vinaka. Qai O.K. See you later.
 lako.
- A: Sā moce. Good-by.

VIII. Talanoa.

Na nodra vaka-cakacakataki na lewe ni vanua.

E na mua ni yabaki 1960, e ā tekivu tauyavutaka kina na Matanitū ko Viti e dua na sasaga. Oqō e baleta na nodra vaka-cakacakataki vaka-lewe levu na lewe ni vanua e Viti. E ā tovolea na Matanitū me vaka-vurea e vuqa na gaunisala ni kune cakacaka.

E ā vaka-bibitaka kina na Matanitū na nodra taurivaki na lewe ni vanua e Viti e na veicakacaka ka ā dau vaka-i-tavi gā kina e liu na vūlagi. E dua na Matanitū ka veivuke vaka-levu e na sasaga oqō na Matanitū ko Niu Siladi. E na nodrau veidinadinati ko Viti kei na Matanitū ka rawa ni soli veivuke e na sasaga oqō, era a vaka-vulici ka vaka-rautaki kina o ira ka digitaki.

E Viti e ā vaka-yacori tale gā kina e dua na i waso ni veivaka-vulici vaka oqō. E daidai sā laurai sara na vua ni sasaga oqō e na veitaba ni cakacaka me vakā na cakacaka vaka-dau ni walesi e na i rōrō ni waqavuka, cakacaka e na baqe, tabana ni bokobuka kei na vuqa tale.

Question and Answer.

1. Na cava e ā tauyavutaka na Matanitū ko Viti e na yabaki 1960?
 E ā tauyavutaka na Matanitū ko Viti e na yabaki 1960 na na sasagataki ni nodra vaka-cakacakataki vaka-levu na lewe ni vanua e Viti.
2. Na mataqali cakacaka cava e ā nakiti me ra vaka-cakacakataki kina na lewe ni vānua?
 Na mataqali cakacaka ka ā dau vaka-i-tavi gā kina e liu na vūlagi.



3. Na mataqali veivuke cava e ā solia na Matanitū o Niu Siladi e na vuku ni sasaga oqō?
E ā veivuke na Matanitū o Niu Siladi e na nodra vakavulici ka vaka-rautaki na lewe ni vanua ka ra ā digitaki yani e Viti.
4. Na cava sā vua ni sasaga oqō?
E daidai sā ra vaka-i-tavi na lewe i Viti e na veicakacaka vaka dau ni wālesi, cakacaka e na bage kei na vica tale.

IX. Vocabulary.

aua	hour (Engl.)
bilo	cup
bokobuka	as in <u>tabana ni bokobuka</u> 'fire brigade'
digitaki	chosen, selected
dramu	drum (Engl.)
kadresu	passive form of <u>dresuka</u> ; rent, torn, of clothes, sails, etc.; <u>vā-kadresutaka</u> 'tear'
kidacala	wonder, be surprised; <u>vā-kidacalataka</u> 'surprise one'
kusa	be quick, hasten
māduā	ashamed, bashful; <u>vaka-māduātaka</u> 'cause shame to'
manumanu	general name for animals and birds; <u>manumanu yava i vā</u> 'animal'; <u>manumanu vuka</u> 'bird'
nakiti	intended, planned
qau	mine (to eat); (=kequ) It is used wherever the <u>ke-</u> possessive is required; <u>a qau levu</u> 'my size'
sasaga	effort, attempt; <u>sasagataki</u> 'attempted'
tauyavutaka	found
vā-gādētaka	show someone around
vā-gatā	sharpen
vā-gaunataka	time, regulate
vā-golea	cause to turn the head to
vā-gunuva	give a drink to
vaka-batabatātaka	cool, make cold
vaka-berā	cause to delay
vaka-cakacakataki	employed
vaka-ceguya	make to rest
vaka-daroya	prevent, postpone, cause not to happen
vaka-dinata	recognize as true and so believe, fulfill, obey
vaka-i-tavi	employed, holding a position

vaka-levutaka	increase the number or size of a thing
vaka-lolomataka	make miserable
vaka-mamacataka	dry (v.)
vaka-mārautaka	make happy, delight
vaka-matea	put to death, kill
vaka-māvoataka	wound, damage
vā-kania	feed, graze
vaka-rarawataka	make unhappy, torture, used for body or soul
vaka-rereā	frighten
vaka-rorogotaka	report a thing
vaka-savasavataka	cleanse, purify
vaka-sīnaita	fill up
vaka-suasuataka	wet (v.)
vaka-katakataka	heat, warm up
vaka-yacori	brought to pass, fulfilled
vaka-yalia	lose a thing, waste away
vaka-vureā	cause to spring up, invent, come up with
vā-kelea	bring to a stop, anchor (of a boat)
veicakacaka	jobs, types of work
veiciciyaki	run about
veidinadinati	argument, acknowledgment
veitaba	branches, departments
veitosoyaki	random movements
veivaka-marautaki	entertainment
veivaka-vulici	taught, trained
vuqa	many, numerous
wālesi	radio, telephone, wireless (Engl.)