

1. Narrative - uprooting kava (yakona) to harvest

Note: kava is very expensive now, \$25-30 for a small bundle, locals can't buy it

Note: Sisilia talked about her friend Dani Lava (sp?) in the narrative, who farms kava as his livelihood

2. Pronouns

- a. Pronouns to refer to in-laws, siblings opposite sex, elders
- b. E.g. talking to mother-in-law

"Did you go to the store?" (to mother-in-law)

Xemuni ma laxo na sitoa?

"Did you go to the store?" (to father-in-law or other people you have respect for)

Miau ma laxo na sitoa?

Miau is more respectful than xemuni, more indirect (although xemuni is also respectful)

Miau is used to avoid using someone's name (like for father-in-law)

'Miau' can refer to many people, can refer to the chief of the village (one person with a lot of people below them)

If you're speaking to an audience, also use miau

"I am happy that you all came today"

Au marau ni xemuni sa yaco mai. (not miau, wouldn't flow)

"Did you go to the store?" (girl talking to brother, or brother-in-law)

O ixo ma laxo na sitoa? (wouldn't use xemuni)

"Did you go to the store?" (to elder, male or female)

Can be "xemuni" or "ixo" depending on the personal context

Note: in real life may speak instead through the child of the elder, even if the elder is right there

Also depends on the physical setup when you have the conversation, how people are positioned

- c. "They are going"
- d. "I gave the coconut to them"
- e. "You (sg) left them"

3. Nominal stuff

- a. Au va'a-bau-ta [ni+ra sau ti'o tauco'o i letu'u]
'I heard they are all staying (at a village) in the forest

Bua: Au vabau'a ni ra sa 'ixo 'auco'o i leu'u

Leu'u: name of a village (Lekutu in SF)

'auco'o: all of them

- b. Au aa rogo-ca [a o-dra qaaqaa a cauravou yai]
Bua: Au rogoca odro'ou kaka a oto'ou cauravou
I hear-TR they win DET our young.boys
'I heard our young boys won'
(Talking about the players rather than the game)

au aa rogo-ca [ni+ra qaaqaa a cauravou yai]

Bua: Au rogoca ni ra kaka a oto'ou cauravou

'I heard they won the match.'

(This sentence is talking about the past, already happened)

Sisilia agrees with Dixon's explanation: "ni ra" sentence just hearing about the win, vs. "odro'ou" more about the players

4.