

Elicitation schedule 2 combined

Aspect Series 1 FT

1. Mary sings while Bill dances.
Kera se Mere sipu peka se Bili
2. Mary is singing.
Kerakera se Mere.
3. Mary is eating lunch.
Henahena korapa rane se Mere.
There are no specific words for breakfast, lunch and dinner.
So for breakfast we use henahena munumunu, lunch we use henahena korapa rane and dinner we use henahena veluvelu.
4. Mary has been cooking all morning.
Ele doduru munumunu is rararo se Mere/Doduru munumunu is ele rararo se Mere.
5. Mary had lived in Gizo for two years before he met Bill.
Ele karua vuaheni tu koa se Mere pa Gizo totooso lopu ele tutuvia sa se Bili.
6. Bill has lived in Rarumana for one year.
Ele keke vuaheni tu koa se Bili pa Rarumana.
7. Mary sings for one hour every day.
Keke (hour) si hoke kera Mere doduru rane.
There are also no specific words for hour, minute and second in Roviana. Maybe our ancestors did not use to read time in such ways. They only used to state part of the day (morning, midday, night etc) and not specific time.
8. Mary ate lunch.
Ele henahena korapa rane tu se Mere.
9. Mary already ate lunch.
Ele henahena korapa rane tu se Mere.
10. Mary is still eating lunch.
Korapa henahena korapa rane se Mere.
11. Mary has been traveling for three days.
Ele ka ngeta rane si ene se Mere.
Ene literally means 'walk' but it can mean travel as well.

12. Mary always eats lunch with Bill.
Koba henahena korapa rane turanga lamo ia mo Mere se Bili.
13. Mary has never been to Choiseul.
Lopu ele hokara kamo na pa Choiseul (Lauru) se Mere.
Lauru is the native name of Choiseul Island.
Choiseul was given by an Explorer.
14. Mary was eating lunch when Bill came home.
Korapa henahena korapa rane se Mere sipu kamo pule pa (vetu/popoa/vasileana) se Bili.
Vetu – house
Popoa/Vasileana – Village
I don't think we have a specific word for 'home'.
15. Mary already finished working in her garden.
Ele beto tu tavetavete pa nana inuma se Mere.
16. Mary hasn't eaten lunch yet.
Lopu ele henahena korapa rane se Mere.
17. Bill still hasn't cooked his dinner.
Korapa lopu ele rararo veluvelu se Bili.
18. Mary still hasn't finished eating lunch.
Korapa lopu ele beto henahena korapa rane se Mere.
19. Mary already left the house.
Ele taluarae tu pa vetu se Mere.
20. Mary hasn't finished cooking yet.
Lopu ele beto rararo se Mere.

Aspect Series 1 GLO

1. Mary sings while Bill dances.
Sipu kera se Mere si peka se Bili.
2. Mary is singing.
Korapa kera se Mere.
3. Mary is eating lunch.
Korapa hen'hena korapa rane se Mere

4. Mary has been cooking all morning.
Ele doduru mun'mununa sa rararo **te** Mere.
5. Mary had lived in Gizo for two years before he met Bill. (note she interpreted the "he" as "he")
Ele karua vuaheni tu koa pa Gizo se Mere meke tiqe tutuvia asa se Bili.
6. Bill has lived in Rarumana for one year.
Ele keke vuaheni si koa se Bili pa Rarumana. Or you can even say, "Ele keke vuaheni si koa pa Rarumana se Bili".
7. Mary sings for one hour every day.
Hoke kera keke aoa doduru rane se Mere.
8. Mary ate lunch.
Henahena korapa rane **mudie** se Mere.
9. Mary already ate lunch.
Ele hen'hena korapa rane tu se Mere.
10. Mary is still eating lunch.
Korapa hen'hena korapa rane se Mere.
11. Mary has been traveling for three days.
Ele kamoā ngeta rane sa inene **te** Mere.
12. Mary always eats lunch with Bill.
Koba hen'hena korapa rane turangia Mere se Bili.
13. Mary has never been to Choiseul.
Lopu ele kamoā Mere si pa Choiseul (or this case, Roviana people tend to se 'Lauru' when referring to Choiseul).
14. Mary was eating lunch when Bill came home.
Korapa hen'hena korapa rane Mere si mae pa vetu se Bili.
15. Mary already finished working in her garden.
Ele beto tu tavetavete pa nana inuma se Mere.
16. Mary hasn't eaten lunch yet.
Lopu ele hen'hena korapa rane se Mere.
17. Bill still hasn't cooked his dinner.
Lopu ele va kina ginani tu se Bili.

18. Mary still hasn't finished eating lunch.
Lopu ele beto tu hen'hena korapa rane se Mere.

19. Mary already left the house.
Ele topue tu pa vetu se Mere.

20. Mary hasn't finished cooking yet.
Lopu ele beto tu rararo se Mere.

Aspect Series 1 LK

1. Mary sings while Bill dances.
E Mere si kera meke e Bili si peka.

2. Mary is singing.
E Mere si korapa kera.

3. Mary is eating lunch.
E Mere si korapa hen'hena korapa rane.

4. Mary has been cooking all morning.
E Mere si rararo doduru mun'munu.

5. Mary had lived in Gizo for two years before he met Bill.
Ele karua vuaheni tusi koa Mere pa Gizo meke tiqe tutuvia sa se Bili.

6. Bill has lived in Rarumana for one year.
Ele keke vuaheni tusi koa Bili pa Rarumana.

7. Mary sings for one hour every day.
Keke totoo pa keke rane si hoke kera se Mere.

8. Mary ate lunch.
Ele hen'hena korapa rane se Mere. OR E Mere si ele hen'hena korapa rane.

9. Mary already ate lunch.
E Mere si ele hen'hena korapa rane tu. OR Ele hen'hena korapa rane tu se Mere.

10. Mary is still eating lunch.
Korapa hen'hena korapa rane se Mere OR E Mere si korapa hen'hena korapa rane.

11. Mary has been traveling for three days.

Ele ka ngeta rane tusi hebala Mere. OR Ka ngeta rane tusi hebala se Mere.

12. Mary always eats lunch with Bill.

Doduru totošo si hen'hena korapa rane turangia Mere se Bili. OR Ari Mere meke Bili si hoke/koba hen'hena korapa rane varigara doduru totošo.

13. Mary has never been to Choiseul.

Lop ele kamoā Mere sipa Lauru.

14. Mary was eating lunch when Bill came home.

Korapa hen'hena korapa rane se Mere si kamo se Bili.

15. Mary already finished working in her garden.

Ele beto tu tav'tavete se Mere pa nana inuma.

16. Mary hasn't eaten lunch yet.

Lop ele hen'hena korapa rane se Mere.

17. Bill still hasn't cooked his dinner.

Lopu ele rararo vel'velu se Bili.

18. Mary still hasn't finished eating lunch.

Lopu ele beto hen'hena se Mere.

19. Mary already left the house.

Ele ta luarae tu pa vetu se Mere.

20. Mary hasn't finished cooking yet.

Lopu ele beto rararo se Mere.

Ditransitive 1 GLO

Hi Peter,

My apologies for taking a while to do this for you. I was going to get it done earlier then got side tracked with other things.

I have done them but the last one I got a bit muddled with the inclusion of 'have'. I have taken the meaning as Bill holding a hat for Mary thus I had used the words 'tuqe veko' meaning holding it for Mary. Let me know if this is so ☺.

Roviana Ditransitive Preliminary

Double Complement and 'have'

1. Bill sent a letter to Mary.
Va taloa ia Bili si keke leta la koe Mere.
2. Mary gave a fish to the dog.
Ele poni nia Mere koasa siki si keke igana.
3. I gave a puppy to you.
Ele vatu ia rau koa goi si keke tuna siki.
4. You will give a present to me.
Kote va mae ia goi sa vinariponi koa rau.
5. I have a canoe.
Arau ari qua hore/mola.
6. Bill has a friend.
Ari nana baere se Bili.
7. Mary has a big house.
Ari nana vetu nomana se Mere.
8. We have a lot of fun.
Soku hola mami qinetu qetu.
9. Mary blamed the rain for ruining her book.
Zutu ia Mere sa ruku na novalana sa nana buka.
10. Bill blamed the bad smell on the dog.
Zutu la nia Bili sa humana kaleana koasa siki.
11. Mary kicked the ball to the dog.
Taka la nia Mere sa bolo koasa siki.
12. Mary kicked the ball down the road.
Taka gore nia Mere sa bolo pa sirana.
13. Mary taught English to the children.
Va tum'tumae la zinama vaka se Mere koari koburu.

Double Object?

Is there a difference between these sentences in Roviana?

14. Bill gave a hat to Mary.
Ele vala Bili si keke toropae koe Mere.
15. Bill have Mary a hat. "Bill holding a hat for Mary" (GLO)
Tuqe veko ponia keke toropae Bili se Mere.

Ditransitive 2 GLO

Ditransitive 2

1. Bill has a dog.
Tago ia Bili si keke siki.
2. Bill has his dog.
Ari nana siki se Bili
3. The dog has a fish.
Gana sa siki si keke igana
4. The dog has his fish.

Ari gana igana sa siki.
5. Mary is in the house.
Pa vetu se Mere.
6. Mary is in her house.
Pa nana vetu se Mere.
7. Mary is in the garden.
Pa inuma se Mere.
8. Mary is in her garden.
Pa nana inuma se Mere
9. Mary gave her son a book.
Vala ia Mere koasa nana koburu koreo sa buka.
10. Mary gave a book to her son.
Vala ia Mere si keke buka koasa nana koburu koreo.
11. Mary gave the dog her fish.
Vala nia Mere koasa siki sa gana igana.
12. Mary gave her fish to the dog.
Vala nia Mere sa gana igana koasa siki.

Now this one is tricky! Imagine that Mary has a son and that he asked for his book. Can you say 13 in Roviana?

13 Mary gave her son his book.

Vala ia Mere sa nana buka sa nana koburu koreo. This is a tricky one indeed Peter. As a stand-alone statement like this example it does sound a bit odd but is perfectly fine to say it in Roviana 😊.

**** Some of these can be written in another way and still be ok.** They may be written differently depending on the contexts or questions i.e, where the focus is Mary or the house.

For example - #6 So if Mary is the focus: Mary is in her house = Se Mere si pa nana vetu (this could be an answer to 'Who is in the house?')

If the house is the focus = Pa nana vetu se Mere (This could be in answer to 'whose house is Mary in?')

Roviana is a contextual language in many ways and often don't make sense unless there is a story behind what is said.

I hope these make sense?

Leana

Glo

Ditransitive 2 FT

1. Bill has a dog.
Ari nana siki se Bili.
2. Bill has his dog. NOTE: list both translations in flex
Ari nana siki se Bili.
3. The dog has a fish.
Ari nana igana sa siki.
4. The dog has his fish.
Ari nana igana sa siki.

5. Mary is in the house.
Pa korapa vetu se Mere.
6. Mary is in her house.
Pa nana korapa vetu se Mere.
7. Mary is in the garden.
Pa inuma se Mere/Pa korapa inuma se Mere.
8. Mary is in her garden.
Pa nana inuma se Mere/Pa nana korapa inuma se Mere.
9. Mary gave her son a book.
Ponia buka Mere sa tuna koreo.
10. Mary gave a book to her son.
Sa buka si poni nia Mere koasa tuna koreo/Koasa tuna koreo poni nia Mere sa buka.
11. Mary gave the dog her fish.
Koasa siki poni nia Mere (sa igana/sa gana igana)/(Sa igana/Sa gana igana) si poni nia Mere koasa siki.
12. Mary gave her fish to the dog.
Poni nia siki Mere (sa igana/sa gana igana).
13. Mary gave her son his book.
Poni nia nana buka Mere sa tuna koreo.

WH-Questions 1 GLO

WHO

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1. Who did Bill kick? | Esei? (singular) Ari sei (plural) |
| 2. Who kicked Bill? | Esei si taka ia Bili? |
| 3. Who did the crocodile eat? | Esei taka ia se Bili? |
| 4. Who ate the fish? | Esei si gani ia basioto? |
| 5. Who is sleeping? | Esei hena ia sa igana? |
| 6. Who died? | Esei si puta? |
| 7. Who is laughing? | Esei si mate? |
| 8. Who gave the dog a fish? | Esei si hegere? |
| 9. Who did Bill give a fish to? | Esei vala pa siki sa igana? |
| 10. Who arrived? | Esei si ponina igana Bili? |
| | Esei si ele hogoto? Or Ari sei (who plural) |

Note: so you can pretty much use 'Ari sei' if the questions are being asked to indicate more than one (so in a way it's all contextual), however the suffix 'ia' would then be changed to 'i' and

‘sa’ –the (singular) becomes ‘sari’ (plural) ie, Esei hena ia sa igana (Q4) – Ari sei heni-i sari igana?

WHAT

11. What did Bill buy?
12. What did Bill give to the dog?
13. What fell off the table?
14. What did the book fall off of?

Na sa?

- Na sa si holu ia Bili?
 Na sa si vala ia Bili pa siki?
 Na sa si hoqa palae pa tevolo?
 Na sa si vasina hoqa mae gua sa buka?

15. What bit my foot?
16. What is making that noise?
17. What is your favorite food?

- Na sa garata ia nenequ?
 Na sa si tavetena sa vevehe sana?
 Ginani sa si hiva sigiti nia goi?

Note: What - Na sa? When used as in question 11-17 but also is ‘Vea?’ meaning ‘what? Or Yes?’ when used as a reply to someone calling for you (directly towards you) or ‘na sa?’ meaning ‘what is it?’

WHEN

Pana visa? (future tense) Visoroi? (past tense), Toso sa? (time)

18. When will Bill arrive?
19. When will Bill buy a new book?
20. When will the sun go down?
21. When will Mary go to Gizo?

- Pana visa si kote mae se Bili?
 Pana visa si kote holua Bili sa buka vaqura?
 Toso sa kote lodu sa rimata?
 Toso sa si kote la pa Gizo se Mere?

Note: so if you were to ask: When did you come? It will be either – Toso sa si mae goi? (asking for specific time of arrival) – ‘10pm last night’ or questioning in general would be: Visoroi si mae goi? Answer: ‘Last night’

WHY

22. Why did Bill go to Gizo?
23. Why did Bill kick the dog?
24. Why did the dog bite Bill?

- Na vea?
 Na vea ke la pa Gizo se Bili?
 Na vea ke taka ia Bili sa siki?
 Na vea ke garata ia siki se Bili?

WHERE

Avei? (general asking) Pavei/Pae (asking for specific place).

Note: You may get a an answer to Avei ie, ‘over there’ – ‘pana hoi’, whereas for Pavei, you may get ‘In the kitchen’ – ‘pa vetu raro’

25. Where is my dog?
26. Where did Bill go?
27. Where can I buy new clothes?

- Avei sa qua siki?
 Pavei si la Bili?
 Pavei kote boka holu poki vaqura si arau?

HOW

28. How did you fix the roof?

29. How did Bill go to Gizo?

Vegua? Or Vea gua?

Vegua tuvaka gunia goi sa vetu?

Vegua meke kamo la pa Gizo se Bili?

30. How did you cook taro?

If you asked 'How do you cook taro?' then it would be: Veagua vina kinadi na talo?

Vea kina guni goi sari talo?

HOW+QUANTITY

'made navulu' is forty or lima navulu is fifty. or ka visa (how many)Visa navulu? (navulu refers to numbers ie,

31. How much does a new boat cost?

32. How long do you cook fish?

33. How many years have you been married?

Visa navulu hinolu-na keke vaka vaqura?

Vea seunae gua sa vina kina igana?

Visa vuaheni si ele varihaba goi?

** Another is 'Te sei' 'Whose?'

Te sei nana?

Whose is it?

Te sei sa buka hie? Whose book is this?

WH-Questions 1 LK

WHO(esei)

1. Who did Bill kick?

Esei si taka Bili?

2. Who kicked Bill?

Esei taka se Bili?

3. Who did the crocodile eat?

Esei si garatia basioto?

4. Who ate the fish?

Esei hena sa igana?

5. Who is sleeping?

Esei si puta?

6. Who died?

Esei si mate?

7. Who is laughing?

Esei si hegere?

8. Who gave the dog a fish?

Esei ponia igana sa siki?

9. Who did Bill give a fish to?

Sei si ponia igana Bili?

10. Who arrived?

Esei si ele kamo?

WHAT(Na sasi)

11. What did Bill buy?

Na sasi holua Bili?

12. What did Bill give to the dog?

Na sasi vala Bili koasa siki?

13. What fell off the table?

Na sasi hoka/piara gore pa tevolo?

14. What did the book fall off of?

Nasa va hoka sa buka?

15. What bit my foot?

Na sa garatia ola nenequ/nenequ?

16. What is making that noise?

Na sasi variva nulina?

17. What is your favorite food?

Nasa sa ginani hiva hola nia goi/hena lea hola go?

WHEN(panavisa-future tense-when will);(visoroi-when did-past tense)

18. When will Bill arrive?

Panavisa si kote kamo Bili?

19. When will Bill buy a new book?

Panvisa si kote holu buka vaqura se Bili?

20. When will the sun go down?

Panavisa kote lodu sa rimata?

21. When will Mary go to Gizo?

Panavisa si kote la se Mere pa Gizo?

WHY(Na vea)

22. Why did Bill go to Gizo?

Na vea ke latu pa Gizo se Bili?

23. Why did Bill kick the dog?

Na vea ke taka tu Bili sa siki?

24. Why did the dog bite Bill?

Na vea ke garatiatu siki se Bili?

WHERE(Avei/Pavei)

25. Where is my dog?

Avei sa qua siki?

26. Where did Bill go?

Pavei la se Bili/Pae si la Bili?

27. Where can I buy new clothes?

Pavei si kote boka holu poko vaqura rau?

HOW(Vea gua)

28. How did you fix the roof?

Vea gua tinavete/ritisi pulena sa ropoto?

29. How did Bill go to Gizo?

Vea gua meke lapa Gizo se Bili?

30. How did you cook taro?

Vea gua rinarona sa talo? PES NOTE: past participle rinarona

HOW+QUANTITY(Visanavulu)

31. How much does a new boat cost?

Visanavulu hinoluna sa hore vaqura?

32. How long do you cook fish?

Vea seunae gua kote raroa sa igana?

33. How many years have you been married?

Visanavulu vuaheni si ele varihaba goi?