

*E valoaloa 'axina a mo'oxa. - He blackened the car. - this is incomplete (needs a verb with 'valoaloa')

E xaraxarawa ai boro - the paint is blue

*E xaraxarawa ai boro bale'i xea - the paint is blue because of her (not complete, doesn't have an end)

E tanava e so viro ai boro - She mixes in other paint

E tanava'a ai boro tamutamu. - She mixes the red paint.

Tanava - mixing, put together
So viro ai boro - other paint

E loaloa a mo'oxa - the car is black

E boroya loaloa - he painted it black

E boroya vatamutamu. - he painted it red.

Human propensity

Civo 'anger'
Re - 'kind, nice'

'O xea civo'i au - he's angry at me
Au civo 'ixo - I'm very angry (lit: I'm remaining/still angry)
Au civo - I'm angry
Au civocivo - I'm very angry (rep. is emphatic)
Laxo vacivocivo - I'm walking away angrily
O xea sa civo - That person is angry
Gone re - That person is kind/nice
Gone re 'ixo - Child is good
O xea gone gona e gone re veiau - That person is nice to me
O xea e caxava va re - S/he does that well
*O xea e caxava re - needs the 'va'

Mo'oxa xoi e xa re mai vei xea gona - This car is better than that car

Mo'oxa xoi e xa re - This car is good/This car is better/This car is the best (intonation changes for better, high falling pitch on "xa re")

Mo'oxa xoi e ma'alau - This car is comfortable/excellent (nice seats, really nice)

Mai vei ira aucoxo a mo'oxa o xea xoi e xa re.
- Compared to the other cars, this (car) is the best one. (of all the cars, this is the best one)
Aucoxo - other/s

Age

Kase - old
Gone - yoswung

Sa ma'ua xena 'uraga - That man is old (polite way of saying 'old man')

?Sa ma'ua xena 'ama'a - doesn't work well with 'ama'a

Xena ixa - his/her fish

Gona xemu ixa - That's your fish

Gona xemu ni ixa - That's your fish (more formal)

*Sa ma'ua xemu 'uraga - Wouldn't say this, kind of rude (grammatically okay though - example from Sisilia of Biden being called 'older brother' rather than uncle)

Sa ma'ua omu ni 'uraga - Your man is old (with the 'ni' is more polite, it's not so direct)

Sa ma'ua omu 'uranga - Your man is old (without the 'ni' is not so polite)

*Sa ma'ua xeku 'uraga - not good for 'that man is old'

Memu wai - your water

Memu ni wai - your water (formal, respectful)

'Ama'a vuku - A clever man

E 'ama'a a vuku - The man is clever

*E xena 'ama'a a vuku - not good for 'the man is clever

Sa vuku xena 'ama'a - That man is clever

Sa vuku xemu 'ama'a - Your man is clever;
Your people are clever

*Gonemu - not good for 'your child'
'Ubumu - Your grandmother

Sa ma'ua luvemu 'alewa - Your daughter is
mature

*Sa ma'ua ni luvemu 'alewa - 'ni' can't fit in
here to be more formal

luvemu agane - Your son

*luve - need to use it with 'luvemu 'alwewa'
for 'daughter' or 'luvemu agane' for 'son'

Sa ma'ua omu gone - Your child is mature
(This first one is just general, in the market
place etc)

Sa ma'ua omu ni gone - Your child is mature
(using it to someone who is more of a different
standard, maybe in an official place or talking
to someone in their official position, much
more formal)

*Sa ma'ua ona ni gone - not good for his/her
child is mature

Sa ma'ua ona gone - His/her child is mature

Sa ma'ua o ira gone - Your children is mature

Sa ma'ua omu druxa gone - Your (du) child is
mature

*Sa ma'ua omu druxa ni gone - Can't use 'ni'
here

Gona xedra ixa - That's your fish

*Gona xedra ni ixa - Can't use 'ni' here

Ma'ua - old, ripe, mature

Sa kase xena 'uraga - that man is old (not
really a difference between *kase* and *ma'ua*)

'Uraga - man

Sa ma'ua xena gone - that/his/her child is
mature (formal)

Sa ma'ua ona gone - that/his/her child is
mature (casual)

*Sa ma'ua mena gone - not okay, "mena" is for drinkables only

Ona yabaxi - his age
*xena yabaxi

Xena - refers to the age

A xena magi'i - his/her food
Xena xoli'i - that dog's food

Xena - that person's food

*Sa ma'ua ona gone
*sa ma'ua xemu gone

*Sa kase xena gone - that child is old
"The five year is ma'ua than the four year old"
E ma'ua o xea e abaxi lima - The five year old is older
E ma'ua o xea e abaxi lima mai vei xea e abaxi 'olu - The five year old is older than the three year old
Abaxi - age

'Oku nei sa gone - My aunt is young.
'Oku nei sa gone 'ixo. - My aunt is childish (can say in a joking way).
**'Oku nei sa gone 'u. (can't have gone with 'u)
**'Oku nei na gone - can't put 'na', need 'sa'
'Oku nei e gone - My aunt is young
E gone 'oku nei - My aunt is young

Value

Re - good
ca - bad?

'Oi druxa vuanixacu e ubu re - their plant fruit is growing well
A sucu e gunure (gunu re) - the milk is delicious
A raisi e xanare - the rice tastes good
Xana - eat

Speed

'O'olo - fast
Berabera - slow
Malua - slow

E 'o'olo a mo'oxa - The car is fast.
Au bale - I'm walking, I walk (casually)
Laxo va'o'olo - I'm walking fast

Laxo 'o'olo - go fast (instruction)
Laxo vaberabera - I'm walking slower and slower
Laxo valamua - I'm walking slowly
*E malua a mo'oxa
E berabera a mo'oxa - The car is slow
E vaberabera a mo'oxa - The car is slowing down
E bera a mo'oxa - The car is late
*E vabera a mo'oxa - not ok for 'The car is very slow/late'
'Ubu va'o'olo a xa e 'ea - The plant is growing quickly

Try:

Adj + 'ixo/ 'u
Adj + na (fut)
Adj + ma (Prefective aspect/Past tense)

Possession + adj

Superlatives
Comparatives

Also interesting to check:
I'm hungry

Au ma'a xana - I want to eat

I'm thirsty

Au ma'a gunu - I want to drink

I'm tired

Au tagataga - I'm tired

Au sa rui tagataga - I'm very tired

Rui - very

'aga - sack

I'm sick

Au avima'e - I'm sick (generally unwell, not specifically a cold or anything)

Au avima'e valevu - I'm very sick

*Au sa rui avima'e - not good for 'I'm very sick'

E berabera a mo'oxa - The car is slow (could also use intonation to mean 'a bit slow')

Sa berabera a mo'oxa - The car is slow (could also use intonation to mean 'a bit slow')

A mo'oxa e sa rui berabera - The car is very slow

A mo'oxa e sa rui berabera sara ga - The car is very slow

Words with "very" meanings -- can they be treated as nouns/verbs? (Might be different than "base" words like levu or rawa)

Examples we have in Flex:

levulevu	levulevu	very big
rawarawa	rawarawa	very easy
sara	sara	very
vaitamera	vaitamera	very big
varerevaxi	varerevaxi	very frightening

(we have both "atola" and "tolava" for open)

Sa atola 'u a draxana - She opened her mouth

'O Alumita e sa tolava a 'ona xisi lailai - Alumita opened her little box

Also:

Yaga (useful) → vayaga (using) ?→? vayaga'a a xina (using as an ablative(?) instrument to)

ablative check:



E vayaga'a 'axina ai 'uxi me vaxavoro vele'i lase - He's using a hammer to break the plate

vaxavoro - break



xabi'a - to glue
xabi - glue/stick

Drega - glue, but also 'chewing gum'
to fix/repair

Sa vare a xina - To make it better again

*E vayaga'a a xina ai xabi me xabi'a vele'i lase - He's using glue to fix the plate.
E vayaga'a a xina a drega me xabi'a vele'i lase - He's using glue to fix the plate.

Do other non destructive/negative/away meanings use "vayaga'a a xina"?

E vayaga'a a xina ai cula me culava ai sulu - S/he's using the needle to sew the cloth

E culava ai sulu - he's/she's sewing the cloth

cula - sewing needle

Need to check in FLEx:

Igaiga

igaiga re 'looks beautiful'

iga 'look's

Igaiga

Sa va ca 'axina a vava - He's ruined the shoes

Sa va re 'axina a vava - He's made the shoes better.

Sa va ca 'axina a vava iya sa va re 'axina. 'He ruined the shoes but he made them better'

Vava - shoes

Igaiga ca - looks bad

A mo'oxa e igaiga ca - The car looks bad

A 'alewa e igaiga re - The girl looks beautiful

*igaiga 'o'olo - doesn't make sense for 'looks fast'

iga sobu 'looking down'

Differences between similar words:

iga 'see'

vativi 'look'

rairai 'looks' - 'maybe' ('seems')

*Au iga gona 'alewa

Iga xina 'abamu mawi - Look to your left. (lit: look to your left arm/hand)

Mawi - Left

Ma'au - right (also 'axe')

*Va mawi - doesn't make sense

Vayaga axi (line 24)

E vayaga 'axi 'u ai sele me musuxa 'au'auva'a 'ixo a vadre'i

e varai axina e tuga a sele

e varai axina ai sulu

*vayaga'i

E vayaga 'axi au me valu'umi xea - he's using me to knock her down

Valu'umi - to drop

E yavaga 'axina ai sele

Vasauri - suddenly

*sauri

Vaixea - itself

vaiau - myself

Au vasilimi au. - I'm washing myself

Vasilimi - to wash

'Arausese - trousers

*silimi

Varai - 'to look'

Rai - 'look'

Varoca - 'to saw'

*varoca'a

*Roca

Vaxasama'a a xina → should be "vaxasama 'axina"

*vaxasama'i

Vaxasama 'think'

E vaxasama 'axina a ona vuli. - S/he's thinking about his/her school.

*Sama

*valailai (should be 'valalai')

Kasenivuli bexa sa varau me vavulici ira gone vuli

Varau - prepare

Rau - the two of them, them (not related to preparing)

Vulici - teach

Au gu'a me vei vulici - I like to teach

Au gu'a meu vavulici ira gone - I like to teach children

Vavulici - to teach someone

Xauxau - things that you take with you to an event (e.g. food, gifts to party, funeral)

A ona xauxau - the things that they are taking (food, gifts) to this place

Uu se kai tuga xalevu e vayaga'a a xina a ma'au me vaxavoro a xina a xuronivi'i

Vaxauxauwa - work hard

Xauxauwa - difficult, hard (like it's hard to pull up a taro)

O dro'o kiova axina 'ixo a ga'a - They're playing with a snake

E varai axina - She's showing you that (thing you already know what is)

Vayaga axi 'u ai sele - Using the knife

axi - "it", rfr pronoun like "xa"?

Very Rough Theory:

axi - inanimate patients

xa - inanimate agents

xea - people

A ma xa levu a mo'oxa - The car was big (lit: the thing that was big, it was a car)

Xa re a yaloyalo - The movie is good (lit: thing good the movie)

To test:

Xa re a yaloyalo - The movie is good
?Xea re a yaloyalo

?Xa re a 'ama'a - The man is good
?Xea re a 'ama'a

Vayaga axi 'u ai sele me musuxa - (use it did the knife to break)
?Vayaga a xea 'u ai sele me musuxa
?Vayaga a xa 'u ai sele me musuxa
Vayaga'a (morphemes?)

Only instance of "vayaga'a in Flex is "E vayaga'a a xina"

-'a glossed as infinitive suffix
xina can be ablative preposition

Lao (sa lao, line 57.2)

Nowhere else in Flex!

O Mela ma vaxasama 'axina me sele'a a vacava a ixa. Sa kai sele'a a uluna va'a a buina.

Laxa (musumusu laxa, line 9)

E sa musumusu laxa 'abani xuwawa.

Laxa 'abani xuwawa - all the little pieces of the guava branch (chopped up very finely) **ask class about glossing**

Laxa doesn't work with breaking up paper, chopping up carrot
seems specific to wood

E sa musumusu laxa toa - He's breaking up small pieces of chicken

*valaxa - not a word

Au vavulica a vosa va varanise - I teach French

Au vulica a vosa va varanise - I learn French

Au vavulica xea - I teach him

au vavulici xea na vosa va varanise

au vavulici xea e na vosa va varanise

*au vulici xea

SAR ENTER FROM HERE DOWN

Xena ixa - her fish

E 'ixo a xena ixa - She has fish (Lit: her fish are existing)

E 'u a xena ixa - She has fish.

E ca a xena ixa - She has a bad fish

E ca e 'olu a xena ixa - She has three bad fish

E ma 'u a xena ixa - She had fish. (but doesn't anymore?)

*E ma 'ixo a xena ixa - Not good for 'she had fish'

Sa 'u a xena ixa - She has fish (in the past and still has them)

E 'u a luvena - She has children.

E lima luvena. - She has five children

E 'olu xedro'ou ixa - They have three fish

*E xedro'ou 'olu ixa - Not good for 'they have three fish'

*E 'ixo a lima luvena - Not good for 'she has five children'

Sa 'u a luvena - She has children (the children are there now)

E ma 'u a luvena - She had children (in the past but she doesn't have them anymore)

Ma 'u a luvena - She had children (in the past but she doesn't have them anymore)

E 'ixo a luvena. - She has children. - It's definite (compared to the 'u one)

A xena rairai e valoloma sara ga 'auva'a e lomani xea.

She looks really sad and feels sorry for herself.

A xena rairai - her looks (more formal, e.g. talking to a professor)

A ona rairai - her looks (more casual than 'xena rairai', e.g. talking to a classmate)

E wele - He's careless (stimulus: page 140, 'The Fijian Language')

E wele 'axina - He neglected it (not *E wele'axa (expected from correspondences with Bauan Fijian))

E seni - It's untrue

Sa o'i - It's finished

Sa vao'i a caxacaxa - He finished the task

Caxacaxa - task

*Sa o'iva (not Bua)

Sa xa'axa'a - It's hot

Au vaxa'axa'a 'axina a magi'i - I'm heating up the food

Buan - (As in the English adjective for 'Bua')

Sitereliya - Australia

Mo'oxa mai Sitereliya - Car from Australia

Vavi'i - Fijian

Au xai vi'i - I'm Fijian

Vasitereliya - Australian

*Au/e vasitereliya - Not good for 'I'm Australian'

Au mai sitereliya - I'm Australian (lit: I'm from Australia)

*E magi'i a vasitereliya - not good for 'the food is Australian'

Magi'i ni Sitereliya - Australian food

Au civocivo - I am very angry

*Au civocivo'a xea - I'm very angry at him

Au civo'i xea - I'm angry at him

Ixo civo'i xea - you're angry at him

*Ixo civo'a xea - Not good for 'you're angry at him'

Ixo civo'i au - You're angry at me

Au civo'i ixo - I'm angry at you

Au civo'a 'ama'a gona - I'm angry at that person

Au civo'i 'Omasi - I'm angry at 'Omasi (doesn't matter if 'Omasi is the name of a fish, dog, person)

'Omasi e civo'i au - 'Omasi is angry at me

Au civo'a a gone gona - I am angry at that child

A gone gona e civo'i au - That child is angry at me

O xea civo'i xea - He's angry at her

Au civo'i oku momo - I'm angry at my uncle (you wouldn't say this, pretty rude bc uncle is above you)

O xea e civo'a a gone gona - He's angry at that child

*O xea e civo'i a gone gona - not okay for 'He's angry at that child'

O xea e civo'a a xoli - He's angry at the dog

*O xea e civo'i a xoli - Not good

*O xea e civocivo'a a gone gona - Not good for 'he's angry at that child'

O xea civo'i au - He's angry at me

*O xea civo'a au - not ok for 'He's angry at me'

O xea 'ama'a civocivo - He's an angry man

*Au civocivo'i xea

'Ama'a civocivo o xea gona - That person is a very angry person

Sa sele o'i a xarote - The carrot is completely cut up

Sa selesele'a a xarote - He/she is cutting the carrot

Sa sele'a a xarote - He/she is cutting a carrot