A set of instructional materials for introductory Solomon Islands Pidgin, an English-based pidgin, is designed for Peace Corps volunteer language instruction. It consists of 12 units that contain dialogues, grammar and pronunciation notes, pattern and substitution drills, lists of vocabulary and useful expressions, and exercises based on the language needs of the volunteer in the Solomon Islands. (MSE)
IUMI LAFEM FIJIN:
A BASIC COURSE IN SOLOMON ISLANDS PIDGIN

Adapted by Francis Labu
from T. E. Dutton, Papua New Guinea Pidgin

Edited by Ann C. Marshall
for U.S. Peace Corps/Solomon Islands

Honiara
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UNIT ONE

CONVERSATION LONG ROT

PIDGIN

Bili hem₁ man blong³ Malaita. Hem i stap long⁴ Honiara. Hem i wakabaot⁵ long rot an⁶ vanfala⁷ wantok⁸ (blong hem⁹) lukim hem.

WANTOK: Hallo Bili! Waswe¹⁰, you kam?
BILI: Yes, mi¹¹ kam.
WANTOK: Iu stat¹² kam long wea ia¹³?
BILI: Mi stat kam long Kukum.
WANTOK: An iu go go¹⁴ wea?
BILI: Nomoa¹⁵. Mi wakabaot nomoa¹⁶. Ma iu go go wea ia?
WANTOK: Mi go go long taon ia.
BILI: Iu go long taon fo¹⁷ wanem?
WANTOK: Mi go fo tekem samfala seleni long benk.

ENGLISH

Bili is a Malaitaman. He is staying in Honiara. At this point he is walking along the road and is seen by a fellow Malaitaman.

Heh, Bili, hi! (Lit; How, have you come?)
Hi! (Yes, I have come!)
Where are you coming from?
I'm coming from Kukum.
Where are you off to now?
Nowhere. I'm just walking about.
Where are you off to?
I'm off to town.
Why?
I'm going to get some money from the bank.
I: Crate yu go, (okei-lukim yu!)

MATURE: Ckei lukim yu wantok.

C.K, see you.

C.K, see you (mate) buddy.

NOTES

1. **HEM** it is a pronoun equivalent to he, she, it, him, her.

Pidgin personal pronouns do not have cases or genders as in English, i.e. he/him she/her.

In Pidgin it is the preferred speech pattern to make a pronoun the subject of the sentence, leaving the noun of name as an introduction or title, e.g.

George, [HEM] i wanfala misinare tu.

(George is a missionary too.)

Olketa polis, olketa [HEM] i no kam iet.

(The police still haven't come.)

Although it is reasonably acceptable to say:

George i wanfala misinare tu.

Olketa polis i no kam iet.

This pattern of the repeated pronoun should be used particularly if the subject is part of a long phrase, where there is a chance of it getting lost before the appearance of the verb, e.g.

Olketa pikinini gele long stanat 5 long Nbokona vera Skul long Garakanap olketa i bae go long Gizo long Tosde.

(The standard 5 girls of Nbokona vera School on Guadalcanal will be going to Gizo on Thursday.)

2. This **i** sprinkled throughout Pidgin is called a predicate marker. Without getting too technical, this is how the **i** is used: it is used with all nouns and third person pronouns when they introduce verbs or predicate adjectives. It is always inserted between the noun, noun phrase or third person pronoun and the verb or predicate adjective it introduces.

3. **BLONG** is one of the most common words in Pidgin. In this context it shows origin or "belonging" to a place or group.

4. The all-purpose preposition of location is **long** or **longo**. (The latter is just a pronunciation variation.) **Long** means all of these.
Your reaction to this all-purpose word is one of elation, since there is only one word to learn, or one of despair, since you probably anticipate confusion in its meanings. With respect to the latter, it is really not as precarious as you imagine. The passage at the end at the chapter should help you see that meanings can be inferred through context. There are other prepositions, but these will be introduced at a later time.

5. **WAKABACT**. -- Lit: "Walk about". The term is always used to mean walk, and it is always in that form, and not **waka** (which mean "work").

6. **AN** = conj., "and".

7. The indefinite article in English is "a, an" i.e. a pickle, an octopus. In Pidgin the use of the adjective **wanfala** (one) is optional. It depends on whether you want or need to distinguish between "a" something or "one" something. It always precedes the noun it modifies. Nouns as subjects are more likely to take up the wanfala option.

   Mi laekem nacf fo katim paenapol.

   Iestede wanfala dokta i kam lukim pikinini.

8. **WAKOT**: has a wide variety of uses. Literally it means the speaker of the same language. It is also extended to mean friend; persons from the same island; same district; same nation; same country; same colour; same region.

9. Possessive pronouns do not exist as in English, e.g. my, your, his, their. What is used is a prepositional phrase using the Pidgin preposition **blong** with assorted personal pronouns; e.g.,

   blong me : my
   blong iufala : your
   blong hem : her, his
   blong olketa : their

   This form is also used to show other forms of possession; e.g.,

   blong dokta : the doctor's
   blong Elizabeth : Elizabeth's

   The full structure and sequence is always:

   item of possession "blong" whomever.

   e.g. het blong me : my head
11. Again, the pronoun $i$ has no case and means $I$ or $me$.

12. STAT = Literally "start".

13. The definite article in English is "the." In Pidgin, the emphasis marker $ia$ is its equivalent; however, its use is optional. It always follows the word it emphasizes. Despite its optional use, once you get the hang of the language rhythm, you will sense that you might need to insert this $ia$ just to get the rhythm to fit better:

   Putim go everi ston long trak ($ia$).
   Rich $ia$, hem i stap long Munda.

14. $go$ - repetition of the word "go" is optional. In most cases it may probably be equivalent to a continuous action, or probably indicate emphasis.

15. To answer a question negatively, you never say "no."
   You must always say $no more$. For the Pidgin ear, a simple "no" is much too abrupt.
   Further, you should always refer back to the question.
16. To convey the idea of "only, nothing else but, just", use the word nomoa.

It immediately follows the word it emphasizes; e.g.,

Mi nomoa go long Simbo.
(Only I went to Simbo.)

Mi laekem wanfala banana nomoa.
(I want just one banana.)

17. **FC, FOA** - means"in order to"; for the purpose of"; "for":

- fo lanem Pisin  fo Br. Henry
  (to learn Pisin)   (for Br. Henry)

**USEFUL EXPRESSIONS**

**PIDGIN**  **ENGLISH**

Yu Save?  Do you understand?  Do you know.
No, I don't understand, I don't know.
Yes mi save.  Yes, I understand; I know
Talem mi more,  Tell me again; Repeat it!
Talem mi long pidgin  Tell me in Pidgin.
Talem mi long Inglis  Tell me in English
Satem buk ia  Shut the book
Openem buk ia  Open the book.

**PRONUNCIATION:** **VOWELS**

A. **DISCUSSION:** Unlike Pidgin consonants (which we will discuss later), Pidgin vowels are fairly stable (as languages go) and distinct from one another (unlike unaccented vowels in American English, which often take on the sound "uh") Pidgin is written phonetically and the letter in the first column will always represent the sounds described for each example.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pidgin</th>
<th>English pronunciation makers</th>
<th>English Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bach's cantata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e-</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bethlehem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i</td>
<td></td>
<td>Squeeze me please</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bozo knows</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td></td>
<td>Monns move fools</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ae</td>
<td></td>
<td>Fly by night</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ao</td>
<td></td>
<td>How now brown cow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pisin Examples

- Staka, man, kam, narafala, nambawan, bagarap
- hem, lelebet, tekem, mere, wetem, sensen, gele
- Pisin, finis, isi, fitim, winim, pikinini, bikwim
- olo, gogo, toktok, no,kokorsko, bētol, tomoro
- susu, gud, tu, supsup, tru, bux, sut, bus
- trae, fraet, taem, laet, stael, kaen, saet, laek
- daon, nao, kaon, raon, graon,
**NOTES:** The two listed dipthongs are merely combinations of the sounds of two separate vowels. Because these two dipthongs occur frequently in Pidgin they appear on the list. In other vowel-combinations the vowels are pronounced separately, keeping their respective sound values. If you have a special feeling about the category of dipthongs, or if you feel the need to add more dipthongs to the list for reference, by all means, please do.

When you're changing English-based words to Pidgin phonetics, it is helpful to bear in mind that the original phonics involved is the Queen's English, not 'Merican English. Be particularly careful with the a sounds. If you're from Boston, your phonetic problems are fewer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>American box</th>
<th>: bakis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>British box</td>
<td>: bokis*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American last</td>
<td>: les</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>British last</td>
<td>: las*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This is the accepted spelling.*

**B. DRILL:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STAKA</th>
<th>HEM</th>
<th>PIJIN</th>
<th>OLO</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MAN</td>
<td>LEBET</td>
<td>WINIS</td>
<td>GOGO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAM</td>
<td>TEKEM</td>
<td>ISI</td>
<td>TOKTOK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NARAFALA</td>
<td>MERE</td>
<td>FITTIM</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAMBAWAN</td>
<td>WETEM</td>
<td>WINIM</td>
<td>KOKOROKO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAGARAP</td>
<td>SENSEM</td>
<td>PIKININI</td>
<td>BOTOL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WANFALA</td>
<td>GELE</td>
<td>BIKWIN</td>
<td>TOKORO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUSU</td>
<td>TRAE</td>
<td>DAON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GUD</td>
<td>FRAET</td>
<td>NAO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TU</td>
<td>TAEM</td>
<td>KAON</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUP SUP</td>
<td>LAET</td>
<td>RAON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRU</td>
<td>STAEL</td>
<td>GRAON</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUK</td>
<td>KAEN</td>
<td>RAO</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi go long taon

- wof
- kukum
- ofis
- home
- haus
- dea
- skul

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Me stet kam long Kukum market
gaden
haus
Auki
rum
bus

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Bili man blon Malaita Australia
Merika
Nggela
Guadalcanal
Inglan

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution
Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: Yu stat kam long wea ia?

slip
sedon
waka
bajm râis
taken seledi
dring
Exercise 5: Simple substitution

Frame:

- Wanfala wantok lukim hem. (Ripit.)
- wanfala masta (European man)
- wanfala misis (European woman)
- Wanfala boe (local man, native)
- wanfala pikinini (child)
- wanfala mere (native woman)
Exercise 6: Progressive Substitution

Frame: Mi go fo tekem seleni long beak

- Naes (house)
- (hear what is said)
- Long gaden (garden)
- (get food)
- Rum (room)
- (see or visit the European woman)
- Long bus (bush)
- (stroll around)
- (road)
- (sit 'own)
- (bank)

Exercise 7: Progressive Substitution

Frame: Halo brata

- Wantok (friend)
- (good-day)
- (sir)
- (good-might)
- (makan)
- (good-morning)
- (friend or brother)
- (Good afternoon)
1.1. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

The principal pronouns in Pidgin are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pidgin</th>
<th>Refers to</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mi</td>
<td>the speaker</td>
<td>I, me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iu</td>
<td>the person spoken to</td>
<td>you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hem</td>
<td>the person or thing spoken about—(me, she, it, him, her, it).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iumi</td>
<td>the speaker and persons spoken to (we (incl) us (incl).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mifala</td>
<td>the speaker and the persons with him but not including the persons spoken to (we (excl) us (excl).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iufala</td>
<td>the persons spoken to</td>
<td>you (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>olketa</td>
<td>persons spoken about</td>
<td>they, them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

There are four important differences between these Pidgin pronouns and English ones.

1. There are no separate pronouns for he, she, it, in Pidgin. These are hem. Thus: Hem i go long taon can mean in Pidgin either "he goes to town" or "she goes to town" or "it goes to town".

2. In most Pidgin sentences all the subject pronouns except mi and iu are usually followed by i which occurs between the pronoun and the verb, for example:

   mi go long taon
   iu go long taon
   hem i go long taon
   iumi i go long taon
   mifala i go long taon
   iufala i go long taon
   olketa i go long taon

   This i is a Predicative Particle or Predicative marker. Its position relative to other items in sentences will be illustrated and discussed as they are introduced later.

3. Pidgin distinguishes between iumi and mifala which are both represented as we in English.

   Sometimes iumi, mifala, and iufala are also not followed by i.
Iuni is - we (inclusive)
mifala is - we (exclusive)

4. Pidgin pronouns do not change form like English ones do when they occur as objects of verbs or preposition. e.g.

He sees me = Hem i lukim mi
I see him = Mi lukim hem

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution
Frame: Mi go long gadea
(iu, hem i, iumi i, mifala i, iufala i, mi, olketa i,)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution
Frame: Olketa i baem kaikai long maket
(mifala i, iu, hem i, iumi i, mi, iufala i, olketa i,)

Exercise 3: Progressive Substitution
Frame: Mi go long haos.
   Hez i go long haos.
   " " slip " "
   Iufala i
   " " lukim män . "
   Iu " " " "
   " sidaom " "
   Mifala i " " "
   " " kaikai raes " "
   Olketa i " " " "
   " " herem tok/4" "
   Iumi i " " " "
   " go " " " "
   Mi " " " "
Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Iu ripitim kam olketa sentenses ia am iu talem kam minin long bloag olketa long Inglis,

1. Olketa waka long ofis. They work in the office.
2. Wamfala pikimimi hem i go long bus. A child went to (or into) the bush.
3. Hem i go long haos fo tekem kaikai. He(she or it) goes to the house to get food.
4. Hem i go imsaet haos fo tekem kaikai. He(she or it) goes (or went) into the house to get food.
5. Wamfala man blong Isabel hem i slip long dea. A man from San Isabel is sleeping ever there.
6. Bili hem i man blong wea? What nationality is Bili? or where does Bili come from?

Exercise 2: Iu givim ansa blong question ia long Pisim. Iu redi nao?

1. Iu stop kam long wea? (long merika) Mi kam long Merika
2. Iu go wea? (long bus) Mi go long bus.
3. Olketa i stap long wea? (long dea) Olketa i stap long dea.
5. Iumi lenem pisin long wea? (long imsaet haos) Iumi lenem pisin long imsaet haos.
6. Hemi i sidaom long wea? (long rot) Hem i sidaom long rot.
Exercise 3: Hao niao iu talem olketa toktok ia long pisim?
Iu mas li-lisim gut long desfala predikatim mak "ia" ia.

1. The District Officer (D.O.) is going to the bank.
   D.O. hem i go go long beak.

2. They are strolling around ia bush.
   Olketa i wakabout long bus.

3. Tell me in English (pause)
   Iu talem mi long Imgis

4. Where are you (pl) working? (pause)
   Iufala i waka wea (ia) ?

5. We (but not you) saw a child in the garden. (pause)
   Mifala i lukim wanfala pikinini long gaden.

GRAMMAR!!

1.2c, VERBS

There are a number of differences between verbs in Pidgin and those in English which are important at this point:

1. Verbs in Pidgin do not add suffixes or change form in any way for different persons. Thus the same form go is used for all persons in Pidgin (e.g., mi go, olketa i go and hem i go) where as in English go changes form (e.g., I go, he goes.)

2. Verbs in Pidgin can refer to present, past or future actions unless they occur with adverbs (like yesterday, tomorrow) or with special auxiliary verbs or particles to indicate the time (or tense) of the action and/or the nature (or aspect) of it (for example, whether it is complete, continuing, habitual etc). Pidgin has a wide variety of tense or aspect markers which will be presented progressively later. Thus mi go long taom can mean (without reference to any other information) I'm going to town or I went to town or I'll go to town.

3. Verbs in Pidgin are of two general types: transitive and intransitive. Transitive verbs are those which take objects, e.g., baem in Olketa i baem kaikai; they bought food. In contrast to English, however,
transitive verbs in Pidgin are generally different in form from intransitive ones. Thus transitive verbs usually end in -im, -em and -am-uml, e.g. lukim, tekem, blokam, apum, while intransitive ones like go, kam, etc., do not.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mifala sidaom long rot.

(ojketa, hem, iufala, iumi, mifala)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Wanfala mere hem i kam long maket (baem kaikai, herem toktok, stap, lukim misis, waka, kam)

Exercise 3: Progressive Substitution

Frame: Hem i waka long i tekem pe i

masta hem i " " " " "
" " i go " " " " "
mifala i " " " " "
" " i baem haos " " " " "
wamfala misis i " " " " "
" " i stap " " " " "
wamfala mere i " " " " "
" " i lukim mi " " " " "
Hem i " " " " "
" " i waka " " " " 
Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Iu sensim olketa veb long olketa sentenses ia. 
Iusim olketa veb long Inglis stap insaet long braket.

1. Mifala go long kakabona (live)  (pause)
mifala i stap long Kakabona.

2. Man ia hem i sidaon long wea?  (work)  (pause)
Man ia hem i waka long wea?

3. Olketa i stanap fo herem toktok.  (come to hear what is said)
olketa kam fo herem toktok.

4. Iu sidaon!  (go to the office)  (pause)
Iu go long ofis!

Exercise 2: Nao iu seleva mao iu talem olketa samting ia. Iu
mas lukaot long desfala i ia.

1. He is living at kukum  (pause)
He i stap long kukum.

2. Rove is in Honiara  (pause)
Rove hem i stap long Honiara.

3. You (pl) and I see the store at Rove.  (pause)
Iumi lukim stoa long Rove.

4. They are working im Gizo  (pause)
Olketa i waka long Gizo

5. A European man is sleeping at Kakabona  (pause)
Wanfala masta hem i slip long kakabona

GRAMMAR !!!

1.3. STAP: This verb occurs very frequently in Pidgin. It corre-
responds to the idea of be, exist, stay, remain, live, in English stop im sentences like the machine has stopped. This concept is translated by i dai in Pidgin.
Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Stoa hem i stap long wea?
(Rove, masta, gaden, haos, rot, stoa)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Rot hem i stap long bus.
(mere, stoa, haos, maket, pikinini, rot)

Exercise 3: Progressive Substitution

Frame: Haos hem i stap long we
masta " " " " long " we
" " " " " Honiara
Rove hem " " " long " taon
" " " " "
misis " " " long " Treding
mere " " " " "
" haos " " " " "
Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Iufala askem iufala seleva wea nabo olketa somting ia i stap:

1. New York (pause) New York hem i stap long wea?
2. Sydney (pause) Sydney hem i stap long wea?
3. P.C. ofis (pause) P.C. ofis hem i stap long wea?
4. Treding (pause) Treding hem i stap long wea?
5. Posta ofis (pause) Posta Ofis hem i stap long wea?
6. Benk (pause) Benk hem i stap long wea?
7. Stoa (pause) Stoa hem i stap long wea?

Exercise 3: Iu askem samwan olketa kuistin ia long Pisin

1. Where are you (pl) going? (pause) Iufala go wea ia?
2. Where is the child? (pause) Pikimimi hem i stap wea ia?
3. Where are you staying? (pause) Iu stap wea ia?
4. Where is Rove? (pause) Rove hem i stap wea ia?
5. Where did you get the money? (pause) Iu tekem seleni long wea ia?
Exercise 4.  In amsam Olketa kuistin ia long Pisim.

2. Masta hem i stap long wea?  Hem i stap long we.
5. P.C. ofis hem i stap long wea?  Hem i stap long antap stoa blong George Yee Fai long Honiara.

Grammar !!!

1.4. Fe + VERB: in order to

In Pidgin "in order to (do something)" is expressed simply by placing "fo" before the verb:

Example: Mi go fo teken seleni long bank  
I am going in order to get money from the bank.

But note that "fe" is often omitted in normal conversation after the common verbs "go/kam" when the intention is clear from the context, e.g. Mi go teken seleni; I am going to get money. Note however, that one cannot do this if something else comes after "go/kam". Thus one can say: Mi go teken seleni long bank  u Mi go long bank fo teken seleni. "I'm going in order to get money from the bank," but one should not say: Mi go long bank teken seleni.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Progressive Substitution.

Frame:    Mi sidaon     fo herem tok.
          Hem i kam      "   "  "
          "   "   "   fo teken pe.
          Mi stamap    "   "  "
          "   "   fo lukim wantok

22
Exercise 1:

Objectives Exercises:

Exercise 1:  
1. Mi sidaon fo lukim Bili. I am sitting down to watch Bili.
2. Dokta hem i stap fo herem toktok. The Doctor is staying to listen to what is said.
3. Pikinimi hem i go long stoa fo baem raes. The child is going to the store to buy rice.
4. Hem i kam fo tekem pe. He/She is coming to get paid.
5. Olketa i stanap fo waka, They are standing up to work.

Evaluation Exercises:

Exercise 1:  
1. Iu ansam olketa kuistim ia long Pisim ia? (tekepe)
2. Hem i wakahao go long Lawson Tana for waemen ia? (lukim pilei)
3. Olketa sidaon fo waemen ia? (kaikai raes)
4. Iufala kam fo waemen ia? (baem kaikai)
5. Iu stanap fo waemen ia? (toktok wetem mere)
Exercise 2: Rao Rao bae iu talem olketa toktok ia long pisim?

1. He's coming to get paid, Hem i kam fo takem pe ia.
2. I'm sitting down to watch Bili. Mi sidaom fo lukim Bili.
3. We (excl) are standing up to work. Mi fala stamap fo waka ia.
4. You are coming in order to buy rice. Iu kam fo baem raes ia.
5. She is staying in order to work in Leong Hang Store. Hem i stap fo waka long Leong Hang stoa ia.

TEKS

Lisim long desfala stori ia an den iu talem long Inglis wamem mao stori ia hem abaot.

LEARNING PASSAGE:

MORE PRACTISE WITH LONG

ENGLISH
Now I'll tell a story (to) you about the children of this place.
In the morning the children go to school. They walk on the road.
When they get to a church at the road head, they follow another small road by it.
They continue to go in the bus until they reach the school.
All right ... in school, they learn science and math.
I don't know about those things, but the children are learning them.

NOTES
1. Stori. This is an intransitive verb "to story," which is any kind of telling, speechmaking, etc. (Intransitive verbs do not take en/im endings.)
2. Wokabact. This is an intransitive verb "to walk, to take a walk." It is always used in this form.
3. Kasim. Here it is used as a transitive verb "to reach, to get to." (There are also other uses of the word kasim.)
4. Gogo. This an intransitive verb "to go." It is optional to use either go or gogo.
5. Oraet. This is a spoken cue indicating that the speaker is shifting to another subject, idea, tense, etc. The work oke (okay) is also creeping into the language and is being used way in English. E.g. "Okay, everybody out of the pool!"
OUTSIDE ACTIVITIES

Read Healy, pp 11-28. Do exercises 1.1a, 1.2a, 1.2b, 1.2c, 1.3a, 1.3b, 1.3c, 1.3d, 1.4, 1.5
UNIT 1 ASSIGNMENTS

1. Memorize the dialog for Unit 1. When you come to class be able to recite it by heart.

2. Look at note #2 on page 4 about waswe. It is blank. Within a month from now you should develop a feeling for the usage of waswe. Do so by keeping a log of examples in which you observe it used. Start with the examples in dialog 1. Note not only the words with which it is used, but the context or situation, the various intonations, and your best guess of its function or meaning in such examples. We shall discuss it at the end of the month. The usage of waswe provides a good example of why we urge you to avoid seeking direct translations and simple explanations.

3. By now you should have read at least pp. 1 - 33 in the LAMP book. With the help of your tutor, develop a short dialog you can use to go out and talk with some of the people around the training site. Carry out the four procedures outlined in the "Monday" section of chapter 1. Do all the activities, including evaluation of your efforts.
IUNIT Tu
LONG STOA

PIDGIN

Bili an brata blong hem, Diau, tufala go long stoa. Tufala go insaet an lukluk olbaot long evriting insaet stoa. Stoakipa hem lukim tufala nao, askim tufala olesm

STOAKIPA: Waswe iutufala wande (laek) baem eniting long stoa?

DIAU : Yes, mitufala wande baem samfala kaikai: Olesm: suga, rais, lipti and samfala samting moa.

STOAKIPA: Olketa ia: wan, tu an tri.

DIAU : Wanem nao deswan?

STOAKIPA: Datwan ia hem i suga ia

DIAU : Wanem nao deswan?

STOAKIPA: Datwan hem i raes an datwan hem i lipti. Waswe, hem nomoa?

DIAU : Hem nae sting. Haumas nao iu kostim long evriting ia?

STOAKIPA: Hem ia et sens, deswan siskistim sens an deswan toti-fo sens. Evriting ia bae kostim iu fifti et sens.

So Diau hem givim tudola long stoakipa an stoakipa givim back semis long Diau. Den tufala lusim stoa an go nao.

ENGLISH

Bili and his brother, Diau, go into the store. The two of them go in and look at everything in it. The storekeeper sees them and asks them.

Yes, please? Do you want to buy anything from the store?

We want to buy some food such as sugar, rice, tea and other things.

Here you are ....... one, two, three

What's this?

That's sugar.

What's this?

That's rice and that's tea. Is that all?

That's all I guess. How much is all this?

That's 8¢. That's 16¢ and that's 34¢ -- 58¢ altogether.

And so Diau gives the storekeeper $2, and he gives Diau back the change. The two of them leave the store.

NOTES

1. Most Pidgin conjunctions are borrowed directly from English and vary only slightly in meaning and use. They include an (and); or; but; and sapos (if, suppose).
Discussion and practice of others will come later.

2. **Diau**: Joe. (Note that J becomes D. See separate section on "Inconsistent Consonant Sounds.")

3. Olsen has varied meanings and uses. Most frequently, as here, it means "like that" or "like this." Kidiuim Olsen, bat...

4. Many common single-syllable adjectives (including demonstrative adjectives and numbers) in English become Pidgin adjectives by adding the suffix *fela*. Examples of Pidgin determiners are desfala (this); sanfala (some); wanfala (one) or tufala (two); and narafala (another).

5. **Wan**: one. The numbers will be introduced under "Olketa Namba"

6. **Ating**: is used to indicate opinion or uncertainty or maybe. Originated from "I think."
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pidgin</th>
<th>Literal English</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Las astede</td>
<td>Last yesterday</td>
<td>The day before yesterday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nekis tumoro</td>
<td>Next tomorrow</td>
<td>The day after tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olketa samting</td>
<td>Altogether something</td>
<td>All those things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plande tumas</td>
<td>Plenty too much</td>
<td>Too much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Go gc</td>
<td>Short wind</td>
<td>Until (also cannot: continuous action)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sote win</td>
<td>No short of wind for you</td>
<td>Short of wind, out of breath, exhausted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi sote win fo iu</td>
<td>No short of wind for you</td>
<td>I think too much about you to the extent that I am exhausted (out breath). I am thinking so much about (Refer to Love!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man for mere</td>
<td>Man for marry (woman)</td>
<td>One who spends most his time chasing after females.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kil haet</td>
<td>Kill hide</td>
<td>To be two-faced (derogatory)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man for kil haet</td>
<td>Man for kill hide</td>
<td>Someone who is being two faced (in derog. term)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oso oso</td>
<td></td>
<td>To flatter/trick (implies cunning)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man fo oso oso</td>
<td></td>
<td>Flatterer, trickster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man fo fulbae</td>
<td>Man for full back</td>
<td>One who relies or depend on others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saet blong iu</td>
<td></td>
<td>It's your affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bus kanaka</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bushman, uneducated person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ho eni eni kaen</td>
<td></td>
<td>Don't be smart!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mi no boe</td>
<td>Ne boy</td>
<td>I'm not a bushman</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
19. No seksek

No shake shake
don't worry, don't be afraid.
I'm boiling inside me
I'm very angry.
she is pregnant.

20. Ki boela insaet

21. Bel blong hen boela
VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution
Frame: Tufala i lukim olketa samting i stap insaet long stoa
wanfala
samfala
narafala
plande (palande)
desfala
niufala
bikfala
smolfala
gutfala

Exercise 2:
Frame: Wanem nao iufala wande tekem?
mekem
wakem
burekem (brekem)
haitim
kukim
sandem
stilim

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution
Frame: Mitufala wande tekem kai kai
bret (bread)
miliki (milk)
ek (eggs)
sof dring (soft drink)
bia (beer)
masis (matches)
lekoja (home-made tabacco)
pureto (potatoes)
sup (soup)
kaikai (food)
Exercise 4: Simple Substitution
Frame: Haumas nao kost blong olketa ek ia?
olketa masis
desfala soup
desfala bia
desfala lekona
olketa puteto
tufala bilnat
samfala lif
smolfala paket bata
olketa evriwan

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution
Frame: Stoakipa hem i givim back senis blong Bili.
sing aotim Bili
ansam tok blong Bili
ansam (sensim) leta blong Bili
askem kwistin long Bili
baem basikolo blong Bili
UNIT TU

Exercise 2: Hao nao bae iu talem olketa sentens. ia long Pisin?

1. What do you want to do? (pause)  
   Wanem nao iu wandem fo duim?

2. I want to live in Honiara. (pause)  
   Mi wande stap long Honiara.

3. He wants to give you some money. (pause)  
   Hem i wande givim samfala seleni long iu.

4. All the European men want to come to Honiara. (pause)  
   Olketa masta (waetman) wande kam long Honiara.

5. Where do they want to go? (pause)  
   Olketa wande go wea ia?

6. They want to see Australia. (pause)  
   Olketa wande lukim Australia.

GRAMMAR!!!

2.3. CARDINAL NUMBERS 1-100

The counting numbers in the abstract or names of numbers in Pisin follows the normal English number; but when counting real objects - the word "-- fala" is usually added to the numbers between 1-10.

  e.g. one - wan:    one bottle - wanfala botel
                  two - tu:    two boys - tufala boe

1. wan         wanfala -
2. tu          tufala -
3. tri         trifala -
4. fo or foa   fofala -
5. faef        faefala -
6. siks or sikis siksfa  -
7. seven       sevenfala -
8. et or eit   etfala -
9. naen        naenfala -
10. ten         tenfala -
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11. leven</td>
<td>12. twel</td>
<td>13. totin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. fotin</td>
<td>15. fiftii</td>
<td>16. sikstii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. seventin</td>
<td>18. eitin</td>
<td>19. naentin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. twande</td>
<td>21. twande wan</td>
<td>22. twande tu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. twande tri</td>
<td>24. twande fo</td>
<td>25. twande faef</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. toti</td>
<td>40. foti i</td>
<td>50. fiftii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60. sikstii</td>
<td>70. seventii</td>
<td>80. eitii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90 naentii</td>
<td>100. wan handre (t)</td>
<td>0. not, nating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the classroom nating

"Not" or "nating" is used for "nought" or "zero." Approximations are given by "samting olsem," e.g. Hem i karem samting olsem fiftii siks dola. He received about $56 (lit: something like $56).
Practise Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Olketa givim wanfala puteto (kumara) long mi (sevenfala masis, samting olsem naentii botel forex, faefala pik, eitfala dok, samting olsem tenfala ek, fofala stoa, wanfala puteto)

Exercise 2

Frame: Mi lusim wandola long stoa. (faifdola, siks sens, twel sens, totiitrii dola, samting olsem tudola, wanhandret dola, seventii sens, wandola)

Evaluation Exercise

Iu talem (se) long Pisin nem blong olketa namba ia.

Set 1: 3, 13, 1, 11, 6, 16, 9, 19, 2, 12, 5, 15
Set 2: 30, 50, 70, 100, 60, 10, 80
Set 3: 5, 63, 18, 37, 21, 76, 99, 1, 11, 16
Set 4: 6, $8, 4c, $100, 38, $5, 7c, $9
Wanfala Stori about wanfala stoa long Borokua Vilich


Olketa sandem olketa kako ia kam long stoa blong mifala an taem mifala salem olketa kako ia olketa pipol kam baem olketa nao. Taem olketa baem raes, olketa givim mifala twande sens mifala givim olketa paket raes fitim twande sens. Sapos olketa givim totii sens mifala givim totii sens long raes tu. Pulande pipol ol raon long Borokua olketa laekem tumas stoa blong mifala an olketa kam bae long hem. Bat tobako, bia an olketa samting olsem nao mifala no save salem long stoa blong mifala ia. Mifala salem olketa gudfala samting nomoa. Bat smok an olketa samting olsem, nomoa olketa singeret an kapstan an olketa samting olsem olketa i no stap long stoa blong mifala. Olketa pepa fo rola an tobako, tu, olketa i no stap long stoa. Mifala putim raes an tin miti an olketa gudfala samting nomoa.

Olketa pulande (plande) pipol tu olketa save wande baem olketa samting long stoa blong mifala. An so seleni blong mifala long insaet stoa hem i go go ap nao an mifala putim insaet chek (sek) an putim go insaet benk blong gavuman.

Hem nomoa.
UNIT 2 ASSIGNMENTS

1. Memorize the dialog. Be able to recite it by heart.

2. Read and/or review pp. 35-54 in the LAMP book. Using what you learned in Unit 1, both through the Pijin text and the LAMP activities, develop with your tutor a text for your Unit 2 wakabaot. You may find the topics on pp. 137 - 149 helpful. Do a sample exercise from each of the activities suggested, with particular attention to the substitution drill on pp. 46 - 48. Since we have numerous drills within the text, your main purpose is to learn how to develop your own materials for this assignment. You can use such skills to develop materials for particular Pijin constructions you personally find difficult and for learning the vernacular in your area.
UNIT TRI
LONG HAOS

The two brothers went back to Joe's house. His wife, Masieni was waiting for them to prepare dinner.

You (PL) have come huh?

We have brought all the food.

Give it to me. I want to cook some.

I'm terribly hungry.

And Masieni took it and cooked rice and fish. While she was cooking she called to her husband.

Heh, Joe, did you buy a comb for me or not.

No, I didn't. You didn't tell me to.

Ah, you blockhead, I told you but you didn't listen properly.

Oh dear, I'm a real blockhead, I forgot about it.

All right, never mind, come on all of you, let's eat.

And they sit down and eat rice, fish, tea and other things.
NOTES

1. (Verb) + Kan and (Verb) + go are used to denote movement towards or away from the speaker. Such movement is characteristic of many Pidgin verbs and must be defined with the verb.

2. Fogut or nogud (interchangeable with fogut or fogud) is an adverb meaning "extremely, very, very." It is stronger than tunes with which it is frequently used. It follows the adjective it modifies, but goes before tunes.
UNIT TRI

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Iu tanem desfala tok long Inglis!  
Translate this into English!

Iu folom mi!  
Follow me!

Iu kam wetem mi!  
Come with me!

Iu bulsit ia?  
Are you telling a lie?

Nomoa, mi no bulsit, mi tok tru.  
No, I'm not, I'm telling the truth.

Neva maen, hem ia samting nating ia.  
No-mata, """"""  
Forget it, it's not worth worrying about.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mere blong hem wetem olketa

fata, olo  (father)
mata, mami  (mother)
brata  (brother)
sista  (sister)
wantok  (friend, etc)
angkol  (uncle)
man, hasban  (husband)
mere, waef  (wife)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Iutufala kam a?

laf  (laugh)
tait  (tired)
sekan  (shake hands)
singsing  (sing)
Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Iu baem kom blong mi o nomoa?

bis, bich  (bead)
hankesip (handkerchief)
su (shoes)
renkot (raincoat)
trases (trousers)
sote (shirt)
lavalava (loincloth)
kalosi, sket (skirt)
kom (comb)

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: Iumitrifala kaikai kaikai

Let's eat!
dring drink
slip sleep
smok smoke
fait fight
pilei futbol (play football)
kaikai eat

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi hangere nogud tumas

out of breath
sotwin
cof
cough
Exercise 6: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mitufala tekem kam kaikai
"" leta (letter)
karim " kako (carry goods)
pulum " bokis (pull box)
bringim " sea, chea (bring chair)
tekem go chea, sea (take chair)
sandem go leta (send letter)
pusim " tebol (push table)
tekem go tebol (take table)
tekem kam kaikai (bring food)

GRAMMAR!!

3.1 POSSESSION

The possession is expressed in Pidgin by placing "blong" between the thing possessed and the possessor.

Examples: haos blong Bili Bili's house
mere blong mi My wife
man blong hem her husband

Note that "whose" is expressed by "blong hu"

Examples: Hem ia haos blong hu ia? Whose house is that?
Hem ia haos blong desfala man ia That's this man's house.
Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Iu ansam olketa kwistin ia long Pisin.

1. Hem ia fata blong hu ia? (Bili)
   Hem ia fata blong Bili ia.

2. Mere blong hu nao kam ia? (mi)
   Mere blong mi nao kam ia.

3. Hem ia haos blong hu ia? (masta an misis)
   Hem ia haos blong masta en misis ia.

4. Iufala ia lisin long tok blong hu ia? (stoa kipa)
   Mifala ia lisin long tok blong stoakipa ia.

5. Hem ia hu ia? (angkol blong Masieni)
   Hem ia angkol blong MASIENI ia.

Exercise 2: Iu ansam olketa kwistin ia long Pisin.

1. Hu nao hem i stanap long rot ia? (fata blong mi)
   Fata blong mi nao hem stanap long rot ia.

2. Hem i givim seleni (mane) long hu ia? (angkol blong hem)
   Hem i givim seleni (mane) long angkol blong hem ia.

3. Hem ia hu ia? (fren blong desfala mere)
   Hem ia fren blong desfala mere :-

4. Hu nao hem brumum (suipim) ples ia? (mata blong iumi)
   Mata blong iumi nao hem brumum ples ia.

5. Hu nao olketa karem kam ia? (pikinini blong Masieni)
   Olketa karem kam pikinini blong MASIENI ia.
3.2. QUESTIONS

There are at least three ways of asking questions in Pidgin:

1. by using a (rising) question intonation or sentences which otherwise look like statements, e.g., where as
   "Iu lukim hem" means "you see/saw him,"
   "Iu lukim hem?" means "Did/do you see him?"

2. by using the tag "ei" or "o nomoa" or the ends of the sentences that otherwise look like statements e.g.
   Iu lukim hem ei? You see him don't you?
   Iu lukim hem o nomoa? Do you see him or not?

3. by using an interrogative word or words such as "wanem" - what? "hu" - who? "wea" - where? "haomas" - how much, how many? "waswe" - how, why? etc.
   "blong hu" - whose?

Practice Drills

Exercise 1; say whether the following utterances are statements or questions?

1. Tufala i go back long ples o nomoa. (pause)
   ........................................

2. Olketa i haitim kako long bush. (pause)
   ........................................

3. Misis hem sandem leta long iu. (pause)
   ........................................

4. Desfala pikinini hem i kukim wanem (pause)
   ........................................

5. Mitrifala i lusim masis long rum (pause)
   ........................................
Exercise 2: Simple Substitution
Frame: Olketa i toktok?
     (kaikai, wakabaot, sekan, redim kaikai, toktok)

Exercise 3. Simple Substitution
Frame: Wanfala masta hea kam ei?
     (i stap, sidaon, baem pik, sandem leta kam, kam)

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution
Frame: Iu laf o nomoa?
     (les, singsing, lukim fren blong mi, tekem pe, laf)

Exercise 5. Simple substitution
Frame: Hem i go wea?
     (duim wanem, bildim haumas haos, lukim hu, tekem pe long wea, blong hu, kros long hu, go wea)

Evaluation Exercise
How would you ask someone the following questions in Pidgin?

1. What are you doing? (pause)

2. Where are my trousers? (pause)

3. Did you see my shoes? (pause)

4. Did you see my shirt or not? (pause)

5. Whose books are those? (pause)

6. Do you know? (pause)
UNIT 3

3.3. NEGATION

Negative sentences are derived from positive ones by inserting "no" after the predicative mark "i", or for the special cases in which no predicative marker occurs, immediately after the subject.

Examples.
- mi kam  I came
- mi no kam  I did not come
- hem i kam  He/she/it came
- hem i no kam  he/she/it didn't come
- Iu man  you're a man
- Iu no man  you're not a man

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution
Frame:  Bili hem i no laf
        (pikinini, iu, desfala mere, olketa, iumi, mi, Bili)

Exercise 2. Progressive Substitution
Frame:  Hem   i   no   mere,   hem   i   man
      "    "    "    "    "    "    "
      mifala    "    "    "    "    "    "
      "    "    fis    "    "    "
      olketa    "    "    "    "    "    "
      "    "    pikinini    "    "    "
      Iutrifala    "    "    "    "    "    "
      "    "    dok    "    "    "
      hem    "    "    "    "    "    "
      "    "    mere    "    "    "
Evaluation Exercise

Give negative forms of these sentences.

1. Fata blong hem kam i se tangkio long mifala.
2. Olketa pik i kamap long gaden.
3. Iu pikinini blong mi.
4. Wanfala masta hem i stap ei?
5. Olketa mere i tekem kam wata.
6. Mifala i wande baem su.
7. Hem ia raes ia.
8. Iufala i kam long ofis ei?
10. Mi ia man ia.

GRAMMAR!!!

3.4. NOUNS: SINGULAR AND PLURAL NUMBER

In Pidgin the number of things spoken about is not indicated in the form of the noun as it generally is in English. Thus, for example "dok" in Pidgin means either "dog" or "dogs", depending on the context. When necessary, however, Pidgin speakers use the numerals "wanfala", "tufala", "samfala" etc. to specify the precise number of things spoken about though the numeral "wanfala" "one"; and "olketa" "they" are used to distinguish between singular and plural objects on occasions, e.g., "wanfala dok" "a dog" versus "olketa dok" "dogs".

Examples:

Wanfala dok hem i kam ___ a/one dog came
Tufala dok (tufala) i kam ___ two dogs came
Samfala dok olketa kam ___ some dogs came
Olketa dok i kam ___ the dogs came
Evri dok i kam ___ all the dogs came.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Wanfala pik hem i go long gaden
(man, dok, misis, kokorako, pik)
Exercise 2: **Simple Substitution**

Frame: Olketa wantok olketa kamap long stoa

(masta, chif, pikinini, stoakipa, taksi-draeva, wantok)

Exercise 3. **Progressive Substitution**

Frame: Lukim wanfala man hem i stanap

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>wanfala man</th>
<th>hem</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>stanap</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>lukim</td>
<td>&quot;pikinini&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;olketa&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;pik&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;wanfala&quot;</td>
<td>(hcm)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;dok&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;samfala&quot;</td>
<td>(olketa)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;pisin&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;wanfala&quot;</td>
<td>(hem)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>&quot;man&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Evaluation Exercises**

Exercise 1. Change singular nouns to plural ones and vice versa in these sentences.

1. Wanfala misis hem i givim senis long mi.

2. Olketa pik olketa i stap long ples.

3. Mi tekem olketa misis.

4. Olketa ek olketa i stap long wea?

5. In satem wanfala buk(a),
Exercise 2. Change the subject nouns to their corresponding pronouns in these sentences.

Example: Wanfala dok hem i singaot.
Hem i singaot.

1. Wanfala mere hem i sidaon long stoa.

2. Olketa pik olketa stanap long gaden.

3. Masta hem i kam long Honiara.

4. Olketa misis olketa lukluk long danis.

5. Desfala dok hem i go long bus.

6. Evriwan man olketa i stap insaet haos.

Exercise 3: Change "olketa" to "evri" in the following sentences.

1. Desfala man hem i wakem olketa haos ia.
2. Iu putim olketa senis long rum.
3. Olketa pkinini sidaon long rot.
4. Hu nao hem i tekem olketa pik ia?
5. Haomas nao kos blong olketa back raes ia?

Exercise 4: Say in English what the following utterances mean. Treat each where necessary as being in the past tense.

1. Olketa i openem evri buka.

2. Wanfala masta hem i givim wanfala ek long mi.
3. Olketa mere olketa go long Rove.

4. Iu satem desfala buka.

5. Evri pik ia go wea?

6. Mi tanggio fo olketa wantok blong mi.

7. Evri pikinini olmata sidaon long rot o nomoa?

8. Iufala putim evri ek ia long tebol!

9. Olketa kako ia kam?

10. Olketa dok ia kaikaim evri kaikai blong desfala kokorako.
Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. MOTU has some bread.
   ........................................

2. Her pig ate their rice.
   ........................................

3. Do you have a belly ache?
   ........................................

4. My dog knows this road.
   ........................................

5. The native women bowed their heads.
   ........................................

6. Am I drinking beer or not?
   ........................................

7. All the dogs are howling.
   ........................................

8. The European women are pushing the table away.
   ........................................

9. I have Malaria.
   .................................

10. Are you playing football.
    ....................................
STORI ABAOT MASKITO


Bat wande staka pipol long Galekana olketa go insset kiniu blong olketa fo go wakabaot long Savo. Savo hem barava fulap long maskito nao. Evriwea maskito nomoa i stap long hem. Olketa pipol long Galekana ia no save slip nao. 'Singsing blong olketa maskito ia nao mekem olketa no save slip.


Ating hem nomoa en blong smal stori abaot maskito ia.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

SOME BODY PARTS.

1. eye - ae/hae
2. spectacles - aeglaw, foae
3. nose - nos
4. ear - ia
5. tooth - tit
6. tongue - tang
7. mouth - maos
8. hair - hea
9. hair of the head - hea blong het
10. beard - bead
11. shoulder - solda
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>breast, milk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>anus, arse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>belly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>blood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>bone</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 3 ASSIGNMENTS

1. Memorize the dialog. Be able to recite it from memory.

2. Read LAMP, pp. 55-71. Carry out the recommended activities, with particular attention to the pronunciation practice. Be sure to include words in your drills which you have already noted as difficult for you. For your conversation, you may again wish to draw your topic from pp. 137-149. Keep in mind, however, you should still be trying to keep it short so you can deliver it to a number of people.
During the night Diau and Masieni are sitting down talking together with Bili.

Are you going to town tomorrow?

Yes.

When do you think you'll go?

I don't know; about 8 O'clock I guess.

How?

Ah, I think I'll catch the bus.

That's O.K. But the bus usually comes around half-past-seven.

Is that so? I'll wake up early and be waiting for it.

O.K. Let's go and sleep now. I'm sleepy.

And so the three of them go to sleep in the room.

NOTES

1. WETIM, "To wait for", does not require use of fo as in Bili wetim bas wetim should not be confused with TUMET ("wet"), which is usually used in the Adjective form: Man ia hem mekem trases ("Trousers") blong mi twet.
2. *Nat taem* is used both for "What time" and "When". Note that the intonation peaks toward the beginning of the question and gradually falls:

*Nat taem nao bae iu go?*

3. *Janes* combines with *long* to mean "how" here ("by what").
How does one say "What's the time?" in Pidgin?

One says, "What's the time now?"

I don't know, my watch's stopped.

I don't know, my watch doesn't keep good time.

I don't know, my watch is fast.

I don't know, my watch is slow.

You're early huh?

You're late, huh?

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISE

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Long naet Diau an Masieni tufala sidaon an toktok wetim Bili.

detaem (daytime)
holidetaem (day-off, holiday, free-day)
de blong waka (workday)
wiken (weekend)
taem blong spel (freetime, recess)
aftanun (afternoon)
mone (morning)
taem blong kaikai (meal time)
naet (night)
Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame:  Wataem nao bae iu go?
watde (what day)
watwik (what week)
watmanis (what month)
watia (what year)
watkrismas (what Christmas)
wataem (what time)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame:  Hao nao bae iu go.
kamback (return)
katim stik cut the tree
lanem langus learn the local language
lukaotim pikinini take care of the child
sensim deswan change this
tisim olketa ia pisin teach them Pidgin
sutim dok shoot the dog
kavsaetim trak overturn the truck
go

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame:  Mi ting bae mi go long bas ei?
wakabaot long bikrot walk along the main road
go long basikol ride on bicycle
go long eroiplen go by air
kam long eroiplen come by air
go long kiniu go by canoe
pasis long trak catch a passenger vehicle
sidaon long hia sit here
go long bas go by bus
Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame: Bat bas hem i save kem long hapas seven olsem ia.

- taksi: taxi
- pasidia trak: passenger truck
- pikap trak: pick-up truck
- tutan trak: two ton
- smol bas: mini bus
- haea ka: hire car
- bas: bus

Grammar:

4.1. BAE + VERB: FUTURE TENSE

Actions which are to be performed at some time in the future are indicated in Pidgin by placing "bae" either before or after the subject.

Examples:
- Bae mi go long taon. I'll go to town
- Mi bae go long taon
- Bae hem go long taon He'll go to town
- Hem bae go long taon
- Bae desfala man go long taon This man will go to town

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Bae mifala lukaotim waka

(olketa, mi, tufala, mitrifala, iumi, iu, mifala)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mifala bae lukaotim

(hem, mi, iumitufala, iu, trifala, olketa, mifala)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Wantok blong hem bae tisim mi Inglis

(desfala pikanini, angol blong mi, brata blong mitufala, mata blong misis, wantok blong hem)
Exercise 4: Repeat the following sentences moving "bae" to a position in front of the subject.

1. Olketa bae soum leta long mi. 1. _______________________
2. Mi bae lusim iu. 2. _______________________
3. Hem bae wetim eroplen. 3. _______________________
4. Iu bae sutim pisin. 4. _______________________
5. Mitrifala bae suipim rum. 5. _______________________

Exercise 5: Move "bae" to a position behind the subject.

1. Bae tufala ia diringim bia. 1. _______________________
2. Bae mi tok tok. 2. _______________________
3. Bae olketa go hom. 3. _______________________
4. Bae iumitufala askem masta fo seleni. 4. _______________________
5. Bae iu wakabaot long bikrot. 5. _______________________

Evaluation Exercise

Say what the following sentences mean in English.

1. Bae masta hem i puti olketa hanwas insaet long bokis.

........................................................................................................................................

2. Angol blong olketa trifala ia bae talem iu.

..................................................................................................................................

3. Narafala hankisip bae kos blong hem hamas ia?

..................................................................................................................................

4. Pikinini blong desfala mere bae hem i taet(i).

..................................................................................................................................

5. Plande kokorako bae kaikaim raes blong iu.

..................................................................................................................................
### DAYS AND DATES

In the Pidgin, the names of the days of the week and of the month of the year are as in English. Here is the complete set.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DAYS (DE)</th>
<th>MONTHS (M.NI.J)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monday: Mande</td>
<td>January: jenwari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuesday: Tiusde</td>
<td>February: Februari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wednesday: Winisde</td>
<td>March: Mas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thursday: Tosde</td>
<td>April: Eprol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friday: Fraede</td>
<td>May: Mei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday: Sarere</td>
<td>June: Jiuin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunday: Sande</td>
<td>July: Jiulae</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Dates are formed from these and the numerals in this way:

- 1st August: Namba wan long Angus
- 16th March: Namba sikstin long Mas
- On 21st June: long twande wan long Jiuin

Today is the fifth of May: Tude hem namba faef long Mei

Years are said as in English: e.g.,

- 1913: Naenten totin
- 1930: Naentin totii
- 1972: Naentin seventi tu

Today is the 30th March 1972: Tude hem namba totii long Mas Naentin seventi tu
Practise Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution
Frame: Bae hem i kam long Jenwari.
      (Eprol, Angus, Mas, Februari, Mei, Jenwari)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution
Frame: Iu go weitim eroplen long Mande.
      (Winisde, Sarere, Tosde, Tiusde, Fraede, Sande, Mande)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution
Frame: Tude hem i namba sikis long Mas
      (ten, wan, et, twel, twande fo, sikis)

Exercise 4: Progressive Substitution
Frame: Tumora hem i namba tu long Mei
        " " " " " Angus
        Tude " " " " " (today)
        " " " " " Jenwari
        Astede " " " " (yesterday)
        " " " " " Disemba
        " " " " " (day before yesterday)
        Les Astede " " " " (day before yesterday)
        " " " " " Jiulae
        Nekis tumora " " " " (day after tomorrow)
        " " " " " Mei
        Tumora " " " " (tomorrow)

Evaluation Exercises.

Exercise 1: Open your book and read the following days and dates from it. Begin after each set is identified by the instructor. You have a few seconds in which to answer.
Set 1: Tuesday, Sunday, Thursday, Monday, Saturday, Wednesday
Set 2: June, April, October, July, January, May
Set 3: 1st March, 3rd July, 15th February
Set 4: 22.3.1964; 11.5. 1930; 8.10. 1847

Exercise 2. Answer the following questions using the cues provided. Give complete sentences.

1. Hams ia nao stat taem iu bon kasem tude? (your age)
   ............................................................................

2. Iu kolem nem blong olketa de long wik. Iu stat long sarere.
   ............................................................................

3. Long wat manis ia olketa sensim deswan? (December)
   ............................................................................

4. Long wat de ia iu lusim hom blong iu? (day you left your home)
   ............................................................................

5. Long wat ia ia bae ia iu lusim Solomon aelan? (1990)
   ............................................................................

6. Iu kolem nem blong olketa manis long ia. Iu stat long Jiulae.
   ............................................................................
Construction Exercise

Take a piece of scrap paper and draw a calendar for the month of April, 1932, showing the names of the days of the week, and given that "Carere hea namba twande seven long Nach, n-eutin totii tu."

4.3. TIME

In Pidgin the 24 hour day is divided into "wan de" and "wan naet". It is based on the actual daylight and night and not on the exact clock time. For an example if we say in English: "It takes the ship twenty four hours to go from Honiara to Gizo", the Pidgin version would be "Sip re hem i tekem hem wan de on wan naet fo go from Honiara go kasem Gizo".

The 24 hour day would generally be divided as follows.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DE(DAYLIGHT)</th>
<th>NAET</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mone</td>
<td>melwan de</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(morning)</td>
<td>(midday)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First daylight</td>
<td>12 O'clock</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to midday</td>
<td>midday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to 4 pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4 pm to sunset</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

"Naet" is from sunset to first - day light. Midnight is "melwan naet" is probably 10 pm and 2 am.

However, as wristlet watches ("hanwas") and clocks ("klok" or "kiloko") become more common and the radio station make increasing reference to more precise time, English time - telling habits are being taken over into Pidgin. Thus instead of saying "Iu kam taem san hem go daon finis" (you come after sunset), the more sophisticated speakers would say, "Iu kam long bitwin sikis klok an hapas sikis long ivining.

Note the following:

1. The adverbs "stret" (exactly), and "abaot" (approximately)
modify the said time, e.g.,

Long sikis kilok stret at exactly 6 O'clock
Long abaot sikis kilok at about 6 O'clock

2. Notions like "the end of the week, or month" etc. are expressed in Pidgin by the verb "finis", - (to finish), e.g.

Tu kam bihan long taem waka hem i finis
Come after work.

Tu kam bihan long taem wik hem i finis
Come at the end of the week.

Tu kam bihan long taem skul hem i finis
Come after school

3. There is no single word for "when" when "when" introduces a question in Pidgin. This is expressed by the phrase "long wat" plus "taem," "de", "manis", "ia" etc; which corresponds to the English "at what/which time, day, month, year" etc.

"When will you go to Auki?"
"Long wataem (wat taem) nae bae iu go long Auki?"

But when "when" introduces an adverbial clause of time, the Pidgin uses "taem," e.g.:

"When I went to Auki, I saw Dioke."
"Taem me go long Auki mi lukim Dioke."

Presentation Drill

Exercise 1: Repeat the following items after the instructor while identifying the time referred to in the note above.

Frame: Mifala sidaon toktok long midol naet.
none
savo
melwan naet
aftanum
nait
melwan de

Exercise 2: Repeat the following:
Set 1: 8 O'clock et kilok
half past 10 hapas ten
1 O'clock sharp wan kilok (stret)
Exercise 2, Set 1 (continued)

About half past 4
7 O'clock sharp

Set 2:
At 2 O'clock sharp
Before half past 9
After 12 O'clock
Before 11 O'clock

Set 3:
10 minutes past 8

5 minutes to ten

25 minutes past 7

25 minutes to 11

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame: Hanwas blong mi dae long sikis kilok

hapas ten

tu kilok streng

bihan tuel kilok

faef minit pas et kilok

sikis kilok

Abaot hapas fo

Seven kilok (stret)

Long tu kilok (stret)

bifoa hapas naen

bihan long tuel kilok

befoa leven kilok

ten minit lusim (bihan)

(pas) et kilok

faef minit bifoa ten

kilok

twandae faef minit lusim

(bihan, pas) seven kilok

twandae faef minit bifoa

leven kilok
Evaluation Exercises:

Exercise 2. Read off the following times in Pidgin:
- 11 O’clock; 8 O’clock sharp; about 6 O’clock; ½ past 2;
- 20 minutes past five sharp; at about 11 pm; before 5 minutes to 10.

Exercise 3. In ansam olketa kwisten ia:
1. Long wat taem nao bae hem teken go kako?
   _______________________________ (4 O’clock sharp)

2. Long wat de nao iufala lukim desfala mere long maket?
   _______________________________ (Wednesday)

3. Long wat de nao bae olketa kam?
   _______________________________ (day after tomorrow)

4. Long wat taem nao bae in go long taon?
   _______________________________ (about 8 O’clock, I guess)

5. Long wat de nao olketa i wak ap long (from) slip?
   _______________________________ (the day before yesterday)
### 4.4. **Save + Verb: Habitual Actions**

Habitual actions are expressed in Pidgin by placing "save" before the verb, e.g.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pidgin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Bat bas hem i save kem long about hapas seven.</td>
<td>But the bus normally/usually comes around about ½ past 7.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mifala no save kaikaim bulumakau.</td>
<td>We don't (customarily) eat beef.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Finally, sentences of the form given above can be transformed into ones related in meaning using "blong" or "fo" to denote a characteristic habit of a person or a thing. Compare the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pidgin</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Hem i save kaikaim evriting olowe nomoa.</td>
<td>He/she/it habitually eats everything all the time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Hem i man fo kaikaim enting nomoa.</td>
<td>He/she/it is a &quot;garbage can&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Desfala mere hem no save pilei raon ia.</td>
<td>This woman is not a skite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Desfala mere hem i no mere fo pilei raon ia.</td>
<td>This woman is not a skite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Olketa pik ia olketa save burekem olketa fenis oltam nomoa.</td>
<td>These pigs are always breaking the fences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Olketa pik ia pik fo burekem fenis ia.</td>
<td>These pigs are fence-breakers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Mi save step long solwata oltam/maonten ia.</td>
<td>I live (always) on the coast/ in the mountain,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mi man blong solwata/maonten ia.</td>
<td>I'm a coast/ person/ man of the mountains.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Some very common forms in this vein are:

- man fo bom - a liar
- man fo giaman - a liar
- man fo kaikai - a glutton
- man fo diring - a boomer
- man fo faat - an aggressive man, a warrior
- man fo toktok - talkative person
- man fo waka - a good worker, a industrious man
- man fo lotu - a churchgoer
- man fo perea - a churchgoer

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame! Mifala ia save ting olsem
(katim pik, sutim plein, sukulum olketa langus, toktok, ting)

Exercise 2: Repeat the following sentences inserting the marker "no" in the correct place

1. Desfala mere ia hem ( ) save brumim ples.
2. Olketa man ia ( ) save siggsing.
3. Mi ( ) save go lotu.
4. Desfala dok hem ( ) save kaikaim olketa kkokrako.
5. Olketa pikinini ia ( ) save kaf.

Exercise 3: Change the following sentences into ones describing the characteristic habit of the person or thing mentioned.

1. Man hem save fait oltaem.

2. Pik hem save burekem fenis oltsem.

3. Stokaipa hem i no save givim back senis oltsem.

4. Desfala mere hem i save toktok oltsem.

7. ISAina.ia save gisman (buldit) oltaem.

8. Iu tufala man ia save diring oltaem.

9. Iu ia i save stil oltaem.

10. Iufala i save kaon oltaem.

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1. Make the following sentences habitual ones.

1. Long naet Bili an Masieni tufala i ( ) sidaon an toktok wetim Diau.
2. Wat taem nao san ( ) go daon?
3. Hanwas blong mi no ( ) ran kwik.
4. Iu ( ) wakem olesem wanem.
5. Stoakipa hem i no ( ) sensim deswan.

Exercise 2. How would you ask someone the following questions in Pidgin?

1. What do you (2) normally do on Sunday?

2. Where do pigs usually go at night?

3. Who normally collects the pay?

4. What time does the passenger truck normally come?

5. Where does the D.O. usually sleep?

Teem mifala lusim olketa long C.D.C, samfala pipol long CDC wande kam long Honiara tu. So mifala askem pasisi long olketa. Olketa pasisi finis mifala tekm olketa kam long Honiara jao.


Hem nomoa ia.
UNIT 4 ASSIGNMENTS

1. Memorize the dialog. Be able to recite it from memory.
2. Read LAMP pp. 72-90. Work through the suggested activities as before. You may find the suggested text too repetitive of what you already know from your Pijin text. One suggestion is a text which helps you learn to ask for/give and follow directions to go some place. Or once again, you may wish to draw your topic from pp. 137 - 149.
In the morning Bili woke up and caught the bus to town to look for work. He walked about and (eventually) arrived at the office of the manager of a firm.

Yes, what's the trouble?

I want to get work, sir.

Have you worked for wages before?

Yes sir, some time ago I worked for wages for Mr. Jack in Auki.

Is that so huh? Do you 'know how to make trench for Cement.

Yes I do.

But can you do it in the sun?

I can do it under those conditions.

O.K. Come back again on Monday at seven to begin. Understand?

Yes sir, I understand.

And so Bili left the office and strolled about town.
1. **Masta**: (Lit: Master). Term used: 1. for Europeans (Whitemen).
  2. to show respect  3. instead of God.
  4. for school teacher  5. for a superior person

2. **Seleni**: (Lit: shilling) common term for money, but does not apply to shell money.

3. **Tru wan tu iße!** An expression of doubt. Pidgin equivalence to huh!?

4. **Liu**: (1) Vb: to wander (2) N. loafer, wanderer.
UNIT 5

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

What's the matter?/what's up
nothing
nothings the matter.

Are you OK?/how are you
Yes, I'm ok/I'm fine

Have you got something to say?
No, I've got nothing to say.

Wanem?

Nomoa

No eni samting nomoa
In oraet nomoa?
Ies, mi oraet nomoa
In karem eni samting fo talem?
Nomoa, mi no karem eni
samting fo talem

Exercise 1. Simple Substitution

Frame: Masta mi wande lukaotim waka ia.

maritim desfala mere
run off home
rastem nem blong mi
write my name
katem hea blong mi
cut my hair
katem hea blong iu
give you a haircut
folom we blong iufala
follow your way
folom we blong wetman
follow European style
kadem haomas eleni i stap
count how much money there is
koldektim olketa samting
collect all my belongings
blong mi
see the European woman
lukim missis

Exercise 2. Simple Substitution

Frame: Iu bin waka fo seleni sam wea bifoa

waka fo kaikai
work for food
waka long bas
drive a bus
waka long sip
work on a ship
waka long bisnis
engage in commerce
waka long stoa
work in a store
waka long wetman
work for a European
waka fo seleni
Exercise 3. Simple Substitution

Frame:

Iu save dikim deren fo wakem simende?

bildim toilet
avenim kumara
folom we blong olketa masta
dikim grev
katim gras long naif
dikim hol'fo rabis
dikim dereni fo
wakem simende

Exercise 4. Simple Substitution

Frame: Bat iu fitim fo duim deswan long san?

helpem. mi
pulandem kumara
wasim ka
swipim ples
stanapum pos
plei futbol
tekam kem stick
soum rot
help me
plant kumara
wash the car
sweep the village
stand up the post
play soccer
bring the sticks
show mi the road

Exercise 5. Simple Substitution

Frame: Oraet, iu kamback aigen, long Mande.

wantaem moa
tutaem moa
tu-tri taem moa
pulande taem moa
hamas taem moa?
aig:

Exercise 6. Progressive Substitution

Frame: An so Bili hem i lusim ofis an go liu olbaot long taon

" se gud de long mi "
" se gud ba long mi "
" kros long mi "
" kasem long ofis "
" lusim ofis "

am shut fo waka
am givim back seleni long mi
an hem wandes fo sutim mi
an go liu olbaot long taon
GRAMMAR!!

5.1. SAVE + VERB: COMPETENCE (to know how to do something)

Competence in performing an action is expressed in Pidgin by placing "save" before the verb just as habitual actions discussed in section 4.4 above, e.g.:

Iu save dikim dereni blong putim simende?
Do you know how to dig a trench for cement.

Mi save wasim ka.
I know how to wash a car.

In fact the two constructions are closely related in that one gains one's competence to perform an action from having performed it regularly or habitually. In some sentences both senses are one and the same, e.g.:

Iu save wakem haos?
Do you regularly build houses?
Do you know how to build houses?

In others only one is emphasized, e.g.
San hem i save go daon long west
The sun (habitually) goes down in the west.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Olketa i save pilei futbol
(dikim hol fo rabis, wasim ka olesem, katim gras vetim naiv, hipim kokonat olesem, pilei futbol)

Exercise 2: Ask the question ending in "o nomoa" corresponding to the following statements.

E.g. Hem i save askem masta long Inglis.
Hem i save asker: masta long Inglis o nomoa?

1. Olketa i save kavusastim kiniu.

2. Olketa evri pipol long Solomon Aelan save tok long Pisin.

3. Iu save folom fasin blong olketa wastman?

4. Tufala ia save wakaboat long bus.
Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Give the English meanings of the following sentences. In most cases there will be two, according to the interpretation of "save" and the context.

E.g. D.O. hem i save 'sanden olketa leta go long ofis long bik taon.

The District Officer (D.O.) habitually sends/knows how to send letters to the office in the main town.

1. Evri pipol long Australia olketa i save kaikai kokorako.

2. Pasindia trak hem i save kam back long abact hapas sikis.

3. Mun hem i no save kam ap long faef kilok stret.

4. Mi no save go long sios mao destasem.

5. Wawse, iu save lukluk gud long mast?

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. Do you know how to write a letter in Pidgin or not?

2. My father knows how to shoot fish

3. This old man knows how to dig a rubbish hole.

4. All boys know how to play soccer.

5. His male servant knows how to wok corned beef.
This European woman knows how to harvest sweet potatoes, huh?

5.2 **SAVE (DUIT), FITIM V: ABILITY (PHYSICALLY CAPABLE)**

Ability to carry out an action physically is expressed in Pidgin by placing "save duit" ("kan duit") = "able to do"...("unable to do"...) "fitim" or "no fitim" followed by "fo"

I can (am physically able to)

I can (am physically able to)

to stand up this post.

to stand up this post.

She cannot (not physically able

She cannot (not physically able

to) harvest sweet potatoes.

to) harvest sweet potatoes.

She'll not be able to harvest the

She'll not be able to harvest the

sweet potatoes.

sweet potatoes.

Are you able to go to town?

Are you able to go to town?

Are you able to come with him?

Are you able to come with him?

**Practice Drills:**

**Exercise 1:** Simple substitution

Frame : Mitufala save duit fo katim hea blong iu
(waka kontrak, koronesim kaikai, go long taon fo tekem pe, wakabaot long bus, katim hea blong iu)

**Exercise 2:** Simple substitution

Frame : Bae olketa kan duit fo widim gaden ia (lukaotim olketa pikinini, kilim pik dae, tekem kam kako, wakabaot long maket, widim gaden)

**Exercise 3:** Give the "ability to" form of the following sentences by inserting "save duit" or "kan duit"

1. His wife is able to prepare food for them.
   Mere blong hem i.................fo redim kaikai fo tufala.

2. They are able to return on 2nd of April.
   Olketa i..................fo kam back long namba tu long Eprol.

3. Those three are able to bring the sweet potatoes to the hospital.
   Olketa trifala ia...................fo tekem kumara go long haospetel.

4. My friend is able to write a letter to me.
   Fren blong hem i..................fo raetem leta an sandem kam long mi.

5. Those two girls are able to weed the garden.
   Tufala gele ia....................fo klinim gaden.
6. I'm not able to go to the beach.
   Mi ................ fo go long mambis.
Exercise 4: Make the following sentence negative by inserting "Kan duit" in the correct place.

1. Mere blong hem ..............................................fo. medim kaikai blong tufala.
2. Olketa..............................................fo kam baek long namba tu long Eprol.
3. Trifala ia..............................................fo tekem kaikai go long haospetel.
4. Wantok blong mi.................................for raetim leta long mi.
5. Tufala gele ia............................................fo klinim gaden.

Evaluation Exercise

Answer the following questions using the Pidgin cues provided.

1. Iutufala save duit fo pusim ka ia? (Ies sa)

2. Iutufala save duit fo pusim ka ia? (nomoa)

3. Desfala olo mere ia hem save duit fo stanapum desfala pos ia? (nomoa)

4. Wanem nao iu save duit fo wakem? (kisin)

5. Wea nao iu save duit fo go? (long Busa)

GRAMMAR!!

5.3 Bin + verb: Past Tense

Verbs preceded by "bin" denote actions performed in the past, e.g.: wanfala man hem i bin lanem mi long tok Pisin.

A man has/has been teaching me Pidgin.

Note, however, that "bin" is not used in Pidgin as frequently as one might expect on the basis of one's knowledge of English where tense is always indicated in the form of the verb. This is because "bin" seems to be a recent development in some areas and because (as already noted in Unit 1 section 1.2) verbs in Pidgin rely more on context (especially adverbs/phrases of time) for their interpretation than do verbs in English. Students therefore should be wary of overuse of "bin". As a general rule use "bin" to indicate past tense only when it is not likely to be clear from the context the past tense is being indicated, or as roughly equivalent to "have", "has" in English. The following exercises will give you practice in manipulating "bin", but are not meant to be taken as a measure of its frequency of use.
Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frames: Hu nao hem i bin koronasim olketa kumara ia?
(kalektim olketa samen ia, bildim haos ia, katim stik ia, katim gras ia, dikim bol ia, koronasim olketa kumara ia)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Nomoa, mitufala i no bin faitim hem fastaem ia.
(Kros long him, ran we, kamap long hia, stanapum)

Exercise 3: Make the following sentence negative by inserting "no" in the correct place.

1. Olketa man long bus ia olketa ia bin lukum sanbis.
2. Brata blong hem i bin diringim cofi.
3. Iu bin soum rot long olketa.
4. Hu nao hem bin haitim kako?
5. Iumitrifala iumi bin baem balus.

Exercise 4: Change the following sentences from past tense marked by "bin" to future tense marked by "bas"

1. Mi bin soum hem wanfala (vilich) vilis.
2. D.O. hem i bin se gud de long haosboe blong mi.
3. Olketa trifala ia i bin helpem desfala pikinini.
4. Hifala i no bin bihanim fasin blong olketa waetman.
5. Iufala i:bin wakabaot long bus, ei?

Evaluation Exercise

What do the following sentences mean in English.

1. Desfala Pikap hem i bin kilim dae mata blong mi.

2. _______________________________________________________________________

3. Iu bin stap long wea?

3. _______________________________________________________________________

4. Wat taem nao hem i bin sidaon an toktok?

4. _______________________________________________________________________
4. Mifala i bin berem mere ia long'abaot seven kilok?

5. Dok ia hem i bin ranwe go insaet long bik bas?

GRAMMAR!!

5.4 VERB + MOA OR AIGEN: REPEATED ACTIONS

Verbs followed by "moa" or "aigen" indicated repeated action, e.g.:

Olketa sidaon moa. They are sitting down again.
Olketa sidaon aigen.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution
Frame: Olketa sidaon moa long graon,
(Stap, stanap, singsing slip, sidaon)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution
Frame: Olketa i lukim mi moa.
(Stilim ek, baem bas, sutim pik, pilei futbol, palande, taro, lukim mi)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution
Frame: Hem i wipim masta moa wetim loea ken.
(Katim etik moa wetim akes, hem i stanapum pos moa long hol, luk extem waka moa long Honiara, wimpim masta moa wetim loea ken)

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution
Frame: Mi hot moa.
(Kol Tulap, cof, sotwin, hangere, tosti, hot)

Exercise 5: Progressive Substitution
Frame: Fata blong mi bae hem i givim iu wanfala pik moa.
Sistae blong hem " " " " " " "samfala niu ek "
Brata blong tufala ia " " " " " " " lelebet kaikai
Wantok blong desfala man

Anggol blong mifala

Fata blong mi

gud basikol

bikfala kokorako

vänfala pik

Exercise 7: Repeat the following frame inserting "moa" into the phrase given as a cue. Use the answer then as the frame for the next cue insertion, and so on.

Frame: Hem i wetim bas moa long bik rot

(Hem i kam bæk moa long Honiara)

(Ramwe long hom)

(Lanem langus long teprik da)

(Putim ek long haos bu. oke na Kokorako)

(Wetim bas long bik rot)

---

Evaluation Exercise

Say what the following sentences mean in English. Treat each as necessary as being in the past tense.

1. Olketa hanwas ia dae moa long ten minit bifoa ten kilok stret.

2. Iumi w. a moa.

3. Kamon, iumi waka moa!

4. Pisin ia hem i sidaon moa long het blong hem.

5. Stoikipa ia bae hem i givim olketa samfala sof diring moa.
Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Taem hem i kasem pati ia hem lukim samfala wantok blong hem.

- "sutim pisin" (shoot birds)
- "baem foreks" (buy forex - XXX)
- "darang long pati ia" (drunk)
- "dikim kumara long gaden" (harvest sweet potatoes)
- "daevam fis long riva" (spear fishing in the river)
- "kasem pati ia" (reach the party)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Wanem nao iu kam dujam long pati long hia ia?

- desfala pati (this party)
- stoa
- stoa long dea
- datfala stoa long dea
- pati long hia

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Nomoa, mi kasen nating nomoa.

- salah nating (dress up, decorate for no reason)
- fraet nating (afraid for no reason)
- taitim bon (stretch for no reason)
- meken nating (do something for no reason)
- tekem nating (take for no reason; free)
- woka nating (work in vain; without pay)
- stap nating (be without work; be unmarried)
- kam nating (come for no reason)

N.B. Note that "nating" also can be used after nouns and adjectives in Pidgin: e.g.:

- bokis nating - just a box; an empty box
- rabis nating - just so much dirt; worthless
- bon nating - just skin and bones; emaciated
- suit tok nating - sweek talk; just words
- toktok nating - just empty words.
Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: Hem ia mëk wën taem (tru) mi kam long pati long Honiara
mek ten taem tru
mek tu taem
mek sëven taem
mek wan taem tru

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame: Bili hem i havem klin sote an tarases.
  havem niu lavalava (put on loincloth)
  tekenaot singelet (took off singlet)
  somapun sote (sew up shirt)
  aeanim kaleko fo-slip (iron pyjamas)
  balasin het (decorate head)
  havem klin sote an trases

Exercise 6: Simple Substitution

Frame: Biofa abaot tenfala via hem i go finis fasin long mifala hem i
  no olsem.

  Bifo tru         (long ago)
  Long taem bifo  (long ago)
  Long via 1930   (in 1930)
  Bifo iet
  Bifo aaboat ten yea hem i go finis
UNIT 5 ASSIGNMENTS

1. Memorize the dialog. Be able to recite it from memory.

2. Read LAMP pp. 91 - 103. Carry out the suggested activities as before. Once again, you may wish to draw your topic from pp. 137 - 149, or you may wish to join a group nearby in a work activity (such as gardening), and talk about what they are doing.
On Friday Bili put on a clean shirt and a pair of trousers which his brother had given him and went to a party. When he arrived at the party he met some friends.

WANTOK: Hallo wantok, iu kam? Wanem mao iu kam duim long hia mam?

BILL: Nomoa. Mi kam wakabout mooma ia. Brata blong mi nao talem mi daswe mi kam.

WANTOK: Mam! iu man fo bom tsao! Boy! What a fib!

BILL : Waswe?

WANTOK: In havem klin sote an trases an iu luk smat ova nao. Fo wanem mao ia?

BILL: Nomoa, mi olsem mooma ia! No I dressed up for no reason.

WANTOK: Nomoa ia. Mifala evriwan long hia save finis. In man fo kil haet ia. Iu wande trae hati? long wanfala naes bola long pati long hia ia. Tru o mooma?

BILL : Nomoa ia. mi ia pua man ia. Tude hem fes taem fo mi fo kam ?ong pati olsem long hia long Honiara ia.

Come off it. We know you're putting me on. You want to get yourself an attractive girl here at the party. True or false.

Ok. Forget it. come and join us at this party. They're about to begin playing the guitars.

BILI : 0 sore. Bifoa, abaot ten iia go finis, no enisamting olsem iumi lulu kim o heherem ia, ofetela!

Alas, ten years ago it wasn't like this.

So Bili hem enjoem tumas evri sawing long pati ia.

And so Bili enjoyed everything at the party.

1. HAVEM: to put on or wear clothes.

2. KASEM: to arrive; to reach.

3. DASWE: (lit: that is why) means that is the reason.

4. MAN FO BOM: a liar ( usually used in jest among friends)

5. FINIS: end/finish. It also indicates already, completed action, and verbs in past tense.

6. MAN FO KIL HAIT: Someone who pretends to be innocent. Hypocrite. see list of Pidgin Expression.

7. MAN FO TRAE HATI: Someone who spends his time, money, effort etc. trying his luck at anything but especially females.

8. NAES BOLA: Pretty female/handsome male. (It is a complementary term).

9. RINGIM: to play string musical instruments such as guitar etc.
Oranns: Evriwan

Pidgin: Refers to

Iufala: All of the persons spoken to

Olketa evriwan: All of the persons or things spoken about

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame:
Iufala evriwan darance long pati.
(Tufala evriwan, iumi evriwan, imiifoala evriwan, olketa evriwan, tufala evriwan, iumi evriwan, mifala evriwan, mitrifala evriwan, irfala evriwan).

Exercise 2: Repeat the following sentences substituting the "evriwan" form of the pronoun for the dual and the trial ones used.

E.g. (Men) 'rifala ia i no sidaon nating.
     Olketa evriwan ia i no sidaon nating.

1. Mi fraet long iutufala.

2. Bae mitrifala i bainsim haos blong fata blong mi.

3. Desfala mere long hia ia hem singaot long tufala long dea.


Evaluation Exercise

Answer the following questions using the cues provided. You may have to make more than one change in some sentences.

E.g.
Trifala ia go wea? (long desfala ples klosap hia nomoa)
Trifala ia go long desfala ples klosap long hia nomoa.
6.2. BEGINNING RELATIVE CLAUSES (who, which, that)

Relative clauses in English are those parts of sentences which begin with "who", "which" and "that". For example, in the sentence "I saw the dog that chased my pig" the underlined part is a relative clause.

These clauses come from sentences that have been joined or added to other sentences in a special way. Any sentence can be made into a relative clause and incorporated into another provided it contains a noun or a noun phrase common to another. For example, either of the two sentences:

1a. "I saw the dog" and
1b. "The dog chased my pig"

can be relativised and incorporated into the other because they both have the noun phrase "the dog" in common. Thus we could have:

or 1c. "I saw the dog that chased my pig"
1d. "The dog that I saw chased my pig"
In Pidgin one can do the same thing although there are no markers like "who", "which" and "that" that have to be remembered. All that happens is that the common noun or noun phrase becomes "hem" (for singular) and "olketa" (for plural). For example, suppose one wants to express the following two ideas in the one sentence:

2a. "ni lukim dok" "I saw the dog"
2b. "Dok hem i ronem pig blong mi" The dog chased my pig
then this would normally be done as follows:

2c. "ni lukim dok hem i ronem pig blong mi" in which the relative clause "hem ronem pig blong mi" is derived from sentence 2b. Again if the sentence had been:

3a. "ni lukim olketa dok" "I saw the dogs"
3b. "Olketa dok olketa ronem pig blong mi" "The dogs chased my pig"
in which "olketa" is plural then these would normally be joined as follows.

3c. "ni lukim olketa dok olketa ronem pig blong mi"

Note, however, that the sentences 2a-2b and 3a-3b could have been joined as follows.

2d. "Dok mi lukim (hem) ia, hem i ronem pig blong mi."
3d. "Olketa dok mi lukim olketa ia, olketa ronem pig blong mi."

though this kind of joining is less common than that used for the 2c and 3c counterparts given above. Note further, however, that when the relative clause appears as the subject (as it does in 2d and 3d) then it is usually followed by the pronouns "hem" (if it is singular) or "olketa" (if it is plural. The reason for this is that when subjects are long in Pidgin they are generally repeated as pronouns ("hem" or "olketa"). Here are some more examples:

Desfala man hem i slip long graon ia hem i fata blong mi. *Kipit*
This man lying (sleeping) on the ground is my father.

Olketa man olketa i slip long graon ia olketa fata blong mi.
Those men lying (sleeping) on the ground are my father.

Olketa pikimini olketa i sidaon long maket ia olketa i krae.
The children sitting in the market are crying.

Olketa pipol long Wes Galekana olketa i stap long pies blong olketa.
All the people of West Guadalcanal are in their villages.
Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi lukim dok hem ronem pik blong mi
man hem i drang long pati
tufala krokoasal tufala i slip long sanbis
olketa samting olketa kostim tu dola
safala tik olketa i bin fol daon
dok hem i ronem pik blong mi.

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Olketa i soum mi trak wea mifala i wetim.
kumara wea mere ia hem i pulandem
safala piea wea olketa man ia lukim
koukou (wea) safala i pulandem
kako (wea) olketa ia i karem go
trak (wea) mifala i wetim.

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Desfala man hem no karem bonara ia, hem i anggol blong mi.
Desfala pikinini hem fol daon lok tik ia,
Desfala wantok hem sik ia,
Desfala yangfala man hem karem astede ia,
Desfala man hem no karem bonara ia.

Exercise 5: In this exercise you will have to insert the second sentence into the first (a) sentence as a relative clause, i.e. "ka jenem.

E.g. 1. Mama blong mi hem soum mi bik rot
   1b. Bik rot hem i go long taon.
   Mama blong mi hem soum mi bik rot (wea) hem i go long taon.

1. 1a. Tufala wantok tufala i lukim wantala kokorako.
2 lb. Dok hem i kaikaim kokorako ia.

2. 2a. Olketa pikinini olketa i kras.
2b. Olketa pikinini olketa isidaon long maketi.
3. 3a. Bili hem i havem wanfala niu lavalava.  
3b. Hem i baem long Honiara konsumu.

4. 4a. Desfala man hem i fata blong mi  
4b. Desfala man hem i slip long graon

Exercise 6. Add "hem" or "olketa" after "the subject in the following sentences:

1. Wanfala pikinini boe blong mi "hem" save tok English.
2. Olketa kokorako lek blong olketa brake "olketa" no save wakabaot
3. Olketa pipol blong Wes Galekana "hem" stap long ples blong olketa.
4. Astede etfala smol plen "olketa" i go daon long kukum.

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise ii Repeat the following sentences and then say what they mean in English.

1. Bae hem i baem wanfala taksi (wea) hem karem welas.
2. Wea nao im tink kako hem i km astede long plen hem i stap?
3. Tufala wantok tufala lukim kokorako hem i sidaon long pens (fenis).
4. Fata blong hem nao man in toktok wetim bifo ia.
5. Mi no wande go long bas (wea) hem i go baek long taon.
Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. This money which is beside the box is ours (excl).

2. Did you see those boys who were standing near the tree or not?

3. All the boys who fell off the truck are unconscious in the hospital.

4. Some people who live in the Central District want to plant sweet potatoes.

5. Where is the box that has money in it?
"Klosap + VTE: about to, nearly, almost

Verbs preceded by "klosap" denote actions about to take place, or ones nearly or almost having taken place. The difference being generally determined by context, e.g.:

Klosap olketa ringim gita. They are about to play the guitar.

Klosap mi fol daon. I nearly fell down or I'm about to fall down.

Dosfala has hem i klosap fol daon. The house is nearly falling down/nearly fell down.

Note that "klosap" does not immediately precede the verb, but like the future marker "bae" pivots around the subject. In general "klosap" may come before or after the subject, though for the short subjects the tendency is for it to come before. There is, however, one important exception and that is for subjects containing adjectives of number like "evriwan", "tenfala", etc. In those cases "klosap" must come after the subject if the wrong interpretation is to be avoided.

Compare for example:

Klosap evri haos i fol daon. Nearly all the houses are falling down/have fallen down.

Evri haos i klosap fol daon. All the houses are nearly falling down.

"Klosap" may of course be used after the verb and with "long" with meanings of "nearly" and "near", e.g.

Hem i step klosap. It's nearby
Hem i step klosap long haos. It's near the house.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Klosap olketa ringim gita
(gosutim pisin; kam; sidaon; singsing; satem stoa; torowe rabis; ringim gita.)
Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame:
Bae mi stilim klosap evri seleni
(tekem, lusim, faerdem, iusim, stilim)

Evaluation Exercise

Read these Pidgin sentences aloud and say what they mean in English.

1. Evri pipol klosap olketa go long sios nao.

2. Klosap olketa evri pasindia olketa stanap wetim bas.

3. Honiara hem i stap klosap long solwata (si)


5. Klosap hem i stat waka.

On Monday Bili went back to the office of the manager of the firm. The manager saw him and called out to him to come inside.

MASTA: Hu nao mem blong iu? What's your name?
BILI: Nem blong mi, Bili. My name is Bili.

MASTA: Tu marit finis? Are you married?
BILI: Nomoa, mi no marit, mi singil man. No, I'm single.

MASTA: Tu slip long wea? But where do you sleep?
BILI: Mi slip wetim brata blong mi long Kukum. With my brother at Kukum.

MASTA: Waswe? Why?
BILI: Bikos mi no karem haos blong mi seleva iet. Because I don't have a house of my own yet.

MASTA: (Haumas ia blong iu finis)? OR Haumas ia finis nao stat taem iu bon kasem tude. How old are you?

BILI: Mi mo save. Ating mi wande siks (sikis) I don't know. Probably about twenty-six.
MASTA: Orait, iu save stat waka destaem

BILI : Bat mast, wea nao bai mi wakem deren ia?

MASTA: Iu wetl bai mi singotim bose fo kam an soum iu. Nogut iu wakem dereni romg.

Bihaem bosboe kam givim wafala spet an wafala kuruba long bili an soum hem ples fo stat waka.

All right you can go and begin work now.

But sir, where shall I dig the french?

Hold om! I'll call out to the overseer to come and show you. It'd be a waste if you dug it incorrectly.

Later the overseer came and gave Bili a spade and a crowbar and showed him the place to begin work.

2. **SELEVA** (self) can mean myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself ourselves and themselves. It stands by itself (usually at the end of a sentence) and the reflective pronoun takes its meaning from context. The literal translation in the dialog would be "I don't have a house belonging to myself yet".

3. **SAVE**: to know (or understand). In this context save stands by itself.

4. **SAVE**: can, able, may. In this context save is a helping verb, and precedes the verb it helps: *Iu, save stat* ("You can stat"). See Leong, p. 104 for a discussion of keeping verbs.

5. **SINGOUT**: to call out aloud, to shout out. Can be used also with animals, as *Dogie, hem i singout nomoa* ("The dog only barks").
UNIT 7

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Mi no marit. Mi stap nating. I'm not married. I'm single/I'm a bachelor.
Mi singil man.

Ating mi sikis long olketa mere tru nao. I guess I've missed the boat as for as
women are concerned.

Mi maritman (maritmere) I'm a married man/woman.

Mi marit nating. Mi no marit long sios. I'm married according to our custom.
I did not marry in a church.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution.

Frame : Masta hem i singaot long hem fo kam long ofis.

iu evriwan
olketa iumitufala
hem

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Iu kolim nem blong iu

raetim nem (write)
ritim nem (read)
spelim nem (spell)
raetim leta (write a letter)
adresim leta (address a letter)
singim song (sing a song)
wakem gaden (make a garden)
kolim nema

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mi slip wetim brata blong mi long Kukum
toktok (conversed)
kaikai (ate)
sidaon an toktok (sat and conversed)
go sutim wel pik (went hunting)
go raon (went around)
Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame : Oraet, iu ñave go an statem waka destaem.

| danis       | (danced) |
|pilei gita   | (played the guitar) |
|slip         | (slept)   |

katim stik       (cut the trees)  
pilei futbol     (play football)  
soom mi hanwas blong iu (show me your wrist watch)  
baem bas an go long taon (get a ticket to go to town)  
kolem nem blong iu (tell me your name)  
wasim kaleko     (wash the clothes)  
statem waka      (start to work)
They allow you to shoot the pig.

They do not allow you to shoot the pig.

Another option is prefix sentences with "nogud" - "bad".

Iu sit down! It would be wise for you to sit down.

Dok hem i kaikaim mi. The dog bit me.

Hold the dog! Don't let it bite me. Hold the dog! It wouldn't be good for it to bite me.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame:

Iu no sit down! (bakerapum olketa seating blong hem; klosim stoa iet; statem waka; wakem nogud dereni; pilei futbol; sit down nating.)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame:

Olketa i no sit down futbol (to tok olsem; to wasim kaleko; to ansam tok blong tisa; to katem desfala stik; to sit down nating; to pilei futbol.)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame:

Hem nogud fo olketa pik fo kam spolem gaden blong mi (Sit olbaot long vilis (vilich); kaikaim kumara blong mi; slip insaet long haos; spolem gaden blong mi.)

Exercise 4: Make the following commands negative by inserting "no" in the correct place.

1. Iutufala go slip

Iutufala no go slip

2. Mifala save kolem nem blong mi?
3. *Iu save go insaet haos blong masta.*

4. *Iu ringim ukalele!*

5. *Flen hem i save go daon long Kukum eafil.*

**Exercise 5:** Negate the following sentences using "hem i nogud".

1. *Pikinini hem i fol daon long wata.*
   - *Hem i nogud fo pikinini fo fol daon long wata.*

2. *Olketa i kros nating.*
   - *Hem i*

   - *Hem i*

4. *Desfala mere hem i stilim hankesip long stoa.*
   - *Hem i*

5. *Olketa pasindia olketa stanap wetim bas/wet fo bas long insaet hot san.*
   - *Hem i*

**Evaluation Exercises**

**Exercise 1:**

1. How would you tell him that he is not allowed to eat pork?
   - "Olketa no letem iu fo kaikai pik".

2. How would you tell him that it wouldn't be wise for you to eat pork?
   - "Hem i nogud fo iu fo kaikaim pik"

3. How would you tell him not to eat that pork over there?
   - "Iu no kaikaim desfala pik long dea (ia)."

4. How would you tell him to send his parents a letter; it wouldn't be good
for them not to hear any news from him.

"Iu ræt leta go long fata an mata blong iu; hem i nogud fo tufala fo
no herem nius long iu (from iu).

5. How would you tell him that he is not allowed to shoot birds.

"Olketa no latem iu fo sutim (olketa) pisin."


Evaluation Exercise

Say what the following Pidgin sentences mean.

1. Iu save lukim mi?
   (Are you able to see me?)

2. Hem i save sing an danis olsam olketa long Gilibiti?
   (Does he know how to sing and dance in Gilbert style?)

3. Iufala mas nort (kannot) disobem tok blong Kansel memba blong iufala?
   You are not allowed to disobey your Council members.
   You must not disobey your Council members.

4. Mi kannot kolem nea blong mi
   I'm not allowed to say my name.

5. Desfala man long hia ia hem no save asanim kaleso.
   This man doesn't know how to iron clothes.

6. Iufufala nomoa save go wetim hem
   Only you (2) (are allowed to) go with him/her.

**GRAMMAR!!**

7. **NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE (NO, NO SAVE, NO LETEM)**
   **NO FITTIM, HEM I NO GUD, KANDUIT)**

   Commands or requests designed to prohibit someone or something from doing something are expressed in one of the several ways in Pidgin.

   One is to negate affirmative commands by placing "no" between the subject and the verb, e.g.,

   - Iu go!  You go!
   - Iu, no go!  Don't go!
   - Iumi go!  Let's go!
   - Iumi no go!  Let's not go!

   Another is to negate permissive sentence just introduced by placing "no" between the subject and "save" (permission), or, "letem" = "allowed".

6. Hu nao hem i save go?
Exercise 2: Repeat the following Pidgin sentences and say what they mean in English.

1. Hem nogud fo iufala fo kaikaim raes ne'ing.
   You (pl) shouldn't eat just rice.
   It is not good for you to eat just rice (i.e. without meat or something else.)

2. Olketa ia no letem tufala ia fo lukim desfala dok hem (bin) kilim dae kokorako blong mi.
   They did not allow those two to see that dog which killed my fowl(s).

3. Hem i nogud fo iu fo kavaramapim olketa sote olketa i no darae iet.
   You shouldn't cover up shirts that are not yet dry. It's not good for you to cover up shirts that are not yet dry.

4. Olketa no letem trifala fo katem kiniu.
   They do not allow the three of you to cut the canoe.
   You three are not allowed to cut the canoe.

5. Hem i nogud fo olketa pikinini nomoa fo go panting fo wel pik inaest bikbus.
   It’s not good for only children to go hunting wild pigs in the jungle.
   Children should not go hunting wild pigs in the jungle alone.

GRAMMAR!!

7.3. MORE ON VERBS (Stative, V + long, V + im, um, am, em, om)

As learners of Pidgin you should now have begun to notice that many verbs in Pidgin are very similar in form and related in meaning though different in use. Consider, for example, the following pairs of verbs which have been introduced so far into the lessons.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>waka</td>
<td>to work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet</td>
<td>to wait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>toktok</td>
<td>to converse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wekap</td>
<td>to wake up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stat</td>
<td>to begin/start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balas</td>
<td>to be decorated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wakem</td>
<td>to make (something)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wetim</td>
<td>to wait for (something, someone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tame</td>
<td>to tell (someone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wekapum</td>
<td>to wake up (someone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>statem</td>
<td>to begin; start something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balasim</td>
<td>to decorate something</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pidgin has many such verb forms. In general those marked by - "im" "um" "am" "em" "cm" are, as already pointed out in section 1 and 2 above, transitive (i.e. they require an object, while those not so marked are intransitive, including some which are generally referred to as stative, e.g., "burek" in "kap hem i burek," "the, cup broke" or "the cup is broken"). Study the following list of verbs paying particular attention to the difference in meaning between the last ten.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bakerap</td>
<td>to be or get spoilt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balas</td>
<td>to be decorated</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boela</td>
<td>to be boiling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hait</td>
<td>to be hidden</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burek</td>
<td>to be broken</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td>to be opened</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamaot</td>
<td>to come out</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavsat</td>
<td>to be overturned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Klia</td>
<td>to be cleared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kros</td>
<td>to be angry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marit</td>
<td>to be married</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pas</td>
<td>to be stuck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finis</td>
<td>to be completed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ran</td>
<td>to run</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stanap</td>
<td>to stand up; to be</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alake</td>
<td>to be slack; loose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slip</td>
<td>to sleep; to be asleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singact</td>
<td>to call out (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oso oso</td>
<td>to (talk) in a flattery way to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lukacot</td>
<td>to care (for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sut</td>
<td>to shoot at</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smel</td>
<td>to smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wet (fo)</td>
<td>to wait (for)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>waka (long)</td>
<td>to work (at)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giaman (long)</td>
<td>to tell lies (to)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wekam (long)</td>
<td>to get up from, on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skul (abact)</td>
<td>to learn (about)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>English Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bakerapum</td>
<td>to ruin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>balasim</td>
<td>to decorates (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>boelam</td>
<td>to boil (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>haitim</td>
<td>to hide (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burekem</td>
<td>to break (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openem</td>
<td>to open (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kamaotim</td>
<td>to pull out (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kavsatim</td>
<td>to overturn (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kliarem</td>
<td>to clear or explain (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kros (long)</td>
<td>to scold; to be angry (with)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maritim</td>
<td>to marry (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pasim</td>
<td>to fasten (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>finisim</td>
<td>to finish (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ronem</td>
<td>to chase (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stanapum</td>
<td>to stand up; erect (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alakem</td>
<td>to loosen; slacken (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>singactim</td>
<td>to call, (to shout) obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oso osom</td>
<td>to flatter (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lukacotim</td>
<td>to look after</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sutim</td>
<td>to shoot (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smelem</td>
<td>to smell (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wetim</td>
<td>to await (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wakem</td>
<td>to build (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>giamanem</td>
<td>to fool (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wekapum</td>
<td>to awake (obj)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>skulum</td>
<td>to teach (obj)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Answer the following questions using the cues provided:

1. Wanem nao hem i bakerap? (lek blong mi)
   Lek blong mi nao hem i bakerap.

2. Hu nao hem i hait? (Masieni)
   NASIENI nao hem i hait.

3. Tin ia hem i open (ies sa)
   Ies sa tin ia hem i open.

4. Tu kros? (nomoa)
   Nomua mi no kros.

5. Graon blong hu nao hem i klia ia? (blong Diau)
   Graon blong Diau nao hem i klia ia.

6. Wanem nao hem i kavusast? (pasindia trak.)
   Pasindia trak nao hem i kavusast.

7. Kap ia hem i burek? (ies sa)
   Ies sa, kap ia hem i burek.

8. Wata ia hem i boela o nomoa? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, wata ia hem i no boela.

9. Waka blong hu nao hem i finis? (blong mifala)
   Waka blong mifala nao hem i finis.

10. Hu nao hem i ran go ia? (Bili)
    Bili nao hem ran go ia.

11. Ropu ia hem i alake o nomoa? (nomoa)
    Ropu ia hem i no alake.

12. Hu nao hem i lanem Inglis? (samfala nomoa)
    Samfals nomoa oiketa lanem Inglis.

13. Wea nac iu waka? (long B.S.A.)
    Long B.S.A. nao mi waka.

14. Wanem nao hem i sutim ia? (dok blong mi)
    Hem i sutim dok blong mi.
15. Hu nao hem oso oso long desfala man ia (olketa kula)
   Olketa kula nao olketa oso oso long desfala man ia.

Exercise 2: Pretend you are in charge of a group of at least six employees. Tell them in Pidgin to do the following things as a group.

1. To open this box (Iufala.openem desfala bokis)
2. To hide all their spears. (Iufala haitim olketa spia blong iufala)
3. To stand up this post. (Iufala stanapum desfala pos)
4. To loosen the rope. (Iufala slakem rop(u)
5. To teach you Pidgin. (Iufala lanem mi Pisin)
6. To clear all the roads. (Iufala kliarem olketa rot ia)

Exercise 3: Now ask your group of employees whether they are going to do the following things or not. Begin your answers with "bae".

1. Are they going to chase the dog away or not? (Bae iufala i ronem dok ia o nomoa?)
2. Are they going to boil this milk or not? (Bae iufala i boelsm desfala milik ia o nomoa?)
3. Are they going to call your father or not? (Bae iufala kolem fata blong mi o nomoa?)
4. Are they going to tip over the trucks or not? (Bae iufala kavussetim olketa trak ia, o nomoa?)
5. Are they going to finish the work or not? (Bae iufala finisim waka ia o nomoa?)
Exercise 4: In this exercise the instructor will give Pidgin sentences describing the state something is in. You have to reply with a sentence containing the appropriate corresponding transitive verb marked by "-im", "-am", "-om", "-em" and "-um". A subject will be supplied for you as a Pidgin cue. For example, if the instructor were to give the stative sentence: "Wata hem i boela" - "the water is boiling" followed by the cue "tufala" your answer should be "Tufala ia boelam wata" - "Those two are boiling the water".

1. Hanwas blong mi hem i bakerap. (Tufala)
   Tufala ia bakerapum hanwas blong mi.

2. Wata hem i boela. (mifala)
   Mifala i boelam' water.

3. Pleti hem i burek. (desfala man)
   Desfala man ia hem burekem pleti.

4. Graon hem i kli. (Olketa)
   Olketa ia kliarem graon.

5. Basket blong mi hem i hait. (Hu?)
   Hu nao hem i haitim basket blong mi?

6. Desfala tin hem i open. (mi)
   Mi openem desfala tin.

7. Ti hem i kavusaeti. (Hu)
   Hu nao hem i kavusaetim ti?

8. Desfala mere long we hem i marit. (Desfala man)
   Desfala man hem maritim desfala mere long we.

9. Waka hem i finis. (Trifala)
   Trifala ia nao finisim waka ia.

10. Pik hem i ran go. (Mi)
    Mi ronem pik ia go.

11. Tufala stik i. stanap. (Olketa)
    Olketa i stanapum tufala stik ia.

12. Rop hem i silake. (Wanfala)
    Wanfala (man) hem i silakem rop.
13. Mi akul long tok Pisin. (Bili)  
   Bili hem i akulum mi long tok Pisin.

14. Desfala poe hem i lei long graon. (Olketa Kula)  
   Olketa Kula ia olketa ?eim pos long graon.

GRAMMAR!!

7.4. Reason Clause (because)

The idea of "because" is expressed in Pidgin by "bikos".

Examples:

Mi hitim desfala boe  
bikos hem i disobem tok blong mi.  
I hit the boy  
because he disobeyed me.

Olketa i no go long gaden  
bikos bikfala zen hem i  
fol daon astede.  
They did not go to the garden  
because heavy rain fell yesterday.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Progressive substitution.

Frame  
Mi no tekem p bikos mi fogetem.  
Mi no faendsm naif bikos mi fogetem.  
" " " " mi go sutim wel pik.  
Mi no pilei futbol " " " " " "  
" " " " " mi wande sidon nating.  
Mi lusim waka " " " " " "  
" " " " mi wakem dereni rong.  
Mi no tekem pe " " " "  
" " " " " mi fogetem.

Exercise 2: Give full answers to the following questions using the cues provided.

1. Waswe nao hem i no kam astede? (hem i sik)  
   (Hem i no kam astede bikos hem i sik.  
   (Astede hem i no kam bikos hem i sik.  
   (Bikos hem i sik nao hem in o kam astede.)
Evaluation Exercise

Give short answers to the following questions using the English clues provided. That is, you omit the main clause which you would normally derive from the questions. For example, if the question was: "Waswe nao hem i no kam astede?" and the cue was, "hem i sik" your answer should be "Bikos hem i sik."

1. Q: Waswe nao hem i go long taon?
   A: Because she wanted to get some money from the bank.
       Bikos hem i wande tekem samfala seleni (mani) long benk.

2. Q: Waswe nao hem i singaot?
   A: Because the pig is sick. It's probably about to die.

3. Q: Waswe nao iufala mekem kanu olsem?
   A: Because our forefathers used to do it like that.
       Bikos pipol blong mifala bifoa olketa du.ckim kam olsem nao.

4. Q: WOAW3 nao tufala i bait lon& tus?
   A: Because they are waiting for the cargo to come.
       Bikos tufala wetim kago fo kam.

5. Q: Waawe nao masta hem i kam?
   A: Because he wants to buy crocodile skin.
       Bikos hem i wandem baem skin blong krokodael.

GRAMMA!!

7.5 MORE ON RELATIVE CLAUSES (TO WHOM, WHOEVER)

In Unit 6 you were introduced to Relative Clauses and were given some practice in forming and interpreting the least complicated type. In this section we shall consider those cases in which the noun common to the two sentences to be joined occurs after "long" in one of those sentences. Take, for example, the sentences:

1n. Iu givim seleni (mani) You gave the money to
    long pikinini. the child.
1b. Pikinini ia hem i stop long we. The child is over there.

"Pikinini" is common to both but occurs after "long" in 1a. Now, as already indicated in Unit 6, either of these two sentences can be made into a relative clause and incorporated into the other (since they have "pikinini" in common). Thus one could have:

1c. Iu givim seleni (mani) long pikinini hem i step long we.
You gave the money to the child who is over there.

(in which the relative clause "hem i step long we" is derived from sentence 1b); or one could have:

1d. Pikinini in givim seleni (mani) long hem hem i step long we.
The child to whom/on you gave the money is over there.

(in which "iu givim seleni (mani) long hem" is derived from sentence 1a.)

Note that "long hem" is used in order to avoid the possibility of being confused by the second "hem". It is convenient at this point to introduce you to two other forms connected with relative clauses in Pidgin. These are "hu" and "eni/wan/mere etc" - "whoever". These are very much the same except that one would not use the "hu" form for animals or things which are not human. Occasionally you will note "wse" used to connect relative clauses in a similar manner.

Examples:

(a) Eni man hu hem i save kaikaim mit blong bulumakau (buluha) hem i olsen (European) watsman.
Whoever/whichever man eats beef is just like a European.

(b) Eai kokonat hem i fol daon hem i blong mi.
Whichever coconut falls down is mine.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame : Kolka pikinini iu givim seleni (mani) long olketa, olketa i step long we.
" " " Maseni hem baem bilmat long olketa, i step long we.
" " " evriwan singem long olketa " " " "
" " " mifala i gisman long olketa " " " "
" " " infala soum buk long olketa " " " "
" " " iu givim seleni (mani) long olketa, " " " "

1:4
Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: \[\text{Eni man hu hem i save kaikaim mit blong buluka (bulumakau) hem olsem waetman.} \]
\[\text{(mere hu, pikinini hu, man hu, Eni man hu)} \]

Evaluation Exercise

Exercise 1: In this exercise you will see pairs of sentences identified by numbers and letters "a" and "b". Insert the second or "b" sentence into the first or "a" sentence as a relative clause.

1a. Desfala man ia hem i go wer?
1b. Tu soum basikol long desfala man.
   Desfala man tu soum basikol long hem hem i go wea?

2a. Eniwan hem i lukim desfala hol?
2b. Olketa rat i go insaet long desfala hol.
   Eniwan hem lukim desfala hol (wea) olketa rat i go insaet?

3a. Ating bae olketa i bonem desfala longfala gras.
3b. Olketa snek i save haet insaet long desfala longfala gras ia.
   Ating bae olketa i bonem desfala longfala gras (wea) olketa snek save haet insaet long hem.

4a. Desfala langus hem i olesem Inglis.
4b. Olketa i sukulum mi long desfala langus.
   Desfala langus olketa i sukulum mi long hem, hem i olesem Inglis.

5a. Tu go katim desfala stik (tri).
5b. Olketa pikinini i save fol daon long desfala stik (tri).
   Tu go katim desfala stik (tri) olketa pikinini i save fol daon long hem.

Exercise 2: Say what the following sentences mean in English.

1. Eni ka (trake) hem i kamap fastaeem long vilis (vilich) bae hem i ka (trake) i blong iumi nao.
   Whichever truck arrives at the village first will be ours.

2. Olketa man iufala me gud de long olketa ia olketa blong Merika ia.
   Those men you (pl) said good-day to are Americans.

3. Eni pikinini hem i save kandem olketa seleni ia bae hem i save go visit long Merika.
   Whichever child is able to count this money can go to see/visit America.
4. Iu no kukim olketa ek olketa karem smolfala kokorako insaet.
   Don't cook these eggs with chickens in them.

5. Mnating lukim moa desfala misis iumi giaman (laea) long. hem ia.
   I didn't see that European woman again that we told lies to.
Bili and another worker went with the overseer to dig the trench. The overseer said:

You two can begin to dig this trench here at this mark.

OK

One of you dig up the ground with the crowbar and the other shovels the broken up ground. Do it like that. Understand?

Yes.

Ok. No fooling about! If you work well you'll get big pay.

All right. We'll try it first.

And the two (fellow) workers began to dig the trench for cement.

1. NO ENI Kaen: Don't be smart; no fooling about.
2. SELENI: money, pay (from English "shilling.")
Vocabulary expansion Exercise

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: No eni eni kaem

kilim dae pik (kill the pig)
lukluk nating (stare)
pulum daon fenis (pull down the fence)
nildaon (kneel down)
ranawe (run away)
kliaraot (clear out; go away)
eni enikaen

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Sapos iutufala i waka hat bae iutufala kerem bik pe (seleni).

" " " " gud (well)
" " " " hariap (quickly, hurriedly)
" " " " isi isi (slowly - carefully)
" " " " narawe (differently)
" " " " tugeta (together)
" " " " olsem (thus)
" " " " olobaot (around, about)
" " " " hat (hard)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mitufala i taraem wakem fastaem

hotim to heat (obj.) up
holem to hold (obj.)
klinim to clean
bemim to bend
tamem to turn

(more on next page)
Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: An tufala wantok stat fo wakem dereni.

- wanwaka (namesake)
- wanples (person from the same village)
- wanwok (workmate)
- wannasta (persons of the same mother)
- wansaista (persons of the same father)
- wanfata (persons of the same language)

8.1 STAT FO + VERB: Begin to do something

Verbs preceded by "stat fo" denote actions which are beginning at the time indicated in the rest of the sentence, e.g.,

Astede tufala wanwaka ia i stat fo wakem (dikim) dereni.
Yesterday two (fellow) workers began to dig the trench.

Iu no stat fo kaikaim desfala.
You mustn't begin eating this.

Bae olketa i stat fo hotim kopra (kavara).
They will begin to heat the copra.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Bae olketa i stat fo hotim kopra.
(sikelem raes, ronem weipik, klinim gaden, kukim raes, hangemap olketa basket, hotim kopra)

Exercise 2: Ask the following questions in Pidgin.

1. When will they begin to build the store?
   Long wat taem nao bae olketa i stat fo bildim stoa?

2. Who is beginning to eat?
   Hu nao hem i stat fo waikai?
3. Are all of you beginning to heat the copra or not?
   Iufala evriwan stat fo hotim kopra o nomoa?

4. Why is he beginning to share out the rice?
   Waowe nao hem i stat fo earam out raem?

5. Which car is beginning to break down?
   Wat haen ka nao hem i stat fo bakerap?

3.2. EMPHATIC PRONOUNS: nomoa, seleva.

In Pidgin there are two ways of emphasizing the fact that you (or someone else) performed an action on your (or his) own, or were the object of some action.

One is by placing "nomoa" after the pronoun representing the person or persons involved, e.g.

Mi nomoa mi burekem graon.
I myself dug the ground.
I dug the ground myself.

Olketa i hitim mi nomoa.
They hit me. (I didn't hit them).

Another is by placing "seleva" after the pronoun representing the person or persons involved, e.g.

Ni seleva mi burekem graon.
Only I (no one else) dug the ground.

Ni seleva nomoa olketa hitim mi.
They hit only mi.

Thus the set of pronouns presented so far can now be expanded to include the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pidgin</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Pidgin</th>
<th>Deutsch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mi seleva</td>
<td>I myself</td>
<td>mi nomoa</td>
<td>only I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iu seleva</td>
<td>you yourself</td>
<td>Iu nomoa</td>
<td>only you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hem seleva</td>
<td>he himself</td>
<td>Hem nomoa</td>
<td>only he</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mifala seleva</td>
<td>we ourselves</td>
<td>Mifala nomoa</td>
<td>only we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iumi seleva</td>
<td>she herself</td>
<td>Iumi nomoa</td>
<td>only she</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ufala seleva</td>
<td>it itself</td>
<td>Ufala seleva</td>
<td>only it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Olketa seleva</td>
<td>you (pl) yourselves</td>
<td>Olketa seleva</td>
<td>only you (pl)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celketa seleva</td>
<td>they yourselves</td>
<td>Celketa nomoa</td>
<td>only then</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi nomoa mi daranga (spak) long pati.
(iu nomoa, mifala seleva, hem seleva, iumi seleva, mi nomoa)

Exercise 2: Progressive Substitution

Frame: In nomoa in save dringim milikl
        " " " " pilei gita.
        Hem seleva hem " "
        " " " " karem pikininini go long stoa.
        Mi seleva mi " " " " " "
        " " " " sidaon nating.
        In nomoa in " " "
        " " " " dringim sumu.

Evaluation Exercise

Exercise 1: Contradict the following sentences by substituting the appropriate "nomoa" or "seleva" or "seleva nomoa" forms of the pronoun for those used.

1. Olketa wande slip.
   Hem nomoa wande slip.

2. Masta hem i giamanem mifala
   Masta hem i giamanem mi nomoa.

3. Hu nao hem i lukim iufala?
   Hu nao hem i lukim iu nomoa?

4. Bae mifala trifala helpem olketa Kula.
   Bae mi seleva nao mi helpem olketa Kula.

5. Olketa i no lanem tok Pisin.
   Hem nomoa hem i no lanem tok Pisin.

N.B. The form "seleva nomoa" together is very often used to strengthen the emphasis, e.g.

   Bae mifala trifala seleva nomoa helpem olketa kula.
Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. That's your good luck and yours along.
   *Hem i saet blong in seleva.*

2. Only the two workmates shared out the perk thus.
   *Tufala vanwaka seleva ia nao searem mot pik olsem.*

3. They will begin to heat the copra themselves.
   *Bae olketa ia seleva nao bae stat fo hatim kopra (kavara) olsem.*

4. He alone is dressing up for nothing.
   *Hem seleva nomoa hem i balas nating.*

5. Only children are allowed to drink milk.
   *Olketa pikanini nomoa save diring milk.*

6. I did it myself.
   *Mi seleva nomoa mi mekem.*

8.3 **CONDITIONAL CLAUSES (Sapos)**

Clauses introduced by "sapos" (if, suppose) in Pidgin are conditional clauses. They generally come first in a sentence and are usually connected to what follows by "oraet".

Examples:

*Sapos iutufala wake gud, oraet bee iutufals tekem bik (wasis) pe.*
If you (2) work well you (2) will get good pay.

*Sapos trake hem i kavasat wanem nao bae olketa pasindia duim?*
Suppose the truck tips over what will the passengers do?
If the truck tips over, what will happen to the passengers?

*Sapos iu kam long none bae mi save givim pe long iu.*
If you come in the morning I'll be able to pay you.

*Sapos iu no kam long none ating bae mi kanduit fo givim pe (seleni) long iu.*
If you don't come in the morning I'll probably not able to pay you.
Unless you come in the morning I'll probably not able to pay you.
Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Sapos hem i kam, oraet bae mi sutim hem. (iu, tufala, olketa, iutufala, iufala, hem)

Exercise 2: Simple substitution

Frame: Sapos mi no sik, oraet bae mi no waka. (les, kof, kol, hangere, fulap, sotwin, sik)

Exercise 3: In the following exercise you will hear and read two sentences identified as (a) and (b). You will have to join these together using "sapos" and "oraet". For example, if your instructor were to say:

10a. Hem i slip
10b. Hem i kanduit to kaikai.

Your answer should be:
"Sapos hem i slip, oraet hem i kanduit fo kaikai" - "If he sleeps he cannot eat."

1a. Boe ia hem i no herem tok blong mifala.
1b. Bae mifala hitim het blong hem.
   Sapos boe ia hem no herem tok blong mifala, oraet bae mifala hitim.
   het blong hem.
   If the boy doesn't listen to us then we'll box his ears.

2a. Plen hem i no kam.
2b. Bae iumi kanduit fo kaikai.
   Sapos plen hem i no kam oras bae iumi kanduit fo kaikai.
   Unless the plane comes we'll not be able to eat.

3a. Trae hem kavsaet.
3b. Wanem nao olketa pasindaia bae i duim?
   Sapos trak hem i kavsaet, wanem nao olketa pasindaia bae duim?
   Suppose the truck tips over what will happen to the passengers?

4a. Iufala folom desfala smol rot.
4b. Bae iufala kamap long wata.
   Sapos iufala folom desfala smol rot, oraet bae iufala kamap long wata.
   If you follow this track you'll come to the river.

5a. Olketa i no helpem iu.
5b. Bae iu no helpem olketa.
   Sapos olketa i no helpem iu, oraet bae iu no helpem olketa.
   If they don't help you then you won't help them.

6a. Hanwas hem i dae.
6b. Hao nulo bae iumieterminate long taem?
   Sapos hanwas hem i dae haen nulo bae iumieterminate long taem?
   If the watch stops how will we know the time?
7a. Olketa waetman i giaman.
6b. Bae olketa spolem waka blong mifala.  
Sapos olketa waetman i giaman bae olketa spolem waka blong mifala.  
If the whitemen lie then they'll ruin our work.

Exercise 4: Now repeat the following sentences leaving out the corrective "oraet".

1. Sapos boe ia hem i no herem tok blong mifala, oraet bae mifala hitim het blong hem.
2. Sapos plen hem i no kam, oraet bae iumi kandatt fo kaikai.
3. Sapos trak hem i kavsaet, oraet wanem nao olketa pasindia bae olketa i duim?
4. Sapos iufala folom desfala smol mot, oraet bae iufala kamap long wata.
5. Sapos olketa i no helpem iu, oraet bae iu no helpem olketa.

Exercise 5: This exercise is similar to exercise 3.

1a. Long Mande suga hem i finis.
b. Olketa leba i save tekem niuwan.  
Sapos suga hem i finis long Mande, oraet bae olketa leba i save tekem niuwan.  
If the sugar runs out on Monday then the labourers can get some more.

2a. Tumora iu kam.
b. Bae iu kam wetim wantok blong iu.  
Sapos iu kam tumora, oraet bae iu kam wetim wantok blong iu.  
If you come tomorrow, then you come with your friend.

3a. Las astede hem i no (bin) lusim tu dola.
b. Hem i save baem narafala gita deaem.  
Sapos hem i no (bin) lusim tu dola las astede, oraet hem save baem narafala gita deaem.  
If he hadn't lost two dollars the day before yesterday he'd be able to buy another guitar now.

4a. Iufala long Solomon iufala (bin) save tok Inglis bifoa.
b. Iufala save ranem biemis nao deaem.  
Sapos iufala long Solomon i save tok Inglis bifoa oraet (nating) iufala save ranem biemis rao deaem.  
If you Solomon Islanders had known English before, you would now be able to enter into business.

5a. Astede iu no (bin) kam.
b. Tude iumi no hangere.
Sapos iu no (bin) kam astede, oraet iumi no hangere tude.
If you hadn't come yesterday we'd not be hungry today.

Note that "ating" can sometime be used instead of "oraet."

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following in Pidgin?

1. If you are happy I'm happy too.
   Sapos iu hapi, oraet mi hapi tu.

2. Suppose your father plants potato will you help him or not?
   Sapos fata blong iu hem i plandem kumara, bae iu helpem hem o nemoa?

3. If the Tasiboko people had not fought they would not have any land today.
   Sapos olketa Tasiboko pipol olketa i no fait, ating olketa i no karem graon tude/destaem.

4. If these women don't care for their children then the children will die.
   Sapos olketa mere ia i no lukaotim pikinini blong olketa bae olketa pikinini i dae.

5. Suppose you (pl) get work tomorrow then let us buy a truck.
   'apos iufala kasem waka tumora bae iumi baem wanfala trak.

8.4 NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE (No)

In Unit 7, we saw that there were several ways of attempting to get someone not to do something. In following exercises we'll be using "no!"

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame: No sidaon nating!
(Motim.kopra (kavara); holem snol pik; openem leta blong mi, kilim kokoreko blong Bili, sidaon nating)
Exercise 2: Simple substitution

Frame  :    Iu no singsing
            (Iufala; iutufala, iufala evriwan, iu)

Evaluation Exercise

Exercise 1: Say what the following Pidgin sentences mean in English.

1. Iufala sidaon; no wakabaot!
   (Iu pl) sit down; don't walk around.

2. Iu ridim buk; no toktok oltаем.
   Read the book; don't be talking all the time.

3. Iutufala klinim ka isi nomoa; no tek aot skin (penda) blong hem!
   You (2) clean the car carefully; don't remove the paint.

4. Hei (Ei)! nokaikai desfala fis hem i karem wanfala bik sikinsia.
   Hey! don't eat this fish which has some serious disease.

5. Duim olsem mi (bin) soum iu; no duim naraw.
   Do it the way I showed you; don't do it any other way.

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin using "no"?

1. Don't hit your namesake; help him!
   (Iu) no hitim (wan) nem blong iu. Iu helpem hem.

2. Cook the rice, forget about the sweet potato.
   Iu kukim raes, no kukim kumara.

3. Don't buy food from this store here, the owner is a thief.
   (Iu) no baem kaikai long desfala stoa ia, man hem karen hem i man blong stil ia.

4. Don't put the egg near the fire; it wouldn't be good for it to break.
   (Iu) no putim eg (el:) klosap long faea, nogud hem i burek.

5. Don't greet her; if you do she'll run away home.
   (Iu) no se halo long hem; sapos iu duim olsem bae hem ronwe go long haos blong hem.
8.5 STILL MORE ON RELATIVE CLAUSES (where, what)

Following on from sections 6.2 and 7.5 above there is one more important point to be made about relative clauses in Pidgin. This is that "where", "wherever," and "what" and "whatever" in certain English sentences are expressed nouns or noun phrases plus relative clauses in Pidgin.

1. Iu putim kago long ples wea bik stik (tri) hem (i) stanap (long hem ia)
   (Lit: in the place in which the tree is standing)

2. Mi save luk fii long eni ples ju haet long hem.
   I can look for you wherever you hide.

Exercise Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame  : Iu putim kago (kako) long ples wea bik stik (tri) hem (i) stanap (long hem),
        olketa i no save stilim.
        stoakipa hem i save tekem.
        masta hem i save lukim.
        olketa pikinini no save spolem.

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame  : Mi save wanem iu wande tekem.
        Olketa i lukim
        Hem i no kukim
        Missis hem i lusim
        Dok hem i kaikaim
        Mi save

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame  : God hem i save wanem iu duim.
        Fata an mata blong ju lukim
        Here blong hem herem
        Nogud olketa kem spolem
        Bae mitufala herem
        God ha i c.v.
Evaluation Exercise

Sketch a picture of two boys standing near a pig with a man in the distance on a piece of scrap paper and answer the following questions about the picture in Pidgin in complete sentences using the cues provided.

1. Q: Iu save lukim ples wea pik i stap long hem? (Yes)
   A: Yes, mi save lukim ples wea pik i stap long hem.

2. Q: Oract, pik hem i stap long wea? (near where the two boys are standing)
   A: Pik hem i stap long ples wea tufala pikinini i stanap long hem.

3. Q: Bat, iu save lukim wanem nao pik ia hem duduim? (No)
   A: Nomoa, mi no save lukim wanem pikia hem duduim.

4. Q: Hu nao hem save lukim? (God)
   A: God nao hem i save İukim.

5. Q: Wanem nao iu tinkim? God hem i save lukim wanem iumi duduim?
   (I don't know; perhaps)

6. Q: Iu save wanem nao man ia hem i tatalem long tufala pikinini ia? (no)
   A: Nomoa, mi no save wanem nao man ia hem tatalem long tufala pikinini ia.

SUPPLEMENTARY VOCABULARY

Kolta - bitumen, creosote
akes - axe
tomecko - tomahawk
wilbaro - wheelbarrow
pusum wilbaro - to wheel a barrow
lok - log
sen or (chen) - chain
blok - pulley
waea - wire
net waiea - wire net
wata paipo - tap
kapa - sheet metal, galvanized iron.
aeani hat - steel helmet
plastik hat - plastic helmet
aeani - iron, metal, steel
bambu - pipe, bamboo
spana - spanner
sukrudraeva - screwdriver
plass - pliers
s vol/spet - shovel, spade
savolom - to shovel
man fo savolom kaikai - one who eats without a morsel left.
sca - saw, more, pain
soam - to saw
nila - nail, injection
nilam - to nail, to inject
pos - post
On Thursday the overseer came back again to see how the two workers were doing. When he was coming he saw Bili sitting down rolling a smoke. Hey what are you doing?

Nothing. I'm sitting down for a bit of spell.

Where is Diau?

He's still cleaning up all the tools. Have you finished digging the trench or not?

Yes, we have just finished.

Oh, Good. You two have been working very hard.

We wanted to do it quickly but the ground is too hard.

Alright. Go and get your pay from the manager. Understand?

Yes, we understand.
BILI: Bat waswe, bae iufala givir mitufala samfala nara³ waka moa fo duim o nomoa?

BOS : Mi no save. Hem ia saet blong⁴ masta ia.

An so tufala tekem pe blong tufala an hapi fo'gud.

But will we get other work or what?

I don't know. That's the manager's business.

And so the two receive their pay and are very happy.

1. TOSDE : Thursday (see the list - Days of the week)
2. TEKWIN : to take in some wind, to breath some air, to have a spell.
3. NARA : other
4. SAET BLONG --: It depends on_____. It's_____. affair.
   It's up to_____.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>OLKETA: MANIS</th>
<th>OLKETA DEI</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January</td>
<td>Sande</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>February</td>
<td>Mande</td>
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<td>Mars</td>
<td>Tiusde</td>
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<td>November</td>
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<tr>
<td>December</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Iu save smoke? - Are you a smoker?
Nomoa, mi misinare ia! - No, I'm a missionary (meaning that I don't do anything bad like that).

Okei, mek save long waka! - Work hard! (lit: punish the work)
Okei, mek save long kaikai - Eat up well! (lit: punish the food).

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Taem hem kam hem i lukim Bili sidaon an rolam amoka nomoa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hiri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>get up</td>
<td>kirep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ready to go</td>
<td>redi fo go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ready to play</td>
<td>redi fo pilei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stand up</td>
<td>stanap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shut the store</td>
<td>sateen stoa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>kam</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi sidaon fo tekwin dalebet nomoa.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hiri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>scratch my skin</td>
<td>sikrasim skin blong mi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vomit</td>
<td>toroaot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read &quot;Solomon Toktok&quot;</td>
<td>ridim &quot;Solomon Toktok&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke</td>
<td>amok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wash face</td>
<td>wasim fes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wash face</td>
<td>tekwin</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Hem i go go het fo waka jet.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Hiri</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dream</td>
<td>drim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eat</td>
<td>kaikai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell a story</td>
<td>stor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burn grass</td>
<td>bonem gras</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>smoke</td>
<td>amok</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>push a car</td>
<td>pusum ka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lost</td>
<td>lus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>lal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>laugh</td>
<td>waka</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame : Intufala i dikim dereni finis o nomoa?
       sekana (shakehand)
       faendem seileni (find the money)
       bonem gras (to burn the grass)
       koronasim puteto (cook sweet potato)
       berem man (bury a man)
       lusim tingting (forget)
       fait (fight)
       dikim dereni (dig trench)

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame : Graon hem i hat tumas
       kol (cold)
       strong (strong)
       tuwet (wet)
       sof (soft)
       doti (dirty)
       hevi (heavy)
       aliperi (slippery)
       hat (hard)

9.1 GO GO HET FO + VERB: Continuous Action

"Go go hat fo" followed by a verb indicates that the action is in progress or is continuing (1) at the time (2) referred to.

Notes: (1) Alternatively "go go hat fo" may be placed after the verb but that will not be drilled in these lessons. Note also the repetition: kakam susuim, totok etc.

(2) "Time" is, as already discussed, marked in Pidgin by adverbs (e.g., "tumoral," "astede" - see section 1.2) or forms like "bae" (future - section 4.1) and "bin" (past - section 5.3).

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mi go go hat fo wetim bas.
        waka long sip.
        kaikaim kumara.
        pulandem taro.
        suipim (bruPum) ples.
        katim gras.
        wetim bas.
Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Hu nao hem i go go het fo stanap iet?
   drang long pati
   makem kanu
   sotim pisin
   rae tim leta
   singsing raon
   stanap

Exercise 3: Answer the following questions using the cues provided:

1. Hu nao hem i go go het fo pusum ka iet? (Olketa ol waman)
   Olketa ol waman olketa go go het fo pusum ka iet.

2. Wanem nao hem i go go het fo mekem iet? (mekem kanu)
   Hem i go go het fo mekem kanu iet.

3. Wea nao olketa go go het fo pilei gita iet? (long haos kuk)
   Olketa go go het fo pilei gita iet long haos kuk.

4. Fata blong iu hem i go go het fo waka long ples blong iu iet? (ies sa)
   Ies sa, hem i go go het fo waka long ples blong mi iet.

5. Iu go go het fo kukbae iet, o nomoa? (Ies)
   Ies, mi go go het fo kukbae iet.

Exercise 4: Add "iet" to the following sentence.

1. Mami blong desfala pikinini hem go go het fo sik (iet)

2. Olketa man fait ia olketa go go het fo scap long sel (iet)

3. Mifala go go het fo komum hea blong mifala (iet)

4. Eni wan hem i go go het fo tisa (iet) hem i save kam insaet long desfala pati.

5. Olketa pikinini i no hapi fo go go het long skull (iet)

Evaluation Exercise

1. How would you tell someone in Pidgin that a dog is still in the process of stealing his chicken?
   Wanfala dok hem i go go het stilim kokorako blong iu.

2. How would you tell him that some of the small children are playing guitars?
   Samfala smol pikinini olketa go go het fo pilei gita.
3. How would you tell him that his money is not lost, it is still held in the bank?
   Seleni blong iu hem i no lus; olketa i go go het fo kipim iet long bank.

4. How would you tell him that all the boys are bathing?
   Olketa pikinini boe ia olketa go go het fo suim iet.

5. How would you tell him that the bus is still coming along the road.
   Bas ia her. go go het fo kam long rot iet.

CRÉDITAR!!

9.2 VERB + FINIS

Usually "finis" follows the verb to show past action.

E-g-

Iufala dikim dereni
finis o nomoa?

Have you fellows finished digging the trench (drain) or not?

Ies sa, mifala dikim
dereni finis nao.

Yes sir, we have surely dug the trench.

Mi sutim pik finis.

I have shot the pig.

Note that there are some allowable optional variations of "finis" relative to the verb if there are objects or other elements following the verb, as the following examples show. The general rule, however, is that "finis" should not become too far removed from the verb it modifies.

E-g-

Mi sutim wanfala pik finis.
Mi sutim finis wanfala pik.
Mi des finis sutim wanfala pik.

I (have) shot a pig.
I (have) shot a pig.
I have just (finished) shooting a pig.

Hem i tisim mi finis long
tok Pisin.

He has taught me Pidgin.

Olketa givim pik finis
long mi.

They gave/have given me the pig.

Olketa i givim mi pik finis.
Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution
Frame: Tufala slip finis long bus.
   waka
   hanting
   dae
   go baek
   wakabaot
   slip

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution
Frame: Hu nac hem kolem nem blong mi finis?
   pasim rot
   burekem ek
   sutim pik
   kaikaim kaikai
   kolem nem

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution
Frame: Bili i givim kaikai finis long MASIENI.
   hankisip
   tudala
   siugam
   faevsens
   fatam kaleko
   kaikai

Exercise 4: Simple Substitution
Frame: Bili givim hem kaikai finis
   hankisip
   tudala
   siugam
   faevsens
   fatam kaleko
   kaikai

Exercise 5: Repeat the following sentences changing the proper name at the end into a pronoun and moving it in next to the verb. For example, if the instructor were to say "Olketa i givim seleni finis long MASIENI" your answer should be "olketa i givim hem seleni finis."
1. Hu nao hem givim kaleko finis long I'au?
   Hu nao hem givim hem kaleko finis?

2. Hifala soum piksa blong iu finis long MASENI,
   Hifala soum hem piksa blong iu finis.

3. Olketa tekem puteto kam finis long Mista Siake.
   Olketa tekem puteto kam long hem finis.

4. Tufala givim olketa banana finis long Diak.
   Tufala givim finis olketa banana long hem.

5. Hem i soum basikolo finis long MASENI, o nomoa?
   Hem i soum hem finis basikolo o nomoa?

Exercise 6: Repeat the following sentences changing "go go het fo" (or other term which may indicate continuing action) to "finis" to indicate that the action has changed from a continuing one to a completed one:

1. Diau hem i go go het fo givim seleni long brata blong hem.
   Diau hem i givim seleni finis long brata blong hem.

2. Stoakipa hem i go go het fo klosimstoa.
   Stoakipa hem i klosim stoa finis.

3. Olketa pik ia olketa go het fo slip insaet long haos.
   Olketa pik ia olketa finis fo slip long haos nao.

4. Hamas man an mere nao go go het fo laf long desfala gele long hia ia?
   Hamas man an mere nao laf finis long desfala gele long hia ia?

5. Eroplen hem i go go het fo tekem kam kago iet.
   Eroplen hem i tekem kam kago finis.

Sentence conjunction with "finis".

An important use of "finis" is to join sentences in a connected discourse to express the idea of "after doing such and such someone did so and so." This is done by repeating the last verb in the previous sentence and adding "finis" to it. This verb plus "finis" combination acts as introduction to the next sentence. E.g.

Tufala mere tufala i kliarem graon long ples blong tufala. Kliarem finis, tufala pulandem taro.
Kap hem i kavsaet long tebol an hem i burek.
Burek finis masta hem kam hem i lukim.

Generally too this verb + "finis" combination will be followed by "oraet" (then).
For example:

Iu boelam raes fastaem. Boelam finis, oraet iu kavsaetim insaet long kari.
(Boil the rice first. After that, tip into the curry.)

Exercise 7: In this exercise you will hear two sentences in sequence. The
second one begins "bihan" or "afta dat" (afterwards, later on). You have to replace this with a verb plus "finis" to express
the same idea. E.g. if the instructor says, "Hem i kam. Bihan
hem i kaikai". (He came. Afterwards he ate) your answer
should be: "Hem i kam. Kam finis, hem i kaikai" (He came. After
coming, he ate).

1. Misim hem i kam lukim mifala. Bihan, hem i go baek moa long ples blong
hem.
    Misim hem i kam lukim mifala. Lukim mifala finis, hem i go baek moa
    long ples blong hem.

2. San hem i save go ap long ist. Bihan, oraet hem save go daon long west.
    San hem i save go ap long ist. Go ap finis, oraet hem save i go daon
    long west.

3. Iu boelam raes fastaem. Bihan, oraet iu kavsaetim insaet long kari.
    Iu boelam raes fastaem. Boelam finis, oraet iu kavsaetim insaet
    long kari.

4. Diau hem i go long benk fo tekem seleni. Bihan, hem i wakabaot go long
    taon.
    Diau hem i go long benk fo tekem seleni. Tekem seleni finis, hem i
    wakabaot go long taon.

    Nek blong mi hem i stat fo drae. Drae finis, oraet mi toroaot.

    Iu torowe desfala rabis fastaem. Torowe finis, iu pulandem kofi.

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?
Use "go go het fo" or "finis" to make it clear that the action is still going
on or is finished.

1. His father is still carving the house post.
    Dadi blong hem i go go het fo kavim pos blong haos.

2. Have you harvested the taro or not?
    Iu pulum aot taro finis o nomoa.
5. I alone am finishing this job.
    Mi selava nomoa mi go go hot fo finisim desfala waka in.

4. My wife is finished sewing her new dress.
    Boro blong mi sasa awu fimis niufala dres blong hem.

5. What are you fellows shooting at?
    Venoe nao iufala go go het fo sutim ia?

CLAUSE

2.5 ART CLAUSES

Clauses introduced by "taem" e "long taen" expresses the idea of "When" in Pidgin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Introductory Phrase</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stret long taen</td>
<td>as soon as; just when</td>
<td>Stret long taen hem i kasen his hem lukim Bili nao. (As soon as he arrived here he saw Bili.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihan long taen</td>
<td>after</td>
<td>Bihan long taen hem i kasen his hem i lukim Bili. (After he came he saw Bili.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bifo (long taen)</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>Bifo (long taen) hem i kam hem i lukim Bili. (He saw Bili Before he came).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long eni taen</td>
<td>Whenever; at whatever time</td>
<td>Long eni taen hem i kam hem i lukim Bili. (whenever he comes, he sees Bili.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Long wattaen</td>
<td>when</td>
<td>Long wattaen nao bae iu kam baeik? (When will you come back?)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evri taen</td>
<td>every time</td>
<td>Evri taen hem i kam hem i lukim Bili. (Every time he came, he saw Bili.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Olketa taen)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oltaem</td>
<td>all the time; Always</td>
<td>Oltaem Bili hem i kam let. (Bili alwayscomes late.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that nearly all of these clauses come first in Pidgin sentence whereas the order is much freer in English. Notice that these are different from those containing "blong" or "fo" (e.g., "taem blong kaikai" or "taem fo kaikai"). Check
again in section 4.3 and in the supplementary vocabulary to Unit 4.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

**Frame**

> Taem iu stap long stoa, iu baem wanfala kom fo mi?  
> (hat, dres, singlet, fatam kaleko, kom)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

**Frame**

> Stret long taem san hem i go daon, iufala mas kam baek kwik taem.  
> (bihan long taem, bifo long taem, long wattaem, stre long taem).

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

**Frame**

> Evri taem iutufala plei, waswe nao iu seleva nomoa iu save laf?  
> (ranwe nating, stilim samfala samting, stanap long sea, krei, spolem pilei, laf).

Exercise 4:

**Frame**

> Long taem okleta gogo het fo kam iet, eroplen hem i go daon.  
> (bonem bras, slip, toktok, pusum ka, sekhan, fait, kam).

Exercise 5: Repeat the following sentences inserting "finis" in the time clause so as to indicate that the action referred to in that clause has been or will be completed.

1. Evri taem MASIEHI hem kukim raes (finis) Diau hem i toktok wetim hem.
2. Bihan long taem desfala man hem ansarem tok bloj; masta (finis) masta hem i faitim hem.
3. Stret long taem mi baem basikol (finis) okleta wande wakabaot long hem.
4. Bifo long taem mere ia hem i sensim leta blong mi (finis) mi lusim taon an go long hom.
5. Bihan long taem ren hem i fol daon (finis) graon bae hem sof.

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Demonstrate the meaning of the following sentences.

1. Taem iu bin stap long Auki iu waka wetim hu ia?  
   When you were in Auki whom did you work with?
2. Stret long taem mi toroaot bulat mi kam kuik taem long hospetel.  
   As soon as I vomitted blood I came quickly to the hospital.
3. Taem hem i go go het fo wetim pasindia trak hem i ridim "Solomon Toktok".
While he was waiting for the passenger truck he was reading the "Solomon Toktok".

Whenever (= at whatever time) the European man comes you go and ask him about your pay.

5. Bihan long teem olketa stori finis iumi save smok.
After they have told their stories we are allowed to smoke.

6. Evri taem hem i sikrasim leg blong mi, mi laf.
Every time he scratches my leg I laugh.

7. Bifo, long teem olketa waetman i no kam long Solomon Aelan iet, misa i stap nating nomoa; misa no karem waka and no karem seleni.
Before the Europeans came to the Solomon Islands we (excl) had nothing - no work, no money. Or: (lit: Before when the Europeans came to the Solomon Islands .....).

8. Stret long teem (stret afta) iu sutim posom finis, iu bonem hea blong hem.
As soon as you have shot the possum burn its fur.

9. Long teem mi go go het fo sidaon an tek win (spel) mi ringim gita.
While I was sitting down having a spell I played the guitar.

10. Long teem graon hem i tu wet olketa pulandem raes.
When the ground is wet they plant (the) rice.

Exercise 2: How would say the following things in Pidgin?

1. As soon as it dies you (pl) bury it.
Stret long taem (stret afta) hem dae finis iufala berem hem.

2. When the shirt tore I got rid of it.
Taem sote hem burek mi torowe.

3. Before I arrived in the Solomon Islands I used to live in the United States of America.
Bifo (long taem) mi kam long Solomon Aelan mi bin stap long Kerika.

4. As soon as the moon has gone down let us abduct the girl, heh?
Stret afta (long taem) muh hem i go daon finis iumi go stilim mere, ei?

5. Whenever you vomit drink a small amount of milk! Understand?
Long eni taem iu toroaot, iu diring lelebet milik! Tu save?
Exercise 3: In this exercise you read pairs of sentences which have the same endings but different beginnings.

1a. Long taem fo rex mifala i slip long vilich.
    In the rainy season we (except) sleep in the village.

1b. Long taem ren tem i kam mifala i slip long vilich.
    When rain comes we sleep in the village.

2a. Long taem fo kaikai iu no toktok.
    During meal time you must not talk.

2b. Long taem mifala kaikai iu no toktok.
    When we are eating you must not talk.

3a. Long taem fo wekap (long mone) olketa pišim olketa singaot.
    When it's time to get up the birds call out.

3b. Long taem olketa i wekap (long mone) olketa pisin olketa i singaot.
    When they are getting up the birds are calling out.

4a. Long taem fo san (long taem hem i no ren) olketa i waka.
    In the dry season they work.

4b. Long taem san hem i saen olketa i waka.
    When the sun shines they work.

5a. Long taem blong fulad olketa i no sutim olketa krokodael (aliketa)
    In the flood season they do not shoot crocodiles.

5b. Long taem wata hem i fulad (ran) olketa i no sutim krokodael (aliketa).
    When the river is flooded they do not shoot crocodile.
Afta tufala Bili an wantok blong hem finisim waka ia tufala go back long haos blong brata blong Bili, Diau.

DIAU: Iutufala tekem gud seleni lelebet?

BILI: Nomoa hem i lelebet nomoa. Iu save nomoa 1 olketa waetman ia kannot givim gud seleni long iumi olketa boe 2 ia.

Bili hem wande kaikai bilnat 3 tumas nao hem askem lelebet long brata blong hem.

BILI: O brata klosap mi dae fo wande kaikai bilnat nao. Waswe iu karem lelebet long insaet basket blong iu?


BILI: Ating MASIENI hem karem somfala?


After the two workers had finished their job they went back to Bili's brother's house.

Did you two get paid well?

No, only a pittance. Europeans don't usually pay us natives well.

And so Bili began to beg his brother for betel-nut.

Oh brother, I'm dying for some betel-nut. Is there any in your basket?

Oh sorry, there is none. It's completely finished.

Perhaps Masieni has some?

I don't know, she could have you go and ask her.
Bili went and asked him and came back again.

Masieni said she hasn't got any.

Never mind friend. If wait until tomorrow you will get some at the market.

That's true but I think I'll die first.

And so the three sat down and talked.

1. **In Save Nomoal** as you know; as usual; it is general knowledge.

2. **Boa:** local man; uneducated; inferior
   (implies blackman. It is a derogatory term).

3. **Bilnat:** Betel-nut (Area palm) people chew betel-nut with lime and a peppery kind of leaf.

4. **Mi No Enting:** (slag) I haven't got anything left.

5. **Moa:** again.
UNIT TEN

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Iu kaikai inaf?
Iu fulap finis?
Mi kaikai inafu nao.
Mi fulap finis.
Mi kaikai ovun go nao!
Ha kaikai go go hel blong
mi klosap bosta nao.

Have you had enough?
Yes, I had enough.
I ate a lot!
I have had more than enough. I can't
eat all I have.

Would you like some more?
No, that's sufficient.

Dat mi klosap dae fo wande
diringim wats.
Dat nek blong mi nomoa hem drae
fo gud.

But I'm thirsty.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame  : Sapos iu wet go go kaisen tumoro, oraet iu save
        baem samfala long maket.

        mone (dawn)
afternoon (afternoon)
wan kilok (1 p.m.)
nekes tumoro (after tomorrow)
tumoro (tomorrow)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame  : Iu karem lelebet bilnap long insaet basket blong iu?

        laem (lime)
lif (leaf)
savusavu (stick tobacco)
singeret (cigarette)
bilnap (betel nut)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame  : Oiketa waetman ia no save givim bikfala seleni (long iumi)
        oiketa boe.

        se tanggio (say thank you)
biliv (believe in)
tok bik (yell at; shout at)
se gud de (greet)
givim gudfala
kaikai (give good food)
givim bikfala seleni (big pay)
Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame : Ating MASIEMI hem karem samfala?

laekim (like)
salem (sell)
iusim (use)
lukaotim (look for)
ikaikaim (eat)
diringim (drink)
baem (buy)
kuim (cook)
stilim (steal)
kipim (keep)
kopim (copy)
karem (have)

Exercise 5: Simple Substitution

Frame : Nomoa, bat hem i lelebet moa iet.

bikfala (big)
Strong (strong)
suit (sweet)
saoa (sour)
antap (high)
lelebet (a bit)

GRAMMAR!

10.1 HEM I;OLKETA I; There is/there are

Sometimes sentences in Pidgin have no subjects.
In such circumstances "hem i " is used. For example:

Hem i karem singeret long stoa.
There are cigarettes in the store.

Hem i tudak finis
It's already dark

Hem i no tru
It's not true.

Hem i no long taem nomoa
It's not a long taem.
Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Hem i karem wanfala **belo** long haos blong tisa.

rop
kenu
pik
laet
bet
belo

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Hem i no karem **windo** long haos blong iu (blong mi; blong hem; blong olketa; blong iufala; blong iu).

Exercise 3: Change the following sentences into questions using "o nomoa".

1. Long Fraede bae olketa i karem samfala niu puteto long maket.
   Long Fraede bae olketa i karem samfala niu puteto long maket, o nomoa?

2. Bifoa gavuman hem kam long Galekana, olketa netiv nomoa i stap long hem.
   Bifoa gavuman hem i kam long Galekana, olketa netiv nomoa i stap long hem o nomoa?

3. Hem i karem fulaeing fokia long ple blong iu.
   Hem i karem fulaeing fokia long ple blong iu o nomoa?

4. Taem iu bin go long Yandina hem i karem bulmakau long hem.
   Taem iu bin go long Yandina hem karem bulmakau long hem or nomoa?

5. Hem i karem masis i stap long kisin.
   Hem i karem masis i stap long kisin o nomoa?

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. There is a fowl eating your rice.
   Hem i karem wanfala pisin hem kaikaim raes blong iu.

2. There is no letter for you.
   Olketa i no karem leta fo iu.

3. Are there five boxes in the store or what?
   Olketa i karem faefala bokis i stap long stoa, o nomoa?

4. Are there wild pigs at your place?
   Hem i karem welpik long ple blong iu?
UNIT LEVEN
LONG HOSPETEL


DERESA: Waswe? Wanem rong?
MASIENI: O mi sik mo gud tru. Ating klosap mi dae nao.

DERESA: Waswe?
MASIENI: O het blong mi hem soa fo gud an bodi blong me sek sek. ¹

DERESA: Bel blong iu hem no soa?
MASIENI: Yes, hem i no soa.

DERESA: O iu mo wari. Hem i santing nating ia. Sapos iu dringim desfala meresini ia an olketa smol kuinini ia, ating bai orait momoa.

MASIENI: Tankio. Bat waswe bai in milam³ mi o momoa?

DERESA: Nomoa. Mi no save nila ia.

One day Masieni felt sick as if she had malaria so she went to the hospital.

What's wrong?

Oh, I'm very sick. I must surely be about to die.

Why?

Well, my head's aching and I'm shivering.

You haven't got a pain in the stomach eh?

No, I haven't.

Don't be alarmed, it's nothing much, If you take this medicine and swallow these tablets you'll probably be alright again.

Thank you. But I was wondering about an injection: Are you to give me one or not.

No, I don't know how to give injections.
Masieni: Waswe, iu deresa tu ia?

Deresa: Mi deresa, bat mi mo skulum nila. Hem nao destawe mi fraet fo givim nila.

Masieni: Oraet. No mata. Mi go nao.

Deresa: Iu wet fastae’m! Iu herem mi! Iu mas luk-aotim iu seleva gut. sapos sik blong iu hem no finis go go kasem tumora iu mas kam back kulkaem fo tekem samfala kaen meresini moa. Save?

Masieni: Mi save. Yes.

An so Masieni hem go back long haos blong hem.

1. Sek sek: shaking, shivering. (usually with cold or fear) (an also mean nervous: Mi sek sek tumas (me nervous)

2. This is an affirmation of negative question. e.g. Que: You haven’t got a pain in the stomach eh? Ans: Yes (it is true what you have said) I haven’t. Q: Bel blong iu hem i no soa? A: Yes hem i no soa.

3. Nila: to nail, to inject,
"Go go kasem" in Pidgin expresses the idea of "until", "up to", "as far as," in English. Often, as in English, this form is used in association with repeated verbs to indicate actions that are repeated or kept on until something else happens.

Examples

1. In kipir desfala leta go go kasem taen tisa hem i kam.
   Hold this letter until the teacher comes.

2. Mi wet go go kasem taen ae blong mi i vande siper.
   I waited until I got sleepy.

3. Mi wet go go kasem hande.
   I kept waiting until Monday.

4. Olketa i wiling fo waka go go kasem taen olketa save dot olketa waka nating nene.
   They were keen on working until they found out they were working in vain.

5. Rot hem i go go kasem sambis.
   The road goes as far as the beach.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Iu no kam baek go go kasem Winisde.
   (Serere, Angus, long nama ten long Jiulae, long aboot hapas tri, Winisde).

Exercise 2: Progressive Substitution

Frame: Mi lukaoitim naif go go kasem taen olketa i stat waka:
   Mi raste tem leta.
   Mi pilei futbol
   Mi lukaoitim naif

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Repeat the following sentences in Pidgin and show what they mean in English.

1. Graon hem i seksek gogo kasem aftanun.
   The ground shook until the afternoon.
2. Desfala rot hem i no go kasem Berande Riva.
   This road does not go as far as the Berande River.

3. Mi go fochet fo katem kanu ia go go kasem taem mi finisim.
   I kept on carving the canoe until I finish it.

4. Iufala felom mifala nomoa go go kasem taem iufala save.
   You (pl) imitate us (excl.) until you know how to do what we are doing.

5. Olketa long Solomon Aelan olketa i bin stap hapi go go kasem taem olketa waetman kam.
   Solomon Islanders were happy until Europeans came.

6. Olketa dokta bae olketa no waka go go kasem taem gavuman hem i putin up wasis blong olketa.
   The doctors will not work until their salary is raised.

7. Olketa bin six go go kasem sikis manis.
   They have been sick for six months.

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. I waited and waited and waited until I fell asleep.
   (Ni wet, wet, wet go go mi slip nao.
   (Mi we-wet go go mi slip nao.

2. They will be keen on working until they find out that they are working in vain.
   Bae olketa wa-waka hat go go kasem taem olketa save dat olketa wa-waka nating nomoa.

3. Chase the pig away as far as the garden fence.
   Tu ronem pig ia go go kasem femis blong gaden.

4. Up until what time shall I stand up?
   Bae mi stap go go kasem wat taem ia?

5. Yesterday a wild pig came into the village as far as this house.
   Astede wanfala wel pik hem i kam insaet long vilich, hem i ka-kam kasem desfala haos.

6. All the parents habitually walk for two days to bring food to their children.
   Olketa fata and mata sataem olketa save wakaban fitim tufala de fo bringim kaikai kam fo olketa pikinini blong olketa.
10.3 INTENSIFICATION OF ADJECTIVES

In Pidgin the relative sizes and qualities of things can be intensified by adding "lelebet" - "little"; "moa" - "more"; "tumas" - "very much"; "olketa" - "completely". "tru" - "really".

Alternative method is to lengthen the vowel of the adjective involved (e.g. lo.....ngfala - very long).

**Examples**

1. Mi lukin wanfala snek hem i lo gfala.
   I saw a snake which was long.

2. Mi lukin wanfala snek hem i longfala lelebet.
   I saw a snake which was fairly long/moderately long.

3. Mi lukin wanfala snek hem i longfala moa ia.
   I saw a snake which was longer.

4. Mi lukin wanfala snek hem i longfala tumas.
   I saw a snake which was extremely long.

5. Mi lukin wanfala snek hem longfala tru.
   I saw a snake which was really long.

6. Mi lukin wanfala lo.....ngfala snak.
   I saw a snake which was very very long.

7. Mi lukin wanfala snek hem barava long fo gud.
   I saw a snake which was really and truly long.

8. Mi lukin wanfala snek hem i longfala ollkta.
   I saw a snake which was unbelievably long.

**Practice Drills**

Exercise 1: Add in the Pidgin words given as cues after the adjectives in the following sentences.

1. Desfala hem i gudfala kaikai. (tru)
   Desfala hem i gudfala kaikai tru.

2. Tok blong hem hem i stret. (lelebet)
   Tok blong hem hem i stret lelebet.

3. Desfala stos long we hem raon. (tru)
   Desfala stos long we hem raon tru.
4. Olketa kaleko i stap long san olketa i drae. (lelebet)
   Olketa kaleko i stap long san olketa i drae lelebet.

5. Olketa mere olketa ol ia olketa i stap wea? (tunas)
   Olketa mere olketa ol tunas ia olketa i stap wea?

Exercise 2: In this exercise your instructor will read sentences in which
adjectives precede nouns. You will have to re-state these
sentences adding "true", "tunas" etc. Remember that some
adjectives will lose - "fala" in these positions.

1. Hem i laek maritim desfala iangfala mere ia. (tru)
   Hem i laek maritim desfala mere hem iangfala tru ia.

2. Hu nao hem i sutim desfala blakfala pik ia? (tunas)
   Hu nao hem i sutim desfala pik hem i blak tunas ia?

3. Ni tachim wanfala hot ston an hem i bone in blong ni. (tunas)
   Ni tachim wanfala ston hem i hot tunas an hem i bone in blong ni.

4. Iu no stret man in; iu man fo laea nomoa ia. (tru)
   Iu no stret man tru ia; iu man fo laea nomoa ia.

5. Iu bringim hem olketa strong stik ia! (tunas)
   Iu bringim hem olketa stik olketa strong tunas ia.

Exercise 3: This exercise is the same as the last one, except that the
adjective is already behind the noun. All you have to do
therefore is to add "hem i" or "olketa i" with "tru".

1. Tufala wata ia tufala mit long wanfala ples hem i klia.
   Tufala wata ia tufala mit long wanfala ples hem i klie tru.

2. Ka blong ni hem i pas long sof graon.
   Ka blong ni hem i pas long graon hem i sof tru.

3. Iufala leekin banana hem i raip o nomoa?
   Iufala leekin banana hem i raip tru o nomoa.

4. Trifala man olketa fol daon long ples hem hil.
   Trifala man olketa fol daon long ples hem hil tru.

5. Wanfala' man hem i save stil hem kavarem seleni long wanfala sote hem
   i burek.
   Wanfala man hem i save stil hem kavarem seleni long wanfala sote hem
   burek tru.
Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?
Use "tunas" for "very" in your answers.

1. I heard some very bad language.
   Mi herem samfala tok nogut tumas.

2. All europeans like very soft food.
   Olketa waitmen olketa laek kaikaim sof kaikai tumas.

3. No natives live in very wet places.
   No boe hem i stap long olketa ples olketa tuwet tumas.

4. I definitely will iron your very clean trousers.
   Bae mi aeanim deesfala treses blong iu hem i klin tumas ia.

5. If you don’t like this very hot food put it in the refrigerator.
   Sapos iu no laekem deesfala kaikai hem i hot tumas ia, iu putim go insaet long aes bokis.

6. There are some very high buildings in New York.
   Olketa karem samfala hae bilding tumas long Niu Iok.

GRAJITAR!!

10.4 WHETHER CLAUSES

There is no equivalent world in Pidgin for "whether" (or "if" in certain sentences) in English. These ideas are expressed in Pidgin by giving the positive and the negative side of the idea in doubt before (or after) giving (or asking) for one's (or someone else's) opinion or judgement about them. That is, the equivalent to the "whether" clause in English usually comes first but may come last in Pidgin depending on whether one is asking a question or on other factors which we shall not attempt to describe here but will merely leave to the student to get the "feel" for by studying the following examples and working through the exercises given below. In these the student will note, however, that the Pidgin approximates closely in content (but not always in order) the literal translation in English, which, in the examples, is given in brackets.

Examples

HASENI hem i karem or no karem, mi no save. (Mav be HASENI has some or has not got some, I don’t know).
   I don’t know whether HASENI has got some or not.

Tu lukim plen hem i go daon o hem i no go daon? (You saw the plane land or did not land?)
   Did you see whether/if the plane landed?
Men hem i go daon o no go daon, iu lukim o nomoa?
(The plane landed or did not land, did you see or not?)
Did you see whether the plane landed or not?
OR Did you or did you not see whether the plane landed?

"Manfala teacher hem i askim hstma sta olsem: "Tude bae Edukesin ofisa bae hem kori o nomoa?"
(A teacher asked the headmaster, "Is the Education Office coming today or not?)
A teacher asked the headmaster whether the kiap was coming that day or not.

Bae hem i kam o no kam mi no save.
(He will come or he will not come, I don't know.
I don't know if he will come or not.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: MASI= hem i karem o hem i no harem, mi no save.
(i redi fo pilei, toroaot, misis long Merika, hepi, slip, karem)

Exercise 2: Progressive Substitution

Frame: Olketa i smok o olketa i no smok, " " " " " " " "
Olketa i ritim "Solomon Toktok" o Olketa no ritim, " " " " " " " "
Hem i slip o hem i no slip, " " " " " " " "
Olketa i smok o olketa i no smok,
Bili hem i no save, Diau hem i no askem olketa.
Tufala i no lukim olketa, Bili hem i no save.

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Say what the following Pidgin sentences mean in English.

1. Iu bonem gras o iu no bonem gras, masta hem i no talem mi.
The European did not tell me whether you burn the grass or not.

2. Bili hem i maritim Monica o Diau hem i maritis hem, olketa i no save.
They don't know whether Bili or Diau married Monica.

3. Iufala go askim dadi blong hem olsem: "Bilnat hem i finis or hem i no finis?"
You (pl) go and ask his father whether/if the betel-nut is finished.

4. Olketa i sekhan a no sekhan, hu nao hem i save?
Who knows whether they shook hands?

5. Iu angkol blong mi o iu no angkol blong mi, hu save long iu!
Who cares whether you are my uncle or not!

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Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin using the structures you have just learned.

1. Do you know if there is an old man in the village?
   Iu save eni olo hem i stap long vilich o nomoa?

2. They asked the teacher whether school was finished.
   Olketa i as kem tisa o lem: "Tis., skul hem i finis nao o i no moa (no iet).

3. We (excl.) don't know whether you are nine or ten years old.
   Iu naen o ten ia finis stat taem iu bon kaseo tude, mifala no save.

4. She did not hear whether they were speaking English or Pidgin.
   Olketa tok tok long Ing lis or long Pidgin, hem i no heren.

5. I don't know whether my mother is sick or not.
   Iani blong mi hem i sik o nomoa, mi no save.

VOCABULARY EXPANSION EXERCISES

Exercise 1: Simple Substitution

Frame: Ating kiosap mi dao nao.
   fulap (full, satisfied)
   dringing wata (drink water)
   drang (drunk) (intoxicated)
   kros (angry)
   finis (finish)
   kaikas (eat)
   dae (dead)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame: Het blong mi hem i soa an bodi blong mi hem i seksek.
   Bele blong hem hem tanetane olbaot (he is nauseated)
   Tit blong olketa hem i soa (their teeth are aching)
   Skru blong lek blong mi hem i slak (I am late)
   Nek blong mi hem i drae (I have a dry neck)
   Het blong mi hem i soa (My head is aching)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Iu mas lukaotim gut' bodi blong iu.
   wasim (wash)
   balasim (beautify, decorate)
   kavarem (cover)
   klinim (clean)
   restim (rest)
   lukaotim (care for)
Exercise 4: Simple Substitution

Frame: Mi no save hao fo giviim nila

- klinim soa (dress a wound; clean)
- passelem soa (bandage a wound or soa)
- somapug soa (stuture a wound)
- draevam ka (to drive a car)
- posenim man (to make magic)
- giviim nila (to give injection)

Exercise 5: Progressive substitution

Frame: 

1. HAZIENI hem i filim sik ia hem i fil olsem hem i karem malaria.
2. HAZIENI hem i filim hot ia hem i fil olsem " " " " " " hem i karem tumaq.
3. HAZIENI hem i filim tosti ia hem i fil olsem " " " " " " hem i karem hon.
4. HAZIENI hem i filim olsin blong hem i karem alac " " " " " " hem i karem malar.
5. HAZIENI hem i filim sik ia hem i fil olsem hem i karem malaria.

1.1 Answering Negative Questions

Negative questions are questions which contain a negative, e.g. "Hem i no go, e?" "Did he go?" or "He didn't go, eh?" In that respect they present no particular difficulty for English speakers. Where the difficulty comes is in answering them because for English speakers the answers always seem to be the reverse of what one expects them to be. (Another difficulty is that many educated speakers now answer these questions in an English way thereby making the whole system confusing.) Thus, for example, if a Pidgin speaker were answering the above question he would answer "nomoa" if he meant that the person referred to did go, and "ies" if he meant that the person referred to did not go. However, despite its rather bewildering initial impact the system behind this answering scheme is quite simple and regular.

All the Pidgin speaker is doing is agreeing or disagreeing with what is asked in the negative question (just as for the positive ones). That is, by answering "nomoa" the Pidgin is really saying "what you say is untrue" and by answering "ies" he is saying "what you say is true". Compare the following.

Q: Hem i no go, e?
A: Ies, hem i no go.

Q: Tu no toroact, e?
A: Ies, mi no toroact.

Q: Hem i no go, e?
A: Ies, hem i no go.

A: Ies, mi no toroact.

Q: Hem i no go, e?
A: Ies, hem i no go.

A: Ies, mi no toroact.

A: Ies, hem i no go.

A: Ies, mi no toroact.

A: Ies, hem i no go.

A: Ies, mi no toroact.
A: No ca, mi no toroaot.  
Yes, I vomited. (= What you say is untrue, I did vomit).

**Practice Drills**

**Exercise 1:** Answer all of the following negative questions in the affirmative. That is, you show that you agree with what the questioner says in them by beginning your answer with "yes" and repeating the sentence underlying his question.

1. Olketa ia no save to Pisin, e?  
   Yes, olketa no save.

2. Desfala man hem i no kam astede, e?  
   Yes, desfala man hem i no kam astede.

3. Bae olketa ia i no sensim (ansarem leta, e?  
   Yes, bae olketa no sensim (ansarem) leta.

4. Iu no save hao fo draevam ka, e?  
   Yes, mi no save hao for draevam ka.

5. Iufala ia iufala no bin sidaon nating, e?  
   Yes, mifala i ia, mifala no bin sidaon nating.

**Exercise 2:** Now answer the same questions in the negative. That is, you show that you disagree with what the questioner says in them by beginning your answer with "no" and repeating the sentence underlying his question without the negative "nC".

1. Olketa i no save tok Pisin, e?  
   No, olketa i save tok Pisin.

2. Desfala man hem no kam astede, e?  
   No, desfala man hem i kam astede.

3. Bae olketa i no sensim leta, e?  
   No, bae olketa i sensim leta.

4. Iu no save hao fo draevam ka.  
   No, mi save hao for draevam ka.

5. Iufala ia iufala no bin sidaon nating, e?  
   No, mifala iufala no bin sidaon nating.
Exercise 3: Now answer the following questions affirmatively or negatively as indicated by the cue word given by the instructor.

1. Iu no nes, e? (ies sa)
   Ies sa, mi no nes.

2. Tufala ia tufala no wande pem takis, e? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, tufala ia tufala wande pem takis.

3. Fren blong mi hem i no kam iet, e? (ies sa)
   Ies sa, fren blong iu hem no kam iet.

4. Olketa ia no save lanem langus, e? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, olketa save lanem langus.

5. Kaikai blong iu hem i no hot e? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, kaikai blong mi hem i hot.

F Valuation Exercises

Exercise 1: Pretend that you are visiting Auki for the first time from Honiara and that you are talking to a local resident. Give appropriate answers to the residents’ questions.

R: Destaem nao fes taem fo iu fo kam long Auki, e?
A: Ies, destaem nao fes taem fo mi fo kam long Auki.

R: Iu no kam long hia bifoa?
A: Ies mi no kam long hia bifoa.

R: Iu si-stap kam long wea nao iu no kam?
A: Mi si-stap kam long Honiara nao mi no kam.

R: Olketa ae, iu si-stap kam long Honiara nao iu no kam long Auki bifoa, e?
A: Ies, mi sistap kam long Honiara nao dastawe mi no kam long Auki bifoa.

R: Bae iu go baek aigen long Honiara o nomoa?
A: Ies, bae mi go baek aigen long Honiara.

R: Orast, bae lukim iu moa ia bos.
A: Orast wantok.

Exercise 2: Show that you understand what the Pidgin answers "ies" or "nomoa" to the following questions mean by giving a full reply in English.

1. Posom hem i no olsen dok, e? Ies sa!
   Answer: No, a possum is not the same as a dog.
2. Vilich blong iu hem i no fulap long olketa mere, e? Nomoa! Answer: Yes, my village is overflowing or overcrowded with women.

3. Pulande de hem i go finis, an olketa no miting iet, e? Ies sa! Answer: No, it's a long time and they still haven't gathered together.


5. Iu nowaka hat tuman fo faendem kaikai e? Nomoa! Answer: Yes, I'm working very hard looking for food.

**Practice Drills**

**Exercise 1:** Simple substitution

Frame : Tude hem i mas aeanim kaleko blong mi (klinin, wasin, somapum, redin, baem, aeanim).

**Exercise 2:** Negate the following sentences by inserting "no" into them in the correct place.

1. Olketa pipol blong desfala vilich olketa mas (no) waka long gavman.

2. Sapos iu wandem man ia fo kam kwik taem iu mas (no) singaotim hem bik.

3. Teem hem i go iu mas (no) go wetim hem.

4. Olketa mas (no) go agensim kansi.

5. Sapos Mr Toling hem i putim ap praes blong gol mifala mas (no) lusim hem.
Exercise 3: How change the negative sentences you have just given into ones indicating outright prohibition by substituting "handuit" or "can not" "no" for "mas no".

1. Ciketa pips blos long desfala vilich ciketa i mas no waka long savunan. Ciketa pips blos desfala vilich ciketa handuit fo waka long savunan.

2. Sapoc in wonden man info han Buiktaen in mas no singotin bil ia nan. Sapoc in wonden nan le fo han Buiktaen in no singotin bil ia nan.

3. Taem han i go in mas no go weitim hen. Taen han i go in handuit fo go weitim hen.


5. Sapoc ir Teling hen putin an pres blong gol wifala handuit fo lucin hen.

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Say what the following sentences mean in English.

1. Wifala i mas bildim wifala niu sios haos.
   "We (excl.) should/must build a new Church."

2. Long taen fo waka infala mas no ridim "Solomon Tektok!".
   You (pl.) must not read "Solomon Tektok" during working hours.

3. Evriwan mas redi fo plei stretway afta waka hem i finis.
   Everyone must be ready to play as soon as the work is finished.

4. Hen i mas rabam isi nomoa het blong ham.
   He/she must/should rub his/her head carefully.

5. Afto ni sateri stow iu mas stat fo hotin kopra.
   After I shut the store you should/must begin to heat the copra.

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. When you go into the church you must not talk.
   "Teem iu go in saet long sios mas no tektek nao."

2. If it rains we and you must cover up the copra.
   "Sapos hem i ren iuni mas kavarem kopra.

3. They must not chew betel nut in my house.
   "Ciketa mas no kaikai bihat long insaet haos blong ni."  

4. Should you and I address the envelope for her or not.
   "Henwe, iumitufala mas adresim invep blong hem o nomoa?"
11.2 REFLEXIVE PERSONAL PRONOUNS

When the subject and the object (or indirect object in the case of verbs like "give" "soo'or" etc.) are the same the object (or the indirect object) is expressed by the corresponding pronoun plus "seleva". E.g.,

Mi hitim mi seleva.
I hit myself.

Desfala dok her i kilim dae hem seleva.
This dog killed itself.

Iufala i no luk afta iufala seleva, e?
Didn't you (pl) look after yourselves?

You should have no difficulty recognising these as paralleling the English "self" forms. However, be careful not to confuse them with the emphatic forms given in section 8.2 above which are of the same form. Consider for example:

Mi hitim mi seleva.
I hit myself.

Mi seleva mi hitim hem.
I hit him myself. (i.e. I was the one who hit him, not I hit him someone else.)

Mi hitim het blong mi seleva
I hit my own het.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame : No gut iu katim iu seleva
(sutim, kinla dae, spoole, bonem, katem)

Exercise 2: Simple Substitution

Frame : Mi seleva nao mi givim aot rasin.
(raetim nem blong mi, go long Herika, teken kam kago, haitim hanwas, givim aot rasin)

Exercise 3: Change the pronouns in the following frame to those given as cue:

Frame : Hem i burekem han blong hem seleva (mi, olketa, iu, mifala, hem)

Exercise 4: Change the objects or the indirect objects in the following sentences into reflexive pronouns:
1. Astede Bili hem i sutim Bili wetim gan.
   Astede Bili hem i sutim hem seleva wetim gan.

2. Olketa nes olketa i save nilam olketa nes.
   Olketa nes olketa i save nilam olketa seleva.

3. Abarai hem i save tanim Abarai long man o stik, or eniting nomoa.
   Abarai hem i save tanim hem seleva long man, o stik o eniting nomoa.

4. Mi tisim mi long tok Pisin.
   Mi tisim mi seleva long tok Pisin.

5. Taem mi wakabaot long rot mi lukim wanfala dok hem i klinim wanfala dok.
   Taem mi wakabaot long rot mi lukim wanfala dok hem i klinim hem seleva.

Evaluation Exercise

Say what the following sentences mean in English.

1. Desfala stoakipa ia hem seleva nao hem i openem stoa.
   This storekeeper opened the store himself.

2. Iu sidaon long pies blong iu seleva. Iu no liu olbaot long rum!
   Sit down in your own place. You mustn't walk around aimlessly in the room.

3. Britis Gavuman hem i se: "Olketa long Solomon Aelan pipol nas luk afta
   olketa seleva nao; gavman hem i kanduit fo luk afta olketa nao.
   The British Government said, "All the people of the Solomon Islands
   must look after themselves now; the government is not able to do it any
   more.

4. Hu nao olketa i save raetim nem blong olketa seleva?
   Who can write their own names?

5. Taem mi stap long polis lane hao fo draevam ka seleva.
   When I was in the army I learned how to drive a car myself.

GRAJAR!!

11.4 CLSEP + CLAUSE: as, just like, as if, as though.

"Clsep" joining clauses in Pidgin covers a variety of senses in English
depending on the meanings expressed in the two clauses so confirmed.
Consider, for example:

Olketa i save bildim haos clsep clo blong olketa hem i bin so'om olketa.
   They build houses just like their father showed them to.

"ASISEM" hem filim sik clsep hem i karem malaria.
   "ASISEM" felt sick as though she had malaria.
He struck my head as if he were mad.

**Practice Drills**

**Exercise 1: Simple Substitution**

**French** : *Olketa i save pildin haos olo olo blong olketa hen i bin solom olketa.*

(Converse spic, wakem basket, laetim faea, ansarem tok (consin toktok), piladin haos).

**Exercise 2: Progressive Substitution**

**French** : *Hi lanem tok Pisin olo olo mae mi stop olo olo metim olketa netiv i koa long Solomon " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " 

**Exercise 3:** In this exercise you have to substitute the Pidgin words given as cues for the words "kakai" in the following Pidgin:

**Pikos olketa nasta i kakai, olo olo iufala mas kailai olo olo tu.**

For example, if the instructor gives the cue "toktok" your answer should be:

**Mikos olketa nasta i save toktok, olo olo iufala mas toktok tu.**

1. "masu"  
   *Answer:* Mikos olketa nasta olketa i save vaswas, olo olo iufala mas vaswas tu.

2. "klim se"  
   *Answer:* Mikos olketa nasta olketa i save klinim se, olo olo iufala mas klinim se tu.

3. "dreeven ka"  
   *Answer:* Mikos olketa nasta olketa i save dreeven ka, olo olo iufala mas dreeven ka tu.

4. "givir niile"  
   *Answer:* Mikos olketa nasta olketa i save givir niile, olo olo iufala mas givir niile tu.

5. "sekhan long Pran Minista"  
   *Answer:* Mikos olketa nasta olketa i save sekhan long Pran Minista, olo olo iufala mas sekhan long Pran Minista tu.
Diau is a cook for a European in Honiara. Every time his employer returns from the club he calls out to him like this:

Diau hem kuk fo wanfala
Masta long Honiara. Evritaem masta hem kam back long klab hem kolem Diau olsem.

MASTA: Oraet; Diau, tekem kam kaikai kwik taem.

DIAU : Ies, sa, mi tekem kam nao.

MASTA: Ei, wanem nao deswan?

DIAU : Hem ia ekplent ia.

MASTA: Ekplent a? Waswe? Iu no baem tomato?

DIAU : Ies sa, mi no baem.

MASTA: Waswe?

DIAU : Bikos taem mi go long maket, no eni tomato hem i stap long maket.

Ok, bring in the food.

Yes sir, here it is.

Heh, what's that?

That's eggplant.

Eggplant eh? How come? Didn't you buy any tomatoes?

No, sir, I didn't

Why?

Because there weren't any in the mar'at when I went there.
MASTA: Oraet, bat mi no kaikaim iet bifoa deswan. Waswe hem kaikai gud ia?

DIAU: Masta hem i gud kaikai tumas. Hem i gud kaikai winim tomato.

MASTA: Wet, mi traem faataem. Maiwat, hem i tru nao. Hem nambawan winim tomato. Wanem nao iu kukim wetim ia?

DIAU: Mi kukim wetim milik blong kokonat.

MASTA: Oraet, bae iu kukim samfala kaikai olsem moa neks taem. Tu save?

DIAU: Ies sa, mi save.

MASTA: Oraet, tekem kam kol wata.

DIAU: Ies sa.

An so DIAU hem tekem kol wata an putim long tebol.

Fair enough. I have never tasted the stuff before. Do you think it tastes alright?

This is a really good stuff. It tastes much better than tomato.

Wait, let me taste it. My word, it's real good stuff. What did you put on it?

Coconut cream.

Yes, you should fix more food like this next time. Understand?

Yes sir, I understand.

Ok, bring in the cold water.

Yes, sir

And so DIAU goes and brings the cold water and places it on the table.
VOCABULARY EXPANSION

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame: Evritaem masta hem i kam baek long klab
      hem i save sinagaotin kukboe olem.
      slavem (alap, thrash)
      wipim (whip)
      tok nogut long (insult; revile, swear at)
      laea long (deceive)

Exercise 2: Simple substitution

Frame: Iu no baem kiukamba, e?
      dringim sup (eat soup)
      ravem weka (do a job poorly)
      Hipim olketa kumara long rum (to pile up the sweet potatoes)
      miksim kon wetim bin (mix up corn and bean)
      hafum kaikai (half the food)
      fulapum kap long ti (fill up the cup with tea)
      bae kiukamba (buy cucumber)

Exercise 3: Simple Substitution

Frame: Nomata, letem hem i stap,
      fulumapum kap long ti
      sek nogut
      sidaon
      ramwe
      stap

Exercise 4: Simple substitution

Frame: Tekem kam kol wata,
      (kofi, masis, ti, kaikai, kol wata)

Exercise 5: Simple substitution

Frame: Diau hem i haosboe long Honiara,
      tisa (teacher)
      kapinta (carpenter)
      kalake (clerk)
      fama (farmer)
      polisman (policeman)
      D.O. (District Officer)
      haosboe (houseboy)
In Pidgin there are number of constructions based on different uses of the word "kaen" - "kind of, sort of" which are very useful even though they present no great difficulty for English speakers. These are divisible into two types:

1. Those which occur before nouns as adjectives, e.g:
   a) "des kaen N" - this kind of N; such N; N of this sort.
   e.g. Iu karem des kaen mani long Solomon Aelan?
   b. "Vat kaen N" - which kind/sort N?
   e.g. Wat kaen mani nao iu karem long Solomon Aelan?

   What kind of money have you got in the Solomon Islands?
   
   c) "Pulande kaen N" - many kinds of N; plenty kinds of N;
   e.g. Mifala i karem pulande kaen mani long Solomon Aelan.
   We have many kinds of money in the Solomon Islands.

   d. "Enikaen N" - all kinds of N; all sorts of N.
   e.g. Mifala i karem enikaen mani long Solomon Aelan.
   We have all/kinds of money in the Solomon Islands.

   e) "Deferen kaen N" - different kinds of N; various kinds of N.
   e.g. Mifala i karem deferen kaen mani long Solomon Aelan.
   We have different kinds of money in the Solomon Islands.

2. Those which occur after the predicative marker "i" as predicates or verbless sentences, to express the idea of "same" or "different" e.g.

   (a) "Wankaen" - same
   e.g. Tufala pisin ia wankaen nomoa.
   Those two birds are of the same kind.

   Tufala pisin ia i klosap wankaen nomoa
   Those two birds are similar.

   Tufala pisin ia tufala i no wankaen.
   Those two birds are not similar.

   Sik blong olketa ham i wankaen nomoa.
   They all have the same disease.
Note that the Pidgin sentence is often "turned around" compared with English, and that the use of "wankaen" is different from the use of "olsem" and "wanfala kaen", e.g.

DASFALa pisin hem i olsem desfala (pisin).
These two birds are alike/same.

NIFala i kaven wanfala baen mani nomoa long Solomon Aelan.
We've got only one kind of money in the Solomon Islands.

(b) "narakaen N." - another kind of N.; different
   e.g. Tufala pisin ia no wanakaen, desfala ia hem i narakaen ia.
   These two birds are not the same (kind); this one is different
   (of another kind).

Practice Drills
Exercise 1: Simple substitution
Frame : Mifala i karem deskaen mani long Solomon Aelan.
       (Pulande kaen, enikaen, olketa kaen; wanfala kaen, deskaen)

Exercise 2: Simple substitution
Frame : Tufala pisin ia tufala i wankaen.
       (Sik blong olketa ia i, olketa reliv blong Solomon Aelan i, olketa
        spia ia olketa i, langus blong olketa ia hem i, tufala pisin
        ia tufala i.)

Exercise 3: Give answers to the following questions using the Pidgin cues provided.
1. Wat kaen vOl samting nao olketa i stap insaet bus long Galekana? (enikaen)
   Enikaen wel samting nao olketa i stap insaet bus long Galekana.

2. Hu nao givim iufala deskaen mani ia? (wantok blong mi)
   Wantok blong mi nao hem i givim mifala deskaen mani ia.

3. Watkaen tabako nao olketa i smokam long merika? (tufala kaen)
   Tufala kaen tabako nao olketa'i smokam long Merika.

4. Waswe, astede iufala lukim pulande kaen fis long wata o nomoa? (ies)
   Ies, astede mifala lukim pulande kaen fis long wata.

5. Bae mi tekem olketa kaen ston ia long wea? (long graon)
   Bae iu tekem olketa kaen ston ia long graon.
Exercise 4: Answer the following questions using the cues provided. If the cue is "no" add the explanation "desfala ia hem i deferen (nara) kaen at the end. For example, if the question was: "Tufala pisin ia i wankaen o nomoa?" and the cue given was "ies" then you answer should be "Ies, tufala pisin ia i wankaen", on the other hand if the cue were "nomoa" then your answer should be "nomoa, tufala pisin ia i no wankaen; desfala ia hem i deferen (nara) kaen ia.

1. Waswe, ina faendem aot finis dat tufala hanwas ia i wankaen? (ies)
   Ies, mi faendem aot finis dat tufala hanwas ia i wankaen.

2. Waswe, oloketa taro ia i wankaen o nomoa? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, oloketa taro ia oloketa i no wankaen; oloketa i deferen.

3. Sik blong oloketa hem wankaen ia hem i kam from Saena? (ies)
   Ies, sik blong oloketa hem i wankaen, hem kam from Saena ia.

4. Waswe, seleni blong Merika an seleni blong Solomon Aelan tufala i wankaen o nomoa? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, tufala ia i deferen.

5. Oloketa su blong iu oloketa i mankaen lelebet o nomoa? (nomoa)
   Nomoa, oloketa i deferen lelebet ia; lukim, deswan hem i. no wankaen vetin deswan.

Evaluation Exercises:

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. We all have the same kind of house.
   Olketa haos blong iumi oloketa i wankaen nomoa.

2. The languages of the Solomon Islands are not all the same; some are like ours some are different.
   Olketa langus blong Solomon Aelan oloketa i no wankaen; samfala oloketa olsem langus blong iumi an samfala oloketa deferen.

3. What kind of birds will you shoot?
   Wat kaen pisin nai bae iu suti?i?

4. There are all different kinds of fish in the sea.
   Enikaen fis nomoa i stap long solwata.

5. Don't say that kind of thing!
   Iu no talem deskaen tok olsem. Deskaen tok olsem iu talem ia hem i nogud.
**Grammar**

12.2 NO ENIWI: NOBODY, NO ONE

NO ENITING: NOTHING

There is no single word in Pidgin corresponding to "nobody", "no one", "nothing" etc in English. However, the same idea is expressed in Pidgin by using "noeniwan", "no eniting".

**Examples**

1. Hu nao hem i stap?  
   Who is there?  
   No eniwan hem i stap.  
   There's no one (there).

2. Yanem nao...hem i stap?  
   What's there?  
   No eniting hem i stap  
   Nothing.

3. No eniwan i stap.  
   There's no one there.  
   There isn't any (more)  
   There is no more.

**Practice Drills**

Exercise 1: answer the following questions using the cues provided. In each case your answer should begin with "no"

   No pulande kumara tunas hem i step.

2. Hu nao hem i sek nogud ia? (eniwan)  
   No eniwan hem i sek nogud.

3. Samfala mere bae kam tu? (nomoa)  
   No nomoa no eni mere bae kam.

4. Watkaen saniting nao hem i stanap long we? (no eniting)  
   No eniting nomoa hem i stanap long we.

5. Hu nao hum i dringim sup astede? (eniwan)  
   No eniwan hem i dringim sup astede.

Exercise 2: Change the subjects in the following sentences into ones indicating that "no one," nobody", or "nothing," performed the actions described. Each answer will be based on the structure "no" but will have to vary the objects to suit the particular sentences. For example, if the given sentence were "mifala i karem pulande pik" your answer should be "No eniwan long mifala hem karem pulande pik" (lit: There is not one of us who has plenty of pigs).
1. Desfala pikinini hem i save koronasim kaikai.
   No eni pikinini hem i save koronasim kaikai.

2. Samfala moa olketa i stap long stoa.
   No eniting moa hem i stap long stoa.

3. Evri trak olketa i bakarap.
   No eni trak nomoa hem i bakarap.

4. Waswa, olketa leba olketa finisim waka ia o nomoa?
   Nomoa, no eni leba hem i finisim waka ia.

5. Hifala i karem pulande pik.
   No eniwan long mifala hem i karem pulande pik.

**Evaluation Exercise**

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. There's no milk left!
   No eni milik hem i stap!

2. I am sitting down doing nothing.
   Mi'sidaon nating nomoa.

3. I saw nothing or I didn't see anything.
   Mi no lukia eniting.

   Q: Plet ia hem i stap wea? A: No eni plet nomoa.

5. Q: Old man, is there anyone in this village?
   A: They're all gone to the garden.
   Q: Olo, eniwan hem i stap long vilich ia?
   A: Nomea, no eniwan long hia, evriwan olketa go finis long gaden.

**Grammar!!**

12.3 Comparison of Adjectives and Adverbs

In section 10.4 you were introduced to the way one intensifies or emphasises the sizes or qualities of things in Pidgin. Now besides doing this one can also compare the sizes and the qualities of two or more things. For example, in English, one says, "This dress is (very much) better than that one." In Pidgin there are several common ways of doing this but for the purposes of this course we shall only be drilling those exemplified in the following sentences.
1. Desfala snek hem i longfala (moa) winim deswan.
   This snake is longer than this one.

2. Desfala snek hem i longfala olsem deswan.
   This snake is as long as this one.

3. Desfala snek hem i longfala lelebet winim deswan.
   This snake is slightly/considerably longer than this one.

4. Bat, desfala snek nao hem i longfala winim evriwan.
   But, this snake is the longest of all.

Note that the same constructions can be used with adverbs also, e.g.

1. Hem i dikim dereni kwik taem winim mi.
   He dug the trench faster than I did.

2. Hem i dikim dereni kwiktaem olsem mi.
   He dug the trench as fast as I did.

3. Hem i dikim dereni kwiktaem lelebet winim mi
   He dug the trench slightly faster than I did.

4. Bat hem i dikim dereni kwiktaem winim evriwan.
   But he dug the trench the fastest.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame : Mi lukim wanfala snek hem i longfala lelebet
       (longfala moa, longfala tumas, longfala tru, longfala olketa,
        longfala moa iet, longfala lelebet.)

Exercise 2: Simple substitution

Frame : Haos blong hem, hem i moabeta winim haos blong mifala.
       (bikfala moa, longfala moa, smolfala lelebet, niu, strong,
        moabeta.)

Exercise 3: Simple substitution

Frame : Desfala ka hem i niu winim olketa narafala ia.
        (bik, smol, sot, long, niu).

Exercise 4: Repeat the following sentences substituting the adjective given
as cue for the one contained in the given sentence.

1. Han blong mi i long winim han blong iu (klin)

2. Desfala spia long we hem i no sap winim deswan long hia. (bik)
3. Rot long Merika hem i moabeta winim rot long Solomon Aelan. (long)
4. Olketa man long S vo olketa amat winim olketa man long Nceela. (sot)
5. Hu nao hem i long(fala) winim evriwan? (lapun)

Evaluation Exercises

Exercise 1: Look at the lines given below and then answer, in Pidgin, the questions about them given by your instructor.

Namba wan: ..............................................................
Namba Tu : ..............................................................
Namba Tri: ..............................................................
Namba Foa: ..............................................................
Namba Faef: ..............................
Namba Sikis: ..............................

1. Wat laen nao hem i long(fala) winim evriwan is?
   Laen namba tu nao hem i long winim evriwan ia.
2. Wat laen nao hem i sote winim namba sikis?
   Laen namba faef nao hem i sote winim namba sikis.
3. Wat laen nao hem i sote winim olketa narafala laen ia?
   Laen namba faef nao hem sote winim olketa narafala laen ia.
4. Kolem nem blong olketa laen olketa i long winim namba sikis:
   Olketa laen ia nao olketa long winim namba sikis: Namba wan, namba tu, namba tri an namba foa.
5. Wat laen nao hem i long olsem namba foa?
   No eni laen hem i long Olson namba foa.

Exercise 2: How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. Bili is taller than Diau.
   Bili hem i long winim Diau.
2. Diau is really much taller than MASIENI
   Diau hem long(fala) moa winim MASIENI
3. Bili is not as strong as Diau but is stronger than MASIENI.
   Bili hem i no strong olsem Diau bat hem i strong winim MASIENI.
4. This bicycle is only moderately priced.
   Praes blong desfala basikol ia hem i hae lelebet nomoa.

5. Whose is the best spear?
   Spia blong hu nao hem i gud winim evriwan ia?

6. My dog habitually fights better than this one of yours.
   Dok blong mi hem save faet winim desfala blong iu ia.

7. I have a bag which is really big.
   Mi karem wanfala basket hem i bikfala tru.

8. No dog, the trench as fast as I did.
   Hem i dikim dereni ia kwiktaem olsen mi.

9. Where is the unbelievably fat woma?
   Wea nao desfala bikfala mere ia hem i stap?

10. This finger of his is as long as this one.
    Desfala fanga blong han blong hem hem i longfala olsen desfala.

12.4 LEPEL! AND SIMILAR VERBS: TO ALLOW ETC

Study the following sentences.

1. Dadi blong mi hem i letem mi draevam ha blong hem.
   My dad lets me drive his car.

2. Gavuman hem i talem mifala fo plandem kokonat.
   The government told us to plant coconuts.

3. Iu singaotim mi fo wekap o nomoa?
   Did you call out to me to get up or not?

4. Bae sam hem i makem olnketa kaleko drae.
   The sun will make the clothes dry.

Practice Drills

Exercise 1: Simple substitution

Frame: Dadi hem i letem mi fo draevam ka blong hem.
       (mekem, talem, singaotim, helpem, letem)

Exercise 2: Progressive substitution

Frame: Hu nao hem i letem iu fo kam wetim mifala?
       Hu nec hem i makem " " " " " 
Exercise 3: Give answers to the following questions using the Pidgin cues provided.

1. Hu nao hem i letem iu fo kam wetim mi?  (mami blong mi)
   Mami blong mi nao letem mi fo kam wetin iu.

2. Long wat de nao masta hem i talem iufala fo katem gras?
   (long trifala de i go finis)
   Long trifala de i go finis nao masta hem i talem mifala fo katem gras.

3. Hao meni man nao olketa kam fo kolem iu fo go long haospetel?
   (tufala man nomoa)
   Tufala man nomoa tufala kam fo kolem mi fo go long haospetel.

4. Wanem nao hem i kam mekem kaikai ia smel olsen?
   (Ating wanfala rat)
   Ating wanfala rat nao hem i kam mekem kaikai i smel olsen.

5. Hu nao hem i helpem iu fo hipim olketa kokonat ia long sanbis?
   (olketa funga blong mi)
   Olketa funga blong mi nao olketa helpem mi fo hipim olketa kokonat ia long sanbis.

Evaluation Exercise

How would you say the following things in Pidgin?

1. Make the child get down.
   Iu makem pikinini ia kam daon.

2. Leave it there!
   Letem hem i stap!

3. Let the dog go!
   Letem dok hem i go.

4. She sang out to me to bring her knife.
   Hem i singaotim mi fo tekem go naif blong hem.

5. Does your father let you eat oppossum?
   Waswe, dadi blong iu letem iu fo kaikaim posom?
6. Come and help me hang up this basket.
   
   In ham helpen mi fo hagem ap desfala basket ia.

7. Would you fellows go and tell those boys not to say those things?
   
   Jufala go talem long olketa pikinini fo no talem deskden toktok ia.
FIRST SCHOOL WAKABAOT ASSIGNMENT

Read pp. 114 - 136 and 150 - 219 in the LAMP. Make a list of 20 possible topics which interest you and which you would like to explore during your three-week wakabaot to the place you will be assigned.