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## A GRAMMAR OF THE MAILU LANGUAGE, PAPUA.

By REV. W. J. V. SAVILLE, London Missionary Society.

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## DEMONSTRATIVES.

(Pronominal, Adjectival, and Adverbial.)

This.....*eva*, and *ev'* before vowels.That.....*ne* (near in time and place).*nau* (distant) in time and place, and refers to something previously mentioned.*ada*, *ad'* (referring to that over there, *cp.* "yon").

These.....same as This.

Those.....same as That.

Here.....*evano* (here it is).*evade* (at this place), also *evanade*.There.....*nenó* (there it is, also there you are, I said so).*nede* (generally out of sight of speaker).*adano* (there, in front of your nose), also *adade*, *adanade*, over there, not necessarily in sight.Hence.....*eva na ma*.Thence.....*nena ma. Ada na ma.*Then.....*nena de*.

## NOUNS.

Nouns are proper, common, and abstract. The first and second are very full in the language, but the third class in many ways is deficient. *Gender* is

distinguished by separate words. Of human beings—*egi*, man; *avesa*, woman. Of animals, other than man—*arabae*, male; *sina*, female. There is no mark for *number* except by the use of phrases, such as *emegi garu*, a lot of men, equivalent this to our English, nothing but men; *emegi* and *egi* are quite interchangeable, whether of one or many men. There seems to be one exception, and that is with the word *oeva*, child, which becomes *ooeva*, children. But even here *oeva seriada* is still correct for all the children. Such words as *garu*, *duba*, *seriada*, and *karowo ei* used after nouns all imply a number of the thing or person indicated by the noun.

*Case* is not marked by any sign in the noun itself. The possessive is marked by the pronoun only.

#### ADJECTIVES.

Adjectives are numerous, and embrace many and varied qualities of abstract ideas, e.g., beautiful, *larema*; horrible, *oreore* and *oreakai*; straight, *oroaroni*; crooked, *kiokio*; sweet, *onaro*; bitter, *akakai*.

There is no comparison as such, except by the use of such adverbs with the adjective, as *maato*, a little; or *notioo*, very; or *karowo*, very, or the essence of.

Any adjective becomes an adverb when the former is infixed in the verb.

All adjectives agree with the subject of the verb in number and case and person, and with the noun they qualify, e.g. :—

They were always wrong. *Omoa edeedesineiata.*

Sick men. *Maraisusueseana emegi.*

The houses are always strong. *Uru kisasusueseana.*

The boys always used to be weak. *Tamaru beroberosineiata.*

I and my father are just. *Ia eo nogo ina abai o oroaronilagua.*

The pigs are thin. *Boraa selaselalaesea.*

Take the thin pigs away. *Selaselalaeseana boraa evagoniaru.*

All adjectives can take the verbal personal suffixes, and so become verbs when the causative *va* or *v'* is prefixed, e.g. :—

*Ia vaorooronilaa.* I am making it straight.

#### PRONOUNS.

##### Personal.

There are three numbers, singular, dual, and plural, as follows :—

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st ... ..	<i>ia</i> ... ..	<i>guadai</i> ... ..	<i>gea.</i>
2nd ... ..	<i>ga</i> ... ..	<i>aeadai</i> ... ..	<i>aea.</i>
3rd ... ..	<i>noa</i> ... ..	<i>omadai</i> ... ..	<i>omoa.</i>

There is no gender in pronouns.

Possessive Personal Pronouns.

1st ... ..	<i>ina</i> ... ..	<i>guna</i> ... ..	<i>geagena, gegena, gena.</i>
2nd ... ..	<i>gana</i> ... ..	<i>aeada'i ana</i> ... ..	<i>aea ana.</i>
3rd ... ..	<i>ena</i> ... ..	<i>omadai omana...</i>	<i>omana.</i>

These are placed before the noun they govern or agree with. When not used with a noun these possessives can be used with *ea* suffixed to them thus: it is his, *enaea*; it is yours, *ganaea*, etc. It is grammatical also to use simply *ina*.

There are no special pronouns used in relation to foods or foodstuffs.

INTERROGATIVES.

- Who?.....*auma* ?  
*aunoa* ? Who is he ?  
*aumoa* ? Who are they ?
- Whose?.....*aunoa ena* ?  
*aumoa omana* ?
- What?.....*diadara* ? Also *didato*. What do you take me for ? *Didato la seailae-selade i* ?  
*diadara* ?  
*diadaea* ?  
*dia, e.g., dia bioi* ? What cup ?  
*diada, e.g., diada usilaesa* ?
- Which?.....*abo* ?
- Where?.....*abode*.  
*abo na de* (rest at).  
*abo na la* (motion towards).
- When?.....*abosamu* ?  
*diasamu* ? (definite).  
*abo uana* ?  
*dia uana* ?
- Why?.....*diadama* ?
- How?.....*aboua* ?
- Whither?.....*abo na la* ?
- Whence?.....*abo na ma* ?

VERBS.

Example :—*Isiisi*, to eat.

Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
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Present tense :—I am eating.

1st person ... ..	<i>isilaa</i> ... ..	<i>isilanta</i> ... ..	<i>isilasa</i> or <i>-laka.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd... ..	<i>isilaesa</i> ... ..	<i>isilaeseava</i> ... ..	<i>isiloo.</i>

Singular.                      Dual.                      Plural.

Present habitual :—I habitually (or have always and do at present) eat.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isisusuada</i>	...	<i>isisusuaruta</i>	...	<i>isisusuasa</i> or <i>-aka</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> ,	2nd and 3rd...			<i>isisusuesa</i>	...	<i>isisusueseava</i>		<i>isisusuoo</i> .

Future indefinite :—I shall eat.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isaa</i>	...	<i>isaruta</i>	...	<i>isesa</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> ,	2nd and 3rd...			<i>isa</i>	...	<i>iseava</i>		<i>isoo</i> .

Future habitual :—I shall always eat.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isiloisaa</i>	...	<i>isiloisaruta</i>	...	<i>isiloisesa</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> ,	2nd and 3rd...			<i>isiloisa</i>	...	<i>isiloiseava</i>		<i>isiloisoo</i> .

Near past :—I ate.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>iaa</i>	...	<i>iauta</i>	...	<i>iasa</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> ,	2nd and 3rd...			<i>isaea</i>	...	<i>iseava</i>		<i>ioo</i> .

Far past :—I ate.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isi-a</i>	...	<i>isiruta</i>	...	<i>isisa</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> ,	2nd and 3rd...			<i>isia</i>	...	<i>siava</i>		<i>isi-o</i> .

Past (far, and not including present) habitual :—I always ate.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isinei-a</i>	...	<i>isineiruta</i>	...	<i>isineisa</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> ,	2nd and 3rd...			<i>isineia</i>	...	<i>isineiava</i>		<i>isinei-o</i> .

Near future :—I shall be eating.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isiaa</i>	...	<i>isairuta</i>	...	<i>isiasa</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> ,	2nd and 3rd...			<i>isiesa</i>	...	<i>isieseava</i>		<i>isioo</i> .

Past imperfect :—I was eating.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isilonaa</i>	...	<i>isilonaruta</i>	...	<i>isilonasa</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> ,	2nd and 3rd...			<i>isilosa</i>	...	<i>isiloseava</i>		<i>isilonoo</i> (or <i>-ao</i> ).

Far past imperfect :—I was eating (a long time ago).

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isiloi-a</i>	...	<i>isiloiruta</i>	...	<i>isiloisa</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> ,	2nd and 3rd...			<i>isilosia</i>	...	<i>isilosiaava</i>		<i>isiloi-o</i> .

Also a complete Past to express, for example, "I have already eaten," formed by the prefixing of *va* or *v'* before the above tenses, *e.g.*, *vaiaa*, I have already eaten, or I have finished eating.

Imperative :—Eat.

2nd person	...	...	...	<i>isiba</i>	...	<i>isibiavai</i>	...	<i>isibiau</i> .
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Imperative habitual :—Eat continually.

2nd person	...	...	...	<i>isilosiba</i>	...	<i>isilosibiavai</i>	...	<i>isilosibiau</i> .
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*Aiai*, to come, has an alternative irregular 2nd Sing. Imperative; besides the regular *aiba*, it takes the form *aieni*.

There are a few Imperative words derived from no verbs, as *wai*, give to me; *uma*, take it. (Used when the hand is extended, to give as it were; but the would-be recipient may be looking in another direction.)

Subjunctive:—Let me eat, or I must eat.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isaaaisi</i>	...	<i>isausaisi</i>	...	<i>isesaisi</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...				<i>isaisi</i>	...	<i>iseavaisi</i>	...	<i>isooisi</i> .

Subjunctive habitual:—Let me always eat, or I must always eat.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isiloisacaisi</i>	...	<i>isiloisausaisi</i> ...	<i>isiloisesaisi</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...				<i>isiloisaisi</i>	...	<i>isiloiseavaisi</i> ...	<i>isiloisooisi</i> .

*Conditional*.—If the conditional clause relates to something in future time, the suffix *de* is added to the simple future of the verb, and the verb in the dependent clause is also used in the simple form with no extra suffix.

If the conditional clause relates to action in past or habitual time, then the suffixes *de*, *na*, or *ma* (according to the slight difference in the shades of meaning) are added to the termination of the conditional tense in the conditional clause, and the verb in the dependent clause must agree with the verb in the conditional clause, *i.e.*, both verbs are in the conditional tense, but that in the dependent clause has no additional suffix.

*E.g.*, If you will come I will give you tobacco.

*Ga aisade kuku gana varo la ia ma minisauta.*

If you had come I would have given you tobacco.

*Ga aibaeade kuku gana varo la ia ma minibaruta.*

				Singular.		Dual.		Plural.
1st person	...	...	...	<i>isibaa(de)</i>	...	<i>isibauta(de)</i>	...	<i>isibasa(de)</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...				<i>isibaea(de)</i>	...	<i>isibiava(de)</i>	...	<i>isiboo(de)</i> .

Habitual conditional:—If I were in the habit of eating, etc.

1st person	...	...	...	<i>isilosibaa(de)</i>	<i>isilosibaruta(de)</i>	<i>isilosibasa(de)</i> .
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...				<i>isilosibaea(de)</i>	<i>isilosibiava(de)</i>	<i>isilosiboo(de)</i> .

*Note*.—Although the verbs in both dependent and conditional clauses must be in the conditional mood, they need not be in the same tense, *e.g.*, if you were in the habit of coming you should have eaten now. *Ga ailosibaeade nogo evaeva bua isibaea*. All verbs in the conditional sentence must be in the conditional mood, in both clauses.

*N.B.*—We find, then, three tenses in the conditional mood, *viz.*, future, past, and habitual. And again each of these has three different forms, according as the suffix in the conditional clause is *de* (true conditional suffix) or *na* (temporal condition) or *ma* (intentional).

The simple future conditional is formed by the suffix *de*, added to the simple future indicative, and followed in the dependent clause by the simple future without suffix.

*E.g.*, If I come back I shall eat. *Ia aieroisaade isaa.*

*Temporal.*—When I come back I shall eat. *Ia aieroisaana isaa.*

*Intentional.*—I shall come back to eat. *Ia aieroisaama isaa.*

Exactly the same also with the habitual tense.

The past conditional is more difficult and intricate in its employment of these three suffixes.

*N.B.*—The suffix *de* added to the verb in the conditional past tense in the conditional clause signifies condition pure and simple.

*E.g.*, If I had come back I should have eaten (but the food was gone). *Ia aierosibaade isibaa.*

The suffix *na* added to the verb in the conditional tense in the conditional clause, while implying condition means really temporal condition, *e.g.*, when I came back I was to have eaten (but the food has gone). *Ia aierosibaana isibaa.*

The suffix *ma* added to the verb in the past conditional tense in the conditional clause implies intention.

*E.g.*, *Ia aierosibaama isibaa.* I was to have come back and eaten (but the food has gone).

*N.B.*—To illustrate statement above, that all verbs in both clauses in conditional statements, however long the harangue may be, must be put into the conditional mood, *e.g.*, if I had only come back I should have eaten; indeed we should all have eaten together, but you have stolen my food and have eaten it all up yourselves. *Ia aierosibaade isibaa, nogo egena ei gea seriada nogo isinonoisibasa, nogo ia ina isiisi aea ma omasiboona eidema nogo ana woi bua isiapusiboo.*

Subjunctival conditional:—Would that I had eaten; or, If only I had eaten, If only I might eat; or, I ought to have eaten, Oh, would that I might eat.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st person ... ..	<i>isibaaisi</i>	<i>isibautaisi</i>	<i>isibasaisi.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isibaeaisi</i>	<i>isibiavaisi</i>	<i>isibooisi.</i>

Habitual subjunctival conditional:—If only I might always eat.

1st person ... ..	<i>isilosibaaisi</i>	<i>isilosibautaisi</i>	<i>isilosibasaisi.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isilosibaeaisi...</i>	<i>isilosibiavaisi</i>	<i>isilosibooisi.</i>

*Progressive sense in the verb.*—This is more especially used with verbs that imply motion, and with other verbs implies the approach of completion or of being finished, *e.g.*, *kokoawoniesa*, it is getting finished (water in tank, for instance). This sense in the verb is given to it by the infix *-w-* between the stem of the principal verb and *-oni* to go, on to which are added the personal suffixes. The *-w-* is the causative particle *va* or *v'* pronounced always in this

connection as a *w*. It amounts then to another imperfect for the verb, in the different tenses of time.

	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Near future :—In this sense the tense is at present.			
1st person ... ..	<i>isiowoniaa</i> ...	<i>isiowoniaruka</i>	<i>isiowoniasa.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isiowoniesa</i> ...	<i>isiowonieseava</i>	<i>isiowonioo.</i>

Future.

1st person ... ..	<i>isiowonisaa</i> ...	<i>isiowonisauka</i>	<i>isiowonisesa.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isiowonisa</i> ...	<i>isiowoniseava</i>	<i>isiowonisoo.</i>

Far past.

1st person ... ..	<i>isiowonia</i> ...	<i>isiowoniuka</i> ..	<i>isiowonisa.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isiowonia</i> ...	<i>isiowoniava</i> ..	<i>isiowoni-o.</i>

Near past.

1st person ... ..	<i>isiowonaa</i> ...	<i>isiowonauka</i> ...	<i>isiowonasa.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isiowona</i> ...	<i>isiowoneava</i> ...	<i>isiowonoo.</i>

The imperfect tenses of the verb cannot be used with this form as they themselves take of the nature of imperfect action, nor can this form be used with the addition of the habitual infix, but in the *subjunctive* as follows :—

1st person ... ..	<i>isiowonisaaisi</i>	<i>isiowonisautaisi</i>	<i>isiowonisesaisi.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isiowonisaisi</i>	<i>isiowoniseavaisi</i>	<i>isiowonisooisi.</i>

*Note.*—In its progressive tenses the verb *aiai* to come is a slight exception in this connection :—*e.g.*,

Present, *aioaiaa*.

Future, *aioaisaa*.

Near past, *aioainaa*.

Far past, *aiowai-a*.

*Another form of progressive* used with an extra infix *-ero-* signifying “back” or “instead.” Suppose, for instance, that I was to send a boy away on some errand, and into another boy’s care I gave former’s food, to be eaten on his return. I wait a long time, and so does the second boy; then I go down and ask him if the other has not yet returned. He says no; but I say, where is his food. The boy replies that tired of waiting he is now eating it up himself.

Present.

1st person ... ..	<i>isierooaiaa</i> ...	<i>isierooaiauka</i>	<i>isierooaiaasa.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isierooaiaesa</i> ...	<i>isierooaieseava</i>	<i>isierooaioo.</i>

Near past.

1st person ... ..	<i>isierooainaa</i> ...	<i>isierooainauka</i>	<i>isierooainasa.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isierooaina</i> ...	<i>isierooaineava</i>	<i>isierooainoo.</i>



	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Future.			
1st person ... ..	<i>isierooaisaa</i> ...	<i>isierooaisauka</i>	<i>isierooaisesa.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isierooaisa</i> ...	<i>isierooaiseava</i>	<i>isierooaisoo.</i>

Far past.			
1st person ... ..	<i>isieroowai-a</i> ..	<i>isieroowairuka</i>	<i>isieroowaisa.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isieroowaia</i> ...	<i>isieroowaiava</i>	<i>isieroowai-o.</i>

Subjunctive.			
1st person ... ..	<i>isierooaisaaisi</i>	<i>isierooaisautaisi</i>	<i>isierooaisesai.</i>
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isierooaisaisi</i>	<i>isierooaiseavaisi</i>	<i>isierooaisooisi.</i>

*Note.*—Besides the possibility of and the constant use of the above tenses in both forms of the above progressive moods, they can be used also in imperative and conditional, and subjunctival conditional moods. But as the verbal suffixes are the same in all persons as those of the regular verb in conditional, etc., I will instance only the singular in the conditional, but imperative in full.

Imperative.			
2nd person ... ..	<i>isiowoniba</i> ...	<i>isiowonibiavai</i> ...	<i>isiowonibiau.</i>
	<i>isieroowaiba</i> ...	<i>isieroowaiavi</i> ...	<i>isieroowibiau.</i>

Past conditional.			
1st person ... ..	<i>isiowonibaa(de).</i>		
	<i>isieroowaibaa(de).</i>		
	<i>isiowonibaa(de).</i>		
	<i>isieroowaibaa(de)</i>		

etc., and other persons as in the personal suffixes of conditional proper.

Subjunctival conditional.			
1st person ... ..	<i>isiowonibaaisi.</i>		
	<i>isieroowaiabaaisi.</i>		
Excl. person, <i>i.e.</i> , 2nd and 3rd...	<i>isiowonibaeaisi.</i>		
	<i>isieroowaiabaaisi</i>		

etc., etc., for other persons.

*Note.*—Suppose that I was leaving a native while he was in the act of eating and I wished to say “good-bye,” I should say to him *isiowoniba*; he would say to me *oniowoniba*.

But “good-night” (they have not begun to sleep yet), I should say *wilosibiau*, “sleep you,” implying without being disturbed. They would reply *E, wilosiba*.

*Isieroowaiavi* means “you two eat it up,” implying that they two have waited long enough for the third person, and the food had better not be wasted.

*Isiowonisaaisi* means "let me go on eating."

*Isieroowaibaade* means "if I had gone on eating" (implying, perhaps, that it would not have been wasted, that is, the food that was intended for another, but for whom I was tired of waiting).

*Notes.*—*Va* or *v'* as a prefix to the verb implies a sense of completion, or "already." This is also the causative.

*Cf.* *v'ainaa*, I have come, *i.e.*, I have already come.

*vaiaa*, I have already eaten.

*vaeboebolasa*, we are making it good.

*vausei*, he has done it.

*vakokoasa*, it is finished.

*vakisa*, make strong.

*vaeribilai*, show it to me.

*vanani*, to teach, *i.e.*, to cause to hear.

*vavegarai*, to teach, *i.e.*, to cause to know.

*vauaa*, I have already done (it), *va* and *usiusi*, to do.

The Mailu verb has two forms of personal suffixes, viz., subjectival and objectival. The subjectival form agrees with the subject of the verb in number and person. The objectival form agrees with the object also in person and number, *except when the objectival person is that of the third person singular, in which case the verb always takes the subjectival suffix.*

#### Form 1. SUBJECTIVAL SUFFIXES TO THE VERB.

	Inclusive Person.			Exclusive Person.			
	(1st Person.)			(2nd and 3rd Persons.)			
Singular	...	...	-aa, -a	...	...	...	-esa, -a, -sia.
Dual	...	...	-auka or -auta	...	...	...	-eseava, -eava, -siava, -iava. -uta, or -uka
Plural	...	...	-asa, -sa	...	...	...	-o, -oo, or -ao.

*Note.*—Form 1 is used quite regularly beyond the tense insertions -s, -la-, or -isi-.

#### Form 2. OBJECTIVAL SUFFIXES TO THE VERB.

	Inclusive.			Exclusive.			
Singular	...	...	-esela, -ela, -la	...	...	...	-aga, -ga (excl. 2nd sing. <i>only</i> ) used with any of the personal pronouns as subject of the verb <i>except</i> the 1st person singular as subject, then use -auta, -uta.

	Inclusive.		Exclusive.	
Dual	...	... - <i>agua, -gua</i>	...	.. - <i>sea</i> (with all persons as subject except 1st person singular, then use - <i>seaa</i> ). - <i>ea</i> , with any person as subject except 1st person singular, then - <i>eea</i> . - <i>eata, -iata</i> (past tenses), with any person as subject except 1st person singular, then use - <i>eea, -iaa</i> . Note.— <i>-eata</i> is an alternative form for - <i>ea</i> .
Plural	...	... - <i>agia, -gia</i>	..	... The same as in the case of the Dual.

These forms are quite regular.

- N.B.*—1. 3rd person singular pronoun has no special objectival verbal suffix of its own, therefore with the 3rd person singular as object, the verb takes the *subjectival suffix* only.
2. 1st person singular pronoun as subject takes exceptional objectival suffixes with the verb governing other persons. (See above.)
3. Exclusive 2nd singular has two forms of objectival suffix with the verb, according as the subject of verb is 1st person singular (in which case the objectival suffix is -*auta, -uta*) or the subject be any other person or number (in which cases the objectival suffix is always -*aga, -ga*).
4. The fact that a tense is present, future, near past, or distant past alters the form of the objectival suffix slightly. (See above.)

*Minimini*.....To give.

Transitive, governing two objects.

	Present.	Present Habitual, Including Past.	Future.
1.			
I am giving thee tobacco	... <i>minilaruta</i>	... <i>minisusuaata</i>	<i>minisauta.</i>
I.....him	... <i>minilaa</i>	... <i>minisusuaa</i>	... <i>minisaa.</i>
I.....you two...	... <i>minilaeseaa</i>	... <i>minisusueseaa</i>	<i>miniseaa.</i>
I.....you (plural)	... ..	... ..	..
I.....them two	... ..	... ..	..
I.....them	... ..	... ..	..

			Present.		Present Habitual, Including Past.		Future.
2.							
Thou.....me	...	...	<i>minilaesela</i>	...	<i>minisusuesela</i>	...	<i>minisela.</i>
Thou.....him	...	...	<i>minilaesa</i>	...	<i>minisusuesa</i>	...	<i>minisa.</i>
Thou.....us two	...	...	<i>minilagua</i>	...	<i>minisusuagua</i>	...	<i>minisagua.</i>
Thou.....us	...	...	<i>minilagia</i>	...	<i>minisusuagia</i>	...	<i>minisagia.</i>
Thou.....them two	...	...	<i>minilaesea</i>	...	<i>minisusueseae</i>	...	<i>minisea.</i>
Thou.....them	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
3.							
He.....me	...	...	<i>minilaesela</i>	...	<i>minisusuesela</i>	...	<i>minisela.</i>
He.....us two	...	...	<i>minilagua</i>	...	<i>minisusuagua</i>	...	<i>minisagua.</i>
He.....us	...	...	<i>minilagia</i>	...	<i>minisusuagia</i>	...	<i>minisagia.</i>
He.....him	...	...	<i>minilaesa</i>	...	<i>minisusuesa</i>	...	<i>minisa.</i>
He.. ...thee	...	...	<i>minilaga</i>	...	<i>minisusuaga</i>	...	<i>minisaga.</i>
He.....you two, you (plural), them two, them.			<i>minilaesea</i>	...	<i>minisusueseae</i>	...	<i>minisea.</i>
4.							
We two.....thee	...	...	<i>minilauta</i>	...	<i>minisusuauta</i>	...	<i>minisauta</i>
(-lauta here is subjectival not objectival suffix).			or, -lauka... or, -louta ...		or, -auka ...		or -sauka.
We two.....him	...	...	as above	...	as above	...	as above.
We two.....you two	...	...	<i>minilaesea</i>	...	<i>minisusueseae</i>	...	<i>minisea.</i>
We two.....you	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
We two.....them two	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
We two.....them	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
5.							
You two.....me	...	...	<i>minilaesela</i>	...	<i>minisusuesela</i>	...	<i>minisela.</i>
You two.....us two	...	...	<i>minilagua</i>	...	<i>minisusuagua</i>	...	<i>minisagua.</i>
You two.....us	...	...	<i>minilagia</i>	...	<i>minisusuagia</i>	...	<i>minisagia.</i>
You two.....him	...	...	<i>minilaeseava</i>	...	<i>minisusueseava</i>	...	<i>miniseava.</i>
You two.....them two	...	...	<i>minilaesea</i>	...	<i>minisusueseae</i>	...	<i>minisea.</i>
You two.....them	...	...	”	...	”	...	”
6.							
They two.....me	...	...	the same as No. 5 in each tense.				
They two.....us two	...	...	”	”	”	”	”
They two.....us	...	...	”	”	”	”	”
They two.....thee	...	...	<i>minilaga</i>	...	<i>minisusuaga</i>	...	<i>minisaga.</i>
They two.....you two	...	...	<i>minilaesea</i>	...	<i>minisusueseae</i>	...	<i>minisea.</i>
They two.....you	...	...	”	...	”	...	”

6.—Contd.—			Present.	Present Habitual, Including Past.	Future.
They two.....him ... ..	...	...	the same as No. 5 in each tense.		
They two.....them two	...	...	”	”	”
They two.....them ... ..	...	...	”	”	”

## 7.

We are giving thee ... ..	...	...	<i>minilaga</i>	...	<i>minisusuaga</i>	<i>minisaga.</i>
” ” him ... ..	...	...	<i>minilasa</i>	...	<i>minisusuasa</i>	<i>minisasa.</i>
” ” you two ... ..	...	...	<i>minilaesea</i>	...	<i>minisusuesea</i>	<i>minisea.</i>
” ” you ... ..	...	...	”	...	”	”
” ” them two ... ..	...	...	”	...	”	”
” ” them ... ..	...	...	”	...	”	”

## 8.

You (plural) are giving me ... ..	...	...	<i>minilaesela</i>	...	<i>minisusuesela</i>	<i>minisela.</i>
” ” ” us two	...	...	<i>minilagua</i>	...	<i>minisusuagua</i>	<i>minisagua.</i>
” ” ” us ... ..	...	...	<i>minilagia</i>	...	<i>minisusuagia</i>	<i>minisagia.</i>
” ” ” him ... ..	...	...	<i>miniloo</i>	...	<i>minisusuoo</i>	<i>minisoo.</i>
” ” ” them	...	...	<i>minilaesea</i>	...	<i>minisusucea</i>	<i>minisea.</i>
” ” ” two	...	...	”	...	”	”
” ” ” them	...	...	”	...	”	”

## 9.

They are giving me ... ..	...	...	the same as 8.			
” ” us two ... ..	...	...	”	”	”	
” ” us ... ..	...	...	”	”	”	
” ” thee ... ..	...	...	<i>minilaga</i>	...	<i>minisusuaga</i>	<i>minisaga.</i>
” ” you two ... ..	...	...	<i>minilaesea</i>	...	<i>minisusuesea</i>	<i>minisea.</i>
” ” you ... ..	...	...	”	...	”	”
” ” them ... ..	...	...	”	...	”	”
” ” them two ... ..	...	...	”	...	”	”

## 10.

## Imperative.

			Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
Give simple ... ..	...	...	<i>miniba</i>	...	<i>minibiavai</i> ... <i>minibiau.</i>
Give me ... ..	...	...	<i>minibilai</i> or <i>minilai</i>	...	<i>minibilai</i> or <i>minilai.</i>
” us two ... ..	...	...	<i>minibaguai</i>	...	<i>minibaguai.</i>
” us ... ..	...	...	<i>minibagiai</i>	...	<i>minibagiai.</i>
” him ... ..	...	...	<i>miniba</i>	...	<i>minibiavai</i> ... <i>minibiau.</i>
” them two ... ..	...	...	<i>minibiai</i>	...	<i>minibiai.</i>
” them ... ..	...	...	”	...	”

*Note.*—In the case of most verbs, whether transitive or intransitive, mostly, I suppose, for the sake of euphony, *si* is inserted after the stem of the verb and before the suffix, e.g., in the imperative of *keakea*, to hit, all of you hit him, *keasibian*; hit me, *keasibilai*; hit him, *keasiba*. This *si* does not only belong to the imperative. It is used largely in the indicative mood for euphony, in the distant past, simple, and habitual: e.g., he called, *kotusia*; you two called, *kotusiava*; I used to walk, *ia baesinei-a*; he called them, *kotusiata*. This *si* is seldom found where the stem of the verb ends in *i*, as in the case of *minimini*, to give.

Transitive example :—*Minimini*, to give.

		Future Habitual.	Near Past.	Far Past.
11.				
I will always give thee ...	...	<i>miniloisauta</i>	<i>minauta</i>	... <i>miniuta</i> .
” ” ” you two ...	...	<i>loiseaa</i>	... <i>mineaa</i>	... <i>miniaa</i> .
” ” ” you (plural)...	...	”	...”	...”
” ” ” him ...	...	<i>loisaa</i>	... <i>minaa</i>	... <i>mini-a</i> .
” ” ” them two ...	...	<i>loiseaa</i>	... <i>mineaa</i>	... <i>miniaa</i> .
” ” ” them ...	...	”	...”	...”

12.				
Thou wilt always give me ...	...	<i>miniloisela</i>	.. <i>minela</i>	... <i>minila</i> .
” ” ” us two ...	...	<i>loisagua</i>	<i>minagua</i>	... <i>minigua</i> .
” ” ” us ...	...	<i>loisagia</i>	<i>minagia</i>	... <i>minigia</i> .
” ” ” him ...	...	<i>loisa</i>	... <i>minaea</i>	... <i>minia</i> .
” ” ” them two	...	<i>loisea</i>	... <i>minea</i>	... <i>miniata</i> .
” ” ” them ...	...	”	...”	...”

13.				
He will always give me...	...	<i>miniloisela</i>	... <i>minela</i>	... <i>minila</i> .
” ” ” us two ...	...	<i>loisagua</i>	<i>minagua</i>	... <i>minigua</i> .
” ” ” us ...	...	<i>loisagia</i>	<i>minagia</i>	... <i>minigia</i> .
” ” ” thee ...	...	<i>loisaga</i>	<i>minaga</i>	... <i>miniga</i> .
” ” ” you two ...	...	<i>loisea</i>	... <i>minea</i>	... <i>miniata</i> .
” ” ” you ...	...	”	...”	...”
” ” ” him ...	...	<i>loisa</i>	... <i>minaea</i>	... <i>minia</i> .
” ” ” them two ...	...	<i>loisea</i>	... <i>minea</i>	... <i>miniata</i> .
” ” ” them ...	...	”	...”	...”

14.				
We two will always give thee ...	...	<i>miniloisaga</i>	... <i>minaga</i>	... <i>miniga</i> .
” ” ” ” you two	...	<i>loisea</i>	... <i>minea</i>	... <i>miniata</i> .
” ” ” ” you ...	...	”	...”	...”

	Future Habitual.	Near Past.	Far Past.
We two will always give him ...	<i>miniloisauka</i> or <i>-ta</i> .	<i>minauka</i> or <i>-ta</i>	<i>miniuka</i> or <i>-ta</i> .
” ” ” ” them two	<i>loisea</i> ...	<i>minea</i>	... <i>miniata</i> .
” ” ” ” them	” ...	”	... ”

## 15.

You two will always give me ...	<i>miniloisela</i> ...	<i>minela</i>	... <i>minila</i> .
” ” ” ” us two	<i>loisagua</i>	<i>minagua</i>	... <i>minigua</i> .
” ” ” ” us ...	<i>loisagia</i>	<i>minagia</i>	... <i>minigia</i> .
” ” ” ” him ...	<i>loiseava</i>	<i>mineava</i>	... <i>miniava</i> .
” ” ” ” them two	<i>loisea</i> ...	<i>minea</i>	... <i>miniata</i> .
” ” ” ” them ...	” ...	”	... ”

## 16.

They two will always give me, etc., in all cases the same as 15.

## 17.

We will always give thee ...	<i>miniloisaga</i> ...	<i>minaga</i>	... <i>miniga</i> .
” ” ” you two ...	<i>loisea</i> ...	<i>minea</i>	... <i>miniata</i> .
” ” ” you ...	” ...	”	... ”
” ” ” him ...	<i>loisesa</i> ..	<i>minasa</i>	... <i>minisa</i> .
” ” ” them two	<i>loisea</i> ...	<i>minea</i>	... <i>miniata</i> .
” ” ” them ...	” ...	”	... ”

## 18.

You (plural) will always give me .	<i>miniloisela</i> ...	<i>minela</i>	... <i>minila</i> .
” ” ” ” us two	<i>loisagua</i>	<i>minagua</i>	... <i>minigua</i> .
” ” ” ” us...	<i>loisagia</i>	<i>minagia</i>	... <i>minigia</i> .
” ” ” ” him	<i>loisoo</i> or <i>-ao</i>	<i>minoo</i> or <i>-ao</i>	<i>mini-o</i> .
” ” ” ” them two	<i>loisea</i> ...	<i>minea</i>	... <i>miniata</i> .
” ” ” ” them	” ...	”	... ”

## 19.

They will always give me, etc., in three tenses as above, same as 18.

Near Past Habitual and Including Present Time. Far Past Habitual and complete in past, or action finished in past time.

## 20.

I am always giving thee, etc., I used always to give thee, etc.

I am always giving thee ...	... ..	<i>minisusuauta</i> ...	<i>minineivuta</i> .
” ” you two ...	... ..	<i>susueseaa</i>	<i>neiaa</i> .
” ” you (plural)...	... ..	”	”

Near Past Habitual and Including Present Time. Far Past Habitual and complete in past, or action finished in past time.

I am always giving him ... .. *minisusuaa* ... *mininei-a*.  
 " " " them two ... .. *susuesea* *neiaa*.  
 " " " them ... .. " "

21.

You (singular) are always giving me ... .. *minisusuesela*... *minineila*.  
 " " " " us two ... .. *susuagua* *neigua*.  
 " " " " us ... .. *susuagia* *neigia*.  
 " " " " him ... .. *susuesa* ... *neia*.  
 " " " " them two ... .. *susuesea* ... *neiata*.  
 " " " " them ... .. " "

22.

He is always giving me ... .. *minisusuesela*... *minineila*.  
 " " " us two ... .. *susuagua* *neigua*.  
 " " " us ... .. *susuagia*... *neigia*.  
 " " " thee ... .. *susuaga* ... *neiga*.  
 " " " you two ... .. *susuesea* ... *neiata*.  
 " " " you ... .. " "  
 " " " him... .. *susuesa* ... *neia*.  
 " " " them two ... .. *susuesea* ... *neiata*.  
 " " " them ... .. " "

23.

We two are always giving thee ... .. *minisusuaga* ... *minineiga*.  
 " " " you two ... .. *susuesea* ... *neiata*.  
 " " " you ... .. " "  
 " " " him ... .. *susuaruka* *neiuuka* or  
 or -*ta*. -*ta*.  
 " " " them ... .. *susuesea* ... *neiata*.  
 " " " them two ... .. " "

24.

You two are giving (always) me ... .. *minisusuesela*... *minineila*.  
 " " " us two ... .. *susuagua* *neigua*.  
 " " " us... .. *susuagia* ... *neigia*.  
 " " " him ... .. *susuesea*... *neiava*.  
 " " " them two and them *susuesea* ... *neiata*.

25.

They two are always giving me ... .. *minisusuesela* *minineila*.  
 " " " us two ... .. *susuagua* *neigua*.



				Near Past Habitual and Including Present Time.	Far Past Habitual and complete in past, or action finished in past time.
They two are always giving us...	...	...	...	<i>minisusuagia...</i>	<i>minineigia.</i>
” ” ” thee	...	...	...	<i>susuaga ...</i>	<i>neiga.</i>
” ” ” you two and you...				<i>susueseaa</i>	<i>neiata.</i>
” ” ” him	...	...	...	<i>susueseava</i>	<i>neiava.</i>
” ” ” them two and them				<i>susueseaa ...</i>	<i>neiata</i>

## 26.

We are always giving thee	...	...	...	<i>minisusuaga ...</i>	<i>minineiga.</i>
” ” ” you two	...	...	...	<i>susueseaa ...</i>	<i>neiata.</i>
” ” ” you (plural)	...	...	...	” ”	”
” ” ” him	...	...	...	<i>susuasa ...</i>	<i>neisa.</i>
” ” ” them two and them			...	<i>susueseaa ...</i>	<i>neiata.</i>

## 27.

You (plural) are always giving me	...	...	...	<i>minisusuesela</i>	<i>minineila.</i>
” ” ” ” us two	...	...	...	<i>susuagua</i>	<i>neigua.</i>
” ” ” ” us	...	...	...	<i>susuagia ...</i>	<i>neigia.</i>
” ” ” ” him	...	...	...	<i>susuoo ...</i>	<i>nei-o.</i>
” ” ” ” them two and them			...	<i>susueseaa ...</i>	<i>neiata.</i>

## 28.

They are always giving me	...	...	...	<i>minisusuesela...</i>	<i>minineila.</i>
” ” ” us two	...	...	...	<i>susuagua</i>	<i>neigua.</i>
” ” ” us	...	...	...	<i>susuagia ...</i>	<i>neigia.</i>
” ” ” thee	...	...	...	<i>susuaga ...</i>	<i>neiga.</i>
” ” ” you two and you (plural)			...	<i>susueseaa ...</i>	<i>neiata.</i>
” ” ” them two and them			...	”	”

## 29.

*Imperative.*—Simple with personal object.

				Singular, <i>i.e.</i> , (thou) give.	Dual.	Plural, <i>i.e.</i> , (you) give.
Give me	...	...	...	<i>minibilai</i> or <i>minilai</i> ,	same dual and plural as singular.	
” us two	...	...	...	<i>minibagui</i>	”	”
” us	...	...	...	<i>minibagai</i>	”	”
” him	...	...	...	<i>miniba</i>	...	...
” them two and them			...	<i>minibiai</i>	...	...
			...		same dual and plural as singular.	

## 30.

*Imperative habitual, i.e.*, give always.

This is formed by the insertion of *-losi-* between the stem of the verb and the final suffix.

Future Perfect. Past Imperfect. Far past Imperfect.  
I was giving thee. I was giving thee(distant).

31.

I shall have given thee ...	...	<i>miniesauta</i> ...	<i>minilonauta</i> ...	<i>miniloiauta</i> .
” ” ” you two ...		<i>eseaa</i> ...	<i>loseaa</i> ...	<i>loiaa</i> .
” ” ” you (plural)...		<i>eseaa</i> ...	<i>loseaa</i> ...	<i>loiaa</i> .
” ” ” him ...	...	<i>aa</i> ...	<i>lonaa</i> ...	<i>loi-a</i> .
” ” ” them two ...		<i>eseaa</i> ...	<i>loseaa</i> ...	<i>loiaa</i> .
” ” ” them ...		<i>eseaa</i> ...	<i>loseaa</i> ...	<i>loiaa</i> .

32.

Thou wilt have given me ...	...	<i>esela</i> ...	<i>losela</i> ...	<i>losila</i> .
” ” ” us two ...		<i>esagua</i> ...	<i>lonagua</i> ...	<i>loigua</i> .
” ” ” us ...	...	<i>esagia</i> ...	<i>lonagia</i> ...	<i>loigia</i> .
” ” ” him ...	...	<i>esa</i> ...	<i>losa</i> ...	<i>loia</i> .
” ” ” them two ...		<i>esea</i> ...	<i>losea</i> ...	<i>losiata</i> .
” ” ” them ...		” ...	” ...	”

33.

He will have given me ...	...	<i>esela</i> ...	<i>losela</i> ...	<i>losila</i> .
” ” ” us two ...	...	<i>esagua</i> ...	<i>lonagua</i>	<i>loigua</i> .
” ” ” us ...	...	<i>esagia</i> ..	<i>lonagia</i> ...	<i>loigia</i> .
” ” ” thee ...	...	<i>esaga</i> ...	<i>lonaga</i> ...	<i>loiga</i> .
” ” ” you (plural) and you two		<i>esea</i> ...	<i>losea</i> ...	<i>losiata</i> .

34.

We two will have given thee ...	...	<i>esaga</i> ...	<i>lonaga</i> ...	<i>loiga</i> .
” ” ” ” you and you two		<i>esea</i> ...	<i>losea</i> ...	<i>losiata</i> .
” ” ” ” him ...	...	<i>esaruka</i> or <i>-ta</i>	<i>lonaruka</i> or <i>-ta</i> ...	<i>loiuka</i> or <i>-ta</i> .
” ” ” ” them and them two		<i>esea</i> ...	<i>losea</i> ...	<i>losiata</i> .

35.

You two will have given me ...	...	<i>esela</i> ...	<i>losela</i> ...	<i>losila</i> .
” ” ” ” us two		<i>esagua</i> ...	<i>lonagua</i>	<i>loigua</i> .
” ” ” ” us ...	...	<i>esagia</i> ...	<i>lonagia</i> ...	<i>loigia</i> .
” ” ” ” him ...	...	<i>eseava</i> ...	<i>loseava</i> ...	<i>losiava</i> .
” ” ” ” them two and them		<i>esea</i> ...	<i>losea</i> ...	<i>losiata</i> .

Future Perfect.    Past Imperfect.    Far Past Im-  
They two were    perfect. They  
giving me, etc.    two were giving  
me, etc. (distant).

## 36.

They two will have given me ...	<i>miniesela</i> ...	<i>minilosela</i> ...	<i>minilosila</i> .
” ” ” ” us two	<i>esagua</i> ...	<i>lonagua</i> ...	<i>loigua</i> .
” ” ” ” us ...	<i>esagia</i> ...	<i>lonagia</i> ...	<i>loigia</i> .
” ” ” ” thee...	<i>esaga</i> ...	<i>lonaga</i> ...	<i>loiga</i> .
” ” ” ” him ...	<i>eseava</i> ...	<i>loseava</i> ...	<i>losiava</i> .
” ” ” ” them two and them	<i>esea</i> ...	<i>losea</i> ...	<i>losiata</i> .

## 37.

We shall have given thee ...	<i>esaga</i> ...	<i>lonaga</i> ...	<i>loiga</i> .
” ” ” you and you two ...	<i>esea</i> ...	<i>losea</i> ...	<i>losiata</i> .
” ” ” him ...	<i>asa</i> ...	<i>lonasa</i> ...	<i>loisa</i> .
” ” ” them two and them ...	<i>esea</i> ...	<i>losea</i> ...	<i>losiata</i> .

## 38.

You (plural) will have given me	<i>esela</i> ...	<i>losela</i> ...	<i>losila</i> .
” ” ” ” ” us two	<i>esagua</i> ...	<i>lonagua</i>	<i>loigua</i> .
” ” ” ” ” us...	<i>esagia</i> ...	<i>lonagia</i> ..	<i>loigia</i> .
” ” ” ” ” him	<i>eseava</i> ...	<i>loseava</i> ...	<i>losiava</i> .
” ” ” ” ” them two and them	<i>esea</i> ...	<i>losea</i> ...	<i>losiata</i> .

## 39.

They will have given me ...	<i>esela</i> ...	<i>losela</i> ...	<i>losila</i> .
” ” ” us two ...	<i>esagua</i> ...	<i>lonagua</i>	<i>loigua</i> .
” ” ” us ... ...	<i>esagia</i> ...	<i>lonagia</i> ...	<i>loigia</i> .
” ” ” thee ...	<i>esaga</i> ...	<i>lonaga</i> ...	<i>loiga</i> .
” ” ” him ...	<i>eseava</i> ...	<i>loseava</i> ...	<i>losiava</i> .
” ” ” you two and you ...	<i>esea</i> ...	<i>losea</i> ...	<i>losiata</i> .
” ” ” them two and them	” ...	” ...	”

Subjunctive.

Conditional  
(past).

If I had given thee, etc.

## 40.

I must give thee ...	... ..	<i>minisautaisi</i> ...	<i>minibautade</i> .
” ” you and you two ...	.. ..	<i>seaisi</i> ...	<i>biaade</i> .

					Subjunctive.	Conditional (past).
					If I had given him, etc.	
I must give him ...	...	...	...	...	<i>minisaavisi</i>	... <i>minibaade.</i>
„ „ them two and them	...	...	...	...	<i>seavisi</i>	... <i>biaade.</i>

41.

Thou must give me	...	...	...	...	<i>selavisi</i>	... <i>bilade.</i>
„ „ „ us two	...	...	...	...	<i>sagavisi</i>	... <i>baguade.</i>
„ „ „ us	...	...	...	...	<i>sagivisi</i>	... <i>bagiade.</i>
„ „ „ him	...	...	...	...	<i>savisi</i>	... <i>baeade.</i>
„ „ „ them two and them	...	...	...	...	<i>seavisi</i>	... <i>biade.</i>

42.

He must give me	...	...	...	...	<i>selavisi</i>	... <i>bilade.</i>
„ „ us two	...	...	...	...	<i>sagavisi</i>	... <i>baguade.</i>
„ „ us	...	...	...	...	<i>sagivisi</i>	... <i>bagiade.</i>
„ „ thee	...	...	...	...	<i>sagavisi</i>	... <i>bagade.</i>
„ „ you two and you	...	...	...	...	<i>seavisi</i>	... <i>biade.</i>
„ „ him	...	...	...	...	<i>savisi</i>	... <i>baeade.</i>
„ „ them two and them	...	...	...	...	<i>seavisi</i>	... <i>biade.</i>

43.

We two must give thee	...	...	...	...	<i>sagavisi</i>	... <i>bagade.</i>
„ „ „ you two and you	...	...	...	...	<i>seavisi</i>	... <i>biade.</i>
„ „ „ him	...	...	...	...	<i>savikavisi</i>	... <i>banakade.</i>
„ „ „ them two and them	...	...	...	...	<i>seavisi</i>	... <i>biade.</i>

44.

You two must give me	...	...	...	...	<i>selavisi</i>	... <i>bilade.</i>
„ „ „ us two	...	...	...	...	<i>sagavisi</i>	... <i>baguade.</i>
„ „ „ us	...	...	...	...	<i>sagivisi</i>	... <i>bagiade.</i>
„ „ „ him	...	...	...	...	<i>seavavisi</i>	... <i>biavade.</i>
„ „ „ them two and them	...	...	...	...	<i>seavisi</i>	... <i>biade.</i>

45.

They two must give me	...	...	...	...	<i>selavisi</i>	... <i>bilade.</i>
„ „ „ us two	...	...	...	...	<i>sagavisi</i>	... <i>baguade.</i>
„ „ „ us	...	...	...	...	<i>sagivisi</i>	... <i>bagiade.</i>
„ „ „ thee	...	...	...	...	<i>sagavisi</i>	... <i>bagade.</i>
„ „ „ you and you two	...	...	...	...	<i>seavisi</i>	... <i>biade.</i>
„ „ „ him	...	...	...	...	<i>seavavisi</i>	... <i>biavade.</i>
„ „ „ them two and them	...	...	...	...	<i>seavisi</i>	... <i>biade.</i>

				Subjunctive.	Conditional (past).
					If we had given thee, etc.
46.					
We must give thee	...	...	...	<i>minisagaisi</i> ...	<i>minibagade.</i>
„ „ „ you and you two	...	...	...	<i>seaisi</i> ...	<i>biade.</i>
„ „ „ him	...	...	...	<i>sesaisi</i> ...	<i>basade.</i>
„ „ „ them two and them	...	...	...	<i>seaisi</i> ...	<i>biade.</i>
47.					
You (plural) must give me	...	...	...	<i>selaisi</i> ...	<i>bilade.</i>
„ „ „ „ us two	...	...	...	<i>saguaisi</i> ...	<i>baguade.</i>
„ „ „ „ us	...	...	...	<i>sagiaisi</i> ...	<i>bagiade.</i>
„ „ „ „ him	...	...	...	<i>sooisi</i> ...	<i>boode.</i>
„ „ „ „ them two and them	...	...	...	<i>seaisi</i> ...	<i>biade.</i>
48.					
They must give me	...	...	...	<i>selaisi</i> ...	<i>bilade.</i>
„ „ „ us two	...	...	...	<i>saguaisi</i> ...	<i>baguade.</i>
„ „ „ us	...	...	...	<i>sagiaisi</i> ...	<i>bagiade.</i>
„ „ „ thee	...	...	...	<i>sagaisi</i> ...	<i>bagade.</i>
„ „ „ you two and you	...	...	...	<i>seaisi</i> ...	<i>biade.</i>
„ „ „ him	...	...	...	<i>sooisi</i> ...	<i>boode.</i>
„ „ „ them two and them	...	...	...	<i>seaisi</i> ...	<i>biade.</i>

*N.B.*—The subjunctive habitual and the past conditional habitual tenses are formed in the following regular way:—The subjunctive habitual by the insertion of *-loi-* between the verbal stem and the *-s-*, which is the prefix before the verbal personal ending, *e.g.*, *miniloiselaisi*. The past conditional habitual, by the insertion of *-losi-* regularly between the verbal stem and the personal suffix, *e.g.*, *minilosibilade*. The remarks relating to the conditional mood, made before with regard to present, future, etc., tenses of the conditional mood, being formed by the addition of *de* to the simple personal suffix of the verb, hold good also where the personal objective suffix is added. In those cases, *i.e.*, future and present and future perfect, the *de* is added to the objective personal suffix in the conditional clause without altering the form at all. The dependent clause has no mark of distinction from simple future or perfect future tenses. Examples:—

If you will come to my house I will give you tobacco. *Ia ina uru la ga aisade nogo gana la kuku ia ma minisauta* (singular).

If you were in the habit of giving me food I would always have given you tobacco. *Isiisi ia na la ga minilosibilade nogo gana la kuku ia ma minilosibauta*.

*Verb Intentional* :—

Present—*Isaaisi usilaana noa aiesa*. I am about to eat and he is coming.  
 Future—*Isaaisi usiloisaana noa aisa*. When I shall be about to eat he will come.

*Verb Intentional (contd.) :—*

- Near past—*Isaaisi uaana noa aina.* When I was about to eat he came.  
 Far past—*Isaaisi usiana noa aia.* When I was about to eat he came  
 (far past).  
 Habitual—*Isiloisaisi usisusuaana noa aisusuesa.* When I am always  
 about to eat he always comes.  
 Far past habitual—*Isiloisaisi usineiana noa aineia.* Whenever I used  
 to be about to eat he always came.  
 Future perfect—*Isaaisi usiaana noa aiesa.* When I shall have been  
 about to eat he will have come.  
 Past imperfect—*Isaaisi usilonaana noa aina.* When I was going to eat  
 he came.  
 Far past imperfect—*Isaaisi usiloiana ailosia.* When I was going to eat  
 he came (far past).

The conditional intentional is formed in exactly the same way in the present and future tenses, with of course the conditional particle *de* suffixed to the personal suffixes in the regular way, but the past conditional intentional would be as follows :—

*Past Conditional Intentional—*

*Isaaisi usibaade noa aibaea.* If I had been about to eat he would have come.

*Habitual Past Conditional Intentional—*

*Isaaisi usilosibaade noa ailosibaea.* If I had always been about to eat he would have always come.

The above only shows the first person singular, but of course the same holds good for all persons, and governs personal pronouns in the objective case just as in the paradigm of the regular verb—*e.g., Miniselaisi usilosana ga aina.* He was about to give me when you came.

*Note well also—*

*Isibaaisi uaana ga aina.* Would that you had come when I was about to eat.

*Isibasaisi uasana ga aina.* If only (or would that) you would come when we were about to eat.

And so on also with habitual and all persons.

*Sentences illustrating the use of Intentional Verb :—*

1. When we were about to eat, the Merrie England came. *Gea isesaisi usisana* "Merrie England" *aia.*
2. I was just going to give you tobacco when you went. *Ia ma gana la kuku minisautaisi uaana nogo ga onaea.*

*Sentences illustrating the use of Intentional Verb (contd.) :—*

3. I was cross at your coming when I was about to eat (near past). *Ia isaaisi uaana ga aina de unari ararasela.*
4. He will be cross if you come when he is about to give them tobacco. *Noa ma omana la kuku miniseaisi usana ga aisa de noa unari araraisa.*
5. We were pleased at his coming when we were about to pay them. *Gea omana la sipo miniseaisi usisana noa aia de nogo ameloigia.*
6. Why do you always come when I am about to eat? *Ia isaaisi usisusuaana ga didara aisusuesa i?*
7. You came when I wanted to eat. *Ia isaaisi sunanaana ga aina.*
8. If you come when we are about to eat we shall be wild with you (singular). *Gea isesaisi usiasana ga aiesa de gea unari araraiminisaga.*
9. If you had come when we were about to eat we should have been wild with you (but you did not). *Gea isesaisi usibasana ga aibaea de gea ma unari araraiminibaga.*
10. If the ship had been in the habit of coming when we were about to eat we should have been cross (but it was not). *Gea isiloisesaisi usilosibasana, orou aibaea de gea ma unari araralosibagia.*
11. May the ship not come when I am about to go to sleep. *Ia wisaisi usibaana orou d'aibaea.*

From the foregoing it will be seen that the intentional verb is made up of the subjunctive of the principal verb of the sentence followed by the auxiliary verb *usiusi*, to do, in any person and tense of indicative or conditional moods, with the participial particle *na* suffixed to the personal suffix.

In the sentences above, with careful parsing, each tense and person can easily be traced, and with instructive profit.

*E.g., uaana :—*

First person singular, perfect tense, near past, indicative mood with participial particle added. From the auxiliary verb *usiusi*, to do.

*E.g., usisana :—*

First person, plural number, perfect far past, indicative mood, used in auxiliary sense from the verb *usiusi*, to do, and agreeing with its subject *gea*.

It may be well to point out that the imperfect implying infix *l*, say of the present and near past imperfect, is *lo* with some people in one and the same village, so that it becomes an alternative form, and in the present they might say *isilooa*, and in the imperfect *isiloanaa*, making still again an infix of an extra *a*. But the most regular method is that that I have set out, and will be universally understood even by those who in this district speak this language, but with slightly different tense infixes but the same personal suffixes.

The sense of continuance in the verb is expressed by the prefixing of the particle *adi* before the verb in any of its numerous moods, tenses, and persons, *e.g.* :—

I am still standing. *Ia adi idalaa.*

We will still be standing. *Gea adi idaloisesa.*

Is he still eating? *Noa adi isilaesa i?*

We two were still eating. *Guada'i adi isilonauka.*

They are still eating. *Omoa adi isiloo.*

*Note.*—A very interesting form of the verb is found to express such a sense as “suppose for instance such and such”; it must come out of the abundantly useful conditional form of our verb, *e.g.* :—

Suppose a woman was to give food to her child, etc. *Avesa omu na ma ena oeva na la isiisi minibaean, etc.*

Suppose we were to give him tobacco, perhaps he would work. *Noa na la gea ma kuku minibasana noa onamaibaeaba* (last *ba* perhaps).

Also to express such a sense as “perhaps you had better,” etc., *e.g.* :—

Toua (proper name), perhaps you had better go by this canoe, it will go quickly. *Toua eo, ga eva orou ma onibaecaba, verveulasibaeade.*

Toua, it might perhaps be well if I was to give them tobacco. *Toua eo, omana la kuku minibiaana, eboebosibaeaba i?*

but,

Toua, perhaps I had better give you tobacco, or It would be well if I were to give you tobacco. *Toua eo, gana la kuku minibautade, eboebosibaea i.*

Besides the foregoing tenses, we have in the Mailu language an historical tense, not that it is one by itself, but compounded of the principal verb in the subjunctive and an auxiliary verb in the past tense. This is largely used in “reported speech” and in the telling of a tale or occurrence in which actors took part in speech, *e.g.* :—

The children had to come to him continually. *Oeva nogo noa na la aisooisi-sei-neio.* (The hyphens are to clear my meaning.)

He was for killing his wife with a stick. *Ena avesa abara ma maisaisisei-losia.* *Mai* (verbal root), *saisi* (subjunctive), *sei* (auxiliary verb *seisei*, to do), *losia* (far past imperfect termination).

He said that they were to eat only coconuts. *Noa ma oseriata de nogo omoa ama kawowo ei bua isiloisooisiseineio.*

They went about to kill him. *Omoa ma oniai ele oniai usineio noa maisooisiseineiode.*

*Adverbial particles as auxiliaries to verbs* :—

*mo*, only.

*ai*, all.

*goi*, motion towards speaker.



*Adverbial particles as auxiliaries to verbs (contd.) :—*

*goni*, motion from speaker.

*oni* implies "it is needless to ask," or "that is just it."

In ancient times we just slept. *Boae uana gea mo-vi-ai-sineisa*. (The hyphens are merely for clearness here.)

The boys are all sitting down (implying that they are all together).  
*Tamaru auri-ai-loo*.

Bring him in to me (addressed to two men). *Noa ia ina varo la deni de odi danigoibiavai* (*deni de odiodi* is to lead, *danidani* to enter, *goi* towards, in direction of speaker).

They led him away (far past imperfect). *Omoa ma noa deni de odioniailoio* (*ai* collectively).

Take this rubbish away. *Denanu eva-goni-au* or *evasigoniau*.

They are (emphasis on the "are") working. *Omoa onamailooni*.

When will they come (from mainland to the island where speaker is)?  
*Abo samu omoa gudusi-goi-soo i?* (*si* is euphony only. Always down (*gudu*) to an island from mainland (*goi*) towards speaker.)

*Some more adverbial introductions into the verb :—*

*veuveula*, quickly.

All of you come quickly. *Aea seriada aiveuveulasibiau*.

*imoimogo*, slowly (alternative form with *imaimago*. See *imago*, slow).

*vagevage*, a little (adverbially). See example.

*nonoi*, together or collectively.

*karau*, *karakarau*, secretly.

*kawowo*, *kawokawo*, nothing else but, aimlessly.

*baubau*, a long time, indefinitely.

*asoaso*, indefinitely, for ever, everlasting.

*eroero* and *ero*, back, backwards.

*abuabu*, *abu*, first, ahead. Cp. verb *abuabu*, to wait.

*apu*, full, all.

*oi*, over, across.

*monono*, tight (stick tight in mud or on reef).

*lipu*, tight (tie tight or stick tight with glue).

*amari*, again.

*amama*, well (used mostly with *suna*—as *sunaamama*, remember well).

*aamu*, fixedly, especially with "gaze."

*ii*, firmly.

*kisa*, strongly.

*pai*, tight, e.g., wedged tight.

*bo*, first. When first I came, *Ina aiboiana*.

*pakopako*, loosely.

*kiokio*, crookedly, etc. etc.

Examples :—

- Onivagevagelaesa* or *onivagelaesa*. He is going on a bit.  
*Osinonoisibiau*. Say it all together.  
*Usikarakaraususuesa*. He is always acting secretly.  
*Maikarausiata*. Killed them by stealth.  
*Ga osikawowolaesa*. You are speaking for the sake of speaking.  
*Maikawokawosusuo*. They kill for the sake of killing always.  
*Auribaubauaa*. I have been staying a long time.  
*Uru idaascasoloisa*. The house will stand for ever.  
*Bouaieroerosineigia*. We were drifted hither and thither (far past).  
*Aieroveuveulasibiau*. Come back quickly (addressed to more than two).  
*Ia oniabuabuisaa i ?* I will go first, shall I ?  
*Ani isana ma aiabusia*. The wind was ahead (literally, from in front).  
*Susuapusiba*. Fill it up.  
*Maiapwisa i ?* Is it completely finished ?  
*Odabueapusiba*. Pour it all out.  
*Aiapusiau*. Come all !  
*Noa idaoilaesa*. He is stepping over (e.g., into another canoe).  
*Aurimononosia*. It stuck fast (e.g., boat between two rocks).  
*Badilipusiana eidema*. Because it was tied tight (could not be undone).  
*Usiamariba*. Do it again.  
*Sunaamamasibiau*. Remember well.  
*Noa didara eriaamulaesade i ?* What is he staring at ?  
*Ausariivisibiau*. Hold tight or firmly.  
*Gogakisamaibiau*. Row hard.  
*Omoa idapailoio*. They were standing wedged (far past).  
*Ga ausaripakopakosade*. Because you were holding loosely, or *sana eidema*.  
*Dasarokiokiosiba*. Don't write crookedly.

All adverbs are thus used introduced into the verb, their correct grammatical position in a sentence, and any adjective so introduced becomes at once by so being placed an adverb.

*Impersonal verbs, i.e.,* verbs which do not take a personal subject but can take a personal objective suffix to show that the action expressed by the verb acts on the would-be subject.

In ordinary circumstances the impersonal verbs would be such as:—

- It is raining. *Guba inilaesa*.  
 It is lightning. *Noa ivivilaesa*, or *iviivi idalaesa*.  
 It is thundering. *Goru idalaesa*.

But even the verb "rain" can govern a personal object, e.g. :—

- I am in the rain. *Guba inilaesela*.  
 We shall have rain. *Guba inisagia*.  
 We must have rain (let it rain). *Guba inibagaisi*.

Oh, may it rain! *Guba inibaiaisi!*

May it continue to rain. *Guba inilosibaiaisi.*

It is not only thus with such impersonal verbs as above, but with such verbs as “fall” or “slip.” If with these verbs the subject is a person, then the verb takes an impersonal form, and governs the person in the dative case, *cp.* English “methinks,” “meseems,” where the “me” is indirect object (dative O.E.).

I shall fall. *Ia oiguduisela.*

*Ga tatanaga i?* Did you slip?

*E, ia tatasela.* Yes, I slipped. (The “s” in this *sela* is irregular, apparently for the near past, especially as the second person singular here has “n,” which is generally the distinguishing mark of near past. *Cp., ainaa, ainasa.*)

*Cp. omanaa,* I stole yesterday (near past).

*omasa,* he stole ( „ „ ).

But, *aina,* he came.

*Verbal nouns.*—Verbal nouns are formed from the infinitive and the participle of the verb. In the case of the infinitive as a noun, the auxiliary verb *seisei*, either in its infinitive form or conjugated form, is used with the main verb in the infinitive. *Seisei*, to do, indicates no action of its own, but can be used with nouns, *e.g.* :—

*Madava seisei* means “gardening.”

*Isisi seisei* means “to eat” or “eating.”

*Isisi seisei eboebo kawowo ei.* To eat is indeed good.

*Isisi eboebo.* The food is good.

*Isisi seilaesa.* He is eating (he is in the act of eating).

*Gana isisi la oniba.* Go to your food (or eating).

*Evade isisi seiba.* Eat here (or do your eating here).

The verbal noun formed by the participle is made up of the verb in any tense or person with the suffix *na* attached. (In this way also all *verbal adjectives* are formed.)

Example of verbal noun from participle :—

*Omana maiatana oreore notioo.* Their being killed was very bad.

*Gana sinisusuagana imago kawowo.* Your growth is slow indeed.

*Omana maiatana de gea inieisa.* We cried at their being killed.

*Auxiliary verbs*—*seisei, eiei, usiusi* :—

What is he doing? He is (doing) eating. *Noa didara usilaesa i? Noa isisi seilaesa.*

What are you doing? I am helping. *Ga didara usilaesa i? Ia laguai seilaa.*

*Auxiliary verbs (contd.):—*

What is it? He is crying. *Didara i? Noa ini eilaesa.*

*Usimini*, to do, give, *i.e.*, to obey. *Usinowo*, to try.

*Madi eiei*, to sing; *lele seisei*, to play; *eboebo seisei*, to do good; *usieboebo*, to do good; *eboeboseineisa*, we always did good.

*Verbs from adjectives.*—All adjectives can take the verbal suffixes of the third person singular, and govern indirect object. Adjectives also become verbs by the use of the auxiliary verbs, *e.g.* :—

To be lazy. *Daroro seisei.*

To do good. *Usieboebo.* Do them good. *Usieboebosibiai.*

You (singular) are always good. *Ga eboebosusuaga.*

I was very good. *Ia eboebokarwosila.*

Here, as always, the third person singular has no distinctive indirect objectival suffix. It would appear that the third person singular was of little consequence, *e.g.* :—

He is sick. *Noa marailaesa.*

He is bad. *Noa oreorelaesa.*

I was good. *Ia eboebosila.*

You are wrong. *Ga edeedesaga.*

They two will be big. *Omadai ogodaisea.*

We two used to be bad. *Guadai oreoresineigua.*

You are a good man always. *Eboebosusuagana egi ga.*

*Verb emphatic :—*

-*oni*, added to personal suffix of verb.

-*na ei*, added to personal suffix of verb, *e.g.* :—

Don't you eat? I do eat. *Ga isiisi daseisusuesa i? Isiisi seisusuaaoni.*

This coconut won't grow, will it? It will grow. *Eva ama dasinisaba i? Sinisana ei.*

(The -*ba* after *sinisa* implies will it or will it not; alternative forms of this -*ba* are -*aba*, -*eaba*, -*eiaba*.)

*Verb interrogative.*—The future can be used to imply a question, but no other tenses :—

*Taubada ia onisaa?* Master, shall I go?

*Noa aiesa?* Is he coming? or, Will he come? (Is he coming here? in the sense of has he started to come—hence *aiesa*, will he come? *i.e.* indefinite, does he intend to come, *aisa?*)

But in all other tenses the interrogative is expressed by the use of *i* after the verb, *e.g.* :—

*Isilaesa i?* Is he eating?

*Orebe manoo i?* Have they caught fish?

To make it more definite still *de* is suffixed to the personal suffix and then the *i* is added :—

Don't they hear? *Dananiloode i?*

Perhaps they don't hear, is that it? *Dananiloo aba i?* or, *Dananilooba i?*

This interrogative can also be used with either nouns, pronouns, adjectives or adverbs, *e.g.* :—

Is it fish? *Orebe i?*

Is it I? *Ia no i?* (short form for *noa*, no.)

It is you, is it? *Ga no i?*

Is it he? *Noa no i?*

It is he (emphatic). *Noa noa ne ei.*

Is it finished? *Kokoasa i?* or *Kokoasana i?*

It is finished. *Kokoasa i*, or *Kokoa ei*, or *Kokoasana ei*. N.B.—*Kokoa*, no.

Is it there? *Neno i?*

Is it rotten? *Morusa i?*

*Taubada i?* Is it master?

*The verb passive.*—The passive voice in the Mailu verb is marked by no different personal suffixes from the verb active, but the particle *-na* is added to the suffix. And in the personal passive the indirect personal objectival suffix with *-na* is used, *e.g.* :—

The snake bit me (active). *Mio ma ia apusela.*

I was bitten by snake. *Ia apuselana mio ma.*

He hit you. *Noa ma ga keasaga.*

Were you hit? *Keasagana i?*

Mailu women make pots. *Mailu avesa ma omu watususuo.*

The pots are made by Mailu women. *Omu watususuoona Mailu avesa ma.*

When he was hit, did he cry? *Noa keasiana noa inieilosia i?*

*A neuter passive* is found in the use of the third person singular and plural, with or without the *-na*, *e.g.* :—

Is it finished (say reference is made to a house in erection)? *Maiapusa i?*

Is it finished (say the water)? *Kokoasa i?* *Kokoasana i?*

Are the houses finished? *Uru maiapuio i?*

Yes, finished a long time ago. *E, boae de maiapuio.*

*Verbs governing double dative, if necessary (but always dative) :—*

*Seai*, to seem, or appear, or think.

He will think me a liar (or I shall seem a liar to him). *Opaopa emegi omu na la noa ma ia seaisela.*

I thought he was you. *Noa gana la (ia ma) seailauta.*

I thought you were he. *Ga noa na la seaiiaa.* (Here again, as always,

Verbs governing double dative, if necessary (but always dative) (contd.):—

notice that the third person singular, objectival suffix, is missing and as usual the subjectival suffix is pronounced.)

We considered them good men. *Emegi eboebo la gea ma omoa seailosiata.*  
They considered him a good man. *Emegi eboebo omu na la omoa ma seaisineid.*

You always think me a bad man. *Emegi oreore omu na la ga ma ia seaisusuesela.*

I thought it was rain. *Guba la seaiaa.*

You think it is fun. *Borere la ga seailaesa.*

*Sunasuna*, to want or to think.

They were wanting to sail. *Ariari la omoa sunaloio.*

We wanted to stop. *Auauri la sunaloisa.*

N.B.—I have come to see you. *Gana erieri la ainaa.*

This is a very different construction from the above. In the last example, “I have come to see you,” “see” is a verbal noun, being infinitive, and is governed by the postposition *la*, denoting place towards which.

What have you come for? To look on. *Ga diadara aina i? Ao la (ao* from, *aoao* to look on).

What are you doing? Looking on. *Ga didara usilaesa i? Ao de.*

Particles with the verb:—

*i*, interrogation.

*ei*, emphatic, generally preceded by *na*, added to the verbal suffix.  
*Onisana ei.* He will go.

*eidema*, *neaua ma*, because, therefore.

*de*, added to the personal suffix or after it, indicates the reason for.

*va*, *v*, causative, also implies completion in the sense of already, e.g., *vaina*, he has already come, *nina vagudusa*, the sun has already gone down.

*oni*, added to verbal suffix, emphatic.

*ma*, after verbal suffix implies that, in order that, out of (lit.), *ep.* Latin *ut*, e.g.:—*Noa ma omana la oseriatama, nogo oseriata.* He told them telling them (out of telling them he told them). *Oserigiana usiminisesaisiseineisa* (far past). He said we were always to obey. (Reported speech.)

*na* added to verbal suffix implies when, and thus becomes participial particle.

*adawa, na*, when, thus. *Noa adawa oseriatana onia.* When he had thus told them he went.

*oma* precedes the verb and implies soon, or certainly. *Oma aisa.* He will soon come. This in the sense of he will certainly come.

*o?* “Is it so?”

*ba, aba, eaba, eiaba*, perhaps, e.g., *guba eaba.* perhaps it is rain.

*Particles with the verb (contd.)*:—

*-ba*, *-ba*, either, or (or perhaps), *e.g.*, *aisaba d'aisaba*, perhaps he will come, or perhaps he won't come.

*Distinctive letters in tenses of verb*—

*-l-* or *-la-*, is the distinctive mark of the present incomplete or imperfect *e.g.*, *ilisasa*, we are eating.

*-lo-* is the distinctive infix for the habitual future, the far past imperfect, also for the near past imperfect, which, by-the-way, is an imperfect complete, for the action is complete, *e.g.*, we have been eating, *gea isilonasa*. On to this *-lo-* are added the several tense formative distinctive marks, *e.g.*, future, *-lo-is-*; near past, *-lo-n-* (3rd, *-lo-s'*); far past, *-lo-i-* (2nd and 3rd, *-lo-s-*).

*-n-* is the distinctive mark of the near past or perfect.

*N.B.*—Verbs whose stems end in *u*, *o*, and *ni* dispense with this *-n-*, and merely suffix their personal endings on to the stem, *e.g.*:—

*nadunadu*, to nod, has *naduaa*, I have nodded.

*onoono*, to tempt, has *onoaa*, I have tempted.

*danidani*, to enter, has *danasa*, we have entered.

2nd and 3rd persons singular and 2nd and 3rd persons dual take *-s-*, hence the apparent anomaly:—

*gudusa*, he has descended.

*guduseava*, you two, or they two, have descended.

*N.B.*—Verbs whose stems end in *-si-* drop the *-si-* and make a strong perfect or near past by making the first letter the stem on to which the personal endings are suffixed, except again in the cases or the 2nd and 3rd singular and 2nd and 3rd dual, *e.g.*:—

*isiisi*, to eat, has *iasa*, we have eaten, but *isaea*, you or he has eaten.

*usiisi*, to do, has *uauka*, we two have done, but *useava*, you two have done.

*Exception partly*:—

*osiosi*, to speak, has *oiaa*, I have spoken. The *-s-* only being dropped, but *osaea*, he said, *oseava*, they two said, and *oioo*, they said.

*Compare* *guduaa*, I descended, and *gudugoinaa*, I came down (here), *i.e.*, where I now am as I speak.

*-is-* is the distinctive mark of the future, *e.g.*, *gudu-is-aa*.

*-isi* is the distinctive termination in the formation of the subjunctive.

*-b-* is the distinctive formative letter of the imperative, from which again the conditional mood is formed by the addition of the pure personal suffixes: *-aa*, *-aea*, *-auka*, *-iava*, *-asa*, and *-oo*.

*-susu-* is the distinguishing infix in the formation of the past (and including present) habitual tense.

*-ne-* is the distinguishing infix which denotes the far past, but completed in far past habitual tense.

*Notice.*—The distant perfect distinctive letter is *-i-*, but the 2nd and 3rd singular and dual infixes *-s-*, *e.g.*, *gudwia*, *-sia*, *-iuka*, *-siava*, *-isa*, *-io*.

In the case of verbs whose stems end in *-i*, as *onioni*, to go, the *-s-* is not infixed, and the only difference between 1st, 2nd, and 3rd persons in the distant perfect (and it is a marked and important difference) is that of accent, hence in writing out the verb I have put a hyphen in, and it is important to note this. Thus:—

*on-i-a*, accent on penultimate *-i-*, I went.  
*onia*, here *ia* is more like a diphthong in sound.  
*oniuuka*, we two went.  
*oniava*, you two or they two went.  
*onisa*, we went.  
*oni-o*, you or they went.

So also *oniloi-a*, etc., etc.

But *onilosia*, he was going.

*onilosiaava*, they two or you two were going.

#### NEGATIVES.

*kooka*, no.

*kooka tauna* and *kooka tautauua*, not at all.

*da*, *d'*, not (used with the verb which also it precedes).

*teevai*, no.

*Da* and *d'* are used with nouns, adjectives and adverbs, and are placed before them and are more correct than *kooka*. The “no” and “not” in English is exactly the same in Mailu. *Teevai* can never be used with an adjective, noun or adverb, *e.g.*, *eboebo teevai* is quite incorrect and has no meaning.

#### POSTPOSITIONS.

*la*, to (motion towards).

*na la*, to (motion towards).

*varo la*, to (motion towards); *varo* contains the idea of “side,” but it is never used by itself in that sense.

*varo*, to, with, or from.

*de*, at (rest at), on; *gabi de*, on top.

*na de*, at (rest at).

*varo de*, at or with (rest at).

*ma*, from (motion from).

„ with.

„ mark of agent, instrument, purpose, distinguishes subject.



*varo ma*, from or with, *e.g.* :—

*mari la*, to the village.

*uru ausu la*, into the house.

*ia na la*, to me.

*ina varo la*, towards me.

*uru deni aura de*, outside the house.

*uru ausu ma*, from inside the house.

*noa ma omana varo ma onisa*, he will go with them.

*noa na de ausario*, they held on to him, or they held him.

*omoa ma gena varo de auriloisoo*, they will stop with us.

*Mailu ma Delebai la*, from Mailu to Delebai.

*Arisa ma Goroa na la* (boys' names) *minaea*, Arisa gave to Goroa.

*Arisa ma Goroa ena varo la minaea*, Arisa gave to Goroa.

#### CONJUNCTIONS.

*nogo*, and.

*ele nogo*, and, also but.

*nogo ele*, and.

*eo, o'*, and. Either of these is always employed in the use of repeated "ands," *e.g.*, axes and knives and wood and rope, *gilo eo, nogo bau o, nogo ana eo, nogo oraora eo*.

*eidema, dema, de*, because, joined to the verb. In the case of *eidema*, *na* is added to the personal suffix, and *eidema* follows, *e.g.*, *omoa onoona eidema*, because they went. *Maraisade* or *maraisana eidema*, because he is sick.

*neaua ma*, therefore.

*de*, if.

#### INTERJECTIONS.

*kaie !* of surprise.

*kaiae !*

*kaiaemagae !*

*aee !* reproach or sorrow.

*o !* a call.

*adei !* surprise (also used with possessive pronouns), *cp.* "mother !"

*adeinabai*, intense surprise....."mother and father !"

*adeinadei*, " " "mother of mothers !"

*eo !* a call, *e.g.*, *Paulo eo !*

*eio*, address, *e.g.*, *egi eio*.....men !

*ubai*, surprise at cheek, or at one taking something that is not his. *Ubai gana goga rune ?* Literally, What are you doing, taking what is not your own ?

*abai*, surprise.

*ehi*, don't, no, you mustn't, etc., sorrow.  
*oe*, a call.

NUMERALS.

1. *omu*.
2. *ava*.
3. *aheri*.
4. *tourai*.
5. *ima*.
6. *ima lilia omu*.
7. *ima lilia ava*.
8. *ima lilia aheri*.
9. *ima lilia tourai*.
10. *nanau omu*.
11. „ „ *omu*.
12. „ „ *ava*.
13. „ „ *aheri*.
14. „ „ *tourai*.
15. „ „ *ima*.
16. „ „ *ima lilia omu*.
17. „ „ „ „ *ava*.
18. „ „ „ „ *aheri*.
19. „ „ „ „ *tourai*.
20. *nanau ava*.
21. *nanau ava omu*.
29. *nanau ava ima lilia tourai*.

*N.B.*—To make it more definite that tens are meant, say, in sixty they use such helps as *bu*, or *karowo*, or *duma* ; generally it is *karowo*, these are placed, or rather one of them, if it is thought that the speaker will be misunderstood, after the *nanau*.

30. *nanau aheri*, or *nanau karowo aheri*, etc.
40. *nanau tourai*.
50. *nanau ima*.
60. *nanau ima lilia omu*, or better, *nanau karowo*, etc.
70. *nanau ima lilia ava*, or etc.
80. *nanau ima lilia aheri*, or etc.
90. *nanau ima lilia tourai*, or etc.
100. *nanau gabana omu*, or *nanau karowo bu nanau omu*.
200. *nanau gabana ava*, or etc.

After stating the hundreds, and wishing to show that there were still some tens left or again some units, the Mailu man will put in the word *woi*, which means

remainder or over, in such a phrase also as “Two each and one over,” *avainama woi omu*. And the same occurs in repeating a large number to make it clearer:—

600. *nanau gabana ima lilia omu*, or etc.

2000. *nanau gabana nanau ava*, or *nanau kawowo bua nanau ava*, and so on.

1st, *isana*.

2nd, *deni*.

3rd, *devi bau*.

4th, *ena deni bau*.

There is no particle which can be fixed to the numeral which can show position as 6th or 10th.

yesterday, *ilowo*.

day before yesterday, *arie*.

day before that, *arie bau*.

to-morrow, *itou*.

day after to-morrow, *wau*.

day after that, *wau bau*.

day after that, *wau guniguni*.

day after that, *wau unawna*, or *wau samusamu*.

Time is reckoned by days, months or moons, and years. The last being determined by the westerly seasons or by the coming into flower of certain trees. Since the introduction of Christianity time has also been reckoned by weeks or Sundays.

#### DISTRIBUTIVES.

*-anama*, *-inama*, each. These are joined to the numeral as follows:—

*Omuinama*, one each.

*Avainama*, two each.

*Aiserianama*, three each.

*Tourainama*, four each.

*Imainama*, five each, etc.

#### SENTENCES.

*Demonstratives*:—

This man is strong, but that man is weak. *Eva egi kisasa, nogo ada egi berobero sa*.

This place is dry, but that place is wet. *Eva gabu wurawurasa nogo ada gabu nudasa*.

It is wet here, but it is dry there. *Eva de nudalaesa, adano wurawuralaesa*.

*Interrogatives* :—

Who told you to come ? *Ga auma oseragade aina i ?*  
What is your name ? *Gan' omu aunoa ?*  
Which man did you call ? *Abo egi ga kotusa i ?*  
Whose pig have you stolen ? *Aunoa ena boraa ga omasa i ?*  
When will you come ? *Ga abosamu aisa i ?*  
When did you go ? *Ga abosamu onia i ?*  
How shall I do it ? *Ia aboua (noa) usaa ?*

*Possessive form of verb with "na" suffixed* :—

He is eating the taro he planted. *Epa gadisiana tebele noa ma isilaesa.*  
I am eating the tobacco you gave me. *Gana minilana kuku ia ma isilaa.*

*Interrogative verb* :—

Is he eating ? *Noa isiisi seilaesa i ?*  
Will he eat ? *Noa isa i ?*  
Did he eat ? *Noa isaea i ?*  
Where are you going ? *Ga abo na la onilaesa i ?*  
Where have you come from ? *Ga abo na ma aina i ?*

*Negative* :—

I have not eaten. *Ia da iaa.*  
He will not be eating when you arrive. *Ga baedabaisana noa isiisi da seiesa.*

*Adjective* :—

The children are not good. *Oeva daeboebosea.*  
A good child. *Eboebosana oeva omu.*

*Postpositions* :—

He came from Delebai. *Noa Delebai (place) ma aia.*  
He is going to Delebai. *Noa Delebai la onilaesa.*  
He is at Delebai. *Noa Delebai de aurilaesa.*  
He is going to Duba (a person). *Noa ma Duba ena varo la oniesa.*  
He is coming from Duba. *Noa ma Duba ena varo ma aiesa.*  
The man killed the woman with a tomahawk. *Egi ma avesa maia gilo ma.*  
He hit the woman with a stick. *Noa ma avesa keasia abara ma.*

*Adverbs* :—

He came quickly. *Noa aiveuveulasia.*  
He went to Delebai quickly. *Noa ma Delebai la oniveuveulasia.*  
I shall go slowly. *Ia oniimoimogoisaa.*

*Conjunctions :—*

He came and I went. If this implies that when he came I went, then the translation is *Noa ainana onaa*. But if mere assertion to show how they two acted, then *Noa aia nogo ia onia*.

Duba and Mae are coming here. *Duba eo nogo Mae o eva na la aieseava*.

*Dependent sentences :—*

If you are hungry eat some rice. *Ga onuagade raisi utato isiba* (*de* conditional).

If you tell lies you will go to gaol. *Ga opaopaseisade nogo ga garu uru la onisa*.

If you had been good you would not have gone to gaol. *Ga eboebosibagade nogo ga garu uru la d'onibaea*.

Why did you go? *Ga didara onaea i?*

Why did you do it wrong? *Ga didama maileasa i?*

Why did you not do what I told you? Because I was tired. *Ga didara ina oserantana da usiminela i? Ia ubunu* (body) *beroberoselana eidema*.

He sat down because he was tired. *Noa aurigudusa beroberosade*.

I know that he has come. *Ena ainana ia v'elaa*.

I know that he is not there. *Ia vegarai ei noa nena de kokoa*.

I went to see the feast. *Ia onaa maduna eri la*, or *Ia onaama maduna elaa* (I went to see (and saw) the feast),

When you reach Delebai I will give you rice. *Ga Delebai la dabaisana raisi utato ia ma minisauta*.

When you are hungry I will give you food. *Ga onuisagana gana la isiisi minisauta*.

The man whom you saw yesterday has come. *Ilowo gana elaeana eg v'aina*.

Men who have carried the boxes will receive tobacco. *Lasi gabiona emegi kuku minisea*.

Mae gave Duba tobacco yesterday. *Mae ma Duba na la kuku ilowo minaea*.

Come quickly to-morrow. *Itou aiveuweulasiba*.

*Interrogative :—*

Are you eating? *Ga isiisi seilaesa i?*

Has he eaten? *Noa isaea i?* or *Noa va* (finished) *isaea i?*

Will you see him to-morrow? *Itou ga ma noa erisa i?*

*Negative :—*

He has not eaten. *Noa da isaea*.

I have not eaten. *Ia da iaa*.

He will not come to-morrow. *Itou noa d'aisa*.

He did not come yesterday. *Ilowo noa d'aina*.

To show objective person suffixes of singular number :—

He will give me tobacco and thee beads. *Noa ma ia na la kuku minisela nogo gana la bore minisaga.*

He will give thee tobacco and I will give thee beads. *Noa ma gana la kuku minisaga nogo ia ma gana la bore minisaata.*

I will give thee tobacco and he will give thee beads. *Ia ma gana la kuku minisaata nogo noa ma gana la bore minisaga.*

He will give him tobacco and I will give him beads. *Noa ma noa na la kuku minisa nogo ia ma noa na la bore minisaa.*

SHORT VOCABULARY (NOT INCLUDING HEREINBEFORE GIVEN).

Sky, <i>nogara.</i>	Husband, <i>eme.</i>
Sun, <i>nina.</i>	Wife, <i>avesa.</i>
Moon, <i>dovele.</i>	People, <i>emegi badabada.</i>
Star, <i>vituu.</i>	Ghost, <i>boi.</i>
Cloud, <i>nogara.</i>	Name, <i>omu.</i>
Wind, <i>ani.</i>	Shadow, <i>memeru.</i>
Rain, <i>guba.</i>	Body, <i>ubunu.</i>
Morning, <i>biga.</i>	Blood, <i>lala.</i>
Night, <i>garu.</i>	Bone, <i>kisa.</i>
Land, <i>one, arima, wura</i> (as distinct from sea).	Flesh, <i>bilimu.</i>
Sand, <i>one.</i>	Skin, <i>opi.</i>
Stone, <i>goibo, gomana.</i>	Head, <i>uru</i> ; skull, <i>moru.</i>
Hill, <i>oro.</i>	Hair (of head), <i>uru limu.</i>
Lime, <i>lele.</i>	Face, <i>isana, gogosa.</i>
Water, <i>aama.</i>	Ear, <i>ope.</i>
River, <i>bomu.</i>	Eye, <i>ini.</i>
Sea, <i>lo.</i>	Lip, <i>bibisa.</i>
Salt, <i>sari.</i>	Mouth, <i>noga.</i>
Fire, <i>eu.</i>	Spittle, <i>arimu</i> (a child's dribble, <i>noga geroro</i> ).
Ashes, <i>veve</i> (dead), <i>ginari</i> (alive).	Nose, <i>durumu.</i>
Smoke, <i>bautu.</i>	Tongue, <i>goba.</i>
Charcoal, <i>guruma.</i>	Tooth, <i>maa.</i>
Man, <i>emegi, egi.</i>	Arm, <i>ima.</i>
Woman, <i>avesa.</i>	Elbow, <i>igusa.</i>
Female, <i>sina</i> ( <i>boraa sina</i> , sow).	Finger, <i>ima duuri.</i>
Male, <i>arabae</i> ( <i>boraa arabae</i> , boar).	Hand, <i>ima.</i>
Chief, <i>vere.</i>	Foot, <i>au.</i>
Child, <i>oeva.</i>	Thigh, <i>obe.</i>
Father, <i>abai.</i>	Belly, <i>amara</i> (stomach, <i>beni</i> ).
Mother, <i>adei.</i>	Chest, <i>sagasaga</i>

- Milk, *di, susu* (introduced).  
 Nipple, *ama gogosa*.  
 Navel, *ini bo*.  
 Leg, *au*.  
 Foot, *au*; under foot, *au saga*; instep,  
*au papa*.  
 Toe, *au dwuri*.  
 Pig, *boraa*.  
 Rat, *otama*; mouse, *oure*; also small  
 house rat, *oure*.  
 Claw, *ima didi*.  
 Egg, *muruu*.  
 Feather, *papa*.  
 Cassowary, *guia*.  
 Fowl, *kamukamu* (introduced).  
 Cockatoo, white, *orama*.  
 „ black, *mae*.  
 Crocodile, *uaca*.  
 Hornbill, *bina*.  
 Snake, *mio*.  
 Fish, *orebe*.  
 Shark, *baea*.  
 Butterfly, *bebe*.  
 Fly, *nagama*.  
 Louse, *tuma*.  
 Mosquito, *nemo*.  
 Centipede, large, *doma*; small, *korado*.  
 Wallaby, *mani*; large species, like  
 kangaroo, *aisi*.  
 Cuscus, *oura*; small, like opossum, with  
 apparent web between fore and  
 hind legs, and jumps from tree to  
 tree, described as flying by the  
 natives, *ledoledo*.  
 Forest, *larausu*.  
 Branch, *dana*.  
 Tree, *ana*.  
 Flower, *sioro*.  
 Leaf, *bega*.  
 Fruit, *lora*, or *tauna*.  
 Root, *tai*.  
 Bamboo, *kapakapa* (large); *bobomu*  
 (small).  
 Coconut, *ama* (nut fully mature).  
 „ *gado* (green but ripe for  
 drinking, with soft substance).  
 Coconut, *torata*, (green, but kernel  
 mature).  
 Coconut, *aru* (contains water, but too  
 young to possess substance).  
 Tobacco, *lugulugu* (native growth of).  
 „ *kuku* (imported tobacco).  
 Sago tree, *odei*.  
 Banana, *lavasa* (common name).  
 Betel nut, *ueni* (large).  
 „ *akai* (small).  
 „ *pasiva* (a very small nut of  
 similar kind that is chewed).  
 Sweet potato, *kanua*.  
 Sago, *odei*.  
 Yam, *obili*.  
 Taro, *tebele*.  
 Sago palm, *odei*.  
 Village, *mari*.  
 House, *uru*.  
 Path, *laea*.  
 Mat, *eba*.  
 String, *aniani, maina* (introduced).  
 Rope, *oraora*.  
 Hook, *gau*.  
 Digging stick, *gebasa* (common name,  
*dora*).  
 Canoe (small, with outrigger), *waona*.  
 Outrigger float, *larima*.  
 Garden, *madava*.  
 Big sailing canoe, *orou*.  
 Sail, *laea*.  
 Paddle, *leva*.  
 Tomahawk, *gilo, dobudobu, dobuku*.  
 Adze, *sorisori, benene, sara* (canoe adze).  
 Pineapple club, *ilipa*.  
 Star club, *koilo*.  
 Disc „ *gore*.  
 Wooden club (not so much club as  
 wooden sword), *leba*.  
 Club (common name), *gore*.

Stone adze, *ua*.

Arrow. Bows and arrows never used for fighting here. A child's arrow (*veroro*) used with a bow (*kaupisiri*) only applies to a toy arrow used by small children for catching fish.

Bow, *kaupisiri*.

Spear, *gara*.

Shield, *vesi*.

Tobacco pipe, *gigi*, *kapakapa*.

To-day, *evasamu*.

To-morrow, *itou*.

Yesterday, *ilowo*.

No, *kokoa*, *teevai*.

Yes, *e*.

I, *ia*.

Thou, *ga*.

He, she, it, *noa*.

We two, *guadai*.

You two, *aeadaï*.

They two, *omadai*.

We, *gea*.

You, *aea*.

They, *omoa*.

My, *ina*.

Thy, *gana*.

His, her, hers, its, *ena*.

We two ours, *guna*.

You two your, *aeadaï ana*.

They two their, *madai omana*.

Our, *geagena*, *gegena*, *gena*.

Your, yours, *ana*.

Their, theirs, *omana*.

There are no special pronouns or possessives, *e.g.*, in the case of food-stuffs.

Large, *ogoda*.

Small, *kiwonai*, *gigiri*, *kinawoi*.

Good, *eboebo*.

Bad, *oreore*.

Thick, *iduna*.

Thin, *selasela*.

Hard, *piaa*.

Soft, *bigabiga*.

Hot, *odaoda*, *viriviri*.

Cold, *nagura*, *memea*.

Old, *boae*, *baeau* (of persons), *taeau* (of things).

New, *gadara*.

Far off, *adabanu*.

Near, *tebina*.

Clean, *neganega*.

White, *emeeme*.

Black, *dubaduba*.

Blue, *korakorara*.

Red, *lalalala*.

Yellow, *kedekede*.

Cry, *ini eiei*.

Eat, *isiisi*.

Drink (*ama*) *isiisi*.

Hear, *naninani*.

See, *erieri*, *ioio*, *ao*.

Sit, *auauri*, *auri*.

Stand, *idaida*, *idara*.

Sleep, *uivi*.

Spit, *arimuai*.

Bite, *apuapu*.

Taste, *aminowo*.

Pinch, *idoïdo*.

Come, *aiai*.

Bury, *odiïdi*.

Buy, *woiwoi*.

Go, *onioni*.

Dig, *lavilavi*.

Bring, *evagoi*, *evasigoï*.

Give, *minimini*.

Take away, *evagoni*.

Plant, *gadigadi*.

Scratch, *gagogagoro*.

Speak, *osiosi*.

Know, *vegarai*.

Open, *utivara*.

Destroy. No common name for this verb. Each separate action of destruction only being phrased.



The nearest common word would be <i>usioioreore</i> , to make bad.	Within, <i>ausu de</i> .
Fear, <i>taguru, dobi</i> .	Without, <i>deni aura de</i> .
Stop, <i>aupaea</i> .	Above, <i>atana de</i> .
Alive, <i>mauri</i> .	Below, <i>godana de</i> .
Die, <i>baubau</i> .	With, <i>ma, varo ma</i> .
Burn, <i>atiati, gabugabu</i> .	By the side of, <i>varo de, aura de</i> .
Fly, <i>levolevo</i> .	Beyond, <i>ada aura</i> .
Drip, <i>supugudu</i> .	On this side, <i>eva aura de</i> .
Burn (of food), <i>atikokomu</i> .	In front of, <i>isana aura de</i> .
Now, <i>evaeva, evaeva bua</i> .	On account of, <i>neaia ma</i> .
Yes, <i>e</i> .	Between, <i>gubare de</i> .
No, <i>kokoa, teeai</i> .	Under, <i>awna, godana</i> .
Presently, <i>looi</i> .	On, <i>de, gabi de</i> .
Quickly, <i>veuveula, ineinea</i> .	Behind, <i>deni aura de</i> .
Thus, <i>evaua</i> .	And, <i>nogo, ele, ele nogo, eo...eo, o...o</i>
Until, <i>ei la, ei la bua</i> .	But, <i>nogo, ele</i> .
Habitually, <i>uana seriada</i> .	Also, <i>neaia bua, ele nogo</i> .
Into, <i>ausu la</i> .	Lest, <i>...de</i> .
Out of, <i>ausu ma</i> .	Because, <i>...de, ...eidema, ...dema</i> .
From, <i>ma</i> .	Like, <i>aua, eava, evaua, neaia</i> .