Private

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Article.

Te is the singular indefinite form
~~Te~~ Tarani .. .. plural definite ~~n~~.

Plural of the indefinite form is
absent. ~~Plural of~~ ~~Te~~ his
absence, the root vowel of the
noun is lengthened, whenever possible,
to indicate the plural.
Te often serves as a singular
definite article
Whether Te is def. or indef. must be
gathered from the context.
Tarani indicates the things known: it
defines. Tarani rauraw: the plates we know of.

Examples.

Indef: Te tane, Kawai tāne, Kāwai
Def: Te toki Tarani toki

Single concepts

Man-eating animal. (te man-e-Kaakang or te mani-Kaakang) = te man-ne-Kaakang
= 2 concepts

Owl's feather (not feather of a owl)
hurae-ni-moa

Single concepts if expressed by two or more words, the words to be joined by hyphens.
Ex: Kau-ni-wai : owls

aontano
ao-n-tano used without te
means the surface of the land, ground.

Kabotana te Kai ae narereke aei ma
are e neiata arei
Compare this small tree with that
which is tall (yonder).

ngKai, ngKanne, ngKekei
e ati ngKanne : It is right, that with you, now.
e nara ngKanne: How is it, at the present time
Kona naka, ngKanne Where are you going, at the present time
(if person addressed is nearer)
Kona naka, ngKai (if person addressed, is close.)
a nara aomata ngKekei How were the people at that time
Ngake Drotko ngKekei When I arrived at that time

Adjectives & Relatives

Relative	Demonstrative
ae, are, ane	āei āreei ānne
arkai, ake, akana	arkai ākekei ākanne
(all having short vowels)	note the long vowels.

te Kai	ae	metata	āei
	are		āreei
	ane		ānne

Kāe	arkai	① ririeta	arkai
	ake	"	ākekei
	akana	"	ākanne

① note ririeta = plural of metata.

6.

Plural forms of adjectives

raorori	raraori
kuukaka	kukuka
vetāta	viviela
rawawata	rarawata
vārereke	vávereke
abābaki	ábabaki
anānau	ánanau

Note: The duplication in vivela & other plural adjectives is in conformity with rule as to frequentatives. vivela = several light things

I Korea au reta anne.
(the letter is in my mind as in the hands of the recipient)

English ex: I wished have to come to your dance.

ng Kanne: at the present time, (with you)
ng Kai : " " " with me
ng Kerker = past time (at that time) ~~with them~~

Ko mena-ia ng Kerker. Where were you at that time?
Ko mena-ia ng Kai at the present time
Kole make-ia lang: Ko mena- ia

Adjectives & Relatives
of <u>location</u> also may
refer to time.

ae ...
ane the one last spoken of
are .. .. spoken of before the last.
see also Bangham. page 51, 2nd para.

Adjectives: Comparison

E ababaki riki naakon.

E ababaki naakon

E ababaki riki te tuibora naakon te

Kai-n te Kaitaka

te Kai ae moa-n te ruetata

Ko moraki te Kai ae moa-n te ruetata aei

Ko nora te Kai ae bate-n ruetata aei

Ka mai te bai ae (e) ababaki riki ebuako-ia

Some Ex: Ko angan-ai te bai are e ababaki riki ebuako-ia

w Ko angan-ai te bai are e moa-n te ababaki ebuako-ia (~~[illegible]~~)

w Ko angan-ai te bai are e ~~moa~~ moa-n te ababaki riki ebuako-ia

[Ti te abake-na aei ma aei: There is the same sys as Ref.
ti te rarora-na mai Kai Tahiuea ao Beru: Tahiuea is the same as
te te uana, te te tuburua-na.
Note: Can only be used with words which take the
suffixes possessive: t benana ani Kaki Kao-n
Tahiuea ma Kao-n Beru. (Their cust on ones Ref. ones)

Adjectives: Comparison

Ketai is sign of comparison. followed by nakama.

Ketai is often omitted

Mora-u followed by te is sign of the superlative. Bata-u also, but with te omitted.

For the biggest of all, however, use the comparative form

Comparison by the suffixes tantaru.

Kei. Keri however longitung is hardly correctly labelled. Bakura tantaru, or poro longitung are more adverbial expressions than ~~sugoi~~ expressions of the pure superlative.

ababaki, hij
e ababaki. lo be hij
te larbora ae e ababaki

Adjectives: verbal force

Adjectives have also the force of a verb.
Whatever or otherwise force is virtually a verb.,
tendency of these words to lose their
~~verbal force~~ verb element.
Any adjective can be used as a verb.

Pronouns e and a to be used after relatives, in general.

Exception: { not used before nom. a
not correct, use e instead. }

Personal pronouns between the relative and the verb in objective

Te aomata ae e raoraoi Aomata ateka a raraoi

ane e ekana a

ane e ateka a.

Baika a.

I takoo te roko : I thought that he had arrived
E roko me manga roko : He came but he
weal again

Apostrophes

bé = ba e

mé = ma e

m'ane = m(u)tane

b'ae = b(u)fai

Apostrophe in m'ane & b'ae no longer
useful. The use of the w or ve is nothing out.
(Probably more clearly heard in Dingham's time)

Here what I fell again
You have got your deserts
Now you have fallen down
That fenceless town, on ends

a. Naba (= Flux - wort)

Idiomatic use: loquis emphaeris cannot well be trans. into Eng. lect

oKa . e Kani manga baka naba.
E reke Kai-m naba = with all
Ko a baka naba.
E mate naba

Genitive "n".

Ia ara-n am Kawa,
aba-n te aine

"ni" is not part of "na" the possess. ending,
as is indicated in "Bugkam" page 48: Yes, but sometimes
"bai-n te aine" is not "the woman's land" Yes, ~~the~~ of is.
but is "land of the woman"
Bai-n tera te bai aine ?= Thing of what etc.

Before b. K. n sg. the "i" becomes "ni"
e.g., uma-ni Beia te uma aei

(Note: Ara-n te d-Malang but Ara-ni d-Malang (a schandy question))
But also ara-n d-Malang
Note = being to aine, with a buffalo.
bain te aine land for the woman. ana bai (thing) the woman
Kien te aine ana batika dite, never batika n dti
bulani Kawa = bitana Kawa a change to i before b K n.
umani ben (Beu) = house of coconut. (Beu) umaro Beu + Kawa
aban Tetea. abani Kenchi
oni mwa enclosure of fowls (chicken)
Kami Kenibah inhabitant of, Kilbah.
bata n reirei
Note: k an anti the i is elision: cf.

ana Kaba, Lio un bulla.
aina Kawa, am Kawa, ana Kawa, but
Kawa n te Tua village of the Government. bai ni motirawa (chan, etc)
bati n tamaroa bati ni Kukurei bai ni Kukurei presents.

Kawa ni bane (worship) ua ni mane batitia n aine

N after Kam, used before all vowels.

Kam (ka) aki atau
not heard after Ko.

That's a woman's bracelet — Anne te batika n aine
Those are women's bracelets — A'anne batika n aine

Name of a white man — Names of white men

A name used by white men.
umaea aomata
umani Peia
ana Kawa. Peia

ana batika, te aine
umani Peia

Kien te aine. He not the woman

Wesleyan hymns
o ni moa
o n aoraki
bau ni mokure
batika n aine
ūma ni bati ?
alae ni mane
batika n aine
alae n aomata
reren n alaei
Kea n te aine a woman's mat

Mena'. now.

1 has the sense of location, as a locative auxiliary: only used with adverbs of place & pronouns.
Tmena ia? Kai-n ia? Inhabitant of where?
2. to indicate: the thing I do not know the name of.
Tmena = the feathers: he does what do you call it.
(or the cobwebs)
1. Tmena (is location) mwarena-n te auta aei
ma te auta aei
(to be located)
Tmena te Kai aei e nutata aei iao-n tano?
Tmena mapugaia (ma ngaia)

Ro . a cable, anchor
rom = at once, the fundamental thing.

Kamena = a general term for "fat".
if specific term is forgotten
Kamena te bai aei iao-n te taibora

Mema & Enga

"Enga" indicates complete ignorance of a thing's or person's whereabouts on the part of the speaker.

"Mema" indicates a general knowledge but not particulars of a thing's whereabouts.

a and o are nouns which must be followed by n

When n is suffixed, the article is never any

I nora naa-n te taibora

I nora haako-n te mange

Buako-n te rua : the space surrounded by tobai fels.

Buako-n-kai : space surrounded by trees

I Kau nora imarena-n te aute

utinanek oi aomata : boy and man.
mui (?)

Compound Prepositions

[illegible]-n	n = of.
manao-n	= at the heart of, in
rao-n	= at our side of
rua-n	= at the near side of
[illegible]-n	= at inside of
ela-n	= at the height of
[illegible]-n	at the among
[illegible]-n	between
[illegible]-n	~~towards the [illegible]~~ into (indicating movement)
[illegible]-n	Inwards the side of
[illegible]-n	Inwards the side of
[illegible]-n	Inwards the outer side of
[illegible]-n	Inwards the inside
[illegible]-n	Inwards the between, space

Note: For leaving things including animals, the plural objective causes a change in the final preposition

[illegible] aomata (attach the i directly)

[illegible] aomata but ela-n aba.

[illegible] aomata, [illegible] aota.

[illegible] aine but [illegible]

[illegible] aomata: in the hearts of men.

manoi aomata: in men.

Tonic Accent.

Passes to the article on
te ue, te uea, te wa.

te ue = flower te ua = fruit
te uea te wa = canoe

Orthography.*

1. Letter B for all native words. P may be used for certain non-native words now incorporated into the language: Petero for Peter; Pepa for paper.

2. Long vowels indicated by a stroke over the letter: Kāwa, Tōhoka.

3. Hyphen to be used to indicate suffixes which, considered as parts of speech, are distinct & different from the words to which they are suffixed.

Para-w my hat
nor-ia see him
tetu-n Tamaroa very good.

* Written before the Rules of Orthographic Spelling were framed, i.e. in 1931. Rules approved by Missions finally in 1938.

Words not taking the article te

ao-n-tano,
Karawa
marawa.
e marmai ao-n-tano
e metala karawa
e rarou marawa.

Ao-n-atu. the world.
Maeau. Meang. &c.
Mone. the deck. hell.
Lai the sun
Lamalama. the moon.
Lari the sea.

Put.

"Put" is specially a

Key words : toka, a chief, to be placed high up, from a height.
tuku, to remain, to lay, to get down
ru, movement into.
toro, to squat, a claw, off. of toka

With causatives : Kalokā, to mount, to be
Causa : (Katoka : mounts?) raised, to put up.
Katukua, to put in a low position
Karuma, to come to rest.
movement into
Kalorō, to make to squat.
(of all objects lying at the base)

Ex : Kalokā rao-a te taitora
Katukua rao-a te tano

(Note : final a is part of the causative : if a originally here, then lengthen it :
Kalokō, Katukua, Kararō)
(Kaanaua, or Kaananaua, Kararō
Kauareukea, Kaabatuka)

Put (continued)

Note: General term for put page 22.

Karinna rinano-n te baoki
Katoroā rao-n te ai

Exception: Katoroa te kaloro rao-n te ai
not in the room:

Ri

has the full force of a verb indicating motion (see also page 25)

Haere mai rim.

~~E [illegible] rimarena-a te ante~~

E rimarena-a te ante

the waves between the tower(s) (two)

Note: compare with mana, page 22.

Ko na rimarena-a te ante.

Ko na raa-a te ante: go under the tower

Rikai - 1. pass this way.

Ko na rikai: Pass this way

2. H na rikai: where shall I pass.?

4 Rikai (or Ko na rikai) ~~[illegible]~~)

Ko te wanako ni matemi

Kauaka says: use of te in Ko te wanako is not customary.

iri :

1. seem fancy, e.g. with movement.

K na iria : I go with him : E iria : he comes with me

(I iri maangaia : I go with him).

E iria : he go with him : Ko na iri : E iria : he goes with you

Some distinctions of aera & riana.

riana, 1. do what to? Trans.

aera, 1. do what? Intrans

Ko na aera? what are you plans (general)

Ko riana? What are you doing about it?

Ti naera? What are we going 1. do?

Ti na riana : it is a decision,

(meaning nothing what are we going 1. do

can be done) about it.

K na riana te ter aer?

I shall do what 1. the child?

Ko riana Ko : What are you doing 1.

yourself?

Iriana always governs an object;

aera, cannot do so.

Ko aera? I am surprised at you.

Ko rianiko (see above, includes future of indetermination)

Ko te rianiko You do what 1. yourself?

When.

Ngake kach. ngkai. present.
ngkana. future

Ko aera ngake Ko hako
What were you doing when you went.
Ko aera ngkai ...
What are you doing now that you are going
Ko aera ngkana Ko hako.
What will you do when you go.

Ko maniko ngake Ko hako. etc

A Table of Pronouns

I	-au	ngau	au	-u
Ko	-ko	ngkoe	am	-m
e	-ia	ngaia	ana	-na
te	-ira	ngaira	ara	-ira
Kam	-ngkami	ngkami	ami	-imi
a	-ia	ngaia	ari	-ia

Kako takes the possessive suffixes:

nakou-u	to me	nakou-ru	to us
nakou-m	to thee	nakou-mi	to you
nakou-na	to him	nakou-a	to them.

rou I matrum similarly.

rou by or with me:	rouna
roum by or with you	roumi
rouna by or with him, her.	rou-ia

roum te tia reirei: by, with the teacher

Note:

Not strictly correct for the object the objective pronoun stands for. 'Ube nanea ejke the pronoun Kank-ca, te mataraa shows be Kank-ca, or Kanka te matara

Objectives of:

Iaekina 'o nenem = Iaekinna 'o nenem tem

Karna 'o close = Karnna. close it.

mimakina 'o believe = mimakinna: 'o believe him

Humble the n

Exception

Kabongana: To use.

(* d mimakinna : d believe him)

Irregular verbs: anga.

Kana (plural Kang)

d nora te bai

d nori bai.

nakea te roka

nakei roka

Verb and objective pronoun.

a. Verb followed by singular objective
nor-ai, nor-eko, nor-ia

Note: In nora, the 'a' is an inflection, "nor" being the root of the ~~singular~~ word.

b. Verb followed by plural objective.
nor-ira, nor-ugkame,
nor-ia

Note: nora, nor+i, forms the sing. of the plural, that is, the verb governing a plural objective, the i being an inflection to indicate the plural.

Caution: Possibly that "nori" is ~~the~~ common to ~~sing~~ all forms in case of the first person singular - the savage being to himself the centre of the world, the i being inflective.

Tako . see also page 113

Wheïnako follows a verb or a noun. It means: entirely, completely, all, every. (last.)

A hetunako wa nako: Every canoe was adrift
A na nako mai aomata nako: Every man will come here
(te mate ae nako ari) last week.

Suffixed possessive:

used for all things close to
the person, or closely connected with him:
relations, manners, etc.
land, clothes, canoes, house.

all names of relatives, parts of human body,
personal belongings

E tam ana te tangirakau : Hence! the people.
E hakaka te noraki : You must not be seen.
Ko wenga tauangaku-u ?
(Do you remember your being told ?)
E hakaka noraki-u ou te tabo aei
Tangira-u nakoi amata
My love to the people
Tangirak-u ura-ia amata
My being loved by the people

Kebo atki-u te mau
The installation of the flag.

Nouns from the passive verb:

tuanga ki = being told or having been told
nokaka = being seen, or having been seen.
or <u>noka</u>, the state of being seen.
te nokaka = state of being seen.
te tangoraka = state of being lower
Where nouns take the sufferer passive
because of the intimacy

Note: aki is sometimes found sufferer to
causatives: Katekaleka aki. Kahurkaka aki
Note: use passive voice as much as possible.
E Karaaki aau.

Lao: Lituana : Ta'lau or E'lau

le bai tenana : the exceptional thing

Ta'lau v. E'lau

Largely a matter of individual selection:

some say Ta'lau, others e'lau

Similarly

E bane,

E tea.

Lao.

= Putting the word into the helmer's mouth

Lao, Kamna moi ia ?

Expected answer

Lao Kai, Kekei, &c.

Sibilar indications of sex in human beings

Male:

Se before vowels & m, w.
Sem before b. m.
Sen before t
Seng before k
(Bulanbari & Maken:
Sa.
Sam.
San.
Sang.)

Female:
Sei

Causatives

Ka -

~~Ikárarava ari : Ikara~~

Baka - foly ari ni causative.

baka ni Karaóia : have a shot at doing it.

Note: Caus also prefix is sometimes at the end : mwenwetka.

Note: Lengthen the vowel, the one after the first causal as much as possible in causatives

I Kákarao-ia aei : I have a habit of doing this.
I amáamaruke : I have a habit of eating.
mamatu : te tai ni mamata te bung
the time to sleep the night.
E kōkmā te ika : he catches fish often
E konakona : he is habitually successful in fishing.
(Konakona = te ika-n te akaun)
E tirite : it goes on lightning
I bon nonora teaau : I see him regularly.
E tabanga n-aun : He has a habit of being
nasty (in fence).
E Kakai [illegible]-aun : He has a habit of being
easily angry when you see him

Frequentatives :

Ka - (in sense of habitual or duplicative
~~aaa~~ - ~~ga~~ - meaning)

unun : (in sense) the whole words repeated.
angry by nature.

koka koka : very muddy.

wenga : wuringa
kuoka kukuoka

kewe : 1, he : kokewe : 1, he fright/ully

ko kokokewe : always lying terribly

ko kewekewe : telling numerous lies

ko kekekewe ko kekewe

nakonako : 1. walk : nanakonako : 1. keep walking

nanakonako : seven 1. was going

~~ka~~ :

Accent : Kéwe Kékewe Keké'kewe.

nako nánako nanánako
nakwa nakmaka nanámaka

Le Kālbānga : (tāmb)
Le Kalbānga : a sure.

(qualifying) Adverbial prefixes

Kai = easily, addicted to

e kai au: he is easily angered, quarrelsome.

Ki = extremely, (intensifying) (descriptive).

I ki matau: I am terribly frightened

I ki mamatau: very prone to fear.

e ki ro: it is pitch black

e ki pate te ang: it is a very heavy wind

e ki pate ana mane:

Caution:

Don't use 'ki' freely

Bānga = extremely, (intensifying). (critical).

e bānga au: (a criticism). Ah. to e kai au.

te bānga-a taeka: scandal

Note: bānga is always used in the bad sense.

Bānga: hidden in a hole, or the hole itself.

te bānga ni kemin: the rat's hiding place.

e bānga raa-a te ate:

taka = confusion, knotted, tangled

takārua, to shout, yell

takaremārema, to flop about, to wallow

takarara: to shout noisily tekamaringaringa = awfully wicked.

go ahead.

wate = continue in the line you are going.

hatto wate = go on as you were going.

Adverbial Suffixes

-raia, -hanka, -tata, longdong.

-tanlan, -nonquinong, -mata, -mana.

-maran, -mate.

-teke : quick, skilful

e bait teke : he is clever with his fingers

<u>rang</u>

e wi-n rang : he has a dirty mouth, (tongue),

e laelae-n-rang : the mouth of a slave.

I mangan-n-rang : he talks with an awful attitude, like a slave.

I rotko-n-rang : I come without ceremony

<u>anti</u> : I rotko-n-anti : I come with no particular purpose I will leave at any time. (I just come in)

I taelae-n-anti : He wanders in his talk; there is no body in what he says

I ana anako-n-anti : I am nothing a slave of belong.

Hyphenation.

baiteke : write as one word.

teke is not a word in itself.

∴ join it to the root.

Rule: particles write with the word

words are hyphened to the word.

Classificatory particles
(in enumeration)

: Ua for general use. tables, months.

Mam : live things : men, animals, germs.
trees. big fish (?), small fish.

Kar : long things : bottle, pencil, timber, poles.
tins, furniture (not square things), trunks.
knees, fingers, te bar, teeth, etc. large fish.

Kara : pieces of land (with fields) hole: matoro.
trees, fishhooks, plants.

Kora : baskets (for carrying food), dancing charms,
songs.

Wa : vehicles : bicycles, motor-cars,
ships, canoes, boats.

ba : leaves of books, trees, cards

Ung : pandanus fruit

Nga : fathoms

Korake : company te Korakina, na Korakiki

Matoro : a piece, a section.

ai : exhibiting particle

Numeral Roots : ~~ua~~ te (with na), uo or ua, ten or tene,
a, nema or nu, ono or one, ti, wan or
wani, rua or rua, bui or again.

Fractions

Makora : a piece, a part, a portion

Two-thirds : uoua te Kalenimakoro
Six-eighths : ono te Kauanemakoro
Three-quarters : tenua te Kauamakoro

Distributives

angani-ia ni talabena, Kakauona.
Kakalenua, Kakāna, Kakanemana, etc
but talabeluia
or Kakauona, (etc) ni Katoa te Koraki
or Kakaonua ni Koloa bāu-ia

Talabena aia bāu : they have one each
Kakauona rao-mi anka i-matang
Two each for you friends the white men
Talabeluai ma timanna ami Koraki
Talabeluma Kau-ia - one hundred shillings on
each piece of land.
Uma te Kaituke ao talabeluma Kau-ia
Two ships with a hundred on each.
talabeluai te bung tiaa-mi : 10/- each. you / mis
or Kakalebuaia (morning star).
Kam ~~Kakauona~~ Kakaeaki ni Kakanimana te bung
You are / men 10/- each. Anai Kakauona te moundō-
angan-ia nakeekei talabeman te ika

te moa, te Kauma, te Katenua.
te Kana, te Kanimana, te Kaonma.
te Kaitiira etc.

Ordinals

First: te moa-i-a aomata, te moa ni bui
te 'ai are te moa n tai, te moa a rinan

Second: te Kaua-rinan, te ~~Kaua~~ Kauoua ~~tonu~~.
te Kauoman n alaei.

Third te Katen rinan te Katei-mane

Fourth te Kaa rinan, te Kaaeai ni bakoa

Ko a tiba rotko i Uma, ao Ko na de
You shall have just arrived at Uma, or you
shall = As soon as you have arrived
Ko a tiba Kakoro ambai ao Ko Tuangai
Tell me as soon as you have got twenty
Ia rotko i Uma nengabing
I shall have arrived at Uma tomorrow
Ia mate ainum : I have been completely killed by you.
I am fed up with you
Ia tatka ao e mate tiba

Ko bia nako : Has disappeared that you go
An nako : definitely a command.
Ai bia aro-n ali
Would that Ko were your way.
Ai bia ambai ali: Would that Ko were mine
I Kan rotko : I want to arrive! go
E Kan rotko : He has nearly arrived
E nangi tiba : He moment has now come for
who has come for.

Ai. exclamatory particle

Ai Tamaroa. ao aro-n ali ai aro-n ali aram
(e Kang ai aram) = how beautiful. Ko is how, Ko
not recognised as future
is my name.

Tenses

hole: that one bends forward, and states a future action as complete

a tua (followed by ni) = further, complete
Kaman = adverb of time
a tabu : just past. (work of abaang = a tau / a abaf)

a = denotes perfect action whether in the past or the future

Ko a notko : you have arrived
Ko a Karaoa : you must complete this
Ko a nako mai nangabong : You will have arrived before tomorrow.

ha = an optative

Kam : about to be, desire.

nang : action impending, on the verge of doing
going

Historic present.

Ko nang i tebu can be used in the future
= Ko nang i tebu notko i Kma, Ko nang i
When at the moment of arriving at Kma. Think of me

hoe: Askana tahu : those who know
o ane : he who.
ae, are (with attention's location)

the relative "who" can also be "he who" etc.
ae e rako : he who comes
tewaea e rako : he who goes

Emphatic Pronouns with distinction of Gender & Person.

Tena : a male :
aei : this
Tenaei this man, male
Tewae : this man who.

Tena : male : nā : males
nei : female : (plural is absent.)
nā : males, females

With the Article :
Tenaei, tewae, neiei, nei
(Samoa. nāsai) nāsai, nāsa, nāsai, nāsa
(ane aisai)

With the person Article :
Tenanne, tewāne, neiene, neiene
nāsanne, nāsana, nasanne, nasana
(ane asanne)

Distant from both.
tewaei, tewāe, neeei, neiee
nasesen, nase, nasesen, nase

or Kona manga atunga anne. Koatiba atunga

Custom for processes

Tetoma am mwti ni Karaoia
Tenbong ae bong i Taraua ao Karako
Bataantari

Oki

Tenua oki-na ni Karao aki
Tenua oki-na n tabekaki (n tabekia).
Ae teba manga oki-na ao ko karako
Just return three times and then go.
Oki-na am taeka anne : repeat your words

Some Pashto verbs.

Iuanga : to tell, to inform : taranga to be told, being
nako, Kanakoa (Kanakoi, fem)
Karaoa : to write, to do, to effect : Karavaki
Kaboa : to ~~buy~~ buy : Kabouki : to be bought.

informed (n mu) I Iuangaki : I am told
Kanakoaki : to be sent.
E Karavaki n te waro : it was made with a pocket knife
Irai ni Kaboaki ? How many were sold. A bane ni Kaboaki they were all sold.

~~Transitive~~

~~Intransitive verbs conjugate.~~

amarakenac : to take for one's self.

amarakenaake : to be used as

Kuenaake :

Suffixed ha to verbs & nouns.

: use as my own, use as, take for mei own.

~~uota v.t. to carry (n) something, carried goods, load~~

~~uotana v.c. to engage in carrying (n) the carrying of a burden~~

~~laetkina v.t. to talk about (n) talking about, discussing about~~

~~amaratkena : always eating.~~

bai, baina use as a thing I baina te bai : I have it. I own it.
I bai

I baiaki : He uses or it is in use

uma, umana : I umana am uma : I dwell in your house
that the house is in the Gilbert's

umanaki : I umanaki te uma i Kirbati : People dwell in

aatu, aatuna : antenaki : I antenaki Tahuremai
by the people of former days.

uru-ia Kar-a ny Koa) = Tahuremai was taken as a spirit

amaratkena : Ko amaratkena te amaratkaei ? Do you use as food the food ?

I amaratkenaki te amaratkaei : it is taken as food, the food

Ko baina te baei : do you use as a thing. the thing

I umana umam Peter : Peter dwells in my house = owns
I marka n umam Peter

I Kiena te Kiaei. I arana aram. = I have your

~~ha : indicates continuity of action or many repetitions.~~

Plural form of Verbs & prepositions

d roni bōi

Drakea	Drakai
Kabaka	Kabakai
Kanakoa	Kanakoi

" : 00000 : 0000

Drakoi amata :
manoi amata :
Kanakoi amata : bayan mea

Distinction between suffixed possessive and possessive pronoun:

an laekka : my laek.

laekka-w that which is said of me

laekka-m that which is said of you.

tua-m your / mine

14. Rule for Kaas 18

Le ongo laekka-m : We heard the report about you.

Le aki ala laekkana : we have not heard the rumour

Em teeki laekkam : there is no laek about you, or you are not the subject of the laek.

Imperative Mood

1. Polite form = Ano
Ano nako ano wetera

2 Not emphatic form:
Nako. Wetera.

3. With na.
Na Korerako, let it be cut
Ko na wetera. You call him

4 With Ke
Ke e rako. let him come

Auxiliary particles

1: Nang : action impending, on the verge of doing, going, action intended.

Ex: N hangi nako

2 Kan: want, desire, to want.

A Kan nako nakekui. there was a week to go

Ex nako te Kanem. & Kani Kaea: the dog is cake: Sleep. effect.

Form base 41

Verb and Objective pronoun

Korea: Korear, Korez-iko, Kore-ia

Kuna: Kunär, Kunako, Kunna,

Kuna-ia Kunar-ykani Kuna-ia

Kankar: Kanke, Kanki

Tarka

Iabeka (Iabeki)

Kobenka

Ai

1. Ai = look, behold (exhibitory)
   Ai te ruoia, look the dance is on
   Ai te unaine : Hey the old woman!

2 Emphatic or affirmative, (exhibitory)
   Ai raum ngai, Ai te te bo, Ai te kentanao

3 Mere exclamations
   Ai Kamumi ra! Ai rabatoa ra!

4. As exhibitory particle
   Ai bai anbai aei. Ai tamaroa
   ai aro-n aei

5 meaning identical, same.
   ai-tamau = my uncle
   ai Petero ngKoe : you must be Peter

Punctuation.

as in English:

1. Proper names to be capitalised
2. namely, for example: bar.
3. that is, e Kangai.

Qualification of a verb:

Not generally used construction:

the difficulty in finding adverbs (particularly those which in English, ended in -ly) to express manner by turning the idea contained in the English adverb into a Gilbertese finite verb or adjective, and transforming the English ~~verb~~ verb into the infinitive, (or by using verbs which contain both ideas to be conveyed)

He works skilfully: Tiabetaua ni makuri

Karana ani teeka : speak softly.

Karana ni karaoa : cut it carefully.

(X. 5 uneta : he works quickly (hurries))

(5 bairem ni : he works slowly)

Passive Verbs become Active

by addition of na.

Kawaroka: passive form of Kawa.

Kawarokena: active verb. meaning to take care of.

Adverbs

Kan: nearly, almost, soon.

Tao: perhaps, it may be that: Tao Ko na Kanakonki

or (oin)

trunk of a tree

or-n te Kau	the trunk of a tree
oni an tau	they very one. (of its trunk)
oin ana Kaio	its own parent.

Man

a bird, a living thing not a man. an animal
a canoe crest, a figure of anything like a pattern on
a mat, essential characteristic. / flag. germ.
~~[illegible]~~.

{ Taiki reke man-na: — Does not get the gist of it.
o man-na
man te aoraki — germ
{ reke man-na — Did you get any clues

{ Ysa man-na ae Ko Kuia iai? — What do you recognize him by?
refers man's crests.
o te man na ae Ko Kuia iai = Ko Kuia man te na?

Eng. ana mäu tenaei te Kewe. Yes. he is always doing this.
Bon ana mäu, Kaben Oran, te mäu aei: This is his working etc.
Eng. bon ae mäu aei: Yes. Dan always doing this.

man ena = of value, of moment, of worth
aikea manena ana laika: You lack in worth less
aikea bongen ga: — heke mena; it does not matter

Ang

e bo ang-u : my kuntse is stirred up

Some verbs

Kina : Know, recognise : Kanai, Kinaiko, Kinā

Kata: to try

tuka: hinder, stop, prevent

tuanga : to inform, to tell.

tuea to swear : (te taetae a tuea)

Kang (ikin) to eat. Kana: singular

Kaekā (kaekaekā) (pea): to answer : to reply to Kaekai Kae Kaeka

Katū . to finish, to complete

Kātia to increase, the quantity, to make more or larger.

Kiana : to leave, to forsake

Kauka : to open

tao : to overflow.

Butimaea : to go forth to meet

Iutuo : to spy out. to inspect.

tuoia to veil or hide to know about.

Kakaungo : listen

Kabotaeka : argue, contract

oro : to stride, to lift

Katuaea : to fine, to inflict a penalty on.

Karaoa : to make, to do, to create, to effect.

anā : to take, to get.

anga : to give, to hand

Kanibuukāke a (maan) playing dirty tricks with, treating badly, polluting

Kórea to cut

Kaleea : to let me see or inspect, show.

E Kina : to recognise him.

matika : to hunt, to settle, to decide, to criminate

mate : to take notice, to be concerned, sya Kaboingoingo ?

Teinano : repeated rehearsal for memorizing

Teinga : to beat, to kick.

E Kana te aka : A Kang ikka

E Kaeka : to answer him.

Toma : to tread.

Kitana : to leave, to forsake. (Ko Kitani baikai)

Iaekma : to tell about, to mention

Kaota : to show, to exhibit, to make known.

Kaua : to kindle, to light.

Kataeaea : to address, to accost

Bakaru : to fall upon (E bakar-ai nakn te karam)

Kaki : to remove, to throw away, to place

Kaota : to make light :

Kaota : to show, to exhibit, to make known, the shining

Kaoka : to cause to go back.

Iua = a fine, a penalty

Kataka : to leave behind Tetka : to remain (behind)

Kaako ana te bite

tena v.t. : to bite : a bite : tena v.v. to bite

Kaoti : to show

E ae Koreaka. (it is to be cut).

Educational

Te Karaki : a story. a history
Reureu : v.i : to learn; a lesson (or an) a scholar, to teach, to instruct.
v.t. = reureua : to instruct, to teach.
Wanawana :. wise

Koroi Tamnei : drawing (syn Koro - Bamna)
Waebae, -boke : arithmetic, reading
Buka : to question, ask
wareka : to count, to read.
Taetaki : language, speech, to speak.
(te) wareware : to count, to read : (reading)
Tirinano : repeated rehearsals for memorizing
Koraki : class
Boren : the assembly, the "fall-in"
Numera : arithmetic
~~Ad~~ Tkoki : addition
Anai : subtraction.
Man aika boretaki :
Korobike : writing
Kamātea : to commit to memory
Kamate-rano : Recitation
Teao Kurebe : geography
te Waewae : sewing
iluta : to engage in sewing
rongorongo : news

Rongomaio-a Atua : Life of Christ
Mau te Korokoki ara nawenawe :
Ao Matua, Tu Ariari, Tatimana,
Mārino : memory, mental memory
Wenga : to remember, to call to mind : remembrance
te wawenga : memory
Wanawana : mind
Taetae, matoro-a-taetae : a word.
Kawanawana ; reviewa : to instruct.
Kai-a te reviei : kuhela
Kalangalangi ; aneme : music
reviei : to learn
Taku, taetae : language.
Kaetu (tiritiri) : to correct, to instruct, to make straight

Questions as to size, length, health, destination etc.

Ko mena ia? You are where?

mana? from where.

e Kanga = what did he say? Kanga = how

e tika ra! How nice it is! (he tika ni meang)

(tika = nice, just, right, fine)

ia ana-ra am Kawa

ana tokke? Antai ae Karaoia

Ra

Aabaka ra : How big are they?
anaanu ra : How long?

From page 44. Imperative Mood.

Natko mai ni Kawaetatako
come here quickly
or Ko na Kawaetatako n natko mai
Karao-ia ni Karauran : do it quickly
or Karauran ni Karao-ia

Mna tuanga ni Karah : Dwell thou in peacably
Mna natko ni weleia Dwell go, I call thee
Mna natko n noria Dwell go and see
Etabe ni Korobati.

aiken laeka-na nin : I have no objection
I aiken kan tukia : I cannot help it
aiken wana-na nin "

Tera nano-n le laeka aei "Ko"
What is the meaning of this.

Rawa nano

nano = the inside, the mind, the mind, a thought.

Tatha rawa nano-u. my Rana
my heart does not refuse
I atki rawa it : I rawa it will.
I do not refuse it.

Atha nano-u am taetka : to body. (mean it) you lack.
You are lacking sense

Aora (aora)

Note: aora never stands alone: it must be followed by the accusative.

I aor-ai, a aor-ai I, they stand fast
I bo'n (or bon?) aor-ai I just did nothing.
E aora-ia : It is of no importance, It lies aside for the moment
Kar, I boona aor-ai neba: Why, I am doing nothing
E Kan tuk-ai ~~mangai~~ ma I bon aorai ni makuri
He marked to stop me, but I kept on working

Kaburingongo: unrestrained, unmanageable,
not making the expected resistance

Meals : Amarake

ubu (of stomach)	:	packed tight
tibutana "	:	inflated
tanna		relish
nema :		to drink
Kana, Kang of	:	to eat.
mi :		to drink, the act of drinking.

Tao, Kam na mi ia
ibuka am amarake nua

e

as a particle indicating reciprocity

Kam na Kāitara n Keketeka ?

Ka : causative

e : reciprocal action.

Iam : to look.

Kam na tangetangiri

Kam na tuotuoki : help one another.

Bane, Kabane

Inusher. complete. to be all.

they be all to know it
A bane ni alani aomata : all men know it
they be all to come
A bane ni rotko aomata : all the people have come

A bane ni Kabuaki They were all sold

E Kabaneaki ni Karawaki : It is all done

Bane mai : Come all

Ao ana reirei a bane ni Ketana :

I weleca aomata ni Kabaneca

I a atake rou-ca aomata ni Kabaneca :

102.

v

v hukum . hukum : /ov

[Enklomic i : before h. K. m. ng :
te mani na le ukn ; s bomi Kwam ;

ne n

n as pronoun:

hm aha-n te ariki

has-n te ariki hui e ikoaki hanā

inhai ara-n te Kauhure anei?

~~Pronunciation~~:

n as a prep: n before n. k. t. ng.

are n te Kawa = in

te taromauru n ahu = of

nanaki-n = of (= ns, from?)

Suki ne matu = from

E na mato n newaha : he will go to eight days

te rua n tekoteko : for.

E Karaoaki n te uru : with

te na ni hiaka : of

Household Kitchen

bāirea : to adjust or set in order, to measure
Laina to sharpen

te bunemoa ae Ko Kaburo :

Kanoa : cooks : Ta bane Kanoa-n ae nang Ko

Iotonmo : being out of system.

Ko Iotonmo ni makuri : you work to no system.

bane : to measure : Ko aki bane ni makuri

Ko Kaebu moa are e umwini w

Ko Kaebu ~~moa~~ umwi are e remoa.

Uma-ni-Kanaiai : cook-house

Uma-ni-Kuka : Kitchen

Te tea Kuka : the cook.

Kamangao ngao : small branches

Ara : firewood.

Ari : firi bia fire

Kamāka te ari : to kindle a fire

Aumua, umum : to bake
umua

Kamaa. to roast

(tintin) tinima : to fry. (to roast, broil) Bingham

Kaburoa : to boil syn. awa, awa wa

Rabuna : to cover, a cover

Barea : to adjust or set in order :
to measure

Bane : to engage in measuring
(Ko aki bane ni makuri : you are in measure you work. You work without method)

Cooking, &c.

teboka-na : steaming of food.

te hora tenana, noua : single layer of kumara & potatoes in oven, two layers, &c

ai-ne-Kuoro : (te Kiroro) : the deep oven. (the pit of olden time).

te Kaburu : native oven, under ground oven

te manamana : oven for dry cooking, or for roasting

awa : to boil

hotkomo : to be in disorder or confusion:
(Ko hotkomo ni matou)

Ko ati matou raou ra araro-ra rumoa : You are not working as well as you used to do

Ko a ritirake-ra tanguiarotu : You are getting lazy

Ko a rukurake-ra ati kukurei : You are getting unhappy

Ko a heritaki-ra ana matou : You are getting slack.

Ko Kabanea nanoa ra te te rueia : You think only of the dancing.

Pandanus

seed cones
harvest (normally) Sept. Oct.
te un-n tou : a single section of the fruit
tabatabu : juicy end of pandanus cone
tabū : the blossom of the pandanus

Kangai : Kanga =

to thus say : thus : as follows ; as it were, seems

E Kanga ko hurukaka

I don't quite know why, but you are bad

E Tamarua mae (e) Kanga e hurukaka

He is here but there is something bad about it.

E hukuta ma (He begged me, but refused) Kangai e rauna kano :

Karai-ia ni Kangai : Do it this way

Taua ni Kangai : Hold it thus

Kanga : Law.

e Kanga ? : what did he say

e Kanga au 'aka ? what did you say ?

e Kanga au 'aka naku-ia. this is my 'aka to you.

Colours.

Patiko : red, yellow as a faded leaf.
meamea : yellow. a bright golden colour.
Burru : : blue
uraro : purple
uraura : : red
uramai : : pink
mawawa : : green
roro : black, dark-coloured. blue
maura, maraura : white
Kameamea : to make yellow,
Kauraura : to paint red : to Kuale a fire
renga : red cloth. (the chief's colour)

Boneao: Receptacles

1. Working, of many kinds. Implements, tools, implements at work.

I bone ao ni mwaini

Bn :	full
Kaona :	make full.
Kabi :	not half full
Kabia :	make partly full
atea Kanoāna :	empty
E on raake :	it is full up
E Kabi :	it is less than half full.
E Koro nuka :	it is half full
Ko Kakaro nuka :	make it half full.

Iai

Iau au mane : Have money : iai au tetraake (makan-u)

Iai te bae iai : There is something in this

atkau te bai iau : It does not matter, don't bother.
There is nothing to it.

Te tabo are e mekuni iai te aomata
The place which the person works thereat

N na tuangko te aoa are ko na nakomai iai
I shall tell you the time at which you shall come here.

Iaki matku iau : I am not afraid of it.

Imatu raoi iai : I slept well because of it

Iau uon te mane (I've got money on me) iau awtai te mane : I have money somewhere
E reke uon te mane : I have money by my side.

Iataneiai : used to, I am clear with.

Iaki tataneiai : I am not used to it.

Ko na tataneiai na Baro : Iaki tataneiai nangaina
Are you acquainted with Baro : I don't know him well.

Mata : face

Ko mata ni kawe. You have a lying face

Ko mata n aoraki " " sweet "

Ko mata n atkai " " happy "

Ko mata n mekunngiaba

E mainaraake mata-na : person a sweet looking.

Ma. Ne : to be in a state or condition of

Nemaunáuna : athwarts, athwartwise, as an ear of corn

nenemaunáuna "

ni is always lacked on to a passive verb.

nemānate : a condition of fainting fits, fatigue

nemātanei : to be restless, wakeful.

nebara : the condition of sleeplessness.

te nemarawa rawa : " sea-sickness.

ninikorari : habitually quiet, because knowing, as an infant

ninikoria : courageous, bold

malaalua : the state of being bare,

maitoro

Aro Rangi.

way, manner, custom, likeness

(of west wind) Ian tenana (or ana) te mihi n te aro aei

& Tatana aro-na te tei arei. He does what he likes

Ko Kan tāna aro-u Ym wish to manage me

Ko nako hma ao Ko tana aro-m iāi

Go to hma I do what ym like

Kan aro-na aei = do this.....

Ki ai nacaiko hel a such friends or to understand

(Karao-ia nei aro-na aei) : ai aro-na aei am taeka (thus, ym wish)

Rangi. = Ivo

e rangi ni Korokoru

e rangi n ewon am mane

Nako Baka

Imai-a nako-m ko buraom ikai

(Nako = some, any, ~~etc~~)

Antai are 'aku? Bon aomata nako.

I Karao-ai ni bongi nako: I do it any old time.

I noraki-n tabo nako: it is seen in any old place, everywhere.

n tau nako: always n te ririki nako: every year

Baka ni Karaoa: Have a shot at doing it.

(Antai are 'aku? Bon aomata nako)

Baka: I baka nako rebakau-na: He is

high fully clever. I a baka nako: he is far away.

Baka: e baka nako: high fully gone (in answer to a question)?

Baka nako is pass away.

e baka nako te rinaki: the year pass away.

te mate ae baka nako aei: last week.

n " " " a tia ni baka nako aei:

n te mati ae nako aei

I rangi ni baka nako Kai-n Buraom

I rangi ni baka nako unai. He is terribly angry

Faces

1. Protrusion of lower lip, with grunt = faint disapprobation: E Kabatua reaina
2. Protrusion of chin, with a without fist held under: te bangebange
3. Opening of the mouth, with a without air smell. E te ureka wina. Retort: deaf ears the tongue teeth are holes of ears his mouth. Eureka wa-na ba tau e tamaroa tau e tamaroa wa-na
4. Slapping down mouth, used particularly when one wins an argument = Te Kamāma. (Kababa)
5. ~~Clench~~ Teeth close bare, hissing air. E Kangengen (ngāngāi)
6. Pulling eye down: Eureka rebe ni kutana
7. Rubbing nostrils again throwing the hand towards person objected. te kutokatokia: te bunama. (tell your body smells like that)

Distances : sizes

ari-ni-bai	breadth of nail.
ariki-ni-bai	length of nail
labo-ni-bai	length of middle finger
roro-ni-bai	from the crease
manatu-ni-bai	to the elbow
anga-ni-bai	to the shoulder
~~buna~~ buenaua te amata	to middle of chest.
anga anga noua	to each shoulder.
buenau bai	to " elbow ~~shoulder~~
te nga	arm's length.
te nga bata	= arm's length, with one hand down

abatu : size, dimension

raron : distance in space : raron (a) far away in place, distant.

Kiroro : the ocean near the horizon as seen from the land.

Plants. trees : te Kai

babu : alocasia indica

ren : tournefortia argentea.

uru : guettarda speciosa

Kaura : wedelia strigulosa

~~uai~~ Nai :

Cocoanut

wae :

nemoimoi : until water develops

onobua : with a little gelatinous deposit (marai)

matari : gelatinous deposit covering the whole interior

moimoto : marai is now soft, mostly white flesh.

bukimaere : flesh is firm, husk turning a reddish brown.

Ebangi-ni-Kemoin (it cries secretly) : fruit closed

both ends, the water gurgles a little, as the water is beginning to absorb. Still juice for adolescents.

amakai : husk has turned a greenish reddish brown.

ben : ripe nut, flesh full size, adults food. husk brown nut still on the tree.

moi : freshly fallen nut, water drying up. "bebe" forming

"bebe" is the sweet spongy substance.

ranimauna : nut dry inside.

te ing : fibrous material at base of cocoanut leaf

bura : to clear above, as a tall cocoanut tree in a grove

Customs : Methods

te amoamo : method of carrying weights - tucks on a pole.

oraora : eating of uncooked food

Petals of Kawa flower, dried in sun for 2 or 3 days, then mixed with humus for bobai cultivation

te tataa : method of fishing for flying fish :
(fearful at season when a man sits at midnight)

wom-raau kitchen making

te aa-n-umum (the fire-to-cook)

umuna : cook in a covered hearth.

te umum : the process of cooking thus

three times : Bwa an ; sunset, noon (a movable feast) & midnight, te tairaa.

te tairika : the quiet heating the first piece of food to be heated

te tara-raki : the cooking-up words.

mān : method : Koala an mān Kawai i buke-n aei

Karao-in an mān : Doi as I do it : Kawai

raba : secret : E raba : this a secret.

Au mān ae I Kerabaraba :
My secret that I never reveal

Adoption : Gardening

tarā : to look at, behold

taratarā : to look at steadily (pieq) ant: tarariau : to look carelessly

taratara : a state of sleeplessness, wakefulness.

reka : in addition

reka : to come out, emerge, to grow, to show up. by washing up of sand forming of land

taeka : a word, a speech, a talk.

taeka : to root up, to tear up by the root.

Kāka : to remove, to throw away. : (n. com) a rejection, a throwing away.

tekōka : water for a bath, a bathing, a washing.

tekōka-ia : to water as a plant, to wash, to bathe

Kai

Kai . tree, wood.

∴ Kai weapon. punishment

∴ Kai . method

1. Interjection. Kai, eng why, yes.

Kai, eng Ke ? Why, yes, is it not ?

2 a tree - timber - wood

3. strokes of a weapon ? punishment : (twenty six strokes) Uangaum Kai-na

Te Karekekai : the taking of revenge : Dakle Karekekai

4. a method of using a weapon, hence a school of self defence of anything

Tera am Kai ni Kaum rabata : what is your school

Ruato am Kai ni hakara.

I Kai ni Kristian : my school of religion is Christian.

Te Kai-n Tabunea : the school of magic

5. Kakai : a miracle, E Kakai ana tabunea = He gets great results

6. Ibani Kakai : land occasionally washed

7. Inhabitant of : Kai-n Taraawa : he grew up a Taraawa, (like a tree)

8 Kai : lumbago : e Kai n uka-n Ii Kai lumbago. my muscle : uka = the back, near the pouch

9 Kai . prefix = early.

Ś bo am iango ma ~~ofy~~ gaia : you thought well with me.
Ś bo te bueka : the begun, the war : Ś bo am bong : you day has come.
Ś bo te lau : it sounds, the time

Bo . Boa

Basic words:

Boa - complete . Boa-m : you are partner

te boa : giant. Kabon : I make complete

Kabon te bong ae Koraka

a boa baimai ?

te boa ritei nakoin : tremendously bigger than you.

te boa ritei nako-n am mane

te boa ritei Banon nako-n Benaua.

1) Bo : to meet, to collide : Ti a Kabo. We shall make a meeting (about bo-ngau) Kabon.

2) a bo : they meet seasonally : (3) Bo payment for reply.

4) Bo, exchange (5): Bo, comparison of two objects

(6) Bo. to collect (7) Bo, to collect, to circle.

(8) Bo, intensifying prefix (1) a bo-n um they are locked in fight.

(2) Kabon : to make legends (cf rengana)

(3) Kabon : to pay : (4) te bobai, trading or bartering
Ti a ranga bo ningabong n taiaka : We shall meet again/now coming.
te bo-Kei exchange of wives bole : bo-bueka . bo-raai
Ś bo-bueka Kum te-i-ailang nakon te amata.

(5) Ś bo bueka am taeka n te bongaei ma am taeka ng Koamanoa
(bole Bo-bueka = different from : Bo-raai = similar to)
Ś bo-bueka ana mole tewaei or Ś bo-raai that man's property is unequal, etc

(6) Ś bo raau (7) Ś bo ben : to breaks coconut

(8) Ś bo Kewe tewaei or Ti nanoa fingerful bear : Ś bobo Kewe or Ś bo angi-n
Ś boa-n nano ni Kani moboraia : my heart is struck/moved.
Ś bo angi-n n te taeiae ae Kerebake : I was terribly to hear Kerebake
Ś bo ati-n te taeiae bueka : the argument reached the greatest heat.

Manners (unsavory titles) : āro

matamtam : disagreeable noise made with the lips when eating

Kawere : spit

Kangimala : rude, bold, lacking proper address

hua-bekai : bag-excrement

mangai-n-rang : jaw-of-slave.

Kimou : a thief, a rat ; Kosiel : rat, (theft)

Kiokio : the dropping of rain e Kiokio : rain dancing ....

Parts of the Body.

bree :	moustache, beard
irannatu :	hair
mangau :	lower part of face, jaw
bairi :	nose
mata :	eye
lanunga :	ears
:	lips
rama :	forehead
rorua :	neck
tabotabo :	index finger
māne, Kabanga :	
men :	
mai :	belly including pubic area
nuka :	middle of back, waist at back
buta :	buttocks
aka :	back
bubua-n-wae :	knee
baniban :	chest
bāe :	arm
labo-ni-bar :	finger
waebua :	thumb.
biriro :	belly
anga :	arm
ran-ni-mata :	tear
A :	dandruff
maoro :	sweat.

Places : direction

Aimiku : the ocean side of a coral island

aiaki : south. but used with another word, as : nako araki

maiaki : South.

nako uang : go to the north

nako maiang : go away from the north

nako maraki : " " " south

e nako (maimiku) malao : he came from the (east) west

ūmā : the lagoon side of an island

Tano = side

Tanimalao : the western side

Tanimaraki, Tanim aimiku = full moon, the end side

O : a/ence (Le o-n coral)

wairio : to go to the West, or down

warraki : to go to the East or up

malao - meang : north-west or meang - malao.

nako uma — go to the village

nako tanno — go to the lagoon side

nako tan reke — go to the ocean side or end side

Bae — Ng Koae = unhealth.

preoccupation, debt. bound

Te bae n nano.

preoccupation of the heart.

E rebakau, tewarei, ng Koae: He unheal, Kuwa, Raka

E raorao, ng Koae It is good, unwell.

I kukurei ng Koae.

Ko Karakia aei? Eng. ng Koae.

Utensils. ~~food~~. Implements

Kautaraai : covenant scraper.
baobao : platform for drying fish : Ikab.
(bao = a platform : a dais, a tree with an
elevated floor but B'ao - crooked).
Kuro : pot
ibāla kettle, tea-pot.
bāta : pot.
Koro : javelin, stick for husking coconuts
Kamareirei : string sieve
rena-n-uraKaraKa dish net.
te Kai-ni- Kaneke : pole, 15 ft. at one of which is a
~~Kanfuro~~ small, bark-like crosspiece
te Intika : pole with Knife lashed on at end
Kai-n-ini : fire stick
te ena, te Kanae, te bora, te Kai-ni-mwi, te
mangko, te Kunete, te noko (implements of the meal)

Family relationships

Ku : family, clan.

Ro : generation.

Grandfather. mother : Tibe

Great uncle, ~~ma~~. ai tebe

Foster-parent, grandchild, an adopted child : Tibe

~~Lama~~ uncle : Lama : father, ai-lama

Lena aunt : mother, ai-lena

Children : Nate (alaei)

Nata-mane : Son

Nati-aine : daughter

brother : tari (if man is speaking)
sister : tari (if woman is speaking)

Uruwa : a stranger

Iokin aine : Somewhat elderly woman

mane : a brother of a sister, & vice versa. a male

Tineba a man's daughter in law

Tenana : to make a mother of

Iari a man's brother, a woman's sister.

moa-n nate : elder child

Ibuna : to care for as a foster child

natina : to tell for mei child, to father, to mother

mane (if a man speaks) sister

mane (if a woman speaks) brother.

Some adjectives:

riai : becoming. fit. proper, suitable. right to.

raw comfortable, quiet, undisturbed. please

~~[illegible]~~ Kimótolo short

Kaokoro unlike, different, separate.

ae bon : new. ant: ae ikawai

Biritokon : fat but unshapely

tiritiri : fierce, ferocious, furious

Lohiki round, circular. Kumakatiaki ni ikotobbiki le ant.

mate : many, much.

matoro : cool maitorotoro

maraurau : quite soft : maraw : smewhat soft

Kuri nearly. Tolly nearly

Kam riai n nako : Frii ko nako
a riai n nako amg Kon: they should have gone

Ko Kuri Kunga, ng ke Ko . I Kuri bakka: all hell.

Attributes of character

(ba) Bangāomata : ungrateful, ungrateful (heq)

Bangāmatā : to treat so.

Bāngani bau : syn: tatāhui, Kāiko
fearless, forehanded →

(ba) bāka-n-rabakau : : concealed (pretending, to be clever / to have the habit of)

Buranokau (bāngaki) sulky (abomaw, marana sullen, sulky etc)

Kenekoria : brave, bold, fearless.

(Korakora : strong) = ~~strong~~

nanoranga : sympathy

mānba : handsome says : coward, brave, frightened.
unaccom modating, selfish

nanomatai : selfish, wanting things, affectionate:
to be careful & frugal : also = taute, selfish, mean.

Bakelae : extravagant

Bākoko : and: Titurarai = generous, liberal.
Stingy : syn: Tauta (Iatauta = selfish)

nāmoa : saucy, unfriendly, bold face.

To : lazy (Ko a to)

bobo-ma-aomata → sociable → manly

buraburan-n-aomata :

buraburan-n-rang → : unmanly not sociable, burara

mānta : character

winantia : to slander, to backbite

wenanta : v. i.

Kamwamoa : to praise, to glorify, to boast

Barantoko : to chat, to gossip, to talk idly

" foolish conversation, gossip, chat

bunga : to be ignorant, not to know

(bunga : a fish trap : mosquito net, to use sacks on tide flats to escape from mosquitoes)

(= ant: bad-tempered, extravagant)

Bararai : sulky

beberino = freq. of berino, or bernorino

berino : to be particular

Chronology:

Parts of a day, etc. &

te bong : day and night, 24 hours, or night

Karangaina the heat of day.

ngaina day time

bong : night : a day of 24 hours

bongibong : growing dark : it will soon be dark

ngabong the morning, the forenoon

lani maeao n tai afternoon 12 - 4.

tawanou noon

tawanouemaeao a little past noon.

taimaraw afternoon, 4 onwards.

te taimanu late in the afternoon,

te aimanu times of the moon, cloudy weather.

Tarieki evening

Tarikimaloa late in the evening

Tarra about midnight

nuda ni bong midnight.

ngáro the early morning after sunrise

itingaro . just before dawn.

imaínanoa day before yesterday

nāren (= n|āren) the day after tomorrow

te uriki aei te uriki ae na notko

te uriki ae e natko aei, te uriki are a bata natko aeu, te uriki are a bata natko

te uriki ae atki atkaka (a week or the / w/are)

? Karam: to be on the watch against, to stand guard.

= last week, last week; some weeks ago.
any week in the future

Games : Takākaro

marae : playground

Kātua - a game in which the missiles throw to glance over a rail.

Karanga : stick dance

Waw : cat's cradle.

Pāhu : a game in which all do act more or less

Kau-u-rebiba : wrestling

uturao : a kite

ōreano : ball throwing & catching

bōri : kicking of ball, players in a circle

Kate : cards.

Butibōro : football

Tua-n-te Kakakaro : laws of the game

Kare : to throw

Makei : miniature canoe race

uboa : to clap the hands

ubotubo : the clapping of hands

Bun : to run, a run.

Takā Karo : to play, to shout (Kakaro : to dodge)

rorua : to chant, to dance

Ga Crafts

Ye Abein small baskets

Chief of Baku:
Bāku

Stars = Le Ioi : Ioi

Kei Aute	Pleiades
Kaama	Southern Cross
Tokia, Lehua	Pointers
Baimoa	Venus, morning star
Le Ioi-Tarai-Ki	" evening
Naiabu	Milky Way
Tai	Sun
Namakaina	Moon : a month
Umwumaata	Antares
Matiriki	Orion
Baba-ne-man	Sirius

Spells : tabunea

nenibela	for climbing
nia - ni - Kabanai	a Kell
taua - Kan - nano	strength of heart.
Kamaraia	bringing a curse

Fish te ika : ika

nei (conservation pond) te mawa	red mullet.
ate	bonito
rabono	reef sea conger
rereba te ika taurea	trevally whiting?
ika-baurea	barracuda
ngarei	variety of grey mullet
bu-bureture	shark, fin's tacker with many white markings
raku	sword fish
manta. baneawa	flying-fish, mullet
aua. bāra	grey mullet. cero.
Kika. rabono-m-man.	octopus. reef sea conger
baibai. mackerel	sole. bairua

Crustaceans - waro. manai (green-coloured. lane)
ntabāba. ntabena (pale. grey) te Kauki. āi
crayfish: nneve. ura. mnao
Molluscs: baiao (oyster)
clam (batua. neitoro. aubunga. Kenia)
Koikoi. Koiriki. Koikoi-a-anti. Katura.
nakoarikiriki (cockles. smooth cockles. trigonia?)

Kua	porpoise
raku-ika	sailfish

Reptiles
taikunei. labatkea (on). bem : gecko. turtle. lizard

Birds te mane : mane

Lane : Kabanei : spanish cuckoo.

Kune : sand snipe

Sen : ilei : frigate bird

Kebri : masked gannet

Karobaro : frigate bird

Kabiniwa : frigate bird

Karakara "

Io (Kunei) Noddy

Mankiri Bennett's Noddy

Kai crane

Kakia white Tern

Kewe : Curlew

Kaka : Plover.

Lang Uona :

Makalaba :

~~Lang~~ anene : " sing (anenerek)

Keba : fly

Clothing : Kunnika

Kawaerake?	trousers
Kabaraki	trousers short
Koti	coat
Kara	collar
nekktaire	tie
Karenano	singlet
Kan-ni-wak	boots s. shoes
taokin	socks
te Kunakai-ni-mata	pyjamas
" n-amaranae	dinner suit
te ro ae roro	belt (cummerbund)
" " ae uraura.	" "
" marmarina	belt.
Kawere	kanaka chief
Kabaea-n-te-laokin	suspenders

Karua : to put on clothes (Karuaki)

Kabara : to forgive, to untie, to unloose

Kabae : waistcoat

Kabara : to unloose, to untie, to undo

Kabaea : to tie, to bind.

Kanaana (te-n) : to make loose, to slacken

Baina : to wear.

wae = a leg. / wt: a shrivelled undeveloped coconut. include the knee
wae : adj: blighter as a coconut.
waprake : to go east or up. opp waprio = to go west or to the leeward.

barāki = upset, capsize: turned over: covered over as an earth-oven with mats

barākia = to give one's business close attention.

rēna : stretch, draw out: moving in a procession: hence Karēna, to stretch

Kare-kano ?

n. Kau : leather : a shoe

a. Kau : tavern, a hole in as a pitc.

ant: buta

Kabaia he. m ant: Kabaea

Kaiko ana te karenano are tiraki areitenana. ao Kaiwia anne, a bowler ba.

mekano : slack. as a rope

ORTHOGRAPHY. The study of orthography, or of the principles of correct spelling, must commence with an inquiry regarding the historical relationship between speech and writing. When the original parent alphabet was invented, and whenever it was applied afterwards for the first time to a new language, the spelling of words depended on their pronunciation. Speech was then the standard of writing, and the writing was an attempt to represent speech. Unfortunately even in these early stages the attempt was largely a failure The spelling did not represent the spoken language with sufficient accuracy. The number of letters was too small at the beginning, and they have never been sufficiently increased. (See ALPHABET.) In the later stages of the history of the alphabet another cause has contributed to increase the discrepancy between speech and writing. The pronunciation of words in every language is always and inevitably changing. If the spelling is to remain in touch with the speech, it must be constantly revised. At the best, however, writing is conservative as compared with speeech. It is slow to recognize that a dying sound or an obsolete pronunciation must be allowed to disappear. It finds it difficult to provide new symbols for new sounds. It is, besides, more under the control of literary circles, whose attitude towards linguistic development has hitherto invariably been conservative. The invention and diffusion of printing have also exercised a retarding influence on changes of spelling, and have made the breach between writing and speech still greater. It is chiefly under its influence that modern spelling has become uniform, and extremely rigid or unchangeable. The triumph of the principle of a fixed orthography in England may be dated about two centuries after the introduction of printing or towards the close of the Tudor period. Our spelling still represents to a large extent the pronunciation of Tudor times.

In some countries, the prevailing view of the relationship between speech and writing is that writing is the p proper standard of speech. This is the natural result of a 'book education'. Leaners are taught to'pronounce words as they are spelled.' But such a view is condemned by the whole history of the alphabet. It elevates the sign into a position of authority over that which it signifie signifies. It often condemns ancient pronunciation because they do not conform to the late and imperfect representations of writing. Above all, it is an impossible position practically: living speech will not conform to the written word. (See GRAMMAR.)

Should orthography, then, be revised from time to time to bring it into closer agreement with modern speech? In favour of spelling reform it is argued that we have almost forfeited the advantages of an alphabetical system. Spelling differs so much from pronunciation that in many words it is almost an arbitrary symbolism. It is never safe to spell unfamiliar words as they are sounded, and orthography is not, as it ought to be, a guide to correct pronunciation. Children spend a large part of their school time learning a difficult spelling which might be made quite easy. Spelling reform thus becomes a pressing question of educational and even of commercial importance. Germany in 1880 and 1902, and France, to a lesser extent, in1900, have recognized this, and already lead the way; and in 1906 President Roosevelt, with the encouragement of several American and European philologists, introduced a revised spelling for some 300 words, and ordered its use in United States official documents. Among the principal changes, which aim at simplification are the curtailing of suffixes,t for final ed, dropping of double consonants, and generally of the letter u in final syllables, diphthongs æ , œ , become e, and ough becomes o. A few words in the new spelling will show the changes - catalog, deprest, behavior, encyclopedia, phenix, tho and thoroly. On the

/ other

other side it is said (1) that the books printed in the old orthography would become obsolete, and the general reader could no longer use them; (2) that our present spelling is etymological, and that its abolition would deprive the community of an object lesson in the history of language. Neither of the supposed consequences would really be so serious as is alleged. But even admitting the loss, it would be very much greater. Of course there are practical difficulties to be solved. The establishment of a standard phonetic spelling implies the recognition of a standard pronunciation. (See Grammar.) But it does not involve the adoption of such a rigorously scientific alphabet as is required in phonetics. In any case, private individuals and associations cannot accomplish the task; effectual spelling reform must be a government measure. See Ellis's Early English Pronunciation (1869-89); Skeat's Principles of English Etymology, 1st series (1887); Paul's Principles of the History of Language (trans. 1891).

ORTHOGRAPHY. Exact representation of the sounds of a language by written signs. The ideal of "Write as you speak" has never been realized, for various reasons. The numerous shades of sound would requires too many corresponding signs; pronunciation constantly changes, whereas spelling is more conservative; certain words are wrongly spelt in accordance with a supposed derivation (thus, island(q.v.) has nothing to do with isle); imported foreign words are sometimes altered, sometimes not (compare fancy and phantom). Italian and Spanish come nearest the ideal; English and French are most remote from it. Attempts made in England to improve and simplify the orthography have not met with official recognition.

PUBLICITY *for*

Too much "No Admittance except on Business

THE only way to make education palatable in this country is to make it expensive.

Nobody values anything that is free.

Instead of making education compulsory and free there is a good deal to be said for Samuel Butler's theory. He wouldn't have children taught anything until they went down on their knees and begged to be taught, and then they should be charged up to the limit of their capacity to pay.

It is one of the most curious anomalies of education that only the second and third-rate schools advertise. The great exclusive Public Schools only advertise the fact that they exist by the announcement of the dates of their scholarship examinations with an occasional reminder of their cash value.

At the gates of Rossall, where I began my work as a Public School master, were written the words 'No admittance except on business,' making it quite certain that no interested parent should pay his son a visit without previous written application. In view of the ill-lit, ill-ventilated draughty classrooms in our great Public Schools I am not surprised that parents are discouraged from visiting them. I taught in a crypt at Sherborne, and one author attributes his ruined eyesight to the classrooms of Eton.

A little publicity for the Public Schools might end in a demand from parents to get better value for their money. A little publicity for Elementary Schools might end in parents realising the tremendous value that the State is getting for its utterly inadequate expenditure on this most important public service.

Dr. Norwood described Elementary Education as 'the main influence which has prevented the-

Mokogai

119.

x. Pronounced "Mokongai," and would be so spelled, except for the typographical feat described on pages 129-130. In most Fijian words I have used the correct Fijian spelling instead of the fantastic anglicized form.

129.

The first and last King of the Cannibal Islands was named Thakombau and since most history books spell him "Cakobau" I must dwell on a trick of Fijian spelling that has driven native schoolboys to despair. Johann Sebastian Bach, descendant of the great composer and for years Fiji's public printer, told me how this mad spelling came about so that the island of Mbengga, for instance, is printed "Beqa." In the early days the man who did the missionaries' printing ran short of type. In Fijian every g and d has an n sound in front of it, so to save n's, none were used, the n sound being understood in front of each g and d. Every Fijian b has an m sound in front of it so that letter was understood there and dropped. The plentiful th sound ran the printer out of that character, so he substituted c for th as there is no other use for c in Fijian. The common ngg was replaced by a handy q. A full account of this typographical theory would require pages, but I hope I have outlined the principle, which shows some remarkable results.

A Yankee Doctor in Paradise. S.R. Lambert.

Ga. The single letter g has been selected to represent the soft nasal sound of ng, whether it is found at the beginning or in the middle of words. It is never used as in English. Thus the words gaolo, to creep, and tagutu, to sit, must be sounded as if written ngaolo, tangutu.

Ten Years in South-Central Polynesia. Rev. Thomas West. Page 455 Published 1865.

Maori Place-names by Johannes Andersen

~~Preface~~

The Maori alphabet is not so rich as our own, either in signs or sounds. Neither is it so confusing. It contains ~~two~~ consonants and five vowels, & all syllables are open — that is, all end with a vowel. This, as the late Bishop Williams has pointed out, means that the Maori has only ~~fourty~~ fifty-five possible syllables, by the various combinations of which all his words have to be formed. The number of syllables is, however, increased by the fact that the vowels might be either short or long, the difference in length giving a difference in meaning to the syllable, or the word in which the syllable occurs. For instance: Kaka, with both vowels short, means a parrot, a stalk, a ridge, etc.; Kaka, with the second vowel long, means red-hot, to glow; Kaka, with the first vowel long, is the name of the bittern, more commonly called matuku; Kaka, with both vowels long, is the name of the well-known honey parrot. In writing and printing, however, no vowel length is shown in Maori. In English, whilst they are not indicated by special signs they are often indicated by extra letters. ~~Fat, fate~~ In the words hat, fat, mat, the vowels are short; in hate, fate, and mate, they are long; and the reason, using these words, will show that not only is the added 'e' not sounded, but the sound of 'a' has been changed by the "e" being added to it — hat, hate, fat, fate, mat, mate. But there is another long 'a' indicated in another way; instead of an 'e' being added to it, a consonant, 'r', is added; thus you get hart, fart, mart, and in these words, unless the speaker is pedantic or erratic, the 'r' is silent, though no doubt it should not be. Yet another sound is shown by a digraph, 'l', is added to the 'a' — halt, malt, though fault gets rather 'e' added — faulty. This is a mere fraction of the ways in which English sounds may be altered, to the distraction of foreigners, and of children learning to spell; they force the mythological Proteus to embrace the alphabet to conform thereto. At one time, the long vowels in Maori words were indicated by doubling the vowel, so that the four Kaka words above were written Kaka, Kakaa, Kaaka, Kaakaa. This was good, until it was found that confusion was created when two words were joined, one of which ended with 'a' and the second began with 'a'. Such two words are maunga (mountain) and atua (ghost). The words are actually so joined in the place name Maungaatua in Otago; and as it was affirmed by authorities that in this name the double 'a' was merely a long vowel, the name was latterly spelt Maungatua, and its meaning confusing by confusing the two words maunga and tua — though tua is something quite different from atua.

A E I O U : H K M N Ng P R T W Wh

The Maori-Polynesian
Comparative Dictionary by
Edward Tregear. 1891.

Interchange of Consonants

Maori of N.Z.	Samoan	Tahitian	Hawaiian	Tongan	Rarotongan	Marquesan	Mangarevan Mangarevan	Paumotan
H	S or T	H	H	H	Wanting	H	H	H
K	(a break)	Wanting	Wanting	K	K	K	K	K
M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
*NG	G	Wanting	N	G	NG	K	G	G
P	P	P	P	B	P	P	P	P
R	L	R	L	L	R	Wanting	R	R
T	T	T	K	T	T	T	T	T
W	V	V	W	V	V	V	V	V
WH	F	H or T	H	F	Wanting	F or H	H	F or H

* Note — Although NG is represented by G in Samoan, Tongan, Mangarevan, and Paumotan, it is only affixed to the written character. The G is nasalized and is pronounced as NG.

(NG and WH are considered as single letters)

FROM A SOUTH SEAS DIARY.

Pages 20 and 21.

"Apropos of A.D.C.s, I see in Na Mata, the Government newspaper published in Fijian, that the word "Aide-de-Camp" in the Fijian system of transliteration becomes "etikoqe". This arbitrary system was introduced into some of the Groups by the missionaries in the first half of the nineteenth century owing to a shortage of certain letters in their supply of type, but it has now come, illogical though it is, to be intensely cherished by natives and Europeans alike as a sort of national heritage. Under it the th sound is spelled "c" and the letter m is intended to be pronounced before the consonant b, the letter n before d, g and q, if these are preceded in the written word by a vowel. I am not following this system in my diary. If I were, I should write Cakobau instead of the phonetic Thakombau, yaqona instead of yanggona, tabua instead of tambua, Toga (the form of the name appearing on the Tongan postage-stamps) instead of Tonga, Tugi instead of Tungi."

Notes of the Journal of Peter H. Buck
Director of Bernice P. Bishop Museum. Page 197-8.

Mangareva dialect ranked first, for it retains a blending of Tahiti and Rarotonga dialects. The H is absent, and is represented by a catch in the voice. The K and ng sounds are both present. Unfortunately the French priests who committed the language to writing used the system that prevails throughout French Oceania and Tahiti of using the letter g to represent the ng sound.

Page 242 Hawaiian alphabet

In the Hawaiian dialect, the original Polynesian K was dropped as in Tahiti, but K was substituted for the original T. A was used instead of ng, l instead of r, and w instead of v. . . . . .

The letters of the Hawaiian alphabet were established in 1826 by a committee of missionaries who used letters to represent the sounds as they heard them. At this time, the change from t to k had begun on the islands of Hawaii but had not reached Kauai where t was used until comparatively recent times. Colonel Spaulding, from the reports to the American Board of Missions in Boston, prepared a paper read before the Hawaiian Historical Society in 1930 in which he showed how the alphabet was compiled. The committee of nine missionaries had various letters in turn and voted on them. The final report, facetiously headed "Report of the Committee of Health on the state of the Hawaiian language", set forth its conclusions in terms to justify the name assumed by the committee. The greatest difficulty was experienced in choosing between l and r, k and t, and w and v. "K is deemed of sufficient capacity to perform its own functions and that of its counterpart t. L though two fells have been given to expel it to remain to do its own office and that of its yoke fellow R. R though closely connected with the vitals is expelled by four or five votes or expellants, though nearly the same quantity of preservatives has been applied. T though claiming rights as a native member has suffered amputation by the knife and saw of the majority. V, a contiguous member and claiming similar rights, has suffered the same fate, and a gentle [illegible] has been applied to dry the wounds of both." Now the committee of health excepted those l, k and w but as r, t, and v are the consonants used in Tahiti, whence the Hawaiians came, I have a feeling that the forgatives and the knife were applied to the wrong patient in each case.

Page 66.

One basic language prevails throughout Polynesia. The vowels are consistently the same - a, e, i, o, and u, pronounced as in French

or Samoan - one the consonants are always followed by a vowel. Dialects have developed in various island groups by changes in consonant sounds. R and V are used in central & eastern Polynesia where L and W are used in western Polynesia. In some dialects certain consonants are not fully sounded but are represented & should be represented by an inverted comma where it takes place in the word. In the Society Islands, K and ng were dropped; so the name for the ancestral homeland, pronounced Kavaiki in other dialects of central Polynesia, is here pronounced Havai'i. In New Zealand, where W is used instead of V, the ancient home is Hawaiki. In the Cook Islands, where H is dropped, it is 'Avaiki. In the Hawaiian islands, where W is used and K is dropped, the largest island of the group is named Hawai'i. In Samoa, where S replaces H, V is preferred to W, and K is dropped, the largest island is called Savai'i.

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Let us allude briefly to the Samoan dialect. The K is replaced by the glottal stop represented by an inverted comma in the written word; g represents the ng sound, and S and F take the place of H in other dialects. Of the interchangeable consonants, V and L are used instead of W and N.

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Third time to absorb only a little of the Tongan atmosphere. The Tongan dialect retains the consonants K and H which are absent from Samoan, but some words have the S sound. In some words B is used instead of F, as in Tebu. The g is used to represent the sound of ch sound before certain vowels

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.
Education Department,
Tarawa. 29th May, 1938.

R. C.
No. 34.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit, attached hereto, a set of rules relating to the spelling of Gilbertese. These rules represent the consummation of a scheme designed to inaugurate uniformity in the spelling of the Gilbertese language.

Enclosure(1).

2. An attempt to regulate Gilbertese spelling was made in 1927 by Mr A.F. Grimble, then Resident Commissioner. A copy of the circular issued on the subject is attached. The Missions appear to have received copies of the circular or to have become aware of the rules therein, as various members of both Missions have often referred to them in conversation with me. The circular was not followed by any kind of propaganda and its influence was therefore not sustained. In general, the Missions continued to spell Gilbertese by separate methods as formerly, with the Government now using a third method.

Enclosure(2).

3. The second attempt to secure uniformity in the spelling of Gilbertese was begun in 1934, with the issue of a circular letter addressed by me to those in the Government and in both Missions who were qualified to sp-eak on the subject. (I would like to state before proceeding further how much I have appreciated the valuable answers received to this letter, particularly that of Mr H.E. Maude, Native Lands Commissioner, which was resourceful and well-documented.) The answers gave a greater measure of agreement than had been wholly expected, and the prospect of realizing the aim of the circular letter appeared to be very hopeful. On the common ground that was thus revealed, a set of rules was drafted and submitted tentatively to the two Missions. These rules were practically the same as those now being submitted. The London Missionary Society agreed to the rules with unimportant reservations, but the Sacred Heart Mission, after a distinct move towards agreement, then refused to accept the outstanding rule of all, thus leaving partial success only as gained. Lately the Sacred Heart Mission has come fully into line, which makes it possible for me to state that general unanimity now exists so far as those who dictate methods of sp-elling are concerned. The rest appears to be a matter of Administrative sponsorship of the new rules, and the dissemination of the uniform spelling by means of printing presses and the teaching in the schools.

4. I shall comment on the new rules in turn in order to save references to a correspondence that has become voluminous.

5. The first new rule relates to the use of the letters "B" and "P". This rule approximates to the old rule.

The Secretary to Government,
Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony,
Ocean Island.

rule. I think it necessary to write at some length on "B" and "P", as this particular matter has been a formidable abstacle to progress towards uniformity of spelling. Dr Hiram Bingham, the great pioneer missionary in the Gilbert Group, reduced the Gilbertese speech to writing. His dictionary of the language is the standard one today. The B-P sounds were written by Bingham as "B" with the following explanatory note: "B might perhaps be said to represent a sound intermediate between B and P but more closely resembling B". This bias towards "B" noted by Bingham has been regarded by some people, however, as a bias more towards "P", while others again have heard both "B" and "P" spoken with and without discrimination. The Missions followed the example of their individual pioneers in the study of the Gilbertese speech, with the result that the London Missionary Society have written "B" for the sound in question and the Sacred Heart Mission, "P". The examples given in the first new rule - see enclosure (1) - have been thus spelt in the past: Tabiteuea or Tapiteuea, Abemama or Apemama, rabakau or rapakau, etc. As there are 4,000 words out of the 12,000 words in the language each containing one or more B-P sounds it is obvious how striking must appear the two spellings. In reading the eye was almost continually challenged by the use of "B" or "P". In their answers to my circular letter, most of the language authorities favoured the use of "B", for the very important reason that the best literature had been written with that symbol. The latest grammar issued by the Sacred Heart Mission had a profatory note as follows: "B and P are used indiscriminately". Moreover the one Reverend Father in this Mission who is regarded by his fellow members as their chief authority in linguistic matters favoured the use of "B". It would seem in such circumstances, and the added one of the great necessity for compromise in the interests of a uniform spelling, that the Sacred Heart Mission might easily have agreed to "B" as the symbol to represent the "B" and "P" and (or) intermediate sounds. But it refused on the ground that the majority of its members favoured "P", and emphasized the refusal by reverting to "P" in many words where "B" had been used for some years. The unhappy position thus created might have continued indefinitely, had not it been that the newly-nominated Bishop of the Mission has taken the view that the Government, in the absence of a local linguistic Authority, should make spelling rules, and that these rules would be accepted by his Mission. The first rule of enclosure (1) has now therefore the support of both Missions.

6. The inclusion of the discretionary use of "P" for those foreign words written in the original with "P" but now incorporated into the language requires some justification. Bingham used "B" only for all foreign words having "B" or "P" originally. Mr Grimble, as will be noted, directed that "B" and "P" should be used, according to the foreign spelling. The most pertinent answer received regarding this variation was that the foreign word was handled by the Gilbertese natives exactly as their own words, and that "B" and "P" sounds in foreign words were pronounced in an equally indeterminate or changeable way as such sounds are in indigenous words, and that if "B" was to be the symbol to represent the B-P sounds in indigenous words, it must logically be the symbol to represent the B-P sounds in incorporated foreign words also. This appears to me to be incontestable, and Bingham's spelling to be the more consistent for foreign words.

words. The Bishop-Elect of the Sacred Heart Mission, however, in stating that he would abide by the rulings of the Government in linguistic matters, yet urged that his Mission might be allowed to retain both "B" and "P" for foreign words incorporated into the language. I have therefore worked through the dictionaries to observe the effect of such a variation and find that in the latest dictionary, that used by the Sacred Heart Mission, there are only 50 foreign words having originally "P" in them. The discretionary use of "P" therefore affects only these 50 words, and is insignigicant numerically. But of course it is not insignificant in its effect on the sympathy of the Sacred Heart Mission. I have therefore considered it not inexpendient to include a discretionary use of "P" for those foreign words incorporated into the language that contain "P" in the original.

7. The second of the new rules relates to the digraph "Ng". Bingham in his dictionary represented it with the Spanish letter, Ñ. The London Missionary Society adopted this symbol, and the Sacred Heart Mission adopted "G". The seal was set on the Government's use of "Ng" by the circular at enclosure (2). The examples given under the second rule - see enclosure (1) - were thus spelt variously in the above order: Roñoroño, rogorogo, and rongorongo; kañaña, kagaga, and kanganga; Abaiañ, Apaiag and Abaiang, etc. The effect in diversity was even more striking than with the B-P representation. The London Missionary Society adopted the "Ng" spelling after the receipt of the draft rules mentioned in paragraph 3, and each publication from that Mission has since contained this spelling. The Sacred Heart Mission had in recent years been using "Ng" more and more in place of "G", which use has now been confirmed.

8. The third of the new rules hardly needs a statement, except as a cancellation of the corresponding earlier rule. The earlier rule introduced a system of hyphens, not before in existence. The language authorities consulted were unanimously against this hyphenation, and both Missions strongly opposed it also. The examples at the end of new rule three illustrate the two spellings. See enclosure (1).

9. The fourth new rule relates to the non-use of diacritical signs. The signs in use at present are two only: the stroke over the letter to mark a long or almost duplicated vowel, and the apostrophe to mark what Bingham has called, "a seeming thickening of the sound of the consonant, making it resemble the natural sound followed by an obscure "W". The London Missionary Society uses both signs, but the Sacred Heart Mission uses one only, the stroke to mark long vowels. This inconsistency is further heightened by the fact that the stroke has not completely identical usage by the two Missions. There exists also a nice complication over plural nouns which contain a long vowel in the singular. The vowel is even longer in the pural, and as no mark exists for an extra long vowel, the mark has either to be withdrawn in the singular and reserved for the plural, in which case a long vowel remains unmarked, or the stroke has to be used for both singular and plural, in which case the one stroke fulfils confusedly two functions. Further, there are other changes of vowel sound beyond those named, but no signs have been used for these. The use of one or two diacritical signs becomes very arbitrary in all these circumstances.

circumstances. My own view has always been that if there are to be signs to mark vowel variation there should either be a system of signs or none at all. And one language authority has drawn attention to the fact that diacritical signs are not meant for employment in ordinary writing, but are for use in specialized studies written by comparative philologists.

10. The majority of the language authorities favoured the non-use of diacritical signs. Both Missions too have agreed generally to dispence with these signs, though they have stated reservations which seek to avoid ambiguity in a few words. The reservations are not important enough to be the subject of further discussion, and should be tolerated, if they continue to be expressed. I feel certain that the principle of "no diacritical signs" will be supported not only generally but also particularly in future years.

11. In conclusion, I would request that the Resident Commissioner's circular covering the spelling rules may be despatched to all those officers and members of the Missions enumerated as part of the last enclosure. The necessity for this request is obvious in consideration of the peculiar geography of this Colony and its effect on the organization of the Missions.

Enclosure (3)

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F.G.L. Holland,

Superintendent of Education.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY
KENSINGTON GORE,
LONDON, S.W.7.
24th May, 1939.

Sir,

In accordance with the request contained in your letter L 3474/268/405 of the 19th inst. I have the honour to supply the following memorandum:

2. At a meeting held on 21 March 1939 the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names passed the following resolution:

> 5. As it has come to notice that the Government of Fiji employs two systems of orthography simultaneously and for different purposes, it was resolved that the Colonial Office be informed that, as such an arrangement is without precedent and liable to create great difficulty and confusion, the Committee hopes that the Government of Fiji will adopt a single system, and that, if possible, the R.G.S.II system, for all purposes.

3. The differece between the local and the English orthography of names in Tonga (loc.Toga) was also discussed, and it was generally agreed that if Tongan orthography could be so improved as to enable Europeans to give Tongan names their approximate local pronunciation, the need for two ways of writing them would disappear.

4.

4. So far as the Committee is aware, the most recent effort to lessen the confusion which prevails in Tongan orthography was that of the Dictionary Committee of 1918, which failed. That Committee included representatives of the Tongan Government and of the English and French missions. The difficulties which were not then resolved are set forth by Collocott (J.Polynesian S., 34 (1925), 148-9), and the principal differences between Tongan and English orthography are stated in the introduction to the P.C.G.N. First List of Names in Tonga, (London, 1927).

The Commisstt suggests that, should the Government of Fiji decide to modernise the orthography of the native language the occasion would be a suitable one for the Government of Tonga to do likewise, and so to revive, and perhaps complete, the work of the Dictionary Committee. The P.C.G.N. appreciates the difficulties involved. It is aware, for instance, of the existence of a Tongan literature, and of the exceptional merit of Dr.Moulton's translation of the Bible. It considers, nevertheless, that the advantages of an official orthography acceptable abroad would ultimately outweigh the inconveniences of change.

I am, etc.,

(Sgd.) M. Aurousseau.

The Under-Secretary of State,"
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

PERMANENT COMMITTEE ON GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES

RULES FOR THE SPELLING OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES FOR BRITISH OFFICIAL USE.

(*Termed the* R.G.S. II. *System.*)

(1) The spelling of every place-name in an independent country or self-governing dominion using the Latin alphabet * shall be that adopted by the country or dominion, except in the case in which certain important localities have also, in addition to the official name, another customary name, notably different, in which case the name customary in British use (*i.e.* "conventional") may be adopted (*e.g.* Geneva, Warsaw, etc., for Genève, Warszawa, etc.).

(2) In colonial possessions the spelling of such place-names as belong to languages coming under Rule (1) will be spelt in accordance with that rule.

(3) The accents and diacritical marks in official use by the above countries will be retained. Wherever it appears desirable, the pronunciation will be shown by giving the name as transliterated on the system below.

(4) All other place-names throughout the world will (with the exception of "Conventional" names and some others) be spelled in general accordance with the following system, which is based upon, and differs only slightly from, the system long used by the Royal Geographical Society, from which are derived the War Office system, 1906,† and the system of the Intelligence Division, Naval Staff, 1917.‡

The broad features of this system are—

(*a*) That vowels are pronounced as in Italian and consonants as in English;

(*b*) That every letter is pronounced, and no redundant letters are used.

The system aims at giving a close approximation to the *local* pronunciation; but it is recognised that in some languages, notably Russian, Greek, and Arabic, the necessity for letter-for-letter transliteration often renders this impossible.

* Including "Latin" alphabets containing extra or modified letters, such as Česky, Croatian, Polish, Românian, etc. The pronunciation of these letters is given in the 'Alphabets of Foreign Languages,' etc., mentioned below (p. 4).

† 'Rules for the Transliteration of Place-names occurring on Foreign Maps.' Compiled in the Topographical Section, General Staff, by Alexander Knox, B.A., Map Curator. 1906.

‡ 'Instructions for the Spelling of Place-names in Foreign Countries.' Naval Staff Intelligence Division. 1917.

Table of Spelling and Pronunciation R.G.S. II.

a	Long and short, as in *lāvă*	Somāli, Bukhāră.*
ä	As in *fat;* rare ; chiefly in Teutonic languages.	
ai†	The sound of the two Italian vowels ; frequently slurred over, almost as in Eng. *aisle*, *ice* ...	Wadai ; Shanghai.
au	The two Italian vowels ; frequently slurred, almost as *ou* in *out*	Sakau ; Bauchi.
aw	When followed by a consonant, or when terminal, as in *awl*, *law*	Dawna, Saginaw.
b	As in English.	
c	Not to be used, but always replaced by *k* or *s* ; except in the compound *ch*, and in many conventionally-spelt words, as	Kabul, Serang. Calcutta, Celébes.
ch	As in *church;* never *tch* or *tsch* for this sound	Chad, Naroch.
d †‡	As in English.	
dh	Soft *th* as in *they;* a slight *d* sound sometimes preceding it in Semitic languages	Dhuvu ; Riyadh.
e†	Long as in *eh?* ; short as in *bet*. (For the *e* sound in the French *je*, see note at end on the "neutral vowel")	Gēlo ; Mafĕking.*
(ee)	Used for *i* (*q.v.*) only in a few conventional names	Darjeeling, Keelung.
ei†	The two Italian vowels, frequently slurred ...	Beirut, Raheita.
(eu)	Not used as a single sound.	
f	As in English ; *ph* must not be used for this sound (except in Greek ; see *ph*)	Mustafa, Maidan-i-Naftun.
g	Hard, as in *get*, *gift;* never as in *gem*, *gin* ...	Gedáref, Gilgit.
gh	Soft guttural, the Arabic *ghain* (غ)	Dagh, Baghdad.
h	Used only when sounded ; or in the compounds *ch*, *dh*, *gh*, *kh*, *sh*, *th*, *zh*	Ahmadabad, 'Aḥdullah.
i	Long as in *marine;* short as in *piano* (not as in *pin*)	Fījī ; Kĭbonde.*
j	As in English ; except in transliteration of Russian, Bulgarian, and Chinese, where it equals *zh*, or the French *j* §	Juba, Ujiji (Eng. *j*) ; but Jitómir, Jelezna, Jao-ping (Fr. *j*).
k	As in English: hard *c* should never be used (except in conventionally-spelt words)—thus, not Corea, Cabul, but	Korea, Kabul.
kh	Hard aspirated guttural, as in the Scottish *loch* (not as in *lock*)	Khan, Sebkha.
l ‡, m, n ‡	As in English.	

* The long and short symbols given here are merely for explanation, not for use.

† Pronounced differently in Greek : see 'Alphabets of Foreign Languages transcribed into English according to the R.G.S. II. System' (published by the Royal Geographical Society).

‡ See note at end on *Liquid sounds*.

§ This decision has been arrived at owing to the large number of English (and French) maps of these countries in which the *zh* sound appears as *j*.

ng	Has three separate sounds, as in *vanguard*, *finger*, and *singer*. If necessary to distinguish, a hyphen may be placed, as in *van-guard*, *sing-er*	In-gássana ; Bongo ; Ng-ami, Tong-a.
o	Long as in *both*¶ ; short as in *rotund*	Angōla, Kigōma ; Angŏra, Hŏnŏlulu.*
ö	As in German ; equals the French *eu* in *peu* ; or nearly the English sound in *fur*	Gömle, Yeniköi.
(oo)	Used for *u* (*q.v.*) only in a few conventional names, chiefly Indian and Chinese	Poona, Foochow.
oi †	The Italian vowels : sometimes slurred as in *oil*. If necessary for pronunciation, a hyphen may be inserted, as in Tro-itskoi.	Hanoi.
ou †	Dissyllabic, and not as French or English *ou* ...	Zlatoust.
ow	Represents, as a diphthong, nearly the *au* sound (above) *only* in the romanisation of Chinese. Conventional.	Hankow.
p	As in English.	
ph	As in *loophole* ; not to be used for the *f*-sound, except in Greek or conventionally	Chemulpho ; Paphos, Haiphong.
q	Represents *only* the Arabic Qaf (ق) : *i.e.* a guttural *k*	Qena, 'Iraq.
qu	Should never be employed to represent the sound of *kw* : thus, not Namaqua, Quorra, but	Namakwa, Kworra.
r ‡	As in English ; should be distinctly pronounced.	
s	As English ss in *boss*, not as in *these* or *pleasure*	Rosario, Masikesi.
sch	As in *discharge*	Ruschuk.
sh, t ‡	As in English.	
th	Hard *th* as in *thick*, not as in *this*	Tharmida.
u	Long as in *rude*, or as *oo* in *boot* ; short as in *pull*	Zūlū ; Rŭanda.*
ü	Represents the French *u*, as in *tu* (Fr.) ...	Üsküb.
v, w, x	As in English.	
y †	Always a consonant, as in *yard* ; it should not be used as a terminal vowel, *e* or *i* being substituted ; *e.g.* not Kwaly or Wady, but ...	Kikuyu, Maya. Kwale, Wadi.
z	As in *gaze*, not as in *azure*.	
zh	As the *s* in *treasure*, the *z* in *azure*, or the French *j* in *je* ; but for the sound in Russian, Bulgarian, and Chinese use *j* (*vide* note above under *j*)	Zhob, Azhdaha.

¶ The true Italian *ō* is broader than this : almost as in *broth* (= R.G.S. II. *aw*).

* The long and short symbols given here are merely for explanation, not for use.

† Pronounced differently in Greek : see 'Alphabets of Foreign Languages transcribed into English according to the R.G.S. II. System' (published by the Royal Geographical Society).

‡ See note at end on *Liquid sounds*.

NOTES

The doubling of a vowel or a consonant is only necessary when there is a distinct repetition of the single sound, and should otherwise be avoided	Nuulua, Moorea, Jidda, Muhammad.
Accents should not generally be employed; but in order to indicate or emphasise the stress, an acute accent may be used ...	Saráwak, Qántara, Tong-atábu, Paraná.
A long or short mark over a vowel (*e.g.* ā, ŏ) should only be used (and that sparingly) when without it there would be danger of mispronunciation	Kūt, Hashīn, Angŏra.
Hyphens will not be used except to indicate pronunciation and with the Persian *izafat*, *-i-*	Mus-hil; Pusht-i-Kuh.

Inverted Comma and Apostrophe.—The inverted comma ' is employed only to represent the Arabic *'ain*, ع, and the Hebrew *'ayin*, ע. The apostrophe ' in foreign words indicates a liquid sound (see below).

Liquid Sounds.—The occasional "liquid" or "palatalised" sound of *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *t*, etc. (as in *d'you*, *lure*, *new*, *clarion*, *tune*, etc.) is as a rule sufficiently represented by a following *y*; where, however, owing to a following consonant, or to the letter in question coming at the end of a word, the *y* is inapplicable, the liquid sound will be represented by an apostrophe, thus: *d'*, *l'*, *n'*, *r'*, *t'*, etc.

The "Neutral Vowel."—The "indeterminate" or "neutral" vowel sound (*er*), i.e. the sound of *a* in *marine*, *e* in *often*, *i* in *stir*, *io* in *nation*, *o* in *connect*, *ou* in *curious*, *u* in *difficult*, etc., *e* in French *je*, or the often unwritten vowel (ˊ *Fat-ha*,) in Arabic, etc., is represented as a rule by *a*: as in Basra, Hawiya; but sometimes by *e*, when the sound approximates more to *e* than to *a*: as Meshed, El Gezira.

(In any guide to pronunciation issued by the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names, the "neutral vowel" is represented generally by the italic *e*: occasionally also by italic *a* or *u*.)

This sound must not be confused with *e-mute*, where the *e* is not sounded at all: as in Abbeville.

Nasal Vowels.—In illustrating the pronunciation of French, Portuguese, Polish, etc. nasal vowels, the nasalisation will be represented by italic *n*: as Częstochowa, pr. Chä*n*stokhóva.

For the pronunciation of particular languages, see "Alphabets of Foreign Languages Transcribed into English according to the R.G.S. II. System," R.G.S. Technical Series: No. 2.

EDWARD GLEICHEN, Major-General,
Chairman, P.C.G.N.

Royal Geographical Society, Kensington Gore, S.W. 7,
January 1924.

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GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,
OCEAN ISLAND.
16th October, 1940

GILBERT & ELLICE.

No. 264.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report upon the pronunciation and spelling of certain geographical names in the Ellice Islands dialect, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Your Excellency's despatch No. 46 of the 23rd February. The only sounds which have more than one spelling are Ng, P, and L. No other sounds appear to be in need of discussion just now.

2. The Ng sound though lightly enunciated by the Ellice Islands natives is still pronounced as "ng" in singer. I have always been strongly opposed to G as an alternative spelling, because it misleads the general public. Mr H.E. Maude, Lands Commissioner of this Colony, has written on Ng as follows: "The sound is common to most Polynesian languages but, while in New Zealand and the Cook Islands it was represented by "Ng" from the beginning, in Samoa, Tonga, Mangareva, and the Paumotaus the letter "G" was, at any rate until recently, the symbol employed. Modern philologists are all agreed however that the sound "Ng" should be represented as "Ng" and the method of writing it in the various Pacific languages is being gradually altered as circumstances permit to conform to this rule".

Dr H.P. Buck, now Director of the Bernice P. Bishop Museum of Hawaii, has written the following in his book, Samoan Material Culture: "The 'Ng' sound is present but was unfortunately represented by the compilers of the alphabet as 'G'. This usage has become official and is a source of confusion to those not acquainted with it. The important naval station in Tutuila through being written as Pago Pago is usually pronounced by the travelling public as Pay-go Pay-go or Pag-go Pag-go instead of Pango Pango. Even at this late period the erroneous 'G' should be altered to 'Ng'. Dr Buck goes on to say that 'Ng' was adopted originally for 'the dialects of New Zealand and the Cook Islands and has given complete satisfaction'".

3. The B-P sounds in the Ellice Islands dialect are much as in the Gilbertese language. But whereas the bias in Gilbertese lies towards B, in the Ellice speech it lies towards P. In such words as pela (like) and Penga (an island) a B sound can be heard, and responsible Ellice Islanders have agreed with me that B is sounded. But generally, P is sounded or else something intermediate between B and P. Mr D.G. Kennedy had doubtless hit upon the explanation when he says: "The sounds represented by the labials B and P in English do not occur in the Ellice Islands dialect, in which the labial sound may be approximately described as a thickened P".

4. The

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

OFFICE OF THE RESIDENT COMMISSIONER,
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16th October, 1940

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4. The

HIS EXCELLENCY,
THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

4. The L sound in speech and writing is occasionally represented as R. This is owing to Gilbertese influence or to a sort of native snobbery. The popular sound is L and its substitute has to be vigorously countered.

5. I may add that Mr Kennedy, who is mentioned above, was stationed for many years in the Ellice Group and became the local authority on the language. In his reduction to writing of certain Ellice Islands folklore he used the symbols Ng, P, and L.

6. The correct spelling of a few geographical names, including those given in Your Excellency's despatch, would appear to be as follows:

Ng. Nanumanga (not Nanumaga).
P. Tepuka, Puapua (not Tebuka and Buabua as in the chart of Funafuti lagoon).
L. Niulakita (not Nurakita nor Nulakita).

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) F.G.L. Holland,

Acting Resident Commissioner.

4. The L sound in speech and writing is occasionally represented as R. This is owing to Gilbertese influence or to a sort of native snobbery. The popular sound is L and its substitute has to be vigorously countered.

5. I may add that Mr Kennedy, who is mentioned above, was stationed for many years in the Ellice Group and became the local authority on the language. In his reduction to writing of certain Ellice Islands folklore he used the symbols Ng, P, and L.

6. The correct spelling of a few geographical names, including those given in Your Excellency's despatch, would appear to be as follows:

Ng. Nanumanga (not Nanumaga).
P. Tepuka, Puapua (not Tebuka and Buabua as in the chart of Funafuti lagoon).
L. Niulakita (not Nurakita nor Nulakita).

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

(Signed) F.G.L. Holland,

Acting Resident Commissioner.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

Office of the Resident Commissioner,
Ocean Island.
22nd October, 1940.

DEPARTMENTAL CIRCULAR.

No. 11.

Orthography of the Ellice Islands Dialect.

The following rules regarding the spelling of the Ellice Islands dialect should be observed in all official communications and in the teaching in Government Schools.

1. The single speech sound written as Ng or G shall be written as Ng only. Examples: Nanumanga, not Nanumaga; ngaluenga, not galuega; palangi, not palagi; Salanga, not Salaga.

2. The letter P shall be used as the symbol to represent the range of sounds between B and P. Examples: Tepuka, not Tebuka; Puapua, not Buabua; Penga, not Benga; Paka, not Baka.

3. The letter L shall not be displaced by R. Examples: Niulakita, nor Nurakita; Nukulaelae, not Nukuraerae; Melitiana, not Meritiana; Maleka, not Mareko. (Note: This rule applies to speech also.)

4. The above rules are to be extended to include foreign words incorporated into the language. Examples: Engilani (England), not Egilani; kingi (king), not Kigi; polo (ball), not bolo; pasika (bicycle), not basika; Eulopa (Europe), not Europa; laisi (rice), not raisi; Lusia (Russia), not Rusia.

(Signed) F.G.L. HOLLAND,

Acting Resident Commissioner.

Minute by Mr. P.D. Macdonald - dated 3rd December, 1941.

The Secretary,

Two letters from Mr. A.L. Armstrong dated 24th October submitted. I think H.E. may wish to discuss this matter before an interim reply is sent to Mr. Clauson - see Mr. Clauson's letter addressed to Mr. Garvey of the 14th July, 1941. I have the following comments to offer on Mr. Armstrong's letter No. 987/41/74/25 -

(a) I note from the print entitled "First List of Names in Tonga" that none of the place names are spelt with P., and therefore that proposed alteration would merely seem to confirm earlier policy on the point. But it does seem strange to me that the Tongans should prefer B, whereas the Ellice Islanders prefer P. It seems inconsistent somehow.

(b) With regard to the N and Ng controversy, the fact that these have specific values does not seem to have been fully appreciated - see page 1 of the print entitled "First List of Names in Tonga". This again is somewhat at variance with procedure adopted in the Gilbert Islands and approved by the R.G.S. and that recommended for adoption in the Ellice Islands.

(Intd.) P.D.M.
3.12.41.

Minute by Mr. H.E. Maude - dated 12th July, 1942.

The Secretary,

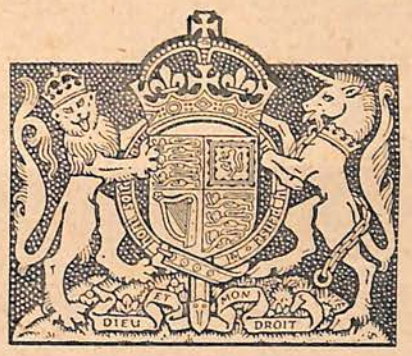
In accordance with your minute of the 16th March, 1942, I submit my views on the spelling of the Tongan language.

(1) I am in agreement with (a) in Mr. Macdonald's minute that the choosing of B in preference to P is somewhat inconsistent, since P was probably the most commonly used letter of the two. The main thing, however, was to achieve uniformity in spelling and this has now been achieved as far as these two letters are concerned.

(2) It is very disappointing to note that the Tongans still decline to use the Ng in preference to G. The argument advanced in Mr. Armstrong's letter No. 987/41/74/25 has no validity, since the Ng is used in Maori and other Polynesian dialects for precisely the same sound represented by G in Tongan, i.e. Ng as in "singing".

2. I suggest that Captain Holland, who has done such valuable work in standardizing the orthography of the Gilbertese language and the Ellice Island dialect, should be invited to attempt a similar standardization of Tongan.

(Intd.) H.E.M.,
12.7.42.



Western Pacific High Commission Gazette

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29. TUESDAY, 18th AUGUST. 1942

[52] *Suva, Fiji,*
13th August, 1942.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

NON-DISALLOWANCE.

His Excellency the High Commissioner directs it to be notified that he has been informed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the power of disallowance will not be exercised in respect of

Ordinance No. 2 of 1942,

The Constabulary (Amendment) Ordinance 1942.

By Command,

H. VASKESS,
Secretary.

(F. 19/2.)

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[53] *Suva, Fiji,*
13th August, 1942.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

NON-DISALLOWANCE.

His Excellency the High Commissioner directs it to be notified that he has been informed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies that the power of disallowance will not be exercised in respect of

King's Regulation No. 1 of 1942,

The Constabulary (Amendment) Regulation 1942.

By Command,

H. VASKESS,
Secretary.

(F. 19/3.)

[54] *Suva, Fiji,*
17th August, 1942.

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.

His Excellency the High Commissioner directs the publication of the following particulars of appointments and movements of public officers:—

APPOINTMENTS.

BENGOUGH, C. N. F., 2nd Lieutenant, promoted to rank of Captain in B.S.I.P. Defence Force, from 31st July, 1942. (P.F. 39.)

CLEMENS, W. F. M., 2nd Lieutenant, promoted to rank of acting Captain in B.S.I.P. Defence Force, from 31st July, 1942. (P.F. 99.)

FORSTER, M. J., 2nd Lieutenant, promoted to rank of acting Captain in B.S.I.P. Defence Force, from 31st July, 1942. (P.F. 56.)

KENNEDY, D. G., 2nd Lieutenant, promoted to rank of Captain in B.S.I.P. Defence Force, from 31st July, 1942. (P.F. 51.)

VERRIER, Dr. W. L. I., Medical Officer, G. & E.I.C., to be a member of the Unified Colonial Medical Service from 28th June, 1941. (P.F. 67.)

WILSON, C. E. J., 2nd Lieutenant, promoted to rank of Captain in B.S.I.P. Defence Force, from 31st July, 1942. (P.F. 6.)

APPOINTMENT—TERMINATION OF.

McGOWAN, R. G., as Acting Administrative Officer, Hull Island, with effect from 7th August, 1942. (P.F. 84.)

LEAVE GRANTED.

McGOWAN, R. G., Acting Administrative Officer, Hull Island, vacation leave for 28 days from 10th July, 1942. (P.F. 84.)

LEAVE—EXTENSION OF.

ENGLISH, P. T., Clerk and Customs Officer, G. & E.I.C., for 1 month and 3 days (vacation leave) from 29th June, 1942. (C.P.F. 96.)

LEAVE—RETURN FROM.

ENGLISH, P. T., Clerk and Customs Officer, G. & E.I.C., on 6th August, 1942. (C.P.F. 96.)

SECONDMENTS.

ENGLISH, P. T., Clerk and Customs Officer, G. & E.I.C., to W.P.H.C., from 6th August, 1942. (C.P.F. 96.)

HUNT, W. L., Second Engineer, late R.C.S. *Nimanoa*, to the British Service, New Hebrides, from 23rd June, 1942. (P.F. 114.)

By Command,

H. VASKESS,
Secretary.

(F. 76/5.)

[55] *Suva, Fiji,*
18th August, 1942.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

ELLICE ISLANDS DIALECT.

It is hereby notified that the following rules for the spelling of the Ellice Islands dialect of the Samoan language will in future be observed in all communications of an official nature and in the teaching in Government Schools.

By Command,

H. VASKESS,
Secretary.

(M.P. 2347/39.)

Rules for the spelling of the Ellice Islands dialect.

1. The single speech sound written as Ng or G shall be written as Ng only. Examples: Nanumanga (not Nanumaga); ngaluenga (not galuega); palangi (not palagi); Salanga (not Salaga).

2. The letter P shall be used as the symbol to represent the range of sounds between B and P. Examples: Tepuka (not Tebuka); Puapua (not Buabua); Penga (not Benga); Paka (not Baka).

3. The letter L shall not be displaced by R. Examples: Niulakita (not Nurakita); Nukulaelae (not Nukuraerae); Melitiana (not Meritiana); Maleko (not Mareko).

4. These rules are extended to include foreign words incorporated into the language. Examples: Engilani (England) (not Egilani); Kingi (King) (not Kigi); polo (ball) (not bolo); pasika (bicycle) (not basika); Eulopa (Europe) (not Europa); laisi (rice) (not raisi); Lusia (Russia) not (Rusia).

Suva, Fiji, Printed by F. W. Smith,
Printer to the Government of His Britannic Majesty's High Commission for the Western Pacific.
1942.

[*Price*, 1*s*.]

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY.

Office of the Resident Commissioner,
Ocean Island.
22nd October, 1940.

GILBERT & ELLICE.
NO. 268.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to Mr. Garvey's despatch No. 321 of the 16th September, 1938, on the subject of Gilbertese spelling, and to transmit for Your Excellency's information, a copy of a circular which contains rules designed to secure uniformity of spelling in the Ellice Islands dialect. The rules reflect the spelling of place-names, as recommended in my despatch No. 264 of the 16th October.

2. A copy of the circular is being forwarded to the Headquarters of the London Missionary Society in Samoa. There has been no need to consult this Mission upon this matter of spelling, as all its schools in the Ellice Group use Samoan as the medium for the spoken and written word.

I have, etc.,

(Signed) F.G.L. Holland,
Acting Resident Commissioner.

His Excellency,
The High Commissioner for the Western Pacific.

Education Office,
Nuku'alofa, Tonga.
9th January, 1943.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a letter on the subject of Tongan orthography, with reference to the B-P and Ng sounds. At present, words are written with either B or P, when one symbol only is necessary, and this is the case also with Ng and G.

2. In general, B and P are interchangeable in the Pacific, or, more truly, B and P, and intermediate sounds, are used indiscriminately. This is so in particular with the great Polynesian language. There is no cleavage between the B and the P sounds as in English and other European tongues. One symbol therefore is enough, and a decision has to be made between B and P. I must confess to a prejudice for B, but my ear informs me that P would be the more correct symbol in Tonga. And the adoption of P would accord with procedure in other territories, where the inhabitants are Polynesians. This external aspect is of some importance, and should turn the scales, in the event of there being a balance of opinion locally regarding B and P. At the same time, I must point out that no confusion at home or abroad is likely to follow the adoption of B. The dominant consideration is that there should be one symbol, either B or P, and not two symbols, B and P.

Foreign words which become naturalized should be spelt exactly as if they were indigenous words, though a discretionary use of P might be permitted. This would mean that the word butter becomes bata, but premier becomes balemia or palemia, according to individual choice.

3. With regard to the Ng sound, the symbol used commonly in Tonga, since the language was reduced to writing, has been G. The adoption of G has been unfortunate in the fact that foreigners are invariably misled by it. They give it the normal sound of G, and, until knowledge is gained, Toga, for example, is pronounced Toh-ga or Tog-ga. The first time that I saw "Toga" on a postage stamp, I connected it not with this Kingdom but with another territory. Dr Peter Buck, President of the Bernice Bishop Museum, Hawaii, has written about the spelling of Pago Pago in Samoa, calling attention to the circumstance that this important naval base is often erroneously called Paygo Payo or Paggo Paggo, and suggesting the simple remedy of using Ng and thus spelling the name Pango Pango. Modern philologists in fact are unanimous that the Ng sound is best represented by the symbol Ng. The Royal Geographical Society has this note in its "First List of Names in Tonga": "The P.C.G.N. (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names) does not allow the letter G to represent the sound of Ng."

4. Grammarians have been careful to point out that G in Tonga must always be pronounced as Ng. The Revd Thomas West in his book "Ten Years in the South-Central Polynesia", published in 1865, has this note: "The single letter G has been selected to represent the soft nasal sound of Ng, whether it is found at the beginning or in the middle of words. Thus the words gaolo, to creep, and tagutu, to sit, must be sounded as if written ngaolo, tangutu. Again, the Revd Shirley W. Baker in his "English and Tongan Vocabulary", published in 1897, states with regard to G: "This consonant

The Honourable
The Premier,
Tonga.

consonant was adopted by the Revd J. Hobbs to represent the soft nasal sound of Ng, whether found at the beginning or middle of words, and never has the sound of the English G. Thus the words gaohi, to create, tagata, a man, and toga, south, must be sounded as though spelt ngaohi, tangata, Tonga." The underlining is mine.

5. The case for the modernization of Tongan orthography has been clearly stated by the Royal Geographical Society, in a letter to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, dated 27. 5. 39. Here are the relevant extracts: "The difference between the local and the English orthography of names in Tonga (loc. Toga) was also discussed and it was generally agreed that if Tongan orthography could be so improved as to enable Europeans to give Tongan names their approximate local pronunciation, the need for two ways of writing them would disappear"..... "The P.C.G.N. appreciates the difficulties involved. It is aware, for instance, of the existence of a Tongan literature and of the exceptional merit of Dr Moulton's translation of the Bible. It considers nevertheless that the advantages of an official orthography acceptable abroad would ultimately outweigh the inconvenience of change". To this must be added an extract from a letter addressed to you by Mr H.E. Maude, when acting as Agent and Consul. "It would I suggest be a misfortune if the standardization of Tongan spelling should lag behind that of other dialects of the Polynesian family, few, if any, of which can be of the same cultural or historical importance".

6. The spelling rules involved in the foregoing may be stated as follows:-

(1) The letter B shall be used as the symbol to represent the B and P and intermediate sounds in Tongan words. This rule shall extend to foreign words incorporated into the Tongan language, though the discretionary use only of P may be allowed for those foreign words written in the original with P. Examples :- Abi, Bea, babalangi, bobao, Ha'abai, Niuatobutabu, vaitubu; belekifasi (breakfast), bata (butter), Bilitania (Britain), balakiboe (blackboard), bekani (bacon); but balemia or palemia (premier), beba or pepa (paper), bolisi or polisi (police), beleti or peleti (plate), baiba oe paipa (pipe).

W

(2) The single speech sound written as G or Ng shall be written as Ng only. Examples:- Bangaimotu, hongofulu, Hunga, kubenga, ngatu, ta'anga, Tongatabu.

These rules are further illustrated in the following passage :-

> Na'e hu ha Fokisi 'e taha ki ha ngoue vaine fe'unga moe to'ukai; bea na'e taube hifo mei 'olunga 'ae ngahi fuhinga kalebi, kuo bolo'uto, koe me'a fakatauvele 'aubito. Na'a ne hobo mo hobo ke ma'u 'ae koloa, ka na'e 'ikai ke lava, bea ne tuku. Ka 'i he'ene 'alu atu kitua'a na'a ne ngulungulu 'o behe, "Koia aibe! koe kalebi mahi."

With regard to Rule (1), this presumes the approval of B. Should P be approved instead of B, then the rule would need revision accordingly.

7. I would like to mention the matter of the incidence of these rules. It is not proposed of course that the

whole

whole population of Tonga and all local literature shall immediately conform to the new spelling. As you are well aware, people may spell as they like, subject only to possible social slur and to the penalties of the examination room. Many adult Tongáns will naturally do that for which they will have full liberty - continue to spell as they have always done. Nor will past literature necessarily be affected. Reprints of sacred books, particularly of the Bible, where the setting up of new type might be unduly expensive, would no doubt contain the old spelling. My recommendations are intended to apply to all newly-written literature, including periodicals, all communications of an official nature, the teaching in the Government schools, and, subject to Mission agreement, the teaching in the Mission schools as well.

8. It has been said that the use of Ng in place of G would lead to considerable confusion. But in reading tests which I have given not one Tongan has hesitated over the Ng spelling, and, in any case, the confusion that may be caused would be temporary, and in relation to advantages, also unimportant. I venture to refer in this connection to the experience of the Gilbert Islands. That territory had a much larger spelling problem (including Ng-G and B-P) and had an equal literary background. Dr Hiram Bingham's translation of the Bible, seen in almost every home, was a treasure of vernacular idiom and diction, but was in an older spelling, as also were numerous other books for church and school. Two periodicals, one for each Mission, had been in circulation for very many years. Yet the alteration to a uniform and modern spelling (Ng and B were adopted), in which the Missions co-operated, was accomplished without incident, and has had gratifying results.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Director of Education.

Education Office,
Nukualofa, Tonga.
3rd April, 1943.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit a report on the subject of Tongan orthography, and in connection therewith to forward, attached hereto, a notice published in the Tonga Government Gazette dated 31st March, 1943. It will be observed from the notice that the long-standing question of P and B, and Ng and G, has been answered in favour of P and Ng. At the same time a decision has been given between S and J, S being approved, and the glottal stop receives official recognition.

2. A letter dated 24th May, 1939, from the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names (Royal Geographical Society) addressed to the Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office, London, has this note at paragraph 4 concerning attempts to improve Tongan orthography: "So far as the Committee is aware, the most recent effort to lessen the confusion which prevails in Tongan orthography was that of Dictionary Committee of 1918, which failed. That Committee included representatives of the Tongan Government and of the English and French missions. The difficulties which were not then resolved are set forth by Collocott (J. Polynesian S., 34 (1925), 148-9), and the principal differences between Tongan and English orthography are stated in the introduction to the P.C.G.N. First List of Names in Tonga, (London, 1927)." The local Committee (in 1926) whose work it was to revise the provisional "First List of Names in Tonga" gave G in place of Ng, and B instead of P, and used S but not J. The P.C.G.N. in issuing the list made one change, that to Ng. In Tonga itself, spelling remained unaffected. G continued to represent the Ng sound, B and P were both employed as before, as also S and J.

3. The letter referred to in the preceding paragraph led the Privy Council early in 1940 to appoint a Committee which was to go into the matter of Tongan orthography and to report back to the Government. The Committee however did not succeed in making any report, and in October, 1941, the Privy Council itself debated the subject. Its decision was for B in place of P, and for G as against Ng, and the action taken by the Government was to instruct the Printing Department accordingly, but not any other Department.

4. The spelling position when I assumed duty on secondment to Tonga as Director of Education was much as it always had been, with G in universal use, with free choice between B and P, except for material for the Government Gazette, and with S and J shared. Early last January I submitted a letter to the Premier on the subject now under report, with reference to the B-P and Ng sounds. I proceed to quote from this letter, beginning with the

/paragraphs

H.B.M's
Agent and Consul,
Tonga.

paragraphs relating to Ng. "With regard to the Ng sound, the symbol used commonly in Tonga, since the language was reduced to writing has been G. The adoption of G has been unfortunate in the fact that foreigners are invariably misled by it. They give it the normal sound of G, and, until knowledge is gained, Toga, for example, is pronounced Toh-ga or Tog-ga. The first time that I saw 'Toga' on a postage stamp, I connected it not with this Kingdom but with another territory. Dr Peter Buck, President of the Bernice Bishop Museum, Hawaii, has written about the spelling of Pago Pago in Samoa, calling attention to the circumstance that this important naval base is often erroneously called Paygo Paygo or Paggo Paggo, and suggesting the simple remedy of using Ng and thus spelling the name Pango Pango. Modern philologists in fact are unanimous that the Ng sound is best represented by the symbol Ng. The Royal Geographical Society has this note in its 'First List of Names in Tonga': 'The P.C.G.N.' (Permanent Committee on Geographical Names) 'does not allow the letter G to represent the sound of Ng.'"

"Grammarians have been careful to point out that G in Tonga must always be pronounced as Ng. The Revd Thomas West in his book 'Ten Years in the South-Central Polynesia,' published in 1865, has this note: 'The single letter G has been selected to represent the soft nasal sound of Ng, whether it is found at the beginning or in the middle of words. Thus the words gaolo, to creep, and tagutu, to sit, must be sounded as if written ngaolo, tangutu.' Again, the Revd Shirley W. Baker in his 'English and Tongan Vocabulary', published in 1897, states with regard to G: 'This consonant was adopted by the Revd J. Hobbs to represent the soft nasal sound of Ng, whether found at the beginning or middle of words, and never has the sound of the English G. Thus the words gaohi, to create, tagata, a man, and toga, south, must be sounded as though spelt ngaohi, tangata, tonga.' The underlining is mine."

5. With regard to the B-P problem, my remarks were as follows: "In general, B and P are interchangeable in the Pacific, or, more truly, B and P, and intermediate sounds, are used indiscriminately. This is so in particular with the great Polynesian language. There is no cleavage between the B and the P sounds as in English and other European tongues. One symbol therefore is enough, and a decision has to be made between B and P. I must confess to a prejudice for B, but my ear informs me that P would be the more correct symbol in Tonga. And the adoption of P would accord with procedure in other territories, where the inhabitants are Polynesians. This external aspect is of some importance and should turn the scales, in the event of there being a balance of opinion locally regarding B and P. At the same time, I must point out that no confusion at home or abroad is likely to follow the adoption of B. The dominant consideration is that there should be one symbol, either B or P, and not two symbols, B and P." To this was added the opinion that foreign words which become naturalised should be spelt exactly as if they were indigenous words.

6. An important paragraph, which contained quotations of a general character, was next included. It ran thus: "The case for the modernization of Tongan orthography has been clearly stated by the Royal Geographical Society, in a letter to the Under-Secretary of State,

/Foreign

Foreign Office, London, dated 24. 5. 39. Here are the relevant extracts: 'The difference between the local and the English orthography of names in Tonga (loc. Toga) was also discussed and it was generally agreed that if Tongan orthography could be so improved as to enable Europeans to give Tongan names their approximate local pronunciation, the need for two ways of writing them would disappear'... ..... 'The P.C.O.N. appreciates the difficulties involved. It is aware, for instance, of the existence of a Tongan literature and of the exceptional merit of Dr Moulton's translation of the Bible. It considers nevertheless that the advantages of an official orthography acceptable abroad would ultimately outweigh the inconvenience of change.' To this must be added an extract from a letter (dated 27. 6. 1941) addressed to you by Mr H.E. Maude, when acting as Agent and Consul. 'It would I suggest be a misfortune if the standardisation of Tongan spelling should lag behind that of other dialects of the Polynesian family, few, if any, of which can be of the same cultural or historical importance.'"

7. An outline of spelling rules was then furnished, and my letter concluded with the following two paragraphs: "I would like to mention the matter of the incidence of these rules. It is not proposed of course that the whole population of Tonga and all local literature shall immediately conform to the new spelling. As you are well aware, people may spell as they like, subject only to possible social slur and to the penalties of the examination room. Many adult Tongans will naturally do that for which they will have full liberty - continue to spell as they have always done. Nor will past literature necessarily be affected. Reprints of sacred books, particularly of the Bible, where the setting up of new type might be unduly expensive, would no doubt contain the old spelling. My recommendations are intended to apply to all newly-written literature, including periodicals, all communications of an official nature, the teaching in the Government schools, and subject to Mission agreement, the teaching in the Mission schools as well."

"It has been said that the use of Ng in place of G would lead to considerable confusion. But in reading tests which I have given not one Tongan has hesitated over the Ng spelling, and, in any case, the confusion that may be caused would be temporary, and in relation to advantages, also unimportant. I venture to refer in this connection to the experience of the Gilbert Islands. That territory had a much larger spelling problem (including Ng-G and B-P) and had an equal literary background. Dr Hiram Bingham's translation of the Bible, seen in almost every house, was a treasure of vernacular idiom and diction, but was in an older spelling, as also were numerous other books for church and school. Two periodicals, one for each Mission, had been in circulation for very many years. Yet the alteration to a uniform and modern spelling (Ng and B were adopted), in which the Missions co-operated, was accomplished without incident, and has had gratifying results."

8. I may add here that the change to a modernized spelling of the Gilbert Islands' vernacular was achieved in 1938, and of the Ellice Islands dialect in 1940. The rules for the Ellice Islands dialect, as may be expected, are identical with those now approved in Tonga, that is where similar sounds are concerned.

9. The matter of S and J, and of the glottal stop, was not referred to in my letter to the Premier, and came up for consideration later. The position as to S and J is that J survives in writing, but is rarely heard in speech, even in an approximate form. Reading tests carried out with older text-books printed with J, and not S, confirmed that the S sound had displaced that of J. The glottal stop is a distinctive and attractive feature of Tongan speech, showing no signs of decay, and in need only, as I have already remarked, of official recognition.

10. The Board of Education at a meeting held on the 23rd of last month expressed a unanimous decision that it was desirable for Tongan orthography to be standardized. It endorsed the proposed spelling rules and recommended their application, as set out in the attached notice. The Privy Council approved two days later. Thus ends happily an effort spread over many years to close the breach between the written and the spoken word. I feel indebted to the Crown Prince of Tonga for the inclusion of the S and glottal-stop rules, and for cordial and conclusive support of the Ng and P rules. Prince Tupouto'a became Minister of Education early in February. Appreciation must also be expressed of the very helpful attitude adopted by the Revd R.C.O. Page towards the whole subject, especially in view of the fact that his Mission was outstandingly affected by the revised spelling under recommendation. Mr Page has spent 35 years in Tonga, in charge of that influential pioneer body, the Methodist Mission.

11. A copy of this letter is being furnished to the Honourable the Premier of Tonga.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) F.G.L. Holland,

Director of Education.

TONGAN ORTHOGRAPHY.

It is hereby notified that the following rules for the spelling of the Tongan language shall in future be observed in all communications and publications of an official nature, and in the teaching in all schools, both primary and secondary :—

1. The letter P shall be used as the symbol to represent the B and P and intermediate sounds in Tongan words. Examples : Ha'apai (not Ha'abai) ; Niuatoputapu (not Niuatobutabu) ; Taulupe (not Taulube) ; papalangi (not babalangi) ; vaitupu (not vaitubu) ; puaka (not buaka).

2. The single speech sound writitten as G or Ng shall be written as Ng only. Examples : Tongatapu (not Togatabu); Pangaimotu (not Pagaimotu); Hunga (not Huga(; 'ofa'anga (not 'ofa'aga) ; kupenga (not kupega) ; ngatu (not gatu).

3. The sound of S written as S or J shall be written as S only. Examples : fakafisi (not fakafiji); tamasi'i (not tamaji'i) ; kapusi (not kapuji) ; siana (not jiana) ; sio (not jio) ; 'osi (not 'oji).

4. Foreign words incorporated into the Tongan language shall be spelt exactly as if they were indigenous words. Examples : (Britain) Pilitania, not Bilitania ; (Premier) Palemia, not Balemia ; (blackboard) palakipoe, not balakiboe ; (pingpong) pingipongo, not pigipogo ; (bank) pangike, not bagike ; (church) siasi, not jiaji ; (James) Semisi, not Semiji.

5. The glottal stop (') shall be regarded as forming part of the Tongon alphabet. Examples : Nuku'alofa (not Nukualofa) ; Vava'u (not Vavau) ; Ha'apai (not Haapai) ; Niuafo'ou (not Niuafoou) ; 'olunga (not olunga). One of the most important consequences of this rule is that the glottal stop must be shown before all capital vowels requiring it and not omitted as has been the practice hitherto. Examples : (England) 'Ingilani not Ingilani. An omission of the glottal stop will be as serious a mistake as an omission of any other consonant.

The new Tongan alphabet approved by the Privy Council is as follows :—

A E I O U F Ng H K L M N P S T V '.

The consonants are to be pronounced as follows : fa, nga, ha, ka, la, ma, na, pa, sa ta, va, fakau'a.

These new rules are further illustrated in the following passage :—

Koe ta'u 'e taha na'e lahi 'aupito 'ae sinou 'i he potu ni'ihi, pea koe fa'a 'e taha na'e 'ikai te ne fa'a 'alu atu 'i hono loto'a 'o fuoloa. Na'e faifai pea 'osi 'ae me'akai pea ne kamata tamate'i ae fanga sipi. Kuo 'osi ia na'a ne fai ki he kosi, pea hili ia na'a ne tamate'i ha taha 'i he fanga pulu na'e toho ae palau. Pea toki fealelea'aki 'ae fanga kuli— "Tau o mu'a ! He kapau 'oku 'ikai mamae 'ae tangata'eiki ki he fanga pulu 'oku ne fa'a ngaue'aki, tala'ehai te ne mamae kiate kitautolu."

These new rules have been approved by the Privy Council on the recommendation of the Board of Education and they are to come into force as from the 1st day of April, 1943.

J. F. TOGILAVA,
Clerk to Privy Council.

The Palace,
Nuku'alofa.

Approved by P. C. on 25. 3. 43.

KOE SIPELA FAKATONGA.

'Oku fanongonongo atu 'i he tohi ni ke ngaue'aki ki he sipela 'oe lea fakatonga 'i he kaha'u 'ae ngahi lao ko'eni. Pea 'oku pau ke tauhi kinautolu 'i he ngahi fetohi'aki fakapule'anga moe ngahi tohi pulusi 'e he pule'anga pea ke tauhi foki 'e kinautolu 'oku nau faiako 'i hono katoa 'oe ngahi ako 'i he Otu Tonga (ako si'i, ako teu, ako lotoloto moe ngahi kolisi) :—

1. Koe mata'itohi koe P 'e ngaue'aki 'ata'ata pe ia ke ne fakafofonga 'ae ongo B pe P moe ngahi ongo 'i hona vaha'a. Ngahi fakatata : Ha'apai ('ikai Ha'abai); Niuatoputapu ('ikai Niuatobutabu); Taulupe ('ikai Taulube); papalangi ('ikai babalangi); vaitupu ('ikai vaitubu); puaka ('ikai buaka).

2. Koe fo'i ongo ko ia 'e taha 'oku tohi koe G pe koe Ng 'e tohi koe Ng 'ata'ata ma'uaipe. Ngahi fakatata : Tongatapu ('ikai Togatapu) ; Pangaimotu ('ikai Pagaimotu) ; Hunga ('ikai Huga) ; 'ofa'anga ('ikai 'ofa'aga) ; kupenga ('ikai kupega) ; ngatu ('ikai gatu).

3. Koe fo'i ongo koe S 'aia 'oku fa'a tohi koe S pe J 'e tohi pe ia koe S 'ata'ata ma'uaipe. Ngahi fakatata : fakafisi ('ikai fakafiji) ; tamasi'i ('ikai tamaji'i) ; kapusi ('ikai kapuji) ; siana ('ikai jiana) ; sio ('ikai jio) ; 'osi ('ikai 'oji).

4. Koe ngahi fo'i lea muli kuo ma'u mai 'o ngaue'aki hange ha lea fakatonga 'e sipela pe kinautolu 'o hange ko ha ngahi fo'i lea fakatonga motu'a. Ngahi fakatata : (Britain) Pilitania 'ikai Bilitania ; (Premier) Palemia 'ikai Balemia; . (blackboard) palakipoe 'ikai ba akiboe ; (pingpong) pingipongo 'ikai pigibogo ; (bank) pangike 'ikai bangike ; (church) siasi 'ikai jiaji) ; (James) Semisi 'ikai Semiji ; (jam) siamu 'ikai jiamu.

5. Koe fakau'a 'e lau ia pe 'e hoko koe mata'itohi 'i he 'a'e'i fakatonga. Koe taha 'oe ngahi lao 'oku pau ke fou atu mei he lao ko'eni 'ae pau ke tu'u 'ae fakau'a ma'uaipe tatau aipe pe 'e mu'omu'a 'i ha vaueli lahi pe 'ikai. He 'ikai eni ke toe li'aki 'ae fakau'a 'okapau ko ha fo'i lea 'oku kamata'aki ha vaueli lahi. Fakatata : 'Ingilangi 'ikai Ingilangi (ki he England). Koe li'aki 'o ha fakau'a 'e tatau hano mamafa 'oe fo'i hala ko ia mo ha li'aki 'o ha fo'i konisinanite kehe tatau aipe pe koe fo'i konisinanite fe.

Koe 'a'e'i fakatonga fo'ou kuo loto ki ai 'ae Fakataha Tokoni koe :—

A E I O U F Ng H K L M N P S T V '.

'E pu'aki 'ae ngahi konisinanite 'o hage ko'eni : fa, nga, ha, ka, la, ma, na, pa, sa, ta, va, fakau'a.

Koe ngahi lao fo'ou ko'eni 'oku toe fakatata-'aki 'ae ki'i konga tohi ko'eni :—

Koe ta'u 'e taha na'e lahi 'aupito 'ae sinou 'i he potu ni'ihi, pea koe fa'a 'e taha na'e 'ikai te ne fa'a 'alu atu 'i hono loto'a 'o fuoloa. Na'e faifai pea 'osi 'ae me'akai pea ne kamata tamate'i 'ae fanga sipi. Kuo 'osi ia na'a ne fai ki he kosi, pea hili ia na'a ne tamate'i ha taha 'i he fanga pulu na'e toho 'ae palau. Pea toki fealelea'aki 'ae fanga kuli— "Tau o mu'a ! He kapau 'oku 'ikai mamae 'ae tangata'eiki ki he fanga pulu 'oku ne fa'a ngaue-'aki, tala'ehai te ne mamae kiate kitautolu".

Koe ngahi lao fo'ou ko'eni kuo 'osi fakapapau'i 'e he Fakataha Tokoni hili hono fakahinohino 'e he Komiti Ako pea te nau kamata leva kinautolu mei he 'aho 1 o Epeleli, 1943.

J. F. TOGILAVA,
Kalake 'oe Fakataha Tokoni.

Palasi,
Nuku'alofa.

TONGA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

No. 2. NUKUALOFA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31. 1943.

ORDER-IN-COUNCIL.

Whereas by virtue of Regulation No. 6 of the Savings Bank Regulations 1936, as amended by the Savings Bank (Amendment) Regulations, 1942, Her Majesty in Council may by Order permit of a depositor exceeding the maximum deposit of one thousand pounds;

Now, therefore, I, Salote Tubou, Queen of Tonga, with the consent of my Privy Council, do hereby order that the deposit of the Ha'abai Free Wesleyan Church, and the deposit of the Vavau Free Wesleyan Church, may both or either be increased to a sum not exceeding five thousand pounds at any one given time.

Made at Nukualofa this 2nd day of February, 1943.

THE TONGAN FUND FOR THE RED CROSS.

(KOE SINO'I BA'AGA A TOGA NI KI HE KOLOSI KULA).

Contributions to the above Fund are as follows (Koe gahi me'a'ofa ki he Sino'i Ba'aga oku ha hono higoa i oluga aia eni i lalo) :—

	£	s.	d.
Amount previously acknowledged (Lahi oe Ba'aga kuo fakaha)	1,384	4	8
Tongatabu List No. 6, as detailed below (Hokohoko a Togatabu fika 6, hage koia oku ha i lalo)	402	11	11
Ha'abai List No. 8, as detailed below (Hokohoko a Ha'abai fika 8, hage koia oku ha i lalo)	51	9	6
Ha'abai List No. 9, as detailed below (Hokohoko a Ha'abai fika 9, hage koia oku ha i lalo)	16	10	0
Vavau List No. 11, as detailed below (Hokohoko a Vava'u fika 11, hage koia oku ha i lalo)	55	7	10
Vavau List No. 12, as detailed below (Hokohoko a Vavau fika 12, hage koia oku ha i lalo)	4	10	0
Niuatobutabu List No. 1, as detailed below (Hokohoko a Niuatobutabu, fika 1, hage koia oku i lalo)	7	0	0
Total amount received to date (Lahi oe ba'aga kuo ma'u o a'u mai ki he aho ni)	1,921	13	11

TONGATABU LIST NO. 6.

(HOKOHOKO A TOGATABU FIKA 6).

W. G. Quensell (further donations) (Gahi me'a'ofa ki mui ni)	5	19	9
Jione Tubou, Kologa (further donation) (me'a'ofa ki mui ni)		4	0
J. K. Brownlees (Monthly Donations July 1942 to Feby., 1943) (Me'a-ofa fakamahina July, 1942 ki Febueli, 1943)	16	0	0
W. Finau (further donations) (Gahi me'a'ofa ki mui ni)	5	0	0

Mrs. A. L. Armstrong (further donations) (Gahi me'a'ofa ki mui ni)				12	10	0
Miss M. Champlin (American Red Cross) (Kolosi Kula a Amelika)				1	10	0
"Residency" Red Cross Box (Buha Kolosi Kula i he "Abi oe Konisela").					17	0
Proceeds from Raffles and Sale of Cakes, etc. at Nafualu, organized by Mrs. Armstrong's First Aid Class (Ba'aga na'e ma'u mei he gahi Lulu moe gahi keke fakatau kitu'a, etc. i Nafualu, na'e fai e he Kalasi Akoako Tokoni Faito'o a Mrs. Armstrong).				53	0	0
Red Cross Boxes, September Quarter, 1942 (Gahi Buha Kolosi Kula, Kuata Sebitema, 1942).				8	0	0
Pastor A. W. Martin				1	0	0
Proceeds from Dances organized by Labaha Committee, per Mrs. Kalaniuvalu (Ba'aga na'e ma'u mei he gahi Hulohula ae Komiti a Labaha, hoa o Kalaniuvalu)				50	0	0
Sale of food at Kolovai 21st Novr., 1942 (Fakatau atu Me'a Tokoni i Kolovai aho 21 o Novema, 1942) :—						
Kanokubolu	39	3	11			
Tokoni kau Fefine mei Ahononou	21	17	0			
Kolovai	47	4	1			
Ahau	17	6	9			
Ha'avakatolo	16	8	11			
Falekai Hihifo	10	5	4	152	6	0
J. Mataele, Sale of Shed (J. Mataele, Fakatau ki tu'a oe Fale).				15	0	0
Dance given by John Bhaga (Hulohula a Jione Bhaga)				33	0	6
W. Cottrell-Dormer (further donation) (Me'a'ofa ki mui ni)				10	0	0
St. Paul's Church (Fale Lotu Sa Baula)				12	0	0
Red Cross Boxes, Decr. Quarter, 1942 (Gahi Buha Kolosi Kula, Kuata Tisema, 1942).				12	0	6
Savings Bank Interest 1942 (Toloi mei he Bagike Tauhi Ba'aga)				7	12	2
Rev. R. C. G. Page (further donation) (Me'a'ofa ki mui ni)				6	0	0
A. Sexton					12	0
Total Tanaki				402	11	11

HA'ABAI LIST NO. 8.

(HOKOHOKO A HA'ABAI FIKA 8).

Sale of Mats given by Ha'abai people, per Hon. Tu'iha'ateiho (Fakatau ki tu'a oe gahi fala na'e foaki mai e he kakai o Ha'abai, Tu'iha'ateiho	51	9	6
Total (Tanaki)	51	9	6

HA'ABAI LIST NO. 9.

(HOKOHOKO A HA'ABAI FIKA 9).

G. Riechelmann (further donation) (Me'a'ofa ki mui ni)	5	0	0
Proceeds from Dance organized by Sitina Havea and Vika Ma'ake (Ba'aga na'e ma'u mei he Hulohula a Sitina Havea mo Vika Ma'ake)	3	0	0
Jiosifa Ika and Finau Afeaki (Jiosifa Ika mo Finau Afeaki)		10	0
Ha'abai Copra Board Staff (Kau Gaue oe Komiti Mataka a Ha'abai)		10	0
Proceeds from Billiards, per G. Riechelmann (Ba'aga na'e ma'u mei he gahi Fe'auhi Hoka ia G. Riechelmann)	7	10	0
Total (Tanaki)	16	10	0

VAVAU LIST NO. 11.

(HOKOHOKO A VAVAU FIKA 11).

Proceeds from Dance organized by Talau Basket Ball Team, per Tubou Faleaka (Ba'aga mei he Hulohula ae Tau Basiketi Bolo a Talau, ia Tubou Fale'aka)	7	2	0
Proceeds from Dance organized by Girls of Neiafu, per Mrs. Besi Mo'uga (Ba'aga na'e ma'u mei he Hulohula ae Tamaiki Fefine o Neiafu, ia Mrs. Besi Mo'uga)	10	19	5
Proceeds Dance, Church of Jesus Christ, per Mr. Vuna Wolfgramm (Ba'aga mei he Hulohula, Jiaji o Jisu Kalaisi, ia Mr. Vuna Wolfgramm)	8	0	0
Proceeds Concert, Koliji Tutuku Gahi Ako'aga, per Tevita Tali Mafi, Ha'alaufuli (Ba'aga mei he Koniseti Koliji Tutuku Gahi Ako'aga, ia Tevita Tali Mafi, Ha'alaufuli)	1	11	0
Proceeds Concert, Koliji Tutuku Gahi Ako'aga, per Tevita Tali Mafi, Neiafu, (Ba'aga mei he Koniseti, Koliji Tutuku Gahi Ako'aga, ia Tevita Tali Mafi, Neiafu)	12	0	0
Proceeds Dance organized by Mrs. J. F. Hutchison (Ba'aga mei he Hulohula a Mrs. J. F. Hutchison)	5	0	0
W. O. Carlson (further donation) (Me'a'ofa ki mui ni)	5	0	0
Proceeds Dance, Ladies of Neiafu, per Mrs. Siu Tu'uhetoka, Neiafu (Ba'aga mei he Hulohola, Hou'eiki Fefine o Neiafu, ia Mrs. Siu Tu'uhetoka, Neiafu)	5	5	5
Miss Kalolaine Tufui, Olo'ua		10	0
Total (Tanaki)	55	7	10

VAVAU LIST NO. 12.

(HOKOHOKO A VAVAU FIKA 12).

Sale of Quilt presented by Mrs. J. S. Galloway (Fakatau atu oe Tubenu Monomono me'a'ofa a Mrs. J. S. Galloway)	2	10	0
Proceeds from Dance organized by Mrs. J. F. Hutchison (Ba'aga mei he Hulohula a Mrs. J. F. Hutchison)	2	0	0
Total (Tanaki)	4	10	0

NIUATOBUTABU LIST NO. 1.

(HOKOHOKO A NIUATOBUTABU FIKA 1).

Proceeds from Concert given by pupils of Government Primary School, Hihifo, Niuatobutabu (Ba'aga mei he Koniseti na'e fai e he Ako Ji'i faka-Bule'aga, Hihifo, Niuatobutabu)	7	0	0
Total (Tanaki)	7	0	0

THE TONGAN FUND FOR THE RED CROSS (KOE SINO'I BA'AGA A TOGA NI KI HE KOLOSI KULA.)

FINANCIAL STATEMENT (FAKAMATALA BA'AGA).

Receipts (Ba'aga Hu-mai).				Payments (Ba'aga Hu-atu).			
Tongatabu	1,391	15	1	Amount remitted to London (Ba'aga na'e ave ki Lonitoni)	1,741	6	4
Ha'abai...	196	3	11	Balance, cash in hand and Bank (Toega Ba'aga, ba'aga iate au moe Bagike)	180	7	7
Vavau	326	14	11				
Niuatobutabu	7	0	0				
	£1,921	13	11		£1,921	13	11

Audited and found correct,
H. A. FAVELL,
Hon. Auditor.

13th March, 1943.

H. E. NICOLSON,
Hon. Treasurer.

1st March, 1943.

ORDER UNDER DEFENCE REGULATION NO. 18 (1) OF 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon me by Defence Regulation No. 18 (1) of 1939, I, Ata, Premier of Tonga, hereby order as follows:—

(1) No building of any description in Tongatabu shall be used for the holding of Public Dances unless such building shall have been licensed by the Premier for that purpose;

(2) As from Tuesday, the 12th January, 1943, all Public Dances in Tongatabu shall close at 10.20 p.m., unless permission to the contrary is obtained in writing from the Premier;

(3) For the purposes of this Order the words "public dance" shall be deemed to mean any dance at which payment is required for admission.

Made at Nukualofa this 11th day of January, 1943.

ATA,
Premier.

TONGAN ORTHOGRAPHY.

It is hereby notified that the following rules for the spelling of the Tongan language shall in future be observed in all communications and publications of an official nature, and in the teaching in all schools, both primary and secondary:—

1. The letter P shall be used as the symbol to represent the B and P and intermediate sounds in Tongan words. Examples: Ha'apai (not Ha'abai); Niuatoputapu (not Niuatobutabu); Taulupe (not Taulube); papalangi (not babalangi); vaitupu (not vaitubu); puaka (not buaka).

2. The single speech sound writitten as G or Ng shall be written as Ng only. Examples: Tongatapu (not Togatabu); Pangaimotu (not Pagaimotu); Hunga (not Huga(; 'ofa'anga (not 'ofa'aga); kupenga (not kupega); ngatu (not gatu).

3. The sound of S written as S or J shall be written as S only. Examples: fakafisi (not fakafiji); tamasi'i (not tamaji'i); kapusi (not kapuji); siana (not jiana); sio (not jio); 'osi (not 'oji).

4. Foreign words incorporated into the Tongan language shall be spelt exactly as if they were indigenous words. Examples: (Britain) Pilitania, not Bilitania; (Premier) Palemia, not Balemia; (blackboard) palakipoe, not balakiboe; (pingpong) pingipongo, not pigipogo; (bank) pangike, not bagike; (church) siasi, not jiaji; (James) Semisi, not Semiji.

5. The glottal stop (') shall be regarded as forming part of the Tongon alphabet. Examples: Nuku'alofa (not Nukualofa); Vava'u (not Vavau); Ha'apai (not Haapai); Niuafo'ou (not Niuafoou); 'olunga (not olunga). One of the most important consequences of this rule is that the glottal stop must be shown before all capital vowels requiring it and not omitted as has been the practice hitherto. Examples: (England) 'Ingilani not Ingilani. An omission of the glottal stop will be as serious a mistake as an omission of any other consonant.

The new Tongan alphabet approved by the Privy Council is as follows:—

A E I O U F Ng H K L M N P S T V '.

The consonants are to be pronounced as follows: fa, nga, ha, ka, la, ma, na, pa, sa ta, va, fakau'a.

These new rules are further illustrated in the following passage:—

Koe ta'u 'e taha na'e lahi 'aupito 'ae sinou 'i he potu ni'ihi, pea koe fa'a 'e taha na'e 'ikai te ne fa'a 'alu atu 'i hono loto'a 'o fuoloa. Na'e faifai bea 'osi 'ae me'akai pea ne kamata tamate'i ae fanga sipi. Kuo 'osi ia na'a ne fai ki he kosi, pea hili ia na'a ne tamate'i ha taha 'i he fanga pulu na'e toho ae palau. Pea toki fealelea'aki 'ae fanga kuli—"Tau o mu'a! He kapau 'oku 'ikai mamae 'ae tangata'eiki ki he fanga pulu 'oku ne fa'a ngaue'aki, tala'ehai te ne mamae kiate kitautolu."

These new rules have been approved by the Privy Council on the recommendation of the Board of Education and they are to come into force as from the 1st day of April, 1943.

J. F. TOGILAVA,
Clerk to Privy Council.

The Palace,
Nukualofa.

TU'UTU'UNI I HE FAKATAHA TOKONI.

Koe'uhi koe Tu'utu'uni Fika 6 oe Gahi Tu'utu'uni ki he Bagike Tauhi Ba'aga, 1936, o hage ko hono fakatonutonu e he Gahi Tu'utu'uni (Fakatonutonu) ki he Bagike Tauhi Ba'aga, 1942, oku gofua ki he Ene Afio i he Fakataha Tokoni i ha Tu'utu'uni ke faka'ata ha tibositoa ke ne lakasi ae gata'aga taubotu ki oluga o ha tibositi aia koe sovaleni e taha afe.

Koia ai eni, Koau Salote Tubou, koe Tu'i o Toga, i he loto ki ai eku Fakataha Tokoni, oku ou tu'utu'uni heni e ata ae tibositi ae Jiaji Uesiliana Tau'ataina i Ha'abai bea moe tibositi ae Jiaji Uesiliana Tau'ataina i Vavau aia e gofua ke fakalahi ha taha be fakatou'oji ki ha ba'aga aia e ikai laka hake i he sovaleni e nima afe i ha fo'i taimi be e taha.

Na'e fai i Nukualofa, i he aho 2 ni o Febueli, 1943.

KOE FEKAU I HE TU'UTU'UNI KI HE MALU'I FIKA 18 (1) OE 1939.

I hono gaue'aki oe gahi mafai kuo foaki kiate au e he Tu'utu'uni ki he Malu'i Fika 18 (1) oe 1939, Koau, Ata, Balemia o Toga, oku ou fekau heni o behe :—

(1) Oku bau he ikai gaue'aki ha fale neogo be koe fa'ahiga fe i Togatabu ke fai'aga Hulohula Faka-kakai tuku kehe kae'oua kuo laiseni ae fale koia e he Balemia ki he me'a koia ;

(2) Mei he aho Tusite, koe 12 o Januali, 1943, koe Gahi Hulohula Faka-kakai kotoabe i Togatabu oku bau ke tuku i he 10.20 p.m., tuku kehe oka ai ha gofua ke laka atu i he taimi koia e ma'u i he tohinima mei he Balemia ;

(3) Koe'uhi ki hono gaue'aki oe Fekau ni koe gahi fo'i lea "hulohula faka-kakai" oku bau ke uhiga ko ha hulohula be aia e totogi ke hu ki ai.

Na'e fai i Nukualofa i he aho 11 ni o Januali, 1943.

ATA,
Balemia.

KOE SIPELA FAKATONGA.

'Oku fanongonongo atu 'i he tohi ni ke ngaue'aki ki he sipela 'oe lea fakatonga 'i he kaha'u 'ae ngahi lao ko'eni. Pea 'oku pau ke tauhi kinautolu 'i he ngahi fetohi'aki fakapule'anga moe ngahi tohi pulusi 'e he pule'anga pea ke tauhi foki 'e kinautolu 'oku nau faiako 'i hono katoa 'oe ngahi ako 'i he Otu Tonga (ako si'i, ako teu, ako lotoloto moe ngahi kolisi) :—

1. Koe mata'itohi koe P 'e ngaue'aki 'ata'ata pe ia ke ne fakafofonga 'ae ongo B pe P moe ngahi ongo 'i hona vaha'a. Ngahi fakatata : Ha'apai ('ikai Ha'abai); Niuatoputapu ('ikai Niuatobutabu); Taulupe ('ikai Taulube); papalangi ('ikai babalangi); vaitupu ('ikai vaitubu); puaka ('ikai buaka).

2. Koe fo'i ongo ko ia 'e taha 'oku tohi koe G pe koe Ng 'e tohi koe Ng 'ata'ata ma'uaipe. Ngahi fakatata : Tongatapu ('ikai Togatapu) ; Pangaimotu ('ikai Pagaimotu) ; Hunga ('ikai Huga) ; 'ofa'anga ('ikai 'ofa'aga) ; kupenga ('ikai kupega) ; ngatu ('ikai gatu).

3. Koe fo'i ongo koe S 'aia 'oku fa'a tohi koe S pe J 'e tohi pe ia koe S 'ata'ata ma'uaipe. Ngahi fakatata : fakafisi ('ikai fakafiji) ; tamasi'i ('ikai tamaji'i) ; kapusi ('ikai kapuji) ; siana ('ikai jiana) ; sio ('ikai jio) ; 'osi ('ikai 'oji).

4. Koe ngahi fo'i lea muli kuo ma'u mai 'o ngaue'aki hange ha lea fakatonga 'e sipela pe kinautolu 'o hange ko ha ngahi fo'i lea fakatonga motu'a. Ngahi fakatata : (Britain) Pilitania 'ikai Bilitania ; (Premier) Palemia 'ikai Balemia; (blackboard) palakipoe 'ikai balakiboe ; (pingpong) pingipongo 'ikai pigibogo ; (bank) pangike 'ikai bangike ; (church) siasi 'ikai jiaji) ; (James) Semisi 'ikai Semiji ; (jam) siamu 'ikai jiamu.

5. Koe fakau'a 'e lau ia pe 'e hoko koe mata'itohi 'i he 'a'e'i fakatonga. Koe taha 'oe ngahi lao 'oku pau ke fou atu mei he lao ko'eni 'ae pau ke tu'u 'ae fakau'a ma'uaipe tatau aipe pe 'e mu'omu'a 'i ha vaueli lahi pe 'ikai. He 'ikai eni ke toe li'aki 'ae fakau'a 'okapau ko ha fo'i lea 'oku kamata'aki ha vaueli lahi. Fakatata : 'Ingilangi, 'ikai Ingilangi (ki he England). Koe li'aki 'o ha fakau'a 'e tatau hano mamafa 'oe fo'i hala ko ia mo ha li'aki 'o ha fo'i konisinanite kehe tatau aipe pe koe fo'i konisinanite fe.

Koe 'a'e'i fakatonga fo'ou kuo loto ki ai 'ae Fakataha Tokoni koe :—

A E I O U F Ng H K L M N P S T V '.

'E pu'aki 'ae ngahi konisinanite 'o hage ko'eni : fa, nga, ha, ka, la, ma, na, pa, sa, ta, va, fakau'a.

Koe ngahi lao fo'ou ko'eni 'oku toe fakatata'aki 'ae ki'i konga tohi ko'eni :—

Koe ta'u 'e taha na'e lahi 'aupito 'ae sinou 'i he potu ni'ihi, pea koe fa'a 'e taha na'e 'ikai te ne fa'a 'alu atu 'i hono loto'a 'o fuoloa. Na'e faifai pea 'osi 'ae me'akai pea ne kamata tamate'i 'ae fanga sipi. Kuo 'osi ia na'a ne fai ki he kosi, pea hili ia na'a ne tamate'i ha taha 'i he fanga pulu na'e toho 'ae palau. Pea toki fealelea'aki 'ae fanga kuli— "Tau o mu'a ! He kapau 'oku 'ikai mamae 'ae tangata'eiki ki he fanga pulu 'oku ne fa'a ngaue'aki, tala'ehai te ne mamae kiate kitautolu".

Koe ngahi lao fo'ou ko'eni kuo 'osi fakapapau'i 'e he Fakataha Tokoni hili hono fakahinohino 'e he Komiti Ako pea te nau kamata leva kinautolu mei he 'aho 1 o Epeleli, 1943.

J. F. TOGILAVA,
Kalake 'oe Fakataha Tokoni.

Palasi,
Nuku'alofa.

NUKUALOFA:
Printed and Published by ROBERT STOUT SKEEN, Government Printer.—1943.

KOE SIPELA FAKA-TONGA.

Vowel Sounds: a, e, i, o, u.

Purity of Tongan vowel sounds. How an English vowel sign stands for many sounds. Note A: father, ask, gate, infant, Mary, am. Note O: old, obey, lord, odd, cover. How one language is thus made easy, the other difficult.

Consonants: f, ng, h, k, l, m, n, p, s, t, v, '.

Ng sound: As in singer, not in finger, ng not ngg, Tonga, not Tong-ga.

Reasons for Ng: Same now as European languages, and as most other Polynesian lands. Europeans will speak names as Tongans do. Helps with teaching of English.

P and B: Pay and bay are different words; so are pat and bat; but Pangai and Bangai are the same; Paula and Baula also.

Reasons for P: All write the same way in Tonga. Tongans, Samoans, Maoris, Tahitians, Ellice Islanders, Hawaiians, all use P.

S and J: Saw and jaw have different meanings; so have sack and Jack. In Tonga, Sione and Jione mean the same: so do sosisi and jojiji.

Reasons for S: J sound once used has died. S now spoken everywhere in Tonga. Also S agrees with Polynesian custom.

Glottal stop (Fakau'a): It's and its are different. Mama'o and mamao mean separate things. So do 'ofa and ofa. Necessary to show which word you mean. Glottal stop still very much alive.

How to spell words, having the glottal stop: See circular.

Examinations: Marks deducted for wrong spelling, including the glottal stop.

Teaching in schools: Reading books to be corrected by Teachers. Corrections should be neatly made, books kept tidy. No delay in using new spelling.

Gazette Notice and Circular. New rules apply to all words, that is, all Christian names and surnames, all geographical names, all foreign words, and all ordinary words.

COPY

7014/6/43.

Colonial Office,
Downing Street,
S.W.1.

10th July, 1943.

Dear Vaskess,

Very many thanks for your letter of the 22nd of April No. 2678.

We are very glad that so satisfactory a solution of the problems of Tongan orthography has now been reached. It is nice to think that 'Toga' is now a thing of the past.

I am passing copies of your enclosures on to the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.) Gerald L.M. Clauson.

H.H. VASKESS, ESQ.

COPY

No. 2678.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER
FOR THE WESTERN PACIFIC,
SUVA, FIJI.

22nd April, 1943.

Dear Mr. Clauson,

In your letter No. 7014/6/40 of the 14th July, 1941, addressed to Garvey, my late Assistant, who is now in Nyasaland, you enquired how the matter of the standardization of Tongan orthography was proceeding.

You will no doubt be pleased to learn that the question of Tongan orthography has recently been satisfactorily settled, largely as a result of efforts made by Captain F.G.L. Holland, O.B.E., Director of Education in the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, who, since he got away from the Gilbert [illegible] jump ahead of the deplorable "Nips", has been on loan to Tonga as Acting Director of Education there. Incidentally, Holland was the moving force behind the recent standardization of the orthography of both the Gilbertese language and the Ellice Islands dialect of Samoan.

As the Royal Geographical Society Committee will be interested in the Tongan question, I enclose 3 copies of Holland's report to the Agent and Consul and attached Gazette Notice.

3.4.43.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) H. Vashess

Secretary to the High Commission.

Gerald L.M. Clauson, Esquire, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Nukualofa,
Tonga,
4th April, 1943.

Dear Maude,

A letter on the subject of Tongan orthography is going forward. Here is a copy. There are two small matters that might have been included in the letter, but which I thought would clutter it up. As you are sure to detect the omissions, here are the explanations:

2. It was not necessary to secure formal agreement on the part of the local Missions to the spelling rules. The custom here is for the Missions to accept with a good grace such a measure. In a sense, they are compelled to do so. This is because of the Annual Examinations - Scholarship, Public Service, Teachers, and Leaving - conducted by the Education Department. A student in certain subjects would be at a disadvantage, if he had not been taught the official spelling. You will observe however my reference to Mr Page. His Mission has to alter G, B, and J. The Catholic Mission has always used P and S and so has to change G only. I write the above because of the phrase, " subject to Mission agreement" at paragraph 7 of the attached letter.

3. Please look at paragraph 7 again. There appears this sentence: "Yet the alteration to a uniform and modern spelling (Ng and B were adopted), in which the Missions co-operated, was accomplished without incident, and has had gratifying results." Perhaps it is ambiguous, so I took the trouble to explain to Ata, the Premier, that "was accomplished" really meant "was given effect to". As you are well aware, there was a struggle beforehand, lasting 4 years in the case of the Sacred Heart Mission.

4. Tonga will make some money over the stamp issue. "Peni" remains, it is true, but "Totogi G'Tohi" becomes "Totongi Ng'Tohi", "Koga" becomes "Konga", not to mention the important "Tonga", I mean "Toga".

Yours sincerely,