

# Anroo Narrative: Boat

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(1) **Po ekici-tol manaa ntero noxèlaa re vanroo etamè.**

po e-kici-tol                    manaa    n=ntero                    n=o-xèlaa                    re v-anroo  
1s LCL-tell.story=PRSP first.time NMZ=archipelago NMZ=POSS=partner be POSS=local  
e-tamè  
LCL-travel.to

*'I'll tell you about the first time I visited the islands where my girlfriend is from.'*

(2) **Po oxèlaa-kuu ral ntaica-jè ye mailu.**

po o-xèlaa=ku                    ral ntaica=jè                    veenkara    ye    maila-u  
1s POSS=partner=ERG self leave.behind=DUR ID:forgetting with bad.habit-OBL

*'My girlfriend always gets lost.'*

(3) **Vaca npe a jè hoo, nkiku ñèl vovor.**

v-aca                    npe a    jè                    hoo                    nki=ku ñèl    vovo-r  
POSS=town in TOP be.in-RA however 3=ERG path find-RA

*'But when we're in her hometown, she navigates.'*

(4) **Po etroha-ci sarke, kotù aca vefo wo ha.**

po e-troha=ci                    sarke kotù aca    v-efo                    wo    ha  
1s LCL-fall=CMP lean boat town POSS=stew have DP

*'I had gotten sick, Port Sickness<sup>1</sup> or something.'*

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<sup>1</sup>**Kotù aca vefo** 'boat town stew' refers to getting sick when arriving in a new place because of being exposed to unfamiliar diseases.

(5) **Iim-cii olu a jè, npo eexaar-zoo omo npe ecùl xaa nook ehili.**

iim=ci olu a jè npo e-xaa-r=zò omo npe e-cùl xaa  
eat=CMP at.past.time TOP be.in-RA 1p LCL-want-RA=INCH home in LCL-go so.that  
nook e-hili  
head LCL-put

*'After lunch, we decided to go home to rest.'*

(6) **M nki sarke to troha vo.**

m n=nki sarke to troha vo  
fact NMZ=3 lean too fall see

*'It turned out<sup>2</sup> she was sick too.'*

(7) **Halce nki vur omo npe fan ro, npo evovor, iltè ehili-zo.**

halce n=nki vu-r omo npe fan ro npo e-vovo-ra iltè  
boat NMZ=3 say-RA house in return TOP.ACC 1p LCL-find-RA and.so  
e-hili=zò  
LCL-line.up=INCH

*'We found the boat that she said went home, so we got in line.'*

(8) **Po vu, 'Hee tu... Xetri ncùl vico hojè...'**

po vu hee tu xetri n=cùl v-ico hojè  
1s say confuse reason NMZ=go POSS=price overwhelming

*'Weird...' I said, 'Wonder why the price is so high...<sup>3</sup>'*

(9) **Halce-ku hoo ele took ga.**

halce=ku hoo ele took ga  
boat=ERG however harbor leave DP

*'Anyway, the boat headed out as expected.<sup>4</sup>'*

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<sup>2</sup>**M...troha vo** 'the fact...got seen' is an idiom for 'to turn out to be true, to be found out.'

<sup>3</sup>Questions are often formed by topicalizing the thing being asked about and following it with a comment meaning 'what is it?' Why-questions are often constructed using the word **xetri** 'reason' and a relative clause. Even without the comment, it's understood as the beginning of a question. It's common informally to muse about things by dropping the comment.

(10) **Yor cooru ga. Hokok. Took omo kozo.**

yor cooru ga hokok took omo kozo  
and.then turn DP square leave home not.in.right.place

*'And of course it turned. 90 degrees. Away from home.'*

(11) **'Omu a tro, npoku ntaa la npe ecùl-jè?'**

omo-u a tro npo=ku ntaa la npe e-cùl=jè  
home-OBL TOP without 1p=ERG what place in LCL-go=DUR

*'If we're not going home,<sup>5</sup> then where are we going?'*

(12) **Nki taho, 'Re me Tiimto Iye.'**

nki taho re me tiim-to iye  
3 reply be not.be south-fork island

*'She replied, 'Maybe it's Tiimto Island.'*

(13) **Tiimto Iye lar ecùl.**

tiim-to iye lar e-cùl  
south-fork island past LCL-go

*'We passed Tiimto Island.'*

(14) **'Yor Ha'ie Tor a, re me.'**

yor ha-ie tor a re me  
and.so big-island mountain TOP be not.be

*'Maybe it's Ha'ie Tor, then.'*

(15) **Ha'ie Tor lar ecùl.**

ha-ie tor lar e-cùl  
big-island mountain past LCL-go

*'We passed Ha'ie Tor.'*

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<sup>4</sup>Ga is a discourse particle marking that the speaker had assumed something would be true and expects the listener to as well.

<sup>5</sup>Topicalizing a phrase with **tro** carries the meaning of 'other than that, if not that, since that isn't the case.'

(16) **Ni logepè troha npo lar.**

ni logepè troha npo lar  
two quarter<sup>6</sup> fall 1p past

*'An hour passed.'*

(17) **Kotù-ku iye npe tol-zo, yor mane volo so zil.**

kotù=ku iye npe tol-zo yor mane volo so zil  
boat=ERG island at be.near=INCH and.then pontoon hanging.from attach

*'The boat came up to an island and was moored.'*

(18) **Troha klèra ñii Hepep Iye.**

troha klèra ñii hepep iye  
fall hear call ID:long.things island

*'We learned it was called Hepep Island.'*

(19) **Lo-ku npo enra-cii ximi kaxùnta.**

lo=ku npo e-nra-=cii ximi kaxùnta  
body.of.water=ERG 1p LCL-give=CMP stomach.unrest ID:rough.seas

*'The rough seas had made us sicker.'*

(20) **Npoku kotù entaica sùnru ntau ñiiñiiñii.**

npoku kotù e-ntaica sùnru ntau ñiiñiiñii  
1p=ERG boat LCL-leave ID:lumbering bump ID:crowd

*'We lumbered off the boat into a throng of people.'*

(21) **'Iye npe a jè, npoku nèl enolra soo loo.'**

iye npe a jè npoku nèl e-nol-ra soo loo  
island in TOP be.in 1p=ERG path LCL-try-RA take DP

*'As long as we're on the island, we might as well explore.'<sup>7</sup>*

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<sup>6</sup>People in the Southern Archipelago divide the day into 12 'hours' (two hours long) which are subdivided into four 'quarters' (thirty minutes long) which are in turn subdivided into 24 'minutes' (actually 75 seconds long but who's counting). The Anroo words for each of these are loaned from Mwanele, for example **logepè** 'quarter' is loaned from **lojep**.

(22) **'Nèl onuuk a jè, cleloo loo!**

nèl onuuk a jè c<l>eloo loo  
path above TOP be.in <AGT>flow DP

*'Before we find a path, how about a toilet!'*

(23) **Gèl ntaica xaa iye vo-zo.**

gèl ntaica xaa iye vo=z0  
footprints leave so.that island see=INCH

*'We walked around a bit to see the island.'*

(24) **Npoku waam nra kasol ntù soo plezè anroo.**

np0=ku waam n=nra kasol ntù soo plezè anroo  
1p=ERG drink NMZ=give health choose take elder local

*'We bought refreshing drinks from an old local.'*

(25) **Kare-kare xèlaa-kuu ece npa anroo vu!**

kare-kare xèlaa=ku ece npa anroo vu  
thank~thank partner=ERG knowledge have local speak

*'Good thing my girlfriend speaks the local dialect!'*

(26) **Npo towoon yùnto lo npe, iltè hùù sita-ku hak ximi soo.**

np0 towoon yùnto lo npe iltè hùù sita=ku hak ximi soo  
1p relax be.near sea in and.so good.smelling air=ERG all stomach.unrest take

*'We relaxed by the sea and the fresh air made us both feel better.'*

(27) **Kozotook re me hak xi npo cexo.**

kozotook re me hak xi n=np0 cexo  
mistake be not.be all thing NMZ=1p provide.for

*'Maybe that mistake was all we needed.'*

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<sup>7</sup>The expression **nèl nol soo** 'to explore' translates literally as 'to try to get a path', which is important to getting the joke in the next sentence.