

## REDUPLICATION

### Lesson 33

---

While Kiribati verbs are generally invariable in form, except for the transitive object endings, there is one common way of varying the forms: repeating a section of the word indicates a continued or repeated action.

#### 1. usually

To indicate that an action usually occurs, the first segment of the word is repeated, generally with the vowel lengthened:

tang	to cry
taatang	to usually cry
nako	to go
naanako	to usually go
roko	to come
rooroko	to usually come

#### 2. continuity

When continuity of action is to be indicated, a larger section of the word is duplicated, either the first two syllables, or the first syllable plus the following consonant:

tang	to cry
tangitang	to continually cry
nako	to go
nakonako	to walk
koro	to cut
korokoro	to continually cut

Under certain circumstances the two forms may be combined, as for example:

kiba	to jump
kibakiba	to continually jump
kiiikiba	to usually jump
kikibakiba	to continue to usually jump = to jump on regular occasions

3. adjectives

Adjectives may also be formed through the process of reduplication, often with the meaning 'abounding in...':

aoraki	sick
aooraki	sickly
ika	fish
ikaika	fishy
nei	a pond
neinei	swampy

Sometimes there is some variation in meaning as a result of the reduplication (nako - nakonako = to go, to walk) so you may not always meet with perfect success when attempting to construct forms in the above manners, but a little experimentation and close attention to usage will provide you with a good guide.

When the adjective is short, usually the entire form is duplicated (ikaika, neinei). In some cases just the initial syllable is repeated:

karau	rain
kakarau	rainy
rakai	reef
rarakai	full of reefs

Sometimes however, it is the final part of the word which is duplicated:

maunga	mountain
maungaunga	mountainous
tabuki	hill
tabukibuki	hilly
marua	valley
maruarua	full of valleys

You will have to learn the individual cases. Don't forget the inserted i when the syllable ends in a nasal:

kun	skin
kunikun	skinny

## LESSON 33

A. Give the appropriate Kiribati form of the following words to change their meanings to "usually...":

ex:	tang	to cry
	<u>taatang</u>	to <u>usually</u> cry
1.	matuu	to sleep
2.	roko	to come
3.	kana	to eat
4.	nima	to drink
5.	tiku	to stay
6.	kiba	to jump
7.	kare	to throw, to blow
8.	mooi	to drink
9.	mii	to dream
10.	ribaa	to hate
11.	akawa	to fish
12.	beti	to float
13.	tang	to cry
14.	nako	to go
15.	korokarewe	to cut toddy
16.	ribana	to cultivate
17.	moko	to smoke
18.	buaka	to become rough
19.	boo	to ring
20.	biri	to run

B. Give the appropriate Kiribati form of the following words to change their meanings to "continually...":

ex:	tang	to cry
	<u>tangitang</u>	to <u>continually</u> cry
1. koro		to cut
2. kiba		to jump
3. tiku		to stay
4. kare		to throw
5. b'aro		to pour
6. nako		to go
7. mate		to stop
8. ura		to light
9. biri		to run
10. b'aka		to fall
11. kim'a		to sharpen
12. ewe		to leap
13. wene		to lie (recline)
14. tiki		to stiffen
15. mere		to argue
16. nebo		to praise
17. toro		to squat
18. tata		to stagger
19. reke		to be gotten
20. tang		to cry

## LESSON 33

C. Use reduplication to form adjectives of the following words:

	ex:	aoraki aoaoraki	sickness sickly
1.	ika	fish	
2.	nei	pond	
3.	tano	soil	
4.	bike	sand	
5.	ran	water	
6.	ang	wind	
7.	karau	rain	
8.	nang	cloud	
9.	baa	leaf	
10.	ira	hair	
11.	kun	skin	
12.	biti	iron	
13.	mata	color	
14.	maunga	mountain	
15.	tabuki	hill	
16.	nii	coconut tree	
17.	marua	valley	
18.	nib'a	hole	
19.	nao	wave	
20.	rakai	reef	

---

---

D. Written. Translate the following sentences into Kiribati:

1. I usually drink water.

---

2. The wind is continually blowing from the east.

---

3. I stay at home on a rainy day.

---

4. My motorbike is continually stopping.

---

5. Her mouth is watery.

---

6. A sickly boy spent most of his time at home.

---

7. Kiribati is a sandy place.

---

8. I usually hate bad boys.

---

9. He usually dreams at night.

---

10. They continually praise God in church.

---