

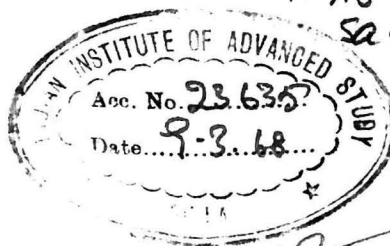


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Isaisa Tarama 3 is the third in a series of six graded primers in Guhu-Samane. The primers are designed for use in adult literacy, and are for the slow learner. This series will replace the three currently in use, viz., Ana Hiire, Noma ma Naka, and Dzob Noo.

The Guhu-Samane (Mid-Waria) people number approximately 4,000 speakers living chiefly in the Waria Valley of the Morobe District.

The primers have been prepared and illustrated by Ernest and Marjorie Richert, Doris Bjorkman and Roy Gwyther-Jones.

A phonic approach is used. The vowels and the consonants 't' and 'n' were presented in Isaisa Dzooma 1. Consonants 'b', 'm', and 'r' were presented in Isaisa Ttittidzoma 2. In this primer the 'q' (glottal stop), 'k', and 's' in lower case and capitals are introduced. Tongue and mouth positions show where the sounds are formed. The pictures illustrate these sounds occurring initially in words. The consonant is used initially with vowel combinations in lower case and capitals.

Commonly used words are formed by new combinations of structures already learned. Words are first used in two or three-word sentences. At the end of each section

appears a story composed of the words and structures already introduced. Most words are used three to four times in a single consonant section. The words least used will be carried over into succeeding primers and readers.

In the following pronunciation key the nearest English equivalents are given:

a - as in father

e - as long 'a' in mate

i - as in machine

o - as in ocean

u - as in flute

The double vowels denote length.

t - as in enter

n - as in no

b - initially as in bad, elsewhere
similar to 'v' in oven

m - as in man

r - as 'rd' in girded

q - as in the catch in the throat
between the oh's in 'Oh oh!'

k - as in making

s - as in so



q

Q



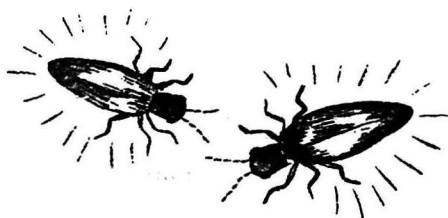
qa

qaa

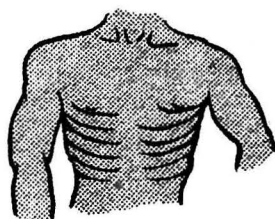
qe



qaru



qaata



qeba

Qa

Qaa

Qe

qaata

Qaata

qeba

Qeba

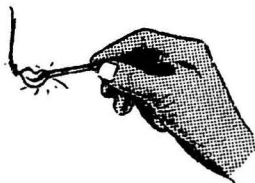
qaru

Qaru

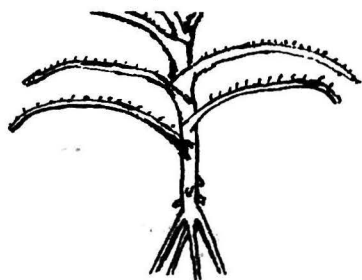
qee

qo

qoo



qeere



qomu



qooba

Qee

Qo

Qoo

qomu

Qomu

qooba

Qooba

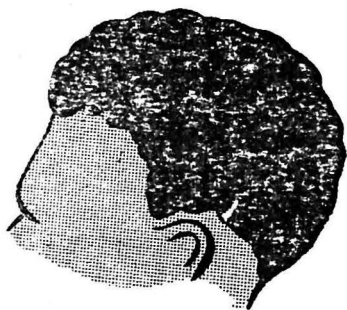
qeere

Qeere

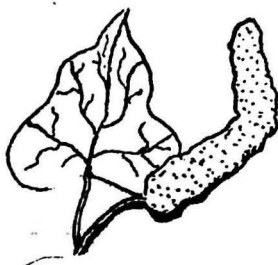
qi

qu

quu



qiba



qubi



quu

Qi

Qu

Quu

quu

Quu

qiba

Qiba

qubi

Qubi

qaa

araqı

qooba

iiqa

qiba

uqa

araqı

qaa

iiqa

qooba

uqa

qiba

Araqi biire.

liqa muunorai.

Uqa taateta.

Qaa eete.

Qooba moori.

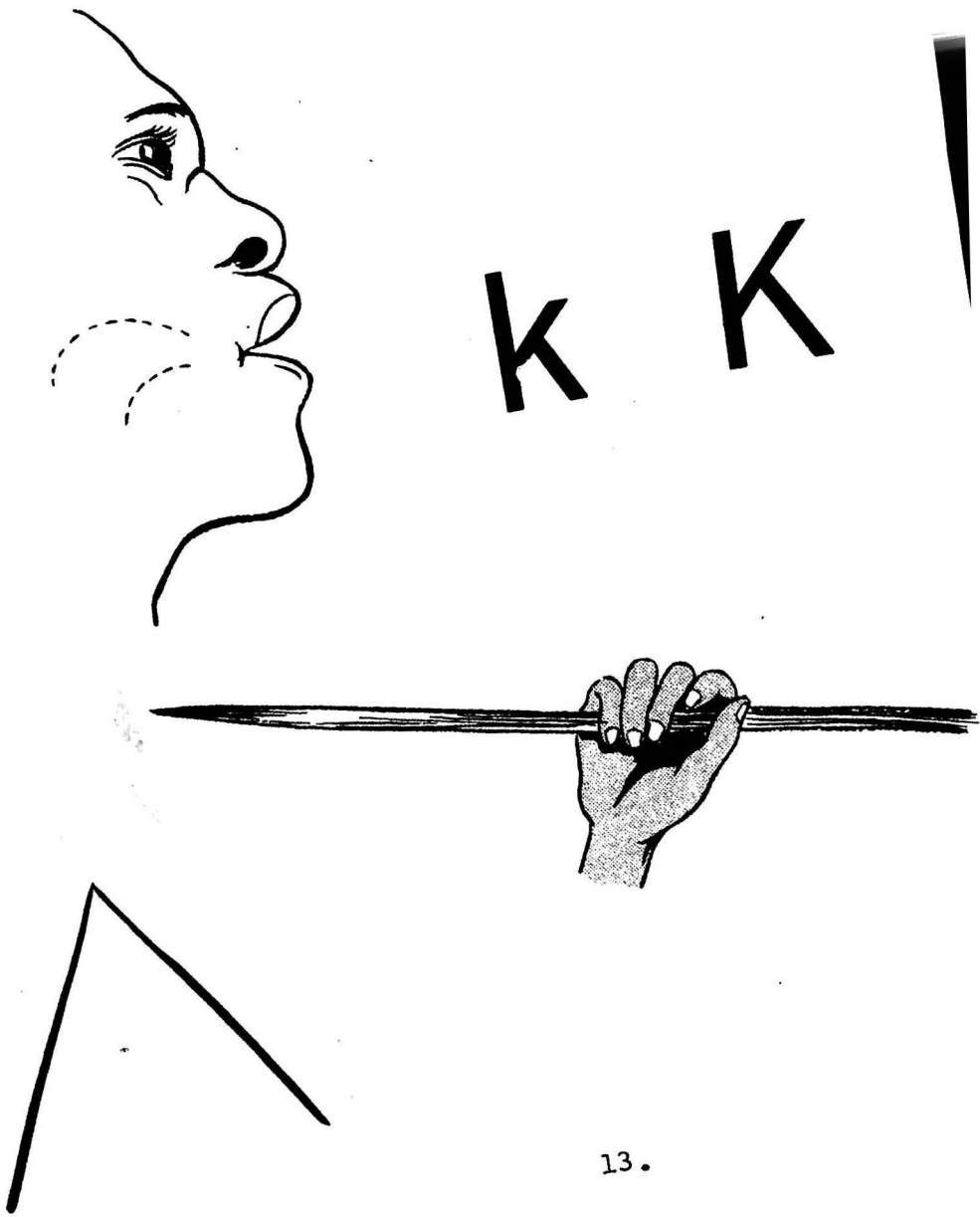
Qiba ruume.

Bee qaanoma
Bee baruru qaanoma
Barurui ibo abi oni.
Noi qoruqoruma ee
ma quba teetorai.
Bee quumuma abi
ma quba qoororai.
Noi qaa abi mina.
Beei mutu quuromi
ota qorobirorai.

Abi ma ninimu bee
mutu muunorai.

Quu taatemi bee
eeta qeemorai .

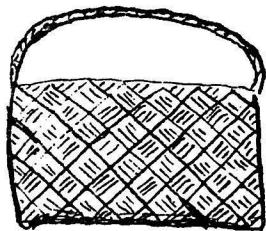
Qate baruru torata
qooro tuumorai .



ka

kaa

ke



kamo



kaata



•keba

Ka

Kaa

Ke

keba

Keba

kamo

Kamo

kaata

Kaata

kee

ko

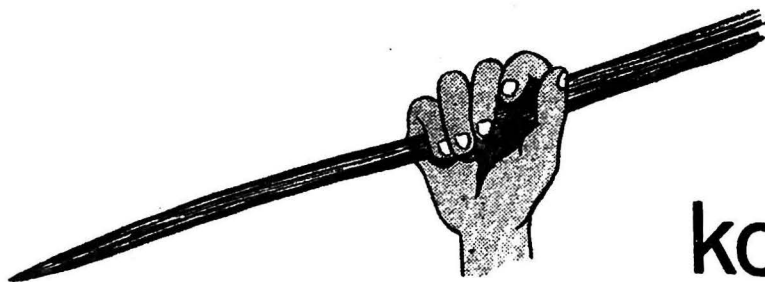
koo



keeme



koko



koo

Kee Ko Koo

koko Koko

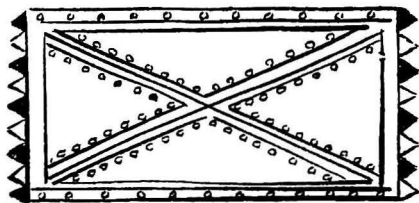
koo Koo

keeme Keeme

ki

ku

kuu



kibae



kuna



kuu

Ki

Ku

Kuu

kuu

Kuu

kibae

Kibae

kuna

Kuna

akana

koo

eka

kamo

oko

akana

ikoiko

oko

kamo

eka

koo

ikoiko

Koo abi baate.

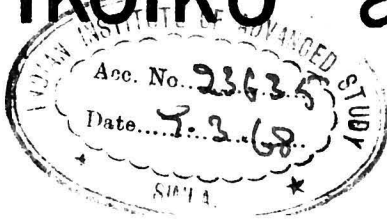
Kamo oi taate.

Akana obanoma.

Oko akobete.

Eka mootota.

Ikoiko abi oni.



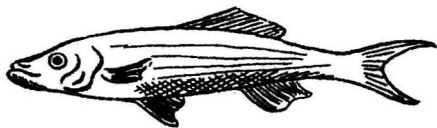
Koo abi kabirake
kooma kootore.
Kotoromi ata baaqi
keba kamota moote.
Mootomi abi baabe.
Baami koo abi mooqi
nokoke kamo biire.
Noko kuu teeteqi
ota qakiqaki eete.
Eetemi eema baabe.

Noi kookoke botota
aima neemi moite.
Moitemi neemi amaki
eete noke kanabete.
No kabirake aimaqi
kunama korabete.
Korabetemi eema noi
kooko kunata biire.
Biiremi noko oke
moo tooke inate.



s

S



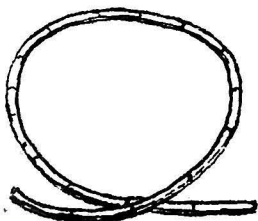
sa

saa

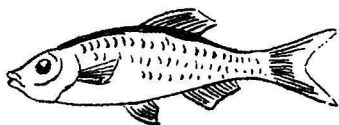
se



sasa



saa



sekana

Sa

Saa

Se

saa

Saa

sekana

Sekana

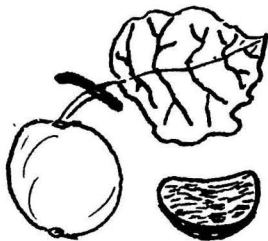
sasa

Sasa

see

so

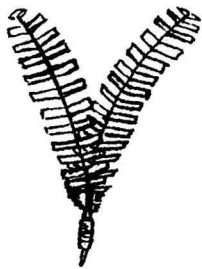
soo



seeka



sokou



soota

See

So

Soo

soota

Soota

sokou

Sokou

seeka

Seeka

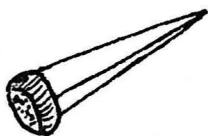
si

sii

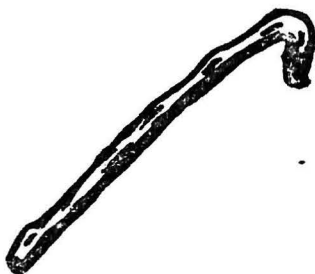
su



sira



siiqa



sumu

Si

Sii

Su

siiqa

Siiqa

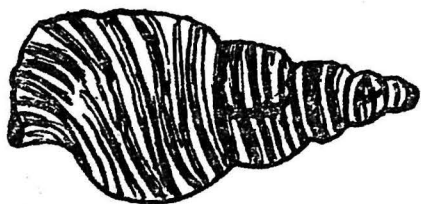
sumu

Sumu

sira

Sira

suu



suu



eseri



usama

Suu

eseri

Eseri

usama

Usama

suu

Suu

eseri

soota

usama

usaqe

isere

sase

soota

eseri

usaqe

usama

sase

isere

Soota baabe.

Usaqe naate.

Sase ruume.

Eseri oorai.

Usama qabite.

Isere moote.

Abi tasu ma sase
Abi tasu tee baabe.
Noi seiqa sumuma
soosoma tuume.
Tuusumi sase baabe.
Sase asima baabe.
Noi sasa ma sisisi
ma sira asinaite.
Asinaite tuusuqi no
masu mooqi teete.

Abi tasu sebe teete.
Teesumi sase masu
aima suu uume.
Noi masu korabete
tasu moitemi muune.
Muuna soubiremi
sase sira sisibete.
Sisibetemi abi
bosata sira biire.
Qate qiba suu bamu.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION

- Page 1 The pictures suggest the sound
'q' (glottal stop) in qiipopo
'butterfly' and in quu 'rain'.
- Page 2 qaru 'messenger', qaata 'firefly',
qeba 'ribs'
- Page 4 qeere 'lit', qomu 'pandanus tree',
qooba 'stamen'
- Page 6 qiba 'head', qubi 'fruit chewed
with betel nut', quu 'rain'
- Page 8 qaa 'war', araqi 'obstruction',
iiqa 'pitpit', uqa 'kind of tree'
- Page 9 (He) placed an obstruction. (He)
eats pitpit. (The tree fell. (He)
made war. (He) saw the stamen. (he)
is forgetful.
- Page 10 The war-like cassowary (title).
The black cassowary is war-like.
He is man's enemy. With the breast
he strikes trees and other things.
The cassowary tramples man and other
things and stands on them. He is
big. The cassowary lays eggs and
there they hatch.
- Page 11 Men and weasels eat cassowary eggs.
When the rain descends the cassowary
moves to the trees. The black
cassowary walks in the mountains.
- Page 13 The pictures suggest the sound 'k'

- Page 14 in kaka 'point', and koo 'spear'
 kamo 'basket', kaata 'resinous
 substance (suggested by fluttering
 bird caught on a stalk), keba
 'body'
- Page 16 keeme 'vine-like grass', koko
 'nose', koo 'spear'
- Page 18 kibae 'wood carving', kuna 'greens',
 kuu 'war paint'
- Page 20 akana 'egg yolk', eka 'vine', oko
 'foot', ikoiko 'trick'
- Page 21 The spearman died. The basket fell.
 The egg yolk is watery. (He) washed
 his feet. (He) placed the vine.
 (He) is a trickster.
- Page 22 A spearman pierced his prey with a
 spear. Having pierced it, his wife
 came and placed the body in a basket.
 Having placed it some men came. Having
 come the spearman saw them and shared
 with them. They put war-paint on an
 celebrated. While doing this the
 grandchild came.
- Page 23 He carried a kooko (bird) in his hand
 and gave it to his grandmother. Having
 done this the grandmother took him in
 her arms and embraced and kissed him.
 She took the prey and prepared it with
 greens. While preparing it the grand-
 child threw the kooko in with the greens.
 They saw him throw it in and laughed.

- Page 25 The pictures suggest the sound 's' in sekana 'fish' and sagi 'bow'.
- Page 26 sasa 'shirt', saa 'rattan', sekana 'fish'
- Page 28 seeka 'nut', sokou 'grasshopper', soota 'peace feather'
- Page 30 sira 'comb', siiqa 'spur (of bird)', sumu 'cane'
- Page 32 suu 'shell', eseri 'two', usama 'club'
- Page 34 isere 'report', usage 'new'
- Page 35 The peace feather came. (It) became new. Elder sister forgot. (There) are two. (He) whittled the club. (He) made a report.
- Page 36 (The) old man and elder sister (title). An old man came. He went, moving along with a cane. As he went the elder sister came. Elder sister came with a bilum. She put in the net bag a blouse, a scissors and a comb. She put it in and as she was going she saw and killed a marsupial.
- Page 37 The old man was struck with hunger. Having been so struck elder sister took and removed the fur of the marsupial. She prepared the marsupial giving it to the old man to eat. After he had finished eating it elder sister drew out the comb. Taking it out the man first combed his hair. However, there was no hair on his head.

