NUMBERS - PART 2 - CLASSIFIERS +

Lesson 17

1. -man

After -ua, the most important numeral classifier is -man, for animate things. It is used with people, animals, birds, insects, and most fish (except very large ones, which use -ai):

1. temanna
2. uowan
3. teniman
4. aman
5. niiman (not nimaman)
6. onoman
7. itiman
8. waniman
9. ruaman (not ruaiman)
10. tengaun (not tebwina)
15. tengaun ma niiman
17. tengaun ma itiman
20. uangaun (not uongaun)
30. teningaun
40. angaun
50. nimangaun
60. onongaun
70. itingaun
80. waningaun
90. ruangaun (not ruaigaun)
100. tebubua

2. ira-man

The question word for 'how many?' when referring to animate things uses the classifier -man: iraman:

Iraman aomata? How many people?

Teniman (aomata). Three.
3. **Position of numerals**

The numeral is generally placed directly before the plural of the noun:

- tenibwi ma uoua booki
  - thirty-two books

- tengaun ma itiman somata
  - seventeen people

However, it is frequently used before the singular of the noun with the article, with the same meaning:

- abwi ma itiu a te ririki
  - forty-seven years

- uangaun ma onoman te aiine
  - twenty-six women

Like any adjective, a numeral may follow the noun, linked by a relative pronoun:

- nam'akaina aika teniu a
  - three months

- ataeinimm'aane aika angaun
  - forty boys

3a. **te(u)a)na**

When `te(u)a)na` is used after the noun, without the relative pronoun, it has the sense 'other', (indefinite):

- te boki teuana
  - another book

- te aiine temanna
  - another woman

When linked by the relative pronoun (usually `are` in the singular and `ake` in the plural) the sense is more definite:

- te boki are teuana
  - the other book

- te aiine are temanna
  - the other woman
4. **tabe-**

**Tabe-**, 'some', takes the numeral classifiers, and is similar to te(ua)na in its positional meanings (see above):

- tabe n aiine some women
- aiine tabe n (some) other women
- aiine ake tabe n the other women

4a. **tatabe-**

Repetition of the first syllable gives the sense 'each'; it is used with the numeral classifiers following 'n':

- mm'aane n tatabe n each man
  - booki n tatabe n each book

For the meaning 'every', it is followed by 'nako':

- mm'aane n tatabe n nako every man
  - booki n tatabe n nako every book

(Another form for 'each', which does not take the classifiers is 'ni katoa'; used most often in time expressions:

- ni katoa bong each day
- ni katoa nam'akaina each month

It can also be followed by 'nako' with the sense 'every':

- ni katoa bongi nako every day
- ni katoa nam'akaina nako every month

tabe- and tatabe- are frequently if not usually used with the suffix pronouns, with a similar sense:

- mm'aane n tatabemaniia each of the men
- tatabemaniia each of them
- tatabemaniira some of us
- tatabemaningkamii nako every one of you
5. Other classifiers

In addition to -ua and -man, there are a few other classifiers in common use:

- kai used in counting trees, shrubs, land sections and fish-hooks
- ai used for large fish, fingers, teeth, timbers, and other objects of an elongated shape (sticks, pencils, bottles, rulers, knives...)
- waa used for counting all modes of transport: boats, canoes, cars, planes...
- baa used with leaves, sheets of paper, flat objects

Besides these, quite a number of other classifiers may be found, but their use is more limited, and -ua may be used in their place without embarrassment. A relatively full list of these is included in the Appendix.

5a. Note on ten(i)- and wan(i)-

As noted in Lesson 1, forms which end in a nasal (in this case n, must take an inserted i before incompatible consonants, which is the case for ten- and wan-. However, when these forms appear before classifiers beginning with vowels other than i or u, that is, e, o, a, the final (i) is replaced by n, for example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ten(i) + ai} &= \text{tennai (3 elongated objects)} \\
\text{wan(i) + eria} &= \text{wanneria (8 scoops)}
\end{align*}
\]

When they appear before the vowels i or u, these vowels appear lengthened (or in the South, the i before u remains):

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ten(i) + ung} &= \text{tenuung (or teniung) (3 pandanus fruit)} \\
\text{wan(i) + iri} &= \text{waniiri (8 individual pandanus fruits)}
\end{align*}
\]
A. In the following sentences, replace the numeral with the correct Kiribati form and classifier (-ua or -man):

1. Iai 2 booki iaon te taibora.
   books table
2. A mm'akuri inanon te auti mm'aane aika 3.
   work men
3. Iai 3 te taibora inanon te ruu.
   tables room
4. A tia n roko 8 aiine.
   came women
5. I kabooa 7 te rawawata ni burawa.
   bought pounds flour
6. I nooriia 11 ataeinimm'aane.
   saw boys
7. E uoti 5 te ben nakon te auti.
   brought coconuts
8. Iai 1 te katam'a n au auti.
   cat
9. I konaa ni kangi 9 te aoranti.
   can eat oranges
10. A matuu 4 mooa iaon te auti.
    sleep chickens
11. Kab'akai 13 te moimoto!
    drop down drinking nuts
12. A nakonako 2 bureitinon n te kawai.
    walk policemen road
13. I kabooi 6 te aonti te ii.
    buy ounces tea
    people
15. E kuukana 4 te mai te aiine.
    cook breadfruit
16. E karekei 17 te ika tamau.
    get fish my father
17. E kabooa 20 te rawawata ni ika.
    buy pounds
18. Katiku 8 te taaraa iroun Tamam.
    give dollars your father
19. Anganai 7 te klokio.
    give me chicks
20. E rarangai 8 kiie tinau.
    weave mats my mother
B. Form questions of the sentences in exercise A, using the correct form of *iraui* or *iraman* (how many?):

ex. 1. *Iraui te boki iaon te taibora?*

C. Translate the following into Kiribati. Give alternatives where possible:

1. 4 boxes  
2. 5 books  
3. 6 people  
4. 17 canoes  
5. 8 dogs  
6. 9 coconut trees  
7. 15 ships  
8. 3 cars  
9. 20 rulers  
10. 19 women  
11. 5 cups  
12. 9 coconuts  
13. 11 leaves  
14. 16 fish  
15. 24 men  
16. 23 oranges  
17. 11 pencils  
18. 2 tables  
19. 12 boys  
20. 1 boat
D. Replace the numeral in the following sentences by the correct form of **tabe-** (some):

1. Lai 3 aiine inanon te auti.
   - women
2. Anganai 4 booki.
   - give me books
3. Lai 2 booti n te uaabu.
   - boats
4. E uoti 5 been inanon te buua.
   - brings coconuts
5. Lai 3 iika inanon te nei.
   - fish
6. E anai 3 iibu man te auti.
   - takes toddy shells
7. I koroi 2 au karewe.
   - cut toddy
8. Lai 10 aomata n te m'aneaba.
   - people
9. E uoti 2 te b'aab'aa n aia.
   - brings baskets
10. E kamai 3 te ika tinau.
    - cooks fish
11. E nim 2 te kaen ni biia teuaarei.
    - drinks cans
12. Ti 3 ana baeki teuaarei.
    - only his bags
13. Lai 4 te auti n te kaawa arei.
    - houses
14. E anganai 2 te bong ni mm'akuri.
    - gives me days
15. I aki roko n te titooa 3 te tai.
    - come store
16. I nim 2 te m'angko n ran.
    - drink cups
17. Anganai 2 te baa ni beeba.
    - give me sheets of paper
18. I atai araia 3 aomata ikai.
    - know their names
19. A bua 4 te bentira man te kab'ate.
    - lost pencils
20. A koreaki 5 te nii ikekei.
    - cut coconut trees
E. Replace the singular by a form for 'each' and 'every'. Give alternatives where possible:

   ex:  I anga te m'ane nakon te mm'aane.
        I anga te m'ane nakoia mm'aane n tatabeman.
        I anga te m'ane nakoia mm'aane n tatabamaniiia nako.

1.  I anga te mooi nakon te aiine.
    give  drink  woman
2.  E anga te ruura nakon te teei.
    ruler  child
3.  E anga te bentira nakon te ataeinimm'aane.
    pencil  boy
4.  E orea te ataei.
    hit    child
5.  E taetae nakon te mm'aane.
    speaks  man
6.  E anga te boki nakon raona.
    book    his friend
7.  E kanoaa te m'angko.
    fills   cup
8.  E kaitiaka te auti.
    cleans  house
    cuts    coconut tree
10. E anga te am'arake nakon te beeki.
    food    pig
11. E anga te b'ai-n-aoraki nakon te aoraki.
    medicine  sick person
12. E anga te m'ane nakon natina.
    money   his child
13. E karekeea te ika ibukin natina.
    gets    fish for
    give    drinking nut  sick person
15. E anga te m'ane nakon te aro.
    money   church
16. E kabooa te boki ibukin tariu.
    buy    book for  my same sex sibling
17. E nako n akawa ibukin natina.
    goes    fishing  his child
18. E anga te beeba nakon te tia reirei.
    paper   teacher
19. I tib'aa te am'arake nakon te moa.
    give out food  chicken
20. I anga te m'ane nakon te kaawa.
    village
F. Translate the following sentences into Kiribati:

1. There are two cars on the street.

2. How many pens do you have there?

3. He gave money to each of his friends.

4. How many books are there on the table?

5. I drank four cups of coffee.

6. There are some women in the house.

7. He has some coconuts in his basket.

8. The doctor gave medicine to seven sick people.

9. He offered presents to each village he visited.

10. Please buy me three loaves of bread.