RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Lesson 28

The relative pronouns operate similarly to the demonstratives, in that they distinguish three degrees of relative distance, whether temporal or locational. However, no distinction is made as to animateness or inanimateness, so they may be appropriately rendered into English by 'who', 'which', or 'that' (or 'whom' as no case distinction is made either):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st</td>
<td>ae</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd</td>
<td>ane</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>are</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Except in the case of apposition (e.g. 'The man, the teacher, went to the house.' 'teacher' is in apposition to 'the man') the relative pronouns are always followed by the subject pronoun:

    te tia mm'akuri ae e nako.
the worker who is going

    aomata ake a aoraki
people who are sick (sick people) : far from us in time or place

    aomata aika a aoraki
people who are sick : near me in time or place

Similarly when the noun preceding the relative pronoun is the object of the action:

    te boki are l nooria.
the book which I see

    te b'ai are ko tangiria
the thing that you want

In this situation, the object pronoun suffix is attached to the verb (nooria, tangiria).

As with the demonstratives, the second person forms may be used to indicate definiteness:

    te ranti ae e buti'maaka
a launch which is fast (a fast launch)

    te ranti ane e buti'maaka
the launch which is fast (the fast launch)

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Adjectives

Adjectives are constructed as if they were relative clauses: the big ship = the ship which is big (te kaibuke ae e buubura.) These will be described more fully in the lesson following.

Apposition

As mentioned above, relative pronouns are used with appositive constructions without a following subject pronoun:

- **tamana ae te tia moti**
  - his father (who is) the judge

- **ara kaa ae te Datsun**
  - our car (which is) the Datsun

- **te kaibuke ae te Naareau**
  - the ship (which is) the Naareau

Person Demonstratives + Relative Pronouns

When the person demonstratives (lesson 27) are followed by a relative pronoun, a contracted form is used:

- **teuanei ae** = **teuane**
  - this man who

- **teuane ane** = **teuane**
  - that man who

- **teuanei are** = **teuane**
  - that man who (far)

- **neiei ae** = **nei**
  - this woman who

- **neiennë ane** = **neiene**
  - that woman who

- **neieneri are** = **neiere**
  - that woman who (far)

- **naakai aika** = **naaka**
  - these people who

- **naakanne akana** = **naakana**
  - those people who

- **naakekei ake** = **naake**
  - those people who (far)

- **uaakai aika** = **uaaka**
  - those men who

- **uaakanne akana** = **uaakana**
  - those men who

- **uaakekei ake** = **uaake**
  - those men who (far)
A. Give contracted forms of the following pairs of sentences by using relative pronouns:

ex: I noora te mm'aane. E nakonako te mm'aane. = I noora te mm'aane are e nakonako.

E a roko te unimm'aane. Bon te tia mm'akuri.
E a roko te unimm'aane are te tia mm'akuri.

1. E a kukurei te teei. E rawaawata nanon te teei.
   happy child was sad

2. E routa ana b'ab'ai. E buubura te b'ab'ai.
   pull out big

3. E maeka n te auti. E a kani b'aka te auti.
   lives almost fall

4. E marurung te mm'aane. Bon te tia reirei.
   healthy teacher

5. Aei te ben. E b'aka iaon te auti.
   coconut fall

   tell me thing want

   give me book is beside you

8. I ongo te b'anaa. E maaraara n rau te b'anaa.
   hear voice soft and calm

   again gotten time lost

10. I noora tamana. Bon te tia akawa tamana.
    see his father fisherman

11. E na anganai te boki. E mena te boki n te ruu.
    give me book is room

    gone came yesterday
B. Contract the following pairs of sentences using relative pronouns, as in the previous exercise. Use the plural forms:

   sent out children naughty

2. E anganai booki. A mena booki iaon te taibora. 
   gives me books are on table

3. Ti takaakaro ma ataei. A roko ataei mai Bonriki. 
   play come from

4. I nooriia mm'aane. A tekateka mm'aane n te m'aneaba. 
   see men sit

5. A kauntaeka aiine. A mena aiine irarikin te kawai. 
   quarrel beside road

6. Ti maeka n auti. A mena auti imaeaon te kawai. 
   live west of

   open boxes come from

8. Ti kawari reirei. Bon reirein te tautaeka. 
   visit schools government

   cut plants grow beside house

10. A roko mm'aane. Boni kaaini Betio mm'aane. 
    people of

    happy women their children
C. Translate the following phrases into Kiribati:
   1. the girl who is short
   2. the book which you sent
   3. the man who is eating
   4. the pen which you lost
   5. the woman who was crying
   6. the canoe that was broken
   7. the food that you bought
   8. the boy who is naughty
   9. the bicycle which has three wheels
  10. the book that you read
  11. the men who are working
  12. the friends who were in school
  13. the fish that was caught
  14. the girl whom you punish
  15. the car that you drive
  16. the food which you eat
  17. the sum that you make wrong
  18. the ground that you walk on
  19. the man whom I saw
  20. the woman who is going
D. Give contracted forms of the following pairs of sentences using person demonstratives and relative pronouns:

ex: E nako man te titooa teuaarei. E nakonako teuaarei.
    E nako man te titooa teuaare e nakonako.

1. E aki toki tangin teuaaei. E uouotaki teuaaei. stop crying carried
2. E a am’arake teuaanne. E tangi teuaanne. eat cry
3. Antai aran neienn? E uota te teei neienn. name bring child
4. E roko nningai neierei? E tekateka n te auti neierei. come when sit house
5. Kaira neiei! E mataki neiei. guide blind
6. E a nako neierei. E tangi natin neierei. go cry her child
7. E nanokaawaki neienn. E kabuua te boki neienn. sad lose book
8. E a roko teuaaei. Bon te tia reirei teuaaei. come teacher
9. Bon tamau teuaarei. E akawa n te waa teuaarei. my father fish canoe
10. Bon raou teuaanne. E kani iriko teuaanne. my friend want meat
11. Bon m’aaanu neiei. E tang neiei. my opp sex sib. cry
12. E na nakomai nningai neienn? E a tib’a roko mai come here when just come
    Banata neienn.
13. Ti nooriia naakai. A teitei iaoon te uaabu. see them stand wharf
14. E weteia naakanne. A nakon ana auti naakanne. call them go to house
15. A roko ikai naakekei. A roko mai Beru naakekei. come here
16. I katuiaia uaakai. A aki ongotaeka uaakai. punish not obey
17. Teraa aroia uaakanne? A iowawa uaakanne. what to do with naughty
18. A nako uaakekei. A matuu ikai ngke e tairiki uaakekei. go sleep here last night
E. Translate the following into Kiribati. (Written)

1. Who is the man who is walking on the road?

2. This is the woman who lost her book.

3. I know that man who ate the fish.

4. Where is the woman who ran away?

5. Do you know those people who were absent?

6. This is the village of those men who were sick.

7. Is it John's car which is red?

8. I see two canoes that have no sail.

9. The canoe that has no paddle is on the beach.

10. Is that the man who doesn't know how to fish?

11. His mother is the woman who can't cook.

12. Here comes that woman who talks too much.