

**AVaa**

ai vun<sup>1</sup> korero,<sup>2</sup> yamander aw ra  
 ai vun koreri-o ya- mander aw ra  
 tree fruit salvation-FILL 1SG- long.for 2SG until  
 ‘Fruit of salvation, how do I long for you’

**AVab**

yaswar aw fama, yavor yaye<sup>3</sup> ra.  
 ya- swar aw fama ya- vor yaye ra  
 1SG- love 2SG however 1SG- not.be.able yaye until  
 ‘I long for you, but I do not know how to reach you’

**AVac**

Mansren Nankiyo, rwama kwain  
 Manseren nanki-o r<w>a -ma k<w>ain  
 Lord heaven -\*o\* <2SG>go-to.here <2SG>sit

so ya  
 so aya  
 accompany 1SG  
 ‘Lord of heaven, come and stay with me’

**AVad**

rwama farkin ya ve  
 r<w>a -ma farkin aya ve  
 <2SG>go -to.here guide 1SG to

rum nanki do  
 rum nanki do  
 house heaven inside  
 ‘come and lead me into the house of heaven’

**AVae**

Ayararaso<sup>4</sup> koreri sup iwa  
 ayararaso koreri sup iwa  
 how.great salvation land 3SG.SPC-over.there  
 ‘Oh, the salvation (in the land) over there’

<sup>1</sup> The usual word for ‘fruit’ is *bon*. In songs, however, minimal changes of vowels and consonants are quite common (in this case *o->u*; *b->v*).

<sup>2</sup> In songs, the vowel *o* can be used as a kind of filler, at the end of phrases, sometimes replacing the final vowel.

<sup>3</sup> The meaning of *yaye* in this context is not entirely clear.

<sup>4</sup> So far, the word *ayaraso* has been found only in songs. *Ayara* is a word of surprise, the reduplication of *ra* was explained by my informant as being there because it is used in a song. The final *o* can be considered as a filler, while the *s* could possibly be analysed as a linking vowel.

***AVaf***

*sup veyawaso sasar ma varvor*  
sup vey- awas -o sasar ma varvor  
land REL- be.the.border.of -FILL fault and badness  
'the land that forms the border of all sin and shortcomings'

***AVag***

*marin vyenaiwa<sup>5</sup>*  
marin vye- na- iwa  
used.place <3SG>vblz- 3PL.INAN- 3SG.SPC-over.there

*yamander na ra*  
ya- mander na ra  
1SG- long.for 3PL.INAN until  
'O, how I long for the places over there.'

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<sup>5</sup> When explaining the meaning of *manir*, one of my informants told me that it is used to refer to one's land, e.g one's garden or village, after one has migrated from one's village.