

Appendix

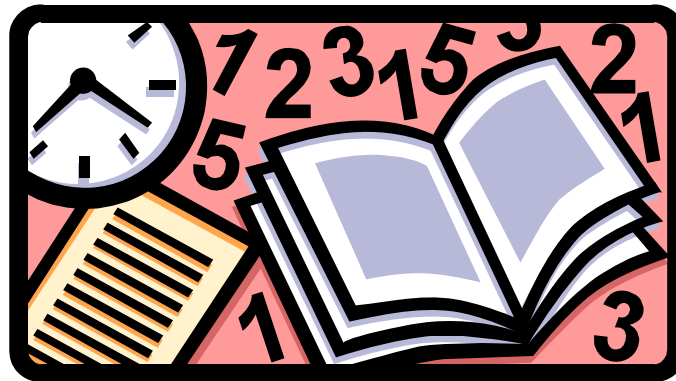
1. Numerals

	<u>Tetun</u>	<u>Portuguese loan</u>	<u>Indonesian</u>
0	zero (P)	zero	nol; kosong
1	ida	ún	satu
2	rua	dois	dua
3	tolu	trés	tiga
4	haat	kuatru	empat
5	lima	sinku	lima
6	neen	seis	enám
7	hitu	seti	tujuh
8	walu	oitu	delapan
9	sia	novi	sembilan
10	sanulu	dés	sepuluh
11	sanulu resin ida	onzi	sebelás
12	sanulu resin rua	dozi	dua belás
13	sanulu resin tolu	trezi	tiga belás
14	sanulu resin haat	katorzi	empat belás
15	sanulu resin lima	kinzi	lima belás
16	sanulu resin neen	dezaseis	enám belás
17	sanulu resin hitu	dezaseti	tujuh belás
18	sanulu resin walu	dezoitu	delapan belás
19	sanulu resin sia	dezanovi	sembilan belás
20	rua-nulu ¹	vinti	dua puluh
30	tolu-nulu	trinta	tiga puluh
40	haat-nulu	kuarenta	empat puluh
50	lima-nulu	sinkuenta	lima puluh
60	neen-nulu	sesenta	enám puluh
70	hitu-nulu	setenta	tujuh puluh
80	walu-nulu	oitenta	delapan puluh
90	sia-nulu	noventa	sembilan puluh
100	atus ida	sein ²	seratus
200	atus rua	duzentus	dua ratus
300	atus tolu	trezentus	tiga ratus
400	atus haat	kuatrusentus	empat ratus
500	atus lima	kinyentus	lima ratus
600	atus neen	seisentus	enám ratus
700	atus hitu	setisentus	tujuh ratus
800	atus walu	oitusentus	delapan ratus
900	atus sia	novisentus	sembilan ratus

¹ *-nulu* means ‘tens’; however it never stands alone as a word. The *sa-* in *sanulu* ‘ten’ looks like a prefix meaning ‘one’ (comparable to Indonesian *se-*), but it doesn’t occur in any other Tetun word.

² *Sein* is ‘one hundred’. When there are following tens or units, or there are multiple hundreds, use *sentu* (e.g. *sentu i ún* ‘101’, *trézentus* ‘300’).

	<u>Tetun</u>	<u>Portuguese loan</u>	<u>Indonesian</u>
1000	rihun ida	míl ¹	seribu
2000	rihun rua	dois míl	dua ribu
19,000	rihun sanulu resin sia	dezanovi míl	sembilan belas ribu
1,000,000	- ²	un milyaun	satu juta
2,000,000		dois milyoens	dua juta
1,000,000,000		un bilyaun	satu milyár
2,000,000,000		dois bilyoens	dua milyár
91	sia-nulu resin ida	noventa i ún	sembilan puluh satu
102	atus ida rua	sentu i dois	seratus dua
120	atus ida rua-nulu	sentu i vinti	seratus dua puluh
1975	rihun ida atus sia hitu-nulu resin lima	mil novisentos setenta i sinku	seribu sembilan ratus tujuh puluh lima
1999	rihun ida atus sia sia- nulu resin sia	mil novisentos noventa i novi	seribu sembilan ratus sembilan puluh sembilan
2002	rihun rua rua	dois míl i dois	dua ribu dua
2,300	rihun rua atus tolu	dois míl i trezentus	dua ribu tiga ratus
3.6		tréz vírgula seis	tiga koma enám



¹ Unlike *sentu* ‘hundred’ and *milyaun* ‘million’, there is no separate plural form for *míl*.

² *Juta* is an Indonesian loan which tends to be used in speaking. In writing, some people use Portuguese *milyaun*, while others use *tokon* for ‘million’. However most Timorese don’t recognise *tokon* as a number, and amongst those that do, not all equate it to a million.

2. Imperial-metric conversion

Timor uses the metric system of measurements.

Below are the approximate conversions to imperial units for some of the most common metric measures.¹ For units not listed below, interpret *mili-* as 'thousandth', *sent-* as 'hundredth', and *kilo* as 'thousand' (e.g. *miligrama* 'thousandth of a gram').

Note that many of these units are used little in everyday life, where distance between towns is more likely to be measured in travel time, and volume is often measured by containers. Also, many people use short forms of the units, or Indonesian pronunciations.

	<u>English</u>	<u>Abbreviation</u>	<u>Imperial-metric conversion</u>
<u>Length</u>			
. sentímetru	centimetre	cm	1 cm = 0.4 inch 2.5 cm = 1 inch
. metru	metre	m	1 m = 1.1 yard = 3.3 feet
. kilómetru = kilu	kilometre	km	1 km = 0.62 mile
<u>Weight</u>			
. grama	gram	g	1 g = 0.035 oz 28g = 1 oz
. kilograma	kilogram	kg	1 kg = 2.2 lb
. tonelada	ton	t	1 t = 0.98 ton
<u>Volume of fluids</u>			
. militru	millilitre	ml	1 ml = 0.035 fl oz 28 ml = 1 fl oz
. litru	litre	l	1 l = 1.8 pint 4.5 l = 1 gallon
<u>Temperature</u>			
. graus (P) = derajat sélsius (I)	degrees Celsius	°C	0 °C = 32 °F 37 °C = 98.6 °F 100 °C = 212 °F °C = 5/9 (°F – 32)



¹ Conversions are rounded from the more exact figures given in *The New Collins Concise English Dictionary* (1982).

3. Alphabet

	<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Indonesian</u>		<u>Portuguese</u>	<u>Indonesian</u>
A	á	á	N	eni	én
B	bé	bé	O	ó	ó
C	sé	cé, sé	P	pé	pé
D	dé	dé	Q	ké	kí
E	é	é	R	eri	ér
F	éfi	éf	S	esi	és
G	jigé	gé	T	té	té
H	agá	há	U	ú	ú
I	í	í	V	vé	vé
J	jota	jé	W	dábliu	wé
K	kapa	ká	X	xís	eks
L	eli	él	Y	ipslon	yé
M	emi	ém	Z	zé	zéd

The following additional symbols are used in Portuguese:

Ç	sé sedilya
Á	á ho asentu agudu
À	á ho asentu grave
Ê	é ho asentu sirkunfleksu
Ã	á ho asentu tíl



4. Punctuation

	<u>Portuguese loan</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Indonesian</u>
.	pontu	full stop, period	titik
!	pontu esklamasaun	exclamation mark	tanda seru
?	pontu interogasaun	question mark	tanda tanya
,	vírgula	comma	koma
'	apóstrofu	apostrophe	tanda apostrof
“ ”	(entre) aspas	(in) quotation marks	(dalam) tanda petik/kutip
()	(entre) paréntezes	(in) brackets	(dalam) kurung
*	asterisku	asterisk	bintang
-	trasu	hyphen	strep
:	dois pontus	colon	titik dua
;	pontu i vírgula	semi-colon	titik koma

5. Personal pronouns

hau	I, me
o	you (singular familiar – for close family and friends, children to about 14 years)
ita	you (singular respectful)
ita boot	you (singular formal, very respectful)
nia	he, she, him, her
ita	we, us (including the person you are talking to)
ami	we, us (excluding the person you are talking to)
imi	you (plural)
ita boot sira	you (plural formal, very respectful)
sira	they, them

6. Determiners¹

mestri ida	a teacher / one teacher
mestri nee	this teacher / these teachers (e.g. the one(s) I am pointing to) / the teacher(s) I was talking about
mestri ida nee	the teacher (e.g. the one I am pointing to) / the teacher I was talking about
mestri sira	the teachers (all of the ones under consideration)
mestri sira nee	the teachers (all of the ones we were talking about)
mestri ruma	some teacher(s) or other (where the number and identity of the teachers is unknown or not relevant)
mestri nebee?	which teacher(s)?
mestri saida?	what kind of teacher(s)?

7. Question words

see	who
nebee	where; which (follows noun)
saida	what; what kind of (follows noun)
saa	what; which (precedes noun)
hira	how many, how much
bainhira	when (future)
hori-bainhira	when (past)
tansaa	why
tanba saa	why
nusaa	why (in clause-initial position); what's up
halo nusaa	how
oinsaa	how (in clause-initial position) how; how is it, what is it like (in clause-final position)



¹ For the grammatically-minded: *Ida* is singular; when it is used without a following definite *nee*, *ida* is normally interpreted as indefinite, and is often used to introduce 'new' characters into a discourse. *Nee* is definite, either demonstrative or anaphoric, and is neutral with respect to number. *Sira* is definite plural.

8. Tense-aspect

tia ona	PERFECT, 'have (verb)-en'
tia, tiha	PERFECTIVE, already
ona	ANTERIOR, already
hotu	finished
foin	only just, very recently
lai	first (before doing something else)
kedan, kedas	immediately; in advance
hela	CONTINUOUS, be (verb)-ing
daudauk, daudaun	PROGRESSIVE
sei	still; will
nafatin	continue, still
seidauk	not yet
atu	IRREALIS, want to, intend to, about to

9. Intensifiers

<u>Intensifier</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Example</u>
demais	too, excessive	malirin demais 'too cold'
liu tan	even more	diak liu tan 'even better'
liu	more, extremely, most	barak liu 'very many, most, the majority'
tebe-tebes	truly, extremely (primarily formal)	susar tebe-tebes 'very difficult'
tebes	indeed, truly (primarily formal)	presiza tebes 'really need'
loos	very, truly	barak loos 'very many'
atu-mate	very (not formal; especially for negative qualities such as hungry, sad)	susar at-mate 'very difficult'
la-halimar	very, really (informal)	matenek la-halimar 'really intelligent'
para	so (informal)	para kapaas 'so beautiful'

10. Prepositions and conjunctions

The following list includes a number of words which are not commonly used, or which are used only in restricted circumstances, such as formal speech.

Most of the following prepositions and preposition-like words deal with location.

ba	to (location, person – not including speaker); for (person); as for (person)
besik	close to, near (location, quantity)
entre	between, amongst (co-participants)
hanesan	like
ho	with (instrument, person), in the manner of, by (transport)
hosi	from, originate from
iha	in, at, on, from, to
iha...klaran	in the middle of; between
iha...kotuk	behind
iha...laran	in, within, inside; amongst; during (time)
iha...leet	in the space between; among, amongst
iha...leten	on, on top of, above
iha...ninin	at the edge of
iha...oin	in front of
iha...okos	underneath, under, below
iha...sorin	beside
iha...sorin baa	on the other side of
iha...sorin mai/nee	on this side of
iha...sorin/liman karuk	on the left side of
iha...sorin/liman loos	on the right side of
kona ba	about (a topic)
konformi	according to, depending on (a person, ...)
mai	to (location, person – including speaker); for (person)
nudar	as, in the capacity of
sobre	about (a topic)
too	until (time, place)
tuir	according to

The following words are classed as both prepositions (i.e. able to introduce a noun phrase) and conjunctions (i.e. able to introduce a clause). Most deal with time.

antes (de)	before
até	until (time)
depois de	after
dezde	since (time)
durante	for (period of time), during
hahuu	from (time, phase); start
komesa	from (time, phase); start
liu	after
molok	before
tanba, tan	because
too	until, up to (time); for (a period of time)

The following conjunctions and conjunction-like words can mark adverbial clauses.

bainhira	when, whenever
kuandu	when, whenever, if
momentu	when, just at the moment that
porké	because
basaa	because
komu	as, since, because
para	in order that
atu	to, in order that
hodi	in order that
se	if
... karik	if
maski	although
biar	although
mezmu	although
mezmuké	although
embora	although

The following are coordinating conjunctions.

ho	and
no	and
i	and
ka	or
ou	or



11. Spelling

There is as yet no generally accepted standard spelling for Tetun. You will already have noticed lots of variation. If not, simply compare the various systems used in the newspapers and official documents, the orthography used by the National Institute of Linguistics (as represented in the orthography guides by Hull and by the Instituto Nacional de Linguística, listed in the bibliography), and that provisionally used in this book.

There is widespread agreement on most issues, such as how to represent the vowels and how to represent most of the consonants. The following are some of the differences that you may notice.

- Whether to spell Portuguese borrowings as they sound in Tetun, as they are spelled in Portuguese, or more-or-less like Portuguese (often with the diacritics omitted). Most writers have opted for the former. Compare the following:

English	Like Tetun	Portuguese spelling
information	informasaun	informação
cake, biscuits	dosi	doce
tea	xá / xaa	chá
ice	jelu	gelo
research	peskiza	pesquisa
hospital	ospítal	hospital

- How to represent the Portuguese palatal stops. The options are ‘lh’ and ‘nh’ (as per Portuguese), ‘ly’ and ‘ny’ (as in this book) or ‘ll’ and ‘ñ’ (as per the National Institute of Linguistics).

English	ny, ly	nh, lh	ñ, ll
madam	senyora	senhora	señora
locust	gafanyotu	gafanhotu	gafañotu
council	konselyu	konselhu	konsellu
medal	medalya	medalha	medalla

- Whether to represent glottal stops (like the ‘t’ in the Cockney pronunciation of ‘butter’) by an apostrophe, or not to represent them at all. The glottal stop is an important consonant in Tetun Terik, but most speakers do not pronounce it in Tetun Dili, or retain it in only a few words. Here are some examples.¹

English	No glottal stop	With glottal stop
this	nee	ne'e
I, me	hau	ha'u
walk	lao	la'o
enough	too	to'o

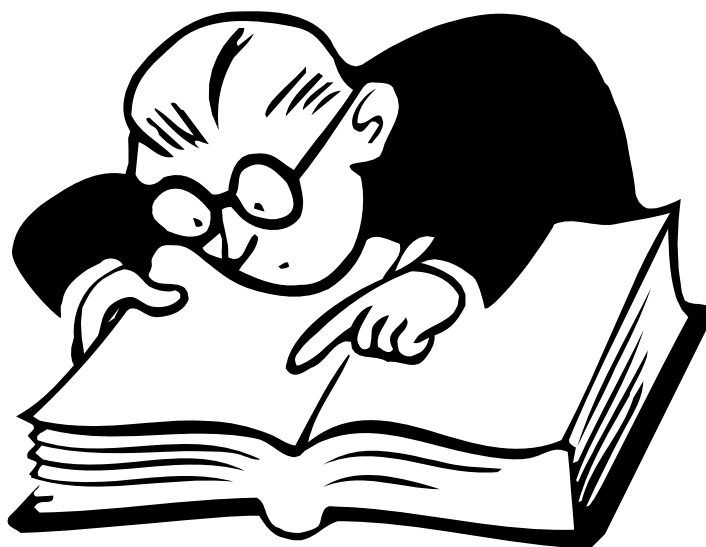
¹ The reason we do not represent glottal stops in our orthography is a practical literacy-orientated one: Many Timorese do not know where the glottal stops ‘should’ go. As a result, they have no trouble reading texts which represent glottal stops (after all, you can easily ignore apostrophes), but have much trouble writing them correctly. It is relatively common, for instance to spell *boot* ‘big’ as *bo'ot*, even though Tetun Terik does not have a glottal stop in this word. Conversely, writers not conversant with Tetun Terik frequently fail to put glottal stops in words which should have them.

- Whether to mark stress. Linguists agree that it is important to mark stress when it is not on the default second-last vowel; however some other writers do not, so spelling both *hatee* ‘see’ and *hare* ‘rice’ as ‘hare’. If non-penultimate stress is marked on native Tetun words, most writers do it by doubling the vowel, while others use an acute accent. Some people (as does this book) also use double vowels for short common Portuguese words that are felt to be ‘Tetunised’ (e.g. *avoo* ‘grandparent’). There is however a consensus that double vowels must not be used to mark stress in longer or less-common Portuguese loans; for instance, *nasionál* is never spelled ‘nasionaal’).

English	double vowel	accent	no stress marking
see	hatee	haré	hare
grandparent	avoo	avó	avo
national	-	nasionál	nasional
America	-	Amérika	Amerika

- Whether to distinguish ‘r’ and ‘rr’ as in Portuguese, or to represent both as ‘r’, since both are pronounced the same way in Tetun. If ‘rr’ is used, one would write *karru* ‘cart’ but *karu* ‘expensive’.
- Whether to write compounds as one word, as two words, or with a hyphen; e.g. *aidila*, *ai dila* or *ai-dila* ‘papaya’.
- Whether to write names of people or places as they are spelled in Portuguese, or as they sound in Tetun. We are spelling Portuguese names of people as per Portuguese (unless the person themselves were to start spelling it as per Tetun), and spelling Timorese place names according to the current dominant convention (which is usually Portuguese). Foreign place names, however, we are spelling as per Tetun.

English	Like Tetun	Portuguese
John	Joaun	João
Iraq	Iraki	Iraque
Japan	Japaun	Japão
Viqueque	Vikeke	Viqueque



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