

16. Halo kompras (*Shopping*)

Objetivu

In this chapter you will learn to:

- Conduct basic bargaining
- Specify quantity in terms of containers, types of entity, weights, and *balu* ‘some’
- Use *moos* ‘also’



Liafuan foun

Outlets

warung (I)	food stall
loja	shop
kios (I)	convenience store
supermerkadu	supermarket
basar	market
merkadu	market, officially designated market place

Other nouns

kios nain	convenience store owner
loja nain	shopkeeper
patraun	employer, business owner, boss
folin	price, value
taksista	taxi driver
kompras	shopping (for multiple items)
sasaan	goods, wares; things

dolar	dollar
sén (I)	cent
kuarter (Eng)	quarter (25c US)
tempe	tofu

Adjectives

karu, karun	expensive
baratu	cheap

Other

hatuun folin	lower the price
falun	wrap
folin sae	the price goes up
folin tuun	the price goes down
entaun	so

Komentáriu kona ba liafuan foun

- ❖ *Sasaan* are unspecified physical ‘goods, wares, luggage, things’. For instance, you can say that you are going to the shop to *hola sasaan* ‘buy things’, or ask someone to *lori hau nia sasaan baa nebaa* ‘take my luggage/stuff over there’. *Sasaan* are not normally counted, for instance you would not normally say **Hau baa hola sasaan rua*. However they can be quantified; for instance one can exclaim *Nia sasaan barak loos!* ‘He has lots of stuff/possessions/things!’
- ❖ In contrast a *buat* is a ‘thing’. It can be counted; hence *buat ida, buat rua, buat barak*. A *buat* can also be specific; hence you can ask *Buat nee naran saa?* *Buat* – but not *sasaan* – can also be used to talk about abstract ‘things’, for instance *Ita hakarak husu buat ruma?* ‘Do you want to ask something?’, or *Hau seidauk kompriende buat nee* ‘I don’t understand this thing/issue yet.’

Liafuan foun tan: kuantidadiQuantities

botir	bottle
butuk	pile
fuan	fruit. This is used for counting larger roundish items.
futun	bundle tied together
jérigen	jerry can
kaixa	case, box
karoon	sack. Sacks are either 50kg or 25kg, although they used to be 100kg.
kesak	skewer
kilu	kilogram
kotak (I)	box
lata =	tin can. Some goods come pre-canned.
kaleeng	Many dry goods are sold by the can too; there are three sizes in use, the small 'Enak' condensed milk tins, a larger tin used for powdered baby milk, and a large tin about 50cm tall.
litru	litre
lolon	trunk, length. This is used for counting long cylindrical items.
masa	plastic bottle, plastic jerry can
masu	packet (of cigarettes)
musan	seed. This is used for counting tiny roundish items.
talín	string (of items tied together)
tonelada	ton (1000 kilogram) ¹

Example

serveja, tua,
sumu ABC 'ABC brand cordial (fruit drink)'
modo 'vegetables', **aifarina** 'cassava',
liis 'onion', many types of vegetables,
tabako 'tobacco'
fruits, **mantolun, paun**

ai '(fire) wood', **malus** 'betel pepper',
modo 'leafy vegetables'
gazolina 'petrol (gas)'
serveja, sunkis 'orange drink'
foos, masin midar

bua 'betel nut', **sasate** 'satay'
masin midar, foos 'rice', **trigu** 'flour'
dosi, etu 'rice (takeaway meal, in restaurants)'
serveja 'beer', **ikan**;
batar, koto,
kafee musan 'coffee beans',
kafee rahun 'coffee powder',
fehuk ropa '(Irish) potato'

gazolina 'petrol (gas)', **gazoel** 'diesel',
mina rai 'kerosene'
au 'bamboo', **sigaru** 'cigarette', **ai** 'wood'

bee 'water'
sigaru 'cigarettes'
aimoruk 'medicine (tablet)'

sabraka 'oranges', **ikan, naan**
foos 'rice', **kafee, masin**

Bele sosa hahaan iha nebee? (Where can one buy food?)

- ❖ *Restoranti* are western-style upmarket restaurants. *Warung* are Indonesian-style eating houses, which usually sell drinks and Indonesian foods; they too have places to sit. *Padang* restaurants originate in Sumatra in Indonesia; they have a range of foods on display, which have been cooked in advance, and from which you choose. Alternatively you can buy cold drinks and some foods (such as *bakso* soup) from road-side vendors. Tipping of waiters is unheard of in Timor.

¹ A metric ton is almost the same as an imperial one. For metric-imperial conversions, see the appendix.

- ❖ *Loja* are general stores. Dili now has a few modern-style *supermerkadu* ‘supermarkets’ as well. *Kios* are small outlets, often attached to a house, or as a separate wooden stall. They sell such everyday goods as *súpermi* or *xaumí* ‘two-minute noodles’, *sigaru* ‘cigarettes’, and *sabaun* ‘soap’. The goods are out of reach of the customer, and you tell the shopkeepers what you want (pointing is fine!).
- ❖ A very wide range of goods are for sale at the three *merkadu* in Dili. In smaller towns, the market may only operate one day per week.
- ❖ In Dili, at least, you can additionally buy many types of goods (bread, vegetables, frozen chickens...) from sales people who walk or ride through the streets, or from road-side stalls.
- ❖ A *merkadu* is an officially designated market place. *Basar* too translates as ‘market’, but it refers to the activity, not an officially designated place. *Loron basar* is market day. In recent times, some people have extended the term *merkadu* to refer to a ‘market for goods’ (e.g. *merkadu internasionál* ‘the international market’).

Diálogu

(1) Armando hakarak baa Cristo Rei

**Senyór Armando hakarak baa Cristo Rei.
Nia bolu taksi.**

Armando: **Baa Cristo Rei, selu hira?**

Taksista: **Nee baa deit ka, baa mai?**

Armando: **Hau hakarak baa halimar oras ida
nia laran, depois mai fali.**

Taksista: **Dolar sanulu.**

Armando: **Dolar sanulu karun liu. Hau
hakarak selu dolar lima.**

Taksista: **Agora mina folin sae!**

Armando: **Entaun, dolar hitu.**

Taksista: **Bele.**

Mr Armando wants to go to *Cristo Rei* (the ‘Christ the King’ statue). He calls a taxi.

How much is it to *Cristo Rei*?

Is that just going, or a return trip?

I want to go and relax there for an hour, and then come back.

That’s ten dollars.

Ten dollars is too expensive. I want to pay five dollars.

Now petrol prices have gone up!

Well then, seven dollars.

OK.

(2) Manuel hakarak sosa tempe

Manuel baa merkadu, atu sosa tempe.

Manuel: **Tempe nee, ida hira?**

Tia: **Ida, kuarter.**

Manuel: **Neen, dolar ida bele ka?**

Tia: **La bele. Tanba ami sosa moos, karu!**

Manuel: **Entaun, hau buka seluk deit.**

Manuel goes to the market, to buy tofu.

This tofu, how much is one?

One is a quarter (25c).

How about six for a dollar?

It’s not possible. Because we buy them expensive too!

Then I’ll just look for another.

Kostumi: hatuun folin (*bargaining*)

- ❖ Prices are generally fixed in shops, supermarkets, *kios* and all eating places. An exception is that the price on expensive items may be lowered a bit on request (e.g. from \$100 to \$95).
- ❖ When buying foods in the market, prices may be lowered a bit on request, particularly if you are buying more than one item. Alternatively, if you buy several piles of a particular fruit or vegetable, the seller may add an extra fruit gratis.

- ❖ Some items for which larger discounts are possible include clothes in the market, and rental on houses.
- ❖ Bargaining in Timor is seldom a heated affair. If you find yourself haggling, take a break! You can always move on and try elsewhere. It helps to know the usual prices before you start.
- ❖ Once you have bought something, you can not normally return it to the shop, unless you have arranged for this possibility in advance with the shop owner.

Kostumi: husu

- ❖ Begging is not considered acceptable in Timor. Although people may ask you for things, it is not seriously expected that you give, especially if you do not have a relationship with that person. If you do not want to give what is asked, or are unable to, it is possible to make a joke ('I'll pick it off the money tree for you'), or if appropriate say that your organisation doesn't support such actions. A foreigner who claims *Osan la iha* is unlikely to be believed!
- ❖ It is very common for friends to ask each other how much things cost.

Estrutura língua nian

1. Specifying quantity

Quantity is placed after the noun.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| . Aifarina butuk ida nee hira? | How much is this pile of cassava? |
| . Ohin hau sosa modo futun rua. | Today I bought two bundles of leafy vegetables. |
| . Koto lata ida sén lima-nulu. | A can of red beans is fifty cents. |

For some types of objects, you can use a quantifying noun even if you are referring to a single item. In this case, the counter used depends on the size and shape of the object, with *lolon* (lit. 'trunk') being used for long cylindrical items, *musan* (lit. 'seed') for tiny seed-sized items, and *fuan* for roundish fruit-sized items.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| . Sigaru lolon ida, hira? | How much does one cigarette cost? |
| . Nia ohin hemu aimoruk musan rua. | He took two tablets today. |
| . Nia sosa paun fuan tolu. | He bought three loaves of bread / three bread buns. |

2. Asking price

To ask price, you can simply ask *Hira* 'how much?' or *Folin hira?* 'price how much'. To form a complete sentence, make the entity you want to ask about the subject of a sentence, and follow it with (*folin*) *hira* as the predicate.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| . Masin midar nee hira? | How much is this sugar? |
| . Masin midar nee folin hira? | How much is this sugar? |

To state the price, you follow the same format: either just state the price, or state the entity, followed by the price as the predicate.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| . Nee dolar ida. | This is one dollar. |
| . Jornál nee sén lima-nulu. | This newspaper is fifty cents. |

3. balu 'some'

You have already used *balu* in telling the time (e.g. *tuku haat ho balu* '4.30'). Here are some examples from other contexts. Here *balu* is not specifically 'half', but rather 'some (of)'. It is mostly used for things you can count (i.e. count nouns, rather than mass nouns).

Ema balu la gosta baria.	Some people don't like bitter gourd.
Balu gosta baria, balu la gosta.	Some like bitter gourd, some don't.
Hau kompriende liafuan balu deit.	I only understand some of the words.
Hau kompriende balu deit.	I only understand some.

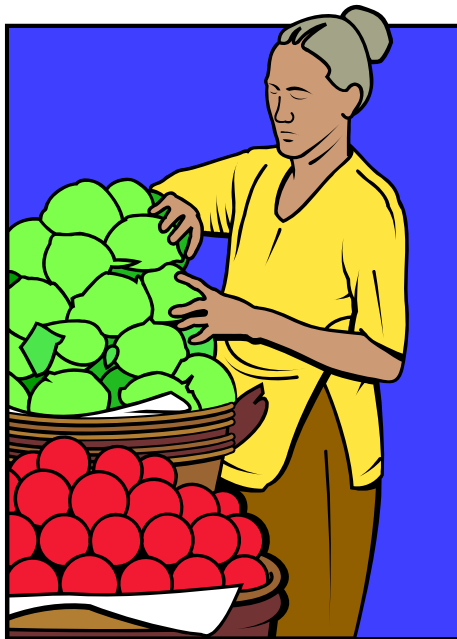
4. moos 'also'

Note the following patterns:

. Nia baa. Hau moos baa.	He went. I went too.
. Hau koalia ho Senyór Ramos Horta, ho moos Prezidenti Xanana Gusmão.	I talked with Mr Ramos Horta, and also with President Xanana Gusmão.
. Hau konyese Pedro. Hau moos konyese nia ferik oan.	I know Pedro. I also know his wife.

Unlike English 'too', *moos* (when it means 'also, too') does not normally occur at the end of a sentence. The examples below show how you would use it in 'Me too' type situations.

I'm well. – Me too.	Hau diak. – Hau moos diak.
I'm going to the market. – So am I.	Hau atu baa merkadu. – Hau moos atu baa.
Pele is ill. – And Maria too.	Pele moras. – Maria moos moras.



17. Tein (*Cooking*)

Objetivu

In this chapter you will learn to:

- Talk about cooking
- Specify time of events using *sei* 'will, still', *too* 'until', *foin* 'only just', and *kleur* 'a long time'



Liafuan foun

Transitive verbs

nono	boil (water)
daan	boil in water
tein	cook
tunu	bake, roast
sona	fry
fila	stir-fry
kedok	stir
tau	put

Intransitive verbs/adjectives

nakali	boil
matak	raw, unripe, green
tasak	cooked, ripe

Nouns

fogaun	stove
fornu	oven
sanán	saucepan
taxu	wok

Other

too	until
konforme	according to
kleur	long time
sei	still; will

Common sequences

nono bee	boil water
daan batar	boil corn
tein etu	cook rice
tunu paun	bake bread
sona mantolun	fry eggs
fila modo	stir-fry vegetables
tau masin ba modo	put salt on vegetables

bee nakali ona	the water is boiling
bee matak	unboiled water
bee tasak	boiled water



tein too tasak	cook until it is cooked
Konforme senyora.	It's up to <i>senyora</i> .
Hau hein kleur ona.	I've been waiting a long time.
Nia sei tein hela.	She's still cooking.

Komentáriu kona ba liafuan foun

- ❖ *Tein* without an object means 'cook' in general (*Hau baa tein* 'I'll go and cook'). However once you say what you are cooking, you must choose the correct verb. *Tein* is then used only for rice and for rice porridge (*sasoro*), and by some people for distilling wine (*tua*). *Nono* is used only for boiling water. *Daan* is for anything else that you boil in water.
- ❖ Boiled or unboiled water: To ask whether drinking water has been boiled, ask *Bee nee tasak ka lae?* *Bee tasak* is boiled water, *bee matak* is unboiled water.

❖ *Tasak* means ‘ripe’ (e.g. of fruit), ‘boiled’ (of water), and ‘cooked’ (of food). It also describes a ‘productive’ cough. *Matak* is its opposite, namely ‘unripe’, ‘not boiled’ and ‘raw’. It is also the colour ‘green’.

Diálogo

Ita haan saida?

Senyora Ana bolu Paulo atu haan.	Mrs Ana calls Paulo to eat.
Ana: Paulo, mai haan lai. Hahaan tasak ona.	Paulo, come and eat. The food is cooked.
Paulo: Amaa tein saida?	What did you (<i>amaa</i>) cook?
Ana: Hau tein etu, daan koto, i tunu ikan.	I cooked rice, boiled beans and baked fish.
Paulo: Salada iha ka lae?	Is there salad?
Ana: La iha. Tanba apaa laduun gosta.	No. Because father doesn't really like it.
Paulo: Ikan nee diak loos!	This fish is really good!
Paulo haan too bosu.	Paulo eats until he's satisfied.
Ana: Hasai tan, Paulo.	Take some more, Paulo.
Paulo: Obrigadu, hau bosu ona.	Thanks, I'm full.

Estrutura lingua nian

1. sei ‘will’

Sei means either ‘definitely will’ or ‘still’. In both cases it immediately precedes the verb.

In the first sense, *sei* presents something as definitely happening in the future. It is thus particularly appropriate in discussing future plans, and in promises, threats, and prophecies. *Sei* is nowhere near as common as English ‘will’, though, and most statements about the future don’t need it.

. Aban hau sei mai fali.	Tomorrow I will come back.
. Sira sei ajuda hau.	They will help me.
. O la servisu, o sei hamlaha.	If you don’t work, you’ll be hungry.

You have already learned *atu* for talking about future intentions. *Sei* and *atu* are very different. *Sei* indicates that something will definitely happen in the future, but does not give any hint as to how far into the future that is, nor as to whether the speaker wants it to happen. In contrast, *atu* does not mean that the event is considered definite, but rather indicates that the speaker wants or intends it to happen, and/or that it is about to happen. Compare the following:

. Hau atu baa Los Palos (maibee transporte la iha).	I want to / was about to go to Los Palos (but have no transport).
. Hau sei baa Los Palos tinan oin.	I will go to Los Palos next year. (This is a definite plan, with no anticipated problems.)
. Ema atu baku o!	Someone is about to bash you! (This can be used as a warning to get out of the way.)
. Ema sei baku o!	Someone will bash you! (This can be used as a threat of a future bashing.)

- . **Agora hau atu baa ajuda nia.** I'm now about to go and help him. (*Atu* can refer to a present intention to do something.)
- . **Aban hau sei baa ajuda nia.** Tomorrow I will go and help him. (*Sei* necessarily refers to a future event.)

When *sei* occurs together with a future time expression (such as *aban* 'tomorrow') it nearly always means 'will', not 'still'. To say that something will not happen, use *sei la*.

- . **Ami sei la uza dolar Amérika.** We won't use American dollars (in future).
- . **Hau sei la baa misa.** I won't go to mass.

2. sei 'still'

In the sense of 'still', *sei* indicates that the specified situation, having begun, still holds now, although it is expected to finish some time in the future. This *sei* can not only precede verbs, but also time expressions like *kalan* 'night'.

- . **Nia sei moris. (Nia seidauk mate.)** He's still alive. (He hasn't died yet.)
- . **Nia sei iha Manatuto. (Nia seidauk fila.)** She's still in Manatuto. (She hasn't come back yet.)
- . **Agora sei kalan. (Seidauk loron.)** At present it's still night. (It's not day yet.)
- . **Hau sei matan dukur. (Hau toba seidauk too.)** I'm still sleepy. (I haven't slept enough yet.)

Sei often combines with continuous *hela* to mean that something is still happening. In combination with *hela*, *sei* can only mean 'still' (not 'will').

- . **Nia sei toba hela.** He's still asleep.
- . **Hein lai! Hau sei tein hela.** Wait a sec! I'm still cooking.
- . **Senyora sei hanorin hela.** Madam is still teaching (at this moment).

The opposite of *sei* 'still' is *seidauk* 'not yet'.



3. too 'until'

Note the following patterns:

- . **Ami hein hosi tuku lima too tuku hitu.** We waited from five o'clock until seven o'clock.
- . **Nia hela iha Portugál too agora.** He lived in Portugal up to the present.
- . **Ami servisu too kalan.** We worked until evening.
- . **Nia hanorin iha eskola nee too nia mate.** He taught at this school until he died.
- . **Ami servisu too kole.** We worked until (we) were tired.
- . **Ita tenki tein etu too tasak.** You must cook rice until (it) is cooked.

Too also means 'arrive', 'enough' and 'reach'.¹

4. foin 'just' and kleur 'a long time'

Foin comes immediately before a verb or other predicate. It means that a state has only very recently been achieved, or an activity has only very recently been completed.

¹ For a fuller description of *too* see Williams-van Klinken et al. (2002:46–47)

Hau foin mai.

Labarik nee foin tinan lima.

Bebée nee foin moris.

I've only just come. (i.e. I arrived not long ago.)

The child is only five years old.²

This baby has only just been born.

In contrast, *kleur* 'a long time' comes after the verb. It indicates that the events have been happening for a (relatively) long time.

Nia koalía kleur!

Ita ohin lorón servisu kleur ka?

Imi atu hela iha Timor kleur ka?

Hau aprende tetun kleur ona.

He talked for a long time!

Are you working a long time today?

Do you intend to stay in Timor long?

I've already been learning Tetun for a long time.

² Using *foin* here means that you expect the child's age to continue increasing. In contrast, *Nia tinan lima deit* would mean that she only reached five years (and then died).

18. Halo festa (*Having a party*)

Objetivu

In this chapter you will learn to:

- Talk about parties
- Talk about giving
- Specify perfect aspect with *tia ona*
- Use *lalika* 'don't, don't bother, no need'



Liafuan foun

Transitive verbs

kaben	marry
foo	give
simu	receive
hatais	wear, get dressed
oho	kill

Intransitive verbs/adjectives

lanu	drunk, overdosed
tua lanu	drunk
kareta lanu	carsick
dansa	dance
foun	new
halo tinan	have a birthday



Nouns

klosan	young single person
kaben nain	married person
festa	party
festa kaben	wedding feast
karau	buffalo, cattle
fahi	pig
manu	chicken, bird
múzika	music
otél	hotel (accommodation and restaurant)

Alcoholic drinks

tua	palm wine, alcohol
tua manas	distilled palm wine
tua mutin	sweet palm wine
tua sabu	palm brandy
serveja	beer
tintu	red wine
xampanya	champagne

Common sequences

Ita kaben ona ka?	Are you married?
foo osan ba avoo	give money to grandparent
simu osan hosi apaa	receive money from dad
hatais ropa foun	wear new clothes
oho karau	kill buffalo/cattle

Nia halo tinan hitu. He turns seven.

mane klosan	young single man
Ita kaben nain ka klosan?	Are you married or single?
halo festa	have a party



Other

parabéns	congratulations
lalika, lalikan	don't, don't bother
nunee	like this, in this way
tia ona	PERFECT ASPECT

Lalika husu amaa.	Don't/no need to ask mum.
Nia koalia nunee.	He spoke like this.
Hau eaten tia ona.	I have eaten.

Komentáriu kona ba liafuan foun

- ❖ *Lanu* includes 'intoxicated, tipsy, overdosed, poisoned'.
- ❖ *Klosan sira* refers to young single people. Older single people can be described as *sei klosan* 'still single', but are otherwise no longer grouped with *klosan sira*. There is no general word for older single people.
- ❖ *Parabéns* can be used to congratulate someone on such things as a birthday, passing an exam, or winning a prize. This Portuguese loan is associated more with modern life, than with traditional events such as weddings or births. When congratulating someone at their wedding, birthday, or birth of a baby, people usually shake hands or (amongst women or people who are relatively close) 'kiss' cheek-to-cheek on both cheeks.
- ❖ Birthdays and anniversaries were not traditionally celebrated. However these days some people do have parties for birthdays.

Diálogu**(1) Marta atu baa festa**

Marta koalia ho nia avoo, dehan nia atu baa festa.	Marta talks with her grandmother, saying she's going to go to a party.
Marta: Botardi, avoo.	Good afternoon, grandma.
Avoo: Hai, botardi, Marta. Tuur lai iha nee.	Hey, good afternoon, Marta. Sit down here a while.
Marta: Diak, avoo.	OK, grandma.
Avoo: O nia ropa kapaas loos. O hatais foun atu baa nebee?	Your clothes are really lovely. You're dressed up in new clothes to go where?
Marta: Hau atu baa festa, avoo.	I'm going to a party, grandma.
Avoo: Festa saida?	What sort of party?
Marta: Hau nia tia Ana ohin halo tinan tolu-nulu.	My aunt Ana is having her thirtieth birthday today.
Avoo: Nunee ka? Entaun o nia main ho pai la baa?	Is that so? So aren't your mother and father going?
Marta: Sira seidak hatais.	They aren't dressed yet.
Avoo: Marta atu foo saida?	What will you give?
Marta: Hau foo osan deit. Hau la hatene, tia gosta saida.	I'll just give money. I don't know what aunt likes.
Avoo: Nee diak. Parabéns ba tia Ana. Maibee o la bele hemu tua manas, tanba bele lanu!	That's good. Congratulations to aunt Ana. But don't drink strong alcohol, because you could get drunk!
Marta: Diak, avoo. Hau baa ona.	OK, grandma. I'll go now.

Aprende kultura foun

- ❖ Some things that are customarily said in English are not normally said in Tetun, even though it is possible to say them. You have already seen examples like not normally saying ‘thank you’ to waiters, ‘sorry to hear it’ to people who have received bad news, or ‘congratulations’ to more traditional Timorese on their birthday. If you ask ‘How do you say ... in Tetun’, you may be given a correct translation that isn’t used in the same contexts as you expect. It is safer to say: ‘In our country we say Do you say this in Tetun?’ (*Iha ami nia rai ami dehan ... Iha Timor ita dehan hanesan nee ka lae?*). Better still, present the scenario, and ask an open question like ‘In this situation, should you say anything? What should you say?’ (*Iha situasaun nee, ita tenki hatete buat ruma? Tenki hatete saida?*)

(2) Nina baa festa kaben

Nina koalia ho nia biin, dehan nia hori-kalan baa festa kaben.

Mana: **Tok...tok...tok! Nina hadeer! Agora tuku sanulu ona.**

Nina: **Aiii..... hau nia matan sei dukur, hori-kalan hau baa festa.**

Mana: **Iha nebee? Festa saida?**

Nina: **Festa kaben. Iha Hera.**

Mana: **Ou...Festa boot ka?**

Nina: **Eee...Festa boot, dansa, hahaan barak, serveja moos barak.**

Mana: **Ouu..., nee ka? Nina moos dansa ka?**

Nina: **Hau dansa, múzika kapaas, hau dansa bebeik deit ho Zito.**

Mana: **Zito? Zito nee see? O nia kolega eskola ka?**

Nina: **Lae, hau konyese nia bainhira ami nain rua dansa. Nia dansa kapaas!**

Mana: **Nia klosan ka kaben nain?**

Nina: **Nia sei klosan. Orsida lokraik nia atu mai, depois mana sei konyese nia.**

Nina is talking with her older sister, saying she went to a wedding last night.

Knock...knock...knock! Nina, get up! It’s already ten o’clock.

Ah...I’m still sleepy; last night I went to a party.

Where? What kind of party?

A wedding. In Hera.

Oh, was it a big party?

Yeah! The party was big, (there was) dancing, lots of food, and lots of beer too.

Oh, is that so? Did you dance too?

I danced, the music was great, and I danced continually with Zito.

Zito? Who’s Zito? A school friend of yours?

No, I got to know him when we two danced.

He dances beautifully!

Is he single or married?

He’s still single. This afternoon he is going to come, then you can get to know him.

Kostumi

- ❖ Drinking: *Tua manas* plays an important role in many traditional ceremonies. You may be given beer at weddings (provided by the groom’s family), and some families serve beer or wine on occasion. Drinking in bars is a western tradition.
- ❖ For parties, food is cooked in advance, and served at room temperature.
- ❖ Invitations to parties are usually given in person, with only a day or two’s notice. Bring a wrapped gift, which will normally be opened only after the guests have left. Alternatively, give money in an envelope. In either case, write your name on the present or envelope; e.g. “*Parabéns hosi família* (name)”.

- ❖ *Dansa*: This includes only Portuguese (or at least Western) style dancing, which is a crucial element of *festa*. (Traditional dances such as *bidu* and *tebedai* aren't normally considered to be *dansa*.) When a man wishes to ask a woman to dance, if she is married or has a boyfriend, he must ask the man for permission first (e.g. *Hau bele dansa ho ita nia senyora?*), and then, after the dance, thank him. A woman can refuse a dance (e.g. *Deskulpa, hau nia ain kole ona* 'Sorry, my legs are tired.'). but cannot then accept an offer to dance from someone else until the next dance.
- ❖ People who are still formally in mourning after the death of close family members cannot dance.



Estrutura lingua nian

1. foo ba / foo mai 'give to'

Note the following patterns:

Nia foo livru mai hau.	He gives me a book.	Hau foo livru ba nia.	I give him a book.
Sira foo bee mai ami.	They give us water.	Ami foo bee ba sira.	We give them water.
Sira foo fahi mai ita.	They give us a pig.	Sira foo fahi ba imi.	They give you a pig.

If the recipient includes the speaker, it is introduced by *mai*; if the recipient does not include the speaker, it is introduced by *ba* (the short form of the verb *baa* 'go'). So, the pronouns *hau*, *ami* and *ita* (when it means 'we') are introduced by *mai*. The rest of the pronouns (*nia*, *sira*, *imi*, *o*, *ita boot*, *ita* when it means 'you') are introduced by *ba*. This is consistent with other uses of *mai* and *baa/ba*, since *mai* always movement in the direction of where the speaker is now, and *baa/ba* indicates movement in any other direction.¹

Complete clauses such as the examples above are relatively uncommon in spoken Tetun Dili. It is more common to leave out the subject, object or recipient. If you leave out the recipient, you can still use final *mai* or *baa* to indicate whether the recipient includes the speaker or not.

Foo livru mai!	Give me/us a book!	Foo livru baa!	Give them/... a book.
Foo mai!	Give it to me/us!	Foo baa!	Give it to them/him/her.

2. tia ona 'already'

The common sequence *tia ona* indicates that an activity has finished and still has effect.² It is often translatable into English with 'have ... -en'. It is mainly used with intransitive clauses. This marker is usually spelled *tia ona*, but the 'h' is seldom pronounced. *Tia ona* comes after the verb; it cannot stand on its own.

. Hau lalikan baa tan, tanba horiseik hau baa tia ona.	I don't need to go again, because I've already gone (there) yesterday.
. Hau haan tia ona.	I've already eaten (and I am still full).
. Nia mate tia ona.	He has died.

¹ There is however some inter-speaker variation in this construction. Some people follow the Tetun Terik pattern of introducing all recipients with *ba*, even if the recipient includes the speaker. Such people would say *Nia foo livru ba hau* rather than *Nia foo livru mai hau*.

² That is, *tia ona* indicates perfect aspect. It is not often used with states; when it is, the focus is on entering the state rather than on being in it (e.g. *nia diak tia ona* 'he had become well'). It is also used relatively little in story-telling. When it is, it tends to indicate that the events had already occurred before the time that the story-teller is talking about (e.g. *ami haan tia ona* 'we had already eaten (at that time)').

3. *lalika* ‘don’t, no need’

Lalika ‘don’t, no need, don’t bother’ is softer than *la bele* ‘don’t!’ It tells the other not to do something, but leaves room for the other to not agree.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Lalika lori tua, tanba ami iha ona. . Lalika halo kafee. Hau hemu tia ona. . Lalika hakerek surat baa. Nia atu mai ona. | <p>Don’t bring wine, as we already have some.</p> <p>No need to make coffee. I’ve already drunk.</p> <p>No need to write a letter to (him). He’s about to come.</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

4. *Mai ita ... ‘Let’s ...’*

The most common way to make a suggestion that someone do something with you, is just to say: we will do this. However, you can also preface a suggestion with *Mai ita* ‘Let’s’ (literally ‘come we’). This seems to be particularly common with invitations to eat: *Mai ita haan* ‘Let’s eat’.

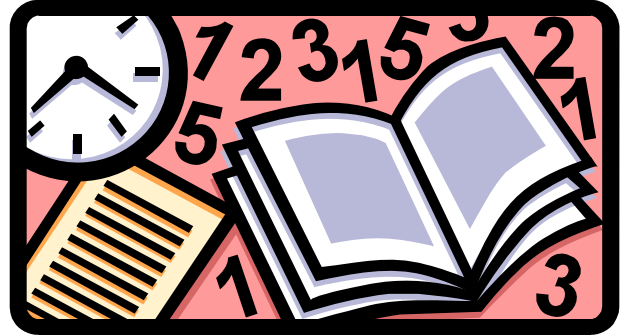
- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Mai ita haan ona. . Mai ita komesa ona. . Mai ita reza lai. | <p>Let’s eat now.</p> <p>Let’s start now.</p> <p>Let’s pray first (e.g. before we eat).</p> |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

19. Númeru ho lian Indonézia (*Numbers in Indonesian*)

Objetivu

In this chapter you will learn to:

- Use numbers in Indonesian
- Tell the time in Indonesian
- Tell the time to the nearest minute in Tetun



Liafuan foun

Indonesian numbers

nol	0
kosong	empty
satu	1
dua	2
tiga	3
empat	4
lima	5
enám	6
tujuh	7
delapan	8
sembilan	9
sepuluh	10
sebelás	11
dua belás	12
tiga belás	13
empat belás	14
lima belás	15
enám belás	16
tujuh belás	17
delapan belás	18
sembilan belás	19
dua puluh	20
tiga puluh	30
empat puluh	40
lima puluh satu	51
seratus	100

seratus dua	102
seratus dua puluh	120
dua ratus	200
seribu	1000
dua ribu	2000
dua ribu tiga ratus	2,300
sembilan belas ribu	19,000
satu juta	1,000,000
satu milyár	1,000,000,000
juta (I)	million

Nouns

rupia	rupiah
minutu	minute
Oras Timor Lorosae	East Timor Time
OTL	East Timor Time

Verbs

falta	absent, lack
-------	--------------

Indonesian words used in telling the time in Indonesian

kurang	lack
setengah	half
jam	hour; o'clock
berapa	how many, how much?

Fonolojia númeru lian Indonézia nian (*phonology of Indonesian numbers*)

- ❖ Indonesian stress usually falls on the second-last syllable, just as in Tetun. Where it falls on the final syllable, we have marked the stress with an accent (e.g. *milyár*); this is only to assist your pronunciation; such accents are not used in Indonesian spelling.

- ❖ In Indonesian, the letter ‘e’ is used for two different vowels, namely one much like that in Tetun, and a schwa (like the unstressed ‘e’ in ‘carpet’). All the ‘e’s in the Indonesian numerals are schwas.
- ❖ The letter ‘j’ is pronounced in standard Indonesian much like English ‘j’. However some Timorese pronounce it with the softer Portuguese ‘j’, especially when speaking Tetun.
- ❖ The letter ‘h’ at the end of a word is pronounced in standard Indonesian, but is often omitted by Timorese.

Diálogo

Antonio hakarak sosa aifuan

Antonio koalia ho tia ida iha merkadu. Tia nee faan ai-dila.	Antonio talks with a woman in the market. This woman sells papaya.
Antonio: Tia, ai-dila nee hira?	Aunt, how much are these papaya?
Tia: Ida, lima ribu.	One is 5,000.
Antonio: Hau hakarak sosa tolu. Hamutuk hira?	I want to buy three. Altogether, how much is that?
Tia: Hamutuk lima belas ribu.	Altogether that is 15,000.
Antonio: Nee dolar hira?	How many dollars is that?
Tia: Satu dolar, lima puluh sén.	One dollar, fifty cents.
Antonio: Hau moos hakarak sosa sabraka. Iha ka?	I also want to buy oranges. Do you have any?
Tia: La iha. Hau la faan. Maibee iha nebaa, iha.	No. I don’t sell them. But over there, there are some.
Antonio: Diak, tia. Obrigadu.	OK, aunt. Thanks.
Tia: Nada.	That’s fine.

Kostumi

- ❖ People often specify prices in Indonesian. Some people also use Indonesian numbers for times and dates.
- ❖ Although American dollars were introduced into Timor after it separated from Indonesia in 1999, and the dollar became the sole currency in 2001, many Timorese still think in terms of Indonesian rupiah, and you will often be quoted prices in rupiah. The conversion rate used in such mental conversions is 10,000 rupiah to the dollar. So if someone charges you 500 (unspecified units) for a candy, don’t panic – just hand over 5 cents!
- ❖ If someone in the market gives the price as *satu sén*, they probably mean one dime (ten cents).
- ❖ When giving telephone or identity numbers, people use *kosong* ‘empty’ rather than *nol* ‘zero’.

Estrutura lingua Indonézia nian

1. Year

Years in Indonesian may be specified in full. Alternatively, the '19' may be omitted for years that occurred in the 20th century.

seribu sembilan ratus tujuh puluh empat	1974
tujuh puluh empat	'74 (i.e. 1974)
dua ribu satu	2001

2. Price

To ask the price in Indonesian, use *Berapa?* This is equivalent to Tetun *Hira?*

Unlike Tetun, Indonesian numbers precede the noun they modify. Hence:

<u>Tetun</u>	<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>English</u>
dolar rua	dua dolar	two dollars
sén lima-nulu	lima puluh sén	fifty cents
rupia rihun sanulu	sepuluh ribu rupiah	10,000 rupiah

3. Time

You will sometimes hear people tell the time in Indonesian. The following illustrate telling the time in both Tetun and Indonesian. There are other alternatives in both languages, but these are amongst the more common.

<u>Tetun</u>	<u>Indonesian</u>	<u>Time</u>
tuku tolu	jam tiga	3.00
tuku tolu ho balu	setengah empat	3.30
tuku tolu liu minutu tolu-nulu	jam tiga tiga puluh	3.30
tuku tolu liu minutu sanulu resin lima	jam tiga lima belas	3.15
tuku hitu liu minutu haat nulu resin lima	jam tujuh empat puluh lima	7.45
falta minutu lima (ba) tuku neen	jam enam kurang lima	5.55
tuku hira?	jam berapa?	what time?

Note that in Tetun, 3.30 is said to be 'three and a half', while Indonesian calls it 'half (an hour before) four'.

Sometimes people specify the time zone; e.g. *tuku tolu Oras Timor Lorosae* is '3 o'clock East Timor Time.'



20. Iha uma laran (*Inside a house*)

Objetivu

In this chapter you will learn to:

- Identify rooms and facilities in the house
- Express purpose, using *hodi* or *atu*
- Express similarity and introduce examples using *hanesan*



Liafuan foun

Nouns

kuartu	bedroom
sala	lounge room, hall, large room
sala vizita	front living room
dapur	kitchen
varanda	veranda
janela	window
meza	table, desk
kadeira	chair
kama	bed
ventuinya	fan (electric)
jeleira	refrigerator
almari, armáriu	cupboard, wardrobe, bookcase
baldi	bucket
bainaka	visitor
uma nain	house owner

Transitive verbs

uza	use
empresta, impresta	borrow
foti	pick up, lift
hanesan	be like; for example
vizita	visit
rai	put
kuru bee	fetch water

Adjectives

malirin	cold
manas	hot

Other

hodi	bring; for (purpose)
atu	in order to
diak liu ...	how about ... (suggestion)

Komentáriu kona ba liafuan foun

- ❖ *A sala vizita* is a front living room, where guests are received.
- ❖ *Foti* primarily means to pick up or lift. It does not however include ‘pick up’ in the sense of ‘go and pick someone up in the car’, for which *tula* is used instead.
- ❖ *Rai* means to put something somewhere, to store it somewhere, or to leave it somewhere; e.g. *Hau ohin rai hau nia livru iha nebee?* ‘Where did I just put my book?’ (*Rai* is also a noun meaning ‘earth, land, country’.)
- ❖ *Kuru bee* means to fetch water. *Kuru* is not commonly used in any other sense.
- ❖ *Hodi* has a range of meanings.
 - ‘bring, take, drive (a vehicle)’. In Dili, *lori* is more common than *hodi* for these meanings.
 - ‘use’. In Dili, the Portuguese loan *uza* is more common for this meaning.
 - ‘for the purpose of’. See *Estrutura Lingua nian I* below for details.
 - ‘in order to’: *Nia baa merkadu hodi sosa ai-dila* ‘He went to the market to buy papaya (and succeeded in doing so).’ Unlike *atu*, *hodi* is used only when the purpose is achieved. This construction will be taught in more detail in chapter 41.

- ❖ *Uma nain* (lit. ‘house owner/lord’) strictly speaking refers to the house owner or landlord, but is also used to refer to the householder. It often refers specifically to the lady of the house, presumably as the house is the domain over which the woman usually rules. When you visit a house, you can attract attention by calling out *Kolisensa, uma nain*.
- ❖ *Diak liu ...* is a common way of introducing a suggestion, for instance to a friend. A fairly literal translation is ‘It would be better if...’; however in English we might say ‘How about...’, or ‘I suggest...’. In formal situations such as meetings, or to people of high status, suggestions are more likely to be introduced by *se bele karik* ‘if it is perhaps possible’.

Diálogo

(1) Senyora Acata hakarak sosa uma

Senyora Acata baa vizita Senhora Rosel iha uma.	Mrs Acata visits Mrs Rosel at (her) home.
Rosel: Bondia. Mai tuur. Presiza buat ruma ka?	Good morning. Come and have a seat. Do you need something?
Acata: Sín. Hau hakarak koalia ho ita.	Yes. I want to talk with you.
Rosel: Koalia kona ba saida?	What do you want to talk about?
Acata: Hau hakarak buka uma ida atu sosa. Iha ema faan uma besik iha nee ka lae?	I want to look for a house to buy. Is there anyone selling a house near here?
Rosel: Iha. Ami nia vizinyu ida hakarak atu faan nia uma. Sira dehan uma nee iha kuartu tolu, sala rua. Iha moos varanda ho dapur.	There is. One of our neighbours wants to sell his house. They say the house has three bedrooms, and two lounge rooms. There is also a veranda and kitchen.
Acata: Sira faan uma hanesan nee, hira?	How much does a house like they are selling cost?
Rosel: Hau la hatene. Diak liu, ita baa koalia ho uma nain.	I don’t know. How about you go and talk with the house owner.
Acata: Entaun diak. Hau baa husu nia. Obrigada. Ate amanyá.	OK. I’ll go and ask him. Thanks. See you tomorrow.
Rosel: Ate amanyá.	See you tomorrow.

(2) Alda hakarak empresta ventuinya

Orsida Alda atu tuur halimar iha sala vizita ho bainaka nain rua hosi Inglatéra. Maibee sala vizita nee manas loos. Nia kolega la toman manas hanesan nee. Entaun, nia baa buka lai nia amaa.	Alda will soon sit relaxing in the visitors’ room with two visitors from England. But the visitors’ room is very hot. Her friends are not used to heat like this. So she goes looking for her mother.
Alda: Amaa, orsida hau nia kolega atu mai. Hau bele empresta ventuinya hosi amaa nia kuartu ka?	Mum, soon my friends will come. Can I borrow the fan from your bedroom?
Amaa: Bele.	OK.
Alda: Obrigada. Orsida hau tau fali iha fatin.	Thanks. I’ll put it back in its place later.

Kostumi

- ❖ When borrowing money from friends, it is customary to give the lender a *pinoor* (pawned item) of higher value than the loan, for instance jewellery. This is given back when the loan is repaid. Close family and friends may give loans without such a *pinoor*.
- ❖ Amongst friends it is normal to ask for drinks of water, or fruit or snacks (if they are lying around), or even the cap that your friend is wearing.

Estrutura lingua nian

1. hodi 'to be used for'

Hodi halo saida? means 'to be used for what?' The answer too is introduced by *hodi*.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| P: Ita hakarak empresta osan nee hodi halo saida? | What do you want to borrow this money for? (i.e. What will you do with it?) |
| H: Hau presiza osan hodi selu eskola. | I need money to pay for school. |
| P: Bee nee hodi halo saida? | What is this water for? (i.e. What is it to be used for?) |
| H: Bee nee hodi hemu. | This water is for drinking. |

2. atu 'to (purpose)'

You have already learned *atu* as 'about to, want to, intend to'. It also often introduces the purpose for a preceding clause. Here it can be translated as 'in order to', or simply 'to'.

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|
| . Hau baa eskola atu estuda portugés. | I go to school to study Portuguese. |
| . Alin baa loja atu sosa livru. | Younger brother/sister goes to the shop to buy books / a book. |
| . Tiu faan modo atu hetan osan. | Uncle sells vegetables to get money. |
| . Ita baa loja atu halo saida? | What did you go to the shop to do? |



Atu simply indicates that what follows a purpose, not that the purpose was necessarily achieved. So the following make good sense:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| . Horiseik hau baa loja atu sosa livru, maibee loja taka tia ona. | Yesterday I went to the shop to buy books, but the shop was already closed. |
| . Ohin hau baa eskola atu buka hau nia alin, maibee la hetan. | Today I went to school to look for my younger sibling, but didn't find (him/her). |

3. hanesan 'like'

Hanesan is a verb meaning 'be alike, be the same'. It can be intransitive.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| . Sira nain rua hanesan deit. | The two of them are the same. |
| . Inglés iha Austrália ho inglés iha Índia la hanesan. | English in Australia and English in India are not the same. |

It can also be used to say that two entities or two situations are alike, with one mentioned before *hanesan*, and one after it.

- . **Lian inglés iha Inglatera la hanesan lian inglés iha Índia.** English in England is not the same as English in India.
- . **Iha nebaa malirin hanesan iha Kanadá.** There it's cold like in Canada.
- . **Nia koalia portugés hanesan ema Brazíl.** She speaks Portuguese like Brazilian people do.

It is frequently is used to introduce examples or instances:

- . **Hau gosta koalia hamutuk hanesan nee.** I love talking together like this.
- . **Nia dadeer-dadeer haan aifuan, hanesan haas ka hudi.** Every morning he eats fruit, such as mango or banana.
- . **Sira iha animál barak, hanesan karau, fahi, bibi.** They have many animals, such as buffalo, pigs, goats.

Countries and continents

As you can see by the list below, most country names are similar to English. For many countries, some Timorese use the Portuguese name, while others are more familiar with the name in Indonesian.

Portuguese has many nationality-based adjectives, such as *portugés* (masculine) and *portugeza* (feminine), which are associated with more educated speech. Only the most common ones are listed below. In English such adjectives are written with a capital letter; in Portuguese they are not.

<u>English</u>	<u>Portuguese-based name</u>	<u>Indonesian</u>
Africa	Áfrika	Afrika
America	Amérika	Amerika
American (m/f)	amerikanu/a	
Antarctica	Antártika	Antartika
Arabia	Arábia; Arabi ¹	Arab
Asia	Ázia	Asia
Australia	Austrália	Australi(a)
Australian (m/f)	australianu /a	
Brazil	Brazíl	Brazil
Brunei	Brunei	Brunei
Burma	Birmánia	Birma
Cambodia	Kamboja	Kamboja
Canada	Kanadá	Kanada
China	Xina	Cina
Chinese	xinés / xineza	
Cuba	Kuba	Kuba
Dutch (m/f)	olandés / olandeza	Balanda ²
Egypt	Ejitu	Mesir
England	Inglatera	Inggris
English	inglés	Inggris
Europe	Europa	Eropa
France	Fransa	Perancis
Germany	Alemanya	Jerman
Goa	Goa	
Greece	Gregu	Yunani
Guinea-Bissau	Giné-Bisau	
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
India	Índia	India
Indonesia	Indonézia	Indonésia
Iran	Iraun	Iran
Iraq	Iraki	Irak
Ireland	Irlanda	Irlândia
Israel	Izraél	Israél
Italy	Itália	Itali
Japan	Japaun	Jepáng
Korea	Koreia	Korea

¹ Tetun *Arabi* refers either to Arabs or to Muslims; prior to the Indonesian invasion, the Muslim community in East Timor was of Arabic descent.

² Indonesian is *Belanda*; in Tetun, the pronunciation is often *Balanda*.

Macao	Makau	
Malaysia	Malázia	Malaysia
Mexico	Méxiku	Méksiko
Mozambique	Mosambique	
Netherlands, Holland	Olanda	Balanda
New Zealand	Nova Zelándia	Selándia Baru
North America	Amérika Norte	Amerika Utara
Philippines	Filipinas	Filipina
Portugal	Portugál	Portugal
Portuguese (m/f)	portugés / portugeza	Portugis
Russia	Rúsia	Rusia
Singapore	Singapura	Singapur
South America	Amérika Súl	Amerika Selatan
Spain	Espanya	Spanyol
Spanish	espanyól	
Thailand	Tailándia	Thailand
United States	Estadus Unidus	Amerika Serikat
USA	EUA	AS
Vietnam	Vietname	Vietnam

