

# Tok Pisin Class 2 Theme: Food



## Vowels & diphthongs

<b>a</b>	<b>e</b>	<b>i</b>	<b>o</b>	<b>u</b>	<b>ai</b>	<b>au</b>
[ a ]	[ e ]	[ i ]	[ o ]	[ u ]	[ ai ]	[ au ]

## Consonants

<b>b</b>	<b>d</b>	<b>g</b>	<b>h</b>	<b>j</b>	<b>k</b>	<b>l</b>	<b>m</b>
[ b ]	[ d ]	[ g ]	[ h ]	[ dʒ ]	[ k ]	[ l ]	[ m ]
<b>n</b>	<b>p</b>	<b>r</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>v</b>	<b>w</b>	<b>y</b>
[ n ]	[ p ]	[ r ]	[ s ]	[ t ]	[ v ]	[ w ]	[ j ]

Diphthongs - a sound formed by the combination of two vowels in a single syllable, in which the sound begins as one vowel and moves towards another (as in *coin*, *loud*, and *side* ).



In contrast to English, transitive verbs in Tok Pisin are generally different in form from intransitive ones. Thus transitive verbs usually end in -im, e.g. lukim, bairn, harim, kisim while intransitive ones, like go, kam, sanap, do not. Some other transitive verbs are: askim, baim, bihainim, bringim, harim, mekim, planim, wokim and intransitive ones: go, go bek, kam, kamap, sindaun, stap, tok, wok, wokabaut. Note that transitive verbs are often formed from intransitive ones and other parts of speech simply by adding -im to them.

Compare the following, for example:

Bihain	<i>later</i>	bihainim	<i>to follow</i>
wok	<i>work</i>	wokim	<i>to build, make</i>
tok	<i>say</i>	tokim	<i>to tell</i>
lukluk long	<i>look at</i>	lukim	<i>to see</i>
kamap	<i>arrive</i>	kamapim	<i>to develop</i>
orait	<i>okay</i>	oraitim	<i>to fix up</i>
bos	<i>boss</i>	bosim	<i>to oversee</i>
bilas	<i>decoration</i>	bilasim	<i>to decorate</i>

## Useful Tok Pisin Phrases

<u>Welcome</u>	Welkam
<u>Hello</u>	Halo
<u>How are you?</u>	Yu orait?
<u>I'm fine, thanks. And you?</u>	Mi orait, tenkiu na yu?
<u>Long time no see</u>	Mi no lukim yu longpela taim
<u>What's your name?</u>	Wanem nem bilong yu?
<u>My name is ...</u>	Nem bilong mi ...
<u>Where are you from?</u>	Yu bilong we?
<u>I'm from ...</u>	Mi bilong ...
<u>Pleased to meet you</u>	Gutpela/ mi hamamas long bungim yu
<u>Good morning</u>	Moning tru
<u>Good afternoon</u>	Apinun tru
<u>Good night/evening</u>	Gudpela nait
<u>Goodbye</u>	Lukim yu

## Useful Tok Pisin Phrases

<u>Good luck</u>	Stap wantaim yu (inf)
<u>Have a nice day</u>	Yu gat gutpela de
<u>Bon voyage</u> (Have a good journey)	Lukim yu
<u>Excuse me</u>	Eskus
<u>How much is this?</u>	Em Hamas
<u>Sorry (very)</u>	Sori tru
<u>Thank you</u>	Tenkyu

## Useful Tok Pisin Phrases – Language difficulties

Do you understand?	Yu save?
<u>I understand</u>	Mi save
<u>I don't understand</u>	Mi no save
<u>I understood</u>	Mi save
<u>Please speak more slowly</u>	Yu toktok isi isi
<u>Please write it down</u>	Inap yu raitim long pepa
<u>Please say that again</u>	Inap yu tok gen
<u>How do you say ... in Tok Pisin?</u>	Long Tok Pisin yupela save tok ....olsem wanem?

## Useful Tok Pisin Phrases – Language difficulties

I don't speak Tok Pisin	Mi no save long Tok Pisin
<u>Do you speak English?</u>	Yu save long Tok Inglis?
Sorry, I didn't understand that	Sori, Mi no save
What did you say?	Yu tok wanem?
Can you translate it for me?	Inap yu tanim lo tok Inglis?
What does this mean?	Wanem as bilong dispela?
How do you pronounce that?	Long Tok Pisin bai mi tok olsem wanem?



Food  
(kaikai)





# Vegetables (gaden kaikai)



Rice (Rais)



Sweet Potato (Kaukau)



Potato (Patete)



Greens (Kumu)



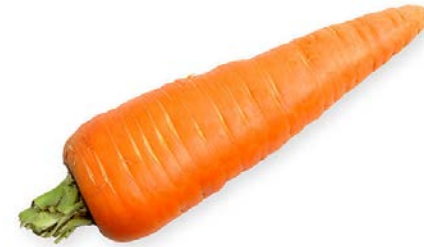
Cabbage (Kapis)



Taro (Taro)



Banana (banana)



Carrot (Karot)



Yam (Mami/Yam)



Broccoli (Brokoli)

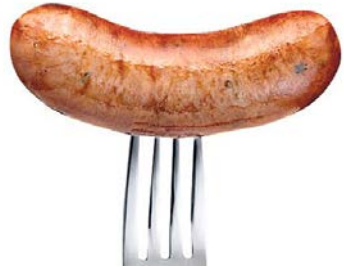


Pumpkin (Pamkin)

# Protein (Abus)



Duck (pato)



Sausage (sisis)



Chicken (kakaruk)



Crocodile meat (pukpuk)



Pork (pik)



Fish (pis)



Egg (kiau)



# Fruits (Prut)



Custard apple (Sawasap)



Pandanas nut (Karuka)



Apple (Epol)



Orange (Muli)



Papaya (paupau)



Pineapple (ananas)



Watermelon  
(Waramelen)



Starfruit (faivkona)



Mango (mango)

Water apple  
(Iaulau)





# Roleplay Activity

- Divide into groups of 3
- Select a food group and construct a roleplay using the foods selected. Use words from the lesson 1 to help construct your sentences.
- 15 minutes
- Perform

# Simple phrases associated with food

Food/eat (kaikai)	String (strin)
Cook (kukim)	Hook (huk)
Buy (baim)	Hungry (hangere)
Cut (katim)	Fire (paia)
Find (painim)	River (wara)
Cultivate (planim)	Climb (kwapim)
Ripe (Mau)	Harvest (kisim)
Garden (gaden)	Fish (hukim)

## Useful pronouns

I (mi)

You (Yu)

He/she (em)

They (ol/yupela)

We/us (mipela/yumi)

# SING-ALONG

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=37q8Fbgad9U>

Meri lewa by Oshen