

A Tok Pisin sample text taken from: Gramley, Stephan. *The History of English: An Introduction*. Abingdon: Routledge, 2012. pp. 239–40

“Masalai Wokim Tripela Ailan” (*Wantok* 418, May 22, 1982, 19)

TOK PISIN

Stori *i* go olsem.

Bipo bipo tru *i gat* wan*pela* masalai man.

Em *i drai**pela* bun tru.

Nem bilong em Koran Rainge.

Em *i lus**im* bus na kamdaun long ples ol *i kol**im*
Ais. . . .

Salwara *i save* pulimapim *dis**pela* riva.

Tasol long taim bilong ren, bik*pela* tait bilong
bus *i* kamdaun na wara i kol, i olsem ais. . . .

Orait. Masalai Koran Rainge *i laik* pilai liklik
na em *i kis**im* tamiok ston bilong em na *i kat**im*
wan*pela* ailan *i go tri**pela* hap. . . .

Masalai i subim ol i go ausait longwe liklik long
nambis, na i luk olsem wan*pela* riva i kamap.

Tasol i no riva, i solwara tasol.

Na tude ol bik*pela* sip i save kam insait long
*dis**pela* rot tasol.

ENGLISH

The story goes like this.

Really long, long ago, there was a demon.

He had really huge bones.

His name was Koran Rainge.

He left the forest and came down to the place
everyone calls Ais. . . .

The sea could fill up this river.

But when it rained, a big flood [tide] from the
forest came down and the water was cold like
ice.

Well, Masalai Koran Rainge wanted to play a
little, so he took [catch] his stone ax [toma-
hawk] and cut a long island into three parts
[half].

The *masalai* shoved them outside a long way a
little into the sea, and they looked like a river
starts.

But it was not a river, it was just the sea [salt-
water].

And today, the big ships can come inside this
way [road].

Bihain long Masalai Koran Rainge i kat <i>im</i> Ailan Aviglo <i>pinis</i> , . . .	After <i>Masalai</i> Koran Rainge had cut Aviglo Is- land, . . .
Selseme Martina (i <i>bin</i> raitim)	Selseme Martina (wrote this)

Grammatical Markers

<i>i</i>	before predicates (except 1st and 2nd person singular; passim)
<i>-im</i>	marker of transitive verbs (<i>Em i lusim bus</i> “he left the bush”)
<i>em</i>	3rd person pronoun “he, his, him” (see preceding; also <i>nem bilong em</i> “his name”; also feminine)
<i>i gat</i>	existential “there is/are” (<i>i gat wanpela masalai man</i> “there was a man-demon”)
<i>pinis</i>	completive marker (after the predicate; <i>i katim Ailan pinis</i> “had cut the island”)
<i>bin</i>	past marker (pre-verbal: <i>i bin raitim</i> “wrote (this)”)
<i>save</i>	modal of ability (<i>i save pulimapim</i> “could fill (it) up”)
<i>laik</i>	“want to” (<i>i laik pilai liklik</i> “wanted to play a little”)
<i>-pela</i>	marker of monosyllabic attributive adjectives (<i>bikpela</i> “big”)
<i>wanpela</i>	singular article (<i>wanpela masalai man</i> “a demon”)
no marker	adverb (<i>tru</i> “really”)
<i>ol</i>	plural marker (<i>ol bikpela sip</i> “the big ships”)