



## **General information on the maps of “Atlas linguistique de la Polynésie française - Linguistic Atlas of French Polynesia”**

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stress, correlated with the lengthening of the following vowel.

On the island of Hiva Oa (Marquesas), my elderly informants, who have been influenced very little by Tahitian, have maintained an original pronunciation, quite different from the phonetic rules of Tahitian. Thus, in Hiva Oa, all syllables are detached: ***totoua*** ‘to quarrel’ is pronounced in four syllables [to.to.u.a] and never \*[to.to.wa]; in the same way, ***nui*** ‘big’ is pronounced [nu.i]. When a lexeme is formed by reduplication, stress falls on the penultimate syllable: ***paepae*** ‘stone platform’ [pa.e.'pa.e.]; ***tautau*** ‘suspend’ [ta.u.'ta.u]. Nowadays,

the young Marquesan generation – by “hyper-correction” under Tahitian influence – tends either to pronounce groups of vowels like a diphthong, or separate the vowels with a glottal consonant which was not there originally. Older Marquesan speakers regret the disappearance of their language’s phonetic characteristics, due to the influence of the dominant language.

These contact-induced phonetic variations may result in new phonetic trends in the future. Also, they partly account for some inconsistencies in our transcription of some forms – in particular, those involving the glottal stop, or long vowels.

## Organization and use of the Linguistic Atlas

We will conclude this introduction with an explanation of how this linguistic atlas is organized. The present introductory chapter will be followed by two detailed chapters entitled *Sociolinguistic history of French Polynesia (Section V)*, and *Multilingualism in French Polynesia: Past and future (Section VI)*. These chapters present the social and historical background of the atlas itself.

### The semantic taxonomy

The central part of the atlas itself begins with the ontology, or “semantic taxonomy” (*Section VIII*).

**Figure 5 – Major sections of this atlas**

<i>Part I – The human body; natural functions</i>
1. The human body
2. Natural functions
<i>Part II – Life, health, body care</i>
3. Life, health, illness and disability
4. Body care, clothing and adornment
5. Position and movement of the body
<i>Part III – The individual, the society</i>
6. Life course, social exchange
<i>Part IV – Material culture</i>
7. Techniques, material culture
<i>Part V – The environment</i>
8. The natural environment
9. Fauna
10. Flora

This taxonomy describes the semantic organization that underlies the 2253 entries of this atlas. The whole volume consists of five main divisions,

which are in turn articulated into ten sections (*Figure 5*).

This organization into ten main sections in turn gives rise to further thematic subdivisions. *Figure 6* (taken from p.127) illustrates the typical semantic tree that obtains within a given section.

The lowest level within each sub-section indicates, on the right-hand side, the number of different entries for this category. For example, the subsection 2.4.1.3 “External manifestation of feelings” contains 9 distinct entries (*Figure 7*).

**Figure 6 –Subdivisions within the linguistic atlas (sample)**

<b>2. NATURAL FUNCTIONS</b>	
<b>2.1. Nutrition</b>	
2.1.1 ...	
2.1.2 ...	
<b>2.2. Breathe</b>	
<b>2.3. Rest; sleep</b>	
<b>2.4. Sensations, senses</b>	
<b>2.4.1. Sensations</b>	
2.4.1.1. Physical perception of the outside world	9
2.4.1.2. Physiological needs and reactions	11
2.4.1.3. External manifestation of feelings	9

Thus, the entry SMILE may be identified by a number code (2.4.1.3-3 in this example). This number code will be used, for example, in the finderlists. The code appears on top of the corresponding map. The order of the maps throughout the atlas follows the logical order suggested by these references, as determined by the semantic organization of the taxonomy.

**Figure 7 – Individual entries in each sub-section (sample)**

#### 2.4.1.3. External manifestation of feelings

– [9 entries]

- (1) laugh
- (2) burst out laughing
- (3) **smile**
- (4) joy
- (5) praise
- (6) cry – weep
- (7) sob
- (8) tear
- (9) lament (s.o./s.th.)

The taxonomy in *Section VIII* indicates the logical organization of the atlas as a whole, and effectively constitutes its Table of contents. As for the detailed list of all entries, it is given separately, in *Section IX* p.133. The reader can also simply refer to the titles which appear on the maps themselves. Finally, one can retrieve an entry alphabetically using the finderlists at the end of the volume, either from French, English or Tahitian. Thus, for the entry *smile* in the English index, the reference 2.4.1.3-3 refers to the corresponding entry/map.

### The maps

A total of 2253 entries are presented in this atlas. Each entry has its own linguistic map.

#### How the maps were produced

Without burdening the reader with technical details, it may be useful to summarize the technical steps we took in the creation of the maps.

The various sessions spent by the first author (JMC) in the field resulted in the creation of a bulky Winword document (2230 A4 pages in total), using legacy fonts and *ad hoc* formatting. The second author (AF) then undertook the conversion of this file to a Unicode-encoded structured text file, with all fields labelled using appropriate (Xml-like) tags. The resulting structured file was in turn made compatible with the format of *Toolbox*, the database programme distributed by the SIL (*Summer Institute of Linguistics*), and used by many linguists for the handling of linguistic data.

After a long process of cleanup and corrections, this *Toolbox* file became the reference database for the second step in the creation of the atlas. The 2253 entries were converted into a set of URL links – one URL per map – which were processed using a

programme we wrote. First, a Php script incorporated each entry into a MySQL database, and then fed it into a second script. The latter was written using ActionScript 2 (processed by Adobe *Flash*), and designed to dynamically produce a vectorial map incorporating the lexical data and footnotes for every entry. The resulting map, formatted using a CSS stylesheet, was printed to EPS – in order to preserve its vectorial design – and, after proofing and editing, was finally added to the volume.

It is desirable that a future edition of such an atlas should make the most of the recently developed electronic formats. In the case of the present atlas, when it was planned around 2003, its instigator Prof. Peltzer was contemplating a traditional publication in the form of a printed book. The preparation of this volume was thus carried out with such a format in mind, including numbered pages, indexes, tables of contents... The decision to opt for an electronic book in Open access came much later, and the original format was maintained throughout completion.

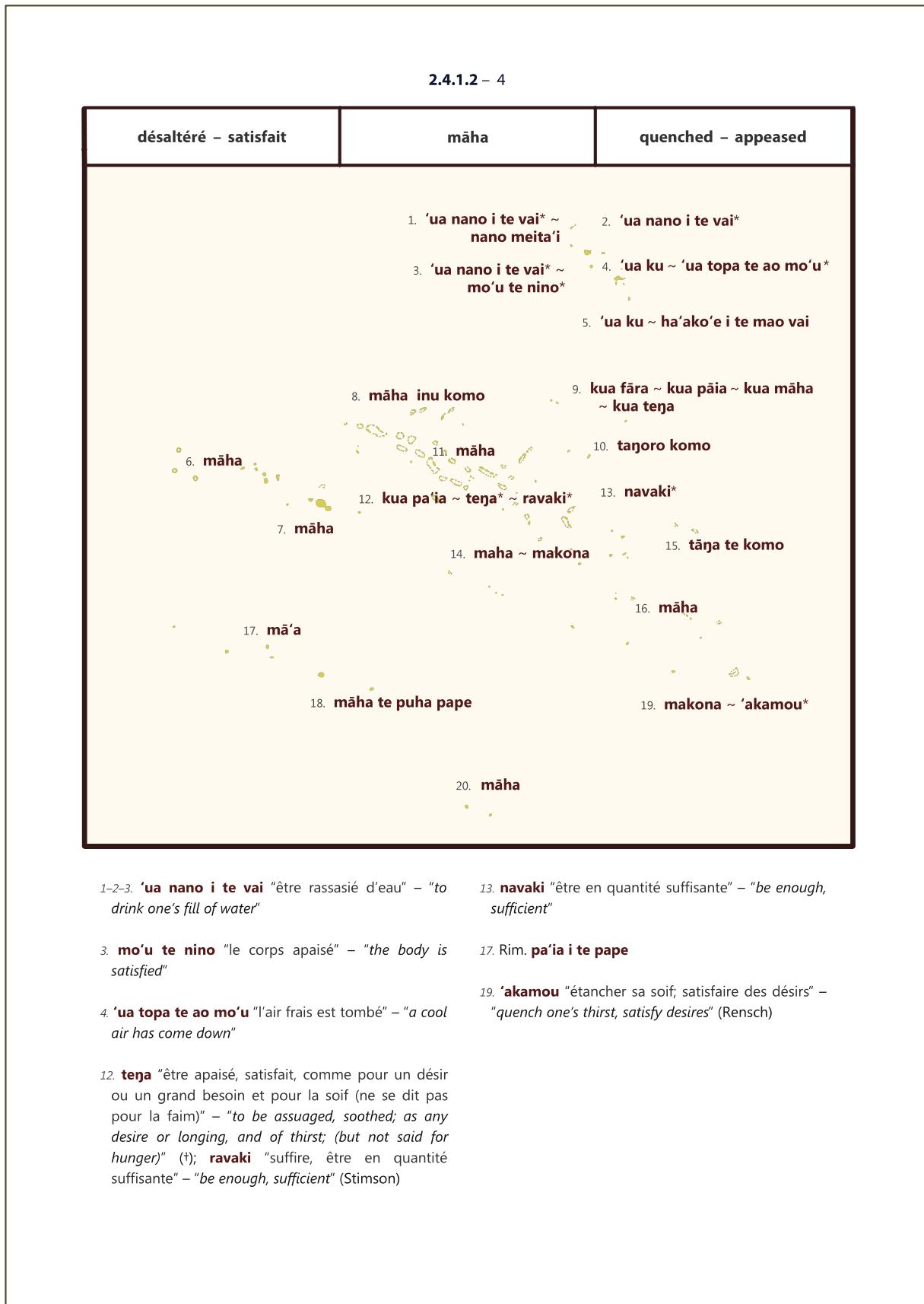
#### How the maps should be read

Each map will resemble the example shown in *Figure 8*.

Each entry is first identified by its number code, above the map. As explained above, this reference consists of two elements: on the one hand, its position in our semantic taxonomy (*Section VII*); on the other hand, following the dash, is the sequential number of this entry within this sub-section. In the example given here, the entry QUENCHED-APPEASED is the fourth entry/map within the sub-section 2.4.1.2 of the taxonomy, entitled “Physiological needs and reactions”; the latter, in turn, belongs to section 2.1.4 (see *Figure 6* p.95).

The headers on each map show the title of each entry in three languages: French, Tahitian and English. The map itself provides the translation of the word or phrase in the title, in each of the twenty dialects under study. Each form is placed as close as possible, geographically, to the island or atoll concerned.

Quite logically, the survey point #7, which refers to Tahitian, usually coincides with the term of the same language given in the title – except in the case of additional variants. For the same notion, the various words or phrases used in the territory’s languages can easily be compared. Thus, in the example quoted, where Tahitian says *māha*, the equivalent in Mangareva (#19) is *makona* or *‘akamou*.

**Figure 8 – A sample map**

### *Footnotes*

An asterisk \* in the vernacular expression refers to a bilingual explanatory note (French-English), under the map.

Each note is preceded by one or several figures, in reference to the dialects concerned: in our example, the first note concerns dialects 1, 2 and 3 (Northern Marquesan). These notes aim to provide additional information relating to the form or its meaning (e.g. **navaki** ‘be enough, sufficient’), or to give a literal translation for complex expressions – as in the first note. Footnotes also indicate those cases when a word is borrowed from Tahitian, or from a European language (French, English, Latin, Ancient Greek).

Another function of these notes is to indicate the variants collected by authors of earlier publications: thus, the note referring to Mangarevan #19 quotes the dictionary by Rensch. Likewise, footnotes referring to the various dialects of Pa’umotu will often cite the forms and definitions found in Stimson’s “Tuamotuan dictionary” (see p.87). In doing so, we made a point of reproducing the forms conforming to Stimson’s own orthography – including his idiosyncratic use of the dot to apparently indicate the syllable boundary in certain forms (see map 1.1.2-1), or his use of hyphens for enumerations in definitions (e.g. 5.1.6-1). In all cases, the source is clearly identified,<sup>57</sup> and the original text (French or English) is translated so that the notes become all bilingual.

Often, the different sources – whether different speakers or different bibliographical sources – suggested several variants or synonyms for the same dialect. These variants are separated by a sign ‘~’. Their order is meaningful: as far as possible, it reflects the hierarchy indicated by the speakers themselves, by first indicating the most

commonly used forms, or those which best match the meaning in question; followed by less common or more remote synonyms. In the example given here, language #12 (Anaa) may translate the notion QUENCHED-APPEASED in three ways: either as an expression **kua pa’ia**, or using the words **teja** or **ravaki**. In the specific case of **teja**, the symbol ‘(†)’ means that the word, while still in use at the time of Stimson’s survey, has now fallen into disuse, to the point that modern speakers don’t even recognise it today.

The conventions used in notes include:

- (†): this form is found in bibliographical references, but is no longer recognized by modern speakers
- (#): this form is recognized by modern speakers, but described as archaic or obsolete
- (GTN): this form is given as “General Tuamotuan” by Stimson [see p.89]
- Rim.: the form in Rimatara, when it differs from Rurutu

The twenty dialects chosen as survey locations are identified by a constant number code. For example, location #12 will always correspond to the dialect of Anaa, location #19 to Mangarevan, and so on. The numbering system for the dialects is arbitrary; it follows an essentially geographical principle, from north to south, and from east to west. These twenty locations were already shown on *Map 3* p.75, and are summarized here in *Table 8*. The column ‘SECONDARY SURVEY’ indicates the name of a close-by island or atoll, whose dialect sufficiently resembles the dialect of reference to be included in the same survey location (e.g. *Makemo* ≈ *Raroia*). When the secondary dialect differs from the dialect of reference, this is indicated in the notes.

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<sup>57</sup> See the discussion p.28 sqq., as well as the bibliography p.81.

**Table 8 – Summary of the twenty survey locations.**

#	<i>location</i>	<i>secondary survey</i>	<i>language, dialect cluster</i>	<i>archipelago</i>
1.	<b>Nuku Hiva</b>		NORTH MARQUESAN	Marquesas
2.	<b>Ua Huna</b>		"	"
3.	<b>Ua Pou</b>		"	"
4.	<b>Hiva Oa</b>		SOUTH MARQUESAN	"
5.	<b>Fatu Hiva</b>		"	"
6.	<b>Maupiti</b>		TAHITIAN	Leeward Islands
7.	<b>Tahiti</b>		"	Windward Islands
8.	<b>Takaroa/Takapoto</b>		PA'UMOTU	Tuamotu
9.	<b>Napuka</b>		"	"
10.	<b>Fangatau</b>		"	"
11.	<b>Makemo</b>	Raroia	"	"
12.	<b>Anaa</b>		"	"
13.	<b>Tatakoto</b>		"	"
14.	<b>Amanu</b>		"	"
15.	<b>Reao</b>	Pukarua	"	"
16.	<b>Tureia</b>	Vahitahi	"	"
17.	<b>Rurutu</b>	Rimatara	AUSTRAL	Austral Islands
18.	<b>Ra'ivavae</b>		"	"
19.	<b>Mangareva</b>		MANGAREVAN	Gambier Islands
20.	<b>Rapa (Oparo)</b>		RAPA	Austral Islands

## Section VIII

# Semantic taxonomy

## Linguistic Atlas – Summary

### *Part I – The human body; natural functions*

1. The human body
2. Natural functions

### *Part II – Life, health, body care*

3. Life, health, illness and disability
4. Body care, clothing and adornment
5. Position and movement of the body

### *Part III – The individual, the society*

6. Life course, social exchange

### *Part IV – Material culture*

7. Techniques, material culture

### *Part V – The environment*

8. The natural environment
9. Fauna
10. Flora

<i>Part I – The human body; natural functions</i>		
<b>1. THE HUMAN BODY</b>		
<b>1.1. Generalities; description of the human body</b>	2	
<i>1.1.1. Size</i>	4	
<i>1.1.2. Appearance</i>	8	
<i>1.1.3. Obesity</i>	2	
<i>1.1.4. Slimness</i>	2	
<b>1.2. Anatomy: general terms</b>	10	
<b>1.3. The head</b>		
<i>1.3.1. Skull</i>	4	
<i>1.3.2. Hair</i>	9	
<i>1.3.3. Face</i>	5	
<i>1.3.4. Eyes</i>	8	
<i>1.3.5. Nose</i>	4	
<i>1.3.6. Ears</i>	3	
<b>1.4. The body and internal organs</b>		
<b>1.4.1. External body parts</b>		
<i>1.4.1.1. Torso</i>	8	
<i>1.4.1.2. Back, stomach and lower abdomen</i>	7	
<i>1.4.1.3. Genitals; posterior</i>	8	
<b>1.4.2. Internal organs</b>		
<b>1.5. Limbs</b>		
<i>1.5.1. Arm; hand</i>	10	
<i>1.5.2. Leg; foot</i>	8	
<b>2. NATURAL FUNCTIONS</b>		
<b>2.1. Nutrition</b>		
<i>2.1.1. Taste</i>	7	
<i>2.1.2. Food and drink</i>	12	
<i>2.1.3. Digestion</i>	8	

<b>2.1.4. Evacuation</b>	11	<b>5.2. Move; walk</b>	
<b>2.2. Breathe</b>	9	5.2.1. Different methods of perambulation: on foot, wander, trample, stagger	9
<b>2.3. Rest; sleep</b>		5.2.2. Ascend, climb, descend	3
2.3.1. Fall asleep; sleep	7	5.2.3. Hurry, move from place to place, gait, limp	6
2.3.2. Wake up; insomnia; dreams	6	5.2.4. Drive, guide, follow, pursue	4
<b>2.4. Sensations; senses</b>		5.2.5. Meet, collide, overtake	3
2.4.1. <i>Sensations</i>		5.2.6. Enter, exit	3
2.4.1.1. Physical perception of the outside world	9	5.2.7. Come/return, turn back, zigzag	4
2.4.1.2. Physiological needs and reactions	11	5.2.8. Arrive, land, leave	3
2.4.1.3. External manifestation of feelings	9	5.2.9. Upside down, be surrounded, go round in circles, swing, avoid, deviate	7
2.4.2. <i>The senses</i>		5.2.10. Come closer, huddle together, step back	3
2.4.2.1. Sight; vision	6	5.2.11. Run away, run, jump, jostle, hop	5
2.4.2.2. Smell	8	5.2.12. Slip, fall (various kinds)	9
2.4.2.3. Hear; speech	11	5.2.13. Bump into, dodge	2
2.4.2.4. Sex life	9	5.2.14. Roll	2
		5.2.15. Stop, cease, be finished	3
<hr/>			
<i>Part II – Life, health, body care</i>		<b>5.3. Movement of the legs and feet</b>	7
<b>3. LIFE, HEALTH, ILLNESS AND DISABILITY</b>		<b>5.4. Movement of the hands, manual activities</b>	
<b>3.1. Life, health, aches and pains</b>	14	5.4.1. Positions and general motions : mimick, catch, feel, stroke, clap, etc.	9
<b>3.2. Illnesses and skin diseases</b>		5.4.2. Grab, transport objects	
3.2.1. Skin eruptions and irritations	8	5.4.2.1. Carry, transport, support	7
3.2.2. Bruises; Boils	7	5.4.2.2. Bring, take away, transport	3
3.2.3. Other skin diseases	7	5.4.2.3. Take, hold, take hold, catch, different types of grip	9
<b>3.3. Eye infections</b>	4	5.4.3. Let go, release	3
<b>3.4. Other illnesses</b>	14	5.4.4. Give, gifts	2
<b>3.5. Disabilities; handicaps</b>	8	5.4.5. Put down, place (various kinds), tidy, remove, sort	6
<b>3.6. Care; medicine</b>	8	5.4.6. Draw closer, place side by side	2
<b>3.7. Mental health</b>	4	5.4.7. Show, hide, cover, bury	6
<b>4. BODY CARE, CLOTHING AND ADORNMENT</b>		5.4.8. Raise, be lifted up, straighten	3
<b>4.1. Body care; dress</b>	14	5.4.9. Look for, rummage	3
<b>4.2. Head-dress; hair-dressing</b>	3	5.4.10. Traction movements: uproot, pull, drag, tow	6
<b>4.3. Adornment</b>	5	5.4.11. Displace, push, rush at, knock down, tilt	6
<b>4.4. Toilet and body care</b>	10	5.4.12. Stop, prevent, call	3
<b>5. POSITION AND MOVEMENT OF THE BODY</b>		5.4.13. Tie up, knot, bind, untie, tie (various kinds)	11
<b>5.1. Body position</b>		5.4.14. Thread	1
5.1.1. Standing position	3	5.4.15. Be suspended, hang	2
5.1.2. Squatting position ; kneel	2	5.4.16. Tactile motion: tap, caress, tickle, brush against, flick	6
5.1.3. Horizontal position	5	5.4.17. Wipe, clean, rub, erase, polish	6
5.1.4. Sitting position	6	5.4.18. Pressure movements	
5.1.5. Lean, bend down, turn round, turn over	5	5.4.18.1. Crush, squash a louse, mash, pulverise	4
5.1.6. Move ; stay	3	5.4.18.2. Flatten, smooth, enlarge, widen	4
5.1.7. Appear/disappear, get lost	3	5.4.18.3. Drive in, immerse, soak	3
		5.4.18.4. Squash (various kinds), tighten (a nut), strangle	6
		5.4.19. Turn over, change, overturn	4
		5.4.20. Twist movements	2
		5.4.21. Group movements	
		5.4.21.1.Pick up, put aside	2

5.4.21.2. Unite, bring together	5	<b>6.3. Feelings</b>
5.4.21.3. Mix, blend	4	6.3.1. <i>Feelings and states of mind</i>
5.4.21.4. Stack, fill	7	6.3.1.1. Joy, pleasure, unhappiness, sadness, worries
<i>5.4.22. Movements of dispersion: be scattered, disperse</i>	2	6.3.1.2. Surprise, emotion, astonishment
5.4.22.1. Set aside, store, reject, separate	4	6.3.1.3. Courage, fear, glory
5.4.22.2. Divide up, share (various kinds)	5	6.1.3.4. Shame, anxiety, shyness, boredom
<i>5.4.23. Roll up, fold, stretch out, lay out, spread</i>	7	<i>6.3.2. Feelings towards others</i>
<i>5.4.24. Shake (various kinds), tap, fan, sharpen</i>	6	6.3.2.1. Sympathy, antipathy
<i>5.4.25. Throw (various kinds)</i>	6	6.3.2.2. Envy, jealousy, grudges
<i>5.4.26. Dig, deepen, hollow out</i>	5	6.3.2.3. Anger
<i>5.4.27. Prick, pierce (various kinds), pierce through</i>	5	6.3.2.4. Love, friendship, hatred
<i>5.4.28. Slap, box, hit (various kinds), strike, beat</i>	7	<b>6.4. Family ties</b>
<i>5.4.29. Movements involving rupture</i>	7	6.4.1. <i>General terms, genealogy, family ties, ancestors, orphan</i>
5.4.29.1. Tear	2	6.4.2. <i>Vocative terms</i>
5.4.29.2. Slice, cut with scissors, behead	5	6.4.3. <i>Terms designating related persons</i>
5.4.29.3. Break (various kinds), smash	3	6.4.4. <i>Terms of relation through marriage</i>
5.4.29.4. Split	3	<b>6.5. Social organisation</b>
5.4.29.5. Damage, mistreat, destroy	4	6.5.1. <i>General : praise, respect, law</i>
<i>5.4.30. Open, expose, close (different ways)</i>	5	6.5.2. <i>Social hierarchy : denominations, election</i>
<b>5.5. Movement of the head</b>		6.5.3. <i>Wealth</i>
5.5.1. <i>Movement of the head proper</i>	5	6.5.3.1. Gifts, give, duty, repay
5.5.2. <i>Eye motion: see, look, close the eyes, admire</i>	6	6.5.3.2. Generous, miserly
<b>5.6. Action</b>		6.5.3.3. Rich, poor
5.6.1. <i>Action proper: do, work, create</i>	3	6.5.4. <i>Buy, sell, receive, spend, exchange</i>
5.6.2. <i>Prepare, begin, sequences of events</i>	7	6.5.5. <i>Steal, take</i>
5.6.3. <i>Results</i>	2	6.5.6. <i>Prostitution</i>
5.6.4. <i>Skills</i>	8	<b>6.6. Magic, religion</b>
<i>Part III – The individual, the society</i>		6.6.1. <i>Magical practices and practitioners : Cast spells, clairvoyance, priest</i>
<b>6. LIFECOURSE; SOCIAL EXCHANGES</b>		6.6.2. <i>Spirits, deities : ghosts, phantoms</i>
<b>6.1. Lifecourse: from birth to death</b>		6.6.3. <i>Prohibitions</i>
6.1.1. <i>General: surname, first name, single, life, sex, generation, fertility, etc.</i>	13	6.6.4. <i>Christian concepts</i>
6.1.2. <i>Marriage, divorce, adultery</i>	6	6.6.4.1. General : pagan, conversion, religion
6.1.3. <i>Pregnancy, abortion</i>	4	6.6.4.2. Places of worship
6.1.4. <i>Give birth, birth</i>	8	6.6.4.3. Piety, disciples, pray
6.1.5. <i>Breastfeed, adoption, baby care</i>	6	6.6.4.4. Service, mass
6.1.6. <i>Life stages : baby, boy, girl, adult, elderly person</i>	13	6.6.4.5. Religious festivals, the Bible, the gospel
6.1.7. <i>Death : die, body of the deceased</i>	2	6.6.4.6. Confession, sin
6.1.8. <i>Mourning ; funeral ceremonies : mourning, widow/widower, cemetery, songs</i>	9	<b>6.7. Games, dance, song, music, festivities</b>
<b>6.2. Intellectual functions</b>		6.7.1. <i>Play, different games</i>
6.2.1. <i>Knowledge, ignorance</i>	3	6.7.2. <i>Dance</i>
6.2.2. <i>Thought, reflection, memory</i>	5	6.7.3. <i>Music and song</i>
6.2.3. <i>Will, desire</i>	4	6.7.3.1. Musical instruments
6.2.4. <i>Truth, error, lies</i>	6	6.7.3.2. Song
6.2.5. <i>Intellectual skills : intelligence, understand, difficult, explain</i>	6	6.7.4. <i>Storytelling</i>
6.2.6. <i>Acquire knowledge : learn, write count, pupils</i>	8	6.7.5. <i>Festivities</i>
<b>6.8. Behaviour and relations between individuals</b>		<b>6.8.1. Attitudes, behaviour, character</b>
		6.8.2. <i>Verbal exchanges</i>

6.8.2.1. Various ways of speaking : converse, chat, oration, joke	6	<b>7.2. Horticulture, gardening</b>	9
6.8.2.2. Greet, call, send messages	6	7.2.1. Tools	7
6.8.2.3. Ask, interrogate, reply	4	7.2.2. Preparation of the field	12
6.8.2.4. Advise, explain, witness	4	7.2.3. Planting, sowing	4
6.8.2.5. Lie, deceive	3	7.2.4. Plant cultivation, horticulture	12
6.8.2.6. Insist, tempt, flatter, beg	4	7.2.5. Harvest	9
6.8.2.7. Promise, swear	2	7.2.6. Maturity of fruit and vegetables	6
6.8.2.8. Confirm, approve, deny, contradict, refuse, yes, no	10	<b>7.3. Hunting, warfare</b>	9
6.8.2.9. Discuss, talkative	2	7.3.1. Weapons	5
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6.8.2.11. Repeat, harp on	2	<b>7.4. Fishing</b>	5
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