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# TRADITIONAL MOTU CALENDAR

Presenter: Peter KARUA BA (Linguistics & Political Science) University of Papua New Guinea

#### JULIAN CALENDAR

- First instituted by Julius Caesar (46 BC)
- Used Egyptian calendar adopted by Ptolemy III in (238 BC)
- Consists of 365.25 days.
- Extra quarter days taken care of by having a leap year every 4 years.
- 1 year = 12 months. Year starts at January 1. (Harper, 1998)

### TRADITIONAL MOTU CALENDAR HAS 12 MONTHS

- Lagani ta = Hua gwauta-rua
- The modern day Julian calendar we use today corresponds fairly well with the traditional Motu calendar.

#### TRADITIONAL MOTU CALENDAR

Modern Calendar	Traditional Motu	Interpretation		
	Calendar			
JANUARY	Biria-Bada			
FEBRUARY	Gui-raura	Sprouting of leaves	Z	
MARCH	Goha	Flowering	AP	
APRIL	Lailai	Clearing	I I	
MAY	Daro-daro	Sweep		
JUNE	Divaro	Uncertainty/Confusion/Lack of Confidence		
JULY	Veadi-ado	Planting		
AUGUST	Veadi-Hiri-Hiri	Hiri=Special Trading expedition	ITA(	
SEPTEMBER	Uria			
OCTOBER	Laga		U.	
		Funition.		
NOVENIDER	Manumaura	Fruition		

### TRADITIONAL MOTU CALENDAR: WHY 12 MONTHS

- Beginning of each month is indicated by the New Moon.
- 1 month consists of 2 phases of the moon. *Hua* rara (14-15 days), *Dibura* (14-15days)
- Hua-rara & Dibura are also associated with their own High-tides (Utu) and Low tides (Komada)
- In a year (lagani), there are 12 sets of New Moon (Hua matamatana) = 24 sets of Utu and Komada
- Two seasons: Guitao & Lahara

# IS THE TRADITIONAL MOTU CALENDAR USEFUL?

- Accurately reflective of moon cycle, seasons, wind direction, low & high tides.
- It can give us a clear world-view of natural phenomena