

Matou!

Class 13

LE VARIATIONS (ADVERB)

SAMOAN HELPING VERBS

CONNECTING WORDS

*STARTING WITH THE
SUBJECT*

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Quiz- Fa'asa'o fuaiupu

1. Ou te fia palusami.
2. E mana'o le tama se ta'avale fou.

Reword: I opened the window yesterday, then went to sleep.



1. TAS
2. TSA

Intro to Helping Verbs



- Tense HELPER ONA action subject location time.
 - E mafai ona alu le teine i le fono taeao.
- Tense HELPER ONA Subject PN action location time.
 - E mafai ona ou alu i le fono taeao.
- Tense HELPER ONA action Subject PN location time.
 - E mafai ona alu a'u i le fono taeao.
- *handout

Masani: Usually

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- E masani ona 'e mafafau.

Sa: forbidden

- E sa ona tatou ta'a'alo.

Taga: Allowed

- E taga ona ou alu

Galo: to forget

- Ua galo ona ou 'ai.

Leva: long time

- Ua leva ona ou faitau.

Mafai: able, can

- E mafai ona ou alu.

Sili: Best

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- E sili ona ia aulelei

Fa'apenei: like this

- E fa'apenei ona ou siva.

Fa'apena: like that

- E fa'apena ona 'e savali.

Fa'ata'ita'iga



- We usually go to Monterey in December. (masani, ō)
- How would you explain this situation? (fa'aapefea, fa'amatala, tulaga)
- You need to ask our (3+ incl) mom? (tatau, fesili atu, tina)

The Suffix -ga: Converting Verbs to Nouns

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- The suffix -ga converts verbs into nouns, showing actions as concepts.

- Examples:
 - - Ta'alo (play) → Ta'aloga (game)
 - - Galue (work) → Galuega (job)
 - - Ola (live) → Olaga (life)
 - - Fai (do) → Faiga (doing/action)

Other Words

- 1. 'ai → 'aiga
- 2. 'amata → 'amataga
- 3. Tusi → Tusiga
- 4. fa'amanuia → fa'amanuiaga
- Remember: These types of words take the subject phrase

Understanding Suffixes in Samoan

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- Suffixes such as ~~-a~~ -ia and -ina are often added to Samoan verbs.
 - These suffixes are added to indicate a completed action or to make the verb passive.
 - Common Suffixes:
 - - **-ia** : used for completed actions or passive forms
 - - **-ina** : also used for passive forms, particularly for certain verb types

Completed & Passive Actions

1. Express completion of an action (even if subject(s) is not stated).

a. Na tapunia

1. Express which subject takes the passive action

Na tapunia e a'u le faitoto'a ta'avale a le ta'avale.

Example 1: Tapuni (to close) → Tapunia (closed)

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- The verb *tapuni* means 'to close' something.
 - When the suffix *-ia* is added, it becomes *tapunia*, indicating that the object has been closed.
 - Example:
 - - *Fa'amolemole, tapuni le faitoto'a.* (Please close the door.)
 - - *Ua tapunia le faitoto'a.* (The door is closed.)

Example 2: Tatala (to open) → Tatalaina (opened)

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- The verb *tatala* means 'to open' something.
 - Adding the suffix *-ina* changes it to *tatalaina*, which means 'opened.'
 - Example:
 - - *Tatala le pusa.* (Open the box.)
 - - *Ua tatalaina le pusa.* (The box is opened.)

When and Why to Add Suffixes

- These suffixes are added to verbs to indicate that an action has been completed or to emphasize that something has been acted upon.
- Use *-ia* or *-ina* when:
 - - You want to indicate that an action is completed (passive voice)
 - - You need to emphasize the result of the action (e.g., 'closed' or 'opened')

Exercise: Add Suffixes to Verbs

- Example:
- - *Ua fai le galuega.* (The work is done.)
- - *Ua faia le galuega.* (The work has been done.)

Quiz: Fa'aliliu i le Gagana Samoa

1. Who is the man in my car?

Tamaloa,

ta'avale

2. When will I meet the doctor?

Feiloa'i,

foma'i

3. When did the girl begin her job?

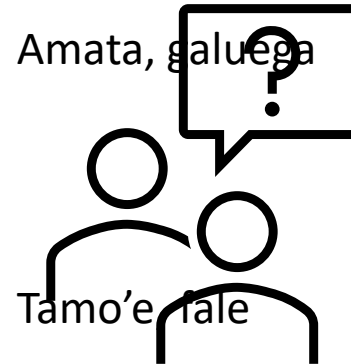
Amata, galuega

4. Where is the school?

Falea'oga

5. Why are you running in the house?

1.Reply: because I'm scared.



Tamo'e fale

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