



Welcome to Matou!

WEEK 5: RESTATING SUBJECTS, E IAI,
QUESTIONS

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Quiz and Review

Rewrite each subject phrase as a complete sentence

1. O le foma'i lelei
2. O le loia atamai

Begin the following sentences with the subject phrase

1. Sa faitau e le faiaoga le fuiaupu i le vasega.
2. 'Ua alu le pepe ia Siagi.

Translate into Samoan

1. Do you have a pencil? (penitala)
2. Do they (3+) have my homework? (mea'aoga)



Starting with Subjects

- ❑ Sentences are often begin with Subjects
 - ❑ O le tama na ta'u mai ai le upu moni.
 - ❑ O leoleo o lo'o tutu ai i luma o le tatou fale.
- ❑ Subject, Tense, Action, ai, Location, Time

T-ASL

T

CAN BE ANY
TENSE BUT WHEN
ASKING ABOUT
WHAT SOMEONE
CURRENTLY HAS,
THE COMMON
TENSE USED IS "E"

E

A

IAI MEANS TO
HAVE OR
POSSESS

iai

S

SUBJECT IS THE
NOUN PHRASE. IT
CONNECTS WITH
THE ACTION AND
USUALLY DOES NOT
REQUIRE "O"
INDICATOR.

lau uati?

Who



- O ai le pule? - Who's the boss? (Noun Phrase)
- O ai na ave ese la'u ta'avale? - Who took my car? (Action Phrase)
- O ai la e i totonu o le fale? - Who is in the house? (Target Phrase)

Why - Aisea



- Usually followed by a verb phrase
- Usually has the reference “ai” or “i ai”
- As a question “ai” and “i ai” represent the target that needs to be answered.

Why – Aisea cont...



- “ai” represents the target noun
Why did that happen? – Aisea na e tupu ai?
- “i ai” represents a direction happening to a target noun
Why did you go there? – Aisea na e alu i ai?

In “why” questions, “ai” and “i ai” follow the action phrase.

How & What



- O a and fa'aapefea
- What is that – (singular) O le a lena mea? (identifying a noun)
- What are those– (plural) O a na mea?
- How are you doing – O a mai oe? / E fa'aapefea mai oe?

Future When



When

- Afea is used for future references.
- O begins the question but is often omitted in conversation.
- Usually introduces verb/action phrases
- Can only be used with future and present tense markers
- “ai” and “i ai” follows the verb
 - O afea e te alu i ai?
 - O afea o le’ a e alu i ai?
 - O afea e amata ai?

Past When



When

- Anafea is used for past references.
 - O begins the question but is often omitted in conversation.
 - Usually introduces verb/action phrases
 - Can only be used with past tense markers
 - “ai” follows the verb
-
- O anafea sa e alu i ai?
 - O anafea sa e amata ai?

Where



- O fea
- Noun phrase
 - O fea le tama? - Where is the boy? (Noun Phrase)
- Action/Verb Phrase
 - O fea sa e avatu ai la'u peni? - Where did you take my pen (Action Phrase)
- Target phrase
 - O fea la e i totonu i le fale? – Where in the house
- “ai” comes after the verb

Reply to Why



- Because: Aua
 - Aua na ou fia ai.
 - Often used in short answer.
- Bad reason because: leaga
 - Na ou alu i lo'u fale leaga na ou le iai se tupe.
- Because (alt): ona
 - Often used in statement before tense markers (ua, sa, e, te)
 - E magaia le tama ona ua sasa e lona tina.
- Because of: ona o
 - Followed by noun phrase
 - O lo'o tagi le toeaia ona o lana uo teine.
 - Ona o lana uo teine, o lo'o tagi le toeaia.

Quiz- translate

1. Who is the girl?
2. What is this?
3. What are those?
4. Where are my boxes?
5. When did you come here?
6. When will you go?
7. Why did she walk away from the desk?



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

- 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.

TAonaSALT

Sili: Best

- 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.

Then

Ona lea

1. Ona connects the existing phrase to the new phrase
2. The main verb is stated
3. Lea closes the “then” statement
4. New statement