



Samoan Language Class for Beginners

Starts at 7:00pm PDT

New York, USA – 10:00 PM Tuesday

Chicago, USA – 9:00 PM Tuesday

St. George, Utah, USA – 8:00 PM Tuesday

Los Angeles, USA – 7:00 PM Tuesday

Honolulu, Hawai'i, USA – 4:00 PM Tuesday

Pago Pago, American Samoa – 2:00 PM Tuesday

Christchurch, New Zealand – 2:00 PM Wednesday

Sydney, Australia – 12:00 AM Wednesday (midnight)



Review Counting Telling time in Samoan Questions

Samoan Language Content

Video Lessons

Recorded Classes

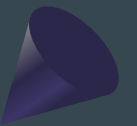
Worksheets

Powerpoints

FREE

TalofaTalk.com

Pasifikapages.net





Talofa Talk
-Samoanopoly
-Website

Amazon
-Samoanopoly
-Workbook
-UMA Cards

Counting in Samoan

- 1- tasi
- 2- lua
- 3- tolu
- 4- fa
- 5- lima
- 6- ono
- 7- fitu
- 8- valu
- 9- iva
- 10- sefulu

Review



Counting in Samoan (tens)

_____ sefulu _____ or
_____ sefulu ma le _____

- 1- tasi
- 2- lua
- 3- tolu
- 4- fa
- 5- lima
- 6- ono
- 7- fitu
- 8- valu
- 9- iva
- 10- sefulu

Review

36



Counting in Samoan (hundreds)

_____ selau _____ sefulu _____ or
_____ selau _____ sefulu ma le _____

1- tasi

2- lua

3- tolu

4- fa

5- lima

6- ono

7- fitu

8- valu

9- iva

10- sefulu

Review

732



Counting in Samoan (thousands)

___afe _____ selau _____ sefulu _____ or

___afe _____ selau _____ sefulu ma le _____

1- tasi

2- lua

3- tolu

4- fa

5- lima

6- ono

7- fitu

8- valu

9- iva

10- sefulu

Review

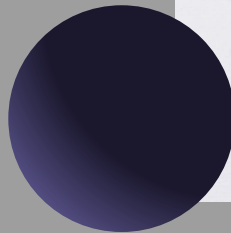
8,364



E fia? – How many?

- fia = amount
- E fia penitala o i totonu o le pusa?
- e ono

Review



E to'a – prefix for counting people

- E to'afia tagata o i totonu o le vasega?
- e to'atolu



Quiz

3

12

96

151

742

5,386

9,472



Time Talk Definitions

Ta: Strike

Ua: Currently (have become) Present Tense Marker

fia: How many

toe: denotes amount before

te'a: denotes amount after, past

taimi: time

itula: hour

Afa: half

Kuata: quarter

Minute: minute

Sekone: second

Toeitiiti ta: Almost strike



Time Talk Structure

'Ua ta le fia?: What time is it?

'Ua (description) hour

'Ua ta le lima.

'Ua afa le lima.

'Ua toeitiiti ta le lima.

'Ua toe (description) le itula.

'Ua toe lima minute i le lima. 4:55

'Ua (description) e te'a ai le itula

Ua lima minute e te'a ai le lima 5:05

What time is the (noun)?

O le a le taimi o le _____.



Time Quiz- 'Ua ta le fia?

8:00

7:30

11:52

3:15

1:17



Fia or Mana'o

Fia / action

Ou te **fia** 'ai/alu/inu/moe

Mana'o -> Noun

Ou te **mana'o** i _____

Ou te mana'o i se tusi

Ou te mana'o i se ato

Questions

Question word comes before tense marker (if used)

Who: O ai

Where: O fea

How: Fa'apefea, O ā

What: O le ā

When: Afea, Anafea, A

Why: Aiseā



Who



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



Why - Aisea



- Usually followed by an action phrase

Aisea na e misia ai le lesona?

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



How & What



- O ā and O le ā
- 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



Group Activity



1. Talofa lava!
2. Fa'afetai tele lava mo le avanoa.
3. O lo'u igoa o _____.
4. O a'u o le/se _____.
5. Ou te sau mai _____ ae ou te nofo i _____.
6. Ou te fia talanoa atu e uiga i _____.