

KASELEHLIA POHNPEII

Workbook and Lab Manual: Lesson Two

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Kaselehlia Pohnpei! is a self-access Pohnpeian language course which consists of a workbook and lab manual, video and audio tapes. Kaselehlia Pohnpei! was developed and written by Sydney G. Kinnaman and Ray Peterson and is a production of the Yamada Language Center at the University of Oregon. It was made possible by a grant from the University of Oregon Vice President for Research and by additional funding from the Pacific Islands Studies Program U.S. Department of Education Grant for Improving Undergraduate Education.

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Preface

Kaselehlia Pohnpei divides into a video component, an audio component and a workbook and lab manual. Together they form an integrated package for learning conversational Pohnpeian. Each video first presents elicitations of language samples from a native speaker. Learners then have a chance both to hear the language demonstrated and to repeat it. We then see the language played out in a continuing story that incorporates the language sample into a natural setting. It is not expected that every word on the video be immediately understood. Rather, the function of the video is to acquaint the learner with the sound and rhythm of the language and to provide opportunities to see and hear it spoken authentically. It is the audio tapes and workbook exercises that provide the bulk of the comprehension and production practice with the language introduced in the video. Learners may also find the glossed videoscripts of the episodes interesting and useful for additional investigation into the language. We have also included cultural notes for each scene which might be useful for understanding the context of the language presented.

Not every word, structure or pronunciation point from each language sample is explained. Learning a second language resembles learning a first language in that the brain is equipped to receive the sounds and to decode them into meaningful patterns. During this process the brain makes tentative conclusions, extracts working rules and tests hypotheses. As more language is presented, these conclusions, rules and hypotheses are continuously refined. It is our belief that this process will naturally occur during this course.

The language presented in **Kaselehlia Pohnpei!** emphasizes communication. Each lesson covers functions such as greeting, accepting things and asking for help that are necessary in daily life. The structures and pronunciation points presented are only those encountered through the elicitations. After completing this course, learners should be able to communicate in Pohnpeian, and easily handle day to day life on the island.

The methodology also encourages communication by showing learners how to continue their language learning in the actual setting by obtaining additional elicitations from native speakers and the general language bath that will surround them. In fact, the kinds of exercises used in this text can also be created by learners for practice and consolidation of newly encountered patterns. Thus, **Kaselehlia Pohnpei!** not only provides learners with basic conversational Pohnpeian, but it also equips them with the tools for obtaining an even greater competency.

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Lesson Two

Part I: GENEROSITY: BORROWING / TALKING ABOUT FOOD / OFFERING AND RECEIVING

EXERCISE 1: WHOLE TEXT LISTENING

Directions: Listen to dialogue 4 from Episode 2 of the video in which Marie comes to Akino's house to borrow a basket. You will hear the dialogue three times.

(Photo)

EXERCISE 2: SENTENCE REPETITION

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.

(Photo)

EXERCISE 3: DIALOGUE PRODUCTION

Directions: Take Akino's part and respond to Marie in the pause provided. Then listen for the correct response. Cover the text as you listen and respond. Refer to it only when necessary.

(Photo)

- | | | |
|---------------|---------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Marie: | Kaselei. | (Hello.) |
| Akino: | Selel. Keilong. lang mwenge | (Hello. Come in and eat) |
| Marie: | Mwahu. Ia iromw? | (OK, how are you?) |
| Akino: | Kehlail. Ah kowe? | (Fine and you?) |
| Marie: | Pil kehlail. | (Also fine.) |
| Akino: | Da rohng? | (What's up?) |
| Marie: | Sohte, I men doadoahngki
amwa kopwouo. | (Nothing, can I use your basket?) |
| Akino: | E mwahu, na awi eh. | (OK, wait) |

EXERCISE 4: VOCABULARY BUILDING

I kak doadoahngki ... is the most polite form for asking to borrow something. The more familiar expression is **I men doadoahngki...**

Directions: Listen to the model and substitute the word provided to form a new sentence. Then, listen for the correct response.

Example: I kak doadoahngki amwa **kopwouo**?
(May I borrow your basket? - dual)

uhko

I kak doadoahngki amwa **uhko**?

1. **ukho** (net)
2. **lohso** (mat)
3. **likouo** (rag)
4. **sapwelo** (shovel)
5. **sileou** (ax)
6. **tehpelo** (table)
7. **daulo** (towel)
8. **pihlo** (stream, water)
9. **ahlo** (path)
10. **imwen kaineno** (outhouse)

(See Appendix B for the answer key.)

GRAMMAR FOCUS: POSSESSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS

In Pohnpeian, the form of the possessive pronoun suffix (your, our, their etc...) changes according to number. For example, **your** has three different forms in Pohnpeian: singular **amw** for one person, dual **amwa** for two persons, and plural **amwail** for three or more persons. For example:

I kak (men) doadoahngki amw lohso?
(May I borrow your mat? - singular)

I kak (men) doadoahngki amwa lohso?
(May I borrow your mat? - dual)

I kak (men) doadoahngki amwail lohso?
(May I borrow your mat? - plural)

EXERCISE 5A: POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

Directions: Change the model sentence according to the instructions. Then listen for the correct response.

Example: I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?

dual

I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. dual | 6. singular |
| 2. plural | 7. dual |
| 3. singular | 8. plural |
| 4. plural | 9. singular |
| 5. dual | 10. dual |

(See Appendix B for the answer key.)

Direct and Indirect Possession

The two basic ways to express possession in Pohnpeian involve adding the possessive pronoun suffixes to the noun itself for direct possession or to a noun classifier for indirect possession.

Possession is either **direct** or **indirect** depending on the "inalienability" of the possessed object and the possessor. Parts of the body or personal attributes, for example, are part of the possessor and therefore direct. In contrast, mats, breadfruit, pencils and spouses are separate from the possessor and are therefore indirect possessions.

When a possession is direct, a possessive pronoun is suffixed to the end of that noun as in:

kilimw*

kili-mw

skin-your (2nd, Sg)
'your skin'

When a possession is indirect, the possessive pronoun precedes the noun as a suffix on a noun classifier as in:

amwa kopwouo

a-mwa kopwouo

CL-your (2nd, Dual) basket
'your two's basket'

There are more than two dozen classifiers in Pohnpeian. Marie used the general classifier **a** when she asked Akino for his basket. It is clear from the form **amwa** that Marie assumes the basket belongs to Akino and his wife (2nd, Dual).

These personal pronoun suffixes that attach to either the noun itself for direct possessions or to classifiers for indirect possessions are the same and are listed in table 1:

Possessive Pronouns*

kili = 'skin' a (ah) = CL lohso = 'mat'

	Singular	Dual		Plural
		Exclusive	Inclusive**	
First Person (my/our)	-i / -o	-t	-ta	-tail
Ex:	kili ahi lohso	kilit aht lohso	kilita ata lohso	kilitail atail lohso
Second Person (your)	-mw	-mwa		-mwait
Ex:	kilmw amw lohso	kilimwa amwa lohso		kilmwait amwait lohso
Third Person (his,her,its, their)	-o	-ra		-rail
Ex:	kili ah lohso	kilara ara lohso		kilirail arail lohso

Table 1

**Inclusive means that the speaker includes the person spoken to: "we = you and I." Likewise, exclusive means that the speaker excludes the person spoken to: "we = but not you."

*Adapted from: Rehg, Kenneth L. Pohnpeian Reference Grammar. Honolulu: The University Press of Hawaii, 1981.

EXERCISE 5b: DIRECT POSSESSION

Directions: Use table 1 to predict the possessive form of the following parts of the body and personal attributes. Repeat the base word after the model. Then use table 1 to produce the requested form and listen for the correct response.

Example: **kili** (skin) -> 2nd dual -> **kilimw**

Noun	Person	Pohnpeian Word
1. ede (name)	1st Sing	_____
2. mese (face)	2nd Dual	_____
3. tumwe (nose)	2 Plural	_____
4. ede (name)	2nd Sing	_____
5. moange (head)	3rd Plural	_____

(See appendix B for the answers to this exercise.)

EXERCISE 5c: INDIRECT POSSESSION

Directions: Listen to the Pohnpeian possessive construction and write the English translation in the space provided. Example:

You will hear: **ahi lohso** You will write: my mat

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. _____ | 6. _____ |
| 2. _____ | 7. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 8. _____ |
| 4. _____ | 9. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 10. _____ |

(See appendix B for the answers to this exercise.)

EXERCISE 6: VOCABULARY / GRAMMAR REVIEW

Directions: Listen to the model and substitute the word provided to form a new sentence. Then, listen for the correct response. Try to do this exercise without looking at the words below. Refer to them only when necessary.

Example: I men doadoahngki amwail lohso?

kak

I **kak** doadoahngki amwail lohso?

daul

I kak doadoahngki amwail **daulo**?

1. **kak** (formal form)
2. **amwa** (your - dual form)
3. **men** (informal form)
4. **pihlo** (water)
5. **amwail** (your three or more persons)
6. **sapwelo** (shovel)
7. **kak** (formal)
8. **amw** (your - singular)
9. **imwen kaineno** (outhouse)
10. **uhko** (net)

(See Appendix B for the answer key.)

EXERCISE 7: COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Directions: Listen to the following conversations and write what the people want to borrow.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____

(See Appendix B for the answer key.)

**Part II: GENEROSITY: OFFERING AND RECEIVING /
TALKING ABOUT FOOD**

EXERCISE 8: WHOLE TEXT LISTENING

Directions: Listen to dialogue 5 from Episode 2 of the video in which Marie eats at Akino's. You will hear the dialogue three times.

(Photo)

EXERCISE 9: SENTENCE REPETITION

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.

(Photo)

EXERCISE 10: DIALOGUE PRODUCTION

Directions: Take Marie's part and respond to Akino in the pause provided. Then listen for the correct response. Cover the text as you listen and respond. Refer to it only when necessary.

(Photo)

- Akino:** Keilong. lang mwenge. (Come in and eat.)
- Marie:** Menlau... Dahme? (Thanks. What's this?)
- Akino:** Mwengen wai. (Foreign food.)
- Marie:** Iou! (Delicious!)
- Akino:** E iou? Mehlel? (It's delicious? Really?)
- Marie:** Uhdahn iou. (It's really delicious.)
- Akino:** Mwahu. (Good.)

EXERCISE 11a: PRONUNCIATION -> mw

The **mw** sound is troublesome for English speakers. The difference between the Pohnpeian **mw** and English **m** is that **mw** has more rounding and protrusion of the lips and the back of the tongue is raised high against the velum, the soft area in the back of the roof of the mouth. This sound may be difficult to identify, and produce, but it is important to master.

Directions: Listen and circle the word you hear.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. mwahi (speck, stain, color) | mahi (breadfruit) |
| 2. mwahl (unnecessary, ordinary) | mahl (sore eye caused glare) |
| 3. mwahu (good) | mahu (green fish) |
| 4. mwaht (plantation) | maht (pimple) |
| 5. mwahs (worm) | mahs (before, long time) |
| 6. mwenge (to eat) | mengei (easy, simple) |
| 7. mwet (clear of grass and weeds) | met (here, now) |
| 8. mweasel (start, depart) | mesehl (love sorcery) |
| 9. mwasahl (intestine) | masal (to flower, blossom) |
| 10. mwahn (ever, youth, male) | mahn (animal) |

(See appendix B for the answers to this exercise)

EXERCISE 11b:

Directions: Listen to the following words with initial **mw** and **m** and write the sound you hear. Example:

You will hear: **mweaselier**

You will write: mw

1. _____

6. _____

2. _____

7. _____

3. _____

8. _____

4. _____

9. _____

5. _____

10. _____

(See appendix B for the answers to these exercises)

Part III: OFFERING AND RECEIVING /MORE SMALL TALK

EXERCISE 12: WHOLE TEXT LISTENING

Directions: Listen to dialogue 6 from Episode 2 of the video in which Marie returns Akino's basket and offers him some fish. You will hear the dialogue three times.

(Photo)

EXERCISE 13: SENTENCE REPETITION

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.

(Photo)

EXERCISE 14: DIALOGUE PRODUCTION

Directions: Take Akino's part and respond to Marie in the pause provided. Then listen for the correct response. Cover the text as you listen and respond. Refer to it only when necessary.

(Photo)

- Marie:** I wahdo konomwa mwahmw ka (I've brought these fish for you.)
- Akino:** Menda ke nsonohki. (Why worry about us.)
So, ieremen kiht. (No, don't worry about us.)
- Marie:** Mwahu pwe e itar. (It's okay because we have enough.)
- Akino:** Mehlel? Menlau! (Really? Thanks!)
- Marie:** Menlau. (You're welcome.)

EXERCISE 15a: COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Directions: Listen to the following conversations and follow along. Speaker A is indicated by [●] and speaker B is indicated by [Δ].

- Kaselehlia
Kaselel
Selel

Δ Kaselehlia
Kaselel
Selel

- Keilong, iang mwenge.

Δ Mwahu.

- Dah rong?

| _____ Δ I kak doadoahgki amw sapwelo
lohso
|

- Mwahu.

| _____ Δ I wahdo konomwa mahi ka
mwengehn wai ka
|

- Menda ke nsonohki. Soh, ieremen kiht.

|
Δ Soh, mwahu. let, ale. Mwahu pwe e itar.
|

- Melel?

|
Δ Ehng.
|

- Menlau

|
Δ Menlau.

EXERCISE 15b: SHORT ANSWER

Directions: Listen to each of the conversations again. After each conversation, write the answer to the question in English in the space provided.

Conversation One:

What did the woman bring? _____

Conversation Two:

What did the man bring? _____

Conversation Three:

What does the man want to borrow? _____

Conversation Four:

What does the woman want to borrow? _____

(See Appendix B for the answer key.)

EXERCISE 16: DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the sentence before you write. Then, listen again as Akino reads each part of the sentence and write what you hear. Then listen to the whole sentence again to correct your dictation.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

(See Appendix B for the answer key.)

EXERCISE 17: NEW SMALL TALK

Directions: In the last scene of lesson two, Ray and Marie engage in some small talk. You have already been introduced to some of this language in lesson one but some of the language you have not heard before. Watch Scene VI of the tape again and see how much of the language you can pick out. Then do the following comprehension exercise.

EXERCISE 18: COMPREHENSION CHALLENGE

Directions: Stop the tape after each dialog segment from Scene VI and answer the questions.

Dialog one:

Marie: **la iren doadoahk?**
Ray: **Mwahu.**
Marie: **Mwahu? Ke kin mi ia?**
Ray: **Nan Madol Hotel.**

1. What does Marie first ask Ray?

2. Where is Ray staying?

Dialog two:

Marie: **Ooh! Nan Madol Hotel? Mwahu, mwahu. Ah ke mwahuki Pohnpei?**
Ray: **Ehng, ehng.**
Marie: **Ehng?**
Ray: **Ehng.**

3. Does Marie approve of where Ray is staying?

4. What else does Marie ask in this exchange?

5. What does Ray have to say about Pohnpei?

Dialog three:

Marie: Ke pwopwoud?
Ray: I sohte wehwehki?
Marie: Ke pwopwoud?
Ray: Ah, ehng, ehng.
Marie: Ehng?
Ray: Ah kowe?
Marie: Soh.

6. What does Marie first ask Ray?

7. Does he understand her question?

8. What do we learn about Marie from this exchange?

(See Appendix B for the answer key.)

Part IV: REVIEW EXERCISES

EXERCISE 19: WORD ORDER AND PUNCTUATION

Directions: Put the following sentences in order.

Mahi.
ieu?
Dahme?
ieu.
Udahn ieu.
E ieu, mehleh?

Mwahu? Ke kin mi ia?
Mwahu.
Nan Madol Hotel.
Ia iren doadoahk?

(Super Puzzler)

Na menlau.

Soh, so. lang kit. let.

let kisin mwenge kan. lang kit mwenge.

Soh mwahu itar, ieremen.

Soh mwahu ieremen. Ke dehr nsonohki.

Soh, soh mwahu pwe e itar. lang kit, iang kit mwenge.

(See Appendix B for the answer key.)

EXERCISE 20: TRANSLATION MATCHING

Directions: Match the Pohnpeian with the letter of the English translation.

- _____ 1. Keilong, iang mwenge.
- _____ 2. Ia iromw?
- _____ 3. Pil kehlail.
- _____ 4. Da rohng?
- _____ 5. Imen doadoahngki amwa kopwouo.
- _____ 6. Dahme?
- _____ 7. let kisin mwenge kan. lang kit mwenge.
- _____ 8. Ke pwopwoud?
- _____ 9. I sohte wehwehki?
- _____ 10. Na menlau.

- A. Are you married?
 - B. What's this?
 - C. Here is the food. Eat with us.
 - D. How are you?
 - E. I'd like to borrow your basket.
 - F. Also fine.
 - G. Pardon me?
 - H. What's up?
 - I. O.K. then, thanks.
 - J. Come on up and have something to eat.
- (See Appendix B for the answer key.)

EXERCISE 21: WORD ORDER

Directions: Put the words in the following sentences in the correct order and add capitalization and punctuation where necessary.

1. wahdo I konomwa mwahmw ka

2. ke menda nsonoki

3. ieremen kiht soh

4. pwe itar e mwahu

(See Appendix B for the answer key.)

Appendix A Video Scripts and Translations

Episode 2

Scene IV: Marie visits Akino to ask for a basket. Marie and Akino begin the conversation with some small talk beginning with greetings and ending with Marie asking for the basket. Akino offers Marie food. She accepts it. While they are eating, Akino asks for the purpose of the visit. Marie indicates that she wants to use his basket. Akino asks Marie to wait and goes into the house to get the basket. **Cultural Contexts:** The practices of borrowing, lending, and offering food reflect the fundamental Pohnpeian value of generosity. The American notion of possession is very different in that possessions in Pohnpeian society are, to some extent, perceived more as community property than as personal possessions. Since this is a major cultural difference, visitors to Pohnpei should take note of how the assumptions about possession manifest in customs and linguistic form.

Marie: **Kaselel.**
 (literally, beautiful)
Hello.

Akino: **Selel. Keilong, iang mwenge.**
 (shortened form of kaselel)
Hello

Marie: **Mwahu. Ia iromw?**
 Good. How health- yours
Fine. How are you

Akino: **Kehlail.**
 Strong
Fine.

Marie: **Kehlail?**
 Strong
Fine?

Akino: **Ah kowe?**
 And you
And you?

Marie: **Pil kehlail.**
 Also strong
Fine also.

Akino: Da rohng?
What news
What's the news?

Marie: Sohte, I men doadoahngki amwa kopwouo.
Nothing, I want to use your-dual the basket
Nothing, I would like to use your basket.

Akino: E mwahu na awi eh.
It good then wait eh = meaningless utterance
OK, wait.

Scene V: Akino goes in to get the basket and Marie eats some of the food. She sees something she doesn't recognize and asks what it is. Akino tells her that it is foreign food and Marie first says "yuk". Akino returns with the basket and asks if this is the one she wanted. They sit together and eat and Marie insists that the food is good. She then says she has to leave and they say goodbye.

Marie: Dahme?
What this
What's this?

Akino: Mwengehn wai.
Food of foreign
Foreign food.

Marie: Euuu.
Euuu = meaningless utterance
Yuk.

Akino: Ih met?
It this
Is this it?

Marie: Ehng. Ih men. Menlau
Yes. It that. Thanks
Yes. That's it. Thanks.

Akino: Mwahu.
Good
Good or OK.

Marie: Iou.
Delicious
Delicious.

Akino: E iou. Mehlel.
It delicious. Really
It's delicious. Really.

Marie: Uhdahn iou. Eri na I pahn mwešelier.
Really delicious. Then I will leave
It's really delicious. I will leave.

Akino: Mwahu.
Good
Good/OK

Marie: **Kaselel.**
 Beautiful
 Good bye.

Akino: **Kaselel.**
 Beautiful
 Good bye.

Scene VI: The next day Marie returns the basket with some fish. Marie and Akino go through a typical offering and refusing exchange. Akino finally accepts the fish when Marie says that her family has enough. While Akino is taking care of the fish, Marie and Ray engage in some small talk. When Akino returns, he offers food which Marie refuses but finally accepts. As they eat, Ray asks about an unfamiliar food item on the plate. Akino asks him if he likes it and he says it is delicious. **Cultural Contexts:** The offering and refusing dance is almost a cultural requirement. Even if one wants to accept something which is offered, the polite way is to show a little resistance so as to not appear too greedy. The negative side of the basic value of generosity is greed and so it is only natural that the expression of generosity be met with a denial of one's greediness.

In terms of small talk, Pohnpeians may ask questions in their small talk which Americans might consider too personal as in this scene when Marie asks Ray if he's married. Expect to be asked questions that will be more personal than you will be able to ask Pohnpeians yourself, especially if you are a male visitor talking to a female Pohnpeian.

Marie: Kaselel kumwa.
Beautiful you- dual
Hello you two.

Ray/Akino: Kaselel.
Beautiful
Hello.

Akino: Da rohng?
What news
What's the news? Or what's up?

Marie: let, I wahdo konomwa kisin mwomw ka.
Here I bring your-food-dual little fish these
Here, I bring these fish for you.

Akino: Menda ke nsonohki. Ieremen, Ieremen kiht.
Never mind you bother. Never mind never mind us
Why bother. Never mind, never mind us.

Marie: Soh mwahu. let, ale.
No good. Here take
No it's OK. Here take it.

Akino: So, so, so, soh. Ieremen, Ieremen kiht.
No no no no. Never mind never mind us
No, no, no, no. Never mind, never mind us.

Marie: Soh mwahu. Ale, ale.
 No good. Take take
 No it's OK. Take it, take it.

Akino: Ieremen, ieremen kiht.
 Never mind never mind us
 Never mind, never mind us.

Marie: Oah!
 Oah = meaningless utterance
 Oah!

Akino: Soh.
 No
 No.

Marie: Mwahu pwe e itar.
 Good because it enough
 It's OK because there is enough.

Akino: Mehlel?
 Really
 Really?

Marie: Ehng.
 Yes
 Yes.

Akino: Menlau.
 Thanks
 Thanks.

Marie: Ia iren doadoahk?
 How condition of work
 How is work?

Ray: Mwahu.
 Good
 Good.

Marie: Mwahu? Ke kin mi ia?
 Good? You always live where?
 Good? Where do you live?

Ray: Nan Madol Hotel.
 Nan MAdol Hotel
 Nan Madol Hotel.

Marie: Ooh! Nan Madol Hotel? Mwahu, mwahu. Ah ke
Ooh! Nan Madol Hotel? Good, Good. And you
mwahuki Pohnpei?
like Pohnpei
Ooh! Nan Madol Hotel? Good, good. And do you like
Pohnpei?

Ray: Ehng, ehng.
Yes yes
Yes, yes.

Marie: Ehng?
Yes
Yes?

Ray: Ehng.
Yes
Yes.

Marie: Ke pwopwoud?
You marry
Are you married?

Ray: I sohte wehwehki?
I not understand
I do not understand?

Marie: Ke pwopwoud?
You marry
Are you married?

Ray: Ah, ehng, ehng.
Ah = utterance yes yes
Ah, yes, yes.

Marie: Ehng?
Yes
Yes?

Ray: Ah kowe?
And you
And you?

Marie: Soh.
No
No.

Akino: let kisin mwenge kan. lang kit mwenge.
Here little food-plural. Join us eat
Here is the food. Eat with us.

Marie: Soh mwahu ieremen. Ke dehr nsonohki.
No good never mind. You don't bother
No it's OK, never mind. Don't bother.

Akino: Soh, so. lang kit. let.
No no. Join us. Here
No, no. Join us. Here.

Marie: Soh mwahu itar, ieremen.
No good ok, never mind
No it's OK, never mind.

Akino: Soh, soh mwahu pwe e itar. lang kit, iang kit
No no good because it enough. Join us, join us
mwenge.
eat
No, no it's OK because there is enough. Join us, eat
with us.

Marie: Na menlau.
Then thanks
Then, thank you.

Ray: Dahme?
What this
What's this?

Akino: Mahi.
Breadfruit
Breadfruit.

Ray: Mahi.
Breadfruit
Breadfruit.

Akino: Ke iouki?
You like it
Do you find it delicious/ Do you like it?

Ray: Ehng iou.
Yes delicious
Yes it's delicious.

Akino: Mehlel?
Really
Really?

Ray: Ehng. Uhdahn iou.
Yes. Really delicious
Yes. It's really delicious.

Appendix B Answers to Exercises

Lesson Two

Part I: GENEROSITY / OFFERING AND RECEIVING/ TALKING ABOUT FOOD

Exercise 4: Possessive Constructions

1. I kak doadoahngki amwa uhko?
2. I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?
3. I kak doadoahngki amwa likouo?
4. I kak doadoahngki amwa sapwelo?
5. I kak doadoahngki amwa sileou?
6. I kak doadoahngki amwa tehpele?
7. I kak doadoahngki amwa daulo?
8. I kak doadoahngki amwa pihlo?
9. I kak doadoahngki amwa ahlo?
10. I kak doadoahngki amwa imwen kaineno?

Exercise 5a: Possessive Pronouns

1. I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?
2. I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?
3. I kak doadoahngki amw lohso?
4. I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?
5. I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?
6. I kak doadoahngki amw lohso?
7. I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?
8. I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?
9. I kak doadoahngki amw lohso?
10. I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?

Exercise 5b: Direct Possession

1. edei
2. mesemwa
3. tumwemwail
4. edemw
5. moangerail

Exercise 5c: Indirect Possession

1. amw lohso your mat (singular)
2. ahi lohso my mat
3. ah lohso his mat
4. ata lohso our two's mat
5. arail lohso their mat
6. amwa lohso your two's mat
7. atail lohso our mat
8. ara lohso their two's mat
9. amwail lohso your mat (plural)
10. aht lohso our two's mat (exclusive)

Exercise 6: Vocabulary / Grammar Review

1. I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?
2. I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?
3. I men doadoahngki amwa lohso?
4. I men doadoahngki amwa pihlo?
5. I men doadoahngki amwail pihlo?
6. I men doadoahngki amwail sapwelo?
7. I kak doadoahngki amwail sapwelo?
8. I kak doadoahngki amw sapwelo?
9. I kak doadoahngki amw imwen kaineno?
10. I kak doadoahngki amw uhko?

Exercise 7: Comprehension Practice

1. uhko net
2. pihlo water
3. kopwouo basket
4. ahlo path

Part II: GENEROSITY: OFFERING AND RECEIVING / TALKING ABOUT FOOD

Exercise 11a: Pronunciation -> mw

1. mwahi
2. mahl
3. mahu
4. mwaht
5. mahs
6. mwenge
7. met
8. mesehl
9. mwasahl
10. mahn

Exercise 11b:

1. mahi
2. mwahl
3. mahu
4. mwaht
5. mahs
6. mwenge
7. met
8. mweasel
9. mwasahl
10. mwahn

Part III: OFFERING AND RECEIVING /MORE SMALL TALK

Exercise 15b: Short Answer

- Conversation one:** breadfruit (mahi)
Conversation two: foreign food (mwengehn wai)
Conversation three: shovel (sapwelo)
Conversation four: mat (lohso)

Exercise 16: Dictation

1. Menda ke nsonohki.
2. Mwahu pwe e itar.
3. So iremen kiht.
4. I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso.
5. Keilong, iang mwenge.

Exercise 18: Comprehension Challenge

Dialog one:

1. She asks, "how's work?"
2. At the Nan Madol Hotel.

Dialog two:

3. Very much so. (Her father owns the hotel.)
4. She asks Ray if he likes Pohnpei.
5. He indicates that he likes it.

Dialog three:

6. She asks him if he is married.
7. No.
8. Marie is single.

Part IV: REVIEW EXERCISES

Exercise 19: Word order and punctuation

Dahme?
Mahi.
Ieu?
Ieu.
E ieu, mehleh?
Udahn ieu.

Ia iren doadoahk?
Mwahu.
Mwahu? Ke kin mi ia?
Nan Madol Hotel.

(Super Puzzler)

Iet kisin mwenge kan. Iang kit mwenge.
Soh mwahu ieremen. Ke dehr nsonohki.
Soh, so. Iang kit. Iet.
Soh mwahu itar, ieremen.
Soh, soh mwahu pwe e itar. Iang kit, Iang kit mwenge.
Na menlau.

Exercise 20: Translation Matching

1. J
2. D
3. F
4. H
5. E
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. G
10. I

Exercise 21: Word Order

1. I wahdo konomwa mwahmw ka.
2. Menda ke nsonoki.
3. Soh, iremen kiht.
4. Mwahu pwe e itar.

Appendix C Audio Tapescripts

Part I: GENEROSITY / OFFERING AND RECEIVING / TALKING ABOUT FOOD

(Recording directions are in parentheses)

Sydney: Part 1: Generosity, offering and receiving, talking about food

Exercise 1: Whole text listening

Directions: Listen to dialog 4 from episode two of the video in which Mary comes to Akino's house to borrow a basket. You will hear the dialog three times.

(Read the dialog three times)

Marie: Kaselel

Akino: Selel. Keilong, iang mwenge.

Marie: Mwahu. Ia iromw?

Akino: Kehlail. Ah kowe?

Marie: Pil kehlail.

Akino: Da rohng?

Marie: Sohte, I men doadoahngki amwa kopwouo.

Akino: E mwahu, na awi eh.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 2: Sentence Repetition

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.

(Akino reads)

Kaselel

(Pause 5 seconds)

Kaselel

(Pause 5 seconds)

Selel. Keilong, iang mwenge.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Selel. Keilong, iang mwenge.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Mwahu. Ia iromw?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Mwahu. Ia iromw?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Kehlail. Ah kowe?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Kehlail. Ah kowe?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Pil kehlail.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Pil kehlail.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Da rohng?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Dah rong?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sohte, I men doadoahngki amwa kopwouo.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sohte, I men doadoahngki amwa kopwouo.

(Pause 5 seconds)

E mwahu, na awi eh.

(Pause 5 seconds)

E mwahu, na awi eh.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 3: Dialog Production

Directions: Take Akino's part and respond to Marie in the pause provided. Then listen for the correct response. Cover the text as you listen and respond. Refer to it only when necessary.

Marie: Kaselel. (Hello.)

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Selel. Keilong, iang mwenge. (Hello. Come in, eat with us.)

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Mwahu. Ia iromw? (OK, how are you?)

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Kehlail. Ah kowe? (Fine.)

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Pii kehlail. (Also, fine.)

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Da rohng? (What's up?)

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Sohte, I men doadoahngki amwa kopwouo. (Nothing, I'd like to use your

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: E mwahu, na awi eh. (OK, wait)

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 4: Grammar Focus: Possessive Constructions
(Akino reads bold text)

I kak doadoahngki ... is the most polite form for asking to borrow something. The more familiar expression is **I men doadoahngki...**

Directions: Listen to the model and substitute the word provided to form a new sentence. Then, listen for the correct response
Example:

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa kopwouo?

Marie: uhko

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa uhko?

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa kopwouo?

Marie: uhko

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa uhko?

Marie: lohso

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?

Marie: likouo

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa likouo?

Marie: sapwelo

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa sapwelo?

Marie: sileou

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa sileou?

Marie: tehpele

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa tehpele?

Marie: daulo

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa daulo?

Marie: pihlo

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa pihlo?

Marie: ahlo

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa ahlo?

Marie: imwen kaineno

(Pause 8 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa imwen kaineno?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 5a: Possessive Pronouns

(Akino reads bold text)

In Pohnpeian, the form of the possessive pronoun suffix (your, our, their etc...) changes according to number. For example, **your** in English has three different forms in Pohnpeian: singular **amw** for one person, dual **amwa** for two persons, and plural **amwail** for three or more persons. For example:

I kak (men) doadoahngki amw lohso?
(May I borrow your mat? - singular)

I kak (men) doadoahngki amwa lohso?
(May I borrow your mat? - dual)

I kak (men) doadoahngki amwail lohso?
(May I borrow your mat? - plural)

Directions: Change the model sentence according to the instructions. Then listen for the correct response. Example:

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?

Sydney: dual

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?

Sydney: Number 1

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?

Sydney: dual

(Pause 10 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?

Sydney: Number 2

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?

Sydney: plural

(Pause 10 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?

Sydney: Number 3

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?

Sydney: singular

(Pause 10 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amw lohso?

Sydney: Number 4

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amw lohso?

Sydney: plural

(Pause 10 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?

Sydney: Number 5

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?

Sydney: dual

(Pause 10 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?

Sydney: Number 6

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?

Sydney: singular

(Pause 10 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amw lohso?

Sydney: Number 7

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amw lohso?

Sydney: dual

(Pause 10 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?

Sydney: Number 8

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?

Sydney: plural

(Pause 10 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?

Sydney: Number 9

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?

Sydney: singular

(Pause 10 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amw lohso?

Sydney: Number 10

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amw lohso?

Sydney: dual

(Pause 10 seconds)

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?

Sydney: Direct and Indirect Possession

The two basic ways to express possession in Pohnpeian involve adding the possessive pronoun suffixes to the noun itself for direct possession or to a noun classifier for indirect possession.

Possession is either direct or indirect depending on the "inalienability" of the possessed object and the possessor. Parts of the body or personal attributes, for example, are part of the possessor and therefore direct. In contrast, mats, breadfruit, pencils and spouses are separate from the possessor and are therefore indirect possessions.

When a possession is direct, a possessive pronoun is suffixed to the end of that noun as in: **kilimw**

When a possession is indirect, the possessive pronoun precedes the noun as a suffix on a noun classifier as in: **amwa kopwouo**

There are more than two dozen classifiers in Pohnpeian. Marie used the general classifier **a** when she asked Akino for his basket. It is clear from the form **amwa** that Marie assumes the basket belongs to Akino and his wife (2nd, Dual).

These personal pronoun affixes that attach to either the noun itself or to classifiers are the same and are listed in table 1:

Sydney: Exercise 5b: Direct Possession

Directions: Use table 1 to predict the possessive form of the following parts of the body and personal attributes. Repeat the base word after the model. Then use table 1 to produce the requested form and listen for the correct response. Example:

Akino: **Kili** (skin)
Marie: kili
Sydney: 2nd dual
Akino: **kilimw**

Sydney: Number 1.

Akino: ede

(pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: First, Singular

(Pause 13 seconds)

Akino: edei

Sydney: Number 2.

Akino: mese

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Second, Dual

(Pause 5 Seconds)

Akino: mesemwa

Sydney: Number 3

Akino: tumwe

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Second, Plural

(Pause 13 seconds)

Akino: tumwemwail

Sydney: Number 4

Akino: ede

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Second, Singular

(Pause 13 seconds)

Akino: edemw

Sydney: Number 5

Akino: moange

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Third, Plural

(Pause 13 seconds)

Akino: moangerail

(See appendix B for the answers to this exercise.)

Sydney: Exercise 5c: Indirect Possession

Directions: Listen to the Pohnpeian possessive construction and write the English translation in the space provided. For example:

You will hear: **ahi lohso** You will write: my mat

Akino: Number 1 ahmw lohso
(Pause 13 seconds)

Number 2 ahi lohso
(Pause 13 seconds)

Number 3 ah lohso
(Pause 13 seconds)

Number 4 ata lohso
(Pause 13 seconds)

Number 5 arail lohso
(Pause 13 seconds)

Number 6 amwa lohso
(Pause 13 seconds)

Number 7 atail lohso
(Pause 13 seconds)

Number 8 ara lohso
(Pause 13 seconds)

Number 9 amwail lohso
(Pause 13 seconds)

Number 10 aht lohso

Sydney: Exercise 6: Vocabulary / Grammar Review

Directions: Listen to the model and substitute the word provided to form a new sentence. Then, listen for the correct response. Try to do this exercise without looking at the words below. Refer to them only when necessary. Example:

Akino: **I men doadoahngki amwail lohso?**

kak

I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?

daulo

I kak doadoahngki amwail daulo?

Akino: I men doadoahngki amwail lohso?
kak

(Pause 10 seconds)

I kak doadoahngki amwail lohso?
amwa

(Pause 10 seconds)

I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso?
men

(Pause 10 seconds)

I men doadoahngki amwa lohso?
pihlo

(Pause 10 seconds)

I men doadoahngki amwa pihlo?
amwail

(Pause 10 seconds)

I men doadoahngki amwail pihlo?
sapwelo

(Pause 10 seconds)

I men doadoahngki amwail sapwelo?
kak

(Pause 10 seconds)

I kak doadoahngki amwail sapwelo?
amw

(Pause 10 seconds)

I kak doadoahngki amw sapwelo?
imwen kaineno

(Pause 10 seconds)

I kak doadoahngki amw imwen kaineno?
uhko

(Pause 10 seconds)

I kak doadoahngki amw uhko?

Sydney: Exercise 7: Comprehension Practice

Directions: Listen to the following conversations and write what the people want to borrow.

Number 1

Akino: Kaselel.

Marie: Kaselel.

Akino: Da rohng?

Marie: Sohte, I men doadoahngki amw uhko?

Akino: E mwahu. Na awi eh.

(Pause 13 seconds)

Sydney: Number 2

Akino: Kaselehlia.

Marie: Kasehlelia. Keilong. lang mwenge.

Akino: Mwahu. Ia iromw?

Marie: Kehlail. Ah kowe?

Akino: Pil kehlail.

Marie: Da rohng?

Akino: Sohte. I kak doadoahngki amwa pihlo.

Marie: Mwahu.

(Pause 13 seconds)

Sydney: Number 3

Marie: Selel.

Akino: Selel.

Marie: Keilong. lang mwenge.

Akino: Mwahu.

Marie: Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?

Akino: Net.

Marie: Ihte net? Ke sohte pahn onop?

Akino: Soh, net te.

Marie: Da rohng?

Akino: Sohte, I men doadoahngki amwa kopwouo?

Marie: E mwahu. Na awi eh.

(Pause 13 seconds)

Sydney: Number 4

Akino: Selel.

Marie: Selel.

Akino: Keilong. Dah ke wia aio?

Marie: Sohte. I meir.

Akino: Dah rohng?
Marie: I men doadoahngki amwail ahlo.
Akino: E mwahu.

Sydney: Part II: Generosity: Offering and recieving. Talking about food.

Exercise 8: Whole Text Listening.

Directions: Listen to dialogue 5 from Episode 2 of the video in which Marie eats at Akino's. You will hear the dialogue three times.

(Read the dialog 3 times)

Akino: Keilong. lang mwenge.
Marie: Menlau... Dahme?
Akino: Mwengen wai.
Marie: Iou!
Akino: E iou? Mehlel?
Marie: Uhdahn iou.
Akino: Mwahu.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 9: Sentence Repetition

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.

(Akino reads)

Keilong. lang mwenge.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Keilong. lang mwenge.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Menlau... Dahme?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Menlau... Dahme?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Mwengen wai.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Mwengen wai.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Iou!

(Pause 5 seconds)

Iou!

(Pause 5 seconds)

E iou? Mehlel?

(Pause 5 seconds)

E iou? Mehlel?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Uhdahn iou.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Uhdahn iou.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Mwahu.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Mwahu.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 10. Dialog Production

Directions: Take Marie's part and respond to Akino in the pause provided. Then listen for the correct response. Cover the text as you listen and respond. Refer to it only when necessary.

Akino: Keilong. lang mwenge.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Menlau... Dahme?

Akino: Mwengen wai.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Iou!

Akino: E iou? Mehlel?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Uhdahn iou.

Akino: Mwahu.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 11a: Pronunciation -> mw

The **mw** sound is troublesome for English speakers. The difference between the Pohnpeian **mw** and English **m** is that **mw** has more rounding and protrusion of the lips and the back of the tongue is raised high against the velum, the soft area in the back of the roof of the mouth. This sound may be difficult to identify, and produce, but it is important to master.

Directions: Listen and circle the word one you hear.

Sydney: 1.

Akino: mwahi

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 2.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: mahl

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 3.

Akino: mahu

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 4.

Akino: mwaht

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 5.

Akino: mahs

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 6.

Akino: mwenge

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 7.

Akino: met

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 8.

Akino: mesehl

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 9.

Akino: mwasahl

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 10.

Akino: mahn

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 11b:

(Akino reads bold text.)

Directions: Listen to the following words with initial mw and m and write the sound you hear. Example: You will hear: **mweselier**. You will write: mw.

Sydney: 1.

Akino: mahi

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 2

Akino: mwahl

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 3

Akino: mahu

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 4

Akino: mwaht

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 5

Akino: mahs

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 6

Akino: mwenge

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 7

Akino: met

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 8

Akino: mwesel

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 9

Akino: mwasahl

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: 10

Akino: mwahn

(Pause 5 seconds)

(See appendix B for the answers to these exercises)

Sydney: Part III: Offering and receiving

Exercise 12: Whole text listening.

Directions: Listen to dialogue 6 from Episode 2 of the video in which Marie returns Akino's basket and offers him some fish. You will hear the dialogue three times.

(Read the dialog 3 times)

Marie: I wahdo konomwa mwahmw ka

Akino: Menda ke nsonohki.

So, ieremen kiht.

Marie: Mwahu pwe e itar.

Akino: Mehlel? Menlau!

Marie: Menlau.

Sydney: Exercise 13: Sentence Repetition

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.

(Akino reads)

I wahdo konomwa mwahmw ka

(Pause 5 seconds)

I wahdo konomwa mwahmw ka

Pause 5 seconds)

Menda ke nsonohki. So, ieremen kiht.

Pause 5 seconds)

Menda ke nsonohki. So, ieremen kiht.

Pause 5 seconds)

Mwahu pwe e itar.

Pause 5 seconds)

Mwahu pwe e itar.

Pause 5 seconds)

Mehlel? Menlau!

Pause 5 seconds)

Mehlel? Menlau!

Pause 5 seconds)

Menlau.

Pause 5 seconds)

Menlau.

Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 14: Dialog Production

Directions: Take Akino's part and respond to Marie in the pause provided. Then listen for the correct response. Cover the text as you listen and respond. Refer to it only when necessary.

Marie: I wahdo konomwa mwahmw ka

Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Menda ke nsonohki. So, ieremen kiht.

Marie: Mwahu pwe e itar.

Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Mehlel? Menlau!

Marie: Menlau.

Sydney: Exercise 15a: Comprehension Practice

Directions: Listen to the following conversations and follow along. Speaker A is indicated by the solid circle and speaker B is indicated by the triangle.

Conversation One:

Marie: Kaselehlia

Akino: Kaselehlia

Marie: I wahdo Konomwa mahi ka.

Akino: Menda ke nsonohki. Soh, ieremen kiht.

Marie: Soh, mwahu. Iet, ale. Mwahu pwe itar.

Akino: Melel?

Marie: Ehng.

Akino: Menlau.

Marie: Menlau.

Sydney: What did the woman bring?
(Pause 5seconds)

Sydney: Conversation Two:

Akino: Selel

Marie: Selel

Marie: Keilong, iang mwenge.

Akino: Mwahu.

Marie: Dah rong?

Akino: I wahdo konomwa mwengehn wai ka.

Marie: Menda ke nsonohki. Soh, ieremen kiht.

Akino: Soh, mwahu. let, ale.

Marie: Melel?

Akino: Ehng.

Maire: Menlau.

Akino: Menlau.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation three

Marie: Kaselel.

Akino: Kaselel.

Marie: Keilong, iang mwenge.

Akino: Mwahu.

Marie: Dah rong?

Akino: I kak doadoahngki amw sapwelo.

Marie: Mwahu.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation Four:

Marie: Selel.

Akino: Selel.

Akino: Keilong, iang mwenge.

Marie: Mwahu.

Akino: Dah rong?

Marie: I kak doadoahngki amw lohso.

Akino: Mwahu.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 15b: Short Answer

Directions: Listen to each of the conversations again. After each conversation, write the answer to the question in English in the space provided. Try to do this exercise without looking at the text.

Conversation One:

Marie: Kaselehlia
Akino: Kaselehlia
Marie: I wahdo konomwa mahi ka.
Akino: Menda ke nsonohki. Soh, ieremen kiht.
Marie: Soh, mwahu. let, ale. Mwahu pwe itar.
Akino: Melel?
Marie: Ehng.
Akino: Menlau.
Marie: Menlau.
Sydney: What did the woman bring?
(Pause 13 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation Two:
Akino: Selel
Marie: Selel
Marie: Keilong, iang mwenge.
Akino: Mwahu.
Marie: Dah rong?
Akino: I wahdo konomwa mwengehn wai ka.
Marie: Menda ke nsonohki. Soh, ieremen kiht.
Akino: Soh, mwahu. let, ale.
Marie: Melel?
Akino: Ehng.
Marie: Menlau.
Akino: Menlau.
Sydney: What did the man bring?
(Pause 13 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation three
Marie: Kaselel.
Akino: Kaselel.
Marie: Keilong, iang mwenge.
Akino: Mwahu.

Marie: Dah rong?
Akino: I kak doadoahngki amw sapwelo.
Marie: Mwahu.

Sydney: What does the man want to borrow?
(Pause 13 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation Four:

Marie: Selel.
Akino: Selel.
Akino: Keilong, iang mwenge.
Marie: Mwahu.
Akino: Dah rong?
Marie: I kak doadoahngki amw lohso.
Akino: Mwahu.

Sydney: What does the woman want to borrow?
(Pause 13 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 16: Dictation

Directions: Listen to the sentence before you write. Then, listen again as Akino reads each part of the sentence and write what you hear. Then listen to the whole sentence again to correct your dictation.

Akino: Number 1.
Menda ke nsonohki.
(Pause 3)
Menda ke
(Pause 8)
nsonohki. (Pause 8)
Menda ke nsonohki.
(Pause 5)

Akino: Number 2.
Mwahu pwe e itar.
(Pause 3)
Mwahu
(Pause 5)
pwe e itar.
(Pause 8)
Mwahu pwe e itar.
(Pause 5)

Akino: Number 3.
So ieremen kiht.
(Pause 3)
So
(Pause 3)
ieremen kiht.
(Pause 5)
So, ieremen kiht.
(Pause 5)

Akino: Number 4.
I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso.
(Pause 3)
I kak
(Pause 5)
doadoahngki
(Pause 5)
amwa lohso.
(Pause 5)
I kak doadoahngki amwa lohso.
(Pause 5)

Akino: Number 5.
Keilong, iang mwenge.
(Pause 3)
Keilong.
(Pause 5)
iang mwenge.
(Pause 5)
Keilong, iang mwenge.
(Pause 5)

Sydney: Exercise 17: New Small Talk

Directions: In the last scene of lesson two, Ray and Marie engage in some small talk. You have already been introduced to some of this language in lesson one but some of the language you have not heard before. Watch Scene VI of the tape again and see how much of the language you can pick out. Then do the following comprehension exercise.

Sydney: Exercise 18: Comprehension Challenge

Directions: Stop the tape after each dialog segment from Scene VI and answer the questions.

Dialog 1:

Marie: la iren doadoahk?
Ray: Mwahu.
Marie: Mwahu? Ke kin mi ia?
Ray: Nan Madol Hotel.
(Pause 10)

Dialog 2:

Marie: Ooh! Nan Madol Hotel? Mwahu, mwahu. Ah ke mwahuki Pohnpei?
Ray: Ehng, ehng.
Marie: Ehng?
Ray: Ehng.
(Pause 10)

Sydney: Dialog 3:

Marie: Ke pwopwoud?
Ray: I sohte wehwehki?
Marie: Ke pwopwoud?
Ray: Ah, ehng, ehng.
Marie: Ehng?
Ray: Ah kowe?
Marie: Soh.
(Pause 10)

Sydney: This is the end of tape two. If you are interested in exploring more of the language in either video, you will find the videoscripts with translations in the appendix of each lab manual.