

TAU GAGANA T O K E L A U





Mind Your Language Tokelau

Fakatalofa atu ki na Toeaina ma Lomatutua mate mamalu o Tokelau

In 2003, the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs Ala Fou report showed that Pacific youth identified the need to learn the languages of their parents and grandparents, to be able to strengthen their sense of identity.

The figures from the 2001 census show that the number of New Zealand-born Tokelauans who could hold an everyday conversation in their mother tongue was only 30 percent. Statistics New Zealand data indicate a decreasing trend over the last few years and has highlighted the possibility that without revitalisation, this language is at risk of becoming extinct.

The Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs has taken a step forward in an attempt to save the Tokelauan language from becoming lost to Tokelauans. Tokelauans like other Pacific people came to New Zealand to seek a better life, bring with them their energy, language, culture and traditions. One of the challenges they now face is the preservation of their language.

This new resource called Tau Gagana Tokelau was developed by the Tokelau community in collaboration with the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs, to support the retention and revitalisation of their language.

Current funding contributes to developing a Tokelau resource, and contracts have been formalised with the Tokelau Executive Board to allow a new group of learners from this community to undertake the programme.

Mind Your Language targets Tokelauans who are not necessarily trained teachers, but who can speak the language and are able to teach others in their families and communities who want to learn at an elementary level. The expectation is that those who learn at this level will move on to more formal language tuition.

The Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs is committed to the preservation of Pacific People's heritage languages. I know that this resource will raise language skills, confidence levels, fluency and understanding, hence contributing to the strengthening of cultural identity amongst a growing New Zealand born-Tokelauan population.

I wish you well, in using Tau Gagana Tokelau and encourage you to share the knowledge and skills you gain from these resources with others in your families and communities.

Kia monuina

Dr Colin Tukuitonga
Chief Executive

Acknowledgements

This work is a result of the New Zealand Government recognising that the number of some Pacific Islands peoples using their Pacific languages in everyday conversation is declining in Aotearoa. The language of the Tokelau is included in this group. This recognition culminates in the joint development of the “Mind Your Language” project administrative by the Ministry of Pacific Island Affairs to alleviate this decline.

The Tokelau Mind Your Language Board representing the interests of Tokelau communities in New Zealand on this context, conveys its sincerest gratitude and appreciation to the New Zealand Government for initiating, encouraging and helping to develop this resource “Tau Gagana Tokelau” to promote the learning and speaking of the Tokelau language in the home environment.

The Board acknowledges the support given by all Tokelau communities of Aotearoa in the formation of the governance body of the Tokelau Mind Your Language project. It was this support that allowed the Tokelau community of NZ to benefit from the National Mind Your Language programme through the development of this and other suitable resources.

Lastly and not the least the Board wishes to congratulate the members of the Tokelau Mind Your Language Working Group for the development of this fine resource aimed for the propagation of the use of the Tokelau language at home.

Ke fai ma vikiga o te Atua autou galuega lelei uma kua koutou faia mo o tatou tagata ma te gagana Tokelau.

Iuta Elia Tinielu

Chairman Tokelau MYL Board



ATAFU

NUKUNONO

FAKAOFO



TOKELAU GAGANA LEARN THE TOKELAU LANGUAGE

Introduction

Fakatālofa atu kia te koutou e fia ako te Gagana Tokelau. Greetings and congratulations to all who want to learn Tokelau. The 'Tau Gagana Tokelau: Introductory Tokelau Language Manual' is presented as a one resource that have been developed to assist you to learn basic Tau Gagana Tokelau-. This resource will enable you to confidently hold basic conversations in Tokelau , learn basic Tokelau concepts, increase Tokelau vocabulary, and provide you with an idea of how Tau Gagana Tokelau works. The resource is designed for learners in both informal and formal situations

Where to find assistance and resources on Tau Gagana Tokelau?

There are many Tokelau people or families who can assist learners. Possible contacts could include:



Contacts through local schools or community organisations



Christian Church Communities



Tokelau Tugaki ki Matariki Radio Access, Radio Niu FM, Radio 531PI



Selected internet websites



Tokelau community people



Tokelau family members



Tokelau, Tokelau Language Dictionary

Developing Skills

The language used in these booklets will provide you with activities that enable you to hold basic conversations around realistic everyday situations. The emphasis is on using Tau Gagana Tokelau and learners being encouraged to use it as often as possible.

Language learning needs to be practiced regularly. It is an advantage to find other learners of Tau Gagana Tokelau, or a Tokelau speaker.

Learning Expectations

The 'Tau Gagana Tokelau: Introductory Tau Gagana Tokelau Language Resource Manual' will assist you to learn basic concepts and understand Tau Gagana Tokelau. Most instructions are in English and it should help you to follow simple commands and responses.

It is recommended that you use Tau Gagana Tokelau Dictionary to assist with more challenging vocabulary. You may choose to work through the resource sequentially or learn selectively.

Learning Outcomes

Learning outcomes are what you are expected to learn at the end of each unit.

Learning Units*

In the resource booklets, Tau Gagana Tokelau is placed into clear sections, also known as 'units'. All learning units comprise of vocabulary, conversations and activities.

Activities

The activities have been tested through the Mind Your Language pilot programme. Every attempt has been made to ensure they are user friendly.

Pronunciation*

The Tau Gagana Tokelau Dictionary is a useful resource on how to pronounce words. The accompanying audio of the resource has been specifically developed to help learners in the pronunciation of Tau Gagana Tokelau.

GAGANA TOKELAU

INTRODUCTORY TOKELAU LANGUAGE RESOURCE

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LEVEL ONE

1:0 FAKATUTUĞA O TE GAĞANA LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

Syllables (Hilapela)

All syllables end in a vowel. There are no consonant clusters, that is, two consonants never occur together and every consonant is followed by a vowel. A vowel is sometimes on its own.

Verbs, Nouns and Pronouns

	Veape / Verbs	Nauna / Nouns	Huinauna / Pronouns
Gagana Tokelau	Fakatoka	laulau, ipukai kai tui, naifi, ipu mālamalama, kāpoti, tamā pēhini	Tagata
Gagana Igilihi Peletānia	to set	table, plate, fork, knife, glass, cupboard, bowl	people



Verbal Particles

Veape/Verbs		Most verbal particles are timeless. Most refer to the nature or aspect of the action or state denoted by the verbal phrase
Ka	Inceptive	A specific reference to the future when a new action is beginning after a previous action is completed
Examples	Kā olo kitāua ki te tīfaga? Kā uma te gāluega hau ki te fale. Ko koe kā fano, kae nofo au. Ko au kā vili oi tā i te kilikiti. Ko tamaiti ka fetutuli ki fafo.	<i>Shall we go to the movies.</i> <i>After work come home.</i> <i>You go and I will stay.</i> <i>I will run and bat at the cricket game.</i> <i>The children will be running outside.</i>
or kana	Past condition, kana is usually followed by mai	Always indicates the action is in the past
Examples	Kana vave hau koe Kana vave mai koe Kana heki tuai mai koe	<i>If you had come earlier ...</i>
Kua	Perfect	Indicates the action is complete usually in the fairly recent past
Examples	Kua pa mai ia Hione. Kua tatau kē uhu te pehe.	<i>Hione has arrived.</i> <i>You should sing the song</i>
Ke	Positive imperative	Indicates that it would be desirable for something to occur, or exist
Examples	Ke manuia koe. Ke tapu Tona Igoa.	<i>May (you) be blessed.</i> <i>His name be hallowed.</i>
Kae (1)	But	Indicates that something happens BUT something else results
Examples	Na kalaga ia, kae e kilatou lagona. Te makalili o te aho nei, kae e tī te lā.	<i>He shouted but they did not hear him.</i> <i>It is cold today but the sun is shining. Is cold.</i>
Kae (2)	Shortened for 'ni e'	
Example	Na kō kitea atu e hē tūlaga lelei, oi toe liliu ai au ki te fale.	<i>I saw that it was not good so I returned home.</i>
Ui (lava)	Used to give an explanation about a situation. It is usually followed by lava	Although
Examples	Ui lava toku tino e vāivai, kae ko au e fano lava. E ui lava nae ua, kae, ē oko lava nā faigāmea.	<i>Although my body is weak I will still go</i> <i>Although it was raining the festivities will still go ahead</i>

Personal Pronoun

1st PERSON	2ND PERSON INCL	2ND PERSON EXCL	3RD PERSON INCL	3RD PERSON EXCL
SINGULAR	Au Ko au Ko kita (I, me)		koe (you)	ia (she /he)
DUAL	Tāua kitāua tā (we, you and I)	Māua Kimāua kimā (we two, but not you)	koulua (you two)	Lāua Kilāua kilā (they two)
PLURAL	Tātou kitātou (we all, incl you)	Mātou kimātou (we all, but not you)	koutou (you all)	Lātou kilātou (they all)

Common Locatives

Locative bases refer to position in space or time

luga	<i>top, above</i>	kinei	<i>here</i>
lalo	<i>bottom, under, below</i>	Kinā	<i>there</i>
loto	<i>inside</i>	Gāuta / tua	<i>behind back (Oceanside)</i>
fafo	<i>outside</i>	Gātai	<i>(lagoonside), far side</i>
lototonu	<i>between, middle</i>		

Directional Particles

(foki)mai *towards speaker*

Fakamolemole, foki mai ake te tuhi tēnā i ō tafa.
Please give me that book beside you.

Fano *(singular)*

Fano ki te fono e fai i Lower Hutt.

Olo *(plural)*

Olo ki te fono e fai i Lower Hutt.

Fanatu *direction away from speaker*

Go to the meeting in Lower Hutt

Ko au ka fanatu kē olo kitāua ki te fono i Lower Hutt.

Fanaifo *(singular)*

Fanaifo tātou tāfafao

Ōifo *(plural) downwards,
towards the south.*

Ōifo tātou tāfafao.

Come down for a holiday.

ōake *upwards, towards move towards*

Kua ōake ia tāulelea ki luga

They went up to the plantation.

Possessive Pronouns

'BELONGING TO'	1st PERSON INCL	1st PERSON EXCL (Literal Translation)	2ND PERSON	3RD PERSON (Literal Translation)
Singular		Ko au Kita (I, me)	Ā koe Ō koe (you)	ōna ōia āna āia (she /he)
Dual	Kitāua (we, you and I) Kitā	kimāua (we /ours two, but not you)	koulua (you two)	Ō kilāua a kilāua (they two)
Plural	Kitātou (we all, incl you)	kimātou (we all, but not you)	koutou (you all)	Ō kilatou A kilatou (they all)

Possessive Prepositions

POSSESSION NOT YET REALISED	1st PERSON INCL	1st PERSON EXCL (Literal Translation)	2ND PERSON (Literal Translation)	3RD PERSON (Literal Translation)
SINGULAR		Ko au/kita (I, me)	koe (you)	ia ōna/āna (hers, his)
DUAL	Kitāua (we, you and I) Kitā	kimāua (we two, but not you)	koulua (you two)	Kilāua Kilā (they two)
PLURAL	kitātou (we all, incl you)	kimātou (we all, but not you)	koutou (you all)	kilātou (they all)

Imperatives

Locative bases refer to position in space or time.

Ala	<i>Wake up</i>	Havali mai	<i>Walk towards me</i>
Tū ki luga	<i>Stand up</i>	Fakalogologo	<i>Listen</i>
Nofo ki lalo	<i>Sit down</i>	Fano	<i>Go please</i>
Hau	<i>Come</i>	Moe	<i>Sleep please</i>
Kikila	<i>Look</i>	Tōfā nī	<i>Good bye</i>

Negative Transforms

A negative sentence is the 'transform' of a corresponding affirmative sentence.

Nā ke pā mai te vaka oi tagi ai te pū.

The siren did not sound until the boat arrived.

Nā ke pā mai ia Kula, oi fātoā kai ai au.

I did not have my meal until Kula arrived.

E hēki kavea e ona mātua na meaalofa i te fanoga?

Didn't the parent take her gifts when she left?

Conjunctions

English conjunctions are translated in the following way, and the exceptions to these occur in complex sentence structures.

Conjunctions	Kupu Hohoko	
Kae	But, and, when, while	
Examples	Na hī ana ika, kae hē lahi.	<i>He caught some fish, but not many.</i>
Ma, te, he	And	To join numerals
Examples	Luahefulu lua.	<i>Twenty-two (22)</i>
Ma	And	To link, add names together
Examples	Ko kimāua ma Lise. Ko koe ma au. Ko Andy ma Mark.	<i>Lise and me.</i> <i>You and I (me).</i> <i>Andy and Mark.</i>
ma	and	ma is used with the article 'me/te/he' to link nouns. It is also used with the article e to link two clauses when one action results in another.
Examples	Ko he fonu ma he lāpiti.	<i>The tortoise and the hare.</i>
oi	(and)	oi is used to link clauses in a narrative. It is often used to add an idea.
Examples	Kua hau ia Tima oi kave te pepe. Fano oi liliu mai. Kai ke mākona, oi fano ai ki te fale. Fakatau mai ni ika oi hau ai.	<i>Tima came and took the baby.</i> <i>Go and come back.</i> <i>Eat until you are full, and then come home.</i> <i>Buy some fish and then come over.</i>

Conjunctions continued





Conjunctions	Kupu Hohoko	
auā	(because)	kua, nā, kae is usually followed by auā . It is used to give reason or an explanation for the main idea in the first clause.
Examples	<p>Ko ia na hau auā ia Lisa e tauale.</p> <p>Ko Andy kua hiva fiafia auā e lahi ana ika na hī.</p> <p>Kai te fiafia o Mark auā kua maua tana tāvale fōu.</p>	<p><i>He came because Lisa was sick.</i></p> <p><i>Andy danced with joy because he caught a lot of fish.</i></p> <p><i>Mark was very happy because he got a new car.</i></p>
ona	(because)	' ona ' is usually followed by a verb, an emotion or feeling. It is used to give reason or an explanation for the main idea in the first clause.
Examples	<p>Na uhu tana pehe ona ko ia e fiafia.</p> <p>Ko Tania na nofo i te fale ona ko ia nae makalili.</p>	<p><i>He sang because he was happy.</i></p> <p><i>Tania stayed at home because she was cold.</i></p>
pe (or)		pe is followed by ko before proper nouns. It is often used in a question when giving alternatives in instructions.
Examples	<p>Ko au pe ko Lima ?</p> <p>Ko au pe ko koe?</p> <p>Ko Neta pe ko Ana?</p> <p>Ko Cam pe ko Jess?</p>	<p><i>Lima or me?</i></p> <p><i>Is it me or you?</i></p> <p><i>Is it Neta or Ana?</i></p> <p><i>Is it Cam or Jess?</i></p>
Pe		Pe is used when a choice or an alternative is offered.
Examples	<p>E fano ia pe hēai?.</p> <p>E hau ia Bowen pe hēai?.</p> <p>E hako kō pe hēai?.</p>	<p><i>Will he /she go or not?</i></p> <p><i>Will Bowen come or not?</i></p> <p><i>Is that true or not?</i></p>

1.1 Ko nā mataituhi i te Gagana Tokelau (Learning the Basics of the Tokelau alphabet)

Learning the Tokelau Alphabet

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

-  Sound the Tokelau alphabet, and the vowels and consonants of the Tokelau Language.
-  Pronounce the phrases on the pronunciation chart.
-  Memorise the pronunciation chart.
-  Complete the exercises in the Activity Box.



Practice learning the Tokelau alphabet Ko te Alafapeta/Alphabet (15 letters)

A E I O U F G K L M N P H T V

Practice learning the vowels Vaūeli /Vowels (5 vowels)

A E I O U

Practice learning the consonants Konehane/Consonants (10 consonants)

F G K L M N P H T V

Fakaleoga o nā mataituhi / Pronunciation Chart

Practice learning the Pronunciation Chart. Use the key guide below to assist with pronunciation. Practice until you feel comfortable to start on the activities.

	A	E	I	O	U
F	Fa	Fe	Fi	Fo	Fu
G	Ga	Ge	Gi	Go	Gu
K	Ka	Ke	Ki	Ko	Ku
L	La	Le	Li	Lo	Lu
M	Ma	Me	Mi	Mo	Mu
N	Na	Ne	Ni	No	Nu
P	Pa	Pe	Pi	Po	Pu
H	Ha	He	Hi	Ho	Hu
T	Ta	Te	Ti	To	Tu
V	Va	Ve	Vi	Vo	Vu

Guide to Pronunciation

The above chart contains all the sounds of the Gagana Tokelau. When broken down into syllables, any Tokelau word can be pronounced correctly when the chart is used as a guide.

Pronunciation Key

A	pronounced 'ah' as in	far
E	pronounced 'eh' as in	egg
I	pronounced 'ee' as in	eat
O	pronounced 'or' as in	saw
U	pronounced 'oo' as in	blue

ACTIVITIES

Ko nā mataituhi – Tokelau alphabet




1. Sing the alphabet to the tune of a nursery rhyme you are familiar with.
2. Go through the pronunciation chart.
3. Chant syllables to a rhythmic clap.



1.2 Feiloakiga Greetings

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

-  Correctly pronounce commonly used greetings
-  Greet, farewell and thank people appropriately.
-  Introduce themselves and be able to ask someone their name.

VOCABULARY & PHRASES

Learning to greet people(s)

Tālofa/Mālō	Hello / Hi there / Greetings
Tālofa/Mālō	Greetings to you (one person)
Tālofa nī/Mālō nī	Hello / Greetings to you both (two persons)
Fakatālofa atu kia te koulua	
Fakatālofa atu kia te koutou	Greetings to you all (three or more persons)

CONVERSATIONS

Learning to have a conversation when greeting people

PERSON Speaking	Faka - Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Tālofa <i>Love great /extended to you</i>	Greetings to you
	Ko ____ toku igoa. Ko toku igoa ko ____. Ko au ko ____.	My name is Lata
	<i>It is Tina / the name / of mine</i>	

VOCABULARY & PHRASES

Farewelling or Saying Goodbye

Tōfā /Tōfā koe/Tofā nī	Good bye (to one person)
Tōfā koulua	Good bye (to two people)
Tōfā koutou	Good bye (to three or more people)
*Tōfā /Tōfā nī	Goodbye (to one person staying behind)
*Tōfā koulua	Goodbye (to two people staying behind)
*Tōfā koutou	Goodbye (to three or more people staying)

*The phrases are the same for going or staying

CONVERSATIONS

Farewelling or saying goodbye to someone

Person Speaking	Faka - Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Ko au kā fano ki te fale. <i>Is me will / go / to home</i>	I am going home
Person 2	Io(lā), tōfā nī Tapu. <i>Yes, / goodbye / Tapu</i>	Yes, goodbye Tapu
Person 1	Io,tōfā. <i>Yes / you</i>	Yes, good bye

Saying goodbye to two people

Person Speaking	Faka - Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Ko koulua kā olo? <i>Is you both / will go?</i>	Are you both going?
Person 2	Io, ko kimāua kā olo. <i>Yes, / both us two / will go</i>	Yes, we are both going
Person 1	Tōfā koulua. <i>You two / goodbye</i>	Goodbye you two
Persons 2	Tōfā. <i>Yes / you</i>	Goodbye

Saying goodbye to three or more people

Faka – Tokelau
(*Literal Translation*)

Broad Translation

Fakatōfā, kae ke olo kitātou.

Say goodbye / so we can go / all of us

Say goodbye so we can go.

Kā olo uma koutou?

Go are you / all?

Are you all going?

Io, manuia te aho nī!

Yes, / bless / the day.

Yes, have a good day.

E vēnā foki kia te koe.

It is the same / for you all.

Same to you.

Io, tōfā lā koutou.

Yes, / goodbye you all.

Yes, goodbye.

VOCABULARY & PHRASES

Learning to say goodnight

Ko au kā fano oi moe.

I am going to sleep.

Tōfā nī.

Good night.

Olo koulua oi momoe.

You two go to bed.

Tōfā koulua.

Goodnight to you all.

CONVERSATIONS

Say goodnight to one person

Person 1

Ko au kā fano oi moe.

Going me / to sleep

I am off to sleep.

Person 2

Io, tōfā nī.

Yes / Blessed / is the night

Yes, good night.

Person 1

Io, tōfā.

Yes, Goodbye

Yes, goodnight.

Say goodnight to two people

Person 1

Olo koulua oi momoe.

Go you two / to sleep.

You two go to bed.

Person 2

Tōfā

Bless / the night.

Good night

Person 3

Io, tōfā nī.

Yes / goodnight.

Yes, good night.

Person 1

Io, tōfā koulua.

Yes, you two.

Good night, to you both.

Say goodnight to three or more people

Person 1	Tōfā koutou. <i>Sleep / you all ok.</i>	Goodnight to you all.
Person(s) 2	Io, tōfā, manuia te pō. <i>Yes, / blessed is the night / of yours</i>	Yes, have a good night to you all.
Person 1	E vēnā foki. <i>That is / so.</i>	Same to you.
Person(s) 2	Io, tōfā koutou nī. <i>Yes, / goodbye you all.</i>	Yes, goodnight all.
Person 1	Io, tōfā kia te koutou uma nī! <i>Yes, goodbye.</i>	Yes, goodnight to you all.

ACTIVITIES

Practice saying the words and phrases and complete the activities below. Find a family member and practice using the above examples.

Activity One

What is the Tokelau word for the following:

- Greetings
- Goodbye
- Goodnight

Activity Two

How do you greet, farewell and say goodnight to:

- one person
- two people
- more than two people

Activity Three

Find a family member and practice greeting, saying goodbye and saying goodnight to them.

What, Who, When And Why Questions Part Two

Asking questions

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to

- Learn the basic terms used when asking questions
- Apply these basic terms appropriately in everyday conversation
- Ask appropriate questions about everyday events
- Ask questions confidently when making polite enquiries about another person's health when greeting them

VOCABULARY & PHRASES

Ask questions

Na ehill?

Questions?

e i'ia?

Where?

Ki'ia?

I'ia?

Ke he?

Who?

Ke ai?

Who?

Tōia?

Which?

Ahe?

Why?

āia?

When?

Ask who people are

Ke ai koe?

Who are you?

Ke ai koutua?

Who are you two?

Ke ai koutou?

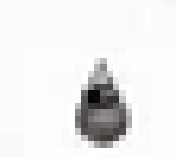
Who are you all?

Ke ai kōkōtōu?

Who are they?

Ke ai tāia?

Who is he / she? Who is that?



Other types of instructions

(Ko) heā tēnei?	What is this?
(Ko) tēfea tau.....?	Where is your...?
(Ko) koulua ma ai tena ōmamai?	Who did you come with?
(Ko) tēfea tau peni?	Which is your pen?
(Ko) tēfea tau hika?	Which is your sika?
E ō ai te vaka tē?E ā ai te tavale tē ?	Whose canoe is that?
E ā ai te kato tē?	Whose basket is this?
Ko ai tēnei?	Who is this?
Ko he ā tēnei?	What is this?
Ko he ā te kē lagona?	What ails you?
E makalili koe?	Are you cold?
E māfanafana koe?	Are you warm?
E mamā ō moeninia?	Are your fingernails clean?
Tēfea tō holoholo?	Where is your handkerchief?
Fafano ō lima.	Wash your hands
Ni ā tā koe ē fai?He ā tā koe ē fai?	What are you doing?
Ko ai tō faiōga?	Who is your teacher?
Tēfea tō fale?	Where is your house?
Ko koe ē nofo i fea?	Where do you live?
Na hei lalaga te moega tēnā ?	Who wove that mat?
Hau ake.	Come here
Hau oi kai.	Come and eat
Fafano ō lima.	Wash your hands
Fakamolemole	Please
Fakafetai	Thank you
Fano	Go
Fanokehe	Go away
Fano oi moe	Go to sleep
Hau ki loto.	Come in
Ulu tonu mai.	Come inside
Fano ki fafo	Go outside
Ko ai te tautala koe ki ei?	Who are you talking to?

CONVERSATIONS

Asking questions

PERSON Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Ko koulua ma ai, Dennis? <i>It is you / with who / Dennis?</i>	Who is with you, Dennis?
Person 2	Ko au tautahi. <i>It is just me / by myself.</i>	It is only me.
Person 1	Ulu mai ma te makalili. Ulu mai auā te makalili <i>Enter in /because it is cold.</i>	Come in out of the cold.
Person 2	Fakafetai, ko au e makalilia. <i>Thank you, / I am cold.</i>	Thank you, I am cold.

Greeting two people

PERSON Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Ko koulua ma ai Josh? <i>It is you / and who / Josh?</i>	Who is with you Josh?
Person 2	Ko kimāua ma Tania <i>It's me only / and Tania.</i>	It is just Tania and me.
Person 1	Ko koulua oioti? <i>Is it just you / you two.</i>	Is it just the two of you?
Person 2	Io, ko kimāua tokalua oioti. <i>Yes, / it 's just us two.</i>	Yes, it is just the two of us.

PERSON Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Tina, ko koutou ma ai ? <i>Who is that / Tina?</i>	Who is that with you Tina?
Person 2	Ko kimātou ma Dennis ma Hamu. <i>It is Dennis / and Hamu.</i>	It is Dennis and Hamu.
Person 1	Ko kilāua oi oti? <i>Is it just / both of them?</i>	Is it just the two of them?
Person 2	Io, ko kilāua oioti. <i>Yes, / it is just / both of them.</i>	Yes, it is just the two of them.
Person 1	Kalaga atu ke ōmamai ki loto auā te pō e makalili. <i>Tell them to come / both inside / because cold is the night.</i>	Tell them both to come in as it is cold tonight.
Person 2	Io, ko kilāua uma e i loto o te potu mālōlō. <i>Here both / in the lounge.</i>	They are both in the lounge

Ask questions to two people

PERSON Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Hau kē uhu ha tā pehe. <i>Come / to sing / with me.</i>	Come and sing with me.
Person 2	Ko kitā ma ai te pepehe? <i>Sing /us / with who?</i>	Who is singing with us?
Person 1	Ko kitāua te pepehe? <i>Sing /just the two of us.</i>	Only the two of us will sing.
Person 2	Io, he pepehe ā tā kitā e uhu? <i>Yes / What is / the song / of ours?</i>	Yes, What is our song?
Person 1	Kā uhu te pepehe, “Fakatū te lā o te vaka.” <i>Sing /us two / the song, /“Haul up the sail of my canoe”</i>	We will sing the song, “Fakatū te lā o te vaka.”

Ask questions to three or more people

PERSON Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Ko koulua ma ai Mark? <i>Who is / with you / Mark?</i>	Who is with you Mark?
Person 2	Ko kimāua oiote. <i>It is / just us.</i>	It is just us (two)
Person 1	Ko koulua ma ai? <i>It is you all / and who?</i>	Who is with you?
Person 2	Ko kimāua ma Elieta. <i>It us / with Elieta.</i>	Elieta is with me

PERSON Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Ōmamai ki lotofale. <i>Come / one / to house.</i>	Come right in.
Person 1	Ko ai tēia Andy? <i>Who is that / Andy?</i>	Who is that Andy?
Person 2	Ko Elizabeth ma tona kāiga. <i>It is Elizabeth /and family.</i>	It is Elizabeth and her family.
Person 1	Ko kilātou ma ai? <i>It is them /and who?</i>	Who is with them?
Person 2	Ko kilātou oiote. <i>It is them / just them all.</i>	It is only them.

Conversation between three or more people

Person 1	Ōmamai tātou hihiva fakatahi. <i>Come /us / to dance.</i>	Come and let us dance.
Person 2	Ko kitātou ma ai te hihiva? <i>Dance with who /us?</i>	Who will dance with us?
Person 1	Ko kitātou ma Janice. <i>Dance /us / with Janice</i>	We will dance with Janice.

EXTENDED VOCABULARY

Te tamalelei ō koe	You are a good child
Te teine lelei ō koe	You are a good girl
Te tama lelei ō koe	You are a good boy
Fakalogo fakalelei / fakalogologo fakalelei	Listen carefully
Fakalogo mai	Listen here
Te piha/ Fīlēmū	Be quiet
Fakamākeke/Galue mālohi	Work hard
Lea mai/Tautala mai	Speak (to me)
Fakatali mai	Wait up
Ulu ki loto	Go inside
Nofo ki lalo	Sit down
Tāpuni te fāitotoka	Shut the door
Tatala nā fāmalama	Open the windows
Tōmai te nofoa	Fetch a chair
Nofo ki luga o te nofoa	Sit on the chair
Tū ki luga	Stand up
Toe liliu/foki kī tau laulau	Go back to your table

ACTIVITIES



When you have completed Part One:

Practice saying the words and phrases

Complete the Activity

Find a family member and practice using the examples given

Activity One

1. What is the Faka-Tokelau for What, Who, Where, When, Why and Which?
2. What is the Faka-Tokelau for
Where is that?
Who are they?
What is this?
Why is that?
When are you going?

Activity Two

Ask the following questions to someone who understands Faka-Tokelau:




- a) Ko koe kā fano ki fea?
- b) Ko heā tā koe ē fai?
- c) E fano koe fai ā?
- d) E olo koulua oi lea kia Nena ma Papa ke ōmamai oi kakai?

NOTES

1.3 Ko nā Fuainūmela Numbers Counting in Tokelauan

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

-  Count from one to twenty.
-  Respond to simple questions.
-  Give appropriate responses in numbers, quantities, measurements and dates.

NUMERALS

Learning to count from one to ten

Fuainūmela	English Numbers	
0 /Hēai / Helo	Nil / Zero	0
Tahi	One	1
Lua	Two	2
Tolu	Three	3
Fā	Four	4
Lima	Five	5
Ono	Six	6
Fitu	Seven	7
Valu	Eight	8
Iva	Nine	9
Hefulu	Ten	10

Learning to count from 11 to 20

Fuainūmela	English Numbers	
Hefulutahi	Eleven	11
Hefululua	Twelve	12
Hefulutolu	Thirteen	13
Hefulufā	Fourteen	14
Hefululima	Fifteen	15
Hefuluono	Sixteen	16
Hefulufitu	Seventen	17
Hefuluvalu	Eighteen	18
Hefuluiva	Nineteen	19
Luahefulu	Twenty	20

Learning to count in multiples of ten

Fuainūmela	English Numbers	
Toluhefulu	Thirty	30
Fāhefulu	Forty	40
Limahefulu	Fifty	50
Onohefulu	Sixty	60
Fituhefulu	Seventy	70
Valuhefulu	Eighty	80
Ivahefulu	Ninety	90
Helau	One hundred	100

Learning to count in thousands

Fuainūmela	English Numbers	
Tahi te afe /Afe	One thousand	1000
Lua te afe / Luaafe	Two thousand	2000
Tolu te afe / Toluafe	Three thousand	3000
Fā te afe / Fāafe	Four thousand	4000
Lima te afe / Limaafe	Five thousand	5000

CONVERSATIONS

PERSON Speaking	Faka – Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Ē fia au falaoa na fakatau? <i>How many / your bread / that was bought?</i>	How many loaves of bread did you buy?
Person 2	Ē tolu aku falaoa na fakatau. <i>Is three / my loaves of bread / that was bought.</i>	I bought three loaves of bread.
Person 1	Ē fia nei aku talo e kave ki te kaiga? <i>How many / taro of mine / shall be brought / for the feast?</i>	How many taros will I take for the feast?
Person 2	Kā kave ni aku talo e hefulu ki te kaiga. <i>Shall take / ten taro of mine / to the feast</i>	I will take ten taros for the feast.

ACTIVITIES

When you have completed Part One:

- Practice saying the numerals
- Complete the activities
- Find a family member and practice using the examples given

Activity One

1. Collect ten small stones (or similar).
2. Count the stones from one to twenty in Tokelauan.
3. What is the Tokelauan translation for all odd numbers up to twenty?
4. What is the Tokelauan translation for all even numbers up to twenty?
5. Count in Tokelauan from forty to sixty.

Activity Two

Practice with one other person counting alternately to one hundred.



LEVEL TWO

FAKATUTUŪGA O TE GAGANA TOKELAU LANGUAGE STRUCTURE

2.0 ITŪLA, AHO MA NA TAU O TE TAUHAGA TIME, DAYS AND SEASONS

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

- ☐ Tell the time, name the days of the week, months and seasons of the year
- ☐ Name and identify the basic colours.

VOCABULARY

Learning to tell the time

Faitauga o te itūlā	Time
Tā te tahi	one o'clock
Tā te lua	two o'clock
Āfa te fā	half past four
Tā te 12 /Tūpou te lā!	midday / twelve o'clock
Kuata ē teka	quarter past
Toe kuata ki te	quarter to
Vaveao	early dawn
Taeaopōpō	Morning
Aoauli	mid afternoon
Fakaafiafi	late afternoon
Afiafipō	Evening
Taimi o te meakai i te afiafi	dinner time
Tūluāpō	Midnight



Learning the days of the week

Tau nā Aho o te Vaiaho Days of the week

Aho Hā	Sunday
Aho Gafua	Monday
Aho Lua	Tuesday
Aho Lulu	Wednesday
Aho Tofi	Thursday
Aho Falaile	Friday
Aho Tōnai	Saturday

Learning the months of the year

Tau o nā Māhina Months

lānuali	January
Fēpuali	February
Māti	March
Āpelila	April
Mē	May
lūni	June
lūlai	July
Āokūho	August
Hētēma	September
Ōketōpa	October
Nōvēma	November
Tēhēma	December

Learning the seasons of the year

Faitauga o nā Tau o te Tauhaga Seasons of the year

Tau Tutupu	Spring Autumn
Aho Mūgālā	Drought season
Aho o Afā	Hurricane season
Tau Māfanafana	Summer
Tau Mālūlū/Makalili	Winter
Tauhaga Fōu	Thanks giving year (usually at the beginning of every year)
Kilihimahi	Christmas time
Kāmataga o te Tauhaga	Beginning of the year
Fakaikuga o te Tauhaga	End of the year
Ko nā Aho i mua mai o te Kilihimahi	Pre-Christmas season

Learning the basic colours

Tau nā Lanu Kehekehe	Colours
lanu kukula	Red
lanu paepae	White
lanu hehega	yellow
Lanumoana	Blue
lanu uliuli	Black
lanu meamata	Green
lanu taefeke	Purple
lanu pigiki/piniki	Pink
lanu moli	Orange

CONVERSATIONS ABOUT TIME

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Kua tā te fia? <i>It is hit / what time?</i>	What time is it?
Person 2	Kua tā te tolu. <i>It is hit / o'clock / three</i>	It is 3 o'clock
Person 1	Moko, e uma i te fia tau ākoga / āoga? <i>Moko / what time / to finish / the school / of yours?</i>	Moko, what time will you finish at school?
Person 2	Ko taku ākoga e uma i te fā <i>Is my school / finishes at / 4pm</i>	My school finishes at 4pm.

Conversation about days of the week

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	He aho ā tēnei? <i>The day what / is today?</i>	What day is it today?
Person 2	Ko te Aho Lulu tēnei <i>It is Wednesday / today.</i>	It is Wednesday today.
Person 1	Ko au e fano tāfao/tūkua i te Aho Gafua. <i>I am about to go / on holiday / on Monday.</i>	I am going on Holiday on Monday
Person 2	E liliu mai koe āfea? <i>Come back / you / when?</i>	When will you come back?
Person 1	E liliu mai au i te Aho Tōnai. <i>Come back / me / on Saturday</i>	I am coming back on Saturday

Conversation about months of the year

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Ko ai te māhina o tō ahofānau Hina? <i>What is the month / of your birthday / Hina?</i>	
Person 2	Ko toku māhina fānau ko lūni <i>The month of birth / of mine / is June</i>	My birthday is in June.
Person 1	Hau tāfao mai ia lūlai <i>Come / to visit here / in the month / of July</i>	Come over for a visit in July.
Person 2	E mālūlū atili i nā aho iēnā. <i>Cold big / at that time</i>	It is very cold at that time.

Conversation about seasons of the year

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Ko ___ ma ___ ni māhina mālūlū. <i>Very cold / the months / of May and June</i>	It is very cold in the months of May and June.
Person 2	Io, ko au e māfafau ko au kā fano ki ___ oi tāfao ai. <i>Yes, approximately / go up / me / to Niue</i>	Yes, I think I will go to Tokelau for a holiday.
Person 1	E lelei te taimi tēnā oi faimalaga ai ki ___ auā e mālūlū ai ia Niu Hila. <i>Very good / to go up / to Tokelau / at this time / because it is warm in the land.</i>	It would be great to travel to Tokelau at this time because it is cold here in New Zealand.

ACTIVITIES

When you have completed Unit 2:0

- Listen to the pronunciation of the times, days, months and seasons of the year.
- Practice saying them and complete the activities
- Find a family member and practice using the examples given

Activity One

What is the Tokelauan word for:

- Twelve O'clock (12.00)
- Four thirty in the morning (4.30am)
- Seven thirty in the evening (7.30pm)
- Quarter to six in the morning (5.45am)
- Nine O'clock in the evening (9.00pm)
- Mid-afternoon
- Dinner time

Activity Two

- Practice pronouncing the days of the week in Tokelauan.
- Practice chanting the months of the year in Tokelauan.
- What season is the coldest?
- What is the drought season?
- Identify the season where the leaves fall off the trees.
- Activity Three
- What is the Tokelauan for red, white, purple, green and pink?
- What colour is the sky on a sunny day?
- What are the colours on the New Zealand flag?

2.1 Ko nā Tōtōga o te Tino Parts of the Body

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

 Clearly name and identify different parts of the Body.

VOCABULARY & PHRASES

Learning the names of parts of the body

Ko nā vāega o te Tino	Parts of the Body
Ulu	Head
Mata	Face
Pukāmata	Eyes
Taliga	Ear
Ihu	Nose
Gutu	Mouth
Ua	Neck
Takuau	Shoulder
Lima	Arm
Tulilima	Elbow
Tapulima /alofilima	Hand
Muamuālima	Fingers
Fatafata	Chest
Kaokao	Armpit
Huhu	Breast
Manava	Abdomen
Pute	belly button
Tulivae	Knee
Vae	Leg
Tapuvae	Feet
Muamuāvae	toe / toes
Nifo	teeth / tooth
Laulaufaiva	Tongue

CONVERSATIONS

Describing parts of the body and what they are for

Faka-Tokelau

(Literal Translation)

Broad Translation

Ko toku ulu tēnei.

The head / mine / here

This is my head.

E lua oku mata, ke kikila ai ki nā mea lelei.

Two eyes / to see things / nice

I have two eyes to see nice things with.

E lua oku pūihu, ke mānava ai.

Two holes / nose / to breathe

I have two nostrils for breathing.

E fokotahi toku gutu, e tautala ma uhupehe ai.

One mouth / for talking / and singing

I have a mouth for talking and singing.

Oku nifo ke kai ai.

Teeth / to eat / food

I have teeth for eating food.

Lua ia taliga ke fakalogo ai.

Two ears / to listen

I have two ears to listen with.

Lua ia taliga ke fakalogologo ai.

Two ears / to hear

I have two ears to hear with.

E hefulu ia muamuālima ke tāofi ai nā mea.

Ten fingers / to hold / things with

I have ten fingers to hold things with.

E lua oku tapulima ke hapohapo ai te polo.

Two hands / to catch / the ball

I have two hands to catch the ball with.

E lua oku vae ke havali ai (au).

Two legs / I / for walking

I have two legs for walking.

Lua oku tapuvae ke kiki ai te polo.

Two feet / mine / for kick / the ball

I have two feet for kicking the ball.

Learn to give instructions at bathing or shower time

Hau oi tākele

Come and have a bath

Tatala tō mitiāfu ma tō kofuvae pupuku

Take off your t-shirt and shorts

Fano oi tākele

Get in the shower and wash

Fufulu ō mata muamua

Wash your face first

Fufulu ō lima ma ō vae

Wash your arms and legs

Ufi tō lāulu

Wash your hair

Fufulu tō tino kātoa

Wash your body all over

Hau ki fafo!

Come out now

Fakamamago/Holo ke mamago/ i te holo

Dry with the towel

Fai ō kofumoe

Put on your pyjamas

Tautau te holo oi hau ai ki loto o te potu mālōlō

Hang up the towel and come into the living room

ACTIVITIES

When you have completed Unit 2.1:

- Practice saying the words and complete the Activities
- Find a family member and practice using the examples given

Activity One

What is the Tokelauan word for:

head, eyes, nose, mouth, teeth, stomach, feet, chest, fingers, hands, elbows and arms

Activity Two

Draw a picture of a person and identify at least seven parts of the body in Tokelauan.

Activity Three

Find someone who knows how to speak Tokelauan who can test your ability. Identify as many parts of your body in the Tokelauan.



2.2 Ko Toku Kāiga My Home

Ko loto o to Mātou Fale

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

- █ Name and identify the different rooms in a house
- █ identify utensils and items used in the kitchen
- █ follow instructions in the kitchen

Rooms of the House

VOCABULARY & PHRASES

Fale	House
Potu	Room
Potu mālōlō/ potu nofonofo	Sitting room / lounge
Potu/umukuka	Kitchen
Potu kai	Dining room
potu tākele	Bathroom
fale tākele	Bathhouse
potu moe	Bedroom
Fāitotoka	Door
Puipui/kaupā	Wall
Fāmalama	Window
tuāfale	roof
fakatautau	Porch roof
Fakaalo	Ceiling
Palevai	Spouting
Hitepu	Steps
Alāahu	Chimney
Fola	Floor
fale tāmea /potu tāmea	wash house
Vāvā/ tukutua	Toilet
Poletito	porch / verandah

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Tālofa. <i>Love / big / to you</i>	Greetings
Person 1	Tā olo ki te umukuka. <i>Let's you and I go / to the / kitchen</i>	Let's go into the kitchen
Person 2	E i ei ni tino i loto o te potu mālōlō/ potu nofonofo? <i>Is there any person / in the lounge?</i>	Are there anyone in the sitting room / lounge?
Person 1	E ā mai koe? <i>Well / are you?</i>	How are you?
Person 2	E mālohi, fakafetai.E feolōlo, fakafetai <i>Well / me / thank you</i>	I am well thank you
Person 1	Nofo mai ki luga o te nofoa. <i>Sit on / the chair there</i>	Sit on that chair
Person 1	E, heā te inu koe ki ei? <i>What is it / yours / that want / drink</i>	What would you like to drink?
Person 2	Fakamolemole, inu au i ni vai mālūlū. <i>Please / give one / water cold</i>	Please give me a glass of cold water

Learn to give instructions at bedtime

Fano oi fufulu ō nifo	Go and brush your teeth
Oho ki loto o te moega ke fanatu au	Get into bed and I'll be there
Hau faitau te tuhi oi fano ai moe	Come and read the book before going to bed
Hau nofo i te itū nei	Sit on this side
Tuku te tuhi ki loto o te puha	Put the book in the box
Hāuni oi fano moe	Get ready to go to sleep
Manuia te pō	Have a good sleep

The Kitchen

VOCABULARY

Kitchen items

Maki	Knife
Ipuhi	Cup
Mipuni	Spoon
Ipu malamalama	Glass
Ipu kai	Plate
Opaumu	stove
kāpoti	Cupboard
A hāpuna aiha	Edge
Ule	saucepan / pot
Māo Inionono	can opener
Hāhi	Jug
hiiki uila / tala uila	electric jug
Tui	Fork
Pāhini	Bow
Apā tao	oven tray

Finding kitchen items

E i foa te ule?	Where is the saucepan / pot?
Ko te ule e i foto o te kāpoti	The saucepan / pot is in the cupboard
I fuga	on top
Ta fafafa	Beside
I fafo	under
Ihi ta magavala	left side
I toto	near
I tu ta umacau	right side
I fafo	Outside
E i (le) fafo faulaufi no faafufo	Underneath
I mua	in front
I tua	Behind



CONVERSATION

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Lilly, e i fea te mea talaapa? <i>Lilly, / where is / the opener?</i>	Lilly, where is our can opener?
Person 2	E i loto o te kāpoti. <i>It is / in the / cupboard</i>	It is in the cupboard.
Person 1	Kae ko te naifi tipi falaoa? <i>What about / the knife / cut / bread?</i>	What about the bread knife?
Person 2	E, tēnā e tautau i luga o te puipui/ kaupā. <i>There it is / hanging up / the wall</i>	It is there hanging on the wall.
Person 1	Fakafetai, kua maua. <i>Thank you / already got / me</i>	Thank you I have it now.
Person 2	Tipi te falaoa kātoa. <i>Cut all / the loaf of / bread</i>	Cut the whole loaf of bread.
Person 1	Ko tēfea te hioki eletihe? <i>Where is / electric jug?</i>	Where is the electric jug?
Person 2	Ko te hioki eletihe e i luga o te laulau. <i>The electric jug / on top / of the table.</i>	The electric jug is on top of the table.

Learn to give instructions to your child or a young person when they eat

Fano oi fafano ō lima	Go and wash your hands
Hau, nofo ki luga o te nofoa oi kai	Come, sit on the chair to eat
E fiainua koe?	Do you want to drink?
Tāofi vēia tau hipuni	Hold your spoon like this
Tuku vēia, tuku ki loto o te iputī	Leave it, put it in the cup
Kua uma tō kai?	Have you finished eating?
Oho mai lā (koe) ki lalo	You can get down now

ACTIVITIES

When you have completed Unit 2.2:

- Listen to the pronunciation of words and phrases for rooms in a house and kitchen utensils and items
- Practice saying the words and complete the activities
- Find a family member and practice using the examples learnt



Activity One

- Practice pronouncing all the different rooms of the house
- Practice pronouncing all the kitchen utensils and items

Activity Two

What are the Tokelauan words for:

Table, Box, Cupboard, Refrigerator, Stove, Chair and Drawer

Use the words above to make up meaningful sentences e.g. *Fakamolemole tuku te ipukai ki luga o te laulau*

Activity Three




Translate into Tokelauan

- The electric jug is on the table.
- The kettle has boiled.
- The knife is in the cupboard.
- The oven tray is behind the stove.
- What is inside the oven tray?
- What is under the table
- What is beside the door?

2.3 Fakatauga o nā Meakai Shopping for Food

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

-  Identify and name fruits and vegetables
-  Ask for fruits and vegetables when shopping
-  Make a shopping list and practice asking for fruit and vegetables

VOCABULARY

Learning the different vegetables

VEGETABLES

Kāpihi	Cabbage
Kāpihi haina	Chinese cabbage
Kāpihi vai	Watercress
Kāpihi loaloa	Celery
Pitiluti	Beetroot
Lētihi	Lettuce
Agiagi	Onion
Lautalo	Taro leaves
Kāloti	Carrot
Kāliki	Garlic
Hinapi	Spinach
Kūkama	Cucumber
Mauteni	Pumpkin
Hūkini	Zuchinni
Pateta	Potato
Kouli	Cauliflower

Learning the different fruits

FRUITS AND NUTS

Moli	Orange
Meleni	Watermelon
Apu	Apple
Pehimani	Persimmon
Pea	Pear
Fai	Banana
Tīpolo	Lime
Lemoni	Lemon
Palamu	Plum
Hua	green coconut
Popo	mature coconut
Piti	Peach
Pīnati	Peanuts

CONVERSATIONS

Learn how to ask for fruits and vegetables when shopping

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Tālofa.	Greetings to you
Person 2	Io, tālofa. He ā te fofou koe ki ei.	Yes, Greetings to you, What would you like to buy?
Person 1	E fia fakatau e au:----- He kāpihi e fokotahi, E lua ia lētihi, E tolu ia kāpihi haina, E fā ia alīlīgā lautalo. Tahi te tamā tagaagiagi, Lua ia alīlīgā kāpihivai. Kaumai ma he kilo apu. Fūa mai ni aku pehimani e tolu, ma ni kilo palamu e lua. Fokotahi te meleni. Io, nā he puli te tipolo / lemani Fua mai he kilo e fokotahi.	I would like to buy One cabbage Give two lettuces Three bundles of Chinese cabbage Four bundles of taro leaves One small bag of onions Two bundles of watercress Bring one kilo of apples Weigh three persimmons and two kilos of plums One watermelon Don't forget the limes / lemons Weigh one kilo
Person 2	E i ei hē tahi mea e fofou koe ki ei?	Is there anything else that you would like to buy?
Person 1	Hēai, oioti ai, fakafetai.	No that is all thank you.

ACTIVITIES

When you have completed Unit 2.3:

- Practice saying the words and complete the Activities
- Find a family member and practice using the examples learnt

Activity One

What is the Tokelauan word for the following fruits and vegetables?

Orange
taro leaves
Melon
beet root
Perssimon
Celery
Plum
Carrot
Lemon
cabbage
Plum
Garlic
Banana
Cucumber

Activity Two

You and your sister are making a shopping list to go shopping at a Tokelauan owned fruit and vegetable shop. Use the fruit and vegetables list above to compile a shopping list of ten to fifteen items in Tokelauan

e.g. **tahi te kāpihi** means *one cabbage*

tolu ia aliligā kāpihi haina means *three bundles of Chinese cabbage*

He tamā taga agiagi means *one small bag of onions*

Activity Three

You and your sister are now at the Fruit and Vegetable Shop. Include the vegetables in the table below in sentences when asking the shop attendant for a particular item. Practice by grouping several vegetables and fruit into one sentence.



e.g. **Fakamolemole, kaumai he taga agiagi ma ni lētihi e tolu.**

Please, can I have one bag of onions and three lettuces?

2.4 Meakai ma te Meainu Food and Drink

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

-  Identify certain foods and drink
-  Set the dinner table for tea and hold a conversation at the table



Meakai ma te meainu

VOCABULARY

vai	Water
vai inu	drinking water
Inu	to drink
Huhu	milk / breast
Hua	Drinking Coconut
Māhima	Salt
Pepa	Pepper
Falaoa	Bread
Ālaga moa	chicken drum stick
Meamoā	chicken / piece of chicken
Povi	cow / beef
Povi māhima	salted beef
Apa pīhupo	tin of corned beef
puā / meapuā	pig / piece of pork
Ika	Fish
Ugauga	coconut crab
Pato	Duck
Teki	Turkey
talo / meatalo	taro / piece or slice of taro

Food Preparation

Mai	Give
Fōkimai / fōkiatu / tōmai / tōatu	pass over / give / towards
Laulau mai nā meakai	Present the food
Hāuni te laulau	layout / set the table
Afi / afituhi	fire / matches
Fakamāfanafana	to warm something
Tao / haka	to bake / boil
Kai fiafia!	Happy eating!

CONVERSATIONS

Setting the dinner table

Faka-Tokelau
(Literal Translation)

Broad Translation

Fakamolemole, hāuni te laulau mō te meakai o te afiāfi. <i>Please lay / the table eat / for us two</i>	Please set our table for dinner
E tokaono ia tino e kakai. <i>There are / six people / are eating</i>	Set the table for six
Ko nā ipukai e i kō. <i>Are the plates / over there</i>	The plates are over there
lēnei nā naifi ma nā tui. <i>Here are / the knives / and the / forks</i>	Here are the knives and the forks
Ko nā ipu mālamalama e i kō. <i>The drink glasses / are over there</i>	The glasses are over there
Ko te māhima ma te pepa e i loto o te kāpoti. <i>The salt / and pepper / are in the cupboard</i>	The salt and pepper are in the cupboard
Tuku atu te pēhini fuālakau ki luga o te laulau. <i>Put the / bowl of fruit / on the table</i>	Put the bowl of fruit on the table

Conversations at the dinner table

Faka-Tokelau
(Literal Translation)

Broad Translation

Fakamolemole, pāhi mai tau ipukai meatalo. <i>Please / pass to me / your plate of / pieces of talo</i>	Please give me the plate of taro
Fakamolemole, fōkiatu he ālaga moa mā Fetū <i>Please give / one leg chicken / there for Fetū</i>	Please give a drum stick to Fetū
Fakamolemole, fōkiatu he meameleni mā Mark <i>Please give / one piece watermelon / to Mark</i>	Please give Mark a slice of watermelon
Fakamolemole, pāhi atu nā meainu a nā tamaiti <i>Please / pass on / the drinks / for the children</i>	Please pass the drinks to the children
Fakamolemole, pāhi atu te māhima ma te pepa kia Andy <i>Please pass / on the salt / and pepper / to Andy</i>	Please pass the salt and pepper to Andy

ACTIVITIES

When you have completed Unit 2.4:

- Practice saying the words and complete the Activities
- Find a family member and practice using the examples learnt

Activity One

What is the Tokelauan Words for the following:
water, coconut, salt and pepper, bread, fish, coconut crab and taro.

Activity Two

In Tokelauan practice

- Asking someone to lay the table for tea
- To cook/boil the salted beef in a cooking pot
- To pass over the plate of fish



2.5 Hākilikili te Nohoaga ma nā Fakafehokotakiga

Asking for Directions and Communications

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

- Give and ask for directions to a particular place
- Inquire where someone is going and hold a conversation over the phone

Directions

VOCABULARY

Nofoaga	Positions
i tua	Behind
i mua	in front
Ki tua	to the back, behind
Ki mua	to the fore
Ki te itū	to the side
Ki luga	above, over
i luga	Top
tauagavale	Left
Lea	Tell
Taumatau	Right
ala / auala	Road
fano / hau	go / come
Fakamolemole	Please
Kave	Take
Nofo	live / stay
fuli / fufuli	turn / turn around
Fakafetai	Thanks
Kaumai	Bring
Fehili /lea	Ask
Auala ki :_mātū / haute / lalo / ki te vao / ki te tai	way to / north /south / bush / sea

Ask people where they live

Ko koe ē nofo i fea?

Ko koulua e nonofo i fea?

Where do you live?

Where do you two live?

Say where you live

Ko au e nofo i _____

Ko kimātou e nonofo i Ueligitone

I live in _____

We live in Wellington

Learn to say where you live and with whom

Ko au e nofo i te 602 Campion Street,
Cannons Creek

Ko kimāua ma taku āvaga te nonofo.

I live at 602 Campion Street,
Cannons Creek

Just my husband and I live at home.

Describe where you live

Ko au e nofo i he fale e lanu kukula paepae

E i ei nā lakau lalahi e ola i tua o te fale

E i ei te pā paepae i mua o te fale

I live in a red and white house

There are trees growing at the back of
the house

A white fence is in front of the house

Describe your neighbors

He kāiā Māoli te nonofo i te fale i mua

E fokotahi te teine, oi fokotahi te tama

Ko kimātou e uō ma nā mātua

He kāiā Niuē te nonofo i te fale i tua

Ko Lina ma Timi nā igoa o nā mātua

E tokafā a lā tamaiti tama

A Maori family live in the front house

One girl and one boy

We are friends with the parents

A Niue family live in the house at the
back

Lina and Timi are the parent's names

They have four boys

CONVERSATIONS

A cousin named Tioni is staying over at your house and you ask him where he is going.

Person 1

Ko koe ē fano ki fea Tioni?

Where are you going, Tioni?

Person 2

Ko au ē fano ki te falekoloa

I am going to the shop

Person 1

**Ko koe ē fano mātamata pe
ko koe ē fano fakatau?**

Are you just looking or will you
buy something?

Person 2

E fia fakatau hoku mītiāfu

I want to buy a T- shirt

Giving directions to get to the Warehouse

Person 1	Ko fea tonu te i ei te Warehouse?	Where exactly is the Warehouse?
Person 2	Ko te Warehouse e tū i te Totara Road, e pili ki te Caltex pāmu pēnihini	The Warehouse stands on Totara Road, near the Caltex Station.

Tina drives down the main street looking for the Mad Butcher store. She sees Ioane and Moses on the footpath and stops to ask them for directions.

Person 1	Tālofa / Mālō nī !	Hello there
Person 2	E i ei he Mad Butcher fale koloa i kinei?	Is there a Mad Butcher store here?
Person 1	Io, e i ei. E fia fano koe ki ei ?	Yes there is. Do you want to go there?
Person 2	Io fakamolemole	Yes, please
Person 1	Lea mai ake pē tū i fea?	Tell me, which street is it on?
Person 2	Fano kē tau ki te mōlī	Go to the set of lights
	Oi fufuli ai ki tō agavale	Turn left
	Fano ai kē tau koe ki te auala takamilo / tāmilo	Go to the roundabout
	Afe ai ki te auala i tō itū taumatau	Take the road on the right
	Ko te (falekoloa) Mad Butcher e i tō itū agavale	The Mad Butcher store is on your left



Telephone Communications

You call your grandmother on the telephone to discuss an appropriate time to pick her up.

Grandma:	Tālofa. Fakamolemole, ko ai tēia e tautala? <i>Love great give / please / who is you/ talking to me?</i>	Greetings / hello. Please, who am I talking to?
Ana:	Tālofa Nena / Nana. Ko Ana tēnei <i>Love great give / Nena / Nana / It is Ana here calling.</i>	Hello Nena / Nana. This is Ana speaking / calling.
Grandma:	Ko heā tena vili mai ai koe? <i>The calling / you / what for?</i>	Why are you calling?
Ana	Ko Mele e fakaiipoipo i te Aho Tōnai <i>To have a husband / Mele / on day Saturday</i> E fia hau koe i te mātou tāvale ki Ueligitone? <i>Want to go down / you / in car with us to Wellington?</i>	Mele is getting married on Saturday. Do you want to come in the car with us to Wellington?
Grandma	Io, fakafetai. Ōmamai ai kōlā oi kavatu au <i>Yes thank you / Come then/ to take me with you.</i>	Yes, thank you. Come and pick me up
Ana	Ko kitātou e uhupō i te aho Falaile Nena <i>We go early in the morning / on Friday, / Nena.</i>	We leave early on Friday morning, Nena
Grandma	Fakafetai. Ka fakatali atu au lā, nī ! Tōfā! <i>OK / Good / Wait give I / then. Good bye! Good bye!</i>	That's good. I will wait for you dear.



ACTIVITIES

When you have completed the Unit 2.5:

- Practice saying the words and phrases and complete the activities below
- Find a family member or friend and practice using the examples learnt

Activity One

What is the Tokelauan words for the following:

behind, to the fore, top, left, right, please, thanks, turn around, bring, south.

Activity Two

Practice introducing yourself to someone by:

- Saying where you live, describe your house and neighbourhood.
- Give directions to a friend or family member on how to get to your house.

Activity Three

Find a family member give directions on how they would get to a particular place e.g. how to get to the doctors office, how to get to the shopping mall and how to get to church.

Phone a friend and give them directions on how to get to your house or another friends house and how to get to the nearest petrol station or park.

2.6 Church

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

- Identify the different times that prayers can be held in their homes
- Hold a conversation to introduce Prayer time
- Learn a simple prayer



Section 1: Daily Prayers

Vocabulary

Meakai	Food
Kai Kakai	Eat
Moe/momoe	Sleep
Āmene	Amen
Iēhū	Jesus
Te Atua	God
Fakamāgalo	Forgiveness
Fakafetai	Thanksgiving/thank you
Tatalo/tālohaga	Prayer
Tatalo	Pray
Tauhi	Provide/care
Afiāfi	Evening
Pehe	Hymn Book
Pehe lotu	Hymn
Tuhi Paia	Bible
Agahala	Sins
Āgelu/āgelo	Angel

Before Meals

Conversation: A conversation between a mother and child

Mother	Ōmai ki te laulau, ko kitātou ka kakai. Leo, fai mai e koe te fakafetai	Come to the table, it's time to eat. Leo, you say the grace.
Leo	Kā fai te tatou fakafetai	Let's say grace.

An example of a simple prayer:

lēhū, fakafetai mō te meakai ma te vaiinu kē ola ai kimātou, lēhū, fakafetai, Āmene.
Jesus, thank you for the food and drink so we may live .Jesus thank you, Amen.

Evening Prayer

Conversation: A conversation between a mother and children

Mother	Ōmai, kua pā ki te taimi o nā tālohaga. Hilifu, tō mai ē koe te tātou pehe. Daniel, faitau mai ē koe te Tuhi Paia. Lāmeko, fai mai ē koe ta tātou tālohaga.	Come, it's time for evening prayers. Hilifu, you start our hymn. Daniel, you read from the Bible. Lameko, you say our prayer.
Hilifu	Kā uhu ta tātou pehe	Let's sing
Daniel	Ko te faitauga mai te Tuhi Paia	The reading from the Bible
Lāmeko	Kā fai te tātou tatalo	Let us pray

An example of a simple prayer.

Te Atua, to mātou Tamana i te lagi, ē pule koe i te lalolagi nei.

God, our heavenly Father, you are the keeper of this world.

Fakafetai ki Tō alofa mai.

Thank you for your love for us.

Fakafetai ki nā mea e ola ai kimātou.

Thank you for providing for us.

Fakamāgalo mai kō a mātou amiokino ē fai.

Please, forgive the bad things that we do.

Fakamāgalo mai kō a mātou agahala e fai atu kia te Koe.

Please, forgive the bad things that we do against you.

Fuhi atu kō kimātou i Ō lima alofa.

Hold us, please, in your loving arms.

Ko ta mātou tālohaga tēnā, i te igoa o lehu, to mātou Alikī Fakaola. Āmene.

That is our prayer, in the name of Jesus, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

Bedtime Prayer

Conversation between adult and child. An example of a simple prayer

Adult	Fai hau lotu, oi moe ai nī!	Say your prayers before you sleep, ni!
Child	lēhū, fakamolemole, uga mai kō Au āgelu ke leoleo ma puipui kimātou i te pō nei, ke momoe filēmū ai kimātou, kē pā ki te tāeao. Āmene.	Jesus, please send your angels to guard and protect us this night, so we can sleep soundly, until the morning. Amen.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

The learner will learn

- the Tokelauan names of things and people in Church.
- Listen to and practice conversations:
 - for getting ready to go to Sunday school
 - for getting ready to go to Church
 - for White Sunday
 - for First Communion

Vocabulary

Words we hear in Church

Falehā	Church building
Faifeau	Minister
Pātele	Priest
Pulelā	Pulpit
Fatafaitāulaga	Altar
Ipu aotāulaga	Collection plate
Aufaipehe/kaufaipehe	Choir
Tiākono	Deacon
Fehoahoani	Catechist
Uaina/Vino	Wine
Āleto/Eukālihitia	Communion wafer
Faiākoga/Faiāoga Aho Hā	Sunday school teacher
Tāulaga	Offering
Miha Hā	Mass
Vai a Malia	Holy water
Kaulotu	Congregation
Aho Hā Paepae	White Sunday
Uluai komunio	First communion
Tauloto	Memory verse
Ākoga/Āoga Aho Hā	Sunday school
Pāpatiho/papitema	Baptism
Fakamanatuga/Fāmanatuga/kōmunio	Communion
Faitauga o te Tuhi Paia	Reading from the Bible
Lōhalio	Rosary

1. A conversation getting ready to go to Sunday school.

Mother	Mohe, ko koe ka tuai ki te Ākoga Aho Hā	Mohe ,you will be late for Sunday school
Mohe	Mami, fakatali ke hakili taku api	Mummy, wait while I find my workbook
Mother	Mohe, kua uma tō hauni?	Mohe, are you ready?
Mohe	Io, ko kitāua e olo i te tāvale?	Yes, are we going in the car?

2. A conversation getting ready to go to Church

Mother	Mohe, kua uma tō hauni ki te lotu?	Mohe ,are you ready for church?
Mohe	Io Mami. Ko kitātou e olo i te tāvale?	Yes Mummy, are we going in the car?
Mother	Hēai, ko kitātou e hāvavali. Kua ia te koe tau Tuhi Paia?	No, we are walking Do you have your Bible?
Mohe	Fakatali kē vili au kaumai	Wait I will go and get it

3. A conversation between two children getting ready for White Sunday Service

Manuele	Tālofa Ben	Hello Ben!
Ben	Tālofa/ Mālō nī!	Hello
Manuele	Kua maua tau tauloto?	Have you learnt your memory verse?
Ben	Io. Leamai toku Tupuna ko au ke leo lahi kāfai e fai taku tauloto	Yes. My grandfather told me to speak loudly when I say it.
Manuele	Na vēnā mai foki toku tupuna.	That's what my grandfather said too.
Ben	Na leamai foki ke fakamālie toku leo, kāfai e uhu taku pehe.	He also said to sing my song beautifully

4. A conversation between two children before their First Communion.

Niko	Mālō nī!	Hi!
Apolo	E ā mai koe?	How are you?
Niko	E lelei. Kua maua tau vāega o te tatalo?	Good. Do you know your part of the prayer?
Apolo	Io. Te fiafia o toku Tupuna.	Yes. My grandfather was very happy.
Niko	Fakatakitaki ake lā tau vāega ke fakalogo atu au.	Practise your part so I can hear it.

ACTIVITIES

When you have completed the Unit 2.6

- Practise saying the words and phrases and complete the activities below
- Find a family member or friend and practise using the examples learnt

Activity One

- Learn a favourite hymn to share during evening prayers.
- Ask kindly your grandparents to teach you their prayer for meals when they were young.
- Ask the adults in the family why prayers are important in their daily life.
- Write your own bedtime prayer and pin it on the wall like a poster.

Activity Two

- When you are in church have a quiz to see who can remember the most names for the many things in church.
- Practice the conversations with a family member
- Take part in the White Sunday activities
- Talk to people about their First Communion mass.



NOTES



LEVEL THREE





3:0 TE KAIGA MY FAMILY

LEARNING OUTCOMES

There are four parts to this unit which are as follows:

1. Children
2. Siblings
3. Family members
4. The island your parents come from.

Under each unit learners should be able to:

-  Give instructions to children
-  Talk about oneself and family members e.g siblings, parents and grandchildren
-  Learn all the names of the islands of Tokelau
-  State which island your family come from and where you live

CHILDREN

VOCABULARY & PHRASES

Tama/pepe	baby/infant
tama / taumalo	Boy
Teine / tautiti	Girl
Tamafafine	daughter (of mother and father)
Tamatagata	son (of mother and father)
Mokopuna / makopuna	grand daughter/great grand daughter
Makopuna	Grandchild
mokopuna / makopuna	grand son/great grand son
Ilāmutu / tama	Niece
Ilāmutu / Tama	Nephew



CONVERSATIONS

State how many children you have

E tokafā a mā tama

Four / (boys/children) / we have

We have four boys/children

Kua fāipoipo / faiāvaga / faikāiga uma

Have married/ all / of them

They are all married

E tokavalu o mā mokopuna

Eight / the grandchildren / of ours

We have eight grandchildren

SIBLINGS

VOCABULARY & PHRASES

Tama	Child
Uho / taina	Sibling
Tuafafine	Sister
Tuagāne	Brother
Tama tauhi	Foster child
Taina/Tei	Younger sister / brother
Tuafafine matua/ tuagāne matua	Older sister / brother
Tama tauhi / tamafai	Adopted child
Tuafafinefai / tuagānefai	Adopted sister / brother

Learn to ask someone how old they are and whether they have children

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Ka ko koe?	What about you?
	E i ei ni ō uho?	Do you have any siblings
Person 2	Io. E tokafā oku tuagāne	I have four brothers
	E fokotahi toku uho matua, ma oku taina e tokalua	One older sister and two younger sisters
	Kua fāipoipo/faiāvaga uma	They are all married
	Kua faifānau uma/Kua i ei a lātou fānau	They all have children
Person 1	Kua fia te matua o ō tuagāne?	How old are your brothers?
Person 2	E kāmata mai i toku tuagāne matua, ki toku tuagāne tamaiti ko_____	Starting from the eldest to the youngest brother

Learn to ask and give information about your sister

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	E kō manatua tō uho matua, ko Lisa E ā ia(Lisa), kae e nofo i fea?	I remember your older sister Lisa How is she and where does she live?
Person 2	Ko toku uho e mālohi lele, fakafetai E nonofo ma tona afafine ko Ana, i Pētone	My sister is well, thank you She lives with her daughter Ana in Petone
Person 1	Kua i ei ni ētahi uho mō koe e nonofo i Pētone?	Are there any siblings living in Petone?
Person 2	Hēai. E i Tokelau uma Kae nā ni kāiga oioti lava tō oku e i kinei	No, They are all living in Tokelau Just close family that are here

TALK ABOUT SELF & FAMILY

Two individuals meet at a party and talk about each other's families.

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	E tokafā oku uho <i>Four/siblings/of mine</i>	I have four siblings
Person 1	Ko Lena, ko Hana, ko Pua ma Ōfēlia <i>It is/ Lena,/ Hana,./ Pua/ and Ōfēlia</i>	They are Lena, Hana, Pua and Ōfēlia Leta is my older sister
Person 2	Ko Leta, toku uho matua <i>It is Leta/ older sister/of mine</i>	
Person 2	Ko Pētelo, toku tuagāne <i>It is Pētelo/ the brother/ of mine</i>	Pētelo is my brother
Person 2	Ko Liam ma Timo oku tuagāne tamaiti <i>It is Liam/ and Timo/ my/ younger brothers</i>	Liam and Timo are my younger brothers

ACTIVITIES

When you have completed Part Three

- Practice saying the words and phrases
- Complete the activities
- Find a family member and practice using the examples learnt

Activity 1

Identify a family member e.g. niece, nephew and prepare them for bedtime using the examples given above.

Activity 2

Find a family member to talk to about your family:

- Speak about your brothers and sisters. How many are there and how old are they?·
- What are their interests?
- Describe how they relate to each other and how do they relate to other family members in the family?

Activity 3

1. Translate the following family terms into Tokelauan and use them in meaningful sentences.

- Boy
- Girl
- Grandson
- Grand daughter
- Older Brother
- Younger Sister

NOTES

FAMILY MEMBERS

VOCABULARY & PHRASES

Tagata	People, friends, cousins
Mātua	Mother
Tamana	Father
Tokalua/āvaga	Wife
Tokalua/āvaga	Husband
Tama/pepe	Baby
Tama/taumalo	Boy
Teine/tautiti	Girl
Tupuna tāne	Grandfather
Tupuna fafine	Grandmother
Oku mātua	My Parents
Uho/ uho tamaiti/uho matua. Tuafafine/ tuafafine tamaiti/ tuafafine matua	Sister/ younger sister/ older sister
Uho/ uho tamaiti/ uho matua. Tuagāne/ tuagānetamaiti/ tuagāne matua	Brother/ younger brother/ older brother
Tāulelea	Married man
Mokopuna	Grandchild
Uō	Friend/ mate

CONVERSATIONS

Introduce yourself and your family

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
	Tālofa /Mālō nī ! <i>Hello/Greetings to you all</i>	Hello / Greetings to you all
	Ko Tina toku igoa <i>My Tina /is my name</i>	Tina is my name
	Ko Gerald taku āvaga <i>Gerald is / my husband</i>	Gerald is my husband
	Ko kimātou e nonofo i Lower Hutt <i>We /sit live/ in Lower Hutt</i>	We live in Lower Hutt
	E tokafā ta mā fanau tama <i>We have/ four/our children/ boys</i>	We have four boys
	Ko au e faigālua i te āoga i Taita <i>I work / at the school / in Taita</i>	I work at a school in Taita

Ask someone about their family

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau	Broad Translation
Person 1	Tālofa! <i>Greetings / to you</i>	Greetings / hello
Person 2	Ko ai koe? <i>Who / are you?</i>	Who are you?
Person 1	Ko au, ko Tina <i>I am/ is Tina</i>	I am Tina
Person 2	Ko ai te igoa o tō mātua? <i>What is / the name of your mother?</i>	What is your mother's name?
Person 1	Ko Lihe toku mātua <i>It is Lihe / the mother / of mine</i>	My mother's name is Lihe.
Person 2	Ko ai te igoa o tō tamanā? <i>Who is /the name/ of your father?</i>	What is your father's name?
Person 1	Ko Paulo te igoa o toku tamanā <i>It is Paulo/ the name / of my father</i>	My father's name is Paulo

After many years, two old school friends meet and talk with each other about their families

Person 1	Kua fāipoipo/fakaipoipo/faikāiga koe? <i>Are /married /you</i>	Are you married?
Person 2	Io, ko au kua fāipoipo/ fakaipoipo/faikāiga <i>Yes,/ is me / married</i>	Yes, I am married
Person 1	Ko ai tena fakaipoipo/nofo koe ki ei? <i>Who did /marry /you to?</i>	Who did you marry?
Person 2	Ko au na fākaipoipo/nofo kia Uili <i>I am / married / to Uili</i>	I am married to Uili
Person 2	Kua onolima ona tauhaga <i>Has / sixtyfive / his years</i>	He is 65 years old
Person 2	Ko au e kātoa toku limahefulu tauhaga i te māhina fou <i>My age /will be fifty years / in the next month</i>	I am 50 years old next month

Which Island/s of Tokelau does your family Identify with

VOCABULARY AND SYLLABLES

Learn the names and the pronunciations of some of the place names of the 4 Atolls of Tokelau

Fenua	Pronunciation (see chart on the front of this resource to assist you)
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Fakaofu	Fa /ka /o /fo
Nukunonu	Nu /ku /no /nu
Ātafu	Ā /ta /fu
Olohega	O/lo/he/ga
Fenualoa	Fe / nu /a /lo /a
Te Lafu	Te / La /fu
Te Ālofi	Te / Ā/ lo/fi
Te Kavakava	Te / Ka /va /ka/ va
Te Kamu	Te / Ka /mu
Te Fakanava	Te / Fa/ ka/ na/ va
Tū Fā	Tū / Fā
Te Loto	Te / Lo /to
Nukulakia	Nu / ku / la / ki / a
Te Oki	Te / O / ki
Te Kenakena	Te / Ke /na/ ke/ na
Lauālalāva	La/ u/ ā/ la/ lā /va
Fagaliku	Fa/ ga/ li / ku

CONVERSATIONS

Talking about which island your family members come from

Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Tālofa/Mālō nī! <i>Greetings /big / to you</i>	Greetings to you / Hello
Ko toku igoa ko Tina <i>My name /is Tina</i>	My name is Tina
Ko Lihe toku mātua <i>Lihe is / the mother / of mine</i>	My mother is Lihe
Ē hau mai Fakaofu <i>Come /she / from the island / Fakaofu</i>	She comes from the island of Fakaofu
Ko Hale te igoa o toku tamanā <i>Hale is / the name / the father / of mine</i>	My father's name is Hale

Learning to ask someone where their family comes from?

Person Speaking	Faka-Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	Tālofa/Mālō nī! <i>Greetings or love / big / to you</i>	Greetings to you / Hello
Person 1	(Ko)Tēfea te fenua e hau ai tō mātua? <i>which/ the island come/from mother of yours?</i>	Which island does your mother come from?
Person 2	Ko toku mātua e hau i Nukunonu <i>my mother /come from Nukunonu</i>	My mother comes from Nukunonu
Person 1	(Ko) Tēfea te fenua e hau ai tō tamana? <i>Which island/ come /your father?</i>	Which island does your father come from?
Person 2	Ko toku tamana e hau i Ātafu <i>My father/comes from /Ātafu</i>	My father comes from Ātafu

ACTIVITIES

When you have completed Part Three:

- practise saying the names of the villages
- complete the Activities below using the audio recordings as a guide
- Find a family member and practise using the examples learnt



Activity One

Give the Tokelauan translations for the following members in your family

- Father
- Mother
- Brother
- Sister
- Grandfather
- Grandmother

Activity Two

Look on the map for place names beginning with the letters A and L.

- List some of the place names that are the same on the 3 islands ?
- Which village name has the most letters?
- Which village name has the least number of letters?

Activity Three

In addressing a group, state which island your parents identify in Tokelau.

- My mother's name is _____ and she comes from the island of _____ .
- My father's name is _____ and he comes from the island of _____ .

3.1 Femāлагаakiga

Travel




There will be 2 parts to this section

- Travelling by Air
- Travelling by Sea

To make a visit to Tokelau you need to do it in 2 stages. The first stage is to travel to Samoa by air. The second stage is by sea from Samoa to Tokelau, which is a sea voyage of 3 days. It will take 24 hours to travel to the first island of Fakaofu, then 6 hours onto the next island of Nukunonu, and a further 8 hours to Atafu, the northern most island of the group. Then the ship will retrace its route back on its way back to Samoa.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Learners should be able to:

-  Make enquiries on cost of air fares to Samoa and the boat trip to Tokelau
-  Ask about departure and arrival times for both air and boat
-  Use travel specific language to write a narrative of a memorable plane and boat trip.

1. Travel by Air

VOCABULARY & PHRASES

Tiketi	Ticket
Fakatau	Purchase
Vakalele	Plane
Fia te tau	how much?
Pailate	Pilot
Taimi ē teka ai	Departure time
Taimi ē pā mai ai	arrival time
Kato malaga / katopau	baggage / suitcase
Malae vakalele	Airport
Fale talipāhehe	Accommodation
Malae vakalele	Runway

CONVERSATIONS

You and aunty are at home having a conversation when you remember to ask about buying plane tickets, transport and departure times

Person Speaking	Faka Tokelau (Literal Translation)	Broad Translation
Person 1	E fakatau i fea taku tīketi vakalele?	Where do I purchase a plane ticket?
Person 2	E fakatau tau tīketi vakalele i nā kamupani e fakatau ai nā tīketi o femāлагаakiga	The tickets are purchased at the Travel Agency
Person 1	E fia nei te tau o te tīketi ki Tokelau?	How much does it cost for a ticket to Tokelau?
Person 2	E vē lava e \$800 te tīketi mō te fano ki Tokelau oi toe liliu mai	I think it is \$800 for a return flight to Tokelau.

Ask about public transport

Person 1	E i ei he pāhi e fanatu i kinei ki te malae vakalele?	Is there a bus that goes from here to the airport?
Person 2	Io, e i ei te pāhi e kui atu i kinei ki te malae vakalele, i te tolu i te afiafi i aho uma	The bus goes through this way at 3 o'clock every day

Ask about flight times for travel to Tokelau

Person 1	Ko te ā te taimi o te vakalele ki Tokelau?	What day does the plane fly to Tokelau?
Person 2	E hēai he malae vakalele i Tokelau, kae e felelei ki Hamoa, oi malaga ai ki Tokelau i he vaka	There is no airport in Tokelau, but you fly to Samoa, then travel to Tokelau by boat

Ask what time it is?

Person 1	Kua tā nei te fia i te taimi nei?	What is the time now?
Person 2	Kua āfa te iva	It is half past nine

2. Travel to Tokelau by Sea

Lualua	Ship
Õfiha o malaga	Booking Office
Pēmita	Permit
Uāfu	Wharf
Loli laku uta	Lorry
Fakaeke	Boarding
Laku	Load
Uta	Freight
Taula	Berthed
Fakatonu te āvanoa	Make the bookings
Totogi te pāhehe	Pay your fare
Afi vaka	Outboard motor
Olo ki gāuta	Disembark to go ashore
Malaga	Travel
pāhehe	Fare
Pāhehe / tino e malaga	Traveler
Hula te fenua	Sees the island
Lānihi/ tulula	Launch/ cargo lighter
Vaka	Boat
Fenua	Island
Niu	Coconut tree
Ki gāuta	Ashore
Kua hula	Can see/ sighted

A conversation between two people at the Booking Office for the boat to Tokelau.

Kili	Fakamolemole, ko au e fia fakatonu hoku āvanoa i te vaka ki Tokelau	Please, I would like to make a booking for me on the boat to Tokelau
Booking Officer	Kua lelei. Ko te pāhehe o te tino matua, e \$50.00. Ko te tamaiti, e \$10.00	Good. The fare for an adult is \$50.00. A child is \$10.00
Kili	Fakafetai. Ko te ā te taimi e teka ai te vaka ki Tokelau?	Thank you. What time will the boat leave for Tokelau?
Booking Officer	Ko nā pāhehe e fakaeke i te 8 i te tāeao o te Aho Lua.	The passengers have to board at 8.00am on Tuesday
Kili	Fakamolemole, e fakaeke i fea te vaka?	Please, where will I board the boat
Booking Officer	Ko te MV Tokelau e fakaeke i te uāfu i Apia	The MV Tokelau will be boarded at the wharf in Apia

A conversation between Kili and his grandson on the boat discussing the time of arrival at Fakaofu.

Kili	Mohe, kua hula te fenua, hau oi kikila ki nā niu o Fakaofu	Mohe, I can see land, come and have a look at the coconut trees of Fakaofu.
Grandson	Te mānaia. Papa, heā lā te taimi e pā ai kitātou?	Its lovely Papa, what time will we get there?
Kili	Leamai te Kāpiteni pe ko te 6 i te afiafi	The Captain said we will get there at 6 o'clock in the evening.
Grandson	E olo vēfea kitātou ki gāuta, Papa?	How will we get ashore, Papa
Kili	Kafai koe e kikila ki gāuta, e kē kitea te lānihi e fanaifo	If you look to the shore, you can see the launch coming.

ACTIVITIES

When you have completed the Unit:

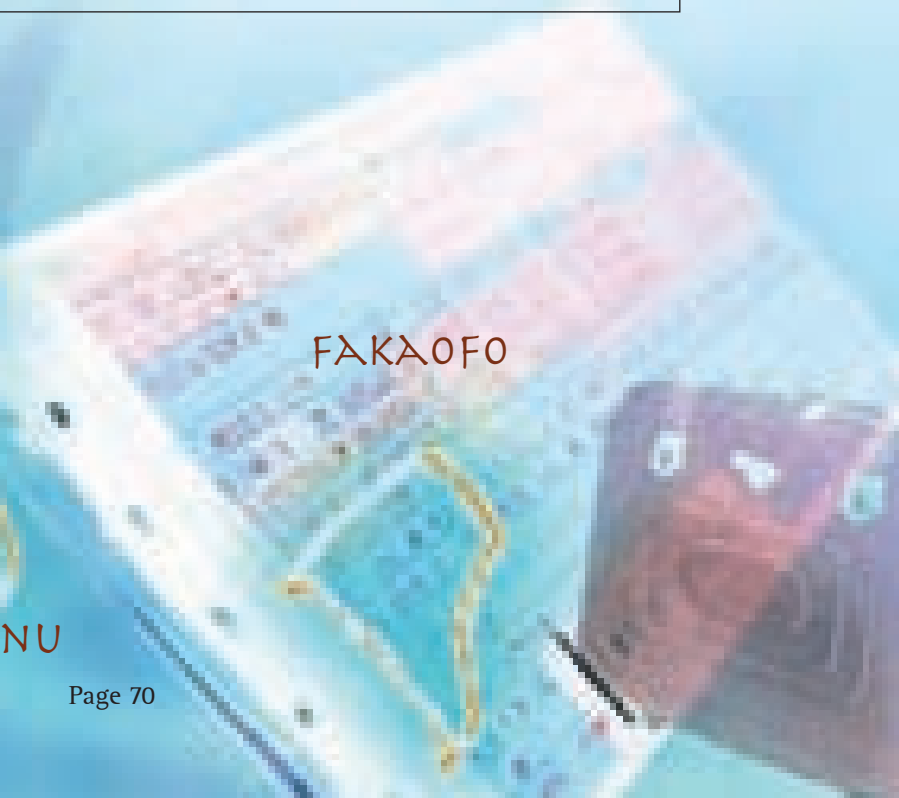
- Practise saying the words and phrases
- Read the travel conversation and complete the activities below
- Find a family member and practise using the examples learnt

Activity 1

Practise pronunciation of words and what they mean in the vocabulary section. For example: Airport, Plane, Pilot, Departure time, Baggage, Arrival time.

Activity 2

Practice with a member of the family who will act as a travel agent. You are to ask about the cost of a plane ticket to Tokealu via Samoa. In your conversation include how much a ticket will cost, when will be the best time for taking the flight, asking a time, date and place for when the flight will be, and how long the flight will be to Tokelau via Samoa.



APPENDIX

Assessment of Tokelau Gagana

Before starting and after completing the Units in the manual, assess your knowledge and understanding of Tokelau. This will assist your learning by measuring your knowledge before using this manual and after using this manual. Please circle the number on the continuum that best describes your knowledge and understanding of Tokelau.

Key

1 = No knowledge of Tokelau

2 = Few words of Tokelau

3 = Conversational understanding of Tokelau

4 = Basic understanding of Tokelau

5 = Excellent understanding of Tokelau

Speaking Tokelau at home

Instructional language	1	2	3	4	5
Questioning skills	1	2	3	4	5
Speaking with young ones	1	2	3	4	5
Talking to other adults	1	2	3	4	5
Responding to questions and instructions	1	2	3	4	5

Greetings & ceremonial language

Greet & respond to greetings in formal situation	1	2	3	4	5
Instructional language	1	2	3	4	5
Speaking with young ones	1	2	3	4	5
Talking to other adults	1	2	3	4	5
Understanding main ideas & messages in a formal speech	1	2	3	4	5

Everyday activities and events

Reporting events	1	2	3	4	5
Temporal markers	1	2	3	4	5
Conjunction	1	2	3	4	5
Describing & explaining	1	2	3	4	5

Traditions and customs

Discussion	1	2	3	4	5
Explaining	1	2	3	4	5
Describing	1	2	3	4	5
Debating	1	2	3	4	5
Significance of an event – causal phrases	1	2	3	4	5

NOTES

