KASELEHLIA POHNPEI!

Workbook and Lab Manual

Sydney G. Kinnaman
University of Oregon

Ray Peterson
University of Oregon

A production of the Yamada Language Center
University of Oregon

Copyright 1991 Yamada Language Center
Acknowledgements

The Kaselehliia Pohnpei! workbook and lab manual accompanies the self-access language course prototype module produced at the University of Oregon in the Summer 1991. The complete module contains this workbook, a 25 minute video and a 30 minute audio tape. Kaselehliia 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 University of Oregon Department of Anthropology.

We would like to acknowledge the following individuals and organizations for their special assistance in producing this prototype module:

Rufino Mauricio and Marie Olter
Language informants

Hilary Mosher
Video Technician

Russell Tomlin
Yamada Language Center
Department of Linguistics
University of Oregon

Maradel Gale
Micronesia Program
University of Oregon

William Ayres
Department of Anthropology
University of Oregon

American English Institute
University of Oregon

Mike Gerzevitz
Location video footage

Brent Lewis
Music Track
Brent Lewis Productions
Preface

Kaselehli 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.

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 Kaselehli 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, Kaselehli Pohnpei not only provides learners with basic conversational Pohnpeian, but it also equips them with the tools for obtaining an even greater competency.
# Table of Contents

The Pohnpeian Sound System

Lesson One

- Part I: Greetings and Small Talk 1
- Part II: More Small Talk 5
- Part III: More Small Talk and Leave Taking 10
- Part IV: Review Exercises 16

Appendix A: Video Scripts and Translations 18

Appendix B: Answers to Exercises 22

Appendix C: Audio Tapescripts 26
The Pohnpeian Sound System

Pohnpeian has a northern and a Kitti (southern) dialect. The dialects are mutually intelligible with only minor differences in pronunciation and spelling. They are quite close linguistically and should present no special problems to the new learner. Since the northern dialect is considered the standard, its orthography will be used throughout this text.

The Pohnpeian alphabet employs twenty symbols -- sixteen single letters and four digraphs. The alphabetic order is:

\[ a \ e \ i \ o \ oo \ u \ h \ k \ l \ m \ mw \ n \ ng \ p \ pw \ r \ s \ d \ t \ w \]

The letter h is not a consonant. It is used as a marker to indicate that the vowel immediately preceding it is a long vowel. When alphabetizing words, those containing short vowels are listed before those containing the same long vowel. Thus, pa will be before pah.

Pohnpeian orthography may cause some confusion to the new learner. A romanized alphabet is used, but many of the letters represent sounds that are different from the ones they represent in English. Thus, knowledge of English may interfere with learning Pohnpeian.

The vowels of the northern dialect are illustrated in the following chart along with their approximate English equivalents.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pohnpeian Vowel</th>
<th>As in the Pohnpeian Word</th>
<th>Approximate English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a</td>
<td>amwer</td>
<td>pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>esil</td>
<td>bait</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>ni</td>
<td>beat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oo</td>
<td>roang</td>
<td>bought</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u</td>
<td>uduk</td>
<td>boot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All dialects of Pohnpeian have twelve consonants. These consonants are illustrated below with approximate English equivalents.*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pohnpeian Consonant</th>
<th>As in the Pohnpeian word</th>
<th>Approximate English Equivalent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>kin</td>
<td>skin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>l</td>
<td>lih</td>
<td>lean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>mehn</td>
<td>man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mw</td>
<td>mwahu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n</td>
<td>nahn</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ng</td>
<td>ngahp</td>
<td>singing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>p</td>
<td>pohn</td>
<td>spin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pw</td>
<td>pwihl</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>r</td>
<td>rong</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>s</td>
<td>soh</td>
<td>miss you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>deke</td>
<td>stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>t</td>
<td>tih</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Lesson One

Part I: GREETINGS AND SMALL TALK

EXERCISE 1: WHOLE TEXT LISTENING

Directions: Listen to dialogue 1 from Episode 1 of the video in which Marie comes to Akino's house for a visit. You will hear the dialogue three times.

EXERCISE 2: SENTENCE REPETITION

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.
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.

Marie: Kaselehia.
Akino: Kaselehia.
Marie: la iromw?
Akino: Kehlail, ah kowe?
Marie: Kehlail.
Akino: la iren doadoahk?
Marie: Mwahu.
Akino: Dah ke wia aio?
Marie: Sohte! I meir.

(Hello.) (Hello.) (How are you?) (Fine, and you?) (Fine.) (How's work?) (Good.) (What did you do yesterday?)

(Not much. I hung around.) (Literally - Nothing. I slept)
EXERCISE 4a: VOCABULARY BUILDING

A question beginning with la iren asks how something is as in How's school? It can be used to inquire about the status of both activities and objects.

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

Example: la iren doadoahk? -> sukuhl -> la iren sukuhl?
1. sukuhl (school)
2. seilok (trip)
3. sidosahu (car)
4. mwadong (game)
5. laid (fishing)

EXERCISE 4b: RESPONSE PRACTICE

You can respond to a la iren question with either:

Mwahu (good) or Sohte mwahu (not good).

Directions: Listen to the following questions and respond with either mwahu or sohte mwahu. You make the choice.

Example: la iren doadoahk? -> Mwahu.
EXERCISE 5: VOCABULARY BUILDING

Dah ke wia aio? means What did you do yesterday? Responses to this question are commonly initiated with sohte... which means, not much, and then an activity is mentioned.

Directions: Listen to the model and substitute the word provided to form a new sentence. Then listen for the correct response. Look at the text only when necessary.

Example: Dah ke wia aio?

Sohte, I meir. -> doadoahk -> Sohte, I doadoahk.

1. doadoahk (worked)
2. laid (fished)
3. mwomweit (visited)
4. onop (studied)
5. pampap (swam)
6. net (shopped)
7. mwet (cleared land)
EXERCISE 6: WHOLE TEXT LISTENING

Directions: Listen to dialogue 2 from Episode 1 in which Marie and Ray meet and engage in typical small talk between a native and a foreigner. You will hear the dialogue three times.

EXERCISE 7: SENTENCE REPETITION

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.
EXERCISE 8: DIALOGUE PRODUCTION

Directions: Take Ray's part in the video 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: Kaselehia. (Hello.)
Ray: Kaselehia. (Hello.)
Marie: Ke ese lokaiahn Pohnpei? (Do you speak Pohnpeian?)
Ray: Ekis. (A little.)
Marie: Mehlel? (Really?)
Ray: Mehlel. (Really.)
Marie: Ia edemw. (What's your name?)
Ray: Edei, Ray. Ah kowe? (My name's Ray, and you?)
Marie: Edei, Marie. Kowe mehn ia? (My name's Marie.)
Ray : Ngehi mehn Oregon. Ah kowe? (Where are you from?)
Marie: Ngehi mehn Kolonia. (I'm from Oregon.)
Ray: (And you?) (I'm from Kolonia.)
EXERCISE 9a: SOUND IDENTIFICATION

In Pohnpeian, the ng sound occurs in the initial, middle and final position in words. In English, the ng sound never occurs in initial position. Consequently, it is often difficult for English speakers to distinguish initial n and ng sounds in Pohnpeian.

Directions: Listen to the following and circle the words you hear.

1. ngehi (me)  
2. ngihl (sound)  
3. ngih (tooth)  
4. nget (breathless)  
5. ngehi (me)  
6. ngihl (sound)  
7. ngih (tooth)  
8. nget (breathless)

nehi (leg)  
nihl (nail)  
nih (coconut)  
net (shopping)  
nehi (leg)  
nihl (nail)  
nih (coconut)  
net (shopping)

(See appendix B for the answer key)

Exercise 9b: DICTATION

Directions: Now listen again and write the word you hear.

1. __________________  
2. __________________  
3. __________________  
4. __________________  
5. __________________  
6. __________________  
7. __________________  
8. __________________

(See appendix B for the answer key)
EXERCISE 10: COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Directions: In the following exercise four people will tell you their names and where they are from. Listen to each person and locate where they are from on the map below.* Write where each person is from in the spaces provided.

1. Suhsan is from ________________.
2. Dohmwas is from ________________.
3. Pwohling is from ________________.
4. Pwuran is from ________________.

(See appendix B for the answer key)

EXERCISE 11: DICTATION

Directions: Listen to the following sentences from Dialogues 1 and 2 and write them on the lines provided below.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

(See appendix B for the answer key)
Part III: MORE SMALL TALK AND LEAVE TAKING

EXERCISE 12: WHOLE TEXT LISTENING

Directions: Listen to dialog 3 from Episode 1 of the video in which Marie and Ray continue with small talk. You will hear the conversation three times.

EXERCISE 13: SENTENCE REPETITION

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.
EXERCISE 14: DIALOGUE PRODUCTION

Directions: Take Ray's part in the video and respond to Marie in the pause provided. Then listen for the correct response. Refer to the text only when necessary.

Marie: Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei? (What will you do on Pohnpei?)
Ray: Mwomweit. (Visit.)
Marie: lhte, mwomweit? (Just visit?)
       Ke sohte pahn doadoahk? (Won't you work?)
Ray: I pil pahn doadoahk. (I'll also work.)
Marie: la wasa? (Where?)
Ray: Nan Madol. (Nan Madol Ruins.)
       I pahn mweselier. (I'll be going.)
       Kaselehlia. (Goodbye.)
EXERCISE 15: VOCABULARY BUILDING

Note in the sentences below how **pahn** is used to form the future in a simple statement. It is similar to using **will** plus a verb in English.

I doadoahk.  I worked.
I pahn doadoahk.  I will work.

**Pahn** is also used to make a question about the future.

Dah ke wia aio?  What did you do yesterday?
Dah ke pahn wia?  What will you do?
Dah ke pahn wia lakapw? What will you do tomorrow?

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

Example: I pahn doadoahk.  -> laid  -> I pahn laid.

1. laid.  (laid)
2. pampap.  (swim)
3. net.  (shop)
4. onop.  (study)
5. mwet.  (clear land)
6. mweselier  (leave)*

(Note: I pahn mweselier is a leave taking formula that can be used at the end of a conversation.)
EXERCISE 16: COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Directions: In the following exercise you will hear four conversations. After each conversation, write the answer to the question in the space provided.

1. What will Suhsan do tomorrow?
   Suhsah __________ __________.

2. What did Dohmwas do yesterday?
   Dohmwas __________.

3. What will Pwohling do tomorrow?
   Pwohling __________ __________.

4. What did Pwuran do yesterday?
   Pwuran __________.

(See appendix B for the answer key)
EXERCISE 17: COMPREHENSION PRACTICE

Directions: In the following exercise Marie and Akino will have four conversations. The text with alternatives is provided below. Cover the text as you listen. Refer to it only when necessary.

Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei?
Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?

Mwomweit.
Dadoahk.
Onop.
Laid.
Net.

Ihte, ___________?  Ke sohte pahn _________?

Ehng, I pil pahn _________.  (ehng = yes)
Soh, ________ te*.  (soh = no)

* The word te is derived from Ihte and also means only.
EXERCISE 18: SHORT ANSWER

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

Conversation One

What will Akino do on Pohnpei?
Akino pahn _____________.

Will he do anything else?
_________, Akino pil pahn ___________.

Conversation Two

What will Marie do tomorrow?
Marie pahn _____________.

Will she do anything else?
_________ ____________ te.

Conversation Three

What will Akino do on Pohnpei?
Akino pahn _____________.

Will he do anything else?
_________, Akino pil pahn ___________.

Conversation Four

What will Marie do tomorrow?
Marie pahn _____________.

Will she do anything else?
_________ ____________ te.

(See appendix B for the answer key)
Part IV: REVIEW EXERCISES

EXERCISE 19: WORD ORDER AND PUNCTUATION

Directions: Put the scrambled sentences below in the correct word order and add the proper punctuation and capitalization. (Pohnpeian generally follows English conventions for punctuation and capitalization.)

a. edemw ia

b. Ray ah edei kowe

c. Marie mehn ia kowe edei

d. mehn Oregon ngehi

(See appendix B for the answer key)

EXERCISE 20: SENTENCE ORDER

Directions: The following sentences make up a conversation between two people. The sentences are not in the correct order. Put the following sentences in the correct order.

Doadoahk.

Ehng, I pil pahn mwomweit.

Dah ke pahn wia lkapw?

Ihte doadoahk. Ke sohte pahn mwomweit?

(See appendix B for the answer key)
EXERCISE 21: ABOUT YOU

Directions: Answer the following questions about yourself.

1. Ia edemw?

2. Kowe mehn ia?

3. Ke ese lokiahn Pohnpei?

4. Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?

(See appendix B for the answer key)
Appendix A Video Scripts and Translations

Episode 1

Setting: Marie and Akino are typical Pohnpeian neighbors. They know each other well and they frequently converse in a relaxed and informal manner. Marie drops in to chat with Akino and meets his American guest, Ray. Informal greetings are exchanged and Akino invites Marie into his house. She accepts the invitation and initiates a conversation with Ray. There is no particular reason for Marie's visit. As is typical in Pohnpei, she drops by unannounced for a chat.

Scene I (Episode 1): Marie and Akino converse. Cultural Context: Adult male/female neighbor interaction, informal situation. Marie uses the informal Kaselel in greeting rather that the more formal Kaselehia used in the second scene.

Marie: Kaselel.
(literally, beautiful)
Hello.

Akino: Kaselel.
(literally, beautiful)
Hello.

Marie: la iromw?
How health-yours?
How are you?

Akino: Kehlail. Ah kowe?
Strong. And you?
Fine. And you?

Marie: Kehlail.
(literally, strong)
Fine.

Akino: Dah ke wia aio?
What you do yesterday
What did you do yesterday

Marie: Sohte, I meir.
Nothing, I sleep
Nothing much, I slept.
Scene II: Marie and Ray converse. Cultural Contexts: Semi-formal setting, adult male/female interaction, initial meeting between an American (aspiring learner of the language and culture) and a Pohnpeian. Ray is a guest of Akino. Marie is Akino's neighbor.

Marie: Kaselehia.
(literally, beautiful.)
Hello.

Ray: Kaselehia.
(literally, beautiful.)
Hello.

Marie: Ke ese lokaiahn Pohnpei?
You know language-of Pohnpei
Do you know how to speak Pohnpeian?

Ray: Ekis.
Little bit
A little.

Marie: Mehlel?
True
Really?
Ray: Mehlel.
True
Really.

Marie: la edemw?
What name-your
What is your name?

Ray: Edei Ray. Ah kowe?
Name-my Ray. And you
My name is Ray. And you?

Marie: Edei Marie. Kowe mehn ia?
Name-my Marie. You resident-of where
My name is Marie. Where are you from?

Ray: Ngehi mehn Oregon. Ah kowe?
I resident-of Oregon. And you
I am from Oregon. And you?

Marie: Ngehi mehn Kolonia.
I resident-of Kolonia
I am from Kolonia.

Scène III: Small talk continues and leave taking.

Marie: Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei?
What you will do Pohnpei
What are you going to do on Pohnpei?

Ray: Mwomweit.
(literally, go around for amusement.)
Visit.

Marie: Ihte, mwomweit? Ke sohte pahn doadoakh?
It-only visit? You not will work
Only visiting? Will you not be working?

Ray: I iang Akino doadoahk.
I join Akino work.
I am working with Akino.

Marie: la wasa?
Where place
Where?
Ray: Nan Madol.
Nan Madol
Nan Madol.

Sydney: Ray, kohdo!
Ray, come
Ray, come!

I will depart-ed. Good bye.
I am leaving. Goodbye.

Marie: Kaselehlia.
Goodbye.
Goodbye.
Appendix B  Answers to Exercises

Lesson One

Part II: SMALL TALK

Exercise 9a: Sound Identification
1. nehi
2. ngihl
3. nih
4. nget
5. ngehi
6. nihl
7. ngil
8. net

Exercise 9b: Dictation
1. ngehi
2. nihl
3. ngih
4. nget
5. nehi
6. nihl
7. ngih
8. net
Exercise 10: Comprehension Practice
1. Suhsan is from Kolonia.
2. Dohmas is from Kitti.
3. Powhling is from Nett.
4. Pwruan is from Madolenihmw.

Exercise 11: Dictation
1. Ia iren doadoahk?
2. Dah ke wia aio?
3. Ke ese lokiaahn Pohnpei?
4. Kowe mehn ia?
5. Ngehi mehn Kolonia.

Part III: MORE SMALL TALK AND LEAVE TAKING

Exercise 16: Comprehension Practice
1. Suhsan pahn doadoahk.
2. Dohmwas laid.
3. Pwohling pampap.
4. Pwruan onop.

Exercise 18: Short Answer
Conversation One
What will Akino do on Pohnpei?
Akino pahn mwomweit.
Will he do anything else?
Ehng, Akino pil pahn doadoahk.
Conversation Two

What will Marie do tomorrow?

Marie pahn net.

Will she do anything else?

Soh, net te.

Conversation Three

What will Akino do on Pohnpei?

Akino pahn laid.

Will he do anything else?

Ehng, Akino pil pahn onop.

Conversation Four

What will Marie do tomorrow?

Marie pahn onop.

Will she do anything else?

Soh, onop te.

Part IV: REVIEW EXERCISES

Exercise 19: Word Order and Punctuation

a. la edemw.

b. Edei, Ray. Ah kowe?

c. Edei, Marie. Kowe mehn ia?

d. Ngehi mehn Oregon.
Exercise 20: Sentence Order

Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?
Doadoahk.
Ihte doadoahk? Ke sohte pahn mwomweit?
Ehung, I pil pahn mwomweit.

Exercise 21: About You

1. Edei, (your name).
2. Ngehi mehn (place where you are from).
3. Ekis.
4. I pahn (something you will do tomorrow).
Lesson One

Part I: GREETINGS AND SMALL TALK

(Recording directions are in parentheses)

Sydney: Part 1: Greetings and small talk

Exercise 1: Whole text listening

Directions: Listen to dialog 1 from Episode 1 of the video in which Mary comes to Akino's house for a visit. You will hear the dialog three times.

(Read the dialog three times)

Marie: Kaselehlia.
Akino: Kaselehlia.
Marie: Ia iromw?
Akino: Kehlail, ah kowe?
Marie: Kehlail.
Akino: Ia iren doadoahk?
Marie: Mwahu.
Akino: Dah ke wia aio?
Marie: Sohte, I meir.

(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney:  Exercise 2: Sentence Repetition

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.

(Akino reads)

Kaselehlia.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Kaselehlia.

(Pause 5 seconds)

la iromw?

(Pause 5 seconds)

la iromw?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Kehlail, ah kowe?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Kehlail, ah kowe?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Kehlail

(Pause 5 seconds)

Kehlail

(Pause 5 seconds)

la iren doadoahk?

(Pause 5 seconds)

la iren doadoahk?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Mwahu.

(Pause 5 seconds)
Mwahu.
(Pause 5 seconds)
Dah ke wia aio?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sohte, I meir.
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: 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.

Marie: Kaselehla.
(Pause 5 seconds)
Akino: Kaselehla.
(Pause 5 seconds)
Marie: La iromw?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Akino: Kehlail, ah kowe?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Marie: Kehlail.
(Pause 5 seconds)
Akino: La iren doadoâhk?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Marie: Mwahu.
Akino: Dah ke wia aio?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Sohte, I meir.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 4a: Vocabulary Building

A question beginning with *la iren* asks how something is as in *How's school?* It can be used to inquire about the status of both activities and Objects.

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

Marie: *la iren doadoahk?*

Akino: sukuhl

Marie: *la iren sukuhl?*

Marie: *la iren doadoahk?*

Akino: sukul

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: *la iren sukul?*

Akino: seilok

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: *la iren seilok?*

Akino: sidosahu

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: *la iren sidosahu?*
Akino: mwadong

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: la iren mwadong?

Akino: laid

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: la iren laid?

Sydney: Exercise 4b: Response Practice

You can respond to a la iren question with either mwahu or sohte mwahu. You make the choice.

Directions: Listen to the following questions and respond with either mwahu or sohte mwahu.

Example:

Akino: la iren doadoahk?

Marie: Mwahu.

Number 1

Akino: la iren sukuhl?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Number 2

Akino: la iren seilok?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Number 3

Akino: la iren sidosahu?

(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 4

Akino: la iren mwadong?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Number 5

Akino: la iren laid?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 5: Vocabulary Building

Dah ke wia aio? means What did you do yesterday? Responses to this question are commonly initiated with sohte which means, not much, and then an activity is mentioned.

Directions: Listen to the model and substitute the word provided to form a new sentence. Then listen for the correct response. Look at the test only when necessary.

Example:

Akino: Dah ke wia aio?
Marie: Sohte, I meir.
Akino: Doadoahk.
Marie: Sohte, I doadoahk.

Sydney: Number 1

Akino: Dah ke wia aio?
Marie: Sohte, I meir.

Akino: Doadoahk.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Sohte, I doadoahk.

Akino: laid

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Sohte, I laid.
Akino: mwomweit
(Pause 5 seconds)
Marie: Sohte, I mwomweit.
Akino: Onop
(Pause 5 seconds)
Marie: Sohte, I onop
Akino: pampap
(Pause 5 seconds)
Marie: Sohte, I pampap.
Akino: net
(Pause 5 seconds)
Marie: Sohte, I net.
Akino: mwet
Marie: Sohte, I mwet.
(Pause 5 seconds)
Exercise 6: Whole text listening

Directions: Listen to dialog 2 from Episode 1 in which Mary and Ray meet and engage in typical small talk between a native and a foreigner. You will hear the dialog three times.

(Read the dialog three times)

Marie: Kaselehlia.
Akino: Kaselehlia.
Marie: Ke ese lokaiahn Pohnpei?
Akino: Ekis.
Marie: Mehlel?
Akino: Mehlel.
Marie: la edemw?
Akino: Edei Ray. Ah kowe?
Marie: Edei, Marie. Kowe mehn ia?
Akino: Ngehi mehn Oregon. Ah kowe?
Marie: Ngehi mehn Kolonia.
Sydney:  Exercise 7: Sentence Repetition.

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.

(Akino reads)

Kaselehlia.
(Pause 5 seconds)

Kaselehlia.
(Pause 5 seconds)

Ke ese lokaiahn Pohnpei?
(Pause 5 seconds)

Ke ese lokaiahn Pohnpei?
(Pause 5 seconds)

Ekis.
(Pause 5 seconds)

Ekis.
(Pause 5 seconds)

Mehlel?
(Pause 5 seconds)

Mehlel?
(Pause 5 seconds)

Mehlel.
(Pause 5 seconds)

Mehlel.
(Pause 5 seconds)
Ia edemw?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Ia edemw?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Edei Ray. Ah kowe?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Edei Ray. Ah kowe?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Edei, Marie. Kowe mehn ia?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Edei, Marie. Kowe mehn ia?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Neghi mehn Oregon. Ah kowe?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Neghi mehn Oregon. Ah kowe?
(Pause 5 seconds)
Neghi mehn Kolonia.
(Pause 5 seconds)
Neghi mehn Kolonia.
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Exercise 8: Dialogue Production

Directions: Take Ray's part in the video 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: Kaselehlia.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Kaselehlia.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Ke ese lokaiahn Pohnpei?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Ekis.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Mehlel?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Mehlel.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: la edemw?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Edei Ray. Ah kowe?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Edei, Marie. Kowe mehn ia?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Ngehi mehn Oregon. Ah kowe?

(Pause 5 seconds)
Marie: Ngehi mehn Kolonia.

Sydney: Exercise 9a: Sound Identification

In Pohnpeian, the ng sound occurs in initial, middle and final position in words. In English, the ng sound never occurs in initial position. Consequently, it is often difficult for English speakers to distinguish initial n from ng sounds in Pohnpeian.

Directions: Listen to the following and circle the words you hear.

Number 1:

(Marie reads)

Marie: nehi

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Number 2

Marie: ngihl

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Number 3

Marie: nih

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Number 4

Marie: nget

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Number 5

Marie: ngehi

(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 6
Marie: nihl
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 7
Marie: ngih
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 8
Marie: net
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Exercise 9b: Dictation
Directions: Now listen again and write the word you hear.
Sydney: Number 1
Marie: ngehi
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 2
Marie: nihl
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 3
Marie: ngih
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 4
Marie: nget
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 5
Marie: nehi
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 6
Marie: nihl
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 7
Marie: ngih
(Pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Number 8
Marie: net
(Pause 5 seconds)
Exercise 10: Comprehension practice.

Directions: In the following exercise four people will tell you their names and where they are from. Listen to each person and locate where they are from on the map below. Write where each person is from in the spaces provided.

Sydney: Number 1

Akino: Ia edemw?
Marie: Edei Suhsan.
Akino: Kowe mehn ia?
Marie: Ngehi mehn Kolonia.

(Pause 10 seconds)

Sydney: Number 2

Marie: Ia edemw?
Akino: Edei Dohmwas.
Marie: Kowe mehn ia?
Akino: Ngehi mehn Kittl.

(Pause 10 seconds)

Sydney: Number 3

Akino: Ia edemw?
Marie: Edei Pwohling
Akino: Kowe mehn ia?
Marie: Ngehi mehn Nett.

(Pause 10 seconds)
Sydney: Number 4
Marie: Ia edemw?
Akino: Edei Pwuran.
Marie: Kowe mehn ia?
Akino: Ngehi mehn Madolenihmw.

(Pause 10 seconds)
Sydney: Exercise 11: Dictation
Directions: Listen to the following sentences from Dialogues 1 and 2 and write them on the lines provided below.

Sydney: Number 1
Akino: 1. Ia iren doadoahk?

(Pause 15 seconds)
Sydney: Number 2
Marie: 2. Dah ke wia aio?

(Pause 15 seconds)
Sydney: Number 3
Akino: 3. Ke ese lokalaihn Pohnpei?

(Pause 15 seconds)
Sydney: Number 4
Marie: 4. Kowe mehn ia?

(Pause 15 seconds)
Sydney: Number 5
Akino: 5. Neghi mehn Kolonia.

(Pause 5 seconds)
Exercise 12: Whole text listening

Directions: Listen to dialog 3 from Episode 1 of the video in which Marie and Ray continue with small talk. You will hear the dialog three times.

(Read the dialog three times)

Marie: Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei? (What will you do on Pohnpei?)
Ray: Mwomweit. (Visit.)
Marie: Ihte, mwomweit? (Just visit?)
Ke sohte pahn doadoahk? (Won't you work?)
Ray: I pil pahn doadoahk. (I'll also work.)
Marie: Ia wasa? (Where?)
Ray: Nan Madol. (Nan Madol Ruins.)
I pahn mweselier. (I'll be going.)
Kaselehlia. (Goodbye.)

(Pause 5 seconds)

Exercise 13: Sentence repetition

Directions: Repeat each sentence in the pause provided.

(Akino reads)

Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Mwomweit.
Mwomweit.

Ihte, mwomweit?

Ihte mwomweit?

Ke sohte pahn doadoahk?

Ke sohte pahn doadoahk?

I pil pahn doadoahk.

I pil pahn doadoahk.

Ia wasa?

Ia wasa?

Nan Madol.

Nan Madol.

I pahn mweselier.
I pahn mweselier.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Kaselehlia.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Kaselehlia.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Exercise 14: Dialogue Production

Directions: Take Ray's part in the video 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: Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Mwomweit.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Ihte, mwomweit?
   Ke sohne pahn doadoahk?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: I pil pahn doadoahk.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Marie: Ia wasa?

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: Nan Madol.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Akino: I pahn mweselier.
   Kaselehlia.
Sydney: Exercise 15: Vocabulary Building

Note in the sentences below how **pahn** is used to form the future in a simple statement. It is similar to using **will** plus a verb in English. For example:

Akino: I doadoahk.
Sydney: means "I worked."
Akino: I pahn doadoahk.
Sydney: means "I will work."

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: **Pahn** is also used to make a question about the future. For example, the question **What did you do yesterday?** is **Dah ke wia alo?** The question **What will you do?** becomes **Dah ke pahn wia?** and the question **What will you do tomorrow?** becomes **Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?**

(Pause 15 seconds)

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

Marie: I pahn doadoahk.
Akino: laid
Marie: I pahn laid.
Sydney: Now you try it.
Marie: I pahn doadoahk.
Akino: laid

(pause 5 seconds)
Marie: I pahn laid.

Akino: pampap

(pause 5 seconds)

Marie: I pahn pampap.

Akino: net

(pause 5 seconds)

Marie: I pahn net.

Akino: onop

(pause 5 seconds)

Marie: I pahn onop.

Akino: mwet

(pause 5 seconds)

Marie: I pahn mwet.

Akino: mweselier

(pause 5 seconds)

Marie: I pahn mweselier.

(Pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: EXERCISE 16: Comprehension Practice

Directions: In the following exercise you will hear four conversations. After each conversation, write the answer to the question in the space provided.

Sydney: Conversation number 1

Akino: Kaselehlia.

Marie: Kaselehlia.

Akino: la edemw?

Marie: Edei, Suhsan.
Akino: Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?
Marie: I pahn doadoahk.
(pause 10 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation number 2
Marie: Kaselehlia.
Akino: Kaselehlia.
Marie: Ia iromw?
Akino: Kehlail. Ah kowe?
Marie: Kehlail. Ia edemw?
Akino: Edei, Dohmwas.
Marie: Dah ke wia aio?
Akino: Sohte, I laid.
(pause 10 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation number 3
Akino: Kaselehlia.
Marie: Kaselehlia.
Akino: Ia edemw?
Marie: Edei, Pwohling.
Akino: Kowe mehn ia?
Marie: Ngehi mehn Kolonia.
Akino: Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?
Marie: I pahn pampap.
(pause 10 seconds)
Sydney: Conversation number 4
Marie: Kaselehlia.
Akino: Kaselehlia.
Marie: Ia iromw?
Akino: Kehlail, ah kowe?
Marie: Kehlail. Ia edemw?
Akino: Edei, Pwuran.
Marie: Dah ke wia aio?
Akino: Sohte, I onop.
Marie: Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?
Akino: I pahn net.

(pause 10 seconds)

Sydney: EXERCISE 17: Comprehension Practice
Directions: In the following exercise Marie and Akino will have four conversations. The text is provided below. Cover the text as you listen. Refer to it only when necessary.

Sydney: Conversation number 1
Marie: Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei?
Akino: Mwomweit.
Marie: Ihte, mwomweit? Ke sohte pahn doadoahk?
Akino: Ehng, I pil pahn doadoahk.

(pause 5 seconds)
Sydney: Conversation number 2

Akino: Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?

Marie: Net.

Akino: Ihте, net? Ke sohte pahn onop?

Marie: Soh, net te.

(pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation number 3

Marie: Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?

Akino: Laid.

Marie: Ihте, laid? Ke sohte pahn onop?

Akino: Ehng, l pil pahn onop.

(pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation number 4

Akino: Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei?

Marie: Onop.

Akino: Ihте, onop? Ke sohte pahn doadoahk?

Marie: Soh, onop te.

(pause 5 seconds)

Sydney: EXERCISE 18: Short Answer

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

Sydney: Conversation number 1

Marie: Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei?
Akino: Mwomweit.

Marie: Ihte, mwomweit? Ke sohte pahn doadoahk?

Akino: Ehng, I pil pahn doadoahk.

(pause 10 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation number 2

Akino: Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?

Marie: Net.

Akino: Ihte, net? Ke sohte pahn onop?

Marie: Soh, net te.

(pause 10 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation number 3

Marie: Dah ke pahn wia lakapw?

Akino: Laid.

Marie: Ihte, laid? Ke sohte pahn onop?

Akino: Ehng, I pil pahn onop.

(pause 10 seconds)

Sydney: Conversation number 4

Akino: Dah ke pahn wia Pohnpei?

Marie: Onop.

Akino: Ihte, onop? Ke sohte pahn doadoahk?

Marie: Soh, onop te.

(pause 10 seconds)

Sydney: This concludes the audio tape. Now try review exercises 19 through 21 in your textbook.