

Basic English Grammar Workbook

Preparing Missionaries for the
American Council on Teaching Foreign Languages (ACTFL) OPIc
Test and Certification

**Kalama Fa'avae o le Igilisi
mo
Tagata e La'iitiiti le Tautala i le Igilisi**

Samoan

Use a pencil to fill in the blanks for this Workbook.
Fa'aaoga se penitala e fa'atumu ai avanoa mo leni tusi

O LE EKALESIA A
IESU KERISO
O LE AU PAIA O ASO
E GATA AI



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Ta'iala o Fa'aleoga (Pronunciation Guide)

I. Fa'aleoga o Mata'itusi Samoa

A (a)	B (pi)	C (si)	D (di)	E (e)	F (fa)
G (ga)	H (eit)	I (i)	J (jei)	K (k)	L (la)
M (mo)	N (nu)	O (o)	P (pi)	Q (kiu)	R (ro)
S (sa)	T (ti)	U (u)	V (vi)	W (daboliu)	X (eks)
Y (uai)	Z (si)				

II. Fa'aleoga o Vaueli i le Igilisi

E 5 vaueli i mata'itusi Samoa. I le Igilisi e sili ae i le tasi le leo mo vaueli ta'itasi. O le fa'aleoga sa'o o vaueli e iloa ai pe o tautala le tagata i se i'uleo ese (accent) pe leai.

<u>Vaueli</u>	<u>Samoa</u>	<u>Fa'ata'ita'iga i le Igilisi</u>
“a”	(“ei”)	late, pray, say, name, date, ate, main
“a”	(“ah”)	ball, want, wash, caught
“a”	(*)	fat, dad, man, cat, add, back, ask, at
“e”	(“I”)	me, see, be, she, before, he, sleep
“e”	(“e”)	enter, end, sent, them, bless, help
“i/y”	(“ai”)	kite, fight, mine, ride, kind, why, my
“i/y”	(“I”)	did, it, with, myth, in, gift, miss, him, sit
“o”	(“ou”)	only, go, old, over, most, don't, no, so, both
“o”	(“oh”)	got, hot, not, from, on, stop, off, top, often
“o”	(“u”)	broom, cool, food, moon, noon, soon, to, do
“o”	(“u”)	book, good, hood, look, stood, wood,
“u”	(“iu”)	duty, flute, student, human, future, music
“u”	(“iu”)	use, union, peculiar, uniform
“u”	(“uh”)	but, cut, us, sun, under, up, just, run, must
“u”	(“u”)	put, bush, cushion, push

MAITAU: E pei ona e maitau, o le leo lava e tasi o le vaueli e mafai ona fai i vaueli eseese (poo le tu'ufa'atasiga o vaueli e le o aofia ai iinei). O se faifeautalai mai Amerika i Matu o le a fesoasoani ia te oe i le fa'aleoga.

III. Fesoasoani i Fa'aleoga

- Ina ia fa'aleleia lau ta'uina o upu (accent), fa'alogo lelei pe a tautala Igilisi faifeautala'i mai Amerika i Matu.
- Fa'ata'ita'i leotele ia upu fa'atasi ai ma leo uma o vaueli.
- Aua le fefe e tautala i le Igilisi!** E sese uma lava tagata uma; e le taua lena. **O le tele o lau tautala, o le itiiti foi lea o mea sese e te fai, ma o le a fa'aleleia ai lau tautala.**

LESONA 1: SUINAUNA, INFINITIVES, VEAPE, FA'ATASIGA O UPU I LE TAIMI NEI

(Lesson 1: Pronouns, infinitives, verb conjugations in the present tense)

I. Suinauna o Tagata (Suinauna o Mea)

O Suinauna o Tagata (suinauna o mea) i le Igilisi e taua la latou galuega. E taua tele e **TAULOTO AI SUINAUNA** aua latou te ta'u mai ia i tatou poo ai le tagata o loo tautala. O nei **suinauna o mea** e masani ona muamua mai i veape.

Suinauna o Tagata *

<u>Numera Tasi</u>	<u>Numera Tele</u>	<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
A'u	Matou	I (ai)	We (ui)
Oe	Outou	You (iu)	You (all) ** (iu) (uma)
la	Latou	He (hi) (ali'i)	They (dei)
		She (shi) (tama'ita'i)	"
		It (it)	"

* O le suinauna e masani ona **suia le nauna**

** I le tulaga lea e fa'aaoga le upu "uma" e fa'ailoa ai o le "outou" e numera tele.

II. Veape Inifinite - faifaipea

I le Igilisi e faigofie ona fausia le veape inifinite. Pau lava le mea e fai o le tu'u o le upu fa'asino "e" i luma o le veape.

Fa'ata'ita'iga: e savali, e 'ai, e moe

O le mea lea, i le Igilisi e mana'omia ni upu se lua ina ia fausia ai se veape inifinite. Afai tatou te le fa'aaoga ni upu se lua, ua tatou le fa'aaoga sa'o le inifinite.

I le Igilisi, e fa'aaoga le inifinite e fausia ai le taimi nei. **A ave'ese le upu fa'asino o le "e"** ona iai lea o le veape i le taimi nei.

III. Tu'ufa'atasia o Veape

- A. Ina ia tu'ufa'atasia veape i le Igilisi, e ao ona tatou tauloto lelei ia suinauna o tagata i le gagana lenei.

I le Igilisi e **MATUA ALAGATATAU** ona ta'u le suinauna ma le veape. E le mafai ona tatou fa'apea atu "mana'o," e ao ona tatou fa'apea atu "matou te manana'o."

- B. **Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga** ina ia tu'ufa'atasi veape i le taimi nei (present tense) i le Igilisi.

1. **To want:** E mana'o.
2. **I want:** Oute mana'o (sui le upu fa'asino o le "e" i le suinauna o le "I")

- C. O le fa'asologa lava e tasi e mulimuli ai i isi suinauna uma, e ala lea i le sui o le upu fa'asino o le "E" i le **Ia (alii), Ia (tamaitai), Ia (mea), Matou/tatou, Outou (uma) ma Latou.**

Fa'ata'ita'iga: E Mana'o – To Want (infinite)

I want	We want
You want	You (all) want
He wants	They want
She wants	“ “
It wants	“ “

- D. **Fa'amatalaga tatou te malamalama lelei ai i le tu'ufa'atasiga o upu:**

I want to eat.	(Ua ou mana'o e 'ai.)
You want to see me.	(Ua e mana'o e va'ai ia te a'u)
We want to buy it.	(Ua matou manana'o e fa'atau le mea lena.)
You (all) want to have it.	(Ua outou (uma) manana'o e maua le mea lena.)
They need to write.	(Ua latou manana'o e tusitusi.)
He wants to leave now.	(Ua ia mana'o e alu ese nei)
She wants to study.	(Ua ia mana'o e su'esu'e)
It wants to rain.	(Ua mana'o e timu)

IV. Suinauna o le Tagata Lona Tolu

- A. A e tu'ufa'atasia veape, e ao ina e iloa pau lava mea e sui o soanauna o tagata. E tumau pea veape e le suia, **se'i vagana ai le tagata lona tolu numera tasi** (he, she, it), o lea, e ao ona e fa'aopoopo le "s" i le veape.

Fa'ata'ita'iga: (fa'aaoga uma suinauna o tagata):

I want to buy them.	(Oute mana'o e fa'atau mea na.)
You want to go.	(Ua e mana'o e te alu.)
He wants to cook them.	(Ua ia mana'o e kuka mea'ai.)
She needs to eat.	(Ua ia mana'o e ai)
It comes rapidly.	(Ua ia vave o'o mai)
We need to sleep.	(Tatou te mana'omia e momoe.)
You (all) need to go.	(Tou te mana'omia e o.)
They eat often.	(Ua latou a'ai so'o.)

- B. Afai o le veape e **fa'ai'u i le: -sh, -ch, -x, -s, -c, -z**, e ao ona e fa'aopoopo le "es" i **le tagata lona tolu numera tasi**.

Fa'ata'ita'iga:	to teach (e a'oa'o)	He teaches.
	to wash (e fufulu)	She washes.
	to relax (e malolo)	It relaxes.
	to press (e o'omi)	He presses.

- C. Afai tatou te fa'aaoga le veape: "to go" (e alu) male "to do" (e fai), e ao ona manatua e fa'aopoopo fo'i le "es" i **le tagata lona tolu numera tasi**.

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

<u>GO</u>				<u>DO</u>			
I	go	We	go	I	do	We	do
You	go	You (all)	go	You	do	You (all)	do
He	goes	They	go	He	does	They	do
She	goes	"		She	does	"	
It	goes	"		It	does	"	

- D. O le veape "to have" (e ona) e iai si ona 'ese'esega la'iitiiti. Ina ia mafai ona tu'ufa'atasia i le **tagata lona tolu numera tasi**, tatou te fa'aaoga le "has" i le tulaga o le "have"

Fa'ata'ita'iga:	I have	We have
	You have	You (all) have
	He has	They have
	She has	"
	It has	"

V. Lisi o veape infinite fa'aaoga so'o.

to baptize	(e papatiso)	to need	(e mana'o)
to be	(e fia)	to pray	(e tatalo)
to buy	(e fa'atau)	to read	(e faitau)
to come	(e sau)	to say	(e faimai)
to cook	(e kuka)	to see	(e va'ai)
to do, make	(e fai)	to sell	(e fa'atau)
to drink	(e inu)	to sing	(e pese)
to eat	(e ai)	to sleep	(e moe)
to get	(e maua)	to take	(e ave)
to go	(e alu)	to talk, speak	(e tautala)
to have	(e ona)	to teach	(e a'oa'o)
to know	(e iloa)	to want	(e mana'o)
to learn	(e a'oa'o)	to work	(e galue)
to like	(e mana'o)	to write	(e tusi)
to meet	(e feiloa'i)	to walk	(e savali)

GALUEGA FAI: Fa'atumu le veape sa'o e talafeagai ma le suinauna o mea.

1. (to want) I _____ a new coat.
2. (to need) She _____ to eat more.
3. (to have) He _____ a pretty house.
4. (to go) John _____ to school.
5. (to sing) We _____ hymns.
6. (to learn) They _____ English.
7. (to work) I _____ every day.
8. (to sell) You _____ apples.

Tauloto le lisi o veape ma fai ni fuaiupu i veape. Fa'aaoga suinauna eseese o tagata (Fa'ataitaiga: I/o a'u, you/o oe, we/o tatou, us/o tatou, he (she)/o ia).

LESONA 2: O LE VEAPE FA'AOPOOPO E FAI "TO DO" O LE TAIMI NEI

(Lesson 2: The verb "to do" in the present tense)

I. Tu'ufa'atasia o veape fa'aopoopo o le e fai "to do"

<u>Numera Tasi</u>		<u>Numera Tele</u>	
I	do	We	do
You	do	You (all)	do
He	does	They	do
She	does	"	"
It	does	"	"

II. Fa'atulagaga o Fesili ma Veape Fa'aopoopo o le e fai "Do" ma le "Does"

A. **Fuaiupu: I WANT TO WRITE LETTERS.** (Oute manao e tusi ni tusi.)

B. **Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:**

1. Va'ai i le tu'ufa'atasiga o le veape (e fai) "to do" o loo i luga.
2. Tu'u le veape fa'aopoopo o le (fai) "do" i le amataga o le fuaiupu (fa'aaoga mata'itusi lapopo'a).
3. Tu'u le fa'ailoga fesili (?) i le na o le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

C. **Fa'ata'ita'iga: DO I WANT TO WRITE LETTERS?**
(PE oute mana'o e tusi ni tusi?)

D. E mulimuli i le fa'asologa lava lea e tasi i fuaiupu uma, ma ia manatua e tatau ona mafaufau i veape fa'aopoopo "auxiliary verb" e talafeagai ma suinauna ta'itasi. (Manatua pau lava suinauna o tagata e sui ai le veape fa'aopoopo o le **he, she, ma le it** – tagata lona tolu numera tasi.)

Isi Fa'ata'ita'iga:

We want to write letters.	(Matou te manana'o e tusi ni tusi.)
Do we want to write letters?	(Pe tatou te manana'o e tusi ni tusi?)
She wants to write letters.	(Ua mana'o o ia e tusi ni tusi.)
Does she want to write letters?	(Pe mana'o o ia e tusi ni tusi?)
They want to write letters.	(Ua latou manana'o e tusi ni tusi.)
Do they want to write letters?	(Pe latou te manana'o e tusi ni tusi?)

MANATUA:Manatua pe a fa'aaoga le veape fa'aopoopo "does" i fesili (e fa'atatau i le he, she, it), e tatau ona e ave'esea le "s" o le veape autu.

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

She <u>wants</u> a new house.	(E mana'o o ia i se fale fou.)
Does she <u>want</u> a new house?	(Pe mana'o o ia i se fale fou?)
He <u>likes</u> to play tennis.	(E mana'o o ia e ta'alo tenisi.)
Does he <u>like</u> to play tennis?	(Pe mana'o o ia e ta'alo tenisi?)

LESONA 3: O LE VEAPE “TO BE” (“O SE”)

(Lesson 3: The verb “to be”)

I. Tu’ufa’atasiga o le veape (“o se”) “to be” i le Taimi Nei

Numera Tasi

I	am
You	are
He	is
She	is
It	is

Numera Tele

We	are
You (all)	are
They	are
"	"
"	"

MAITAU: E o fa’atasi le “am” ma le I.

O le “is” e o fa’atasi ma le **he, she** ma le **it**.

O le “are” e o fa’atasi ma isi uma suinauna.

GAIOIGA: Fa’aaoga le vaega sa’o o le veape (“se”) “to be” (am is, are) e talafeagai ma le suinauna o mea.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. You _____ a faithful member. | 5. They _____ happy people |
| 2. I _____ from Costa Rica. | 6. Where _____ you? |
| 3. He _____ my bishop. | 7. John _____ a good student. |
| 4. We _____ brothers. | 8. She _____ from Utah. |

II. Vaega o Fesili

A. Fuaiupu: I AM HAPPY. (Oute fiafia/ O a’u e fiafia.)

B. Mulimuli i fa’atonuga:

1. Sa’ili le vaega tu’ufa’atasi (conjugated form) o le veape “to be” (am) ma tu’u i le amataga o le fuaiupu.
2. Tu’u le le fa’ailoga fesili (?) i le fa’ai’uga o le fuaiupu.

C. Fa’ata’ita’iga:

I AM HAPPY. (Oute fiafia.)

AM I HAPPY? (Pe oute fiafia?)

He is sad. (E fa’anoanoa o ia/ O ia e faanoanoa.)

Is he sad?

You are tall. (E umi oe/O oe e umi.)

Are you tall?

I am sick. (Ua ou ma’i/O a’u e ma’i.)

Am I sick?

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu o mulimuli mai i ni fesili.

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. My family is very happy.
_____ | 3. I am an honest person.
_____ |
| 2. We are good friends.
_____ | 4. My dad is a smart man.
_____ |

LESONA 4: “THERE IS” (E IAI SE) ma le “THERE ARE” (E IAI NI)

(Lesson 4: There is and There are)

I. Pe a fai se tala e uiga i se mea o iai i Taimi Nei i le Igilisi e fa’aaoga upu E Lua:

“There is” (E iai se) pe a tautala i le numera tasi (singular) ma le
“There are” (E iai ni) pe a tautala i le numera tele (plural)

A. Fa’ata’ita’iga: **THERE IS A HOUSE ON THAT HILL.**
(E isi se fale i luga o le mauga)

THERE ARE HOUSES ON THAT HILL.
(E iai ni fale i luga o le mauga.)

There is a piece of cake in the refrigerator.
(E iai se fasi keke i le pusa aisa.)

There are two pieces of cake in the refrigerator.
(E iai ni fasi keke e lua i le pusa aisa.)

There is a man on the corner.
(E iai se tamaloa i le tulimanu.)

There are many men on the corner.
(E iai ni tamaloloa e toatele i le tulimanu.)

B. O le tele o taimi tatou te fa’aaoga le fa’apu’upu’u:

There is: There's
There are: There're

Fa’ata’ita’iga:

There's a fly in my soup. (There is a fly in my soup.)
(E iai se lago i la’u supo.)

There're flies in my soup. (There are flies in my soup.)
(E iai ni lago i la’u supo.)

II. O le Taimi Tuana’i (Past Tense) e fausia lea i le fa’aaoga o le veape “to be” (o se) i le Taimi Tuana’i (there was, there were) (sa iai se, sa iai ni). E leai se fa’apu’upu’u.

A. Fa’ata’ita’iga:

There is plenty of time. (E iai se taimi tele.)
There was plenty of time. (Sa iai se taimi tele)

There are many investigators. (E iai le to’atele o tagata sa’ili’ili)
There were many investigators. (Sa iai le to’atele o tagata sa’ili’ili)

III. Vaega o Fesili

A. Fuaiupu: THERE'S ONLY ONE APPLE.

(E iai le apu e tasi/E na'o le tasi le apu.)

B. Mulimuli i Fa'ata'ita'iga:

1. Sui le veape "to be" (is, are) i le amataga o le fuaiupu.
2. Tu'u le fa'aailoga fesili "?" i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: There is only one apple. (E iai le apu e tasi/E na'o le tasi le apu.)

Is there only one apple? (E na'o le tasi le apu?)

There are six elders on the bus. (E to'aono faifea'utala'i i luga o le pasi.)
Are there six elders on the bus?

There were many people hurt. (Sa to'atele tagata manunu'a.)
Were there many people hurt?

There is a lot of confusion in the world. (Ua tele le lē malamalama i le lalolagi)
Is there a lot of confusion in the world?

There was a big animal in the road. (Sa iai se manu lapo'a i le auala)
Was there a big animal in the road?

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu o i lalo i ni fesili.

1. There was a "golden" family in that house.
3. There are four books of scripture.

2. There were six discussions to teach.
4. There is only one true church.

IV. Vaega o Upu Tete'e

A. Fuaiupu: THERE'S AN APPLE ON THE TABLE.

(E iai se apu i luga o le laulau)

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Su'e le veape "**to be**" (is, are) (e iai se, e iai ni).
2. Tu'u le upu tete'e "not" i tua o le veape (**is not, isn't**) (**e leai se**)

MAITAU: *Mulimuli mai i le upu tete'e "**isn't**," fa'aaoga le "**a**" po o le "**an**" Ae mulimuli mai i le upu tete'e "**aren't**," fa'aaoga le "**any**" po o le "**a number**" (**fuainumera**) i luma o le nauna.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: THERE IS NOT (ISN'T) AN* APPLE ON THE TABLE.

(E leai se apu i luga o le laulau.)

There **is** money in your wallet. (O lo'o iai se tupe i totonu o lau ato tupe.)

There **isn't** any money in your wallet.

There **are** oranges in the store. (O lo'o iai ni moli i le fale'oloa)

There **aren't** any oranges in the store.

There **were** oranges in the store. (Sa iai ni moli i totonu o le fale'oloa.)

There **weren't** any oranges in the store.

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu nei i ni fuaiupu tete'e.

1. There's a museum downtown. 3. There's a hardware store on 10th Avenue.

2. There were two jewelry shops. 4. There was a mouse under my bed.

V. Vaega Fesili Tete'e

**A. Fuaiupu: THERE ISN'T AN APPLE ON THE TABLE
(E lei se apu i luga o le laulau)**

B. Mulimuli i Fa'ata'ita'iga:

1. Su'e le vaega tete'e o le veape "to be" (isn't) ona tu'u lea i le amataga o le fuaiupu.
2. Tu'u le fa'aailoga fesili "?" i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

**C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: ISN'T THERE AN APPLE ON THE TABLE?
(E leai se apu i luga o le laulau?)**

There **isn't** any time left. (E leai se taimi o totoe)
Isn't there any time left?

There **wasn't** any time left. (Sa leai se taimi na totoe.)
Wasn't there any time left?

There **aren't** any books in here. (E leai ni tusi i'inei.)
Aren't there any books in here?

There **weren't** any books in here. (Sa leai ni tusi i'inei)
Weren't there any books in here?

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu nei i ni fesili tete'e.

1. There aren't any friendly people here. 7. There wasn't any doorbell to ring.

2. There aren't any missionaries here. 8. There isn't any milk in the house.

3. There isn't any bread in this store. 9. There weren't any contacts today.

4. There aren't many buses in town. 10. There wasn't any problem with the car.

5. There aren't any baptisms this week. 11. There weren't any members here.

6. There aren't any animals in my house. 12. There wasn't enough time to wait.

LESONA 5: TAIMI FA'ALAGOLAGO E FA'AAOGA IAI VAEGA O VEAPE FA'AOPOOPO (WOULD, COULD, SHOULD, CAN)

(Lesson 5: Conditinal tense using auxiliary modal verbs)

I. Vaega o Veape Fa'aopoopo – would, could, should, can

A. WOULD (fia/se manu/atonu)

1. Tu'u le upu (fia) "would" i luma o le veape autu (would walk = fia savali).
2. Fa'ata'ita'iga: I like to read. (Oute mana'o e faitau tusi.)
I would like to read the novel. (Oute fia mana'o e faitau tusi.)

The have success. (Ua manuia i latou)
They would have more success if they had more faith.
(Se manu latou te manuia atili pe ana tele lo latou fa'atuatua.)

We are happy. (Ua matou fiafia)
We would be sad if we lost.
(Se manu tatou te fa'anoanoa pe ana tatou faia'ina.)

B. COULD (e mafai)

1. O le veape lenei atonu e tolu ona uiga, e fa'alagolago i le mataupu o lo'o fa'atatau iai.
 - a. O lona uiga e mafai (potential form) i le tele o taimi.
 - b. O lona uiga ua ma'ea po'o e mafai ona ma'ea pe a aofia ai le taimi tu'ana'i i le fuaiupu. O nisi o taimi e te maua upu e fa'atatau i le taimi tuana'i: ananafi (yesterday), vaiaso ua te'a (last week), ma isi foi.
 - c. O lona uiga e "fuafua" pe iai le upu "afai" (if) e fa'ailoa ai le uiga fuafua.
2. Tusi le upu "could" e mafai i luma o le veape autu (could bring: e mafai ona aumai).
3. Fa'ata'ita'iga:
 - a. I could bring it tomorrow.
(E mafai ona ou aumai taeao.)
 - b. She could speak better English last year.
(Sa mafai ona lelei lana tautala Igilisi i le tausaga ua mavae.)
 - c. If we could buy them, we would be happy.
(Afai tatou te fa'atau na mea, atonu o le a tatou fiafia.)

C. SHOULD (e tatau)

1. Tusi le “**should**” e tatau i luma o le veape autu.
(**should come: e tatau ona sau**).

2. Fa’ata’ita’iga:

They **should** come earlier.

(**E tatau** ona latou vave mai.)

He **should** bring the books.

(**E tatau** ona ia aumai tusi.)

You **should** go home.

(**E tatau** ona e alu i le fale.)

D. CAN (e fai i le Taimi Nei)

1. Tusi le upu “**can**” fai i luma o le veape autu.
(**I can see: (Oute va’ai)**)

2. Fa’ata’ita’iga:

I **can** see my house from here.

(**Oute va’ai** atu i lo’u fale mai i’inei.)

He **can** read a book.

(**E faitau** e ia le tusi.)

MAITAU: A te’a le Vaega o Veape Fa’aopoopo, e le toe fa’aaogaina le veape inifinite “**to**”pe afai o fa’aaoga fa’atasi veape ma seisi veape autu.

***Tatou te le faia:** I can to speak Samoan.

Tatou te faia:

I **can speak** Samoan.

(**Oute tautala** fa’a Samoa.)

***Tatou le faia:**

He can to buy the books.

Tatou te faia:

He **can buy** the books.

(**E nate** fa’atau tusi.)

MAITAU: Mo veape fa’aopoopo, e le mafai ona e fa’aopoopo le “**s**” i veape tu’ufa’atasi i le Tagata Lona Tolu (third person) (**he, she it**):

***Tatou te le faia:**

He would reads it.

Tatou te faia:

He **would read** it.

(E nate faitau le tusi)

MAITAU: Afai e fa’aaoga le vaega o veape fa’aopoopo ma le veape (auxiliary modal verb)“to be” o le veape autu, tatou te fa’aaoga le “**be**”.

She **can be** nice.

I **could be** sorry.

We **should be** here.

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu o mulimuli mai i le vaega fa'alagolago (conditional form) e fa'aaoga ai le vaega o veape fa'aopoopo (auxiliary modal verb).

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. I like to go fishing. (Would) | 4. He studies for two hours every day. (Could) |
| _____ | _____ |
| 2. She is a good actress. (Can) | 5. We love to study English. (Should) |
| _____ | _____ |
| 3. My mom reads a lot. (Would) | 6. He rides the bus every day. (Should) |
| _____ | _____ |

II. Vaega o Fesili

A. Fuaiupu: MARY WOULD LIKE TO SELL THEM.
(Atonu/se manu e mana'o Maria e fa'atau atu na mea.)

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Sa'ili le vaega o veape fa'aopoopo (auxiliary modal verb) (**would**).
2. Tu'u i le amataga o le fuaiupu.
3. Tusi le fa'ailoga fesili "?" i le fa'aiuga o le fuaiupu.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: WOULD MARY LIKE TO SELL THEM?

He could ride a bicycle.
Could he ride a bicycle? (E mafai ona ti'eti'e o ia i le pasika?)

They should rest more.
Should they rest more? (E tatau ona latou malolo umi?)

Louis can read rapidly.
Can Louis read rapidly? (E vave le faitau a Louis?)

GAIOIGA: Liliu fuaiupu nei i ni fesili.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. We would like to learn Spanish. | 4. His uncle could take us to Bombay. |
| _____ | _____ |
| 2. My dad should visit London. | 5. You should travel to Moscow. |
| _____ | _____ |
| 3. Our family can buy them all. | 6. I can run very fast. |
| _____ | _____ |

LESONA 6: TAIMI LUMANA'I (FUTURE TENSE) E FA'AAOGA AI LE "GOING TO"

(Lesson 6: Future tense using "going to")

I. O le fa'asologa talafeagai ina ia iloa lelei ai le Taimi o Lumana'i e fa'aaoga ai le "going to" i le Igilisi.

A. Ia iloa lelei ona tu'ufa'atasi le veape "to be" (avea ma):

I	am	We	are
You	are	You (all)	are
He	is	They	are
She	is	"	"
It	is	"	"

B. Fa'aaoga le fa'asologa lenei e fausia ai fuaiupu o le Taimi o Lumana'i.

am
Suinauna + is + going to + veape + isi upu
are

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: I + am + going to + cook + beans. (O ia + o le a + alu e + kuka + pi.)

She is going to pray tonight.
(O ia o le a tatalo nanei.)

We are going to find many "golden families."
(O le a matou sa'ili le tele o "aiga auro.")

GAIOIGA: Fa'auma fuaiupu o loo i lalo e tusa ai ma le fa'ata'ita'iga.

We will like our new companions.

We are going to like our new companions.

1. He will remember his mission.

2. We will learn two languages.

3. I will learn to speak English better.

4. They will eat everything.

5. She will be here tomorrow.

6. You will work this afternoon.

7. They will travel to Utah.

8. They will write letters.

9. It will be a good day.

10. The book will be interesting.

II. Vaega o Fesili

A. Fuaiupu: HE IS GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.

(O le a ia fa'amama lona fale.)

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Su'e le vaega tu'ufa'atasi o le veape "to be" (is) ona tu'u lea i luma o le amataga o le fuaiupu.
2. Tu'u le fa'ailoga fesili "?" i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: IS HE GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE?

She is going to go home. (O le a ia alu i lona fale.)
Is she going to go home?

We are going to sing a song. (O le a matou usu le pese.)
Are we going to sing a song?

I am going to write a letter. (O le a ou tusi se tusi.)
Am I going to write a letter?

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu o loo mulimuli mai i vaega o fesili.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. You are going to drink lemonade.
_____ | 3. They are going to win the race.
_____ |
| 2. They are going to find the church.
_____ | 4. Mary is going to bake some cakes.
_____ |

III. Vaega o Upu Tete'e

A. Fuaiupu: HE IS GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Sa'ili le vaega o le tu'ufa'atasiga o le veape "to be" (is).
2. Fa'aopoopo le "not" mulimuli mai le veape. (is not).
Fa'aaoga le fa'apu'upu'u: **isn't, aren't, I'm not**

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: HE ISN'T GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.

I am going to pray every day. (O le a ou tatalo i aso uma.)
I'm **not** going to pray every day.

They are going to work tomorrow. (O le a latou galulue taeao.)
They **aren't (are not)** going to work tomorrow.

She is going to buy a house. (O le a ia fa'atau se fale.)
She **isn't (is not)** going to buy a house.

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu o loo mulimuli mai i o latou tulaga tete'e.

1. You're going to find people to teach.

3. I am going to travel to Berlin.

2. Jared and I are going to study harder.

4. I am going to bring a Bible.

IV. Vaega o Fesili Tete'e

A. Fuaiupu: HE ISN'T GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE.

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Sa'ili le vaega tete'e o le veape "to be" (isn't) ma tu'u i luma o le amataga o le fuaiupu.
2. Tu'u le fa'ailoga fesili "?" i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: ISN'T HE GOING TO CLEAN HIS HOUSE?

We aren't going to read a book.
Aren't we going to read a book?

(Matou te le faitau se tusi.)

He isn't going to speak to me.
Isn't he going to speak to me?

(O le a le tautala mai o ia ia te a'u.)

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu i le vaega o fesili tete'e.

1. This apple isn't going to taste bitter.

3. She's not going to study Korean.

2. My nieces aren't going to fall asleep.

4. We aren't going to understand.

GALUEGA: Fai ni fuaiupu e fa'aaoga ai le "going to." Sui fuaiupu ta'itasi i ni fesili, tete'e, ma vaega o fesili tete'e.

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

This apple is going to taste bitter.
Is this apple going to taste bitter?
This apple isn't going to taste bitter.
Isn't this apple going to taste bitter?

O le apu lenei o le a o'ona.
Pe o le apu lenei o le a o'ona?
O le apu lenei o le a le o'ona.
Pe o lenei apu o le a o'ona?

LESONA 7: TAIMI LUAMA'I E FA'AAOGA AI LE TULAGA O VEAPE FA'AOPOOPO (O LE A) "WILL"

(Lesson 7: Future tenses)

I. Taimi Lumana'i e fa'aaoga ai le tulaga o veape fa'aopoopo "WILL"

A. Fuaiupu: **I BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.**

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Su'e le veape (**buy**).
2. Tusi le "**will**" i luma o le veape. (**will buy**)

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: **I WILL BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.**

He cleans his room. (Ua ia fa'amama lona potu)
He **will** clean his room.

They go often. (E masani ona latou o)
They **will** go often.

MANATUA: E mafai ona fa'aaoga le fa'apu'upu'u fa'atasi ma le "**will**":

I will	--	I'll
you will	--	you'll
he will	--	he'll
she will	--	she'll
it will	--	it'll
we will	--	we'll
they will	--	they'll

MANATUA: O le veape autu o loo i le taimi nei ma e le mana'omia le "**s**" i le tagata lona tolu numera tasi.

Tatou te le faia: He will sleeps.
Tatou te faia: He will sleep.

GAIOIGA: Sui faiupu o mulimuli mai i le taimi lumana'i e fa'aaoga ai le "will." Tusi fo'i le fa'apu'upu'u.

1. I see him every day.

2. She likes to buy fruit in this store.

3. You write letters on Mondays.

4. They send me money.

5. We read the Bible often.

6. He eats a lot of peaches.

7. They walk every day.

8. The sun rises in the morning.

II. Vaega o Upu Tete'e

A. Fuaiupu: I WILL BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY.

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Su'e le veape o le "will" ma tu'u i le amataga o le fuaiupu.
2. Tusi le fa'ailoga fesili "?" i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: WILL I BUY VEGETABLES EVERY DAY?

I'll sell it. (O le a ou fa'atau atu lena mea.)
Will I sell it?

She will clean the house. (O le a ia fa'amama le fale.)
Will she clean the house?

They'll go tomorrow. (O le a latou o taeao.)
Will they go tomorrow?

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu o mulimuli mai i vaega o fesili.

1. She'll get the prize soon.

3. They'll sing again tomorrow.

2. We'll bring it today.

4. He'll be here.

III. Vaega o Upu Tete'e

A. Fuaiupu: I WILL WRITE A LETTER.

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Sa'ili le veape o le "will"
2. Fa'aopoopo le "not" mulimuli mai le veape (will not, won't).

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: I WILL NOT (WON'T) WRITE A LETTER.

He will eat later. (O le a 'ai o ia i se taimi.)
He will not (won't) eat later.

I will finish the book. (O le a ou fa'auma ona faitau le tusi.)
I will not (won't) finish the book.

They will be late. (O le a tuai i latou.)
They will not (won't) be late

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu o mulimuli mai i o latou tulaga tete'e.

1. Ann will buy a new watch.

3. Peter and I will sell these tools.

2. They'll need to paint it again.

4. We'll talk to your dad tomorrow.

IV. Vaega o Fesili Tete'e

A. Fuaiupu: THEY WON'T GO HOME.

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Sa'ili le upu tete'e o le upu **"will"** (**"won't"**) ma tusi i luma o le amataga o le fuaiupu.
2. Tusi le fa'ailoga fesili **"?"** i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: WON'T THEY GO HOME?

They **won't** study much.
Won't they study much?

(O le a latou **le** su'esu'e malosi.)

We **won't** drink it.
Won't we drink it?

(O le a matou **le** inumia le vai.)

GAIOIGA: Sui le fuaiupu i lona tulaga fesili tete'e

1. Teresa's parents won't come.

3. She won't be here soon.

2. We won't be ready in an hour.

4. They won't go with me.

GALUEGA: Sui fuaiupu ta'itasi i le fesili, upu tete'e, ma le vaega o fesili tete'e.

Fa'ata'ita'iga: We will drink the milk.
Will we drink the milk?
We will not (won't) drink the milk.
Won't we drink the milk?

1. The president will return at five.

3. I will wait for the bus.

2. They will have many opportunities.

4. You will arrive tomorrow.

LESONA 8: TAIMI TUANA'I FAIGOFIE

(Lesson 8: Simple past tense)

I. E lua Ituaiga Veape i le Taimi Tuana'i faigofie.

- A. **Regular Veape Fa'aaoga Masani:** E fa'aopoopo le “**d**” i le fa'ai'uga o le veape pe afai o le mata'itusi mulimuli o le “**e**”, a leai ona fa'aopoopo lea o le “**ed**.”

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

to close:	closed <u>d</u>	to learn:	learn <u>ed</u>
to love:	love <u>d</u>	to play:	play <u>ed</u>
to dare:	dare <u>d</u>	to climb:	climb <u>ed</u>
to use:	use <u>d</u>	to open:	open <u>ed</u>

MANATUA: O le fa'aleoga o le veape fa'aaoga masani e tolu ona vaega:

- Vaega 1:** O veape e fa'ai'u i le leo e tasi e fa'aleo (voiced), e fa'aleo le “**-ed**” e fa'apei o le “**d**” (voiced).

play - played open - opened love - loved

- Vaega 2:** O veape e fa'ai'u i le leo e tasi e lē fa'aleo (not voiced) e fa'aleo le “**-ed**” e fa'apei o le “**t**” (not voiced).

help - helped wish - wished work - worked

- Vaega 3:** O veape e fa'ai'u i le “**d**” poo le “**t**”, e fa'aleo le “**-ed**” pei o le “**ed**” (e fa'aleo levaueli)

start - started end - ended attend - attended

MANATUA: Ina ia a'oa'o le tele o nisi veape i le taimi tuana'i, taga'i i le lisi o veape e fa'aaoga masani **regular** i le itulau e 46.

- B. **Irregular Veape e le Fa'aaoga Masani:** E fausia lea i le suia toetoe lava o le veape atoa. (E tatau ona tauloto lelei)

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

to buy:	bought	to bring:	brought
to catch:	caught	to teach:	taught
to eat:	ate	to say:	said
to come:	came	to go:	went

MANATUA: Ina ia a’oa’o le tele o veape i le taimi tuana’i, taga’i i le lisi o **irregular (veape e le fa’aaoga masani)** i le itulau 46-48.

MANATUA: I le taimi tuana’i e fa’aaoga le “preterite” ma le “imperfect.” Afai e fa’ailoa se gaoiga sa fai pea lava pea i le tuana’i (the imperfect) e tatau ona tu’u le “used to” i luma o le veape.

Fa’ata’ita’iga: I used to buy oranges. **I used to live** in Utah.
(Sa masani ona ou fa’atau ni moli.) (Sa masani ona ou nofo i Utah.)

C. Fuaiupu: I BUY THREE ORANGES.
(Ua ou fa’atau mai ni moli se tolu.)

D. Mulimuli i Fa’atonuga:

1. Su’e le veape i le taimi nei ona sui lea i le taimi tuana’i.
2. E le sua le taimi tuana’i i le tagata lona tolu (third person) numera tasi (I bought, he bought)

E. Fa’ata’ita’iga: I BOUGHT THREE ORANGES.
(Sa ou fa’atau mai ni moli se tolu.)

I buy a new car. (Ua ou fa’atau se ta’avale fou)
I **bought** a new car. (Sa ou fa’atau se ta’avale fou)

He wins the game. (Ua ia malo i le ta’aloga.)
He **won** the game. (Sa ia **malo** i le taaloga.)

I buy three oranges. (Ua ou fa’atau ni moli se tolu)
I **bought** three oranges. (Sa ou fa’atau ni moli se tolu)

They stand to give the prayer. (Ua latou tutū e fai le tatalo.)
They **stood** to give the prayer. (Sa latou **tutū** e fai le tatalo.)

II. Vaega o Fesili

A. Mulimuli i Fa’atonuga:

1. E tatau ona fa’aaoga le veape fa’aopoopo “**did**” (taimi tuana’i o le veape fa’aopoopo o le “do”)
2. Tu’u le veape “**did**” i le amataga o le fuaiupu.
3. Sui le veape “**bought**” i le taimi nei (buy).
4. Tu’u le fa’ailoga fesili “?” i le fa’ai’uga o le fuaiupu.

B. Fa’ata’ita’iga: DID I BUY THREE ORANGES?

She ate the apple. (Sa ia ai le apu.)
Did she **eat** the apple?

They came to the house. (Sa latou o mai i le fale.)
Did they **come** to the house?

We opened the door. (Sa matou tatala le faitoto’a.)
Did we **open** the door?

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu nei i ni fesili.

1. She wanted to get a soft sofa.

2. Charles swam in a deep river.

3. Elaine and I liked to be lazy.

4. Your cousin and I found it.

5. I went to the hospital last week.

6. I taught the man a first lesson.

III. Upu Tete'e

A. Fuaiupu: I BOUGHT THREE ORANGES.

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Su'e le veape (**bought**).
2. Tusi le upu fa'aopoopo tete'e "**didn't**" i luma o le veape.
3. Sui le veape i le taimi nei (**didn't buy**).

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: I DIDN'T BUY THREE ORANGES.

He liked the food.

(Sa mana'o o ia i le mea'ai.)

He **didn't like** his food.

She made the cake.

(Sa fai e ia le keke.)

She **didn't make** the cake.

I found a large dog.

(Sa ou maua se maile lapo'a.)

I **didn't find** a large dog.

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu i vaega o upu tete'e.

1. My family liked to visit my grandmother.

2. She wanted to clean her house.

3. Lisa had to go to Apia.

4. The dog ate all its food.

5. My brother wrote a good book.

6. I understood the doctrine.

IV. Vaega o Fesili Tete'e

A. Fuaiupu: I DIDN'T BUY THREE ORANGES.

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Tusi le vaega tete'e fa'aopoopo (**didn't**) i le amataga o le fuaiupu. (Manatua o le veape autu (**buy**) o lo o i le taimi nei.)

2. Tusi le fa'ailoga fesili "?" i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: DIDN'T I BUY THREE ORANGES?

He **didn't** sell the car.

(**Sa le'i** fa'atauina atu e ia le ta'avale.)

Didn't he sell the car?

She **didn't** know how to dance.

(**Sa le'i** iloa e ia siva.)

Didn't she know how to dance?

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu nei i ni fesili tete'e.

1. Mary didn't buy me a drink.

3. The teacher didn't erase the board.

2. Peter didn't look at them.

4. You didn't steal those notebooks.

GALUEGA: Sui fuaiupu nei mai le taimi tuana'i faigofie i ni fesili

Veape e Fa'aaoga Masani (Mulimuli i le fa'ata'ita'iga muamua):

1. John opened the door.

6. She remembered me.

John didn't open the door.

Didn't John open the door?

2. My grandfather lived many years.

7. He learned the verbs.

3. My nephew left early.

8. The chicken followed me.

4. The dog jumped.

9. My uncle helped me.

5. The young girl danced well.

10. The doctor looked at me.

LESONA 9: TAIMI NEI ATOATOA

(Lesson 9: Compound present perfect tense)

I. Taimi Nei Atoatoa.

E maua mai i le tu'ufa'atasia o le veape fa'aopoopo "to have" (ua ma'ea) ma le patisipo o le taimi tuana'i.

Fa'ata'ita'iga o le patisipo o le taimi tuana'i **finished (to have finished)**.

A. O le tu'ufa'atasia o le veape fa'aopoopo "to have" (ua ma'ea).

I	have	We	have
You	have	You (all)	have
He	has *	They	have
She	has *	"	"
It	has *	"	"

*Pau lava suiga o le tagata lona tolu numera tasi.

B. E lua ituaiga veape o le patisipo o le taimi tuana'i (participles)

1. **Veape Fa'aaoga Masani (Regular):** Fa'aopoopo le "d" i le fa'ai'uga o le veape pe a fa'apea o le mata'itusi mulimuli o le "e", a leai ona fa'aopoopo lea o le "ed" (e pei ona iai i le taimi tuana'i).

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

to close	closed	to learn:	learned
to love	loved	to play:	played
to dare:	dared	to climb:	climbed

2. **Veape e le Fa'aaoga Masani (Irregular):** E maua mai pe a toetoe lava sui uma le veape. O nisi e tutusa e pei o le taimi tuana'i ae o nisi e eseese.

(E TATAU ONA TAULOTO NEI MEA.)

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

to be:	been	to bring:	brought
to go:	gone	to teach:	taught
to eat:	eaten	to say:	said
to come:	come	to catch:	caught

MANATUA: Ina ia a'oa'o i vaega o le patisipo o le taimi tuana'i o veape, taga'i i le lisi o veape e le fa'aaoga masani (**irregular**) i le itulau e 46-48.

II. Taimi Nei Atoatoa

A. Fuaiupu: MARY GOES TO THE MEETING.

(O lo o alu Mary i le fonu.)

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Su'e le tulaga o le "to have" e fa'atatau i le mataupu. Latou te fa'aaoga uma lava le "have" se'i vagana ai le tagata lona tolu numera tasi e fa'aaoga ai le "has".
2. Tu'u le patisipo o le taimi tuana'i o le veape e mulimuli mai le vaega o le veape "to have". (has gone: ua te'a)

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: MARY HAS GONE TO THE MEETING.

(Ua alu atu Mary i le fonu.)

They eat potatoes every day.

(E ai e latou pateta i aso uma.)

They have eaten potatoes every day.

(Ua latou a'ai i pateta i aso uma.)

Elder Thomas goes to church.

(E alu Elder Thomas i le lotu.)

Elder Thomas has gone to church.

(Ua alu Elder Thomas i le lotu.)

I love my companion.

(Oute alofa i la'u soa.)

I have loved my companion.

(Ua ou alofa i la'u soa.)

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu nei e mulimuli i le fa'ata'ita'iga

1. Sa fai la matou galuega.

4. Sa ou tali i fesili.

2. E ta'a'alo football tamaiti.

5. Sa tau o ia i le taua.

3. Oute talitonu pea ia Keriso.

6. Sa fa'aalu e ia le tupe.

III. Vaega o Fesili

A. Fuaiupu: MARY HAS GONE TO THE MEETING.

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Su'e le veape fa'aopoopo (has po o le have) ona tusi lea i le amataga o le fuaiupu.
2. Tusi le fa'ailoga fesili "?" i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: HAS MARY GONE TO THE MEETING?

(Ua alu Maria i le fonu?)

HAVE MARY AND JOHN GONE TO THE MEETING?

(Ua o Maria ma Ioane i le fonu?)

LESONA 10: TAIMI TUANA'I ATOATOA

(LESSON 10: Compound past perfect tense)

I. Taimi Tuana'i Atoatoa

- A. E maua mai i le tu'ufa'atasia o le veape fa'aopoopo “to have” i le taimi tuana'i (had) ma le patisipo o le taimi tuana'i (had finished).
- O le tu'ufa'atasia o le veape fa'aopoopo “to have” i le taimi tuana'i o le “had”.
(I had, You had, *He had, *She had, *It had, We had, They had).
*E leai ni suiga i le tagata lona tolu numera tasi.
 - O le patisipo o le taimi tuana'i e tutusa uma lava i taimi uma.
- B. Fuaiupu: **YOU HAVE BEEN A MISSIONARY.**
(UA AVEA OE MA FAIFE'AUTALA'I.)
- C. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:
- Su'e le tulaga o le “to have” ma sui i le taimi tuana'i “had”.
 - Tusi le patisipo o le taimi tuana'i o le veape “been” i tua o le veape “had”.
- D. Fa'ata'ita'iga: **YOU HAD BEEN A MISSIONARY.**
(SA AVEA OE MA FAIFEAUTALA'I.)

They have eaten potatoes.
They **had eaten** potatoes.

(Ua latou a'ia pateta)
(Sa **latou a'ia** pateta.)

Elisa has made a dessert.
Elisa **had made** a dessert.

(O Elisa ua faia le dessert.)
(O Elisa **sa faia** le dessert.)

II. Vaega o Fesili

- A. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:
- Su'e le veape fa'aopoopo o le had ona tu'u lea i amataga o le fuaiupu.
 - Tusi le fa'ailoga fesili “?” i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu
- B. Fa'ata'ita'iga: **HAD YOU BEEN A MISSIONARY?**
(SA FAI OE MA FAIFE'AUTALA'I?)
- I had learned all the verbs. (Sa ou a'oa'o ia veape uma.)
Had I learned all the verbs?
- We had eaten our breakfast. (Ua uma ona inui la matou ti o le taeao)
Had we eaten our breakfast?

LESONA 11: TAIMI NEI ATOATOA MA VAEGA O VEAPE FA'AOPOPO

(Lesson 11: Present perfect compound tense with auxiliary modal verbs would, should, and could)

I. WOULD HAVE (WOULD'VE): atonu+alu

A. Fuaiupu: **NELDA WOULD GO TO HER OFFICE.**
(Atonu e alu Nelda i lona ofisa.)

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Sa'ili le veape autu “go” (alu) ma sui i le patisipo o le taimi tuana'i “gone” (ua alu).
2. Tusi le vaega o le veape fa'aopoopo “would” (atonu+) ma le vaega fa'aopoopo “have” (“ua”) i luma o le patisipo (would have gone, would've gone) atonu ua alu.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: **NELDA WOULD HAVE GONE TO HER OFFICE.**
(Atonu ua alu Nelda i lona ofisa.)

Lewis would have liked to go with them.
(Atonu e mana'o Lewis e o ma i latou.)

The elder would've baptized them if they had attended Sunday.
(Se manu e papatiso i latou e le faife'autala'i pe ana o latou i le lotu i le Aso Sa.)

II. COULD HAVE (COULD'VE): e mafai

A. Fuaiupu: **THE CHILDREN COULD EAT CANDY.**
(E mafai e tamaiti ona ai lole.)

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Sa'ili le veape autu (eat) ona sui lea i le patisipo (eaten).
2. Tusi le vaega o le veape fa'aopoopo “could” ma le fa'aopoopo “have” i luma o le patisipo (could have eaten, could've eaten).

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: **THE CHILDREN COULD HAVE (could've) EATEN CANDY.**
(E mafai e tamaiti ona ai lole.)

That man could have walked faster.
(E mafai e le tamaloa ona savali vave.)

If I could have helped her more, my mother wouldn't be so tired.
(Ana mafai ona tele la'u fesoasoani ia te ia, manu e le le lava lo'u tina.)

His mom could have written him more often.
(E mafai e lona tina ona tusitusi soo ia te ia.)

III. SHOULD HAVE (Should have): e tatau

A. Fuaiupu: **SHE SHOULD PAY ATTENTION IN CHURCH.**
(E tatau ona fa’alogo o ia i le lotu.)

B. Mulimuli i Fa’atonuga:

1. Sa’ili le veape autu (pay) ona sui lea i le patisipo (paid).
2. Tusi le vaega o le veape fa’aopoopo “**should**” ma le fa’aopoopo “**have**” i luma o le patisipo o le taimi tuana’i (**should have paid, should’ve paid**).

C. Fa’ata’ita’iga: **SHE SHOULD HAVE PAID ATTENTION IN CHURCH.**
(Sa tatau ona fa’alogo o ia i le lotu.)

I **should have sewn** my dress today.
(Sa tatau ona ou su’iina lou ofu i le aso.)

They **should’ve cleaned** their apartment on Monday.
(Sa tatau ona fa’amama lo latou fale i le Aso Gafua.)

MANATUA:E le fa’aaogaina le vaega fa’aopoopo “**CAN**” i taimi atoatoa. E na ona fa’aaoga i le taimi tuana’i faigofie “**COULD**”.

GAIIOIGA: Sui i le Taimi Atoatoa.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Your son should wait longer for her.
_____ | 4. We could walk to school.
_____ |
| 2. Her mom would go to the museum often.
_____ | 5. It could mean different things.
_____ |
| 3. He would open another can of fruit.
_____ | 6. The children should go to sleep.
_____ |

GALUEGA: Sui fuaiupu nei e tusa ai ma le fa’ata’ita’iga.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. My dog has eaten his food. (should)
<u>My dog should have eaten his food.</u> | 4. Karl has gone to the reunion. (should)
_____ |
| 2. My dad has planned better. (could)
_____ | 5. They paid us more. (would)
_____ |
| 3. My sister has loved her children. (should)
_____ | 6. He has broken the window. (could)
_____ |

LESONA 12: TAIMI NEI FAIFAPEA

(Lesson 12: Present progressive tense)

I. Taimi Nei Faifaiepa

A. Iloa lelei ona tu'ufa'atasi le taimi nei o le veape "to be":

I	am	We	are
You	are	You (all)	are
He	is	They	are
She	is	"	"
It	is	"	"

B. Iloa lelei ona fausia le taimi nei faifaiepa

O tulafono nei:

- O le taimi nei faifaiepa e masani ona fausia pe a fa'aopoopo le "ing" i le veape.

Fa'ata'ita'iga: sing **singing** throw **throwing**
 sleep **sleeping** mean **meaning**

- A fa'ai'u le veape i le "e" ave'ese le "e" ona fa'aopoopo lea iai o le "ing".

Fa'ata'ita'iga: ride **riding** shine **shining**
 drive **driving** come **coming**

- Afai o le veape e tasi le silapela, ma e fa'ai'u i le konesane ma fa'aleo pu'upu'u le vaueli e **fa'aopoopo fa'alua le konesane a'o le'i** fa'aopoopo le "ing".

Fa'ata'ita'iga: get **getting** win **winning**
 run **running** sit **sitting**

C. E fausia le taimi nei faifaiepa e fa'aaoga ai le tulafono lea:

am
Subject + **is** + verb + ing + other words.
are

Fa'ata'ita'iga: I + am + eat + ing + salad.
(O lo'o + ou + ai + le + salati.)

She **is giving** a talk.
(O lo'o ia faia se tautalaga.)

We **are finding** many "golden families."
(O lo'o matou sa'ili le tele o ni "aiga auro.")

D. E mafai fo'i, ona fa'aaoga le fa'apu'upu'u (contractions).

I am = I'm You are = you're He is = he's She is = she's
It is = it's We are = we're They are = they're

GAIOIGA: Sui fuaiupu mai le taimi nei i le taimi nei faifaipea. Fa'aaoga le fa'apu'upu'u

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. They walk in the park.
_____ | 6. The teenager follows me.
_____ |
| 2. He thinks of an answer.
_____ | 7. I have a birthday next week.
_____ |
| 3. He serves a mission now.
_____ | 8. They wait for you.
_____ |
| 4. The child asks for alms.
_____ | 9. The prophet travels everywhere.
_____ |
| 5. Marilyn plays the piano.
_____ | 10. I give 30 lessons each week.
_____ |

II. Vaega o Fesili

A. Fuaiupu: HE IS LOVING HIS MISSION.

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Su'e le tu'ufa'atasiga o le veape "**to be**" (**is, am, are**) ma tu'u i le amataga o le fuaiupu.
2. Tusi le fa'ailoga fesili "?" i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: IS HE LOVING HIS MISSION?

She is writing a letter.
Is she writing a letter?

I am going home soon.
Am I going home soon?

Your parents are coming to Honduras.
Are your parents coming to Honduras?

We are working hard.
Are we working hard?

III. Vaega o Upu Tete'e

A. Fuaiupu: HE IS READING THE BOOK.

B. Mulimuli i Fa'atonuga:

1. Su'e le tu'ufa'atasiga o le veape "to be" (am, is, are)
2. Fa'aopoopo le upu tete'e i le veape. Fa'aaoga le fa'apu'upu'u:

Isn't, aren't
am not. Fa'apu'upu'u "I'm not".

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga: HE ISN'T READING THE BOOK.

I am working hard.

I'm not working hard. (Oute le o faigaluega mamafa.)

The woman is cooking.

The woman **isn't** cooking. (E le o kuka le fafine.)

My parents are building a house.

My parents **aren't** building a house. (E le o fausia e o'u matua se fale.)

IV. Vaega o Fesili Tete'e

A. Mulimuli i Fa'ata'ita'iga:

1. Su'e le vaega o le upu tete'e o le veape "to be" (**isn't, aren't**) ma tu'u i le amataga o le fuaiupu. Fa'aaoga pea le **fa'apu'upu'u**.
2. Tusi le fa'ailoga fesili "?" i le fa'ai'uga o le fuaiupu.

B. Fa'ata'ita'iga: ISN'T HE READING THE BOOK?

We aren't playing soccer today.
(Matou te le o ta'aalo soka i le aso.)

(We're not playing soccer today.)

Aren't we playing soccer today?

(Are we not playing soccer today?)

He's not lying to us.
(E le o pepelo mai o ia ia i matou.)

(He's not lying to us.)

Isn't he lying to us?

(Is he not lying to us?)

They aren't speaking to me.
(Latou te le o tautatala mai ia te a'u.)

(They're not speaking to me.)

Aren't they speaking to me?

(Are they not speaking to me?)

I'm not going home.
(Oute le alu i le fale)

(I'm not going home.)

I'm not going home?

(Am I not going home?)

V. Fa'amatalaga (Wh) fesili e fa'aaoga ai upu fesili

A. Tauloto Upu Fesili

Where?	O fea?	When?	O a fea?
Why?	Aisea?	How?	Fa'apefea?
What?	O le a?	Which?	O fea?
Who?	O ai?		
Whom? To whom?	la te ai? la ai?		
With, for, of whom?	ma, mo ai / ia ai?		
Whose?	O ai e ona?		
How much ___?	E fia ___?		
How many ___?	E to'afia ___?		

B. Tu'u le upu fesili i luma o le tulafono:

<u>Fesili</u>	+	<u>Fa'aopoopo</u>	+	<u>Mataupu</u>	+	<u>Veape Autu</u>	+	<u>Isi Upu</u>
Upu		Veape						
When	did	I		meet		you?		
Where	will	they		eat		today?		
How	have	the sisters		been living?				
Why	would	the bishop		call		me?		

C. Fa'ata'ita'iga:

He was listening to the radio.

Why was he listening to the radio? (Aisea sa ia fa'alogologo ai i le leitio?)

You opened the door?

When did you open the door? (O anafea na e tatala ai le faitoto'a?)

You are serving a mission.

Why are you serving a mission? (Aisea o lo o e tala'i ai i le misiona?)

You have lived.

Where have you lived? (O fea sa e nofo ai?)

You found me.

How did you find me? (E fa'apefea ona sa e maua a'u?)

GALUEGA: Sui fuaiupu nei e tusa ai ma le fa'ata'ita'iga:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. You are studying English.
 <u>Why are you studying English?</u>
 <u>I am studying English for my job.</u></p> | <p>4. He is going to buy a car.

 _____</p> |
| <p>2. You are going to work.

 _____</p> | <p>5. I love my companion.

 _____</p> |
| <p>3. The money is for John.

 _____</p> | <p>6. You speaking with someone.

 _____</p> |

D. WHOSE: Afai e talanoa poo ai e ona se mea e fa'aaoga le (**O ai?**) E mana'omia se nauna e mulimuli mai ia Whose (O ai) "**Whose**". O nisi o taimi o lo o malamalama le nauna ae le o ta'ua. E fa'aaoga le "whose" pe numera tasi pe numera tele (**Whose is, Whose are**)

Whose	+	Igoa	+	Veap	+	isi.	
Whose		(house)		is		this?	(O ai e ona le fale lenei?)
Whose		(dog)		is		that?	(O ai e ona le maile lenei?)
Whose		(pencil)		are		you using?	(O ai e ona le penitala o lo'o e fa'aaoga?)

Tusi ni fesili mo tali nei:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. O la'u ato fa'afafa lea.
 _____</p> | <p>3. O lau tusi lenei.
 _____</p> |
| <p>2. O se'evae nei o Mary.
 _____</p> | <p>4. O a matou tusitusiga paia na.
 _____</p> |

E. HOW MUCH _____? HOW MANY _____?

Afai tatou te fesili, tatou te fa'aaoga le (E fia?) "**How much**" po o le "**How many**" ae mulimuli mai ai tua le nauna. O nisi o taimi o lo o manino le nauna ae le ta'ua.

E fia	+	Nauna	+	Veape	+	isi.?
How much		(money)		do		you need?
How many		(children)		attend		Primary?
How many		(lessons)		have		you given?
How many		(new elders)		are		there?

Tusi Fesili mo Tali Nei:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. I have a lot of money.
 _____</p> | <p>3. I am going to buy two books.
 _____</p> |
| <p>2. We have a lot of time.
 _____</p> | <p>4. How many tracts do you have?
 _____</p> |

F. WHAT + BE. (E fa'apefea + Lena). Afai e fesiligia se fa'amatalaga, tatou te fa'aaoga le tulafono lea:

What	+	is	+	name	+	like?	
What		is		your friend		like?	(E fa'apefea lau uo?)
What		are		your parents		like?	(E fa'apefea ou matua?)

Tusi fesili mo nei fuaiupu e fa'aaoga iai le tulafono o lo o i luga:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. My companion is a happy person.
_____ | 2. The mission is a good place.
_____ |
| 3. Mr. Jones is a good teacher.
_____ | 4. Utah is a nice place.
_____ |

G. WHAT? "O le a" ma le veape "to be" ma le "What"

What is the capital of Mexico?	O ai le taulaga o Mexico?
What is astronomy?	O le a le mataupu o le fetu male lagi?
What are the products...?	O a mea na fausia...?
What is your address?	O le a lou tuatusi?

H. WHICH? "O fea/O le a" E fa'aaoga le "O fea" pe a fesiligia e fai se filifiliga mai ni mea

Which dress do you prefer?	O fea le ofu e te mana'o iai?
Which meeting starts at 7:00?	O le a le fono e amata i le 7:00?
Which boy is sick?	O fea le tama e ma'i?
Which passengers have arrived?	O fea pasese ua taunu'u mai?
Which book is interesting?	O fea le tusi e manaia?

Tusi Fesili mo nei Fuaiupu:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Love is serving others.
_____ | 4. "I Am a Child of God" is my favorite song.
_____ |
| 2. My name is Robert.
_____ | 5. The green dessert is more delicious.
_____ |
| 3. I prefer the brown hat.
_____ | 6. Salt Lake City is the capital of Utah.
_____ |

LESONA 13: FA'AMATALA UPU: FA'AMATALA NAUNA, FA'AMATALA VEAPE, MA FA'ASINO UPU

(Lesson 13: Modifiers, adjectives, adverbs, and prepositional phrases)

Fa'amatala upu i Fuaiupu:

O Fa'amatala upu o upu po'o vaega o upu e fa'amatala ma fa'amanino isi upu. Latou te fa'amanaia ma fa'asino tonu fuaiupu. Latou te fa'afelanulana'i tusitusiga po o manatu o lo o fa'aalia. E tolu ituaiga fa'amatala upu: Fa'amatala nauna (Adjectives), Fa'amatala veape (Adverbs), ma Fa'asino upu (Prepositional Phrases)

I. FA'AMATALA NAUNA

O Fa'amatala nauna latou te fa'amatala nauna (nouns). Latou te fa'amatala ia ituaiga, lanu, tele, to'atele, ma isi., I le Igilsi e muamua i luma o le nauna (nouns). E latou te le suia ia le fuainumera po o le ituaiga fo'i, alii/tama'ita'i.

Fa'ata'ita'iga: red book (o le tusi **mumu**) **red** house (o le fale **mumu**)
red books (o tusi **mumu**) **red** houses (**o** fale **mumu**)

A. Eeseese o Fa'atulagaga – Fa'atusatusaga

1. Ina ia mafai ona fa'atusatusa ni mea poo ni tagata se lua (comparisons) afai e tasi le silapela o le fa'amatala nauna e fa'aopoopo le “-er than” (**sili i lo**) i tua o le fa'amatala nauna.

Fa'ata'ita'iga: Mary is short, but Ann is shorter than Mary.
(E pu'upu'u Mary, ae sili ai le pu'upu'u o Ann i lo Mary.)

Ana is taller **than** **Jon**. **Jon** is shorter **than** **Ana**.
(E sili le umi o Ana i lo Jon.) (E sili le pu'upu'u o Jon i lo Ana.)

Lisa is happier **than** **Tom**. **Tom** is sadder **than** **Lisa**.
(E sili le fiafia o Lisa i lo Tom.) (E sili le fa'anoanoa o Tom i lo Lisa.)

MANATUA: E iai le suiga o le sipelaga i isi fa'amatala nauna.

- a. Mo fa'amatala nauna e tasi le silapela ae fa'ai'u i le konesane, ma o lona vaueli e fa'aleo fa'apu'upu'u e fa'aopoopo fa'alua le konesane, a o le i fa'aopoopo le “er”.

sad – **sadder** (fa'anoanoa - sili le fa'anoanoa) hot – **hotter** (vevela – sili le vevela)
fat – **fatter** (puta – sili le puta) big – **bigger** (lapo'a – sili le lapo'a)

- b. Afai o le fa'amatala nauna e fa'ai'u i le “y”, e sui le “y” i le “i” ao le i fa'aopoopo le “er”.

happy – happier pretty – prettier
(fiafia – sili le fiafia) (aulelei – sili le aulelei)

- c. O nisi o fa'amatala nauna fa'atusatusa, e sui atoa le upu:

bad – worse (leaga – sili le leaga) little – less (la'iitiiti – sili le la'iitiiti)
good – better (lelei – sili le lelei) far – farther (mamao – sili le mamao)

2. **Ina ia mafai ona fai se fa'atusatusaga** i fa'amatala nauna **e sili atu i le tasi le silapela**, E fai lea e ala i le tu'u o le "more" i luma o le fa'amatala nauna ma le "than" i tua o lefa'amatala veape. (E le fa'aaogaina le "-er than" e mulimuli mai le fa'amatala veape.)

Fa'ata'ita'iga: You are **more correct than** your sister.
(**E sili atu lou sa'o nai** lo lou tuafafine.)

This house is **more expensive than** the other house.
(**E sili atu le taugata** o le fale lenei **nai lo** leisi fale.)

This job is **more difficult than** the last one.
(**E sili atu le faigata** o le galuega lenei **na i lo** le galeuga na te'a nei.)

GAIOIGA: Fa'atumu avanoa o lo o i fuaiupu nei:

1. My sister is hot, but I am _____.
2. His car is fast, but our car is _____.
3. Michael is strong, but Philip is _____.
4. John is (weak) _____ Michael.
5. I'm a good student, but you're a _____ one.
6. That is expensive, but this is _____.
7. Mary is beautiful, but Jane is _____.
8. Today the weather is bad, but yesterday it was _____.
9. This is hard, but that is _____.
10. Today I'm happy, but tomorrow I'll be _____.

GAIOIGA: Fa'atumu avanoa o fuaiupu nei:

1. My sister is (smart) _____ I, but you're sister is _____.
2. Your girlfriend is (shy) _____ mine, but his is _____.
3. London is (far) _____ Paris, but Moscow is _____.
4. My boat is (big) _____ yours, but Joe's boat is _____.

II. Fa'amatala Nauna o Tagata

O fa'amatala nauna o tagata e fa'aaoga e iloa ai se tagata e ona se mea. E tu'u i luma o le nauna (noun): lo'u fale, lou fale, tatou fale. So'o se suinauna o tagata e iai o latou fa'amatala nauna o tagata.

Fa'ata'ita'iga: Suinauna o Tagata

I	(a'u)
you	(oe, oulua, outou)
he	(ia/alii)
she	(ia/tama'ita'i)
it	(ia/mea)
we	(ta'ua/tatou)
you	(oe)
they	(latou)

Fa'amatala nauna o Tagata

my	house	(lo'u fale)
your	dog	(lau maile)
his	shirt	(lona/alii ofu)*
her	dress	(lona/tama'ita'i ofu)*
its	tail	(lona siusiu)*
our	family	(tatou aiga)
your	homes	(outou aiga)
their	shoes	(latou se'evae)

MANATUA: I le Igilisi, e tasi le fa'amatala nauna o tagata **alii (his)** ma e tasi le fa'amatala nauna o tagata **tama'ita'i (her)**.

O nisi o nei mea o i lalo e le o ni fa'amatala nauna o tagata, ae ao ona e a'oa'o iai fa'atasi ma suinauna o tagata ma fa'amatala nauna o tagata.

Suinauna

I	(A'u)
you	(oe)
you (all)	(outou uma)
he	(ia)
she	(ia)
we	(tatou)
they	(latou)

Fa'amatala nauna/Tagata

my	(la'u)
your	(lau)
your	(lau)
his	(lona)
her	(lona)
our	(matou)
their	(latou)

Suinauna/Tagata

mine	(a'u)
yours	(lau)
yours	(lau)
his	(lana)
hers	(lana)
ours	(tatou)
theirs	(latou)

Fa'asino/Tagata

myself	(a'u lava)
yourself	(oe lava)
yourselves	(oulua/outou lava)
himself	(ia/alii lava)
herself	(ia/tama'ita'i lava)
ourselves	(tatou lava)
themselves	(latou lava)

A. Tele o A’afiaga — Fa’atusatusaga

1. **A fa’atusatusa** fa’amatala veape e fa’amatala **veape galue** e **tasi le silapela**, e fa’aopoopo le “**er than**” i le fa’ai’uga o le fa’amatala veape (E tutusa ma le fa’amatala nauna).

Fa’ata’ita’iga:

Mary runs fast, but John runs **faster than** Mary.
(O Maria e vave lana tamo’e ae o John e sili atu lona saosaoa ia Maria.)

He works hard, but my brother works **harder than** he.
(O ia e galue mamafa, ae o lo’u uso e sili le galue mamafa i lo ia.)

Martha will arrive very soon, but Anna will arrive **sooner than** she.
(O le a vave ona taunu’u mai Martha, ae o Anna o le a sili ona vave taunu’u mai i lo ia.)

2. A fa’atusatusa fa’amatala veape e fa’amatala ai **veape galue** e sili ae i le **tasi silapela**, e fa’aopoopo le “**more**” i luma o le fa’amatala veape ma le “**than**” i tua o le fa’amatala veape.

Fa’ata’ita’iga:

John speaks slowly, but Mary speaks **more slowly than** John.
(O John e gese lana tautala, ae o Maria e **sili** ona gese lana tautala ia John.)

My boss travels often, but I travel **more often than** he.
(O lo’u pule e malaga so’o, ae sili ona ou malaga **so’o nai lo** o ia.)

Richard dances badly, but Joseph dances **worse than** he.
(O Risati e siva leaga, ae o Iosefa e **sili** ona siva leaga **nai lo** o ia.)

B. Tele o le A’afiaga — (Veape fa’amatala e tasi le silapela)

1. **Superlative** o veape fa’amatala e **na o le tasi le silapela** e mafai pe a tu’u le “**the**” i luma o le veape fa’amatala ma le “**-est**” i tua o le veape fa’amatala.

Fa’ata’ita’iga:

John works **harder** than Leo, but Tom works **the hardest** of all.
(O John na sili ona galue **malosi** i lo Leo, ae o Toma na **silisili ona** malosi lana galue o i latou uma.)

Martha shoots **faster** than I, but Anna shoots **the fastest** of all.
(O Martha e sili ona **saosaoa** lana fana i lo a’u, ae o Anna e **silisili ona saosaoa** lana fana nai lo seisi.)

He plays music **louder** than she, but Marlon plays **the loudest** of all.
(E sili ona **leotele** lana musika i lo o ia, ae o Marlon e **silisili ona leotele** nai lo seisi lava.)

2. O le superlative o fa'amatala veape e sili i le tasi le silapela e mafai pe a tu'u le "the most" i luma o le fa'amatala veape.

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

Robert plays soccer better than Paul, but Peter plays the best of all.
(O Robert e sili ona lelei lana ta'alo soka nai lo Paul, ae o Peter e silisili ona lelei nai lo seisi.)

I ride more often than my father, but my mother rides the most often of all.
(Oute ti'eti'e so'o nai lo'u tama, ae o lo'u tina e sili atu ona ti'eti'e so'o nai lo seisi.)

She works more carefully than her friend, but I work the most carefully.
(E sili ona ia galue fa'aeteete nai lo lana uo, ae silisili atu ona ou galue fa'aeteete.)

GAIOIGA: Vase lalo o fa'amatala veape i fuaiupu o loo i lalo.

1. This difficult project isn't entirely finished.
2. She performs well on the piano, but her sister performs much better
3. My mother is too tired to come very early.
4. My sister studies very hard too early in the morning.
5. Please paint this wall again more carefully.
6. John sings beautifully, but Jim sings more beautifully.

III. VAEGA O UPU FA'ASINO

I le Igilisi, o upu fa'asino e amataina vaega o fuaiupu (tu'ufa'atasiga o upu). E ta'ua ia o vaega o upu fa'asino. O le “**by**” o le **upu fa'asino**. A fa'apea mai “**by the car**,” (tafatafa o le ta'avale), o le vaega o upu fa'asino lena. O le “**In**” (totonu) o le upu fa'asino, a fa'apea o le “**in the street**” (i luga o le auala) Tasi foi lea vaega o upu fa'asino. **O vaega o upu fa'asino e galue e fa'apei o fa'amatala nauna (latou te fa'amatala se mea po o se tagata) po o se fa'amatala veape** (latou te fa'amatala le fa'apefea, anafea, o fea, e fia, pe fa'afia).

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

The man by the car (adj.) in the street (adv.) is my uncle
(O le tamaloa i tafatafa o le ta'avale i luga o le auala o le uso o lo'u tama.)

Peter came here after dinner (adv.) with his friends (adv.)
(Na sau Peter iinei ina ua ma'ea le mea'ai ma lana uo.)

We were all against him (adv.) except the manager (adv.) of the store (adj.)
(O matou uma sa tete'e ia te ia, se'i vagana ai le pule o le faleoloa.)

1. O upu fa'asino masani ai o le Igilisi o:

at (e i)	by (tafatafa/talaane)	in (totonu)	to (i)
for (mo)	from (mai)	of (o le)	
on (luga)	up (luga)	with (ma)	

2. O isi upu fa'asino:

above	(luga a'e)	except	(sei vagana)
across	(tala ane)	into	(iai)
after	(mulimuli mai)	over	(ova/sili atu)
against	(tete'e)	regarding	(e tusa ai)
along	(fa'atasi)	since	(mai)
among	(fa'atasi ai)	through	(fa'asao)
around	(fa'ata'amilo)	throughout	(mea uma)
before	(luma/amata)	till	(se'ia)
behind	(i tua atu)	toward	(aga'i atu)
beneath	(lalo ifo)	under	(lalo)
between	(i le va)	underneath	(lalo ifo)
beyond	(tua atu)	until	(se'iloga)
but	(ae)	upon	(e tusa)
down	(lalo)	within	(i totonu)
during	(i le taimi lea)	without	(e aunoa)

GAIOIGA: Vase se laina i lalo o vaega o upu fa'asino o fuaiupu nei.

1. We all were against the idea, except Elder Rider.
2. The house behind the trees by the river in the country is hers.
3. Among all the people in the parade, we found a lost child in a pink dress.
4. I got into their house before they woke up in the morning.
5. The cow was in the barn behind the house with the red roof.

IV. Upu Soso'o

A. O upu soso'o e soso'o fa'atasi ai upu, vaega o fuaiupu, ma fuaiupu.

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

You and I are friends. (uo)
(O oe **ma** a'u e uo.)

He ran in the street **and** over the bridge.
(Na ia tamo'e i luga o le auala **ma** luga o le auala laupapa.)

My friend went home, **and** I went in the house.
(Sa alu la'u uo i le fale, **ma** sa ou alu i totonu o le fale.)

B. O so'oupu masani ai o:

and ("ma")

or ("po o")

but ("ae")

Fa'ata'ita'iga:

We are going to Coban **and** Belize next week.
(Matou te o i Coban **ma** Belize i le vaiaso a sau)

Mom **or** Dad has to go with us.
(O lo'u tina **po o** lo'u tama matou te o.)

You can go, **but** you can't stay very long.
(E mafai ona e alu, **ae** e le mafai ona e nofo mo se taimi umi.)

C. O isi so'oupu o:

so	(e a la)	besides	(ma le isi mea)
so that	(ina ia)	accordingly	(e tusa ai/e fa'apei)
because	(aua/ona)	however, although	(ae peita'i)
if	(pe a fai)	meanwhile	(mo le taimi nei)
although	(ui i lea)	since	(mai lena taimi)
unless	(se'i vagana)	nevertheless	(ui i lea)

GAIOIGA: Vase se laina i lalo o upu soso'o i fuaiupu o i lalo.

1. I bought it because I needed it.
2. If you don't want to come, you don't have to.
3. She bought them so that you can use them.
4. Blessings will not come to you unless you are obedient.
5. Although the present is small, you will like it very much.

GALUEGA: I fuaiupu o mulimuli mai, tusi le "adj." i luga a'e o le fa'amatala nauna, ma le "adv." i luga a'e o le fa'amatala veape. Vase se laina i lalo o vaega o upu fa'asino.

1. I have a very pretty blue car.
2. Laura needs a much larger house.
3. Martha bought herself a very beautiful dress in a store near her home.
4. Elder Jones found many "golden families" in his mission.
5. This house on the corner is prettier than the other one, but your house is the prettiest of all.
6. He works very well, but he takes a lot of time.

VEAPE FA'AAOGA MASANI
 (Regular Verbs)
Vaega 1: “ed” e fa’aleo e pei o le “d”.
 (Group 1: “-ed” pronounced as “d”)

<u>SAMOAN</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1. tatala	open	opened	are opening	have opened
2. alofa	love	loved	is loving	has loved
3. a’oa’o	learn	learned	are learning	had learned
4. fa’avave	hurry	hurried	are burying	have hurried
5. sui	change	changed	are changing	have changed
6. tapuni	close	closed	are closing	had closed
7. tali	answer	answered	are answering	have answered
8. fa’aauau	continue	continued	is continuing	has continued
9. talitonu	believe	believed	is believing	has believed
10. fiafia	enjoy	enjoyed	is enjoying	had enjoyed
11. fa’alogo	listen	listened	is listening	had listened
12. su’esu’e	study	studied	are studying	have studied
13. fa’amatala	explain	explained	is explaining	has explained
14. mafaufau	imagine	imagined	are imagining	have imagined
15. ta’alo	play	played	is playing	has played
16. mama	clean	cleaned	is cleaning	had cleaned
17. taunu’u	arrive	arrived	are arriving	have arrived
18. timu	rain	rained	is raining	has rained
19. igoa	name	named	are naming	have named
20. nofo	stay	stayed	is staying	has stayed
21. e ou	belong	belonged	are belonging	had belonged
22. fuafua	plan	planned	are planning	have planned
23. sauni	prepare	prepared	are preparing	have prepared
24. maua	receive	received	are receiving	had received
25. manatua	remember	remembered	are remembering	have remembered
26. mulimuli	follow	followed	is following	has followed
27. taumafai	try	tried	is trying	had tried
28. fa’aaoga	use	used	are using	have used
29. malaga	travel	traveled	is traveling	has traveled
30. liliu	turn	turned	are turning	have turned
31. ola	live	lived	are living	had lived

Vaega 1: “-ed” e fa’aleo e pei o le “t”
(Group 2: “-ed” pronounced as “t”)

	<u>SAMOAN</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1.	fesoasoani	help	helped	are helping	have helped
2.	siva	dance	danced	is dancing	has danced
3.	titina	erase	erased	is dancing	had erased
4.	savali	walk	walked	is walking	has walked
5.	kuka	cook	cooked	are cooking	had cooked
6.	mana’o	wish	wished	are wishing	have wished
7.	asu	smoke	smoked	is smoking	has smoked
8.	mana’o	like	liked	is liking	had liked
9.	talanoa	talk	talked	are talking	have talked
10.	fufulu	wash	washed	is washing	has washed
11.	va’ai	look	looked	are looking	had looked
12.	pasi	pass	passed	are passing	have passed
13.	fesili	ask	asked	is asking	has asked
14.	ta’utino	promise	promised	is promising	had promised
15.	oso	jump	jumped	are jumping	have jumped
16.	uma	finish	finished	is finishing	has finished
17.	galue	work	worked	are working	had worked
18.	ofu	dress	dressed	are dressing	have dressed

Vaega 3: “-ed” e fa’aleo e pei o le “-ed”
(Group 3: “-ed) pronounced as “-ed”)

	<u>SAMOAN</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1.	i’uga	end	ended	are ending	have ended
2.	talia	accept	accepted	are accepting	have accepted
3.	auai	attend	attended	is attending	has attended
4.	vave	fast	fasted	are fasting	have fasted
5.	amata	start	started	is starting	had started
6.	mana’o	expect	expected	are expecting	have expected
7.	fa’atali	wait	waited	is waiting	has waited
8.	iai/maua	exist	existed	are existing	had existed
9.	ta’iala	guide	guided	is guiding	has guided
10.	vala’au	invite	invited	are inviting	have invited
11.	mana’o	need	needed	is needing	had needed
12.	mana’o	want	wanted	are wanting	have wanted
13.	toe fai	repeat	repeated	is repeating	has repeated
14.	toe fa’atu	resurrect	resurrected	is resurrecting	had resurrected
15.	asiasi	visit	visited	is visiting	has visited

VEAPE - #1
 (Irregular Verbs - #1)
(E MASANI AI)
 (Most Common Ones)

Veape Fa'apitoa
 (Special Verbs)

	<u>SAMOAN</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1.	alu	go	went	going	gone
2.	mafai	can	could	-----	could
3.	a'u	am, is, are	was, were	being	been
4.	iai	have	had	having	had

Veape Fa'aaoga So'o
 (Common Verbs)

	<u>SAMOAN</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1.	ai	eat	ate	eating	eaten
2.	avatu	give	gave	giving	given
3.	tautala	say	said	saying	said
4.	ta'u	tell	told	telling	told
5.	amata	begin	began	beginning	begun
6.	maua	find	found	finding	found
7.	a"oa'o	teach	taught	teaching	taught
8.	tusi	write	wrote	writing	written
9.	tautala	speak	spoke	speaking	spoken
10.	fai	do	did	doing	done
11.	fau	make	made	making	made
12.	faitau	read (rid)	read (red)	reading	read (red)
13.	maua	get	got	getting	got, gotten
14.	mafau Fau	think	thought	thinking	thought
15.	iloa	know	knew	knowing	known
16.	lagona	feel	felt	feeling	felt
17.	ave	take	took	taking	taken
18.	aumai	bring	brought	bringing	brought
19.	sau	come	came	coming	come
20.	va'ai	see	saw	seeing	seen

VEAPE - # 2
(Irregular Verbs - #2)

	<u>SAMOAN</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1.	onosa'i	bear	bore	bearing	borne, born
2.	pu'e	catch	caught	catching	caught
3.	inu	drink	drank	drinking	drunk
4.	pa'ū	fall	fell	falling	fallen
5.	fa'atau	buy	bought	buying	bought
6.	'ave	drive	drove	driving	driven
7.	tipi	cut	cut	cutting	cut
8.	tau	cost	cost	costing	cost
9.	fafaga	feed	fed	feeding	fed
10.	toso	draw	drew	drawing	drawn
11.	fau	build	built	building	built
12.	maua	find	found	finding	found
13.	filifili	choose	chose	choosing	chosen
14.	sasa	beat	beat	beating	beaten
15.	'avea	become	became	becoming	become
16.	u	bite	bit	biting	bitten
17.	galo	forget	forgot	forgetting	forgotten
18.	misa/tau	fight	fought	fighting	fought
19.	fa'amagalo	forgive	forgave	forgiving	forgiven
20.	malolo/ta'e	break	broke	breaking	broken

VEAPE - # 3
(Irregular Verbs - #3)

	<u>SAMOAN</u>	<u>PRESENT</u>	<u>PAST TENSE</u>	<u>PRES. PART.</u>	<u>PAST PART.</u>
1.	ta'oto	lie	lay	lying	lain
2.	to'otuli	kneel	knelt	kneeling	knelt
3.	susulu	shine	shone	shinning	shone
4.	su'e	seek	sought	seeking	sought
5.	pese	sing	sang	singing	sung
6.	tapuni	shut	shut	shutting	shut
7.	malamalama	understand	understood	understanding	understood
8.	tamo'e	run	ran	running	run
9.	ola	grow	grew	growing	grown
10.	fa'ataga	let	let	letting	let
11.	ala	wake	woke	waking	woken
12.	ta'ita'i	lead	led	leading	led

A'oa'o le Igilisi (fa'aPeretania)

Afai e te le tautala faaPeretania, e tatau ona e suesueina a o avea ai ma se faifeautalai. O le a faamanuiaina ai oe i le taimi o lau misiona faapea ma lou olaga atoa. O le aoaoina o le faaPeretania o le a mafai ai e oe ona fesoasoani e fausia le malo o le Alii i ni auala faaopoopo ma o le a avea ma se faamanuiaga mo oe ma lou aiga. (Tala'i La' u Talalelei, itualu. 138)

Learn English

If you do not speak English, you should study it as a missionary. This will bless you during your mission and throughout your life. Learning English will enable you to help build the Lord's kingdom in additional ways and will be a blessing for you and your family. (Preach My Gospel, p. 128)

Learn with Your Companion

Help your companions experience success and gain confidence in learning the language as rapidly as possible. Sincerely and frequently compliment your companions and other missionaries on their progress. Be sensitive not to say or do anything that might weaken their confidence, but don't protect them so much that they do not learn. Do not withhold help when it is needed. (Preach My Gospel, p. 131)

13. moe	sleep	slept	sleeping	slept
14. lafo	send	sent	sending	sent
15. lafi	hide	hid	hiding	hidden
16. fai	fix	fixed	fixing	fixed
17. malo	win	won	winning	won
18. fa'aalu	spend	spent	spending	spent
19. teu	keep	kept	keeping	kept
20. tigā	hurt	hurt	hurting	hurt
21. 'ofu	wear	wore	wearing	worn
22. pepelo	lie	lied	lying	lied
23. ti'eti'e	ride	rode	riding	ridden
24. fa'aali	show	showed	showing	shown
25. tu	stand	stood	standing	stood
26. ta	hit	hit	hitting	hit
27. leiloa	lose	lost	losing	lost
28. tu'u	put	put	putting	put
29. gaoi	steal	stole	stealing	stolen
30. alu'ese	leave	left	leaving	left
31. nofo	sit	sat	sitting	sat
32. uiga	mean	meant	meaning	meant
33. tagi	ring	rang	ringing	rung
34. taofi	hold	held	holding	held
35. lūlū	shake	shook	shaking	shaken
36. togi	throw	threw	throwing	thrown
37. fa'atau	sell	sold	selling	sold
38. lele	fly	flew	flying	flown