

THE LANGUAGE LEARNER

Lesson Nine

Objectives:

This lesson supplies you with a number of phrases you will find useful in explaining your language learning status, and thus in getting help with your language learning program. After mastering this lesson, you should be able to let someone know your level of competence in Kiribati, as well as to request certain kinds of assistance from them.

Activities:

Memorize the monologue. To practice the sentences write a dialogue based on these sentences. Choose a partner to help you prepare and play it out for the class.

Translation of Monologue:

The Language Learner

Excuse me, I don't understand.

I'm not yet good at speaking Kiribati, because I'm just learning.

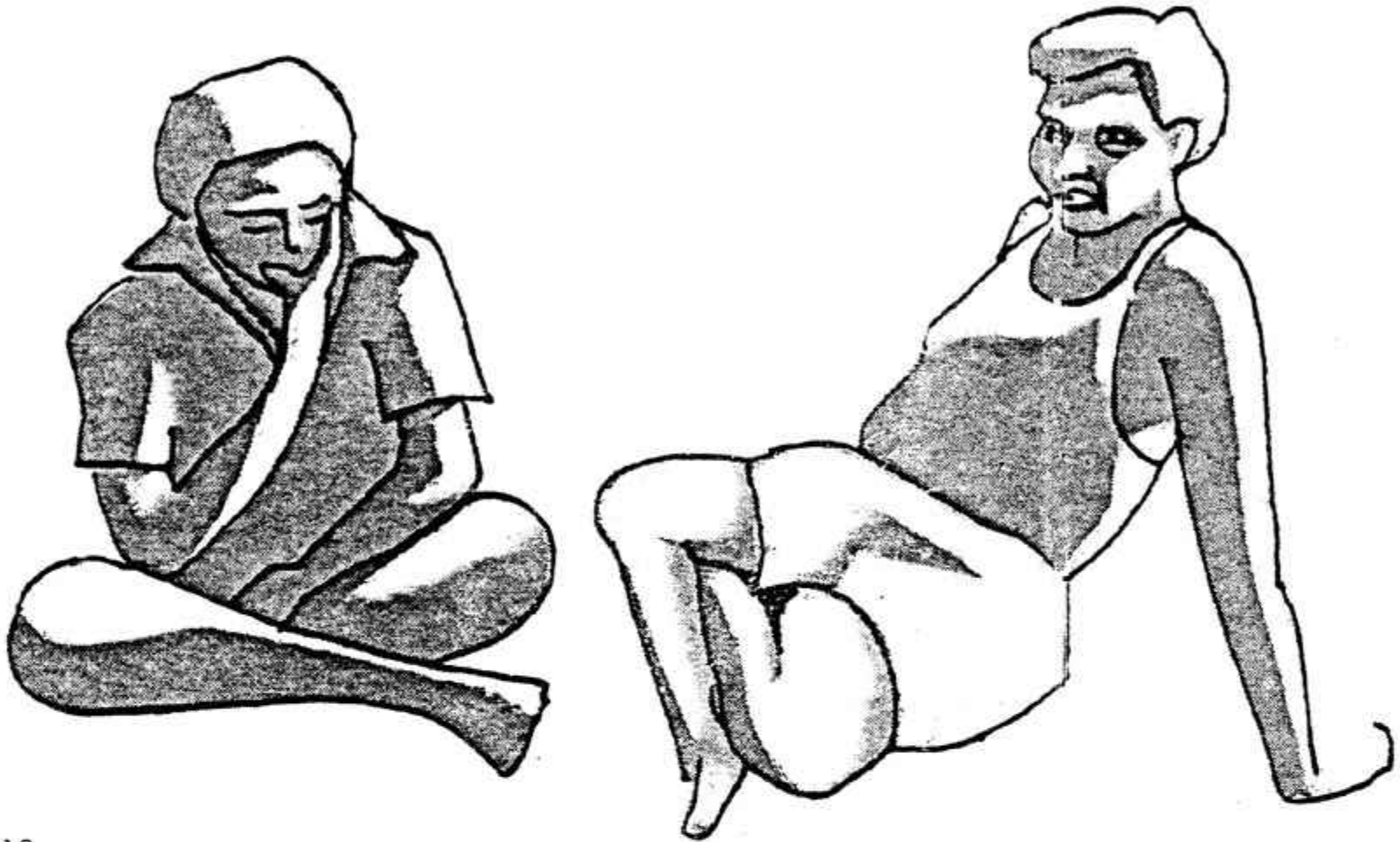
I hope to learn quickly.

Please speak slowly, and don't use difficult words, so that I can learn more quickly.

Thank you.

TE TIA KAN TAETAE

Reirei Ruaiua



Monologue
for
Memorization:

Te tia kan taetae

Taiaoka b'a I aki oota.

I tuai n rabakau raoi n te taetae ni Kiribati b'a I a
tib'a reirei.

Bon au kaantaninga b'a N na waetata n rabakau.

I a butiiko ma kawiremweko riki n taetae ao tai
kaboonganai taeka aika a kangaanga b'a I aonga ni waetata
n rabakau.

Ko rab'a.

Supplementary
Activities:

Study the supplementary dialogue, which is a possible continuation of your monologue. It presents a not too uncommon situation of not being understood and not understanding what someone says. In this case it is a correction of the improper use of a word. Try acting it out.

Translation of
Supplementary
Dialogue:

- A: Can you speak Kiribati?
B: Not really because I'm just learning.
A: You seem to be good at it.
B: Not yet, I only recognize some words.
A: You know some words.
B: What's that? Don't speak so fast.
A: I said you only know some words, not recognize some words.
B: I don't understand.
A: I just realized that you really don't speak Kiribati yet.
B: What's that again?
A: That's enough, good-bye.
B: Good-bye.

Note:

Pay attention to the underlined words in the Supplementary dialogue. kinai means 'know, recognize' when used with people, but isn't used with things. Atai means 'know' when used with things. Don't confuse them like the speaker in the dialogue!

Outside Activities:

Get into a conversation with some children. Ask them to speak more slowly. Try the same thing on older people. See if you can notice a difference in their responses.

Supplementary
Dialogue:

- A: Ko rabakau n taetae ni Kiribati?
B: I tuai raoi b'a I a tib'a reirei.
A: Titeboo ma ae ko bon rabakau.
B: I tuai, I ti kinai taeka tabeua.
A: Ko atai taeka tabeua.
B: E kangaa? Tai kawitatako.
A: I kaangai ko ti atai taeka tabeua, tiaki kinai taeka tabeua.
B: I aki oota.
A: I a tib'a ataia b'a ko nangi tib'a reirei te taetae ni Kiribati.
B: E kangaa?
A: E a tau ma ti a bco.
B: Ti a kaboo.