

Conversational Samoan

AFUAGA O LE GAGANA

SAMOA

**Existing beliefs ~Origin/s of
the language**

Compiled by : Tamari Mulitalo -Cheung

Origins / O FEA NA AFUA MAI AI LE GAGANA SAMOA?

**Traditional
beliefs**

**TALITONUGA
A SAMOA
MAI
ANAMUA??**

**ISI
TALITONUGA
???
ETC???**

**TALITONUGA
THOR
HAYERDAHL?**

LINGUISTS

**TALITONUGA
AU
LIGUISI??**

BIBLE/

**TALITONUGA
A LE TUSI
PA'IA??**

**PLANTS
LA'AU
MA MEA
TOTŌ**

TRADITIONAL/TALITONUGA A SAMOA MAI ANAMUA??

Story of Creation/"Solo O le Va" mai Manu'a

Manu'a as the first island: "O
fea le nu'u na lua'i tupu? O
Manu'a tele ..."

"INA FETALAIA IA
TU'UTITINO/spoke and the
first human became"

*Story of creation by Tagaloa
sa tapua'i i ai Samoa ...*

Tagata mai Atafu - Manu'a people say that when their ancestors arrived on the islands that are now theirs, people whom they called *Tagata mai Atafu* (People from Atafu) had already settled there. Fierce fighting for territorial control took place, and their ancestors, possessing more effective weapons and better fighting skills, defeated the Atafu people and drove them away (Tau'ese P. Sunia, 1977).

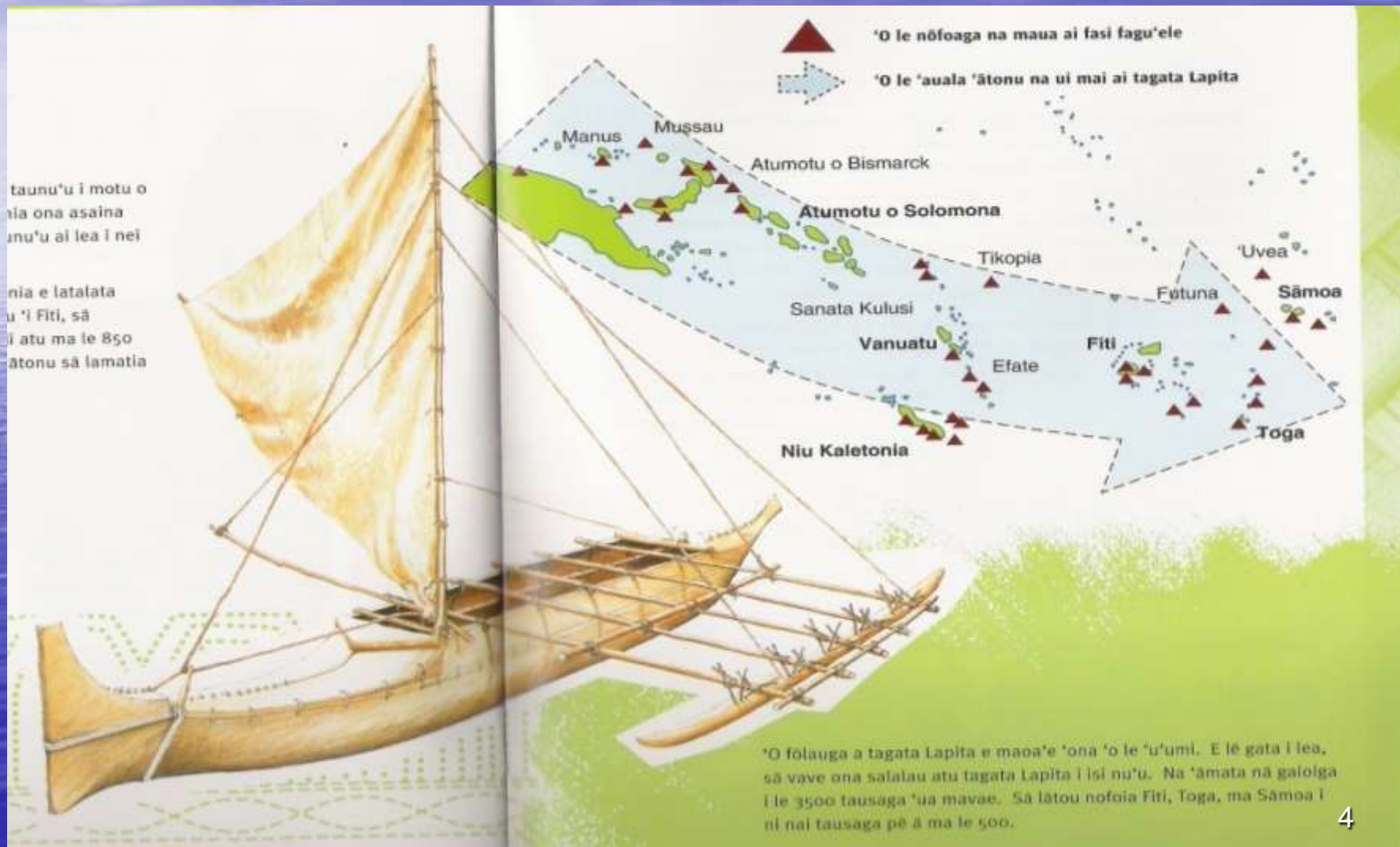
Source: MARipine.



SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN



Lapita Pottery/Fagu `ele –Lapita – Niu Kaletonia /new caledonia



taunu'u i motu o
nia ona asaina
inu'u ai lea i nei

nia e latalata
u 'i Fiti, sā
i atu ma le 850
ātonu sā lamatia

▲ 'O le nōfoaga na maua ai fasi fagu'ele
➤ 'O le 'auala 'ātonu na ui mai ai tagata Lapita

'O fōlauga a tagata Lapita e maoa'e 'ona 'o le 'u'umi. E lē gata i lea,
sā vave ona salalau atu tagata Lapita i isi nu'u. Na 'āmata nā gafolga
i le 3500 tausaga 'ua mavae. Sā latou nofoia Fiti, Toga, ma Sāmoa i
ni nai tausaga pē ā ma le 500.

Archaeologists cont'd

Lapita in Mulifanua -Upolu



Archaeologists cont'd

- In 2007, evidence was released by the University of Auckland showing that a specific mutation in chickens native to Samoa and Tonga was seen in chicken bones found in Chile and dated to about AD 1400. This provides very strong evidence that there was trade between Polynesia and South America, though the researchers suspect that the trade originated from Polynesia, not South America.^[5]
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kon-Tiki>
- Tools, stone adzes from Tutuila in the Pacific.
Tataga Matau etc
- Dr. Addison SSI/ASCC
- Lapita vs. Samoan tattoo patterns – Reggie Meredith
Artist/ASCC

Linguists/ Talitonuga a le au liguisi

O GAGANA

efika, e le'i tusia i lalo a lätou gagana. 'O 'upu sä tautala ai 'Ae peita'i, e ala i le su'esu'eina o gagana i aso nei, 'ua 'esu'e i gagana ona taumateina pé fa'apefa ona fa'aleoina

liguisi gagana 'uma. 'A tau tutusa gagana, ona iloa lea e iai tagata. Mo se fa'ata'ita'iga, 'o 'upu ia e fa'aalia ai e leisia, Toga, Māori, ma Sāmoa.

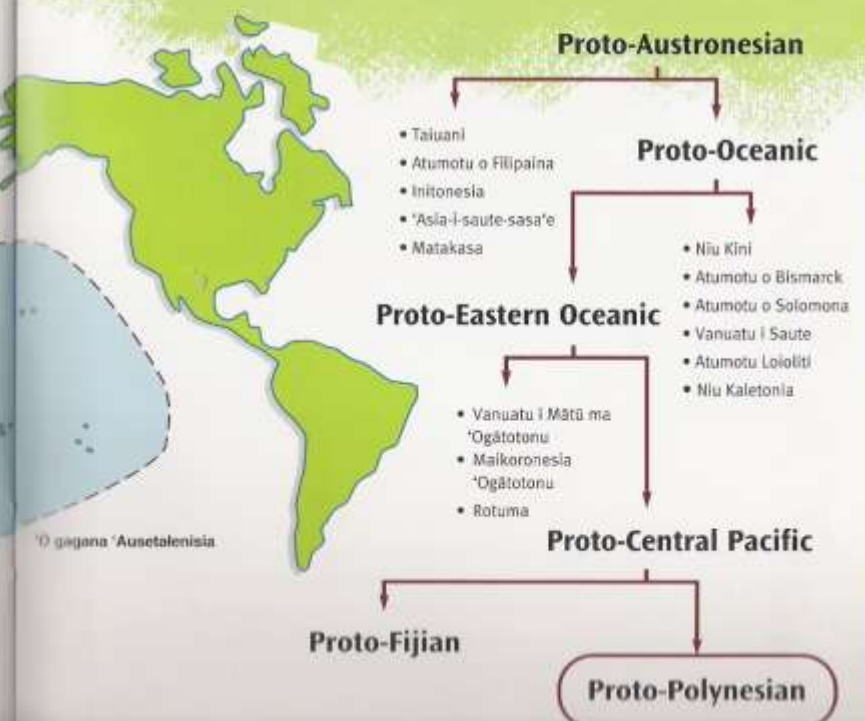


a'apea mai tagata liguisi, 'o vāega o gagana e peli 'o ni 'āiga. se ata e fa'aali ai feso'ota'iga o nei gagana.

Pasefika e mafai ona vaevae i ni vāega se lua: 'o le gagana o gagana Papua.

'ĀIGA GAGANA 'AUSETALENISIA

'O tagata fou na mulimuli ona o mai pe ā ma le 3500 tausaga 'ua mavāe, sä lätou 'aumaia se gagana fou. 'O lea gagana sä māfua ai nisi gagana 'ese'ese, e iai fo'i se vaitaimi sä sosolo atu ai 'i le falolagi aoao. 'E a'afia tū i le vāega gagana "'Ausetalenisia", le gagana Māori ma isi gagana Pōlenisia, le tele o gagana Niu Kiri, Vanuatu, Niu Kaletonia, Atumotu o Solomona, ma isi nu'u o 'Osiana Lata Mai, ma isi fo'i gagana fa'a'asia e peli o le gagana Meleisia. 'E iai fo'i ma Malakasi, 'o se gagana e tautotala ai tagata Matakasa, 'o se motu lata ane i 'Aferika.

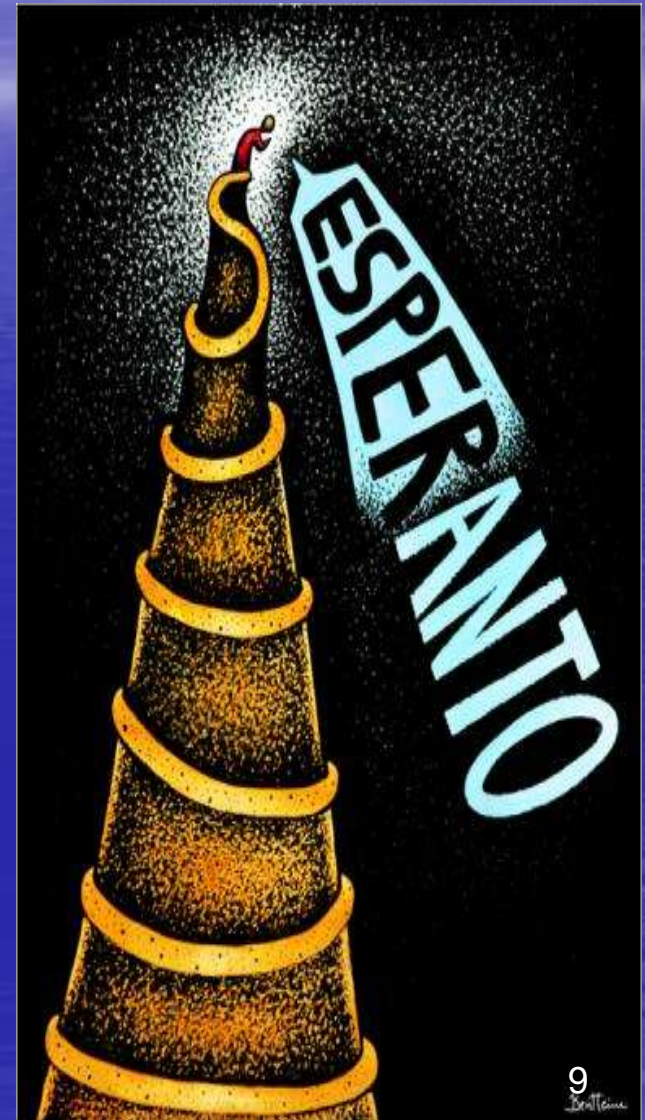


Plants/ Talitonuga :la'au & mea totō –mai Melei-Asia

- In his paper on “The Food Plants of the Polynesians” Mr. Cheese man says: “So far as botanical inquiry has been made into the origin of the common food plants of Polynesia, it certainly seems to point to the belief that most of them are introductions from abroad, coming in the majority of cases from the direction of the Malay Archipelago or eastern tropical Asia.... /Quoting from Candolle's Origin of Cultivated Plants, Rutland says of breadfruit. “Its original habitat was the Malay Archipelago, where it was brought into cultivation at so remote a period that the cultivated varieties ceased to bear seed, and are propagated by suckers. As eastward of the Fijis only the cultivated or seedless varieties are found, it was evidently introduced into and spread through Polynesia by man.”
- In his paper on the history of the Pacific Rutland also shows that “Nine species of plants foreign to the region were found in cultivation amongst the Maori of eastern Polynesia and New Zealand by early European voyages, besides the coconut, the true habitat of which has not been satisfactorily determined. Of these nine species, all but one, the *kumara*, belong to the Asiatic flora, and must have found their way into Polynesia from the west. The eight Asiatic species ... belong, probably, to the Malay Islands.” **source**
[:http://www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-BesPoly-t1-body-d1-d16.html](http://www.nzetc.org/tm/scholarly/tei-BesPoly-t1-body-d1-d16.html)

Bible/Tusi Pa'ia -Kenese

- Fai e le Atua le lagi ma le lalolagi
- Tu'ū i ai le tagata ma manava i ai le manava ola –lē o manino mai le tuuina i totonu o le gagana
- Olo i Papelu –fa'aeseese ai gagana
 - ESPERANTO –taumafaiga e toe foi le lalolagi I le gagana e tasi i tua atu o le olo i Papelu



Anthropologists

Anthropologist Robert C. Suggs included a chapter on "The Kon-Tiki Myth" in his book on [Polynesia](#). He concludes:

"The *Kon-Tiki* theory is about as plausible as the tales of [Atlantis](#), [Mu](#), and "Children of the Sun." Like most such theories it makes exciting light reading, but as an example of scientific method it fares quite poorly.^[3] The Kon-Tiki expedition attracted many comments similar to the above. Donald P. Ryan presents a retrospective overview about Heyerdahl's theories and their reception.^[4]

ORIGIN OF THE NAME "SAMOA"

Samoans do not agree on when and how their islands came to be known as Samoa. What they do agree on, however, is that prior to AD 950, each of their islands was called by its own name, as had been the custom in ancient times. The following legends, in much abbreviated form, tell of what the Samoans say about the origin of the name Samoa, and how different their beliefs are. The first two were taken verbatim from Dr. Augustin Kramer's *The Samoa Islands, Vol. 1, 1994:9*:

1. Cliff and soil united. Born Moa, the earth center. Salevao° (Saolevao), the god of the cliffs, brought the water for the washing of the newborn child and made the water holy (*sa*) unto the child Moa and all that grows on earth.
2. Tagaloa had two children, a son, Moa, and a daughter Lu. Lu married a relative of Tagaloaalelagi, the god of heaven, and bore a son who was also called Lu. This Lu lifted himself above the son of his grandfather named Moa and was therefore chased to earth, which he called Samoa (forbidden *Moa*).
3. Tui Atua Lufasaitu (often referred to as Lu) placed a taboo (*sa*) on his chickens (*moa*). One day, members of Sa Tagaloa came down from the tenth heaven on a fishing expedition and saw Lu's chickens. They decided that on their return, they would kill a few for a quick meal. And they did. Unfortunately for them, Lu caught them in the act. Furious, Lu took a big

MANUIA LOU ALOFAIVA –O OUTOU MĀMĀ NA!



May you be blessed in your
endeavours