

Hagåtña village sign | written in CHamoru language チャモロ語で書かれた村のサイン 차모로어로 쓰여진 마을 사인

# I ma na'fām̃ta' I fino'-ta

Story by Cindy Hanson

**The Perpetuation of Our Language**

チャモロ語の歴史と継承 차모로 언어의 역사와 계승



ザ・プラザ ショッピングセンター内に移転し、観光客により便利になった「カリフォルニア・ピザ・キッチン」。カリフォルニアスタイルのピザの他、パスタメニューも充実しており、ロブスターの肉をたっぷり使ったロブスターフェットチーネは一押し。ガーリックバルメザンクリームソースとジューシーでプリプリとした食感のロブスターは相性抜群。

더 플라자 쇼핑 센터 안으로 이전해 관광객들에게 보다 편리해진 [캘리포니아 피자 키친]. 캘리포니아 스타일의 피자뿐만 아니라 파스타 메뉴도 충실하며, 랍스터 살이 듬뿍 들어간 랍스터 페투치네는 넘버1 추천 메뉴. 갈릭 파르메산 크림 소스와 촉촉하고 탱탱한 식감의 랍스터 살은 최고의 궁합.

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 ☎647-4888 MAP ㉠ C-2

Guam唯一のエビ料理専門店「ビーチンシュリンプ」の看板メニューはスープパスタ。10時間以上煮込んだ少しスパシーなエビ入りスープはさまざまな旨味が複雑に混ざり合った深い味わい。そのおいしさを余すことなくパスタとロブスターに絡めていただく。PIC向かいの2号店、マイクロネシアモールの3号店でも同メニューを提供。ロブスター肉を使ったロブスターパスタリングイネもおすすめ。

Guam 유일의 새우 요리 전문점 [비치인 슈림프]의 간판 메뉴는 수프 파스타. 10시간 이상 푹 끓인, 새우가 들어간 약간 매콤한 수프는 다양한 감칠맛이 복잡하게 뒤섞여 깊은 맛을 낸다. 그 맛을 고스란히 파스타 면과 랍스터와 함께 맛볼 수 있다. PIC 맞은편의 2호점, 마이크로네시아 몰의 3호점에서도 동일한 메뉴를 제공. 랍스터 살을 넣은 랍스타 파스타 링귀네도 추천.

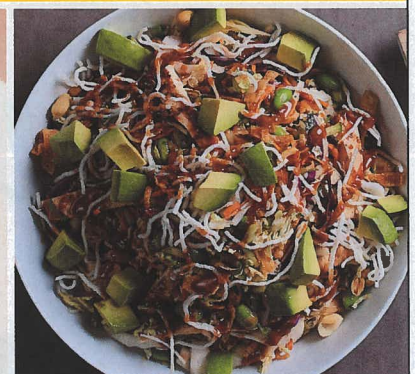
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The CHamoru language is unique to the Mariana Islands. It is an Austronesian language, which means it shares origin with languages as far West as Madagascar to the Easter Islands in the East, from the Hawaiian islands in the North to New Zealand in the South. Austronesian languages also include those in the Philippines, Indonesia, Micronesia, Melanesia, and Polynesia.

CHamoru is part of the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian languages. There are many similarities between the island languages in this branch, but the CHamoru language does not share enough similarities to be listed in any sub-groups of the Malayo-Polynesian branch. CHamoru is unique and of all the Malayo-Polynesian island groups, it shares some similarities to only one other island group in the world, Indonesia. In fact, when Ferdinand Magellan landed in 1521, his manservant, who was from the Maluku Islands in Indonesia, was able to communicate with the CHamorus even though he had never been to Guam.

The Austronesian languages expanded through the islands in two waves of migration. The first voyagers settled in the Philippines, Indonesia, and Melanesia. The second migration sailed in to Oceania with new languages, settling in Polynesia and Micronesia. The early CHamorus were the first settlers of the Pacific islands and have been in the Mariana Islands for over 4,000 years. The CHamoru language is the oldest language in the Pacific although it has adapted over the years, dropping words and adopting new ones as times have changed.

Colonization has caused the most change to the CHamoru language over the last few hundred years. During the Spanish era, as the CHamorus were converted to Christianity, they learned Spanish to understand the teachings of the missionaries. Spanish words found their way into the CHamoru language, sometimes to represent words that didn't exist in CHamoru and sometimes not.

Two prime examples where Spanish substitution was unnecessary would be the

number system and greetings of the day. If you ask most CHamoru speakers how to say "good morning," they will say "buenas dias." In Spanish, it is "buenos días." The CHamoru words for 1, 2, 3 are unu, dos, tres. In Spanish, they are uno, dos, tres.

The Spanish had the greatest impact on the CHamoru language. There are many examples of adopted words in the CHamoru language. The pronunciation might be slightly different and the spelling changed by a letter or two, but the CHamoru word is still clearly Spanish in origin. For example, the word "talk." In Spanish, it is cuentos and in CHamoru it is kuentos. Or the phrase "what time is it?" In Spanish it is que hora es? In CHamoru, it is ki ora es?

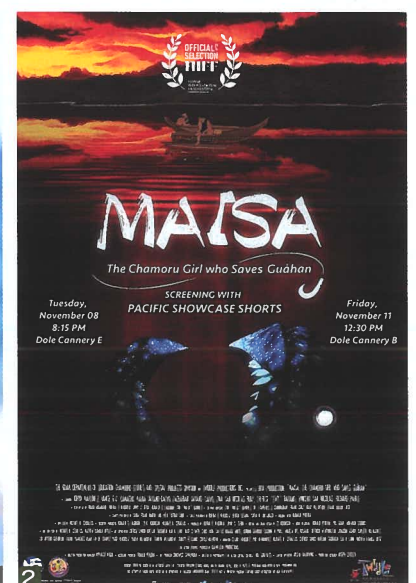
What is unfortunate about the adoption of Spanish is that frequently, a word already existed in the CHamoru language. Or, as in the case of the counting system, several sets of words. The CHamorus not only had their own words for numbers, they had different sets of number words for counting different things. There was a basic set of number words for 1, 2, 3... which were hãcha, hugua, tulu and so on. If you were counting animate objects, like people or animals, then there was a different set, which started with maisa (1), hugua (2), tatu (3), etc. If you were counting inanimate objects, there was a completely

new set of numbers that began with hachiyai (1), huguiyai (2), and totguiyai or togiyai (3), etc.

Another example is colors. Most of the CHamoru words used for color are Spanish, but the CHamorus had their own names for certain colors, too. "The CHamorus had words for three colors, red, black and white," said Ronald Laguaña, former head of the Guam Department of Education's Chamoru Studies & Special Projects Division (CSSPD), "they were agaga', àttelong, and à'paka'. These are the colors you see used on the Sakman (a large ocean-voyaging canoe) and the other canoes."

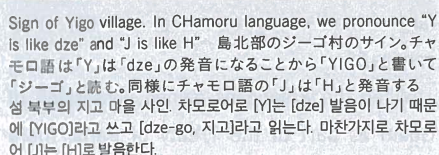
When the Americans gained possession of Guam as part of the Treaty of Paris, there was a huge impact on the CHamoru language. At the time, three quarters of the CHamorus spoke and wrote their language, half could also speak and write in Spanish, but only a small portion could speak English. In 1917 the Navy government issued a General Order that forbade CHamorus from speaking their native language, unless it was to interpret for official occasions. Students would be punished if they were caught speaking CHamoru at school. One Naval governor even went as far as to collect and burn all CHamoru-English dictionaries.

When the Japanese colonized Guam during



1/ Ronald Laguaña, former head of the Guam Department of Education's CSSPD. 2/ Short Film "Maisa the Chamoru girl who saved Guahan," won in Pasifika FilmFest 2016 1/ チャモロ語研究に携わるロナルド・ラグニャ氏 2/ チャモロ語をテーマにした映画は2016年パシフィカ映画祭で最優秀ショートフィルム賞を受賞 1/ 차모로어 연구에 참여한 로날드 라구나 씨 2/ 차모로어를 테마로 한 영화는 2016년 퍼시픽 영화제에서 최우수 쇼트 필름상을 수상





By the 1970s, the number of fluent CHamoru speakers on Guam had dwindled from 75% in the 1900s to a mere 20% of the population. The crisis resulted in a cultural reawakening and resurgence to protect and preserve the language. In July 1973, Public Law 12-31 was passed which authorized the Guam Board of Education to develop a CHamoru language program. The following year, Governor Carlos Camacho signed Public Law 12-132, declaring both CHamoru and English as Guam's official languages. In 1977, Senator Franklin J. Quitagua introduced what would become Public Law 14-53, making the instruction of CHamoru language mandatory in all public elementary schools. In 2013, that law was expanded to include grades 7 – 10.

and her people. For many years, CHamoru was spelled Chamorro. The argument stems from the CHamoru alphabet, which includes the letter “CH” which makes the sound at the beginning of the word. At one point, Chamorro was the accepted spelling and “CHamoru” was the accepted phonetic spelling. This was before “CH” had been recognized as an official letter.

The project Ron is most proud of is the production of “Maisa the CHamoru girl who saved Guåhan,” the first animated film featuring the CHamoru language. The story was put together with public school students who worked on the voices and the key art used in the production. The short film has

According to Ronald, the number of fluent CHamoru speakers is still too low but he is optimistic. Ron believes speaking the language as much as possible is the key to preserving it. He arrived for our interview with his two year old grandson, who only speaks CHamoru to his Grandpa. "Children are amazing. Their capacity to pick up language is amazing. Eli only speaks to me in CHamoru, but he can speak English to his Dad with no problem. Then as soon as he sees me or his Mom, he switches right back to CHamoru," Ron said proudly. "People need to speak CHamoru at home. You learn by doing it. The speakers who speak it must pass it on."

The CHamoru language must live on. It is unique. It is the oldest language in the Pacific Islands. It must survive... and when you listen to someone as young as two year old Eli chatting away in fluent CHamoru to his Grandpa, you feel like it has a good chance. So, the next time someone says "Buenas tãtdes" (good afternoon in adopted Spanish) to you, stop them and say, I think you mean "Minagof Ha'ãni!" (good afternoon in true CHamoru).

<b>'</b> glota	<b>Aa</b> a	<b>Åå</b> ah	<b>Bb</b> be	<b>Chch</b> tse	<b>Dd</b> de
<b>Ee</b> e	<b>Ff</b> fe	<b>Gg</b> ge	<b>Hh</b> he	<b>Ii</b> i	<b>Kk</b> ke
<b>Ll</b> leh	<b>Mm</b> meh	<b>Nn</b> ne	<b>Ññ</b> nye	<b>Ngng</b> nge	<b>Oo</b> o
<b>Pp</b> pe	<b>Rr</b> re	<b>Ss</b> se	<b>Tt</b> te	<b>Uu</b> u	<b>Yy</b> dze

CHamoru language alphabet. The indigenous CHamoru language does not include the letter "R," but it is represented in the CHamoru alphabet for adopted words that include it. チャモロ語のアルファベット。チャモロ語は「R」の文字を持たないが、便宜上含まれることが多い。차모리어의 알파벳. 차모리어는 [R] 문자를 가지고 있지 않지만 편의상 포함되는 경우가 많다.