

MOKILESE IS AN AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGE OF THE MALAYO-POLYNESIAN FAMILY, SPOKEN IN MICRONESIA. EXAMINE THE

MOKILESE IS AN AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGE OF THE MALAYO-POLYNESIAN FAMILY, SPOKEN IN MICRONESIA. EXAMINE THE RICH LINGUISTIC FEATURES, HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE, AND CURRENT STATUS OF MOKILESE TO UNDERSTAND ITS ROLE WITHIN MICRONESIAN SOCIETY AND THE BROADER AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGE FAMILY.

INTRODUCTION TO MOKILESE: AN OVERVIEW

MOKILESE IS A FASCINATING LANGUAGE THAT BELONGS TO THE AUSTRONESIAN FAMILY, SPECIFICALLY WITHIN THE MALAYO-POLYNESIAN SUBGROUP. IT IS PRIMARILY SPOKEN ON THE ISLAND OF MOKIL IN THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA. DESPITE ITS RELATIVELY SMALL SPEAKER BASE, MOKILESE OFFERS VALUABLE INSIGHTS INTO THE LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OF MICRONESIA.

THIS ARTICLE AIMS TO EXAMINE MOKILESE COMPREHENSIVELY, COVERING ITS LINGUISTIC FEATURES, HISTORICAL EVOLUTION, SOCIOLINGUISTIC CONTEXT, AND CURRENT STATUS. UNDERSTANDING MOKILESE NOT ONLY ENRICHES OUR KNOWLEDGE OF AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES BUT ALSO HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF PRESERVING INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES IN A RAPIDLY GLOBALIZING WORLD.

HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL CONTEXT OF MOKILESE

GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

MOKILESE IS SPOKEN ON MOKIL ATOLL, A SMALL CORAL ISLAND IN THE CAROLINE ISLANDS OF MICRONESIA. THE ISLAND IS PART OF THE FEDERATED STATES OF MICRONESIA, SITUATED IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC OCEAN. THE REGION'S ISOLATION HAS HELPED MAINTAIN THE LANGUAGE'S LINGUISTIC FEATURES OVER CENTURIES.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

THE HISTORY OF MOKILESE IS INTERTWINED WITH THE BROADER HISTORY OF MICRONESIA, WHICH EXPERIENCED VARIOUS CULTURAL INFLUENCES, INCLUDING:

- ANCIENT AUSTRONESIAN MIGRATIONS
- SPANISH COLONIZATION IN THE 16TH CENTURY
- JAPANESE ADMINISTRATION DURING THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY
- AMERICAN INFLUENCE POST-WORLD WAR II

DESPITE THESE EXTERNAL INFLUENCES, MOKILESE HAS PRESERVED MANY OF ITS INDIGENOUS FEATURES, MAKING IT A VITAL COMPONENT OF MICRONESIAN CULTURAL IDENTITY.

LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF MOKILESE

UNDERSTANDING THE LINGUISTIC STRUCTURE OF MOKILESE INVOLVES EXPLORING ITS PHONOLOGY, GRAMMAR, VOCABULARY, AND SCRIPT.

PHONOLOGY

MOKILESE FEATURES A RELATIVELY SIMPLE SOUND SYSTEM WITH THE FOLLOWING CHARACTERISTICS:

- CONSONANTS: APPROXIMATELY 15 PHONEMES, INCLUDING STOPS, NASALS, AND GLIDES.
- VOWELS: FIVE BASIC VOWELS (A, E, I, O, U), SIMILAR TO OTHER AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES.
- SYLLABLE STRUCTURE: PREDOMINANTLY CV (CONSONANT-VOWEL), FACILITATING RHYTHMIC SPEECH PATTERNS.

GRAMMAR

MOKILESE GRAMMAR EXHIBITS TYPICAL AUSTRONESIAN TRAITS, SUCH AS:

- WORD ORDER: GENERALLY SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT (SVO).
- PRONOUNS: RICH SYSTEM WITH DISTINCTIONS FOR INCLUSIVE/EXCLUSIVE 'WE,' SINGULAR, DUAL, AND PLURAL FORMS.
- VERB MORPHOLOGY: USE OF AFFIXES TO INDICATE TENSE, ASPECT, AND MOOD.
- FOCUS SYSTEM: A PROMINENT FEATURE IN MANY AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, EMPHASIZING THE GRAMMATICAL FOCUS ON DIFFERENT SENTENCE CONSTITUENTS.

VOCABULARY

WHILE MANY MOKILESE WORDS SHARE COGNATES WITH OTHER MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES, THE VOCABULARY ALSO CONTAINS UNIQUE TERMS DERIVED FROM LOCAL CULTURAL PRACTICES AND ENVIRONMENT.

WRITING SYSTEM

TRADITIONALLY, MOKILESE WAS ORAL; HOWEVER, IT IS NOW OFTEN WRITTEN USING THE LATIN ALPHABET, INTRODUCED DURING EUROPEAN CONTACT. ORTHOGRAPHIC CONVENTIONS ARE STILL EVOLVING, WITH EFFORTS TO STANDARDIZE SPELLING AND LITERACY.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE OF MOKILESE

LANGUAGE IS A VESSEL OF CULTURAL IDENTITY, AND MOKILESE PLAYS A VITAL ROLE IN PRESERVING THE TRADITIONS, ORAL LITERATURE, AND SOCIAL PRACTICES OF THE MOKILESE PEOPLE.

ORAL LITERATURE AND TRADITIONS

MOKILESE IS RICH IN ORAL TRADITIONS, INCLUDING:

- MYTHS AND LEGENDS: STORIES EXPLAINING NATURAL PHENOMENA AND CULTURAL ORIGINS.
- SONGS AND CHANTS: USED IN CEREMONIES, STORYTELLING, AND DAILY ACTIVITIES.

- PROVERBS AND SAYINGS: REFLECTING COMMUNITY VALUES AND WISDOM.

SOCIAL PRACTICES AND IDENTITY

LANGUAGE USE REINFORCES SOCIAL BONDS AND CULTURAL IDENTITY, ESPECIALLY AMONG ELDERS AND IN COMMUNAL GATHERINGS. MOKILESE EXPRESSIONS OFTEN ENCODE SOCIAL HIERARCHY, RESPECT, AND CUSTOMARY LAWS.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURAL PRESERVATION

IN RECENT DECADES, EFFORTS HAVE BEEN MADE TO DOCUMENT AND REVITALIZE MOKILESE THROUGH:

- EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS
- CULTURAL FESTIVALS
- ORAL HISTORY PROJECTS
- LANGUAGE DOCUMENTATION INITIATIVES

THESE EFFORTS AIM TO SUSTAIN MOKILESE AMIDST PRESSURES FROM DOMINANT LANGUAGES LIKE ENGLISH AND CHUUKESE.

CURRENT STATUS AND CHALLENGES

LIKE MANY INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES WORLDWIDE, MOKILESE FACES SEVERAL CHALLENGES:

LANGUAGE ENDANGERMENT

THE NUMBER OF FLUENT MOKILESE SPEAKERS IS DECREASING DUE TO:

- INCREASED EXPOSURE TO ENGLISH AND OTHER GLOBAL LANGUAGES
- MIGRATION AND URBANIZATION
- EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS FAVORING DOMINANT LANGUAGES

LANGUAGE REVITALIZATION EFFORTS

DESPITE CHALLENGES, INITIATIVES ARE UNDERWAY TO PROMOTE MOKILESE:

- INCLUSION IN LOCAL SCHOOLS
- USE OF MEDIA IN MOKILESE
- COMMUNITY-LED LANGUAGE PRESERVATION PROJECTS

FUTURE PROSPECTS

THE FUTURE OF MOKILESE DEPENDS ON COMMUNITY COMMITMENT, GOVERNMENTAL SUPPORT, AND INTEGRATION OF THE LANGUAGE INTO MODERN CONTEXTS. DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND SOCIAL MEDIA OFFER NEW PLATFORMS FOR LANGUAGE USE AND DISSEMINATION.

COMPARISON WITH RELATED AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES

MOKILESE SHARES LINGUISTIC FEATURES WITH OTHER MICRONESIAN AND MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES SUCH AS:

- CHUUKESSE
- POHNPEIAN
- MARSHALLESE
- MALAGASY

HOWEVER, MOKILESE ALSO RETAINS UNIQUE PHONOLOGICAL AND GRAMMATICAL FEATURES THAT DISTINGUISH IT WITHIN THE FAMILY, EMPHASIZING ITS IMPORTANCE AS A LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL ENTITY.

CONCLUSION: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF STUDYING MOKILESE

EXAMINING MOKILESE REVEALS A LANGUAGE DEEPLY EMBEDDED IN THE CULTURAL FABRIC OF MICRONESIA. IT EXEMPLIFIES THE DIVERSITY AND COMPLEXITY OF THE AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGE FAMILY AND UNDERScores THE IMPORTANCE OF LINGUISTIC PRESERVATION. AS GLOBAL INFLUENCES CONTINUE TO GROW, SAFEGUARDING MOKILESE AND SIMILAR INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES REMAINS A VITAL TASK FOR LINGUISTS, COMMUNITIES, AND POLICYMAKERS ALIKE.

THROUGH CONTINUED DOCUMENTATION, EDUCATION, AND CULTURAL INITIATIVES, MOKILESE CAN BE MAINTAINED AS A LIVING LANGUAGE, ENSURING THAT FUTURE GENERATIONS CONTINUE TO CHERISH AND UTILIZE THEIR LINGUISTIC HERITAGE.

KEYWORDS: MOKILESE, AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, MALAYO-POLYNESIAN, MICRONESIA, LINGUISTIC FEATURES, LANGUAGE PRESERVATION, MICRONESIAN CULTURE, ORAL TRADITIONS, LANGUAGE ENDANGERMENT, LANGUAGE REVITALIZATION

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT IS MOKILESE AND WHERE IS IT SPOKEN?

MOKILESE IS AN AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGE BELONGING TO THE MALAYO-POLYNESIAN FAMILY, SPOKEN PRIMARILY IN MICRONESIA, SPECIFICALLY ON MOKIL ISLAND.

HOW DOES MOKILESE RELATE TO OTHER AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES?

MOKILESE SHARES LINGUISTIC FEATURES WITH OTHER MALAYO-POLYNESIAN LANGUAGES, SUCH AS SIMILAR PHONOLOGICAL AND GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES, INDICATING A COMMON ANCESTRAL LANGUAGE.

WHAT IS THE CURRENT STATUS OF THE MOKILESE LANGUAGE?

MOKILESE IS CONSIDERED AN ENDANGERED LANGUAGE DUE TO DECLINING NATIVE SPEAKERS AND INCREASING INFLUENCE OF OTHER LANGUAGES LIKE ENGLISH, THOUGH EFFORTS ARE UNDERWAY TO PRESERVE IT.

WHAT ARE SOME UNIQUE LINGUISTIC FEATURES OF MOKILESE?

Mokilese features complex verb morphology, inclusive and exclusive pronouns, and a rich system of verbal affixes that convey tense, mood, and aspect.

HOW IS MOKILESE WRITTEN AND ARE THERE EFFORTS TO DEVELOP ITS ORTHOGRAPHY?

Mokilese is traditionally oral, but Latin script has been adopted for writing, with ongoing initiatives to standardize orthography and promote literacy in the language.

WHAT ROLE DOES MOKILESE PLAY IN THE CULTURAL IDENTITY OF MICRONESIANS?

Mokilese is a vital part of Mokil Island's cultural heritage, serving as a key medium for traditional stories, rituals, and community cohesion among Micronesians.

ARE THERE ANY DIGITAL RESOURCES OR LANGUAGE REVITALIZATION PROGRAMS FOR MOKILESE?

Yes, some organizations are developing digital archives, dictionaries, and educational materials to support Mokilese language preservation and revitalization efforts.

WHAT CHALLENGES DOES MOKILESE FACE IN THE MODERN ERA?

Challenges include language shift to English, limited formal education in Mokilese, and the small number of speakers, all of which threaten the language's survival.

HOW DOES EXAMINING MOKILESE CONTRIBUTE TO UNDERSTANDING AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES?

Studying Mokilese provides insights into the diversity, historical migration patterns, and linguistic features of Austronesian languages across the Pacific and Southeast Asia.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

Mokilese: An Austronesian Language of the Malayo-Polynesian Family, Spoken in Micronesia

INTRODUCTION

In the vast linguistic landscape of the Pacific, where hundreds of languages interweave across islands and atolls, Mokilese stands out as a fascinating testament to human communication and cultural heritage. Spoken primarily in the Mokil Atoll of Micronesia, this Austronesian language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, a subgroup renowned for its widespread distribution and rich diversity. For linguists, anthropologists, and language enthusiasts alike, Mokilese offers a unique window into the history and resilience of Micronesian communities. This article delves deep into the intricacies of Mokilese, examining its origins, structure, phonology, vocabulary, and sociolinguistic context, providing an expert-level overview that underscores its significance within the broader Austronesian tapestry.

ORIGIN AND CLASSIFICATION OF MOKILESE

THE AUSTRONESIAN AND MALAYO-POLYNESIAN ROOTS

Mokilese's origins trace back to the Austronesian language family, one of the largest and most widespread language families in the world. Austronesian languages cover a vast geographical area stretching from Madagascar in the west to Easter Island in the east, encompassing Southeast Asia, Madagascar, the Pacific Islands, and parts of coastal East Asia.

Within this expansive family, Mokilese belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian subgroup, characterized by languages spoken across the Malay Archipelago, Madagascar, Polynesia, and Micronesia. This subgroup is known for shared phonological features, core vocabulary, and grammatical structures, reflecting a common ancestral language dating back thousands of years.

The Micronesian Branch

More specifically, Mokilese is classified under the Micronesian branch of Malayo-Polynesian languages. Other notable Micronesian languages include Chuukese, Pohnpeian, Kosraean, and Yapese. The Micronesian languages share certain features, such as complex verb morphology and specific phonetic traits, but each maintains distinct vocabulary and grammatical idiosyncrasies.

The evolution of Mokilese has been influenced by its geographical isolation, contact with neighboring languages, and historical migrations, resulting in a language that, while maintaining core Austronesian features, possesses unique characteristics adapted to its local context.

Geographic and Sociolinguistic Context

Location and Demographics

Mokilese is primarily spoken on the Mokil Atoll, located in the Eastern Caroline Islands of Micronesia. The atoll comprises a small group of islands with a combined population of approximately 1,000 inhabitants. The language serves as the mother tongue for the majority of the community, often used in daily life, traditional ceremonies, and local governance.

Language Vitality and Usage

Despite the dominance of English and Pohnpeian in official and educational contexts, Mokilese remains vital within the community. It functions as a marker of cultural identity and continuity. However, like many indigenous languages worldwide, Mokilese faces challenges from globalization, urbanization, and the increasing influence of dominant languages, leading to concerns about language endangerment.

Efforts are underway to document and preserve Mokilese through linguistic fieldwork, educational programs, and community initiatives, recognizing its invaluable contribution to Micronesian cultural diversity.

Phonology of Mokilese

Consonant and Vowel Inventories

Mokilese phonology reflects typical features of Micronesian languages, with a relatively simple consonant and vowel inventory, facilitating ease of pronunciation and acquisition.

Consonants:

Labial	Alveolar	Velar	Glottal
-----	-----	-----	-----
p t k ʔ (glottal stop)			
b d g			
m n ɲ			
w l			

| s | r | | |
| h | | | |

VOWELS:

FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK
i	a	u
e		

THE VOWEL SYSTEM IS STRAIGHTFORWARD, WITH FIVE CORE VOWELS, WHICH ARE OFTEN PRONOUNCED CLEARLY AND DISTINCTLY, CONTRIBUTING TO THE LANGUAGE'S PHONETIC CLARITY.

PHONOLOGICAL FEATURES

- SYLLABLE STRUCTURE: MOKILESE FAVORS SIMPLE CV (CONSONANT-VOWEL) SYLLABLES, MAKING IT PHONOLOGICALLY ACCESSIBLE.
- STRESS PATTERNS: STRESS TYPICALLY FALLS ON THE PENULTIMATE SYLLABLE, THOUGH VARIATIONS EXIST DEPENDING ON MORPHOLOGICAL FACTORS.
- PHONOTACTICS: THE LANGUAGE RESTRICTS CONSONANT CLUSTERS, FAVORING OPEN SYLLABLES, WHICH INFLUENCE ITS MELODIC INTONATION.

GRAMMAR AND MORPHOSYNTAX

MORPHOLOGICAL FEATURES

MOKILESE EXHIBITS TYPICAL AUSTRONESIAN MORPHOLOGICAL TRAITS, NOTABLY EXTENSIVE USE OF AFFIXES FOR GRAMMATICAL FUNCTIONS INCLUDING TENSE, ASPECT, MOOD, AND VOICE.

- VERB MORPHOLOGY: VERBS OFTEN INCORPORATE PREFIXES, INFIXES, OR SUFFIXES TO INDICATE GRAMMATICAL RELATIONS. FOR EXAMPLE, THE PREFIX KA- CAN DENOTE CAUSATIVE OR POTENTIAL ACTIONS.
- PRONOUNS: THE LANGUAGE DISTINGUISHES BETWEEN INCLUSIVE AND EXCLUSIVE FIRST-PERSON PLURAL PRONOUNS, A COMMON FEATURE IN AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES.

SENTENCE STRUCTURE

MOKILESE GENERALLY FOLLOWS A SUBJECT-VERB-OBJECT (SVO) WORD ORDER, BUT VARIATIONS OCCUR DUE TO FOCUS AND TOPICALIZATION STRATEGIES. SOME FEATURES INCLUDE:

- FOCUS MARKING: CERTAIN PARTICLES OR AFFIXES HIGHLIGHT THE TOPIC OR FOCUS OF A SENTENCE.
- SERIAL VERB CONSTRUCTIONS: MULTIPLE VERBS CAN APPEAR IN SEQUENCE TO DEPICT COMPLEX ACTIONS OR SEQUENCES.

KEY GRAMMATICAL FEATURES

- REDUPLICATION: USED FOR PLURALIZATION, INTENSIFICATION, OR TO FORM ADJECTIVES.
- PRONOUN CLITICS: PRONOUNS CAN ATTACH TO VERBS OR NOUNS, REFLECTING GRAMMATICAL RELATIONS.
- NEGATION: TYPICALLY EXPRESSED THROUGH PARTICLES PLACED BEFORE THE VERB.

VOCABULARY AND LEXICAL FEATURES

CORE VOCABULARY

MOKILESE SHARES MUCH OF ITS CORE VOCABULARY WITH OTHER MICRONESIAN LANGUAGES, ESPECIALLY FOR BASIC CONCEPTS SUCH AS NUMBERS, KINSHIP TERMS, NATURAL ELEMENTS, AND DAILY ACTIVITIES.

EXAMPLES:

ENGLISH	MOKILESE	NOTES
WATER	MWA	SIMILAR TO OTHER MICRONESIAN TERMS
HOUSE	BWID	
SUN	SUNA	
EAT	K ^{ɔ̃} R	
CHILD	MUWA	

BORROWINGS AND EXTERNAL INFLUENCES

WHILE MOKILESE REMAINS LARGELY AUSTRONESIAN IN CORE VOCABULARY, IT HAS BORROWED TERMS FROM ENGLISH, POHNPEIAN, AND OTHER NEIGHBORING LANGUAGES, ESPECIALLY IN MODERN CONTEXTS SUCH AS TECHNOLOGY, EDUCATION, AND GOVERNANCE.

CULTURAL SIGNIFICANCE AND PRESERVATION

LANGUAGE AS IDENTITY

FOR THE MOKILESE COMMUNITY, THE LANGUAGE IS MORE THAN JUST A MEANS OF COMMUNICATION; IT EMBODIES THEIR HISTORY, TRADITIONS, AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE ENVIRONMENT. TRADITIONAL STORIES, SONGS, AND RITUALS ARE CONVEYED PRIMARILY IN MOKILESE, REINFORCING ITS CULTURAL IMPORTANCE.

CHALLENGES AND PRESERVATION EFFORTS

- LANGUAGE ENDANGERMENT: THE ENCROACHMENT OF ENGLISH AND POHNPEIAN IN FORMAL EDUCATION AND MEDIA HAS LED TO DECREASED INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION.
- DOCUMENTATION PROJECTS: LINGUISTS AND COMMUNITY LEADERS COLLABORATE TO RECORD ORAL HISTORIES, COMPILE DICTIONARIES, AND DEVELOP EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS.
- COMMUNITY INITIATIVES: LOCAL LANGUAGE CLASSES, CULTURAL FESTIVALS, AND MEDIA BROADCASTS AIM TO REVITALIZE MOKILESE USAGE.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH RELATED LANGUAGES

SIMILARITIES AND DIVERGENCES

MOKILESE SHARES SIGNIFICANT FEATURES WITH OTHER MICRONESIAN LANGUAGES, SUCH AS SIMILAR PRONOUN SYSTEMS AND PHONOLOGICAL TRAITS, BUT ALSO EXHIBITS UNIQUE LEXICAL ITEMS AND GRAMMATICAL INNOVATIONS.

COMPARISON HIGHLIGHTS:

- BOTH MOKILESE AND CHUUKESSE UTILIZE COMPLEX VERB MORPHOLOGY, BUT MOKILESE TENDS TO HAVE SIMPLER CONSONANT CLUSTERS.
- VOCABULARY OVERLAPS ARE HIGH, BUT MOKILESE HAS RETAINED CERTAIN ARCHAIC FORMS LOST IN NEIGHBORING LANGUAGES.
- UNIQUE CULTURAL TERMS IN MOKILESE REFLECT LOCAL PRACTICES AND ENVIRONMENT.

FUTURE OUTLOOK AND SIGNIFICANCE

AS A LIVING LANGUAGE, MOKILESE CONTINUES TO SERVE AS A VITAL CULTURAL RESOURCE FOR ITS COMMUNITY. ITS STUDY OFFERS INSIGHTS INTO THE HISTORY OF MIGRATION, CONTACT, AND ADAPTATION IN MICRONESIA. PRESERVATION EFFORTS, COMBINED WITH INCREASED LINGUISTIC DOCUMENTATION, ARE CRUCIAL TO ENSURING MOKILESE ENDURES AMIDST MODERN CHALLENGES.

UNDERSTANDING MOKILESE ENRICHES OUR APPRECIATION FOR THE DIVERSITY AND RESILIENCE OF AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES AND HIGHLIGHTS THE IMPORTANCE OF LINGUISTIC PRESERVATION IN MAINTAINING CULTURAL IDENTITY IN MICRONESIA.

CONCLUSION

MOKILESE EXEMPLIFIES THE INTRICATE BEAUTY AND COMPLEXITY OF AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES, REPRESENTING A VITAL PIECE OF MICRONESIA'S CULTURAL MOSAIC. ITS PHONOLOGICAL SIMPLICITY, RICH GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURES, AND DEEP CULTURAL ROOTS MAKE IT AN INVALUABLE SUBJECT FOR LINGUISTIC STUDY AND PRESERVATION. AS THE WORLD BECOMES INCREASINGLY INTERCONNECTED, SAFEGUARDING MOKILESE AND LANGUAGES LIKE IT IS ESSENTIAL TO MAINTAINING HUMANITY'S LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY FOR GENERATIONS TO COME.

Mokilese Is An Austronesian Language Of The Malayo Polynesian Family Spoken In Micrnesia Examine The

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