

CNMI BEHAVIOR

	Traditional	Contemporary
What kinds of discipline are used for different behaviors?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother enforced behavior rules • Father was usually responsible for disciplinary action within the immediate family • Father (decision maker) decided on form of discipline – scolding or warning, discussion, or corporal punishment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scolding or warning • Corporal punishment almost non-existent • Department of Youth Services is involved
What are acceptable and unacceptable behaviors for males and females?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Males and females must set good example for siblings, discipline with dignity, and respect one another; oldest child in family became spokesperson and decision maker of family when parents died; unacceptable for younger siblings to correct elders • Males went out at night, set a good example for their sisters, and obeyed/listened to authority figures with respect • Females must be home when expected • Males were not allowed to drink alcohol, discipline harshly, be disrespectful, or engage in immoral behavior with women • Females were not allowed to be disrespectful, drink alcohol, smoke, go out at night, or raise their voice when talking 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as traditional

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Who has the responsibility of disciplining children?	<p>Carolinian</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Father (head of family) – everyone in the family must follow his orders; no one could interfere, though sometimes a priest could influence the father to change his mind • Grandparents also disciplined children <p>Chamorro</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mother (heart of family) raised, cared for, and disciplined children • Oldest child assisted and reinforced disciplinary actions to siblings if mother was not available • When one was disciplining nobody interfered 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as traditional
How is children's behavior controlled and misconduct eliminated?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents spoke and children were not allowed to talk back • Parents applied corporal punishment • Whole village shared the responsibility of disciplining children 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents act out of love and make sure the family is not shamed/harmed • Many young parents educated in U.S. institutions (colleges) are more open to their children • Parents listen and talk to children to solve problems and differences • Some parents and children have very close relationships as friends (trusting and sharing secrets) • Parents spend more time with children to enforce discipline and reward positive behavior

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What role does language or dialect play in social control?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Chamorro and/or Carolinian were dominant languages • Each child showed respect and never ignored anyone when communicating • Children were instructed to be attentive and not show any kind of disrespect (answering back) • Indigenous languages always played an important role (weddings, parties, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Role of language in social control is not evident • Language is used only for communication by older children/adults
What are the stories/proverbs associated with behavior control?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Yanggen numa'piniti hao taotao, nangga ma na piniti-mu Mase ha apmaman na tiempo, un apasi sa' dibi-mu</i>: When you hurt someone, wait for your turn to hurt. Even if it takes a while, you will pay because it's your debt (if you do something to intentionally hurt someone, it will come back to you) • <i>Un dia – menus pago – un dia</i>: One day – not today – but one day (what goes around comes around) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as traditional