

**Problem #5.** When two words constitute a phrase, the form of the first word undergoes the following change:

-VCV	$\rightarrow$	-VC
-VC <u>i</u>	$\rightarrow$	-VC
-VC <u>i</u>	$\rightarrow$	- $\ddot{V}$ C
-VC <u>a</u>	$\rightarrow$	-V <u>a</u> C

The same thing happens when an adjective is formed by doubling a noun or a verb: ‘*ele*  
+ ‘*ele* → ‘*el’ele* ‘to be near × 2 = shallow’.

The word order is

- $\boxed{N_1 \ N_2}$  ( $N_1$ : modified,  $N_2$ : modifier);
  - $\boxed{N \ A}$  (also with the meaning ‘one who has  $A$   $N$ ’: *huag* ‘*el’ele* ‘heart + shallow = impatient’);
  - $\boxed{V \ O}$  (the resulting compound word can be a noun or a verb: *a’öf fau* ‘to exhaust + year = year’s end’, *hü'l hafu* ‘to turn over + rock = to blow (of a hurricane)’).
- (a) ‘*u’u* — arm/hand, *isu* — nose, *kia* — neck, *leva* — hair, *mafa* — eye, *susu* — breast, *huga* — heart.
- (b) *tiro* — glass (stuff),  
*poga* — hole,  
*huag lala* — patient,  
*haf puhraki* — volcanic rock,  
*maf pog* = *maf pala* — blind.
- (c) round — *kalkalu*; to cut copra — ‘*ol niu*; curly hair — *leav pirpiri*; sticky — *pulpulu*;  
to flash — *rima*; rubbish — *mofa*.
- (d)   • word: *fäega* (or *fääaga*, *fääagu*).  
    • to exhaust: *a’ofi* (or *a’öfi*, *a’öfö*, *a’öfu*, *a’öfü*, *a’ofü*).