

Problem #4. The sentences have the following structure: $\boxed{S \text{ } paa \text{ } V \text{ } O \text{ } [O']}$ (S: subject, V: verb, O: object, O': another object).

	give	call	strike, kill
O	to whom	whom	whom
O'	what	what	with what

Every noun is preceded by an article, which is *a* if this is the first third person in the sentence and *bona* otherwise. The form of the 3rd person sg pronoun *e* or *bona* is chosen in the same way.

Personal pronouns:

	1st person sg	1st person pl	2nd person sg	2nd person pl	3rd person sg	3rd person pl
S	<i>enaa</i>	<i>enam</i>	<i>ean</i>	<i>eam</i>	<i>eove</i>	<i>eor<i>i</i></i>
O, O'	<i>anaa</i>		<i>vuan</i>	<i>ameam</i>	<i>e, bona</i>	

- (a) 13. *Eam paa ani a overe.* — You(pl) ate the coconut.
 14. *Ean paa tasu a oraara bona kae.* — You (sg.) struck the sorcerer with the bag.
 15. *Eove paa tara ameam.* — He saw you (pl.).
- (b) 16. We gave the food to you (sg.). — *Enam paa hee vuan a taba'ani.*
 17. He called me a child. — *Eove paa dao anaa bona beiko.*
 18. I killed him with it. — *Enaa paa asun e bona.*
 19. The sorcerer gave the fish to the boy. — *A oraara paa hee bona visoasi bona iana.*

What was mentioned in the context is moved to the first place and takes the article *a*. If thereby a pronominal subject moves after the verb, it loses its initial *e*-. If the moving subject is a noun, it preserves its article *a*.

$\underline{S} \text{ } paa \text{ } V \text{ } O \text{ } [O'] \rightarrow \underline{S} \text{ } paa \text{ } V \text{ } O \text{ } [O']$
$S \text{ } paa \text{ } V \text{ } O \text{ } [O'] \rightarrow \underline{O} \text{ } paa \text{ } V \text{ } S \text{ } [O']$
$S \text{ } paa \text{ } V \text{ } O \text{ } \underline{O'} \rightarrow \underline{O'} \text{ } paa \text{ } V \text{ } S \text{ } O$

- (c) 20. (Why was the sorcerer offended?) They called the sorcerer a woman.
 — *A oraara paa dao ori bona moon.*
21. (Why is this axe wet?) The boy killed the fish with the axe.
 — *A toraara paa asun a visoasi bona iana.*

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

$$\begin{array}{l} -\text{VCV} \rightarrow -\text{VC} \\ -\text{VC}u \rightarrow -\text{VC} \\ -\text{VC}i \rightarrow -\ddot{\text{V}}\text{C} \\ -\text{VC}a \rightarrow -\text{VaC} \end{array} \quad (\text{V: vowel, C: consonant}).$$

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

- $\boxed{\text{N}_1 \text{ N}_2}$ (N_1 : modified, N_2 : modifier);
 - $\boxed{\text{N A}}$ (also with the meaning 'one who has A N': *huag 'el'ele* 'heart + shallow = impatient');
 - $\boxed{\text{V O}}$ (the resulting compound word can be a noun or a verb: *a'öf fau* 'to exhaust + year = year's end', *hül 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 puhraiki — volcanic rock,
maf pogi = *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 *fäeaga*, *fäeagu*).
 • to exhaust: *a'ofi* (or *a'öfi*, *a'öfö*, *a'öfu*, *a'öfö*, *a'ofü*).