

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'öfö*).