

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

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

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

- $\boxed{N_1 N_2}$ (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*).