

Problem #4. The sentences have the following structure: $\boxed{S \ paa \ V \ O \ [O']}$ (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>eori</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 oraoraa 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 oraoraa 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 pro-nominal subject moves after the verb, it loses its initial *e-*. If the moving subject is a noun, it preserves its article *a*.

$$\begin{aligned} S \ paa \ V \ O \ [O'] &\rightarrow \underline{S} \ paa \ V \ O \ [O'] \\ S \ paa \ V \ \underline{O} \ [O'] &\rightarrow \underline{O} \ paa \ V \ S \ [O'] \\ S \ paa \ V \ O \ \underline{O}' &\rightarrow \underline{O}' \ paa \ V \ S \ O \end{aligned}$$

- (c) 20. (Why was the sorcerer offended?) They called the sorcerer a woman.
 — *A oraoraa 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:

-VCV → -VC
-VC <u>i</u> → -VC
-VC <u>i</u> → -V̄C
-VCA → -VaC

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 *fäeaga*, *fäeagu*).
• to exhaust: *a’ofi* (or *a’öfi*, *a’öfö*, *a’öfu*, *a’öfü*, *a’ofü*).