

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

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

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', *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*).