

therefore may be divided into two parts - 1st the formation of compound words; 2nd - the arrangement of words in sentences.

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#### On the formation of Compound Words

Compound words are formed by the addition of particles to verbal root, or the particles themselves may be joined together as required, as, kauremavok, he knows; kaurematseakpok, he knows (something) correctly, well. kaurematseangneakkok, he will know (something) correctly, well. The verbal roots are divided into two classes - 1st. Those ending in a vowel - 2nd - those ending in a consonant. Verbal roots ending in a vowel take the particles as follows:-

1. Many are added to the vowel, as nerrevok, he eats; nerreneakkok, he will eat; nerreva, he eats it; nerrekova, he commands him to eat it, kivok, he comes; kinashooakpok, he endeavors to come; kinashoosame, because he endeavors to come.

2. Some add consonants to verbal root before the addition of particles as, kauremavok, he knows; kaurematyangelak, he does not know; kaurematyangename, because he does not know; issumavok, he thinks; issumatseakpok, he thinks well, correctly; nerrevok, he eats; nerretsignakpok, he always eats; nerringorkpok, he is tired of eating;

-2nd class verbal roots ending in a consonant - These take the particles as follows:

1. Some drop their final consonants before taking the particles, as, toosakpok, he hears; toosalaukpok, he heard; pingashooakpok, he works; pingashoosamarikpok, he works ably; pingashoosamarikgame, because he works ably.

2. Some retain final consonant, as, okpekpkok, he believes; okpektuksouvok, he ought to believe; pissukpok, he walks, pissukpidleavok, he almost walks; pissukpidleame, because he almost walks.

3. Some change final consonant, as, ohakpok, he speaks, chatyangelak, he does not speak; chatseakpok, he speaks correctly; toosakpok he hears; toosangneakkok, he will hear; meroakpok, he climbs; meroangnashooakpok, he endeavors to climb;

#### On the combination of particles

These are joined together in the following manner. Should the final letter of first particle be a vowel then the other particle is attached as if joined to verbal root ending in a vowel. The opposite being the case should the particle end in a consonant e.g.

##### 1st Particles ending in a vowel

Root - Nerre

With transitive verbal inflection

Nerreva - he eats it

With verbal particle ko

Nerrekova - he commands him to eat it

With future particle neak

Nerrekoneakka - he will command him to eat it

Example of particle which adds to final vowel -

Root - Issuma

With intransitive verbal inflection -

issumavok He thinks

With adverbial particle tuenau

issumatuenauvok he only thinks.

With negative particle yange -

issumatuenautyangelak he does not only think

##### 2. Particles ending in a consonant

(A) Those which drop final consonant

Root - toosak

with verbal formation. toosakpok, he hears

with past tense lauk - toosalaukkok ( or pok ) he heard