MOKILESE REFERENCE GRAMMAR

by
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4 Quantification

4.1

Numeral Prefixes

4.1.1 If asked to count from one to nine, most Mokilese would give the forms in column (a):

	a	b	c	d
one	*ew*	*emen*	*apas*	*ekij*
two	*riaw*	*roahmen*	*rahpas*	*riahkij*
three	*jiluw*	*jilmen*	*jilpas*	*jilkij*
four	*pahw*	*pahmen*	*pahpas*	*pahkij*
five	*limoaw*	*limmen*	*limpas*	*limkij*
six	*wonow*	*wonmen*	*wonpas*	*wonkij*
seven	*ijuw*	*ijmen*	*ijpas*	*ijkij*
eight	*waluw*	*walmen*	*walpas*	*walkij*
nine	*duoaw*	*dohmen*	*dohpas*	*dohkij*

The numbers in column a) can also be placed after nouns to describe the number of objects being discussed.

puk riaw	'two books'
puk jiluw	'three books'
puk pahw	'four books'
doakoa limoaw	'five islands'
pen waluw	'eight coconuts'

These numbers cannot be used with nouns that describe persons or animals, however. With such nouns, the numbers in column b) must be used.

woal roahmen	'two men'
doahk pahmen	'four dogs'
mahn ijmen	'seven animals'

Other nouns can only be counted with the numbers of column c), and still others with the numbers of column d):

suhkoa rahpas	'two trees'
inoang jilpas	'three stories'
wija walkij	'eight pieces of land'
me dohkij	'nine things'

If we examine the numbers in each column, we find that all the numbers of any single column have one element in common. All the numbers of column a) end in *-w*, all those of column b) end in *-men*, those of column c) in *-pas* and those of column d) in *-kij*. If we remove these elements from the numbers, we find the following set of units:

	a	b	c	d
one	*e-*	*e-*	*a-*	*e-*
two	*ria-*	*roah-*	*rah-*	*riah-*
three	*jilu-*	*jil-*	*jil-*	*jil-*
four	*pah-*	*pah-*	*pah-*	*pah-*
five	*limoa-*	*lim-*	*lim-*	*lim-*
six	*wono-*	*won-*	*won-*	*won-*
seven	*iju-*	*ij-*	*ij-*	*ij-*
eight	*walu-*	*wal-*	*wal-*	*wal-*
nine	*duoa-*	*doh-*	*doh-*	*doh-*

These elements are called **numeral prefixes**. Mokilese numbers consist of two morphemes; a numeral prefix that represents the value of the number itself, and a root called a NUMERAL CLASSI-FIER (*-w*, *-men*, *-pas* or *-kij*).

Much of the phonological variation in the numeral prefixes can be explained by the operation of the rule of Vowel Reduction (see section 1.7).

	limoa+w	*limoa+men*	*iju+w*	*iju+men*
Vowel reduction	—	*limmen*	—	*ijmen*

The variation found in the prefixes for 'one', 'two', and 'nine', cannot be explained in such a direct manner, however. We will consider these prefixes to have morphophonemic variants. Thus, the prefix 'one' is either *e-* (/e/ and /ɛ/) or *a-*, 'two' either *ria-*, or *roah-*, or *rah-*, or *riah-*, and 'nine' either *duoa-*, or *doh-*.

Numeral Classifiers

4.1.2   As suggested above, a noun phrase containing a noun and a number must consist of at least three morphemes—a noun, a numeral prefix, and a numeral classifier. We can represent such a construction by the following tree;
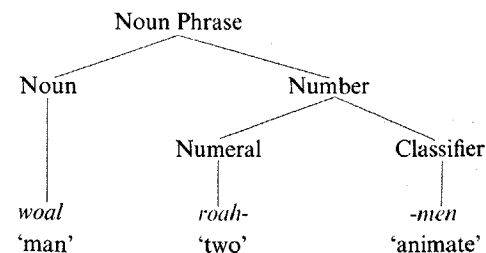
The choice of numeral classifier depends upon the meaning of the head noun of the construction. This relation between noun and classifier can be summarized as follows:

-men	for animate nouns (people, birds, animals, often fish)
-pas	for long objects (pencils, canoes, songs, and stories)
-kij	for things that have pieces, parts
-w	general classifier (used with all nouns not covered by the other classifiers)

The classifier *men* is used with nouns that represent living, moving things (**animate** things). These include people, birds, insects, and land animals.

jeri roahmen	'two children'
kuleij jilmen	'three plovers'
amwje pahmen	'four mosquitos'
doahk limmen	'five dogs'

Most sea creatures can be counted with either *-men* or *-w*:

pako riaw/roahmen	'two sharks'
mwumw jiluw/jilmen	'three fish'
woi pahw/pahmen	'four turtles'
jipenpen wonow/wonmen	'six sea cucumbers'
kihj ijuw/ijmen	'seven octopus'

There are indications that the choice of numeral classifier with sea creatures is not completely free, but depends on some features of the situation being described. I have not been able to discover what those features are, however.

Shellfish are counted with -w rather than -men. Thus:

pwun riaw	'two shellfish/shells'
jiloa pahw	'four clams'
kim jiluw	'three giant clams'

Pas is generally considered to be the **long object classifier**. It is used to count things that are long and thin in shape—*pinjel rahpas* 'two pencils', *mwarmwar jilpas* 'three leis', *suhkoa rahpas* 'two trees', *aji rahpas* 'two chopsticks', *alek pahpas* 'four reeds'. Note that while names of trees are regularly counted with *-pas*, the same tree names can be counted with *-w* to refer to the fruit of the tree.

wus rahpas	'two banana trees'
wus riaw	'two bananas'
apwraiaji jilpas	'three pine trees'
apwraiaji jiluw	'three pine cones'
kipar pahpas	'four pandanus trees'
kipar pahw	'four pandanus keys'

Nouns like *inoang* 'legend', *koaul* 'song' and *al* 'road' are also counted with *-pas*. Some nouns can be counted either with *-pas* or with the general classifier *-w*. Examples are:

amper dohpas	'nine umbrellas'
amper duoaw	
dam rahpas	'two outriggers'
dam riaw	
ahiroa jilpas	'three whirlwinds'
ahiroa jiluw	

All nouns that name vehicles, like *war* 'canoe', *jidohsa* 'automobile', *pohs* 'boat', *jipsang* 'airplane', are counted with *-pas*.

The classifier *-kij* is used to count nouns that represent pieces or parts.

dipoar riahkij	'two fragments'
ainkos limkij	'five sennit strands'

Nouns that normally are counted with other classifiers can be used with *-kij* to refer to a part of, rather than to the whole object. For example:

adroau riaw	'two eggs'
adroau riahkij	'two pieces of egg'
peipa rahpas	'two sheets of paper'
peipa riahkij	'two scraps of paper'
pilawa jiluw	'three bags of flour'
pilawa jilkij	'three slices of bread'

The relation between the meaning of the head noun and the choice of classifier is less obvious in some cases than it is in others. The fact that a change in classifier is often accompanied by a change in meaning makes it clear that such a relation does exist, however.

Higher Numbers

4.1.3 In simple base ten arithmetic, we have figures to represent the numbers one to nine (that is 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9). When we count past 9 we add another column of numbers; thus, 10, 11, 12 and so forth. A number like 15 represents one unit of 10 plus an additional 5; the number 68 is equivalent to $6 \times 10 + 8$, the number 427 is $4 \times 100 + 2 \times 10 + 7$ and so forth. This counting system is based on a number of columns (units, tens, hundreds, etc.) each of which can contain nine possible digits (the numbers 1 through 9). Every time we exceed the number 9 in any column, we must add another column.

Mokilese has names for these columns, up to a total of ten. These are:

ehd	'unit'
eijek	'ten'
epwki	'hundred'
kid	'thousand'
nen	'ten thousand'
lopw	'hundred thousand'
rar	'million'
dep	'ten million'
japw	'hundred million'
lik	'billion'

Very few of these numbers are actually used to count anything, since there are very few things in the world that we might want to count that come in millions or billions.

The numeral prefixes can be added to these numbers to produce numbers above nine, in the same way as they are added

to the numeral classifiers. In fact, the numbers *eijek* 'ten' and *epwiki* 'one hundred' are formed by adding the numeral prefix *e-* 'one' to the morphemes *-ijek* 'ten' and *-pwki* 'hundred'.[1]

Higher numbers can be produced by using other numeral prefixes, although it is only *-ijek* and *-pwki* that can take *e-* 'one'.

-ijek	*-pwki*	*-kid*
eijek	*epwki*	*kid*
rieijek	*riepwki*	*riakid*
jilihjek	*jilipwki*	*jilkid*
pahjek	*pahpwki*	*pahkid*
limeijek	*limepwki*	*limkid*
woneijek	*wonopwki*	*wonkid*
ijihjek	*ijipwki*	*ijkid*
walihjek	*walipwki*	*walkid*
dueijek	*dohpwki*	*dohkid*

'ten, twenty, thirty, etc.'	'one hundred, two hundred, etc.'	'one thousand, two thousand, etc.'

Many of the numeral prefixes undergo additional morphophonemic changes when they combine with the bases *-ijek* 'ten' and *-pwki* 'hundred'. Thus, *ria-* 'two' becomes *rie-*; *limoa-* 'five' becomes *lime-*, and so forth.

The formation of other numbers can be illustrated by the following examples.

eijek ew	'eleven'
pahjek jiluw	'forty-three'
epwki pahw	'one hundred and four'
riepwki limeijek riaw	'two hundred and fifty-two'
kid dohpwki woneijek duoaw	'one thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine'

When used with nouns only the numbers 'one' to 'nine' take numeral classifiers.

woal eijek	'ten men'
war eijek	'ten canoes'
puk eijek	'ten books'

but

| *woal eijek pahmen*	'fourteen men'
war eijek pahpas	'fourteen canoes'
puk eijek pahw	'fourteen books'

Numbers like *jilihjek* 'thirty', *riepwki* 'two hundred', and *kid* 'one thousand' remain the same no matter with what noun they appear. Only when a number appears in the units column ('one' through 'nine') is a numeral classifier used. Thus, *suhkoa pahpwki* 'four hundred trees', with no numeral classifier; but *suhkoa pahpwki rahpas* 'four hundred and two trees', with the numeral classifier *-pas*.

Countable Bases

4.1.4   A COUNTABLE BASE is a morpheme to which the numeral prefixes may be added. So far we have considered two kinds of countable bases:

    a. the numeral classifiers
        -w, -men, -pas, -kij

    b. the higher number names
        -ijek, -pwki, -kid, etc.

This means that the structure of higher numbers is exactly like that of a numeral prefix with a possessive classifier. This similarity may be seen in the following tree:
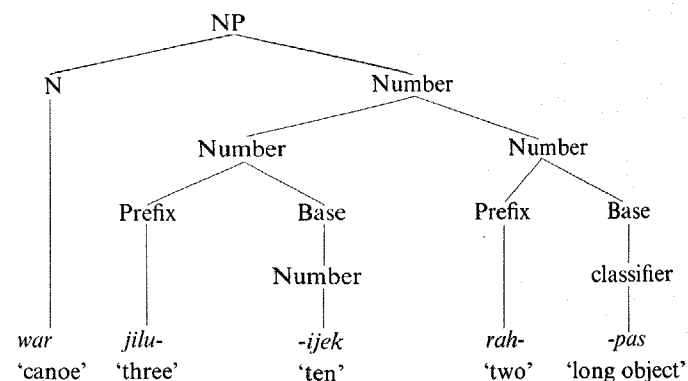
The construction *jilihjek rahpas* 'thirty-two' consists of two similar number constructions, one consisting of a numeral prefix and a higher number, the other consisting of a numeral prefix and a numeral classifier.

A third type of countable base is represented by morphemes like:

-pak	'times'
-pwong	'night'

These morphemes combine with numeral prefixes to form relational nouns (see 3.1).

1. *Riapak pahw waluw.*
   'Two times four is eight'.

2. *Kama pirin kijoula Mwoakilloa jilpwong.*
   'We will leave for Mokil in three days.'

Pak used with a numeral prefix expresses multiplication. Note that *pak* can also be used with the general classifier to express repetition.

3. *Woallo ne kijoula Pohnpei pak jiluw.*
   'That man has traveled to Ponape three times.'

Pak takes an irregular form *eh-* of the numeral prefix 'one'. Compare *ehpak* 'once' to *apas, emen, ekij* 'one'.

Compounds with *pwong* 'night' refer to days in the future. Counting with *pwong* begins with *jil-* 'three'; special words are used instead of *e-* and *ria-*.

lakapw	'tomorrow, in one day'
pali	'the day after tomorrow, in two days'
jilpwong	'in three days'
pahpwong	'in four days'

Some bases seem to occur only with the prefix for 'one', but with no others. For example:

oaloap	'one half'	related to	*loap*	'side'
epwi	'a few'	related to	*-pwi*	'plural suffix'

Serial Counting Numbers

4.1.5 Mokilese has another set of numbers 'one' to 'nine', which are not used to count any nouns. At one time they were probably a neutral counting set, used when no specific objects were being counted, or in counting a number of objects taking different classifiers. They have been largely replaced in these functions by the numbers of the general classifier set. These forms are:

one	*oahd*	compare	*e-*
two	*ari*		*ria-*
three	*ejil*		*jilu-*
four	*oapoang*		*pah-*
five	*alim*		*limoa-*

six	*ohn*	*wono-*
seven	*eij*	*iju-*
eight	*awal*	*walu-*
nine	*adu*	*duoa-*

These **serial counting numbers** seem to be compounds of the prefix for 'one', in the forms *oa-, a-, e-,* and *o-,* and the other numeral prefixes. Thus, *ari* 'two' is a compound of *a-* 'one' and *-ria* 'two' (without the final vowel).

Note that the base *-oad* (similar to the unit base *-ed*) is used in the serial counting number 'one', and that *-poang* 'four' is used instead of *-pah*. Also, note that *o+won* 'six' becomes *ohn*. In most cases, the bases used in this series are the prefixes of column a) given in the list of numeral prefixes in section 4.1.1, without the final vowels. These prefixes have been repeated here for comparison.

The serial counting numbers combine with the morpheme *ni-* (a Ponapean word meaning 'at') to form names for the days of the week:

nioahd	'Monday'
niari	'Tuesday'
niejil	'Wednesday'
nioapoang	'Thursday'
nialim	'Friday'

Saturday and Sunday have different names; *rehn koaunop* and *rehn joarwi*, respectively.

Fractions

4.1.6 Fractions are formed with the classifier *kij*.

jilkij pahw	'three quarters'
riahkij limoaw	'two fifths', literally 'two parts five'

The classifier used with the second number (the denominator of the fraction) is determined by the noun to which the fraction refers.

jilkij pahmen in jerimweinnok
'three quarters of the boys'

limkij wonpas in suhkoahk
'five sixths of the trees'

jilkij pahw in japwwe
'three quarters of this land'

(*Japw* 'land' is usually counted with *kij*, but in the case of a fraction it is counted with the general classifier. While normally it is 'pieces' of land that are counted (thus the classifier *kij*), in the case of fractions, the fraction itself seems to represent pieces of a larger whole.

Here we are not counting pieces of separate portions of land, but parts of a whole land area, represented by the use of the general classifier.)

In forming fractions, the prefix *e-* 'one' is not used with *kij*.

> *ew kij pahmen in jerihok*
> 'one quarter of the children'
>
>   not
> **ekij pahmen in jerihok*

The fraction 'half' is represented by *oaloap*.

> 4. *Oaloap in armaj in Mwoakilloa li.*
>   'Half of the people of Mokil are women.'

As noted in 4.1.4, *oaloap* 'half' takes no numeral prefixes except *oa-* 'one'. Otherwise, the noun *loap* 'half, side' is counted with the general classifier.

> 5. *Loap riaw wiahda ew.*
>   'Two halves make a whole.'

Ordinal Numbers

4.1.7   **Ordinal numbers** specify the position, or order, in which an object occurs in a series; first, second, third, and so forth. Ordinals are formed in Mokilese by prefixing *ka-* to the regular numbers. Note that 'first' is always *keiow* (derived from *ew* 'one') no matter what classifier the accompanying noun requires. All other ordinals are formed regularly: *kariaw, karoahmen, karahpas, kariahkij* 'second', *kajiluw, kajilmen, kajilpas, kajilkij* 'third', and so on.

The ordinals carry two slightly different but related meanings. The first is the **position-in-an-order** meaning noted in the preceding paragraph:

> 6. *Ngoah ne wadekla puk kajiluwwo.*
>   'I've already read the third book.'
>
> 7. *Ioar woal karoahmenno ma pokihdi ngoahi.*
>   'It was the second man who hit me.'

The second meaning suggests a ranking in quality (rather than in position), and is perhaps most aptly translated by 'best'.

> 8. *Ih woal keiow in daka dopi.*
>   'He is the best man in the high jump.'

Ordinal numbers may either follow the noun to which they refer, as in sentences 1 to 3, or they may precede them, as in:

> 9. *Karahpas in pinjellok kajda.*
>   'The second pencil is cracked.'
>
> 10. *Koah ioar keiow in armaj ma suhoang ngoahi nehn imwen wini.*
>   'You're the first person to visit me in the hospital.'

When the ordinal number precedes the noun, it is linked to that noun by the particle *in* (called the **construct particle**—see section 5.7.1). Sentence 9 (omitting details) may be diagrammed:
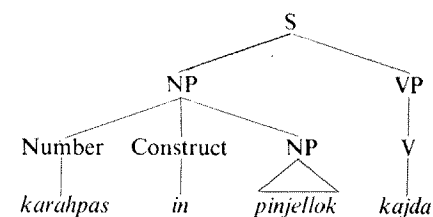
Note that the meaning of such constructions changes slightly depending on whether the noun is marked as singular or plural (see section 3.3.2.1).

> *kajilmen in woallok* (plural noun)
> 'the third man'
>
> *kajilmen in woallo* (singular noun)
> 'the third one, counting from that man'

It appears that the 'best' meaning is more often associated with the ordinal that follows the noun (particularly in the case of *keiow* 'first') and that the rank order meaning is more often associated with the ordinal in an *in*-construction. These observations do not seem to hold for all cases, however.

Finally, note the use of the ordinal in an *in*-construction in the following sentences:

> 11. *Keiow in oai kapangda ih, ngoah mwehuki ih.*
>   'The first time I saw her, I liked her.'
>
> 12. *Me ioar kariaw in oai pirin lel Pohnpei.*
>   'This is the second time I have visited Ponape.'

In sentences 11 and 12, the ordinals of the general counting series are used to mean 'the first time', and so forth. The construction *oai kapangda ih* 'my seeing her' is being used here as a noun phrase, in exactly the same way as *pinjellok* 'those pencils' in sentence 9:

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                        NP
          ┌──────────────┼──────────────┐
       Number        Construct          NP
          │              │          ╱──────╲
       keiow             in     oai kapangda ih
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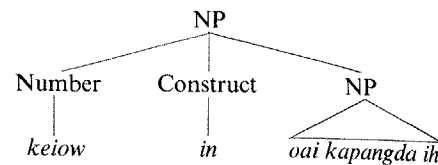
Such constructions will be discussed in section 10.6.5.

Indefinite Articles and the Number 'One'

4.1.8 The full forms of the number 'one' appear after nouns only in cases of special emphasis. For example, *woal emen* 'one man, not two'. The number 'one' is more often represented by the numeral classifier alone, appearing as a suffix to the noun:

woalmen	'one man'
woal emen	
warpas	'one canoe'
war apas	
pukkoaw	'one book'
puk ew	

Note that the number 'one' in the general counting system is never used without the numeral prefix. It is always either *-ew* or *-oaw*.

As noted in 3.3.2.1, the suffixed forms of the number 'one' are also used as INDEFINITE DETERMINERS.

woalmen	'a man'
pukkoaw	'a book'
pinjelpas	'a pencil'
anjoaukij	'some time'

Position of Numbers

4.1.9 Numbers usually follow the nouns to which they refer:

armaj pahmen	'four people'

jiloa rahpas	'two axes'
wus ijuw	'seven bananas'

The indefinite determiners are suffixes that are **loosely-bound** (see 2.1.2.1) to the words to which they are attached:
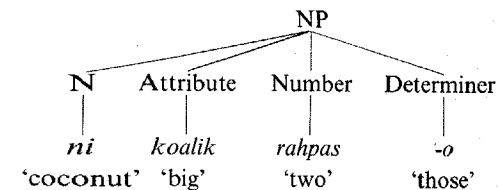
kasmen	'a cat'
pukkoaw	'a book'
pinjelpas	'a pencil'

Other numbers are independent words.

Within the noun phrase, numbers normally follow other attributes, but precede determiners:

ni koalik rahpas*so*
'those two large coconut trees'

*anjoau mwehu*kij*e*
'this good time'

*pwohla pwuhsuhss*oaw
'a round ball'

This kind of internal noun phrase structure may be diagrammed:

```
                             NP
        ┌─────────┬──────────┴──────────┐
        N     Attribute     Number    Determiner
        │         │            │          │
        ni      koalik       rahpas       -o
    'coconut'   'big'        'two'      'those'
```

The number may precede other attributes, but in this case its meaning is somewhat different. Compare:

a. *jeri siksik* roahmen*no*
    'those two small boys'

b. *jeri* roahmen *siksik*ko
    'those *two* small boys'

The noun phrase b) appears to single out two boys from a group who are all small. It seems, then, that moving a number from its usual position to one closer to the noun places special emphasis on the number.

The words *ew*, *emen*, *apas* 'one', *ekij* 'a bit, a little, some' and *epwi* 'a few' can precede a noun. When that noun has no determiner, the words mean 'another' or 'other'. For example:

13. *Kihdoahng ngoahi* ew *puk.*
     'Give me another book.'

14. *Ih wahdo* epwi *puk sohrohr.*
     'He brought some different books.'

15. *Joah isar pil ipoai; ih pirin wahdo* ekij *pil.*
     'I don't have enough water; he'll bring some more.'

When a determiner appears in these constructions, the meaning is somewhat different.

16. *Kihdoahng ngoahi* apas pinjellen *apel jiluw poaun in koahpihen.*
     'Give me one pencil and three pounds of coffee.' (said in a store, for example)

17. *Ngoah anahne* emen woallo *ma kidal lalin Kusahi.*
     'I need a man who speaks Kusaiean.'

18. Ekij pillen *en wijekdo.*
     'Some water should be brought.'

In such cases the preceding numeral has the meaning 'some' or 'any'. With a singular determiner the whole noun phrase refers to any of a certain kind of object; with a plural determiner it refers to any of a particular group of objects.

19a. *Ih mwehuki* epwi pukko.
      'He wants some books.'

  b. *Ih mwehuki* epwi pukkok.
      'He wants some of those books.'

Partitive Construction

4.1.10   A partitive construction is used to refer to a definite **number** of a definite **group** of objects.

20. Emen in jerihok *sipwangla wanihmwwo.*
     'One of those children broke the window.'

21. *Ih wahla* riaw in pukkai.
     'He took two of these books.'

The partitive construction is similar in form to the *in-*construction used with ordinal numbers, except that the regular numbers are used, rather than the ordinals.

```
              NP
           ___|___
          |    |    |
       Number Construct NP
          |    |    △
        riaw   in  pukkai
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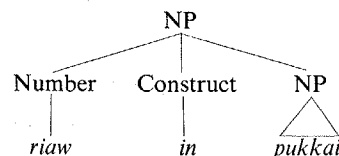
Numbers as Nouns

4.1.11   Numbers are usually used as attributes to the head noun of a noun phrase. This is the function we see in sentences such as:

22. Woal jilmen *indoa.*
     'Three men came.'

23. *Ngoah wahdo* pwohla koalik pahwwo.
     'I brought those four large balls.'

24. *Ih poadokdi* suhkoa rahpasso.
     'He planted those two trees.'

Note, however, that the emphasized noun phrases in the above sentences can be replaced by numbers alone.

25. Jilmen *indoa.*
     'Three came.'

26. *Ngoah wahdo* pahw.
     'I brought four.'

27. *Ih poadokdi* rahpas.
     'He planted two.'

In the sentences 25 to 27, the numbers *jilmen, pahw,* and *rahpas* function in the same way as the noun phrases of sentences 22 to 24 and like those in sentences such as:

28. John *indoa.*
     'John came.'

29. *Ngoah wahdo* pwohlahkai.
     'I brought these balls.'

30. *Ih poadokdi* suhkoahk.
     'He planted those trees.'

Numbers also function as nouns in constructions like the partitive construction discussed in 4.1.10. The portions of the following sentences that are in parentheses may be removed.

31. *Apas (in suhkoahk) ne uhwahda.*
     'One (of those trees) has already started to bear fruit.'

32. *Roahmen (in woalkai) mihn Pohnpei.*
     'Two (of these men) are Ponapeans.'

33. *Ngoah sipwangla jilpas (in pinjellok).*
     'I broke three (of the pencils).'

In partitive constructions, the **number** refers to the people or objects being discussed; the **phrase** *in +* NOUN refers to the group to which those people or objects belong. The objects alone can

be discussed without referring to the group simply by not using an *in* + NOUN construction. This use is similar to that of numbers as nouns in sentences 25 to 27 above.

This discussion suggests two facts about partitive-like constructions. First, the numbers used in such constructions are **nouns** (because they refer to objects). And second, *in* + NOUN is a **construction** (in fact, a type of noun phrase). We may represent these facts in a modified tree for partitive constructions:
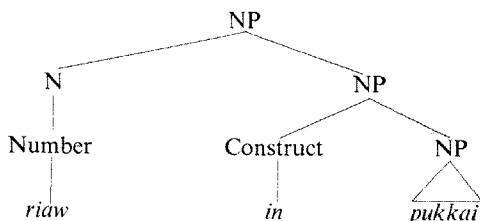
Numbers are also used as nouns in constructions like *emen emen* 'one by one', and so on. For example:

34. *Arai japahldo* emen emen.
     'They returned one by one.'

35. *Kihdoahng ngoahi pennok* ew ew.
     'Give me those coconuts one by one.'

36. *Pohssok pirin langdo* rahpas rahpas.
     'The boats will arrive in twos.'

QUANTIFIERS

4.2   Here we will use the term QUANTIFIER for morphemes that describe the quantity or amount of people or objects being discussed, without referring to a specific number like two, ten or five hundred. Words like *ekij* 'some, a little' and *epwi* 'a few' are quantifiers in this sense.

37. *Mine* epwi *pwilein suhkoa peipeipei nehn lammo.*
     'There are some logs floating in the lagoon.'

38. *Ngoah kin mwehuki* ekij *juke nehn nimoai koahpi.*
     'I like a little sugar in my coffee.'

Similar to these is the number 'one', used in the meaning 'any', in sentences like:

39. *Ngoah kak insingki* apas *pehnno.*
     'I can write with any pen.'

	Singular	Dual	Plural	Remote
1st person				
inclusive		*-sa*	*-sai*	*-hs*
exclusive	*-i(oa)*	*-ma*	*-mai*	*-mi*
2nd person	*-mw(en)*	*-mwa*	*-mwai*	*-mwi*
3rd person	∅, *-a*	*-ra*	*-rai*	*-hr*
construct	*-n*			

If the nominal or nominalized root is consonant final, the following suffixes are added:

	Singular	Dual	Plural	Remote
1st person				
inclusive		*-isa*	*-isai*	*-ihs*
exclusive	*-ihoa*	*-ima*	*-imai*	*-imi*
2nd person	*-imwen*	*-imwa*	*-imwai*	*-imwi*
3rd person	*-in*	*-ira*	*-irai*	*-ihr*
construct	*-in*			

Details of the possessive paradigms may be found in chapter 5.

Numerals

11.5.2　　The formation of numerals and numeral nouns involves the addition of the following prefixes to a series of **countable bases**:

one	*e-, a-,*
two	*ria-, roah-, rah-, riah-, rie-*
three	*jilu-, jil-*
four	*pah-*
five	*limoa-, lim-*
six	*wono-, won-*
seven	*iju-, ij-*
eight	*walu-, wal-*
nine	*duoa-, doh-*

There are three classes of countable bases:

a. counting classifiers

-w	'general object'
-men	'animate'
-pas	'long object'
-kij	'bit, part'

b. higher numbers

-ijek	'ten'
-pwiki	'hundred'
-kid	'thousand'
etc.	

c. numeral nouns

-pak	'times'
-pwong	'days hence'

Numeral formation is treated in detail in chapter 4.

Nominalizations

11.5.3　　Any process by which a verb, verb phrase, or sentence is converted into a noun or noun phrase can be termed NOMINALIZA-TION.[2]

EVENT NAMING

11.5.3.1　　Any intransitive verb phrase (intransitive verb, incorporated object construction, intransitive verb and following noun phrase) may be used as a noun to name an event. Such nominalizations may appear as sentence subjects, in possessive constructions, and so forth. For example:

2. Loakjid *inenin kaperen.*
   '*Fishing* is a lot of fun.'

3. Kodkod oaring *oaujoangoan doadoahk koalik.*
   '*Husking coconuts* is very hard work.'

4. Doauoang dollo *kakoahk.*
   '*Climbing that mountain* was tiring.'

DESCRIPTIVE AND RESULT NOMINALIZATIONS

11.5.3.2　　In chapter 10 we described the process of SENTENTIAL NOMINALIZATION (with both transitive and intransitive verbs) in which the doer of the action (the agent) can be expressed.

5. En liho *lopwor likkoauok woaroain awahioaw.*
   '*The woman's* washing those clothes took an hour.'

In this example, the possessive phrase *en liho* 'the woman's' names the agent, or doer, of the action.