THE CHAMORRO LANGUAGE OF GUAM—II

By WILLIAM EDWIN SAFFORD

V. Possessives

1. Two Methods of Indicating Possession.—In the Chamorro language possession may be indicated in two ways: (1) by suffixing possessive pronouns enclitically to the noun, as with nouns expressing relationship or the names of the parts of the body; (2) by distinct words which may be called independent possessives, to which the possessive pronouns are added in the same way as to nouns. These are used with the names of inanimate objects and of animals.

2. Possessive Suffixes.—The use of possessive suffixes with nouns expressing relationship has been shown on page 303. In the same way these suffixes are combined enclitically with the names of the parts of the body.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1st person</th>
<th>2d person</th>
<th>3d person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person (inclusive)</td>
<td>-ta,</td>
<td>-tome,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st person (exclusive)</td>
<td>-tame,</td>
<td>-tame,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2d person</td>
<td>-miyo,</td>
<td>-miyo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3d person</td>
<td>-nilha,</td>
<td>-nilha,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This method of using the possessive pronouns shows the relationship of the Chamorro with the Malayan and Melanesian languages, as well as to the allied Philippine dialects. In the Malayan, for instance, we have ko, me, na, corresponding to the Chamorro ho, me, na. In Melanesia the corresponding possessive pronouns are suffixed only to nouns of a certain class. In the Malay they are suffixed to nouns without any distinction of class, though in

In expressing relationship or possession a noun with the possessive suffixed is usually preceded by the definite article, as in the Italian

2 This is also true of the interrogatives, as we shall see later.
il padre mio, and the tonic vowel is modified as explained on page 294.

$tako$, father;  
tako, s, m., my father;  
tako, pl., thy father;  
takó, his father;  
tako, our father;  
takó, our father;  
takó, our father;  
takó, our father;  
iyoma, thy father;  
iyoma, their father;  
iyoma, his knee;  
iyoma, our knee;  
iyoma, our knee;  
iyoma, our knee;  
iyoma, our knee;  
iyoma, your knee;  
iyoma, their knee.

From the above examples it will be seen that when the possessive is added it forms a new word with the noun and the accent of the primitive word is shifted so as to fall on the penult.

The Suffix ko. — Ko is used instead of ho, with a word ending in a simple short vowel, a diphthong, or a vowel preceded by two consonants; as chótoko, 'banana-plant,' i chétako, 'my banana-plant'; dógoko, 'my sandal,' i deógoko, 'my sandal;' i guelako, 'my grandfather.'

The Connective n.—As with a noun followed by a genitive (page 304) a word ending in a pure vowel (not a guttural) takes n after it before the plural suffixes mane, miyo, niha. This may be considered akin to the preposition “of”; and i tantánname may be thought of as ‘the father-of.-ours.’

3. Independent Possessives. — These are words formed of a root to which the possessive suffixes are added. They may be used as adjectives with nouns; or they may be used as pronouns independently.

iyoko na guma, my house;  
iyoko pat iyoma, mine or thine;  
iyoma na sèkó, thy knife;  
iyoma na sèkó, thy knife;  
g adapted to the word of the noun they modify. Where the plural is formed regularly by the use of the word siha, this may precede or follow the noun; as 'his houses,' iyonen na guma siha, or iyonen siha na guma.
In the Chamorro language there is no copulative verb. 'To be' is expressed only when it corresponds to the Spanish estar or the Italian stare when used to express possession. *Iyoko* may be regarded in the light of a verb *to be mine.*

Possessives as Pronouns.—The following are examples of possessives as pronouns:

*Iyoko i guna, mine (is) the house; the house is my belonging;*  
*Iyoko i sêg, thine (is) the knife; the knife is thy belonging;*  
*Iyoko i bhang, his (is) the hat; the hat is his belonging;*  
*Iyoko i têpo, ours (is) the well; the well is yours and mine;*  
*Iyoko i têbê, ours (is) the book; the book is ours not yours;*  
*Iyoko i lamasa, yours (is) the table; the table is your belonging;*  
*Iyoko i guao, theirs (is) the staircase; the staircase is theirs.

In the same way we have *gåmo i bælne, thine the pig;' the pig is thy animal;' *gåna i manog siha, the chickens are his;'  
*gåmiyo i nobiyo, the ox is yours;' *gåniha i chîba siha, the goats are theirs.*

4. Possessive Suffixes with Adverbs.—In expressing relative position or direction from a person or object the Chamorros make use of an adverb or adverbial noun followed by a possessive suffix. This corresponds to the use in English of such expressions as ‘on my right,' ‘or thy left,' ‘to my eastward,' ‘in our rear,' ‘on its outside,' etc. Examples:

*ilago, north;*  
*i lêgogo, my northward, on my north;*  
*haya, south;*  
*i hêgyem, thy southward, south of thee;*  
*hakan, east;*  
*i hêtûnì, his eastward, east of him;*  
*luchan, west;*  
*i lîchanta, our westward, west of us;*  
*hulu, above, up;*  
*i hëlonamî, above us (not above you);*  
*papa, below, down;*  
*i pëpomîyo, below us, underneath us;*  
*mona, front, first;*  
*i menamîha, in front of them;*  
*tâte, behind;*  
*i tätamîha, behind them, in their rear;*  
*entâte, between;*  
*i entoamîha, between them, in their midst;*  
*fien, near;*  
*i fiimho, near me, by my side;*  
*halom, in, inside;*  
*i halomamîha, inside of them;*  
*huong, out, outside;*  
*i hêyongamîha, outside of them, their outside;*  

In the Chamorro language there is no copulative verb. 'To be' is expressed only when it corresponds to the Spanish *estar* or the Italian *stare* when used to express position. *Iyoko* may be regarded in the light of a verb *to be mine.*

5. Possessive Suffixes with Verbs.—There are certain verbs which take the form of nouns with possessive suffixes to indicate person and number. These verbs may have the possessive form only in certain tenses of the indicative mood; or they may have this form ordinarily in interrogative expressions after the pronoun *hafa* (‘what?):

*Iîlegko, I said (‘my saying' );*  
*Iîlegko, I say (‘my saying,' present tense);*  
*gaîko, I prefer (‘my preference' );*  
*gaîko, I think (‘my thinking' );*  
*gaîko, I believed (‘my thinking’ (was));*  
*hafa malagîmo, what do you wish? (‘what your wishing’?);*  
*hafa ilêgîna, what did he say? (‘what his saying’?);*  
*hafa ilêgîna, what is he saying? (‘what his saying’?).

In answering such questions the same form may be used, but the ordinary declarative form of expression is frequently used. In the verbs given in the above examples, with the exception of *malagîo,* the ordinary form used in conversation is the possessive. Following is the conjugation of the verb *alag,* ‘say.' In the Chamorro the primitive word is shown in the direct imperative, the other parts being derived from it, as will be shown later in treating of the verb.

### Present

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alag</th>
<th>Say</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Ilîlegko, I say, I am saying,</em></td>
<td><em>Ilîlegko, I say, I am saying,</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ilîlegmo, thou sayest,</em></td>
<td><em>Ilîlegmo, thou sayest,</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Ilêgîna, he says,</em></td>
<td><em>Ilêgîna, he says,</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilêgîta, we said (incl.);</td>
<td>Ilêgîta, we say, we are saying,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilêgmâmî, we said (excl.);</td>
<td>Ilêgmâmî, we say, we are saying,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilêghîmiyo, you say, you are saying,</td>
<td>Ilêghîmiyo, you say, you are saying,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ilêghîniha, they said.</td>
<td>Ilêghîniha, they said.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

VI. Adjectives

1. Qualifying Adjectives

1. Simple Adjectives.—Although many adjectives in the Chamorro language are in reality other parts of speech used to qualify nouns either in their primitive form or with the addition of
prefixes, suffixes, or infixes, there are some words which may be considered in their primitive form to be true adjectives:

- **dangkulo**, big; **fed}, wide; **homhom}, dark;
- **dikb}, little; **paapb}, fragrant; **chagb}, distant;
- **lokb}, high; **agag}, red; **tunab}, straight;
- **yonag}, fat; **apak}, white; **hombo}, healthy;
- **gassag}, clean; **atulag}, black;

2. **Adjectival Prefixes.** Following is a list of the principal prefixes used in the Chamorro to form adjectives.

**The Syllable ma.** Many adjectives expressing the quality, nature, or condition of an object begin with the syllable ma:

- *mahina*, hard, solid; *mangan*, savory; *maase*, kind;
- *mahanj*, soft; *maseen*, salty; *mamahiao*, ashamed;
- *mahatagat*, softened; *maasne*, salted; *mangan*, quiet;
- *mahalos*, smooth; *maape*, hot; *maliko*, sick;
- *mapoi*, difficult; *maneinge*, cold; *mames*, sweet;
- *makalet*, heavy; *mauleg*, good; *maasom*, sour;
- *managyog*, lean; *magof*, glad; *malael*, bitter.

**The Prefix ma used with Verbs.** As a prefix to verbs ma forms a participle, and is used to indicate the passive voice or condition:

**Verb**
- *poba*, break;
- *itib*, tear;
- *guflit*, love;
- *saulig*, whip;
- *palae*, anoint;
- *tuno*, burn;
- *hafot*, bury;

**Participle**
- *mapoka*, broken; to be broken;
- *mapib*, torn; to be torn;
- *mapofit*, loved; to be loved;
- *mapalae*, whipped; to be whipped;
- *mapalae*, anointed; to be anointed;
- *manuno*, burnt; to be burnt;
- *mahafot*, buried; to be buried.

These participles may be used as adjectives to qualify nouns, as *magofit na gachong*, 'loved companion' or 'dear companion'. The prefix *ma* is used in several Melanesian languages in the same way; and in Samoan it has the force of making certain active verbs neuter or passive.¹

The Prefix mi. — This prefix signifies 'abounding in':

Salapé, money;  
unai, sand;  
huto, loose;  
gágá, animal;  
tinágo, knowledge;  
acho, stone;  
tituká, thorn;  
guínahá, property;  
siíká, power;

mi-salapé, abounding in money, rich;  
mi-unai, sandy;  
mi-huto, lousy;  
mi-gágá, having many animals;  
mi-tinágo, well informed, learned;  
mi-acho, full of stones, stony;  
mi-tituká, thorny;  
mi-guínahá, wealthy;  
mi-siíká, powerful.

The Prefix é. — This prefix is used with certain substantives as the reverse of xi, signifying 'to be lacking in', 'to be possessed of little':

 básíno si huán, John is lacking in intelligence; John has little brain.  
 básíno si màtamu, Thy father is (a man) of few words.

The Prefix kán. — With certain adjectives or neuter verbs this forms an adjective expressing the effect of some act or thing.
The derived word may also be regarded as a verb:

gasgas, clean;  
máho, thirsty;  
yayas, tired;  
tenhos, angry;  
maññao, afraid;

nagasgas, cleansing;  
máhá, thirsty-causing;  
ñayayas, tiresome;  
ñtenhos, exasperating;  
ñmaññao, terrifying;  

gasgas, clean;  
máho, thirsty;  
yayas, tired;  
tenhos, angry;  
maññao, afraid;

The Prefix màma. — This prefix used with a verb signifies 'capable of being ...' and may be rendered into English by an adjective ending in -ble.

kano, eat;  
màmàkanó, edible; capable of being eaten.  
gímen, drink;  
màmàgímen, drinkable; capable of being drunk.  
taitái, read;  
màmàrtaitái, legible; capable of being read.

The idea expressed by this prefix may be indicated by the suffix on or yon, as we shall later see.

The Prefixes gòf, chát. — These two prefixes are used with many words as contrasts to each other. Gòf, gèf, or ges expresses a good quality; chát expresses a bad quality. As prefixes to adjectives gòf is also frequently used to indicate the superlative absolute and chát to indicate the imperfection of a quality:

gèf-pago, pretty;  
gèf-tano, fertile;  
gèf-mata, sharp-eyed;

chát-pago, ugly;  
chát-tano, sterile (land);  
chát-mata, near-sighted.

The Prefix tag. — This prefix sometimes denotes habit or disposition, and is often used with adverbs of place or position, to form adjectives:

tagilo, above, up;  
tagpágo, low, base;  
taglago, in the north, well to the north;  
tagkátan, in the east, oriental;  
tagbaan, accustomed to rise late.

Degrees of Quality

Superlative Prefixes sen, sesen. — These prefixes when used with a noun signify 'real', 'true', or 'genuine'; as sen láhe, 'a real man.' When prefixed to adjectives they have the significance of very,' exceedingly.' —

tasairo, bad;  
dangkulo, big, great;  
basalo, very big, very great;  
basalo, very bad;  
basalo, very bad, quite worthless;  
sendikiki, very small, tiny;  
sendikiki, very small, tiny.

The Prefixes gag, gef, ges. — These prefixes also express the superlative, but usually in a good sense:

gasgas, clean;  
góf-gasgas, very clean;  
góf-máho, good;  
góf-máho, good, excellent;  
góf-yayas, very beautiful;  
góf-yayas, very white, pure white;  
góf-yayas, very tired, well tired.

The Prefix piná. — This prefix denotes the possession of a quality in too great a degree:

máno, sweet;  
máno, too sweet, over-sweet;  
máno, sweet;  
máno, too over-sweet;  
máno, over-salty;  
máno, too bitter.

máno, salt;  
máno, very salt;  
máno, very salty;  
máno, too salt;  
máno, too salty;  
máno, too salty.
Prejiz of Equality chá or acha. — These prefixes used with an adjective or noun express comparative equality or likeness:

Chámalaingo hao yan i helumo, Equally sick (art) thou with thy brother;
Acháapakasi Huan yan Host, Equally white (is) John with Joseph;
Achácarpintero si Pedro yan tata, Equally carpenter (is) Peter with father.

Depreciatory Prefix cháit. — This prefix used with an adjective has the effect of detracting from the quality expressed by it:

maipe, hot; cháitmaipe, not very hot, warm;
liyem, visible; cháitliyem, poorly visible;
ápaka, white; cháitápaka, imperfectly white;
malaité, educated; cháitmalaité, poorly educated;
masaulag, whipped; cháitmasaulag, not whipped enough.

Negative Prefixes

The Prefix tái. — This prefix used with an adjective has the force of denying or reversing the quality expressed by the primitive word, like the English prefixes un-, in-, im-, in ‘unkind,’ ‘inattentive,’ ‘imprudent.’ When alone it signifies ‘not.’

mauleg, kind; tímamauleg, unkind;
gagas, clean, pure; tígagas, unclean, impure;
liyon, perceptible; títliyon, imperceptible;
siha, possible; títsiha, impossible;
méhkolom, prudent; títmékatalom, imprudent;
tontom, careful, cautious; titontom, careless;
magahet, true; títmagahet, untrue;
mataungo, certain, known; títmataungo, uncertain, unknown;
mamatae, mortal; títmamatae, immortal.

1 The reverse of the prefix tó is gai, signifying ‘there is’; as, gaickii, ‘finite,’ ‘there is an end,’ ‘having an end.’
necessary or inherent attribute it is not essential to use the connecting particle:

- i santos kilios, the holy cross;  
- i atulōng aga, the black crow.

When an adjective follows its noun the particle is omitted and the noun, if it ends in a pure vowel, takes the termination n, as though followed by a genitive or possessive; as,

- i galagō apakā, the white dog;  
- i paluman holam-tano, the wild pigeon;  
- i chelām lago, the foreign banana.

5. Predicate Adjectives.—When the adjective is used as the predicate this particle is not used. There is no copulative verb in the Chamorro language, and the predicate adjective may be considered to have a verbal nature; thus mauleg, 'good,' may be translated 'to be good'; even nouns used as predicates may be considered as verbs, as both nouns and adjectives used in this way have tense; thus, in tata si Huan, 'John is a father;' tata may be translated 'to be a father.'

Mauleg i laka, Good-is the man. (The man is-good.)  
Gefmauleg i palaoan, Very-good-is the woman.  
Magahet i sinangon, True-is the story. (The story is-true.)  
Mistañā i magalaka, The chief (or governor) is-powerful.  
Chago i chalan, Long-is the road.  
Kādādā i tinepe, Short-is the reply.  
Kafachē i tihong, Blood-stained-is the hat.

In the above examples it will be seen that the predicate adjective precedes the subject. This is usually the case.

6. Adjectives with Definite Article or Possessive.—In such expressions as 'the sick child' or 'your little brother' it is usual in Chamorro to render 'the child who is sick,' 'your brother who is little,' as though to distinguish them from others:

- i patgon ni i malangō, the child who is sick.  
- i chelūmo ni i dikiki, the brother-yours who is little.

If the phrase is descriptive and not restrictive the relative na is used followed by the adjective. This is distinct from the na used as an adjectival conjunctive particle:

- etogōna ke guako, shorter than I;  
- apakāna ke hago, whiter than thou.

Comparison of Inferiority.—To avoid the use of the Spanish menos the negative particle ti may be used with the comparative of equality. Thus, instead of saying 'he is less tall than I,' the expression can be changed to 'he is not so tall as I,' or 'he is not
equally tall with me.' By changing the adjective the ordinary comparative form could be used; as, 'he is shorter than I.'

misakan, full of years, old, ancient;
chámiaken, equally full of years, as old as;
ti čhámiaken, not as old as.

'Noah was less old than Methuselah' may be rendered Ti čhámiaken si Noey Matusalén; or Patagonri si Noey ke si Matusalén, 'Noah was younger than Methuselah,' an improper expression, but a common form in the Chamorro.

8. REDUPLICATION OF SYLLABLES.—As in many other languages of the Pacific islands, the quality expressed by an adjective is intensified by the reduplication of the syllable following the tonic or accented syllable of the word, or the interpolation of a similar syllable. This syllable must always be short and it shortens the following syllables which are not guttural:

**Positive**
- **Dángkuale, big**;
- **loká, high**;
- **gágas, clean**;
- **báboá, tender**;
- **díkiké, little**;

**Augmentative**
- **Dángkuale, overgrown, enormous**;
- **lokáke, towering, very high**;
- **gágas, scrupulously clean**;
- **báboá, quite tender, very tender**;
- **díkiké, tiny, very small**.

9. FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.—When an adjective qualifies a noun in the plural it takes the prefix **man**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nauleg na cheko, good brother;</td>
<td>manmauleg na maulelo, good brothers;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tailaye na lahe, bad man;</td>
<td>manailaye na lalayıe, bad men;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dangkuale na sëü, big knife;</td>
<td>manmaulake na sëü sika, big knives;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yomogn na babue, fat hog;</td>
<td>manyomogn na babue, fat hogs;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tunas na chalan, straight road;</td>
<td>manunas na chalan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With adjectives as with nouns the prefix **man** has the effect of changing certain initial letters, as indicated on page 303. When the idea of plurality is indicated by the plural form of the adjective it is unnecessary to add the regular plural sign **sika** to the noun. Nouns which form the plural irregularly, however, retain their plural form whether modified by a plural adjective or not.

10. DERIVATION OF NOUNS FROM ADJECTIVES.—Denominants are formed from adjectives by inserting the particle **in** before the radical vowel of the adjective, as shown on page 305. In forming them from derived adjectives the same rule holds good in most cases as with primitive words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Derived Adjective</th>
<th>Derived Noun</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chatpañad, foul-mouthed;</td>
<td>chinatpañad, blasphemy;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chatpañad, whitish;</td>
<td>chinatpañad, whitishness;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mañof, contented;</td>
<td>minañof, contentment;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mañase, salty;</td>
<td>minañase, saltiness;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mañae, bitter;</td>
<td>minañae, bitterness;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tagañade, prominent;</td>
<td>tinagañade, prominence;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>géfaga, beautiful;</td>
<td>ginéfaga, beauty;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>géfana, fertile;</td>
<td>ginéfana, fertility;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>géfao, generous;</td>
<td>ginéfao, generosity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With Negative Particle **ti**.—Adjectives combined with **ti**, as timauleg, 'unkind,' do not follow the above rule. The particle is inserted in the primitive word; as, **ti-mauleg**, 'unkindness.'
2. DEMONSTRATIVE ADJECTIVES

Most of the demonstrative adjectives in Chamorro are identical with corresponding demonstrative pronouns or resemble them very nearly. They differ in being used to limit nouns, while the demonstrative pronouns are used alone.

1. THIS.—The demonstrative adjective ‘this’ is rendered into Chamorro ayen if placed before the predicate, and yini or ini if placed after the predicate of a sentence:

\[
\text{Ayen na patgon turnata̱ngis gi pa'ange,} \quad \text{This child cried last night;}
\]

\[
\text{Hulatado yini (or ini) na famalaaoan,} \quad \text{I blamed these women;}
\]

\[
\text{Ayen na tentag ufaesen,} \quad \text{This servant shalt thou ask;}
\]

\[
\text{Faesen ini (or yini) na tentage,} \quad \text{Ask this servant.}
\]

Use of the Spanish este.—The Spanish este (‘this’) is fast taking the place of ayen and ini. It may be used either before or after the predicate and does not change in gender or number. In the above sentences it is now more usual to say este na patgon, ‘this child’; este na famalaaoan, ‘these women’; este na tentage, ‘this servant.’ With proper nouns the connection is as instead of na.

2. THAT.—When designating an object near the person spoken to, ‘that’ is rendered into Chamorro by enao or yenao. If it precede the predicate, enao must be used. If it follow the predicate, either enao or yenao may be used. The initial y of both yenao and yini is evidently used only for euphony, especially when following a word ending in a vowel, thus avoiding the sequence of two vowel sounds:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Enao siha na galago,} & \quad \text{Those dogs;}
\text{Enao manháahao na galago,} & \quad \text{Those dogs are barking;}
\text{Manháahao yenao na galago,} & \quad \text{Barking are those dogs;}
\text{Enao as Pale,} & \quad \text{The priest there.}
\end{align*}
\]

3. YON, YONDER.—To designate an object remote both from the speaker and the person addressed ayu or ayo, yuhe or uhe, are used. Of these words ayu only may precede, and yuhe or uhe may follow the predicate:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{Ayo na guina,} & \quad \text{Yonder house;}
\text{Ayo siha na modong,} & \quad \text{Yonder ships;}
\end{align*}
\]

3. INTERROGATIVE ADJECTIVES

1. ETYMOLOGY.—The Chamorro interrogatives are closely allied to Melanesian forms, but are also undoubtedly of common origin with those of Polynesia. In the following table I compare them with the interrogatives of the Bugotu (southern part of Ysabel.
island) and the Ngela (Florida island) of the Solomon group, and with the Hawaiian and the Maori of New Zealand, belonging to the Polynesian family of languages.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chamorro</th>
<th>Bugotu</th>
<th>Ngela</th>
<th>Hawaiian</th>
<th>Maori</th>
<th>English</th>
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The Samoan o ai (‘who’) and o le a or se a (‘what’) are evidently weakened forms of the same words, and in the Malayan apa (‘what’) we also recognize the Chamorro hafa.

2. Hayi, haye, hai, hae?—These are all forms of the Chamorro word for ‘who.’ They are used in connection with persons. It is interesting to note that the Chamorro resembles the Melanesian and Polynesian languages in such expressions as Hayi naanua? ‘Who is his name?’

Hayi na rae? What king? (literally, Who king?)
Hayi siha ne taatao? What people? (literally, Who people?)

3. Hafa, haf?—These two forms are used according to principles of euphony:

Hafa na kato? What cat? Hafa na guma? What house?

4. Mano?—This signifies either ‘where’ or ‘which.’


5. Fia, fafia, fiiyai?—These forms, signifying ‘how many,’ are used according to the nature of the nouns they modify. They are etymologically identical with the Samoan fia and the Hawaiian e-hia, a-hia (how many). Fia is used in reckoning time; as, Fia

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1. Guaha.—In its primitive sense guaha signifies ‘there is’ or ‘there are’ (French, il y a; Spanish, hay; German, es gibt); as, guaha hanom gi tipó, ‘there is water in the well.’ Like all other words in Chamorro it may be used as several parts of speech. With a noun it may become a limiting adjective either with or without the connective particle na, signifying ‘some.’ With irregular plurals it is used alone, with regular plurals it is followed by siha:

Guaha na tuba, some toddy; guaha siha manog, some bowls;
Guaha na lalaha, some men; guaha siha guma, some houses.

When the noun is also modified by some descriptive adjective or participle, the latter may either follow it or come before it:

Guaha bata mayula, Some raft broken up; there-is-a raft broken-up.
Guaha mayulaŋ na bata, Some broken-up raft (gone-to-pieces raft).

Often the English ‘some,’ like the English indefinite article ‘a,’ is not expressed in the Chamorro:

Malagó yó hanom, I want (some) water;
Malagó gui miyog, He wishes (a) coconut;
Manahan yó siha batumens, I have bought some buttons.

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1This difference may be compared to the use by the Chinese of ‘how many pieces’ for inanimate objects, and ‘how many’ for persons; as, ‘How many pieces of clothes?’ but never ‘How many pieces of men?’
In the last example, siha may be translated ‘several’ (French, quelques, or plusieurs), or it may be considered merely as the sign of the plural.

2. **Indefinite Adjectives Derived from Interrogatives.**—

These may be formed by the addition of the suffix *ha*, *hayhá, haehá*, or *halá* being used with persons, *hafá* or *hafá* (‘whichever’) and *mano*, *manó* (‘whichsoever’) with things:

- **nae*a na taota*, whatsoever person (literally, whosoever person);
- **hayhá na lóka*, whatsoever man; (whosoever man);
- **hafá na guña*, whatsoever house;
- **manó na é* a*, whichsoever knife.

3. **Negative Adjectives.**—In its primitive sense *taya* (or *tat*) is the reverse of *gualza*, and signifies ‘there-is-not’ (French, il n’y a pas; Spanish, no hay; German, es gibt kein, es gibt nicht). Used with nouns it may be translated as the adjective ‘no’ (German, kein):

- **taya na palasa*, no woman (German, keine Frau);
- **tat hanom*, no water (German, kein Wasser).

4. **Adjectives of Quantity or Number.**—These are *megae* (‘much,’ ‘many’) with things; *lahyan* (‘many’) with persons or things; *laguha*, ‘several’; ‘various’; *dididé*, ‘a little,’ ‘few’; *ipalo*, ‘the remaining,’ ‘the rest of’:

- *megae na pu-ti* s, many stars;
- *lahyan na taoxa*, many persons;
- *laguha na famegaun*, several children;
- *dididá na tuba*, a little toddy;
- *dididá na itatá*, a few men; few men;
- *ti megae na tarao*, not many people; [people.
- *ipalo na taota*, the rest-of-the people; the remaining

5. **Adjectives of Comparison.**—The adverbs of manner (see foot-note, page 524) derived from the demonstratives *ini*, *enao*, *yuhe*, may be used as adjectives before nouns connected by the particle *na*:

- **taiguini na finatas*, such an act as this (literally, such-like act);
- **taiguinao na lebbol*, such a book as that (near you);
- **taiguihe na taota*, such a person as that (yonder);

6. **Indefinites Adopted from the Spanish.**—The following indefinite adjectives have been adopted by the Chamorros from the Spanish: *kuatkiet, kuatkiera* (from cualquier, cualquiera), ‘any,’ ‘any whatever’; *niuno* (from *ni uno*), ‘not one,’ ‘not a,’ ‘not a single’; *niuno na guihan*, ‘not a fish.’ *masea haye, masea haye* (mas que sea), ‘whosoever (may be).’ *un, uno, uno na*, ‘one’; *un raine, a queen’; *uno na taota*, ‘one person.’ *otro, otro na*, ‘the other’; *otro na taota*, ‘another person.’ *kada*, ‘each’; *kada guuna*, ‘each house.’ *todo,* ‘every,’ ‘all’; *todo lahe,* ‘every man’; *todo i tāno,* ‘all the earth.’ *todo siha na,* ‘all’ (plural): *todo siha na taota*, ‘all the people’; *todo i manam*, ‘all the just.’

Of these, *kada* and *todo* (‘every,’ ‘all’ do not take the particle *na* after them. Instead of el otro, los otros, we also have the Chamorro *i palo.*

(To be continued.)