

(J) Nganasan Idol (1/1) [Solution]

J1.

- | | | | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. I | 2. K | 3. N | 4. L | 5. G | 6. H | 7. C | 8. J |
| 9. D | 10. E | 11. O | 12. B | 13. A | 14. F | 15. P | 16. M |

J2.

17. *bags* (accept *cases, places, sacks, ...*)

18. *idol*

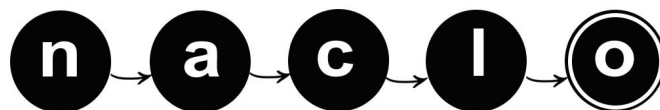
19. *ears*

J3.

20. **ḡəntu?**

21. **basa**

J4. huaaʔtuj



(K) Going By the Numbers (1/1) [Solution]

K1. past tense verbs

K2. -1

K3. (for d-h, multiple answers are possible)

- (a) w_3
- (b) w_4
- (c) w_2
- (d) The ____
- (e) An ____
- (f) I broke the ____
- (g) This ____
- (h) I opened the ____ (*not *I put (something) inside the ____*)

K4. (multiple answers are possible)

- (a) window (a singular inanimate noun that does not start with a vowel that can be opened or broken)
- (b) blankets (a plural inanimate noun that cannot be eaten, broken, or opened)
- (c) pretzel (something that can be eaten or broken, and that is a singular inanimate noun that does not start with a vowel)



(L) Whistle While You Work (1/1) [Solution]

L1.

- (a) óqòðhóò (b) òðhóóqòqòqò (c) óqòhóò
- (d) óóqòqòðhóò (e) òhóòhóóqòhóqòðhóò (f) óhóóqóóhòòqóò
- (g) óqóóhòhóò (h) òhòhòðhóòhóò (i) óhòqòhóqòhóò
- (j) óhóqóhóqòhóò (k) óqòòqòðhóhóòqóò

L2. òðhóóhòqóò

L3. The following provides a simplified analysis combining both the tonal system of Kickapoo, and the system for converting spoken Kickapoo into the whistled form. Here V stands for a vowel, C for a consonant cluster, # for a word boundary.

1. $V\# \rightarrow \acute{o}\grave{o}$;
2. $\acute{V}(V) \rightarrow \acute{o}(\acute{o})$ if antepenultimate; $\acute{V}V \rightarrow \acute{o}\grave{o}$ otherwise;
3. $V \rightarrow \grave{o}$ after final accented syllable;
4. $V(V) \rightarrow \grave{o}(\grave{o})$ before {s, θ, h};
5. Else, $V \rightarrow \acute{o}$;
6. $\#C \rightarrow \emptyset$;
7. $C \rightarrow q$ if C contains {p, t, k}; else $C \rightarrow h$.



(M) Relative Clauses (1/1) [Solution]

M1.

D – *A short sister has a kind brother.*

A – *A smart brother has a greedy grandson.*

B – *A shy nephew has a kind daughter.*

M2.

C – *A kind grandson has a smart sister.*

E – *A shy sister has a greedy daughter.*

M3.

(a) **Tá iníon chúthail ag garmhac cliste.**

(b) **Tá nia beag ag deirfiúr shantach.**

M4.

Justifications were evaluated by soundness of argument. Most sound justifications involved a counting step, i.e. comparing the number of some English/Irish words, at some point.

Observations that could be made about Irish include:

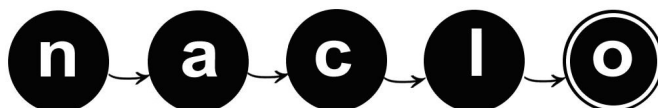
Word order:

Tá [possessed] **ag** [possessor].

Nouns come before adjectives.

Noun declension:

After feminine nouns, adjectives have an initial consonant mutation (C → Ch, C = consonant).



(N) Something That Is Solved (1/1) [Solution]

N1. fue	(a) to tie	(< fanue string = to tie + INSTR)
fuea	(b) thing that is tied	(< fanue string = {to tie + INSTR} + -a OBJ)
hapin	(c) to thicken (something)	(< ha- CAUS + pin thick)
kuāt	(d) to hang, be hanging	(< hakuāt to hang something up = CAUS + to hang)
haruk	(e) to make (something) arrive	(< ha- CAUS + ruuk arrive)
(f) topa	<i>a beverage</i>	
(g) tanop	<i>a cup</i>	
(h) hateh	<i>to float (something)</i>	
(i) heh	<i>to fly</i>	
(j) kanuah	<i>a knife</i>	
(k) tumko?	<i>to make (something) prod</i>	
(l) ?ěh	<i>near</i>	
(m) kXtal	<i>to saw (e.g. wood)</i>	
(n) pumlo?a	<i>something loose</i>	
(o) cinluak	<i>a throat</i>	
(p) kinsu	<i>a trap</i>	
(q) sumput	<i>to turn (something) over</i>	

N2.

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B

N3. There are three derivations: the causative (CAUS), which turns an adjective or verb into a verb meaning *to make / cause X*; the instrumental nominaliser (INSTR), which turns a verb into a noun meaning *a thing used to X*; and the object nominaliser (OBJ), which turns a transitive verb into a noun meaning *a thing that is Xed*. The marking chosen depends on the number of syllables in the base:

	1 syllable	>1 syllable
CAUS	ha-	<um>
INSTR	<an>	<in>
OBJ	-a	-a

All infixes (marked with < > here) appear after the initial consonant. For <um> and <in>, the infix replaces the following vowel.



(O) I Speak, Therefore I Am (1/1) [Solution]

01.

- (1) Kotiria (2) Tariana
(3) Tukano (4) Tuyuka

02.

- A. vi B. ii C. vii D. i E. iv F. iii G. v

03.

- A. Elizabete
B. Mayẽ
C. Cagüüçü
D. Elsa
E. Fausto
F. Lucas
G. Kaly

04. Yũ phũkoro Tuyukakoro hierara

05. Yũ Tuyuka thũ'oeraha

06.

- A. Aldine
B. Elsa
C. Fausto
D. Kaly
E. Lucas

07. Kotiria



(P) The Greatest Thing Since Boiled Breadfruit (1/2) [Solution]

P1.

- (a) *He told me a story a while ago.*
- (b) *They are telling themselves a story.*
- (c) *I went a while ago.*

P2.

- (a) **Nibiefe walabe.**
- (b) **Nalile wafomelee.**
- (c) **Nibie blulu nemebe.**

P3.

Sentence elements:

Intransitive, pronoun subject:	[verb]
Intransitive, noun subject:	[noun] [verb]
Transitive, pronoun subject and noun object:	[noun] [verb] (<i>includes indirect "for X" object</i>)
Transitive, pronoun ₁ subject and pronoun ₂ object:	[pronoun ₂] [verb]

Verb: [stem][object][aspect][person/tense]

Stem:

na- = tell story to [obj]

ne- = boil [obj] or boil (intransitive) (and **blulu** appears before verb)

wa- = go (intransitive)

Object:

-o- = 1st person singular

-fo- = 3rd person singular

-te- = 3rd person plural

Aspect:

-me- = long time (a while ago or in a while)

-la- = short time ("soon" or present tense)

Person/tense:

	Past/Present	Future
1st person singular	-ie	-fe
3rd person singular	-lee	-be
3rd person plural	-ne	(not shown)



(P) The Greatest Thing Since Boiled Breadfruit (2/2) [Solution]

Noun/pronoun: [Stem][Suffix]

Stem:

meli = water

nibie = breadfruit

mene = [1st person singular pronoun]

nali = [3rd person singular pronoun]

Suffix:

-le = pronoun, object only

-me = pronoun, both subject and object

-fe = "for [noun]"

(Note that it is also consistent with the data given in the problem to take breadfruit to be **nibi** and to suppose that there is another suffix **-e** which indicates a noun object.)

