

Question A: Eating out in Kampuchea

A1. Suitable for vegetarians, yes or no?

(a) no..... (b) no(c) yes.....(d) yes (e) no

	dishes	Suitable for vegetarians?
1	កូកុងសាច់បង្កា	NO. (highlighted is the word for 'shrimp')
2	គុយទាវទឹកត្រី	NO. (highlighted is the word for 'fish')
3	បាយឆា	YES. (this word means 'fried rice' – the only word in common in all 3 fried rice dishes in the menu extract)
4	សាឡាត់តៅហ្វូ	YES. (this dish combines សាឡាត់, 'salad', and តៅហ្វូ, 'tofu')
5	គុយទាវស្រិតសាសាច់បង្កា	NO. (highlighted is the word for 'shrimp')

A2. Meaning of សាច់ **meat/flesh**

- សាច់ only appears in dishes with meat (not fish or vegetarian options; however, it does occur with shrimp). In a similar manner, English makes a distinction between the live animals with 'cow' and 'pig' for example, and when referring to the meat of these animals, English uses 'beef' and 'pork' instead.

A3. Translations

- (a) **soup (with) shrimp (and) coconut milk**
- (b) **fried noodles**.....
- (c) **egg salad**
- (d) **fried rice (with) shrimp**.....
- (e) **sticky rice (with) tofu**.....

Question B: Happy birthday to Ewe

B1.	Date	a	b	c	d	e	f
	Name	2	5	6	1	4	3
	M or F	M	M	F	F	F	M

B2. (a), (b) or (c)? **b**

B3. (a), (b) or (c)? **a**

B4. Mrs Agbe's daughter's name **Asi Agbe**

Explanation: In the Ewe language, your (traditional) first name is based on the day of the week you were born, prefixed by an indicator of gender. Male names begin with Kɔ- or Kwa-, female names begin with A- or (in the case of -si) E-. The suffixes are -dzo (Monday), -bla (Tuesday), -ku (Wednesday), -wu/-wo (Thursday), -fi (Friday), -mi (Saturday) and -si (Sunday).

Question C: Progressive Paiwan

- C1. (a) **qudjaqudjal**..... (b) **demavadavatj**..... (c) **semiusiup**
- (d) **mikerekerekel**..... (e) **ljaqeljaqeljaq**..... (f) **masasevalivalit**.....

Explanation

Ignoring **-em-** after the initial consonants, as well as word-final consonants, reduplicate the last two syllables.

That is, final $C_1V_1C_2V_2(C_3) > C_1V_1C_2V_2 C_1V_1C_2V_2(C_3)$.

Question D: Wash them for me

D1.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	e	a	f	b	d	h	g	c

D2.	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	m	i	p	k	o	j	n	l

- D3. (a) **tanmalay**
 (b) **patëptë**
 (c) **manworojwop**

(d) *tankukku*

Explanation:

The data are divided into two sections to help students first get the pattern for subject and object, and then add the rules for dative and comitative. Slightly tricky (and hinted at in the blurb) is that the verb ‘to like’ should more accurately be glossed as ‘to please’, since the English subject and object are switched round (subject becomes a dative): this is much like the perhaps familiar French *plaire*, German *gefallen*, Spanish *gustar*, Italian *piacere*.

Order of elements in the word is: PP + obj + stem + subj

person	with	for/to	object	subj
1 sg		tin-	ti-	-y
2	pu-	pan-	pa- *	-p
3 sg	ku-	kan-	∅	∅
1 pl		tan- *	ta-	
3 pl	mu-	man- *	ma-	

The subject suffix is preceded by a repeat of the first vowel of the root, except in the case of 12 *tindula* where you might expect *tindulu*. But this rule is not tested, and does not interfere with making the correct observations.

* These forms had to be figured out based on the observation that the indirect object is formed by adding *-n* to the direct object.

Another generalization is that the form for ‘with’ is the subject form with *-u* added, though this wasn’t tested. Also, you might think that the vowel preceding the subject suffix is routinely a repeat of the stem’s first vowel, though this is not the case with ‘build’ *dula* (where you might expect **dulu*). In any case this was not tested. So that vowel may be seen as part of the root stem.

Verbs are: *tëptë* ‘wash’, *worjwo* ‘pierce’, *bobo* ‘hit’, *jokko* ‘throw away’, *mala* ‘take’, *bayla* ‘dance’ (borrowed from Spanish), *kudu* ‘ascend’, *dula* ‘build’, *du* ‘fry’, *kukku* ‘please’

Question E: Zou time

E1. singular (sg) or plural (pl) ... **sg**

E2. (a) You do not like school at all

(b) Will the big cow come quickly?

(c) The happy soldiers drink tea

(d) I should not eat all the sugar

(e) Will the pigs return to the tables?

E3. (a) **kəw k^hota nuam kədəydiŋ uh**

(b) **əmanu ədamleh nəŋ tuy nədondiŋmo**

(c) **kilomtəhin kəpsihin**

(d) **gəlkapte sahsah k^hotaah kintəhin ənediəymo uh**

(e) **nawpəŋnawpəŋ əkəpleh uh kəhuŋmoŋsihdiŋ**

Explanation

Word order: SOV; Noun – Adj; Adv – Verb.

Nominal morphology: **-te** plural, **REDUP~** ‘all’, **-ah** locative. Note **-te** is a clitic and goes after adjectives if present.

Verbal morphology: {subject}-STEM-{negation}{modality}{interrogative}

subject: **kə-** 1st person **nə-** 2nd person **ə-** 3rd person (no number distinction).

negation: **-sih-** ‘not’, **-moŋsih-** ‘not at all’

modality: **-diŋ-** FUT, **-leh-** ‘if’, **-diəy-** ‘should’. **-in-** IMP

interrogative: **-mo** ‘?’

Plural subjects marked with final particle **uh**

Adverbs are formed from adjectives with the suffix **-təhin**

Vocabulary:

Verbs: **-don-** ‘drink’, **-dəy-** ‘like’, **-huŋ-** ‘come’, **-dam-** ‘be healthy’*, **-ne-** ‘eat’, **-ciah-** ‘go’, **-kəp-** ‘cry’, **-pəy-** ‘return’, **-dəyh-** ‘want’, **-pai-** ‘throw’

Pronouns: **ken** ‘I’, **nəŋ** ‘you’, **əmah** ‘he’, **əmanu** ‘she’, **kəw** ‘we’

Nouns: **tuy** ‘water’, **siŋpi** ‘tea’, **vok** ‘pig’, **sah** ‘meat’, **bawŋ** ‘cow’, **skul** ‘school’, **nawpəŋ** ‘child’, **cini** ‘sugar’, **k^hota** ‘village’, **in** ‘house’, **ən** ‘rice’, **gəlkap** ‘soldier’, **dohkna** ‘table’

Adjectives: **nuam** ‘happy’, **gol** ‘big’, **kin** ‘quick’, **kilom** ‘nice’

* Example (4) with **dam-** + negative **-sih** glossed as ‘be ill’