

## Question A: Kǎa, Kai, and Khai

**A1.** Match up the words 1-20 with their translations A-S, remembering that one of A-S will appear twice.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
R	B	Q	I	D	I	F	E	G	C	O	L	N	J	K	S	A	H	M	P

1. <i>at</i>	compress	R. to compress
2. <i>chiǎng mai</i>	city-new	B. Chiang Mai (=‘New City’)
3. <i>dòm</i>	boil	Q. to boil
4. <i>kǎa dòm</i>	kettle-boil	I. a kettle (for boiling water)
5. <i>kǎa kǎafǎe</i>	kettle-coffee	D. coffee pot
6. <i>kǎa nâm</i>	kettle-water	I. a kettle (for boiling water)
7. <i>khào mǎn kai</i>	rice-grease-chicken	F. Hainan chicken rice
8. <i>khai</i>	egg	E. egg
9. <i>khai dòm kháeng</i>	egg-boil-hard	G. hard-boiled egg
10. <i>khai kai</i>	egg-chicken	C. chicken egg
11. <i>mâi at</i>	wood-compress	O. plywood
12. <i>mai</i>	new	L. new
13. <i>mǎn</i>	grease	N. fat, grease
14. <i>nâm</i>	water	S. water
15. <i>nâm at lǎm</i>	water-compress-air	A. carbonated drink
16. <i>nâm kháeng</i>	water-hard	H. ice
17. <i>nǎaeo</i>	line	J. line
18. <i>nǎaeo mâi</i>	line-wood	K. a line of trees
19. <i>rǎakhǎa mai</i>	price-new	M. new price
20. <i>rǎakhǎa nâm mǎn</i>	price-water-grease	P. the price of gasoline

**A2.** (a) *khào* **rice**..... (b) *kǎa* **kettle/pot**..... (c) *chiǎng* **city** .....

**A3.** ‘beautiful line’ **nǎaeo ngǎam**.....

Note that the word for “beautiful” is in the blurb

## Question B: Focus on Paiwan

B1 (a) Sitarang | nua uqalay | tua quma a vatu

B1 (b) tjalawen | nua supulingaw | tua kuqaya-qayam | a gadu nua tsemas

B1 (c) djmavis | tua vavuy | a vavavian

ORDER OF PHRASES || CAN VARY, BUT ORDER WITHN PHRASES IS SIGNIFICANT

B2 (a) You protect the shaman's birds with a spirit .....

Anema a kusitarang tua qaya-qayam nua pulingaw?

OR Anema a kusitarang nua pulingaw tua qaya-qayam? .....

B2 (b) The man eats a pig in the mountains .....

Anema a kanen nua uqalay I tua gadu?

OR Anamea a kanen I tua gadu nua uqalay? .....

B2 (c) I anger your dog in my field .....

Inu a suqalupan tua kuvatu? .....

WORD ORDER IS SIGNIFICANT

Paiwan has 4 types of focus in a sentence: Agent Focus (AF), Patient Focus (PF), Referent Focus (RF) and Instrument Focus (IF). Depending on which element of a sentence is focused, the verb conjugates differently.

Agent – subject of transitive verb

Patient – object of transitive verb

Referent – location/time/beneficiary of action

Instrument – instrument/cause/motivation of action

The affixes are:

AF: **-m-** after initial consonant

PF: **-en**

RF: **-an**

IF: **si-**

The article of the noun phrase changes depending on whether it is focused or not:

**a** = focused element/equational construction marker (CM=)

**tua** = unfocused non-agent

**nua** = unfocused agent/genitive construction marker (CMgen)

CM= means that two elements are equal to each other or describe each other.

Another way that you could look at these constructions is that the verbal affixes are derivational morphemes that change the verb into a noun, i.e. **kan** = eat, **k-m-an** = the one who eats, **si-kan** = the thing with which one eats. In this instance, the agent becomes the 'possessor' of the new noun and so goes into the genitive case (**nua**).

Both these explanations describe the same data and either would lead to a correct interpretation.



## Question D: Arapaho word forms

**D1.** Fill in the missing cells (a)-(v). If you think the form does not exist, write N/A. If you think there are multiple possible forms, write them all. (Use the space below if necessary.)

singular	plural	obv. singular	locative singular
hisei	hiseino?	hisein	hiseinewe?
hotii	hotiiwo?	hotiiw	hotiiwowe?
nebi	nebiho?	hibio	nebihewe?
neicet	neicetino		neicetine?
nooku	nookuho?	nookuo	nookuhowe?
hisee3	hiseeto?	hiseet	(a) <b>hiseetewe?</b>
(b) <b>oo3</b>	ooto		oote?
beici3	beicito		beicite?
coox	(c) <b>coo3o?</b>	(d) <b>coo3</b>	(e) <b>coo3owe?</b>
ce?einox	ce?eino3o		ce?eino3e?
hinen	hinenino?	(f) <b>hinenin</b>	(g) <b>hineninewe?</b>
wotoo	(h) <b>wotooho</b>	(i) <b>N/A</b>	wotoohe?
(j) <b>wo3onohoe</b>	wo3onohoeno	(k) <b>N/A</b>	wo3onohoene?
(l) <b>nii?eihii</b>	(m) <b>nii?eihiiho?</b>	nii?eihiiio	(n) <b>nii?eihiihewe?</b>
siisiic	siisiiko?	(o) <b>siisiik</b>	(p) <b>siisiikewe?</b>
wookec	(q) <b>wookeko?</b>	(r) <b>wookek</b>	(s) <b>wookekewe?</b>
(t) <b>nesi</b>	nesiho?	(u) <b>hisio</b>	(v) <b>nesihewe?</b>

**D2.** Explain your solution (Use an extra sheet if necessary)

Nouns have two “stems”, S1 and S2. Rules for going from S1 → S2 and v.v (except (a))

- |    |    |   |                  |
|----|----|---|------------------|
|    | S1 | → | S2               |
| a. | -V |   | -Vh, -Vn, or -Vw |
| b. | -t |   | -tin             |
| c. | -n |   | -nin             |
| d. | -3 |   | -t               |

e.	-x	-3
f.	-c	-k

Nouns are classified as  $\pm$ animate (body parts inanimate, *pine tree* and *car* are animate)

	Sing	plural	obv. sing	loc sing
Animate	S1	S2+o?	if S2 -h, then S1+o else S2 else S2	S2+Vwe?, where V = o if stem contains "o" else e (vowel harm.)
Inanimate	S1	S2+o	N/A	S2+e?

Finally, ne-  $\rightarrow$  hi- in possessed nouns in obv. sing. ("person" changes)

## Question E: Mo le ka

**E1.** Write the following Yoruba numbers in figures

- (a) àádota                      50
- (b) àrúndogórin              85
- (c) aárùndilogórin            75
- (d) ètàdogórun                103
- (e) òkándilogóji               39

**E2.** Write out the following in Yoruba

- (a) 12                      èjilá
- (b) 53                      ètàdàádota
- (c) 57                      eétàdilogóta
- (d) 64                      èrindogóta
- (e) 99                      òkándilogórun

**E3.** Explain how the Yoruba counting system works.

Yoruba's counting system is based on 20s, with counting back.  
Exact scores (40,60,80,100) are expressed as 20 (*ogó*) times 2,3,4,5).

Tens 30,50,70,90 are expressed as 10 before (*àádo*) the next score.

For units <6 the pattern is unit plus (*d*) tens.

Units 6,7,8,9 are expressed as 4,3,2,1 before (*dil*) the next ten.

In addition, the basic numbers undergo some tone pattern changes.

	Base number	Counting back +dil	Counting forward +d	x20 ogó-
1	<i>not shown</i>	òkán	<i>not shown</i>	ogun (20)
2	èjì	eéjì	èjì	-jì (40)
3	èta	eéta	èta	-ta (60)
4	èrin	eérin	èrin	-rin (80)
5	àrun	aárun	àrun	-run (100)
Tone pattern	` fall	V` prefix same vowel but level, then rise fall	` ` fall fall, ie change second vowel to fall	use base, with first vowel replaced by ogó

Teens are expressed by adding *lá* to the base number.