

Question A: Lomongo

Fill in the blanks in the chart below.

<i>imperative</i>	<i>2nd sg. (you)</i>	<i>3rd sg. (he/she)</i>	<i>3rd pl. (they)</i>	<i>English</i>
bakisa	(1) oakisa	(2) aakisa	(3) baakisa	'add'
(4) anda	wanda	(5) anda	(6) banda	'begin'
solola	(7) osolola	(8) asolola	basolola	'chat'
ponama	(9) oponama	aonama	(10) baponama	'elect'
(11) bowa	oowa	(12) aowa	(13) baowa	'cure'
(14) balusa	(15) oalusa	aalusa	(16) baalusa	'turn'
longa	(17) olonga	(18) alonga	(19) balonga	'win'

Explanation

The prefixes for the different forms are as follows:

	<i>2nd sg. (you)</i>	<i>3rd sg. (he/she)</i>	<i>3rd pl. (they)</i>
if imperative begins with a vowel	w-	no change	b-
if imperative begins with a b-	change b- to o-	change b- to a-	change b- to ba-
otherwise	o-	a-	ba-

Question B: Stressed out in the Caribbean

For each of the following words, indicate where the stress lies by writing the appropriate number. If there is even stress, put a 0.

a	barbulèt	3	butterfly	b	barbulètè	3	butterfly	c	buki	1	book
d	chògògò	2	flamingo	e	còrá	1	red	f	descansá	3	to rest
g	encargá	3	to blame	h	hòmber	2	man	i	investigá	4	to investigate
j	kamna	0	to walk	k	keshi	1	cheese	l	kontestá	3	to answer
m	kòrda	1	to remember	n	kunuku	2	farm	o	manteca	2	butter
p	maribomba	3	wasp	q	orkan	2	hurricane	r	oyevar	3	stork
s	pelican	3	pelican	t	pretu	1	black	u	primintí	3	to promise
v	refresco	2	soda	w	siudat	2	city	x	skirbi	0	to write
y	sòru	0	to care	z	tribon	2	shark				

Explanation

1. When a word other than a verb ends in a vowel, the stress is on the penultimate syllable.
2. When a word other than a verb ends with a consonant, the stress is on the last syllable.
3. When a verb has two syllables, the syllables are equally stressed.
4. When a verb has more than two syllables, the stress is on the last syllable.

Comment: Of interest, at least to judge from these examples, is that stress placement can serve to indicate part of speech: if a final vowel is stressed, it must be a verb. Note also that these rules sometimes mean that the stress pattern is different to the pattern in the word's original language, e.g. apel (Dutch appel), hòmber (Spanish hombre)

Question C: Idalion tablet

- C1. (a) **2,11,3** ✱ 8 ✱ (b) **1,23,22,25** ✱ † ¯ V
(c) **28,29,31,4,33** † † † ✱ † † (d) **24,19,22,1** † † ¯ ✱

- C2. (a) **28,35** † † **kas** (b) **21,32,11,15,35** † † † † † † **(u)basileus** (c) **1,7,10,3** ✱ † † ✱
anōgon

- C3. **ta da tha** (in any order)

Explanation

The Cypriot script is a syllabic script (i.e. each symbol represents a syllable rather than a single sound), reading left to right, with a couple of extra features:

- syllables involving the voiced and unvoiced versions of the same stops are expressed in the same way, i.e. *ka* and *ga* are expressed by the same symbol, as are *to* and *do*, etc.
- the aspirate *h* is ignored, so *ka* and *kha* (for example) are also expressed by the same symbol. Syllables beginning with *h*, such as *ha*, are expressed by the symbol for the lone vowel (*a*). Long vowels are also ignored.

- consonants at the ends of words are *generally* (actually the Cypriot script is not always consistent here) expressed by the symbol for the consonant plus *e*, so the symbol for *ne* is used for words such as *anōgon* and the symbol for *se* for words such as *basileus*. When double consonants appear within a word, the first consonant usually “takes” the vowel of the syllable following it (again, this is not entirely consistent).

Question D: Kolyma Yukagir

D1. (a) **The rabbit did not hide from the boy**

(b) **You (sg) will see the sea in town**

(c) **The old lady hated the house**

(d) **He will not come with a bag**

D2. (a) **tet t'obulge jarajek**

(b) **mit t'olhoroģele miej**

(c) **tow tetkele gōratket ket'īm (goraktet see below)**

(d) **tut towkele mietem**

(e) **tet mitul el juōmek**

(f) **tit nume inabulagītemet**

Explanation

Word order is SOV

Pronoun system is as follows:

	Sg	pl
1	met	mit
2	tet	tit
3	tut	n/a

For 1st and 2nd person, for object add –ul, for dative add –kele; for 3rd person dative tut>tudele, other forms not shown.

Verbs are as follows (italicised are seen in Task 1)

verb	I -ed	You sg -ed	S/He -ed	You sg will	He will	We will	You pl will
hate	inabulagī		<i>inabulagīm</i>				2f
come/bring			ket'īm			<i>ket'ītej</i>	ket'ītemet
see		juōmek		<i>juōtemek</i>	juōtem	juōtej	
wait	miele		miem		mietem	2b	
Hide			<i>ahidūj</i>	ahidūtejek			
Swim	jaraje	2a			jaratej		

Nouns occur in five cases:

	subj	obj	With/for*	from	In/at
boy	adil			adilget	
home		2f	<i>numele</i>	numeget	numege
dog	2c		towkele		
bag		abut	<i>abutkele</i>		
old lady	terike				
rabbit	<i>t'olhoro</i>	t'olhoro	t'olhoroģele		
town				2c	gōrakte
sea		t'obul			t'obulge

I	met	metul			
you (sg)	tet	tetul			
him	tut		tudele		
us	mit		mitkele		
you (pl)	tit	titul			

* Also obj of 'hate'

Misprint: **gōrakte** should be **gōratke**

So the correct form in 2c, **gōratket** is impossible to guess, so we allow **gōraktet**.

This typo unfortunately hides a nice feature of the data, which is that the case endings exhibit voicing assimilation:

	subj	obj	With/for*	from	In/at
Stem	stem	stem	stem + Kele	stem + Ket	stem + Ke
Rule			K -> 0/ m_ K -> k / {w,t} K -> g / o tut -> tudele	K -> g / l	K -> k / t K -> g / {e,l}

Question E: A cat in a hat

E1.

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

E2. (a) **topibe? menwa yuņno**

(b) **joge waniņ khoņno**

(c) **awama bajarbe? yuņno `**

(d) **nam**

E3. (a) **There is rice in my mouth**

(b) **My father went away**

(c) **My mother-in-law is with my mother**

Explanation

Word order is SOV, locatives can precede the subject or not

bajar	market	kok	rice	sencak	mouse
bedi	cigarette	kap	cup	taņ	head
chintaņ	Chintang	mechaha	woman	tawel	towel
citthi	letter	menwa	cat	thurum	mouth
hana	you	nam	parent-in-law	topi	hat
hari	Hari	pa	father	uhonj	hole
joge	Joge	ram	Ram	wa	chicken

hakte	sent	imse	slept	sie	has died
khedoŋse	has bought	sede	killed		
akha-	go		-beʔ	in/on	
kedad-	break		-niŋ	with	
khad-	go away (passive)		-ŋga	subject marker if there is an object	
kho-	play		-aŋse	passive past tense	
thukt-	cook		-ŋno	present tense	
thu-	smoke				
wad-	put on/wear (passive)		a-	my	
yu-	it is		u-	his	
			-ma	feminine	
			-ba/-pa	masculine	