Started on	Thursday, December 5, 2024, 11:54 PM
State	Finished
Completed on	Friday, December 6, 2024, 12:38 AM
Time taken	44 mins 35 secs

Question 1

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Is Manambu considered endangered?

Select one:

○ a.   No, because it has a lot of speakers

◉ b.   Yes, because speakers of Manambu are not monolingual ✔

Question 2

Correct

Points out of 1.00

There is a correlation between gender assignment to nouns and size, meaning that big things are assigned the masculine gender.

Select one:

◉ True ✔

○ False

Question 3

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Stress is [contrastive] ✔ : it may distinguish words with different meanings. For example, ˈɑkəs, which is a particle indicating habitual negation, and ɑkˈəs, which means "catch!" are [minimal pairs] ✔

Question 4

Correct

Points out of 1.00

What is pronoun for "he" in Manambu?

Select one:

◉ a.   də ✔

○ b.   lə

○ c.   mən

Question 5

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Associative plural is a special type of plural which can be marked on ____

Select one:

○ a.   personal names ✔

○ b.   words signaling relationships

Question 6

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Where can the complexity of the Manambu language be attributed?

Select one:

○ a.   To the fact that it belongs to the Ndu language family, which includes very complex languages.

○ b.   To the fact that it is an ancient language, which hasn't been simplified through contact with other languages.

○ c.   To language contact; other languages have brought substrate features into Manambu, making it more complex. ✔

Question 7

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Gender is distinguished morphologically in which number?

Select one:

○ a.   Singular ✔

○ b.   Dual

○ c.   Plural

Question 8

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Gender assignment in Manambu has a semantic basis, and gender has an effect on lexical meanings. The word gəl can mean either "raincloud" or "clouds covering whole sky". Which meaning do you think is signaled by the masculine gender?

Select one:

○ a.   raincloud

○ b.   clouds covering whole sky ✔

Question 9

Correct

Points out of 1.00

In order to derive a transitive verb from an intransitive one, Manambu uses the prefix:

Select one:

- ◉ a.   kɑy ✔
- ○ b.   pərki
- ○ c.   nɑ

Question 10

Correct

Points out of 1.00

In Manambu, rɑli(nɑ) means "to untie". We have the forms ɑ-rɑli and a-kɑy-rɑli. The prefix ɑ- is the 2nd person imperative and you can ignore it. Is there any difference between these two forms?

Select one:

- ○ a.   No, the two forms can be used interchangeably.
- ○ b.   Yes: ɑ-rɑli is intransitive and a-kɑy-rɑli is transitive.
- ◉ c.   Yes: ɑ-rɑli means "untie" and a-kɑy-rɑli means "untie with special effort". ✔

Question 11

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Consider the data set below:

kə-di   yɑ:p

these ropes

kə   yɑ:p

this   rope

What is the morpheme marking plurality?

*You can copy-paste the affix from the question data set into the response box.

Answer: | -di | ✔

Question 12

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Most grammatical morphemes are prefixes.

Select one:

○ True

◉ False ✔

Question 13

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Akkadian is a Semitic language of ancient Iraq.

Select one:

◉ True ✔

○ False

Question 14

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Akkadian speakers invented the cuneiform or 'wedge-shaped' writing system of the ancient Near East.

Select one:

○ True

◉ False ✔

Question 15

Correct

Points out of 1.00

3. How was the Sumerian logogram GÉME 'maid' pronounced in Akkadian?

Select one:

◉ a.   amat ✔

○ b.   gemet

○ c.   geme

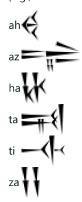○ d.   It was a determinative element, not meant to be pronounced.

Question 16

Correct

Points out of 1.00

4. How was the Sumerian logoram DINGIR 'god' pronounced in Akkadian?

B. dingira

C. ngir

D. denger

Select one:

- ○ a. It was a determinative element, not meant to be pronounced. ✔
- ○ b. dingira
- ○ c. ngir
- ○ d. denger

Question 17

Incorrect

Points out of 1.00

The Akkadian verbal root for 'vomit' is g-ʔ-š. How would you order someone to "cause (someone else) to vomit" in Akkadian? (Copy any special characters you need from the root given in the question.) Your answer should be in Old Akkadian (before extensive contact with Sumerian changed the phonetic quality of /ʔ/).

Answer: | ša-gʔiš | ✖

Question 18

Incorrect

Points out of 1.00

What is the passive infinitive of the verbal root b-r-m, 'to seal up' in Akkadian?
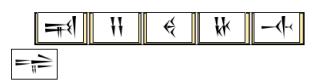
Answer: | bārimum | ✖

Question 19

Incorrect

Points out of 1.00

The Akkadian verb for 'defecate' is t-z-ʔ. Use the verbal template in your textbook to generate the imperative form of 'defecate repeatedly' and write it by dragging and dropping the syllabograms in the correct order, left to right, on the squares below. The phonetic interpretation of the syllabograms is provided for you. Note that there was no sign for Akkadian /ʔ/ in Sumerian cuneiform; this was in some cases dealt with by replacing /ʔ/ with /h/ (as below). Also, syllabic writing could often produce ambiguities with the doubling of vowels and consonants. In your answer, preserve gemination of consonants, if any, and disregard any vowel lengthening (e.g., ta-ah = tah, not taah; whereas ah-ha = ahha = aʔʔa).

ah 𒀪

az 𒊍

ha 𒄩

ta 𒋫

ti �

za 𒍝

Question 20

Correct

Points out of 1.00

Grammaticalization is the development of a [lexical] ✔ item, such as a noun or a verb, into a grammatical [morpheme] ✔ . For example, affixes often arise from full nouns or verbs attached to another lexical item. It is possible that the complex morphology of Semitic languages like Akkadian, based on roots and templates, arose from grammaticalization. Prefixes augmented onto verbs or nouns may have lost an internal [vowel] ✔ , leaving a learner / listener to analyze the consonants on their own. They might have picked up on the consonant pattern and then extended it to other forms via [back-formation] ✔ .

Question 21

Correct

Points out of 1.00

In Semitic languages, word-internal vowel variation is so [common] ✔ and serves such clear grammatical purposes, that roots of words are generally considered to be composed of [consonants] ✔ only. The root "comes to life" when it is superimposed on a [template] ✔ consisting of a pattern of vowels that has three empty slots for the root consonants.

Question 22

Partially correct

Points out of 10.00

The Akkadian verb 'to be bearded' is z-q-n. Fill out the following inflected forms of this verb.

	Past	Present	Perfect	Infinitive	Imperative
Basic	izqun ✔	izaqqan ✔	iztaqan ✔		iuzuq ✘
Iterative	iztaqqan ✔	iztanaqqan ✔	iztataqqan ✔	zitaqqunum ✔	zitaqqan ✔

How would you say 'to be bearded repeatedly' in Akkadian? uzannaqū ✘

Bronze Head of an Akkadian Leader, ca. 2300 BCE.

Public Domain Image