

**Problem 3.**

- 1st person sg:
  - if the word contains at least one voiceless consonant, the first one becomes nasal+voiced ( $\langle \mathbf{p} \rightarrow \mathbf{mb}, \mathbf{t} \rightarrow \mathbf{nd}, \mathbf{h} \rightarrow \mathbf{nz}, \mathbf{x} \rightarrow \mathbf{nj}, \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{ng} \rangle$ )
  - otherwise the whole word is nasalised (-m)
- 2nd person sg:
  - if the word begins with a vowel different from i (í, î): y-
  - otherwise the first vowel different from i (í, î) changes as follows:
    - \* a → e, á → é, â → eâ;
    - \* o → e, ó → é, ô → eô;
    - \* ú → iû;
    - \* e → i, é → í, ê → î (the same happens in the immediately following syllables).

(a)	1st person sg	2nd person sg	1st person sg	2nd person sg
<i>mbîho</i>	<sub>1</sub> <b>pîhe</b>	<i>to go</i>	<i>noínjoa</i>	<sub>8</sub> <b>neíxoa</b> <i>to see it</i>
<sub>2</sub> <b>mbêyo</b>	<i>pîyo</i>	<i>animal</i>	<i>vanénjo</i>	<sub>9</sub> <b>venéxo</b> <i>to buy</i>
<i>yênom</i>	<sub>3</sub> <b>yîno</b>	<i>wife</i>	<i>mómindi</i>	<sub>10</sub> <b>mémitti</b> <i>to be tired</i>
<sub>4</sub> <b>ênom</b>	<i>yêno</i>	<i>mother</i>	<i>ínzikaxovoku</i>	<sub>11</sub> <b>ihikexovoku</b> <i>school</i>
<i>ngásaxo</i>	<sub>5</sub> <b>késaxo</b>	<i>to feel cold</i>	<sub>12</sub> <b>ônju</b>	<i>yôxu</i> <i>grandfather</i>
<i>njérere</i>	<sub>6</sub> <b>xírirí</b>	<i>side</i>	<sub>13</sub> <b>nêwom</b>	<i>nîwo</i> <i>nephew</i>
<i>ndôko</i>	<sub>7</sub> <b>teôko</b>	<i>nappe</i>	<i>ánzarana</i>	<sub>14</sub> <b>yáharana</b> <i>hoe</i>

- (b) 1. 2nd person sg: in Portuguese loanwords á → eá; in native words á → é, â → eâ.  
2. lândana, ngápana.

**Problem 4.**

singular	plural	
-b	-(a)bys	bø-bys ‘betel nuts’, juhuru-bys ‘eggs’
-h	-(a)ruh	ara-ruh ‘sugar canes’
-g	-(a)gas	bai-gas ‘sheets of sago bark’
-t	-(o)gu	nyba-t ‘4’

$$\left( \begin{array}{ll} \boxed{\text{anowip}} & 6 \\ \text{wiwis} & 2 \times 6 = 12 \\ \boxed{\text{araman}} & 4 \times 6 = 24 \end{array} \right) + \left( \begin{array}{ll} \text{atu-} & 1 \\ \text{bi-} & 2 \\ 2 + 1_{\text{sg}} & 3 \\ 2 + 1_{\text{pl}} + 1_{\text{sg}} & 4 \\ 2 + 1_{\text{pl}} + 2 & 5 \end{array} \right) \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{baig(as)} \\ \text{bøb(ys)} \\ (\text{nybat}) 4 + \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{atu-} & 1 \\ \text{bi-} & 2 \\ 2 + 1_{\text{sg}} & 3 \end{array} \right\} \times \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ara(ru)h} \\ \text{juhurub(ys)} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right\}$$

- (a) (6, 9, 11): 4 = **nybat**, 8 = **biogu nybat**,  $k \times 4$  ( $3 \leq k$ ) = **k-t/gu nybat**.
- (b) 12. **biabys atub bøbys** — 3 betel nuts  
 13. **atub juhurub** — 1 egg  
 14. **nybat atuh araruh** — 5 sugar canes  
 15. **biagas atugas biagas baigas** — 5 sheets of sago bark  
 16. **wiwis baigas** — 12 sheets of sago bark
- (c) 17. 4 betel nuts — **biabys atubys atub bøbys**  
 18. 11 eggs — **biogu nybat biabys atub juhurubys**  
 19. 20 eggs — **biogu atugu biogu juhurubys**  
 20. 25 sheets of sago bark — **araman atug baigas**

**Problem 5.**

**Yefre me N:** ‘My name is N’

**ne ...:** ‘and ...’

**Yefre me R N:** ‘My R’s name is N’

**-nom:** plural

Terms for a man’s kin:

**ena** ‘mother; mother’s sister’

**agya** ‘father; father’s brother’

**nua** ‘sibling; father’s brother’s son/daughter; mother’s sister’s son/daughter’

**ba** ‘son/daughter; fraternal nephew/niece (brother’s son/daughter)’

**sewaa** ‘father’s sister’

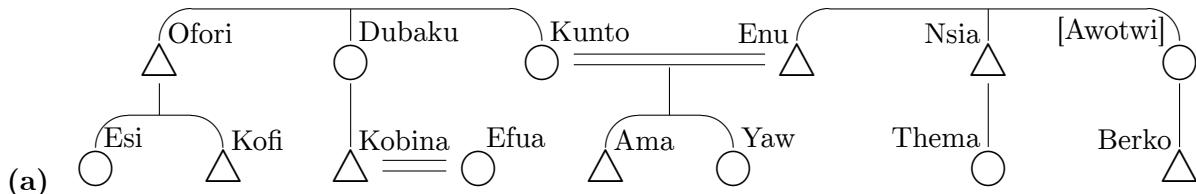
**sewaaba** ‘father’s sister’s son/daughter’

**wøfa** ‘mother’s brother’

**wøfaba** ‘mother’s brother’s son/daughter’

**wøfaase** ‘sororal nephew/niece (sister’s son/daughter)’

**yere** ‘wife’



- (a)
- (b)
1. **Yefre me Yaw.** **Yefre me enanom Dubaku ne Kunto.** **Yefre me agyanom Nsia ne Enu.** **Yefre me nuanom Thema ne Ama ne Kobina.** **Yefre me sewaa Awotwi.** **Yefre me wøfa Ofori.** **Yefre me wøfabanom Esi ne Kofi.** **Yefre me sewaaba Berko.**
  2. **Yefre me Ofori.** **Yefre me banom Kofi ne Esi.** **Yefre me wøfaasenom Yaw ne Ama ne Kobina.** **Yefre me nuanom Kunto ne Dubako.**