

(N) Do I Care about Duikers? (1/1) [Solution]

N1.

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|----------------|---------------|------------|
| (a) bie | (b) bonni | (c) dər-bo |
| (d) folonfugri | (e) folonfugo | (f) ire |
| (g) irri | (h) nötiri | (i) nötire |
| (j) ɻmara | (k) ɻmarri | (l) pcc |
| (m) taŋa | (n) wege | (o) wulo |
| (p) wuli | (q) yagrı | |

N2. Dagaare nouns are classified semantically as *inherently plural* or *inherently singular*, based on the most common number in which the noun appears.

Inherently plural nouns include body parts of which humans have multiple (lung, toe, elbow, eye, intestine, cheek), animals that are typically found in large groups or swarms (maggot, bee), and objects that are typically used in multiples (shoes, xylophones, drums).

Inherently singular nouns include body parts of which humans have one (face, stomach) and animals and objects that are not typically found or used in multiples (seed, lizard, donkey, ladder, thorn, duiker, the Moon, roof, mountain, solitary wasp, log, bamboo flute).

Inherently plural nouns are marked in the singular (and unmarked in the plural). Inherently singular nouns are marked in the plural (and unmarked in the singular).

Interrogative form: [root] + -bo

Marked form:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| If [root] ends in ɻ, remove ɻ and add nn/ | i.e. [root – ɻ] + nn/ |
| If [root] ends in l, add / | i.e. [root] + / |
| Otherwise add r/ | i.e. [root] + r/ |

where / is:

- ı if the last vowel in [root] has advanced tongue root (i, e, u, o)
- ı if the last vowel in [root] has unadvanced tongue root (ɪ, ε, ʊ, ɔ, a)

Unmarked form: [root] + V

where V is:

The last vowel in the root, except:

if this vowel is high, use the corresponding mid vowel with all other features the same.

