

(E) Sleeping in the Shade (1/3) [10 Points]

The data in this problem are drawn from Ik, the native language of the Ik people who live on a narrow swath of land in the northeastern corner of Uganda, East Africa. (A map is provided on the next page.) The people call their language Icétôd, which means ‘Ik-speech’ or ‘Ik-talk’ and is pronounced ee-CHAY-TOad or [ɪtʃétôd] in phonetic symbols. Approximately 7,500 people are native speakers of Ik.

The Ik phrases and sentences in this problem are written in the commonly used orthography. Keep in mind the following as you examine the data:

- The digraph *ts* and the trigraph *ts'* are used to represent two different consonant sounds in Ik.
- A diacritic borrowed from the International Phonetic Alphabet has been added to the data to reflect a pronunciation feature relevant to the problem. The symbol is a small ring that appears below a letter. This diacritic reflects that the sound represented orthographically is pronounced without the vocal folds vibrating or, in less technical terms, is whispered by the native speakers of the language. Something similar happens in English when native speakers pronounce words like *potato* [pʰə'tʰeɪrəʊ] and *peculiar* [pʰə'kj̥u:liə] where the vowel in the first syllable becomes voiceless. To appreciate how this phonetic process works, try saying the word *peculiar* or *potato* with a pause between the first and second syllable of the word, and notice that your vocal folds do not begin vibrating until you pronounce the second syllable of the word. In the case of English, the vowel in the first syllable of words with this phonological structure is *devoiced*, which means it is pronounced without vocal fold vibration.

In the left column below appear sentences and phrases in Ik. In the right column, their English translations appear in a scrambled order.

1.	<i>Kaa bee abanya.</i>
2.	<i>Atse.</i>
3.	<i>Epa yoka na bets'q.</i>
4.	<i>Minia necaya.</i>
5.	<i>Ats'a yoka ɔkaka.</i>
6.	<i>Kae zekwē.</i>
7.	<i>Atsia hoq.</i>
8.	<i>Epa yoka ncie kuruq.</i>
9.	<i>Atsimba bee Isopiaq.</i>
10.	<i>Mina cekia ntsiq.</i>
11.	<i>hoika dii ncie lebetse ni gaanq</i>
12.	<i>Kaa oyoroq.</i>
13.	<i>Epa yoka kuruo na daq.</i>
14.	<i>hoika</i>
15.	<i>Epa bee yoka hoq.</i>
16.	<i>Atsa abaya Isopiaq.</i>
17.	<i>Epa oyoraq.</i>
18.	<i>Mina nakawakqa.</i>
19.	<i>hoika dii</i>

A.	<i>My dog is sleeping in the shade.</i>
B.	<i>these two huts of mine that are bad</i>
C.	<i>We came from Ethiopia.</i>
D.	<i>The dog is sleeping in the nice shade.</i>
E.	<i>The dog slept in the hut.</i>
F.	<i>Come.</i>
G.	<i>He loves coffee.</i>
H.	<i>Father is coming from Ethiopia.</i>
I.	<i>these huts</i>
J.	<i>The dog that is white is sleeping.</i>
K.	<i>I love tea.</i>
L.	<i>Go sit.</i>
M.	<i>The elephant is sleeping.</i>
N.	<i>He loves his wife.</i>
O.	<i>the huts</i>
P.	<i>Father went.</i>
Q.	<i>I am coming from the hut.</i>
R.	<i>The dog is chewing the bone.</i>
S.	<i>He is going with the elephant.</i>



(E) Sleeping in the Shade (2/3)

E1. Match each English sentence/phrase (A-S) to its corresponding Ik translation (1-19):

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8.

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16.

17. 18. 19.

E2. You matched the two Ik sentences below to their well-formed English translations above in E1. Your new task is to translate them word-for-word into English in a way that reveals the meaning of each Ik word, as we have started doing for S1.

S1. *Epa yoka kuruo na daq.*

sleeps

in-shade

S2. *Epa yoka na bets'q.*



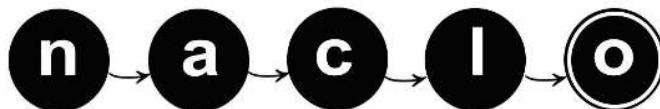
E3. Translate into Ik. If there are two possible translations into Ik, please provide them both.

a. these

b. my huts

c. I love my wife.

d. Father is coming from the nice hut.



(E) Sleeping in the Shade (3/3)

E4. Translate into English. If you can think of two structurally different translations into English, please provide them both.

a. *Zekwata oyorika kuruo.*

b. *Mina yoka ɔkaka ntsȋę.*

c. *Minima oyorika ni epa.*

d. *yoka na jncię*

<i>Zekwata oyorika kuruo.</i>
<i>Mina yoka ɔkaka ntsȋę.</i>
<i>Minima oyorika ni epa.</i>
<i>yoka na jncię</i>

E5. Select the best option regarding the Ik phrases P1 and P2 below. Circle one option from (a) to (d).

P1. *hoika dii jncie lebetsę*

P2. *hoika dii jncie ni lebetsę*

- (a) Only P1 is grammatical.
- (b) Only P2 is grammatical.
- (c) Both P1 and P2 are grammatical.
- (d) Neither P1 nor P2 is grammatical.

E6. State a rule that describes when speakers of Ik devoice vowels in their utterances.

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E7. Some argue that Ik does not have adjectives as a grammatical category of words in the same way that English does. Give the numbers (1-19) of two sentences or phrases that would make people think this.

and

