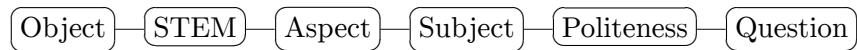


Problem 2. [Rules]

1. Sentence structure: (Ta) (O) V (S) (**Ta** is used for a negative question.)

2. Verb structure:



- Object:

Stem begins with	C	V
1st person singular	ka-	k-
2nd person singular	i-	dʒ-
3rd person singular	∅-	∅-

(C = consonant, V = vowel)

- Aspect:

$\begin{cases} -\emptyset \\ -si \\ \begin{cases} -he & \text{if stem ends with } -a \\ -ahe & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \end{cases}$	‘...-ed ...’
	‘... had finished -ing ...’
	‘... was -ing ...’

- Subject: 2nd person singular **-i**, 3rd person singular **-a**.

- Politeness: **-tce**

- Used when communicating with adults of the opposite sex.
- Exception for males: The marker is used when speaking with son-in-laws/father-in-laws.

- Question:
$$\begin{cases} -na & \text{positive question} \\ -ne & \text{negative question} \end{cases}$$

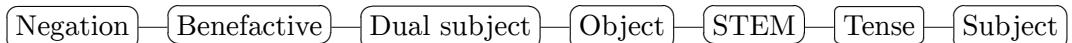
3. **e** → **i** / **_a** (i.e. e is raised to i when followed by a.)

[Answers]

1. *The dark capuchin monkey told (it) to me.*
2. *Was the owl monkey meeting the woman?*
3. *Hadn't he/she finished looking for the man?*
4. All males, i.e. Manoel, Hwāa, Fwerisi, Tçūki and Fwaboro.
5. All females, i.e. Lomaj, Marja, Isabeli and Marata.
6. Tçūki, Fwaboro and Manoel.
7. **Etoe kuretiahiatçena**
8. **Džesenetaatçe kati**
9. **Katça ariahiatçe**
10. **Ibiana**

Problem 3. [Rules]

1. Verb structure:



- Negation: *tee-*

- Benefactive ('for ... '):

	singular	plural
1st person	<i>na-</i>	<i>niya-</i>
2nd person	<i>ka-</i>	<i>kiya-</i>
3rd person	<i>ya-</i>	—

- Dual subject: *aa-*

- Object:

	singular	plural
1st person	<i>na-</i>	<i>ne-</i>
2nd person	<i>ka-</i>	<i>ke-</i>
3rd person	<i>e-</i>	<i>e-</i>
reciprocal		<i>aka-</i>

- Tense:

$$\begin{cases} \text{-p} & \text{past } (\neq \text{today}) \\ \text{-g} & \text{past (today)} \end{cases}$$

- Subject:

	singular	plural
1st person	<i>-a</i>	<i>-e</i>
2nd person	<i>-e</i>	<i>-aa</i>
3rd person	<i>-i</i>	<i>-ai</i>

2. Meanings of the verbs:

	intransitive	transitive	reciprocal
<i>mee</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>bring</i>	—
<i>doo</i>	—	<i>see</i>	<i>meet</i>
<i>bukai</i>	—	<i>save</i>	<i>save each other</i>
<i>dokai</i>	—	<i>carry</i>	—
<i>wagee</i>	—	—	<i>fight</i>

[Answers]

- (a) 13. *aameepai* — They two came.
 14. *teekedoogi* — He did not see you(pl) today.
 15. *naaameegaa* — You two came for me today.
 16. *teenadokaipaa* — You(pl) did not carry me.
- (b) 17. You(sg) saw them today. — *edooge*
 18. I did not come for him today. — *teeyameega*
 19. You two saw him for us. — *niyaaaedoopaa*
 20. They saved each other. — *akabukaipai*
- (c) 21. *kameepi* — (1) He brought you(sg); (2) He came for you(sg).
 22. *edoope* — (1) You(sg) saw him; (2) You(sg) saw them; (3) We saw him; (4) We saw them.