

(P) Doubling Up on Nakanai (1/1) [Solution]

P1.

| Underlying Form | Reduplicated Form | Meaning |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|
| <i>tahalo</i> | <i>tahalalo</i> | 'man' |
| <i>sekela</i> | <i>sekelakela</i> | 'one at a time' |
| <i>pita</i> | <i>papita</i> | 'muddy' |
| <i>bake</i> | <i>baebake</i> | (a kind of fish) |
| <i>loke</i> | <i>lokeloke</i> | 'to break (a rope)' |
| <i>voro</i> | <i>vorovoro</i> | 'to pound' |
| <i>valolohoka</i> | <i>valolohokoka</i> | 'to warn someone of trouble' |
| <i>pasi</i> | <i>paipasi</i> | 'extremely' |
| <i>kusa</i> | <i>kakusa</i> | 'to shout' |
| <i>bebe</i> | <i>bebebe</i> | 'butterfly' |
| <i>hilo</i> | <i>hililo</i> | 'to see' |
| <i>sivo</i> | <i>sosivo</i> | 'to descend' |
| <i>rabu</i> | <i>raburabu</i> | 'charred wood' |
| <i>tarile</i> | <i>tarilerile</i> | 'tree' |
| <i>sobe</i> | <i>soesobe</i> | 'young woman' |
| <i>vitaumetari</i> | <i>vitaumetaritari</i> | 'younger sibling' |
| <i>vituga</i> | <i>vitatuga</i> | 'to walk' |

P2.

Let $C_1V_1(C_2)V_2$ be the last two syllables of the word. Then follow the following rules:

- If $C_1 = h$, insert $-V_1C_2-$ after C_1
- Otherwise, insert before the last two syllables [following the rules in order]:
 - If $C_1V_1 = C_2V_2$, insert $-C_1V_1-$
 - If there is at least one liquid $\{l, r\}$ in $\{C_1, C_2\}$, insert $-C_1V_1C_2V_2-$
 - If $V_1 > V_2$, insert $-C_1V_1V_2-$
 - If $V_2 > V_1$, insert $-C_1V_2-$

Note that vowels are ranked by sonority as follows: $a > o > e > u = i$

Source: Dimensions of Variation in Multi-Pattern Reduplication (Spaelti, 1997)

