

(N) Something That Is Solved (1/1) [Solution]

N1. fue	(a) <i>to tie</i> (<i>< fanue string = to tie + INSTR</i>)
fuea	(b) <i>thing that is tied</i> (<i>< fanue string = {to tie + INSTR} + -a OBJ</i>)
hapin	(c) <i>to thicken (something)</i> (<i>< ha- CAUS + pin thick</i>)
kuāt	(d) <i>to hang, be hanging</i> (<i>< hakuāt to hang something up = CAUS + to hang</i>)
haruk	(e) <i>to make (something) arrive</i> (<i>< ha- CAUS + ruuk arrive</i>)
(f) topa	<i>a beverage</i>
(g) tanop	<i>a cup</i>
(h) hateh	<i>to float (something)</i>
(i) heh	<i>to fly</i>
(j) kanuah	<i>a knife</i>
(k) tumko?	<i>to make (something) prod</i>
(l) ?ēh	<i>near</i>
(m) kXtal	<i>to saw (e.g. wood)</i>
(n) pumlo?a	<i>something loose</i>
(o) cinluak	<i>a throat</i>
(p) kinsu	<i>a trap</i>
(q) sumput	<i>to turn (something) over</i>

N2.

1. A 2. C 3. D 4. B

N3. There are three derivations: the causative (CAUS), which turns an adjective or verb into a verb meaning *to make / cause X*; the instrumental nominaliser (INSTR), which turns a verb into a noun meaning *a thing used to X*; and the object nominaliser (OBJ), which turns a transitive verb into a noun meaning *a thing that is Xed*. The marking chosen depends on the number of syllables in the base:

	1 syllable	>1 syllable
CAUS	ha-	<um>
INSTR	<an>	<in>
OBJ	-a	-a

All infixes (marked with < > here) appear after the initial consonant. For <um> and <in>, the infix replaces the following vowel.

