

## (P) Do You Hear the Master's Moon? (1/2)

Q1.

I hear a moon below you.  
You shake the clam next to your owl.  
We do not see your banana in front of my sons.

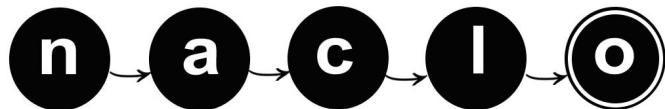
Q2. Note that there are three possible answers for each question.

*yangna taakitna yak yangna dakinawan balna mukusni balana kurarahwaski  
yangna dakinawan balna mukusni balana yangna taakitna yak kurarahwaski  
yangna dakinawan balna mukusni balana kurarahwaski yangna taikitna yak*

*wasni yaihnit yak sunilu palani yamtaman  
sunilu palani wasni yaihnit yak yamtaman  
sunilu palani yamtaman wasni yaihnit yak*

*minit yak pinsil balna buitayang manna titinghmana  
pinsil balna minit yak buitayang manna titinghmana  
pinsil balna buitayang manna titinghmana minit yak*

*pala yak yangna wakikisa balna kastasmanna  
yangna wakikisa balna pala yak kastasmanna  
yangna wakikisa balna kastasmanna pala yak*



## (P) Do You Hear the Master's Moon? (2/2)

Q3.

- Word order is (PP) S O (PP) V (PP).
- PP can appear anywhere except between S and O.
- Pronouns are *yang*, *man*, *witing*, *yangna*, *manna*, *witingna*. Pronouns are dropped in the subject and object positions, but are mandatory in possessive and locative constructions.
- The definite marker and possessive markers are:
  - 1SG -*ki*-, 2SG -*ma*-, 3SG -*ni*-; 1PL -*kina*-, 2PL -*mana*-, 3P -*nina*-
  - These markers are infixes. There is no phonological rule for the location of the infixing, but instead each word has a specific location where all infixes go. For example, the word *su-lu* (dog) has all infixes placed in between the two syllables (e.g. *sunilu* = the dog, *sukilu* = my dog, etc)
  - ni*- also serves as the definite article ('the'). The absence of any infix is translated as the indefinite article ('a').
- Possessives are formed as follows: Possessor + Possessee. The possessee is marked as explained above.

positive negative	1st	2nd	3rd
Singular	-(ta) <i>yang</i> -(ta) <i>syang</i>	-(ta) <i>man</i> -(ta) <i>sman</i>	- <i>wi</i> - <i>waski</i>
Plural	-(ta) <i>yangna</i> -(ta) <i>syangna</i>	-(ta) <i>manna</i> -(ta) <i>smana</i>	as 3s but with stem reduplica- tion

- Verbs: in the 3rd person plural, the final syllabe of the stem is reduplicated; the syllable coda/vowel length is deleted in the reduplication. The -*ta*- infix does not appear in the verbs *to hear* or *to see*.
- Locatives (PP) are formed using the same system as possessives.
  - Two location words also undergo vowel harmonising in the 2nd person (*mi-ma-t* > *mamat*, *di-ma-t* > *damat*).

