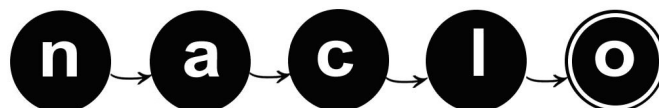


## (N) Something That Is Solved (1/2) [10 Points]

Nancowry (also known as Mūöt) is an Austroasiatic language spoken by around 950 people in the Nicobar Islands, India, specifically on the islands of Nancowry, Katchal and Kamorta. Below are some words in Nancowry with possible English translations, given in a phonetic transcription. Note that **u**, **ə**, **ɛ**, **ia**, **ua**, **wa**, **uã**, **ã**, and **ẽ** are vowels; **ŋ**, **y**, and **ʔ** are consonants.

<b>calwak</b>	<i>to swallow</i>	<b>ta</b>	<i>level, flat</i>
<b>fanue</b>	<i>string</i>	<b>teh</b>	<i>to float</i>
<b>hakuãt</b>	<i>to hang (something) up</i>	<b>tikoʔa</b>	<i>something that is prodded</i>
<b>haneh</b>	<i>an airplane</i>	<b>tinkoʔ</b>	<i>a prodding stick</i>
<b>harac</b>	<i>to heat (something)</i>	<b>tiyəh</b>	<i>new</i>
<b>hata</b>	<i>to level (something) out</i>	<b>top</b>	<i>to drink (something)</i>
<b>hateha</b>	<i>something that is floated</i>	<b>tumyəh</b>	<i>to renew (something)</i>
<b>haʔẽh</b>	<i>to approach (something)</i>	<b>ʔinttət</b>	<i>a wipe</i>
<b>hinkuãt</b>	<i>a hook (e.g. on a wall)</i>	<b>ʔittət</b>	<i>to wipe (something)</i>
<b>humʔẽh</b>	<i>to cause (something) to approach</i>	<b>fue</b>	(a)
<b>kanap</b>	<i>a tooth</i>	<b>fuea</b>	(b)
<b>kapa</b>	<i>something that is bitten</i>	<b>hapin</b>	(c)
<b>kasu</b>	<i>to trap (something)</i>	<b>kuãt</b>	(d)
<b>kintal</b>	<i>a saw</i>	<b>haruk</b>	(e)
<b>kuah</b>	<i>to shave</i>	(f)	<i>a beverage</i>
<b>pahuaʔ</b>	<i>to fear, be scared</i>	(g)	<i>a cup</i>
<b>paloʔ</b>	<i>loose</i>	(h)	<i>to float (something)</i>
<b>pin</b>	<i>thick</i>	(i)	<i>to fly</i>
<b>pumhuaʔa</b>	<i>a scared person</i>	(j)	<i>a knife</i>
<b>pumloʔ</b>	<i>to loosen (something)</i>	(k)	<i>to make (something) prod</i>
<b>rac</b>	<i>hot</i>	(l)	<i>near</i>
<b>ranuk</b>	<i>a vehicle</i>	(m)	<i>to saw (e.g. wood)</i>
<b>ruk</b>	<i>to arrive</i>	(n)	<i>something loose</i>
<b>sahuan</b>	<i>cool</i>	(o)	<i>a throat</i>
<b>saput</b>	<i>to turn (oneself) over</i>	(p)	<i>a trap</i>
<b>sinhuan</b>	<i>(some) ice</i>	(q)	<i>to turn (something) over</i>
<b>sumhuan</b>	<i>to cool (something) down</i>		



## (N) Something That Is Solved (2/2)

**N1.** Fill in the gaps **(a)** - **(q)** in the table on the previous page. In exactly one answer, you should be unable to deduce a particular letter. In this case, replace it with an **X**, e.g. “**anXwer**”.

**N2.** Below are four more Nancowry words, and their English translations in a random order. Determine the correct correspondences. Write one letter (A-D) in each box below.

- |                    |   |
|--------------------|---|
| 1. <b>kahay</b>    | A. <i>to feel empty (in the heart)</i>  |
| 2. <b>kumfec</b>   | B. <i>a file (tool)</i>                 |
| 3. <b>mahelepa</b> | C. <i>to make (something) tiny</i>      |
| 4. <b>tanian</b>   | D. <i>something that is made to fit</i> |

- |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. <input data-bbox="219 816 313 892" type="text"/> | 2. <input data-bbox="526 816 620 892" type="text"/> | 3. <input data-bbox="826 816 920 892" type="text"/> | 4. <input data-bbox="1127 816 1221 892" type="text"/> |
|---|---|---|---|

**N3.** Explain your observations about how words are formed in Nancowry. You do not need to justify your explanation (that is, you don't need to say why you think your explanation is correct).

