

(P) Do you see what I see? (1/2) [10 points]

Proto-Algonquian was spoken about 3000 years ago by the ancestors of the current speakers of the various Algonquian languages, which are spoken in Canada and the USA. The ‘:’ in the data below indicates a long vowel. The ‘θ’ indicates a ‘th’ sound, as in ‘thing’. (sg) is short for *singular* and (pl) is short for *plural*; *you* (pl) could be translated as *y'all*. (excl) is short for *exclusive*; *we* (excl) refers to a group of people including the speaker and someone else, but not the listener.

The Proto-Algonquian words below can be translated as entire sentences in English. Consider the following sentences constructed using the verb *wapam* ‘to see’. (Simplified data)

Proto-Algonquian	English
kewa:pameθehm	‘I see you (sg)’
kewa:pameθehmwā:	‘I see you (pl)’
newa:pama:ehma	‘I see him/her’
newa:pama:ehmaki	‘I see them’
kewa:pameθehmwā:ena:n	‘we see you (pl)’
newa:pama:ehmena:na	‘we see him/her’
kewa:pamiehm	‘you (sg) see me’
kewa:pama:ehm	‘you (sg) see her/him’
kewa:pamiehmwā:	‘you (pl) see me’
kewa:pamiehmwā:ena:n	‘you (pl) see us (excl)’
newa:pamekwehmena:naki	‘they see us’

Answer these questions in the Answer Sheets.

P1. Translate the following Proto-Algonquian sentences into English, and English sentences into Proto-Algonquian.

- a. kewa:pamiehmena:n
- b. ‘we see them’
- c. ‘they see me’

a.

b.

c.



(P) Do you see what I see? (2/2)

P2. Give translations of the following morphemes (suffixes or prefixes) of Proto-Algonquian:

- a. ne-
- b. -wa:
- c. -eθ
- d. -i
- e. -ehm
- f. -aki

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

f.

P3. Explain your answer.

