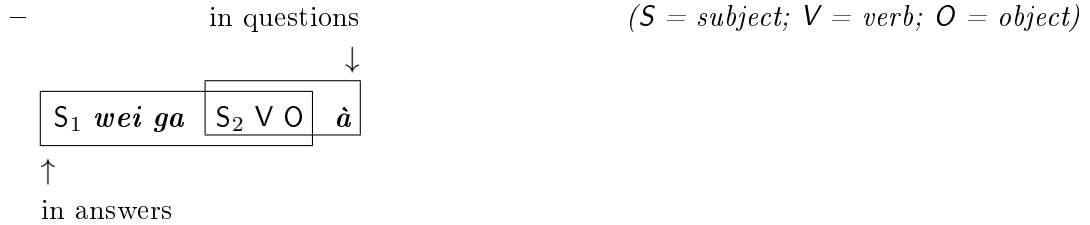


Problem #4. Rules:

- Word order:



- N A D $(N = \text{noun}; A = \text{adjective}; D = \text{demonstrative adjective})$

- Choice of pronoun (S_2):

$$S_1 = S_2 \Rightarrow S_2 = \grave{o}k\grave{i}; S_1 \neq S_2 \Rightarrow S_2 = o$$

- Vowel lowering: $(W = \text{word with lowered vowels}; \grave{W} = \text{word without lowered vowels})$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \dots o \grave{W} \dots > \dots \grave{o} \grave{W} \dots & \dots \grave{W} \grave{a}no \dots > \dots \grave{W} \grave{a}no \dots \\ \dots o W \dots > \dots o W \dots & \dots W \grave{a}no \dots > \dots W \grave{a}no \dots \end{array}$$

- Tone changes: $(\lceil = \text{word boundary}; A = \text{adjective}; V \text{ is a vowel}; C \text{ is a consonant})$

– caused by adjectives: $\dots V\lceil A > \dots \acute{V}\lceil A$

– caused by verb forms:

- * affirmative form, past: $\dots \acute{V}\lceil [CV(C)VCV]_{\text{verb}}$
- * affirmative form, future: $\dots V\lceil [C\acute{V}(C)VC\acute{V}]_{\text{verb}}$
- * negative form:¹ $\dots \acute{V}\lceil [CV(C)VCV]_{\text{verb}}$

Answers:

- (a) 8. Did this man frighten the thief?
The girl said that he_{this man} did frighten the thief.
9. Will the deceived girl kill this youth?
The deceived girl said that she_{the deceived girl} would kill this youth.
10. This thief said that the child did not heal the man. *or*
This thief said that the child would not heal the man.
- (b) 11. *okàa kḡnonò ȁmodhyòmú kofilomù ânò à?*
ȁmò wei ga ȝ kḡnono ȁmodhyòmú kofilomù ânò.
12. *ȁvùrà mú nȁamù ȁnó nwasese edèi à?*
ȁvùrà mú nȁamù ȁnò wei ga òkḡ nwasese edèi.
- (c) Nouns are not affected by any grammatical tone changes when placed at the very end of the sentence, before \grave{a} or before $\grave{a}no$. Because of this, the base form for ‘thief’ is *ozyi* (7.), and the base form for ‘girl’ is *amemùrè* (2.).

¹Usually has negative past interpretation, but can denote negative future if the surrounding context requires it.