

Problem 3.

- ‘N₂ of N₁’ = $\boxed{N_1 + N_2}$
- N + **paa** ‘mother’ → **N-pa** ‘something (larger than N) that bears N’
- N + **iye** ‘child’ = ‘something (smaller than N) associated with N’
 - **iye** → **-jje** after **a** or **o**
 - **iye** → **-iije** after **i** or **u** **
- A + **-ey** = ‘the state of being A’ ** (N = noun; A = adjective)

** = the final vowel of the first element is deleted.

(a)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
B	A	I	J	G	N	C	D	K	F	H	E	L	O	M

(b)	baanipa	<i>acacia tree</i>	(c)	<i>baobab fruit</i>	koo
	koyra	<i>town</i>		<i>calmness</i>	mooyeeney
	tongotongojje	<i>arrow</i>		<i>heat</i>	konney
	wangiiye	<i>soldier</i>		<i>rope</i>	korfo
	yeeno	<i>cold (adj.)</i>		<i>water recipient</i>	baasiije

Problem 4.

- Syllable structure: $\boxed{(C)V(:)(C(C))}$ (NB: **wai** → **wa.i**)
 - heavy syllable: (C)V:(C(C))
 - light syllable: (C)V(C(C))
- Stress application:
 1. Primary stress on rightmost syllable.
 2. From right to left, secondary stresses are placed on alternate syllables.
 3. Whenever a heavy syllable is encountered, it is stressed. Then, Rule 2 continues to be applied to the left, starting from the heavy syllable.

Answers

9.	ʔamàŋatál	<i>anyone</i>	14.	nà:wídámí	<i>in the middle</i>
10.	ʔà:hà:ižì:bíʔ	<i>to chew cud</i>	15.	nìmbuŋgúl	<i>the poor man</i>
11.	nà:bùnzíyá	<i>eight</i>	16.	cà:yà:ú	<i>to yell</i>
12.	pì:ʔíšt	<i>berry</i>	17.	ʔàlálàlibíč	<i>thin</i>
13.	wòhombó:l	<i>the bull pine</i>			