Problem 3.

- 1st person sg:

  - if the word contains at least one voiceless consonant, the first one becomes nasal+voiced
    ($\langle \mathbf{p} \to \mathbf{mb}, \mathbf{t} \to \mathbf{nd}, \mathbf{h} \to \mathbf{nz}, \mathbf{x} \to \mathbf{nj}, \mathbf{k} \to \mathbf{ng}\rangle$)
  - otherwise the whole word is nasalised (**-m**)

- 2nd person sg:

  - if the word begins with a vowel different from **i** (**í**, **î**): **y-**

  - otherwise the first vowel different from **i** (**í**, **î**) changes as follows:

    * **a → e, á → é, â → eâ**;
    * **o → e, ó → é, ô → eô**;
    * **û → iû**;
    * **e → i, é → í, ê → î** (the same happens in the immediately following syllables).

(a)

1st person sg	2nd person sg		1st person sg	2nd person sg	
mbîho	₁**pîhe**	*to go*	*noínjoa*	₈**neíxoa**	*to see it*
₂**mbêyo**	*pîyo*	*animal*	*vanénjo*	₉**venéxo**	*to buy*
yênom	₃**yîno**	*wife*	*mómindi*	₁₀**mémiti**	*to be tired*
₄**ênom**	*yêno*	*mother*	*ínzikaxovoku*	₁₁**íhikexovoku**	*school*
ngásaxo	₅**késaxo**	*to feel cold*	₁₂**ônju**	*yôxu*	*grandfather*
njérere	₆**xíriri**	*side*	₁₃**nêwom**	*nîwo*	*nephew*
ndôko	₇**teôko**	*nape*	*ánzarana*	₁₄**yáharana**	*hoe*

(b) 1. 2nd person sg: in Portuguese loanwords **á → eá**; in native words **á → é, â → eâ**.

  2. **lándana, ngápana**.

Problem 4.

singular	plural	
-b	**-(a)bys**	**bø-bys** 'betel nuts', **juhuru-bys** 'eggs'
-h	**-(a)ruh**	**ara-ruh** 'sugar canes'
-g	**-(a)gas**	**bai-gas** 'sheets of sago bark'
-t	**-(o)gu**	**nyba-t** '4'

$$
\left(
\begin{array}{|l r|}
\hline
\textbf{anowip} & 6 \\
\textbf{wiwis} & 2 \times 6 = 12 \\
\textbf{araman} & 4 \times 6 = 24 \\
\hline
\end{array}
+
\begin{array}{|l r|}
\hline
\textbf{atu-} & 1 \\
\textbf{bi-} & 2 \\
2 + 1_{sg} & 3 \\
2 + 1_{pl} + 1_{sg} & 4 \\
2 + 1_{pl} + 2 & 5 \\
\hline
\end{array}
\right)
\times
\left\{
\begin{array}{l}
\textbf{baig(as)} \\
\textbf{bøb(ys)} \\
\\
\textbf{(nybat)}\, 4 + \left\{
\begin{array}{l r}
\textbf{atu-} & 1 \\
\textbf{bi-} & 2 \\
2 + 1_{sg} & 3
\end{array}
\right\}
\times
\left\{
\begin{array}{l}
\textbf{ara(ru)h} \\
\textbf{juhurub(ys)}
\end{array}
\right\}
\end{array}
\right.
$$

(a) (6, 9, 11): 4 = **nybat**, 8 = **biogu nybat**, $k \times 4$ $(3 \leq k)$ = k-**t/gu** ~~nybat~~.

(b)   12. **biabys atub bøbys** — 3 betel nuts

     13. **atub juhurub** — 1 egg

     14. **nybat atuh araruh** — 5 sugar canes

     15. **biagas atugas biagas baigas** — 5 sheets of sago bark

     16. **wiwis baigas** — 12 sheets of sago bark

(c)   17. 4 betel nuts — **biabys atubys atub bøbys**

     18. 11 eggs — **biogu nybat biabys atub juhurubys**

     19. 20 eggs — **biogu atugu biogu juhurubys**

     20. 25 sheets of sago bark — **araman atug baigas**

Problem 5.

Yɛfrɛ me N: 'My name is N'   **ne ...:** 'and ...'

Yɛfrɛ me R N: 'My R's name is N'   **-nom:** plural

     Terms for a man's kin:

ɛna 'mother; mother's sister'

agya 'father; father's brother'

nua 'sibling; father's brother's son/daughter; mother's sister's son/daughter'

ba 'son/daughter; fraternal nephew/niece (brother's son/daughter)'
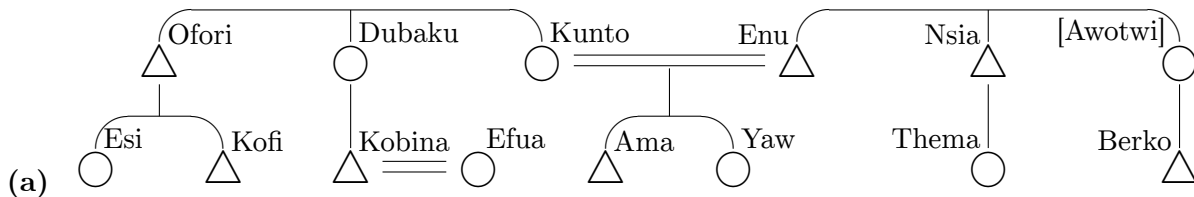
sewaa 'father's sister'

sewaaba 'father's sister's son/daughter'

wɔfa 'mother's brother'

wɔfaba 'mother's brother's son/daughter'

wɔfaase 'sororal nephew/niece (sister's son/daughter)'

yere 'wife'

(a)

(b)   1. **Yɛfrɛ me Yaw. Yɛfrɛ me ɛnanom <u>Dubaku ne Kunto</u>. Yɛfrɛ me <u>agyanom</u> Nsia ne <u>Enu</u>. Yɛfrɛ me nuanom Thema ne <u>Ama ne Kobina</u>. <u>Yɛfrɛ me</u> <u>sewaa</u> Awotwi. Yɛfrɛ me <u>wɔfa</u> Ofori. Yɛfrɛ me <u>wɔfabanom</u> Esi ne <u>Kofi</u>. Yɛfrɛ me <u>sewaaba</u> Berko.**

     2. **Yɛfrɛ me <u>Ofori</u>. Yɛfrɛ me banom Kofi ne <u>Esi</u>. Yɛfrɛ me <u>wɔfaasenom</u> Yaw ne <u>Ama ne Kobina</u>. Yɛfrɛ me <u>nuanom</u> Kunto ne <u>Dubako</u>.**