

(R) The Obviative Solution (1/2) [10 Points]

Arapaho is an Algonquian language spoken by about 1,000 people in Wyoming and Oklahoma. Here are some Arapaho nouns in several forms and their English translations. Note that the shaded cells indicate that the form does not exist.

Singular	Plural	Obviative Singular	Locative Singular	Meaning
hisei	hiseino?	hisein	hiseinewe?	'woman'
hotii	hotiwoo?	hotiiw	hotiiwowe?	'car'
nebi	nebiho?	hibio	nebihewe?	'one's older sister'
neicet	neicetino		neicetine?	'one's hand'
nooku	nookuho?	nookuo	nookuhowe?	'beaver'
hiseeθ	hiseeto?	hiseet	a.	'pine tree'
b.	ooto		oote?	'leg'
beiciθ	beicito		beicite?	'tooth'
coox	c.	d.	e.	'enemy'
ce?einox	ce?einoθo		ce?einoθe?	'bag'
hinen	hinenino?	f.	g.	'man'
wotoo	h.	i.	wotoohe?	'pair of pants'
j.	woθonohoeno	k.	woθonohoene?	'book'
l.	m.	nni?eihio	n.	'eagle'
ce?ibes	ce?ibexo	o.	p.	'block (of wood)'
benes	q.	r.	s.	'arm'
t.	nesiho?	u.	v.	'one's uncle'

Notes: ? and θ are both consonants. ? is a glottal stop, the sound in the middle of "uh-oh," and θ is pronounced like the "th" in the English word "think." Arapaho pronunciation also involves tones, which have not been included in this problem.

The *obviative*, sometimes called the "fourth person," is a noun form used in some languages to express how relevant an entity is. If some third-person entities (i.e., ones that are neither the speaker nor the listener) are less important than others to the conversation, they will be given the obviative marking, while the more important ones will take the standard third-person marking. The *locative* is a noun form used to indicate a location – e.g., the locative form of "field" would mean "in the field" or "on the field."



(R) The Obviative Solution (2/2)

R1. Fill in the missing cells (**a.**, **b.**, etc.). If you think the form does not exist, write N/A.

a.		l.	
b.		m.	
c.		n.	
d.		o.	
e.		p.	
f.		q.	
g.		r.	
h.		s.	
i.		t.	
j.		u.	
k.		v.	

R2. Explain your solution.

