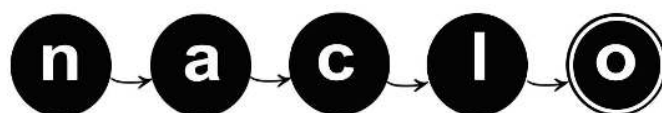


# (R) The Obviative Solution (1/3) [Solution]

R1.

Singular	Plural	Obviative Singular	Locative Singular	Meaning
hisei	hiseino?	hisein	hiseinewe?	'woman'
hotii	hotiwo?	hotiwi	hotiwo?	'car'
nebi	nebiho?	hibio	nebihewe?	'one's older sister'
neicet	neicetino		neicetine?	'one's hand'
nooku	nookuho?	nookuo	nookuhowe?	'beaver'
hiseeθ	hiseeto?	hiseet	<b>a. hiseetewe?*</b>	'pine tree'
<b>b. ooθ</b>	ooto		ooto?	'leg'
beiciθ	beicito		beicite?	'tooth'
coox	<b>c. cooθo?</b>	<b>d. cooθ</b>	<b>e. cooθowe?*</b>	'enemy'
ce?einox	ce?einoθo		ce?einoθe?	'bag'
hinen	hinenino?	<b>f. hinenin</b>	<b>g. hineninewe?</b>	'man'
wotoo	<b>h. wotooho</b>	<b>i. N/A</b>	wotoohe?	'pair of pants'
<b>j. woθonohoe</b>	woθonohoeno	<b>k. N/A</b>	woθonohoene?	'book'
<b>l. nii?eihii</b>	<b>m. nii?eihiiho?</b>	nii?eihii	<b>n. nii?eihiihewe?*</b>	'eagle'
ce?ibes	ce?ibexo	<b>o. N/A</b>	<b>p. ce?ibexe?</b>	'block (of wood)'
benes	<b>q. benexo</b>	<b>r. N/A</b>	<b>s. benexe?</b>	'arm'
<b>t. nesi</b>	nesiho?	<b>u. hisio</b>	<b>v. nesihowe?</b>	'one's uncle'

\*For the cells marked \*, *hiseetowe?*, *cooθowe?*, and *nii?eihiihowe?* were also marked as correct, respectively. These forms are generated by the "alternate solution," under Morphology.



# (R) The Obviative Solution (2/3) [Solution]

## Stems

Nouns have two “stems,” S1 and S2. Rules for going from S1 to S2:

	S1	→	S2
a.	-V		-Vh, -Vn, or -Vx
b.	-t		-tin
c.	-n		-nin
d.	-θ		-t
e.	-x		-θ
f.	-s		-x

All transformations except for (a.) can be performed uniquely in the direction of S1 → S2, and all can be performed uniquely in the reverse direction of S2 → S1.

For brevity, the same patterns can also be expressed with the following scheme:

$$\begin{aligned}
 s &\leftrightarrow x \leftrightarrow \vartheta \leftrightarrow t \leftrightarrow tin && \text{(process of phonetic softening or lenition)} \\
 n &\leftrightarrow nin \\
 V &\leftrightarrow Vh, Vn, \text{ or } Vw
 \end{aligned}$$

and the rule:

Locate the stem’s ending (as specifically as possible) in the above chart.

Move one step right across a “ $\leftrightarrow$ ” to convert S1 → S2, and one step left for S2 → S1.

## Animacy

Nouns are classified as animate or inanimate semantically — note, body parts are inanimate, while “pine tree” and “car” are animate (all others are as expected).

## Morphology

The noun form in each case is:

	singular	plural	obviative singular	locative singular
Animate	S1	S2 + o?	if S2 -h, then S1 + o else S2	S2 + Vwe?, where: if root contains o, then V = o else V = e*
Inanimate	S1	S2 + o	N/A	S2 + e?

The vowel rule for the locative singular for animate nouns is a kind of vowel harmony.

Note that this rule can be described, consistently with the data, in several ways, including:

- if root contains e, V = e
- else V = o



## (R) The Obviative Solution (3/3) [Solution]

\*Alternate solution: consistently with the data, the vowel alternation pattern in the locative singular for animate nouns can be explained as:

- $V = e$  (for humans)
- $V = o$  (for non-humans)

This alternate solution is not an actual phenomenon in Arapaho, but since it fits the data given, it was scored identically, in both parts (R1 and R2), to the vowel harmony solution.

### Possession

The prefix “ne-” indicates possession (in English, “one’s...”). In the obviative singular, when this form exists (*i.e.* for animate nouns):

*ne- → hi-*

One way of explaining why this change happens is that the grammatical person is different in the obviative.

