

CEN	411-C1	en(A)
		Ken Jiang
Problem number:	1	
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GRADED - HND
GRADED - PT

a) 12. She tooks the bread and ate it.

13. She comes and we go away.

14. They sing and she hears.

15. They will hear the dog and will get up.

16. I will see the fish and you will see the man.

17. He sees the water and I drink it.

b) 18. Wanañuwa mananib.

19. Awon biimay 'oon been

20. oka ambiwa wedmene anon we weng' wengamboroon

21. Om ipenerib wingkeeb.

The word order is object-verb.

The verbs are conjugated as follows:

IV Present		
1st	2nd	3rd
-in	-eib	-een masculine -iun feminine
pl. -ub	M/A	-ib

Past		
1st	2nd	3rd
-an	M/A	-ean masculine -eun feminine
pl. M/A	M/A	M/A

Future tense: -an is added, then the present tense ending.

For sentences with two verbs with the same subject, the first verb is instead conjugated with the infix -en- followed by a reduced form of the present tense ending:

3rd		
1st	2nd	3rd
-i	-eib	-e masculine -iun feminine
pl. -ub	M/A	-ib

The tense of this verb matches that of the second verb (which is conjugated normally)

For sentences with verbs with different subjects, the suffix -la is instead added to the first verb. A final 'b' turns into a 'w' before this 'a'.

Like wise, for verbs with two object nouns, both nouns receive the suffix, with final 'b's changing accordingly.

Some verbs have a vowel that assimilates depending on the next vowel. They are:

MVn- 'to come'

wVn- 'to go away'

wengambVr- 'to hear'

yeedVr- 'to get up'

V indicates a vowel that assimilates to the following vowel.

The verb wengambVr- causes its patients to take a special particle 'ye weng'; which comes after the noun it marks.

Matey Petkov

Problem number:

4

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111

1) Разглежда се срещи:

северен

Иран. сп.

- $(C)V_1CV_2(C) \rightarrow (C)V_1C - V_2(C)$; $(C)V_1 - CV_2(C)$ -- от всяка среща.
- $(C)V_1CCV_2(C) \rightarrow (C)V_1C - C'V_2(C) \neq (C)V_1C - C'V_2(C)$

2) Основно твърдение:

За да получим утвърдена форма от нормалната утвърдена
ударената среща.

3) Използваме б северен гласен,

Ако ударената среща е от типа $-VC-$, а

използванията ѝ е от типа $(C)V_1G$, то утвърдена форма се налага:

норм.

утв.

$$-(C')V_1C_1VC- \rightarrow -(C)V_1CC_1VC-$$

4) Използваме б иран. спремен гласен.

Ако ударената среща е от типа CV , следва ѝ $C'V'$ (не задължително среща),

C' не е белкарна и не настъпва $C \neq C'$, то се утвърда $CV C'V'$

норм.

утвърдена

$$-CV C'V'- \quad -CV C'V'CV C'V'-$$

Ако идва от горните 4 случаи не е изпълнено произката среща
според 2).

5) Ако при узбояване се налага -CC' - то се отменя до -C' -.

В узбояната форма узбояните букви е на предпоследна среща.

Сърдъчникът от всички от 2-омасти инициал не се спечат във възможността

Ottobopus:

Ceb. наречие	Употребен наречие
Etaglega	Eta lelenja
jajjaga	jajaga
garsirana	gasirasirana
taratmota	taramotamota
pawpawna	pancdmcna
Ertoptopa	Ertopatopa
dakbuka	tabubuka
Dugugim	yugugim
inggoy	i geggoj

CHN	415-A2	zh
Haokun Wu		
Problem number:	4	
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北部方言：

对于重音音节的元音 V_0 及其之前的辅音 C_L , 之后的辅音 C_R : GH

若 C_L 前不是元音 (可能 C_L 位于词首或其前为另一辅音),

则对 $-C_L V_0 C_R -$ 进行重复, 变为 $-C_L V_0 C_L V_0 C_R -$;

若 C_L 前是元音, 则在 C_L 前增添辅音 C_R , 变为 $-C_R C_L V_0 C_R -$

对于产生的新单词 重音永远位于刚加的第二音节, 且若 C_L, C_R 为同一辅音, 则它们不构成辅音丛, 依旧为该辅音。

海岸方言：

对于重音音节元音 V_0 , 其前的辅音 C_L , 其后的辅音 C_R , 以及重音后音节元音 V_1 , 其前的辅音 C_{LL} :

若 $C_R \neq C_{LL}$ 或 C_R 为词尾, 则对 $-C_L V_0 C_R -$ 进行重复, 变为 $-C_L V_0 C_R C_L V_0 C_R -$;

若 $C_R = C_{LL}$, 且属于软腭音 (k, g, w), 则仅对 $-C_L V_0 -$ 进行重复, 变为 $-C_L V_0 C_L V_0 -$;

若 $C_R = C_L = C_{LL}$, 则仅对 $-C_L V_0 -$ 进行重复, 变为 $-C_L V_0 C_L V_0 -$;

其他情况下, 对 $-C_L V_0 C_R V_1 -$ 进行重复, 变为 $-C_L V_0 C_R V_1 C_L V_0 C_R V_1 -$.

对于产生的新单词 重音永远位于刚加的第二音节, 且若 C_L, C_R 为同一辅音, 则它们不构成辅音丛, 依旧为该辅音。

北部方言

海岸方言

etanjena

etalelejna

jajjaga

jajaga

garsirana

gasirasirana

daratmota

datamotamota

pomponna

pomponna

ertaptopta

ertpatptpa

dabubuka

dabubuka

yugunim

yugunim

igongon

igongon

BLA

SA

IND	405-A3	en(B)
Aparna Ajit Gupte		
Problem number:	5	
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(a)

16. Bvusow is the day after tomorrow.
17. Today, I will see the yam.
18. On Bvumbon, he saw us.
19. On Bruzhiden, we will come to the market.

(b) 8 days in Nooni week:

1. Bvutfu
2. Bvugka
3. Bvuzhi
4. Bvukema
5. Bvugkaden
6. Bvuzhiden
7. Bvusow
8. Bvumbon.

- (c) 20. me nci nō: nft diēmsēn bvúsòw.
21. cōo nō: cōg kēngkfū.
22. me nū nyú: nyów mutū bvū ykā:dēn.
23. kwō:n nū gé: yó diēmsēn èbèn!
24. diēmsēn bē: yēn wò lë èbèn.

Word orderS X V O (V')(P)(D) or N, Y N₂S = subject, V = verb, O = object, P = adverb of place, D = day;
N₁, N₂ = nounsX:

	past	future
long time / 3 or more days apart from present	tò nɔ̄:	nú yú:
2 or less days apart from present	cí nɔ̄:	nú bóy /
today	b̄ē:	nú gé̄:
just now (past)/ about to (future)	nɔ̄:	nú
<u>Y:</u> case with ~	cí nɔ̄	nú
2 or less days apart from present		

V:

Tense	
tone	tense
V, rising	past
, high	future

P: locative case prefix to noun

fɔ̄-

Subject Markers

1sg subject
 → N-prefix to words of X, V starting with non-nasal consonant.
 N = nasal homo-organic to first letter of word.

Phonology rules:

high tone (↑) → rising tone (↘) if previous vowel is marked with a low tone or falling tone.

Lexicon

IND	405-A3	en(B)
Aparna Ajit Gupte		
Problem number:		5
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Pronouns

Person	sg.	pl.
1	me	bèsèn
2	wò	
3	wvù	bó

Verbs

to - to come

caw - to choose

cɔŋ - to steal

yo - to kill

fi - to help

yow - to hear

bɔŋ - to find

yɛn - to see (lé added after O as V'.
l → φ if O ends in consonant)

Days

yesterday - fogò

tomorrow - nt fü :

day before - kefwé

day after tomorrow

yesteray

- fi shé nt fil :

today èbèn.

Nouns

market - wáy

yam - kègkfü

woman - kwɔ:n

book - gwà

car - mutù

thief - eɔŋ

RUS	419-A8	ru
Kristina Vashpanova		
Problem number:	5	
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Порядок слов: SVO lp KG
Обстоятельство места/времени стоит в конце предл.

~~Fut.~~ Repet V сабесте

Cus. Loc. f3- ($\rightarrow v$) показатель времени

Разделение времени.

Part

b3: - сегодня

n5: - вчера

c1 n5: - (нога)вчера

t3 n5: - вчера

(рано, вчера нога вчера)

Fut.

nú - бор-бор

nú ~~кайтт~~ géi - сегодня

nú báy - ~~з(наше)завтра~~

nú yú: - когда-нибудь в будущем
(нога, часы показывают время)

Если S - 1sg, то у ~~зас.~~ часы показывают время (b3:, c1, t3,

gé:, báy, yú:) и у часов сабесте предикат n-

* n- неоднозначн. \rightarrow m-

n- неоднозначн. \rightarrow y-

Так в ~~зас.~~ нуаз. lp. accs. с предшествующим тоном:

' noce \backslash \rightarrow v

Так в мароме зависит от тона предшествующего показателя:

$\wedge \Rightarrow -$, ' \Rightarrow ',

Если в предшествующем V = yen, то сразу после O сабесте é (или té если член предл.), в котором тон accs. не меняет показатель времени (тона ' \backslash \rightarrow v')

~~Say~~ Observer a) 16. b) vusow Syges показывает.

17. I сегодня убью ее.

18. Он убьет нас в будущем.

19. Мы уедем на поезд в будущем.

b) brutsu, bruyka, bruzhi, brukema, bruykaden, bruzhiden, bussow, brumbon

c) 20. mencí ~~ñ~~ n5: \backslash diemsen brúsow.

21. cõy n5: cõy kékfű.

22. me nūnyú:ngów mati bñuykā:dēn.
23. kwɔ:n nǚ gé: yó diëmsën èbèn.
24. diëmsën bʒ. ūen wò lě èbèn.

Nooni has a subject-verb-object structure, with any time the action takes place on succeeding the object.

USA	403-B6	en(A)
Wesley Zhang		
Problem number:	5	
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Nooni has eight "times", designated by one or two words between the subject and verb:

tò nô: "long ago" (gen. >3 days ago)

SIA X6

cí nô: "one or two days ago"

bë: "today in the past"

nô: "just now"

nú "soon" (about to)

nú gé: "today in the future"

nú bôy "in one or two days"

nú yú: "far future" (gen. >3 days)

The "é/lé", "nú", and "cí" change tones depending on the tone of the preceding vowel:

neutral, ˧, ˥, ˨: nú, cí, é/lé

˨, ˥, ˧: nǚ, cǐ, ɛ/lě

Verbs change tone depending on tense:

past: ˨

future: ˧

"é/lé" succeeds the object of the verb yen "to see". If said object ends in a consonant, use "é"; otherwise, use "lé".

In sentences in the first person, all words preceding the object will have a nasal consonant as the first letter — attach one by place of articulation if one does not exist:

b → mb, g → dg, else add n

Tasks →

Tasks

(a)

16. Brusɔw is the day after tomorrow. ✓
17. Today, I will see the yam. ✓
18. On Brumbon, he saw us ✓
19. On Brughiden, we will come to the market. ✓

(b) Brutfu

Brunka

Bruzhi

Brukema

Brunkaden

Bruzhiden

Brusɔw

Brumbon

(c)

20. me ncí n̄: nf̄i dièmsɛn bvúsdw. ✓

21. c᷑ŋ n̄: c᷑ŋ kēnkf᷑. ✓

22. me nú nyú~~o~~nyów mutù bvāŋkā:dēn. ✓

23. kw᷑:n n᷑~~o~~y᷑ dìèmsɛn èbèn. ✓

24. dìèmsɛn b᷑: y᷑n w᷑ l᷑ èbèn. ✓