

Q1:

(1) To sing = *finu*

(2) River = *nara*

(3) To carry = *plutfon*

(4) Long = *fntf*

(5) Tree = *tle*

(6) Cold = *gelon*

(7) To sleep = *burak*

(8) House = *tfeso*

(9) To break = *tfalfik*

(10) Bright = *lasaun*

Q2:

(11) Long river small cold stone carry = *fɪntʃ* / *nara* / *mika* / *gelon* / *tʃon* / *plʊtʃon*

(12) Small bright bird sings = *mika* / *lasaun* / *okosap* / *finu*

(13) Tall child tree easily breaks = *gop* / *nimu* / *tile* / *lora* / *ɪbrafɪk*

Q3:

(a)

(15) Kanabi telum **feru**. "The women *see* the boy."

(20) Lomun pano **feru**. "The dogs *see* the mountain."

As the only common element in both sentences is *see*, **feru** must thus mean *see*. As **feru** appears in the final position, the verb must take the final position.

(16) **Lomu** telum huni. "The *dog* chases the boy."

(17) Telumi **lomu** feru. "The boys see the *dog*."

When the dog is the subject of the sentence as in (16), **lomu** appears first. When the dog is the object of the sentence as in (17), **lomu** appears second. Therefore, the subject appears before the object.

Combining the two inferences, Language X is SOV.

(b)

(16) Lomu **telum** huni. "The dog chases the *boy*."

(17) **Telumi** lomum feru. "The *boys* see the dog."

Singular *boy* corresponds to **telum**, while plural *boys* corresponds to **telumi**.

(19) **Panon** felu. "The *mountains* dance."

(20) Lomun **pano** feru. "The dogs see the *mountain*."

Singular *mountain* corresponds to **pano**, while plural *mountains* corresponds to **panon**.

Therefore, if the word ends in a consonant, as in **telum**, the plural is formed by adding the suffix **i**. If the word ends in a vowel, as in **pano**, the plural is formed by adding the suffix **n**.

(c)

In Language X, *the mountains study the women and the dogs* translates to *panon kanabi o lomun baraa*.

Q4:

(a)

(22) **Kanab** *felu*. "The **woman** *dances*."

(14) **Kanabi** *felu*. "The **women** *dance*."

Even when the subject is plural, *felu* does not change.

(24) Kanab **kura** *bara*. "The woman *studies* the **star**."

(18) Kanab **kuran** *baraa*. "The woman *studies* the **stars**."

Singular **kura** agrees with *bara*, while plural **kuran** agrees with *baraa*.

(23) Telum **lomun** *furua*. "The boy *sees* the **dogs**."

(17) Telumi **lomu** *furu*. "The boys *see* the **dog**."

Singular **lomu** agrees with *furu*, while plural **lomun** agrees with *furua*.

Therefore, verbs agree with the object by adding the suffix **a** when the object is plural and are not affected by the plurality of the subject.

(b)

As *trees* is plural, it will be **tilen**, taking on the suffix **n** since the original word ends in a vowel.

As *river* and *trees* are plural, *sees* will take the plural form *ferua*, agreeing with the plural object.

Therefore, *the bird sees the river and trees* will be *okosap nara o tilen ferua*.

Q5:

(a)

(22) **Kanab** *felu*. "The **woman** *dances*."

(26) **Kanabi** *ferua*. "The **women** *see*."

feru takes the suffix **a** even though **kanabi** is plural, indicating that in Dialect II, a plural verb can take the suffix **a** to agree with a plural subject.

(27) **Kanabi** *telum feru*. "The **women** *see* the boy."

Even though the subject is plural, the verb remains in the singular form *feru*, seemingly contradicting the previous discovery.

(29) Lomu **panon** *ferua*. "The dog *sees* the **mountains**."

Even though the subject is singular, the verb takes the plural form *ferua*, akin to Dialect I.

Therefore, plural subjects agree with plural verbs in simple sentences without an object. However, when an object is present, the verb agrees with the object solely, ignoring the plurality of the subject.

(b)

In Dialect II, *he / she dances* will be *felu* similar to Dialect I. However, as a verb will agree with a plural subject in Dialect II, *they dance* will be *felua*.