

Problem A: Phonetic Transcription

1. ‘**to sing**’: /ʃinu/
2. ‘**river**’: /nara/
3. ‘**to carry**’: /plutʃon/
4. ‘**long**’: /fntʃ/
5. ‘**tree**’: /tɪle/
6. ‘**cold**’: /gelum/
7. ‘**to sleep**’: /burak/
8. ‘**house**’: /reso/
9. ‘**to break**’: /ralik/
10. ‘**bright**’: /lasao/

Problem B: Word Boundaries

1. ‘The long river carries the small cold stone’: fntʃ nara mika gelup tʃon plutʃon
2. ‘The small bright bird sings’: mika lasao kosap ſinu
3. ‘The tall child breaks the tree easily’: gop nimu tile lorai ralik

Problem C: Word Order and Plural Morphology

- a) In a sentence in Language X, subjects come first, then objects, then verbs. From **14.** and **15.**, we see the common word /kanabi/, thus meaning "women", indicating /selu/ from **14.** means "dance", showing that a subject comes before a verb. Similarly for **15.** and **16.**, we can determine /telum/ means "boy", showing that an object comes after a subject, but before a verb. Finally, in **21.**, we see the two subjects /lomun/ and /telumi/, meaning "dogs" and "boys" respectively, both still come before the object /feru/ ("mountain"), indicating multiple subjects all come before an object. Thus this plurality rule can be assumed for the other word types.
- b) Plural nouns in Language X are formed by adding a single morpheme, at least from the data observed. From **14.** and **18.**, we can see that the plural form of /kanab/ ("woman") is /kanabi/ ("women"), adding a close front unrounded vowel. The same morpheme is added when pluralising /telum/ ("boy") into /telumi/ ("boys"), as gathered from **15.** and **17.** However, when we look at **19.** and **20.**, we see the plural form of /pano/ ("mountain") is /panon/ ("mountains"), adding a voiced alveolar nasal. The same rule is observed for /lomu/ ("dog") and /lomun/ ("dogs") in **16.** and **20.** Finally, in **18.**, we observe the plural /kuran/ ("stars"). While we are not given the singular form, it can be assumed that it follows the same rule as /panon/, meaning the singular would be kura ("star"). Thus, it can be hypothesised that nouns in Language X are pluralised by adding a voiced alveolar nasal (/n/) if the final sound is a vowel, or a close front unrounded vowel (/i/) if it ends in a consonant.
- c) "panon kanabi o lomun baraa"

Problem D: Verbal Agreement

a) In Language X, assuming the absence of exceptions in the data, there is not number agreement between the subject and the verb, as evidenced by comparing **22.** and its pluralised counterpart **14.**, where when the subject becomes pluralised from /kanab/ to /kanabi/, the verb /selu/ stays the same. However, when looking at **23.**, **24.**, and **25.**, and compare them with their respective counterparts **17.**, **18.**, and **16.** (with this last one using the word for "boy" instead of "star"), we can observe number agreement between the object and the verb. Specifically, it appears that when the object is pluralised, to make the verb agree, an open front unrounded vowel (/a/) is added. That is, for example, with **17.** and **24.**, when /kura/ is pluralised to /kuran/, bara is made to agree by making it baraa.

b) "kosap nara o tilen furua"

Problem E: Dialectal Variation

- a) Dialect II seems similar to Dialect I in that it has number agreement between the object and the verb. This can be seen in **27.** and **29.**, where the word for "see" is /feru/ when the object /telum/ ("boy") is singular, and it is /ferua/ when the object /panon/ ("mountains") is plural. However, Dialect II is different to Dialect I in that it has number agreement between the subject and the verb in the absence of an object (Dialect I simply defaulted to the singular conjugation). This can be seen in **26.** and **28.**, where the plurals /kanabi/ and /panon/ are made to agree with the verb /ferua/, which is conjugated from /feru/.
- b) **31.** lacks an object, but has an implicit subject. As shown before, when there is no object in a sentence in Dialect II, the verb is conjugated according to the pluralisation of the subject. Thus, if the subject refers to one person, it is likely that the singular conjugation would be used, and if the subject refers to multiple people, the plural conjugation would be used. That is, for example, "he dances" would be translated to "selu", and "we dance" would be translated to "selua".