Problem 1. The words bete’, dai’, naung, pano, sau and tama reflect the direction at the last stage of the journey:

- bete’ — across a river;
- dai’ — upwards;
- naung — downwards;
- pano — on a flat road;
- sau — downstream;
- tama — upstream.

Answers:

1. In Kahangang hamlet: Lamaoä’ dai’ di Palempang.
2. In Kombeng hamlet: Lamaoä’ dai’ di Palempang.
3. In Kota hamlet: Lamaoä’ bete’ di Bulung.
4. In Kota hamlet: Lamaoä’ sau di Sohongang.
8. In Bulung hamlet: Lamaoä’ tama di Kota.
10. In Panampo hamlet: Lamaoä’ pano di Kota.
15. In Tamonseng hamlet: Lamaoä’ dai’ di Palempang.
Problem 2. The direction of writing is from left to right. Words can be written in three ways:

- with a logogram;
- with syllabograms;
- with a logogram and syllabograms which partially or fully reflect the sound of the word. 

\( n \) before a consonant is never expressed by a syllabogram.

(a)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>runtiyas ‘deer’</td>
<td>B. DEER</td>
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<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>patis ‘foot’</td>
<td>E. FOOT-s(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>harnisas ‘fortress’</td>
<td>J. ha-FORTRESS</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>iziyanta ‘they made’</td>
<td>F. i-zi-ya-ta</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>turpins ‘bread’</td>
<td>L. BREAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>tarhunzas ‘thunder’</td>
<td>S. THUNDER-hu-za-s(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>hawis ‘sheep’</td>
<td>C. ha-wa/wi-s(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>sanawas ‘good’</td>
<td>I. s(a)-na-wa/wi-s(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>nimuwizas ‘son’</td>
<td>M. ni-mu-wa/wi-za-s(a)</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>zitis ‘man’</td>
<td>D. MAN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>piyanti ‘they give’</td>
<td>G. TO GIVE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>hantawatis ‘king’</td>
<td>A. ha-ta-wa/wi-ti-s(a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>istaris ‘hand’</td>
<td>R. HAND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) 1. — tarhunzas ‘thunder’; 2. — nimuwizas ‘son’.
(c) 1. ꪫ앁 — ta;
   2. ꪫ앁 — KING (hantawatis);
   3. ꪭ앁 — wa, wi;
   4. ꪫ앁 — ta;
   5. ꪭ앁 — s(a);
   6. ꪭ앁 — ti, FOOT (patis);
   7. ꪫ앁 — zi, MAN (zitis).

Problem 3. Rules:

- Word order: S (O′) O V
  (S = subject, O′ = indirect object, O = direct object, V = predicate).
- noun:
  - root
  - number:
    * singular: -∅
    * plural: 
      - -i after a consonant
      - -cci after a vowel
  - case:
    * S: -∅
    * O′, O:
      - -ːg after a vowel
      - -gi after a sonorant consonant
      - -ki after an obstruent consonant
- verb:
  - tense (present a-, future bi-)
  - root
  - for somebody: ‘to give’ (to the first person: deːn, to the second or third person: tir)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>object:</th>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>O′, if there is one</td>
<td>-∅</td>
<td>-cci (-C &gt; ∅</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otherwise O</td>
<td>-∅</td>
<td>-ir</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
- tense: past -s, present/future -r (r > d | n __)
- subject: 1st person sg -i, 1st person pl/3rd person sg -u, 3rd person pl -a
(a) 1. magasi argi ajomirra.
   The thieves are striking us.
2. ay kanarrîg babki alletirsi.
   I repaired the door for the neighbour.
3. hanu tirtîg elirsu.
   The donkey found the owners.
4. tirtî argi kamgi deccirsu.
   The owners gave us the camel.
5. ay darbadki bija:ndi.
   I will buy the chicken.

(b) 6. The neighbours are giving the necklace to the owner.
   kanarriːcci tirtki beyyeːg atirra.
7. The young man bought the dog for us.
   jahal argi walgi jaːndeːccirsu.
8. We will steal him.
   ar mangi bimaːgru.
9. The owners struck the thieves.
   tirtî magasîg jomirsa.
10. The dogs found the chickens for the coward.
    wali sarkaːygi darbadîg elirsa.

Problem 4.

(a) 1. gu-na vaala water-poss canoo c. canoo
gu-na vaala (lit. ‘water canoe’) came into use because the Iatmül people were introduced to cars
and also planes, and vaala has slowly started to expand its meaning.
2. ka’ik picture/shadow g. picture, shadow
g. picture, shadow
3. ka’ik-gu picture+water j. mirror
4. kla-wun to get 1st person sg i. I got
5. laavu banana a. banana
6. laavu-ga vi’ book+to see n. to read
7. laavu-ga banana+leaves d. book
d. book
8. ni’bu ground, land o. ground, land
9. ni’bu-na vaala ground, land-poss canoo h. car
h. car
10. nya-ka’ik sun+picture l. watch (timepiece)
l. watch (timepiece)
11. vi spear m. spear
12. vi’-wun to see-1st person sg k. I saw
13. walini’ba-na bâk white people-poss pig b. cow
b. cow
14. walini’ba-na gu white people-poss water e. carbonated beverage, alcohol
   alcohol
15. walini’ba-na vi white people-poss spear f. rifle
f. rifle

(b) 1. vaala — canoe
2. gu — water
3. vi’ — to see
(c) 1. pig — bâk
2. banana leaves ≡ book — laavuga (because of similarity of shape and material)
3. sun — nya
4. white people — walini’ba

Problem 5. The word forms in the problem consist of a root and up to three suffixes. Each suffix may cause the elision of the preceding vowel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>possessor</th>
<th>case</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>oral suffixes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-p’a</td>
<td></td>
<td>-p’a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-sa</td>
<td></td>
<td>-t’a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>always consume the</td>
<td></td>
<td>consume the vowel if it belongs to another</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vowel</td>
<td></td>
<td>suffix, but leave it if it belongs to the root</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nasal suffixes</td>
<td>-nha, -ma</td>
<td>-na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consume the vowel if they keep theirs, but leave it if they give up theirs</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Answers:

(a) 1. utnhantxi — is it in my house?
2. yapp’psa — his field too
3. yapup’psa — through the field too

(b) 4. our1+2 cliff — qaqsa
5. in your corner — chushumna
6. in your corner too — chushmanpsa
7. from your corner too — chushumt’psa
8. is it from the cave? — aq’it’txi
9. is it the house? — utatxi