Here is a summary of all the answers--more detailed descriptions follow these answers:

(a) membuat
(b) memilih
(c) mattimbe
(d) mappande
(e) hatumba
(f) hatumbi
(g) flawta
(h) ndisko
(i) ngopak
(j) esosi
(k) embafu
(l) epagi
(m) etambi
(n) nasal
(o) voiceless consonant
(p) sentence

Part 1:
Every verb has a root. To form the passive of the verb, simply add the prefix di-. To form the active, add the prefix meN-, where N is the nasal at the same place of articulation as the following consonant (or is n if the root is vowel-initial). If this prefixing results in a nasal being directly followed by a voiceless stop, delete the voiceless stop; e.g., underlying /mentulis/ becomes /ditulis/.

From dibuat and dipilih, we can see that the roots for “make” and “choose” are buat and pilih, respectively. In both cases, the active prefix would then be mem- since the start of the root is bilabial; but for pilih the p must then be deleted because mempilih has a nasal followed by a voiceless stop. Thus, the answers are:
(a) membuat
(b) memilih

Part 2:
Mandar is very similar to Indonesian but with a couple of differences: First, the default nasal (i.e., the one before vowels) is ŋ rather than n as in Indonesian. Secondly, when a configuration of a nasal followed by a voiceless consonant occurs, it is not repaired by deleting the voiceless consonant but rather by turning the nasal into the voiceless consonant; e.g., underlying /mantunu/ becomes /mattunu/. Finally, the active prefix is maN- rather than meN-.

From ditimbe and dipande, we can see that the roots for “throw” and “feed” are timbe and pande. Both of these start with voiceless sounds, so in both cases the nasal turns into a copy of the voiceless sound. Thus, the answers are:
(c) mattimbe
(d) mappande

Part 3:
From the examples, you can see that -pa is a possessive prefix while -pi means “in”. However, the p in these suffixes becomes b if the preceding sound is a nasal. Using this info, we get the following answers:
(e) hatumba
(f) hatumbi

Part 4:
From the examples, you can see that the prefix N- means “my” (where N is a nasal at the same place of articulation as the following sound). If the word begins with a voiceless stop, then the m- prefixation also results in voicing of the voiceless stop. If it begins with a voiceless fricative, then the N- is not realized at all. Using these rules, we get:
(g) flawta
(h) ndisko
(i) ngopak

Part 5:
Each noun has a stem. To make the singular, you give the stem the prefix olu-, while to make it plural you add the prefix eN- (where N is a nasal at the same place of articulation as the following sound). However, the nasal is deleted from the eN- prefix is the following sound is voiceless. Thus, we get the following answers:
(j) esosi
(k) embafu
(l) epagi
(m) etambi

Part 6:
In all 5 previous parts, the relevant phonological process(es) all worked to avoid having a configuration of a nasal followed by a voiceless stop. Indonesian did this by deleting the stop (which might in fact be better viewed as the nasal and stop coalescing); Mandar did this by turning the nasal consonant pair into a geminated version of the consonant; Quechua did this by voicing the consonant; Zoque did this by deleting the nasal (if before a voiceless fricative) or by voicing the stop if before a voiceless stop; and Lunyole did this by deleting the nasal. Thus we can sum it up by answering:
(n) nasal
(o) voiceless consonant

The word in the bolded sentence that violates the rule is sentence, which contains nt (as well as [ns] if you think phonetically!):
(p) sentence
Sources:

- **General inspiration and source for some language data:**

- **Puyo Pungo Quechua:**

- **Indonesian:**
  - The following dictionary: [http://www.lexilogos.com/english/indonesian_dictionary.htm](http://www.lexilogos.com/english/indonesian_dictionary.htm)

- **Mandar:**

- **Lunyole:**
  - The following dictionary: [http://lunyole.webonary.org/](http://lunyole.webonary.org/)

- **Zoque:**