(P) Do You Hear the Master’s Moon? (1/2)

Q1.

I hear a moon below you.
You shake the clam next to your owl.
We do not see your banana in front of my sons.

Q2. Note that there are three possible answers for each question.

yangna taakitna yak yangna dakinawan balna mukusni balana kurarahwaski
yangna dakinawan balna mukusni balana yangna taakitna yak kurarahwaski
yangna dakinawan balna mukusni balana kurarahwaski yangna taakitna yak

wasni yaihnit yak sunilu palani yamtamam
sunilu palani wasni yaihnit yak yamtamam
sunilu palani yamtamam wasni yaihnit yak

mimit yak pinsil balna buitayang manna titinghma
pinsil balna mimit yak buitayang manna titinghma
pinsil balna buitayang manna titinghma mimit yak

pala yak yangna wakikisa balna kastassman
yangna wakikisa balna pala yak kastassman
yangna wakikisa balna kastassman pala yak
(P) Do You Hear the Master’s Moon? (2/2)

Q3.

- Word order is (PP) S O (PP) V (PP).
- PP can appear anywhere except between S and O.
- Pronouns are yang, man, witing, yangna, manna, witingna. Pronouns are dropped in the subject and object positions, but are mandatory in possessive and locative constructions.
- The definite marker and possessive markers are:
  - 1SG -ki-, 2SG -ma-, 3SG -ni-; 1PL -kina-, 2PL -mana-, 3P -nina-
  - These markers are infixed. There is no phonological rule for the location of the infixing, but instead each word has a specific location where all infixes go. For example, the word su-lu (dog) has all infixes placed in between the two syllables (e. g. sunilu = the dog, sukilu = my dog, etc)
  - -ni- also serves as the definite article (‘the’). The absence of any infix is translated as the indefinite article (‘a’).
- Possessives are formed as follows: Possessor + Possessee. The possessee is marked as explained above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>positive negative</th>
<th>1st</th>
<th>2nd</th>
<th>3rd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>-(ta)yang</td>
<td>-(ta)man</td>
<td>-wi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-(ta)syang</td>
<td>-(ta)smun</td>
<td>-waski</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>-(ta)yangna</td>
<td>-(ta)manna</td>
<td>as 3s but with stem redupli-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-(ta)syanga</td>
<td>-(ta)smanna</td>
<td>cation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Verbs: in the 3rd person plural, the final syllable of the stem is reduplicated; the syllable coda/vowel length is deleted in the reduplication. The -ta- infix does not appear in the verbs to hear or to see.
- Locatives (PP) are formed using the same system as possessives.
  - Two location words also undergo vowel harmonising in the 2nd person (mi-ma-t > mamat, di-ma-t > damat).