

(P) Doubling Up on Nakanai (1/1) [15 Points]

P1.

Underlying Form	Reduplicated Form	Meaning
<i>tahalo</i>	<i>tahalalo</i>	'man'
<i>sekela</i>	<i>sekelakela</i>	'one at a time'
<i>pita</i>	<i>papita</i>	'muddy'
<i>bake</i>	<i>baebake</i>	(a kind of fish)
<i>loke</i>	<i>lokeloke</i>	'to break (a rope)'
<i>voro</i>	<i>vorovoro</i>	'to pound'
<i>valolohoka</i>	<i>valolohokoka</i>	'to warn someone of trouble'
<i>pasi</i>	<i>paipasi</i>	'extremely'
<i>kusa</i>	<i>kakusa</i>	'to shout'
<i>bebe</i>	<i>bebebe</i>	'butterfly'
<i>hilo</i>	<i>hililo</i>	'to see'
<i>sivo</i>	<i>sosivo</i>	'to descend'
<i>rabu</i>	<i>raburabu</i>	'charred wood'
<i>tarile</i>	<i>tarilerile</i>	'tree'
<i>sobe</i>	<i>soesobe</i>	'young woman'
<i>vitaumetari</i>	<i>vitaumetaritari</i>	'younger sibling'
<i>vituga</i>	<i>vitatuga</i>	'to walk'

P2.

Let $C_1V_1(C_2)V_2$ be the last two syllables of the word. Then follow the following rules:

- If $C_1 = h$, insert $-V_1C_2-$ after C_1
- Otherwise, insert before the last two syllables [following the rules in order]:
 - If $C_1V_1 = C_2V_2$, insert $-C_1V_1-$
 - If there is at least one liquid $\{l, r\}$ in $\{C_1, C_2\}$, insert $-C_1V_1C_2V_2-$
 - If $V_1 > V_2$, insert $-C_1V_1V_2-$
 - If $V_2 > V_1$, insert $-C_1V_2-$

Note that vowels are ranked by sonority as follows: $a > o > e > u = i$

Source: Dimensions of Variation in Multi-Pattern Reduplication (Spaelti, 1997)

