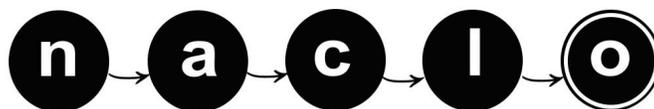


(M) The Speech Has No End (1/3) [15 points]

Tawala is an Oceanic language spoken in Papua New Guinea by 20,000 people who live in small villages on the East Cape peninsula.

Below and on the next page are some Tawala sentences and their translations. Note that *you(sg)* means “you (referring to one person),” and *you(pl)* means “you (referring to more than one person).” Also note that some of the Tawala words feature *reduplication*, which is a linguistic process in which all or a part of a word is repeated. For this problem, you will not need to figure out *how* a reduplicated form is produced from a non-reduplicated form, but you should pay attention to *when* a reduplicated form is used and when a non-reduplicated form is used.

- 1) **Aem daodaohi ega witewiteihi.**
Your(sg) long legs are never difficult.
- 2) **Ogaleya ma ega igalemi babana itowotowolo.**
You(pl) see him but he does not see you(pl) because he is standing.
- 3) **Apo onanae babana odaladala.**
You(pl) will go because you(pl) are crawling.
- 4) **Apo onadewadewa babana uwitai.**
You(pl) will be good because you(sg) are being difficult.
- 5) **Baha anona ma lawa memehi.**
The speech has substance but the people are settled.
- 6) **Ega Limi natuna babana Limi ega natuna.**
That is not Limi’s child because Limi has no children.
- 7) **Gala gobugobuhi babana tahaya bigabigana.**
The clothes are stained because the path is swampy.
- 8) **Hiduhuduhuna babana baha ega sigasigana.**
They are sitting down because the speech has no end.
- 9) **Hinam ginouli idanedanenehi ma ega dewadewana.**
Your(sg) mother is stealing things and is never good.
- 10) **Inapa ega unananae nu tahaya apo hinapanim.**
If you(sg) aren’t going to the path, they will imprison you(sg).
- 11) **Inapa unapeu apo unagobu.**
If you(sg) fall, you(sg) will be dirty.
- 12) **Lawa pipeuna imae.**
The falling person is staying.
- 13) **Natuhi ega lawa memena natuna.**
Their child is not the settled person’s child.
- 14) **Tahaya ibigabiga ma apo mawa inadao.**
The path is muddy (because it has rained) and the distance will be long.



(M) The Speech Has No End (2/3)

- 15) **Tewela daladalana ogaleya ma gala higobu.**
You(pl) see a crawling child and the clothes are dirty.
- 16) **Tewela towotowolohi hipeu.**
The standing children fall.

M1. Translate the following sentences into English:

a. **Apo onaduhuna babana aemi higobu.**

b. **Inapa unatowolo apo unamae.**

c. **Tewela hidewadewa ma natum dewadewana.**

d. **Unenae nu tahaya daodaona.**

M2. Translate the following sentences into Tawala:

a. *You(pl) steal a swampy thing.*

b. *If the path is long, you(sg) will be dirty.*

c. *Limi's difficult child is staying but is not settled.*

d. *The children have substance.*



(M) The Speech Has No End (3/3)

M3. Describe how to translate the English word “child” into Tawala.

M4. As noted in the introduction to this problem, reduplication is a linguistic process in which all or part of a word is repeated. Describe when reduplication is used in Tawala. You do not need to describe *how* the reduplicated form of a word is created; you only need to describe *when* reduplicated forms are used.

