

(M) Can You Speak Aikanã? (1/1) [Solution]

M1.

1. *You trick him and I am thirsty.*
2. *He smells good and you hate him.*
3. *I see him unexpectedly and I dream.* (not ??I dream him)

M2.

1. **nãwĩwãpü daveriaẽ**
2. **amakeana ũpanemeẽ**
3. **ãrüamepü herekaẽ**

M3.

1. Verb structure: (SUBJ₁) — STEM_A — (SUBJ₂) — (OBJ) — LINK ... STEM_B ...

2. Subject markers:

Type 1: †**d-** /
h- you
∅- he †**d-** becomes **n-** before nasal vowels **Ũ**.

Type 2: **-ka** /
-me you
-he he (if no object)
-ke he (if object)

3. Object markers: **-a** me
-e you
-∅ him

4. Linkers: **-ẽ** STEM_B
-pü STEM_A (SUBJ_A = SUBJ_B)
-na STEM_A (SUBJ_A ≠ SUBJ_B)

5. Verb stems:

- physical states (e.g. **yoane** 'to smell good') use object markers to mark their subject;
- all other stems take two different (but related) meanings depending on which type of subject marker (1/2) is used, e.g. **aweria₁** 'to trick' but **aweria₂** 'to lie'.
 - The two meanings are usually related, but the meaning shift is not fully predictable.

Additional notes (not relevant to the problem): in reality, the Aikanã system is much more complicated; in fact, there are not two but six sets of subject markers used for different purposes!

