(N) Something That Is Solved (1/1) [Solution]

N1.

fue	**(a)** *to tie*	(< **fanue** *string = to tie* + INSTR)
fuea	**(b)** *thing that is tied*	(< **fanue** *string = {to tie* + INSTR} + **-a** OBJ)
hapin	**(c)** *to thicken (something)*	(< **ha-** CAUS + **pin** *thick*)
kuãt	**(d)** *to hang, be hanging*	(< **hakuãt** *to hang something up* = CAUS + *to hang*)
harɯk	**(e)** *to make (something) arrive*	(< **ha-** CAUS + **rɯk** *arrive*)

(f) topa	*a beverage*
(g) tanop	*a cup*
(h) hateh	*to float (something)*
(i) heh	*to fly*
(j) kanuah	*a knife*
(k) tumko?	*to make (something) prod*
(l) ?ɛ̃h	*near*
(m) kXtal	*to saw (e.g. wood)*
(n) pumlo?a	*something loose*
(o) cinlɯak	*a throat*
(p) kinsɯ	*a trap*
(q) sumput	*to turn (something) over*

N2.

1. A   2. C   3. D   4. B

N3. There are three derivations: the causative (CAUS), which turns an adjective or verb into a verb meaning *to make / cause X*; the instrumental nominaliser (INSTR), which turns a verb into a noun meaning *a thing used to X*; and the object nominaliser (OBJ), which turns a transitive verb into a noun meaning *a thing that is Xed*. The marking chosen depends on the number of syllables in the base:

	1 syllable	>1 syllable
CAUS	**ha-**	**<um>**
INSTR	**<an>**	**<in>**
OBJ	**-a**	**-a**

All infixes (marked with **< >** here) appear after the initial consonant. For **<um>** and **<in>**, the infix replaces the following vowel.