

Klingon (somewhere far away). Answer based on the data. Recall that [ɣ] is a voiced velar fricative and [x] is a voiceless velar fricative; [tʰ] is an aspirated alveolar lateral affricate, similar to the “tl” in Aztec (*Quetzalcoatl*, etc.).

[puq leɣ yaʃ]	'the officer sees the child'
[yaʃ leɣ puq]	'the child sees the officer'
[puq vɪleɣ dʒɪx] / [puq vɪleɣ]	'I see the child'
[dʒɪx muleɣ puq] / [muleɣ puq]	'the child sees me'
[puq luleɣ yaʃpuʔ]	'the officers see the child'
[ʃaleɣ] / [tʰɪx ʃaleɣ] / [ʃaleɣ dʒɪx]	'I see y'all'
[releɣ]/ [releɣ max]	'we see y'all'
[yaʃpuʔ leɣ puq]	'the child sees the officers'
[dʒɪx tuleɣ tʰɪx]	'y'all see me'
[nuleɣ yaʃpuʔ]	'the officers see us'
[max nuleɣ]	'they see us'

a. In terms of subject, object, and verb, what is basic word order in Klingon? _____

b. Nouns and pronouns: list the Klingon morphemes corresponding to:

child _____ officer _____ plural _____

I/me _____ we/us _____ y'all _____

c. Verbs: The Klingon morpheme meaning 'see' is _____

Klingon verbs appear to occur with certain bound morphemes. List these morphemes and indicate their *function*¹:

Form:	Function:	Form:	Function:
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

d. Translate into Klingon:

'The children see the officer' _____

¹ *Function* refers to what they *do*. For example, one function of the English suffix *-er* is that it changes a verb to a noun, or V → N. The English suffix *-s* functions to inflect a verb for *third-person singular, non-past*.