Bari – solution

TRANSLATION	ROOT	FORM I	FORM II	TONE
to bend	dɛ́ʔ	dílíkín	–	**g**
to borrow	kúr	kúrákín	kúrárâʔ	**g**
to carry	'dók	'dúkúkín	–	**g**
to catch	mók	mòkákìn	mòkáràʔ	**t**
to cut with an axe	tók	túkúkín	tókórôʔ	**g**
to dress	tòjûp	tòjúpùkìn	tòjúpùrùʔ	**t**
to herd cattle	yúk	yùkúkìn	yùkúrùʔ	**t**
to hald	'dép	'dépákín	'dépárâʔ	**g**
to look for	gáʔ	**gálákín**	–	**g**
to melt	lúsák	**lúsákákín**	–	**g**
to overturn	sàpûk	**sàpúkàkìn**	**sàpúkàràʔ**	**t**
to plant	'yút	'yùtúkìn	'yùtúrùʔ	**t**
to preach	tòkû	tòkúkìn	tòkúàràʔ	**t**
to reach the summit	búdú	búdúkín	–	**g**
to reprimand	báʔ	bàlákìn	–	**t**
to send away	són	súnyúkín	sónyórôʔ	**g**
to send sb to do sth	yàkî	yàkíkìn	yàkíàràʔ	**t**
to shake	dòdông'	dòdóng'àkìn	dòdóng'àràʔ	**t**
to smear	**'bóró**	'bórókín	–	**g**
to smoothen	lìlîng'	lìlíng'àkìn	**lìlíng'àràʔ**	**t**
to spear	rɛ́m	rímíkín	–	**g**
to spoil	bérén	**bérényákín**	–	**g**
to spread in the sun to dry	**ló**	lókín	lóárâʔ	**g**
to undo	dwán	dwànyákìn	–	**t**
to untie	lák	**lákákín**	lákárâʔ	**g**
to wrap	dók	**dúkúkín**	–	**g**

Explanations:

- Among the forms corresponding to the same root, if one vowel is read with the base of a tongue moved forward, then all the vowels are.
- In forms I and II root-ending *n*, *ʔ* turn into *ny*, *l*.
- Verbs with tone pattern g have all tones high, only the final tone of form II is falling.
- Verbs with tone pattern t have: a high tone in case of monosyllabic forms, a low tone and then a falling tone in case of disyllabic forms, and a low tone followed by a high tone and then low tones in case of the other forms.
- Form I is in general created by adding *(a)-kin*, resp. *(a)-kin* (the vowel is added if the root ends in a consonant), form II is in general created by adding *araʔ*, resp. *araʔ*.
- However, some ending vowels of the root can influence the vowels in the other forms, namely:
  - o/u-u-i/o-o-o
  - u/u-u-i/u-u-u
  - e/i-i-i/not specified in the problem