

Solutions

Pavosa

1. The matching is:

3 → danos

5 → hesos

7 → sedos

16 → ruyez sedelos

17 → ruyez hesos

19 → ruyez sedos

22 → ruyez raseos

24 → hezzasa

34 → hezzasa raseos

41 → dan ruyez hesos

48 → henez

88 → sedos ruyez sedelos

2. The translations are:

15 → ruyez danos

55 → henez ruyez sedos

64 → hesos ruyez sedelos

77 → dan hezzasa hesos

3. The number system is a base-12 (duodecimal system). A number $n = 12q + r$ is written as:

ruyez + r if $q = 1$

hezzasa + r if $q = 2$

henez + r if $q = 4$

$(q/2) + \text{hezzasa} + r$ if q is any other even number

$q + \text{ruyez} + r$ otherwise.

The names of the numbers are:

3 → danos

4 → sedelos

5 → hesos

7 → sedos

10 → raseos

Copainalá Zoque

(a) The translations are:

cakʏʌsmatih = just above the vine

kʌmʌŋʂeh = like the shadow

ʔʌs mok = my corn

mis ndactaʔm = your teeth

pahsunbit = with the squash

perolkotoyaʂehtʔm = as if for the kettles

(b) The translations are:

for the chair = pokskukyotoya

with my kettle = ʔʌs mberolpit

just like a mountain = kocʌkʂehtih

posts = komdaʔm

above the shadows = kʌmʌŋgʌsmʌtaʔm

your town = mis ŋgumguy

Menominee

(a) The translations are:

kekēskahæq = we_{1+2} break through it by tool / we drill through it

nepāhkenan = I cut it off / I open it by cutting

wāpāhpew = he begins to laugh

(b) The translations are:

I begin to eat it = newāpahtæm

we lay it flat by hand = kekāwenæq

he digs a hole = tawānæhkæw

he walks out = kætohnæw

Observations

1. Copailaná Zoque

The structure of a noun phrase is:

possessive # root-preposition[-like/as if][-plural][-only/just]

The following sound changes take place (within and across words):

yk → ky

k → g | N_ [N = m, ŋ, n]

k → ŋg | s_

t → d | N_

t → nd | s_

p → b | N_

p → mb | s_

c → nc | s_

The vocabulary is as follows:

(i) Possessives

my = ʔʌs

your = mis

(ii) Nouns

cactus = nakpat

corn = mok

chair = pokskuy

kettle = perol

mountain = kocʌk

post = kom

shadow = kʌmʌŋ

sky = cap

squash = pahsun

tooth = tʌc

town = kumguy

vine = cay

(iii) Prepositions

with = pit

above = kʌsmʌ

for = kotoya

(iv) Other

as if/ like = šeh

only / just = tih

plural = taʔm

2. The structure of a verb form in Menominee is:

(person prefix) + A + B + (person suffix)

which can be translated as "X does A_verb, B_adverb" or as "X does B_verb, A_adverb".

The vocabulary is as follows:

(i) Personal prefixes:

I = ne-

we_{1+2} = ke-

he = \emptyset -

(ii) A

A	adverb	verb
---	--------	------

kaw	-	fell/lay flat
-----	---	---------------

kāw	-	fall/lie down
-----	---	---------------

pīt	here	come/bring
-----	------	------------

kēsk	through	break through
------	---------	---------------

pāhk	off	open
------	-----	------

kEt	out	pry out/take out
-----	-----	------------------

wāp	-	begin
-----	---	-------

taw	hole	-
-----	------	---

wack	around	-
------	--------	---

(iii) B

B	adverb	verb
---	--------	------

aha	by tool	-
-----	---------	---

Ena	by hand	pass
-----	---------	------

Esa	-	cut
-----	---	-----

ānæhkæ	digging	dig
--------	---------	-----

ahtæ	in mouth	eat
------	----------	-----

ohnæ	walking	walk
------	---------	------

āhpe	laughing	laugh
------	----------	-------

eqta	\emptyset	\emptyset [placeholder]
------	-------------	---------------------------

(iv) Personal suffixes

For ohnæ, āhpe, and eqta:

(I) : -m

(we_{1+2}) : -q

(he) : -w

For other B:

(I) : -n

(we_{1+2}) : -q

(he) : -m

note: the verb coming after "begin" is considered an adverb and expressed by B.

After constructing the word, the following sound changes take place:

1. If the first syllable is ke- or ne-, the second syllable becomes long (ː).

2. If the second syllable is E and:

the first contains a, ā or E, then the second syllable becomes Ē and the first syllable loses ː if it has it.

3. If the first two syllables are still both short, the second becomes long (ː).

4. The ending -aq becomes -æq.