Assignment 7

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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) + hezzasa + r if q is any other even number

q + 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:

```
cakyʌsmatih = just above the vine
kʌmʌŋšeh = like the shadow
ʔʌs mok = my corn
```

```
mis ndactaʔm = your teeth
pahsunbit = with the squash
perolkotoyašehtaʔm = as if for the kettles
```

(b) The translations are:
```
for the chair = pokskukyotoya
with my kettle = ʔʌs mberolpit
just like a mountain = kocʌkšehtih
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
wăpāhpew = he begins to laugh
```

(b) The translations are:
```
I begin to eat it = newăpahtæm
we lay it flat by hand = kekāwenæq
he digs a hole = tawānæhkæw
he walks out = kătohnæw
```


Observations

1. Copailaná Zoque

The structure of a noun phrase is:
```
possessive # root-preposition[-like/as if][-plural][-only/just]
(# = word boundary)
```

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 = kumɡuy
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 = ɸ-
```

(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
wǣp  –       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   ɸ        ɸ      [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.
2. If the second syllable is E and the first contains a, ā or E, then the second syllable becomes long and the first syllable becomes short.
3. If the first two syllables are still both short, the second becomes long.
4. The ending -aq becomes -æq.