

Solution of Problem 4

The Adyghe sentences have the following structure:

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|-------------|---|-----------------------|
| (1, 3, 4) | X- <i>r</i> | Y- <i>m</i> | P- <i>e</i> -V. | ‘He V X P Y.’ |
| (2, 5) | <i>syda</i> | Y- <i>m</i> | P- <i>i</i> -V- <i>rər</i> ? | ‘What does he V P Y?’ |
| (6, 7) | X- <i>r</i> | <i>tyda</i> | <i>zy</i> -P- <i>i</i> -V- <i>rər</i> ? | ‘Where does he V X?’ |

where X and Y are nouns, V is a verb (or its stem) and P is, in English, one of the prepositions *into*, *onto* or *under* and in Adyghe it is one of the prefixes *d-*, *tyr-* or *č-*. As the third schema shows, the Adyghe locative prefix may not correspond to anything in the natural (but imprecise) English translation.

Assignment 1. We specify (at the expense of naturalness):

6. Under what does he put the plate?
7. Onto what does he throw the plate?

Assignment 2. 8. He throws the stool into the stove.
9. Where (into what) does he drop the money?

Assignment 3. 10. *lavər śanyčym čevəuco.*
11. *syda pχwantym čizərər?*
12. *syda śywanym divafərər?*

Assignment 4. 13. *ʔanyr tyda zydivəucorər?* Into what does he put the table?
13'. *ʔanyr tyda zytyrivəucorər?* Onto what does he put the table?
13". *ʔanyr tyda zyčivəucorər?* Under what does he put the table?

Solution of Problem 5

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------|
| <i>réassortir</i> | pick again | <i>assortir</i> | pick |
| <i>récurer</i> | clean | <i>curer</i> | clean |
| <i>réformer</i> | reform | | |
| <i>reformer</i> | form again | <i>former</i> | form |
| <i>réfuter</i> | refute | | |
| <i>relancer</i> | throw again | <i>lancer</i> | throw |
| <i>rémunérer</i> | remunerate | | |
| <i>répartir</i> | distribute | | |

The table features verbs with two different prefixes: *re-* and *ré-*. All verbs with *re-* indicate a repetition or a renewal of the action named by the verb without a prefix. Contrariwise, if the prefix is *ré-*, then the corresponding prefixless verb either doesn't exist or means the same thing as the prefixed one does. The verbs whose stems begin with vowels are an exception: the prefix they take is *ré-* regardless of the existence and the meaning of a corresponding prefixless verb. There are other exceptions from this rule in French, but on the whole it is fairly reliable.

Note: The vowel in the prefix *ré-* is not unlike the first vowel in *raider*, whereas the one in the prefix *re-* bears a certain similarity to the second, and needs to be fortified when it finds itself next to another vowel.

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