

(Q) Pluses and Minuses (1/1)

- Q1.** a. $1/8 + 2/8 = 3/8$
b. $7/3 + 1/6 = 2 \frac{1}{2}$
c. $2/9 + 1/9 = 2/6$
d. $5/5 + 1/7 = 1 \frac{1}{7}$
e. $2/7 + 2/5 = 24/35$
f. $2/6 + 1/9 = 8/18$
g. $1/4 - 3/20 = 1/10$

- Q2.** a. tört
b. on pys
c. čybirgi ýs

Q3. whole (indicates that the number before it is not part of a fraction)

Explanation

The base of the Khakas number system is 10. The numbers from 1 to 10 in Khakas are as follows: pir, iki, ýs, tört, pys, altw, čyti, sygis, toğus, on. The word for 20 is čybirgi.

Numbers above 10 are formed as follows: _number_tens_ _number_units. Fractions in Khakas are formed using two different constructs:

- 1) (Denominator + -nuŋ / -niŋ¹) (numerator + -zi / -i²). Here if the base of the numeral ends in -s³, it is voiced. Only then add the appropriate suffix.
- 2) (Numerator) (Denominator + -luğ/-lig or -nuğ/-nig or -tuğ/-tig⁴)

¹This is a possessive ending. In general, except -nuŋ / -niŋ. The ending is -tuŋ / -tiŋ. The first pair is used when the base numeral ends in a vowel or voiced consonant, the second when the base ends in a voiceless consonant. Since voicing occurs before adding the ending, the second pair of endings is not observed in this data.

²This is the ending of the possessive form in the third person. Generally endings are -zu / -zi when the base ends in a vowel and -u / -i when it ends in a consonant. Only the former occur in the data.

³In general, when the base of the numeral ends in p / t / s they are voiced, converting respectively to b / d / z. In the data only the s → z voicing is observed.

⁴-luğ/-lig is added to a numeral whose base ends in a vowel or voiced consonant, other than m / n / ŋ, in which case -nuğ/-nig is added; otherwise -tuğ/-tig is added.

Note: The suffixes containing -u are added to the numerals whose last syllable contains -y / -o, otherwise use endings containing -i.

