

## 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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