

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 3 \times 400 + 4 \times 20 + (15 + 1) & = & 1296 \\ 1296 & = & 1296 \end{array} \quad (13)$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 \times 400 + 1 \times 20 + (10 + 2) & = & 2 \times 216 \\ 432 & = & 432 \end{array} \quad (14)$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 \times 400 & = & 216 + 5 \times 36 + 4 \\ 400 & = & 400 \end{array} \quad (15)$$

$$\begin{array}{rcl} 1 \times 8000 & = & 7776 + 216 + 6 + 2 \\ 8000 & = & 8000 \end{array} \quad (16)$$

- (b) • $42 = 2 \times 20 + 2$: öm-pöhualli-om-öme;
 • $494 = 1 \times 400 + 4 \times 20 + 10 + 4$: cen-tzonli-on-náuh-pöhualli-om-mahtlactli-on-náhui.
- (c) • $43 = 36 + 6 + 1$: fete nimbo ngámbi;
 • $569 = 2 \times 216 + 3 \times 36 + 4 \times 6 + 5$: yànparo tarumba yenówe fete asàr tàxwo tambaroy.

Problem 2. Structure of the verb form:

- I. — **me-**: affirmative form, present, indicative mood,
— ROOT,
— **-pe** ‘really’, **-fe** ‘pretend to’, **-f** ‘be able to’, **-n** — infinitive.

In this part of the word:

1. C + -C > CəC (**de** + **-f** + **-n** > **de-f-ə-n**, **me-** + **bəb** + **-pe** > **me-bəb-ə-pe**).
2. The last syllable receives the stress if it is closed, otherwise the penultimate is stressed (**defən** > **defən**, **mešxepe** > **mešxépe**).
3. CéC(C)e > CáC(C)e (**méšxe** > **mášxe**, **mešxépe** > **mešxápe**).

- II. **-xe** — plural, **-t** — past, **-me** — conditional mood, **-qəm** — negative form.

Answers:

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|-----|-----------------------|--|
| (a) | zéqén | <i>to bite</i> |
| | medéf | <i>(he/she) is able to sew</i> |
| | medáfe | <i>(he/she) is pretending to sew</i> |
| | səfən | <i>to be able to burn</i> |
| | megʷəš'ə?e | <i>(he/she) is speaking</i> |
| | mebáb | <i>(he/she) is flying</i> |
| (b) | çentχʷéfme | <i>if (he/she) is able to slide</i> |
| | šxáfexeqəm | <i>(they) aren't pretending to eat</i> |
| | bəbóft | <i>(he/she) was able to fly</i> |
| | šxet | <i>(he/she) was eating</i> |
| | təgʷərəgʷəpeme | <i>if (he/she) really is trembling</i> |