

depending on the point of view. If one's point of view is opposite to that expressed by the translator, one can get the needed translations:

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| 6. Population Crisis in Lilliput Threatens Tax Reform. | 6. Population Crisis in Lilliput Fraught with Tax Reform. |
| 7. Sudden Weather Change Threatens Arrival of Reinforcements to Besieged City. | 7. Sudden Weather Change Endangers Arrival of Reinforcements to Besieged City. |
| 9. Unexpected Event in Country of Houyhnhnms Threatens Early Elections. | 9. Unexpected Event in Country of Houyhnhnms Endangers Early Elections. |

Problem No.3

Consider the four English words: beard, widow, word, red, and the four corresponding Latin words: barba, vidua, verbum, rubrīca. Note that all of the English words contain the *d* sound. Since this sound is the only one occurring in all four words, and since it sounds closest to *dh*, it would be natural to assume that it is this very sound that replaced *dh* in the Latin words cognate to the English ones. At the same time, three of the four Latin words have *b* in that position, and only one of them has *d* there. As for the rest of the words, one of them contains a *b* (*glabra*), and four of them contain a *d* (*dīvidit*, *mandere*, *mordāx*, *mediocris*). Five words remain unexamined: *fūmus*, *fracēs*, *fovēre*, *falx* and *fingo*. If one notes that all these words begin with an *f*, and in all words with a *b* it is positioned either before or after an *r*, one can distribute the words into three groups with respect to different cases of the assumed transition of *dh* into other sounds:

- 1) At the beginning of a word, *dh* was replaced by *f*.
- 2) After or before *r*, *dh* was replaced by *b*.
- 3) In the remaining cases *dh* lost its aspiration and was replaced by *d*.

Assignment 1. The *dh* sound could not have occurred in *mordāx*: there is neither an *f* nor a *b* in this word, and the *d* cannot be the result of *dh* transition, since next to *r*, *dh* would have yielded *b*.

Assignment 2. The *dh* sound could not have been there in *brevis* (at the beginning of the word *dh* would have yielded *f* even before *r*, as in *fracēs*); in *gurdus* (after *r*, *dh* would have yielded *b*); and in *dēbeo* (at the beginning of the word *dh* would have yielded *f*, and in the middle, in the absence of *r*, it would have yielded *d*).

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Problem No.4

In the Lakhota words that appear in the problem and the assignments there are pairs and triples of words differing in fricative consonants, which may be sibilants (*s*, *z*), hushes (*š*, *ž*), or velars (*x*, *γ*), with voiceless consonants corresponding to their voiceless variants, and voiced consonants corresponding to their voiced variants. These data may be summarized in a table:

words with sibilant fricatives	words with hushing fricatives	words with velar fricatives
kīza	Kīža	
'a single high-pitched tone sounds'	'a blending high-pitched tone sounds'	
	Žata	
	'it (e.g. a road) forks into two parts'	
suza	Šuža	xuya
	'it is badly bruised'	

zi	ži	γi
‘it is yellow’		‘it is brown’
	m'niža	m'niya
	‘it is curled but can be smoothed again’	‘it is shrunk permanently’
g ^c leza		g ^c leya
‘it is ruled: ’		‘it is striped: ■■■’
		Nuya
		‘it is hard and immovable (e.g. a gnarl on a tree)’
	šli	
	‘thick liquid is being squeezed out’	
k'eza		k'eya
	p ^h ešniža	

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The words in each pair or triple are close in meaning but have the following property: as we proceed to the right in this table (and the farther from the fore-part of the mouth are pronounced the fricative consonants of the word), the higher in quantity or degree is some parameter: more sounds, darker colour, more serious damages, wider stripes.

Assignment 1.

- ‘it has a slight bruise’ and ‘it is fractured’ are similar to ‘it is badly bruised’ (šuža), but the damage is less serious in the former and more serious in the latter (suza and xuya, respectively).
- ‘surface is in a scratched condition’ and ‘the surface is in a scraped condition’ make a pair (k'eza and k'eya, respectively).
- ‘it sparks’ is translated by process of elimination (p^hešniža).

Assignment 2. ‘a thin liquid is being squeezed out’ is sli; ‘it is soft and movable (e.g. an enlarged gland under the skin)’ and ‘it is semi-hard and movable (e.g. a cartilage)’ are nuza and nuža, respectively; ‘it is red hot’ is p^hexniya, ‘it is branching into several directions’ is γata (there is more branching than if something forks into two parts).

Assignment 3. ‘it is brown and yellow (dark yellow, tawny)’.

Problem No.5

It is easy to note that the left column lists only intransitive verbs and the right column only transitive ones. If a verb in the left column means ‘X’, its counterpart in the right column means ‘to cause X’ (i.e. it expresses a so-called causative meaning). Apparently, the Chuvash verbs in each pair have the same root, but one cannot determine which of the two verbs is primary and which is derived from the primary verb using a suffix: in some pairs, the intransitive verb is shorter, and in others the other way round. If one admitted truncations, one would have to formulate rules with exceptions. Consider e.g. the verbs čühen and věren, which have the same structure, but different behaviour: one is truncated to form the transitive verb (čühe), the other is constructed using a suffix (verent).

One may assume that the given pairs of verbs are different: in some cases, the intransitive verb is formed from the corresponding transitive one (e.g. čühen from čühe), in others, the reverse is true: the transitive verb is formed from the corresponding intransitive one (e.g. verent from věren). Let us determine which suffixes are used in both cases: