

It turns out that the present tense has the suffix -ob and the future has the prefix i-. We have two groups of verbs: weak verbs with the same prefix i- in the past and the suffixes -e in the past and -eb in the future; strong verbs with no suffixes in these two tenses and with different roots for different tenses.

Problem №4

Precisely half of the names of squares include the word nif. It is reasonable to assume that these are the greater numbers – from 36 to 100, – with nif being the least among them. The frequently occurring word abo probably denotes addition. We notice the pair of squares nif abo tondor abo mer abo thonith and nif thef abo tondor abo mer abo thonith; this supports our guess that 36 is a key notion in the formation of the number names, since in that case we would expect the names of $64=36+28$ and $100=64+36=36\cdot2+28$ to be very similar.

So the base of the number system is 6. There is one peculiarity: not only 36 but also 18 has a special name; accordingly, instead of multiplying 6 by 4 or 5, one adds 6 or 6 times 2 to 18. The multiplication of 6 by 2 is marked by the function word an; the multiplication of 36 by whatever number is not marked at all.

- §1. mer an thef abo thonith = $6 \cdot 2 + 4 = 16$
 nif thef abo mer abo ithin = $6^2 + 2 + 6 + 3 = 81$
 nif abo mer an thef abo sas = $6^2 + 6 \cdot 2 + 1 = 49$
 nif abo tondor abo mer abo thonith = $6^2 + 18 + 6 + 4 = 64$
 nif thef abo tondor abo mer abo thonith = $6^2 + 18 + 6 + 4 = 100$
 tondor abo mer abo sas = $18 + 6 + 1 = 25$
 mer abo ithin = $6 + 3 = 9$
 thonith = 4
 sas = 1
 nif = $6^2 = 36$
- §2. mer abo sas × meregh = tondor abo mer an thef abo meregh
 $7 \times x = (6+1) \times x = 18 + 6 \cdot 2 + x = 30 + x$

It follows that meregh is 5, and the equality is $7 \times 5 = 35$.

- §3. nif ithin abo ithin = $6^2 + 3 + 3 = 111$
 mer an thef abo meregh = $6 \cdot 2 + 5 = 17$
- §4. $58 = 6^2 + 18 + 4 = \text{nif abo tondor abo thonith}$
 $87 = 6^2 + 2 + 6 \cdot 2 + 3 = \text{nif thef abo mer an thef abo ithin}$