

Problem No.4 (10 points)

Consider some words of Lakhota² language (in Latin transliteration):

kĩza	a single high-pitched tone sounds
žata	it (<i>e.g. a road</i>) forks into two parts
šuža	it is badly bruised
γi	it is brown
m ⁱ niža	it is curled but can be smoothed again
g ^e leza	it is ruled:
nuγa	it is hard and immovable (<i>e.g. a gnarl on a tree</i>)
m ⁱ niya	it is shrunk permanently
zi	it is yellow
šli	thick liquid is being squeezed out
kĩža	a blending high-pitched tone sounds (<i>e.g. a trill</i>)
g ^e leya	it is striped: ■■■

Assignment 1. Match the following words with their translations given in misarranged order: k'eya, k'eza, p^hešniža, suza, xuya; it sparks, it is fractured, the surface is in a scratched condition, it has a slight bruise, the surface is in a scraped condition

Assignment 2. Translate into Lakota:

a thin liquid is being squeezed out
it is soft and movable (<i>e.g. an enlarged gland under the skin</i>)
it is red hot
it is semi-hard and movable (<i>e.g. a cartilage</i>)
it is branching into several directions

Assignment 3. Explain the meaning of the word ži.

² *Lakhóta* is an Indian language (Siou family). It is spoken by 6000 people in the USA and Canada.

Note. The letter *x* is pronounced similarly to English *h* as in *hard*; the letter *γ* is the voiced correlate of *x*; *š* and *ž* are pronounced similarly to *sh* as in *shoe* and *s* as in *pleasure*, respectively. The letters *k'* and *p^h* signify specific Lakhota consonants, and *ĩ*, *ⁱ*, *^e* signify specific Lakhota vowels.