

Problem No.4 (10 points)

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

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|---------------------|---|
| 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: |
| nuɣa | 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:

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|---|
| 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.