

# H.Waorani Numbers (I/I)

**H-I**

1. aroke
2. mĕña
3. mĕña go aroke
4. mĕña go mĕña
5. ãĕmăĕmpoke
6. ãĕmăĕmpoke go aroke
7. ãĕmăĕmpoke go mĕña
8. mĕña mĕña mĕña mĕña
9. ãĕmăĕmpoke mĕña go mĕña
10. tipăĕmpoke

Solution:

Step 1. From b) we can infer that aroke and mena are 1, 2, or 3. Aemaempoke must be 5, 10, or 13 (but 13 is too large, which leaves only 5 and 10 as possibilities).

Step 2. From d) we can see that mena cannot be 1. If aemaempoke is 10, then mena cannot be 2 or 3, therefore aemaempoke is not 10, so it must be 5.

Step 3. Aroke and mena are both 1 or 2, but mena is not 1, so mena is 2 and aroke is 1.

Step 4. Therefore tipaempoke is 10.

Step 5. We still have to account for 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9.

Step 6. From c), the squared number cannot be 9, 8, 7, 4, or 3, so it must be 6. Therefore the other two must be 4 and 9 (since  $4 \times 9 = 36$ ). The left hand number is shorter so we call it 4 and the right one is then 9.

Step 7. From a), we are still missing 3, 7, 8. However  $z+4=2 \times 6=12$ , so  $z=8$ .

Step 8. The missing numbers now are 3 and 7. We build 3 (2+1) by analogy to 6 (5+1) and we build 7 (5+2) by analogy to 4 (2+2).

