

(D) For the Sake of Their House (1/2) [Solution]

D1.

- a. pızanıslıç: from his desk
- b. värrezlən: of the forests
- c. ponnił: your (pl.) dog
- d. juçla: for the sake of the swan

D2. Write the Permyak translation for each English phrase.

- a. his hands: ciezis
- b. my dogs: ponnezə
- c. of your (pl.) feet: kokkeznitlən
- d. for the sake of their house: cerkunila

Comments:

The morpheme order is root-plural-possessive-case. The vocabulary used is:

- Roots:
 - cerku “house”
 - pizan “desk”
 - pon “dog”
 - purt “knife”
 - ti “lake”
 - vär “forest”
 - kain “wolf”
 - juç: “swan”
 - kok: “foot”
 - ci: “hand”
- Plural: -ez
- Possessive:
 - -ə “my”
 - -it “your (sg.)”
 - -is “his”
 - -nis “their”
- Case:
 - -lən “of”
 - -lap “towards”
 - -la “for the sake of”
 - -liç “from”
 - -kət “with”



(D) For the Sake of Their House (2/2) [Solution]

Grammar points:

- The plural is *-ez* after vowels. When attached to consonants, it doubles the consonant at the end of the stem.
- We are asked to produce “your (pl.)”. The pattern that must be observed to produce this is that *-is* is to *-nis* as *-it* is to *-nit*. This is confirmed if we look at translation 3, *ponnit*: *pon* is “dog”, *-it* is 2nd person possessive, but the extra *n* is unexpected—it cannot be a doubling of the stem-final *n* because there’s no plural suffix, so it has to be *-nit* “your (pl.)”.

