(Q) Pluses and Minuses (1/1)

Q1. a. 1/8 + 2/8 = 3/8
b. 7/3 + 1/6 = 2 1/2
c. 2/9 + 1/9 = 2/6
d. 5/5 + 1/7 = 1 1/7
e. 2/7 + 2/5 = 24/35
f. 2/6 + 1/9 = 8/18
g. 1/4—3/20 = 1/10

Q2. a. tört
b. on pys
c. čybirgi ÿs

Q3. whole (indicates that the number before it is not part of a fraction)

Explanation

The base of the Khakas number system is 10. The numbers from 1 to 10 in Khakas are as follows: pir, iki, ÿs, tört, pys, altɯ, čyti, sygis, toğɯs, on. The word for 20 is čybirgi.

Numbers above 10 are formed as follows: _number_tens_ _number_units. Fractions in Khakas are formed using two different constructs:

1) (Denominator + -nɯŋ / -niŋ[1]) (numerator + -zi / -i[2]). Here if the base of the numeral ends in -s[3], it is voiced. Only then add the appropriate suffix.
2) (Numerator) (Denominator + -lɯğ/-lig or -nɯğ/-nig or -tɯğ/-tig[4])

[1]This is a possessive ending. In general, except -nɯŋ / -niŋ. The ending is -tɯŋ / -tiŋ. The first pair is used when the base numeral ends in a vowel or voiced consonant, the second when the base ends in a voiceless consonant. Since voicing occurs before adding the ending, the second pair of endings is not observed in this data.
[2]This is the ending of the possessive form in the third person. Generally endings are -zɯ / -zi when the base ends in a vowel and -ɯ / -i when it ends in a consonant. Only the former occur in the data.
[3]In general, when the base of the numeral ends in p / t / s they are voiced, converting respectively to b / d / z. In the data only the s → z voicing is observed.
[4]-lɯğ/-lig is added to a numeral whose base ends in a vowel or voiced consonant, other than m / n / ŋ, in which case -nɯğ/-nig is added; otherwise -tɯğ/-tig is added.

Note: The suffixes containing -ɯ are added to the numerals whose last syllable contains -y / -o, otherwise use endings containing -i.