

depending on the point of view. If one's point of view is opposite to that expressed by the translator, one can get the needed translations:

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| 6. Population Crisis in Lilliput Threatens Tax Reform. | 6. Population Crisis in Lilliput Fraught with Tax Reform. |
| 7. Sudden Weather Change Threatens Arrival of Reinforcements to Besieged City. | 7. Sudden Weather Change Endangers Arrival of Reinforcements to Besieged City. |
| 9. Unexpected Event in Country of Houyhnhnms Threatens Early Elections. | 9. Unexpected Event in Country of Houyhnhnms Endangers Early Elections. |

Problem No.3

Consider the four English words: beard, widow, word, red, and the four corresponding Latin words: barba, vidua, verbum, rubrica. Note that all of the English words contain the *d* sound. Since this sound is the only one occurring in all four words, and since it sounds closest to *dh*, it would be natural to assume that it is this very sound that replaced *dh* in the Latin words cognate to the English ones. At the same time, three of the four Latin words have *b* in that position, and only one of them has *d* there. As for the rest of the words, one of them contains a *b* (glabra), and four of them contain a *d* (dīvidit, mandere, mordāx, mediocris). Five words remain unexamined: fūmus, fracēs, fovēre, falx and fingo. If one notes that all these words begin with an *f*, and in all words with a *b* it is positioned either before or after an *r*, one can distribute the words into three groups with respect to different cases of the assumed transition of *dh* into other sounds:

- 1) At the beginning of a word, *dh* was replaced by *f*.
- 2) After or before *r*, *dh* was replaced by *b*.
- 3) In the remaining cases *dh* lost its aspiration and was replaced by *d*.

Assignment 1. The *dh* sound could not have occurred in mordāx: there is neither an *f* nor a *b* in this word, and the *d* cannot be the result of *dh* transition, since next to *r*, *dh* would have yielded *b*.

Assignment 2. The *dh* sound could not have been there in brevis (at the beginning of the word *dh* would have yielded *f* even before *r*, as in fracēs); in gurdus (after *r*, *dh* would have yielded *b*); and in dēbeo (at the beginning of the word *dh* would have yielded *f*, and in the middle, in the absence of *r*, it would have yielded *d*).

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Problem No.4

In the Lakhota words that appear in the problem and the assignments there are pairs and triples of words differing in fricative consonants, which may be sibilants (*s*, *z*), hushes (*š*, *ž*), or velars (*x*, *ɣ*), with voiceless consonants corresponding to their voiceless variants, and voiced consonants corresponding to their voiced variants. These data may be summarized in a table:

words with sibilant fricatives	words with hushing fricatives	words with velar fricatives
kīza	Kīža	
‘a single high-pitched tone sounds’	‘a blending high-pitched tone sounds’	
	Žata	
	‘it (e.g. a road) forks into two parts’	
suza	Šuža	xuɣa
	‘it is badly bruised’	