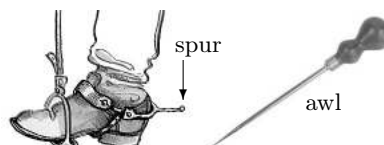


**Problem #3 (20 points).** The following are words and compounds in two languages of New Caledonia – Drehu and Cemuhî – and their English translations given out of order:

Drehu	English
<i>drai-hmitrötr, gaa-hmitrötr, i-drai, i-jun, i-wahnawa, jun, ngöne-gejë, ngöne-uma, nyine-thin, uma-hmitrötr</i>	sanctuary, bunch of bananas, calendar, bone, church, coast, awl, Sunday, skeleton, wall
Cemuhî	English
<i>a-pulut, ba-bwén, ba-jié, bé-ödu, bé-tii, bé-wöli, bé-wöli-wöta, tii, wöta</i>	bed, animal, fork, cup, pencil, coast, to write, twilight, spur

And here are several words translated from Drehu into Cemuhî:

Drehu	<i>gaa</i>	<i>ngöne-gejë</i>	<i>nyine</i>	<i>thin</i>
Cemuhî	<i>a</i>	<i>ba-jié</i>	<i>bé</i>	<i>wöli</i>



- (a) Determine the correct correspondences.
- (b) What do you think the words *wahnawa* and *drai* mean in Drehu, and *wöli* and *pulut* in Cemuhî?
- (c) In Drehu *tusi* is ‘book’ and *bii* is ‘bee’. Translate from Drehu: *i-bii, tusi-hmitrötr*.

**NB:** Drehu is spoken by over 10 000 people on Lifu Island to the east of New Caledonia. Cemuhî is spoken by approx. 2000 people on the east coast of New Caledonia. Both languages belong to the Austronesian family.

In Drehu *ë*  $\approx$  *a* in *aspen*, *ö* = French *eu* or German *ö*, *hm* and *hn* are specific unvoiced consonants; *dr* and *tr*  $\approx$  *d* and *t* in *word* and *art*, uttered with the tip of the tongue turned back; *j* and *th* = English *th* in *this* and *thin* respectively; *ng* = *ng* in *hang*; *ny*  $\approx$  *ni* in *onion*.

A sanctuary is the principal, most sacred part of a church.

—Ksenia Gilyarova

**Problem #4 (20 points).** The following are words in Copainalá Zoque and their English translations:

<b>mis nakpatpit</b>	with your cactus	<b>kamajdaʔm</b>	shadows
<b>nakpat</b>	a cactus	<b>ʔas ncapkasməšeh</b>	as if above my sky
<b>mokpittih</b>	only with the corn	<b>capšeh</b>	like a sky
<b>pokskukyasmataʔm</b>	above the chairs	<b>pahsungotoya</b>	for the squash
<b>pokskuy</b>	a chair	<b>pahsunšehtaʔmdih</b>	just like squashes
<b>peroltih</b>	only a kettle	<b>tackotoyatih</b>	only for the tooth
<b>kocaktaʔm</b>	mountains	<b>kumgukyasma</b>	above the town
<b>komgasmatih</b>	right above the post	<b>kumgukyotoyataʔm</b>	for the towns
<b>ʔas ngom</b>	my post	<b>cakyotoya</b>	for the vine
<b>kamajbitšeh</b>	as if with the shadow	<b>mis ncay</b>	your vine

(a) Translate into English:

**cakyasmatih**  
**kamajšeh**  
**ʔas mok**  
**mis ndactaʔm**  
**pahsunbit**  
**perolkotoyašehtaʔm**

(b) Translate into Copainalá Zoque:

for the chair  
with my kettle  
just like a mountain  
posts  
above the shadows  
your town

**NB:** The Copainalá Zoque language is of the Mixe-Zoque linguistic family. It is spoken by approx. 10 000 people in the province Chiapas in southern Mexico.

*ʌ*  $\approx$  *u* in *but*; *c*  $\approx$  *ts* in *hats* (pronounced as a single consonant), *nc*  $\approx$  *nds* in *hands*, *š* = *sh*, *ŋ* = *ng* in *hang*, *y* = *y* in *yay!*; **ʔ** is a specific consonant (the so-called glottal stop).

—Ivan Derzhanski