

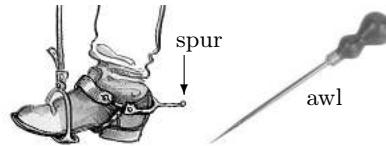
Problem #3 (20 points). The following are words and compounds in two languages of New Caledonia – Drehu and Cemuhî – and their English translations given out of order:

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-ôdu, 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* ≈ *a* in *aspen*, *ö* = French *eu* or German *ö*, *hm* and *hn* are specific unvoiced consonants; *dr* and *tr* ≈ *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* ≈ *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:

mis nakpatpit	with your cactus	կամայդա?մ	shadows
nakpat	a cactus	?λս ncapklašməšeh	as if above my sky
mokpittih	only with the corn	capšeħ	like a sky
pokskukyäsmäta?m	above the chairs	pahsungotoya	for the squash
pokskuy	a chair	pahsunšehta?mdih	just like squashes
peroltih	only a kettle	täckotoyatih	only for the tooth
kocälktä?m	mountains	kumgukyäsmä	above the town
komgäsmätiħ	right above the post	kumgukyotoyata?m	for the towns
?λս ŋgom	my post	cakyotoya	for the vine
klamaybitšeħ	as if with the shadow	mis ncay	your vine

(a) Translate into English:

cakyäsmätiħ
klamaybitšeħ
?λս mok
mis ndäcta?m
pahsunbit
perolkotoyašehta?m

(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.

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

—Ivan Derzhanski