

## (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.)”.

