N are Z and $Z - \{0\}$ respectively. For each i, both M and N interpret R_i as $\{(x, -x) : x \in Z \wedge 0 < |x| \leq i\}$. Consider the finite sublanguage $L_{i_0} = \{R_i : i \leq i_0\} \subseteq L$. To see that $M|L_{i_0} \cong N|L_{i_0}$, consider the bijection $\phi : M \to N$ defined.