## (Q) Pluses and Minuses (1/2) [15 points]

The Khakas language is a Siberian Turkic language that is spoken by about 52,000 people in the southern Siberian autonomous Russian republics of Khakassia and Tuva. It is normally written in Cyrillic, but has been transliterated here.

The unfamiliar symbols are pronounced roughly as follows:

- č is like the ch in 'church' (IPA [t] )
- $\breve{g}$ is like the ch in 'loch' or German 'Bach', but voiced, as in Dutch (IPA [ [ ] ]
- $\eta$ is like the $n g$ in 'sing'
- $y$ is like the vowel in 'see'
- $\ddot{y}$ is like the French vowel ' $u$ ' or German 'ü', pronounced like 'ee' but with the lips rounded
- $u$ is a vowel pronounced like 'urgh', like 'oo' but with the lips spread
- ö is somewhat like the first vowel in 'colonel' (IPA [ $\varnothing$ ])

Answer these questions in the Answer Sheets.

Q1. Given are arithmetic equations in the Khakas language written in transliteration. All numbers are given as fractions in which no numerator or denominator is greater than 20 , and no denominator is equal to 1 . All the numbers are positive. Rewrite the equations using numbers.
a. sygiznin piri + iki sygistig = sygiznin ÿzi
b. čyti ÿstig + altunum piri = iki pÿdin pir ikilig
c. iki toğustwğ + toğwznuy piri = iki altulmğ
d. pys pystig + čytinin piri = pir pÿdin pir čytilig
e. čytinin ikizi + iki pystig $=24 / 35$
f. altunmu ikizi + toğwznwip piri = sygis on sygistig
g. pir törttig - ÿs čybirgilig = pir onnuğ
a. $\square$
b. $\square$
c.

d.


## (Q) Pluses and Minuses (2/2)

e. $\qquad$
f. $\square$
g. $\square$
Q2. Write the following numbers in Khakas:
a. 4
b. 15
c. 23
a.

b. $\square$
c. $\square$
Q3. What is the meaning of the Khakas word pÿdin?
$\square$
Q4. Explain your answer.

