(D) For the Sake of Their House (1/2) [Solution]

D1.

a. pɨzanɨsliç: from his deskb. vərrezlən: of the forests

c. ponnit: your (pl.) dog

d. juçla: for the sake of the swan

D2. Write the Permyak translation for each English phrase.

a. his hands: ciezisb. my dogs: ponnezə

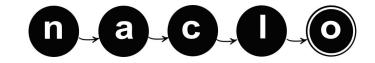
c. of your (pl.) feet: kokkeznitlən

d. for the sake of their house: cerkunila

Comments:

The morpheme order is root-plural-possessive-case. The vocabulary used is:

- Roots:
 - cerku "house"
 - pɨzan "desk"
 - pon "dog"
 - purt "knife"
 - ti "lake"
 - vər "forest"
 - kəin "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"
 - -li¢ "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.)".