Problem #1. Here are the words from which the Sulka language constructs its numerals:

- `tgiang` 1, `lomin` 2, `korлотge` 3, `korlolo` 4, `ktieк` 5, `mhelom` 20;

- `hori orom` addition, `lo` doubling;

- `a` singular, `o` plural (from 3 on).

Nouns have different forms for the two numbers (`tu`, `sngu`; `vhoi`, `vuo`). There are separate words for a foursome of coconuts, for a twosome and foursome of breadfruit (`ngausmia`, `moulang`, `ngaitegaap`).

Answers:

(a)  
- `a ksie a tgiang`: 1 coconut
- `o ngaitegaap a korлотge`: 12 breadfruits
- `o nγausmιа a kтieк`: 20 coconuts
- `o vuo a lo kтieк hori orom a tgiang`: 11 betel nuts

(b)  
- 2 yams: `a lo tu a lomin`
- 14 yams: `o sngu a lo kтieк hori orom a korlolo`
- 15 breadfruits: `o ngaitegaap a korлотge hori orom a moulang hori orom a tgiang`
- 20 betel nuts: `o vuo a mhelom`

Problem #2. The N’Ko script is written and read from right to left. The script is an alphabet: each letter stands for a consonant or a vowel. The letters within a word are joined.

(a) A tilde above a vowel letter means low tone, its absence means high tone. But a vowel has middle tone if it is marked in the same way as the one before it (if both either have or lack tildes).

- `ɓ`ıl`аk`òrò — bilákòró
- ɗаwò — bawò

(b) If two adjacent syllables have the same vowel and both letters should have a tilde or neither should have one according to the rules, only the second vowel is written.

- `ɓ`ıl`аk`òrò — bilakόró
- `ɗаwò` — bawò
Problem #3. We can see that the names of the children born on the same day of the week have similar first sounds:

- Monday: kauŋ myaʔ, khinŋ le nwei, khainŋ miŋ thuŋ, kepì thuŋ
- Tuesday: zeiya cə, su myaʔ so, susu wiŋ, shaiŋ thuŋ, shu maŋ cə
- Wednesday: wiŋ i munŋ lwinŋ koko, wiŋ cə auŋ, yadana u, yinyaŋ myinŋ
- Thursday: paŋ we, pyesounŋ auŋ, mimi khaiŋ, phounŋ naiŋ thuŋ, myo khinŋ wiŋ
- Saturday: thounŋ ŋə, ne liŋ, tiŋ maŋ laʔ, theʔ auŋ, tiŋ za mə

Answers:

- ɣwe siŋbu — 07/13/2009 (Monday);
- so mo cə — 06/16/2009 (Tuesday);
- ye auŋ naiŋ — 06/24/2009 (Wednesday),
- daliya — 07/18/2009 (Saturday),
- e tiŋ — 06/14/2009 (Sunday: there are no Sunday-born children in the data, nor any names beginning with vowels),
- phyuphyu wiŋ — 07/09/2009 (Thursday).

Problem #4. If the stop consonant in the root and the vowel in the suffix is a, and the vowel in the suffix is i,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the stop consonant in the root</th>
<th>and the vowel in the suffix is a, and the vowel in the suffix is i,</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is voiced</td>
<td>the stress is on the suffix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is voiceless</td>
<td>the stress is on the root.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) This rule holds if the root contains precisely one stop consonant. If there are two (bhāg-a-, pad-a-, pat-i-), or if there are none (us-ri-), the place of the stress can’t be determined.

Problem #5. The Nahuatl sentences begin with the predicate. The subject and object (or objects) follow in any order, preceded by in (a definite article).

The verb receives the following prefixes:

- subject: ni- 1st person sg, ti- 2nd person sg, —— 3rd person sg;
- object: nēch- 1st person sg, mitz- 2nd person sg, k- 3rd person sg;

As well as the following suffixes:

- ‘make . . .’:
  - <intansitive verb>-tia (with lengthening of a preceding i),
  - <transitive verb>-ltia;
- ‘do for . . .’: -lia (with change of a preceding a to i).

Often the same action with and without an object is expressed by different verbs.

Answers:

(a) 18. tiktlazohltaltia in zihuált in kuauhxį́nki
     you make the woman love the carpenter;  
     you make the carpenter love the woman

19. nēchtzāhtsítia  
    he makes me shout

20. tikhuiteki  
    you beat him

21. nikēhuitia in kikatl in tǐțįł  
    I sing the song for the healer

22. nikneki in ātölli  
    I want the atole

23. mitzlakāhualtia  
    he makes you leave something

(b) 24. he makes me prepare the atole  
      nēchchihualtia in ātölli

25. you prepare the wine for somebody  
    tikēchhuitia in oktli

26. the healer makes you sleep  
    mitzkochītia in tǐțįł

27. I sing something  
    nitlaēhua

28. I fall  
    nihuetzi