

(L) Hide and Seek in Hunzib (1/1) [Solution]

L1.

ĩɫ'e — iyáɫ'e

koxáa — koxabáa

ɫ'əq'ə — ɫ'əwáq'e

óč'ok' — oč'ák'

úq'e — ũwáq'e

úxel — ũxál

L2.

dress s. up — ɫĩq'ák'

put s. on — guwák'

put the fire on — ek'ál

renew s. — ĩč'ák'e

take s. off — ááhu

warm up — ixále

L3. Stress typically falls on the second-to-last vowel (counting a long vowel as two).

1. Verbal plural:

- If the verb already ends in a long vowel, suffix **-baa**.
- Otherwise, insert a marker before the last consonant of the verb stem:

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{-á-} & \text{after a consonant;} \\ \text{ɯ-á-} & \text{after an unstressed vowel;} \\ \text{-yá-} & \text{after a stressed front vowel;} \\ \text{-wá-} & \text{otherwise.} \end{array} \right.$$

This marker overrides the inherent stress. Here **ɯ** means that the preceding vowel is deleted.

2. Causative/verbalizer:

- Causative = $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{-k'} & \text{after a vowel;} \\ \text{-k'e} & \text{after a consonant.} \end{array} \right.$
- Verbalizer = $\left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \text{-l} & \text{after a vowel;} \\ \text{-le} & \text{after a consonant.} \end{array} \right.$
- In both cases, after a central vowel that is not low, **e** → **ə**.

3. Ordering: we first add the causative/verbalizer, and only after do we insert the verbal plural.

L4. We would expect **uhále** and **gič'ák'e**. Irregular forms arise when speakers treat these verbs as a pluralized root with a suffix. That is, the root is pluralized first, and only after that is the causative or verbalizer added. For example, pluralizing the root **gič'** gives **giyáč'**, so the causative plural was interpreted as **giyáč'k'e**, not the expected **gič'ák'e**.

This pattern was extended to other similar forms by analogy, like seeing the ending of **úhle** as a verbalizer, so that even forms that did not originally behave this way may come to be built by pluralizing the root first.

