ЗАДАНИЕ ПО АНАЛИЗУ НЕИЗВЕСТНОГО ЯЗЫКА

Дан начальный фрагмент текста на языке X. Кроме того, к тексту прилагаются:
1. Свободный перевод на английский язык
2. Поморфемный перевод (глоссы)
3. Примечания к поморфемному переводу

Вам необходимо полностью разобраться в глоссах к тексту и детально изучить грамматику языка X в той степени, в которой позволяет имеющийся объем материала, – фактически стать экспертом по данному языку в этих границах. Нужно быть готовым отвечать на вопросы о языке X типа тех, которые разбирались на протяжении семестра в отношении различных языков мира. Для подтверждения Ваших ответов на вопросы необходимо будет сослаться на релевантные фрагменты текста.

Исходный фрагмент текста

ADRIAN WARMAČA

(1) Huk siñuras huk warmata uywasqa wasimpi yanapanampaq, Adriyan sutiyuqta. (2) Siñuraqa kamačiq l̃apa imata čay warmačata, (3) warmačañataq mana imatapas ruwaqču al̃intaqa. (4) Sapa triguta akl̃aspan, kutaspan, wakiwakil̃anta akl̃aykuq, kutaykuq; (5) wakintañataq maraypa ladun qučaman wisčuykuq. (6) Mikuykunatapas wisčuykariq wakil̃anta mikuspan. (7) Warmaqa pukl̃ayl̃a pukl̃akuq sapa punčaw mana kasukuspan. (8) Qul̃qitawan pukl̃anakunata suwakamun bisinun wasikunamanta, (9) hinaspan maray qipapi pakan sapa patrunan l̃uqsiptin pukl̃anampaq.

Свободный перевод

Idiomatic Translation

THE BOY ADRIÁN

[1]Once a woman kept a boy named Adrian in her house to help her.[2] The woman ordered the boy to do everything,[3] but the boy never did anything well.[4] Every time he selected and ground wheat, he selected and ground it little by little[5] and he threw a part of it away into the well beside the millstone. [6]He also threw away food after eating only part.[7] The boy just played and played every day without ever being obedient.[8] He went to steal money and toys from his neighbors' houses,[9] and then hid them behind the millstone, to play with each time his mistress left.

Поморфемный перевод

Adriyan Warma-ča

Adrian (prop. noun)/ boy (5–10 years of age) + diminutive/

(1) *Huk siñura-s huk warma-ta uywa-s-qa wasi-m-pi yanapa-na-m-paq, Adriyan suti-yuq-ta.*

once, one/ **lady** + hearsay comment enclitic/ **one/ boy** + acc./ **raise,** care for + hearsay? + nonpresent (with the preceding morpheme = quotative past)/ **house** + **her**[1] + at, **in** (loc. case)/ aid, **help** + nominalizer + 3d pers. poss. (= 'her') + purpose, **for the purpose of**/ **Adrian** (prop. noun)/ **name** + possessor + acc./[2]

(2) *Siñura-qa kamači-q ĩapa ima-ta čay warma-ča-ta,*

lady + topic marker/ **command,** order + iterative past tense/ all/ what + acc. (with preceding word = **'everything'**)/ **that** (dem. pron.)/ **boy** + diminutive + acc./,

(3) *warma-ča-ñataq mana ima-ta-pas ruwa-q-ču aĩin-ta-qa.*

boy + diminutive + and so, **then** (enclitic)/ negative/ what, which + acc. + even, too also (with preceding negative = **'nothing'**/ **do,** make + iterative past + negative/ **well,** good + acc.[3] + topic marker/.

(4) *Sapa trigu-ta akla-spa-n, kuta-spa-n, waki-waki-ĩan-ta akĩa-yku-q, kuta-yku-q;*

each, **every (time)**/ **wheat** + acc./ **choose,** select + subord. vb. marker[4] + 3d pers. sing./, **grind,** mill + subord. vb. marker[4] + 3d pers. sing./, part, fraction + reduplication of the preceding + only, merely + acc.[3] (= **'just a little'**)/ **choose,** select + action differ, from the usual[6] + iterative past tense/, **grind,** mill + action differ, from the usual[6] + iterative past tense/;

(5) *waki-n-ta-ñataq maray-pa ladun quča-man wisču-yku-q.*

part, **fraction,** small amount + 3d pers. poss. (= **'its'**) + acc. + **and so,** then/ millstone + gen. marker/ side/ **well** + to, towards, **into**/ discard, **throw away** + action differ. from the usual[6] + iterative past tense/.

(6) *Mikuy-kuna-ta-pas wisču-yka-ri-q waki-ĩan-ta miku-spa-n.*

food, meal + pl. + acc. + even, **also,** too/ discard, **throw away** + action differ. from the usual[7] + inceptive + iterative past tense/ part, **fraction,** small amount + merely, **only** + acc./ **eat** + subord. vb. marker[4] + 3d pers. sing./

(7) *Warma-qa pukĩay-ĩa pukĩa-ku-q sapa punčaw mana kasu-ku-spa-n.*

boy + topic marker/ **play** + merely, just, **only**/ play + mediopassive + iterative past tense/ **every,** each/ **day**/ negative/ **obey,** pay attention to + mediopassive + subord. vb. marker[4] + 3d pers. sing./

(8) *Quĩqi-ta-wan pukĩa-na-kuna-ta suwa-ka-mu-n bisinu-n wasi-kuna-manta,*

money, silver + acc. + and/ play + instr. nominalizing suffix (= **'toy'**) + pl. + acc./ **steal,** rob + mediopassive[8] + action involving movement in reference to the subject + simple pres. tense[5]/ **neighbor** + 3d pers. sing. possessor/ house + pl. + **from** (ablat. case marker)/.

(9) *hina-spa-n maray qipa-pi paka-n sapa patruna-n ĩuqsi-p-ti-n pukĩa-na-m-paq.*

be thus, do thus + subord. vb. marker[4] + 3d pers. sing. (= **'so, then'**)/ **millstone**/ **behind,** rear + in, at (loc. marker)/ **hide** + simple pres. tense[5]/ **every (time)**/**patroness,** lady boss + 3d pers. poss. (= **'his'**)/ leave, **depart** + actor differs from sub. of the main clause + subord. vb. marker[9] + 3d pers. sing./ **play** + nominalizer (= 'playing') + 3d pers. possessor + for, **for the purpose of**/.

NOTES

1. Before bilabial consonants the nasal -*n* of various affixes regularly becomes -*m* by assimilation.

2. The entire noun phrase is in apposition to *warma-ta* 'boy': '. . . boy . . . Adrian name possessor' = '. . . boy . . . Adrian by name.'

3. Accusative or object suffix -*ta* is often used to derive adverbs from nominal stems, but especially from adjectival stems.

4. This subordinate verb marker indicates that its subject is the same as that of the main clause. It can often be translated into English by a participle in -*ing* or by *having* + past participle.

5. Simple present tense replaces other tenses in story telling when the context is unambiguous.

6. It is usually not possible to translate this suffix into English. In many cases the meaning is very idiomatic: *rima-* 'to speak', but *rima-yku-* 'to greet'. According to Parker (1969:67), it may indicate cordiality, severity, fear, surprise, and so on, depending on context.

7. The form -*yka-* is the allomorph of -*yku-* before -*mu* and few other suffixes. There are several affixes in which -*a* and -*u* alternate in identical morphological environments. The phonological motivation for this alternation is unclear.

8. The form -*ka-* is the allomorph of -*ku-* (mediopassive) before -*mu* and a few other suffixes. Cf. note 7.

9. This subordinate verb marker always indicates that the subject of the verb is a different one from that of the main verb. It usually may be translated into English by a phrase beginning with "if." "when," or "because."