

<1>Welsh mutants are getting stressed¹ (1/2) 10 points

Welsh is one of the surviving original Celtic languages of Britain, where it is spoken as a first language by approximately 20% of the population of Wales. In North Wales especially, you can hear Welsh being spoken all around. Unlike English (which has no official status in the UK), Welsh is one of the three official languages of the UK (the remaining two are the other Celtic languages, Irish and Scottish Gaelic). All UK passports feature these three official languages on the title page (before the photo page).

All Celtic languages have what is known as “mutations” – this is where the initial letter of a word changes depending on how it is used in a sentence. Welsh’s mutations can be challenging for a learner – however, there is a logic to mutations, as you’ll (hopefully) see. For example, when using the Welsh word for ‘to’, *i* to say ‘to a place’ as in ‘we went to Bangor, the place name Bangor [a city in North Wales] would undergo a soft mutation: *Aethom i Fangor* ‘We went to Bangor’.

Here are some Welsh nouns – in their unmutated forms – with their English translations:

Welsh:	English:	Welsh:	English:
ceffyl	horse	darlun	picture
tad	father	beic	bicycle
meddyg	doctor	dyn	man
bachgen	boy	Cymru	Wales
cath	cat	draig	dragon
ci	dog	theatr	theatre
dafad	sheep	ardd	garden

Here are some Welsh sentences with their English translations:

	Welsh:	English:
a	Aeth Megan i Fangor.	Megan went to Bangor.
b	Aeth Emrys i Aberystwyth.	Emrys went to Aberystwyth [city on central Welsh coast].
c	Mae dafad yn yr ardd.	A sheep is in the garden.
d	Mae yn yr ardd ddafad.	In the garden is a sheep!
e	Mae yn Aberystwyth dad.	In Aberystwyth is father!
f	Mae yn Dolgellau Fegan.	In Dolgellau [town in North Wales] is Megan!
g	Mae Megan yn Dolgellau.	Megan is in Dolgellau.
h	Gwelodd Megan ddarlun.	Megan saw a picture.
i	Gwelodd darlun.	She saw a picture.
j	Gwelodd y dyn gath.	The man saw a cat.

¹ Created by Babette Newsome.

<1> Welsh mutants are getting stressed (2/2)

Task 1. Below are multiple Welsh sentences for one English translation. Can you identify the correct Welsh sentence for each of the English sentences? **1 x 4 = 4**

	English sentence	Welsh translations	Correct Welsh translation: a, b, c, or d?
1	In the theatre, she saw a horse!	a Gwelodd yn y theatr geffyl. b Gwelodd ceffyl yn y theatr. c Gwelodd yn y theatr ceffyl. d Gwelodd geffyl yn y theatr.	a
2	In the street, he saw a bicycle!	a Gwelodd yn y stryd beic. b Gwelodd beic yn y stryd. c Gwelodd yn y stryd feic. d Gwelodd feic yn y stryd.	c
3	He saw a bicycle in the street.	a Gwelodd beic yn y stryd. b Gwelodd feic yn y stryd. c Gwelodd yn y stryd beic. d Gwelodd yn y stryd feic.	a
4	The boy's father saw a dog.	a Gwelodd dad y bachgen gi. b Gwelodd tad y bachgen gi. c Gwelodd tad y bachgen ci. d Gwelodd dad y bachgen ci.	b

Task 2. Translate into Welsh: Note: there is no Welsh word for 'a'. **1pt x 6 = 6**

	English:	Welsh translation:
1	In the garden is [a] dragon!	<i>Mae yn yr ardd ddraig.</i>
2	The boy saw [a] cat.	<i>Gwelodd y bachgen gath.</i>
3	The man saw [a] doctor.	<i>Gwelodd y dyn feddyg.</i>
4	[A] doctor went to Wales.	<i>Aeth meddyg i Gymru.</i>
5	[A] dragon saw [a] doctor.	<i>Gwelodd draig feddyg.</i>
6	[A] doctor saw [a] dragon.	<i>Gwelodd meddyg ddraig.</i>

Need to have correct word order AND correct noun forms. All sentences have 3 phrases: verb NP/PP + NP/PP.

<2> Harmongolian (1/2)² 12 points

Here are some words in Mongolian. Normally, Mongolian is written in the Cyrillic script (like Russian), but for ease of reading, these words have been transcribed into Latin script. Three forms of each word are given below, i.e., the singular, plural, and directive forms, as well as the pronunciation of the singular form. Some forms are missing.

Note 1: the 'directive' form is used to express movement towards something, e.g., *havčaarluu* means 'towards the dog'.

Note 2: in the Pronunciation column in which the sounds in the singular form of the words are represented by International Phonetic Alphabet symbols, a colon (:) after a vowel marks vowel length. An acute accent (´) over a vowel marks stress. [ɢ] and [g] represent different sounds.

Singular	Plural	Directive	Pronunciation (sing.)	Translation
<i>havčaar</i>	<i>havčaaruu</i>	<i>havčaarluu</i>	[xavčá:r]	'dog'
<i>örh</i>	<i>örhүүд</i>	<i>örhrүү</i>	[érx]	'household'
<i>mangar</i>	<i>mangar nar</i>	<i>mangarluu</i>	[mángar]	'fool'
<i>hun</i>	<i>hun nar</i>	<i>hunruu</i>	[xón]	'man'
<i>övs</i>	<i>övsүүд</i>	<i>övsrүү</i>	[évs]	'grass'
<i>heer</i>	<i>heerүүд</i>	<i>heerlүү</i>	[xé:r]	'field'
<i>neg</i>	<i>negүүд</i>	(1)	[nég]	'ace (playing cards)'
<i>denlүү</i>	<i>denlүүчүүд</i>	<i>denlүүрүү</i>	[denlú:]	'lamp'
<i>zutan</i>	<i>zutauud</i>	<i>zutanruu</i>	[zótan]	'cream soup'
<i>sugar</i>	<i>sugaruud</i>	<i>sugarluu</i>	[sógar]	'Venus (planet)'
<i>šüleg</i>	(2)	(3)	[šúleg]	'poem'
<i>gal</i>	<i>galuud</i>	<i>galruu</i>	[gal]	'fire'
<i>nuguu</i>	<i>nuguučuud</i>	<i>nuguuruu</i>	[nugú:]	'back (body part)'
<i>nökör</i>	(4)	(5)	[nókør]	'husband'
<i>darga</i>	(6)	(7)	(8)	'mouth'
<i>gölög</i>	<i>gölögүүд</i>	<i>gölögrүү</i>	[gólög]	'puppy'
<i>aav</i>	<i>aavnar</i>	<i>aavruu</i>	[á:v]	'father'
<i>hүүhen</i>	<i>hүүhen nar</i>	<i>hүүhenrүү</i>	[xú:xen]	'woman'
<i>ovog</i>	(9)	(10)	[óvog]	'surname'

² Created by Ethan Chi.

<2> Harmongolian (2/2)

Task 1. Write the missing word forms (1-10) below. 5 pts (0.5 x 10)

1	negrüü	2	šülegüüd
3	šülegrüü	4	nökör nar
5	nökörlüü	6	dargačuud
7	dargaruu	8	[darga] or darga
9	ovoguud	10	ovogruu

Task 2. One of the following Mongolian words was originally a loanword from another language: *nutag, kända, šoron, gudamž, ehner*. Which one is it? **kända (2pts)**

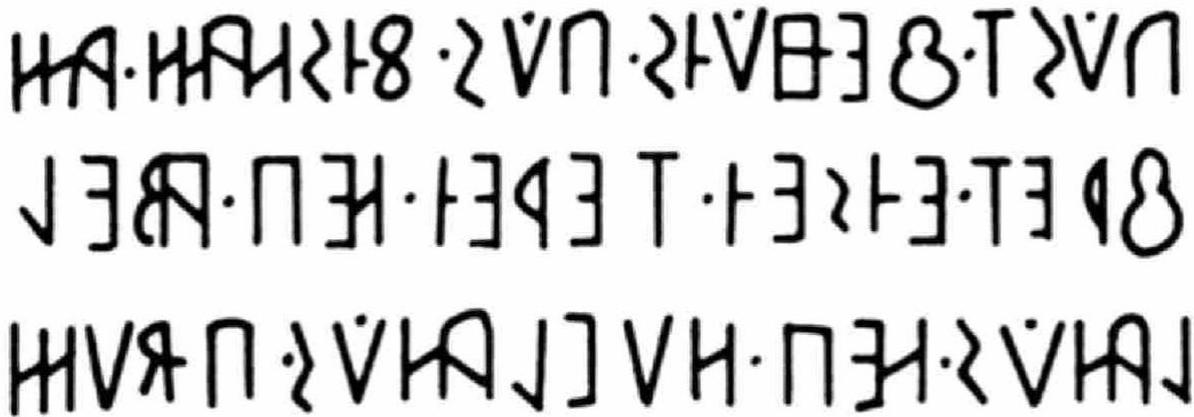
Task3. Write the plural and directive forms of these Mongol words (a-e).

		Singular	Plural	Directive
a.	'king'	<i>haančlah</i>	<i>haančlah nar</i>	<i>haančlahruu</i>
b.	'household'	<i>gürvel</i>	<i>gürvelüüd</i>	<i>gürvelrüü</i>
c.	'fool'	<i>delgüür</i>	<i>delgüürüüd</i>	<i>delgüürlüü</i>
d.	'century'	<i>zuun</i>	<i>zuunuud</i>	<i>zuunruu</i>
e.	'quality'	<i>čanar</i>	<i>čanaruud</i>	<i>čanarluu</i>

5 pts: 0.5 x 10 (0.5. for each correct pl and dir form)

<3> Cippus Abellanus³ (1/1) 14 points

The *Cippus Abellanus* is a document carved into stone from the 2nd century BCE. It deals with a legal dispute between the cities of Abella and Nola in southern Italy. This is one of the most important surviving documents written in the ancient Oscan language, an Italic language related to Latin. A portion of the *Cippus Abellanus* is shown below:



Below are sixteen words, transcribed into Latin script, which appear in the Cippus Abellanus. Eight of them appear in the portion of the inscription shown above, and eight do not.

eisei	YES	fufans	NO	feihúis	YES	amfret	YES
pússtis	NO	terei	YES	svai	NO	ehtrad	NO
pidum	YES	fisnam	YES	pús	YES	inim	NO
púst	YES	anter	NO	prúftú	NO	eisúd	NO

Task 1. Find the eight Oscan words which *do* appear in the portion of the document shown above. Write 'YES' in the cell to the right of each of the eight words that *do* appear, and write 'NO' in the cell to the right of each of the words that do *not* appear. **8points (0.5pt x 16)**

HINT: writing systems vary in the direction of the symbols: e.g., left to right, right to left, top to bottom, bottom to top, or some combination of these.

Task 2. The English translation of this part of the inscription is as follows:

"Behind the walls which go around the sanctuary, in this area neither the inhabitants of Abella nor the inhabitants of Nola [are permitted to build] anything."

Using Latin script, give the Oscan words for:

(a) neither/nor **nep** (only one word)

(b) inhabitants of Abella (one word) **Abellanús**

(c) inhabitants of Nola (one word). (Hint: Oscan writing represents the 'v' sound by a letter resembling a back-to-front 'C') **Nuvlanús**

6 pts (2pts x 3)

³ Created by Michael Salter

<4> Like it or Lopit⁴ (1/1) 25 points

Lopit is a language spoken by around 50,000 people in the Eastern Equatoria province of South Sudan. The Lopit people live in around 60 villages along the Lopit mountain range. They grow a range of crops and farm cattle, sheep and goats.

Below are some sentences in the Dorik dialect of Lopit. There is no official writing system for the language, but the spelling used here is what many Lopit people use. As in many languages, some words can be derived from other words, or parts of other words, so that words with related meanings, share identical (or near identical) parts. **Note:** There is no word corresponding to English 'the'.

Lopit sentences

eitiyena Iliwa aina	Iliwa teaches today
eguar Lohidong de waraga	Lohidong draws on the paper
erom habaroni de mana	The big man digs in the field
eyik llewa gamis	Ilewa hangs up the shirt
eboro habarani	The cattle owner is big
eibongo haidoloni ho haromoni de lecari	The singer is meeting with the field hand at the dancing place
eifuo lhidong de leitiyenari	lhidong cooks at the school
efer hingohu de halu na haji	The dog is lying at the back of the house
eyoma haromok de iferit	The field hands are resting on the mat
eramita wurre ho hingohu	The children are playing with the dog
eremo habaroni tome	The big man spears the elephant.

Task 1: Write down the Lopit word that would be used to match the English one. (answers will not have hyphens included. Need to see that initial 'e' on verbs (sentence initial) is dropped in derived words and replaced by prefix (ha, i, le) depending on meaning, and that sfx is added (-ni, -k, -it, -ri) depending on meaning.

- 2 x 10 (=20pts)
- must have correct form to get 2 pts

	English	Lopit		English	Lopit
1	teacher	ha-itiyena-ni	6	cattle owners	ha-bara-k
2	(a)hoe, spade	i-rom-it	7	to dance	ca
3	(a) hook	i-yik-it	8	kitchen	le-ifuo-ri
4	playground	le-ramita-ri	9	pen	i-guar-it
5	to sing	idolo	10	spearer	ha-remo-ni

Task 2: Translate these sentences into Lopit. Write your Lopit translation under the English.

- 2 x 2 (=4 pts) for 11 & 12; 1pt for 13 TOTAL = 5 pts
- Must have correct (1) word order, (2) prepositions, (3) verb form with initial 'e' and (4) noun form to get pts (sentence is either correct or not).

11	The big men dance with the hoe in the kitchen. Eca haborok ho iromit de leifuori.
12	The cattle owners draw in the playground. Eguar habarak de leramitari.
13	The teacher sings. Eidolo haitiyenani.

⁴ Created by Jonathan Moodie and Rosey Billington.

<5> You speak Ndebele, don't you?⁵ (1/1) 17 points

Below are some phrases from the Ndebele language which is one of the many members of the widespread Bantu language family. Ndebele is spoken in parts of southern Africa (mainly Zimbabwe). The Ndebele sentences are given along with their English translations.

Ufuna ukunatha itiyi na	<i>Do you want to drink tea?</i>
Yebo, ngiyafuna.	<i>Yes, I do (want to).</i>
Sifuna ukuhamba	<i>We want to go.</i>
Umfana uyapheka.	<i>The boy is cooking.</i>
Ngifunda ukupheka.	<i>I am learning to cook.</i>
Abafana bayahamba.	<i>The boys are going.</i>
Abangane bayahamba na?	<i>Are the friends going?</i>
Umngane uyahamba angithi?	<i>The friend is going, isn't he?</i>
Abafana banatha itiyi na?	<i>Are the boys drinking tea?</i>
Umngane uyanatha.	<i>The friend is drinking.</i>
Banjani abantwana?	<i>How are the children?</i>
Uthunga njani?	<i>How do you sew?</i>
Ufuna ukufunda angithi?	<i>He wants to learn, doesn't he?</i>
Yebo, uyafuna.	<i>Yes, he does (want to).</i>
Bangaphi abafana?	<i>Where are the boys?</i>
Ubaba ubona umfana.	<i>Father sees the boy.</i>
Ngifunda ukukhuluma indebele ngaphi?	<i>Where do I learn to speak Ndebele?</i>

Task 1. Translate the following sentences into English: 1 x 4 (=4pts) Only award pt if all correct.

(a)	Yebo, bafuna ukubona.	Yes, they want to see.
(b)	Umfana ufunda ukuthunga njani?	How does the boy learn to sew? / How is the boy learning to sew?
(c)	Singaphi?	Where are we?
(d)	Ngipheka itiyi.	I'm cooking (the) tea. / I am cooking (the) tea. / I cook (the) tea.

Task 2. Translate the following sentences into Ndebele: 3 x 4 (=12pts)

3 pts per correct Ndebele sentence (if just one mistake, give 1 mark, only if word order correct)

(e)	How is the child?	Unjani umntwana?
(f)	We are learning to cook, aren't we?	Sifunda ukupheka angithi?
(g)	Yes, they are speaking.	Yebo, bayakhuluma.
(h)	Do they want to see the father?	Bafuna ukubona ubaba na?

3. The Ndebele sentence ***Ukhuluma indebele angithi?*** is ambiguous. It has *two* possible meanings. What are they?

1 pt: if both these are given (in either order of course)

Meaning 1: You speak Ndebele, don't you?

Meaning 2: He speaks Ndebele, doesn't he?

⁵ Created by Michael Salter.

<6> Filling the gaps⁶ (1/2) 22pts

Pitjantjatjara is an Australian Aboriginal language spoken in the desert in Central Australia, southwest of Uluru. Pitjantjatjara communities are found on both sides of the NT/SA border. It has about 3000 speakers, making it one of Australia's stronger indigenous languages.

You're a linguist researching Pitjantjatjara. Searching through the archives, you find a dusty notebook with some handwritten stories. The linguist who recorded these stories sometimes forgot to translate or transcribe some of the sentences. **Can you fill in the gaps?**

Below is a snippet of one story with conversations given in both and English. However, not all sentences are translated into the other language. **Your task is to fill those gaps.**

NOTES: The alphabet uses some underlined letters for sounds that don't exist in English. These underlines are important.

- l This is like the English 'l' sound, but with the tip of your tongue curled back.
- n This is like the English 'n' sound, but with the tip of your tongue curled back.
- t This is like the English 't' or 'd' sound, but with the tip of your tongue curled back.
- r This is like the English 'r' sound.

r This is a rolled 'r', like in the word *perro* in Spanish.

Some sounds are written with two letters (like English *th*):

- ny This is like the 'ni' sound in 'onion'.
- ly This is like the 'li' sound in 'million'.
- ng Some words start with 'ng'. This is the same sound as in English 'sing' but it can be hard for and English speaker to pronounce at the start of a word.

- 1-11: 2 for each correct answer (Max 22pts)
- 1 if only one wrong word in Pitjantjatjara sentences (2, 5, 7, 8, 10).
- Only accept correct spellings, including underlined letters in Pitjantjara.

Write the 11 missing utterances in the Table below:

1	Winmaṯi saw Unurupa.
2	Winmaṯilu wangkangu, "Uwa, palya."
3	Umatji and Winmaṯi went for wood. (Or: ... went to look for wood. OR: ... went to get wood)
4	Umatji said to him, "I stood on you!" (Or: Umatji told him ...)
5	Umatji and Winmaṯi went to Unurupa.
6	They sat in the creek.
7	Umatjilu wangkangu, "Nganaṅa karunguru pitjangu."
8	Unurupalu wangkangu, "Umatjilu palunya palṯjuṅu."
9	"Why did you go to Itjinpiri?"
10	Umatjilu wangkangu, "Nganaṅa punuku anu."
11	Wiṯurpa said, "Where is the wood?"

⁶ Created by Rebecca Defina and Sasha Wilmoth

<6> Filling the gaps (2/2)

Unurupalu Winmatinya nyangu.	Unurupa saw Winmati.
Unurupanya Winmatilu nyangu.	1.
Unurupalu Winmatinya wangkangu, "Ngali karuku <u>tu</u> ananyi."	Unurupa said to Winmati, "Let's go to the creek".
Paluru wangkangu, "Nyaaku ngali ananyi?"	He said, "Why are we going?"
Paluru wangkangu, "Ngali punuku ananyi."	She said, "We are going for wood."
2.	Winmati said "Okay, fine."
Umatjilu wangkangu "Yaaltjiku <u>tu</u> nyupali ananyi."	Umatji said, "Where are you two going?"
Unurupalu wangkangu "Ngali karuku <u>tu</u> punuku ananyi."	Unurupa said, "We are going to the creek for wood."
Umatjilu wangkangu, "Wiru, ngayulu pitjanyi?"	Umatji said, "Lovely, can I come?"
Unurupalu palunya wangkangu, "Uwa, palya."	Unurupa said to her, "Okay, fine."
Tjana mutukaku <u>tu</u> anu.	They went to the car.
Winmatinya Unurupala nyinangu.	Winmati sat on Unurupa
Tjana Itjinpirilaku <u>tu</u> anu.	They went to Itjinpiri.
Unurupanya karungka nyinangu.	Unurupa sat in the creek.
Umatjinya munu Winmatinya punuku anu.	3.
Umatjilu Winmatinya paltju <u>nu</u> .	Umatji stood on Winmati.
Winmatilu wangkangu, "Nyuntu ngayunya paltju <u>nu</u> !"	Winmati said, "You stood on me!"
Umatjilu palunya wangkangu, "Ngayulu nyuntunya paltju <u>nu</u> !"	4.
Umatjinya munu Winmatinya Unurupalaku <u>tu</u> anu.	5.
Tjana karungka nyinangu.	6.
Unurupalu wangkangu, "Nganana Pukatjalaku <u>tu</u> ananyi."	Unurupa said, "We're going to Pukatja."
Tjana mutukangka tjarpangu.	They got into the car.
Pukatjala, Wi <u>tu</u> rpalu wangkangu tjananya, "Yaaltjinguru nyura pitjangu?"	In Pukatja, Wi <u>tu</u> rpa said to them, "Where did you come from?"
7.	Umatji said, "We came from the creek."
Wi <u>tu</u> rpalu wangkangu, "Nyaanguru Winmatinya ulanyi?"	Wi <u>tu</u> rpa said, "Why is Winmati crying?"
8.	Unurupa said, "Umatji stood on him."
Wi <u>tu</u> rpalu wangkangu, "Ngaltutjara."	Wi <u>tu</u> rpa said, "Poor thing."
"Nyaaku nyura Itjinpirilaku <u>tu</u> anu?"	9.
10.	Umatji said, "We went to get wood."
Wi <u>tu</u> rpalu wangkangu, "Yaaltjingka punu?"	11.
Umatjilu wangkangu, "Nganana punu wiya."	Umatji said, "We don't have any wood."