

<1> Elder Futhark Runes (1/2) (9 points)

Old Norse was the language of the Vikings, the language spoken in Scandinavia and in the Scandinavian settlements found throughout the Northern Hemisphere from the 700's through the 1300's. Much as Latin was the forerunner of the Romance languages, among them Italian, Spanish, and French, Old Norse was the ancestor of the North Germanic languages: Icelandic, Faroese, Norwegian, Danish, and Swedish. Old Norse was written first in runic alphabets, then later in the Roman alphabet. The first runic alphabet, found on inscriptions dating from throughout the first millennium CE, is known as "Elder Futhark" and was used for both proto-Norse and early Old Norse.

Below are nine Anglicized names of Old Norse gods and the nine Elder Futhark names to which they correspond. Listed below are also two other runic names for gods.

The names given below are either based on the gods' original Old Norse names, or on their roles in nature; for instance, the god of the dawn might be listed either as 'Dawn' or as Delling (his original name). Remember that the modern version of the name may not be quite the same as the original Old Norse name – think what happened to their names in our days of the week!

Anglicized names:

1	Baldur	
2	Dallinger	
3	Day	
4	Earth	
5	Freya	
6	Freyr	
7	Ithun	
8	Night	
9	Sun	

Old Norse Runes:

A	ᚸᚠᚢᚱ
B	ᚦᚨᚱ
C	ᚠᚢᚠᚠ
D	ᚱᚠᚠᚱ
E	ᚦᚨᚠᚠ
F	ᚠᚱᚠᚠᚠᚠ
G	ᚠᚠᚱᚦ
H	ᚱᚠᚠᚠᚠᚱ
I	ᚠᚱᚠᚱ
J	ᚠᚠᚠᚠ
K	ᚠᚠᚠ

Task 1: Match the runes to the correct names, by placing the appropriate letter (from A to K) for the runic word corresponding in meaning to the anglicized name in the first table.

<1> Elder Futhark Runes (2/2)

Task 2: What are the two leftover names? Give their anglicized form **in alphabetical order**.

1	ᚸ	5	ᚦ	9	ᚱ	13	ᚦ	17	ᚩ
2	ᚠ	6	ᚷ	10	ᚱ	14	ᚷ		
3	ᚨ	7	ᚦ	11	ᚱ	15	ᚱ		
4	ᚷ	8	ᚠ	12	ᚨ	16	ᚨ		

Task 3: Write the runic names of the following gods by using the number to the left of the appropriate runic symbol chosen from the table above. Write each number in a separate cell in the table below.

Tyr			
Ran			
Sif			

<2> **The big dog, the young man and the old bird (1/2) (10 points)**

Danish, spoken in Denmark, and Swedish, spoken in Sweden, are closely related languages. This means that they have many similarities.

The English words *the* and *a* are called articles. *The* is called a 'definite article' and *a* is called an 'indefinite article'.

Read the Danish and Swedish phrases below, and look for patterns, similarities and differences. In particular, look at how articles are used. Then complete the task below.

Danish		Swedish	
en hund	a dog	en hund	a dog
en stor hund	a big dog	en stor hund	a big dog
hunden	the dog	hunden	the dog
den store hund	the big dog	den stora hunden	the big dog

Task 1. Which of these phrases are Danish and which are Swedish? Write a 'D' for Danish or a 'S' for Swedish to the right of the each phrase and its English translation.

			Language
a.	en mand	<i>a man</i>	
b.	en ung man	<i>a young man</i>	
c.	manden	<i>the man</i>	
d.	en ung mand	<i>a young man</i>	
e.	den unge mand	<i>the young man</i>	
f.	mannen	<i>the man</i>	
g.	den unge mannen	<i>the young man</i>	
h.	en man	<i>a man</i>	

<2> **The big dog, the young man and the old bird 2/2**

Here is a little more information about Danish and Swedish

DANISH	SWEDISH	ENGLISH
en gammel fugl	en gammal fågel	an old bird
en ung kvinde	en ung kvinna	a young woman

Task 2: Give the English translation for these phrases and indicate which language (D or S) they belong to in the table below.

	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	LANGUAGE
den gamle hund		
den gamla fågeln		

Task 3: Translate the following two phrases into Danish and Swedish by completing each phrase writing one word in each cell.

	DANISH			SWEDISH		
<i>The big bird</i>	den			den		
<i>The old woman</i>	den			den		

<3> Can you finish Finnish? (1/1) (20 marks)

Finnish is spoken by about five million people worldwide, mostly in Finland. It is unrelated to English and most other European languages. One of the most obvious grammatical differences between Finnish and English is the large number of *cases* – distinct forms that a noun may take often used in places where English uses a preposition and a noun. For instance, to say ‘in Turku’ Finnish uses what is called the ‘inessive’ (‘in-being’) case of the name *Turku*, and to say ‘of Turku’ they use the genitive. The challenge in this problem is to work out the rules for forming inessive and genitive forms when you know the basic or citation form of a word (as it is given in a dictionary). All the nouns in the table below are regular, and illustrate some (but by no means all) of the rules in this area of Finnish grammar.

Meaning	Basic form	inessive	genitive
<i>bath</i>	(1)	kylyyssä	
<i>bit</i>	bitti	bitissä	
<i>coat</i>	takki	takissa	takin
<i>cupboard</i>	(2)	kaapissa	(3)
<i>dollar</i>	dollari	dollarissa	dollarin
<i>forest</i>	metsä	metsässä	(4)
<i>handle</i>	ripa	rivassa	rivan
<i>house</i>	talo	talossa	talon
<i>library</i>	kirjasto	kirjastossa	kirjaston
<i>material</i>	vaate	(5)	vaatteen
<i>medicine</i>	lääke	lääkkeessä	
<i>mother</i>	(6)	äidissä	
<i>need</i>	tarve	tarpeessa	
<i>rat</i>	rotta	(7)	
<i>stick</i>	keppi	(8)	
<i>street</i>	katu	kadussa	
<i>thinker</i>	(9)	älykössä	älykön
<i>Turku (city in Finland)</i>	Turku	Turussa	(10)
<i>vision</i>	näky	näyssä	

Task: Write the missing Finnish words (1) to (10) in the spaces provided in the table below.

1		6	
2		7	
3		8	
4		9	
5		10	

<4> Linguistic Legacy of Empire: from Latin to Romance (1/4) (25pts)

From 100-300 AD the Roman Empire included much of Europe, and the use of Latin (the language of Rome) spread through this empire, often spoken in a simplified version called 'Vulgar Latin'. Later, as the empire declined, different dialects of Vulgar Latin changed and diverged so much that they became different languages: the "Romance" languages of today's Europe, including French, Italian, Spanish, Catalan (spoken in the north-east of Spain) and Romanian.

The tables below show the pronunciation of some words in Vulgar Latin and in three modern Romance languages. Note that pronunciations are put between /slash marks/. The words are written using symbols from the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA) so that we can focus on how the words are pronounced, rather than on how they are written. Some symbols unfamiliar to you are listed here:

/u/ = the sound of "u" in "put".

/ə/ = the sound of the "a" in "about".

/ɨ/ = a sound between /ə/ and /i/.

/e/ = "e" as in "egg" and is always pronounced even at the end of the words below

/j/ = the sound of "y" in "yes".

/ʎ/ = like /l/ (the first sound of "lamp") and /j/ joined together, or like the 'll' sound in "billion"

/ʃ/ = the sound of "sh" in "ship".

/dʒ/ = the first sound of "jump"

/ð/ = the sound of "th" in "other".

/œ/ = similar to /ə/ but with the lips rounded like an "o", rather like the vowel in "fur".

NOTE: The symbol ~ above a vowel (e.g., /ã/) means that the vowel is nasalized, i.e., the sound comes out through the nose.

Not all words present in the ancestral language are maintained in all descendent languages with their original meaning. They may be replaced by words borrowed from other languages, or they may change their meaning, or another word with a related meaning may replace the original word. Language change is complex.

<4> Linguistic Legacy of Empire: from Latin to Romance (2/4)

Task 1: Pick out **four** Catalan words which are clearly unrelated to the corresponding Vulgar Latin word. Write their **English translation** in the spaces indicated **in alphabetical order**. {Hint: you might like to finalize your list after completing the other tasks.}

V. Latin	French	Catalan	Romanian	English translation	
/matrem/	/mer/	/marə/	/mamə/	mother	
/patrem/	/per/	/parə/	/tatə/	father	1
/filius/	/fis/	/fiʎ/	/fiul/	son	
/filia/	/fiʝ/	/fiʎə/	/fiika/	daughter	2
/sororem/	/sœr/	/dʒərmanə/	/sora/	sister	
/fratrem/	/frer/	/dʒərma/	/frate/	brother	3
/kanem/	/ʃjɛ/	/gos/	/kijne/	dog	
/karnem/	/ʃer/	/karn/	/karne/	meat, flesh	4
/katena/	/ʃen/	/kaðena/	/lant/	chain	
/kattus/	/ʃa/	/gat/	/pisika/	cat	

Note: these additional symbols are included in the words below.

/tʃ/ = the sound of “ch” in “church”

/ŋ/ = the sound at the end of "sing"

/y/ = like the sound of “ee” in “bee”, but with the lips rounded

/ɥ/ = a quick version of /y/ used before another vowel sound

Task 2. Put the words in the box into their correct places in the table below.

/dekem/	/dowə/	/kwatrə/	/kwinkwe/	/now/	/opt/
/seks/	/ʃapte/	/trwa/	/u/	/vɛ/	

V. Latin	French	Catalan	Romanian	English
unus	œ		unul	one
dues	dœ	dos		two
tres		tres	trej	three
kwatuor	katr		patru	four
	sɛk	siŋ	tʃintʃi	five
	sis	sis	ʃase	six
septem	set	set		seven
okto	ɥit	bwit		eight
novem	nœf		nowə	nine
	dis	dew	zetʃe	ten
viginti		bin	dowəzetʃi	twenty

<4> Languages of Empire: from Latin to Romance (3/4)

Task 3. Put the words below into the correct places in the table below.

apə	beʎ	əskriwrə	flər	floare
kənta	luna	ʎunə		om
skribere	ʃäte	veki	vi	viatsə

V. Latin	French	Catalan	Romanian	English
akwa	o	ajgwə		water
kantare			kinta	sing
florem		flo		flower
	ekrir		skrie	write
hominem		omə	om	man
vita		biðə		life
	lyn		lunə	moon
veklus	vjœ			old

In doing tasks 1-3 you will have noticed some regular sound correspondences between each of the languages, reflecting the sound changes that have taken place since each language diverged from Vulgar Latin. The regularity of sound correspondences derives from the fact that when a sound change occurs in a language there are no exceptions, it occurs in all words in that language that contain the sound that changes. This does not mean that when a sound changes (e.g., /k/ might change to /g/) every instance of that sound changes, since the change might be conditional, e.g., only /k/ that is between vowels might change, while it might not change at the beginning or end of a word or before or after a consonant.

<4> Languages of Empire: from Latin to Romance (4/4)

Task 4: The words in Vulgar Latin, French, Catalan and Romanian corresponding in meaning to the given English word are listed below in random order. Your task is to insert them in the table below in the appropriate language column and meaning row.

bread: panem, pĕ, pijne, pa	tooth: dinte, dā, dentem, den
eye: okulus, oki, œj, uł	what: tʃe, kwid, kə, ke
head: kap, kaput, kap, ʃef	when: kwando, kã, kind, kwan
see: vwar, videre, vødeə, bewrə	widow: biðwa, vœv, vidua, vøduvə

V. Latin	French	Catalan	Romanian	English
				bread
				eye
				head, boss
				see
				tooth
				what
				when
				widow

Task 5: Considering the words in the tables above, indicate in the table below which **language** has the changed sound corresponding to the Vulgar Latin sound in the first column. Complete the statement about the **condition** where indicated and list **one word** (in English translation) in which the changed sound occurs in the language you have specified. The first is done as an example.

V. Latin	corresponds to	in language	if ...	as in the word for...
/v/	/b/	C	beginning of word before /i/ or /e/	life, old, see, twenty, widow (any <u>one</u> of these)
/k/	/ʃ/		before /___/	
/kw/	/tʃ/		before /i/ or /e/	
/t/	/ð/		between vowels	
/l/	/ʎ/		before /i/ or /___/	

<5> Georgian Travels (1/3) (24 points)

Georgia is a country on the Eastern coast of the Black Sea, south of the Caucasus mountains. Among its neighbours are Russia and Turkey (not to be confused with the American state called Georgia).

The Georgian dialects (sometimes treated as one language, sometimes as a family of languages) are written with a specific alphabet, used uniquely for this language. The alphabet contains 33 characters, without distinguishing between small and capital letters. The modern Georgian alphabet has been in use for about four centuries. Georgian is spoken by about four million people.

Here are some place names written in the Georgian script.

ქუთაისი	
რუსთავი	
გორი	
თელავი	
სოხუმი	

Here are the same place names written in the Roman script (like English), but in a different order: Gori Kutaisi Rustavi Sokhumi Telavi

Task 1: Work out which is which and write them in the table above.

Here are five more place names written in Georgian:

სამეგრელო	
იმერეთი	
ქართლი	
საქართველო	
ქახეთი	

Task 2: Transliterate these names into the Roman script in the table above.

<5> Georgian Travels (2/3)

Below are twelve Georgian sentences with their English translations. (All of the verbs in the sentences below follow a regular pattern.)

1	კარს ვაღებ	I am opening the door.
2	სახლს აშენებ	You (singular) are building a house.
3	ედუარდ წერილს იღებს	Eduard is receiving a letter.
4	ფარდულს ვაშენებთ	We are building a barn.
5	სახუქარს აღებთ	You (plural) are opening a gift.
6	ანდრია და მისი დედა პაკეტს იღებენ	Andria and his mother are receiving a package.
7	ხაჭაპური გავაკეთე	I have made khachapuri ¹ .
8	კარი შეაკეთე	You (singular) have repaired the door.
9	ანდრიამ პოემა დაწერა	Andria has written a poem.
10	ლევან და მე ავტომობილს შევაკეთეთ	Levan and I have repaired the car.
11	სადილს გააკეთეთ	You (plural) have made dinner.
12	ედუარდ და ეკატერინემ წერილს დაწერეს	Eduard and Ekaterine have written a letter.

Task 3: Translate the following sentences into English in the spaces provided. We have started translating the first sentence for you as a guide.

		SUBJECT	VERBS	OBJECT
1	წერილს აღებენ	They	are opening	
2	ავტომობილს შეაკეთეთ.			
3	ადამ ფარდულს აშენებს			
4	პოემა დავწერეთ			

¹ Khachapuri is a traditional Georgian dish of cheese-filled bread.

<5> Georgian Travels (3/3)

Task 4: Circle the part or parts of the following verbs which encode the specified meaning.

Some words in the same row may lack a part with the meaning indicated. If this is the case, write "X" under the word).

Meaning: __ is doing/has done act named by verb				
speaker	და ვ წ ე რ ე თ	შ ე ვ ა კ ე თ ე თ	ვ ა შ ე ნ ე ბ თ	გ ა ვ ა კ ე თ ე
more than 1 person including speaker and/or addressee	ა ლ ე ბ თ	შ ე ვ ა კ ე თ ე თ	ვ ა შ ე ნ ე ბ თ	გ ა ა კ ე თ ე თ
more than 1 person excluding speaker and addressee	და წ ე რ ე ს	ა ლ ე ბ ე ნ	ი ლ ე ბ ე ნ	ა შ ე ნ ე ბ ს
only 1 person excluding speaker and addressee	და წ ე რ ა	ი ლ ე ბ ს	ა შ ე ნ ე ბ ს	და წ ე რ ე ს

Task 5: The word translated as 'door' appears twice in sentences 1-12 above, but with two different endings as shown. Answer the question below by writing **1** or **2** in the space provided.

	1	2
door	ვ ა რ ს	ვ ა რ ი

Which form would you use in a sentence meaning: 'I am repairing the door'?

<6> **From Old English to now: what got lost along the way? (1/2) (12 pts)**

English has changed a lot since the period in which Germanic languages were brought to the British Isles over 1500 years ago. In this puzzle, you will look at the way in which the use of pronouns in Old English (the name we give to the varieties of English that existed in Anglo-Saxon times) differs from the use of pronouns in the modern language. Watch out! The word order in Old English is sometimes not the same as in Modern English.

Look at the following Old English sentences and their Modern English translations then complete the exercises which follow. Note: þ is pronounced like 'th'.

Old English	Modern English
wit lufodon þæt mægden	we two loved the girl
þæt mægden unc lufode	the girl loved us two
ge lufodon þone cyning	you all loved the king
se cyning inc lufode	the king loved you two
þæt mægden we lufodon	we all loved the girl
we inc lufodon	we all loved you two
wit eow lufodon	we two loved you all
se cyning us lufode	the king loved us all

Task 1: Translate the following from Old English into Modern English making clear how many people are referred to: if 2, or more than 2, add 'two' or 'all' to the pronouns in your translation, e.g., 'we all' or 'us two'). The verb is already supplied.

	Old English	Modern English
1	se cyning eow lufode	loved
2	ge lufodon þæt mægden	loved
3	wit inc lufodon	loved

<6> **From Old English to now: what got lost along the way? (2/2)**

Task 2: When they are the subject of a sentence (as in 4 and 7 below), the Old English phrases for ‘the prince’ and ‘the child’ are *se æþeling* and *þæt cild*, respectively. Using this information, translate sentences 4 to 7 from Modern English into Old English. Start each sentence with your translation of the underlined word. End your sentence with the verb — you only have to add the correct ending to the verb.

	Modern English	Old English			
4	<u>The prince</u> loved us all				lufod _____
5	We all loved <u>the prince</u>				lufod _____
6	We two loved <u>the child</u>				lufod _____
7	<u>The child</u> loved you two				lufod _____

Task 3: The Old English speakers had three different ways to say "You loved the boy" and another three ways to say "The boy loved you".

A	þone cniht ge lufodon	D	se cniht þe lufode
B	þone cniht þu lufodest	E	se cniht inc lufode
C	þone cniht git lufodon	F	se cniht eow lufode

Which sentences out of A-F would be addressed to two people? (Answer by giving the capital letter corresponding to the appropriate sentence, **in alphabetical order**.)

_____ and _____