

**<1> Making a mark in Choctaw (1/3)<sup>1</sup>**

Choctaw is a native American language spoken in Oklahoma and Mississippi by around 10,000 people.

Here are some Choctaw sentences with their English translations.

<b>Choctaw</b>	<b>English translation</b>
1. Baliililitok.	I ran.
2. Baliilitok.	He / she ran.
3. Baliililih.	I've run / I am running.
4. Johnat niyah.	John is fat.
5. Pamat kayyah.	Pam is pregnant.
6. Baliilih.	He / she has run <i>or</i> He /she is running.
7. Chikayyah.	You're pregnant.
8. Saniyah.	I'm fat.
9. Hattakat chaahah.	The man is tall.
10. Hattakat taloowatok.	The man sang.
11. Hattak chaahah piisalitok.	I saw the tall man.
12. Hattak chaahah ishpiisatok.	You saw the tall man.

1. Translate the following into Choctaw:

a.	He / she saw John:	
b.	I sang:	
c.	You're singing:	
d.	I'm pregnant:	
e.	He / she saw the fat man:	

<sup>1</sup> Created by Babette Newsome (NACLO)

**<1> Making a mark in Choctaw (2/3)**

Here are a few more sentences in Choctaw:

	<b>Choctaw:</b>	<b>English Translation:</b>
13.	Sayyit sabashah.	My leg is cut.
14.	Sapiisatok.	He / she saw me.
15.	Issapiisatok.	You saw me.
16.	Amofi.	My dog.
17.	Ofit sayyi sakopolitok.	The dog bit my leg.
18.	Ofit amofi kopolitok.	The dog bit my dog.
19.	Chimanolilitok.	I told you.
20.	Amanolitok.	He / she told me.
21.	Sashkit hattak piisatok.	My mother saw the man.

**Your tasks:**

2. Translate into English:

	<b>Choctaw:</b>	<b>English Translation:</b>
f.	Chiyyit chibashah	
g.	Chimofi	
h.	Amofi ishpiisatok	
i.	Chishki piisalitok	
j.	Amofit chiyyi chikopolitok	

### <1> Making a mark in Choctaw (3/3)

The following sentences are acceptable alternatives in Choctaw:

	<b>Choctaw:</b>	<b>English Translation:</b>
22. Version 1	Chimallaat niyah.	Your child is fat.
22. Version 2	Allaat chimniyah.	Your child is fat.
22. Version 3	Chimallaat chimniyah.	Your child is fat.

However, in the following case there is only ONE acceptable sentence possible in Choctaw. The ungrammatical sentences are marked with \* and have no English translation.

	<b>Choctaw</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
23. Version 1	Amofit niyah.	My dog is fat.
23. Version 2	*Ofit saniyah.	-
24. Version 3	*Amofit saniyah.	-

The following sentences can be acceptable in Choctaw and (although the English translation appears to be identical) but they have different meanings.

	<b>Choctaw</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
24.	Sayyit sabashah.	My leg is cut.
25.	Amiyyit bashah.	My leg is cut.

3. Identify which of these sentences would be more likely used in each of the situations described below by writing the sentence number (24 or 25) to the right of the relevant situation's description:

Situation (a): *The butcher is preparing me a leg of lamb* \_\_\_\_\_

Situation (b): *I can see that my leg is bleeding profusely.* \_\_\_\_\_

## <2> The roll of the dice<sup>2</sup> (1/1)

Tavla is a variant of backgammon played in Turkey. In the game, two dice are thrown. Each possible outcome has a name, and these names consist of a curious mixture of Persian and Turkish.

The table on the left lists some of the possible outcomes, while the table on the right lists the names of those outcomes, but the outcomes and their names are not given in the same order.

Outcomes	
1-3	
4-6	
1-5	
3-5	
1-4	
1-6	
2-6	

	Names
A	pencü yek
B	pencü se
C	şeşi yek
D	şeş cıhar
E	se yek
F	şeşi dü
G	cıharı yek

### Your tasks:

1. Match up which name goes with which outcome. Write your answers in the cell to the right of each outcome in the table on the left above by writing the letter corresponding to that outcome's name.

NOTE: the order of the dice does not matter for the naming scheme: for example, 2-6 = 6-2.

*For Tasks 2 to 4, your answer should be an element from the following list of possible outcomes: 1-1, 1-2, 1-3, 1-4, 1-5, 1-6, 2-2, 2-3, 2-4, 2-5, 2-6, 3-3, 3-4, 3-5, 3-6, 4-4, 4-5, 4-6, 5-5, 5-6, 6-6*

2. What outcome has the name "pencü dü"? \_\_\_\_\_

3. What outcome has the name "cıhari se"? \_\_\_\_\_

4. What outcome has the name "düşeş"? \_\_\_\_\_

NOTE: There is significant variation in the exact names used across different Tavla players from different regions. Therefore, some Tavla players use different sets of names than the ones given in this problem.

\_\_\_\_\_

<sup>2</sup> Created by Deryle Lonsdale

### <3> The Goat the Mother and the Wardrobe<sup>3</sup> (1/2)

Abkhaz is a Caucasian language predominantly spoken by around 100,000 people in the disputed territory of Abkhazia, and by a few thousand people in Turkey, Georgia, Syria, Russia, and Jordan. Among other things, it is known for having an extraordinary number of consonants (58 in the literary dialect).

Here are some Abkhaz sentences in simplified transcription and their corresponding English translations:

<i>The god is wearing the apron.</i>	Anch <sup>w</sup> a apərah <sup>w</sup> a aʃ <sup>w</sup> up <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>The mothers are wearing the trousers.</i>	Anch <sup>w</sup> a ajk <sup>w</sup> a rəʃop <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>The squirrel is wearing the hat.</i>	Aeʃ axəlpə aʃ <sup>w</sup> up <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>You (one person) are wearing the hat.</i>	Axəlpə bʃ <sup>w</sup> up <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>You (more than 1 person) are wearing the felt boots.</i>	Ajmsək <sup>w</sup> a ʃ <sup>w</sup> əʃop <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>The mother is wearing the cherkeska.</i>	An ak <sup>ʔ</sup> wəmʒ <sup>w</sup> ə lʃ <sup>w</sup> up <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>We are wearing the shoes.</i>	Ajmaak <sup>w</sup> a haʃop <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>I am wearing the shawl.</i>	Ak <sup>ʔ</sup> asə sʃ <sup>w</sup> up <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>The old men are wearing the coats.</i>	Atah <sup>w</sup> madach <sup>w</sup> a ac <sup>ʔ</sup> atə <sup>ʔ</sup> k <sup>w</sup> a rʃ <sup>w</sup> up <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>The sons are wearing the cherkeskas.</i>	Abach <sup>w</sup> a ak <sup>ʔ</sup> wəmʒ <sup>w</sup> ək <sup>w</sup> a rʃ <sup>w</sup> up <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>The girl is wearing the felt boots.</i>	AdzɁab ajmsək <sup>w</sup> a ləʃop <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>The billygoat is wearing the trousers.</i>	Ab ajk <sup>w</sup> a aʃop <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>The old man is wearing the apron.</i>	Atah <sup>w</sup> mada apərah <sup>w</sup> a iʃ <sup>w</sup> up <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>The billygoats are wearing the cherkeskas.</i>	Abk <sup>w</sup> a ak <sup>ʔ</sup> wəmʒ <sup>w</sup> ək <sup>w</sup> a rʃ <sup>w</sup> up <sup>ʔ</sup> .
<i>The squirrels are wearing the shawls.</i>	Aeʃk <sup>w</sup> a ak <sup>ʔ</sup> asək <sup>w</sup> a rʃ <sup>w</sup> up <sup>ʔ</sup> .

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<sup>3</sup> This problem was created by Samuel Andersson, Oliver Sayeed and Elysia Warner (NACLO).

**<3> The Goat the Mother and the Wardrobe (2/2)****Your tasks:**

1. Translate into English.

ABKHAZ	ENGLISH
1 Adz <b>ʁ</b> abch <sup>w</sup> a ajmaak <sup>w</sup> a rəfop’.	
2 Aba ajk <sup>w</sup> a ifop’.	
3 Ak’asək <sup>w</sup> a ʃ <sup>w</sup> ʃ <sup>w</sup> up’.	

2. Translate sentences 4-6 into Abkhaz by placing each word into a separate cell.

NOTE: Take care to mark the sound symbolized as ' where required. Write superscripted <sup>w</sup> as a normal w and use a normal e to write the vowel symbolized as ə, e.g., Ak’asək<sup>w</sup>a in sentence 3 above would be written Ak’asekwa.

ENGLISH	ABKHAZ		
4 You (to 1 person) are wearing the <i>cherkeska</i> .			
5 The nannygoat is wearing the shawl.			
6 The gods are wearing the felt boots.			

**Notes:**

- The *cherkeska* is an item of traditional Caucasian clothing, a single breasted collarless coat.
- h<sup>w</sup>, ʃ<sup>w</sup>, p’, ch<sup>w</sup>, k<sup>w</sup>, ʃ, k’<sup>w</sup>, ʒ<sup>w</sup>, k’, c’, tɛ’, x and **ʁ** are consonants. ə is a vowel.

**<4> Māori<sup>4</sup> (1/3)**

Māori is the language of the people who arrived and established themselves in New Zealand about 800 years before the European settlers got there. It is the most southerly of the Oceanic languages spoken across the Pacific.

**Here are some sentences in Māori and their English translations:**

Note: Underlining of a word or phrase indicates that it is spoken in an emphatic manner.

1	Ka moe au ki tātahi.	<i>I will sleep at the beach.</i>
2	Kua kite rātou i Te Maioro Nui Whakaharahara o Haina.	<i>They have seen the Great Wall of China.</i>
3	Ka patu koe i te pōro.	<i>You will hit the ball.</i>
4	Kua haere au ki te hui.	<i>I have gone to the meeting.</i>
5	I patua te taramu e te tama.	<i>The drum was hit by the boy.</i>
6	Kāore au e haere ki te marae.	<i>I will not go to the courtyard.</i>
7	I korerotia ngā kupu e te tama.	<i>The words were spoken by the boy.</i>
8	Kāore te whare i hangaia e Bob.	<i>The house was not built by Bob.</i>
9	I patu Bob i te taramu.	<i>Bob hit the drum.</i>
10	Kua mahia te mahi e au.	<i>The work has been done by me.</i>
11	I whāia au e te pūru.	<i>I was chased by the bull.</i>
12	Nā te kōtiro te taramu i patu.	<i><u>The girl</u> hit the drum.</i>
13	Mā te wahine ngā pereti e horoi.	<i><u>The woman</u> will wash the plates.</i>

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<sup>4</sup> Created by Aleka Blackwell (NACLO)

**<4> Māori (2/3)**

To prepare for the tasks to come complete this English-to-Māori glossary (some English words may have more than one Māori equivalent).

English	Māori	English	Māori
ball		go	
beach		hit	
boy		house	
build		meeting	
bull		plate	
chase		see	
China		sleep	
courtyard		speak	
do		wash	
drum		woman	
girl		work	

**Your tasks:**

1. Translate these Māori sentences into English.

14 Ka haere rātou ki tātahi.	
15 Kua patu au i te pōro.	
16 I hangaia te whare e Bob.	
17 Nā te tama te kōtiro i kōrero.	
18 Mā te pūru ngā tama e whai.	
19 Kāore au i haere ki te marae.	

**<4> Māori (3/3)**

2. Indicate which phrases in the sentences 14-19 are pronounced in an emphatic way by completing these statements:

(a) The phrase \_\_\_\_\_ in sentence \_\_\_\_\_

(b) The phrase \_\_\_\_\_ in sentence \_\_\_\_\_

3. Complete the Māori translation of each of these sentences by filling in the missing words at the beginning of each sentence. Place your Māori sentence *under* the English one.

NOTE: Don't forget to write the diacritics in the Māori.

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20 *They have slept at the meeting.*

---

ki te hui.

---

21 *You will go to the Great Wall of China.*

---

ki Te Maioero Nui Whakaharahara o Haina.

---

22 *I will not sleep at the beach.*

---

ki tātahi.

---

23 *The bull has been washed by you.*

---

e koe.

---

24 *The boy did the work.*

---

mahi.

---

25 *The woman went to the house.*

---

ki te whare.

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**<5> Nepali Possession: to Have and to Hold<sup>5</sup> (1/3)****Introduction:**

Nepali is the official language of Nepal and is also spoken in Northern India and Bhutan, countries in the Himalayan region. It is a close relative of Hindi and is in fact distantly related to European languages such as English.

**Note on the scripts used:**

Nepali is usually written in Devanagari script, which has been transliterated here using the English alphabet with some special marks to indicate particular pronunciations. Because Nepali has many more sounds (especially different consonant sounds such as four distinct ways of pronouncing a “d”), you will see accents on vowels (such as ī) and dots under consonants (such as ḍ) in the transliteration used here. *When writing in Nepali in your answer, you need to use the alphabetic transcription with the special marks.*

**Useful Information:**

When it comes to saying something about possession, Nepali differs somewhat from European languages (like many Indian and indeed other languages across the world), as it does not have a verb “to have”. Instead, Nepali uses the verb “to be” along with particular markers on the 'possessor' to indicate someone 'having' an object (like a pen or a house) or 'having' a relative (like a parent).

**A few useful hints:**

- The form used to express possession depends on the nature of the object or item or person possessed.
- The person in possession of the object (the possessor) gets an ending attached (again a suffix). Usually these endings mean something very specific, EXCEPT in one particular instance where there exist two possible suffixes that mean precisely the same and can be used interchangeably.
- Nepali words such as “car”, “house” and “father” etc. come into two classes (so-called genders) which affect the suffix that the possessor gets. You can assume that most words are masculine, unless the word clearly refers to a female living being, such as “mother”.
- Anil, Bindu, Gita, and Ramesh are common Nepali first names.

**Example:**

The data in this puzzle will be presented in the format below. In the English translations there is sometimes a need for extra words, which are needed to make grammatical English sentences, but these words have no equivalent in the Nepali sentences. Whenever this occurs, the extra English words have been put in brackets.

Nepali (devanagari script): मसति टफी छ ।

Nepali (alphabetic transliteration): masita ṭafi cha.

English (translation): “I have chocolate.”

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<sup>5</sup> Created by Babette Newsome (NACLO)

### <5> Nepali Possessions: To Have and to Hold (2/3)

Here are some example sentences expressing possession in Nepali:

- |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| a ततमीगै पैी छ ?<br>timīsāga paisā cha?<br>(Do) you have money?                   | g ततमीसति पैी छैग ।<br>timīsita paisā chaina.<br>You (do) not have money.                       | m अतल्की आमा छ ।<br>Anilki āmā cha.<br>Anil has (a) mother.                     |
| b माँग पैी छ ।<br>masāga paisā cha.<br>I have money.                              | h अतल्लैगै ततइन्वता चुरोत चि ।<br>Anilsāga tīnvatā churoṭ chan.<br>Anil has three cigarette(s). | n अतल्लिको बुवा छ ।<br>Anilko buvā cha.<br>Anil has (a) father.                 |
| c अतल्लित्ति पैी छि ।<br>Anilsita paisā cha.<br>Anil has money.                   | i रमेशसति दुइटा कलम चि ।<br>Rameshsita duiṭā kalam chan.<br>Ramesh has two pens.                | o बबन्दुकी आमा छै ।<br>Binduki āmā chaina.<br>Bindu (does) not have (a) mother. |
| d बबन्दुगै चुरोत छ ?<br>Bindusāga churoṭ cha?<br>(Does) Bindu have (a) cigarette? | j रमेशको मोटर छ ?<br>Rameshko moṭar cha?<br>(Does) Ramesh have (a) car?                         | p बबन्दुक दुइटा घर चि ।<br>Binduka duiṭā ghar chan.<br>Bindu has two houses.    |
| e बबन्दुसति चुरोत छ ।<br>Bindusita churoṭ cha.<br>Bindu has (a) cigarette.        | k बबन्दुको मोटर छ ।<br>Binduko moṭar cha.<br>Bindu has (a) car.                                 |   |
| f गगतगै गिबु छै ।<br>Gitasāga sābun chaina.<br>Gita (does) not have soap.         | l गगतक दुइटा मोटर चि ।<br>Gitaka duiṭā moṭar chan.<br>Gita has two car(s).                      |   |

Before attempting the tasks on the next page give a brief explanation of the meaning of each of these suffixes showing how it differs (or does not differ) from the others.

Suffix	Explanation
-sita	
-sāga	
-ko	
-ki	
-ka	

### <5> Nepali Possession: To Have and to Hold (3/3)

Here is some additional vocabulary:

miṭhāī = sweets, candies	kāpī = notebook
pēnsila = pencil	ek baṭṭā churoṭ = one packet of cigarettes
śrīman = husband	das rupiyā = ten rupees (Nepal's currency)
nātini = granddaughter	parivār = family
koṭhaharu = rooms	sāco = key

#### Your tasks:

1. Complete the translation of the following sentences into Nepali using the English alphabetic transliteration. You need to fill in the first and last parts of each sentence; the middle phrase is given.

NOTE: Only names start with a capital letter.

a. I have (a) notebook.		kāpī	
b. Bindu (does) not have one packet of cigarettes.		ek baṭṭā churoṭ,	
c. Gita has (a) husband.		śrīman	
d. Ramesh has (a) granddaughter.		nātini	
e. (Do) you have ten rupees?		das rupiyā	
f. (The) house has three rooms.		tīnvatā kot,	
g. (The) family (does) not have a granddaughter.		nātini	
h. (Do) you have sweets?		miṭhāī	
i. Anil (does) not have (a) key.		sāco	
j. I (do) not have (a) pencil.		pēnsila	

<6> Muddled hieroglyphs<sup>6</sup> (1/2)

16 points

Why was it so hard to work out how Egyptian hieroglyphs worked? Here's a taste of the complexities in the system, which explain why it was such a leap forward when the Phoenicians developed their alphabet out of the hieroglyphic system. The Egyptian system was extremely complicated because there were eventually 5,000 different 'glyphs' (shapes) which were combined in complicated and inconsistent ways to represent words. Each hieroglyph-pattern might combine glyphs relating to its meaning, to its grammar, and/or to its pronunciation. The word-patterns shown in the first table illustrate all the main possibilities.

 yw is	 nfr good, beautiful
 nfr happily	 nft cows

You will notice that the pronunciations in the second column don't include any vowels; this is because, although Egyptian (like every other language) had vowels in speech, they weren't shown in the writing. There are other systems for representing the pronunciations which use vowel symbols to show what were actually consonants not found in English. One such consonant is represented here as '3' (an approximation to its symbol in the International Phonetic Alphabet).

**Your Task**

The tables on the next page show more words, but although the pronunciations and meanings (A-P) are correctly paired with each other, their pairings with the hieroglyph-patterns (1-16) are for you to work out and enter in the answer table below. Only 15 of the hieroglyph patterns can be correctly paired, so you will have one hieroglyph-pattern and one pronunciation-meaning pair left over. Write the letter representing the pronunciation-meaning pairing *under* the number representing the corresponding hieroglyph pattern.

**Answer Table**

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

<sup>6</sup> Created by Dick Hudson (UKLO)

**<6> Muddled hieroglyphs (2/2)**

1		2		3	
4		5		6	
7		8		9	
10		11		12	
13		14		15	
16					

A	Hmt	female slave	B	inw	gifts	C	pr	house
D	Hm	male slave	E	pr-a3	palace	F	pr-a3	pharaoh
G	Hm-nTr	priest	H	Hm-nTr	priestess	I	prt	procession
J	prt	seeds	K	pr	to go out	L	Hms	to sit down
M	prt	winter-season	N	Hmt	woman	O	Htpt	offerings
P	Htp-nTr	divine offerings						