

<1> Making a mark in Choctaw (1/3)**14 points**

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.

Choctaw	English translation
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.

Your tasks:

1. Translate the following into Choctaw:

a. He / she saw John	<i>John piisatok</i>
b. I sang	<i>Taloowalitok</i>
c. You're singing	<i>Ishtaloowah</i>
d. I'm pregnant	<i>Sakayyah</i>
e. He / she saw the fat man	<i>Hattak niyah piisatok</i>

5 points: 1 point for each correct sentence. All words must be correct and in correct order. Ignore punctuation at end of sentence.

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

Here are a few more sentences in Choctaw:

Choctaw:	English Translation:
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.

2. Translate into English:

Choctaw:	English Translation:		points
f. Chiyyit chibashah	<i>Your leg</i> <i>OR</i> <i>Your leg's</i>	<i>is cut</i> <i>cut</i>	2
g. Chimofi	<i>Your dog</i>		1
h. Amofi ishpiisatok	<i>You saw</i>	<i>my dog</i>	2
i. Chishki piisalitok	<i>I saw</i>	<i>your mother</i>	2
j. Amofit chiyyi chikopolitok	<i>My dog</i> <i>OR</i> <i>My dog</i>	<i>bit your leg</i> <i>bit you on the leg</i>	2

9 points: 1 point for each correct half of sentence (except 1 pt for g.) Alternative translations of f. and j. are acceptable. All parts of sentence must be correct to get 2 points.

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

The following sentences are acceptable alternatives in Choctaw:

	Choctaw	English Translation
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.

	Choctaw	English Translation
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.

	Choctaw	English Translation
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* 24

Situation (b): *I can see that my leg is bleeding profusely.* 25

1 point

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

11 points

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		Names	
1-3	E	A	pencü yek
4-6	D	B	pencü se
1-5	A	C	şeşi yek
3-5	B	D	şes çihar
1-4	G	E	se yek
1-6	C	F	şeşi dü
2-6	F	G	çiharı 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 and 6-2 have the same name.

7 Points: 1 point for each correct answer

2. What outcome has the name “pencü dü”? 1 point (also 5-2)

3. What outcome has the name “çiharı se”? 1 point (also 4-3)

4. What outcome has the name “düşeş”? 2 points

(This one is tricky: Students have to notice the rule that the larger number always comes first, or they need to pay attention to the note in Question 1, to rule out 2-6 as a possible answer.

The logical other possibility, then, is “two sixes”, ie 6-6).

<3> The Goat the Mother and the Wardrobe (1/2) 11 points

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

<3> The Goat the Mother and the Wardrobe (2/2)**Your tasks:****1. Translate into English.**

	ABKHAZ	ENGLISH	
1	AdzɁabch ^w a ajmaak ^w a rəfop'.	The girls are wearing	the shoes
2	Aba ajk ^w a ifop'.	The son is wearing	the trousers
3	Ak'asək ^w a ɟɟwup'.	You are wearing	the shawls

3 points: 1 point for each correct sentence. 0.5 for each correct half of sentence as indicated. (fullstop at end of sentence is optional)

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 ^w as a normal w and use a normal e to write the vowel symbolized as ə. For example, Ak'asək^wa in sentence 3 above would be written Ak'asekwa. Word order is crucial.

	ENGLISH	ABKHAZ		
4	You (to 1 person) are wearing the <i>cherkeska</i> .	Ak'wemɟwe	ɟɟwup'	
5	The nannygoat is wearing the shawl.	Ab	ak'ase	ɟɟwup'
6	The gods are wearing the felt boots.	Anchwakwa	ajmekwa	rəfop'

8 points: 1 point for each totally correct word. (No mark for correct word in wrong order in a sentence)

<4> Māori (1/3)

20 points

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 was 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>

<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). **No marks for this task as it's intended to help organize data to answer next questions.**

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.

6 points: 1 point for each correct English sentence

14	Ka haere rātou ki tātahi.	They will go to the beach.
15	Kua patu au i te pōro.	I have hit the ball.
16	I hangaia te whare e Bob.	The house was built by Bob.
17	Nā te tama te kōtiro i kōrero.	The boy spoke to the girl.
18	Mā te pūru ngā tama e whai.	The bull will chase the boys.
19	Kāore au i haere ki te marae.	I did not go to the courtyard. OR I didn't go...

<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 the boy in sentence 17

(b) The phrase the bull in sentence 18

2 points: 1 point for each correct answer.

3. Complete the Māori translation of each of these English sentences.

20 They have slept at the meeting.	Kua moe rātou ki te hui
21 You will go to the Great Wall of China.	Ka haere koe ki Te Maioro Nui Whakaharahara o Haina
22 I will not sleep at the beach.	Kāore au e moe ki tātahi
23 The bull has been washed by you.	Kua horoia te pūru e koe
24 <u>The boy</u> did the work.	Nā te tama te mahi i mahi.
25 The woman went to the house.	I haere te wahine ki te whare.

12 points: 0.5 for each correct word in correct order.

<5> Nepali Possession: to Have and to Hold (1/3) 20 points**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.”

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

Here are some example sentences expressing possession in Nepali:

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

In preparation for the tasks below give a brief explanation of the meaning of each suffix showing how it differs (or does not differ) from the others.

Suffix	Explanation
-sita	possessed can be held on person
-sāga	-"-
-ko	owned but not held on person, masculine gender, singular number
-ki	-"- , feminine, singular
-ka	-"- , plural

<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.	masāga/masita	kāpī	cha.
b. Bindu (does) not have one packet of cigarettes.	Bindusāga/Bindusita	ek baṭṭā churoṭ,	chaina.
c. Gita has (a) husband.	Gitako	śrīman	cha.
d. Ramesh has (a) granddaughter.	Rameshki	nātini	cha.
e. (Do) you have ten rupees?	timisāga/timisita	das rupiyā	chan?
f. (The) house has three rooms.	gharka	tīnvatā kot,	haharu.
g. (The) family (does) not have a granddaughter.	parivārki	nātini	chaina.
h. (Do) you have sweets?	timisāga/timisita	miṭhāī	chan?
i. Anil (does) not have (a) key.	Anilsita/Anilsāga	sāco	chaina.
j. I (do) not have (a) pencil.	masāga/masita	pēnsila	chaina.

20 points: 1 point for each correct word. (Alternate forms with -sita or -sāga are correct). Disregard punctuation at end of sentences.

<6> Muddled hieroglyphs (1/2)

24 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.

Answer Table

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
M	J	I	E	F	C	O	---
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
L	N	D	G	A	H	P	K

24 points (max): 1.5 point for each correct pairing (including meaning that can't be paired)

<> 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						

Commentary

The source for the data is an [online dictionary of hieroglyphs](#).

Because the hieroglyph system was so chaotic, the answers are to some extent the result of good guessing rather than strict logic – indeed, that’s why egyptologists took so long to crack the code even after its basic principles had been revealed. But the following clues are important:

- The three vertical lines (written in a column or in a row) that show plurality are given in the introduction, in the hieroglyph for ‘cows’, so they pick out three of the test items as plural.
- The glyphs for /r, t/ are given in the introduction (‘good, beautiful’ and ‘cows’) and indicate pronunciations in the test items. It’s also easy to see the rectangle for /p/.
- The human figures on the right indicate meanings – the sitting woman, the crouching slave, the walking legs. But confusingly, one of the crouching figures actually means ‘sit down’!
- Some of the other icons indicate meanings too – the sceptre, the plough, the divine flag, the club-shaped object for ‘slave’ or ‘priest’ (slave of god).

Collectively, these clues take us to the right answer – eventually, after some trial and error.