

01 (|236) Unlocking Kiswahili (1/2)

(15pts)

Kiswahili is one of the many languages of the Bantu language family. It is widely spoken in eastern African countries such as Kenya and Tanzania and their neighbours where it is a widespread *lingua franca* used to communicate across language and national boundaries. Kiswahili may express a multi-word English sentence in a single word.

Task 1: (3.5pts- 0.5 each correct answer)

Match the words in column A with their translations in column B (each translation will be used exactly once). Answer by putting the appropriate letter (A-G) to the right of each Kiswahili verb/sentence. NOTE: Kiswahili has distinct singular and plural forms for 'you' as do some American English speakers who make the contrast between "You" (as in G below) and "Y'all" (as in F below). (Some Australian English speakers contrast "you" and "yous".)

A: Kiswahili		
1	Atacheza	A
2	Mlipika	F
3	Nilicheza	C
4	Ninakula	B
5	Tulifahamu	E
6	Unacheza	G
7	Wanafahamu	D

B: English	
A	He/she will play
B	I eat
C	I played
D	They understand
E	We understood
F	Y'all cooked
G	You play

Task 2: (3.5pts - 0.5 pts each correct answer)

For this problem, you will again match the words in Column A with their translations in Column B.

A: Kiswahili		
8	Hamkupika	M
9	Hatacheza	H
10	Hatukufahamu	L
11	Hawafahamu	K
12	Huchezi	N
13	Sikucheza	I
14	Sili	J

B: English	
H	He/she will not play
I	I did not play
J	I do not eat
K	They do not understand
L	We did not understand
M	Y'all did not cook
N	You do not play

01 (|236) Unlocking Kiswahili (2/2)

Task 3: (8pts - 1 pt each correct form)

Now, given that *ninatembelea* means "I visit" and *ninakunywa* means "I drink," translate the following into Kiswahili. NOTE: "he/she" indicates that the same Kiswahili word may be translated with either 'he' or 'she'.

15	You visit	<i>Unatembelea</i>
16	You do not visit	<i>Hutembelei</i>
17	You did not visit	<i>Hukutembelea</i>
18	You will visit	<i>Utatembelea</i>
19	He/she drinks	<i>Anakunywa</i>
20	He/she does not drink	<i>Hanywi</i>
21	He/she drank	<i>Alikunywa</i>
22	He/she will not drink	<i>Hatakunywa</i>

02(I303) Telling the Time in Tallinn (1/2)

[10pts]

Estonian is the language of Estonia (capital Tallinn) spoken by about one million people. It is a close relative of Finnish. Both languages belong to the Uralic language family, which makes them very different from the vast majority of languages spoken in Europe, which belong to the Indo-European language family.

The way in which an Estonian person tells the time differs somewhat from the ways in which it is told in English. Your task will be to figure out how time is told in Tallinn.

Here are six clock faces each with the corresponding time given in Estonian below it.



Kell on üks



Kell on kaks



Veerand kaks



Pool kaks



Kolmveerand kaks



Viis minutit üks läbi

Here are some additional Estonian numbers:

English	Estonian
four	neli
six	kuus
seven	seitse
eight	kaheksa
nine	üheksa
ten	kümme
eleven	üksteist
twelve	kaksteist

02(I303) Telling the Time in Tallinn (2/2)

Task 1: Using the information you now have about telling time in Estonian, translate these English time expressions into Estonian. (5 pts - 1 pt for each correct answer - ignore umlaut)

English	Estonian
a. Quarter to nine	kolmveerand üheksa
b. Quarter past four	veerand viis
c. Half past six	pool seitse
d. Five past seven	viis minutit seitse läbi
e. Half past twelve	pool üks

Task 2: Give the digital display (e.g., 8:55) equivalent of these Estonian time expressions. (5 pts - 1 pt for each correct answer - only digital time display is required and only digital time display is to be graded. Info in brackets is lit. translation for information only)

Estonian	Digital time display	(for info only)
f. Kakskümmend viis minutit üheksa läbi	9:25	(25 minutes 9 after)
g. Veerand neli	3:15	(quarter (towards) 4)
h. Pool kolm	2:30	(half (off) 3)
i. Kolmveerand kaksteist	11:45	(quarter (off) 12)
j. Kolmkümmend viis minutit kuus läbi	6:35	(35 minutes 6 after)

General explanation:

3. In Estonian, up to and including 14 minutes past the hour is exactly the same as in English. However, at quarter past, Estonian starts referring to the next hour, so that instead of "quarter past the previous hour" (which is what English does), Estonian thinks it is a quarter on the way to the next hour. This also means that instead of half past the hour, Estonian thinks it is half an hour to the next hour. Quarter to the next hour is simply $\frac{3}{4}$ on the way to the next hour.

03 (|291) What's in a Blackfoot Word? (1/3) [16pts]

Blackfoot is an indigenous language of North America spoken by around 3000 people. It is spoken in Southern Alberta (Canada) and Northern Montana (USA). The Blackfoot language used to be written in a script called 'syllabics' (e.g. ᓂᓴᓂ [siksika] 'Blackfoot'), but is now commonly written using the Latin script (like English).

Blackfoot words can be very long and contain lots of information. Often whole English sentences translate into just one Blackfoot word! In Blackfoot, there are also several distinctions that we don't make in English. These are important for the following questions. Don't forget to include these distinctions in your answers as demonstrated in the examples.

- There are two forms of 'we': one **including** the hearer (inclusive, 'incl'), and one **excluding** the hearer (exclusive, 'excl').
- There are also two forms of 'you': one for **one** person (singular, 'sg'), and one for **several** people (plural, 'pl').
- The 'glottal stop' is a sound found in English between the two syllables of 'Uh oh!'. In Blackfoot the glottal stop is written using an apostrophe (').

PART 1

Here are some Blackfoot sentences with their English translations. Look at the Blackfoot words closely and try to identify which parts are equivalent to those in the corresponding English words in the translation sentences. NOTE: 's/he' indicates either 'he' or 'she'.

<i>A'po'takiwa.</i>	'S/he worked.'
<i>Okska'sio'pa.</i>	'We (incl) ran.'
<i>Nita'po'taki.</i>	'I worked.'
<i>Kitokska'si.</i>	'You (sg) ran.'
<i>Oki'kaayi.</i>	'They camped.'
<i>Kitokska'sihpoaawa</i>	'You (pl) ran.'
<i>Nitoki'kaahpinnaan.</i>	'We (excl) camped.'

Task 1: (2 points 0.5 for correct pronoun 0.5 for correct verb form - can omit (sg/pl/incl)):

Based on the above examples, translate the following Blackfoot sentences into English.

a. <i>Kita'po'taki.</i>	<i>You (sg) worked</i>
b. <i>Oki'kaao'pa.</i>	<i>We (incl) camped</i>

03 (|291)What's in a Blackfoot Word? (2/3)

Task 2: (4 points -2 pts each):

Now translate the following English sentences into Blackfoot.

c. 'S/he ran.'	Okska'siwa.
d. 'We (excl) worked.'	Nita'po'takihpinnaan.

PART 2

Observe the following examples and try to identify which segments of the Blackfoot verb express the time of the action.

<i>Inihkiwa.</i>	'S/he sang.'
<i>I'poyio'pa.</i>	'We (incl) spoke.'
<i>Kitaahkayi.</i>	'You (sg) went home.'
<i>Nitai'poyi.</i>	'I am speaking.'
<i>Kitainihkihpoaawa.</i>	'You (pl) are singing.'
<i>Aakaahkayiyi.</i>	'They will go home.'
<i>Nitaakinihkihpinnan.</i>	'We (excl) will sing.'

Task 3: (2 points - 0.5 for correct pronoun (don't need '(pl)') 0.5 for correct verb form - ignore punctuation - allow any of pronoun choices in f.)

Based on all of the above examples, translate these two Blackfoot sentences into English. Write the word (or words) referring to who the sentence is about in the first column to the right of the Blackfoot sentence, then write the rest of the English sentence in the next column.

e. <i>Kitai'poyihpoaawa.</i>	<i>You (pl)</i>	<i>are speaking.</i>
f. <i>Aakinihkiwa.</i>	<i>He/she</i> <i>He</i> <i>She</i> <i>S/he</i>	<i>will sing</i>

Task 4: (4 points - 2 points per answer):

Now translate these English sentences into Blackfoot.

g. 'I went home.'	<i>Nitaahkayi.</i>
h. 'You (sg) are singing.'	<i>Kitainihki.</i>

03 (|291)What's in a Blackfoot Word? (3/3)

PART 3

In Blackfoot, there are many processes that apply to the sounds when forming larger words. Some sounds may appear, disappear or change. The following examples show a process that creates an additional sound in a given environment.

<i>Kitohpai'pii.</i>	'You (sg) jumped.'
<i>Kitsipoipoyihpoaawa.</i>	'You (pl) stood up.'
<i>Ipasskaawa.</i>	'He danced.'
<i>Ipoipoyiyi.</i>	'They stood up.'
<i>Nitsipasskaa.</i>	'I danced.'
<i>Nitanistapaoohpinnaan.</i>	'We (excl) stepped aside.'

Task 5: (2 points - 1 for each):

Complete the following to make true statements.

i. The sound that is inserted is _____
j. The new sound is inserted between _____ and _____

Task 6: (2 points - 1 pt each verb/sentence):

Translate the following English sentences into Blackfoot.

k. 'I spoke'	<i>Nitsi'poyi.</i>
l. 'You (pl) danced.'	<i>Kitsipasskaahpoaawa.</i>

04(I305) Visible Speech (1/1)

[15pts]

Alexander Melville Bell (father of Alexander Graham Bell) invented Visible Speech as a more detailed and systematic writing system for English, to help deaf students learn to pronounce spoken language more accurately.

Task 1: (4pts)

The following words in Visible Speech represent *boot*, *cogs*, *peaks*, and *tap*, but not in that order. Which is which?

peaks
boot
tap
cogs**Task 2 (3pts)**

What English words are represented by the following:

back

peace/piece

dog

Task 3: (8pts - 1 pt each correct)

Write the following words in Visible Speech by substituting a Roman letter (A-L) for the appropriate Visible Speech symbol as set out in the Table to the Right:

keeps	B I A G
peas	A I H
geese	D I G
goose	D J G
spooks	G A J B G
zoos	H J H
cops	B L A G
cobs	B L C H

A		G	
B		H	
C		I	
D		J	
E		K	
F		L	

05 ([292) On Kairak Time(1/6)

[20pts]

Kairak is spoken by about 750 people on the New Guinea Islands, off the Papua New Guinea mainland. It is a member of the Baining (Papuan) language family. The Bainings are known throughout Papua New Guinea for the elaborate fire dances they perform on special occasions.

While Kairak is written using a Roman alphabet, some Kairak sounds are written with special phonetic symbols you may not have seen before:

e is pronounced like the 'u' sound in *butter* or *hut* in Australian English (and also the 'er' sound in *butter*); **in answering questions you may substitute @ for this symbol.**

ŋ is pronounced like the 'n' sound in *sink* or *sunk*, or the 'ng' sound in *swing*; **in answering questions substitute ng.**

ɲ is pronounced like the first 'n' sound in *onion* or *opinion*; **in answering questions, substitute ny.**

Here's some information about Kairak pronouns:

- Kairak, like English, has distinct *singular* (sg) pronouns which refer to *one* person and *plural* (pl) pronouns which refer to *multiple* persons, or things.
- Kairak also has *dual* (du) pronouns for referring to *just two* people, while its plural pronouns refer to *more than two* people.

Numbers 1-3 in the Tables below, indicate the role (what grammarians refer to as the 'person') of the referent of the pronoun relative to the utterance containing the pronoun:

- 1 indicates that the *speaker* is included in the reference of the pronoun
- 2 indicates that the *addressee* or *hearer* is included (but *not* the speaker)
- 3 indicates that neither the speaker nor the addressee is included in the reference of the pronoun.

You will also observe that some pronouns may have more than one interpretation. As in English, there are also distinct *masculine* (m) and *feminine* (f) forms of the 3sg pronouns.

The slightly simplified Kairak sentences below show how past, present, and future tenses are expressed with different types of verbs. The sentences given below illustrate three types of verbs. These different types of verbs are distinguished by the variable behaviour of the pronouns they combine with to form a sentence. **Your task is to identify the patterns involved, then to answer the questions below.**

05 (|292) On Kairak Time (5/6)

Task 1: [8 marks 0.5 for pronoun and 0.5 for verb]

Translate the following English sentences into Kairak. Write the first word of your Kairak sentence in the first column (to the right of the English sentence) and the rest of the Kairak sentence in the next column.

1	'I tried'	nga	siqut
2	'the two of them dig'	anit	nges
3	'we cooked'	ut	mon@k
4	'they (the dogs) will kill'	ng@ri	v@l@ng
5	'you (sg) sleep'	nyi	m@nat@m
6	'he came'	ka	m@n
7	'you (pl) will go inside'	ng@ni	ron
8	'she sets fire to the bush'	ya	dud@b@t

Task 2: [8 marks - 0.5 for correct pronoun - mark as correct if the appropriate English pronoun is used - don't take marks off for not specifying features that are not specified in English pronouns, e.g. in 10 any answer that includes 'you' is correct; 0.5 for correct verb form]

Translate the following Kairak sentences into English. Write the word (or words) referring to who the sentence is about in the first column to the right of the Kairak sentence, and the rest of your sentence in the next column, e.g., a sentence like (2) above would divide this way: *The two of them | dig*, while (7) would be: *You (pl) | will go inside*.

9	rit vestemna	<i>They</i>	<i>meet</i>
10	ani kur	<i>You/They The two of you/them Both of you/them You/they two/both</i>	<i>will show (it)</i>
11	ra sek	<i>They</i>	<i>raised (it) / pulled (it) up</i>
12	ŋen samen	<i>You (pl)</i>	<i>spoke out</i>
13	ra monek	<i>They</i>	<i>cooked</i>
14	un ton	<i>We (du) We two/both The two of us Both of us</i>	<i>go inside</i>
15	ja ren	<i>You (sg)</i>	<i>will come</i>
16	ka mudebet	<i>He</i>	<i>set fire to the bush</i>

05 (|292) On Kairak Time (6/6)

Task 3: [2 marks 1 point each answer - must get both tenses correct (and pronouns) to get pts]

List the tense forms (*present, future or past*) that are ambiguously marked for the following verb types. With type 1 verbs, also specify the ambiguous pronouns. Answer in the spaces provided.

With Type 1 verbs:

future tense and past tense (OR past - future), if pronoun is ng@ni or ng@ri (also ng@ri or ng@ni)

ALTERNATIVELY: if pronoun is 2PL or 3PL.NON-HUMAN (ALSO 3PL.NON-HUMAN OR 2PL. THEY NEED TO SPECIFY ALL FEATURES TO GET MARKS.

With Type 2 verbs:

future tense and present tense (OR present - future)

Task 4: [2 marks - 1 pt for each of a. and b.]

You will have noticed that the Type 1 verbs all start with 't' immediately followed by a consonant. However the 't' sound is written on the end of the preceding pronoun/tense word. Let's assume that these verbs don't start with 't' but actually start with the second consonant, i.e., not *tsup* 'smoke' but *sup*.

- a. What verb type would you expect them to be?
- b. What would be the expected (but not attested) Kairak translation for 'You both smoke' if it was the verb type you nominated in answering a.?

(06)(|278) Learning Yidiny (1/3)

[24pts]

2 pt for each: 1pt for recognizing the incorrect word, 1pt for substituting the correct word form.

Sentence	Incorrect word	Corrected word	Sentence	Incorrect word	Corrected word
(a)	nyuniny	nyundu	(b)	banggaaldu	banggaalda
(c)	bama	bamaal	(d)	ngayu	nganda
(e)	bamaal	bama	(f)	guluguluugu	gulugulu
(g)	bama	bamaal	(h)	nganjiiny	nganjiinda
(i)	biwuudu	biwuuda	(j)	nyundu	nyuniny
(k)	dunguu	dungu	(l)	bunyaang	bunya