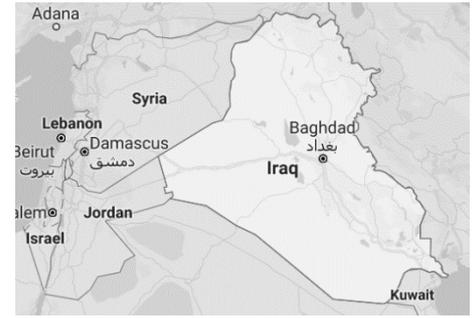


<1> Curious Cuneiform¹ (1/1)

12 points

Cuneiform is the oldest known writing system, dating back to about 3,400 BC. Its letters look like wedges (in Latin: *cuneus*) and were made with sharp sticks in clay tablets; they started out as pictures, but quickly became unrecognisable. It was invented in Babylon (in modern Iraq) and (unlike Egyptian hieroglyphs, which developed slightly later) it was used for writing several different languages – Babylonian, Assyrian and Sumerian. The signs shown below were used in the libraries of the seventh-century BC Assyrian king Assurbanipal for writing Babylonian words, but they have been slightly simplified, in that marks of vowel length have been missed out.



Note: š is pronounced 'sh'. In this table, the columns **do not** match; so (A) *maru* is **not** the pronunciation of Babylonian form 1.

Task 1: Your first task is to work out how each Babylonian form was pronounced and to write the correct letter (A-H) in the third column. **1 pt for each correct** /8

Pronunciation and meaning	Babylonian	(A-H)
(A) <i>maru</i> 'son'	1. 𒍪 𒍪	F
(B) <i>ruqu</i> 'distance'	2. 𒍪 𒍪 𒍪	C
(C) <i>qulu</i> 'silence'	3. 𒍪 𒍪 𒍪	G
(D) <i>lušepisamma</i> 'I will get someone to do'	4. 𒍪 𒍪 𒍪	B
(E) <i>ubla</i> 'she brought'	5. 𒍪 𒍪 𒍪	E
(F) <i>lanu</i> 'form'	6. 𒍪 𒍪	H
(G) <i>nubalu</i> 'chariot'	7. 𒍪 𒍪	A
(H) <i>balu</i> 'without'	8. 𒍪 𒍪 𒍪 𒍪 𒍪	D

Task 2: In column 1 transcribe in Latin script the two words written in cuneiform:

Babylonian word in Latin script	English translation	Cuneiform
9. <i>šeru</i>	'morning'	𒍪 𒍪
10. <i>qula</i>	'shut up!' (addressed to a man)	𒍪 𒍪 𒍪

2 pt for each correct

/4

¹ Created by Martin Worthington (UKLO).

<2> Double Dutch² (1/2)

12 points

Dutch, which is closely related to English, is spoken in The Netherlands and in part of Belgium. Here are some Dutch words and phrases in different grammatical forms, with their English translations.



Task 1: Fill in the missing words numbered (1) to (8) in the table. 1 pt for each correct /8

ik heet	I am called	heten	to be called
ik huur	I rent	huren	to rent
een nek	a neck	nekken	necks
een heer	a man	heren	men
ik gok	I bet	gokken	to bet
ik leef	I live	leven	to live
een lip	a lip	lippen	lips
ik maak	I make	maken	to make
ik geef	I give	geven	to give
ik woon	I live	(1) wonen	to live
een haar	a hair	(2) haren	hairs
(3) een oor	an ear	oren	ears
een uur	an hour	(4) uren	hours
(5) een adres	an address	adressen	addresses
(6) ik gom	I erase	gommen	to erase
(7) een raaf	a raven	raven	ravens
ik stap	I step	(8) stappen	to step

² Composed by Liam McKnight (UKLO).

<2> Double Dutch (2/2)

Task 2: “Rood” means “red” and “vet” means “fat”; and here are some more Dutch phrases:

de wijn is duur	<i>the wine is expensive</i>	de dure wijn	<i>the expensive wine</i>
de motor is stil	<i>the motor is quiet</i>	de stille motor	<i>the quiet motor</i>

How would you say the following in Dutch? **break this up per word 0.5, 1, 0.5 for each /4**

(9) de rode haar /haren ('hair' could be interpreted as sg or pl)	the red hair
(10) de vette heer	the fat man

<3> The long way home to Liguria³ (1/2)

15 points

Ligurian is a Romance language (i.e., descended from late Latin) spoken by approximately 500,000 people in the Liguria region of Northern Italy. It is most closely related to other languages of Northern Italy such as Piedmontese and Lombard and has significant differences from standard Italian.



Both vowels and consonants can be long in Ligurian. Long vowels and consonants in this problem are followed by [:] while stressed syllables are marked with an acute accent [´].

[ç] is pronounced like the letter [s] in the English word *soft*. [x] is a single consonant sound like the letter [s] in the English word *vision*. [æ] is a vowel pronounced like the letter [e] in the English word *bet*.

Below are some words written in Ligurian along with their English translations. Be careful! Two of the words have their stress marked on the wrong syllable.

1	o:xél:o	‘bird’	12	me:xín:a	‘medicine’
2	çitæ:	‘city’	13	dát:ou	‘date’ (fruit)
3	pásta	‘pasta’	14	sco:xí:	‘to insult’
4	squád:ra	‘team’	15	ba:xó	‘kiss’
5	vió:vet:a	‘violet’	16	poí:a	‘fear’
6	pónte	‘bridge’	17	pú:a	‘dust’
7	nóstro	‘our’	18	rám:o	‘copper’
8	venín	‘poison’	19	teramót:o	‘earthquake’
9	do:çeménte	‘sweetly’	20	agús:o	‘sharp’
10	cotél:o	‘knife’	21	agusá:	‘to sharpen’
11	cóm:e	‘how’	22	béstia	‘beast’

Task 1: Identify the *two* words from the list above which have their stress on the wrong syllable. Answer by putting the number corresponding to each word in the boxes below.

2 pt each correct

/4

5	15
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Task 2: Rewrite the two words from the previous task with their stress marked on the correct syllable. 1 pt each correct

/2

vió:vét:a	bá:xo
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³ Created by Kevin Liang.

<3> The long way home to Liguria (2/2)

Task 3: Determine which syllables should be stressed in the following Ligurian words. Indicate a stressed syllable by writing the number (or numbers) corresponding to its order in the word (first syllable = 1, second = 2 and so forth) in the final 'Answers' column.

		1	2	3	4	5	Answers
bolac:o	'bucket'	bo	la	c:o			2
se:i	'six'	se:	i				1
furmine	'lightning'	fur	mi	ne			1
abitud:ine	'habit'	a	bi	tu	d:i	ne	3
acordio	'agreement'	a	cor	di	o		2
æ:goa	'water'	æ:	go	a			1

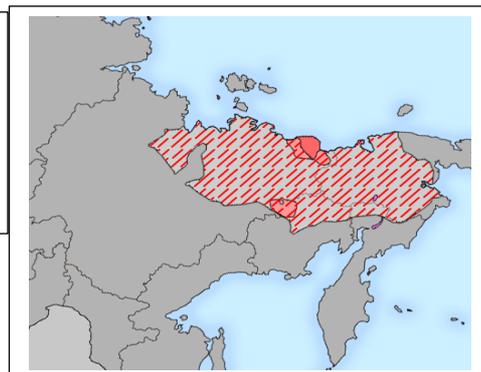
1.5 pt each correct:

/9

<4> Kolyma Yukaghir⁴ (1/2)

37 points

Kolyma Yukaghir (KY) is a language once spoken in the far east of Russia. Its origin and its relation to other languages are unknown. It is a dying language with only five fluent speakers in 2009.



Study these KY sentences and their English translation equivalents.

1	met tudele inabulagī	I hated him.
2	adil numeget towkele ket'īm	The boy came with a dog from home.
3	tet metul juōmek	You (sg) saw me.
4	tit abut ket'itemet	You (pl) will bring a bag.
5	terike t'olhorogele miem	The old lady waited for the rabbit.
6	tut numege mitkele mietem	He will wait for us at home.
7	tut t'olhoro juōtem	He will see the rabbit.
8	mit gōratke tetul juōtej	We will see you (sg) in town.
9	tet ahidūtejek	You (sg) will hide.
10	met t'obulge jaraje	I swam in the sea.
11	adil jaratej	The boy will swim.
12	met titkele el miele	I didn't wait for you (pl)

Notes: sg = singular number (=1); pl = plural number (> 1)

Task 1: Translate the following KY sentences into English. 3 pts each correct /12

(a)	t'olhoro adilget el ahidūj	The rabbit did not hide from the boy
(b)	tet gōratke t'obul juōtemek	You (sg) will see the sea in (the) town.
(c)	terike numele inabulagīm	The old lady hated the house/home.
(d)	tut abutkele el ket'itej	He will not come with a/the bag.

No need to specify 'you' in (b) as sg.

⁴ Created by Kobayashi Tsuyoshi (translated by Harold Somers).

<4> Kolyma Yukaghir (2/2)

Task 2: Supply the missing word/words in these Kolyma Yukaghir translations of the English sentences (a) to (f). Write them below. **2.5 pts each correct** /25

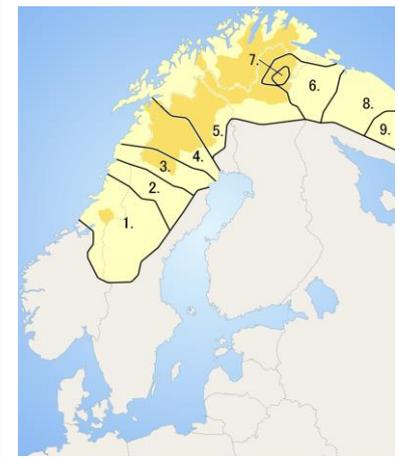
(a)	<i>You swam in the sea.</i>	tet	t'obulge	(i)
(b)	<i>We will wait for the rabbit.</i>	mit	(ii)	mietej
(c)	<i>The dog came with you (sg) from town.</i>	(iii)	(iv)	(v) ket'im
(d)	<i>He will wait for the dog.</i>	(vi)	towkele	(vii)
(e)	<i>You did not see us.</i>	tet	(viii)	el (ix)
(f)	<i>You will hate the house.</i>	tit	nume	(x)

(i)	jarajek	(vi)	tut
(ii)	t'olhorogele	(vii)	mietem
(iii)	tow	(viii)	mitul
(iv)	tetkele	(ix)	juömek
(v)	gōratket	(x)	inabulagītemet

<5> Sámi stay or Sámi go?⁵ (1/2) **24 points**

Sámi is a closely related group of languages spoken by the indigenous people of North-West Russia, Northern Finland, Sweden and Norway, an area sometimes referred to as Lapland. However, the Sámi people regard the term “Lap” as offensive!

The most widely spoken Sámi language is Northern Sámi, spoken by about 20,000 people in Northern Norway, Sweden and Finland. It is an official language in all of these countries.



Imagine this situation: Buotthá (f), Njáveš (f), Doaivu (m) and Jovvá (m) are Sámi friends meeting, greeting and saying goodbye at various times in Kautokeino (Guovdageaidnu in Sámi), the unofficial Northern Sámi capital in North Norway. NOTE: (f) = female, (m) = male

Task 1. There are some blank cells in the table below. Your task is to fill in the missing Sámi greetings. **points as shown for each correct word = 10 pts**

	Who is greeting whom	Greeting in Sámi	English translation
1	Buotthá greets Doaivu upon meeting him.	Bures.	Hello.
2	Doaivu responds to being greeted by Boutthá in no. 1.	Bures bures.	Hello.
3	Njáveš meets up with her three friends after lunch.	Buorre beaivvi	Good afternoon.
4	The three respond to Njáveš' greeting in no. 3.	Ipme! att!	Same to you.
5	Doaivu meets up with Jovvá at his house for an evening.	Buorre eahket.	Good evening.
6	Jovvá responds to Doaivu's greeting in no. 5.	Ipme! (1) att! (1).	Same to you.
7	Doaivu goes home after the evening at Jovvá's house and says goodbye to him.	Báze dearvan.	Goodbye.
8	Jovvá to Doaivu as he's leaving Jovvá's house.	Mana dearvan.	Goodbye.
9	Njáveš says goodbye to her 3 friends as she goes home.	Báhce! dearvan.	Goodbye.
10	The three remaining friends saying goodbye to Njáveš as she leaves.	Mana (2) dearvan (1).	Goodbye.

⁵ Created by Babette Newsome.

<5> Sámi stay or Sámi go? (2/2)

11	Buotthá and Doaivu say goodbye to Jovvá, as they leave him.	Báze (2) dearvan (1).	Goodbye.
12	Jovvá says goodbye to Buotthá and Doaivu as they leave him.	Manni dearvan.	Goodbye.
13	Jovvá says goodbye to Buotthá and Njáveš, who are both staying at Buotthá's house.	Báhcci dearvan.	Goodbye.
14	Three friends leave Jovvá's house and say goodbye upon leaving him.	Báze (1) dearvan (1).	Goodbye.
15	Jovvá's goodbye to his three friends leaving him (in no. 14).	Mannet dearvan.	Goodbye.

Task 2. Imagine you meet up with our four Sámi friends in Kautokeino. Fill in the appropriate Sámi greeting you would use or hear in each situation. **points as shown for each response, must be entirely correct = 14 pts.**

	Situation	Appropriate Sámi greeting
16	You are greeted with the Sámi for "good morning": "Buorre iđit". How do you respond to this greeting?	<i>Ipme! att! (1)</i>
17	Your Sámi friends respond to your greeting with "bures bures". What greeting did you use to get this response?	<i>Bures (1)</i>
18	You have visited Buotthá at her house and say goodbye to her as you leave.	<i>Báze dearvan. (2)</i>
19	Buotthá's goodbye to you as you leave her home.	<i>Mana dearvan. (2)</i>
20	You have been out with all four of your Sámi friends, and are going back to your hotel. You say goodbye to them all as you leave.	<i>Báhccet dearvan. (2)</i>
21	Another time you decide to stay longer, but Jovvá and Doaivu decide to call it a night. You say goodbye to both of them as they leave.	<i>Manni dearvan. (2)</i>
22	As Jovvá and Doaivu leave you with Buotthá and Njáveš, they say goodbye to the three of you.	<i>Báhccet dearvan. (2)</i>
23	Another evening, Jovvá, Doaivu and Buotthá decide to leave early. They say goodbye to you and Njáveš, as they leave.	<i>Báhcci dearvan. (2)</i>

Notes:

Northern Sámi has six different phrases for goodbye, depending on if you are saying goodbye as the person who is leaving or as the person staying. There are also different forms for saying goodbye to 1 person, to 2 persons and to 3 or more persons leaving / staying behind.

Situation:	Sámi goodbye
Goodbye to 1 person leaving	Mana dearvan
Goodbye to 2 persons leaving	Manni dearvan

Goodbye to 3 or more persons leaving	Mannet dearvan
Goodbye to 1 person staying	Báze dearvan
Goodbye to 2 persons staying	Báhcci dearvan
Goodbye to 3 or more persons staying	Báhcet dearvan

Reference & For details see:

<https://www.omniglot.com/language/phrases/northernsami.htm>