<1>Pooh Bear in Latvia[1] (1/3) 13points

Winnie-the-Pooh is one of the most popular children's book in the world with translations into more than 30 languages, including Armenian, Greek, Bulgarian, Icelandic, Croatian, Urdu, and even Latin. Below is an excerpt from *Winnie-the-Pooh* in English.

Edward Bear, known to his friends as Winnie-the-Pooh, or Pooh for short, was walking through the forest one day, humming proudly to himself. He had made a little hum that very morning, as he was doing his Stoutness Exercises in front of the glass: Tra-la-la, tra-la-la, as he stretched up as high as he could go, and then Tra-la-la, tra-la – oh, help! – la, as he tried to reach his toes. Then he suddenly came to a sandy bank, and in the bank was a large hole.

"Aha!" said Pooh. "If I know anything about anything, that hole means Rabbit," he said, "and Rabbit means Company," he said, "and Company means Food."

So he bent down, put his head in the hole, and called out:

"Is anybody at home?"

There was a sudden scuffling noise from inside the hole, and then silence.

"What I said was, 'Is anybody at home?'" called out Pooh very loudly.

"No!" said a voice; and then added, "You needn't shout so loud. I heard you quite well the first time."

"Bother!" said Pooh. "Isn't there anybody here at all?"

"Nobody."

Winnie-the-Pooh took his head out of the hole, and thought for a little, and he thought to himself, "There must be somebody there, because somebody must have said 'Nobody.'"

And again he put his head back in the hole, and said:

"Hello, Rabbit, isn't that you?"

"No," said Rabbit, in a different sort of voice this time.

"But isn't that Rabbit's voice?"

"I don't think so," said Rabbit. "It isn't meant to be."

"Oh!" said Pooh.

<1>Pooh Bear in Latvia (2/3)

TASK 1. Below is a published Latvian translation of this excerpt, but some Latvian words have gone missing! Your task is to insert the missing words by choosing a word from the list of Latvian words provided below. The words appear in alphabetical order. For words that appear on the list in multiple forms, you must choose the right form of the word.

   alā alas atkal balss galvu hallo kāds kāda kādam sabiedrība teica
   Trusīti Trusītis Trusīša viņš

Edvards Lācis, pazīstams starp draugiem kā Lācītis Pū jeb, īsākī Pū, kādu dienu gāja pa mežu un lielīgi pie sevis dziedāja. Šo pašu rītu, spoguļa priekšā mēģinādams savus attaukošanās vingrojumus, viņš bija izdomājis vienkārši meldiju: Tra-la-la, tra-la-la, kad izdomājis vienkāršu meldiju: Tra-la-la, tra-la-la, kad vai! – la, kad pūlējās aizsniegt kāju pirkstu galus. Tad pēkšņi tas iznāca uz smilšaina klajuma un ieraudzīja lielu alu.

"Tā, tā!"noteica Pū. "Ja es vispār kaut ko zinu, tad šī ala nozīmē Trusīti," tas teica, "un Trusītis nozīmē sabiedrību, un sabiedrība nozīmē mielastu.

Viņš piecēlās, iebāza galvu alā un sauca:

"Vai ir kāds mājās?"

No alas iekšienes atskanēja steidzīga čabēšana, tad palika atkal klusi.

"Es jautāju, vai ir kāds mājās!" Pū ļoti skaļi iekliedzās.

"Nē!" kāda balss teica. "Tev nevajaga kliegt tik stipri. Es dzirdēju tevi gluži labi jau pirmo reizi."

"Ak tu piķis!" Pū rūca. "Vai tad vispār te neviena nav?"

"Neviena!"

Lācītis Pū izvilka galvu no alas un brītiņu pie sevis domāja, "Tur ir jābūt kādam, jo kāds taču teica 'Neviena.'"

Un viņš atkal iebāza galvu alā un sauca:

"Hallo Trusīt, vai tas esi tu?"

"Nē," Trusītis atbildēja šoreiz pārmainītā balsī.

"Bet vai tā nav Trusīša balss?"

"Es nedomāju vis," Trusītis atbildēja. "Tai nav jāiklausās pēc Trusīša balss."

"Tā!" noteica Pū.

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1 x 11 = 11 pts

<1>Pooh Bear in Latvia (3/3)

TASK 2. Answer the following words about Latvian based on what can be concluded from the translation of this excerpt from English to Latvian.

a. What is the Latvian word for **and**?   un
b. What does the Latvian word **atkal** mean?   again
c. What other word in the excerpt is a variant form of **kliegt**? ***iekliedzās***

d. What is the Latvian word for **then**?   tad
e. The words *klusi* and *skaļi* have opposite meanings. What are their likely meanings?
   klusi means quiet/quietly

   skali means loud/loudly

(a) to (d) 0.25 x 4 = 1pt

(e) 0.5 for each correct = 1pt

<2> It's Longgu, y'all![2] (1/2) 16 points

Longgu is an Oceanic language spoken in parts of the island of Guadalcanal, one of the Solomon Islands, an island nation North-East of Australia. There are about 3,000 speakers. Most people speak the language of wider communication, Solomons Pijin, as well as Longgu, as it is the language of everyday communication in the villages.

Four famous Solomon Islands' sports stars, Jenly (weightlifter), Pauline (runner) (both female), Francis and Commins (soccer players, both male) were overheard during several Longgu conversations they had either with each other and/or members of their families or the media. The table below contains examples of the pronouns used during these conversations.

1.	Situation	Longgu	English translation
a	Jenly with Pauline talking about Jenly's and Pauline's experiences to Francis	amerua	we
b	Jenly, Pauline and Francis talking about the threesome's experiences to Commins	amelu	we
c	Jenly pointing out Pauline, Francis & Commins to her family	giraolu	they
d	Pauline pointing out Francis and Commins to her family	girua	they
e	Jenly, Pauline, Francis and Commins together talking to the media about the whole of the Solomon Islands' sporting achievements	ami	we
f	Jenly, Pauline, Francis and Commins together talking about their sporting achievements	golu	we
g	Jenly, Pauline, Francis and Commins talking about the entire Solomon Islands nation	gia	we
h	Jenly, Pauline, Francis and Commins talking to foreign media about the entire Solomon Islands nation	ami	we
i	Francis and Commins talking about their experiences	gaoa	we
j	Pauline talking to her family about her and Jenly's sporting achievements	amerua	we
k	Jenly to Commins talking about their shared experiences	gaoa	we
l	Francis, Commins and Jenly talking to foreign media about their sporting achievements	amelu	we
m	Francis and Commins talking about their football experiences to Jenly	amerua	we

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[2] Created by Babette Verhoeven (NACLO).

<2> It's Longgu, y'all! (2/2)

Task 1. Give the appropriate Longgu pronoun for each of the following situations:

	Situation:	English pronoun:	Longgu pronoun
1	You're reminiscing with your friend about the trip you made together	we	*gaoa*
2	You're reminiscing with 2 classmates about a school trip you went on together	we	*golu*
3	You're telling an out-of-town friend about your hometown	we	*ami*
4	You're talking to your neighbour about your hometown	we	*gia*
5	You tell your friend about a trip you made with your two sisters	we	*amelu*
6	You tell your friend about a trip you made with your only brother	we	*amerua*

1.5 x 6 = 9 points

Task 2. Pick the correct Longgu pronoun for each of the following situations: For each, you must choose one from the following options: **amolu, OR amu, OR amurua**

	Situation:	English pronoun:	Longgu pronoun
7	A child is talking to her parents	you	*amurua*
8	A child is talking to her parents and her brother	you	*amolu*
9	A child is talking to the whole class in school	you	*amu*
10	A child is talking to her parents and her two sisters	you	*amolu*

1.5 x 4 = 6 points

Task 3. When telling a friend about the Solomon Islanders who speak Longgu, you would have to use which of the following Longgu pronouns for 'they'? You can choose from the following options:

A   girua

B   giraolu

C   gira

Answer by circling the correct form.
1 point

<3> Let's Make Sacrifices to the Deity of the Soil[3] (1/2) 21 pts

The Chinese language was first spoken in a small area in Henan, China around 1,000 BCE, during the Zhou Dynasty. However, by the time of the Tang Dynasty (700 AD), many words had changed significantly. For example, the sound -aj lost its final -j.

Below is a table of some words in Chinese. Each word has two pronunciations: those of the Zhou era (Old Chinese) and those of the Tang era (Chinese). However, some pronunciations are missing. In answering questions you can assume that sound changes are conditioned by surrounding sounds in the same word and that sound change is regular, and not random.

Old Chinese (Zhou)	Middle Chinese (Tang)	English Gloss	Old Chinese (Zhou)	Middle Chinese (Tang)	English Gloss
beʔ	bjé	'female servant'	ŋˤajs	ŋà	'hungry'
(1)	bãk	'calm, still'	nəʔ	ní	'ear'
braj	bjē	'to exhaust'	prəʔ	pí	'border town'
dzak	dzjẽk	'stone'	pˤat	**(5)**	'to stop in the open'
dzˤə	**(2)**	'wealth'	pˤaj	pā	'wave' (noun)
grajʔ	gjé	'to stand'	pˤeks	pè	'favorite' (noun)
gres	gjè	'water-chestnut'	pˤək	**(6)**	'north'
gə	gī	'his'	raj	ljē	'to drag into'
kˤe	kē	'chicken'	rajs	ljè	'to revile'
ˤaj	**(3)**	'to flow'	**(7)**	sī	'silk'
ˤek	dẽk	'Beidi'[4]	sˤəks	sò	'frontier'
ˤep	dẽp	'butterfly'	tək	tĩk	'to go to'
(4)	dó	'to come to'	tˤep	tẽp	'paralyzed'
mˤə	mō	'soot'			
mrajʔ	mjé	'to share with'			

Task 1. Fill in the missing pronunciations from the following choices. Answer by writing the corresponding number (1-7) in the cell below the word.

dā	dzō	sə	põk	lˤəʔ	bˤak	pãt
3	2	7	6	4	1	5

0.5 x 7 = 3.5 points

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[3] Created by Ethan Chi (NACLO).
[4] Name of an ancient tribe, the Beidi, to the north of China.

<3> Let's Make Sacrifices to the Deity of the Soil (2/2)

Task 2. Match the Old Chinese words on the left to the Middle Chinese words on the right.

	Old Chinese		Middle Chinese		English gloss
1.	*pˤajʔs*	A.	*pjē*		'humble'
2.	*pˤajʔ*	B.	*pà*		'to winnow'
3.	*pajʔ*	C.	*mjē*		'rice gruel'
4.	*pe*	D.	*pẽk*		'wall (of a house)'
5.	*pˤek*	E.	*pjé*		'that'
6.	*mraj*	F.	*pá*		'to limp'

Old Chinese	1	2	3	4	5	6
Middle Chinese	B	F	E	A	D	C

1 x 6 = 6 points

Task 3. Assuming that sound change is regular, give the Middle Chinese pronunciations of the following Old Chinese words.

Old Chinese	Middle Chinese		English Translation
grajʔ	**(1)**	*gjé*	'to stand'
nˤə	**(2)**	*nō*	'violent'
rak	**(3)**	*lãk*	'female servant'
pre	**(4)**	*pjē*	'upright pole of stone'
bˤəʔ	**(5)**	*bó*	'double'
mˤajs	**(6)**	*mà*	'dust'

1.5 x 6 = 9 (1 pt for correct CV + 0.5 for correct tone)

Task 4. Give the Old Chinese pronunciations of the following Middle Chinese words. If there are multiple possibilities, write all them separated by commas.

Old Chinese	Middle Chinese	English Translation
(7) ŋaj, ŋe, ŋraj, ŋre	*ŋjē*	'to make a sacrifice to the deity of the soil'
(8) tˤək	*tõk*	'to obtain'

0.5 for each of words in (7) and (8) to maximum of 2.5 points

Pronunciation notes:
- ˤ marks pharyngealization of the preceding consonant (constriction of the throat).
- j is pronounced like y in English *yes*.
- ʔ is the glottal stop (the sound between the two syllables of uh-oh).
- ə is the vowel of English *the* in *the man*.
- ŋ is the final sound of English *hang*.

- The diacritics ˉ, ´, ` and ˜ mark the tones or pitch levels of Middle Chinese: level, rising, departing, and entering, respectively

<4> A Vengo-Babungo Puzzle[5] (1/2) 18 points

Vengo is the language of the Vengo ethnic group which consists of approximately 14,000 people living predominantly in the village Vengo in Cameroon. Speakers of the language call their village Vengo and their language Ghang Vengo [ɣáŋ vəŋóo]; however, the village is officially called Babungo and appears with this name on maps of Cameroon, and the language is, therefore, often referred to as Babungo.

The words in this puzzle are in the writing system of the language. The symbol ' represents the glottal stop (the consonant sound we make between the vowels in the English expression *uh oh*).

Task 1. Each Vengo word in the column on the left has its English translation somewhere in the column on the right, but the translations are in a scrambled order.

Note₁: Compounding is a common word formation process in Vengo. Similarly to English, compounds are variably written as one word, two words, or two hyphenated words in Vengo.

Note₂: English entries are explicitly marked as nouns (*n.*) or verbs (*v.*) or adjectives (adj.) for clarity.

Vengo		English	
1	tɔ	A	horn, *n.*
2	fɔ wi	B	head, *n.*
3	nyaa shiŋii	C	stay, *v.*
4	tɔŋii	D	hospital, *n.*
5	nyaa	E	climb/climb onto, *v.*
6	shiŋii	F	gun, *n.*
7	fɔ	G	medicine, *n.*
8	nyaa yiko'	H	house, *n.*
9	wi	I	ladder, n.
10	shi	J	gunpowder, *n.*
11	nyaa ndaw	K	roof, *n.*
12	ŋii	L	cow, *n.*
13	ko'	M	home, *n.*
14	ndaw	N	pet, *n.*
15	ŋii-vəfɔ	O	horse, *n.*
16	vəko'	P	animal, *n.*

Match each Vengo entry to its English translation, by writing corresponding letter below the number. One pair have been identified for you.

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

1 x 15 = 15 points

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[5] Created by Aleka Blackwell (NACLO).

<4> A Vengo-Babungo Puzzle (2/2)

Task 2. Here are some additional Vengo words.

dɨɨ	*heavy* (adj.)
ley	*clean, clear, light* (adj.)
nsi	*ground* (n.)
sɔ	*to wash, v.*

Your task is to choose the most likely meaning of each of the compound words below in light of the meaning of the words within these compounds. Circle your answer.
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1. **tɔ ley**	a. wisdom	b. shame	c. source/spring	d. forgiveness
2. **ko' fɨ nsi**	a. wisdom	b. shame	c. source	d. forgiveness
3. **tɔ dɨɨ**	a. wisdom	b. shame	c. source	d. forgiveness
4. **sɔ tɔ**	a. wisdom	b. shame	c. source	d. forgiveness

0.5 x 4 = 2 points

Task 3. What does the Vengo word **fɨ** mean? FROM
1 point

<5> Celtiberian[6] (1/2) 13 points

The Celtiberian script was used to write the Celtiberian language, which was spoken before the 1st century BCE in the Iberian peninsula. On the left are 16 words in the Celtiberian script; on the right are their transcriptions in Roman script, as well as their translations into English.

	Script		Transcription	Translation
A.	ᛉᛤᛁᛉᛏ	1.	*melmu*	'intelligence'
B.	ᛉᛈᛋᛁᚺ	2.	*dekez*	'he did'
C.	ᚲᚾᚤᛗ	3.	*gentis*	'son'
D.	ᐃᛈᚤᛟ	4.	*damai*	'by order'
E.	ᚷᛏᛗ�25ᛉ	5.	*dekamenta*	'tithe'
F.	ᚱᚾᚤᛗ	6.	*ensankios*	'unfenced'
G.	ᛜᚲᛋ	7.	*guezonto*	'imploring'
H.	ᛜᛁᛉᛤᚾᚷ	8.	*magilo*	'prince'
I.	ᛤᚾᛗᛈᚾᛋᚺᛗ	9.	*boustom*	'cowshed'
J.	ᛉᛋᚺᛉ	10.	*bindis*	'avenger'
K.	ᛦᛟᚤᛁ	11.	*adiza*	'duty'
L.	ᚷᛉᛈᚾ	12.	*augu*	'valid'
M.	ᛈᚤᛋᛈ	13.	*bezom*	'mine'
N.	ᚤᚾᚱᐃᛋ	14.	*dinbituz*	'he must build'
O.	ᛜᛤᛋᚺᚾ25	15.	*duatir*	'daughter'
P.	ᛈᛏᛜ	16.	*gortika*	'mandatory'

Task 1. Determine the correct correspondences. Answer by filling in the numbers in the chart below.

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

0.5 x 16 = 8 points

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[6] Created by Ethan Chi (NACLO).

<5> Celtiberian (2/2)

Task 2. Write the following words in Celtiberian script.

English translation	Celtiberian word in Roman Script	Celtiberian word in original Script
'silver'	argantos	
Name of Celtiberian god of the oak	Perkunetes	

Notes: *b, d,* and *g* are the voiced versions of *p, t,* and *k* respectively. A cowshed is a building where cows are raised. A tithe is a ten-percent tax paid to a religious or governmental institution.

2 x 2 =4 points
Take off 0.25 point for each incorrect or missing letter up to 2 pts per word

Task 3. Transcribe the following word written in Celtiberian script into Roman script, giving **four** possible variant ways of writing it.
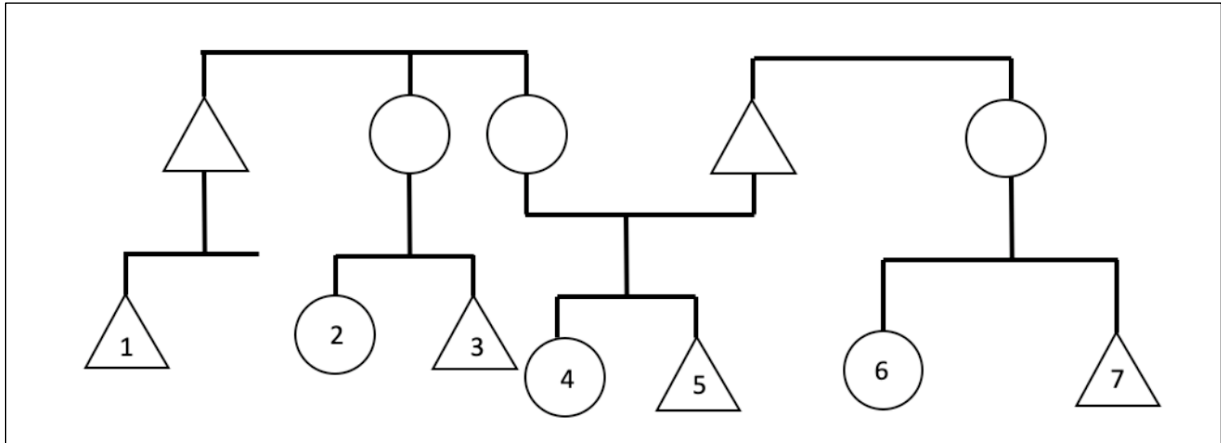
English translation	Celtiberian word in original Script	Celtiberian word in Roman Script
'he will give'		gabizeti kabizeti gabizedi kabizedi kapizedi gapizedi kapizeti gapizeti

0.25 point for each correct word = 1 point (possible transcriptions from set given here)

<6> Yanomano kin[7] (1/2) **19 points**

The Yanomami or Yanomamo people make up one of the largest indigenous populations in the Amazon. Nearly 35,000 Yanomano people live in 250 villages in the Amazon rainforest in northern Brazil and southern Venezuela.

Attached here is diagram how some people within a Yanomamo family are related; a triangle denotes a male in the family, whereas a circle denotes a female.

A visitor has entered the tribe and has asked five of the children to briefly introduce their brothers/sisters and cousins. (You may assume that the 7 children in the diagram above are the only ones in their generation.) Here's how they responded:

Davi says:

I have one *suaboya*: Hekura

I have two *soriwa*: Rerebawa and Krihisiwa

I have two *amiwa*: Yarima and Bushika

Bushika says:

I have two *eiwa*: Mukashe and Davi

I have one *amiwa*: Yarima

I have two *soriwa*: Rerebawa and Krihisiwa

Rerebawa says:

I have two *suaboya*: Yarima and Bushika

I have two *soriwa*: Mukashe and Davi

Mukashe says:

I have one *soriwa*: Rerebawa

I have no *suaboya*

I have two *amiwa*: Yarima and Bushika

Krihisiwa (7) says:

I have one *amiwa*: Hekura

I have one *suaboya*: Bushika

I have one *soriwa*: Davi

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[7] Created by Ethan Chi.

<6> Yanomano kin (2/2)

Task 1. Write the names of each of the children corresponding to the numbers 1 to 6 on the diagram.

1   Rerebawa

2   Yarima

3   Mukashe

4   Bushika

5   Davi

6   Hekura

7   Krihisiwa

3 x 6 = 18 points

Task 2. What does *soriwa* mean? son of father's sister or of mother's brother

allow half mark for "cousin"

also allow full marks for "son of parent's opposite sex sibling" or for "cross-cousin"

1 point