

>1 Rotuman (1/2) 10 points

Rotuman is an Austronesian language spoken by the indigenous people who live on the Rotuma group of South Pacific islands. These people have a Polynesian-influenced culture. These islands were incorporated as a dependency into the Colony of Fiji in 1881 and now are included in the Republic of Fiji.

Here are some Rotuman words, along with their so-called incomplete word counterparts. In spoken Rotuman, the incomplete variant is commonly used for all but the last word of a phrase.

Complete word	Incomplete word	English translation
tokiri	tokir	'to roll'
sulu	sul	'coconut-spathe'
ti'u	ti'	'big'
masi	mäs	'figus (a type of tree)'
hoti	höt	'to embark'
pepa	peap	'paper'
vao	vao	'fishing net'
mose	mös	'to sleep'
tepli	tepel	'table'
kofi	köf	'coffee'
seseva	seseav	'erroneous'
rako	rak	'to imitate'
ŋarue	ŋarue	'work'
pure	puer	'to rule'
'uo	'uo	'a very bony kind of fish'
futi	füt	'to pull'
pusi	püs	'cat'
hafa	haf	'half'
ufa	uaf	'wharf'

Pronunciation notes: The symbols ' , ŋ represent consonants; ä, ö, ü are the fronted versions of the back vowels a, o, u respectively. ("Front" vowels are produced with the tongue forward in the mouth; "back" vowels are produced with the tongue drawn back in the mouth.) Vowel sounds are also distinguished by tongue height: low tongue vowels are a and ä, high tongue vowels are 'i' and 'u', the other vowels are pronounced with tongue in a mid position between 'low' and 'high' positions.

<1> Rotuman (2/2)

Task: Write the 'incomplete' variant of these Rotuman words.

Complete word	Incomplete word	English translation
Ranrani	Ranr än	'Britain'
lelei	le lei	'good'
soti	s öt	'shirt'
kesmasi	kes mäs	'Christmas'
suka	su ak	'sugar'
parofita	parof iat	'prophet'
hosa	ho as	'flower'
hafa	ha f	'eye'
soge	s ög	'starve'
foa	fo a	'grater'

10 points (1 x 10)

This process affects the last VCV (vowel consonant vowel) in a word.

Final V is deleted unless it is lower than the immediately preceding vowel. In this case $V_1CV_2 > V_1V_2C$.

Where final vowel is a front vowel (e or i), preceding non-high vowel must change to 'front' before final vowel is deleted, e.g., *soti* > *söt*, *soge* > *sög*.

<2> Waanyi to the end (1/2) 14 points

Waanyi is an Australian language spoken by people of the same name whose lands are situated south of the Gulf of Carpentaria stretching from western Queensland into the Northern Territory.

Here are 13 simple Waanyi sentences with an English translation.

1	Najba nyulu bururri kirriyaa.	The woman saw the man.
2	Kirriya nyulu najba bururrii.	The man saw the woman.
3	Bikali nyulu bulungu jukaa.	The boy carried the child.
4	Ngindi-ngindijbi nana bulungu wanamiyani.	That child kept on crying for water.
5	Yanyba nyulu bururri nanangkanyi kirriyaanyi.	The man spoke to that woman.
6	Daba nyulu nana juka nanangkani bulunguu.	That child hit that boy.
7	Karaa nyulu daba mani.	She hit his hand with a rock.
8	Nanganja nana kara!	Get that rock!
9	Ngaraba nyulu wanami nangkani bururrii.	This man is drinking water.
10	Bulungu ngawu windijbi wanamii.	I gave the child water.
11	Yanja ngaki!	Speak to me.
12	Windijbi nyulu ngaan karaa.	He gave me money.
13	Kurrkamalaa karaa nyulu ngaan windijbi.	He gave me a lot of money.

Task 1. Complete these five Waanyi sentences by adding the missing word or words.

14	Nanganja nyulu kara jukaa	<i>The boy picked up the rock.</i>
15	Nanganja nyulu manii	<i>He picked it up in his hand.</i>
16	Wanami nyulu nanganja nangkani kirriyaa	<i>This woman fetched water.</i>
17	Ngaraba nyulu nanangkani bulunguu	<i>That child drank it.</i>
18	Ngindi-ngindijbi ngamba nanangkanyi jukaanyi.	<i>We were crying for that boy.</i>

1 point for each correct word (including correct ending), 1 x 8 = 12 points

Here are seven more Waanyi sentences.

19	Jilaba nyulu wanami juuu barri ngambalangi.	<i>The rain has now moved away from us.</i>
20	Budanku nyulu yanyba nangangi.	<i>She doesn't speak to him.</i>
21	Jujuu nyulu wandajba nangangi.	<i>He keeps away from her.</i>
22	Jungkunu nyulu yanyba ngambalangi.	<i>He sits and talks to us.</i>
23	Najba nyulu ngambalanya yanykurru.	<i>She saw us talking.</i>
24	Jungku ngamba nawunu.	<i>We are sitting here.</i>
25	Kuku-najba ngamba.	<i>We are looking at him.</i>

<2> Waanyi to the end (2/2)

Task 2. Complete these Waanyi sentences by filling in missing words.

26	Naja ngambalanya	<i>Look at us!</i>
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27	Wanamii nyulu ngambalanya windijbi.	<i>She gave us water.</i>
28	Yanyba nyulu ngambalangi.	<i>She talked to us.</i>

1 point for each correct pronoun form; 1 x 3 = 3 points

Task 3. Complete the English translation of these Waanyi sentences.

29	<i>Yanja nangangi.</i>	Speak to him/her. (either English pronoun)
30	<i>Yanyba ngaki nana kirriya.</i>	That woman spoke to me.

1 point for each correct answer, allow to *him* or to *her* in 28. = 2 points

Task 4. Give two possible English translations for (31).

31	<i>Nanganja ngawu kurrkamala kara.</i>	a. I picked up a lot of money.
		b. I picked up a lot of rocks/rock.

Answers to (31) can be in either order. = 1 point.

<3> Russian Baby Talk (1/2)



Russian children, just like children all over the world, take some months to learn all the sounds of their language. Below is a list of Russian words as they are pronounced by Ivan, a Russian boy aged about 2 years old, while watching his favourite cartoon, Smeshariki (pictured). The target word and Ivan's pronunciation are shown side by side, in phonetic transcription. The unfamiliar symbols are explained at the bottom. The English translation is given for your interest, but is not relevant to solving the problem.

Target	Child	English	Target	Child	English
smjesharikji	m'esdaik'i	[a name]	lgatj	gat'	lie
avtobus	atobus	bus	lashadka	washaka	horse
daroga	daoga	road	pila	piwa	saw
zjerkala	z'ekawa	mirror	rytsarj	xytsax'	knight
jogurt	jogut	yoghurt	samovar	samowax	kettle
kastrjula	katuwa	saucepan	skamjeika	kam'eika	bench
kolbachka	kobaka	sausage	stjicklo	t'iko	glass
karablj	kaab	ship	stuljchik	tut'ik	high-chair
kastjor	kat'ox	bonfire	tarjelka	tax'eka	plate
krasjitelj	kas'it'il'	dye	shokolad	shokowad	chocolate
kuvshin	kushin	jug			

Pronunciation notes:

ch, sh and ts are each considered as single letters

j is pronounced like y in 'yes'. Where it appears immediately after a consonant, it can be thought of as showing that the consonant it follows has a softer (palatalised) pronunciation.

In transcriptions of Ivan's speech, the apostrophe ' has a similar function.

x is a hard guttural sound like a French R, or German 'ch' in Bach.

y is a vowel sound (pronounced like 'u' but with the lips drawn back as when saying 'i')

All other letters have more or less their expected pronunciation; there are no 'silent letters' (like 'k' in English 'knot' or 'b' in English 'comb').

<3> Russian Baby Talk (2/2)

Task. Under each Russian word given in a-n, write Ivan's version of it. (Again the English is given only for information.)

(a) stakan (glass)	(b) chainik (kettle)	(c) baraban (drum)	(d) gorshok (pot)	(e) jabloko (apple)
takan	t'ainik	baaban	goshok	jaboko
(f) pjechka (stove)	(g) leika (watering can)	(h) skjeit (skate)	(i) podarochek (gift)	(j) buterbrod (sandwich)
p'eka	weika	k'eit	podaot'ek	butebod
(k) globus (globe)	(l) tjelegraf (telegraph)	(m) chernila (ink)	(n) vostok (east)	
gobus	t'ewegaf	t'eniwa	wotok	

1 point for each correct form = 14 points

Ivan's pronunciation follows some simple rules:

1. [s] and [ch] before another consonant are not pronounced
2. [r] and [l] are not pronounced immediately before or after a consonant
3. [r] is not pronounced between vowels
4. For remaining consonants there are a number of straight swops: l -> w, v -> w, ch -> t', r -> x
5. Palatalizing j is replaced by 'j

<4> Arhuaco things & places (1/2) 16 points

Arhuaco is a language spoken by the Arhuaco people in Northern Colombia, South America, who still live traditionally and use their language widely. It is estimated that of the 8,000 speakers of Arhuaco, 90% are monolingual, with only a minority also speaking Spanish, Colombia's main language. The language is also known by a host of other names, including Ica and Bintuk.

Arhuaco is written here with some special characters, but these are not relevant for doing the tasks below.

Arhuaco	English translation
kʌn gaka	put down the stick
ribru pan	put down the book
ribru itšoʔ	put the book up on (e.g. bookshelf)
masite gaka	put down the machete
masite igeika	put the machete up (e.g. on a wall)
masite kʌgaka	put the machete in (e.g. the box)
pratu tšoʔs	put down the plate (e.g. in drying rack)
ribru kʌpas	put the book in (e.g. a bag)
pratu pan	put down the plate (e.g. on the table)
pratu ipan	put the plate up (e.g. on a wall)
urakiʔ sa	put down the house
aʔni sa	put down the rock
aʔni isa	put the rock up on (e.g. a shelf)

Task 1. Translate these sentences into Arhuaco. Write in the space below the English.

1	Put down the needle (needle = akusa)
	akusa gaka
2	Put the rock in (e.g. a bag)
	aʔni kʌsa (or kʌssa)
3	Put the pencil in (e.g. a pencil case) (pencil = rapi)
	rapi kʌgaka
4	Put down the sack of corn (sack of corn = in kintari)
	in kintari sa
5	Put the sack of corn up on (e.g. a shelf)
	in kintari isa

1.5 x 5 = 7.5 The main focus here is on the verb prefix+stem choice. However word order should conform to data above, so NP + Verb to get full mark.

<4> Arhuaco things & places (2/2)

Task 2. Write down the correct Arhuaco ‘put’ verb for the following scenarios:

6	Put a poster on a wall	ipan
7	Put down a poster rolled up in a carrying tube	gaka
8	Put a poster rolled up in carrying tube in the cupboard	kΛgaka

1.5 x 3 Total = 4.5

Arhuaco men wear very distinctive traditional hats, as you can see in the images.



Task 3. Translate into Arhuaco where ‘hat’ is *tutusoma*:

9	Put the hat on (e.g. your head)	tutusoma isa or itšoʔs
10	Stand the hat upright on the floor	tutusoma tšoʔs

1.5 x 2 = 3 points (We have to allow either isa or itšoʔs for (9))

Task 4. When an Arhuaco says “tutusoma kΛssa”, where might he have put his hat? Choose from one of the following by writing the appropriate letter in the box.

- On the ground
- Up on a shelf.
- In his bag.

1 point

C

NOTES:

Arhuaco has different verbs for expressing putting objects in a particular place or position. As well as that, it the shape of the object being put somewhere also matters for the type of verb that is used.

In this puzzle, there are three different types of objects with regard to shape, and there is one position used, namely ‘upright’:

Shape	Items	Arhuaco verb for put down	Arhuaco verb for put in something	Arhuaco verb for put up on something
flat	book, plate, poster	pan	kʌpas	ipan
long	stick, machete, sword, rolled up poster in tube-shape, needle, pencil	gaka	kʌgaka	igeika
3D	rock, house, hat, sack of corn	sa	kʌssa	isa
upright	book on shelf, plate in drying rack	tʃoʔs	kʌtʃoʔs	itʃo

As long as items are not understood as upright, it is their shape in terms of being flat, long or 3D that matters. But as soon as an item is clearly put upright, like a book on a shelf, a plate in a drying rack or a hat, then the verb form for ‘upright’ must be used.

The system for Arhuaco verbs that mean “place something” is more complex than this problem’s examples, there are verbs for items that are positioned into a tight-fitting container (like a foot in a sock or a machete in a sheath), as well as verbs for liquids. There are also additional positions which take their own verbs.

References:

Frank, P. (1990) *Ika Syntax. Studies in the Languages of Columbia 1*. Arlington: University of Texas, Summer Institute of Linguistics.

Ika (Arhuaco) (1998 – 2020) Native Languages of the Americas. [website] retrieved from: <http://www.native-languages.org/ika.htm>

<5> The Spirit is Willing, but the Flesh is Wik (1/2) 26 points

Wik-Mungkan (literally: "to swallow one's words") is a Paman language spoken on the western side of Cape York Peninsula in Queensland, Australia by around 1,650 people most of whom live at Aurukun.

Here is a list of Wik-Mungkan words and phrases (1-24) and a list of English expressions that correspond in meaning to the Wik-Mungkan expressions, but are listed in a random order.

HINT: *ek* can translate English *shell*.

1. ma' ek	A. alcohol	13. ngangk	M. heart
2. ma' puk pi'an	B. awake	14. ngangk ek	N. law
3. ma' puuy	C. brave	15. ngangk min	O. sad
4. ma' thayan	D. crab	16. ngangk thayan	P. shoulder blade
5. mee'	E. crab shell	17. ngangk way	Q. sound asleep
6. mee' thayan	F. English language	18. puuy	R. spring (water source)
7. mee' weep	G. eye	19. puuy ek	S. strong / firm
8. min	H. fingernail	20. thayan	T. thumb
9. ngak	I. fresh water	21. weep thayan	U. hard shell
10. ngak mee'	J. good	22. wik kiith	V. trustworthy with things
11. ngak min	K. handcuffs	23. wik thayan	W. water
12. ngak way	L. happy	24. ek thayan	X. tired

Task 1. Determine the correct correspondences. Show your answers by writing the appropriate letter (A-X) beside the number of the corresponding Wik-Mungkan expression.

English	Wik-Mungkan	Literal gloss
1. ma' ek	<i>H. fingernail</i>	hand-shell
2. ma' puk pi'an	<i>T. thumb</i>	hand-child-big
3. ma' puuy	<i>K. handcuffs</i>	hand-crab
4. ma' thayan	<i>V. trustworthy with things</i>	hand-firm
5. mee'	<i>G. eye</i>	
6. mee' thayan	<i>B. awake</i>	eye-firm
7. mee' weep	<i>U. tired</i>	eye-sleep
8. min	<i>J. good</i>	
9. ngak	<i>W. water</i>	

10. ngak mee'	<i>R. spring (water source)</i>	water-eye
11. ngak min	<i>I. fresh water</i>	water-good
12. ngak way	<i>A. alcohol</i>	water-bad
13. ngangk	<i>M. heart</i>	
14. ngangk ek	<i>P. shoulder blade</i>	heart-shell
15. ngangk min	<i>L. happy</i>	heart-good
16. ngangk thayan	<i>C. brave</i>	heart-firm
17. ngangk way	<i>O. sad</i>	heart-bad
18. puuy	<i>D. crab</i>	
19. puuy ek	<i>E. crab shell</i>	crab-shell
20. thayan	<i>S. strong / firm / hard</i>	
21. weep thayan	<i>Q. sound asleep</i>	sleep-firm
22. wik kiith	<i>F. English language</i>	word-English
23. wik thayan	<i>N. law</i>	word-firm
24. ek thayan	<i>U. hard shell</i>	shell-firm

1 point for each correct answer = 24 points

Task 2. Give the Wik-Mungkan for these two English words:

hand *ma'* bad *way*

1 point for each correct answer = 2 points

This is a difficult question that will probably take students quite a while to complete. The hint is important as it gives the meaning of *ek* 'shell' which should allow students to work out meaning of *thayan* because of 24 *ek thayan* and also 19 crab shell and 18 crab. An additional strategy is to try to match up N meanings with N occurrences of a word, e.g., 4 x *ma'*, 3 x *mee'*, 7 x *thayan* and so on.