

There is a total of 100 points.

<1> Beja = 15 points

<2> Waanyi = 16 points

<3> Waama = 25 points

<4> Ogham = 9.5 points

<5> Sauk = 34.5 points

## &lt;1&gt; Beja

15 points

1	uutak kaam rihiini	The man sees a camel.
2	ikaamook bitiini	He pulls your camel.
3	imeekuuk ootak rihiini	Your donkey sees the man.
4	takuuk tamiini	One of your men eats.
5	uutak itamiini ookaam rihiini	The man who eats sees the camel.
6	tak giigiini	A man goes.
7	uukaam oomeek rihiini	The camel sees the donkey.
8	meekook tamiini	He eats one of your donkeys.
9	uutak ibitiiniuuk diwiini	The man who pulls you sleeps.
10	uumeek itamiini ookaam ibitiiniook rihiini	The donkey which eats sees the camel which pulls you.

1 pt x 5 (for 1-5 English) = 5pts

2 pt x 5 (for 6-10 Beja) = 10 pts

Must be all correct for full marks.

## Commentary

- Definiteness:
  - Definite = prefix <i/uu/oo> = 'the'
  - Indefinite = no prefix = 'a'. If there's a possessive suffix 'your', indefinite translates as 'one of your ...'.
- 'the' prefix:
  - <i> if there's a suffix (actually: if there's more than one syllable)
  - <uu/oo> otherwise
- 'your' suffix: <uuk/ook>
- Case:
  - nominative/subject: <uu> in prefix or suffix
  - accusative/object: <oo> in prefix or suffix
- Word order: Subject – Object – Verb
- Relative clauses: To make S (O) V into a relative clause modifying N:
  - attach the 'the' prefix to the verb: N (<i> V)
  - If the object is 'you', attach the 'your' suffix to the verb: N (<i> V <uuk/ook>)
  - Select uu/oo according to the case of N.

## &lt;2&gt; Wording up in Waanyi

16 points

Task 1. Fill in the missing words from Table 1 here. 0.5 x 10 = 5 points

1	walyukuujbu	6	ngunyi
2	bariimbi	7	ngunyiimbi
3	wadaajba	8	balikaajba
4	warraku	9	kukuliimbi
5	warrakuumbu	10	nanjarr

Task 2. 0.5 x 10 = 5 points

Context of use	X came	I saw X	I came for X	X hit X
'you & me'	<i>nungka</i>	<i>niyanya</i>	1. <i>niyangi</i>	<i>niyangka</i>
'we/us both' (not you)	<i>ngali</i>	2. <i>ngaliyanya</i>	<i>ngaliyangi</i>	<i>ngaliyangka</i>
'you both'	<i>nimba</i>	<i>nimbalanya</i>	<i>nimbalangi</i>	3. <i>nimbalangka</i>
'they/them both'	<i>bula</i>	4. <i>bulanya</i>	<i>bulangi</i>	<i>bulangka</i>
'we/us' (not you)	5. <i>nurri</i>	6. <i>nurriyangi</i>	<i>nurriyangi</i>	7. <i>nurriyangka</i>
'we/us & you'	<i>ngamba</i>	<i>ngambalanya</i>	8. <i>ngambalangi</i>	<i>ngambalangka</i>
'you all'	9. <i>narri</i>	10. <i>narriyanya</i>	<i>narriyangi</i>	<i>narriyangka</i>

Task 3. 1 x 4 = 4 points

'they/them all' A	<i>yalu</i>	<i>yaluwanya</i>	<i>yaluwangi</i>	<i>yaluwangka</i>
'they/them all' B	<i>yalu</i>	<i>yalunya</i>	<i>yalungi</i>	<i>yalungka</i>

Task 4. What other pronoun in Table 3 exhibits the B pattern in its forms? (Give nominative form) *bula* 1 ptTask 5. What pronoun word in Table 3 is totally unpredictable? *nungka* 1 pt

**Notes:** The non-nominative forms are built on a stem equivalent to the nominative form, except for the first inclusive dual *nungka*. In this case the stem is *ni* (similar to second person (sing.) nominative & accusative stem).

The suffixes show variation between those beginning with l, y or w. This is determined by the preceding stem final vowel: if /a/ then /l/, if /i/ then /y/, if /u/ then /w/. (This pattern of assimilation is also found in neighbouring Tangkic language Yukulta described by Sandra Keen (1983), although Waanyi and Yukulta are very distantly related.) All case forms except the nominative are built on a base Ca (where C is l, w or y), except for the third dual *bula* which attaches the suffixes that distinguish the cases directly to the stem (one can speculate on why this is so). The third person plural *yalu* shows variation even by the same speaker -- it is either treated as a base form to which CV (C = /w/) is added to host the regular case suffixes, or it is treated like dual *bula*, where suffixes are attached directly to nominal stem.

Keen, Sandra. (1983) Yukulta. In R.M.W. Dixon & B.J. Blake (eds) Handbook of Australian languages. Vol. 3, 191-304. Canberra: ANU Press.

## &lt;3&gt; A Waama Puzzle 25 points

Task 1. Match each Waama entry to its English translation. 1 x 15 = 15pts

Waama		English	
1	Cando kpento kpi, o ñ faa o suka.	A	<i>The tree fell in the forest.</i>
2	Tando dori.	B	<i>A car passed by earlier.</i>
3	N pe saaki ti yete.	C	<i>I went to my friend's house.</i>
4	Bika kɔɔsi kɔɔka.	D	<i>The child fell.</i>
5	Soosada kaate.	E	<i>Marie lost the money, but she found it.</i>
6	Suka kpi.	F	<i>It rained.</i>
7	Ba kaate tiibu band.	G	<i>My hen went to Yooto's.</i>
8	N yeentire n daaso.	H	<i>My wife swept our house.</i>
9	Bisu yɔkɔɔti.	I	<i>The children had fun.</i>
10	Tiibu dori puɔa mii.	J	<i>Tchando's father died, and he inherited his car.</i>
11	N taka n daaso yete.	K	<i>They gathered under the tree.</i>
12	Maari dikitifa pei, o ñ fa piisi.	L	<i>I hurt my friend.</i>
13	Suka miiki pɔmpɔmma.	M	<i>The soldiers assembled.</i>
14	Bika dori.	N	<i>The car broke down.</i>
15	N kɔɔka taka Yooto yete.	O	<i>The child sold the hen.</i>

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

Task 2. Which Waama verb is it? (Enter the verb in Waama). kpi 1 point

Task 3. Translate into Waama. 2 pts x 3 = 6 points

- a. The children gathered under the house. **Bisu kaate yete band.** (under/band is a postposition)  
 b. I sold my car. **N kɔɔsi n suka.**  
 c. Her friend played in the rain. **O daaso yɔkɔɔti tando mii.** (yɔkɔɔti = 'have fun, play')  
 (tando dori = 'rain fell')  
 (in/mii is a postposition)

Task 4. Translate into English. 1pt x 3 = 3 points

- a. Ba kɔɔsi kɔɔsu. **They sold hens.** (bika-bisu → kɔɔka/ kɔɔsu)  
 d. N susu kpi. **My cars broke down.** (bika-bisu → susa-susu)  
 e. Maari daaso fa faa. **Marie's friend inherited it.**

<4> It's Irish, but not as we know it

9.5 points

Task 1. 1 pt x 7 = 7 points

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
D	A	F	C	G	E	B

Task 2. (0.5 pt for each word) 2.5 points

Answer: ta me i ngra leat

**Notes:**

Ogham is an alphabet. Each combination of dots or lines stands for a letter.

Since Ogham does not incorporate accents, in task B, candidates cannot be expected to know (apart from 'grá) where accents occur. The actual Irish for 'I love you' is:

Tá mé i ngrá leat.

## &lt;5&gt; Sauk it up

34.5 points

**Task 1:** Link each Sauk sentence with the correct English translation, by filling in the missing letters.

1.5 x 17 = 25.5

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
R	B	N	H	Q	F	J	C	L	K	M	G	I	P	A	O	E	D

**Task 2:** Translate the following Sauk words into English: **5 points**

tóskashéha **young horse** (also accept: pony, foal, colt, small horse, mini horse, baby horse, little horse) (2.5 pts)

kokenéwa **to wash** (also accept 'wash') (2.5pts)

**Task 3.** Give the Sauk translation equivalent of English words: **4 points**

'brain' **wínétepi** (2 pts)

'shoe shop' **mahkathéhanikanéki** (2 pts)