

<1> Beja Beasts<sup>1</sup> (1/2)

15 points

Beja is spoken by about a million people in the north of The Sudan and neighbouring countries. Many Beja speakers are nomads living on and with herds of camels and other animals. The language is distantly related to Ancient Egyptian and Arabic; it is rarely written so it has no standard writing system. Here are some sentences in Beja with their English translations.



|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| diwiini                    | He sleeps.                     |
| yaas diwiini               | A dog sleeps.                  |
| yaas rihiini               | He sees a dog.                 |
| uuyaas diwiini             | The dog sleeps.                |
| ooyaas rihiini             | He sees the dog.               |
| uuyaas yaas rihiini        | The dog sees a dog.            |
| yaasuuk diwiini            | One of your dogs sleeps.       |
| yaasook rihiini            | He sees one of your dogs.      |
| iyaasuuk diwiini           | Your dog sleeps.               |
| iyaasook rihiini           | He sees your dog.              |
| ooyaas idiwiini rihiini    | He sees the dog which sleeps.  |
| uuyaas irihiiniuuk diwiini | The dog which sees you sleeps. |

Here are some more words.

|      |               |       |             |
|------|---------------|-------|-------------|
| tak  | <i>man</i>    | bit-  | <i>pull</i> |
| kaam | <i>camel</i>  | tam-  | <i>eat</i>  |
| meek | <i>donkey</i> | giig- | <i>go</i>   |

**TASK 1:** Provide the English translations of these 5 Beja sentences.

|   |                               |  |
|---|-------------------------------|--|
| 1 | uutak kaam rihiini            |  |
| 2 | ikaamook bitiini              |  |
| 3 | imeekuuk ootak rihiini        |  |
| 4 | takuuk tamiini                |  |
| 5 | uutak itamiini ookaam rihiini |  |

<sup>1</sup> Created by Dick Hudson (UKLO).

**<1> Beja Beasts (2/2)**

**Task 2:** Provide the Beja translations of these English sentences (on the line below).

|    |   |
|----|---|
| 6  | A man goes.   |
|    |   |
| 7  | The camel sees the donkey.                            |
|    |   |
| 8  | He eats one of your donkeys.                          |
|    |   |
| 9  | The man who pulls you sleeps.                         |
|    |   |
| 10 | The donkey which eats sees the camel which pulls you. |
|    |   |

## <2> Wording up in Waanyi<sup>2</sup> (1/2) 13 points

The Waanyi language was spoken by people living just south of the Gulf of Carpentaria in Australia's north. Waanyi land spreads across what has become the borders of the Northern Territory and the state of Queensland.

Like all languages, Waanyi has both systematic and idiosyncratic ways of deriving words from other words. Your task is to spot some systematic (or regular) patterns and to apply them to create words that fit the patterns you recognise.

**Task 1.** On the basis of these example Waanyi words, fill in the blanks with verbs derived in the same way as in the examples, or the words that serve as the basis for other longer words.

Table 1.

| Basic word | English gloss | Derived verb | English gloss       | Derived verb | English gloss     |
|------------|---------------|--------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|
| walyuku    | <i>good</i>   | walyukuumbu  | <i>like</i>         | 1            | <i>get better</i> |
| bari       | <i>bad</i>    | 2            | <i>spoil</i>        | bariijbi     | <i>go bad</i>     |
| wada       | <i>food</i>   | wadaamba     | <i>feed</i>         | 3            | <i>eat up</i>     |
| 4          | <i>mad</i>    | 5            | <i>drive mad</i>    | warrakuujbu  | <i>go crazy</i>   |
| 6          | <i>sleep</i>  | 7            | <i>put to sleep</i> | ngunyiijbi   | <i>be asleep</i>  |
| balika     | <i>hungry</i> |              |                     | 8            | <i>be hungry</i>  |
| kukuli     | <i>granny</i> | 9            | <i>be granny to</i> |              |                   |
| 10         | <i>soft</i>   |              |                     | nanjarriji   | <i>soften</i>     |

Fill in the missing words from Table 1 here.

|   |  |    |  |
|---|--|----|--|
| 1 |  | 6  |  |
| 2 |  | 7  |  |
| 3 |  | 8  |  |
| 4 |  | 9  |  |
| 5 |  | 10 |  |

**Task 2.** Let's look at another category of Waanyi words. In many languages, including English and Waanyi, pronouns referring to the same discourse participant (i.e., speaker, addressee, or other) come in more than one form, depending on their role in a sentence. Linguists refer to these differing forms as 'case' forms. The Waanyi pronouns that refer to a single person (or thing) don't seem to follow any strict regular pattern, as shown in Table 2.

<sup>2</sup> Created by Mary Laughren (OzCLO).

## <2> Wording up in Waanyi<sup>3</sup> (2/2)

Table 2.

|                | <b>Context of use</b> | <b>X came</b> | <b>I saw X</b> | <b>I came for X</b> | <b>X hit X</b>    |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                | <b>Case names</b>     | Nominative    | Accusative     | Dative              | Reflexive         |
| <b>English</b> | 'I/me'                | <i>ngawu</i>  | <i>ngaa</i>    | <i>ngaki</i>        | <i>ngaka</i>      |
| <b>gloss</b>   | 'you'                 | <i>ninji</i>  | <i>ninya</i>   | <i>nganyi</i>       | <i>nganyingka</i> |
|                | 'he, she, it'         | <i>nyulu</i>  | (no word)      | <i>nangangi</i>     | <i>nangka</i>     |

However, pronouns that refer to two or more people (or things) do show regular patterns in their word formation — with few exceptions. Your task is to recognise these patterns from the incomplete data in Table 3 and then to fill in the missing words, assuming the relationships between forms follow a regular pattern.

Table 3.

| <b>Context of use</b>  | <b>X came</b> | <b>I saw X</b>     | <b>I came for X</b> | <b>X hit X</b>      |
|------------------------|---------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Case names</b>      | Nominative    | Accusative         | Dative              | Reflexive           |
| <b>English gloss</b>   |               |                    |                     |                     |
| 'you & me'             | <i>nungka</i> | <i>niyanya</i>     | 1.                  | <i>niyangka</i>     |
| 'we/us both' (not you) | <i>ngali</i>  | 2.                 | <i>ngaliyangi</i>   | <i>ngaliyangka</i>  |
| 'you both'             | <i>nimba</i>  | <i>nimbalanya</i>  | <i>nimbalangi</i>   | 3.                  |
| 'they/them both'       | <i>bula</i>   | 4.                 | <i>bulangi</i>      | <i>bulangka</i>     |
| 'we/us' (not you)      | 5.            | 6.                 | <i>nurriyangi</i>   | 7.                  |
| 'we/us & you'          | <i>ngamba</i> | <i>ngambalanya</i> | 8.                  | <i>ngambalangka</i> |
| 'you all'              | 9.            | 10.                | <i>narriyangi</i>   | <i>narriyangka</i>  |

**Task 3:** Interestingly speakers vary in how they speak about more than two people or things (equivalent of 'them/their/themselves'). Sometimes they use what we have dubbed the 'A' pattern, but at other times they use the 'B' pattern. Fill in the missing forms for each pattern.

Table 4.

|                | <b>Context of use</b> | <b>X came</b> | <b>I saw X</b> | <b>I came for X</b> | <b>X hit X</b>    |
|----------------|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|-------------------|
|                | <b>Case names</b>     | Nominative    | Accusative     | Dative              | Reflexive         |
| <b>English</b> | 'they/them all' 'A'   | <i>yalu</i>   |                |                     | <i>yaluwangka</i> |
| <b>Gloss</b>   | 'they/them all' 'B'   | <i>yalu</i>   |                |                     | <i>yalungka</i>   |

**Task 4.** What other pronoun(s) in Table 3 exhibit the B pattern? (Give nominative form)

\_\_\_\_\_

**Task 5.** What pronoun form in Table 3 is totally unpredictable? \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

<sup>3</sup> Created by Mary Laughren (OzCLO).

<3> A Waama Puzzle<sup>4</sup> (1/2)

25 points

Waama, or Yoabu, is a Gur language of Benin in west Africa. The Waama sentences appear in the writing system of the language. No sound-specific knowledge of the symbols is required to be able solve this puzzle.

**Task 1:** Each Waama sentence appearing 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. Match each Waama entry to its English translation by filling in letters (A-O) in cells below.

| 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 kɔka.                  | 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 yɔkɔti.                      | I       | <i>The children had fun.</i>                            |
| 10    | Tiibu dori puja 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 kɔka 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 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |

**Task 2:** One of the Waama verbs you encountered in the sentences above is extremely versatile. This verb would be used by Waama speakers in all 4 sentences below.

|                   | Waama                  | English                  |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>Sentence 1</b> | N tokore <u>verb</u> . | 'My shirt is torn.'      |
| <b>Sentence 2</b> | Yaama <u>verb</u> .    | 'The matter is settled.' |
| <b>Sentence 3</b> | O beere <u>verb</u> .  | 'He lost his fame.'      |
| <b>Sentence 4</b> | Yima <u>verb</u> .     | 'The water is frozen.'   |

Which Waama verb is it? (Write the *verb* in Waama). \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>4</sup> Created by Aleka Blackwell (NACLO)

**<3> A Waama Puzzle (2/2)**

**Task 3:** Write your Waama translation of these English sentences on the line below them.

|    |  |  |
|----|--|--|
| a. | The children gathered under the house. |  |
| b. | I sold my car.                         |  |
| c. | Her friend played in the rain.         |  |

**Task 4:** Translate into English.

|    |                     |  |
|----|---------------------|--|
| d. | Ba kɔɔsi kɔɔsu.     |  |
| e. | N susu kpi.         |  |
| f. | Maari daaso fa faa. |  |

## <4> It's Irish, but not as we know it<sup>5</sup> (1/2) 13 points

Ogham is an alphabet dating from approximately 400 and is the earliest form of writing in Ireland. Ogham was used initially to write the ancestral language of modern Irish, Scottish Gaelic and Manx, so-called Primitive Irish in inscriptions on standing stones.

The Ogham alphabet is made up of a series of strokes along or across a line. The alphabet was carved on standing stones to commemorate someone, using the edge of the stone as the centre line. Ogham does not have capital letters or accents on its letters.

**Task 1:** Match the roman alphabet version of these Irish words (in the left column) to their Ogham alphabet version (in the right column)?

|   | Irish word<br>(English translation) |   | Irish word written in Ogham |
|---|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1 | grá (love)                          | A |                             |
| 2 | teaghlach (family)                  | B |                             |
| 3 | Éire (Ireland)                      | C |                             |
| 4 | neart (strength)                    | D |                             |
| 5 | saol (life)                         | E |                             |
| 6 | síocháin (peace)                    | F |                             |
| 7 | grá mo chroí (love of my heart)     | G |                             |

Just fill in the appropriate letter:

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |

<sup>5</sup> Created by Babette Verhoeven (NACLO).

**<4>OMG, it's Irish, but not as we know it (2/2)**

**Task2:** Below is the Ogham transliteration of the Irish for 'I love you':



Write down the Irish 'I love you' in its roman alphabet transliteration (you can ignore accents for this task).

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<5> Sauk It Up<sup>6</sup> (1/1)

34 points

Sauk is an Algonquian language spoken by members of the 3000-strong Sac and Fox Nation. Although the Sauk people originated from present-day Green Bay, Wisconsin, they were forced to relocate in the 19th century and currently live in central Oklahoma. A flexible language, Sauk has adapted with the times, coining words for a wide range of modern concepts.

Here are some Sauk words and their English translations in no particular order. Note: á, é, í and ó are vowels.

|    |                            |   |                            |
|----|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1  | áchimowa                   | A | computer                   |
| 2  | anemóha                    | B | dog                        |
| 3  | anemóhéha                  | C | Ferris wheel <sup>7</sup>  |
| 4  | chítapikáneki              | D | hay/oats                   |
| 5  | chítapiwa                  | E | horse                      |
| 6  | kókenikáneki               | F | laundry <sup>8</sup>       |
| 7  | mehikowithenikáneki        | G | library                    |
| 8  | meshitépithoni             | H | living room                |
| 9  | meshoténeki                | I | metal                      |
| 10 | methenahikanani áchimóni   | J | Mexican restaurant         |
| 11 | methenahikani              | K | newspaper                  |
| 12 | methenahikanikáneki        | L | Oklahoma City <sup>9</sup> |
| 13 | píwápehkwi                 | M | paper                      |
| 14 | píwápehkwi áchimóni        | N | puppy                      |
| 15 | píwápehkwi wínétepi        | O | roller skates              |
| 16 | tétépithonani mahkathéhani | P | telephone                  |
| 17 | tóskashi                   | Q | to sit                     |
| 18 | tóskashá witheniweni       | R | to tell                    |

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

|   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
|   |   |   |   |   |   | J |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

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

tóskashéha \_\_\_\_\_ kokenéwa \_\_\_\_\_

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

'brain'. \_\_\_\_\_ 'shoe shop' \_\_\_\_\_

<sup>6</sup> Created by Ryan Chi (NACLO).

<sup>7</sup> A Ferris wheel is an amusement ride consisting of a large, rotating wheel that carries passengers.

<sup>8</sup> A laundry is a room or facility where clothes are washed.

<sup>9</sup> Oklahoma City is the capital of the state of Oklahoma in the USA.