

## &lt;1&gt; Wash Them For Me (1/2)

15 points

**Task 1.** Below are some phrases from the Yurakaré language of Bolivia, with the English translations given *in random order*. Determine the correct correspondences. **4 points: 0.5 for each correct answer**

1. matëptë	(a) I pierce it.
2. worojwoy	(b) I throw them away.
3. tibobom	(c) She digs it.
4. majokkoy	(d) She takes us.
5. tamala	(e) She washes them.
6. timalam	(f) You hit me.
7. bobom	(g) You hit it.
8. ëwwë	(h) You take me.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
e	a	f	b	d	h	g	c

**Task 2.** Below are another eight phrases from the language, featuring some new elements. Again, the translations are in random order. Determine the correct correspondences; the knowledge you gained from the first set of sentences will help! **4 points: 0.5 for each correct answer**

9. tutëptë	(a) I dance with them.
10. mubaylay	(b) I send it to you.
11. kadanda	(c) She builds it for me.
12. tindula	(d) You pierce it for him.
13. tindum	(e) She washes (it) with us.
14. mimbachey	(f) She sends it to him.
15. kambache	(g) You fry it for me.
16. kanworojwom	(h) She ascends with him.

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
e	a	h	c	g	b	f	d

**Task 3.** Here is another Yurakaré sentence, with its English translation:

tanworojwo tapojore                      *She pierces our canoe for us.*

Give English translations for the following three sentences: they contain three Yurakaré word-elements that you haven't seen before, which mean (not necessarily in this order) "clothes", "field" and "house". **6 points: 2 points for each correct answer**

<1> **Wash Them For Me (2/2)**

17. tinëwwëm tijukkula      **You dig my field for me.**
18. mandulay masibë      **I build their house for them.**
19. mutëptë miropa      **She washes your clothes with them.**

**Task 4.** Study these sentences with the Yurakaré verb *kukku*. **1 point**

tinkukkum	I like you
minkukku	You like him
mankukkuy	They like me

Translate "You like me" into Yurakaré? minkukkuy

Source: [https://www.researchgate.net/publication/34707910\\_A\\_grammar\\_of\\_Yurakare](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/34707910_A_grammar_of_Yurakare)

In English pronouns are expressed as separate words in sentences. Depending on their function in a sentence and the sentence type, they either precede the verb e.g., *I jumped* or follow it e.g., *They jumped me*. They may be preceded by a preposition e.g., *with them, for me*. The form of a pronoun preceding the verb, i.e., the 'subject' form e.g., *I, they*, differs from its form after a verb or preposition, i.e. the 'object' form e.g., *me, them*. In Yurakaré pronouns attach to the verb so they are part of it. The subject form is suffixed to the verb while the object form is prefixed to it. The equivalent of the English preposition 'for' is 'n' or 'm' (before 'b') which comes between the object prefix and the verb.

When the subject or object refers to a single item it is expressed by the absence of a suffix or prefix. However, when the equivalent of 'her' or 'him' would be preceded by a preposition in English it is expressed. Compare *ëwwë* 'she digs it' with *ka-n-ëwwë* 'she digs it **for him**' or *ka-danda* 'she ascends **with him**' vs *ka-n-worojwo-m* 'you pierce it **for him**' vs *worojwo-y* 'I pierce it'.

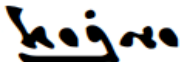
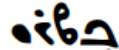

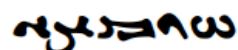
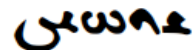






## &lt;2&gt; The Golden Road to Samarkand (1/2)

5 points

The ancient kingdom of Sogdiana, centred on the fabled city Samarkand, was a major trading centre on the “Silk Road” that linked China with the Middle East and Europe beyond. As a result of this, the Sogdian language became an important lingua-franca (common language) in the region, and a good deal of writing in Sogdian survives. One of the main scripts used to write Sogdian was the “Manichean” script, which was derived from ancient Aramaic.

Below are some words in the Manichean Sogdian script, with their English transliterations. NOTE: the Manichean Sogdian script was not always “precise”, in that sometimes the same symbol was used to indicate two different sounds, and sometimes the same sound could be represented by two different symbols.

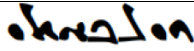

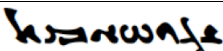
A macron mark (ˉ) over a vowel indicates a long vowel; ə indicates the unstressed “schwa” vowel (as in unstressed syllables of English words such as “device” or “alone”). š indicates the “sh” sound in “shin”, ž is its voiced counterpart (the “zh” sound in “Asia”). č indicates the “ch” sound in “child”. θ indicates the “th” sound in English “thin”, and δ is its voiced counterpart (the “th” sound in “this”). γ indicates a guttural sound a little like a French “r”.

Transliteration	Manichean Script
<i>yāxēt</i>	
<i>pətəri</i>	
<i>δewət</i>	
<i>šukča</i>	
<i>nōšč</i>	
<i>martī</i>	
<i>wītarənd</i>	
<i>əstəkānjəl</i>	
<i>šəwēm-kān</i>	
<i>suyδikt</i>	
<i>anyōn</i>	

## Task 1.

Match the Manichean script and English versions of these Sogdian words by writing (a), (b) or (c) to the right of the appropriate word. 1.5 points: 0.5 each correct

(a) wēḏpātī, (b) nəyōšākt, (c) əšya.

 (a)	 (c)	 (b)
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## The Golden Road to Samarkand (2/2)

**Task 2.** Below are three more Sogdian words in English transliteration, followed by nine words in the Manichean Sogdian script. *Three* of these nine words match the three English transliterations. Which ones? Answer by writing the Roman numeral associated with the correct answer to the right of the English transliteration. **1.5 points: 0.5 each correct**

(d)	āžōnd	vii
(e)	kambōnī	ix
(f)	kanθi	iv

i. iv. vii.

ii. v. viii.

iii. vi. ix.

**Task 3.** Here are two English words written in Manichean script. Write the words in standard English orthography. **1 point: 0.5 each correct**

	Manichean script	standard English spelling
(g)		shook
(h)		leaked

**Task 4.** The 'dot' or 'blob' represents more than one sound. What are they? **1 point (if all correct)**

ī ē y i

## &lt;3&gt; Happy Birthday! (1/1)

20 points

The Ewe language is spoken principally in Ghana, Togo, and Benin. Names in Ewe are often connected to the day on which a person was born. (Not all Ewe names are related to date of birth, but all the names used in this problem are). Below are some 2024 dates along with one possible name for a child born on each date:

January 7	Kɔsi (male child)
January 9	Kɔbla (male child)
January 11	Yawa (female child)
January 14	Kwasi (male child)
January 15	Kɔdzo (male child)
January 20	Ami (female child)
January 24	Aku (female child)
January 27	Kwami (male child)
February 6	Abla (female child)
February 11	Akosua (female child)
February 13	Kwamla (male child)
February 22	Yao (male child)
February 26	Adzoa (female child)

“ɔ” is a vowel sound rather like 'aw' in 'paw' or 'law' as pronounced in many American English varieties.

**Task 1.** Match each date below to a name listed below that could be given to a child born on that day this year: **12 points: 2 pts for each correct answer**

(a) January 10	(i) Afua
(b) January 13	(ii) Kɔku
(c) January 16	(iii) Yao
(d) January 26	(iv) Adzoa
(e) January 29	(v) Kɔmi
(f) February 8	(vi) Abla

a	b	c	d	e	f
ii	v	vi	i	iv	iii

**Task 2.** On which day could a child named Kofi have been born? Indicate with X in cell to right of your answer. **2 points**

January 12, 2024	X
January 18, 2024	
January 23, 2024	

**Task 3.** Which of these names might be given to a child born on February 5, 2024? Indicate with X to right of the name. **2 points**

Kwadzo	X
Afi	
Kwaku	

**Task 4.** In Ewe, the word *gbe* means “day”. Translate each of these Ewe words into English:

Dzɔɖagbe **Monday**      Fɔɖagbe **Friday**      4 points: 2 pt for each correct

**Explanation:** In the Ewe language, your (traditional) first name is based on the day of the week you were born, with the simplified version of the suffixes being -dzo (Monday), -bla (Tuesday), -ku (Wednesday), -wu/-wo (Thursday), -fi (Friday), -mi (Saturday) and -si (Sunday). **Christmas Day 2023 and New Year 2024 fell on a Monday**

## <4> Flight into Egypt<sup>1</sup> (1/2 ) 30 points

Coptic is the ancestral language of the Copts and the last descendant of Ancient Egyptian. It was used as a spoken language until the 18th century, but now is only used as the liturgical language of the Coptic Orthodox Church. In Coptic Christianity, God is male; the earliest Coptic writings, however, date to before Christianisation. Coptic is written in a script derived from Greek, which has been transliterated here. ē and ō are vowels.

Here are some phrases in Coptic along with their English translations:

COPTIC	ENGLISH TRANSLATION
maab nrompe	<i>thirty years</i>
nenute nte wrōme	<i>the gods of a man</i>
wremao nte tpolis	<i>a rich man of the city</i>
pefbal snaw	<i>his two eyes</i>
pexow nte whap	<i>the day of a judgment</i>
pēi mpefnute	<i>the house of his god</i>
pma mpjahjh nnobhe	<i>the place of gnashing of teeth</i>
pran mpanute	<i>the name of my god</i>
ptime snaw	<i>two villages</i>
tmaaw mpaiōte	<i>the mother of my father</i>
tefrompe	<i>his year</i>
teshime mpatime	<i>the woman of my village</i>
tiw noik	<i>five loaves of bread</i>
tobhe nte wremao	<i>the tooth of a rich man</i>
trompe mpnojnej	<i>the year of mockery</i>
wobhe nte tefmaaw	<i>one of his mother's teeth</i>
whōb nte pnute	<i>a thing of God</i>
wremao nte tpolis	<i>a rich man of the city</i>
wran	<i>a name</i>

**Task 1.** Translate the following Coptic phrases into English: 7.5 points: 2.5 pts for each correct translation

1.	pjahjh nnefobhe	<i>the gnashing of his teeth</i>
2.	nma mpanojnej nnremao	<i>the places of my mockery of the rich men</i>
3.	wbal nte prōme	<i>an eye of the man</i>

**Task 2.** Translate the following English phrases into Coptic: 19.5 points: 1.5 pt for each correct word

4.	<i>a loaf of bread</i>	<span style="color: red;">woik</span>
5.	<i>five of my villages</i>	<span style="color: red;">tiw nnatime</span>
6.	<i>my mockery of his father's name</i>	<span style="color: red;">panojnej mpran mpefiōte</span>
7.	<i>two teeth</i>	<span style="color: red;">tobhe snaw</span>
8.	<i>the judgments of my mother</i>	<span style="color: red;">nhap ntamaaw</span>
9.	<i>a woman of his village</i>	<span style="color: red;">wshime nte peptime</span>

<sup>1</sup> Created by Brendan Bethlehem.

<4> Flight into Egypt<sup>2</sup> (2/2 )

**Task 3.** If you were looking up words in a Coptic dictionary, what form of the words with meanings corresponding to the following English words would you expect to find? **3 points: 1 pt each correct answer**

	COPTIC WORD	MEANING
10.	polis	city
11.	nute	God
12.	ēi	house
13.	ma	place
14.	obhe	tooth
15.	rompe	year

## EXPLANATION

Nouns have either masculine or feminine gender, and can be marked for definiteness and/or possession. Plural number is also marked.

	definite	indefinite	my	his
masculine	<b>p(e)-</b>	<b>w-</b>	<b>p-a-</b>	<b>p-ef-</b>
feminine	<b>t(e)-</b>	<b>w-</b>	<b>t-a-</b>	<b>t-ef-</b>
plural	<b>n(e)-</b>	<b>hen-*</b>	<b>n-a-</b>	<b>n-ef-</b>

\* = not involved in the problem

Nominal possession is marked as follows: possessum **n-/m-/nte** possessor.

**n-** and **m-** are prefixes, with **m-** appearing before labial consonants (p, b, m). **nte** is used if the constituents disagree in definiteness (possessed items count as definite).

'e' appears in definite prefixes if the noun begins with a consonant cluster.

Numerals:

n = 2: noun.SG.DEF **snaw**

n > 2: NUM **n-/m-**noun

5: **tiw**

30: **maab**

<sup>2</sup> Created by Brendan Bethlehem.

## **<5> Evidentially, my dear Tariana (1/3) 30 points**

Tariana is an endangered language spoken in the Vaupés river area in Brazil, close to the border with Columbia. There are about 100 speakers left of Tariana, while there are a further 1,500 Tariana people, who no longer speak the language.

One morning, Antônio, Cândido, Margarida, João, Maria, and Emílio were playing a detective game, in which they had to discover who just “poisoned” their sleeping friend Ismael! They very quickly decided that he had drunk poisoned *manioc-flour*, a mixture of cassava (or tapioca) flour and water. When asked why, their responses were as follows:

Speaker	Tariana Statement	English Translation	Evidence for Claim
Antônia	<b>Diha kahwi-nuku diiraka</b>	<i>He drank manioc-flour</i>	She saw him drink it
Cândido	<b>Mayë kahwi-nuku diiranihka</b>	<i>Ismael drank manioc-flour</i>	He saw some manioc-flour on his upper lip (like a “milk moustache”)
Margarida	<b>Diha kahwi-nuku diiramahka</b>	<i>He drank manioc-flour</i>	She had heard him slurping his manioc-flour in the room next door
João	<b>Mayë kahwi-nuku diirasika</b>	<i>Ismael drank manioc-flour</i>	He knew that he always took some of his sister’s manioc-flour
Maria	<b>Diha kahwi-nuku diirapidaka</b>	<i>He drank manioc-flour</i>	She was told by Ismael’s dad that he had drunk some of the manioc-flour
Emílio	<b>Mayë kahwi-nuku diiramahka</b>	<i>Ismael drank manioc-flour</i>	He had smelt manioc-flour on his breath

First, they suspected José, so went to his house. They investigated the house, and spoke to a key witness (José’s mum). They all concluded José was innocent – he had an alibi! When asked why, their responses were as follows:

Speaker	Tariana Statement	English Translation	Evidence for Claim
Antônia	<b>Juse irida dimanikaka</b>	<i>José was playing football</i>	She saw him playing football on the field
Cândido	<b>Juse irida dimanikanihka</b>	<i>José was playing football</i>	He saw that both José and his football kit were missing
Margarida	<b>Juse irida dimanikasika</b>	<i>José was playing football</i>	She knew it was time for his weekly football match
João	<b>Naha irida namanikaka</b>	<i>They were playing football</i>	He saw José playing football with his brother
Maria	<b>Naha irida namanikapidaka</b>	<i>They were playing football</i>	She was told by José’s mum that he was playing football with his brother
Emílio	<b>Naha irida namanikanihka</b>	<i>They were playing football</i>	He saw that their football and both sets of football boots were missing



### <5> Evidentially, my dear Tariana (2/3)

Next, they went to Ismael's house. Again, they looked around, and spoke to a second key witness (Ismael's sister, Olívia). They agreed she was acting very suspiciously, as she wouldn't say what she was doing at the time of Ismael's "death". This time, they didn't all agree. When asked what they thought had happened, their responses were as follows:

Speaker	Tariana Statement	English Translation	Evidence for Claim
Antônia	<b>Óli dukwasika</b>	<i>Olívia was sleeping in the hammock</i>	She believed that Olívia always sleeps all morning
Cândido	(a) <b>Duha duayhanihka</b>	<i>She was swimming</i>	He saw that her clothes were wet
Margarida	<b>Duha duayhamahka</b>	<i>She was swimming</i>	She had heard her in the river earlier
João	<b>Óli kahwi-nuku dunimahka</b>	<i>Olívia was making manioc-flour</i>	He could smell manioc-flour in the kitchen
Maria	(b) <b>Duha kahwi-nuku dunipidaka</b>	<i>She was making manioc-flour</i>	She was told by Ismael's dad that Olívia had been making manioc-flour
Emílio	<b>Duha hinipuku dumeyutanihka</b>	<i>She was raking the garden</i>	He saw that the garden had recently been raked

**Task 1.** Fill in the gaps (a) and (b) by giving Cândido's and Maria's statements in Tariana. **6 points: 3 points for all correct; 2 points if correct verb (last word) but mistake(s) in other words.**

When João and Maria shared their information, they told Olívia:

**"Piha mayē piinunihka!"** *You killed Ismael!*

They began explaining all of the things they had come across that morning. They establish that Olívia had also gone swimming, and that Leonardo had raked the garden before going to lie down in the hammock.

**Task 2.** For each statement below, three possible pieces of evidence are given. Select one the speaker may have used. **4 points: 1 pt each correct answer.**

Speaker	Tariana Statement	English	Evidence for Claim	
Leonardo	<b>Óli duayhaka</b>	<i>Olívia was swimming</i>	a. He knew that she liked swimming b. He had seen Olívia swimming in the river. c. He saw that her clothes were wet	b
Maria	<b>Leó hinipuku dimeyutasika</b>	<i>Leonardo was raking the garden.</i>	a. She knew that Leonardo raked the garden every morning b. Leonardo smelt of the garden c. She saw that someone had raked the garden	a
João	<b>Diha hinipuku dimeyutamahka</b>	<i>He was raking the garden.</i>	a. Leonardo smelt of the garden b. He had heard Leonardo raking the garden c. He saw that someone had raked the garden	a or b
Emílio	<b>Leó diha dikwanihka</b>	<i>Leonardo was sleeping in the hammock.</i>	a. Leonardo told him that he had been asleep b. He saw that someone had been sleeping in the hammock c. Leonardo was well-rested	b or c

### <5> Evidentially, my dear Tariana (2/3)

**Task 3.** Fill in the gaps (d)-(h) with the correct Tariana translation. **20 points:** 4 points if *all* correct; 3 points if verb (last word) is correct but mistake(s) in other words.

SPEAKER	TARIANA STATEMENT	ENGLISH TRANSLATION	EVIDENCE FOR CLAIM
Cândido	(d) <b>Piha piyahapidaka</b>	<i>You were swimming.</i>	He had overheard Olívia confirm that she had gone swimming.
Margarida	(e) <b>Diha hinipuku dimeyutanihka</b>	<i>He was raking the garden.</i>	She saw that Leonardo's clothes had bits of grass and leaves on them.
Olívia	(f) <b>Leó dikwasika</b>	<i>Leonardo was sleeping in the hammock.</i>	She knew that Leonardo always lies down in the hammock after gardening
Antônia	(g) <b>Piha kahwi-nuku piiranihka</b>	<i>You were drinking manioc-flour.</i>	She saw a dirty cup next to hammock where Leonardo had been sleeping.
Olívia	(h) <b>Naha irida namanikamahka</b>	<i>They were playing football.</i>	She had heard a football going on while she was swimming

#### NOTES AND EXPLANATIONS:

##### 1. Evidentiality

Tariana is a language with a highly developed evidentially system. Evidentiality is a linguistic feature that indicates how a speaker knows the information they are talking about. Tariana shares evidentiality with lots of other languages, but as a linguistic feature, evidentiality is unknown in Indo-European languages, such as English.

In English, we can say: “It was raining” and we do not have to indicate how we know this. Of course, we can add the “evidence” for our statement, e.g. “It was raining, because I saw it” or “It was raining, because the pavement was wet”, or “It was raining, because I could hear it”. In English, this is merely extra detail and not an essential part of the language’s grammar. However, for languages like Tariana with evidentiality as part of their grammar, their speakers have no choice, they have to indicate how they know something – a Tariana speaker simply cannot say “It was raining” on its own, as this is not an existing grammatical structure in Tariana.

Instead of adding another clause (as the English examples do) Tariana adds special endings on its verbs. The evidentiality markers used in this problem are all for the recent past tense and are as follows:

Tariana evidentiality verb ending in recent past tense:	Meaning in English:
-ka	the speaker(s) saw it with their own eyes.
-mahka	the speaker(s) experienced it in person with some other sense than seeing, e.g. they might have heard the sound of rain or they might have smelt it, when stating that it rained.

-nihka	the speaker(s) have clues to work out what is going on (e.g. seeing that the pavement is wet is a good clue to assume that it has been raining).
-sika	the speaker(s) use what they already know to work out what is going on (e.g. if someone always does a certain thing at a particular time, then it is logical to assume that they would have been doing that same activity at the specified time as usual).
-pidaka	the speaker(s) have none of the evidence or useful knowledge that allows them to work it out for themselves, but instead they have been told by a third party or they have read about it etc.

## 2. Pronouns, verbforms & word order:

For the sake of the problem, the word order was kept the same (Subject-Object-Verb). Normally, Tariana verbs mark person by the appropriate person prefixes.

While Tariana also has independent pronouns, these tend to be used for emphatic reasons (and don't tend to come as subject at the start of the clause) – however, to keep the problem mainly focused on the evidentiality, the independent pronouns were also used.

	Prefix	Pronoun
1 <sup>st</sup> singular	nu-	nuha
2 <sup>nd</sup> singular	pi-	piha
3 <sup>rd</sup> singular masculine	di-	diha
3 <sup>rd</sup> singular feminine	du-	duha
3 <sup>rd</sup> plural	na-	naha

### References and further reading:

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[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tariana\\_language](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tariana_language)