

Question A: Cricket mad in India

15 points

1.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
	2	7	8	9	6	5	1	4	3	10

2. Gujarat Lions

Explanation:

This is a fairly simple matching problem. Devanagari is an abugida, which means that each letter represents a consonant with the vowel indicated by a diacritic usually above or below the consonant symbol. If there is no diacritic, the inferred vowel is 'a'. So for example, 'Super', which we see in two of the team names, is सुपेर्, made up of स 's' with the 'u' diacritic (the hook below), प 'p' with a diacritic (a bit like a grave accent ` above) indicating a long 'e' sound, and र with a diacritic (again like a grave accent but this time below) indicating no vowel attachment.

The way to solve this problem is perhaps first to note that all but two of the names (I and J) are plurals, ending in 's', and that all but two of the Devanagari names (3 and 10) end in the same character र् ... so I and J must correspond to 3 and 10, and the relative length suggests that J is 10 and I is 3. That gives you the Devanagari for 'Royal' which, with the plural ending added, which you can see in 5, which must be F. Besides J, there are three other 3-word names, A, B and D, matching 2, 7 and 9. Two of them (A, B) have the same word 'Super', and two (2, 7) have the same middle word सुपेर् in Devanagari, so the remaining names D and 9 must match up. By now you can start recognising individual letter forms and use them to match up the remaining names. For example, the middle letter of सुपेर् is a 'p', and we can see that 8 has a similar initial letter. The only name beginning with 'p' is C, so there's another match. And so on.

For Q2 you need to have done a little bit more than match up pairs, identifying how at least some of the Devanagari characters are pronounced. Assuming you have matched them up correctly, it is obvious that the region name is Gujarat, but how is लयोन्स् pronounced? You can see the first character in 2, which you should have matched with A, so that's an 'L'. The 2nd character य is seen in several names (4, 5, 10) and can be identified as 'i'. And it is followed by a diacritic also seen in 5, 9 and 10 and can be linked to 'o'. The next character, न, can be seen in 5 so can be identified as 'n'. Then we have the familiar plural 's' ending. Put together you get an animal name, 'Lions'.

Question B: Darmiya

15 points

1. (a) **The frightened bird is sick**

- (b) **The limping child will be late**
- (c) **The sick monkey is limping**
- (d) **The small woman will be in time**
2. (a) **mangnu khuli jerni**
- (b) **hwenu kaka mangyang**
- (c) **jonu xyeno kangyang**
- (d) **balonu pya hweni**

Explanation:

Word order is the same as English.

Adjectives end in *-nu*, verbs end in *-ni* (present tense) or *-yang* (future tense)

Adjective/verb stems are *mang* 'angry/red', *jer* '(be) afraid', *gee* 'limp(ing)', *jo* 'young, have time', *hwe* '(be) drunk', *kang* '(be) sick', *wi* 'old', *balo* 'small'. We don't have an example of *wi* used as a verb to mean 'be late', so have to infer that use from the opposite *jo* 'young, be in time',

The nouns are *xyeno* 'child', *pya* 'bird', *khuli* 'monkey', *kaka* 'uncle' and *bijateme* 'woman'.

Question C: 21st century Icelandic

(25 points)

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

2. (a) **mynd** (b) **tal**
3. (a) **phone cable/line** (b) **computer light/screen**
4. (a) **far** (b) **kvik** (see note)

Explanation

1. <i>farartæki</i>	M. vehicle	riding + machine
2. <i>farsími</i>	H. mobile phone	portable + phone
3. <i>fartölva</i>	G. laptop	portable + computer
4. <i>kvikmynd</i>	I. film, movie	moving + image
5. <i>myndsímtal</i>	N. video call	image + phone + speak
6. <i>rafmagn</i>	E. electricity	electric
7. <i>rafmagnsljós</i>	D. electric light	electric + light

8. <i>rafmagnssnúru</i>	A. cable (electric)	electric + cable
9. <i>símanúmer</i>	L. phone number	phone + number
10. <i>símahleðslutæki</i>	K. phone charger	phone + charge + machine
11. <i>símtal</i>	J. phone call	phone + speak
12. <i>tölva</i>	B. computer	computer
13. <i>tölvupóstur</i>	F. email message	computer + post
14. <i>tölvusnúru</i>	C. computer cable	computer + cable

Note: This is quite a tough ask: there is only one example of *kvik* (in *kvikmynd* = 'moving image'). Students might instead put *farar* which occurs in *farartæki* 'vehicle' which is reasonably a 'moving machine' rather than a 'portable machine'. In fact while *far* means 'to ride' or 'to go', *farar* is the inflected form 'it goes'. So you may choose to allow *farar* as well as *kvik* here. Sorry for not spotting this.

Oh, and students who know German may have got a tiny bit of help with cognates *far*=*Fahr*, *snúru*=*Schnur*, *numér*=*Nummer* or for that matter with English *kvik*=*moving* (Old English 'alive' as in 'the quick and the dead'), *tal*=*tell*, *póstur*=*post*

Question D: Coptic sound changes (15 points)

(a) **čemp^héh** (b) **anók**..... (c) **č^hépi**

(d) **tápen** (allow **t^hapen**)*... (e) **amré** (f) **amré**

Explanation

Said	Boheira	Conditions
e	e	If stressed or non-final
	i	If unstressed word-final
c	č ^h	Before a stressed vowel
	č	otherwise
p	p ^h	Before a stressed vowel
Syllabic l, m, n, r	Lose syllabicity and add e-: el, em, en, er	é (stressed) if syllabic consonant was stressed

Regarding (e), you can tell that the stress is on the e, not the a, because if the e had been unstressed, then in Boheira it would appear as *i*.

* Although there is no evidence of t → t^h, all other voiceless sounds are aspirated when immediately followed by a stressed vowel

Question E: We will learn Santali (30 points)

- You (sg) see him
 - He will be seeing them
 - They strike us both
 - They both strike you (sg)

2. (a) ñelpealiñ
 (b) ñeletbenkanañ
 (c) daledekanape
 (d) dalpeale

Explanation

The verb is broken down as follows: stem + tense + object + aspect + subj

The two stems seen are *ñel* 'see' and *dal* 'strike'

Future tense is unmarked, present tense is *et* or *ed* if followed by a vowel

Optional aspect (continuous, 'be -ing') is marked by *kan*. Apart from the few illustrated here, there are approximately 23 different tense+aspect combinations in Santali, with completeness/incompleteness, various degrees of 'distance' from the present in both past and future tenses, and several modalities (necessity, likelihood, obligation and so on).

Object and subject pronouns are marked as singular, dual ('both') and plural. Subject is the same as object but preceded by *a-* [actually this morpheme appears in every sentence so its exact function is unclear], except for 1st and 2nd singular:

	1	2	3
singular	ñ (S), iñ (O)	m (S), me (O)	e
dual	liñ	ben	kin
plural	le	pe	ko

You will notice some phonetic patterning, though not enough to include in this puzzle!