

# AILO 2017 Training sample set #1

## (1) As easy as 2-3-5

Study the following expressions in Japanese, then complete the translation of the phrases below. The  $\eta$  symbol represents a velar nasal, like the ‘ng’ in ‘sing’.

<i>ashi gohon</i>	five legs
<i>banana sambon</i>	three bananas
<i>bōru niko</i>	two balls
<i>empitsu nihon</i>	two pencils
<i>kami nimai</i>	two sheets of paper
<i>ishi sanjō</i>	three stones
<i>neko gohiki</i>	five cats
<i>risu nihiki</i>	two squirrels
<i>sara gomai</i>	five plates
<i>uma nitō</i>	two horses
<i>ushi santō</i>	three cows

- (a) *disuku* ..... three disks
- (b) *endomame* ..... five peas
- (c) *hanjachi* ..... two handkerchiefs
- (d) *kaba* ..... five rhinos
- (e) *kyūri* ..... three cucumbers
- (f) *morumotto* ..... two guinea pigs
- (g) *nezumi* ..... three mice
- (h) *ringo* ..... five apples
- (i) *tsuna* ..... two ropes
- (j) *zō* ..... three elephants

## (2) Adam Peterson’s grandmother

Slovenian is a South Slavic language spoken by approximately 2.5 million speakers worldwide, the majority of whom live in Slovenia. Approximate pronunciation guide: this is for your information only and does not contribute to the solution.

č, š, ž are pronounced like ch, sh and the 's' in 'measure' [IPA tʃ, ʃ, ʒ], j is pronounced like 'y' in 'yes', [IPA j], c = ts, h is pronounced like 'ch' in 'loch' [IPA x], v is pronounced somewhat like a w [IPA v]

**C1.** Study the following data which shows some word derivations: fill in the gaps.

<i>Adam</i>	Adam	<i>Adamič</i>	Adams
<i>baba</i>	woman	<i>babica</i>	grandmother, little old lady
(a)	buffalo	<i>bivolica</i>	female buffalo
<i>boben</i>	drum	<i>bobnič</i>	small drum, eardrum
<i>bog</i>	god	(b)	small god
<i>čokolada</i>	chocolate	<i>čokoladica</i>	small chocolate
<i>dekla</i>	maid	<i>deklica</i>	young girl
<i>Gregor</i>	Gregory	<i>Gregorič</i>	Gregson
<i>grm</i>	bush	(c)	small bush
<i>jama</i>	cave	<i>jamica</i>	hole
<i>knjiga</i>	book	(d)	booklet
<i>koklja</i>	hen	<i>kokljica</i>	chicken
<i>meniħ</i>	monk	<i>menišič</i>	young monk
<i>muha</i>	fly	(e)	midge
<i>noga</i>	leg	<i>nožica</i>	small leg
<i>ogenj</i>	fire	<i>ognjič</i>	small fire
<i>orel</i>	eagle	<i>orlica</i>	female eagle
		(f)	eaglet
<i>osel</i>	donkey	<i>oslič</i>	donkey foal
		(g)	jenny (i.e. she-donkey)
<i>otrok</i>	child	(h)	baby
<i>oven</i>	sheep	(i)	lamb
<i>Pavel</i>	Paul	(j)	Paulson
<i>Peter</i>	Peter	<i>Petrič</i>	Peterson
<i>pob</i>	boy	<i>pobič</i>	small boy
<i>Primož</i>	Primus	<i>Primožič</i>	Primusson
(k)	crab	<i>račič</i>	baby crab
<i>roka</i>	arm	<i>ročica</i>	small arm
(l)	Stephen	<i>Štefanič</i>	Stephenson
<i>šapa</i>	paw	<i>šapica</i>	small paw
<i>Tomaž</i>	Thomas	(m)	Thomson
(n)	thorn	<i>trnič</i>	small thorn
<i>Urħ</i>	Ulrik	<i>Uršič</i>	Ulrikson
<i>veter</i>	wind	(o)	draught

<i>volk</i>	wolf	<i>volčič</i>	wolf cub
<i>vrh</i>	peak	(p)	small peak
<i>zid</i>	wall	(q)	small wall
<i>žep</i>	pocket	(r)	small pocket

- If *rožič* means 'small horn', give the TWO possible words for 'horn' from which it might be derived.
- If *čolnič* means 'small boat', give the TWO possible words for 'boat' from which it might be derived.

### (3) Malagasy crossnumber

Below is an example of a crossnumber puzzle. This type of puzzle is much like a crossword, except that each square in the grid is meant to hold a single digit rather than a single letter. Also note that the clues are not given in the order that the answers appear in the grid. (Note: solving this puzzle is not part of this problem ... read on!)

Clues

#### ACROSS

Clue number	Answer
Eight	Sixty-seven thousand eight hundred and ninety-three
Eleven	Forty-one
Five	Thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and one
One	Seventy-four
Seven	Two hundred and forty-five
Ten	Fifty-five
Three	Twenty-six

#### DOWN

Clue number	Answer
Eight	Sixty-five
Four	Sixty-one
Nine	Thirty-one
One	Seventy-three
Six	Nine hundred and forty-eight
Three	Twenty thousand five hundred and ninety-four
Two	Forty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-five

1	2		3	4
5		6		
	7			
8				9
10			11	

Here is another crossnumber puzzle; this time, all of the numbers are written in Malagasy, an Austronesian language and one of the official languages of Madagascar. Your task is to complete this puzzle and answer the questions that follow it. Remember, the clues are **not** given in the same order as the answers in the grid. Also, note that no answer has zero as its first digit.

## ACROSS

### Clue number Answer

- Dimy Efatra amby enimpolo sy telonjato sy sivy alina  
Fito Dimy ambin'ny folo sy roanjato sy arivo sy fito alina  
Folo Iraika amby fitopolo  
Iray Fito amby fitopolo  
Sivy Folo  
Telo Fito ambin'ny folo  
Valo Valo amby enimpolo sy sivinjato sy dimy arivo sy alina

## DOWN

### Clue number Answer

- Efatra Iraika amby valopolo sy dimanjato sy efatra arivo sy fito alina  
Enina Sivy amby roapolo sy telonjato  
Iray Iraika ambin'ny folo sy fitonjato sy sivy arivo sy fito alina  
Roa Dimampolo sy zato sy fito alina  
Telo Fito amby enimpolo sy zato sy enina arivo sy alina

1	2		3	4
5		6		
7				
8				
9			10	

1. Complete the Malagasy crossnumber puzzle

2. Write the following numbers in Malagasy

- (a) 7
- (b) 15,968
- (c) 99,573
- (d) 80,638
- (e) 81

## (4) Pidgin not pigeon

When speakers of distinct languages which come into contact but share no common linguistic background need to communicate, they often create **pidgin** languages. Pidgin languages typically consist of linguistic features of the contact languages, and their vocabulary is typically derived from the socially or economically dominant language. A pidgin language for which English has supplied much of the vocabulary is Cameroon Pidgin English (CPE) which is used in Cameroon, West Africa. The CPE examples here are represented phonetically. Note that *o* and *ó* (pronounced like the 'o' in *cot* and the 'aw' in *awful*, respectively) are different sounds.

For example, here are some CP words with their English translations:

<i>go</i>	'go'	<i>kol</i>	'cold'	<i>nes</i>	'nurse'
<i>man</i>	'man'	<i>siton</i>	'stone'	<i>sinek</i>	'snake'
<i>basiket</i>	'basket'	<i>shet</i>	'shirt'	<i>buk</i>	'book'
<i>haus</i>	'haus'	<i>do</i>	'door'	<i>sipun</i>	'spoon'
<i>bet</i>	'bed'	<i>dai</i>	'die'/'dead'	<i>kain</i>	'kind'
<i>du</i>	'do'	<i>fashon</i>	'behaviour'	<i>simen</i>	'cement'

It is typical for speakers in a complex multilingual situation, as is the one which creates pidgin languages, to find creative ways to extend the usefulness of a small borrowed vocabulary. One way to accomplish this goal is by metaphorically extending borrowed words, as in the examples below, which are CPE compounds derived metaphorically from the English word *eye*.

<i>ai kón</i>	‘ear of corn’	<i>bat ai</i>	‘evil eye’
<i>benben ai</i>	‘cross-eyed’	<i>bik ai</i>	‘greedy’
<i>lóng ai</i>	‘covetous’	<i>tróng ai</i>	‘courageous’

In this task, you are presented with CPE vocabulary items derived in a similar fashion from the English words as shown. Your task is to match the CPE compounds given for each word to their likely English translations, listed on the right.

<b>1</b>	<b><i>han</i> ‘hand’</b> <i>open han</i> <i>wan han</i> <i>tai han</i>	A one of a pair B generous C mean
<b>2</b>	<b><i>het</i> ‘head’</b> <i>bik het</i> <i>klin het</i> <i>tróng het</i>	A stubborn B innocent C intelligent
<b>3</b>	<b><i>hat</i> ‘hat’</b> <i>bat hat</i> <i>blak hat</i> <i>gut hat</i> <i>kul hat</i> <i>kóni hat</i>	A kind/generous B calm C wicked D clever/crafty E hated/hateful
<b>4</b>	<b><i>maut</i> ‘mouth’</b> <i>bik maut</i> <i>kóni maut</i> <i>swit maut</i>	A ability to persuade/flattery B haughtiness/bragging C dishonesty
<b>5</b>	<b><i>blak</i> ‘black’</b> <i>blak ai</i> <i>blak bush</i> <i>blak hat</i>	A wickedness B heart of a forest C dizziness
<b>6</b>	<b><i>drai</i> ‘dry’</b> <i>drai ai</i> <i>drai han</i> <i>drai nek</i> <i>drai tók</i>	A unsubstantiated statements B thirst C poverty D insomnia

(question continues on next page)

7. What else have you noticed about CP?

(a) There are two different ways to say 'generous' in CPE. What are they?

(b) What do you think the following CPE words are in English?

*tróng klin tók swit*

(c) Groups of consonants (called 'consonant clusters') in words borrowed from English are preserved in some contexts but simplified in others. Based on the words you have seen so far, predict what the CPE versions of the following English words will be.

*stick old green ground*