Round Two, Individual Paper

13th March 2018, DIT Grangegorman
5 Questions, 2 Hours

Answer as many of the questions as you can.
Write your answers in the Answer-book provided.

For each question some marks will be given for additional “observations” about the languages: this will be explained before you start ... we do not want to know the steps you took to solve the problem. It’s what you discovered, not how, that gets extra marks.
Fijian is an Austronesian language, an official language of Fiji, spoken by around 400,000 speakers. There follows a list of possessive phrases in Fijian with their translations:

- na ulungu  
  my head
- na nona wau  
  his weapon (he owns)
- na memuni bia  
  your (pl.) beer
- na kemudrau itukutuku  
  your (dual) story (about you two)
- na nona motokaa  
  her car
- na meda ti  
  our tea
- na kelemu  
  your (sing.) belly
- na nona dio  
  her oyster (she’ll sell)
- na kengu uwi  
  my potato
- na nongu itukutuku  
  my story (that I tell)
- na watingu  
  my spouse
- na kemuni vuaka  
  your (pl.) pig (you’ll eat)
- na nomu kato  
  your (sing.) basket
- na tamana  
  his father
- na memudrau dio  
  your (dual) oyster (you’ll slurp)
- na nodra vuaka  
  their pig (they raise)
- na keda wau  
  our weapon (we’ll be hit with)
- na kedra raisi  
  their rice

Note: ‘Dual’ is a special type of plural referring to exactly two (like English ‘both’).

A1. Given the Fijian word in each case, translate the following phrases.

(a) uto  
heart  
my heart
(b) yangona  
wine  
her wine (she’s drinking)
(c) draunikau  
witchcraft  
my witchcraft (used on / against me)
(d) dali  
rope  
your (sing.) rope (you own)
(e) ika  
fish  
your (dual) fish (for dinner)
(f) wai  
water  
your (pl.) water
(g) luve  
child  
her child
(h) yangona  
wine  
his wine (drunk in his honour)
(i) wanga  
canoe  
our canoe
(j) yapolo  
apple  
their apple (they’re selling)
(k) draunikau  
witchcraft  
your (dual) witchcraft (you’re making)
(l) dali  
rope  
your (pl.) rope (restraining you two)
(m) mango  
mango  
their mango (for drinking)

A2. The word for ‘coconut’ is niu. There are three different ways to say ‘my coconut’. What are the phrases and what is the difference in meaning between them?
The N’ko script was invented (or rediscovered, depending on sources) by the Guinean Soulemayne Kanté in 1949. Today, N’ko is still used to write Maninka, as well as Djoula and Bamberé, which are all languages from the Mande language family spoken across a range of West African nations: Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Mali, Senegal, and Sierra Leone. These are all tone languages, but the tones (which are usually indicated by diacritics) have been omitted in this problem, to make it simpler. The symbol ‘ɔ’ represents a vowel pronounced like the ‘o’ in ‘hot’.

The name of the script in N’ko, which means ‘I speak’, is ḃɔ̰, and its inventor’s surname is written ḃɔ̰.’b.”

Below are 12 regional names given in transcription on the left, and on the right the corresponding names in N’ko. The information given under “Description” is just for your interest: it does not relate to the solution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name in transcription</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Name in N’Ko</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Kônakiri              | Conakry – capital of Guinea | ṣi .utcnow |}
| Kindia                | town in Guinea | 人民银行 |
| N’sérégbédé           | city in Guinea | 人民银行 |
| Soromaya              | town in Guinea | 人民银行 |
| Faranàna              | city in Guinea | 人民银行 |
| Djigoué               | town in Burkina Faso | 人民银行 |
| Tomboutou             | Timbuktu – city in Mali | 人民银行 |
| Bisawo                | Bissau - as in Guinea-Bissau | 人民银行 |
| Abidjan               | city in Côte d’Ivoire | 人民银行 |
| M’praeso              | town in Ghana | 人民银行 |
| Gbésoba               | town in Guinea | 人民银行 |
| Guekedou              | city in Guinea | 人民银行 |

B1. Write the following names in N’ko script. Again the information given under “Description” does not relate to the solution.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name in transcription</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Kodo Wari</td>
<td>the country Côte d’Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Liberia</td>
<td>the country Liberia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Yamousoukoro</td>
<td>capital of Côte d’Ivoire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Mamoun</td>
<td>city in Guinea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
e.  Baguiné  village in Guinea
f.  Netaro  town in Guinea
g.  M’bour  city in Senegal
h.  Kankan  region of Guinea
i.  N’djala  town in Sierra Leone
j.  Gberia Fotombou  town in Sierra Leone

B2. Write the following names in transliteration (or in their conventional
English spelling)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name in N’Ko</th>
<th>Helpful (?) hint</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. 1966</td>
<td>name of language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. 1915</td>
<td>name of country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. 2828</td>
<td>name of country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. 7682474</td>
<td>name of town in Sierra Leone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. 1915</td>
<td>name of language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f. 819085</td>
<td>name of country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g. 7682474</td>
<td>name of language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>h. 1915</td>
<td>name of town in Sierra Leone, also river and country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i. 7682474</td>
<td>name of country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>j. 819085</td>
<td>name of country</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Question C: The truth about Chalcatongo Mixtec
Babette Newsome  20pts

Chalcatongo Mixtec is a language spoken by just under 6,000 people in Oaxaca State of South-central Mexico. It is famous among linguists for its many unusual characteristics, but it is an endangered language, at risk of extinction.

Here are some sentences in Chalcatongo Mixtec. Their English translations have been given in a random order, except for the first example. An underlined word indicates emphatic stress.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chalcatongo</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 Nduča kaa ŋiʔnì.</td>
<td>A  This water is hot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Maria kìu i xasiʔì.</td>
<td>B  Pedro is my child.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Ńiʔnì nduča.</td>
<td>C  Juan is my husband.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Juan kaa lúli.</td>
<td>D  Maria is a woman.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 Ndežu kaa żaʔu.</td>
<td>E  The water is hot.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C1. Match the Chalcatongo Mixtec sentences 2-8 to their English translations B-H.

Here are some words in Chalcatongo Mixtec together with their English translations:

- ndáa: true
- kwáá: blind
- súčí: young
- túū: black
- ku?u: ill
- kūnū: deep
- ní?ní: hot
- kwa?á: red
- sa?ma: clothes

C2. Translate the following words or sentences into Chalcatongo Mixtec. Again, an underlined word indicates emphatic stress.

a. depth
b. heat
c. Maria is ill.
d. Pedro is blind.
e. Pedro is a blind person.
f. The clothes are red.
g. My clothes are the black ones.
h. This is true.
i. (It) is true.
j. (It) is the truth.

Question D: Turizmi këtu Shqipëri Ali Sharman 25 pts

You are visiting an Albanian town close to Tirana. The man at the information centre tells you the following information about what places are in the town and where they are on the map (on the next page). You are both looking at the map from the same perspective, as it is shown here, so for example the dentist is in front of the mosque, behind the market, to the left of the hairdresser’s, to the right of the café. The man only comments on buildings that are immediate neighbours (including across a street); for example, he might say that the baker’s is to the left of the market, but he would not say that the baker’s is to the left of the butcher’s even though that is technically true. Also, he does not talk about diagonal neighbours, so for example he would not say anything about the butcher’s relationship to the dentist.

The only problem is that the man speaks only Albanian. Here’s what he says, starting with a description of the café.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>Baker’s</th>
<th>H</th>
<th>Garden</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Butcher’s</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>Hairdresser</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Café</td>
<td>J</td>
<td>Market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Cakeshop</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Mosque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Cemetery</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>Mountains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Church</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Playground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Dentist</td>
<td>N</td>
<td>Town Hall</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D1. Here are the 14 places named in Albanian. On your answer sheet, match their numbers (1-14) with the letters (A-N) for their English equivalents in the key.

| 1 | Bashkia e qytetit | 8 | Kopsht |
| 2 | Dhëmbëtar | 9 | Male |
| 3 | Ëmbëlsirë | 10 | Floktor |
| 4 | Furrë | 11 | Shesh lojërash |
| 5 | Kafene | 12 | Dyqan |
| 6 | Mishtore | 13 | Varrezë |
| 7 | Kishë | 14 | Xhami |

You receive the following directions for a tour. The tour goes along roads and through locations:

A. **Filioni në cep të rrugëve rruga e Durrësit dhe rruga I. Kadare.**
B. **Shkoni drejt në rrugën e Durrësit në vendin e pestë në të majtë (në fund të rrugës).**
C. **Shkoni nëpër varrezën.**
D. **Ktëhuni majtas në rrugën Fortuzi. Kafeneja është vendi i parë në të djathtë.**
E. **Shkoni në vendin e tretë në të djalhtë.**
F. **Shkoni nëpër floktorin dhe ktëhuni djathIAS.**
G. **Shkoni në vendin e dytë në të djalhtë. Mos shkoni nëpër kafenen.**
H. **Ktëhuni prapa dhe kaloni bulevardin Nënë Tereza. Dyqani është vendi i parë në të djalhtë. Floktori është vendi i dytë në të majtë.**
I. **Shkoni deri në fund të rrugës.**
J. **Ktëhuni djathtas.**

D2. Trace the path of the tour on the map in your answerbook, marking each stage of the tour A-J.

D3. How would you describe in Albanian where the cakeshop is? There are three (or four) possibilities: just give one. Don't worry too much about word endings – do your best, as long as you get the words right, you will be understood.

You want to invite all of the new people you have met to go to the café. You know that they all live on Rruga Butrinti but you aren't sure who lives in which house. You go to the corner of Bulevard Nënë Tereza and Rruga Butrinti to ask for directions. A lady there tells you the following while pointing up the road:

*Drita jeton në shtëpinë e dytë në të majtë.*
*Kustrimi jeton në shtëpinë e pestë në të majtë.*
*Lindita jeton në shtëpinë e katër në të djalhtë.*
D4. Write in the correct house number beside each of the five names listed in your answer book.

**Question E: Vietnamese matching**

Tom McCoy, Pat Littell & Lori Levin 20 pts

Here is a list of 24 words and phrases in Vietnamese, followed by their English translations, though not in the same order.

1. băng
2. bó
3. bó hoa
4. cánh hoa
5. đá
6. đá lửa
7. đá phấn
8. đường
9. đường vòng
10. hoa
11. lửa
12. mó
13. mó đường
14. mó mắt
15. núi
16. núi bằng
17. núi lửa
18. nước
19. nước đá
20. nước mắt
21. phần
22. phấn hoa
23. vòng
24. vòng hoa

A. bouquet (a bunch of flowers)
B. chalk
C. circle
D. cluster
E. ringroad
F. fire
G. flint (a stone used to make sparks)
H. flower
I. ice
J. iceberg
K. mountain
L. petal
M. powder
N. pollen
O. rock
P. road
Q. tear (as in teardrop)
R. to make aware
S. to open
T. to pave the way
U. volcano
V. water
W. wreath

**E1.** In your answerbook, match the Vietnamese entries to their English translations.

*Warning:* One of the English translations is used twice.

*Hint:* The Vietnamese word for “wing” is “cánh.”

Show your working: some credit will be given for any relevant analysis of the English.

**E2.** What is the English translation of “mắt”? *(Hint: it is not in list A-W)*