

Question A: Gilbertese fruit and flowers

A1. Translate the following into English:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (a) <i>E na noorii taian uaa te aine.</i> | <i>The <u>woman</u> will see the <u>fruits</u> (3)</i> |
| (b) <i>A kunea te uaa taian aomata.</i> | <i>The <u>men</u> found the <u>fruit</u> (3)</i> |
| (c) <i>E na nooria te uee te aine</i> | <i>The <u>woman</u> will see the <u>flower</u> (3)</i> |
| (d) <i>E kunea taian uee te aine</i> | <i>The <u>woman</u> found the <u>flowers</u> (3)</i> |

1 point for each word underlined. Singular/plural and tense must be correct.

A2. Translate the following into Gilbertese:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| (a) The woman found the fruits. | <i>E kunei taian uaa te aine (6)</i> |
| (b) The women will see the flowers. | <i>A na noorii taian uee taian aine (7)</i> |
| (c) The man found the fruit. | <i>E kunea te uaa te aomata (6)</i> |
| (d) The women will see the flower. | <i>A na nooria te uee taian aine (7)</i> |

Yes, 1 point for each word. Endings and word order must be exactly right. Deduct 1 mark if *na* appears in (a) or (c) – it indicates future tense and so must be omitted for past tense.

Total possible 38. A2 is worth more marks, which is reasonable as it is harder to get exactly right.

Explanation:

Word order is marker [tense] verb object subject

Marker is *A* if the subject is plural, *E* if singular

Optionally *na* marks future tense; if omitted, it is past tense

Verbs *noori-* 'see' and *kune-* 'find' take endings *-a* if the object is singular, *-i* if plural

Definite article is *te* (singular), *taian* (plural)

Vocabulary: *uee* 'flower', *uaa* 'fruit', *aine* 'woman', *aomata* 'man'

Question B: Shizuoka Japanese

B1. How would the following adjectives be emphasized in Shizuoka Japanese? You do not need to give the English translation.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| (a) <i>kittanai</i> | (b) <i>mingamashii</i> | (c) <i>ookkanai</i> |
| (d) <i>ikkai</i> | (e) <i>kimbishii</i> | (f) <i>yassashii</i> |
| (g) <i>sammui</i> | (h) <i>munzukashii</i> | (i) <i>hindoii</i> |

B2. What are the plain forms of the following emphasized adjectives?

- | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) <i>atarashii</i> | (b) <i>shibui</i> | (c) <i>kodomoppoi</i> |
| (d) <i>hisashii</i> | (e) <i>anzenna</i> * | (f) <i>tanoshii</i> |
| (g) <i>dogitsui</i> | (h) <i>rippana</i> * | (i) <i>nikui</i> |

Simply 1 point for each correct answer, which must be exactly as shown (though see * below). Total 18.

Explanation:

Emphasis affects just the first syllable and depends on the second syllable:

If the second syllable starts with a voiced sound (b,d,g,m,z) insert a nasal with the same place of articulation (i.e. if labial b or m, insert m; if dental d or z, insert n; if velar g insert ŋ)

If the second syllable starts with a voiceless consonant (t, s, k) double it

If there is already a nasal after the first vowel, or if the second syllable already begins with a double consonant, then double the first vowel.

* The above rules permit parasitic solutions *aazenna* and *riipana*, which we have therefore credited

Question C: To and from Perm

C1. Translate the following Permyak words into English.

- (a) *pizanislis'* from his desk
- (b) *vərrezlən* of the forests
- (c) *kəinnit* your (pl.) wolf NB no credit if just "your"
- (d) *jus'la* for the swan

4 points each: 1 for case (including no case marker in c), 1 for possessive (or 'the' in b and d), 1 for noun and 1 for correct sing/plur.

C2. Translate the following English phrases into Permyak.

- (a) his hands *k'i ez is*
- (b) my knives *purt tez ə*
- (c) of your (pl.) feet *kok kez nit lən*
- (d) towards their house *k'erku nis lan'*

Answers should be written as one word, but marks awarded for morphemes as shown. 4 points each: 1 for correct noun, 1 for plural (or omission in d), 1 for possessive and 1 for case marker (or omission in a and b). We were also strict about spelling (not allowing i for i, and penalising omission of '). Total 32.

Explanation:

The morpheme order is root-plural-possessive-case. The dictionary is as follows:

Roots	Plural	Possessive	Case
<i>k'erku</i> 'house'	-ez *	-ə 'my'	-lən 'of'
<i>pizan</i> 'desk'		-it 'your (sg.)'	-lan' 'towards'
<i>pon</i> 'dog'		-is 'his'	-la 'for'
<i>purt</i> 'knife'		-nə 'our'	-lis' 'from'
<i>tī</i> 'lake'		-nis 'their'	
<i>vər</i> 'forest'			
<i>kəin</i> 'wolf'			
<i>jus'</i> 'swan'			
<i>kok</i> 'foot'			
<i>k'i</i> 'hand'			

* The plural is -ez after vowels; when attached to stems ending in a consonant, it doubles the stem-final consonant

You have to infer that 'your (pl.)' is -nit in 1c and 2c, i.e. 'your (sg.)' with an initial n-, on the model of my~our (-ə ~-nə) and his~their (-is ~-nis).

Question D: This is Mohawk

- D1. What is the Mohawk word for 'fish'? *itsi* (1)
- D2. Translate into English *hatsi'ktarakvt* the white louse (2)
- D3. Translate into Mohawk 'The flower is red' *Ka ji:jia onekwenhtara hikvt* (4)

- Ha-* also allowed
- D4. Translate into English *wahatitsi'ktaienta'ne* *They caught a louse* (3)
- D5. If you know that *ien:'a* is 'son', give the Mohawk for 'my' *ri* (1)
- D6. If you know that *e:rhar* is 'dog', translate into English *harie:rhararakvthikvt*
My dog is white (3)
- D7. Translate into Mohawk 'The dog crawls' *Ha te'sene'o e:rhar* (3)
- Ka-* also allowed
- D8. Translate into Mohawk 'The beans are red' *Ha hsahe'taonekwenhtara hikvt* (3)
- Ka-* also allowed

Total 20

Note that D8 is only 3 marks: you don't actually have to figure out the words for 'red' and 'beans': just add *ha-* and *-hikvt* to the translation of 'red beans' already given.

Explanation:

Definiteness is shown by the prefix *Ha-*, or *Ka-* ... you do not need to know how the choice is made, just copy what is given. The verb appears at the end of the sentence, except in the case of 'crawls'. Looking at the two sentences with 'crawls', how do you know where the verb ends and the subject begins? We have *Hate'sene'otsi'kta* and *Hate'sene'oriien:'a* ... is the verb *te'sene'* or *te'sene'o*? The clue is in one of the other questions: you can see in D4 that 'louse' is *tsi'kta* not *otsi'kta*, so the *-o* must be part of the verb. This in turn guides you to the answer for D5, which must be *ri*, not *ori*.

The verb 'to be' appears as *-hikvt* appended to the colour name.

Vocabulary:

itsi	fish	aienta'ne	(they) caught
kwiskwis	pig	te'sene'o	crawls
tsi'kta	louse	hihwi	spilled
ien:'a	son	onekwenhtara	red
hsahe'ta	beans	rakvt	white
ji:jia	flower	hikvt	is (colour)

Question E: Reading Meroitic

E1. Match up the Meroitic words with their corresponding transcriptions.

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

E2. Transcribe the following Meroitic words.

- (a) *perite* (b) *atari* (c) *pileqe* (d) *medewi*

10 points for the match-up.

I originally gave 1 point each for the four examples, but looking at the answers we actually got I think that was a bit severe, and would suggest 3 points each, 1 for each syllable, eg *parite* for (a) would score 2.

Explanation

Meroitic is written right-to-left

Symbols represent consonants or vowels, but if there is no vowel following, an implicit vowel 'a' is assumed: However, two symbols imply a different vowel: ν (se) and $\text{I}\ddot{\text{t}}$ (te) (there are two other cases not used in this problem).

The consonant symbols seen are as follows (the symbols in the greyed-out cells were not used in this problem):

///	δ	ν	ξ	J	β	r	ω	t	c	z	3	///	q	z	h	t	$\text{I}\ddot{\text{t}}$	c	r
y	w	b	p	m	n	ne	r	l	ch	kh	s	se	sh	k	q	t	te	to	d

The vowel symbols are as follows:

52	5	4	I
a	e	i	o

If we were not auto-grading, it would have been nice to ask students to transcribe some words INTO Meroitic.