

**Problem 1.** Here are some sentences in Karina and their English translations (some sentences have more than one possible translation):

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| 1. <b>Popan supaja.</b><br><i>You (singular) feed the glass jar.</i>   | 8. <b>Ùjonkon mupijaton.</b><br><i>You (singular) look for the head coverings.</i><br><i>You (plural) look for the head coverings.</i> |
| 2. <b>Irùpano amesiry ajupijaton.</b><br><i>Your good cat looks for you (plural).</i>  | 9. <b>Mesi noty yjupija.</b><br><i>The cat's grandmother looks for me.</i>   |
| 3. <b>Panàpeno apity sikòmajaton.</b><br><i>We call your strong younger sister.</i>  | 10. <b>Ajùjony meneja.</b><br><i>You (singular) see your head covering.</i>  |
| 4. <b>Panàpenokon jarankon sikapyjaton.</b><br><i>I make the strong fences.</i><br><i>We make the strong fences.</i>                                   | 11. <b>Yjopery ajupaja.</b><br><i>My fruit feeds you (singular).</i>   |
| 5. <b>Tawèneo ope ykapyja.</b><br><i>I make the delicious fruit.</i>   | 12. <b>Pi noty ysanomaja.</b><br><i>The younger sister's grandmother loves me.</i>   |
| 6. <b>Woto popany misanomajaton.</b><br><i>You (plural) love the fish's glass jar.</i>   | 13. <b>No mesirykon senejaton.</b><br><i>I see the grandmother's cats.</i><br><i>We see the grandmother's cats.</i>                    |
| 7. <b>Py tawènenokon wotorykon sonojaton.</b><br><i>I eat the wife's delicious fish (plural).</i><br><i>We eat the wife's delicious fish (plural).</i> | 14. <b>Ynoty akòmaja.</b><br><i>My grandmother calls you (singular).</i>   |

(a) Translate into English in all possible ways:

15. **Ypity mikòmaja.**
16. **Mesi yjupijaton.**
17. **Irùpanokon pykon tawènenokon operykon mupajaton.**

(b) Translate into Karina:

18. *We eat the good fruit.*
19. *You call your wife.*
20. *My strong grandmothers' good cats love me.*

△ Karina belongs to the Cariban family. It is spoken by approx. 7,400 people in Venezuela, Trinidad and Tobago, the Guianas, Suriname, and Brazil.

The mark ` indicates that a vowel is followed by a glottal stop (the consonant sound between the vowels in *uh-oh!*). **j** = *y* in *yes*. **y** ≈ *i* in *win* (but pronounced with the tongue further back in the mouth).

**Problem 2.** Here are two forms of some Daakaka verbs and their English translations.

singular	plural	
<b>pandó</b>	<b>panpandó</b>	fish (verb)
<b>tisi</b>	<b>titisi</b>	write
<b>guone</b>	<b>gukuone</b>	clean
<b>sene</b>	<b>sensene</b>	catch
<b>sayung</b>	<b>sasayung</b>	be quiet
<b>esi</b>	<b>esesi</b>	see
<b>dimye</b>	<b>dirimye</b>	think
<b>sanga</b>	<b>sangsanga</b>	be bad
<b>baa</b>	<b>baawaa</b>	fight
?	<b>anane</b>	eat
?	<b>doroko</b>	pull
?	<b>pungpunguo</b>	ascend
?	<b>gekerase</b>	lie
?	<b>yaayaase</b>	turn
?	<b>lulua</b>	fasten
?	<b>kikye</b>	call
<b>kuu</b>	?	move
<b>belik</b>	?	commit an offense
<b>kyu</b>	?	surround
<b>ate</b>	?	bite
<b>kuo</b>	?	run
<b>tinyo</b>	?	stand up

Fill in the cells with the question marks.

△ Daakaka belongs to the Oceanic branch of the Austronesian family. It is spoken by approx. 1,000 people in Ambrym, Vanuatu, an island nation located in the South Pacific.

**y** = *y* in *yes*. **ng** = *ng* in *sing*. The doubling of a vowel denotes length.

**Problem 3.** Here are some words in Molala and their English translations:

<b>witk'uya:mt</b>	<i>only the horse</i>
<b>tatsa</b>	<i>in the fire</i>
<b>pitnam</b>	<i>the paternal grandmother's</i>
<b>langs</b>	<i>the ground</i>
<b>tatsata:mt</b>	<i>from only the fire</i>
<b>sita</b>	<i>the road</i>
<b>hilma</b>	<i>inside</i>
<b>k'u:ya:wi</b>	<i>the mountain lion</i>
<b>langsapin</b>	<i>on his/her ground</i>
<b>tipnaka:mt</b>	<i>with only the untanned hide</i>
<b>tipaqan</b>	<i>our untanned hide</i>
<b>witk'ui</b>	<i>the horse</i>
<b>k'u:ya:wyama:mtim</b>	<i>only your (singular) mountain lion's</i>
<b>tatsa:mtin</b>	<i>only my fire</i>
<b>pitain</b>	<i>my paternal grandmother</i>
<b>sitnat</b>	<i>from the road</i>

(a) Translate into English:

1. **pita**
2. **witk'ui**
3. **sitapin**
4. **hilmak**
5. **langsaka:mtim**

(b) Translate into Molala:

6. *his/her horse*
7. *with only his/her mountain lion*
8. *on the road*
9. *from the house*
10. *your (plural) untanned hide*

△ Molala belongs to the Plateau Penutian family. It was spoken in central Oregon and Washington but is now extinct.

**y** = *y* in *yes*. **q**, **ng**, **k'**, **l**, and **ʔ** are consonants. **:** denotes vowel length.

**Problem 4.** Here are some arithmetic equalities in Kuteb:

1.  $it\bar{a} + ifaen = its\acute{o}\eta$
2.  $rijw\bar{e}r^2 = mae-its\acute{o}\eta$
3.  $its\acute{o}\eta \times ifaen = rijw\bar{e}r$
4.  $it\bar{a} \times k\acute{i}nz\bar{o} = it\bar{a}$
5.  $it\bar{a}^{it\bar{a}} = rijw\bar{e}r-s\bar{u}-faen + rijw\bar{e}r-s\bar{u}-ts\acute{o}\eta$
6.  $inje + ifaen + k\acute{i}nz\bar{o} + it\bar{a} = rijw\bar{e}r$
7.  $k\acute{i}nz\bar{o} + k\acute{i}nz\bar{o} = ifaen$
8.  $inje^{it\bar{a}} = mae-it\bar{a}-mb\acute{e}-inje$
9.  $rijw\bar{e}r \times inje = mae-ifaen$
10.  $mae-it\bar{a} + rijw\bar{e}r + its\acute{o}\eta + k\acute{i}nz\bar{o} = mae-it\bar{a}-mb\acute{e}-rijw\bar{e}r-s\bar{u}-ts\acute{o}\eta-nz\bar{o}$
11.  $rijw\bar{e}r-s\bar{u}-faen^2 + its\acute{o}\eta^2 = rijw\bar{e}r-s\bar{u}-t\bar{a}^2$
12.  $mae-ifaen-mb\acute{e}-ifaen + mae-ifaen-mb\acute{e}-rijw\bar{e}r-s\bar{u}-ts\acute{o}\eta-nz\bar{o} =$   
 $mae-inje-mb\acute{e}-rijw\bar{e}r-s\bar{u}-ts\acute{o}\eta-t\bar{a}$

All numbers in this problem are greater than 0 and less than 200.

- (a) Write the equalities in numerals.
- (b) Write the numbers **inje** and **mae-ifaen-mb\acute{e}-rijw\bar{e}r-s\bar{u}-ts\acute{o}\eta-t\bar{a}** in numerals.
- (c) Write out in Kuteb: 5, 19, 97.

$\triangle$  Kuteb belongs to the Benue-Congo branch of the Niger-Congo family. It is spoken by approx. 46,000 people in southeast Nigeria.

**\eta** is a consonant. The marks  $\acute{\phantom{x}}$  and  $\bar{\phantom{x}}$  indicate high and mid tone respectively (low tone is unmarked).

**Problem 5.** Here are some English place names and their transliterations in the Baybayin script in arbitrary order:

1. Arizona
2. Brazil
3. Canada
4. Chicago
5. Dallas
6. Italy
7. Kenya
8. Mississippi
9. Pakistan
10. Panama
11. Peru
12. Tennessee
13. Washington
14. Wyoming

- a.
- b.
- c.
- d.
- e.
- f.
- g.
- h.
- i.
- j.
- k.
- l.
- m.
- n.

(a) Determine the correct correspondences.

(b) Translate to English:

(c) Write in the Baybayin script: Thailand, Nicaragua, Colorado.

$\triangle$  The Baybayin script was an ancient script primarily used by the Tagalog people. It continued to be used as a traditional script until it was supplanted by the Latin alphabet during Spanish colonization of the Phillipines.