

Ancient Greek

Consider these phrases in Ancient Greek (in a Roman-based transcription) and their unordered English translations:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| (A) <i>ho tōn hyiōn dulos</i> | _____ (1) the donkey of the master |
| (B) <i>hoi tōn dulōn cyrioi</i> | _____ (2) the brothers of the merchant |
| (C) <i>hoi tu emporu adelphoi</i> | _____ (3) the merchants of the donkeys |
| (D) <i>hoi tōn onōn emporoi</i> | _____ (4) the sons of the masters |
| (E) <i>ho tu cyriu onos</i> | _____ (5) the slave of the sons |
| (F) <i>ho tu oicu cyrios</i> | _____ (6) the masters of the slaves |
| (G) <i>ho tōn adelphōn oicos</i> | _____ (7) the house of the brothers |
| (H) <i>hoi tōn cyriōn hyioi</i> | _____ (8) the master of the house |

1. Match the Ancient Greek phrase (A-H) with the corresponding English translation (1-8).

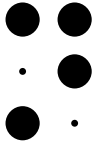
2. Translate into Ancient Greek:

- a) the houses of the merchants

- b) the donkeys of the slave.

Note: the letter \bar{o} stands for a long o .

Japanese Braille



Braille is a tactile writing system, based on a series of raised dots, that is widely used by the blind. It was invented in 1821 by Louis Braille to write French, but has since been adapted to many other languages. English, which uses the Roman alphabet just as French does, required very little adaptation, but languages that do not use the Roman alphabet, such as Japanese, Korean, or Chinese, are often organized in a very different manner!

To the right is a Japanese word written in the *tenji* (“dot characters”) writing system. The large dots represent the raised bumps; the tiny dots represent empty positions.

karaoke



1. The following *tenji* words represent *atari*, *baiku*, *katana*, *kimono*, *koi*, and *sake*. Which is which? You don’t need to know either Japanese or Braille to figure it out; you’ll find that the system is highly logical.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

f. _____

2. What are the following words?

a. _____

b. _____

3. Write the following words in *tenji* characters:

a. samurai _____

b. miso _____

Lalana Chinantec

Lalana Chinantec is a language spoken by approximately 10,000 people who live in the Oaxaca region of Mexico. In the following orthography a colon (:) marks a long vowel, and the ʔ symbol marks a glottal stop (like the sound in the middle of uh-oh).

<i>kalakwa: kwi: li:ʔ</i>	The beautiful corn grew.
<i>milaɗʒö mo:h kya</i>	My pineapples have turned out well.
<i>li:ʔ kalane kwi: kwa: kya</i>	My tall corn yellowed beautifully.
<i>ɗʒö kalaro:h mo:h ne kya</i>	My yellow pineapples ripened well.
<i>kaladʒö kwi:</i>	The corn turned out well.
<i>milaakwa: kwi:</i>	The corn has grown.

Part 1. What does the word *li:ʔ* mean? _____

Part 2. What does the word *ro:h* mean? _____

Part 3. Translate the following sentences into Lalana Chinantec:

a) The good pineapples became beautiful.

b) My ripe corn has yellowed well.

Part 4. Translate the following sentences into English:

a) *milaro:h kwi: ne*

b) *li:ʔ kalakwa: kwi:*

Molistic

Imagine that you have heard these sentences:

Jane is molistic and slatty.

Jennifer is cluvious and brastic.

Molly and Kyle are slatty but danty.

The teacher is danty and cloovy.

Mary is blitty but cloovy.

Jeremiah is not only sloshful but also weasy.

Even though frumsy, Jim is sloshful.

Strungy and struffy, Diane was a pleasure to watch.

Easy though weasy, John is strungy.

Carla is blitty but struffy.

The salespeople were cluvious and not slatty.

1. Then which of the following would you be likely to hear?

___ a. Meredith is blitty and brastic.

___ b. The singer was not only molistic but also cluvious.

___ c. May found a dog that was danty but sloshful.

2. What quality or qualities would you be looking for in a person?

___ a. blitty

___ b. weasy

___ c. sloshful

___ d. frumsy

Kazakh

Several phrases have been translated into Kazakh (written in Roman script here), but the translations are given in random order. Some of the words are missing.

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| a. one and five | ___ i. | _____ ben elüw |
| b. one and eight | ___ ii. | bir men bes |
| c. three and two | ___ iii. | bir _____ segiz |
| d. four and seven | ___ iv. | elüw eki men on |
| e. seven and fifty | ___ v. | _____ men elüw |
| f. eight and fifty | ___ vi. | otız ben _____ |
| g. thirteen and thirty | ___ vii. | tört pen žeti |
| h. thirty and two | ___ viii. | üş _____ eki |
| i. fifty-two and ten | ___ ix. | on üš pen otız |

1. Match each phrase with its correct translation and supply the missing words.

2. Translate into Kazakh:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------|
| a. five and thirty-eight | _____ |
| b. ten and four | _____ |
| c. seven and fifty-three | _____ |
| d. thirty-eight and five | _____ |

Note: *i, ö, ü, ž* are specific Kazakh vowels. The letter *ž* has the sound of *j* in the word *usual*.

Taikyoku Shōgi

Japanese Chess (*Shōgi*), played on a board of size 9 by 9 and with a total of 40 men, is the most popular intellectual game in contemporary Japan, where it entertains between 10 and 20 million people. But between the 8th and 18th century many other variants of the game were invented in that country, some on smaller and some on larger boards.

The largest of all Japanese chess games (and generally the largest chess game in history) is *Taikyoku Shōgi* (more or less “Ultimate Chess”), in which the board is of size 36 by 36 (or 1296 squares in all) and every player has in the beginning an army of 402 men of 208 different types.

This is a table which contains the names of some of the men in *Taikyoku Shōgi* (in Japanese and in English translation), as well as the name of the man to which each of them promotes upon reaching one of the farthest 11 ranks of the board.

	Initial value		Promoted value
1.	_____	“Running Stag”	⇒ <i>honroku</i> _____
2.	_____	_____	⇒ <i>tōshō</i> “Sword General”
3.	<i>gyūhei</i>	“Ox Soldier”	⇒ _____
4.	_____	“Right General”	⇒ <i>ugun</i> _____
5.	_____	“Ox General”	⇒ <i>hongyū</i> _____
6.	<i>kyūhei</i>	“Bow Soldier”	⇒ _____ “Bow General”
7.	<i>kisho</i>	“Wood General”	⇒ _____
8.	<i>dohei</i>	“Crossbow Soldier”	⇒ _____
9.	_____	_____	⇒ _____ “Dashing Horse”
10.	_____	“Left Chariot”	⇒ _____
11.	_____	“Horse Soldier”	⇒ <i>sōba</i> _____
12.	<i>sōyū</i>	“Running Bear”	⇒ _____ “Dashing Bear”
13.	<i>tonshō</i>	“Pig General”	⇒ <i>honton</i> _____
14.	<i>tesshō</i>	_____	⇒ <i>hakuzō</i> “White Elephant”
15.	_____	_____	⇒ <i>sagun</i> “Left Army”
16.	<i>usha</i>	_____	⇒ <i>utessha</i> “Right Iron Chariot”
17.	_____	_____	⇒ <i>honrō</i> “Dashing Wolf”
18.	<i>sekishō</i>	“Stone General”	⇒ _____ “White Elephant”

1. Fill the gaps.

Note: A bar above a vowel letter indicates length.

Basque Numbers

Several multiplications have been written out in Basque¹. There are gaps in the last two lines.

$$\text{bi X bi} = \text{lau}$$

$$\text{bi X bost} = \text{hamar}$$

$$\text{bi X hamar} = \text{hogeï}$$

$$\text{hiru X bost} = \text{hamabost}$$

$$\text{hiru X hamar} = \text{hogeïta hamar}$$

$$\text{bost X bost} = \text{hogeïta bost}$$

$$\text{bost X zazpi} = \text{hogeïta hamabost}$$

$$\text{zazpi X bederatzi} = \text{hirurogeïta hirurogeïta}$$

$$\text{zazpi X hamar} = \text{hirurogeïta hamar}$$

$$\text{lau X bost} = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\underline{\hspace{2cm}} \text{ X hamar} = \text{laurogeïta hamar}$$

1. Fill in the gaps.

2. Write in figures:

a) laurogeïta hamahiru = ____

b) hirurogeï = ____

3. Write out in Basque:

a) 39 = _____

b) 77 = _____

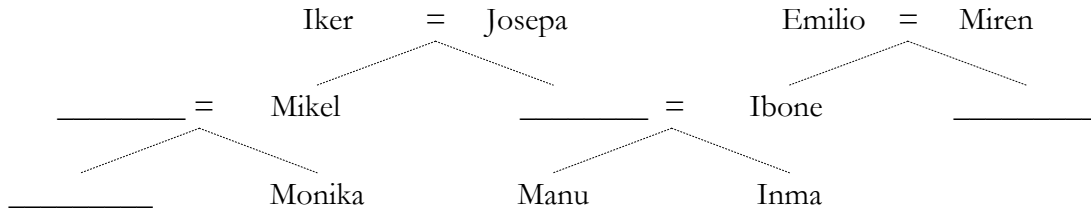
c) 80 = _____

Note: The letter *s* has the sound of English *sh*, *ç* of *s*, *tç* of *ts* in cats. The letter *h* is mute.

¹ Basque is spoken by 500,000 to 600,000 people in France and Spain and by about 170,000 people in South America. It has not been proven to be related to any other language.

Basque

This is the genealogical tree of a Basque family. The blank spaces in the diagram stand for the names Ines, Kontxi, Felix, and Andres (listed here in no particular order).



Some of the relationships between the members of this family are described below in Basque:

- Ines Mikelen emaztea da.
- Monika Kontxiren ahizpa da.
- Inma Manuren arreba da.
- Iker Joseparen senarra da.
- Mikel Felixen anaia da.
- Andres Iboneren neba da.
- Ibone eta Felix senar-emazteak dira.
- Andres eta Ibone Emilioren seme-alabak dira.
- Manu Iboneren semea da.

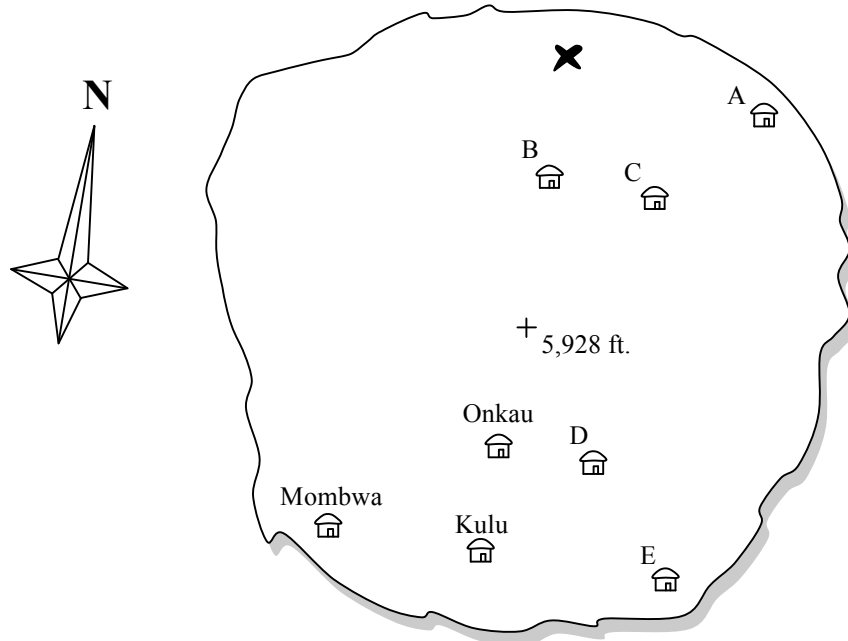
1. Identify the names that belong in the blank spaces in the diagram.
2. Is Kontxi male or female? Explain, using the data from the problem.
3. Fill in the gaps in the following Basque sentences (referring to the same family):

- a) Kontxi _____ ahizpa da.
- b) Inma eta Manu Iboneren _____ .
- c) Ibone Andresen _____ .
- d) Manu Inmaren _____ .
- e) Kontxi Mikelen _____ .
- f) Emilio _____ senarra da.

Note: *Ibone*, *Ines*, *Inma*, *Josepa*, *Miren*, and *Monika* are women's names; *Andres*, *Emilio*, *Felix*, *Iker*, *Manu*, *Mikel* are men's names. The letters *s* and *x* stand for sounds similar to English *sh*; *z* has the sound of English *s*, *tx* of English *ch*, *j* is a sound intermediate between *g* and *y*; *h* is mute.

Manam

Manam Pile (“Manam Talk”) is a Malayo-Polynesian language spoken on Manam Island off the coast of Papua New Guinea. Manam is one of the most active volcanoes in the world, and during violent eruptions the population must be evacuated to the mainland.



Below, a Manam islander describes the relative locations of the houses above.

1. Onkau pera kana auta ieno, Kulu pera kana ilau ieno.
2. Mombwa pera kana ata ieno, Kulu pera kana awa ieno.
3. Tola pera kana auta ieno, Sala pera kana ilau ieno.
4. Sulung pera kana awa ieno, Tola pera kana ata ieno.
5. Sala pera kana awa ieno, Mombwa pera kana ata ieno.
6. Pita pera kana ilau ieno, Sulung pera kana auta ieno.
7. Sala pera kana awa ilau ieno, Onkau pera kana ata auta ieno.
8. Butokang pera kana awa auta ieno, Pita pera kana ata ilau ieno.

1. Onkau’s, Mombwa’s, and Kulu’s houses have already been located on the map above. Who lives in the other five houses?

A: _____ B: _____ C: _____ D: _____ E: _____

2. Arongo is building his new house in the location marked with an X. In three Manam Pile sentences like the ones above, describe the location of Arongo’s house in relation to the three closest houses.

Guaraní

The following Guaraní verb forms are listed along with their English translations.

<i>japyhyta</i>	We will be catching	<i>noñe'ëi</i>	He is not talking
<i>nohyvykõiri</i>	He is not enjoying	<i>okororõ</i>	He is crying
<i>ombokapu</i>	He is shooting	<i>ndajajupirima</i>	We were not waking up
<i>pemomaitei</i>	You are greeting	<i>ahyvykõima</i>	I was enjoying
<i>ndokarumo'ãi</i>	He will not be eating	<i>añe'ëta</i>	I will be talking
<i>ndapevo'oima</i>	You were not taking	<i>namomaiteiri</i>	I am not greeting
<i>napekororõmo'ãi</i>	You will not be crying	<i>japurahei</i>	We are singing

1. Translate into English.

- a) *akaruma* _____
- b) *ojupita* _____
- c) *ndavo'omo'ãi* _____
- d) *napekororõi* _____
- e) *ndapyhyima* _____

2. Translate into Guaraní.

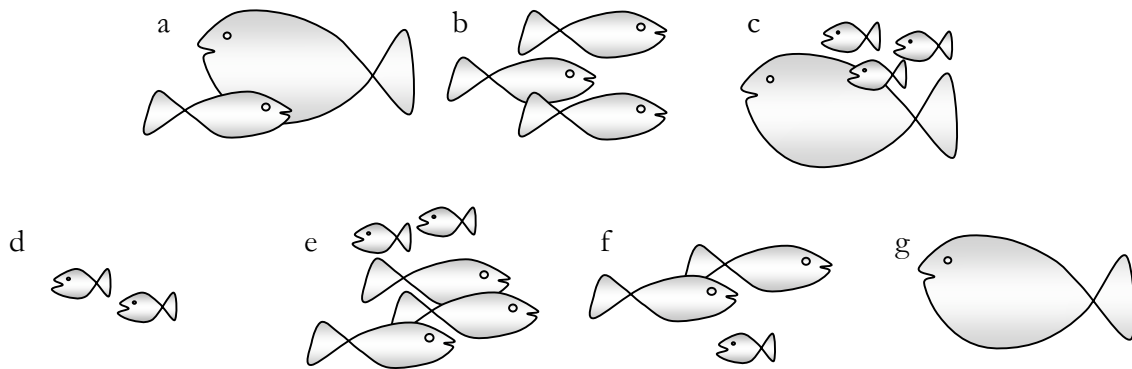
- a) You are not shooting _____
- b) He is not singing _____
- c) We will be eating _____
- d) I will not be singing _____

Notes: “you” is always plural in the sentences above. A squiggle over a vowel indicates that it is nasal (pronounced partly through the nose). The letter ñ is pronounced like the sound in the middle of “piñata” or “onion”. The letter y is pronounced like the “u” in “cut”. The letter j and the apostrophe (´) are specific consonants. Guaraní is one of the official languages (along with Spanish) of Paraguay, where it is spoken by 94% of the population.

Aymara

Aymara is a South American language spoken by more than 2 million people in the area around Lake Titicaca, which, at 12,507 feet above sea level, is the highest navigable lake in the world. Among the speakers of Aymara are the *Uros*, a fishing people who live on artificial islands, woven from reeds, that float on the surface of Lake Titicaca.

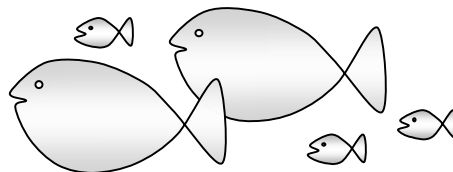
1. Below, seven fishermen describe their catch. Who caught what?



- ___ 1. “Mä hach’a challwawa challwataxa.”
- ___ 2. “Kimsa hach’a challwawa challwataxa.”
- ___ 3. “Mä challwa mä hach’a challwampiwa challwataxa.”
- ___ 4. “Mä hach’a challwa kimsa challwallampiwa challwataxa.”
- ___ 5. “Paya challwallawa challwataxa.”
- ___ 6. “Mä challwalla paya challwampiwa challwataxa.”
- ___ 7. “Kimsa challwa paya challwallampiwa challwataxa.”

Also, watch out! *One of the fishermen is lying.*

2. Your daily catch is pictured below. Describe it in Aymara, and don’t lie!



Note: *ä* is a long *a*; *ll* is pronounced as *ly*; *x* as the *ch* in Scottish *loch*. Some vowels transcribed here are deleted in actual speech.