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TASK 1: Speaking creole

Here are some words from Tok Pisin, an English based Creole language spoken in Papua-New Guinea. What are the English words from which they are derived? The answer is shown for the first entry.

Tok Pisin	Gloss	Answer
taim bilong kol	winter	time belong cold
pinga bilong fut	toe	.....
hamas krismas yu gat?	how old are you?	.....
kukim long paia	barbecue	.....
sapos	if	.....
haus moni	bank	.....
kamup	arrive	.....
tasol	only	.....
olgeta	all	.....
solwara	sea	.....
haus sik	hospital	.....
handet yia	century	.....

Author: dr Wojciech Witkowski,
[adopted from: Pane, T.E. (2006) Exploring Language Structure: A Student's Guide. Cambridge: CUP.]

KEY TASK 1: 1 pts for correct translation, 0.5 pts for partially correct translation

Tok Pisin	Gloss	Answer
taim bilong kol	winter	time belong cold
pinga bilong fut	toe	finger belong foot
hamas krismas yu gat?	how old are you?	How much Christmas you got?
kukim long paia	barbecue	cooking long fire
sapos	if	suppose
haus moni	bank	house money
kamup	arrive	come up
tasol	only	that's all
olgeta	all	altogether
solwara	sea	salt water
haus sik	hospital	house sick
handet yia	century	hundred years

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TASK 2: An exercise in Hungarian

Here are six Hungarian sentences (in the official alphabet) and their translations into English:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Az asztalon a terkep van. | The map is on the desk.' |
| 2. Az asztalokon a terkepek vannak. | 'The maps are on the desks.' |
| 3. A fuzetnel az ujsag van. | 'The newspaper is near the notebook.' |
| 4. Az ujsagokon a fuzetek vannak. | 'The notebooks are on the newspapers.' |
| 5. Az ablakoknal a pad van. | 'The bench is near the windows.' |
| 6. A szekeken a kasok vannak. | 'The baskets are on the chairs.' |

A. Translate the following English sentences into Hungarian:

7. The notebook is on the desk.

8. The newspapers are on the notebook.

9. The chairs are near the desk.

Author: dr Wojciech Witkowski

[adopted from: Pane, T.E. (2006) Exploring Language Structure: A Student's Guide. Cambridge: CUP.]

KEY TASK 2: 2 pts for correct translation, 1 pts for partially correct translation

7. The notebook is on the desk.

Az ujsag a terkep van.

8. The newspapers are on the notebook.

A fuzetek az ujsag vannak.

9. The chairs are near the desk.

A kasok a terkepek vannak

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TASK 3: Mayan language morphology

Tzutujil is a Mayan language spoken in Guatemala. Have a look at some words from Tzutujil and their English translations. Your task is to identify Tzutujil morphemes (elements that build up the words) that correspond to the following English meanings given in part B.

Tzutujil	English
<i>xinwari</i>	'I slept'
<i>neeli</i>	'he or she leaves'
<i>ne7eeli</i>	'they leave'
<i>nixwari</i>	'you(PL) sleep'
<i>xateeli</i>	'you(SG) left'
<i>natwari</i>	'you(SG) sleep'
<i>xoqeeli</i>	'we left'
<i>ninwari</i>	'I sleep'
<i>xixwari</i>	'you(PL) slept'
<i>xe7eeli</i>	'they left'
<i>xwari</i>	'he or she slept'

[part B]

- I
- you (SINGULAR)
- we
- he or she
- you (PLURAL)
- they
- sleep
- leave
- past tense
- present tense

TASK 3 KEY: (1 point for each morpheme, 10 in total)

I	<i>in-</i>
you (SINGULAR)	<i>at-</i>
we	<i>oq-</i>
he or she	∅ (zero morpheme)
you (PLURAL)	<i>ix-</i>
they	<i>e7-</i>
sleep	<i>wari</i>
leave	<i>eeli</i>
past tense	<i>x-</i>
present tense	<i>n-</i>

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TASK 4: What's my case, what's my function?

Old English noun had four morphological cases. Some of the functions of the cases were:

- **Nominative** was used to mark (i) subject of the sentence, and (ii) subject complement, e.g., of the verb *to be* - Tom is *an officer*.
- **Genitive** case was used to mark (i) possession and (ii) objects of depriving.
- **Dative** marked (i) objects of most prepositions, (ii) means or manner without a preposition, e.g., Pol. siłą Eng. *by force*, and (iii) indirect object.
 - Early in the Old English period **Instrumental** (narzędnik) merged with Dative. It means that Instrumental had the same morphological case ending as Dative. Instrumental, however, had different functions than dative. It marked the object of the preposition expressing means or manner, e.g., mowing the lawn *with a lawnmower*.
- **Accusative** was used to mark direct object.

Now, the three most common declensions of noun in Old English were: (i) strong masculine, as in **stan** 'stone' (see below in the table); (ii) strong feminine, as in **wund** 'wund' (see below in the table), and (iii) the weak masculine, as in **oxa** 'ox' (see below in the table), were applied to about 70 percent of the nouns encountered in this language.

		<i>Strong masculine</i>	<i>Strong feminine</i>	<i>Weak masculine</i>
<i>Sg.</i>	Nominative	stān 'stone'	Wund 'wound'	ox-a 'ox'
	Genitive	stān-es	wund-e	ox-an
	Dative/Instrumental	stān-e	wund-e	ox-an
	Accusative	stān	wund-e	ox-an
<i>Pl.</i>	Nominative	stān-as	wund-a	ox-an
	Genitive	stān-a	wund-a	ox-ena
	Dative	stān-um	wund-um	ox-um
	Accusative	stān-as	wund-a	ox-an

A fourth important declension is the strong neuter, as in **scip** 'ship' (see below in the table), which included about 25 percent of Old English nouns. This group was subdivided according to whether the stem is short or long.

		<i>Strong neuter (short stem)</i>	<i>Strong neuter (long stem)</i>
<i>Sg.</i>	Nominative	scip 'ship'	scēap 'sheep'
	Genitive	scip-es	scēap-es
	Dative/Instrumental	scip-e	scēap-e
	Accusative	scip	scēap
<i>Pl</i>	Nominative	scip-u	scēap
	Genitive	scip-a	scēap-a
	Dative/Instrumental	scip-um	scēap-um
	Accusative	scip-u	scēap

Finally, there were some irregular declensions.

		<i>mutated plurals</i>	<i>'-ru' plurals</i>	<i>nouns of relationship</i>
<i>Sg.</i>	Nominative	fōt 'foot'	ǣg 'egg'	fæder 'father'
	Genitive	fōt-es	ǣg-es	fæder
	Dative/Instrumental	fēt	ǣg-e	fæder
	Accusative	fōt	ǣg	fæder
<i>Pl</i>	Nominative	fēt	ǣg-(e)ru	fæder-as
	Genitive	fōt-a	ǣg-(e)ra	fæder-a
	Dative/Instrumental	fōt-um	ǣg-(e)rum	fæder-um
	Accusative	fēt	ǣg-(e)ru	fæder-as

Task

Examine the italicized Old English nouns for case and function. As regards Old English spelling conventions, diacritical marks have been removed from the sentences below to simplify reading.

1. Se *kyng* þa geaf *gryd* *Olafe*.
that king then gave truce Olaf

kyng: case: function:

gryd: case: function:

Olafe: case: function:

2. Ða sceat he mid þy *spere*.
Then thrust he with that spear.

spere: case: function:

3. Ða genam Abimelech *oxan* and *sceap*.
Then took Abimelech oxen and sheep.

oxan: case: function:

sceap: case: function:

4. He þær geseahofer þam *wætre* some harne *stan*
he there saw over the water some hoary stone

wætre: case: function:

stan: case: function:

5. Godes *mildheortnys* us forestæpð.
God's mercy us precedes

mildheortnys: case: function:

KEY TASK 4: 1 point for each correctly described set

1. Se *kyng* þa geaf *gryd* *Olafe*.
that king then gave truce Olaf

kyng: case: NOM / M function: Podmiot / Subject

gryd: case: ACC / B function: Dop. Blizsze / Direct Object

Olafe: case: DAT / C function: Dop. Dalsze / Indirect Object

2. Ða sceat he mid þy *spere*.
Then thrust he with that spear.

spere: case: ACC / B function: Dop. Blizsze / Direct Object

3. Ða genam Abimelech *oxan* and *sceap*.
Then took Abimelech oxen and sheep.

oxan: case: ACC / B function: Dop. Blizsze / Direct Object

sceap case: ACC / B function: Dop. Blizsze / Direct Object

4. He þær geseahofer þam *wætre* sume harne *stan*
he there saw over the water some hoary stone

wætre: case: DAT / C function: Dop. Dalsze / Indirect Object

stan: case: ACC / B function: Dop. Blizsze / Direct Object

5. Godes *mildheortnys* us forestæpð.
God's mercy us precedes

mildheortnys: case: NOM / M function: Podmiot / Subject

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TASK 5: Word ties

Wordnets, or electronic lexico-semantic networks created for different languages, e.g. *Princeton WordNet* – for English, *GermaNet* – for German, *plWordNet* (pol. *Słownosieć*) – for Polish, play an important role in the description of semantics of natural language. Separate meanings of words are linked in wordnet with mutual relations. The result is a network in which each word is defined by reference to other words. For example, a car in *plWordNet* is a kind of a road vehicle and is a whole which consists smaller elements like an engine, a sprinkler, an undercarriage. The car has also semantic equivalents in the colloquial language: 'fura' and 'bryka'. Wordnets are used by *Google Translate* for the purpose of the machine translation. Combined *plWordNet* and *Princeton WordNet* can be used as a Polish-English and English-Polish dictionary. Mapping of wordnets is linking words in different languages on the basis of the similarity of their meaning and place in the structure of the home network. Links are created using a set of interlingual relations:

- **synonymy** – means a high compatibility of meanings, e.g. pol. *samochód* → eng. *car*
- **cross-register synonymy** – is used for semantic equivalents which are different due to stylistic registers, e.g. pol. *fura* → eng. *car*
- **hyponymy** – links a word which has narrower meaning with a word which has broader meaning, e.g. pol. *samochód* → eng. *road vehicle*
- **hypernymy** – links a word which has broader meaning with a word which has narrower meaning, e.g. eng. *road vehicle* → pol. *samochód*
- **holonymy** – links a word that denotes a whole with words that denote parts, e.g. pol. *samochód* → eng. *undercarriage*
- **meronymy** – links a word which denotes a part with a word that denotes a whole, e.g. eng. *undercarriage* → pol. *samochód*

Below you will find some pairs of words in Polish and English. Indicate the relation holding between words in each pair.

pol. *szkółka* → eng. *classroom* relation:

pol. *zajęcia* → eng. *classes* relation:

pol. *zerówka* → eng. *class* relation:

pol. *uczeń* → eng. *class* relation:

pol. *grupa* → eng. *class* relation:

pol. *kujon* → eng. *Overachiever* relation:

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TASK 5: KEY: 1 pts for each correct answer

- pol. *szkoła* → eng. *classroom* relation: (holonymy)
- pol. *zajęcia* → eng. *classes* relation: (synonymy)
- pol. *zerówka* → eng. *class* relation: (hyponymy)
- pol. *uczeń* → eng. *class* relation: (meronymy)
- pol. *grupa* → eng. *class* relation: (hyperonymy)
- pol. *kujon* → eng. *overachiever* relation: (cross-register synonymy)