

# Assignment 1

*due 4 December 2020*

Write a Python function `pig_latin(s)` that takes a string `s` containing a passage of English-language text and that prints a “translation” of the text into Pig Latin (explained below).

Pig Latin is based on a children’s game in which English words are transformed into “foreign sounding” words according to some simple rules. For words that begin with a vowel (letters ‘a’, ‘e’, ‘i’, ‘o’ and ‘u’) just add “way” at the end. For example, “eat” → “eatway”; “omelet” → “omeletway”; “are” → “areway”.

For words like “pig” that begin with a consonant (non-vowels), all letters before the first vowel are placed at the end of the word and then “ay” added at the end (they give “igpay” for “pig”). Other examples include: “banana” → “ananabay”; “trash” → “ashtray”; “happy” → “appyhay”; “duck” → “uckday”; “glove” → “oveglay”.

For full marks try to preserve the punctuation of the original and its capitalization (i.e. words capitalized in the original should be capitalized in the “translation”), though partial credit will be given for solutions that neglect these aspects. Shown below is a translation of a well known festive song.

Jingle bells, jingle bells!	Inglejay ellsbay, inglejay ellsbay!
Jingle all the way!!	Inglejay allway ethay ayway!!
Oh, what fun it is to ride	Ohway, atwhay unfay itway isway otay ideray
In a one horse open sleigh.	Inway away oneway orsehay openway eighslay.

Python comes equipped with a wide range of functions for working with strings. Follow the link below for the complete repertoire on the official Python website. Several of these are likely to be useful e.g. `split` and `strip` and possibly others as well.

<https://docs.python.org/3/library/stdtypes.html#string-methods>

**Do not use any external packages when completing this assignment.**