

(F) Splash to Save (1/2) [Solution]

Answers

F1.

E (7) It blew down and broke the tree.

(E) **Llo de duduabnegrän a dattkaemnegrän.**

C (8) The wind tore Ant's house and threw Ant into the river.

(C) **Ankom bo ma de wel a dapisamän a ankom bom daspunän walle we.**

E (9) When Small Fish saw, he moved closer to him.

(F) **Tärko da angde ikop dägagän, obo dowae e guinggolän.**

D (10) But some big fish were trying to kill him.

(D) **Be ddob kollba ulleulle da gäz e de ada däganeyo.**

A (11) A catfish was about to swallow him.

(A) **Bunkuttang a mäse ngänygäny e dängkamän.**

B (12) Small Fish quickly splashed with his tail, and with water threw Ant on top of the grass, and he was saved.

(B) **Tärko da mängalae källa gokätaemän a ine peyang ankom bom towall toko we daspunän a ttam gogän.**

F2. Please provide English translations for the following Ende words:

- tärko small fish
- walle river
- daspunän (it) threw (it) (other forms of the verb *throw* were also accepted)
- gongkamän (it) began (other forms of the verb *begin* were also accepted)
- yäbad (the) sun

F3. Please provide Ende translations for the following words:

- Ant ankom
- and a
- tree llo
- catfish bunkuttang



(F) Splash to Save (2/2) [Solution]

F4. The translation would include *toko* and *we* but none of the other words. “On top of” is translated as *toko me* when it refers to sitting still on top of something, as in (2), but it is translated as *toko we* when it means moving to the top of something, as in (12). Note that *me* means “in” while *we* means “into”: hence *toko me* is “on top of” while *toko we* is more like “onto top of.” The sentence says “got on top of,” which involves motion to the top of something, so the translation would use *toko we*. The other provided words mean “small fish” (*tärko*), “fish” (*kollba*), “tree” (*llo*), “grass” (*towall*), “big” (*ulleulle*), and “wind” (*wel*).

Other notes:

The problem does not test for these facts, but they help to explain the structure of the sentences:

- *da* and some instances of *a* are markers that follow the subject of a clause.
- *de* and *bom* are markers that follow the object of a clause.

Source for the story:

Kate L. Lindsey (collector), Kate L. Lindsey (editor), Tonny (Tonzah) Warama (editor), Jubli (Joe) Sowati (author), Mathias Dugal (participant), Warama Kurupuel (Suwede) (editor), 2016. Tärko ankom bom ttam dägagän. XML. LSNG08-WE_PN030-01_20200113.flextext at catalog.paradisec.org.au. <https://dx.doi.org/10.26278/5e3c2baf833cc>

https://catalog.paradisec.org.au/collections/LSNG08/items/WE_PN030

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Source for introductory paragraph:

<https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-the-international-phonetic-association/article/abs/ende/8EFEC79687F73B691A1D6C91ABE93E4B>

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