Problem #5 (20 points). Given are words of two dialects of the Romansh language and their English translations. Some cells have been left blank:

Sursilvan	Engadine	
tut	*tuot*	all
ura	*ura*	time
?	*uolm*	elm
stumi	?	stomach
dunna	*duonna*	woman
num	*nom*	name
nums	*noms*	names
?	*cuort*	short
mund	?	world
insumma	*insomma*	finally
numer	*nomer*	number
fuorcla	?	mountain pass
?	*plomba*	tooth filling
?	*muossar*	to show
buglia	*buoglia*	mash, pulp
discuors	*discuors*	conversation
puolpa	*puolpa*	dried meat
angul	*angul*	angle
fuorma	*fuorma*	form
flur	*flur*	flower
culant	?	generous

(a) Fill in the gaps.

(b) What is 'labour' in Sursilvan, *lavur* or *lavuor*? And in Engadine?

(c) In Engadine 'flowers' is *fluors* and 'parents' is *genituors*. You may think that it is the same in Sursilvan, but in fact the words there are *flurs* and *geniturs*. How can this be explained?

(d) Translate into both dialects: 'elms', 'angles'.

⚠ Romansh belongs to the Rhaeto-Romance subgroup of Romance. It is one of the four national languages of Switzerland, along with German, French and Italian. It is spoken by approx. 35 000 people in the canton of Graubünden.

—Boris Iomdin

Good luck!