

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

Editors: Alexander Berdichevsky, Bozhidar Bozhanov, Svetlana Burlak, Ivan Derzhanski, Ludmilla Fedorova, Dmitry Gerasimov, Ksenia Gilyarova, Stanislav Gurevich, Adam Hesterberg, Boris Iomdin, Aleksei Nazarov, Renate Pajusalu, Alexander Piperski (editor-in-chief), Maria Rubinstein, Todor Tchervenkov.

English text: Alexander Berdichevsky, Ivan Derzhanski, Ksenia Gilyarova, Boris Iomdin, Alexander Piperski.

Good luck!