

(K) Two Róngs Don't Make a Right (1/2) [10 Points]

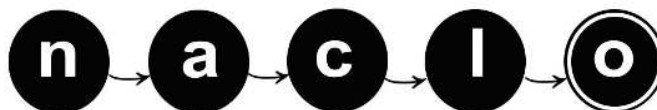
According to legend, the *Lepcha* script was devised in the early 18th century by Prince Chakdor Namgyal of Tibet. Today, it is still used to write the *Róng* (ᱫᱟᱨᱜᱟᱴ) language, which is spoken by around 50,000 people in Sikkim, India. Róng is distantly related to Tibetan, Burmese, and Chinese. Below are some words written in *Lepcha* script, with their transcriptions in a different order. Note that *ó* and *ú* are distinct vowels (unrelated to *o* and *u*).

1. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	A. <i>bakto</i>	'grain'
2. ᱦᱤᱨᱤ	B. <i>bi</i>	'vegetable'
3. ᱛᱤᱨᱤ	C. <i>bik</i>	'cow'
4. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	D. <i>chik</i>	'to weigh'
5. ᱦᱤᱨᱤ	E. <i>chung</i>	'little'
6. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	F. <i>dú</i>	'umbrella'
7. ᱦᱤᱨᱤ	G. <i>ka</i>	'overseer'
8. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	H. <i>kajú</i>	'dog'
9. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	I. <i>khek</i>	'freeze'
10. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	J. <i>lali</i>	'a kind of laurel tree'
11. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	K. <i>món</i>	'pig'
12. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	L. <i>radi</i>	'blanket'
13. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	M. <i>thúk</i>	'season'
14. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	N. <i>tsung kóng</i>	'a kind of sorghum'
15. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	O. <i>tsúk</i>	'to bite'
16. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	P. <i>ót</i>	'to pick fruit'
17. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	Q. <i>úng</i>	'water'
18. ᱠᱤᱨᱤ	R. <i>út</i>	'otter'

K1. Determine the correct correspondences in your answer sheets.

K2. Write *chóng* 'hand', *jik* 'native land' and, *thikúng* 'great-grandfather' in Lepcha in your answer sheets.

K3. Transcribe the following Róng words in your answer sheets: ᱦᱤᱨᱤ 'to crack', ᱦᱤᱨᱤ 'to read', ᱦᱤᱨᱤ elephant.



(K) Two Róngs Don't Make a Right (2/2)

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K1. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9.
10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18.

K2. hand native land great-grandfather

K3.

