



## Ardhay Uzzlepay (5 marks)

Minangkabau is spoken by about 7 million people around the West Sumatran city of Padang in Indonesia. Its speakers generally also speak Indonesian but Minangkabau is a distinct language. Minangkabau has a number of 'play languages' that people use for fun, like Pig Latin in English. Ordinary language words are changed into play language by following just a few rules. One of these 'play languages' is called **Sorba**.

Here are some examples of standard Minangkabau words and their Sorba play language equivalents:

<b>Standard Minangkabau</b>	<b>Sorba</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
<i>raso</i>	<i>sora</i>	'taste, feeling'
<i>rokok</i>	<i>koro</i>	'cigarette'
<i>rayo</i>	<i>yora</i>	'celebrate'
<i>susu</i>	<i>sursu</i>	'milk'
<i>baso</i>	<i>sorba</i>	'language'
<i>lamo</i>	<i>morla</i>	'long time'
<i>mati</i>	<i>tirma</i>	'dead'
<i>bulan</i>	<i>larbu</i>	'month'
<i>minum</i>	<i>nurmi</i>	'drink'
<i>lilin</i>	<i>lirli</i>	'wax, candle'
<i>mintak</i>	<i>tarmin</i>	'request'
<i>cubadak</i>	<i>darcula</i>	'jackfruit'
<i>mangecek</i>	<i>cermange</i>	'talk'
<i>bakilek</i>	<i>lerbaki</i>	'lightning'
<i>sawah</i>	<i>warsa</i>	'rice field'
<i>pitih</i>	<i>tirpi</i>	'money'
<i>manangih</i>	<i>ngirmana</i>	'cry'
<i>urang</i>	<i>raru</i>	'person'
<i>apa</i>	<i>para</i>	'father'
<i>iko</i>	<i>kori</i>	'this'
<i>gata-gata</i>	<i>targa-targa</i>	'flirtatious'
<i>maha-maha</i>	<i>harma-harma</i>	'expensive'
<i>campua</i>	<i>purcam</i>	'mix'



**1.1. (1 point)** Using the rules that explain the words in the Table above, write the Sorba equivalents of the following standard Minangkabau words in the answer sheet.

	<b>Standard Minangkabau</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
<b>a</b>	<i>rancak</i>	'nice'
<b>b</b>	<i>jadi</i>	'happen'
<b>c</b>	<i>makan</i>	'eat'
<b>d</b>	<i>marokok</i>	'smoking'
<b>e</b>	<i>ampek</i>	'hundred'
<b>f</b>	<i>limpik-limpik</i>	'stuck together'
<b>g</b>	<i>dapua</i>	'kitchen'

**1.2. (1 point)** If you know a Sorba word, can you work backwards to a single standard Minangkabau word? Demonstrate with the Sorba word *lore* which means 'good'. (Use the answer sheet.)

**1.3. (1 point)** Another 'play language' is called **Solabar**. The rules for converting a standard Minangkabau word to Solabar can be worked out from the following examples:

<b>Standard Minangkabau</b>	<b>Solabar</b>	<b>English Translation</b>
<i>baso</i>	<i>solabar</i>	'language'
<i>campua</i>	<i>pulacar</i>	'mix'
<i>makan</i>	<i>kalamar</i>	'eat'

What is the Solabar equivalent of the Sorba word *tirpi* 'money'?

**1.4. (2 points)** In writing Minangkabau does the sequence 'ng' represent one sound or two sounds? Provide evidence that supports your answer. (Write your answer in the answer sheet.)



Answer sheet

<b>1.1. a</b>	<b>b</b>	1
<b>c</b>	<b>d</b>	
<b>e</b>	<b>f</b>	
<b>g</b>		

<b>1.2</b>	1
------------	---

<b>1.3</b>	1
------------	---

<b>1.4</b>	2
------------	---



## Answers

<b>1.1. a</b> <b>caran</b>	<b>b</b> <b>dirja</b>	1
<b>c</b> <b>karma</b>	<b>d</b> <b>kormaro</b>	
<b>e</b> <b>peram</b>	<b>f</b> <b>pirlim-pirlim</b>	
<b>g</b> <b>purda</b>		

<b>1.2 No.</b> Can only work back to a set of possible words:  'R' problem: you can't know if 'r' in lore was in standard word or whether it was inserted by sorba 'r' rule, e.g., standard elo or relo = sorba lore  Final sound problem: can't know if standard word ends in consonant or one or two vowels or not as sorba deletes final consonant/vowel following a vowel. Lore could be derived from elo, relo, eloa, reloa or eloc or reloc where 'c' stands for any possible final consonant.	1
--	---

<b>1.3</b> <b>tilapir</b>	1
---------------------------	---

<b>1.4 One.</b> To get full points participant needs to cite relevant word from data set as part of explanation.  'Ng' is one sound because the sorba for standard m. Manangih 'cry' is ngirmana. If 'ng' were two sounds the sorba word would begin with g and end in n i.e., gir-manan.	2
---	---