(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 Chakor Namgyal of Tibet. Today, it is still used to write the Róng (𑩍) 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. འ (A) bakto 'grain'
2. ཨ (B) bi 'vegetable'
3. ཨ (C) bik 'cow'
4. འ (D) chik 'to weigh'
5. ཡ (E) chung 'little'
6. ཡ (F) dú 'umbrella'
7. བ (G) ka 'overseer'
8. ས (H) kajú 'dog'
9. མ (I) khek 'freeze'
10. ཨ (J) lali 'a kind of laurel tree'
11. ས (K) món 'pig'
12. ར (L) radi 'blanket'
13. ཨ (M) thúk 'season'
14. འ (N) tsung kóng 'a kind of sorghum'
15. ས (O) tsúk 'to bite'
16. ཨ (P) ót 'to pick fruit'
17. ཨ (Q) ún 'water'
18. ཨ (R) út 'otter'

K1. Determine the correct correspondences in your answer sheets.
K2. Write chóng ‘hand’, jik ‘native land’ and, thikùng ‘great-grandfather’ in Lepcha in your answer sheets.
K3. Transcribe the following Róng words in your answer sheets: འ ‘to crack’, ཨ ‘to read’, ཨ eleven-phant.
(K) Two Róngs Don’t Make a Right (2/2)

(K) Two Róngs Don’t Make a Right

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.  

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