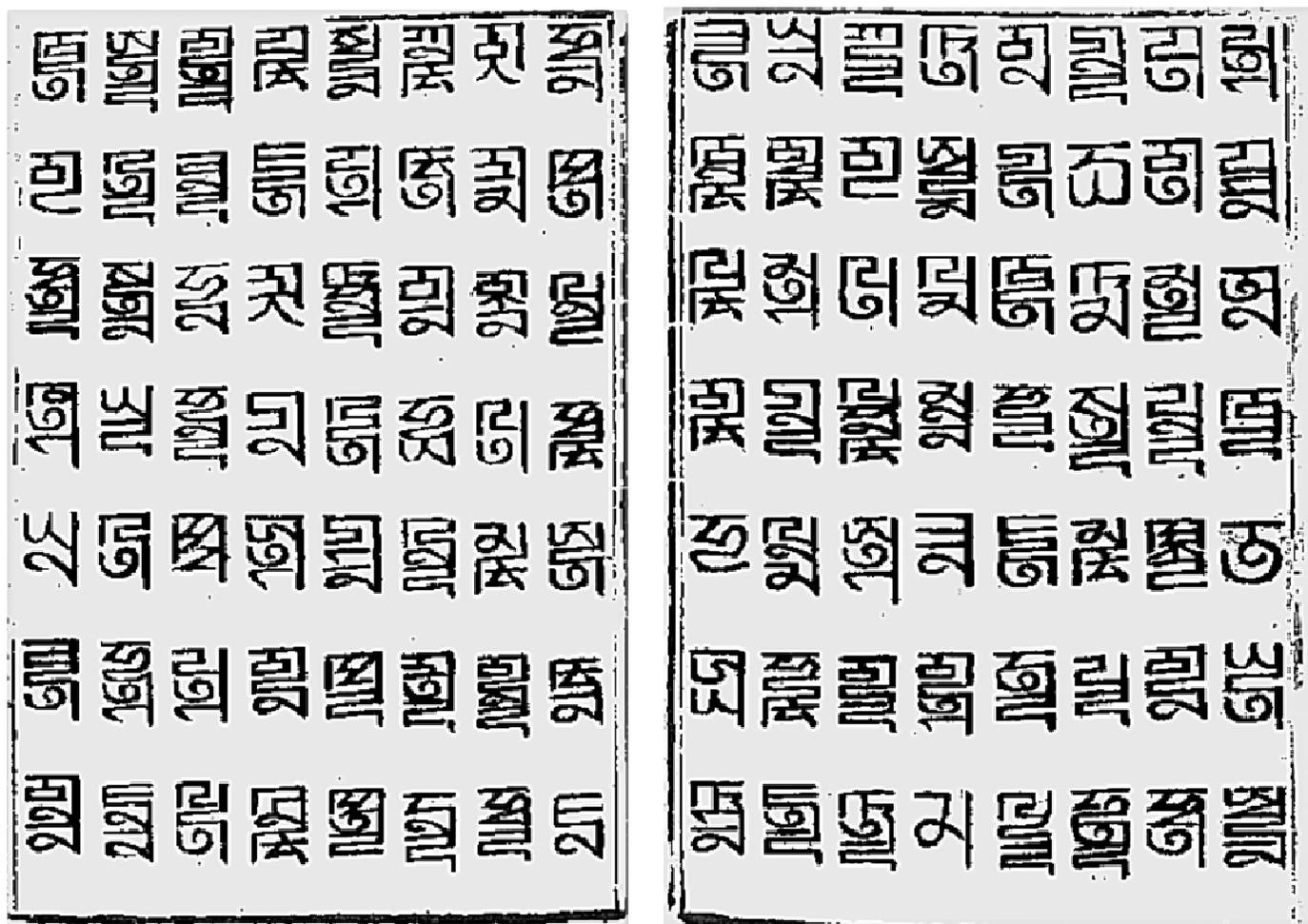


(20 points)

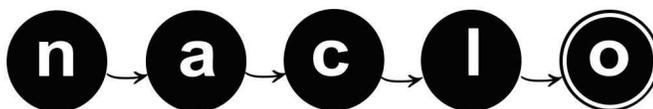
Q. 100 Surnames (1/4)

When the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan initiated the Yuan dynasty (1271–1368) in China, he commissioned Lama 'Gro-mgon Chos-rgyal 'Phags-paa to create a unified script to write all the major languages under his rule. Although the resulting system (now called 'Phags-pa) never caught on beyond official use, some classic Chinese texts survive in a 'Phags-pa version.

The Bǎijiǎxìng (Hundred Surnames) is a Song Dynasty (960–1279) poem listing over 400 classical Chinese family names. Although originally written in Chinese characters, during the Yuan dynasty this poem was written in 'Phags-pa characters as well.



Pictured above are two consecutive pages of the Bǎijiǎxìng Měnggūwén (*The Hundred Surnames in Mongol Script*), from a 1340 manuscript.

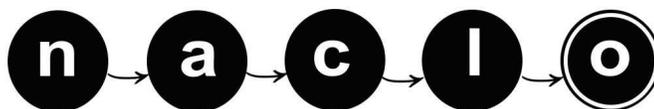


Q. 100 Surnames (2/4)

Below are twenty lines (9-28) from the Yuan-era Bǎijiāxìng, with some names missing. The two pages given on the previous page correspond to a portion of the poem below. Your task is to figure out which portion of this poem the pages represent, and use this to figure out what the missing names must be.

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
9	Fi	Lem	Drxim	Sīa,	Lue	Ho	Yi	Thang
10	Dxing	‘In	Lo	Pi,	Haũ	‘U	‘An	Srang
11	Yaũ	Yĩu	Sri	Fu,	Bue	Pen	Dzi	Khang
12	U	Yĩu	Ngĩuan	Pu,	Ku	Mung	Bing	Hõang
13	_____	Fu	Sring	Taĩ,	Dam	Sung	_____	Bang
14	Xĩung	Ki	_____	Khĩu,	_____	Trĩu	Tung	Lĩang
15	Du	_____	Lam	_____	Zi	_____	_____	Gĩang
16	Kĩa	Lu	Lxiũ	Ngue,	Kĩang	Dung	_____	Kũaũ
17	_____	Sring	Lim	Xĩaũ,	Trung	Zĩu	Khiũ	Laũ
18	Kaũ	_____	Tshaĩ	Den,	Fan	Hu	_____	Faũ
19	Ngĩu	Wan	Tri	Ko,	_____	Kõan	Lu	Maũ
20	Kĩing	_____	_____	Wu,	Kan	Xĩaĩ	‘Ing	Tsung
21	Ting	Sĩuan	Pue	Dxing,	‘ũ	Sren	Hang	Hung
22	Paũ	Trĩu	_____	Sri,	Tshue	Kĩi	Nriũ	Kĩung
23	Dring	Xĩ	Xĩing	_____	Bue	Lĩu	Ngĩung	‘Ung
24	Sĩun	Yang	_____	Xĩue,	Trin	Khĩu	Kĩa	Fung
25	Nyue	Yi	Drĩu	Kin,	Ki	Ping	Mue	Zĩung
26	Tsing	Dõan	Fuũ	Wu,	‘U	Tsĩaũ	Pa	Kĩung
27	Wu	Ngue	Sran	Ku,	Trhĩa	Hiũ	Fu	Bung
28	Dziũan	Trhi	Pan	Ngĩang,	Tshiũ	Drĩung	Yi	Kĩung

This transcription represents Yuan dynasty pronunciation rather than modern pronunciation. *r* indicates that the previous sound is pronounced with an r-like curve of the tongue, and *h* indicates that the previous sound is pronounced with an extra puff of breath. *ny* is pronounced as in *canyon*, *ng* as in *sing*. ‘ represents a glottal stop – the sound in the middle of “uh-oh”. *x* indicates something like a whispered *y* or a *hy* sound. A \sim over a vowel means that it is a “glide” – a short vowel-like sound transitioning into or out of the syllable’s main vowel.



YOUR NAME:

REGISTRATION #

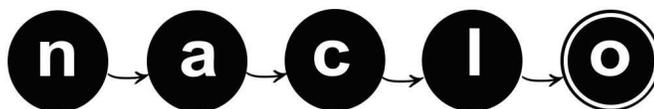
Q. 100 Surnames (3/4)

Q-1 Eighteen names are missing from the table on the previous page. Write them below.

13a		15f		19e	
13g		15g		20b	
14c		16g		20c	
14e		17a		22c	
15b		18b		23d	
15d		18g		24c	

Q-2 Below is a partial 3x3 excerpt from one larger page of a 1418 manuscript of the Bǎijiāxìng Měnggūwén. Six of the names have been left out. Draw them in the spaces provided.

	a	b	c
1			
2			
3			



YOUR NAME:

REGISTRATION #

Q. 100 Surnames (4/4)

Q-3 How does the 'Phags-pa writing system work?

