

Ninth International Olympiad in Linguistics

Pittsburgh (United States of America), July 24–31, 2011

Individual Contest Solutions

Problem #1. The Menominee verb forms have the following structure:

		intransitive verb:															
<table><tr><td>ne-</td><td>I</td></tr><tr><td>ke-</td><td>we₁₊₂</td></tr><tr><td>—</td><td>he</td></tr></table>	ne-	I	ke-	we ₁₊₂	—	he	kaw	down	-āhpe	laughing	<table><tr><td>-m</td><td>I</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>we₁₊₂</td></tr><tr><td>-w</td><td>he</td></tr></table>	-m	I	-q	we ₁₊₂	-w	he
	ne-	I															
	ke-	we ₁₊₂															
	—	he															
-m	I																
-q	we ₁₊₂																
-w	he																
ket	out	-ānāhkæ	digging														
kēs̄k	through	-eqta	—														
	pahk	off	-ohnæ	walking													
	pāhk	open															
	pīt	hither	transitive verb:														
	taw	pierce	-ah	by tool	<table><tr><td>-an</td><td>I</td></tr><tr><td>-æq</td><td>we₁₊₂</td></tr><tr><td>-am</td><td>he</td></tr></table>	-an	I	-æq	we ₁₊₂	-am	he						
-an	I																
-æq	we ₁₊₂																
-am	he																
	wack	around	-aht	by mouth													
	wāp	begin	-en	by hand													
			-es	cutting													

If both first vowels in the word are short, the second becomes long ($e > \bar{æ}$).

- (a)
- **kekēs̄kahæq**: we₁₊₂ chop it through, break it through by tool
 - **nepāhkenan**:
 - I open, uncover it by hand ($\sqrt{\text{pāhk}}$),
 - I break it off, tear it off by hand ($\sqrt{\text{pahk}}$)
 - **wāpāhpew**: he begins laughing
- (b)
- I begin to eat it: **newāpahtan**
 - we₁₊₂ lay it flat by hand: **kekāwenæq**
 - he digs a hole: **tawānāhkæw**
 - he walks out: **ketōhnæw**

Problem #2.

- (a)
- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| <i>bøga</i> | [bøɪva] |
| <i>knoðar</i> | [knoɪar] |
| <i>kvøða</i> | [kvøɪa] |
| <i>løgur</i> | [løɪvur] |
| <i>plága</i> | [plɔava] |
| <i>skaði</i> | [skɛaɪi] |
| <i>toygur</i> | [tɔɪjur] |
| <i>trúgi</i> | [trɔuwi] |

- (b) In the first syllable *a* [ɛa], *á* [ɔa], *e* [eɪ], *ei* [ai], *ey* [ɛi], *i* [iɪ], *o* [oɪ], *oy* [ɔi], *ó* [ɔu], *u* [uɪ], *ú* [ɥu], *ø* [øɪ].

Between vowels $\delta = g$. The first applicable rule is applied:

1. δ/g [w] | [u(:)] —;
2. δ/g [j] | [i(:)] — or — [i(:)];
3. δ/g [v] | — [u(:)];
4. δ/g [v] in a noun, [∅] in a verb.

1. Adjectives follow their nouns.
2. A noun (or the adjective if there is one) gets the marker **-ǣ**, unless it is inalienably possessed (body part, kinship term); in the latter case it is preceded by the possessor.
3. Alienable possession is expressed by **á** between the possessor and the possessed.
4. In compound nouns the last syllable has low tone (“˘”).

- Problem #4.** In compound nouns the left-hand part modifies the right-hand one. A noun gets the ending **-tl/li** unless it has one of the suffixes **-capil** (dimin.), **-huah** ‘one who has ...’, **-tlah/lah** ‘place of many ...’, or **-tzintli** ‘revered ...’ (**-li** and **-lah** after **l**, otherwise **-tl** and **-tlah**).

- (a)
- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <i>a-cal-huah</i> | canoe owner (<i>a-cal-li</i> canoe, “water house”) |
| <i>a-chil-li</i> | water pepper |
| <i>a-tl</i> | water |
| <i>cal-lah</i> | village |
| <i>cal-huah</i> | master of house |
| <i>chil-a-tl</i> | chili water |
| <i>chil-li</i> | chili |
| <i>col-li</i> | grandfather/ancestor |
| <i>col-tzintli</i> | revered grandfather/ancestor |
| <i>cone-huah</i> | mother, “one who has child(ren)” |
| <i>cone-huah-capil</i> | mom(my) |
| <i>cone-tl</i> | child |
| <i>oquich-cone-tl</i> | boy, male child |
| <i>oquich-huah</i> | wife, “one who has a husband” |
| <i>oquich-totol-tzintli</i> | revered turkey-cock |
| <i>te-huah</i> | possessor of stones |
| <i>te-tlah</i> | stony ground |
| <i>totol-te-tl</i> | turkey egg |
- (b) house: *calli* stone: *tetl* possessor of water: *ahuah*
revered man/husband: *oquichtzintli*
- (c) *cacahua-tl*: cocoa *cacahua-te-tl*: cocoa bean
cacahua-a-tl: cocoa drink *cacahua-huah*: possessor of cocoa