

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	-ānæhkæ	digging														
	kēs̄k	through	-eqta	—														
pahk	off	-ohnæ	walking															
pāhk	open																	
pīt	hither			transitive verb:		<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																	
taw	pierce	-ah	by tool															
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* [ʉu], *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.