

en

## Second Asia Pacific Linguistics Olympiad

September 27, 2020

### Problems

- Listen carefully to the invigilators and follow their instructions.
- The contest lasts five hours. The problem set consists of six pages and it contains five problems. You may solve the problems in any order.
- You are not allowed to use any electronic device, written or printed material or other external sources of information during the contest.
- If you have a question about any of the problems, put up your hand and ask an invigilator. The invigilator will consult with the jury before answering.
- Rules for writing out solutions
  - Do not copy the statements of the problems.
  - Write down your solution to each problem on a separate sheet or sheets.
  - Use only the front side of the answer sheet.
  - On each sheet, indicate your name, the number of the problem, and the page sequence of that sheet within the problem, e.g.:

Name	...
Problem #	5
Page #	1 / 3

Name	...
Problem #	5
Page #	2 / 3

Name	...
Problem #	5
Page #	3 / 3

(meaning first, second, and third sheet of three for the fifth problem.)

Otherwise your work may be mislaid or misattributed.

- Your answers must be well-supported by argument. Even a perfectly correct answer will be given a low score unless accompanied by an explanation.

The contest problems must be kept confidential until they are published on the official APLO website <https://aplo.asia>. Do not disclose nor discuss the problems online until that date.

**Problem 1 (20 points).** Here are some phrases spoken by two speakers of Iaai and their English translations in arbitrary order.

**Speaker 1 (male, 50 years old)**

- |                      |                             |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. hoom hu           | a. <i>your fire</i>         |
| 2. belem māāng       | b. <i>my water</i>          |
| 3. waau haalee Aiawa | c. <i>my bus</i>            |
| 4. uutap taben than  | d. <i>your mango</i>        |
| 5. tabik kar         | e. <i>your boat</i>         |
| 6. anyik sawakiny    | f. <i>the chief's chair</i> |
| 7. anyim meic        | g. <i>my necklace</i>       |
| 8. belik köiö        | h. <i>Aiawa's cat</i>       |

**Speaker 2 (male, 12 years old)**

- |                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 9. belen koka      | i. <i>your goat</i>      |
| 10. anyik tang     | j. <i>his yam</i>        |
| 11. anyim karopëë  | k. <i>Kua's mother</i>   |
| 12. haaleem nani   | l. <i>his watermelon</i> |
| 13. an koko        | m. <i>his car</i>        |
| 14. hinyö anyi Kua | n. <i>my basket</i>      |
| 15. belik nu       | o. <i>his Coke</i>       |
| 16. anyin loto     | p. <i>my coconut</i>     |
| 17. an waajem      | q. <i>your dugout</i>    |

(a) For each speaker, determine the correct correspondences.

(b) Translate into English:

18. **belem waajem**  
19. **karopëë hoon hinyö**

Mention any meaning that is not reflected in the literal translation.

(c) Given below are some English words and their Iaai translations:

*dog = kuli      tea = trii      canoe = ok*

Translate into Iaai in all possible ways:

- r. *the cat's tea*  
s. *Kua's coconut*  
t. *his canoe*  
u. *my dog*

**▲** Iaai belongs to the Austronesian family. It is spoken by approx. 4,000 people in Ouvéa Island, New Caledonia.

**â, ë and ö** are vowels.

A dugout is a long, narrow canoe made of a tree trunk. A yam is a starchy vegetable, similar to a sweet potato. Coke is a carbonated beverage sold around the world by The Coca-Cola Company, an American multinational company. Aiawa and Kua are names of people.

—Rujul Gandhi

**Problem 2 (20 points).** Here are some sentences in Walman and their possible English translations:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. <b><i>Runon nchklwaro chim.</i></b>          | <i>He deceived you (pl).</i>                              |
| 2. <b><i>Ri ypa kaypu wuel.</i></b>             | <i>They and I killed the pigs.</i>                        |
| 3. <b><i>Chuto wpa ketiki wuel.</i></b>         | <i>The woman and I cooked the pig (f).</i>                |
| 4. <b><i>Ru wklwaroy nyue waroy muen.</i></b>   | <i>She deceived the mother and the brothers.</i>          |
| 5. <b><i>Ru weytiki wuel laroy ngolu.</i></b>   | <i>She cooked the piglet and the cassowaries.</i>         |
| 6. <b><i>Chi npalawro kum.</i></b>              | <i>You (sg) looked for me.</i>                            |
| 7. <b><i>Mue waron muen ypalawro kipin.</i></b> | <i>The sister and the brother looked for us.</i>          |
| 8. <b><i>Muen ncha chentiki ngolu.</i></b>      | <i>The brother and you (sg) cooked the cassowary (m).</i> |
| 9. <b><i>Runon naron yeteren muen.</i></b>      | <i>They two (m) saw the brother.</i>                      |
| 10. <b><i>Kum maro chu kaltawro pelen.</i></b>  | <i>I and the wife looked for the dog (f).</i>             |
| 11. <b><i>Kum meterey pelen laron wuel.</i></b> | <i>I saw the puppy and the pig (m).</i>                   |
| 12. <b><i>Ngan naron na yanpu pelen.</i></b>    | <i>The father and the son killed the dog (m).</i>         |
| 13. <b><i>Nyue wchaltawro chi.</i></b>          | <i>The mother looked for you (sg).</i>                    |
| 14. <b><i>Chim charo chklwaro ru.</i></b>       | <i>You (pl) and she deceived her.</i>                     |
| 15. <b><i>Ri yppapu kipin.</i></b>              | <i>They killed us.</i>                                    |

(a) Translate into English in all possible ways:

16. ***Ru waro yppapu kum.***
17. ***Na ycha chaltawro chu.***
18. ***Chi npa kaltawroy chu.***
19. ***Kum meltiki ngolu.***
20. ***Kipin karon ngan kanpu wuel.***

(b) Translate into Walman:

21. *You (sg) and he killed the cassowary (f).*
22. *The piglet saw them two (m + f).*
23. *The father looked for me and the puppy.*
24. *The sons and she killed you (sg).*
25. *I and you (pl) cooked the piglet.*

⚠ Walman belongs to the Torricelli family. It is spoken by approx. 1,700 people in Papua New Guinea.

**w**, **y** and **ch** are consonants.

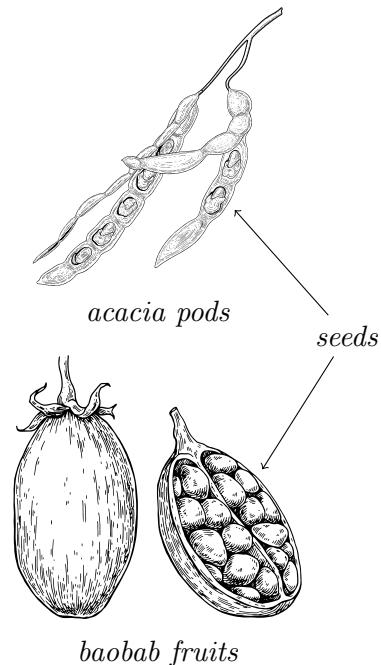
A cassowary is a flightless bird native to the tropical forests of New Guinea and northeastern Australia.

*f* = feminine, *m* = masculine, *sg* = singular, *pl* = plural.

—Samuel Ahmed

**Problem 3 (20 points).** Here are some words in Koyra Chiini and their English translations in arbitrary order:

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <b>baani</b>      | A. <i>acacia seed</i> |
| 2. <b>baanijje</b>   | B. <i>acacia pod</i>  |
| 3. <b>ganda</b>      | C. <i>baobab seed</i> |
| 4. <b>gandakorfo</b> | D. <i>baobab tree</i> |
| 5. <b>ije</b>        | E. <i>bad mood</i>    |
| 6. <b>konno</b>      | F. <i>aged</i>        |
| 7. <b>koojje</b>     | G. <i>child</i>       |
| 8. <b>koona</b>      | H. <i>old age</i>     |
| 9. <b>koyrajje</b>   | I. <i>ground</i>      |
| 10. <b>jeeno</b>     | J. <i>snake</i>       |
| 11. <b>jeeney</b>    | K. <i>townsperson</i> |
| 12. <b>mookonney</b> | L. <i>mother</i>      |
| 13. <b>naa</b>       | M. <i>coldness</i>    |
| 14. <b>waŋgu</b>     | N. <i>hot</i>         |
| 15. <b>yeeney</b>    | O. <i>army</i>        |



(a) The word **moo** means *eye*. Determine the correct correspondences.

(b) The word **toŋgotongo** means *bow (n.)*. Translate into English:

**baanija, koyra, toŋgotongojje, waŋgiije, yeeno**

(c) The word **baasu** means *well (n.)*. Translate into Koyra Chiini:

*baobab fruit, calmness, heat, rope, water recipient*

(!) No additional explanation besides the answers is required, nor will be marked.

⚠ Koyra Chiini belongs to the Songhay family. It is spoken by approx. 200,000 people in Mali.

**j** = *j* in ‘jam’. **y** = *y* in ‘yam’. **ŋ** and **n** are consonants. Doubled letters denote length.

A water recipient is a rubber bag that is dropped into a well to fill with water and then is pulled up.

—Jaeyeong Yang

**Problem 4 (20 points).** Here are some words in Tübatulabal and their English translations. The marks ‘ and ‘ on a vowel denote primary and secondary stresses respectively, on the syllable containing that vowel.

1. **?a?à:zowá:l**      *the shamans*
2. **nìxnaná:k**      *in the company of*
3. **pâñhamát**      *the willow blind*
4. **tabì:tlaláh**      *(a type of singing bird)*
5. **?ìndinà:wai**      *to buy*
6. **halí:l**      *Sunday*
7. **wàhcipí:l**      *the mocassin*
8. **nañgàwili?**      *at the earrings*

Below are other words in Tübatulabal with all twenty-four (24) stress marks removed.

9. **?amanjatal**      *anyone*
10. **?a:ha:iži:bi?**      *to chew cud*
11. **na:bunžiya**      *eight*
12. **pi:?išt**      *berry*
13. **wohombo:l**      *the bull pine*
14. **na:widami**      *in the middle*
15. **nìmbuŋgul**      *the poor man*
16. **ca:ya:u**      *to yell*
17. **?alalalibič**      *thin*

Place the missing stress marks on (9–17), making sure to place primary and secondary stresses correctly.

Δ Tübatulabal was a Uto-Aztecan language spoken in Kern County, California, USA by the Tübatulabal people. It is now extinct.

č, ñ, š, ž and ? are consonants. i is a vowel. : denotes a long vowel.

A willow blind is a piece of equipment used for bird-hunting.

—Rujul Gandhi, Shardul Chiplunkar

**Problem 5 (20 points).** Here are some verb forms in Mantauran and their English translations.

<i>'ialroholrao</i>	<i>I am lifted by it.</i>
<i>'iamece</i>	<i>It is brought by it.</i>
<i>'ika'acelraimia'e</i>	<i>I am bitten by you.</i>
<i>'ika'amadhelraimia'e</i>	<i>I am hated by you.</i>
<i>'ikadhalamemi'iae</i>	<i>You are loved by me.</i>
<i>'ikadhangelrao</i>	<i>I am kicked by it.</i>
<i>'ikelrakelrangimia'e</i>	<i>It is hit by you.</i>
<i>iciva</i>	<i>Grill it!</i>
<i>ma'amadha</i>	<i>Hate it!</i>
<i>madhalamelraimia'e</i>	<i>I love you.</i>
<i>maopongomi'iae</i>	<i>You bother me.</i>
<i>oalroho</i>	<i>It lifts it.</i>
<i>omeca</i>	<i>Bring it!</i>
<i>ocengeliae</i>	<i>It sees me.</i>
<i>ocengelelemi'iae</i>	<i>You see me.</i>
<i>odhapelelrao</i>	<i>I fish it (by poisoning).</i>
<i>oicivilrao</i>	<i>I grill it.</i>
<i>okadchange</i>	<i>It kicks it.</i>
<i>okadhangelrao</i>	<i>I kick it.</i>
<i>okane</i>	<i>It eats it.</i>
<i>okelrakelrangelrao</i>	<i>I hit it.</i>
<i>olroha</i>	<i>Lift it!</i>

(a) Translate into English:

1. *dhopela*
2. *madhalama*
3. *'icengelelraimia'e*
4. *ma'amadhiae*
5. *'ikaopongimia'e*

(b) Translate into Mantauran:

6. *It sees it.*
7. *It is lifted by me.*
8. *Eat it!*
9. *You bite me.*
10. *Bother it!*

⚠ Mantauran is a dialect of the Rukai language, a Formosan language. It is spoken in Kaohsiung, Taiwan. Mantauran is the most endangered amongst the six Rukai dialects, with only a few elderly residents considered fluent in Kaohsiung, Taiwan.

*dh, lr, '* are consonants.

—Yung-Jui Yao

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Good luck!