

**en**

## Second Asia Pacific Linguistics Olympiad

September 27, 2020

Solutions

### Problem 1.

- ‘X’s Y’ =  $\begin{cases} C\text{-POS } Y & X = \text{pronoun} \\ Y C\text{-POS } X & X = \text{common noun} \\ Y C X & X = \text{proper noun} \end{cases}$
- POS =  $\begin{cases} -k & X = 1\text{st person} & (e \rightarrow i / _k) \\ -m & X = 2\text{nd person} \\ -n & X = 3\text{rd person} \end{cases}$
- C =  $\begin{cases} a & Y = \text{food *} \\ bele & Y = \text{drinks *} \\ haalee & Y = \text{animals} \\ hoo & Y = \text{boats} \\ tabe & Y = \text{things you can sit in/on} \\ anyi & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{anyi (in younger generation)}$

\* Fruits can be either ‘food’ or ‘drink’ depending on how the speaker intends them to be consumed.

(a)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	e	d	h	f	c	g	a	b	o	n	q	i	j	k	p	m	l

(b) 18. *your watermelon (to drink)*

19. *the mother’s dugout*

(c) r. **trii belen waau**

s. **nu a Kua; nu bele Kua**

t. **hoon ok; anyin ok**

u. **haaleik kuli**

**Problem 2.**

- Sentence structure: S V O

- Verb structure:

'killed'			-a-	3 OBJ	-pu	
'cooked'			-e-		-tiki	
'deceived'	SUBJ	1/2 OBJ			-klwaro-	
'looked for'					-altaawro-	3 OBJ
'saw'					-etere-	

SUBJ	singular	plural	OBJ	singular	plural
1st person	<i>m-</i>	<i>k-</i>	1st person	<i>-p</i>	
2nd person	<i>n-</i>	<i>ch-</i>	2nd person	<i>-ch</i>	
3rd person (m)			3rd person (m)	<i>-n</i>	
3rd person (f)	<i>w-</i>	<i>y-</i>	3rd person (f)	<i>∅</i>	<i>-y</i>
3rd person (dim)	<i>l-</i>		3rd person (dim)	<i>-l</i>	

\* SUBJ = subject, OBJ = object, dim = diminutive ('baby ...')

- 'X and Y' behaves like a verb, where X = subject and Y = object.

- The verb stem is  $\begin{cases} [X]-aro-[Y] & \text{when the object is 3rd person;} \\ [X][Y]-a & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

- (a) 16. *They two (f) killed me.*  
 17. (i) *The sons and you (sg) looked for the wife.*  
 (ii) *The sons and you (pl) looked for the wife.*  
 18. (i) *You (sg) and I looked for the wives.*  
 (ii) *You (sg) and we looked for the wives.*  
 19. *I cooked the baby cassowary.*  
 20. *We and the father killed the pig (m).*
- (b) 21. *Chi naron chapu ngolu.*  
 22. *Wuel leterey runon naro.*  
 23. *Ngan npaltaawro kum marol pelen.*  
 24. *Na yaro ychapu chi.*  
 25. *Kum mcha keltiki wuel.*

**Problem 3.**

- ‘N<sub>2</sub> of N<sub>1</sub>’ =  $\boxed{N_1 + N_2}$
- N + **naa** ‘mother’ → N-**na** ‘something (larger than N) that bears N’
- N + **ije** ‘child’ = ‘something (smaller than N) associated with N’
  - **ije** → **-jje** after **a** or **o**
  - **ije** → **-iije** after **i** or **u** \*\*
- A + **-ey** = ‘the state of being A’ \*\* (N = noun; A = adjective)

\*\* = the final vowel of the first element is deleted.

(a)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	B	A	I	J	G	N	C	D	K	F	H	E	L	O	M

(b)	<b>baanipa</b>	<i>acacia tree</i>	(c)	<b>baobab fruit</b>	<b>koo</b>
	<b>koyra</b>	<i>town</i>		<i>calmness</i>	<b>mooyeeney</b>
	<b>tongotongojje</b>	<i>arrow</i>		<i>heat</i>	<b>konney</b>
	<b>wangiije</b>	<i>soldier</i>		<i>rope</i>	<b>korfo</b>
	<b>yeeno</b>	<i>cold (adj.)</i>		<i>water recipient</i>	<b>baasiije</b>

**Problem 4.**

- Syllable structure:  $\boxed{(C)V(:)(C(C))}$  (NB: **wai** → **wa.i**)
  - heavy syllable: (C)V:(C(C))
  - light syllable: (C)V(C(C))
- Stress application:
  1. Primary stress on rightmost syllable.
  2. From right to left, secondary stresses are placed on alternate syllables.
  3. Whenever a heavy syllable is encountered, it is stressed. Then, Rule 2 continues to be applied to the left, starting from the heavy syllable.

**Answers**

9. <b>?amàŋatál</b>	<i>anyone</i>	14. <b>nà:wídamí</b>	<i>in the middle</i>
10. <b>?â:hà:iži:bí?</b>	<i>to chew cud</i>	15. <b>nìmbungúl</b>	<i>the poor man</i>
11. <b>nà:bùnziyá</b>	<i>eight</i>	16. <b>cà:yà:ú</b>	<i>to yell</i>
12. <b>pí:?íšt</b>	<i>berry</i>	17. <b>?alalàlibíč</b>	<i>thin</i>
13. <b>wòhombó:l</b>	<i>the bull pine</i>		

**Problem 5.**

- Verb stems

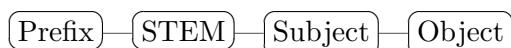
stative

dynamic

*'amadhe* ‘hate’, *dhalame* ‘love’, *opongo* ‘bother’

*alroho* ‘lift’, *amece* ‘bring’, *cengele* ‘see’, *dhapele* ‘fish (by poisoning)’, *icivi* ‘grill’, *kadhange* ‘kick’, *kane* ‘eat’, *ka'ace* ‘bite’, *kelrakelrange* ‘hit’

- Verb structure



- Active/passive

	subject	object
active	doer	receiver
passive	receiver	doer

- Personal suffix

	subject	object
1st person	<i>-lrao</i>	<i>-iae</i>
2nd person	<i>-mi'</i>	<i>-imia'e</i>
3rd person	∅	∅

(NB: The form *-mi'* only exists in the middle of a word. The word-final form *-mo'o* does not appear in the problem.)

- Imperative



- Prefix

	stative	dynamic
imperative	<i>ma-</i>	<i>o-</i>
	<i>'ika-</i>	<i>'i-</i>

- Stem

Dynamic verbs with *a* as the first vowel: *a* → *o*

- When adding a suffix beginning with a vowel, the last vowel of the previous element is deleted.

- e.g. *-lrao* + *-imia'e* → *-lraimia'e*

- (a)
- Fish it (by poisoning)!*
  - Love it!*
  - I am seen by you.*
  - It hates me.*
  - It is bothered by you.*
- (b)
- ocengele*
  - 'ialrohiae*
  - kona*
  - oka'acemi'iae*
  - maoponga*