

Second Asia Pacific Linguistics Olympiad

September 27, 2020

Solutions

Problem 1.

$$\bullet \text{ 'X's Y' } = \begin{cases} \text{C-POS Y} & \text{X = pronoun} \\ \text{Y C-POS X} & \text{X = common noun} \\ \text{Y C X} & \text{X = proper noun} \end{cases}$$

$$- \text{ POS} = \begin{cases} \text{-k} & \text{X = 1st person} \\ \text{-m} & \text{X = 2nd person} \\ \text{-n} & \text{X = 3rd person} \end{cases} \quad (\text{e} \rightarrow \text{i} / _ \text{k})$$

$$- \text{ C} = \begin{cases} \text{a} & \text{Y = food *} \\ \text{bele} & \text{Y = drinks *} \\ \text{haalee} & \text{Y = animals} \\ \text{hoo} & \text{Y = boats} \\ \text{tabe} & \text{Y = things you can sit in/on} \\ \text{anyi} & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \rightarrow \text{anyi (in younger generation)}$$

* 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
e	d	h	f	c	g	a	b

9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
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'					-altawro-	3 OBJ
'saw'					-etere-	

SUBJ	singular	plural	OBJ	singular	plural
1st person	m-	k-	1st person	-p	
2nd person	n-	ch-	2nd person	-ch	
3rd person (m)			3rd person (m)	-n	
3rd person (f)	w-	y-	3rd person (f)	\emptyset	-y
3rd person (dim)	l-		3rd person (dim)	-l	

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

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

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

- (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 npaltawro kum marol pelen.*
 24. *Na yaro ychapu chi.*
 25. *Kum mcha keltiki wuel.*

Problem 3.

- ‘N₂ of N₁’ = $\boxed{N_1 + N_2}$
- N + **paa** ‘mother’ → **N-pa** ‘something (larger than N) that bears N’
- N + **iye** ‘child’ = ‘something (smaller than N) associated with N’
 - **iye** → **-jje** after **a** or **o**
 - **iye** → **-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)	baanipa	<i>acacia tree</i>	(c)	<i>baobab fruit</i>	koo
	koyra	<i>town</i>		<i>calmness</i>	mooyeeney
	tongotongojje	<i>arrow</i>		<i>heat</i>	konney
	wangiiye	<i>soldier</i>		<i>rope</i>	korfo
	yeeno	<i>cold (adj.)</i>		<i>water recipient</i>	baasiije

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

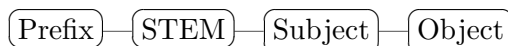
- | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|----------------------|-----|--------------------|----------------------|
| 9. | ʔamàŋatál | <i>anyone</i> | 14. | nà:wídámí | <i>in the middle</i> |
| 10. | ʔà:hà:ižì:bíʔ | <i>to chew cud</i> | 15. | nìmbuŋgúl | <i>the poor man</i> |
| 11. | nà:bùnzíyá | <i>eight</i> | 16. | cà:yà:ú | <i>to yell</i> |
| 12. | pì:ʔíšt | <i>berry</i> | 17. | ʔàlálàlibíč | <i>thin</i> |
| 13. | wòhombó:l | <i>the bull pine</i> | | | |

Problem 5.

- Verb stems

stative	dynamic
<i>'amadhe</i> 'hate', <i>dhalame</i> 'love', <i>opongo</i> 'bother'	<i>alroho</i> 'lift', <i>amece</i> 'bring', <i>cengele</i> 'see', <i>dhapele</i> 'fish (by poisoning)', <i>icivi</i> 'grill', <i>kadhange</i> 'kick', <i>kane</i> 'eat', <i>ka'ace</i> 'bite', <i>kelrakelrange</i> 'hit'

- Verb structure



- Active/passive

	subject	object
active	doer	receiver
passive	receiver	doer

- Prefix

	stative	dynamic
active	<i>ma-</i>	<i>o-</i>
passive	<i>'ika-</i>	<i>'i-</i>

- 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>	∅

- 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*
 - 'ialrohiaie*
 - kona*
 - oka'acemi'iae*
 - maoponga*