Seventeenth International Linguistics Olympiad

Yongin (Republic of Korea), 29 July – 2 August 2019

Individual Contest Solutions

Problem 1. Word order:

- (O) V-I_S (S = subject; O = object; V = predicate)
- $(O_1) V_1 I_S^= (O_2) V_2 I_S$
- $(O_1) V_1 I_{S_1} a (O_2) V_2 I_{S_2} (S_1 \neq S_2)$
- N_1 -a N_2 -a ' N_1 and N_2 ' (N = noun)

before a vowel: $\mathbf{b} > \mathbf{w}$

In some verbs the vowel in the last syllable of the root assimilates to the vowel of the first syllable of the ending.

S	I _S =	I _S				
	$(S_1 = S_2)$	past	present	future		
1st person sg	-en-i	-aan	-iin	-an-iin		
2nd person sg	-en-eb		-eeb	-an-eeb		
3rd person sg m	-en-e	-oon	-een	-an-een		
3rd person sg f	-en-u	-een	-uun	-an-uun		
1st person pl	-en-ub		-uub	-an-uub		
3rd person pl	-en-ib		-iib	-an-iib		

(a) 12. Om benu aneen.

She took the bread and ate it.

13. Munuuna wunuub.

She comes and we go away.

14. Wingkiiwa wengamburuun.

They sing and she hears.

15. Anon ye weng wengamberenib yeedaraniib.

They will hear the dog and will get up.

16. Oon wedmaniina karub wedmaneeb.

I will see the fish and you(sg) will see the

man.

17. Ok wedmeena aniin.

He sees the water and I drink it.

(b) 18. We will go away and they will come.

19. I take the pig and he takes the fish.

20. He saw the water and the house and heard the dog.

21. You(sg) eat the bread and sing.

Wananuuwa mananiib.

Awon biina oon been.

Oka ambiwa wedmene anon ye weng wengamboroon.

Om aneneb wingkeeb.

Problem 2. Word order: A N (A = adjective, N = noun).

Colours:	#FFFFFF	#FF0000	#964B00	#000000
animals	muent-er'ery		s'erkt-er'ery	ler'erg-ery
trees		pekoy-ar'		lo'og-ar'
round things	muench-erh	perkery-erh		
everything	muench-ey		s'okt-oy	lo'og-ey

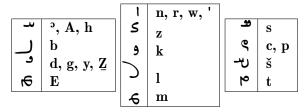
- (a) muencherh rohkuen G. white ball 2. perkeryerh holeehl 'wernerh M.red hazelnut muencherh nerhpery D. white berry s'erkter'ery ch'eeshah brown dog 4. Α. muenchar' pyaap' white manzanita bush Η. 6. pekoyar' tepoo K. red tree 7. luuehlson' nerhpery N. purple berry 8. muenchey cheek'war I. white chair 9. muenter'ery ch'eeshah F. white dog C. ler'ergery cher'ery black bear 10. 11. 'errwerhson' slekwoh L. grass-green shirt 12. muenter'ery puuek Ρ. white deer 13. lo'ogey slekwoh O. black shirt 14. s'oktoy no'oy \mathbf{E} . brown shoe 'wer'errgerchson' cher'ery J. 15. orange bear 16. lo'ogey no'oy В. black shoe 17. tegee'n nerhpery R. yellow berry 18. skoyon rohkuen Q. blue ball
- 19. V. milk(b) muencherhl 20. 'wer'errgerch W. alder tree 21. luuehl Χ. wild iris 22. ler'ergerh Т. coffee bean 23. pekoyek U. blood
 - 23. pekoyek
 U. blood

 24. skoyon
 Y. sky

 25. tegee'n
 S. canary
- (c) 26. **'errwerh** *grass*
 - 27. ler'ergerh rohkuen black ball
 - 28. perkeryer'ery ch'eeshah red dog
 - 29. pyerrp't'ery ch'eeshah reddish-brown dog
- (d) 30. purple deer luuehlson' puuek
 - 31. white shoe muenchey no'oy
 - $32. \ yellow \ ball$ tegee'n rohkuen
 - 33. black tree lo'ogar' tepoo

Problem 3. The direction of writing is from right to left.

• [in the Book Pahlavi script] \leftrightarrow [scientific transliteration]:



• [[ligatures]]:

• [scientific transliteration] \leftrightarrow [transcription]:

э	Ø-, ā	k 1	k, -g 1 r	$oldsymbol{t}$	t, -d, h
$\begin{vmatrix} \mathbf{b} \\ \mathbf{c} \end{vmatrix}$	b č, -z	m	m	w y	w, ō, u, ū j, -y, ī
d	d, -y, ē	n r	n r	z	Z
g h	g h, x	s š	s š		-∅ a, e, i

(a)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Е	CC	G	Y	D	CC	K	S	V	L	I	Z	Р	DD	О	M	В
18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
F	X	С	BB	V	AA	J	Т	Q	Н	Т	U	W	R	A	F	N

- (b) U. All = hall spirit'.
- b°nbšn' EE. bāmbišn queenFF. $\mathrm{ch}^{\mathfrak{d}}$ čahār fourGG. \mathbf{tl} over, through, across tar НН. hºk' xāk earth, dust II. hwn' bloodxōn JJ. ساوا hwk' hūg pig

Problem 4. $\downarrow^{\mathsf{C}_1\mathsf{VC}_2}$ (V is the stressed vowel)

$$\bullet$$
 North dialect: $\mathsf{R} = \mathsf{C}_1 \acute{\mathsf{V}} \mathsf{C}_2,$ but

$$-C_1 = C_2 \Rightarrow R = C_1V$$

– there is a vowel before
$$C_1 \Rightarrow R = C_2$$

 \bullet Coast dialect: $R=C_1\acute{V}_1C_2V_2,$ but

$$- \neg \exists V_2 \Rightarrow R = C_1 V_1 C_2$$

$$- \ \exists \mathsf{V}_2 \land \mathsf{C}_2 \in \{\mathsf{C}_1,\,\mathbf{k},\,\mathbf{g},\,\mathbf{\eta},\,\mathbf{w}\} \Rightarrow \mathsf{R} = \mathsf{C}_1\mathsf{V}_1$$

 $(\mathsf{C}_1,\,\mathsf{C}_2 \text{ are consonants};\,\mathsf{V},\,\mathsf{V}_1,\,\mathsf{V}_2 \text{ are vowels})$

Answers:	North dialect	Coast dialect
εtaleŋa	etaŋleŋa	εta <u>le</u> leŋa
jaga	jagjaga	jajaga
gasírana	ga <u>r</u> sírana	ga <u>sira</u> sírana
daramota	dara <u>t</u> mota	dara <u>mota</u> mota
powna	powpowna	powpowna
ertopa	er <u>təp</u> təpa	ertopatopa
dabuka	da <u>k</u> buka	da <u>bu</u> buka
ŋuŋim	ŋuŋuŋim	ŋuŋuŋim
igóŋ	i <u>n</u> góŋ	igʻəŋgəŋ

Problem 5. Rules:

• word order:

$$- \left[\overline{A \ (T) \ n\'u \ B} \right] \left({}^{\backprime} A \ \mathrm{is} \ B' / {}^{\backprime} A \ \mathrm{was} \ B', \ T = \mathrm{tense:} \ \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} c\'i & (\mathrm{past}) \\ \emptyset & (\mathrm{future}) \end{array} \right)$$

$$(S = \mathrm{subject}, \, V = \mathrm{predicate}, \, O = \mathrm{object}, \, L = \mathrm{place}, \, D = \mathrm{day})$$

- * 'to see' = $yen (O) l\acute{e}$
- * after a consonant: $l\acute{e} > \acute{e}$

	tense		'just now'/'be about to'	today	$< 3 \mathrm{\ days}$	$>3~\mathrm{days}$
• tense:	past	(V)	nô:	bê:	cí nô:	tò nô:
	future	(Ý)	nú	nú gé:	nú bóy	nú yú:

- 1st person sg: n-+T/V
 - nb > mb
 - $nk/ng > \eta k/\eta g$
 - nn > n
- after $\hat{-}$, $\hat{-}$, $\dot{-}$: $\dot{-}$ > $\dot{-}$

Answers:

- (a) 16. byúsòw nữ fò shě ntfǔ:.
 - 17. me nú ngé: nyén kènkfǔ lé èbèn.
 - 18. wvù tò nô: yɛn bèsèn ě bvúmbòn.
 - 19. bèsèn nǔ bóy tó fòwǎy bvúzhī:dèn.

Brusow is the day after tomorrow.

Today, I will see the yam.

On Bvumbon, he saw us.

On Bvuzhiden, we will come to the market.

(b)

Bvutfu, Bvunka, Bvuzhi, Bvukema, Bvunkaden, Bvuzhiden, Bvusow, Bvumbon.

- c) 20. On **Bvusow**, I helped the man.
 - 21. The thief stole the yam just now.
 - 22. On Brunkaden, I will hear the car.
 - 23. Today, the woman will kill the man.
 - 24. Today, the man saw you(sq).

me ncí nô: nfī dìèmsěn bvúsòw.

cǒn nô: còn kènkfů.

me nú nyú: nyów mutù bvûnka:den.

kwo:n nử gé: yó dìèmsěn èbèn.

dìèmsěn bê: yĕn wò lě èbèn.