

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 Iaaï and their English translations in arbitrary order.

Speaker 1 (male, 50 years old)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. hoom hu | a. <i>your fire</i> |
| 2. belem mââng | 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 köïö | 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 Iaaï translations:

dog = **kuli** *tea* = **trii** *canoe* = **ok**

Translate into Iaaï in all possible ways:

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

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

(a) Translate into English in all possible ways:

16. *Ru waro ypapu 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.

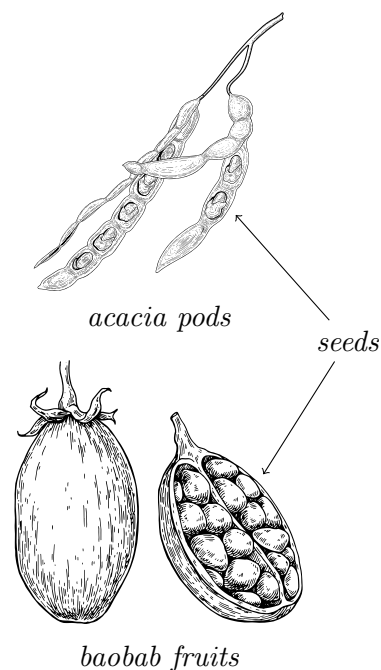
A cassowary is a flightless bird native to the tropical forests of New Guinea and northeastern Australia.

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



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

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

baaniŋa, koyra, tongotongojje, 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 **ɲ** 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 $\acute{}$ and $\grave{}$ on a vowel denote primary and secondary stresses respectively, on the syllable containing that vowel.

1. $\text{ʔaʔ\grave{a}:zow\acute{a}:l}$ *the shamans*
2. $\text{n\grave{i}xnana\acute{a}:k}$ *in the company of*
3. $\text{p\grave{a}\eta\text{ham}\acute{a}t}$ *the willow blind*
4. $\text{tab\grave{i}:tlal\acute{a}h}$ *(a type of singing bird)*
5. $\text{ʔ\grave{i}ndin\grave{a}:wa\acute{i}}$ *to buy*
6. $\text{hal\acute{i}:l}$ *Sunday*
7. $\text{w\grave{a}hcip\acute{i}:l}$ *the mocassin*
8. $\text{na\eta\grave{g}\grave{a}wili\text{?}}$ *at the earrings*

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

9. $\text{ʔama\eta\acute{a}tal}$ *anyone*
10. $\text{ʔa:ha:i\grave{z}i:bi\text{?}}$ *to chew cud*
11. $\text{na:bun\grave{z}iya}$ *eight*
12. $\text{pi:\text{?}i\text{?}t}$ *berry*
13. wohombo:l *the bull pine*
14. na:widami *in the middle*
15. $\text{n\grave{i}mbu\eta\text{gul}}$ *the poor man*
16. ca:ya:u *to yell*
17. $\text{ʔalalalibi\check{c}}$ *thin*

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

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

\check{c} , η , ? , z , z 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>'ikadhangelaoro</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>ocengelemi'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>okadhange</i>	<i>It kicks it.</i>
<i>okadhangelaoro</i>	<i>I kick it.</i>
<i>okane</i>	<i>It eats it.</i>
<i>okelrakelrangelaoro</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!