

## Second Asia Pacific Linguistics Olympiad

September 27, 2020

Solutions

## Problem 1.

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

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

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

\* 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	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
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- Verb structure:

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

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

\* 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.**

- ‘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>baani<sub>na</sub></b>	<i>acacia tree</i>	(c)	<i>baobab fruit</i>	<b>koo</b>
	<b>koyra</b>	<i>town</i>		<i>calmness</i>	<b>mooyeeney</b>
	<b>tongoton<sub>gojje</sub></b>	<i>arrow</i>		<i>heat</i>	<b>konney</b>
	<b>wan<sub>giije</sub></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**

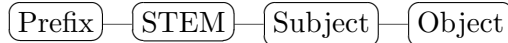
9.	<b>?amà<sub>n</sub>atál</b>	<i>anyone</i>	14.	<b>nà:wídámí</b>	<i>in the middle</i>
10.	<b>?à:hà:ižì:bí?</b>	<i>to chew cud</i>	15.	<b>nìmbu<sub>ng</sub>úl</b>	<i>the poor man</i>
11.	<b>nà:bù<sub>n</sub>ziyá</b>	<i>eight</i>	16.	<b>cà:yà:ú</b>	<i>to yell</i>
12.	<b>pì:ʔíšt</b>	<i>berry</i>	17.	<b>?àlálàlibíč</b>	<i>thin</i>
13.	<b>wòhombó:l</b>	<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)
1. *Fish it (by poisoning)!*
  2. *Love it!*
  3. *I am seen by you.*
  4. *It hates me.*
  5. *It is bothered by you.*
- (b)
6. *ocengele*
  7. *'ialrohiae*
  8. *kona*
  9. *oka'acemi'iae*
  10. *maoponga*