

Third Asia Pacific Linguistics Olympiad

March 28 – April 11, 2021

Solutions

Problem 1.

1. Sentence structure: $\begin{cases} S (B) & V & - & \text{'S V-s/-ed (for B)'} \\ A (B) & O & V & - & \text{'A V-s/-ed O (for B)'} \\ S & B & & V & - & \text{'S likes / liked B'}$

2. Possession:

Poss	N
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 (Poss: possessor; N: possessee)

3. Noun/pronoun suffixes:

	A	S	O	B / Poss
common noun	-ŋŋu	∅		-ku
proper noun	-lu	-ŋa		
pronoun	∅		-ŋa	-mma

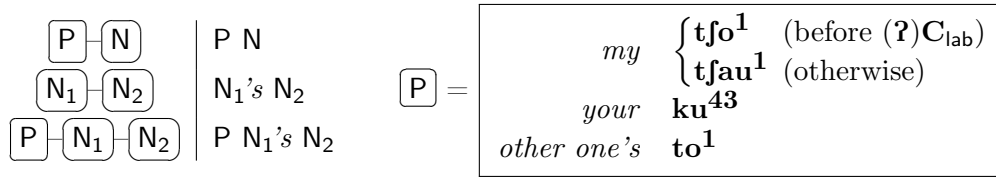
4. Verb endings:

		<i>see</i>	<i>eat</i>
	<i>like</i>	<i>give</i>	<i>kill</i>
		<i>come</i>	<i>run</i>
past	-ŋu		-nu
present	-ŋaŋi	-ŋi	-naŋi

- (a) 16. *Emanuel comes.*
17. *Our(PL) child likes Naomi's egg.*
- (b) 18. *They(DU) saw your(SG) father's dog;*
They(DU) saw the father's dog for you(SG);
They(DU) saw the dog for your(SG) father.
- (c) 19. **naomiŋa emanuelku pica-ŋi**
20. **ŋura ŋanaŋamma paka-nu**
21. **ŋuntu ŋalimma mukuri-ŋaŋi**
22. **papa emanuelku mukuri-ŋu**
23. **papaku maŋuŋu ŋurapa ŋa-ŋi**
24. **marialu papaku ŋuntumma ŋamma u-ŋu**

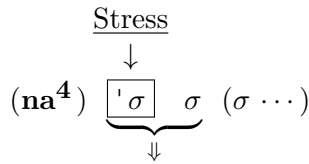
Problem 2.

1. Word structure:



N	X		X = ∅	X = ʔi ⁵ tʃi ¹	X = ʔi ¹ ra ¹
na ⁴	A	X	N	<i>really</i> N	—
na ⁴	A	N	it is A	it is really A	it is sort of A
na ⁴	A	N	its N is A	its N is really A	its N is sort of A

2.



after 'o(ʔ) :	a	→	o
after 'V(ʔ) :	i	→	V
before (C)V ¹ :	'V ¹	→	V ⁵

Abbreviations	
A	adjective
N	noun
σ	syllable
V	vowel
C	consonant
C _{lab}	labials {p, b, m}

- (a) ηo³ʔo¹ ('s) garden
- (b)
1. ka¹ tree trunk
 2. its leaves are white
 3. really a ηo³ʔo¹
 4. other one's garden
 5. owl monkey's entire body
 6. my tree trunk
- (c)
7. na⁴'tʃi⁵ʔi¹ra¹
 8. na⁴'tʃo¹ʔtʃi⁵ru¹ʔi⁵tʃi¹
 9. 'tʃau¹te⁴ʔi⁴ne¹
 10. 'tʃo¹bi²

Problem 3.

	1	2	3	4	5
X	koow*	labo	saddex	afar	shan
10 X	toban	labaatan	soddon	afartan	konton
	6	7	8	9	100
X	lix	toddoba	siddeed	sagaal	boqol
10 X	lixdan	toddobaatan	siddeetan	sagaashan	kun

$\text{rug} = 0 \quad 100 X = X \text{ boqol} \quad 1000 X = X \text{ kun} \quad (2 \leq X \leq 9)$

$$\begin{cases} 10 Y + Z = Z \text{ iyo } 10 Y & (1 \leq Y \leq 9, 1 \leq Z \leq 9) \\ 100 Y + Z = 100 Y \text{ iyo } Z & (1 \leq Y \leq 9, 1 \leq Z \leq 99) \\ 1000 Y + Z = 1000 Y \text{ iyo } Z & (1 \leq Y \leq 9, 1 \leq Z \leq 999) \end{cases}$$

* koow iyo \rightarrow koob iyo

a	e	i	o	u	aa	ee	oo
ሪ	ሪ	ዓ	ከ	ሰ	ና	ሀ	ከ
b	d	f	g	k	l	n	q
ቃ	ዐ	ቀ	ኸ	ዘ	ቢ	ረ	ደ
r	s	sh	t	w	x	y	
ገ	ገ	ቂ	ቃ	ከ	ጠ	ጂ	

0	1	2	3	4
ዐ	ሪ	ጂ	ኸ	ደ
5	6	7	8	9
ጂ	ዓ	ረ	ሪ	ሀ

- (a) A. *ሪጂጂ* (125) B. *ሪሪ* (18) C. *ሪሀ* (19) D. *ጂዐጂሪ* (2021)

- (b) [1] $3 + 7 = 10$
 [2] $8 \times 800 = 6400$
 [3] $11 \times 11 = 121$
 [4] $1 + 99 = 100$
 [5] $25 \times 40 = 8 \times 125$
 [6] $3 \times 18 = 54$
 [7] $485 \times 0 = 0$
 [8] $9 \times 19 = 100 + 71$
 [9] $860 = 259 + 601$

- (c) E. afar boqol iyo koow
 F. siddeed kun iyo saddex iyo afartan
 G. kun iyo boqol iyo soddon

- (d) H. *ዘከቃ ዓገክ ባከዐዐከቃናቃሪ*
 I. *ገሪገሪ ዘገገ ዓገክ ገሪገ ሃከገከከ ገገክ ገገጠ*
 J. *ገሪገዐጠ ዓገክ ሪሪሪሪሪ*

Problem 4.

1. Verb stems:

- V_i (intransitive): **ḡadza-** *get spoiled*, **ḡḡa-** *fall*, **sna-** *know*
- V_t (transitive): **ḡifa-** *hide*, **kata-** *help*, **ksa-** *catch*, **ghala-** *steal*, **ya-** *give birth to*

2. Verb structure:

	present	past
V_i	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">STEM</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">S</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">STEM</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">STEM</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">S</div>
	‘S V_i -s’	‘S V_i -ed’
V_t	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">STEM</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">S</div>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">STEM</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">O</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">STEM</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">S</div>
	‘S V_t -s <i>it/them</i> ’	‘S V_t -ed O’

	1st person	2nd person	3rd person
singular	-a → i	-ka (S) -gha (O)	∅
plural	-mu	-kuni (S) -ghuni (O)	-xən (S, V_t) ∅ (otherwise)

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} V_i, S = \text{plural} \\ V_t, O = \text{plural} \end{array} \right] : \quad \boxed{\text{STEM}} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} \text{CV}(\dots) \rightarrow \text{CVCV}(\dots) \\ \text{C}_1\text{C}_2\text{V}(\dots) \rightarrow \text{C}_1\text{aC}_2\text{V}(\dots) \end{cases}$$

(C: consonant; V: vowel.)

- (a)
1. *I caught you* (SG)
 2. *we helped you* (PL)
 3. *they helped it*
 4. *it gets spoiled*
- (b)
5. **kasaghunikasa**
 6. **ḡifamu**
 7. **ḡaḡaḡaḡa**
 8. **yayayaxən**
 9. **ghaghaghaghalka**
 10. **snasni**

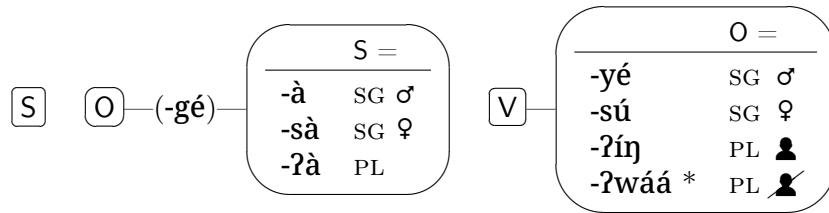
Problem 5.

1. Nouns:

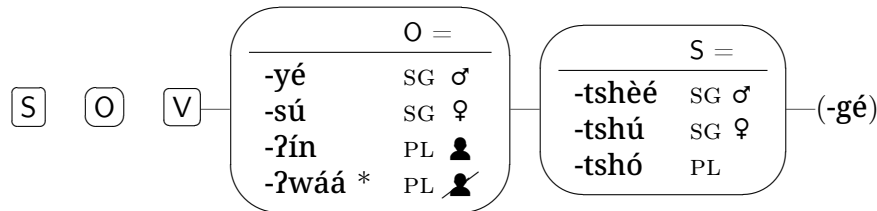
$\text{person icon}:$	{	-∅	SG	♂	$\text{person icon}:$	♂			
		-sù	SG	♀			k'ám̀bà	kò̀ṅkò̀rì	théka
		-sò	PL				múk'ùmè	kókó	

2. Sentence structure:

• Affirmative:



• Negative ('not ...'):



* $\overset{\boxed{1}}{V} \overset{\boxed{1}}{V} + \text{-ʔwáá} \rightarrow \overset{\boxed{2}}{V} \overset{\boxed{2}}{ʔ} \overset{\boxed{1}}{V} \overset{\boxed{1}}{wáá}$
 $\boxed{2} = \begin{cases} \text{high,} & \boxed{1} = \text{high} \\ \text{rising,} & \boxed{1} = \text{low} \end{cases}$

3. -gé — 'Apparently, ...'

Abbreviations			
	human nouns		
	animals		
♂	male	SG	singular
♀	female	PL	plural

- (a) 15. *Apparently, a cook(M) skinned a rooster.*
 16. *A blacksmith(F) brought a cook(F).*
 17. *Apparently, bulls didn't hit a leopard(F).*
 18. *A cow herded hunters.*
- (b) 19. thíméysò kókóʔà bálóʔówáá
 20. η!àméysù théká ||'ěʔéwáátshúgé
 21. théká kò̀ṅkò̀rì bálóóyétshú
 22. k'ám̀bà thíméysò xééʔíntshèégé
 23. !'ínèy η!àméysògéà xééʔín