

Latvian Olympiad in Linguistics 2016, Second round, March 26

Remember!

Do not copy the statements of the problems! In order to save your time, do not describe the step-by-step solution process in assignments where it is required to write your observations.

Worse: 'Having studied sentences 17 and 23 I noticed that in both of them the prefix X- is used...'

Better: 'In language N the prefix X- marks the plural number.'

Pay attention to details! Sometimes they matter a lot. Good luck!

Problem 1 (10 points). Given are some Tolaki¹ verbs in the passive voice and the active voice along with their English translations. Some forms are missing.

Row #	Active voice	Passive voice	Translation
1	alo	inalo	to take
2	daga	nidaga	to guard
3	ehe	inehe	to want
4	geru	nigeru	to scrape
5	hunu	hinunu	to burn
6	luarako	niluarako	to take out
7	oli	inoli	to buy
8	saru	sinaru	to borrow
9	tena	tinena	to order
10	wala	niwala	to fence
11	?	ninahu	to cook
12	baho	?	to bathe
13	inu	?	to drink
14	kulisi	?	to unbark
15	mala	?	to trim
16	paho	?	to plant
17	ruru	?	to collect
18	solongako	?	to pour out
19	usa	?	to grind into powder

Assignment 1. Fill in the gaps (3 points).

Assignment 2. Describe the rules of how the passive voice is formed in the Tolaki language (7 points).

¹The Tolaki language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian branch of the Austronesian language family. It is spoken by approximately 300 thousand people in the southern part of the island of Sulawesi, Indonesia.

h is pronounced similarly to English *h* in the word *horn*, **w** – similarly to English *v*.

Problem 2 (20 points). Given are some numbers and the corresponding numerals in closely related languages of Central Pame² and Northern Pame² in alphabetical order:

2, 3, 5, 7, 10, 13, 14, 25

Central Pame
 kik'ai
 nda lien kik'ai
 nui
 ranhũ?
 seska?ai
 seska?ai kiñui
 seska?ai ranhũ?
 tiliñũhũñ

Northern Pame
 gitf'ai
 kara tenhiuñ gitf'ai
 kara tenhiuñ nuji
 kara tenhiuñ teria
 karnu? tenhiuñ santa
 nuji
 rnu?
 teriuhiñ

Assignment 1. Match each numeral with its corresponding number (11 points).

Assignment 2. Translate (6 points)

from Central Pame: (a) tilija (b) nda lien nui
 from Northern Pame: (c) kanuje tenhiuñ giriui (d) karnuu? tenhiuñ teriuhiñ

Assignment 3. Write down the following numbers in both Central Pame and Northern Pame (3 points):

(e) 23

(f) 27

Problem 3 (20 points). Given are sentences in English and their Wára³ translations:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. The man arrives. | Kabe ythorakwr. |
| 2. The dogs arrive. | Ngatha ethorakwr. |
| 3. The man sees the dog. | Kabef ngatha ymarwr. |
| 4. The two fishes see the dog. | Kofäyé ngatha ymarnth. |
| 5. The dog sees the two men. | Ngathaf kabe emarn. |
| 6. The man keeps the fishes. | Kabef kofä efathwr. |
| 7. The men keep the dogs. | Kabeyé ngatha efathwrth. |

Assignment 1. Translate into English in every possible way (4 points):

8. **Ngathayé kabe emarnth.**

Assignment 2. Translate into Wára (6 points):

9. The two men arrive.
 10. The dogs see the man.
 11. The fish keeps two dogs.

Assignment 3. Write down your observations on the Wára language (10 points).

²Central Pame and Northern Pame belong to the Oto-Manguean language family. They are spoken in Mexico by 4500 and 5500 people respectively.

ñ ≈ n in the word *new*, tʃ ≈ ch, ʔ = a barely audible sound similar to the one appearing in the middle of the word *uh-oh*, the so-called glottal stop, ã = u pronounced nasally, ' slightly changes the pronunciation of the preceding consonant.

³Wára belongs to the Yam language family. It is spoken by around 700 people in the southern part of the island of New Guinea. ä, á, é are special vowels and y, ng, th are special consonants of the Wára language.

Problem 4 (30 points). Given are Hungarian⁴ names of places in different forms along with their English translations:

1. Abony	Abony	22. Magyarország	Hungary
2. Amszterdamba	to Amsterdam	23. Magyarországról	from Hungary
3. Amszterdamból	from Amsterdam	24. Malmö	Malmö
4. Bled	Bled	25. Malmöből	from Malmö
5. Budapestre	to Budapest	26. Mariborba	to Maribor
6. Celldömölk	Celldömölk	27. Miskolc	Miskolc
7. Debrecenbe	to Debrecen	28. Miskolcra	to Miskolc
8. Esztergomba	to Esztergom	29. Miskolcraól	from Miskolc
9. Gyöngyösre	to Gyöngyös	30. Nyíregyháza	Nyiregyhaza
10. Gyöngyösről	from Gyöngyös	31. Nyíregyházára	to Nyiregyhaza
11. Hajdúböszörménybe	to Hajduböszörmény	32. Ózd	Ozd
12. Hatvan	Hatvan	33. Salgótarjánba	to Salgotarjan
13. Hódmezővásárhelyről	from Hodmezövasarhely	34. Sopronból	from Sopron
14. India	India	35. Szeged	Szeged
15. Indiába	to India	36. Szegedre	to Szeged
16. Kaposvár	to Kaposvar	37. Tampere	Tampere
17. Kijevből	from Kiev	38. Tamperébe	to Tampere
18. Lagos	Lagos	39. Tatabánya	Tatabanya
19. Lettországból	from Latvia	40. Toronto	Toronto
20. London	London	41. Triesztbe	to Trieste
21. Londonból	from London	42. Veszprémből	from Veszprem

Assignment 1. Translate into Hungarian (10 points):

43. Salgotarjan	48. from Abony
44. to Veszprem	49. to Lagos
45. to Toronto	50. from Tatabanya
46. from Hatvan	51. from Ozd
47. to Celldömölk	52. from Bled

Assignment 2. Write down your observations on the Hungarian language (20 points).

⁴The Hungarian language belongs to the Finno-Ugric group of the Uralic language family. It is spoken by 13 million people predominantly in Hungary and some parts of Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Ukraine.

The symbol $\acute{}$ above a vowel (e.g. \acute{a}) denotes its length; \ddot{y} denotes pronunciation of the previous consonant with a curled-up tongue (i.e. it has the same function as the Latvian $mikstin\ddot{a}juma$ $\ddot{z}\ddot{i}me$ (e.g. $gy = \acute{g}$, etc.); \ddot{o} is pronounced approximately like ir in the word *girl*; \ddot{o} is a long \ddot{o} .

Bled and Maribor are cities in Slovenia; Lagos is a city in Nigeria; Malmö is a city in Sweden; Tampere is a city in Finland; Trieste is a city in Italy; Abony, Celldömölk, Debrecen, Esztergom, Gyöngyös, Hajduböszörmény, Hodmezövasarhely, Kaposvar, Miskolc, Nyiregyhaza, Ozd, Salgotarjan, Sopron, Szeged, Tatabanya and Veszprem are cities and towns in Hungary.

Problem 5 (30 points).

The problem is currently not available.

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