

Latvian Olympiad in Linguistics 2017

Second round, February 19

Remember!

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

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! They tend to matter. Good luck!

Problem #1 (10 points). Given are some words in Esperanto¹ together with their English translations:

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. aliam | at a different time | 8. kiomo | quantity |
| 2. alial | differently | 9. neniala | causeless |
| 3. ĉiamo | eternity | 10. neniam | never |
| 4. ĉie | everywhere | 11. tial | therefore |
| 5. kia | what kind (of)? | 12. tiama | of that time (adj.) |
| 6. kie | where? | 13. tiom | that many |
| 7. kielo | way, mode of action | | |

Assignment 1. (4 points) Translate to English:

14. **alial** 15. **nenio** 16. **ĉiel** 17. **tie**

Assignment 2. (6 points) Translate to Esperanto:

18. different 19. nowhere 20. cause 21. ubiquitous 22. like that (in that way)

Problem #2 (20 points). Given are some ordinal numbers that used to be used² in the Finnish³ language and their numerical values in random order:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| A. kolmasneljäntä | 1) 27th |
| B. viidesviidettä | 2) 33rd |
| C. neljäskahdeksatta | 3) 35th |
| D. seitsemäskolmatta | 4) 45th |
| E. viidesneljäntä | 5) 74th |

Assignment 1. (8 points) Establish the correct correspondences.

Assignment 2. (6 points) Write in Finnish: 23rd, 68th.

Assignment 3. (6 points) Write down your observations on the Finnish numeral system.

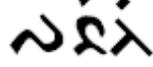
¹Esperanto is an international auxiliary language created in 1887 by L. Zamenhof. According to different estimates, it is currently spoken by 100 000 to 2 million people, for some of whom it is their native language.

²*ĉ* is pronounced approximately like *ch* in champion.

³Such numerals were used in the 19th century.

³The Finnish language belongs to the Finno-Ugric group of the Uralic language family. It is spoken by 5.4 million people predominantly in Finland.

Problem #3 (25 points). Given are Buginese⁴ words in simplified transcription and in the traditional Lontara⁵ script, as well as their English translations:

1.	anaʔ		child	10.	manre		to eat
2.	baine		wife	11.	maŋaleale		to yawn
3.	dauŋ		leaf	12.	mareŋkaliŋa		to hear
4.	garaŋkaŋ		big spider	13.	maʔdempəʔ		to throw
5.	gəmməʔ		hair	14.	maʔgajaŋ		to pierce
6.	makkədaa		to talk	15.	maʔjama		to work
7.	makkokko		to bite	16.	monri		back
8.	makunrai		woman	17.	pabbiŋəŋ		roof
9.	malampe		long	18.	timpaʔ		to open

Assignment 1. (5 points) The word  (to chew) could in theory have several different transcriptions. List all the reasons behind this ambiguity and write any two of the possible transcriptions.

Assignment 2. (8 points) Write in Lontara script:

19. gəŋkəŋ (to hold)

21. metauu (to fear)

20. bola (house)

22. mannampuʔ (to hit).

Assignment 3. (2 points) Buginese words tend not to have several consonants in a row, however, there are some frequently occurring combinations of consonants, which is reflected in the Lontara script. Write down all of these combinations.

Assignment 4. (2 points) The characters of the Lontara script are traditionally divided into two groups - **indoʔ surəʔ** and **anaʔ surəʔ**, which denote sounds of different types. Which of the characters belong to the **indoʔ surəʔ** group and which belong to the **anaʔ surəʔ** group? How would you translate the names of these groups?

Assignment 5. (8 points) Write down your observations on the Lontara script.

⁴ The Buginese language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian subgroup of the Austronesian language family. It is spoken by approximately 5 million people in Indonesia.

ʔ, ŋ are special consonants and ə is a special vowel in Buginese.

⁵ The Lontara script is traditionally used on the Sulawesi island in Indonesia for writing Malayo-Polynesian languages.

Problem #4 (25 points). Given are some phrases in Great Andamanese⁶ together with their English translations:

1.	ŋ a tat	your tongue	13.	ʈ^h a lae	my palate
2.	ŋ oŋ ʈɔ:	your wrist	14.	ŋ ot car	your chest
3.	ʈ^h e tei	my blood	15.	ŋ o mətɔ	your leg
4.	ŋ e meca	your liver	16.	ʈ^h a p^hoŋ	my mouth
5.	ŋ oŋ kara	your fingernails	17.	ŋ er ʈoŋ	your forearm
6.	ʈ^h ot loŋɔ	the lower part of my neck	18.	ʈ^h o roŋo	my ankle
7.	moco tər co	the chicken's head (severed)	19.	kaʈa oŋ kərɔ	the girl's palm
8.	ʈoʈa er bala	the boy's arm	20.	bun tər p^hir	the sharp edge of a seashell
9.	erən te meca	the deer's liver (extracted)	21.	n ico k^hider	their coconut tree
10.	meŋe ico boa	our land	22.	ʈ^h er juk^hu	the area between my upper lip and nose
11.	ŋ ico cao ot bɔ	your dog's back	23.	k^hider tər ʈoŋ	the branch of a coconut tree
12.	n e burɔŋoʈɔ:	their ribs	24.	ʈ^h oŋ kərɔ tot bɔ	the back of my palm

Assignment 1. (2 points) Translate to English:

25. **moco er co**
26. **ʈoʈa ico bun**
27. **ʈ^h ot bɔ**

Assignment 2. (8 points) Here are some more Great Andamanese words: **kenap** ‘fingers’, **ŋo** ‘house’, **nək^ho** ‘cheeks’, **sudu** ‘intestines’, **fɛc** ‘jug’. Translate to Great Andamanese:

28. their fingers
29. your house
30. the girl's cheeks
31. my intestines
32. the opening of a jug

Assignment 3. (3 points) Here is one more Great Andamanese word: **ra** ‘pig’. Translate the phrase below to Great Andamanese. If you think there is more than one possible translation, write down the translations and explain the difference between them.

33. the leg of a pig

Assignment 4. (12 points) Write down your observations about the Great Andamanese language.

⁶The Great Andamanese language belongs to the Andamanese language family. It is currently on the brink of extinction and is spoken by no more than 5 people in the Andaman Islands, which are part of India.

ŋ, ɲ, ʈ are special consonants and **ɛ, ɪ, ɔ** are special vowels in Great Andamanese; the ^h symbol denotes aspiration (i.e. pronunciation with a strong burst of breath) of the preceding consonant.

Problem #5 (20 points). Here are some sentences in Maori⁷ together with their English translations:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Ka oma nga kohine. | The girls will run. |
| 2. Kaore raua i whaia e taua. | You _{sg} and I did not catch the two of them. |
| 3. I kitea e matou nga ngeru. | They and I saw the cats. |
| 4. Kaore i moe nga kuri. | The dogs did not sleep. |
| 5. Ka ngaua matou e raua. | The two of them will bite them and me. |
| 6. Kaore ratou i kaukau. | All of them did not swim. |
| 7. I whaia taua e nga kohine. | The girls caught you _{sg} and me. |
| 8. Ka moe taua. | You _{sg} and I will sleep. |
| 9. Kaore i ngaua e nga ngeru nga kohine. | The cats did not bite the girls. |

Assignment 1. (3 points) Translate to English:

10. **I ngaua ratou e nga kuri.**
11. **Kaore taua i oma.**
12. **Kaore maua i kitea e nga kohine.**

Assignment 2. (6 points) Translate to Maori:

13. You_{pl} and I did not bite the dogs.
14. He and I swam.
15. The dogs will catch the cats.

Assignment 3. (11 points) Write down your observations about the Maori language.

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⁷The Maori language belongs to the Polynesian subgroup of the Austronesian language family and is one of the official languages of New Zealand. It is spoken by approximately 30 000 people.