Tenth International Olympiad in Linguistics

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Ljubljana (Slovenia), 30 July – 3 August 2012

Individual Contest Solutions

Withit # # 'S The word order is |OSV| (O: object, S: subject, V: verb), |NA| (N: noun, A: Problem #1. adjective).

 $A \rightarrow V$ ('make A'): A-man. $\mathsf{V} \to \mathsf{A}$

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A:	V	'that is always being Ved'	'that is always Ving Ns'	
	-n	-l-muŋa	Nl-ŋay-muŋa	
	-pu	-y-muŋa	Nnay-muŋa	
v no	oun is	preceded by an article:	Stilling mastilling	

Every noun is preceded by an article:

0	S		
balan	baŋgun	women, dangerous animals	and objects
bayi	00	men, animals	. 4
bala	baŋgu	all other things	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	00	<u> </u>	

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The subject and its attributes get the ending

- -ŋgu, if the word ends in a vowel and has two syllables;
- -gu, if the word ends in a vowel and has more than two syllables;
- -Du, if the word ends in a consonant; D is a stop articulated in the same place in the 1mouth as the final sound of the word.
- (a) The grasshopper is neither a woman nor a dangerous animal, but takes the same article, so it must be the "old woman" from the myth. The linguist thought that **bangun bundip_ju** in example (14) was an error. Astitute ## # '\$ 1% itute # * (b)
 - balan nalnga bangul numangu guniymunagu bambunman. 17.The father that is always being searched for is healing the girl.

18. bala diban bilmbalmuna bangun binjirinju guninu. The lizard is searching for the stone that is always being pushed.

19.bayi bargan bangul yarangu gubimbulununjanaymunagu banjan. The man that is always blaming doctors is following the wallaby.

The little wallaby is looking at the dragonfly. 20.

bayi yirinjila bangul bargandu wurangu buran.

21. The aunt that is always being followed is bending the feather.

- bala yila bangun mugunanjagu banjalmunagu waruman. 22.The sleeping possum is ignoring the loud noise.
- bala munga bangul midindu jagundu najin.
- stitute # # 'S PR 23.The caterpillar is searching for the man that is always carrying stones. bayi yara dibandimbanaymuna bangul bayimbambu guninu.

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*******	16 ma 20 su 24 tol 28 ald 32 po	alapu pu kapu ipu langipu	A30	23 M.T	$\begin{array}{c} \alpha \in \cdot \\ \beta \in \cdot \\ \gamma + \delta, \\ \gamma = \end{array}$	$\{12, 16, 2, \{1, 2, 3\}\}$	20, 24, 28 $\{1, 2, 3\}$	UIL .	γδ	Stitute \$		
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Tenth International Olympiad in Linguistics (2012). Individual Contest Solutions

Withthe the the **Problem #4.** The sentences have the following structure: $|S paa \lor O[O']|$ (S: subject, \lor : verb, O: object, O': another object).

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	give	call	strike, kill]
0	to whom	whom	whom	
0'	what	what	with what	'B

Astitute the the Every noun is preceded by an article, which is a if this is the first third person in the sentence and bona otherwise. The form of the 3rd person sg pronoun e or bona is chosen in the same way.

Personal pronouns:

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		1st person sg	1st person pl	2nd person sg	2nd person pl	3rd person sg	3rd person pl	
. sk	S	enaa	enam	ean	eam	eove	eori	
The attent	0, 0 [′]	anaa	the state	vuan	ameam	e, bona	AR THE ALL	
mytillie	(a) 1	3. Eam paa a	ni a overe. —	You(pl) ate the	coconut.	linstit	ue.	stilu

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- 14. Ean paa tasu a oraoraa bona kae. You (sg.) struck the sorcerer with the bag.
- 15. *Eove paa tara ameam.* He saw you (pl.).
- (b) 16. We gave the food to you (sg.). Enam paa hee vuan a taba'ani.
 - 17. He called me a child. *Eove paa dao anaa bona beiko*.
 - 18. I killed him with it. Enaa paa asun e bona.
 - 19. The sorcerer gave the fish to the boy. -A oraoraa paa hee bona visoasi bona iana.

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withthe the the What was mentioned in the context is moved to the first place and takes the article a. If thereby a pronominal subject moves after the verb, it loses its initial e-. If the moving subject is a noun, it preserves its article a.

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	$V \; O \; [O'] \rightarrow \; \underline{S} \; paa \; V \; O \; [O']$
S paa	$V \ \underline{O} \ [O'] ightarrow \ \underline{O} \ paa \ V \ S \ [O']$
S paa	$V ~O ~ \underline{O'} ~ ightarrow \underline{O'} ~paa ~V ~S ~O$

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- (c) 20. (Why was the sorcerer offended?) They called the sorcerer a woman. tute the the -A oraoraa paa dao ori bona moon.
 - 21. (Why is this axe wet?) The boy killed the fish with the axe
 - -A toraara paa asun a visoasi bona iana.

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13 Vh Tenth International Olympiad in Linguistics (2012). mistime the the Individual Contest Solutions **Problem #5.** When two words constitute a phrase, the form of the first word undergoes the following change: $\text{-VCV} \to \text{-VC}$ -VCu
ightarrow-VC (V: vowel, C: consonant). $\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{\sim} \mathbf{i} \rightarrow -\ddot{\mathsf{VC}} \\ -\mathbf{VC}\mathbf{a} \rightarrow -\mathbf{VaC} \\ \end{array}$ The same thing happens when an adjective is formed by doubling a noun or a verb: 'ele + 'ele \rightarrow 'el'ele 'to be near $\times 2 =$ shallow'. The word order is • $|\mathsf{N}_1 \mathsf{N}_2|$ (N_1 : modified, N_2 : modifier); 80 680 matitute ## # • |NA| (also with the meaning 'one who has AN': *huag* 'el'ele 'heart + shallow =) impatient'); • |VO| (the resulting compound word can be a noun or a verb: *a'öf fau* 'to exhaust + year = year's end', $h\ddot{u}l hafu$ 'to turn over + rock = to blow (of a hurricane)'). matine # # * * (a) 'u'u — arm/hand, isu — nose, kia — neck, leva — hair, mafa — breast, huga — heart.
(b) tiro — glass (stuff), - eye, **susu** multure ## # Astitute the the poga — hole, huag lala — patient, haf puhraki — volcanic rock, \ll maf pogi = maf pala — blind, \ll Astitute # # 'S (c) round - kalkalu; to cut copra - ol niu; curly hair - leav pirpiri; sticky - pulpulu; to flash — rima; rubbish — mofa. (d) • word: *fäega* (or *fäeaga*, *fäeagu*). • to exhaust: a'ofi (or a'öfi, a'öfö, a'öfu, a'öfü, a'ofü). Astitute # # # 18 的前期務務林塔梯 Withite the tet of the Mille # # 18 的這個的 Assistante that the 'S PR within the the the PR Artitute the to the B alitute # # * * Willin the the 'S PE Within the the 'S PR with the the the the stitute # # 'S PR stitute # # 'S PR Atime # # # B stitute ## # 'S PE atitute ## # 'S PK winte # # 12 PR

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