

(A) Tangled Up In Nots (1/1)

A1.

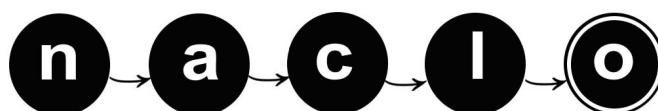
- a. Kecantikan bukan hadiah.
- b. Gadis kaya itu bukan penyanyi.
- c. Kekayaannya bukan untuk gadis itu.
- d. Manusia itu tidak datang.
- e. Hadiah itu dari penyanyi itu tidak cantik.

Explanation

Abstract nouns ("beauty") are formed by surrounding the respective adjective (beautiful) with ke~an. Only "teman" (his) precedes the noun. Other determiners, the adjective and "itu" (definite article) follow. Prepositions precede the corresponding noun phrases.

The subject always precedes the verb. The verb is always first in the verb phrase.

Malay has two verbs that correspond to "to be" (in the negative form): "tidak" is used when followed by an adjective or verb, "bukan" is used otherwise.



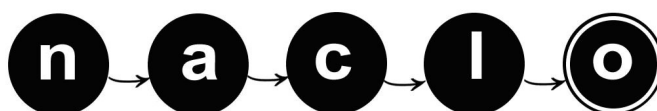
(C) The Curious Case of Estonian (1/2)

Estonian is a Uralic language closely related to Finnish; it is spoken by over a million people in Estonia. In Estonian, as in many languages around the world, nouns (and adjectives) take different forms (called "cases") according to their role in the sentence. For example, in the sentence below, there are three forms of the word *horse*. This is similar to the difference between *he*, *him*, and *his* in English.

Hobune	nägi	hobust	hobusega.
horse.nominative	saw	horse.partitive	horse.comitative
'A horse saw a horse with a horse.'			

Estonian nouns have a lot of different forms depending on their case and their number (singular or plural). The table below illustrates various forms for different nouns and adjectives; the exact meaning of these different cases is not relevant to this problem. Be careful, however: exactly four of the forms in the table below are mistakes! Note that õ, ä, ö, and ü are vowels.

English translation	Genitive Singular	Partitive Singular	Adessive Singular	Nominative Plural	Genitive Plural	Adessive Plural
'house'	maja	maja	majal	majad	majade	majadel
'nest'	pesa	pesa	pesal	pesad	pesade	pesadel
'singer'	laulja	laulja	lauljal	lauljad	lauljate	lauljatel
'restaurant'	söökla	sööklat	sööklal	sööklad	sööklate	sööklatel
'name'	nime	nime	nimel	nimed	nimede	nimedel
'ice'	jää	jääd	jääl	jääd	jääde	jäädel
'summer'	suve	suve	suvel	suved	suvede	suvedel
'white'	valge	valget	valgel	valged	valgete	valgetel
'sister'	õe	õde	õdel	õed	õdede	õdedel
'road'	tee	teed	teel	teed	teede	teedel
'big'	suur	suurt	suurel	suured	suurte	suurtel
'yellow'	kollase	kollaset	kollasel	kollased	kollaste	kollastel
'man'	mehe	meest	mehel	mehed	meeste	meestel
'bean'	oa	uba	oal	oad	ubade	ubadel
'reason'	põhjuse	põhjust	põhjusel	põhjused	põhjuste	põhjustel
'story'	loo	lugu	loom	lood	lugude	lugudel
'island'	saare	saart	saarel	saared	saarte	saartel

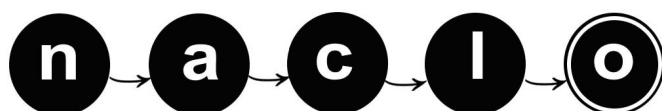


(C) The Curious Case of Estonian (2/2)

C1. Write down the *correct* forms of the four incorrect words.

C2. Fill in the blanks in the table below.

<i>English translation</i>	<i>Genitive Singular</i>	<i>Partitive Singular</i>	<i>Adessive Singular</i>	<i>Nominative Plural</i>	<i>Genitive Plural</i>	<i>Adessive Plural</i>
'moon'		kuud	kuul			
'human'	inimese				inimeste	
'fish'		kala		kalad		



(G) Signs from Above (1/3)

The Cistercians are an order of Christian monks still active today, who, for reasons including vows of silence, have developed rudimentary sign languages. Below are several words in the Cistercian Sign Language (each group of signs below is one word - each individual sign is labeled with a number) in arbitrary order, and their translations in English.¹

(A)				(B)			(C)		
	13	30	4		5	17		9	31
(D)				(E)					
	21	30	4		16	8	16	3	
(F)		(G)		(H)					
	1		6		21	22	20	29	
(I)				(J)		(K)			
	15	7	3		17		5	30	

¹The particular variety of Cistercian sign language represented here is that of a monastery in the U.S.; signs in other communities may vary from those presented here.

(G) Signs from Above (2/3)

(L)	 23	 19	 24	(M)	 26	 12	(N)	 13	 14
(O)	 18	 8	 9	(P)	 19	 10	(Q)	 28	 12
(R)	 1	 2	 3	(S)	 27	 12	(T)	 8	 9
(U)	 15	 7	(V)	 20	 10	(W)	 13	 30	

n → a → c → l → o

(G) Signs from Above (3/3)

G1. Determine the correct correspondences. For each part, write the capital letter corresponding to a Cistercian Sign Language word.

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| a. apple | i. a Cistercian monk | q. milk |
| b. barn | j. Cistercians | r. a nun |
| c. bathroom | k. dormitory | s. poetry |
| d. Benedictines ² | l. (to) drink | t. queen bee |
| e. the Blessed Sacrament ³ | m. England | u. snow |
| f. cake | n. ice | v. tree |
| g. chocolate milk | o. Iceland | w. wooden table |
| h. Christmas ⁴ | p. Italy | |

a. <input type="text"/>	b. <input type="text"/>	c. <input type="text"/>	d. <input type="text"/>	e. <input type="text"/>	f. <input type="text"/>	g. <input type="text"/>	h. <input type="text"/>
i. <input type="text"/>	j. <input type="text"/>	k. <input type="text"/>	l. <input type="text"/>	m. <input type="text"/>	n. <input type="text"/>	o. <input type="text"/>	p. <input type="text"/>
q. <input type="text"/>	r. <input type="text"/>	s. <input type="text"/>	t. <input type="text"/>	u. <input type="text"/>	v. <input type="text"/>	w. <input type="text"/>	

G2. Translate the following into Cistercian Sign Language (for each word, the answer will be a single sign. Write the number of that sign).

- a. baby
b. (to) pour
c. rain
d. tea

a. <input type="text"/>	b. <input type="text"/>
c. <input type="text"/>	d. <input type="text"/>

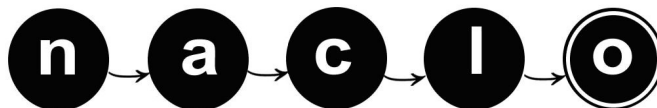


A Cistercian monk (left) and a Benedictine monk (right), wearing the traditional garments of their orders.

²The Benedictines are another order of Christian monks (see pictures above on this page).

³The Blessed Sacrament is a term used to refer to the bread used in a particular ritual.

⁴Christmas is a holiday celebrating the birth of the Christian figure Jesus.





ROUND TWO

15 March 2016

ANSWERBOOK

Name

School

Date of birth

For examiner's use: do not write in this space

R1 (10)	A (15)	B (15)	C (20)	D (15)	E (25)	TOT (100)

Question A: Tangled up in nots

15 points

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

Question B: The curious case of Estonian 15 points

B1. **INCORRECT** **CORRECT** (3)

(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

B2. Fill in the blanks. (12)

English	Genitive Singular	Partitive singular	Adessive singular	Nominative plural	Genitive plural	Adessive plural
moon	.....	<i>kuud</i>	<i>kuul</i>	.....	.....	.....
human	<i>inimese</i>	.....	.....	.....	<i>inimeste</i>	.....
fish	.....	<i>kala</i>	.....	<i>kalad</i>	.....	.....

Question C: Signs from above

20 points

C1. Match up the sign sequences (A)-(W) with the meanings (a)-(w). (16)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

C2. Give the number of the Cistercian Sign Language sign for each word.

(a) (b) (c) (d) (4)

Question D: Snakes alive

20 points

D1. Match the Hittite word forms (1-7) with their translations (A-G). (7)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

D2. Match the suffixes with their grammatical roles. (7)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7

D3. A Hittite clause ends with (1)

Question E: Best to deny it in Warlpiri 25 points

E1. Translate into English. (10)

- (a) .
- (b) .
- (c) .
- (d)
- (e)

E2. Translate into Warlpiri. (15)

- (a) .
- (b) .
- (c) .
- (d)

(e)

Question A: Tangled up in nots

15 points

- (a) *Kecantikan itu bukan hadiah*
- (b) *Gadis kaya itu bukan penyani*
- (c) *Teman kekayaan itu bukan untuk gadis itu*
- (d) *Manusia itu tidak berdating*
- (e) *Hadiah itu dari penyani itu tidak cantik*

Explanation: Matching the vocab is fairly straightforward.

itu is the article 'the'

Both adjective and article follow the noun

Noun is formed from adjective with prefix *ke-* and suffix *-an*

The word for 'not' is *tidak* with an adjective or progressive verb, *bukan* with a prepositional phrase or noun.

Question B: The curious case of Estonian 15 points

B1. INCORRECT CORRECT (3)

- (a) laulja lauljat
- (b) õdel õel
- (c) suur suure
- (d) kollaset kollast

B2. Fill in the blanks. (12)

English	Genitive Singular	Partitive singular	Adessive singular	Nominative plural	Genitive plural	Adessive plural
moon	kuu	kuud	kuul	kuud	kuude	kuudel
human	inimese	inimest	inimesel	inimesed	inimeste	inimestel
fish	kala	kala	kalal	kalad	kalade	kaladel

Explanation: Let's use the following abbreviations:

G(enitive), P(artitive), A(dessive), N(ominative), S(ingular), P(lural)

There are a number of straightforward generalizations:

1. AP is GP +/
2. GP ends in *-te* or *-de* depending on the PS:
 - 2a. If PS ends in a vowel or a *d* we get a *d*,
 - 2b. Otherwise we get a *t*
3. GS ending in *-se* or *-re* simplifies to *-ste/-rte* in GP
4. Some words have an alternate stem for PS, GP and AP, but with no observable reason
5. All GSs end in a vowel

Accordingly the mistakes are as follows

- (a) 'singer' PS should be *lauljat* rather than *laulja*: GP and AP have a *t* so rule 2b applies.
- (b) 'sister' AS should be *õel* rather than *õdel*: just like 'bean' and 'story' we have one stem (*õe-*) for GS, AS and NP, another (*õde-*) for the other columns (rule 4).
- (c) 'big' GS should be *suure* rather than *suur*, just like 'island' (*saare*). These are the only two stems ending in *-r* so how do we know that *suur* is wrong, and not *saare*? Rule 5 applies.
- (d) 'yellow' PS should be *kollast* rather than *kollaset*: rule 3.

Completing the table for part (b) is straightforward:

'moon' *kuu*, *kuud* etc is pretty much like 'ice' *jää*, *jääd* etc.

'human' *inimese* is just like *põhjuse*

'fish' *kala*, *kalad* is like 'house' *maja* or 'nest' *pesa*

Question C: Signs from above

20 points

C1. Match up the sign sequences (A)-(W) with the meanings (a)-(w). (16)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
i	g	w	r	p	l	a	t	o	q	d	h
M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	
c	u	s	e	k	m	b	v	n	f	j	

C2. Give the number of the Cistercian Sign Language sign for each word.

- (a) ...23.... (b)18..... (c)4..... (d)2..... (4)

Answers and explanation:

A	h	13 30 4	white monk one	a Cistercian monk
B	f	5 17	black milk	chocolate milk
C	w	9 31	wood table	wooden table
D	q	21 30 4	woman monk one	a nun
E	o	16 8 16 3	E tall E place	Italy
F	k	1	drink	drink
G	a	6	apple	apple
H	s	21 22 20 29	woman king sweet wing	queen bee
I	n	15 7 3	hard water (ice) place	Iceland

J	p	17	milk	milk
K	c	5 30	black monk	Benedictines
L	g	23 19 24	baby God day	Christmas
M	u	26 12	shame house	toilet
N	t	13 14	white rain	snow
O	r	18 8 9	pour tree wood	poetry
P	d	19 10	God bread	Blessed sacrament
Q	j	28 12	sleep house	dormitory
R	l	1 2 3	drink tea place	England
S	b	27 12	cow house	barn
T	v	8 9	tree wood	tree
U	m	15 7	hard water	ice
V	e	20 10	sweet bread	cake
W	i	13 30	white monk	Cistercians










1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

Drink

-

tea

place

one

black

apple

water

tall










9

10

12

13

14

15

16

17

wood

bread

house

white

rain

hard

E

milk










18

19

20

21

22

23

24

26

pour

God

sweet woman

king

baby

day

shame

cow



27



28

sleep



29

wing



30

monk



31

table

Question D: Snakes alive

20 points

D1. Match the Hittite word forms (1-7) with their translations (A-G). (7)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
G	B	C	A	D	E	F

D2. Match the suffixes with their grammatical roles. (7)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
E	G	B	C	D	A	F

D3. A Hittite clause ends with **VERB** (1)

Question E: Best to deny it in Warlpiri 25 points

E1. Translate into English. (10)

- (a) I don't know where he went .
- (b) I don't know who hit you .
- (c) I didn't see him anywhere .
- (d) What did you see?
- (e) Where did you go from?

E2. Translate into Warlpiri. (15)

- (a) *Kula nyarrparakurra yanu* .
- (b) *Ngananguju pakarnu?* .

- (c) *Kularna nyiya nyangu*
- (d) *Kularna nyarrparangurlu yanu.*
- (e) *Nyiyarlumayiji pakarnu*

Explanation (next page)

Let's first break down the answers:

Nyarrpa	-rakurra	-mayi	yanu
		I don't know	went

I don't know where he went

Ngana	-ngku	-mayi	-ngki	pakarnu
	obj	I don't know	subj	hit

I don't know who hit you

Kula	-rna	nyarrpa	-ra	-rla	nyangu
not				subj	saw

I didn't see him anywhere

This problem has a number of difficulties:

1. Interpretation of quantifiers depending on their position in a clause, whether in scope of negation (marked by clause-initial *kula*) or in scope of enclitic *mayi*, or outside the scope of either in interrogative function.
2. Placement of pronominal enclitics (following first phrase of clause) and their form, including operation of vowel harmony, e.g. in 22. first sg object is *ji* and not *ju* as in 2; by analogy with 2nd sg object *ngku* in 1 and *ngki* in 15.
3. Case-marking: ergative case on subject of transitive verb (2 allomorphs *-ngku* vs *-rlu*) and absence of case-marking on intransitive subject or transitive object.
4. Postpositions vs prepositions as in English, and the inability of quantifier to move away from governing postposition: cf. **Who** did you go **with**? vs **Who-with** you go.
5. Although alternative word order is possible in most of the Warlpiri sentences, given the word order model given, answers that vary from that would be marked incorrect (even if not incorrect in *real* Warlpiri).