



AILO

All Ireland Linguistics Olympiad
The Problem Solvers' Challenge

ROUND TWO

24th March 2017
2 Hours

PROBLEM BOOK

Answer as many of the questions as you can.
Write your answers in the spaces as indicated.

Student's Name:

Date of Birth:

School:



Question A: Phở Bar James Hyett

15 points

Restaurant menus often use non-English names for dishes that originate from other countries, along with descriptions in English. For example, a Vietnamese take-out menu might list Gỏi Cuốn: Salad rolls. Below are the names and descriptions of twenty dishes from a Vietnamese restaurant menu in arbitrary order. Identify the correct correspondences, and fill in the numbers 1-20 in the boxes next to the descriptions.

Note that two of the dishes listed below come from a section of the menu with the following Additional information:

Our famous Vietnamese Noodle Soup. Choice of rice noodle “Phở” or yellow noodle “Mì” and your selected finest meat in an aromatic beef broth with spring onion, onion, and coriander. Soups are served with a plate of bean sprouts, fresh basil, sliced lime, and jalapeno peppers.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Soup Hoàng Thánh | 11 | Bún Bò Huế |
| 2 | Chim Cút Rôt | 12 | Thịt Lụi |
| 3 | Bánh Oai Vạc Chiên Hoặc Hấp (6 pcs.) | 13 | Bún Thịt Nướng |
| 4 | Bánh Bột Chiên Hành (8 pcs.) | 14 | Bún Chả Giò |
| 5 | Bún Xào Đò Biển | 15 | Chả Giò (2 pcs.) |
| 6 | Bánh Xèo | 16 | Bún Thịt Nướng Chả Giò |
| 7 | Gỏi Tôm Hoặc Gỏi Gà | 17 | Bún Tôm |
| 8 | Gỏi Ngo Sen | 18 | Bún Tôm Thịt Nướng Chả Giò |
| 9 | Phở Hoặc Mì Gà | 19 | Cá Salmon Hoặc Cá Bông Lau Hấp |
| 10 | Bò Xào Cà Ry | 20 | Mì Xào |

<input type="text"/>	Lotus stem salad
<input type="text"/>	Vietnamese crepe: a traditional mixture of shrimp and pork, bean sprouts and a delicate sauce folded into a rice powder pancake
<input type="text"/>	Noodle soup with shredded chicken
<input type="text"/>	Wonton soup: shrimp, pork dumplings, lettuce, onion and spring onion in a chicken broth
<input type="text"/>	Beef stew “Huế Style”: spicy lemon grass beef noodle soup and shrimp
<input type="text"/>	Spring onion pancake: fried sweet flour with spring onions

	Vermicelli with seafood sautéed with lemon grass sauce
	Vermicelli with crispy spring rolls
	Roasted quail
	Filet of salmon or catfish steamed with ginger, spring onions, and Chef's special sauce
	Vermicelli with choice of grilled meat
	Beef sautéed in curry sauce
	Vermicelli with a choice of grilled meat with crispy spring rolls
	Vermicelli with shrimp, choice of grilled meat, and crispy spring rolls
	Saigon ravioli fried or steamed: homemade dumplings filled with a mixture of chicken, pork, and vegetable, served with ginger dipping sauce
	Teriyaki with choice of meat
	Vietnamese salad: choice of poached shrimp, chicken, or combination, with shredded carrots, cabbage, fresh mint, roasted peanuts, onions and homemade dressing
	Crispy spring rolls: a savory mixture of minced pork, taro, carrots, onion, rice vermicelli, and mushroom wrapped in spring roll and fried golden brown
	Vermicelli with grilled shrimp
	Sautéed crispy yellow noodle

Note: Coriander is the name of a herb. Vermicelli is a type of noodle, like very thin spaghetti. Teriyaki is grilled meat served with a distinctive sauce. Taro is a vegetable a bit like a yam or sweet potato.

Question B: Determining Bulgarian Kai Low Rui How 15 points

Bulgarian has several characteristics that set it apart from all other members of the Slavic language family, of which it is one. While it used to be a highly inflected language, modern day Bulgarian is a typical analytic language (one that focuses more on word order). Bulgarian is currently written in Cyrillic script, but has been transliterated for this problem.

Here are some sentences given in Bulgarian with the English equivalents in a random order.

- | | | | |
|----|--|---|----------------------------|
| 1 | <i>Veshterāt nahrani maymunata.</i> | A | Your son watched you. |
| 2 | <i>Kamilata vārvya.</i> | B | The girl hugged the cat. |
| 3 | <i>Momicheto pregārna kotkata.</i> | C | You dressed yourself. |
| 4 | <i>Veshhtsata prokle kotkata.</i> | D | The cat scratched you. |
| 5 | <i>Kotkata prokle tvoya sin.</i> | E | You fed the son. |
| 6 | <i>Ti nahrani sina.</i> | F | The witch cursed the cat. |
| 7 | <i>Kotkata te odraska.</i> | G | The camel walked. |
| 8 | <i>Ti skochi.</i> | H | The cat cursed your son. |
| 9 | <i>Tvoyat sin te gleda.</i> | I | The wizard fed the monkey. |
| 10 | <i>Veshterāt pregārna edna kamila.</i> | J | The son dressed your baby. |
| 11 | <i>Ti se obleche.</i> | K | You jumped. |
| 12 | <i>Sināt obleche tvoeto bebe.</i> | L | The wizard hugged a camel. |

B1. Match each of the Bulgarian sentences 1-12 with its translation A-L.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

B2. Translate into English:

- (a) *Maymunata gleda tvoyata veshhtsa.*

.....

- (b) *Tvojata kamila obleche edno momiche.*

.....

- (c) *Veshterāt se prokle.*

- (d) *Ti pregārna bebeto.*

(e) *Ti varvya.*

(f) *Ti prokle edin veshter.*

B3. Translate into Bulgarian:

(a) The witch dressed you.
.....

(b) The baby watched the girl.
.....

(c) The monkey jumped.
.....

(d) You hugged a son.
.....

(e) Your son dressed a baby.
.....

Question C: Don't mention the haka Aleka Blackwell
20 points

Māori is an Eastern Polynesian language spoken by the Māori people, the indigenous population of New Zealand. Since 1987, it has been one of New Zealand's official languages, with 30,000 fluent speakers and perhaps 75,000 people able to hold a conversation.

Here are some sentences in Māori and their English translations.
Underlining means the word is emphasised.

<i>Ka moe au ki tātahi.</i>	I will sleep at the beach.
<i>Kua kite rātou i Te Maioro Nui Whakaharahara o Haina.</i>	
They have seen the Great Wall of China.	
<i>Ka patu koe i te pōro.</i>	You will hit the ball.
<i>Kua haere au ki te hui.</i>	I have gone to the meeting.
<i>I patua te taramu e te tama.</i>	The drum was hit by the boy.
<i>Kāore au e haere ki te marae.</i>	I will not go to the courtyard.
<i>I korerotia ngā kupu e te tama.</i>	The words were spoken by the boy.
<i>Kāore te whare i hangaia e Bob.</i>	The house was not built by Bob.
<i>I patu Bob i te taramu.</i>	Bob hit the drum.
<i>Kua mahia te mahi e au.</i>	The work has been done by me.
<i>I whāia au e te pūru.</i>	I was chased by the bull.
<i>Nā te kōtiro te taramu i patu.</i>	<u>The girl</u> hit the drum.
<i>Mā te wahine ngā pereti e horoi.</i>	<u>The woman</u> will wash the plates.

C1. Translate into English

(a) *Ka haere rātou ki tātahi.*

.....
(b) *Kua patu au i te pōro.*

.....
(c) *I hangaia te whare e Bob.*

.....
(d) *Nā te tama te kōtiro i kōrero.*

.....
(e) *Mā te pūru ngā tama e whai.*

.....
(f) *Kāore au i haere ki te marae.*

C2. Translate into Māori

(a) They have slept at the meeting.

.....
(b) You will go to the Great Wall of China.

.....
(c) I will not sleep at the beach.

.....
(d) The bull has been washed by you.

.....
(e) The boy did the work.

.....
(f) The woman went to the house.

Question D: Magic Yup'ik Kai Low Rui How 20 points

Central Alaskan Yup'ik belongs to the Eskimo-Aleut language family. It is spoken in western and southwestern Alaska by around 20,000 speakers.

Yup'ik people have an interesting concept when it comes to counting: the words for the numbers can be broken down into meaningful parts which may be related to their body parts. For example, the word for five, *talliman*, means 'an arm', while the word for six, *arvinlegen*, means 'cross over', as you need to change hand to go on counting.

The Yup'ik people often include geometry in the border patterns on their anoraks. One such pattern comes in the form of a 3 by 3 "magic square":

1	2	3
	9	
2		
3		

A magic square can be constructed by placing the digits 1 to 9 within the cells such that the sum of all the digits in every row, column, and diagonal is the same, using each digit just once.

To help you fill in the magic square, the following clues are given in Yup'ik. The numbers are spelled out (i.e. 123 would be given as "One hundred and twenty-three" in English).

As an additional hint, note that the Yup'ik name for the number 294 is *yuinaat qula cetaman qula cetaman*.

Clues across

- 1 Yuinaat yuinaq cetaman qula malruk
- 2 Yuinaat akimiaq malruk akimiaq malruk
- 3 Yuinaat yuinaak malruk akimiaq atauciq

Clues down

- 1 Yuinaat yuinaq atauciq akimiaq pingayun
- 2 Yuinaat yuinaak malruk yuinaat malrunlegen qula atauciq
- 3 Yuinaat qula pingayun akimiaq atauciq

D1. Fill in the magic square above.

D2. Write in Yup'ik the number given in 1-diagonal (top left cell to bottom right cell, shaded).

.....

Question E: The goat, the mother and the wardrobe

Samuel Andersson, Oliver Sayeed and Elysia Warner

20 points

Abkhaz is a Caucasian language predominantly spoken by around 100,000 people in the disputed territory of Abkhazia, and by a few thousand people in Turkey, Georgia, Syria, Russia, and Jordan. Among other things, it is known for having an extraordinary number of consonants (58 in the literary dialect).

Here are some Abkhaz sentences in simplified transcription and their corresponding English translations.

Anch ^w a apərah ^w a aʃ ^w up'	The god is wearing the apron
Anch ^w a ajk ^w a rəʃop'	The mothers are wearing the trousers
Aeʃ axəlpə aʃ ^w up'	The squirrel is wearing the hat
Axəlpə bʃ ^w up'	You (sg) are wearing the hat
Ajmsək ^w a ʃ ^w əʃop'	You (pl) are wearing the felt boots
An ak ^w əmzəwə ʃ ^w up'	The mother is wearing the cherkeska
Ajmaak ^w a haʃop'	We are wearing the shoes
Ak'asə ʃ ^w up'	I am wearing the shawl
Atah ^w madach ^w a ac'atɛ'k ^w a rʃ ^w up'	The old men are wearing the coats
Abach ^w a ak ^w əmzək ^w a rʃ ^w up'	The sons are wearing the cherkeskas
Adzəab ajmsək ^w a ləʃop'	The girl is wearing the felt boots
Ab ajk ^w a aʃop'	The billygoat is wearing the trousers
Atah ^w mada apərah ^w a iʃ ^w up'	The old man is wearing the apron
Abk ^w a ak ^w əmzək ^w a rʃ ^w up'	The billygoats are wearing the cherkeskas
Aeʃk ^w a ak'asək ^w a rʃ ^w up'	The squirrels are wearing the shawls

Notes: The *cherkeska* is an item of traditional Caucasian clothing, a single-breasted collarless coat. The following are all consonants: h^w, ʃ^w, p', ch^w, k^w, ʃ, k^w, z^w, k', c', tɛ', x and ɤ. How they are pronounced is not relevant to the problem. ə is a vowel.

E1. Translate into English:

(a) Adzəabch^wa ajmaak^wa rəʃop'

.....

(b) Aba ajk^wa iʃop'

.....

(c) Ak'asək^wa ʃ^wʃ^wup'

.....

E2. Translate into Abkhaz:

(a) You (sg) are wearing the cherkeska

.....

(b) The nannygoat is wearing the shawl

.....

(c) The gods are wearing the felt boots

.....

E3. Explain your solution (continue on next page if necessary)

