

**Problem #3.** Rules:

1. Adjectives follow their nouns.
2. A noun (or the adjective if there is one) gets the marker **-ě**, unless it is inalienably possessed (body part, kinship term); in the latter case it is preceded by the possessor.
3. Alienable possession is expressed by **á** between the possessor and the possessed.
4. In compound nouns the last syllable has low tone (“˘”).

- (a) **mùsúě á gbòmùě**: the woman’s fish  
**léŋ kúndúě á nyìmùě**: the short child’s snake  
**gbòmù-lèndè kúndúě**: the short boat
- (b) **kándò-lèndè lòđě**: the small airplane
- (c) the eagle’s snake: **kàánjàě á nyìmùě**  
the small child’s eye: **léŋ lòđě já**  
the tall man’s sister: **kàí jǎŋě lòđ-mùsù**  
the small baby-snake: **nyìmù-lèŋ lòđě**

**Problem #4.** In compound nouns the left-hand part modifies the right-hand one. A noun gets the ending **-tl/li** unless it has one of the suffixes **-capil** (dimin.), **-huah** ‘one who has ...’, **-tlah/lah** ‘place of many ...’, or **-tzintli** ‘revered ...’ (**-li** and **-lah** after **l**, otherwise **-tl** and **-tlah**).

- (a)
- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| <b>a-cal-huah</b>           | canoe owner ( <b>a-cal-li</b> canoe, “water house”) |
| <b>a-chil-li</b>            | water pepper  |
| <b>a-tl</b>                 | water   |
| <b>cal-lah</b>              | village   |
| <b>cal-huah</b>             | master of house                                     |
| <b>chil-a-tl</b>            | chili water   |
| <b>chil-li</b>              | chili   |
| <b>col-li</b>               | grandfather/ancestor                                |
| <b>col-tzintli</b>          | revered grandfather/ancestor                        |
| <b>cone-huah</b>            | mother, “one who has child(ren)”                    |
| <b>cone-huah-capil</b>      | mum(my)   |
| <b>cone-tl</b>              | child   |
| <b>oquich-cone-tl</b>       | boy, male child                                     |
| <b>oquich-huah</b>          | wife, “one who has a husband”                       |
| <b>oquich-totol-tzintli</b> | revered turkey-cock                                 |
| <b>te-huah</b>              | possessor of stones                                 |
| <b>te-tlah</b>              | stony ground  |
| <b>totol-te-tl</b>          | turkey egg  |
- (b) house: **calli** stone: **tetl** possessor of water: **ahuah**  
revered man/husband: **oquichtzintli**
- (c) **cacahua-tl**: cocoa **cacahua-te-tl**: cocoa bean  
**cacahua-a-tl**: cocoa drink **cacahua-huah**: possessor of cocoa

## Rešitev naloge iz lorabadščine

Naloga 1.

*Nu'u hau'ani asiamu'enu.*      Mi režemo sladkek krompir.

*Nu'u ofe marie'enu.*      Mi vas lovimo.

*Ofe ero evera no'iamura.*      Vi ne sprašujete psa.

Naloga 2.

Malček te ne sprašuje. *Mono ero ao no'i'era.*

Moški vas lovi.      *Aru ofe marieha.*

Naloga 3.

*Ao nao unehe.*      Ti me kličeš.

*Nao ero mini mariamura.*      Jaz ne lovim ptice.

*Ao ero mini mariamura.*      Ti ne loviš ptice.

*Nu'u ero mini mariamura.*      Mi ne lovimo ptice.

*Ofe ero mini mariamura.*      Vi ne lovite ptice.

Vrstni red besed: osebek – (negacija *ero*) – predmet – povedek

Besede se ne sklanjajo.

Struktura povedka: koren – ujemanje s predmetom – ujemanje z osebkom/negacija *ra*

Ujemanje:

	s predmetom	z osebkom
1. os. ed. (mene, jaz)	<i>-ne</i>	<i>-'ena</i>
2. os. ed. (tebe, ti)	<i>-'e</i>	<i>-he</i>
3. os. ed. (njega, on)	<i>-amu</i>	<i>-ha</i>
1. os. mn. (nas, mi)		<i>-'enu</i>
2. os. mn. (vas, vi)	<i>-e</i>	<i>-'ani</i>

Zaimki:

jaz	<i>nao</i>
ti	<i>ao</i>
mi	<i>nu'u</i>
vi	<i>ofe</i>

## Twelfth International Olympiad in Linguistics

Beijing (China), 21–25 July 2014

## Individual Contest Solutions

**Problem #1.** Rules:1. present: *no-*

2. object = 

	singular	plural
1	<i>nV-</i>	<i>lV-</i>
2	<i>kV-</i>	<i>lenV-</i>

, *V* is the vowel from the following syllable

3. 

	‘strike’	‘pierce’
present, subject = 1st	<i>ho-</i>	<i>fu-</i>
otherwise	<i>ha-</i>	<i>fi-</i>

4. future, subject =  $\begin{cases} \text{1st : } & \textit{lu-} \\ \text{2nd : } & \textit{la-} \end{cases}$

5. subject = dual: *-’i*

6. 

	indicative	‘because ...’
subject = 1st person pl <i>or</i> 2nd person sg	<i>-ne</i>	<i>-tagihe</i>
otherwise	<i>-be</i>	<i>-nagihe</i>

Answers:

- (a) *nonifibe*      you<sub>pl</sub> are piercing me  
*halu’ibe*        we both will strike him  
*lifilatagihe*    because you<sub>sg</sub> will pierce us  
*nokufune*        we are piercing you<sub>sg</sub>  
*nolahanagihe*    because you<sub>pl</sub> are striking us
- (b) *noha’ibe*        you both are striking him  
*kifilune*         we will pierce you<sub>sg</sub>  
*nolenohotagihe*    because we are striking you<sub>pl</sub>  
*filanagihe*        because you<sub>pl</sub> will pierce him

# Tenth International Olympiad in Linguistics

Ljubljana (Slovenia), 30 July – 3 August 2012

## Individual Contest Solutions

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

A → V ('make A'): **A-man**.

V → A:

V	'that is always being Ved'	'that is always Ving Ns'
<b>-n</b>	<b>-l-muḡa</b>	N-... <b>-l-ḡay-muḡa</b>
<b>-ḡu</b>	<b>-y-muḡa</b>	N-... <b>-nay-muḡa</b>

Every noun is preceded by an article:

O	S	
<b>balan</b>	<b>baḡgun</b>	women, dangerous animals and objects
<b>bayi</b>	<b>baḡgul</b>	men, animals
<b>bala</b>	<b>baḡgu</b>	all other things

The subject and its attributes get the ending

- **-ḡu**, if the word ends in a vowel and has two syllables;
- **-ḡu**, 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 mouth 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 **baḡgun bundiḡḡu** in example (14) was an error.

- (b) 17. **balan ḡalḡga baḡgul ḡumaḡgu ḡuniymuḡagu bambunman.**  
The father that is always being searched for is healing the girl.
18. **bala diban bilbalmuḡa baḡgun biḡḡiriḡḡu ḡuniḡu.**  
The lizard is searching for the stone that is always being pushed.
19. **bayi bargan baḡgul yaḡaḡgu ḡubimbuluḡunḡanaymuḡagu baḡḡan.**  
The man that is always blaming doctors is following the wallaby.
- (c) 20. The little wallaby is looking at the dragonfly.  
**bayi yiriḡḡila baḡgul bargandu wuruḡgu buḡan.**
21. The aunt that is always being followed is bending the feather.  
**bala yila baḡgun muḡunaḡagu baḡḡalmuḡagu waḡuman.**
22. The sleeping possum is ignoring the loud noise.  
**bala muḡga baḡgul midindu ḡaḡundu ḡaḡin.**
23. The caterpillar is searching for the man that is always carrying stones.  
**bayi yaḡa dibandimbanaymuḡa baḡgul bayimbambu ḡuniḡu.**