OzCLO 2020 ROUND 2 SOLUTIONS

<1>A Cat in the Hat SOLUTIONS   Total = 24

1. Match the Chintang sentences (1-16) with their corresponding English translation (a-p).

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
g	l	i	m	c	o	k	d	n	a	p	b	h	e	f	j

0.5 each correct = 8 pts

2. Translate into Chintang.

2.5 pts each correct = 10

a.   There is a cat in a hat.
b.   Joge plays with a chicken.
c.   My hen is in the market.
d.   parent-in-law

Answer:

topi-beʔ   menwa-Ø   yuŋno
joge-Ø   wa-niŋ   khoŋno
a-wa-ma   bajar-beʔ   yuŋno
nam

3. Translate into English.

2 pts each correct = 6

a.   athurumbeʔ kok yuŋno   **There is rice in my mouth.**
b.   appa khade   **My father went away.**
c.   anamma ammaniŋ yuŋno   **My mother-in-law is with my mother.**

<2>Stressed out in the Caribbean total = 13 points

Solution:

	Creole	Stress	Meaning		Creole	Stress	Meaning
a	barbul<u>èt</u>	3	butterfly	n	ku<u>nu</u>ku	2	farm
b	barbul<u>èt</u>è	3	butterfly	o	man<u>te</u>ca	2	butter
c	<u>bu</u>ki	1	book	p	mari<u>bom</u>ba	3	wasp
d	chò<u>gò</u>gò	2	flamingo	q	or<u>kan</u>	2	hurricane
e	<u>cò</u>rá	1	red	r	oye<u>var</u>	3	stork
f	descan<u>sá</u>	3	to rest	s	peli<u>can</u>	3	pelican
g	encar<u>gá</u>	3	to blame	t	<u>pre</u>tu	1	black
h	hòm<u>ber</u>	2	man	u	primin<u>tí</u>	3	to promise
i	investi<u>gá</u>	4	to investigate	v	ref<u>res</u>co	2	soda
j	kamna	x	to walk	w	siu<u>dat</u>	2/3	city
k	<u>ke</u>shi	1	cheese	x	skirbi	x	to write
l	kontes<u>tá</u>	3	to answer	y	sòru	x	to care
m	kòrda	x	to remember	z	tri<u>bon</u>	2	shark

0.5 pts each correct =13 pts

Rules:
1. When a word other than a verb ends in a vowel, the stress is on the penultimate syllable.
2. When a word other than a verb ends with a consonant, the stress is on the last syllable.
3. When a verb has two syllables, the syllables are equally stressed.
4. When a verb has more than two syllables, the stress is on the last syllable.

Comment: Of interest, at least to judge from these examples, is that stress placement can serve to indicate part of speech: if a final vowel is stressed, it must be a verb. Note also that these rules sometimes mean that the stress pattern is different to the pattern in the word's original language, e.g. a<u>pel</u> (Dutch <u>ap</u>pel), hòm<u>ber</u> (Spanish <u>hom</u>bre)

<3>Let that Mongo SOLUTIONS 12 points total

Task 1.

The prefixes for the different conjugations are as follows:

imperative	2nd sg.	3rd sg.	3rd pl.
∅-	o-	a-	ba-

Task 1: Circle the number corresponding to each set of correct verb forms generated when these prefixes are attached to the base form (i.e. the imperative verb form).

1 point

2 8 12

Task 2.

BCA

3 points

There are three rules here that need to be applied in the following order after adding the correct prefix:

B) if there is an [o] before another vowel, change the [o] to a [w]
C) if there are two consecutive vowels, the first vowel is deleted
A) if there is a [b] between two vowels (or more simply if there is a vowel before a [b]), the [b] is deleted

Task 3.

0.5 each correct = 8 points

imperative	2nd sg.	3rd sg.	3rd pl.	English
bakisa	**oakisa**	**aakisa**	**baakisa**	'add'
anda	wanda	**anda**	**banda**	'begin'
solola	**osolola**	**asolola**	basolola	'chat'
ponama	**oponama**	aponama	**baponama**	'elect'
bowa	oowa	**aowa**	**baowa**	'cure'
balusa	**oalusa**	aalusa	**baalusa**	'turn'

Do not deduct marks for using [a] instead of [ɑ]
NOTE: only treat as correct words generated by the rules given in the BCA order

<4> Old Persian Cuneiform SOLUTIONS 15 points total

Task 1. 0.5 each = 13 pts

1. H	14. S
2. Q	15. J
3. B	16. G
4. R	17. V
5. E	18. O
6. Y	19. M
7. L	20. W
8. I	21. J
9. T	22. N
10. U	23. A
11. F	24. K
12. D	25. X
13. P	26. C

Task 2.

#1 and #5 are authentic.

1 pt each correct = 2pts

<5> Password Confusion SOLUTIONS 15 points total

The examples Mary sent out were consistent with multiple possible rules, and both Larry and Harry learned different rules than what Mary intended. Larry prefers to learn rules based on the last components of the sentence, so these are the rules he learned the two transformations Mary illustrated:
• Question formation: Move the last auxiliary verb to the front of the sentence
• Negation: Put the word not before the last auxiliary in the sentence.
Meanwhile, Harry prefers to learn rules based on the first components of the sentence, so these are the rules he learned:
• Question formation: Move the first auxiliary verb to the front of the sentence
• Negation: Put the word not before the first auxiliary in the sentence.
The correct rules are based on the main verb of the sentence:
• Question formation: Move the main auxiliary verb to the front of the sentence
• Negation: Put the word not before the main auxiliary in the sentence.

TASK 1.   0.5 pts each correct = 6 pts

Happy animals that will investigate telescopes can hop.	HAT WITCH	CHAT WITH	WHAT ITCH	CHAT WITH
All North Dakotan deviled eggs should seem especially radiant today.	AND DESSERT	SAND DESERT	SAND DESERT	SAND DESERT
Aardvarks may publicly label each spanning tree algorithm talented unicorns should enthusiastically see.	AMPLE STATUSES	SAMPLE STATUES	MAPLE STATUSES	MAPLE STATUSES
Anyone rabbits might surprise has elicited a response that has satisfied.	ARMS HEARTHS	HARMS HEARTS	MARS HEARTHS	HARMS EARTHS

TASK 2.

1.5 points each correct = 9 pts

Text message	Distractor password	Larry's password guess	Harry's password guess	Correct password
Denmark's emptiest factory is exporting some pasta Russia is cooking each Saturday.	DEFIES PRICES	DEFIES PRINCES	DEFINES PRICES	DEFINES PRICES
Unions Nepal is forbidding over recent major events during breakfast are keeping exceptional records.	UNIFORMED BAKER	UNIFORMED BANKER	UNINFORMED BAKER	UNIFORMED BANKER

<6> PAIWAN (SOLUTIONS) 21 points total

Task 1   **2 pts each correct = 6**

9. sitarang | nua uqałay | tua quma | a vatu

10. qałupan | nua supulingaw | tua kuqaya-qayam | a gadu nua tsemas

11. djmavis | tua vavuy | a vavaian

(order of phrases delineated by | … | does not matter, order within phrases DOES matter)

Task 2.   **2 pts each correct = 6**

16. You protect the shaman's birds with (***a spirit)***.
17. The man eats (***a pig)*** in the mountains

18. I hunt your dog in (***my field)***.

~~inu a suqałupan tua kuvatu?~~

Task 3.

(word order DOES matter)   **3 pts each correct = 9**

Q16. anema a kusitarang tua qaya-qayam nua pulingaw?

OR anema a kusitarang nua pulingaw tua qaya-qayam?

> What do I protect the shaman's birds with?

Q17. anema a kanen nua uqałay i tua gadu?
OR anema a kanen i tua gadu nua uqałay?

> What does the man eat in the mountains?

Q18. inu a suqałupan tua kuvatu?

> Where do you hunt my dog?

Explanation

Paiwan has 4 types of focus in a sentence: Agent Focus (AF), Patient Focus (PF), Referent Focus (RF) and Instrument Focus (IF). Depending on which element of a sentence is focused, the verb conjugates differently.

Agent – subject of transitive verb
Patient – object of transitive verb
Referent – location/time/beneficiary of action
Instrument – instrument/cause/motivation of action

The affixes are:

AF: -**m**- after initial consonant
PF: -**en**
RF: **-an**
IF: **si-**

The article of the noun phrase changes depending on whether it is focused or not:

a = focused element/equational construction marker (CM=)
tua = unfocused non-agent
nua = unfocused agent/genitive construction marker (CMgen)

CM= means that two elements are equal to each other or describe each other.

Another way that you could look at these constructions is that the verbal affixes are derivational morphemes that change the verb into a noun, i.e. **kan** = eat, **k-*m*-an** = the one who eats, ***si*-kan** = the thing with which one eats. In this instance, the agent becomes the 'possessor' of the new noun and so goes into the genitive case (**nua**).

Both these explanations describe the same data and either would lead to a correct interpretation.

Finally, there are also the prefixes **ku-** and **su-** which refer to the 1st (I) and 2nd (you) person singular respectively. When attached to nouns they indicate possession (my, your), and to verbs they indicate agency (although with the derivational theory, the verbs have become nouns anyway).