

<1> Holiday in Umbria¹ (1/2)**16 points**

The Iguvine Tablets, a series of inscriptions on bronze from the Italian town of Iguvium (modern Gubbio), are written in the ancient Umbrian language, which is closely related to Latin. The original translators of the tablets used the similarity of many words to their Latin “relatives” to help them in ascertaining the meaning of many passages.

Below are some Umbrian words from the Iguvine Tablets, their Latin equivalents, and their English translations.

Umbrian	Latin	English
<i>sestu</i>	<i>sisto</i>	place, set up
<i>reper</i>	<i>pro re</i>	for the business
(1) frehtu	<i>fritum</i>	rubbed down
<i>tefe</i>	<i>tibi</i>	for you
<i>Sahta</i>	<i>Sanctam</i>	holy
<i>tref</i>	<i>tris</i>	three
<i>rufra</i>	<i>rubram</i>	red
<i>katlu</i>	<i>catulum</i>	young animal
<i>Petruniaper</i>	<i>pro Petronia</i>	for Petronia
(2) turuf	<i>tauros</i>	bulls
<i>iveka</i>	<i>iuvencam</i>	heifer
<i>uvef</i>	<i>ovis</i>	sheep
<i>uhtur</i>	<i>auctor</i>	official
(3) trefuper	<i>pro tribu</i>	for the tribe
(4) furu	<i>forum</i>	town square
<i>kanetu</i>	<i>canito</i>	sing
(5) ustetu	<i>ostento</i>	show
<i>estu</i>	<i>istum</i>	that one
(6) enetu	<i>inito</i>	go in

Task 1. Can you fill in the Umbrian words (1-6) missing from the table above? (2 pts each correct: **12 points**)

These answers are based on the assumption of regular sound change in languages and hence predictable sound correspondences in cognate words (having same origin).

Task 2. Below is a sentence from the Iguvine Tablets, in the original Umbrian with its English translation. (The English words in brackets do not correspond to words in the Umbrian text, but are added to clarify the meaning.)

Vukuku Iuviu tref vetluf Marte Huřie feitu pupluper tutas Ikuvinas tutaper Ikuvina.

“At the temple of Jove, prepare three calves (as a sacrifice) to Mars Hodiū for the community of the town of Iguvium, (and) for the town of Iguvium.”

¹ Created by Michael Salter OzCLO

<1> **Holiday in Umbria (2/2)**

Give the **Umbrian** words for these three English words:

(a)	prepare	feitu
(b)	community	puplu
(c)	town	tuta

1 pt each correct: **3 points**

Task 3. What is the meaning of the Latin word *vitulos*? calves (1pt)

Clue is *vetluf*

<2> Heart of Parma² (1/1)

24 points

The Permyak language is spoken by around 60,000 people in the north-eastern part of European Russia. It belongs to the Finno-Ugric language family, along with Finnish, Estonian, Hungarian, and other languages, also mostly spoken in what is now Russia.

Examine the following words in Permyak and their translations.

	Permyak	English		Permyak	English
1.	k'erkulan'	towards the house	7.	purtəla	for the sake of my knife
2.	pizanneztlən	of your (sg.) desks	8.	tiezitkət	with your (sg.) lakes
3.	ponit	your (sg.) dog	9.	k'erkuezlis'	from the houses
4.	purnis	their knife	10.	jus's'ezə	my swans
5.	kəinnezis	his wolves	11.	kokiskət	with his foot
6.	vərələn	of my forest	12.	k'iitlan'	towards your (sg.) hand

Pronunciation notes: <i> and <ə> are special vowel sounds of Permyak. The apostrophe <'> after a consonant means that the consonant slightly changes its pronunciation (it becomes *palatalized*): consonants with and without the apostrophe are different in the language.

Task 1. Translate the following Permyak words into English, using a cell for each word. Since English 'you' and 'your' are ambiguous between singular and plural, indicate which meaning for these words as in (2), (3), (8) and (12) above.

pizanislis'	from	his	desk	3
vərrezlən	of	the	forests	3
kəinnitlan'	towards	your (pl)	wolf	3

Take off 0.5 if (pl) is not indicated:
total 9pts (All parts of these phrases must be correct to get marks)

Task 2. Translate the following English phrases into Permyak.

his hands	k'iezis	k'i-ez-is
my knives	purttezə	purt-t-ez-ə
of your (pl.) feet	kokkeznitlən	kok-k-ez-nit-lən
with their house	k'erkuniskət	k'erku-nis-kət
for the sake of the swan	jus'la	jus'-la

Hyphenated column for clarity only. 3 pts each correct:
total 15 pts

The morpheme order is root-plural-possessive-case. The dictionary is as follows:

Roots	Plural	Possessive	Case	Grammar points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The plural is <i>-ez</i> after vowels; when attached to consonants, it doubles the stem-final C We are asked to produce 'your (pl)'. The possessives are <i>-is</i> : <i>-nis</i> = <i>-it</i> : -nit. This is confirmed if we look at translation (3), <i>kəinnit</i>: <i>kəin</i> is 'wolf', <i>-it</i> is 2nd person possessive, but the extra <i>n</i> is unexpected. It cannot be a doubling of the stem-final <i>n</i>, because there's no plural suffix, so it has to be <i>-nit</i> 'your (pl)'.
<i>k'erku</i> 'house'	<i>-ez</i>	<i>-ə</i> 'my'	<i>-lən</i> 'of'	
<i>pizan</i> 'desk'		<i>-it</i> 'your (sg.)'	<i>-lan</i> 'towards'	
<i>pon</i> 'dog'		<i>-is</i> 'his'	<i>-la</i> 'for the sake of'	
<i>purt</i> 'knife'		<i>-nis</i> 'their'	<i>-lis</i> 'from'	
<i>ti</i> 'lake'			<i>-kət</i> 'with'	
<i>vər</i> 'forest'				
<i>kəin</i> 'wolf'				
<i>jus</i> 'swan'				
<i>kok</i> 'foot'				
<i>k'i</i> 'hand'				

² Created by Pavel Iosad

<3> Nizaa³ (1/1)

27 points

While touring the *sìi jaṅgidẽ* ("school"), you attempt to learn a few words of the Mambiloid language, Nizaa (approx. 10,000 speakers), with the help of a few trusty flashcards. Unfortunately, someone didn't get the memo to print the flashcards double-sided!

Task 1. Your job is to match the English and Nizaa back together.

1.	beè	A.	Anthocleista vogelii ⁴	12.	hodē dǔw	L.	puppy
2.	beè nim	B.	calabash ⁵	13.	nìi cún	M.	roof
3.	bòw	C.	carpenter	14.	nìi gírcí buu	N.	sauce
4.	bòw-ḡwiiṅ	D.	cup (for drinking water)	15.	nìi kwéṅ	O.	sauce spoon
5.	buu	E.	dog	16.	nim	P.	soup
6.	cam fwéṅ	F.	duck	17.	nim buu	Q.	source of water
7.	cam-ḡwiiṅ	G.	finger nail	18.	sìi buu	R.	tear (from eye)
8.	cún fwéṅ	H.	hairdresser	19.	sìṅw kwéṅ	S.	tree bark
9.	cún nim	I.	head	20.	sìṅw nim	T.	water
10.	dǔw	J.	hunter	21.	yír nim	U.	wild bird
11.	dǔw nim	K.	little finger				

Show the correct correspondences in this table. (1 for each correct: total 21)

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

Task 2. How would you translate the following words into Nizaa: (1.5 each correct: total 6)

bush	kwéṅ
hut	sìi
to read	jaṅgidẽ
to shave	gírcí

³ Created by Ryan Chi

⁴ A species of tree that thrives in the rainforest.

⁵ A gourd, often hollowed out and dried for use as a container.

<4> Tidore word formation⁶ (1/1)**16 points**

Tidore is a North Halmahera language of Indonesia, spoken by about 30,000 people. It is centered on the island of the same name, but it is also spoken in some neighbouring areas.

Task 1. Study the following words, and the verbs derived from them.

1	<i>kene</i>	small	<i>sokene</i>	to reduce
2	<i>gure</i>	a place, location	<i>sogure</i>	to put
3	<i>cum</i>	to indicate	<i>sojum</i>	to explain
4	<i>dadi</i>	to become	<i>sodadi</i>	to do
5	<i>peka</i>	to fall	<i>sobeka</i>	to drop
6	<i>ado</i>	to arrive	<i>sogado</i>	to deliver
7	<i>koko</i>	to stand (up)	<i>sogoko</i>	to put (i.e to cause to stand)
8	<i>tolu</i>	a hat	<i>sotolu</i>	to cover

Pronunciation note: *c* is pronounced like 'ch' in 'church'. All other letters pronounced as in English

The following words are derived by the same process. Fill in the blanks in the table. If there is more than one possible Tidore word, give *only one*. (2 each correct: total 14)

<i>alo</i>	(a) cold / cool	<i>soalo</i>	to cool
<i>uci</i>	to go down	(b) <i>soguci</i>	to lower
<i>koliho</i>	to come back	(c) <i>sogoliho</i>	to send back
<i>akal</i>	cunning	(d) <i>soakal</i>	to outwit
<i>torine</i>	to sit down	(e) <i>sodorine</i>	to seat
<i>kai</i>	wedding	(f) <i>sokai</i>	to marry
(g) <i>joko</i>	a step	<i>sojoko</i>	to advance

Task 2. Consider the derived word *sobaka* below. It could be derived from either *baka* or *paka*. If both could be translated by English 'rise' which would correspond to 'ascent' and which to 'ascend'? (1 point each: 2 points)

(h)	rise	<i>sobaka</i>	to lift up
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Ascent: baka Ascend: paka

If a verb is derived from a noun or adjective a prefix *so-* is added with no other change, if derived from another verb *sog-* is added before a vowel and *so-* is added before a consonant which is then voiced ($k > g, p > b, t > d$).

⁶ Source: 52nd (Russian) Traditional Linguistics Olympiad 2021/22, qualifier stage, created by Pyotr Arkdyevev, translated by Harold Somers (AILO).

<5> My Grandmother and I⁷ (1/1)

17 points

The Australian language, Lardil, spoken on Mornington Island in the Gulf of Carpentaria off North Queensland has a complex but logical system of pronouns. Below are thirteen groups of people, followed by how they would be referred to in Lardil:

English pronouns	Referring to:	Lardil pronouns
we, us	my grandmother and I	<i>nyarri</i>
they/them	he, his brother and sister	<i>bili</i>
you	you, your sister and your grandson	<i>kili</i>
we, us	my great-grandfather and I	<i>nyaan</i>
you	you and your brother	<i>kirri</i>
we, us	my grandparents and I	<i>nyali</i>
you	you and your aunt	<i>nyiinki</i>
you	you, your father and your mother	<i>kilmu</i>
we, us	my son, my mother and I	<i>nyalmu</i>
they, them	she and her grandparents	<i>bili</i>
we, us	my son and I	<i>nyaan</i>
we, us	my sister, my grandson and I	<i>nyali</i>
they, them	she and her great-granddaughter	<i>nyiinki</i>

Task 1. What is the correct Lardil pronoun for these people? (2 points each correct: total 10)

a.	my father and I	<i>nyaan</i>
b.	you and your granddaughter	<i>kirri</i>
c.	my uncle, my aunt and I	<i>nyalmu</i>
d.	he and his parents	<i>bilmu</i>
e.	she and her mother?	<i>nyiinki</i>

Task 2. Which of these groups would be designated as *birri* in Lardil? Place a "X" in cell to right of correct English translation or translations. (3 points)

f.	my uncle and I	
g.	you, your brother and your grandfather	
h.	she and her sister	X

Task 3. There is another pair of pronouns in Lardil, *ngakuli* and *ngakulmu*, which refer to "You, me and one other person". Assuming that "you" and "me" are brother and sister, which word would you use to refer to: (2 points each: total 4 points)

i.	You, me and our grandfather	<i>ngakuli</i>
j.	You, me and our aunt?	<i>ngakulmu</i>

The Lardil pronoun system is based on the concept of individuals being grouped on the lines of alternate generations. So a person would be considered in the same generation as a sibling or grandmother or grandchild, but in a different moiety from a parent or child (or great-grandchild, etc.). We can think of these as even (Ø/2/4/6...) versus odd (1/3/5... generations from speaker).

⁷ Created by Michael Salter (OzCLO)