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# The UK Linguistics Olympiad 2021

## Round 1



### Problem 5. Filipino (15 marks)

Filipino is the official language of the Philippines. It is based on the Tagalog language spoken around the area of the Philippines' capital, Manila. Approximately 20 million people speak Tagalog as a first language, but Filipino is spoken by virtually everybody in the Philippines, as it is one of the country's official languages. Filipino is also the 4<sup>th</sup> most commonly spoken language in the USA, with 1.6 million speakers.



Here are some situations in which someone wants to know who bought what, followed by the right Filipino answer for each question. Phrases between **\*asterisks\*** are emphasised and would be stressed when spoken.

	Question:	Filipino answer:	English translation
a	What did my friend buy?	Bilini ng kaibigan ko ang tiket.	My friend bought <b>*a ticket*</b> .
b	Who bought a ticket?	Bumili ang ale ko ng tiket.	<b>*My aunt*</b> bought a ticket.
c	What did Lourdes buy?	Bilini ni Lourdes ang bahay.	Lourdes bought <b>*the house*</b> .
d	Did she buy the house?	Bilini niyá ang bahay.	She bought <b>*the house*</b> .
e	Did she buy the house?	Bumili kayó ng bahay.	<b>*She*</b> bought the house.
f	Who bought the house?	Bumili si Lourdes ng bahay.	<b>*Lourdes*</b> bought the house.
g	Who bought the house?	Bumili ang babae ng bahay.	<b>*The woman*</b> bought the house.
h	Who bought the dress?	Bumili kayó ng baròng.	<b>*He*</b> bought the dress.
i	What did he buy?	Bilini niyá ang baròng.	He bought <b>*the dress*</b> .
j	Who bought my aunt a ticket?	Bumili ang kaibigan ko ng tiket para sa ale ko.	<b>*My friend*</b> bought a ticket for my aunt.

Here is some more Filipino vocabulary:

child	anak	villa	bilya	Bayani (masculine first name)	Bayani
car	kotse	father	amá	took (past tense verb form)	inihatid
raincoat	kapote	mother	iná	to the station	sa istasyon

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**Q5.1.** Fill the gaps in the following table. In sentences 1-4, put emphasised phrases between **\*asterisks\***. In sentences 5-10, you do not need to include accents like *á* in your answers. Assume that sentences 7 and 8 are about my father.

	English:	Filipino translation:
1		Binili niyá ang bilya para sa iná ko.
2		Bumili kayó ng bilya para sa iná ko.
3		Inihatid ng anak ko ang iná ko sa istasyon.
4		Inihatid ng iná ko ang anak ko sa istasyon.
5	<b>*My father*</b> bought the car.	
6	<b>*She*</b> bought the car.	
7	He bought <b>*the villa*</b> .	
8	Bayani bought <b>*the raincoat*</b> .	
9	<b>*He*</b> bought the raincoat.	
10	Eric bought <b>*the dress*</b> .	

**Q5.2.** While playing a board game in which players can buy family members, the following is said. Give one possible Filipino translation for each of the English sentences.

11	Rosa was bought by my father.	
12	My father was bought by my mother.	

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### Solution and marking.

Scoring: (max 24)

- 5.1: 2 points for each correct English sentence including correct asterisks (max 8)
  - 1 point for correct words and wrong or no asterisks.
  - Accept *a* for *the*, *house* for *villa*.
  - Accept obvious typos, e.g. *and* for *ang*, *binili* for *bilini*, *bulimi* or *bamili* for *bumili*.
  - Insist on correct order and correct subject/object assignment.
- 5.1: 2 points for each correct Filipino sentence (max 12)
  - 1 point with one wrong word
  - Contestants do not need to include accents in their answers.
- 5.2: 2 points for each correct Filipino sentence (max 4)
  - 1 point with one wrong or missing word

Contestants do not need to include accents in their answers.

#### Q5.1.

	English:	Filipino translation:
1	<i>He bought <b>*the villa*</b> for my mother.</i>	Bilini niyá ang bilya para sa iná ko.
2	<i><b>*He*</b> bought the villa for my mother.</i>	Bumili kayó ng bilya para sa iná ko.
3	<i><b>*My mother*</b> took my child to the station.</i>	Inihatid ng anak ko ang iná ko sa istasyon.
4	<i><b>*My child*</b> took my mother to the station.</i>	Inihatid ng iná ko ang anak ko sa istasyon.
5	<i><b>*My father*</b> bought the car.</i>	Bumili ang amá ko ng kotse.
6	<i><b>*She*</b> bought the car.</i>	Bumili kayó ng kotse.
7	He bought <b>*the villa*</b> .	Bilini niyá ang bilya.
8	Bayani bought <b>*the raincoat*</b> .	Bilini ni Bayani ang kapote.
9	<i><b>*He*</b> bought the raincoat.</i>	Bumili kayó ng kapote.
10	Eric bought <b>*the dress*</b> .	Bumili si Eric ang baròng.

#### Q5.2.

11	Rosa was bought by my father.	Bilini si Rosa ng amá ko. OR Bumili ang amá ko ni Rosa.
12	My father was bought by my mother.	Bilini ang amá ko ng iná ko. OR Bumili ang iná ko ng amá ko.

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### Commentary

This problem is based on the way Filipino verbs are paired with so-called focus markers to make express the most important noun in the sentence – the subject or the object.

#### 1. Focus markers:

In Filipino, words like ‘ng’ (pronounced ‘nang’) and ‘ang’ are put in front of nouns to indicate which is emphasised. A noun in a sentence with ‘ang’ is the focus of the sentence – in English, we could only do this by putting stress on the noun as we say it, or by using **bold** font to suggest emphasis.

When the subject or object in a sentence is not a common noun, but a proper noun (a name) or a pronoun, different focus markers are used, as can be seen in the table below:

	common noun focus marker	proper noun singular focus marker	3 <sup>rd</sup> person singular pronoun (he/she/it – all the same in Filipino)
<b>Focus</b>	ang	si	kayó
<b>Non-focus</b>	ng	ni	niyá

#### 2. Filipino verbs:

Verbs in Filipino can have so-called ‘agent voice’ or ‘patient voice’ (which is a bit like active and passive voice in English and other European languages).

For the verb ‘buy’ the form ‘bilini’ is the patient voice, and ‘bumili’ is the actor voice (both are in the past tense).

‘Inihatid’ is the actor voice past tense form for ‘took’ – which is why, when you use ‘ang’ with the noun ‘anak’ (child), it is the child who is the subject of the verb (child taking mother), while if the noun iná is given the ‘ang’ focus marker, the mother is the subject (mother taking child).

#### References:

Quinn, A. (2008) *Lonely Planet Filipino (Tagalog) Phrasebook*. 4<sup>th</sup> Ed. London: Lonely Planet

Riesberg, S. (2014) *Symmetrical Voice and Linking in Western Austronesian Languages*. Boston: De Gruyter Inc.