

Your name:



The UK Linguistics Olympiad 2022 - Round 2

Problem 1. Mapudungun (15 marks)

Mapudungun is an Araucanian language spoken by approximately 258,000 people (as of 2012) in Chile and Argentina.



Note that in Mapudungun, **y** is a vowel; **c, č, ɺ, θ, ɲ, ŋ** and **ɭ** are consonants; an acute accent as in **á** marks a stressed syllable.

Nouns in Mapudungun can be classified into two types: simplex nouns and nominal compounds. Here are some simplex nouns, with the stress marked and meanings given:

koɺkóma <i>coot</i>	anúŋka <i>plant</i>
ɲamýn <i>foot</i>	wañilén <i>star</i>
mawíθa <i>woodland</i>	piŋýɺka <i>flute</i>
elkoɲiwe <i>womb</i>	acuɺpéɲ <i>floating ash</i>

1.1) On your answer sheet, assign stress to the following simplex nouns:

(a) yna <i>itch</i>	(c) ɺafkeɲ <i>sea</i>
(b) puɲpuja <i>armpit</i>	(d) piwke <i>heart</i>

Here are some compound nouns, with the stress marked, and both the meaning and literal translations given:

cafo-kučán <i>cold</i> (lit. 'cough-disease')	kuθi-fóro <i>spine</i> (lit. 'mortar-bone')
caɲýɺ-namýn <i>toe</i> (lit. 'finger-foot')	iló-čewa <i>dogmeat</i> (lit. 'meat-dog')
loɲkó-kacíɺa <i>head of wheat</i> (lit. 'head-wheat')	ɲé-čewa <i>dog's eye</i> (lit. 'eye-dog')
myta-píru <i>snail</i> (lit. 'horn-worm')	wecóθ-yu <i>nostril</i> (lit. 'hole-nose')

1.2) Assign stress to the following nominal compounds.

(a) mapu-ce <i>Mapuche people</i> (lit. 'land-people')	(e) wenu-mapu <i>heaven</i> (lit. 'high-land')
(b) ɺyɲi-acawaɺ <i>chicken wing</i> (lit. 'wing-chicken')	(f) foro-caɺwa <i>fishbone</i> (lit. 'bone-fish')
(c) kyčal-ko <i>petroleum</i> (lit. 'fire-water')	(g) loɲko-moyo <i>nipple</i> (lit. 'head-breast')
(d) θomo-lamɲen <i>sister</i> (lit. 'woman-sister')	(h) ciɺkatuwe-ruka <i>school</i> (lit. 'writing-house')

Below are some Mapudungun verb forms and their translations, with stress marked.

yčýfkelafíjmi <i>you do not usually throw it</i>	ɺáɲlawájmi <i>you will not die</i>
čipákelájmi <i>you do not usually go out</i>	yčýffín <i>I throw it</i>
θewmálawafíj <i>s/he will not make it</i>	amulájmi <i>you do not go</i>
ɺaɲýmkefín <i>I usually kill it</i>	yčýɲéɺajmi <i>you are not thrown</i>
leɲékelájmi <i>you are not usually watched</i>	leɺifíjmi <i>you watch it</i>
amuýmfiɲ <i>s/he causes it to come</i>	jékeláj <i>s/he does not usually bring</i>
θewmafín <i>I make it</i>	θewmaýmwafíj <i>s/he will cause it to make</i>

1.3) Assign stress to and translate the following verbs:

(a) leɲelawan	(d) jeɲekelawaj
(b) jeɲelajmi	(e) θewmakejmi
(c) čipalawan	(f) yčýfymkelawafíj

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Solution and marking.

Scoring: (max 38)

1.1: Max 4 – 1 per correct word

1.2 Max 16 – 2 per correct word

1.3 Max 18 – 2 per correct stress assignment, 1 per correct translation. Accept translations with the same meaning. Accept any 3rd person pronoun(s) for *s/he, it*.

Q 1.1	(a) ýna	Q 1.2	(a) mapu-cé	(e) wenu-mápu
	(b) puhpúja		(b) lypí-acawál	(f) foró-całwa
	(c) łafkén		(c) kyčal-kó	(g) łoηkó-moyo
	(d) píwke		(d) θomó-lamηén	(h) ciłkатуwe-rúka
Q 1.3	(a) leliηélawán <i>I will not be watched</i>	(d) jeηékelawáj <i>s/he will not usually be brought</i>		
	(b) jeηéłajmi <i>you are not brought</i>	(e) θewmakéjmi <i>you usually make</i>		
	(c) čipálawán <i>I will not go out</i>	(f) yčyfýmkelawafij <i>s/he will not usually cause it to throw</i>		

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Commentary

We describe three stress rules, used to assign stress to a segment X:

- If X is monosyllabic, X is stressed
- Else if the final syllable of X is closed, stress the final syllable
- Else stress the penultimate syllable.

In simplex nouns, apply rules (a)-(c).

In compound nouns, stress the final syllable of the first element, and apply (a)-(c) to the second. If two stressed syllables are adjacent, discard the stress in the modifying noun and keep the stress in the head noun.

In verbs, stress the final syllable of the root, stress a voice suffix if present, then apply (a)-(c) to the other affixes. If two stressed syllables are adjacent, discard a stress in the root, and keep the stress in a voice suffix.

The verb has the following form:

ROOT	VOICE SUFFIX	ASPECT	POLARITY	TENSE	OBJECT	SUBJECT
	-ym causative -ŋe passive	-ke habitual	-la negative	-wa future	-fi 3s	-n 1s -jmi 2s -j 3s

An alternative analysis of the verb treats it in the same way as a compound noun, with the first part being the root + voice affixes, and the second part being the remaining suffixes. The “head” is then usually the second part, unless there is a voice suffix present.