

UK LINGUISTICS OLYMPIAD



ROUND ONE, INTERMEDIATE LEVEL, February 2012

[Questions 1 and 2 are omitted at Intermediate level. Attempt either 3d OR 3w, but not both.]

3d. Dutch past participles (10 marks)

Here are some examples of regular Dutch verbs and their past participles; for instance, *slibben* means ‘to silt up’, and its past participle *geslibd* means *silted up*, as in *It has silted up*.

verb:	past participle:
<i>slibben to silt up</i>	<i>geslibd</i>
<i>klagen to complain</i>	<i>geklaagd</i>
<i>branden to burn</i>	<i>gebrand</i>
<i>weren to resist</i>	<i>geweerd</i>
<i>tochten to make a draft (wind)</i>	<i>getocht</i>
<i>tellen to count</i>	<i>geteeld</i>
<i>raken to hit (target)</i>	<i>geraakt</i>
<i>lijmen to glue</i>	<i>gelijmd</i>
<i>kunnen can, be able</i>	<i>gekund</i>
<i>vertellen to tell</i>	<i>verteld</i>
<i>telen to cultivate</i>	<i>geteeld</i>
<i>verhoren to interrogate</i>	<i>verhoord</i>
<i>trouwen to marry</i>	<i>getrouwd</i>
<i>schaven to shave(woodwork)</i>	<i>geschaafd</i>
<i>razen to storm</i>	<i>geraasd</i>
<i>prijzen to put a price on</i>	<i>geprijsd</i>
<i>lappen to clean</i>	<i>gelapt</i>
<i>smaken to taste</i>	<i>gesmaakt</i>
<i>praten to talk</i>	<i>gepraat</i>
<i>fietsen to cycle</i>	<i>gefietst</i>
<i>boffen to be lucky</i>	<i>geboft</i>

Question 3d. (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)

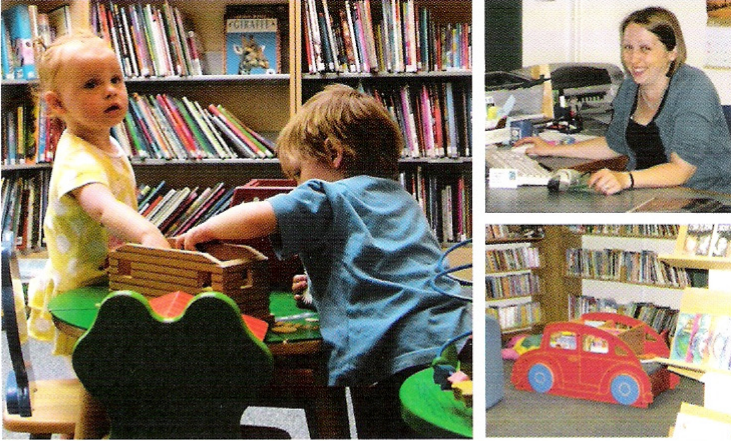
What are the past participles for the following regular verbs?

1 <i>delen to share</i>	2 <i>horen to hear</i>	3 <i>tappen to pour a beer</i>	4 <i>verhuizen to move house</i>	5 <i>landen to land</i>
6 <i>kloppen to knock</i>	7 <i>mokken to sulk</i>	8 <i>roken to smoke</i>	9 <i>rotten to rot</i>	10 <i>tobben to worry</i>

3w. Welsh libraries (10 marks)

Below is a leaflet in Welsh, with English translations, about the library service in the Welsh county Gwynedd. Use the leaflet to answer the questions about Welsh.

**GWASANAETH LLYFRGELL
GWYNEDD
LIBRARY SERVICE**



- Cyfrifiaduron at ddefnydd cyhoeddus am ddim – Free public use computers
- Ceisiadau llyfrau am ddim oddi fewn Cymru – Free book requests within Wales
- Llyfrau Llafar – Audio Books
- Llyfrau Print Bras – Large Print Books
- Cylchgrawn Which? – Which? Magazine
-  gwefan hel achau teuluoedd, ar gyfrifiaduron y llyfrgelloedd yn unig
website to search family history, on library computers only.

Gallwch ddefnyddio eich cerdyn llyfrgell yn unrhyw lyfrgell yng Ngwynedd, Conwy ac Ynys Môn
You can use your library card at any library in Gwynedd, Conwy and Anglesey

Am fwy o wybodaeth am eich llyfrgell leol a Gwasanaeth Llyfrgell Gwynedd
For more information about your local library and Gwynedd Library Service

www.gwynedd.gov.uk/llyfrgell
www.gwynedd.gov.uk/library

E-bost – llyfrgell@gwynedd.gov.uk
E-mail – library@gwynedd.gov.uk



Question 3w. (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)

What is the Welsh for the following?

1. books
2. library (give two alternatives)
3. libraries
4. Wales
5. Gwynedd (give two alternatives)
6. within
7. large
8. computers (give two alternatives)
9. requests
10. book
11. free books
12. large magazine
13. within Gwynedd
14. on computers
15. any books

4. Haitian (10 marks)

Haitian Creole is a language spoken by about 10 million people in Haiti. It is based largely on French and some African languages. In the spelling, the combinations *an*, *en*, and *on* denote nasal vowels. The table below contains nouns in Haitian Creole combined with definite articles, meaning ‘the’. The English translation is just for the noun itself; so *kòl la* means ‘the necktie’, and *kòl* means ‘necktie’.

kòl la	necktie
jaden an	garden
lanp lan	lamp
kouto yo	knives
mayi a	maize
lanmou an	love
ri a	street
pant lan	slope
manman an	mother
kabann nan	bed
sant yo	odours
lèt la	letter
sans lan	sense
telefòn nan	telephone
kò a	body
mi an	wall
fanm nan	woman
joumou an	pumpkin
ban an	bench, ban
kay la	house
fanmi an	family
pon an	bridge
liv yo	books
dam nan	lady

Question 4. (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)

Provide the words represented by ‘?’ in the table below.

1	lalin ?	the moon
2	pitimi ?	the millet
3	muzik ?	the music
4	maldamou ?	the love-sickness
5	kap ?	the kite
6	radyo ?	the radio
7	vant ?	the belly
8	tan ?	the time
9	?	the knife
10	?	the bodies
11	?	the odour
12	?	the book

5. Esperanto (15 marks)

Esperanto is an artificial language created by Ludwig Lazarus Zamenhof in 1887 and designed for international communication. Estimates of the number of active and fluent speakers range from 100,000 to 2,000,000 people all around the world, with a few hundred native speakers. The letters 'ĝ' and 'ĉ' are pronounced like 'g' and 'ch' in the words 'gem' and 'chase'.

Here are some Esperanto sentences translated into English.

1. La kapro manĝintas.	The goat has eaten.
2. La hundo ĉasis la katon.	The dog chased the cat.
3. La kapro manĝis.	The goat ate.
4. La kapro manĝitos.	The goat will have been eaten.
5. La kapron ĉasintis la hundo.	The dog had chased the goat.
6. La kapro manĝas.	The goat eats.
7. La kapro manĝotas.	The goat is going to be eaten.
8. La kato manĝantas.	The cat is eating.
9. La kapro manĝontis.	The goat was going to eat.
10. La kapro manĝintos.	The goat will have eaten.
11. La kato ĉasas la hundon.	The cat chases the dog.

Question 5. (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)

Translate the following sentences into English:

1. La kapro manĝontos.
2. La kapro manĝitas.
3. La kato ĉasitis.

Translate the following sentences into Esperanto:

4. The goat was eating.
5. The dog is being eaten.
6. The dog will chase the goat.

6. Crocodile Bardi (15 marks)

Bardi is part of the Nyulnyulan language family and is the traditional language of the Bardi people, who live in and around One Arm Point and the Lombadina/Djarrindjin Aboriginal Communities, along the coast of Australia's Kimberley Region. Although about a thousand people identify as Bardi, only a handful of people can be considered fluent speakers of the Bardi language.

Here is a diagram of a scene showing a bird, a cat, a child, a woman, a dog, a man, a horse and a kangaroo. Both you and the speaker are standing at the bottom of the diagram, facing the scene; that is, "right" is your right, and "in front of" is closer to the bottom of the page.



Here are some Bardi sentences describing the diagram:

- (1) Aamba bornkony yaawardon.
- (2) Baawa joorroonggony garrabaloon.
- (3) Boorroo alaboar yaawardon.
- (4) Iila alaboar ooranygoon.
- (5) Iila baybirrony aambon.
- (6) Minyaw baybirrony baawon.
- (7) Oorany joorroonggony baawon.
- (8) Yaawarda bornkony aambon.

Question 6. (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)
The question is on the next page.

Pair the English words 1-13 with one word each from the list of 13 Bardi words, A-M.
To get you started, 1=H and 2 = D.

1	bird	A	aarlgoodony
2	child	B	aamba
3	cat	C	alaboor
4	dog	D	baawa
5	horse	E	baybirrony
6	kangaroo	F	boorroo
7	man	G	bornkony
8	woman	H	garrabal
9	next to	I	iila
10	behind	J	joorroonggony
11	in front of	K	minyaw
12	to the left of	L	oorany
13	to the right of	M	yaawarda

7. Waorani numbers (20 marks)

Waorani is spoken by about 600 native Americans in Ecuador. They have fewer single-word expressions for numbers than English, and are in fact said rarely to count above ten. However, in principle their number system can be combined, as in the following examples, with our mathematical symbols such as =, +, x and ² (with their usual meanings; x and ² mean ‘times’ and ‘squared’). Each of the underlined expressions below represents a number less than ten.

- (1) měña měña měña měña + měña go měña = ãẽmãẽmpoke go aroke x 2
- (2) aroke² + měña² = ãẽmãẽmpoke
- (3) ãẽmãẽmpoke go aroke² = měña go měña x ãẽmãẽmpoke měña go měña
- (4) měña x ãẽmãẽmpoke = tipãẽmpoke

Question 7. (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)

Give the Waorani translations of the numbers from 4 to 10 inclusive.