

<A> Know Your Place¹ (1/3)**15 Points**

Wiradjuri is a language of central NSW. Many placenames in official use derive from a Wiradjuri placename, or at least from a Wiradjuri word, but are spelled in haphazard ways from when they were originally anglicised and written down in the 19th century.

Wiradjuri has a standard orthography, based on a missionary orthography of the late 1830s, but usually when a placename entered official records it did not conform to the orthography. Nevertheless, going by the pronunciation, the placenames can be matched with Wiradjuri words.

The name of the language Wiradjuri has been spelled many ways, and in the standard orthography it would be *Wiradhuray*; from *wiray* 'no, not'.

Historical records often record more variant spellings, for example:

Jerilderie 'a reedy place' Henry Withers in Smyth III, 219

Jereeldrie 'place of reeds' JFH Mitchell p23 = *Science of Man* 8.4,15

Jerildery from *jee-reel'*—*ther'ree* 'place of reeds' C Richards *Science of Man* 5.11,181

PART A. Here are some NSW placenames of Wiradjuri origin.

1. Balbudgerie
2. Berry Jerry
3. Bindogundra ~ Bindogandri
4. Bulgandramine
5. Bulgandry
6. Cagildry ~ Cajildry ~ Cadduldury
7. Coradgerie
8. Cootamundra
9. Douwingerie
10. Euwarderry
11. Geraldra
12. Gobondery (Tullamore district)
13. Goobothery (Tullibigeal district)
14. Jerilderie
15. Mullengudgerie
16. Mullion (a creek: Wellington district; Yass district)
17. Mulyandry (~ Mylandra) (Grenfell district)
18. Mungery
19. Narrandera
20. Teridgerie
21. Uardry
22. Ulandra
23. Wallandry
24. Yarranjerry
25. Yullundry

¹ Created by David Nash (ANU).

<A> Know Your Place (2/3)**Your tasks:**

1. Match the above placenames with these Wiradjuri vocabulary items (or words). Place the identifying number for each placename in the row of the following table (in the right hand column) where the vocabulary item is the basis of the placename. Note that a placename can match with more than one vocabulary item, and a vocabulary item can match more than one placename. (Place each number in a separate cell.)

Wiradjuri	meaning	matches		
<i>balgang, barrgan</i>	boomerang			
<i>barrbay</i>	rock wallaby			
<i>bindugaan</i>	mussell, shellfish			
<i>birri</i>	white box tree, <i>E. albens</i>			
<i>dari</i>	old stumps of grass			
<i>dhawiny</i>	stone axe			
<i>dyiriil</i>	bulrushes, reed, reed spear			
<i>gadhal</i>	smoke			
<i>garray</i>	sand			
<i>guba, gubang</i>	Cooba, Coobah, Native Willow; hickory tree			
<i>gudhamang</i>	tortoise			
<i>malangga</i>	little girl			
<i>malyan</i>	eaglehawk			
<i>mayiny</i>	people, person			
<i>muwiny</i>	black swampy soil			
<i>ngarran</i>	hungry			
<i>ngarrang, nharrang</i>	frill-necked lizard			
<i>walang</i>	stone			
<i>yarrany</i>	Yarran, small tree sp., <i>Acacia homalophylla</i>			
<i>yulang</i>	small shrub sp.			
<i>yuwarr</i>	yellow box tree			

<A> Know Your Place (3/3)

PART B.

Most of the placenames in Part A have the same suffix (word ending), with a meaning corresponding to English ‘with’. The suffix varies in form. Either it begins with (i) the equivalent of *dy* or *dh* (pronounced in English as the consonants in *judge*), or else it begins with (ii) *d* (pronounced in English as *d* in *dog*).

2. What determines whether the suffix begins with variant (i) or variant (ii)?

** Many Bulgarians² (1/2)****10 Points**

Here are listed some Bulgarian noun phrases in the form quantifier (numeral or “many”) + noun.

NOTE: Bulgarian is normally written in the Cyrillic alphabet. For this problem, all Bulgarian words have been transliterated. As for pronunciation, *č* is like the “ch” in “chest”, *š* is like the “sh” in “shoe”, *c* sounds like “ts”, and *ě* is a short vowel like the “a” in “patrol”. Other letters are pretty much like in English.

dvama učenci	<i>two students</i>
devet garderoba	<i>nine wardrobes</i>
mnogo učenci	<i>many students</i>
edin sanděk	<i>one chest</i>
tri sanděka	<i>three chests</i>
mnogo sanděci	<i>many chests</i>
devetima balěci	<i>nine morons</i>
mnogo garderobi	<i>many wardrobes</i>
šestima programisti	<i>six programmers</i>
četiri kapaka	<i>four covers</i>
mnogo programisti	<i>many programmers</i>
trima čistači	<i>three cleaners</i>
edin balěk	<i>one moron</i>

Task 1: In the table below, translate these English phrases into Bulgarian. (Write each word in a separate cell in the table):

ENGLISH	BULGARIAN	
1 six covers		
2 many morons		
3 four cleaners		
4 many covers		
5 one student		
6 two chests		

² Created by Bozhidar Bozhanov

** Many Bulgarians (2/2)**

Here are some Bulgarian sentences written in the standard Cyrillic script and the translated equivalents (in no particular order) in English.

1	Вещерът застреля маймуната.	A	Your son watched you.
2	Камилата вървя.	B	The girl bit the cat.
3	Момичето ухапа котката.	C	You cut yourself.
4	Вещицата прокле котката.	D	The cat scratched you.
5	Котката прокле твоя син.	E	You shot the son.
6	Ти застреля сина.	F	The witch cursed the cat.
7	Котката те одраска.	G	The camel walked.
8	Ти скочи.	H	The cat cursed your son.
9	Твоят син те гледа.	I	The wizard shot the monkey.
10	Вещерът ухапа една камила.	J	The son cut your baby.
11	Ти се поряза.	K	You jumped.
12	Синът поряза твоето бебе.	L	The wizard bit a camel.

Task 2: Match the Bulgarian sentences by writing the letter corresponding to the correct English translation to the right of each Bulgarian sentence.

Task 3: Translate this Bulgarian sentence into English:

13	Ти прокле един вещер.	
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<C> Basque to Euskara (1/3)**20 points**

The Basques call themselves Euskaldun, a term that means ‘Euskara speaker.’ Euskara is spoken by a population of around 700,000 people. When locating Euskara on the world’s map, Basques point to those areas where Euskara is most likely to be used as the primary language. In this sense of geographical location, Euskara is spoken mostly within the Basque Country (or Euskal Herria in Euskara). The Basque Country is found in the western Pyrenees, a land within Spanish borders to the West, and within French borders to the East.

Task 1

Read the following sentences, shown in Basque and in well-formed translations into English.

1	Emakumeak gizona ikusi du.	‘The woman has seen the man.’
2	Zuk umea ikusi duzu kalean.	‘You (to <i>one</i> person) have seen the child in the street.’
3	Non ikusi duzu umea?	‘Where have you seen the child?’
4	Nork ikusi du umea kalean?	‘Who has seen the child in the street?’
5	Umeak ez du gizona ikusi.	‘The child has not seen the man.’
6	Emakumeak liburua irakurri du.	‘The woman has read the book.’
7	Umea etorri da.	‘The child has come/arrived.’
8	Umea kalean erori da.	‘The child has fallen in the street.’
9	Igela agertu da.	‘The frog has appeared.’

Your task is to translate the following sentences on the basis of the sentences in (1)-(9).

(a) into Basque: (Write one word in each cell.)

10	The woman has come.				
11	The man has seen the woman.				
12	The book has not arrived.				

(b) into English:

13	Nork ikusi du gizona?	
14	Nor agertu da kalean?	

Task 2: Now consider the following additional data.

15.	Gizonak umeari liburua eman dio.	‘The man has given the book to the child.’
16.	Irakasleak umeari liburua irakurrarazi dio.	‘The teacher has made the child read the book.’

<C> Basque to Euskara (2/3)

Your task is to translate the following sentences:

(a) into English:

17. Emakumeak umeari etorrarazi dio.	
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(b) into Basque (one word to a cell)

18. The child has given the frog to the woman.			

Task 3

Basque is a free word order language in the sense that all the phrases shown in Set A below translate into English as 'the child has fallen in the street'.

Set A

kalean umea erori da
 umea erori da kalean
 kalean erori da umea
 erori da umea kalean
 erori da kalean umea

By contrast, all the phrases in Set B below are considered ungrammatical. That is, a native speaker of Basque would consider these to be unacceptable sentences.

SET B

*erori umea da kalean
 *erori kalean da umea
 *erori umea kalean da

(a) Comparing the data in sets A and B, your task is to identify the restriction which applies to the word order options available in Basque. You may refer to the words *du*, *da* and *dio* as 'the auxiliary' and words like *eman*, *erori*, *ikusi* etc. as 'verbs'. Formulate the restriction you identify by completing a sentence starting with:

The auxiliary verb must _____

<C> Basque to Euskara (3/3)

(b) Looking back at the sentences in (1) to (9), are there any sentences that the restriction you have formulated in (a) above would wrongly identify as unacceptable? _____ (Answer by Yes/No)

(c) Justify your answer to (b).

<D> Magik Yup'ik³ (1/1)**30 Points**

Central Alaskan Yup'ik belongs to the Eskimo-Aleut language family. It is spoken in western and southwestern Alaska by around 20,000 speakers. Two other Yup'ik languages are still spoken: the Alutiiq language and the Siberian Yupik.

Yup'ik people have an interesting concept when it comes to counting – the words for the numbers can be broken down into meaningful parts which may be related to their body parts. For example, the word for five, *talliman*, means *one arm* and the word for six, *arvinlegen*, means *cross over*, as you need to change hand to go on counting. Words for numbers in various languages can be represented in a different base (for example, in French, 70 is *soixante-dix* (= 60+10), 80 is *quatre-vingt* (=4 x 20) while 99 is *quatre-vingt dix-neuf* (= 4 x 20 + 10 + 9).

Task 1: On the basis of these Yup'ik numbers: 13 *qula pingayun*, 18 *akimiaq pingayun*, 60 *yuinaat pingayun* what is the numerical value expressed by *pingayun*? _____

The Yup'ik people often include geometry in their Yup'ik parkas, often having border patterns. One such pattern comes in the form of a 3 by 3 square:

A	B	C
	9	
B		
C	1	

A magic square can be constructed by placing the digits 1 to 9 within the cells such that the sum of all the digits in every row, column, and diagonal is the same (No number is repeated).

Task 2: Fill in the magic square above using digits between 1 and 9.

To help you fill in the magic square, the following clues are given in Yup'ik. The numbers are spelt (*i.e.*, 123 is spelt as “One hundred and twenty three” in English).

	Across	Down
A	Yuinaat yuinaq cetaman qula malruk	Yuinaat yuinaq atauciq akimiaq pingayun
B	Yuinaat akimiaq malruk akimiaq malruk	Yuinaat yuinaak malruk yuinaat malrunglegen qula atauciq
C	Yuinaat yuinaak malruk akimiaq atauciq	Yuinaat qula pingayun akimiaq atauciq

Task 3: In Yup'ik, write the number given in A-Diagonal (Top left cell to Bottom right cell, shaded).

³ Problem by Kai Low Rui Hao (UKLO)

<E> On the right track⁴ (1/1)**25 points**

Tamil is predominantly spoken by the Tamil people of Tamil Nadu (in India) and Sri Lanka. Tamil is also one of the official languages of Singapore, along with English, Malay, and Mandarin. It is written using a script called the *vatteluttu* in which each character stands for a consonant followed by a vowel, which is 'a' unless an added sign modifies it. In Singapore, one of the train operators shows station names in English, Mandarin and Tamil. Here is a list of the stations on one of its lines, shown first in Tamil and then in English.

A. ஜூரோங் கிழக்கு	F. இயோ து காங்	K. சுவா து காங்	P. நியூட்டன்	U. புக்கிட் பாத்தோக்
B. அங் மோ கியோ	G. உட்லண்ட்ஸ்	L. செம்பாவாங்	Q. நொவீனா	V. மரீனா பே
C. அட்மிரல்டி	H. காதிப்	M. டோபி காட்	R. பிரேடல்	W. மார்சிலிங்
D. ஆர்ச்சர்ட்	I. கிராஞ்சி	N. தோ பாயோ	S. பீஷான்	X. யீஷான்
E. இயூ டீ	J. சாமர்செட்	O. நகர மண்டபம்	T. புக்கிட் கொம்பாக்	Y. ராஃபிள்ஸ் பிளேஸ்

1	Jurong East	6	Kranji	11	Yishun	16	Braddell	21	Somerset
2	Bukit Batok	7	Marsling	12	Khatib	17	Toa Payoh	22	Dhoby Ghaut
3	Bukit Gombak	8	Woodlands	13	Yio Chu Kang	18	Novena	23	City Hall
4	Choa Chu Kang	9	Admiralty	14	Ang Mo Kio	19	Newton	24	Raffles Place
5	Yew Tee	10	Sembawang	15	Bishan	20	Orchard	25	Marina Bay

Your task: Pair the Tamil names A-Y with the English names 1-25, by writing the number under the corresponding letter (one is done for you).

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
		9										
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	

⁴ Created by Kai Low Rui Hao for Singapore Linguistics Olympiad & elaborated by Dick Hudson (UKLO).