



Third Hong Kong Linguistics Olympiad (2021)

Individual Contest Problems

This year's problem set is dedicated to the Uralic languages. The Uralic branch is composed of 7 families: Finnic, Permic, Sami, Ugric, Samoyedic, Mordvinic, and Mari. The three most spoken languages, which account for more than 80% of the speakers of Uralic languages, are Hungarian (Ugric family), Finnish (Finnic), and Estonian (Finnic). Each of this year's problems will feature a different family of the Uralic branch, mainly the Finnic family (Finnish and Estonian), the Ugric family (Hungarian), and the Samoyedic family (Tundra Nenets).

9 May 2021

The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

Third Hong Kong Linguistics Olympiad
9 May 2021
Individual Contest Problems

Rules for writing out the solutions

Do not copy the statements of the problems. Write down your solution to each problem on the answer booklet. Unless stated differently, you should describe any patterns or rules that you identified in the data, otherwise your solution will not be awarded full marks.

Problem 1 (30 points). Finnish-Estonian

Given below are some words in Finnish and Estonian declined for the Nominative, Genitive, and Illative.

English	Nominative		Genitive		Illative	
	Finnish	Estonian	Finnish	Estonian	Finnish	Estonian
people	rahvas	rahvas	(1)	rahva	(2)	(3)
naked	(4)	(5)	paljaan	(6)	paljaaseen	paljasse
raw	(7)	toores	tuoreen	toore	tuoreeseen	tooresse
ax	kirves	kirves	(8)	(9)	kirveeseen	(10)
ready	valmis	(11)	valmiin	valmi	(12)	valmisse
part	osa	(13)	osan	osa	osaan	ossa
city	linna	(14)	linnan	linna	(15)	linna
village	külä	küla	külän	küla	külään	(16)
shelter	maja	maja	majan	maja	majaan	majja
ace	(17)	äss	(18)	(19)	ässäään	ässa
turn	püörä	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
snow	lumi	lumi	lumen	(25)	lumeen	lumme
horn	sarvi	sarv	(26)	sarve	sarveen	sarve
cape	niemi	neem	niemen	neeme	(27)	neeme
hackberry	(28)	toom	(29)	toome	(30)	(31)
sea	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	merre

Fill in the blanks (1) – (36).

(!) No additional explanation besides the answer is required, nor will be marked

Problem 2 (30 points). Hungarian

Given below are some sentences in Hungarian, together with their translations into English.

1. A manó behozta a korsót a kocsiba.

The gnome brought the jug into the carriage.

2. Ne dobjad be a manót a korsóba!

Don't throw (you sg.) the gnome into the jug!

3. Hozzátok be a krumplit a házba!

Bring (you pl.) the potato into the house!

4. Nem halásztátok ki a korsót a folyóból.

You (pl.) didn't fish the jug from the river.

5. Írjad, hogy nem dobta a korsót!

Write (you sg.) that he didn't throw the jug!

6. Tudtátok, hogy kilopták a krumplit a házból.

You (pl.) knew that they stole the potato from the house.

7. A manó a fiúnak mondta, hogy ne rakja be a krumplit a kocsikba.

The gnome told the boy not to put the potato into the carriages.

8. Tudták, hogy a disznók nem ásták be a korsót a hamuba.

They knew that the pigs didn't bury the jug into the ash.

9. Mondta, hogy ne hozzad ki a fiút a házból.

He said that you (sg.) mustn't bring the boy from the house.

10. A fiú a disznónak mondta, hogy a manó mosta a korsót.

The boy told the pig that the gnome washed the jug.

11. Akarta, hogy lopjátok ki a korsót a kocsiból.

He wanted you (pl.) to steal the jug from the carriage.

12. A manók nem akarták, hogy a fiú mossa a krumplit.

The gnomes didn't want the boy to wash the potato.

(a) You are given the following two extra sentences in Hungarian. Explain the difference in meaning between the two sentences (no translation is needed).

13. A manónak mondta, hogy lopta a krumplit.

14. A manónak mondta, hogy lopja a krumplit.

(b) Translate into English:

15. A fiúk kihozták a korsót a házból.

16. Berakta a krumplit a kocsiba.

17. A fiú a manóknak írta, hogy mossák a disznót.

18. A disznó nem mondta, hogy a fiúnak írtad, hogy ne lopja ki a krumplit a hamuból.

(c) Translate into Hungarian:

19. *The boys didn't want the gnomes to bring the carriage.*
20. *Let him fish the ash from the jugs!*
21. *Don't bury (you pl.) the pig into the ash!*
22. *You (pl.) said that they brought the potato from the river.*
23. *You (sg.) didn't write that the boys told the pig that the gnome mustn't bring the ash.*



cs = ch (*church*), sz = s (*sit*), s = sh (*shop*), ly = y (*yesterday*), gy ≈ g (*guest*). á, í, ó, ú are specific vowels.

—Gábor Parti, adapted after *Russian Linguistics Olympiad 1997*

Problem 3 (30 points). Tundra Nenets

Given below are some structures in Tundra Nenets together with their translations in English **in random order**.

1. yal'a	A) <i>autumn</i>
2. xayer	B) <i>dawn</i>
3. xa'masi	C) <i>day</i>
4. yal'a tarp	D) <i>fire</i>
5. xə'	E) <i>lightning</i>
6. sar'olank yal'a	F) <i>raindrop</i>
7. sar'o səwkocya	G) <i>rainy day</i>
8. wəba' xa'm	H) <i>storm</i>
9. xəxə' sar'o	I) <i>sun</i>
10. xəxə' ty'	J) <i>thunder</i>
11. tarpa'si	K) <i>to appear</i>
12. ty'	L) <i>to fall</i>
13. sar'omsi	M) <i>to rain</i>

(a) Make the correct correspondences.

(b) Translate into English: **səwkocya**, **sar'o**.

(c) Knowing that pii' means *night*, translate into Tundra Nenets: *dusk*, *leaf*, *stormy night*, *sunny day*.

(!) No additional explanation besides the answer is required, nor will be marked

—Vlad A. Neacșu, adapted from *Romanian Linguistics Olympiad 2016*