

## 國際語奧台灣一階國手選拔賽解答

### ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS (TOL, First round)

#### 第一題

(1) 「找」的字根為何？ What is the form of the root 'to look for'?

/naro/

(2) kəw- 與 ta- 這兩個部件的功能為何？ What is the function of the elements kəw- and ta-?

These are markers for special argument-interaction situations:

kəw- marks 2<sup>nd</sup> > 1<sup>st</sup> (second person acting on first) scenarios, and

ta- marks 1<sup>st</sup> > 2<sup>nd</sup> (first person acting on second) scenarios.

(3) 以下請翻譯成中文或英文 Translate into English:

1. tənaronç: You (dual) will look for him/them

2. tanaron: I/we will look for you (singular)

3. wənarøj: He/they will look for us (plural)

#### 第二題

(1) 請將這些北部帕姆語數字寫成阿拉伯數字。 Translate these Northern Pame numerals to their numerical values

1. kara tenhiuŋ teria = 14

2. teriuhiŋ tenhiuŋ = 56

(2) 請將這些阿拉伯數字翻譯成北部帕姆語。 Translate either the numbers to

1. 40 = git j'ai tenhiuŋ

2. 21 = kanuje tenhiuŋ git j'ai

3. 3 = rnu?

4. 57 = teriuhiŋ tenhiuŋ santa

(3) 將以上中部帕姆語數字對應到正確的阿拉伯數字。 Match the Central Pame numerals above to the numerical values.

nda lien nda ntsaw? = 28

nda lien nda ntsaw? nda = 29

nda ntsaw? nda = 9

nda lien seska?ai tili?ja = 36

nui = 2

seskaʔai tilijũhũŋ = 17

seskaʔai kik'ai = 15

(4) 請將這些中部帕姆語數字寫成北部帕姆語數字表達。 Translate these Central Pame numerals to Northern Pame numerals.

1. seskaʔai ranhũʔ = kara tenhinŋ git ʃ'ai
2. nui lien nui = git ʃ'ai tenhiun nuji
3. kijui = giriui

### 第三題

(1) 請將句子配對。 Please match the sentences.

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

(2) 試解釋 -nu 在該語言中的功能。 Please explain the function(s) of the component -nu.

-nu: 表示主詞或屬格標記 subject and genitive marker

(3) 請翻譯成中文（若句子中帶有敬語，請在中譯下附上底線）。 Please translate the following sentences into English. (please underline your translation if you believe the sentence is expressed with honorifics)

1. **That kid's food is not delicious, either.**
2. **That skin is good, yet my mother won't buy it.**

(4) 請將下列句子翻譯成沖繩語。 Please translate the following into Uchinaaguchi.

1. Naashibinu kaa magurani?
2. Nuununu maasaibiiga?
3. Warabinu faa tuishiga tumiraN
4. Yatasaru ayaanu 'waanu kaa kooibiiN
5. Munuga churasakutu churakooneeru warabi tumimisooree.

### 第四題

(In the problem, the 16 words have been sorted in alphabetical order.)

1. \*dъnъ > dzień
2. \*kqъ > kq̄
3. \*rešetō > rzeszoto
4. \*glina > glina

5. \*vęzъ > wiaz
6. \*želǫdъ > żołądź
7. \*orъlъ > orzeł
8. \*lъvъ > lew
9. \*ščenę > szczenie
10. \*čędo > czędo
11. \*telę > ciełę
12. \*tǫča > tęcza
13. \*dolъ > dół
14. \*rъžъ > reż
15. \*čaša > czasza
16. \*ledъ > lód

(1) 請寫出這些原始斯拉夫語字詞的波蘭語後代。 Write down the polish words for the Proto-Slavic words below.

1. \*dętelina > dziecielina (easiest one, only needs to know palatalization)
2. \*lъnъ > len (needs to know e-ablaut happened before yers-trans.)
3. \*blǫdъ > błąd
4. \*jastrębъ > jastrząb (see the r is palatalized?)
5. \*česnъkъ > czosnek (needs to know palatalization came before yers-trans.)

(2) 請寫出這些波蘭語字詞的原始斯拉夫語（提示：一個問號表示一個字母）。

Write down the Proto-Slavic words for the Polish words.

6. ????(vozъ) > wóz (is o because v isn't palatalized; is ь because z isn't palatalized)
7. ????(medъ) > miód (is e because m is palatalized)
8. ????(sъnъ) > sen (is both ь because neither s or n is palatalized)
9. ????(sedlo) > siodło
10. ????(ovъsъ) > owies (key: ь, ъ, e all have potential become e, but \*ъ won't palatalize \*v, and \*e will become o (s is an alveolar consonant))

第五題

The rule is as follows:

1. One-syllable words and verbs keep their ‘e’ unchanged. Notably, **ble** is not in this category because the inserted vowel would make it a two syllable word if the ‘e’ were to remain.
2. If a polysyllabic non-verb has a bilabial consonant before the ‘e’, the ‘e’ becomes an ‘o’.
3. Otherwise, the ‘e’ disappears.

Thus, we have:

- (1) 表格中有個字是外來字，就是說是從別的語言中借來的，因為不遵照其發音規則。請問是哪一個？

The only word that doesn’t follow the rules above is **toksawe**, or ‘message’, making it the loan word.

- (2) 以下是另一組欽布詞彙及其英譯。請問每個字結尾的 ‘e’ 要如何發音？答案只有 ‘e’，‘o’，或不發音三種可能。

|           |  |
|-----------|--|
| ‘e’ → ‘e’ | <b>ppke</b> ( <i>‘we two hear’</i> ), <b>pipke</b> ( <i>‘two people hear’</i> ), <b>be</b> ( <i>‘animal cry’</i> ),<br><b>korpge</b> ( <i>‘we leave’</i> ) |
| ‘e’ → ‘o’ | <b>gnbe</b> ( <i>‘marking stake’</i> ), <b>mekpe</b> ( <i>‘mountain’</i> ), <b>dekpe</b> ( <i>‘dirty’</i> )  |
| ‘e’ → ∅   | <b>kine</b> ( <i>‘side’</i> ), <b>dmge</b> ( <i>‘smoke-covered’</i> ), <b>bnge</b> ( <i>‘crooked’</i> ),   |