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## SOLUTIONS



Carnegie Mellon University
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Serious language puzzles that are surprisingly fun!
-Will Shortz, Crossword editor of The New York Times and Puzzlemaster for NPR

## (A) Let That Mongo! (1/2) [Solution]

A1. Two solutions are possible. One solution is:
Each Mongo verb has a root form. The 4 verb forms shown here are formed by adding a prefix before the root form. The prefix for the imperative form is $\boldsymbol{\varnothing}$ - (i.e., no prefix), the prefix for the 2 nd singular form is $\mathbf{0}$-, the prefix for the 3rd singular form is $\underline{\mathbf{a}-}$, and the prefix for the 3rd plural form is ba-.

However, we are not done yet: to get the final verb form, we must apply some sound change rules. The relevant rules are:

1. If there are two vowels, in a row, delete the first one.
2. Delete $\underline{\mathbf{b}}$ when it appears between two vowels.
3. Change $\underline{\boldsymbol{o}}$ to $\underline{\mathbf{w}}$ when it appears before a vowel.

There is one final wrinkle: the order that these rules are applied in matters. The rules must be applied in this order: First apply rule $\mathbf{3}$, then rule $\underline{\mathbf{1}}$, then rule $\underline{\mathbf{2}}$.

Same solution, in table format:

| $(1)$ | $\varnothing-$ | $(8)$ | vowels |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(2)$ | o- | $(9)$ | $\mathbf{o}$ |
| $(3)$ | a- | $(10)$ | $\mathbf{w}$ |
| $(4)$ | ba- | $(11)$ | vowel |
| $(5)$ | vowels | $(12)$ | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| $(6)$ | the first one | $(13)$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| $(7)$ | $(14)$ | 2 |  |

The other possible solution is:
Each Mongo verb has a root form. The 4 verb forms shown here are formed by adding a prefix before the root form. The prefix for the imperative form is $\emptyset$ - (i.e., no prefix), the prefix for the 2 nd singular form is $\underline{\mathbf{w}}$-, the prefix for the 3rd singular form is a-, and the prefix for the 3rd plural form is ba-.

However, we are not done yet: to get the final verb form, we must apply some sound change rules. The relevant rules are:

1. If there are two vowels, in a row, delete the first one.
2. Delete $\underline{\mathbf{b}}$ when it appears between two vowels.
3. Change $\underline{\mathbf{w}}$ to $\underline{\mathbf{o}}$ when it appears before a consonant.

There is one final wrinkle: the order that these rules are applied in matters. The rules must be applied in this order: First apply rule $\mathbf{1}$, then rule $\underline{\mathbf{3}}$, then rule $\underline{\mathbf{2}}$.
(see next page table format of this second solution)


## (A) Let That Mongo! (2/2) [Solution]

Table format of second solution (cells marked with * are those that differ from the first solution):

| $(1)$ | $\boldsymbol{\varnothing}-$ | $(8)$ | vowels |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $(2)^{*}$ | $\mathbf{w}-$ | $(9)^{*}$ | $\mathbf{w}$ |
| $(3)$ | a- | $(10)^{*}$ | $\mathbf{o}$ |
| $(4)$ | ba- | $(11)^{*}$ | consonant |
| $(5)$ | vowels | $(12)^{*}$ | $\mathbf{1}$ |
| $(6)$ | the first one | $(13)^{*}$ | $\mathbf{3}$ |
| $(7)$ | $\mathbf{b}$ | $(14)$ | $\mathbf{2}$ |

A2. The completed table is:

| Imperative | 2nd singular | 3rd singular | 3rd plural | English |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| bakisa | (1) oakisa | (2) aakisa | (3) baakisa | 'add' |
| (4) anda | wanda | (5) anda | (6) banda | 'begin' |
| solola | (7) osolola | (8) asolola | basolola | 'chat' |
| ponama | (9) oponama | aponama | $(10)$ baponama | 'elect' |
| (11) bowa | oowa | (12) aowa | (13) baowa | 'cure' |
| (14) balusa | (15) oalusa | aalusa | (16) baalusa | 'turn' |
| longa | (17) olonga | (18) alonga | (19) balonga | 'win' |

## (B) A Cat in a Hat (1/1) [Solution]

B1.

| 1. g | 2.1 | 3. i | 4. m |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5. C | 6. 0 | 7. k | 8. d |
| 9. n | 10. a | 11. p | 12. b |
| 13. h | 14. e | 15. f | 16. j |

B2.
a. topibe? menwa yunno
b. joge wanin khoŋno
c. awama bajarbe? yupno
d. nam

B3.
a. There is rice in my mouth.
b. My father went away.
c. My mother-in-law is with my mother.

## (C) Set in Stone (1/1) [Solution]

## C1.

| 1. H | 2. Q | 3. B | 4. R |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 5. E | 6. Y | 7. L | 8.1 |
| 9. T | 10. U | 11. F | 12. D |
| 13. P | 14. S | 15. J | 16. G |
| 17. V | 18. 0 | 19. M | 20. W |
| 21. J | 22. N | 23. A | 24. K |
| 25. X | 26. C |  |  |

## (D) Pay Attention (1/1) [Solution]

D1.
A. 6
B. 5
C. 3
D. 2
E. 7
F. 1
G. 4

D2.
(a) $1 \rightarrow 2,4 \rightarrow 6$
(b) $1 \rightarrow 5,9 \rightarrow 13$
(c) $9 \rightarrow 11$
(d) None
(e) None
(f) $6 \rightarrow 7$
(g) $10 \rightarrow 11$
(h) $1 \rightarrow 2$
(i) $10 \rightarrow 7$


## (E) Breton Numerals (1/1) [Solution]

E1.
a. pevar-ugent $\div$ pemp $=\mathbf{c}$ 'hwezek
$(80 \div 5=16)$
b. pemp ha hanter kant - daouzek = tri ha daou-ugent
$(55-12=43)$
c. nav warn ugent + pevarzek $=$ tri ha daou-ugent
$(29+14=43)$
d. kant $\div$ ugent $=$ pemp
$(100 \div 20=5)$

E2.
(b) daoulagad

Some languages have "dual"-style plurals for objects which occur in nature in pairs (such as eyes, ears, etc.), and thus the plural for "eyes" in Breton contains the element daou (2).

E3. 18

## (F) Coming into Focus (1/1) [Solution]

F1.
a. sitarang nua uqałay tua quma a vatu
b. tjalawan nua supulingaw tua kuqaya-qayam a gadu nua tsemas
c. djmavis tua vavuy a vavaian

F2.
a. You protect the shaman's bird with the spirit. anema a kusitarang tua qaya-qayam nua pulingaw?
b. The man eats the pig in the mountain. anema a kanen nua uqałay i tua gadu?
c. I anger your dog in my field.
inu a sutjalawan tua kuvatu?

## (G) Password Confusion (1/1) [Solution]

G1.

| Text message | Distractor <br> password | Larry's password <br> guess | Harry's password <br> guess | Correct <br> password |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Happy animals that will investigate <br> telescopes can hop. | HAT WITCH | CHAT WITH | WHAT ITCH | CHAT WITH |
| All North Dakotan deviled eggs <br> should seem especially radiant today. | AND <br> DESSERT | SAND DESERT | SAND DESERT | SAND DESERT |
| Sardvarks may publicly label <br> each spanning tree algorithm talented <br> unicorns should enthusiastically see. | STATUSES | SMPLE |  |  |

G2.

| Text message | Distractor <br> password | Larry's password <br> guess | Harry's password <br> guess | Correct <br> password |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Denmark's emptiest factory is <br> exporting some pasta Russia is cooking <br> each Saturday. | DEFIES <br> PRICES | DEFIES <br> PRINCES | DEFINES <br> PRICES | DEFINES <br> PRICES |
| Unions Nepal is forbidding over recent <br> major events during breakfast are <br> keeping exceptional records. | UNIFORMED <br> BAKER | UNIFORMED <br> BANKER | UNINFORMED <br> BAKER | UNIFORMED <br> BANKER |

## (H) The Idalion Tablet (1/1) [Solution]

H1.


H2. (Only the Cypriot script answers were required/graded.)
(a) "and" kas 个山l
(b) "king"
basileus $\neq \underline{\text { 됴 }}$
(c) "instructed"
anōgon $X 7 \Gamma \cap 1$

