Here are some sentences in Garífuna. Most of them were taken from two texts (Garinagu and Afaruwati méisturu luagu mua).

A. Aban háluahani, madein hamuti.
B. Aban hariñagun tun uwala.
C. Aban hayabuin súdara lun houdin aríahai hama, mahantiñu dari laruga, binañi ligía háluahani, abanti hadeiruni.
D. Aban sunti wagía laru beya waganowa lugundun le ñeingiñela wadeirai wawiwandun lun houdin waguburigu óuchaha.
E. Aban wayabuin lun gabarabaila wayabuin hauéi harutiñu lugundun le habuserun hayusu-runíwa kei haidamuni.
F. Abanya hawarun lun aban lumada, Fernando liña, aban lidin álauahai lumaya aban méisturu ñeingiñe tidan IDES, Elmer.
G. Aluguruwatu muna to luagu buiti tebegi.
H. Anhein ayawaha irahü, bíchigame duna lun.
I. Ariengatina bun lun bíchugunu lun.
J. Ariengatiñu hayabuibala.
K. ¿Átíri bafayeha tuagu dúñigu?
L. Biamarugaru guríára achülüira yaroun Rubadan.
M. Dan layánuhan numa sunwandan náunabuni.
N. Dan le achülürubai _ora_ [Sp. hora ‘time, hour’] lun wounahouniwa wayabuibai Yurumein giñe, anurarügütiña ñein giñe tidan ñeesa guriara.
O. Dan le hachülürun lidan fulasu le, hadeirunrügü _limoto_ [Sp. moto ‘motorcycle’] labu _likasku_ [Sp. casco ‘helmet’].
P. Dan le tatihali nadagimei aban laluguraha halai, dábula.
Q. Dan me liabin búguchi, aban towen búguchu.
R. Darí numuti irahü le meiginbai uwi.
S. Daríti tachülürun lúguchu aban tariñagun lunla madourunla chumagü le áfarubani.
T. Gürüla ounli núhabu.

U. ¿Halía barumuga?

V. Hiláguitoŋu tidan giŋe aban guríara lugunduti le ban haŋondogunu flour [Eng. flour ‘flour’] lun hadügun heigin umada hadüga durudia.

W. Hou hamutu durudia tuguya aban houwegun hańibibaña ŋi.

X. Ibidieti ni woun kaba lan waluguraha.

Y. Ibidieti tiri núnguchu lun.

Z. ¿Ka badügubai?

AA. ¿Kaba badüga haruga?

AB. ¿Kaba ayánuha buagu?

AC. ¿Ka funa uagu láfarai! ladüga hísieti uadagimanu lun.

AD. ¿Ka ichügun dúnígu to bun?

AE. ¿Ka unba badügai?

AF. Keiti mabuserun wama idamuniwama, ītara gubeĩñadiwa lumagiŋe wachüllürun lidan fulaso lira, mabuseruntiwa lun idamunibadiwa; aban wayabuin ŋürüwa ñauntu wagei lun wachüllürun yahoun.

AG. Láhurudaguñai larüna lau abuidagülei le.

AH. Lárigi aban wawoura wachari lidan sun fulaso le ŋiwabai lun buga gabarala lañahowniwa ereba lun weigin.

AI. Lárigiŋe ladüguni aban tiabin lagütu aban tidin adumureha luma núnguchi lun buga lafuren-derun luádigimari flansu.


AK. Lárigiŋe lásurun ladüguni lani plan básiko [Sp. plan básico ‘basic plan’], aban lasagarun perito mercantil [Sp. perito mercantil ‘accountant’]; lidinti adügai lani práktika [Sp. práctica ‘internship’] tidan IDES.

AL. Lidan lubei wachüllürun lidan fulaso le giribai Indura, wahati ya wele afagai sungubei wadügüni lun gabarala wawanserun.

AM. Lidan wachüllürubai Rubadan ŋeiŋiŋe wayabuin yahana dusu lidan gádürü hati.

AN. Ligía måluuhanhabani súdara, ladüga mabuseruntu lúguchu lun ladourun.

AO. Mafeidira wamai wañeñe.

AP. Marihin numutibu.
Eighteenth International Linguistics Olympiad (2021)
Team Contest Problem

AQ. Méisturu [Sp. maestro ‘teacher (male)’] Marlon aban liabin Balisigiñe luagu gádürü irumu lau.

AR. Míbediwa achülürutiňu yahoun.

AS. Nariñahali wachülürurun le hun yahoun lidon fulaso le giribai Indura.

AT. Ñeingiñe aban matrikularüwala [Sp. matricular ‘to register, to enroll’] lun lebelurun kolehio [Sp. colegio ‘secondary school’].

AU. Ñeingiñe aban táwarun tun litiña, alugüdaun luagu doñhala dusu machülüngilila.

AV. Ñeingiñe aban tiabin lúguchu Balisigiñe habu sunſibirigu tidan busu [Sp. bus ‘bus’] lun yahaun.

AW. Ñeingiñe hísieti lun, labunugun; aniheinti aban fulasu luma ya Tres Konchas haña lun.

AX. Ñeinti labunugua sagüti láfuridun kolehiogiñe [Sp. colegio ‘secondary school’] raban weyu aban lidin abunugua ŋein.

AY. Nichuguba aban póupoutu bun lun basagarun gíbeti údurauí.

AZ. Pero [Sp. pero ‘but’] aniheinti aban chumagü, aban lerederun asigenaha luma luagu fulasu le darí lun ladurun larigeirugu.

BA. Pero [Sp. pero ‘but’] ligía hísieti uadagimanu lun, aban ladügun lani tayeri [Sp. taller ‘re-pair shop’] habiñe.

BB. Sun le gábara lumuti ladügun lun labagaridun adüga lumuti.


BD. Wéiriti eyeri le.

BE. Wéiritu hiñaru to.

BF. Weyu ligira aban lidin doùn nege disi, machülünti, aban táwaha lani señora [Sp. señora ‘grown-up woman, wife’] houn sun lumadagu anhein anihein lubei hama.

BG. Ya Duruwiyu lebelura lidan furumiñe furendei dari lun ladüguni lagumuhoun le lisisin.

BH. Yagiñe waruguda lun woudin Balisi, híbiri lun Nigarawoun, híbiri lun Wadimalu.

BI. Yara Lagunurugu anihein badiya; bunaguati badiya, yuga, alugurahati watu, eifi, awasi.

BJ. Yumbuittina hamuga anhana giara.
Garínagu

1. I’ll tell you how we arrived at this place called Honduras.
2. When the time came for us to be sent away from St Vincent, we fled from there in three ships.
3. Then we came in order to be able to come away from the Whites, because they wanted to use us as their slaves.
4. As we didn’t want to be slaves – because ever since we arrived to that place we were slaves – so as we didn’t want to be slaves, we came here in those three ships.
5. On one of the ships, then, they threw quicklime in the flour so that they would die.
6. Those from one ship died when they started to knead the flour in order to make tortillas.
7. They ate the tortillas and then died on their way.
8. Few of us arrived here.
9. Only two ships arrived in Roatán.
10. When we arrived in Roatán, it was 12 April.
11. From here we went to Belize, others to Nicaragua, others to Guatemala.
12. Then all of us settled next to the beach, because we found our means of subsistence there, so that our ancestors could go fishing.
13. So we engage ourselves with agriculture everywhere so that we can bake the cassava bread for us to eat.
14. Ever since we’ve arrived at this place called Honduras, we have been putting up with everything in order to be able to progress.

Áfaruwati méisturu luagu mua

15. The teacher Marlon came from Belize when he was four years old.
16. Here in Trujillo, he entered the first grade until he finished the sixth grade.
17. After he finished primary school, his granny came and talked to my father so that he learned how to work with wood.
18. When he started working, he sold chairs and tables.
19. So he registered and entered secondary school.
20. After he finished, he did his basic plan and got an accountancy diploma; he did his internship at the IDES.
21. After he did his internship at the IDES, they gave him work there at the wood repair shop.
22. But he liked the work and he set up his own repair shop at their place.
23. So he liked sowing; he had land in Tres Conchas, as they call it.
24. He sowed there; every time he went out of the secondary school in the afternoon he went there to sow.
25. But there was a mestizo who kept arguing with him about that land, until he ended up shooting him in the ear.
26. That day ended, it was ten o’clock and he didn’t arrive, so his wife called all his friends in order to ask them if he was with them.
27. Then they told her that he wasn’t with them.
28. So she called his aunt in order to ask her why it was that it was past midnight and he hadn’t yet arrived.
29. They again called a friend of his called Fernando, who left to search together with another IDES teacher, Elmer.
30. When they arrived in that place, they found only his motorcycle and his helmet.
31. Then they looked for him and didn't find him.
32. Then they came to the police so that they would go with them to look for him, [but] they [= the police] didn't want to [come]; they looked for him until the next day and finally they found him.
33. So his mother came here from Belize with all his brothers in a bus.
34. When his mother arrived, she asked that they shouldn't imprison the mestizo that had killed him.
35. That's why the police isn't looking for him, because [Marlon's] mother doesn't want them to imprison him.
36. Why would he kill him! He was a hard-working person.
37. There in Barranco Blanco he had watermelons; he sowed watermelons, manioc; sold firewood, beans, maize.
38. Everything he could do for a living, he did it.

(a) Find the correct translations of the remaining sentences:

39. I'll give you a boat so that you catch many fish.
40. They said that they would come.
41. I told you to give her to him.
42. Let's not lose our language.
43. When your father comes, your mother will die.
44. The dog bit my hand.
45. If the boy cries, you give him water.
46. Houses are for sale for a good price.
47. This man is tall.
48. This woman is tall.
49. I met the boy who doesn't eat meat.
50. He doesn't know my mother's name.
51. He is rubbing his arm with this broom.
52. I don't see you.
53. I would come if I could.
54. We don't know what to sell anymore.
55. When he talks to me, I always answer him.
56. Who gave you this dress?
57. Where do you sleep?
58. What did you do?
59. Whom will you do it for?
60. What will you do tomorrow?
61. Who will recommend you?
62. How much did you pay for the dress?
Many Garifuna words come from other languages. In the sentences (1–62) above, there are some items borrowed from the following sources:

**Spanish:** *avanzar* [aƀaŋsár] ‘to progress’, *aprender* [aprendér] ‘to learn’, *maestro* [maéstro] ‘teacher (male)’, *patilla* [patíya] ‘watermelon’, *sacar* [sakár] ‘to take out, to get’, *tía* [tía] ‘aunt’, *tortilla* [tortíya] ‘tortilla’, *yuca* [yúka] ‘manioc


**Kari’ña:** *ereepa* ‘food’ (> Sp. *arepa* ‘maize flatbread’) and many others

(b) Translate into English:

- Ariengatu núguchu nun nabuidunu muna.
- Hísieti uwi lun.
- Nani guríara to.
- ¿Ka babuserubai?
- Íbidieti nun átirila irumu tau.
- Yumbuitibu hamuga anhabu giara.
- Áfarati búguchi aban ounli.
- Hálua hañfuridun óuchaha haruga.
- Nidin aríahai úduraü.
- Nuguuy mabuseruntina nuádigimari.
- ¿Ka tiri lani señorai?
- Aríha hamutina súdara.
- ¿Ka abu ludin?
- ¿Ka biribai?
- Wagía madíguntiwa guríara.
- Máfaru numutu hiñaru to.

(c) Translate into Garifuna:

- *I don’t know your father’s name.
- *They don’t see this place.
- *You don’t know this man’s name.
- *This broom is ours.
- *You didn’t kill me.
- *We don’t see this boat.

(d) Lokono is a sister language to Garifuna. Here are some words in Lokono and their English translations in arbitrary order:

aba, biama/bian, bui, dike, diki, donkon, dukhun, duna, farun, hiyaro, khabo, kuthu, lira, tora

woman, granny, ear, hand, arm, that one (masc.), that one (fem.),
your, to kill, to sleep, to see, after, one, two

i. Determine the correct correspondences.

ii. At an earlier stage, the Lokono word for ‘to sleep’ contained a different consonant in its root. Which sound has changed?

⚠️ The sound correspondences found in the word for ‘that one (fem.)’ are not exactly what you would expect.
(e) When speaking Garífuna, women and men sometimes use different words for the same concepts. Observe the following table and fill the empty cells. (You do not need to fill in the shaded cells.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Garífuna (female speech)</th>
<th>Garífuna (male speech)</th>
<th>Lokono</th>
<th>Kari’ña</th>
<th>English</th>
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<tr>
<td>eyeri</td>
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<td>dakoti</td>
<td>ypupuru</td>
<td>ajamosaiky</td>
<td>your nail/claw</td>
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<td>my hammock</td>
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<td>enàtary</td>
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<td>his nose</td>
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<td>kurijara</td>
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<td>banahu</td>
<td>ore</td>
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<td></td>
<td>shifen</td>
<td>ituna</td>
<td>to be/grow bitter</td>
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<td>oniabo, iniabo</td>
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<td>udaha</td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>skin</td>
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</table>

Some (not all) of the words to be inserted are given below:

agifida, amoro, au, balishi, bena, bodehi, bubada, búbara, dakora, dùbù, dunuru, gimara, hayaba, horhorho, hui, lígiri, lushiri, niligún, núngudi, núgüra, topu, ubanaü, uburei, úraü, weju, worry, wügüri, yegü

ashes, bird, earth, liver, moon, my liver

⚠️ The sound correspondences found in the word for ‘moon’ are not exactly what you would expect.
Here are some sentences in Lokono and their English translations in arbitrary order:

1. Bian thoyothonon dadukha.  
2. Bian horhorho yâka.  
4. Dashî danoro diakoka.  
5. Dashimakufa hîri lokoa hu.  
6. Iki kolokoka to hime.  
7. Ludukha to kabadaro.  
8. Lufarafa to kabadaro oma.  
9. Lufarafa.  
10. Lufarufa aba kabadaro.  
11. Namithadufa de.  
12. To thoyotho kanabafa to kodibiobe khonan.  
13. To thoyotho kanabufa to kodibiobe.  

i. Determine the correct correspondences.

ii. Translate into English:

15. Hushimaku we.  
16. Horhorho diakoka to shibabe.

iii. Translate into Lokono:

N. The man will listen.  
O. We will laugh.  
P. They will scream.  
Q. There are three men here.

(g) A list of Garífuna words is given in the answer sheet. Translate as many of them as you can into English.

△ Garífuna (Black Carib) belongs to the Caribbean branch of the Arawakan family. It is spoken by approx. 150,000 people in Honduras, Belize, Guatemala, Nicaragua, and in the Garífuna diaspora in the US.

Lokono (Arawak) belongs to the Caribbean branch of the Arawakan family. It is spoken by approx. 2,500 people in French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, and Venezuela.

Kari'ña (Carib) belongs to the Cariban family. It is spoken by approx. 6,000 people in French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, and Venezuela.

IDES = Instituto Departamental Espíritu del Siglo (The Departmental Institute “Spirit of the Century”) is an organization located in Trujillo, Colón department (Honduras).

ch (Garífuna) = ch in church; h (Garífuna) = h; j (Kari’ña) = y (Garífuna) = y in yay!; kh and th (Lokono) are pronounced as k and t respectively, but with aspiration; ñ (Garífuna) ≈ ny in canyon; ü (Garífuna) = u (Lokono) is a vowel similar to u in the English word upon.
A mestizo is a Spanish-speaking person of mixed European and Indigenous American ancestry. In contrast, the Garífuna people are of mixed African and Indigenous American ancestry.

Cassava bread is a kind of crispy thin round bread made with manioc flour.

△ No additional explanation besides the answers is required, nor will be marked.

—André Nikulin, Milena Veneva

English text: André Nikulin, Milena Veneva.
Good luck!
Eighteenth International Linguistics Olympiad
Ventspils (Latvia), 19–23 July 2021

Answer sheet

Team:

(a)

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|   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 |    |    |    |
(b) • Ariengatu núguchu nun nabuidunu muna.
• Hisieti uwi lun.
• Nani guríara to.
• ¿Ka babuserubai?
• Ibrideti nun átirila irumu tau.
• Yumbuitibú hamuga anhabu giara.
• Áfarati búguchi aban ouñli.
• Háluaha háfuridun óuchaha haruga.
• Nidin aríahai úduraú.
• Nuguya mabuseruntina nuádigimari.
• ¿Ka tiri lani señora?
• Ariha hamutina súdara.
• ¿Ka abu ludin?
• ¿Ka biribai?
• Wagía madúguntiwi güríara.
• Máfaru numutu hiñaru to.

(e) • I don’t know your father’s name.
• They don’t see this place.
• You don’t know this man’s name.
• This broom is ours.
• You didn’t kill me.
• We don’t see this boat.

(d) i. • woman
• granny
• ear
• hand
• arm
• that one (masc.)
• that one (fem.)
• yousg
• to kill
• to sleep
• to see
• after
• one
• two
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<td>ypupuru</td>
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<td>kathi</td>
<td>nuno</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baligi</td>
<td>werùnòpo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amürü</td>
<td>bui</td>
<td>→ (d) my hammock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>würi</td>
<td>hugía (huguya)</td>
<td>amyjaron</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hünwüri</td>
<td>kowai</td>
<td>fishhook</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hurü</td>
<td>wayumu</td>
<td>koa</td>
<td>wajumo</td>
<td>crab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kodibio</td>
<td>yjeky</td>
<td>my pet</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dalikin</td>
<td>marishi</td>
<td>awasi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kodibio</td>
<td>enátary</td>
<td>his nose</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>banahu</td>
<td>kusipo</td>
<td>flea</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shifen</td>
<td>ituna</td>
<td>to be/grow bitter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mua</td>
<td>nono</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shimarha</td>
<td>pyrywa</td>
<td>arrow</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oniabo, iniabo</td>
<td>tuna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>khayaba</td>
<td>kusipo</td>
<td>fleas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikikhodo</td>
<td>wàto</td>
<td>sun</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hadali</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bahu rheroko</td>
<td>pena</td>
<td>door</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>núbana</td>
<td>yjere</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shiba</td>
<td></td>
<td>stone</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>udaha</td>
<td>pi</td>
<td>skin</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Eighteenth International Linguistics Olympiad (2021)
Answer sheet

(f)  i. 1. Bian thoyothonon dadukha.
2. Bian horhorho yâka.
4. Dashî danoro diakoka.
5. Dashimakufa hîri loka hу.
6. Ikî kolokoka to hime.
7. Ludukha to kabadaro.
8. Lufarafa to kabadaro oma.
9. Lufarafa.
10. Lufarufa aba kabadaro.
11. Namithadufa de.
12. To thoyothon kanabafa to kodibiobe khonan.
13. To thoyothon kanabufa to kodibiobe.

15. Hushimaku we.
16. Horhorho diakoka to shibabe.

iii. N. The man will listen.
O. We will laugh.
P. They will scream.
Q. There are three men here.

(g)
- abu
- ábuna
- achülüra
- adeira
- adüga
- adumureha
- adura
- áfara
- afeidira
- áfurida
- áluaha
- aluguraha
- anhein
- anihein
- anura
- ariha
- ariñaha
- arüna
- ásura
- áwaha
- ayawa
- bugía (buguya)
- ebelura
- eifi
- eiga
- hagía
- halaü
- íchiga
- irumu
- ladüga
- ligía
- nugía (nuguya)
- ou(n)we
- südara
- sun
- tugía (tuguya)
- uagu
- úduraü
- umadaü
- un
- wagía
- ya