ILC 2025

Hsien Hao Lai

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1 Problem A: Phonetic Transcription

1. IPA: /ʃInu/
2. IPA: /naira/
3. IPA: /lutʃon/
4. IPA: /fItʃ/
5. IPA: /ile/
6. IPA: /gelup/
7. IPA: /mulak/
8. IPA: /tʃeso
9. IPA: /rafik/
10. IPA: /lasao/

2 Problem B: Word Boundaries

11. fItʃ naira mika gelup tʃon lutʃon
12. mika lasao okosap ʃInu
13. gopni mut ile loraIp rafik

3 Problem C: Word Order and Plural Morphology

(a) The basic word order in Language X is subject-object-verb. Sentences 14 and 15 suggest that the subject, in this case women (kanabi), come first. Sentences 15 and 16 then suggest that the object, in this case boy (telum), come next. Finally, sentences 15, 17, 20 and 21 suggest that the verb, in this case see (feru), come last.

(b) Plural nouns are formed in Language X by ending "i" or "n" at the end of the singular noun. An "i" is added if the singular noun ends in a consonant while an "n" is added if the singular noun ends in a vowel. Sentences 14 and 18 demonstrate the addition of "i", as with woman (kanab) and women (kanabi). Sentences 16 and 20 demonstrate the addition of "n", as with dog (lomu) and dogs (lomun).

(c) Translation: panon kanabi o lomun baraa

4 Problem D: Verbal Agreement

(a) An "a" is added to the end of the verb if the object the verb acts on is plural. Sentences 17 and 23 demonstrate this, where the verb "see" translates to "feru" when the object is singular (lomu), but translates to "ferua" when the object is plural (lomun).

(b) Translation: okosap naira o ilen ferua
Since "trees" is a plural noun, an "n" is added to the end of "ile" to form "ilen". Then, since "naira o ilen" is a plural object, an "a" is added to the end of the verb "feru" to form "ferua".

5 Problem E: Dialectal Variation

(a) An "a" is added to the end of the verb if the sentence does not have an object AND the subject is plural, or if the object that the verb acts on is plural. One similarity between the agreement systems of Dialect I and II is that both agreement systems add an "a" to the end of the verb if the object that the verb acts on is plural. One difference between the agreement systems of Dialect I and II is that the agreement system of Dialect II adds an "a" to the end of the verb if the sentence does not have an object AND the subject is plural, while that of Dialect I does not. Sentences 26 and 28 demonstrate this unique system of Dialect II, where the verb "see" translates to "ferua" instead of "feru" when the sentence does not have an object AND the subjects (kanabi/panon) are plural.

(b) I predict that the equivalent of (31) translates to either "ʃelu" or "ʃelua" in Dialect II. "He/she dance" translates to "ʃelu" as "he/she" is a singular subject while "they dance" translates to "ʃelua" as "they" is a plural subject.