

Вопрос **Инфо**

Уважаемые участники!

Олимпиадное задание по направлению «Лингвистика: теория языка» состоит только из инвариантной части. Это означает, что вам нужно постараться решить все задачи и ответить на все вопросы, чтобы претендовать на призовые места.

Все задания выполняются в этой системе: решения вносите в специальное поле для ответов. Вы можете пользоваться черновиком (в качестве черновика разрешено использовать чистые листы бумаги), но на проверку он не предъявляется. Желательно в конце состязания показать черновики на камеру.

Использование сторонних ресурсов и справочных материалов строго запрещено.

Верим в ваш успех!

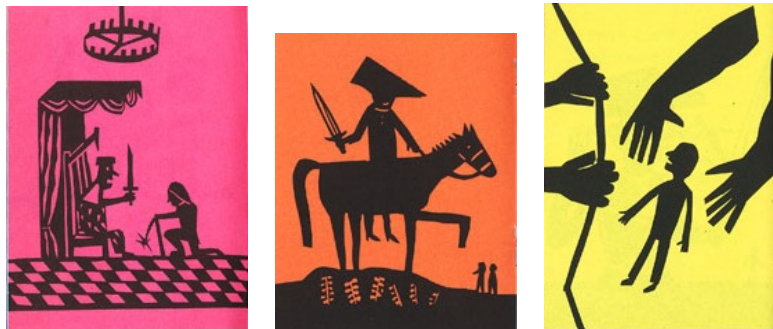
Вопрос 1

Балл: 35,00

Interrogation Room Task

"But now in vain is the torture / Fire shall never avail / Here dies in my bosom / The secret of Heather Ale."

The Legend of Heather Ale, by Robert Louis Stevenson



(illustrations by Sophia Martineck)

A number of people forming a spiritual group of non-resistants (*neprotivlyentsy*) have been taken into custody. Before they have been put each into his or her own solitary cell, they all have been kept in the interrogation room and could interact. They noticed that the interrogation room had a non-functional radiator which however had a tap that could be put into one of the two positions - vertical or horizontal; no other position is possible. The prisoners knew that, after they would be separated, they would be taken to the interrogation room one by one so that it would be easier to crack on them. They also knew that the favorite way of interrogation is to leave the prisoner alone in the interrogation room in the middle of the interrogation for indeterminate time. As a result, they would be capable of changing the position of the tap. It is known that the jailers never touch the tap.

The prisoners were told that some of them cracked and witnessed against the others and would be released immediately, while the others would be kept for further interrogation (another favorite approach to crack a prisoner). After each of them was sent to his or her cell, they started to be taken to the interrogation room, one at a time, and then left alone for a time sufficient to change the position of the tap without raising any suspicions.

Suggest a strategy so that at least one of them at a certain point would be able to conclude that all of them have been taken to the interrogation room at least once after they were separated*,**:

- a) if they remember the position of the tap when the group was taken away from the interrogation room to be separated
- b) if they do not remember the position of the tap when the group was taken away from the interrogation room to be separated

Some specifications.

1. There is no order or time rule for interrogations: interrogation may be made at any time of the day, several times a day, members of the group being interrogated in random order, including the same member of the group several times in a row
2. There is only one interrogation room, so all members must be taken there for interrogation into this single room.
3. Nobody except the members of the imprisoned group of non-resistants change the position of the tap.

* In this way, he or she would know that the jailers have lied: no one has in fact cracked and was released.

** As just one example, imagine there are only two people, one of them comes to the room, remembers the position of the tap but does nothing to it. Next time that he or she visits the room, in case the tap position has changed, he or she could conclude that the only other member of the group has been interrogated, and that all visited the interrogation room. Remember: you should suggest a strategy that would work for any number of people in the group.

Вопрос 2

Балл: 65,00

Tee-to-tee-



...ta-too

In a northern Russian dialect, a very frequent form is an *enclitic** =*tV*, a discourse particle which is cognate to the Standard Russian =*to*. Examples of its use in the dialect follow (the orthographic representation of the dialectal phonetics is used for the sake of simplicity).

(1) AVM1928

А Кат-я=та с двадцать восьмого.
 and Katja-Nom.Sg=Ptcl from twenty eight-Gen

'As to Katja, she was born in 1928.'

(2) MPS1935

Ван-я=та не женат-Ø.
 Vanja-Nom.Sg=Ptcl not married-Short.Nom.Sg

'Vania is not married.'

(3) MPS1935

А, мост-Ø=от ... давно, но я не помню когда ведь .
 and bridge-Nom.Sg=Ptcl long.ago but I.Nom not remember.Isg when then

'Huh, the bridge... (it was constructed) long ago, but I don't remember when.'

As examples (1)-(3) show, unlike the particle =to in Standard Russian, the form of the dialect particle depends on the wordform it attaches to. This is why it is sometimes called *agreeing*** particle. The following table illustrates how the form of the particle depends on its *host**.

	1st declension	1st declension	2nd declension	2nd declension	3rd declension
Nom.Sg	жена=та	Ваня=та	отец=от	вино=то	мати=та
Dat.Sg	жене=то	Ване=то	отцу=ту	вину=ту	матери=то
Acc.Sg	жену=ту	Ваню=ту	отца=та	вино=то	мать=ту
	'wife'	(masculine personal name)	'father'	'wine' (neuter)	'mother'

Table 1. The forms taken by the particle with the hosts using allomorphs*** from different declension types (a fragment of the full paradigm)

a. Explain the assumptions of the agreement analysis of =to and one of the fundamental theoretical principles of (many) linguistic models that is violated by this interpretation of the data, with reference to the problematic cells in Table 1.

(Note that even if you do not know the principle itself, the information in the task is enough to formulate it. If you do not know any of the italicized terms used, consult the notes below.)

b. Think of alternative analyses that could account for the data and would avoid violating this principle****.

* A *clitic* is a segment that forms one phonetic unit (*phonetic word*) with a word (called its *host*) but is not a suffix of this second word; rather, it is an independent word on its own. In written language the clitic and its host are often written separately (*ты же*) or with a dash (*сам-то*), but occasionally also in one word (*некрасивый*). In scientific transcription, to distinguish clitics from suffixes, the = sign is used instead of the morpheme boundary sign - (cf. examples 1 and 2 above). A clitic is a syntactic unit (a word), not a morphological unit (suffix): its position is determined by *syntactic* rather than *morphological rules*. A clear example of clitics are (most) prepositions in European (and many other) languages. Thus, English *to* in *to me* or Russian *к* 'towards' in *к мужчинам* 'to men' are clitics. Indeed, on the one hand, they are not phonetically autonomous words (e.g. do not carry their own stress). On the other, they are words for the purposes of syntax, because their position is

determined in terms of syntax (the leftmost element of the noun phrase) and not in terms of morphology (the leftmost element of the word, which would make them prefixes); cf. *to these men* or *к этим мужчинам*. Finally, an enclitic is a clitic that follows its host; like English *ve* (from *have*) in *I=ve been there* or Russian *ж* (a reduced form of the discourse particle *же*) in *я=ж там был*.

*** Here (and also in most theoretical frameworks) *agreement* is understood as a morphosyntactic process whereby one word (called *target of agreement*), assumes different morphological forms depending on the values of certain categories (called *agreement categories*) of the other word (called *controller of agreement*). It is this approach to agreement that must be used when answering (a) and (b).

An example of agreement is English:

he[Controller: 3Sg] *sleep-s* [Target: 3Sg]

(as opposed to *they*[Controller: 3Pl] *sleep-∅*[Target: 3Pl])

or Russian

мертв-ых[Controller: Gen, Pl, (M)] *солдат-∅* [Controller: Gen, Pl, (M)]

(as opposed to *мертв-ому*[Target: Dat, Sg, M] *солдат-у* [Controller: Dat, Sg, M])

*** *Allomorph* is a realizational variant of a morpheme which is fully dependent on the context of the morpheme within the domain of the morphological word. Thus, the Standard Russian prefix /s-/ is realized as [s] in *с-лить* 'pour down' ([sliʈi]), as [z] in *с-дать* 'rent, give away' ([zdatʲ]) and as [sa] in *согнать* 'chase down' ([sagnatʲ]). In nouns, the nominative singular is realized as [-a] with stems of the first declension under stress, as in *рук-а* 'hand', as [-ə] with stems of the first declension if not under stress, as in *пяток-а* 'heel', but as zero with the stems of the third declensions and the masculine stems of the second declension, as in *бровь* 'eyebrow' and *волос* 'hair'; and, with the neuter stems of the second declension, as [-o] if under stress, as in *плеч-о* 'shoulder', and again as [-ə] if not under stress, as in *век-о* 'eyelid' (cf. also *Катя, Ваня, мост* in the examples above).

**** This question is open and does not necessarily have a fully satisfactory answer. If you venture an answer, provide clear arguments in favor (and, eventually, against) it. Note that it has to address the problem you described in your answer to the first question.