

2019 全國初選 — 台灣國手選拔賽

(TOL, INDIVISUAL CON



TEST, 1ST ROUND, 2019)

第一題 Problem #1 (6pt) 嘉海語 Jahai

- (1). (2pt) 請問 (A) 是哪個詞？ What is the word for (A) ?

Cŋɛs

- (2). (2pt) 如果安娜給他一個裝滿生魚片與蘑菇的便當，你覺得他會怎麼描述這份餐點的味道？表情可能為何？ If Anna gives him a lunch box filled with sashimi and mushrooms, how would he describe the smell? What kind of emoji would it be?

pʔih, pʔus (寫出任一個即可)



- (3). (2pt) 根據你的想像，為什麼他對於某些東西的味道有一種略為驚恐的表情 (呕) ？ According to your imagination, why does he have a horrified expression about the smell of certain things (呕) ?

血與烹煮的檸檬草味在部落傳統會引來惡靈 Karøy 。 (本題只要有作答皆得 2 分)

規則/推導說明

1. 尋找所有資料之交集並進行資料整理



crnjir	roasted food
cŋes	chocolate
cŋes	banana
harim	flower
harim	soap
ltpit	bearcat
pl̞εŋ	cooked wild lemongrass

2. 發現惡作劇的圖示



pl̞εŋ	crushed head lice
pl̞εŋ	squirrel blood



cŋes	gasoline
ha?et	carcass
p?ih	raw meat; blood
p?us	mushroom; deadwood
p?us	musty stuff/old dwelling
s?inj	feces
(A)	smoke

3. 觀察 Jahai 與所附之中/英文資料之間的關係：

(1) 重複出現的 Jahai 字詞 → 其圖示與說明並非指完全相同的東西
→ 表示一個詞也可以表達多個意思

(2) 表情符號的分類 → 同一組內的 Jahai 字詞之間還可以再進行歸類

(3) 觀察 Jahai 字詞之組成 → 所提供的資料太少，沒有足夠的證據信心
推出所有字詞和發音之間的規則
→ 語意題

4. 推論答案

第一題：在 😕 組別中，大多數的 Jahai 字詞可以大略分出是否直接與生物相關，剩下
cŋes gasoline | p?us musty stuff/old dwelling | (A) smoke

藉由圖示觀察，smoke 更接近 gasoline，故可得 (A) 最有可能以 cŋes 表示。

第二題：生魚片即魚的生肉。故可推得應以「生肉」與「蘑菇」相關的 Jahai 表示，故得
答案為「p?ih & p?us 😕」。

第二題 Problem #2 (14pt) 郡群布農語 Isbukun Bunun

(1). (5pt) 請寫出中文/英文。 Give the Chinese/English for:

a. punsipatun tu painsanan	四年
b. sasiva tu madaingaz	九個耆老
c. mas`an han dusa tu taiktaik	十二分鐘
d. tanpapitu tu maluspingaz	七個女人一起走
e. talpusan tu hanian	兩天

(2). (5pt) 請寫出郡群布農語。 Give the Isbukun Bunun for:

a. 六個梨子	a. six pears	num tu salvi
b. 兩隻山豬	b. two wild boars	dusa tu babuvanis
c. 九個住在一起的學生	c. nine students living together	unsasivaan tu isnanavaan
d. 十八個星期	d. eighteen weeks	mas`an han vau tu islunghuan
e. 五個耆老	e. five elders	`a`ima tu madaingaz

(3). (4pt) 請寫出下表中，粗體部份會怎麼用布農語表達。 For each of the following, write the Isbukun Bunun word that would be used to translate the bolded words:

a. 三分鐘	a. three minutes	tau
b. 三個男孩	b. three boys	tatau
c. 三年	c. three years	punciu
d. 三十星期	d. thirty weeks	maciu

規則/推導說明

- 1) 先從 8 和 9 可以找到數字7有 pitu 和 papitu，分別指人和山豬（非人，如果有南島語概念的話）。
- 2) 從 2 3 和 7 可以知道數字2有兩種表示方式，dadusa 和 pusan，並且知道次數的前綴 mu- 和 年數的前綴 pun-。配合第1點，得到 s`an 是數字1的詞根。再配合13，可以知道 ma- 表示十位數的前綴。
- 3) 再看第14 和 15，可以得到 ciun 是表示數字3的詞根，而 sipatun 是數字4 的詞根，因此知道第4點的 tal- 是天數的前綴。
- 4) 比較13 和 14，會發現 han 是加總的意思，所以得到 siva 和 nuum 分別是 數字9 和 數字6，同理，第15 點可以得到 `ima 是數字5。所以可以得到第5點中，cin- 是表示點鐘的前綴，以及第6點，asi 是星期幾的前綴。
- 5) 已知 `ima 是數字5，看第12，un`a`imaan 是五個住一起的人，加了前綴 un`a- 和後綴 -an。
- 6) 再比較 10 和 11，可以得到 vau 是 數字8，tanvavau 是加綴後的八，指八個走在一起的人。
- 7) 比較data中提到人的部份，papitu 七個人（相對於pitu），dadusa 兩個人（沒有別的參考），tatau 三個人（沒有別的參考），tanvavau 八個走在一起的人（相對於vau），以及un`a`imaan 五個住在一起的人（相對於 `ima），發現這四個數字共同點，在於一個含有 子音+a（Ca）的音節，也就是pa-pitu，da-dusa，ta-tau，(tan-)va-vau，和 (un-)`a-`ima(-an)，可以判斷出來 Ca 可能是構成指人的前綴，並且推得數字2的另一個詞根是dusa，數字3則是tau。另外，也得到 tan- 應該是走的前綴，以及 un- -an 可能是住在一起的詞綴。



根據以上，可以得到結果

- 1 s`an
- 2 dusa / pusan
- 3 tau / ciun
- 4 sipatun
5. `ima
6. nuum
7. pitu
8. vau
9. siva

評分細節說明：

一題一分，主要看數字是否正確，數字的拼字若寫錯則 -1 分。
其他名詞拼字則從寬認定，若有錯誤則酌扣 0.5 分。

第三題 Problem #3 (20pt) 羌語 Qiang

(1). (14pt) 請找出下文的羌語和翻譯的配對關係。 Please pair the Qiang sentences to the corresponding translations.

未配對的請在答案欄打X；Please mark the unmatchable answer with “X” in the answer slot.

(配分：每格1分，全對再給一分/ 1 pt each, additional 1 pt if totally correct)

羌語 Qiang	配對 Answer	中文	English
a) bazdzokou zeka nezi la	k	袋子裡有三條蛇	There are three snakes in the bag.
b) bazdzokou tsue la	m	桌上有兩隻狗	There are two dogs on the table.
c) bazdzokou me ala zə	x	樹上有一個人	There is a person on the tree.
d) ɳa təʰaqata χi nedz̥i ɳa-	f	凳子上有三個人	There are three persons on the stool.
e) ɳa zdzeta əedz̥u χsila zə-	j	袋子裡有三根法杖	There are three magic staffs in the bag.
f) panteta me χsila zə	l	桌上有一根法杖	There is a magic staff on the table.
g) panteta zeka χsizi zə	b	桶子裡有水	There is water in the bucket.
h) panteta χi nedz̥i ɳa	e	我有三個朋友在成都	I have three friends in Chengdu.
i) pʰota χi adz̥i ɳa	a	桶子裡有兩隻老鼠	There are two rats in the bucket.
j) təʰaqakou po χsidz̥i la	g	凳子上有三隻老鼠	There are three rats on the stool.
k) təʰaqakou bawu χsizi la	h	凳子上有兩根針	There are two needles on the stool.
l) tṣuatseta po adz̥i ɳa	i	樹上有一根針	There is a needle on the tree.
m) tṣuatseta kʰue nezi zə	d	我有兩根針在袋子上	I have two needles on the bag.

(2). (6pt) 請用提供的新字翻譯下列句子 Translate the following sentences using the additional word.

1. 桶子上有三隻雞/There are three chickens on the bucket. (雞/Chicken = jy)

baz dž ota jy χsizi zə

2. 我有兩條線在袋子裡/I have two threads in the bag. (線(縫紉用)/thread (for sewing) = sal)

ɳa tçʰ aqakou sal nedz̥ i la-

3. 水裡有一隻魚/ There is a fish in the water. (魚/fish = ɳe)

tsuekou ɳe azi la

規則/推導說明

語序 Syntax

地點 Location	存有物 Object	數詞一量詞 Number-Classifier	存有動詞 Existential Verb	
擁有者 Possessor	地點 Location	被擁有者（物） Possessed object	數詞一量詞 Number-Classifier	存有動詞 Existential Verb

名詞處所格位標記 Locative case markers

-ta	在....之上/在 on/at
-kou	在....之中 in

數詞/量詞 numbers/classifier

a-	一 one	-zi	動物 animals
ne-	二 two	-dzi	細長狀物品 long, thin objects
χsi-	三 three	-la	人 humans

存有動詞及人稱標記 Existential Verb and Its Person Marking

la	在....之內的存有 If the object is contained within something	... 若擁有者是「我」則母音捲舌化 If possessor = I, the vowel is rhotacized
zə	有生命的存有 If the thing is alive	
ŋa	無生命的存有 If the thing is not alive	

單字對應 Vocabulary

po	法杖 magic staff	zeka	老鼠 rat
χi	針 needle	tsue	水 water
me	人 man	bazdzo	桶子 bucket
ŋa	我 I	teʰaqa	袋子 bag
zdze	成都 Chengdu	cedzu	朋友 friend
pante	凳子 stool	pʰo	樹 tree
bawu	蛇 snake	tṣuatse	桌子 table

評分細節說明 :

名詞、主詞一旦選錯/句子中除存有動詞欄位外有所缺漏/語序錯置視為全錯 : -2

數詞一量詞欄位有誤 : -0.5

名詞標記錯誤或缺失 : -0.5

存有動詞選錯（不論標記是否正確）或缺失 : -1

存有動詞選對但標記錯誤 : -0.5

拼字上從寬認定，只要看得出來選擇的字詞便不予以扣分。

第四題 Problem #4 (20pt) 阿留特語語 Alutor

(1). (20pt) 從中文翻譯成阿留特語。其中兩題的答案會相同。（每題 2.5 分）

Translate from English into Alutor. Two of the answers should be identical. (2.5 pts each)

- 他們用棒子打他／她 They beat him/her with a stick

nativlalan

- 我想要用棒子打他們倆 I would like to beat them two with a stick

mətivlanat

- 他們倆將會用棒子打我們 They two will beat us with a stick

natativlalaŋmək

- 你用棒子打他們倆 You beat them two with a stick

tivlanat



- 他們倆應該用棒子打他們 They two should beat them with a stick

nantivlalanaw

- 用棒子打他們！（對兩個人說話） Beat them with a stick! (addressing two people)

qətivlalay ətki

- 你們倆將會用棒子打他們倆 You two will beat them two with a stick

tativlaŋətki

- 你們倆將會用棒子打我們 You two will beat us with a stick

natativlalaŋmək

規則/推導說明

Structure of a verb:

Agent-mood-root-plural-mood-special-patient

Agent:

mood	1	2	3
IND/POT	t-	(null)	na-
OPT	m-	q-	nan-

exception: this slot is filled with **na-/nan-** if (agent, patient) = (2, 1).

Mood:

mood	abbrev.	form	translated as...
Indicative	IND	(not marked)	past tense
Optative	OPT	(not marked)	1 st person agent: “would like” 2 nd person agent: imperative 3 rd person agent: “should”
Potential	POT	ta- -ŋ	future tense

Plural:

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-la, present if patient is plural or agent is plural

Special:

-və	agent = 2, patient = 3, mood = OPT
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Patient:

1nsg	2nsg	3sg	3du	3pl
-mək	-tək	-n	-nat	-naw

exception: this slot is filled with **-tki** if (agent, patient) = (2nsg, 3)

Root: always **-tivla-** “beat with stick”

評分細節說明：

一題全對 2.5 分。

如果每個 slot 都對，但是 schwa 標錯，該題得 2 分。

如果一個 slot 錯，無論 schwa 是否標正確，該題得 1 分。

如果錯兩個 slot 以上，該題不給分。

Schwa insertion:

ə is inserted at morpheme boundary if:

the morphemes form CCC cluster word-medially

the morphemes form CC cluster at word boundary

* 如果 schwa 寫成 e，如果每個 slot 都對，那該題視為 schwa 標錯；但若有 slot 寫錯，則該題不給分。

* 如果表示複數的 la 和表示語氣的 ŋ 搞混，則視為錯一個 slot。

*如果把兩個 slot 順序搞混，視為錯一個 slot。

第五題 Problem #5 (20pt) C'Lela

(1). (20pt). 將底下的句子翻譯成 C'Lela 語：（每句 2.5 分）

Translate the sentences into C'Lela: (2.5 pts per sentence)

1. 紅色的蠍子（複數）將會看到侏羚 The red scorpions will see the Gambian oribi.

ṭjʷ èṭfə́n g̊j̊ o`zá táhέn sìbə́

2. 貪心的疣豬應該趕走狗 The greedy warthog should drive the dog away.

dɛ́k hawó ùvòg o'mɔ́

此題亦可接受：**dɛ́k hawú ùvòg ómɔ́**

3. 強壯的侏羚將會捉住疣豬（複數） The strong Gambian oribi will seize the warthogs.

sìb ṭípú túsīp d̊ɛ́ knɛ́

此題亦可接受：**sìb tʃípó túsīp d̊ɛ́knɛ́**

4. 白色的鼓腹噝蝰（複數）捉住了多毛的雞（複數） The white puff adders have seized the hairy chickens.

bɔ́mə́n pùsá àsípk kə́ṭfə́n sʷ̊ έpá



5. 胖的青蛙將會看到魚（複數） The fat frog will see the fish(pl.).

màd bípú túhέn gέnnɛ́

此題亦可接受：**màd bípó túhɛ́n gɛ́nnɛ́**

6. 乾淨的青蛙（複數）應該捉住羚羊 The clean frogs should seize the antelope.

màdə́n ṭ̊ àsá àsíp déré

7. 乾淨的羚羊應該看到青蛙（複數） The clean antelope should see the frogs.

dér ṭ̊ àsó ùhέn màdnɛ́

8. 胖的魚（複數）趕走了乾淨的羚羊（複數） The fat fish(pl.) have driven the clean antelopes away.

gέnnɛ́n bípá àvóhk dérə́n ṭ̊ àsá

規則/推導說明

Word order: S V O; N Adj

Noun: basic form is C₁V₁C₂V₂

	Final	Medial (i.e. there's word after it)
Singular	-C ₂ V ₂	-C ₂
Plural	-C ₂ nV ₂ (note)	-əC ₂ (ə bears the same tone as V ₂)

Note: if V₂ bears high tone in singular form, it bears falling tone in plural form.

Adjective:

Root-suffix

Root: bears the opposite tone as the preceding noun's last surface vowel.

Suffix:

-á if noun is plural

-ú if noun is singular and vowel of the root is i, u, ə

-ó otherwise

Verb:

	Subjunctive ('should')	Imcompletive ('will')	Perfective ('have ...')
Singular	ù-	tú-	ù- -k
Plural	à-	tá-	à- -k
Tone (of root)	low	Low	high

Words.

ómò	tʃwètʃné	dèké	kétfí	bómó	sìbè
dog	scorpion	warthog	chicken	puff adder	Gambian oribi
tip	g̊ɔz	pus	rim	sʷep	haw
strong	red	white	black	hairy	greedy
vog	hən	sip			
drive away	see	seize			

*Alternate Explanation (also accepted):

-á if the subject of the sentence is plural

-ú if both the subject and the object are singular

-ó if the subject is singular and the object is plurals

評分細節說明：

一題全對 2.5 分。

字母、聲調任一寫錯，視為錯一個字，扣 1 分。

如果同一個字錯很多字母與聲調，只扣 1 分，不重複扣分。

第六題 Problem #6 (20pt) 緬甸文外來語 Burmese loanwords

(1). (12pt) 一一對應之。 Determine the correspondences.

a	b	c	d	e	f
11	8	15	16	10	18
g	h	i	j	k	l
5	12	17	13	4	2
m	n	o	p	q	r
6	3	9	7	1	14

(2). (2pt) 寫下下列單詞對應的英文。 Write down its English counterparts.

1. စက်တင်ဘာ
2. ဟမ်ဘာဂါ

September
hamburger

(3). (6pt) 寫下下列單詞對應的緬甸文。 Write down its Burmese counterparts.

1. video (影片)

ပိုဒီယို

2. Poland (波蘭)

ပိုလန်

3. guitar (吉他)

ဂိုဏ်

4. Johnny (強尼)

ဂေဂျာနီ

規則/推導說明

Solution: (Source: <https://eprints.soas.ac.uk/19117/1/loansinburmese-libre.pdf>)

Burmese syllables can only end in either vowels (open), glottal stops (/ʔ/) or nasal consonants (/N/).

If a syllable does not have any other onset, it starts with a glottal stop.

All of the syllables in this problem has either a low tone or is unassigned (glottalized or first syllable of a consonant cluster)

Consonants:

၁ = /t/

၃ & ၅ = /b/

၄ & ၆ = /j/

၂ = /d/

၈ = /m/

၇ = /n/

၀ = /w/

၉ = /g/

၃၀ = /s^h/

၁၁ = /t^h/

၀၁ = /s/

၅၁ = /p/

၃၁ = /k/

၅၂ = /p^h/

၅၂၂ = /d^z/

၁၁၁ = /θ/

၁၁၁၁ = /l/



Vowels:

ဗ = /i/

ဗ၁ = /è/

ဗ၂ = /ò/

ဗ၃ = /ɛ/

ဗ၄ = /à/

ဗ၅၄ = /ɔ/

none = /ə/

Vowels (after glottal stop):

ဗ၁၁ = /à/

ဗ၁၃ = /i/

ဗ၁၅ = /è/

Glides:

ဥ = /w/

ဦ = /j/

Nasal rhymes:

ဋ & န = /àN/

ဋ = /iN/

ဗန = /èIN/

ဗဋ = /àIN/

Glottal rhymes:

ော် = /auʔ/

ုံ /ɛʔ/

ဃ = /aʔ/

ဃ = /ɪʔ/

(/N/ = nasal vowel)

(/ʔ/ = low tone)

(။ becomes ဗ after ။)

Sound changes:

English /r/ → Burmese /j/

English /v/ → Burmese /b/, or /w/ in older loans

English /s/ → Burmese /sʰ/ in some cases

English /f/ → Burmese /pʰ/

English /ð/ → Burmese /θ/



1. Notice that five of the Burmese words start with ။, but none of the English have 5 of them starting with the same sound (even when considering the lack of voice distinction for <c> and <g> or encompassing all vowels), so the next glyph after that might be the actual first letter.
2. ၢၣၣၣၣ (13) is the longest word among the eighteen words, and only two words: November and Netherlands can seemingly fit. Judging how the word starts and ends with န, we can deduct that the word is **Netherlands** as no sounds ever repeated in November, whereas န can stand for the [n] sound in Netherlands (assuming that the end of a syllable doesn't allow consonant clusters, OR compare with Chinese 蘭 in 紐西蘭 or 荷蘭).
3. ၤၤၤၤၤ (4) is **November** as it is the only other word that starts with the [n] sound.
4. အန်တိ (8) also has the [n] sound. From the English word list, we can deduct that the word will be **auntie** as it is the only word left that has [n] and not as a sound at the end of the word.

5. တိ would be a [ti] sound as we know from the word “auntie”, thus တိပိ (1) would be **TV**. And we can safely say that း is an [i] sound.
၈။ (10) also has an [i] sound at the end, and from the list from on the right, we can suppose that it would be **coffee** as its the only word left that ends with [i].
7. ဆွယ်တာ (7) also has a ေ [t] sound, which means that it can only be **sweater**.
8. Coming back to နယ်သာလန် (13), we find out that the ေ sound corresponds to English <er> sound pretty nicely (deduced from words such as November and sweater), so ေ is highly likely to be a [l] sound. ကလင် (16) is the only word left with a ေ, and among the remaining words with [l]: April, golf, and club, **club** seems the most likely after considering that l-vocalization (l becomes somewhat like a vowel when occurring after a vowel) occurs in ၈။ (coffee). We can safely say that ေ is the [k] sound, proving the theory from point 1 “the next glyph after that might be the actual first letter” true, and ကန် (15) would be **card**.
၈။ is the only remaining word that ends with ေ, we can infer that it would be **rubber**.
၈။ ေ having the [i] sound, း.
11. From observation, we can see the words that end with ံ all end with consonants. စပိန် (9) ends with ံ, so it's likely that it could be either wine or Spain, but it has too many components to be wine, so we deduce that it be **Spain**.
12. Following the construction of the word for club, the first and second glyph of ၉။ (11) would be **April** as a result.
13. From အန်တိ (auntie), it is possible to deduce that ဒေ would be [a], however from အီဂျာ (18), the fact that ဒေ has a း rules out this possibility, and we start another speculation that ဒေ signifies the word starts with a vowel. Thus အီဂျာ could only be **Egypt**, and from that we can guess that ဂျက် would be **Jack** since they share the ဂျ.
- ၈။ resembles more like it between the two, thus it can be inferred to be **golf**. This leaves ၁၃။ and **wine**.
15. After determining the correspondences, the rules can be acquired through deduction skills.

評分細節說明：

第一小題，配對題每格 **0.66**，全對得 **12 分**。

第二小題與第三小題，必須完全與答案一致才給分。