UKLO Round 1 2013

Advanced solutions and marking schemes

[Remember: the marker assigns **points** which the spreadsheet converts to **marks**.]
[No questions 1-4 at Advanced level.]

5 Bulgarian [15 marks]

12 points:
- 2 points each for 1-6.
- 1 point for 1 word completely correct. Require exact spelling.
- No half points.

1. shest kapaka	2. mnogo baləci
3. chetirima chistachi	4. mnogo kapaci
5. edin programist	6. trima uchenici

6 The long and short of English verbs [15 marks]

17 points:
- 6.1: 1 point each per A/B
- 6.2: 3 points each for fillers.
  - require mention of A.
  - accept Y = 'Anywhere but in front of it' or 'to the right of'. Not Y = 'in front of it'
- No half points.

6.1.	She (is)	always	late.	
(2)		B	A	
(3)	(Were) you	ever	in Wales?	
	A	B	A	
(4)	(Yes,) we	(were) once.		
	A	B		
(5)	Mount Everest	(is) a lot higher	in fact	(than) Snowdon (is).
	A	A	B	A
6.2.	X = A		Y = after	

Comment
The point of this problem is the syntactic contrast between 'arguments' (subjects and complements) and adjuncts.
6.1: A is for arguments, and B is for adjuncts. Arguments are syntactically expected or even required, adjuncts are always optional. But notice also that this question asks for a classification which will help to explain the facts about auxiliary reduction in 6.2; so they can't just make up any old classification which happens to fit the data.

6.2: Reduction is possible only if there is a following (= Y) argument (= A). An answer to 6.2 should build directly on the answer to 6.1 (since they were told

explicitly to make 6.1 relevant), so any answer other than X = A is at best misguided (even if it's factually correct), and arguably wrong. But 3 points for each part of 6.2 allows plenty of room for partial answers. There may be some room for uncertainty about the relation Y if it's described in terms of 'in front of' (in 'x y', y could be described as being 'in front of x'?); but 'before' and 'to the left of' are unambiguously wrong. Notice that adjacency is not required (*She's always late* is fine, but not **She's always*.) A very odd rule ....

7 Phoenician [20 marks]
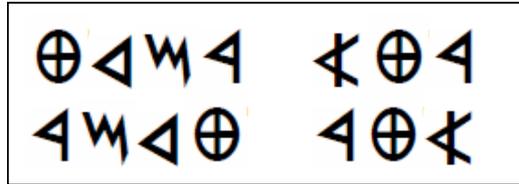
7.1. Aynuk	Beritos	Ebla	Halab	Megiduw
F	J	G	B	D
Palmyra	Qadesh	Riblah	Tripoli	Tsarephath
X	I	C	X	A
7.2.	Th_d_m_r _		Ath_r_	

8   A little Dutch [20 marks]

8.1. a. kannetje	b. karretje
c. kwartje	d. latje
e. moedertje	f. riempje
g. stilletjes	h. tafeltje
8.2. bloem/bloemetje, koning/ koninkje	

8.3. At least three rule-sets are possible (though not equally good):

Set A: ordered rules, no 'or ...' (except natural classes e.g. m/n/r/l)

1. Prepare the stem:
   a. after a single vowel + [C = m/n/r/l], double C and add e
   b. after a single vowel + ng, add e
   c. after two vowels (or vowel+r) + m, add p.
2. Then add the suffix:
   a. after p/b/t/d/k/g, add –je
   b. otherwise, add –tje.
3. Then add –s for adverbs.

Set B: partially ordered rules with some repetition

1a. Double the final consonant and add -etje if monosyllabic word ends in m/n/r/l preceded by a short [or: one] vowel.
1b. Add -etje if word ends in ng.
1c. Add -tje if word ends in:
   - n, r or l preceded by a long vowel [or: two vowels],
   - or ends in a vowel,
   - or ends in an unstressed syllable.
1d. Add -pje if word ends in m preceded by a long [double] vowel or consonant
2. Otherwise add -je
3. Add an -s to the suffix for adverbs.

Set C: no rule ordering, much repetition

1. separate lists of rules for using –tje, -etje, -pje, -kje
   or: separate lists of rules for words ending in particular consonants ...
2. rule for adding –s to adverbs

Final remarking of 8.3

10+ points. Look for the following generalisations:
1. add *p* after VVm
2. double C = *m, n, r, l* after a short vowel
3. add *e* after a short vowel followed by two consonants (including *ng*)
4. add *je* after C = *p, b, t, d, k, g* (a 'plosive')
5. add *tje* otherwise
6. add *s* for an adverb
7. the resulting suffix always consists of *je* following a consonant.

- Score 1 for each generalisation made with roughly the right conditions, even if it's combined messily with other generalisations (e.g. 'add etje after a short vowel + CC'). Add nothing if it's broken down into a lot of little sub-rules.
- Add 1 for the first use of any of the words 'double', 'geminate', 'reduplicate', 'default', 'otherwise', 'all other ...', 'then', 'basic'.
- Add 1 for helpful presentation using e.g. tables or arrows.

9   Bengali [25 marks]

27 points:
- 9.1: 3 points per sentence fully correct.
    - 2 points for:
        - all lexical words correct and a single error in grammatical relations,
        - or vice versa – all grammatical relations correct but a single wrong lexical word
    - 1 point for just two errors.
    - Try not to penalise the same error more than once.
    - Accept:
        - simple present (e.g. *stays*) for present progressive (*is staying*)
        - simple past (e.g. *wrote*) or past progressive (e.g. *were writing*) for present perfect (*have written*) – but not for present progressive (*are writing*)
        - *the teacher's boy*, *travels with*
        - near synonyms, e.g. 'live' for 'stay', 'son' for 'boy', 'take' for 'bring'
        - 'girl' or 'child' for 'boy' – there's an error in the data at #13.
        - 'the' for 'a' or nothing, and vice versa;
- 9.2: 3 points per sentence fully correct.
    - 2 points for:
        - all lexical words correct and a single error in inflection or word order or spelling.
        - or vice versa – a single wrong lexical word, but correct inflections and word order.
    - 1 point for just two errors.
    - Require correct order for *kobiṭir baṛiṭa*,
    - Require correct diacritics, e.g. ṭ not t; but don't penalise for their omission in more than one word across all sentences.

9.1. a. The boy of the teacher is traveling together with the maid.
b. You have written like the teacher.
c. The wizard has brought the basket from the room.
d. He is staying near the school.
9.2. e. Ami kobiṭir baṛiṭa skulṭar kache dekhi.
f. Tumi boṛolokṭir baṛiṭa theke ghurecho.
g. Guruṭi biṛalṭike gaṛiṭar baire dhore.
9.3. h. Tumi guruṭi/guruṭir dike ghoro. – untranslatable because of uncertainty about the form of guruṭi/guruṭir.
i. Se jadukôrṭir khiṭir pôre ase.

Background grammar for Bengali

[provided by the problem's author, Bozhidar Bozhanov]

Bengali sentences have the following structure

<subject> <direct object> <indirect object> <verb>

All animate nouns end in -ti, and all inanimate nouns end in -ṭa (a definite article, in a way)
Animate direct objects also get -ke after the article. Possessors come before the possessed and end in -r. The same ending is present on nouns that are followed by:
nice 'under', kôtha 'about', śathe 'together with', modhye 'in', baire 'outside',
môto 'like', kache 'near'. The ending is not added before theke 'from', kore 'with', dhore 'during'.
Verbs have the -ech suffix in the past tense, and end in -i, -o or -e for 1st, 2nd and 3rd person respectively. In addition to that, there is a vowel change in the root:
  in pres.tense, 1st person, and in past tense (all persons) it is a narrow one, and
  in present tense, 2nd and 3rd person it is wide (i~e, e~ê and e~a; u~o, o~ô).

For question 9.3:

The 2nd group mentioned before, consisting of three special postpositions (theke, kore, dhore), requires the noun before them to be in the same form as the subject (nominative), and the rest of the postpositions require it to be in possessive form.

What separates these postpositions from the rest is the fact that they resemble verbs (stay, make, hold) with a 3rd person ending, but with a narrow vowel.

?Tumi mondirṭa/mondirṭar dike ghoro.

Se jadukôrṭir khiṭir pôre ase.

If translating one of the sentences is easy, then it is certain that one of the postpositions is not from the 2nd group. dike (assuming root "dik~dek) could be from the 2nd group (though it is not, in fact). We can say that in the vowel system of Bengali the sound ô doesn't have a wider counterpart and then pôre can only be a member of the first group of postpositions (requiring possessive).