

UKLO Round 2, 2010

Answer sheet

(add extra sheets if you want)

1.1. a caran	b dirja	1
c karma	d kormaro	
e peram	f pirlim-pirlim	
g purda		

<p>1.2 No. Can only work back to a set of possible words:</p> <p>'R' problem: you can't know if 'r' in lore was in standard word or whether it was inserted by sorba 'r' rule, e.g., standard elo or relo = sorba lore</p> <p>Final sound problem: can't know if standard word ends in consonant or one or two vowels or not as sorba deletes final consonant/vowel following a vowel. Lore could be derived from elo, relo, eloa, reloa or eloc or reloc where 'c' stands for any possible final consonant.</p>	1
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1.3 tilapir	1
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<p>1.4 One. To get full points participant needs to cite relevant word from data set as part of explanation.</p> <p>'Ng' is one sound because the sorba for standard m. Manangih 'cry' is ngirmana. If 'ng' were two sounds the sorba word would begin with g and end in n i.e., gir-manan.</p>	2
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2.1. 1 minute	2 little head	1
3 little chair	4 little nail	
5 little hat	6 little door	

2.2 a	tipahikan	b ascocinis	5
c	sakahikan	d mistikwan	
e	cipahikanis	f iskwahcemis	
g	sakahikanis	h tehtapiwin	
i	miscikwanis	j iskwahtem	
k	astotin	l cehcapiwinis	

2.3 Mention mismatch between syllables and morphological structure.	4
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3.1 A 10	B 3	C 1	D 3	7
E 1	F 13	G 6	H 3	
I 7	J 13	K 12	L 14	
M 15	N 4	O 3	P 4	
Q 5	R 2			
3.2 est said wnts to drp svc custo clld claims didnt rev lttr cngrts u gt the solution (Customer said wants to drop service Customer called claims didnt receive letter Congrats you got the solution)				3

4.1. English	i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	11
Chữ Nôm (a-f)	f	a	e	d	b	c	
Quốc Ngữ (1-6)	2	5	1	4	(6)	3	

4.2	4
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5.1 a mətaliŋə kahaw	5
b rahak kuri mil	
c narfulah	
d pialaw	
e netetah	

5.2 a nima raha Jawkelpi/Tjawkelpi	5
b neŋow raha pukah	
c rahak narmem	
d ratamlaw nima asoli	
e niŋək jerehi ije?	

5.3 The Tanna form is used when	5
-law	a. two possessors of something very close to them such as a body part or close relative	
-lah	b. more than two possessors of something very close, as in a.	
niqlaw	c. two possessors of something to eat	
niqlah	d. more than two possessors of something to eat, as in c.	
ratalaw	e. two possessors of something not covered by a or c.	
ralah	f. more than two possessors of something not covered by b or d.	