

UKLO Round 2 March 2011

Answer sheet

1. Stopping and flapping in Warlpiri (10 marks)

	dialect A	dialect B	dialect C	
1.1	yartarni	yartarni	yardarni	1
1.2	-----	rtiri	rtiri	1
1.3	rtupa	rdupa	-----	1
1.4	kapirtirlangu	kapirtirlangu	kapirdirlangu	1
1.5	The sound rd never occurs in Dialect A at the start/beginning of a word			2
1.6	true? false? true			1
1.7	<i>rd</i> is ... not permitted if... initial OR followed in a suffix by retroflex sound (accept list of sounds /r, rd, rl, rn, rt/) or by VCC or V rl/n	<i>rd</i> is ... not permitted if... followed in a suffix by a retroflex sound (accept as for A)	<i>rd</i> is ... not permitted if... [actually there's not enough evidence to say]	3

2. Counting in Irish (11 marks)

2.1	a. 99 boats	@1
	b. 16 people	
	c. 9 people	
	d. 20 boys	
	e. 31 gardens	
2.2	a. dhá ghasúr	
	b. ocht mballa déag is fiche	
	c. ceithre bhalla déag	
	d. doras déag is trí fichid	
	e. bád is fiche	
	f. deich nduine is ceithre fichid	

3. Axolotl in the water (15 marks)

3.1 (6 marks)

a.	In my house , the axolotl is food / eaten	1
b.	The dog is on top of me	2
c.	Quitta itah notah in axolotl [deduct 1 per error]	3

3.2 (10 marks)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Word order is VSO (verb-subject-object). • There is no copula ‘to be.’ • Verbs take prefixes for the persons of their subjects and objects: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • qu- for third person object, • ni- for first person subject, • nech- for first person object. • We also know that ni- appears before qu-. • The bare form of each noun ends in –tl after vowels, -tli after consonants, and –li after –l. • If the noun is possessed, it drops the suffix –tl/tli/li and takes a prefix for the person of its possessor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • i- for third person, • no- for first person. Then its possessor follows it. • In exactly the same way, prepositions (<i>pan</i>, meaning ‘in/on’) agree with their objects, which then follow them. • The bare form always appears with the preposed particle <i>in</i>, except sentence-initially (as in 1 and 2). The particle <i>in</i> never appears unless the noun is in its bare form. 	<p>1 1 2 1 1 2 2</p>
--	--

4. A script for the Ndyuka (20 marks)

	1. missing word(s)	15	2. meanings	5
A	sa	@1	will	@1/3
B	de taki		they say	
C	siki fu mi		my illness	
D	mi sa go		I will go	
E	afaka		Afaka	
F	tu		two	
G	a sa gi me		he will give me	
H	pamalibo		Paramaribo	
I	mi ede		my head	
J	gadu		god	
K	bigi		begin	
L	siki fu dede		deathly ill	
M	abi moni		have money	
N	ala		all	
O	ma mi sa taki abena		but I will talk to Abena	

5. Swallow the salt (20)

5.1.a.	The water was not drunk	@ 1
b.	I had the sheep watched	
c.	The salt will be swallowed	
d.	He is not taking the corpse	
5.2.a.	abzubuz aryen	
b.	aʎabziɟuwenket i	
c.	amanokal anenin aryen	
d.	cidi anetegmi	
e.	atesefred cidi	(9)
5.3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Person/number + Tense/polarity + Voice • Person+number prefixes - 4/3 points for all 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 1st p.sg. — aʎa- ○ 3rd p.sg. — a- ○ 3rd p.pl. — i- • Tense+polarity prefixes - 2 points for all 5. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Positive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ past -∅ ▪ present -b ▪ future -te- ○ Negative: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ past -ne ▪ present -se- • Voice prefixes <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ active: -∅ ○ passive -t ○ causative (passive) — one of: š, z, s, ʒ. It must be the same as the sibilant in the stem. If there is no sibilant in the stem, s is used. • Pronouns are the same as the verb prefixes - 2/3 points • Verbs are suppletive based on voice (not necessarily using these terms) - 4/3 points. • VSO • Nouns don't change, no article 	<p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> <p>1</p> <p>(11)</p>