UKLO Round 1 2012

1. Being with it in Yolmo (5 marks)

Yolmo is a Tibeto-Burman language spoken in Nepal by around 10,000 people. The sentences below come from a small dialect spoken by around 500 people in the district of Lamjung. The characters ʈ and ɖ represent sounds like 't' or 'd' but with the tongue-tip curled back. Below is a list of sentences in Lamjung Yolmo with their English translations.

ngà ngàki ádzi nyímu lú lènke	I sing a song with my sister
ngà ngàki kéeki lú lènke	I sing a song with my voice
ngà ʈángaki kwèla nyòke	I buy clothes with money
ngà ngàki áma nyímu kwèla nyòke	I buy clothes with my mother
ngà ngàki kángbaki ɖòke	I walk with my legs
ngà ngàki khí nyímu ɖòke	I walk with my dog
ngà ngàki làkpaki tó sake	I eat rice with my hand

Question 1. (Write your answers on the separate answer sheet.)

What do the following Yolmo words or phrases mean?

a. ngà
b. áma
c. ɖòke
d. kwèla nyòke
e. ngàki kéeki

Translate the following into Yolmo:

f. I eat rice with my sister.
g. I buy clothes with my dog. (Hint: Assume that I exchange my dog for the clothes.)

Q1. Being with it in Yolmo (5 marks)

a.	b.	c.	d.	e.
f.				
g.				

SOLUTION

How to mark an UKLO script

Terminology

- **target**: the correct answer; e.g. 'A B C d' (where X, Y and Z are wrong)
- **script answer**: the answer in the script you're marking; e.g. 'A X C D'.
- **point**: a number that you assign, which the spreadsheet eventually translates into a 'mark'; e.g. 1 for A
- **unit**: a part of the target that carries a point; e.g. A, X and C. Typically a unit is a word, a phrase or a word-part.
- **sign**: a 'mark' that you make on each unit in the script.
  - **tick**: on a completely right unit; e.g. on A and C
  - **cross**: on a completely wrong unit; e.g. on X
  - **half**: on a partly right unit; e.g. on D (for d)

Example:

✓	✗	✓	½
A	X	C	d

- **score**: the number you assign to the entire script, following the directions in the marking scheme.

Principles

- Each correct unit or partly right unit in the script answer increases the score.
- Completely wrong units in the script answer are penalised simply by not increasing the score.
  - e.g. A X C d scores 3 because X scores 0.
- Similarly, units in the target that are missing from the script answer are penalised simply by not increasing the score.
  - e.g. A C d scores 3 because only A, C and d score anything.
- But if the script answer contains more units than the target, the surplus units should be penalised.
  - e.g. A B C d X scores 3 because X scores -1, though A B C d score 4.
- No score should be worse than a completely blank answer, so there are no negative scores.
  - e.g. A B C d X Y Z Z scores 0, because although each X, Y and Z reduces the score by 1, the effect stops when the score reaches 0.

How to score

1. Follow the marking sheet for
   a. recognising units
   b. assigning ticks and halves
   c. assigning points for ticks and halves.

2. Count the units in the script answer and compare this number with the number of units in the target. If the script answer contains more units than the target, go to 4. Otherwise (i.e. in the vast majority of cases) go to 3.
3. Add up all the points for ticks and halves. That's the score.
4. As in 3, but then deduct the number of surplus units, i.e. the difference between the numbers of units in the script answer and in the target.

Q1. Being with it in Yolmo (5 marks, 9 points)

- a-e: 1 point each if all correct; ½ if one mistake.
- f, g: 2 points each if all correct; 1 if one mistake; ½ if two mistakes

a. I	b. mother	c. walk	d. buy clothes	e. with my voice	1
f. ngà ngàki ádzi nyímu tó sake.					2
g.ngà ngàki khíki kwèla nyòke					

Comments:

Comments on Yolmo:
This is a very straightforward problem.
- a-e: find all the Yolmo sentences containing the word concerned and identify the meaning that they all contain but no other sentences contain.
- f,g: each sentence is a re-combination of meaning chunks from sentences in the data. Find those chunks, identify the Yolmo words that carry them, and put them together, following the word-order pattern in the data sentences.