

SECTION A [25 MARKS]

- (1) In modern standard Lithuanian, nouns can occur in seven forms, which express the grammatical function of a noun in a sentence. Consider, for instance, the following:

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------|--|
| Nominative | <i>nāmas</i> | ‘the house [subject]’ e.g. ‘The house is green.’ |
| Genitive | <i>nāmo</i> | ‘of the house’ |
| Dative | <i>nāmui</i> | ‘to the house’ |
| Accusative | <i>nāmą</i> | ‘the house [object]’ e.g. ‘I see the house.’ |
| Instrumental | <i>namù</i> | ‘with the house’ |
| Locative | <i>namè</i> | ‘in the house’ |
| Vocative | <i>nāme</i> | ‘House! [direct address]’ |

As well as the letters of the Latin alphabet, Lithuanian also uses the following modified letters: *č* (like English **cheap**); *ė* (like French **café**); *ą* and *ę* (both like English **trap**, but long); *į* (like English **free**). There are also two special marks which show where and how the word is accented: *˘* and *`*. Further note that in Lithuanian, *y* represents a vowel and can be accented.

Now consider the following data:

| | ‘child’ | ‘crow’ | ‘cat’ | ‘region’ | ‘thief’ | ‘eye’ |
|---------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Nominative | <i>vaikas</i> | <i>vārna</i> | <i>katė</i> | <i>sritis</i> | <i>vagis</i> | <i>akis</i> |
| Genitive | <i>vaiko</i> | <i>varnos</i> | <i>katės</i> | <i>sritiės</i> | <i>vagiės</i> | <i>akiės</i> |
| Dative | <i>vaikui</i> | <i>varnai</i> | <i>kātei</i> | <i>sričiai</i> | <i>vagiui</i> | <i>ākiai</i> |
| Accusative | <i>vaiką</i> | <i>varną</i> | <i>kātę</i> | <i>sritį</i> | <i>vągį</i> | <i>ākį</i> |
| Instrumental | <i>vaikù</i> | <i>vārna</i> | <i>katè</i> | <i>sritimì</i> | <i>vagimì</i> | <i>akimì</i> |
| Locative | <i>vaikè</i> | <i>várnoje</i> | <i>katėjè</i> | <i>srityjè</i> | <i>vagyjè</i> | <i>akyjè</i> |
| Vocative | <i>vaikè</i> | <i>vārna</i> | <i>kāte</i> | <i>sritiė</i> | <i>vagiė</i> | <i>akiė</i> |

With the above patterns in mind, please complete the following table:

[0.5 marks per form; accents placed on the right syllable but the wrong letter count as correct]

| | ‘charcoal’ | ‘eagle’ | ‘space’ | ‘death’ |
|---------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| Nominative | <i>anglis</i> | <i>āras</i> | <i>erdvė</i> | <i>mirtis</i> |
| Genitive | <i>angliės</i> | <i>āro</i> | <i>erdvės</i> | <i>mirtiės</i> |
| Dative | <i>añgliai</i> | <i>āruì</i> | <i>eĩdvei</i> | <i>mĩrčiai</i> |
| Accusative | <i>añglį</i> | <i>ārą</i> | <i>eĩdve</i> | <i>mĩrtį</i> |
| Instrumental | <i>anglimì</i> | <i>arù</i> | <i>erdvè</i> | <i>mirtimì</i> |
| Locative | <i>anglyjè</i> | <i>arè</i> | <i>erdvėjè</i> | <i>mirtyjè</i> |
| Vocative | <i>angliė</i> | <i>āre</i> | <i>eĩdve</i> | <i>mirtiė</i> |

- (2) Consider how Hungarian expresses the notion of motion towards (allative, ‘to X’) and inside (inessive, ‘in X’) grammatically:

| | | allative | inessive |
|--------------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| fék | ‘brake’ | <i>fékhez</i> ‘to the brake’ | <i>fékben</i> ‘in the brake’ |
| ablak | ‘window’ | <i>ablakhoz</i> ‘to the window’ | <i>ablakban</i> ‘in the window’ |
| hím | ‘male’ | <i>hímhez</i> ‘to the male’ | <i>hímben</i> ‘in the male’ |
| album | ‘album’ | <i>albumhoz</i> ‘to the album’ | <i>albumban</i> ‘in the album’ |
| dám | ‘deer’ | <i>dámhoz</i> ‘to the deer’ | <i>dámban</i> ‘in the deer’ |
| cet | ‘whale’ | <i>cethez</i> ‘to the whale’ | <i>cetben</i> ‘in the whale’ |
| erőd | ‘fort’ | <i>erődhöz</i> ‘to the fort’ | <i>erődben</i> ‘in the fort’ |
| atom | ‘atom’ | <i>atomhoz</i> ‘to the atom’ | <i>atomban</i> ‘in the atom’ |
| dög | ‘beast’ | <i>döghöz</i> ‘to the beast’ | <i>dögben</i> ‘in the beast’ |
| bíbic | ‘lapwing (bird)’ | <i>bíbichez</i> ‘to the lapwing’ | <i>bíbicben</i> ‘in the lapwing’ |
| dóm | ‘cathedral’ | <i>dómhoz</i> ‘to the cathedral’ | <i>dómban</i> ‘in the cathedral’ |
| szűcs | ‘furrier’ | <i>szűcshöz</i> ‘to the furrier’ | <i>szűcsben</i> ‘in the furrier’ |
| kürt | ‘horn’ | <i>kürthöz</i> ‘to the horn’ | <i>kürtben</i> ‘in the horn’ |
| húg | ‘younger sister’ | <i>húghoz</i> ‘to the younger sister’ | <i>húgban</i> ‘in the younger sister’ |

The following remarks about Hungarian pronunciation may be of use:

- c is pronounced like ts in Engl. pots; sz like s in Engl. sing; cs like ch in Engl. check.
- ü and ö are variants of u and o, but have no English counterpart.
- vowels written with an acute or double acute accent (*á, é, ó, ú, í, ő, ű*) are longer than their unaccented counterparts (*a, e, o, u, i, ö, ü*).

Taking into account the examples above, please complete the following table:

[1 mark per form; the difference between the diacritics “ and ” should be observed.]

| | | allative | inessive |
|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| szél | ‘wind’ | szélhez | szélben |
| leírás | ‘description’ | leíráshoz | leírásban |
| füst | ‘smoke’ | füsthöz | füstben |
| kút | ‘well’ | kúthoz | kútban |
| árvíz | ‘flood’ | árvízhez | árvízben |
| szerző | ‘author’ | szerzőhöz | szerzőben |
| ing | ‘shirt’ | inghez | XXXXXXXX |

SECTION B [50 MARKS]

(3) The following questions are based on Noladi, an artificial language. Like English, Noladi has a relatively fixed word order; unlike English, however, it does not mark definiteness (no difference between ‘the table’ and ‘a table’), nor does it distinguish simple from progressive tenses (‘goes’ = ‘is going’). Work out the meanings of the following sentences, individual words, and their components by reading carefully and considering the differences between similar forms. The exercises are built up gradually, so it is best to do them in order.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| (a) jego jabimi. | <i>I am walking.</i> |
| jileyu kuriyuti. | <i>They are running.</i> |
| zahasa lejavite wideti. | <i>The goose sees the ram.</i> |
| zamili zajekute juditi. | <i>The policewoman hears the mare.</i> |
| lepeso kenate kometi. | <i>The man is eating a meal.</i> |
| lemiliyu lepesote tereyuti. | <i>The policemen frighten the man.</i> |
| jegoyu jilete wideyumi. | <i>We see him.</i> |
| jileyu jegote fikiyuti. | <i>They shoot me.</i> |
| jego litete kibemi. | <i>I am writing a letter.</i> |
| kenayu jegote tereyuti. | <i>The meals frighten me.</i> |

Give the meaning of:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| zapeso lemilita tereti. | <i>The woman frightens the policeman. [3]</i> |
| zamili jegoyute fikiti. | <i>The policewoman shoots us. [3]</i> |

Translate into Noladi:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>The stallions eat the letters.</i> | lejekuyu liteyute komeyuti. [3] |
| <i>The ewes hear us.</i> | zajaviyu jegoyute judiyuti. [3] |

- | | |
|---|--|
| (b) zagaliyu habiyuti vilade. | <i>The hens live in the house.</i> |
| lepesoyu jabiyuti sivade. | <i>The men are walking in the forest.</i> |
| lemili vilade lebovite sivade fikiti. | <i>The soldier in the house shoots the bull in the forest.</i> |
| zahasayu jeti lejaviyu zapesote potude wideyuti. | <i>The geese and the rams see the woman in the sea.</i> |
| lepesoyu vilate fakeyuti jubide. | <i>The men are building a house in the city.</i> |
| jegoyu litete pykibeyumi. | <i>We were writing a letter.</i> |
| legali jubide jeti zapeso sivade zajekuyute pytereyuti. | <i>The rooster in the city and the woman in the forest frightened the mares.</i> |
| zaposi liteyute pymiteti leposida. | <i>The wife was sending letters to the husband.</i> |
| lepesoyu jeti zapesoyu jabiyuti kenada sivade. | <i>Men and women are walking to the meal in the forest.</i> |
| jileyu jegoyute potude pywideyuti jeti jegoyu pykuriyumi jubida. | |

They saw us in the sea and we ran to the city.

Give the meaning of:

zaboviyu pykuriyuti vilada jubide. *The cows were running to the house in the city.* [4]
jegoyu sivade liteyute kibeyumi zaposiyuda.

We in the forest are writing letters to the wives. [4]

Translate into Noladi:

The house in the sea frightens the hens and roosters in the city.

vila potude zagaliyute jeti legaliyute jubide tereti. [4]

They ran to the stallions in the forest. **jileyu pykuriyuti lejekuyuda sivade.** [4]

(c) **lehito lepu pyhabiti jubide jabiti sivada.**

The actor who lived in the city is walking to the forest.

zaregi lepesoyute lepuyute jile pywideti vilade nopyjamiti.

The queen did not like the men whom she saw in the house.

liteyu puyute leposi miteti zahitoda zaposite tereyuti.

The letters which the husband sends to the actress frighten the wife.

jile vilate pude jile habiti nojamiti. *He does not like the house in which he lives.*

jego zahasate jeti zagalite pyjudimi sivade puda pykurimi.

I heard a goose and a hen in the forest to which I was running.

jile dorate pu jegote pytereti pydareti jegoda jeti jigo jilete pyfikimi.

He gave me a gift which frightened me and I shot him.

jileyu zabovite miteyuti leregida jubide lepute zapesoyu nojamiyuti.

They send the cow to the king in the city whom the women don't like.

lemiliyu dorate nopymiteyuti zapesoda vilade puda lejekuyu habiyuti.

The policemen did not send a gift to the woman in the house in which stallions live.

Give the meaning of:

jegoyu lejavite lepute nopyjamiyumi pymiteyumi jubida pude leregi habiti.

We sent the ram which we did not like to the city where the king lives. [5]

lehitoyu kenate pu jileyute tereti nojamiyuti jeti jilete nopykomeyuti.

The actors do not like the meal which frightens them and did not eat it. [6]

Translate into Noladi:

Kings and queens eat geese to which men give meals.

leregiyu jeti zaregiyu zahasayute zapuyuda lepesoyu kenayute dareyuti komeyuti. [6]

We did not run to the actress in the forest in which they shoot roosters.

jegoyu nopykuriyumi zahitoda sivade pude jileyu legaliyute fikiyuti. [5]

[Word order matters. In marking, use your best judgement; I would suggest deducting 0.5 marks per mistake, and that no more than 1 mark should be lost per single word.]

SECTION C [25 MARKS]

- (4) In English, certain words like *up, down, in, out, behind, etc.* can be used in a number of ways, and may function, for instance, as prepositions, adverbs, or even adjectives. Consider the following examples:

Preposition *The fugitive ran **down** the street.*

*Peter looked **up** every chimney he could find.*

Adverb *Please come **in** and wait.*

*If you want to see the eclipse, you will need to go **outside**.*

Adjective *To James, the milk smelled **off**.*

*The referee agreed that the ball was **out**.*

Based on these examples, please evaluate the data below and decide whether the word in bold functions as a preposition (prep.), adverb (adv.), or adjective (adj.).

[1 mark per answer.]

- | | | |
|-----|---|------|
| (a) | The Cossack came to the window and looked in at the stove. | Adv |
| (b) | The lamb's resemblance to his great-aunt Cynthia left him a bit off balance. | Prep |
| (c) | He flew out the side of the cloud to warmer air. | Prep |
| (d) | The above sequence of thoughts was entirely sympathetic. | Adj |
| (e) | We caught him up accidentally on our journey down . | Adv |
| (f) | As I stood outside the Southampton coach to Oxford, I felt as if I could have rooted up St. Mary's spire. | Prep |
| (g) | They felt that they had been singled out as the weaklings of the group. | Adv |
| (h) | She brought me up a cup of tea and some dry toast. | Adv |
| (i) | He's wearing all the in stuff, including a bright red hat. | Adj |
| (j) | After that they brought me up a stair into a chamber. | Prep |
| (k) | Living in England, with Irish connections, I always felt a bit off in local company. | Adj |
| (l) | Sure enough, as I came outside and made a dash for the tram, I found myself face to face with three large men. | Adv |
| (m) | A steady north breeze prevails all down this coast from the Straits. | Prep |

- (5) In English, the words **since** and **for** are used before nouns in expressions of time and also to show a causal connection between two parts of a sentence. In expressions of time, **since** refers to a point in time, while **for** designates a period of time. Consider the following examples:

for *This 40-year-old woman has had occasional headaches **for** 10 years.
Harold thought they might be some use here, **for** it was obvious that they could not do any good where they were.*

since *His life has never been the same **since** that day.
Joseph and Nicodemus put Jesus in that tomb, **since** that day was the Jewish day of preparation.*

Bearing in mind the above, please evaluate whether the following uses of the words **since** and **for** conform to these rules. [1 mark per answer.]

- | | ✓ or X |
|--|--------|
| (a) Do this exercise for three months, then increase the weight by five pounds. | ✓ |
| (b) The idea that there was something like hormones has existed for antiquity. | X |
| (c) The quantity of snow was doubtless greater during the past winter than it has been in any other winter since the year 1780. | ✓ |
| (d) This is the oldest Christian monastery to have survived intact, still in use for its initial function without interruption since the sixth century. | ✓ |
| (e) In higher education, the situation has changed much for ten years ago. | X |
| (f) Asking respondents to report for multiple days could have the serious disadvantage of depressing survey response rates further. | ✓ |
| (g) Since you told me a little about our ancestors, you should tell me the rest. | ✓ |
| (h) The continuation of her story will interest us later, for ten years ago she converted to Lutheranism. | ✓ |
| (i) Christians seem to have disappeared from most of that island since the entire sixth century. | X |
| (j) I know you will help me, for you told me on the steamboat you would do everything I want. | ✓ |
| (k) I had determined to leave Ellston, since the year was chilling and there was no return to my earlier contentment. | ✓ |
| (l) You haven't said much since the day you told me he had asked you about your faith. | ✓ |