

PART A [25 marks] [marks taken off for wrong forms, incl. accent and diacritics]

- (1) Consider the following forms of Vedic Sanskrit (ś represents a sound like English **shake**; ¯ denotes that a vowel is long, ´ that a vowel is stressed; ण occurs instead of n in specific environments):

Singular	‘virtue’	‘god’	‘army’	‘father’	‘enemy’	‘cow’
Nominative	dhármas	devás	sénā	pitá	śátrus	dhenús
Accusative	dhármam	devám	sénām	pitáram	śátrum	dhenúm
Instrumental	dhármeṇa	devéna	sénayā	pitrá	śátruṇā	dhenvá
Dative	dhármāya	deváya	sénāyāi	pitré	śátrave	dhenvāi
Ablative	dhármāt	devát	sénāyās	pitúr	śátros	dhenvás
Genitive	dhármasya	devásya	sénāyās	pitúr	śátros	dhenvás
Locative	dhárme	devé	séne	pitári	śátrāu	dhenvám

Based on the forms given below, complete the rest of the declension as necessary. They follow the same patterns as above.

Singular	‘love’	‘mother’	‘river’	‘friend’
Nominative	(kámas)	(mātá)	(sindhús)	mitrás
Instrumental	(kámēna)	mātrá	(sindhunā)	(mitréṇa)
Dative	kámāya	(mātré)	(sindhave)	(mitráya)
Locative	(káme)	(mātári)	sindhāu	(mitré)

(2) Azeri is a language spoken in Azerbaijan. Consider the formation of plurals and the 3.Sg.Possessive ('her/his').

		Plural	3.Sg.Possessive
bıçaq	<i>knife</i>	bıçaqlar	bıçağı
stol	<i>table</i>	stollar	stolu
məsələ	<i>problem</i>	məsələlər	məsələsi
çubuq	<i>stick</i>	çubuklar	çubuğu
qız	<i>daughter</i>	qızlar	qızı
kürsü	<i>chair</i>	kürsülər	kürsüsü
albalı	<i>cherry</i>	albalılar	albalısı
ürək	<i>heart</i>	ürəklər	ürəyi
mövqe	<i>position</i>	mövqelər	mövqəsi
müəllim	<i>teacher</i>	müəllimlər	müəllimi
ana	<i>mother</i>	analar	anası
su	<i>water</i>	sular	susu
göz	<i>eye</i>	gözlər	gözü

Based on the forms above, form the plural and 3.Sg.Possessive of the nouns below. They follow the same pattern as above.

		Plural	3.Sg.Possessive
çanta	<i>bag</i>	çantalar	çantası
əl	<i>hand</i>	əllər	əli
təşdiq	<i>approval</i>	təşdiqlər	təşdiği
etiket	<i>etiquette</i>	N/A	etiketi
döş	<i>breast</i>	döşlər	döşü
avto	<i>car</i>	avtolar	avtosu
sümük	<i>bone</i>	sümüklər	sümüyü

PART B [50 marks] [marks taken off for missed segments, wrong lexical item, wrong word order]

The following questions are based on an invented language called Plonk. Plonk differs from English in not having definite or indefinite articles (**the** and **a**), and in not differentiating simple and progressive tenses (**is going = goes, was leaving = leaves**); it does, however, have fixed word order. Try to work out the meaning of the sentences, individual words, and their components by reading them carefully and considering the differences between similar forms. The exercises are built up gradually, so it is best to do them in order.

(a)	sepab cuvuhe	<i>The girl is talking.</i>
	qaknilt postola	<i>The postman is waiting.</i>
	sedalq dreqe	<i>The actress is leaving.</i>
	qapab nabaza	<i>The rooster is talking.</i>
	igrak plazayi	<i>The door creaks.</i>
	sekniltit nabazaze	<i>The hens are waiting.</i>
	iterbeb namakaki	<i>The letters are burning.</i>
	sebnurt postole	<i>The postwoman comes.</i>
	qatlab dregela	<i>The actor is crying.</i>
	qaplinitit cuvuhuha	<i>The boys are shivering.</i>

Give the meaning of:

qadalq cuvuha

(The boy is leaving.)

sepabab postolole

(The postwomen are talking.)

Translate into Plonk:

The roosters are coming.

(qabnurtut nabazaza)

The door is burning.

(iterb plazayi)

* * *

(b)	qatlabab guntulula	<i>The waiters are crying.</i>
	sebeknilt dreqe	<i>The actress was waiting.</i>
	postolaq iqataq namaki	<i>The postman sees the letter.</i>
	cuvuhes ibendes gidapi	<i>The girl is reading the book.</i>
	nabazazes qaknides cuvuha	<i>The hens are watching the boy.</i>
	cuvuhes qabelubes postola	<i>The girls heard the postman.</i>
	postoles selububes guntulule	<i>The postwoman hears the waitresses.</i>
	cuvuhaq ibeguntutaq gidapapi	<i>The boy wrote the books.</i>

Give the meaning of:

guntules qabeqatates cuvuhuha

(The waitress saw the boys.)

dreqelelaq ilubaq plazayi

(The actors hear the door.)

Translate into Plonk:

The boy watched the hens.

(cuvuhaq sebeknididaq nabazaze)

The waitresses saw the letters.

(guntulules ibeqatates namakaki)

* * *

(c) **cuvuhaq iknidaq terbynamaki**

The boy watches the burning letter.

dreqeles ibeblutes grakyplazayi

The actress opened the creaking door.

plintycuvuhues ibebendedes gidapapi

The shivering girls was reading the books.

kniltynabazazes qabeqatataq tlabyguntulula

The waiting hens saw the crying waiters.

postolaq ipurlaq cuvuhaz guntazynamaki

The postman likes the letter that the boy writes.

cuvuhues qalububes dreqelez knidezynabazaza

The girls hear the roosters which the actress watches.

dalqyguntulaq sebeqataq vobokaz qredazycuvuhe

The leaving waiter saw the girl that the bull is licking.

vobokey purlezpostololes ibebendes cuvuhaz guntazygidapi

The postwomen that the cow likes was reading the book the boys wrote.

Give the meaning of:

bnurtyvobokokes sebeqredes pabyguntule

(The cows that are coming licked the talking waitress.)

knilydreqelesa iqataq cuvuhuez guntezynamaki

(The waiting actors see the letter that the girls are writing.)

Translate into Plonk:

The hens that the boys see liked the burning door.

(Cuvuhaz qatazynamazases ibepurles terbyplazayi.)

The postman wrote the letter the shivering actresses are opening.

(postolaq ibeguntaq plintydreqelez blutezynamaki.)

PART C [25 marks]

- (1) In the usage of the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the phrases **due to** and **owing to** were used in different environments in English, as these examples illustrate:

He was late owing to an accident.

His lateness was due to an accident.

Here, **owing to** is used as a preposition and could be paraphrased as ‘because of’, whilst **due to** is used as an adjective meaning as much as ‘attributable to’. Where an adjectival reading is possible, it is generally preferred.

Which of the examples below exhibit the correct usage of **owing to** and **due to** according to the pattern above?

✓ or ✗

- (a) Owing to an accident just under an hour ago, the concert had to be cancelled. ✓
- (b) Paget cites an instance of blue saliva owing to staining the tongue with an aniline pencil. ✗
- (c) A sharp slowdown in growth could undermine the banking system stability owing to the poor quality of the loan portfolios. ✓
- (d) The Montenegrin frontier remained in dispute for some time due to the lawless independence of local tribes. ✗
- (e) The souring of wine, due to the beginning of the acetic fermentation, is one of the commonest of the so-called ‘diseases of wine’. ✓
- (f) Teignmouth made the short trip to Torquay with a slightly unbalanced squad owing to a shortage of backs. ✓
- (g) There were more than 1,000 deaths of this class, with only one death specifically stated as owing to homicide. ✗
- (h) Two more parliaments were only of two years duration each, owing to changes in the Administration. ✓
- (i) The decrease in the price of horses was certainly not owing to the number of horses thrown on the market. ✗
- (j) The generalization that all infectious diseases are owing to the introduction into the bodies of susceptible individuals of living germs capable of reproduction is based upon exact knowledge. ✗
- (k) It has been frequently observed that there are more miscarriages of justice due to the actions of judges than can ever be attributed to the action of juries. ✓
- (l) Doctors are required to offer free treatment which they consider to be immediately necessary due to an emergency. ✗
- (m) Modifications of structure may be wholly due to the laws of variation and correlation, without being of the slightest service to the species. ✓

(2) The English auxiliary verb **would** has a variety of functions, three of which are illustrated below:

1. Every morning, Peter would get up and brush his teeth.
2. Rachel would go hiking if the weather weren't appalling.
3. He said that Ali would come later than anticipated.

In these examples, **would** is used to indicate a habitual, repeated action (1), a hypothetical action in a counterfactual scenario (2), and a future-in-the-past action (3).

Evaluate the following uses of **would** as to whether they are habitual, hypothetical, or future-in-the-past.

- | | |
|--|-----------------|
| (a) Had history turned out differently, we would all speak French now. | Hypo |
| (b) The hermit would normally read until he fell asleep. | Habit |
| (c) If wishes were horses, smiths would be much sought after. | Hypo |
| (d) No-one had anticipated that the water would rise so quickly. | FitP |
| (e) According to his report, the Persians fleet would attack in the morning. | FitP |
| (f) Whenever the sun came out, they would feed the ducks from the porch. | Habit |
| (g) Were I in your place, I would start revising right now. | Hypo |
| (h) On any other day, he would greet his colleagues cheerfully. | Habit
(Hypo) |
| x(i) Only later did he realize that crossing the Alps with elephants would be challenging. | FitP |
| (j) When I was a on my gap-year I would sometimes feel rather lonely. | Habit |
| (k) It seemed that only a miracle would save them now. | FitP |
| (l) Squirrels would frolic all year long but for the harshness of winter. | Hypo |