

1. The following set of words is from Bontoc, a language spoken in the Philippines. Identify the morpheme which means “to be” and determine whether it is a prefix, suffix or infix. Justify your answer.

fikas	‘strong’	fumikas	‘to be strong’
kilad	‘red’	kumilad	‘to be red’
fusul	‘enemy’	fumusul	‘to be an enemy’

um = to be; it is an infix.

(2 marks)

2. For the following list of words:

word	morpheme(s)	root	derivational	inflectional
unpacked	un + pack + ed	pack	un	ed
graphically	graph + ic + al + ly	graph	ic al ly	-
disappearing	dis appear ing	appear	dis	ing
	5	1.5	2.5	1

(10 marks)

3. Identify the word formation process that accounts for each of the following and **explain** your answer briefly.

word	word formation process	explanation
smog	Blend (0.5 mark)	Smoke + fog (1 mark)
nosebleed	Compound (0.5 mark)	Nose + bleed (1 mark)
typewriter	Backformation (0.5 mark)	Noun formed from verb typewrite (1 mark)

(4.5 mark)

4. Carefully study the following sentence and then answer the questions that follow.

The busy parliamentarians and their wives had coffee by the marketplace

a. What is the structure of this sentence?

S + V + Adv (1 mark)

b. Divide the sentence into its phrases and mark them.

[The [busy]_{AP} parliamentarians]_{NP} and [their wives]_{NP} [had [coffee]_{NP}]_{VP} [by [the marketplace]_{NP}]_{PP}

(3.5)

c. Find the following from the sentence:

the subject	the busy parliamentarians and their wives (1)
the object	Coffee (0.5)
a verb	Had (0.5)
a noun	parliamentarians, wives, coffee, marketplace (0.5)
an adjective	Busy (0.5)
a preposition	By (0.5)
a determiner	The (0.5)
a conjunction	and (0.5)

d. From the sentence, find and analyze (break into morphemes) an example of a word with:

one morpheme	the, their, busy, and, by, coffee, had (0.5)
two morpheme	wife + es, (0.5)
three morpheme	parliament + arian + s (0.5)

(11 marks)

5. What is the difference between content words and function words?

Content words refer to concrete/abstract ideas/objects whereas function words provide grammatical information

(2 marks)

6. Identify the nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs in the following text:

And then, whozing huggily, with cruppets in his spod, podulously pridding across the vomity, vipped Podshaw, that gleerful glup, brandling bindily a groon and flupless whapet. Magistly, mimsiness and manity grumbled on Podshaw's blunk gooves.

From “English Grammar for Today: An Introduction”, Geoffrey Leech
1982 Macmillan, London

Nouns	Cruppets,spod, Podshaw, glup, groon, whapet, mimsiness, manity, gooves
Verbs	whozing, pridding, brandling, grumbled
Adjectives	Vomity, vipped, gleerful, flupless, blunk
Adverbs	Huggily, podulously, bindily, magistly,

(0.5 marks each)
(11 marks)

7. Carefully study the sentences given below and:
- give their language type in terms of subject, object and verb
 - state **two syntactic differences** between **English** and **each** of the two languages, using just the sentences given. **Do not** consider **lexical/vocabulary** differences

Japanese – SOV (0.5 mark)

Swahili – SVO (0.5 mark)

Japanese and English

- Japanese uses a separate morpheme to mark subject/object (1 mark)
- English has SVO (1 mark)

Swahili and English

- Swahili uses a separate morpheme to mark class (number) (1 mark)
- English marks tense by inflecting the verb, Swahili uses separate morpheme to mark tense (1 mark)

(5 marks)

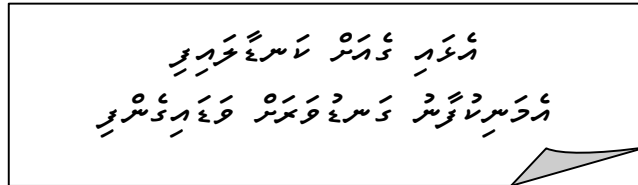
8. Is it possible for a noun phrase to have a sense but no referent? If so, give an example, and explain how it supports your conclusion; if not, explain why it is not possible.

Possible (0.5 mark)

e.g. pregnant toothbrush = have sense but no referent (1.5 marks)

(2 marks)

9. Carefully study the two Dhivehi sentences given below. Compare and contrast the two sentences in terms of their:
- denotations
 - connotation
 - referential/affective/social meanings



(5 marks)

10. What is the lexical relationship between these words?

	Lexical relationship
a. shallow – deep	Gradable antonyms (0.5 mark)
b. open – closed	Complimentary antonyms (0.5 mark)
c. move – run	Move is hypernym and run is hyponym (1 mark)
d. father – daughter	Relational/converse antonyms (0.5 mark)
e. two – too	Homophones (0.5 mark)

(3 marks)

11. The following sentence is ambiguous.

I found her a reliable secretary.

- Make clear what the two meanings are by giving two unambiguous paraphrases (one for each meaning of the original sentence).

I found her to be a reliable secretary.

I found a reliable secretary for her.

(0.5 * 2 marks)

- Illustrate this ambiguity in terms of the functions of the different phrases in the two different interpretations.

I (S) found (P) her (dO) a reliable secretary (oC)

I (S) found (P) her (iO) a reliable secretary (dO)

(2 marks)

(3 marks)

12. Study the following pairs of utterances carefully and for each of the pairs of utterances identify whether the sentence in (i) is connected to the sentence in (ii) by entailment or implicature. If they are connected by entailment, explain why this is necessarily an entailment, using proof by contradiction and if they are connected by implicature, describe a context which defeats the implicature.

a.

- I switched off the light.

- ii. I tried to switch off the light.

Implicature (0.5 mark) could have been by accident (0.5 mark)

- b.
- i. I shot the bird and the bird died.
 - ii. I killed the bird.

Entailment (0.5 mark) if the bird died because I shot it then I killed it.

- c.
- i. I shot the sheriff but I did not shoot the deputy.
 - ii. The deputy is not dead.

Implicature (0.5 mark) the deputy could have been killed by someone else. (0.5 mark)

- d.
- i. Dhaleyka regrets eating the whole block of chocolate.
 - ii. Dhaleyka ate the whole block of chocolate.

Entailment(0.5) Dhaleyka cannot regret eating the chocolate unless she ate it.(0.5)

- e.
- i. He gave me Rf.50 to keep the shop open.
 - ii. The shop was open when he gave me the Rf.50

Entailment (0.5) unless the shop was already open I couldn't keep it open. (0.5)

(5 marks)

13. Write one sentence for each of the given sets of conditions:

- a. A sentence with
- **modal verb**
 - **perfect aspect**
 - **a ditransitive verb**
 - **a noun phrase as a direct object**

I may have given you the wrong book.

- b. A sentence with
- **sentence adverb**
 - **past tense**
 - **progressive aspect**
 - **an intransitive verb**

She was crying actually.

- c. A sentence with

- **present tense**
- **passive form**
- **a transitive verb**

The man was found in the sea.

- d. A sentence with
- **an intensive verb**
 - **a adjective phrase as a subject compliment**
 - **a coordinate conjunction**

The girls are intelligent yet careless.

- e. A sentence with
- **a complex-transitive verb**
 - **past tense**
 - **an preposition phrase as an object compliment**

The maid hung the washing on the line.

- f. A sentence with
- **a preposition verb**
 - **past tense**
 - **an NP with an AP**

He leant on the old table.

(0.5 for each point)
(10 marks)

14. Use constituency tests to show whether or not the ***italicized*** sequences in the sentences below are constituents (phrases) or not.

One test is enough to prove that a sequence is a constant; but use at least 2 tests to prove that a particular sequence is not a constituent.

- a. I think that she has lost ***her glasses***.

Constituent (0.5 marks)

- b. The optometrist gave ***her glasses***.

Not constituent (0.5 marks)

c. **That sheep** was eating grass yesterday.

Constituent (0.5 marks)

d. She thinks **that sheep** eat grass.

Not constituent (0.5 marks)

(2 marks)

15. Do a functional analysis of each of the sentences given below.

a. Wafiyya is walking along the beach.

S P Adv

b. Thakuru bought a new shirt

S P dO

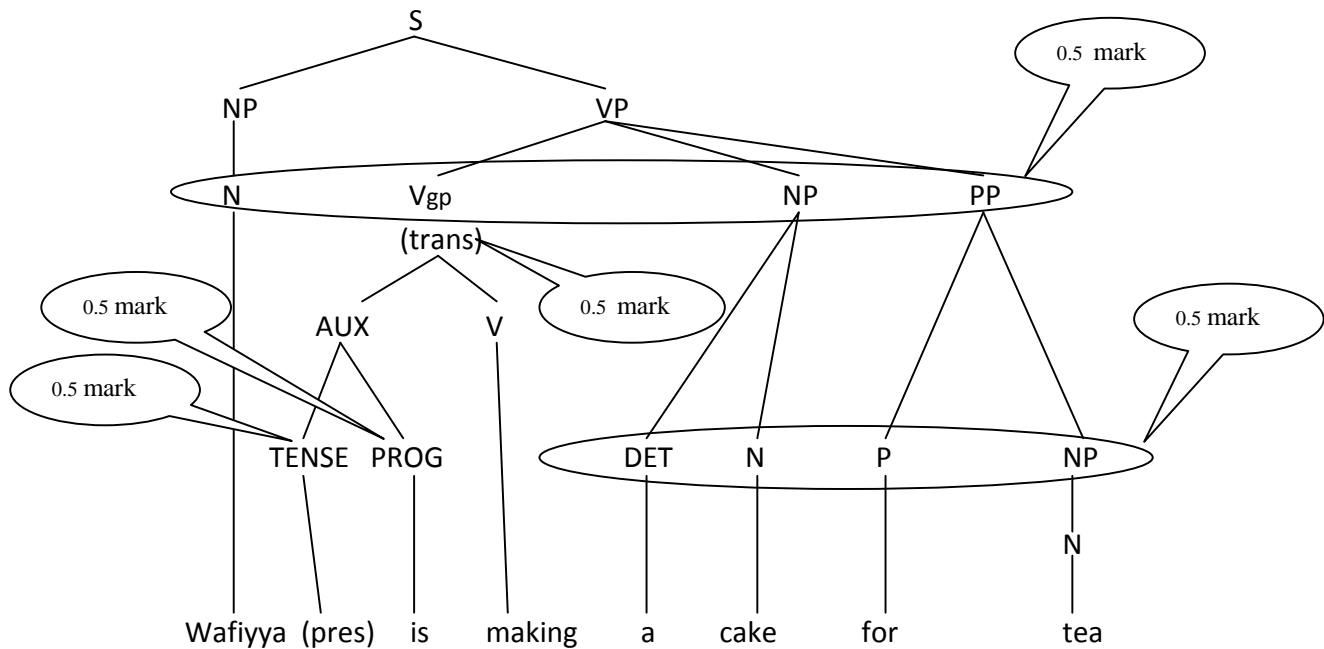
c. The boy put his toys in the box.

S P dO oC

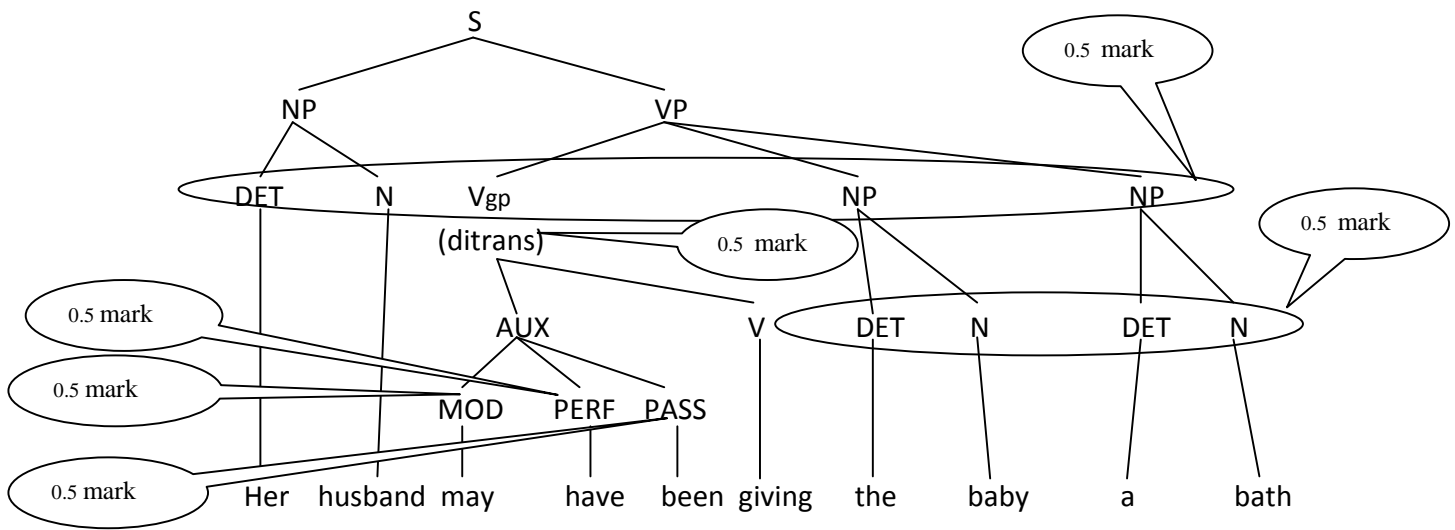
(10 marks)

16. Draw complete tree diagrams for each of the sentences given below; and provide the set of phrase structures that would account for (all and only) these sentences.

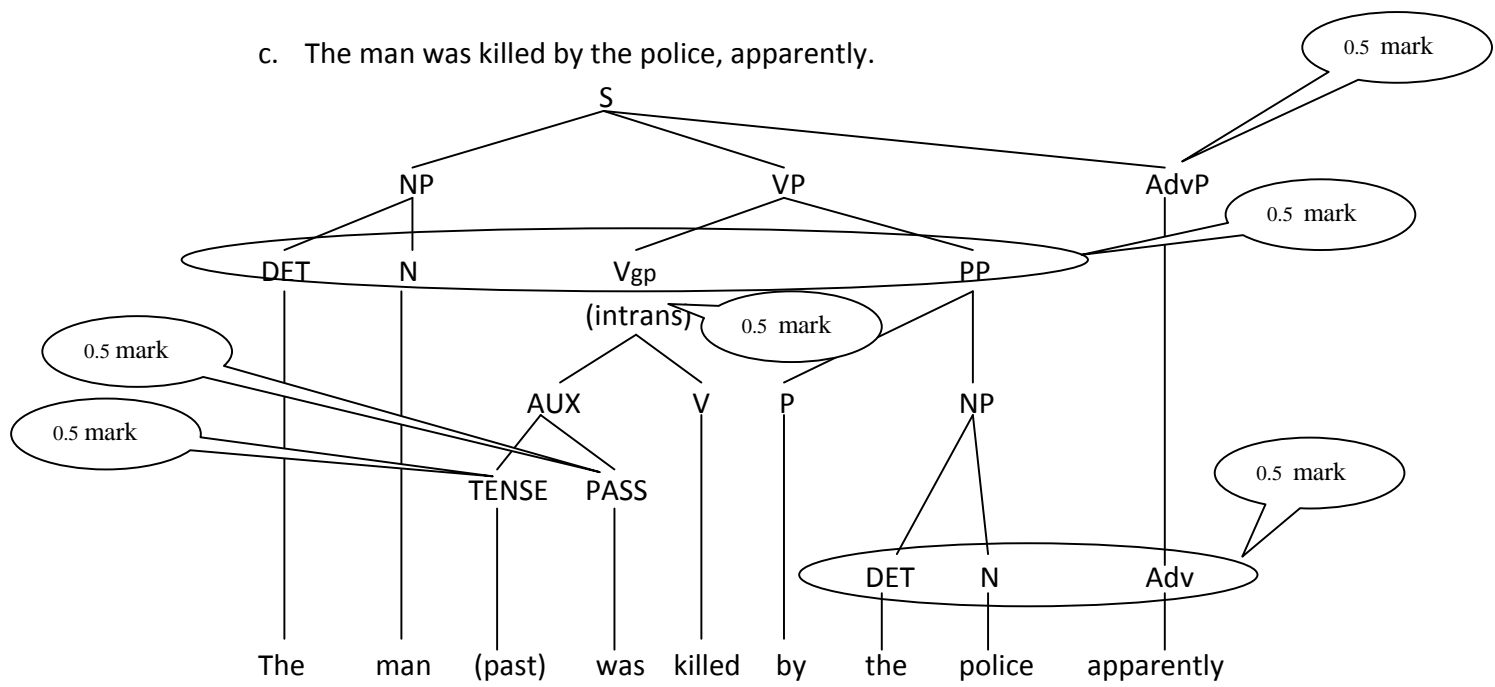
a. Wafiyya is walking along the beach.



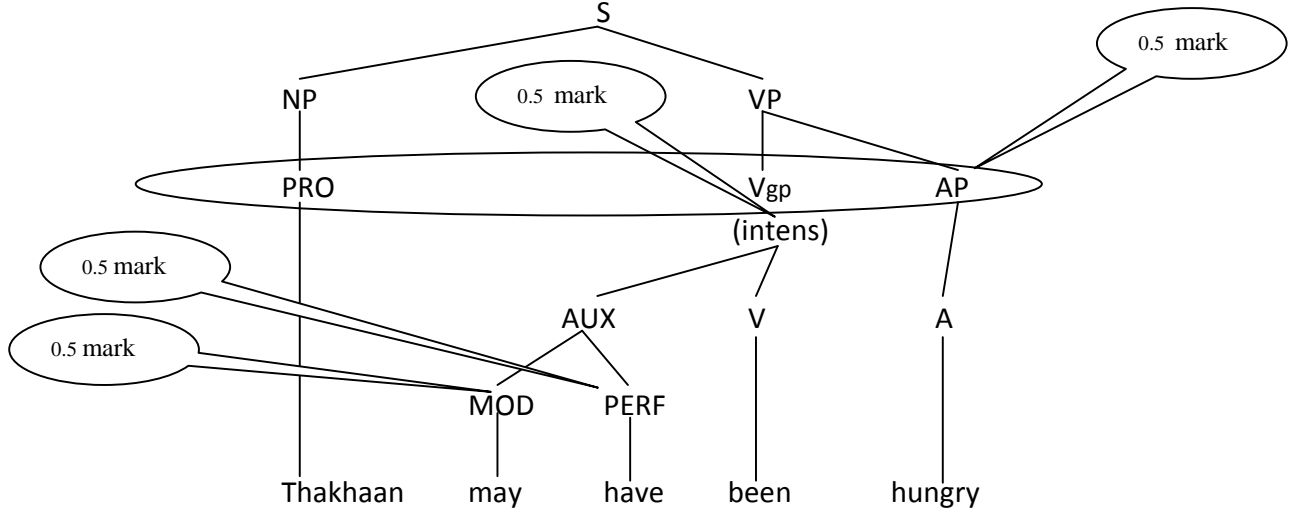
b. Her husband may have been giving the baby a bath.



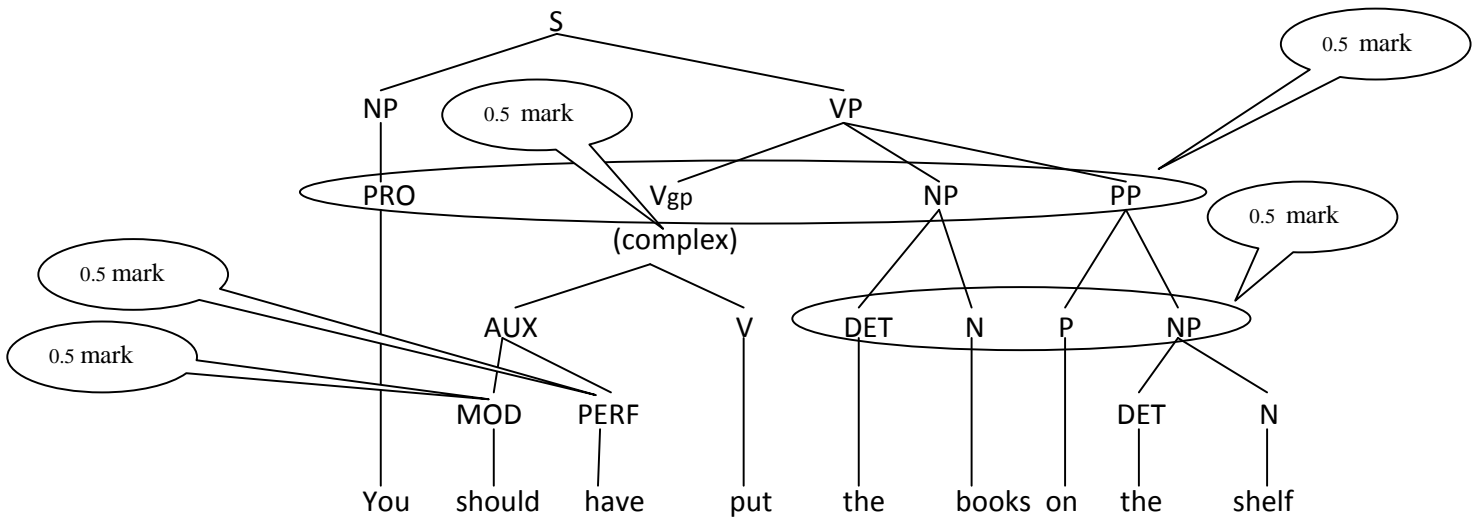
c. The man was killed by the police, apparently.



d. Thakhaan may have been hungry.



e. You should have put the books on the shelf.



(13 marks)

THE END