UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama Sidang Akademik 1996/97

Oktober/November 1996

HET 305 Struktur dan Nahu Bahasa Inggeris

Masa: [3 jam]

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS <u>NINE</u> [9] QUESTIONS IN <u>FIVE</u> [5] PAGES.

Answer any TWO [2] questions from Section A and ALL questions from Section B.

SECTION A - Answer TWO [2] questions.

- 1. Discuss the different interpretations of the notion <u>word</u>. Two of them have to do with inflection and derivation. Explain the connection between inflection and derivation on the one hand and the two definitions of the term word on the other.
- Discuss the concepts of open and closed parts-of-speech classes. Mention two parts-of-speech classes that are open in English, and two parts-of-speech classes that are closed in English. Comment on the status of adjectives as an open or closed class crosslinguistically (i.e., not just in English).
- 3. Languages use various means to distinguish noun phrases in the syntactic functions of <u>subject</u> and <u>direct object</u>. Describe some of the systems that occur, illustrating your answer from <u>at least two</u> languages.

[30 marks]

SECTION B

- 4. Answer ALL the parts of the question. All the examples must be from English.
 - [i] Give two inflectional suffixes and explain their functions.
 - [ii] Give two derivational suffixes and explain their functions.
 - [iii] Give two examples of words from open classes. The examples must be from different categories (parts of speech). For each example, identify the category.
 - [iv] Give two examples of words from closed classes. The examples must be from different categories. For each example identify the category.
 - [v] Give two examples of compounds.

[10 marks]

5. Answer ALL questions.

The root word meaning 'cook' in Tagalog is 'luto'. Luluto is a reduplicated form.

[i] Mag-luto nang isda ang bata.

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Cook art fish art child

The child will cook a fish.

The child cooked a fish.
The child has cooked a fish.
The child cooks a fish.
The child had cooked a fish.

The child is cooking a fish. The child was cooking a fish.

The child has just cooked a fish. The child had just cooked a fish.

[v] nag-luto nang nag-luto ang bata.
Cook art cook art child

The child cooked and cooked.

The child cooked over and over again.

- [a] How many tense distinctions does Tagalog make? What are they and how are they indicated?
- [b] How many aspectual distinctions does Tagalog make? What are they and how are they indicated?
- [c] How does aspect interact with tense in Tagalog?

[10 marks]