UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama

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HET 305  Struktur Dan Nahu Bahasa Inggeris

Masa: [3 jam]

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THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS <u>EIGHT</u> [8] QUESTIONS IN <u>FOUR</u> [4] PAGES.

Answer <u>ALL</u> questions

1.      Provide a complete morphological analysis ( in tree form) for the following words:

(i)      Inconsiderateness

(ii)     Unlawfully

(iii)    North Atlantic Organisation meetings

(iv)    Unzipability

2.      Study the following pasage and then answer the questions given below.  Take your examples from the passage.

The dog swam ahead, fatuously important; the foals, nodding solemnly, swayed along behind up to their necks: sunlight sparkled on the calm water, which further downstream where the river narrowed broke into furious little waves, swirling and eddying close inshore against black rocks, giving an effect of wildness, almost of rapids; low over their heads an ecstatic lightning of strange birds manoeuvred, looping-the-loop and immelmaning at unbelievable speed, aerobatic as new-born dragonflies.  The opposite shore was thickly wooded.

(i)      Identify **three** compound words. For each one, name the word class of the compound, and the word classes of the elements that compose it.

(ii)     Divide the following words into their component morphemes, labeling each morpheme F(free), I(inflectional), or D(derivational)

**Unbelievable**                    **dragonflies**

iii)    What is the function of the suffix **-ly** in the words **fatuously, solemnly** and **thickly?**

(iv)    Identify two other words containing (different) derivational suffixes, name the word-class of the stem to which the suffix is attached, and the word-class of the derived word.

(v)     Describe the function of the suffix **-s** in **foals** and **waves**, and that of the suffix **-ed** in **swayed** and **sparkled**.

(vi)    Comment on the past tense forms **swam** and **broke**

3.    Analyse the following sentence

Language, like other forms of social activity, has to be appropriate to the speaker using it (Trudgil 1983:103).

Find an example of SIX of the following parts of speech in the above sentence and explain why you consider each of these words to be an example of that particlar part of speech.

(i)     a noun

(ii)    a verb

(iii)   a conjunction

(iv)    a pronoun

(v)     an adjective

(vi)    an auxilliary verb

(vii)   a determiner

4.    Study the following passage.  Then answer the questions which follow.

La Coupole is a good place to enjoy the range of Parisian life.  For a more restricted view, perhaps one old man in a shaft of sunlight, I love the long bar at the Grand Theatre of Bordeaux.  Almost nobody ever goes there but it is a wonderful classical room, gloomy and run down, with the sort of seedy grandeur that I find irresistible: faded gilt and marbled column, roundels of tarnished clouds.  It is a restful place, very tall, very long and very empty.  At half past five on a hot July afternoon there is a man who is  reading a newspaper with an empty cup of cofee in front of him, in the shadows towards the rear of the room, and a couple on a bench near the open doors.

In the passage identify each of the following grammatical constructions:

(i)      a non-finite subordinate clause,

(ii)     a relative clause which is not introduced by a *wh* relative pronoun,

(iii)    a relative clause which is introduced by a *wh* relative pronoun,

(iv)     two clauses which are conjoined,

(v)      a noun phrase which is modified by two prepositional phrases,

(vi)     two conjoined adjective phrases which are modified by the same degree adverb,

(vii)    a prepositional phrase which is functioning as an adverbial of time.

You should copy the constructions you identify into your exam book.  Take care to label each construction correctly.

5.      There are four tests used to prove that a sequence of words is a constituent .  Describe these tests.

6.      Identify the Functional Constituents (subject, predicate, direct and indirect objects, adverbials) in the following sentences and classify each Verb as transitive, intransitive or ditransitive:

(i)      She gave to him  without fuss yesterday.

(ii)     The man in the moon is counting sheep for fun.

(iii)    An emu from Australia arrived quite unexpectedly from the back.

7.      Draw a Phrase Marker for each of the following sentences:

(i)      The professor may have left already.

(ii)     A more difficult problem awaits your solution in the next example.

(iii)    The alligator with the biggest mouth won the prize for the best picture this year.

8.    We discussed the Passive Transformation which derives passive sentences such as (i) -- as opposed to active ones such as (ii) -- from the same underlying Deep Structure.

(i)     the result was expected (by Sam)

(ii)    Sam expected the result

In addition to this normal kind of passive construction, English also has a "pseudo-passive" construction as shown in these examples: (**Note:** The square brackets delimit an embedded clause which is the object of 'expect'.)

(iii)   Sam expected [Bill to win the race]

(iv)    Bill was expected [to win the race] (by Sam)

(a)     Draw the two Phrase Markers (according to the PS Rules which represent the Deep Structures of (i/ii) and (iii/iv).

(b)     Describe the difference between the normal passive construction and the pseudo-passive.

(c)     Write out the Terminal Strings of the two trees you drew under (a) above. Then write a single Passive Transformation which can derive both normal and pseudo-passive constructions from these Terminal Strings.

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