#### UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

## Peperiksaan Semester Pertama Sidang 1991/92

Oktober/November 1991

### HET 303 Struktur Bahasa Inggeris

Masa: [3 jam]

This Examination paper contains THREE [3] sections with SEVEN [7] questions in THREE [3] pages.

Answer FOUR [4] questions. QUESTION NO. 1 in Section A is COMPULSORY. For the remaining THREE [3] questions choose ONE [1] question each from Section B and C, and the remaining ONE [1] question from either Section.

# SECTION A - Question No. 1 is COMPULSORY

- 1. (a) Traditionally, in English, there is a primary distinction between <u>Subject</u> and <u>Predicate</u>. Explain the characteristics of these two divisions.
  - (b) The sentence:

Magellan said that the world could be circumnavigated.

contains a Main clause and a Subordinate clause. Explain the concept of <u>clause</u> touching on, main and subordinate clauses; declarative, interogative and imperative categories of clauses; and clause patterns like SPOA.

- (c) English needs to distinguish two types of <u>object</u> and two types of <u>complement</u>. Write briefly on these two elements of English language structure.
- (d) In English distinctions between verbs need to be drawn not only in relation to object and complement types but also in relation to whether verbs themselves admit the contrast of progressive' and non-progressive'. Explain, with examples, these categories of verb in English touching on stative, dynamic and other verb types.

(25 marks)

## SECTION B

2. (a) The sentence:

Johan goes to kindergarten daily.

is an example of a sentence being in the <u>indicative</u> mood. Mood in English is represented by the action denoted by the verb in a sentence. Explain fully the concept of mood in the English language.

(b) Whenever the word to appears before a verb form it indicates that the verb is non-finite (infinitive). Is this the only instance of a non-finite verb form? Explain the difference and conditions that operate between a finite verb form and a non-finite verb form. List and explain with examples the uses of the non-finite verbs.

(25 marks)

3. The Noun Phrase include elements like adjectives, prepositional phrases etc. etc. They also include premodifiers like determiners, predeterminers, and quantifiers. Write on any two premodifiers of the Noun Phrase.

(25 marks)

4. We cannot tell whether a word is an adjective by looking at it in isolation. The form does not necessarily indicate its syntactic function.

Write briefly on the syntactic functions of adjectives paying particular attention to these areas:

- (a) attributive and predicative.
- (b) postpositive (post-posed).
- (c) head of a noun phrase
- (d) verbless adjective clause.

(25 marks)

## SECTION C

- 5. (a) Using only information contained in the passage below, compose sentences so that each one contains an adverbial, and each adverbial is realized by a different one of the following units:
  - i. an adverb phrase
  - ii. a prepositional phrase
  - iii. an infinitive clause
    - iv. an -ed participle clause
    - v. a noun phrase
    - vi. a finite clause
  - vii. an -ing participle clause
  - viii. a verbless clause

Capitain Ishak arrived at Pulada one morning in April. He was early, but went straight to the commandant's room. When Colonel Musa opened the door, Capt. Ishak explained that he had come to take up his duties as tutor. Col. Musa wished to appear friendly, and welcomed Capt. Ishak in. Capt Ishak felt relieved, though he was not aware that his host was rather annoyed at his unexpected arrival.

(b) Write briefly on <u>adjuncts</u>, <u>disjuncts</u> and <u>conjuncts</u>. Illustrate these concepts with examples.

(25 marks)

- 6. In English, it is generally the <u>adverb</u> that dictates the syntactic functions of an adverb phrase. Write on the syntactic functions of an adverb functioning as:
  - (a) an adverbial
  - (b) a modifier of an adjective
  - (c) a modifier of an adverb
  - (d) a modifier of a prepositional phrase
  - (e) a modifier of a noun phrase.

(25 marks)

7. Write an essay on the chief processes of English wordformation. Touch on areas like the other minor devices, in English, as a means of Forming new words.

(25 marks)