

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama
Sidang 1994/95

Oktober/November 1994

HET 203 Pengantar Linguistik Am Untuk Guru

Masa: [3 jam]

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS EIGHT [8] QUESTIONS IN THREE [3] PAGES.

Answer SIX [6] questions in all. THREE [3] questions from Section A, QUESTION NO. 6 from Section B and BOTH questions from Section C.

SECTION A - Answer THREE [3] out of the five questions below

1. Discuss what Yule (1989) means when he says that '...phonology is concerned with the abstract or mental aspect of the sounds in language rather than with the actual physical articulation.' Illustrate your answer with examples. [20 marks]
2. Explain what is meant by transformational grammar. What are its principal aims? [20 marks]
3. Discuss the social significance of differences of accent and dialect within a language community. Do they serve a generally beneficial or harmful purpose, considered from the point of view of [a] society and [b] the individual? [20 marks]
4. If children do not learn their first language by imitation, nor reinforcement, how, then, do they acquire their first language? [20 marks]

.../2

5. To what extent would you agree with the contention that meaning involves more than just the semantic interpretation of an utterance?
[20 marks]

SECTION B - QUESTION NO. 6 is COMPULSORY

6. Choose five [5] out of the eight statements below and state whether they are TRUE or FALSE and then explain why.
- [a] An allophone is a predictable variant of a phoneme.
[4 marks]
 - [b] Non-nasal stops and affricates are non-continuant obstruents.
[4 marks]
 - [c] Inflectional morphemes typically occur before derivational morphemes.
[4 marks]
 - [d] Derivational morphemes do not change meaning or part of speech.
[4 marks]
 - [e] Descriptive grammars attempt to legislate what your grammar should be.
[4 marks]
 - [f] The rules that determine the basic constituent structure of sentences are called phrase-structure rules.
[4 marks]
 - [g] Words of a language cannot be intrinsically good or bad but may reflect individual or societal values.
[4 marks]
 - [h] It is generally the case that there is a natural connection between a linguistic form and its meaning.
[4 marks]

SECTION C - Answer BOTH questions

7. Assume that the sentences in [a] are related to the corresponding sentences in [b] by a transformation.

[a] Describe the transformation that 'converts' [a] into [b].

[b] Draw the tree diagrams to represent each of the following sentences.

[a]	[b]
i. The surgeon sewed up the wound.	The surgeon sewed the wound up.
ii. The salesman sold a car to the manager.	The salesman sold the manager a car.

[10 marka]

8. Cebuano

The following noun paradigm is from Cebuano, a language of the Philippines. State the rule (in words, precisely) for deriving language names from the names of ethnic groups. What type of affixation is this?

[bisaya] 'a visayan'	[binisaya] 'the Visayan language'
[inglis] 'an Englishman'	[ininglis] 'the English language'
[tagalog] 'a Tagalog person'	[tinagalog] 'the Tagalog language'
[ilokano] 'an Ilocano'	[inilokano] 'the Ilocano language'
[sibwano] 'a Cebuano'	[sinibwano] 'the Cebuano language'

[10 marks]

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1911. The names are given in alphabetical order of their surnames.

The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1911 are:

A. J. [Name], B. C. [Name], C. D. [Name], D. E. [Name], E. F. [Name], F. G. [Name], G. H. [Name], H. I. [Name], I. J. [Name], J. K. [Name], K. L. [Name], L. M. [Name], M. N. [Name], N. O. [Name], O. P. [Name], P. Q. [Name], Q. R. [Name], R. S. [Name], S. T. [Name], T. U. [Name], U. V. [Name], V. W. [Name], W. X. [Name], X. Y. [Name], Y. Z. [Name].