# UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA 

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama
Sidang Akademik 2001/2002
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## HET 512 - Linguistic Studies

Masa : 3 jam

## THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS FIVE [5] QUESTIONS IN TWO [2] PAGES.

Answer ALL the questions. They all carry equal marks.

1. [a] Regular nouns in English form their plural by 'adding an $-s$ (or sometimes -es)': cats, dogs, horses, ostriches, etc. However, this -(e)s suffix undergoes phonologically conditioned allomorphy, appearing as [s], [z] or [uzवाप्र]. Using the words listed below, identify the phonological conditions of this allormophy.

| antelopes | cows | ducks | cats |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| dogs | eels | horses | fishes |
| iguanas | lambs | doves |  |

[b] Regular verbs in English form their past tense by 'adding a $-d$ (or sometimes -ed)': walked, played, waited, etc. However, this -(e)d suffix undergoes phonologically conditioned allomorphy,
 phonological conditions of this allomorphy using the words listed below. Comment on the relationship between this allomorphy and the allomorphy you described in 1a.

| aged | kissed | raided | sinned |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| walked | suited <br> rubbed | exploded | laughed |

2. What does the term phonotactic constraints refer to? Illustrate how the notion of syllable (and its constituents) help to explain this phonological phenomenon? Use examples from English and another language to clarify and support your answer.
3. Discuss the statement "You know a Word by its Reputation"(Jeffries, 1998). Include in your discussion the definitions of the relevant semantic phenomena and exemplify using language expressions from English and other languages.
4. Discuss the following pairs of linguistic concepts:
[a] functional categories and lexical categories.
[b] derivational morphology and inflectional morphology.
[c] clipping and backformation.
[d] free variation and complementary distribution.
5. Elaborate on the properties of generativity, ambiguity, hierarchical structure and infinite recursion in Phrase Structure Grammar.
