UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

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HXE 209 - Linguistics I

Masa: 3 jam

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS <u>SIX</u> [6] QUESTIONS IN <u>THREE</u> [3] PAGES.

Answer any <u>TWO</u> [2] questions from <u>Section A</u> and any <u>TWO</u> [2] questions from <u>Section B</u>.

SECTION A

- 1. Discuss three parameters that are involved in the articulation of vowels. Use illustrations to explain your answer.
- 2. [a] What are airstream mechanisms?
 - [b] Describe the airstream mechanism involved in the production of English segments.
 - [c] With appropriate diagrams and examples, compare and contrast the productions of the following phonemes.

/k/ /g/

/l/ /j/

3. Discuss the suprasegmental features of English with appropriate examples for each of the features.

SECTION B

- 4. [a] What are allomorphs?
 - [b] Distinguish between phonological conditioning and grammatical conditioning of allomorphs.
- 5. [a] What is productivity?
 - [b] What are constraints of productivity?
 - [c] Use the data below to list three examples of conversion, suffixation and compounding and comment on problem cases which do not fit neatly into any one of these categories.

advice (noun)

plan (noun, verb)

reject (noun, verb)

greyhound (noun)

blood (noun)

song (noun)

advise (verb)

concrete (noun, verb)

table (noun, verb)

milkman (noun)

bleed (verb)

sing (verb)

teapot (noun) breakfast (noun, verb)

bio-science (noun) telegraph (noun)

petticoat (noun) tragicomedy (noun)

hardship (noun) hardwood (noun)

guinea-pig (noun) microwave (noun)

troublesome (adjective) paratrooper (noun)

6. Katamba (1993) states that inflectional morphology deals with syntactically determined affixation processes while derivational morphology is used to create new lexical items. Discuss with appropriate examples.

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