

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama

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HET 213 – Structure And Grammar In English

[Masa: 3 jam]

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS FOUR [4] QUESTIONS IN THREE [3] PAGES.

Answer ALL questions.

1. Study the following passage 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 and 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.

- [a] Identify **three** compound words. For each one, name the word class of the compound, and the word classes of the elements that compose it.
- [b] Divide the following words into their component morphemes, labeling each morpheme **F** (free), **I** (inflectional, or **D** (derivational):

Unbelievable

dragonflies

- [c] What is the function of the suffix **-ly** in the words **fatuously**, **solemnly** and **thickly**?

- [d] 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.
- [e] Describe the function of the suffix **-s** in **foals** and **waves**, and that of the suffix **-ed** in **swayed** and **sparkled**.
- [f] Comment on the past tense forms **swam** and **broke**.
- [g] The Collins English Dictionary contains the following entry:

Immelmann turn or **Immelmann...n.** an aircraft manoeuvre used to gain height while reversing the direction of flight. It consists of a half-loop and a half roll.[named after Max *Immelmann* (1890-1916), German aviator.]

Comment on the word-formation processes which have led firstly to the inclusion of the above expressions in the Dictionary, and secondly to the author's use of the progressive participle form **immelmaning** in line 7.

[25 marks]

2. Define the term aspect. Use the following examples as a starting point for a discussion of the contrast between Simple Past and Past Progressive in English.

Marion built a carport.

Marion was building a carport, but she never finished it.

My uncle used the chainsaw yesterday.

While he was using the chainsaw, an unfortunate incident occurred.

The beacon flashed.

The beacon was flashing.

[25 marks]

3. Identify and label all the functional constituents, except heads and modifiers, in each of the following sentences:

- [a] We gave him a raise.
- [b] You are in trouble.
- [c] He stood the gun by the door.
- [d] We put his best shirt in the blender.
- [e] Xavier cried.
- [f] He donated his stamp collection to the gallery.

[25 marks]

4. 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 the following 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 in words, in five sentences or less, 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.

[25 marks]