

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**

**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION PAPER - JULY 2008**

**B.A DEGREE**

**TITLE OF PAPER :** INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS

**COURSE NUMBER:** AL200 /IDE-AL200

**TIME ALLOWED:** TWO (2) HOURS

**INSTRUCTIONS:**

1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL
2. ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS FROM EACH SECTION
3. LINGUISTIC EXPRESSIONS AND FORMALISM SHOULD BE USED WHEREVER APPROPRIATE
4. MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR UNTIDY WORK, WRONG SPELLING AND UNGRAMMATICAL SENTENCES
5. ALL EXAMPLES SHOULD BE GLOSSED.

**THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR**

## SECTION A

### PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY

*Answer Question 1 and any other question in this section.*

#### Question 1

- (a) Each of the languages below illustrates a different kind of pattern of word stress.  
(i) Describe, in words, the stress pattern of each language.

1. Latin

(i)	véríta:s	'truth'	
(ii)	hóminem	'man (accusative case)'	
(iii)	dí:kere	'to speak'	
(iv)	diksísti	'you spoke'	
(v)	míttutur	'he was sent'	(3)
(vi)	mittúntur	'they were sent'	
(vii)	veritá:tem	'truth (accusative case)'	
(viii)	amí:cus	'friend'	

2. Huasteco

(i)	cijó:k	'chin'	
(ii)	ya:ní:l	'many times'	
(iii)	?á:ulom	'field of garlic'	
(iv)	?alabé:l	'pretty'	(3)
(v)	bí:nomac	'one who gave'	
(vi)	hílkoma	'leftover'	
(vii)	cálam	'shade'	

3. Weri

(i)	ɲintíp	'bee'	
(ii)	kùlipú	'hair of arm'	(3)
(iii)	ulùamít	'mist'	
(iv)	àkunètepál	'times'	

4. Araucanian

(i)	wulé	'tomorrow'	
(ii)	tipánto	'year'	
(iii)	elúmuyù	'give us'	(3)
(iv)	elúaènew	'he will give us'	
(v)	kimúbalùwulày	'he pretended not to know'	

In the examples stress is indicated as follows:

á = primary stress

à = secondary stress

- (ii) Give the stress pattern you would predict for the word below in each language: [padimtalozá:] (4)
- (b) Use distinctive features to formalize the following phonological rules:
- (i) The vowel /u/ is deleted before the vowel /a/.
- (ii) A voiced stop becomes voiceless when it occurs word-finally. (9)
- (iii) A non-labial glide is inserted between two non-labial high vowels.

[25marks]

### Question 2

- (a) Study the Shona nouns given below and answer the questions that follow:

Verb	Noun
1. tuma "send"	N-tuma → ndume "messenger"
2. βesa "carve"	N-βesa → mbeso "adze"

- i) Explain how the process of homorganic nasal assimilation operated in the derivation of nouns from verbs in Shona. (4)
- ii) Account for the difference in the stem-initial segment in [ndume] and /N-tuma/ in (1) and between [mbeso] and /N-βesa/ in (2) above. (6)

- (b) According to Trubetzkoy's theory of distinctive oppositions, "the same phonetic segments distinguished by the same phonetic features can stand in a multilateral opposition in one language and in a bilateral opposition in another language". Provide evidence to support this statement along with relevant examples. (7)

- (c) Indicate the phonetic symbol that is represented by each of the feature matrices presented below:

-cons +son -back +high -round	-cons -son -cont -voiced +dorsal -del rel	+cons +cont -strid +cor +ant +voiced	+cons +nasal +cor +ant	(8)
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[25 marks]

### Question 3

Consider the following forms from Diegueño spoken in Baja California, and then answer the questions that follow:

- |     |            |                           |
|-----|------------|---------------------------|
| 1.  | ʔa:kat     | "I cut a long object"     |
| 2.  | ma:kat     | "You cut a long object"   |
| 3.  | a:kat      | "He cuts a long object"   |
| 4.  | ʔəʔfu:kat  | "I bite off"              |
| 5.  | məʔfu:kat  | "You bite off"            |
| 6.  | ʔfu:kat    | "He bites off"            |
| 7.  | mətu:kat   | "You cut into chunks"     |
| 8.  | tu:kat     | "He cuts into chunks"     |
| 9.  | ʔa:mar     | "I cover a long object"   |
| 10. | ma:malʔ    | "You weep"                |
| 11. | məʔfu:xʷar | "You chew"                |
| 12. | ʔfu:kʷar   | "He makes a speech"       |
| 13. | ʔətu:mar   | "I cover a chunky object" |
| 14. | ʔətalʔ     | "My mother"               |
| 15. | mətalʔ     | "Your mother"             |
| 16. | ʔətalʔʔ    | "Our mother"              |
| 17. | mətalʔʔ    | "Your (plural) mother"    |

(a) Give the Diegueño morpheme which corresponds to the following English translation:

- |       |                      |      |
|-------|----------------------|------|
| i)    | I;                   |      |
| ii)   | you (singular);      |      |
| iii)  | he;                  |      |
| iv)   | cut a long object;   |      |
| v)    | cover a long object; |      |
| vi)   | cut into chunks;     |      |
| vii)  | make(s) a speech;    | (15) |
| viii) | cover;               |      |
| ix)   | weep;                |      |
| x)    | chew;                |      |
| xi)   | mother;              |      |
| xii)  | my;                  |      |
| xiii) | our                  |      |
| xiv)  | your (plural);       |      |
| xv)   | bite off.            |      |

(b) State one phonological rule that will derive the following surface structures from their basic structures: (4)

- i) ʔəʔfu:kat      “I bite off”
- ii) mətalʔ        “Your mother”

(c) How would you say the following in Diegueño?

- i)      He chews
- ii)     I make a speech
- iii)    You cover a long object

(6)

[25 marks]

**SECTION B**

**SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS**

**Answer Question 4 and any other Question from this Section.**

**QUESTION 4**

**Analyze the following sentence by doing the following:**

- ii) Drawing its D- Structure
- iii) Showing all the Transformational Rules that have been used to generate its Surface Structure.
- iv) Drawing its S- Structure
- v) Drawing its Semantic Network.

**The Sentence:**

***Why was that old ugly hat not given to John.***

**[20 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 5**

- a) With the aid of examples explain the deference between a pronominal and an anaphor? (5 Marks)
- b) Define a reflexive pronoun. Use examples from English. (5 marks)
- c) With the aid of tree structure explain why the following sentence is not grammatical.  
***Himself loves John.*** (5 Marks)
- d) Using a tree structure diagram explain also why himself in the following sentence can only refer to John not to Alan  
***Alan thinks John loves himself.*** (5 Marks)

**[20 MARKS]**

**QUESTION 6**

- a) With the aid of an example explain the difference between PRO and Pro. (5 Marks)
- b) Using tree structure diagram give the D- Structures of the following sentences
- i) John wants to drink alcohol.
- ii) James persuaded me to drink alcohol (5 Marks)
- b) With the aid of examples explain the difference between conventional and conversational implicature. (10 Marks)

**[20 MARKS]**