UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER, JULY 2009

TITLE OF PAPER	:	INTRODUCTION TO LINGUISTICS
COURSE CODE	:	AL200/IDE-AL200
TIME ALLOWED	:	THREE (3) HOURS
INSTRUCTIONS	:	1. ANSWER FOUR (4) QUESTIONS IN ALL.
		2. ANSWER QUESTION 1 AND ANY OTHER QUESTION IN SECTION A.
		3. ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION B AND ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION C.
		4. READ THE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY BEFORE YOU START WRITING.

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

Answer Question 1 and any other question from 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. **Pintupi**

(i)	pána	'earth'
(ii)	tʲútuya	'many'
(iii)	málawàna	'through from behind'
(iv)	púliŋkàlatʲu	'we (sat) on the hill'
(v)	tʲámulìmpatʲùŋku	'our relation'
(vi)	tíliriŋulàmpatʲu	'the fire for our benefit flared up'

(4)

2. **Diyari**

(i)	kána	'man'
(ii)	nánda	'to hit'
(iii)	múḷa	'nose'
(iv)	wílapína	'old woman'
(v)	ŋándawálka	'to close'
(vi)	pínadu	'old man'
(vii)	púɭuru	'mud'
(viii)	mánkaɾa	'girl'
(ix)	káṉini	'mother's mother'

(4)

3. **Mpakwiti**

(i)	thúʔu
(ii)	páːna
(iii)	kálipwa
(iv)	dréːgwati
(v)	bwáʔa
(vi)	ʔúnuwàna
(vii)	máguʔìːni

(4)

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:

[fa:lintalize:]   (3)

(b) Using illustrations, give a brief description of the following linguistic terms:

    i)   contour tone;   (3)
    ii)   Obligatory Contour Principle; and   (4)
    iii)   tone stability   (3)

[25 marks]

Question 2

a)   Write the following words in phonetic notation and place the words in their syllables:

    i)   fish
    ii)   chicken
    iii)   pleasure
    iv)   joy   (13)
    v)   them
    vi)   theme

    b)   Briefly explain how information which could have been previously expressed through the use of case inflections could now been conveyed in Modern English.   (4)

    c)   Consider the following Modern English sentence:

'The woman and her husband's cousin took the dog to the Vet.'

    i)   Indicate the part of the above sentence which is:
            1.   the subject NP;
            2.   the genitive NP;   (4)
            3.   the direct object NP; and
            4.   the indirect object NP.

    ii)   Name the case which was used in Old English to indicate each of the NP's listed in (i) (1-4) above.   (4)

[25 marks]

Question 3

a) The following data on Tamil language indicate that some words begin with glides while others do not:

Initial j-glide		Initial w-glide		No initial glide	
1.jeli	'rat'	6. woḍi	'break'	11. arivu	'knowledge'
2. ji:	'fly'	7. wo:laj	'palm tree'	12. aiṉtu	'five'
3. jilaj	'leaf'	8. wu:si	'needle'	13. a:saj	'desire'
4. jeŋge	'where'	9. wujir	'life'	14. a:ru	'river'
5. jiḍuppu	'waist'	10. wo:ram	'edge'	15. a:di	'origin'

    i) Using your knowledge of natural classes, make a general statement about the distribution of the glides. (2)

    ii) Assuming the glides are not present in the underlying representations, name the process that accounts for their presence in the surface forms. (1)

    iii) Using distinctive features, write a rule using alpha notation that formalizes this process. (4)

b) Consider the following words:

    1.   misinterpreted
    2.   disadvantaged

    i) Divide each of the words into its morphemes. (3)

    ii) For each bound morpheme, indicate whether it is derivational or inflectional. (2)

    iii) For each word, draw a tree diagram to show how it is derived. (5)

c) Explain each of the following linguistic terms. Support your explanation with one example from any language:

    (i)   dissimilation
    (ii)   derivational morpheme
    (iii)   apocope   (8)
    (iv)   compensatory lengthening

[25 marks]

Syntax and Semantics

Answer *one question* from Section B and *one question* from Section C. Read the instructions carefully before you start writing.

Section B: Syntax

Question 4

    a. What is wh-movement? (5 marks)

    b. What is inversion? (5 marks)

    c. Explain how contemporary syntactic theory analyzes wh-movement and inversion. (9 marks)

    d. Include at least two (2) examples from a language or languages of your choice and at least one phrase structure tree. (6 marks)

<div align="right">[25 marks]</div>

Question 5

    a. Define noun phrases, grammatical relations (subject and direct object) and thematic roles in a way that makes it clear how they are different from each other. (9 marks)

    b. Give at least two (2) examples of each of these from different languages of your choice. (6 marks)

    c. Which of these categories do the concepts of Agent and Patient belong to? (3 marks)

    d. Give one (1) example each of Agent and Patient from a language of your choice and explain why each of them is an example. (7 marks)

<div align="right">[25 marks]</div>

Section C: Semantics

Question 6

Define the following terms. Illustrate each of your answers with examples from at least two (2) languages of your choice.

    a. truth conditions and entailment   (5 marks)
    b. connotation and denotation   (5 marks)
    c. presupposition and old information (5 marks)
    d. paraphrase and contradiction   (5 marks)
    e. direct object and patient   (5 marks)

[25 marks]

Question 7

    a. Under what discourse conditions is the English definite article *the* used? (8 marks)

    b. Under what discourse conditions are the English indefinite articles *a* and *an* used? (8 marks)

    c. How do the English definite and indefinite articles inform hearers in a conversation about old information, new information and topics? (9 marks)

[25 marks]

End of Question Paper