

I. Explain with examples the difference between the following pairs (8 pts):

(1,5 pt = explanation) + (0,5 examples)

1. Free and bound morphemes

Free morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone such as "book". Bound morphemes are morphemes that can stand alone such as "able", "un-", "ess".

2. Derivation and inflection

Derivation is word formation process with change in gram category and/or meaning as in "happy" → "unhappy". Inflection changes no meaning or category as in "cat" → "cats".

3. Pragmatics and semantics

Pragmatics is the study of the intended / hidden contextual meaning of the speakers. Semantics is the study of the real, literal meaning of words/sentences.

4. Weak and strong syllables

Weak syllables have short vowels as in "pin". Strong syllables have long vowels, diphthongs, or triphthongs as in "peace", "T", "I".

II. Explain briefly the following statements (4 pts):

1. De Saussure founded structuralism on four principles.

1 pt → 4 principles  
1 pt → their explanation

Langue vs. Parole: Abstract vs. social

Signifier vs. Signified

Paradigmatic vs. Syntagmatic: Vertical vs. Horizontal Combination

Diachronic vs. Synchronic: History of language vs. language in a specific period

2. Chomsky's Generativism is based on the belief that grammar is universal.

We are all born with "language capacity"

The brain has "syntax" installed in it

There is surface and deep structures of language

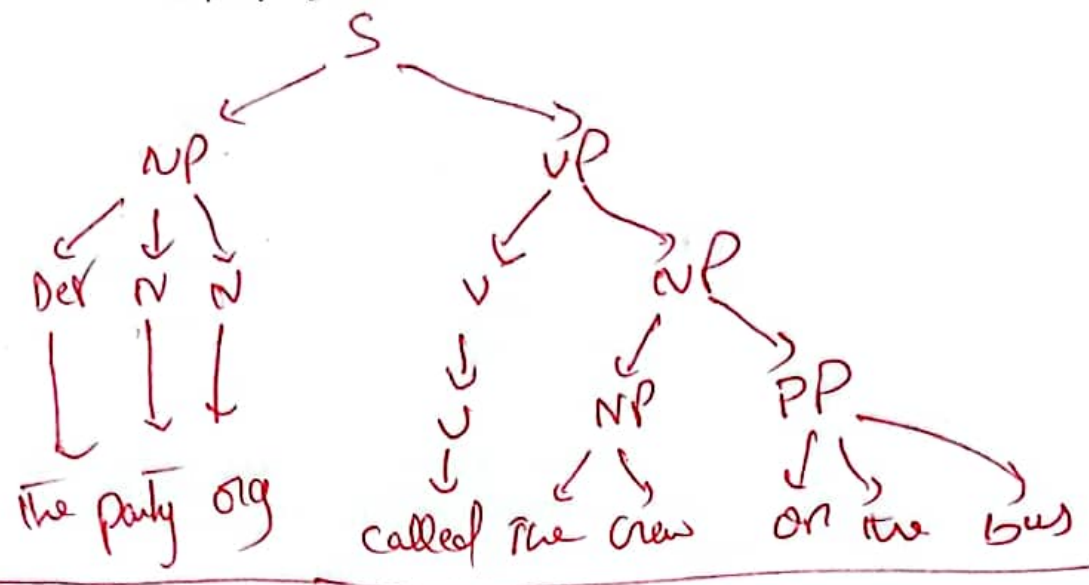
Syntax is a group of finite rules generating infinite messages

III. Employing the IC tree diagram, give the syntactic structures of the sentence below.

The party organiser called the crew on the bus

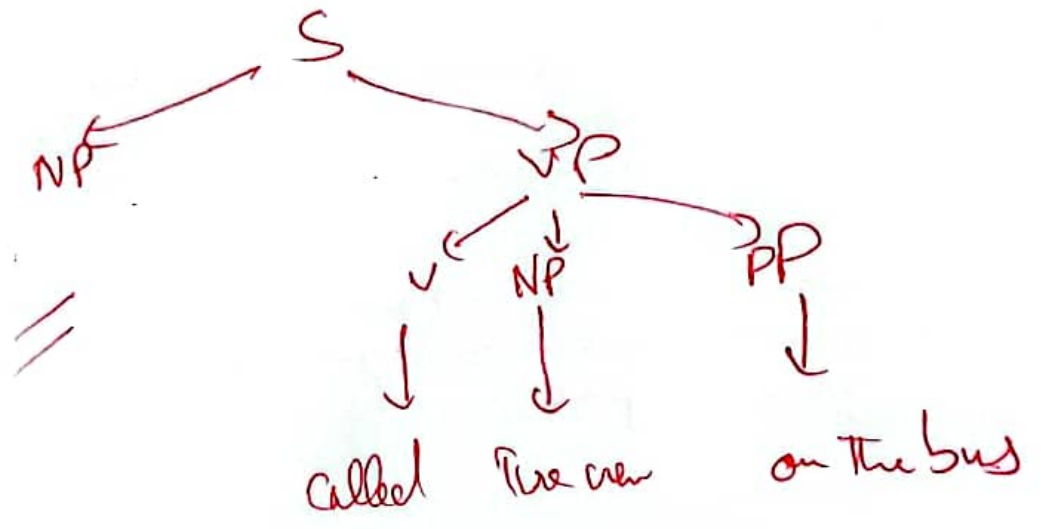
Option 1

(2x pt)



Option 2

(2x pt)



IV. Complete the following table (3 pts)

(0,25 pt → each answer)

Word	Transcription	Syllabification	Stress placement
eg: allow	ə'laʊ	ə / laʊ	ə'laʊ
enter	en'tɜ	en / tɜ	'en'tɜ
balloon	bə'lʊn	bə / lʊn	bə'lʊn
entertain	en'tɜ'teɪn	en / tɜ / teɪn	en'tɜ'teɪn
sunrise	'sʌnrʌɪz	sʌn / rʌɪz	'sʌnrʌɪz

