



Course No: ENGL 2308

Course Title: Introduction to Linguistics

Date: 30/5/2019

No. of Questions: (13)

No. of pages:(4)

Time: 2 hours

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College Name: Faculty of Education
Using Dictionary: (No)

(1) Decide whether the following statements are true or false. (7 points)

1. Affixation is the most common word process. []
2. The underlined part in (globalization) is a root. []
3. A grammatically well-formed sentence can't be anomalous. []
4. The underlined part in (painter) is an inflectional morpheme. []
5. Every root can be a stem, but the opposite is not always true. []
6. Homophones can be considered a case of sentence ambiguity. []
7. The following two words represent a minimal pair: why\ way. []
8. If two words are homophones, they don't make a minimal pair. []
9. The word (island) includes two syllables. Each of them has a coda. []
10. The length of Arabic sentence depends on the number of syllables. []
11. The following three words include the same allomorph: finished\fixed\ cooked []
12. If an item is repeated in several entries in a dictionary, it is a case of polysemy. []
13. If we have two synonyms and one of them can be denied while affirming the other, they are said to be cognitive synonyms. []
14. The word 'cow' can be described using the following semantic features: +animate -human +adult – male []

(2) Give an example on each of the following items. (10 points)

1. A minimal pair of two words which are different only in: /ʃ/ /ʒ/
2. One syllable word in which each of the onset and coda includes two consonants
3. A sentence that is often said with falling intonation
4. A multi-syllable word that has its main stress on the first syllable
5. A word including two derivational morphemes and an inflectional one
6. A sentence or a question including two stressed words
7. A word including an underlined part that can be a root but not a stem
8. An example on the process of word formation (clipping)

9. A word including one free morpheme and two bound ones
10. A word including a prefix and two suffixes
11. A word consisting of two bound morphemes.
12. Three different verbs but attached to the same allomorph
13. A semantically anomalous sentence.
14. A semantically ambiguous sentence.
15. A grammatically ambiguous sentence.
16. A sentence including a clause functioning as Cs.....
17. A pair of polysemy
18. A pair of homographs
19. A pair of homophones
20. A pair of hyponyms

(3) Analyze the following words into three types of morphemes. (3 points)

Word	Free morpheme	Inflectional morpheme(s)	Derivational morpheme(s)
strengthened
disorganizes

(4) Decide whether the following examples are sentences or non-sentences, and why? (2 points)

1. One morning, I shot an elephant in my pajamas.

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2. Playing chess with my dad every night.

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(5) Give examples of NP realizing the following functions. (2 points)

1. ADV
2. Cs

(6) Give examples on the following patterns. (3 points)

1. S + link v + ADV
2. S + trans v + Od + Co
3. S + trans v + Oi + Od

(7) Describe the structure of the following sentence functionally and then categorially.

Marry found her wallet under the table.

(3 points)

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(8) The following sentence is two-ways ambiguous. Resolve the ambiguity by assigning two different structural descriptions. (2 points)

He fed her cat food.

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(9) Give the two possible meanings of the following sentence to show that you understand the ambiguity involved. Indicate the source of ambiguity e.g., syntactic or lexical. (2 points)

I saw her wooden toy.

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(10) Study the following sentences and decide whether they are well-formed (near-synonyms) or semantically anomalous (cognitive synonyms). (2 points)

1. He is not my father; he is my daddy.
2. She is not pretty; she is handsome.

(11) Write the lexical relation (synonymy, antonymy, hyponym, homonyms, polysemy or homophones) holding between the following pairs of words. (2 points)

pupil (in school)\ pupil (in the eye)	liberty\ freedom
tail (of coat)\ tail (of animal)	plain\ plane

(12) Compare between the following terms. Give suitable examples to support your answers. (6 points)

1. Syllable vs. morpheme

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2. Finite vs. nonfinite verbs
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3. Near- synonyms vs. cognitive synonyms
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(13) Answer the following questions.

1. What are the different types of antonyms? Give examples. (3 points)
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2. What are the general criteria of the sentence? Give examples. (3 points)
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End of questions