
1. a. Define the following oppositions. (6)

diachronic vs. synchronic = language analysis across a time span vs. language analysis at a specific point in time

prescriptive vs. descriptive = fixing how language should be (normative) vs. observing how language actually is used

auditory phonetics vs. acoustic phonetics = focus on the perception of sounds by the hearer vs. focus on the medium, transfer of sound waves

1. b. Name the sense relations holding for the following examples. (6)

light - heavy = antonymy

night - day = complementary relation

come - go = converseness

insect - bee = hyponymy

certain - sure = synonymy

blond - hair = collocation (syntagmatic relation); phraseologism

2. a. Explain in detail (and draw if you like) Ogden/Richards semiotic triangle. (6)

The semiotic triangle is an extension of Saussure's binary mentalistic model. It is a triadic and referential model. It includes as a third factor the extralinguistic referent. The other two parts are identical with Saussure's signifiant (= symbol) and signifié (= thought or reference). The symbol (linguistic form) symbolises the thought (idea we have in mind), which in turn refers to the extralinguistic referent. The relation between the symbol and the object in the real world is only indirectly achieved via the thought.

2. b. Indicate for each of the following word pairs whether they can be considered minimal pairs, explain why (or why not) and what is the result of the minimal pair analysis. (4)

great - fate: no MP, as more than one sound is different.

heart - hot: MP, same number of sounds, difference in exactly one sound at the same position.

write - right: no MP, homophone

win - wing: MP, same number of sounds, difference in exactly one sound at the same position.

2. c. Show the difference between **allophones** and **free variants** with the help of examples. (2)

An allophone is the concrete realisation of a phoneme, depending on the sound environment or the position in a word (e.g. clear l is used at the beginning of a word, dark l at the end or before consonants). A free variant is also a realisation on the level of parole,

however, it is not systematically used according to the conditions, but it varies with situational, individual or regional aspects (e.g. a rolled r in some English accents).

3. a. Give an overview of the linguistic characteristics of **Old and Middle English**. (5)

Old English is a Germanic language, with vocabulary influences from Latin and Old Norse. There are also very few remnants of Celtic, the language in the pre-English period. It is a fully inflectional language, with case markers for nouns and strong and weak verb classes. It has a free word order and a transparent word formation. The writing system still has some runic symbols. Middle English is characterised by a strong influence from Old French, with a large number of loanwords mainly from the areas of administration, church, court and law. The inflectional system is reduced, the word order is fixed and the sound system is changed considerably by the Great Vowel Shift, where all long monophthongs get either raised or turned into diphthongs.

3. b. Carry out a full morphological analysis (segment, indicate meaning and type of morphemes) of the following words. (5)

{faith} + {ful} + {ly} free lexical + bound lexical + bound lexical

'Glaube' + 'contains what is expressed in the base' + 'adverb'

{able} + {ity} free lex + bound lex

'fähig' + 'expresses the meaning in the base as noun'

{paint} + {er} + {s} free lex + bound lex + bound grammatical

'malen' + 'nomen agentis' + 'plural'

3. c. Give an analysis of the internal structure of the whole first phrase in the following sentence.

The wintry weather moving in from the east will bring freezing temperatures to the eastern half of the UK by tonight. (2)

The phrase is a nounphrase: head: *weather*; premodifier: *The wintry*; postmodifier: *moving in from the east*

4. a. Analyse the sentence under 3.c. according to the form and function. (10)

SUBJECT	PREDICATE	OBJECT	ADVERBIAL PLACE	ADVERBIAL TIME
<i>The wintry weather moving in from the east</i>	<i>will bring</i>	<i>freezing temperatures</i>	<i>to the eastern half of the UK</i>	<i>by tonight</i>
NP	VP	NP	PrepP	PrepP

4. b. Explain the general difference between the **features** in feature semantics and the **attributes** in prototype semantics. (2)

features are binary, they either apply or not, they are relatively abstract and general - attributes are collected with the help of informants, they are specific and define a category. The more attributes an exemplar of a category has, the more typical it is.

5. a. Name the semantic roles that hold for the underlined constituents and explain (6)

More than 20 people ⁽¹⁾ ***have died*** ***from the heat*** ⁽²⁾, ***mainly in Adelaide***. ***Trees in Melbourne's parks are dropping leaves to survive, and residents at one of the city's nursing homes are putting their clothes*** ⁽³⁾ ***in the freezer***.

(1) Experiencer - animate entity affected by the action

(2) Source / Cause - origin or reason

(3) Objective - inanimate neutral role in the action

5. b. Explain in detail how the following word formation processes work and give an example for each. (6)

zero-derivation

a word is used in another word-class without a formal marker - the word-formation functions in analogy to other formally marked suffixations, therefore we postulate a zero-morpheme; e.g. *clean* (adj) > *to clean*∅ similar to *legal* > *legalize*

coinage

forming new words without using regular word formation morphemes; two types: word-from-names = eponyms (*hoover, boycott*); word formation ex nihilo = inventing new words (*quarks, muggle*)

clipping

deleting parts of words (not necessarily morphemes) either at the beginning or the end or both to make them easier to process (*flu, pram, phone*)