

**I. Mark the following statements as True or False:**

- ✓ 1. Animal communication generally lacks the property of displacement.
- ✓ 2. Phonology is concerned with the description of the systems and patterns of speech sounds in a language.
- ✗ 3. When two words are identical in form , they are described as minimal pairs.
- ✓ 4. When two phonemes occur in sequence and some aspect of one phoneme is taken or copied by the other the process is known as assimilation.
- ✗ 5. One property of generative grammar is that it will generate a limited number of well-formed structures using unlimited number of transformational rules.
- ✗ 6. When two or more different ( written ) forms have the same pronunciation they are described as homonymy.
- ✗ 7. The property of duality in language allows human language users to talk about things and events which are far remote in time and place.
- ✗ 8. The capacity to be applied once to generate a structure is called recursion.
- ✓ 9. Morphemes which indicate aspects of the grammatical function of a word are called inflectional morphemes.
- ✓ 10. Cultural transmission refers to the process whereby language is passed on from one generation to the next generation.

**II. State FOUR processes of word-formation in English and explain them.**

**III. Match each of the following terms with its definition or explanation:**

- (9) Homonymy – syntax - (8) semantics – prescriptive approach – morphology – articulatory phonetics (1)  
(2) Dentals – labiodentals - acoustic phonetics - voiceless sounds - homophony - voiced sounds (6)  
(4) Descriptive approach - forensic phonetics – hyponymy – pragmatics – synonymy -bilabials (5)

- 1. the study of how speech sounds are made.
- 2. Sounds formed using the upper teeth and the lower lip .
- 3. The study of forms in language .
- 4. Deals with the analysis of recorded utterances and speaker identification.
- 5. The study of intended speaker meaning ( or invisible meaning ) .
- 6. Sounds produced when the vocal cords are drawn together and the air pushes them apart as it passes through.
- 7. Describes the regular structures of the language as it should be used.
- 8. The study of the meaning of words , phrases and sentences.
- 9. When one form ( written and spoken ) has two or more unrelated meanings.
- 10. When the meaning of one form is included in the meaning of another.

**II. Four processes of word-formation :**

- 1. Coinage : The invention of new terms. e.g. XEROX
- 2. Borrowing : The taking over of words from other languages . e.g. alcohol, from Arabic .
- 3. Compounding : A joining of two separate words to produce a single form . e.g. textbook .
- 4. Blending : Combining two forms to make a new term e.g. smog