



MACHAKOS UNIVERSITY

University Examinations for 2022/2023 Academic Year

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF LINGUISTICS AND LANGUAGES

SECOND YEAR SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION (ARTS)

BACHELOR OF ARTS

AEN 203: MORPHOLOGY, SYNTAX AND SEMANTICS

DATE: 13/4/2023

TIME: 2:00 – 4:00 PM

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer Question One and Any Other Two Questions

QUESTION ONE (COMPULSORY) (30 MARKS)

a) Illustrate how a **single word** may be composed of: (8 marks)

- i. one morpheme
- ii. two morphemes
- iii. three morphemes
- iv. four morphemes
- v. five morphemes

b) Draw two phrase structure trees representing the two meanings of the sentence. (10 marks)

Indicate which meaning goes with which tree.

'The magician touched the child with the wand.'

c) Identify and exemplify any four sense relations. (12 marks)

QUESTION TWO (20 MARKS)

Distinguish with relevant examples the difference between structural and functional classification of sentences.

QUESTION THREE (20 MARKS)

One of the characteristic features of Swahili (and Bantu languages in general) is the existence of noun classes. Specific singular and plural prefixes occur with the nouns in each class. These prefixes are also used for purposes of agreement between the subject noun and the verb. In the sentences given, two of these classes are included (there are many more in the language).

Identify the root and all other morphemes you can detect, and give their meanings of Swahili sentences below

- i. kisu kitaanguka “The knife will fall.”
- ii. visu vimeanguka “The knives have fallen.”
- iii. visu vinaanguka “The knives are falling.”

QUESTION 4 (20 MARKS)

- a) Illustrate the three different realization of English past tense morpheme {ed} (6 marks)
- b) Match each expression **under A** with the one statement **under B** that characterizes it.

(14 marks)

A

- a. noisy crow
- b. scarecrow
derivational prefix
- c. the crow
adjective plus noun
- d. crowlike
inflectional affix
- e. crows
derivational suffix

B

- (1) compound noun
- (2) root morpheme plus
- (3) phrase consisting of
- (4) root morpheme plus
- (5) root morpheme plus

(6) grammatical morpheme followed by
lexical morpheme

QUESTION FIVE (20 MARKS)

Using sentential examples differentiate between **structural** and **lexical** ambiguity