SENSORVEILEDNING

Emnekode:	SFVSSK517
Emnenavn:	Språkferdighet, språklæring og kommunikasjon
Eksamensform:	Skriftlig
Dato:	6. desember 2018
Faglærer(e):	Ingebjørg Mellegård Kathrine Staksrud
Eventuelt:	,

a) Explain, as fully as you can, the difference between *lexical words* and *function words*.

Several (determiner) <u>methods</u> (noun) have (aux) been (aux) <u>used</u> (verb) to (infinitive marker) <u>assimilate</u> (verb) these (determiner) <u>ethnic</u> (adjective) <u>groups</u> (noun). <u>Newly</u> (adverb) <u>arrived</u> (adjective) <u>immigrants</u> (noun) <u>have</u> (verb) <u>access</u> (noun) to (preposition) <u>language</u> (noun) and (coordinating conjunction) <u>American</u> (adjective) <u>civilization</u> (noun) <u>classes</u> (noun) to (infinitive marker) <u>help</u> (verb) them (pronoun) <u>understand</u> (verb) the (determiner) <u>language</u> (noun) and (coordinating conjunction) the (determiner) culture (noun).

b)

Explain as fully as you can, the grammatical term phrase.

- 1: American (premodifier) sociologists (head) Noun P
- 6: was (aux) based (main/lexical verb) on (preposition) Verb P
- 7: Evidence (head) of this theory (postmodifier) Noun P
- 12: particularly (head) Adverb P
- 13: in (preposition) 2001 (complement) Prepositional P
- 21: jealous (head) of the newcomers' success (postmodifier) Adjective P
- 25: Some (det) solutions (head) for solving the problem of gang warfare (postmodifier) Noun P

c)

Explain, as fully as you can, what is meant by subject-verbal concord/agreement.

- 2: they (S) have become
- 12: This (S) is
- 26: More police (head), including ethnic policemen, (S) have been assigned
- 37: there are courses (S)
- 38: The availability (head) of work (S) also helps

d)

Give a syntactic analysis of these clauses (identify the clause elements).

- 8-9: Today (A), for example (A), in Los Angeles (A) you (S) can find (V) a Chinatown, a Korean town, a Hispanic area, and a heavy Cambodian population (dO).
- 18: Conflict (S) may (V) also (A) arise (V) between different minority groups (A).
- 22-23: In addition (A), the high crime rate and being constantly burglarized (S) maddened (V) the Koreans (dO).
- 26-27: Some (S) even (A) live (V) in especially volatile areas (A) in order to keep the peace (A).
- 32-33: Nevertheless (A), the rise in the number of gangs (S) suggests (V) that these efforts are far from successful (dO).

e)

Explain briefly and precisely the syntactic function (role) of the *direct object*.

Explain how each case is *grammatically realized* (formed).

- 1-2: two major theories (head) dealing with integration of various ethnic groups. Noun P
- 12: suspicion (head) Noun P
- 38: them (head) Noun P

f)

Explain, as fully as you can, the difference between *main clauses and subordinate/dependent clauses*. Use examples from these lines to illustrate, at least two of each kind.

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1)
Explain briefly and precisely when to use these patterns by using examples from the extract
below.
2a)
Explain, as fully as you can, what inflectional –s means grammatically. Use examples to illustrate.
plural of nouns, 3<sup>rd</sup> person singular of verbs, genitive
2b)
Identify inflectional –s words; say what grammatical category each case represents and give the
pronunciation of the inflectional -s only. You can use ordinary letters as sound symbols.
is (3<sup>rd</sup> person) /z/ members (noun) /z/ groups (noun) /s/ immigrants (noun) /s/
pressures (noun) /z/ natives (noun) /z/ pressures (noun) /z/ customs (noun) /z/ values (noun) /z/
3a)
Classify the sounds into three groups. Describe briefly and precisely the typical qualities of these
three groups.
1/f/ 2/m/ 3/\theta/ 4/[/ 5/\eta/ 6/p/ 7/g/ 8/z/ 9/n/ 10/\delta/ 11/v/ 12/t[/ 13/b/
Fricatives: the speech organs are very close, a friction sound is heard: 1, 3, 4, 8, 10, 11
Nasals: The air escapes through the nose: 2, 5, 9
Stops: The airstream is trapped for a moment before released: 6, 7, 12, 13
3b)
Explain, as fully as you can, what is meant by fortis and lenis sounds. Next, classify the sounds
above as fortis or lenis sounds.
Fortis: more force to produce, unvoiced, shortens the preceding vowel: 1, 3, 4, 6, 12
Lenis: less force to produce, voiced, lengthens the preceding vowel: 2, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13
4 Transcription BE AE
a) immigrant /'imigrent/ /'imegrent/ /'imigrent/ /'imegrent/
b) integration /,Inti'greI((a)n/ /,Inta'greI((a)n/ /,Inta'greI((a)n/
c) evidence of this theory /'evid(θ)n ts θν δις 'θιθεί/ /'eved(θ)n ts/ /'θί:θεί/
                          /ˈevɪd(ə)n ts əv ðis ˈθiːərɪ/ /ˈevəd(ə)n ts/ /ˈθɪrɪ/
d) no matter /neʊ 'mætə/ /noʊ 'mæt(ə)r/
e) job training /dʒpb 'treɪnɪŋ/ /dʒaːb 'treɪnɪŋ/
f) ethnic groups /ˈeθnɪk gruːps/ /ˈeθnɪk gruːps/
g) some even live /sʌm ˈiːv(ə)n lɪv/
h) multicultural society / mʌltɪˈkʌltʃ(ə)r(ə)l səˈsaɪətɪ/ / mʌltɪˈkʌltʃ(ə)r(ə)l səˈsaɪətɪ/
                                                         /,mʌltaɪˈkʌltʃ(ə)r(ə)l/
i)another problem is /ə'nʌðə 'prpbləm iz/ /'prpblem/ 'prpblim/ /'pra:bləm/
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