

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For the following qualifications :-

B.A.

German B114: Introduction to German Linguistics

COURSE CODE : **GERMB114**

UNIT VALUE : **0.50**

DATE : **21-MAY-02**

TIME : **14.30**

TIME ALLOWED : **2 hours**

02-C0595-3-40

© 2002 *University of London*

TURN OVER

GERMB114
INTRODUCTION TO GERMAN LINGUISTICS

Time allowed: TWO hours.

Answer THREE questions.

All questions carry equal marks.

Do not use the same material as the basis for more than one answer.

Do not answer on substantially the same topic as that of your assessed essay for this course.

1. Define any FOUR of the following phonetic concepts, providing examples from German: voiced labial plosive; voiceless velar fricative; glottal stop; uvular roll; rounded front vowel; back close vowel.
2. Explain the following terms, providing examples from German: *complementary distribution*, *free variation*, *allophone*, *minimal pairs*.
3. 'The guiding principle of a spelling reform is to strive for simplicity and regularity.' To what extent has this been achieved in any of the spelling reforms since 1900? You may, if you wish, confine your answer to the most recent spelling reform.
4. Outline the possibilities available in German for marking number, gender and case on the noun and adjective.
5. Examine FOUR typical processes of word-formation in modern German.
6. Explain FOUR of the following lexical structures or relationships with examples from German and English: *homonymy*, *polysemy*, *synonymy*, *hyponymy*, *antonymy*, *complementarity*.
7. Discuss the forms and functions of Anglo-Americanisms in modern German.
8. To what extent are the grammatical categories of tense unhelpful in understanding the relationship between natural time and its linguistic expression?
9. Explore the distinctive characteristics of modern German word order.

TURN OVER

10. In what ways can spoken German typically be distinguished from written German and how far is this distinction still present in contemporary German?
11. What are the distinctive characteristics of Austrian German OR Swiss German?
12. Outline the variety or varieties of German in ANY ONE region or city.
13. Outline the typical features of non-native German spoken in Germany by ONE OR MORE groups of immigrants.
14. EITHER (a) 'Social groups often define themselves by means of their common language'. Discuss, with reference to EITHER women OR young people as a sociolinguistic group.

OR (b) How far do you agree with the claim that the structure and use of language discriminates against women? Illustrate with examples from German and English.

END OF PAPER