

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

University of London

EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS

For The Following Qualification:–

B.A.

German B114: Introduction to German Linguistics

COURSE CODE : GERMB114

UNIT VALUE : 0.50

DATE : 18-MAY-06

TIME : 14.30

TIME ALLOWED : 2 Hours

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. EITHER a) Describe in detail the articulation of **SIX** of the following sounds in modern German: [g] [k] [z] [ç] [x] [f] [m] [l] [R].

 OR b) Explain **FIVE** of the following terms, with examples from Modern German: *artikulatorische Phonetik, Verschleifung, diphthong, front vowel, nasalization, rounded.*
2. Explain the terms *phoneme* and *allophone*, with examples from German. How far do you agree with the claim that the classification of sounds into phonemes and allophones is problematic?
3. ‘It is one aim of a spelling reform to achieve educational advantages, for natives and for foreign learners.’ 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. Give an account of the way in which plural and gender are marked in German nouns and adjectives.
5. Explain the terms *bound morpheme* and *free morpheme*. Hyphenate the morphemes in the following examples, and underline the bound morphemes in each of the following words: *Beziehung, Instandsetzung, stiefmütterlich, väterlich, unabwendbar, unwahrscheinlich, Ursprache.*
6. Explain three types of word formation, with examples from German and English.

-TURN OVER-

7. 'The meaning of a word is its use in the language.' With reference to this quotation, discuss the various types of German lexical structure.
8. 'Anglicisms enrich the German language because they fill lexical and conceptual gaps.' Discuss this assertion with examples.
9. Consider the relationship between the usage of *Umgangssprache* and Standard German.
10. Explain, with examples, the distinctive characteristics of modern German word order.
11. How far do you agree with the claim that the traditional distinctions between written and spoken German are overcome by the development of modern text types such as mobile phone text messaging or emails?
12. What are the distinctive characteristics of Austrian German OR Swiss German?
13. Outline the typical features of non-native German spoken in Germany by ONE OR MORE groups of immigrants.
14. *Frauensprache, Männersprache, Jugendsprache*. Identify linguistic characteristics used systematically on the basis of gender or age. You may restrict your answer, if you wish, to one group.