

<h1>Linguistics</h1>			Special provisions (e.g. extra time)
<b>Time allowed: 30 minutes</b>			
UCAS Personal ID	Surname & first name(s)	Oxford college of preference	Date of birth

Make an attempt to answer all the questions. Do not worry if you find you have little to say about some of the questions, or if you do not have technical terms for the features you wish to describe. Write your answers in the space provided on the paper. Please take care to write clearly. Total marks: 100.

**Question 1 [Total value: 30 marks]**

The Australian language Murrinh-Patha groups verbs into over 20 classes covering a range of meanings, such as posture and motion, events (hitting, heating, etc.), and the direction of actions. For example, "to chop with the blade of a knife" uses verb-class 23, but "to stab with the point of a knife" uses class 19. Such class-systems can give insights into people's organization of concepts in the world. Murrinh-Patha verb-class words are inflected for person (1/2/3), number (singular/plural), and tense (future/nonfuture). Here are some examples of verb-classes 19 and 27; note that the bracketed English words are not overt in Murrinh-Patha, but are added for clarity. The examples give the English meaning, followed by the structure of the Murrinh-Patha sentence, parsed to show what each element means.

a) "I burned (it)"	<i>nginanam</i> 27-1sg-Nonfuture	<i>pek</i> burn			
b) "I cooked (it)"	<i>nginanam</i> 27-1sg-Nonfuture	<i>thi</i> cook			
c) "I pierced (it) with a spear"	<i>ngan</i> 19-1sg-Nonfuture	<i>parl</i> pierce			
d) "I pointed (it) out"	<i>ngan</i> 19-1sg-Nonfuture	<i>ngkarda</i> point out			
e) "I'll fire (the gun) into (it)"	<i>nga</i> 19-1sg-Future	<i>ruruth</i> cut into	<i>nu</i> Future		
f) "I'll point (it) out to you"	<i>nga</i> 19-1sg-Future	<i>mpa</i> you-sg	<i>ngkarda</i> point-out	<i>nu</i> Future	
g) "I'll straighten the spear (using fire)"	<i>thamul</i> spear	<i>ngina</i> 27-1sg-Future	<i>yith</i> straighten	<i>nu</i> Future	
h) "I'll reflect (sunlight) at you"	<i>ngina</i> 27-1sg-Future	<i>nhi</i> you	<i>ngkardi</i> reflect	<i>nu</i> Future	
i) "I'm dipping (it) into the honey"	<i>ku</i> Animal-Product	- <i>tjithay</i> - honey	<i>ngan</i> 19-1sg-Nonfuture	<i>thak</i> dip	<i>ngem</i> Continuous
j) "I'll cook the meat for you"	<i>ku</i> Animal-Product	- <i>ngen</i> - meat	<i>ngina</i> 27-1sg-Future	<i>mpa</i> you-sg	<i>thi nu</i> cook Future

(i) What sense of direction unites the examples of class 19? [10 marks]

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(ii) What properties of fire are involved in these examples of class 27? [10 marks]

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(iii) *Ngkay* means "to poke". How would you say "I'll poke it" in Murrinh-Patha? [10 marks]

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**Question 2 [Total value: 40 marks]**

The ancient Mycenaean Greeks used a non-alphabetic script, Linear B, in which each sign stands for a syllable: either a vowel, or a combination of consonant+vowel. The pronunciations can be inferred from later, alphabetic Greek writing. Here are some Mycenaean words, transliterated into the Roman alphabet:

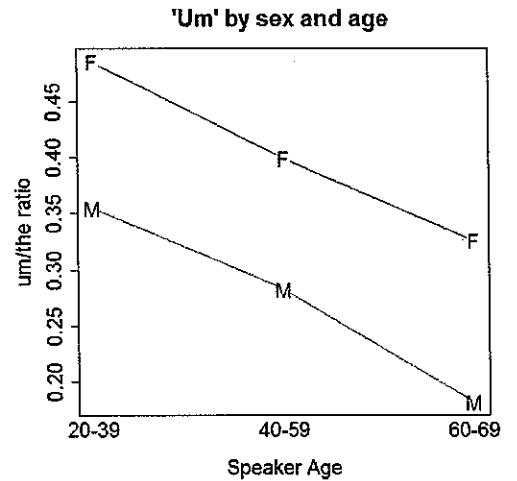
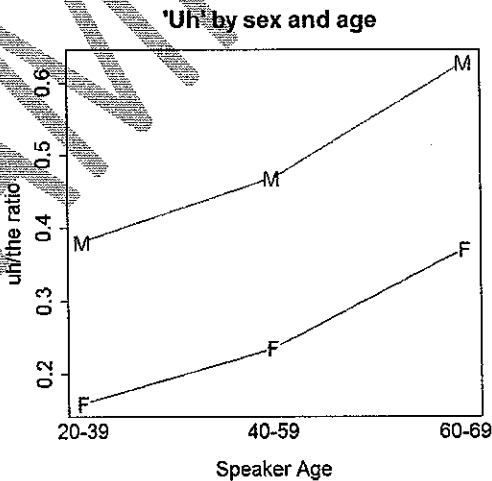
Syllable signs	Pronunciation	Meaning	Syllable signs	Pronunciation	Meaning
a) to-pe-za	torpeza	table	h) ku-su	ksun	with
b) a-mo-ta	harmota	wheels	i) ti-ri-po-de	tripode	tripod
c) a-pi	amphi	on both sides	j) e-ka-ra	eskhara	hearth
d) ka-ko	khalkos	bronze	k) pa-ka-na	phasgana	sword
e) pa-te	pantes	all	l) pe-mo	spermo	seed
f) a-mi-ni-so	Amnisos	(a place name)	m) qa-si-re-u	basileus	king
g) ko-no-so	Knosos	(a place name)	n) ri-no	linon	flax

(i) In what ways do the Mycenaean Greek spellings deviate from the corresponding pronunciations?  
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 ..... [20 marks]

(ii) How do you think the words pronounced as follows would have been written in Linear B syllables?  
 a) arguros ..... b) engkhos .....  
 c) drutomos ..... d) khrusos .....  
 e) subotas ..... [20 marks]

**Question 3 [Total value: 30 marks]**

These graphs plot the frequency with which the pause-fillers "uh" and "um" are used by men (M) and women (F) of different age-groups, relative to the frequency of "the"; i.e. an "uh/the ratio" of 0.5 means that "uh" is used half as often as "the". Note that speakers of all age groups were sampled in the same year.



(i) Describe in words what the graphs reveal. [20 marks]  
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(ii) What do you infer about how English may be changing? [10 marks]  
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