1. **Explain** and exemplify three basic types of sign according to Peirce.

2. **Explain** the basic principles of de Saussure’s theory of sign

3. **Explain** de Saussure’s terms ‘arbitrariness’ and ‘linearity’.

4. **Explain** de Saussure’s terms ‘acoustic image’ and ‘concept’.

5. **Explain** de Sassure’s term ‘syntagma’.

6. **Explain** semiotic triangle. Identify the individual apexes and relations. What is the meaning of the dotted line?

7. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology: **explain** the semiotic vs. relational function criterion

8. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology: **explain** what is meant by saying that inflectional morphology is obligatory

9. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology: Explain “competition” as a criterion

10. Give an example of an exception to the claim that inflectional morphology is morphosemantically more transparent than derivational morphology

11. **Explain** the terms ‘cumulative exponence’ and ‘extended exponence’. Are these phenomena arguments in favour of or counter-arguments to the assumption that inflectional morphology is morphosemantically more transparent?

12. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology. What kind of meaning is changed by WF rules and what kind of meaning by inflectional rules. Illustrate by an example.

13. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology. **Explain** productivity as a criterion.

14. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology. **Explain** Scalie’s account of changed subcategorial features without the change of word-class in derivational morphology. Illustrate by an example.

15. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology. **Explain** the structuralist criterion of substitutability within the same slot.

16. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology. **Explain** the criterion of multiple application of a rule.

17. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology: **Explain** the reasons for the position of derivational and inflectional affixes position of affixes in words.

18. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology: **explain** the role of existing and non-existing bases.
19. The criteria for the distinction between inflectional and derivational morphology: **Explain** the role of paradigms.


21. **Explain** and exemplify the terms ‘infix’, ‘interfix’, circumfix’, ‘transfix’

22. **Explain** the terms ‘paradigm’ and ‘syntagma’

23. **Explain** the basic principles of Item and Arrangement and Item and Process Models

24. **Explain** the basic principles of ‘immediate constituent analysis’.

25. **Explain** the Bloomfieldian concept of the Lexicon.

26. **Explain** and exemplify Lieber’s account of ‘Permanent Lexicon’

27. **Explain** the difference between Di Sciullo and Williams’ notions of ‘listedness’ and ‘wordhood’

28. **Explain** the difference between Allen’s Conditional and Permanent Lexicons

29. **Explain** two Halle’s lexicon types, i.e., the List of Morphemes and the Dictionary.

30. **Explain** Kiparsky’s model of Lexical Phonology

31. What is the difference between cyclic rules of lexical phonology and postlexical phonological rules?

32. What is the difference between the status of inflection in Kiparsky’s model and Allen’s model?

33. **Explain** Kiparsky’s Elsewhere Condition

34. Principles of natural morphology: what is meant by ‘natural’ in the theory of Natural Morphology?

35. Principles of natural morphology. **Explain** the preference for iconicity.


37. Principles of natural morphology: **Explain** the concept of ‘constructional iconicity’

38. Principles of natural morphology: Give the hierarchy of iconic – non-iconic and anti-iconic morphological processes acc. to the principle of constructional iconicity and **explain this scale.**


40. Principles of natural morphology: **Explain** the concept of ‘adjacency’ from the point of view of the preference for indexicality.

41. Principles of natural morphology: **Explain** the preference for morphosemantic transparency.
42. Principles of natural morphology: What is meant by Frege’s Principle of compositionality?

43. Give five basic degrees of morphosemantic transparency/opacity. Give examples.

44. Principles of natural morphology: Explain the preference for morphotactic transparencity and give a brief overview of the factors impairing this kind of transparencity.

45. Principles of natural morphology: Explain the preference for continuous morphemes.

46. Principles of natural morphology: Explain the preference for biuniqueness.

47. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain the difference between genetic and synchronic typology of languages.

48. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain the difference between language universals and language types.

49. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain the terms ‘absolute universals’, ‘statistical universals’, ‘implicational universals’

50. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain the difference between Chomsky’s and Greenberg’s approaches to language universals.

51. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain what is meant by Chomsky’s terms ‘principle’s and ‘parameters’ in relation to language universals.

52. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain Schlegel’s classification of languages into two basic types.

53. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain the basic features of an analytic type of language

54. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain the basic features of a synthetic inflectional type of language

55. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain the basic features of a polysynthetic type of language

56. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain the basic features of a synthetic agglutinating type of language

57. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain the basic principles of glottochronology

58. Morphological typology and language universals: Explain and exemplify the basic typological features of English

59. Explain the terms “fixed order of elements”, “non-separability”, “integrity”, “stress” in relation to wordhood.

60. Explain the term “phonological word”.

61. **Explain** the terms “clitics”, “proclitics”, “enclitics” and give their examples.

62. **Explain** the term “grammatical word”.

63. **Explain** the terms “lexeme” and “lexical unit”.

64. Is a potential diagnostic for wordhood “can it stand alone?” universally reliable? **Justify** your answer.

65. **Explain** the difference between content and function words. Illustrate with examples.

66. In each of the following groups of word forms, identify those that are (or can be) according to context forms of the same lexeme.
   
   a. **written, wrote, writer, rewrites, writing**
   
   b. **man, men, manly, boy**
   
   c. **greenish, greener, green, greens**

67. How many phonological words are there in the following set? Put all the forms that represent the same phonological word together in a list. How many grammatical words are there? List them. Finally, how many lexemes are there? List them as well, remembering to write them in capital letters.

   **rain (noun), rain (verb), rains (n), rains (v), rained, reign (n), reign (v), reigns (n), reigns (v), reigned**

68. **Explain** the term “morpheme”.

69. **Explain** the term “morph”.

70. **Explain** the term “allomorph”. When is a set of morphs classified as allomorphs of the same morpheme? **Explain**.

71. What phonological factors determine the distribution of the allomorphs of the past tense suffix –ed?

72. What phonological factors determine the distribution of the allomorphs of the plural suffix –s?

73. **Explain** the terms “diamorph”, “zero morpheme”, “empty morph”, “cranberry morph(eme)” “portmanteau morph“, “suppletion“ and illustrate them with examples.

74. **Explain** the basic features of “root-and-pattern morphology”.

75. **Explain** the basic features of “reduplication/reduplicative morphology”.

76. **Explain** why *Parkinson-ian-ism* is a possible English word but *Parkinson-ism-ian* is not.

77. **Explain** the term “linguistic exaptation”.

78. **Explain** the terms “leveling” and “analogy”.

79. **Explain** the term “morphosyntactic properties”.
80. List all types of deviations from one-to-one pattern between meaning and its expression according to Carstairs and exemplify them.

81. **Explain** and exemplify the difference between “context-free inflection” and “context-sensitive inflection”.

82. **Explain** and exemplify the difference between “inherent inflection” and “assigned inflection”.

83. List the most common nominal inflectional categories across languages.

84. List the most common verbal categories across languages.

85. List morphological forms of regular full verbs in English. Determine which of them are finite verb forms and non-finite verb forms and when.

86. **Explain** the difference between “government” and “concord”.

87. **Explain** the difference between “perfective aspect” and “imperfective aspect”.