

## Linguistic Analysis of Text 1

### Sample questions and tasks

This text is a sample of questions and tasks that students might find in their continuous tests and final oral exams. To practise the tasks, please, download the full text here: [http://peter-bojo.vlastnyweb.sk/webby/peter-bojo/data/docs/analyza\\_1\\_sample\\_test.pdf](http://peter-bojo.vlastnyweb.sk/webby/peter-bojo/data/docs/analyza_1_sample_test.pdf)

#### **Line 2:**

Divide the word *winery* into morphemes. Identify the type of morphemes.

Divide the word *getting* into morphemes, identify the type of morphemes and explain your choice concerning the „*ing*“ morpheme.

Analyse the phrasal verb „*spread out*“ Is it an idiom? If so, how is the idiom different from common collocations consisting of a verb + adverbial element?

#### **Line 3:**

*Gourmet* – What is the origin of the word?

#### **Line 4:**

*Hot-air balloon* – analyse the group of words with respect to their collocability.

*Hot-air* – analyse the compound according to its structure, its transparency of meaning, the relationship between its components and its exo/endo-centric character.

*Fiery sunset* – identify the type of semantic shift in this word group.

#### **Line 5:**

Find non-arbitrary (onomatopoeic words in this line). Explain your choice.

#### **Line 7:**

Find and identify a word or a group of words which have gone through a type of semantic change.

#### **Line 8:**

*Pepper with questions* – analyse the type of semantic change. Explain your choice.

#### **Line 11:**

*set foot* – analyse the idiom according to the level of its transparency

#### **Line 15:**

*keep one's mouth shut* – compare this idiom with the idiom „*set foot somewhere*“ according to its opacity.

#### **Line 16:**

find an example of zero derivation – compare the zero derived word with some other word formation processes. Why is the word of your choice zero-derived?

#### **Line 19:**

Analyse the morphemic structure of the word immediately

#### **Line 20, 21:**

compare the „*ly*“ parts of words *silly* and *easily* with respect to the formation word classes.

#### **Line 8, 10:**

*stunned* and *peppered* – focus on the „*ed*“ morpheme – is it inflectional or derivational?

Explain your choice.

Find an example of eponymy in the text