

### Sample Final Exam

1. Give the phonetically transcribed sentence below in ordinary English transcription:

[aɪ jʊ 'lʊkiŋ 'fɔ:rwɜ:d tə 'sʌmɪ veɪ'keɪʃn]

2. a. Give a phonetic description of each of the consonant symbols listed below.

	Voicing	Nasality	Place of Articulation	Manner of Articulation
t				
ɹ				
ʃ				
w				
j				
n				

- b. Give a phonetic description of each of the vowel symbols listed below.

	Height	Front/Central/Back	Rounding	Tense/Lax
ʌ				
i				
ɔ				
ʊ				

3. Consider the distribution of the voiced velar nasal [ŋ] and the voiced alveolar nasal [n] in Boiken (East Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea). Are [ŋ] and [n] representatives of two distinct phonemes, or are they allophones of a single phoneme? Argue for your answer, either by citing (near-)minimal pairs from the data or by describing the distributions of the two sounds.

[miŋ] 'this'	[xun] 'star'	[nanɛ] 'we two'	[mɛŋ] 'foot'
[nindi] 'middle'	[win] 'blood'	[xuŋ] 'star'	[xomin] 'yellow'
[mandzi] 'rope'	[mɛn] 'foot'	[wiŋ] 'blood'	[wunɛ] 'I'
[tʉəndʉə] 'men'	[min] 'this'	[xomiŋ] 'yellow'	[nimbi] 'hair'

4. The sentence

*The kinder teachers made sure that the students practiced all the testable material*

contains both derivational and inflectional morphemes of English. Identify one derivational morpheme and one inflectional morpheme from the sentence. List each morpheme and its meaning or function below:

Morpheme

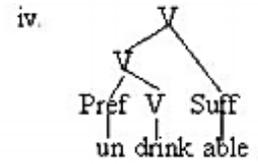
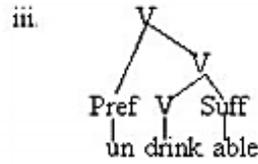
Meaning/Function

**Derivational:** \_\_\_\_\_

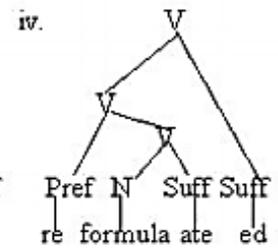
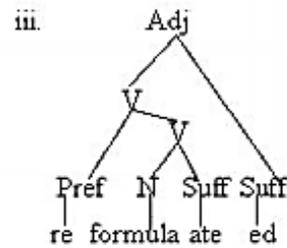
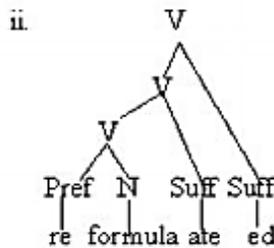
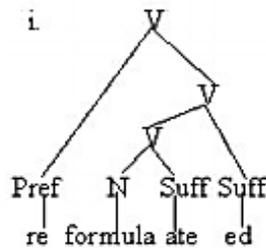
**Inflectional:** \_\_\_\_\_

5. Circle the tree which represents the appropriate structure for each word below

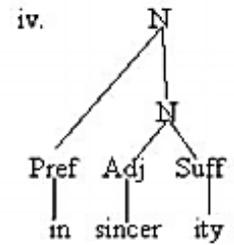
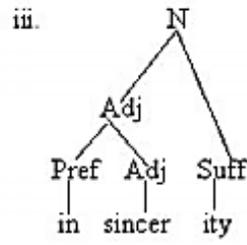
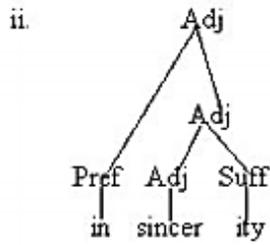
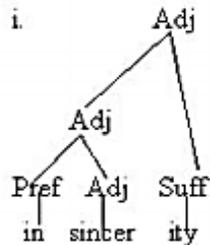
a. *undrinkable* as in "This stuff is undrinkable."



b. *reformulated* as in "He reformulated the question."



c. *insincerity* as in "The insincerity of their apologies was obvious."



6. Justify your choice of tree for 5c.

7. **Romanian (Romania)**. Identify all the morphemes and morphological processes in the data below and report it out as a complete lexicon. Don't forget to give a meaning or function for each morpheme/morphological process.

omul spală calul.

'The man washes the horse'

copilul ia hamul.

'The boy takes the harness'

un cal mănincă furajul.

'A horse eats the fodder'

omul spală un cal.

'The man washes a horse'

un servitor deschide un dicționar.

'A servant opens a dictionary'

un redactor are dicționarul.

'An editor has the dictionary'

redactorul are dicționarul

'The editor has the dictionary'

un copil cumpără un ham.

'A boy buys a harness'

(data from Cowan & Rakuöan, *Sourcebook for Linguistics*)

8. For each of the underlined strings below, give one piece of evidence showing that it forms a constituent in its sentence.

a. The children were polite to the new teacher.

b. The children were polite to the new teacher.

9. Given this phrase structure grammar

Sentence  $\rightarrow$  DP VP  
VP  $\rightarrow$  V (DP) (AP) (PP)  
PP  $\rightarrow$  P DP  
DP  $\rightarrow$  D NP  
NP  $\rightarrow$  (AP) N (PP)  
AP  $\rightarrow$  (ADV) A

draw trees for

a. The woman put the book on the bookcase.

b. The head of the company considers those employees very valuable.

c. The answer to the question about the recent war was really obvious.

10. Given the following pairs of English words, please identify their semantic relationships as synonymy, hyponymy/hypernymy, or antonymy. If the relationship is hyponymy/hypernymy, circle the hyponym.

a. fail/succeed

b. lie/falsehood

c. lie/statement

11. In the sentences below, the subject is underlined. There is a tradition of defining syntactic/grammatical roles in simple semantic terms like “The subject is the doer of the action”.

a. In the sentences below, identify the semantic (thematic) role filled by the subject.

b. Use the sentences below to make an argument against defining grammatical role in terms of semantic (thematic) functions. (Be specific in your discussion; use the appropriate syntactic and semantic labels.)

1. The pie is baking.
2. I am baking the pie.
3. This key locks that door.
4. I lock that door with this key.
5. That door locks with this key.
6. The answer was obvious.

12. Give two presuppositions that underlie the utterance

*The horrible quality of the refereeing worried the winner of the match.*

13. Speakers in Denmark, Norway and Sweden can understand each other with a little effort. Speakers in the Faroe Islands and some speakers in other parts of Denmark understand each other, but do not understand other speakers in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Traditionally, people talk about this area as having four languages. Given a linguistic definition of *language* and *dialect*, describe this linguistic situation. What distinguishes the traditional definition of the term *language* from the linguist's definition? How might this kind of situation come to exist? How does this kind of relationship relate to the idea of a *language* family?