QUESTIONS:

- 1. (3 points) Vervet monkeys have a system of communication where they can make a *limited* number of calls with specific meanings (e.g., "Look out!"). How is human language more complex than vervet monkey communication? Refer to the concept of "open-endedness" in your answer.
- 2. (4 points) Onomatopoeia refers to "the naming of a thing or action by a vocal imitation of the sound associated with it". For example, in English, "oink" and "moo" are words that are intended to imitate the sounds that pigs and cows make, respectively. Explain how onomatopoeia violates De Saussure's claim that there is an arbitrary relationship between the signifier and the signified.
- 3. (4 points) Describe the four consonant sounds below in terms of a) voicing, b) place of articulation, and c) manner of articulation. (e.g. [p]: voiceless bilabial stop)
 - (i) [g] (ii) [f]
- 4. (4 points) Describe the four vowel sounds below in terms of a) vertical tongue position (high-mid-low), b) horizontal tongue position (front-central-back), and c) tense (long) versus lax (short). (e.g. [u]: high back tense)
 - (i) [a] (ii) [v]
- 5. (4 points) Consider the following words in Lingala, a Bantu language spoken in Central Africa. Determine whether [b] and [p] are allophones or the same phoneme or separate phonemes. If the sounds are allophones of the same phoneme, define and explain their distribution.

Zoque	English	Zoque	English
[kenba]	'he sees'	[pama]	'search'
[mbama]	'my clothing'	[penda?m]	'hypothesis'
[mjaŋbɛmu]	'singer'	[peta]	'goatee'
[anbi?u]	'you went'	[witpɛ]	'exploration'

6. (3 points) Consider the following data from Zoque, a Mixe-Zoquean language of Mexico, and answer questions (i)-(iii) in connection with them:

Zoque	English	Zoque	English
[kenu]	'he looked'	[kenpa]	'he looks'
[siku]	'he laughed'	[sikpa]	'he laughs'
[witu]	'he walked'	[witpa]	'he walks'
[ka?u]	'he died'	[ka?pa]	'he dies'
[kiku]	'it tore'	[kikpa]	'it tears'
[sosu]	'it cooked'	[sospa]	'it cooks'

(i) What is the morpheme meaning 'past tense' in Zoque and what is the morpheme meaning 'present tense'?

- (ii) Are these morphemes expressing grammatical or lexical meaning?
- (iii) Are these singular and plural morphemes prefixes or suffixes?
- 7. (4 points) The English past tense morpheme -ed has 3 different pronunciations: [t] (as in "popped", "milked", "passed"), [d] (as in "blabbed", "rigged", "buzzed"), and [Id] (as in "started", "aided"). State in everyday English what the crucial conditioning factor is for each of the 3 allomorphs.
- 8. (2 points) The bound suffix –<u>ly</u> in English converts words like <u>elegant</u> into <u>elegantly</u> and <u>quick</u> into <u>quickly</u>. Is this suffix 'derivational' or 'inflectional'? Why?
- 9. (2 points) In Bontoc, a Malayo-Polynesian language of the Philippines, [fikas] and [bato] are translated as "strong" and "red", respectively. The terms [fumikas] and [bumato] are translated as "he is becoming strong" and "he is becoming stone", respectively. What morphological process is being depicted here?
- 10. (2 points) Below is an example of subject-verb agreement of the verb "to speak" in Spanish, an Indo-European language. Which 2 grammatical features is this agreement for?

PRESENT I speak: habl-o You (sg.) speak: habl-as He/She speaks: habl-a PAST I spoke: habl-é You (sg.) spoke: habl-aste He/She spoke: habl-ó 11. (6 points) List all the stems in the following words; e.g. UNFATHOMABLE has 2 stems (FATHOM and FATHOMABLE).

- (iii) Meditation (iv) Solidified
- (v) Started

(vi) Remake

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12. (10 points) Using the Phrase Structure (PS) rules given in lecture (a copy of which is enclosed with this exam), draw the two different phrase structure trees for the following ambiguous sentence. Be sure to state what the two possible meanings are and to clearly match each meaning with the appropriate tree.

The nice grandpa saw the furry dog with one eye.

13. (2 points) Have TWO free points on me!

END OF EXAM QUESTIONS