

Linguistics 001 Midterm Fall 2007 October 29, 2007

Name _____

Last four digits of PennCard number _____

For fill-in questions, answer in the space provided, which should be sufficient. If you need more space, continue on the back of the exam sheet, being sure to indicate on the front that you have done so, and being sure that it is clear which question back-of-sheet material is answering. For multiple-choice questions, circle the letter corresponding to your selection(s).

1. In Episode #1014 of *The Simpsons (I'm with Cupid)*, “when Apu finds increasingly elaborate ways of expressing his love for his wife, the men of Springfield feel as though they're being shown up in the romance department.” Kent Brockman reports this on the local news:

“One Springfield man is treating his wife to an extra-special Valentine’s Day this year, (sotto voce) and entroubulating the rest of us.”

List the morphemes used in the neologism *entroubulating*, and briefly describe the type of each morpheme (prefix vs. root vs. suffix, derivational or inflectional, free vs. bound).

2. Represent the pronunciation of *entroubulating* in IPA. For extra credit, put in the IPA stress marks – thus *encapsulate* might be [ɛn'kæp.sə|leɪt]. (Note that the complete set of IPA charts are reproduced on the last page of this exam, if you need to refer to them).

3. With respect to the general patterns of English morphology, why is *entroubulating* an unexpected coinage? (Hint: think of what kinds of morphemes each of the elements normally combines with; and compare the coinages in Episode 801 (*Treehouse of Horror VII*), where Prof. Frink builds a debigulator – a device for shrinking people – and turns out to need a rebigulator as well.) Extra extra credit: can you think of a precedent for Kent Brockman's neologism, which has become a standard English word despite having some of the same disadvantages as *entroubulating*?

4. Use tree diagrams to show the constituent structure of the two following phrases

run up the score

run up the stairs

How does that structural difference help to explain the following joke in Episode 910 (where Kent Brockman is narrating a news story about the Simpsons' misfortunes)?

"Something WAS stirring in one Springfield house this Christmas eve, and what it was stirring was up trouble!"

5. In the following passage from Sir Winston Churchill's memoir *The River War*, circle the passive verbs:

During the halt the moon had risen, and when at one o'clock the advance was resumed, the white beams revealed a wider prospect and, glinting on the fixed bayonets, crowned the squares with a sinister glitter. For three hours the army toiled onwards at the same slow and interrupted crawl. Strict silence was now enforced, and all smoking was forbidden. The cavalry, the Camel Corps, and the five batteries had overtaken the infantry, so that the whole attacking force was concentrated. Meanwhile the Dervishes slept.

At three o'clock the glare of fires became visible to the south, and, thus arrived before the Dervish position, the squares, with the exception of the reserve brigade, were unlocked, and the whole force, assuming formation of attack, now advanced in one long line through the scattered bush and scrub, presently to emerge upon a large plateau which overlooked Mahmud's zeriba from a distance of about 900 yards.

6. *Metonymy* is (choose one)

- a) mutual exclusiveness within the same superordinate category of meaning
- b) the study of the meaning of morphemes
- c) the mistaken substitution of one word for another based on similarity in sound
- d) reference to something based on one of its attributes or commonly associated features
- e) the application of a procedure to its own output, or the embedding of a structure inside another structure of the same type
- f) an agrammatic syndrome typically caused by injury to Brodman's area 44 in the inferior frontal lobe of the dominant cerebral hemisphere

7. *Recursion* is (choose one)

- a) mutual exclusiveness within the same superordinate category of meaning
- b) the study of the meaning of morphemes
- c) the mistaken substitution of one word for another based on similarity in sound
- d) reference to something based on one of its attributes or commonly associated features
- e) the application of a procedure to its own output, or the embedding of a structure inside another structure of the same type
- f) an agrammatic syndrome typically caused by injury to Brodman's area 44 in the inferior frontal lobe of the dominant cerebral hemisphere

8. The number of distinct phonemes used in a given language is typically about

- a) 50,000
- b) 5,000
- c) 500
- d) 50

9. Whether or not a speech sound is voiced depends mainly on the activity of the

- a) mandible
- b) larynx
- c) velum
- d) epiglottis
- e) pharynx

10. Which best expresses the central idea of *Relevance Theory* (choose one):

- a) Sentences usually express “old information” first, and then “new information”.
- b) The psychological associations of words and phrases are a key part of meaning.
- c) For each speech sound, there is a primary or “most relevant” articulator.
- d) An essential feature of communication is the expression and recognition of intentions.
- e) Rhetorical relationships form a tree structure just as syntactic relations do.

11. An anatomical change in the hominid line that has been cited as an adaptation to spoken language is (choose one)

- a) decrease in the size of the molars and the canine teeth
- b) increase in the size of the molars and the canine teeth
- c) increase in the relative size and strength of the muscles of the diaphragm
- d) increase in the relative size and strength of the muscles of the tongue
- e) decreased distance between the velum and the epiglottis
- f) increased distance between the velum and the epiglottis

12. Why is this change adaptive for speech and maladaptive otherwise?

13. Describe briefly the physical process by which nasalized speech is produced.

14. Draw a line connecting each topic (in the right-hand column) with the person (in the left-hand column) who made the greatest contribution to it.

Charles S. Peirce

Language in society

H.P. Grice

Predicate calculus

Gottlob Frege

Phonetic notation

William Labov

Semiotics

Melville Bell

Conversational implicature

15. There is an amusing ambiguity in the second clause of the sentence “Organ donations from the living reached a record high last year, outnumbering donors who are dead for the first time.” Paraphrase the two meanings, and informally describe the syntactic basis for the ambiguity. (Hint: in each case, what is the role of the prepositional phrase “for the first time”?)

16. Sketch a syntactic basis for the two meanings of the phrase discussed in Question 6, by adding parentheses to two copies of the ambiguous second clause. You only need to add enough parentheses to distinguish the two meanings. Indicate which structure goes with which meaning.

a. *outnumbering donors who are dead for the first time*

b. *outnumbering donors who are dead for the first time*

17. Give an example of a pair of homophones:

18. Given an example of a closed lexical category, or “function word”, in English:

19. A probable result of strong adherence to linguistic prescriptivism over several centuries within a given culture is

- a) phoniatics
- b) hyponymy
- c) diglossia
- d) coprolalia
- e) onomatopoeia

20. What is the “Machiavellian Intelligence Hypothesis”?

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 1993)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC)

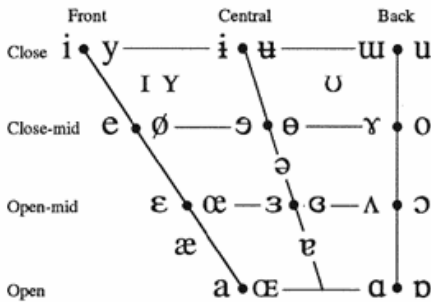
	Bilabial	Labiodental	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Uvular	Pharyngeal	Glottal
Plosive	p b			t d		ʈ ɖ	c ɟ	k ɡ	q ɢ		ʔ
Nasal	m	ɱ		n		ɳ	ɲ	ŋ	ɴ		
Trill	ʙ			ʀ					ʀ		
Tap or Flap				ɾ		ɽ					
Fricative	ɸ β	f v	θ ð	s z	ʃ ʒ	ʂ ʐ	ç ʝ	x ɣ	χ ʁ	ħ ʕ	h ɦ
Lateral fricative				ɬ ɮ							
Approximant		ʋ		ɹ		ɻ	j	ɰ			
Lateral approximant				l		ɭ	ʎ	ʟ			

Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible.

CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC)

Clicks	Voiced implosives	Ejectives
◌ ɸ	ɓ Bilabial	ʼ as in:
◌ ɗ	ɗ Dental/alveolar	ɸ' Bilabial
◌ ɗ͡	ɟ Palatal	ɗ' Dental/alveolar
◌ ɗ͡	ɡ Velar	ɡ' Velar
◌ ɗ͡	ɠ Uvular	ɠ' Alveolar fricative

VOWELS



Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel.

OTHER SYMBOLS

ɱ	Voiceless labial-velar fricative	ɕ ʑ	Alveolo-palatal fricatives
ʋ	Voiced labial-velar approximant	ɭ	Alveolar lateral flap
ɰ	Voiced labial-palatal approximant	ɥ	Simultaneous ʃ and X
ħ	Voiceless epiglottal fricative	Affricates and double articulations can be represented by two symbols joined by a tie bar if necessary.	
ʕ	Voiced epiglottal fricative		
ʡ	Epiglottal plosive	k͡p t͡s	

SUPRASEGMENTALS

	TONES & WORD ACCENTS
	LEVEL
ˈ	Primary stress
ˌ	Secondary stress
ː	Long
ˑ	Half-long
ˑ̥	Extra-short
·	Syllable break
ˌ	Minor (foot) group
ˎ	Major (intonation) group
◌	Linking (absence of a break)
˥	Extra high
˦	High
˧	Mid
˨	Low
˩	Extra low
˥̆	Downstep
˥̇	Upstep
˥̌	Rising
˥̍	Falling
˥̎	High rising
˥̏	Low rising
˥̐	Rising-falling etc.
˥̑	Global rise
˥̒	Global fall

DIACRITICS

Diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. ɲ̥̄

◌̥	Voiceless	◌̤	Breathy voiced	◌̦	Dental
◌̇	Voiced	◌̨	Creaky voiced	◌̩	Apical
◌̈	Aspirated	◌̪	Linguolabial	◌̫	Laminal
◌̋	More rounded	◌̬	Labialized	◌̭	Nasalized
◌̌	Less rounded	◌̮	Palatalized	◌̯	Nasal release
◌̍	Advanced	◌̰	Velarized	◌̱	Lateral release
◌̎	Retracted	◌̲	Pharyngealized	◌̳	No audible release
◌̏	Centralized	◌̴	Velarized or pharyngealized		
◌̐	Mid-centralized	◌̵	Raised		
◌̑	Syllabic	◌̶	Lowered		
◌̒	Non-syllabic	◌̷	Advanced Tongue Root		
◌̓	Rhoticity	◌̸	Retracted Tongue Root		