

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

Department of Linguistics

LIN 200H1F: Introduction to Language Midterm

Oct. 22, 2013, 7:00pm

Time allowed; 120 minutes

Answer the questions in the spaces provided on the question sheets. No aids are allowed. The test is out of 90 points. Each question is worth a different number of points. Midterms written in pencil **cannot** be remarked. Make sure your test includes 16 pages including this page, and the pages for reference and rough work.

Page	Points	Score
2	6	
3	10	
4	16	2
5	4	3
6	6	2.5
7	10	3
8	10	10
9	5	2
10	10	3.5
11	4	2
12	4	
13	5	4
Total:	90	57

Given name: Rui

Family name: Qiu

Student Number: 999292509

Please circle your Tutorial section!:

- Tomo (5pm)
- Chris (5pm)
- Élodie (5pm)
- Tomo (6pm)
- Kaz (6pm)
- Ross (6pm)
- Emily (6pm)
- Élodie (6pm)

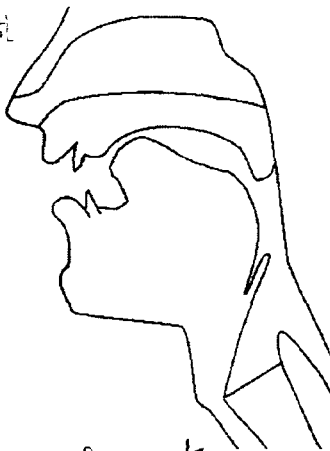
Good Luck!

Instructor: Derek Denis

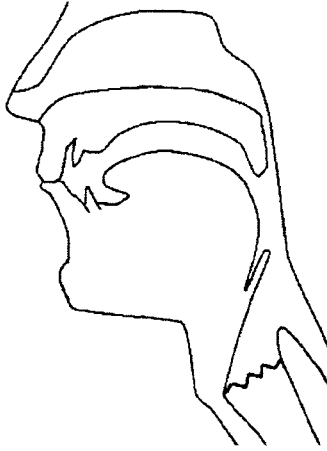
1 Phonetics

1. (3 points) Identify the sound that is being articulated in the following sagittal sections.

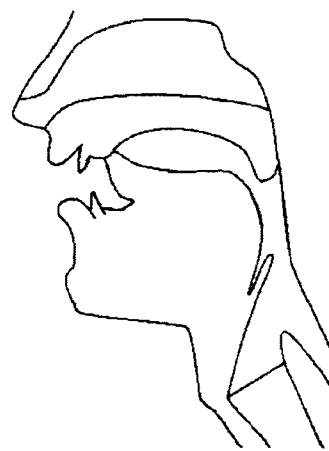
BL LD ID AL PL VL G
 S P/b t/d k/g
 F f/v θ/ð s/z ʃ/ʒ
 A tʃ/dʒ
 j
 ɹ



(a) [k]

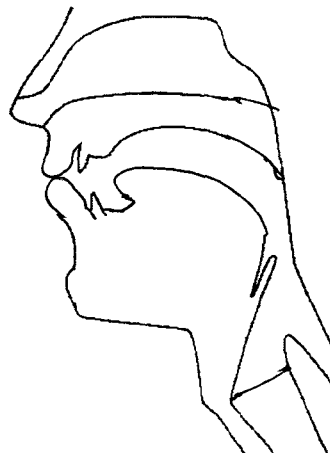


(b) [m]

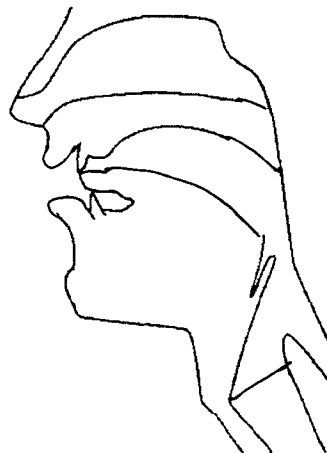


(c) [t]

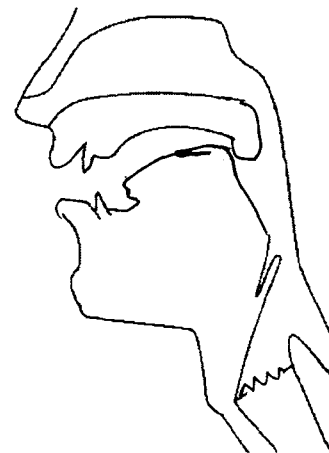
2. (3 points) Draw the sagittal sections for the following sounds.



(d) [p]

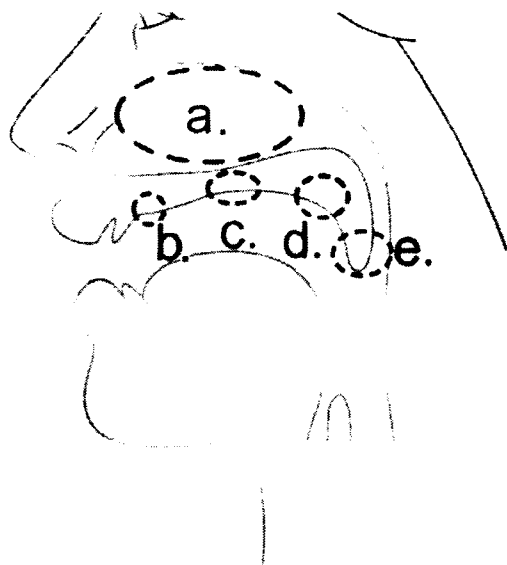


(e) [θ]



(f) [ŋ]

3. (5 points) Referring to the diagram below, identify the five highlighted portions of the vocal tract. Give the name of the organ/location, not the place of articulation (e.g. lips; not bilabial).



- a. nasal cavity.
- b. ~~alveolar~~ ~~alveolar~~ alveola
- c. ~~palatal~~ ~~palatal~~
- d. ~~velar~~ velo.
- e. ular

4. (3 points) What are the three core articulatory properties that we use to distinguish consonants in English?

- a. position of ~~articulation~~ articulator (where is it)
- b. manner of articulation (how to articulate)
- c. ~~voiced~~ voiced or voiceless (whether the vocal cord vibrates)

5. (2 points) Briefly note two problems with using the English writing system (orthography) to study speech sounds and pronunciation. Provide examples.

- ① Same word may have different ~~pron~~ pronunciation, like 'record'.
- ② Different words may have ^{the} same pronunciation, like 'meat' and 'meet'.

2 Phonology

6. (4 points) For each of the **Canadian English** words below, choose the correct **phonetic** transcription.

(a) tiresome /tʰajəsəm/

- A. [tʰɔj.əl.sə.mə] B. [tʰaj.əl.sə.mə] C. [tʰaj.əl.sə.mə] D. [tʰaj.əl.səm]
E. [tʰaj.əl.səm] F. [tʰɔj.əl.səm]

(a) D

(b) nightclub /najt.klʌb/

- A. [nʌjɾ.klʌb] B. [najt.klʌb] C. [nʌjt.klʌb] D. [nājɾ.kʰlʌb] E. [nʌjt.kʰlʌb]
F. [nʌjɾ.kʰlʌb]

(b) A

(c) skimming ~~skim~~ /skɪmɪŋ/

- A. [skɪ.mɪŋ] B. [skʰɪ.mɪŋ] C. [skɪ.mɪŋ] D. [skɪ.mɪŋ] E. [skɪ.mɪŋ]
F. [skʰɪ.mɪŋ]

(c) A

(d) fawn

- A. [fʰawn] B. [fawn] C. [fān] D. [fawn] E. [fʰan] F. [fʰān]

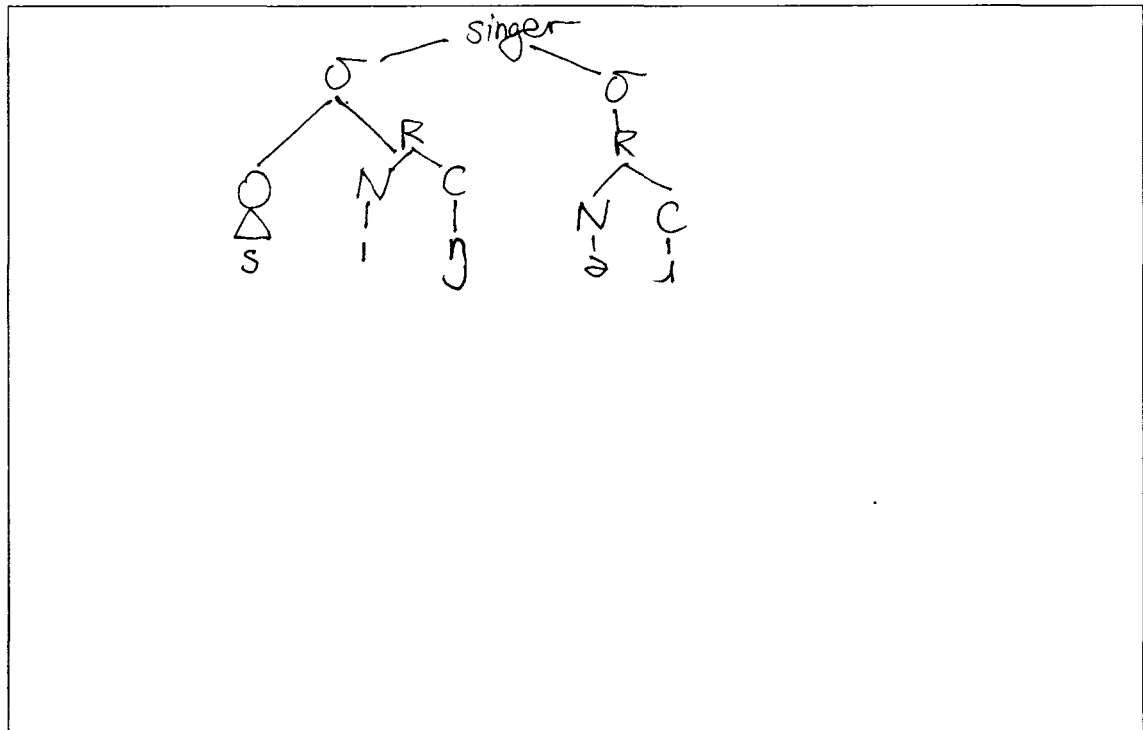
(d) C

7. (12 points) Provide both the phonemic and phonetic transcriptions of the following words. You do not need to indicate stress or syllable boundaries.

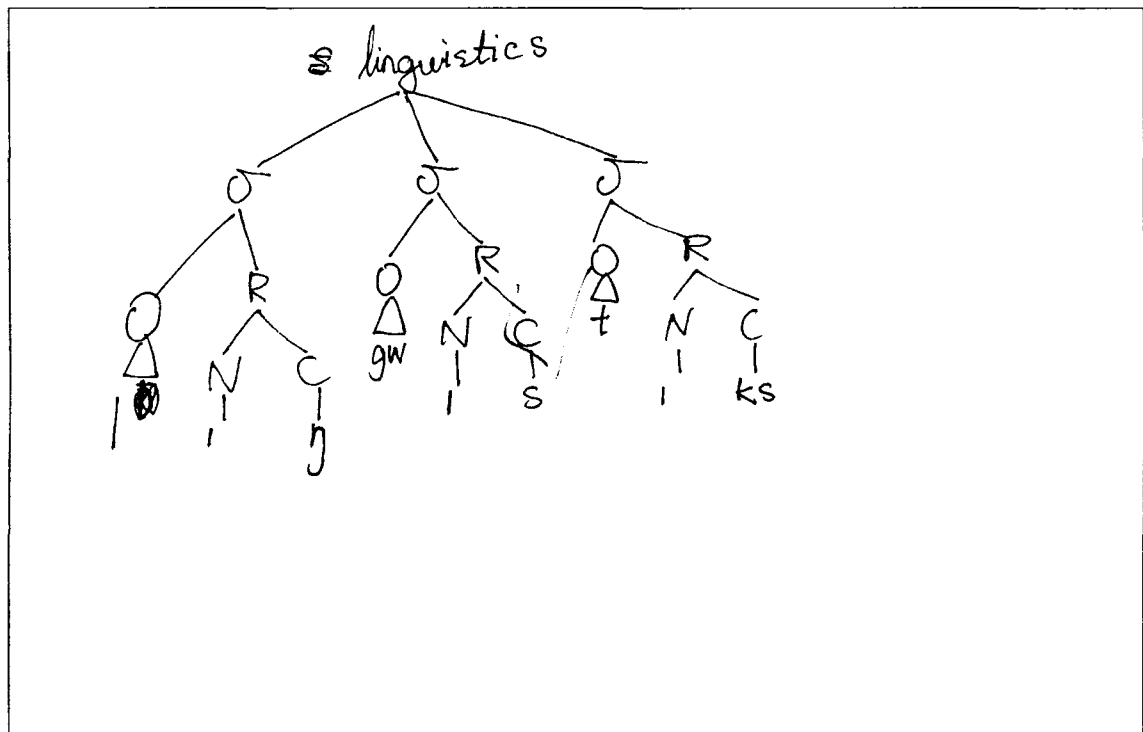
	PHONEMIC	PHONETIC
a. cougher	/kʌfə/	[kʰʌfə] 1.5
b. things	/θɪŋz/	[θɪŋz] 2
c. seating	/sitɪŋ/	[sɪtɪŋ] 1
d. faced	/fest/	[fest] 2
e. banker	/bæŋkə/	[bæŋkə] 1.5
f. plastic	/plæstɪk/	[plæstɪk] 2

8. Draw the syllabic structure of the following two words.

(a) (2 points) singer /sɪŋər/



(b) (2 points) linguistics /lɪŋgwɪstɪks/



9. (4 points) Consider the data below from Spanish. [β] is a voiced bilabial fricative and [r] is a voiced alveolar trill.

[b] | [β]

[futbol]	'football'	[kaβe]	'it fits'	[uβo]	'there was'
[sombra]	'shade'	[bastante]	'plenty'	[uβa]	'grape'
[saβino]	'cypress'	[kluβ]	'club'	[brinkar]	'to jump'

Given this data, determine whether [b] and [β] are independent phonemes or are allophones of one phoneme in Spanish. Clearly and briefly state your choice and provide specific evidence.

[b] and [β] are more likely to be two independent phonemes, because the two of them have almost no ~~common~~ special properties according to data. That is to say, they both appear before and after consonants/vowels. No certain pattern can be found here to support that they are actually one same phoneme.

10. (2 points) The English phoneme /t/ has multiple allophonic realizations. In class, we saw [t], [t^h], and [ɾ]. In addition, /t/ is sometimes unreleased (i.e., the tongue moves to the alveolar ridge, but no sound is produced). The IPA symbol for this phone is [t̚]. Consider the following data:

[bats]	'bots'	[k ^h ʌts]	'cuts'	[k ^h ʌɾɪŋ]	'cutting'
[p ^h æntɪŋ]	'panting'	[bɪts]	'bits'	[k ^h ʌt̚]	'cut'
[sets]	'sets'	[bɑɾəm]	'bottom'	[sɛɾɪŋ]	'setting'
[set̚]	'set'	[bɑt̚]	'bot'	[bɪɾəɪ]	'bitter'
[p ^h ænt̚]	'pant'	[æt̚]	'at'	[bɪt̚]	'bit'
[ət̚hɛn]	'attain'	[p ^h ænts]	'pants'		

Describe the phonological environment where /t/ is allophonically realized as [t̚].

/t/ is allophonically realized as [t̚] when /t/ is the last sound (of course, as the last consonant) in the word.

3 Morphology

11. Examine the data below from Turkish. Many morphemes that exist as separate words in a language like English are suffixes in Turkish. ([c] is a palatal stop; midway between English [t] and [k]). Note that there is no morpheme in Turkish for the indefinite article ('a'/'an').

[deniz]	'ocean'	[elim]	'my hand'
[denize]	'to (an) ocean'	[eller]	'hands'
[denizin]	'of (an) ocean'	[disler]	'teeth'
[eve]	'to (a) house'	[disimizin]	'of our tooth'
[evden]	'from (a) house'	[dislerimiz]	'of our teeth'
[evcikden]	'from (a) little house'	[elcike]	'to (a) little hand'
[denizcikde]	'in (a) little ocean'	[denizlerimizde]	'in our oceans'
[elde]	'in (a) hand'	[evciklerimizde]	'in our little houses'

dis'im my tooth

- (a) (1 point) What kind of morphology does Turkish seem to use?

derivational affixes.

- (b) (7 points) Using the data above, give the Turkish morphemes which correspond to each of the following English translations:

MEANING	MORPHEME
a. tooth	[dis]
b. hand	[el]
c. little	[cik]
d. my	[im]
e. our	[imiz]
f. of	[in]
g. plural	[ler]

- (c) (2 points) Given the morphemes you've identified, how would you say the following two words in Turkish?

- i. 'of our hands'

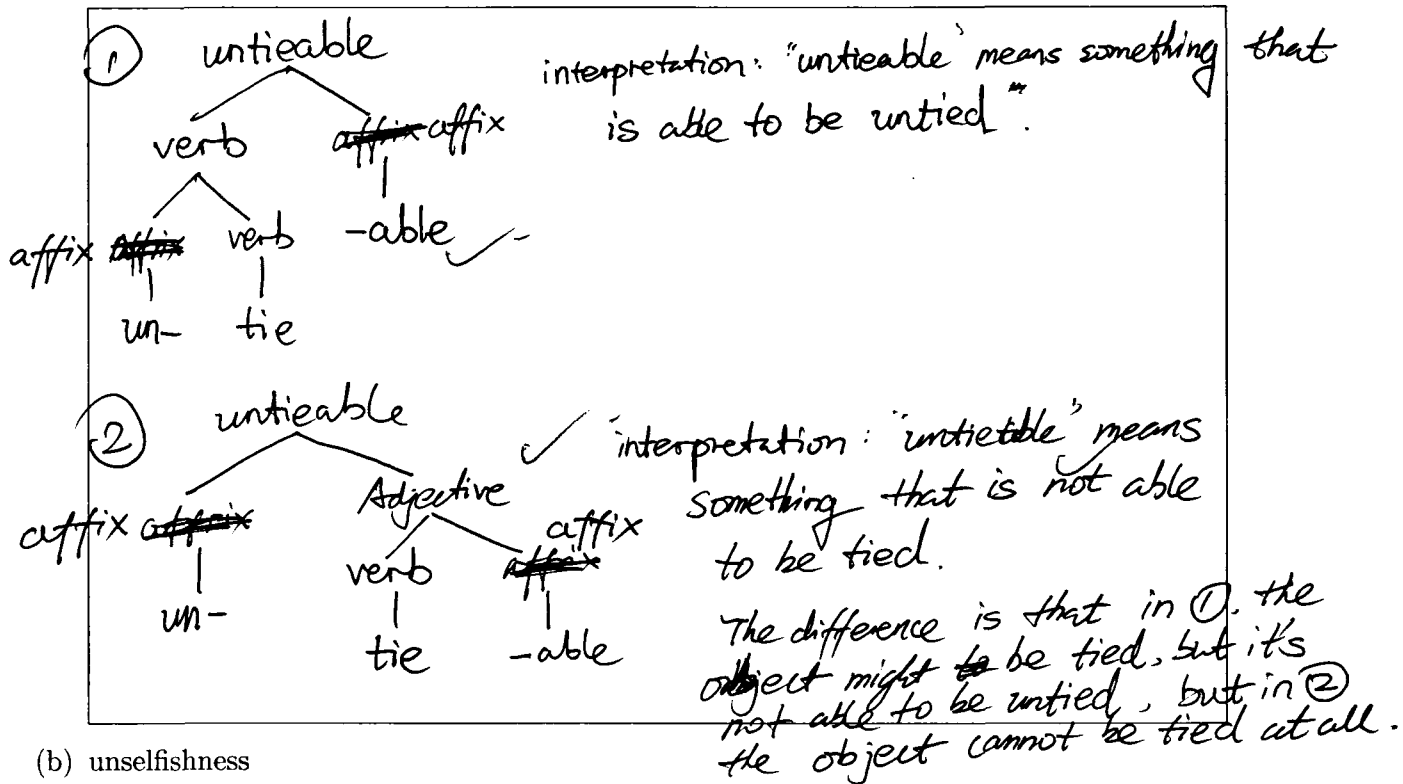
~~ellers~~ *ellerimiz* ✓

- ii. 'little teeth'

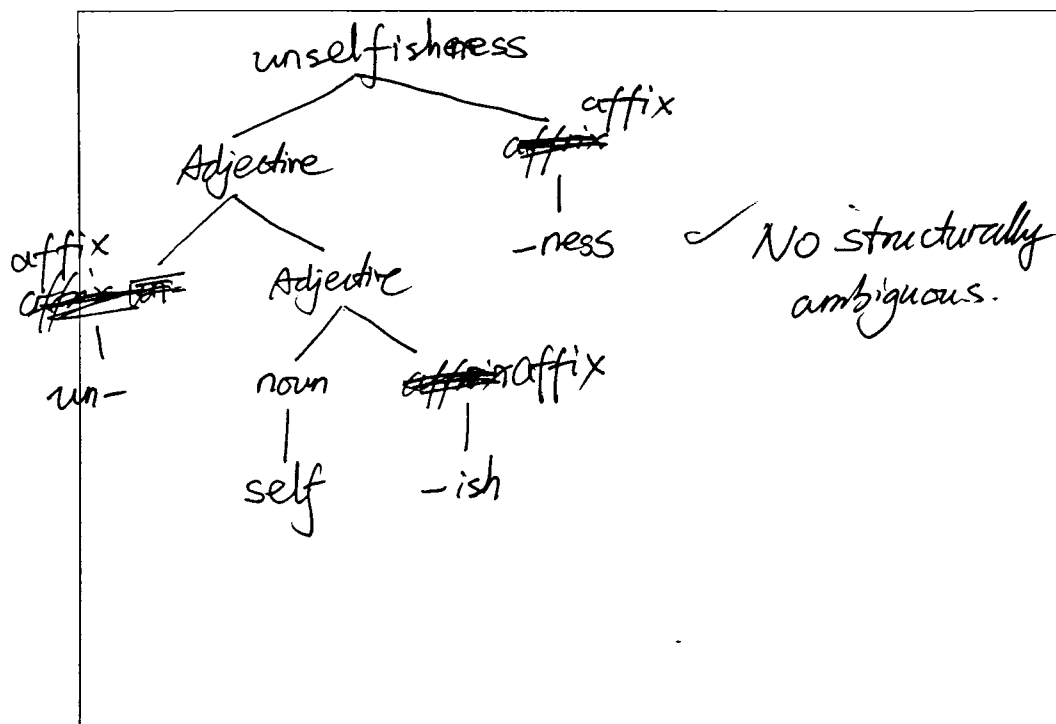
dislencik ✓

12. (10 points) Draw the morphological structures for the two English words below. If the words are structurally ambiguous, provide a paraphrase of each meaning and draw the structure for each interpretation.

(a) untieable



(b) unselfishness



4 Syntax

13. (5 points) Identify the grammatical category of the following bolded words as they are used in this poem. Use all of the kinds of evidence we discussed in class to support your answer.

Jabberwocky (Lewis Carroll)
 One, two! One, two! and through and through
 The **vorpal** blade went snicker-snack!
 He left it dead, and with its head
 He went galumphing back.
 "And hast thou slain the **Jabberwock**?
 Come to my arms, my **beamish** boy!
 O **frabjous** day! Callooh! Callay!"
 He **chortled** in his joy.

- (a) "vorpal"

Adjective. [DET / NOUN]
 ↓ ↓
 The blade

- (b) "Jabberwock"

Noun. [VERB / DET /] and it's also capitalized.
 ↓ ↓
 slain the

- (c) "beamish"

Adjective. ~~ADJ~~ [NOUN] (before noun)
 ↓ boy
 and it has a common affix for adjective '-ish'.

- (d) "frabjous"

Adjective. Also ~~it's~~ because it's before a noun.
 Mod

- (e) "chortled"

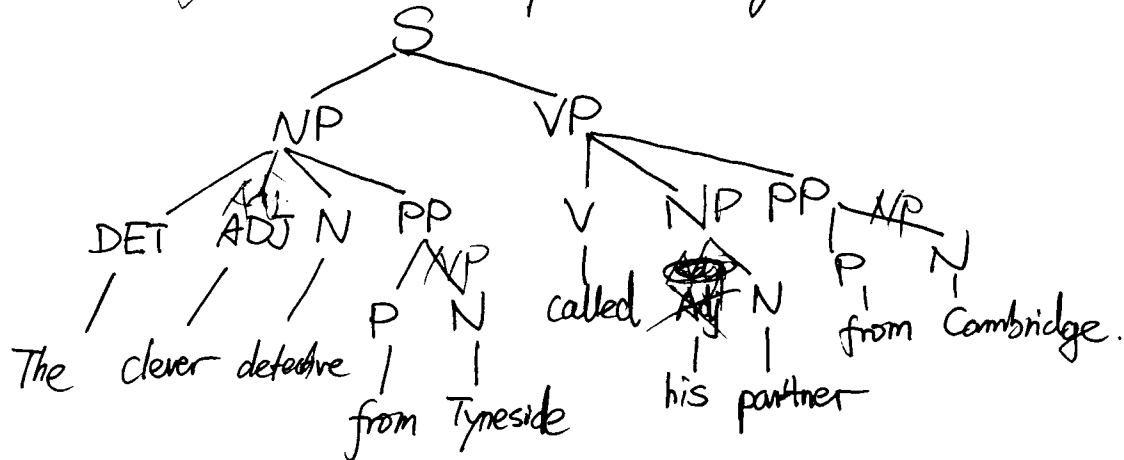
Verb. It's right after noun, 'he'. And it also
 has ~~affix~~ '-ed' for a verb in the past tense.
 inflectional affix

14. (10 points) Draw the syntactic trees for each of the two interpretations of the following structurally ambiguous sentence. For each tree, describe the interpretation using your own words.

The clever detective from Tyneside called his partner from Cambridge.

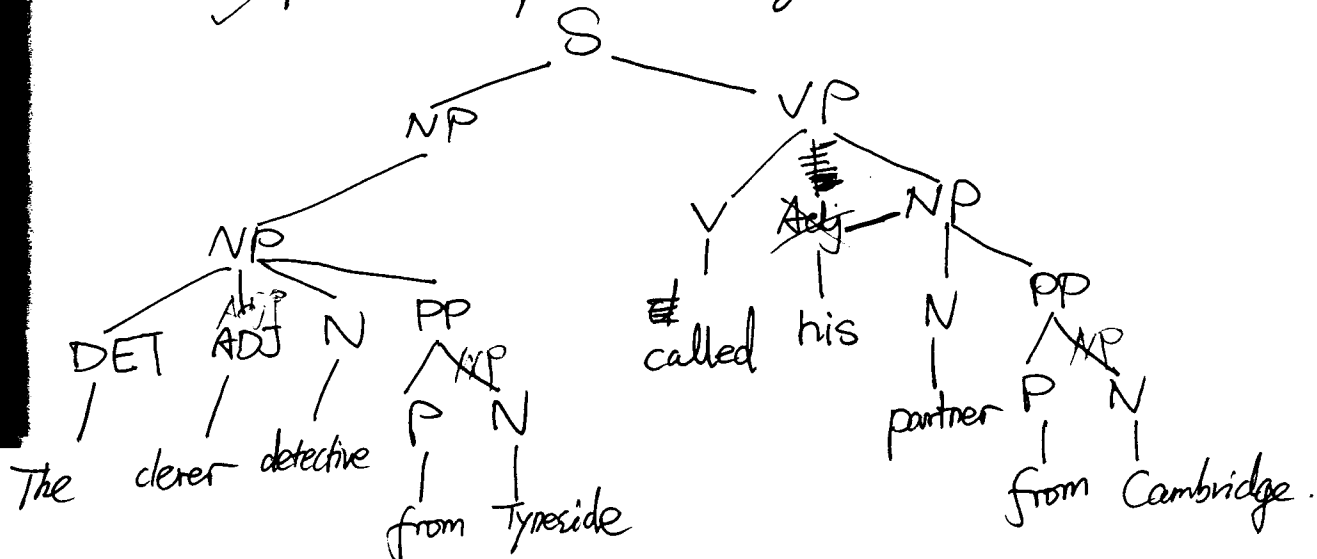
Interpretation 1:

The detective made the call from Cambridge.



Interpretation 2:

The partner is from Cambridge.



5 Multiple choice

In this section, circle the most appropriate answer. There are 9 questions. Each question is worth one point.

15. Which of the following constitute a **minimal pair**?

- ☒ A. for~four
- B. cent~can't
- C. feet~fed
- D. treat~heat
- ☒ E. start~starred
- F. coffee~cabby

16. The sign-meaning relation in human language is:

- A. Arbitrary
- B. Descriptive
- ☒ C. Discrete
- ☒ D. Hierarchical
- E. Intrinsic
- F. Prescriptive

17. Which of the following is a case of **clipping**?

- ☒ A. math
- ☒ B. smog
- C. sandwich
- D. edit
- E. bluebird
- F. Chomskian

18. Which one of the following morphemes is an **inflectional affix** in English?

- A. -ize
- B. -able
- ☒ C. -ed
- D. -fuckin'-
- E. -ity
- F. anti-

19. Situations in which neighbouring dialects are quite similar to each other while dialects which are further apart are not mutually intelligible are often referred to as:

- A. dialectal ranges
- B. fuzzy dialects
- C. European language borders
- D. Sprachbunds
- ☒ E. dialect continuums
- ✓ F. Scandinavian continuums

20. In Italian, /n/ is realized as [ŋ] before a velar consonant. This is an example of:

- A. A Morphological Rule
- X B. Manner Dissimilation
- C. Manner Assimilation
- ☒ D. Place Dissimilation
- X E. Place Assimilation

21. Which of these approaches to meaning provides a nice explanation for quantifiers and conjunctions in human language?

- ☒ A. Cognitive
- ✓ B. Lexicographic
- C. Referential
- D. Derivational
- E. Contextual

22. Consider the word from the Yupik language below. How would we classify the type of morphology used in this language?

- (1) ayagciqnillruyugnarquq
ayag -ciq -ni -llru -yugnarqe -u -q
go -FUTURE -claim -PAST -probably -INDIC -THIRD PERSON
'He probably said he would go.'

- X A. Isolating
- B. Analytic
- ☒ C. Fusional
- ☒ D. Polysynthetic
- E. Concatenative

23. Which of the following types of sounds are produced primarily with **non-periodic noise**?

- A. Vowels
 (B) Fricatives
 C. Voiced sounds
 V D. Nasals
 E. Alveolars
 F. Glides

6 Miscellaneous

24. (4 points) Explain the difference between prescriptive and descriptive approaches to language. Provide an example to illustrate the difference. You may use an example discussed in lecture, tutorial, or the textbook.

Prescriptive approaches ^{are} ~~is~~ to ~~at~~ teach people how to use language 'properly' or 'in the right way'.

~~This is to say: there is a right way, a good way to speak a certain~~ For example, if we learn grammar in schools, we are using prescriptive ~~way~~ approaches to learn because we have to know what is right and what is wrong. ✓

Descriptive approaches are the study of how people use their languages. It's nothing about grammar, about what is wrong or right. It's just about the action of using itself. For example, linguistics study is in the range of descriptive approaches. ✓

ex. ?

7 Reference

1. The consonants of Canadian English

		Bilabial	Labiodental	Interdental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Stops	vls	p			t		k	ʔ
	vcd	b			d		g	
Fricatives	vls		f	θ	s	ʃ		h
	vcd		v	ð	z	ʒ		
Affricates	vls					tʃ		
	vcd					dʒ		
Nasal	vcd	m			n		ŋ	
Approximants								
Glides	vcd	w				j		
Liquids								
Lateral	vcd				l			
Retroflex	vcd				ɭ			

Note: 'vls' = voiceless, 'vcd' = voiced

2. The Simple Vowels of English

	FRONT	CENTRAL	BACK
HIGH	i	ɪ	u
	ɪ		ʊ
MID	e	ə/ʌ	o
	ɛ		
LOW	æ		ɑ

3. Other symbols:

- [aj] a diphthong
- [aw] a diphthong
- [ɔj] a diphthong
- [ɾ] alveolar flap
- [ĩ] nasalization
- [x^h] aspiration
- [x] syllabic