

FINAL EXAMINATION (Two Hours)

Answer the first three questions and any two of the remaining four questions.

1. Mark the following statements as TRUE or FALSE.

- ___ a. Overgeneralization is a regular process in the acquisition of meaning.
- ___ b. Chinese characters are an example of syllabic writing.
- ___ c. The Phoenician alphabet was the first to represent both consonants and vowels in writing.
- ___ d. In most languages, words and pronouns referring to males are the unmarked forms while words and pronouns referring to females are the marked forms.
- ___ e. Idioms are phrases whose meaning can always be inferred from the meanings of their individual words.
- ___ f. Homonyms can create lexical ambiguity.
- ___ g. Sounds that are similar in structure and function are said to belong to the same natural class.
- ___ h. Arabic is a language that has not undergone any changes in centuries.
- ___ i. "Pronunciation spelling" refers to the spelling of words as they are pronounced as in "kwik" for "quick".
- ___ j. Children learn their mother tongue through imitation and reinforcement.
- ___ k. The Great Vowel Shift brought about pronunciation changes that were not reflected in changes in the spelling of the words that were affected.
- ___ l. The relationship between speech sounds and the meanings they represent in the languages of the world is, for the most part, a systematic non-arbitrary one.

2. Give examples of the following terms.

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. Root creation | j. Aspirated sounds |
| b. Spoonerisms | k. Slang |
| c. Structural ambiguity | l. Words from proper names |
| d. Function words | m. Jargon |
| e. Syllabic writing | n. Telegraphic speech |
| f. Back formation | o. Blends |
| g. Inflectional morpheme | p. Performative sentences |
| h. Hyponyms | q. Prefix |
| i. Metaphor | r. Assimilation |

3. Match each item under A with one of the items under B.

A

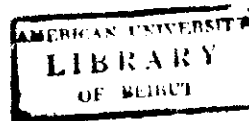
1. Action verb
2. Relational opposites
3. Homophone
4. Lexical rule
5. Emotive verb
6. Lexical ambiguity
7. Structural ambiguity
8. Compound noun
9. Complementary opposites
10. Homograph
11. Phrase structure rule
12. Stative verb
13. Deictic expressions
14. Idiom
15. Polysemous word
16. Acronym
17. Gradational opposites
18. Euphemistic term
19. Semitic languages
20. Latin alphabet

B

- a. UNESCO
- b. Appear
- c. English and French writing
- d. They are moving sidewalks.
- e. Arabic and Hebrew
- f. Put <V> <__NP PP>
- g. *Passed away* for *died*
- h. NP → Det Adj N
- i. Give/take
- j. Mine
- l. Smart/stupid
- m. Read (present)/ read (past)
- n. Lead (N)/led (V)
- o. Legal/illegal
- p. Believe
- q. Buzz off
- r. You look sharp.
- s. Jump
- t. *Here, now, this*
- u. Motor home
- v. Play/player
- w. Bomb/bombardment

4. Explain the difference between the members of the pair in eight of the following pairs, and provide examples:

- a. Phoneme and allophone;
- b. Systematic and accidental gaps in lexicon;
- c. Voiced and voiceless sounds;
- d. Relational and complementary opposites;
- e. Nasal and oral sounds;
- f. Stops and fricatives;
- g. Lexical and structural ambiguity;
- h. Metaphor and idiom;
- i. Overgeneralization and hypercorrection;
- j. Retronyms and metonymy;
- k. Slang and jargon; and
- l. Broadening and narrowing of meaning.



5. Transcribe the following words.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a. Alchemist | f. Marinate |
| b. Provide | g. Lucky |
| c. Thomas | h. Burning check |
| d. Mathew | i. Modern |
| e. Play dough | j. Describe |

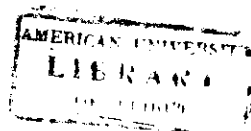
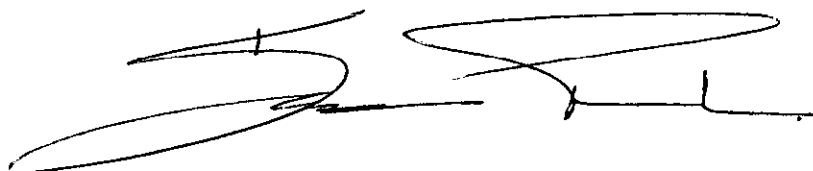
6. Explain why languages change through time and space. Then, identify, describe, and illustrate with examples three processes of linguistic change.
7. a. Identify the various stages in the development of writing systems around the world.
b. Provide examples of the discrepancies between letters and sounds in English and suggest reasons for the existence of such discrepancies.

Good luck

Bonus Question

8. Write out in standard orthography the words represented by the following transcriptions: (4 points)

- a. [ðə ɪtæljənz kraɪd ən sol]
b. [dʒæk ɪ ðə boɪz sʊdəf pleɪd]
c. [haʊ kʊdʒə livər əlon]
d. [əɪdɒmpræktəs ənəf]



| | Labial | | Coronal | | | | Dorsal | | | labial-velar |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| | bilabial | labio-dental | dental | alveolar | post-alveolar | retro-flex | palatal | velar | glottal | |
| voiceless oral stop | <u>p</u> ay p | | | <u>t</u> o t | | | | <u>k</u> ey k | uh- <u>h</u> ? | |
| voiced oral stop | <u>b</u> e b | | | <u>d</u> o d | | | | <u>g</u> o g | | |
| voiced nasal stop | <u>m</u> y m | | | <u>n</u> o n | | | | <u>ŋ</u> ing ŋ | | |
| voiced flap | | | | <u>ɾ</u> Otto ɾ | | | | | | |
| voiceless fricative | | <u>f</u> ill f | <u>θ</u> in θ | <u>s</u> ass S | <u>ʃ</u> ow ʃ | | | | <u>h</u> at h | |
| voiced fricative | | <u>v</u> im V | <u>ð</u> is ð | <u>z</u> ip Z | <u>ʒ</u> Asia ʒ | | | | | |
| voiceless affricate | | | | | <u>tʃ</u> ew tʃ | | | | | |
| voiced affricate | | | | | <u>dʒ</u> am dʒ | | | | | |
| voiced approx. | | | | <u>ɹ</u> ip ɹ | | <u>ɻ</u> ip ɻ | <u>j</u> es j | | | <u>w</u> acky W |
| voiced lateral approx. | | | | <u>l</u> ow l | | | | | | |

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č = tʃ = tʃ ž = dʒ = dʒ

English Consonants

š = ʃ ž = ʒ

| | Front | | Central | | Back | |
|---------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|--------------|
| | unround | round | unround | round | unround | round |
| High | heed i | | | | | who u |
| Midhigh | hid I | | burn ə | | | hood U |
| Mid | hate e | | ahoy ə | | | hoed O |
| Midlow | bet ɛ | | | | hut ʌ | haughty ɔ |
| Low | hat æ | | father a | | hard ɑ | hall ɒ |

English vowels

