

LING 201: Midterm 2 Practice Problems

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1 A Reminder on What to Study

Professor Cable's list is in his slides. This is the official list, what follows are just suggestions.

- The big picture questions and concepts about linguistics and language (Assignment 1)
- IPA
 - While you will get the class chart (with articulatory definitions), you will still need to be able to read and write in IPA
 - Remember, questions written in IPA like the first midterm are still fair game, if you had trouble then, you should review
- Syllabification
 - Use ONLY the class rules:
 1. identify vowels (and only vowels) as nuclei
 2. onsets
 3. codas
 4. group into syllables: nuclei get σ , then go through and add O and C to the existing σ
 - Understand Maximal Onset Principle, how we derive it, and how it interacts with phonotactics
- Phonology
 - Minimal Pairs and different meanings mean allophones of different phonemes
 - No minimal pairs mean *maybe* allophones of the same phoneme- look for a rule to be sure
 - Finding phonological rules- this is the procedure I have given you:
 1. identify the sounds and make T-diagrams for each
 2. find what each column has in common

3. find the most specific column
4. write the formal rule
5. write the formal rule in a sentence (this is the informal rule)

- Morphology

- Writing structural trees:
 1. identify the parts of the word
 2. identify the root (and it's part of speech)
 3. look at the closest morphemes to the root: can each plus the root be a word?
 - * if no, the one that can be a word is next
 - * if yes, then look at rules to see if one is impossible because of word categories
 - * if both are possible, you can draw two different trees
 4. draw a \wedge joining what you have to the new morpheme, and label the point with the new part of speech
 5. repeat (3) and (4) until there are no morphemes left
- Inflectional and derivational morphemes, and how the Morpheme Ordering Constraint can be used to test (Assignment 6)
- Writing morphological rules
 1. identify the allomorphs by comparing different words and their meanings
 2. if there are two allomorphs with different forms, but the same meaning, they are allomorphs of the same morpheme \rightarrow write a rule
 3. look at what precedes or follows the two different allomorphs
 4. try to find generalizations for each
 5. choose the most specific, that is the context in the rule and that allomorph is the [X]
 6. write the formal rule
 7. write the formal rule in a sentence (this is the informal rule)

2 Syllabification

2.1 Draw syllabification trees for the following words:

1. Brachiosaurus [b.rækɪəsɔ.rəs]
2. Triceratops [t.rɪjɛ.rətɔps]
3. Diplodocus [dɪplədɔkəs]
4. Velociraptor [vələsɪræptər]
5. Pterodactyl [tɛ.rədæktəl]
6. Archaeopteryx [ɑ:kɪɔptərɪks]

2.2 Answer the following questions:

We syllabify Arstanosaurus as [ɑ.rstɑ.nə.sɔ.rəs].

1. Why don't we syllabify it as [ɑ.rstɑ.nə.sɔ.rəs]?
2. Why don't we syllabify it as [ɑ.rst.ɑn.əs.ɔr.əs]?

3 Phonology

1. Are the indicated sounds allophones of the same or different phonemes (hint: minimal pairs)?
2. If they are allophones of the same phoneme:
 - Which is the underlying phoneme?
 - What is the formal rule? $/X/ \rightarrow [Y] / C$
 - What is the informal rule? *The phoneme /X/ is pronounced as the allophone [Y] in the context C.*

3.0.1 Tohono O'odham- [t] and [tʃ]

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. [ta:t] 'touched' | 7. [tako] 'yesterday' |
| 2. [to:n] 'knee' | 8. [tʃɪkwo] 'ankle' |
| 3. [tʃɪn] 'mouth' | 9. [tʃu?i] 'flour' |
| 4. [tʃɪm hekɪd] 'always' | 10. [to:bi] 'rabbit' |
| 5. [tʃuk] 'black' | 11. [tas] 'sun' |
| 6. [tʃɪkpan] 'is/was working' | 12. [towa] 'turkey' |

3.0.2 Burmese- [m], [n], [ŋ], [m̥], [n̥], [ŋ̥]

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|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. [mi] 'fire' | 14. [nie] 'fine, small' |
| 2. [mwei] 'to give birth' | 15. [nwa] 'cow' |
| 3. [mji?] 'river' | 16. [ŋa] 'five' |
| 4. [mjawn] 'ditch' | 17. [ŋou?] 'stump' |
| 5. [mjɪn] 'to see' | 18. [min] 'old' |
| 6. [ne] 'small' | 19. [hm̥i] 'to lean against' |
| 7. [nji?] 'dirty' | 20. [hm̥wei] 'fragrant' |
| 8. [nwe] 'to bend' | 21. [hm̥jaj?] 'to cure meat' |
| 9. [hm̥jaw?] 'to multiply' | 22. [hm̥own] 'flour, powder' |
| 10. [hn̥eɪ] 'slow' | 23. [hn̥jeɪ?] 'to nod' |
| 11. [hn̥wei] 'to heat' | 24. [hn̥ja] 'to borrow' |
| 12. [hn̥ja?] 'to cut off' | 25. [hin] 'curry' |
| 13. [hn̥je?] 'bird' | 26. [hn̥ji?] 'to squeeze' |

4 Morphology

4.1 Morphology Trees

4.1.1 Draw trees for the following words:

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|---------------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| 1. swimmingly | 4. antisestablishment | 7. woefulness |
| 2. overcookableness | 5. unrepeatableness | |
| 3. unrelenting | 6. undoubtedly | |

4.1.2 Answer the following questions:

1. Identify the morphemes
2. Write rules for each prefix and suffix ($X \rightarrow Y + /Affix/$)
3. Classify each suffix as either derivational or inflectional

Data set 1:

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|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. true | 5. uncaring | 9. uncaringly |
| 2. caring | 6. unhelpful | 10. unhelpfully |
| 3. helpful | 7. truly | |
| 4. untrue | 8. helpfully | |

Data set 2:

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. consider | 11. reconsider | 21. disagree |
| 2. assess | 12. reassess | 22. reconsidering |
| 3. view | 13. review | 23. disqualifying |
| 4. organize | 14. reorganize | 24. reorganizing |
| 5. agree | 15. considered | 25. disagreeing |
| 6. considering | 16. assessed | 26. *consideredding |
| 7. assessing | 17. viewed | 27. *viewedding |
| 8. viewing | 18. organized | 28. *reassessedding |
| 9. organizing | 19. agreed | 29. *disagreeedding |
| 10. agreeing | 20. disorganize | |

4.2 Morphological Analysis

1. What are the allomorphs?
2. What does each identified allomorph mean?
3. If there are multiple allomorphs with the same meaning:
 - Which is the underlying morpheme?
 - What is the formal rule? $/X/ \rightarrow [Y] / C$
 - What is the informal rule? *The morpheme /X/ is realized as the allomorph [Y] in the context C.*

4.2.1 Serbo-Croatian

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. svirati 'to play' | 15. kupovati 'to buy' |
| 2. diram 'I touch' | 16. dirati 'to touch' |
| 3. gledanje 'the watching' | 17. sviranje 'the playing' |
| 4. gledaju 'they watch' | 18. sviranje 'they play' |
| 5. stanujem 'I live' | 19. diraju 'they touch' |
| 6. stanovati 'to live' | 20. nazivanje 'the calling' |
| 7. kupuju 'they buy' | 21. gladovati 'to starve' |
| 8. kupujem 'I buy' | 22. gladovanje 'the starving' |
| 9. kupovanje 'the buying' | 23. gladujem 'I starve' |
| 10. nazivati 'to call' | 24. gladuju 'they starve' |
| 11. sviram 'I play' | 25. diranje 'the touching' |
| 12. gledam 'I watch' | 26. stanovanje 'the living' |
| 13. gledati 'to watch' | 27. nazivam 'I call' |
| 14. stanuju 'they live' | 28. nazivaju 'they call' |

4.2.2 Populuca

1. [ʔiŋkuʔtpa] ‘you eat it’
2. [ʔanhokspa] ‘I hoe it’
3. [ʔikuʔt] ‘he ate it’
4. [ʔimo:ja] ‘his flower’
5. [mo:ja] ‘flower’
6. [ʔampetpa] ‘I sweep it’
7. [ʔimpet] ‘you sweep it’
8. [ʔantək] ‘my house’
9. [ʔinhokspa] ‘you hoe it’
10. [no:mi] ‘boss’
11. [ʔano:mi] ‘my boss’
12. [ʔika:ma] ‘his cornfield’
13. [ʔiŋka:ma] ‘your cornfield’
14. [ʔamo:ja] ‘my flower’
15. [ʔino:mi] ‘your boss’