I. Define the following terms with illustrative examples. (5 points for each)

1. contralateral brain function

2. back formation

3. homorganic nasal rule

4. diglossia

5. tone sandhi

6. pidgin and creole

II. Answer the following questions. (10 points for each)

1. Disambiguate the following sentence by paraphrasing it and giving two tree diagrams.

    The Chief Justice swore in the new court.

2. The following sentence is ambiguous. a) What are the two possible meanings? b) Disambiguate the sentence by providing two tree diagrams and the phonological clues.

    JOHN LIKES THE WHITE HOUSE.

3. Answer TWO of the following questions. Give examples to support your answers.
    a. Is [±voiced] a phonemic feature in Mandarin stop sounds?
    b. Is [±nasality] a phonemic feature in Southern Min vowels?
    c. Is the glottal stop part of the phonemic inventory of English?

4. English allows many different thematic roles to be the subject of a sentence. Give three sentences in which the same verb can be preceded by an agent NP, instrument NP, theme NP, causative NP, or locative NP.

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5. World languages can be divided into four types in terms of their morphological structure, namely analytic languages, agglutinating languages, fusional languages, and polysynthetic languages. Examine the following data from three languages. State the language type that each of the three languages belongs to. Describe their morphological characteristics to support your answers.

Language A.

mtoto amefika	*"The child has arrived."*
mtoto anafika	*"The child is arriving."*
mtoto atafika	*"The child will arrive."*
watoto wamefika	*"The children have arrived."*
watoto wanafika	*"The children are arriving."*
watoto watafika	*"The children will arrive."*

Language B.

amo	*"I love"*
amas	*"thou lovest"*
amat	*"he loves"*
amamus	*"we love"*
amem	*"I may love"*
amaverint	*"they will have loved"*
amabamur	*"we were being loved"*

Language C.

in	tsiok	gau	tshiunn	kua	
they	very	good	sing	song.	*"They are very good at singing."*

6. The humor in the joke lies in the participants' misinterpretation of certain expressions. Which of the following concepts is most related to this misinterpretation? Anaphor, discourse markers, deixis, entailment, function words vs. content words, presupposition? How does this cartoon illustrate the process of child language acquisition?

Dennis visited his friend Joe. The telephone rings while they're in the living room.

Dennis: *Shouldn't you tell your mother the phone is ringing?*

   Joe: *She's takin' a bath.*

Dennis: *Then you better answer it.*

   Joe: *I can't! It might be a stranger!*

Dennis: *What difference does that make?*

   Joe: *Lots of difference! I'm not supposed to talk to strangers! You answer it!*

Dennis: *Well Okay.* (Dennis answered the phone.) *Hello!*

Woman: *Hello. May I speak to your mother please?*

Dennis: *She's not here.*

Woman: *What time do you expect her home?*

Dennis: *She's home right now!*

Woman: *But .. but you said she wasn't there!*

Dennis: *I didn't say she wasn't there! I said she wasn't here!* (Dennis hanged up the phone.)

   Joe: *But why would anyone call here for your mother?*

Dennis: *I don't know . Grownups are hard to figure out.*

7. What does the following description reveal about human language activity and brain structure?

"Dichotic listening is an experimental technique that uses auditory signals to observe the behavior of the individual hemispheres of the human brain. Subjects hear two different sound signals simultaneously through earphones. They may hear 'curl' in one ear and 'girl' in the other, or a cough in one ear and a laugh in the other. When asked to state what they heard in each ear, subjects are more frequently correct in reporting linguistic stimuli (words, nonsense syllables, and so on) delivered directly to the right ear, but are more frequently correct in reporting nonverbal or non-linguistic stimuli (musical chords, environmental sounds, and so on) delivered to the left ear. That is, if subjects hear 'curl' in the right ear and 'girl' in the left ear, they are more likely to report the word heard in the right ear correctly. If they hear a cough in the right ear and a laugh in the left, they are more apt to report the laughing stimulus correctly."