

I. Define the following terms.

- 1.(5%) Sonorant vs. obstruent
- 2.(5%) Tone language vs. intonational language.
- 3.(5%) Jargon aphasia
- 4.(5%) Deixis (deictic expressions)
- 5.(5%) Epenthesis
- 6.(5%) Creoles

II. Answer the following questions.

- 7.(10%)
 - A. Give one example to illustrate the phenomenon "slips of the tongue"
 - B. Explain how the phenomenon "slips of the tongue" is related to the concepts "linguistic competence" and "linguistic performance."
- 8.(10%) Draw a tree structure that reflects the syntactic construction of the following sentence: *That Peter put off his wedding upset Mary.*
- 9.(10%) Define the two terms "infix" and "circumfix" with related examples from the three languages, English, Chickasaw, and Bontoc.

English*non-renewable**non-recoverable**non-refundable*Chickasaw*Chokma* "he is good"*ikchokmo* "he isn't good"*Lakna* "it is yellow"*iklakno* "it isn't yellow"*Palli* "it is hot"*ikpallo* "it isn't hot"*Tiwwi* "he opens (it)"*iktiwwo* "he doesn't open (it)"Bontoc*fikas* "strong"*fumikas* "to be strong"*kilad* "red"*kumilad* "to be red"*fusul* "enemy"*fumusul* "to be enemy"*pusi* "poor"*pumusi* "to be poor"

10. (10%) One of the linguistic characteristics of the Mandarin spoken in Taiwan is speakers tend not to distinguish retroflexed sounds from their non-retroflexed counterparts in casual conversation. Explain the possible kinds of ambiguity involved in the following dialogue uttered in Taiwan Mandarin.

在炎炎的夏日裡，只見客廳裡的阿公和小孫子熱的直冒汗...終於，行動不便的阿公忍不住啦！眼睛看著電風扇，開口跟小孫子說：「乖孫，能不能幫阿公插插頭？」只見小孫子喔的答應了一聲，跑帶跳的衝進浴室拿出一條毛巾後，出來賣力的在阿公的發亮的頭上「擦」了起來...

- 11.(15%) “Aspirated” is a term in phonetics that refers to voiceless consonants produced with the vocal cords open for a brief period after the release of the constriction resulting in a puff of air.
- Give examples from English and Mandarin.
 - Argue whether [+aspiration] is a distinctive feature in each language.
- 12.(15%) Languages in the world can be classified into two major groups, head-initial or head-final.
- Describe two characteristics of each group.
 - Examine the following data from Hindi and French and decide whether each language is a head-initial or head-final language with examples to support your decision.

Hindi

- i. Ram-ne seb k'ā:ya
Ram apple ate
'Ram ate an apple.'
- ii. Ram Angrezi bol sākta he
Ram English speak able is
'Ram can speak English.'
- iii. larke-ne čari-se kutte-ko ma:ra
boy stick-with dog hit
'The boy hit the dog with a stick.'
- iv. jis larke-ne kutte-ko ma:ra vo mera bhai he
which boy dog hit he my brother is
'The boy who hit the dog is my brother.'
- v. Ram-ki bahin
Ram's sister
'Ram's sister'
- vi. safed p'hul
white flower

French

- i. Jean a mangé une pomme.
žā a māže ün pom
Jean has eaten an apple
'Jean ate an apple.'
- ii. Jean peut parler anglais.
žā pō parle āngle
Jean can speak English
'Jean can speak English.'
- iii. Le garçon a frappé le chien avec un baton.
lə garsō a frape lə šyē avek ā batō
the boy has hit the dog with a stick
'The boy hit the dog with a stick.'
- iv. Le garçon qui a frappé le chien est mon frère.
lə garsō ki a frape lə šyē e mō frer
the boy who has hit the dog is my brother
'The boy who hit the dog is my brother.'
- v. la soeur de Jean
la sōr də žā
the sister of Jean
'Jean's sister'
- vi. une fleur blanche
ün flōr blāš
a flower white
'a white flower'