**ING 315 LINGUISTICS I Sample Exam**

**1.** Why is it difficult to agree with Psammetichus that Phrygian must have been the original human language?

**2.** What is the basic idea behind the “bow-wow” theory of language origin?

**3.** Why are interjections such as *Ouch* considered to be unlikely sources of human speech sounds?

**4.** What is meant by “sound symbolism” and how does it relate to the property of arbitrariness?

**5.** Identify the different word-formation processes involved in producing each of the underlined words in these sentences:

(a) Do you have a xerox machine?................................................................................

(b) That’s really fandamntastic!.....................................................................................

(c) She still parties every Saturday night………………………………………………

(d) When I’m ill, I want to see a doc, not a vet. ……………………………………....

(e) I like this old sofa ………………………………………………….……………....

**6.** More than one process was involved in the creation of the forms underlined in these sentences. Can you identify the processes involved in each case?

(a) Are you still using that old car-phone? ..................................................................................................

(b) Can you FedEx the books to me today? ................................................................................................

(c) Police have reported an increase in carjackings in recent months. ........................................................

(d) Welcome, everyone, to karaokenight at Cathy’s Bar and Grill! ............................................................

(e) Jeeves, could you tell the maid to be sure to hoover the bedroom carpet? .............................................

(f) Would you prefer a decaf? ......................................................................................................................

**7.** Consider these statements about the symbol-using abilities of chimpanzees in animal language studies and decide if they are True (T) or False (F).

1- They can create combinations of signs that look like the telegraphic speech produced by young children. ( )

2- They can invent new sign combinations. ( )

3- They can understand structures with complex word order, such as conditionals ( ).

4- They overgeneralize the references of signs, using one sign for many different things, just as human children do in the early stages. ( )

5- They don’t use signs spontaneously and only produce them in response to humans. ( )

6- They have complex concepts such as time because they produce sign combinations such as “time eat.” ( )

7- They use signs to interact with each other, just as three-year-old children do with speech. ( )

8- They steadily increase the length of their utterances, so that their average utterance length of 3.0 is equivalent to that of a three-and-a-half-year-old child. ( )

**8.** Write a basic phonetic transcription of the following words.

(a) catch …………..…………. (e) noise………………. (i) thought ………………...

(b) doubt …………..………… (f) phone …………..…… (j) tough…………..………

(c) gem…………..………….. (g) shy …………..…… (k) would…..………..……

(d) measure…………..…… (h) these …………..… (ı) choice …………………

Provide the missing forms in these examples from Indonesian. Pay attention to morphemes).

(“big”) besar kebesaran (“bigness”)

(“beautiful”) indah keindahan (“beauty”)

(“healthy”) ………... kesehatan (“health”)

(“free”) …………… kebebasan (“freedom”)

(“kind”) baik ……………….. (“kindness”)

(“honest”) jujur ……………….. (“honesty”)

**9. Determine the structures and functions of the following statements.**

**Structures Functions**

Did you eat the pizza? ………… Question

Eat the pizza (please)! Imperative …………

You ate the pizza. ………… Statement

**10**. What is one obvious presupposition of a speaker who says:

(a) Your clock isn’t working. ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(b) Where did he find the money? -------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(c) We regret buying that car. ------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

(d) The king of France is bald.------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

**11**. In these examples, is the speaker appealing to positive or negative face?

(a) If you’re free, there’s going to be a party at John’s place on Saturday. ………………………. because…………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..……

(b) Let’s go to the party at John’s place on Saturday. Everyone’s invited. ………………………. because…………

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………..……

**12.** Which maxim is Speaker B violating in the following dialogues?

***(a)*** *Speaker A: I feel thirsty.*

*Speaker B: Water bag is there. ……………………..……..*

***(b)*** Speaker A:*What did you think of the play?*

*Speaker B:The costumes were very impressive……………………………*

***(c)*** *Speaker A: Do you like John and Kate?*

*Speaker B: Kate is fun …………………………………..*

**13.** Imagine you were in a situation where you had to ask your parents if you could go out to a dance and you received one of these two responses. What do these responses mean ?

“Yes , of course , go.” *…………………………………………………………..………………………..*

“If you want, you can go.” *………………………..………………………………………………………*