

Quiz #3

Ling 101 (Bruening)

November 9, 2006

Use the scan sheet to answer all 25 questions. Please return your test with your answer sheet. Be sure to indicate your name, course number, and section number (listed below) on your scan sheet.

		Course number: 101			
Section 16	Sachie Kotani	8–9:15	Section 19	Gina Cook	8–9:15
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1 True-False

Fill in (a) if the sentence is true, (b) if it is false.

1. Not all languages have nouns and verbs.
2. English, Latin, and Ancient Greek are all descended from the same ancestor language, Proto-Indo-European.
3. There are six logically possible combinations of S, V, and O.
4. All possible orders of S, V, and O occur with equal frequency (that is, there are as many VOS languages as SVO, SOV, etc.).
5. In VO languages, the head of each phrase (PP, NP, VP) generally comes first; in OV languages, it generally comes last.
6. Most languages of the world have at least 10 vowels, like English.
7. Old English word order was SVO, the same as Modern English.
8. Grimm's Law affected Proto-Algonquian, the ancestor of Passamaquoddy, Fox, and Cree.
9. In the Great English Vowel Shift, all the long/tense vowels shifted upward, and the high vowels became diphthongs.
10. The most linguistic diversity (greatest number of unrelated language families) is in Africa, where modern humans have been the longest.
11. English has borrowed very few words from French.
12. Words for new technologies are very rarely borrowed from one language into another.
13. The languages of primitive tribes in New Guinea and the Americas are primitive and incapable of expressing abstract thought.

2 Multiple Choice

14. Approximately how many languages are estimated to be spoken in the world today?

- (a) 60 (b) 600 (c) 6000 (d) 600,000 (e) 6,000,000

15. Remember that English is a wh-movement language, meaning that wh-words have to appear at the beginning of the sentence. In contrast, Chinese is a wh-in-situ language, meaning that wh-words appear in the normal position for subjects, objects, etc. What type of language is Innu-aimûn, given the following data?

Declarative: Ni-tshissenim-âu Pûn kâ-mûpisht-âshk.
1-know Paul visited-3Subj/2Obj
'I know that Paul visited you.'

Wh-question: Auen tshit-itenim-âu aimi-epan Mânûua?
who 2-think called-3Subj/3Obj Marie
'Who do you think called Marie?'

- (a) a wh-movement language (b) a wh-in-situ language (c) neither (d) both

16. What type is Tibetan?

Bkrashis-lags-gi gyag garebyadnas gzigs-gnang-pa-red? Bkrashis-lags-gi gagi garebyadnas gzigs-gnang-pa-red?
Tashi-Honorific yak why buy-Past Tashi-Honorific what why buy-Past
'Why did Tashi buy a yak?' 'Why did Tashi buy what?'

- (a) a wh-movement language (b) a wh-in-situ language (c) neither (d) both

17. What is the morphological type of Newari?

Misa-nə wo məca-yatə cahi-k^hal-ə.
woman-Subject the child-Dative walk-Causative-Past
'The woman walked the child.'

- (a) agglutinating (b) fusional (c) isolating (d) analytic (e) none of the above

18. Which of the following statements (all of them true) is an example of an *implicational universal*?

- (a) All languages have nouns and verbs.
(b) All languages distinguish content words from function words.
(c) Half of the world's languages have the five-vowel system of Spanish.
(d) If a language permits syllables to begin with two consonants (like [trɪp]) then it will also permit syllables to begin with one consonant (like [rɪp]).
(e) Some languages do not allow syllables to begin with two consonants.

19. Which of the following sets of words are *cognates*?

- (a) English *tomato*, Italian *pomodoro*, Arabic *banado:ra*
(b) English *dog*, French *chien*, German *Hund*
(c) English *father*, Latin *pater*, French *père*
(d) English *book*, Arabic *kita:b*, Passamaquoddy *wikhikon*
(e) English *moon*, English *lunatic*, English *lunar*

20. How was English *mice* pronounced before the Great English Vowel Shift?

- (a) [me:s] (b) [maɪs] (c) [mɪs] (d) [mu:s] (e) [mi:s]

21. How was English *goose* pronounced before the Great English Vowel Shift?

- (a) [go:s] (b) [gaʊs] (c) [gi:s] (d) [gu:s] (e) [gas]

22. Why is *gosling* (a baby goose) pronounced with the vowel [a]?
- Goose* and *gosling* are unrelated words.
 - Vowel Shortening applied to shorten the vowel, because *gosling* is two morphemes (*goose* plus *-ling*).
 - The Great English Vowel Shift applied in a random, unsystematic fashion.
 - English is just crazy.
 - Because Grimm's Law applied to *gosling*.
23. Which of the following are factors in language change?
- language contact
 - desire for regularity
 - greater ease of articulation
 - the desire to belong to a particular social group
 - all of the above
24. Sign languages are just like spoken languages in having nouns and verbs, basic word order, and content versus function words. What do you conclude from this?
- Sign languages are natural human languages, just like spoken languages.
 - All human languages share certain properties, regardless of modality.
 - Language ability is independent of the ability to speak or hear.
 - all of the above
 - none of the above
25. Consider the following set of cognates from Fake Hebrew, Fake Aramaic, and Fake Arabic. What would you guess was the form for the word for 'gold' in the common ancestor of the three languages, Proto-Fake-Semitic?

<u>Fake Hebrew</u>	<u>Fake Aramaic</u>	<u>Fake Arabic</u>	
di:n	di:n	di:n	'religion'
zaman	zaman	zaman	'time'
zahab	dahab	ḏahab	'gold'
tab	tab	tab	'good'
ʃalag	talag	θalag	'snow'

- *zahab
- *dahab
- *ḏahab
- *ḥahab
- *θahab