

## *Review*

*FSEM CORE S119: Language as Human Nature*

*Fall 2025*

*Prof. Forrest Davis*

*October 16 & 21, 2025*

### Warm-up

1. Discuss with your neighbor the highlight of your fall break

### Logistics

- Report 1 revisions due Oct. 21

### Learning Objectives

- Reviewing core material from the class

*Summary:* We review material from the class so far.

### Before Next Class

- Prep for the exam

## *Exam Overview*

- 5-6 questions
- Mostly short answer
- In class Thursday Oct. 23
- If you have accommodations, please reach out to me

## Phonology

<b>Key Terms and Skills</b>	Phonemes	Allophones
	Minimal Pairs	Manner of Articulation
	Place of Articulation	Voicing
	Nasality	Phonological Rules
	Segments/Phones	Identifying Allophones

## Practice Problems

1. Consider the following Korean data. Are [s] and [ʃ] allophones of the same phoneme or different phonemes? If the sounds are allophones of the same phoneme, give the underlying phoneme and provide rules for the distribution of allophones.

IPA	Meaning
[ʃi]	'poem'
[miʃin]	'superstition'
[ʃinmun]	'newspaper'
[t <sup>h</sup> aksanʃige]	'table clock'
[ʃilsu]	'mistake'
[oʃip]	'fifty'
[paŋʃik]	'method'
[kanʃik]	'snack'
[kaʃi]	'thorn'
[sal]	'flesh'
[kasu]	'singer'
[sanmun]	'prose'
[kasəl]	'hypothesis'
[miso]	'smile'
[susek]	'search'
[tapsa]	'exploration'
[so]	'cow'

Table 1: Representative data from Korean

2. List all the nasals in English giving their place of articulation.

3. Consider the following data from Burmese, which is a Sino-Tibetan language spoken in Myanmar. It contains both voiced and voiceless nasals (like [m] and [ṃ]). Are [m] and [ṃ] allophones of the same phoneme or different phonemes? Similarly, for [n] and [ṇ] and [ɲ] and [ɳ]? If they are allophones of the same phonemes, give a rule that captures the pattern. Note, Burmese is a tone language where a with high tone is [á], with low tone [à], and falling tone [â]. Vowels with no tone marking are mid-tone.

IPA	Meaning
[mí]	‘fire’
[mwêɪ]	‘to give birth’
[mjiʔ]	‘river’
[mjâwn]	‘ditch’
[mjín]	‘to see’
[nê]	‘small’
[njiʔ]	‘dirty’
[nwè]	‘to bend flexibly’
[hm̥jawʔ]	‘to multiply’
[hn̥êɪ]	‘to heat’
[hn̥jaʔ]	‘to cut off (hair)’
[hn̥eʔ]	‘bird’
[niè]	‘fine, small’
[nwâ]	‘cow’
[ɲâ]	‘five’
[ɲouʔ]	‘stump (of tree)’
[mín]	‘old (people)’
[hm̥í]	‘to lean against’
[hm̥wêɪ]	‘fragrant’
[hm̥ja.jʔ]	‘to cure (mean)’
[hm̥òwn]	‘flour, powder’
[hn̥jiʔ]	‘to wring, squeeze’
[hn̥jeɪʔ]	‘to nod the head’
[hn̥â]	‘to borrow’
[hín]	‘curry’

Table 2: Representative data from Burmese

## Morphology

<b>Key Terms and Skills</b>	Morphemes	Allomorphs
	Morphological Structure	Affixes
	Morpheme Identification	Roots
	Bases	Morphological Rules

### Practice Problems

- Consider the following data from the Lukunosh dialect of Mortlockese (a language of Micronesia). It is in orthography (not IPA). Note: INCL means inclusive (that the group includes the speaker and the addressee) and EXCL means exclusive (that the group includes the speaker and someone else but not the addressee).

IPA	Meaning
ngiij	'my tooth'
ngiimw	'your (SG) tooth'
ngiin	'his/her/its tooth'
ngiish	'our (INCL) tooth'
ngiimam	'our (EXCL) tooth'
ngiimi	'your (PL) tooth'
ngiir	'their tooth'

The Lukunosh data was attributed to Emerson Lopez Odango and the Irarutu data to Jason Jackson in Contemporary Linguistics.

Table 3: Representative data from Lukunosh

- Identify the morpheme corresponding to each of the following:

tooth	_____	our (INCL)	_____
my	_____	our (EXCL)	_____
your (SG)	_____	your (PL)	_____
his/her/its	_____	their	_____

- Given that the word for 'leg/foot' in Mortlockese is *peshe*, how would you say each of the following?

your (SG) leg/foot	_____
his/her/its leg/foot	_____
our (EXCL) leg/foot	_____

2. Consider the following data from Irarutu (an Austronesian language spoken in West Papua, Indonesia). Data are in orthography.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
adena	'my mother'	ifra	'his/her hand'
odena	'your mother'	atgrag	'my ear'
idena	'his/her mother'	otgram	'your ear'
ambamba	'my elder brother'	itgra	'his/her ear'
ombamba	'your elder brother'	atgra	'my stomach'
imbamba	'his/her elder brother'	oftam	'your stomach'
afrag	'my hand'	ifta	'his/her stomach'
ofram	'your hand'		

Table 4: Representative data from Irarutu

- Irarutu has different strategies for expressing possession in the case of kinship and possession in the case of body parts. Based on the data above, identify the morphemes used to express each type of possession.

- Given that *mce* means 'eye' and that *nfut* means 'younger sibling', how would you say each of the following in Irarutu?

his/her younger sibling \_\_\_\_\_  
 my eye \_\_\_\_\_  
 his/her eye \_\_\_\_\_

3. Draw the morphological structure for the following words.

- disappearance
- unaffordable
- manliness
- oversimplification
- mismanagement

*Syntax*

<b>Key Terms and Skills</b>	Phrases	X'-Scheme
	Complements	Specifier
	Drawing Trees	Heads

1. Draw a tree for the phrase 'the collection of books'. Identify the words serving as heads, complements, and specifier.
2. Draw trees for the following sentences:
  - The cat will sleep
  - I wished that the week would stop for the cats
  - Will you patiently swim