

For the following questions, you will be graded on the clarity of your writing, in terms of the structure, grammar, as well as the appropriateness, correctness and relevance of the particular examples and facts that you use to illustrate or to support your viewpoints.

- I. In English there may be a number of different ways of classifying compounds like *dog walker*, *textbook*, *scarecrow*, *red hot* etc. One common way of dividing up compounds is based on the semantic and grammatical relationships holding between the elements that make them up, including attributive compounds, coordinative compounds and subordinative compounds. These three types of relation can be further divided into endocentric or exocentric varieties. Define these types of compounds and elaborate your discussions with appropriate examples. (25 points)
- II. A fundamental function of language is reference as it allows us to talk about the world surrounding us. One proposal is that reference of a word or expression is equivalent to its meaning. Use the examples below to discuss whether the meaning and the reference of a word completely overlap. (20 points, “?” indicate that the sentence is syntactically grammatical but semantically questionable.)
- She is a mother, a daughter, a wife, a sister.
 - No man is an island.
 - (a) Lois Lane is in love with Superman.
(b) ? Lois Lane is in love with Clark Kent.
 - Unicorns love rainbows.
- III. In English most discussions of the semantics of events focus on the salient participants of an event. A traditional classification of events divides them into valency classes based on the number of central and peripheral participant roles. Elaborate in detail on how central and peripheral participants are expressed in an event. (25 points)
- IV. While language communicates emotion, the relationship between language and emotion is still poorly understood. Some researchers suggest that emotional concepts are universal across languages as emotions are usually expressed via metaphors that are formed based on correspondences in our embodied experiences. For example, metaphors for anger (e.g., Anger Is Heat, Anger Is Pressure, and Anger Is a Wild Animal) are based on the physiology of anger that includes a rise in skin temperature, a rise in blood pressure and heart beat rate, interference with motor control, and so on (e.g., boiling mad, blow your top, burst a blood vessel, wrestling with your anger, etc.). On the other hand, other researchers found that emotion words vary in meaning among language families. For example, “anxiety” was closely related to “fear” among Tai-Kadai languages, but was more related to “grief” and “regret” among Austroasiatic languages. Furthermore, “anger” was related to “envy” among Nakh-Daghestanian languages, but was more related to “hate,” “bad,” and “proud” among Austronesian languages.
- List 2 emotional metaphors in Taiwan Mandarin and at least 2 example sentences for each metaphor. (10 points)
 - Do these two views contradict each other? Propose possible explanations to reconcile these two views. (20 points)