

No. Tempat Duduk: _____

Angka Giliran: _____

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang 1985/86

HET 204 - Fonetik dan Fonologi Bahasa Inggeris

Tarikh: 10 April 1986

Masa: 9.00 pagi - 12.00 tengahari
(3 jam)

Answer ALL questions in Section A and Section B.

Questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Section A are to be answered in this sheet and questions 6, 7, 8 and 9 in Section B are to be answered on the answer scripts.

SECTION A - Answer all questions

1. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct word or words.

- (a) The parts of the oral tract that can be used to form sounds are called _____
- (b) The front part of the roof of the mouth that is formed by a bony structure is the _____
- (c) Sounds made by the front part of the tongue and the hard palate are _____ sounds.
- (d) _____ are sounds made with complete closure of the articulators with the passage of the airstream in the mouth closed.

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- (e) _____ are high-pitched sounds with a hissing noise.
- (f) Vowel sounds may be specified in term of the position of the _____ point of the tongue and the position of the lips.
- (g) The smallest segment of sound that can be distinguished by their contrast within words is called _____.
- (h) Phonemes are _____ units that form the basis for writing down a language systematically and unambiguously.
- (i) A _____ transcription is a transcription which records all and only the variations between sounds and cause a difference in meaning.
- (j) A name given to a low and mid front English vowel is _____.

(10 marks)

2. The following sounds can be grouped together using the feature system. Use the plus(+) and the minus(-) signs with those features, state the class where the sounds can be grouped.

e.g. / p, t, k / [+ stop]
 [- voice]

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(a) / k, ŋ, č, ĵ, š, ž, ŋ /

(b) / s, š, č /

(c) / i:, i, u:, u /

(d) / p, b, m, β, φ /

(e) / l, r, m, n, ŋ, w, y /

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(f) / ʧ, ʤ, p, k, θ, ʒ /

(g) / t, d, l, r, s, z /

(h) / a, æ, ɑ /

(i) / l, r, m, n /

(j) / θ, s, h, ʃ, ʒ /

(10 marks)
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3. Translate the following statements into rule form using the correct features where necessary.

(a) Fricatives, affricates and plosives become voiced when they occur in between two vowels.

(b) Voiceless plosives become unexploded when they occur after a vowel and before a consonant, at the end of a word.

(c) A liquid becomes devoiced when it occurs after a voiceless consonant word initially.

(d) A nasal becomes deleted word finally after a nasalised vowel.

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- (e) A nonconsonant sound becomes nasalised after a nasal.

- (f) A lateral liquid becomes velarised at the end of a word especially after a high vowel.

- (g) A lateral becomes deleted before a nasal sound at the end of a word.

- (h) A dental stop is inserted before a voiced dental fricative word finally.

- (i) Delete a voiced velar stop when it occurs before a final nasal consonant.

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(j) An voiceless alveolar stop becomes a glottal stop when it occurs in between two vowels.

(10 marks)

4. Observe the changes in the following transcription and then state them in prose/words.

(a) / grɛp / → [grɛb]

(b) / wɪtʃ / → [wɪtʃ]

(c) / splæʃ / → [spɫæʃ]

(d) / raitə / → [raɪðə]

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(e) / ədɔpt / → [ədɔpt̚]

(f) / kau / → [kæu]

(g) / pətit / → [pəti]

(h) / rɛpri:v / → [rɛpri:v]

(i) / tɛnθ / → [tɛnθ]

(j) / ɪmpʌsɪbəl / → [ɪmpʌsɪbəl]

(10 marks)

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5. Describe how you would produce the sounds in the word 'tongue' and 'ridge'. In each case it would to your advantage if you could substantiate your answer diagrammatically.

(a) tongue:

(b) ridge:

(10 marks)

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SECTION B - Answer all questions

6. Write short notes on any five(5) of the following. Make sure to include concrete examples.

- (a) alternation
- (b) homorganic
- (c) pulmonic airstream mechanism
- (d) secondary articulation
- (e) complementary distribution
- (f) assimilation
- (g) allophones
- (h) cardinal vowels
- (i) coarticulation
- (j) acoustic phonetics

(15 marks)

7. Old English

[ˈçild]	'child'	[ˈdrenˌtʃian]	'drench'
[ˈtʃyse]	'cheese'	[ˈkʊmən]	'come'
[ˈtʃyrr]	'turn'	[ˈtʌn]	'town'
[ˈtʃiriːtʃe]	'church'	[ˈdrɪŋkən]	'drink'
[ˈkɑld]	'cold'	[ˈkæt]	'cat'
[ˈku]	'cow'	[ˈkɔl]	'coal'
[ˈsɔldən]	'scold'	[ˈkɒk]	'cock'
[ˈbɛap]	'bargain'	[ˈsi:d]	'seed'
[ˈmæn]	'man'	[ˈbɔlt]	'bolt'

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- (a) / y / is a high front rounded vowel.
- (b) There are two consonant phones here which are members of the same phoneme. Find out what they are and state their distribution.

(10 marks)

8. In some dialects of English the following words have different vowels, as is shown by the phonetic transcription.

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>	<u>C</u>
'bite' [bʌyt]	'bide' [bayd]	'tie' [tay]
'rice' [rʌys]	'rise' [rayz]	'by' [bay]
'type' [tʌyp]	'bribe' [brayb]	'sigh' [say]
'wife' [wʌyf]	'wives' [wayvz]	'die' [day]
'dyke' [dʌyk]	'time' [taym]	
	'nine' [nayn]	
	'tile' [tayl]	
	'tire' [tayr]	
	'writhe' / rayʒ /	

- (a) How many the classes of sounds which end the words in columns A and B be characterised? That is, what feature specifies all final segments in A and all final segments in B?
- (b) How do the words in column C differ from those in columns A and B?
- (c) If /ʌy / and / ay / allophones of one phoneme, should they be derived from /ʌy / or / ay /? Why?
- (d) Are /ʌy / and / ay / in complementary distribution? Give your reasons.
- (e) What is the phonetic representation of 'life' and 'lives'?
- (f) What should the phonetic representation of the following words be?

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- i. 'trial'
- ii. 'bike'
- iii. 'lice'
- iv. 'fly'
- v. 'fine'

(g) State the rule which will relate the phonemic representations to the phonetic representations of the words given in (f) above.

(15 marks)

9. Draw a diagram of the organs of speech and label the various parts. Mark the different areas of articulation, and indicate all the consonant sounds produced in each. Explain the differences between a voiced and voiceless consonant.

(10 marks)

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