

Tempat Duduk: _____

Angka Giliran: _____

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang 1993/94

April 1994

HET 204 Fonetik dan Fonologi Bahasa Inggeris

Masa: [3 jam]

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS EIGHT [8] QUESTIONS IN THIRTEEN [13] PAGES.

Answer ALL EIGHT [8] questions in Section A and B.

Questions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 in Section A are to be answered in these sheets and questions 6, 7 and 8 in Section B are to be answered in the answer booklets.

SECTION A

1. Give the correct symbol for the following descriptions.

- (a) / / voiceless apical stop
- (b) / / low front vowel
- (c) / / voiceless alveolar fricative
- (d) / / voiceless labiodental fricative
- (e) / / voiced affricate
- (f) / / high back lax vowel
- (g) / / voiced bilabial implosive
- (h) / / voiced velar fricative
- (i) / / palatal nasal
- (j) / / voiced palatal fricative

(5 marks)

Angka Giliran: _____

2. Fill in the blank with the most suitable/appropriate word or words.

- (a) Feature specification of classes specify groups of segments that are inherently _____.
- (b) The feature _____ separates 'true consonants' (that is obstruents) from all other sounds.
- (c) The single feature differentiating / p / and / k / is _____.
- (d) The prominence of a hissing sound is indicative of the feature _____.
- (e) The lax counterpart of the vowel / ʊ / which is / - back / is _____.
- (f) When the consonant / p / in the word 'apt' is followed by a voiceless stop / t /, there is a tendency that the phoneme / p / will be _____.
- (g) In the word 'snow' there is every possibility that the nasal will be _____.
- (h) _____ are sounds produced with velaric airstream mechanism.

Angka Giliran: _____

- (i) The phoneme / ʁ / a voiceless uvular stop occurs in many Semitic languages.
- (j) _____ markers are used in a narrow transcription of the sound or word.

(5 marks)

3. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE.

- (a) A speech sound in which there is high-pitched and turbulent noise is called obstruent. _____
- (b) Speech is perceived and functions linguistically as a series of discrete units called sounds. _____
- (c) There is a lot more repetition in writing than in speech. _____
- (d) A common feature among the sound like vowels, nasals, semi-vowels and liquids is sonorant. _____
- (e) Sounds produced with the blade of the tongue are called apicals. _____
- (f) Sounds produced with the tip of the tongue are called laminals. _____
- (g) The velaric airstream mechanism is involved in the production of click sounds. _____
- (h) Alternation is commonly defined as a delay in the onset of the vibration of the cords. _____
- (i) When the moving body of air reaches the larynx it is subject to phonation. _____

Angka Giliran: _____

- (j) Rhotacisation is the additional feature describing an articulatory property of the so-called re-colouring of a vowel. _____

(5 marks)

4. Choose any three [3] of the following sounds and with the aid of diagrams describe how these sounds are produced.

(a) / t /

(b) / b /

(c) / ŋ /

(d) / u: /

(e) / tʃ /

(15 marks)

.../5

Angka Giliran: _____

Angka Giliran: _____

Angka Giliran: _____

Angka Giliran: _____

5. State the phonological rules (using features) to show the changes that have taken place in the following statements and give concrete examples of the words which have undergone the changes.

(a) All voiceless plosives are aspirated when they are followed by vowels at the beginning of a word.

(b) A lateral that is an / l / becomes velarised when at the end of a word and when preceded by back vowels except the vowel / a /.

Angka Giliran: _____

- (c) Nasals / m / and / n / become devoiced when followed by a voiceless alveolar fricative in the initial position of a word.

- (d) Voiceless plosives except / t / become unexploded or retracted when followed by voiceless plosives at the end of a word.

- (e) Nasal / n / becomes syllabic when at the end of a word and when preceded by voiceless plosives.

Angka Giliran: _____

- (i) All voiceless plosives become unreleased at the end of a word and when preceded by a vowel.

- (j) The palatal sound / ʃ / becomes labialised when followed by vowel / u: / at the beginning of a word.

(15 marks)

SECTION B

6. In some dialects of English, the following words have different vowels as shown by the phonetic transcriptions.

A	B	C
bite [bʌyt]	bide [bayd]	tie [tay]
rise [rʌys]	rise [rayz]	by [bay]
type [tʌyp]	bribe [brayb]	sigh [say]
wife [wʌyf]	wives [wayvz]	die [day]
tyke [tʌyk]	time [taym]	my [may]
	nine [nayn]	lie [lay]
	file [fayl]	fly [flay]
	tire [tayr]	
	writhe [rayθ]	

- (a) How may the classes of sounds which end the words in columns A and B be characterised, that is, what features specify 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) Are [ʌy] and [ay] in complementary distribution? Give your reasons.
- (d) If [ʌy] and [ay] are allophones of one phoneme, should they be derived from [ʌy] or from [ay]? Why?
- (e) What would the phonetic representations of the following words be:
 - i. trial
 - ii. bike
 - iii. lice
 - iv. mine

(20 marks)

7. Write short notes on any five [5] of the following.

- (a) Free Variation
- (b) Assimilation

- (c) Suprasegmental
- (d) Secondary Articulation
- (e) Alternation
- (f) Prime features
- (g) Complimentary Distribution
- (h) Homorganic

(20 marks)

8. Transcribe the following passage using the narrow transcription.

Linguistics can provide a vigorous description of the language to be taught as well as the native language. It is here that linguistics can be more directly applied to language teaching. The more comprehensive, the clearer the description, the more insights it will provide as the basis for the preparation of language teaching materials. A comparison of the two languages that highlights areas of difficulty will be particularly helpful to new and inexperienced teachers.

(15 marks)

