

Angka Giliran: _____

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama

Sidang Akademik 1997/98

September 1997

HET 222 Fonetik dan Fonologi

Masa: [3 jam]

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS TEN [10] QUESTIONS IN TWENTY ONE [21] PAGES.

Answer ALL TEN [10] questions in both sections.

Questions 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 in Section A are to be answered in these sheets and questions 7, 8, 9 and 10 are to be answered in the answer booklets.

Section A

1. Give a complete phonetic description for the following phonetic symbols.

[a] [ʃ] _____

[b] [o] _____

[c] [d] _____

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[d] [tʰ] _____

[e] [ɣ] _____

[f] [ɲ] _____

[g] [r] _____

[h] [d̪] _____

[i] [ʌ] _____

[j] [ɟ] _____

[5 marks]

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

- [a] Access to the nasal cavity is controlled by the valve-like behaviour of an organ called _____.
- [b] A _____ is produced by the formation and rapid release of a complete closure at any point in the vocal tract from the glottis to the lips.
- [c] An _____ is an articulation in which the constriction is normally greater than in vowels, but not great enough to produce turbulence at the point of constriction.
- [d] _____ refers to the projection of soft tissue and muscle at the midline of the posterior termination of the velum.
- [e] _____ refers to the degree or extent of a constriction and the way in which the constriction is formed in the vocal tract.
- [f] _____ refers to the region from the corrugations on the tooth-ridge where the roof of the mouth has a convex contour, to the start of the smooth surface of the hard palate where the roof of the mouth begins to become concave.
- [g] When two different forms are identical in everyway except for one segment that occurs in the same place in the frame, the two words are called _____.
- [h] Where a phoneme has more than one variant, it may be said to consist of a set of allophones which are in _____.
- [i] _____ involves moving the tongue body from their neutral vocal tract position towards the positions for the vowels [u] and [ɒ].
- [j] _____ refers collectively to all sounds that gives a resonant sort of impression as well as the complete absence of audible friction or plosion.

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

- [a] Sounds produced with the tip of the tongue are called laminals. _____
- [b] Uvular is a continuum of the roof of the mouth, posterior to the bony structure of the hard palate. _____
- [c] When two sounds have the same place of articulation, they are said to be homorganic. _____
- [d] The term accent is sometimes used to refer either to prominence in a general way or more specifically to the emphasis placed on certain syllables. _____
- [e] Trills are dynamic articulations in which there is a very brief occlusion in the vocal tract. _____
- [f] The term Phonotactics refers to the general description of sequences and combinations. _____
- [g] In oral segments, the velum is held in a raised position, making a velic closure. _____
- [h] The airstream mechanism which uses the tongue to trap air in the mouth is referred to velaric airstream mechanism. _____
- [i] Sounds made with a glottalic ingressive airstream mechanism are called ejectives. _____
- [j] In lateral plosion, the air escapes through the nasal cavity. _____

[5 marks]

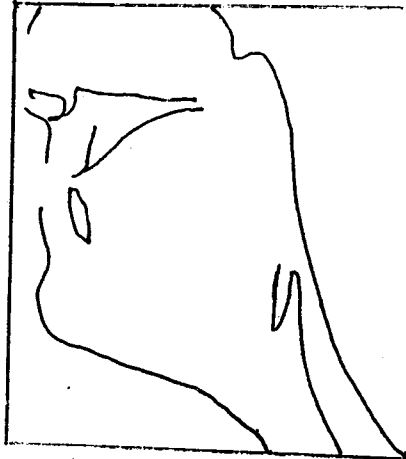
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4. [a] Complete the following diagrams to illustrate an articulation at each of the six different places of articulation given.

[6 marks]

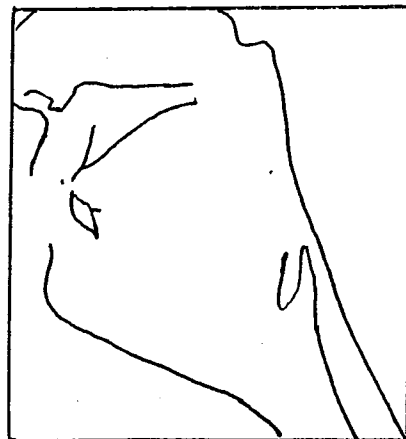
[i] labio-velar



[ii] pharyngeal



[iii] Labio-dental



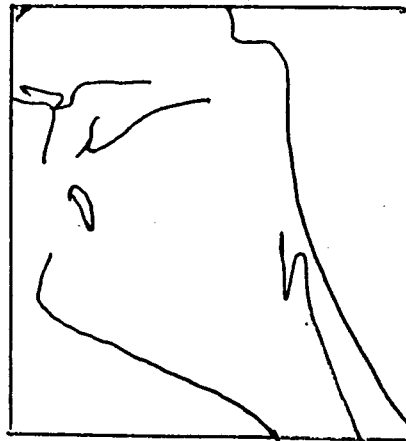
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[iv] Palato-alveolar



[v] Uvular



[vi] Retroflex



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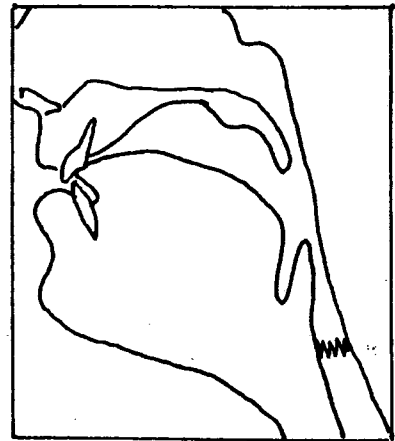
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[b] Write the phonetic symbol for the sound between the brackets next to the appropriate drawing.

[4 marks]

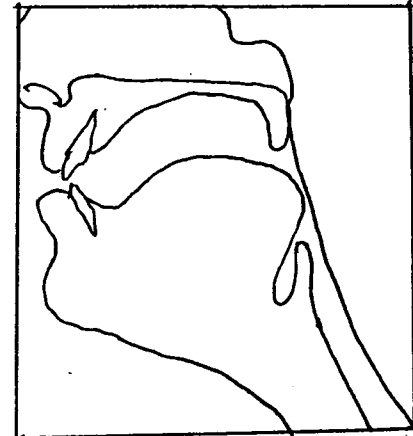
[i]

[]



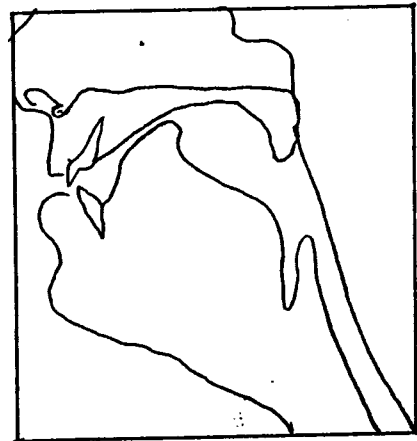
[ii]

[]



[iii]

[]

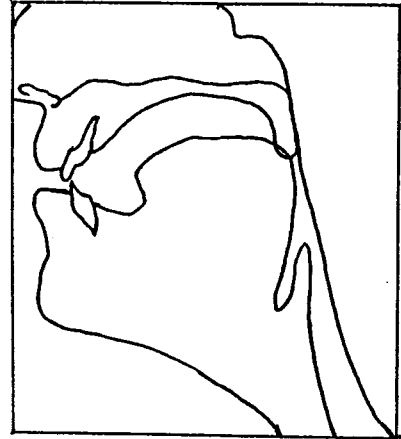


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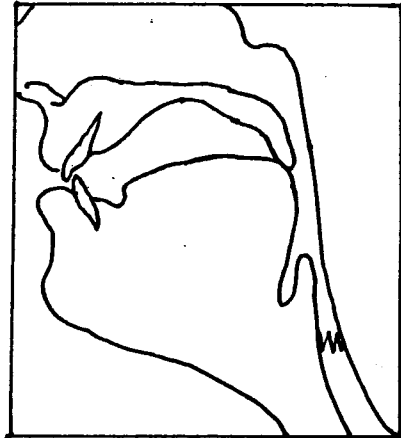
[iv]

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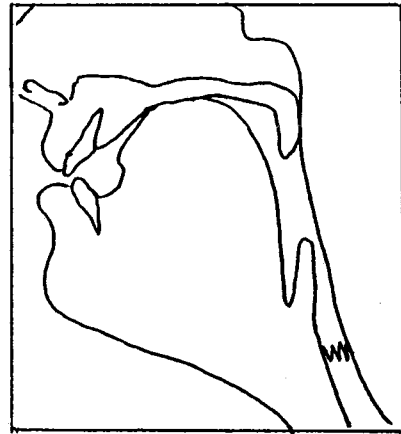
[v]

[]



[vi]

[]

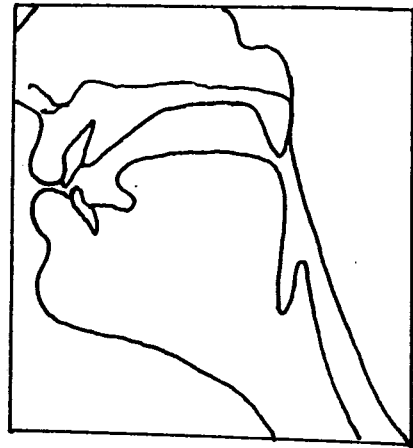


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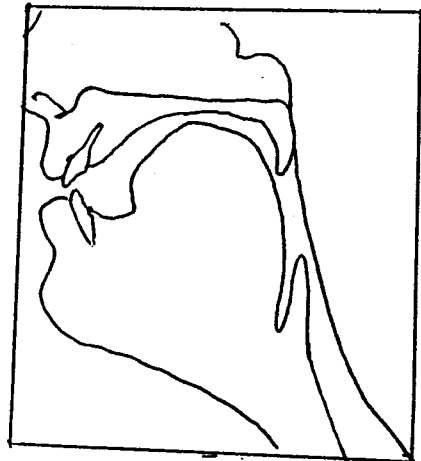
[vii]

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[viii]

[]

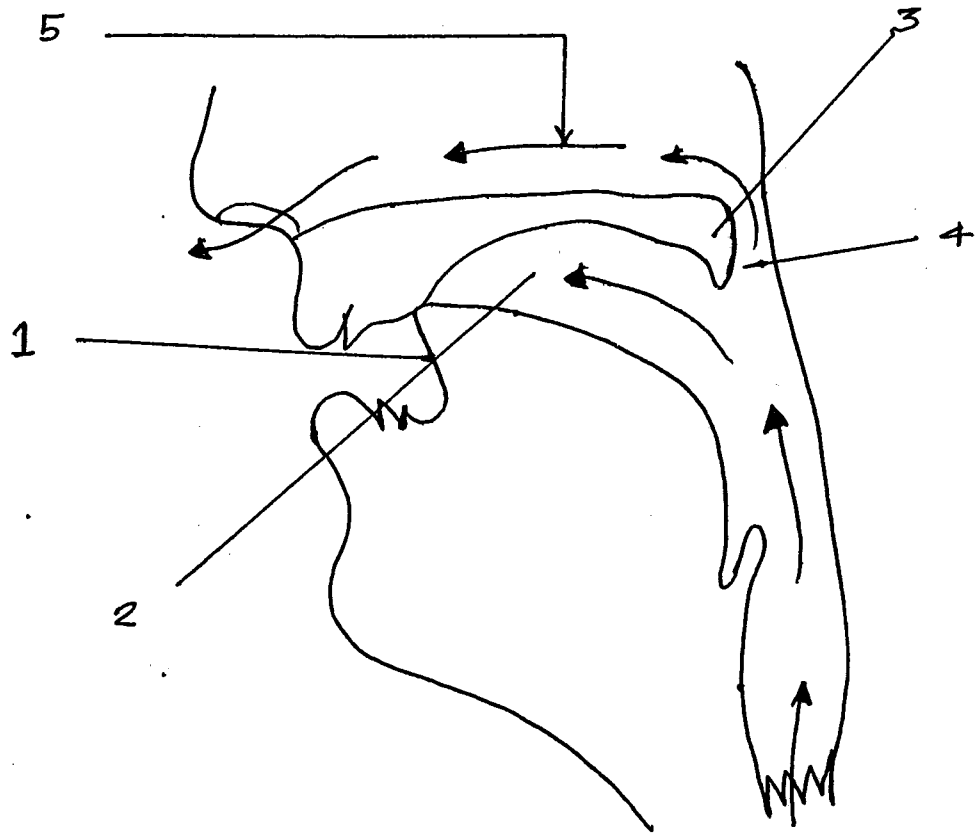


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5. [a] The diagram below illustrates the sequence of nasal airflow. Fill in the blanks.

[5 marks]



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1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

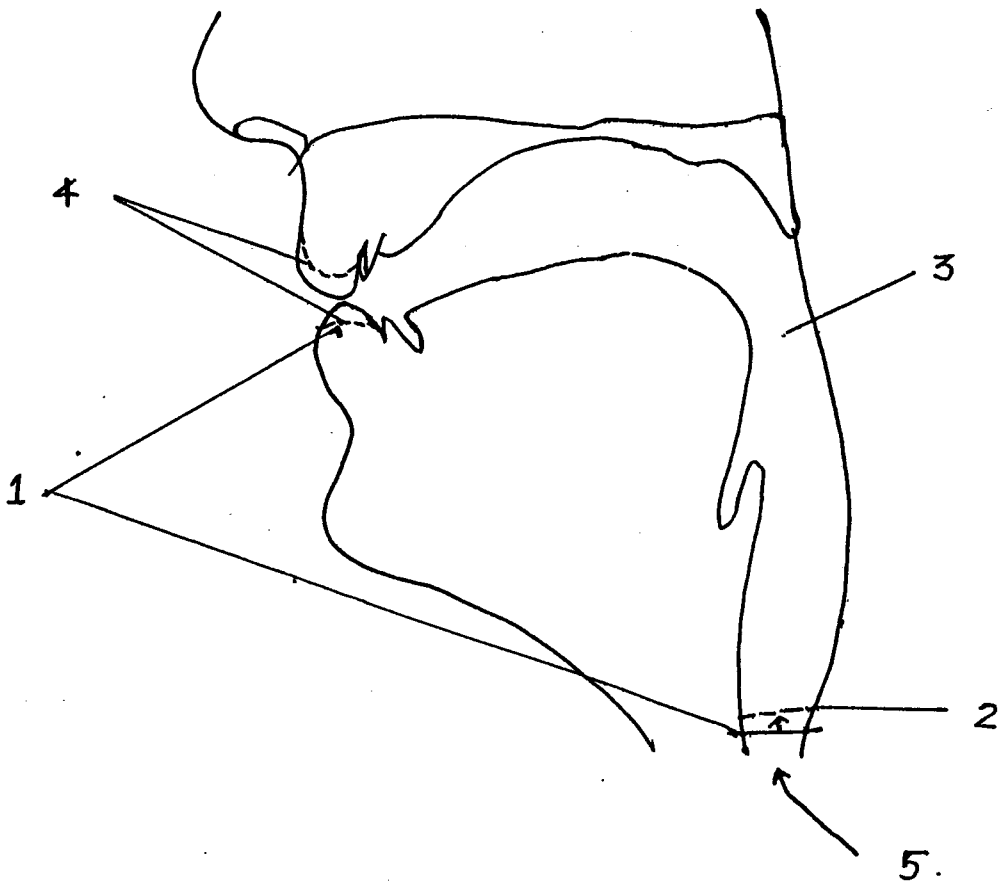
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- [b] The diagram below illustrates the sequence of movements in the production of:
[i] bilabial ejective [ii] Bilabial click

[10 marks]

Fill in the blanks.

- [i] Bilabial ejective



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Angka Giliran: _____

1. _____

2. _____

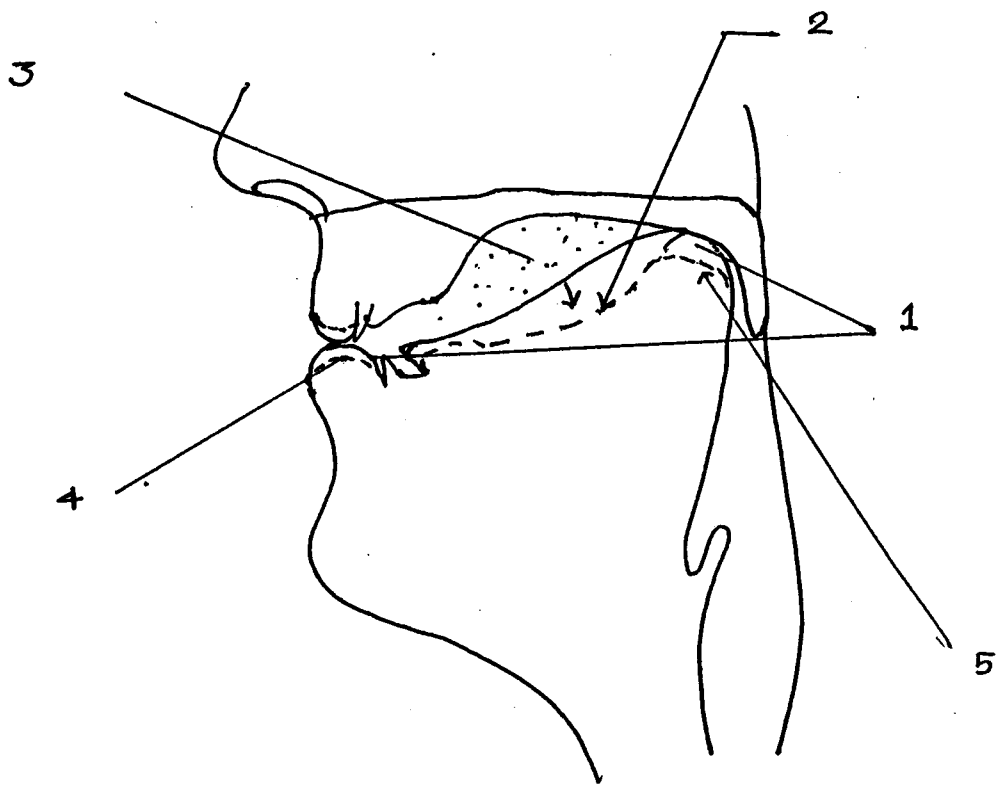
3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

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[ii] Bilabial click



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Angka Giliran: _____

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

Angka Giliran: _____

6. [a] Consider the following data:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>
cat	cats
book	books
month	months
cub	cubs
game	games
dog	dogs
baby	babies
city	cities

[3 marks]

(a) Account for the realisation of English suffix in the data above:

(b) Explain the phonological conditioning of the suffix in the data.

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[b] Consider the following data from British English.

[li:p]	leap	[bli:p]	bleep
[leik]	lake	[glu:m]	gloom
[lu:m]	loom	[səlekt]	select
[fi:ɫ]	feel	[heɪd]	held
[fɛɫ]	fell	[sɒɫ]	salt
[pu:ɫ]	pool	[ɒʔaɪt]	alright

[2 marks]

In British English, clear [l] and dark [ɫ] are in complimentary distribution. What is the distribution of these two sounds?

[c] Consider the following data from Luganda (Uganda)

[3 marks]

m-bala	I count	n-tema	I cut
m-pa	I give	ɲ-jagala	I like
m-mala	I finish	ɲ-ɲumya	I converse
n-daga	I show	ɲ-coppa	I become destitute
n-sika	I pull	ɲ-kola	I work
n-neja	I blame	ɲ-gula	I buy

[i] Determine the direction of assimilation.

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[ii] Explain the realisation of nasal sounds in Luganda.

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[d] State the phonological rules to show the changes that have taken place in the following statements.

[2 marks]

1. An alveolar stop becomes a voiced flap when it occurs between two vowels, the second of which is unstressed.

2. Vowels are lengthened when they precede voiced consonants.

3. Voiceless stop are aspirated before stressed vowels at the beginning of a word.

4. Vowels are nasalised before nasal consonants.

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SECTION B [50 marks]

Answer ALL the questions in this Section.

7. Explain the term glottis. Give an account of the major states of the glottis. Illustrate with diagrams and examples.

[10 marks]

8. Describe the main stages of plosive articulation. Show how plosive consonants are classified by articulatory criteria.

[10 marks]

9. Write short notes on any FIVE (5) of the following:

- [i] Obstruent and Sonorant
- [ii] Complimentary Distribution and Contrastive Distribution
- [iii] Monophthongs and Diphthongs
- [iv] Cardinal Vowel System
- [v] Palatalisation and labialisation
- [vi] Contrastive and emphatic stress

[20 marks]

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10. Transcribe the following passage using regular English spelling.

'lɒs 'taɪm ðə 'bi bi 'si 'sent ə 'ku tə k'jekt mi, it 'ɔlməʊst 'kæptʃəd ðə 'rɒŋ 'mæn. tə prə'vent ðə 'draɪvə 'luzɪŋ ɪmsɛlf ɪn ə 'tæŋgl əv 'kɑntri 'leɪnz, ðə 'rɒndəvu wəz 'naɪn 'θɜti pi 'em ət ðə 'ləʊk]. ɒn ə 'pɪtʃ 'blæk, 'stɔmi 'wɪntəz 'naɪt, aɪ bi'gæn tə get 'æŋfəs əz ðə 'klɒk 'krept tɔdz 'tɛn. ðɛn ðə 'lændɪd 'sɑdnli 'bæŋd ɪz 'brəʊ ən sɛd ðə'wɔz sɑmwæn 'ʌskɪŋ fə mɪstə 'raɪən ənd ɪ wəz 'sɛnt 'daʊn ðə 'rəʊd tə ðə 'lɒdʒ.

aɪ 'hɑɪd ə'krɒs tə wɛə mɪstə 'raɪən, 'nɪstɪfaɪd ənd æprɪ'hɛnsɪv, wəz biŋ 'bulɪd aʊt əv 'bɛd. əz aɪ 'ɛntəd, aɪ 'hɛd ðə 'draɪvə 'ser, 'ɪts 'nɒt fə 'ju tə 'nəʊ 'waɪ. wɛn ðə 'bi bi 'si 'kɔlz fə 'ju, juv dʒɑst 'gɒt tə 'kɑm. ɪt 'meɪ bi 'ðɪs ɪz jɔ 'laɪf.

'sɑtʃ ɪz ðə 'paʊə əv ðəʊz 'dredɪd ɪ'nɪʃlɪz 'stɪl ɪn 'ruərj 'ɪŋglənd, ɪf aɪ hɛd ə'prɪəd ə 'mɪnɪt 'leɪtə, mɪstə 'raɪən wʊd əv bɪn 'wɪskt 'ɒf tə 'faɪnd ɪmsɛlf ət 'mɪdnɑɪt dɪs'kɑsɪŋ 'gɒd wɪð 'mælkəm 'mɑgrɪdʒ.

[10 marks]

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