

No. Tempat Duduk: _____

Angka Giliran: _____

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA
Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang 1987/88

HBT 204 - Fonetik dan Fonologi Bahasa Inggeris

Tarikh: 5 April 1988

Masa: 9.00 pagi - 12.00 t/hari
(3 jam)

Answer ALL question in Section A, TWO(2) questions from Section B and ALL questions from Section C.

SECTION A -- Answer on this booklet

1. (a) Transcribe the following in broad phonetic transcription.

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(b) What features of the language tell you that this is not an RP speaker. (Give specific examples).

(5 marks)
.../3

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- 2. Write the symbol for the sound represented by each of the following descriptions.

<u>Description</u>	<u>Symbol</u>
(a) voiceless palato-alveolar affricate	_____
(b) voiceless palato-alveolar fricative	_____
(c) voiced velar plosive	_____
(d) voiced velar nasal	_____
(e) voiced dental fricative	_____

(2 1/2 marks)

- 3. Give the description of the sound represented by the following symbols, e.g. [v] is voiced labio-dental fricative.

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Description</u>
(a) [j]	_____
(b) [n]	_____
(c) [l]	_____
(d) [r]	_____
(e) [z]	_____

(2 1/2 marks)

- 4. Transcribe the following sentences in broad phonetic transcription, showing where possible similitude, assimilation and elision may occur, e.g. horse-shoe - [hɔ:ʃu]

(a) that girl	_____
(b) ten cups	_____
(c) as yet	_____
(d) you can have mine	_____
(e) we've found it	_____

(2 1/2 marks)

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- 5. Write down in Column 2 an English word that fits the pattern given in Column 1. e.g. Ci:C - bead [bi:d].

<u>Column 1</u>	<u>Column 2</u>
(a) CV (triphthong)	_____
(b) VCV	_____
(c) CCCi:C	_____
(d) CCCiC	_____
(e) Cɔ:CCC	_____

(2 1/2 marks)

SECTION B - Answer any two(2) questions. Start on a new booklet. Tie Sections A and B together.

- 6. 'Mary', 'merry' and 'marry' are three words with three different pronunciations. What problems do you envisage for the Malaysian students. (Remember to give clear phonetic description in your answer).
(15 marks)
- 7. What do you understand by 'voicing'? Illustrate your answer with clear examples.
(15 marks)
- 8. Many phoneticians believe that it is easier to teach consonant sounds than vowel sounds. Do you agree?
(15 marks)

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SECTION C - Answer all questions. Answer on this booklet.

9. Circle the correct answer.

(a) _____ The phoneme / / a voiced velar fricative occurs in the Arabic language.

- A q
- B γ
- C x
- D k
- E n

(b) In English, if the first phoneme in a word is an /s/, the second should be a _____, followed by a liquid or a semi-vowel.

- A voiced stop
- B voiced stop or a voiceless stop
- C voiced or voiceless fricative
- D affricate
- E nasal

(c) The following phonemes can be grouped under the features [+coronal, -anterior]

- A / k, g, ɣ, ʁ, /
- B / x, v, s, z, /
- C / tʃ, dʒ, ʒ, ʃ, /
- D / t, d, l, r, /
- E / p, b, t, d, /

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(d) _____ The following phonemes can be grouped under the features /+vocalic, +continuant/

A / l, r, w, y, /

B / w, y, m, n, /

C / i, u, r, w, /

D / w, y, n, ŋ, /

E / e, u, r, l, /

(e) _____ A systematic phonetic description of a language is one in which the _____ in an utterance are specified in terms of the percentage values of the features.

A syllables

B segments

C allophones

D intonation

E morphs

(f) _____ The phonemes / l, r, m, n, ŋ, o, u, a / can be grouped under the feature

A / -sonorant /

B / +sonorant /

C / +vocalic /

D / + nasal /

E / + back /

(g) The following group of vowels are considered tense in English.

A / u:, ʊ /

B / e, o /

C / ε, i: /

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D / u, i /

E /æ, a /

(h) Ejectives are stops and they can be produced by

A egressive pulmonic airstream mechanism

B egressive glottalic airstream mechanism

C ingressive glottalic airstream mechanism

D ingressive velaric airstream mechanism

E egressive velaric airstream mechanism

(i) The phonemes / k, g, ŋ / are _____ sounds

A velar

B uvular

C labial

D laryngeal

E palatal

(j) The changes of one sound into another sound because of the influence of neighbouring sound is called:

A coarticulation

B elision

C assimilation

D alternation

E homorganis

(10 marks)

10. Write the correct phonological rules to illustrate the changes that have taken place in each of the following:

(a) / kʌn / ----> [k̃n]

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(b) / lip / ----> [lip⁷]

(c) /ækt / ----> [æk^o t⁷]

(d) / bul / ----> [bu^t]

(e) / sʌdən / ----> [sʌdn̩]

(10 marks)

11. State the phonological rules (using the features that we have learnt in class) to show the changes that have taken place in the following statements.

(a) / p, k / become unexploded when they are preceded by a vowel sound and followed by a consonant sound.

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- (b) In English all vowels become nasalized when they are followed by nasal sounds.

- (c) All nasals become devoiced when preceded by an / s / in at the beginning of a word.

- (d) / l / or / r / become syllabic when they are at the end of a word and when preceded by voiceless stops.

- (e) / n / or / m / become syllabic when the preceding sound is a voiced or voiceless stop.

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(10 marks)

12. Observe the following problems and answer the questions which follow.

OLD ENGLISH

[ʃild]	'child'	[drenʃian]	'drench'
[ʃyse]	'cheese'	[kuman]	'come'
[ʃyrr]	'turn'	[ʃeaster]	'town'
[ʃirife]	'churh'	[drinkan]	'drink'
[kald]	'cold'	[katte]	'cat'
[ku]	'cow'	[kol]	'coal'
[ʃidan]	'scold'	[kok]	'cock'
[ʃeap]	'bargain'	[korn]	'seed'
[ʃeori]	'man'	[lok]	'bolt'

Question:

There are two consonant allophones in the data which are members of the same phoneme. Find what they are and formulate a rule or rules to show their distribution. (Note: / y / is a high front rounded vowels) (Give your response below).

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(10 marks)

13. Write short notes (give concrete examples wherever possible) on **FOUR(4)** of the following. (Start on a new booklet).

- (a) Anterior and coronal sounds
- (b) Airstream mechanisms
- (c) Alternation
- (d) Distinctive Features of Chomsky and Halle
- (e) Trubetzkoy's constant and neutralizable oppositions
- (f) Assimilation
- (g) Homorganic

(10 marks)

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