

Tempat Duduk: \_\_\_\_\_

Angka Giliran: \_\_\_\_\_

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua  
Sidang 1989/90

Mac/April 1990

HET 204 Fonetik dan Fonologi Bahasa Inggeris

Masa: [3 jam]

This Examination paper contains EIGHT (8) questions in TEN (10) pages.

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

**SECTION A - Answer ALL questions**

1. Fill in the correct symbol, word or words in the following spaces.

[a] / / is voiceless uvular plosive.

[b] / / is a voiced bilabial implosive.

[c] / / is a devoiced retroflex which occurs at the beginning of a word after a voiceless plosive.

[d] Click is an example of a word produced by \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ airstream mechanism.

.../2

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[e] The pattern\$ of pitch changes that occurs during a phrase which may be a complete sentence is called \_\_\_\_\_.

[f] A change from 'serene' to 'serenity' is a good example of an \_\_\_\_\_ process.

[g] The relationship between the phonemic representation of words or utterances and the phonetic representation is determined by general \_\_\_\_\_.

[h] When two of more allophones of one phoneme never occur in the same phonemic environment or context they are said to be in \_\_\_\_\_.

[i] The study of the physical characteristics of speech sound is called \_\_\_\_\_.

[j] The vocal tract serve as a \_\_\_\_\_ in the production of vowels and consonants.

(10 marks)

2. Circle the symbol which does not fit the group in the following sounds.

[a] / u, u:, o, i, i: /

[b] / p, b, f, v, n, m /

[c] / t, d, s, c, z, n /

Angka Giliran: \_\_\_\_\_

[d] / k, g, ʝ, ŋ, x, ʎ /

[e] / e, ε, i, i:, œ, ə /

[f] / l, r, n, s, z, t /

[g] / w, n, s, m, z, o, y, l /

[h] / m, ɲ, n, ŋ, u, f /

[i] / p, t, k, b, ʋ, d, g /

[j] / e, ε, ə, ʌ, o, ɔ /

(10 marks)

3. State whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE by writing the word beside the statements.

[a] There is a lot of repetition in writing than in speech. \_\_\_\_\_

[b] A common feature among the sound like vowels, nasals, semi-vowels and liquids is sonorant. \_\_\_\_\_

[c] The velaric airstream mechanism is involved in the production of click sounds. \_\_\_\_\_

[d] Sounds produced with the blade of the tongue are called apicals. \_\_\_\_\_

[e] Sounds produced with the tip of the tongue are called laminals. \_\_\_\_\_

[f] Alternation is commonly defined as a delay in the onset of the vibration of the vocal cords after the release of a preceding voiceless consonant. \_\_\_\_\_

[g] When the moving body of air reaches the larynx it is subject to phonation. \_\_\_\_\_

Angka Giliran: -----

- [h] Speech is perceived and functions linguistically as a series of discrete units called sounds. -----
- [i] Rhotacisation is the additional feature describing an articulatory property the so-called re-colouring of a vowel. -----
- [j] A speech sound in which there is high-pitched and turbulent noise is called obstruent. -----

(10 marks)

4. Based on a comparison on the English items given in Columns A and B below, label the process which may account for the form of item in B when compared with that in A. Be sure to label the specific sub-category of the process where appropriate.

A	B		
[a] [bɔmb]	[bɔm]	'bomb'	-----
[b] [pəlis]	[plis]	'police'	-----
[c] [film]	[filə m]	'film'	-----
[d] [intə r əst]	[intrəst]	'interest'	-----
[e] [stupid]	[stupit]	'stupid'	-----
[f] [ætitud]	[ætətud]	'attitude'	-----
[g] [prɔb əb əli]	[prɔb əbli]	'probably'	-----
[h] [əθlit]	[æθəlit]	'athlete'	-----
[i] [difə r ənt]	[difr ənt]	'different'	-----
[j] [sɛkrit əri]	[sɛkət əri]	'secretary'	-----

(10 marks)

Angka Giliran: \_\_\_\_\_

5. State the phonological rules (using features) to show the changes that have taken place in the following statements and make sure to 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.

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[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 /.

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Angka Giliran: \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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Angka Giliran: \_\_\_\_\_

[e] Nasal / n / becomes syllabic when at the end of a word and when preceded by voiceless plosives.

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[f] Liquids / l / and / r / and nasals / m / and / n / become devoiced when preceded by voiceless fricative / s / at the beginning of a word.

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Angka Giliran: \_\_\_\_\_

[g] Vowels become nasalised when followed by a nasal at the end of word.

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[h] Plosive / k / becomes velarised when followed by the vowel / u / at the beginning of a word.

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Angka Giliran: \_\_\_\_\_

[i] All voiceless plosives become unreleased at the end of a word and when preceded by voiceless plosives.

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[j] The palatal sound / ʃ / becomes labialised when followed by vowel / i / at the beginning of a word.

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(15 marks)  
.../10

**SECTION B - Answer ALL questions**

6. Sound change is context-dependent rather than context-free. It is regular rather than haphazard. It is systematic rather than random. Discuss the above statements in the light of the problems and difficulties encountered by learners of English as a second or foreign language.

(15 marks)

7. Transcribe the following passage in narrow phonetic transcription.

It can be seen that the phonemic shapes of words are not identical with their phonetic form. Even though the rules may look complex, they might not be if one were to learn them. In fact these rules represent what speakers of a language know or have internalised. We all learnt the basic phonological units of our language that is the phonemic segments and the phonemic representation of words. The phonemes are not the actual phonetic sounds, but they are abstract mental constructs which are utilised as sounds by the operation of rules. No one teaches us these rules but we seem to know the phonology of our language. In fact, we can describe them better than any of the current linguists.

(10 marks)

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

- [a] Coalescence
- [b] Free Variation
- [c] Assimilation
- [d] Secondary articulation
- [e] Prime Features
- [f] Natural Classes
- [g] Stress
- [h] Complementary Distribution

(20 marks)