

Tempat Duduk: _____

Angka Giliran: _____

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Kedua
Sidang 1990/91

Mac/April 1991

HET 204 Fonetik dan Fonologi Bahasa Inggeris

Masa: [3 jam]

This Examination paper contains NINE (9) questions in THIRTEEN (13) pages.

Answer ALL question in Sections A and B.

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

SECTION A - Answer ALL questions

1. Fill in the blanks with the correct symbols, word or words.
 - (a) _____ sounds are produced by lowering the mid-section of the tongue at both sides or at only one side, thereby allowing the air to flow out of the mouth in the vicinity of the molar teeth.
 - (b) Stops made with an _____ mechanism are called implosives.
 - (c) 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.

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- (d) The feature _____ refers to the resonant quality of a sound.
- (e) When one sound is changed into another because of the influence of a neighbouring sound, there is said to be a process of _____.
- (f) / / is a voiced retroflex flap.
- (g) / / is a voiced uvular trill.
- (h) When two words are exactly alike phonetically except for one feature, the phonetic difference is _____, since this difference alone accounts for the meaning contrast.
- (i) Using a Chomsky-Halle feature system, only stops and nasals are _____ sounds.
- (j) The feature _____ divides sounds into those made in front of the mouth as opposed to those made further back.

(5 marks)

2. Some of the following sets of sounds appear to constitute natural classes while others do not. In cases of natural classes, what are features that uniquely distinguish them? In cases where the set does not appear to constitute a natural class, eliminate the sound that does not fit with the other sounds, and then specify the remaining class. Explain why the eliminated sound does not belong.

(a) / m, n, ŋ, k /

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(b) / f, s, \int /

(c) / I, \cup , e /

(d) / r, l, g, i:, ∞ /

(e) / f, θ , s, \int , h, l, r /

(5 marks)

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3. Transcribe the phrases below to show the phonemic changes, whether of assimilation, elision or linking which might occur in rapid speech,

Example 'Good-night' - [gʊn naɪt]

- (a) seven pounds - _____
- (b) you can go now - _____
- (c) couldn't be - _____
- (d) media event - _____
- (e) four eggs - _____
- (f) the next line - _____
- (g) main gate - _____
- (h) nice shoes - _____
- (i) waste of money - _____
- (j) that side - _____

(10 marks)

4. The following feature matrices include some features which are redundant for the identification of English segments. Indicate the features in each matrix that are redundant and the distinct features in the matrix from which these redundancies can be predicted. For example, if we represent the segment [m, n, ŋ] as [+ nasal, - strident + voice] we observe that the features [- strident] [+ voice] are redundant. Both are predicted by [+ nasal].

(a) [t, d]

- continuant
- nasal
- + strident
- + high
- + delayed release

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(b) [l, r]

- syllabic
- + sonorant
- + consonantal
- + continuant
- nasal
- + voice

(c) [j, w]

- consonantal
- syllabic
- + continuant
- nasal

(d) [I, i:]

- + syllabic
- + high
- low
- back
- round

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(e) [s, z, ʃ, ʒ]

- + strident
- + continuant
- low
- + coronal
- back

(5 marks)

5. 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 and make sure to give examples of the words which have undergone the changes.

(a) Vowel phonemes are lengthened before voiced obstruents and at the end of words.

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(b) A lateral becomes velarized after a vowel and before another consonant or at the end of a word.

(c) All voiceless plosives become aspirated when they are syllable initial.

(d) All vowels are nasalized when they are followed by nasal sounds.

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(e) All voiceless plosives are unaspirated when preceded by a voiceless fricative / s / at the beginning of a syllable.

(f) All approximants become devoiced when preceded by voiceless plosives.

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

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(h) / l / or / r / becomes syllabic when it is at the end of a word and after a consonant.

(i) / n / or / m / becomes syllabic when the preceding sound is a voiced or voiceless stop.

(j) / t / may be completely replaced by a glottal stop when it occurs before a nasal in the same word.

(15 marks)

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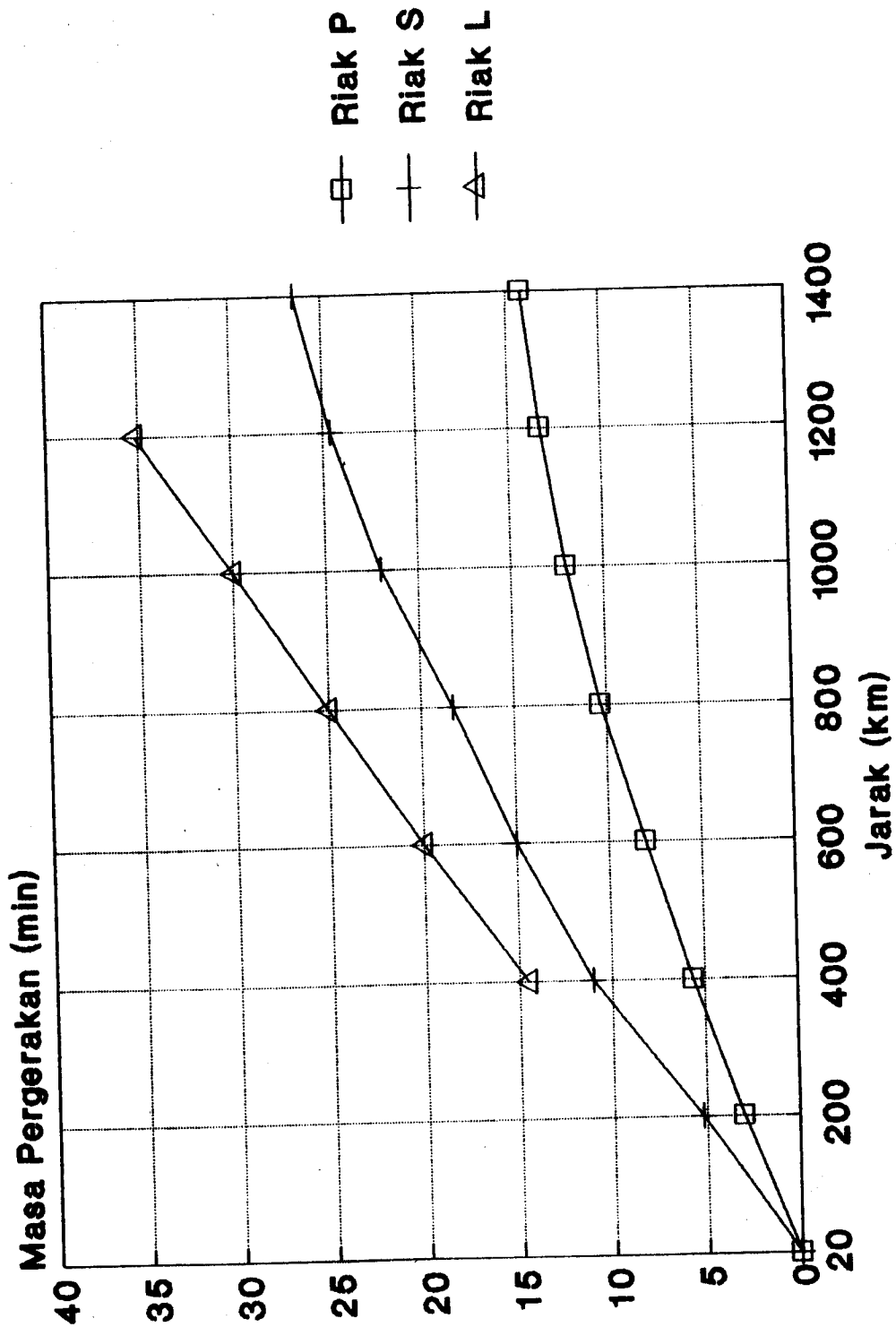
6. Transcribe the following passage in broad phonetic transcription.

Language starts with the ear. When a baby starts to talk he does it by hearing the sounds his mother makes and imitating them. If a baby is born deaf, he cannot hear these sounds and therefore cannot imitate them and will not speak. But normal babies can hear and can imitate, they are wonderful imitators, and this gift of imitation, which gives us the gift of speech, lasts for a number of years. It is a well known fact that a child of ten years old or less can learn any language perfectly, if it is brought up surrounded by that language, no matter where it was born or who its parents were. (J.D. O'Connor, 1988)

(15 marks)

- (b) Bincangkan mengapa penjelajahan ke planet-planet di dalam solar sistem matahari dijalankan.
(9 markah)
4. (a) Jelaskan hukum-hukum yang berkaitan dengan batuan mendapan.
(9 markah)
- (b) Dengan contoh-contoh tertentu, kelaskan jenis-jenis batuan yang biasa ditemui di permukaan bumi kita.
(16 markah)
5. Bincangkan proses-proses pembentukan tanah-tanah dan asas-asas utama yang digunakan dalam pengkelasan tanah mengikut Taksonomi Tanah dunia.
(25 markah)
6. Huraikan peringkat-peringkat hakisan sungai, proses-proses dan bentuk muka bumi yang dihasilkan.
(25 markah)
7. (a) Jelaskan mekanisme pergerakan jisim perlahan dan cepat.
(10 markah)
- (b) Sekiranya anda seorang ketua projek perumahan yang banyak melakukan kerja-kerja pemotongan bukit, terangkan cara-cara pengawalan pergerakan jisim perlahan dan cepat.
(15 markah)

Graf Masa-Pergerakan Riak Gempa P, S, dan L



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