UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Kursus Semasa Cuti Panjang

Sidang Akademik 1999/2000

April 2000

<u>HET 222 Fonetik dan Fonologi</u>

Masa: [3 jam]

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS <u>EIGHT</u> [8] QUESTIONS IN <u>FOURTEEN</u> [14] PAGES.

Answer <u>**ALL EIGHT**</u> [8] questions in both sections.

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 a complete phonetic description for the following phonetic symbols.

[a]   [ʕ] _____

_____

[b]   [ɢ] _____

_____

[c]   [ʊ] _____

_____

Angka Giliran: _____

[d]   [w] _____

_____

[e]   [∅] _____

_____

[f]   [e] _____

_____

[g]   [β] _____

_____

[h]   [ɰʲ] _____

_____

[i]   [y] _____

_____

[j]   [t']

_____

_____

[5 marks]

Angka Giliran: _____

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

[a]   In the articulation of _____, the velum must be fully raised to allow adequate build-up of intra-oral air pressure during the stoppage.

[b]   The branch of phonetics which deals with anatomy and physiology of speech sounds is called _____.

[c]   The term _____ refers to all those parts of human body which are concerned in various ways with the production of speech.

[d]   _____ sounds are produced in the vocal tract that is narrow enough to create turbulent airflow.

[e]   When two sounds have the same place of articulation, they are said to be _____.

[f]   In the production of vowels, the air may flow through the nasal cavity as well as through the oral cavity, in which case the vowel is said to be _____.

[g]   _____ devised by Daniel Jones are used as standard reference points. They are derived from a kind of grid imposed upon the space in which the tongue moves

[h]   Where a phoneme has more than one variant, it may be said to consist of a set of allophones which are in _____.

[i]   The members of a given phoneme are called _____.

[j]   The airstream mechanism which uses the tongue to trap air in the mouth is referred to as the _____ airstream mechanism

[5 marks]

.../4

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Angka Giliran: _____

3.	Draw the saggital diagrams to illustrate an articulation at each of the six different types of articulation given.

[10 marks]

[i]	Voiceless retroflex fricative

[ii]	Dentalised voiced alveolar nasal

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Angka Giliran: _____

[iii] Voicless Palato-alveolar fricative

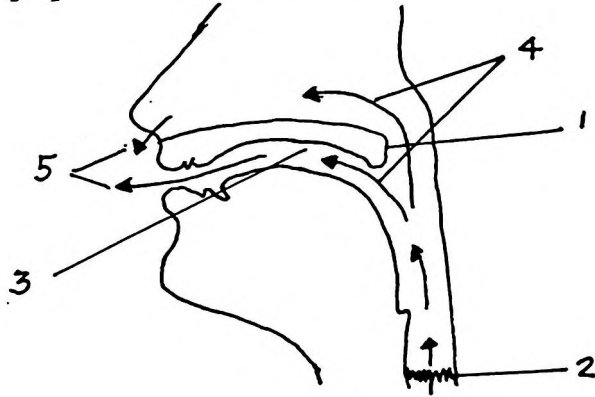[iv] Voiced palatal approximant

.../6

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Angka Giliran: _____

[v]   Voiced uvular nasal

Angka Giliran:_____

4.   [a]   The diagram below illustrates the sequence of movement in the production of [ã]. Fill in the blanks.
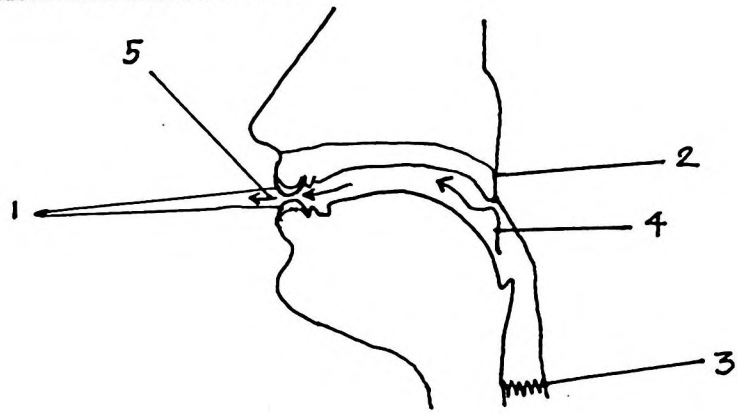
[5 marks]

1.   _____

_____

2.   _____

_____

3.   _____

_____

4.   _____

_____

5.   _____

_____

...$/8$

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[b]   Voiced Bilabial Fricative   [5 marks]

1. _____

    _____

2. _____

    _____

3. _____

    _____

4. _____

    _____

5. _____

    _____

Angka Giliran: _____

5. [a]   Consider the following data from a dialect of British English.

A		B		C	
'keel'	kʰiːɫ	'cool'	kʰuːɫ	'ski'	skiː
'kick'	kʰɪʔk˺	'could'	kʰʊd	'skate'	skeɪʔt˺
'kent'	kʰɛnʔt˺	'caught'	kʰɔːʔt˺	'scamp'	skæmʔp˺

D		E	
'scoop'	skuːʔp˺	'leek'	liːʔk˺
'scot'	skɒʔt˺	'lack'	læʔk˺
		'look'	lʊk˺

[10 marks]

[i]   List down all the variants of the velar stops in the above data.
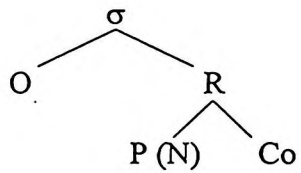
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

.../10

Angka Giliran: _____

[ii]   Account for the realisation of the voiceless aspirated and unaspirated stops in the data.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

[iii]   Explain how the final velar stop in the data is realised.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

.../11

Angka Giliran: _____

[b] Using the following analysis of the word as a model, analyse the structure of the syllable of the following English words.

[10 marks]

[i] 'prompts'

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Angka Giliran: _____

[ii]   'Owns'

[iii]   'spew'

Angka Giliran: _____

[iv]   'scripts'

[v]   'banks'

.../14

Angka Giliran: _____

SECTION B **[50 marks]**

Write brief answer to the following questions.

6. Explain the difference between the production of plosive and fricative consonants. With the help of the diagrams, briefly describe how any five voiced fricative consonants that you know are articulated.

[20 marks]

7. Write short notes on any FIVE (5) of the following phonological terms

   [i] Primary Cardinal Vowels
   [ii] Contrastive Distribution
   [iii] Regressive Assimilation.
   [iv] Labialisation
   [v] Contoid
   [vi] Monemes

[20 marks]

8. Explain the term 'States of the Glottis'. Give an account of the various states of the glottis that you know. Illustrate your explanation with diagrams and examples.

[10 marks]

-ooO0Ooo-