

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama
Sidang Akademik 2003/2004

September/Oktober 2003

HET 222 - Fonetics and Phonology

Masa: 3 jam

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER COMPRISES **SIXTEEN** PAGES.

Answer ALL NINE 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 and 9 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] [_____]

[b] [_____]

[c] [d _____]

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

[d] [t]

[e] [Ø] _____

[f] [n `]

[g] []

[h] [p]

[i] [i] _____

[j] [s]

[5 marks]

- 3 -

...3/-
[HET 222]

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

2. Fill in the blank with the correct/appropriate word or words.
- [a] The _____ is a continuation of the roof of the mouth, posterior to the bony structure of the hard palate and it consists of a flexible sheet of muscular tissue covered in mucous membrane.
 - [b] Two most fundamental articulatory manoeuvres in producing various vocalic sounds are the shape and position of the tongue, and the shape and degree of _____.
 - [c] _____ involves the active articulator in contact or close to the passive articulator in such a way that an egressive flow of air sets the active articulator into regular or a series of vibration.
 - [d] 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
 - [e] _____ refers to the location of the maximum constriction or stricture of the air channel.
 - [f] The main cartilages that make up the laryngeal system are the cricoid, the thyroid and the _____.
 - [g] A _____ refers to any segment other than a central resonant and includes all stops, fricatives and lateral resonants.
 - [h] In the articulation of _____, the velum must be fully raised to allow adequate build-up of intra-oral air pressure during the stoppage

[i] 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 _____.

[j] Sounds made with a glottalic ingressive airstream mechanism are called _____.

[5 marks]

- 4 -

...4/-
[HET 222]

Angka Giliran: _____ **Tempat Duduk:** _____

3. [a] Draw the saggital diagrams to illustrate an articulation at each of the five different types of articulation given.

[10 marks]

[i] Voiceless palatal plosive

[ii] Voiced Retroflex fricative

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

[iii] Voiced Palato-alveolar fricative

[iv] Dentalised voiced alveolar nasal

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

[v] Advanced voiceless velar plosive

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

[5 marks]

[i]

[]

- 7 -

...7/-
[HET 222]

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

[ii]

[]

[iii]

[]

- 8 -

...8/-
[HET 222]

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

[iv]

[]

[v]

[]

- 9 -

...9/-
[HET 222]

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

4. [a] The diagram below illustrates the sequence of nasalised airflow. Fill in the blanks.

[5 marks]

[i] _____

[ii] _____

[iii] _____

[iv] _____

[v] _____

Angka Giliran: _____ **Tempat Duduk:** _____

[b] The diagram below illustrates the sequence of movement in the production of [k]. Fill in the blanks.

[5 marks]

[i] _____

[ii] _____

[iii] _____

[iv] _____

[v] _____

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

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

A

'pan' [pʌn]
'poke' [pʊk]
'span' [spʌn]
'speak' [spi:k]

B

'Tom' [tʊm]
'tone' [tʊn]
'stone' [stʊn]
'storm' [stɔ:m]

C

'kin' [kɪn]
'keep' [ki:p]
'skin' [skɪn]
'skip' [ski:p]

[6 marks]

[i] Do the voiceless aspirated and non aspirated stops in the above data belong to the same phoneme or are they allophones of the same of the same phoneme? State the reason for your choice.

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

[ii] Decide whether the two sounds above are in contrastive or complimentary distribution?

[iii] State the conditional environment in which the two phones (i.e aspirated and non-aspirated) in the above data are realized.

[b] Consider the following data

	A		B
'brew'	[bR□□]		'prow' [
pR J a□]			

'drip' [dR ɪp] 'creep' [kRɪ i ɪp]
 'frog' [frɒ] 'trip' [tRɪ p]
 tRɪ ɪp]

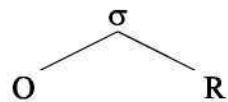
[4 marks]

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

[i] List down all the allophones of English /r/ in the above data.

[ii] State the distribution of [Rɪ] in the above words.

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





[5 marks]

- 14 -

...14/-
[HET 222]

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

[a] 'segment'

[b] 'squealed'

[c] 'Oaths'

Angka Giliran: _____ Tempat Duduk: _____

[d] 'sceptics'

[e] 'helped'

Section B [50 marks]

Write brief answer to the following questions.

7. Explain the difference between the production of oral and nasal stops. With the help of the diagrams, briefly describe how any seven voiced nasal consonants that you know are articulated.

[20 marks]

- 16 -

...16/-
[HET 222]

Angka Giliran: _____ **Tempat Duduk:** _____

8. Describe the criteria used by Daniel Jones in classifying vowel segments. Illustrate your answer with diagrams and examples.

[10 marks]

9. Write short notes on any FIVE of the following phonological terms:

- [a] Co-articulation
- [b] Voice assimilation
- [c] Distinctive features
- [d] Laryngeal system
- [e] Labialisation
- [f] Voice Onset Time (VOT)

[20 marks]

- ooo O ooo -