

Angka Giliran: _____

No.Tempat Duduk: _____

UNIVERSITI SAINS MALAYSIA

Peperiksaan Semester Pertama
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HET 222 – Phonetics and Phonology

Masa : 3 jam

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONTAINS EIGHT [8] QUESTIONS IN TWELVE [12] PAGES.

Answer **ALL EIGHT [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] [t^h] _____

[b] [ɹ] _____

[c] [ɹ] _____

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[d] [t]

[e] [Ø]

[f] [n]

[g] []

[h] [p]

[i] [i]

[j] [s]

[5 marks]

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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]

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3. Draw the sagittal diagrams to illustrate an articulation at each of the ten different types of articulation given.

[10 marks]

[a] Voiceless palatal plosive

[b] Voiced retroflex fricative

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[c] Voiced palato-alveolar fricative

[d] Dentalised voiced alveolar nasal

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[e] Advanced voiceless velar plosive

[f] Voiced labio-dental nasal

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[g] Voiceless bilabial fricative

[h] Voiced palatal nasal

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[i] Retracted voiceless alveolar plosive

[j] Voiced pharyngeal fricative

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4. Compare the following data of careful speech and rapid speech pronunciations of English words and phrases. State the phonological processes that make the pronunciation of rapid speech pronunciation different from the careful speech.

	Careful speech	Rapid speech	
	[a] [ðn mað ruðmð]	[ðm mað ruðmð ðin my roomð]	
	[b] [buluðnz]	[bluðnz]	'balloons'
	[c] [w ns]	[w nts]	'wants'
blue'	[d] [laðt bluð]	[laðp bluð]	'light'
	[e] [ððl wð]	[ðwð]	'shall we'
years'	[f] [ðuðz jðuz]	[ðuðð jðuz]	'those'
	[g] [mað udvaðs]	[mað uvaðs]	'my advice'
	[h] [ððz ðuð]	[ððð ðuð]	'this shoe'
	[i] [hðnd mið ððt]	[hðmið ððt]	'hand me that'
	[j] [prutekðun]	[purtekðun]	
	'protection'		

[20 marks]

[i] _____

[ii] _____

[iii] _____

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[iv] _____

[v] _____

[vi] _____

[vii] _____

[viii] _____

[ix] _____

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[x] _____

5. Write a statement for each of the following phonological rules to show the phonological changes that have taken place.

[10 marks]

[a] [d] → [d] / _____ [j]

[b] [t] → [t] / # _____

[c] [d] → ∅ / _____ #

[d] [k] → [k] / _____ [- cons]
[+ nasal]

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[e] V → [+ nasal] / _____ [+ cons]
[+ nasal]

SECTION B [50 marks]

Write brief answer to the following questions.

- 6. [a] Explain the criteria used by the International Phonetic Association (IPA) in classifying consonant segments. Illustrate your answer with diagrams.
- [b] Explain the mechanism involved in the production of fricative consonants. With the help of the diagrams, briefly describe how any six voiceless fricative consonants that you know are articulated.

[20 marks]

- 7. Explain the term 'phonotactic' and discuss the possible phonotactic constraints found in the consonantal onset and termination of English syllable.

[10 marks]

- 8. Write short notes on any **FIVE [5]** of the following phonological terms:

- [a] Tense and Lax vowels
- [b] Open and close approximations
- [c] Obstruents and Sonorants
- [d] Double articulations and Co-articulation
- [e] Labialisation and Velarisation.
- [f] Amplitude and Pitch

[20 marks]

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