

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES FIVE ISLANDS CAMPUS

Semester II

Examinations of April/May 2022

Course Code:	LING 1001					
Course Title:	Title: Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology					
Date of Assessment:	10 th May, 2022					
Time:	1:00 PM					
Duration:	Two (2) hours					
INSTRUCTIONS TO CAN	DIDATES:					
This paper has 3 pages a	and <u>5</u> questions.					
YOU ARE REQUIRED TO	O ANSWER QUESTIONS.					
THIS ASSESSMENT IS WORTH 40 % OF YOUR FINAL GRADE.						
ASSIGNMENT DETAILS FROM INSTRUCTORS:						
(Please provide specific ins	tructions to students for completion of the examination here)					

Answer all of question ONE and from questions, 2-5 select TWO questions, one from A and the other from B. Questions two to five are answered in essays of approximately 500 to 700 words As appropriate refer to the chart when answering questions.

Question 1 60 marks

- I. Describe and illustrate the following sound types, indicating what they have in common and how they differ: (15 marks)
 - a. Plosive
 - b. Affricate
 - c. Nasal
- II. Explain and give two examples of each of the following

(20 marks)

- a. minimal pairs
- b. natural cases
- c. allophone
- d. suspicious pairs
- III. With the aid of two examples, explain the term-sonorants

(5 marks)

IV. What organs make up the vocal tract?

(8 marks)

V. Explain the differences between phonetic transcription and orthography making sure to discuss the uses of both (12 marks)

Section A: Phonetics

Question 2:

Voicing, place of articulation, and manner of articulation are the three major characteristics that linguists use to describe consonants. Whereas tongue position and lip rounding are used to describe vowels. Given your knowledge of phonetics, why do you think languages make use of these characteristics in the production of consonants and vowels? Be sure to define and discuss each characteristic in turn.

(20 marks)

Question 3:

In each of the following pairs of words, the bold italicize sounds differ by one or more phonetic properties (features). Give the symbol for each of the bold italicized sounds, and in addition, state what properties they have in common.

(20 marks)

wife – wives cats - pups cloth – clothes fool – fold impolite - indecent

Section B: Phonology

Question 4:

Consider the Brazilian Portuguese data below. Analyse the distribution and phonemic status of the three suspicious pairs of consonant phones: a) [t] and [t], b) [d] and [dʒ], and c) [s] and [r]. For any pair of sounds in complementary distribution, discuss any phonological process at work and write a rule (or rules). For sounds in contrastive distribution, present and evaluate the evidence of contrast.

Question 5:

Listeners are consistently able to identify where a person is from by voice quality. Explain how this is linguistically possible (20 marks)

END OF QUESTION PAPER

THE INTERNATIONAL PHONETIC ALPHABET (revised to 2005)

CONSONANTS (PULMONIC) © 2005 IPA Bilabial Labiodental Dental Alveolar Postalveolar Retroflex Uvular Palatal Velar Pharyngeal Glottal b t 3 Plosive p d d C k q G J g m n η Nasal m n ŋ N B r R Trill V ſ Tap or Flap r β f θ ð Z Y ħ S h h V S X χ R Fricative φ 3 S Z Ç Lateral 4 k fricative I Approximant υ щ Lateral Y L approximant Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a voiced consonant. Shaded areas denote articulations judged impossible. CONSONANTS (NON-PULMONIC) VOWELS Front Central Back Clicks Voiced implosives **Ejectives** Close 1 • 1 . U W • U 0 6 Bilabial Bilabial Examples: U IY ď Dental/alveolar p Rilabial Dental t' Close-mid e · ø 8.0 · A Dental/alveolar (Post)alveolar Palatal k' g Palatoalveolar Velar Velar s' G Open-mid € . œ 3 COA Alveolar lateral Uvular Alveolar fricative g æ OTHER SYMBOLS Open a.p C Z Alveolo-palatal fricatives M Voiceless labial-velar fricative Where symbols appear in pairs, the one to the right represents a rounded vowel. Voiced alveolar lateral flap Voiced labial-velar approximant Simultaneous and X Ч Voiced labial-palatal approximant SUPRASEGMENTALS H Voiceless epiglottal fricative Primary stress Affricates and double articulations ç Voiced epiglottal fricative Secondary stress ts can be represented by two symbols foune ti fen joined by a tie bar if necessary. 2 Epiglottal plosive ei Long e' DIACRITICS Diacritics may be placed above a symbol with a descender, e.g. $\hat{\Pi}$ Half-long ĕ Extra-short n d b a t d Voiceless Breathy voiced Dental Minor (foot) group Ş t b a t d Voiced Creaky voiced Apical Major (intonation) group d^h th t d d Aspirated Linguolabial Laminal Syllable break Ji.ækt W tw dw Ç ẽ Labialized More rounded Nasalized Linking (absence of a break) j tj dj dn Ç Palatalized Less rounded Nasal release Y TONES AND WORD ACCENTS ty dy d^{l} u Velarized Advanced Lateral release LEVEL S Extra ts ds ď é e 1 Pharyngealized Rising Retracted No audible release high é ê V ë High Falling Centralized Velarized or pharyngealized High ē ĕ 1 Mid Mid-centralized & ę rising Raised = voiced alveolar fricative) è è Low

Source: http://www.langsci.ucl.ac.uk/ipa/IPA_chart_%28C%292005.pdf

Lowered

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Advanced Tongue Root

Retracted Tongue Root

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= voiced bilabial approximant)

Syllabic

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Rising-

Global rise

Global fall

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Low

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Upstep

UNIVERSITY OF THE WEST INDIES FIVE ISLANDS CAMPUS Examination Addendum LING 1001 Introduction to Phonetics and Phonology

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