# FINAL EXAMINATION
**SECOND SEMESTER 2005/2006 SESSION**

**CODE/COURSE NAME:** GDL1023 PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY  
**DATE:** 9 APRIL 2006  
**TIME:** 9.00 AM (2 1/2 HOURS)  
**VENUE:** PKPG (IPDA)

**INSTRUCTIONS:**
1. This exam paper contains TWO (2) sections in TEN (10) printed pages, excluding the cover page.
2. Section A contains TWENTY-FIVE (25) multiple-choice questions. Section B contains THIRTEEN (13) structured questions.
3. Answer ALL questions on the answer sheets provided.
4. You are NOT ALLOWED to remove the exam paper from the examination hall.

**MATRIC NO.:**  
(in words)  
(in figures)

**IDENTITY CARD NO.:**

**LECTURER:** DR. LEE SEUNG CHUN

**GROUP:**  
TABLE NO.:  

**DO NOT TURN THE PAGE UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**
SOALAN BAHAGIAN A
BERBENTUK OBJEKTIF
(TIDAK DAPAT DIPAPARKAN DISINI)
SECTION B (75 marks)

INSTRUCTIONS:
Answer ALL questions. Do NOT copy the questions and write down only the answers.

1. Label each speech organ as numbered (a) to (j) in the figure below.

(a) ________________  (f) ________________
(b) ________________  (g) ________________
(c) ________________  (h) ________________
(d) ________________  (i) ________________
(e) ________________  (j) __________________ (10 marks)
2 Give the full three-term classification for the following English consonants.

Example: $f$ = voiceless labiodental fricative

(a) $\theta =$

(b) $b =$

(c) $z =$

(d) $g =$

(6 marks)

3 Which of the following words begin with a voiced sound?

nap jug knock lot pet jump fin

(2 marks)

4 Which of the following words end with an alveolar sound?

pot sad boss lamb lamp size hen call

(2 marks)

5 Where does the primary stress fall in the following words? Indicate it like the example.

Example: examination

(a) syllabic

(b) lexicography

(c) democrat

(d) launderette

(4 marks)
6 Write the following words and sentences in phonemic script.

Example: blanket /blæŋkit/

(a) velum
(b) sword
(c) should
(d) few boxes
(e) monophthong
(f) John beat the dog.
(g) He loves sweet jams. (9 marks)

7 A syllable can be divided into THREE (3) parts. Describe each of them briefly. (3 marks)

8 Identify each of the following as an instance of geographical, social, or stylistic variation.

Example: The distinction between the diphthongs /ea/ and /ia/ is disappearing in New Zealand English, so that three little bears and three little beers sound the same. → geographical

(a) In Norwich, England, more women than men use standard forms.

(b) Phonological processes such as assimilation occur more frequently in casual speech than in careful speech.

(c) In Northern England many words such as pass, laugh and bath are pronounced with /æ/. However, the /ə/ sound is retained in other words, for example, father. (3 marks)
9 Indicate how each of the following sequences of words is pronounced in fairly rapid speech, and indicate what rapid speech process has occurred.

Example: can go → /kəŋ gou/, regressive assimilation of place

(a) could you

(b) thin kid

(c) next Friday

(6 marks)

10 State the difference of meanings between each pair of sentences ( | = pausing mark).

(a) I like Shakespearean drama and poetry.
   I like Shakespearean drama | and poetry.

(b) I didn’t go to Hollywood because of the westerns.
   I didn’t go to Hollywood | because of the westerns.

(4 marks)

11 Transcribe the following phonetically transcribed sentences in orthography, using the different phonological processes which occur in rapid speech such as assimilation, epenthesis or elision.

Example: /eI seIp2ez ðə bæs ðin ðə ðiz ðə træi leitər /
I suppose the best thing to do is to try later.

(a) /dɪdʒ ə nɪə ðæt lændn wɛz ð ə bɛst plɛis ðə gɔu ðɔpiŋ /

(2 marks)

(b) /fo krɪsməz ðə kə:sl wɛz lɪt brait /

(2 marks)

(c) /ðə fʊtˈbɔːl mætʃ wɛz peɪstˈpʊnd /

(2 marks)

(d) /ðə hɒk keiks wə meid bai ðə fɛk ɡəls /

(2 marks)

(e) /ðə jɪˈdʒə iz ən ðə eɪzən tʃuən /

(2 marks)
12 Based on the intonation systems of English:

(a) What is the definition of tone? (2 marks)

(b) What are the two main tones in English and how can they be distinguished? (4 marks)

(c) What are the two main functions of the two tones identified in (b)? (4 marks)

13 Compare or contrast briefly the following pairs of terms.

(a) Phoneme vs. Allophone

(b) Aspirated vs. Unaspirated

(c) Complementary distribution vs. Free variation (6 marks)

END OF EXAM PAPER