CONFIDENTIAL GDL1023

UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA

FINAL EXAMINATION
FIRST SEMESTER 2008/2009 SESSION

CODE/COURSE : GDL1023 PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY
DATE : 11 NOVEMBER 2008
TIME : 09.00 – 11.30 AM (2 1/2 HOURS)
VENUE : DP 1/2

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. This exam paper contains TWO (2) sections, i.e. Section A and Section B, in FIVE (5) printed pages, excluding the cover page.
2. Section A contains contains ELEVEN (11) structured questions. Section B contains TWO (2) essay questions. You are required to answer ALL the questions.
3. Answer Section A and Section B on the answer sheets provided.
4. Answers to Section A and Section B should be tied together.
5. 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

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SECTION A (70 marks)

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

1 Identify the following phoneme:

(a) For this sound, the tip of the tongue firmly touches the roof of the mouth, just as for a plosive such as /t/, but the sides of the tongue are lowered, allowing air to escape. Some people produce this sound by lowering both sides of the tongue, and some lower only one side or the other. This difference in articulation does not seem to make any difference in the resulting sound. This sound is /d/. 

(b) The lips are together, the velum is lowered, the sound is voiced and the air passes out through the nose. This sound is /n/. 

(c) The tip of the tongue is placed on the alveolar ridge. The sides of the tongue are against the sides of the hard palate. The soft palate is raised. The pressure of the air builds up and, when the tongue tip is lowered suddenly from the alveolar ridge, the air rushes out. The sound is voiceless. This sound is /t/. 

(3 marks)

2 Write these words in their ordinary written (orthographic) form.

(a) /wait/ 

(b) /wɔkt/ 

(c) /sez/ 

(d) /liv/ 

(4 marks)

3 Which of the following sound pairs have the same manner of articulation?

(a) /f/ /ʃ/ 

(b) /r/ /l/ 

(c) /m/ /ŋ/ 

(d) /θ/ /v/ 

(e) /r/ /l/ 

(f) /h/ /ʔ/ 

(g) /k/ /h/ 

(h) /g/ /s/ 

(i) /θ/ /ʒ/ 

(j) /i/ /dʒ/ 

(4 marks)
There is a test word on the left in phonemic transcription. There are four columns of words on the right. Identify which of these words contain the same vowel sound as the test word. There may be more than one answer.

(a) /sti:p/  heap    sip    receive    ceiling
(b) /sʌf/  full    foot    pool    push
(c) /hɪə/  appear    sincere    cheer    here
(d) /faɪl/  boy    gale    hate    feud

(8 marks)

Indicate whether the following statements are ‘TRUE’ or ‘FALSE’.

(a) The onset and coda together (if the syllable has a coda) are called the rhyme.

(b) Stres-shifting suffixes make the stress shift, but not to the suffix that caused the shift.

(c) The third to last syllable is called the penultimate syllable.

(d) Neutral stress tends to fall on the last content word in an utterance, that is, excluding pronouns and other function words.

(e) The examples of sibilants are /s, z, ð, ʒ, tʃ, dʒ/.

(f) A foot begins with a stressed syllable and contains all the unstressed syllables up to the next stressed syllable.

(g) The examples of ephenthesis are the pairs of words like mints and mince, minds and mines, tents and tense.

(h) Cockney is a compromise between traditional RP and popular London speech.

(i) The upspeak refers to the use of a rising tone in the final tone unit of a declarative clause where in RP a falling tone would be used.

(9 marks)
6 Write the following words in allophonic scripts (a-c) and phonemic scripts (d-f).

(a) milk [ ]
(b) whistle [ ]
(c) tailor [ ]
(d) phonology / /
(e) pronunciation / /
(f) pharyngeal / /

(12 marks)

7 Provide the following rules for English consonant/vowel allophones with TWO (2) examples and their allophonic symbols.

(a) Alveolar stops become voiced taps when they occur between two vowels the second of which is unstressed.

(b) In many accents of English, syllable final / p, t, k / are accompanied by an overlapping glottal stop gesture.

(c) Vowels are retracted before a syllable final [1].

(12 marks)

8 Place the primary stress mark for each of the words below.

(a) polysyllabic

(b) generosity

(c) lexicography

(d) conscientious

(4 marks)

9 Each of the following sentences consists of a single tone unit. The tonic syllable is indicated in bold. Identify the other elements of each tone unit: non- tonic stresses and any of the following which occur: pre-head, head, tail.

(a) There were three letters in the mailbox.

(b) How many cats did you say she has?

(4 marks)
10 Transcribe each of the following sequences of words as they would be pronounced in rapid speech and identify what rapid speech process has occurred.

(a) met you
(b) red queen
(c) kind son

(6 marks)

11 Study the examples below and identify each of the suffixes as stress preserving, stress attracting, or stress shifting.

(a) -ee: refuge refugee address addressee
(b) -tion: reduce reduction perfect perfection
(c) -ment: punish punishment fulfil fulfilment
(d) -ic: metaphor metaphoric diplomat diplomatic

(4 marks)
SECTION B (30 marks)

INSTRUCTIONS:
Answer BOTH questions.

1. Critically discuss the argument that the best model for teaching pronunciation is Received Pronunciation (RP) and provide THREE (3) alternative pedagogic models to it.

   (15 marks)

2. Illustrate the core features of suprasegmentals (weak forms, rhythm, stress and intonation) in the Lingua Franca Core suggested by Jenkins (2000) with some examples.

   (15 marks)

END OF EXAM PAPER