

B

King Abdulaziz University

Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Final Examination of Lane 335 (Externals)

Name: _____

Number: _____

I. Circle the correct answer.

- _____ sounds are produced no further back in the oral tract than the alveolar ridge.
a. [+coronal] b. [+nasal] c. [+anterior]
- Fricatives such as _____ are [+continuant]
a. /f, v, s, z/ b. /p, b, d/ c. /g, dʒ/
- _____ is the phenomenon through which certain languages display the tendency for all the vowels in a single word to share some feature or features, usually backness or rounding.
a. Process naturalness b. Vowel harmony c. Trisyllabic shortening
- The feature _____ is sometimes used in the description of English under the feature [+Advance Tongue Root].
a. [+Strident] b. [+Front] c. [+Tense]
- Dentals and alveolars are _____.
a. [+cor, +ant] b. [-cor, +ant] c. [+cor, -ant]
- The sounds _____ are aspirated at the beginning of a stressed syllable.
a. /b, d, g/ b. /p, t, k/ c. /f, s, v/
- In the process of _____, adjacent segments sharing same feature (or features) change to become less like each other.
a. assimilation b. dissimilation c. nasalisation
- If the allophones of the same phoneme can exist in the same environment, they are said to be in _____.
a. contrastive distribution b. free variation c. complementary distribution

9. The _____ is a unit of quantity, with a single vowel equaling one unit, while a long vowel and a vowel plus coda consonant each equal two units.

a. mora

b. foot

c. syllable

10. All English consonants apart from _____ are [-round].

a. [m]

b. [w]

c. [p]

II. Mark true (T) or false (F).

1. () Not all phonologists regard palatal consonants as [+coronal].

2. () In English, allophones are predictable. That is, one can tell which form appears in which context.

3. () In Thai, aspirated stop and unaspirated stop are taken as the same phoneme.

4. () The liquid in "bread" is devoiced.

5. () The foot in "open" is righthanded.

6. () The features studied in Chapter 7 are by no means uncontroversial or unproblematic.

III. Correct the following statements.

1. A binary feature has three values.

Correction:

2. The abstract underlying units (sounds) are known as allophones.

Correction:

3. "Near minimal pair" refers to a set of words which differ in one sound only.

Correction:

3. Codas appear to be irrelevant to syllable weight.

Correction:

4. True consonants include obstruents, liquids, nasals and glides.

Correction:

VI. Answer the following questions.

1. What do we call the natural class of the following group: [m,f,v,p,b]?

Answer:

2. Which consonants are said to be [+syllabic]?

Answer:

3. What is meant by "minimal pair"? Give examples.

Answer:

4. What does "natural" mean with respect to the study of sounds?

Answer:

5. In English (especially American English), the sound /s/ in the phrase "pass you" and the sound /d/ in the phrase "feed you" are pronounced differently. Explain.

Answer:

6. The sound /t/ in such words as "cat", "mat" ...ect may be pronounced as glottal stop [ʔ]. Write the rule which displays this change.

Answer:

7. What do we call the reversal of a sequence of sounds, such as the one in "brid _bird"?

Answer:

8. Where do we pronounce dark [ɫ]?

Answer:

9. Identify the English consonants represented by the following feature matrices:

$$\left[\begin{array}{l} _ \text{anterior} \\ + \text{del rel} \\ _ \text{voice} \end{array} \right]$$
$$\left[\begin{array}{l} _ \text{anterior} \\ _ \text{coronal} \\ _ \text{sonorant} \end{array} \right]$$

Answer:

10. Explain what is meant by "velar softening".

Answer: