

IDE-AL110 (FINAL EXAM)

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND
DEPARTMENT OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FINAL EXAMINATION
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TITLE OF PAPER: INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE I

COURSE NUMBER: IDE-AL110

TIME ALLOWED: THREE (3) HOURS

- INSTRUCTIONS:**
- 1. ANSWER THREE (3) QUESTIONS IN ALL.**
 - 2. CHOOSE ONE QUESTION FROM EACH SECTION.**
 - 3. MARKS WILL BE DEDUCTED FOR UNTIDY WORK, WRONG SPELLING, AND UNGRAMMATICAL SENTENCES.**
 - 4. ALL EXAMPLES SHOULD BE GLOSSED.**

THIS PAPER IS NOT TO BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED BY THE INVIGILATOR.

SECTION A: ARTICULATORY PHONETICS
(Answer Question One)

Question 1

a) Write the IPA symbols representing the following phonetic descriptions, and illustrate each of the sounds with a word in a language that contains the sound:

- i) A voiced interdental fricative;
- ii) A voiced glottal fricative;
- iii) A voiceless labiodental fricative;
- iv) A low back vowel;
- v) A voiced bilabial fricative;
- vi) A voiceless alveolar lateral fricative;
- vii) A voiceless alveopalatal ejective affricate;
- viii) A voiced coarticulated labiovelar stop;
- ix) A voiced alveolar implosive;
- x) A voiceless alveopalatal fricative;
- xi) A voiced velar nasal;
- xii) A voiced lateral liquid;
- xiii) A voiced lateral fricative;
- xiv) A voiced palatal approximant;
- xv) A schwa;
- xvi) A voiceless bilabial fricative;
- xvii) A voiceless glottal stop;
- xviii) A low central vowel;
- xix) A high back lax vowel;
- xx) A voiceless velar fricative;
- xxi) A voiced rhotic liquid;
- xxii) A voiced alveolar affricate
- xxiii) A mid tense front vowel;
- xxiv) A low-high back diphthong;
- xxv) A voiceless alveolar retroflex fricative;
- xxvi) A voiceless interdental fricative;
- xxvii) A voiceless glottal fricative;
- xxviii) A voiced labiodental fricative;
- xxix) A voiced bilabial fricative;
- xxx) A voiceless coarticulated labiovelar stop;
- xxxi) A voiced bilabial implosive;
- xxxii) A voiced alveopalatal fricative;
- xxxiii) A voiced uvular fricative;
- xxxiv) A voiced uvular nasal;
- xxxv) A voiceless velar aspirated stop;
- xxxvi) A mid tense back vowel;
- xxxvii) A voiceless alveolar retroflex stop;
- xxxviii) A low-high front diphthong;

(42 marks)

- xxxix) A voiceless nasalised dental click;
- xl) A voiced lateral click
- xli) A voiceless labialised alveopalatal click;
- xlii) A voiced uvular stop;

- b) Discuss three disadvantages of using orthography/spelling instead of using phonetic symbols
(6 marks)

[50 MARKS]

SECTION B: PHONOLOGY
(Choose one Question from this section)

Question 2

- (a) Distinguish between the following linguistic terms and concepts. Give for each concept an example from any language:

- i) oral and nasal speech sound;
- ii) voiced and voiceless speech sound;
- iii) velaric and glottalic airstream mechanism (12 marks)

- (b) Using distinctive features, formalize the following phonological rules:

- (i) A voiceless alveolar stop becomes a voiceless alveolar fricative when preceding the vowel [i]. (4 marks)
- ii) Voiced stops are phonetically realized as voiceless segments in word-final position. (3 marks)
- iii) The sequence /a/ /u/ becomes the vowel [o] when a morpheme boundary intervenes between the vowels. (6marks)

[25 MARKS]

Question 3

- a) Consider the following data from Ganda, a language spoken in Uganda, and do the tasks which follow:

kola	'do'
wawaabira	'accuse'
lwana	'fight'
buulira	'tell'
lya	'eat'
omugole	'bride'
effirimbi	'whistle'
olulimi	'tongue'

wulira	'hear'
omuliro	'fire'
eddwaliro	'hospital'
jjukira	'remember'

- (i) Are the liquids [l] and [r] allophones of the same phoneme in Ganda or do they belong to separate phonemes? (2marks)
- (ii) If you believe they belong to separate phonemes, give evidence from the data. If you believe they are allophones of the same phoneme, list the conditioning environments. (5 marks)]
- b) In Japanese the sounds [s] and [ʃ] are in complementary distribution.

kesa	'this morning'
afita	'tomorrow'
osoi	'slow, late'
fimasu	'(I will) do it'
kusaru	'to rot'
mufi	'insect'
ase	'sweat'
miso	'soy bean paste'
toji	'year'

- i) Account for this distribution. (4 marks)
- ii) Which one these complementary sounds, ([s] or [ʃ]) is at the underlying level? Support your response. (5 marks)
- iii) Provide a phonemic/underlying representation of all the Japanese phonetic forms represented in the data above. (9 marks)

[25 MARKS]

SECTION C MISCELLENEOUS
(Choose One Question from this section)

Question 4

- a) The following words are all regular plural forms of English nouns:

pots
wishes
languages
pegs
taps
books
stitches

terms
pads

- i) List the allomorphs of the plural morpheme in English. (3marks)
 - ii) Which allomorph makes the best underlying form? Why? (4 marks)
 - iii) State in words the conditioning factors that account for the presence of the different allomorphs of the English plural morpheme. (6 marks)
- b) Using the phonetic alphabet, transcribe the following English words as you pronounce them in casual speech:

- i) choice
- ii) accept
- iii) horse
- iv) took
- v) coughs
- vi) through
- vii) often
- viii) filed
- ix) field
- x) syntax
- xi) exams
- xii) psalms

(12 marks)

[25 MARKS]

Question 5

Consider the following data from an African language called Maninka:

bugo	'hit'	bugoli	'hitting'
dila	'repair'	dilali	'repairing'
don	'come in'	donni	'coming in'
dumu	'eat'	dumuni	'eating'
gwen	'chase'	gwenni	'chasing'

- i) What are the two forms for the morpheme '-ing' in Maninka? (2 marks)
- ii) Can you predict which phonetic form will occur? If so, state the rule. (3 marks)
- iii) What are the '-ing' forms for the following verbs:

- 1. da 'lie down'
- 2. men 'hear'
- 3. famu 'understand'
- 4. sunogo 'sleep'

(4 marks)

- b) The following data is from Hungarian. The morphemes in a word are connected by a hyphen (thus, for example, 'haz-ban' is one word with two morphemes. Answer the questions below the data:

a haz	the house	a haz-ak	the houses
a haz-ban	in the house	a haz-ak-ban	in the houses
a haz-uk-ban	in their house	a haz-ik-ban	in their houses

- i) What is the morpheme for 'house'?
- ii) What is the morpheme for 'in'?
- iii) What is the morpheme for PLURAL? (5 marks)
- iv) What is the morpheme for 'their'?

- c) Assign a morphological tree structure for each of the following words:

- i) bitter sweet;
- ii) unloosen (6 marks)
- iii) exactly

- d) Indicate the word formation process responsible for the creation of the following words:

- i) UNICEF
- ii) motel
- iii) peddle
- iv) sandwich (5 marks)
- v) headstrong

[25 MARKS]