

**UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND**  
**FACULTY OF HUMANTIES/INSTITUTE OF DISTANCE EDUCATION**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**  
**SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION**

**July, 2006**

**COURSE TITLE: AN INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH PHONETICS AND  
PHONOLOGY**

**COURSE CODE: ENG 102**

**TIME: 2 HOURS**

**TOTAL MARKS: 60 MARKS**

**INSTRUCTIONS**

**ANSWER *TWO* QUESTIONS IN ALL.**

**QUESTION 1 IS COMPULSORY.**

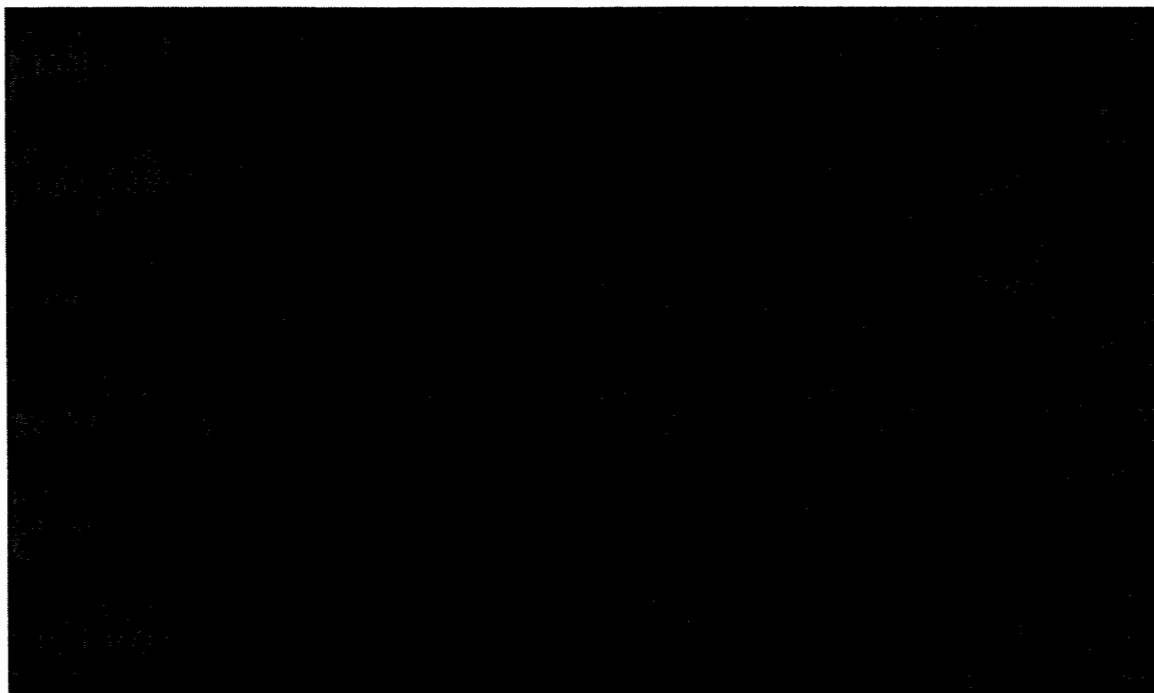
**ANSWER QUESTION 1, AND ONE OTHER QUESTIONS.**

**N.B. There are pages to this paper.**

***THIS PAPER SHOULD BE OPENED FOLLOWING INSTRUCTIONS TO DO SO  
BY THE INVIGILATOR***

**QUESTION 1      COMPULSORY      (30marks)**

A.      In this exercise, you are presented with sets of words. In each set, you are to cross over "Y" for each word that has a vowel that matches the feature for that set, and "N" for each word that does not have a vowel that matches the feature for that set. (12)



B.      Give the symbol(s) from the International Phonetic Alphabet for the following English sounds: (8)

1. all alveolar stops
2. the bilabial nasal
3. all voiceless alveolar consonants
4. all palatovelar consonants
5. all voiced labial (bilabial and labio-dental) consonants
6. all voiced fricatives
7. all voiceless stops
8. the voiceless labiodental fricative

- C. What are the three factors in the production of consonants? (3)
- D. What are the three factors in the production of vowels? (3)
- E. Identify as many minimal pairs as possible in the following word list. (4)  
 zapp, tree, use, kid, google, sit, fee, fuse, free, kiss, fun, blouse, knock, clock, mouse,  
 seat, fin, nick, sea, bread, fish, clone, brad, brat, cone, clean, zip, house, giggle

**QUESTION 2**

A. Identify the syllables in the following words as open or closed!  
 (Example: Including IN.CLU.DING closed, open, closed) (12)

- a. Something
- b. Really
- c. Bottle
- d. Sonnet
- e. Funny
- f. Publisher

- B. Find the consonant (8)
- a. Voiced velar nasal
  - b. Voiceless glottal fricative
  - c. Voiced dental fricative
  - d. Voiced postalveolar fricative
  - e. Voiced bilabial plosive
  - f. Voiceless glottal plosive
  - g. Voiced dental fricative
  - h. Voiced uvular nasal

C. Complete the following table by indicating the articulators (active & passive) which are used in the production of each of the sounds. (10)

	ACTIVE ARTICULATOR	PASSIVE ARTICULATOR
<b>Bilabial</b>		
<b>Labiodental</b>		
<b>Dental</b>		
<b>Alveolar</b>		
<b>Postalveolar</b>		
<b>Palatal</b>		
<b>Velar</b>		
<b>Glottal</b>		
<b>pharyngeal</b>		
<b>uvular</b>		

### QUESTION 3

- A. Define the term PHONEME. 5  
B. What are two criteria for ALLOPHONES? 5  
C. State the voicing quality for the first sound in each of the following words (5)

- i. Phonetics
- ii. Pneumonia
- iii. Vehicle
- iv. Zoom
- v. Through

**D. (5)**

1. How many consonant and vowel sounds are there in THOROUGH?
  1. 5 consonant and 3 vowel sounds
  2. 2 consonant and 2 vowel sounds
  3. 3 consonant and 2 vowel sounds
2. In TAKE, STAKE, and OUTPOST, "T" is pronounced differently. In each case, what is such a sound called?
  1. a Phone or Allophone
  2. a Phoneme
3. In TAKE, STAKE, and OUTPOST, "T" is pronounced similarly. In each case, what is such a sound called?
  1. Phone or Allophone
  2. Phoneme
4. In BID and BIT, "I" is pronounced differently. What is the major feature describing the difference?
  1. the length of the vowel
  2. the articulation of the vowel
5. In BID and BIT, "I" is pronounced differently. What is the major factor contributing to the difference?
  1. the preceding consonant
  2. the following consonant

E.  
Decode the following phonetically transcribed text. (10)