

UNIVERSITY OF SWAZILAND

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION MAY 2014

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO ENGLISH PHONETICS
AND PHONOLOGY

COURSE CODE: ENG 102

TIME ALLOCATED: TWO (2) HOURS

TOTAL MARKS: 60 MARKS

INSTRUCTIONS

1. THIS PAPER HAS FOUR (4) QUESTIONS.
2. ANSWER **TWO** (2) QUESTIONS IN ALL.
3. QUESTION **ONE** (1) IS COMPULSORY AND IS WORTH **40 MARKS**
4. ANSWER **ANY ONE** MORE (1) QUESTION WORTH **20 MARKS** FROM THE OTHER REMAINING THREE (3) QUESTIONS
5. IMPROPER USE OF PHONETIC ANNOTATIONS AND CONVENTIONS WILL RESULT IN THE LOSS OF MARKS

**THIS PAPER SHOULD NOT BE OPENED UNTIL PERMISSION HAS BEEN GRANTED
BY THE INVIGILATOR**

QUESTION 1

a) What is a minimal pair? Give one example. (4)

b) Describe the phoneme /ɑ:/ independently using a feature matrix. (7)

Example: [+ tense]

c) Discuss the three components of consonantal speech sound production. (12)

d) Consider the following data from Tagalog and answer the questions that follow.

i)	datiŋ	'to arrive'
ii)	dami	'amount'
iii)	dumi	'dirt'
iv)	daratiŋ	'will arrive'
v)	mandurukot	'pickpocket'
vi)	daraʔiŋ	'will complain'
vii)	marumi	'dirty'
viii)	marami	'many'
ix)	daʔiŋ	'to complain'
x)	mandukot	'to go pickpocketing'

i) Are [d] and [r] allophones of the same phoneme or separate phonemes in Tagalog? (2)

ii) If you conclude that they are separate phonemes in Tagalog, explain why? If you conclude that they are allophones of the same phoneme, identify the environments in which [d] and [r] appear in Tagalog. (3)

- iii) Using a phoneme-allophone diagram, which variant makes the best underlying form and why? (3)
- iv) What phonological process is responsible for the phonological behavior of [d] and [r] in Tagalog? Explain your answer. (3)
- v) Using examples, distinguish between complementary distribution and free variation. (6)

[40 Marks]

QUESTION 2

- a) What is a diphthong? (1)
- b) Give the standard orthographic representation of English words in which the following diphthongs occur. (7)
- i) /eɪ/
 - ii) /aɪ/
 - iii) /əʊ/
 - iv) /ɔɪ/
 - v) /eə/
 - vi) /ɪə/
 - vii) /ʊə/
- c) What conclusion can you draw about the characteristics of the diphthongs in numbers (i-iv) and (v-vii)? (2)

d) Vowels in a chart are described in relation to their positions. Using examples describe which vowels are classified as below and why? (10)

- a) front, close, high unrounded vowel
- b) mid central vowel
- c) open back rounded vowel

[20 Marks]

QUESTION 3

a) What is intonation? (2)

b) The meaning of a sentence may change depending on the word stressed. Explain how the meaning of the following sentence changes according to the word which is stressed. The stressed word has been written in bold for you. (8)

- i) **John** Smith is flying to Australia.
- ii) John **Smith** is flying to Australia
- iii) John Smith is **flying** to Australia
- iv) John Smith is flying to **Australia**

c) Give complete phonetic descriptions of the following consonants. (10)

- i) [ŋ]
- ii) [h]
- iii) [dʒ]
- iv) [ʈ]
- v) [ð]

[20 Marks]

QUESTION 4

a) Syllabify the following words and state the number of syllables each one has. (10)

i) Slim

ii) Happy

b). Draw a secondary cardinal vowel quadrilateral (IPA) and indicate the glides for the following diphthongs in the following words fear, plain, lure, wine. (10)

[20 Marks]