

Introduction to Linguistics: Mid-term - [Answer](#)Tomonori Nagano <tnagano@gc.cuny.edu><http://faculty.lagcc.cuny.edu/tnagano/>

Fall 2007

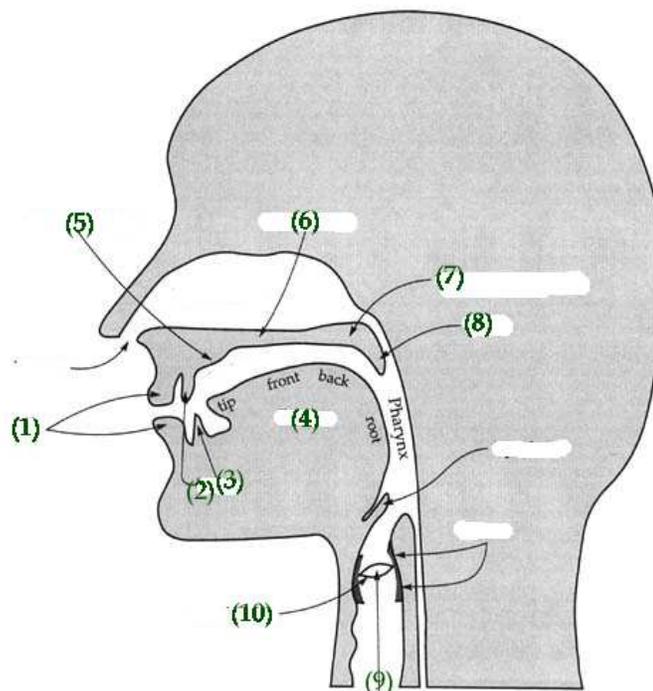
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1 PART I: PHONETICS & IPA

(1) Fill in the names of the vocal tract numbered in the figure below. (10 POINTS)



1. lips, 2 & 3. teeth, 4. the tongue, 5. alveolar ridge, 6. hard palate, 7. velum (soft palate), 8. uvular, 9. larynx, 10. vocal cords (vocal folds)

9. is glottis or larync

- (2) From / p, g, v, t, r, b, θ, d, s, z, ʃ, ð, tʃ, ʒ, ʒ, ʔ, f, n, k, ŋ, l, m, j, ə /, choose the correct phonetic symbol representing each of the following sounds (don't forget to use square brackets or slashes). (10 POINTS)
- a. voiceless palatal affricate - [tʃ]
 - b. (voiced alveolar) lateral liquid - [l]
 - c. voiceless alveolar fricative - [s]
 - d. (voiced) bilabial nasal - [m]
 - e. voiced alveolar stop - [d]
 - f. voiceless glottal stop - [ʔ]
 - g. voiceless dental fricative - [θ]
 - h. (voiced) velar nasal - [ŋ]
 - i. voiceless palatal fricative - [ç]
 - j. schwa - [ə]

(3) Give the conventional spelling for the following phonetically transcribed words. (15 POINTS)

- a. [riʃ] - reach
- b. [riʃ] - rich
- c. [aɪsi] - icy
- d. [krud] - crude
- e. [junjən] - union
- f. [pɪtsə] - pizza
- g. [sel] - sell
- h. [ʃʊgər] - sugar
- i. [krawd] - crowd
- j. [wɛnzdeɪ] - Wednesday
- k. [bjʊri] - beauty
- l. [baks] - box
- m. [ðoʊ] - though
- n. [ʃak] - shock
- o. [θawznd] - thousand

(4) Choose the correct IPA transcription for the following words. (10 POINTS)

- a. tax
 - i. [tæx]
 - ii. [tæqs]
 - iii. [tækz]
 - iv. [tæks] ✓
- b. punch
 - i. [puntʃ]
 - ii. [pʌntʃ] ✓
 - iii. [punch]
 - iv. [pʌnch]
- c. keep
 - i. [kep]
 - ii. [kiip]
 - iii. [keep]
 - iv. [kip] ✓
- d. easy
 - i. [ezi]
 - ii. [izi] ✓
 - iii. [eɟi]
 - iv. [iɟi]
- e. child
 - i. [tʃild]
 - ii. [tʃaɪld] ✓
 - iii. [ɕild]
 - iv. [ɕaɪld]

(5) Give the conventional spellings of the following sentence. (15 POINTS)

/ ju meɪ bi tu jʌŋ tə rəmeɪbr ðə teləvɪʒn sɛts wɪθaʊt rəməʊt kəntroʊl /

You may be too young to remember the television sets without remote control.

2 PART II: PHONOLOGY

(6) Read the passage below and fill in the blanks. (10 POINTS)

1. **Phoneme** is the psychological representation of the speech sound, or “the sound type” in a language. It is usually transcribed with two slashes (/ /)
2. **Deletion/Elision** is one of the co-articulation rules that eliminates a certain sound in some specific context. For example, in English, /d/ in “you and me” may be dropped in a fast speech, and /h/ in “he handed her his hat” can also be omitted.
3. **Aspiration** is a type of the strengthening rules in phonology. For example, in English, the voiceless stop sound at the beginning of a syllable is pronounced with a puff of the air in English. In IPA, it is transcribed as [h]
4. **Onset** is part of the syllable structure, which consists of one or more consonants before the vowel nucleus. English allows up to three consonants to appear in this position of the syllable, but they are restricted to the limited combinations (e.g., *str-*, *spl-*)
5. **Allophone** is a set of sounds that are perceived as the same sound by the native speaker of one language. For example, [p] (as in [pɪn]) and [p^h] (as in [p^hɪn]) are recognized as identical (that is, /p/) by native English speakers.

(7) Make at least 5 minimal pairs by using the words below. (10 POINTS)

jeep, yes, kiss, chips, they, mice, day, wading, bill, cheap, pill, fan, than, weight, waiting, do, tail, chess, tale, eating

- *cheap - jeep*
- *waiting - wading*
- *yes - chess*
- *they - day*
- *fan - than*
- *pill - bill*

3 PART III: MORPHOLOGY

(8) Choose an appropriate word formation process applied to the following words. (5 POINTS)

- a. e-mail (as a noun) - (d)
- b. motel - (d)
- c. NATO - (g)
- d. bottle - (f)
- e. typewriter - (c)

| | | | |
|--------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| (a) coinage | (b) borrowing | (c) compounding | (d) blending |
| (e) clipping | (f) back-formation (conversion) | (g) acronym | |

(9) Separate the following words into morphemes (use a slash to indicate a morpheme boundary) and answer the following questions. (10 POINTS)

- a. *misshapen*
Morphemes: **mis-shapp-en**
List all affixes in the word: **mis-, -en**
- b. *cellphones*
Morphemes: **cell-phone-s**
List all free morphemes in the word: **cell, phone**
- c. *previewer*
Morphemes: **pre-view-er**
List all derivational morphemes in the word: **pre-, -er**
- d. *missiles*
Morphemes: **missile-s**
List all inflectional morphemes in the word: **-s**
- e. *shortened*
Morphemes: **short-en-ed**
List all inflectional morpheme in the word: **-ed**

3.9 Phonology Exercise – Korean

- (16) Korean is a "language isolate," meaning that it is not linguistically related to other languages. It is spoken in Korea. In the following Korean words, you will find the sounds [s] and [ʃ]. Determine whether the sounds [s] and [ʃ] are allophones of the same phoneme or separate phonemes. If the sounds are allophones of the same phoneme, give the basic and derived allophones and the environment in which the derived allophone occurs.

| | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------|----------|---------------|
| [ʃi] | 'poem' | [sal] | 'flesh' |
| [miʃin] | 'superstition' | [kasu] | 'singer' |
| [ʃinmun] | 'newspaper' | [sanmun] | 'prose' |
| [t ^h aksanʃige] | 'table clock' | [kasəl] | 'hypothesis' |
| [ʃilsu] | 'mistake' | [miso] | 'smile' |
| [oʃip] | 'fifty' | [susek] | 'search' |
| [paŋʃik] | 'method' | [tapsa] | 'exploration' |
| [kanʃik] | 'snack' | [so] | 'cow' |
| [kaʃi] | 'thorn' | | |

- There is no minimal pair between [ʃ] and [s].
 - [ʃ]: ʃi, iʃi, ʃi, ŋʃi, ʃi, ʃi, oʃi, ŋʃi ŋʃi, aʃi
 - [s]: ksa, lsu, sa, asu, sa, asa, iso, su, use, psa, so
- It has been observed that [ʃ] always appears before the high-front vowel [i] and [s] appears everywhere else (complementary distribution)
- Palatalization rule
In Korean, the place of articulation of [s] becomes palatal before a high-front vowel (i.e., [i])

3.10 Phonology Exercise – English

- (17) English is an Indo-European language of the Germanic family. In the following dialect of English, common in Canada and parts of the United States, there is a predictable variant [əɪ] of the diphthong [aɪ]. What phonetic segments condition this change? What feature(s) characterize the class of conditioning segments?

| | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|---------|
| [bəɪt] | 'bite' | [taɪm] | 'time' |
| [fəɪt] | 'fight' | [taɪ] | 'tie' |
| [təɪp] | 'type' | [baɪ] | 'buy' |
| [ɹəɪs] | 'rice' | [ɹaɪd] | 'ride' |
| [ɹəɪt] | 'write' | [naɪnθ] | 'ninth' |
| [ləɪf] | 'life' | [ɹaɪz] | 'rise' |
| [bəɪk] | 'bike' | [faɪl] | 'file' |
| | | [faɪɹ] | 'fire' |

- There is no minimal pair between [əɪ] and [aɪ]
 - [əɪ]: bəɪt, rəɪt, fəɪt, rəɪs, ləɪf, təɪp, bəɪk
 - [aɪ]: taɪ, raɪd, baɪ, faɪl, taɪm, faɪr
- [əɪ] always appears before a voiceless consonant and [aɪ] appears everywhere else (complementary distribution)
- Vowel centralization rule
In English, [aɪ] becomes [əɪ] before a voiceless consonant