

5. After reviewing the word element lists for the preceding chapters, test your knowledge by parsing the words below. Under each element write a one-word gloss indicating meaning or function (e.g., part of speech) and categorize it as a root or tell what kind of affix it is: prefix, suffix, interfix, or superfix. With the aid of a dictionary, construct a brief definition for the entire word while staying as close as possible to the literal meaning of the individual morphs. Important aspects of the meaning that are not expressed by the word parts themselves can be included in parentheses.

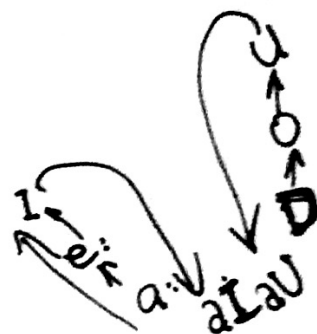
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| a. <i>amorphous</i> | e. <i>incidence</i> |
| b. <i>omniscient</i> | f. <i>extenuate</i> |
| c. <i>conducive</i> | g. <i>acceptance</i> |
| d. <i>perinatal</i> | h. <i>adequate</i> |

ercises

1. Transcribe the following words using phonetic symbols. For example, for mention you would write /ˈmɛnʃən/ or /mɛnʃn/.
- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| a. <i>wounds</i> | f. <i>drained</i> |
| b. <i>grounds</i> | g. <i>spine</i> |
| c. <i>psychologist</i> | h. <i>thought</i> |
| d. <i>photograph</i> | i. <i>rather</i> |
| e. <i>photography</i> | j. <i>doughy</i> |
2. Transcribe passage (a) into IPA using your own dialect, and translate passage (b) into standard English orthography:
- a. If life haɪnds you lemons, make lemonade.
b. /ˈdɪfɪnt stɹɒks fɹ ˈdɪfɪnt fɒks/
3. Render this Early Modern English passage into current English orthography. Then transcribe it to reflect your own pronunciation. Summarize any differences, listing them by type.
- ɪf əɪ prəˈfeɪn wɪθ məɪ ʊnˈwʊrdliːst hænd
ðɪs ˈhoːli fræn, ðɪ dʒɛntl fæɪn ɪz ðɪs
məɪ lɪps, tuː ˈblʊfɪŋ ˈpɪlgrɪmz ˈrɛdi stænd
tu smuːð ðæt ruf tʊtʃ wɪθ ə ˈtɛndɪr kɪs
4. Describe fully each of the sounds represented by the phonetic symbols. The first is given as an example. For each vowel indicate whether it is
- high, mid, or low
 - front, central, or back
 - rounded or unrounded
 - tense or lax
- For each consonant indicate whether it is
- voiced or voiceless
 - labial, labiodental, dental, alveolar, postalveolar, palatal, velar, or glottal
 - oral stop, fricative, affricate, nasal, or approximant (and if a postalveolar approximant, indicate if lateral or nonlateral)
- a. /ʒ/ *central* voiced postalveolar fricative
b. /ə/ *mid front unrounded tense lax*
c. /dʒ/ *voiced postalveolar affricate*
d. /ð/ *voiced dental fricative*
e. /e/ *mid front unrounded tense*
f. /ŋ/ *velar nasal (voiceless) voiced*
g. /ɪ/ *high front unrounded lax*
h. /ɒ/ *low back rounded tense*
i. /æ/ *low front unrounded tense*
j. /ɹ/ *voiceless alveolar approximant (non-lateral)*
k. /b/ *voiced labial oral stop*
l. /ʊ/ *high back rounded lax*
m. /h/ *voiceless glottal approximant, non-lateral fricative*
5. Give the phonetic symbol represented by each of the following articulatory descriptions, as in the example.
- a. voiceless alveolar fricative—/s/
 - b. high back tense rounded vowel
 - c. voiceless dental fricative
 - d. voiced velar-oral stop */g/*
 - e. low front lax unrounded vowel
 - f. alveolar nasal
 - g. voiced labiodental fricative
 - h. voiceless postalveolar affricate
 - i. mid central unrounded vowel
 - j. voiceless postalveolar fricative

	Labial	Labio-dental	dental	alveolar	post-alveolar	palatal	velar	Glottal
stop	p, b			s, z t, d			k, g	h
fric		f, v	θ, ð	s, z	tʃ, dʒ ʃ, ʒ			
affric					tʃ, dʒ			
nasal	m			n			ŋ	
approx.				r		j	w	
(lateral)								

Height	Tenseness	Front	Central	Back
High	Tense	i		u
High	Lax	ɪ		ʊ
Mid	Tense	e		o
Mid	Lax	ɛ	ə	ɔ
Low	Tense	a		ɒ
Low	Lax	æ		



tenacious

~~ectonym~~

(ten) a cious

hold

hold - i - fire

sacrifice