

PHONOLOGY

Second set of exercises answer:

Exercise 1: Identify Distinctive Features

1. /p/

- [+consonantal]
- [-vocalic]
- [-nasal]
- [-lateral]
- [-sonorant]
- [-syllabic]
- [-high]
- [-back]
- [-rounded]
- [-continuant]
- [-strident]
- [-voiced]

2. /m/

- [+consonantal]
- [-vocalic]
- [+nasal]
- [-lateral]
- [+sonorant]
- [-syllabic]
- [-high]
- [-back]
- [-rounded]
- [-continuant]
- [-strident]
- [+voiced]

3. /i/

- [-consonantal]
- [+vocalic]
- [-nasal]
- [-lateral]

- [+sonorant]
- [+syllabic]
- [+high]
- [-back]
- [-rounded]
- [+continuant]
- [-strident]
- [+voiced]

4. /ʃ/

- [+consonantal]
- [-vocalic]
- [-nasal]
- [-lateral]
- [-sonorant]
- [-syllabic]
- [-high]
- [-back]
- [-rounded]
- [+continuant]
- [+strident]
- [-voiced]

5. /l/

- [+consonantal]
- [-vocalic]
- [-nasal]
- [+lateral]
- [+sonorant]
- [-syllabic]
- [-high]
- [-back]
- [-rounded]
- [+continuant]
- [-strident]
- [+voiced]

Exercise 2: Feature Sorting

- **Feature: [+nasal]**
 - /m/, /n/, /ŋ/
- **Feature: [+voiced]**
 - /b/, /z/, /d/
- **Feature: [+continuant]**
 - /f/, /v/, /θ/, /s/, /z/

Exercise 3: Feature Modification

6. /p/ → /b/
 - Change: [+voiced]
 - New Phoneme: /b/ (Voiced bilabial stop)
7. /t/ → /d/
 - Change: [+voiced]
 - New Phoneme: /d/ (Voiced alveolar stop)
8. /s/ → /z/
 - Change: [+voiced]
 - New Phoneme: /z/ (Voiced alveolar fricative)
9. /i/ → /ɪ/
 - Change: [-high]
 - New Phoneme: /ɪ/ (High, but slightly less than /i/, as in "bit")
10. /u/ → /ʊ/
 - Change: [-high]
 - New Phoneme: /ʊ/ (High, but slightly less than /u/, as in "foot")

Exercise 4: Phonological processes

The best thing - Elision

- Elision may occur with the dropping of the /t/ sound in "best" in rapid speech, leading to [bes θɪŋ].

Rainbow - Assimilation

- Assimilation occurs where the /n/ and /b/ are adjacent; the /n/ is likely to assimilate to the bilabial place of articulation of /b/, sounding as a bilabial nasal [m], resulting in ['reɪmbou].

Was she there - Elision and Assimilation

- Elision can occur with the dropping of the /h/ in "she" and possibly the final /s/ in "was" in casual speech, resulting in [wəʃɪ ðeə].
- Assimilation may occur as the /s/ in "was" becomes [ʃ] influenced by the following /ʃ/ in "she".

The right person-Assimilation

- An assimilation on the level of place of articulation, so we change /t/ that is a voiceless alveolar stop to /p/ which is a voiceless bilabial stop. And in our pronunciation, we will geminate the sound /p/

Suspicion – Assimilation

- We have three syllables, one weak and two strong. In the weak syllable the vowel /ə/ is between two voiceless sounds /s/. Therefore, that vowel will become devoiced too which is an assimilation

By and by-Assimilation

- The /d/ in "and" might assimilate to the following bilabial /b/ sound, resulting in something closer to [baɪm baɪ].

Postman-Assimilation

- Similar to "rainbow," the /t/ and /m/ can lead to a bilabial nasal [m] sounding between, ['pouzmən] or ['poustmən].

Those shoes-Assimilation:

- The /z/ sound in "those" can assimilate to match the place of articulation of the following /ʃ/ in "shoes," potentially sounding as [ðoʊz ʃuz].

Seven kings-Assimilation

- We have /n/ a voiced alveolar stop, and /k/ a voiceless velar stop. We change the place of articulation of /n/ from alveolar to velar, in order to make less effort with the tongue and we will obtain /ŋ/ which is closer to /k/.

Steak and kidney pie

- **Elision:** The /d/ in "and" and possibly the /k/ in "kidney" might be elided when spoken quickly, sounding like [steɪk ən 'kɪdni paɪ].
- **Assimilation:** The /n/ in "and" could assimilate to the following /k/ place of articulation.