HUL 242 Minor 2 (20 points) 10/10/2016/1 hr

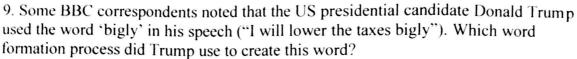
Name: Parver Anway Chanawala SID#: 2014EE10468
 (a) There are 12 questions; attempt ALL of them. (b) Please circle or tick the right answer in the multiple-choice questions. (c) For the problem-sets, please do the rough work in the extra sheet provided, and give a precise answer in the space given below each question. (d) No 'discussing with' and 'helping' friends and neighbours please – at least NOT for this one hour in LH 114! Penalties assured!
Points: 10 1. The main features distinguishing [s] from [d] are voicing and manner of articulation ii) voicing and place of articulation iii) voicing. place of articulation and manner of articulation
2. Two features that characterize [tʃ or c] are i) voiced and affricate ii) voiceless and fricative iii) voiceless and affricate
3. The vowels in 'bomb' and 'boon' are differentiated from each other by the following feature(s): i) +/- round ii) +/-back iii) +/-low
4. For the English word 'economics', the stress is on the syllable:
i) e ii) co iii) no iv) mics
5. The words 'plain' and 'crane' in Indian English are in in contrastive distribution ii) minimal pairs iii) in complementary distribution
6. I say that this exam is going to be rather tough for you all. What morphological process generates the word 'exam'? i) compounding iii) inflectional morphology

	ei	\angle
the second second		1
		EderJEgorj

Crairs Crairs

8. The English word pairs (a) 'rope' and 'robe', (b) 'rice' and 'rise', (c) 'chill' and 'Jill' together establish that the language has one of the following:

- i) contrastive fricatives that bring about a change in meaning.
- ii) contrastive voicing that brings about a change in meaning.
- iii) contrastive stops that bring about a change in meaning.



- if Derivational morphology
- ii) Backformation

\$ d

- ii) Conversion
- 10. The president walked into the room, sat on his chair and started chairing the session. Which morphological process underlies this dual use of the word 'chair'?





11. Korean sounds (5 points)

satan sæk sa sosəl su sul	'division' 'colour' 'new' 'novel' 'number' 'wine' 'operation'	∫esu∫il ∫ihap ∫iktaŋ ∫ilsu	'dining room' 'mistake'	caŋza inza inzeca paŋzək jaŋzucuŋ umzikcəm	'business' 'greetings' 'publisher' 'cushion' 'receipt' 'restaurant'
susul	'operation'	∫inpu	'bride'	phuŋzok	'custom'

Are s, \int and z in complementary distribution? Yes/No

ii) What is the phonological rule for the sound \int ?



iii) What is the phonological rule for the sound s?



of the through the

