

Write in plain English orthography the following transcribed passage.

[ in ðis bók, ðə .iɪjəlɪst pəʊzɪʃən ɪz teɪkɪn fɔʊr ɡræntɪd. ðæt ɪz, ʔaɪ əsʊmd ðæt ðə pɹɒsɪdʒɪəl θɪj.iɪz ʔaɪ wəz ətɛmtɪŋ tuw .ɪɪfəɪn, ɛkstɛnd, ʔænd kɔʊ.ɹɛkt dɪd meɪk ʔæn ʔɪmpɪj.ɹəkəl kleɪm. ʔə ɡræmɪ.ɹ dətɪ.mɪnd baɪ ə lɪŋgwɪstɪk θɪj.iɪ (ɡɪvən dɛrtə) kənstɪtʊts ʔə haɪpəθə.sɪs kən.sɪ.mɪŋ ðə spɪjki.ɹ-hɪj.iɪz nɒlɛdʒ ʔʌv hɪz læŋɡwɪdʒ ʔænd ɪz tuw bɪj kən.fɪ.mɪd ʔəʊ.ɹ dɪskən.fɪ.mɪd ɪn tɪ.mz ʔʌv ɪmpɪj.ɹəkəl ɛvɪdɛns dɪ.ɹən, ʔʌltɪmɛtɪlɪj, flʌm ɪnvɛstɪɡeɪʃən ʔʌv ðə lɪŋgwɪstɪk ʔɪntuʊ.ʃənz ʔʌv ðə læŋɡwɪdʒ juw.ɹɪ. ðə ʒɛn.ɪ.ɹəl θɪj.iɪ, nɒʊ .æɡaɹdɪd ʔæz ʌn ʔɛksplənətəʊ.ɹɪj θɪj.iɪ, ʔɪz laɪkwəɪz tuw bɪj ʔʌndɪ.ɪstʊd æz ʔə saɪkələdʒɪkəl θɪj.iɪ ðæt ʔətɛmps tuw keɪ.ɹɪk.tɪ.ɹaɪz ðə ʔɪnɛɪt hjuw.mən “læŋɡwɪdʒ fæk.ɹɹ.tɪj,” ʔænd ðæt kæn bɪj tɛstɪd ʔɪn tɪ.mz ʔəv ʔɪts kən.sək.wɛnsɪz ɪn pɑ.ɹtɪk.juwlɪ.ɹ læŋɡwɪdʒɪz.]

Answer:

In this book, the realist position is taken for granted. That is, I assumed that the procedural theories I was attempting to refine, extend, and correct did make an empirical claim. A grammar determined by a linguistic theory (given data) constitutes a hypothesis concerning the speaker-hearer's knowledge of his language and is to be confirmed or disconfirmed in terms of empirical evidence drawn, ultimately, from investigation of the linguistic intuitions of the language-user. The general theory, now regarded as an explanatory theory, is likewise to be understood as a psychological theory that attempts to characterize the innate human “language faculty,” and that can be tested in terms of its consequences in particular languages.

2

Transcribe the following passage as your informant pronounces it.

The search for an explanatory linguistic theory, now understood in the “realist” sense, is, naturally, closely related to the investigation of linguistic universals. General properties of language, if not merely historical accident and thus of no real interest, must be attributable to an interaction of genetically determined mechanisms of mind and uniformities in the empirical conditions of language use and acquisition.

Answer:

[ ðə sɪɹtʃ fəʊɹ æn ɛksplænɪtʊv.ɹij lɪŋgwɪstɪk θɪj.ɹij, naʊ ʌndɪ.ɹstʊd ɪn ðə “ɹɪjəlɪst” sɛns, ɹɪz, nætʃ.ɹəlɪj, kləʊsli jələtɪd tuw ðə ɪnvɛstɪgeɪʃən ɹʌv lɪŋgwɪstɪk juwɪnɪvɪsɹlɹ. ʃɛnɪ.ɹl pɹɹpɹɹtɹɹz ʌv læŋgwɪðʒ, ɹɪf nɹt mɪj.ɹli jɪstəv.ɹkəl æksədɛnt ɹænd ðʌs ʌv nɹv ɹɪjɹ ɹɪntʃɹlɹst, mɹst bɪj ɹəʃɹɪbjʊwtəbɹ tuw æn ɪntɹɹæksʃən ɹʌv ʃənɛtɪkɹli dətɹɹmɪnd mɛkənɹɹɹmɹz ʌv maɪnd ɹænd juwɪfəʊ.ɹmɹtɹɹz ɪn ðə ɹɪmpɹɹəkəl kɹndɹʃənɹz ɹʌv læŋgwɪðʒ juws ɹænd ækwɪzɹʃən. ]

3

Give the IPA symbol corresponding to each of the following sounds.

- voiced, bilabial, nasal, stop = [m]
- voiced, postalveolar,<sup>1</sup> non-nasal, fricative = [ʒ]
- voiced, velar, nasal, stop = [ŋ]
- voiceless, postalveolar,<sup>1</sup> affricate = [tʃ]
- voiceless, alveolar, fricative = [s]
- back, high, tense, rounded, vowel = [u] or [ʊ]
- front, low, lax, unrounded, vowel = [æ]

<sup>1</sup> “postalveolar” is the same thing as “alveo-palatal.”