20201007 Wednesday
ALL EXAMS (with notes)

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 23100
9:00

Question 1

Source: Week 4 Discussion

Explain why the given feature's value varies across this set of sounds.

[sonorant]

alveolars

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: can have both sonorant and obstruent alveolars (e.g. [n] vs. [s])

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

Question 2

Explain why it's possible to say that signed languages have articulatory phonetics.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES:

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 23000
9:10

Question 1

Source: Week 4 Handout, Part II, Question 2(iv)

Explain how you would figure out the Swahili word for this English gloss.

'I wanted them.'

Swahili Verbs

a. [nimeaŋguka]   'I have fallen down'
b. [ameaŋguka]   'he/she has fallen down'
c. [umeaŋguka]   'you (sg.) have fallen down'
d. [umenisumbua]   'you (sg.) have annoyed me'
e. [amenisumbua]   'he/she has annoyed me'
f. [ananisumbua]   'he/she is annoying me'
g. [atanisumbua]   'he/she will annoy me'
h. [atakusumbua]   'he/she will annoy you (sg.)'
i. [utampenda]   'you (sg.) will like him/her'
j. [atakupenda]   'he/she will like you (sg.)'
k. [atafika]   'he/she will arrive'
l. [wanafika]   'they are arriving'
m. [wanamsumbua]   'they are annoying him/her'
n. [nimekusumbua]   'I have annoyed you (sg.)'
o. [tutampenda]   'we will like him'

p. [nitawapenda]   'I will like them'
q. [niliwalipa]   'I paid them'
r. [alinipiga]   'he/she beat me'
s. [anakupiga]   'he/she is beating you (sg.)'
t. [wametupiga]   'they have beaten us'
u. [tulifika]   'we arrived'
v. [ulitulipa]   'you (sg.) paid us'
w. [alinipenda]   'he/she liked me'
x. [alitutaka]   'he/she wanted us'
y. [uliwataka]   'you (sg.) wanted them'
z. [watakulipa]   'they will pay you (sg.)'
aa. [tutakupiga]   'we will beat you (sg.)'
bb. [wananitaka]   'they want me'
cc. [utafika]   'you (sg.) will arrive'
dd. [ninampenda]   'I like him/her'

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: ([niliwataka])

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

Question 2

Explain why phonological features are used instead of phonetic characteristics in analyzing datasets.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: Phonological features help to capture phonological patterns, i.e., they group sounds together based on whether they do things like triggering a change or undergoing a change. Phonological features are sometimes language-specific. Phonetic characteristics are simply descriptions of the physical properties of the sounds; they are language-universal and independent of the patterns (though it turns out that many phonological patterns are based on phonetic characteristic groupings).

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 23000
9:20

Question 1

Source: Week 4 Handout, Part II, Question 2(iv)

Explain how you would figure out the Swahili word for this English gloss.

'I wanted them.'

Swahili Verbs

a. [nimeaŋguka] 'I have fallen down'
b. [ameaŋguka] 'he/she has fallen down'
c. [umeaŋguka] 'you (sg.) have fallen down'
d. [umenisumbua] 'you (sg.) have annoyed me'
e. [amenisumbua] 'he/she has annoyed me'
f. [ananisumbua] 'he/she is annoying me'
g. [atanisumbua] 'he/she will annoy me'
h. [atakusumbua] 'he/she will annoy you (sg.)'
i. [utampenda] 'you (sg.) will like him/her'
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k. [atafika] 'he/she will arrive'
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u. [tulifika] 'we arrived'
v. [ulitulipa] 'you (sg.) paid us'
w. [alinipenda] 'he/she liked me'
x. [alitutaka] 'he/she wanted us'
y. [uliwataka] 'you (sg.) wanted them'
z. [watakulipa] 'they will pay you (sg.)'
aa. [tutakupiga] 'we will beat you (sg.)'
bb. [wananitaka] 'they want me'
cc. [utafika] 'you (sg.) will arrive'
dd. [ninampenda] 'I like him/her'

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: ([niliwataka])

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

Question 2

Source: Week 4 Discussion

Explain why phonological features are used instead of phonetic characteristics in analyzing datasets.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: Phonological features help to capture phonological patterns, i.e., they group sounds together based on whether they do things like triggering a change or undergoing a change. Phonological features are sometimes language-specific. Phonetic characteristics are simply descriptions of the physical properties of the sounds; they are language-universal and independent of the patterns (though it turns out that many phonological patterns are based on phonetic characteristic groupings).

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 51697
9:30

Question 1

Source: Week 4 Handout, Part II, Question 3

Explain how you would figure out what the Luiseño form is for the morpheme whose meaning is given below.

'make / cause'

Luiseño

a. [nóo wukálaq]   'I walk'
b. [nóo páaʔiq]   'I drink'
c. [temét tʃáami páaʔivitʃunin]   'the sun will make us want to drink'
d. [nóo pój wukálavitʃuniq]   'I make him want to walk'
e. [nóo páaʔin]   'I will drink'
f. [nóo páaʔivitʃuq]   'I want to drink'
g. [temét pój wukálavitʃuniq]   'the sun makes him want to walk'

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: ([ni])

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

Question 2

Source: Week 4 Discussion

Explain why phonological features are used instead of phonetic characteristics in analyzing datasets.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: Phonological features help to capture phonological patterns, i.e., they group sounds together based on whether they do things like triggering a change or undergoing a change. Phonological features are sometimes language-specific. Phonetic characteristics are simply descriptions of the physical properties of the sounds; they are language-universal and independent of the patterns (though it turns out that many phonological patterns are based on phonetic characteristic groupings).

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 16758
9:40

Question 1

Source: Week 4 Handout, Part II, Question 3

Explain how you would figure out what the Luiseño form is for the morpheme whose meaning is given below.

'first person plural object' ('us')

Luiseño

a. [nóo wukálaq]   'I walk'
b. [nóo páaʔiq]   'I drink'
c. [temét tʃáami páaʔivitʃunin]   'the sun will make us want to drink'
d. [nóo pój wukálavitʃuniq]   'I make him want to walk'
e. [nóo páaʔin]   'I will drink'
f. [nóo páaʔivitʃuq]   'I want to drink'
g. [temét pój wukálavitʃuniq]   'the sun makes him want to walk'

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: ([tʃáami])

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

Question 2

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II

Is this a reasonable transcription of this word? Explain why.

<choose>: [t͡ʃuz]

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: yes

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM
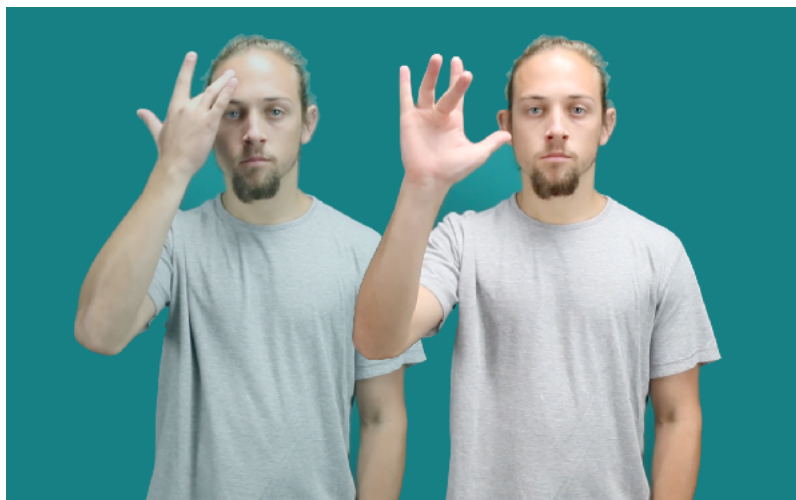## Student ID: 12991
9:50

Question 1

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part I, Question 8

Is this question about phonetics or phonology, and why? (To be clear: you do NOT need to answer the question itself – just tell me whether it's a question about phonetics or phonology.)

Consider the following two words from American Sign Language. The first one means LUCKY, while the second means SMART. How would you describe the difference between the "pronunciation" (articulation) of these two words? Note that in each case, the image to the left is the starting position of the sign, while the one to the right is the ending position.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: phonetics

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

Question 2

Source: Week 4 Discussion

Explain why phonological features are used instead of phonetic characteristics in analyzing datasets.

INSTRUCTOR NOTES: Phonological features help to capture phonological patterns, i.e., they group sounds together based on whether they do things like triggering a change or undergoing a change. Phonological features are sometimes language-specific. Phonetic characteristics are simply descriptions of the physical properties of the sounds; they are language-universal and independent of the patterns (though it turns out that many phonological patterns are based on phonetic characteristic groupings).

Excellent (3)   Good (2.2)   Fair (1.7)   Poor (0)

END OF EXAM