20210608 Tuesday
ALL EXAMS

START OF EXAM
Student ID: empty
9:00

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 48772
9:10

Question 1

Topic: Phonological Relationships and Analysis
Source: Day 6 Handout, Question 1

Explain why it is possible to predict whether a plain or aspirated voiceless stop will occur in a new context (in English), but not to predict the place of articulation of a voiceless stop in a new context.

1. Look at the following data from English. Sounds with a superscript [ʰ] after them are *aspirated* versions of the sounds: there is a small puff of air after the sound when it's pronounced. You can feel this puff of air if you put your hand in front of your mouth when you produce the word.

a.	[pʰɔɪzn̩]	'poison'	o.	[ɛkstɛnd]	'extend'
b.	[skɪn]	'skin'	p.	[spitʃ]	'speech'
c.	[tʰitʃ]	'teach'	q.	[spɪn]	'spin'
d.	[pʰɪk]	'pick'	r.	[stɹeɪndʒ]	'strange'
e.	[spul̩]	'spool'	s.	[əspaɪɚ]	'aspire'
f.	[pʰitʃ]	'peach'	t.	[kʰʌzn̩]	'cousin'
g.	[tʰul̩]	'tool'	u.	[pʰul̩]	'pool'
h.	[ɛkspaɪɚ]	'expire'	v.	[spaɹk]	'spark'
i.	[tʰɹænts]	'trance'	w.	[skeɹɪ]	'scare'
j.	[kʰɪk]	'kick'	x.	[stul̩]	'stool'
k.	[pʰɹɪnts]	'prince'	y.	[spɔɪl̩]	'spoil'
l.	[speɪs]	'space'	z.	[ɛkspænd]	'expand'
m.	[spɛʃl̩]	'special'	aa.	[skul̩]	'school'
n.	[kʰul̩]	'cool'			

4

Question 2

Topic: Transcription
Source: Day 2 Handout, Part I, Question 11

How would this word be transcribed?
Explain how you chose the symbol you used for the first consonant sound in this word.

< cough >

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM
Student ID: empty
9:20

START OF EXAM
Student ID: empty
9:30

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 83639
9:40

Question 1

Topic: Skewed Distributions
Source: Day 4 Handout, Question 5

Explain why looking for patterns with consonants and vowels is a more reasonable approach to pattern finding in this dataset than looking for patterns with respect to all of the individual sounds in Ukrainian.

Ukrainian
a. [lɪs] 'fox'
b. [mɪska] 'bowl'
c. [sapka] 'little hoe'
d. [sɪla] 'strength'
e. [sum] 'sadness'
f. [sudɪ] 'trials'
g. [sosna] 'pine'

h. [posadu] 'job'
i. [lɪsʲ] 'sheen'
j. [sʲudɪ] 'hither'
k. [sʲomɪj] 'seventh'
l. [posʲadu] 'I will occupy'
m. [lɪʃ] 'lest'
n. [mɪʃka] 'little mouse'

o. [ʃapka] 'hat'
p. [ʃɪla] 'she sewed'
q. [ʃum] 'rustling'
r. [ʃostɪj] 'sixth'
s. [mɪʃʲi] 'mice'
t. [ʃʲistʲ] 'six'
u. [koʃʲi] 'baskets'

Question 2

Topic: Other (pre-midterm)
Source: Day 3 Handout, Question 3

Explain how you would figure out what the Luiseño form is for the morpheme whose meaning is given below. (To be clear: you do NOT necessarily need to give me the form itself – just explain the process of figuring it out.)

'sun' (or 'the sun')

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'

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 74431
9:50

Question 1

Topic: Articulatory Phonetics
Source: Day 2 Handout, Part II, Question 3

Explain why the additional vowel below either does or does not belong in the phonetic natural class defined by the original set of SNAE vowels.

Original set: [u], [ʊ], [oʊ], [ɔ]

Addition: [ɑʊ]

Question 2

Topic: Transcription
Source: Day 2 Handout, Part I, Question 11

How would this word be transcribed?
Explain how you chose the symbol you used for the vowel sound in this word.

< nice >

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 68935
4:00

Question 1

Topic: Other (pre-midterm)
Source: Day 4 & 6 Handouts

Explain how you could analyze this dataset in terms of sequential patterns vs. paradigmatic patterns.

Ukrainian

a. [lɪs] 'fox'
b. [mɪska] 'bowl'
c. [sapka] 'little hoe'
d. [sɪla] 'strength'
e. [sum] 'sadness'
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h. [posadu] 'job'
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j. [sʲudɪ] 'hither'
k. [sʲomɪj] 'seventh'
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s. [mɪʃʲi] 'mice'
t. [ʃʲistʲ] 'six'
u. [koʃʲi] 'baskets'

Question 2

Topic: Transcription
Source: Day 2 Handout, Part I, Question 11

How would this word be transcribed?
Explain how you chose the symbol you used for the middle sound(s) in this word.

< bird >

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 92054
4:10

Question 1

Topic: Phonological Relationships and Analysis
Source: Day 6 Handout, Question 1

Explain why it is possible to predict whether a plain or aspirated voiceless stop will occur in a new context (in English), but not to predict the place of articulation of a voiceless stop in a new context.

1. Look at the following data from English. Sounds with a superscript [ʰ] after them are *aspirated* versions of the sounds: there is a small puff of air after the sound when it's pronounced. You can feel this puff of air if you put your hand in front of your mouth when you produce the word.

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d.	[pʰɪk]	'pick'		r.	[stɹeɪndʒ]	'strange'
e.	[spuɫ]	'spool'		s.	[əspaɪɚ]	'aspire'
f.	[pʰitʃ]	'peach'		t.	[kʰʌzn̩]	'cousin'
g.	[tʰuɫ]	'tool'		u.	[pʰuɫ]	'pool'
h.	[ɛkspaɪɚ]	'expire'		v.	[spɑɹk]	'spark'
i.	[tʰɹænts]	'trance'		w.	[skeɹɪ]	'scare'
j.	[kʰɪk]	'kick'		x.	[stuɫ]	'stool'
k.	[pʰɹɪnts]	'prince'		y.	[spɔɪɫ]	'spoil'
l.	[speɪs]	'space'		z.	[ɛkspænd]	'expand'
m.	[spɛʃɫ]	'special'		aa.	[skuɫ]	'school'
n.	[kʰuɫ]	'cool'				

Question 2

Topic: Articulatory Phonetics
Source: Day 2 Discussion

Assuming a Standard North American English inventory, does this vowel need to have tenseness specified if you're giving a prose description? Why or why not?

[ɔ]

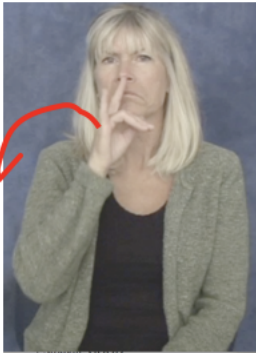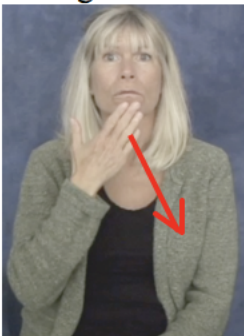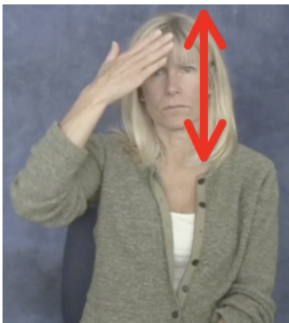# END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM
Student ID: 68058
4:20

Question 1

Topic: Skewed Distributions
Source: Day 4 Handout, Question 7

Explain how you would go about looking for co-occurrence restrictions in bi-syllabic signs in ASL. (Refer to the data that follows.)

7. Recall that in sign languages, three of the main phonetic characteristics of a sign are its *location*, its *movement*, and the *handshape* involved in its production. In this question, we will focus on *movement* types. In the ASL-Lex database (www.asl-lex.org), a database of approximate 1,000 signs in American Sign Language (ASL), signs are labelled with four different possible *paths* of movement: Circular, Straight, Curved, or Back-and-Forth. You can see examples of each of these in the following signs (you can see the videos on the ASL-Lex website):

| Circular: SORRY | Curved: SNOB |
| Straight: GOOD | Back-and-Forth: FRONT |

In ASL, most words consist of what is considered to be a single syllable, which is generally defined as having one major movement. For example, each of the signs above have just one movement, although sometimes that movement is repeated (as in SORRY and FRONT). There are, however, a few signs that are thought to be *bisyllabic*, that is, they have two syllables and therefore would have two movement types.

Question 2

Topic: Articulatory Phonetics
Source: Homework 1, Question 3(b)

Explain why this is or is not a complete phonetic natural class in standard North American English.

[b], [n], [g], [ʒ], [v]

END OF EXAM

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Student ID: empty
4:30

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Student ID: empty
4:50