20201013 Tuesday ALL EXAMS

START OF EXAM Student ID: 50775 9:00

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II

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

<health>: [hɛlð]

Source: Week 3 Handout, Question 13

Explain why this image does or does not match the description.

- A two-handed sign.
- Location: In front of signer's chin.
- Handshape: Starts with an "L" shape; index finger and thumb come together during the sign.
- Movement: Hands start crossed and then move away from each other horizontally.

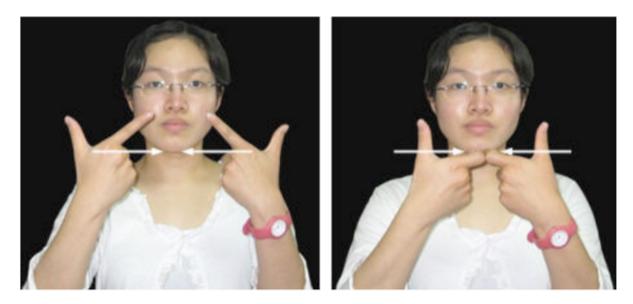


Figure 1: FIT

START OF EXAM Student ID: 48772 9:10

Source: Week 5 Handout, Question 5

How would you look for co-occurrence restrictions between [s] and the vowels that come after it in this dataset?

Ukrainian

a. [lɪs] 'fox'	h. [posadu] 'job'	o. [ʃapka] 'hat'
b. [mɪska] 'bowl'	i. [lɪs ^j] 'sheen'	p. [ʃila] 'she sewed'
c. [sapka] 'little hoe'	j. [s ^j udɪ] 'hither'	q. [ʃum] 'rustling'
d. [sɪla] 'strength'	k. [s ^j omɪj] 'seventh'	r. [ʃostɪj] 'sixth'
e. [sum] 'sadness'	l. [pos ^j adu] 'I will occupy'	s. [mɪʃ ^j i] 'mice'
f. [sudɪ] 'trials'	m. [lɪʃ] 'lest'	t. [ʃ ^j ist ^j] 'six'
g. [sosna] 'pine'	n. [mɪʃka] 'little mouse'	u. [koʃi] 'baskets'

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II

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

<paid>: [peid]

START OF EXAM Student ID: 79667 9:20

Source: Week 3 Handout, Question 13

Explain why this image does or does not match the description.

- A one-handed sign.
- Location: At the signer's nose.
- Handshape: Starts with index finger extended; finger folds down into a "hook" shape during the sign; then straightens and repeats the folding.
- Movement: No movement other than the change in handshape.

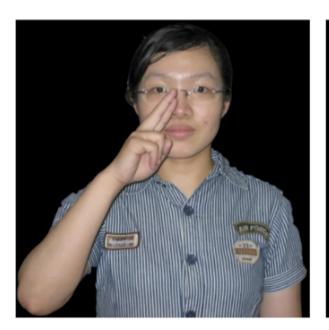




Figure 2: WRONG

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II

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

<cli>climb>: [klaɪm]

START OF EXAM Student ID: 56149 9:30

Source: Homework 1, Question 3(a)

Could this image be the result of producing the sound represented by the given IPA symbol? Why or why not?

 $\widehat{[t\!\!\,{\it \int}}]$



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. (To be clear: you do NOT need to give me the form itself – just explain the process of figuring it out.)

'walk'

Luiseño

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

START OF EXAM Student ID: 83639 9:40

Source: Week 4 Discussion

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

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II, Question 11

How would this word be transcribed? Kathleen will likely ask a follow-up question about why you used a particular symbol.

< little >

START OF EXAM Student ID: 74431 9:50

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. (To be clear: you do NOT need to give me the form itself – just explain the process of figuring it out.)

'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'

Source: Week 5 Handout, Question 6

If I gave you a new word in Malto, [di_u], would it be possible to predict whether it's [d] or [d] that goes in the blank? Explain why or why not.

START OF EXAM Student ID: 68935 4:00

Source: Week 4 Discussion

Explain what the given feature's value is for this class of sounds, and why.

[continuant]

glottals

Source: Week 3 Handout, 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: [æ], [a]

Addition: [au]

START OF EXAM Student ID: 92054 4:10

Source: Quiz 3, Question 12

Explain how you figure out which feature is involved in the process of umlaut.

A number of nouns in the Dutch dialect of Wehl form their plurals by changing the last full vowel of the stem, a process known as UMLAUT (Haan 1996).		
Singular	Plural	
zok	zœk	'sock'
yro:t	γrœ:t	'fishbone'
VUS	VYS	'fox'
ho:p	hø:p	'heap'

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II, Question 11

How would this word be transcribed? Kathleen will likely ask a follow-up question about why you used a particular symbol.

< vacuum >

START OF EXAM Student ID: 68058 4:20

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II, Question 11

How would this word be transcribed? Kathleen will likely ask a follow-up question about why you used a particular symbol.

< vacuum >

Source: Quiz 3, Question 12

Explain how you figure out which feature is involved in the process of umlaut.

		the Dutch dialect of Wehl form their plurals by changing the tem, a process known as имгаит (Haan 1996).
Singular	Plural	
zok	zœk	'sock'
yro:t	γrœ:t	'fishbone'
VUS	VYS	'fox'
ho:p	hø:p	'heap'

START OF EXAM Student ID: empty 4:30

START OF EXAM Student ID: 82231 4:40

Source: Week 3 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?

[a]

Source: Quiz 3, Question 12

Explain how you figure out which feature is involved in the process of umlaut.

		the Dutch dialect of Wehl form their plurals by changing the em, a process known as UMLAUT (Haan 1996).
Singular	Plural	
zok	zœk	'sock'
yro:t	γrœ:t	'fishbone'
VUS	VYS	'fox'
ho:p	hø:p	'heap'

START OF EXAM Student ID: empty 4:50