

20201022 Thursday

ALL EXAMS

START OF EXAM

Student ID: 39207

4:00

Question 1

Source: Quiz 2, Question 6

In the pronunciation of this word, which sounds are obstruents and which are sonorants?

< language >

Question 2

Source: Week 4 Discussion

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

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM

Student ID: 67575

4:10

Question 1

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

Explain how you would figure out the Swahili word for this English gloss. (To be clear: you do NOT need to give me the Swahili form itself – just explain the process of figuring it out.)

‘I wanted them.’

Swahili Verbs

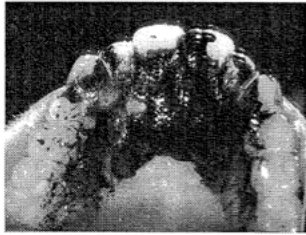
a. [nimeanguka]	‘I have fallen down’	p. [nitawapenda]	‘I will like them’
b. [ameanguka]	‘he/she has fallen down’	q. [niliwalipa]	‘I paid them’
c. [umeanguka]	‘you (sg.) have fallen down’	r. [alinipiga]	‘he/she beat me’
d. [umenisumbua]	‘you (sg.) have annoyed me’	s. [anakupiga]	‘he/she is beating you (sg.)’
e. [amenisumbua]	‘he/she has annoyed me’	t. [wametupiga]	‘they have beaten us’
f. [ananisumbua]	‘he/she is annoying me’	u. [tulifika]	‘we arrived’
g. [atanisumbua]	‘he/she will annoy me’	v. [ulitulipa]	‘you (sg.) paid us’
h. [atakusumbua]	‘he/she will annoy you (sg.)’	w. [alinipenda]	‘he/she liked me’
i. [utampenda]	‘you (sg.) will like him/her’	x. [alitutaka]	‘he/she wanted us’
j. [atakupenda]	‘he/she will like you (sg.)’	y. [uliwataka]	‘you (sg.) wanted them’
k. [atafika]	‘he/she will arrive’	z. [watakulipa]	‘they will pay you (sg.)’
l. [wanafika]	‘they are arriving’	aa. [tutakupiga]	‘we will beat you (sg.)’
m. [wanamsumbua]	‘they are annoying him/her’	bb. [wananitaka]	‘they want me’
n. [nimekusumbua]	‘I have annoyed you (sg.)’	cc. [utafika]	‘you (sg.) will arrive’
o. [tutampenda]	‘we will like him’	dd. [ninampenda]	‘I like him/her’

Question 2

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?

[n]



END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM

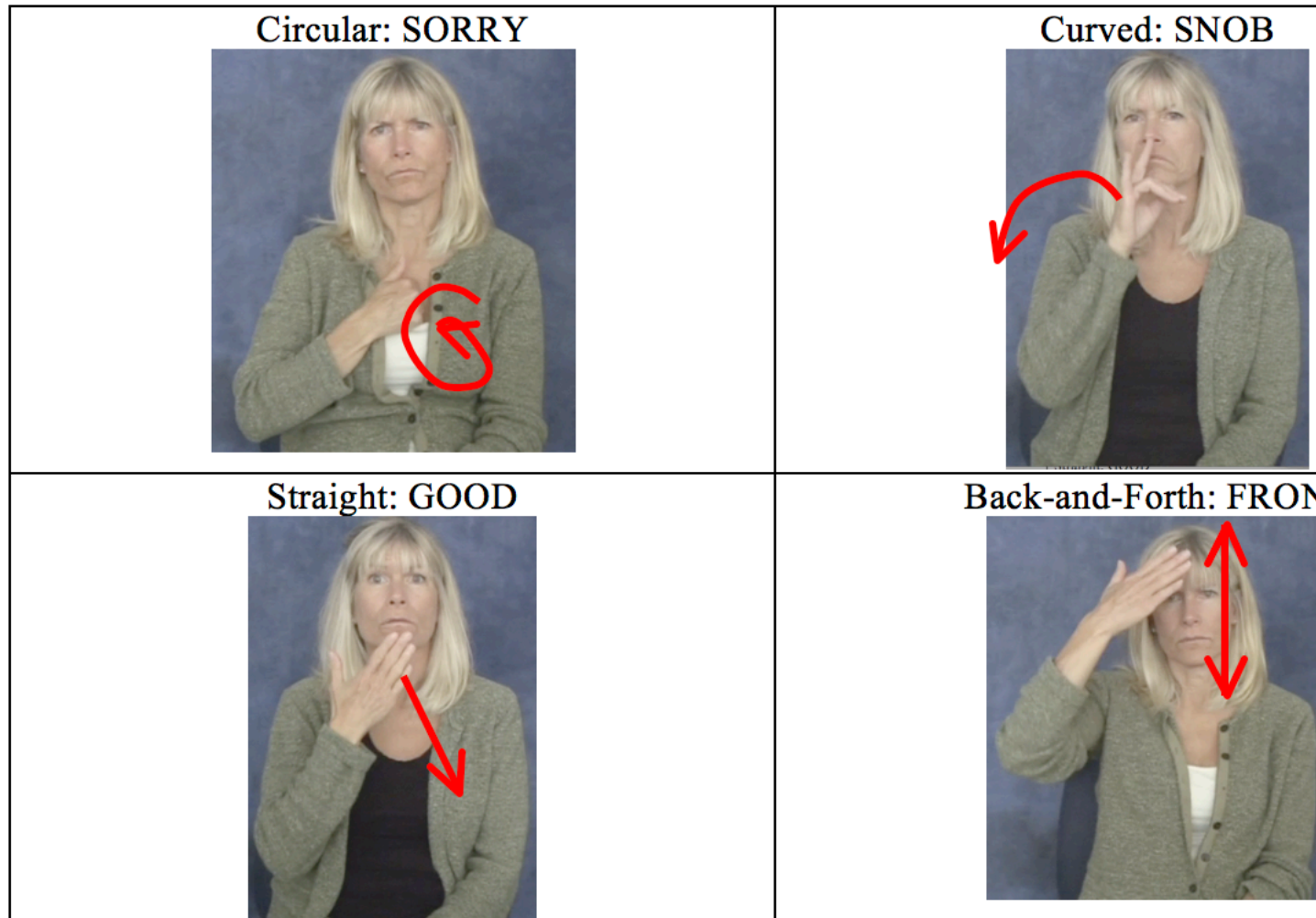
Student ID: 17487

4:20

Question 1

Source: Week 5 Handout, Question 7

Explain how you would go about looking for co-occurrence restrictions in bi-syllabic signs in ASL.



Question 2

Source: Quiz 5, Question 5

What phonological relationships does this example show among the sounds [m], [n], and [ŋ], and why?

m̥p	mt	mk
mb	md	mg
np	n̥t	nk
nb	nd	ng
ŋp	ŋt	ŋk
ŋb	ŋd	ŋg

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM

Student ID: 67444

4:30

Question 1

Source: Quiz 3, Question 12

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

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).		
<i>Singular</i>	<i>Plural</i>	
zɔk	zæk	'sock'
ȳrɔ:t	ȳræ:t	'fishbone'
vʊs	vʏs	'fox'
hɔ:p	hø:p	'heap'

Question 2

Source: Quiz 4, Question 2

L_X (Language X) has three vowels, [i], [a], and [u]. L_X has tri-syllabic roots. If L_X does not allow non-identical high vowels to co-occur, which one of the following tri-syllabic vocalic sequences do you predict to be unattested in L_X ? Explain why.

- [u...i...a]
- [a...i...a]
- [u...u...a]
- [a...i...i]

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM

Student ID: 23071

4:40

Question 1

Source: Quiz 2, Question 6

In the pronunciation of this word, which sounds are obstruents and which are sonorants?

<obstruent>

Question 2

Source: Week 2 Handout, Part II

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

<choose>: [tʃuz]

END OF EXAM

START OF EXAM

Student ID: 85086

4:50

Question 1

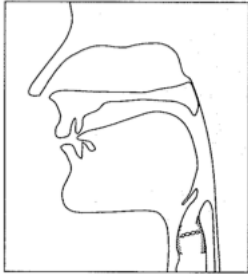
Source: Week 4 Discussion

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

Question 2

Source: Week 3 Handout, Question 9

Explain how to figure out what the sound being produced is in this diagram.



END OF EXAM