

Linguistic Test #1

This linguistic test #1 will cover chapters 1 and 6 from Fromkin, et al (2011)

Directions: The following is a test for Chapter 1 What is language? (pp. 3-37) from Fromkin, et al (2011). There are three (3) essays, one test for filling in the blank for a total of 20 points.

PART 1

Answer the following question in a narrative format as best as you can in the space provided below. Your response should be based on the lectures and the reading assignments.

1. (5 points) Discuss the definition of language, its basic elements of language and its relationship to grammar. When people say that a person knows a language, what does it mean? Make sure that you elaborate on the concepts of linguistic competence and linguistic performance in this essay as well.

What is language, and when does language occur? Language is a system of communication that relates sounds and meanings. Language exists everywhere and occurs when humans come together and start communicating. Language has five basic elements which are phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and lexicons. Phonology is the study of the sound system. Morphology is the study of the structure of words. Syntax is the study of the combination of words into phrases and sentences. Semantics is the study of the way in which sounds and meanings are related. Not least, lexicons are words or vocabulary. When people say they know a language they refer to knowing the basic elements of language and the rules of grammar.

you could have included a discussion on the concepts of linguistic competence and linguistic performance in this essay as well.

II. (5 points) Discuss language and its relationship to the various types of grammar that are available in English and the kinds of grammar we currently use in our school system (Use the space below and/or in the back of this page to provide your response and discussion to cover all the aspects of this essay question).

Like stated before language is a system of communication that relates sounds to meanings. Language and grammar come hand to hand. Grammar is a set of rules that depict language. In the English grammar there are three types of grammar which are as follows descriptive grammar prescriptive grammar and teaching grammar. Descriptive grammar is a systematic study and description of a language. Prescriptive grammar is a set of rules and examples dealing with syntax and word structure of a language. Lastly, the teaching of grammar just means a combination of both prescriptive and descriptive grammar.

Elaborate more on the type of grammar that we currently use in our school system as well.

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II. (5 points) Put a T for the statement that is true and F to the statement that is false (1 point for each correct answer).

1. F According to your reading from Fromkin, et al (2011), when animals vocally imitate human utterances, it means that they possess a language.

2. T Words that are supposedly imitate the sounds of nature are called "onomatopoeia" or "onomatopoeic words," e.g. cock-a-doodle-doo (the rooster 's crow), ding-dong (the peal of a bell), bang (a sudden loud noise), etc.

3. T Many people think that grammar is what students mean when they talk about their class in "English grammar" as referring solely to the syntactic rules.

4. F Talking birds can dissect the sounds of their imitations into discrete units.

5. T The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis claimed that there is a close relationship between the languages that we speak in that it determines or influences our thoughts and perceptions of the world.

V. (5 points) "Throughout the ages, philosophers and linguists have been divided on the question whether there are universal properties that hold for all human languages and are unique to them?" Decide whether there are language universals and universal grammar. If there are language universals, explain their concepts and list three of their characteristics. Then, discuss the role of a linguist in this issue. Make sure that you state your position whether you are for or against, and defend your view (Use the space below and the back of this page if you need additional space to respond to this essay).

Language is a linguistic pattern that occurs systematically across natural languages. Grammar can be universal for the reason that all languages have nouns and verbs or also if the language spoken it has vowels and consonants. Linguists distinguish between two kinds of universals: absolute which applies to every known language and applicational which applies to language with a particular feature accompanied by another feature. In my opinion I believe that there's a universal language and grammar.

Directions: The test for the phonetics chapter consists of 5 subparts:

- One (1) test for filling in the blank (IV - for 5 points)
- Two (2) long essays (V & X - for a total of 20 points)
- Two (2) applications of Phonetic Symbols (VI and VII for a total of 20 points)
- One (1) test of Phonetic transcription & writing the word in the same in regular English spelling (VIII for a total of 5 points)
- One (1) test of Phonetic Identification & state the difference and what properties they have in common (IX for a total of 10 points)

For a total of 60 points for the phonetic chapter.

V. (5 points) Use the following linguistic terms to fill in the blanks. Use the letter a) through e) to ~~insert~~ into the sentences below (each correct answer will receive 1 point):

- insert*
- ~~A.~~ place of articulation
 - ~~B.~~ pulmonic egressive
 - ~~C.~~ International Phonetic Association
 - ~~D.~~ Phonetics
 - E. Manner of Articulation

1) D is the science of speech sounds that provide the set of features or properties that can be used to describe and distinguish all the sounds used in human language.

2) Speech sounds are also classified according to their E whether they are voiced or voiceless, oral or nasal; they may be stops, fricatives, affricates, liquids, glides.

3) The majority of sounds used in languages of the world are produced by the airstream mechanism involving the lung air that is pushed out called, B airstream mechanism.

4) All speech sounds are either consonants or vowels. Consonants are distinguished according to where they are articulated in the vocal tract, called their A including the following bilabial, labio-dental, alveolar, palatal, velar, uvular, and glottal.

5) The discrepancy between spelling and sounds in English and other languages motivated the development of phonetic alphabets in which one letter corresponds to one sound and one sound corresponds to one letter. The major phonetic alphabet in use is that of the C, which includes modified Roman letters.

VI. (10 points) Discuss the **four** major classes of the human speech, particularly the consonantal sounds that are produced according to their phonetic properties or features; that is, according to the **position of the glottis and the velum**. You should **first list the four major classes of the consonant sounds** and then give at least **one** example for each of the four classes of consonantal sounds. Your narrative should be based on the analysis and interpretation of in-class lectures, discussion, and activities, based on the phonetic chapter that was assigned to you as readings. Use the space below to provide your answer. (If you need additional space, use the blank page in the back of this page for your answer).

x - 10

* Four major ~~of~~ classes of consonantal sounds
- voiced ~~x~~ voiceless

VII. For the next test, refer to the consonant chart and the vowel diagrams that were distributed in class. Then, apply the phonetic symbols in the charts for the words given below. Be sure to include all the necessary diacritic marks as required (if you do not have the chart, please ask your instructor for it).

(10 points) Write the following phonetic symbol for the underlined sound(s) of the following words. A correct answer will receive 1 point.

Example: know [n]

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| 1) T im | [t ^h] | 6) th ought | [θ] |
| 2) wat ch | [tʃ] | 7) chee se | [z] |
| 3) y ellow | [j] | 8) ph one | [f] |
| 4) th ey | [θ] | 9) p neumonia | [n] |
| 5) rou gh | [f] | 10) ju dg e | [dʒ] |

VIII. (10 points) Write the phonetic symbol that corresponds to each of the following phonetic descriptions; then, give an example of an English word that contains this sound. Make sure that the phonetic symbol matches the sound in the example. A correct answer will receive 1 point.

- | | | |
|--|--------|---------------------|
| For example: voiced alveolar stop | [d] | as in <u>deer</u> |
| 1) Voiceless velar glide | [ɱ] | as in <u>which</u> |
| 2) Voiced interdental fricative | [θ] | as in <u>this</u> |
| 3) Velar nasal | [ŋ] | as in <u>long</u> |
| 4) Voiceless affricate | [tʃ] | as in <u>church</u> |
| 5) Mid lax front vowel | [ɛ] | as in <u>bet</u> |
| 6) High back tense vowel | [u] | as in <u>boot</u> |
| 7) Low front vowel | [æ] | as in <u>bat</u> |
| 8) Voiceless bilabial unaspirated stop | [p] | as in <u>spit</u> |
| 9) Palatal glide | [j] | as in <u>yellow</u> |
| 10) Lateral liquid | [l] | as in <u>lead</u> |

IX. Transcribe the following phrases and/or sentence into regular English and the sentence into phonetic transcription for a total of 5 points.

a) The following sentence is written in phonetic transcription. Write the words in the same in regular English spelling (for 2 1/2 points for your correct answer)

[ǎnd wɛðər p^hɪgz hæv wɪŋz]

and wether pigs have wings

b) Transcribe the following sentence into phonetic transcription (for 2 1/2 points for your correct answer)

The time has come for me to marry you.

ðə təm hæz kʌm fɔr mi tu mɛri ju.

[ðə tⁿaɪm hæz k^hɪm fɔr mi t^hə mæri ju]

X. (10 points) In each of the following pairs of words, the bold italicized sounds differ by one or more phonetic properties (features). Give the symbol for each italicized sound, state the difference and, in addition, state what properties they have in common.

For example: phone- phonic

[o] in phone is: **mid, back, tense, rounded vowel**

[ɔ] in phonic is: **mid, back, lax, rounded vowel**

Both are: **back vowels**

a. cats - dogs

[z] voiced alveolar fricative

[s] voiceless alveolar fricative

Both are alveolar fricative

b. bath – bathe

[θ] voiceless interdental fricative

[ð] voiced interdental fricative

Both are interdental fricative

c. wife – wives

[f] voiceless labiodental fricative

[v] voiced labiodental fricative

Both are labiodental fricative

d. impolite – indecent

[m] nasal bilabial

[n] nasal alveolar

Both are nasal stop

e. cool – cold

[u] high back tense ^{rounded} vowel

[o] mid back tense ^{rounded} vowel

Both are ^{rounded} back tense vowel

XI. (10 points) The following is a long essay question. Discuss the differences between the articulation of the consonant sounds and the vowel sounds. Make sure that you state the difference between the two different classes of sounds very explicitly. Then, discuss how the consonantal sounds and the vowel sounds are produced according to the articulatory phonetics that we have studied in class. (Use the space below and/or in the back of this page to provide your response).

According to the definition of place of articulation all speech sounds are either consonants or vowels. Consonants are distinguished according to where they are articulated in the vocal tract, including the following bilabial, labiodental, alveolar, palatal, velar, uvular, and glottal. For consonants you also focus on voiced and voiceless and whether they are stop oral, nasal, fricative, affricate, glide and liquids. In the other hand for vowels we focus on the tongue position the tongue height whether it is high, mid or low and front, central or back. There are four rounded vowels. Tense vowels are the ones that have a Spanish pronunciation to it, there are only five and the rest are lax vowels.

$$\frac{66}{80}$$

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$$\begin{array}{l} \text{score } \frac{66}{2} = 7 \\ \text{add to} \\ \text{score} \end{array} = \frac{73}{80} \text{ final grade}$$