

Phonetics and Phonology 2022-2023 Revision questions (final)

Stress, rhythm, intonation

1. The stress pattern of “drinking water” and “running water”? What about “running shoes”?
2. Are all “noun + noun” compounds stressed on the first element?
3. Place names ending with “road”, “avenue”, “square”, “station”, ... and “street”?
4. Stress shift? Examples?
5. How do we control pitch (melody)?

English intonation

6. Difference between the following two answers? “Do you know John Smith?” a. “Yes” (fall) / b. “Yes” (rise)
7. Is B likely to use a fall or a rise at the end of the following dialogue? A: You start off on the ring road... / B: yes (rise) / A: turn left at the first roundabout... / B: yes (rise) / A: and ours is the third house on the left. / B: OK.
8. Does B entirely agree with A in the following dialogue? A: I’ve heard that it’s a good school. / B: yes (fall-rise)
9. Difference between the following two answers? “You wouldn’t do an awful thing like that, would you?” a. “No” (fall-rise) / b. ‘no” (rise-fall)
10. Do all syllables bear a tone in English?
11. Components of intonation phrase?
12. Pitch pattern of the following utterances: “regrettably” (fall-rise), “I think so” (fall-rise)?
13. The “default” nucleus placement? Where does the nucleus go?
14. How is old information (something already mentioned) usually treated
15. Broad focus and narrow focus?
16. Nuclear placement in the following dialogue? A: We bought it before Christmas. / B: Not before Christmas, after Christmas.
17. In the sentence “she was trying to lose weight”, nucleus may go to any of the words (maybe except “to”) depending on the context. Explain the different contexts.

The Speech Chain

18. Conditions (participants and ...)?
19. Then 3 other conditions represented by 3 French verbs?
20. 7 stages?
21. What is delayed auditory feedback?
22. The 3 main branches of phonetics? What do they deal with?

Organs of speech

23. The organs of speech can be grouped into 3 categories that correspond to 3 functions in speech production. What are these 3 functions?
24. Give at least one organ from each of the 3 categories.
25. What is the glottis?
26. Difference between the hard palate and the soft palate?
27. What is the function of the velum in speech production?
28. What are the functions of the vocal folds in speech production?
29. Correct the following statements if necessary and explain why: *the vocal folds usually become shorter and shorter when you raise pitch; the vocal folds are placed close together when you breathe in.*
30. Draw a diagram of articulators.

Consonants (Introduction)

31. Vowels and consonants?
32. The 3 main properties of consonants?
33. The consonants of English: voice, place, manner?
34. Which consonants are voiced in English?
35. Which consonants are voiceless in English?
36. What is the place of articulation of /p b m/?
37. What is the place of articulation of /f v/?

38. What is the place of articulation of /θ ð/?
39. What is the place of articulation of /t d n r l/?
40. What is the place of articulation of /tʃ dʒ ʃ ʒ/?
41. What is the place of articulation of /j/?
42. What is the place of articulation of /k g ŋ/?
43. What is the place of articulation of /h/?
44. What is the manner of articulation of /p b t d k g/?
45. What is the manner of articulation of /m n ŋ/?
46. What is the manner of articulation of /f v θ ð s z ʃ ʒ h/?
47. What is the manner of articulation of /r j w/?
48. What is the manner of articulation of /l/?
49. How can we feel (and hear) the vibration of your vocal folds? (2 ways)
50. Affricates: the two components (phases)?
51. The consonants of French? IPA symbols?
52. What is [ʔ]? Example in English (esp. London accent)?

Vowels

53. Articulatory characteristics of vowels?
54. Who is the 'father' of the Cardinal Vowels?
55. 3 axes of classification of vowels?
56. You pronounce the vowel /i/ in French, as in 'lit'. Then you round your lips. What vowel do you obtain? Give a French word containing this vowel.
57. Transcribe the following French words and phrases into phonemes: *chat; haut; bouger; gare; cygne; rare; chiche; phare; ail; beaucoup; châteaux; partager; huître; parking; désastre; croyez; quatre; beaucoup; salut; bien sûr; sans blague; sérieux; c'est pas vrai; tu dors; allons-y; on se casse; avec lui; la fille de Jean; pourquoi pas; j'sais pas; dis-moi; non, merci; ça suffit*
58. Give three English words ending in /ʌ/. If it is not possible, explain why.

Computer-based exercises

Make sure you have learned to do the following operations:

- I can download and open Praat;
- I can record my voice on Praat, with appropriate sampling frequency;
- I know the difference between mono and stereo recordings;
- I can show the oscillogram and the spectrogram of my recording on Praat;
- I know how the time axis is represented on the spectrogram;
- I know how the amplitude is represented on the oscillogram and the spectrogram;
- I know how the frequency is represented on the spectrogram;
- I know how to zoom in, to zoom out, to zoom to the selection, and to show the whole sound file on Praat Edit window;
- I know how pitch (fundamental frequency) curve is shown (and hidden) on Praat;
- I can cut & paste or copy & paste segments of recordings;
- I can open (existing) sound files (.wav) on Praat;
- I can save my recordings in a sound file (.wav);
- I can annotate my recordings and the sound files I opened using TextGrid;
- I can save TextGrid files;
- I can produce the following tones on monosyllabic utterances (e.g. 'yes', 'no', ...): fall; rise; fall-rise; rise-fall; level;
- I can produce the following utterances with a fall-rise tone: *John; Mary; Jonathan; true; nearly; happily; today; I think so; regrettably;*
- I can produce the following utterances with a falling tone: *fire extinguisher; arms race; poverty trap; newspaper; Downing Street; Tottenham Court Road; Leicester Square;*
- I can produce the following utterances with appropriate nuclear placement depending on the context: *We're planning to fly to Italy; She was trying to lose weight.*