The Study of Language

1 Acoustic phonetics is the study of the physical properties of speech as sound waves in the air and articulatory phonetics is the study of the physical production, via the vocal organs, of speech sounds.

2 (a) +V, (b) -V, (c) +V, (d) -V, (e) +V, (f) -V (g) -V (h) +V (i) +V

3 (a) velar, (b) palatal, (c) labiodental, (d) velar, (e) glottal, (f) alveolar, (g) bilabial, (h) bilabial, (i) palatal, (j) alveolar, (k) dental (or interdental), (l) alveolar

4 (a) affricate, (b) stop, (c) stop, (d) fricative, (e) affricate, (f) liquid, (g) nasal, (h) fricative, (i) glide

5 (a) bike, (b) bought, (c) enjoy, (d) face, (e) howl, (f) hoping, (g) who, (h) cloak, (i) mine, (j) queue, (k) cheap, (l) the

6 (a) kætʃ, (b) daʊt or dawt, (c) dʒɛm, (d) mɛʒər, (e) nɔɪz or nɔjz, (f) foʊn (g) ʃaɪ or ʃaj, (h) ðiz, (i) ɔt, (j) tʌf, (k) wʊd, (l) rɪŋ

1 Substituting one phoneme for another changes both pronunciation and meaning. Substituting one allophone for another only changes pronunciation.

2 An aspirated sound is one pronounced with a stronger puff of air. Words containing aspirated consonants in initial position are *kill, pool* and *top*.

3 *ban-bun, fat-pat, fat-far, pit-pat, bell-bet, bet-vet, tap-tape, tape-tale, heat-heel, meal-heel, chain-sane, vet-vote, vote-goat*

4 The phonotactics of a language are the permitted arrangements of sounds that obey constraints on the sequence and ordering of phonemes in that language.

5 An open syllable ends with a vowel (as nucleus) whereas a closed syllable ends with a consonant (as coda).

6 (i) /n/ (ii) /t/ (iii) /p/ (iv) /d/ (v) /ə/ [vɪktəri] – [vɪktri]

1 When, he, in, the, the, an, and, a, of   2 (a) -less, -ly, *mis-,* -s, *pre-,* -er, -en, -ed, *un-,* -er

(b) all of them (-struct, *-ceive, -duce, -peat)*

(c) none of them (were, *had, sat, waited)*

3 (a) -en, (b) -en, -ing (c) -er, -es, -est, (d) -ed, -'s, -s

4 -a (OR -on ☐ -a), -s, -en, Ø, -es, -i (OR -us ☐ i)

1 *The* (= article), *woman* (= noun), *kept* (= verb), *a* (= article), *large* (= adjective), *snake* (= noun), *in* = preposition), *a* (= article), *cage* (= noun), *but* (= conjunction), *it* (= pronoun), *escaped* (= verb), *recently* (= adverb)

2 Grammatical gender is based on the type of noun, such as masculine or feminine or neuter, and is not tied to sex. Natural gender is based on sex as a biological distinction between male, female or neither male nor female.

3 (i) "You must not split an infinitive." (to *fully explain* to explain fully) (ii) "You must not end a sentence with a preposition" (the *person I gave the book to*

the person to whom I gave the book)   4 In the older definition, pronouns were described as "words used in place of nouns."

If this was correct, we could use *he* instead of *man* and *it* instead of *sandwich,* and rewrite *The man ate the sandwich* as **The he ate the it.* Because we usually say *He* (= The man) *ate it* (= the sandwich), it would be better to define pronouns as "words used in place of noun phrases."

5 (i) The small boy hit the black dog. (ii) The dog saw the big man.

1 The "all and only" criterion means that the grammar must generate all the grammatical phrases and sentences and only the grammatical phrases and sentences.

2 Deep structure   3 (a) The parents of the bride and (the parents of the) groom

OR The parents of the bride and (the) groom (without his parents) (b) a teacher of English history OR a person from England who teaches history (c) planes that are flying OR being the person who flies planes (d) the students complained that they couldn't understand to everyone

OR the students complained to everyone whom they couldn't understand 4 (a), (b), (c), (d), (e), but not (f) because it's a sentence, not just a noun phrase. 5 (c) and (d)

1 The prototype is the characteristic instance of a category, as in the case of "robin" being the clearest example, or prototype, of the category "bird" for many American English speakers.

2 (a) The verb *drink* requires a subject with the feature [+animate] and the noun *television* has the feature [-animate]. (b) The verb *write* requires a subject with the feature [+human] and the noun *dog* has the feature [-human].

3 Instrument (her *new golf club),* Agent (Anne *Marshall),* Theme (the *ball),* Source (the *woods),* Goal (the *grassy area),* Location (the *hole),* Experiencer (she)

4 (a) synonymy, (b) antonymy, (c) hyponymy, (d) antonymy, (e) hyponymy, (f) homophony (or homophones)

5 (a) non-gradable, (b) reversive, (c) non-gradable, (d) gradable, (e) reversive, (f) gradable

6 (a) metonymy, (b) polysemy, (c) metonymy, (d) metonymy, (e) polysemy (f) metonymy