

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
كويز المحاضرة الرابعة مدخل إلى اللغويات د. أحمد الخطيب
[أسئلة مراجعة مجهود شخصي - مدخل إلى اللغويات - د. أحمد الخطيب]

1) Phonetics:

- deals with the production of speech sounds
- is about the physical aspect of sounds, it studies the production and the perception of sounds, called phones
- has some subcategories, but if not specified
- we usually mean "articulatory phonetics": that is, "the study of the production of speech sounds by the articulatory and vocal tract by the speaker"
- transcriptions are done using the square brackets, []
- **all above**

2) phonology

- is about the patterns of sounds
- is about the abstract (mental) aspect of sounds
- it studies the phonemes (phonemic transcriptions adopt the slash / /
- is about establishing what are the phonemes in a given language
- those sounds that can bring a difference in meaning between two words
- is a phonic segment with a meaning value
- **all above**

3) The ear hears, but the brain hears

- phonetics - phonetics
- **phonetics - phonology**
- phonology - phonetics
- phonology - phonology

4) • the blueprint of each sound type • the constant basis of all versions in different physical articulations of that sound type in different contexts. e.g., the differences in pronouncing the sounds /t/ and /k/ as they have meaningful consequences related to one rather than the other and they make different words 'meaningfully distinct'. • the representation of sounds in our minds, to recognize and interpret the meaning of words based on the physical sound we say and hear.

- **Phonology**
- syntax
- Phonetics

- Morphology

5) Phoneme:

- Single written symbol
- Meaning distinguishing sounds
- such as /f/ and /v/
- **all above**

6) Phonemes have a as in fat and vat (if we substitute one sound for another there will be a change in meaning and pronunciation, then the two sounds will represent different phonemes).

- Minimal sets
- natural classes
- **contrastive property**
- Minimal pairs

7) Some phonemes are described as ‘.....’ when they similar sound characteristics. For example, /p/ and /k/ are both voiceless stops. So, they are considered as parts of a natural class of phonemes.

- Minimal pairs
- contrastive property
- Minimal sets
- **natural classes**

8) Phonetics is about the of sounds

- contrastive property
- **physical aspect**
- abstract (mental) aspect
- natural classes

9) Phonology is about the of sounds.

- **abstract (mental) aspect**
- natural classes
- physical aspect
- contrastive property

10) is the abstract unit or sound in the mind; while phone is the sound type produced in actual speech in the mouth.

- physical
- morphemes
- mental
- **phoneme**

11) is a set of phones all of which are versions of one phoneme. (e.g., the phoneme /t/ is produced in different ways as phones [t] either with strong puff as in tar less puff in star); they are referred to as allophones of the phoneme /t/.

- morphemes
- **Allophone**
- phoneme
- mental

12) Changing only results in different pronunciation of the same word.

- phoneme
- morphemes
- **allophone**
- physical

13) When two words such as <u>pat</u> and <u>bat</u> are identical in form except for a contrast in one phoneme, occurring in the same position, the two are described as a in English.

- **minimal pair**
- morphemes
- physical
- Minimal sets

14) does not have this contrast between these two phonemes /p/ and /b/.

- **Arabic**
- English

15) Examples of more in English: fan – van, bet – bat, site – side.

- Minimal sets
- morphemes
- physical
- **minimal pairs**

16) are also used for teaching English as a foreign language to develop

the ability of students to understand the contrast in meaning.

- morphemes
- Minimal sets
- **minimal pairs**
- physical

17) When a group of words can be differentiated by only changing one phoneme; this is considered as a

- minimal pairs
- **minimal set**
- physical
- morphemes

18) An example of one minimal set based on the phonemes of English is: feat, fit, fat, fate, fought and foot.

- consonant
- **vowel**

19) An example of one minimal set based on the phonemes of English is: big, rig, fig, dig and wig.

- **consonant**
- vowel

20) The basic elements of syllables are (one or more consonants) followed by Rhyme (consists of a vowel, known also as nucleus, plus a consonant/ or consonants, known as the coda).

- Rhyme
- **Onset**

21) A denotes the basic structure of larger phonological units.

- physical
- Minimal sets
- **syllable**
- minimal pairs

22) A syllable may consist of

- **a vowel or a diphthong**
- a Consonant or a diphthong

- a Consonant or a vowel
- all above

23) The most common type of syllables is (CV).

- consonant and diphthong
- **consonant and vowel**
- vowel and diphthong
- vowel and vowel

24) The basic elements of syllables are Onset (one or more consonants) followed by (consists of a vowel, known also as nucleus, plus a consonant/ or consonants, known as the coda).

- Onset
- **Rhyme**

25) (which have an onset and nucleus, e.g., me, to or no ... etc.)

- **open syllables**
- closed syllables
- voiced syllables

26) (which have an set, nucleus and coda, e.g., up, up, hat ... etc.).

- voiced less syllables
- open syllables
- **closed syllables**

27) Syllables in English

- Green (CCVC)
- Eggs (VCC)
- Like (CVC)
- Them (CVC)
- **all above**

28) Consonant clusters:

- A combination of two consonants (CC) such as /st/ in the word stop, known as onset whereas coda in the word post.
- English can have more than two consonants - larger consonant clusters - as the words stress and strong (CCC).
- **all above**

- none above

29) In the dominant syllable is CV.

- English

- **Japanese**

- Arabic

- Italy

30) Large consonant clusters may be reduced if they come in the middle of a word.

- **middle**

- last

- began

31) refers to the process of making one sound almost at the same time as the next sound.

- Consonant clusters

- Assimilation

- Syllables

- **Co-articulation**

32) The co-articulation effects kinds:

- Assimilation

- Nasalization

- Elision

- **all above**

33) Assimilation:

- When two sound segments occur in sequence and some aspects of one segment is taken or copied by the other.

- For example, the word have is pronounced in a phrase as I have to go with replacing /v/ sound to be a similar to /f/ sound and from being voiced to become voiceless.

- Both of consonants and vowels are subject to assimilation.

- **all above**

34) Nasalization:

- The anticipation of forming the final nasal consonant will make it easier to go into the nasalized articulation in advance.

- The word can can become /Kaen/ with an emphasis on changing the velar /g/ in the I can go. So, the

influence of the following velar nasal [g] will make the preceding nasal sound come out.

- Think about the phrase you and me.

- **all above**

35) Elision:

- The process of not producing a sound segment that might be present in the deliberately careful pronunciation of a word in isolation.

- The word friendship, the sound /d/ is deleted.

- This is common in consonant clusters – or a coda position, as in the aspects or he must be without stress on /t/.

- **all above**

36) Vowels also disappear as in the following words: interest, cabinet, camera, suppose and every.

- False

- **True**

37) refers to the process of coping with new words. There is a regularity in the word-formation processes in a language.

- **Neologisms**

- Etymology

- Borrowing

- none above

38) refers to the study of the origins and history of words. Etymon has come from Latin which means ‘original form’ and logia means ‘study of’.

- Neologisms

- Borrowing

- **Etymology**

- all above

39) taking over of words from other language or adopting a wide number of words from other languages.

- **Borrowing**

- Etymology

- Neologisms

- none above

40) Sources of words formation: **Borrowing**: taking over of words from other language or adopting a wide number of words from other languages such as:

- Jewel (French)
- Ski (Norwegian)
- Yogurt (Turkish)
- **all above**

41) Other languages might borrow some words from English too, such as:

- suupaamaaketto in Japanese (Supermarket in English)
- taipurataa (typewriter in English).
- **all above**
- none above

42) Loan translation or calque:

- A type of borrowing
- It refers to a direct translation of the elements of a word into the borrowing language
- e.g., the Dutch wolkenkrabber (cloud scratcher) or the German Wollkenkratzer (cloud scraper) which were calques for the English Skyscraper
- **all above**

43) When there is a joining of two separate words to produce a single form, thus Lehn and Wort are combined to produce the word Lehnwort in German (Loan word in English).

- **Compounding**
- Elision
- Nasalization
- Assimilation

44) (Compounding) Very common in English and German and less common in French and Spanish. Examples are like:

- Wallpaper – noun
- Textbook – noun
- Fingerprint – noun
- Good-looking – adjective + noun
- **all above**

45) Part of compounding process is blending.

- **True**

- False

46) is the combination of two separate forms to produce a single new term.

- Clipping

- **Blending**

- Hypocorisms

- Backformation

47) Blending differs from blending in a sense that it takes only the beginning of one word and joint it to the end of the other word. e.g :

- Smog (blending of smoke + fog)

- Bit (blending of binary + digital)

- Motel (blending of motor + hotel)

- **all above**

48) Clipping The element of reduction that is noticeable in blending is even more apparent in the process of clipping. It happens when a word of more than one syllable is reduced to a shorter form (facsimile ----- fax). Examples are like:

- gasoline ----- gas

- advertisement ----- ad

- influenza ----- flu

- fantastic ----- fan

- examination ----- exam

- **all above**

49) Types of clipping:

- Hypocorisms

- Backformation

- **all above**

50) (often in Australian and British English): longer words reduced to a single syllable, then y or ie is added to the end.

- **Hypocorisms**

- Backformation

51) Hypocorisms (often in Australian and British English): longer words reduced to a single syllable, then y or ie is added to the end. Examples are like:

- telly (television)
- toastie (toasted sandwich)
- handi (handkerchief)
- **all above**

52): a word of one type (e.g. noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (e.g. verb)

- **Backformation**
- Hypocorisms

53) Backformation: a word of one type (e.g. noun) is reduced to form a word of another type (e.g. verb) Examples are like:

- donation (noun), donate(verb)
- emotion (noun), emote (verb)
- enthusiasm (noun), enthuse (verb)
- **all above**

54) Conversion (category change/ functional shift):

- Simply, it is a change in the function of a word without reduction.
- Words such as bottle, butter, chair, vacation ... etc. have become to be used as verbs instead of being only nouns.
- Someone need to chair the meeting
- They are vacationing in Florida.
- Part of the process of conversion is verbs become nouns (e.g.. guess), phrasal verbs become nouns (e.g., to print out/ a printout), and verbs become adjectives (e.g., a stand-up comedian).
- **all above**

55) : are new words are created based on the name of a person or place such hoover and Spangler.

- Hypocorisms
- **Eponyms**
- Backformation
- blending

56) Coinage:

- It is the invention and general use totally new terms. It is not very common in English.
- Old examples for coinage are: aspirin and nylon and more recent examples are: granola and Xerox. (After first use, they become everyday words in the language)

- Google is an example of coinage (using the internet to find information)
- Eponyms: are new words are created based on the name of a person or place such hoover and Spangler.
- **all above**

57) One form of coinage of words is

- **acronyms**
- blending
- derivation
- functional

58) are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words.

- Functional
- Eponyms
- **Acronyms**
- Derivation

59) Coinage: One form of coinage of words is acronyms. Acronyms are new words formed from the initial letters of a set of other words. Examples are like:

- CD compact disk
- UNESCO, NATO, NASA (these examples keep their capital letters)
- Laser = light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation
- Radar = radio detecting and ranging
- ATM = Automatic teller machine
- PIN = personal identification number
- **all above**

60) It is accomplished by means of creating a large number of words of small bits, described as affixes.

- Functional
- **Derivation**
- Acronyms
- Eponyms

61) refers to words added to the beginning of words such as un-happy , mis-understanding and dislike.

- **Prefixes**
- Suffixes

- Acronyms
- Infixes

62) refers to words added to the end of words such as care-less, sad-ness and boy-ish.

- Infixes
- Prefixes
- Acronyms
- **Suffixes**

63) - not normally used in English – refers to using affixes inside another word. e.g., see (v) ----- srnee (n) -meaning to drill in Laos, a language in South East Asia.

- Acronyms
- Suffixes
- **Infixes**
- Prefixes

64) Multiple processes:

- Some sources of word formation can come in operation of more than one process at work in the creation of a particular word.
- or example, when someone says ‘problems with the project have snowballed’. That means the final word can be understood as compounding of snow and ball; which has then turned into a verb through conversion.
- **all above**