

Application



On *Phonology*

Q1. Describe the phonological processes in the following instances:



1. jumps

6. canary

11. good girl

2. runs

7. tonight

12. good boy

3. bump

8. looked back

4. scripts

9. that case

5. today

10. quiet good

ANSWERS



1. jumps: /dʒʌmps/

progressive assimilation of voice.

2. runs: /rʌnz/

progressive assimilation of voice.

ANSWERS



3. bump: /bʌmp/ *nasal preceded by a plosive* :

fixed assimilation

4. scripts: /skrips/

Elision : avoidance of complex consonant cluster.

ANSWERS



5. today: /t^hdeɪ/

Elision : loss of weak vowel after t, p, k.

6. canary: /k^hnəri/

Elision : loss of weak vowel after t, p, k.

ANSWERS



7. tonight: /t_|nait/

Elision : weak vowel + n = loss of vowel & n becomes syllabic.

8. looked back: /lʊk bæk/

Elision : 3 plosives k, d, b = the middle plosive disappears (avoidance of consonant cluster)

ANSWERS



9. **that case:** / ðæ**k** keis/

Assimilation of place : **t** followed by **velar**
becomes **k**

10. **quiet good:** /kw**ik** gʊd/

Assimilation of place : **t** followed by **velar**
becomes **k**

ANSWERS



11. **good girl:** / gʊ**gg**ɜ:l/

Assimilation of place : **d** followed by **velar**
becomes **g**

12. **good boy:** /gʊ**bb**ɔ:/

Assimilation of place : **d** followed by **not an**
alveolar becomes **b**

Q2. How many syllables are in the following words:



1. sixths

6. atom

2. Mike

7. apply

3. osprey

4. happy

5. allow

ANSWERS



- 1. sixths : one syllable**
- 2. Mike : one syllable**
- 3. osprey : two syllables**
- 4. happy : two syllables**
- 5. allow : two syllables**

NOTICE



The conventional symbol for marking
the beginning and end of a syllable is a
period.

[.sprɪŋ.]

ANSWERS



1. **sixths** : [.siksθ.]
2. **Mike** : [.maik.]
3. **osprey** : [.ɒs.pri.] or [.ɒ.spri.] **NOT** [.ɒsp.ri.]
4. **happy** : [.hæ.pi.] or [.hæp.i.]
5. **allow** : [.ə.læw.]

ANSWERS



6. atom : [æ.təm]

7. apply : [əp^h.lai]

Q3. Give words in English containing the following sounds:



1. r
|

2. l
o

3. n
|

Q3. Give words in English containing the following sounds:



1. r /knap**r**/ - /grænt**r**/ - /sift**r**/ - /help**r**/

2. l /lit**l**/

3. n /t**n**ait/ - /s^**d**n/ - /want**n**/

NOTICE



The special phonetic symbol for a syllabic consonant is a **vertical short line.**

Q4. Why does the /r/ in /kær/ is *nonsyllabic* while the /r/ in /kəpr̩/ is *syllabic*?



/r/ in /kær/ is *nonsyllabic* because it is preceded by a vowel.