



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY  
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY OF COMMERCE, HUMAN SCIENCES AND EDUCATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND LANGUAGES**

<b>QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ENGLISH AND LINGUISTICS</b>	
<b>QUALIFICATION CODE: (07BENL)</b>	<b>LEVEL: 5</b>
<b>COURSE CODE: IPP521S</b>	<b>COURSE NAME: INTRODUCTION TO PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY</b>
<b>SESSION: OCTOBER 2022</b>	<b>PAPER: THEORY</b>
<b>TIME: 3H00</b>	<b>MARKS: 100</b>

<b>FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER</b>	
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<b>INSTRUCTIONS</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Follow all instructions</li><li>2. Write clearly and neatly</li><li>3. Number the answers clearly</li><li>4. Give essay type responses where necessary</li><li>5. Use blue or black ink only</li></ol>

**THIS MEMORANDUM CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES (Including this front page)**

### QUESTION 1

1.1 Write the phonetic symbol for the first consonant sound of each of the following words.

(One mark each) (10)

- a. wrong (1)
- b. Yet (1)
- c. zebra (1)
- d. cell (1)
- e. cord (1)
- f. shoe (1)
- g. Physiology (1)
- h. Choir (1)
- i. Geography (1)
- j. This (1)

1.2 In brief, define the following terms (10)

- a) Phonetics (2)
- b) Allophonic (2)
- c) Syllable (2)
- d) Diacritics (2)
- e) Diphthong (2)

### QUESTION 2

2.1 Write in phonetic brackets the sound, which fits the descriptions below. (10)

- a. bilabial nasal (1)
- b. Voiced palato alveolar fricative (1)
- c. Alveolar central (1)

- d. Nasal high rounded back vowel (1)
- e. Bilabial approximant (Central) (1)
- f. High unrounded front vowel (1)
- g. Voiceless velar fricative (1)
- h. Voiceless alveolar Stop (plosive) (1)
- i. Bilabial click (1)
- j. Velar nasal (1)

2.2 Write a short description of the three branches of Phonetics you studied in this course. Your answer must not be more than 100 words. Illustrate each branch with examples. (15)

2.3 Name and explain 3 (three) parameters to describe consonants. Give examples (9)

### QUESTION 3

3.1 Study the following statements and decide whether they are true or false (6)

A. The phonetic alphabet contains symbols that allow us to write words phonetically. (1)

B. Every phonetic symbol represents more than one sound. (1)

C. Glides are consonant sounds caused by the tongue gliding into two different positions in the mouth. (1)

D. With egressive airflow, the larynx moves upwards with a firmly closed glottis that compresses the air above and forces airflow outwards. (1)

E. Phonation is the process that deals with the various types of sounds that are produced with vocal cords held in different positions. (1)

F. All vowels are voiced. All consonants are not voiced. (1)

3.2 There are four processes of speech. Name these four processes and explain what happens during each processes. Each process should be explained separately. (20)

### QUESTION 4 (10)

4.1 Name the three main ways the glottis can be positioned in the sound production process (3)

4.2 You studied active and passive articulators. From the following list, identify active articulators. Teeth, tongue, upper jaw, lower jaw, Roof of mouth, and lips. (3)

4.3 Why are the articulators you mentioned in 5.2 called active? (2)

Because we can move them to produce sound

4.4 Why are the rest of the articulators called passive? (2)

**QUESTION 5 (10)**

5.1 By aid of examples, describe the following phonological processes.

A. Coarticulation (5)

B. Assimilation (5)

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