



**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:</b> (07BENL)	<b>LEVEL:</b> 5
<b>COURSE CODE:</b> IPP521S	<b>COURSE NAME:</b> INTRODUCTION TO PHONETICS AND PHONOLOGY
<b>SESSION:</b> JANUARY 2024	<b>PAPER:</b> THEORY
<b>TIME:</b> 3 HOURS	<b>MARKS:</b> 100

<b>SECOND OPPORTUNITY/SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATION 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 QUESTION PAPER CONSISTS OF 4 PAGES INCLUDING THE COVER PAGE**

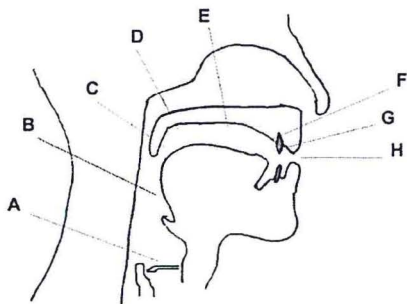
**QUESTION 1****[20]**

1.1 Match the following terms to their correct definition.

(10)

<b>Term/Phrase</b>	<b>Definition</b>
1. Sonorants	(a) The field which is concerned with the practical application, or use, of linguistics in daily life.
2. Initiator	(b) Phonetic variations of the same phoneme.
3. Diphthong	(c) The vocal sounds used to make up the words of the English language.
4. Articulators	(d) The ability to identify and manipulate individual sounds (phonemes) in spoken words.
5. Allophones	(e) Sounds that are formed when the airflow is stopped and restricted.
6. Phonetic	(f) Sounds that are produced with continuous airflow and no restriction to cause air friction.
7. Applied linguistic	The body responsible for beginning to move air through the body for speech.
8. Speech sound	(h) The branch of linguistics that studies the production and classification of human sounds.
9. Obstruents	(g) Organs or physiological structures that produce speech sounds.
10. Phonemic awareness	(h) A sound made by combining two vowels, specifically when it starts as one vowel sound and goes to another.

1.2 The figure below illustrates the anatomy of speech production. Name the parts labelled **D, E, F, G, and H**. (10)



**QUESTION 2**

**[20]**

2.1 With relevant examples clearly distinguish the following pairs of linguistic terms.

- (a) The hard palate and alveolar ridge (4)
- (b) Monophthong and diphthong (4)
- (c) Assimilation and stopping (4)
- (d) Minimal pairs and allophones (4)
- (e) Nucleus and coda (4)

**Question 3**

**[20]**

3.1 From the list of words below, identify the word that represents a minimal pair to the following words. (10)

Disk, three, bed, thing, hat, now, but, she, copy, seat, they, do

- (a) Free
- (b) Bat
- (c) Fat
- (d) Sit
- (e) Day
- (f) Know
- (g) Sea
- (h) Two
- (i) Coffee
- (j) Think

3.2 Phonemes are produced differently according to the amount of air expelled from the lungs. Provide the actual pronunciation for the phoneme /c/ in each of the following words. (8)

- (a) Call
- (b) Cell

- (c) Choir
- (d) Social
- (e) Indict
- (f) Climb
- (g) Cello
- (h) Chef

3.3 What can you deduce regarding the phoneme /c/ in 4.3 above? (2)

**QUESTION 4 [20]**

4.1 Place the following sounds in the appropriate columns of the table below. Copy the table in your answer book. (10)

*/t/, /m/, /d/, /g/, /r/, /j/, /f/, /w/, /v/, /ŋ/*

Category	Sound
Obstruents	
Sonorants	

4.2 Explain how words are articulated in the following places of articulation. Give at least three examples each. (10)

- (a) Bilabials
- (b) Alveolorpalatal

**QUESTION 5 [20]**

Give a detailed description of the three air stream mechanisms used in speech production. Your descriptions should include the initiators and organs involved in each airstream. (20)

**THE END**