

(2)

Ex./PG/LING-3/9/2017

MASTER OF ARTS EXAMINATION, 2017

(1st Year, 1st Semester)

LINGUISTICS

Phonology

Paper - III

Time : Two hours

Full Marks : 30

3. Write short notes : 2.5x4=10
a. neutralization, b. natural class, c. assimilation,
d. syllable structure
4. Consider the following data from setswana and the
answer the questions given below. 10

lefifi	'darkness'	loleme	'tongue'
selɛpc	'axe'	molomo	'mouth'
xobala	'to read'	mmadi	'reader'
lerumo	'spear'	xopala	'to marry'
loxadima	'lightning flash'	dijɔ	'food'
dumela	'greetings'	feedi	'sweeper'
lokwalɔ	'letter'	k ^h udu	'tortoise'
mosadi	'woman'	podu	'goat'
badisa	'the herd'	hudi	'wild duck'

- (a) Do you think 'l' and 'd' are in contrastive distribution in Setswana?—Your answer must be justified with evidences showing their respective distribution in word-initial, word-medial, and word-final positions. 1+3=4
- (b) Can you represent your answer of (a) as a phonological rule?—If yes, then write the rule. 2
- (c) Compare the phonemic and/or phonetic status of 'l' and 'd' of Setswana with their respective statuses in English and also in your Mother Tongue. 2+2=4

1. Answer **all** questions. 1x5=5
- (a) Which four parameters are used to describe a consonant sound ?
- (b) Provide the IPA symbol for voiceless glottal fricative.
- (c) Provide minimal pairs from your mother tongue to show how / p / and / b / are in contrastive distribution.
- (d) Define sonority hierarchy.
- (e) Why is branching rhyme hypothesis is significant in the study of syllable ?

2. 'Phonological segments have internal structure'.—Explain with suitable structure drawn from any language. 5

Or

Do you think phonological rules apply to the natural classes of sounds?—Justify your answer with examples. 5

Or

What are the different types of oppositions ? Define them, Why do you think theory of opposition is crucial in phonology ? 5

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(Turn Over)