* Draw ONE distinction between **prescriptivism** and **descriptivism**?

P. To prescribe (rather than describe) correct usage of language. D. To observe and analyse language as it is used naturally in any given speech community.

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* What is the difference between **phonetics** and **phonology**? Phonetics divides, or segments, concrete utterances into individual speech sounds and is therefore exclusively concerned with parole or performance. Phonology deals with the speakers’ knowledge of the sound system of a language (langue).

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* Mention one difference between **Segmental phonology** and **Suprasegmental phonology**? Segmental phonology studies the function and possible combinations of sounds within the sound system. Suprasegmental phonology, also called prosody, is concerned with those features of pronunciation such as stress, rhythm, and intonation.

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* What is the difference between **parole** and **langue**?

parole refers to actual language use (i.e. to concrete utterances), langue for a speech community’s shared knowledge of a language (i.e. for the language system).

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* What is a **dialect**? an **idiolect**? The language variety spoken in a particular speech community is referred to as a (dia)lect. The characteristic speech of an individual person is called an idiolect.

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* The practical application of linguistic findings to the field of foreign language teaching, is called ……Applied linguistics……………….

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* Studying the state of a language or variety at one particular period of time is called……Synchronic Linguistics………..

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* Studying and comparing the states of a language or variety at different points in time is called…Diachronic or Historical linguistics……………………

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* Phonetically Relevant Features describe the physical aspects of English sounds with little impact on their function within the sound system. (True or false).

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* Phonologically Relevant Features: referred to as **distinctive or relevant features** which can differentiate meanings, e.g., explaining distinctions like "cab" and "cap" or "serve" and "surf." (True or False)

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* Types of air-stream mechanisms. Mention them. [ egressive pulmonic is the primary mechanism. Egressive glottalic. Ingressive glottalic. Ingressive velaric.]

**----------------------------------------------------------------------------**

* The space between the vocal folds, situated behind the Adam's apple in the larynx is called **…………………..** [the glottis]

-**-------------------------------------------------------------------------**

* Loudness is a suprasegmental or prosodic feature. [True or False]
* English voiced sounds are typically produced with a weaker breath force and less muscular tension, referred to as………… sounds. lenis articulation (soft).

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* English voiceless sounds are made with more force and higher tension, known as ……… fortis articulation (strong).

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* Example of **fortis labiodental fricative** is ………………….. /f/ fate

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* Pitch refers to the time a sound is sustained. [True or False . Duration and length (sound quantity)]

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* Glottal closure occurs when the vocal folds are firmly pressed together, blocking the air-stream entirely producing the sound …………………… glottal stop like be?er

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* It describes how much the air-stream is obstructed at the place of articulation for consonants. [Manner of articulation]

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* A word with lenis nasal bilabials. [m= mango]

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* A word with laminal fortis palatoalveolars. [ʃ=short, ʧ=child]

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* A dorsal lenis palatal sound in a word. [j=yes]

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* A neutral mid central vowel in a word. [ə= ago]

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* A rounded mid-close central-back vowel in a word. [ʊ=could]

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* An alveolar nasal sound in a word. [n=nose]

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* Write the following in orthography /ɡreɪt/

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* Write the following in orthography / eʤʊˈkeɪʃᵊn/

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* Write the following in orthography /ʧaɪld/

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* Write the following in orthography / həʊm /

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* Write the following in orthography / kʌntri /

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* Write the following in orthography / ɡrəʊθ /

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* Write the following in orthography / fjuːʧə /

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* Write the following in orthography / fʌndz /

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* In word play, the diphthong is /ʊə/. [True or False]

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* In word soil, the number of phonemes is four. [True or false]

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* Sink and thing are minimal pairs. [True or False ]
* --------------------------------------------------------------------------
* Fortis and lenis consonants are related intensity of articulation. [True or False]

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* Most African languages are click languages. [True or false]

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* A word with word-final devoiced [d]. [bead]

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* /d/ which is fronted and dentalised in a word. [Width]

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* /k/ phoneme which is retracted in a word. [cord]

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* Glottal fricative /h/ which can be voiced in a word. [anyhow]
* ----------------------------------------------------------------------
* Both / ŋg/ phonemes in the middle of a word. [finger]
* ------------------------------------------------------------------
* The study of the writing system of a language is called Morphology. [True or False]
* --------------------------------------------------------------------------
* The dental [n] in tenth is considered as an allophone for the phoneme /n/. [T or F]
* ------------------------------------------------------------------------
* Allophones in free complementary are also called contextual variants. [T or F]
* ---------------------------------------------------------------
* One of the criteria to identify allophones is the presence of minimal pairs. [T or F]
* --------------------------------------------------------------------
* Allophones cannot change the meaning of words. [T or F]
* -------------------------------------------------------------
* Different realizations of the same phoneme are called ……………. [allophones]