English Phonetics and Phonology A practical course

Fourth edition

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Chapter 5

Written Exercise

Fill in the gaps in the following sentences.

1 When a word is written with phonetic symbols we say it is _____.

2 The sounds of spoken language are divided into two basic types, _____ and _____.

- 3 Many phonemes may be pronounced ("realised") in more than one way; these different realisations are called ______.
- 4 We can add marks to phonetic symbols to provide more information about them. These marks are called _______.

5 Putting two dots over a vowel symbol, as in **ä**, indicates ______.

6 The symbols that we use are based on the Alphabet of the _____

7 A phonetic transcription that gives a lot of detail is called a ______ transcription.

- 8 When we consider two related sounds in a relationship where one of them can only occur where the other cannot occur, we say that the sounds are in _______.
- 9 In the study of suprasegmental phonology, the difference between '<u>import</u> and im'<u>port</u> is a difference in ______.
- 10 The difference between saying 'yes' on a rising pitch movement and on a falling pitch movement is a difference of ______.

Check Answers

Start Again

Answers to Written Exercise Chapter 5

- 1 transcribed
- 2 vowels consonants
- 3 allophones
- 4 diacritics
- 5 centralisation
- 6 International Phonetic Association
- 7 narrow
- 8 complementary distribution
- 9 stress
- 10 intonation

Chapter 5

Audio Exercise

The following words are composed of plosive consonants, long vowels and diphthongs. Listen to each, then transcribe each phoneme using the drop-down menus (red boxes for vowels and diphthongs, blue boxes for consonants).



Answers to Audio Exercise Chapter 5

1 ka:dbo:d	cardboard
2 a:keid	arcade
3 taip	type
4 da:t	dirt
5 peidei	pay-day
6 kəut	coat
7 autbo:d	outboard
8 to:kt	talked