

1. Explain what the *redundancy effect* is. It is the fact that regular speech offers more cues for understanding than necessary. In other words, certain features are redundant and it doesn't matter if they are absent in limited input (such as the noise of traffic).

2a Spell the transcribed expression: [ʊpɪkəv ʊpəYʁ] **rock 'n' roll**

2b Spell the transcribed expression, tick the correct and cross the incorrect transcription:

[IvtəvεIΣvəʁ ʊtrɛIδ]X or [IvtəvεIΣvəʁ ʊtrɛIδ]✓ **international trade**

2c Transcribe the spelt expression: an impressive personality

[kəvɪmʊpɹesəv pɪeɪstɪvθələtɪ]

2d Transcribe the expression K. Tomkova will read:

[kɪkʊfɪwɔdətədi Iγʊzθm]

3 Mark main stresses in the following words: unknown, well-known, a do, female, important, appetite, projectile, to present a present, to rebel against the law, photography, photographic, acclimatize, aquamarine,

educated, constipated, objectivity, apotheosis, inexactitude, administrative, cannibalism, aristocracy, inferiority, electrification, meteorological, ceremoniously, indistinguishable, intelligibility, unilateralism, industrialization, internationalization, grasshopper, fire-extinguisher, easy-going, postgraduate, second-hand, archbishop, downstairs, blackcurrant.

4 Give a phonetic description of all the sounds of the word *determined*. Transcribe the word.

Do not forget about its main stress. [dɪtɛrɪmɪnd]

Vowels	diphthongs	Monophthongs			
	type of	horizontal position of tongue	The degree of openness = vertical pos. of tongue	labialization yes - no	quantity, reduction
I		front	closed	no	reduced
ɛ		mid	mid	no	long

Consonants					
	type (real)	place of articulation	manner of articulation	tension, sonority	aspiration yes - no
ð	real	alveolar	plosive	voiced, lenis	no

τ	real	alveolar	plosive	voiceless, fortis	yes
μ	nasal	bilabial	nasal plosive	voiced, lenis	no
ν	nasal	labiodental	nasal plosive	voiced, lenis	no

5 Explain these expressions and give a fitting example in English:

- phonologically relevant stress **means that the stress alone may change the meaning of a word and/or its part of speech, e.g. to present a present; a career x a carrier.**
- articulatory difference between consonants and vowels: **obstructions to produce consonants, no obstructions to produce vowels.**
- affricate: **a combination of a plosive and fricative, e.g. /τΣ/, /δΖ/**
- juncture: **where one word finishes and another begins; in English, smooth liaison is preferred to a glottal stop; frequent use of linking and intrusive r's.**