

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: [tɔjprə'feə] **to prefer**

2b Spell the transcribed expression, tick the correct and cross the incorrect transcription:  
[ə'nɪks'trɔ:dɪnrɪə'kʰɹəns]✓ or [ə'nɪks'trɔ:dɪnrɪə'kʰj ʊrənts]x **an extraordinary occurrence**

2c Transcribe the spelt expression: an impressive personality

[ə'nɪm'pʰresɪvɜ:sə'næltɪ]

2d Transcribe the expression K. Tomkova will read:

[kə'ləʊ/'hɑʊə'ju:]

3 Mark main stresses in the following words: un'known, well-'known, a'do, 'female, im'portant, 'appetite, pro'jectile, to pre'sent a 'present, to re'bel against the law, pho'tography, photo'graphic, ac'climatize, aquama'rine, 'educated, 'constipated, objec'tivity, apoth'e'osis, ine'xactitude, ad'ministrative, 'cannibalism, aris'tocracy, inferi'ority, electrifi'cation, meteoro'logical, cere'moniously, indi'stinguishable, intelli'gibility, uni'lateralism, industriali'zation, internationali'zation, 'grasshopper, 'fire-extinguisher, easy-'going, post'graduate, second-'hand, arch'bishop, down'stairs, black'currant.

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

Do not forget about its main stress. [də'tɜ:mɪnd]

Vowels	diphthongs		Monophthongs		
	type of	horizontal position of tongue	The degree of openness = vertical pos. of tongue	labialization yes - no	quantity, reduction
ə		mid	Mid	no	reduced
ɜ:		mid	Mid	no	long
ɪ		front-mid	close-mid	spread	reduced

Consonants					
	type (real ....)	place of articulation	manner of articulation	tension, sonority	aspiration yes - no
d	real	alveolar	plosive	lenis, voiced	no
t	real	alveolar	plosive	fortis, voiceless	yes
m	nasal	bilabial	nasal plosive	lenis, voiced	no
n	nasal	alveolar	nasal plosive	lenis, voiced	no

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

- phonologically relevant stress: **one that changes the meaning ('carrier x ca'reer) or part of speech (a'n envelope, to en'velop; a 'desert, to de'sert)**
- articulatory difference between consonants and vowels: **the absence or presence of obstruction**
- affricate: **a combination of a stop (=plosive) and a fricative, e.g. /tʃ/, /dʒ/, /tr/, /dr/**
- juncture: **a boundary between two words where they can influence each other so they sound different than in isolation, e.g. 'Did you make her' sounding like 'Jamaica' shows 3 junctures, two of which displaying assimilation (affrication to be exact) and reduction.**