

- [k]: thick, cat, cask, a black cap;
- [l]: dull, light, lure;
- [p]: park, play, ape, a cold pie;
- [n, ð]: go on, no way, on the shelf, this time;
- [r]: ripe, far, war and peace.

#7. Use the procedure of commutation test for the following words. Find minimal pairs with different meaning. State the type of phonological opposition in each case.

kite	but	bat
time	show	veil
bake	pit	tea

#8. Read the following pairs of words. Transcribe the sounds corresponding with the letters in bold. State the number of phonological oppositions in every pair.

pool — pull	far — four
bay — may	fast — vast
pay — they	my — may
pay — bay	seat — seem
chop — top	fit — feet

Exercise Block 3

#1. Make sure that you remember all English consonant phonemes. Fill in the following table.

degree of noise		noise consonants								sonorants		
		occlusive (plosives)		constrictive (fricatives)		occlusive-constrictive (affricates)		occlusive	sonorants	occlusive	constrictive	
manner of articulation		voiced lenis	voiceless fortis	voiced lenis	voiceless fortis	voiced lenis	voiceless fortis	voiced lenis	voiceless fortis			
work of the vocal cords and force of articulation	labial	bilabial										
		labio-dental										
	lingual	forelingual	interdental									
			alveolar									
			post-alveolar									
			palato-alveolar									
	backlingual	mediolingual										
		velar										
		glottal										
		position of the soft palate									nasal	oral

#2. Write down a complete description of every English consonant phoneme. Enclose in brackets the characteristics, which are not phonologically relevant.

Example: [p] noise, occlusive, plosive, bilabial (voiceless), fortis, (oral).

[b] noise, occlusive, plosive, bilabial (voiced), lenis, (oral).

#3. Read and transcribe the following words with occlusive fortis stops. Observe different degrees of aspiration.

port	paper	cart	school
cut	talk	top	proper
poker	pit	cost	take
speech	stop	poke	porter
cook	poor	taxi	bat

#4. Read and transcribe the following pairs of words. Avoid palatalization of initial plosives and fricatives. Observe slight palatalization of affricates before front vowels.

part — peel	cart — key	thus — theme
guest — game	bag — big	chose — cheese
tooth — teeth	far — feet	chest — chin
door — day	hut — heat	just — gist

#5. Read the following groups of words. Mind full voicing of initial and intervocalic plosives and fricatives. Observe their partial devoicing in final position.

veal — cover — dove
that — mother — with
zebra — bosom — doze
giraffe — pleasure — garage
bad — rubber — mob
dig — lady — bed
goal — eager — bag

#6. Read the following words and give their broad and narrow transcription. Make distinctions between dark [ɫ] in final positions and before consonants, and light [l] before vowels and [j].

let	leave	help
tell	fall	value
all	silk	salt

#7. Read the following groups of words. Give their broad and narrow transcription. Observe longer pronunciation of nasal sonorants in final positions, before voiced consonants and vowels. Keep the usual shorter pronunciation before voiceless consonants.

sing — singing — sink
 sun — sunny — send — sent
 dim — lambs — mole — lamp
 men — mend — many — meant
 long — longer — think

#8. Read the following pairs of words. Transcribe the opposed sounds. Discuss their relevant features.

bet — bed	ten — men
make — mate	tale — sale
can — cat	tan — pan
tame — lame	tin — bin
tool — fool	teal — veal

#9. Make sure that you remember English vowel phonemes. Fill in the following table.

		<i>horizontal movements of the tongue</i>				
<i>vertical movements of the tongue</i>	<i>variations in the height of vertical movements</i>	front	front-retracted	central	back-advanced	back
close (high)	narrow variant					
	broad variant					
mid (half-open)	narrow variant					
	broad variant					
open (low)	narrow variant					
	broad variant					

#10. Write down a complete description of every English vowel phoneme. Enclose in brackets the characteristics, which are not phonologically relevant.

Example: [ɪ] front-retracted, close, broad variant, (unrounded, short) monophthong.

[i:] front, close, narrow variant, (unrounded, long) diphthongoid.

[eɪ] diphthong, the nucleus is front, mid, narrow variant (unrounded).

#11. Read the following groups of words. Give their broad and narrow transcription. State differences in vowel length, tenseness and checkness of corresponding vowels. Say if they are relevant for phonological distinctions.

pity — pig — pit

bore — bored — bought

bed — bet

look — good

sad — sat

mud — cut

car — card — cart

fur — firm — first

mog — mock

away — teacher

see — seed — seat

go — goal — goat

who — soon — soup

how — howl — house

lay — laid — late

here — real — fierce

tie — tied — tight

care — scared — scarce

toy — toys — voice

cure — cured

#12. Read the following pairs of words. Transcribe the opposed sounds. What makes them allophones of different phonemes?

bun — boon

pill — peel

can — corn

bed — bid

bat — bet

such — search