

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LESOTHO  
B.A. EXAMINATIONS  
AEL 2302: PHONOLOGY

JUNE 2023

MARKS 100

TIME 3 HOURS

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INSTRUCTIONS:

- ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS
  - MARKS WILL BE AWARDED FOR GOOD GRAMMAR AND STYLE
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QUESTION 1

a. Form minimal pairs to prove that the following are distinct phonemes in Sesotho

- (i) /k/ and /kxh/
- (ii) /f/ and /h/
- (iii) /i/ and /a/
- (iv) /r/ and /l/
- (v) /t/ and /th/ (10)

b. Using tree structures, syllabify the following English words

- (i) strike
- (ii) long
- (iii) thought
- (iv) believe (10)

c) Mention five suprasegmental features (5) [25]

QUESTION 2

Identify the changes in the following words and use phonological notations and distinctive features to illustrate the rules (changes).

- a. handkerchief→hankerchief
- b. sheba→ncheba
- c. Apesa→nkapesa
- d. bags →bagz
- e. Hlaba→ntlhaba [25]

### QUESTION 3

In British English, having two distinct vowel phonemes next to each other is avoided through liaison or linking. Show how liaison works on the following constructions:

- a. roar      [rɔ:]
- b. star      [stɑ:]
- c. see      [si:]
- d. tie      [taɪ]
- e. allow      [əlaʊ]
- f. show      [ʃəʊ]
- g. stir      [stɪə]
- h. weigh      [weɪ]
- i. go      [gəʊ]                                  [18]

### QUESTION 4

“In English, liquids and glides have voiceless allophones after voiceless stop and voiced allophones elsewhere” (O’Grady *et al.*, 1996: 77). Demonstrate this rule with examples of your own. With each liquid and with each glide show both voiced and voiceless allophones.                                  [25]

## QUESTION 5

“English nouns are stressed on the penultimate syllable when it is heavy; otherwise, they are stressed on the antepenultimate syllable” (O’Grady *et al.*, 1996:95).

Basing yourself on the above statement, show/place stress on the following English nouns.

a) appendix

b) placenta

c) angina

d) corona

e) analysis

f) labyrinth

g) agenda

[7]