

KEYS TO ACTIVITIES

The keys below provide solutions to activities featured in *Practical Phonetics and Phonology*, 2nd edition. The page numbers in the book and (where applicable) track numbers on the audio CD are given below.

Activity 5, p. 11

Except in the case of *down*, there are numerous possibilities (only a few are given below).

1. *hate - gate* (other possibilities: *date, fate, rate, weight, etc.*)
2. *pen - ten* (other possibilities: *den, hen, men, when, wren, etc.*)
3. *kick - tick* (other possibilities: (*pick, lick, sick, sic, thick, wick, etc.*)
4. *sea - bee* (other possibilities: *fee, key, knee, tea, she, etc.*)
6. *down - town* (only two other possibilities: *gown, noun*)
7. *lane - gain* (other possibilities: *cane, chain, reign, sane, vein, etc.*)
8. *feet - beat* (other possibilities: *beat, heat, meet, neat, wheat, etc.*)

Activity 7, p. 15

You'll find some useful information for answering this question in **Unit B4** (pp. 105-15).

FACE - *gate, play, sail, crazy, saving, ladies, eight, obey*

PRICE - *time, lie, sigh, minus, try, eye, rhyme*

THOUGHT - *law, call, talk, caught, ought, board, floor, horse, more, court*

NURSE - *learn, serve, first, word, fur*

- For < o >, see pp. 112-13
- For < a >, see p. 113-14. In addition, letter < a > can represent *late* /eɪ/, *card* /ɑː/, *father* /ɑː/, *Shah* /ɑː/, *law* /ɔː/, *sofa* /ə/.
- For < c >, see pp. 107-8.
- For < g >, see pp. 108.

Answer to final question: the vowel concerned is TRAP /æ/, which is nearly always represented by the letter < a >. (Only significant exceptions are: *plait*, *plaid* and *meringue* /plæt, plæd, mə'ræŋ/.)

Activity 8, p. 17

'manage, 'final, fi'nality, 'resolute, e'lectric, elec'tricity.

Activity 31, p. 40

1. Nasal cavity
2. Oral cavity
3. Pharyngeal cavity
4. Lips
5. Teeth
6. Alveolar ridge
7. Hard palate
8. Soft palate (also termed velum)
9. Uvula
10. Tip of tongue
11. Blade of tongue
12. Front of tongue
13. Back of tongue
14. Root of tongue
15. Epiglottis
16. Vocal folds
17. Trachea
18. Oesophagus

Activity 48, p. 53

A big bag full of gold

[ə 'bɪɡ 'bæɡ 'fʊl əv 'ɡəʊld]

David rode off on Grandad's old bike

[ˈdeɪvɪd 'rəʊd 'ɒf ɒn 'grændædz 'əʊld 'baɪk]

Note that here that all the potentially voiced consonants - apart from the initial /d/ in *David* - have full voicing.

Correction to example in text:

Jim bought books, bags and magazines at Gateshead Station

['dʒɪm 'bɔ:t 'bʊks 'bægz ən mægə'zi:nz ət gɛtshɛd 'steɪʃən]

Activity 65, p. 75

naifi	<i>knife</i>
sipuni	<i>spoon</i>
sasa	<i>saucer</i>
kirisimasi	<i>Christmas</i>
sikaleti	<i>cigarette</i>
kapiteni	<i>captain</i>
kirikiti	<i>cricket</i>
kalapu	<i>club</i>
silipa	<i>slipper</i>
parakarafa	<i>paragraph</i>

Activity 66, p. 75

1. sprɑ:θs Permissible.
2. vwa:ks Not permissible (/v/ doesn't occur in onset clusters).
3. gwa:mz Permissible.
4. kra:h Not permissible (/h/ doesn't occur in codas).
5. ŋɑ:s Not permissible (/ŋ/ doesn't occur in onsets).
6. knɑ:j Not permissible (nasals never combine with stops in onsets; /j/ doesn't occur in codas).
7. dra:w Not permissible (/w/ doesn't occur in codas).
8. fra:ltz Permissible.
9. skwa:ksθs Permissible.
10. tra:vz Permissible.
11. dlɑ:mg Not permissible (/d/ doesn't combine with /l/ in onset clusters. Nasals combining with stops in codas are invariably homorganic except in inflected forms.)
12. zra:ŋk Not permissible (/z/ doesn't occur in onset clusters. Nasals combining with stops in codas are invariably homorganic.)

Activity 68, p. 76

1. *asked* /ɑ:skt → ɑ:st/
2. *risked* /rɪskt → rɪst/
3. *texts* /teksts → tekss/
4. *sixths* /sɪksθs → sɪkθs/

Note that in these contexts the final /t/ in *asked Jack* and *risked my* /ɑ:s dʒæk/ and /rɪs maɪ/ is likely to be deleted (also in *last week* /la:s wi:k/).

Activity 70, p. 83

If you're pronouncing the /sp st sk/ clusters as English native speakers do, then the paper shouldn't move noticeably.

Activity 80, p. 98

There is no right or wrong answer to the first question. This is a question of native speaker variation.

Three other words with a potential lengthened TRAP vowel for some NRP speakers are: *glad*, *sad*, *can* (vb).

Activity 90, p. 125

<i>compound</i> /'kɒmpaʊnd/	<i>to compound</i> /kəm'paʊnd/
<i>progress</i> /'prɒʊgres/	<i>to progress</i> /prə'gres/
<i>permit</i> /'pɜ:mɪt/	<i>to permit</i> /pə'mɪt/
<i>frequent</i> /'fri:kwənt/	<i>to frequent</i> /frɪ'kwənt/

Activity 91, p. 129

There are countless examples of compounds which conform to the guidelines that we term the 'Manufactures Rule' and 'Location Rule', so we couldn't possibly list them all here. You can check many for yourself in the *LPD* or the *EPD*. Extra information is to be found in Wells (2006) *English Intonation: an Introduction* (pp. 100-9).

1) Exceptions to the **manufactures rule** are quite hard to find, but two examples are 'barley water and 'paper money.

2) The **location rule** has more exceptions. Even though place names overwhelmingly follow the guideline, a few (often referring to larger

areas) don't conform, e.g. *country* as in 'West Country, 'North Country (cf. West 'Lothian, East 'Anglia), *district* as in 'Peak District, 'Lake District. *Isles/Island(s)* vary from one item to another, e.g. British 'Isles vs. 'Scilly Isles; and 'Channel Islands vs. Canvey 'Island.

3) The parts of a house or other building works well, but only for actual components of the building or its furniture. Note that where you have a person named, e.g. 'shop assistant, 'office boy, 'schoolgirl, then IES often operates.

4) Whilst names of public buildings and institutions generally take FES so following the guideline, the word *building* itself tends to be an exception, e.g. 'Shell Building, Canary 'Wharf Building, Empire 'State Building.

5) Time location is much weaker in its operation, and can be regarded only as a tendency, e.g. 'Christmas card (cf. Christmas 'Eve), 'Stone Age (cf. Middle 'Ages, middle 'age), 'Easter egg (cf. Easter 'Sunday).

So one must accept that these are useful guidelines and not true rules. But nevertheless, as we say in the book, these and our other guidelines prove useful for non-native English speakers dealing with compounds, enabling one to guess correctly perhaps nine times out of ten.

Activity 107, p. 147 (Track 40)

(Rebecca said she's moving in with David.) ,Did she? (Low rise)

(Mrs Craddock's a silly old fool.) `Is she? (High fall)

(The neighbours will look after your hamsters.) `Will they? (Fall-rise)

Activity 111, p. 170 (Track 73)

The accents come in this order:

1. Midlands (Birmingham)
2. North (Lancashire). (The speakers are all from Rainford; the proximity of this area to Merseyside is revealed by the reduction of the NURSE - SQUARE contrast; see p. 179.)
3. West Country (Bristol)

Activity 112, p. 179 (Track 74)

The accents come in this order:

1. Irish Republic (Dublin)
2. South Wales (the speaker is from Maerdy in the Rhondda)
3. Scottish (Edinburgh)

Activity 113, p. 193 (Track 75)

The accents come in this order:

1. Indian English
2. South African English
3. New Zealand

Activity 119, p. 205

<i>Placename</i>	<i>Traditional</i>	<i>Modern</i>
Chesham	'tʃesəm	'tʃeʃəm
Cirencester	'sɪsɪtə	'saɪrənsestə
Coventry	'kʌvəntri	'kɒvəntri
Grantham	'græntəm	'grænθəm
Lewisham	'lɔɪsəm	'lu:ɪʃəm
Pontefract	'pʌmfɹɪt	'pɒntəfrækt
Todmorden	'tɒdmədɒn	tɒd'mɔ:dən
Uttoxeter	'ʌksɪtə	'ju:'tɒksɪtə
Walthamstow	'wɔ:lθəmstəu	'wɔ:lθəmstəu

Activity 121, p. 206 (Track 67)

<i>Word</i>	<i>19th century</i>	<i>21st century</i>
theatre	θɪ'etə	'θɪətə
Coventry	'kʌvəntri	'kɒvəntri
Wednesday	'wenzdɪ	'wedɪzdeɪ
balcony	bæl'kɒʊnɪ	'bælkəni
Sophia	sou'faiə	sə'fi:ə
just	dʒest	dʒʌst
waistcoat	'weski:t	'weɪstkəʊt
lost	lɔ:st	lɒst
my	mɪ	maɪ
forehead	'fɔ:ɹɪd	'fɔ:hed
portrait	'pɔ:trɪt	'pɔ:treɪt
nephew	'nevju:	'nefju:
Ralph	reɪf	ræɪf
huge	ju:dʒ	hju:dʒ

landscape	'lænskɪp	'lændskeɪp
auction	'ɔ:kʃən	'ɒkʃən
Holborn	'houbən	'hɒlbən
contemplate	kən'templɪt	'kɒntəmplɪt
profile	prəʊ'fi:l	'prəʊfaɪl
exquisitely	'ekskwɪzɪtli	ek'skwɪzɪtli
odious	'ɒdjəs	'əʊdiəs
cure	kjʊə	kjə:
sure	ʃʊə	ʃə:
off	ɔ:f	ɒf
chemist	'kɪmɪst	'kemɪst
iodine	'aɪədaɪn	'aɪədi:n
controversy	'kɒntrəvɜ:sɪ	kən'trɒvəsi
etiquette	eti'ket	'etɪket
re-schedule	ri:'ʃedju:l	ri:'skedʒu:l
lamentable	'læməntəbl̩	lə'mentəbl̩
girl	gɜ:l	gɜ:l
again	ə'gen	ə'geɪn
either ¹	'i:ðə	'aɪðə
towards	tə:dz	tə'wɔ:dz
Prague	preɪg	prɑ:g
via	'vaɪə	'vi:ə
Marseilles	mɑ:'seɪlz	mɑ:'seɪ
Lyons	'laɪənz	'li:ɒn
Milan	'mɪlən	mɪ'læn
rooms	rʊmz	ru:mz
Lewisham	'lɔɪsəm	'lu:ɪʃəm
privacy	'praɪvəsi	'prɪvəsi
Maria	mə'raɪə	mə'ri:ə
across	ə'krɔ:s	ə'krɒs
Cirencester	'sɪsɪtə	'saɪrənsɛstə

¹ But note that /'i:ðə/ is making a come-back. Increasing numbers of young people are using this pronunciation according to the survey in the *LPD*.