



ENG502

Quiz 2

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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Introduction to Linguistics

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1. Segment or forms that cannot normally stand alone and are typically attached to another from are called _____ Morphemes. **(Bound)**
2. Juncture, in linguistics, is the manner of moving (transition) or mode of relationship between two _____ sounds. **(consecutive)**
3. The sounds /l/, /r/, /n/ stands as the _____ syllables. **(weak)**
4. In morphology, a minimal unit of meaning or grammatical function is called a **(morpheme)**
5. English is a _____ language. **(stress timed)**
6. A segment is “any _____ unit that can be identified, either physically or auditory, in the stream of speech.” **(discrete)**
7. In phonology, the two types of stress include primary and _____ stress. **(secondary)**
8. Lexical morphemes are longer and, with the exception of ‘ox’ and American English’s ‘ax’, are spelt with a minimum of _____ graphemes. **(three)**
9. If the second syllable is strong, it is stressed in _____ such as arrive or apply. **(verbs)**
10. Consonants like /m/ and /b/ occurring together in a word but belonging to two different syllables are called _____ consonants. **(abutting)**
11. Lexical morphemes are _____ class words. **(open)**
12. In phonology, the words such as in, of and at are the examples of _____ syllables. **(closed)**
13. A phoneme is a basic unit of phonology. It is the _____ unit which causes a change in meaning. **(smallest)**
14. In the word ‘helped’ the sound ‘p’ is _____. **(final)**
15. In phonology, _____ is relative emphasis or prominence given to a certain syllable in a word? **(stress)**
16. The morpheme that can stand alone as a single word by itself is called _____ Morpheme. **(free)**
17. In morphology, the difference between dog and dogs is that of _____ form. **(word)**
18. The words ‘female’ and ‘frozen’ have _____ syllables. **(open)**
19. In phonology, a minimum syllable is a syllable which has no onset and no _____. **(coda)**
20. New functional morphemes cannot normally be _____. **(coined)**

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21. Segmental phonology is not interested in the production, the physical properties, or the perception of these sounds, but in the _____ and possible combinations of sounds within the sound system. **(function)**
22. In phonology, no word ends with more than _____ consonants. **(four)**
23. In phonology, accent on certain words within a sentence is called _____ stress. **(sentence)**
24. In syllable timed languages, there is _____ in stress. **(little variation)**
25. Choose the word with two syllables. **(painted)**

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