

REVIEW FOR TEST IV
CHAPTER 6

I. Define the following terms (20 points)

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| 1. Contrastive stress | A type of variation in sentence stress that focuses the listener's attention on a particular word |
| 2. Fixed Stress Languages | Primary stress always falls on a predictable syllable. |
| 3. Free Stress Languages | Primary stress may appear on any syllable of a word |
| 4. Intonation contour | The pitch of the voice rises and falls during an utterance, creating a melody |
| 5. Juncture | The set of features in speech that enable a hearer to detect a word or phrase boundary |
| 6. Phonemic status | A change in an utterance that can change its meaning. |
| 7. Pitch | The high or low quality of the voice caused by the rate of vibration of the vocal cords. |
| 8. Prosodic features | Features that cause the rhythm and melody of speech. |
| 9. Stress | The emphasis or loudness with which syllables are produced |
| 10. Suprasegmentals | Aspects of speech, which are superimposed on the syllables and create the rhythm and melody of speech. |

II. Mark the primary and secondary stress on the correct syllable of each of the following words. (20 points)

(10 words with both primary and secondary stress)

III. Answer the following questions. (10 points) (2 points each)

1. Give an example to demonstrate that stress is phonemic in English.
2. How many levels of stress are necessary to represent the stress patterns of English words in citation form? What are the symbols used for each?
3. Give the basic uses of falling, rising and sustained intonation contours.
4. List the three main classifications of juncture errors.
5. Describe the differences between syllable-timed and stress-timed languages.