

Exam Format:

I. Short Answer, similar to the below questions

II. Distribution of phonemes (I will chose from the following): /n/, /l/, /r/, /s/, /d/, /g/, /b/

Example: /s/ [z] voiced, in front of voiced consonants

[s] voiceless, everywhere else

III. Description of consonants (modo, lugar, sonoridad) (similar to Act. D, p. 93)

IV. Pitfalls for consonants (see various chapter notes: /l/, /p/, /t/, /k/, /t/, /d/, /s/)

V. Transcriptions, similar to your last tarea.

VI. Listening. You need to be able to recognize how a word is being mispronounced in Spanish in regards to consonants: (1) velarized 'l'; (2) alveolar [d] and [t]; (3) voiced [z] in cognates; (4) /P/ in [r] environments; (5) [p^h], [t^h], [k^h]; (5) approximates [β ð γ]; etc.

VII. Anatomical description of articulatory organs (similar to p. 86)

Practice – Exam 2

1. The three meaningful ways to classify consonants in Spanish are _____, _____, and _____.
2. American Spanish does not have a /T/ phoneme: the same sound as in English (a) *this*, (b) *think*, (c) *Thames*.
3. Pronouncing the /s/ of the Spanish word **asno** as a [z] instead of an [s] is an example of progressive assimilation. **True False**
4. One letter combination never used to orthographically spell the phoneme /k/ in Spanish words is (a) **ch**, (b) **qu**, (c) **k**.
What are the other ways to spell the phoneme? _____
5. Spanish words can begin with a stop [b] or an approximate (fricative) [β], depending on their phonetic environment. **True False**
Provide an example:
6. Spanish /d/ is pronounced as a stop [d] after a pause, _____, and _____
7. Spanish /g/ is transcribed as a _____ before the vowels /e/ and /i/.
8. One name given to the phonemic contrast of /s/ and /θ/ is _____.
9. English speakers often mispronounce Spanish words with /s/ that are cognates of English words. An example of such a mispronounced cognate word would be (a) **caso**; (b) **física**, (c) **mozo**.
10. There are more lateral allophones in Spanish than nasal allophones. **True False**
Can you list them (laterals and nasals) all:
11. Spanish simple vibrant (tap) /t/ can occur in any part of a word. **True False**
Can you tell me where it occurs? _____
12. What are the two theories of why L.A. Spanish is different from Castilian Spanish.
13. What can you tell me about **ladino**?
14. Define and provide examples between the dialectal differences between **yeísmo** and **ɸísmo**.
15. What is the difference between an allophone and a phoneme?

Answers:

1. Lugar de articulación, modo de articulación, y sonoridad.
2. B
3. F (regressive assimilation)
4. A, <qu, k, ca, co, cu>
5. T, **V**oy a casa [b]. Yo **v**ivo en mi casa. [β]
6. Beginning of a breath group, After a nasal, and after a lateral.
7. [x] Examples: **g**ente [xéŋ.te]
8. Distinción (vs. Seseo)
9. B
10. F, [l], [l̄] [l̄] [ʎ] = [n], [m], [ŋ] [ñ] [ɲ] [ɱ] [ɲ]
11. F, not at the beginning of a word, not after /s/, /l/, /n/
12. See Chapter 3: Language and Dialects
13. See Chapter 3: Language and Dialects
14. Yeísmo: What is used in Standard American Spanish, when all orthographic <ll> and <y> are pronounced as [j]
ŷeísmo: What is used in Argentina, when orthographic <ll> and <y> are pronounced as [ʃ] (shh)
15. Phoneme: Abstract representation of a family of sounds. /n/
Allophone: The different manifestations (ways of pronouncing) a given phoneme. [n], [m], [ŋ] [ñ] [ɲ] [ɱ] [ɲ]