

Write in plain English orthography the following transcribed passage.

[ʔɑl pɪ.ɪs.ɒnz huw hæv li:nt tuw spi:k kæn juwz sentɪnsɪz tuw dæskɪəɪb ʔɪvɛnts. ðə ʔɪvɛnts ʔɑɪ ðə ʔeɪvɪdəns fowɪ ðə tɪ.uwθ ʔʌv ðə sentɪnsɪz. ʔɪn sɑm weɪz, ðə howl θɪŋ ʔɪz sɔw ʔəbvɪjəs ðæt ʔɪt ʔɪz dɪfəkəlt tuw sɪj ʔeɪnɪj pɹɑblɛm. ʔɪn ʔʌðɪ weɪz, ʔɪt ʔɪz sɔw ʔəbskju:ɪ ðæt ʔɪt ʔɪz dɪfəkəlt tuw sɪj ʔeɪnɪj səluwʃən. ʔɪf juw seɪ “ʔɪt ʔɪz ɹeɪnɪŋ,” juw meɪ nɔw ðæt wət juw seɪ ʔɪz ʧɪ.uw bɪkʌz juw sɪj ðə ɹeɪn ænd fi:l ʔɪt ænd hi:ɪ ʔɪt. ðɪs ʔɪz sɔw plɛn ðæt nʌθɪŋ kʊd bɪj plɛnɪ. bʌt dɪfɪkəltɪz ʔəraɪz ʔæz suwn ʔæz wɪj ʧɪ.ɹɑɪ tuw ʔænələɪz wət hæpɪnz wɛn wɪj meɪk stɛtmɛnts ʔʌv ðɪs sɔɪt ʔɑn ðə beɪsɪz ʔʌv ʔɪmɪdɪʔət ʔɛkspɪ.ɪʔəns. ʔɪn wət sɛns duw wɪj “nɔw” ʔæn ʔəki:əns ʔɪndɛpɛndəntli: ʔʌv juwzɪŋ wɪrdz ʔəbaʊt ʔɪt? hʌv kæn wɪj kʌmpɛɪ ʔɪt wɪθ ʔaʊɪ wɪrdz, sɔw ʔæz tuw nɔw ðæt ʔaʊɪ wɪrdz ʔɑɪ ɹaɪt?]

Answer:

All persons who have learnt to speak can use sentences to describe events. The events are the evidence for the truth of the sentences. In some ways, the whole thing is so obvious that it is difficult to see any problem. In other ways, it is so obscure that it is difficult to see any solution. If you say “it is raining,” you may know that what you say is true because you see the rain and feel it and hear it. This is so plain that nothing could be plainer. But difficulties arise as soon as we try to analyze what happens when we make statements of this sort on the basis of immediate experience. In what sense do we “know” an occurrence independently of using words about it? How can we compare it with our words, so as to know that our words are right?

Transcribe the following passage as you would pronounce it in casual speech. Use as narrow a transcription as you can.

Sentences may be interrogative, exclamatory, or imperative; they may also be indicative. Throughout most of the remainder of our discussions, we may confine ourselves to the indicative sentences, since these alone are true or false. In addition to being true or false, indicative sentences have two other properties which are of interest to us, and which they share with other sentences. The first of these is that they are composed of words, and have a meaning derivative from that of the words that they contain; the second is that they have a certain kind of unity, in virtue of which they are capable of properties not possessed by their constituent words.

Answer:

[sentɪnsɪz meɪ bɪ ɪntɪrəɡətɪv, ɪksklæməto:rij, ɪoɪ ɪmpɛrətɪv; ðeɪ meɪ ɪalsəʊ bɪ ɪndɪkətɪv. θuwaʊt moʊst ɪv ðə ɪməɪndɪ ɪv ɪaʊ dɪskʌʃənz, wɪ meɪ kʌnfam ɪaʊsɛlvz tuw ðə ɪndɪkətɪv sentɪns, sɪms ðɪz ɪəʊn ɪaɪ tɹuw ɪoɪ fals. ɪm ɪdɪʃən tuw bɪɪŋ tɹuw oɪ fals, ɪndɪkətɪv sentɪnsɪz hæv tuw ɪðɪ pɪəpɪtɪz wɪʃ ɪaɪ əv ɪntɪɪst tuw ɪəs, ænd wɪʃ ðeɪ ʃeɪ wɪθ ɪðɪ sentɪnsɪz. ðə fɪɪst ɪv ðɪz ɪz ðæt ðeɪ ɪaɪ kʌmpəʊzd ɪv wɪdz, ænd hæv ə mɪjɪnɪ dɪɪvətɪv fɪɪm ðæt əv ðə wɪdz ðæt ðeɪ kʌntem; ðə sekʌnd ɪz ðæt ðeɪ hæv ə sɪrtʌn kʌnd əv juwɪtɪj, ɪn vɪtʃjuw ɪv wɪʃ ðeɪ ɪaɪ keɪpəbl ɪv pɪəpɪtɪz nʌt pəʊzest baɪ ðeɪ kʌnstɪʃuwent wɪdz.]

Give the IPA symbol corresponding to each of the following sounds.

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| a. voiced, bilabial, non-nasal, fricative | answer: [β] |
| b. voiceless, postalveolar, non-nasal, fricative | answer: [ʃ] |
| c. voiced, velar, nasal, stop | answer: [ŋ] |
| d. voiceless, alveo-palatal, affricate | answer: [tʃ] |
| e. voiceless, labio-dental, non-nasal, fricative | answer: [f] |
| f. front, high, tense, unrounded, vowel | answer: [i] |
| g. front, low, lax, unrounded, vowel | answer: [æ] |