

LING 210/Summer 2016/Homework #1 Name: _____

Due in class on Wednesday, July 6

Answer each question/problem clearly and completely, and, of course cleanly in the spaces give after each problem.

①

Some eastern dialects of American English contain the diphthongs [ay] and [ʌy] in their phonetic inventory. Use the following data from one of these dialects of English to determine if these sounds are allophones of the same phoneme or separate phonemes in that dialect. Follow the steps of analysis outlined below to arrive at your conclusion.

(8 points)

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. [bayt] | bite | 9. [fayt] | fight |
| 2. [taym] | time | 10. [tay] | tie |
| 3. [bay] | buy | 11. [tayp] | type |
| 4. [rayd] | ride | 12. [rays] | rice |
| 5. [naynθ] | ninth | 13. [rayz] | rise |
| 6. [fayəl] | file | 14. [fayəf] | fire |
| 7. [rayt] | write | 15. [layf] | life |
| 8. [bayk] | bike | 16. [bayd] | bide |

Are there any minimal pairs with respect to [ay] and [ʌy] ?

Describe the environment in which each sound appears.

Are the sounds in complementary or ^{contrastive} ~~overlapping~~ distribution?

Are the sounds allophones of the same phoneme, or are they of different phonemes?

If they are allophones of the same phoneme, what determines which allophone is used, and which allophone is the basic form (the one we should name the phoneme after)?

Based on your analysis of the data, which of the following pronunciations is/are phonologically possible in this dialect of English?

[kraym] [mayl] [wayl] [brayb] [kwayt] [səblaym]

(2) . Swahili (Bantu; East Africa) [ɔ o]

Are [ɔ] and [o] different phonemes or allophones of the same phoneme? If they are two different phonemes, give evidence for this; if they are allophones of the same phoneme, choose one as underlying and state the rule.

(3 Points)

<u>Swahili form</u>	<u>English gloss</u>	<u>Swahili form</u>	<u>English gloss</u>
[ɲɡɔma]	drum	[watoto]	children
[bɔmba]	pipe	[ndogo]	little
[ɔmba]	pray	[jogo]	rooster
[ɔna]	see	[soka]	ax
[ɔŋgeza]	increase	[okota]	pick up
[khondo]	sheep	[moja]	one
[karɔŋgo]	wash out		

■ Korean alveolars

Korean is a language isolate (it has no existing linguistic relatives). Consider the data below and answer the following questions.

Note: [u] is a high back unrounded vowel. [:] indicates that the preceding sound is long.

(6 points.)

[talda]	'sweet'	[kɔ:ri]	'distance'
[ɔ:lmana]	'how much'	[noŋe]	'song'
[solhwa]	'legend'	[purida]	'to use'
[pulgogi]	'barbecued meat'	[saram]	'person'
[tal]	'moon'	[ɪnm]	'name'
[sul]	'wine'	[ku:rɪda]	'to draw'

- Are [l] and [ɾ] in complementary distribution or contrastive distribution?
- Are [l] and [ɾ] allophones of the same phoneme or different phonemes?
- If you believe they are allophones of the different phonemes, briefly explain why. If you believe they are allophones of the same phoneme, write a rule in ~~formal rule notation~~ describing their distribution.
your own words

Now consider [l] and [ɾ] in Spanish.

[prenda]	'jewel'	[ola]	'wave'
[eroiko]	'heroic'	[pleno]	'full'
[ora]	'(he/she) prays'	[selo]	'zeal'
[maroma]	'rope'	[kulero]	'lazy'
[sero]	'zero'		

- In Spanish, are [l] and [ɾ] in complementary distribution or contrastive distribution?
- In Spanish, are [l] and [ɾ] allophones of the same phoneme or different phonemes?
- If you believe they are allophones of the different phonemes, briefly explain why. If you believe they are allophones of the same phoneme, write a rule in ~~formal rule notation~~ describing their distribution.
your own words