

EXERCISE #1**1. LUMASAABA** (a Bantu language spoken in Uganda)

Consider the sounds [k] [g] [c] and [ɟ] in Lumasaaba and determine whether they are allophones of the same phoneme, or represent different phonemes. If allophones, state the complementary distribution; if phonemes, state the contrast. Argue for your solution.

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|----|------------|----------------------|
| a. | katemu | <i>a small snake</i> |
| b. | kunila | <i>to wince</i> |
| c. | kucina | <i>to dance</i> |
| d. | ɪŋka:fu | <i>a cow</i> |
| e. | kubululuka | <i>to fly</i> |
| f. | cinaga | <i>a pipe</i> |
| g. | cisiɟe | <i>an eyebrow</i> |
| h. | lusece | <i>a straw</i> |
| i. | ɪŋcese | <i>a sheep</i> |
| j. | kacese | <i>a small sheep</i> |
| k. | mugunda | <i>a farm</i> |
| l. | ɪŋɟega | <i>I mix</i> |
| m. | umuɟelema | <i>a wife</i> |
| n. | li:ɟi | <i>an egg</i> |

2. HYPOTHETICAL LANGUAGE

Consider the sounds [t] and [d], [p] and [b], [k] and [g] and determine whether they are allophones of the same phoneme, or represent two different phonemes. If allophones, state the complementary distribution; if phonemes, state the contrast. Argue for your solution.

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|-----|-------|---------------|
| 1. | huda | <i>carrot</i> |
| 2. | tibut | <i>fox</i> |
| 3. | kuga | <i>black</i> |
| 4. | madik | <i>pen</i> |
| 5. | pedik | <i>nice</i> |
| 6. | subop | <i>boy</i> |
| 7. | kigit | <i>ring</i> |
| 8. | fidup | <i>ground</i> |
| 9. | lebun | <i>trip</i> |
| 10. | hidam | <i>horse</i> |

3. RUSSIAN

Consider the sounds [x] [x^w] and [xʲ] and determine whether they are allophones of the same phoneme, or represent different phonemes. If allophones, state the complementary distribution; if phonemes, state the contrast. Argue for your solution.

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|----|---------------------|---------------------|
| a. | xáte | <i>hut</i> |
| b. | xərʌfó | <i>good</i> |
| c. | gʌróx | <i>peas</i> |
| d. | xlópətʲ | <i>troubles</i> |
| e. | pórəx | <i>powder</i> |
| f. | muxá | <i>fly</i> |
| g. | x ^w ólət | <i>cold</i> |
| h. | pʌx ^w ót | <i>campaign</i> |
| i. | ʌx ^w ótə | <i>hunt</i> |
| j. | x ^w úzʲi | <i>worse</i> |
| k. | x ^w ót | <i>move</i> |
| l. | dúxʲi | <i>spirits</i> |
| m. | pʲituíxʲi | <i>roosters</i> |
| n. | v dʌxʲé | <i>in a furcoat</i> |

4. FARSI

Consider the sounds [r] and [ɾ] in Farsi (the principal language spoken in Iran) and determine whether they are allophones of the same phoneme, or represent two different phonemes. If allophones, state the complementary distribution; if phonemes, state the contrast. Argue for your solution.

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|----|---------|----------------|
| 1. | rah | <i>road</i> |
| 2. | bazgi:ɾ | <i>towel</i> |
| 3. | ran | <i>paint</i> |
| 4. | farsi | <i>Persian</i> |
| 5. | ruz | <i>day</i> |
| 6. | omɾ | <i>life</i> |
| 7. | barg | <i>leaf</i> |