Phoneme problems

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1. Inuktitut (Eastern) (Native Canadian)

   a) iglumut to a house  
   b) ukiaq late fall  
   c) aiviq walrus  
   d) aniguvit if you leave  
   e) aglu seal’s breathing hole  
   f) iglumit from a house  
   g) anigavit because you leave  
   h) pinna that one up there  
   i) ani female’s brother  
   j) iglu (snow) house  
   k) panna that place up there  
   l) aivuq she goes home  
   m) ini place, spot  
   n) ukiuq winter

i) List all the minimal pairs in this data. Based on the minimal pairs you have found, list all the contrastive pairs of vowels.

ii) Using the phonetic vowel charts done together in class as your models, make a phonemic vowel chart of Inuktitut.

iii) Now consider the data again; here it is transcribed in more phonetic detail. In it, there are phonetically similar segments that are in complementary distribution. Look for them and then answer the question that follows the data.

   a) iglumut to a house  
   b) ukiaq late fall  
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iv) List the phonetically similar segments that are in complementary distribution. State the distribution (in words).
2. Hindi

[b] versus [ɓ]

a) [bara] ‘large’  f) [ɓed] ‘disagreement’
b) [ɓari] ‘heavy’  g) [bais] ‘twenty-two’
c) [bina] ‘without’  h) [ɓas] ‘buffalo’
d) [ɓir] ‘crowd’  i) [bap] ‘father’
e) [bori] ‘sackcloth’  j) [ɓag] ‘part’

Question:

Are these in contrastive distribution, that is, do these count as different sounds, i.e., different phonemes in Hindi? If they are, describe the slot(s) they contrast in.

Are these in complementary distribution, that is, do these count as the same sound in Hindi? If they do, describe the slot that [b] occurs in and the different slot that [ɓ] occurs in.
3. Mokilese:

vowel chart:

i u
e o
ɛ  ɔ

The voiceless and voiced vowels are in complementary distribution. Describe the slot that voiceless vowels occur in (the vowels with circles under them) and the different slot that voiced vowels occur in.

a) [pi6san] ‘full of leaves’
g) [uduk] ‘flesh’
b) [tupuku6ta] ‘bought’
h) [kaskas] ‘to throw’
c) [pu6ka] ‘basket’
i) [poki] ‘to strike smthg.’
d) [ki6sa] ‘we (two)’
j) [pil] ‘water’
e) [supwo] ‘firewood’
k) [apid] ‘outrigger support’
f) [kamw6ki6ti] ‘to move’
l) [ludZuk] ‘to tackle’
4. Plain Cree (Algonquian)

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<td>a)</td>
<td>niska</td>
<td>goose</td>
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<td>b)</td>
<td>kodak</td>
<td>another</td>
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<td>c)</td>
<td>asaba:p</td>
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<td>f)</td>
<td>ni:gi</td>
<td>my house</td>
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<td>ko:go:s</td>
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<td>i)</td>
<td>namwa:t</td>
<td>not at all</td>
<td>t)</td>
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<td>j)</td>
<td>ospwa:gan</td>
<td>pipe</td>
<td>u)</td>
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<td>k)</td>
<td>midzihtij</td>
<td>hand</td>
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i) Do [p] and [b] belong to separate phonemes or are they allophones of one phoneme? If you think they belong to separate phonemes, list data to support your case. If you think that they are allophones, state the conditioning factors in the words (that is, where each occurs).

ii) Do the same for [t] and [d], [k] and [g], and [t] and [dʒ].

iii) Can you make a general statement about the relationship among all the consonantal pairs whose distribution you have examined?