

1. Mokilese

a. [p̥isan]	‘full of leaves’	g. [uduk]	‘flesh’
b. [tup̥ukta]	‘bought’	h. [kaskas]	‘to throw’
c. [p̥uko]	‘basket’	i. [poki]	‘to strike something’
d. [k̥isa]	‘we two’	j. [pil]	‘water’
e. [s̥upwo]	‘firewood’	k. [apid]	‘outrigger support’
f. [kamw̥ok̥iti]	‘to move’	l. [luɖuk]	‘to tackle’

A. The voiceless vowels [i̥] and [u̥] are allophones of [i] and [u] respectively. No other vowels have voiceless allophones. State the conditioning environment which accounts for their distribution. Be as general as possible.

B. Fill in the blanks in the following words with [u] or [u̥]:

k__di

__san__ta

s__k__do

s__kpo

2. Tohono O’odham

a. [ta:t]	‘touched’	g. [tako]	‘yesterday’
b. [to:n]	‘knee’	h. [tʃikwo]	‘ankle’
c. [tʃiɲ]	‘mouth’	i. [tʃuʔi]	‘flour’
d. [tʃim hekid]	‘always’	j. [to:bi]	‘rabbi’
e. [tʃuk]	‘black’	k. [tas]	‘sun’
f. [tʃikpan]	‘is/was working’	l. [towa]	‘turkey’

A. Determine if the sounds [t] and [tʃ] are allophones of a single phoneme or of separate phonemes. If they are of separate phonemes, give evidence to support your answer. If they are allophones, give the conditioning environment.

B. Is there any assimilation? If so, what type?

C. How would a Tohono O’odham speaker pronounce the word ‘Tuscon’?

3. Odden p. 62, #2: Modern Greek

In addition to answering the questions in Odden’s directions, provide evidence also as to whether there is a contrast between [k] and [x], [kʲ] and [xʲ]. What does this mean to your analysis?

Graduate Students only:

4. Biblical Hebrew and Standard Arabic

Biblical Hebrew and Standard Arabic contain the sounds [t], [t̤] and [θ]. The symbol [t̤] is used for an emphatic (uvularized or pharyngealized) stop here.

Biblical Hebrew:

a. [t̤ɛrɛm]	‘not yet’	i. [t̤ ^o xelɛθ]	‘violet-blue’
b. [tu:r]	‘seek out’	j. [ʃɛlɛt̤]	‘shield’
c. [haʃʃabba:θ]	‘the Sabbath’	k. [la:θu:r]	‘to seek out’
d. [ma:ʔa:r]	‘rain’	l. [wajjeʃt̤]	‘and he drank’
e. [liʃħot̤]	‘to slay’	m. [ma:θaj]	‘when’
f. pa:θaħti]	‘I opened’	n. [tu:r]	‘row’
g. [ru:θ]	‘Ruth’	o. [u:θ ^o xelɛθ]	‘and violet-blue’
h. [tabbaʃaθ]	‘ring’	p. [liθ ^o ħ]	‘to open’

- A. On the basis of these data, determine whether the three sounds in Biblical Hebrew are different phonemes or whether two or three of them are allophones of a single phoneme. Justify your answer.

Standard Arabic:

a. [tu:b]	‘bricks’	i. [baħθ]	‘discussion’
b. [θawb]	‘garment’	j. [θalaba]	‘he slandered’
c. [ʔassabt]	‘the Sabbath’	k. [baħt]	‘pure’
d. [maʔar]	‘rain’	l. [qaħt̤]	‘drought’
e. [ʔalaba]	‘he searched’	m. [mata:]	‘when’
f. [tu:b]	‘repent’	n. [maʔlab]	‘quest’
g. [ʔaθar]	‘effect’	o. [ʃabaθ]	‘spider’
h. [taθbit̤]	‘strengthening’	p. [mutaʔallaba:θ]	‘requirements’

- B. Determine whether the Standard Arabic [t], [t̤], and [θ] are different phonemes or whether two or three of them are allophones of a single phoneme. Justify your answer.
- C. Do the sounds have the same phonological status in the sound systems of Standard Arabic and Biblical Hebrew? Explain.