EX–8.9 INDIC

Ex–8.9a Bengali phonemics (elementary)

The following phonetic data is from Bengali. The phones [t] and [d] are dental stops pronounced with the tongue blade against the upper teeth; [T] and [D] are retroflex alveolars in which the underside of the tongue tip makes the contact. (Note that the term retroflex, as used in Bengali, is different from the term as applied to English r—and different also from the same term as applied to many other languages of India.) Do all four phones contrast, or can they be grouped together in some way? State the distribution to support your conclusion. (Source: Ray et al. 1966)

1. TaT ‘mat woven from spliced bamboo’
2. tat ‘heat’
3. Dan ‘right side’
4. dan ‘gift’
5. beD ‘flower bed’
6. bed ‘the Vedas’
7. pata ‘leaf’
8. paTa ‘plank’
9. soDa ‘soda’
10. goda ‘big, swollen’

See also

Ex–9.5a Hindi writing (intermediate)

***Ex–4.12c Burmese phonemics (elementary)

The following Burmese data, transcribed phonetically, contains both voiced and voiceless nasals. The latter are indicated by a small circle placed under the letter. Do voiced and voiceless variants contrast, or are they allophones of the same phoneme? State the distribution to support your conclusion. What phonetic property of the environment appears to determine the alternation? (Source: McDavid 1945; Burling 1967)

mī ‘fire’
mwēy ‘to give birth’
myiʔ ‘river’
myawn ‘ditch’
myin ‘to see’
nē ‘small’
nyiʔ ‘dirty’
 nwē ‘to bend flexibly’
nyē ‘fine, small’
nwā ‘cow’
gā ‘five’
 ouʔ ‘stump (of tree)’
mīn ‘old (of people)’
hmī ‘to lean against’
hmwēy ‘fragrant’
hmyayʔ ‘to cure (as meat)’
hmyawʔ ‘to multiply’
hpōwn ‘flour, powder’
hnēy ‘slow’
hnīʔ ‘to wring, squeeze’
hnwēy ‘to heat’
hnyeyʔ ‘to nod the head’
hnā ‘to cut off (as hair)’
hnā ‘to lend property, borrow’
hpēʔ ‘bird’
hn ‘curry’

***Ex–4.12d Korean phonemics (elementary)

The following data is transcribed phonetically from Korean. What is the status of [s] and [ς]? State their distribution to support your conclusion.

saul ‘Seoul’
saram ‘person’
susul ‘operation’
satàn ‘division’
sæk ‘color’
sæ ‘new’
šek ‘world’
šekim ‘taxes’
šesušil ‘washroom’
šihap ‘game’
šiktaŋ ‘dining room’
šilsu ‘mistake’
EX-8.49 PANO-TACANAN

**Ex-8.49a Cashibo phonemics (intermediate)**

The following phonetic data is from Cashibo, a Pano language spoken on the Peru-Brazil border along the Aguaia River. The word canon, with only a few variations, is CVCV. Vowels may be either single or geminate (i.e., doubled). Nasalization of vowels is marked with a subscript hook (₇). All phonemic stops are voiceless. The occurrence of voiced stops is environmentally predictable. Voiced stops are thus a redundant part of the phonetic signal and need not be represented in a phonemic transcription. State the environment in which voiced stops occur. Provide a rule to insert the correct stop in the appropriate environment. (Source: Shell 1950)

1. pino’ ‘hummingbird’
2. bɔmbi ‘kind of palm’
3. nimj̄ ‘deep’
4. kwiriŋ ‘like, want’
5. mandi ‘metal’
6. ñimbi ‘fruit’
7. kanji ‘by the parrot’
8. mita ‘rains’
9. ñindo ‘wildcat’
10. kanda ‘big parrot’
11. maraŋ ‘kind of plant’
12. piisa tanj ‘want to eat’
13. rondo ‘snake’
14. šinda ‘worm’
15. piimj̄ ‘he does not eat’
16. pondo ‘vein’
17. çonda ‘monkey’
18. ñinda ‘wasp’
19. nambi ‘meat’
20. omó ‘kind of frog’
21. tombi ‘kind of parrot’
22. ñeeti ‘to devour’
23. titó ‘windpipe’

EX-8.32 SIOUAN

**Ex-8.32a Dakota phonemics (elementary)**

The following Dakota forms are transcribed phonetically. The phones [m], [b], and [p] are allophones of a single phoneme /pl/. State the distribution. Stress is marked with an acute accent (‘), and nasalized vowels are marked with a hook under the vowel symbol (₇). (Source: Matthews 1955; supplementary data from Stark 1962, Boas and Deloria 1932)

1. chim ‘they want’
2. ham ipatxa ‘embroidered moccasin’
3. bóga ‘nose’
4. kašká bó ‘tie it!’
5. bluhá ‘I have’
6. blo ‘potato’
7. exab šite ‘beaver’s tail’
8. wowab ‘paper’
9. apétu ‘day’
10. kpiga ‘he awoke’
11. wakpála ‘creek’
12. ŋyapteło ‘we will go’
13. apét hí ‘he comes by day’
14. ŋktépi ‘we died’
15. ŋyápi ‘we went’

**Ex-4.12e Bielorussian phonemics (intermediate)**

The following Bielorussian (Byelorussian) data is transcribed phonetically. What is the phonemic status of the pairs [e, ə] and [i, i]? Note that [C’] denotes a palatalized consonant. Stress is marked by an acute accent (‘) on the stressed vowel. (Source: Bidwell 1970)

- pal’i ‘fields (nom. pl.)’
- stalám’i ‘tables (inst. pl.)’
- z’eml’i ‘lands (nom. pl.)’
- pól’e ‘field (nom. sg.)’
- stal’e ‘table (dat. sg.)’
- pčál’e ‘bee (dat. sg.)’
- s’astrí ‘sister (gen. sg.)’
- stali ‘tables (nom. pl.)’
- z’eml’amí ‘lands (inst. pl.)’
- b’arš ‘you (sg.) take’
- včar ‘evening’
- drénna ‘bad’