

Name:

Phonology

Palatalization in Mandarin Chinese - Look at the following Chinese words, all of which have either the sound [k] or [tʃ] (a voiceless alveolar palatal fricative):

tʃia	'home'	kən	'with'	tʃi	'several'
tʃiŋtʃi	'economics'	kəŋ	'bow'	koʊ	'dog'
kaɪ	'change'	tʃioʊ	'alcohol'	tʃiɛ	'street'

Think about what other sounds that each can appear next to. Describe precisely in what contexts [tʃ] can appear as opposed to [k]:

Are [k] and [tʃ] in *complementary* or *contrastive* distribution?

Consonant lenition in Spanish - In Spanish, the sounds [d] and [ð] are allophones of the same phoneme which we'll call /d/. See examples below:

doctor	'Dr.'	dente	'tooth'	naða	'nothing'
elaðo	'ice-cream'	amistað	'friendship'	sweldo	'salary'
daðo	'given'	falda	'skirt'	deðos	'fingers'

In what phonetic conditions is this /d/ phoneme realized as a [ð]?