

4. Another set of words, like those in number 3 above, requires a special form of the negative prefix. Give some members of this set along with their negative forms.

5. Now summarize your findings: What generalizations can be made about the distribution of the allomorphs of this negative prefix?

Name _____ Section _____ Date _____

EXERCISES BASED ON OTHER LANGUAGES



3.06 PHONEMES AND ALLOPHONES: Spanish [r] and [r̄]

Spanish has two different r-sounds. The first, transcribed as [r], is a single alveolar flap. The second, transcribed as [r̄], is a strong trill. Your job is to discover whether these sounds contrast in Spanish and to determine their phonemic status in the language.

Examine the following data carefully, and then answer the questions. Note that the data are given in transcription, which is not necessarily identical to standard Spanish spelling.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1. pero | 'but' | 10. peño | 'dog' |
| 2. kaño | 'cart, car' | 11. baña | 'bar, rod' |
| 3. řestar | 'to remain' | 12. řeir | 'to laugh' |
| 4. řaton | 'mouse' | 13. řemoxar | 'to soak' |
| 5. řumba | 'rumba' | 14. karo | 'dear' |
| 6. dar | 'to give' | 15. řio | 'river' |
| 7. ir | 'to go' | 16. arare | 'I will plow' |
| 8. řoxa | 'red' | 17. eřor | 'error' |
| 9. bara | 'runs aground' | 18. řopa | 'clothing' |

A. Fill in the following chart, which will give you a clear picture of the distribution of [r] and [r̄] in three positions in a word: *initial position* (at the beginning of a word), *medial position* (between vowels), and *final position* (at the end of a word). Use a checkmark to indicate the sound occurs in the position and a zero to indicate it does not.

	Initial Position	Medial Position	Final Position
[r]	_____	_____	_____
[r̄]	_____	_____	_____

B. Do [r] and [r̄] contrast in *initial position*? Justify your answer.
