**Homework for Session 4 (Segmental phonology)**

**Same old rule: If you submit the homework before next Monday (23rd Nov) 6 p.m. to me via email, I will try my best to correct it and give you feedback.**

1. What is a phoneme and a minimal pair?

How many minimal pairs can you find in the following words? Bold the features that they differ (Words can appear in more than one minimal pair)

*Ten, live, hippo, hen, tin, tale, leaf,* *pin, rose, lose,* *hippie,* *house,* *tail,* *tooth, smooth, love, thief*

E.g. t**i**n /t**ɪ**n/ & t**e**n /t**e**n/

**t**en /**t**en/ & **h**en /**h**en/

live /l**ɪ**v/ vs love / l**ʌ**v/

hippo /hɪp**oʊ**/ vs hippie /hɪp**i**/

tin /**t**ɪn/ vs pin /**p**ɪn/

leaf /**l**iːf/ vs thief /**θ**iːf/

1. Is glottal stop [ʔ] a phoneme of English (RP)? Or is it an allophone of other phonemes? Please provide examples for your answer.

It is an allophone of the phoneme /t/. For instance, the word “bottle” can be pronounced as /bɒtəl/ or /bɒʔəl/

1. The same English negative prefix can be realized in different following forms:

**In**adequate /**ɪn**ˈædɪkwət/

**Im**possible /**ɪm**ˈpɒsəbl/

**Il**legal /**ɪ**ˈliːɡl/

Which process is responsible for this variation in form?

Assimilation. For “impossible”, it is partial assimilation. For “illegal”, it is complete assimilation.

1. How many syllables are there in this word?

*Rindfleischetikettierungsüberwachungsaufgabenübertragungsgesetz*

Rind·fleisch·eti·ket·tie·rungs·über·wa·chungs·auf·ga·ben·über·tra·gungs·ge·setz

ˈʁɪnt flaɪ̯ʃ ʔe ti kɛˈ tiː ʁʊŋs ʔyː bɐˈ va xʊŋsˌ ʔaʊ̯f ɡaː bn̩ ʔyː bɐˈ tʁaː ɡʊŋs ɡəˌ zɛt͡s

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