

Ewe Liquids

data from Halle and Clements (1983) *Problem Book in Phonology: A Workbook for Introductory Courses in Linguistics and in Modern Phonology*. MIT Press.

In Ewe, [l] and [r] are allomorphs of the phoneme /l/.

1.	zrɔ̃	‘to be smooth’	15.	dru	‘to be bent’
2.	ɲra	‘to rage’	16.	fle	‘to pluck’
3.	lɔ̃	‘to love’	17.	glamaa	‘uneven’
4.	kɔ̃pla	‘to intertwine’	18.	litsa	‘chameleon’
5.	mɔ̃lagoo	‘thick’	19.	ɔ̃zre	‘to quarrel’
6.	ɔ̃ɓlaa	‘wide’	20.	ɣla	‘to hide’
7.	lolo	‘to be large’	21.	xloloo	‘rough’
8.	wlu	‘to dig’	22.	tsro	‘bark (of tree)’
9.	βla	‘suddenly’	23.	ɸle	‘to buy’
10.	srɔ̃	‘wife’	24.	blema	‘formerly’
11.	lɔ̃kle	‘leopard’	25.	dolele	‘illness’
12.	hle	‘to spread out’	26.	ɲlɔ̃	‘to write’
13.	vɔ̃lɔ̃	‘to go far away’	27.	yre	‘evil’
14.	atra	‘mangrove’	28.	adoglo	‘lizard’

After which phonemes is /l/ realized as [r]? How can this class of sounds be expressed as a class using distinctive features? What does this tell you about the features of palatal consonants?

Ewe is spoken in the southeastern corner of Ghana and adjacent parts of Togo by 3,112,400 people. It is a Kwa language, and thus part of the Niger-Congo family.

