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

1. zrɔ ‘to be smooth’
2. Ṽra ‘to rage’
3. lɔ ‘to love’
4. ðpla ‘to intertwine’
5. mlaago ‘thick’
6. ɔblaa ‘wide’
7. lolo ‘to be large’
8. wlu ‘to dig’
9. βla ‘suddenly’
10. srɔ ‘wife’
11. läkle ‘leopard’
12. hle ‘to spread out’
13. vlo ‘to go far away’
14. atra ‘mangrove’
15. dru ‘to be bent’
16. fle ‘to pluck’
17. glamaa ‘uneven’
18. litsa ‘chameleon’
19. dzre ‘to quarrel’
20. γla ‘to hide’
21. xloloo ‘rough’
22. tsro ‘bark (of tree)’
23. φle ‘to buy’
24. blema ‘formerly’
25. dolele ‘illness’
26. ηlo ‘to write’
27. yre ‘evil’
28. adoŋlo ‘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.