

# Ganda Liquids (Homework)

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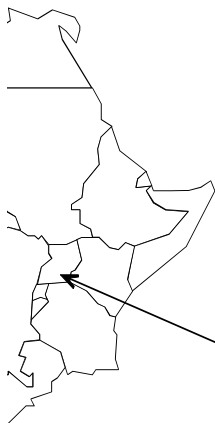
from Morris Halle and G. N. Clements (1983) *Problem Book in Phonology: A Workbook for Introductory Courses in Linguistics and in Modern Phonology*. MIT Press.

1. [r] and [l] are in complementary distribution in one variety of Ganda. State the conditions under which each appears. (Note: Ganda does not have any vowel phonemes that are not exemplified here.)

1.	kola	'do'	11.	wulira	'hear'
2.	lwana	'fight'	12.	beera	'help'
3.	buulira	'tell'	13.	jjukira	'remember'
4.	lya	'eat'	14.	eryato	'canoe'
5.	luula	'sit'	15.	omuliro	'fire'
6.	omugole	'bride'	16.	effirimbi	'whistle'
7.	lumonde	'sweet potato'	17.	emmeeri	'ship'
8.	eddwaliro	'hospital'	18.	eraddu	'lightning'
9.	oluganda	'Ganda language'	19.	wawaabira	'accuse'
10.	olulimi	'tongue'	20.	lagira	'understand'

2. ESSAY QUESTION: Consider the following loan words. How may one account for the apparently aberrant behavior of [r] and [l]? Is it really aberrant? Explain. (Be sure you completely explain **why** this works the way it does!)

1.	ebendera	'flag' (from Spanish <i>bandera</i> )
2.	leerwe	'railway'
3.	luula	'ruler' (keep in mind that there is no [r] at the end in RP)
4.	ssaffaali	'safari'



Ganda (also known as Luganda) is spoken by the Baganda people in southeastern Uganda, primarily in Buganda province. It has about 3 million speakers.