

Underlying Representation H'w'k

Proto-Bantu and Ganda from Halle and Clements (1983) *Problem Book in Phonology: A Workbook for Introductory Courses in Linguistics and in Modern Phonology*. MIT Press. Oneida from Henry A. Gleason (1955) *Workbook in Descriptive Linguistics*. Holt.

Proto-Bantu

In Proto-Bantu, [β, l, γ] are in complementary distribution with [b, d, g], respectively. Account for their distribution by postulating an underlying form for each pair, with an explanation of your choice, and stating the rule accounting for the phonetic forms.

1. βale	'two'	13. kiya	'eyebrow'
2. leme	'tongue'	14. γiγe	'locust'
3. taβe	'twig'	15. kulu	'tortoise'
4. pala	'antelope'	16. oŋgo	'cooking pot'
5. konde	'bean'	17. tende	'palm tree'
6. zəŋgə	'gall'	18. zala	'hunger'
7. βeγa	'monkey'	19. zəγu	'elephant'
8. βembe	'pigeon'	20. βele	'body'
9. limo	'god, spirit'	21. ləlu	'chin, beard'
10. kaŋga	'guinea fowl'	22. eyi	'water'
11. γambe	'cattle'	23. kiŋgə	'neck'
12. lelə	'fire'	24. nto	'person'

Oneida

In Oneida, [s, z, š] are in complementary distribution. Account for their distribution by postulating an underlying form, with an explanation of your choice, and stating the rules accounting for the phonetic forms.

1. lashet	'let him count'	13. laʔslu:ni	'white men'
2. loteswa:tu	'he's been playing'	14. skahnehtat	'one pine tree'
3. thiska:te	'a different one'	15. sni:nuhe	'you buy'
4. wahsnəstakeʔ	'you ate corn'	16. kawəne:zu:zeʔ	'long words'
5. kha:wi:zeʔ	'I'm taking it along'	17. la:zel	'let him drag it'
6. taha:zətheʔ	'he dropped it'	18. tuzahatite:ni	'they changed it again'
7. weza:kə	'she saw you'	19. saytə	'sit down'
8. sayohləneʔ	'next day'	20. laksa	'boy'
9. lohsoʔ	'he's finished it'	21. thaʔsəthaʔ	'he drops it here'
10. tkakhwaksə	'the worst food'	22. tsa:kat	'the same'
11. wahsekeʔ	'you ate it'	23. šya:tuheʔ	'you write'
12. tehšyaʔk	'let you break'	24. yaʔtəšyatekhahšyahteʔ	'they would suddenly separate again'

Underlying Representation H'w'k

Ganda

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. 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'



Proto-Bantu is the reconstructed latest common ancestor of the modern Bantu languages spoken in Eastern, Central, and Southern Africa. It was probably spoken in the area of Cameroon. Oneida is an Iroquoian language spoken by 200 speakers in Ontario, Canada, and 50 in New York, the United States. Ganda (also known as Luganda) is spoken by the Baganda people in southeastern Uganda, primarily in the Kingdom of Buganda. It has about 3 million speakers.