Instructions:

For each of the following languages, answer the questions below. You do not need to use features or write formal rules, but you may if you find them useful.

- Are the two sounds members of the same phoneme, or members of different phonemes?

- If they belong to different phonemes, what evidence do you have that this is the case?

- If they are members of the same phoneme, state the distribution of the allophones (i.e., where each shows up).

Data Set 1: Korean

In the following data, examine the distributions of [s] and [ʃ].

Korean	English
1 - [ʃi]	"poem"
2 - [miʃin]	"superstition"
3 - [ʃinmun]	"newspaper"
4 - [sal]	"flesh"
5 - [ʃilsu]	"mistake"
6 - [oʃip]	"fifty"
7 - [kaʃi]	"thorn"
8 - [so]	"cow"
9 - [tapsa]	"exploration"
10 - [susek]	"search"
11 - [sanmun]	"prose"
12 - [panʃik]	"method"
13 - [kanʃik]	"snack"
14 - [kasu]	"singer"
15 - [miso]	"smile"
16 - [tʰaksaŋʃige]	"table clock"

Data Set 2: Canadian French

In the following data, examine the distributions of [d] and [d͡z].

Canadian English	English
1 - [əkademɪk]	"poem"
2 - [d͡zifɪsɪl]	"superstition"
3 - [d͡zɪsʊt]	"newspaper"
4 - [ined͡zɪt]	"flesh"
5 - [duʃ]	"mistake"
6 - [vãd͡zy]	"fifty"
7 - [gidɔ̃]	"thorn"
8 - [mid͡zi]	"cow"
9 - [dø]	"exploration"
10 - [d͡zy]	"search"
11 - [dœ]	"prose"
12 - [vɪd]	"method"

Data Set 3: Russian

In the following data, examine the distributions of [pʲ] and [mʲ].

Russian	English
1 - [alʲt]	"viola"
2 - [tɑk]	"so"
3 - [pʲɑtkə]	"heel"
4 - [matʲ]	"mother"
5 - [pʲatʲ]	"five"
6 - [trʌvɑ]	"grass"
7 - [dʲadʲə]	"uncle"
8 - [mʲatʲ]	"to crumple"
9 - [vɑʃ]	"your (plural)"
10 - [zʲatʲ]	"son-in-law"