

# Intro to Linguistics – HW 1 – Phonology

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Consider the following German words:

[bʊx]	<i>Buch</i> ‘book’	[kʊxən]	<i>Kuchen</i> ‘cake’
[miç]	<i>mich</i> ‘me’	[milç]	<i>Milch</i> ‘milk’
[koxən]	<i>kochen</i> ‘to cook’	[feçər]	<i>Fächer</i> ‘fan’
[bax]	<i>Bach</i> ‘brook’	[naxt]	<i>Nacht</i> ‘night’
[medçən]	<i>Mädchen</i> ‘girl’	[axt]	<i>acht</i> ‘eight’
[lox]	<i>Loch</i> ‘hole’	[ho:x]	<i>hoch</i> ‘high’
[laxən]	<i>lachen</i> ‘laugh’	[ʃprɛçən]	<i>sprechen</i> ‘speak’
[fluxt]	<i>flucht</i> ‘flight’	[ɛlç]	<i>Elch</i> ‘elk’

Note: Assume I have provided all relevant data. Also, the data are slightly simplified.

Answer the following questions:

1. Are [ç] and [x] allophones of the same phoneme?
2. Why?
3. If yes, write a rule realizing that phoneme