

1 Korean (LF 4.5 ex 1.6, p.127)

- In Korean, [s] and [ʃ] are realizations (variants, allophones) of the same phoneme.

Reason: There are no two words distinguished only by [s] and [ʃ] (you need to assume that the person who wrote this exercise gave you all the relevant data).

Koreans think of them as the same sound. They may even have a hard time to hear the difference. This may sound strange to an English speaker. However, Hindi speaker may be similarly surprised when they learn that most English speakers consider *p*'s in *pit* and *spit* to be the same sound; to them they are clearly distinct (as, say, [s] and [z] are to an English speaker).

- [s] is the basic variant.
- It is pronounced as [ʃ] when followed by [i].

Note: As in most languages, including English, [tʃ] acts as a single sound (it is a single phoneme), not as [t] + [ʃ]. I stressed that in my comments to the exercise. See page 105, 2nd paragraph from bottom for more details.

2 Turkish (LF 5.6 ex 1.1, p.172)

Turkish is an agglutinating language (similarly as Swahili or Hungarian). Thus it is relatively easy to separate individual morphemes – it is clear where the boundary between two morphemes is. In addition, each morphemes has usually just a single meaning/function.

	[deniz]	ocean	[de]	in	[im]	my
a.	[ev]	house	[e]	to	[in]	of
	[el]	hand	[den]	from	[imiz]	our
	[diʃ]	tooth	[dʒɪk]	little	[ler]	(plural marker)

You need to distinguish between [i] and [ɪ] – they make a difference both in Turkish and in English (*sheep* vs. *ship*).

- b. noun stem + ‘little’ + plural marker + possessive (determiner) + prepositional marker

See for example 16:

[evdʒɪklerimizde]
ev dʒɪk ler imiz de
house little pl our in
‘in our little houses’

Based on the data, it is safer to assume that the slot between the noun stem and the plural morpheme is reserved for a morpheme meaning ‘little’ and not any adjectival morpheme. Morphemes with such function are quite common in various languages. They suggest smallness or endearment. For example, German: *Haus* → *Häuschen* ‘little house’, Spanish: *chica* → *chiquita* ‘little girl’, Czech *strom* → *stromek* ‘little tree’, Scottish Gaelic: *loch* → *lochan* ‘small lake’, etc. In English *dog* → *doggy*, but the process is limited.

- c. ‘of our little hands’: [eldʒɪklerimizin]

el dʒɪk ler imiz in
hand little plural our of