32. Tojolabal

Tojolabal is a Mayan language of the Kanjobalan-Chujean family, spoken in Mexico. Determine whether plain [k] and glottalized [k'] are allophones of a single phoneme, in free variation, or in contrast. Support your answer with specific examples. (*Hint:* Don't forget that near-minimal pairs can be as convincing as minimal pairs.)

a.	[kisim]	'my beard'	g. [sak]	'white'
b.	[tsakaa]	'chop it down'	h. [k²iʃin]	'warm'
c.	[koktit]	'our feet'	i. [skutʃu]	'he is carrying it'
d.	[k²ak]	'flea'	j. [k²uːtes]	'to dress'
e.	[p²akan]	'hanging'	k. [snika]	'he stirred it'
f.	[k²a?em]	'sugar cane'	1. [?ak ⁷]	'read'

36. Farsi

Farsi is an Indo-European language of the Indo-Iranian family, which is the most widely spoken language in Iran. In the following data, do [r], [r], and [r] belong to one, two, or three different phonemes?

[r] voiced trill		[r] voiceless trill		[t] voiced flap	
 a. [ærteʃ] b. [farsi] c. [qædri] d. [rah] e. [ris] f. [ruz] 	'army' 'Persian' 'a little bit' 'road' 'beard' 'day'	 g. [ahar] h. [behtær] i. [hærntowr] j. [tʃar] k. [tʃedʒur] l. [ʃir] 	'starch' 'better' 'however' 'four' 'what kind' 'lion'	m. [ahari] n. [bæradær] o. [berid] p. [biræŋg] q. [tʃera] r. [darid]	'starched' 'brother' 'go' 'pale' 'why' 'you have'

38. Greek

Modern Greek is an Indo-European language spoken in Greece. Examine the sounds [x], [k], [c], and [c] in the following data. [k] represents a voiceless velar stop, [x] a voiceless velar fricative, [c] a voiceless palatal fricative, and [c] a voiceless palatal stop. Which of these sounds are in contrastive distribution, and which are in complementary distribution?

a.	[kano]	'do'	j. [kori]	'daughter'
b.	[xano]	'lose'	k. [xori]	'dances'
c.	[çino]	'pour'	1. [xrima]	'money'
d.	[cino]	'move'	m. [krima]	'shame'
e.	[kali]	'charms'	n. [xufta]	'handful'
f.	[xali]	'plight'	o. [kufeta]	'bonbons'
g.	[çeli]	'eel'	p. [çina]	'goose'
h.	[ceri]	'candle'	q. [cina]	'china'
i.	[ceri]	'hand'		