Angas: Consider the phonemic status of the nasal sounds in Angas.
             How many nasal phonemes are there in this data?

1.	[mut]	to die	2.	[tam̥]	bench
3.	[fwan̥]	to rain	4.	[dondon̥]	yesterday
5.	[nemjel̥]	(name of village)	6.	[ndarm̥]	bark

Kongo

For this next problem, coronal obstruents = sounds in the center of the mouth (alveolar, alveopalatal) that obstruct air (stops, fricatives, affricates).

Consider the voiceless alveolar stop, the voiced and voiceless alveolar fricatives, the voiceless alveopalatal affricate and the voiceless alveopalatal fricatives.

Kongo: Consider the phonemic status of the coronal obstruents in Kongo.
             How many phonemic distinctions are there? Which sounds are allophones
             of the same phoneme? How does this illustrate structural symmetry?

1.	[tobola]	to bore a hole	8.	[nselele]	termite
2.	[tʃina]	to cut	9.	[lolonʒi]	to wash
3.	[kesoka]	to be cut	10.	[zevo]	then
4.	[nkoʃi]	lion	11.	[aʒimola]	alms
5.	[zenga]	to cut	12.	[nzwetu]	our house
6.	[ʒima]	to stretch	13.	[kunezulu]	to heaven
7.	[kasu]	emaciation	14.	[tanu]	five

French

Which vowels belong to different phonemes? How many vowel phonemes do you have? What phonetic characteristics are used distinctively in the French vowel system?

1.	[vo]	veal	2.	[vø]	wishes
3.	[vu]	you (pl)	4.	[vy]	seen
5.	[li]	bed	6.	[ly]	read
7.	[ble]	wheat	8.	[blø]	blue

Ganda: Consider [l,r] in Ganda. Is the distinction between them phonemic?

1.	[kola]	do	10.	[wulira]	hear
2.	[lwana]	fight	11.	[beera]	help
3.	[buulira]	tell	12.	[lya]	eat
4.	[eryato]	canoe	13.	[luula]	sit
5.	[omuliro]	fire	14.	[omugole]	bride
6.	[effirimbi]	whistle	15.	[lumonde]	sweet potato `
7.	[emmeeri]	ship	16.	[eddwaliro]	hospital
8.	[eraddu]	lightning	17.	[wawaabira]	accuse
9	[oluganda]	Ganda language	18.	[olulimi]	tongue

Consider the lonwords from English. How can you account for the treatments of [r] and [l]?

19.	[leerwe]	railway	20.	[luula]	ruler