

## Bilabial, palatal, and glottal fricatives in Japanese

### Part I

- If we consider *only* the data in this part, what would we conclude about the distribution of [ɸ], [ç], and [h] in Japanese? How many distinct phonemes would we want to set up?

[ yoho: ]	‘forecast’	[ to:ɸu ]	‘tofu’
[ hoçi ]	‘star’	[ suhada ]	‘bare skin’
[ eçime ]	(place name)	[ haha ]	‘mother’
[ ɸukku ]	‘clothes’	[ tehon ]	‘model’
[ saiɸu ]	‘wallet’	[ hahen ]	‘broken piece’
[ hako ]	‘box’	[ çito ]	‘person’
[ ɸukai ]	‘deep’	[ çihon ]	‘capital’
[ ku:ɸukku ]	‘hunger’	[ hen ]	‘strange’
[ ku:çi ]	‘waste’	[ kiçin ]	‘grace’
[ çihai ]	‘control’		

### Part II

- Now consider the data in this part. What should we conclude about the distribution of [ɸ], [ç], and [h] now? Should we revise our analysis from Part I? Why or why not?

[ haits̃u ]	‘heights’	[ heruppu ]	‘help’
[ ho:supawa: ]	‘horsepower’	[ çirukuraimu ]	‘hill climb’
[ ko:çi: ]	‘coffee’	[ oaɸu ]	‘Oahu’
[ eɸu ]	‘F’	[ ɸaito ]	‘fight’
[ ɸeminisuto ]	‘feminist’	[ ɸo:ku ]	‘fork’
[ ɸirumu ]	‘film’		