

### Chapter 3

1. Note that many people consider [c, ʒ] to be **dentals**, not alveolars.
2. Quiz your neighbor on the parameters of the table on p. 18, going both from parameters to sounds and back again. For example, if you ask your neighbor to give you the soft voiced dental fricative s/he should tell you that it is [ʒ]. And if your neighbor asks you to describe [d], you should be able to say that it is the hard voiced dental stop.
3. Look at the table on p. 18 and locate all of the sounds that do not have Russian letters. (There are some sounds that do not have unique or ambiguous letters, but I'm looking for sounds that are completely unrepresented by the alphabet). What are they? What role do they play?
4. What are some sounds that are absent from this table but are possible (i.e., on the IPA table)?
5. Some of the designations in the table are debatable. [v], for example, is not fully an obstruent, and sometimes acts like a glide. Why might this be?
6. Structuralists considered the most important role of the phoneme to be a negative rather than a positive one -- its job is to be different from other phonemes. What does this say about the relationships among phonemes?
7. What is the difference between **palatal** and **palatalized**?
8. What is problematic about sounds like [p], [b], [m]?
9. If [j] is in a sense the non-vocalic version of [i] and [v] also behaves to some extent like a glide, what is [v]'s vocalic version?
10. Give phonetic transcription:  
  
да́ч    вья́л    бо́ль    сво́й    ро́жь
11. Write the correct Russian word:  
  
[pán]    [jós]    [pót]    [pjót]    [láj]
12. What do each of these groups of consonants have in common?
  - a. ʃ, ʒ, č, j, ʒ̣
  - b. f, s, š, x
  - c. p, b, m
  - d. p, t, k