

Greek (Modern)

Examine the sounds [x], [k], [ç], and [c] in the following data set.

- [x] represents a voiceless velar oral fricative
- [ç] represents a voiceless palatal oral fricative
- [c] represents a voiceless palatal oral stop

- (1) Determine which of these four sounds are in contrastive distribution, and which are in complementary distribution.
- (2) How many phonemes should we set up for these four sounds in Greek? What are their allophones?

[kano]	‘do’	[kori]	‘daughter’
[xano]	‘lose’	[xori]	‘dances’
[çino]	‘pour’	[xrima]	‘money’
[cino]	‘move’	[krima]	‘shame’
[kali]	‘charms’	[xufta]	‘handful’
[xali]	‘plight’	[kufeta]	‘bonbons’
[çeli]	‘eel’	[oçi]	‘no’
[ceri]	‘candle’	[oci]	‘2.82 pounds’
[çeri]	‘hand’		