

## Alveolar/alveopalatal obstruents in Japanese, part (II)

- Consider the data in this handout. What should we conclude about the distribution of the alveolar and alveopalatal obstruents now? Should we revise our analysis from Part I? Why or why not?

### (4) Sino-Japanese examples (borrowed from Chinese centuries ago)

(a)	[ ɕakai ]	‘society’	[ ɕo:baɪ ]	‘business’
	[ ɕu:mat̚su ]	‘weekend’	[ ɕiso: ]	‘thought, idea’
(b)	[ t̚ɕa ]	‘tea’	[ t̚ɕo:me ]	‘city block’
	[ t̚ɕu:mon ]	‘order’	[ t̚ɕikei ]	‘terrain’
(c)	[ d̚zama ]	‘impediment’	[ d̚zosei ]	‘woman’
	[ d̚zu:ɕo ]	‘address’	[ d̚zikan ]	‘time’

### (5) Recent loanwords from Western languages

(a)	[ ɕeru ]	‘Shell (Oil)’	[ ɕa:pu ]	‘mechanical pencil’
	[ ɕo: ]	‘show’	[ ɕu:kuɾi:mu ]	‘ <i>chou</i> cream (cr. puff)’
	[ ɕi:ɾu ]	‘seal, sticker’	[ ɕi:zuɴ ]	‘season’
(b)	[ kant̚so:ne ]	‘canzone’	[ t̚set̚se-bae ]	‘tsetse fly’
	[ t̚sa:ɾi ]	‘tsar’	[ t̚suɴɣu:su ]	‘Tungus (people)’
(c)	[ t̚ɕesu ]	‘chess’	[ t̚ɕu:ta: ]	‘tutor’ (<British Eng.)
	[ t̚ɕokore:to ]	‘chocolate’	[ t̚ɕa:mu ]	‘charm’
	[ t̚ɕi:zu ]	‘cheese’	[ ti: ]	‘tea’
(d)	[ d̚zu:su ]	‘juice’	[ d̚zesut̚ɕa: ]	‘gesture’
	[ d̚zo:ku ]	‘joke’	[ d̚za:d̚zi: ]	‘jersey’
	[ d̚zi:pan ]	‘jea(ns) pan(ts)’	[ d̚zipa: ]	‘zipper’