

## Bilabial, palatal, and glottal fricatives in Japanese

### Part I

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

[ johoː ]	‘forecast’	[ toːɸu ]	‘tofu’
[ hoçi ]	‘star’	[ suhada ]	‘bare skin’
[ eçime ]	(place name)	[ haha ]	‘mother’
[ ɸuku ]	‘clothes’	[ tehon ]	‘model’
[ saiɸu ]	‘wallet’	[ hahen ]	‘broken piece’
[ hako ]	‘box’	[ çito ]	‘person’
[ ɸukai ]	‘deep’	[ çihon ]	‘capital’
[ kuːɸuku ]	‘hunger’	[ hen ]	‘strange’
[ kuːçi ]	‘waste’	[ kiçin ]	‘grace’
[ çihai ]	‘control’		

### Part II

- Now consider the data in Part II. 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?

[ hai̯tsu ]	‘heights’	[ herupu ]	‘help’
[ hoːsupawaː ]	‘horsepower’	[ çirukuraimu ]	‘hill climb’
[ koːçiː ]	‘coffee’	[ oaɸu ]	‘Oahu’
[ ɸuraɸuːpu ]	‘hula hoop’		
[ eɸu ]	‘F’	[ ɸuːdokoːto ]	‘food court’
[ ɸeminisuto ]	‘feminist’	[ ɸoːku ]	‘fork’
[ ɸirumu ]	‘film’	[ ɸaito ]	‘fight’