

## Data set: Predictable or unpredictable environments?

The symbol [ɾ] represents a *voiced alveolar oral flap liquid*, which is a type of liquid we haven't discussed yet. A flap occurs in English in words like *letter* [lɛɾɪ], *water* [wɑɾɪ], *edit* [ɛɾɪt].

- In the languages shown below, do the sounds [l] and [ɾ] have **predictable** or **unpredictable** environments?
- What is the status of [l] and [ɾ] in the mental grammar of a native speaker of these languages — are they **allophones of the same phoneme**, or do they **belong to different phonemes**?
- If [l] and [ɾ] are allophones of the same phoneme in one or both of these languages, what **phonological rule** would we propose?

### I. Spanish

[ola]	'wave'	[eroiko]	'heroic'
[pleno]	'full'	[ora]	'(he/she) prays'
[selo]	'zeal'	[maroma]	'rope'
[kulero]	'lazy'	[sero]	'zero'
[prenda]	'jewel'		

### II. Korean

Notes: [ɯ] is a high back unrounded vowel  
[ː] shows that the preceding sound is long

[talda]	'sweet'	[kɔ:ɾi]	'distance'
[ɔ:lmana]	'how much'	[noɾɛ]	'song'
[solhwa]	'legend'	[purida]	'to use'
[pulgogi]	'barbecued meat'	[saram]	'person'
[tal]	'moon'	[irum]	'name'
[sul]	'wine'	[ku:ɾida]	'to draw'