

**Homework Assignment # 1 -- LIN 510 -- Elly van Gelderen**  
**Due 5 September 2017**

Note that homework assignments may be a bit challenging in that they are meant to 'push' you. In this assignment, Q4 and Q5 may be that. For this assignment, complete Q1-4; **Q5 is optional**, just in case you'd like to do more.

1. Find two English words (of at least two syllables) and provide their phonetic transcription. Then describe the sounds of each in terms of place, manner and voice.
2. Go to a linguistic website (e.g. linguist list (<https://www.linguistlist.org/>), WALs (<http://wals.info/>), ethnologue (<https://www.ethnologue.com/>), or omniglot (<https://www.omniglot.com/>), or another you like). **Briefly** describe what the site does, and speculate on how this site might be helpful to your linguistic research. You don't really need to write a long answer; a paragraph is enough.
3. The below Japanese words all include the word for 'three'. What is that word and what phonetic processes does it undergo?

[samban]	'number three'
[sandan]	'three steps'
[sansat <sup>s</sup> u]	'three books'
[sampun]	'three minutes'
4. Pick a language (preferably a non-European one: see [www.ethnologue.com](http://www.ethnologue.com)), go to the library and find a grammar of that language. Then list all the consonants in the way that p. 38 (Table 2.12) of your book does. Add some comments as to which consonants are missing in comparison to English or which are additional. Don't worry, you get credit for difficult languages and your answer doesn't have to be 'perfect'. **Please provide a reference to the grammar.**

**OPTIONAL**

5. The analysis of loanwords is very interesting. To give an example, Indonesian (Malay) borrowed some words from Dutch. In Dutch, the word is *frikandel* 'a kind of junk food' and in Indonesian it is *prikandel*; Dutch *havermout* 'oatmeal' becomes *hapermut*; Dutch *zalm* 'salmon' becomes *salam*. The explanation I would give just based on my knowledge of phonetics (but I would have to check it) is that Indonesian has no labiodental fricatives (*f*, *v*) and changes them into an appropriate stop (i.e. labial). It may also be the case that Indonesian has no voiced fricatives or none at the beginning of the word (*z* > *s*). Finally, perhaps diphthongs do not occur (*ou* > *u*).

Please find five loanwords in a language you know (could be English, but it may be easier to ask a native speaker of another language about a loan in her/his language from English). Then analyze what happened to the loans if anything.