**R worksheet (based on Hayes [2009], *Introductory Phonology*)**

These are words from a language with two different rhotic sounds. There is [ɹ] (a voiced alveolar approximant like the American English *r*), and [ɹʷ] (almost the same sound, but produced with lip rounding: your lips make a round shape just like when you pronounce [u]).

[maɪgɹʷənts]	[hoʊmɛɹʷɪk]	[fɛldspɑɹ]
[ɔɹ]	[tɹʷɛk]	[əʃuɹ]
[fɹʷʌm]	[dibɹʷift]	[dɹʷɛdfəl]
[ʃaɪɹ]	[ɹʷiplaɪ]	[dwɔɹfɪŋ]
[tɹʷɪplɪŋ]	[iɹʷaki]	[fiɹ]
[mɛtəfɔɹ]	[pɹʷeɪz]	[fɛbjuɛɹʷi]
[ɹʷidiəm]	[ɹʷæntəd]	[ɪndəskɹʷɪmənətli]
[pɹʷoʊklɪvəriz]	[kɹʷusəbəl]	[ɹʷoʊmænsɪŋ]

Do native speakers of this language consider these two rhotics to be different sounds (i.e., different phonemes)? Why or why not? Explain your evidence, and present an analysis that describes the relation between these rhotics using rules and tree diagrams.

No; they are in complementary distribution. Before a vowel you only get [ɹʷ], and elsewhere (end of a word or before a consonant) you get [ɹ]. In other words, /ɹ/ → [ɹʷ] / _V

/ɹ/
[ɹ]   [ɹʷ]
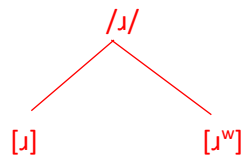
What language are these words from?

English