

Uyghur worksheet

[j] is a voiced glide (approximant); [q] is a voiceless uvular stop (it sounds like [k], but it's further back in the throat).

Here is a list of some Uyghur words:

[sɪnɪp-tɪn]	<i>from the classroom</i>
[byldʒyrgæn-dɪn]	<i>from the strawberry</i>
[øj-dɪn]	<i>from the house</i>
[baʃ-tɪn]	<i>from the head</i>
[ʃɪndʒaŋ-dɪn]	<i>from Xinjiang</i>
[somkɪ-dɪn]	<i>from the bag</i>
[sol-dɪn]	<i>from the left</i>
[pɪrænɪk-tɪn]	<i>from the cookie</i>
[ʃærq-tɪn]	<i>from the east</i>

A) Does this data set include any minimal pairs to show that [d] and [t] are separate phonemes?

No

B) Describe the environments where [d] occurs and the environments where [t] occurs. (By 'describe', I mean generalize. You can make a list of environments if that helps you, but what I really want is a generalization.)

[t] occurs after voiceless consonants, [d] occurs after voiced consonants or vowels.

C) Are [d] and [t] in complementary distribution in this data set?

Yes

D) Write a phonological rule to describe the relationship between [d] and [t] in this data set.

d -> t / [voiceless]__