

to be in complementary distribution. Consider the words 'Peak' and 'speak'. The sounds represented by the letters /p/ in both the words are different. In peak it is aspirated and realized as /p^h/, and in speak, it is unaspirated and realized as /p/. The phonetic environment of these sounds is different and the replacement of one by the other does not change the meaning of the words. That is to say, if /p^h/ of peak is changed into /p/, its meaning will not change. Likewise, if /p/ unaspirated sound of 'speak' is changed into aspirated /p^h/, the meaning of the word speak will remain the same. It means that these two sounds are in complementary distribution, and so they are not the separate phonemes. They are all allophones of English language. Thus, the principle of complementary distribution establishes that two sounds will be allophones only when—

- they occur in different phonetic environment, and
- their replacement by each other does not change the meaning of the words.

