

# (R) I Stop Being Afraid of This Problem (1/2) [Solution]

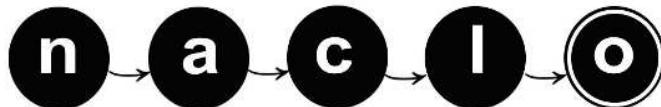
Note that there are several correct ways of filling out the tables in R1 and R2; only one is shown here for each question. Also, R1, R2, and R4 were graded together, i.e., for a particular rule, an acceptable answer in any of these places received full credit.

**R1.** Provide rules for the pronunciation of orthographic y:

if y	<b>(a)</b> is at the beginning of a word	it is silent	—
but if y	<b>(b)</b> is preceded by an o, in the suffix -ry	it is pronounced as	<b>(c)</b> o
but if y	<b>(d)</b> is preceded by an i, in the suffix -ry	it is pronounced as	<b>(e)</b> i
but if y	<b>(f)</b> is preceded by an a, in the suffix -ry	it is pronounced as	<b>(g)</b> a
otherwise	—	y is pronounced as	<b>(h)</b> ɪ

**R2.** Provide rules for the probable pronunciation of orthographic p, t, and k, ignoring palatalization (<sup>j</sup>):

if p, t, or k	<b>(a)</b> are preceded by a stressed syllable with two vowels	they are pronounced as	h.p, h.t, or h.k (respectively)
but if p, t, or k	<b>(b)</b> are preceded by a stress syllable with one vowel	they are pronounced as	?p, ?t, or ?k (respectively)
but if p, t, or k	<b>(d)</b> occur after some other sound	they are pronounced as	b, d, or g (respectively)
otherwise	—	they are pronounced as	p, t, or k (respectively)



# (R) I Stop Being Afraid of This Problem (2/2) [Solution]

R3. Fill in the blanks:

Word	Phonetic transcription	Meaning
<i>makopamy</i>	(a) /ma.'go?.pa.mi/	to grow dark
<i>aitopòma</i>	(b) /'aih.t̪o.'bo?.ma/	homeless
<i>kerikeri</i>	(c) /ke.'ri?.k̪e.ri/	a species of bird
<i>parimy</i>	(d) /pa.'ri.mi/	son in law of
<i>kurijara</i>	(e) /ku.'ri.j̪a.ra/	boat
<i>ykurijarary</i>	(f) /'ku.ri.'j̪a.ra.ra/	my boat
<i>tykupimy</i>	(g) /t̪i.'gu?.pi.mi/	what needs to be bathed

## Explanation

In addition to the phonological/orthographic rules from R1 and R2, there are a number of rules that account for the data in R3:

### Stress assignment

- If a word has two syllables, stress the first syllable...
- ...else if the first syllable of a word is heavy (containing a diphthong or a coda consonant, where a diphthong is a pair of vowels acting as one vowel, and a coda consonant is a consonant at the end of a syllable), stress the first syllable and every other following syllable except the final syllable
- ...else stress the second syllable and every other following syllable except for the final syllable.
- Word initial y- is deleted, but still counts as a syllable for purposes of stress assignment.

### Diacritics

- The grave accent ñ indicates a following glottal stop /ʔ/ before a voiced consonant and a glottal fricative /h/ before a voiceless consonant.
- The tilde ñ indicates a nasalized vowel if there is no following vowel. Otherwise, it indicates a nasal stop (/m/, /n/, /ŋ/) with the same place of articulation as the following consonant.

### Assimilation

- There is vowel harmony, as noted in R1. This pattern is actually confined to the possessive suffix -ry.
- The vowel /i/ palatalizes the next consonant unless it is <r>.
- <r> is realized as [r] following /i/ or /e/ but is [ɾ] elsewhere.

