

Problem #3 (20 points). Here are the names of 24 Burmese children and their dates of birth:

| boys | | girls | |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| name | date of birth | name | date of birth |
| kaun̥ mya? | 06/01/2009 | paŋ we | 06/04/2009 |
| zeiya cɔ | 06/09/2009 | thouŋ uŋ | 06/06/2009 |
| pyesouŋ aŋ | 06/18/2009 | khiŋ le nwe | 06/08/2009 |
| ne liŋ | 06/20/2009 | wiŋ i muŋ | 06/10/2009 |
| lwiŋ koko | 06/24/2009 | mimi khaiŋ | 06/18/2009 |
| phouŋ naiŋ thuŋ | 06/25/2009 | su mya? so | 06/30/2009 |
| myo khiŋ wiŋ | 07/02/2009 | susu wiŋ | 07/07/2009 |
| tiŋ mauŋ la? | 07/04/2009 | yadana u | 07/08/2009 |
| khaiŋ miŋ thuŋ | 07/06/2009 | tiŋ za mo | 07/11/2009 |
| wiŋ cɔ aŋ | 07/08/2009 | yin̥yin̥ myin̥ | 07/15/2009 |
| the? aŋ | 07/11/2009 | kebi thuŋ | 07/20/2009 |
| shaŋ thuŋ | 07/21/2009 | shu man̥ cɔ | 07/21/2009 |

On 06/14/2009, 06/16/2009, 06/24/2009, 07/09/2009, 07/13/2009, and 07/18/2009 six other Burmese children were born. Here are their names:

- boys: ɲwe siŋbu, so mo cɔ, ye aŋ naiŋ
- girls: daliya, e tiŋ, phyuphyu wiŋ

Who was born when?

⚠ The Burmese names are given in a simplified Roman transcription. **c** = *ch* in *church*, **ɛ** ≈ *a* in *hat*, **h** indicates that the preceding consonant is aspirated (pronounced with a puff of air), **ŋ** = *ng* in *hang*, **ɳ** indicates that the preceding vowel is nasal, **ɔ** ≈ *a* in *hall*, **b** ≈ English *th* in *with*, **y** = *y* in *yay!*, **?** is a consonant (the so-called glottal stop).

—Ivan Derzhanski, Maria Cydzik

Problem #4 (20 points). Given are Old Indic word stems which are thought to preserve the most ancient (Indo-European) position of the stress. They are divided into root and suffix by a hyphen. The stressed vowel bears the mark ́.

| | | | | | |
|---------|----------------------|-----------|-------------|----------|------------|
| v̥rk-a- | wolf | vádh-ri- | castrated | púr-va- | first |
| vadh-á- | deadly weapon | dhū-má- | smoke | bh̥rm-i- | mobile |
| sād-á- | sitting on horseback | d̥r-ti- | leather bag | k̥rs-í- | tillage |
| puṣ-tí- | prosperity | gh̥r̥-ṇi- | heat | stó-ma- | hymn |
| sik-tí- | effusion | gh̥r̥-ṇá- | heat | dar-má- | demolisher |
| pī-tí- | drinking, draught | ká-ma- | desire | nag-ná- | naked |
| gá-ti- | walk | | | vák-va- | rolling |

(a) Explain why it is not possible to use these data to determine the placement of the stress of the following stems: *bhāg-a-* ‘share’, *pad-a-* ‘step’, *pat-i-* ‘lord’, *us-ri-* ‘morning light’.

(b) Indicate the stress of the word stems given below:

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------|--------|----------|-----------|----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| m̥rdh-ra- | foe | tan̥-ti- | cord | svap-na- | sleep | abh-ra- | cloud |
| phe-na- | foam | bhār-a- | burden | bhū-mi- | earth, soil | ghan-a- | killing |
| stu-ti- | praise | dū-ta- | messenger | ghar-ma- | heat | gh̥ṛs-vi- | exuberant |

⚠ **h** indicates that the preceding consonant is aspirated (pronounced with a puff of air); **ṇ**, **᷑** and **t̥** ≈ *n*, *sh* and *t* in *barn*, *marsh* and *art*, uttered with the tip of the tongue turned back; **r̥** is a vowel similar to the middle sound in American English *bird*. The mark ́ denotes vowel length.

—Alexander Piperski