

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
kaun mya?	06/01/2009	paŋ we	06/04/2009
zeiya cɔ	06/09/2009	thouŋ uŋ	06/06/2009
pyesouŋ auŋ	06/18/2009	khin le nwɛ	06/08/2009
ne liŋ	06/20/2009	win i muŋ	06/10/2009
lwin koko	06/24/2009	mimi khain	06/18/2009
phouŋ nain thun	06/25/2009	su mya? so	06/30/2009
myo khin win	07/02/2009	susu win	07/07/2009
tin mauŋ la?	07/04/2009	yadana u	07/08/2009
khain min thun	07/06/2009	tin za mɔ	07/11/2009
win cɔ auŋ	07/08/2009	yinyin myin	07/15/2009
the? auŋ	07/11/2009	kepi thun	07/20/2009
shan thun	07/21/2009	shu man 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: ŋwe siŋpu, so mo cɔ, ye auŋ nain
- girls: daliya, e tin, phyuphyu win

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*, **ɲ** indicates that the preceding vowel is nasal, **ɔ** ≈ *a* in *hall*, **p** ≈ 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 ́.

<i>vṛ́k-a-</i>	wolf	<i>vádh-ri-</i>	castrated	<i>púr-va-</i>	first
<i>vadh-á-</i>	deadly weapon	<i>dhū-má-</i>	smoke	<i>bhr̥m-i-</i>	mobile
<i>sād-á-</i>	sitting on horseback	<i>dṛ́-ti-</i>	leather bag	<i>kr̥ṣ-í-</i>	tillage
<i>puṣ-tí-</i>	prosperity	<i>ghṛ́-ṇi-</i>	heat	<i>stó-ma-</i>	hymn
<i>sik-tí-</i>	effusion	<i>ghṛ-ṇá-</i>	heat	<i>dar-má-</i>	demolisher
<i>pī-tí-</i>	drinking, draught	<i>kā-ma-</i>	desire	<i>nag-ná-</i>	naked
<i>gá-ti-</i>	walk			<i>vák-va-</i>	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:

<i>mṛdh-ra-</i>	foe	<i>tan-ti-</i>	cord	<i>svap-na-</i>	sleep	<i>abh-ra-</i>	cloud
<i>phe-na-</i>	foam	<i>bhār-a-</i>	burden	<i>bhū-mi-</i>	earth, soil	<i>ghan-a-</i>	killing
<i>stu-ti-</i>	praise	<i>dū-ta-</i>	messenger	<i>ghar-ma-</i>	heat	<i>ghṛṣ-vi-</i>	exuberant

△ **h** indicates that the preceding consonant is aspirated (pronounced with a puff of air); **ṇ**, **ṣ** and **ṭ** ≈ *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