

### Задача №5

First of all, for every syllable we must determine to which of the two types it belongs. This is easy to do, since, according to the problem statement, the syllable type always remains the same within the same root or the same ending. Hence, the root has falling intonation in paradigms **1** and **3**, and rising intonation in paradigms **2** and **4**. The endings in Nom.Sg. and Acc.Pl. always have falling intonation, whereas in Gen.Sg. and Nom.Pl. they always have rising intonation (the last one is explicated in the problem).

Let us represent these data in a table (where *a* designates any vowel, and stressed syllables are set in boldface):

<b>Paradigm</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
Nom.Sg.	áá	ãá	áá	ãá
Gen.Sg.	áã	ãã	áã	ãã
Nom.Pl.	áã	ãã	áã	ãã
Acc.Pl.	áá	ãá	áá	ãá

Which paradigms belonged together?

In **1** and **3** the root has falling intonation, but the accent patterns are different. This means that **1** and **3** must have been different from the outset. The same is true for paradigms **2** и **4**. Therefore only two options remain:

A. **1 + 2** and **3 + 4**

or

B. **1 + 4** and **3 + 2**

Option B would have us explain more differences in the place of the accent than option A (5 versus 3), so we start with option A. Comparing **1** and **2**, we notice that the places of the accent are only different in Nom.Sg. and Acc.Pl., áá in **1** corresponding to ãá in **2** in both cases. Comparing **3** and **4**, we notice that the places of the accent are only different in Acc.Pl; in this case, too, áá in **3** corresponds to ãá in **4**. Option B does not yield an acceptable solution. For instance, the different places of the accent in Gen.Sg (ãã) and Nom.Pl. (ãã) in **4**, the intonation of both syllables being the same, and their coincidence in **1** cannot be accounted for. We conclude that option A is correct.

**Assignment 1.** Paradigms **1** and **2**, on the one hand, and paradigms **3** and **4**, on the other hand, originally belonged together.

In order to determine what the two initial paradigms looked like, we have to answer the question why áá and ãá have different places of accent. Maybe áá changed to ãá? But we can see the sequence áá in **3** (Nom.Sg.), and ãá does not occur in any of the paradigms **1-4**. Therefore ãá always changed to áá, and not the other way around.

**Assignment 2.** Paradigm **1 + 2** looked as **1** looks now (the root was always accented), and the paradigm **3 + 4** looked as **3** looks now (the endings were accented in the Singular and the root was accented in the Plural).

**Assignment 3.** Saussure's Law says that in the sequence *syllable with rising intonation – syllable with falling intonation* (ãá) the accent shifted from the first syllable to the second one (áá).