

Problem #3 (20 points). Here are some words and phrases in Pirahã and simplified transcriptions of their pronunciation in normal speech:

<i>bagiai baabi</i>	ba.gia. ¹ baa.bi	bad thief
<i>bahoigatoi</i>	ba.hoi.ga. ¹ toi	pig
<i>bahoigatoi baihiigi</i>	ba. ₂ hoi.ga.to.bai. ¹ hii.gi	slow pig
<i>giopai</i>	gio. ¹ pai	dog
<i>giopai hoigi</i>	gio.pa. ¹ hoi.gi	dirty dog
<i>giopai sabi</i>	gio.pa. ¹ sa.bi	angry dog
<i>giopai xaibogi</i>	₂ gio.pa. ¹ ai.bo.gi	fast dog
<i>hixi</i>	hi. ¹ ?i	rat
<i>hixi xitaixi</i>	hi.? ¹ ii. ¹ ta. ¹ ?i	heavy rat
<i>kagahoaogii toio</i>	ka.ga.ho.ao.gi.to. ¹ io	old papaya
<i>kagaihiai</i>	ka. ¹ gai.hi.ai	jaguar
<i>kagaihiai baagiso</i>	ka.gai. ₂ hia. ¹ baa.gi.so	many jaguars
<i>kagaihiai xaibogi</i>	ka.gai. ₂ hia. ¹ ai.bo.gi	fast jaguar
<i>kagih</i>	ka.gi. ¹ hi	wasp
<i>kahai baihiigi</i>	ka. ₂ ha.bai. ¹ hii.gi	slow arrow
<i>kaibai xogiai</i>	kai. ¹ ba.o.gi.ai	big monkey
<i>kaoaibogi</i>	kao. ¹ ai.bo.gi	jungle spirit
<i>kaoaibogi sabi</i>	kao.ai.bo.gi. ¹ sa.bi	angry jungle spirit
<i>koxopa</i>	ko.? ¹ o. ¹ pa	stomach
<i>piahaogixisoai</i>	pia.hao.gi.? ¹ i.so. ¹ ai.pi	banana for cooking
<i>poogaihiai</i>	poo. ¹ gai.hi.ai	banana
<i>tagasaga</i>	ta.ga. ¹ sa.ga	machete
<i>xabagi</i>	¹ ?a.ba.gi	toucan
<i>xabagi giisai</i>	?a.ba.gi.gii. ¹ sai	this toucan
<i>xagai</i>	?a. ¹ gai	crooked
<i>xaogii</i>	¹ ?ao.gii	foreign woman
<i>xibogi</i>	¹ ?i.bo.gi	milk
<i>xiga</i>	¹ ?i.ga	hard
<i>xiiaapisi</i>	?ii. ¹ aa.pi.si	sleeve
<i>xisipoai</i>	?i.si.po. ¹ ai	wing
<i>xisitai xagai</i>	?i.si. ¹ taa.gai	crooked feather
<i>xisoobai</i>	?i. ¹ soo.bai	otter
<i>xogiai</i>	?o.gi. ¹ ai	big



toucan

Write down how the following words and phrases are pronounced:

<i>xaaibi</i>	thin	<i>bigi</i>	ground	<i>poogaihiai toio</i>	old banana
<i>xaapisi</i>	arm	<i>kagahoaogii</i>	papaya	<i>xabagi kapioxio</i>	another toucan
<i>xitiixisi</i>	fish	<i>kaibai</i>	monkey	<i>xabagi xogiai</i>	big toucan
		<i>kapiigaiitooi</i>	pencil		

⚠ Pirahã is the indigenous language of the isolated Pirahã people of Amazonas, Brazil. It is the only surviving member of the Mura language family.

[ʔ] is a consonant (known as the glottal stop). [h] = *h* in English *hat*. The mark “.” shows syllable boundaries. The mark “¹” before a syllable indicates primary stress. The mark “₂” before a syllable indicates secondary stress (if there is one). —Artūrs Semeniūks