

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

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

if <i>p</i> , <i>t</i> , or <i>k</i>	(a) are preceded by a stressed syllable with two vowels	they are pronounced as	<i>h.p</i> , <i>h.t</i> , or <i>h.k</i> (respectively)
but if <i>p</i> , <i>t</i> , or <i>k</i>	(b) are preceded by a stress syllable with one vowel	they are pronounced as	(c) <i>ʔ.p</i> , <i>ʔ.t</i> , or <i>ʔ.k</i> (respectively)
but if <i>p</i> , <i>t</i> , or <i>k</i>	(d) occur after some other sound	they are pronounced as	(e) <i>b</i> , <i>d</i> , or <i>g</i> (respectively)
otherwise	—	they are pronounced as	(f) <i>p</i> , <i>t</i> , or <i>k</i> (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.'goʔ.pa.mi/	to grow dark
<i>aitopòma</i>	(b) /'aih.t'ò.'boʔ.ma/	homeless
<i>kerikeri</i>	(c) /ke.'riʔ.k'e.ri/	a species of bird
<i>parimy</i>	(d) /pa.'ʕi.mi/	son in law of
<i>kurijara</i>	(e) /ku.'ʕi.j'a.ʕa/	boat
<i>ykurijarary</i>	(f) /'ku.ʕi.'j'a.ʕa.ʕa/	my boat
<i>tykupimy</i>	(g) /t'i.'guʔ.pi.m'i/	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 *̀* indicates a following glottal stop /ʔ/ before a voiced consonant and a glottal fricative /h/ before a voiceless consonant.
- The tilde *~* 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.

