Stress in Fijian  
Due Fri., Dec. 2

Based on data from Scott, Schütz and analysis by Hayes.  
This one’s a little simpler than usual, so if you have an analysis and it feels like it didn’t take 
long enough, don’t worry.

Instructions
1. Develop an OT analysis of Fijian stress—which is predictable, not phonemic—using 
   unbracketed grids (i.e., no feet). Include an analysis of the difference among the 4 dialects.
2. Then, discuss whether there are any places where the analysis would have been easier with 
   feet.

Tips and notes
3. You’ll probably want to have a grid mark on the bottom layer for every mora rather than 
   every syllable.
4. We didn’t do tableaux with grids in class, but you can assume constraints like...

   - **NOCLASH**: \( x \ x \ x \ x \) (no two tier-adjacent gridmarks should also have gridmarks on 
     the layer above)
   - **NOLAPSE**: \( x \ x \) (no two tier-adjacent gridmarks should lack gridmarks on the 
     layer above)
   - You’ll also need to invent a constraint to account for which stress is primary vs. 
     secondary.
   - You can assume a constraint \(*A\): a high vowel shouldn’t be more prominent than 
     (i.e., shouldn’t have a higher grid column than) a preceding low vowel
   - Assume there’s no underlying grid, so all grids are equally faithful.

Data
(Mostly loan words are shown below because, as in English, loans are the best source of long, 
monomorphemic words.)

Single words
- láko: ‘go’
- tálo: ‘pour’
- βínáka: ‘good’
- atómi: ‘atom’
- \( ^n[dj]ikonési \): ‘deaconess’
- perèšité\(^dži\): ‘president’
- \( ^m[b]asikêtepólo \): ‘basketball’
- señái: ‘no’
- \( ^m[basá:] \): ‘bazaar’
Alternations

mbú: ‘grandmother’  mbú-ŋgu ‘my grandmother’
tá: ‘chop’  tá-ja ‘chop-transitive-3 sg. obj.’
ŋd’é: ‘pull’  ŋd’é-ta ‘pull-trans.’
đađa: ‘lots of bad things’  đađa-ŋgu ‘my bad things’
síbí-ta ‘carve-transitive’  síbí ‘carve’
síbí-ta ‘exceed-trans.’  síbí ‘exceed’
ŋd’a:bú-ja (no gloss, but is suffixed form of item to the right)  ŋd’a:bú (no gloss)

Additional alternation: Dialect A
rái ‘see’  rái-ða ‘see it’
láu ‘wug’2  ráu-ða ‘wug it’

The curved diacritic over the vowel indicates that the vowel is short. You may assume that [āi] shares a single mora, and so does [āu].

Additional alternation: Dialect B
rái ‘see’  ré-ða ‘see it’
láu ‘wug’  ló-ða ‘wug it’

Additional alternation: Dialect C
rái ‘see’  ra.í-ða ‘see it’
láu ‘wug’  la.ú-ða ‘wug it’

1 Made-up form.
2 Made-up form.
### Additional alternation: Dialect D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rái</td>
<td>see</td>
<td>rá-ða</td>
<td>see it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>láu</td>
<td>wug</td>
<td>lá-ða</td>
<td>wug it</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>