**Stress in Fijian**

Due Fri., Mar. 6

Based on data from Schütz and analysis by Hayes.

This one might be a little easier/shorter than usual, so don’t panic if so (it’s not a trick problem set).

**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. Discuss whether there are any places where the analysis would have been easier with feet.

**Tips and notes**

1. You’ll probably want to have a grid mark on the bottom layer for every mora rather than every syllable.
2. We didn’t do tableaux with grids in class, but you can assume constraints like...
   * + NoClash = \* (no two tier-adjacent gridmarks should also have gridmarks on the layer above)
     + NoLapse = \* (no two tier-adjacent gridmarks should lack gridmarks on the layer above)
     + You’ll also need to invent something to account for which stress is primary vs. secondary.
     + You can assume a constraint \*aí: 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 (un)faithful.

**Data**

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

***Single words***

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| láko | ‘go’ |
| tálo | ‘pour’ |
| βináka | ‘good’ |
| atómi | ‘atom’ |
| ndìkonési | ‘deaconess’ |
| prèsiténdi | ‘president’ |
| mbàsikètepólo | ‘basketball’ |
| seŋáj | ‘no’ |
| mbasáː | ‘bazaar’ |
| ndòketáː | ‘doctor’ |
| palàsitáː | ‘plaster’ |
| mìnisìtiríː | ‘ministry’ |
| terènisìsitáː | ‘transistor’ |
| ndàirèkitáː | ‘director’ |
| nrèːnréː | ‘difficult’ |
| mbèːléti | ‘belt’ |
| taràusése | ‘trousers’ |
| mbèlembòːtómu | ‘bellbottoms’ |
| mìːsìniŋgáni | ‘machine gun’ |

***Alternations***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| mbúː | ‘grandmother’ | mbú-ŋgu | ‘my grandmother’ |
| táː | ‘chop’ | tá-ja | ‘chop-transitive-3 sg. obj.’ |
| nréː | ‘pull’ | nré-ta | ‘pull-trans.’ |
| ðaðáː | ‘lots of bad things’ | ðaðá-ŋgu | ‘my bad things’[[1]](#footnote-1) |
| sìːβí-ta | ‘exceed-trans.’ | síβi | ‘exceed’ |

***Additional alternation: Dialect A***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| rái | ‘see’ | rắi-ða | ‘see it’ |
| láw | ‘wug’[[2]](#footnote-2) | lắu-ða | ‘wug it’ |

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

Here are the same items from other dialects. You can assume that their grammars are the same as Dialect A’s except in how they treat words like this.

***Additional alternation: Dialect B***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ráj | ‘see’ | ré-ða | ‘see it’ |
| láw | ‘wug’ | ló-ða | ‘wug it’ |

***Additional alternation: Dialect C***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ráj | ‘see’ | ra.í.-ða | ‘see it’ |
| láw | ‘wug’ | la.ú.-ða | ‘wug it’ |

***Additional alternation: Dialect D***

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ráj | ‘see’ | rá-ða | ‘see it’ |
| láw | ‘wug’ | lá-ða | ‘wug it’ |

1. Made-up form. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. Made-up form. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)