1. Here's a sketch of Hamilton's account of softness assimilation:
   -- velars, bilabials, unpaired hard consonants (š, ž, c), and r never soften before soft consonants
   -- other consonants (dentals and labiodentals) will soften when they precede a soft consonant in the same or adjacent column on p. 18, although any soft labiodental, dental, or palatal cannot motivate softening
   -- all consonants except ш, жк (п doesn't occur here) soften before orthographic sequences of Б + В; but т, д, б do not soften before orthographic sequences of Б + В (п doesn't occur here)

2. So which consonants are most likely to cause and undergo assimilative softening and why does this make sense?

3. What can we say about hardness assimilation and Russian orthography?

4. Where does assimilation of place of articulation occur in Russian?

5. On pp. 70- Hamilton discusses the following "discrepancies between spelling and sound":
   a) the omission of consonants in certain positions
   b) ЧТ = [št]
   c) ЧН = [šn].
Linguists would properly call all three of these "consonant cluster simplifications". Why is this an accurate term?

6. The pronunciation of initial i is just the normal result of the rule we learned for calculating the phonetic value of stressed i. Do you remember it?

7. Please correct accent mark and spelling on p. 72: человёк|о|ненавистничество

8. Another typo on p. 73: [абиялёнйё]

9. Some extra exercises:

   корневище  навязчивый  нача́льство
   наве́сть  навязчивый  нача́льство
   сего́дняшний  принуждённый  припли́сывать
   принуждённый  принуждённый  припли́сывать
   извое́цк  из шу́ки