

Hamilton8

1. Why should devoicing take place at the end of a word? What is the logic to this?
2. In addition to the answer given for 1 above, what purpose does final devoicing serve?
3. What makes *m*, *n*, *r*, *l* different from the other consonants in terms of voicing rules? (Note that the remaining consonant of this type is *j*, which never devoices.) Hamilton (p. 61) says that these consonants can devoice at the end of words when contiguous to other voiceless consonants. Here's a word-initial example: ртѹть [rtuʈ]. What do you make of this?
4. Which consonants can cause preceding consonants to become voiced?
5. I was taught to think of *v* as a "window" in terms of voicing assimilations? What does this mean and what does this tell us about the status of *v*?
6. The word свáдьба is etymologically related to свáт and свáтатъ. Why is the spelling of свáдьба strange? Compare it to прóсьба, which is etymologically related to просíть.
7. Here are more words to practice transcription on:

о́бщий

сдвѣг

обса́дка

отверде́ть

отго́н

подсне́жник

подхва́тить

подшто́пать

межколхо́зный

вкрати́це

предвку́сить

предвзя́тый

отврати́ть