

- 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, ж* (*ц* doesn't occur here) soften before orthographic sequences of *ь + V*; but *т, д, б* do not soften before orthographic sequences of *ь + V* (*р* doesn't occur here)
- So which consonants are most likely to cause and undergo assimilative softening and why does this make sense?
- What can we say about hardness assimilation and Russian orthography?
- Where does assimilation of place of articulation occur in Russian?
- On pp. 70-1 Hamilton discusses the following "discrepancies between spelling and sound":
  - the omission of consonants in certain positions
  - чт = [ʃt]
  - чн = [ʃn].Linguists would properly call all three of these "consonant cluster simplifications". Why is this an accurate term?
- 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: челове́к | о | ненави́стничество

8. Another typo on p. 73: [abjivʲɛɲijə]

9. Some extra exercises:

корневи́ще

навя́зчивый

начё́сть

сего́дняшний

принужде́нный

изво́зчик

на́взничь

нача́льство

припля́сывать

принци́п

тата́рник

из шу́ки