

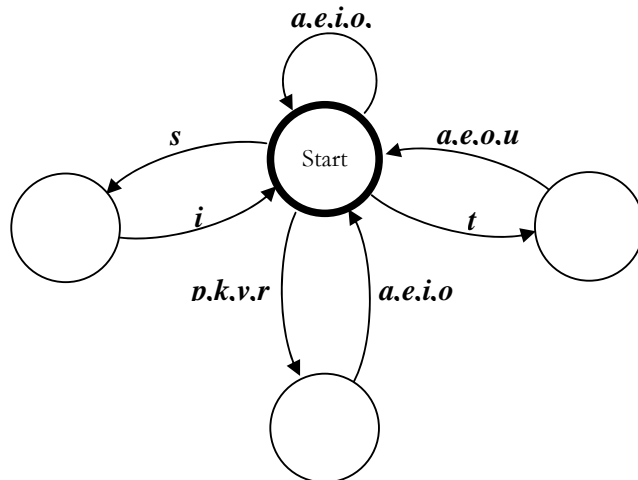
(I) aw-TOM-uh-tuh

I1. Identify possible Rotokas words.

Possible: *iu, oire, urioo, raorao, uaia*

Impossible: *idau, uente, voav, oratreopaveiepa*

I2. Specify path labels so that exactly half of the words below succeed.



<i>oisio</i>	<i>tiravau</i>	<i>saiuu</i>	<i>kotoe</i>
<i>uasau</i>	<i>usta</i>	<i>sioparioia</i>	<i>parauos</i>
<i>puapuata</i>	<i>sisigarue</i>	<i>porouativeve</i>	<i>aasiia</i>

I3. Why do *t* and *s* get their own edges? What is special about these letters?

The letters *t* and *s* have restrictions on their use before vowels, which makes them different from the other consonants. We can use *s* only before *i*; for example, “sisigarue” is a valid word, whereas “uasau” is invalid. Furthermore, we cannot use *t* before *i*, which means that we can use it only before *a, e, o,* and *u*; for example, “kotoe” is a valid word, whereas “tiravau” is invalid.

This observation implies a special relationship between *t* and *s*; in fact, it suggests that these two sounds are the same on an abstract level, although their pronunciation and spelling depends on the following vowel.