

(J) A Vintage Sound System (1/1) [Solution]

C1.	C2.	C3.
(1) <i>lʰəʔ</i>	1. B	(1) <i>kjē</i>
(2) <i>pōk</i>	2. F	(2) <i>nō</i>
(3) <i>pāt</i>	3. E	(3) <i>ljěk</i>
(4) <i>bʰak</i>	4. A	(4) <i>pjē</i>
(5) <i>dzō</i>	5. D	(5) <i>bó</i>
(6) <i>dā</i>	6. C	(6) <i>mà</i>
(7) <i>sə</i>		

C4. The true Classical Era pronunciations are underlined; other options consistent with the data shown are listed after. We did not require students to provide all options for full credit.

ŋaj, *ŋe*, *ŋraj*, *ŋre*, *ŋra*, *ŋa*

tʰək [accept also *tʰrək* and several other options]

C5. To convert Classical Era into Medieval Era:

1. Initial consonants:

r becomes *l*

l becomes *d*

r after a consonant disappears

pharyngealization disappears

2. Vowels:

firstly, *-aj-* loses its final *-j* (as stated in the introduction)

if the initial consonant was pharyngealized, *-ə-* becomes *-o-*; no change to other vowels

otherwise, *-a-* and *-e-* become *-je-*, while *-ə-* becomes *-i*

3. Final consonants:

final *-t*, *-k*, and *-p* cause entering tone

final *-(C)s* disappears (along with any consonants before it), leaving departing tone (´)

final *-ʻ* disappears, leaving rising tone (ˊ)

otherwise, level tone is used (¯)

