

“Hiatus” is the term used for situations where two vowels are juxtaposed in different syllables, like the pronunciation of *drawing* [ˈdɹɔ.ŋ] by many English speakers. Avoidance of hiatus is important in the phonologies of many languages. The following data come from the Chicano Spanish dialect of South Texas. Hiatus occurs when a vowel-final word precedes a vowel-initial word in a phrase or sentence. Hiatus is repaired in various ways, and your task in this problem is to figure out how. (Note: Spanish dialects differ greatly in this respect. Stick to this dialect.)

	<u>Orthography</u>	<u>Transcription</u>	<u>Orthography</u>	<u>Transcription</u>
a.	<i>lo odio</i>	[ˈlo.ðjo]	<i>le hechas</i>	[ˈle.ʧas]
	<i>mi hijo</i>	[ˈmi.xo]	<i>tu uniforme</i>	[tu.ni.ˈfor.me]
	<i>era así</i>	[.e.ra.ˈsi]		
b.	<i>mi última</i>	[ˈmjul.ti.ma]	<i>tu hijo</i>	[ˈtwi.xo]
	<i>mi hebra</i>	[ˈmje.βra]	<i>tu época</i>	[ˈtwe.po.ka]
	<i>mi obra</i>	[ˈmjo.βra]	<i>su Homero</i>	[swo.ˈme.ro]
	<i>mi árbol</i>	[ˈmjar.βol]	<i>tengo hipo</i>	[.teŋ.ˈgwi.po]
	<i>pagué ocho</i>	[pa.ˈɣjo.ʧo]	<i>como Eva</i>	[ko.ˈmwe.βa]
	<i>porque aveces</i>	[.por.kja.ˈβe.ses]	<i>lo habla</i>	[ˈlwa.βla]
	<i>me urge</i>	[ˈmjur.xe]	<i>tu alma</i>	[ˈtwal.ma]
c.	<i>se hinca</i>	[ˈsiŋ.ka]	<i>como uvitas</i>	[ko.mu.ˈβi.tas]
d.	<i>esta hija</i>	[es.ˈti.xa]	<i>la iglesia</i>	[li.ˈɣle.sja]
	<i>la última</i>	[ˈlul.ti.ma]	<i>casa humilde</i>	[.ka.su.ˈmil.de]
	<i>paga Evita</i>	[.pa.ɣe.ˈβi.ta]	<i>niña orgullosa</i>	[.ni.nor.ɣu.ˈjo.sa]

When each of these words are pronounced in isolation there’s no hiatus and the underlying representation is evident. Spanish orthography indicates well enough what the underlying representations are, except that (i) written *h* isn’t pronounced, and (ii) *u* after a velar (*c*, *g*) and before a front vowel (*i*, *e*) is only an indication of non-‘softening’ (e.g., *pagué* [pa.ˈɣe] vs. *urge* [ˈur.xe]).

- *Suggestion*: When given a bunch of data like this, it’s best to reduce it to as compact a form as possible. We’re looking at what happens when two vowels come together across a word boundary: $V_1\#V_2$. Make a table like the following that shows the result for each V_1/V_2 pair.

$\downarrow V_1 / V_2 \rightarrow$	i	e	a	o	u
i					
e					
a					
o					
u					

- Does hiatus ever occur (on the surface) across word boundaries in this variety of Spanish? What are the ways in which potential hiatus (i.e., in the input) is resolved? Can you explain any of the differences noted in response to the previous question, using rule-ordering or OT? (In OT: what role does the syllable structure constraint ONSET play? What about MAX?)

Write up your analysis in prose form, like a **short** paper. Don’t turn in your notes or scratchwork. The technical analysis (rules and derivations; constraints and tableaux) is important, but even more so is your ability to explain in prose how the analysis works (better than alternatives).