P5. Coptic Stress (15 pts)

Consider corresponding words from two Coptic dialects Sahidic and Bohairic (written out in Latin transcription) and their English translations. The stressed vowels are marked in all polysyllabic words, excluding the last one:

Assignment. Fill the gaps and mark the stress in the word amre. Explain your solution.

Solution:

Rules:

A. **Monosyllabic words are implicitly stressed (cop = cóp).**
B. **For Sahidic syllabic consonants, add 'e' before and remove the ̥ under the consonant. If the syllabic consonant is also stressed, put the stress onto the 'e' to get 'é'.**
C. **Sahidic 'c' changes into Bohairic 'č'.**
D. **Sahidic final '-e' changes into Bohairic '-i' if following a stressed vowel. This rule does not apply to the 'e' found in Rule B, final or not.**
E. **All unvoiced stops: 'c, č, k, p, t,' in Sahidic become aspirated 'c^{h}, č^{h}, k^{h}, p^{h}, t^{h},' before a stressed vowel in Bohairic.**

Answers:

	Sahidic	Bohairic	English
13	čm̥péh	**(čemp^{h}éh)**	apple
14	anók	**(anók)**	I
15	cép̃e	**(č^{h}ép̃i)**	cloud
16	tápn̥	**(t^{h}ápen)**	cumin
17	**(amre)**	amre	baker

Note: *c* is pronounced similarly to English k as in keep, *č* is pronounced similarly to English ch as in cheap, the diacritic symbol ̥ under a consonant marks that this consonant is syllabic, the diacritic symbol ^{h} after a consonant marks that it is pronounced in a specific (aspirated) way. *ô* and *ê* are specific vowels of the Coptic language. Capitha is a measure of volume (approximately 2.3 liters).

[1]Coptic is a descendant of the Egyptian language. It is used in church services by Egyptian Christians.