

Yakkha – solution

Task 1:

<i>'kho.rek</i>	bowl
<i>'kho.rek.ci</i>	bowls
<i>op.'chyaŋ.me</i>	firefly
<i>op.'chyaŋ.me.ci</i>	fireflies

Task 2:

<i>'ca.ram</i>	yard
<i>'ci.sa.bhya</i>	It cooled down
<i>cu?.'lum.phi.ci</i>	steles, pillars, sticks
<i>'kam.ni.bak.ci</i>	friends
<i>'ko.ko.mek</i>	butterfly
<i>'luk.ta.khya.na</i>	He ran away.
<i>ndum.men.cu.'ŋan.na</i>	We (dual) do not understand him.
<i>nep.'nep.na</i>	short one
<i>o.'sen.khwak</i>	bone
<i>'ol.lo.bak</i>	fast
<i>'tum.me.cu.na</i>	They (dual) understand him.
<i>'wa.bik.ci</i>	cucumbers
<i>wa.'rij.ba</i>	tomato
<i>'yok.yo.rok</i>	beyond, a bit further

Task 3:

The word is a compound of words corresponding to “smooth” and “stone”. The parts retain their stress – namely, in *ko.lem*, “smooth”, the first syllable is stressed. (Actually, the word *'ko.len.luŋ* has a secondary stress on *luŋ*.)

Explanation:

The plural suffix *-ci* is forgotten for the purposes of determining the position of the stress. The same goes for the final syllable from the rest of the word. The stress is then on the last syllable from the remaining ones which ends in a consonant, if such a syllable exists. If such a syllable does not exist, the stress is on the first syllable of the word.