

Homework #2
due Thursday, April 18th

A. There are some phonemic differences between the Motu vernacular and the pidgin form of the language (Hiri Motu). Assume that the Motu forms represent the original forms and that the Hiri Motu forms are derived from them. What kinds of changes have taken place? Include in your answer the following:

- (i) Rules that represent the changes
- (ii) For each rule, say whether it is (i) conditioned or unconditioned, and (ii) whether it results in a phoneme merger.
- (iii) Charts of the phonemic systems of the two languages, (based on the data given)

(1)	<i>Motu</i>	<i>Hiri Motu</i>	
	gado	gado	‘language’
	hui	hui	‘hair’
	kehoa	keoa	‘open’
	γau	gau	‘thing’
	hahine	haine	‘woman’
	haginia	haginia	‘build it’
	boga	boga	‘belly’
	mayani	magani	‘wallaby’
	tohu	tou	‘sugarcane’
	γatoi	gatoi	‘egg’
	heau	heau	‘run’
	sinagu	sinagu	‘my mother’

B. Do the same as in part A for the following two dialects of Tok Pisin - assume that Standard Tok Pisin represents the original and Non-Standard Tok Pisin is innovative. **Also discuss if any rules are crucially ordered.**

(2)	<i>Standard Tok Pisin</i>	<i>Non-Standard Tok Pisin</i>	
	ples	feret	‘village’
	poret	foret	‘frightened’
	mipla	mifara	‘we’
	larim	rarim	‘leave’
	kisim	kitim	‘take’
	lotu	rotu	‘church’
	sarip	tarif	‘grass knife’
	popaia	fopaia	‘miss’
	sori	tori	‘concerned’
	belo	bero	‘bell’
	sapos	tapot	‘if’
	kirap	kiraf	‘get up’
	gutpla	gutfara	‘good’