

Homework #4*due Thursday, May 2nd*

For each of the following sets of data, use the comparative method to reconstruct the proto-forms. Your solutions should include the following:

- (i) The data - this can be copied from the homework sheet.
- (ii) A table of correspondences with the reconstructed proto-phoneme for each correspondence. Annotate your correspondences with the reasoning for each reconstruction.
- (iii) A set of rules that show the sound changes in each daughter language - some of these may be unconditioned and some may have conditioning environments. In this part you should write some prose explaining your reasoning - don't write too much, but just enough to make it clear. In this section, you should also comment on whether or not it is crucial that certain changes occur in a specific order.
- (iv) Charts of the proto-phonemes (i.e. consonant and vowel charts)
- (v) The reconstructed words in the Proto-Language – for each word, say whether it is the same as the form found in one of the daughter languages.

A. Abau and Idam (West Sepik Province, Papua New Guinea)

Note: /a/ represents a low, back unrounded vowel, /a/ represents a low, central unrounded vowel. /p/ is a voiceless, bilabial fricative.

	<i>Abua</i>	<i>Idam</i>	
a.	anan	anan	'centipede'
b.	am	am	'place'
c.	ak	ak	'talk'
d.	sak	sak	'snake'
e.	hauk	ɸauk	'lake'
f.	sauk	sauk	'sago jelly'
g.	kwal	kwal	'bangle'
h.	nanak	nanak	'get'
i.	naukan	naukan	'branch'
j.	hau	ɸau	'taro'
k.	auk	auk	'string bag'
l.	nausam	nausam	'dry tree'

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B. Ndao and Sawu (Eastern Indonesia)

Note: /c/ represents a voiceless palatal stop.

	<i>Ndao</i>	<i>Sawu</i>	
a.	haha	wawa	'pig'
b.	silu	hilu	'wear cloth around waist'
c.	ceo	heo	'nine'
d.	əci	əhi	'one'
e.	heʔo	weʔo	'tongue'
f.	saʔu	haʔu	'breast'
g.	caʔe	haʔe	'climb'
h.	həru	wəru	'moon'
i.	dəsi	dəhi	'sea'
j.	hei	wei	'give'
k.	səmi	həmi	'receive'
l.	hela	wela	'axe'