

Homework #5
due Thursday, May 9th

The following data are from four dialects of Quechua, spoken in Peru. Reconstruct the proto-consonants. Don't try to reconstruct the vowels; rather, assume that the vowels found in Ayacucho are the same as in the proto-language. Your solution should have the following elements:

- (i) A table of consonant correspondences with the reconstructed proto-consonant for each correspondence
- (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) A chart of the proto-consonants
- (v) The reconstructed words in the Proto-Language - again, use the vowels found in the Ayacucho dialect (in cases where there is no Ayacucho cognate, use your best guess about the vowels).

Note, you don't need to write out all of the data, but be sure to cite selected data in your write-up. As always, this should be intelligible to someone who has not seen this homework sheet.

Notes on transcription:

This is transcribed in an 'American' phonetic alphabet - not IPA. Here are some of the symbols, some of which are different from IPA:

- [q] voiceless uvular stop
- [t^s] voiceless alveolar affricate
- [č] voiceless palato-alveolar affricate
- [š] voiceless palato alveolar fricative
- [ʎ] palatal lateral
- [y] palatal glide
- [tr] treat as a single segment

If one dialect lacks a cognate for a particular form, it is indicated with '___'.

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Data:

	<i>Ayacucho</i>	<i>Ancash</i>	<i>Wanka</i>	<i>Tama</i>	<i>Gloss</i>
1.	yača	yača	yatra	yatra	‘be able’
2.	—	yarpa	yalpa	yarpa	‘remember’
3.	riku	rika	lika	rika	‘see’
4.	muna	muna	muna	muna	‘want’
5.	kusi	kuši	kuši	kuši	‘be happy’
6.	łaki	łaki	łaki	laki	‘be sad’
7.	piña	piña	piña	pina	‘be angry’
8.	manča	mant ^s a	manča	manča	‘be afraid’
9.	yanapa	yanapa	yanapa	yanapa	‘help’
10.	rikča	rikča	likča	—	‘awaken’
11.	musya	musya	musya	musya	‘realize’
12.	kuti	kuti	kuti	kuti	‘return’
13.	puri	puri	puli	puri	‘walk’
14.	wiča	wit ^s a	wiča	wiča	‘ascend’
15.	pusa	puša	puša	puša	‘guide’
16.	kiča	kiča	kitra	kitra	‘open’
17.	sa	ša	ša	ša	‘stand’
18.	suya	šuya	šuya	šuya	‘wait’
19.	warmi	warmi	walmi	warmi	‘woman’
20.	wiłka	wiłka	wiłka	wilka	‘grandchild’
21.	sača	hača	satra	hatra	‘bush’
22.	sara	hara	sala	hara	‘corn’
23.	wiña	wiña	wiña	wina	‘grow’
24.	ała	ała	ała	ala	‘harvest’
25.	wasi	wayi	wasi	wayi	‘house’
26.	kimsa	kimsa	kimsa	kima	‘three’
27.	—	čusku	trusku	trusku	‘four’
28.	isqun	isqun	isqun	isqun	‘nine’
29.	—	ala	ala	ala	‘cold’
30.	huča	hut ^s a	huča	huča	‘guilt’
31.	ałi	ałi	ałi	ali	‘good’
32.	hatun	hatun	hatun	hatun	‘big’
33.	sumaq	šumaq	—	šumaq	‘pretty’
34.	awa	awa	awa	awa	‘knit’
35.	nawi	nawi	nawi	nawi	‘eye’
36.	noqančik	noqant ^s ik	nuqančik	nuqanči	‘we (inclusive)’
37.	wayta	wayta	wayta	wayta	‘flower’
38.	kipu	kipu	kipu	kipu	‘knot’