

Final
due Wednesday, June 12th

This is due on Wednesday, June 12th at 4:00 PM.

There are two (and only two) ways the exam may be handed in:

- (i) Hand it to me.
- (ii) Hand it in in the linguistics office - have it time-stamped.
- (iii) OK - there are three - **if** you make prior arrangements, you can get it to me in some other way (e.g. email – but this requires a prior arrangement)

You may discuss the problems with others, but you must do your own solutions and write-ups. List the students you have had discussions with.

1. Proto-Oceanic Comparative Reconstruction (50 points)

Use the comparative method to reconstruct the proto-phonemes and 15 proto-words for these Oceanic languages. Your solution should include:

- (i) A table of reduced sound correspondences and the reconstructed proto-phonemes. Annotate the correspondences and write prose explaining why you reduced the correspondences that you did and why you reconstructed what you did.
- (ii) A clear list of sound changes that you propose for each language - Write some prose justifying your formulations. Also say if any rules are crucially ordered with respect to one another. Be sure to distinguish conditioned from unconditioned rules.
- (iii) A consonant and vowel chart of the proto-language
- (iv) A list of reconstructed words in the proto-language for examples 1-15

Hints: a. You may need to take vowel quality into account in some cases (but don't overdo it!).
b. Assume that the stress falls on the first syllable of the Tagalog and Malay words.
c. Note there is an 'underdot' on the /d/ in the Javanese form in 15, and on the /t/ in the Javanese forms in 21 and 30 (they might be hard to see).

OVER →

	<i>Tagalog</i>	<i>Toba Batak</i>	<i>Javanese</i>	<i>Malay</i>	
1.	lanjit	lanjit	lanjit	lanjit	'sky'
2.	lapok	lapuk	_____	lapu?	'mildew'
3.	libiṅ	lobon	leben	_____	'grave'
4.	liṅa?	loṅa	_____	leṅa	'plant species'
5.	liso?	losu	lesu	lesu	'faint'
6.	lason	rasun	račun	račun	'poison'
7.	lapit	rapot	rapet	_____	'join'
8.	lintik	rittik	rinti?	rinti?	'dot'
9.	gatos	ratus	atus	ratus	'hundred'
10.	giba?	roba	_____	rebah	'fall'
11.	gabot	_____	_____	rabut	'break'
12.	guntiṅ	guttiṅ	gunti?	gunti?	'scissors'
13.	galot	garut	garut	garut	'scratch'
14.	ʔulos	ʔugos	urus	_____	'scrape'
15.	lalaṅ	ladaṅ	laḍaṅ	ladan	'field'
16.	ʔali?	ʔali	alih	ʔalih	'change'
17.	_____	battal	bantal	bantal	'cushion'
18.	ʔinom	ʔinum	inum	minum	'drink'
19.	buno?	bunu	_____	bunuh	'fight'
20.	bato?	batu	batu	batu	'stone'
21.	_____	hotok	keṭe?	keta?	'?'
22.	ʔako?	ʔahu	aku	ʔaku	'noise'
23.	bakoṅ	bahuṅ	bakuṅ	bakuṅ	'I'
24.	salon	saruṅ	saruṅ	saruṅ	'sarong'
25.	pasig	pasir	pasir	pasir	'sand'
26.	katig	hatir	katir	katir	'canoe'
27.	gabok	rabuk	abu?	_____	'dust'
28.	kipil	hopol	kepel	kepal	'knead'
29.	tutol	tutur	tutur	tutur	'divide'
30.	_____	_____	kaṭil	katil	'bank'
31.	labol	_____	labur	labur	'mix'

2. Latin Internal Reconstruction (50 points)

Use the method of internal reconstruction to reconstruct an earlier stage of Latin. Your solution should include:

- (i) A list of all roots and suffixes
- (ii) A clear list of sound changes, written as rules (say if there is any crucial ordering)
- (iii) Derivations of both nominative and genitive forms of (2), (8), (10), (16) and (34)
- (iv) Some prose explaining your reasoning

It may be helpful to bear the following in mind:

1. A one-syllable word is stressed.
2. The stress is on the first syllable in a two-syllable word.
3. For words with more than two syllables, the stress is on the penultimate syllable (second from the end) if that syllable is HEAVY.
 - a. A syllable is HEAVY if it contains a long vowel.
 - b. A syllable is HEAVY if it has a short vowel followed by two consonants or a double consonant.
 - c. A syllable is HEAVY if it contains a diphthong.
4. The stress is on the antepenultimate syllable (third from the end) otherwise.

Note: [aj] is a diphthong; [ie] is not – it represents two syllables.

	<i>nominative</i>	<i>genitive</i>		<i>nominative</i>	<i>genitive</i>	
1.	fel	fellis	‘bile’	19.	lak	laktis ‘milk’
2.	kor	kordis	‘heart’	20.	far	farris ‘type of grain’
3.	os	ossis	‘bone’	21.	flo:s	flo:ris ‘flower’
4.	gli:s	gli:ris	‘dormouse’	22.	o:s	o:ris ‘mouth’
5.	mo:s	mo:ris	‘custom’	23.	mu:s	mu:ris ‘mouse’
6.	kru:s	kru:ris	‘leg’	24.	ma:s	ma:ris ‘male’
7.	ajs	ajris	‘copper’	25.	pulvis	pulveris ‘dust’
8.	kinis	kineris	‘ash’	26.	tempus	temporis ‘time’
9.	wo:mis	wo:meris	‘plowshare’	27.	lepus	leporis ‘charm’
10.	korpus	korporis	‘body’	28.	pi:gнус	pi:gno:ris ‘pledge’
11.	we:r	we:ris	‘spring’	29.	fu:r	fu:ris ‘thief’
12.	u:ber	u:beris	‘udder’	30.	werber	werberis ‘whip’
13.	mulier	mulieris	‘woman’	31.	ebur	eboris ‘ivory’
14.	femur	femoris	‘thigh’	32.	ro:bur	ro:boris ‘oak’
15.	marmor	marmoris	‘marble’	33.	soror	soro:ris ‘sister’
16.	kalkar	kalka:ris	‘spur’	34.	amor	amo:ris ‘love’
17.	honor	hono:ris	‘honor’			
18.	mel	mellis	‘honey’			