

Midterm
due Thursday, May 16th

This is due in class on Thursday, May 16th.

You may discuss the problems with others, but you must do your own solutions and write-ups. Also, say on the exam who you worked with. Both problems involve comparative reconstruction (comparative method). Your solutions should include:

- (i) A table of reduced sound correspondences and the reconstructed proto-phonemes. Write some 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. Say if any rules are crucially ordered.
- (iii) See if you can generalize two or more sound changes into a single rule. Be sure to indicate the crucial orderings after you have generalized in this way.
- (iv) Consonant and vowel charts for the proto-language.
- (v) A list of reconstructed words in the proto-language.
- (vi) A discussion of any special problems you encounter.

1. Mayan (40 Points)

The following data are from two closely related Mayan languages spoken in Southern Mexico. A few notes on notation: /t^s/ represents a voiceless alveolar affricate, /č/, a voiceless palato-alveolar affricate, and /š/ a voiceless palato-alveolar fricative. /pʔ/, /t^sʔ/, /čʔ/, and /kʔ/ are glottalized (ejective) consonants. Notice that most of the verb roots are preceded by a hyphen (e.g., -akʔ Tz. 'give'); this indicates that these verb roots are bound morphemes, and cannot occur without a prefix. Only the roots are relevant for reconstruction, however. (Hint: consider the possibility that, in some cases, entire syllables can be lost - don't try to account for this, but take it into consideration when setting up your correspondences and environments).

	<i>Tzeltal</i>	<i>Tojolabal</i>		<i>Tzeltal</i>	<i>Tojolabal</i>		<i>Tzeltal</i>	<i>Tojolabal</i>			
1.	-akʔ	-aʔ	'give'	13.	-ičʔ	-iʔ	'hold'	26.	šiw	šiw	'fear'
2.	be	pʔeh	'road'	14.	-kus	-kus	'wipe'	27.	tan	taʔan	'ashes'
3.	biil	pʔiʔil	'name'	15.	kʔab	kʔapʔal	'hand'	28.	teʔ	teʔ	'tree'
4.	bak	pʔak	'bone'	17.	kʔan	kʔan	'yellow'	29.	-učʔ	-uʔ	'drink'
5.	tʔikin	tʔikinal	'ear'	18.	lek	lek	'good'	30.	way	way	'sleep'
6.	-tʔʔis	-tʔʔis	'sew'	19.	lum	luʔum	'earth'	31.	weʔ	waʔ	'eat'
7.	tʔʔiʔ	tʔʔiʔ	'dog'	20.	nab	nahpʔan	'stick'	32.	winik	winik	'man'
8.	čaneb	čaneʔ	'four'	21.	naʔ	naʔ	'know'	33.	yaš	yaʔaš	'green'
9.	čay	čay	'fish'	22.	ničim	ničim	'flower'	34.	ʔatʔʔam	ʔatʔʔam	'salt'
10.	hay	hay	'thin'	23.	nukʔ	nukʔal	'neck'	35.	ʔošeb	ʔošeʔ	'three'
11.	haʔ	haʔ	'water'	24.	pim	pim	'thick'				
12.	hoʔeb	hoʔeʔ	'five'	25.	sak	sak	'white'				

2. Central Papuan (60 points)

Aroma, Hula, and Sinaugoro are languages spoken in the Central Province of Papua New Guinea. (Hint: when looking for complementary distribution, take vowel quality into account).

<i>Aroma Hula Sinaugoro</i>				<i>Aroma Hula Sinaugoro</i>			
1. pune	___	pune	'pigeon'	40. manu	manu	manu	'bird'
2. opi	kopi	kopi	'skin'	41. mona	mona	mona	'fat'
3. vau	vau	vatu	'stone'	42. mina	mina	mina	'brain'
4. ___	pai	bati	'chop'	43. maa	___	mata	'eye'
5. ama	ama	tama	'father'	44. maða	maa	maa	'tongue'
6. ina	ina	tina	'mother'	45. ___	melo	melo	'boy'
7. ayi	ayi	tayi	'cry'	46. numa	numa	numa	'house'
8. uli	uli	tuli	'sew'	47. nivi	nivi	nivi	'dream'
9. inaye	inaye	tinaye	'bowels'	48. niu	niu	niu	'coconut'
10. ui	ui	tui	'knee'	49. nemo	nemo	nemo	'mosquito'
11. upu	upu	tubu	'grandparent'	50. leyi	leyi	leyi	'long grass'
12. ia	γia	γita	'see'	51. ðayi	ayi	ayi	'wind'
13. uu	γuu	γutu	'louse'	52. wayi	wayi	wayi	'wallaby'
14. γae	ae	γate	'liver'	53. meyi	meyi	meyi	'urinate'
15. ulia	γulia	γulita	'octopus'	54. vane	vane	vane	'wing'
16. laa	laa	lata	'milk'	55. vui	vui	γui	'hair'
17. mae	___	mate	'die'	56. vira	vira	vira	'how many?'
18. nau	nau	natu	'child'	57. vue	vue	γue	'moon'
19. γaoi	aoi	γatoi	'egg'	58. vavine	vavine	vavine	'woman'
20. upa	kupa	___	'short'	59. vua	vua	γua	'fruit'
21. ___	kavu	kayu	'ashes'	60. vonu	vonu	γonu	'fall'
22. auli	kauli	kauli	'left hand'	61. valivu	___	valiyu	'new'
23. ___	kopa	koba	'chest'	62. lovo	lovo	loyo	'fly'
24. one	___	kone	'sand'	63. varo	___	varo	'plant'
25. wau	kwau	___	'tie'	64. vaivai	vaivai	___	'flour'
26. ___	kwari	kwari	'hit'	65. ðara	ara	ara	'name'
27. ___	kwarmo	kwarmo	'cough'	66. ðavala	avala	avala	'wet season wind'
28. pipiya	pipiya	bibiya	'lip'	67. unu	γunu	γunu	'breadfruit'
29. poyi	poyi	boyi	'night'	68. ulo	γulo	γulo	'pot'
30. ___	poka	boga	'belly'	69. uria	γuria	γuria	'betel nut'
31. ___	para	bara	'big'	70. ___	oro	γoro	'mountain'
32. ___	kupa	guba	'sky'	71. mari	mari	mari	'sing'
33. ripa	ripa	diba	'right hand'	72. milo	milo	milo	'dirty'
34. repa	repa	deba	'head'	73. rawa	rawa	rawa	'sea'
35. lapia	lapia	labia	'sago'	75. walo	walo	walo	'vine'
36. riri	___	didi	'finger'	76. wai	wai	wai	'water'
37. roye	___	doye	'back'	77. wapu	___	wabu	'widow'
38. karo	karo	garo	'voice'				
39. ima	γima	γima	'hand'				