

I. (a) Using the proto-sounds that we reconstructed for Exercise 5.3, write out the sound inventory we have reconstructed for proto-Polynesian. You can use the grid system of the phonetic symbols chart on page xxi. You should end up with something similar to one of the two diagrams on page 144.

You'll remember we debated a little about whether to reconstruct a *w or a *v for the correspondence set with w and v reflexes. Does your reconstructed phonological inventory argue for one over the other? Check your notes from November 17 about tendencies in phonological inventories.

I. (b) Consider the following additional data for two of the Polynesian languages we already looked at:

	Tongan	Samoan	
37.	fefine	fafine	'woman'
38.	fiefia	fiafia	'happy'
39.	moʔuŋa	mauŋa	'mountain'
49.	tuonjaʔane	tuanjane	'(woman's) brother'
50.	tuofefine	tuafafine	'(man's) brother'

Some of the vowel correspondences in this set are different from the ones in the data we already looked at. Hint: Look for a conditioned sound change here. In all such situations, you might consider:

- (a) the nature of the sound (or sounds) which follow
- (b) the nature of the sound (or sounds) which precede
- (c) the nature of the syllable (i.e. whether open or closed)
- (d) the position in the word (i.e. whether initial, medial or final)
- (e) any possible combination of such conditioning factors

II. Sinaugoro and Motu are two languages of the Sinagoro-Keapara family in Papua New Guinea. Reconstruct the consonants represented in the following cognate sets and state the rules to change from proto-Sinagoro-Keapara to each of the modern languages.

	Sinaugoro	Motu	
1.	tama	tama	'father'
2.	tina	sina	'mother'
3.	taŋi	tai	'cry'
4.	tui	tui	'elbow, knee'
5.	yita	ita	'see'
6.	yate	ase	'liver'
7.	mate	mase	'die'
8.	natu	natu	'child'
9.	toi	toi	'three'

III. Hypothetical data

	Language 1	Language 2	Language 3	Lang. 4	Proto-language	Gloss
1.	puxa	buga	puka	puk	_____	'tree'
2.	lisu	lisu	risu	lis	_____	'bug'
3.	mani	mani	meni	man	_____	'sky'
4.	lana	lana	rena	rena	_____	'stone'
5.	kaxa	gaga	kaka	kak	_____	'hut'
6.	tupi	dubi	tupi	tup	_____	'thunder'
7.	palmufo	nili	niri	nil	_____	'spear'
8.	samu	samu	semu	sam	_____	'river'
9.	matu	madu	matu	mat	_____	'arrow'
10.	nipa	niba	nipa	nip	_____	'ocean'

A. Look at the data and decide if all the words in each set are cognates. (Hint: There are two aberrant forms in this data. Comment on these forms. They may not be obvious until you have done some analysis.)

B. Work out the correspondences. Give the proto-forms in the spaces provided.

C. State the changes that took place between the proto-language and each of the daughter languages.