

LINGUISTICS 407  
*Historical Linguistics*

Name:  
Student Number:

**ASSIGNMENT #2**  
*Due on June 15<sup>th</sup>, at the beginning of class*

A. Examine the following list of words from Punjabi, Sanskrit and Hindi.

PUNJABI	SANSKRIT	HINDI	
1. kudd	kurd	ku:d	<i>jump</i>
2. ladd	lard	la:d	<i>load</i>
3. kamm	karma	ka:m	<i>work</i>
4. tfamm	tfarma	tf'a:m	<i>leather</i>
5. kann	karna	ka:n	<i>ear</i>
6. unn	urna	u:n	<i>wool</i>
7. vagg	varga	—	<i>group</i>
8. satt	sapta	sa:t	<i>seven</i>
9. luṭ:	lupta	lu:ṭ	<i>plunder</i>
10. aṭ <sup>h</sup> :	—	a:ṭ <sup>h</sup>	<i>eight</i>
11. nimm	—	ni:m	<i>a kind of tree</i>

- a. Assuming that Sanskrit was the historical source, identify the changes in Punjabi and Hindi.
- b. Fill in the word for *group* in Hindi, and *eight* and *a kind of tree* for Sanskrit.

(10 points)

B. MAYAN

Consider the forms below from K'iche', Tzeltal, Yucatec and Huastec.

- i. Reconstruct the Proto-Mayan form for the word from which the cognates have descended.
- ii. Describe the sound changes that have affected the language(s) in question. Argue for your solution.

(15 points)

	K'ICHE	TZELTAL	YUCATEC	HUASTEC	
1.	ra:h	ja	jah	jah-	<i>hot, spicy</i>
2.	riʔx	jix	jiʔih	jeh-	<i>old man</i>
3.	r-	j-	j-	—	<i>his/her/its</i>
4.	raj	jaʃ	jaʔaʃ	jaʃ	<i>green</i>
5.	war	waj	waj	waj	<i>to sleep</i>
6.	ja:x	jah	jah	jaʔ	<i>sick</i>
7.	jaʃ	jaʃ	—	—	<i>crab</i>
8.	kaj-	kaj-	kaj-	tfaj-	<i>to sell</i>