

Exercise #2

1. MIDDLE CHINESE

Consider the forms below from Mandarin and Hakka.

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

	MANDARIN (Beijing)	HAKKA (Huizhou)	
1.	tʃin	kim	<i>zither</i>
2.	la	lat	<i>spicy, hot</i>
3.	mɔ	mɔk	<i>lonesome</i>
4.	lan	lam	<i>basket</i>
5.	dʒi	gip	<i>worry</i>
6.	lan	lan	<i>lazy</i>
7.	pa	pa	<i>fear</i>

2. SINAUGORO AND MOTU (spoken in Papua New Guinea)

Consider the forms below from Sinaugoro and Motu.

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

	SINAUGORO		MOTU
1.	tama	tama	<i>father</i>
2.	tina	sina	<i>mother</i>
3.	taŋi	tai	<i>cry</i>
4.	tui	tui	<i>elbow, knee</i>
5.	ɣita	ita	<i>see</i>
6.	ɣate	ase	<i>liver</i>
7.	mate	mase	<i>die</i>
8.	natu	natu	<i>child</i>
9.	toi	toi	<i>three</i>