

## LING 310/Assignment #4

- 1) Due on Thursday, August 2<sup>nd</sup> by 4 pm via an email to [shrestu@wou.edu](mailto:shrestu@wou.edu) with the subject line: **LING 310 Final Exam**.
- 2) Please restrict your final exam submissions to the following file formats in this course: **PDF, DOC, and DOCX**. Assignments submitted in other file formats will not be accepted for grading. If you have questions about saving your work in these formats, the Technology Resource Center offers drop-in technology tutoring throughout the year in the Hamersly Library, room 123.

Reminder: Please type your answers (double-spaced and 12 point font). Proof read your answers carefully before you send it to avoid careless misspellings and grammatical errors.

- 1) Explain, using two clear examples, the problems with drawing a clear distinction between when two communities speak a different 'dialect' as opposed to saying they each speak a different 'language.'
- 2) Explain and give examples of why it is factually incorrect to consider African American Vernacular English merely "bad English" or "slang" rather than a social dialect of the English language.
- 3) Explain, using clear examples, the most important historical and social factors that influenced the Anglo-Saxon (Old English) and Middle English in the history of English.
- 4) When analyzing the language competence of children, we may not be able to get a complete picture if we simply observe children's use of language. Why is it so? Explain completely using clear examples.
- 5) Takanan Reconstruction Data

8. Takanan Reconstruction (Data from Girard 1971)

The Takanan languages are spoken in northern Bolivia and southeastern Peru. For this problem, you will do a complete reconstruction of the sounds of Proto-Takanan and some vocabulary.

- i. Make a list of sound correspondences.
- ii. Group the correspondence sets by phonetic features so that sets sharing sounds are adjacent.
- iii. Check to see whether any related sets are in complementary distribution.
- iv. Reconstruct a proto-sound for each set or each group of sets in complementary distribution. There should be a different proto-sound for each correspondence set or group of sets in complementary distribution. The proto-sound you choose for each should entail likely sound changes.
- v. With each reconstructed sound, provide rules for its development in the modern languages.
- vi. If any of the sound changes you list in your rules is a recognized kind of phonological process, name that process next to the rule.
- vii. Check to see that you have reasonable consonant and vowel inventories.
- viii. On the basis of your reconstructed sounds and rules, reconstruct the Proto-Takanan word that is the ancestor of each word above.

(The symbol  $\tilde{n}$  represents the palatal nasal: the IPA [ɲ].)

	Takana	Kavineño	Ese?eha
a. 'moon'	badi	badi	baʔi
b. 'resin'	madi	madi	maʔi
c. 'inside'	duhusu	dokoho	doxoho
d. 'bat'	bina	bina	biña
e. 'grab'	ina-	ina-	iña-
f. 'wind'	beni	beni	beni
g. 'cook, heat'	sina-	hina-	hiña-
h. 'carry'	dusu-	doho-	doho-
i. 'to comb'	pesu-	peho-	peho-
j. 'liana (plant)'	hunu	kono	xono
k. 'watery'	nahi	naki	naxi
l. 'papa'	tata	tata	kaka
m. 'two'	beta	beta	beka
n. 'turtle'	dati	dati	daki-
o. 'squash'	hemi	kemi	xemi
p. 'sleep'	tawi-	tawi-	kawi-