

Question A: Old Chinese Sound Changes

A1. Enter a number 1-7 in each cell

a	b	c	d	e	f	g
6	2	1	5	7	4	3

A2. Enter a letter A-F in each cell

1	2	3	4	e	f
B	F	E	A	D	C

A3. Give the Tang pronunciation in each case

- (a) *grajʔ* gǐé

- (b) *n^ɛə* nō

- (c) *rak* lǎk

- (d) *pre* pǐē

- (e) *b^ɛəʔ* bó

- (f) *m^ɛajs* mà

A4. Give the Zhou pronunciation(s) in each case

- (a) *ŋjē* ŋaj, ŋe, ŋraj, ŋre

- (b) *tōk* tʰək, tʰrək

Explanation

To convert Old Chinese into Middle Chinese:

Initial consonants:

r becomes *l*

l becomes *d*

r after a consonant disappears

pharyngealization disappears

Vowels:

firstly, *-aj-* loses its final *-j* (as stated in the introduction)

if the initial consonant was pharyngealized, *-ə-* becomes *-o*

otherwise, *-a-* and *-e-* become *-je-*, while *-ə-* becomes *-i*

Final consonants:

final *-t*, *-k*, and *-p* cause entering tone (˘)

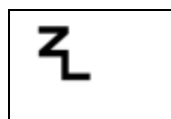
final *-s* disappears (along with any consonants before it), leaving departing tone (ˊ)

final *-ʔ* disappears, leaving rising tone (ˇ)

otherwise, level tone (ˉ) is used

Question B: Mandombe script**B1.** Fill in the correspondences 1-22

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	8	13	9	6	2	18	3	5	7	15
L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V
14	16	17	4	22	12	21	19	11	10	20

B2. How would you write '5' in Mandombe?**Question C: Indonesian cognates****C1.** In the 2nd row indicate whether H(awu) or D(hao). In the 3rd row indicate the correspondence a-f (there will be two of each)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
D	H	D	D	H	H	D	D	H	H	H	D
f	d	b	e	a	f	d	a	e	c	b	c

C2. Translate into English, indicating whether the original is H(awu) or D(hao):

H/D

a	D	They strengthened the father
b	H	If his father follows them, they follow him
c	H	He forgot them
d	D	If he descends, he sees the edge
e	H	Don't sleep/lie down

C3. Translate into both H(awu) and D(hao)

a	H	B'ole nèru la dahi
a	D	Baku kako asa dhasi
b	H	Ta bèlo ke ri roo teruu ama ro
b	D	Ra bhèlu taruu ama ra

C4. What is the Dhao word cognate with the Hawu word *pedutu*? ... madhutu

Question D: Dagaare

Singular	Plural	Interrogative	Meaning
biri	(a) bie	bi-bo	<i>seed</i>
dere	derri	(b) der-bo	<i>ladder</i>
(c) folonfugri	(d) folonfugo	folonfug-bo	<i>lung</i>
(e) gbie	(f) gberi	gbe-bo	<i>forehead</i>
(g) gberi	(h) gbie	gbe-bo	<i>leg</i>
(i) ire	(j) irri	ir-bo	<i>duiker</i>
(k) notiri	(l) notie	noti-bo	<i>shoe</i>
(m) ŋmara	(n) ŋmarri	ŋmar-bo	<i>moon</i>
(o) puo	pori	po-bo	<i>stomach</i>
(p) taŋa	(q) tanni	taŋ-bo	<i>mountain</i>
(r) wulo	(s) wuli	wul-bo	<i>bamboo flute</i>
(t) yagri	yaga	yag-bo	<i>cheek</i>

Explanation

The interrogative form gives the basic stem (strip off the –bo affix). So the marked and unmarked forms are the singular or plural.

The decision of which form to assign to which number is based on *inherent plurality*, or the most common number in which something appears in the language.

- Body parts which humans have two or more of (lung, leg, thigh, elbow, eye, toe, intestine, cheek) are inherently plural; those that we have one of (forehead, face, stomach, waist) are inherently singular.
 - Animals that live in swarms are inherently plural (bee, maggot), but those that are larger or more antisocial (duiker, solitary wasp, lizard) are inherently singular.
 - Inherently singular objects include a ladder, a thorn, the moon, a roof, a mountain while seeds are inherently plural
 - Other objects' inherent number is based on their use:
 - Instruments that are played in groups (xylophone, drums) are inherently plural, but the bamboo flute (played solo) is inherently singular
 - Shoes are inherently plural (normally they come in twos). Hats are inherently singular.
- Inherently plural nouns take the unmarked form as the plural, and the marked form as the singular; inherently singular nouns do the opposite.

To derive the two forms:

- Root = Interrogative without the –bo *Example*
- Marked:
 - if root ends in –l, add –i *dundul(i)*
 - if root ends in –ŋ, replace with –nni *bonŋ/bonni*
 - else: add –ri *ganda(ri), gu(ri), pi(ri), se(ri), so(ri), nimisug(ri)*
- Unmarked:
 - if root ends in a consonant –VC
 - if V is i or u, add e or o resp *dundul(o), gyil(e), il(e), nimisug(o)*

- else: add the same vowel *boŋ(o), gbekpoŋ(o), kpankpaŋbiel(e), nyag(a)*
- if root ends in a vowel V:
 - if V is **a**, do nothing *ganda*
 - if V is **i** or **u**, add **e** or **o** resp to the end *gbebi(e), gu(o)*
 - if V is **e** or **o**, insert the **i** or **u** resp before *s(i)e, p(u)o*
 - Put another way: the unmarked form is **ie** if the V is **i** or **e**, **uo** if the V is **u** or **o**.

Question E: Waama

E1. Indicate the correspondences A-O

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
J	F	H	O	M	N	K	L	I	A	C	E	B	D	G

E2. What is the all-purpose Waama verb? ... kpi

E3. Translate into Waama

(a) Bisu kaate yete band

(b) N kɔɔsi n suka

(c) Fa daaso yɔkɔɔti tando mii

(d) N dikita o tokore, ba ñ piise

E4. Translate into English

(a) They sold hens

(b) My cars broke down

(c) Marie's friend inherited her father's money

(d) We swept the rain water under the house

E5. Write down everything you have discovered about Waama grammar.

Word order is SOV

Conjunction *ñ* (and/but) comes after subject

'Pre'position *mii* (in) *band* (under) come after the noun

Possessive phrases N1's N2 are made by simply juxtaposing N1 N2.

Pronouns: sg pl same for subject or object, also used for possessive

1 *n* *ti*
 3m *o* { *ba*
 3f *fa* {

Verb endings agree with subject *-a* (1st person sg), *-i* (3rd person sg), *-e* (any pl)

Nouns ending in *-ka* form plural with *-su*