

Examine the data from the five languages below (Language A, Language B, Language C, Language D, Language E) and answer the following two questions.

1. List the sound changes that occur in each language (e.g. Language A: *x > y)
2. Propose a family tree on the basis of exclusively shared innovations.

HINT: Conditioning environments play a role for languages C, D, and E.

HINT: Ordering of changes is relevant for languages A, B, and D

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Proto-ABCDE	*kutil	*pisara	*napak	*potap	*puruh	*situ	*lamit	*narit	*helut	*mutan
A	hutil	pihara	napah	potap	puru	hitu	lamit	narit	elut	mutan
B	huʔil	fihara	nafah	foʔaf	furu	hiʔu	lamiʔ	nariʔ	eluʔ	muʔan
C	ʔuril	pisara	napaʔ	porap	puruh	siru	lamir	narir	helur	muraŋ
D	kulil	pisala	napak	polap	puluh	silu	lamil	nalil	helul	mulaŋ
E	kuθi	hiara	naha	hoθa	huru	iθu	rami	nari	heru	muθa
	‘fish’	‘water’	‘earth’	‘rain’	‘cloud’	‘wind’	‘man’	‘woman’	‘child’	‘house’

	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Proto-ABCDE	*salas	*sutut	*rumun	*kuron	*hatar	*kaku	*tikan	*tetu	*lahik	*sapik
A	halah	hutut	rumun	huron	atar	hahu	tihan	tetu	laih	hapih
B	halah	huʔuʔ	rumun	huron	aʔar	hahu	ʔihan	ʔeʔu	laih	hafih
C	salas	surur	rumuŋ	ʔuroŋ	harar	ʔaʔu	riʔaŋ	reru	lahiʔ	sapiʔ
D	salas	sulul	lumuŋ	kuloŋ	halal	kaku	likaŋ	lelu	lahik	sapik
E	ara	uθu	rumu	kuro	haθa	kaku	θika	θeθu	rahi	ahi
	‘forest’	‘walk’	‘speak’	‘sleep’	‘bathe’	‘black’	‘white’	‘red’	‘green’	‘grass’