You should recognize and be able to discuss the terminology below. In data presented to you, you should be able to identify examples and aspects of sound change, and to associate observed patterns with one or more phenomena of sound change. You will also need to be able to apply internal and comparative reconstructive methods.

**Intro concepts**

- Synchronic and diachronic study
- Etymon, reflex, cognate
- Innovation, retention

**Causes of language change**

Theories of causation:
1. Anatomy, Ethnic character
2. Climate, Geography
3. Substratum
4. Local Identification
5. Functional Need
6. Simplification
7. Structural pressure
8. Social upheaval

**Types of sound change**

- Lenition, fortition
- Deletion: syncope, apocope, aphaeresis
- Insertion / epenthesis: prothesis, paragoge, excrescence
- Metathesis, Fusion (Coalescence), compensatory lengthening, unpacking, breaking
- Assimilation: palatalization, affrication, voicing, devoicing, vowel harmony
- Dissimilation
  - total/partial, progressive/regressive, contact(immediate)/distant
- Relative chronology
- Chain shifts
- Phonetic vs phonemic change
- Mergers vs splits

**Comparative method:** proto language, proto phoneme, proto form

- Correspondence sets, correspondents, proto phonemes, cognates, proto-forms, reflects
- Cognates are reflexes of the same proto-forms
- Correspondents are reflexes of the same proto-phoneme

1. Set aside obvious non-cognates
2. Look for sound correspondences
3. Reconstruct phonemes (to create a proto-phonemic inventory), with these guidelines:
   i. Plausibility
   ii. Minimize changes
   iii. Inventory balance
   iv. Concreteness
   Also: Assume temporarily that no splits occurred over time (pending step 5 below)
4. Reconstruct protoforms
5. Check for conditioned changes (splits)
   - Look for similar correspondence sets
   - Check for complementary distribution

Finnish-Hungarian; Tongan-Samoan-Rarotongan-Hawaiian; Skt-Grk-Lat-Goth-Eng; Aroma-Hula-Sinaugoro
Subgrouping

Hierarchy: branches and trees
Evidence for subgrouping
Shared innovation vs shared retention
Clusters of innovations
Unusual innovations
Shared sporadic or irregular change
Drift

Internal reconstruction:
1. Identify alternating forms
2. Propose non-alternating forms
3. Propose, describe changes that must have occurred
4. Test your claims & proposed changes against data

Morphophonemic analysis vs internal reconstruction
German devoicing, Samoan passives vs Bislama transitives, Tojolabal verbs

Limitations of internal reconstruction.
- less time depth then comparative method
- does not detect unconditioned changes
- changes may not be unique to language
- troubled by loss of conditioning environment

Data sets
Bislama: internal reconstruction, unpacking
Chuukese: splits, chronology, vowel harmony
English: palatals, compensatory lengthening, excrescence, vowels, metathesis, Grimm’s law, uumlaut, interdentals
Fijian: internal reconstruction, apocope
French: fusion and chronology of nasal vowels, fortition
German: final consonants
Gothic: Grimm’s law
Grassman’s law, Verner’s law, IE clusters
Great vowel shift
Greek: comparative method, Grassman’s law, fusion
Grimm’s law: lenition, chain shift, comparative method
Hawaiian: comparative method, mergers, chainshift
Italian: compensatory lengthening/regressive assimilation, fortition
Latin: comparative method, rhotacism, assimilation
Mbabaram: aphaeresis, false cognates, arbitrariness
Motu: lenition, chronology, chain shifts, mergers, splits
Paamese: internal reconstruction
Pali: compensatory lengthening / total assimilation
Rarotongan: comparative method
Rotuman: metathesis
Russian palatals: splits, chronology
Samoan: internal reconstruction, comparative method
Sanskrit: comparative method, Grassman’s law
Sinhalese: metathesis
Spanish: –bre; intervocalic voicing; dissimilation; prothesis
Svan: splits, chronology
Tojolabal: internal reconstruction
Tongan: comparative method