

Compare these cognates from two Lenca languages (both recently extinct: Chilanga was spoken in El Salvador, Honduran Lenca in Honduras). Don't work on the vowels, which are undergoing very complicated changes; just consider the consonants.

(1) figure out the sound correspondences: this will involve statements like:  
Where Honduran Lenca has a P, Chilanga has a Q.

(2) Reconstruct the sounds of Proto-Lenca

(3) Find and list the sound changes which took place in each language

(4) If the sound changes need to be ordered, determine the order.

*t'*, *k'*, and *ts'* are ejectives.

<i>Honduran Lenca</i>	<i>Chilanga</i>	
pe	pe	'two'
lepa	lepa	'jaguar'
puki	puki	'big'
ta	ta	'cornfield'
tem	tem	'louse'
ke	ke	'stone'
kuma	kumam	'fingernail, claw'
katu	katu	'spider'
waktik	watih	'sandals'
kakma	k'ama	'gourd'
siksik	sisih	'shrimp'
nek	neh	'tooth'
insek	ints'eh	'beak'
taw	t'aw	'house'
tutu	t'ut'u	'flea'
kin	k'in	'road'
kunan	k'ula	'who'
kelkin	k'elkin	'tortilla griddle'
sewe	ts'ewe	'monkey'
saj	ts'aj	'five'
musu	muts'u	'liver'
sak	ts'ih	'to wash'
lawa	lawa	'three'
liwa	liwa	'to buy'
tal	tal	'to drink'
wala	wala	'raccoon'
was	wal	'water'
asa	alah	'head'
wasan	wila	'urine'
kunan	k'ula	'who'

wara	wara	'river'
siri	sirih	'star'
sili	sili	'iron tree (tree species)'
suri-sur	ʃurih	'squirrel'
(suri-sur involves reduplication; just compare suri-)		
saj	ʃej	'to want'
so	ʃo	'rain'
sunā	ʃila	'flower'
soko	ʃoko	'white'
sak	ʃah	'firewood'
wewe	wewe	'baby'
jet	jete	'to laugh'
juku	juku	'coyol palm (tree species)'
sa	ʃam	'good'