

# More Historical Linguistics

<u>K'iche'</u>	<u>Tzeltal</u>	<u>Yucatec</u>	<u>Huastec</u>	<u>Proto-Mayan</u>	
jaax	jah	jah	ja?		'sick'
jaʃ	jaʃ	--	--		'crab'
k'aj	k'aj	k'aj	tʃ'aj		'sell'

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k'aⱼ	k'aⱼ	k'aⱼ	tʃ'aⱼ		'sell'

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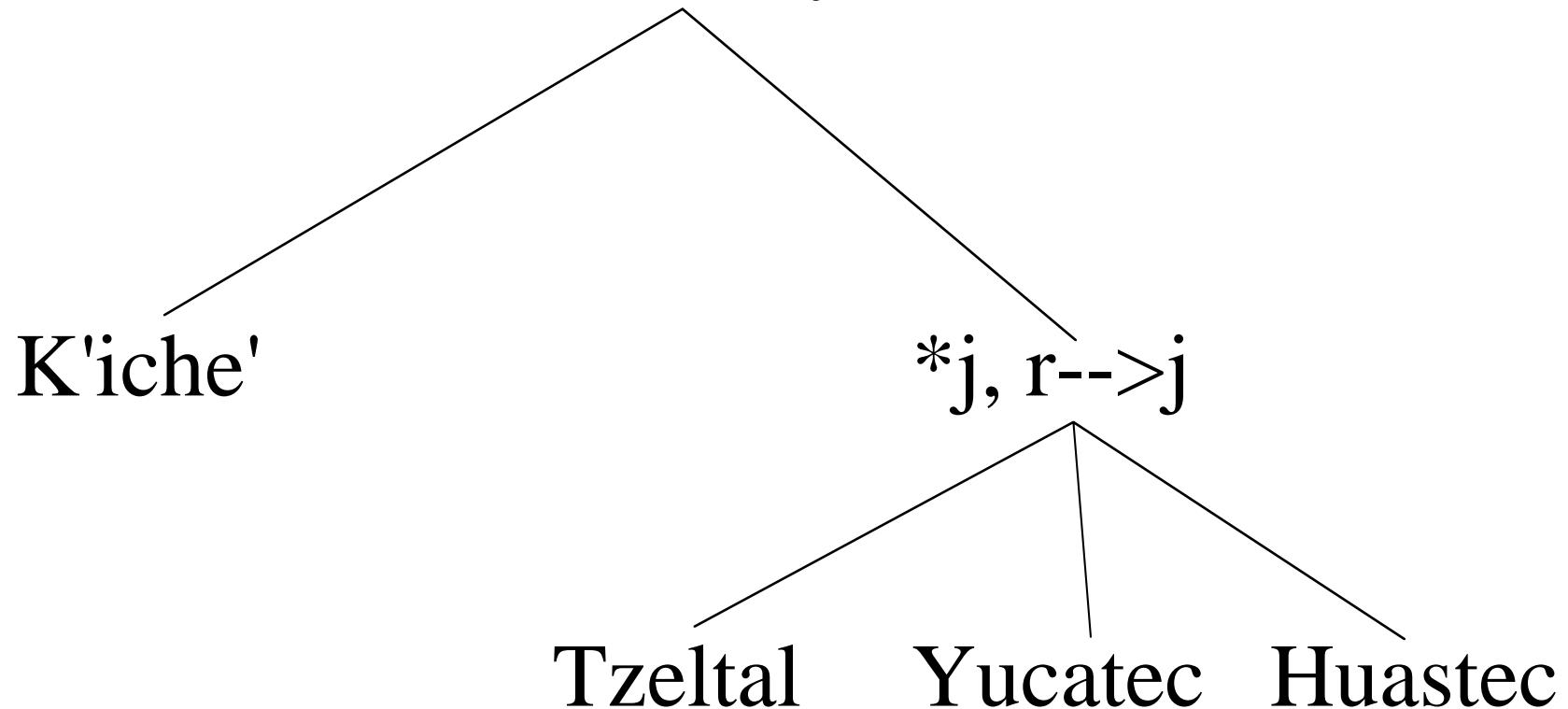
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raah	ja	jah	jah-		'hot'
ri?x	jix	ji?ih	jeh-		'old'
war	waj	waj	waj		'sleep'

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jas	jas	--	--	*jas	'crab'
k'a <b>j</b>	k'a <b>j</b>	k'a <b>j</b>	tʃ'a <b>j</b>	*k'a <b>j</b>	'sell'
raah	ja	jah	jah-	*raah	'hot'
ri?x	jix	ji?ih	jeh-	*ri?ix	'old'
wa <b>r</b>	waj	waj	waj	*war	'sleep'

**r-->j in Tzeltal, Yucatec, and Huastec**

# Proto-Mayan



a bad idea:  
megalocomparison (Greenberg,  
Ruhlen)

# megalocomparison (Greenberg)

## Proto-World *maliq'a* 'swallow'

Arabic	m-l-j 'suck a breast'	(Afro-Asiatic)
English	milk	(Indo-European)
Saami	mielga 'breast'	(Finno-Ugric)
Tamil	melku 'chew'	(Dravidian)
Yupik	melug- 'suck'	(Eskimo-Aleut)
Kutenai	u'mqolh 'swallow'	(Almosan)
Tfaltik	milq 'swallow'	(Penutian)
Akwa'ala	milqi 'neck'	(Hokan)
Cuna	murki 'swallow'	(Chibchan)
Quechua	malq'a 'throat'	(Andean)

This method is guaranteed to give you false positives:

English *have*  
(German *haben*)

Latin *habere* 'have'

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English *have*      Latin *habere* 'have'

*h*orn

*c*ornu

*h*eart

*c*ord-em

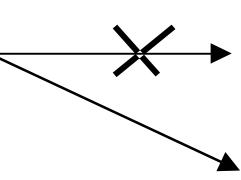
*h*emp

*c*annabis

*h*undred

*c*entum

This method is guaranteed to give you false positives:

English *have*  Latin *habere* 'have'  
Latin *capiere* 'take'

...and false negatives:

Armenian *erku*, English *two*

Hindi *pa:n̪tʃ*, English *five*

- failure to avoid onomatopoeia,  
"nursery words"
- semantic variation  
('excrement/night/grass')
- loose criteria for phonological  
relatedness

- bad data...

## 'Amerind hypothesis'

Tzotzil            *ti?il* 'hole'

Lake Miwok    *talok<sup>h</sup>* 'hole'

Atakapa            *tol* 'anus'

Totonac            *tan* 'buttocks'

Takelma            *telkan* 'buttocks'

- bad data...

## 'Amerind hypothesis'

Tzotzil

*ti?il* 'hole'

*ti?* -*il*

Lake Miwok

*talok<sup>h</sup>* 'hole'

mouth one's

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*tol* 'anus'

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*tan* 'buttocks'

Takelma

*telkan* 'buttocks'

of course, the comparative method has its problems, too:

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- reanalysis

<u>English</u>	<u>German</u>	<u>Gothic</u>	<u>O.Norse</u>	
adder	Natter	nadr-	naðra	'adder, snake'

English n--> $\emptyset$  / # \_\_ ?

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adder	Natter	nadr-	naðra	'adder, snake'

no: a nadder --> an adder

of course, the comparative method has its problems, too:

- reanalysis
- analogy

'to choose'    'chose'    'chosen'

OE	ceos <u>an</u>	ceas <u> </u>	gecor <u>en</u>
OHG	kios <u>an</u>	kaus <u> </u>	gikor <u>an</u>

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OE	ceos <u>an</u>	ceas <u> </u>	gecoren
OHG	kios <u>an</u>	kaus <u> </u>	gikoran
ModE	choose	chose	chosen
ModG	kü <u>ren</u>	kor <u> </u>	gekoren

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PIE \*kwetwer-, \*penkwe-:

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PIE \*kwetwer-, \*penkwe-:

>English ~~w~~hour, five  
f↑

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PIE \*newn, \*dekm '9, 10'

> Russian ~~n~~<sup>y</sup>ev<sup>y</sup>at<sup>y</sup>, d<sup>y</sup>es<sup>y</sup>at<sup>y</sup>

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ME male, femelle--> male, female

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(cf. Malay *orang utan* > orangutan)

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- reanalysis
- analogy
- language contact

## Language contact

Eng. *lampshade* > Tagalog *lamsyed* 'lamp'

Tag. *bundok* 'mountain' > English *boondocks*

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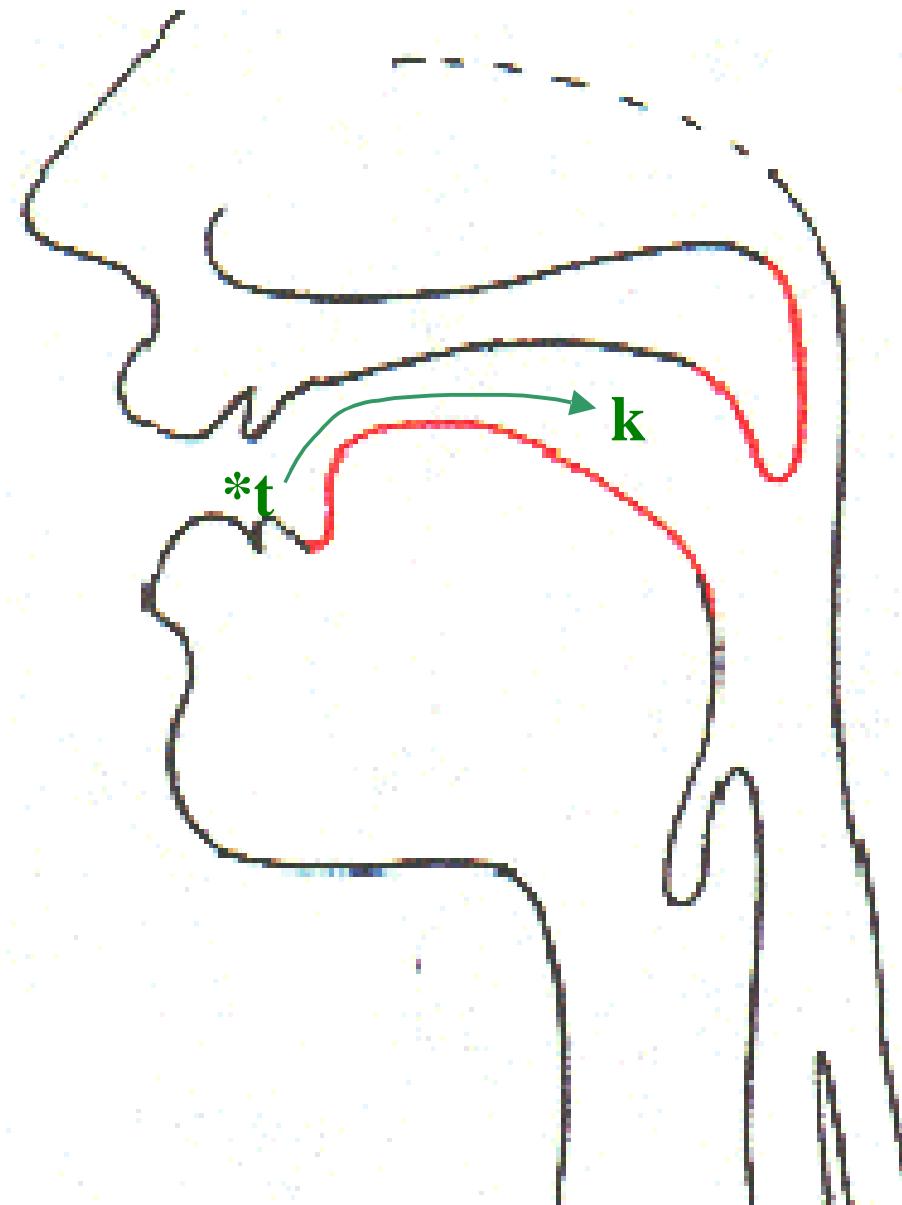
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Somerset *vox*, *vixen* → standard E *vixen*

# Hawaiian

\*at 'dawn'  
aka



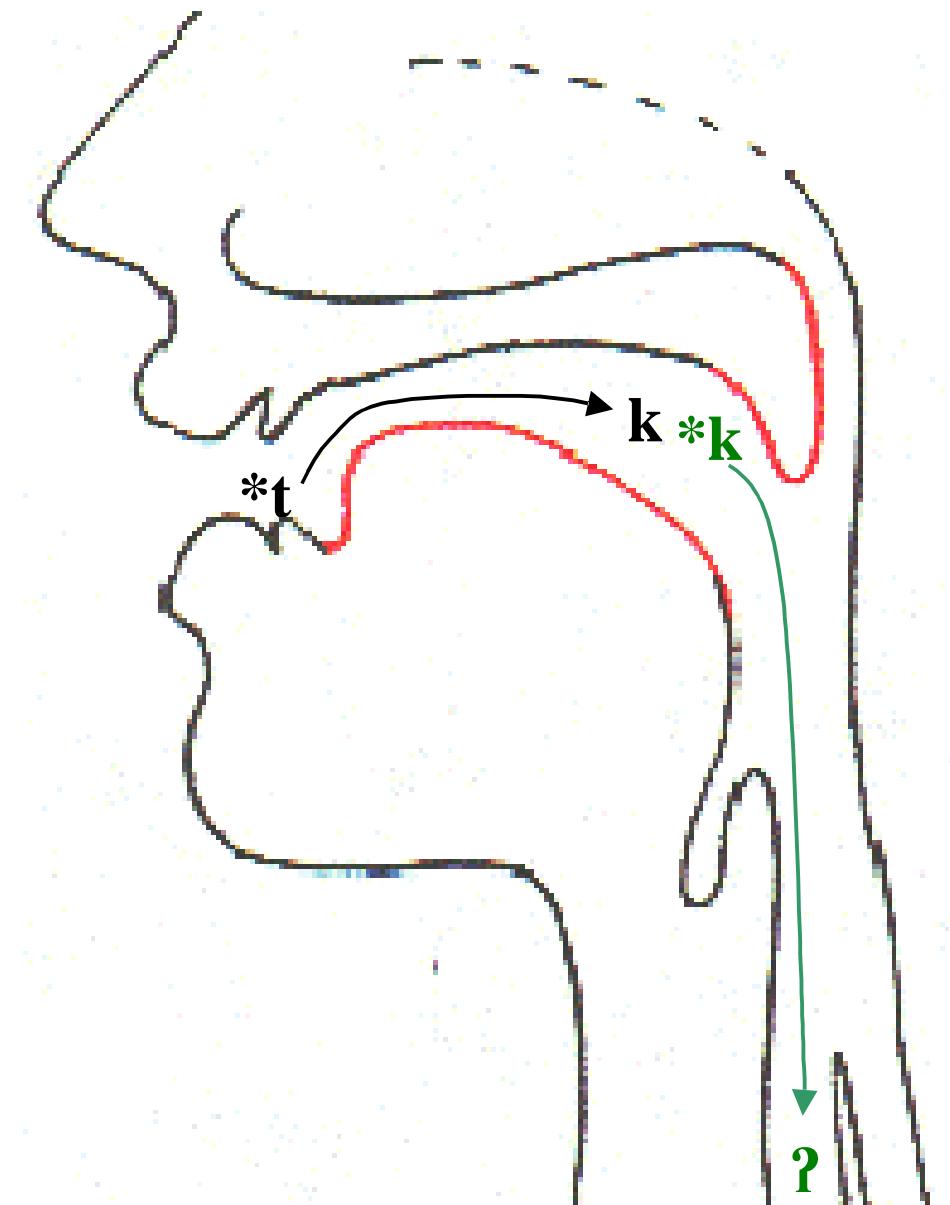
# Hawaiian

\*ata 'dawn'

→ aka

\*kula 'red'

→ ?ula



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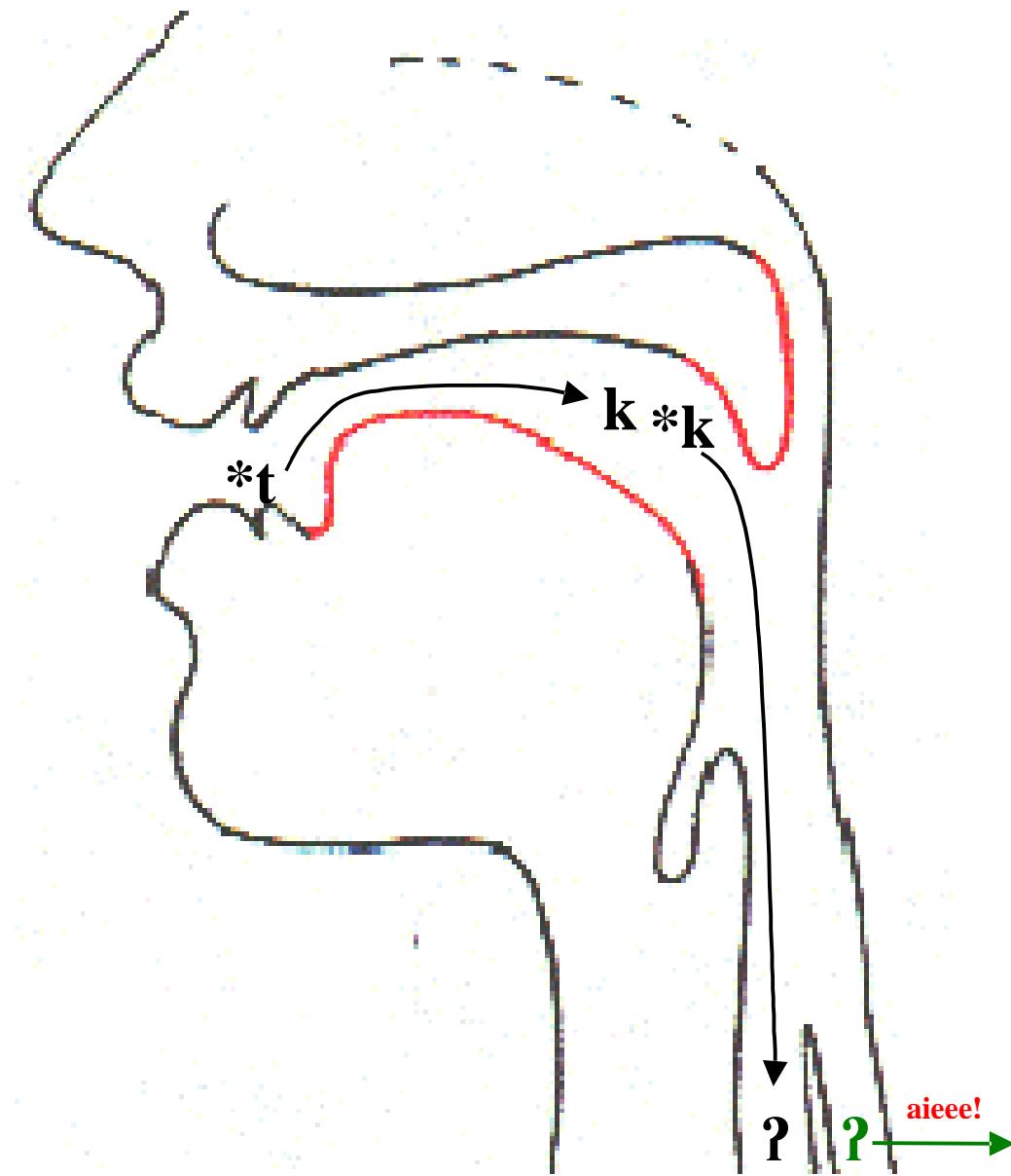
→ aka

\*kula 'red'

→ Pula

\*lePo 'voice'

→ leo



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\*ata 'dawn'

→ aka

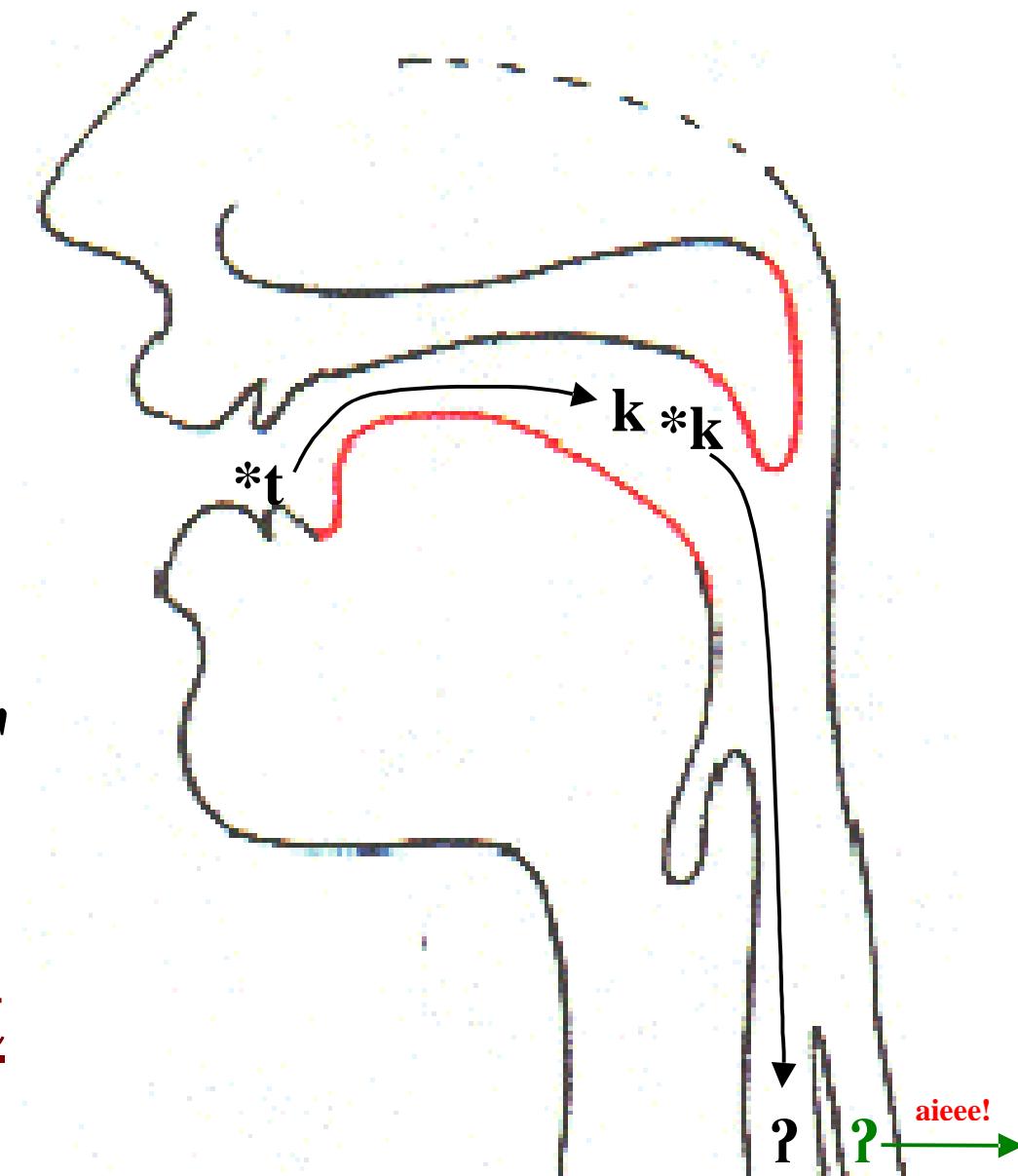
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## Chain Shift



# The Great Vowel Shift

English long vowels go berserk!

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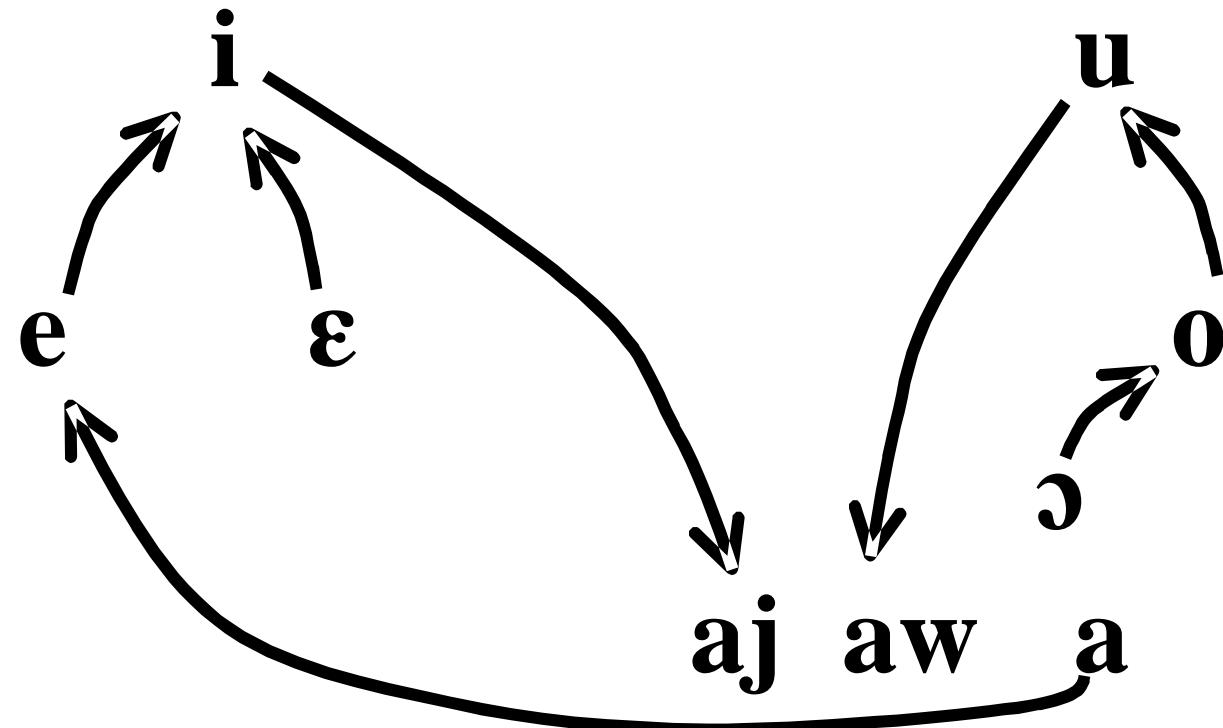
ME [goos]-->ModE [guus] 'goose'

ME [brokən]-->ModE [brookən] 'broken'

ME [tiid]-->ModE [tajd] 'tide'

ME [luud]-->ModE [lawd] 'loud'

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In ME, a 'long vowel' was a longer version of a short vowel:

[faðər] 'father'    [naamə] 'name'

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[faðər] 'father'	[naamə] 'name'	<u>ME</u>
[faðər]	[neem] (>/nejm/) <u>ModE</u>	

In ModE, a 'long vowel' is a diphthong, featurally distinct from the 'short' version

# The Great Vowel Shift

vowel systems:

i

u

a

a normal 3-vowel system

# The Great Vowel Shift

vowel systems:

i

e

ɛ

a deeply weird 3-vowel system

# The Great Vowel Shift

--> apparently there's something good about 'dispersing' your vowels evenly in the available space.

# The Great Vowel Shift

i

u

e

ɛ

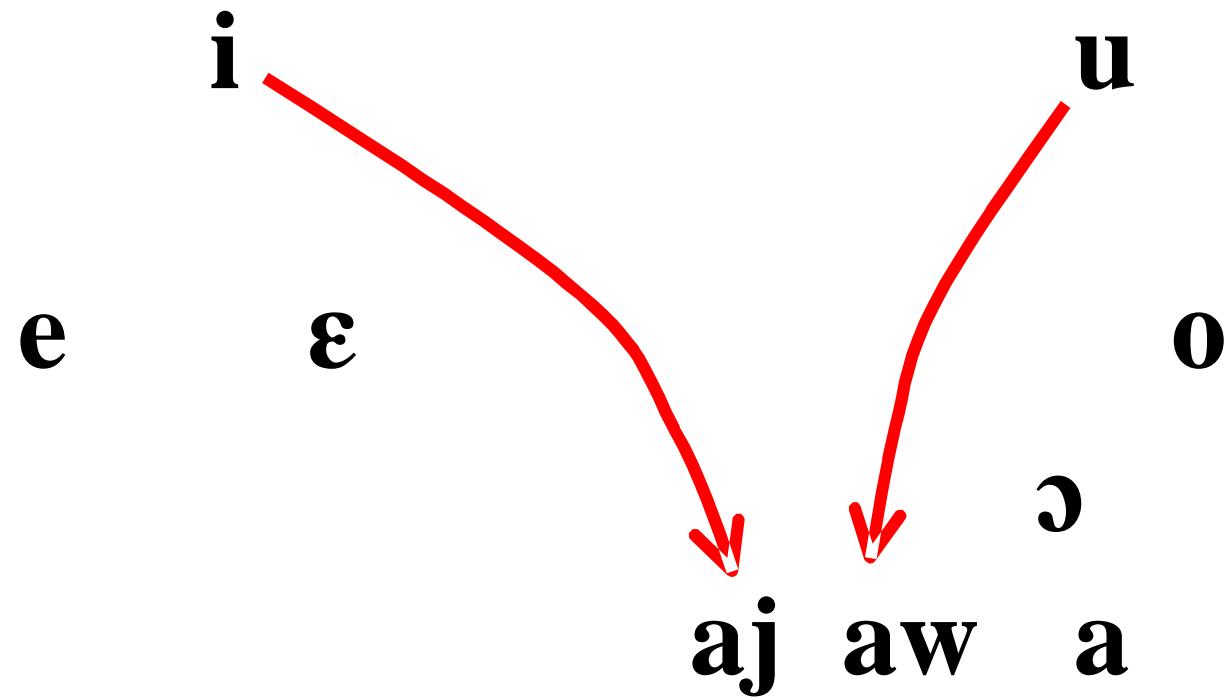
o

ɔ

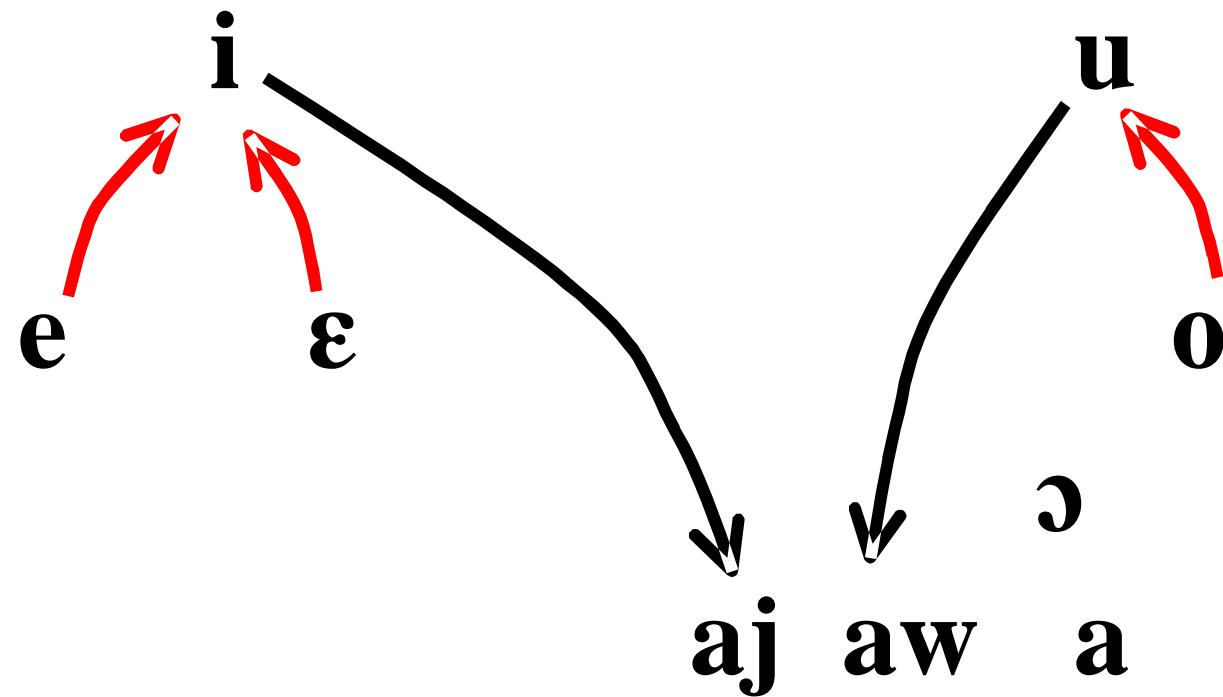
a

The Middle English long vowels

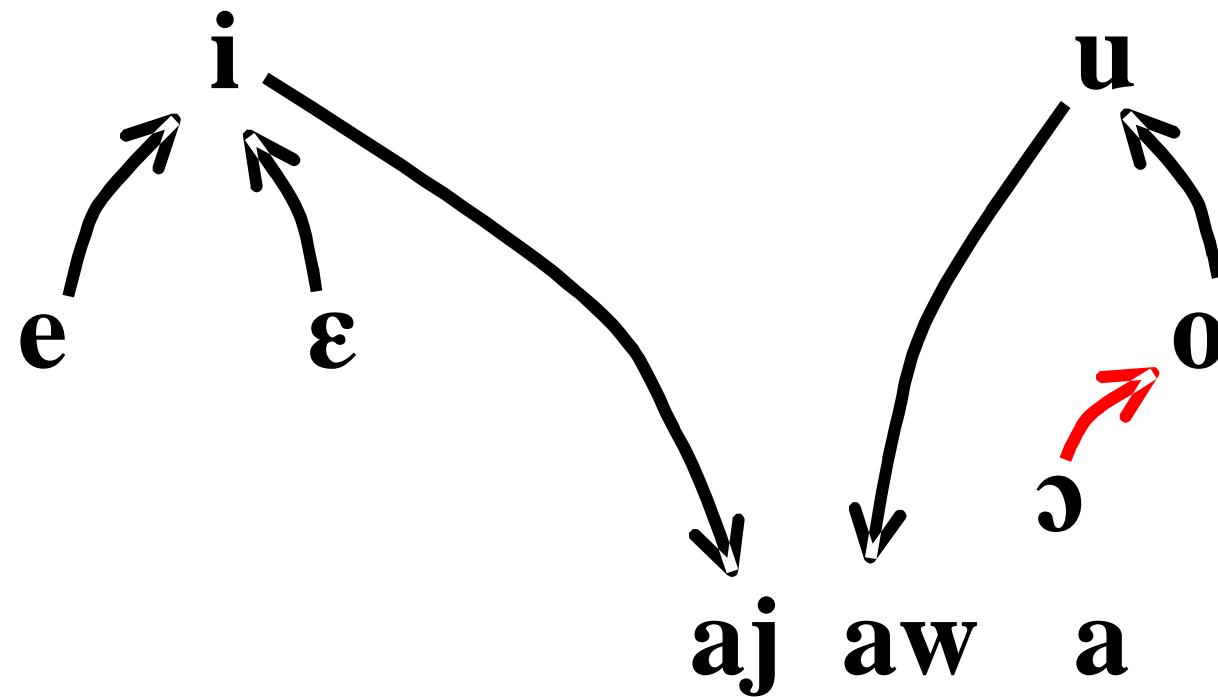
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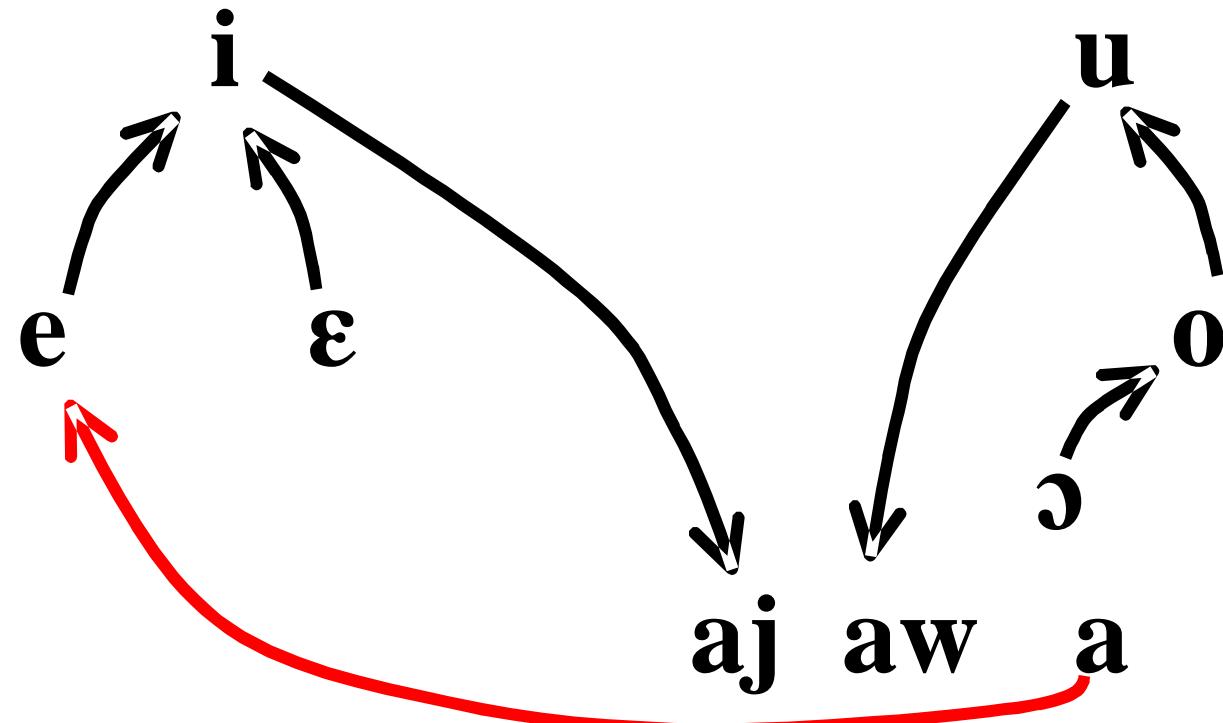
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**drag-chain:** A-->B...

...and then the language thinks,  
"Hey! I have no A!"

# The Great Vowel Shift

**drag-chain:** A-->B...

...and then the language thinks,  
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(...there may also be **push-chains**)