



Harbour seal



Woodland caribou



American beech



Lake trout

5. In the past there have been theories that the Polynesians originated in South America and even from the islands off the coast of British Columbia. Most scholars regard such theories as belonging to the lunatic fringe. Why do you think they feel this so strongly?

Further Reading

- Lyle Campbell, *Historical Linguistics*, chapter 15, "Linguistic Prehistory," pp. 339–73.
- Theodora Bynon, *Historical Linguistics*, chapter 7, "Language and Prehistory," pp. 262–80.
- Raimo Anttila, *An Introduction to Historical and Comparative Linguistics*, chapter 21, "Change and Reconstruction in Culture and Linguistics," pp. 377–88.
- Morris Swadesh, "Linguistics as an Instrument of Prehistory."
- Donald Denoon and Roderic Lacey (eds.), *Oral Tradition in Melanesia*.
- Brian M. Fagan, *The Great Journey*.
- J. P. Mallory, *In Search of the Indo-Europeans*.
- Elizabeth J. W. Barber, *The Mummies of Ürümchi*.
- Johanna Nichols, *Linguistic Diversity in Space and Time*.
- John Mulvaney and John Kamminga, *The Prehistory of Australia*.
- Robert Blust, "The Prehistory of Austronesian-Speaking Peoples."
- Lyle Campbell, *American Indian Languages*, chapter 3, "The Origin of Native American Languages," pp. 90–106.

Datasets

The following sets of data are used in the exercises at the end of several chapters as an aid in acquiring different skills. Rather than repeat each set of data in each chapter, these Datasets are attached as an appendix, and students are referred to the Datasets by number in each particular question.

1 PALAUAN (MICRONESIA)

*hataj	ʔaǎ	'liver'
*lajaj	jarəs	'sail'
*jalan	rajl	'road'
*apuj	ŋaw	'fire'
*mata	maǎ	'eye'
*cinay	sils	'light'
*cucu	tut	'breast'
*bulan	bujl	'moon'
*batu	baǎ	'stone'
*ikan	ŋikəl	'fish'
*hujan	ʔull	'rain'
*lanit	ianǎ	'ekv'

*buŋa buŋ 'flower'
 *pəpu wel 'turtle'
 *dəŋəy rəŋəs 'hear'

2 NGANYAYWANA (NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA)

*ŋa:nəŋ anaŋa 'who'
 *wi:ŋan iŋana 'snow'
 *ba:baŋa abaŋa 'father'
 *mi:ŋin iŋina 'star'
 *mi:l ila 'eye'
 *ga:bulgəm abulgana 'shark'
 *bargan argana 'boomerang'
 *winba inba 'fire'
 *buruluŋ ruluŋa 'fly'
 *wambupa mbupa 'kangaroo'
 *bagar gara 'meat'
 *ganaj naja 'yam stick'
 *dimin mina 'nits'
 *guruman rumana 'boy'
 *wigaj gjaŋa 'food'
 *gugaŋa gwaŋa 'child'
 *gubila bwila 'possum'
 *gipinma nirma 'scratch'

3 MBABARAM (NORTH QUEENSLAND, AUSTRALIA)

*wula lo 'die'
 *ŋali li 'we'
 *jawa we 'mouth'
 *guju ju 'fish'
 *guwa wo 'west'

*jana ne 'stand'
 *bamba mba 'belly'
 *ŋaba bo 'bathe'
 *wuna no 'lie down'
 *jiba be 'liver'
 *gumbi mbi 'penis'
 *naga ga 'east'
 *pulu lu 'he'
 *gunda ndo 'cut up'

4 YIMAS AND KARAWARI (EAST SEPIK, PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

	Yimas	Karawari	
*sikir	> tikit	sikir	'chair'
*jakus	> jakut	jakus	'string bag'
*samban	> tamban	samban	'lover'
*panmari	> panmaɸ	panmari	'male'
*sisin	> tirin	sisin	'tooth'
*naniŋ	> naniŋ	janiŋ	'fat'
*sambajm	> tambajm	sambajm	'basket hanger'
*nawkwan	> nawkwan	jawkwan	'chicken'
*nam	> nam	jam	'house'
*sambin	> tambin	sambin	'tail'
*simun	> timun	simun	'cane'
*pariapa	> paɸapa	pariapa	'verandah'
*manbaw	> manbaw	manbo	'death adder'
*tumbaw	> tumbaw	tumbo	'crocodile'

5 LAKALAI (WEST NEW BRITAIN, PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

*kani ali 'eat'
 *ikan ia 'fish'

*lima	lima	'hand'
*paʔa	vaha	'leg'
*ʔate	hate	'liver'
*kutu	utu	'lice'
*ʔunsan	hura	'rain'
*ʔanso	haro	'sun'
*lipon	livo	'tooth'
*danu	lalu	'water'
*taʔi	tali	'cry'
*tapine	tavile	'woman'

6 SUENA AND ZIA (MOROBE PROVINCE, PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

(These data have been slightly regularized.)

Suena	Zia	
ni	ni	'bird'
po	jo	'mercy'
wo	wo	'meat, fish'
pu	pu	'pig'
wa	wā	'boat'
su	su	'soup'
wi	wi	'penis'
mu	mū	'sap'
be	be	'mouth'
pigi	pīgi	'lime'
me	mē	'shame'
ari	ari	'vagina'
goroba	gorobo	'cycad tree'
moka	moko	'inside'
wena	weno	'nose'
tuma	tumo	'back of neck'
duba	dubo	'throat'

papo	japo	'name'
ema	emo	'man'
me	me	'urine'

7 KORAFE, NOTU, AND BINANDERE (ORO PROVINCE, PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

Korafe	Notu	Binandere	
poka	po	do	'mercy'
poʔka	po	do	'inside'
paʔka	pa	da	'betel nut'
pawo	pawo	dao	'name'
bipo	bi po	bido	'banana'
susu	susu-	tutu	'meaning'
toʔka	to	to	'hole'
—	tewo	teo	'bowl'
dubo	dubo	dubo	'throat'
dika	di	—	'tooth'

8 PAAMESE (VANUATU)

North	South	
eim	aim	'house'
amai	amal	'reef'
ari	a:l	'stinging tree'
oul	aul	'maggot'
out	aut	'place'
he	hel	'step'
mea	mela	'get up'
takul	takul	'sago'
hae	hale	'outside'

keil	kail	'they'
teilaŋ	teilaŋ	'sky'
tahe	tahel	'wave'
moul	maul	'alive'
mavul	mavul	'broken'
houlu	hauulu	'many'
ateli	ateli	'basket'

9 MOTU (CENTRAL PROVINCE, PAPUA
NEW GUINEA)

*tama	tama	'father'
*taŋi	tai	'cry'
*tari	tadi	'younger brother'
*yita	ita	'see'
*yate	ase	'liver'
*tina	sina	'mother'
*tiavu	siahu	'sweat'
*mate	mase	'die'
*yutu	utu	'louse'
*pune	pune	'bird'
*ðaŋi	lai	'wind'
*leŋi	rei	'long grass'
*bara	bada	'big'
*diba	diba	'right'
*geru	gedu	'nape of neck'
*garo	gado	'language'
*g ^w ada	g ^w ada	'spear'
*lata	rata	'milk'
*labia	rabia	'sago'
*maða	mala	'tongue'
*wabu	vabu	'widow'
*walo	varo	'vine'
*vui	hui	'hair'

*vavine	hahine	'woman'
*api	lahi	'fire'
*au	lau	'I'

10 SEPA, MANAM, KAIRIRU, AND SERA
(COASTAL SEPIK, PAPUA NEW GUINEA)

Sepa	Manam	Kairiru	Sera	
tamota	tomoata	ramat	reisiouk	'man'
waine	aine	mwoin	tamein	'woman'
mata	mata	mata	tapuŋ	'eye'
giŋa	gaŋa	kwokala	suvətaŋ	'nose'
talŋo	kuŋi	təleŋa	tenerpiŋ	'ear'
lima	debu	kawi	ləŋaŋ	'arm, hand'
lulu	ruru	sus	tuit	'breast'
dala	dara	sinai	tenei	'blood'
ŋamali	amari	warəŋ	rau	'sun'
kalewa	kalea	kaleo	bul	'moon'
wabubu	rodo	abwuŋ	puŋ	'night'
ndanu	daŋ	rian	rain	'water'
makasi	makasi	nau	na	'sea'
partu	patu	buŋ	ak	'stone'
ewa	ewa	luf	teŋ	'fire'
kai	kai	kai	ai	'tree'
undu	udi	wur	bur	'banana'
keu	keu	wonau	biŋ	'dog'
manu	maŋ	mian	main	'bird'
mota	moata	vaniu	meni	'snake'
ika	ika	siasi	mwoiŋ	'fish'
ŋalambuti	laŋo	ləmwok	laŋ	'fly'
namu	naŋ	niam	nənei	'mosquito'
pela	pera	pial	nou	'house'
wawaraki	wauwau	bunbun	wuipul	'white'
mbotambo	zimzimi	silsir	neknek	'black'

ndisua	tumura	marir	marir	'cold'
kani	kaŋ	an	əain	'eat'
sopu	mai	miai	ma	'come'
lako	lako	liak	pi	'go'
teke	teke	tai	ponteneŋ	'one'
lua	rua	wulu	eltiŋ	'two'
toli	toli	tuol	eltiŋ pal	'three'
wati	wati	viat	eltiŋ eltiŋ	'four'
lima	lima	vələri	piŋgari?	'five'

11 BURDUNA (WESTERN AUSTRALIA)

*pampura	papura	'blind'
*tuluŋku	tulucku	'crane'
*ŋaŋu	ŋaja	'I'
*kawuŋka	kawuka	'egg'
*kaŋtara	kaŋara	'root'
*papu	pawu	'father'
*ŋampu	ŋapu	'tree'
*waŋkan	waŋkan	'chest'
*kutara	kujara	'two'
*tuŋtu	tuŋu	'narrow'
*muŋapkaŋa	muŋackara	'parrot type'
*cipa	ciwa	'dive'
*kumpu	kupu	'urine'
*puka	puwa	'bad'
*kuŋtal	kuŋtal	'daughter'
*ŋaŋka	ŋaŋka	'beard'
*tuŋtuŋkaji	tuŋtukaji	'honey'
*pacapuŋu	paŋawuŋu	'dangerous'
*mukul	mu:l	'aunt'
*jimica	jimica	'scratch'
*kaŋpar	kaŋpar	'spider's web'
*puŋkuŋi	pukuŋi	'kangaroo'

*paŋari	pajari	'fight'
*paca	paja	'drink'
*ŋuŋta	ŋuŋta	'lie'
*cukara	cuwara	'hiding'
*ŋuŋkun	nuŋkun	'rotten'
*ta:paca	ta:waja	'wild plum'
*kakul	kawul	'testicles'
*parumpa	parupa	'wattle tree'
*piŋta	piŋta	'mud'
*waŋka	waka	'speak'
*minica	minica	'centipede'
*piŋkaci	piŋkaji	'dish'
*tiŋti	tiŋti	'clitoris'
*jukari	juwari	'stand'
*kankala	kaŋkala	'wild potato'
*jakan	jaŋ	'spouse'
*kucuru	kujuuru	'word'
*ciŋciŋti	ciŋtiŋti	'willy wagtail'
*maŋta	maŋta	'arm'
*miŋtulu	miŋtulu	'fingernail'
*mika	miwa	'back'
*pukura	pu:ra	'devil'
*waŋta	waŋta	'give'
*cukuŋu	cu:ŋu	'smoke'
*macun	majuŋ	'turtle'
*kukulara	ku:lara	'dove'

12 QUÉBEC FRENCH (CANADA)

(In these examples, the symbol ɥ is used to represent a high, front unrounded glide.)

Standard French	Rural Québec French	
kanadjɛ	kanadzjɛ	'Canadian'
pøti	pøtsi	'small'
baty	batsy	'beaten'

