DESCRIBING SOUND-CHANGES

Describe the phonetic processes which are likely to have operated in producing the forms in the column on the right from the forms in the column on the left. All the forms are given in a relatively broad phonetic transcription, whereby: [ø] = nasalized o; [ø] = (unrounded) palatal glide; [β] = voiced bilabial fricative; [θ] = voiced (inter)dental fricative; [z] = voiced alveopalatal affricate; [γ] = voiced velar fricative (or glide); [ʃ] = voiceless alveopalatal fricative; [t] = voiceless alveopalatal affricate; [ʃɔ] = palatal(ized) dental/alveolar lateral, and [ʒ] = palatal nasal; all other symbols should already be familiar.

Wherever possible, give your best account of what the intermediate stages leading from the earlier forms to the later forms may have been (i.e., please don’t be content to describe each earlier/later relation just in terms of a single diachronic correspondence). But do concentrate on changes that affected CONSONANTS; don’t worry about changes in the vowels in the forms on the left (except insofar as such vocalic changes have an impact on the consonants in their vicinity).

The “Latin” forms are mostly Late Popular (“Vulgar”), not Classical, although the one Sanskrit form is indeed Classical. The Spanish, French, and Italian, on the other hand, are all modern. Note, by the way, that the label “Pre-X” refers to a — usually unattested (i.e., reconstructed) — linguistic period (and state) prior to the point at which a given language X can be said to have gained all the relevant features that identify it as X (hence Pre-Sanskrit, Pre-Latin, and Pre-(Anc[ient]-)Greek.

                                 Spanish [kɔnde] ‘lord of a count;
                                 French [kɔt] ‘ty; count’
                                 [לחmár] (Andalusian/America Spanish)
                                 Italian [tìamàre] ‘call (out)’
9. Latin [sómnyu]               --> Spanish [swéñò] ‘dream; sleep(i-
                                 French [sòž] ‘ness)’
14. Pre-(Anc.-)Greek [mísko:]   --> A. Greek [mízgo:] ‘I mix’
15. Pre-Sanskrit [lásin]         --> Sanskrit [lásin] ‘rabbit’
17. Pre-Latin [wéinolom]        --> Latin [wíllum] ‘wine (diminutive)’