

Language Relationship

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1 child	mwana	mwana	umwana	bačeh	anak	bata [?]
2 cry	lia	dila	lila	giryeh	triak	iyak
3 drink	ñwa	nua	nwa	nušidan	minuman	inum
4 fire	moto	tiya	umulilo	ateš	api	apoy
5 five	tano	tanu	sanu	pænĵ	lima	lima
6 four	nne	ia	ne	čæhær	əmpat	ampat
7 hill	kilima	moĝo	ulupili	tel	bukit	bukid
8 laugh	čeka	seva	seka	xændidan	tærtawa	tawa
9 leg	mguu	kulu	ukuulu	saq	kaki	pa
10 lip	mdomo	diba	umulomo	læb	bibir	bibig
11 man	mtu	muntu	umuntu	mærd	oraŋ	tau
12 news	habari	nsaŋu	ičeeβo	xæbær	xabar	balita
13 one	moja	mosi	mo	yek	satu	isa
14 prophet	nabii	mbikudi	umusimičisi	næbiy	nabi	propetas
15 rain	mvua	mvula	imfula	baran	hujan	ulan
16 ship	merikebu	maswa	ubwato	mærkæb	kapal	bapor
17 sin	dhambi	masumu	ičakuβifya	zamb	dosa	kasilanan
18 soldier	askari	kinwani	ičita	æskær	askar	suldado
19 sore	kidonda	mputa	ičilonda	zæxm	sakit	sakit
20 speech	hutoba	malongi	isiwi	xutbæh	xutbah	salita
21 story	hadhithi	ḡana	ičisimičisyo	hædis	čærita	istoria
22 temple	hekalu	kinlogo	itempuli	hæykil	rumah	templo
23 three	tatu	tatu	tatu	seh	tiga	tatlo
24 tree	mti	nti	umuti	dæræxt	pohon	puno [?]
25 two	bili	zole	βili	do	dua	dalawa

The data above consists of word lists from six different languages. The job is to determine the relationships. How many families are there? Which languages are in each family? One family is Indo-European; which is it? Give evidence, including cognates. Indicate some borrowings that cross family boundaries; why should they be considered borrowings and not cognates?