

Problem 2 (20 points). Here are some sentences in Apurinā and their approximate English equivalents:

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| 1. nuta sykaru nykanawate uwamukary | } | <i>I gave my canoe to her.</i> |
| 2. nykanawate nysykaru uwamukary | | <i>— You_{sg} drank the water.</i> |
| 3. pita ātary īpurāā | <i>— The man brought my blood to the woman.</i> | |
| 4. kyky mynaru nyherēka sytumukary | <i>— The woman drank the blood.</i> | |
| 5. herēkatxi uātary sytu | <i>— You_{sg} remembered my fish (sg).</i> | |
| 6. nhiximakyte pixinhikary | <i>— She brought yours_{sg} banana to the man.</i> | |
| 7. pitxiparyte umynary kykymukary | <i>— The girl remembered my house.</i> | |
| 8. hātakuru xinhikary naikute | <i>— The man gave the woman's bone to me.</i> | |
| 9. sytu apy ysykanu nutamukary kyky | <i>— I drank my water.</i> | |
| 10. nhīpurāāte nātary | <i>— He found the head.</i> | |
| 11. kywītxi apukary | <i>— He brought the man's eye to me.</i> | |
| 12. ywa mynanu kyky uky nutamukary | <i>— The fish (sg) ate the bone.</i> | |
| 13. ximaky nhikary apītxi | <i>— I found the girl's banana.</i> | |
| 14. hātakuru txiparyte napukary | <i>— He ate the fish's (sg) head.</i> | |
| 15. ximaky kywy inhikary | <i>— She found the girl.</i> | |
| 16. hātakuru uapukaru | | |

(a) Translate into English:

17. **uwa xinhikaru sytu**
18. **txipary nhinhikary**
19. **kyky aikute pysykary ywamukary**

(b) This sentence is grammatically incorrect. Explain why, and provide its grammatically correct equivalent and its English translation:

20. **uwa umynary kanawa ximakymukary**

(c) Translate into Apurinā in two ways:

21. *You_{sg} found the house.*
22. *I brought yours_{sg} canoe to the girl.*
23. *He brought yours_{sg} water to me.*
24. *The man drank the girl's blood.*
25. *I remembered the eye.*
26. *You_{sg} ate my banana.*

⚠ The Apurinā language belongs to the Purus group of the Arawakan family. It is spoken by no more than 30% of a total ethnic population of ca. 9,500 Apurinā along the Purus River, in the northwestern Amazon region of Brazil.

nh ≈ *ny* in *canyon*; **tx** = *ch* in *church*; **x** = *sh* in *sheesh*. **y** = *oo* in *goose* but with the lips unrounded. **ā**, **ē**, **ī** are nasal vowels. —Ksenia Gilyarova