

Fill in the gaps:

		North dialect	Coast dialect
etaleŋa	<i>he hears</i>	?	?
jaga	<i>to guard</i>	?	?
gasíranā	<i>she is old</i>	?	?
daramota	<i>they vomit</i>	?	?
pɔwna	<i>he is smelly</i>	?	?
ertɔpa	<i>he washes</i>	?	?
dabuka	<i>they dream</i>	?	?
ŋuŋim	<i>it is damp</i>	?	?
igóŋ	<i>he sells</i>	?	?

⚠ West Tarangan belongs to the Austronesian family. It is spoken by 7,000 people in the Aru Islands in Indonesia. **ŋ** = *ng* in *hang*. **j**, **r**, **w**, **y** are consonants. **ɛ**, **ɔ** are vowels. The mark ‘ indicates stress; if there is no such mark, the stress is on the penultimate syllable.

—Elyria Warner (consultant: Richard Nivens)

Problem 5 (20 points). Here are some sentences in Noonni that were spoken on different days of the Noonni “week” and their English translations:

spoken on Bvutfu

1. fɔgò cǐ nū bvúmbòn.
me ncí nô: ntɔ fɔwāy bvúmbòn.
2. wò nǔ yù: cój kēŋkfū bvúsòw.
3. kwɔ:n nǔ bóy fí me bvúzhí.

Yesterday was Bvumbon.

On Bvumbon, I came to the market.

On Bvusòw, you(sg) will steal the yam.

On Bvuzhi, the woman will help me.

spoken on Bvusòw

4. wvù tò nô: bɔŋ ŋwà bvûŋkā:.
5. fò shě ntfū: nū bvútfū.
me nū mbóy ncáw mutù bvútfū.
6. wvù bê: yō kwɔ:n èbèn.
7. wò tò nô: yōw cɔŋ.

On Bvuŋka, he found the book.

The day after tomorrow is Bvutfu.

On Bvutfu, I will choose the car.

Today, he killed the woman.

You(sg) heard the thief a long time ago.

spoken on Bvukema

8. ntfū: nū bvûŋkā:dēn.
cɔŋ nū bóy bɔŋ bèsèn bvûŋkā:dēn.
9. me mbé: ncáw ŋwà èbèn.
10. dièmsén nū yén wvù lě.
11. kefwé cí nū bvûŋkā:.

Tomorrow is Bvuŋkaden.

On Bvuŋkaden, the thief will find us.

Today, I chose the book.

The man is about to see him.

The day before yesterday was Bvuŋka.

spoken on Bvuŋka

12. me nū nfí dièmsén.
13. kwɔ:n cí nô: yén wáy é bvútfū.
14. bèsèn nǔ gé: cój mutù èbèn.
15. bó nô: yén me lé fɔwāy.

I am about to help the man.

On Bvutfu, the woman saw the market.

Today, we will steal the car.

They saw me at the market just now.

(a) Translate into English:

spoken on **Bvunkaden**

16. bvúsòw nǔ fò shě ntfǔ:.
17. me nú ŋgé: nyén kèŋkfǔ lé ɛbèn.
18. wvù tò nô: yĕn bèsèn ē bvúmbòn.
19. bèsèn nǔ bóy tó fɔwāy bvúzhí:dēn.

(b) The first day of the Nooni week is **Bvutfu**. What is the order of the Nooni days?

(c) Translate into Nooni:

spoken on **Bvumbon**

20. *On Bvusòw, I helped the man.*
21. *The thief stole the yam just now.*
22. *On Bvunkaden, I will hear the car.*
23. *Today, the woman will kill the man.*
24. *Today, the man saw you(sg).*

⚠ Nooni belongs to the Beboid group of the Atlantic-Congo family. It is spoken by approx. 40,000 people in Cameroon.

ε and ɔ are vowels. ŋ, sh, y and zh are consonants. The mark : indicates that the vowel is long. The superscript marks denote tones: ́ high, ̄ falling (high ↘ low), ̄̄ falling (middle ↘ low), ̄̄̄ low, ̄̄̄̄ rising (low ↗ middle), ̄̄̄̄̄ rising (low ↗ high); if none are present, the syllable has middle tone.

Yam is the edible tuber of the tropical plant of the same name.

—Samuel Ahmed

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Good luck!