

Problem 2 (20 points). Here are some sentences in Walman and their possible English translations:

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| 1. <i>Runon nchklwaro chim.</i> | <i>He deceived you (pl).</i> |
| 2. <i>Ri ypa kaypu wuel.</i> | <i>They and I killed the pigs.</i> |
| 3. <i>Chuto wpa ketiki wuel.</i> | <i>The woman and I cooked the pig (f).</i> |
| 4. <i>Ru wklwaroy nyue waroy muen.</i> | <i>She deceived the mother and the brothers.</i> |
| 5. <i>Ru weytiki wuel laroy ngolu.</i> | <i>She cooked the piglet and the cassowaries.</i> |
| 6. <i>Chi npalawro kum.</i> | <i>You (sg) looked for me.</i> |
| 7. <i>Mue waron muen ypalawro kipin.</i> | <i>The sister and the brother looked for us.</i> |
| 8. <i>Muen ncha chentiki ngolu.</i> | <i>The brother and you (sg) cooked the cassowary (m).</i> |
| 9. <i>Runon naron yeteren muen.</i> | <i>They two (m) saw the brother.</i> |
| 10. <i>Kum maro chu kaltawro pelen.</i> | <i>I and the wife looked for the dog (f).</i> |
| 11. <i>Kum meterey pelen laron wuel.</i> | <i>I saw the puppy and the pig (m).</i> |
| 12. <i>Ngan naron na yanpu pelen.</i> | <i>The father and the son killed the dog (m).</i> |
| 13. <i>Nyue wchaltawro chi.</i> | <i>The mother looked for you (sg).</i> |
| 14. <i>Chim charo chklwaro ru.</i> | <i>You (pl) and she deceived her.</i> |
| 15. <i>Ri yppapu kipin.</i> | <i>They killed us.</i> |

(a) Translate into English in all possible ways:

16. ***Ru waro yppapu kum.***
17. ***Na ycha chaltawro chu.***
18. ***Chi npa kaltawroy chu.***
19. ***Kum meltiki ngolu.***
20. ***Kipin karon ngan kanpu wuel.***

(b) Translate into Walman:

21. *You (sg) and he killed the cassowary (f).*
22. *The piglet saw them two (m + f).*
23. *The father looked for me and the puppy.*
24. *The sons and she killed you (sg).*
25. *I and you (pl) cooked the piglet.*

⚠ Walman belongs to the Torricelli family. It is spoken by approx. 1,700 people in Papua New Guinea.

w, **y** and **ch** are consonants.

A cassowary is a flightless bird native to the tropical forests of New Guinea and northeastern Australia.

f = feminine, *m* = masculine, *sg* = singular, *pl* = plural.

—Samuel Ahmed