

Problem 1 (20 points). Here are some sentences in Panará and their English translations:

fêšāw jysy	The bean is ripe.
ĩkôrãkritira jymẽkuarãpio	The two watermelons are warm.
mõsy jysypiâ	The corn has grown.
mara jyrãprâ	He is painted.
prîra kamérâpio	The two children will be sick.
nãkôwsia jykuatẽ	The orange has fallen.
ĩkjẽ hẽ rikuakâ kwati	I have cut the inajá.
ka hẽ kamékâ yôritira	You(SG) have cut the two peccaries.
ĩkjérã karimẽasa	We two will bite you(SG).
prîrã timêramẽsa	The two children have bitten us two.
yôriti hẽ tisysa mõsy	The peccary has bitten the corn.
ka hẽ kakasytôpy fêšaw	You(SG) will buy the bean.
ĩkjérã karimẽakâ	We two will cut you(SG).
mara hẽ katikuasa ĩkôrãkriti	He will bite the watermelon.
kara jyamëtẽ	(1)
piutî jykua	(2)
karã kamësysa kioripê	(3)
(4)	They two have bought the inajá.
(5)	The child has cut the rice.
(6)	The two corns are red.
(7)	The peccary has bitten the two genipaps.
(8)	I will grow.

Fill in the blanks (1–8).

▲ Panará belongs to the Macro-Jê family. It is spoken by approx. 500 people in the Brazilian states of Mato Grosso and Pará.

One of the main customs of Panará people is body painting, usually done with extracts from the achiote fruit, which has a bright-red colour.

Inajá is a type of coconut. *Genipap* (right) is the fruit of the *Genipa americana* tree. A *peccary* is a type of wild boar.

â, ê, ô and y are vowels. A tilde above a vowel (e.g., á) denotes nasalisation.

SG = singular; PL = plural.



genipaps

— João Henrique Fontes