

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

fêsãw jysy	<i>The bean is ripe.</i>
îkôrâkritira jymêkuarâpio	<i>The two watermelons are warm.</i>
mõsy jysypiã	<i>The corn has grown.</i>
mara jyrãprã	<i>He is painted.</i>
prîra kamêrãpio	<i>The two children will be sick.</i>
nãkôwsia jykuatê	<i>The orange has fallen.</i>
îkjê hê rikuakâ kwati	<i>I have cut the inajã.</i>
ka hê kamêkâ yôritira	<i>You (SG) have cut the two peccaries.</i>
îkjêrã karimêasa	<i>We two will bite you (SG).</i>
prîrã timêramêsa	<i>The two children have bitten us two.</i>
yôriti hê tisysa mõsy	<i>The peccary has bitten the corn.</i>
ka hê kakasytôpy fêsãw	<i>You (SG) will buy the bean.</i>
îkjêrã karimêakâ	<i>We two will cut you (SG).</i>
mara hê katikuasa îkôrâkriti	<i>He will bite the watermelon.</i>
kara jyamêtê	(1)
piutî jykuã	(2)
karã kamêsysa kiorîpê	(3)
(4)	<i>They two have bought the inajã.</i>
(5)	<i>The child has cut the rice.</i>
(6)	<i>The two corns are red.</i>
(7)	<i>The peccary has bitten the two genipaps.</i>
(8)	<i>I will grow.</i>

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.

*Inajã* 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., ã) denotes nasalisation.

SG = singular; PL = plural.



*genipaps*

— João Henrique Fontes