

**Problem 3 (20 points).** Here are some words in Terêna in two grammatical forms (1st person sg, *my* ... or *I* ... ; 2nd person sg, *your<sub>sg</sub>* ... or *you<sub>sg</sub>* ...) and their English translations. Some forms are missing.

1st person sg	2nd person sg		1st person sg	2nd person sg	
<b>îmam</b>	<b>îme</b>	<i>husband</i>	<b>enjóvi</b>	<b>yexóvi</b>	<i>elder sibling</i>
<b>mbího</b>	..... <sub>1</sub>	<i>to go</i>	<b>noínjoa</b>	..... <sub>8</sub>	<i>to see it</i>
<b>yónom</b>	<b>yéno</b>	<i>to walk</i>	<b>vanénjo</b>	..... <sub>9</sub>	<i>to buy</i>
<b>mbôro</b>	<b>peôro</b>	<i>pants</i>	<b>mbepékena</b>	<b>pipíkina</b>	<i>drum</i>
<b>ndûti</b>	<b>tiûti</b>	<i>head</i>	<b>ongóvo</b>	<b>yokóvo</b>	<i>stomach, soul</i>
<b>âyom</b>	<b>yâyo</b>	<i>brother of a woman</i>	<b>rembéno</b>	<b>ripíno</b>	<i>shirt</i>
..... <sub>2</sub>	<b>pîyo</b>	<i>animal</i>	<b>nje'ëxa</b>	<b>xi'íxa</b>	<i>son/daughter</i>
<b>yênom</b>	..... <sub>3</sub>	<i>wife</i>	<b>ivândako</b>	<b>ivétako</b>	<i>to sit</i>
<b>mbûyu</b>	<b>piûyu</b>	<i>knee</i>	<b>mbirítauna</b>	<b>piríteuna</b>	<i>knife</i>
<b>njûpa</b>	<b>xiûpa</b>	<i>manioc</i>	<b>mómindi</b>	..... <sub>10</sub>	<i>to be tired</i>
..... <sub>4</sub>	<b>yêno</b>	<i>mother</i>	<b>njovó'i</b>	<b>xevó'i</b>	<i>hat</i>
<b>nênem</b>	<b>nîni</b>	<i>tongue</i>	<b>ngónokoa</b>	<b>kénokoa</b>	<i>to need it</i>
<b>mbâho</b>	<b>peâho</b>	<i>mouth</i>	<b>ínzikaxovoku</b>	..... <sub>11</sub>	<i>school</i>
<b>ndâki</b>	<b>teâki</b>	<i>arm</i>	..... <sub>12</sub>	<b>yôxu</b>	<i>grandfather</i>
<b>vô'um</b>	<b>veô'u</b>	<i>hand</i>	<b>íningone</b>	<b>ínikene</b>	<i>friend</i>
<b>ngásaxo</b>	..... <sub>5</sub>	<i>to feel cold</i>	<b>vandékena</b>	<b>vetékena</b>	<i>canoe</i>
<b>njérere</b>	..... <sub>6</sub>	<i>side</i>	<b>óvongu</b>	<b>yóvoku</b>	<i>house</i>
<b>mônzi</b>	<b>meôhi</b>	<i>toy</i>	..... <sub>13</sub>	<b>nîwo</b>	<i>nephew</i>
<b>ndôko</b>	..... <sub>7</sub>	<i>nappe</i>	<b>ánzarana</b>	..... <sub>14</sub>	<i>hoe</i>
<b>ímbovo</b>	<b>ípevo</b>	<i>clothes</i>	<b>nzapátuna</b>	<b>hepátuna</b>	<i>shoe</i>

- (a) Fill in the gaps.  
(b) Some Terena words are borrowed from Portuguese, the national language of Brazil. One example is the word ‘shoe’ above (← Portuguese *sapato*). Sometimes Portuguese borrowings behave in an unusual way in Terena.

1st person sg	2nd person sg	
<b>lámmina</b>	<b>leápina</b>	<i>pencil</i> (← Portuguese <i>lápis</i> )
	<b>leátana</b>	<i>tin can</i> (← Portuguese <i>lata</i> )
	<b>keápana</b>	<i>cloak</i> (← Portuguese <i>capa</i> )

1. In what way are these words different from native Terena words?
2. Translate into Terêna: *my tin can, my cloak*.

⚠ Terêna belongs to the Bolivia-Paraná branch of the Arawakan family. It is spoken by approx. 15,000 people in Brazil.

’ is a consonant (known as the glottal stop). **x** = *sh* in *sheesh*. **y** = *y* in *yum*. **nj** = *n + si* in *vision*. Word-final **m** indicates the nasal pronunciation of the whole word. The mark ^ indicates that the vowel is lengthened and pronounced with a falling pitch. The mark ' indicates that the following consonant is lengthened.

—André Nikulin