



capybara



tapir



anteater

Problem 5 (20 points). In Yanyuwa, men and women have some differences in how they speak. Here are some sentences in the women's dialect of Yanyuwa and their English translations:

1. **nya-ardu kiwa-wani**
The boy returned.
2. **rru-bardibardilu kanda-wubala ma-burlurlu**
The old woman will bake the bread.
3. **nyu-marralngujilu jarrilu-yabimanji rra-walkuru**
The doctor is healing the pregnant woman.
4. **wakuku ji-wulumanji**
The dog is running.
5. **linji-nhanawalu kanyalu-wudurumala nya-mirningiya**
The women will feed the man.
6. **ji-jakudukudulu kanyinju-athama nya-munanga**
The emu chased the white man.
7. **nyu-ardulu jilu-nganji warrbima**
The boy is looking at the dingo.

For contrast, below are some sentences in the men's dialect and their English translations:

8. **li-walkuru kalu-walanyma**
The pregnant women emerged.
9. **ki-warrbimalu kilu-tha wunala**
The dingo ate the kangaroo.
10. **rra-bardibardi janda-waninji**
The old woman is returning.
11. **ki-bulijimanjilu karrilu-yngkarri rra-ardu**
The policeman heard the girl.
12. **ki-mirningiyalu jilu-wubanji ma-ngarra**
The man is cooking the food.
13. **rru-yanyuwalu kanda-ngala munanga**
The Yanyuwa woman will look at the white man.
14. **linji-marralngujilu kalalu-yabimala li-malbu**
The doctors will heal the old men.

(a) Translate into English:

15. **mirningiya ka-wulumala**
16. **nyu-munangalu kalilu-wudurruma li-wakuku**
17. **linji-ardulu jalu-wubanji ma-burlurlu**
18. **rru-nhanawalu janda-athamanji ardu**

(b) For each of the Yanyuwa sentences in (a), indicate whether it is in the women's dialect (♀), the men's dialect (♂), or whether it is unclear (?).

(c) Translate into Yanyuwa, giving both men's and women's options if these differ:

19. *The dog chased the girl.*
20. *The pregnant woman is feeding the old women.*
21. *The old man healed the Yanyuwa man.*
22. *The kangaroo will return.*

△ The Yanyuwa language belongs to the Ngarna branch of the Pama–Nyungan family. It is currently spoken fluently by three women living in the Northern Territory, Australia.

k ≈ *g* in *lag*. **nh** = *n* in *month*. **rr** = *rr* in Spanish *perro*. **th** = *th* in *leather*. **r**, **rd**, **rl** and **rn** are pronounced like **rr**, **d**, **l** and **n** but with the tip of the tongue curled backwards. **n** before **j** and **d** indicates some air flows through the nose before the consonant.

Dingos and emus are animals found in Australia.

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Good luck!