

Problem 3 (20 points). Here are some words in Terêna in two grammatical forms (1st person sg, *my ... or I ...* ; 2nd person sg, *your_{sg} ... or you_{sg} ...*) and their English translations. Some forms are missing.

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