

Problem 2 (20 points). Here are some sentences in Apurinã and their approximate English equivalents:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. nuta sykaru nykanawate uwamukary | } <i>I gave my canoe to her.</i> |
| 2. nykanawate nysykaru uwamukary | |
| 3. pita ātary ipurāā | — <i>You_{sg} drank the water.</i> |
| 4. kyky mynaru nyherēka sytumukary | — <i>The man brought my blood to the woman.</i> |
| 5. herēkatxi uātary sytu | — <i>The woman drank the blood.</i> |
| 6. nhiximakyte pixinhikary | — <i>You_{sg} remembered my fish (sg).</i> |
| 7. pitxiparyte umynary kykymukary | — <i>She brought your_{sg} banana to the man.</i> |
| 8. hātakuru xinhikary naikute | — <i>The girl remembered my house.</i> |
| 9. syty apy sykanu nutamukary kyky | — <i>The man gave the woman's bone to me.</i> |
| 10. nhīpurāāte nātary | — <i>I drank my water.</i> |
| 11. kywītxi apukary | — <i>He found the head.</i> |
| 12. ywa mynanu kyky uky nutamukary | — <i>He brought the man's eye to me.</i> |
| 13. ximaky nhikary apītxi | — <i>The fish (sg) ate the bone.</i> |
| 14. hātakuru txiparyte napukary | — <i>I found the girl's banana.</i> |
| 15. ximaky kywy inhikary | — <i>He ate the fish's (sg) head.</i> |
| 16. hātakuru uapukaru | — <i>She found the girl.</i> |

(a) Translate into English:

17. **uwa xinhikaru sytu**
18. **txipary nhinhikary**
19. **kyky aikute pysykary ywamukary**

(b) This sentence is grammatically incorrect. Explain why, and provide its grammatically correct equivalent and its English translation:

20. **uwa umynary kanawa ximakymukary**

(c) Translate into Apurinã in two ways:

21. *You_{sg} found the house.*
22. *I brought your_{sg} canoe to the girl.*
23. *He brought your_{sg} water to me.*
24. *The man drank the girl's blood.*
25. *I remembered the eye.*
26. *You_{sg} ate my banana.*

△ The Apurinã language belongs to the Purus group of the Arawakan family. It is spoken by no more than 30% of a total ethnic population of ca. 9,500 Apurinã along the Purus River, in the northwestern Amazon region of Brazil.

nh ≈ *ny* in *canyon*; **tx** = *ch* in *church*; **x** = *sh* in *sheesh*. **y** = *oo* in *goose* but with the lips unrounded. **ã, ě, ĩ** are nasal vowels. —Ksenia Gilyarova