



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-wudurrumala 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-walanya
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-yingkarri 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.

—Dan-Mircea Mirea (consultant: John Bradley)

Editors: Samuel Ahmed, Ivan Derzhanski (technical editor), Hugh Dobbs, Dmitry Gerasimov, Shinjini Ghosh, Ksenia Gilyarova, Stanislav Gurevich, David Hultman, Boris Iomdin, Minkyu Kim, Taehun Lee, Yuyang Liu, Liam McKnight, Dan-Mircea Mirea, Andrey Nikulin (editor-in-chief), Tung-Le Pan, Aleksejs Peguševs, Jan Petr, Alexander Piperski, Przemysław Podleśny, Maria Rubinstein, Daniel Rucki, Kazune Sato, Milena Veneva, Elysia Warner.

English text: Samuel Ahmed, Aida Davletova, Ivan Derzhanski, João Henrique Oliveira Fontes, Dan-Mircea Mirea.

Good luck!