

- a) 17. She remembered the woman.
18. I ate the banana.
19. Young gave the man's house to him.

b) If pronoun subject is explicitly expressed by the pronoun itself, then there is no need for marking the subject on the verb.
at the usual subject position

20. kanawa umynary ximaky mukary

She brought the canoe to the fish (sg).

c) 21. pita apukary aiku / aiku papukary

22. nuta mynaru pykanawate hatakurumukary / pykanawate nymynaru hatakurumukary

23. ywa mynaru p̃ipurããte nutamukary / p̃ipurããte ymynaru nutamukary

24. kyky ãtary hatakuru herëka / hatakuru herëka ãtary kyky

25. nuta xinhikary uk̃itxi / uk̃itxi nhixinhikary

26. pita nhikary nhitxiparyte / nhitxiparyte pinhikary

Word order: (DO = direct object)
(NWO) (IO = indirect object)

- Normal: S V DO (IO)

- Inversed: DO V (IO) S

(Verb is never first;
if ^{pronoun} subject is omitted,
use inversed form)

- Possessor - Possessee, use prefix form of pronoun for pronoun possessor; add -te on possessee if

alienable

← use standalone form of pronouns if necessary

- IO: X - mukary

- For unpossessed inalienables, add -txi. (-ytxi → -ĩtxi)

- Verb form:

Prefix form

 - √ -

IO (or DO if no IO present) marker

↑ Present for IWO.
Absent for NWO

↑ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1SG = nu \\ 3SG_F = ru \\ 3SG_M = ry \end{array} \right\}$

Pronouns:

	Standalone form	Prefix form
1SG	nuta	ny-
2SG	pita	py-
3SG_M	ywa	y-
3SG_F	uwa	u-

* ny-, py-, y- → ni-, pi-, i- / -Ci,

ny-, py-, y- → n-, p-, ø- / -V,

n → nh / -i,

Best solution?
yes