

# Problem 4

## Dâw Language



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(Presented by Taehun Lee)

# Author



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# Graders

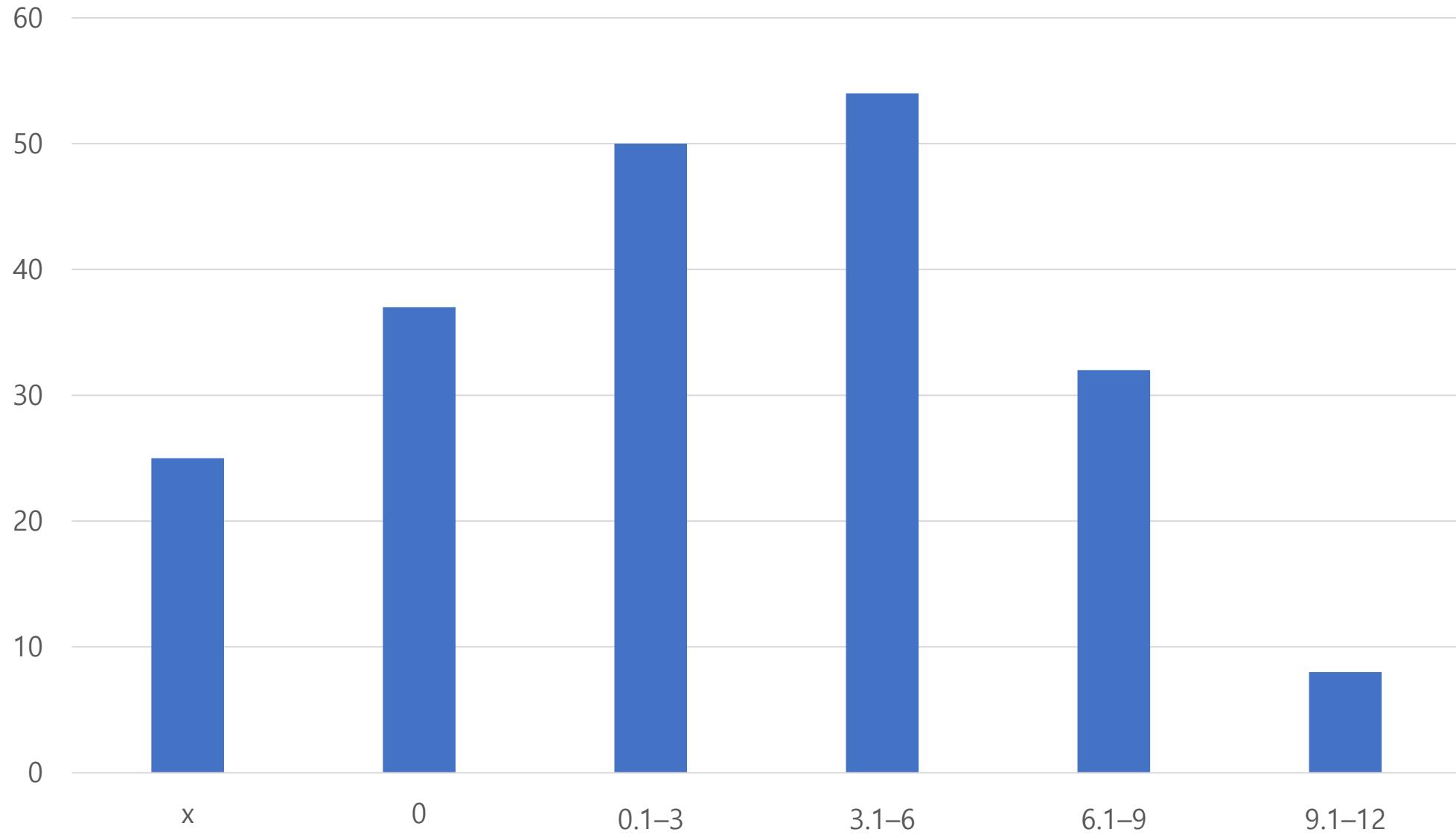
Milena Veneva

Aleksander Piperski

Aleksejs Peguševs

Taehun Lee

# Distribution



# Statistics

- Average score among submitted (181): 3.83
- Average score among everyone (206): 3.36
- 43 people (20.9%) said it was the hardest (3<sup>rd</sup>).
- 9 people (4.4%) said it was the easiest (5<sup>th</sup>).

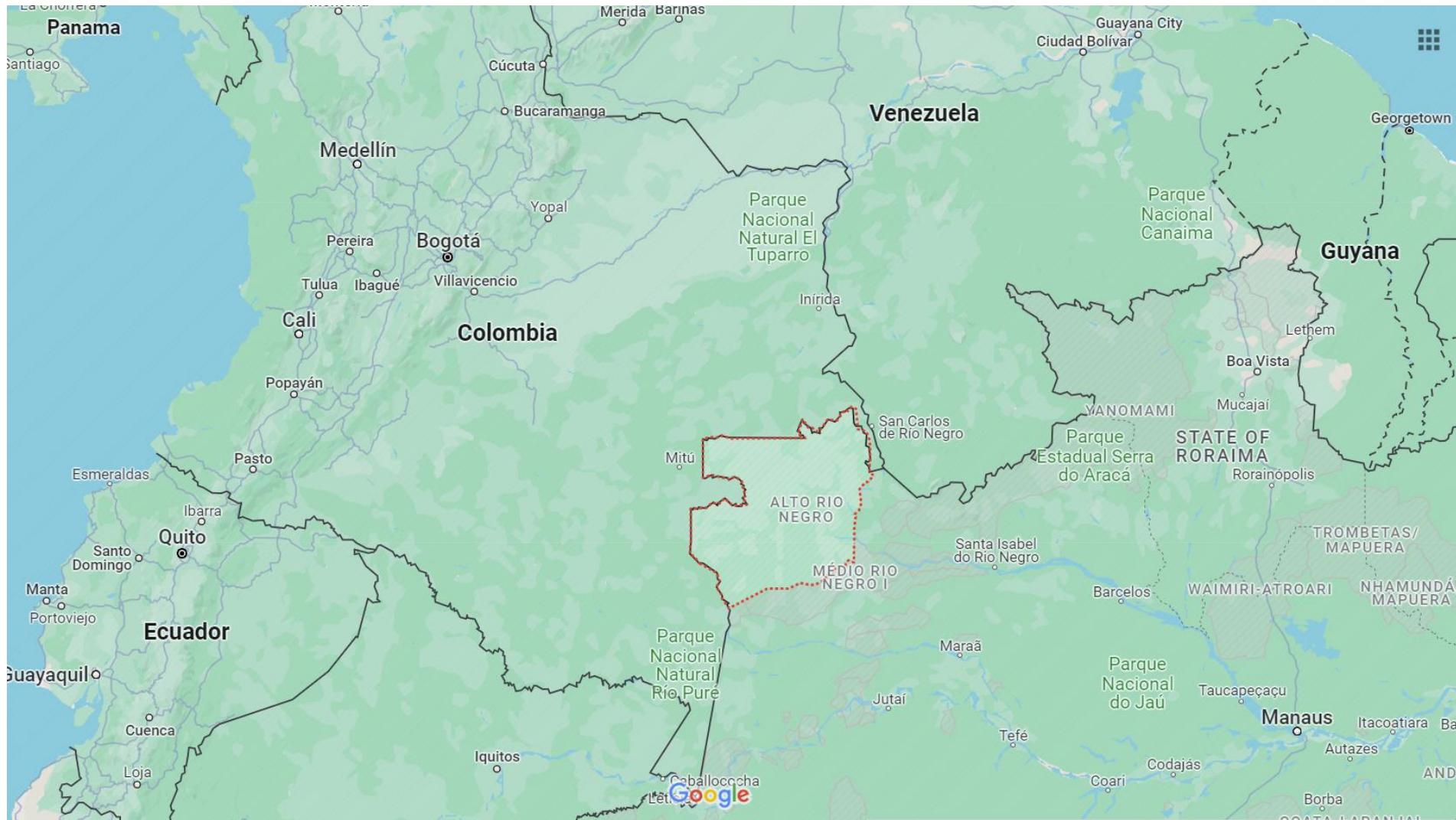
# Language

- Nadahup Language Family
- Spoken in the **Alto Rio Negro** Area in the State of Amazonas

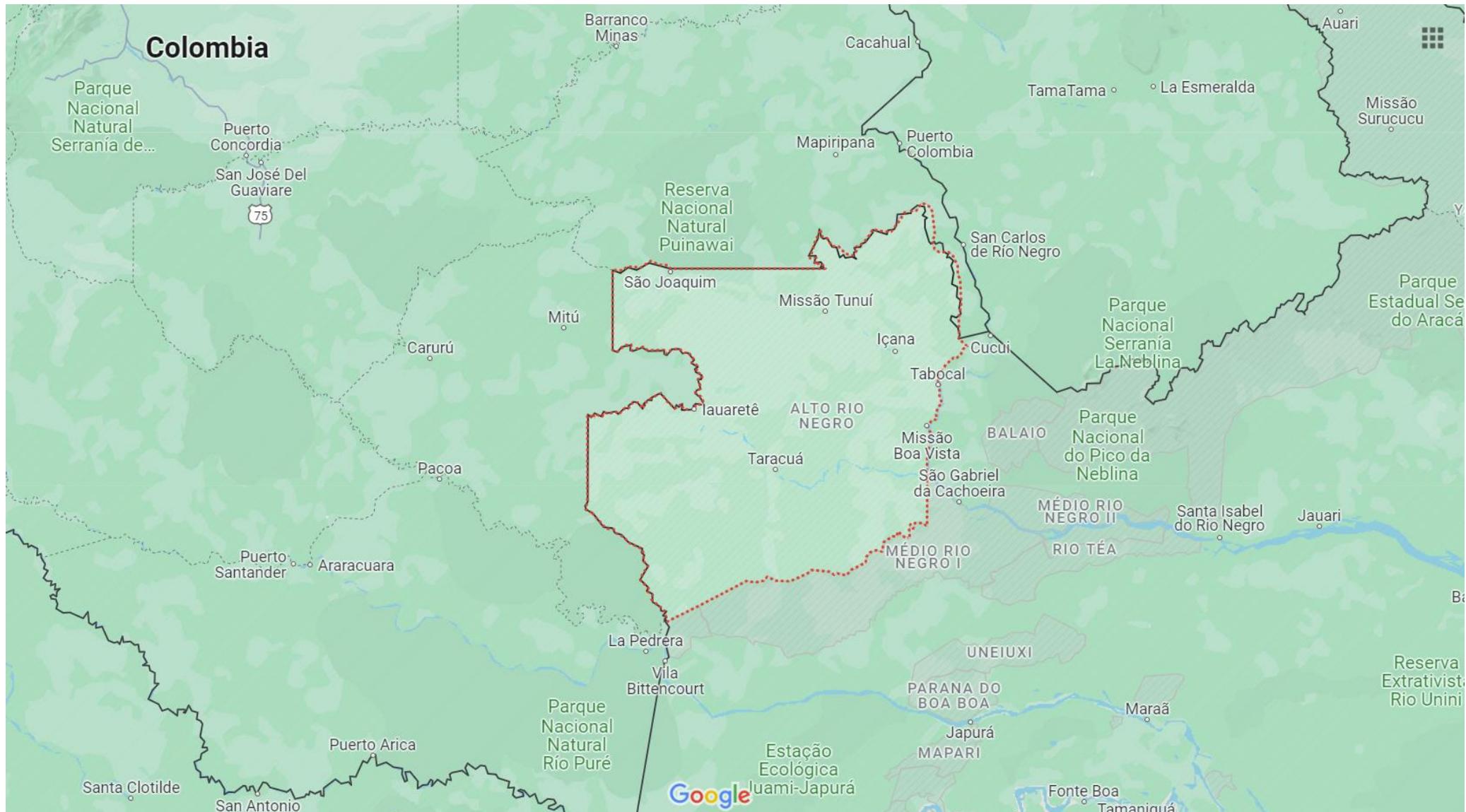
# Rio Negro



# Alto Rio Negro



# Alto Rio Negro



# The People

- Spoken by >100 people in a single community called "Waruá"



# Answers

(a)

- |                     |                                   |                            |
|---------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. ç̄um 'aa'        | (foot – recipient)                | C. flip-flops              |
| 2. dâw ç̄um         | (person – foot)                   | I. foot                    |
| 3. dâw nõr          | (person – mouth)                  | B. mouth                   |
| 4. dâw nõr keet     | (person – mouth - leaf/tongue)    | H. tongue                  |
| 5. dâw tõog         | (person – daughter)               | F. daughter                |
| 6. dâw sôb pis piis | ((person – hand – small) – small) | D. little finger           |
| 7. dâw tõoj         | (person – nose)                   | J. nose                    |
| 8. dôo' piis        | (to make – small)                 | E. to decrease (something) |
| 9. sôb dak          | (hand – to put)                   | A. ring                    |
| 10. suk 'aa'        | (flour – recipient)               | G. can of flour            |
| 11. be keet         | (tree – leaf/tongue)              | M. leaf                    |
| 12. be tûm          | (tree – seed/eye)                 | Q. seed                    |
| 13. yak yaa'        | (manioc – to roast)               | T. macaxeira               |
| 14. yak nâax        | (manioc – water)                  | S. tucupi                  |
| 15. nâx pôog        | (water – big/main)                | P. main river              |
| 16. nâx taax        | (water – tapir)                   | L. capybara                |
| 17. taax 'uuy       | (tapir – domesticated)            | K. domesticated tapir      |
| 18. tûm tâag        | (seed/eye – to know)              | N. glasses (spectacles)    |
| 19. yon 'uuy        | (anteater – domesticated)         | R. domesticated anteater   |
| 20. yon tõoj        | (anteater – nose)                 | O. revolver                |

# Do you remember?



# Revolver = Anteater - Nose



# Capybara = Water - Tapir



# Answers

(b)	21. dâw sôb piis 22. dâw sôob pis 23. dâw çüm piis	(person – (hand – small)) ((person – hand) – small) (person – (foot – small))	finger little hand toe
(c)	24. brook, stream 25. little tapir 26. eye 27. granddaughter	nâx piis taax pis dâw tûm dâw tôg tôog	(water – small) (tapir) – small (person – seed/eye) (person – (daughter – daughter))

# Theory

- Tones are lexically specified.
- A long/tonal vowel gets shortened/de-tonalized if it is within an element which is NOT last in a compound.
- Adjective describing a noun does NOT count as part of a compound.
  - Cf. “piis” (diminutive) vs. “pis” (“small”)

# Other Interesting Features

- Vowel Harmony
  - EG) xoo (canoe) > x<sup>ə</sup>t<sup>ə</sup>m (canoe's eye = sun)
- Neologisms
  - b<sup>ə</sup>x xee = bat wing = umbrella (cf. yon tōoj = anteater nose = revolver)
  - lāas = boat (< PT 'lancha')
  - xay lāas = wood boat = car
  - pox lāas = high boat = airplane
  - pox lās boo' = bowl-shaped high boat = helicopter
  - doo' = to remove > nāx doo' = water remover = harbor

Thank you