Mystery Language Project: Mbarrumbathama (Lamalama)

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Table of Contents

Introduction

In this project I explore the language variety Mbarrumbathama. I do this by first analyzing Verstraete's (2019) corpus on my own for consonants, vowels, and stress. I then compare my findings to Verstraete's (2019), which I consider as the correct analyzation.

Mbarrumbathama is a variety of Lamalama. The other best-known variety of Lamalama is Mbarrukarruw. They are spoken in the Cape York Peninsula, Queensland State, Australia (Verstraete, 2019). According the 2016 census, Lamalama is spoken by three people, and it is nearly extinct (Eberhard, 2021).

This language was spoken by about 20 clans with many of their own varieties. In fact, the name for each variety is named after each clan. Most of the dialectal variation varies in the lexical terms and phonological differences between clans. However, there is not enough documentation to see how the dialects exactly differ by clan (Verstraete, 2019).

There does not seem to be much effort in trying to revitalize the language, as least in terms of the actions being documented online. However, there does seem to be great effort in preserving the traditional lands of the Lama Lama People. There is now a national park located there (Lama Lama People).

The Lamalama language's three-letter ISO 639-3 code is lby. It comes from the language family Lamalamic. This language family comes from the Paman family, which comes from the Pama-Nyungan family. This is all under the Australian language family. The most closely related language is Morrobalama, which is also under the Lamalamic language family. However, there are no known L1 speakers for this language and it is considered extinct (Eberhard, 2021).

The recordings used to analyze the phonetics of language are represented by three speakers: Daisy Salt, Maudie Brown, and Daisy Stewart. Where possible, Daisy Salt's recording is used as she "represents the oldest generation of speakers in [Verstraete's] corpus" (Verstraete, 2019).

Consonants

My Original Inventory Chart

	Bilabial	Labiodental	Labiovelar	Dental	Alveolar	Postalveolar	Retroflex	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b				t d		ɖ		k g	
Nasal	m	ɱ			n			ɲ	ŋ	
Trill					r					
Tap or Flap					ɾ					
Fricative	ɸ	f		ð	s z		ʂ ʐ	ʝ		h ɦ
Affricate						t͡ʃ d͡ʒ				
Lateral Approximant							ɭ			
Glide			w							

Symbols to the left represent a voiceless consonant and symbols to the right represent a voiced constant.

Description: The language has voiceless and voiced stops at three places of articulations: bilabial [p, b], alveolar [t, d], and velar [k, g]. There is additionally a voiceless retroflex stop [ɖ]. The language also has voiced nasal stops at five places of articulation: bilabial [m], labiodental [ɱ], alveolar [n], palatal [ɲ], and velar [ŋ]. The language also has fricatives at seven places of articulation: voiceless bilabial [ɸ] and labiodental [f], voiced dental [ð] and palatal [ʝ], voiceless and voiced alveolar [s, z], retroflex [ʂ, ʐ], and glottal [h, ɦ]. There are two more voiced consonants located at the alveolar: a trill [r], and a flap [ɾ]. The language additionally has voiceless and voiced postalveolar affricates [t͡ʃ, d͡ʒ]. There is also a voiced retroflex lateral approximant [ɭ] and a voiced labiovelar glide [w].

Verstraete's Chart

Information put into this chart was taken from Verstraete (2019).

	Bilabial	Labiovelar	Dental	Alveolar	Alveopalatal	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t̪ d̪	t d		c ɟ	k	ʔ
Prenasalized plosive	m͡b		n̪͡d̪	n͡d		ɲ͡ɟ	ŋ͡g	
Nasal	m		n̪	n		ɲ	ŋ	
Trill				r				
Fricative	ɸ		θ	ɹ̝	ɕ			h
Approximant				ɹ		j		
Lateral Approximant				l				
Glide		w						

Symbols to the left represent a voiceless consonant and symbols to the right represent a voiced constant.

Description: This language has plosives at five places of articulation: voiceless and voiced bilabial [p, b], dental [t̪, d̪], alveolar [t, d], and palatal [c, ɟ], as well as voiceless velar [k] and glottal [ʔ]. There are voiced prenasalized plosives and nasals at five places of articulation: biliabial [m͡b, m], dental [n̪͡d̪, n̪], alveolar [n͡d, n], palatal [ɲ͡ɟ, ɲ], and velar [ŋ͡g, ŋ]. There are additionally four more voiced constants located at the alveolar: trill [r], fricative [ɹ̝], approximant [ɹ], and lateral approximant [l]. Mbarrumbathama also has voiceless fricatives at four places of articulation: bilabial [ɸ], dental [θ], alveopalatal [ɕ], and glottal [h]. This language additionally has a voiceless labiovelar glide [w] and a voiced palatal lateral approximant [j].

Compare and Contrast of Charts

Taking a look at the plosives, I was able to figure out the bilabials and alveolars for the most part. However, the dentals and palatals were another case. I tended to confuse the voiceless dental plosive [t̪] with the voiced alveolar plosive [d], or voice dental fricative [ð] (which does not actually occur in this language). Quite similarly, I also tended to confuse the voiced counterpart of the dental plosive [d̪] with both [d] and [ð] as well. What is similar in my errors to the correct transcription is that I chose something dental or plosive. For the palatal plosives, I mainly confused the voiceless palatal plosive [c] with the postalveolar affricates [t͡ʃ, d͡ʒ]. Listening to the sound alone on the online IPA, I can clearly tell it has a different sound from the affricates. However, I believe it must be the environment around the [c] which made me analyze it as an affricate. I also mapped the voiced counterpart [ɟ] to the voiced palatal

affricate [ʝ̟]. To me, these sound quite similar. For the velar, I got [k] for the most part, but I mapped a [g] to where voiced velar prenasalized plosive [ŋ͡g] is actually being used. There is no [g] in this language and I was not able to recognize that the consonant was pre-nasalized. I also missed out on the glottal stop in the entirety of my transcriptions. The glottal stop seems to sometimes occur at the beginning of a word that starts with a vowel, but not always. This seems to be similar to English, however, I believe using or not using a glottal stop at the beginning of a word starting with a vowel is non-contrastive/ does not affect the word phonologically in English. This could be why I did not take notice of it as English is my L1.

At the time I transcribed this language, I was not aware or accustomed to nasalized plosives. However, I was pretty consistent with getting the correct stop and having some sort of nasal [m, ɱ, n, ɲ, ŋ] in front of it. Sometimes I had the correct combination though I did not realize it as a nasalized plosive and instead realized it as two separate consonants.

I handled nasals much better than the nasalized plosives. I got bilabial [m] correct for the most part, except sometimes I used the labiodental nasal [ɱ]. There is no [ɱ] in this language, but what led me to using this sound was the fact that I was still exploring non-English sounds at this point in my transcription. I do not have a record of this, but I was originally transcribing all the sounds as [m], however I felt I was staying too within the realm of English sounds and picked out this one as it sometime felt it was closest in sound. As a native speaker of English, I am not able to accurately distinguish between dental [n̪] and alveolar nasals [n], and hence transcribed them all as the alveolar nasal. The palatal nasal [ɲ] is also a new sound I explored outside of the English realm, and I was able to transcribe it accurately a few times. However, I have also accidentally transcribed it as other nasals [n, ŋ], and even as the voiced palatal fricative [ʝ̟]. The nasal sounds sound quite similar together for me, which is the reason why I often mistake them together. But for the palatal fricative, I must have chosen that due to the shared place of articulation. Similarly, as with other nasals, I have been able to transcribe the velar nasal accurately, but sometimes I have mixed it up with the palatal nasal [ɲ].

Now onto the fricatives. Similar to the other new sounds I explored, I found the voiceless bilabial fricative [ɸ], and accurately transcribed it a small number of times. However, I have confused it as a voiceless bilabial stop [p], voiceless labiodental fricative [f], and a voiced glottal fricative [ɦ]. This makes sense why it was these specific consonants I mixed them up with since [ɸ] is a voiceless bilabial like [p], as well as fricatives like [f, ɦ]. Likewise, with the voiceless dental fricative [θ], I have confused it with many other fricatives [ɸ, f, s, z]. For the most part, I transcribed the voiceless glottal fricative [h] correctly, as I am quite familiar with this sound in English, but I have mistakenly confused it a small number of times with the voiced counterpart [ɦ], which is not a sound of this language. The voiceless alveopalatal fricative [ɕ] I was unable to transcribe at all. This is the sound I had the most trouble transcribing in this project. It is not located on the regular IPA chart, so I had missed exploring it completely as well. However, I did end up transcribing it as a variety of voiceless and voiced fricatives: alveolar [s, z], retroflex [ʂ, ʐ], and even as a voiced postalveolar affricate [d͡ʒ]. These places of articulation are very close to alveopalatal, and I seemed to choose a fricative quite consistently, though the affricate is quite close too as a manner.

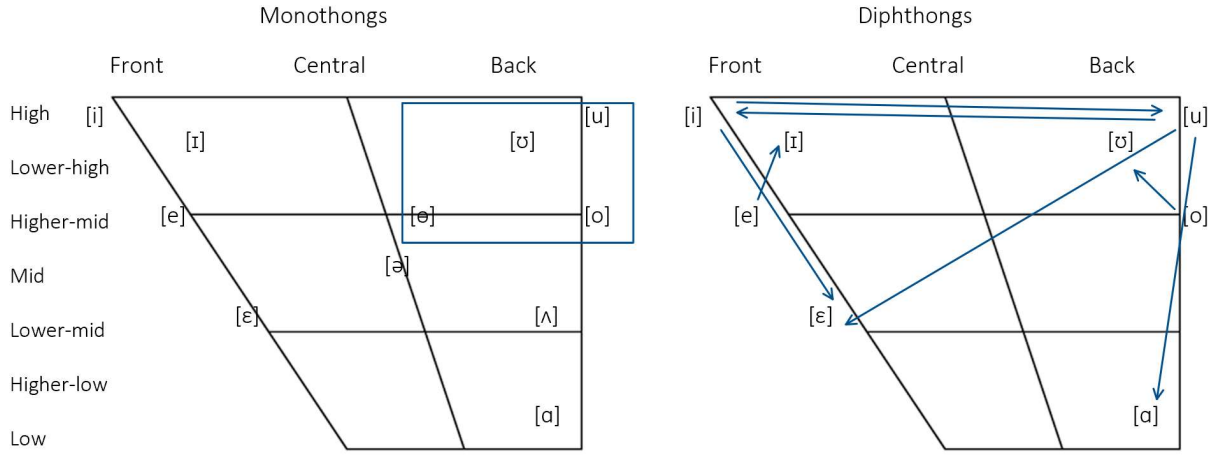
The voiced palatal approximant [j] I did not transcribe correctly. I did initially consider it an option but as I was exploring new sounds, I took on the fricative version [ʝ̟] instead. I also often missed transcribing it where I thought a diphthong may be located, as I usually listen for a [j] kind of sound when trying to

identify diphthongs. But obviously, this does not work all the time. However, I did transcribe the voiced labiovelar glide [w] more accurately. But, similar to [j], I also often missed transcribing it when I analyzed the vowel as a diphthong.

Last, but not least, the rest of the alveolars. I transcribed the voiced alveolar trill [r] almost perfectly. However, I always transcribed the voiced alveolar fricative [ɻ̟] and approximant [ɹ] as either [r] or a voiced retroflex lateral approximant [ɭ]. The voiced alveolar fricative [ɻ̟] and approximant [ɹ] sound pretty similar to me, and I am a bit disappointed that I was not able to at least distinguish the approximant accurately as it is a common consonant in English. I believe after hearing the trill, my brain associated the rest of the like-sounding alveolars with the trill for the most part. Looking at the voiced alveolar lateral approximant [l], I transcribed it as the retroflex version [ɭ]. I, again, did consider the alveolar an option at some point, but what led me to this was trying to over experiment with new sounds different from English once again.

Vowels

My Original Inventory Chart



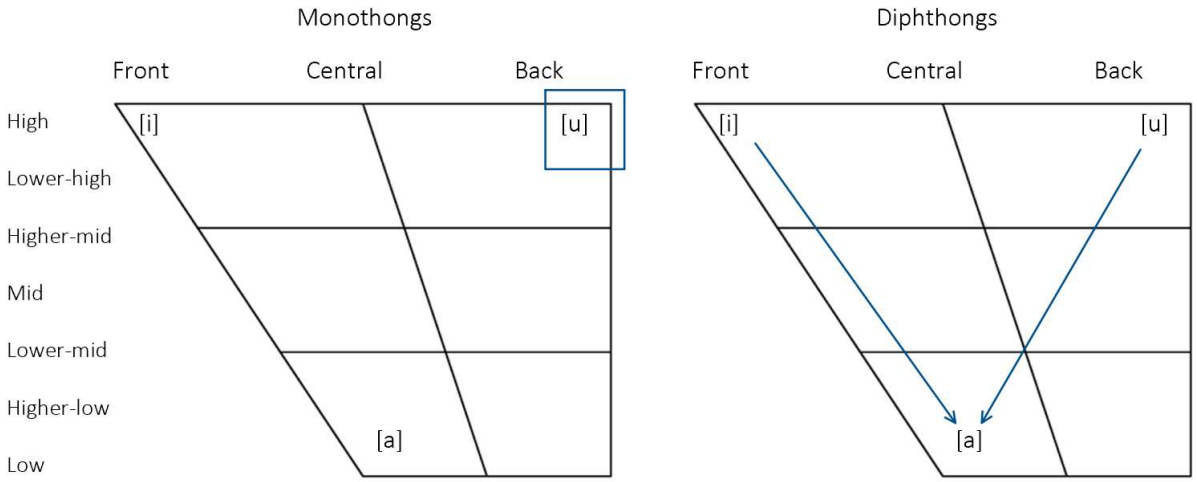
Monothongs: Symbols inside in the blue box are represented as round vowels.
Diphthongs: The arrows indicate the end of the diphthong.

Description: There are eleven monothongs in this language. There are front unround vowels at four heights: high [i], lower-high [ɪ], higher-mid [e], and lower-mid [ɛ]. There are also two central vowels: mid unround [ə], and higher-mid round [ɵ]. This language additionally has back round vowels at three heights: high [u], lower-high [ʊ], and higher-mid [o]. There are also two back unround vowels at two heights: lower-mid [ʌ], and low [ɑ].

This language has six diphthongs: [uɑ, iu, ui, iɛ, uɛ, eɪ, oʊ]. [uɑ] moves from high round to low unround while remaining back. [iu] moves from front unround to back round while remaining high. Similarly, [ui] moves from back round to front unround while remaining high. [iɛ] moves from high to lower-mid while remaining front unround. [uɛ] moves from high back round to lower-mid front unround. [eɪ] moves from higher-mid to lower-high while remaining front unround. [oʊ] moves from higher-mid to lower-high while remaining back round.

Verstraete's Chart

Information put into this chart was taken from Verstraete (2019).



Monothongs: Symbols inside in the blue box are represented as round vowels.
Diphthongs: The arrows indicate the end of the diphthong.

Description: According to Verstraete's article, there are only three vowels in Mbarrumbathama. There are front unround vowels at two heights: high [i] and low [a]. There is also a high back round vowel [u].

As for diphthongs, there are two in Mbarrumbathama: [ia, iu]. [ia] moves from high to low while remaining front unround. [iu] moves from high back round to low front unround.

Compare and Contrast of Charts

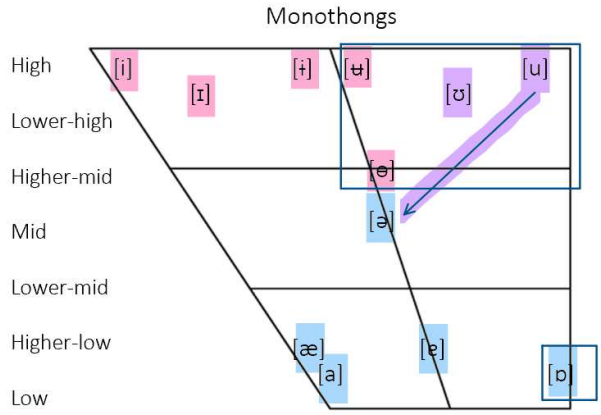
I did pretty fine with the consonants, however, the vowels are another story. I found eleven monophthongs, but there are actually only three. One reason that my vowels may be pretty off is because there's a much wider use of vowels in the narrow transcriptions between the three speakers used in this corpus. They would, however, all be allophones under the same phonemes. Hence, Verstraete was able to maintain a monophthong inventory size of three. The transcriptions in the appendix are all broad transcriptions. I believe that when I was transcribing different recordings of the same word by different speakers, looking at the English glosses caused myself to believe that sounds were the same. If I were to do this part of the project again, I would want to listen more carefully and instead transcribe it more narrowly. Afterwards I'd write a broad transcription for the both the words overall. I believe this is the method that Verstraete used.

Looking more closely at my monophthong transcriptions, I transcribed the high front unround [i] as an unrounded vowel ranging from lower-mid to high and front to back. It was not in a very consistent location on the chart. However, I ended up transcribing the high back round [u] as a rounded back vowel in the higher-mid to high range very consistently. This seems to match accurately with what Verstraete figured out. The low front unround [a] I also transcribed consistently as unrounded mid to low and front to back vowels. This matches overall with Verstraete's findings as well. Overall, I'd say that if I looked more into the phonemes, I probably would have gotten the general idea for [u] and [a] correctly.

However, the narrow transcriptions for [i] by Verstraete never went down to the mid and low-mid range, over even to the back as I guessed on my own. Therefore, I would say findings for the phoneme [i] were quite off.

Below I lay out both a phoneme to allophone chart and diagram I created with information analyzed and taken from Verstraete's (2019) broad and narrow transcriptions of vowels.

Phoneme	Allophones
[i]	[i, ɨ, ɪ, ɵ, ʉ]
[u]	[u, ʊ, uə]
[a]	[a, ɐ, ə, æ, ɒ]



Monothongs: Symbols inside in the blue boxes are represented as round vowels.
Diphthongs: The arrows indicate the end of the diphthong.

Now I will make a comparison on diphthongs. I transcribed the [ia] diphthong pretty consistently as either a high or lower-high front unround vowel [i, ɪ] combined with some mid to low vowel. This matches well with the phonemes found earlier from the monophthongs. However, I did not always recognize the combination of these two vowels as a diphthong. Quite similarly, I transcribed [ua] consistently as a rounded back vowel in the higher-mid to high range together with some mid to low vowel. I also did not always recognize the combination of these two vowels to be a diphthong, but I did slightly more so than the last diphthong.

Suprasegmentals (Stress)

My Original Inventory Chart

Word	Stressed Vowel	Primary vs. Secondary
/ɟɛrpiˈʌl/	[ʌ]	Primary
/əɭənərˈðɑl/	[ɑ]	Primary
/hərˈɸuɑp/	[uɑ]	Primary
/kurˈkoiɛ/	[o]	Primary
/ˈdʌnˌdʌwər/	[ʌ]	Secondary

/ˈbuɑˌnɑmə/	[ɑ]	Secondary

Description: These vowels occur in primary stress environments: [ʌ, ɑ, uɑ, o]. Additionally, [ʌ] and [ɑ] both occur in secondary stress environments as well.

Verstraete's Chart

Word Example	Generalization on Primary Stress
/ˈkar/	Monosyllabic words have stress
/arˈɖa/	Vowel initial words have stress on the second syllable
/ˈŋgaɲam/	Bisyllabic consonant initial words have stress on the first syllable
/ˈdaɲɖawar/	Trisyllabic consonant initial words can have stress on the first or second syllable
/daˈɲawir/	Trisyllabic consonant initial words can have stress on the first or second syllable
/ʔalaɲarˈʈal/	Compound words have stress fall accordingly to the second element

Information put into this chart was taken from Verstraete (2019).

Compare and Contrast of Charts

The way I analyzed stress was quite different from how Verstraete analyzed it. After transcribing for stress, I tried to pick out which vowels occurred in primary and secondary stress environments. However, Verstraete instead found patterns in what syllable primary stress occurred in. This was according to how many syllables were in the word, if it was a vowel or consonant initial word, and if it was a compound word. There does not seem to be secondary stress noted in this language, unlike my findings. I did not mark many words with secondary stress myself, only two words, and I believe I may have marked non-stress areas as stress which caused me to have a primary and secondary stress. Looking closer at my transcriptions, I accurately transcribed stress on about a bit more than half of the transcriptions. But I was quite close on the rest, with most of my mistakes occurring on believing monosyllabic words to have no stress, splitting up a diphthong into two syllables, missing the placement of the syllable by a consonant, or misbelieving there to be secondary stress involved. There were about two words I was just completely off. Overall, I would say I did a pretty okay job transcribing stress. However, I was not able find the patterns Verstraete found out.

Conclusion

Overall, this project was quite a journey for me. I went in trying my best with my transcriptions and believing I was completely off. That was the most difficult and unenjoyable part of the project for me. But I have been able to reason for the most part how those mistakes/ different mappings occurred, and I feel like I did a much better job than I thought. I enjoyed this part of the project the most. I feel like I learned quite a lot from the part two of this project, with understanding Verstraete's approach and analyzation, as well as comparing their findings to my own.

For future areas of research on this language, I would improve on the stress section. Verstraete's findings were quite limited. Upon scanning Verstraete's transcriptions from the consonants and vowels

sections, I found words with two primary stresses and even a secondary stress on top of that. None of this was explored in Verstraete's article, so that is what I wish to explore next, going forward.

Appendix

Consonant Transcriptions

Word Number	Transcription Corrections	My Original Transcription	Word Gloss
01	/munˈpam/	/monpɑɱ/	seagrass
02	/ˈbaj/	/bueɪ/	oldersister
03	/ˈn̪al/	/ðəl/	bone
04	/ˈn̪aw/	/ðoʊ/	dillybag
05	/ˈtaj/	/dreɪ/	vine
06	/ˈda/	/ɖə/	lowerleg
07	/ɲaˈcaɹ/	/ɟɛt͡ʃʌl/	fish
08	/kuˈɟam/	/kudʝəɱ/	bird
09	/ˈkaɹ/	/kəl/	west
10	/ˈʔa/	/ʌ/	south
11	/ˈmba/	/ɲbwɛ/	person
12	/kuˈn̪n̪ar/	/kundʌr/	saltwatercrocodile
13	/arn̪arˈndaw/	/ðərno/	milkwoodtree
14	/ˈɲɟaɹ/	/ŋɟʌl/	flood
15	/ˈŋgar/	/ŋʌr/	whitefella
16	/kuˈmar/	/komər/	brownsnake
17	/ˈn̪ar/	/nər/	beach
18	/ɲaˈnam/	/ɟɛnəɱ/	grubsp
19	/ˈɲal/	/ɲəl/	sit
20	/ˈŋaj/	/ŋəe/	no
21	/ˈɸan/	/ɸuɑn/	many
22	/ˈθun/	/fun/	treesp
23	/ˈr̥aɹ/	/trəl/	sore
24	/ˈɕaɹ/	/ʂəl/	bark
25	/ˈhapa/	/hɑbwɛ/	firestick
26	/ˈla/	/l̠ə/	spear
27	/aˈral/	/ɛrəl/	grindstone
28	/ˈwaɹ/	/wəl/	scrub
29	/ˈɹajn̪aw/	/reɪðoʊ/	youngerbrother
30	/ˈja/	/ɟʌ/	I
31a	/ˈpaj/	/reɪ/	oldersister
31b	/ˈta/	/rʌ/	lowerleg
32	/arˈpilˈkaral̪ˌr̥ua/	/ɑrpʌl̠əkɑrɑruɑrpəl̠əkɑrɑruɑr/	gofar
33a	/ɲaˈcaɹ/	/nɛtiɑr/	fish
33b	/maˈɟilɟi/	/ɱʌd͡ʒərd͡ʒi/	hornet

33c	ɲaˈcaɹ/	/ɟɛt͡ʃʌɭ/	fish
33d	/ˈɬam/	/ɟəm/	bird
34a	/waˈɻimba/	/wɑrəmbəɭ/	taipan
34b	/ˈdaɳɖawar/	/dʌndʌwər/	birdsp
35	/ˈmba/	/ɲbwɛ/	person
36	/ˈɳɖar/	/kundʌr/	saltwatercrocodile
37a	/θaˈnawaɹi/	/ɸətnorɑɭi/	arsehole
37b	/ˈŋgaɲinˌja/	/ugɑdnɪɛnɪɛ/	Iforgot
38a	/ˈɸur/	/ɸuor/	rib
38b	/ˈɸur/	/ɸuor/	rib
39a	/ˈɹuθun/	/ərɸɑʂun/	rainbow
39b	/ˈθuar/	/səwoʊr/	two
40a	/ˈɕucu/	/ʂwi͡dʒu/	knife
40b	/ˈɕajˈnualtuj/	/sɑinɑlpi/	yousleep
41a	/ˈhaɳhaɳ/	/ɦʌnəɲ/	scorpion
41b	/ˈhaɳhaɳ/	/ɦʌnəɲ/	scorpion
42a	/ˈɹuajalɸim/	/roɟəlpuŋ/	watergoanna
42b	/wuˈɸ-ir/	/oɦər/	snot
43a	/ˈlurθam/	/lurzərn/	cottontree
43b	/kuˈθum/	/kozuŋ/	blackcockatoo
44a	/aˈraɹˈɕirmamˌla/	/ərʌʂɛromlɑn/	heisdancing
44b	/waˈɕaɳa/	/wɑʐənɑ/	tobaccotin
45a	/ˈhaɳhaɳ/	/hənhən/	scorpion
45b	/duˈhara/	/dohɑrə/	shortneckturtle
46a	/ˈɻu/	/tru/	dillybag
46b	/ˈbiɻam/	/brəŋ/	redbream
46c	/ˈmunɻuj/	/ŋɑnplui/	stormbird
47a	/ˈkar/	/kʌr/	bluetonguelizard
47b	/kuˈkar/	/kukʌr/	bluetonguelizard
48a	/munˈpa/	/mʌnpoɛ/	shortyam
48b	/ˈɖaw/	/ðoʊ/	dillybag
48c	/kuˈɳɖar/	/kundʌr/	saltwatercrocodile
48d	/ˈɲa/	/ɲʌ/	animal
48e	/ˈɻa/	/trə/	wife
48f	/ˈla/	/lʌ/	spear
48g	/ˈja/	/ɟʌ/	boy
49a	/munˈpa/	/mʌnpoɛ/	shortyam
49b	/munˈpam/	/monpɑŋ/	seagrass
50a	/kuˈrbaɹ/	/kərbuɛr/	biggoanna
50b	/arˈbaɹ/	/kərbuɛr/	biggoanna
51a	/waˈɻimba/	/wɑɦɪŋɑ/	taipan
51b	/waˈɻimba/	/wɑrɪŋa/	taipan

52a	/arˈmaɲ/	/ʌrmʒɑn/	light
52b	/ɻaɲarˈmaɲ/	/ʂrənərmʒʌɲ/	light
53a	/mbaˈɸan/	/bəfuɑn/	manypeople
53b	/ˈɸan/	/ɸuɑn/	many
54a	/ˈkurku/	/kurku/	brolga
54b	/ˈŋgul/	/ɲərl/	mosquito

Vowel Transcriptions

Word Number	Transcription Corrections	My Original Transcription	Word Gloss
55a	/ˈɸir/	/ɸuər/	penis
55b	/munaˈrim/	/monɑruʒ/	lilyroot
56a	/ˈɸuj/	/ui/	sandpapertree
56b	/aˈruj/	/ʌrui/	olderbrother
57a	/ˈɸan/	/ɸuɑn/	many
57b	/aˈra/	/ʌre/	seed
58a	/ˈɸialˌɻaŋun/	/ɦiəɸdɑwɛn/	youscrapeit
58b	/aˈrialˌɻa/	/eɪriɑlðɛ/	youtalk
59a	/ˈɸua/	/fuɑ/	sand
59b	/aˈruaɹ/	/əruər/	kangaroosp
60a	/ˈdir/	/dʌr/	head
60b	/ˈliɲam/	/lʌnəmʒ/	bed
61a	/arˈkuliɲ/	/ərkolən/	moon
61b	/ˈɻujir/	/priər/	saltwatermullet
62a	/ˈbiɹiɲ/	/bʌrən/	dry
62b	/kuˈɸiw/	/koɦu/	crabspecies
63a	/ˈcida/	/d͡ʒɪdə/	dolphin
63b	/ˈɟilaˌhaji/	/ɟeləhaɪ/	small
63c	/ˈɲilˌɻaŋun/	/niudɑwɛn/	youhitit
63d	/mbaˈçirmamˌda/	/bʌd͡ʒərmomdɛ/	peoplearedancing
64a	/nambiˈçar/	/nəmbizər/	headring
64b	/ˈtiɹij/	/dʌri/	lawyervine
65	/ˈɖiɖilu/	/ðidɪləmʒ/	wet
66	/ˈɻuwul/	/ʂruər/	fly
67	/ˈθu/	/ɸua/	string
68a	/aˈra/	/ʌre/	seed
68b	/ˈʔinam/	/ənəm/	woomera
69	/ɹajˈcana/	/rɛt͡ʃɛnɑ/	stingray
70	/kuˈɳɖar/	/kundʌr/	saltwatercrocodile
71	/ˈɻua/	/ruɑr/	2plnom
72	/ˈndiawiɹ/	/undiɛweɪ/	ear

73a	/ˈbuaɲ̟/	/boɛn/	stone
73b	/ˈbuaɲ̟/	/boɛn/	stone
74a	/ˈndua/	/ŋdoɑ/	shit
74b	/ˈndua/	/ŋdoɑ/	shit
75a	/ˈmbiaɹ/	/ŋbiər/	forehead
75b	/ˈmbiaɹ/	/ŋbiər/	forehead
76a	/arˈmiaɲ̟/	/ərmiɛn/	hill
76b	/arˈmiaɲ̟/	/ərmiɛn/	hill
77a	/aˈriada/	/ həriədʌ /	tooth
77b	/arˈtia/	/ʊlˌtiɛ/	parrotspecies
77c	/ˈŋiar/	/ŋir/	vein
78a	/aˈruaɹ/	/əruər/	kangaroospecies
78b	/ˈluapa/	/lˌopuɛ/	wax
78c	/arˈbuaɹ/	/hɑrbuər/	barramundi
79	/ˈtiaraj̩ˌlapal/	/deɪneɪlˌɑpəl/	wecut
80	/ˈnualˌtuj/	/noʊlˌdrui/	yousleep

Suprasegmental (Stress) Transcriptions

Word Number	Broad Transcription Corrections	My Original Transcription	Word Gloss
81	/ˈkar/	/kər/	flesh
82a	/ɲarˈpial/	/ ɟɛrpiˈʌl/	catfishsp
82b	/arˈɗa/	/ərˈðʌ/	flower
82c	/aˈriada/	/həriəˈdʌ/	tooth
83a	/arˈɸar/	/hərˈɸuɑp/	fishnet
83b	/arˈbaran/	/ərˈbʌrən/	thunder
84a	/ˈŋgaɲ̟am/	/ˈgʌnəm/	hammer
84b	/ˈʔalaɲ̟/	/ˈɑlɛn/	rain
85a	/ˈdaɲ̟ɗawar/	/ˈdʌnˌdʌwər/	birdspecies
85b	/daˈɲawir/	/dənˈɟʌwər/	fishnet
86a	/ʔalaɲ̟arˈt̪al/	/əlˌənərˈðɑl/	lightning
86b	/daˈt̪al/	/ˈdʌðəu/	shin
86c	/mbaˈɲ̟ama/	/ˈbuɑˌnɑmə/	devil
87a	/kurˈkuaji/	/kurˈkoiɛ/	freshwatercrocodile
87b	/ɸuarˈŋgaɹ/	/fuərənˈgʌrl/	whitesand

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