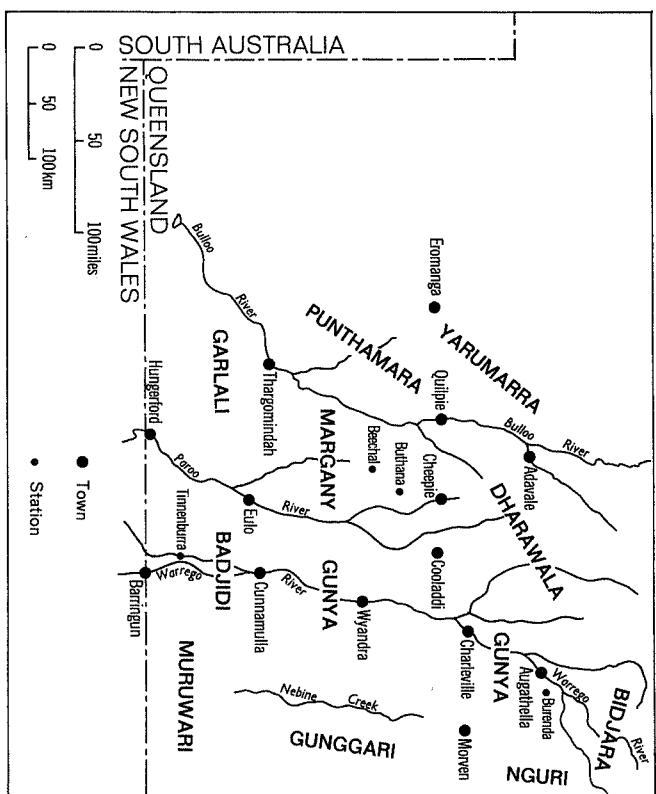


# Margany and Gunya by J.G. Breen



Map 5: Margany, Gunya and Other Languages of the Upper Bulloo and Warrego

## 1. THE LANGUAGE AND ITS SPEAKERS

### 1.1 LINGUISTIC TYPE

The language of which Margany and Gunya are dialects is, like probably the majority of Australian languages, nameless; the speakers were aware of their own speech as being different from that of their neighbours (although very similar in some cases) but were not aware of, or at least did not attach much importance to the larger group bounded by, but nowhere cut by, what one might call lines of mutual incomprehensibility. (See Dixon (1976a), especially pp. 214-6. I use the term 'language' in the sense of his language, while my 'dialect', which may not be definable on linguistic criteria, happens to correspond to his language.) Margany and Gunya are the south-westernmost of the long chain of closely related dialects (it is not clear yet how many languages they formed) known to Queensland Aborigines as 'Murry talk', and to linguists as the Mari languages, which stretches from the central part of the NSW-Queensland border

to north-east Queensland. They are typical Pama-Nyungan languages in most respects, being suffixing languages with simple nominal morphology and rather more complex (and very incompletely understood) verb morphology. Nouns are of the ergative type in morphology while pronouns are accusative. Gunya has a transparent and obviously recent system of pronominal suffixes to the verb, which Margany lacks. Verbs are divided into two conjugations (differing only in the form of the purposive suffix) and this division corresponds exactly with the division into transitive and intransitive.

Phonologically these dialects are relatively simple but they differ from many other Australian languages in having (to a limited degree) an opposition between voiced and voiceless stops, and in having a voiced apico-alveolar stop in complementary distribution with an alveolar tap. They also differ from many other Mari dialects in having six points of

articulation for stops and nasals.

## 1.2 TRIBAL AND LANGUAGE NAMES

No alternative names for the dialects are known, although a number of different spellings of the names are found in the literature. No local group names are known.

There appears to have been some regional variation within these dialects, as can be seen by comparing the material obtained from the writer's informants with wordlists published by Curr (1886-7). The speakers available for the present study belong to the southern part of Margany and Gunya territories, while Curr's material came from the north. Curr combined four vocabularies for the Upper Warrego and Paroo Rivers and Mungallala Creek under his number 177 (Vol. III: 270-286). Oates and Oates (1970:281) identified these as Bidjara while Breen (1971:13) thought three of them might be Gunya.

These have now been examined more closely and some attempt (successful with only one of them, however) has been made to find out exactly where they come from. (I am grateful to John Dymock for making available historical material on the area and the Queensland Lands Department for locating pastoral leases.) One of these vocabularies (from Mungallala Creek, contributed by W.H. Looker) can be identified with confidence as Gunggari. Table 1.1 gives the cognate percentages of the other three contributed by L.M. Playfair, Joseph Hollingsworth and William R. Conn, with one another and with Gunya and Margany (from present day information), Dharawala (Tindale's Wadjalang) and Bidjara.

TABLE 1.1 - *Curr Vocabularies: Cognate Percentages*

|               | PLAYFAIR | HOLLINGSWORTH | CONN |
|---------------|----------|---------------|------|
| Margany       | 72       | 66            | 55   |
| Gunya         | 71       | 77            | 64   |
| Bidjara       | 69       | 79            | 79   |
| Dharawala     |          | 77            | 80   |
| Playfair      |          | 81            | 75   |
| Hollingsworth |          | 87            | 87   |

In Hollingsworth's list a small number of words are given in two forms, one of which corresponds to Gunya and one to Bidjara. However, he also gives a list of additional words, about equal in size to the standard Curr list, and with this Gunya shares 71% and Bidjara only 58% (very few of these words are known for Dharawala). It is therefore concluded that Hollingsworth's list (apart from perhaps a few words which are given as one of two forms) is Gunya. L.M. Playfair is presumably the Playfair who was a co-founder of Beechall Station in the early 1860s and a co-lessee of the pastoral leases Beechana (?), Karjie and Watchum in 1876 (Dymock, pers. comm.). These three leases

were probably contiguous and Beechana (which name may be an error, resulting from a misreading) is almost certainly the present Beechana, which is roughly half way between Beechall and Cheepie. Watchum was in the neighbourhood of Beechana, but it has not been possible to locate Karjie (Qld. Lands Dept., pers. comm.). Playfair's list, then, seems to apply to an area in the north-eastern portion of Margany country, or possibly in Gunya country. It is impossible to be more definite.

Conn's vocabulary seems to be Dharawala or Bidjara and the former seems the more likely choice if we are to accept Tindale's statement that Gunya territory went as far north as Augathella and Burenda. This statement, incidentally, would not be accepted by present day informants; however, Tindale's information is probably more reliable and certainly far more specific.

Playfair's and Hollingsworth's vocabularies are republished, with notes, in Appendix I. Table 1.1 will be discussed further in 1.3.

## 1.3 TERRITORY AND NEIGHBOURS

The location of Margany and Gunya tribal territories is shown on the map, on which, however, boundaries have not been drawn.

According to Tindale (1974:178, 181) Margany tribal territory is: 'Quilpie to Cheepie and Beechall, thence Paroo River to Enlo; on Bulloo River south to near Thargomindah; at Dynevor Downs and Ardoch'. And Gunya tribal territory is: 'Warrego River from Cunnamulla north to Augathella and Burenda; west to between Cooladdi and Cheepie; east to Morven and Angellala Creek; at Charleville'. These descriptions are slightly different from those given earlier (Tindale 1940: 164, 166).

However, Tindale's (1974) map does not seem to be completely consistent with the above description, in that the boundary between Margany and Gunya heads more or less directly south from half-way between Cooladdi and Cheepie and thus passes a considerable distance east of Beechall.

Neighbouring tribes are as shown on the map. According to Tindale's map, Bidjara, Nguri and Gunggari have a common boundary with Gunya, Gariali and Punthamara have one with Margany, Badjidi on the south and Wadjalang (my Dharawala) on the north adjoin both. It shows Muruwari country as meeting Gunya country at a point and a similar situation for Ngandangara (my Yarumarra) and Margany. Muruwari and Yarumarra are not included in the following comparisons. Information on Nguri is inconsistent; Tindale places it on the Maranoa River and Mathews (1905) further west, on the middle Warrego, but Barlow (1872) has it to the south-east, near the Moonie River. Tindale and Barlow both give wordlists which support their statements on the location (and, consequently, differ greatly from one another). The present writer could not obtain any reliable information (although one Bidjara speaker thought the Nguri were on the Langlo River, i.e. north-west of Tindale's location) and

suspects that Nguri might not be a genuine language name.

A name Ngarigi, which has been heard a couple of times, seems to apply to a branch of the Gunggari and is probably to be identified with Nagarangi, which Tindale (1974:178) gives as a Koamu (Guwamu) term for the language between Bolton and Nebine Creek.

Table 1.2 gives cognate percentages, based on the 100 word list published by O'Grady and Klokeid (1969). Two sets of figures are given for Gunggari; one from the western or Nebine Creek area which actually adjoins Gunya country but for which only 54 of the 100 items are available, and one from the eastern or Maranoa River area, for which much fuller data are available. Other dialects for which there is not much available are Dharawala (61 items) and Nguri (42 items). Most of the data are from the writer's own field work, but the Nguri vocabulary is from the unpublished list by Tindale, Dharawala from the Tindale list (Wadjalang) and from Curr (Vol. III: 78-87, 278-9) and Badjidi from Matthews (1905), supplemented by the writer's field work. Counts based on a larger number of words (the 250 word list used by Breen (1971)) give essentially the same figures.

TABLE 1.2 Cognate Percentages: Margany, Gunya and Neighbours

|                       | G  | NG | MG | Ng | Bd | Dh | Pn | Gl | Bj |
|-----------------------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| Margany (M)           | 78 | 59 | 47 | 49 | 55 | 58 | 21 | 23 | 26 |
| Gunya (G)             | 83 | 57 | 57 | 64 | 71 | 15 | 21 | 28 |    |
| Nebine Gunggari (NG)  | 80 | 77 | 75 |    |    |    | 25 |    |    |
| Maranoa Gunggari (MG) | 80 | 77 |    |    |    |    | 16 |    |    |
| Nguri (NG)            | 95 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |
| Bidjara (BD)          |    |    |    |    |    |    | 85 |    |    |
| Dharawala (Dh)        |    |    |    |    |    |    | 17 |    |    |
| Punthamara (Pn)       |    |    |    |    |    |    | 48 |    |    |
| Garialai (Gl)         |    |    |    |    |    |    | 46 |    |    |
| Badjidi (Bj)          |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |

In a very few cases items which are clearly cognate have been counted as non-cognate because borrowing is suspected. Thus Gunya 'gand' 'ground' must be cognate with Bidjara 'nand', but since there is no other evidence of initial /n/ in Bidjara (even though it derives from earlier /n/) corresponding to initial /d/ in Gunya it is assumed that the relationship is not direct. Undoubtedly there are other borrowed items involved in the counts which have not been recognised as such, especially between contiguous but not closely related languages (such as Gunya / Badjidi).

As mentioned above (1.2), the informants for Margany and Gunya come from the southern parts of their respective territories and their vocabularies would be further removed from those of neighbouring dialects on the north than the vocabulary of speakers from further north would be. This is illustrated in Table 1.1; note that the cognate percentages in this table are based on the Curr wordlist and

so are not strictly comparable with those in Table 1.2. The figures in Table 1.1 suggest that there is greater lexical similarity between the speech of geographically close tracts in different dialect areas than between widely separated tracts in the same dialect area. This may be so; nevertheless it is believed that there were clear-cut boundaries between dialects but only gradual changes within dialect areas. Grammatical changes are probably a better indication of a dialect boundary than lexical changes.

Table 1.3 gives a brief grammatical comparison of the languages and dialects (except Nguri) compared in Table 1.2. Only the major allomorphs of bound morphemes are given (in the case of nouns, only the form used with a vowel-final stem). Where two forms are given they are separated by a comma if allomorphs and an oblique if differing in function. It is clear that the dialects compared in the first five columns of Table 1.3 form a closely related group clearly separate from the other three, and this is confirmed by Table 1.2. Margany and Gunya share a few features that the other closely related dialects (Bidjara and Gunggari at least) do not have: an allative separate from the dative, a recent past tense, a potential verb inflection and two verbal conjugations.

#### 1.4 SOCIOLINGUISTIC INFORMATION

Little is known of the life of the Margany and Gunya people before its disruption by white settlement. Curr (1886-7, Vol. III, 270-5) gives a few pages of notes, made up from the similar accounts given by his four informants, for an area which includes the northern part of Margany and Gunya territories, and Kelly (1935) gives some anthropological information for a large area of Queensland including these territories.

According to Curr's correspondent L.M. Playfair, whose information applies to the area of the present Butchana, Stanton near the north-eastern extremity of Margany country (roughly half way between Beechal and Cheepie), the marriage system was as follows:

Any Murri male may marry any Combo female, offspring Ippai " Combo " " " " " Murri " " " Cubbi " Cubbi " " " " " Ippai " " " " " Cubbi " " " " " Murri These section names are used over a wide area to the south, notably among the Kamilaroi (Gamilaray) and Wiradjuri of New South Wales.

Another correspondent, W.H. Looker (Mungatiella Creek, in Gunggari country, just east of the Gunya) gives seven classes, with both masculine and feminine forms of the names; these are:

| Masculine | Feminine   | Masculine | Feminine  |
|-----------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| Murri     | Matha      | Combo     | Botha     |
| Wongoo    | Wongoo-gan | Umbree    | Umbreegan |
| Cubbi     | Cubbotha   | Hippil    | Hippatha  |
| Ogilla    | Ogellegan  |           |           |

| Margany     | Gunya       | Bidjara     | Dharawala   | Gumgewarti  | Badjida     | Garralit    | Puntamara   |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| -ngu        | -ngu        | -nu         | -ngu        | -ngu        | -nu         | -nu         | -nu         |
| Ergetative  | Locative    | -ngu        | -ngu        | -na         | -la         | -la         | -la         |
| Attributive | Locative    | -ngu        | -ngu        | -na         | -gu         | -gu         | -la         |
| Allative    | Attributive | -ngu        | {-ngu}      | -na         | -gu         | -gu         | -ga         |
| Ablative    | Concomitant | -munda      | -munda      | -munda      | -munda      | -munda      | -munda      |
| Private     | Past        | -iida       | -iida       | -iida       | -iida       | -iida       | -iida       |
| You sg.     | You sg.     | naya        | naya        | naya        | naya        | naya        | naya        |
| Present     | Past        | -näi        | -näi        | -näi        | -näi        | -näi        | -näi        |
| Purpose /   | Potential   | -:ngu(-tr.) | -:ngu(-tr.) | -:ngu(-tr.) | -:ngu(-tr.) | -:ngu(-tr.) | -:ngu(-tr.) |
| Reflexive   | Causative   | -ma         | -ma         | -ma         | -ma         | -ma         | -ma         |
| Reciprocal  | Reflexive   | -da         | -da         | -da         | -da         | -da         | -da         |

TABLE 1.3 Morphological Comparison of Margany, Gunya and Neighbours

However, the marriage rules he gives correspond exactly (apart from the use of feminine as well as masculine names) to those of Playfair; the three extra sections are not mentioned at all. In fact, Looker is mixing two separate sets of names, as witness the Bidjara section names (in the orthography of Breen 1973), gurrgila, guburu, ganbayi and wun-gu with feminine forms formed by a suffix -gan (the Gunggari forms would be minus the initial g, hence Looker's spellings ogilla, umbree, etc.). It seems that this set was used by the eastern or Maranoa River Gunggari but not by the western or Nebine Creek Gunggari, who used the Kamilaroi set. The two sets differ only in the names; the marriage rules are exactly the same. It seems that the boundary between the two sets must run between the two branches of Gunggari and between Bidjara and Gunya.

This may explain the comparative lack of social contact at the present time between the Cunnamulla and Quilpie Aborigines, mostly of Margany, Gunya, Garrali, Puntamara, Badjidi and Nebine Gunggari origin, and the Charlieville and Mitchell Aborigines, mostly Bidjara, Gungabula and Maranoa Gunggari (as compared with the extensive contacts between Cunnamulla, Eulo and Quilpie, and between Charleville, Augathella and Mitchell). However, other factors, such as the effect of the former mission at Tinnenburra, south of Cunnamulla, may also be relevant.

In addition to the section names Playfair added 'the following class-names (no doubt subdivisions) viz. opossum, snake, kangaroo, emu, crow and eaglehawk' but gave no details of how these fitted into the system. Present day memories of the system are vague and fragmentary and mostly confined to one or two of these 'subdivisions'; thus one of the Gunya speakers said he was bilby (a type of bandicoot) and his wife /bawuda/ (red-kangaroo). Their children were also /bawuda/. He also knew a word /bidyudu/ but did not know how it fitted in; it could be a clan or moiety name. (Among the Bidjara there were two exogamous clans, yangurru (comprising the sections ganbayi and gurrgila) and wudhurruru (comprising wun-gu and gaburu) and, it seems, also two moieties, called bumbira and magula. The nature of the latter division is not known.)

Nothing is known of any form of avoidance or other 'special' language.

### 1.5 PRESENT SITUATION

Margany and Gunya are virtually extinct. The only Margany speaker is Mrs. Jessie Shillingsworth who now lives in Cunnamulla. She is probably close to 80. The most knowledgeable of my Gunya informants was Mrs. Margaret McKellar, of Eulo and Cunnamulla, who died at a great age (at least 95, perhaps over 100) in 1972. Other speakers with whom I have worked are two of Mrs. McKellar's sons, Charlie and Fred, and her daughter Mrs. Ruby Richardson. None of these has a full knowledge of the grammar although they have fair vocabularies. Their language is slightly contaminated by Margany and perhaps other dialects.

## 1.6 PAST INVESTIGATIONS

Margany and Gunya vocabularies published by Curr (1886-7) have been discussed above (1.2); see also Appendix I.

Tindale collected a vocabulary in Margany in 1939; see Appendix II.

A list of 41 items collected by Barry Foster, then bookkeeper at Thylungra Station, from an unknown informant at Cunnamulla, probably in the early 1960's and sent to the writer in 1968, is in Margany (see Appendix III). A few items from this list can be added to the lexicon. A notable feature is the deletion of expected initial /g/ before /a/ (see 2.7).

Holmer (n.d.) worked in 1971 with an informant who claimed to speak Margany; however, her language was in fact Biđara.

Mrs. Hazel McKellar of Cunnamulla has recorded some Gunya from her sister-in-law Mrs. Ruby Richardson, and some of this material appears in the Vocabulary.

## 1.7 CONVENTIONS

(M) denotes that an example is Margany, (G) that it is Gunya. An example is not marked (M) or (G) if the context renders it unnecessary or if it occurs in the corpus for both dialects.

Where a translation is that given by the informant it is in double inverted commas. Otherwise, the English equivalent given for a sentence is usually the sentence that the informant was asked to translate, even if the sentence given does not seem to be an exact translation. Only if there is a gross discrepancy between the sentence asked and that given is an attempt made to translate the latter. The English sentences are not, therefore, to be thought of as exact translations. / / in a sentence denotes a pause. I have avoided marking pauses that seem to be due only to the speaker's hesitancy.

## 2. PHONOLOGY

## 2.1 THE PHONEMES

The phoneme inventory for both dialects consists of 25 consonants and 6 vowels and is shown in Tables 2.1 and 2.2.

|          | Peripheral   | Dorsal         | Alveolar | Post-alveolar | Dental | Alveo-palatal | Laminal |
|----------|--------------|----------------|----------|---------------|--------|---------------|---------|
| Bilabial | Vocalic stop | Voiceless stop | Nasal    | Lateral       | Trill  | Glide         |         |
| b        | b            | p              | m        | l             | r      | w             | d'      |
| g        | g            | k              | n        | t             | t̪     | ɾ             | t̪y     |
| d        | d            | t̪             | ŋ        | t̪            | t̪     | ɾ̪            | ny      |
| d̪       | d̪           | t̪̪            | l̪       | t̪̪           | t̪̪    | ɾ̪̪           | ly      |
| l        | l            | l̪             | l̪       | l̪            | l̪     | ɾ̪̪           | y       |

TABLE 2.1 Margany and Gunya Consonant Phonemes

The following abbreviated names for the consonant articulators will be used: bilabial, velar, alveolar, retroflex, interdental, palatal.

The only unusual feature of this inventory is the existence of two series of stops, labelled above voiced and voiceless, but perhaps more correctly lax and tense. In the environment in which they most commonly contrast, i.e. intervocally, the former are frequently lenited to fricatives (in the case of /b/, /g/ and /d/) or a tap (/d/) while the latter are characterised by length (especially in Margany) as well as absence of voice. These phonetic facts suggest that, at least intervocally, the voiceless stops could be regarded as geminative clusters (as has been done in, for example, Burarra (Glasgow 1967, p.9) and Rembarnga (McKay 1975, pp. 17-21)). However, this is not favoured since heterorganic stop clusters, such as /qb/ and /dg/, which occur inter-morphemically, remain voiced.

Voiced and voiceless stops contrast also in clusters with lateral or nasal as first member. With laterals the voiced stops may be lenited while with nasals they are realised as voiced stops. In both cases the voiceless stops are voiceless but not long.

The possible origin of the voiced-voiceless stops distinction will not be discussed in detail here. However, it is worth noting that - while phonetically voiced stops are the norm in Mari languages - a number of the words containing voiceless stops, such as *guta* 'dog' (G), *natyu* 'my', *gatya* 'rotten', *bat̪i* 'to cry' (G), *yatvu* 'flame' (M) and *nuka* 'to taste' (M) are reflexes of forms which can be



strong evidence of contrast between long vowels, like [u:], and sequences like /uu/ or /uwu/. There is, in fact, some slight evidence; the ablative form of the word for 'mouth' is [g̊u:m̊u:d̊u] and the presence of the secondary stress on the penultimate vowel suggests that this word is to be regarded as having four syllables, i.e. /guwum̊u:d̊u/. The dative of the (borrowed) word for 'soap' is [d̊u:bugu], which seems to be trisyllabic /qu:bugu/. However, this difference in stress may be related to the fact that the suffix is disyllabic in the former case and monosyllabic in the latter. There is no other evidence and solution (d) must therefore be rejected.

Partly, but not entirely, because of the frequency of the 'recent past' form of the verb, solution (a) seems to be the most economical and has been adopted. Length contrasts are illustrated in both dialects by the suffixes -n! 'present tense' and -n! 'recent past tense'. A few other sound morphemes condition length in the preceding vowel (in the case of da:gu which has not actually been heard) presumed include:

|    |            |             |   |       |          |
|----|------------|-------------|---|-------|----------|
| G. | da:gu      | 'mouth-DAT' | / | da:gu | 'to ask' |
| M. | wa:la      | 'gave'      | / | wala  | 'where'  |
| G. | gu:m̊u:d̊u | 'blowfly'   | / | gundu | 'away'   |

## 2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PHONEMES

The following description is based on the speech of the two main informants, Mrs. Shillingsworth and Mrs. McKellar. Their speech is generally clear although Mrs. Shillingsworth's interdental (or 'better', perhaps, dental) consonants are often difficult or impossible to distinguish from alveolars. There are slight differences in the speech of the younger Gunya informants which would possibly result in a different distribution of the phonemes /d/ and /r/; this will be discussed below. There are also some indications of simplification on the part of younger informants; thus the younger Gunya speakers give /diru/ for 'lapunyah (tree)', as compared to Margany /d̊i:wurū/, and /dura/ for 'dust', as compared to Mrs. McKellar's /du:rura/.

The voiced stops are realised usually as lenis voiced stops in word-initial position after /d/ and in nasal-stop clusters. Intervocally and following a lateral some stops are typically softened to fricatives: /b/ to [β], /g/ to [γ], /d/ to [ð]. /d/ in these positions becomes a tap, occasionally heard as a stop, while /dy/ and /d̊y/ are voiced stops (although /dy/ may be softened to [γ̊y] (a voiced palatal fricative) in the speech of the younger informants and /d̊y/ is occasionally a retroflexed flap [ʈ̊y]). Word-finally /d/ is generally a voiced stop and /d/ a tap but both tend to be devoiced.

The spellings in the lists published by Curr suggest a tendency for stops to be less strongly voiced and perhaps

more strongly articulated than was heard from the main present day informants; thus they frequently (but by no means exclusively) used p, k, c and t to represent word-initial stops. There seems to be little point in discussing the possible reasons for this.

/d/ is the only stop to occur as first member of a cluster (commonly in /db/ and /dg/, rarely in /dm/, /dp/ and /dk/). When a voiced consonant follows it is a strong tap, occasionally heard as a stop. Followed by a voiceless consonant it may be trilled. Note, however, that in the speech of the younger informants a trill is sometimes heard instead of the tap even when a voiced stop follows. It is possible that in a phonological description based only on their speech the first member of these clusters would be assigned to the phoneme /r/ rather than /d/.

The following examples illustrate the pronunciation of the voiced stops:

|    |             |              |                            |
|----|-------------|--------------|----------------------------|
| M. | /bubalu/    | [b̊ubal̊u]   | 'will rub'                 |
| M. | /bagala/    | [b̊agala]    | 'bit'                      |
| G. | /gudya/     | [g̊udya]     | 'hit'                      |
| M. | /baq/       | [b̊aq̊]      | rarely [g̊aq̊] 'honey'     |
| G. | /baq̊a:du/  | [b̊aq̊a:du]  | ~ [b̊a:tu:ru] 'today'      |
| G. | /guvugu/    | [guvuvu]     | 'for fish'                 |
| M. | /dangingu/  | [d̊angingu]  | 'will fall'                |
| M. | /mandi:p̊i/ | [mandi:p̊i]  | 'burnt'                    |
| M. | /ma:ad/     | [ma:ad]      | 'box tree'                 |
| M. | /meda/      | [meda]       | 'get (it), [m̊eda]         |
| M. | /buda:la/   | [b̊uda:la]   | 'got up'                   |
| M. | /wamada/    | [ẘamada]    | 'spear'                    |
| M. | /pgdgu/     | [p̊a:gu]     | ~ [n̊a:gu] 'grey kangaroo' |
| M. | /babida/    | [babida]     | ~ [bab̊ida] 'porcupine'    |
| M. | /yadpalany/ | [ẙadpalany] | 'flat'                     |

The voiceless stops are typically long, often reduplicated, except when they occur in a consonant cluster (of which they can only be second member). The length is much less pronounced in Gunya.

|    |            |              |                       |
|----|------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| M. | /bat/i/    | [b̊at̊i] (M) | 'stomach'             |
| M. | /bikan/y/  | [b̊ikan:y]   | 'fingernail'          |
| M. | /mat̊ya/   | [mat̊ya]     | 'long ago'            |
| M. | /qui bata/ | [qui:bata]   | 'put out (fire)-CONJ' |
| M. | /balpara/  | [b̊alpara]   | 'kite-hawk'           |
| G. | /bukul/    | [bukul]      | 'daughter'            |
| G. | /dytpu/    | [dytpu]      | 'small'               |

In Gunya, where an ergative or instrumental suffix -ta is added to a stem ending in a or a locative suffix -ta is added to a stem ending in a retroflexed consonant, the long stop in a word such as [b̊angai:a] 'back-LOC' is interpreted as cluster /d̊t/ rather than as involving a deletion, since length would not be expected in a stop in this position, following an unstressed vowel. (This reasoning would not apply, however, in Margany).



sometimes with minor change of quality or change in stress during the course of the vocoid, or as sequences of vocoid-glide-vocoid (/i:/ and /u:/ only). They are closer to the appropriate cardinal vowels [i], [u] or [a] than are the corresponding short vowels.

|               |                        |                |
|---------------|------------------------|----------------|
| /da:/         | [da:]                  | 'mouth'        |
| G. /banya:ri/ | [bən'ya:ri]            | 'big'          |
| M. /buri:iŋ/  | [bōr'i:pɪ]             | 'is tired'     |
| M. /gundi:iŋ/ | [gōndi:pɪ]             | 'died'         |
| M. /biri:ku/  | [b'rīyukə]~[b'rīyelkə] | 'will scratch' |
| M. /bitvu:ŋ/  | [bitvuwəŋ]             | 'is throwing'  |

### 2.3 PHONOTACTICS

Root structure is (with the exception of a handful of monosyllables and five syllable roots):

(C<sub>1</sub>)V(C<sub>2</sub>)CV(C<sub>3</sub>V(C<sub>4</sub>)(CV<sub>5</sub>3(C<sub>6</sub>))(C<sub>7</sub>4(C<sub>8</sub>))

The following phonemes can occur word-initially: peripheral voiced stops and nasals /b, g, m, n/; interdental voiced stop and nasal /d, t/, high vowels and the corresponding semi-vowels /i, u, y, w/. In addition a very few words (including one very common word in Gunya, /dyipu/ 'small') have initial /dy/. Also, a few words in each dialect have been transcribed with initial /n/. This may be genuine, or it may result from mishearing of initial /n/. Alternatively, there may be free variation between the two in initial position, or possibly even a certain amount of complementary distribution; /n/ seems much more common than /n/ before /u/, less common before /i/ (especially in Gunya) and about equally common before /a/.

Note that initial /i/ is written instead of /yi/; there is no contrast between the two in this position and the initial glide is almost never heard in the speech of the older informants, and is not common in the speech of the younger informants. Note also the reduplicated form idginidgin 'cheeky' (G), heard [t̪rgn̪t̪rgn̪]; there is clearly no /ny/ cluster, although such a cluster is presumably allowed, since /iy/ occurs (in yagalaygal (G), meaning 'not clear'; it was given for 'hot coal', but as Yaga! is mean 'cold' there is probably a mishearing involved and it may mean 'cool', 'not very cold').

For similar reasons /u/ is written initially in preference to /wu/.

Table 2.3 gives the percentage frequency of each phoneme in initial position in lexical items heard from at least two Gunya informants (about 460 items) and from Mrs. Shillingsworth (about 590). In addition the frequency of initial CV sequences in the Margany vocabulary (for short vowels only) is given. The only initial CV sequences containing a long vowel are in the words da: 'mouth', gu: 'nose', na: 'to see' (Margany only), wa: 'to give', di:t: 'soldier bird', and the borrowed word ma:da 'boss'. (There are a handful of others, mostly borrowed, in Gunya.) Voiceless stops, retroflex consonants, laterals, rhotics and /a/, which never occur initially, are omitted.

TABLE 2.3 Initial Phoneme and CV Frequencies

| Initial Phoneme | % Frequency in Gunya | % Frequency in Margany | % Frequency in Margany Ca | % Frequency in Margany Ci | % Frequency in Gunya |
|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| m               | 13                   | 14                     | 8                         | 2                         | 4                    |
| n               | 6                    | 6                      | 4                         | -                         | 2                    |
| t               | 1                    | 1                      | 0.3                       | 0.7                       | 0.3                  |
| d               | 2                    | 3                      | 0.5                       | 0.8                       | 1.2                  |
| ny              | -                    | -                      | -                         | -                         | -                    |
| dy              | 14                   | 15                     | 7                         | 4                         | 4                    |
| g               | 0.6                  | 0.2                    | -                         | 0.2                       | -                    |

|    |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| m  | 13  | 14  | 8   | 2   | 4   |
| n  | 6   | 6   | 4   | -   | 2   |
| t  | 1   | 1   | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| d  | 2   | 3   | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| ny | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| dy | 14  | 15  | 7   | 4   | 4   |
| g  | 0.6 | 0.2 | -   | 0.2 | -   |

|    |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| m  | 13  | 14  | 8   | 2   | 4   |
| n  | 6   | 6   | 4   | -   | 2   |
| t  | 1   | 1   | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.3 |
| d  | 2   | 3   | 0.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 |
| ny | -   | -   | -   | -   | -   |
| dy | 14  | 15  | 7   | 4   | 4   |
| g  | 0.6 | 0.2 | -   | 0.2 | -   |

Table 2.3 shows that /a/ occurs as the stressed (i.e. first) vowel in about 50% of vocabulary items, /i/ in 17% and /u/ in about 33%. The corresponding figures for Gunya are about 50, 15 and 34.

Phonemes which can occur word-finally are the vowels, apical nasals and laterals (but there are no confirmed examples of final retroflex lateral voiced stops in Gunya) and /ny/. Note that all verb stems end in vowels, /a/, and /i/ being by far the most common.

Table 2.4 lists percentage frequencies of final phonemes.

TABLE 2.4 Final Phoneme Frequencies

Margany Gunya Margany Gunya

|    |     |     |     |     |     |
|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| a: | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 1.5 |
| i: | 0   | 0.4 | 1   | 6   | 5   |
| u: | 0.2 | 0.4 | 1   | 0.3 | 0   |
|    |     |     | ny  | 11  | 14  |

The only words ending in a long vowel are the monosyllables da: 'mouth', gu: 'nose', wa: 'to give', na: (Margany)



or more. Table 2.7 gives the percentage frequency of unstressed non-final vowels (total 360 I, 296 G). Long vowels do not occur in unstressed non-final position in a root except in the Gunya word *baga:du* 'today' (from Mrs. McKellar only) and a couple of English loan-words (*wadji:n*, 'white woman' and *yuda:mu* 'alcoholic drink').

TABLE 2.6 *Consonant Frequencies, Non-Initial, Non-Final*

|            | Labial   | Velar    | Alveolar | Retroflex | Interdental | Palatal | b  | 66 | 42 | -  | 108 | p  | -  | 6   | - | 6  |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|---------|----|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|---|----|
| Voiced     | 10 (12)  | 11       | 9        | 5         | 5           | 2.5     | g  | 58 | 56 | -  | 114 | k  | -  | 8   | - | 8  |
| Stops      |          |          |          |           |             |         | d  | -  | 37 | 1  | 38  | t  | -  | 4   | - | 4  |
| Voiceless  | 0.6(0.8) | 2.5(1.8) | 0.7(1.3) | 2(1.6)    | 0.6         | 2 (0.6) | d' | -  | 24 | 8  | 32  | t' | -  | 6   | - | 6  |
| Stops      |          |          |          |           |             |         | g  | -  | 37 | 42 | 79  | t' | -  | 2   | - | 2  |
| Nasals     | 7        | 3        | 8        | 2         | 2.5(2)      | 3       | m  | 34 | 36 | -  | 70  | l  | -  | 4.7 | 8 | 55 |
| L laterals |          |          |          |           |             |         | n  | 0  | 26 | 15 | -   | 41 | l' | -   | 6 | 6  |
| Trill      |          |          |          |           |             |         | n  | 3  | 48 | 13 | 64  | r  | -  | 3   | - | 3  |
| Glides     | 2.5(1.2) |          |          | 4(3)      | 6(4)        | 2       | n  | 5  | 22 | 7  | 11  | r' | -  | 15  | - | 15 |
|            |          |          |          |           |             |         | ny | -  | 15 | 37 | 52  | r  | -  | 16  | - | 16 |

TABLE 2.7 *Vowel Frequencies, Unstressed and Non-Final*

|         | High Front | Low | High Back | a | 1.49 | 94 | 121 | 364 | a: | 2 | 2 | 1.1 | 4 |
|---------|------------|-----|-----------|---|------|----|-----|-----|----|---|---|-----|---|
| Margany | 25         | 49  | 26        | i | 43   | 39 | 48  | 130 | i: | 1 | 1 | 1.1 | 2 |
| Gunya   | 27         | 46  | 27        | u | 99   | 37 | 48  | 184 | u: | 2 | 1 | 1   | 4 |

<sup>1</sup> These are monosyllables.

No counts have been done on textual material, there being virtually none in the corpus. However, the following observations can be made:

(a) Initial /n/, /ŋ/ and /i/ would be more frequent than in the lexicon, due to their use in a number of pronouns. Final vowels would be even more preponderant than in the lexicon, as almost all inflectional suffixes (one exception in Gunya) and most derivational suffixes end in a vowel.

(b) Long vowels would be much more frequent in unstressed positions due to the frequency of verbal inflections of the form :-CV, which lengthen the preceding stem-final vowel. This applies much more to /a:/ and /i:/ than /u:/ as few verb stems end in /u/.

(c) Long vowels would be longer on average, probably by about one syllable.

#### 2.4 STRESS

Main stress is regularly on the first vowel of a word. Where the first vowel has zero realisation as in, for example, the optional pronunciation [gáwá.ɾo] of /guwadu/ 'crab' (M), the stress is on the second vowel (which is, of course, the first vowel). Length in a non-initial vowel

shows a marked preference for the first syllable of a word, and in other positions occurs about as often as /i/.

TABLE 2.8 *Number of Occurrences of Phonemes in Gunya*

|    | I  | II | III | Total | I  | II | III | Total |    |
|----|----|----|-----|-------|----|----|-----|-------|----|
| b  | 66 | 42 | -   | 108   | p  | -  | 6   | -     | 6  |
| g  | 58 | 56 | -   | 114   | k  | -  | 8   | -     | 8  |
| d  | -  | 37 | 1   | 38    | t  | -  | 4   | -     | 4  |
| d' | -  | 13 | -   | 14    | t' | -  | 4   | -     | 4  |
| g  | 0  | 34 | 36  | -     | 70 | 1  | -   | 4.7   | 8  |
| n  | 0  | 26 | 15  | -     | 41 | l  | -   | 6     | 6  |
| ŋ  | 3  | 48 | 13  | 64    | r  | -  | 3   | -     | 3  |
| ɾ  | -  | 7  | 4   | 11    | r' | -  | 15  | -     | 15 |
| w  | -  | 24 | 5   | -     | 29 | -  | -   | 30    | 30 |
| y  | 20 | 10 | -   | -     | -  | -  | -   | -     | -  |

(because it is phonemically long or because it is followed by a glide and its homorganic vowel, which sequence may be realised as a diphthong) results in an apparent stress which may sometimes detract from the regular stress on the first vowel, thus [b̥fyá:íku] /bi:ya:íku/ 'hunt (purposive)'. This is more likely with /a:/ than /i:/ or /u:/ because the latter two are more likely to be realised as two syllables (e.g. [i:] [u:]). There are rare examples in sentences of irregular stress on non-initial vowels but there is not sufficient evidence to justify any further comment on this. An example is: [gámumugálgiya] /gamu mugalgiya/ 'I'm going to get water' (G). There may be a secondary stress on the third syllable of a four syllable word especially if the word is a reduplication or a compound form. The third syllable will not be stressed if the second is stressed by virtue of its length.

- G. [gába:gába!] /gabalgabal/ 'old man'  
 M. [gátabubíra] /gatubira/ 'waddy'  
 G. [gádi:liya] /badil'ya/ 'is sick'  
 M. [wábamañi] /waba:mañi/ 'is going along'

When a word is of five or more syllables a secondary stress will appear on the first syllable of a non-initial disyllabic or longer morpheme or, where the bound morphemes are all monosyllabic, on the first or second of these (the rule for predicting which is not known).

- G. [wádyeyidána] ~ [wádyay'íl'dana] /wad'yay'i:l'dana/ 'they (plu.) are going'

- M. [wábatbabí] /wabatbabí/ 'is going along'  
 M. [wángui:ninga] /wangui:ninga/ 'while he was barking'

There are not sufficient data to show clearly whether an initial syllable containing a long vowel functions as two syllables for stress purposes, but it probably does [gú:mündu] /gu:muntu/ 'from the nose'.

The verb *waba* (M), *wadya* (G) 'to go' is often phonologically incorporated with a preceding *úgu* 'hither' and not stressed as a separate word; thus [úguwaba] 'come here'. It is interesting in this connection that Fred McKellar, who normally used the Margany verb *waba* instead of his Gunya verb *wadya* in all other contexts (until I pointed out to him that his mother used *wadya*), used the imperative [úguwadya] 'come here!'. It appears that, at least in his idiolect, this had been reanalysed as a single morpheme which was not lost when the morpheme *wadya* was replaced by *waba*.

## 2.5 INTONATION

Little can be said about intonation owing to the scarcity of fluent speech in the corpus. A statement is characterised by a falling intonation on the final syllable and a choice (or yes/no) question by a rising intonation towards the end.

Three intonation patterns have been heard for questions involving an interrogative pronoun (which normally takes first place in the sentence). There may be a rising intonation on the interrogative word followed by a fall so that the remainder of the sentence has a statement-like intonation. Alternatively, the rising intonation, followed by a fall, may occur on the last word of the sentence. Or the tone may be evenly high throughout.

A word in a statement sentence may be strongly stressed and this may be associated with a high tone, e.g. the first word in [núta gún'liya dátangú] (G) 'I hit the dog with a stick'.

The clauses of a compound sentence (i.e. involving co-ordination) seem to have the same intonation pattern as simple sentences, although a non-final clause may lack the final fall. The first clause of a complex sentence (i.e. involving subordination), however, ends with a rising intonation while the second clause is intoned as a simple sentence.

Some of the above statements are based on only one or two examples, and this section should therefore be treated with reserve.

## 2.6 MORPHOPHONOLOGY

A reduction of *nu* to : following a morpheme boundary seems to be optional in several bound morphemes; however, the data in some cases are very inconclusive. The alternation is well established in Margany non-singular pronouns, where it is likely that both forms are acceptable whenever a nominal inflectional suffix follows -*un-* (i.e. all inflected forms except accusative and genitive; see 3.2, especially Table 3.2). Thus *dána:jungu* ~ *dána:ngu* '3 pl DAT', *íbalu:junmundu* (not attested), but some other *íbalu:junmundu* forms are) ~ *íbalu:ñmundu* '2 du ABL' and so on. There are no examples of the long vowel forms where the vowel is high front (such as *ñai:i:ngu* as an alternative to *ñali:jungu* '1 du DAT'), but this may be due simply to the paucity of data. This alternation also occurs in Gunya with compass point names and *wanda* 'where'; thus *wanda:indu* ~ *wandajundu* 'where to (ALL)'. The long vowel form is far more common and is the only form noted in Margany compass point names.

There is evidence also that some other forms usually involving long vowels in Gunya may also be reduced from forms with -*nu*. Thus *winyu:junlungu*, translated 'he might have asked' (C. McKellar) may be an alternative to *winyu:la* (see 3.6.4(f)) and the question form -*inda* was once heard as -*ñunda* from the same informant (*bityu:nda*, changed to *bityu:nda*).

The only example of assimilation across a morpheme boundary involves the Margany allative suffix -*gadi* which becomes -*dyad* after stem-final /ny/.

Given a different interpretation of the vowel phonology a few other alternations could have been described under Morphophonology (see 2.1).

## 2.7 PHONEME CORRESPONDENCES

The only regular sound correspondence attested is between Gunya retroflex stop and Margany retroflex glide between non-front vowels, the preceding one stressed, exemplified by the following pairs:

## GUNYA

## MARGANY

|        |        |        |
|--------|--------|--------|
| mada   | mara   | hand   |
| mada   | wara   | to run |
| gada   | gara   | not    |
| budu   | baru   | river  |
| dudu   | duru   | sun    |
| guqunu | gurunu | alone  |

The only counter example is *nugama* 'to move (trans.)' (M), *nuda* 'to move (intr.)' (G); the latter was heard only from Charlie McKellar. (The reverse correspondence, in the environment i-a, is illustrated by *ita* (M), *ifa* (G) 'tooth'.)

The above correspondence could be part of a more general correspondence involving apical and velar stops, Margany having a voiced stop or tap corresponding to a voiceless stop in Gunya and a glide or zero corresponding to a voiced stop in Gunya.

## GUNYA

## MARGANY

|       |      |          |
|-------|------|----------|
| bat!  | bad! | to cry   |
| bata  | judu | dog      |
| wata  | wada | to dance |
| paga  | na:  | to see   |
| yulku | ulgu | heart    |

Counter examples are *guta* 'south' and *baga* 'tree', both found in both dialects. Note also the reverse correspondence for velars in *bingunu* (G), *bikany* (M) 'finger-nail' and *wangara* (G), *wakany* (M) 'one'. The latter pair may not be cognates and the former may involve borrowing.

A reverse correspondence involving palatal stops, voiceless in Margany and voiced in Gunya, is indicated by *gatyu* (M), *gadyu* (G) 'to tie', *gutva* (M), *gudva* (G) 'to hit with a missile' and *bitvu* (M), *bidyu* (G) 'to throw', but note *datyu* 'my', *butyu* 'deep', *gudyu* 'honey', *gatyu* 'rotten' and other words common to both dialects.

Llenition of stop, in particular of earlier retroflexed stops to the glide /r/ is common in the Mari dialect area, the more northerly dialects having no retroflexed consonants apart from the glide.

It appears that Foster's informant in Margany spoke a variety in which initial /g/ has been lost before /a/ (thus *amu* for *gamu* 'water', *agada* for *gagada* 'moon' and *ara* for *gara* 'no'). The loss of initial /g/ - before all vowels - has occurred in some other Mari dialects: *Gunggari* (completete in the eastern form, incomplete and inconsistent in the western form) and the dialect (name unknown; tentatively called *Yandjibara* after the name - spelt *Yangeeberra* in Curr (Vol. III: 72) - of a group speaking it) which was spoken north of Dharawala, in the Ravensbourne Creek area.

There is slight evidence of a correspondence between /dV/ in Gunya and /d/ in Margany in initial position. However, initial /dV/ is rare in both dialects and may be due to borrowing in both items below.

## GUNYA

## MARGANY

|              |                 |            |               |
|--------------|-----------------|------------|---------------|
| d'yibid'vara | (C. McKellar)   | dibid'vara | duck sp.      |
| dibid'vara   | (R. Richardson) | dind'ind'  | willy wagtail |

The only common word with initial /dV/ is Gunya *d'ipu* 'small', and it is interesting to note that Hollingsworth in Curr (1886) gives it as 'hippo'. This suggests a recent change from initial /d/ to /dV/, which, however, is hardly likely as initial /d/ is common in Gunya at present (e.g. *giba* 'liver').

There are a few other isolated correspondences, such as *wanyu* (G), *wangu* (M) 'to bark', *ingu* (G), *yungu* (M) 'to grow', and *muni* (G), *munany* (M) 'soft'.

An interesting correspondence involving neighbouring dialects is that between initial /n/ in Margany and Gunya, /n/ in Bidjara and /n/ in Gunggari. The /n/ in Bidjara seems to have resulted from a general loss of the distinction between /n/ and /ñ/ in this dialect (see Breen 1973: 222-3, 1974: 1-2) but no explanation can be given for the change to /n/ in Gunggari (n being the ancestral form). Examples are few (because initial /n/ and /ñ/ are uncommon) but consistent (the one clear exception may be a loan word in Bidjara).

## ENGLISH

## MARGANY

## GUNYA

## BIDJARA

## GUNGGARI

|             |            |           |        |        |
|-------------|------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| name        | par!       | par!      | nay!   | par!   |
| to see      | na:        | paga      | naga   | naga   |
| navel       | diminy     | diminy    | diminy | diminy |
| fly         | d'mun      | d'mun     | nimun  | d'mun  |
| to smell    | dug'a      | dug'a     | ouda   | duga   |
| 3 sg        | dula       | dula      | nula   | ula    |
| skin        |            |           | numan  | numan  |
| saliva      |            |           | numba  | qumba  |
| ant sp.     |            |           | niman  | qiman  |
| to look for | nityu (ñ?) | (qimany?) | nidvu  | ñidvu  |

## 2.8 ORTHOGRAPHY

During June 1978 some talks were given to children in the Cunnamulla schools on the Gunya language, with particular reference to the spelling of words; these talks were interpolated into a course on Aboriginal culture, one lesson per month, given by Mrs. Hazel McKellar. An orthography had to be hastily invented for this purpose.

It is difficult to decide on certain features of an orthography to be used by people whose native language is English and who are never going to learn to speak the Aboriginal language. For example, does one write /dV/ as

dy (in the hope that it will be pronounced [d̪y] and not [day]) or as j (accepting with resignation that people will not get any closer to the correct pronunciation than [dʒ])? Does one try to use only the vowel letters a, i and u, or does one use English spelling rules and write, say, jipo instead of dy pu, murra instead of mara (thus, in the latter case, losing the distinction between the two rhotic phonemes)?

It was decided to adopt the alternatives which gave an orthography closer to the phonemic system for the following reasons:

(a) Unless a wholesale loss of phonemic distinctions is to be accepted, there must be some spelling rules different from English, and it seems less confusing to have a system clearly distinct from English;

(b) Many native speakers of English cannot use English spelling rules very well and will find even the most anglicised system unworkable.

The system adopted is shown in Table 2.9; some additional explanation follows.

TABLE 2.9 *Gunya Orthography*

|                 |       |    |       |       |        |           |
|-----------------|-------|----|-------|-------|--------|-----------|
| Voiceless stops | b     | g  | d, rr | rd, d | dh     | dy        |
| Voiceless stops | p     | k  | t     | rt, t | th     | ty        |
| Nasals          | m     | ng | n     | rñ    | nh, n  | ny, yn, n |
| Laterals        | l     |    | r     |       | ly, yl |           |
| Trill           |       |    | rr    |       |        |           |
| Glides          | w     |    |       | r     |        | y         |
| Vowels          | u, uu |    | a, aa |       | i, ii  |           |

The voiced alveolar stop/flap is written d intervocalically where it contrasts with the trill, and after a nasal, and rr elsewhere. Thus /buda/ is buda, /gandu/ is gandu, /burgu/ is burgu, /wajud/ is wangurr.

The lamino-alveo-palatal nasal is written yn word-finally and before a consonant (except before a homorganic stop intra-morphemically where it is written n) and ny elsewhere. Thus /gunya/ is Gunya, /bungany/ is bun-gayn, /jundya/ is ngunday. Similar rules apply to the lateral. Clusters /pd/, /nt/, /nd/ and /nt/ (if it exists) are written ndh, nth, rnd, rnt. The cluster /ng/ is written with a hyphen, -ng.

This orthography is not used in this grammar; phonemic notation is used in the following chapters.

### 3. MORPHOLOGY

#### 3.1 WORD CLASSES

Margany and Gunya words may be classified, on morphological grounds, into three classes: nominals, verbs and

particles. Nominals are those words whose stems can combine with some or any of the set of nominal inflectional suffixes (see 3.2 and 3.3). Verbs are those words whose stems can combine with any of the set of verbal inflectional suffixes (see 3.5 and 3.6). Particles do not combine with inflectional suffixes.

Nominals can be subdivided into nouns, which are morphologically unmarked when functioning as subject of an intransitive verb or object of a transitive verb, personal pronouns, which are morphologically unmarked when functioning as subject of any verb, and adverbs, which do not function as subject of a verb and which combine with a very limited set of nominal inflectional suffixes (see 4.9).

A possible absolute suffix -na has been heard on wangu 'who' in both dialects. It is optional.

The demonstrative pronouns are inflected as nouns, although there are a number of forms for which there are no equivalents among the other nominals. Details are given in 3.2, especially Tables 3.4 and 3.5.

The names of the compass points form a small subclass of adverbs; they do not occur in an uninflected form but, when used with a locative or allative meaning, carry the suffix -ndu (rarely -ndundu in Gunya). They do not combine with other inflectional suffixes except the ablative -mundu; locative forms, using the normal locative inflectional suffix, have been elicited from Fred McKellar but their correctness is doubted. In Gunya wanda 'where', an interrogative adverb, also combines with an allative -ndu (also heard as -jundu) but the uninflected stem is permitted (with a locative meaning). No allative form of Margany wala 'where' has been heard.

There is no separate class of adjectives; concepts denoted by adjectives in English are mostly denoted by nouns (e.g. size, shape, physical qualities). English adjectives of state may be translated by verbs, but these are sometimes derived from abstract nouns, e.g. gabira 'to be hungry' from gabid 'hunger'. The state of being hungry may also be denoted by a derived noun, in this case gabidbari, literally 'hunger-having'.

There are virtually no roots functioning as both noun and verb; note only bungu 'swelling' and 'to swell', in Gunya and wangawanga 'winding', wanga 'to be bent' in Margany. Neither of these pairs is well established.

#### 3.2 NOMINAL PARADIGMS

Table 3.1 shows the inflected forms of nouns; examples include nouns with final vowel, /n/, /ny/, /i/ and /q/. Final /d/, /n/ and // have not been included; nor has locative -2. Instrumental forms are the same as ergative, and genitive function is fulfilled by the dative. Most forms in this table have not been heard but can be predicted by analogy with similar stems. The only morphophonemic alteration involves the Margany allative suffix -dad. Note that with final /n/ the cluster is written nd although it may be indistinguishable from nd; in fact [nd] was heard

in the only example in which the point of articulation of the nasal could be determined with any confidence. Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns are inflected in general as nouns but see 3.1.

The Margany personal pronoun paradigm is given in Table 3.2. Unattested forms are not included. Note that the dative, instrumental, locative, locative-2, allative and ablative case forms for the non-singular pronouns are based on a stem consisting of the genitive case form augmented by *-n*, but that there is an alternative form of some, probably all, of these in which the genitive suffix *-ŋu* is replaced by length in the preceding vowel (see 2.6). Thus *ŋana:ŋbit ya* is an alternative to *ŋanaŋbit ya* 'near us (pl.)'.

TABLE 3.2 *Margany Personal Pronoun Paradigm*

| English | stone | grass | elder brother | boomerang | back | Absolutive | bari | udun | dagunydyu | (M) waga <u>l</u> u | bangad <u>u</u> | Locative | bariug <u>a</u> | udun <u>a</u> | dagunydy <u>a</u> | (M) waga <u>l</u> a | bangad <u>a</u> | Brigative | bariug <u>u</u> | udun <u>u</u> | dagunydy <u>u</u> | (M) waga <u>l</u> u | bangad <u>u</u> | Ablative | bariug <u>i</u> | udun <u>i</u> | dagunydy <u>i</u> | (G) waga <u>l</u> ta | bangad <u>i</u> | Dative | barigu | udung <u>u</u> | dagunydy <u>u</u> | waga <u>l</u> gu | bangad <u>gu</u> | Allative | (M) barid <u>adi</u> | udung <u>adi</u> | dagunydy <u>adi</u> | waga <u>l</u> ad <u>i</u> | bangad <u>adi</u> | Ablative | (G) bargad <u>i</u> ny | udungad <u>i</u> ny | dagunygad <u>i</u> ny | waga <u>l</u> gad <u>i</u> ny | bangad <u>gad<i>i</i></u> ny | Ablative | barmund <u>u</u> | udumund <u>u</u> | dagunymund <u>u</u> | waga <u>l</u> mund <u>u</u> | bangadumund <u>u</u> |
|---------|-------|-------|---------------|-----------|------|------------|------|------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
|---------|-------|-------|---------------|-----------|------|------------|------|------|-----------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------|--------|----------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------|----------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|----------|------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|

TABLE 3.1 *Noun Paradigm*

|              | SINGULAR             |                       |                       | DUAL                |                       |                       |
|--------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
|              | 1st                  | 2nd                   | 3rd                   | 1st                 | 2nd                   | 3rd                   |
| Nominative   | ŋal i                | ŋala                  | ŋala                  | ŋba u               | bul a                 | bul a                 |
| Accusative   | ŋalaŋa               | ŋalaŋa                | ŋalaŋa                | iba lunaŋa          | bul aŋa               | bul aŋa               |
| Genitive     | ŋal iŋu              | ŋal iŋu               | ŋal iŋu               | iba ŋuŋu            | bul aŋu               | bul aŋu               |
| Dative       | ŋal iŋungu           | ŋat yungu             | ŋat yungu             | iba ŋungu           | bul aŋungu            | bul aŋungu            |
| Instrumental | ŋal iŋurdu           | ŋat yurd <u>u</u>     | ŋat yurd <u>u</u>     | iba ŋurdu           | bul aŋurd <u>u</u>    | bul aŋurd <u>u</u>    |
| Locative     | ŋal iŋurda           | ŋat yurd <u>it</u> ya | ŋat yurd <u>it</u> ya | iba ŋurda           | bul a:ŋit ya          | bul a:ŋit ya          |
| Locative-2   | ŋal iŋumbu           | ŋat yumbit ya         | ŋat yumbit ya         | iba ŋumbu           | bul a:ŋit ya          | bul a:ŋit ya          |
| Ablative     | ŋal iŋumund <u>u</u> | ŋat yumund <u>u</u>   | ŋat yumund <u>u</u>   | iba ŋumund <u>u</u> | bul a:ŋumund <u>u</u> | bul a:ŋumund <u>u</u> |

The Gunya personal pronoun paradigm is given in Table 3.3. Unattested forms are not included. Dative, allative and ablative and non-singular accusative forms have been heard only from the younger informants. The use of bound forms will be described in 3.6.2.

TABLE 3.3 *Gunya Personal Pronoun Paradigm*

| SINGULAR                  |                  |             |            |            |           |
|---------------------------|------------------|-------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| 1st                       | 2nd              | 3rd         |            |            |           |
| Nominative, free<br>bound | -ya, -iya        | -nda, -inda | -la        | -naga      | -nangga   |
| Accusative, free<br>bound | -ya              | -nda        | -naga      | -naga      | -nangga   |
| Genitive                  | -dat'u           | -dat'yu     | -iñu       | -iñu       | -iñu      |
| Locative                  | -dat'yungu       | -dat'yunda  | -iñungu    | -iñungu    | -iñungu   |
| Locative-2                | -dat'yungad'in'y | -dat'yunda  | -iñungu    | -iñungu    | -iñungu   |
| Allative                  | -dat'yumundu     | -iñumundu   | -iñumundu  | -iñumundu  | -iñumundu |
| DUAL                      |                  |             |            |            |           |
| Nominative, free<br>bound | -gali            | -ibalu      | -bula      | -bula      | -yagan    |
| Accusative, free<br>bound | -gali            | -ibalu      | -bula      | -bula      | -yagan    |
| Genitive                  | -galiñu          | -ibaluna    | -bulala    | -bulala    | -yaganñu  |
| Dative                    | -galiñugu        | -ibalunę    | -bulalę    | -bulalę    | -yaganñu  |
| Allative                  | -galiñugad'in'y  | -ibalumundu | -bulamundu | -bulamundu | -yaganñu  |

## PLURAL

|                           |            |                 |             |               |          |
|---------------------------|------------|-----------------|-------------|---------------|----------|
| Nominative, free<br>bound | -gana      | -yuga, yu:lu(?) | -gana       | -gana, -diana | -gana    |
| Accusative, free<br>bound | -gana      | -yuga           | -diana      | -diana        | -diana   |
| Genitive                  | -ganañu    | -yugañu         | -dianañu    | -dianañu      | -yaganñu |
| Allative                  | -gananundu | -yuganundu      | -diananundu | -diananundu   | -yaganñu |

Margany demonstrative pronouns are listed in Table 3.4.

Margany has been heard only once and the meaning is accordingly doubtful. Yuni has been heard with the meaning 'that' and 'there' (compare *duna* in Gunya); note also the change in the stem in its inflected forms. The difference in meaning between *nawa* and *nubany* is not completely clear (the translation 'over there' is the informant's), but *nubany* is clearly a marked form relative to *nawa*, which is very common.

| this, here           | that, there              | that sort,<br>like that |
|----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| Nominative<br>forms? | ina                      | <i>yanga</i>            |
|                      | inany                    | <i>yangada</i>          |
|                      | inanygani                | <i>yangara</i>          |
|                      | inada                    |                         |
| Locative<br>Dual     | <i>on this/that side</i> | <i>inagad'in'y</i>      |
|                      |                          | <i>gunabula</i>         |

A form *luwam'*, heard once, may be an error. Gunya demonstrative pronouns are listed in Table 3.5. No differences in meaning in the first four forms in the *ina* column, in the first four forms in the *nuna* column or in the *yanga* forms are known. The -gad'in'y forms could be allatives (and so probably -gad'in'y); note that -gad'in'y also appears, with no discernible meaning, on *yan*, *yagan*, (*yan* 'true'), -gad'in'y forms have been heard only from the younger informants. The suffix -gad'in'y occurs also in *niliyan* 'now', 'soon'. The free form *nil'ya* does not occur in the corpus, but does occur in some of the old vocabularies of related dialects (Curr 1886-7, Vol. III, 71, 85, 99, 255, 257, 277, 279, 281) and also, in Gunya, with a suffix probably -mbu (Curr 1886-7, Vol. III, 283). The *yanga* forms have been heard only from Fred McKellar.

TABLE 3.5 *Gunya Demonstrative Pronouns*

|                  |                          |                    |
|------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Nominative       | ina                      | <i>yuna</i>        |
|                  | inany                    | <i>yunany</i>      |
|                  | inanygani                | <i>yunanygani</i>  |
|                  | inada                    | <i>yunanyada</i>   |
| Locative<br>Dual | <i>on this/that side</i> | <i>inagad'in'y</i> |
|                  |                          | <i>gunabula</i>    |

3.3 NOMINAL INFLECTION

3.3.1 NOMINATIVE. Nominative case applies only to personal pronouns. The nominative case form is used to denote subject of any sentence (where the term 'subject' is used with its semantic sense, i.e. agent of a transitive action; person or thing directly involved in an intransitive action; and topic of a sentence where no verb is involved).

The nominative form of non-singular pronouns is unmarked while that of singular pronouns is irregular (although all case forms in the singular have initial /ŋa/ for first person, /in/ for second person and /nu/ for third person, and all nominative forms have final /a/, accusative forms final /na/ and genitive forms final /u/, the full forms for these cases are not predictable).

- (1M) *n̩wa gal̩a dul̩a / ug̩nd̩a*  
there again 3sgNOM / grass-LOC

There it is, in the grass!

- (2M) *n̩ya n̩nu wabani<sup>i</sup>*  
1sgNOM always come-PRES

I always come here.

- (3M) *bama n̩ya n̩ya w̩in̩ydu lu*  
brother-ABS 1sgNOM ask-PURP

I'll ask my brother.

The gloss NOM will not be used in any further examples; thus, for example, *n̩ya* will be glossed 1sg not 1sgNOM.

### 3.3.2 ACCUSATIVE.

Accusative case applies only to personal pronouns. It marks object of a transitive verb.

The suffix is basically -na (-jana for Margany non-singular pronouns) but the singular forms are not regular (see 3.3.1).

- (4) *matt̩a ind̩a n̩na wal̩a*  
before 2sg 1sgACC give-PAST  
You gave me (money) before.

- (5G) *gund̩a n̩ganiya dana*  
yesterday see-PRES-1sg 3pl-ACC  
I saw them yesterday.

3.3.3 ABSOLUTIVE. This is the unmarked case for nominals other than personal pronouns (but see the remark on *wandu* in 3.1). It is used for the subject of a verbless or intransitive sentence, object of a transitive sentence and often for the complement of a verbless sentence (see 4.2), as well as being the citation form.

- (6M) *gamu bat̩unga*  
water-ABS river-LOC  
There's water in the river.

- (7M) *yugan dangini*  
rain-ABS fall-PRES  
It's raining.

- (8) *bud̩i dul̩ba*  
fire-ABS put out  
Put out the fire.

- (9M) *mudga nat̩yu*  
good-ABS 1sgGEN-ABS  
I've got a good dog.

The gloss ABS will not be used in any further examples.

### 3.3.4 ERGATIVE.

Ergative case does not apply to personal pronouns.

The form is -ngu after a stem-final vowel, homorganic voiced stop plus /u/ after a stem-final nasal, and -u (in Margany) or homorganic voiceless stop plus /u/ (in Gunya) after other consonants.

- (10M) *judangu yud̩i gamba:n̩i*  
dog-ERG meat bury-REC.PAST  
The dog buried the meat.

- (11M) *mat̩ya n̩ya balgannandala yud̩i / llangangu*  
before 1sg hit-HAB-PAST meat / young-ERG  
I used to kill a lot of kangaroos when I was young.

See also 3.4.5, especially (48M).

3.3.5 INSTRUMENTAL. The instrumental case suffix denotes the instrument of an action (which may be transitive or intransitive). The term 'instrument' here has a rather wide range of meaning, and can include the cause of an action, thus overlapping with the range of meaning of the ablative (see 3.3.10); it can also refer to the material of which something is made. It also denotes duration of an action (attested for intransitive verbs only and for Margany only).

In form the instrumental suffix is the same as the ergative; it is treated separately because it can be used with personal pronouns. The only examples of instrumental case of personal pronouns involve its "causal" use, and it is attested only for Margany.

- (12G) *n̩ya guniliya wanaltu*  
1sg hit-PAST-1sg boomerang-INST  
I killed him with a boomerang.

- (13M) *n̩ya gunu bandilu dumba:n̩i*  
1sg humpy bark-INST erect-REC.PAST  
I made a humpy out of bark.

- (14M) *ugu waba / bud̩ingu mandi:n̩ydu inda*  
hither come / fire-INST burn-POT 2sg  
Come away from the fire, you might get burnt.

- (15M) *nuwangu n̩ya yadi:n̩i*  
that-NST 1sg laugh-REC.PAST  
That man made me laugh. (or I laughed because of that man.)

- (16M) *gabun n̩wa gal̩api nat̩yndu*  
child that fear-PRES 1sg-INST  
That kid's frightened of me.

- (17M) gundu naya ganyangu / urangu unata  
away 1sg go down-PURP / two-INST lie-CONJ  
I'm going down there to stay for two days.

**3.3.6 LOCATIVE.** The function of the locative suffix is to denote location or (when attached to a nominal denoting a person) accompaniment, or to denote the goal of a motion (either free or induced). The last named function resembles that of the allative suffix (3.3.9) and the difference between the two is not clear. However, it appears that the locative is used when the goal is almost immediately attainable, requiring only a very brief movement, while the allative is used when the attainment of the goal requires a prolonged movement (travelling) or when the action directed towards the goal is not motion (e.g. facing or pointing). This use of the locative is illustrated in (20M) and (22M). In form the locative suffix differs from the ergative-instrumental only in that the final vowel is /a/ instead of /u/.

- (18M) baganga gat'yu:n! nuda  
tree-LOC tie-REC.PAST dog  
I tied the dog to the tree.

- (19G) baqunga bangayinya  
river-LOC cross-CONT-PRES-1sg  
I'm going across the creek.

- (20M) yud! dulu mangada  
meat put in bag-LOC  
Put the meat in the bag.

- (21G) ugu wadya naigalgunda nat'yunda  
hither come talk-PURP-2sg 1sg-LOC  
Come and talk to me.

- (22M) dandany gumba:n! nat'yunda bangada  
frog jump-REC.PAST 1sg-LOC back-LOC  
A frog jumped onto my back.

Compare *nat'yunda*, 1sg-LOC with *nat'yunga*, 1sgGEN-LOC (in (25)). See also 3.5.2(h) for the use of -*ŋga* as a verb suffix in Margany.

**3.3.7 GENITIVE.** This category applies only to personal pronouns and denotes ownership. The genitive suffix is -*nu* with non-singular pronouns; singular pronouns are irregular (see 3.2, Tables 3.2 and 3.3). A genitive pronoun is a derived noun (as it can be inflected as a noun); however, there are a few examples of genitives taking non-zero inflection. With nouns dative (3.3.8) marks ownership.

- (23M) wandungu nat'yu guyu mada:n!  
who-ERG 1sgGEN fish take-REC.PAST  
Who took my fish?

- (24M) janimir! gabun int  
how many child 2sgGEN  
How many kids have you got?

- (25M) naya wabangu nat'yunga bamanga  
1sg go-PURP 1sgGEN-LOC brother-LOC  
I'm going with my brother.

Note that Hollingsworth's material in Curr includes a possible nominal genitive suffix -*gala* in "goondy-gallo" 'belonging to a house'.

**3.3.8 DATIVE.** This marks ownership (except with personal pronouns) or indirect object of a verb (and so purpose or beneficiary of an action, state or feeling). A dative indirect object may be obligatory with a few verbs, such as *nityul!* (M), *walaka* (G) 'to look for' and *dat!* 'to like'. The dative suffix is -*gu*.

There is no evidence on whether a dative noun can, like a genitive pronoun, function as a derived noun stem.

- (26M) naya gamugu nadvari:n!  
1sg water-DAT thirst-REC.PAST  
I'm thirsty.

- (27M) naya nit'vulin!  
1sg look for-REFL-PRES 2sg-DAT  
I was looking for you.

- (28M) nuda gabungu nuda  
that child-DAT dog  
That's the little boy's dog.

- (29G) wadyanya gud'yagu  
go-PRES-1sg honey-DAT  
I'm going away to get some honey.

See also (32G).

**3.3.9 ALLATIVE.** This marks the goal to which or towards which an action, usually motion, is directed (see also 3.3.6). The suffix is -*gadi* in Margany and -*gagini* in Gunya.

- (30M) yambagedi naya gambingu  
camp-ALL 1sg go back-PURP  
I'm going home soon.

- (31M) naya bindani iundadedi  
1sg sit-PRES 2sg-ALL  
I'm sitting facing you.

The dative has been used instead of allative (or perhaps locative - see 3.3.6) in (32G); the reason is not known and it may be a mistake.

- (32G) wad<sup>Y</sup>ani gaya bagu<sup>g</sup>u gamu mugalgiya  
go-PRES Isg river-DAT water get-PURP-Isg  
I'm going to the creek to get water.

3.3.10 ABLATIVE. This suffix denotes motion away, or the cause or origin of some state or action. The suffix is -mundu.

- (33M) buyu naya baq:<sup>i</sup>! ganbarimundu waba:<sup>i</sup>  
breath Isg be broken-REC.PAST far-ABL  
I'm tired from walking a long way.

- (34M) yugi dangu mangadmundu  
meat take out bag-ABL  
Take the meat out of the bag.

- (35G) galaniya qambalmundu  
fear-PRES-1sg snake-ABL  
I'm frightened of the snake. (Compare (16))

- (36M) yuŋaga ḡadə:<sup>i</sup>! midadm<sup>m</sup>ndu  
hole-LOC enter-REC.PAST winter-ABL  
The snakes are in their holes because it's winter.

3.3.11 LOCATIVE-2. The suffix -bi<sup>y</sup>a (Margany), -bi<sup>y</sup>a (Gunya) denotes proximity and is translated 'near'. The only Gunya example (39G) is from Charlie McKellar although both he and Mrs. Richardson accepted it as a pronoun suffix.

- (37M) gu<sup>l</sup>i damma budibit<sup>y</sup>a  
billy stand fire-LOC  
Put the billy near the fire.

- (38M) qula bindalipi qatvunbit<sup>y</sup>a  
3sg sit-PROK-PRES 1sg-LOC  
He's sitting with me.

- (39G) baqubid<sup>y</sup>a una liya  
river-LOC2 lie-PAST-1sg

- (M) barubit<sup>y</sup>a java una:<sup>i</sup>  
river-LOC2 Isg lie-REC.PAST  
I camped near the creek.

3.3.12 LOCATIVE-3. The suffix -d<sup>i</sup> in Margany is attested with demonstrative pronoun stems and on the interrogative root wanda- (which occurs also in waland<sup>y</sup> 'when?'; the free form wanda means 'where?' in Gunya but does not occur in Margany). Forms attested are inagi (possibly ina:d<sup>i</sup>) 'on this side', gubad<sup>i</sup> (possibly juba:d<sup>i</sup>) 'on that side' and wanda:d<sup>i</sup> 'how?', 'what? (in 'what language?'). -d<sup>i</sup> is glossed SIDE.

- (40M) wandad<sup>i</sup> inda nandingu  
where-SIDE 2sg speak-PURP  
What language do you speak?

The corresponding Gunya suffix, heard only from the younger informants, is -gadiny (compare the allative -ggadiny) and is attested on compass point names, e.g. gutagadiny 'on the South side', as well as on demonstratives.

3.3.13 LOCATIVE-4. The suffix -mand<sup>i</sup>, translated 'along', is known only in Margany and is used only with demonstrative pronoun stems. (Note that 'along the river' is barubaru; presumably a reduplication of baru 'river'. Neither -mand<sup>i</sup> nor -baru is accepted with other nouns.)

- (41M) nuwanand<sup>i</sup> naya waba:<sup>i</sup>  
there-along Isg go-REC.PAST  
I was going along there [when the dog bit me].

3.3.14 LOCATIVE-5. The suffix -miri occurs in Margany and is attested only with body part names. It is translated 'up to'. Thus yandimir<sup>i</sup> 'The water is up to [my] knees', waist', mugumiri 'up to [my] knees'. (Compare qanini:, derived from qani 'what?', and meaning 'how many?').

### 3.4 NOUN STEM FORMATION

Noun roots are typically disyllabic, e.g. mugu 'knee', baluny 'axe', gunga 'raw', mangad 'bag'. Trisyllabic roots are not uncommon, e.g. dujidi 'centipede', guyibiny 'curler' (M), binbiri 'ribs', gugumba 'fog'. Monosyllables are rare and consist of a long open syllable - da: 'mouth', gu: 'nose'. Roots of more than three syllables are uncommon and probably historically compound, e.g. datubira 'waddy', matyambidany 'bat', gatywiwida 'turtle' (M). Noun stem formation is by reduplication, compounding and derivation. Derivation of nouns from nouns by means of productive formatives is dealt with in sections 3.4.1 to 3.4.4. Derivation of nouns from verbs is described in 3.4.5.

Reduplicated forms whose corresponding simple form is known separately are very few. Charlie McKellar explained the difference between malu 'shade' ('because it's in the one place') and malumalu 'shadow' ('moving around'). Note also baru 'river' and barubaru 'along the river' (M). gudjud<sup>i</sup> 'red' is the colour of 'red ochre', (gud<sup>i</sup> (M) gudin (G)) and bigabuga 'white' (G) the colour of 'ashes', (buda). makamaka 'thin, bony' (M) is derived from maka 'bone'. matta 'before, long ago' is reduplicated in Gunya to matyamatya 'yesterday' (or perhaps 'recently'). These reduplications all conform to a common Australian pattern: XX has something of the nature of X, or denotes the quality for which X is notable.

Roots with inherent reduplication are most commonly names of qualities, like some of the preceding examples or budybudya 'light (in weight)', gagugadu 'quickly' (G),

gul'aguli'a 'weak' (M), wadguwadgu 'bad', badbada 'mad', or names of fauna or flora such as mankumaku (M) mangumangu (G) 'mouse', gi'legia 'galah', dindidindi (M) dyndidyndi (G) 'willow wagtail', nawudnawud (M) 'big green frog', muyulmuyul (M) 'sandfly', bingubingu (M) 'wild banana'.

Note that no partial reduplications are known.

Compounds of known composition are too few to allow any generalisations. Examples include dilibugu (M) dili'muga (G) 'blind', (dili 'eye'), manabugu (M) 'deaf' (maja 'ear'), makabindany (G) 'thin' (maka 'bone'), madaguwadu (G) 'crab' (mada 'hand'), guwadu 'crab' (in M), bigungai (G) 'different' (bi'du 'other').

Possible non-productive formatives include -gil in buwan'ygil (M) 'summer', (buwany 'hot(weather)'), -mbal in gayadamba! (G) 'old man' (gayada 'old') and in Fred McKellar's guyadamba! 'wife' (guya'da also 'wife') and -di' -du and -nu in some kinship terms such as yanagi and yanahu (also yana) 'mother, mother's sister' and yabudu (M) and yabunu (also yaba) 'father, father's brother' (and note also yabudu (G) Given for 'father's sister'). An indication of the meaning of such suffixes is given in the Margany pair duwany 'son of a female speaker' and duwana 'son of a female, not the speaker', but no further examples or information could be obtained. Such suffixes peculiar to kinship terms are common in Mari languages; see for example Breen (1976:292).

3.4.1 NUMBER MARKERS. A dual suffix -buladu occurs twice in the Margany corpus: jadabuladu 'two dogs' and puwabuladu 'those two'. (Note that 'two' is buladi in Gunya and bulagu in Bidjara but ura in Margany.) Margany also has a plural suffix, -nyada, attested only with the demonstrative pronoun nuwa. A possible dual suffix -bula occurs once in the Gunya corpus, in gunabula 'those two'. However, bula is the third person dual pronoun. A plural in -nu - gandunu 'children', - is used by Fred McKellar but may not be genuine Gunya. It occurs in Bidjara and some other Mari dialects.

3.4.2 CONCOMITANT. The suffix -bari (sometimes -bayi in Gunya) marks a thing or quality that is possessed in some way by a person or thing. It can often be translated 'with' or 'having', although more concise translations in English are frequently in the form of a derived adjective. Thus ngangabayi (G) 'having a beard' or 'bearded', gabidbari (G) 'hungry' (literally 'having hunger'), jakabari (M) bandinbayi (G) 'dirty'. In some cases the meaning is not predictable and these forms must be included in the lexicon; these include bugabari (M) 'brother-in-law' (budji 'fire'), batibari (G) 'pregnant', batji 'stomach') and gubabari (M) batibari (G) 'old man' (also gubabuba).

-bari is also affixed to a kinship term to denote a group of people one of whom is called by that term by the other(s) (see Breen 1976:290-7). For example, dagun'ybari refers to a group of people one of whom is called daguny 'elder brother' by the others.

|       |      |             |                    |
|-------|------|-------------|--------------------|
| (42M) | bula | banabari    | balgada'ni         |
| (G)   | 3du  | brother-CON | hit-RGCIP-RBC.PAST |

dagun'ybari  
elder brother-CON hit-RGCIP-PAST-3du  
Those two brothers had a fight.

3.4.3 PRIVATIVE. The privative suffix denotes that a thing (denoted by the word to which it is suffixed) is 'not possessed', or perhaps better 'no longer possessed'; it can be translated 'without'. The Margany form is basically -idba; -idba after a stem-final consonant, -yidba after /a/ and -widba after /u/ and, presumably, -idba after /i/.

A form -gadba 'without' has been heard a couple of times from Fred McKellar. It was pronounced as a separate word on both occasions but this may be due to his general hesitancy in the language. It occurs also in Bidjara.

|       |              |      |           |
|-------|--------------|------|-----------|
| (43M) | gundj:n!     | pula | buluwidba |
| (44G) | die-RBC.PAST | 3sg  | food-PRIV |

He died from hunger.

|       |             |      |  |
|-------|-------------|------|--|
| (44G) | buyugadba   | pula |  |
|       | breath-PRIV | 3sg  |  |

He's not breathing.

The word yama 'nothing' may also function as a privative; thus yama bulu seems to have the same meaning as buluwidba.

3.4.4 RESEMBLANCE. The suffix -gadji marks resemblance and can be translated 'like'. Thus gudiyagadi (G) was given as a translation of 'sweet' (gudy'a 'honey'). madigadji is translated 'like a black man' and can refer to someone who looks like a black man or to something being done in the way an Aborigine would do it.

|       |             |            |           |
|-------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| (45M) | durun'y     | gudgan     | bidalgadi |
| (46G) | dumbayinila | bawudagadi |           |

jump-CONT-PRES-3sg kangaroo-LIKE  
He jumped like a kangaroo.

Another aspect of the function of -gadji is illustrated by its use in the translation of the comparative form of an English adjective. Thus

|       |           |      |  |
|-------|-----------|------|--|
| (47M) | batagadi  | baga |  |
| (48G) | deep-LIKE | dig  |  |

Dig it deeper (or Dig it so that it's like a deep one).

It is not certain whether the same suffix or a verb (meaning 'to move (intrans.)') is involved in the expression gundugadi (or gundu gadji) 'Move over!' (gundu 'away'). The stress pattern suggests that gadji is a suffix but this

does not solve the problem because verbs may be cliticised to a directional adverb (see 4.10).

It may not be a coincidence that this formative is homophonous with the verb *gadi* 'to tell a lie'.

**3.4.5 NOMINALISATION.** An agent nominaliser *-:liny* occurs in both Margany and Gunga; examples include *gunda:liny* 'thief' (*gunda* 'to steal'), *yud:muga:liny* (G) 'butcher' (*yudi* 'meat', *muga* 'to get', "he gets the meat"), *mandala:liny* (G) 'vegetarian' (*mandala* 'vegetable food', *dala* 'to eat'), *mudga bandya:liny* (G) 'good singer' (*mudga* 'good', *bandya* 'to sing') and possibly *bada:liny* (G) 'bitter' (*bada* 'to bite'), *judi:liny* (G) 'peewee' and *gunga:liny* (M) 'tea tree'. This formative may be more correctly analysed as *-:* 'habitual action' plus *-liny* 'agent', to judge from the following example, in which *-adu* may be an ergative suffix (and see 3.5.3(h)). Unfortunately, this is the only clear example of an inflected nominalisation (with the nominaliser acting as a productive formative; forms such as *gunda:liny* and *gunga:liny*, which may be fossilised, inflect regularly).

- (48M) *qunangu dana:linyadu*  
that-ERG stand-AGENT-ERG (?)  
The one standing up [hit him].

A suffix *-ny* (which suggests a further segmentation of *-liny*) occurs in *mandi:liny* (M) 'cooked' (*mandi* 'to burn'), *gubiny* 'whistle' (*gubi* 'to whistle'), *yadiliny* (G) 'laugh', (*yadi* 'to laugh'), *mulany* (M) 'vomit' and perhaps *mulany* (M) 'flood' (*mlua* 'to vomit') and *makabindany* (G) 'thin' (*maka* 'bone', *binda* 'to sit'). A few other noun stems appear to be derived from verbs with suffixes involving a final /ny/ : *mulagadan'y* 'vomit', (*mlua* 'to vomit'), *bungudany* 'snoring' (cf. *bungu* (M) 'to blow'), *dawadany* 'spitting' (*rain*), *maga gududany* 'deaf', (*maga* 'ear') (all G), *nimbudany* 'sneeze' and perhaps *gagaladany* 'pink cockatoo'. Note also *madburany* and *dimburany*, both 'lizard sp.', and *matyambidany* (M) *mad yambidany* (G) 'bat'.

A nominaliser *-i* appears in the Margany words *mad:i* 'groundsheet', *blanket* one sleeps on' from *madima* (with causative *-ma*) 'to spread' and *bungul* 'smoking' from *bungu* 'to smoke'. It does not seem to be productive.

### 3.5 MARGANY VERB MORPHOLOGY

**3.5.1. CONJUGATIONS.** There are two conjugations, which coincide with the division into transitive and intransitive verbs and *-lu* for transitive verbs.

Note, however, that verbs derived with the suffix *-li*, which is added to transitive verb stems to mark reflexivity (and is thus an intransitiviser) and is added to intransitive verb stems to mark proximity, have a compound suffix *-:lu* which incorporates the *-li* and the purposive suffix

and is presumably derived from earlier \*-li-*ngu*. Also, there is a small group of trisyllabic intransitive verb roots ending in *-ra* which form their purpose by dropping the *-ra* and suffixing *-ngu* (thus \*-rangu has become *-ngu*). This includes *ganydvara* 'to go down', and *gambira* 'to return', and perhaps a few more (see also 3.5.3(a)). Note also that, as in many Australian languages, the verb 'to give' is ditransitive, taking two objects in the absolute and/or accusative case. There may be a few other such verbs; others observed are *gulba* 'to tell' and *qubar:i* 'to show'.

**3.5.2. INFLECTION [a] Imperative.** The imperative form of the verb is the unmarked stem. This is used to mark a command sentence, positive or negative. The gloss IMP will be used only in this section and in 3.6.3(a).

- (49) *bukuny binda*  
still sit-IMP  
Keep still!

- (50) *imba imba wandu wabani*  
listen-IMP someone go-PRES  
Listen, there's someone coming.

- (51) *gara gara dangi:linydu*  
not go down-IMP fall-PCT  
Don't go down [to the river], you might fall [in].

[b] *Present Tense.* This is marked by the suffix *-ni*. It denotes an action going on at the present time, or habitual or normal action.

- (52) *wad'in mandini*  
already burn-PRES  
[The fire is] burning now.

- (53) *nuwa nuwa gara wangul:i*  
that not bark-REFL-PRES  
That [dog] never barks.

- (54) *gaya pandi:pidi madgany*  
Isg talk-PRES Margany  
I talk Margany.

Note also the following example in which present tense is used for an action intended in the near future; probably its use here is dependent on the use of a time word.

- (55) *gaya wabani mugaru*  
Isg go-PRES tomorrow  
I'm going tomorrow.

[c] *Recent Past Tense.* This tense is marked by the suffix *-:ni*, which appears to be a compound suffix related to the present tense suffix (see 3.5.2(b)). In most examples

this form refers to an action completed a short time ago, at most a day. However, it is also used to refer to actions that have been going on and may continue and to habitual actions (see the Text).

- (56) walamdu ìnda wabai:n<sup>i</sup>  
where-ABL 2sg go-REC.PAST

Where did you come from?

- (57) ñani ìnda gulba:n<sup>i</sup>  
what 2sg say-REC.PAST

What did you say?

- (58) ñaya ðangi:n<sup>i</sup> / ìnda gara ñana mada:n<sup>i</sup>  
fear-REC.PAST 2sg not 1sgACC hold-REC.PAST

I fell because you didn't hold me.

- (59) galab:i ñaya ðambalimndu  
fear-REC.PAST 1sg snake-AB<sub>L</sub>

I'm frightened of the snake (or I'm frightened of snakes (7)).

- (60) juda ñunu balga:n<sup>i</sup> ñuwangu  
dog always hit-RM.C.PAST that-ERC

That fellow hits his dog often.

- (61) ñuna:n<sup>i</sup> ñunu  
lie-REC.PAST always

He sleeps all day.

Present and recent past tenses are presumably indistinguishable for the verbs ña: 'to see' and wa: 'to give'.

- (62) gara ñaya ña:n<sup>i</sup> ñana  
not 1sg see-PRES 2sgACC

I can't see you.

[d] *Past tense.* Past tense is marked by the suffix -la and denotes action in past time, probably more distant past than -:n<sup>i</sup>, although some examples (such as (63)) do not give this impression. According to Mrs. Shillingsworth -:n<sup>i</sup> denotes action in the past today and -la action before today. -la occurs much less frequently in the corpus than -:n<sup>i</sup>.

- (63) ñambal gundila  
snake die-PAST

The snake is dead.

- (64) ñaya mat'a budbal'a  
1sg before come-PAST

I came here a long time ago.

- (65) mat Yamundu ñaya bindala inanga  
before-ABL 1sg sit-PAST this-LOC

I used to live here (or I've lived here for a long time (?)).

[e] *Purposive.* This suffix (see 3.5.1 for its forms) marks future time or intention when used in a main clause and,

when used in a subordinate clause, probably marks the purpose of the action in the main clause. The latter use is rare in this corpus.

- (66) ìnda wabangu ñat yunda  
2sg go-PURP 1sg-LOC

Are you coming with me?

- (67) ñaya binds: lku  
1sg sit-PROX+PURP

I'll stop at home.

- (68) yungingu ñana gamudad'i  
shift camp-PURP 1pl water-ALL

We'll have to shift camp to [somewhere where there's more] water.

- (69) ugú waba ñal'i ñandingu  
bithér come 1du talk-PURP

Come and talk to me.

- (70) data ñaya mada:n<sup>i</sup> / ñambalgu / balgalu ñaya  
stick 1sg get-REC.PAST / snake-DAT / hit-PURP 1sg

I've got a stick to hit the snake.  
[Literally, probably, I got a stick, for the snake, I'll hit it.]

There is one example known which may involve purposive suffix combined with the past tense to form a past purpose: (cf. Breen 1973:94)

- (71) yuriñdyu ìnda wabangula / ìnda ña:la ñat yu  
yesterday 2sg go-PURP-PAST / 2sg see-PAST 1sgGEN

sister

If you had come here yesterday you would have seen my sister.

[f] *Potential.* The suffix -nyd'u after stem-final /a/ or /i/, -winyd'u after /u/ marks an action which could happen. It may be confined to undesirable events and may be confined to subordinate clauses, the undesirable event being a consequence of the action described in the main clause. There is one example where the potential verb is the only one in the sentence, but a main clause is perhaps understood here.

- (72) ñandyara ìnda ðangi:nyd'u  
get down 2sg fall-POT

Get down before you fall.

- (73) gara ñandi imba:nyd'u  
not talk hear-POT

Stop talking about him, he might hear you.

- (74) ñandau ña: báda:nyd'u  
spider-? watch bite-POT

Watch out for those spiders, they can bite.

(The "suffix" -nu on ganda could be an unstressed and imperfectly heard demonstrative nuwa 'that, there'.)

It follows other inflectional suffixes (PRES and CONJ only attested).

(75) *nuwangu balga:nYwU inana*  
that-ERG hit-PCT you-ACC  
He might kill you. (Given in response to 'How would you say,  
'He's a murderer?')

[g] *Conjunctive*. The suffix -ta appears to denote co-ordination without any further specification of the relationship between the verb to which it is affixed and the other clause of the sentence. Mrs. Shillingsworth translates it "and". It normally does not carry any further inflection (but see 3.5.2(h) and 3.5.3(e)). There is in some cases (as in the first example below) no clear difference between the function of this morpheme and that of the purposive in a subordinate sentence (which is however, poorly attested). In general the subject of both clauses of the sentence is the same (but see (79)).

(76) *gamu java madalu bugi dulbata*  
water 1sg get-PURP fire put out-CONJ  
I'm going to get water to put out the fire.

(77) *gundu jaya wabangu gamudadi unata*  
away 1sg go-PURP water-ALL lie-CONJ  
I'm going to the water to camp.

(78) *gabun waba:!!i gud'a banYd'wuta*  
child go-REC.PAST honey chop-CONJ  
The boy went away and got some honey.

(79) *mudga yugan dangita / inanga*  
good rain fall-CONJ / here-LOC  
"Good if it rains here tomorrow."  
(The main clause here is mudga.)

(80) *inda gapata / natwU mayada na:i u*  
2sg come-CONJ / 1sgGEN sister see-PURP  
"If you go, you'll see my sister."

(81) *ugu waba / bindata*

hither come / sit-CONJ

"Come inside and sit down."

(82) *waba:labani nula bulu dalata*  
go-ALONG-PRES 3sg tucker eat-CONJ  
He's eating along (i.e. eating as he goes).

(83) *juni nula bindal!!i / ugu na:taw*  
someone 3sg sit-PROX-PRES / hither see-CONJ  
He's sitting down facing this way.

[h] *Locative*. The suffix -nga, homophonous with the nominal locative suffix (for vowel-final stems) and with a function sufficiently close to suggest that it might be the same morpheme, has been heard on four occasions in

*nula balga:n! wangul ininga*  
dog hit-REC.PAST bark-PRSS-LOC  
He hit the dog because it was barking.

(84) *nula balga:n!* *wangul ininga*  
dog hit-REC.PAST bark-PRSS-LOC  
Before I go I'll give you some money.

(85) *bari jaya wa:lu inana / daya wabatanga*  
money 1sg give-PURP 2sgACC / 1sg go-CONJ-LOC  
As soon as he goes I'm going to have a sleep.

3.5.3 VERB STEM FORMATION. Most verb stems are disyllabic roots, such as *babi* 'to cut', *buba* 'to rub', *dangi* 'to fall'. The only monosyllabic roots are those with the long vowel /a:/ - /a:/. 'to see', and *wa:* 'to give'. There may be no simple verb roots of more than two syllables. Trisyllabic roots include *ganYd'vara* 'to go down', *gambira* 'to come back', *bindidi* 'to itch', and *gandari* 'to be hot'. These may all be derived forms; compare *gabira* 'to be hungry' (*gabid* 'hunger'), is not attested in Margany but is in Gunya), *janYbara* 'to sweat' (*janYbad* 'sweat') and *yagali* 'to be cold' ('vagal' 'cold'). These are the only examples in the corpus of trisyllabic verb stems not involving one of the productive formatives to be discussed in the following pages.

Only one of the following formatives, the causative -ma, derives a verb from a non-verb stem; no inchoative formative is attested. This suffix may also derive a transitive from an intransitive verb. The reflexive and reciprocal formatives derive intransitive verbs from transitive. Other formatives have what can be described as aspectual functions.

[a] *Causative/Plural Object*. A suffix basically -ma may be added to intransitive or transitive verb stems, and has a number of functions. With intransitive verb stems it derives a transitive verb and may act as a causative, in which the subject of the intransitive verb becomes the object of the derived transitive verb, as in (87) (in which, however, the object, *nunjua* 'him', has been omitted) or it may have the function termed comitative by Dixon (1972:96), i.e. the indirect object of the intransitive verb becomes the direct object of the derived transitive verb while the subject of the intransitive verb is subject of the derived transitive verb, as in (88). With a transitive verb stem it appears to act as a marker of plurality in the object (cf. Breen 1973:104), either in what we might call an affective sense, in which it signifies that the verb acts on (or affects) a number of objects, as in (89), or in an affective sense, in which it signifies that the verb causes the object to become more than one object (or effects plurality), as in (90).

- (87) *inda galama:n!*  
2sg fear-CAUS-REC.PAST  
You frightened him.

(88)

- wanduna *inda gandina:n!*  
who-ABS 2sg talk-CAUS-REC.PAST  
Who was that man you were talking to before?

(89)

- bari *jaya idamai!*  
stone lsg put down-PL-PRES  
I'm piling up rocks.

(90)

- natyungu *banangu yudi babimani!*  
1sgGEN-ERG brother-ERG meat cut-PL-PRES  
My brother is butchering some meat.

(91)

- inanga *jaya wambadma:n!*  
here-LOC lsg lost-CAUS-REC.PAST  
I lost [his track] here.

A non-productive use of -ma in which the verb root loses its final vowel is seen in the stem *ganna* 'to stand (something) up' (*dana* 'to stand') and perhaps *banya* 'to count' (compare *banya* 'big', 'many' in Gunya).

Other rare allomorphs are -ma, occurring in only one stem (see (91)) and -n'ya, occurring in a few forms such as *gambinya* 'to bring back', *imbinya* 'to hang up', *bundunya* 'to shake'. Note that *gambinya* is derived from *gambira* (see 3.5.1); it is not known whether there is identity of the group of trisyllabic verb stems in -ra and the verb stems combinable with the allomorph -n'ya.

A possible causative suffix -i is suggested by the pair *gana* 'to come' / *gani* 'to bring'. (A few such pairs are found also in Bidjara.)

[b] *Reflexive/Proximate*. The suffix -i is added to a transitive verb stem to form an intransitive verb with a reflexive function, i.e. the object of the action denoted by the transitive verb root is the agent or part of the agent.

(92)

- naya na:li:n!* gamunga  
1sg see-REFL-REC.PAST water-LOC  
I can see myself in the water.

(93)

- mara nula ban'yuli:n!  
hand 3sg chop-REFL-REC.PAST  
He chopped off his own finger.

When -i is added to an intransitive verb the function seems to be to denote action in the vicinity of the speaker. Its use is optional.

- (94) *nuta bindali:n!* nat'yabit'a  
3sg sit-PROX-PRES 1sg-LOC2  
He's sitting down with me.

- (95) *nuna nula gana:tini!*  
3sg stand-PROX-PRES old man /  
That man behind us is very old.

(96)

- danu inda gunalidi!*  
just 2sg lie-PROX-PRES  
"You just lying down, awake."

(97)

- gabun waralipi!*  
child run-PROX-PRES  
"The kids are] running round here."

(98)

- danu jaya bindali:n!*  
just 1sg sit-PROX-PRES  
I'm just sitting down. (The use of -i, if interpreted correctly, seems pointless here, since the speaker could hardly be anywhere else but in his own vicinity. However, it could mean that he is staying in the same general area; not moving away. See also (27).)

The verb 'to look for' is irregular in Margany (in common with a number of other languages of South-West Queensland and North-East South Australia) in that it is intransitivised but not reflexivised by the reflexive formative. Compare the use of the transitive verb *nityu* and the intransitive verb *nitvili* in the following examples.

(99)

- jaya nityu:n!* nat'u yanunu  
1sg look for-REC.PAST 1sgGEN mother  
I was looking for my mother.

(100)

- banagu nula nitvili:n!*  
brother-DAT 3sg look for-REFL.PAST  
He's looking for his brother.

[c] *The suffix -ti*. The function of this suffix is not clear; there are indications, however, that it may refer to purposeful action or action with a reason. Thus *na:tini* means 'is looking at' or 'is watching' and *na:ni* 'can see' or 'saw'; similarly *imbat* 'to listen', *imba* 'to hear'. In (101), the implication suggested by -ti may be that the grass moved because something moved it – it was not just waving in the breeze. It is not clear whether the length in the vowel in this verb, *nuda:ti:n!*, is the vowel length which differentiates present tense -i from recent past tense -:ni; however, in another context *nuda:ti:n!* was translated as "moving about all the time".

(101) *nuna ugun nuda:ti:n!* / *dambal gati!*  
that grass move-? -ti-PRES / snake maybe  
That grass is moving; it might be a snake.

- (102) *gabun jaya na:tini!* / *windigi dana*  
child 1sg see-ri:PRES / play-PRES 3pl  
I'm watching the kids playing.

- (103) mayi wagutin!  
food cook-ti-PRES  
He was cooking a damper (while I was talking to him).

- (104) nudangu gamu galatin!  
dog-ERG water eat-ti-PRES  
The dog's having a drink of water.

[d] *Reciprocal*. The suffix -da converts a transitive verb into a reciprocal verb, i.e. the agent and object of the action denoted by the transitive verb stem are non-singular and coincide at least partly in membership. There are very few examples.

- (105) gal balgada:ni  
lDU hit-RECIP-REC.PAST  
We hit one another.

- (106) naya balgani bulanpa / bul a digada:ni  
lsg hit-REC.PAST 3du-ACC / 3du argue-RECIP-REC.PAST  
I hit those two for arguing.

[e] *Extended actions*. A suffix -ba, perhaps derived from waba 'to go', 'to walk', is used in two compound suffixes which signify (a) that an action is performed while the actor is going along or immediately after he goes somewhere or (b) that the action is spread out over an area. It always follows either the suffix -ta, probably to be identified with the conjunctive (see 3.5.2(g); V-ta-ba-ni < V-ta wabani), or the suffix -:la (origin obscure; possibly itself a compound suffix). While the data are not entirely consistent, it appears that with -ta the function (a) is fulfilled (and this is consistent with the proposed derivation) and with -:la, at least with verbs of rest, function (b) is fulfilled. Thus Mrs. Shillingsworth translated bindatabani (binda 'to sit') as "I went over there and I sat down over there", and binda:labani as "Well, others could be there, see, sitting down". The compound morpheme -taba is glossed ALONG and -:labani is glossed ABOUT; there are, however, a number of examples such as (109) and (110) where -:labani seems to mean 'along', and a translation involving 'about' is not accepted for -:labani forms of verbs of motion.

- (107) naya wabatabani inda gana:nmaninga  
lsg go-ALONG-PRES 2sg come-UNEXP-PRES-LOC  
"I'm going away just as you're coming here."

- (108) bul a nanditabani  
3du talk-ALONG-PRES  
Those two are walking along talking.

- (109) waba:labani nula bulu galata  
go-ABOUT-PRES 3sg food eat-CONJ  
He's eating along (i.e. eating as he goes).

- (110) nuni waba:labani wandanga  
someone go-ABOUT-PRES road-LOC  
Someone's walking along the road.

- (111) juda nuna:labani  
dog lie-ABOUT-PRES  
There's dogs lying around everywhere.

Other verbs in -taba include yulbitabani 'rolling (it) along' (yada 'to pull'), yadatabani 'pulling (it) along' along' (wara 'to run'). Other verbs in -:taba include dumba:labani 'hopping along (of a kangaroo)' (dumba 'to jump') and yangi:abani 'limping along', (yangi 'to limp').

Another formative denoting action spread out over an area, this time with verbs of motion, is -na. This will be glossed AROUND.

- (112) gabun waranani  
child run-AROUND-PRES  
There's kids running around all over the place.

- (113) danu naya wabana:ni  
just lsg walk-AROUND-PRES  
I'm just walking around (in reply to 'What are you doing?').

The verb banbana 'to shiver' possibly includes this formative.

- [f] *Habitual*. The suffix -nhabana- denotes habitual action and may occur only with a following past tense suffix (there are only two examples, but the informant would not accept present or recent past).

- (114) bawuda naya ujanbandal'a  
kangaroo lsg hunt-HAB-PAST  
I used to hunt kangaroos.

See also (11M).

[g] *Unexpected action*. The suffix -:nma may signify that an action is (to the speaker) unexpected, or that the actor came to the notice of the speaker only because of the action (cf. 3.6.3(d)). However, there are only three examples (including (107)).

- (115) nuni waba:nma:ni  
someone go-UNEXP-PRES  
Someone's coming.

- (116) wadi naya na:ni  
right lsg see-REC.PAST 3sg move-UNEXP-PRES  
I saw him when he moved.

[h] *Vowel length as a formative*. Vowel length appears in a number of verbal suffixes and in some of these it seems that it may function as a morpheme in its own right. Thus it

distinguishes recent past tense -*:n̩i* from present tense -*n̩i* (3.5.2(b) and (c)) and it may distinguish a habitual from a casual agent (-*:l̩ny* and -*l̩ny* 3.4.5). Length also occurs in -*:la* (3.5.3(e)), although there is no particular reason to relate this to the past tense -*la*, and in -*n̩ma* (3.5.3(g)). It occurs also, apparently not as part of any other morpheme, in *juga:tini*; see (101) and the sentence preceding it. It also occurs, but not in all allomorphs, in the potential (3.5.2(f)). There is no evidence of any consistent function that it might have in all or any set of these suffixes. See also 3.6.4(f).

### 3.6 GUNYA VERB MORPHOLOGY

**3.6.1 CONJUGATIONS.** Like Margany, Gunya (as exemplified by the speech of Mrs. McKellar) has two verb conjugations which correspond exactly with the division intransitive/transitive. They are differentiated only in the purposive forms -*ngu* for intransitive verbs and -*igu* for transitive verbs (cf. Margany -*ngu* and -*u*). The younger speakers use -*igu* for all verbs. Transitive verbs noted are *wa*: 'to give' and *gulba* 'to tell'.

**3.6.2 BOUND PRONOUNS.** The bound pronoun system in Gunya was, to judge from the transparency and the variability of the forms, in the very early stages of its development. Singular forms are mainly derived from the free forms by deletion of the first syllable and preposing of /i/ where appropriate (see below); thus -*yā* ~ -*iya* from *yāya* 'lsg', -*nda* ~ -*inda* from *inda* '2sg', -*la* from *n̩la* '3sg', and -*n̩na* (~ *in̩na*) from *in̩na* '2sgACC'. However, no bound form corresponding to *yāya* 'lsgACC' occurs in the corpus, and -*na* corresponds to *n̩n̩na* '3sgACC'. Non-singular forms are mostly identical with the free forms or have a preceding /i/, but the first syllable of *ibalu* '2du' and *ibaluna* '2du-ACC' is deleted. Note also -*i* '1du' alongside -*iñal* and -*wula* '3du' (if correct) alongside -*ibula* and -*ibula*. Note also that -*n̩-dāna* 'PRNS-1sg', may be realised as [*ndāna*]. '3pl-ACC' is attested as -*ñdān̩a*. Forms actually attested are listed in Table 3.3.

In general, allomorphs with initial /i/ are used after -*la* 'PAST' (but note also -*inda* in (150) and (151) and contrast -*-na* in (131) and consonant-initial allomorphs elsewhere. However, -*iya* 'lsg' is also used when the preceding vowel is /u/. Third person singular forms do not have allomorphs with initial /i/. Where a form has initial /i/ the preceding vowel is deleted; thus *wadvaliya* from *wadvalala* plus -*iya*.

A bound pronoun may co-occur with the corresponding free pronoun in a sentence, e.g.

- (117) gal i wadvalinali  
1du go-PAST-1du

We went away.

A bound pronoun may also co-occur with the correspond-

|       |                     |                    |
|-------|---------------------|--------------------|
| (118) | gula                | gumbayinila        |
|       | kangaroo            | Jump-CONT-PRES-3sg |
|       | The kangaroo        | is hopping along.  |
| (119) | mugaliyana          | banya              |
|       | get-PAST-lsg-3sgACC | goanna             |
|       | I caught a          | goanna.            |

Other examples of the use of bound pronouns will be found in the following sections.

**3.6.3 INFLECTION.** [a] *Imperative*. As in Margany the imperative is unmarked; however, with a transitive verb there may be a bound object pronoun. Deletion of the subject pronoun is not obligatory.

|       |       |                |
|-------|-------|----------------|
| (120) | gada  | gūn̩ia         |
|       | not   | hit-IMP-3sgACC |
|       | Don't | hit him!       |

|       |         |       |
|-------|---------|-------|
| (121) | binda   | inda  |
|       | sit-IMP | 2sg   |
|       | Sit     | down! |

[b] *Present tense*. The form (-*n̩i*) and function are as in Margany.

|       |                |      |
|-------|----------------|------|
| (122) | gabirani       | naya |
|       | be hungry-PRES | 1sg  |
|       | I'm hungry.    |      |

(123)

|            |               |
|------------|---------------|
| bagunga    | unahiyā       |
| river-LOC  | lie-PRES-1sg  |
| I'm camped | at the creek. |

[c] *Recent past tense*. This has the same form (-*n̩i*) and probably the same function as in Margany. There are very few examples with sufficiently specific translations.

|       |           |                      |
|-------|-----------|----------------------|
| (124) | naya      | n̩ga:n̩balupa        |
|       | lsg       | see-REC.PAST-2du-ACC |
|       | I saw you | two a while ago.     |

[d] *Past tense*. This is marked by the suffixes -*la* and -*:la*. The latter is, of course, a compound suffix and the evidence suggests that the morpheme -*:* denotes either an action that was not observed by the speaker or an action that was not expected by the speaker (cf. 3.5.3(g) and see also 3.6.4(f)). For an example of observed versus unobserved action compare (125) and (126). Expected versus unexpected action is illustrated by (127) and (128); normally a person would be bitten by a possum only if he attempted to handle it and a bite in such circumstances would not be unexpected, whereas a snake bite is nearly always unexpected. Common to both unobserved and unexpected action is the fact that something – the agent or the action or both – does not come to the speaker's attention until he observes the action,

or is told of it, or sees the result of it. The only cases (out of about 40 in the data) which seem clearly to contradict the above analysis are *mara:i:ya* 'I've been running', and *gunda:i:ya* 'I was cutting (meat)' (both C. McK.). -: will be glossed UNEXP.

- (125) *dava gunili:ya wanaltu*  
1sg hit-PAST-1sg boomerang-INST  
I hit him with a boomerang.

- (126) *wandulu guni:ta*  
who-ERG hit-UNEXP-PAST  
Who killed that kangaroo?

- (127) *danuđtu bада:ta jana*  
possum-ERG bite-PAST 1sgACC  
A possum bit me.

- (128) *gambalitu bада:ta napa*  
snake-ERG bite-UNEXP-PAST 1sgACC  
A snake bit me.

Other examples show that -:ta covers a wide range of times:

- (129) *bада:du budali:ya*  
daybreak wake-PAST-1sg  
'Daylight I woke up [this morning].'

- (130) *matya dava binda:ta dlinimbungu*  
long ago 1sg sit-PAST Timmenburra-LOC  
I used to live at Timmenburra.

Other examples of -:ta include

- (131) *yadamdu datya:lala*  
horse-ERG kick-UNEXP-PAST 3sgACC  
The horse kicked him (in answer to 'What's wrong with that fellow?').

- (132) *quda matyu ulanyala bitanga*  
dog 1sgGEN die-?-UNEXP-PAST night-LOC  
My dog died last night.

[e] Future. The suffix -ngu seems to denote action in the future, or perhaps intended action. There are a number of examples from Mrs. McKellar of a compound suffix involving -ngu, see 3.6.4(d), but very few in its simple form. (The second form in (133) is from Charlie McKellar.)

- (133) *gudaninqiya* (or *gudatingiya*?), also *badgalingiya*  
scratches-FUT-1sg scratches-REFL-FUT-1sg  
I'm going to (or want to) scratch myself.

- (134) *wandany wad'yanunda* (wad'yangunda ?)  
when go-FUT(?) -2sg  
When are you going?

[f] Purposive. The function of the purposive suffix -ngu (intransitive), -igu (transitive) - seems to be basically the same as the corresponding morpheme in Margany. However, the difference between the function of purposive as a marker of future action and the function of the future tense suffix described above is not known. Another use of the purposive is to denote ability (at least in a negative sentence - (140)).

- (135) *nati wad'yalgu guyugu*  
1du go-PURP fish-DAT  
We're going to go fishing.

- (136) *bindangi:ya*  
sit-PURP-1sg  
I'm going to sit down.

- (137) *mugaru nagałgiyanana*  
tomorrow see-PURP-1sg-2sgACC  
I'll see you tomorrow.

- (138) *wadYani dava badigu gamu mugalgi:ya*  
go-PRES 1sg river-DAT water get-PURP-1sg  
I'm going to the creek to get water.

- (139) *ugu wad'ya nalgulgunda dat'yunda*  
hither come talk-PURP-2sg 1sgGEN-LOC  
Come and talk to me.

- (140) *gada bumbagi:ya / bari utin'ybayi*  
not lift-PURP-1sg / stone heavy-CON  
I can't lift [the stone], it's too heavy.

[g] Stative suffixes. This name is used very tentatively for a suffix, -na, which occurs only in the following examples and perhaps (181) (3.6.4(d)), and may denote action extending over a period of time. Note, however, that Mrs. Ruby Richardson said that *bindanya*, in (142), is a Ngarigil word. (144) and (145) are from Charlie McKellar.

- (141) *giti gati bagina* (gati bagi 'to be sick')  
eye be sick-STAT  
I've got a sore eye.

- (142) *bindapanda*  
sit-STAT-2sg  
You're sitting. (?)

- (143) *gada imbalina*  
not hear-REFL-STAT  
"I don't feel good."

- (144) *nunu gananala*  
always come-STAT-3sg  
He comes here often. (?)

The following examples are from Charlie McKellar.

- (145) nagananda dambamundu  
look-STAT-2sg snake-ABL  
Watch out for snakes while you're going along.

A second suffix to which the same name will be applied is -ndana:

- (146) baga gundindana  
wood di-STAT  
The wood's rotten.

- (147) gada wan'gundana  
not bark-STAT  
[That dog] never barks.

- (148) guningandana  
hit-RMCP-STAT  
They're always fighting.
- (149) dimun wad'andana  
fly go-STAT  
There's a lot of flies about.

Note, however, that [ndana] is a possible realisation of -nigana 'PRES-3pl'. This seems to be a possible interpretation in (149) but not in the others (context suggests that 'they' in (148) are only two in number).

[h] **Potential.** The potential suffix is -nyayina ~ -nybadina. This has the appearance of including a nominaliser -ny and a form of the concomitant suffix (normally -ba'i, sometimes -bay). The function is as in Margany (3.5.2(f)). Charlie McKellar normally uses the Margany suffix -nydyu (as did Mrs. McKellar on one occasion).

- (150) gundu wad'a bigimndu / guban'yadijinda  
away go fire-ABL / burn-POT-2sg  
Come away from the fire before you get burnt.

- (151) gada waga baganga / banbun'yadijinda  
not climb tree-LOC / fall-POT-2sg  
Don't climb that tree, you might fall.

- (152) badan'yadijinda naga  
bite-POT-3sg 1sgACC  
He might bite me.

[i] **Interrogative.** A suffix - is used in questions. It does not appear to combine with other inflectional suffixes and it is not obligatory. See also 3.6.4(f).

- (153) ñani yama:nda , also ñani yamaninda  
what do-INT-2sg do-PRES-2sg  
What did you say?

- (154) wanda wad'anda  
where go-INT-2sg  
Where are you?

- (155) ñanigu gamu bi:yu:nda budingga  
who-DAT water throw-INT-2sg fire-LOC  
Why did you throw water on the fire?

- (156) wadi bud'i banyayi:nda  
already fire light-INT-2sg  
Did you light the fire?

- (157) wadi didba:ndana  
already wake-INT-2sg-3sgACC  
Have you woken him up?

It will be noted that all examples involve the bound pronoun -nda '2sg'. It is not known whether other bound pronouns can follow this inflection, but note that if -ta '3sg' followed -: the resulting -:ta would be homophonous with the 'UNEXP-PAST' ending (3.6.3(d)).

[j] **Locative.** There is a single example, heard from Fred McKellar, of the usage described for Margany in 3.5.2(h).

- (158) wandu ñunany inda ñandininga  
who that 2sg speak-PRES-LOC  
Who was that fellow you were talking to before?

3.6.4 VERB STEM FORMATION. Remarks made above (3.5.3) on verb stems in Margany apply also to Gunya, as also do most of the examples given (but 'to fall' is banbu in Gunya and 'to see' is ñaga).

[a] **Causative.** The suffix -ma functions as in Margany (see 3.5.3(a)), at least as regards its use with intransitive verb roots.

- (159) ñanigu gandu batlmapinda  
what-DAT child cry-CAUS-PRES-2sg  
Why are you making the baby cry?

- (160) yadiminyana (not yadimangiyana ?)  
laugh-CAUS-FUT-1sg-3sgACC  
I'm going to make him laugh.

- (161) ñandima ñapa (alternative, ñandi dat'vunda)  
talk-CAUS 1sgACC talk lsgGEN-LOC  
Talk to me!

The nature of the pair wambali 'to be lost' / wambannali 'to lose' is not clear. Note that -li is a reflexive marker. These words have been heard only from Charlie McKellar.

[b] **Reflexive.** The suffix -li has a reflexive function in Gunya, as in Margany (see 3.5.3(b)). There is no evidence that it has any other function, unless it can be regarded as proximate in bad'i 'to fall (of rain)' (bad'i occurs also in gati bad'i 'to be sick', possibly literally 'to fall sick',

although in Margany *bad!* means 'to be damaged'.

- (162) *naya* *nabil:iñ*<sup>1sg</sup> *bathe-RFL-RFL-PAST* *mat'ya*  
I had a wash before.

- (163) *da:* *bambull*  
mouth open-RFL  
Open your mouth.

[c] *Reciprocal*. The suffix -da (3.5.3(d)).

Margany suffix -da (3.5.3(d)).

- (164) *quna* *bula* *guningaqiwiñ*<sup>a</sup>  
there 3du hit-RCP-PRES-3du  
Those two are fighting.

[d] *Suffixes denoting continuing action*. The suffix -yi (~ -ya?) combines with the present tense suffix -ñi to form a compound suffix which seems to denote a continuing action, or perhaps an action carried out while the agent is going along. If the latter, it can be compared with Margany -ba (3.5.3(e)) and if -ba is derived from *waba* 'to go', -yi could be derived from *wadya* 'to go', via \*-dy-a and -ya. However, it will be glossed 'CONT'. The form -ya has been heard only from Charlie McKellar and seems to have a variant -wya after /u/. There seem to be no conditioning factors for his use of -yi and -ya, and he seems to use both with *wadya* 'to go'. It may be that -yi is the correct form before -ñi and -ya before other suffixes (see below) but he has lost this rule from his language.

- (165) *wandany* *inda* *wad'ayiñinda*  
when 2sg go-CONT-PRES-2sg  
When are you going?

- (166) *badunga* *bangayiniña*  
river-LOC cross-CONT-PRES-1sg  
I'm going across the creek.

- (167) *dili* *bambayini*  
eye open-CONT-PRES  
I've got my eyes open (or - going along with my eyes open (?)).

- (168) *naya* *nagaliyaná*<sup>1sg</sup> *madí* *gapaviniña*  
see-PAST-1sg-3sgACC man come-CONT-PRES-3sg  
I can see a man coming.

The following five examples are from Charlie McKellar.

- (169) *wiñu* *gubiyanila*  
curlew' whistle-CONT-PRES-3sg  
The curlew's calling out.

- (170) *budi* *nuba* *gubayiniña*  
fire there burn-CONT-PRES-3sg  
There's a fire over there.

The suffix -ya (-yi?) combines with the future tense suffix -ngu. An intended continuing action seems a more likely function in the following examples than action while going.

- (174) *naya* *wad'ayangiyá*<sup>1sg</sup> *go-CONT-FUT-1sg*  
"I'm going myself."

- (175) *gamu* *gatgamayinyá*  
water boil-CONT-FUT-1sg  
I'm going to boil some water.

- (176) *wad'ayiqiña* *unayingiyá*  
go-CONT-PRES-1sg lie-CONT-FUT-1sg  
I'm going to have a sleep.

- (177) *gamu* *dalayangiyá*  
water eat-CONT-FUT-1sg  
I'm going to have a drink of water.

- (178) *yulbiyiniña* *gundanana*  
chase-CONT-FUT-1sg-3pl-ACC  
I'll hunt them away.

There is one example from Charlie McKellar (who hardly ever uses -ngu) of -ya combining with the purposive:

- (179) *ugu* *faga* *jambivalgiña*  
hither look swim-CONT-PURP-1sg  
Watch me swim! (or, better probably, Watch me, I'm going to swim.)

Another suffix which may denote continuing action is -nyina. The only examples are given below and these give no indication of the meaning, but the suffix may be derived from the widespread Australian word *nyina* ~ *niña* 'to sit', and *niña* is used as a bound form in Yandruwanda to denote a continuing action.

- (180) *naya* *unanVinaplyá*<sup>1sg</sup> *lie-CONT-PRES-1sg*  
I'm lying down.

- (191) gabun windin<sup>i</sup>  
child play-PRES  
The kids are playing.

- (192G) guṭa dumbayin<sup>i</sup>ta  
kangaroo jump-CONT-PRES-3sg  
The kangaroo is hopping along.

- (193G) wad'yangul<sup>i</sup>  
go-CONT-FUT-1du  
We [two] are going now.

These sentences are frequently expanded by means of one or more adverbial phrases, which may mark location, time, goal and various other classes of information.

- (194) naya gan'yāngu gamugu  
lsg go down-PURP water-DAT  
I'm going down for water.

- (195) galani naya dambalmundu  
fear-PRES lsg snake-ABL  
I'm frightened of the snake.

- (196G) naru banbul iya  
nearly fall-PAST-lsg  
I nearly fell over.

- (197) yabana banydin<sup>i</sup> yadga  
vigorously blow-PRES wind  
The wind's blowing hard.

- (198) matyamundu naya bindala inanga  
long ago-ABL lsg sit-PAST here-LOC  
I used to live here.

Examples of transitive sentences follow, including both simple and expanded sentences. The most common expansion is an instrumental phrase.

- (199G) datalgiyana  
eat-PURP-1sg-3sgACC

I'm going to eat it.

- (200) naya balgalu idanana  
lsg hit-PURP 2pl-ACC  
I'll hit you.

- (201) naya dinyit bubalu  
lsg blade rub-PURP  
I'm going to sharpen it.

- (202) bigiri naya idin<sup>i</sup> inana  
dreaming lsg put-REC.PAST 2sgACC  
I dreamt about you last night. (bigiri seems to be an  
adverb; see 4.9)

- (203G) datangu gunilgiyana  
stick-INST hit-PURP-1sg-3sgACC  
I'm going to hit him with a stick.

A few verbs appear to require an indirect object in the dative case. See also 3.3.8. These verbs can be called semi-transitive.

- (204) gara naya datin<sup>i</sup> nūnūngu  
not lsg like-PRES 3sg-DAT  
I don't like him.

The only ditransitive sentences in the corpus are those with the verbs wa: 'to give', gulta 'to tell' and nubar<sup>i</sup> (M) 'to show'.

- (205) yudi naga wai:n<sup>i</sup> nuwangu  
meat 1sgACC give-{PRES REC.PAST} that-ERG  
That fellow gave me some meat.

Order of constituents is free but there are a couple of strong tendencies: a pronoun object tends to take last place among the basic constituents; in the absence of a pronoun object the verb usually takes last place; a noun precedes a pronoun; an adverbial phrase is usually outside the basic sentence, either in first or last place. Thus an intransitive sentence is usually (perhaps 90% of the time in Margany) SV and a transitive sentence is SVO if O is a pronoun, OSV if O is a noun and S a pronoun, and SOV otherwise. Where, in Gunya, S and/or O is not a free form it is, of course, suffixed to the verb, with S preceding O. These tendencies and rules, as well as some exceptions, are illustrated in (191) to (207).

- (206) bawuda nana unannandala  
kangaroo 1pl hunt-HAB-PAST  
We used to hunt kangaroos.

- (207) nati yungu bamangu gabuny maddin<sup>i</sup>  
1sgGEN-ERG brother-ERG egg get-REC.PAST  
My brother got some eggs.

Noun phrases are most commonly of one word, but phrases consisting of a genitive pronoun or dative noun plus a noun are not uncommon. The order is almost always possessor-possessed. Other phrases of more than one word are rare and nothing can be said about order. The type of phrase that comprises a non-singular pronoun and specification of one or more of the individuals referred to by the pronoun is known only from a single occurrence in Gunya (Mrs. Richardson) of nali inda 'we two (including) you', i.e. 'you and I'.

- (208) duwa gabungu nuda  
that child-DAT dog  
That's the little boy's dog.

- (209) nat<sup>yugu</sup> yabudiga gundi mandi:n!  
1sgGEN-DAT father-DAT house burn-REC.PAST  
My father's house got burnt.  
Your big dog bit me.

- (210) inungu wanbangu qidi(ngu) naja badge:n!  
2sgGEN-ERG big-ERG dog(-ERG) 1sgACC bite-REC.PAST  
A verb phrase consists of a verb, with or without an inflectional suffix, which may be preceded by a directional particle. Other adverbs and particles are not regarded as part of verb phrases but as separate (peripheral) constituents of sentences. However, in view of the directional particle's almost invariable position preceding the verb and the frequent realisation of the two together as a single phonetic word it seems clear that it must usually be regarded as part of the verb phrase.

- (211) ugu waba [uguwaba]  
hither come  
Come here!

However, in a sentence where it does not have this intimate relationship with the verb it may be best to regard it as a peripheral constituent.

- (212) gundu gaya bangangu  
away 1sg go across-PURP  
I'm going across [the river].

Note that there is one example in the Gunya corpus of a directional adverb occurring in a verbless sentence; the sentence is incomplete (lacking a subject) and it is not clear whether it should be regarded as an intransitive sentence lacking verb as well as subject (cf. Breen 1973:118) and note that the reference to 7.2.1 should be to 7.3.1).

- (213G) gundu yambagadiny  
away camp-ALL  
[We're going] back to our camp.

An adverbial phrase consists of an adverb or one or more inflected nominals. Adverbial phrases of more than one word are not common and in the few examples in the corpus contain a noun preceded by a pronoun cross-referencing it or by a genitive pronoun.

- (214) jani nuwa natyunda balanga wandi:n!  
what there 1sg-LOC leg-LOC climb-REC.PAST  
I felt something crawling on my leg.

A phrase may be discontinuous:

- (215) mat<sup>ya</sup> gaya banganganda yudi nangangu  
long ago 1sg hit-HAB-PAST animal young-ERG  
I used to kill a lot of kangaroos when I was young.

- (216) nat<sup>yu</sup> inda mayada naifu  
1sgGEN 2sg sister see-PURP  
You will see my sister.

nangangu in (215) could be regarded as a separate phrase, in apposition with gaya, but a similar interpretation does not seem possible for the object phrase in (216).

It appears that it is not obligatory, although it is perhaps the usual practice, for all constituents of a phrase to carry any relevant inflection. It is probably obligatory if the phrase is discontinuous.

- (217) nat<sup>yungu</sup> bama dingupi  
1sgGEN-ERG brother know-PRES  
My brother knows (how to do it).

and see (210) in which the bracketed suffix was omitted at first and then included on repetition of the sentence.

#### 4.3 IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

Sentences expressing a command or request are characterised by omission of the subject (optional, but common) and the use of the imperative (unmarked) form of the verb. Thus an intransitive imperative sentence consists essentially of only a verb stem, while a minimal transitive imperative sentence consists of a noun object followed by a verb or a verb followed by a pronoun object (which may be suffixed in Gunya). Most imperative sentences have one or more peripheral constituents.

- (218) mat<sup>yata</sup> waba gambahmundu  
with caution go snake-ABL  
Watch out for snakes as you go along.

- (219) batga nupuna yabana  
hit 3sgGEN-ACC vigorously  
Hit him hard.

See also 3.5.2(a) and 3.6.3(a).

#### 4.4 QUESTION SENTENCES

Questions are of two types: those involving an interrogative pronoun and requiring as answer a phrase for which (corresponding to wh-questions in English); and those not involving an interrogative pronoun and (in the only sub-type represented in this corpus) requiring 'yes' or 'no' as answer. (The latter type is often called 'polar questions', but since this type also includes those questions - not represented in this corpus, however - where a choice is required from a list of alternatives ('Is it A or B...?') the writer prefers the term 'choice questions'. The yes/no answer is required in the special (but most common) case

where the list contains only one item, e.g. 'Is it A?' The former type is marked by an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adverb (or, more correctly, an interrogative-indefinite pronoun or adverb, as they may also function as indefinite pronouns) which takes the first place in the sentence, and possibly also by a typical intonation pattern (see 2.5).

The interrogative words are *wandu* (M) *wandu* (G) 'who', and *jan!* 'what', inflected as nouns, *wala* (M) *walda* (G) 'where', also inflected as nouns but having only nominative, locative, allative and ablative forms of which the first two appear to have the same meaning, *janimiri* (M) 'how many', probably inflected like a noun, *wata* (M) 'which way', *wanday!* 'when', *wandaqi* (M) 'how'.

In many Australian languages (including at least one Northern Mari dialect - Warungu - see Tsunoda, 1974:422) the interrogative 'what' can be verbalised to 'to do what'. This does not happen in the Southern Mari dialects; as in English an interrogative pronoun can be used with a verb translated as 'do' (*yama*).

Examples of questions using interrogative words follow:

- (220) *wala inda or walanga inda*  
Where 2sg where-Loc 2sg  
Where are you?
- (221) *wandungu datyu guyu mada:ŋ!*  
who-ERG 3sgGEN fish take-REC.PAST  
Who took my fish?
- (222) *janigu inda gandiny waba:ŋ!*  
what-DAT 2sg stealthily go-REC.PAST  
'Why'd you sneak up like that?'
- (223M) *jan! inda yanagi (G) jan! yama:nda*  
What 2sg do-PRES  
What are you doing?
- (224M) *wandany inda wad�yayi inda*  
when 2sg go-PURP  
When are you going?
- (225) *janimir! gabun inu*  
how many child 2sgGEN  
How many kids have you got?

There is little information on the use of interrogatives to denote indefiniteness - in particular, on whether all of them can function in this way. The following example illustrates this usage.

- (226) *imba / wandu wabani*  
listen / who go-PRES  
"Listen, there's someone coming."

Choice questions are distinguished from the corresponding statement sentences by their intonation (see 2.5). In addition, the question word *wayi* may occur initially in the sentence.

- (227) *wadin mayi wagud:ŋ!*  
already food cook-REC.PAST  
Have you cooked the damper yet?

- (228) *datyu mangu buri:ŋ!*  
1sgGEN arm ache-REC.PAST / 2sg rub-PURP  
"My arm's acting, will you rub it for me?"

- (229) *wayi inda / jaya bubangu*  
0 2sg / 1sg come-PURP  
"Are you there? Can I come in?"

A verbal inflection used only in questions in Gunya is described in 3.6.3(i); see also (223G).

#### 4.5 INTRANSITIVISATION

Reflexive sentences are derived by intransitivisation of a transitive verb by means of the suffix -! with deletion of any ergative marking from the subject and deletion of the object to the extent that it is identical with (rather than part of) the subject. The same suffix intransitivises the verb *nityu* 'to look for', the object then being marked by dative inflection. See 3.5.3(b) and 3.6.4(b).

Reciprocal sentences are derived by intransitivisation of a transitive verb by means of the suffix -da (M) -nga (G) with deletion of the object and of any ergative marking on the subject. See 3.5.3(d) and 3.6.4(c).

#### 4.6 TRANSITIVISATION

A transitive verb is derived from an intransitive verb by means of the suffix -ma. This may also be added to a transitive verb, at least in Margany, to mark plural object. See 3.5.3(a) and 3.6.4(a).

#### 4.7 COORDINATION

Two sentences or clauses are coordinated by simple juxtaposition.

- (230) *ugu waba / jali baldingu*  
higher come / 1du talk-PURP  
Come and talk to me. (or, Come here so we can talk.)
- (231) *bukuny binda / jaya balgalu inana*  
quiet sit / 1sg hit-PURP 2sgACC  
Keep quiet or I'll hit you. (note, not 'for me to hit you')
- (232G) *gudap!ya yugi band�yayini*  
smell-PRES-1sg meat cook-CONT-PRES  
I can smell meat cooking (sic.)

- (233G) ugu wadjya nalgalunda natyunda  
hither come talk-PURP-2sg 1sgGEN-LOC  
Come and talk to me.

(Compare this with (240). (233G) is regarded, perhaps wrongly, as exemplifying coordination rather than subordination because of the bound pronoun -nda on the second verb. Thus the meaning is thought to be 'Come here and you can talk to me' rather than 'Come here in order to talk to me'.)

This construction was used also to translate English relative clauses; the only examples are from Margany.

- (234) duwa dul'a yudi banvdyumalu  
there 3sg meat chop-PLU-PURP  
"That's the man that chops up the meat."

- (235) duwa dul'a danalini gubaguba  
there 3sg stand-PROX-PRES old man  
"That one standing there is an old man."

#### 4.8 SUBORDINATION

The only method of subordination attested for both dialects is the use of the potential form of the verb in a 'lest' construction, in which the main clause is a command (although perhaps not obligatorily so) and the subordinate clause expresses a likely undesirable consequence of a negative reaction to this command.

- (236) balga duwa dambal / badga:nyu i napa  
hit there snake / bite-POT 2sgACC  
Kill that snake or it'll bite you.

- (237) igaru / inda dangi:nyu  
careful / 2sg fall-POT  
Be careful you don't fall.

- (238G) gada dalana / gati badinbayina  
not eat-3sgACC / sick fall-POT  
Don't eat that, you might get sick.

See 3.5.2(f) and 3.6.3(h) for other examples.

A common method of subordination in Australian languages involves the use of the purposive form of a verb in a clause which gives the reason or purpose or use or other specification of the situation described in the main clause. However, there are few examples of such sentences in the present data; the two following examples are from Margany.

- (239) duwa bala bindal / biyalu  
3sg that expert / hunt-PURP  
He's a good hunter.

- (240) duwa wabani nandingu nailinunda  
that go-PRES talk-PURP ldu-GEN-LOC  
He's coming to talk to us.

Generally, where the purposive appears in one clause of a two clause sentence the purposive clause can (sometimes must) be interpreted as coordinate rather than subordinate. Thus a coordinate interpretation is necessary for semantic reasons in (231) (although a subordinate clause using the potential could have expressed the same idea) and is possible in (230). See 3.5.2(e) and 3.6.3(f) for further examples.

Clauses using the conjunctive suffix -ta in Margany must be regarded as syntactically subordinate, since they depend on the other clause of the sentence for the expression of the tense and mood, although semantically they sometimes seem to be of equal status with the other clause and related by coordination (as suggested by the translation "and" given for -ta).

- (241) naya wabangu na:ta dananana  
1sg go-PURP see-CONJ 3pl-ACC  
"I'm going to see them lot up there."

For other examples see 3.5.2(g).

Another method of subordination attested reliably only for Margany involves the suffixing of the locative -nга after a tense marker or conjunctive. The only examples are given above (see 3.5.2(h) and 3.6.3(j)).

#### 4.9 ADVERBS AND PARTICLES

Adverbs and particles are considered together because of the similarity of their functions and the lack of data which makes it impossible, in many cases, to tell whether a word is adverb or particle. There are, in fact, three groups of words which function as adverbs in that they modify the complement (usually the verb) of a sentence.

The first group consists of those adverbs (as defined in 3.1) which can combine with a limited number of nominal suffixes and most (if not all) of which refer to location or time. Most examples of inflected adverbs involve the ablative -mndu, e.g. walamndu 'where from', yurinyamndu 'since yesterday', and matyamndu 'for a long time' (i.e. 'since long ago') (all M.). The locative occurs in walanga (M) 'where' and the dative is exemplified in (245). The allative form of compass point names is described in 3.1.

- (242) gara naya wina wabangu juddabitva  
not 1sg near go-PURP dog-LOC  
I won't go near that dog.

- (243) buyu naya badl:ni gambarimndu waba:h:i naya  
breath 1sg break-REC.PAST far-ABL go-REC.PAST 1sg  
I'm tired from walking a long way.

- (244) biriny waba:h:i gadbu:ndu  
all go-REC.PAST north-ALL  
They all went north.

- (245) gara nuwa yudi mada / mugarugu  
not that meat get / tomorrow-DAT  
Don't touch that meat, it's for tomorrow.

The second group consists of nouns functioning as adverbs (or particles); note that in (247) both mudga and madgany seem to behave in this way. In (246) a more correct translation of bikara may be 'strength', as 'strong' has on another occasion been translated by the concomitant form bikarabari; if so, wanba is functioning as an adjective, not an adverb. It appears that there may be a formative -u involved in the word gurunyu 'alone' (see sentence 1 of the Text), as there seems to be a corresponding noun gurunyu (see (248)). bigiri 'dreaming', as exemplified in (202), may belong to this group.

- (246) nula bikara wanba  
3sg strong big  
He's very strong.

- (247) mudga inda madgany qand'i:n'i  
good 2sg Margany speak-PRES  
You're a good Margany speaker.

- (248) gurunydyu paya dumba:n'i  
alone-ERG 1sg build-REC.PAST  
I built it on my own.

The third group consists of particles, which refer to the manner of an action or to a wide range of other aspects, some of which are discussed in 4.9.1 – 4.9.11.

- (249) bukuny binda  
quiet sit  
Keep quiet.

- (250) ugu waba dawuru  
hither come quickly  
Come here quickly. (or – Come here immediately.)
- (251) paru nula qindakuru dangi:n'i  
nearly 3sg trip fall-REC.PAST  
He tripped and nearly fell.

Negation is also implied by some other adverbs: naru 'nearly' (see 4.9.7), garu 'in vain' (see 4.9.8). These, as well as the two negating particles illustrated above, normally take first place in a sentence.

4.9.2 DIRECTIONAL PARTICLES. ugu 'hither' and gundu 'away' are extremely common in both dialects; so much so that, as mentioned above (4.2, (211)) they are frequently combined with the verb they precede (usually 'to go', but glossed 'come' instead of 'go' when preceded by ugu) to form phonetically a single word, the verb stem losing its primary stress.

- (252) yabana bandyi:n'i yadga  
vigorously blow-PRES wind  
The wind's blowing hard.
- (253G) muŋdu wadalgul i  
together go-PURP-1du  
We'll go together.

4.9.1 NEGATION. Negation is usually marked by the negative adverb gara (M) gada (G) 'not', or, when used with an imperative verb, 'don't'.

- (254) gara daya da:n'i inapa  
not 1sg see-PRES 2sgACC  
I can't see you.
- (255) qani inda gulba:n'i / gara daya imba:n'i  
what 2sg say-REC.PAST / not 1sg hear-REC.PAST  
"What did you say, I didn't hear you."
- (256G) gada gunipa  
not hit-3sgACC  
Don't hit him.
- (257G) gada paya gundingga  
not 1sg house-LOC  
I'm not in the house.
- yama 'nothing' may negate a verbless sentence.
- (258) yama yugan  
nothing rain  
It's not raining.
- (259) yama qatYu yadamana  
nothing 1sgGEN horse  
I haven't got a horse.
- (260) gamu yuriñdyu / yama:n'ya  
water yesterday / nothing-NOW  
"Water been there yesterday, but there's no more."

Other examples include (212, 213G, 230, 233G, 250).

4.9.3 PERFECTIVE PARTICLES. The perfective adverbs denote successful completion of an action; they are sometimes translated as 'already' or, when used as an interjection, 'that's right' or 'yes'.

- (263) wad! maid!ni  
already burn-PRES  
The fire's burning (i.e. I have succeeded in lighting or  
reviving it).

- (264G) wad! di dundinya nūnūpa  
already know-PRES-1sg 3sgGEN-ACC  
(C.McK) I already know him (as a response to an offer of an  
introduction).

The younger Gunya informants also use wad! as a question marker, instead of wayi (see 4.4); however, it is believed to be a perfective in sentences like (156) (3.6.3(1)) in which the interrogative form of the verb is used. Its function in the following example is not clear.

- (265G) wad! binda / gaga nälga ìnda nūnū  
already(?) sit / not talk 2sg always  
Keep quiet; don't talk all the time.

4.9.4 FREQUENTATIVE. The particle nūnu denotes frequent repetition or long continuation of an action. See also (265G).

- (266) nūnu nula wabai!ni  
always 3sg go-RIC.PAST  
He comes here every day.

- (267) nūnu ñaya gunkuru baba:i!ni  
always 1sg cough pierce-REC.PAST  
I've been coughing a lot.

4.9.5 REPETITION. ñaya 'again' denotes that an action is repeated. The form galadu also occurs in Margany. Hollingsworth's vocabulary in Curr gives cullaro 'more' and cullaro 'to do again', which suggests that the former refers to a noun and the latter to a verb, and this may apply also in Margany.

- (268) ñuwa gal a nula / ugundua  
there again 3sg / grass-LOC  
"There he is there, in the grass" (of a lizard which  
disappeared in the grass and has just been seen again).

- (269) nuðangu ñaya baba:i!ni yurinuya / galadu gayimba  
dog-ERG 1sgACC bite-RIC.PAST yesterday / again today  
The dog bit me yesterday, and again today.

- (270G) gala guða jaña  
again tell 1sgACC  
(C.McK) Tell me again.

4.9.6 POTENTIAL. The particle gat!, glossed 'maybe', denotes possibility or probability in Margany. It follows the word to which it refers and may perhaps be more correctly analysed as a clitic. See also (101).

- (271) wandu ñuwa wabai!ni / iñu bama gat!  
who that go-PRES / 2sgGEN brother maybe  
Who's that coming? It might be your brother.

- (272) mugaru gat! yugan dangingu  
tomorrow maybe rain fall-PURP  
It might rain tomorrow.

4.9.7 'NEARLY'. The particle ñaru, signifies that an event almost happened, in both dialects. See also (251).

- (273) baringu nula ñana gut'a:i!ni  
stone-INST 3sg 1sgACC hit (with missile)-REC.PAST nearly  
He nearly hit me with a stone.

- (274G) ñaru banbuliya  
nearly fall-PAST-1sg  
I nearly fell.

4.9.8 'IN VAIN'. The particle garu, known only from Margany examples, signifies that the aim of an action has not been achieved.

- (275) ñiranga ñaya wambdma:i!ni / garuwinya ñaya  
here-LOC 1sg lose-REC.PAST / in vain-now 1sg  
nit yugi  
look for-PRES  
I lost it here and now I can't find it.

- (276) garu ñaya gulbab:i!ni nūnūna / gara nula  
in vain 1sg tell-REC.PAST 3sgGEN-ACC / not 3sg  
wabangul  
go-PURP  
"I told him to go and he won't go."

4.9.9 PURPOSELESS ACTION. Many Australian languages have a particle or a suffix, translatable 'just' or 'only', denoting a more or less purposeless action, as in 'I'm just looking around (that's all, not doing anything)' or 'He (just) hit me, for nothing'. Thus in Bidjara yugu would be used in both these cases. In Margany and Gunya the function illustrated in the former example is fulfilled by the particle ñanu while the idea of '(hitting) for nothing, for no reason' is denoted by an inflected form of a noun gugu, whose meaning is not known. The locative gudungu is attested in Margany and Gunya (RR) and the ergative or instrumental gudungu in Gunya (C.McK). In (278G) ñanu seems to denote 'just' or 'only' in the sense 'nothing but', rather than in the sense 'to no purpose'.

- (277) ñanu ñaya wabai!ni  
Just 1sg go-PROX-PRES  
I'm just walking around.

- (278G) ñunuya guma ñanu  
face blood just  
His face is covered with blood.

- (279) *gada* *balga:n̩i* / *gugunga*  
IsGACC hit-REC.PAST / for nothing  
That bloke hit me for nothing.

4.9.10 POSSESSIVE PARTICLE. The particle *magunya*, attested in Margany only, emphasises ownership and is translated 'own'.

- (280) *gatyu* *yadaman* *gandi* / *gaya* *gandilu* *gatyu*  
1sgGEN horse take / no / 1sg take-PURP 1sgGEN  
*magunya* own

Take my horse. No, I'll take my own.

4.9.11 DEMONSTRATIVE PARTICLE. *bala* may be a demonstrative particle; Mrs. Shillingsworth has translated it as "that's the one". See also (239).

- (281) *ini* *bala*  
here that

Here. (in answer to 'Where are you?')

- (282) *nuwa* *bala* *bigal* *mudga* *waduñi*  
there that woman good cook-PRES  
That woman's the best cook in the camp.

- (283) *ini* *bala* *gatyu* *yamba*  
here that 1sgGEN camp  
I always camp here.

#### 4.10 MISCELLANEOUS CLITICS

The suffix *-:nya* ~ *-winya* is used to signify a changed situation and can be translated 'now' or 'then' according to the tense of the verb. The allomorph *-:nya* occurs after final /a/ and /i/ and *-winya* occurs after /u/; there are no examples where it follows a consonant. There are probably no restrictions to the type of word this clitic can follow, although there are no examples where it is attached to a verb. See also (261) and (275).

- (284) *bwuda* *nanju* *yudi* / *dumba:n̩a* *gana* *dalani*  
kangaroo 1pl-GEN meat / sheep-now 1pl eat-PRES  
We used to eat kangaroos but now we eat sheep.
- (285) *gamu* *yurindya* / *yama:n̩a*  
water yesterday / none-now  
"Water been there yesterday but there's no more."
- (286) *gujunga* *gaya* *bindala* / *gundinga:n̩a* *naya* *bindan̩i*  
humpy-LOC 1sg sit-PAST / house-LOC-now 1sg sit-PRES  
I used to live in a humpy but now I live in a house.

Manda and munda may be two different morphemes; however, the first vowel is sometimes unclear. They have been heard only in Gunya and their function is not known; all

known examples are therefore given. Examples (287-291) are from Mrs. McKellar and (292-298) from Charlie McKellar. On a couple of occasions manda has been heard as a separate word, with a primary stress, and is written separately, but this may be due to the speaker's hesitancy.

- (287) *ban'namanda* *wad'yanindana*  
many- go-CONT-PRES-3pl  
They are going.

- (288) *unayangiyamunda* *(?wūñar'ngiyamenda?)*  
dadgangiyamunda  
go in-PURP-1sg-  
I'm going to go in (to the water, for a bath).

- (289) *gadjanunda* *imbaliniya* / *unayangiyamundawiniya*  
not- hear-REFL-PRES-1sg / lie-CONT-FUT-1sg-?  
"I don't feel good. I want a sleep." (*imbal* i-, literally 'hear oneself', seems to mean 'feel good'. *winiya* may be *wiyiniya* 'be PRES-1sg'; see 4.11.)

- (290) *ban'namanda* *inguayanilla*  
big- grow-CONT-PRES-3sg  
The baby's growing up now.

- (291) *udun* *inguayanilla* manda  
grass grow-CONT-PRES-3sg  
The grass is growing.
- (292) *dyipumanda* *wiyinilla*  
small- be-PRES-3sg  
It's getting small.

- (293) *udun* *inguayanilla*  
grass grow-CONT-PRES-3sg  
The grass is growing.
- (294) *dyipumanda* *wiyinilla*  
small- be-PRES-3sg  
It's getting small.
- (295) *dyipumanda* *gamu*  
small- water  
The water's getting low.

- (296) *buwany* *manda* *waganilla*  
hot rise-PRES-3sg  
"The summer's coming in."

- (297) *ugamanda* *wiyinilla*  
dark be-PRES-3sg  
It's getting dark.

- (298) *dugumanda* *ganiyanilla* *(ganyayanilla?)*  
sun- come-CONT-PRES-3sg  
The sun's rising.

The above examples from Charlie McKellar were all

elicited in a single recording session. Other sentences elicited at the same time in which *manda* was not used (and, at least in some cases, not accepted) included 'the sun's setting', and 'I'm getting sick/getting better/getting worse'.

A suffix -na occurs in two sentences in the Margany corpus. The first was repeated without the -na.

- (299) *gara* *i nda* *gunda* *waba:n̩i* / *jaya* *yud̩i* *wa:luna*  
not 2sg before go-REC.PAST / 1sg meat give-PURP-  
*inaga* *inaga* 2sgACC  
"Split that log."
- If you had come here before I would have given you some meat.

- (300) *bud̩ina* *banya*  
fire(wood)- chop-PLU  
"Split that log."

A suffix -la, possibly an adverb formative, occurs in Margany in:

- (301) *matalala* *waba* / *dambal mundu*  
watch- go / snake-ABL  
Watch out for snakes as you go along. (i.e. Go watchfully...?)
- ni occurs in the Margany sentence:
- (302) *ganda* *nuwan̩i* / *bada:n̩ywu*  
spider there- / bite-POT  
"Watch that spider, he might bite."

-:ndi occurs in the Margany word *gara:ndi* 'no' (as answer to a question), from *gara* 'no', 'not'.

#### 4.11 COPULA VERB

A possible copula verb *wiyi*, meaning 'to be' (and/or perhaps 'to become') occurs in the speech of Charlie McKellar and possibly also of Mrs. McKellar (see (291)). The same verb, with the same function, is common in Bidjara.

- (303) *gulbal iya* *ma:d̩a* / *gada* *dadba* *wiyiliya*  
tell-PAST-1sg boss / not sick be-PAST-1sg  
"I told [the boss] I wasn't sick."
- (304) *gulta* *dawul* *wagñila* / *dawul* *wiyiliya*  
dog anger rise-PRES-3sg / anger be-PRES-3sg  
The dog's growling.

See also (294) and (297), and note the similar use of 'to rise, to climb', in examples (296) and (304).

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#### TEXT

The following brief story, describing how a man would camouflage himself in order to hunt emus, is in Margany. The version given is an edited combination of two versions actually given by Mrs. Shillingsworth.

No other texts could be obtained.

1. *nula* *waba:n̩i* / *gurunyu*  
3sg go-REC.PAST / alone  
He would go on his own.
2. *dapinyaya* *nula* *ndubali:n̩i*  
mud-LOC 3sg roll-REFL-REC.PAST  
He would roll in the mud.
3. *and* *dala* *nula* *gatyu:n̩i* *yandunga*  
bush 3sg tie-REC.PAST wait-LOC  
He would tie bushes round his waist.
4. *wamadu* *nula* *lamban̩i* *dapinyay(u?)*  
spear 3sg smear-REC.PAST mud-INST (?)  
He would smear mud on his spear.
5. *gulbarigu* *nula* *waba:n̩i* / *wamadubar!*  
emu-LAT 3sg go-REC.PAST / smear-CON  
He would go after emus with the spear.

## VOCABULARY

The vocabulary is in two parts. First is an alphabetical Margany-Gunya/English vocabulary, which gives only brief glosses; more detailed glosses with notes on the reliability of the forms or translations are given in the second part, which is arranged in semantic fields. However, notes or cross references on derived, reduplicated or other compound forms are not given in the second part if the information is readily available in the first part.

Pronouns and other grammatical words (such as those discussed in the various sub-sections of 4.9) are included only in the alphabetical list. One word, a place name, is included only in the semantic list because it cannot be phonemicised.

See also the Addendum (abbreviated Add below) for some late additions.

## ALPHABETICAL VOCABULARY

Order: a, a:, b, d, d:, dy, g, i, i:, k, l, m,

n, n:, ny, o, p, r, r:, t, t:, ty, u, u:, w, y.

Strict alphabetical order is not adhered to in the case of forms which are derived by one or other method of word formation (see 3.4 and its sub-sections, 3.5.3 and 3.6.4) from a root which is known or believed to exist currently as a free form. Such derived forms (including two word compounds) immediately follow the root (the first root if there are more than one) and are inset. Thus, for example, dangima follows dangi, from which it is derived, and precedes dangi. Where the root is not attested as a free form but is believed to exist as such it is given in parentheses.

- baba, M: to stab, to sew (see also gunkuru)  
 bayaya, G: sister  
 badj, to cut  
 babiny, father's mother  
 bada, to bite  
 bagara, see bundany  
 badj, to be torn, broken or otherwise damaged; see also buyu,  
 gati, yamma  
 - badjil, G: to fall (of rain)  
 badj, mussel  
 bada, G: to scratch  
 badabada, mad, stupid  
 badbiqa, porcupine  
 badga, G: to scratch  
 badgi, ankle, G also shin  
 badgiri, M: dogwood or curran bush  
 bedj, M: to cry  
 bade:du, G: today  
 badi, G: jealous

- badi, M: maybe  
 badu, G: river  
 badidi, G: language name  
 bage, tree  
 baga, to dig  
 bagul, hill, mountain  
 bagura, coolinah  
 bakubaku, bellbird  
 bala, M: that one  
 bala, M: leg, calf  
 balbi, to talk about  
 ba, M: to hit, to kill  
 bagabiga, M: coot (bird)  
 balgara, root  
 baluny, axe  
 bal, G: leg  
 baliny, G: untrue, a lie  
 bala, M: string, rope  
 balpara, M: hawk sp., policeman  
 bali, G: child  
 balyku, frog sp.

- bana, M: brother  
 bambu, to open (eye, mouth), also G: to tear, pull apart  
 banba, G: to stab, to sew  
 banhana, M: to shiver  
 bambu, G: to fall  
 - bambuma, G: to drop  
 bambudu, catfish  
 banda, G: to track  
 bandada, sky  
 bandi, beeswax  
 bandi, M: bark  
 bangad, back  
 bangani, M: sandalwood  
 bangara, M: needlewood  
 bangu, M: nit  
 banga, sand goanna  
 banda, penis, also G: tail  
 - banday!, G: male  
 bangin, G: dirt  
 banjara, M: cloud  
 banja, G: big  
 banjari, G: big  
 banya, boney bream  
 banya, to sing  
 banydya, pine tree  
 banydi, G: to light (fire)  
 banydi, M: to come out, to blow (wind)  
 banydima, G: to make (fire)  
 banydyu, to chop  
 banydud, G: belly, paunch  
 - banydyudbay!, G: pregnant  
 banya, M: to count  
 banga, to go across  
 bangu, G: knife  
 bangun, G: head  
 bapapainy, G: pup  
 bapiri, G: fart  
 bapudu, G: personal name  
 bar, stone, money  
 bariny, thunder  
 baramba, thistle  
 barany, M: axe  
 baru, M: river  
 baruwatu, Milky Way  
 bat, G: to cry  
 bata, West  
 bata, G: to hold  
 bata, M: deep  
 bat, stomach, belly  
 - batibari, pregnant  
 - batimanda, full (of stomach), satisfied  
 batyi, clothes, swag, bed  
 bawiny, M: soon  
 budibudi, G: lungs (see Add)
- bawuda, red kangaroo  
 bava, bird  
 bayu, G: pipe  
 bida, M: woman, girl  
 bidu, G: another, different  
 - bdingal!, G: different  
 bidgil!, G: chips  
 bidit, M: tail  
 bidu, G: turtle  
 bidyu, G: to throw  
 bidyudu, G: possibly a moiety name  
 big!, M: beak  
 bigibigi, G: pig  
 bigiri, dream  
 bikany, M: (finger or toe) nail, claw  
 bikara, M: strong  
 bila, G: apart  
 bilabilla, G: diverse  
 bindal, G: clever  
 bindi, caterpillar  
 bindidi, M: to itch, G: to scratch (?)  
 bindiba, see binbinda  
 binbiri, ribs  
 bindi, to sit, to stay  
 bindal, M: clever (as a hunter)  
 bindiny, G: near  
 bindiri, mulga  
 bindy, see dina  
 bingungingu, wild banana  
 bingungung, (finger, toe) nail, claw  
 bina, to pinch  
 bintada, M: pied cormorant  
 bindu, sinner  
 bindydi, G: kurrajong  
 biri, M: to scratch  
 biriny, M: all  
 biratyu, waterhen  
 bliaq, G: wide  
 bita, night, dark  
 bitubitu, hawk sp.  
 bityu, M: to throw  
 biwiny (?), M: spear  
 biya, G: flame  
 biya, to hunt  
 biyaga, tobacco  
 bi:ba, bi:pa, G: paper  
 buban, to rub  
 bubany, carney (lizard)  
 bubudi, whirlwind  
 bida, ashes

- bugunj', G: mosquito  
 buda, to get up, to wake up  
 buda, M: feather, G: duck's down  
 budany', M: another, more  
 budanybudany, buln-buln (parrot)  
 budba, M: to come  
 budbal, whitewood  
 budgu, shield  
 budgu, G: bottle tree  
 budgul, G: daughter  
 budl, fire  
 - budibari, M: brother-in-law  
 budibaka, G: place name  
 budyabuduya, light (in weight)  
 budiyat, G: cat  
 bugil, crayfish  
 bugu, M: blunt, and see *dili*, maja  
 buguny, antbed  
 bukul, quiet, still  
 buka, they (dual)  
 buadi, G: two  
 bulbaberi, M: jealous  
 bulgura, M: dust  
 buliki, M: cattle  
 bulu, food  
 bu'a, G: calf of leg  
 bumbad, G: twigs, small branches  
 bumbara, mulga snake  
 bui ya, to suck  
 bul yu, M: lump  
 bulany, G: sp. nocturnal bird  
 bulanybulany, G: parrot sp.  
 - buldany badara, G: to be tired  
 buldunma, M: to shake (tr.)  
 bulguru, daughter's child  
 bunyanya, G: smoking  
 (buldany)  
 bunundy, M: white  
 bungany, plain turkey  
 burnu, M: bank  
 bunyva, son-in-law  
 bunyu!, lignum  
 buna, M: penis  
 bunginy, M: mosquito  
 bungu, swelling, to swell  
 - bunguli, to swell  
 bungu, to smoke (tobacco), also  
 M: to blow  
 - bungudany, G: snoring  
 buri, M: to be tired, to be sick  
 buru, buttocks, behind  
 butiny, G: semen  
 butya, M: sharp  
 butyu, deep

- buwada, G: brother  
 buwadi, G: parrot sp.  
 buwal buwal, M: echo  
 buwan, hot, hot weather, also  
 M: daytime  
 - buwangi (a), M: hot weather  
 buwin', G: a lump (see Add)  
 buya, G: to blow, to smoke  
 (tobacco)  
 buyu, breath  
 - buyu badi, M: to be out of  
 breath  
 - buyu bidyu, G: to breathe  
 - buyu bityu, M: to breathe  
 - buyu gundi, G: to be out of  
 breath  
 bu:dyu, M: brother  
 daba, G: to ask for  
 dabi, to send, to let go  
 dagi, to excrete  
 dagi, G: to move (tr.)  
 dadadi (?) G: teal duck  
 dadba, sick  
 dagga, to go in  
 dadal, edible grub  
 dadal, G: saddle  
 dadi, G: wilga (tree)  
 daqu, M: to tear  
 dagu, G: to ask  
 daguny, elder brother  
 daka, M: dust, ground, dirt  
 dala, M: leaves  
 dala, to eat, to drink  
 dalan', tongue  
 dalany, G: edible grub  
 (dalany)  
 - dali nybari, cheeky, disobedient  
 damba!, snake  
 dambu, M: native cat  
 dami, fat  
 danda, to copulate  
 dandi, G: ground  
 dandi, M: to be wet  
 dana, they (plural)  
 dana, to stand  
 - danna, to stand up (tr.)  
 dandany, frog  
 dandi, river wattle  
 danging, M: grey heron  
 danu, G: just, only  
 danyay, M: mud  
 danybad, G: quandong (tree)  
 dangi, M: to fall  
 - dangima, M: to drop  
 dangil, wild orange  
 dangu, to take out

- dangu, M: bilby (animal)  
 denjud, possum  
 gara, thigh  
 garawui, M: trousers  
 dari, G: language  
 garalawidyi, G: pig  
 dararu, M: black cormorant  
 darawulu, G: trousers  
 dari beda, G: cloud  
 dari jara, M: cloud  
 gata, stick  
 gata, M: pelican  
 dati, to like  
 - datima, M: to like  
 datubira, waddy  
 datya, to kick  
 dawadny, G: spitting rain  
 dawul, angry, savage  
 - dawul waga, to get wild  
 dawuru, quickly, straight away  
 da:, mouth  
 da:gin, G: sock  
 diba, liver  
 dibala, M: urine  
 dibidvara, duck sp.  
 di:da, sister  
 di:da, to wake, to wake up (tr.),  
 also M: to chase  
 digi, son (of man)  
 diga, to scold  
 digany, G: gall (body)  
 diginy, G: lightning  
 diguru, G: lightning  
 digyan, G: moon  
 dili, eye  
 - dilibugu, M: blind  
 - dilimuga, G: blind  
 dimany, G: vagina  
 dimburany, lizard sp.  
 di:ndu, to know  
 di:na, foot  
 - di:na binga, M: to sneak up  
 - di:na matta, di:na wala, M: to track  
 di:na, G: to taste  
 di:nb, G: to disappear  
 di:ndakuru, M: trip  
 di:ndindindi, M: willy wagtail  
 di:ndiny, M: bee  
 dingany, M: step cut in tree trunk  
 dingil, straight  
 danu, G: clitoris  
 dinimbulu, G: place name  
 dinivada, M: place name  
 dintiny, G: rosewood  
 dibidibibu, G: white-headed stilt  
 dinivii, M: blade (of spear, knife,  
 axe)
- dintiny, G: rosewood  
 diriny, M: bloodwood  
 diru, G: lapunyah (tree)  
 diru, apostle bird  
 di:ti, louse  
 di:wa:la, M: many  
 di:winj, G: hopbush  
 di:wuru, M: lapunyah (tree)  
 di:, G: tea  
 di:gal, G: itchy (?)  
 di:ti, soldier bird  
 di:daq, urine  
 di:da(ni), G: to scratch  
 di:du, G: sun, daytime  
 di:du:li, to slip over  
 duguna, G: flood  
 dulala, G: sandalwood  
 dulba, to put out (fire, with  
 water), G: to shut, to block  
 dulaga, log  
 dulu, M: to put in  
 dulu, to put in  
 dulun, ironwood  
 dulid, centipede  
 dulu, M: kingfisher  
 dumba, to jump, to hop  
 dumba, sheep  
 dumba, to erect  
 dumbliny, G: smoke  
 dundal, M: shrimp  
 dundu, G: body  
 dunga, to dip up (water)  
 dunbany, leech  
 du:runy, M: dust  
 duti, M: elbow  
 dura, G: dust  
 duru, M: sun  
 duru, hair  
 durura, G: dust  
 duti, M: elbow  
 dutu, M: narrow  
 duwad, alive  
 duwadi, shirt  
 duwana, son (of woman) (also  
 duwan, G, duwany, M)  
 duwili, bower bird  
 du:bu, G: soap  
 dyibidvara, G: duck sp.  
 dyindividindi, G: willy wagtail  
 dyinguyal, M: parrot sp.  
 dyipu, G: small  
 dyuga, G: sugar (see Add)  
 gabad, armpit  
 gabagabal, G: old man  
 (gabid)  
 - gabigbari, G: hungry  
 - gabira, to be hungry

- gabira, G: lily  
 gabu, G: to return  
 gabugi, G: hat  
 gabul, carpet snake  
 gabun, M: child  
 gabun, egg, brains  
 gabut, M: hat  
 gada, M: head  
 - gada gunari, M: bald  
 gad, to move (intr.)  
 gad, M: to tell a lie  
 gadiya, G: mother's brother, father-in-Law  
 gadu, ant  
 gadbu, north  
 gadga, hip  
 gadga!, G: leaves  
 gadgany, M: sparrowhawk  
 gadgil, G: hard  
 gadkany, G: sparrowhawk  
 gadkiny, windbreak  
 gadla, G: no, not  
 gadilla, sand  
 gagugudu, G: quickly, hurry up  
 gadyu, G: to tie  
 gagada, M: moon  
 gagiladany, pink cockatoo  
 gagula, river red gum  
 gagungidu, kookaburra  
 gala, to be frightened  
 gala, again  
 - galadu, M: again  
 galiburu, M: sandmill  
 galga, to pour, to spill (tr.)  
 - galgama, G: to boil (trans.)  
 galu, G: testicles  
 gamara, M: left (hand side)  
 gamba, to cover, to bury, to shut (eyes, mouth)  
 gambari, far  
 (Gambi)  
 - gambinya, M: to bring back  
 - gambira, M: to come back  
 gambul, G: bloodwood  
 gamini, M: elder sister  
 gaminy, mother's mother  
 gamu, water  
 gana, G: yamstick  
 gana, to come  
 gananila, G: place name  
 gani, to bring, to take  
 gandi, M: to call, to name  
 gandi, M: to get  
 gandu, G: child  
 gangima, to tease  
 ganjanu, M: mother's brother  
 ganuru, canoe
- ganda, M: spider  
 gandiny waba, M: to sneak up  
 ganyanya, G: cheeky  
 ganydara, to go down, to get down  
 gantybul, G: policeman  
 ganyna, to swallow  
 gapuni, M: small  
 gari, yellowelly (golden perch)  
 garu, grey (haired) old  
 - garugaru, G: old  
 gara, to step on  
 gara, M: no, not  
 - gara:ndi, M: no, not  
 garadany, G: billous  
 garu, M: in vain  
 gerudu, G: bottle  
 gatuny, G: shrimp  
 gati, bitter, salty  
 - gati bagi, G: to be sick  
 gaty, rotten  
 gatyabirri, M: wild lemon  
 gat yin, M: rainbow  
 gat yuwi lada, M: turtle  
 (Gawud)  
 - gawubari, G: desiring sexual intercourse  
 gawula, young (of animal)  
 gawun, dress  
 gayadambal, G: old man  
 gayimma, M: now, today  
 gidyina, G: to tickle  
 gilagilia, galah  
 giyala, G: many  
 giyalad, giyadu, G: cattle (see Add)  
 guba, G: to burn (intr.)  
 - gubabari, M: old man  
 - gubaguba, M: old man  
 gubal, M: hollow in tree  
 gubi, clever  
 gubi, to whistle  
 gubil, blue-tongue lizard, also  
 G: personal name  
 gubudu, gidgea (tree)  
 gudala, eaglehawk  
 gudari, see maga  
 gudi, M, gudin, G: red ochre  
 - gudugud, red  
 gudu, see 4.9.9  
 (Gudu)  
 - gududany, see magna  
 - guduli, G: to close (eyes)  
 gudaburu, M: magpie  
 gudama, M: to stop (tr.)  
 gudba, bobbies (fish)

- gudbara, M: a few  
 gudbinny, G: bare, bald  
 gudga, G: nape, back of neck  
 gudgan, long  
 gudgi, G: strong  
 gudgud, mopeke  
 gudi:lin', G: pewee  
 gudul, black  
 gudigud, G: winding  
 gudyny, G: alone  
 gudryu, M, gudu, G: blowfly, maggot  
 gudu:guny, G: dove  
 gudy, honey, sugarbag  
 guya, G: hit with missile  
 guga, pot, pannikin  
 gugumba, fog  
 gukunburu, M: dove  
 guila, G: red kangaroo  
 guila, G: to sing out  
 gulany, net, fish trap  
 guia:bidiny, G: ball  
 guiba, to say, to tell  
 guibari, emu  
 guigun, G: string  
 guili, M: billycan  
 guili, snake sp.  
 guiliny, G: louse  
 gul tapa, M: whistler duck  
 gul ukdu, G: broiga  
 guiyau, ya, M: weak  
 gul yuq, M: tiger snake  
 guma, blood  
 gumada, honey bread  
 gumibeda, M: heron sp.  
 gumire, to suck  
 gumun, hawk sp.  
 gunda, to steal  
 gundi, house  
 gundi, to break (intr.), to die  
 guitars, M: brolga  
 gunu, humpy  
 gunun, G: curran bush  
 guna, faeces  
 gunari, plain (see also gada)  
 gunda, M: already, G: yesterday  
 gunda, away  
 gunga!, husband  
 gunga!iny, tea tree  
 guni, G: to hit  
 gunku, cough, coughing  
 - gunkuru baba, M: to cough  
 gunma, to break  
 gunja, G: faeces, guts (see Add)  
 gunja, raw, green (of fruit)  
 gunma, M: wood duck  
 gunya, G: language name  
 gunydi, G: to hide  
 gunydu, G: slow  
 gunyti, G: to hide (intr.)  
 - gunyilli, M: to hide (intr.)  
 - gunyima, to hide (tr.)  
 gungar!, G: language name  
 gunju, M: food  
 gunpu, G: elbow  
 gunpu, short  
 guragura, G: clover  
 guri, G: clothes  
 gurgururu, G: all, completely  
 gutya, M: up there, high  
 gurara, M: alone  
 gutuny(u), M: alone  
 guta, south  
 guturu, swan  
 gutaquta, bird sp.  
 gutya, M: to hit with a missile  
 guwadu, M: crab  
 guwanmangadi, M: place name  
 guyada, wife  
 - guyadambal, G: wife  
 guyan, M: stone knife, grinding stone (?)  
 guyibiny, M: curlew  
 guyidi, black bream  
 guyu, fish  
 gu:, nose  
 ibalu, you (dual)  
 ida, to leave (tr.), to put down  
 - idama, M: to pile up  
 - idari, M: to run away with  
 idl, G: to run away with, M: to run away  
 ida, M: you (plural)  
 idginidgin, G: cheeky  
 idiny, C: noisy  
 - idinvidiny, G: noisy  
 igaru, slow, quiet  
 igura, iguri, see magna  
 iliny, G: coot (bird)  
 ilvari, M: noisy  
 imba, to hear, to listen  
 - imballi, G: to feel well  
 imbindima, to hang up (tr.)  
 ina, G: here  
 - inad, M: on this side  
 - inagediny, G: on this side  
 - inany, G: here, this  
 - inanygani, G: here  
 - ina-da, G: here  
 ina, ini, M: here  
 ina, you (acc.)  
 inda, you  
 inl, see ina

- inu, your  
indymalu, M: place name  
inddyu, M: to smooth, to sweep  
ingada, rockhole, native well  
ingu, G: to grow, to sweep (?)  
ipany, M: dew  
ira, G, ita, M: tooth  
- madi, M: groundsheet, blanket  
- madina, to spread  
mada, black goanna  
mada, M: to get  
madburany, bicycle lizard  
madga, M: gully  
madgama, M: to gather up  
madgany, language name  
madgara, M: girl  
madinyadiny, M: Seven Sisters  
mada, G: to run  
maga, G: hand  
- madaguwadu, G: crab  
- maga maga, G: iny or  
madmagai, iny, G: policeman  
magurya, M: own (see 4.9.10)  
maki, man, person  
- magi gabun, M: boy  
madymbidany, G: bat  
magara, M: crotch, fork  
magida, copi, clay  
magurya, M: sand  
maka, bone, shin  
- makabingan, G: thin  
maka, G: arm, M: wing  
malad, box tree  
mala, shade  
- malumalu, shadow  
mala, M: mark  
namadu, M: crested pigeon  
nambu, M: song  
namany, M: burr  
nanda, G: vegetable food  
nanda, see bat!
- mangi, M: to burn (intr.)  
- manginy, M: cooked  
manaru, G: wood duck  
manaiara, G: place name  
mandari, G: lazy, tired  
mandiri, boot, shoe  
mangad, bag  
mangu, beefwood  
mani, G: money  
maniny, lightning  
manu, throat  
marmada, G: duck sp.  
mana, ear
- nugaru, tomorrow  
mugu, knee  
nukada, G: burr  
nukin, G: bumble tree  
nukiri, M: by and by  
nula, to vomit  
- mu agadany, G: vomit  
- mulany, M: flood, vomit  
- mulanymulany, G: nauseated  
nuju, spring  
numa, M: to point  
numda, M: to hold  
numdu, G: together  
numbima, M: to mix  
numda, dilly bag  
numga, M: to block  
numgudany, M: crab  
numany, M: soft  
numi, G: soft  
numiny, G: spider  
numuya, body hair  
numyul, G: public hair  
numgung, wallaroo  
muru, nulla-nulla  
mura, yam sp. (G: also muda)  
mutup, shingleback lizard  
muyi, M: to leave alone  
muyulmuyul, M: sandfly
- Note: It is not clear whether n can occur initially. Initial n and (apparent) n are grouped together.
- naga, G: to see  
naga, G: horn  
- nelgana, G: horn  
nampa, M: to paint, cover  
nangu, M: to wait  
nanga, M: young  
nangagu, G: young man, boy  
nangudu, G: boat  
nari, name  
nawu, rawud, G: swag  
na:, M: to see  
niden, owl sp.  
niki, M: charcoal  
nilya)
- niliyaganin, G: now  
nima, M: to ask for  
nimany, G: ant sp.  
nitudu, G: language name  
nitudu, ant sp.  
nugunu, G: blind  
- mugamuga, G: blind  
muga, G: to get  
mugagi, hail  
mugana, M: son's child, G: son(?)  
mugany, gum
- mababugu, deaf  
- maja gugudany, G: deaf  
- maja igora, M, maja iguri, G:  
to forget  
majarra, black duck  
magala, G: sand hill  
magany, young woman  
magu, M: arm  
magumangu, G, magumanku, M: mouse  
mara, M: hand  
mari, mother's mother's brother  
matamata or madmada, G: soon  
matya, long ago  
mata, see dina  
- matala, M: watchfully (?)  
matyambidany, M: bat  
mayada, sister  
mayi, M: vegetable food  
ma:bu, G: many  
mada, boss  
madiyin, G: matches  
mida, G: charcoal  
midad, frost, also G: cold weather,  
winter  
midilli, to shine  
miliama, G: poor fellow  
migan, M: forehead  
milgin, G: milk, cattle  
miliiny, M: tired  
milyad, tears  
nimany, G: ant sp.  
nimi, lips  
ninga, G: bank of river  
nimany, vagina  
nimya, M: full  
nimyidu, leopard wood  
nimydu, to peep  
migo, G: fork (of tree)  
mira, G: high, up there  
miti, M: hard  
miti, M: to float  
miya, G: to wait  
muga, G: black soil  
mugun, G: song  
muda, see mura  
muga, good  
mugunu, old woman  
mudguny, G: bark (see Add)  
mudi, water rat  
mudwadi, G: language name  
mudun, ant sp.  
mugunu, G: blind  
- mugamuga, G: blind  
muga, G: to get  
mugagi, hail  
mugana, M: son's child, G: son(?)  
mugany, gum

- nibura, G: sandfly  
nuda, to smell  
nuba, M: to roll (tr.)  
nuka, M: to taste  
nula, he, she, it  
nunda, to kiss  
nungud, nasal mucus  
nunu, always  
nunupa, him, her, its  
nuwa, M: that (pl. nuwanidyada)
- nabi, to wash  
nadjiny, father's father (see Add)  
nadagada, M: bulrushes  
nadia, east  
nadjgu, grey kangaroo or wallaby  
nade, M: testicles  
nadir, M: to be thirsty  
nala, G: crotch  
naga, G: to speak, to talk  
nali, we two (dual)  
naku, mate, relation (?)  
nawida, G: crested pigeon  
nayi, saliva  
namala, G: female  
namany, G: yam sp.  
namara, M: place name  
namun, breast, milk  
nana, me  
nanda, G: to lay (eggs), to give  
birth  
nandari, to feel hot, also G: to  
be thirsty  
nangdi, to speak, to talk  
nana, we (plural)  
nanga, M, Nangad, G: beard  
nani, what, something  
- nanimiri, M: how many?  
namu, chin  
nanybad, sweat  
- nanybara, M: to sweat  
naran, M: that (mentioned before)  
nari, M: to disappear  
nari, G: language name  
naru, nearly  
narama, to dry (tr.)  
nati, mate  
natyu, my  
nawa, yes  
nawudawud, frog sp.  
naya, I  
nindin, G: nasal mucus  
nuba, G: over there  
- nabadi, M, Nabagadiny, G: on the  
other side  
- nabany, M: over there

- Quban<sup>9</sup>, G: frog sp., also personal name  
Qubari<sup>10</sup>, M: to show  
Quda<sup>11</sup>, M: dog  
Quda, to move (intr.)  
- Qudama, M: to move (tr.)  
Qudduma, G: to heap up  
Qulguru<sup>12</sup>, M: watching, as a spectator  
Quluyuru<sup>13</sup>, M: tadpole  
Qulku, cheek  
Qumbi<sup>14</sup>, G: to swim  
Qumbigai(a), G: frog sp.  
Qumbiru<sup>15</sup>, anus  
Quna, M: to lie  
Quna, see Quni  
Quna, G: that, there  
- Qunagadiny, G: on that side  
- Qunany, G: that, there  
- Qunanygani, G: that  
- Qunanyaniny, G: that  
Quni, M: someone (inflected forms have stem Quna-)  
Qunyda, face (G: also Qunyra)  
Quru, M: some  
Qura, G: dog  
Qutjutji, G: bent  
Quya, G: smart, clever  
Udiny, sore  
Udun, grass  
Ugal, M: waterlily  
Udu, G: old  
Uga, G: dark, nightime  
Ugapaa, G: to run  
Ugu, hither  
Ulu, G: to die  
Ulu, M: heart  
Umidal, M: kidney  
Una, to lie, to sleep  
Ura, M: two  
Utiny, heavy  
Uta, M: to chase, to hunt  
Uta, M: two  
Waba, to go, to walk  
Wabudu, younger brother  
Wada, M: to call out  
Wadi, yes, already, right  
- Wadiyaniny, G: right, true  
- Wadiin, M: already, that's true  
Wadu, to cook, to burn  
Wadu, G: old (of person)  
Wada, M: to dance  
Wadgu, G: bad  
- Wadgidany, G: old  
- Wadgidadu, bad  
Wadguny, M: right (hand side)
- wada, G: gap  
wadi, G: to go  
Wadidawadva, M: place name  
Wady:n, white woman  
waga, to rise (of sun), G: also to climb, to go up, and see dawu  
Wadduma, G: jaw  
Wakada, G: curlew  
Wakan, M: father's sister  
Wakanu, M: crow  
Wakara, M: jaw  
Wala, see dina  
Wala, M: where?  
Walib, to carry  
Wala, stranger  
Wali, G: catfish sp.  
Walika, G: to look for  
Wamada, Wamadu, M, Wamara, G:  
spear  
Wamiba, G: silly, also to be lost (?)  
- Wambadua, M: to lose  
- Wambana, M: to be lost  
- Wambanna, G: to lose  
Wambu, M: yamstick  
Wanda, G: where?  
- Wandadi, M: how?  
- Wandany, when?  
Wandi, G: dingo  
Wandu, who?  
Wanana, G: queen bee  
Wanba, M: big  
Wanbu, devil, ghost  
Wandi, to climb  
- Wandina, to hang up (tr.)  
Wangul, G: also wangud, pillow  
Wanpu, G: woman  
Wanda, M: road  
Wanga, chest  
Wangu, M: to bark  
Wanguli, G: to bark  
Wanal, boomerang  
Wanga, M: to be bent  
- Wangawanga, M: winding  
Wangara, G: one  
Wangud, G: a few  
Waran, M: billabong  
Wara, M: to run  
Waribinda, M: to think about  
Wai, scrub  
Wata, G: to play, to dance  
Wata, M: which way?  
Wawunga, behind  
Wayanbida, woman  
Wayi, questi on marker  
Wayibala, white man (G: also  
Wayibala)

wa:, to give  
widbil, G: dogwood  
widgu, on the side, sideways  
widila, G: supplejack (tree)  
widila, M: wilga (tree)  
widili, M: peevee  
Wipidyuru, dotterel

Wiju, G: curlew  
Wilaru, M: young man  
Wind, M: to play  
Wina, M: near, close  
Winal, shoulder  
Wintan, M: frog sp.  
Windyu, to ask  
Wira, G: lightning  
Wita, M: many

Wamida, G: like that, that sort  
Yangi, M: sister  
Yanid'a, true  
Yapa, Yagedi, Yapanu, mother  
Yanga, G: like that, that sort  
Yangi, M: male  
Yapany, G: lapunyah (tree)  
Yatvu, M: flame  
Yudamu, G: alcohol

Yudi, meat  
Yugan, rain  
Yukala, G: pink-eared duck  
Yulan, G: skin  
Yulbi, to push  
Yulli, M: to stoop (perhaps also in  
G, but given as 'to creep')  
Yurinnyda, M: mud  
Yuliu, G: mud  
Yulku, G: heart  
Yuju, M: body  
Yungi, M: to move (camp)  
Yujia, hole  
Yujany, G: mean, greedy  
Yugera, M: to swim across  
Yungu, M: to grow  
Yurinnyda, M: yesterday  
Yura, G: you (plural)  
Yugal, skin, hide  
Yui:u, G: you (plural) (?)  
Yuwaringa, M: poor fellow

- Yama, to do, to say  
Yamal, cod  
Yamba, camp, place  
Yamba:lin, G: heron  
Yamuru, M: teal duck  
Yantie, G: personal name  
Yangi, M: to limp  
Yand'i, waist  
Yanyid'a, true  
Yapa, Yagedi, Yapanu, mother  
Yanga, G: like that, that sort  
Yangi, M: sister  
Yanid'a, true  
Yapa, Yagedi, Yapanu, mother  
Yanga, G: like that, that sort  
Yangi, M: male  
Yapany, G: lapunyah (tree)  
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Yura, G: you (plural)  
Yugal, skin, hide  
Yui:u, G: you (plural) (?)  
Yuwaringa, M: poor fellow

#### VOCABULARY IN SEMANTIC FIELDS

Margany and Gunya words are given side by side, MAR-

gany on the left, and separated by an oblique line, /.

Where there is a dash on one side of the line the word is not known for that dialect. Where there is no oblique line the word is the same in both dialects. If the writer has some doubt about a word a question mark is used and if he thinks it probably wrong it and accompanying references are parenthesised; in the latter case it is usually because he thinks it is the wrong dialect or the wrong meaning and cross-references are given if needed. In some cases a word is parenthesised because it is given by only one informant who is not regarded as very reliable, while other informants give something different.

In general, the source of Margany items is Jessie Shillingsworth; if not, the initials of the informant(s) are given (and these items are regarded as doubtful). Gunya items are accepted as correct if given or accepted by two





|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 3. young (of animal)          | gawula (cf. Appendix 1, B5)   |
| 4. fur                        | munuya (cf. A66)  |
| 5. tail                       | bida  |
| 6. claw                       | bikany  |
| 7. horn                       | nalga(n)ga  |
| 8. dog                        | nuda  |
| 9. wild dog, dingo (see 3)    | wandi   |
| 10. pup                       | bapapan(y) (M, from E?)   |
| 11. red kangaroo              | gula (bawuda (M, MgR))  |
| 12. grey kangaroo             | jadgu (also in Bd, but cf. 14)                                      |
| 13. wallaroo                  | mungun(y)   |
| 14. wallaby                   | jadgu (cf. 12)  |
| 15. bilby                     | /   |
| 16. water rat                 | mud   |
| 17. mouse                     | mangumangku   |
| 18. native cat                | dambudu   |
| 19. possum                    | madgumangku   |
| 20. porcupine, echidna        | badbi(a)  |
| 21. bat                       | yadaman   |
| 22. horse                     | mil(g)in (M, from E milk (Eng), giyada (C), gi:da! (C) (all from E) |
| 23. cattle                    | /   |
| 24. sheep                     | dora lawidi (F, olgC), bigibigi (from E)                            |
| 25. pig                       | /   |
| 26. goat                      | nanigudu (C, from E manygat)  |
| 27. cat                       | budwigat (from E pussycat)  |
| E - Birds                     | baya  |
| 1. bird                       | /   |
| 2. wing                       | that mala is not 'arm', in Mg)                                      |
| 3. beak                       | /   |
| 4. feather                    | / (cf. 'lip' Bd)  |
| 5. egg                        | buda (ar, 'duck's down')  |
| 6. nest (in tree)             | gabun(y)  |
| 7. emu                        | /   |
| 8. plain turkey               | gulbar!   |
| 9. brongga                    | bungan(y)   |
| 10. pelican                   | /   |
| 11. crane, heron              | yamba: i ny   |
| 12. blue crane, grey heron    | /   |
| 13. crane, white-necked heron | gumi bada   |
| 14. shag, black cormorant     | dararu  |
| 15. shag, pied cormorant      | bintada (a)   |
| 16. diver                     | nindun(y)   |

|   |  |
|---|--|
| 17. swan  | balgabi(a)   |
| 18. wood duck   | gurna  |
| 19. teal duck   | yamuru   |
| 20. widgeon, pink-eared duck  | dibidvara (cf. 23)   |
| 21. mountain duck   | dibidvara (cf. 23)   |
| 22. whistler duck   | gultapa  |
| 23. Sp. duck  | /  |
| 24. coot  | /  |
| 25. barcker, white-headed stilt   | /  |
| 26. dotterel  | wilpidwur(w)   |
| 27. curlew  | guyibiny   |
| 28. waterhen  | baipara  |
| 29. eaglehawk, wedge-tailed eagle   | bilubitu (BF)  |
| 30. kitehawk, kite  | bilubitu (BF)  |
| 31. fork-tailed kite  | bilubitu (BF)  |
| 32. fish hawk, square-tailed kite   | gumun (BF, GnJS)   |
| 33. sparrowhawk, kestrel (?)  | gadgan(y) (a)  |
| 34. mopoke (prob. boobook owl)  | gudgud   |
| 35. sp. owl (prob. barn owl)  | gidañ (aus)  |
| 36. sp. "owl" (prob. tawny frogmouth)   | /  |
| 37. (prob.) spotted nightjar (a, but thought to be a Sp. hawk) (C, identified from a fairly detailed description by K. Simpson of State College of Victoria, Burwood) | bulany guttaguta   |
| 38. crow  | wakan  |
| 39. kookaburra  | gagungudu (a R) (Note: also gagungudu recorded from JS for 'butcher bird', but it is doubted that this is different) |
| 40. kingfisher (green and blue)   | quulu  |
| 41. magpie  | gudalburu  |
| 42. peewee, mudlark   | /  |
| 43. willy wagtail   | qindiqindi   |
| 44. apostle bird  | /  |
| 45. bower bird  | duru   |
| 46. bellbird  | duriw!   |
| 47. soldier bird,   | bakubaku   |
| 48. noisy miner   | di:ti  |
| 49. white (sulphur-crested) cockatoo  | digadi   |
| 50. pink (Major Mitchell) cockatoo  | gagaladany gitagila  |
| galah   | /  |

|  |  |                  |  |                      |   |
|--|--|------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| 51.  | blue-bonnet  | dyiŋguyal        | /  | buwadi               |   |
| parrot or quarriorn<br>(Note: it is not clear whether these names refer to one or the other bird or whether both have the same name. Quarriorn is bwadui in Bd - but the Bd name for blue-bonnet parrot is not known.) |  |                  |  |                      |   |
| 52.  | bulin-bulin (parrot)                                       | —                | budan'budany'  |                      | H - Insects, etc.                                       |
| (Note: it is not clear whether these names refer to one or the other bird or whether both have the same name. Quarriorn is bwadui in Bd - but the Bd name for blue-bonnet parrot is not known.)                        |  |                  |  |                      |   |
| 53.  | crimson-wing (parrot)                                      | —                | / bulanybulany' (C) (cf. 52, but C confirms the distinction. Cf. also 36.) |                      | 1. (bush) fly   |
| 54.  | budgerigar   | binbira          | / bulanybulany' (C) (cf. 52, but C confirms the distinction. Cf. also 36.) |                      | 2. blowfly, maggot                                      |
| 55.  | crested pigeon   | mamadu           | / bulanybulany' (C) (cf. 52, but C confirms the distinction. Cf. also 36.) |                      | 3. mosquito   |
| 56.  | dove   | gukunburu        | / bulanybulany' (C) (cf. 52, but C confirms the distinction. Cf. also 36.) |                      | 4. sandfly  |
| F - Reptiles, Frogs  |  |                  |  |                      |   |
| 1.   | snake  | dambal           | /  | bee                  | 5. bee  |
| 2.   | carpet snake   | gabu             | /  | queen? bee           | 6. (queen?) bee   |
| 3.   | tiger snake  | yud              | /  | gindiny              | 7. meat ant   |
| 4.   | bilby snake  | guli             | (cf. 3)  | /                    | 8. Sp. ant (little) —                                   |
| 5.   | mulga snake  | idi              |  |                      | 9. Sp. ant  |
| 6.   | sand goanna  | bumbara          |  | muđun ('jumper ant') | 10. anthill   |
| 7.   | black goanna   | bara             |  | /                    | 11. centipede   |
| 8.   | carney, bearded dragon                                     | mada             |  | ganda                | 12. spider  |
| 9.   | blue-tongue lizard   | bubby            |  | di                   | 13. louse   |
| 10.  | shingleback lizard   | gubi             |  | barngu               | 14. nit   |
| 11.  | bicycle lizard   | mutuh            | (C mudunu)   |                      | 15. caterpillar   |
| 12.  | Sp. lizard (red-headed, on the ground in red soil country) | madburany        | (second vowel doubtful)  |                      | 16. edible grub (in mulga (JS) and/or                   |
| 13.  | turtle   | gatyuwilađa      |  |                      | 17. gilgea (R)  |
| 14.  | frog   | dambany          |  |                      | 18. edible grub (in coolibah (JS), in ground (R))       |
| 15.  | frog (big, green)  | /                | bidi:  |                      | 19. leech   |
| 16.  | frog (big, green, may be same as 16)                       | gavudgawud (a R) |  |                      |   |
| 17.  | frog (little, brown)                                       | /                | gubañ (C)  |                      | I - Language, Ceremony                                  |
| 18.  | frog (bigger than 17, brown)                               | bal'kyu (aSpur)  |  |                      | 1. language, speech                                     |
| 19.  | frog (on sandhills) —                                      | /                |  |                      | 2. derived from verb 'to speak'; may mean only 'speech' |
| 20.  | tadpole  | qulunyayuru      | /  |                      | 2-7 Language names occurring in recorded corpus         |
| G - Fish, Crustaceans, Shellfish   |  |                  |  |                      |   |
| 1.   | fish   | guyu             |  |                      | 1. Badjidi  |
| 2.   | cod  | yamal            |  |                      | 2. Gunya  |
| 3.   | yellowbelly, golden perch                                  | garí             |  |                      | 3. Gunggari   |
| 4.   | black bream  | guyidi           |  |                      | 4. Margany  |
| 5.   | boney bream  | bandyda          |  |                      | 5. Muruwari   |
| 6.   | bobbies (Sp. perch)  | gudba            |  |                      | 6. Narigi   |
| 7.   | catfish (large)  | banbuđu          |  |                      | 7. name   |
| 8.   | catfish (small) —  | /                |  |                      | 8. song, corroborree                                    |
| 9.   | crayfish   | bugili           |  |                      | 9. mambu  |
| 10.  | shrimp   | dunatal          |  |                      | 10. possible moiety name —                              |
| 11.  | crab   | guwedu           |  |                      | 11. —   |
| 12.  | mussel   | munjidany        | /  |                      | 12. —   |
| J - Camp, Artefacts  |  |                  |  |                      |   |
| 1.   | camp   | wamba            |  |                      | 1. camp   |
| 2.   | house (European)   | gundí            |  |                      | 2. house  |
| 3.   | humpy  | gunja            |  |                      | 3. gunya  |
| 4.   | windbreak  | gadkiny          | (R)  |                      | 4. gungarí  |
| 5.   | spear  | wamada           |  |                      | 5. madgany  |
| 6.   | boomerang  | biwiny           | (?, BF)  |                      | 6. muduwari   |
| 7.   | nulla-nulla (throwing stick)                               | waŋai            |  |                      | 7. nulla-nulla  |
| 8.   | waddy (club)   | datubira         |  |                      | 8. nulla-nulla (throwing stick)                         |
| 9.   | shield   | budgu            |  |                      | 9. wamara (F)   |
| 10.  | axe  | baluny           |  |                      | 10. baluny  |
| 11.  | knife, chisel  | barany           |  |                      | 11. bangu (C, = BD 'stone')                             |
| 12.  | blade (of spear, knife)                                    | dinyi            |  |                      | 12. bangu (F 'like a nulla-nulla but smaller')          |
| 13.  | yamstick (digging stick)                                   | wambu            |  |                      | 13. gana  |
| 14.  | pot, pannikin  | guga             | (BD 'bark from elbow of tree')   |                      | 14. guga (BD 'bark from elbow of tree')                 |

|  |                         |                               |   |                        |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 15. grinding stone guyan (see also 11)   | /                       | —                             | 4. moon gagađa (also C)                         | / di̪.gađ              |
| 16. bag dilly bag (for carrying babies or food)  | munda (R, C 'pillow')   | —                             | 5. star niyadu                                  | / —                    |
| 17. string, rope net   | bal'ka                  | —                             | 6. Milky Way baruwađu (cf. baru 'river')        | / —                    |
| 18. canoe swag   | bati                    | —                             | 7. Seven Sisters madinymadiny /                 | / duđu (=sun), boda:du |
| 19. bed  | bati                    | (cf. R22)                     | 8. daytime buwany /                             | / —                    |
| 20. groundsheet, clothes   | madil                   | —                             | 9. nighttime, dark biđa /                       | / uga, biđa (M)        |
| 21. shirt  | bati                    | —                             | 10. shade duwađi (from E) /                     | / —                    |
| 22. trousers   | darawuli                | —                             | 11. shadow duwađi (from E) /                    | / —                    |
| 23. blanket one sleeps on  | wangui                  | —                             | 12. summer, hot buwanygil, buwanygil'a / buwany | małumału               |
| 24. pillow   | wangui                  | —                             | 13. winter, cold yagal (= cold) /               | / midaq (= frost)      |
| 25. clothes  | bati                    | —                             | 14. cloud darinjara (thunder cloud) /           | / darinjada            |
| 26. shirt  | darawuli                | —                             | 15. cloud baŋara (small clouds) / yugan /       | / —                    |
| 27. dress  | dabudı                  | —                             | 16. rain — / dawadany (C, spitting rain)        | / —                    |
| 28. hat  | gabutı                  | —                             | 17. rain — /                                    | / —                    |
| 29. socks  | gabutı                  | —                             | 18. rainbow garvın /                            | / —                    |
| 30. boots, shoes   | gabutı                  | —                             | 19. thunder barinv (P gunbulany) /              | / —                    |
| 31. saddle   | guli                    | —                             | 20. lightning diđuru, maniny (M), wira (R)      | / —                    |
| 32. billycan   | guli                    | —                             | 21. hail mugadi /                               | / —                    |
| 33. bottle   | guli                    | —                             | 22. fog guğumba /                               | / —                    |
| 34. soap   | guli                    | —                             | 23. ice, frost midaq /                          | / —                    |
| 35. pipe   | buyu                    | (from E)                      | 24. dew yadga /                                 | / —                    |
| 36. tobacco  | buyu                    | (from E)                      | 25. wind budibı /                               | / —                    |
| 37. paper  | bıyaga                  | (from E)                      | 26. whirlwind / dugun /                         | / —                    |
| 38. matches  | bıyaga                  | (from E)                      | 27. flood mulany /                              | / —                    |
| K - Fire, Food, Water  |                         |                               |   |                        |
| 1. fire, firewood  | budi                    | —                             | M - Geography                                   |                        |
| 2. flame   | biya                    | —                             | 1. Place  |                        |
| 3. smoke   | bumbinı (C duđunıv)     | —                             | 2. river, creek baru                            |                        |
| 4. charcoal  | buđa                    | —                             | 3. billabong waran                              | / —                    |
| 5. ashes   | buđa                    | —                             | 4. gully madga                                  | / —                    |
| 6. food  | guđu, bulu              | bulu                          | 5. bank bunu                                    | / —                    |
| (Note: these words are given as a translation of 'tucker', which in the English of many Aborigines means 'vegetable food'. However, it seems that they may mean 'food, in general' and that the word 'tucker' in this part of Queensland also has this meaning.) | guđu                    | —                             | 6. bend in river /                              | / —                    |
| 7. vegetable food  | mayi                    | / manda                       | 7. spring /                                     | / —                    |
| 8. meat  | yudu                    | —                             | 8. rockhole, native well ingeda                 | yamba (= camp)         |
| 9. honey   | gudja                   | —                             | 9. ground, soil /                               | / bađu                 |
| 10. honey-bread  | gumada                  | —                             | 10. hill, mountain /                            | / —                    |
| 11. beeswax  | bandı (a)               | bandı                         | 11. plain, claypan /                            | / —                    |
| 12. milk   | qamun (=breast)         | milgin (from E, cf. D23)      | 12. black soil /                                | / —                    |
| 13. tea  | /                       | dili: (from E)                | 13. sand /                                      | / —                    |
| 14. alcoholic drink  | —                       | yura:mu (F, from E rum)       | 14. dust /                                      | / —                    |
| 15. sugar  | —                       | duga (R also duđa, from E     | 15. dirt, filth /                               | / —                    |
| 16. water  | gamu                    | —                             | 16. sandhill /                                  | / —                    |
| L - Sky, weather   |                         |                               | 17. stone /                                     | / —                    |
| 1. environment   | Yamba (=camp) (e.g. / — |                               | 18. mud /                                       | / —                    |
| in Yamba bagidji, 'day is breaking'; c.f. Bd, Breen, 1973:163-4)   |                         |                               | 19. red ochre /                                 | / —                    |
| 2. sky   | bandađa /               | duđu (M also buwanıy = 'hot') | 20. copi, clay /                                | / —                    |
| 3. sun   | duđu                    | = 'hot')                      | 21. scrub /                                     | / —                    |
|  |                         |                               | 22. gap /                                       | / —                    |
|  |                         |                               | 23. hole /                                      | / —                    |
|  |                         |                               | 24. track, mark /                               | / —                    |

|     |  |                                 |                 |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
|-----|--|---------------------------------|-----------------|---|-----|--|-----------------------|----------------------|--|
| 25. | road   | wanda                           | /               | — | 31. | wilga  | widila                | /                    | daq!   |
| 26. | echo   | bwala! bwala!                   | /               | — | 32. | (Geijera parviflora)   | (Geijera parviflora)  | /                    | —  |
| 27. | Place names, Margany   |                                 |                 |   | 33. | leopardwood (Flindersia maculosa)  | mindyidi              | /                    | —  |
| 28. | Eulo   | diniyada                        |                 |   | 34. | supplejack   | —                     | widila               | (cf. 31)   |
| 29. | 3 miles upstream from Eulo   | inryimalu                       |                 |   | 35. | dogwood (Fremophilia longifolia)   | badgiri (?)           | /                    | widili   |
| 30. | 4 " " "  | guwanymangadi                   |                 |   | 36. | curran bush (Canthium oleifolium)  | badijiri (?), cf. 34) | /                    | gunun (R)  |
| 31. | 12 " " "   | jamarra                         |                 |   | 37. | gruie tree (Prob. Owenia acidula)  | gawiri (R)            |                      | wild orange (Capparis loranthifolia) dangi                               |
| 32. | " Paroo River"   | wadrawa                         |                 |   | 38. | bumble, wild orange (Capparis loranthifolia)   | —                     |                      | (Capparis loranthifolia)   |
| 33. | 33, place names, given by Gunya speakers, but 34-36 and perhaps also are in Badjidi country. | "marragiden" (BF, his spelling) |                 |   | 39. | (Note: where a botanical name is given, unless the initials JGB follow, a specimen has been identified by the Queensland Herbarium.) | quandong              | /                    | mukin'   |
| 34. | Cunnamulla   | galama                          |                 |   | 40. | quandong   | /                     | ganybad (R, H 'red') | quandong'  |
| 35. | Tinnenburra  | dimbulu                         |                 |   | 41. | wild banana  | baga                  | /                    | —  |
| 36. | 5 miles downstream from Tinnenburra  | bugibaka (C)                    |                 |   | 42. | hop bush (Dodonaea sp.)  | —                     | bingubingu           | —  |
| 15. | " "  | manatara (C)                    |                 |   | 43. | lignum   | /                     | diliny               |  |
| 1.  | tree   | dulgade                         |                 |   | 44. | Sp. yam  | mura                  | /                    | burnui   |
| 2.  | log  | datia                           |                 |   | 45. | Sp. yam  | —                     | /                    | muda (C), mura (aR)  |
| 3.  | stick  | bumbad                          |                 |   | 46. | waterily   | udal                  | /                    | namany (C)   |
| 4.  | twigs, small branches  | bidgi                           |                 |   | 47. | (prob. Crinum sp.)   | —                     | /                    | gabira (R, H 'root of lily')   |
| 5.  | chips  | mudguny (M, olGR)               |                 |   | 48. | Sp. waterily (?)   | /                     | /                    | yalud (R, grows in water, long leaves, flowers, edible nodules on roots) |
| 6.  | bark   | (bidgi, dR, see 5)              |                 |   | 49. | pigweed  | gadajade              | /                    | bilany   |
| 7.  | root   | balgara                         |                 |   | 50. | bulrushes  | —                     | /                    | —  |
| 8.  | fork   | / mingu (R)                     |                 |   | 51. | grass  | —                     | /                    | diliny   |
| 9.  | leaves   | gadgal (F dala)                 |                 |   | 52. | clover (Medicago Sp.)  | —                     | /                    | —  |
| 10. | gum  | mugany                          | / —             |   | 53. | thistle (Sonchus oleraceus)  | —                     | /                    | —  |
| 11. | hollow   | gubal                           |                 |   |     | burr, bindiye  | madan                 | /                    | —  |
| 12. | step cut in tree trunk   | dijngany                        |                 |   |     |  |                       | /                    | mukada   |
| 13. | river gum (Eucalyptus camaldulensis - JGB)   | gagula                          |                 |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 14. | coolibah (E. microtheca - JGB)   | bagura                          |                 |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 15. | box (E. populnea)  | maia                            |                 |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 16. | bloodwood (E. dichromophloia); perhaps also E. terminalis - JGB)                             | diriny                          | / gambu!        |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 17. | lapunyah (E. ochrophloia)  | / diru                          | (M yapanay)     |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 18. | mulga (Acacia aneura)  | dirwu                           | (F bindi)       |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 19. | gidgea (prob. A. cambagei - JGB)   | bindiri                         | (F bindi)       |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 20. | ironwood (A. excelsa sp. angusta)  | gubudu                          |                 |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 21. | river wattle (A. victoriae)  | duiuy                           |                 |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 22. | needlewood (A. farnesiana)   | gandi                           |                 |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 23. | rosewood (Acacia sp. - JGB)  | bangara                         | / —             |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 24. | whitewood (Atalaya hemiglaucha)  | /                               | dintiny         |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 25. | pine (Callitris columellaris)  | budbal                          |                 |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 26. | kurrajong (Brachychiton populneum)   | bandarya                        |                 |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 27. | bottle tree (B. rupestris)   | /                               | binvdyi         |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 28. | sandalwood (Myoporum deserti)  | / budgu (R)                     |                 |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 29. | beefwood (Grevillea striata)   | bananai                         | / dulə          |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |
| 30. | tea tree (paperback, Melaleuca linariifolia)   | mangu (R)                       | gunga:liny (aR) |   |     |  |                       |                      |  |

|  |                               |   |                        |
|--|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| 18. long, tall   |                               | gudgan  | / makabidany, makamaka |
| 19. short  | gupu                          | / gupu  | (R) (maka 'bone')      |
| 20. wide   | biteŋ (C)                     | / biteŋ (C)                                     |                        |
| 21. narrow   | dutyu                         | /   |                        |
| 22. straight   | dingi (R)                     | /   |                        |
| 23. bent   | wangga ('to be bent', cf. 24) | / wangiñutí                                     |                        |
| 24. winding  | wangawanga (aR)               | / guđigudi (C, olgr),                           |                        |
| 25. a ball   | —                             | / wangawanga (aR)                               |                        |
| 26. flat, shallow  | yadpalany                     | / gula; budiny (last vowel                      |                        |
| 27. deep   | butyu, baṭa                   | / possibly u)                                   |                        |
| 28. sharp  | butyu                         | /   |                        |
| 29. blunt  | bugu (cf. 55, 56)             | /   |                        |
| 30. (be) wet   | dapdi                         | /   |                        |
| 31. dry  | yalga                         | /   |                        |
| 32. hot  | buwany                        | /   |                        |
| 33. cold   | yagal                         | /   |                        |
| 34. full   | utiny                         | /   |                        |
| 35. heavy  | utiny                         |   |                        |
| 36. light  | budabudva (aR)                |   |                        |
| 37. rotten   | gatya                         |   |                        |
| 38. hard   | miti                          | / gadgil (C miti 'stiff',                       |                        |
| 39. soft   | mujany                        | / munji   | MgR)                   |
| 40. strong   | bikara                        | / gadgil (also 'tight',                         |                        |
| 41. vigorously (e.g. (hit) hard, (run)                     | yabana                        | / fast (of running))'                           |                        |
| 42. quickly  | garu                          | / gadugadu (see also 14)                        |                        |
| 43. slow, quiet, gentle                                    | gunyayu                       | / gunyayu                                       |                        |
| 44. noisy  | ivari                         | / idiny, idinyidiny (C)                         |                        |
| 45. quiet, still   | bukuny                        |   |                        |
| 46. old (of things)  | udu (M), wedquany (F,         |   |                        |
| 47. good   | mudga (F also mudamudga)      |   |                        |
| 49. bad  | wadguadu (C also 'wadgu')     |   |                        |
| 50. true, right  | yandyā                        | / yandyā (C), wadi (R),                         |                        |
| 51. false  | yanḍu                         | / wadi ganiny (R)                               |                        |
| 52. salty, bitter  | —                             |   |                        |
| 53. raw, green (unripe)                                    | gungu                         | /   |                        |
| 54. bare, bald   | gudbiny                       | /   |                        |
| 55. blind  | gudbiny                       | /   |                        |
| 56. deaf   | majabugu                      | /   |                        |
| 57. (be) hungry  | gabira (M) (Root is gabid     |   |                        |
|  | 'hunger', hence also F        |   |                        |
|  | gabiqbari 'hungry'            |   |                        |
|  | / nandari (R, cf. V35)        |   |                        |
| 58. greedy   | nadvari                       | / yurany, yakka                                 |                        |
| 59. bilious  | —                             | /   |                        |
| 60. nauseated  | —                             | / muñymuñany (cf. A73, v7)                      |                        |
| 61. (Note: the difference between 60 and 61 is not clear.) |                               |   |                        |
| 62. thin   | makamaka                      | /   |                        |
| 63. sick   | batibari                      | / makabidany                                    |                        |
| 64. pregnant   | batibari (C)                  | / batibari (C)                                  |                        |
| 65. alive  | mijinny                       | /   |                        |
| 66. tired  | bindal                        | / bindal (aR)                                   |                        |
| 67. clever (e.g. at hunting)                               | drunk' Br)                    | /   |                        |
| 68. clever (as a doctor)                                   | drunk' Br)                    | /   |                        |
| 69. clever (dexterous?)                                    | —                             | /   |                        |
| 70. old (of a person, see also A4)                         | —                             | /   |                        |
| 71. young (of a person)                                    | nanga (cf. B5)                | / garugaru (F), (wadu, F,                       |                        |
| 72. silly, mad, stupid                                     | bababada (also                | / may be Bd)                                    |                        |
| 73. wild, angry  | drunk' Br)                    | / bababada, wamba (R)                           |                        |
| 74. cheeky   | dai nybari                    | / dali nybari (R),                              |                        |
|  |                               | / iognidgin (C), ganany                         |                        |
| 75. desirous of sexual intercourse                         | wabā                          | (F, "Larrikin")                                 |                        |
| 76. jealous  | bulbabari                     | / gwugbari (C, "rude", cf.                      |                        |
| 77. poor fellow!   | yuwaringga                    | / Bad gawud 'desire for                         |                        |
|  |                               | sexual intercourse')                            |                        |
| 4. go in, enter  | dagga                         | / bagi (dr)                                     |                        |
| (Note: also used with gamunga 'water-loc' to mean 'bathe') | bandyvi                       | / milamila                                      |                        |
| 5. come out  | bardba, gana                  | /   |                        |
| 6. get up, go up   | gambira                       | /   |                        |
| 7. come back, return                                       | gambira                       | /   |                        |
| 8. go down   | gambira                       | /   |                        |
| 9. go across   | wara                          | /   |                        |
| 10. run  | idi                           | /   |                        |
| 11. escape, run away                                       | idi na binga,                 | /   |                        |
| 12. creep, sneak up  | gambinga waba                 | /   |                        |
| 13. jump, hop  | yangi                         | /   |                        |
| 14. crawl  | wara                          | /   |                        |
| 15. climb  | wandi                         | /   |                        |
| 16. play   | windi                         | /   |                        |
| 17. dance  | wada                          | /   |                        |
| 18. fall   | dangi                         | /   |                        |
| 19. slip over  | wandi                         | /   |                        |
| 20. trip   | dindakuru (adverb?)           | /   |                        |
| 21. swim   | yurara                        | / jumbi (jambi C)                               |                        |
| 22. move, be in motion                                     | —                             | / juda (C, MgR)                                 |                        |
| 23. move, shift (as in 'Move over!')                       | gadi                          | / juda (R) (may be a bound morpheme, see 3.4.4) |                        |



|                                   |  |                             |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------|--|
| 4. talk about                     | balbi (C, ABS object)                    | 30. tickle                  | /  |
| 5. say, tell                      | gulba                                    | 31. tease                   | gängima  |
| 6. show                           | /  | 32. swell                   | bunguli (R) (cf. A79, but seems<br>to be reflexive form of a verb  |
| 7. call (out to)                  | nabarî<br>mandyâ<br>(ABS object)<br>wâda | 33. be sick                 | /  |
| 8. call out (intr.)               | /  | 34. die                     | burî<br>gundi (cf. S4)   |
| 9. scold, rouse on                | diga                                     | 35. feel hot                | /  |
| 10. sing                          | /  | 36. feel cold               | gandari (cf. 058)  |
| 11. whistle                       | gubi                                     | 37. shiver                  | yagali (cf. 033)   |
| 12. tell lies                     | /  | 38. be afraid               | gala   |
| 13. ask (someone to do something) | baliñy gulba                             | 39. like                    | dati (DAT object), /   |
| 14. ask (a question)              | windyu                                   | 40. laugh                   | datima (ABS object), /   |
| 15. ask for                       | /  | 41. cry                     | yadi   |
| 16. count                         | dagu (C, Mgr)                            | 42.ulk                      | gumira (adv)   |
| 17. call, name                    | /  |                             | bati   |
| 18. forget                        | maja igura                               |                             |  |
| 19. send (a message)              | dabi (R) (cf. R4)                        |                             |  |
| V - Corporeal                     |  |                             |  |
| 1. eat, drink                     | dala                                     |                             |  |
| 2. bite                           | beda                                     |                             |  |
| 3. taste                          | /  |                             |  |
| 4. suck                           | dlnba (dR)                               |                             |  |
| 5. swallow                        | bul ya (R)                               |                             |  |
| 6. be full, be satisfied          | gannga (a LgdR)                          |                             |  |
| 7. vomit                          | bati i manda<br>(batî 'stomach')         |                             |  |
| 8. smell                          | mulia                                    |                             |  |
| 9. breathe                        | nuka                                     |                             |  |
| 10. blow, pant,                   | buwu bitwu                               | 3. rise (of sun)            | waga (R also of dust) (ganî C,<br>ganngaya (= go down) VI8)  |
| smoke (tobacco)                   | /  | 4. set (of sun)             |  |
| smoking (tobacco)                 | buggu                                    | 5. shine, be shiny          | midi li  |
|                                   | /  | 6. fall (of rain)           | /  |
| 11. be out of breath              | buwu badi                                | 7. run (of water, blood)    | badili (presumably<br>reflexive of badî, see 9)  |
| cough                             | /  | 8. blow (of wind)           | mada (?R, mada (C, of<br>water, = run) bundu (C,<br>of blood)  |
| kiss                              | gunkkuru baba                            | 9. be damaged, torn, broken | buya (R, = blow), (buba,<br>badî (see 6 and V33 for the<br>only known uses of this verb<br>in Gunya; also VI2) |
| open (eyes, mouth)                | /  | 10. north                   | gadbu  |
| close (eyes, mouth)               | bambu (cf. S9)                           | 11. south                   | guta   |
| mouth)                            | buwu (of /)                              | 12. east                    | ngadba   |
|                                   | dubâ (of mouth M, of                     | 13. west                    | bata   |
|                                   | eyes R) (cf. S2)                         | 14. near, close             | / bindiny  |
|                                   | guguli (of eyes M)                       | 15. far                     | gambari  |
|                                   |  | 16. in front                | / (gadbulâ C, cf. 1)   |
|                                   |  | 8. behind                   | wawu (C) (heard only as<br>locative)   |
|                                   |  | 9. on the side              | widgu (R)  |
|                                   |  | 10. right                   | /  |
|                                   |  | 11. left                    | /  |
|                                   |  | 12. on this side            | inagadiny  |
|                                   |  | 13. on the other side       | / gunagadiny (F), dubagadiny<br>(R)  |
|                                   |  | 14. high, up there          | / mira   |
|                                   |  | 15. hither, this way        | ugu  |
|                                   |  | 16. away                    | gundu  |
| V - Time                          |  |                             |  |
| 1- yesterday                      | yuriñgya                                 |                             |  |
|                                   |  |                             | / gunda (M, dr), (gulli'u,<br>= Bd), (matyamava M, cf. 5,7)  |
|                                   |  |                             | cf. 28)  |

|                   |  |                  |                  |                                  |          |         |           |                  |                          |
|-------------------|--|------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|----------|---------|-----------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 2.                | today  | gayimba          | /                | bada:du (M)                      | No.<br>A | English | Playfair  | Hollingsworth    | Comments                 |
| 3.                | now  | _____            | /                | nil ya:ga:ny (M)                 | 9        | tears   | meelyarty | Mg,<br>Gn mi:yad |                          |
| 4.                | straight away, hurry up                              | _____            | /                | dawuru (R)                       | 10       | nose    | koar      | gu:              |                          |
| 5.                | wait a minute  | _____            | /                | madameda (F, olg R, cf. 1 and 7) | 12       | mouth   | thar      | da:              | ?                        |
| 6.                | by and by  | mukiri<br>bawiny | /                | matamata (M, cf. 1 and 5)        | 13       |         | be        | ?Bd 'lip' bigi   | II, A13.<br>see Appendix |
| 7.                | soon   | _____            |                  |                                  |          |         |           |                  |                          |
| 8.                | tomorrow   | _____            | /                | mugaru                           |          |         |           |                  |                          |
| 9.                | a long time ago                                      | _____            | /                | mat ya                           |          |         |           |                  |                          |
| 10.               | always   | _____            | /                | gala                             |          |         |           |                  |                          |
| 11.               | again  | wadi             | (JS also wadjin) | ngunga                           |          |         |           |                  |                          |
| 12.               | already, finished                                    | galala, galadu   |                  | cower                            |          |         |           |                  |                          |
| Z - Interjections | yes  | gawa             | /                | munga                            |          |         |           |                  |                          |
| 1.                | yes  | gara, gara:ndi   | /                | marda                            |          |         |           |                  |                          |
| 2.                | no, not  | gara             | /                | mardha                           |          |         |           |                  |                          |
|                   | (Note: yama may also translate English 'no'; see 01) | gada             |                  | marnoon                          |          |         |           |                  |                          |
|                   |  | gna              |                  | ngumoon                          |          |         |           |                  |                          |
|                   |  | gna              |                  | woolcoo                          |          |         |           |                  |                          |

## APPENDIX I

## MARGANY AND GUNYA VOCABULARIES FROM CURR

For some discussion of these vocabularies see 1.2. The vocabularies are given with the order and numbering as in the semantic fields vocabulary; items not found there are numbered with a postposed letter, as H4a. The ordering and numbering are according to what are believed to be the actual meanings of the words; these may differ from the meanings given in the English column. This gives Curr's English gloss, the next two give Playfair's and Hollingsworth's words, respectively, and the last gives references to other items to which they might correspond, corresponding items from Bidjara or other dialects, or any other relevant comments. If the word is the same in Margany, Gunya and Bidjara a phonemicisation only is given in this column. References to other dialects are given only if the word does not seem to belong to any of these three. Where a cross-reference uses the word 'above' it is to the semantic fields vocabulary; otherwise it is to the appropriate item in the appendix. The abbreviation u means 'the word for this is not known in the dialect(s) whose abbreviation(s) follow(s) (or in Mg, Gn, and Bd if no abbreviation follows); for language name abbreviations see the introduction to the semantic fields vocabulary.

| No. | English          | Playfair | Hollingsworth |               |
|-----|------------------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| A   |                  |          |               |               |
| 1   | head             | togo     | thoonggo      | Bd dungu      |
| 3   | hair of the head | tuoin    | thooroo       | Mg, Gn duruny |
| 5   | bald             | goorpin  | gndi          | Gn guddinya   |
| 8   | eye              | tille    | teelee        | Gn guddinya   |







| No. | <u>English</u>   | <u>Playfair</u>                         | <u>Hollingsworth</u>                               | <u>Comments</u>                                   |
|-----|------------------|---|--|---|
| 1   | to shoot or kill | goonill<br>coochamyar                   | Gn, Bd guni<br>Mg gu'ya, Gn, Bd<br>gudu 'hit with' |   |
| 2   | to throw         |   |  |   |
| 3   |                  | goondilla                               | Mg, Gn gund!                                       |   |
| 4   | broken           | bobellar                                | babi   |   |
| 6   | to cut           | bungel                                  | banyd'u  |   |
| 7   | to chop out      | barculla                                | baga   |   |
| 14  | to dig           | gumbun                                  | gamba  |   |
| 15  | to cover         | cobella                                 | Gn, Bd guba  |   |
| 17  | to cook or burn  | wat-thool                               |  |   |
| 18  | to roast         | wadu                                    |  |   |
| T   |                  |   |  |   |
| 2   | see              | naga                                    | kmarkulla  |   |
| 2   | "                | nellne                                  |  | Gn naga, Bd naga                                  |
| 7   | to hear          | imbella                                 | imba   | Mg na:  |
| 7?  | listen           | ooroo                                   | imba   | imba  |
| U   |                  |   |  | an interjection?                                  |
| 5   | to talk          | goolparra                               | Mg, Gn guiba                                       |   |
| 7   | to cooee         | coolella                                | Gn guila   |   |
| 11  | to whistle       | coobel                                  | gubi   |   |
| 12  | to pretend       | cothingella                             | Mg, Ba gad!  |   |
| V   |                  |   |  |   |
| 1   | eat              | ukal                                    | uckererer, uga                                     | Bd yuga   |
| 1   | food             | ukulgo                                  | "  | "   |
| 1   | drink            | "                                       |  |   |
| 1   | "                | tappa                                   |  | Wangkumara tapa                                   |
| 1   | thirsty          | wadya                                   |  |   |
| 2   | to bite          | cammo                                   | yuckerer   | gamu 'water', Bd yuga                             |
| 2   |                  | 'eat,                                   | 'eat, drink'                                       |   |
| 2   | eat              | bada                                    | bada   |   |
| 3   | to taste         | bothilla                                | bada 'bite'  |   |
| 3   |                  | pautein                                 |  |   |
| 5a  |                  | thallal                                 |  |   |
| 5a  |                  | cunther                                 |  |   |
| 8   | to spit          | eer-ai-bae                              |  |   |
| 8   | to smell         |   |  | Noun with CON suffix                              |
| 10  | to pant          | -bar-i ~ -bay-i; Bd idi 'smell (noun)', | ycoko  |   |
| 17  | to perspire      | Gn buya                                 | ngowa  | Mg, Gn jawa                                       |
| 23  | sleep            | Gn gnumburra                            | yowie  | [yuman], may be<br>pidgin                         |
| 24  | to dream         | Mg (and Gn?)                            |  | Gn, Bd, gada, Mg                                  |
| 30  | to itch          | Janybara                                | curther  | gara  |
| 33  | to be sick       | Bd uga 'asleep'                         | (also 'not')                                       |   |
| 34  | dead             | Mg, Gn bigiri, Bd bigiyi                |  | ?cf. 01   |
| 38  | frightened       | biggeela                                |  |   |
| 40  | to laugh         | (see A22)                               |  | The following items are not found in the semantic |
| 41  | to cry           | kuntine                                 | ngai-ia  | fields vocabulary:                                |
|     |                  |   | ngai-ia  | ngia, nyer  |
|     |                  |   | nginya   | naya  |
|     |                  | mine                                    | itu  | Mg, Gn jawa 'me'<br>See next item                 |
|     |                  |   | ngatchu  | Mg, Gn ja'tyu, Bd<br>ja'dyu                       |
|     |                  | you                                     | yinda  | inda  |
|     |                  | you                                     | indu   | Mg, Gn 'your' i nu<br>(Bd yunu)                   |
|     |                  |   | ngulli   | gali  |

| <u>English</u>  | <u>Playfair</u> | <u>Hollingsworth</u>                     | <u>Comments</u> |
|---|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| you   | 'yourra         | Gn, Bd 'you (plural)'<br>yura (Mg 'ida') |                 |
| who?  | oontuoroo       | Bd junduru                               |                 |
| what?   | annee           | nani                                     |                 |
| where?  | yinda           | intharnndo                               |                 |
|   |                 | Bd indiya, Gn indiya                     |                 |
| A number of bound morphemes can be found in the above lists. They include the following:        |                 |  |                 |
| -nu and du on kinship terms (see 3.4, and Breen 1973: 137-8), Cl, C3, C4, C7, C8.               |                 |  |                 |
| -galu, genitive, J2   |                 |  |                 |
| -bayi, concomitant, 018, 057, V8  |                 |  |                 |
| -ndu, on 'where' and on compass point names, X2, X3, X4, (cf. 3.1)                              |                 |  |                 |
| -badj, as in Bd (Breen 1973:140) 048, 018?  |                 |  |                 |
| -ny, nominaliser (cf. 3.4.5) V34 and perhaps S15, V2, V40, V41                                  |                 |  |                 |
| -nydala, nominaliser (Breen 1973:141) Ul2   |                 |  |                 |
| -la, past tense, numerous examples in sections P to V, and note the sentence in Hollingsworth   |                 |  |                 |
| curther neyer imbellia  |                 |  |                 |
| gada naya imbala  |                 |  |                 |
| not I hear-PAST   |                 |  |                 |
| given as the translation of 'I don't know'.   |                 |  |                 |
| -ngu, purposive of intransitive verb (as in Mg and Gn), Pl and perhaps P6                       |                 |  |                 |
| -igu, purposive of transitive verb (as in Gn and - for all verbs - in Bd), V1                   |                 |  |                 |
| -ma, added to transitive verbs (cf. 3.5.3(a) and Breen 1973:104 and 143-4), R28, S2             |                 |  |                 |
| -ya, verbal inflection, P9, S2  |                 |  |                 |
| -da, -ra or -ra, verbal inflection, U5, V1  |                 |  |                 |
| -du in galadu, function not known, as in Mg (see 4.9.5) and possibly others in Bl, J1, N13, Y3. |                 |  |                 |

## APPENDIX II

## TINDALE'S MARUKANJI VOCABULARY

The vocabulary was collected at Lake Tyers, Vic., in January 1939. The informant was Jerry Jerome. The spelling system uses the International Phonetic Alphabet, in the form set out in Tindale (1940:147). The language is clearly Margany, but the vocabulary differs slightly from that given above, being, like Playfair's vocabulary, closer to Bidjara and Dharrawala.

The vocabulary has been reordered and numbered as in the semantic fields vocabulary and a comments column has been added in which, if the word differs from that given above for Margany, relevant further information is given.

| No. | English | Marukanji | Comments                  |
|-----|---------|-----------|---------------------------|
| A   | head    | 'kaka     | =Gn; cf. A8a              |
| 1   |         | 'turunj   |                           |
| 3   | hair    |           | Probably should be 'kata' |

| E   | Marukanji | Comments  |
|-----|-----------|---|
| 5   | 'kabun    |   |
| 7   | 'kolbari  |   |
| 8   | 'bunkanj  |   |
| 9   | 'koruru   | Gn guludku, Dh gurur (?) , Gugo Badhun, gurur (?), etc. |
| 10  | 'dar: 'ta |   |
| 17  | 'koturi   |   |
| 18  | 'kurma    |   |
| 19  | 'majara   |   |
| 23  | 'kopitjur |   |
| 30  | 'kulalia  |   |
| 38  | 'wakan    |   |
| 41  | 'kulbun   | Bd, Dh gulbu  |
| 48  | 'teikari  |   |
| 48a | 'bigar    | Bd gungidal (in Mg, Gn)                                 |



| English         | Aboriginal Word         | Phonemicisation and notes                  |
|-----------------|-------------------------|--|
| I go            | Iya                     | naya 'I'                                   |
| You             | Wa bon yee              | wabani 'go-PRES', Pl                       |
| They            | Da na                   | dana 'they (plu.)'                         |
| I go East       | Dooroo duddy            | durugadi 'sun-ALI', L3                     |
| Food (not meat) | Myee                    | mevi, K7                                   |
| Meat            | Udee                    | yudi, K8                                   |
| I come          | Ny ya                   | jaya 'I'                                   |
| What for        | Na kee go<br>(or Yinda) | janigu 'what-DAT' ?<br>yinda 'you (sing.)' |
| Mountain        | Ba gool                 | bagul, M10                                 |
| River           | Burroo                  | baru, M2                                   |
| Flood           | Mulline                 | muiyan, L27                                |
| White man       | Wal mulya               | waylibala ?, Bl2                           |
| White woman     | Waj gin                 | wadyi:n, Bl3                               |

## ADDENDUM

During a brief visit to Cunnamulla in 1979, some additional material in Gunya was collected. This has been incorporated into the text or vocabulary where practicable but in cases where this would have necessitated extensive retyping, it is given here.

Note also that the language name spelt Garlali in the text (Section 1.3, including Tables 1.2 and 1.3, and Section 1.4) and on the map is now thought to be more correctly Galali.

Re the early parts of sections 2.3 and 3.4, the word formerly phonemised buwiny is now believed to be bu:ny. This is the only known monosyllable in Gunya with a final consonant (none are known in Margany). (Table 2.8 has been corrected.)

Re Section 2.7, Mrs. Richardson thinks nuda is Margany, not Gunya.

The following corrections apply only to the alphabetic vocabulary, the corrections having been made in the semantic fields list:

buq**i** bud*i* should be bu:bui:, 'lungs'  
buwiny should be bu:ny 'lump'  
add qidga, G : semen  
duga, G : sugar.

Other additions to the vocabulary (ordered as in the semantic field vocabulary) are:

gadigadi 'part of intestine', or perhaps 'spleen'  
ginydval 'part of intestine'  
nudu 'part of intestine'  
(The details given for these three items are confused and contradictory.)  
imud (C) 'mother-in-law', accepted as imud by R who, however, did not know the meaning. C also gave yabudu (see C2) as 'mother-in-law'.

Final proofreading revealed some omissions from the Alphabetic Vocabulary. These are:

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| balga, G: forehead          | bunydaya (see C18) was also translated by R as 'mother's brother's son'.  |
| di:ti, M: louse             | bakuda 'fox'  |
| ganyba, M: to light (fire)  | mudguny 'bush (sp.) with little berries' (R)  |
| manyda, M: to call out      | gudgiri 'a fast runner' (R, see 040)  |
| matYamatya, G: yesterday    | guya (069) is more precisely translated as 'clever at dodging spears in a fight'  |
| qambi, to swim              | babu 'later' (AMGR, cf. Y6 and Appendix I).   |
| yura:nu, G: alcoholic drink | Note also the term of abuse guna (or guna) budalbari, meaning not known (but guna means 'faeces' and the suffix -bari 'having'). (Regarding the variant form guna see the notes on the pronunciation of nasals in 2.2). |