

# *Nhirrpi Sketch Grammar*

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## Introduction

### 1.1 Language Name [this bit mostly written by Luise]

There is extensive evidence that the languages once spoken in the area to the north-east, east and southeast of Innamincka were closely akin to Yandruwantha (or were in fact dialects of this language). The placenames in the area provide evidence of this, where either part of the whole of the name is analysable only in terms of Yandruwantha, not the more easterly Wangkumara language. Examples are:

<i>Nappa Merrie</i>	<i>Ngapa-miRi</i>	'water-sandhill'
<i>Nappapetheria</i> waterhole	<i>ngapa</i>	water
<i>Murdrapunyah</i> Ck	<i>mardra</i>	'stone'
<i>Muddlemurra</i> Ck	(prestopped laterals)	
<i>Pudlapatchie</i> Ck	<i>padla-paty</i>	land-good
<i>Bunga-Bunga</i> dili	<i>pangga-pangga-thili</i>	'the two young men'

The area in question consists of the stony ranges east of Innamincka. In the sandhill country further east, we find Wangkumara-type names, such as *Baryulah* Waterhole (*parri-ula* 'beetles-two'), *Yanda* Ck (Wang. *yandra* 'stone') and numerous names beginning with *ngaka*, the word for 'water' in Wangkumara and closely related languages.

There appear to have been two dialects in the ranges area, both closely akin to Yandruwantha. Yawarrawarrka people living in Birdsville in the 1960s and 1970s always referred to people from those stony ranges as *Parlpamadramadra*. Wangkumara people had the same opinion. In a late addition to his 1971 work Breen (1971:18) mentions the second dialect, Nhirrpi. "East of Parlpamadramadra on Coopers Creek were Nhirrpi, a Yandruwantha group, and then further east the Parlpakurnu." This last term was quite different in connotation from *Parlpa-madramadra*; it does not refer to a Yandruwantha dialect. Breen states that it "was used by Yandruwantha speakers to refer to the Wilson River group of dialects", that is, Wangkumara and associated dialects. Breen also quotes Ben Kerwin as saying that the term refers to a specific group of people speaking a Wangkumara-type language, and this was probably the original meaning. Yawarrawarrka people explained the term in a similar way, implying that it referred to a language from around Bariyulah. Whether used in a general or a specific sense, the term refers to a Wangkumara-type language. Sally Flash, mother of George (dec), Chippie (dec) and Colin, was said to be the last speaker. Her sons spoke mainly Wangkangurru and some Yawarrawarrka, but not Sally's language.

The meaning of the word *parlpa* is unknown. It does not appear in the extensive manuscript dictionary by Gavan Breen (Breen 1993?), which is based on the Innamincka dialect of Yandruwantha, spoken by Ben Kerwin. There is, however, an entry in Ruether (nd) for Yandruwantha - 165 *palpapadrari* 'to answer', where *padrari* corresponds to the entry *pardra* 'hold, catch' of Breen's Yandruwantha dictionary. Arabana, from West of Lake Eyre, and Wangkangurru, from the Simpson Desert, are languages which like Yandruwantha belong to the Karnic subgroup of Pama-Nyungan. In these languages the normal way of saying 'to answer' is *wangka parda-*, where *wangka* means

‘speech’ and *parda* means ‘to hold’. This word is cognate with Yandruwantha *pardra*- ‘to hold’. The expression literally means ‘to hold speech (with someone)’. This raises the possibility that the word *palpa* in Reuther’s *palpapadrari* ‘to answer’ may also be some alternative or archaic word in Yandruwantha for the normal *yawarri* ‘speech’. Therefore *Parlpamardramardra* could mean ‘the language of the stony country’, and *Parlpakurnu* ‘the one language’. Nothing is known of the origin of the term Nhirrpi.

Nhirrpi was spoken close to Wangkumara. It is one of the aims of this paper to examine possible borrowings from Wangkumara into Nhirrpi, which do not appear in Innamincka Yandruwantha. While this is complicated by the possibility that Alice Miller mixed languages, it should be possible to see whether any diffusion from Wangkumara into Nhirrpi has taken place.

## 1.2 The Yandruwantha dialect chain

A few wordlists from this area appear in Curr (1886). Meston (1901) contains approximately 20 words. This is all that can be found for Nhirrpi, although other dialects of Yandruwantha are better recorded. Breen (1975) is a full grammar of Innamincka Yandruwantha, and Breen (1993?) is a draft dictionary. Reuther wrote a grammar of another Yandruwantha-type language (probably *Matya*); this is unpublished. Hercus and Breen have both a large amount of unpublished material in Yawarrawarrka and Strzelecki Creek Yandruwantha.

## 1.3 Nhirrpi Material

The following sketch is based entirely on the material collected by Prof. Stephen Wurm from Alice Miller, in November 1957 at Tibbooburra. There is a tape which is approximately 20 minutes long, and 24 pages of notes, representing approximately 400 words and around 200 sentences. The first 13 pages of notes also appear on the tape.

Elicitation took place in Wangkumara and English. Mrs Miller’s first language was Wangkumara; she learnt Nhirrpi as an adult and did not speak it fluently. The tape quality is excellent considering its age, although the higher frequencies have deteriorated and this makes retroflexion of stops particularly hard to hear. In some places the voices are distorted, and Alice Miller shouts into the microphone in places. There is also some distortion of the tape where it starts and stops. There is, however, very little background noise and most of the sounds are fairly clear.

## 1.4 Notes on Format

The following pages contain a tentative sketch grammar of Nhirrpi, with a comparison to the Yandruwantha in Breen (1975, 1993). Section 0 contains the example sentences on which the analysis is based, and Section 0 is a wordlist drawn from the sentences and words elicited on the tape in isolation. The wordlist includes the corresponding word in Innamincka Yandruwantha, the dialect recorded by Reuther (where known), and Wangkumara. Asterisks following Nhirrpi words or the example number indicate that the word was not on the tape and appears only in the notes (and thus its exact phonemicisation cannot be determined).

# 2. Phonology

The phonology of Nhirrpi is almost identical to that of the neighbouring and much better studied Innamincka Yandruwantha (Breen 1975). There are six places of articulation for stops and nasals, four for laterals, and a phonemic distinction between voiced and voiceless stops in clusters and intervocalically. There is no distinction initially, where stops are usually voiceless.

## 2.1 Phoneme Inventory

	Labial	Alv	Dental	Palatal	Retroflex	Velar	Glottal
Stop –v	p	t	th	ty	rt	k	(?)
+v	b	d(r)	dh	dy	rd(r)	g	
nasal	m	n	nh	ny	rn	ng	
lateral		l	lh	ly	rl		
rhotic		r, rr			R		
glide	w			y			

Phonetically, the voiceless stops are quite long, and are often notated by Wurm as lengthened; eg *mak-a* ‘fire’. For this compare also Nils Holmer’s (1988) transcription of Punthamara, where the distinction between voiced and voiceless consonants is translated into a distinction in length.

The voiced alveolar and retroflex stops mostly have trilled release, although there are a few tokens where the stops are plain. For example, *parnrdrī* alternates on the tape with *parnrđi* ‘hit’. The alveolar trill can be very short, sometimes almost indistinguishable from the tap. One example is *thakuru ~ thakurru* ‘by and by’. The notation of the three rhotics follows Hercus (1994). The retroflex glide is represented by *R*, the trill by *rr* and the tap by *r*. All Karnic languages have a three-way distinction in rhotic consonants.

The digraph *ng* is used to denote the velar nasal [ŋ]; the cluster [ng] is written *n.g*.

In a few words, the lamino-palatal stop alternates with the lamino-dental (or vice versa). One example is *pulha ~ pulya*. Interestingly, in Innamincka Yandruwantha the alternation in this word is between *purla* and *pulya*.

## 2.2 Distribution of Consonants

### 2.2.1 Initially

There is no voicing distinction word initially. [*R*] is attested only in the highly unusual word *ReRe* ‘thigh’, which is at present unidentifiable. No laterals occur in this position.

### 2.2.2 Medially

All consonants appear to occur intervocalically. Not all voicing pairs are reliably attested as minimal pairs intervocalically. The following are some minimal and subminimal pairs illustrating the voicing distinction:

<i>pampu</i>	‘egg’	<i>kambu</i>	‘thigh’
<i>kintha</i>	‘nose’	<i>yandhu</i>	‘that way’
<i>ngarnka</i> <sup>1</sup>	‘beard’	<i>inggani</i>	‘your (sing)’
<i>mundya</i>	‘sick’	<i>pantya</i>	‘knee(cap)’
<i>thidharri</i>	‘child’	<i>kathi</i>	‘meat, snake’

The distinctions are well established for Innamincka Yandruwantha and the lack of good data for the voicing distinction in Nhirrpi is a combination of my bad ears and few words to go on.

### 2.2.3 Finally

There are no word-final consonants. All words end in a vowel, although in fast speech this may be elided (and so there are a few entries in the lexicon with no final vowel). Innamincka Yandruwantha has the same conditions.

## 2.3 Consonant Clusters

There are four types of clusters in Nhirrpi:

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<sup>1</sup> cf Yandr. *ngan.ga*

nasal + stop

rn + p, k, rd(r)  
m + p, b  
ng + k, g  
ny + ty, dy  
n + p, k, g, t, dr  
nh + th, dh

nasal + nasal

n + ng eg *nganngu* ‘chin’

lateral + stop

l + k, p  
rl + rt, rd, k  
lh + th  
ly + ty

rr + stop

rr + p, k, ty<sup>2</sup>

These can be summarised as either homorganic or coronal + peripheral (but not peripheral + coronal).

## 2.4 Prestopping

The prestopping of certain nasals and/or laterals ( $l >^d l$ ,  $n >^d n$ ) is quite common in the Southern Karnic languages such as Diyari and Arabana (see, for example, Hercus 1971). Arandic languages, spoken to the west of the Karnic subgroup, and Thura-Yura languages to the south, also exhibit prestopped consonants (cf Hercus 1971 and Austin 1981?). There are some good examples in Nhirrpi, such as *ma<sup>d</sup>landyi* ‘bad’. Prestopping is optional in Nhirrpi. Interestingly, in the Nhirrpi of AM the word *pai* is also prestopped (*pa<sup>d</sup>ni*). Nasals are not usually prestopped in Innamincka Yandruwantha, but they are in languages further west, such as Diyari and Arabana. Perhaps AM identified prestopping as a ‘western’ trait (it is absent from Wangkumara) and used it even in words which are not prestopped in Yandruwantha.

The prestopping is not regular, as some nominals with the right structure, such as *pula* ‘3dl’ are never prestopped. Prestopping in Nhirrpi appears to be optional to a certain extent. The following words were heard on the tape with optional prestopping:

*pa<sup>d</sup>ni*  
*wa<sup>d</sup>lya*  
*mu<sup>d</sup>lhuRu*  
*yi<sup>d</sup>ni* (but not *ina*)  
*ma<sup>d</sup>landyi*

## 2.5 Vowels

As in all Karnic languages, there are three contrasting vowels, /a/, /i/ and /u/, each with a number of allophones.

/a/ is often raised and rounded slightly after /w/ - yawarra [□□□□□□□]  
is fronted following /i/ to [□] or [□], but not when preceding /i/  
is raised and fronted a little following palatals (almost to [□])  
is often reduced to [□] word finally.  
/i/ is lax in unstressed syllables [□]  
/u/ is sometimes quite low, almost [o]

*i* and *yi* are in free variation word initially, such as in the second person singular nominative *ini* ~ *yini* (words are written with *i*, not *yi*, in the lexicon but are ‘as heard’ in the examples). No words begin with *a* or *u*.

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<sup>2</sup> There is sometimes a very short schwa before the stop in AM’s speech when the first element of the cluster is a trill.

(□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□□) in careful speech. Normally such vowels are treated as long. The glottal stop is not phonemic.

### 2.5.1 Vowel Length

Stressed vowels are often marginally longer than unstressed vowels

eg □ *i:wa* ‘woman’

□ *tha:wa-* ‘go’

Some final vowels are stressed and lengthened considerably, for emphasis:

*ngarrtyi*□*la*:: ‘look out, it’s burning!’

Finally, when the allative suffix *-ari* is suffixed to a stem ending in *-a*, the result can be a lengthened vowel *a*. (which is often raised).

## 2.6 Stress

Stress is regularly on the first syllable of the word. There is a secondary stress on the third syllable (if there is one).

This is often on a suffix, as many words (both nominals and verb roots) are disyllabic. For example:

□ *kaku*                    ‘elder sister’

□*ngandyi*□*ni*      ‘my’

### 3. Nominals

The class of nominals may be further divided into the subcategories of nouns, pronouns and adjectives. They are identified in the material by their ability to take case marking, and by their lack of occurrence with tense marking. Apart from case marking, nominal also occur with focus/deictic markers and the dual *-thili*.

### 3.1 Case suffixes

The following cases were found in the data.<sup>3</sup>

	Nhirrpi	Yandruwantha
ergative/instrumental:	<i>-li, -ru</i> (?)	<i>-li, -lu</i>
absolutive	<i>-ø</i> ( <i>-nha</i> on pronouns)	<i>-ø</i>
dative	<i>?</i>	
allative/purposive	<i>-ari</i>	<i>-ngari</i>
locative	<i>-yi</i>	<i>-yi</i>
causal	<i>*-buRu</i>	<i>-puRu</i>
possessive	<i>-ni?</i>	

(Note that Yandruwantha also has an ablative, *-ngura*, which does not appear in the Nhirrpi corpus.)

### 3.1.1 Ergative/Instrumental

In Yand there are two nominal ergative allomorphs, *-lu* before stems ending in *u* and the pronoun *waRa* ‘who, and *-li* elsewhere. **Something about PK here.** There are few indications of the existence of allomorphy in Nhirrpi, since the great majority of transitive sentences have pronominal subjects and many sentences are intransitive, and also since there are very few nominal stems that end in *u*. The overwhelming majority of ergative- or instrumental- inflected nouns take *-li*. Of the two recorded stems ending in *u*, one takes *-li* (although this cannot be confirmed as it is not on the tape), and the other, which was recorded, appears as *-ru*. The sentence is:

<sup>3</sup> Note that Yandruwantha also has an ablative case *-ngura*, but no trace of this was found in the data for Nhirrpi. WERE THERE ANY SENTENCES WHERE AN ABLATIVE WOULD BE EXPECTED?

17.9/18.1

*waRa* 'who' also takes *-lu* in Nhirrpi:

XXX

There are a few examples where an ergative case-marked nominal is expected and none appears. None are attested on the tape, however.

### 3.1.2 Absolutive

Nouns in Nhirrpi, as in the Innamincka dialect, do not have a distinct accusative case, but rather an absolutive (nom=acc). Note that in the neighbouring language Wangkumara, there are three distinct suffixes for the core cases. In Nhirrpi there is a separate accusative case in the pronouns, for which see below.

### 3.1.3 Dative

There are no examples of nominal possessors, nor of structures involving dative arguments (such as beneficiaries). Since, however, the dative is often syncretised with the allative or the purposive, it is probably safe to assume that like in Innamincka Yandruwantha, the dative was marked by the purposive *-ari*.

### 3.1.4 Allative/Purposive

This case is used for the goal of motion and the purpose for which an action is done, as the following examples show:

GOAL:

*thana thawinga kirri(y)ari*  
3pl.nom go-fut doctor-all  
'They are going to the doctor/for the doctor.' (2.6)

*thikinga nganyi nguraari*  
return-fut 1sg.nom camp-all  
'I'm going home.'

PURP:

*muRali nganyi ngapaari*  
thirsty 1sg.nom water-purp  
'I'm thirsty for water.'

The cognate suffix in Yandruwantha is *-ngari*. The nasal appears to have been lost in Nhirrpi. A glide or glottal stop is inserted between the vowel of the stem and the vowel of the suffix. **WANGKUMARA?**

*-i -ari* -> *iyari*  
*-u -ari* -> *uwari*  
*-a -ari* -> *aʔari* or *a:ri*

(compare also example 1)

### 3.1.5 Locative

The locative suffix, *-yi*, is identical to that in Yandruwantha. The glide is usually, although not always, audible. The case has the following functions:

#### 3.1.5.1 Spatial Location

*thurruru maka ngarrtyila ngurayi*  
fire-inst? fire burn-pres camp-loc  
'the fire's burning in the camp.' (5.2)

### 3.1.5.2 Time

*marrayi nganyi thuringa*  
night-loc 1sg.nom sleep-fut  
'I'll sleep at night.'

Note, however, that a verbal suffix or an uninflecting adverb is a more common way of expressing time.

### 3.1.5.3 Other

The object over which people are fighting is expressed in the locative:

*mudluRu-yi thanawiri parnrdriyindrirla*  
food-loc 3pl.nom-foc fight-recv-pres  
'they are fighting over food.'

### 3.1.6 Causal

There is only one token of the 'causal' *-buRu* (also *puRu?*), and it is not recorded on the tape.

*thurru-buRu kapara*  
fire-caus go away!  
'Get away from the fire!'

## 3.2 Other Suffixes

### 3.2.1 Kin propriative

There are two examples, neither of which were recorded, of a suffix attached to kin terms which possibly denotes a first person singular possessor. Unfortunately both sentences have other problems.

18.6

See also

*ngapaRingi*      *thinpala?*      *tyara*      *nhunuwiri*  
 father-? make      boomerang      this-foc  
 'Father is making a boomerang.'

The cognate form in Yandruwantha (and a few other Karnic languages) is *-ngi*. I do not know why there is no ergative argument in example X.

In addition to *-ngi*, one instance of *-dya* (another kinship suffix common in Yandruwantha) was recorded.

*ngatya kakudya yanthapana*  
 1sg.gen elder brother-KP walk-ass.mot-rec.pst  
 'My elder brother went walking.'

Eirlier the word was cited as *kaku*. This could be interference from Wangkumara (where the citation form is *kakutya* (or **kakudya?**) or another kin suffix.

### 3.2.2 **-wadyi**

This could be related to the suffix *watyu* meaning 'each' (**just in Wang?**)

*murua nhanuru-wadyi thambala ngapayi*  
 child that-? dance-pres water-loc  
 'All those children are dancing in the water.' (23.2)

### 3.2.3 **Privative**

The privative suffix, *-bani* or *-pani*, is cognate with the privative in many other Karnic languages. Not that it is almost never prestopped in Nhirrpi when functioning as a suffix; the free word meaning 'nothing', however, was often pronounced on the tape as [pa<sup>d</sup>ni].

Example:

### 3.2.4 **Dual**

Two suffixes marking dual number were found - *thili* and *-pula* (or *bula?*) *pula* is obviously the 3rd person dual prnoun and its use in Nhirrpi by Alice Miller may be a calque frm the equivalent construction in Wangkumara (**give an example**). *-thili* is used in Yandruwantha. The noun is often accompanied by the third erson dual free pronoun, as the following example shows:

*ngampangapala pularu karnathili thurrui wawananga;*  
 sit-pres 3dl.nom-foc nam-dl fire-loc watch-rel  
 'Those two men are sitting looking at the fire.'

**give the example with pula.**

### 3.2.5 **Plural**

There was no plural marker analogous to the Yandruwantha *waRa* (?) foudn in the data.

### 3.2.6 **Deixis**

A few deictic suffixes have been recorded. These are also used for focus.

*-ru, Ru* (?)      near



-wiri	focus
-kaRa/gaRa	far

**Some examples. XXX**

More about focus.

### 3.2.7 –ni

A few times a word is recorded with the suffix –ni. For example:

XXX

Its function has yet to be determined. It is possible that it is the equivalent of the Wangkumara –ni which is used on definite nominative arguments. A form –ni is also added to some oblique case suffixes in Wangkumara (cf Breen nd).

## 3.3 Pronouns

Many forms are missing in the following table; however, there are enough forms to see that the paradigm, with the exception of the first person singular, is pretty much identical to Innamincka Yandruwantha. Of special interest is the gender distinction in the third person singular. Nothing is known about an inclusive/exclusive distinction in Nhirrpi, although given its presence in all Karnic languages but one (Pitta-Pitta), we would expect one.

Sing				
	1	2	3 masc	3fem
erg	<i>ngathu</i>	<i>yundru</i>	<i>nhulu</i>	<i>nhandra?</i>
nom	<i>nganyi</i>	<i>(y)i(d)ni</i>	<i>nhia, nhunu</i>	<i>nhani, (nanu)</i>
acc	<i>nganha</i>	<i>ina</i>	<i>inha, nhunha</i>	<i>nhan(h)?a</i>
			<i>nhina</i>	
gen	<i>ngandya(ni)</i> <i>ngantya(ni)</i> <i>ngandyini</i>	<i>yin.gani</i> <i>yinggani</i>	<i>nhunggani</i>	
Dual				
erg/nom	<i>ngalu</i>	<i>yula</i>	<i>pula</i>	
acc	<i>ngalhu, ngalunha</i>	<i>yulhu</i>		
gen	<i>ngalungga</i>	<i>yulgani</i>	<i>pulgani</i>	
Plural				
erg/nom		<i>yurra</i>	<i>thana</i>	
acc		<i>yunhu</i>	<i>thanha</i>	
gen	<i>nganungga</i>	<i>yun.gani</i>	<i>thanngani</i>	
Interrogative pronouns:				
<i>waRa</i>	who			
<i>ilanggi</i>	where			
<i>minha</i>	what			
<i>minhayi</i>	why (= 'what-LOC')			

1.sing *ngandya* is the form in Wangkumara; the Yandruwantha form is *ngakani*. It cannot, of course, be substantiated whether AM was using a variant of the Wangkumara form (*ngantya*), or whether Nhirrpi as a whole borrowed *ngandya*. (The relative chronology of the changes leading from PK \**ngantya* to Yandruwantha *ngaka* makes it very unlikely that Nhirrpi did not also undergo these changes.) Note that *ngantya* in Wangkumara is unetymological; it should be *ngandya* by the changes given in Austin (1990).

2.sing *idni* was heard prestopped but the accusative *ina* never was.

3.sing There appear to be three sets of 3sg pronouns - a set of feminine form, and two sets of masculine forms. There are two analyses

1) AM is using both Wangkumara and Nhirrpi forms. This would explain all pronouns in the paradigm except the accusative *nhunha*, which could be a generalisation from *nhulu* and *nhunu*. (Note that Yandruwantha's *inha* is also used). Compare the following masculine pronouns in Yandruwantha and Wangkumara:

	Yandr	Wang	Nhirrpi
erg	<i>nhulu</i>	<i>nhulu</i>	<i>nhulu</i>
nom	<i>nhunu</i>	<i>nhia</i>	<i>nhunu, nhia, nhiwa</i>
acc	<i>inha</i>	<i>nhinha</i>	<i>inha, nhina, nhunha</i>
dat	<i>nhunggani</i>	<i>nhungkani</i>	<i>nhunggani</i>

2) There are two paradigms for the masculine sing in Nhirrpi, which have different meanings.

#### NON-Sing

Yandruwantha has no distinct ergative case in non-singular pronouns, whereas Wangkumara retains three separate ergative, nominative and accusative forms throughout all paradigms. There is a single example in Nhirrpi of a non-singular subject pronoun; it is *ngalu* (the first person dual, in example XX below).

1.dual *ngalunha* is expected from Yandruwantha; *ngalhu* is formed by analogy with *yulhu* and *thanha*.

### 3.4 Adjectives

There is no evidence to posit a separate class of adjective in these data. The required data for Australian languages, such as ability to reduplicate, are lacking.

### 3.5 Noun Phrase Syntax

Because of the difficulty of determining the validity of areas of noun phrase syntax, such as constituent order, from elicited material, this section is rather brief.

#### 3.5.1 Composition

Noun phrases can comprise:

noun	(adjective)	(demonstrative pronoun)
	(poss. pronoun)	

The optional elements may be in any order, preceding or following (but often preceding) the noun.

#### 3.5.2 Discontinuous Noun Phrases

Noun phrases may be discontinuous, as in the following example:

<i>malandyi</i>	<i>ngathu</i>	<i>inaRu</i>	<i>parnrdringa</i>	<i>pandi</i>
bad	1sg.erg	3sg.acc-foc	hit-fut	dog-abs
'I'm going to hit that bad dog.'			(3.8)	

Compare also 18.11, 9.3

#### 3.5.3 Case marking in the Noun Phrase

Not all constituents in the noun phrase need be marked for case (although there are examples where this is the case). This applies even when the elements of the NP are not contiguous

<i>[madlandyi</i>	<i>pandili]</i>	<i>thiri</i>	<i>pikana</i>	
bad	dog-erg	always	fighting-pst	
'The bad dog was always fighting.'				XXXXXXXXXX??????????
<i>ngandyinili</i>	<i>pandili</i>	<i>ina</i>	<i>mathana</i>	
1sg.gen-erg	dog-erg	2sg.acc	bite-rec.pst	
'My dog bit you.'				

One consequence of this is that pronouns are sometimes marked for more than one case (for example, genitive and ergative, as in example XX above). **Anything more about case stacking?**

### 3.5.4 Juxtaposed pronouns

Non-possessive pronouns also occur in NPs, juxtaposed with the head noun;

<i>walya</i>	<i>ngalu</i>	<i>thayinga</i>	<i>nhanharu</i>	<i>kathi</i>
NEG	1dl	eat-fut	3sg.fem.acc.deix	meat
'We won't eat that meat'				(13.5)

These are assumed to be used in the same way as pronouns in Yandruwantha and several other Karnic languages - to mark specificity. They are also useful in these data because they indicate that there was possibly a system of grammatical gender in Nhirrpi. Some nouns, such as *kathi* 'meat' and XX 'wind', appear always with feminine pronouns. Others, such as *mulhuRu* 'food', take the masculine set (**CHECK**). At other times, it appears that the system is based on natural gender (compare the excellent example of *pandi nhiwa*, *pandi nhani* 'he-dog', 'she-dog'). Only the natural gender system is used in Innamincka Yandruwantha.

It is possible that this is interference from Wangkumara. Some dialects of Wangkumara use the feminine pronoun as the default definiteness marker. (cf Holmer and also McD and Wurm).

## 3.6 'Classifiers'

eg *kathi*. 9.3 This is the only one attested. There may be others.

## 3.7 Some notes on the Lexicon

### 3.7.1 Lexicostatistics

Nhirrpi and Innamincka Yandruwantha share 78.5% common vocabulary, calculated on a list of 242 items (all the items in the Nhirrpi list that could be ascertained with reasonable confidence). On the same list Nhirrpi had only approximately 18% shared vocabulary with Wangkumara, and of those 18%, 63% were also shared with Yandruwantha. That is, there were only approximately 20 words which were shared by Nhirrpi and Wangkumara and not also by Innamincka Yandruwantha.

### 3.7.2 Sound changes

Nhirrpi (incidentally along with Yawwarrawarrka) preserves some forms where Yandruwantha has undergone changes. Most obvious is initial *\*ty*, which has been lenited to *y* in Yandruwantha. eg

Nh *tyara*, Y *yara* 'boomerang'

Another change, this time in Nhirrpi, is the sporadic lenition of *R* to *y*, as in *warrayi* 'don't' (compare Y. *warraRi*). This change has occurred in some words in many parts of Karnic, for example in the pronominal dative suffix in Pitta-Pitta, *-kaRi* ~ *-kai*.

Nhirrpi has different prestoping rules from Yandruwantha. See section 0 above.

Some retroflex syllables in Yandruwantha do not appear on the tape as retroflex, for example *ngandri* 'mother' (cf Y *ngarnrdri*), but cf *ngarnka* 'beard' (Y *ngan.ga*).

## 4. Verbal Morphology

Nhirrpi is like Yandruwantha in having many verbal suffixes to indicate difference in tense, aspect and associated motion. Not as many distinct suffixes were recorded as are known to exist in Innamincka Yandruwantha, but given the very short length of time spent in elicitation, the list of different verbal suffixes is impressive.

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## 4.1 Tense

The following table lists the tense suffixes found in Nhirrpi, together with their cognates in Innamincka Yandruwantha (and Wangkumara for comparison):

Nhirrpi	Inna. Yandr	Wang	English
-la. rla	-rla	-garla	present
-na	-na	-nga?	immed. pst (last few hours)
-nhana	-nhana		near pst (last few days)
-nha	-nha		“ “
-inga	-nga	-rra	future

The precise designation of the past tenses and the terms used to denote them are taken verbatim from Breen's (1975) grammar of Yandruwantha. Two further past tenses were recorded in that language (*lapurra* remotest past and *nhukara*)

While in Yandruwantha the present tense is always *-rla*, in Nhirrpi *-rla* was only recorded following stems which contain a rhotic as final consonant, and even then not in every instance. Note, however, that deterioration of the tape may have contributed to this.

The 'future' suffix, *-inga*, is the most frequent suffix in the corpus. This is odd if it is simply a future marker (there are clear indications, such as its occurrence with *thakurru* 'by and by' and *marripathi* 'tomorrow', that it can be used to denote future tense). It is similar in form to the Wangkumara ?? suffix; perhaps there is interference or borrowing at work. Alternatively, it is possible that the Nhirrpi *-inga* has a broader range of meanings than the Yandruwantha *-nga*, or that AM was presented with a lot of future sentences.

## 4.2 Aspect

Like the tense distinction, the paucity of data meant that the aspectual markers were identified with the help of cognates in Yandruwantha.

Nhirrpi	Inna. Yandr	English
-nhina	-nhina	continuous
-parapara	-parapara	habitual
-tharV	-tharra	'right through'

The final vowel of *tharV* cannot be determined because the suffix always appears before the future suffix *-inga*, which replaces the final vowel of the stem.

Egs XXX

## 4.3 Mood

The potential is marked by *-yi*, as in Yandruwantha. There is only one example:

XXX

The 'future' suffix, *-inga*, also has modal functions:

## 4.4 Associative Suffixes

### 4.4.1 Motion

Nhirrpi	Inna. Yandr	English
-panthi	-panthi	'downwards'
-thika, -dhika (?)	-thika	'return'
-ka	-ka	'away'
-pa	-	?
-warra	-warra	'arrival' ?
-thigathiga	-thigathiga	'widespread action'

-walka

**Lots of Exs.**

#### 4.4.2 Time

Nhirrpi	Inna. Yandr	English
-thalka	-thalka	this morning
-yukarra	-yukarra	at night

### 4.5 Valency-Changing Suffixes

The reflexive and reciprocal are marked by -(y)indri. the single core argument of the clauses appears in the nominative case:

*kuka nanuRu parnrdrindrina wathili*  
head dem.nom hit-refl-pst stick-inst  
'He hit himself on the head with a stick' (NOT: the stick hit itself on the head!)

*thanawiri parnrdrindrila*  
3pl.nom-foc hit-recip-pres  
'They are hitting each other.'

There is also an inchoative suffix -ka attested in one example:

*pundra*  
*pundrakinga*  
**find whole sentence.**

### 4.6 Commands and Prohibitions

#### 4.6.1 Commands

Polite requests appear to be expressed with the future -inga. Otherwise, the verb stem is used.

XXX

#### 4.6.2 Prohibitions

Prohibitions are expressed by the particle *warrayi* 'don't' and optionally *pani* towards the end of the sentence.

#### 4.6.3 Number marking on verbs

Like in Yandruwantha, plural subjects are marked by the suffix -ni. (ETYMOLOGY?)

*warrayi parnrdrini pani*  
PROHIB hit-pl.subj nothing  
'Don't you mob hit (him).'

Yandruwantha also have a dual imperative -li but this was not recorded in Nhirrpi.

## 4.7 Unidentified Suffixes

### 4.7.1 –warra

give eg

could be ‘mistaken belief’? – ‘arrival’???

### 4.7.2 –la

### 4.7.3 –nga

## 5. Clausal Syntax

### 5.1 Word Order

Clauses may contain no verb:

The main verb is generally at the end of the clause:

XX

### 5.2 Subordination

For the purposive, *-nga* is used, as in the following:

*pampu patyi thayinga*  
egg good eat-purp  
‘Eggs are good for eating.’

Apart from this there are only two or three subordinate clauses in the corpus. They are given below:

*ngampangapala pularu karnathili thurrui wawananga*  
sit-pres 3dl.foc man-dl fire-loc see-relSS  
‘Those two men are sitting down looking at the fire.’ (10.5)

For the identification of the suffix compare the Yandruwantha relativiser *-manga* (although I heard no retroflexion in the Nhirpi).

*kadra thawala nganyi kadra?ari pakuthikinga thalgurruli*  
yam go-pres 1sg.nom yam-all dig up -purp yam stick-inst  
‘I’m going for yams, to dig up yams with a yam-stick.’ (14.10)

## 6. Conclusions

### 6.1 Comparison with Yandruwantha

Nhirpi is fairly clearly a member of the Yandruwantha dialect group. They share over 75% of common vocabulary, the case system has a great many common points and the verb system is almost identical.



## **6.2 Comparison with Wangkumara**

Since AM was a native speaker of Wangkumara, it is very difficult to tell what features of her Nhirrpi are interference and what parts are components of Nhirrpi which are not shared by Yandruwantha.

## **7. Wordlist**

## **8. Sentences**

## 9. References

Austin  
Hercus  
Breen  
Holmer  
Reuther  
Curr  
Meston

1.1\*

<b>mathana</b>		<b>ina</b>	<b>pandili</b>	
<b>matha -na</b>		<b>ina</b>	<b>pandi -li</b>	
bite	-immed.past	2sg:acc	dog	-erg
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

The dog bit you.

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\*

1.2

<b>ngandyinili</b>		<b>pandili</b>		<b>yina</b>	<b>mathana</b>
<b>ngandyini -li</b>		<b>pandi -li</b>		<b>ina</b>	<b>matha -na</b>
1sg:gen	-erg	dog	-erg	2sg:acc	bite -immed.past
<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i> <i>-v.suff</i>

My dog bit you.

Note exact word order parallel with the English.

Note genitive pronoun marked also for ergative.

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1.3

<b>malandyi</b>	<b>pandili</b>		<b>thirri</b>	<b>pikana</b>	
<b>malandyi pandi -li</b>		<b>thirri</b>	<b>pika -na</b>		
bad	dog -erg	stick	??	-immed.past	
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i> <i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	

The bad dog is always fighting.

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1.4

<b>parnrdringa</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inhaRu</b>	<b>pandi</b>	<b>ngantyini</b>
<b>parnrdiri -inga</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inhaRu</b>	<b>pandi</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>
hit	-fut	1sg:erg	this_one:acc	dog	1sg:gen
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>

I will hit that dog of mine

<b>parnrdringa</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>pandi</b>
<b>parnrdiri -inga</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>pandi</b>
hit	-fut	1sg:erg	1sg:gen	dog
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

I will hit my dog.

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2.1

<b>warrayi</b>	<b>parnr dini</b>		<b>pani</b>
<b>warrayi parnrdiri -ni</b>		<b>pani</b>	
prohib	hit	-imp.pl	nothing
<i>adv</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-vsuff</i>	<i>adv</i>

"don't hit him"

Don't hit anything/at all.

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2.2

<b>parnrdrina</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>marripathi</b>
<b>parnrdiri -na</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>marripathi</b>
hit	-immed.past	1sg:erg	yesterday

*v*            *-v.suff*            *pro*            *adv*

I hit X yesterday

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2.3

<b>thakurru</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>parnrdringa</b>	
<b>thakurru</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>parnrdr</b>	<b>-inga</b>
by_and_by	1sg:erg	3sg:acc	hit	-fut
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

I will hit him

19/Jun/2000

2.4

<b>parnrdrina</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>pandi</b>	<b>marripathi</b>
<b>parnrdr</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>pandi</b>	<b>marripathi</b>
hit	-immed.past	1sg:erg	3sg:acc	dog	yesterday
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>adv</i>

I hit that dog yesterday.

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2.5

**mundya yini**

**mundya ini**

sick    2sg.nom

*n*            *pro*

You're sick.

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2.6

<b>thawinga</b>	<b>ngalu</b>	<b>kirriyari</b>		
<b>thawa -inga</b>	<b>ngalu</b>	<b>kirri</b>	<b>-ari</b>	
go	-fut	1sg:nom	doctor	-purposive
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

We are going (we will go?) for the doctor.

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2.7

<b>thana</b>	<b>thawinga</b>	<b>kirriyari</b>		
<b>thana</b>	<b>thawa -inga</b>	<b>kirri</b>	<b>-ari</b>	
3pl:nom	go	-fut	doctor	-allative
<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

they all go to the doctor

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2.8\*

<b>nunuwiri</b>		<b>thawinga</b>		
<b>nunu</b>	<b>-wiri</b>	<b>thawa -inga</b>		
that_one	-foc	go	-fut	
<i>dem</i>	<i>-pro.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	

He over there is going away

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\*

2.9\*

ya - go away. dha: - go somewhere

**yurra mundya, kirriyari**

**yurra mundya kirri -ari**

2pl    sick            doctor    -purposive

*pro n n -n.suff*  
 You lot are sick, (go) to the doctor.

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\*

3.1

<b>ina</b>	<b>mathana</b>		<b>pandili</b>	
<b>ina</b>	<b>matha -na</b>		<b>pandi -li</b>	
2sg:acc	bite	-immed.past	dog	-erg
<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

The dog bit you.

**Note to check pronouns on tape.**

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3.2

<b>yunhu</b>	<b>mathana</b>		<b>pandili</b>		<b>malkirrili</b>	
<b>yunhu</b>	<b>matha -na</b>		<b>pandi -li</b>		<b>malkirri -li</b>	
2pl:acc	bite	-immed.past	dog	-erg	many	-erg
<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

"The bad dog bit you(pl)."

malkirri glossed as bad here but means 'lots' elsewhere - sentence should be "a big mob of dogs bit you mob."

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3.3

<b>thanha</b>	<b>mathana</b>		<b>pandili</b>		<b>malkirrili</b>	
<b>thanha</b>	<b>matha -na</b>		<b>pandi -li</b>		<b>malkirri -li</b>	
3pl:acc	bite	-immed.past	dog	-erg	many	-erg
<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

The bad dog bit them.

as previous - "A load of dogs bit them."

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3.4

<b>nunhawiri</b>		<b>mathana</b>		<b>pandili</b>		<b>malkirrili</b>	
<b>nunha -wiri</b>		<b>matha -na</b>		<b>pandi -li</b>		<b>malkirri -li</b>	
3sg:acc	-foc	bite	-immed.past	dog	-erg	many	-erg
<i>pro</i>	<i>-pro.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>q</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

The bad (ie, many) dog(s) bit him.

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where is the puluwiri supposed to go?

3.5

<b>yundru</b>	<b>parnrdrina</b>		<b>pandi</b>
<b>yundru</b>	<b>parnrdrri -na</b>		<b>pandi</b>
2sg:erg	hit	-immed.past	dog
<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

You (sg) hit the dog.

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3.6

<b>parnrdrina</b>		<b>ngalu</b>	<b>thanaru</b>		<b>pandi</b>
<b>parnrdrri -na</b>		<b>ngalu</b>	<b>thana -Ru</b>		<b>pandi</b>
hit	-immed.past	1dl:nom	3pl:nom	-deictic	dog
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

Us mob hit those dogs.

Listen again for -ru vs -Ru and thana vs thanha. and ngalu vs ngalhu  
word order in notes:

**pandi parnrdrina ngalu thanaru**

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3.7

**thakurru ngathu parnrdringa**

**thakurru ngathu parnrdrri -inga**

by\_and\_by 1sg:erg hit -fut

*adv pro v -v.suff*

I'll hit him by and by.

word order in notes:

**parnrdringa ngathu thakurru**

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3.8

**malandyi ngathu inhaRu parnrdringa pandi**

**malandyi ngathu inhaRu parnrdrri -inga pandi**

bad 1sg:erg this\_one:acc hit -fut dog

*n pro pro v -v.suff n*

I am going to hit this bad dog.

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3.9

**yundru parnrdringa pandi ngandyini**

**yundru parnrdrri -inga pandi ngandyini**

2sg:erg hit -fut dog 1sg:gen

*pro v -v.suff n pro*

You will hit my dog.

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3.10

**yula parnrdringa pandi ngandyini**

**yula parnrdrri -inga pandi ngandyini**

2dl:nom hit -fut dog 1sg:gen

*pro v -v.suff n pro*

You two will hit my dog.

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4.1

**thurru nhulu parnrdrina kurrubatyini**

**thurru nhulu parnrdrri -na kurrubatyini**

fire-wood 3sg:erg chop -immed.past axe

*n pro v -v.suff n*

He was chopping wood with an axe.

no instrumental?

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4.2

**patyi nhuni**

**patyi \*\*\***

good \*\*\*

*n*

That one's good.

**really nhuni? nhunu or nhani?**

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4.3



<b>patyi</b>	<b>nhunggani</b>	<b>pandi</b>
<b>patyi</b>	<b>nhunggani</b>	<b>pandi</b>
good	3sg:masc:gen	dog
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

alternative word order:

<b>pandi</b>	<b>nhunggani</b>	<b>patyi</b>
<b>pandi</b>	<b>nhunggani</b>	<b>patyi</b>
dog	3sg:masc:gen	good
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

His dog is good.

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4.4

<b>kurrubaty</b>	<b>madlandyi</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>
<b>kurrubatyini</b>	<b>malandyi</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>
axe	bad	1sg:gen
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>

My axe is broken.

alternative word order:

<b>madlandyi</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>kurrubaty</b>
<b>malandyi</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>kurrubatyini</b>
bad	1sg:gen	axe
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

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5.1

<b>mityipani</b>	<b>mityi</b>	<b>=pani</b>
<b>mityipani</b>	<b>mityi</b>	<b>pani</b>
blind	eye	privative
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n.clitic</i>

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5.2

<b>thurruru</b>		<b>maka ngarrtyila</b>		<b>ngurayi</b>
<b>thurru -Ru</b>		<b>maka ngarrtyi</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>ngura -yi</b>
fire	-deictic	fire	burn	-pres.prog
<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>
				<i>n</i>
				<i>-n.suff</i>

The fire's burning in the camp.

What is the -ru doing?

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5.3

<b>ngura</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>yundra</b>	<b>pukabukayi</b>
<b>ngura</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>yundra</b>	<b>pukabuka -yi</b>
camp	1sg:gen	long_way_off	scrub
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>n</i>
			<i>-n.suff</i>

My camp is a long way off in the scrub.

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5.4

<b>ilanggi</b>	<b>inggani</b>	<b>ngura</b>
<b>ilanggi</b>	<b>inggani</b>	<b>ngura</b>
where	2sg:gen	camp
<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

Where is your camp?

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5.5

**kaparra thawinga**  
**kaparra thawa -inga**  
come\_on! go -polite\_command  
*int v -v.suff*

**arda ngurayi**  
\*\*\* **ngura -yi**  
\*\*\* camp -loc  
\*\*\* *n -n.suff*

**ngandyiniyari**  
**ngandyini -ari**  
1sg:gen -allative  
*pro -n.suff*

Come on, let's go to my camp!

Don't know what arda is.

Note ngurayi but ngandyiniyari!

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6.1

**thapinga ngathu ngapa**  
**thapi -inga ngathu ngapa**  
drink -fut 1sg:erg water  
*v -v.suff pro n*

I will drink water.

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6.2

**ngapa pani ngunyinga ngathu ina**  
**ngapa pani ngunyi -inga ngathu ina**  
water privative give -fut 1sg:erg 2sg:acc  
*n n.clitic v -v.suff pro pro*

I won't give you any water.

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6.3\*

**ngunyinga nganha yundru ngapa**  
**ngunyi -inga nganha yundru ngapa**  
give -fut 1sg:acc 2sg:erg water  
*v -v.suff pro pro n*

You will give me water

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\*

6.4

**pani ngathu ngunyinga ina ngapa**  
**pani ngathu ngunyi -inga ina ngapa**  
nothing 1sg:erg give -fut 2sg:acc water  
*adv pro v -v.suff pro n*

I won't give you any water.

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6.5

**ngapa padni nganyi**  
**ngapa pani nganyi**  
water nothing 1sg:nom  
*n adv pro*

I have no water

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6.6

**ngunyinghana ngatyi ina ngapa marripathi**  
**ngunyi -nhana ngathu ina ngapa marripathi**

give -rec.pst 1sg:erg 2sg:acc water yesterday  
*v -v.suff pro pro n adv*  
 I gave you water yesterday.

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6.7\*

**kumbi walkila wathi**  
**kumbi walki -rla wathi**  
 possum climb -pres.prog tree  
*n v -v.suff n*

The possum is climbing the tree.

19/Jun/2000

\*

7.1

**thakurru ngathu ngunyinga yina ngapa**  
**thakurru ngathu ngunyi -inga ina ngapa**  
 by\_and\_by 1sg:erg give -fut 2sg:acc water  
*adv pro v -v.suff pro n*

I will give you water by and by.

also

**thakurru ngathu yina ngunyinga ngapa**  
**thakurru ngathu ina ngunyi -inga ngapa**  
 by\_and\_by 1sg:erg 2sg:acc give -fut water  
*adv pro pro v -v.suff n*

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7.2

**ngunydihalkana**  
**ngunyi -dhalka -na ngathu yina ngapa**  
 give -this\_morning -immed.past 1sg:erg 2sg:acc water  
*v -v.suff -v.suff pro pro n*

I gave you water this morning.

19/Jun/2000

7.3

**ngunyyukarringa**  
**ngunyi -yukarra -inga yina ngapa**  
 give -action\_at\_night -fut 2sg:acc water  
*v -v.suff -v.suff pro n*

You will give me water this evening.

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7.4\*

**ngunyinhana ngathi yina ngapa**  
**ngunyi -nhana ngathu ina ngapa**  
 give -rec.pst 1sg:erg 2sg:acc water  
*v -v.suff pro pro n*

I gave you water recently.

\*

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7.5

**nari ngandyini pandi**

**nari ngandyini pandi**

die 1sg:gen dog

*v pro n*

My dog died.

no suffix?? - not a verb then?

19/Jun/2000

7.6

**thipi ngandyini pandi**

**thipi ngandyini pandi**

alive 1sg:gen dog

*n? pro n*

My dog is alive.

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7.7\*

**pala wamu**

**pala wamu**

ground hot

*n n*

The ground is hot.

\*

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7.8

**yinkila thidharri**

**yinki -rla thidharri**

cry -pres.prog baby

*v -v.suff n*

The baby is crying.

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7.9

**drityi windrini**

**drityi windrini**

sun setting

*n v*

The sun is setting

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7.10

**drityi thunkini**

**drityi thunkini**

sun rising

*n v*

the sun is rising.

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8.1

**pampu patyi thayinga**

**pampu patyi thayi -inga**  
 egg good eat -purposive  
*n n v -v.suff*  
 Eggs are good to eat.

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8.2

**warlkapandhina nhunu muruwa**  
**warlkapandhi -na nunu muruwa**  
 fall\_down -immed.past that\_one kid  
*v -v.suff dem n*  
 That child fell down.

19/Jun/2000

8.3\*

**mawali nganyi mulhuRuyari**  
**mawali nganyi mulhuRu -ari**  
 hungry 1sg:nom tucker -purposive  
*n pro n -n.suff*  
 I'm hungry for food.

\*

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8.4\*

**mulhuRuyari mawali**  
**mulhuRu -ari mawali**  
 tucker -purposive hungry  
*n -n.suff n*  
 I'm hungry for food  
 not sure about yari, may be wari

\*

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8.5

**thalpali ngaRa**  
**thalpa -li ngaRa**  
 ear -inst hear  
*n -n.suff v*  
 To hear with the ear.

19/Jun/2000

9.1

**minha thala idni**  
**minha thala ini**  
 what name 2sg.nom  
*pro n pro*  
 What's your name?  
 slight prestoppping on thala

19/Jun/2000

9.2

**thikinga nganyi nguraari**  
**thika -inga nganyi ngura -ari**

return -fut 1sg:nom camp -allative  
*v -v.suff pro n -n.suff*

I will return to my camp

I don't think that thika exists as a main verb in Yandr.

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9.3

<b>pandili</b>		<b>kathi</b>	<b>tyukurru</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>karila</b>	
<b>pandi -li</b>		<b>kathi</b>	<b>tyukurru</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>kari -rla</b>	
dog -erg		meat	kangaroo	3sg.erg	chase	-pres.prog
<i>n -n.suff</i>		<i>n n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	

The dog is chasing kangaroo meat.

also:

<b>pandili</b>		<b>nhulu</b>	<b>karirla</b>		<b>kathi</b>	<b>tyukurru</b>
<b>pandi -li</b>		<b>nhulu</b>	<b>kari -rla</b>		<b>kathi</b>	<b>tyukurru</b>
dog -erg		3sg.erg	chase	-pres.prog	meat	kangaroo
<i>n -n.suff</i>		<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

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9.4

<b>purupuru</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>karila</b>	
<b>purupuru</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>kari -rla</b>	
fast	3sg.erg	chase	-pres.prog
<i>adv pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	

He is chasing him fast.

AM is laughing a lot in this sentence!

19/Jun/2000

9.5

<b>wadlya</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>wawana</b>	
<b>walya</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>wawa</b>	<b>-na</b>
neg	1sg:erg	3sg:acc	catch_sight_of	-immed.past
<i>adv pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	

I didn't see you.

check nasal on tape.

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9.6

<b>pulawiri</b>	<b>parndriyindirila</b>		<b>pinyali</b>
<b>pulawiri</b>	<b>parndri -yindri -rla</b>		<b>pinya -li</b>
3dl	hit	-recip.	-pres.prog
<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>
		<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

Those two are hitting each other with a waddy.

no gloss

19/Jun/2000

9.7

<b>yandhu</b>	<b>thana</b>	<b>parndriyindirila</b>	
<b>yandhu</b>	<b>thana</b>	<b>parndri -yindri -rla</b>	
that_way	3pl:nom	hit	-recip.
<i>adv?</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>
			<i>-v.suff</i>

They are hitting each other like this.

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9.8

<b>mudlhuRuyi</b>		<b>thanawiri</b>	<b>parnrdrdiyindrila</b>		
<b>mulhuRu -yi</b>		<b>thanawiri</b>	<b>parnrdrri -yindri</b>	<b>-rla</b>	
tucker	-loc	3pl	hit	-recip.	-pres.prog
<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

They are hitting each other about food.

also

<b>parnrdrdiyindrila</b>		<b>mulhuRuyi</b>
<b>parnrdrri -yindri</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>mulhuRu -yi</b>
hit	-recip.	tucker
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

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21.1\*

<b>kuka nhanuRu</b>	<b>parnrdrdiyindrila</b>	<b>waddy-li</b>
<b>kuka nhanuRu</b>	<b>parnrdrri -yindri</b>	<b>waddy-li</b>
head fem+deictic	hit	-refl.
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>

I hit myself on the head with a waddy.

pandriindri reflex phrase? Check Innamincka Talk.

19/Jun/2000

21.2\*

<b>ngathu</b>	<b>parnrdrdiyindrila</b>	<b>kuka nganyi.</b>
<b>ngathu</b>	<b>parnrdrri -yindri</b>	<b>kuka nganyi</b>
1sg:erg	hit	-refl.
<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

I have hit my head

??? Erg and nom? Weird

19/Jun/2000

21.3\*

<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inharu</b>	<b>parnrdrina.</b>
<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>-Ru</b>
1sg:erg	3sg:acc	-deictic
<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

I hit him

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21.4\*

<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inhaRu</b>	<b>parnrdringa</b>	<b>thakurru</b>
<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inhaRu</b>	<b>parnrdrri -inga</b>	<b>thakurru</b>
1sg:erg	this_one:acc	hit	-fut
<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

I will hit this one soon.

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21.5\*

<b>kali ngathi</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>parnrdrila.</b>
<b>kali ngathu</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>parnrdrri -rla</b>
well	1sg:erg	2sg:acc
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>

I'm hitting him.

19/Jun/2000

21.6\*

<b>thumbana</b>		<b>nganha</b>	<b>nhulu</b>
<b>thumba -na</b>		<b>nganha</b>	<b>nhulu</b>
show	-immed.past	1sg.acc	3sg.erg
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>

He showed me (that).

19/Jun/2000

21.7\*

<b>minha inha</b>	<b>thumbana?</b>
<b>minha inha</b>	<b>thumba -na</b>
what	3sg:acc show -immed.past
<i>pro pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>

What did he show you?

All these could be 'you'.

19/Jun/2000

21.8\*

<b>waRani</b>	<b>nhunuRu</b>	<b>karna</b>
<b>waRa -ni</b>	<b>nhunu -Ru</b>	<b>karna</b>
who -kin_marker?	that_one -deictic	man
<i>pro -n.suff</i>	<i>dem -n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

Who is that man?

19/Jun/2000

21.9\*

<b>wawawawaninga!</b>	<b>kathikathili</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>mathayi!</b>
<b>wawa - wawa -ninga</b>	<b>kathikathi -li</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>matha -yi</b>
look_at - look_at	-pl-imp? snake	-erg	2sg:acc bite -potential
<i>v - v</i>	<i>-v.suff n</i>	<i>-n.suff pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>

Look out! the snake could bite you!

Note reduplication of snake.

19/Jun/2000

21.10\*

<b>madlandyi</b>	<b>nhunuwiri</b>	<b>karna</b>	<b>ngunyinga</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>mulhuRu</b>
<b>malandyi</b>	<b>nhunu -wiri</b>	<b>karna</b>	<b>ngunyi -inga</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>mulhuRu</b>
wild	that_one -foc	man	give -fut	2sg:acc	tucker
<i>n</i>	<i>dem -pro.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

That man's wild, give him tucker.

19/Jun/2000

21.11\*

<b>ngampangampinga</b>	<b>ini</b>	<b>nhirrpi</b>	<b>yawarri</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>
<b>ngampa -inga</b>	<b>ini</b>	<b>nhirrpi</b>	<b>yawarri</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>
understand -fut	2sg.nom	language	word	1sg:gen
<i>v -v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>

Do you understand what I'm saying?

19/Jun/2000

22.1\*

<b>inayi</b>	<b>murruwa wadyiminga</b>	<b>palamindyi</b>	<b>inha</b>
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<b>ina</b>	<b>-yi</b>	<b>murawa</b>	<b>wadyima</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>palamindy</b>	<b>inha</b>
2sg:acc	-loc	kid	clean	-polite_command	dirty	3sg:acc
<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>

Clean that boy, he's dirty.

not loc, surely!

19/Jun/2000

22.2\*

<b>kali</b>	<b>ngathi</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>wadyimana</b>
<b>kali</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>wadyima -na</b>
OK	1sg:erg	3sg:acc	clean -immed.past
<i>int</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>

OK, I've washed him.

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22.3\*

<b>thakurru</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>wadyiminga</b>
<b>thakurru</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>wadyima -inga</b>
by_and_by	1sg:erg	3sg:acc	clean -fut
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>

I'll wash him later.

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22.4\*

<b>kali</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>wadyimala</b>
<b>kali</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>wadyima -rla</b>
OK	1sg:erg	3sg:acc	clean -pres.prog
<i>int</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>

OK, I'm washing him.

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22.5\*

<b>parla</b>	<b>patyila</b>		<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thundru</b>
<b>parla</b>	<b>patyi</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thundru</b>
sore	hurt	-pres.prog	1sg:nom	belly
<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

My stonach's hurting.

19/Jun/2000

22.6\*

<b>minha</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>thayina?</b>
<b>minha</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>thayi -na</b>
what	2sg:erg	eat -immed.past
<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>

What have you eaten?

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22.7\*

<b>walya</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>nguni</b>	<b>nanayi</b>	<b>thayinga</b>
<b>walya</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>nguni</b>	<b>nanayi</b>	<b>thayi -inga</b>
neg	1sg:erg	today	unable	eat -fut

*adv pro adv adv? v -v.suff*

I won't eat anything today.

SAW translates this as "I won't eat anything today" nani - today, nguni - anything, but this translation from shoebox glosses makes as much sense!

19/Jun/2000

22.8\*

<b>dambinga</b>		<b>ini</b>	<b>dambinga</b>		<b>ini</b>	<b>warruwityiyari</b>
<b>dambi -inga</b>		<b>ini</b>	<b>dambi -inga</b>		<b>ini</b>	<b>warruwityi</b>
<b>-ari</b>						

sneak -polite\_command 2sg.nom sneak -polite\_command 2sg.nom emu

-purposive

<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>
	<i>-n.suff</i>					

You sneak up on that emu.

19/Jun/2000

22.9\*

<b>thurrubuRu</b>		<b>kaparra</b>
<b>thurru -buRu</b>		<b>kaparra</b>
fire	-causal	go_away
<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>

Go away from the fire.

19/Jun/2000

22.10\*

<b>kaparra</b>	<b>thurruwari</b>	
<b>kaparra</b>	<b>thurru -ari</b>	
come_on!	fire	-allative
<i>int</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

Come to the fire

19/Jun/2000

22.11\*

<b>ngura</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>
<b>ngura</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>

camp 1sg:gen

*n pro*

to my camp

**ngalunggaari**

**ngalungga -ari**

1dl:gen -allative

*pro -n.suff*

To our (camp)

**ngura ngalungayi**

<b>ngura</b>	<b>ngalu</b>	<b>-nga</b>	<b>-yi</b>
--------------	--------------	-------------	------------

camp	1dl:nom	-dat	-loc
------	---------	------	------

<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>
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in our camp

Or maybe ngalungga - genitive, not -nga dative.

19/Jun/2000

22.12\*

<b>pularu</b>		<b>karnathili</b>		<b>thawala</b>		<b>wanda</b>
<b>pula -Ru</b>		<b>karna -thili</b>		<b>thawa -rla</b>		<b>wanda</b>
3dl -deictic		man -dual		go -pres.prog		whitefellow
<i>pro -n.suff</i>		<i>n -n.suff</i>		<i>v -v.suff</i>		<i>n</i>

The two white men are going. - more likely compound verb,  
"wanda" in this area? - Ask Luise.

19/Jun/2000

23.1\*

<b>wani</b>	<b>dambanala</b>		<b>nhanuRu</b>	<b>patyi</b>	<b>iwa</b>	<b>karru</b>	<b>karna.</b>
<b>wani</b>	<b>dambana -rla</b>		<b>nhanuRu</b>	<b>patyi</b>	<b>iwa</b>	<b>karru</b>	<b>karna</b>
corroboree	dance -pres.prog		fem?+deictic	good	womanand		man
<i>n</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>		<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>conj</i>	<i>n</i>

Both men and women dance in the corroboree.

Note under 'baddyi' saying 'all them'. - cf watyi in 23.2 - could be mishearing.  
this sentence got skipped in going through the pages.

19/Jun/2000

23.2\*

<b>murruwa</b>	<b>nhanuruwadyi</b>		<b>dambanala</b>		<b>ngapayi</b>	
<b>muruwa</b>	<b>nhanuRu</b>	<b>-wadyi</b>	<b>dambana -rla</b>		<b>ngapa -yi</b>	
kid	fem?+deictic	-each	dance -pres.prog		water -loc	
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>		<i>n -n.suff</i>	

All those children are dancing in the water.

19/Jun/2000

23.3\*

<b>miniwaginga</b>		<b>wathiyi</b>	
<b>miniwagi</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>wathi -yi</b>	
go_in_a_circle	-polite_command	tree -loc	
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n -n.suff</i>	

Make a circle around the tree.

19/Jun/2000

23.4\*

<b>mirrayindrila</b>		<b>nhunuRu</b>		<b>tyukurru</b>
<b>mirra</b>	<b>-yindri -rla</b>	<b>nhunu -Ru</b>		<b>tyukurru</b>
scratch	-refl. -pres.prog	that_one -deictic		kangaroo
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff -v.suff</i>	<i>dem -n.suff</i>		<i>n</i>

The kangaroo is scratching itself.

19/Jun/2000

23.5\*

<b>walkinga</b>		<b>kukuniyari</b>		<b>kathi</b>	<b>marlu</b>	<b>parnrdrithikinga</b>
<b>walki</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>kukuni -ari</b>		<b>kathi</b>	<b>marlu</b>	<b>parnrdrithika</b>
	<b>-inga</b>					
climb	-polite_command	hollow -allative		meat	possum hit	-return
	-polite_command					
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n -n.suff</i>		<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>v -v</i>
	<i>-v.suff</i>					
<b>dalkinga</b>		<b>kukuni</b>				

<b>dalki</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>kukuni</b>
go_back	-polite_command	hollow
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

Climb up to the hollow and kill the possum

19/Jun/2000

23.6\*

<b>dawa darrala</b>	<b>pala,</b>	<b>kanadyiRi</b>
<b>dawa darra -rla</b>	<b>pala</b>	<b>kanadyiRi</b>
bird fly	-pres.prog	ground eagle
<i>n v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n n</i>

The bird flew past.

Hmmm.. - the bird is sitting on the ground?

19/Jun/2000

23.7\*

<b>nunuRu</b>	<b>dalga</b>	<b>walayi</b>
<b>nhunu</b>	<b>dalga</b>	<b>wala -yi</b>
that_one	nest	up_there -loc
<i>dem</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>adv -n.suff</i>

There's a nest up there.

19/Jun/2000

23.8\*

<b>parnpala</b>	<b>walayi</b>
<b>parnpa -rla</b>	<b>wala -yi</b>
sit	-pres.prog up_there -loc
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff adv -n.suff</i>

He's sitting up there.

19/Jun/2000

24.1\*

<b>nhunuRu</b>	<b>darrapanthila</b>	<b>padlayi</b>
<b>nhunu -Ru</b>	<b>darra -panthi -rla</b>	<b>pala -yi</b>
that_one	-deictic sit -downwards -pres.prog	ground -loc
<i>dem</i>	<i>-n.suff v -v.suff -v.suff</i>	<i>n -n.suff</i>

The bird is sitting on the ground.

19/Jun/2000

24.2\*

<b>nunuRu</b>	<b>darradhalkala</b>
<b>nhunu darra -dhalka</b>	<b>-rla</b>
that_one	fly -this_morning -pres.prog
<i>dem</i>	<i>v -v.suff -v.suff</i>

That one flies away from the nest.

19/Jun/2000

24.3\*

<b>nganbirra</b>	<b>dugidyana</b>
<b>nganbi-rra</b>	<b>??</b>

dig-pres

v

**ngakana**

water-?

dig a hole/soakage for water.

This is Wangkumara

19/Jun/2000

24.4\*

<b>mingka</b>	<b>pakunga</b>		<b>ngapaari</b>	
<b>mingga</b>	<b>paku</b>	<b>-nga</b>	<b>ngapa</b>	<b>-ari</b>
hole	dig	-??	water	-purposive
<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

Dig a hole for water.

19/Jun/2000

10.1

<b>walya</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>ngunyina</b>		<b>mulhuRu</b>	<b>inhaRu</b>
<b>walya</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>ngunyi</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>mulhuRu</b>	<b>inhaRu</b>
neg	3sg.erg	give	-immed.past	tucker	this_one:acc
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>

He didn't give him tucker.

19/Jun/2000

11.1

**thurapundhi**

**thura** **-pundhi**

sleep -down

*v* *-v.suff*

sleep-???

Idiomatic use of 'down' - check Gavan's notes.

19/Jun/2000

12.1

<b>wantha</b>	<b>pularu</b>		<b>karnathili</b>		<b>thawala,</b>		<b>ngura</b>	<b>ngalunggayi</b>
<b>wantha</b>	<b>pula</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>karna</b>	<b>-thili</b>	<b>thawa</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>ngura</b>	<b>ngalungga</b> <b>-yi</b>
pass	3dl	-deictic	man	-dual	go	-pres.prog	camp	1dl:gen -loc
<i>v</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>
		<i>-n.suff</i>						

The two fellows who are passing are sitting in my camp,

Not sure why wantha is here - AM starts the sentence again.

19/Jun/2000

13.1

<b>walthathikinga</b>			<b>thurru</b>
<b>waltha</b>	<b>-thika</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>thurru</b>
bring_back_here	-return	-fut	fire-wood
<i>v</i>	<i>-v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

I'll carry back wood.

cf wantha in 12.1

19/Jun/2000

14.1\*

<b>thupu</b>	<b>nhaniwiri</b>		<b>wawala</b>	
<b>thupu</b>	<b>nhani</b>	<b>-wiri</b>	<b>wawa</b>	<b>-rla</b>

smoke 3sg.fem:nom -foc catch\_sight\_of -pres.prog  
*n pro -pro.suff v -v.suff*  
 Smoke's coming up there

19/Jun/2000

15.1\*

<b>thawadhalkinga</b>			<b>pakuthikinga</b>			<b>kadra drityi</b>	<b>kurnu</b>
<b>thawa -dhalka -inga</b>			<b>paku -thika -inga</b>			<b>kadra drityi</b>	<b>kurnu</b>
go -morning -fut			dig -return -fut			yam day	one
<i>v -v.suff -v.suff</i>			<i>v -v -v.suff</i>			<i>n n</i>	<i>num</i>

I'll go digging yams every morning.

'fut' clearly not 'fut' here!

19/Jun/2000

16.1\*

<b>kali nhulu mandrina</b>		<b>kurilu tyukurru</b>
<b>kali nhulu mandri -na</b>		<b>kurilu tyukurru</b>
OK 3sg.ercatch -immed.past	????	kangaroo
<i>int pro v -v.suff</i>	<i>n?</i>	<i>n</i>

Well, he caught the kangaroo.

19/Jun/2000

17.1\*

<b>kali kurrapandinga</b>		<b>nhanaRu</b>	<b>tyukurru</b>
<b>kali kurrapandi -inga</b>		<b>nhana -Ru</b>	<b>tyukurru</b>
OK put_down -polite_command	3sg.fem -deictic	kangaroo	
<i>int v -v.suff</i>	<i>pro -n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	

OK, put down this kangaroo.

19/Jun/2000

18.1\*

<b>waRalu</b>	<b>inggani</b>	<b>winkanhana.</b>	<b>walya ngathu</b>	<b>winkanhana.</b>
<b>waRa -li</b>	<b>inggani</b>	<b>winka -nhana</b>	<b>walya ngathu</b>	<b>winka -nhana</b>
who -erg 2sg:gen steal -rec.pst	neg 1sg:erg steal -rec.pst			
<i>pro -n.suff pro v -v.suff</i>	<i>adv pro v -v.suff</i>			

Who stole your meat? It wasn't me.

19/Jun/2000

19.1\*

<b>kali ngathu nguldana</b>	<b>inggani tyara</b>
<b>kali ngathu ngulda -na</b>	<b>inggani tyara</b>
OK 1sg:erg find -immed.past	2sg:gen boomerang
<i>int pro v -v.suff</i>	<i>pro n</i>

OK, I've found your boomerang

ngulda (ngultha) is the Wangkumara word - the Yandruwandha is dan.ga

19/Jun/2000

20.1\*

<b>kikiminga</b>	<b>inaRu</b>	<b>pandi waluwalu pirna</b>
<b>kikimi -inga</b>	<b>ina -Ru</b>	<b>pandi waluwalu pirna</b>
kick -fut 2sg:acc -deictic	dog bark big	
<i>v -v.suff pro -n.suff</i>	<i>n n n</i>	

I'll kick that dog, it's barking a lot.

19/Jun/2000

10.2

**minhayi pulaRu kariyindrirla**  
**minhayi pula -Ru kari -yindri -rla**  
why 3dl -deictic chase -recip. -pres.prog  
*pro pro -n.suff v -v.suff -v.suff*  
Why are those two chasing each other?

19/Jun/2000

11.2

**thakurru nganyi thuringa**  
**thakurru nganyi thura -inga**  
by\_and\_by 1sg:nom sleep -fut  
*adv pro v -v.suff*  
I'll sleep soon.

19/Jun/2000

13.2

**kali nhulu warrkawaranha**  
**kali nhulu warrkawara -nha**  
OK 3sg.erg throw\_down -pst?  
*int pro v -v.suff*  
He threw down the wood.

cf Yand for -nha

19/Jun/2000

12.2\*

**ngandyini nhipa**  
**ngandyini nhipa**  
1sg:gen spouse  
*pro n*  
my wife, my spouse

\*

19/Jun/2000

14.2\*

**ilanggi yundru wawarla**  
**ilanggi yundru wawa -rla**  
where 2sg.erg look\_at -pres.prog  
*pro pro v -v.suff*  
Where are you looking?

19/Jun/2000

15.2\*

**kadra nandra waldrathikala**  
**kadra nandra waldra -thika -rla**  
yam 3sg:fem:erg fetch -return -pres.prog  
*n pro v -v -v.suff*  
She is fetching yams.

could this be:  
we are fetching yams?

19/Jun/2000

16.2\*

<b>karina</b>		<b>nhinha</b>		<b>nhulu</b>		<b>pandili</b>		<b>kali</b>	<b>nhulu</b>
<b>kari</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>nhinha</b>		<b>nhulu</b>		<b>pandi</b>	<b>-li</b>	<b>kali</b>	<b>nhulu</b>
chase	-immed.past	this_one:acc		3sg.erg		dog	-erg	well	3sg.erg
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>		<i>pro</i>		<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>

That dog chased this one.

19/Jun/2000

17.2\*

<b>minggayi</b>		<b>kali</b>	<b>nhana</b>	<b>nambananga</b>	
<b>mingga</b>	<b>-yi</b>	<b>kali</b>	<b>nhana</b>	<b>nambana</b>	<b>-nga</b>
hole	-loc	well	3sg.fem	bury	-??
<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

Bury her in the hole.

note fem again.

19/Jun/2000

18.2\*

<b>yundru</b>	<b>winkanhana</b>		<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>kathi.</b>
<b>yundru</b>	<b>winka</b>	<b>-nhana</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>kathi</b>
2sg.erg	steal	-rec.pst	1sg:gen	meat
<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

You stole my meat.

19/Jun/2000

19.2\*

<b>nhunuRu</b>		<b>kandayi</b>		<b>kurrana</b>		<b>ngathu</b>
<b>nunu</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>kanda</b>	<b>-yi</b>	<b>kurra</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>ngathu</b>
that_one	-deictic	grass	-loc	put_down	-immed.past	1sg:erg
<i>dem</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>

I put him down in the grass.

19/Jun/2000

20.2\*

<b>kuRu</b>	<b>balpa</b>	<b>ngunyi</b>	<b>yaRa</b>	<b>parnrdringa</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>maka</b>
<b>kuRu</b>	<b>balpa</b>	<b>ngunyi</b>	<b>yaRa</b>	<b>parnrdr</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>maka</b>
axe		give	toward	chop	-purposive	1sg:erg	fire
<i>n</i>		<i>v</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

Give me an axe so I can chop wood.

Note zero imperative.

19/Jun/2000

10.3

<b>inharu</b>		<b>parnrdrina</b>		<b>nhuluru</b>	
<b>inha</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>parnrdr</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>-Ru</b>
3sg:acc	-deictic	hit	-immed.past	3sg.erg	-deictic
<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

He hit him.



SAW says nulluRu inst. "Spear him with that one."

19/Jun/2000

11.3

<b>marriyi</b>		<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thuringa</b>	
<b>marri -yi</b>		<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thura -inga</b>	
night	-loc	1sg:nom	sleep	-fut
<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

I'll sleep during the night.

19/Jun/2000

12.3

<b>walya</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>yuwarla,</b>	<b>pirrityampanalangi</b>		
<b>walya</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>yuwa -rla</b>	<b>pirrityampana</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>-ngi</b>
neg	1sg:nom	work	-pres.prog	get_tired	-pres.prog
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

pirrityampana -lla

I don't want to work, I'm tired.

also birrityampalanganyi

Not at all sure about this verb - may be another relative suffix.

19/Jun/2000

13.3

<b>kathi</b>	<b>maki</b>		<b>daringa</b>	<b>tyuguyi</b>	
<b>kathi</b>	<b>maka -yi</b>		<b>dara -inga</b>	<b>tyugu -yi</b>	
meat	fire	-loc	make	-fut	hole
<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

He cooks the meat in the fire in a hole.

19/Jun/2000

14.3\*

<b>nhaniwiri</b>		<b>yundra</b>	
<b>nhani</b>	<b>-wiri</b>	<b>yundra</b>	
3sg.fem:nom	-foc	long_way_off	
<i>pro</i>	<i>-pro.suff</i>	<i>adv</i>	

It's a long way off.

19/Jun/2000

15.3\*

<b>kulinga</b>	<b>makayi</b>	<b>daringa</b>	<b>kadra</b>	<b>thayinga</b>	
<b>kula -inga</b>	<b>maka -yi</b>	<b>dara -inga</b>	<b>kadra</b>	<b>thayi -nga</b>	
cook	-fut	fire	-loc	make	-fut
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

We'll cook the yams in a fire and eat them - we'll cook yams in the fire, make them for eating.?

not sure about where dharringa fits in here.

19/Jun/2000

16.3\*

<b>patyi</b>	<b>nunuru</b>		<b>pandi</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	
<b>patyi</b>	<b>nunu</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>pandi</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	
good	that_one	-deictic	dog	1sg:gen	
<i>n</i>	<i>dem</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	

That's my good dog.

19/Jun/2000

17.3\*

<b>kali</b>	<b>nhana</b>	<b>thukinga</b>		<b>kali</b>	<b>nhana</b>
<b>kali</b>	<b>nhana</b>	<b>thuki</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>kali</b>	<b>nhana</b>
well	3sg.fem	take_out	-polite_command	OK	3sg.fem
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>int</i>	<i>pro</i>

OK, take her out.

19/Jun/2000

18.3\*

<b>ngapala</b>		<b>ngathi</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>parnrdringa</b>		<b>thirrili</b>	
<b>ngapa</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>parnrdr</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>thirri</b>	<b>-li</b>
hit	-pres.prog	1sg:erg	2sg:acc	hit	-purposive	stick	-inst
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

I'm hitting you - I'll give you a hiding with a stick.

this 'ngapalla' is probably 'ngaparla' - and then :

<b>ngaparla</b>	<b>ngathi</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>parnrdringa</b>		<b>thirrili</b>	
<b>ngaparla</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>parnrdr</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>thirri</b>	<b>-li</b>
and then	1sg:erg	2sg:acc	hit	-fut	stick	-inst
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

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19.3\*

<b>ngapiRingi</b>		<b>dinbala</b>		<b>tyara,</b>	<b>nuniwiRi.</b>
<b>ngapiRi</b>	<b>-ngi</b>	<b>dinba</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>tyara</b>	<b>***</b>
father	-1sg_kin_poss	produce	-pres.prog	boomerang	***
<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>***</i>

My father made that boomerang.

maybe old erg???

19/Jun/2000

20.3\*

<b>naipa</b>	<b>maya,</b>	<b>mulpinga</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>wirni</b>
<b>naipa</b>	<b>maya</b>	<b>mulpi</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>wirni</b>
knife	give_me	cut	-purposive	1sg:erg	string
<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

Give me a knife, I want to cut string.

another zero imperative

19/Jun/2000

10.4

<b>tyara</b>	<b>inharu</b>		<b>dranyina</b>		<b>mudlhuRuyi</b>
<b>tyara</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>dranyi</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>mulhuRu -yi</b>
boomerang	3sg:acc	-deictic	spear	-immed.past	tucker -loc
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i> <i>-n.suff</i>

The boomerang speared in the tucker - or "he fixed the boomerang in the food"?

??? inaru ergative?

19/Jun/2000

11.4

<b>karnabula</b>	<b>gawagawana</b>	<b>karnathili</b>
------------------	-------------------	-------------------



<b>malkirri</b>	<b>thanha</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>mandri</b>	<b>-parapara</b>	<b>-rla</b>
many	3pl:acc	-deictic	3sg.erg	-deictic	catch	-often	-pres.prog
<i>q</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

19/Jun/2000

17.4\*

<b>pundrakinga</b>		<b>pandili</b>		<b>thayinga</b>		<b>walya</b>	<b>ngalu</b>		
		<b>thayinga</b>							
<b>pundraki</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>pandi</b>	<b>-li</b>	<b>thayi</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>walya</b>	<b>ngalu</b>	<b>thayi</b>	<b>-inga</b>
cool_down	-polite_command	dog	-erg	eat	-fut	neg	1dl:nom	eat	-fut
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

Make it cold; the dog is going to eat it. We are not going to eat it.

19/Jun/2000

18.4\*

<b>tyukurru</b>	<b>kulkupana</b>		<b>kaRirriyi</b>
<b>tyukurru</b>	<b>kulkupa</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>kaRirri</b>
kangaroo	jump_over	-immed.past	creek
<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>
			<i>-n.suff</i>

The kangaroo jumped over the creek.

19/Jun/2000

19.4\*

<b>nhinala</b>	<b>walarri</b>
<b>nhina</b>	<b>-rla</b>
sit	-pres.prog
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>
	<i>n</i>

he is sitting in a shadow

19/Jun/2000

20.4\*

<b>walya</b>	<b>ngathi</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>ngunyinga,</b>		<b>naipa</b>	<b>pani</b>	<b>nganyi</b>
<b>walya</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>ngunyi</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>naipa</b>	<b>pani</b>	<b>nganyi</b>
neg	1sg:erg	2sg:acc	give	-polite_command	knife	nothing	1sg:nom
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>

I won't give you one, I haven't got one.

19/Jun/2000

10.5

<b>ngampangampala</b>		<b>pularu</b>		<b>karnathili</b>		<b>thurrui</b>		<b>wawananga</b>
<b>ngampa</b>	<b>- ngampa</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>pula</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>karna</b>	<b>-thili</b>	<b>thurru</b>	<b>-yi</b>
sit_down	- sit_down	-pres.prog	3dl	-deictic	man	-dual	fire	-loc
<i>v</i>	<i>- v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

The two men are sitting down, looking at the fire.

Note loc as 'obj' of looking.

19/Jun/2000

12.5

<b>tyukurruwari</b>	<b>thawawalkana</b>
<b>tyukurru</b>	<b>-ari</b>
kangaroo	-purposive
<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>
	<i>v</i>
	<i>-***</i>
	<i>-immed.past</i>
	<i>-v.suff</i>

He went for kangaroo this morning.

In noted, thawadhalkana, but -wa- on tape.

19/Jun/2000

13.5

<b>walya</b>	<b>ngalu</b>	<b>thayinga</b>		<b>nhanaru</b>		<b>kathi,</b>	<b>malki</b>	<b>kunying'</b>	<b>kathi,</b>	<b>pandi</b>
<b>walya</b>	<b>ngalu</b>	<b>thayi</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>nhana</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>kathi</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>***</b>	<b>kathi</b>	<b>pandi</b>
neg	1dl:nom	eat	-fut	3sg.fem	-deictic	meat	***	***	meat	dog
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>***</i>	<i>***</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>
<b>ngunyinga</b>		<b>kathi</b>								
<b>ngunyi</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>kathi</b>								
give	-fut	meat								
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>								

We won't eat this meat, it's XX rotten??XX meat; we'll give it to the dog.

note fem pronoun.

**check words.**

19/Jun/2000

11.5\*

**madra mityi**

**madra mityi**

stone round

*n* *n*

The stone is round.

\*

19/Jun/2000

14.5\*

**yuRuwani nhanigaRa**

**yuRuwani nhani** **-gaRa**

track 3sg.fem:nom -deictic

*n* *pro* *-dx*

There's a track going over there

19/Jun/2000

15.5\*

**ngandra malandyi wandi kala malandyi**

**ngandra malandyi wandi kala malandyi**

hip broken leg knee broken

*n* *n* *n* *n* *n*

(My) hip's broken, (my) knee's broken.

19/Jun/2000

16.5\*

**thangudhalka**

**thawinga**

**nguraari**

**ngandyiniyari**

**thangu -dhalka**

**thawa -inga**

**ngura -ari**

**ngandyini -ari**

get\_up -this\_morning

go

-fut

camp -allative

1sg:gen

-allative

*v* *-v.suff*

*v*

*-v.suff*

*n*

*-n.suff*

*pro*

*-n.suff*

Get up, we'll go to my camp.

19/Jun/2000

17.5\*

<b>windra</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>kurldana</b>		<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>pulawiri</b>	<b>karnathili</b>
<b>windra</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>kurlda</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>pulawiri</b>	<b>karna</b> <b>-thili</b>
spear	3sg.erg	spear	-immed.past	1sg:gen	3dl	man -dual
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i> <i>-n.suff</i>

those two men have broken my spear.

????????????????

19/Jun/2000

18.5\*

<b>warrkinga</b>		<b>kathi</b>	<b>nanaRu</b>	<b>thungga</b>	<b>madlandyi</b>
<b>warrki</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>kathi</b>	<b>nhanuRu</b>	<b>thungga</b>	<b>malandyi</b>
throw_away	-polite_command	meat	fem?+deictic	stink	bad
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>n</i>

Throw away that meat - it stinks.

19/Jun/2000

19.5\*

<b>waringa</b>		<b>yundru</b>	<b>nganha</b>	<b>thawathikinga</b>		<b>nganyi</b>
<b>wari</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>nganha</b>	<b>thawa</b> <b>-thika</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>nganyi</b>
wait	-polite_command	2sg.erg	1sg.acc	go	-return	1sg:nom
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i> <i>pro</i>

You wait here, I'll be back soon.

19/Jun/2000

20.5\*

<b>ngunyinghana</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>naipa,</b>	<b>walya</b>	<b>nganha</b>	<b>yundru</b>	
	<b>ngunyithikanhana</b>						
<b>ngunyi</b>	<b>-nhana</b>	<b>ina</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>naipa</b>	<b>walya</b>	<b>nganha</b>	<b>yundru</b> <b>ngunyi</b>
	<b>-thika</b>	<b>-nhana</b>					
give	-rec.pst	2sg:acc	1sg:erg	knife	neg	1sg.acc	2sg.erg
	-return	-rec.pst					
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>
						<i>v</i>	<i>-v</i>
							<i>-v.suff</i>

I gave you my knife and you didn't give it back to me.

19/Jun/2000

10.6

<b>pilpawarala</b>		<b>pulalaRu</b>		<b>mukap'</b>	<b>thuringa</b>
<b>pilpawara</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>pula</b> <b>-la</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>mukap'</b>	<b>thura</b> <b>-inga</b>
rest	-pres.prog	3dl	-??abl??	-deictic	sleep
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>
					<i>v</i>
					<i>-v.suff</i>

Those two are resting, for sleep.

????

19/Jun/2000

11.6

<b>nganyi</b>	<b>muRali</b>	<b>ngapaari</b>
<b>nganyi</b>	<b>muRali</b>	<b>ngapa</b> <b>-ari</b>
1sg:nom	thirsty	water
<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>n</i>
		<i>-n.suff</i>

I'm thirsty for water.

also

<b>muRali</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>ngapaari</b>
---------------	---------------	-----------------

**muRali nganyi ngapa -ari**  
 thirsty 1sg:nom water -purposive  
*v pro n -n.suff*

19/Jun/2000

12.6

**parrkulu nhulu parnrdrithikana**  
**parrkulu nhulu parnrdrri - thika -na**  
 two 3sg.erg hit - return -immed.past  
*num pro v - v -v.suff*

He killed two and came back.

19/Jun/2000

13.6\*

**pandi nhani, pandi nhiwa**  
**pandi nhani pandi nhiwa**  
 dog 3sg.fem:nom dog 3sg.masc.nom  
*n pro n pro*  
 female dog

19/Jun/2000

14.6\*

**ilanggiyari nhanuRu thawala yuRuwani**  
**ilanggi -ari nhanuRu thawa -rla yuRuwani**  
 where -allative fem?+deictic go -pres.prog track  
*pro -n.suff pro v -v.suff n*

Where's that track going?

19/Jun/2000

15.6\*

**karila nhulu pandili tyukurru**  
**kari -rla nhulu pandi -li tyukurru**  
 run\_after -pres.prog 3sg.erg dog -erg kangaroo  
*v -v.suff pro n -n.suff n*

The dog is running after the kangaroo.

19/Jun/2000

16.6\*

**pula ngampangampala pulaRu karnathili makayi**  
**pula ngampa - ngampa -rla pula -Ru karna -thili maka -yi**  
 3dl talk - talk -pres.prog 3dl -deictic man -dual fire -loc  
*pro v - v -v.suff pro -n.suff n -n.suff n -n.suff*

**wangawangala**

**wanga - wanga -rla**  
 warm\_up - warm\_up -pres.prog  
*v - v -v.suff*

Those two men are talking while they are warming up at the fire.

19/Jun/2000

17.6\*

**thidharri nunuRu warlkana warlkapanthina**

	<b>thidharri</b>						
<b>thidharri</b>	<b>nunu</b>	<b>warlka</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>warlka</b>	<b>-panthi</b>	<b>-na</b>	
	<b>thidharri</b>						
baby	that_one	fall	-immed.past	fall	-downwards	-immed.past	baby
<i>n</i>	<i>dem</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

The baby fell over; he fell straight down.

19/Jun/2000

18.6\*

<b>thakurru</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>ngunyi</b>	<b>daringa</b>	<b>ngapaRini</b>	<b>kathi</b>
<b>thakurru</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>ngunyi</b>	<b>dara -inga</b>	<b>ngapiRi -ni</b>	<b>kathi</b>
by_and_by	1sg:erg	give	make -fut	father	-kin_marker?
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

meat  
*n*

on 'dharri' of the many aspect markers of similar form in Yandruwandha.

19/Jun/2000

19.6\*

<b>walya</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>waRinga</b>		<b>nganha,</b>	<b>kunyumalga</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thawala</b>
<b>walya</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>wari -inga</b>		<b>nganha</b>	<b>kunyumalga</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thawa -rla</b>
neg	2sg:erg	wait	-polite_command	1sg:acc	completely	1sg:nom	go
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>

*-v.suff*

Don't wait, I'm going for good.

19/Jun/2000

20.6\*

<b>walya</b>	<b>nganha</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>ngudyathikangarri</b>
<b>walya</b>	<b>nganha</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>ngudya-thika-nga-rri</b>
neg	1sg:acc	2sg:erg	give-back-past-?
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>

You didn't give my knife back.

This is Wangkumara

19/Jun/2000

11.7

<b>ngunyininga</b>	<b>nganha</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>ngapa</b>
<b>ngunyi -inga</b>	<b>nganha</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>ngapa</b>
give	-fut	1sg:acc	2sg:erg
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>

*n*

You will give me water.

SAW (read yunduRu as yunaRu - 'some')

19/Jun/2000

12.7

<b>thurru</b>	<b>daringa,</b>	<b>kathi</b>	<b>kudlinga</b>
<b>thurru</b>	<b>dara -inga</b>	<b>kathi</b>	<b>kula -inga</b>
fire	make -fut	meat	cook -fut
<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

*v* *-v.suff*

He'll make a fire and cook the meat.

Could be purposive - for cooking.

19/Jun/2000



10.7\*

<b>thilpu</b>	<b>waRala</b>	
<b>thilpu</b>	<b>waRa</b>	<b>-rla</b>
sleep	lie_down	-pres.prog
<i>v</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

Compound verb?

\*

19/Jun/2000

13.7\*

**pandi nunu**  
**pandi nunu**  
 dog that\_one  
*n dem*  
 he dog.

19/Jun/2000

14.7\*

<b>mandrinhana</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>kalukalu</b>	<b>marripathi</b>
<b>mandri -nhana</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>kalukalu</b>	<b>marripathi</b>
catch -rec.pst	1sg:erg	fish	yesterday
<i>v -v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>adv</i>

I've caught many fish.

19/Jun/2000

15.7\*

<b>ngathu inha</b>	<b>kapinga</b>
<b>ngathu inha</b>	<b>kapa -inga</b>
1sg:erg 3sg:acc	follow -fut
<i>pro pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>

I am following him.

cf exclam kapara!

19/Jun/2000

16.7\*

<b>karrkaka inharu</b>	<b>karna yuwala</b>	<b>nganyi nhungganuRuyari</b>	
<b>karrkaka inha -Ru</b>	<b>karna yuwa -rla</b>	<b>nganyi nhungganuRu</b>	<b>-ari</b>
call_out 3sg:acc -deictic	man see -pres.prog	1sg:nom	
"from_there_to_here"	-allative		
<i>v pro -n.suff</i>	<i>n v -v.suff</i>	<i>pro n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

Tell that man to come here and see me.

nhungganiRuyari???

This sentence very strange.

19/Jun/2000

17.7\*

<b>kandrakinga inhaRu</b>	<b>thidharri kali yundru inha mandrina</b>
<b>kandraka -inga inhaRu</b>	<b>thidharri kali yundru inha mandri -na</b>
lift_up -fut this_one:acc	baby OK 2sg:erg 3sg:acc hold
-immed.past	
<i>v -v.suff pro</i>	<i>n int pro pro v</i>
<i>-v.suff</i>	

You take this baby and lift him up.

madnringa?

19/Jun/2000

18.7\*

<b>nyalkana</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>tyara</b>
<b>nyalka</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>tyara</b>
lose	-immed.past	1sg:erg	boomerang
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>

I've lost my boomerang.

19/Jun/2000

19.7\*

<b>thupu</b>	<b>pandala</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>ilanggigaRa</b>	
<b>thupu</b>	<b>panda</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>ilanggi</b>	<b>-gaRa</b>
smoke	smell	-pres.prog	1sg:erg	where	-deictic
<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-dx</i>

I can smell smoke from somewhere over there.

19/Jun/2000

20.7\*

<b>karragarringa</b>		<b>purupuru</b>	<b>wirni</b>	<b>karringa</b>	
<b>karragarra</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>purupuru</b>	<b>wirni</b>	<b>karragarra</b>	<b>-inga</b>
bind	-polite_command	fast	string	bind	-polite_command
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

Wind up/bind that string quickly.

19/Jun/2000

10.8

<b>wadlya</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thurayukarrana</b>		
<b>walya</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thura</b>	<b>-yukarra</b>	<b>-na</b>
neg	1sg:nom	sleep	-action_at_night	-immed.past
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

I didn't sleep at all last night.

19/Jun/2000

11.8

<b>karnathili</b>		<b>pularu</b>		<b>mulhuRu</b>	<b>thayila</b>	
<b>karna</b>	<b>-thili</b>	<b>pula</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>mulhuRu</b>	<b>thayi</b>	<b>-rla</b>
man	-dual	3dl	-deictic	tucker	eat	-pres.prog
<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

Those two men are having tucker.

No erg, unless -ru here erg on pula.

19/Jun/2000

12.8

<b>thurru</b>	<b>padni,</b>	<b>maka</b>	<b>padni</b>
<b>thurru</b>	<b>pani</b>	<b>maka</b>	<b>pani</b>
fire-wood	nothing	fire	nothing
<i>n</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>adv</i>

There's no fire wood, no fire.

19/Jun/2000

13.8\*

<b>ngandyarri</b>	<b>nhanuRu</b>	<b>yarra</b>
<b>ngandyarri</b>	<b>nhanuRu</b>	<b>yarra</b>
cloud	fem?+deictic	coming
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>

Rain's coming from the cloud.

nanuRu given as 'rain' but this is impossible.

cf Yandruwandha ngandyarri nganya

Imperative?

19/Jun/2000

14.8\*

<b>mundyu malkirri</b>	<b>nhinggi</b>	<b>kandapani</b>	<b>ngunawali</b>	<b>pani</b>
<b>mundyu malkirri</b>	<b>nhinggi</b>	<b>kanda -pani</b>	<b>ngunawali</b>	<b>pani</b>
fly many	here	grass -privative	mosquito	nothing
<i>n q</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n -n</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>adv</i>

There are lots of flies here - there's no grass and no mosquitoes.

19/Jun/2000

15.8\*

<b>wantha nhulu</b>	<b>minila</b>	<b>wilpa</b>	<b>kanpa</b>
<b>wantha nhulu</b>	<b>mini -rla</b>	<b>wilpa</b>	<b>kanpa</b>
pass 3sg.erg	run -pres.prog	very_fast	
<i>v pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>	<i>n.p.</i>	

He is running very fast

why ergative if this is the right translation ??????

19/Jun/2000

16.8\*

<b>minhaari</b>	<b>ini</b>	<b>yuwana</b>	<b>ngandyiniyari</b>
<b>minha -ari</b>	<b>ini</b>	<b>yuwa -na</b>	<b>ngandyini -ari</b>
what -purposive	2sg.nom	see -immed.past	1sg:gen -purposive
<i>pro -n.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>	<i>pro -n.suff</i>

Why did you want to see me?

19/Jun/2000

17.8\*

<b>ngaRala</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>thawawarralayi</b>	<b>waRani</b>	<b>ngathi</b>
<b>ngaRa -rla</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>thawa -warra -rla</b>	<b>waRa -ni</b>	<b>ngathu</b>
hear -pres.prog	1sg:erg	go -?	-pres.prog	-potential
<i>v -v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>
<b>inhaRu</b>	<b>ngaRana</b>			
<b>inhaRu</b>	<b>ngaRa -na</b>			
this_one:acc	hear -immed.past			
<i>pro</i>	<i>v -v.suff</i>			

I suddenly hear you coming; who did I hear?

thawawarralayi - subordinate?

19/Jun/2000

18.8\*

<b>wandhinga</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>tyara</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>wandhidigidigingana</b>
<b>wandhi -inga</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>tyara</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>wandhi -digidigi</b>

	<b>-nga</b>						
search_for	-fut	1sg:erg	boomerang	1sg:gen	search_for	-carefully	-fut
v	-v.suff	pro	n	pro	v	-v.suff	
	-v.suff						

I'll look for it; I'll search carefully.

'widespread action' fits well here. - thigathiga

19/Jun/2000

19.8\*

<b>dumbinga</b>		<b>inggani</b>	<b>tyara,</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>wawinga</b>	
<b>dumbi -inga</b>		<b>inggani</b>	<b>tyara</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>wawa</b>	<b>-inga</b>
show	-polite_command	2sg:gen	boomerang	1sg:erg	look_at	-purposive
v	-v.suff	pro	n	pro	v	-v.suff

Show me your boomerang so I can see it.

19/Jun/2000

20.8\*

<b>parnrdrindriila</b>			<b>pularu</b>		<b>karna</b>	<b>didrili</b>		<b>pularu</b>
<b>parnrdr</b>	<b>-yindri</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>pula</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>karna</b>	<b>didrili</b>		<b>pula</b>
hit	-recip.	-pres.prog	3dl	-deictic	man	angry/jealous		3dl
	-deictic							
v	-v.suff	-v.suff	pro	-n.suff	n	n		pro
	-n.suff							

**kariyindrila**

<b>kari</b>	<b>-yindri</b>	<b>-rla</b>
run_after	-recip.	-pres.prog
v	-v.suff	-v.suff

Those two angry men are fighting each other, running after each other.

19/Jun/2000

10.9

<b>kali</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thuringa</b>
<b>kali</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thura -inga</b>
well	1sg:nom	sleep
adv	pro	v
		-v.suff

I slept well (tense from SAW). - I'll sleep well.

19/Jun/2000

11.9

<b>thawinga</b>		<b>pularu</b>		<b>karnatyili</b>		<b>nguraari</b>		<b>ngandyiniyari</b>
<b>thawa -inga</b>		<b>pula -Ru</b>		<b>karna -thili</b>		<b>ngura -ari</b>		<b>ngandyini -ari</b>
go	-fut	3dl	-deictic	man	-dual	camp	-allative	1sg:gen
	-allative							
v	-v.suff	pro	-n.suff	n	-n.suff	n	-n.suff	pro
	-n.suff							

The two men will go to my camp tomorrow

19/Jun/2000

13.9\*

<b>ngandyarri</b>	<b>pani</b>	<b>pala</b>	<b>maltyarri</b>
<b>ngandyarri</b>	<b>pani</b>	<b>pala</b>	<b>maltyarri</b>

cloud            nothing   ground   very\_big  
*n*                *adv*        *n*            *n*

There's been no rain, it's a big drought

"the tape isn't the same as this bit." - it's not on the tape at all!!

19/Jun/2000

14.9\*

<b>mathana</b>		<b>nganha</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>tapitapili</b>	
<b>matha -na</b>		<b>nganha</b>	<b>nhulu</b>	<b>tapitapi</b>	<b>-li</b>
bite	-immed.past	1sg.acc	3sg.erg	centipede	-erg
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>

That centipede bit me.

19/Jun/2000

16.9\*

<b>pulubulu</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>nanayi</b>	<b>kandrakala</b>	
<b>pulubulu</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>nanayi</b>	<b>kandraka</b>	<b>-rla</b>
heavy	1sg:erg	unable	lift_up	-pres.prog
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>adv?</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

It's heavy; I can't lift it up.

I'm very suspicious about this - probably nhanhayi - at this.

19/Jun/2000

17.9\*

<b>waRalu</b>		<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>kathi</b>	<b>winkanhana</b>
<b>waRa -li</b>		<b>ngandyini</b>	<b>kathi</b>	<b>winka -nhana</b>
who	-erg	1sg:gen	meat	steal -rec.pst
<i>pro</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>v</i> <i>-v.suff</i>

who stole my meat?

19/Jun/2000

18.9\*

<b>wanhana</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>tyara</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>
<b>wa -nhana</b>	<b>yundru</b>	<b>tyara</b>	<b>ngandyini</b>
see	-rec.pst	2sg.erg	boomerang 1sg:gen
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i> <i>pro</i>

Did you see my boomerang?

19/Jun/2000

19.9\*

<b>wawinga</b>		<b>nanaRu</b>	<b>mingga</b>	<b>windri</b>	<b>paringa</b>	
<b>wawa -inga</b>		<b>nhanuRu</b>	<b>mingga</b>	<b>windri</b>	<b>pari</b>	<b>-inga</b>
look_at	-polite_command	fem?+deictic	hole	inside	have_a_look	
	-polite_command					
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

Have a look at that inside the hole.

19/Jun/2000

10.10

<b>karna</b>	<b>nunuRu</b>	<b>ngunhinana</b>		<b>thuranhinanga</b>
<b>karna</b>	<b>nunu</b>	<b>ngu -nhina</b>	<b>-na</b>	<b>thura -nhina -nga</b>

man that\_one do -cont. -immed.past sleep -cont. -??  
*n dem v -v.suff -v.suff v -v.suff -v.suff*

That man is still sleeping.

Not sure about the verbs here.

also

<b>karna</b>	<b>nhunuRu</b>		<b>thuranhinanga</b>		<b>ngunhinana</b>
<b>karna</b>	<b>nunu</b>	<b>-Ru</b>	<b>thura</b>	<b>-nhina</b>	<b>-nga</b>
man	that_one	-deictic	sleep	-cont.	-??
<i>n</i>	<i>dem</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

19/Jun/2000

11.10

<b>(kawu)</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thawadhalkinga</b>		<b>nguraari</b>	<b>inggani(yari)</b>
<b>kawu</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>thawa</b>	<b>-dhalka</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>ngura</b>
yes	1sg:nom	go	-this_morning	-fut	camp
	-allative				-allative
<i>int</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>
	<i>-n.suff</i>				<i>-n.suff</i>

Yes, I'll go to your camp this morning.

ingganinyari (ingganieeri)

19/Jun/2000

13.10\*

**pala** **kilyara**  
**pala** **kilyara**  
ground clear  
*n n*  
clear ground/sand

19/Jun/2000

13.11\*

**miRi** **pirna**  
**miRi** **pirna**  
sandhill big  
*n n*  
big sandhill

19/Jun/2000

13.12\*

**miRi** **pala**  
**miRi** **pala**  
sandhill ground  
*n n*  
white sand.

given as palu

19/Jun/2000

13.13\*

<b>tayaRi</b>	<b>nhanuRu</b>	<b>yarra</b>
<b>tayaRi</b>	<b>nhanuRu</b>	<b>yarra</b>
wind	fem?+deictic	coming
<i>n</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>

Wind is coming

19/Jun/2000

14.10\*

<b>kadra</b>	<b>thawala</b>		<b>nganyi</b>	<b>kadraari</b>	<b>pakuthikingga</b>		
<b>kadra</b>	<b>thawa</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>nganyi</b>	<b>kadra</b>	<b>-ari</b>	<b>paku</b>	<b>-thika</b> <b>-inga</b>
yam	go	-pres.prog	1sg:nom	yam	-purposive	dig	-return -purposive
<i>n</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v</i> <i>-v.suff</i>
<b>inalagurruli</b>							
<b>inalagurru</b>	<b>-li</b>						
yam_stick	-inst						
<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>						

I'm going so I can dig up yams with a yam stick.

19/Jun/2000

16.10\*

<b>pupininga</b>		<b>nganha</b>	<b>yundru</b>
<b>pupini</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>nganha</b>	<b>yundru</b>
help	-polite_command	1sg.acc	2sg.erg
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>

You help me!

19/Jun/2000

16.11\*

<b>walthathingginga</b>		<b>nguraari</b>		<b>makaari</b>		<b>daringa</b>
<b>walthathinggi</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>ngura</b>	<b>-ari</b>	<b>maka</b>	<b>-ari</b>	<b>dara</b> <b>-inga</b>
carry_along	-polite_command	camp	-allative	fire	-allative	make
	-polite_command					
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i> <i>-v.suff</i>
<b>kulinga</b>	<b>minggayi</b>	<b>pakunga</b>				
<b>kula</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>mingga</b>	<b>-yi</b>	<b>paku</b>	<b>-nga</b>	
cook	-purposive	hole	-loc	dig	-??	
<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>-n.suff</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	

Carry him along to the camp, make a fire and dig a hole to cook him in

19/Jun/2000

18.10\*

<b>pani</b>	<b>walya</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>wawanhana</b>		<b>tyara</b>
<b>pani</b>	<b>walya</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>wawa</b>	<b>-nhana</b>	<b>tyara</b>
privative	neg	1sg:erg	catch_sight_of	-rec.pst	boomerang
<i>n.clitic</i>	<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

No, I haven't seen your boomerang.

19/Jun/2000

18.11\*

<b>thakurru</b>	<b>ngathi</b>	<b>inggani</b>	<b>wawinga</b>		<b>tyara</b>
<b>thakurru</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inggani</b>	<b>wawa</b>	<b>-inga</b>	<b>tyara</b>
by_and_by	1sg:erg	2sg:gen	catch_sight_of	-fut	boomerang
<i>adv</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>n</i>

I'll find it by and by.

note word order.

19/Jun/2000

19.10\*

<b>nhunu</b>	<b>thawala</b>		<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>kapinga</b>	
<b>nhunu</b>	<b>thawa</b>	<b>-rla</b>	<b>ngathu</b>	<b>inha</b>	<b>kapa</b>	<b>-inga</b>
that_one	go	-pres.prog	1sg:erg	3sg:acc	follow	-purposive
<i>dem</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>pro</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>-v.suff</i>

I'm going to follow that one.

also:

**kapidaringa**

19/Jun/2000



A - a

-ari

*Morph: -yari; -wari. Also -arri. n.suff.* 1) allative. **Y** -ngari. 2) purposive. [*Phon:* When added to a stem ending

in i- or -u, a glide is inserted (see sketch)]

B - b

-buRu

*n.suff.* causal. **Y** -puRu. [*Gram:* (puRu) appears in

brackets in the Yand dictionary with no entry.]

D - d

**dagamiRi**

*n.* pelican. **Y** rdakamirri. **W** kabungara.

**dala**

*n.* skin. **Y** rdarla. **W** mana.

**dalga**

*n.* nest. **Y** warla. **W** wakuRa. *See: dalginga* 'up there'. (Note: This is dodgy and needs more thought.)

**dalki**

*v.* go back. *cf Y thalka* 'early morning, up'. (Note: Note sure about this: needs more checking)

**dambana**

*v.* dance. **Y** thambana. **W** pirrki.

**dambi**

*v.* sneak. **W** thamba, kudhi.

**dara**

*Morph: dar.* *v.* make. **Y** \*. **W** nguRuba. (Note: check stop)

**darra**<sub>1</sub>

*v.* fly. **Y** tharra.

**darra**<sub>2</sub>

*v.* sit. **Y** \*. **W** kula.

**darrapanthi**

sit down. (Note: Another word that's doubtful w. regard to meaning.)

**dawa**

*n.* bird. **Y** palha. **W** marranga, thili.

**-dhalka**

*v.suff.* this morning. **Y** thalka.

**dhiri**

*n.* stick. **W** makurra. *cf Y thirri* 'hit, fight'. (Note: Dodgy. dhiripikana could be 'fighting-intens-pst')

**dhiri pigga**

*np.* always fighting. *cf Y thirri* 'fight (v)'.

**didrili**

*n.* angry/jealous. **Y** thidripika. **W** malyu.

**-digidigi**

*v.suff.* carefully. *cf Y thigathiga* 'widespread action'.

**dinba**

*v.* produce. *cf Y thinba* 'make a boomerang'. (Note: context is making boomerangs in this sentence too)

**dranyi**

*v.* spear. **W** kalaRa. *cf Y dranyi* 'hit, shoot'.

**drityi**

*n.* sun. 2) day. **Y** drityi. **W** muRa. *cf W YR dityi* 'star'; **dritji** 'star'. (Note: same polysemy in Yand.)

**drityi kurnu**

*n.p.* everyday. **Y** ngunikurnu, karnakurnu. **W** murala, puthala.

**-dya**

*n.suff.* Kinship proprietary. **Y** -dya.

G - g

**-gaRa**

*dx.* deictic. *cf W Punth guRu, garri; kai.*

**gawagawa**

*v.* talk. **Y** yandha.

I - i

**ilanggi**

*pro.* where. **Y** ilanggi. **W** ngala (v).

**ina**

*pro.* 2sg:acc. **Y** ina. *Also i:na; yina.*

**inalagurru**

*n.* yamstick. **Y** mudra.

**-inga**

*Morph: -nga.* *v.suff.* 1) fut; polite command. 2) purposive. **Y** -nga. *cf Y -nga* 'future'.

**inggani**

*Also yinggani; in.gani.* *pro.* 2sg:gen.

**inha**

*pro.* 3sg:acc. **Y** inha.

**inhaRu**

*pro.* this one:acc. **Y** intyaru.

**ini**

*Also idni; yini.* *pro.* 2sg.nom.

**iwa**

*n.* woman. **Y** iwa. **W** warlga, nayi.

K - k

**-ka**

*v.suff.* 'away'. **Y** -ka.

**kadra**

*n.* yam. **Y** kardra. **W** nundri.

**kaku**

*n.* 1) elder sister. **Y** kaku. **W** karrindyiRa. 2) elder brother. (Note: elder brother probably a mistake.)

**kala**

*n.* knee. **Y** pantya. **W** punkula. *cf also pandya.*

**kali**

*int.* OK. *cf Y kali, kadli* 'now'.  
— *adv.* well.

**kalukalu**

*n.* fish. **Y** karlukarlu. **W** kuya.

**kambu**

*n.* thigh. **W** thurrka. *cf Y kambu* 'type of coolamon'.

**kamuRu**

*n.* hair. **Y** yamunu. **W** kangkurra.

**kanadyiRi**

*n.* eagle. **Y** kandatyiRi. **W** karrawarra. [*Gram:* kitehawk]

**kanda**

*n.* grass. **Y** kantha. **W** kulha.

**kandraka**

*Morph: kandrak.* *v.* lift up. **Y** kandraka. **W** kanga.

**kapa**

*v.* follow. **W** kapa. *Morph: kap.*

**kaparra**

*int.* come on! **Y** kapara.  
— *v.* go away. *cf W kapa* 'follow'. *See: kapi.*

**kaparri**

*n.* root. **Y** kaparri. **W** pulgarra.

**kaRi**

*n.* dust. *cf Y kari, karithalka* 'fall (?)', climb'.

**kari**

*v.* 1) chase, run after. **Y** kari. **W** yaka. *cf Y karra* 'tie'.

**kaRirri**

*n.* creek. **Y** kaRirri. **W** nguku. *See: ngapa kaRirri* 'creek'.

**karna**

*n.* 1) man. 2) husband. **Y** karna. **W** thilpamari, karna.

**karragarra**

*Morph: karragarr; karr.* *Also karra.* *v.* bind. **Y** karra. **W** karri.

**karrka**

*v.* call out. **Y** karrka. **W** karrki.

**karrkaka**

*v.* call out. **Y** karrka. *Morph: garrga -ga.*

**karru**

*conj.* and. **Y** nga, ya.

**karrukarrru**

*n.* old man. **Y** karrukarru. **W** karrukarru.

**kathi**

*n.* meat. **Y** kathi. **W** nguthi. *Prdm:* fem. (Note: cf 13.5, use of fem w. kathi. and 18.5) 2) snake. **W** muna, kathikathi.

**kathikathi**

*n.* snake. **Y** kathikathi. **W** kathikathi. (Note: cf common word for meat.)

**kawalka**

*n.* crow. **Y** kawalka. **W** wagaratyι.

**kawu**

*int.* yes. **Y** kawu. **W** kawu. (Note: very widespread)

**kikimi**

*v.* kick. **Y** parndri. **W** kikima.

**kilyara**

*n.* clear.

**kintha**

*n.* nose. **Y** kintha. **W** mulha.

**kirri**

*n.* doctor. **Y** kirri. **W** kubi.

**kitayara**

*Also gita?ara.* *adv.* this way, that way. **Y** itayara.

**kugudharri thika**

*n.* north. **Y** kaRawarra, walpanggarra. **W** walpangara.

**kuka**

*n.* head. **Y** kuka. **W** kuka. (Note: AM hesitated.)

**kukuni**

*n.* hollow. **Y** kukunu. **W** ngumu.

**kula**

*Also kudla; kurdla.* *v.* cook. **Y** kudla. **W** kukala. *Morph: kudl; kul.*

**kulhaRa**

*n.* star. **Y** drityi. **W** dityi. *cf Y kurla* 'bindieye'; **kurli** 'day'; **kudla** 'burn, cook'; *cf W kuliyarapandinyi* 'evening star'.

**kulkupa**

*v.* jump over. **Y** kulkupa. **W** ngarta.

**kulthurru**

*Also wulthurru; nguldhurru* (SA Wurm's transcription). *n.* 1) sun. **W** mirla. 2) hot. **Y** \*. **W** yawurra.

**kumbi**

*n.* possum. **Y** pildra. **W** maRatharra.

**kumilan**  
**kumilan** *n.* axe. **Y** \*. **W** *kutya*. (Note: old stone axe)  
**kundi** *n.* humpy. **Y** *walpa*, *kunti*. **W** *kurli*.  
**kunyumalga** *adv.* completely. **Y** \*.  
**kupu**<sub>1</sub> *n.* lower arm. **Y** *kupu*.  
**kupu**<sub>2</sub> *n.* special type of dog. *cf Y kupu* 'arm'. (Note: apparently a bit like a pit bull terrier)  
**kupu tyurrugu** *n.* kangaroo dog. (Note: ??? Perhaps kupu tyukurru 'lower arm of Kangaroo')  
**kupudhala** *n.* wing of bird. **Y** *kutya*. *See: kupu* 'lower\_arm'. [*Ques:* Perhaps kupu darla 'bird skin' on the basis of Yandr. cognates/]  
**kuRi** *n.* black swan. **Y** *kudri*.  
**kurilu** *n.* kangaroo dog. (Note: Rare sequence of iCu. generally

**ngaparla**

dodgy.)

**kurlda** *n.* spear. **Y** \*. **W** *katya*.

**kurnu** *num.* one. **Y** *kurnu*. **W** *watyuwarli*.

**kurra** *v.* put down. **Y** *kurra*. **W** *kularri*.

**kurrapanthi** put down.

**kurrgagurrarri** *Also gurrkawurrgarri.* *n.* green. **Y** *kurrkaRi*. **W** *kurrkaRa*. [*Phon:* note lenition of /k/]

**kurrubatyini** *Also kurrubatyi.* *n.* axe. **W** *kutya*. *cf Y kurrapandhi* 'put up'. *See: gumilan*. (Note: New metal axe)

**kuRu balpa** *n.* axe. **Y** *madrathaki*. (Note: cf palpa 'language' (archaic word); perhaps this is 'ask'??)

## L - l

**-la** *n.suff.* ??abl??

**-li** *Also -lu* (on waRa). *n.suff.* 1) erg. 2) inst. **Y** *-li*. (Note: cf

also Yandr for also having waRa taking a different erg. allomorph) [*Ques:* check this.]

## M - m

**madra** *n.* stone. **Y** *madra*. **W** *yaldra*, *yandra*.

**maka** *n.* fire. **Y** *maka*. **W** *wiyi*.

**makuwali** *n.* wind. **Y** *kundangali*. **W** *kungadharri*. *cf Y makumarda* 'whirlwind'.

**malandyi** *Also madlandyi.* *n.* 1) bad; wild. 2) broken. **Y** *madlandyi*. **W** *mipa*.

**malkirri** *q.* big mob, many. **Y** *malkirri*. **W** *warndru*, *buka*.

**maltyarri** *n.* very big. **Y** \*. [*Ques:* could this mean 'very dry'?]

**mandri** *Also marnrdri* (16). *v.* 1) catch. 2) take out. 3) hold. **W** *madri waltha*. *cf Y mandri* 'take, pick up'.

**maRa** *n.* hand. **Y** *maRa*. **W** *maRa*.

**marlu** *n.* possum. **Y** *pildra*. **W** *maRatharra*. *See: kumbi*.

**marna** *n.* mouth. **Y** *marna*. **W** *thaya*.

**marni** *n.* fat. **Y** *marni*. **W** *marn(n)i*.

**marrgala** *n.* leaf. **W** *marrkala*. *Lit:* "it's crawling". *cf Y marrka* 'crawl'. (Note: maybe)

**marri** *n.* night. **Y** *mabumabu*, *milyaRu*. **W** *ngawu*, *maRamaRa*. *cf Y marri* 'next day'.

**marripathi** *adv.* yesterday. **Y** *marripathi*. **W** *mirlawatyu*.

**matha** *v.* bite. **Y** *matha*. **W** *patya*.

**mawali** *n.* hungry. **Y** *mawali*. **W** *kungangandya* (*v.*) (Note: glossed as 'give here' by SW but the cognate in Yandruwandha, mawali, makes more sense.)

**maya** *v.* give me. *cf Y maya* 'name'; **mayi** 'what now!'.

**milawalpa** *adv.* east. **Y** *drityirunka*. **W** *kunggari*, *mirlawalpa*. (Note: compare compass points)

**mimi** *Also marna mimi* (mouth tongue). *n.* tongue. **Y** *thanhani*. **W** *thalinya*. *cf Y mimi* 'lip'.

**mingka** *Also mingga.* *n.* 1) hole. 2) inside. **Y** *mingka*. **W** *kamparra*, *kurrrpa*. *See: dyugu/dyigu*. (Note: Yandr - 'like a

burrow in contrast to kudru, which is straight down'.)

**minha** *pro.* what. **Y** *minha*. **W** *minha*.

**minhayi** *pro.* why. **Y** *minhayangari*. **W** *minhaanganinha*. *Lit:* "for what".

**mini** *v.* run. **Y** *mini*. **W** *kuthi*.

**miniwagi** *v.* go in a circle. **W** *karliwalpa*. *cf Y mini* 'run'; *cf Y -waga* 'action around a centre'.

**miRi** *n.* sandhill. **Y** *miRi*. **W** *kukithi*.

**mirlki** *n.* eye? (Note: Could this be Diyari?)

**mirra** *v.* scratch. **Y** *mirra*. **W** *mirra*.

**mirrayindri** *v.* scratch self.

**mityi**<sub>1</sub> *n.* eye. **Y** *mityi*. **W** *puldru*.

**mityi**<sub>2</sub> *n.* round. *cf Y mityi* 'eye, seed'. (Note: cf eye)

**mityipani** *n.* blind.

**mukap(a)** *v.* sleep. **Y** *muka*. **W** *muga*.

**muku** *n.* bone. **Y** *muku*. **W** *muku*.

**mulhuRu** *Also mudlhuRu.* *n.* tucker. **Y** *mulhuru*. **W** *kanga*.

**mulpi** *v.* cut. **Y** *mulpa*. **W** *mulpa*.

**mundya** *n.* sick. **Y** *mundya*. **W** *kuRitha*.

**mundyu** *n.* fly. **Y** *mundyu*. **W** *mugundya*.

**munuRu** *n.* food, tucker. **W** *kunga*. *cf Y munu* 'bread'.

**muRali** *v.* 1) thirsty. 2) desirous. **Y** *muRali*. **W** *ngayimarringa*.

**murrumaRi** *n.* cockatoo. **Y** *murrumbari*. **W** *kata*, *thirrindala*, *kagadala*.

**murrumurru** *n.* black. **Y** *impa*. *cf Y murrumbari* 'black cockatoo'; *cf W murru(murru)* 'black'. (Note: tyimpa in Yawa)

**muruwa** *Also murruwa.* *n.* kid. **Y** *muruwa*.

**muruwa pula** *n.* baby. **Y** *muruwa pula*. **W** *wayiwa*. *Lit:* 'little child'.

## N - n

**-na** *v.suff.* immed.past. **Y** *-na*, *-nha*. [*Gram:* immediate past, within the last hour or two.]

**-nha** appears to have the same meaning.

**naipa** *n.* knife. **Y** *nayiba*. **W** *nalba*.

**nambana** *v.* bury. **Y** *nhamba*. **W** *nhampa*.

**nanayi** *adv?* unable. **Y** *pudlu*.

**nandra** *pro.* 3sg:fem:erg. **Y** *nhandru*. [*Gram:* could be ngandra - 1pl incl.]

**-nanga** *v.suff.* relative clause suffix, same subject.

**nari** *v.* die. **Y** *paldri*. **W** *palu*. (Note: nothing similar in Yandr?)

**naripinda** *n.* galah. **Y** *nharipintha*. **W** *kilambaRa*.

**-nga** *n.suff.* dat. **Y** *-ngari*. **ngalunga** (Note: very dodgy. probably mishearing of ngalungga)

**-nga** *v.suff.* ??

**ngaldha** *v.* come. **Y** \*.

**ngalhu** *pro.* 1dl:acc. **Y** *ngalhu*. *See: ngalunha*.

**ngalu** *pro.* 1dl:nom.

**ngalungga** *pro.* 1dl:gen.

**ngalunha** *pro.* 1dl:acc. *See: ngalhu*.

**ngama** *n.* breast. **Y** *ngama*. **W** *ngama*.

**ngampa**<sub>1</sub> *v.* sit down.

**ngampa**<sub>2</sub> *v.* talk. **Y** *yandhayandha*. **W** *yandha*.

**ngampangampa** *Morph: ngampangamp.* *v.* understand. *cf Y ngambu* 'mate'; **ngana** 'say, tell'.

**ngandi tirili** *n.* yamstick-inst. **Y** *mudra*. **W** *marlidharra*, *wakawaka*. (Note: Is this related to 'jealous'? - didrili (nganyi didrili))

**ngandra** *n.* hip. **Y** *pulumuku*, *wartamuku*. **W** *pilkarra*.

**ngandri** *n.* mother. **Y** *ngarnrdri*. **W** *ngamadya*.

**ngandya** *Also ngantya.* *pro.* 1sg:gen. *Restrict:* w. kin terms?

**ngandyara** *n.* rain. **Y** *ngandyarri*. **W** *pirta*.

**ngandyarri** *n.* cloud. **Y** *ngandyarri nganya*. **W** *thalaRa*. (Note: cf phrase in Yandr dictionary)

**ngandyini** *Also ngantyini.* *pro.* 1sg:gen.

**nganha**  
**nganha** *pro.* 1sg.acc.  
**nganngu** *n.* chin. **Y** *ngan.gamudra.* **W** *ngarnngunya.*  
**nganungga** *pro.* 1pl:gen.  
**nganya** *n.* cloud. **Y** *ngandyarri nganya.* *See:* **ngandyarri.**  
**nganyi** *pro.* 1sg:nom.  
**ngapa** *v.* hit. (Note: this is how SAW glossed the word but i'm pretty sure it's ngaparla 'and then')  
**ngapa** *n.* water. **Y** *ngapa.* **W** *ngaka.*  
**ngapa kaRirri** *n.* creek; river. **Y** *kaRirri.*  
**ngaparla** *adv.* and then. **Y** *ngaparla.*  
**ngapiRi** *Also* **ngapaRi.** *n.* father. **Y** *ngapiRi.* **W** *ngarnidya.*  
**ngaRa** *v.* hear; come to the attention of, suddenly come to the notice of. **Y** *ngaRa.* **W** *ngaRa.*  
**ngarnka** *n.* beard. **Y** *ngan.ga.* **W** *nganka.*  
**ngarrtyi** *v.* burn. **Y** *ngarrtyi.* **W** *marri.*  
**ngatharri** *n.* younger brother. **Y** *ngathari.*  
**ngathu** *Also* **ngathi;** **ngaty***i* (before ina). *pro.* 1sg:erg. **Y** *ngathu.*  
**-ngga** *v.suff.* purp. *cf Y* **-n.ga** 'far past'.  
**-ngi** *n.suff.* 1sg kin poss.  
**ngu** *v.* do. **Y** *ngana.* (Note: ???)  
**ngulda** *v.* find. **Y** *dan.ga.* **W** *ngultha.*  
**ngulpa** *Also* **ngurrpa.** *n.* dog's tail. **Y** *kurni.* **W** *karli.*  
**ngunawali** *n.* mosquito. **Y** *wayiluru.* **W** *ngunuwarli.*  
**nguni** *adv.* today. **W** *parla.* *cf Y* **nguni** 'day, daytime, light'.  
**ngunyi** *v.* give. **Y** *ngunyi.* **W** *nguty*a.  
**ngura** *n.* camp. **Y** *ngura.* **W** *ngurra.*  
**nguthu** *n.* elder brother. **Y** *nguthu.* **W** *kakudya.*  
**nhana** *pro.* 3sg.fem.  
**-nhana** *v.suff.* rec.pst. *cf Y* **-nhana** 'near past (action in the last

tayaRi

day or two)'.  
**nhani** *pro.* 3sg.fem:nom. [*Disc:* nani, says SAw, is also Ab'l English for woman]  
**nhanuRu** *Also* **nanaRu;** **nanaRu;** **nhanuru.** *pro.* fem?+deictic. **Y** *nhanuru.* (Note: given as 'rain' but can't be right from other sentences.)  
**nhia** *pro.* 3sg.masc:nom. (Note: this is a guess.)  
**nhina** *v.* sit. **Y** *nhina.* **W** *kula, kulawarri.*  
**-nhina** *v.suff.* cont. **Y** *-nhina.*  
**nhinggi** *pro.* this, here. **Y** *nhingguru.*  
**nhinha** *pro.* this one:acc. (Note: masc or fem?)  
**nhipa** *n.* spouse. **Y** *nhipa.*  
**nhirrpi** *n.* language. **Y** *Nhirrpi.* (Note: Is this actually the word for 'language' or just the language name (probably the latter))  
**nhiwa** *pro.* 3sg.masc.nom.  
**nhulu** *pro.* 3sg.erg.  
**nhunggani** *pro.* 3sg:masc:gen.  
**nhungganuRu** *n.* "from there to here". *Morph:* **nungganu -Ru.**  
**nhunu** *Also* **nhunuRu;** **nunu.** *dem.* that one. **Y** *nhunuru.* *Restrict:* a bit further away. *See:* **inha.**  
**-ni**<sub>1</sub> *vsuff.* imp.pl. **Y** *-ni.*  
**-ni**<sub>2</sub> *v.suff.* nominaliser?  
**-ni**<sub>3</sub> *n.suff.* 1) kin marker? 2) poss. *See:* **inggani.**  
**-ninga** *v.suff.* pl-imp?  
**nungganni waga** *pro.* 3pl:over.there:gen away.  
**nunha** *pro.* 3sg:acc. **nunnawiri**  
**nyalka** *v.* lose. **Y** *walyawalyaka.*

P - p

**-pa** *v.suff.* Some sort of association motion suffix. *cf Y* **-para** (??) 'action across'.  
**pagudigi** *v.* dig up. **Y** *paku.* *Morph:* **paku-diki-?** *See:* **thika-** 'bring\_back'.  
**paku** *v.* dig. **Y** *paku.* **W** *nganbi, wirrba.*  
**pala**<sub>1</sub> *Also* **padla.** *n.* ground. **Y** *padla.* **W** *thaka.*  
**pala**<sub>2</sub> *adv.* past.  
**palamindy****i** *n.* dirty. **Y** *padlamutu.* **W** *mithimithi.* *Morph:* **pala-mindy****i.**  
**palha** *n.* duck. **Y** *palha.* [*Gram:* 'bird' in Yandruwandha]  
**pampu** *n.* egg. **Y** *pampu.* **W** *kapinya.*  
**panda** *v.* smell. **Y** *panthama.* **W** *pupi.*  
**pandi** *n.* dog. **Y** *pandi.* **W** *thithi.*  
**pani** *Also* **padni.** *adv.* nothing. **Y** *pani.*  
**=bani** *n.clitic.* privative. *Also* **=pani.**  
**-panthi** *v.suff.* downwards.  
**pantya** *n.* patella, knee cap. **Y** *pantya.* **W** *punkula.*  
**-parapara** *v.suff.* habitual. **Y** *-parapara.*  
**pari** *v.* have a look. *cf Y* **para** 'other side'.  
**parla** *n.* sore. **Y** *withi.* **W** *pathi, palti, kuridha* (sick). *cf Y* **parlaka** 'body'.  
**parni** *n.* liver. **W** *malyumanyi.*  
**parnpa** *v.* sit. **Y** *tanguu.* *Restrict:* bird or animal.  
**parnrdr****i** *Also* **parnrdi.** *v.* 1) hit. 2) chop. **Y** *parnrdr*-. **W** *thati, kalka, parndi.*  
**parnrdr****i****yindri** *v.* 1) hit self. 2) hit each other. *See:* **-yindri.**  
**parrkulu** *num.* two. **Y** *parrkulu.* **W** *parrkulu.*  
**parrkulu kurnu** *num.* three. **Y** *parrkukurnu.* **W** *parrkuwatyu.*  
**parti** *n.* elbow. **Y** *ngunamarnda.* **W** *kupu.* *cf Y* **pardra-** 'hold with hand'.  
**paty****i**<sub>1</sub> *n.* good. **Y** *patyi.* **W** *tharli.*  
**paty****i**<sub>2</sub> *v.* hurt (intrans). **W** *murrki, munki.* *cf Y* **patya** 'be\_sick'.  
**payirri** *n.* long. **Y** *payirri.* **W** *thurrubila.* *Restrict:* of spear.

R - r

**rdira** *n.* tooth. **Y** *marnadraku.* **W** *draya.* *cf Y* **dira** 'the two front teeth'.  
**rere** *Also* **niri** (Wurm's transcription). *n.* calf. **Y** \*. (Note:

??Arandic??)  
**-rla** *Also* **-la.** *v.suff.* pres.prog. **Y** *-rla.*  
**-Ru** *Also* **-ru.** *n.suff.* deictic. (Note: is -ru really a variation?)

T - t

**tapitapi** *n.* centipede. **Y** *thilthirri*. **W** *dilyirra, dildiridya*.  
**tayaRi** *n.* wind. **W** *kugadharri*. *cf Y* **thayarri** 'ti tree'. *Prdm:* fem.  
**thakurru** *adv.* by and by. **W** *tyurna*. *cf Y* **thakurru** 'wait; slowly'; *cf W* **thakurru** 'wait a bit!'.  
**thala** *n.* name. **Y** *maya*. **W** *yadinya*. (Note: There's a place Thala (Della waterhole) could be tharla??)  
**thalpa** *n.* ear. **Y** *thalpa*. **W** *ngaRamanda*.  
**thana** *pro.* 3pl:nom.  
**thanawiri** *pro.* 3pl.  
**thangu** *v.* get up. **Y** *irryithalka*.  
**thanha** *pro.* 3pl:acc. **Y** *thanha*.  
**thanngani** *pro.* 3pl:gen.  
**thapi** *v.* drink. **Y** *iba*. **W** *tapi*. *cf Y* **thayi** 'eat'; **thapa** 'poke out tongue'. [*Ques:* Doublet w. thawi?]  
**thawa** *Morph:* **thaw**. *v.* go. **Y** *thawa*. **W** *yantha*.  
**thayi** *v.* eat. **Y** *thayi*. **W** *thaltha*.  
**thidharri** *n.* baby. **Y** *thidharri*. **W** *wayiwa*.  
**thika** *v.* bring back. **Y** *pakathika*.  
**-thika** *Morph:* **-thik**. *v.* return. **Y** *thika*. **W** *thika*. *See:* **thika**.  
**-thili** *Also -tyili. n.suff.* dual. **Y** *-thili*.  
**thilpu** *v.* sleep. **Y** *thura*. *cf Y* **thilpi** 'chase'.

W - w

**wa** *v.* see. **W** *nhadya*.  
**waddy-li** (*from: waddy-li*) *n.* waddy-instr.  
**wadi yaliwarru** *n.* gum tree. **Y** \*. (Note: wathi XX)  
**-wadyi** *n.suff.* each. *cf W* **watyuwarli** 'one'.  
**wadyima** *v.* clean. **Y** *wika, kuRiirrika*. *Morph:* **wadyim**. (Note: from English 'wash' + causative)  
**waka**<sub>1</sub> *part.* away. **Y** *-ka*. *cf Y* **-waga** 'action around a centre'.  
**waka**<sub>2</sub> *n.* cheek. **Y** *kardityiri, ngulku*. **W** *ngulka*.  
**wala** *adv.* up there. **Y** *thalkatyi walha*. *cf Y* **walha** "a word that says where or which one".  
**walarri** *n.* shadow. **Y** *walarri*. **W** *walbida*.  
**-walka** *v.suff.* ??  
**walki** *v.* climb. **Y** *walki, kaRi*. **W** *thawi*. *See:* **warlka**.  
**walrdra** *v.* fetch. **Y** \*. **W** *mandha*.  
**waltha** *v.* bring back here. **Y** *waltha*. **W** *waltha*.  
**walthathinggi** *v.* carry along. **Y** *waltha*. **W** *kanga*.  
**waluwalu** *n.* dog's bark. **Y** *warluwarlu*. **W** *warluwarlu*.  
**walya** *Also wadlya. adv.* neg. **Y** *walya*. **W** *walya*.  
**wamu** *n.* hot. (Note: this has to be 'warm!')  
**wanda**<sub>1</sub> *n.* short (of spear). **Y** *warnta*. **W** *warnta*.  
**wanda**<sub>2</sub> *n.* whitefellow. **Y** \*. **W** *walbala*.  
**wandhi** *v.* search for. **Y** *wanthi*.  
**wandi** *n.* upper leg. **Y** *wandikila*. **W** *warta*.  
**wanga** *v.* warm up. **Y** *kangu*. **W** *yawurra*. (Note: ???)  
**wani** *n.* corroboree. **Y** *wani*.  
**wankumara** *n.* west. **Y** *drityiwindrini*. **W** *maludha, mirlaipi*. (Note: means south in Punthamara!)  
**wantha** *v.* pass. **Y** *wantha*. (Note: because of position in sentence much more likely to be a type of adverb.) [*Ques:* check in Yandruwantha.]  
**waRa**<sub>1</sub> *v.* lie down. **Y** *paRa*. **W** *waga*.  
**waRa**<sub>2</sub> *pro.* who. **Y** *waRa*. **W** *waRa*.

Y - y

**yaliwarru** *n.* type of tree. **Y** \*.  
**yambarri** *adv.* outside. **Y** *yambarri*. **W** *mithirrilanga*.  
**yanda** *v.* talk. **Y** *yandhayandha*. **W** *yandha*.  
**yandhu** *adv?* that way. **W** *yalamarra*. *cf Y* **yarndu** 'how, that way'.  
**yantha** *v.* go. **W** *yantha*. (Note: from Wangkumara)  
**yawarri** *n.* word. **Y** *yawarri*. **W** *yandhina, yawarra*.  
**-yi**<sub>1</sub> *n.suff.* loc. **Y** *-yi*.

**thina** *n.* foot. **Y** *thina*. **W** *thina*.  
**thipi** *n.* alive. **Y** *thipi*. **W** *thiba*.  
**thirri** *n.* stick. **Y** *thirri*. **W** *makurra*.  
**thirripurdu** *n.* feather. **Y** *thirripurdu*. **W** *thirribulu*.  
**thuki** *v.* take out. **Y** *duka*.  
**thumba** *v.* show. **Y** *thumbalka, thumbatharra*. **W** *thumpa*.  
**thundru** *n.* belly. **Y** *tundru*. **W** *ngayimala*.  
**thungga** *n.* stink. **Y** *thungga*. **W** *thungga*.  
**thunkini** *v.* rising. **Y** \*. **W** *thulpi*.  
**thupu** *n.* smoke. **Y** *thupu*. **W** *thupa*. *Prdm:* fem. (Note: Wang word is non-fem)  
**thura** *Morph:* **thur**. *v.* sleep. **Y** *thura*. **W** *muga*.  
**thurrrpa** *n.* ashes. **Y** *thurrrpa*. **W** *thurrrpa*.  
**thurru** *n.* 1) fire-wood. 2) fire. **Y** *maka*. **W** *wiyi*. (Note: Is this Diyari?)  
**tyampana** *v.* be tired. *cf Y* **tyambana** 'dance, play'. *See:* **pirrityampana**.  
**tyara** *n.* boomerang. **Y** *yara*. **W** *pakaranyi*. *cf Yawa* **tyara**.  
**tyara pinyi** *n.* hooked boomerang. **Y** \*. *See:* **pinyi**.  
**tyugu** *n.* hole. **Y** *tuka, mingka, kudru*. (Note: Check voicing)  
**tyukurru** *n.* kangaroo. **Y** *tyukurru*. **W** *baluka, thaldra*.

**waRani** *pro.* who-? (Note: what's the -ni?)  
**wari** *Also waRi. v.* wait. **Y** *warra*. **W** *wira*.  
**warlka** *v.* fall.  
**warlkapanthi** fall down. **Y** *warlka*. **W** *puli*. *cf Y* **pandhi** 'downwards'.  
**-warra** *v.suff.* ? *cf Y* **-warra** "arrival". (Note: Is this plural in Yandr? or Wang?)  
**warrayi** *adv.* 1) no, don't. 2) prohib. **W** *walya*. *cf Y* **warraRi** 'never mind'.  
**warrkawara** *v.* throw down. **Y** *warrka*. *cf Y* **-warra** "arrival". (Note: -waRa?)  
**warrki** *v.* throw away. **Y** *warrka*. **W** *winbi*.  
**warruwityi** *n.* emu. **Y** *warruwityi, maltharramindyi*. **W** *kulbarra*.  
**wathi** *n.* 1) stick. 2) tree. **Y** *wathi*. **W** *makurra*. *cf W* **wathi** 'scrub'.  
**wawa** *v.* 1) catch sight of. 2) look at. **Y** *wawa*. **W** *nhadya*. *Morph:* **waw**. *See:* **wa**. *Prdm:* trans or intrans. (Note: also takes loc 'obj')  
**wilpa kanpa** *n.p.* very fast. **Y** *wirrrpa kanpa*. (Note: not sure if this phrase is OK in Yandr)  
**windra** *n.* spear. **Y** *windra*. **W** *yanggu, katya, marli*.  
**windra payirri** *n.p.* long spear. **Y** *windra*.  
**windra wanda** *n.p.* short spear.  
**windri** *adv.* movement inside. **W** *mingkaRa*. *cf Y* **windri** 'enter, go inside'.  
**windrini** *v.* setting. **W** *ngarliba*. **drittyi windhurni** the sun is setting *cf Y* **windri** 'enter, go in, down'. (Note: affix not known) [*Phon:* could be winduni]  
**winka** *v.* steal. **Y** *winkama*. **W** *mama*.  
**-wiri** *pro.suff.* foc. **Y** *-wiri*.  
**wirni** *n.* string. **Y** *wirni*. **W** *parlka*.

yundru

yundru *pro.* 2sg.erg. **Y** *yundru*.

yun:gani *pro.* 2pl:gen.

yungguru *n.* blood. **Y** *yungguru*. **W** *pandalya*.

yunhu *pro.* 2pl:acc. **Y** *yunhu*?

yuwa

yurra *pro.* 2pl. **Y** *yura*.

yuRuwani *n.* track. **Y** *palthu*. **W** *thinamlka, mirrbinya, kurrganya. cf Y yurlu* 'straight'.

yuwa *v.* 1) work. 2) be\_with; visit; "want to be with". **Y** *waka*.

Total number of entries: 364

??	<i>v.</i> <b>-pika</b> ;
	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-nga</b> ;
	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-walka</b> .
?	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-warra</b> .

## A - a

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??abl??	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-la</b> .
action at night	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-yukarra</b> .
alive	<i>n.</i> <b>thipi</b> .
allative	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-ari</b> (1).
always fighting	<i>np.</i> <b>dhiri pigga</b> .
and	<i>conj.</i> <b>karru</b> .
and then	<i>adv.</i> <b>ngaparla</b> .
angry/jealous	<i>n.</i> <b>didrili</b> .
ashes	<i>n.</i> <b>thurrpa</b> .
assoc mot	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-pa</b> .
away	<i>part.</i> <b>waka<sub>1</sub></b> .
'away'	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-ka</b> .
axe	<i>n.</i> <b>kumilan</b> ;
	<i>n.</i> <b>kurrubatyini</b> ;
	<i>n.</i> <b>kuRu balpa</b> .

## B - b

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baby	<i>n.</i> <b>muruwa pulya</b> ;
	<i>n.</i> <b>thidharri</b> .
bad; wild	<i>n.</i> <b>malandyi</b> (1).
bark	<i>n.</i> <b>waluwalu</b> .
be tired	<i>v.</i> <b>tyampana</b> .
beard	<i>n.</i> <b>ngarnka</b> .
belly	<i>n.</i> <b>thundru</b> .
big	<i>n.</i> <b>pirna</b> .
big mob	<i>q.</i> <b>malkirri</b> .
bind	<i>v.</i> <b>karragarra</b> .
bird	<i>n.</i> <b>dawa</b> .
bite	<i>v.</i> <b>matha</b> .
black	<i>n.</i> <b>murrumurru</b> .
black ant	<i>n.</i> <b>pudyupudyu</b> .
black swan	<i>n.</i> <b>kuRi</b> .
blind	<i>n.</i> <b>mityipani</b> .
blood	<i>n.</i> <b>yungguru</b> .
bone	<i>n.</i> <b>muku</b> .
boomerang	<i>n.</i> <b>tyara</b> .
breast	<i>n.</i> <b>ngama</b> .
bring back	<i>v.</i> <b>thika</b> .
bring back here	<i>v.</i> <b>waltha</b> .
broken	<i>n.</i> <b>malandyi</b> (2).
burn	<i>v.</i> <b>ngarrtyi</b> .
bury	<i>v.</i> <b>nambana</b> .
butterfly	<i>n.</i> <b>pilipili</b> .
by and by	<i>adv.</i> <b>thakurru</b> .

## C - c

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calf	<i>n.</i> <b>rere</b> .
call out	<i>v.</i> <b>karrka</b> ;

	<i>v.</i> <b>karrkaka.</b>
camp	<i>n.</i> <b>ngura.</b>
carefully	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-digidigi.</b>
carry along	<i>v.</i> <b>walthathinggi.</b>
catch	<i>v.</i> <b>mandri</b> (1).
catch sight of	<i>v.</i> <b>wawa</b> (1).
causal	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-buRu.</b>
centipede	<i>n.</i> <b>tapitapi.</b>
chase	<i>v.</i> <b>kari</b> (1).
cheek	<i>n.</i> <b>waka</b> <sub>2</sub> .
chin	<i>n.</i> <b>nganngu.</b>
chop	<i>v.</i> <b>parnrdrri</b> (2).
clean	<i>v.</i> <b>wadyima.</b>
clear	<i>n.</i> <b>kilyara.</b>
climb	<i>v.</i> <b>walki.</b>
cloud	<i>n.</i> <b>ngandyarri;</b> <i>n.</i> <b>nganya.</b>
cockatoo	<i>n.</i> <b>murrumaRi.</b>
cold	<i>n.</i> <b>pundra.</b>
come	<i>v.</i> <b>ngaldha.</b>
come on!	<i>int.</i> <b>kaparra.</b>
completely	<i>adv.</i> <b>kunyumalga.</b>
cont.	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-nhina.</b>
cook	<i>v.</i> <b>kula.</b>
cool down	<i>v.</i> <b>pundraki.</b>
corroboree	<i>n.</i> <b>wani.</b>
creek	<i>n.</i> <b>kaRirri.</b>
creek; river	<i>n.</i> <b>ngapa kaRirri.</b>
crow	<i>n.</i> <b>kawalka.</b>
cry	<i>v.</i> <b>yinki.</b>
cut	<i>v.</i> <b>mulpi.</b>

## D - d

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dance	<i>v.</i> <b>dambana.</b>
dat	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-nga.</b>
day	<i>n.</i> <b>drityi</b> (2).
deictic	<i>dx.</i> <b>-gaRa;</b> <i>n.suff.</i> <b>-Ru.</b>
desirous	<i>v.</i> <b>muRali</b> (2).
die	<i>v.</i> <b>nari.</b>
dig	<i>v.</i> <b>paku.</b>
dig up	<i>v.</i> <b>pagudigi.</b>
dirty	<i>n.</i> <b>palamindy.</b>
do	<i>v.</i> <b>ngu.</b>
doctor	<i>n.</i> <b>kirri.</b>
dog	<i>n.</i> <b>pandi.</b>
down	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-pundhi.</b>
downwards	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-panthi.</b>
drink	<i>v.</i> <b>thapi.</b>
dual	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-thili.</b>
duck	<i>n.</i> <b>palha.</b>
dust	<i>n.</i> <b>kaRi.</b>

## E - e

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each	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-wadyi.</b>
eagle	<i>n.</i> <b>kanadyiRi.</b>

ear	<i>n.</i> <b>thalpa.</b>
east	<i>adv.</i> <b>milawalpa.</b>
eat	<i>v.</i> <b>thayi.</b>
egg	<i>n.</i> <b>pampu.</b>
elbow	<i>n.</i> <b>parti.</b>
elder brother	<i>n.</i> <b>kaku</b> (2); <i>n.</i> <b>nguthu.</b>
elder sister	<i>n.</i> <b>kaku</b> (1).
emu	<i>n.</i> <b>warruwityi.</b>
erg	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-li</b> (1).
everyday	<i>n.p.</i> <b>drityi kurnu.</b>
eye?	<i>n.</i> <b>mirlki.</b>
eye	<i>n.</i> <b>mityi<sub>1</sub>.</b>

## F - f

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fall	<i>v.</i> <b>warlka.</b>
fall down	— <b>warlkapanthi</b> , <i>see</i> : <b>warlka.</b>
fast	<i>adv.</i> <b>purupuru.</b>
fat	<i>n.</i> <b>marni.</b>
father	<i>n.</i> <b>ngapiRi.</b>
feather	<i>n.</i> <b>thirripurdu.</b>
fem?+deictic	<i>pro.</i> <b>nhanuRu.</b>
fetch	<i>v.</i> <b>walrdra.</b>
find	<i>v.</i> <b>ngulda.</b>
fire	<i>n.</i> <b>maka;</b> <i>n.</i> <b>thurru</b> (2).
fire-wood	<i>n.</i> <b>thurru</b> (1).
fish	<i>n.</i> <b>kalukalu.</b>
fly	<i>n.</i> <b>mundyu;</b> <i>v.</i> <b>darra<sub>1</sub>.</b>
foc	<i>pro.suff.</i> <b>-wiri.</b>
follow	<i>v.</i> <b>kapa.</b>
food	<i>n.</i> <b>munuRu.</b>
foot	<i>n.</i> <b>thina.</b>
"from there to here"	<i>n.</i> <b>nhungganuRu.</b>
fut; polite command	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-inga</b> (1).

## G - g

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galah	<i>n.</i> <b>naripinda.</b>
get tired	<i>v.</i> <b>pirrityampana.</b>
get up	<i>v.</i> <b>thangu.</b>
give	<i>v.</i> <b>ngunyi.</b>
give me	<i>v.</i> <b>maya.</b>
go	<i>v.</i> <b>thawa;</b> <i>v.</i> <b>yantha.</b>
go away	<i>v.</i> <b>kaparra.</b>
go back	<i>v.</i> <b>dalki.</b>
go in a circle	<i>v.</i> <b>miniwagi.</b>
good	<i>n.</i> <b>patyi<sub>1</sub>.</b>
grass	<i>n.</i> <b>kanda.</b>
grasshopper	<i>n.</i> <b>pundhuRV.</b>
green	<i>n.</i> <b>kurragurrarri.</b>
ground	<i>n.</i> <b>pala<sub>1</sub>.</b>
gum tree	<i>n.</i> <b>wadi yaliwarrru.</b>



## H - h

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hair	<i>n.</i> <b>kamuRu</b> ; <i>n.</i> <b>pundyu</b> .
hand	<i>n.</i> <b>maRa</b> .
have a look	<i>v.</i> <b>pari</b> .
hawk	<i>n.</i> <b>pudyapudya</b> .
head	<i>n.</i> <b>kuka</b> .
hear	<i>v.</i> <b>ngaRa</b> .
heavy	<i>n.</i> <b>pulubulu</b> .
help	<i>v.</i> <b>pupini</b> .
here	<i>pro.</i> <b>nhinggi</b> .
hip	<i>n.</i> <b>ngandra</b> .
hit	<i>v.</i> <b>ngapa</b> ; <i>v.</i> <b>parnrdr</b> i (1).
hit each other	<i>v.</i> <b>parnrdr</b> iyindri (2), <i>see</i> : <b>parnrdr</b> i.
hit self	<i>v.</i> <b>parnrdr</b> iyindri (1), <i>see</i> : <b>parnrdr</b> i.
hold	<i>v.</i> <b>mandri</b> (3).
hole	<i>n.</i> <b>mingka</b> (1); <i>n.</i> <b>tyugu</b> .
hollow	<i>n.</i> <b>kukuni</b> .
hooked boomerang	<i>n.</i> <b>tyara pinyi</b> .
hot	<i>n.</i> <b>kulthurru</b> (2); <i>n.</i> <b>wamu</b> .
humpy	<i>n.</i> <b>kundi</b> .
hungry	<i>n.</i> <b>mawali</b> .
hurt	<i>v.</i> <b>patyi</b> <sub>2</sub> .
husband	<i>n.</i> <b>karna</b> (2).

## I - i

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immed.past	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-na</b> .
imp.pl	<i>vsuff.</i> <b>-ni</b> <sub>1</sub> .
inside	<i>adv.</i> <b>windri</b> ; <i>n.</i> <b>mingka</b> (2).
inst	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-li</b> (2).

## J - j

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jump over	<i>v.</i> <b>kulkupa</b> .
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## K - k

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kangaroo	<i>n.</i> <b>tyukurru</b> .
kangaroo dog	<i>n.</i> <b>kupu tyurrugu</b> ; <i>n.</i> <b>kurilu</b> .
kick	<i>v.</i> <b>kikimi</b> .
kid	<i>n.</i> <b>murawa</b> .
kin marker?	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-ni</b> <sub>3</sub> (1).
kin prop	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-dya</b> .
knee	<i>n.</i> <b>kala</b> ; <i>n.</i> <b>pantya</b> .
knife	<i>n.</i> <b>naipa</b> .

## L - l

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language	<i>n.</i> <b>nhirpi.</b>
leaf	<i>n.</i> <b>marrgala.</b>
leg	<i>n.</i> <b>wandi.</b>
lie down	<i>v.</i> <b>waRa<sub>1</sub>.</b>
lift up	<i>v.</i> <b>kandraka.</b>
liver	<i>n.</i> <b>parni.</b>
loc	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-yi<sub>1</sub>.</b>
long	<i>n.</i> <b>payirri.</b>
long spear	<i>n.p.</i> <b>windra payirri.</b>
long way off	<i>adv.</i> <b>yundra.</b>
lose	<i>v.</i> <b>nyalka.</b>
lower arm	<i>n.</i> <b>kupu<sub>1</sub>.</b>

## M - m

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make	<i>v.</i> <b>dara.</b>
man	<i>n.</i> <b>karna (1).</b>
many	<i>q.</i> <b>malkirri.</b>
meat	<i>n.</i> <b>kathi.</b>
moon	<i>n.</i> <b>piRa.</b>
mosquito	<i>n.</i> <b>ngunawali.</b>
mother	<i>n.</i> <b>ngandri.</b>
mouth	<i>n.</i> <b>marna.</b>

## N - n

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name	<i>n.</i> <b>thala.</b>
neg	<i>adv.</i> <b>walya.</b>
nest	<i>n.</i> <b>dalga.</b>
night	<i>n.</i> <b>marri.</b>
no, don't	<i>adv.</i> <b>warrayi (1).</b>
nominaliser?	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-ni<sub>2</sub>.</b>
north	<i>n.</i> <b>kugudharri thika.</b>
nose	<i>n.</i> <b>kintha.</b>
nothing	<i>adv.</i> <b>pani.</b>

## O - o

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often	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-parapara.</b>
OK	<i>int.</i> <b>kali.</b>
old man	<i>n.</i> <b>karrukarru.</b>
one	<i>num.</i> <b>kurnu.</b>
outside	<i>adv.</i> <b>yambarri.</b>

## P - p

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pass	<i>v.</i> <b>wantha.</b>
past	<i>adv.</i> <b>pala<sub>2</sub>.</b>
pelican	<i>n.</i> <b>dagamiRi.</b>
pl-imp?	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-ninga.</b>
poss	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-ni<sub>3</sub> (2).</b>
possum	<i>n.</i> <b>kumbi;</b>
	<i>n.</i> <b>marlu.</b>

potential	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-yi</b> <sub>2</sub> .
pres.prog	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-rla</b> .
privative	<i>n.clitic.</i> =bani, <i>see:</i> <b>pani</b> .
produce	<i>v.</i> <b>dinba</b> .
prohib	<i>adv.</i> <b>warrayi</b> (2).
purp	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-ngga</b> .
purposive	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-ari</b> (2); <i>v.suff.</i> <b>-inga</b> (2).
put down	— <b>kurrapanthi</b> , <i>see:</i> <b>kurra</b> ; <i>v.</i> <b>kurra</b> .

## R - r

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rain	<i>n.</i> <b>ngandyara</b> .
recip.	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-yindri</b> .
rec.pst	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-nhana</b> .
red	<i>n.</i> <b>pidibidi</b> .
refl.	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-yindri</b> .
rel.ss	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-nanga</b> .
rest	<i>v.</i> <b>pilpawara</b> .
return	<i>v.</i> <b>-thika</b> .
rising	<i>v.</i> <b>thunkini</b> .
root	<i>n.</i> <b>kaparri</b> .
round	<i>n.</i> <b>mityi</b> <sub>2</sub> .
run	<i>v.</i> <b>mini</b> .
run after	<i>v.</i> <b>kari</b> (1).

## S - s

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sandhill	<i>n.</i> <b>miRi</b> .
scratch	<i>v.</i> <b>mirra</b> .
scratch self	<i>v.</i> <b>mirrayindri</b> , <i>see:</i> <b>mirra</b> .
scrub	<i>n.</i> <b>pukabuka</b> .
search for	<i>v.</i> <b>wandhi</b> .
see	<i>v.</i> <b>wa</b> ; <i>v.</i> <b>wawa</b> (2); <i>v.</i> <b>yuwa</b> (2).
setting	<i>v.</i> <b>windrini</b> .
shadow	<i>n.</i> <b>walarri</b> .
short	<i>n.</i> <b>wanda</b> <sub>1</sub> .
short spear	<i>n.p.</i> <b>windra wanda</b> .
shoulder	<i>n.</i> <b>pinyi</b> .
show	<i>v.</i> <b>thumba</b> .
sick	<i>n.</i> <b>mundya</b> .
sit	<i>v.</i> <b>darra</b> <sub>2</sub> ; <i>v.</i> <b>nhina</b> ; <i>v.</i> <b>parnpa</b> .
sit down	— <b>darrapanthi</b> , <i>see:</i> <b>darra</b> <sub>2</sub> ; <i>v.</i> <b>ngampa</b> <sub>1</sub> .
skin	<i>n.</i> <b>dala</b> .
sleep	<i>v.</i> <b>mukap(a)</b> ; <i>v.</i> <b>thilpu</b> ; <i>v.</i> <b>thura</b> .
small	<i>n.</i> <b>pulha</b> .
smell	<i>v.</i> <b>panda</b> .
smoke	<i>n.</i> <b>thupu</b> .
snake	<i>n.</i> <b>kathi</b> (2); <i>n.</i> <b>kathikathi</b> .

sneak	<i>v.</i> <b>dambi.</b>
sore	<i>n.</i> <b>parla.</b>
spear	<i>n.</i> <b>kurlda;</b> <i>n.</i> <b>windra;</b> <i>v.</i> <b>dranyi.</b>
spear-thrower	<i>n.</i> <b>pinyi.</b>
special type of dog	<i>n.</i> <b>kupu<sub>2</sub>.</b>
spouse	<i>n.</i> <b>nhipa.</b>
star	<i>n.</i> <b>kulhaRa.</b>
steal	<i>v.</i> <b>winka.</b>
stick	<i>n.</i> <b>dhiri;</b> <i>n.</i> <b>thirri;</b> <i>n.</i> <b>wathi (1).</b>
stink	<i>n.</i> <b>thungga.</b>
stone	<i>n.</i> <b>madra.</b>
string	<i>n.</i> <b>wirni.</b>
sun	<i>n.</i> <b>drityi;</b> <i>n.</i> <b>kulthurru (1).</b>

## T - t

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tail	<i>n.</i> <b>ngulpa.</b>
take out	<i>v.</i> <b>mandri (2);</b> <i>v.</i> <b>thuki.</b>
talk	<i>v.</i> <b>gawagawa;</b> <i>v.</i> <b>ngampa<sub>2</sub>;</b> <i>v.</i> <b>yanda.</b>
that one	<i>dem.</i> <b>nhunu.</b>
that way	<i>adv?</i> <b>yandhu.</b>
thigh	<i>n.</i> <b>kambu.</b>
thirsty	<i>v.</i> <b>muRali (1).</b>
this	<i>pro.</i> <b>nhinggi.</b>
this morning	<i>v.suff.</i> <b>-dhalka.</b>
this one:acc	<i>pro.</i> <b>inhaRu;</b> <i>pro.</i> <b>nhinha.</b>
this way, that way	<i>adv.</i> <b>kitayara.</b>
three	<i>num.</i> <b>parrkulu kurnu.</b>
throw away	<i>v.</i> <b>warrki.</b>
throw down	<i>v.</i> <b>warrkawara.</b>
today	<i>adv.</i> <b>nguni.</b>
tongue	<i>n.</i> <b>mimi.</b>
tooth	<i>n.</i> <b>rdira.</b>
track	<i>n.</i> <b>yuRuwani.</b>
tree	<i>n.</i> <b>wathi (2).</b>
tucker	<i>n.</i> <b>mulhuRu;</b> <i>n.</i> <b>munuRu.</b>
two	<i>num.</i> <b>parrkulu.</b>
type of tree	<i>n.</i> <b>yaliwaru.</b>

## U - u

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unable	<i>adv?</i> <b>nanayi.</b>
understand	<i>v.</i> <b>ngampangampa, see: ngampa<sub>2</sub>.</b>
up there	<i>adv.</i> <b>wala.</b>

## V - v

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very big	<i>n.</i> <b>maltyarri.</b>
very fast	<i>n.p.</i> <b>wilpa kanpa.</b>

## W - w

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waddy	<i>n.</i> <b>pinya.</b>
waddy-instr	<i>n.</i> <b>waddy-li.</b>
wait	<i>v.</i> <b>wari.</b>
warm up	<i>v.</i> <b>wanga.</b>
water	<i>n.</i> <b>ngapa.</b>
well	<i>adv.</i> <b>kali.</b>
west	<i>n.</i> <b>wankumara.</b>
what	<i>pro.</i> <b>minha.</b>
where	<i>pro.</i> <b>ilanggi.</b>
whitefellow	<i>n.</i> <b>wanda<sub>2</sub>.</b>
who	<i>pro.</i> <b>waRa<sub>2</sub>.</b>
who-?	<i>pro.</i> <b>waRani.</b>
why	<i>pro.</i> <b>minhayi.</b>
wind	<i>n.</i> <b>makuwali;</b> <i>n.</i> <b>tayaRi.</b>
wing of bird	<i>n.</i> <b>kupudhala.</b>
woman	<i>n.</i> <b>iwa.</b>
word	<i>n.</i> <b>yawarri.</b>
work	<i>v.</i> <b>yuwa (1).</b>

## Y - y

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yam	<i>n.</i> <b>kadra.</b>
yamstick	<i>n.</i> <b>inalagurru.</b>
yamstick-inst	<i>n.</i> <b>ngandi tirili.</b>
yes	<i>int.</i> <b>kawu.</b>
yesterday	<i>adv.</i> <b>marripathi.</b>
younger brother	<i>n.</i> <b>ngatharri.</b>

## 1

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1dl:acc	<i>pro.</i> <b>ngalhu.</b>
1dl:acc	<i>pro.</i> <b>ngalunha.</b>
1dl:gen	<i>pro.</i> <b>ngalungga.</b>
1dl:nom	<i>pro.</i> <b>ngalu.</b>
1pl:gen	<i>pro.</i> <b>nganungga.</b>
1sg kin poss	<i>n.suff.</i> <b>-ngi.</b>
1sg:acc	<i>pro.</i> <b>nganha.</b>
1sg:erg	<i>pro.</i> <b>ngathu.</b>
1sg:gen	<i>pro.</i> <b>ngandya;</b> <i>pro.</i> <b>ngandyini.</b>
1sg:nom	<i>pro.</i> <b>nganyi.</b>

## 2

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2dl:acc	<i>pro.</i> <b>yulhu.</b>
2dl:gen	<i>pro.</i> <b>pulgani;</b> <i>pro.</i> <b>yulgani.</b>

2dl:nom *pro. yula.*  
 2pl *pro. yurra.*  
 2pl:acc *pro. yunhu.*  
 2pl:gen *pro. yun.gani.*  
 2sg:acc *pro. ina.*  
 2sg.erg *pro. yundru.*  
 2sg:gen *pro. inggani.*  
 2sg.nom *pro. ini.*

### 3

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3dl *pro. pula;*  
*pro. pulawiri;*  
*pro. pulhu.*  
 3pl *pro. thanawiri.*  
 3pl:acc *pro. thanha.*  
 3pl:gen *pro. thanngani.*  
 3pl:nom *pro. thana.*  
 3pl:over.there:gen away *pro. nungganni waga.*  
 3sg:acc *pro. inha;*  
*pro. nunha.*  
 3sg.erg *pro. nhulu.*  
 3sg.fem *pro. nhana.*  
 3sg:fem:erg *pro. nandra.*  
 3sg.fem:nom *pro. nhani.*  
 3sg:masc:gen *pro. nhunggani.*  
 3sg:masc:nom *pro. nhia.*  
 3sg.masc.nom *pro. nhiwa.*