



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

Margany and Gunya

by J.G. Breen

1. THE LANGUAGE AND ITS SPEAKERS

1.1 LINGUISTIC TYPE

The language of which Margany and Gunya are dialects is, like probably the majority of Australian languages, nameless; the speakers were aware of their own speech as being different from that of their neighbours (although very similar in some cases) but were not aware of, or at least did not attach much importance to the larger group bounded by, but nowhere cut by, what one might call lines of mutual incomprehensibility. (See Dixon (1976a), especially pp.214-6. I use the term 'language' in the sense of his language₂, while my 'dialect', which may not be definable on linguistic criteria, happens to correspond to his language₂.) Margany and Gunya are the south-westernmost of the long chain of closely related dialects (it is not clear yet how many languages they formed) known to Queensland Aborigines as 'Murry talk' and to linguists as the Mari languages, which stretches from the central part of the NSW-Queensland border to north-east Queensland.

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

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

articulation for stops and nasals.

1.2 TRIBAL AND LANGUAGE NAMES

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

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

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

TABLE 1.1 - *Curr Vocabularies: Cognate Percentages*

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

In Hollingsworth's list a small number of words are given in two forms, one of which corresponds to Gunya and one to Bidjara. However, he also gives a list of additional words, about equal in size to the standard Curr list, and with this Gunya shares 71% and Bidjara only 58% (very few of these words are known for Dharawala). It is therefore concluded that Hollingsworth's list (apart from perhaps a few words which are given as one of two forms) is Gunya.

L.M. Playfair is presumably the Playfair who was a co-founder of Beechal Station in the early 1860s and a lessee of the pastoral leases Beethana (?), Karjie and Watchum in 1876 (Dymock, pers. comm.). These three leases

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

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

Playfair's and Hollingsworth's vocabularies are republished, with notes, in Appendix I.

Table 1.1 will be discussed further in 1.3.

1.3 TERRITORY AND NEIGHBOURS

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

According to Tindale (1974:178, 181) Margany tribal territory is: 'Quilpie to Cheepie and Beechal, thence Paroo River to Eulo; on Bulloo River south to near Thargomindah; at Dynevor Downs and Ardoch'. And Gunya tribal territory is: 'Warrego River from Cunnamulla north to Augathella and Burenda; west to between Cooladdi and Cheepie; east to Morven and Angellala Creek; at Charleville'. These descriptions are slightly different from those given earlier (Tindale (1940: 164, 166)). However, Tindale's (1974) map does not seem to be completely consistent with the above description, in that the boundary between Margany and Gunya heads more or less directly south from half-way between Cooladdi and Cheepie and thus passes a considerable distance east of Beechal.

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

suspects that Nguri might not be a genuine language name.

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

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

TABLE 1.2 *Cognate Percentages: Margany, Gunya and Neighbours*

	G	NG	MG	Ng	Bd	Dh	Pn	G1	Bj
Margany (M)	78	59	47	49	55	58	21	23	26
Gunya (G)		83	57	57	64	71	15	21	28
Nebine Gunggari (NG)			80	77	75				25
Maranoa Gunggari (MG)				80	77				16
Nguri (NG)					95				
Bidjara (BD)						85			
Dharawala (Dh)							17		
Punthamara (Pn)								48	
Garlali (G1)									46
Badjidi (Bj)									

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

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

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

Table 1.3 gives a brief grammatical comparison of the languages and dialects (except Nguri) compared in Table 1.2. Only the major allomorphs of bound morphemes are given (in the case of nouns, only the form used with a vowel-final stem). Where two forms are given they are separated by a comma if allomorphs and an oblique if differing in function.

It is clear that the dialects compared in the first five columns of Table 1.3 form a closely related group clearly separate from the other three, and this is confirmed by Table 1.2. Margany and Gunya share a few features that the other closely related dialects (Bidjara and Gunggari at least) do not have: an allative separate from the dative, a recent past tense, a potential verb inflection and two verbal conjugations.

1.4 SOCIOLINGUISTIC INFORMATION

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

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

any Murri male may marry any Combo female, offspring	Ippai
" Combo " " " " Murri " , "	Cubbi
" Cubbi " " " " " Ippai " , "	Combo
" Ippai " " " " " Cubbi " , "	Murri

These section names are used over a wide area to the south, notably among the Kamilaroi (Gamilaray) and Wiradjuri of New South Wales.

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

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>	<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
Murri	Matha	Combo	Botha
Wongoo	Wongo-gan	Umbree	Umbreegan
Cubbi	Cubbotha	Hippi	Hippatha
Ogilla	Ogellegun		

TABLE 1.3 *Morphological Comparison of Margany, Gunya and Neighbourhoods*

	Margany	Gunya	Bidjara	Dharawala	Gungari	Badjidi	Garlali	Punthamara
Ergative	-ngu	-ngu	-gu		-ngu	-lu	-gu	-lu
Locative	-nga	-nga	-ga		-nga	-la	-ga	-langa
Dative	-gu	-gu						
Allative	-dadi	-gadiny }	-gu		-gu	-gu	-wu	-ga
Ablative	-mundu	-mundu	-mundu		-mundu	-mani	-nani	-anru
Concomitant	-bari	-bari	-bayi	-bayi	-bayi	-lla	-wili	-batu
Privative	-idba	-gadba	-gadba		-adba	?	-butara	-mundu
I	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	gan'vi/na'u	na'u	gan'vi/na'u
You sg.	inda	inda	inda	inda	inda	yini/yuntu	yundu	yini/yunru
Present	-ni	-ni	-na		-na	-na:ni, -wani	-linu	-(g)ala
Past	-:ni/-la	-:ni/-la	-la	-la	-la	-na	-na(na)	-ga/-gali
Future /	-ngu(int'r.),	-ngu(int'r.),	-ga/	-lu,	-igu	-ntu	-tu	-ra
Purposive	-lu(tr.)	-igu(tr.)	-igu	igu?				
Potential	-:nyd'vu	-nyday'ga	(none)		(none)	?	-t'vi	-lanu
Causative	-ma	-ma	-ma		-ma	-ta	-kari	-ba/-munka
Reflexive	-li	-li	-li		-li	?	?	-i:
Reciprocal	-da	-nga	-mi		-mi	?	?	-n'ala

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

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

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

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

1.5 PRESENT SITUATION

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

1.6 PAST INVESTIGATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

1.7 CONVENTIONS

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

Where a translation is that given by the informant it is in double inverted commas. Otherwise, the English equivalent given for a sentence is usually the sentence that the informant was asked to translate, even if the sentence given does not seem to be an exact translation. Only if there is a gross discrepancy between the sentence asked and that given is an attempt made to translate the latter. The English sentences are not, therefore, to be thought of as exact translations.

/ in a sentence denotes a pause. I have avoided marking pauses that seem to be due only to the speaker's hesitancy.

2. PHONOLOGY

2.1 THE PHONEMES

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

TABLE 2.1 *Margany and Gunya Consonant Phonemes*

	Peripheral		Apical		Laminal	
	Bilabial	Dorso- velar	Alveolar	Post- alveolar	Dental	Alveo- palatal
Voiced stop	b	g	d	ɖ	ɗ	dʏ
Voiceless stop	p	k	t	ʈ	ʈ	tʏ
Nasal	m	ŋ	n	ɳ	ɳ	nʏ
Lateral			l	ɭ		ɭʏ
Trill			r			
Glide	w			ɽ		ɽ

TABLE 2.2 *Margany and Gunya Vowel Phonemes*

	Front	Back
High	i, i:	u, u:
Low	a, a:	

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

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

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

reconstructed as ancestral to both the Mari and Pama languages. It seems likely, therefore, that the distinction arose as a result of internal phonological change rather than borrowing.

The following minimal and other pairs illustrate the contrast between the two series. Note that the voiceless stops are of low frequency.

MARGANY	GUNYA
b/p ibalu 'you two'/ipan ^y 'dew' gubu ^{du} 'gidgea' / gupu 'short' gabun ^y 'egg'/gapun ^y 'small'	baBila 'pierced'/bapiri 'fart' gupu 'short'
g/k guŋga 'raw'/gunkuru 'coughing' bugun ^y 'antbed' / buku ⁿ 'quiet' baga 'tree' / maka 'bone'	budgu 'shield'/yu ku 'heart' buku ⁿ 'quiet'
d/t bindata 'sit-CONJ'/bintada 'cormorant'	gandi 'river wattle'/dintin ^y 'rosewood'
ɖ/ʈ biɖi 'tail'/miʈi 'hard' buɖi 'fire'/ɖuʈi 'elbow' maɖi 'man' / baʈi 'stomach'	maɖa 'hand'/baʈa 'west' buɖi 'fire'/buʈin ^y 'semen'
ɖ/ʈi ɖaɖa 'to excrete' / ɖaʈa 'sick' waɖi 'already' / waʈi 'scrub'	
dʲ/tʲ gudʲa 'honey'/guʈʲa 'to spear'	wadʲa 'to go'/matʲa 'long ago' munʲdʲa 'body hair'/nunʲtʲa 'face' (only for F. McKellar; others say nunʲdʲa, which is also the Margany form.)

The following pairs illustrate the contrast between the alveolars and retroflexes. Note that retroflexes do not occur initially and it is doubted that alveolars do (see 2.3).

M. badi 'to cry'	/	baɖi 'maybe'
G. utin ^y 'heavy'	/	buʈin ^y 'semen'
M. guda 'dog'	/	nuɖama 'to move (tr.)'
G. mala 'arm'	/	maʈa 'track'
M. balga 'hit'	/	ba ka 'rope'
ɖana 'they' (pl)	/	baɖa 'goanna'
M. ɖunga 'to dip up'	/	gunɖa 'raw'
M. mangu 'beefwood'	/	wangu ^{li} 'to bark' (wanʲgu ^{li} in Gunya)
M. gunma 'to break'	/	gunma 'wood duck'
binbiri 'rib'	/	biniɖi 'mulga'
	/	binbiɖa 'budgerigar'
G. ɖari 'language'	/	naɖi 'name'
	/	ɖariɖada 'cloud'

Contrasts between interdentalals and palatals are very scarce; in fact, there seem to be only a couple of words in the corpus for each language with intervocalic /nʲ/. /nʲ/ does not occur word-initially and there is only one known

word in Margany and three in Gunya with initial /dʏ/.

M. yuɬaɪ	'skin'	/	guɬʏa	'to spear'
M. ɟaɬa	'stick'	/	ɟaɬʏa	'to kick'
gunu	'humpy'	/	bunʏuɪ	'lignum'
G. ɟaɬa	'yamstick'	/	banʏa	'big'
M. waɟɪn	'right'	/	wadʏi:n	'white woman'
buda	'ashes'	/	ɡudʏa	'honey'
			budʏabudʏa	'light (in weight)'
G. ɟɪba	'liver'	/	dʏɪpu	'small'

Word-final consonant oppositions are illustrated by:

M. gabun	'baby'	/	gabunʏ	'egg'
M. wakan	'father's sister'	/	wakan	'crow'
uɟun	'grass'	/	budunʏ	'mosquito'
G. ɡudɟan	'long'	/	ɟɪɟan	'moon'
uɟun	'grass'	/	mutun	'shingleback lizard'
M. buwanʏɟɪɪ	'summer'	/	nikɪɪ	'hot coals'
G. bukuɪ	'daughter'	/	wanɟud	'a few'
ɟawɪ	'wild'	/	ɟawudɟawud	'frog sp.'
ɟanɟud	'possum'	/	ɡudɟud	'mopoke'
bangaɟ	'back'	/	mangaɟ	'bag'

The analysis of vowels posed some problems. The possible solutions were (a) three short vowels /a, i, u/ plus three corresponding long vowels and no VV sequences or (b) three short vowels, with length interpreted as reduplication (e.g. /aa/) and VV sequences not broken by predictable glides (thus /ia/ not /iya/) or (c) three short vowels, length interpreted as reduplication in the case of the low vowel and as vowel-glide-vowel (e.g. /iyi/) for the high vowels, and VV sequences (apart from /aa/) broken by glides or (d) a combination of (a) with (b) or (c).

Phonetic data do not particularly favour any one of these solutions against the others. Phonotactic and morphophonological data make (d) seem tempting. Thus, for example, writing ɟaa instead of ɟa:, ɟuuu or ɟuu instead of ɟu: and so on eliminates the only six monosyllables in the corpus. Long vowels, however, seem more fitting in such borrowed words as [ɟu:bu] 'soap', [ma:ɟa] 'boss', [ma:bu] 'many' and [wadʏi:n] 'white woman'. It is simpler to write the recent past tense suffix on verbs as -ɲɪ (in accordance with solution (a) than as -aɲɪ after stem-final /a/, -ɪɲɪ (or -yɪɲɪ) after /i/, -uɲɪ (or -wuɲɪ) after /u/ (solution (b) (or (c))). However, the privative suffix in Margany is most economically written as -ɪdba and would be with solution (b), but with solution (a) it must be written -yɪdba after /a/, -:ɪdba after /i/, -wɪdba after /u/ and -ɪdba after a consonant, and with solution (c) it is almost as complicated. The allomorphs of this suffix can also, of course, be described by a morphophonological rule, but as no other bound morpheme functions in exactly the same way this does not simplify the description.

Clearly solution (d) cannot be justified without

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

Partly, but not entirely, because of the frequency of the 'recent past' form of the verb, solution (a) seems to be the most economical and has been adopted. Length contrasts are illustrated in both dialects by the suffixes -ŋi 'present tense' and -:ŋi 'recent past tense'. A few other bound morphemes condition length in the preceding vowel (in some cases only with one or two of the short vowel phonemes). Otherwise long vowels are rare. Other pairs noted or (in the case of dā:gu which has not actually been heard) presumed include:

G.	dā:gu	'mouth-DAT'	/	dāgu	'to ask'
M.	wa:la	'gave'	/	wala	'where?'
G.	guḍu:	'blowfly'	/	gundu	'away'
	gu:mundu	'nose-ABL'	/	guma	'blood'

2.2 DESCRIPTION OF THE PHONEMES

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

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

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

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

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

The following examples illustrate the pronunciation of the voiced stops:

M.	/bubalu/	[búβalu]	'will rub'
	/baɣala/	[báɣala]	'bit'
M.	/baɣa:ni/	[báɣa:ni]	'hit'
G.	/gudʷa/	[gúɖʷa]	~ rarely [gúyʷa] 'honey'
M.	/baɖi/	[báɖi]	'maybe'
G.	/baɖa:du/	[báɖa:ru]	~ [báɣa:ru] 'today'
G.	/guyugu/	[gúyuyu]	'for fish'
M.	/ɖaŋingu/	[ɖáŋingu]	'will fall'
M.	/maŋdi:ni/	[máŋdi:ni]	'burnt'
	/maɭaɖ/	[máɭaɖ]	'box tree'
M.	/mada/	[máa]	'get (it)'
	/budaɭa/	[búɭaɭa]	'got up'
M.	/wamada/	[wámara]	'spear'
	/ɣaɖgu/	[ɣáɖgu]	~ [ɣáɖəgu] 'grey kangaroo'
	/baɖbiɖa/	[báɖbiɖa]	~ [báɖbiɖa] 'porcupine'
M.	/yaɖpaɭanʷ/	[yáɖpəɭanʷ]	'flat'

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

	/baɭi/	[báɭi]	(M) [báɭi] (G)	'stomach'
M.	/bikanʷ/	[báɭkanʷ]		'fingernail'
	/matʷa/	[máɭtʷa]		'long ago'
M.	/ɖulbata/	[ɖúɭbatʷa]		'put out (fire)-CONJ'
M.	/baɭpara/	[báɭpára]		'kite-hawk'
G.	/bukul/	[búkuɭ]		'daughter'
G.	/dʷipu/	[dʷípu]		'small'

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

Nasals are frequently long when following a stressed vowel in a disyllabic word:

M.	/minʷa/	[mí·nʷ:a]	'full'
M.	/danginʷ/	[dán·ginʷ]	'blue crane'
M.	/mangu/	[mán·gu]	'beefwood'
M.	/mangu/	[mán·gu]	'arm'
	/baŋa/	[bán:a]	'goanna'
G.	/banʷa/	[bánʷnʷa]	'big'
G.	/yama/	[yámma]	'nothing'

(Note: [mm] differs from [m:] in that there seems to be a syllable boundary between the two segments, i.e. one syllable ends with [m] and the next begins with [m]; [m:] does not give this impression.)

Following stressed /u/, the alveolar nasal is occasionally very much retracted in Gunya, so that, for example, /guni/ 'to hit' has been heard as [gúŋi].

There are no noteworthy features of the pronunciation of the nasals in other environments.

The only noteworthy feature of the laterals is a tendency (in Margany only, and not so noticeable as with the nasals) for the sound to be lengthened when it follows a stressed vowel and precedes a consonant.

M.	/baɪgalu/	[bái·galu]	'will hit'
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The trill occurs only intervocalically (the rare occurrences of [r] in clusters are interpreted as realisations of /d/). It is normally a voiced alveolar trill, sometimes prolonged after a stressed vowel. It is rarely voiceless.

	/bari/	[bári] ~ [bár·i]	'stone'
M.	/ŋadʷari:ŋi/	[ŋádʷarí:ŋi]	'is thirsty'

The glides /w/, /r/ and /y/ have no noteworthy features. Note, however, that /r/ is sometimes dropped by the younger Gunya speakers from the concomitant suffix -bari, resulting in the form -bayi.

The short vowels /i/, /u/ and /a/ are basically medium high front unrounded (about [ɪ]), medium high back rounded (about [ʊ]) and medium low central (about [ɐ]) respectively.

When a palatal consonant follows a stressed non-front vowel there is frequently a palatal on-glide to the consonant; alternatively (or, rarely, in addition) the vowel may be fronted and raised, as may a front vowel in this position.

M.	/mayi/	[máʷyɪ]	'bread'
	/banʷdʷara/	[béʷnʷdʷere]	'pine'
	/dalanʷ/	[délʷanʷ]	'tongue'
	/gabunʷ/	[gébʷunʷ]	'egg'
G.	/budunʷ/	[bódʷũnʷ]	'mosquito'
M.	/dʷiŋguyai/	[dʷíŋgúyæi]	'parrot sp.'
M.	/minʷa/	[míʷnʷ:a]	'full'

A preceding /y/ also frequently causes fronting and raising

of a following vowel, as do other palatal consonants if the vowel is unstressed.

/yadga/	[yárgə]	'wind'
M. /il'vari/	[il'vári]	'noisy'

In Gunya the unstressed sequence /aya/, common in verbs, is often realised as [æ].

G. /unayangu/	[ónæŋgo]	'will be lying'
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Before retroflexed consonants the high vowels tend to be lowered and retracted and /a/ is retroflexed (i.e. the tongue approaches the apico-post-alveolar position, as for /ɾ/, but somewhat less closely).

/badbida/	[bárb+ɖə]	~	[bárbəɖə]	'porcupine'
M. /niki/	[níkə]			'hot coal'
/gan'bad/	[gə'n'bəd]			'sweat'
/yudi/	[yóɖi]			'meat'

Between peripheral consonants stressed /a/ tends to be retracted, especially if the preceding consonant is /w/.

/wakan/	[wákən]	'crow'
/mana/	[mónə] ~ [mənə]	'ear'

/u/ may become a glide [w] when preceded by a peripheral stop and followed by /w/ or /y/ (the two glides merging in the former case and [i] being inserted in the second). The stress then falls on the vowel following the [w], and this vowel may be lengthened.

/buwan'y/	[bwó'ny]	'hot'
M. /guwadu/	[gwá.ru]	'crab'
/guyidi/	[gwí.di]	'black bream'
/guyada/	[gwí.yədə]	'wife'
M. /guyibiny/	[gwí.bín'y]	'curlew'

The sequence [ay] before a consonant is interpreted as /ayi/. It occurs in only a few words, e.g. gayimba 'now', wayilbala 'white man' and is occasionally realised with a vocoid between the /y/ and the next consonant.

Initial /i/ and /u/ are rarely preceded by the homorganic glide:

/inda/	[yínde]	but usually	[índe]	'you'
/uḡun/	[wóḡon]	but usually	[óḡon]	'grass'

Occasionally a vocoid is added at the end of a consonant-final word (and in a couple of cases it is not clear whether a word ends in a vowel or not).

M. /buwan'gil/	[búwan'gíl]~[búwan'gíla]	'summer'
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The long vowels are realised either as long vocoids,

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

/da:/	[da:]	'mouth'
G. /banʷa:ri/	[bénʷa:ri]	'big'
M. /buri:ni/	[bóri:ni]	'is tired'
M. /gundi:ni/	[góndi:ni]	'died'
M. /biri:iku/	[bíríyɛlko]	'will scratch'
M. /bitʷu:ni/	[bítʷuɛni]	'is throwing'

2.3 PHONOTACTICS

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

$$(C_1)V_1(C_2)C_3V_2(C_4)(C_5V_3(C_6))(C_7V_4(C_8))$$

The following phonemes can occur word-initially: peripheral voiced stops and nasals /b, g, m, ŋ/ interdental voiced stop and nasal /d, n/, high vowels and the corresponding semi-vowels /i, u, y, w/. In addition a very few words (including one very common word in Gunya, /dʷipu/ 'small') have initial /dʷ/. Also, a few words in each dialect have been transcribed with initial /n/. This may be genuine, or it may result from mishearing of initial /n/. Alternatively, there may be free variation between the two in initial position, or possibly even a certain amount of complementary distribution; /n/ seems much more common than /n/ before /u/, less common before /i/ (especially in Gunya) and about equally common before /a/.

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

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

Table 2.3 gives the percentage frequency of each phoneme in initial position in lexical items heard from at least two Gunya informants (about 460 items) and from Mrs. Shillingsworth (about 590). In addition the frequency of initial CV sequences in the Margany vocabulary (for short vowels only) is given. The only initial CV sequences containing a long vowel are in the words da: 'mouth', gu: 'nose', na: 'to see' (Margany only), wa: 'to give', di:i 'soldier bird', and the borrowed word ma:da 'boss'. (There are a handful of others, mostly borrowed, in Gunya.) Voiceless stops, retroflex consonants, laterals, rhotics and /a/, which never occur initially, are omitted.

TABLE 2.3 *Initial Phoneme and CV Frequencies*

Initial Phoneme	% Frequency in Gunya	% Frequency in Margany	% Frequency in Margany		
			Ca	CI	Cu
b	22	22	10	4	8
g	23	20	10	0.2	10
d	-	-	-	-	-
ɖ	14	15	7	4	4
dʸ	0.6	0.2	-	0.2	-
m	13	14	8	2	4
ŋ	6	6	4	-	2
n	1	1	0.3	0.7	0.3
ɲ	2	3	0.5	0.8	1.2
nʸ	-	-	-	-	-
y	6	5	3	NA	2
w	7	9	7	2	NA
i	3	3	[Not Applicable]		
u	2	2			

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

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

Table 2.4 lists percentage frequencies of final phonemes.

TABLE 2.4 *Final Phoneme Frequencies*

	Margany Gunya			Margany Gunya	
a	39	39	d	0.7	0.4
i	20	17	ɖ	2	3
u	18	16	n	2	2
a:	0.5	0.4	ŋ	0.3	1.5
i:	0	0.4	l	6	5
u:	0.2	0.4	ɭ	0.3	0
			nʸ	11	14

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

'to see', q^{h} : (Gunya, borrowed) 'tea' and the Gunya words bi^{h} : 'turtle' and gu^{h} : 'blowfly'.

Any consonant can occur in intervocalic position. The following intra-morphemic consonant clusters, all binary, can occur: homorganic nasal plus stop; apical or lamino-palatal nasal or lateral or tap (i.e. voiced alveolar stop) plus peripheral voiced or voiceless stop or nasal; and also $/\text{lt}/$ (doubtful). In fact, a few of these have not been heard - in particular, the lateral-nasal clusters, which may not be permitted - and some have been heard only in Margany or only in Gunya. Table 2.5 lists clusters that have actually been heard. Crosses mark clusters that are thought to be acceptable but have not been heard. Brackets denote clusters known in only one word in each dialect, ()M means known only for one Margany word and ()G known only for one Gunya word.

Note that the above schedule allows clusters $/\text{db}/$, $/\text{dg}/$ but not $/\text{qb}/$, $/\text{qg}/$.

Note also that all clusters are intervocalic. About 38% of stems in Margany and 29% in Gunya have a consonant cluster (a few have two).

It will be noted that a substantial proportion of these clusters are rare; in fact, in Gunya, over half the clusters occurring in the lexicon are $/\text{mb}/$, $/\text{nd}/$, $/\text{nd}/$ or $/\text{dg}/$, each of which makes up over ten percent of the total. In Margany the situation is a little different, as $/\text{ng}/$ is the only cluster with over ten percent of the total, while $/\text{mb}/$, $/\text{nd}/$, $/\text{nd}/$, $/\text{dg}/$ and $/\text{lb}/$ all have between six and nine percent.

Considering only clusters that are not rare, we could simplify the schedule to read: homorganic nasal plus voiced stop; alveolar nasal, lateral or tap (voiced stop) plus peripheral voiced stop. This covers 85% of Margany intra-morphemic clusters (the other 15% being divided among 22 different clusters) and 87% in Gunya.

In theory, inter-morphemic clusters can be made up of any consonant that can occur word-finally plus any consonant that can occur word-initially. The consonants $/\text{g}/$, $/\text{m}/$ and $/\text{b}/$ occur initially in common nominal suffixes so that clusters such as $/\text{qg}/$, $/\text{qb}/$, $/\text{qm}/$, $/\text{n}^{\text{h}}\text{m}/$, $/\text{lm}/$, which are rare or non-existent within a morpheme are not uncommon across morpheme boundaries. A particularly unusual cluster (in Australian languages generally) which occurs in Gunya (according to the analysis adopted above) is $/\text{q}^{\text{h}}\text{t}/$, which occurs when a stem with final $/\text{q}/$ is marked for ergative, instrumental or locative case.

Margany has a nominal inflectional suffix with initial $/\text{q}/$, which, with stem-final $/\text{n}/$, gives a cluster $/\text{nd}/$ unless assimilation occurs, to give $/\text{nd}/$; the facts are not clear. Assimilation occurs with final $/\text{n}^{\text{h}}\text{y}/$, to give $/\text{n}^{\text{h}}\text{y}^{\text{h}}\text{d}^{\text{h}}\text{y}/$. With final $/\text{l}/$ and $/\text{q}/$ $/\text{ld}/$ and $/\text{qd}/$, respectively, are formed. Attempts to elicit combinations with final $/\text{d}/$, $/\text{n}/$ and $/\text{l}/$ were unsuccessful.

Table 2.6 gives the percentage frequency in Margany of all consonants for positions other than word-initial and word-final (the total number is 1084). Figures for Gunya (total 850) are given in brackets only if they differ by 20%

TABLE 2.5 *Intra-morphemic Consonant Clusters*

Second member	b	g	d	ɖ	ɗ	dʏ	p	k	t	ʈ	ʈ	tʏ	m	ŋ
First member														
m	mb						x							
ŋ		ŋg					(ŋk)M							
n	nb	ng	nd				x	(nk)	(nt)				nm	nŋ
ŋ	ŋb	ŋg		ŋɖ			x	x		x			ŋm	(ŋŋ)
ŋ				ŋɗ						(ŋt)				
nʏ	nʏb (nʏg)					nʏdʏ	x	x				(mʏtʏ)G	(nʏm)M	x
l	lb	lg					(lp)	x	(lt)M					
l	x	(lg)					(lp)M	lk						
lʏ							x	(lyk)M						
d	db	dg					(dp)M	dk					(dm)M	x

Note: (a) /dm/ has been heard only in the bound morpheme /dma/, a rare allomorph of the causative, usually /ma/.

(b) /lt/ occurs only in an item whose correctness was doubted by the informant.

(c) /nʏtʏ/ has been heard only from Fred McKellar in nʏnʏtʏa 'face'. Two other Gunya informants use nʏnʏdʏa.

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

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

	Labial	Velar	Alveolar	Retroflex	Interdental	Palatal
Voiced Stops	10 (12)	11	9	5	5	2.5
Voiceless Stops	0.6(0.8)	2.5(1.8)	0.7(1.3)	2(1.6)	0.6	2 (0.6)
Nasals	7	3	8	2	2.5(2)	3
Laterals			7(9)	1.2(2)		0.7
Trill			4(3)			
Glides	2.5(1.2)			6(4)		2

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

	High Front	Low	High Back
Margany	25	49	26
Gunya	27	46	27

0.7% of Margany roots are monosyllabic, 73% disyllabic, 20% trisyllabic, 6% of four syllables and 0.3% of five syllables (i.e. two words in the corpus, gaʒʷuɪɪɖa 'turtle' and guwanʲmangadi, a place-name). The corresponding figures for Gunya are 1, 76, 17, 6, 0. The longer roots include a number of items that are perhaps compound or derived forms (and certainly many that are historically not simple forms). A number of reduplicated forms are counted as roots, e.g. onomatopoeic words like guɖaguɖa, a type of bird.

Overall phoneme frequencies have been studied only for the speech of Mrs. McKellar (Gunya); it is assumed that the figures of Margany and for other Gunya speakers would be similar. Table 2.8 shows the number of occurrences of each phoneme in the 294 lexical items recorded from Mrs. McKellar. Column I shows word-initial occurrences (or, for vowels, initial syllable occurrences), Column III word-final occurrences, and Column II other occurrences. One interesting feature is the preference of certain phonemes for initial position; 80% of /w/s occur initially despite the decision not to write /wu/ initially, as do about 65% of /y/s and /ɲ/s, 60% of /b/s and half the /g/s and /m/s. 70% of /nʲ/s occur stem-finally. Other consonants show a preference - total in many cases - for medial positions. 60% of /p/s occur as the first member of /pɖ/ clusters. /u/

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

TABLE 2.8 *Number of Occurrences of Phonemes in Gunya*

	I	II	III	Total		I	II	III	Total
b	66	42	-	108	p	-	6	-	6
g	58	56	-	114	k	-	8	-	8
d	-	37	1	38	t	-	4	-	4
ɖ	-	24	8	32	ʈ	-	6	-	6
ɗ	37	42	-	79	ɟ	-	2	-	2
ɗʏ	1	13	-	14	ɟʏ	-	4	-	4
m	34	36	-	70	l	-	47	8	55
ŋ	26	15	-	41	ɭ	-	6	-	6
n	3	48	13	64	ɭʏ	-	3	-	3
ɲ	-	7	4	11					
ɳ	5	22	-	27	r	-	15	-	15
ɳʏ	-	15	37	52	ɽ	-	16	-	16
					w	24	5	-	29
					y	20	10	-	30
a	149	94	121	364	a:	2	2	1 ¹	4
i	43	39	48	130	i:	1	1	1 ¹	2
u	99	37	48	184	u:	2 ¹	-	2	4

¹ These are monosyllables.

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

- Initial /ŋ/, /ɲ/ and /i/ would be more frequent than in the lexicon, due to their use in a number of pronouns.
- Final vowels would be even more preponderant than in the lexicon, as almost all inflectional suffixes (one exception in Gunya) and most derivational suffixes end in a vowel.
- Long vowels would be much more frequent in unstressed positions due to the frequency of verbal inflections of the form --CV, which lengthen the preceding stem-final vowel. This applies much more to /a:/ and /i:/ than /u:/ as few verb stems end in /u/.
- Obviously, words would be longer on average, probably by about one syllable.

2.4 STRESS

Main stress is regularly on the first vowel of a word.

Where the first vowel has zero realisation as in, for example, the optional pronunciation [gwá.ɾɔ] of /guwaɖu/ 'crab' (M), the stress is on the second vowel (which is, of course, the first vocoid). Length in a non-initial vowel

(because it is phonemically long or because it is followed by a glide and its homorganic vowel, which sequence may be realised as a diphthong) results in an apparent stress which may sometimes detract from the regular stress on the first vowel, thus [bʲaːlku] /biya:lku/ 'hunt (purposive)'. This is more likely with /a:/ than /i:/ or /u:/ because the latter two are more likely to be realised as two syllables (e.g. [iː] [uwe]).

There are rare examples in sentences of irregular stress on non-initial vowels but there is not sufficient evidence to justify any further comment on this. An example is: [gamumugəlgiya] /gamu mugəlgiya/ 'I'm going to get water' (G).

There may be a secondary stress on the third syllable of a four syllable word especially if the word is a reduplication or a compound form. The third syllable will not be stressed if the second is stressed by virtue of its length

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------------|--------------|------------------|
| G. | [gábalgabal] | /gabalgabal/ | 'old man' |
| | [daṭubira] | /daṭubira/ | 'waddy' |
| G. | [gábirá:ni] ~ [gábirá:ni] | /gábirá:ni/ | 'is hungry' |
| M. | [badiṇiya] | /badiṇiya/ | 'I am sick' |
| M. | [waba:nmani] | /waba:nmani/ | 'is going along' |

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

- G. [wádɛyɛɪŋdàna] ~ [wádɛyàɪŋdàna] /wádɛyɛɪŋdàna/ 'they (plu.)
are going'
M. [wábatabàŋi] /wabatabaŋi/ 'is going along'
M. [wánguɪlɪŋŋa] /wanguilɪŋŋa/ 'while he was barking'

There are not sufficient data to show clearly whether an initial syllable containing a long vowel functions as two syllables for stress purposes, but it probably does.

[qú:mùndu] /qu:undu/ 'from the nose'.

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

2.5 INTONATION

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

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

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

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

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

2.6 MORPHOPHONOLOGY

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

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

The only example of assimilation across a morpheme boundary involves the Margany allative suffix *-dadi* which becomes *-dʷadi* after stem-final */nʷ/*.

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

2.7 PHONEME CORRESPONDENCES

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

GUNYA	MARGANY	
maɖa	maɽa	hand
maɖa	waɽa	to run
gaɖa	gaɽa	not
baɖu	baɽu	river
ɖuɖu	ɖuɽu	sun
guɖunʷ	guɽunʷ	alone

The only counter example is ɳuɖama 'to move (trans.)' (M), ɳuɖa 'to move (intr.)' (G); the latter was heard only from Charlie McKellar. (The reverse correspondence, in the environment i-a, is illustrated by iɽa (M), ira (G) 'tooth'.)

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

GUNYA	MARGANY	
baɽi	baɽi	to cry
ɳuɽa	ɳuɽa	dog
wata	wada	to dance
ɳaga	ɳa:	to see
yuɽku	uɽgu	heart

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

A reverse correspondence involving palatal stops, voiceless in Margany and voiced in Gunya, is indicated by gatʷu (M), gadʷu (G) 'to tie', gutʷa (M), gudʷa (G) 'to hit with a missile' and bitʷu (M), bidʷu (G) 'to throw', but note natʷu 'my', butʷu 'deep', gudʷa 'honey', gatʷa 'rotten' and other words common to both dialects.

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

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

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

GUNYA

dʏibidʏara (C. McKellar)
 dʏibidʏara (R. Richardson)
 dʏindidʏindi

MARGANY

dʏibidʏara duck sp.
 dʏindidʏindi willy wagtail

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

There are a few other isolated correspondences, such as wanʏgu (G), wangu (M) 'to bark', ʏngu (G), yungu (M) 'to grow' and mupi (G), muʏanʏ (M) 'soft'.

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

ENGLISH	MARGANY	GUNYA	BIDJARA	GUNGGARI
name	ɲaɾi	ɲaɾi	nayɪ	ɲaɾi
to see	ɲa:	ɲa:	naga	ɲaga
navel	ɲimbɪnʏ	ɲimbɪnʏ		ɲimbɪnʏ
fly	ɲimun	ɲimun	nimun	ɲimun
to smell	ɲuda	ɲuda	ɲuda	ɲuda
3 sg	ɲula	ɲula	nula	ɲula
skin			numan	ɲuman
saliva			numba	ɲumba
ant sp.		(ɲimanʏ?)	nimanʏ	ɲimanʏ
to look for	nɪtʏu (ɲ?)		nɪdʏu	ɲɪdʏu

2.8 ORTHOGRAPHY

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

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

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

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

- (a) Unless a wholesale loss of phonemic distinctions is to be accepted, there must be some spelling rules different from English, and it seems less confusing to have a system clearly distinct from English;
- (b) Many native speakers of English cannot use English spelling rules very well and will find even the most anglicised system unworkable.

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

TABLE 2.9 *Gunya Orthography*

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

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

The lamino-alveo-palatal nasal is written yn word-finally and before a consonant (except before a homorganic stop intra-morphemically where it is written n) and ny elsewhere. Thus /gunya/ is Gunya, /bunganʎ/ is bun-gayn, /ɣunʎdʎa/ is ngundya. Similar rules apply to the lateral.

Clusters /nd/, /nt/, /rd/ and /rt/ (if it exists) are written ndh, nth, rnd, rnt. The cluster /ng/ is written with a hyphen, n-g.

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

3. MORPHOLOGY

3.1 WORD CLASSES

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

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

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

A possible absolutive suffix *-na* has been heard on *wāṇḍu* 'who' in both dialects. It is optional.

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

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

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

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

3.2 NOMINAL PARADIGMS

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

TABLE 3.1 *Noun Paradigm*

English	stone	grass	elder brother	boomerang	back
Absolutive	bari	uḍun	ḍagunʸ	waŋal	baŋgaḍ
Ergative	bariŋgu	uḍundu	ḍagunʸḍu	(M) waŋalu	baŋgaḍu
				(G) waŋaltu	baŋgaḍʸu
Locative	bariŋga	uḍunda	ḍagunʸḍa	(M) waŋala	baŋgaḍa
				(G) waŋalta	baŋgaḍʸa
Dative	barigu	uḍungu	ḍagunʸgu	waŋalgu	baŋgaḍgu
Allative	(M) barigḍadi	uḍungḍadi	ḍagunʸḍadi	waŋalḍadi	baŋgaḍḍadi
	(G) barigḍiŋʸ	uḍungḍiŋʸ	ḍagunʸḍiŋʸ	waŋalḍiŋʸ	baŋgaḍḍiŋʸ
Ablative	barimundu	uḍummundu	ḍagunʸmundu	waŋalimundu	baŋgaḍmundu

in the only example in which the point of articulation of the nasal could be determined with any confidence.

Demonstrative and interrogative pronouns are inflected in general as nouns but see 3.1.

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

TABLE 3.2 *Margany Personal Pronoun Paradigm*

SINGULAR			
	1st	2nd	3rd
Nominative	ɲaya	inda	ɲula
Accusative	ɲaɲa	inaɲa	ɲuɲuɲa
Genitive	ɲatʼu	inu	ɲuɲu
Dative	ɲatʼuɲu	inuɲu	ɲuɲuɲu
Instrumental	ɲatʼuɲdu	inuɲdu	
Locative	ɲatʼuɲda	inuɲda	ɲuɲuɲda
Locative-2	ɲatʼunbitʼa	inunbitʼa	ɲuɲunbitʼa
Allative	ɲatʼuɲɲadi	inuɲɲadi	ɲuɲuɲɲadi
Ablative	ɲatʼunmɲdu	inunmɲdu	
DUAL			
Nominative	ɲali	ibalu	bula
Accusative	ɲaliɲaɲa	ibaluɲaɲa	buluɲaɲa
Genitive	ɲaliɲu	ibaluɲu	buluɲu
Dative	ɲaliɲuɲu	ibaluɲuɲu	buluɲuɲu
Instrumental	ɲaliɲuɲdu		
Locative	ɲaliɲuɲda	ibaluɲuɲda	buluɲuɲda
Locative-2	ɲaliɲunbitʼa	ibalu:nbitʼa	bula:nbitʼa
Allative		ibaluɲuɲɲadi	bula:nɲadi
Ablative	ɲaliɲunmɲdu	ibalu:nmɲdu	bula:nmɲdu
PLURAL			
Nominative	ɲana	ida	ɲana
Accusative	ɲanaɲaɲa	idaɲaɲa	ɲanaɲaɲa
Genitive	ɲanaɲu	idaɲu	ɲanaɲu
Dative	ɲanaɲuɲu	ida:ɲu	ɲanaɲuɲu
			ɲana:ɲu
Locative	ɲanaɲuɲda	idaɲuɲda	ɲanaɲuɲda
Locative-2	ɲanaɲunbitʼa	idaɲunbitʼa	ɲana:nbitʼa
	ɲana:nbitʼa		
Allative	ɲanaɲuɲɲadi	ida:nɲadi	ɲana:nɲadi
Ablative	ɲanaɲunmɲdu	ida:nmɲdu	ɲana:nmɲdu
	ɲana:nmɲdu		

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

TABLE 3.3 *Gunya Personal Pronoun Paradigm*

SINGULAR			
	1st	2nd	3rd
Nominative, free	ɣaya	inda	ɣula
bound	-ya, -iya	-nda, -inda	-la
Accusative, free	ɣaɣa	inaɣa	ɣuɣuɣa
bound		-naɣa	-ɣa
Genitive	ɣatɣu	inu	ɣuɣu
Dative	ɣatɣungu	inungu	ɣuɣungu
Locative	ɣatɣunda		
Locative-2	ɣatɣunbidɣa	inunbidɣa	
Allative	ɣatɣungadɪnɣ		
Ablative	ɣatɣunmundu	inunmundu	ɣuɣunmundu
DUAL			
Nominative, free	ɣali	ibalu	bula
bound	-li, -iɣali	-ibalu	-bula, -ibula
Accusative, free	ɣaliɣa	ibalupa	bulapa
bound		-balupa	-bulapa
Genitive	ɣaliɣu	ibalugu	bulagu
Dative	ɣaliɣugu		
Allative	ɣaliɣugadɪnɣ		
Ablative	ɣalimundu	ibalumundu	bulamundu
PLURAL			
Nominative, free	ɣana	yurɣa, yu:lu(?)	ɣana
bound			-idana, -ɣana
Accusative, free	ɣanana	yurɣana	ɣanana
bound			-ɣanana
Genitive	ɣanagu	yurɣagu	ɣanagu
Allative			ɣanagugadɪnɣ
Ablative	ɣanamundu	yurɣamundu	ɣanamundu

Margany demonstrative pronouns are listed in Table 3.4. ɣaranɣ has been heard only once and the meaning is accordingly doubtful. ɣuni has been heard with the meaning 'that' and 'there' (compare ɣuna in Gunya); note also the change in the stem in its inflected forms. The difference in meaning between ɣuwa and ɣubanɣ is not completely clear (the translation 'over there' is the informant's), but ɣubanɣ is clearly a marked form relative to ɣuwa, which is very common.

TABLE 3.4 *Margany Demonstrative Pronouns*

	this here	that, there	that, over there	that (mentioned before)	someone, somewhere
Absolutive	ina, ini	ɲuwa	ɲubanʸ	ɲaranʸ	ɲuni
Ergative	inaŋgu	ɲuwangu			ɲunaŋgu
Locative	inanga	ɲuwanga	ɲubanʸdʸa		ɲunanga
Ablative		ɲuwamundu			
on this/ that side	ina:ɖi		ɲuba:ɖi		
along here/ there	inamandʸi	ɲuwamandʸi			ɲunamandʸi
Dual		ɲuwabuladu			
Plural		ɲuwanʸdʸada			

A form ɲuwami, heard once, may be an error.

Gunya demonstrative pronouns are listed in Table 3.5. No differences in meaning in the first four forms in the ina column, in the first four forms in the ɲuna column or in the yanga forms are known. The -gadɪnʸ forms could be allatives (and so probably -gaɖɪnʸ); note that -gadɪnʸ also appears, with no discernible meaning, on yanʸdʸagadɪnʸ (yanʸdʸa 'true'). -gadɪnʸ forms have been heard only from the younger informants. The suffix -ɲanɪnʸ occurs also in nɪlʸaɲanɪnʸ 'now', 'soon'. The free form nɪlʸa does not occur in the corpus, but does occur in some of the old vocabularies of related dialects (Curr 1886-7, Vol. III, 71, 85, 99, 255, 257, 277, 279, 281) and also, in Gunya, with a suffix probably -mbu (Curr 1886-7, Vol. III, 283). The yanga forms have been heard only from Fred McKellar.

TABLE 3.5 *Gunya Demonstrative Pronouns*

	this, here	that, there	that sort, like that
Nominative forms?	ina inanʸ inanʸgani ina:da	ɲuna ɲunanʸ ɲunanʸgani ɲunaɲanɪnʸ	yanga yangada yangarɔa
Locative		ɲunanɪŋga	
On this/that side	inagadɪnʸ	ɲunagadɪnʸ	
Dual		ɲunabula	

3.3 NOMINAL INFLECTION

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

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

- (1M) ŋuwa gala ŋula / uɔunda
there again 3sgNOM / grass-LOC
There it is, in the grass!

- (2M) ŋaya ŋunu wabaŋi
1sgNOM always come-PRES
I always come here.

- (3M) bama ŋaya winYdydulu
brother-ABS 1sgNOM ask-PURP
I'll ask my brother.

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

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

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

- (4) maŋya inda ŋaŋa wa:la
before 2sg 1sgACC give-PAST
You gave me (money) before.

- (5G) gunda ŋaganiya ŋanana
yesterday see-PRES-1sg 3pl-ACC
I saw them yesterday.

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

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

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

- (8) buɔi ɔulba
fire-ABS put out
Put out the fire.

- (9M) mudga ɲatʲu ɲuda
 good-ABS lsgGEN-ABS dog-ABS
 I've got a good dog.

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

3.3.4 ERGATIVE. Ergative case does not apply to personal pronouns. It marks subject of a transitive verb.

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

- (10M) ɲudangu yuɖi gamba:ɲi
 dog-ERG meat bury-REC.PAST
 The dog buried the meat.

- (11M) matʲa ɲaya baɭgaɲɲandala yuɖi / ɲaŋaŋgu
 before lsg hit-HAB-PAST meat / young-ERG
 I used to kill a lot of kangaroos when I was young.

See also 3.4.5, especially (48M).

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

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

- (12G) ɲaya ɲuniliya waɲaltu
 lsg hit-PAST-lsg boomerang-INST
 I killed him with a boomerang.

- (13M) ɲaya ɲuɲu bandilu ɖumba:ɲi
 lsg humpy bark-INST erect-REC.PAST
 I made a humpy out of bark.

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

- (15M) ɲuwaŋgu ɲaya yaɖi:ɲi
 that-INST lsg laugh-REC.PAST
 That man made me laugh. (or I laughed because of that man.)

- (16M) ɲabun ɲuwa ɲalaɲi ɲatʲundu
 child that fear-PRES lsg-INST
 That kid's frightened of me.

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

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

In form the locative suffix differs from the ergative-instrumental only in that the final vowel is /a/ instead of /u/.

- (18M) baganga gatYu:ni nuda
 tree-LOC tie-REC.PAST dog
 I tied the dog to the tree.
- (19G) badunga bangayiniya
 river-LOC cross-CONT-PRES-lsg
 I'm going across the creek.
- (20M) yudi dulu mangada
 meat put in bag-LOC
 Put the meat in the bag.
- (21G) ugu wadYa naigaigunda natYunda
 hither come talk-PURP-2sg lsg-LOC
 Come and talk to me.
- (22M) gandanY dumba:ni natYunda bangada
 frog jump-REC.PAST lsg-LOC back-LOC
 A frog jumped onto my back.

Compare natYunda, lsg-LOC with natYunga, lsgGEN-LOC (in (25)). See also 3.5.2(h) for the use of -nga as a verb suffix in Margany.

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

- (23M) wandungu natYu guyu mada:ni
 who-ERG lsgGEN fish take-REC.PAST
 Who took my fish?

- (24M) nanimiri gabun inu
how many child 2sgGEN
How many kids have you got?
- (25M) naya wabangu natYunga bamanga
1sg go-PURP 1sgGEN-LOC brother-LOC
I'm going with my brother.

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

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

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

- (26M) naya gamugu nadYari:ni
1sg water-DAT thirst-REC.PAST
I'm thirsty.
- (27M) naya nitYulini inungu
1sg look for-REFL-PRES 2sg-DAT
I was looking for you.
- (28M) nuwa gabungu nda
that child-DAT dog
That's the little boy's dog.
- (29G) wadYaniya gudYagu
go-PRES-1sg honey-DAT
I'm going away to get some honey.

See also (32G).

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

- (30M) yambadadi naya gambingu
camp-ALL 1sg go back-PURP
I'm going home soon.
- (31M) naya bindani inundadi
1sg sit-PRES 2sg-ALL
I'm sitting facing you.

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

- (32G) wadʔaŋi ŋaya baɖugu gamu mugaŋgiya
 go-PRES 1sg river-DAT water get-PURP-1sg
 I'm going to the creek to get water.

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

- (33M) buyu ŋaya baɖi:ŋi gambarimundu waba:ŋi
 breath 1sg he broken-REC.PAST far-ABL go-REC.PAST
 ŋaya
 1sg
 I'm tired from walking a long way.

- (34M) yuɖi ɖangu mangadmundu
 meat take out bag-ABL
 Take the meat out of the bag.

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

- (36M) yuŋaŋa ɖaɖga:ŋi miɖaɖmɔndu
 hole-LOC enter-REC.PAST winter-ABL
 The snakes are in their holes because it's winter.

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

- (37M) guli ɖanma buɖibitʔa
 billy stand fire-LOC2
 Put the billy near the fire.

- (38M) ŋula bindaliŋi ŋatʔunbitʔa
 3sg sit-PROX-PRES 1sg-LOC2
 He's sitting with me.

- (39G) baɖubidʔa unaliya
 river-LOC2 lie-PAST-1sg

- (M) baɖubitʔa ŋaya una:ŋi
 river-LOC2 1sg lie-REC.PAST
 I camped near the creek.

3.3.12 LOCATIVE-3. The suffix -ɖi in Margany is attested with demonstrative pronoun stems and on the interrogative root wanda- (which occurs also in wandaŋ 'when?'; the free form wanda means 'where?' in Gunya but does not occur in Margany). Forms attested are inaɖi (possibly ina:ɖi) 'on this side', ŋubaɖi (possibly nuba:ɖi) 'on that side' and wandaɖi 'how?', 'what? (in 'what language?')'. -ɖi is glossed SIDE.

- (40M) wandaḡiḡiḡi inda ḡaḡḡḡḡḡḡ
 where-SIDE 2sg speak-PURP
 What language do you speak?

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

3.3.13 LOCATIVE-4. The suffix -maḡḡi, translated 'along', is known only in Margany and is used only with demonstrative pronoun stems. (Note that 'along the river' is baḡuḡaḡuḡ; presumably a reduplication of baḡu 'river'. Neither -maḡḡi nor -baḡu is accepted with other nouns.)

- (41M) ḡuḡamaḡḡi ḡaya waba:ḡi
 there-along 1sg go-REC.PAST
 I was going along there [when the dog bit me].

3.3.14 LOCATIVE-5. The suffix -miri occurs in Margany and is attested only with body part names. It is translated 'up to'. Thus yaḡḡimiri '[The water is] up to [my] waist', muḡumiri 'up to [my] knees'. (Compare ḡanimiri, derived from ḡani 'what?' and meaning 'how many?').

3.4 NOUN STEM FORMATION

Noun roots are typically disyllabic, e.g. muḡu 'knee', baḡuḡḡ 'axe', ḡuḡḡa 'raw', maḡaḡaḡ 'bag'. Trisyllabic roots are not uncommon, e.g. ḡuḡiḡiḡi 'centipede', ḡuyibiḡḡ 'curlew' (M), biḡbiḡi 'ribs', ḡuḡuḡba 'fog'. Monosyllables are rare and consist of a long open syllable - ḡa: 'mouth', ḡu: 'nose'. Roots of more than three syllables are uncommon and probably historically compound, e.g. ḡaḡuḡbiḡa 'waddy', maḡḡamaḡḡaḡḡḡ 'bat', ḡaḡḡuḡiḡaḡa 'turtle' (M).

Noun stem formation is by reduplication, compounding and derivation. Derivation of nouns from nouns by means of productive formatives is dealt with in sections 3.4.1 to 3.4.4. Derivation of nouns from verbs is described in 3.4.5.

Reduplicated forms whose corresponding simple form is known separately are very few. Charlie McKellar explained the difference between maḡu 'shade' ("because it's in the one place") and maḡumaḡu 'shadow' ("moving around"). Note also baḡu 'river' and baḡuḡaḡu 'along the river' (M). ḡuḡiḡuḡi 'red' is the colour of 'red ochre', (ḡuḡi (M) ḡuḡiḡḡ (G)) and buḡaḡbuḡa 'white' (G) the colour of 'ashes' (buḡa). maḡamaḡa 'thin, bony' (M) is derived from maḡa 'bone'. maḡḡa 'before, long ago' is reduplicated in Gunya to maḡḡamaḡḡa 'yesterday' (or perhaps 'recently'). These reduplications all conform to a common Australian pattern: XX has something of the nature of X, or denotes the quality for which X is notable.

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

gul'vagu'va 'weak' (M), wadguwadgu 'bad', badabada 'mad', or names of fauna or flora such as maṅkumaṅku (M) mangumangu (G) 'mouse', gilagila 'galah', dindidindi (M) d'indid'indi (G) 'willy wagtail', ṇawudṇawud (M) 'big green frog', muyulmuyul (M) 'sandfly', bingubingu (M) 'wild banana'.

Note that no partial reduplications are known.

Compounds of known composition are too few to allow any generalisations. Examples include gilibugu (M) dilimuga (G) 'blind' (dili 'eye'), maṇabugu (M) 'deaf' (maṇa 'ear'), makabindan' (G) 'thin' (maka 'bone'), maḍaguwaḍu (G) 'crab' (maḍa 'hand', guwaḍu 'crab' in M), biḍungali (G) 'different' (biḍu 'other').

Possible non-productive formatives include -gil in buwan'gil (M) 'summer' (buwan' 'hot(weather)'), -mbal in gayadambal (G) 'old man' (gayada 'old') and in Fred McKellar's guyaḍambal 'wife' (guyaḍa also 'wife') and -ḍi, -ḍu and -nu in some kinship terms such as yaṇaḍi and yaṇanu (also yaṇa) 'mother, mother's sister' and yabuḍi (M) and yabunu (also yabu) 'father, father's brother' (and note also yabuḍu (G) given for 'father's sister'). An indication of the meaning of such suffixes is given in the Margany pair ḍuwan' 'son of a female speaker' and ḍuwana 'son of a female, not the speaker', but no further examples or information could be obtained. Such suffixes peculiar to kinship terms are common in Mari languages; see for example Breen (1976:292).

3.4.1 NUMBER MARKERS. A dual suffix -buladu occurs twice in the Margany corpus: ḡudabuladu 'two dogs' and ṇuwabuladu 'those two'. (Note that 'two' is buḷaḍi in Gunya and buḷaḍu in Bidjara but ura in Margany.) Margany also has a plural suffix, -n'd'vada, attested only with the demonstrative pronoun ṇuwa. A possible dual suffix -bula occurs once in the Gunya corpus, in ṇunabula 'those two'. However, bula is the third person dual pronoun. A plural in -nu - gandunu 'children' - is used by Fred McKellar but may not be genuine Gunya. It occurs in Bidjara and some other Mari dialects.

3.4.2 CONCOMITANT. The suffix -baṛi (sometimes -bayi in Gunya) marks a thing or quality that is possessed in some way by a person or thing. It can often be translated 'with' or 'having', although more concise translations in English are frequently in the form of a derived adjective. Thus ṇangabayi (G) 'having a beard' or 'bearded', gabiḍbaṛi (G) 'hungry' (literally 'having hunger'), ḡakabaṛi (M) baṇḍinbayi (G) 'dirty'. In some cases the meaning is not predictable and these forms must be included in the lexicon; these include buḍibaṛi (M) 'brother-in-law' (buḍi 'fire'), baṭibaṛi (G) 'pregnant' (baṭi 'stomach') and gubabaṛi (M) 'old man' (also gubaguba).

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

- (42M) bula bamabari balgada:ŋi
3du brother-CON hit-RECIP-REC,PAST
- (G) ḡagunʷbəri guṇiṅgalibula
elder brother-CON hit-RECIP-PAST-3du
Those two brothers had a fight.

3.4.3 PRIVATIVE. The privative suffix denotes that a thing (denoted by the word to which it is suffixed) is 'not possessed', or perhaps better 'no longer possessed'; it can be translated 'without'. The Margany form is basically -idba; -idba after a stem-final consonant, -yidba after /a/ and -widba after /u/ and, presumably, -:dba after /i/. A form -ḡadba 'without' has been heard a couple of times from Fred McKellar. It was pronounced as a separate word on both occasions but this may be due to his general hesitancy in the language. It occurs also in Bidjara.

- (43M) guṇḡi:ni ṇula buluwidba
die-REC.PAST 3sg food-PRIV
He died from hunger.
- (44G) buyugadba ṇula
breath-PRIV 3sg
He's not breathing.

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

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

- (45M) ḡurunʷ guḡḡan biḡaḡaḡi
hair long young woman-LIKE
He's got long hair like a woman.
- (46G) ḡumbayiṇila bawudagaḡi
jump-CONT-PRES-3sg kangaroo-LIKE
He jumped like a kangaroo.

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

- (47M) baḡagaḡi baḡa
deep-LIKE dig
Dig it deeper (or Dig it so that it's like a deep one).

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

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

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

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

(48M) *ḡunangu ḡanalinʸadu*
 that-ERG stand-AGENT-ERG (?)
 The one standing up [hit him].

A suffix *-nʸ* (which suggests a further segmentation of *-linʸ*) occurs in *maḡdinʸ* (M) 'cooked' (*maḡdi* 'to burn'), *gubinʸ* 'whistle' (*gubi* 'to whistle'), *yaḡinʸ* (G) 'laughter' (*yaḡi* 'to laugh'), *mulanʸ* (M) 'vomit' and perhaps *mulanʸ* (M) 'flood' (*mula* 'to vomit') and *makabindanʸ* (G) 'thin' (*maka* 'bone', *binda* 'to sit').

A few other noun stems appear to be derived from verbs with suffixes involving a final /nʸ/: *mulagadanʸ* 'vomit' (*mula* 'to vomit'), *bungudanʸ* 'snoring' (cf. *bungu* (M) 'to blow'), *ḡawadanʸ* 'spitting (rain)', *maḡa ḡugudanʸ* 'deaf' (*maḡa* 'ear') (all G), *nimbudanʸ* 'sneeze' and perhaps *ḡagaladanʸ* 'pink cockatoo'. Note also *maḡburanʸ* and *ḡimburanʸ*, both 'lizard sp.', and *maḡambiḡanʸ* (M) *maḡambiḡanʸ* (G) 'bat'.

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

3.5 MARGANY VERB MORPHOLOGY

3.5.1. CONJUGATIONS. There are two conjugations, which coincide with the division into transitive and intransitive. They differ only in their purposive forms, *-ngu* for intransitive verbs and *-lu* for transitive verbs.

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

and is presumably derived from earlier *-li-ngu.

Also, there is a small group of trisyllabic intransitive verb roots ending in -ra which form their purposive by dropping the -ra and suffixing -ngu (thus *-rangu has become -ngu). This includes gan'd'ara 'to go down' and gambira 'to return' and perhaps a few more (see also 3.5.3(a)).

Note also that, as in many Australian languages, the verb 'to give' is ditransitive, taking two objects in the absolutive and/or accusative case. There may be a few other such verbs; others observed are gulba 'to tell' and gubari 'to show'.

3.5.2. INFLECTION [a] *Imperative*. The imperative form of the verb is the unmarked stem. This is used to mark a command sentence, positive or negative.

The gloss IMP will be used only in this section and in 3.6.3(a).

- (49) bukun^y binda
still sit-IMP
Keep still!

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

- (51) gara gan'd'ara dangi:n'dyu
not go down-IMP fall-POT
Don't go down [to the river], you might fall [in].

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

- (52) wadin mandini
already burn-PRES
[The fire is] burning now.

- (53) guwa gara wangulini
that not bark-REFL-PRES
That [dog] never barks.

- (54) gaya nandini madgan^y
1sg talk-PRES Margany
I talk Margany.

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

- (55) gaya wabani mugaru
1sg go-PRES tomorrow
I'm going tomorrow.

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

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

- (56) walamundu inda waba:ni
where-ABL 2sg go-REC.PAST
Where did you come from?
- (57) nani inda gulba:ni
what 2sg say-REC.PAST
What did you say?
- (58) naya dangi:ni / inda gara nana mada:ni
1sg fall-REC.PAST / 2sg not 1sgACC hold-REC.PAST
I fell because you didn't hold me.
- (59) gala:ni naya dambalmundu
fear-REC.PAST 1sg snake-ABL
I'm frightened of the snake (or I'm frightened of snakes (?)).
- (60) guda nunu balga:ni nuwangu
dog always hit-REC.PAST that-ERG
That fellow hits his dog often.
- (61) una:ni nunu
lie-REC.PAST always
He sleeps all day.

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

- (62) gara naya na:ni inana
not 1sg see-PRES 2sgACC
I can't see you.

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

- (63) dambal gundila
snake die-PAST
The snake is dead.
- (64) naya matya budbala
1sg before come-PAST
I came here a long time ago.
- (65) matyamundu naya bindala inanga
before-ABL 1sg sit-PAST this-LOC
I used to live here (or I've lived here for a long time (?)).

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

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

- (66) inda wabangu ɲatʷunda
 2sg go-PURP 1sg-LOC
 Are you coming with me?
- (67) ɲaya binda: lku
 1sg sit-PROX+PURP
 I'll stop at home.
- (68) yungingu ɲana gamuɖadi
 shift camp-PURP 1pl water-ALL
 We'll have to shift camp to [somewhere where there's more]
 water.
- (69) ugu waba ɲali ɲandingu
 hither come 1du talk-PURP
 Come and talk to me.
- (70) ɖaja ɲaya mada: ɲi / ɖambaɭu / baɭalu ɲaya
 stick 1sg get-REC.PAST / snake-DAT / hit-PURP 1sg
 I've got a stick to hit the snake.
 [Literally, probably, I got a stick, for the snake, I'll
 hit it.]

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

- (71) yurinɖɖa inda wabangu / inda ɲa: la ɲatʷu
 yesterday 2sg go-PURP-PAST / 2sg see-PAST 1sgGEN
 mayada
 sister

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

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

- (72) ganɖɖara inda ɖangi: nɖɖu
 get down 2sg fall-POT
 Get down before you fall.
- (73) ɖara ɲandi imba: nɖɖu
 not talk hear-POT
 Stop talking about him, he might hear you.
- (74) ɖaɖanu ɲa: baɖa: nɖɖu
 spider-? watch bite-POT
 Watch out for those spiders, they can bite.

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

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

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

- (76) *gamu ŋaya madalu buɖi ɖulbata*
 water 1sg get-PURP fire put out-CONJ
 I'm going to get water to put out the fire.
- (77) *gundu ŋaya wabangu gamuɖadi unata*
 away 1sg go-PURP water-ALL lie-CONJ
 I'm going to the water to camp.
- (78) *gabun waba:ŋi guɖya ban̄v̄d̄ȳuta*
 child go-REC.PAST honey chop-CONJ
 The boy went away and got some honey.
- (79) *mudga yugan ɖaŋgita / in̄aŋa*
 good rain fall-CONJ / here-LOC
 "Good if it rains here tomorrow."
 (The main clause here is *mudga*.)
- (80) *inda gaŋata / ŋat̄ȳu mayada ŋa:lu*
 2sg come-CONJ / 1sgGEN sister see-PURP
 "If you go, you'll see my sister."
- (81) *ugu waba / bindata*
 hither come / sit-CONJ
 "Come inside and sit down."
- (82) *waba:lab̄aŋi nula bulu ɖalata*
 go-ALONG-PRES 3sg tucker eat-CONJ
 He's eating along (i.e. eating as he goes).
- (83) *ɖuni nula bindaliŋi / ugu ŋa:ta*
 someone 3sg sit-PROX-PRES / hither see-CONJ
 He's sitting down facing this way.

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

subordinate clauses (for one of these see (107), 3.5.3(e)). It follows other inflectional suffixes (PRES and CONJ only attested).

- (84) *nuda balga:ni wanguḷiṅga*
 dog hit-REC.PAST bark-PRES-LOC
 He hit the dog because it was barking.
- (85) *bari naya wa:lu inaga / naya wabatanga*
 money 1sg give-PURP 2sgACC / 1sg go-CONJ-LOC
 Before I go I'll give you some money.
- (86) *nula wabatanga / naya unangu*
 3sg go-CONJ-LOC / 1sg lie-PURP
 As soon as he goes I'm going to have a sleep.

3.5.3 VERB STEM FORMATION. Most verb stems are disyllabic roots, such as *babi* 'to cut', *buba* 'to rub', *gangi* 'to fall'. The only monosyllabic roots are those with the long vowel /a:/ - *na*: 'to see' and *wa*: 'to give'. There may be no simple verb roots of more than two syllables. Trisyllabic roots include *gan'dyara* 'to go down', *gambiṛa* 'to come back', *biṅgidi* 'to itch' and *ṅandari* 'to be hot'. These may all be derived forms; *compārē gabiṛa* 'to be hungry' (*gabiṛ* 'hunger' is not attested in Margany but is in Gunya), *ṅan'bara* 'to sweat' (*ṅan'baṛ* 'sweat') and *yagali* 'to be cold' (*yagal* 'cold'). These are the only examples in the corpus of trisyllabic verb stems not involving one of the productive formatives to be discussed in the following pages.

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

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

- (87) inda galama:ni
2sg fear-CAUS-REC.PAST
You frightened him.
- (88) wanduna inda ɲaŋɲima:ni
who-ABS 2sg talk-CAUS-REC.PAST
Who was that man you were talking to before?
- (89) bari ɲaya idamaɲi
stone 1sg put down-PL-PRES
I'm piling up rocks.
- (90) ɲaɬvungu bamangu yuɟi babimaɲi
1sgGEN-ERG brother-ERG meat cut-PL-PRES
My brother is butchering some meat.
- (91) inanga ɲaya wambadma:ni
here-LOC 1sg lost-CAUS-REC.PAST
I lost [his track] here.

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

Other rare allomorphs are -dma, occurring in only one stem (see (91)) and -nɣma, occurring in a few forms such as gambinɣma 'to bring back', imbinɣma 'to hang up', buɲɲunɣma 'to shake'. Note that gambinɣma is derived from gambira (see 3.5.1); it is not known whether there is identity of the group of trisyllabic verb stems in -ɾa and the verb stems combinable with the allomorph -nɣma.

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

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

- (92) ɲaya ɲa:ii:ni gamunga
1sg see-REFL-REC.PAST water-LOC
I can see myself in the water.
- (93) maɾa ɲula banɣɖyuli:ni
hand 3sg chop-REFL-REC.PAST
He chopped off his own finger.

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

- (94) ɲula bindaliɲi ɲaɬvunbitɣa
3sg sit-PROX-PRES 1sg-LOC2
He's sitting down with me.

- (95) nuwa nula ganalini gubaguba / wawunga
that 3sg stand-PROX-PRES old man / behind
That man behind us is very old.
- (96) ganu inda gunalini
just 2sg lie-PROX-PRES
"You just lying down, awake."
- (97) gabun waralini
child run-PROX-PRES
"[The kids are] running round here."
- (98) ganu naya bindalini
just 1sg sit-PROX-PRES
I'm just sitting down. (The use of -li, if interpreted correctly, seems pointless here, since the speaker could hardly be anywhere else but in his own vicinity. However, it could mean that he is staying in the same general area; not moving away. See also (277).)

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

- (99) naya nitʷu:ni natʷu yaganu
1sg look for-REC.PAST 1sgGEN mother
I was looking for my mother.
- (100) bamagu nula nitʷuli:ni
brother-DAT 3sg look for-REFL.PAST
He's looking for his brother.

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

- (101) nuwa uɖun nuɖa:ti:ni / ɖambal gaʔi
that grass move-? -ti-PRES? / snake maybe
That grass is moving; it might be a snake.
- (102) gabun naya na:ti:ni / wiɖɖini ɖana
child 1sg see-ti-PRES / play-PRES 3pl
I'm watching the kids playing.

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

- (104) ɲudangu gamu ɖalatɪŋi
 dog-ERG water eat-ti-PRES
 The dog's having a drink of water.

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

- (105) ɲali balɣa:ɲi
 1du hit-RECIP-REC.PAST
 We hit one another.

- (106) ɲaya balɣa:ɲi bulanɲa / bula ɖiɣa:ɲi
 1sg hit-REC.PAST 3du-ACC / 3du argue-RECIP-REC.PAST
 I hit those two for arguing.

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

- (107) ɲaya wabatabaɲi ɪnda ɣaɣa:nmaɲiŋa
 1sg go-ALONG-PRES 2sg come-UNEXP-PRES-LOC
 "I'm going away just as you're coming here."

- (108) bula ɲaɲɖitabaɲi
 3du talk-ALONG-PRES
 Those two are walking along talking.

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

- (110) *nuni* *waba:labani* *wapdanga*
 someone go-ABOUT-PRES road-LOC
 Someone's walking along the road.
- (111) *nuda* *nuna:labani*
 dog lie-ABOUT-PRES
 There's dogs lying around everywhere.

Other verbs in *-taba* include *yulbitabani* 'rolling (it) along' (*yulbi* 'to push'), *yadatabani* 'pulling (it) along' (*yada* 'to pull'), *waratabani* 'going somewhere ... running along' (*wara* 'to run'). Other verbs in *-:laba* include *dumba:labani* 'hopping along (of a kangaroo)' (*dumba* 'to jump') and *yangi:labani* 'limping along' (*yangi* 'to limp').

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

- (112) *gabun* *waranani*
 child run-AROUND-PRES
 There's kids running around all over the place.
- (113) *danu* *naya* *wabanani*
 just 1sg walk-AROUND-PRES
 I'm just walking around (in reply to 'What are you doing?').

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

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

- (114) *bawuda* *naya* *nqannandala*
 kangaroo 1sg hunt-HAB-PAST
 I used to hunt kangaroos.

See also (11M).

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

- (115) *nuni* *waba:nmani*
 someone go-UNEXP-PRES
 Someone's coming.
- (116) *wadi* *naya* *na:ni* *nula* *nuda:nmani*
 right 1sg see-REC.PAST 3sg move-UNEXP-PRES
 I saw him when he moved.

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

distinguishes recent past tense $-\text{ni}$ from present tense $-\text{ni}$ (3.5.2(b) and (c)) and it may distinguish a habitual from a casual agent ($-\text{lin}^v$ and $-\text{lin}^v$, 3.4.5). Length also occurs in $-\text{la}$ (3.5.3(e)), although there is no particular reason to relate this to the past tense $-\text{la}$, and in $-\text{nma}$ (3.5.3(g)). It occurs also, apparently not as part of any other morpheme, in $\text{nu}:\text{da}:\text{ti}:\text{ni}$; see (101) and the sentence preceding it. It also occurs, but not in all allomorphs, in the potential (3.5.2(f)). There is no evidence of any consistent function that it might have in all or any set of these suffixes. See also 3.6.4(f).

3.6 GUNYA VERB MORPHOLOGY

3.6.1 CONJUGATIONS. Like Margany, Gunya (as exemplified by the speech of Mrs. McKellar) has two verb conjugations which correspond exactly with the division intransitive/transitive. They are differentiated only in the purposive forms $-\text{ngu}$ for intransitive verbs and $-\text{igu}$ for transitive verbs (cf. Margany $-\text{ngu}$ and $-\text{lu}$). The younger speakers use $-\text{igu}$ for all verbs.

Ditransitive verbs noted are wa : 'to give' and gulba 'to tell'.

3.6.2 BOUND PRONOUNS. The bound pronoun system in Gunya was, to judge from the transparency and the variability of the forms, in the very early stages of its development. Singular forms are mainly derived from the free forms by deletion of the first syllable and preposing of /i/ where appropriate (see below); thus $-\text{ya}$ ~ $-\text{iya}$ from naya '1sg', $-\text{nda}$ ~ $-\text{inda}$ from inda '2sg', $-\text{la}$ from nula '3sg' and $-\text{nana}$ (~ inana ?) from inana '2sgACC'. However, no bound form corresponding to nana '1sgACC' occurs in the corpus, and $-\text{na}$ corresponds to $\text{nu}:\text{na}$ '3sgACC'. Non-singular forms are mostly identical with the free forms or have a preceding /i/, but the first syllable of ibalu '2du' and $\text{ibalu}:\text{na}$ '2du-ACC' is deleted. Note also $-\text{li}$ '1du' alongside $-\text{igali}$ and $-\text{wula}$ '3du' (if correct) alongside $-\text{bula}$ and $-\text{ibula}$. Note also that $-\text{ni}:\text{dana}$ 'PRES-3pl' may be realised as $[\text{ndana}]$. '3pl-ACC' is attested as $-\text{ndanana}$. Forms actually attested are listed in Table 3.3.

In general, allomorphs with initial /i/ are used after $-\text{la}$ 'PAST' (but note also $-\text{inda}$ in (150) and (151) and contrast $-\text{na}$ in (131)) and consonant-initial allomorphs elsewhere. However, $-\text{iya}$ '1sg' is also used when the preceding vowel is /u/. Third person singular forms do not have allomorphs with initial /i/. Where a form has initial /i/ the preceding vowel is deleted; thus $\text{wadva}:\text{liya}$ from $\text{wadva}:\text{la}$ plus $-\text{iya}$.

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

- (117) gali $\text{wadva}:\text{ligali}$
 ldu go-PAST-ldu
 We went away.

A bound pronoun may also co-occur with the corresponding noun, e.g.

- (118) gula dumbay|nila
 kangaroo jump-CONT-PRES-3sg
 The kangaroo is hopping along.

- (119) mugaliyana baṇa
 get-PAST-1sg-3sgACC goanna
 I caught a goanna.

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

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

- (120) gaḍa guniṇa
 not hit-IMP-3sgACC
 Don't hit him!

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

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

- (122) gabiṛaṇi ṇaya
 be hungry-PRES 1sg
 I'm hungry.

- (123) baḍuṇga unaniya
 river-LOC lie-PRES-1sg
 I'm camped at the creek.

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

- (124) ṇaya ṇaga:ṇibaluṇa / maṭyamaṭya
 1sg see-REC.PAST-2du-ACC / a while ago
 I saw you two a while ago.

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

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

- (125) *ɲaya guniliya waɲaltu*
 lsg hit-PAST-lsg boomerang-INST
 I hit him with a boomerang.
- (126) *waɲulu guni:la*
 who-ERG hit-UNEXP-PAST
 Who killed that kangaroo?
- (127) *ɖaɲuɖu baɖala ɲaɲa*
 possum-ERG bite-PAST lsgACC
 A possum bit me.
- (128) *ɖambaltu baɖa:la ɲaɲa*
 snake-ERG bite-UNEXP-PAST lsgACC
 A snake bit me.

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

- (129) *baɖa:du budaliya*
 daybreak wake-PAST-lsg
 "Daylight I woke up [this morning]."
- (130) *matya ɲaya bindala ɖinimbulunga*
 long ago lsg sit-PAST Tinnenburra-LOC
 I used to live at Tinnenburra.

Other examples of *-:la* include

- (131) *yadamandu ɖatya:laɲa*
 horse-ERG kick-UNEXP-PAST-3sgACC
 The horse kicked him (in answer to 'What's wrong with that fellow?').
- (132) *ɲuda ɲatyu ulanya:la biɲanga*
 dog lsgGEN die-?-UNEXP-PAST night-LOC
 My dog died last night.

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

- (133) *ɖudaningiya* (or *ɖudalingiya* ?), also *badgalingiya*
 scratch-FUT-lsg scratch-REFL-FUT-lsg scratch-REFL-FUT-lsg
 I'm going to (or want to) scratch myself.
- (134) *wandany wadɲagunda* (*wadɲagunda* ?)
 when go-FUT(?) -2sg
 When are you going?

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

- (135) ṇali wadʷaɭgu guyugu
 ldu go-PURP fish-DAT
 We're going to go fishing.
- (136) bindangiya
 sit-PURP-1sg
 I'm going to sit down.
- (137) mugaɾu ṇagaɭgiyanana
 tomorrow see-PURP-1sg-2sgACC
 I'll see you tomorrow.
- (138) wadʷaɳi ṇaya baɖugu gamu mugaɭgiya
 go-PRES 1sg river-DAT water get-PURP-1sg
 I'm going to the creek to get water.
- (139) ugu wadʷa ṇaɭgaɭgunda ṇaɳunda
 hither come talk-PURP-2sg 1sgGEN-LOC
 Come and talk to me.
- (140) gaɖa bunbaɭgiya / bari utinʷbayi
 not lift-PURP-1sg / stone heavy-CON
 I can't lift [the stone], it's too heavy.

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

- (141) ḡili gaɳi baɖiṇa (gaɳi baɖi 'to be sick')
 eye be sick-STAT
 I've got a sore eye.
- (142) bindaṇanda
 sit-STAT-2sg
 You're sitting.(?)
- (143) gaɖa imbaɭiṇa
 not hear-REFL-STAT
 "I don't feel good."
- (144) ṇunu gaṇaṇaɭa
 always come-STAT-3sg
 He comes here often.(?)

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

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

- (146) бага gundɪŋɔna
wood die-STAT
The wood's rotten.
- (147) гада wanʔgundana
not bark-STAT
[That dog] never barks.
- (148) guningandana
hit-RECIP-STAT
They're always fighting.
- (149) nɪmun wadʔandana
fly go-STAT
There's a lot of flies about.

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

[h] *Potential*. The potential suffix is -nʔbayɪŋa ~ -nʔbadiŋa. This has the appearance of including a nominaliser -nʔ and a form of the concomitant suffix (normally -bəri, sometimes -bayɪ). The function is as in Margany (3.5.2(f)). Charlie McKellar normally uses the Margany suffix -:nʔdʔu (as did Mrs. McKellar on one occasion).

- (150) gundu wadʔa buɔɪmɔndu / gubanʔbadiŋinda
away go fire-ABL / burn-POT-2sg
Come away from the fire before you get burnt.
- (151) гада waga baganga / banbunʔbadiŋinda
not climb tree-LOC / fall-POT-2sg
Don't climb that tree, you might fall.
- (152) baɔanʔbayɪŋaŋa ŋaŋa
bite-POT-3sg 1sgACC
He might bite me.

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

- (153) ŋani yama:nda , also ŋani yamaŋinda
what do-INT-2sg do-PRES-2sg
What did you say?
- (154) wanda wadʔa:nda
where go-INT-2sg
Where are you?

The following examples are from Charlie McKellar.

- (155) nanigu gamu bitʷu:nda buɖinga
 what-DAT water throw-INT-2sg fire-LOC
 Why did you throw water on the fire?

- (156) waɖi buɖi banʷdʷi:nda
 already fire light-INT-2sg
 Did you light the fire?

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

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

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

- (158) wangu nananʷ inda ɲaɖɖininga
 who that 2sg speak-PRES-LOC
 Who was that fellow you were talking to before?

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

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

- (159) nanigu gandu batimaɲinda
 what-DAT child cry-CAUS-PRES-2sg
 Why are you making the baby cry?
- (160) yaɖimɲiyana (not yaɖimangiyana ?)
 laugh-CAUS-FUT-1sg-3sgACC
 I'm going to make him laugh.
- (161) ɲaɖima ɲana (alternative, ɲaɖi ɲatʷunda)
 talk-CAUS 1sgACC talk 1sgGEN-LOC
 Talk to me!

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

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

although in Margany *baɟi* means 'to be damaged').

- (162) *naya nabi:ni matʼa*
 1sg bathe-REFL-REC.PAST long ago
 I had a wash before.

- (163) *ga: bambuli*
 mouth open-REFL
 Open your mouth.

[c] *Reciprocal*. The suffix *-nga* corresponds to the Margany suffix *-da* (3.5.3(d)).

- (164) *nuna bufa guninganiwula*
 there 3du hit-RECIP-PRES-3du
 Those two are fighting.

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

- (165) *wandanʼ inda wadʼayininda*
 when 2sg go-CONT-PRES-2sg
 When are you going?

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

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

- (168) *naya ngaliyana madi ganayinila*
 1sg see-PAST-1sg-3sgACC man come-CONT-PRES-3sg
 I can see a man coming.

The following five examples are from Charlie McKellar.

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

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

- (171) gundinga gadgayanila
house-LOC enter-CONT-PRES-3sg
He went into the house.
- (172) yadaman bandayanila
horse track-CONT-PRES-3sg
He's tracking his horse.
- (173) gandu watayanidana
child play-CONT-PRES-3pl
The kids are playing.

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

- (174) naya wad'ayangiya
1sg go-CONT-FUT-1sg
"I'm going myself."
- (175) gamu galgamayingiya
water boil-CONT-FUT-1sg
I'm going to boil some water.
- (176) wad'ayingiya unayingiya
go-CONT-PRES-1sg lie-CONT-FUT-1sg
I'm going to have a sleep.
- (177) gamu galayangiya
water eat-CONT-FUT-1sg
I'm going to have a drink of water.
- (178) yulbiyingiyangdanapa
chase-CONT-FUT-1sg-3pl-ACC
I'll hunt them away.

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

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

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

- (180) naya unan'inaqiya
1sg lie-CONT-PRES-1sg
I'm lying down.

- (191) gabun winḍini
child play-PRES
The kids are playing.
- (192G) guḥa ḍumbayinila
kangaroo jump-CONT-PRES-3sg
The kangaroo is hopping along.
- (193G) wadYayanguti
go-CONT-FUT-1du
We [two] are going now.

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

- (194) ḡaya ganYdYangu gamugu
1sg go down-PURP water-DAT
I'm going down for water.
- (195) gaḥani ḡaya ḍambalmundu
fear-PRES 1sg snake-ABL
I'm frightened of the snake.
- (196G) ḡaṛu banbuliya
nearly fall-PAST-1sg
I nearly fell over.
- (197) yabana banYdYini yadga
vigorously blow-PRES wind
The wind's blowing hard.
- (198) matYamundu ḡaya bindala inanga
long ago-ABL 1sg sit-PAST here-LOC
I used to live here.

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

- (199G) ḍaḥalgiyana
eat-PURP-1sg-3sgACC
I'm going to eat it.
- (200) ḡaya baḡalu idaḡana
1sg hit-PURP 2pl-ACC
I'll hit you.
- (201) ḡaya ḍinYil bubalu
1sg blade rub-PURP
I'm going to sharpen it.
- (202) bigiri ḡaya ida:ni inanga
dreaming 1sg put-REC.PAST 2sgACC
I dreamt about you last night. (bigiri seems to be an
adverb; see 4.9)

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

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

- (204) *ḡara ḡaya ḡaḡilḡi ḡuḡuḡu*
 not 1sg like-PRES 3sg-DAT
 I don't like him.

The only ditransitive sentences in the corpus are those with the verbs *wa*: 'to give', *ḡulba* 'to tell' and *ḡubaḡi* (M) 'to show'.

- (205) *yudḡi ḡana wa:ḡi ḡuwaḡu*
 meat 1sgACC give-

{	PRES	}
{	REC.PAST	}

 that-ERG
 That fellow gave me some meat.

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

- (206) *bawuda ḡana ḡanaḡandaḡa*
 kangaroo 1pl hunt-HAB-PAST
 We used to hunt kangaroos.
- (207) *ḡaḡyungu bamangu ḡabunḡ mada:ḡi*
 1sgGEN-ERG brother-ERG egg get-REC.PAST
 My brother got some eggs.

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

- (208) *ḡuwa ḡabungu ḡuda*
 that child-DAT dog
 That's the little boy's dog.

- (209) *natʔugu yabudigu gundi mandi:ni*
 1sgGEN-DAT father-DAT house burn-REC.PAST
 My father's house got burnt.
- (210) *inungu wanbangu guda(ngu) ɲaɲa baɲa:ni*
 2sgGEN-ERG big-ERG dog(-ERG) 1sgACC bite-REC.PAST
 Your big dog bit me.

A verb phrase consists of a verb, with or without an inflectional suffix, which may be preceded by a directional particle. Other adverbs and particles are not regarded as part of verb phrases but as separate (peripheral) constituents of sentences. However, in view of the directional particle's almost invariable position preceding the verb and the frequent realisation of the two together as a single phonetic word it seems clear that it must usually be regarded as part of the verb phrase.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (214) *ɲani ɲuwa natʔunda balanga wandi:ni*
 what there 1sg-LOC leg-LOC climb-REC.PAST
 I felt something crawling on my leg.

A phrase may be discontinuous:

- (215) *matʔa ɲaya baɲaŋaŋadala yuɖi ɲaŋaŋgu*
 long ago 1sg hit-HAB-PAST animal young-ERG
 I used to kill a lot of kangaroos when I was young.

- (216) natʷu inda mayada na:ʷu
 1sgGEN 2sg sister see-PURP
 You will see my sister.

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

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

- (217) natʷungu bama diŋduŋi
 1sgGEN-ERG Brother know-PRES
 My brother knows (how to do it).

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

4.3 IMPERATIVE SENTENCES

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

- (218) maŋʷaŋa waba ɟambaɪmundu
 with caution go snake-ABL
 Watch out for snakes as you go along.

- (219) baŋga ɲuŋuŋa yabana
 hit 3sgGEN-ACC vigorously
 Hit him hard.

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

4.4 QUESTION SENTENCES

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

where the list contains only one item, e.g. 'Is it A?'

The former type is marked by an interrogative pronoun or interrogative adverb (or, more correctly, an interrogative-indefinite pronoun or adverb, as they may also function as indefinite pronouns) which takes the first place in the sentence, and possibly also by a typical intonation pattern (see 2.5). The interrogative words are *wandu* (M) *wandu* (G) 'who' and *ɲani* 'what', inflected as nouns, *wala* (M) *wanda* (G) 'where', also inflected as nouns but having only nominative, locative, allative and ablative forms of which the first two appear to have the same meaning, *ɲanimiri* (M) 'how many', probably inflected like a noun, *wata* (M) 'which way', *wandany* 'when', *wandadi* (M) 'how'.

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

Examples of questions using interrogative words follow:

- (220) *wala inda* or *walanga inda*
 where 2sg where-LOC 2sg
 Where are you?
- (221) *wandungu ɲatʲu guyu mada:ɲi*
 who-ERG 3sgGEN fish take-REC.PAST
 Who took my fish?
- (222) *ɲanigu inda ɲandiny waba:ɲi*
 what-DAT 2sg stealthily go-REC.PAST
 "Why'd you sneak up like that?"
- (223M) *ɲani inda yamaɲi* (G) *ɲani yama:nda*
 what 2sg do-PRES what do-INT-2sg
 What are you doing?
- (224M) *wandany inda wabangu*
 when 2sg go-PURP
- (G) *wandany inda wadʲayininda*
 when 2sg go-CONT-PRES-2sg
 When are you going?
- (225) *ɲanimiri gabun inu*
 how many child 2sgGEN
 How many kids have you got?

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

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

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

- (227) *wagin* *mayi* *wagu:ni*
 already food cook-REC.PAST
 Have you cooked the damper yet?
- (228) *natYu* *mangu* *huri:ni* / *inda* *bubalu*
 1sgGEN arm ache-REC.PAST / 2sg rub-PURP
 "My arm's aching, will you rub it for me?"
- (229) *wayi* *inda* / *ɲaya* *budbangu*
 Q 2sg / 1sg come-PURP
 "Are you there? Can I come in?"

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

4.5 INTRANSITIVISATION

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

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

4.6 TRANSITIVISATION

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

4.7 COORDINATION

Two sentences or clauses are coordinated by simple juxtaposition.

- (230) *ugu* *waba* / *ɲali* *ɲaŋɲingu*
 hither come / 1du talk-PURP
 Come and talk to me. (or, Come here so we can talk.)
- (231) *bukunʸ* *binda* / *ɲaya* *baɲaɲu* *inaɲa*
 quiet sit / 1sg hit-PURP 2sgACC
 Keep quiet or I'll hit you. (note, not 'for me to hit you')
- (232G) *ɲuɲaɲiya* *yudi* *banʸdiʸayini*
 smell-PRES-1sg meat cook-CONT-PRES
 I can smell meat cooking (sic.)

- (233G) ugu wad^{ya} ɲalɲalgunda ɲat^{yunda}
 hither come talk-PURP-2sg 1sgGEN-LOC
 Come and talk to me.

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

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

- (234) ɲuwa ɲula yuɖi ban^{ydyumalu}
 there 3sg meat chop-PLU-PURP
 "That's the man that chops up the meat."
 (235) ɲuwa ɲula ɲanalɲi gubaguba
 there 3sg stand-PROX-PRES old man
 "That one standing there is an old man."

4.8 SUBORDINATION

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

- (236) baɲa ɲuwa ɲambal / baɲa:n^{ydyu} inaɲa
 hit there snake / bite-POT 2sgACC
 Kill that snake or it'll bite you.
 (237) ɲgaru / inɲa ɲangi:n^{ydyu}
 careful / 2sg fall-POT
 Be careful you don't fall.
 (238G) ɲaɲa ɲalana / ɲaɲi baɲin^{ybayina}
 not eat-3sgACC / sick fall-POT
 Don't eat that, you might get sick.

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

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

- (239) ɲula baɲa bindal / biya:lku
 3sg that expert / hunt-PURP
 He's a good hunter.
 (240) ɲuwa waɲaɲi ɲaɲɲingu ɲaɲinunda
 that go-PRES talk-PURP 1du-GEN-LOC
 He's coming to talk to us.

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

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

- (241) *ɲaya wabangu ɲa:ta ɲanaɲana*
 1sg go-PURP see-CONJ 3pl-ACC
 "I'm going to see them lot up there."

For other examples see 3.5.2(g).

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

4.9 ADVERBS AND PARTICLES

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

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

- (242) *gaɾa ɲaya wina wabangu ɲudabit^ya*
 not 1sg near go-PURP dog-LOC2
 I won't go near that dog.
- (243) *buyu ɲaya baɖi:ɲi ɣambarimundu waba:ɲi ɲaya*
 breath 1sg break-REC.PAST far-ABL go-REC.PAST 1sg
 I'm tired from walking a long way.
- (244) *birin^y waba:ɲi ɣadbu:ndu*
 all go-REC.PAST north-ALL
 They all went north.

- (245) gaṛa ṇuwa yuḍi mada / mugaṛugu
 not that meat get / tomorrow-DAT
 Don't touch that meat, it's for tomorrow.

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

- (246) ṇula bikaṛa wanba
 3sg strong big
 He's very strong.
- (247) mudga ṇda madganʸ ṇaṇḍiṇi
 good 2sg Margany speak-PRES
 You're a good Margany speaker.
- (248) guṛunʸdʸu ṇaya ḍumba:ṇi
 alone-ERG 1sg build-REC.PAST
 I built it on my own.

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

- (249) bukuṇʸ binda
 quiet sit
 Keep quiet.
- (250) ugu waba ḍawuru
 hither come quickly
 Come here quickly. (or - Come here immediately.)
- (251) ṇaṛu ṇula ḍindakuru ḍangi:ṇi
 nearly 3sg trip fall-REC.PAST
 He tripped and nearly fell.
- (252) yabana banʸdʸiṇi yaḍga
 vigorously blow-PRES wind
 The wind's blowing hard.
- (253G) munḍu waḍʸaḷguli
 together go-PURP-1du
 (C.McK) We'll go together.

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

- (254) gara naya na:ni inana
not 1sg see-PRES 2sgACC
I can't see you.
- (255) nani inda gulba:ni / gara naya imba:ni
what 2sg say-REC.PAST / not 1sg hear-REC.PAST
"What did you say, I didn't hear you."
- (256G) gaḍa gunina
not hit-3sgACC
Don't hit him.
- (257G) gaḍa naya gundinga
not 1sg house-LOC
I'm not in the house.

yama 'nothing' may negate a verbless sentence.

- (258) yama yugan
nothing rain
It's not raining.
- (259) yama natYu yadaman
nothing 1sgGEN horse
I haven't got a horse.
- (260) gamu yurinVdYa / yama:nYa
water yesterday / nothing-NOW
"Water been there yesterday, but there's no more."

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

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

- (261) ugu waba:ni / gunduwina nula gambira:ni
hither come-REC.PAST / away-then 3sg return-REC.PAST
He was coming this way, and then he turned away.
- (262G) gundu ida mira
away put high
(C.McK) "Put it up high."

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

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

- (263) *wagin* *mandini*
 already burn-PRES
 The fire's burning (i.e. I have succeeded in lighting or
 reviving it).
- (264G) *wagi* *dinduniya* *nununa*
 already know-PRES-1sg 3sgGEN-ACC
 (C.McK) I already know him (as a response to an offer of an
 introduction).

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

- (265G) *wagi* *binda* / *gaḍa* *ṇaḷa* *inda* *nunu*
 already(?) sit / not talk 2sg always
 Keep quiet; don't talk all the time.

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

- (266) *nunu* *nula* *waba:ni*
 always 3sg go-REC.PAST
 He comes here every day.
- (267) *nunu* *ṇaya* *gunkuru* *baba:ni*
 always 1sg cough pierce-REC.PAST
 I've been coughing a lot.

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

- (268) *ṇuwa* *gala* *nula* / *uḡunda*
 there again 3sg / grass-LOC
 "There he is there, in the grass" (of a lizard which
 disappeared in the grass and has just been seen again).
- (269) *ṇudangu* *ṇaṇa* *baḍa:ni* *yurinṽdya* / *galadu* *gayimba*
 dog-ERG 1sgACC bite-REC.PAST yesterday / again today
 The dog bit me yesterday, and again today.
- (270G) *gala* *gudba* *ṇaṇa*
 again tell 1sgACC
 (C.McK) Tell me again.

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

(271) wandu nuwa wabaṇi / inu bama gaṭi
 who that go-PRES / 2sgGEN brother maybe
 Who's that coming? It might be your brother.

(272) mugaṛu gaṭi yugan dangingu
 tomorrow maybe rain fall-PURP
 It might rain tomorrow.

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

(273) baringu nula ṇaṇa gut'va:ṇi ṇaṛu
 stone-INST 3sg 1sgACC hit (with missile)-REC.PAST nearly
 He nearly hit me with a stone.

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

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

(275) inanga ṇaya wambadma:ṇi / gaṛuwin'ya ṇaya
 here-LOC 1sg lose-REC.PAST / in vain-now 1sg
 nit'vuni
 look for-PRES
 I lost it here and now I can't find it.

(276) gaṛu ṇaya gulba:ṇi ṇuṇuṇa / gaṛa nula
 in vain 1sg tell-REC.PAST 3sgGEN-ACC / not 3sg
 wabangu
 go-PURP
 "I told him to go and he won't go."

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

In (278G) ḡanu seems to denote 'just' or 'only' in the sense 'nothing but' rather than in the sense 'to no purpose'.

(277) ḡanu ṇaya wabalṇi
 just 1sg go-PROX-PRES
 I'm just walking around.

(278G) ṇun'v'dya guma ḡanu
 face blood just
 (C.McK) His face is covered with blood.

- (279) *ŋaŋa* *balga:ŋi* / *gudunga*
 1sgACC hit-REC.PAST / for nothing
 That bloke hit me for nothing.

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

- (280) *ŋaɪʼu* *yadaman* *gandi* / *no* / *ŋaya* *gandilu* *ŋaɪʼu*
 1sgGEN horse take / no / 1sg take-PURP 1sgGEN
 magunʼya
 own
 Take my horse. No, I'll take my own.

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

- (281) *ini* *bala*
 here that
 Here. (in answer to 'Where are you?')
- (282) *ŋuwa* *bala* *biɖal* *mudga* *wadunɪ*
 there that woman good cook-PRES
 That woman's the best cook in the camp.
- (283) *ini* *bala* *ŋaɪʼu* *yamba*
 here that 1sgGEN camp
 I always camp here.

4.10 MISCELLANEOUS CLITICS

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

- (284) *bawuda* *ŋanagu* *yudɪ* / *dumba:nʼya* *ŋana* *ɖalanɪ*
 kangaroo 1pl-GEN meat / sheep-now 1pl eat-PRES
 We used to eat kangaroos but now we eat sheep.
- (285) *gamu* *yurinʼɖya* / *yama:nʼya*
 water yesterday / none-now
 "Water been there yesterday but there's no more."
- (286) *gungga* *ŋaya* *bindala* / *gundinga:nʼya* *ŋaya* *bindanɪ*
 humpy-LOC 1sg sit-PAST / house-LOC-now 1sg sit-PRES
 I used to live in a humpy but now I live in a house.

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

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

- (287) *banYamanda wadYayinda*
 many- go-CONT-PRES-3pl
 They are going.
- (288) *unayangiyamunda* (?[wunaŋ'ngiyamenda])
 lie-CONT-FUT-lsg-
 "I feel sleepy."
- (289) *ɲunənaniŋ wadYandanamunda*
 that go-PRES-3pl- (?)
 Someone's coming. (?)
- (290) *ɖadgangiyamunda*
 go in-PURP-lsg-
 I'm going to go in (to the water, for a bath).
- (291) *gaɖamunda imbaliniya* / *unayangiyamundawiniya*
 not- hear-REFL-PRES-lsg / lie-CONT-FUT-lsg- -??
 "I don't feel good. I want a sleep." (imbalin-, literally
 'hear oneself', seems to mean 'feel good'. *winiya* may be
 wiyiniya 'be PRES-lsg'; see 4.11.)
- (292) *banYamanda inguyanila*
 big- grow-CONT-PRES-3sg
 The baby's growing up now.
- (293) *uɖun inguyanila* *manda*
 grass grow-CONT-PRES-3sg
 The grass is growing.
- (294) *dʋipumanda wiyinila*
 small- be-PRES-3sg
 It's getting small.
- (295) *dʋipumanda gamu*
 small- water
 The water's getting low.
- (296) *buwanY manda waganila*
 hot rise-PRES-3sg
 "The summer's coming in."
- (297) *ugamanda wiyinila*
 dark be-PRES-3sg
 It's getting dark.
- (298) *ɖuɖumanda ganɪyanila* (*ganayanila* ?)
 sun- come-CONT-PRES-3sg
 The sun's rising.

The above examples from Charlie McKellar were all

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

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

- (299) *gaṛa inḁa gunda waba:ni / ṇaya yudi wa:luna*
 not 2sg before go-REC.PAST / 1sg meat give-PURP-
inaṇa
 2sgACC
 If you had come here before I would have given you some meat.

- (300) *buḁina banʷdʷuma*
 fire(wood)- chop-PLU
 "Split that log."

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

- (301) *matʷala waba / ḁambalmundu*
 watch- go / snake-ABL
 Watch out for snakes as you go along. (i.e. Go watchfully...?)

-mi occurs in the Margany sentence:

- (302) *gaṇḁa ṇuwami / baḁa:nʷdʷu*
 spider there- / bite-POT
 "Watch that spider, he might bite."

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

4.11 COPULA VERB

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

- (303) *gulbaliya ma:ḁa / gaḁa ḁadba wiyiliya*
 tell-PAST-1sg boss / not sick be-PAST-1sg
 "I told [the boss] I wasn't sick."
- (304) *ṇuta ḁawul wagaṇila / ḁawul wiyiṇila*
 dog anger rise-PRES-3sg / anger be-PRES-3sg
 The dog's growling.

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I want to thank most of all my informants, Mrs. Jessie Shillingsworth, Mrs. Margaret McKellar, Mrs. Ruby Richardson, Charlie McKellar and Fred McKellar for their help. None of them found the task of answering questions about a long-disused and half forgotten language congenial, but all were friendly and tolerant. I am very grateful also to Mrs. Hazel McKellar for her help and hospitality (not only to me, but to my wife and five children as well) and to various other Cunnamulla people who helped in small ways.

Thanks also to Barry Foster for taking the trouble to unearth and send me his wordlist, to Dr. Norman Tindale for permission to use his, to John Dymock and to the Queensland Lands Department for their historical research on my behalf - especially the former for his very comprehensive notes - and to the staff of the Queensland Herbarium for identifying plant specimens. Finally, and in some ways most importantly, to the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies which funded the research (including my salary), to Monash University which provided office accommodation, equipment and typing, and to many members of the staff of both. As the research was spread out over twelve years I will not mention their names.

TEXT

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

No other texts could be obtained.

1. nula waba:ni / gurunYu
 3sg go-REC.PAST / alone
 He would go on his own.
2. daninYdYa nula nudballi:ni
 mud-LOC 3sg roll-RETL-REC.PAST
 He would roll in the mud.
3. and gala nula gatYu:ni yandinga
 bush 3sg tie-REC.PAST waist-LOC
 He would tie bushes round his waist.
4. wamadu nula namba:ni daninYdY(u?)
 spear 3sg smear-REC.PAST mud-INST (?)
 He would smear mud on his spear.
5. gulbarigu nula waba:ni / wamadubar:i
 emu-DAT 3sg go-REC.PAST / spear-CON
 He would go after emus with the spear.

VOCABULARY

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

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

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

ALPHABETICAL VOCABULARY

Order: a, a:, b, d, d, d, d^y, g, i, i:, k, l, m,
n, n, n, n^y, o, p, r, r, t, t, t, t^y, u, u:, w, y.

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

- | | |
|---|--|
| baba, M: to stab, to sew (see also gunkuru) | bađi, M: maybe |
| babaya, G: sister | bađu, G: river |
| babi, to cut | bad ^y idi, G: language name |
| babin ^y , father's mother | baga, tree |
| bađa, to bite | baga, to dig |
| bađara, see bungdan ^y | bagul, hill, mountain |
| bađi, to be torn, broken or otherwise damaged; see also buyu, gađi, yamba | bagura, coolibah |
| - bađili, G: to fall (of rain) | bakubaku, bellbird |
| bađiđ, mussel | bala, M: that one |
| bada, G: to scratch | bala, M: leg, calf |
| badabada, mad, stupid | balbi, to talk about |
| badbiđa, porcupine | balga, M: to hit, to kill |
| badga, G: to scratch | balgabiđa, M: coot (bird) |
| badgi, ankle, G also shin | balgara, root |
| badgirli, M: dogwood or curran bush | balun ^y , axe |
| badi, M: to cry | baļa, G: leg |
| bađa:du, G: today | balin ^y , G: untrue, a lie |
| bađi, G: jealous | baļka, M: string, rope |
| | baļpara, M: hawk sp., policeman |
| | baļu, G: child |
| | balvku, frog sp. |

bama, M: brother
 bambu, to open (eye, mouth), also
 G: to tear, pull apart
 banba, G: to stab, to sew
 banbana, M: to shiver
 banbu, G: to fall
 - banbuma, G: to drop
 banbuḍu, catfish
 banda, G: to track
 bandaḍa, sky
 bandi, beeswax
 bandil, M: bark
 bangad, back
 bangani, M: sandalwood
 bangara, M: nest
 bangara, M: needlewood
 bangu, M: nit
 baṇa, sand goanna
 baṇḍa, penis, also G: tail
 - baṇḍayi, G: male
 baṇḍin, G: dirt
 baṇṇara, M: cloud
 banʼya, G: big
 - banʼya:ri, G: big
 banʼyḍa, boney bream
 banʼyḍa, to sing
 banʼyḍara, pine tree
 banʼyḍi, G: to light (fire)
 banʼyḍi, M: to come out, to blow
 (wind)
 banʼyḍima, G: to make (fire)
 banʼyḍu, to chop
 banʼyḍuḍ, G: belly, pauch
 - banʼyḍuḍbayi, G: pregnant
 banʼyḿa, M: to count
 banga, to go across
 bangu, G: knife
 bangun, G: head
 bapapanʼy, G: pup
 bapiri, G: fart
 bapuḍu, G: personal name
 bari, stone, money
 barinʼy, thunder
 baṛamba, thistle
 baṛanʼy, M: axe
 baṛu, M: river
 baṛuwaḍu, M: Milky Way
 baṭi, G: to cry
 baṭa, West
 baṭa, G: to hold
 baṭa, M: deep
 baṭi, stomach, belly
 - baṭibaṭi, pregnant
 - baṭi maṇḍa, full (of stomach),
 satisfied
 batʼyi, clothes, swag, bed
 bawinʼy, M: soon

bawuda, red kangaroo
 baya, bird
 bayu, G: pipe
 biḍal, M: woman, girl
 biḍu, G: another, different
 - biḍungaḷi, G: different
 biḍgil, G: chips
 biḍi, M: tail
 biḍi:, G: turtle
 biḍu, G: to throw
 biḍuḍu, G: possibly a moiety name
 biḍi, M: beak
 biḍibiḍi, G: pig
 biḍiri, dream
 bikanʼy, M: (finger or toe) nail,
 claw
 bikaṛa, M: strong
 bila, G: apart
 bilabila, G: diverse
 biḷanʼy, pigweed
 bimbul, G: catfish sp.
 biṇḍal, G: clever
 biṇḍi, caterpillar
 biṇḍidi, M: to itch, G: to scratch(?)
 binbida, see binbiṛa
 binbiri, ribs
 binbiṛa, budgerigar (G: also
 binbida)
 binda, to sit, to stay
 bindal, M: clever (as a hunter)
 bindinʼy, G: near
 bindiri, mulga
 binga, see ḍina
 biṅgubingu, wild banana
 biṅunʼy, G: (finger, toe) nail, claw
 biṅa, to pinch
 bintada, M: pied cormorant
 biṇḍu, sinew
 binʼyḍi, G: kurrajong
 biri, M: to scratch
 birinʼy, M: all
 biṛatʼu, waterhen
 biṭaṇ, G: wide
 biṭa, night, dark
 biṭubiṭu, hawk sp.
 biṭu, M: to throw
 biwinʼy (?), M: spear
 biya, G: flame
 biya, to hunt
 biyaga, tobacco
 bi:ba, bi:pa, G: paper
 buba, to rub
 bubanʼy, carney (lizard)
 bubuḍi, whirlwind
 buḍa, ashes
 - buḍabuḍa, G: white
 buḍibuḍi, G: lungs (see Add)

bugunY, G: mosquito
 buda, to get up, to wake up
 buda, M: feather, G: duck's down
 budanY, M: another, more
 budanYbudanY, buln-buln (parrot)
 budba, M: to come
 budbal, whitewood
 budgu, shield
 budgu, G: bottle tree
 budgul, G: daughter
 buđi, fire
 - budibar̃i, M: brother-in-law
 buđibaka, G: place name
 budYabudYa, light (in weight)
 budYigat, G: cat
 bugili, crayfish
 bugu, M: blunt, and see gili, maŋa
 bugunY, antbed
 bukul, daughter
 bukunY, quiet, still
 bula, they (dual)
 bulađi, G: two
 bulbabari, M: jealous
 bulgura, M: dust
 buliki, M: cattle
 bulu, food
 buła, G: calf of leg
 bułanY, G: sp. nocturnal bird
 bułanYbułanY, G: parrot sp.
 bulYa, to suck
 bulYu, M: lump
 bumbad, G: twigs, small branches
 bumbara, mulga snake
 bumbinY, G: smoking
 (bungdanY)
 - bungdanY badara, G: to be tired
 bungdunYma, M: to shake (tr.)
 bungdur̃u, daughter's child
 bunba, to lift
 bundu, G: to run (of blood)
 bundunY, M: white
 bungany, plain turkey
 bunu, M: bank
 bunYdYa, son-in-law
 bunYul, lignum
 buna, M: penis
 bunginY, M: mosquito
 bungu, swelling, to swell
 - bunguli, to swell
 bungu, to smoke (tobacco), also
 M: to blow
 - bungudanY, G: snoring
 buri, M: to be tired, to be sick
 butu, buttocks, behind
 buťinY, G: semen
 butYa, M: sharp
 butYu, deep

buwada, G: brother
 buwadi, G: parrot sp.
 buwa|buwa|, M: echo
 buwanY, hot, hot weather, also
 M: daytime
 - buwanYgil(a), M: hot weather
 buwinY, G: a lump (see Add)
 buya, G: to blow, to smoke
 (tobacco)
 buyu, breath
 - buyu bađi, M: to be out of
 breath
 - buyu bidYu, G: to breathe
 - buyu biťYu, M: to breathe
 - buyu gund̃i, G: to be out of
 breath
 bu:dYa, M: brother

 daba, G: to ask for
 dabi, to send, to let go
 dađa, to excrete
 dađi, G: to move (tr.)
 dadadi (?) G: teal duck
 dadba, sick
 dadga, to go in
 dađal, edible grub
 dađal, G: saddle
 dađi, G: wilga (tree)
 dađu, M: to tear
 dađu, G: to ask
 dagunY, elder brother
 daka, M: dust, ground, dirt
 dakaŋa, water snail
 dala, M: leaves
 dala, to eat, to drink
 dalanY, tongue
 dalbanY, edible grub
 (dal̃inY)
 - dałinYbar̃i, cheeky, disobedient
 dambal, snake
 dambudu, M: native cat
 dami, fat
 danda, to copulate
 dandi, G: ground
 dandi, M: to be wet
 dana, they (plural)
 dana, to stand
 - danma, to stand up (tr.)
 dandanY, frog
 dandi, river wattle
 danginY, M: grey heron
 danu, G: just, only
 dañinY, M: mud
 danYbad, G: quandong (tree)
 dangi, M: to fall
 - dangima, M: to drop
 dangil, wild orange
 dangu, to take out

danggu, M: bilby (animal)
 daṇuḍ, possum
 dara, thigh
 darawuli, M: trousers
 dari, G: language
 daṛalawidvi, G: pig
 daṛaru, M: black cormorant
 daṛawulu, G: trousers
 daṛiṇada, G: cloud
 daṛiṇara, M: cloud
 daṛa, stick
 daṛa, M: pelican
 daṛi, to like
 - daṛima, M: to like
 daṛubira, waddy
 daṛva, to kick
 dawadanv, G: spitting rain
 dawul, angry, savage
 - dawul waga, to get wild
 dawuru, quickly, straight away
 da:, mouth
 da:gin, G: sock
 diba, liver
 dibala, M: urine
 dibidvāra, duck sp.
 diḍa, sister
 diḍba, to wake, to wake up (tr.),
 also M: to chase
 diḍgi, son (of man)
 diḍa, to scold
 diḍaḍi, white cockatoo
 diḍinṽ, G: gall (body)
 diḍuṛu, G: lightning
 diḍgaṇ, G: moon
 dili, eye
 - diliḍugu, M: blind
 - diliḍuga, G: blind
 diḍbany, G: vagina
 diḍbuṛany, lizard sp.
 diṇdu, to know
 diṇa, foot
 - diṇa biṇa, M: to sneak up
 - diṇa maṛva, diṇa wala, M: to
 track
 diṇba, G: to taste
 diṇbi, G: to disappear
 diṇdakuru, M: trip
 diṇdiḍiṇdi, M: willy wagtail
 diṇdinṽ, M: bee
 diṇganṽ, M: step cut in tree trunk
 diṇgil, straight
 diṇid, M: clitoris
 diṇimbulu, G: place name
 diṇiyada, M: place name
 dintinṽ, G: rosewood
 diṇbuḍiṇbu, G: white-headed stilt
 diṇvil, M: blade (of spear, knife,
 axe)

dintinṽ, G: rosewood
 dirinṽ, M: bloodwood
 diru, G: lapunyah (tree)
 diṛu, apostle bird
 diṛi, louse
 diṛwala, M: many
 diṛwinṽ, G: hopbush
 diṛwuru, M: lapunyah (tree)
 di:, G: tea
 di:gal, G: itchy (?)
 di:ṭi, soldier bird
 duḍaḍ, urine
 duḍa(ni), G: to scratch
 duḍu, G: sun, daytime
 duḍuli, to slip over
 duḍun, G: flood
 duḍa, G: sandalwood
 duḍba, to put out (fire, with
 water), G: to shut, to block
 duḍgaḍa, log
 duḍu, M: to put in
 duḍunṽ, ironwood
 duḍidi, centipede
 duḍu, M: kingfisher
 dumba, to jump, to hop
 dumba, sheep
 dumba, to erect
 dumbinṽ, G: smoke
 dundaḍ, M: shrimp
 dundu, G: body
 dunga, to dip up (water)
 duṇbany, leech
 duṇunṽ, M: smoke
 duṇa, G: to crawl
 dura, G: dust
 duṛu, M: sun
 duṛunṽ, hair
 duṛura, G: dust
 duṛi, M: elbow
 duṛvu, M: narrow
 duwaḍ, alive
 duwadi, shirt
 duwana, son (of woman) (also
 duwan, G, duwanṽ, M)
 duwil, bower bird
 du:bu, G: soap

 dyibidvāra, G: duck sp.
 dyindidvindi, G: willy wagtail
 dyiṇguyal, M: parrot sp.
 dyipu, G: small
 dyuga, G: sugar (see Add)

 gabaḍ, armpit
 gabaḍgabaḍ, G: old man
 (gabid)
 - gabiḍbaṛi, G: hungry
 - gabiṛa, to be hungry

gabiṛa, G: lily
 gabu, G: to return
 gabuḍi, G: hat
 gabul, carpet snake
 gabun, M: child
 gabunʸ, egg, brains
 gabuti, M: hat
 gaḍa, M: head
 - gaḍa gunari, M: bald
 gaḍi, to move (intr.)
 gaḍi, M: to tell a lie
 gaḍiya, G: mother's brother,
 father-in-law
 gadu, ant
 gadbu, north
 gadga, hip
 gadgal, G: leaves
 gadganʸ, M: sparrowhawk
 gadgil, G: hard
 gadkanʸ, G: sparrowhawk
 gadkinʸ, windbreak
 gaḍa, G: no, not
 gaḍila, sand
 gadugaḍu, G: quickly, hurry up
 gadʸu, G: to tie
 gagada, M: moon
 gagaladanʸ, pink cockatoo
 gagula, river red gum
 gagungudu, kookaburra
 gala, to be frightened
 gala, again
 - galadu, M: again
 galburu, M: sandhill
 galga, to pour, to spill (tr.)
 - galgama, G: to boil (trans.)
 gaḷu, G: testicles
 gamara, M: left (hand side)
 gamba, to cover, to bury, to shut
 (eyes, mouth)
 gambari, far
 (gambi)
 - gambinʸma, M: to bring back
 - gambiṛa, M: to come back
 gambul, G: bloodwood
 gaminu, M: elder sister
 gaminʸ, mother's mother
 gamu, water
 gaṇa, G: yamstick
 gaṇa, to come
 gaṇamala, G: place name
 gaṇi, to bring, to take
 gandi, M: to call, to name
 gandi, M: to get
 gandu, G: child
 gangima, to tease
 ganṇanu, M: mother's brother
 ganuru, canoe

gaṇḍa, M: spider
 gaṇḍinʸ waba, M: to sneak up
 gaṇṇanʸ, G: cheeky
 ganʸdʸara, to go down, to get down
 ganʸdʸibul, G: policeman
 ganʸga, to swallow
 gapunʸ, M: small
 garl, yellowbelly (golden perch)
 garu, grey (haired)
 - garugaru, G: old
 gaṛa, to step on
 gaṛa, M: no, not
 - gaṛa:ndi, M: no, not
 gaṛadanʸ, G: bilious
 gaṛu, M: in vain
 gaṛudu, G: bottle
 gaṛunʸ, G: shrimp
 gaṛi, bitter, salty
 - gaṛi baḍi, G: to be sick
 gaṭʸa, rotten
 gaṭʸabiṛi, M: wild lemon
 gaṭʸin, M: rainbow
 gaṭʸu, M: to tie
 gaṭʸuwilaḍa, M: turtle
 gawiri, grue tree
 (gawuḍ)
 - gawuḍbari, G: desiring sexual
 intercourse
 gawula, young (of animal)
 gawun, dress
 gayadambal, G: old man
 gayimba, M: now, today
 gidʸima, G: to tickle
 gilagila, galah
 giliʸala, G: many
 giyadal, giyaḍu, G: cattle (see Add)
 guba, G: to burn (intr.)
 (guba)
 - gubabari, M: old man
 - gubaguba, M: old man
 gubal, M: hollow in tree
 gubi, clever
 gubi, to whistle
 gubil, blue-tongue lizard, also
 G: personal name
 gubudu, gidgea (tree)
 guḍala, eaglehawk
 guḍari, see maṇa
 guḍi, M, guḍin, G: red ochre
 - guḍigudi, red
 guḍu, see 4.9.9
 (guḍu)
 - guḍudanʸ, see maṇa
 - guḍuli, G: to close (eyes)
 gudalburu, M: magpie
 gudama, M: to stop (tr.)
 gudba, bobbies (fish)

gudbara, M: a few
 gudbin^y, G: bare, bald
 gudga, G: nape, back of neck
 gudgan, long
 gudgi, G: strong
 gudgud, mopeke
 gudi:lin^y, G: peewee
 gudul, black
 gudigudi, G: winding
 gudun^y, G: alone
 guduru, M, guḍu:, G: blowfly,
 maggot
 guḍu:gun^y, G: dove
 gud^{ya}, honey, sugarbag
 gud^{ya}, G: hit with missile
 guga, pot, pannikin
 gugumba, fog
 gukunburu, M: dove
 gula, G: red kangaroo
 gula, G: to sing out
 gulan^y, net, fish trap
 gula:budin^y, G: ball
 gulba, to say, to tell
 gulbari, emu
 gulgun, G: string
 guli, M: billycan
 guliḍi, snake sp.
 gulin^y, G: louse
 gultapa, M: whistler duck
 guludku, G: brolga
 gulyaguli^{ya}, M: weak
 gulyud, M: tiger snake
 guma, blood
 gumaḍa, honey bread
 gumilbada, M: heron sp.
 gumira, to suck
 gumun, hawk sp.
 gunda, to steal
 gundi, house
 gundi, to break (intr.), to
 die
 guntara, M: brolga
 guṇu, humpy
 guṇun, G: curran bush
 guna, faeces
 gunari, plain (see also gaḍa)
 gunda, M: already, G: yesterday
 gundu, away
 gungal, husband
 gunga:lin^y, tea tree
 guni, G: to hit
 gunkuru, cough, coughing
 - gunkuru baba, M: to cough
 gunma, to break
 guṇa, G: faeces, guts (see Add)
 guṇga, raw, green (of fruit)
 guṇma, M: wood duck

gun^{ya}, G: language name
 gun^ydi, G: to hide
 gun^ydu, G: slow
 gun^yi, G: to hide (intr.)
 - gun^yili, M: to hide (intr.)
 - gun^yima, to hide (tr.)
 gungari, G: language name
 guṇu, M: food
 gupu, G: elbow
 gupu, short
 guragura, G: clover
 guri, G: clothes
 guruguru, G: all, completely
 guṛara, M: up there, high
 guṛun^y(u), M: alone
 guṛa, south
 guturu, swan
 guṭaguṭa, bird sp.
 guṭ^{ya}, M: to hit with a missile
 guwaḍu, M: crab
 guwan^ymangadi, M: place name
 guyaḍa, wife
 - guyaḍambal, G: wife
 guyan, M: stone knife, grinding
 stone (?)
 guyibin^y, M: curlew
 guyidi, black bream
 guyu, fish
 gu:, nose

ibalu, you (dual)
 ida, to leave (tr.), to put down
 - ida^{ma}, M: to pile up
 - ida^{ri}, M: to run away with
 idi, G: to run away with, M: to
 run away
 ida, M: you (plural)
 idginidgin, G: cheeky
 idin^y, G: noisy
 - idin^yidin^y, G: noisy
 iḡaru, slow, quiet
 iḡuṛa, iḡuṛi, see maṇa
 iḡin^y, G: coot (bird)
 iḡvari, M: noisy
 imba, to hear, to listen
 - imba^{li}, G: to feel well
 imbin^yma, to hang up (tr.)
 inḡi, M: anus
 ina, G: here
 - inaḡi, M: on this side
 - inagaḡin^y, G: on this side
 - inan^y, G: here, this
 - inan^ygani, G: here
 - ina:ḡa, G: here
 ina, ini, M: here
 inana, you (acc.)
 inḡa, you
 ini, see ina

inu, your
 inYdyimalu, M: place name
 inYdyu, M: to smoothe, to sweep
 ingga, rockhole, native well
 ingu, G: to grow, to sweep (?)
 ipanY, M: dew
 iṛa, G, iṛa, M: tooth

maḡa, G: run (of water) (?)
 maḡamaḡa, see maṭamaṭa
 (maḡi)
 - maḡil, M: groundsheet, blanket
 - maḡima, to spread
 mada, black goanna
 mada, M: to get
 madduranY, bicycle lizard
 madga, M: gully
 madgama, M: to gather up
 madganY, language name
 madgaṛa, M: girl
 madinYmadinY, M: Seven Sisters
 maḡa, G: to run
 maḡa, G: hand
 - maḡaguwaḡu, G: crab
 - maḡa maḡa:linY or
 maḡamaga:linY, G: policeman
 maḡi, man, person
 - maḡi gabun, M: boy
 madYambiḡanY, G: bat
 magara, M: crotch, fork
 magida, copi, clay
 magunYa, M: own (see 4.9.10)
 maka, bone, shin
 - makabiḡanY, G: thin
 - makamaka, thin
 mala, G: arm, M: wing
 malaḡ, box tree
 malu, shade
 - malumalu, shadow
 maṭa, M: mark
 mamadu, M: crested pigeon
 mambu, M: song
 mananY, M: burr
 maḡa, G: vegetable food
 maḡa, see baṭi
 maḡi, M: to burn (intr.)
 - maḡinY, M: cooked
 manaru, G: wood duck
 manara, G: place name
 mandari, G: lazy, tired
 mandiri, boot, shoe
 mangad, bag
 mangu, beefwood
 mani, G: money
 maninY, lightning
 manu, throat
 maṭmada, G: duck sp.
 maṇa, ear

- maṇabugu, deaf
 - maṇa guḡudanY, G: deaf
 - maṇa iguṛa, M, maṇa iguṛi, G:
 to forget
 maṇara, black duck
 mangala, G: sand hill
 mangganY, young woman
 mangu, M: arm
 mangumangu, G, maṇkumaṇku, M: mouse
 maṛa, M: hand
 maṛanY, mother's mother's brother
 maṭamaṭa or maḡamaḡa, G: soon
 matYa, long ago
 matYa, see dina
 - matYaia, M: watchfully (?)
 matYambiḡanY, M: bat
 mayada, sister
 mayi, M: vegetable food
 ma:bu, G: many
 ma:ḡa, boss
 ma:dYin, G: matches
 miḡa, G: charcoal
 miḡad, frost, also G: cold weather,
 winter
 miḡili, to shine
 milamila, G: poor fellow
 milgan, M: forehead
 milgin, G: milk, cattle
 miḡinY, M: tired
 miḡiḡaḡ, tears
 mimanY, G: ant sp.
 mimi, lips
 minga, G: bank of river
 minanY, vagina
 minYa, M: full
 minYdyiḡi, leopard wood
 minYdyu, to peep
 minggu, G: fork (of tree)
 mira, G: high, up there
 miṭi, M: hard
 miṭi, M: to float
 miya, G: to wait
 muḡa, G: black soil
 muḡun, G: song
 muda, see muṛa
 mudga, good
 mudgunY, old woman
 mudgunY, G: bark (see Add)
 mudi, water rat
 muduwadi, G: language name
 muḡun, ant sp.
 muga, G: blind
 - mugamuga, G: blind
 muga, G: to get
 mugadi, hail
 mugana, M: son's child, G: son(?)
 muganY, gum

mugaŕu, tomorrow
 mugu, knee
 mukada, G: burr
 mukiŋ, G: bumble tree
 mukiri, M: by and by
 mula, to vomit
 - mulagadanY, G: vomit
 - mulanY, M: flood, vomit
 - mulanYmulanY, G: nauseated
 mu!u, spring
 muma, M: to point
 munda, M: to hold
 munda, G: together
 munbima, M: to mix
 munda, dilly bag
 munga, M: to block
 munŋidanY, M: crab
 muŋanY, M: soft
 muŋi, G: soft
 muŋinY, G: spider
 munYdYa, body hair
 munYdYul, G: pubic hair
 mungunY, wallaroo
 muru, nulla-nulla
 mura, yam sp. (G: also muda)
 mutun, shingleback lizard
 muyi, M: to leave alone
 muyuimuyul, M: sandfly

Note: It is not clear whether n can occur initially. Initial ŋ and (apparent) n are grouped together.

ŋaga, G: to see
 ŋalga, G: horn
 - ŋalgaŋalga, horn
 ŋamba, M: to paint, cover
 ŋandu, M: to wait
 ŋanga, M: young
 ŋangaŋu, G: young man, boy
 ŋanigudu, G: goat
 ŋari, name
 ŋawul, ŋawud, G: swag
 ŋa:, M: to see
 ŋidaŋ, owl sp.
 ŋiki!, M: charcoal
 (ni!Ya)
 - ni!YanŋaninY, G: now
 ŋima, M: to ask for
 nimanY, G: ant sp.
 nimbinY, navel
 nimbudanY, sneeze
 ŋimun, fly
 nindinY, G: bee
 ŋindunY, M: diver (bird)
 ni!Yu, M: to look for
 niyaŋu, star

ni!buŕa, G: sandfly
 ŋuda, to smell
 ŋudba, M: to roll (tr.)
 nuka, M: to taste
 ŋula, he, she, it
 ŋunda, to kiss
 ŋunguŋ, nasal mucus
 ŋunu, always
 ŋuŋu, his, her, its
 ŋuŋuŋa, him, her, it
 ŋuwa, M: that (pl ŋuwanYdYada)

ŋabi, to wash
 ŋadinY, father's father (see Add)
 ŋadanŋada, M: bulrushes
 ŋadba, east
 ŋadgu, grey kangaroo or wallaby
 ŋaŋa, M: testicles
 ŋadYari, M: to be thirsty
 ŋala, G: crotch
 ŋalga, G: to speak, to talk
 ŋali, we two (dual)
 ŋalku, mate, relation (?)
 ŋa!awida, G: crested pigeon
 ŋaiyi, saliva
 ŋamala, G: female
 ŋamanY, G: yam sp.
 ŋamara, M: place name
 ŋamun, breast, milk
 ŋana, me
 ŋanda, G: to lay (eggs), to give birth
 ŋandari, to feel hot, also G: to be thirsty
 ŋandi, to speak, to talk
 ŋana, we (plural)
 ŋanga, M, ŋangaŋ, G: beard
 ŋani, what?, something
 - ŋanimiri, M: how many?
 ŋanmu, chin
 ŋanYbaŋ, sweat
 - ŋanYbara, M: to sweat
 ŋaranY, M: that (mentioned before)
 ŋari, M: to disappear
 ŋarigi, G: language name
 ŋaru, nearly
 ŋa!ama, to dry (tr.)
 ŋaji, mate
 ŋatYu, my
 ŋawa, yes
 ŋawudŋawud, frog sp.
 ŋaya, I
 ŋindin, G: nasal mucus
 ŋuba, G: over there
 - ŋubaŋi, M, ŋubagadinY, G: on the other side
 - ŋubanY, M: over there

gubaŋ, G: frog sp., also personal
name

gubari, M: to show

guda, M: dog

guda, to move (intr.)

- gudama, M: to move (tr.)

guduma, G: to heap up

gulguny, M: watching, as a spectator

gulunydYuru, M: tadpole

guiku, cheek

gumbi, G: to swim

gumbidal(a), G: frog sp.

gumbiny, anus

guna, M: to lie

guna, see guni

guna, G: that, there

- gunagadinY, G: on that side

- gunanY, G: that, there

- gunanYgani, G: that

- gunaganinY, G: that

guni, M: someone (inflected

forms have stem guna-)

gunydy, face (G: also gunytva)

guru, M: some

guta, G: dog

guŋguŋi, G: bent

guya, G: smart, clever

uginy, sore

ugun, grass

udai, M: waterlily

udu, G: old

uga, G: dark, nighttime

ugana, G: to run

ugu, hither

uia, G: to die

ulgu, M: heart

umidal, M: kidney

una, to lie, to sleep

uga, to chase, to hunt

ura, M: two

utiny, heavy

uŋu, M: nape

waba, to go, to walk

wabuŋu, younger brother

waga, M: to call out

wagi, yes, already, right

- wadiganinY, G: right, true

- wadin, M: already, that's true

wagu, to cook, to burn

wagu, G: old (of person)

wada, M: to dance

wadgu, G: bad

- wadgudanY, G: old

- wadguwadgu, bad

wadgunY, M: right (hand side)

waga, G: gap

wadya, G: to go

wadyawadya, M: place name

wadyin, white woman

waga, to rise (of sun), G: also to
climb, to go up, and see dawul

wakada, G: jaw

wakan, M: father's sister

wakan, crow

wakanYu, M: one

wakara, M: jaw

wala, see dina

waia, M: where?

walbi, to carry

waia, stranger

wali, G: catfish sp.

walka, G: to look for

wamada, wamadu, M, wamara, G:

spear

wamba, G: silly, also to be lost(?)

- wambadma, M: to lose

- wambali, G: to be lost

- wambana, M: to be lost

- wambanma, G: to lose

wambu, M: yamstick

wanda, G: where?

- wandaŋi, M: how?

- wandanY, when?

wandi, G: dingo

wandu, who?

wanana, G: queen bee

wanba, M: big

wanbu, devil, ghost

wandi, to climb

- wandima, to hang up (tr.)

wangul, G also wangud, pillow

wangu, G: woman

wanda, M: road

wanga, chest

wangu, M: to bark

wanyguli, G: to bark

wanal, boomerang

wanga, M: to be bent

- wangawanga, M: winding

wangara, G: one

wagud, G: a few

waran, M: billabong

wara, M: to run

waribinda, M: to think about

wai, scrub

wata, G: to play, to dance

wata, M: which way?

wawunga, behind

wayanbiŋa, woman

wayi, question marker

wayilbala, white man (G: also

wayibala)

wa:, to give	yama, to do, to say
widbil, G: dogwood	yamal, cod
widgu, on the side, sideways	yamba, camp, place
widila, G: supplejack (tree)	yamba:lin ^y , G: heron
widila, M: wilga (tree)	yamuru, M: teal duck
widiti, M: peewee	yan ^{ti} , G: personal name
wilpidVuru, dotterel	yangi, M: to limp
wilu, G: curlew	yan ^{di} , waist
wilVaru, M: young man	yan ^y d ^y a, true
windi, M: to play	ya ^{na} , ya ^{na} di, ya ^{na} nu, mother
wina, M: near, close	yangga, G: like that, that sort
wingal, shoulder	yangi, M: sister
win ^{yan} , M: frog sp.	yangud (d?), M: male
win ^y d ^y u, to ask	yapany, G: lapunyah (tree)
wira, G: lightning	yat ^y u, M: flame
wita, M: many	yuda:mu, G: alcohol
wi:, G: to be, to become (as in	yudi, meat
dawul wi: to be angry, wadgu wi:	yugan, rain
to get worse, bungu wi: to swell,	yukala, G: pink-eared duck
gat ^y a wi: to fester)	yulan ^y , G: skin
yabana, vigorously, hard, fast	yulbi, to push
yabu, yabunu, father	yuli, M: to stoop (perhaps also in
- yabu ^{di} , M: father	G, but given as 'to creep')
- yabu ^{du} , kinship term	yulin ^y , G: mud
yaga, to pull	yulku, G: heart
yagi, to laugh	yulu, M: body
yadaman, horse	yungi, M: to move (camp)
yadga, wind	yu ^{na} , hole
yadpa ^{lan} ^y , M: flat, shallow	yu ^{nan} ^y , G: mean, greedy
yagal, cold	yu ^{na} ra, M: to swim across
- yagali, to be cold	yungu, M: to grow
yaika, G: greedy	yurin ^y d ^y a, M: yesterday
yalu ^u , G: sp. of aquatic plant	yu ^{ra} , G: you (plural)
yalga, dry	yut ^{al} , skin, hide
yama, none, nothing	yu:lu, G: you (plural) (?)
	yuwara ^{nga} , M: poor fellow

VOCABULARY IN SEMANTIC FIELDS

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

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

informants (one of whom can be Hollingsworth in Curr) and no other informant expresses disagreement or doubt (note that the Hollingsworth list is used only to provide confirmation, never for disagreement). Other Gunya items are regarded as unconfirmed and initials are used to identify the source. Note that Gunya informants are identified by single initials and Margany informants by pairs of initials. The Gunya informants are Margaret McKellar (M), Ruby Richardson (R), Charlie McKellar (C) and Fred McKellar (F). The Margany informants are Jessie Shillingsworth (JS), Doug Young (DY), Baker Lucas (BL), May Clark (MC) and (collected by) Barry Foster (BF). Abbreviations for language or dialect names are Mg (Margany), Gn (Gunya), Bd (Bidjara), Gg (Gunggari), Bj (Badjidi), E (English). Other abbreviations used are n (denied), a (accepted), d (doubted), o (other), u (unknown), poss (possibly), prob (probably), pres (presumably), Lg (language), Sp (species).

To help with the decipherment of notes some examples will now be explained in some detail. Item A15 was given as *iṭa* for Mg by JS (as indicated by the absence of initials; no identification is given even if other Mg informants also gave the word); for Gn R and C gave it as *iṭa*, M and F gave it as *iṭa* but R said that this was not Gn but Mg. As the writer believes that R is probably correct on this point the last part - *iṭa*, M, F, MgR - is enclosed in brackets. Items B3: the two Mg words were given by (at least) JS, *gabalgabal* was given by two Gn informants as *gayadambal*, but the latter word was not recognised by R. Item B9: *baṭu* was given by F and accepted by M but assigned to Bj, probably correctly, by R. Item C15: *dīdgi* was given for Mg by JS and accepted, but doubtfully, for Gn by R. Item D13: given for Gn by C and known to R but she was not sure what species it applied to. Item E24: R thought C's word was the name of some kind of duck but had no idea what kind. Item 075: note the effect of the comma: (C, "rude") means that the item was given only by C and translated by him as "rude"; (C "rude") would mean that the item was given by two or more informants and translated "rude" by C.

Note that fauna terms (sections D to H) are translated only by common names; no scientific names are given as proper identifications have not been made. Where two names are given the former is the local common name and the latter the "specialists' common name" as found in such sources as Cayley (1971) or McPhee (1959). In a few cases a few words of description are added.

A - Body Parts and Products

1.	head	gaḍa	/	bangun	
2.	brain		gabunʸ		(=egg)
3.	head hair		ḡunʸ		
4.	grey (haired)		garu		
5.	bald head	gaḍa gunarʸi	/	bangun guḍbinʸ	
6.	forehead	milgan	/	baḡa	
7.	face		gunʸdʸa	(F gunʸtʸa)	
8.	eye		ḡili		
9.	tears		milʸaḡ		
10.	nose		gu:		

11.	nasal mucus	nunguḍ	/	nindin, (nunguḍ, C, F, MgR)
12.	mouth		ga:	
13.	lips		mimi	
14.	tongue		ḡalanʸ	
15.	teeth	iṭa	/	iṭa, (iṭa, M, F, MgR)
16.	saliva		ḡalʸi	
17.	ear		maṇa	
18.	cheek		ḡuḷku	
19.	chin		ḡaṇmu	
20.	jaw	wakara	/	wakada
21.	beard	ḡanga	/	ḡangaḍ
22.	throat		manu	
23.	nape	uṭu	/	gudga
24.	shoulder		wiṇḡal	
25.	armpit		gabaḍ	
26.	arm	maṇḡu	/	mala
27.	elbow	ḡuṭi	/	gupu
28.	hand	maṇa	/	maḍa
29.	finger nail,			
	toenail	bikanʸ	/	biṇḡunʸ
30.	chest		waṇḡa	
31.	breast		ḡamun	(DY ḡamu)
32.	rib		binbiri	
33.	heart	ulgu	/	yuḷku
34.	lungs	—	/	buṭibuṭi (C)
35.	stomach		baṭi	
36.	belly	baṭi	/	banʸdʸud
(Note: banʸdʸud, also translated 'stomach' and 'paunch', seems to be the internal organ while baṭi is a more general term and is used for the external body part.)				
37.	gall	—	/	ḡiṇinʸ (F 'liver')
38.	liver		ḡiba	
39.	kidney	umiḍal	/	—
40.	navel		nimbiniʸ	
41.	waist		yaṇḍi	
42.	back		baṇḡaḍ	
43.	bowels, guts	baṭi (see 35, 36)	/	ḡuṇa (F, see also 46)
44.	buttocks		butu	
45.	anus	ḡumbiniʸ (DY), iṇḍi (BL)	/	ḡumbiniʸ
46.	faeces	ḡuna (DY, BL)	/	ḡuna (C), ḡuṇa (F)
47.	fart	—	/	bapiri
48.	penis	baṇḡa (DY), buṇa (BL)	/	baṇḡa
49.	urine	ḡuḡaḍ (DY), ḡibala (BL)	/	ḡuḡaḍ
50.	testicles	ḡaḍa (BL)	/	ḡalu
51.	semen	—	/	buṭiniʸ, ḡidga (C)
52.	vagina	miṇanʸ (DY, BL)	/	ḡimbanʸ (C), miṇanʸ (F)
53.	clitoris	ḡiniḍ (BL)	/	—
54.	pubic hair	—	/	munʸdʸul
55.	crotch	magara (BL) (cf. N8)	/	ḡala
56.	hip		gaḍga	
57.	thigh		ḡara	
58.	leg	baḷa	/	baḷa

59.	knee		mugu	
60.	calf	_____	/	buja
61.	shin	maka (=bone)	/	badgi (R, also ankle)
62.	ankle		badgi	
63.	foot		dina	
64.	toenail, see 29.			
65.	body	yu!u	/	dundu
66.	body hair, fur		munydyva	
67.	skin	yu!al	/	yu!al (R), yulan ^y (M, BjR)
68.	bone		maka	
69.	blood		guma	
70.	fat		dami	
71.	sinew		biñdu	
72.	sweat		nanybad	
73.	vomit	mulan ^y	/	mulagadan ^y (C) (cf. V7)
74.	breath		buyu	
75.	snoring	_____	/	bungudan ^y (cf. V10)
76.	cough		gunkuru (a R)	
77.	sneeze		nimbudan ^y	
78.	sore		uđiny	
79.	swelling		buggu	
80.	lump	bulyu	/	bu:n ^y

B - *Human Classification*

(Note: apart from items 12 to 15, these words refer only or essentially to Aborigines.)

1.	person, man		mađi	
2.	woman		wayanbiđa	(See also 6) (mugin ^y (C, F, GgR))
3.	old man	gubabaři, gubaguba	/	gabalgabal, gayadambal (M, F, nR)
4.	old woman		mudguny	
5.	young man	wil!aru	/	nangađu (R, also 'boy')
6.	young woman	biđal (also given as 'woman' and 'girl'), mangan ^y (BF 'single woman')	/	mangan ^y (M, F, nR)
7.	boy	mađi gabun (see 1,9)	/	(see 5)
8.	girl	madgara (see also 6)	/	_____
9.	child	gabun	/	gandu (ba!u, F, aM, BjR)
10.	mate, friend		naři	(also naři, F, probably error; na!ku, F, MgR, aJS as meaning "a relation")
11.	stranger		wa!a	
12.	white man	wayilbala	/	wayilbala (F), wayibala (M) (from E white fellow), wiđu (F, may not be Gn)
13.	white woman	wadvi:n (BF)	/	wadvi:n (from E white gin)
14.	policeman	ba!para (=Sp. hawk)	/	mađa maga:lin ^y or mađamaga:lin ^y , ganvdyibul (from E master)
15.	boss		ma:đa	
16.	ghost, devil		wanbu	
17 to 20, personal names ("nicknames")				
17.	Charlie McKellar	_____	/	bapuđu (C)
18.	Ruby Richardson	_____	/	gubil (cf. F9)

19. Alf McKellar — / *yan̄ta* (seems also to be the name of a sacred stone) (C)
20. Jimmy Hoopine — / *ḡuban* (cf. F16) (C)

C - Kinship

(Note: it is presumed that when the system was intact the terms given below were more complex in meaning, at least in English terms, than shown. For example, as well as father and father's brother, *yabu* may have been father's father's brother's son, father's father's father's brother's son's son, etc.)

1. father, father's brother *yabu*, *yabunu*, also *yabuḡi* (JS),
(*yabuḡu*, F, see 2)
2. father's sister, mother-in-law *wakan* / *yabuḡu* (R, see 1 and Add)
3. mother, mother's sister *yaḡa*, *yaḡanu*, *yaḡaḡi*
4. mother's brother, father-in-law *ganḡanu* / *gaḡiya* (see also 18)
5. elder brother *ḡagunʸ*
6. elder sister *gaminu* / *babaya* (M) (*mayada* (C, MgR, see 8))
7. younger brother *wabuḡu* (aR)
8. younger sister *mayada* (see 6) / —
9. brother (not the eldest nor the youngest) *bama* / —
10. brother (unspecified) *bu:dʸa* (or *buwadʸa(?)*), (MC) / *buwada* (R) (both from E)
11. sister (unspecified) *yaḡi* (MC) / *ḡiḡa* (BL) / *ḡiḡa* (R, from E)
12. husband *gunḡal*
13. brother-in-law *buḡibaḡi* / (*ḡaḡiʸ*, C, cf. 20)
14. wife, sister-in-law *guyada* (F also *guyadaḡbai*)
15. son (of a man) *ḡiḡi* / *ḡiḡi* (aR), *mugana* (C, cf. 25)
16. son (of a woman) *ḡuwanʸ* (son of speaker) *ḡuwana* (son of other) / *ḡuwan* (M), *ḡuwana*
17. daughter (of a woman (only?)) *bukul* / *bukul* (M, a later oLgR, C "cousin's daughter").
budḡul (R)
18. son-in-law *bunʸdʸa* (also 'father-in-law' and 'mother's father', see 4) / *bunʸdʸa* (R, also 'daughter-in-law', oLgC and see Add)
19. daughter-in-law *yabuḡu* (also 'mother-in-law', but see 2) / (see 18)
20. father's father *ḡaḡiʸ* (see also 13 and 22)
21. father's mother *babiniʸ* (and see 23)
22. mother's father (see 18) / (*ḡaḡiʸ*, C, F, see 20)
23. mother's mother *gaminʸ* / *gaminʸ* (C also 'father's mother'), *bunḡuḡu* (M, see 26)
24. mother's mother's brother *maḡaniʸ*
25. son's child (of woman?) *mugana* / — (see 15)
26. daughter's child (of woman?) *bunḡuḡu* (C 'son's child (of man?)')

D - Mammals

1. male *yangud* (or *yangud*) / *baḡdayi* (F, a d R)
2. female — / *ḡamala*

3.	young (of animal)		gawula	(cf. Appendix 1, B5)
4.	fur		munydy	(cf. A66)
5.	tail	biđi	/	baŋda (C, dR, cf. A48)
6.	claw	bikanʸ	/	bingunʸ (C) (cf. A29)
7.	horn	ŋaɭgaŋaɭga	/	ŋaɭga, ŋaɭgaŋaɭga
8.	dog	ŋuda	/	ŋuta
9.	wild dog, dingo		wandi	
10.	pup	(see 3)	/	bapapanʸ (M, from E?)
11.	red kangaroo	bawuda	/	guɭa (bawuda (M, MgR))
12.	grey kangaroo	—	/	ŋadgu (also in Bd, but cf. 14)
13.	wallaroo	mungunʸ	/	mungunʸ (C, SpdR)
14.	wallaby	ŋadgu (cf. 12)	/	—
15.	bilby	ɖangu	/	—
16.	water rat		mudi	
17.	mouse	maŋkumaŋku	/	maŋgumaŋgu
18.	native cat	ɖambudu	/	—
19.	possum		ɖaŋuɖ	
20.	porcupine, echidna		badbiɖa	
21.	bat	matʸambiɖanʸ	/	madʸambiɖanʸ
22.	horse		yadaman	
23.	cattle	buliki (from E bullock)	/	milgin (M, from E milk(ing)), giyaɖu (C), giyadaɭ (F), giyada (R) gi:daɭ (C) (all from E)
24.	sheep		ɖumba	
25.	pig	—	/	ɖaɭalawidʸi (F, oLgC), bigibigi (from E)
26.	goat	—	/	nanigudu (C, from E nannygoat)
27.	cat	—	/	budʸigat (from E pussycat)

E - Birds

1.	bird		baya	
2.	wing	mala	/	— (cf. A26 but note that mala is <u>not</u> 'arm' in Mg)
3.	beak	bigi	/	— (= 'lip' Bd)
4.	feather	buda	/	buda (aR, 'duck's down')
5.	egg		gabunʸ	
6.	nest (in tree)	baŋaɖa	/	—
7.	emu		guibari	
8.	plain turkey		bunganʸ	
9.	brilga	gunɖara	/	guludku
10.	pelican	ɖaɖa	/	—
11.	crane, heron	—	/	yamba:linʸ
12.	blue crane, grey heron	ɖanginʸ	/	—
13.	crane, white- necked heron	gumilbada	/	—
14.	shag, black cormorant	ɖaɖaru	/	—
15.	shag, pied cormorant	bintada (d)	/	—
16.	diver	niŋduŋʸ	/	—

17.	swan		guturu	
18.	wood duck	guṇma	/	manaṛu (C, second vowel doubtful)
19.	teal duck	yamuru	/	ḡadadi (?) (C)
21.	widgeon, pink-eared duck	—	/	yukaḷa
22.	mountain duck	ḡibidvāṛa (cf. 23)	/	—
23.	whistler duck	guitapa	/	dʷibidvāṛa (C), ḡibidvāṛa (SpdR)
24.	Sp. duck	—	/	maṇmada (C 'black duck', adSpuR)
25.	coot	baḡabiḡa	/	iḷinʷ
26.	barker, white-headed stilt	—	/	ḡinbudinbu
27.	dotterel		wilpidyuru	
28.	curlew	guyibinʷ	/	wiḷu
29.	waterhen		biṛatʷu (R)	
30.	eaglehawk, wedge-tailed eagle		guḡala	
31.	kitehawk,	baḷpara		
	fork-tailed	biṭubiṭu (BF)	/	biṭubiṭu (see 32)
	kite			
32.	fish hawk,	biṭubiṭu (see 31)		
	square-tailed	gumun (BF, GnJS)	/	gumun
	kite			
33.	sparrowhawk,	gadganʷ (a)	/	gadkanʷ (C, aSpdR)
	nankeen			
	kestrel (?)			
34.	mopoke (prob. boobook owl)		gudgud	
35.	sp. owl (poss. barn owl)		ḡidaṇ (aJS)	
36.	sp. "owl" (prob. tawny frogmouth)	—	/	buḷanʷ
37.	(prob.) spotted nightjar	guṭaguṭa	/	guṭaguṭa
	(a, but thought to be a Sp. hawk) (C, identified from a fairly detailed description by K. Simpson of State College of Victoria, Burwood)			
38.	crow		wakaṇ	
39.	kookaburra		gagungudu (a R)	(Note: also gagunʷgudu recorded from JS for 'butcher bird', but it is doubted that this is different)
40.	kingfisher (green and blue)	ḡuḷu	/	—
41.	maggie	gudaḷbuṛu	/	—
42.	peewee, mudlark	wiḡiṭi	/	gudiḷinʷ
43.	willy wagtail	ḡindiḡindi	/	dʷindidʷindi
44.	apostle bird		ḡiru	
45.	bower bird		ḡuwil	
46.	bellbird		bakubaku	
47.	soldier bird,			
	noisy miner		ḡiṭi	
48.	white (sulphur-crested)			
	cockatoo		ḡigaḡi	
49.	pink (Major Mitchell)			
	cockatoo		gagaladany	
50.	galah		ḡilagila	

51. blue-bonnet dʷiŋguyal / buwadi
parrot or quarrion
(Note: it is not clear whether these names refer to one or the other bird or whether both have the same name. Quarrion is buwadi in Bd - but the Bd name for blue-bonnet parrot is not known.)
52. buln-buln (parrot) budanʷbudanʷ
53. crimson-wing (parrot) — / buʷanʷbuʷanʷ (C) (cf. 52, but C confirms the distinction. Cf. also 36.)
54. budgerigar binbiṛa / binbida (R), binbiṛa (C)
55. crested pigeon mamadu / ŋaʷawida (R)
56. dove gukunbuṛu / guḡu:gunʷ

F - *Reptiles, Frogs*

1. snake ḡambal
2. carpet snake gabul
3. tiger snake guʷyud / guʷiḡi (C, aR, cf. 4)
4. bilby snake guʷiḡi (cf. 3) / —
5. mulga snake bumbara
6. sand goanna baṇa
7. black goanna maḡa
8. carney, bearded dragon bubanʷ
9. blue-tongue lizard gubil
10. shingleback lizard mutun (C mudunu)
11. bicycle lizard maḡbuṛanʷ (second vowel doubtful)
12. Sp. lizard (red-headed, on the ground in red soil country) ḡimbuṛanʷ
13. turtle gaʷyuwilaḡa / biḡi:
14. frog ḡandanʷ
15. frog (big, green) ŋawudḡawud (a R)
16. frog (big, green, may be same as 16) — / ŋuban (C)
17. frog (little, brown) baʷyku (aSpuR)
18. frog (bigger than 17, brown) winʷan / —
19. frog (on sandhills) — / ŋumbiḡal(a)
20. tadpole guʷunʷdʷyurʷ / —

G - *Fish, Crustaceans, Shellfish*

1. fish guyu
2. cod yamal
3. yellowbelly, golden perch gari
4. black bream guyidi
5. boney bream banʷdʷa
6. bobbies (Sp. perch) gudba
7. catfish (large) banbuḡu / banbuḡu, waʷi
8. catfish (small) — / bimbul
9. crayfish bugili
10. shrimp ḡundal / gaʷunʷ
11. crab guwaḡu, munḡidanʷ / maḡaguwaḡu
12. mussel baḡiḡ

13. water snail ḡakara

H - *Insects, etc.*

- | | | |
|--|----------------------|---|
| 1. (bush) fly | | nimun |
| 2. blowfly, maggot guḡuru (also F) | / | guḡu: |
| 3. mosquito | bunginY | / budunY |
| 4. sandfly | muyulmuyul | / ni:ɬbuɾa (F 'march fly') |
| 5. bee | ḡindinY | / nindinY |
| 6. (queen?) bee | — | / wanana (C 'queen bee',
a R 'bee') |
| 7. meat ant | | gaḡu |
| 8. Sp. ant (little) — | / | mimany (M, see Appendix
1, H5), nimanY (? , R) |
| 9. Sp. ant | muḡun ('jumper ant') | / muḡun ('greenhead ant') |
| 10. anthill | | bugunY |
| 11. centipede | | ḡulidi |
| 12. spider | ḡanda | / muḡinY |
| 13. louse | ḡiḡi | / ḡulinY (M 'flea') |
| 14. nit | ḡangu | / — |
| 15. caterpillar | | biḡdi |
| 16. edible grub (in mulga (JS) and/or
gidgea (R)) | | ḡalbanY |
| 17. edible grub (in coolibah (JS),
in ground (R)) | | ḡadal (R) |
| 18. leech | | ḡunḡanY (R) |

I - *Language, Ceremony*

- | | | |
|--|---|------------|
| 1. language, speech ḡandinY (derived
from verb 'to speak'; may mean
only 'speech') | / | ḡari |
| 2-7 <i>Language names occurring in recorded corpus</i> | | |
| 2. Badjidi | — | / badYidi |
| 3. Gunya | — | / ḡunYa |
| 4. Gunggarl | — | / ḡungḡari |
| 5. Margany | | madḡanY |
| 6. Muruwari | — | / muduwari |
| 7. Ngarigi | — | / ḡariḡi |
| 8. name | | ḡari |
| 9. song, corroboree mambu | | / muḡun |
| 10. possible moiety name — | | / biḡYudu |

J - *Camp, Artefacts*

- | | | |
|--|----------------|---|
| 1. camp | | yamba |
| 2. house (European) | | ḡunḡi |
| 3. humpy | | ḡunḡu |
| 4. windbreak | | ḡadkinY (R) |
| 5. spear wamada, wamadu, biwinY (? , BF) | / | wamara (F) |
| 6. boomerang | | wagal |
| 7. nulla-nulla (throwing stick) | mur | (F 'like a nulla-nulla
but smaller') |
| 8. waddy (club) | | ḡaḡubira |
| 9. shield | | budḡu |
| 10. axe | balunY, baḡanY | / balunY |
| 11. knife, chisel guyan (see also 15) | / | ḡangu (C, = BD 'stone') |
| 12. blade (of spear, knife) ḡinYil | / | — |
| 13. yamstick (digging stick) wambu | / | ḡapa |
| 14. pot, pannikin | | ḡuga (=Bd 'bark from elbow of
tree') |

15.	grinding stone	guyan (see also 11)	/	_____
16.	bag			mangad
17.	dilly bag (for carrying babies or food)	munda (a)	/	munda (R, C 'pillow')
18.	string, rope	ba ka	/	gulgun
19.	net			gulanv
20.	canoe			ganuru (R)
21.	swag	batvi	/	nawud (R), nawul (C)
22.	bed	batvi	/	_____
23.	groundsheet, blanket one sleeps on	maḡil (cf. R22)	/	_____
24.	pillow	wangul	/	wangul (C), wangud
25.	clothes	batvi	/	guri
26.	shirt			duwaḡi (from E)
27.	trousers	ḡarawuli	/	ḡarawulu (from E)
28.	dress			gawun (from E gown)
29.	hat	gabuti	/	gabudḡi
30.	socks	_____	/	ḡa:ḡin (from E)
31.	boots, shoes			mandiri
32.	saddle	_____	/	ḡaḡal (from E)
33.	billycan	guli	/	_____
34.	bottle	_____	/	ḡarudu (F)
35.	soap	_____	/	ḡu:bu (from E)
36.	pipe	_____	/	buyu (from E)
37.	tobacco			biyaga (from E)
38.	paper	_____	/	bi:ba, bi:pa (F) (from E)
39.	matches	_____	/	ma:dvin (from E)

K - *Fire, Food, Water*

1.	fire, firewood			budi
2.	flame	yatvu	/	biya
3.	smoke	ḡunv	/	ḡumbiny (C ḡunv)
4.	charcoal	niki	/	mida
5.	ashes			buda
6.	food	ḡuḡu, bulu	/	bulu

(Note: these words are given as a translation of 'tucker', which in the English of many Aborigines means 'vegetable food'. However, it seems that they may mean 'food, in general' and that the word 'tucker' in this part of Queensland also has this meaning.)

7.	vegetable food	mayi	/	manda
8.	meat			yudi
9.	honey			ḡudva
10.	honey-bread			ḡumaḡa
11.	beeswax	bandi (a)	/	bandi
12.	milk	ḡamun (=breast)	/	milgin (from E, cf. D23)
13.	tea	_____	/	ḡi: (from E)
14.	alcoholic drink	_____	/	yura:mu (F, from E rum)
15.	sugar	_____	/	ḡuga (R also d'uga, from E)
16.	water			ḡamu

L - *Sky, weather*

1.	environment	yamba (=camp) (e.g. in yamba baḡiḡi, 'day is breaking'; cf. Bd, Breen, 1973:163-4)	/	_____
2.	sky			baḡaḡa
3.	sun	ḡuru	/	ḡudu (M also buwanv, = 'hot')

4.	moon	gagaḍa (also C)	/	dilgaṇ
5.	star			niyaḍu
6.	Milky Way	baṛuwaḍu (cf. baṛu 'river')	/	_____
7.	Seven Sisters	madin ^y madin ^y	/	_____
8.	daytime	buwan ^y	/	ḍuḍu (=sun), baḍa:du (M, =today)
9.	nighttime, dark	biṭa	/	uga, biṭa (M)
10.	shade			maḷu
11.	shadow			malumalu
12.	summer, hot weather	buwan ^y gil, buwan ^y gila	/	buwan ^y
13.	winter, cold weather	yagal (= cold)	/	midaḍ (= frost)
14.	cloud	ḍaṛiṇara (thunder cloud)	/	ḍaṛiṇada
15.	cloud	baṇṇara (small clouds)	/	_____
16.	rain			yugan
17.	rain	_____	/	ḍawadan ^y (C, spitting rain)
18.	rainbow	gat ^y in	/	_____
19.	thunder			barin ^y (F gunbulan ^y)
20.	lightning	manin ^y	/	ḍiguru, manin ^y (M), wira (R)
21.	hail			mugaḍi
22.	fog			gugumba
23.	ice, frost			midaḍ
24.	dew	ipan ^y	/	_____
25.	wind			yadga
26.	whirlwind			bubuḍi
27.	flood	mulan ^y	/	ḍugun

M - Geography

1.	place			yamba (= camp)
2.	river, creek	baṛu	/	baḍu
3.	billabong	waran	/	_____
4.	gully	madga	/	_____
5.	bank	bunu	/	minga
6.	bend in river	_____	/	widgu (?, C, cf. X9)
7.	spring			muḷu (R)
8.	rockhole, native well			iṅgaḍa
9.	ground, soil	ḍaka	/	ḍaṇḍi
10.	hill, mountain			bagul
11.	plain, claypan			gunari
12.	black soil	_____	/	muga
13.	sand			gaḍila (C gaḍiya)
14.	dust	bulgura	/	ḍurura (M), dura (R)
15.	dirt, filth	_____	/	baṇḍin
16.	sandhill	galbuṛu	/	mangala
17.	stone			bari
18.	mud	ḍaṇin ^y	/	yuḷin ^y
19.	red ochre	guḍi	/	guḍin (C)
20.	copi, clay			magida
21.	scrub			wati
22.	gap	_____	/	waḍa
23.	hole			yuna
24.	track, mark			maḷa

- | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------|----------------------------------|-------|
| 25. | road | waṇḍa | / | _____ |
| 26. | echo | buwa! buwa! | / | _____ |
| 27-32, <i>Place names, Margany</i> | | | | |
| 27. | Eulo | | dīniyada | |
| 28. | 3 miles upstream from Eulo | | inYdYimalu | |
| 29. | 4 " " " " | | guwanYmangadi | |
| 30. | 12 " " " " | | namara | |
| 31. | 5 " downstream " " | | wadYawadya | |
| 32. | "Paroo River" | | "marra gyden" (BF, his spelling) | |
| 33-36, <i>Place names, given by Gunya speakers, but 34-36 and perhaps also 33 are in Badjidi country.</i> | | | | |
| 33. | Cunnamulla | | gaṇamala | |
| 34. | Tinnenburra | | dīnimbulu | |
| 35. | 5 miles downstream from Tinnenburra | | buḍibaka (C) | |
| 36. | 15 " " " " | | manaṭara (C) | |

N - *Flora*

(Note: where a botanical name is given, unless the initials JGB follow, a specimen has been identified by the Queensland Herbarium.)

- | | | | | |
|-----|--|-------------------|---------------------|--|
| 1. | tree | | baga | |
| 2. | log | | dulgaḍa | |
| 3. | stick | | ḍaṭa | |
| 4. | twigs, small branches | _____ | / bumbad | |
| 5. | chips | _____ | / bidgii | |
| 6. | bark | bandil | / mudgunY (M, oLGR) | |
| | | | (bidgii, dR, see 5) | |
| 7. | root | | balgara | |
| 8. | fork | magara (cf. A55) | / mingū (R) | |
| 9. | leaves | ḍala | / gadgai (F ḍala) | |
| 10. | gum | | muganY | |
| 11. | hollow | gubal | / _____ | |
| 12. | step cut in tree | | | |
| | trunk | dinganY | / _____ | |
| 13. | river gum (Eucalyptus | | | |
| | camaldulensis - JGB) | | gagula | |
| 14. | coolibah (E. microtheca - JGB) | | bagura | |
| 15. | box (E. populnea) | | maiaḍ | |
| 16. | bloodwood (E. dichromophloia; perhaps | | | |
| | also E. terminalis - JGB) | | | |
| | dirinY | / gambui | | |
| 17. | lapunyah (E. ochrophloia) | | | |
| | ḍiwuru | / diru (M yapanY) | | |
| 18. | mulga (Acacia aneura) | | bindiri (F bindidi) | |
| 19. | gidgea (prob. A. cambagei - JGB) | | gubuḍu | |
| 20. | ironwood (A. excelsa sp. angusta) | | ḍiunY | |
| 21. | river wattle (A. victoriae) | | ḍandi | |
| 22. | needlewood (A. farnesiana) | | | |
| | bangara | / _____ | | |
| 23. | rosewood (Acacia sp. - JGB) _____ | | / dintinY | |
| 24. | whitewood (Atalaya hemiglauc) | | budbal | |
| 25. | pine (Callitris columellaris) | | banYdYara | |
| 26. | kurrajong (Brachychiton | | | |
| | populneum) _____ | / binYdYi | | |
| 27. | bottle tree (B. rupestre) _____ | / budgu (R) | | |
| 28. | sandalwood (Myoporum deserti) | | | |
| | bangani | / ḍula | | |
| 29. | beefwood (Grevillea striata) | | mangu (R) | |
| 30. | tea tree (paperback, Melaleuca linariifolia) | | gunga:linY (aR) | |

31. wilga wiḍila / ḍaḍi
(Geijera parviflora)
32. leopardwood (Flindersia maculosa) minydyḍi
33. supplejack — / wiḍila (cf. 31)
34. dogwood badgiṛi (? , cf. 35) / wiḍbiḷ
(Eremophila longifolia)
35. curran bush badgiṛi (? , cf. 34) / guṇun (R)
(Canthium oleifolium)
36. gruie tree (Prob. Owenia acidula) gawiri (R)
37. wild orange (Capparis loranthifolia) ḍangiḷ
38. bumble, wild orange
(Capparis loranthifolia) — / mukiṇ
(Note: the difference between 37 and 38 may be one of habit, or
there may be a mistake on the part of the informant; e.g. 37
could be C. mitchellii.)
39. wild lemon gatvabiṛi / —
40. quandong — / ḍanvbaḍ (R, H 'red
quandong')
41. wild banana bingubingu
42. hop bush (Dodonaea sp.) — / ḍiwinv
43. lignum bunyul
44. Sp. yam muṛa / muda (C), muṛa (aR)
45. Sp. yam — / ṇamanv (C)
46. waterlily uḍal / gabiṛa (R, H 'root of
(prob. Crinum sp.) lily')
47. Sp. waterlily (?) — / yaluḍ (R, grows in water,
long leaves, flowers,
edible nodules on roots)
48. pigweed biḷanv
49. bulrushes ṇaḍaṇaḍa / —
50. grass uḍun
51. clover (Medicago Sp.) — / guragura
52. thistle (Sonchus olearaceus) baramba
53. burr, bindieye maṇanv / mukada

O - Quantities, colours, dimensions, physical properties,
value, human states and qualities

1. nothing yama
2. one wakanvu / wangara
3. two ura / buḷaḍi
4. a few gudbara / waṇuḍ (M, adR)
5. many ḍiwala, wita / giḷyala (M, adR), banva
(M,='big'), ma:bu (from
E mob)
6. some ṇuru / —
7. other budanv / biḍu, biḍungaḷi (C)
8. all birinv / guruguru
9. alone guṛunv, guṛunvu / guḍunv
10. together — / munḍu (C)
11. separate, apart — / bila
12. diverse — / bilabila
13. black gudul
14. white bundunv / buḍabuda
15. red guḍigudi
16. big wanba / banva, banva:ri
17. small gapunv / ḍipu (F munvipaḷanv,
= Bj)

18.	long, tall		gudgan
19.	short		gupu
20.	wide	_____	/ biṭaṇ (C)
21.	narrow	duṭvu	/ _____
22.	straight		dingil (R)
23.	bent	wanga ('to be bent', cf. 24)	/ nuṭinuṭi
24.	winding	wangawanga	/ guḍiguḍi (C, oLgR), wangawanga (aR)
25.	a ball	_____	/ gula:budin ^y (last vowel possibly u)
26.	flat, shallow	yadpaḷan ^y	/ _____
27.	deep	butvu, baṭa	/ butvu
28.	sharp	butva	/ _____
29.	blunt	bugu (cf. 55, 56)	/ _____
30.	(be) wet	ḡandi	/ _____
31.	dry		yalga
32.	hot		buwan ^y
33.	cold		yagal
34.	full	minya	/ _____
35.	heavy		utin ^y
36.	light		budYabudYa (aR)
37.	rotten		gaṭya
38.	hard	miṭi	/ gadgil (C miṭi 'stiff', MgR)
39.	soft	muṇan ^y	/ muṇi
40.	strong	bikaṛa	/ gudgi (also 'tight', 'fast (of running)')
41.	vigorously (e.g. (hit) hard, (run) fast, (speak) loudly)		yabana
42.	quickly	_____	/ gaḍugaḍu (see also Y4)
43.	slow, quiet, gentle		igaru
44.	slow (sluggish)	_____	/ gun ^y dvu
45.	noisy	ilYari	/ idin ^y , idinYidin ^y (C)
46.	quiet, still		bukun ^y
47.	old (of things)	matva (= long ago)	/ uḍu (M), wadgudan ^y (F, cf. 49)
48.	good		mudga (F also mudgamudga)
49.	bad		wadguwadgu (C also wadgu)
50.	true, right	yan ^y dvya	/ yan ^y dvya (C), waḍi (R), waḍiganin ^y (R)
51.	false	_____	/ baḷin ^y
52.	salty, bitter		gaṭi
53.	raw, green (unripe)		guṅga
54.	bare, bald	_____ (see A5)	/ gudbin ^y
55.	blind	dilibugu	/ ḡilimuga, muga, mugamuga (F)
56.	deaf	maṇabugu	/ maṇa guḍudan ^y , maṇa bugu (R)
57.	(be) hungry		gabiṛa (M) (Root is gabiḍ 'hunger', hence also F gabiḍbaṛi 'hungry')
58.	(be) thirsty	ṇadYari	/ ṇaḍari (R, cf. V35)
59.	greedy	_____	/ yuṇan ^y , yalka
60.	bilious	_____	/ gaṛadan ^y
61.	nauseated	_____	/ muḷan ^y muḷan ^y (cf. A73,V7)

(Note: the difference between 60 and 61 is not clear.)

62.	thin	makamaka	/	makabinḡany, makamaka (R) (maka 'bone')
63.	sick		ḡadba	
64.	pregnant	baṡibari	/	baṡibari (C) banʔdʔuḡbayi (R)
65.	alive		ḡuwaḡ	(aR)
66.	tired	miḡinʔ	/	bunḡanʔ (M) (see V22)
67.	clever (e.g. at hunting)	bindal	/	biḡdal (aR)
68.	clever (as a doctor)		gubi	(BF)
69.	clever (dexterous?)	—	/	ḡuya (see Add)
70.	old (of a person, see also A4)	—	/	garugaru (F), (waḡu, F, may be Bd)
71.	young (of a person)	ḡanga (cf. B5)	/	—
72.	silly, mad, stupid	badabada (also 'drunk' BF)	/	badabada, wamba (R)
73.	wild, angry		ḡawul	(C) (ḡawul waga 'get wild')
74.	cheeky	ḡaiḡinʔbari	/	ḡaiḡinʔbari (F), ḡaiḡinʔbayi (R), idḡinidḡin (C), ḡanḡanʔ (F, "larrikin")
75.	desirous of sexual intercourse	—	/	ḡawuḡbari (C, "rude", cf. Bd ḡawuḡ 'desire for sexual intercourse')
76.	jealous	bulbabari	/	baḡi (dR)
77.	poor fellow!	yuwariḡa	/	miḡamila

P - Motion

1.	go, walk, come	waba	/	wadʔa (F also waba) (only when ugu precedes, see 4.9.2)
2.	come	budba, ḡaḡa	/	ḡaḡa
3.	come back, return	ḡambira	/	ḡabu (C) (ḡambira (C, MgR), ḡambi (F))
4.	go in, enter		ḡadga	
	(Note: also used with ḡamunga			'water-LOC' to mean 'bathe')
5.	come out	banʔdʔi	/	—
6.	get up, go up		buda	(F idba)
7.	get down, go down		ḡanʔdʔara	(F inba)
8.	go across		ḡanga	
9.	run	wara	/	maḡa (uḡaḡa, dR)
10.	escape, run away	iḡi	/	—
11.	creep, sneak up	ḡina binga, ḡanḡinʔ waba	/	(yuli, R. cf. Q3)
12.	limp	yangi	/	—
13.	jump, hop		ḡumba	
14.	crawl	wandi	/	ḡupa
15.	climb	wandi	/	waga, wandi (C, F 'to ride')
16.	play	wiḡi	/	wata
17.	dance	wada	/	wata (R)
18.	fall	ḡangi	/	banbu
19.	slip over		ḡuḡuli	
20.	trip	ḡindakuru (adverb?)	/	—
21.	swim	yugara	/	ḡumbi (ḡambi C)
22.	move, be in motion		ḡuḡa	(C, MgR)
23.	move, shift (as in 'Move over!')		ḡaḡi	(R) (may be a bound morpheme, see 3.4.4)

24.	disappear	gar̥i	/	dinbi
25.	track	d̥ina wala	/	banda
		d̥ina mat̥a		
26.	hunt, go hunting			biya

Q - *Rest, existence*

1.	sit, stay			binda
2.	stand, be standing			d̥ana
3.	stoop	yuli	/	_____
4.	lie, camp	una (occasionally g̥una)	/	una
5.	hide (intr.)	gunyili (presumably reflexive of gunyi)	/	gunyi (R), gunydyi (C) (cf. R 29)
6.	be lost	wambana	/	wamba (R), wambali (presumably reflexive of wamba, C) (cf. R 26)
7.	float	mit̥i	/	_____
8.	be, become	_____	/	wi: (C) (see 4.11)

R - *Induced rest and motion*

1.	chase, hunt away			uga
2.	chase (fish towards net)	didba (cf. V 26)	/	_____
3.	run away with	id̥ari	/	idi (cf. P 10)
4.	send, let go (cf. 8)			d̥abi (C)
5.	move (trans.)	gudama	/	d̥adi (R)
6.	shift camp	yungi	/	d̥adi (R)
7.	leave (trans.), put down			ida
8.	let go, leave alone	muyi (MC)	/	_____
9.	stand up (trans.)			d̥anna
10.	get, pick up, catch	mada	/	muga
11.	get	gandi	/	_____
12.	bring, take			g̥ani
13.	bring back	gambinyma	/	_____
14.	carry			walbi (C) (F walba "cart")
15.	dip up (water)			d̥unga (aR)
16.	put in	du:lu	/	(du:lba ? R, cf. 35, S22)
17.	take out			d̥angu (R)
18.	gather up	madgama	/	_____
19.	hold	munda	/	ba:ta
20.	lift, pick up			bunba
21.	hang up			imbinyma (F), wandima (C wandi)
22.	spread			madima
23.	heap up	id̥ama (cf. 7)	/	guduma (C)
24.	drop	d̥angima	/	banbuna
25.	spill, pour			galga (R)
26.	lose	wambadma	/	wambanna (R) (wambanmali C) (cf. Q6)
27.	give			wa:
28.	steal			gunda
29.	hide (trans.)			gunyima (R) (gunydyi C) (cf. Q5)
30.	push			yulbi
31.	pull			yada
32.	roll (trans.)	pu:da	/	_____
33.	point (trans.)	muma (indirect object in allative case)	/	_____

34.	stop (trans.)	gudama	/	—
35.	block	munga	/	ḡulba (C, cf. 16, S22)
36.	tie	gatʷu	/	gadʷu
37.	throw	bitʷu	/	bidʷu (C bitʷu)

S - *Affect*

1.	hit	balga	/	guni (also balga C, F, ḡinga C, F)
2.	pelt, hit with missile, spear	gutʷa	/	gudʷa
3.	kick		gatʷa	
4.	break (intr.)		ḡunḡi	(cf. V34)
5.	break (trans.)		ḡunma	
6.	cut		babi	
7.	chop		banʷdʷu	(C gunda)
8.	stab	baba	/	banba (F baba)
9.	tear, pull apart	ḡaḡu	/	bambu (R, M?)
10.	pinch		binḡa	
11.	step on		ḡaḡa	
12.	rub, grind		buba	
13.	shake	bunḡunʷma	/	—
14.	dig		baga	
15.	bury, cover, smother (fire)		gamba (R)	(gambama F)
16.	paint, cover (e.g. with mud)	ḡamba	/	—
17.	burn, cook (intr.)	maḡḡi	/	guba
18.	burn, cook (trans.)	—	wadu	
19.	boil (trans.)	—	/	ḡalgama (M)
20.	light (fire)	ḡanʷba	/	banʷdʷima (ḡidbama, F)
21.	blow (fire)	bunḡu	/	buya (R, cf. A75 and V10), (bubama F)
22.	put out (fire, with water)		ḡulba	
23.	mix (trans.)	munbima	/	—
24.	wash		ḡabi	(F also wadgi, from E)
25.	dry (trans.)		ḡaḡama	(aR)
26.	sew	baba	/	banba (R) (cf. 8)
27.	make (humpy), erect		ḡumba	
28.	smoothe (the ground), sweep	inʷdʷu	/	ingu (R) (cf. V21)
29.	make (implement)	banʷdʷu (= chop)	/	—
30.	do		yama	

T - *Attention*

1.	wait	naḡḡu	/	miya
2.	see, look at	ḡa:	/	ḡaga
3.	peep		minʷdʷu	
4.	watchfully (?)	matʷala (cf. P25)	/	—
5.	watching (as spectator)	ḡuḡunʷ	/	—
6.	look for	nityu	/	waḡka
		(see 3.5.3(b))		
7.	hear, listen		imba	

U - *Thought, speech*

1.	know		ḡindu	
2.	think (about)	waḡibinda	/	—
3.	talk, speak	ḡaḡḡi	/	ḡalga, ḡaḡḡi

4.	talk about		balbi (C, ABS object)
5.	say, tell		gulba
6.	show	nubari	/
7.	call (out to)	manvda (ABS object)	/ gula (ABS (C), DAT (F) object)
8.	call out (intr.)	wada	/
9.	scold, rouse on		diga
10.	sing		banvda
11.	whistle		gubi
12.	tell lies	gadi	/ balin gulba
13.	ask (someone to do something)		winvdu
14.	ask (a question)		/ dagu (C)
15.	ask for	nima	/ daba (C, MgR)
16.	count	banma	/
17.	call, name	gandi	/
18.	forget	mana igura	/ mana iguri (R)
19.	send (a message)		dabi (R) (cf. R4)

V - *Corporeal*

1.	eat, drink		dala
2.	bite		bada
3.	taste	nuka	/ dinba (dR)
4.	suck		bulva (R)
5.	swallow		ganvga (a LgdR)
6.	he full, be satisfied	ba'i mada (ba'i 'stomach')	/
7.	vomit		mula
8.	smell		nuda
9.	breathe	buyu bitvu	/ buyu bidvu
10.	blow, pant, smoke (tobacco)	bungu	/ buya (R also bungu 'to smoke') (cf. S21)
11.	smoking (tobacco)		/ bumbin' (F, from a verb bumbi?)
12.	be out of breath	buyu ba'i	/ buyu gundi
13.	cough	gunkuru baba	/
14.	kiss		nunda
15.	open (eyes, mouth)		bambu (cf. S9)
16.	close (eyes, mouth)	gamba, munga (of mouth)	/ gulba (of mouth M, of eyes R) (cf. S2), guduli (of eyes M)
17.	sweat	nanvbara (cf. A72)	/
18.	excrete (urine, faeces)		dada (BL)
19.	copulate		danda (BL, DY, F)
20.	give birth	gatvu (= tie)	/ nanda (C, cf. W2)
21.	grow	yungu	/ ingu
22.	be tired		/ bundanv badara (M), mandari
23.	sleep		una
24.	dream		bigiri (R bigiri)
25.	wake up (intr.)		buda (cf. P6)
26.	wake up (trans.)		dida
27.	feel well		/ imballi (M, reflexive of 'hear')
28.	be itchy	bindidi	/ di:gal (?R)
29.	scratch	biri	/ dudan (M), bada (R), badga (C), (bindidi, F, cf. 28)

30.	tickle	—	/	gidvima
31.	tease			gangima
32.	swell			bunguli (R) (cf. A79, but seems to be reflexive form of a verb root)
33.	be sick	buri	/	gaṭi baḍi
34.	die	gundi (cf. S4)	/	ula, gundi
35.	feel hot			ṇaḍari (cf. 058)
36.	feel cold			yagali (cf. 033)
37.	shiver	banbana	/	—
38.	be afraid			gaia
39.	like	ḍaṭi (DAT object), ḍaṭima (ABS object)	/	ḍaṭi (DAT object)
40.	laugh			yadi
41.	cry	badi	/	bati
42.	sulk			gumiṛa (adR)

W - *Non-human actions and states*

1.	bark	wangu	/	wanvguli (M), (wangu R)
2.	lay (eggs)	—	/	ṇaṇḍa (M) (F ḍaḍa, cf. V18)
3.	rise (of sun)			waga (F also of dust) (gaṇi C)
4.	set (of sun)			ganvdyaṛa (= go down)
5.	shine, be shiny			midilli
6.	fall (of rain)	ḍaṅgi (= fall)	/	baḍili (presumably reflexive of baḍi, see 9)
7.	run (of water, blood)	wara (= run)	/	maḍa (?R), maḍa (C, of water, = run) bundu (C, of blood)
8.	blow (of wind)	banvdvi (= come out)	/	buya (R, = blow), (buba, C, = rub)
9.	be damaged, torn, broken			baḍi (see 6 and V33 for the only known uses of this verb in Gunya; also V12)

X - *Location*

1.	north			gadbu
2.	south			guta
3.	east			ṇadba
4.	west			baṭa
5.	near, close	wina	/	bindinṽ
6.	far			gambari
7.	in front	—	/	(gadbula C, cf. 1)
8.	behind			wawu (C) (heard only as locative)
9.	on the side			widgu (R)
10.	right	wadgunṽ (d)	/	—
11.	left	gamara	/	—
12.	on this side	inaḍi	/	inagadinṽ
13.	on the other side	ṇubaḍi	/	ṇunagadinṽ (R), ṇubagadinṽ
14.	high, up there	guṛara	/	mira (R)
15.	hither, this way			ugu
16.	away			gundu

Y - *Time*

1-	yesterday	yurinvdya	/	gunda (M, dR), (guliṛu, = Bd), (matyamatva M, cf. 5,7)
----	-----------	-----------	---	--

2.	today	gayimba	/	baɖa:du (M)
3.	now	_____	/	niɭvaŋaninʸ (M)
4.	straight away, hurry up	_____	dawuru (R)	
5.	wait a minute	_____	/	maɖamaɖa (F, oLg R, cf. 1 and 7)
6.	by and by	mukiri	/	_____
7.	soon	bawinʸ	/	maɭamaɭa (M, cf. 1 and 5)
Note: the difference in meaning between 6 and 7 is not clear.)				
8.	tomorrow			mugaɾu
9.	a long time ago			maɭʸa
10.	always			nunu
11.	again	gala, galadu	/	gala
12.	already, finished		waɖi	(JS also waɖin)

Z - *Interjections*

1.	yes		nawa
2.	no, not	gaɾa, gaɾa:ndi	/ gaɖa
(Note: yama may also translate English 'no'; see 01)			

APPENDIX I

MARGANY AND GUNYA VOCABULARIES FROM CURR

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

No.	English	Playfair	Hollingsworth	Comments
A				
1	head	toogo	thoonggoo	Bd ɖungu
3	hair of the head	turoin	thooroo	Mg, Gn ɖurunʸ
5	bald		goorpin	Gn gudbinʸ
8	eye	tille	teelee	ɖili

No.	English	Playfair	Hollingsworth	Comments
A				
9	tears		meelyarty	Mg, Gn mīlyāḍ
10	nose	ko	koar	gu:
12	mouth	ta	thar	ḡa:
13	"	be		?Bd 'lip' bigi see Appendix II, A13.
14	tongue	talain	thalling	ḡalanʸ
15	teeth	yeta	yeer	Mg iṭa, Gn, Bd iṛa
17	ear	manga	munger	maṇa
21	beard	nauka	ngunga	Mg ṇanga, Gn ṇangaḍ
22	throat; to be sick		cower	Bd 'throat' gawa
28	hand	madda	marda	Mg maṛa, Gn, Bd maḍa
28a	thumb			See 63a
31	breasts	namoon	ngumoon	ṇamun
33	the heart		woolcoo	Mg uḡu, Gn yuḡku, Bd yuḡu
35	stomach	parby		Mg, Gn baṭi
36	"	baindur		Gn 'belly', Bd 'stom- ach (of animal)' banʸdʸuḡ
38	the liver		thibba	ḡiba
41	stomach		yandi	'waist' yaṇḍi
46	excrement	koonna	goonna	ḡuna
48	bowels	barndal		? 'penis' baṇḍa
49	"	teduro		? 'urine' ḡuḍaru, cf. Appendix II, A49
57	thigh	tara	tharra	Mg, Gn ḡara, Bd, ḡada
63	foot	tena	thinna	ḡina
63	track of a foot	tena	thinner	ḡina 'foot'
63a	big toe, thumb		mookillee	u
66	hair, feathers		moonchoo	'body hair' munʸdʸa, Gn 'pubic hair' munʸdʸul, A54
67	skin	dunte		?cf. M9, N21 above
67	"		beer	? 'bark', Bd biya
68	bone	nago	ngarkoo	Bd ṇagu
68	bone	emo		cf. Mayi ṭimul
69	blood	kooma	coomma	ḡuma
70	fat	wommo	wammo	Gg wamu
70	"	tame	thamia	ḡami
B				
1	the blacks	waga (in yinda waga 'where are the blacks?')		
1	"		murringo	? maḡingu 'man-ERG'
1	a blackfellow	made	mardie	maḡi
2	a black woman	madda		mishearing?, cf. F7 above
2	"	kambi		Bd gambi
2	"		wyanbirra	Mg, Gn wayanbiḡa
2	a little girl		gumbee	Bd 'woman' gambi
3	an old man	kaira	kyearroo	Gn gayadambal, Bd gayada

<u>No.</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Playfair</u>	<u>Hollingsworth</u>	<u>Comments</u>
B				
4	an old woman	kamin		Mg 'elder sister' gaminu, C6 'mother's mother' Mg, Gn gaminy, C23, Bd gami
4	"		yungun-kyearroo	'mother' yana(nu) C3 and see B3
5	a young man	nauka		'young' 071, Mg nanga, Bd nanga, Gn 'young man' nangaḍu
5	"	kowla	coul, cowel	Bd 'young man who has been through a certain (details unknown) grade of initiation' gawula, and cf. D3 above.
9	a baby	kando	carndoo	Gn, Bd 'child' gandu
9	"	barko-de		
9	children	yauga	carroo	
10	a friend		noola	Bd nula
11	a stranger		coongai	?cf. Yanda (Curr No. 103), 'white man' Bd wiḍu
12	white man	wedo		Prob. guwin ^y ; cf. Kungkari (Curr No. 107 Koongeril 'ghosts' goeing), Iningai (Curr No. 152 'white man' coyn), and Wadjigu (?, Curr No. 157, Kanoloo, 'white man' koin).
12	"		coign	Mg, Gn wanbu
16	ghosts	wanbo		Bd wiḍu 'white man', 'dead person'
16	"		weetho	
C				
1	father	yabino	yabboon	yabu(nu)
3	mother	yangardo	(cf. B4)	yana(ḍi or nu)
4	uncle	kaugerno		Mg ganḡanu, Bd ganḡan ^y
5	elder brother	takkoin		ḡagun ^y
6	elder sister	maiara		Mg mayada, see C6, C8 above; Bd mayada 'woman'
7	younger brother	wabardo		{ Mg, Gn wabuḍu, Bd
7	mother		wobboodoo	{ wabu
8	younger sister	bairno		'elder sister' baḡinu, Gn 'elder sister' bayiḍila, ?Gn 'elder sister' babaya
12	husband	koungal	coongul	Mg, Gn gungai, Bd gungayila
14	wife	querda	cooeearter	Mg, Gn guyaḡa, Bd guyaḡiyila
14?	sweetheart			See 010.

No.	English	Playfair	Hollingsworth	Comments
C				
15	son	tirgi		Mg, Gn didgi, Bd dilgiyila 'son (of a man)'
16	daughter	toana		duwana 'son (of a woman)'
D				
8	tame dog	oura	ngoora	Mg, Bd nuda, Gn nuta
9	wild dog	wante	wunthie	wandi
11	kangaroo	bowra	bowerra	bawuda
14a	wallaby		barapa	Bd badba 'pademelon' (u Mg, Gn)
15a	bandicoot		ornee	?Bd wanany 'doe pos- sum' (u Mg, Gn)
19	possum	tangort	dongoorel	dangud
21	the bat		mutchanbirra	Mg matyambidan ^y , Gn madyambidan ^y , Bd madyambin ^y
23	cattle		gareril	Gn giyaḍu, giyadal
E				
1	birds		bee-ee	Mg, Gn baya
4	feathers			See A66
5	egg	kapoin	carboon	gabun ^y
7	emu	koolberri	goolbae	gulbari; Bd also gulbayi
8	wild turkey	bungain	boongie	bungan ^y
9	native companion	kountara		Mg gunṭara (uBd)
10	pelican	tarta		Mg gaṭa (u Gn, Bd)
17	swan	kotero		Mg, Gn guturu (u Bd)
18	wood duck	kournma		Mg gunma (u Gn, Bd)
19	black duck	mangara		Mg, Gn manara (u Bd)
24	black duck		munburra	?Gn manmada 'Sp. duck'
30	eaglehawk	koothalla	kootthulla	gudala
32	a kite (blood)		coomma	Mg?, Gn gumun and cf. A69
38	crow	wada	wotthar	Gn wada
38	"	wagin		Mg, Gn wakan, Bd. waragan
39	laughing jackass	kakonbur		Mg, Gn gagungudu, Bd gagubada
47	white cockatoo	tigarde	teecaddy	digadi
F				
1	snake	munta	moonta	Bd munda
6	iguana	barna		Mg, Gn bana
7?	iguana		quarrin	Bd warun ^y
13	fresh-water turtle		beerdee	Gn biḍi:
G				
1	fish		gooioo	guyu
1?	"	ude		See K8
5?	"	munge		Mg, Gn ban ^y dya 'boney bream' (u Bd)
3?	golden bream		cuarree	Mg, Gn gari, Bd gaḍi 'yellowbelly' (= 'golden perch')

<u>No.</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Playfair</u>	<u>Hollingsworth</u>	<u>Comments</u>
G				
6?	perch		oo-cooroo-coora	Mg, Gn gudba (u Bd)
10	crayfish	bogally	bookillee	bugili
13	mussel		botherercur	Mg, Gn baḡiḡ
H				
1	fly	nemon	neemun	Mg, Gn n̄imun, Bd n̄imun
2	blowfly		qoodooroo	Mg, Bd guḡuḡu, Gn guḡu:
3	mosquito	boithon	boothoon	Gn, Bd buḡunv
4	sand fly	bea		
4a	march fly	bunge		(u Mg, Gn)
5	native bee		meemun	Gn m̄imanv 'Sp. ant'?, see H8 above
8	ant	nimmein		Gn n̄imanv
13?	louse		carra	?Bd gaḡa 'centipede'
18	leeches		moonquin	(u Bd)
I				
8	name		ngy	Mg, Gn naḡi, Bd nayi
J				
1	camp	yamba	yumba, yumborra	yamba
2	house		goondy (also goondy-gallo	Mg, Gn guḡḡi, Bd guḡḡi
			'belonging to a house')	
5	war-spear	mingoo		
5	"	babaino		?cf. Mg baba 'to stab', S8 above
5	"	baka	barga	baga, see N1
6	boomerang	wangal	wongel	waḡal
7	wommera	morro	mooroo	see next item
7	a club		mooroo	Mg, Gn muru, Bd mudu
9	shield	bongo	bauroogoo	budgu
9	"	uba		
10	tomahawk	palo in	ballone	Mg, Gn baḡunv
11a	fish-hook		au	u
13	a yam-stick		cuntha	Mg, Gn gaḡa, Bd gana
14	calabash		cookar	guga
19	net	kooli	cool in	Mg, Gn guḡanv
25	rug, clothes		corrie	Mg, Gn guḡi, Bd guḡi
25a	girdle		beera	Bd biḡan 'waist strap to hold boomerang'
K				
1	fire	hoodi	booardie	buḡi
1	"	wee		Bj etc. wiḡi
3	smoke	toga, tuka	thook	Bd ḡuga
7	food	(see V1)	muntha	Gn maḡḡa, Bd maḡḡa
8	food	yude	yuddy	yudi 'meat'
9	honey, sweet		gootcha	guḡḡa
9	native bee	guḡja		guḡḡa
12	milk	pathan		
16	water	koommoo	kammo	gamu

No.	English	Playfair	Hollingsworth	Comments
16	water		ammo	Gg amu
16	"	kallan		
L				
2	the sky		bandara	bandađa
3	sun	todo	thoodoo	Gn, Bd duđu, Mg duđu
3a	sunbeams		gangara	u
4	moon	kokkarra	kakada	Mg, Bd gagađa
5	star	neo-do	nguardoo	Mg, Gn niyađu
6a	Magellan clouds		millerrrie	u
7a	Evening Star		tar	u
8	day	thanauga		
8	"		nulyambo goondaroo	see Y3 and Y8
8	light	boain		Mg 'daytime' buwan ^y and see 030 above
8	"		teelee bookooroo	cf. A8
8?	heat	yattin		Bd yađa 'daylight'
9	night	pitta		Mg biđa
9	night, dark		gobear	
10	a shade		mullo	malu
14	clouds		yo-gan	Bd yugan, and see 16
16	rain	ukau		Mg, Gn yugan, cf. 14
16	"	tantinga		
16	"		cammotyingoora	See K16
18	rainbow		cutchun	Mg gatvin (u Gn)
19	thunder	barri		Mg, Gn barin ^y
19	"		noola-noola	
21	hail		mookooloo	?mugađi
23	frost		meetharra	midađ
24	dew		bauanee	(u Gn)
25	wind	yerga	yarraga	yadga
25a	north-east wind	kauymo		u
M				
2	a watercourse		thulla	
7	a spring		mootangurra	(Place Name?)
8	native well		incurra	Mg, Gn ingađa (u Bd)
9	ground	tante	thundi	Gn dangi, Bd nangi
9	"	taka		Mg đaka
10	hill	banko	bunga carripooi	Bd bangu, see M17 (stones high) and X1
10	hill	morella		
11	plain country		goonni	Bd gunayi, Mg Gn gunari
13	Warrego River		curdeela (i.e. river of sand)	Mg, Gn gađila, Bd gađiya 'sand'
13	sand		curdeer	see previous item
17	stone	banko	bungo	Bd bangu
17	"	barre		Mg, Gn bari
19	red ochre or red		coothae	Mg, Bd guđi, Gn guđin
21	scrub		bardoo	?Gn bađu 'river'
N				
1	tree	pugga	barga	baga
1	wood	baka	bargar	baga
6	bark	beya	biar	Bd biya

No. N	English	Playfair	Hollingsworth	Comments
6	bark	morgoin		Gn mudguny
9	leaves of tree		thallar	Mg, Bd dala
9a	flowers		oba	Bd uba (u Mg, Gn)
9b	seed		pulpart	(u Mg, Gn)
10	gum		mookine	mugany
13	gum tree	kacola	carcoola, carcoolin	Mg, Gn gagula
14	box tree		barcoora	bagura 'coolibah'
14	" "		koola bar	English?
16	bloodwood tree		cambool	Gn gambul
18	mulga tree		pindeea	Mg, Gn bindiri
18a?	yarran tree		weelbala	Bd widbal 'myall' but note Gn N34 'dogwood' widbil
19	gidya tree		cobardoo	gubuđu
25	pine tree		pyingerra	Mg, Gn ban'ydyara
26	currajong tree		bingee	Gn bin'ydyi (u Mg)
27	bottle tree		minderra	Bd mindaq (u Mg)
38	wild orange		bumble	Galali bampuli (u Mg)
40	quandongs (red)		thianburra	Gn danybađ (also per- haps Bd; u Mg)
40a	quandongs (white)		theewau	u
46	root of water-lily		gobbeer	Gn gabiṛa (u Bd)
49a	reeds		teecull	u
50	grass	woton	ootthoon	uḡun
50a	kangaroo-grass seed		quoilpin	u
0				
1	no	yamma	yumma	Mg, Gn yama 'no, nothing'
2	one	wongara	onkera or wonkera	Gn, Bd wangara
3	two	boolardoo	paulludy	Gn buḷaḷi, Bd buḷaḷu
3a	three		paulludy onkera cf. 2, 3	
3b	four	boolardoo- boolardoo	paulludy paulludy cf. 3	
4	three	koorbara		Mg gudbara 'a few'
5	plenty	waintu		?Punthamara waṇru
5	"		mulla-mulla	Gn maḷamaḷa
5	big	mulla-mulla		Gn maḷamaḷa 'many'
10	together or sweetheart		ṣilpau	
13	black colour		goorol	Mg, Gn gudul
14	white		coba-coba	Bj etc. kupa
15	red		(see M19)	
16	big		bunyarty	Gn ban'ya:ri
17	little	kioo	kyeu	Bd gayu (usually garu)
17	"	kapoin		Mg gapuny
17	"		thippo	Gn dyipu
18	tall		goorrican	Mg, Gn gudgan
18	big		gooricanbe	Bd gudganbadi 'tall' or -be may be -ba:ri ~ -bayi 'CON'
19	short		coongoon	
27	deep		bootchoo	Mg, Gn butyu

No.	English	Playfair	Hollingsworth	Comments
0				
32	heat	poath (and	see L8)	
32	"		booine	buwan ^y
33	cold	yakul	yuckull	yagal
37	a stink		cutchā	Mg, Gn gat ^y a, Bd gad ^y a
38	hard		gurrikill	Gn gadgil
39	soft		moonng	Mg mu ⁿ an ^y , Gn mu ⁿ i
42?	run quick		ty-ty	
43	gently		ee-ik-carra	Mg, Gn iga ^r u
47	old, worn out		mutcha	Mg mat ^y a
48	good	murga	mooricar	Mg, Gn mudga
48	"		mickanberri	Bd migany ^y badi
49	bad	warwarro	warrico-	Mg, Gn wadguwadgu,
			warrico	Bd wadgu
49	"	bauya		Dharawala probably ban ^y a
50	truly		yangger	yan ^y d ^y a
52	nasty		curtee	Mg, Gn ga ^t i, Bd gadigadi
52	bad		curthee	see preceding item
54	bald		goorpin	Gn, Bd gudbin ^y
55	blind		mootchoo	Kungkari mut ^y u (Gn mud ^y imud ^y i)
57	hungry	kabid	cobertabae	Mg, Gn gabi ^d 'hunger', gabi ^d ba ^r i 'hungry'
57	"	kuliatin		
68	thirsty	koballa		cf. 57
58	"	mariatin		
53	unwell		wee-wee	Pidgin?
66	tired		coolyarlar	
73	wild		booramby	
P				
1	walk	wegauga	wygella	Gn, Bd wad ^y a
1	"	tala		?Mayi-Kulan, Ngawun tala 'go away'
1	come on	wadyinko		Gn, Bd wad ^y a
2?	come on	kuga		
2	come on		ookoo cuntha	ugu 'hither', Mg, Gn ga ⁿ a 'come'
6	to get up		boorangee	Mg, Gn buda, Bd bu ^r a
9	run		bawdinya	
21	to swim		gnoombula	Gn gn ^u mbi, Bd gn ^u mbi ^d a
Q				
1	sit	binda	pinda	binda
1	"	begauge		
R				
10	take hold		murrel	Mg mada, Bd ma ^r a
14	to carry		bungil	?Bd bunga
27	to give		goombul	Bd gumba
27a	to exchange		buck-kin	
28	to steal		goonthama	Mg, Gn gu ⁿ da, Bd gunda

No.	English	Playfair	Hollingsworth	Comments
<u>S</u>				
1	to shoot or kill		goonill	Gn, Bd guni
2	to throw		coochamyar	Mg gut'ya, Gn, Bd gud'ya 'hit with missile'
4	broken		goondilla	Mg, Gn gundi
6	to cut		bobellar	babi
7	to chop out		bungel	ban'ydyu
14	to dig		barculla	baga
15	to cover		gumbun	gamba
17	to cook or burn		cobella	Gn, Bd guba
18	to roast		wat-thool	wagu
<u>T</u>				
2	see	naga	knarkulla	Gn naga, Bd naga
2	"	neinne		Mg na:
7	to hear		imbella	imba
7?	listen		qooroo	an interjection?
<u>U</u>				
5	to talk		goolparra	Mg, Gn gulba
7	to cooee		coolella	Gn gula
11	to whistle		coobeel	gubi
12	to pretend		cotthingella	Mg, Bd gadi
<u>V</u>				
1	eat	ukal	uckerrer, uga	Bd yuga
1	food	ukulgo		"
1	drink		uckerrer	"
1	"	tappa		Wangkumara tapa
1	"	wadya		
1	thirsty		cammo yuckerer	gamu 'water', Bd yuga 'eat, drink'
2	to bite		bothilla	baga
2	eat	pautein		baga 'bite'
3	to taste		thallal	Mg, Gn gala 'eat, drink'
5a	to spit		cunther	
8	to smell		eer-ai-bae	Noun with CON suffix -ba'i ~ -bayi; Bd idi 'smell (noun)'
10	to pant		booeeyar	Gn buya
17	to perspire		gnumburra	Mg (and Gn?) gan'ybara
23	sleep	uga	oga	Bd uga 'asleep'
24	to dream		pigeelar	Mg, Gn bigiri, Bd bigiyi
30	to itch		gidgeela	Gn gid'ima 'tickle' (u Mg)
33	to be sick		(see A22)	
34	dead	kuntine		Mg gundi
34	"		woollul	Gn, Bd ula
38	frightened		cullulla	Mg, Gn gala
40	to laugh		yat-thin	yadi
41	to cry		parrin	Mg, Bd badi, Gn bati

<u>No.</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Playfair</u>	<u>Hollingsworth</u>	<u>Comments</u>
X				
1	North		carripooi	Mg, Gn gadbu (and see M10)
2	South		goorarndoo	Mg, Gn guta
3	East		nararparamndoo	Mg, Gn gadba
4	West		parrarndoo	Mg, Gn baṭa
6	a long distance		cumburrie	Mg, Gn gambari, Bd gambadi
15	come on		ookoo cuntha	See P2
16	be gone		goondoo	gundu 'away'
Y				
1	yesterday	urindia		Mg yurinYdYa
1	"		coollerie mockerroo	Bd gulirū, mugaru both 'yesterday', see Y8
2	today	iimba		Mg gayimba, Curr No. 153 Yangeeberra ayimba
3	today	nelya		Gn nilYa, Bd niyila 'now' (u Mg)
3	by-and-by		ngeelyambo	See previous item
6	"	baboo	bobo	Dharawala babu; Bd gabū 'later'
6	directly		bobbo	See previous item
8	tomorrow	kundaroo	goonderroo	gunda, 'yesterday' in Gn, 'night time' in Bd
8	"		mookerroo	mugaru (also 'yesterday' in Bd)
9	long since		wiearra	?cf. B3
10	always		wundoo	Bd wandu 'often'
11	more		cullar	gala, 'again' in Mg, Gn, 'now' in Bd
11	to do again		cullaro	Mg galadu 'again'
Z				
1	yes	yoko		
1	"		ngowa	Mg, Gn ṇawa
1	"		yowie	[yuwai], may be Pidgin
2	no		curther (also 'not')	Gn, Bd, gaḍa, Mg gara
2a	I don't know	yamme		?cf. 01

The following items are not found in the semantic fields vocabulary:

I	ngai-ia	ngia, ngyer	ṇaya
I		nginya	?Mg, Gn ṇaṇa 'me'
I	itu		See next item
mine		ngatchu	Mg, Gn ṇaiYu, Bd ṇadYu
you	yinda	inda	inda
you	idno		Mg, Gn 'your' inu (Bd yunu)
you and I		ngulli	ṇali

<u>English</u>	<u>Playfair</u>	<u>Hollingsworth</u>	<u>Comments</u>
you		yourra	Gn, Bd 'you (plural)' yura (Mg ida)
who?		oonthooroo	Bd gunduru
what?		annee	qani
where?	yinda	intharndoo	Bd indiya, Gn indiya

A number of bound morphemes can be found in the above lists. They include the following:

- nu and du on kinship terms (see 3.4, and Breen 1973: 137-8), C1, C3, C4, C7, C8.
- galu, genitive, J2
- bayi, concomitant, O18, O57, V8
- :ndu, on 'where' and on compass point names, X2, X3, X4, (cf. 3.1)
- badi, as in Bd (Breen 1973:140) O48, O18?
- ny, nominaliser (cf. 3.4.5) V34 and perhaps S15, V2, V40, V41
- nydYala, nominaliser (Breen 1973:141) U12
- la, past tense, numerous examples in sections P to V, and note the sentence in Hollingsworth

curther	ngyer	imbella
gađa	qaya	imbala
not	I	hear-PAST

given as the translation of 'I don't know'.

- ngu, purposive of intransitive verb (as in Mg and Gn), P1 and perhaps P6
- lgu, purposive of transitive verb (as in Gn and - for all verbs - in Bd), V1
- ma, added to transitive verbs (cf. 3.5.3(a) and Breen 1973:104 and 143-4), R28, S2
- ya, verbal inflection, P9, S2
- da, -ra or -ra, verbal inflection, U5, V1
- du in galadu, function not known, as in Mg (see 4.9.5) and possibly others in B1, J1, N13, Y3.

APPENDIX II

TINDALE'S MARUKANJI VOCABULARY

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

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

<u>No.</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Marukanji</u>	<u>Comments</u>
A			
1	head	'kaka	Probably should be 'kaťa
3	hair	'turunj	

No.	English	Marukanji	Comments
6	forehead	'balga	=Gn; cf. A8a
8	eye	'di:li	
8a	eyebrow	'melgan	Given as 'forehead', A6 above
10	nose	'ko:	
12	mouth	'da:	
13	lip	'bigi	Given as 'beak', E3, above; 'top lip' in Bd
14	tongue	'talanj	
15	teeth	'irta	
17	ear	'maga	
20	jaw	'takan	Bd, Dh dagal
21	beard	'ḡanka	
21a	moustache	'monu	Wadjabangayi munḡu; Bd 'bottom lip' munu
28	hand	'mara	
36	belly	baṛti	
42	back	'buru'ku	Bd budgu
46	faeces	kuna	
48	penis	'buna	
49	urine	'to:taru	
50	testicles	'ḡara	
59	knee	'mugu	
63	foot	'ḡina	
69	blood	'kom:a	
B			
1	man	'wailbala	'white man', B12 above
2	woman	'wadji:n	'white woman', B13 above
D			
8	dog	'ḡura	
9	dingo	wanti	
11	kangaroo	'baura }	'red kangaroo', D11 above
14	wallaby	'baura }	
14a	rock wallaby	munkuṇ	'wallaroo', D13 above
19	opossum	'ḡangur	
20	porcupine	'par:'bira	
E			
5	egg	'kabun	
7	emu	'kolbari	
8	plain turkey	'bunkanj	
9	native companion	'koruru	Gn guludku, Dh ḡuṛuṛ (?), Gugu Badhun ḡuṛuṛ, etc.
10	pelican	'dar:'ta	
17	swan	'kotu'ru	
18	wood duck	kunma	
19	black duck	maḡara	
23	whistling duck	'kopi'tjur	gultapa above
30	eaglehawk	'kuḡala	
38	crow	'wakan	
41	magpie	'kulbun	Bd, Dh gulbu
48	cockatoo, white	'teikari	
48a	cockatoo, black	'bigar	Bd gungidala (n Mg, Gn)

<u>No.</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Marukanji</u>	<u>Comments</u>
F			
2	carpet snake	'kapol	
3	tiger snake}	'bombara	'mulga snake', F5, above
3a	black snake}		
4	brown snake	'kulaḍi	'bilby snake', F4, (and cf. F3) above
6	sand goanna	'barna	
8	frilled lizard	'bubanj	
13	turtle	'katja'wulara	
14	frog	'batju	cf. F17 above 'little brown frog' baŋyku
G			
3	yellow belly fish	kari	
7	catfish	'ilbu	Mg, Gn banbuḍu, also G8, Gn bimbul
I			
9a	initiation ceremony	ṇarupana	u
9b	totem	juri	= 'meat', see K8
J			
1	camp	'jampa	
5	spear	'wamara	
	(No spear-thrower used)		
6	boomerang	'waṇal	
9	shield	buruku	
	(of gidgea, mulga or brigalow)		
10	tomahawk	'balunj	
11	knife	('baṅku)	See M16 'stone'. See also J11 above.
18	string	'bunṭa	baŋka in Mg (and also in Galali)
18a	(fishing line)	'o:kō	u
19	net	malu	Mg, Gn gulanʷ; u Bd
	(same nets used for fish and ducks)		
K			
1	fire	'buri	
3	smoke	'doka	Bd, Dh, Playfair
6	food	'ṇamanj	= Bd
8	meat	'juri	
16	water	'gam:u	
L			
2	sky	'banda'ra	
3	sun	'ḍuru	
4	moon	'kakra → (kaka(d)a)	
5	star	nīaru → (nīa(d)u)	
16	rain	'kam:o	= 'water', see K16
18	rainbow	'kaitjin	
19	thunder	'kagar'ḍa	prob. 'moon', see L4
20	lightning	'bandara	prob. 'sky', see L2
25	wind	'jaru'ka	

<u>No.</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Marukanji</u>	<u>Comments</u>
M			
2	river	baro	
9	ground	'gak:a	
10	mountain	'maṅkala	= 'sandhill' in Gn (M16) and Bd
11	plain	'kunari	
17	stone	'baṅku	= Bd, Dh
19	red ochre	'magira	'copi', M20 above
N			
1	tree	'baga	
9	native pitch, gum	bandi (beefwood gum)	mugany 'gum'
P			
1	walk	kunduwaba	} See P1 and X16 above
1	go away	'kundu	
2	come here	'oko	See X15 above
9	run	kunduwara	See P9 and X16 above
Z			
1	yes	'ṇa:wa	
2	no	'kara → 'ka(d)a	

APPENDIX III

VOCABULARY COLLECTED BY BARRY FOSTER, THYLUNGRA

<u>English</u>	<u>Aboriginal Word</u>	<u>Phonemicisation and notes</u>
Coopers Creek	Nockatunga	ṇakaṭuṅka, a Wangkumara name
Paroo River	Marra Gyden	?
Clever man	Goobee	gubi, 068
Plain	Goon aa	gunari, M11
Ridge	Burree	bari 'stone', M17
Drunk or insane	Purra purra	badabada, 072
Mulga Snake	Boom burra	bumbaṛa, F5
Crow	Wok kunn	wakaṇ, E38
Wedgetail Eagle	Goo ba la	gudala ?, E30
Kite Hawk	Goom mon	gumun, E32
Kite Hawk (Fork Tail)	Britoo britoo	biṭubiṭu, E31
Yes	Na	ṇawa, Z1
No	Urta	aṛa (gaṛa?), Z2
Married woman	Queewa urada	guyada, C14
Single woman	Mungine	mangany, B6
Man	Mydie	maḍi, B1
Fire	Buddi	budi, K1
Water	Um oo	amu (gamu?), K16
Fish	Goyoo	guyu, G1
Camp	Yamba	yamba, J1
Spear	Bewing (Bee wing)	poss. biwiny, J5
Boomerang	Wung ul	waṇal, J6
Sun	Dooroo	ḍuru, L3
Moon	Ar gul da	agaḍa (gagaḍa?), L4
Star	Near al doo	niyaḍu, L5
Sky	Bun da loo	bandaḍa ?, L2
West	But tan doo	baṭa:ndu, X4
East	Nyls ba	ṇadba, X3

English	Aboriginal Word	Phonemicisation and notes
I go	Iya	ɲaya 'I'
You	Wa bon yee	wabaɲi 'go-PRES', PI
They	Da na	ɲana 'they (plu.)'
I go East	Dooroo duddy	ɲuɾuɲadi 'sun-ALL', L3
Food (not meat)	Myee	mayi, K7
Meat	Udee	yudi, K8
I come	Ny ya	ɲaya 'I'
What for	Na kee go (or Yinda)	ɲanigu 'what-DAT' ? yinda 'you (sing.)'
Mountain	Ba gool	bagul, M10
River	Burroo	baru, M2
Flood	Mulline	mulanʷ, L27
White man	Wal mullya	wayilbala ?, B12
White woman	Waj gin	wadʷi:n, B13

ADDENDUM

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

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

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

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

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

buɲibuɲi should be buɲibuɲi, 'lungs'

buwinʷ should be bu:nʷ 'lump'

add ɲidga, G : semen

ɲuga, G : sugar.

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

ɲadigadi 'part of intestine', or perhaps 'spleen'

ginʷdʷal 'part of intestine'

nuɲu 'part of intestine'

(The details given for these three items are confused and contradictory.)

imuɲ (C) 'mother-in-law', accepted as imuɲ by R who, however, did not know the meaning. C also gave yabuɲu (see C2) as 'mother-in-law'.

bun^ydYa (see C18) was also translated by R as 'mother's mother's brother's son'.

bakuda 'fox'

mudgun^y 'bush (sp.) with little berries' (R)

gudgirⁱ 'a fast runner' (R, see 040)

nyya (069) is more precisely translated as 'clever at dodging spears in a fight'.

babu 'later' (aMgR, cf. Y6 and Appendix I).

Note also the term of abuse guna (or guṇa) buḍa|baṛi, meaning not known (but guna means 'faeces' and the suffix -baṛi 'having'). (Regarding the variant form guṇa see the notes on the pronunciation of nasals in 2.2).

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

balga, G: forehead

giṭi, M: louse

gan^yba, M: to light (fire)

man^ydYa, M: to call out

mat^yamat^ya, G: yesterday

ḡambi, to swim

yuṛa:mu, G: alcoholic drink