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AN INTRODUCTION TO MARANUNGKU
(NORTHERN AUSTRALIA)

by

D.T. Tryon



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INTRODUCTION

Maranungku is a language spoken in the Daly River area of the Northern Territory of Australia. The traditional home of Maranungku speakers is the area around Elizabeth Downs Station, although nearly all of the aborigines of this region have migrated to mission and commercial centres between the Daly River and Darwin. Maranungku is a member of the Daly Language Family, a map of which is shown in Figure I. Its speakers number about fifty only, although it is fairly widely understood throughout the area, especially by older people.

No previous study has been made of Maranungku, although wordlists have been gathered by Capell for a number of the members of the Daly Language Family. Stanner also made notes on the Daly River languages during the course of his anthropological studies of these people.

The material for this study was collected during fieldwork in the Daly River area from July until October 1967, and from March until July 1969. A total of approximately four months of this time was devoted to the study of Maranungku. Slightly more than 500 minutes have been recorded on tape. All of the material used in this description, with the exception of the verb paradigms, is taken from spontaneous unelicited utterances by Maranungku speakers.

This description has been written without technical terms wherever possible, since it will be of use to non-linguistically trained workers in the Northern Territory. Phonetic symbols have been eliminated in all sections except the phonology, and a practical orthography substituted.

During the course of the study of the Maranungku language I have become indebted to many people and institutions. First I must thank the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies whose grants made the necessary fieldwork possible. I tender my sincere thanks also to the Department of Social Welfare in Darwin and in particular to the Director, Mr H.C. Giese, the Assistant Director, Mr E.P. Milliken and to Mrs Anita Campbell. My gratitude must also be expressed to Messrs L. Wilson and D.P. Campbell for their untiring and unflinching

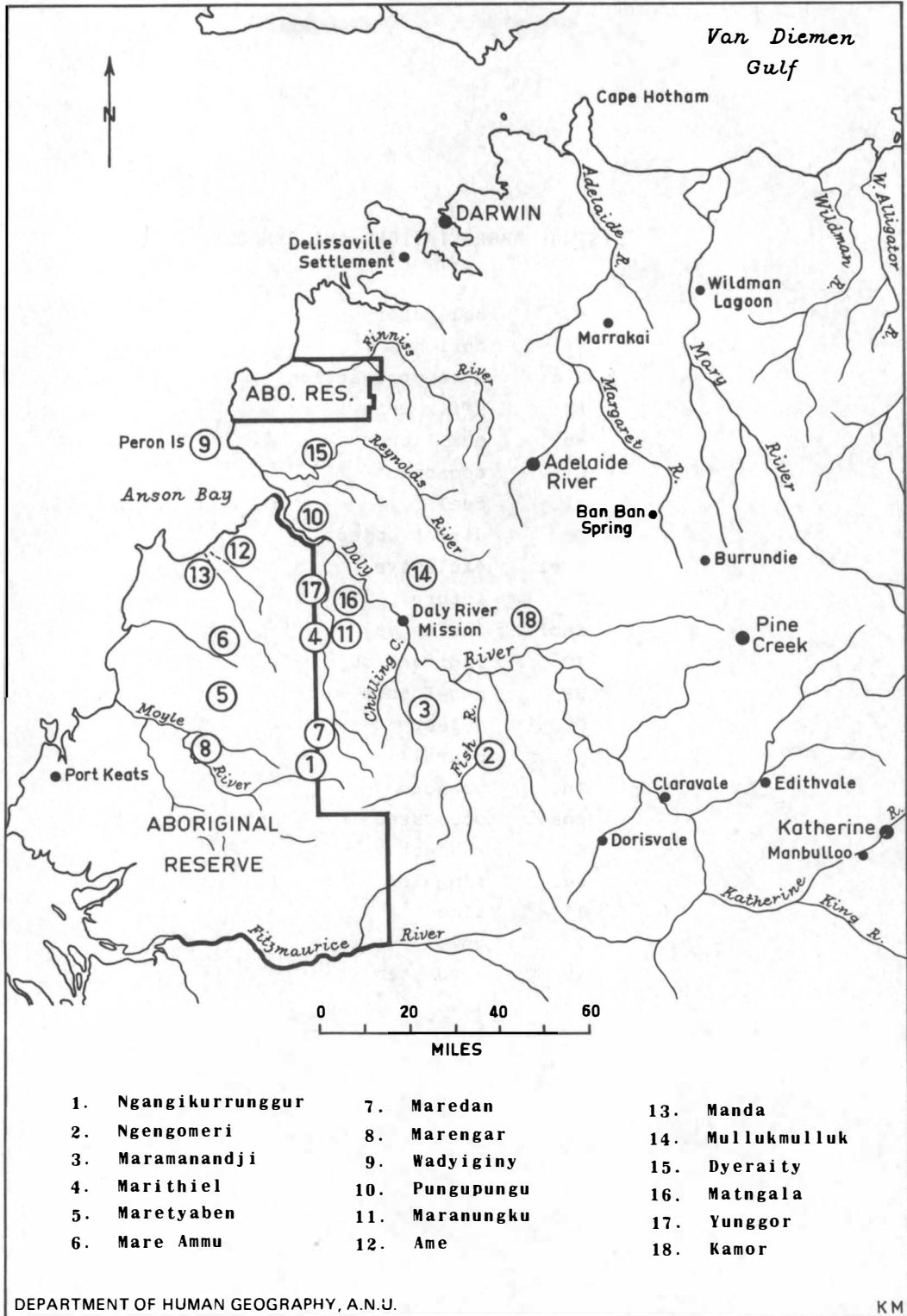
co-operation. To Father O'Corrigan of the Daly River Mission and to Mr T. Millikens of the Delissaville Settlement, a most sincere thank you for your kindness and hospitality. Most of all, I am indebted to my many aboriginal friends, especially to my principal informants Micky Moreen, Nym Balwani and Tommy Ngalwan, for their continued encouragement and great patience at all times. To the many other people who assisted in countless ways, unnamed but certainly not forgotten, I express my most sincere thanks and gratitude.

At the Australian National University I must thank my colleagues S.A. Wurm and D.C. Laycock for their helpful comments and suggestions during the preparation of the manuscript.

This description of Maranungku is only an introduction to the language, and deals with the structures used commonly in everyday speech¹. It is hoped, however, that it will stimulate Europeans working in this area of Australia to learn the language and at the same time serve as an introduction to the languages of the Daly Family in general.

D.T. Tryon
Canberra 1969.

¹This description updates the notes on Maranungku published in Tryon (in press), based on work carried out in 1967.



THE DALY LANGUAGE FAMILY (AREA N) - D. T. TRYON

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

+	obligatory
±	optional
a.a.	attempted action
AU	affix unit
aux.	auxiliary
C	consonant
dl.	dual
DO	direct object
excl.	exclusive
F	future
incl.	inclusive
IO	indirect object
NF	non-future
O	object
pl.	plural
Pn.	pronoun
poss.	possessed
S	subject
sg.	singular
T	time
V	vowel
VS	verb stem

1.0 MARANUNGKU PHONOLOGY

As this 'Introduction to Maranungku' is of interest to non-linguistically trained workers in northern Australia, the grammatical description of the language will, as far as possible, avoid technical terms. The first section, on phonology, however, contains phonetic symbols. Once the sounds of Maranungku have been described, a practical orthography is introduced and will be used throughout the rest of the book.

1.1 TABLE OF PHONEMES

(a) Consonants:

	Bilabial	Alveolar	Alveo-palatal	Velar
Stops	p	t	tʰ	k
Laterals		l		
Nasals	m	n	ɲ	ŋ
Resonants		r R		
Semi-Vowels	w		y	

TABLE 1

(b) Vowels:

High	i	u
	æ	œ
Low	Front	Back
	ə	a

TABLE 2

1.1.1 Consonant Phonemes

The Maranungku consonant phonemes and their allophones are as follows.

/p/ has allophones [p] and [b]

(a) [p], a voiceless unaspirated bilabial stop, occurs word initially and finally and in consonant clusters before /m/ and /t/ e.g. /piya/ [piyʌ] head

/pæku/ [pægo:] *woman*

/tap/ [tʌp] *many*

/tʏipmæ/ [tʏipmæ] *black*

(b) [b], a voiced lenis bilabial stop, occurs elsewhere.

e.g. /apa/ [ʌbʌ] *who?*

/kumpu/ [kumbɔ:] *foot*

/tʏælpær/ [tʏælbær] *goose*

/t/ has allophones [t ~ d ~ θ ~ ð]

(a) [t], a voiceless unaspirated alveolar stop, occurs word initially and finally, and in consonant clusters before /ŋ/ and /p/. It alternates with [θ] in word initial position.

e.g. /taman/ [tʌmʌn] *bandicoot*

/tær/ [tær] *thigh*

/pæt/ [pæt] *to throw*

/atŋal/ [ʌtŋʌl] *to answer*

(b) [d], a voiced lenis alveolar stop occurs elsewhere

e.g. /artan/ [ardʌn] *shark*

/muntak/ [mundak] *old*

[d] alternates with [ð] intervocally and after /n/. It has not, however, been observed with /tʏinta/ *spear* and /kantu/ *man*. Only in one instance have [d] and [ð] been found to contrast, namely [ŋæðe] *daughter* and [ŋæde] *I shall sit*. It is possible that [ŋæðe] is a borrowing from the neighbouring Brinken-Wogaity Group, where a dental/alveolar opposition is maintained.

/tʏ/ has allophones [tʏ] and [dʏ].

(a) [tʏ], an alveo-palatal voiceless affricate, occurs word initially and finally.

e.g. /tʏipmæ/ [tʏipmæ] *black*

/tʏæŋi/ [tʏæŋe] *ear*

/puytʏ/ [puytʏ] *not to know*

(b) [dʏ], an alveo-palatal voiced affricate, occurs elsewhere.

e.g. /atʏawa/ [ʌdʏʌwʌ] *urinate*

/kutʏala/ [kudʏʌlʌ] *today*

/k/ has allophones [k] and [g]

(a) [k], a voiceless unaspirated velar stop, occurs word initially and finally, and in consonant clusters before /m/, /p/ and /w/.

e.g. /kantu/ [kʌndɔ:] *man*

/kat/ [kʌt] *to cut*

/kiyik/ [kiyik] *sun*

/lækmæ/ [lækmæ] *wet*

(b) [g], a voiced unaspirated velar stop, occurs elsewhere.

- e.g. /paku/ [pægo:] *woman*
 /nankuñ/ [nʌnguñ] *he*

In some cases, with the stop series, the normally voiced consonant in intervocalic position is unvoiced. This has been interpreted for purposes of this study, as a manifestation of gemination, and is based on the voiceless quality of stop clusters. (See below, 1.4).

- e.g. /ɲuppəl/ [ɲuppəl] *morning*
 /ɲatta/ [ɲʌttʌ] *house*
 /wakkər/ [wʌkkər] *fish*
 /witʲtʲin/ [wittʲin] *kind of pine tree*

Geminate consonants also occur with [m] and [n].

/m/, a bilabial nasal resonant, has only one manifestation, [m].

- e.g. /mata/ [mʌdʌ] *dual indicator*
 /miya/ [miyʌ] *food (vegetable)*
 /nimpə/ [nĩmbə] *you singular*
 /tim/ [tĩm] *to bury*

/n/, an alveolar nasal resonant, has only one allophone, [n].

- e.g. /natla/ [nʌdlʌ] *good*
 /pənnæ/ [pənnæ] *dust*
 /panan/ [pʌnʌn] *mate*
 /wun/ [wʊn] *excrement*

/ñ/, an alveo-palatal nasal resonant, has only one allophone, [ñ].

- e.g. /ñuk/ [ñʊk] *to tell lies*
 /ñuñuk/ [ñʊñʊk] *to smell*
 /miyitiñ/ [meyidiñ] *two*
 /nankuñ/ [nʌnguñ] *he*

/ŋ/, a velar nasal resonant, has only one allophone, [ŋ].

- e.g. /ŋal/ [ŋʌl] *mouth*
 /ɲurtʲi/ [ɲurdʲe] *emu*
 /tʲæŋi/ [tʲæŋe] *ear*
 /yarʊŋ/ [yarʊŋ] *to stand up*

/l/, a voiced alveolar lateral resonant, has only one allophone [l].

- e.g. /læri/ [lære] *to be happy*
 /mala/ [mʌlʌ] *snake*
 /palat/ [pʌlʌt] *open ground*
 /pal/ [pʌl] *to break*

/w/, a voiced bilabial median resonant, has only one allophone [w].

- e.g. /wat/ [wʌt] *to walk*
 /wut/ [wʊt] *to give*
 /awa/ [awʌ] *meat*

/puwəl/ [puwəl] *big*
 /paw/ [paw] *to lack*

/y/, a semi-vocoid, has only one manifestation, [y].

e.g. /yərə/ [yərɒ] *child*
 /yəri/ [yære] *tomorrow*
 /miya/ [miyɒ] *vegetable food*
 /wakay/ [wɒkay] *to finish*

/r/, a vocoid alveolar median resonant, has only one manifestation, [r].

e.g. /rəri/ [rære] *fat*
 /ara/ [arɒ] *gum tree species*
 /yərə/ [yərɒ] *child*
 /ŋur/ [ŋur] *penis*

/R/, a trilled alveolar median resonant, has only one manifestation, [R].

e.g. /aRa/ [aRɒ] *tibia*
 /yæRa/ [yæRɒ] *pandanus*
 /taR/ [taR] *thigh*
 /mæR/ [mæR] *hair*

/R/ does not occur in word initial position.

1.1.1.1 Table of Minimal Contrasts (Consonants)

The following is a selection of minimally contrastive units:

p/k /pat/ *make*; /kat/ *cut*
 p/m /piya/ *head*; /miya/ *food*
 p/w /pæ/ *to smoke*; /wæ/ *to cry*
 p/ŋ /pal/ *to break*; /ŋal/ *mouth*
 t/y /taruŋ/ *to snore*; /yaruŋ/ *to stand*
 t/l /mata/ *dual*; /mala/ *snake*
 t/tʸ /wutʸ/ *to pour*; /wut/ *to give*
 t/r /mati/ *barramundi*; /mari/ *stomach*
 tʸ/l /nitʸa/ *you plural*; /nila/ *father*
 tʸ/ñ /tʸuk/ *to extinguish*; /ñuk/ *to tell lies*
 k/p /kat/ *to cut*; /pat/ *to make*
 k/n /kiña/ *us*; /niña/ *you plural obj.*
 k/l /kak/ *move*; /kal/ *to leave*
 m/p /miya/ *food*; /piya/ *head*
 m/n /mir/ *thunder*; /nir/ *vein*
 n/ñ /pan/ *mate*; /pañ/ *possum*
 n/ŋ /na/ *him*, /ŋa/ *her*
 n/l /nina/ *you sg.*; /nila/ *father*
 ñ/tʸ /ñuk/ *to tell lies*; /tʸuk/ *to extinguish*
 ŋ/p /ŋal/ *mouth*; /pal/ *to break*
 l/t /mala/ *snake*; /mata/ *dual*
 l/tʸ /nila/ *father*; /nitʸa/ *you plural*

l/w	/ala/ mother; /awa/ meat
l/r	/mælə/ brother; /mæra/ away
w/y	/awa/ meat; /aya/ no
w/R	/awa/ meat; /ara/ tibia
y/t	/yaruŋ/ to stand; /taruŋ/ to snore
r/R	/yæra/ child; /yæra/ pandanus
r/l	/ŋænira/ from me; /ŋænila/ for me
R/w	/ara/ tibia; /awa/ meat

1.1.2 Vowel Phonemes

The Maranungku vowel phonemes and their allophones are as follows:

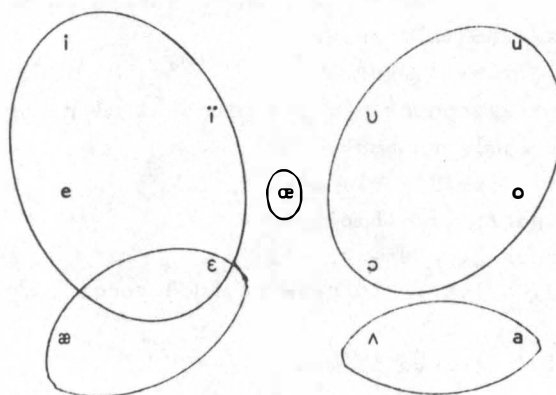


TABLE 3

/i/ has allophones [i ~ ī ~ e ~ ɛ]

(a) [e], a higher mid front unrounded vocoid, occurs word finally.

e.g. /miri/ [mire] eye
/mati/ [mɛde] barramundi

(b) [ī], a higher middle unrounded vocoid, occurs in closed syllables.

e.g. /manim/ [mɛn̄im] excellent
/nimpæ/ [n̄imbæ] your singular

(c) [ɛ], a lower mid front unrounded vocoid, occurs in free variation with [ī].

(d) [i], a high front unrounded vocoid, occurs elsewhere.
e.g. /nir/ [nir] vein
/nina/ [nina] you singular

Note: [i] and [e] sometimes alternate before [y].

/æ/ has allophones [æ ~ ɛ]

(a) [æ], a higher low front unrounded vocoid, occurs in all positions.

- e.g. /ækələ/ [ægələ] *your mother*
 /mələ/ [mələ] *your brother*
 /pæku/ [pæɡɔ:] *woman*

(b) [ɛ], a lower mid front unrounded vocoid, sometimes alternates with [æ].

- e.g. /mæniqætʲ/ [mæniqetʲ] *porcupine*
 /a/ has allophones [a ~ ʌ]

(a) [a], a low back unrounded vocoid, occurs before /w, ŋ, r, ɣ/, and after /ŋ/.

- e.g. /mawuŋ/ [mawuŋ] *clothes*
 /araŋ/ [araŋ] *meat ant*

(b) [ʌ], a low central unrounded vocoid, occurs elsewhere.

- e.g. /mala/ [mʌlʌ] *snake*
 /apa/ [ʌbʌ] *who?*

/æ/ has only one allophone, [æ], a mid central neutral vocoid.

- e.g. /pæ/ [pæ] *to smoke*
 /pælæ/ [pælæ] *old man*
 /tʲælpær/ [tʲælbær] *goose*

/u/ has allophones [u ~ ʊ ~ ɔ: ~ o]

(a) [ɔ:], a lower mid back rounded vocoid, occurs, word finally.

- e.g. /kantu/ [kʌndɔ:] *man*
 /pæku/ [pæɡɔ:] *woman*

(b) [o], a higher mid back rounded vocoid, occurs before /ɣ/.

- e.g. /puytʲ/ [poytʲ] *not to know*
 /wuytʲ/ [woytʲ] *to pour*

(c) [u], a high back rounded vocoid, occurs before /r/ and /w/

- e.g. /puritʲ/ [puritʲ] *to fix*
 /kuri/ [kure] *short spear*

(d) [ʊ], a lower high back rounded vocoid, occurs elsewhere.

- e.g. /muntak/ [mʊndʌk] *old*
 /pultʲæn/ [pʊltʲæn] *eagle hawk*

1.1.2.1 Table of Minimal Contrasts (Vowels)

The following is a selection of pairs of words showing minimal vowel contrasts:

- i/a /yæri/ *tomorrow*; /yæra/ *child*
 i/u /mi/ *dog*; /mu/ *bone*
 æ/æ /pæ/ *arm*; /pæ/ *to smoke*
 æ/a /mələ/ *brother*; /mala/ *snake*
 a/u /wat/ *to walk*; /wut/ *to give*
 a/i /nina/ *you sg.*; /nini/ *now*
 a/æ /pat/ *to make*; /pæt/ *to open*

u/a /wut/ to give; /wat/ to walk

u/æ /wu/ trouble; /wæ/ tears

u/i /mu/ bone; /mi/ dog

æ/æ /pæ/ to smoke; /pæ/ arm

æ/u /wæ/ tears; /wu/ trouble

1.1.3 Restrictions on Phoneme Occurrence

The phonemes /r, u, æ/ do not occur in word initial position. With these exceptions, all of the phonemes listed in Table 1 occur in all positions.

1.2 PRACTICAL ORTHOGRAPHY

From this point on, a practical orthography suitable for use on unmodified typewriters, will be used. For the remainder of this first section, on phonology, both the phonetic and the practical orthography will be written parallel, while the grammar and lexicon will use only the practical orthography.

The list of the phonemes and their equivalent in the practical orthography are as follows:

Consonants:	p t tʰ k l m n ñ ŋ w y r r
Symbols:	p t ty k l m n ny ng w y r rr
Vowels:	i æ a u œ
Symbols:	i e a u o

English Equivalents of Maranungku Phonemes

p	as in	<i>spoon</i>
t	as in	<i>stalk</i>
ty	as in	<i>church</i>
k	as in	<i>sky</i>
l	as in	<i>limb</i>
m	as in	<i>man</i>
n	as in	<i>name</i>
ng	as in	<i>sing</i>
w	as in	<i>wet</i>
r	as in	<i>run</i>
rr	a rolled r, as in	Scottish English
i	as in	<i>beat</i>
e	as in	<i>cat</i>
a	as in	<i>cart</i>
u	as in	<i>moon</i>
o	as in	<i>fur</i>

1.3 THE SYLLABLE

There are five syllable types, each having a vowel (V) as its peak. They are:

V as in /a-tu/, *atu* future auxiliary

VC as in /a-ka-ni/, *akani* mother

CV as in /mi-ta-na/, *mitana* yam

CVC as in /mik-mik/, *mikmik* bandicoot species

CVCC as in /yærp/, *yerp* to shave

1.4 CONSONANT CLUSTERS

There are several consonant clusters in Maranungku which do not occur in English. They will be discussed in two sections, clusters within the syllable, and clusters across syllables.

1.4.1 Inter-Syllabic Clusters

All inter-syllabic consonant clusters occur word medially. The possible clusters are represented by + in the following table.

	p	t	tʸ	k	l	m	n	ñ	ŋ	w	y	r	R
p	+					+							
t	+	+			+	+			+				
tʸ			+										
k	+	+		+		+				+	+		
l	+	+	+	+		+			+	+	+		
m	+					+							
n	+	+	+	+		+	+		+				
ñ	+					+							
ŋ				+									
w													
y		+	+										
r			+	+		+			+	+			
R	+	+		+		+				+			

TABLE 4

When + appears with the same consonant in the vertical and horizontal columns, consonant gemination is indicated, giving pp, tt, ttʸ, kk, mm and nn.

Examples of intersyllabic consonant clusters:

-pp- /ŋuppəl/ *nguppel* morning

-tp- /watpar/, *watpar* light

-tt- /mættər/, *metter* sad

-tl- /kutluk/, *kutluk* to cough

-tm- /tʸætɬæ/, *tyetme* straight

-tŋ-	/atŋal/, atŋal	to answer
-tʲtʲ-	/wittʲin/, wittʲin	pine tree
-kp-	/pækpær/, pekper	to roast
-kt-	/kiyiktuk/, kiyiktuk	daytime
-kk-	/wakkar/, wakkar	fish
-km-	/lækmæ/, lekme	wet
-kw-	/pækwuytʲ/, pekwuyty	full
-ky-	/tukyaŋana/, tukyangana	policeman
-lp-	/makulpa/, makulpa	nullanulla
-lt-	/ŋaltiritiri/, ngaltiritiri	tongue
-ltʲ-	/pultʲæn/, pultyen	eaglehawk
-lk-	/malkin/, malkin	spinifex
-lm-	/pilmæ/, pilme	half-caste
-lŋ-	/milŋin/, milŋin	mountain
-lw-	/tʲalwu/, tʲalwu	canoe
-ly-	/mutlyiŋkin/, mutlyingkin	salt-water turtle
-mp-	/kæmpæl/, kempel	yellow
-mm-	/mæmmæ/, memme	axe
-np-	/manpuk/, manpuk	woomera
-nt-	/kantʲu/, kantʲu	man
-ntʲ-	/mintʲirk/, mintyirk	black ant
-nk-	/mananka/, mananka	to ask for
-nm-	/tinmæ/, tinme	white cockatoo
-nn-	/pænnæ/, ponno	dust
-nŋ-	/pinŋar/, pinŋar	rosella
-ñp-	/tiriñpuk/, tiriny puk	bloodwood
-ñm-	/næñmætæ/, nenymete	three
-ŋk-	/wamaŋkan/, wamaŋkan	wallaby
-yt-	/ŋaytpir/, ngaytpir	far
-ytʲ-	/puytʲ/, puyty	not to know
-rtʲ-	/ŋurtʲi/, ngurtyi	emu
-rk-	/ærkiŋa/, erkinga	mother
-rm-	/yaŋarmata/, yangarmata	the Pleiades
-rŋ-	/tʲirŋa/, tyirnga	to sneeze
-rw-	/marwun/, marwun	pygmy-goose
-rp-	/kærpæræŋ/, korpporong	white kangaroo
-rt-	/ardañ/, arrtany	shark
-rk-	/mæрка/, marrka	flower
-rm-	/læRmin/, lorrmin	ribs
-rw-	/tarwitʲa/, tarrwitya	trousers.

Only two examples of more than two consonants in a cluster have been found, namely:

/mutlyiŋkin/, multyingkin *salt-water turtle*
 /witlyuk/, witlyuk *to enter*

The following consonant clusters have been observed only with reduplicatives: -tʲp-, -mt-, -ñtʲ-, -ŋm-, -ŋp-, -yk-, -rl-, -rt-
 Examples:

-tʲp- /puritʲpuritʲ/, puritypurity *smooth*
 -mt- /tɪmtɪm/, tɪmtɪm *to kill by repeated blows*
 -ñtʲ- /tʲiliñtʲiliñ/, tyilinytyiliny *kind of galah*
 -ŋm- /mœrŋmœrŋ/, morungmorung *kind of bream*
 -ŋp- /pulaŋpulaŋ/, pulangpulang *swell (sea)*
 -yk- /kaykay/, kaykay *to call out*
 -rt- /tawartawar/, tawartawar *thicket*

1.4.2 Intra-Syllabic Clusters

Consonant clusters within the syllable are not numerous. They will be discussed in two sections, those occurring syllable initially and those occurring syllable finally.

(a) Syllable initial:

tr- /tratray/, tratray *to look for*

(b) Syllable final:

-tʲl /yitlyitʲl/, yitlyitʲl *very*
 -rp /yærp/, yerp *to shave*
 -rk /pulirk/, pulirk *stingray-barb*
 -rk /manark/, manarrk *red kangaroo*
 -lk /muntulk/, muntulk *ankle*
 -lp /pælp/, pelp *always.*

1.5 STRESS

Stress is non-phonemic in Maranungku, and falls on the first syllable of the word stem.

Examples:

/pán/, pan *friend, mate*
 /tʲfɹalk/, tiralk *saliva*
 /átʲawa/, atyawa *urine*

With words containing more than two syllables, a secondary stress falls on alternate syllables.

Examples:

/mœræpæt/, merepet *beard*
 /ŋúriñmìn/, ngurinymin *blackhead*

1.6 PHONEME FREQUENCY

A random sample of two thousand phonemes was taken from unelicited texts, so that phoneme frequencies could be determined. The result is as follows:

/p/	55	=	2.75%
/t/	96	=	4.8%
/tʏ/	35	=	1.75%
/k/	142	=	7.1%
/m/	112	=	5.6%
/n/	170	=	8.5%
/ñ/	39	=	1.9%
/ŋ/	113	=	5.6%
/w/	98	=	4.9%
/r/	80	=	4.0%
/R/	18	=	0.9%
/l/	57	=	2.8%
/y/	78	=	3.9%
/a/	444	=	22.2%
/æ/	111	=	5.6%
/i/	187	=	9.4%
/œ/	27	=	1.4%
/u/	139	=	6.9%
	<u>2,000</u>		<u>100.0%</u>

Percentages of vowels to consonants:

Vowels = 45.4%

Consonants = 54.6%

Phonemes in descending order of frequency of occurrence:

/a/, /i/, /n/, /k/, /u/, /ŋ/, /m/, /æ/, /w/, /t/, /r/, /y/, /l/, /p/, /ñ/, /tʏ/, /œ/, /R/.

2.0 THE NOUN AND NOUN MODIFIERS

This first section of the grammar will contain a discussion of the Noun as both subject and object of the sentence. This will be followed by an explanation of the Noun Modifiers: adjectives, demonstratives, numerals and possessive adjectives. The final part of the section lists the subject pronouns.

2.1 NOUN CLASSES

In Maranungku each noun must belong to one of four noun classes. The class marker in each case precedes the noun as follows:

(i) *awa* precedes nouns denoting any animal or insect which may be considered to be edible.

e.g.	<i>awa mala</i>	<i>snake</i>
	<i>awa wakkar</i>	<i>fish</i>
	<i>awa manarrk</i>	<i>red kangaroo</i>
	<i>awa wamangkan</i>	<i>wallaby</i>
	<i>awa patpat</i>	<i>grasshopper</i>

awa is in fact a noun meaning *meat*.

(ii) *yili* precedes nouns denoting tools, weapons and all wooden instruments.

e.g.	<i>yili winyingkiny</i>	<i>boomerang</i>
	<i>yili tawar</i>	<i>digging stick</i>
	<i>yili makulpa</i>	<i>nulla nulla</i>

tyinta spear does not however belong to this class, but is a member of class IV to be explained below. *yili* is a noun meaning *stick*.

(iii) *miya* precedes nouns denoting vegetable food of any type.

e.g.	<i>miya warkuya</i>	<i>long yam</i>
	<i>miya mimi</i>	<i>round yam</i>
	<i>miya mitana</i>	<i>water yam</i>
	<i>miya periya</i>	<i>water lily</i>

miya is a noun meaning *vegetable food*.

(iv) The fourth noun class, comprising parts of the body, kinship terms and natural phenomena is not marked by the presence of a class noun.

e.g.	<i>kiyik</i>	<i>sun</i>
	<i>kumpu</i>	<i>foot</i>
	<i>karawala</i>	<i>stone</i>
	<i>memme</i>	<i>axe</i>

In Maranungku nouns do not change for singular and plural. Any unmodified noun may be singular or restricted plural, and must be judged from the context. However, when the idea of plurality is stressed, *tap* (*much, many*) follows the noun. The absence of overt singular-plural distinction does not occasion ambiguity, as the subject and the verb must always agree for number as will be explained in 3. Some examples of the stressed plural are:

<i>mi tap</i>	<i>many dogs</i>
<i>kantu tap</i>	<i>many men</i>
<i>tawar tap</i>	<i>many trees</i>

Two further markers are used with nouns in Maranungku, *wati-* with nouns indicating male sex age difference terms, and *wungku-* with those that denote female sex age difference terms. Examples:

wungkutyipel *girl at puberty*
 wungkungulan *unmarried girl*
 watingulpak *young man*

However, the functional load of these two prefixes is so slight that they have not been included as separate noun class markers.

2.2 ADJECTIVES

In Maranungku the adjective always follows the noun it modifies, thus:

mi natla *good dog*
 nentu natla *good horse*
 mi werik *bad dog*
 nentu werik *bad horse*
 tyinta yangu *new spear*
 tyinta muntak *old spear*
 kantu puwal *big man*
 merr tyipme *black hair*

If the noun which the adjective modifies is in the unstressed plural (up to four or five), the form of the adjective remains the same as for the singular. However, if the idea of plurality is stressed, the adjective is reduplicated.

e.g. mi werikwerik *bad dogs*
 mi puwalpuwal *big dogs*

When the idea of plurality is stressed, *tap many* is used in conjunction with the reduplicated form of the adjective, thus:

mi werikwerik tap *many bad dogs*

All is expressed by the form *tapinkini....wakay* as follows:

mi tapinkini natla wakay *all the good dogs*

The superlative degree is conveyed by *yitlyitl* immediately following the adjective, thus:

kantu puwal yitlyitl *very big man*

2.3 DEMONSTRATIVES

Three demonstrative adjectives are in common use in Maranungku. They are as follows:

kenki *this, near the speaker*
 keni *that, near the addressee*
 yuwa *that, not near the speaker or addressee*

The demonstrative adjective follows the noun to which it refers, thus:

mi kenki *this dog*
 kantu keni *that man*

peku keni	<i>that woman</i>
ngatta yuwa	<i>that house</i>
kantu yuwa	<i>that man</i>

2.4 NUMERALS

The numerals of Maranungku do not exceed five. When the number exceeds five, *tap many* is used following the noun. The numerals are:

ngantawany	<i>one</i>
miyitiny	<i>two</i>
nenymete	<i>three</i>
miyitiny miyitiny	<i>four</i>
pengenti	<i>five</i>

Examples of usage:

mi miyitiny	<i>two dogs</i>
mi nenymete	<i>three dogs</i>
mi tap	<i>many dogs</i>

2.5 POSSESSION

2.5.1 Pronoun Possessors

When a noun is pronominally possessed, the possessive adjective follows the noun in all cases. The Maranungku possessive adjectives are as follows:

ngany or ngeni	<i>my</i>
nina or nimpe	<i>your singular</i>
nankuny or nawany	<i>his</i>
ngankuny or ngawany	<i>her</i>
kinya	<i>our plural inclusive</i>
ngatya	<i>our plural exclusive</i>
ninya	<i>your plural</i>
winya	<i>their plural</i>
ngangku	<i>our dual inclusive</i>
ngatamata	<i>our dual exclusive</i>
ninyamata	<i>your dual</i>
winyamata	<i>their dual</i>

With singular possessors there are two forms of the possessive adjective. With most nouns, *ngany*, *nina* and *nankuny*, *ngankuny* are used, as in the following selection of examples:

piya ngany	<i>my head</i>
mi ngany	<i>my dog</i>
kantu ngany	<i>my husband</i>
mi nina	<i>your dog</i>

However, when the possessed item is an instrument or weapon, or a kinship term, *ngeni*, *nimpe*, *nawany* and *ngawany* are preferred.

Examples:

<i>tyinta ngeni</i>	<i>my spear</i>
<i>nila nimpe</i>	<i>your mother</i>
<i>manpuk nawany</i>	<i>his wommera</i>

It should be noted, however, that in everyday speech a tendency has developed for both forms of the singular possessive adjective to be used with the same noun without distinction.

Certain kinship terms undergo changes in form depending on whether the possessor is first, second or third person. The following table illustrates the changes:

	1st.	2nd.	3rd.
<i>father</i>	<i>nikani</i>	<i>nikala or nila</i>	<i>nirkana</i>
<i>mother</i>	<i>akani</i>	<i>ekele</i>	<i>erkinga</i>
<i>brother</i>	<i>mereni</i>	<i>mele</i>	<i>merena</i>
<i>sister</i>	<i>wungkani</i>	<i>wungkala</i>	<i>wungkanga</i>
<i>uncle</i>	<i>kalani</i>	<i>keli</i>	<i>kelina</i>
<i>auntie</i>	<i>ngalani</i>	<i>ngeli</i>	<i>ngelanga</i>

Kinship nouns, therefore, take the suffixes *-ni* for first person, *-la*, *-le* or *-ll* for second person, and *-na* for third person male, *-nga* for third person female. However, other consonantal and vocalic changes within the series makes it necessary to learn each set by rote, as no formal sound change rules have been found which cover all sets. It should be observed that although the nouns denoting kinship terms change in form according as they are possessed by a first, second or third person possessor they are still followed by the normal possessive adjectives, thus:

<i>nikani ngany</i>	<i>my father</i>
<i>kalani ngany</i>	<i>my uncle</i>
<i>nila nimpe</i>	<i>your father</i>

2.5.2 Common Noun Possessors

(1) When the possessor and the possessed are in intimate relationship, or when a part of a whole is expressed, the possessor precedes the possessed without any possessive affix.

Examples:

<i>mi yiri</i>	<i>dog's tail (dog tail)</i>
<i>ngurtyi muru</i>	<i>emu's egg (emu egg)</i>
<i>memme tyereny</i>	<i>axe handle (axe handle)</i>
<i>mi arra</i>	<i>dog's leg (dog leg)</i>
<i>Micky piyamerr</i>	<i>Micky's hair (Micky hair)</i>

(11) When the possessor and the possessed are in an acquired relationship, that is, when the relationship between possessor and possessed is not intimate, two constructions are possible, thus:

Possessor + nawany + Possessed

or Possessed + Possessor + nawany.

Either construction may be used without distinction. Note that ngawany replaces nawany if the possessor is feminine.

Examples of usage:

mi Micky nawany	<i>Micky's dog</i>
Micky nawany mi	<i>Micky's dog</i>
awa akani ngawany	<i>my mother's meat</i>
memme nila nimpe nawany	<i>your father's axe</i>
tyinta mereni nawany	<i>my brother's spear</i>
nikani ngany nawany tyinta	<i>my father's spear</i>

Observe that nawany, ngawany are used even when the possessor is modified by a possessive adjective.

2.6 MODIFIERS IN COMBINATION

When a noun is modified by a combination of adjective, demonstrative, numeral and possessive adjective, the following order is observed:

+ Noun ± Adjective ± Demonstrative ± Numeral ± Possessive Adjective.

Examples:

mi natla miyitiny	<i>two good dogs</i>
mi natla miyitiny ngany	<i>my two good dogs</i>
ngatta yuwa nenymete	<i>those three houses</i>
mi natla yuwa	<i>that good dog</i>

2.7 PRONOUNS SUBJECT

Before discussing the Sentence in Maranungku and the verb structure which is central to it, it is necessary to list the subject pronouns. They are as follows:

ngany	<i>I</i>
nina	<i>you singular</i>
nankuny	<i>he</i>
ngankuny	<i>she</i>
kitya	<i>we plural inclusive</i>
ngatya	<i>we plural exclusive</i>
nitya	<i>you plural</i>
witya	<i>they plural</i>
ngangu	<i>we dual inclusive</i>
ngatamata	<i>we dual exclusive</i>
nitamata	<i>you dual</i>
witamata	<i>they dual</i>

It should be observed that the only dual pronoun with a completely separate form from the plural pronouns is *ngangku we* dual inclusive. The dual pronouns for all other persons are the same as for the plural, but carry the dual marker *-mata*. This arrangement is reflected in all of the Maranungku verb paradigms, as will be explained in the next section.

3.0 THE VERB

3.1 THE SENTENCE

Sentences in Maranungku are of two basic types: verbal and non-verbal. In this section verbal sentences only will be discussed. Non-verbal sentences will be dealt with in section 6. The basic verbal sentence consists of the following elements:

± Time ± Subject ± Object + Verb Stem + Affix Unit ± Tense Auxiliary.

The time slot is filled by time adverbs or phrases, which will be discussed in section 4.8. The subject slot is filled by a noun which agrees with the affix unit for person and number. If the subject is a pronoun, the subject slot is left unfilled normally, although the subject pronoun just discussed above may sometimes fill it. This is only when emphasis is sought, as the bound form of the pronoun is always contained in the affix unit. The object slot is filled only if the object of the verb is a noun. If the object is pronominal it occurs in the affix unit; this feature will be discussed at length in a special section on pronoun objects, 3.5. The verb stem, affix unit and tense auxiliary will be discussed immediately, in the section which follows.

3.2 VERB CLASSES

In Maranungku there are some eighteen verb classes or conjugations. Thus, each verb stem is a member of one of these classes. Each class has its own accompanying set of affix units. These will be set out in full below as they show only partial regularity. A summary matrix will be given at the end.

3.2.1 Class I - Verbs of Motion

There are two basic tenses in Maranungku, the non-future and the future. Each has a corresponding affix unit series.

The non-future affix unit indicates a present continuous or immediate past tense. A general past tense is indicated by the past tense auxiliary *yi* or *ayi* following the verb stem and affix unit.

The future affix unit indicates an immediate future tense. A general future tense is indicated by the future tense auxiliary, *tu* or *atu* following the verb stem and affix unit.

The auxiliary forms beginning with a vowel are used after verb stems or affix units ending in a consonant; elsewhere, the forms beginning with a consonant are used.

Further discussion of tense and aspect will be found below, 3.4.

The affix units which accompany Class I verb stems are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	ka-nga-ni	nga-wa-ni
<i>you</i> sg.	ka-na-ni	wari
<i>he-she</i>	ka-na	ka-wa-ni
<i>we</i> pl. incl.	ka-rrka-ni	nga-rrka-ni
<i>we</i> pl. excl.	warin	nga-ra-ni
<i>you</i> pl.	ka-ra-ni	warira
<i>they</i>	ku-ni-nya	pu-ra-ni
<i>we</i> dl. incl.	ka-ma-ni	nga-ma-ni

The affix unit normally follows the verb stem and is phonologically separate from it.

Example:

tirr wuttar wat kangani yi
edge sea walk I go (NF) past aux.
I walked to the beach

The affix unit may, however, precede the verb stem without distinction in meaning, thus:

tirr wuttar kangani wat ayi
edge sea I go (NF) walk past aux.

The affix paradigm set out above reveals the regularities and irregularities of the system. The irregularities are so numerous that it was decided, in the interests of clarity, that the full paradigm will be given for each verb class.

The affix unit consists of three morphemes, except for the second person singular and plural of the non-future and the first person plural exclusive of the non-future tense. The first morpheme indicates the basic tense; the second indicates the person, and the third indicates the type of action. Thus:

ka-nga-ni	past- <i>I</i> -going
ka-na-ni	past- <i>you</i> sg.-going
nga-wa-ni	future- <i>I</i> -going
nga-ra-ni	future- <i>you</i> pl.-going

Examples of usage:

tirr wuttar ngawani wat atu
edge sea I go (F) walk future aux.
I shall walk to the beach.

tawar kangani kalkal ayi
 tree I go(NF) climb past aux.
I climbed the tree.

The affix unit in fact acts as a comment on how the action is performed. The two sentences given as examples could have been even more literally translated as *I going shall walk to the sea*, and *I going climbed the tree*. Indeed, most of the affix units constitute independent meaningful utterances or sentences in their own right.

Examples:

tawun kangani yi
 town I go(NF) past aux.
I went to town.
 tawun ngawani tu
 town I go(F) future aux.
I shall go to town.

This kind of double verb structure is common to all of the members of the Daly Language Family, and applies to all of the Maranungku verb classes.

It will have been observed that for dual pronoun subjects the only separate pronoun form is for *we two* inclusive, *nganguku*. Elsewhere the subject forms follow the plural pronouns to which the dual marker *mata* is added. This is also reflected in the affix unit, where *mata* is inserted before the tense auxiliary. In all other respects the paradigm is the same as for the plural.

Examples:

tawar karani kalkal ayi
 tree you pl. go(NF) climb past aux.

BUT:

tawar karani kalkal mata yi
 tree you pl. go(NF) climb dual past aux.
You two climbed the tree

When the subject of the sentence is a noun, the subject slot described in 3.1 is filled by it. The subject reappears in the affix unit in pronominal form.

Examples:

werempen kana wat ayi wuta yena
 alligator he go(NF) walk past aux. water in
The alligator went along in the water.
 kantu yuwa tawun kana wat ayi
 man that town he go(NF) walk past aux.
That man walked to town.

The rules explained for Class I verb stems apply to all Maranungku verb classes.

Verb stems belonging to Class I include:

wat	to walk
kalkal	to climb
tratrayment	to look for
tyapat	to swim, bathe
witlyuk	to enter, go in
wurka	to work
tat	to rest after walking

Before proceeding to the explanation of the other verb classes, it should be noted that no formal distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs has been observed.

3.2.1.1 Verbs of Motion II

A sub-member of Class I consists of a small group of verb stems which have affix units very similar to those set out in the paradigm above. The affix units for the subclass are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
I	kanganti	ngawanti
you sg.	kananti	anti
he-she	kanti	kawanti
we pl.incl.	karrkanti	ngarrkanti
we pl.excl.	antin	ngaranti
you pl.	karanti	antira
they	kuntinya	puranti
we dl. incl.	kamanti	ngamanti

Morpheme divisions have not been made, as they always occur as for Class I affix units as explained above.

The only two verb stems found in this sub-class are: *wul to bring back* and *wulwul to pull*.

Examples of usage:

yera	marwu	kanganti	winya	wul	ayi
children	little	I go(NF)	them	bring	past aux.
<i>I brought the children back.</i>					
nentu	kanganti	wulul	ayi		
horse	I go(NF)	pull	past aux.		
<i>I pulled the horse.</i>					

3.2.2 Class II - Verbs of Projection

The verb stems which make up this class are verbs denoting movement to and from the speaker plus those which denote throwing actions. The affix units are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangoro	ngaporo
<i>you sg.</i>	kanoro	payoro
<i>he-she</i>	kaworo	kaporo
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkanyoro	ngarrkanyoro
<i>we pl. excl.</i>	poron	ngarinyoro
<i>you pl.</i>	karinyoro	parinyoro
<i>they</i>	kunyoro	poronyoro
<i>we dl. incl.</i>	kamoro	ngamoro

These affix units are used with verb stems such as *paty to throw a spear* and *pot to throw a boomerang*.

Examples:

tyinta	kangoro	paty	ayi
<i>spear</i>	<i>I project(NF)</i>	<i>throw</i>	<i>past aux.</i>
	<i>I threw the spear</i>		
winyinginy	kanoro	pot	ayi
<i>boomerang</i>	<i>you project(NF)</i>	<i>throw</i>	<i>past aux.</i>
	<i>You threw the boomerang</i>		

When followed by either of the directional particles *nungu towards the speaker* or *mere away from the speaker or point of reference*, the Class II affix unit constitutes an independent meaningful utterance, thus:

kaworo	nungu	yi	
<i>he project (NF)</i>	<i>this way</i>	<i>past aux.</i>	
	<i>He came.</i>		
tawun	mere	kamoro	yi
<i>town</i>	<i>away</i>	<i>we dl. project(NF)</i>	<i>past aux.</i>
	<i>We two went to town.</i>		

3.2.3 Class III - Verbs of Standing

Verbs belonging to this class denote actions thought of as normally performed in a standing position. The affix units which accompany them are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangama	ngatama
<i>you sg.</i>	kanama	tangama
<i>he-she</i>	kama	katama
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkama	ngarrkama
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	tanman	ngarama
<i>you pl.</i>	karama	tangarama
<i>they</i>	kunyama	purama
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kamama	ngamama

The affix units of Class III are meaningful independent of the verb stem. For example, kangama yi means *I stood*, while ngatama tu means *I shall stand*. Verb stems which are members of Class III include:

yarung	<i>to stand up straight</i>
puli	<i>to change direction</i>
wul	<i>to come back</i>
paraty	<i>to run away</i>
kay	<i>to call out</i>
pir	<i>to throw away</i>
pulpul	<i>to be hot</i>

Examples of usage:

tyinta	nala	kangama	kay	ayi
<i>spear</i>	<i>for</i>	<i>I stand(NF)</i>	<i>call</i>	<i>past aux.</i>
<i>I called out for the spear.</i>				
kangama	wul	ayi		
<i>I stand(NF)</i>	<i>come</i>	<i>past aux.</i>		
<i>I came back.</i>				

3.2.3.1 Verbs of Standing II

Only a single member has been found for this sub-class, namely paraty *to go*. When used in conjunction with the normal Class III affix units it means *to run away*. The affix units for the sub-class are very similar to those listed above for Class III. They are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangam	ngatam
<i>you sg.</i>	kanam	tangam
<i>he-she</i>	kayam	katam
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkam	ngarrkam
<i>we pl. excl.</i>	tan	ngaram
<i>you pl.</i>	karam	tangaram
<i>they</i>	kunyam	puram
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kamam	ngamam

Examples of usage:

kamam	paraty	ayi	tawun	mere
<i>we dl.stand(NF)</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>past aux.</i>	<i>town</i>	<i>away</i>
<i>We two went to town.</i>				
kangam	paraty	ayi		
<i>I stand(NF)</i>	<i>go</i>	<i>past aux.</i>		
<i>I went</i>				

3.2.4 Class IV - Verbs of Lying

Verb stems which belong to this class denote actions normally thought of as performed in a lying position. These include mainly verbs of sleeping, dreaming and being sick, although they also include verbs which Europeans would not connect with lying down, such as buying and asking. The affix units are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangiya	ngayu
<i>you</i> sg.	kaniya	yungu
<i>he-she</i>	kaya	kayu
<i>we</i> pl.incl.	kirrkiya	ngirrkiya
<i>we</i> pl.excl.	yun	ngiriya
<i>you</i> pl.	kariya	yungura
<i>they</i>	kuyinya	piriya
<i>we</i> dl.incl.	kamiya	ngamiya

As for Class III, the affix units alone constitute complete meaningful utterances. *kangiya yi* means *I lay*, while *ngayu tu* means *I shall lie*.

Verb stems included in Class IV are:

ngurkur	<i>to sleep</i>
tarung	<i>to snore</i>
yeri	<i>to dream</i>
tinkirk	<i>to be sick</i>
mananka	<i>to ask for</i>
payam	<i>to buy</i>

Examples of usage:

tyaltyara	ngurkur	kangiya	yi	
<i>yesterday</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>I lie(NF)</i>	<i>past aux.</i>	
		<i>I slept yesterday.</i>		
tinkirk	kangiya	yi		
<i>sick</i>	<i>I lie(NF)</i>	<i>past aux.</i>		
		<i>I was sick.</i>		
wun	mananka	kangiya	yi	
<i>tobacco</i>	<i>ask for</i>	<i>I lie(NF)</i>	<i>past aux.</i>	
		<i>I asked for tobacco</i>		
temi	ngantawany	kangiya	yi	
<i>side</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>I lie(NF)</i>	<i>past aux.</i>	
		<i>I lay on one side.</i>		

3.2.5 Class V - Verbs of Sitting

Verb stems belonging to Class V indicate actions performed sitting down, or thought of as being performed in a sitting position. The affix units for Class V are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kanginan	ngeti
<i>you sg.</i>	kaninan	ninga
<i>he-she</i>	kanan	keti
<i>we pl. incl.</i>	kirrkinan	ngirrkinan
<i>we pl. excl.</i>	nin	ngerinan
<i>you pl.</i>	karinan	ningara
<i>they</i>	kuninan	pirinan
<i>we dl. incl.</i>	kaminan	ngaminan

kanginan ayi means *I sat*, while ngeti tu means *I shall sit*. Verb stems which are accompanied by Class V affix units include:

wiritya	<i>to cry</i>
eruwiyō	<i>to laugh</i>
leri	<i>to be happy</i>
tat	<i>to stay</i>
ngunguk	<i>to pant, breathe</i>
tyakal	<i>to eat, drink</i>
tyapat	<i>to bathe</i>
tam	<i>to cook (intransitive)</i>
wuliya	<i>to dance (of a woman)</i>

Examples of usage:

peku kanan wuliya yi
woman she sit(NF) dance past aux.

The woman danced.

leri kanginan ayi
happy I sit(NF) past aux.

I was happy.

wowe yena kanginan ayi
camp in I sit(NF) past aux.

I stayed home.

3.2.5.1 Verbs of Sitting II

The sub-class of Class V has almost identical affix units to those listed above, with the main exception that the third morpheme *-nan* is replaced by *-kur*. The verb stems listed as belonging to Class V may also be used with Class Va affix units, but with more an idea of permanency or lengthy duration. The affix units are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangikur	ngiyakur
<i>you sg.</i>	kanikur	ningakur
<i>he-she</i>	kanan	kiyakur
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	kirrkikur	ngirrkikur
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	nin	ngirakur
<i>you pl.</i>	karikur	ningara
<i>they</i>	kunyukur	pirikur
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kamikur	ngamikur

One verb stem has been found which is used only with Class Va affix units, namely *piya to wait for*, rather than with both Class V and Va affix units.

Example:

kangikur	nimpe	piya	yi
<i>I sit(NF)</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>wait</i>	<i>past aux.</i>
<i>I waited for you</i>			

3.2.6 Class VI - Verbs of Saying

This class includes verbs of saying and feeling, or verbs denoting actions in which the head is thought of as playing the leading role. The affix units are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kengame	ngepe
<i>you sg.</i>	kename	me
<i>he-she</i>	keme	kepe
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkame	ngarrkame
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	men	ngarame
<i>you pl.</i>	karame	mere
<i>they</i>	kuminya	purame
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kememe	ngamame

As with previous affix units, the Class VI affix units are complete utterances even if not accompanied by a verb stem. *kengame* means *I say*, while *ngepe tu* means *I shall say*. Verb stems used in conjunction with Class VI affix units include:

kutluk	<i>to cough</i>
tyirnga	<i>to sneeze</i>
tyilk	<i>to hurt, to be sore</i>
metter	<i>to be tired</i>
melk	<i>to be sick, to feel sick</i>
tal	<i>to grow up</i>
nyip	<i>to wink</i>

Examples of usage:

arra tyilk kengame
leg sore I say(NF)
I have a sore leg.
nyip kengame miri yi
wink I say(NF) eye past aux.
I winked.
melk kengame
sick I say(NF)
I feel sick

3.2.6.1 Verbs of Acquiring

A sub-class of Class VI is restricted almost entirely to verbs of acquiring. The affix units are almost identical with those of Class VI. They are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kengamen	ngepe
<i>you sg.</i>	kenamen	me
<i>he-she</i>	kemen	kepe
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkamen	ngarrkame
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	men	ngarame
<i>you pl.</i>	karamen	mere
<i>they</i>	kumanya	purame
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kememen	ngememe

The affix unit is most often used alone to signify *to get*.

Examples:

tyinta kenamen ayi
spear you get(NF) past aux.
Did you get a spear?
witya yuwa tyinta kumanya yi
they there spear they get(NF) past aux.
They got a spear.

This set of affix units is also used with *wintyara* to *steal* and *wer* to *hurry*. It has not been found used in conjunction with any other verb stems.

Example:

karawala kemen wintyara yi
money he get(NF) steal past aux.
He stole the money.

3.2.7 Class VII - Verbs of Holding

This verb class is comprised of verb stems indicating actions performed with the hands. Its members denote actions in which an instrument is held in the hands and are in contrast to verbs belonging to Class VIII, where the hand is thought of as doing something to something else. On the whole, Class VII verbs tend to be constructive, while those of Class VIII tend to be destructive. The affix units are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangaman	ngama
<i>you sg.</i>	kanaman	wuma
<i>he-she</i>	kuman	kama
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkaman	ngarrkaman
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	wuman	ngaraman
<i>you pl.</i>	karaman	wumara
<i>they</i>	kumunya	puraman
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kamaman	ngamaman

As with previous verb classes, the affix units alone represent complete sentences. *kangaman* means *I hold, make*, while *ngama* means *I shall make*. Class VII affix units are used in conjunction with the following verb stems:

kur	<i>to spear, catch</i>
pet	<i>to open</i>
tim	<i>to shut</i>
tentem	<i>to sew</i>
yetantara	<i>to be jealous</i>
tyipak	<i>to spit</i>

Examples of usage:

awa wakkar kangaman kur ayi
meat fish I hold(NF) spear past aux.

I speared a fish.

ngal kangaman tim ngal ayi
door I hold(NF) shut door past aux.

I shut the door.

tyaltyara tyinta kangaman ayi
yesterday spear I hold(NF) past aux.

Yesterday I made a spear.

Note that when the Class VII affix units are suffixed by *-nya*, giving forms such as *wumaranya* and *puramanya*, the meaning changes from *hold* to *fight*. This change will be commented on at length in the section dealing with reciprocal forms of the verb, 3.14.

3.2.8 Class VIII - Verbs of Actions Performed with the Hands

The affix units of this verb class are used with a great number of verb stems denoting any action performed with the hands with the exception of those listed for Class VII above. With this verb class, the affix units must always be accompanied by a verb stem, as the affix units themselves do not represent minimal meaningful utterances. The affix units are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangara	ngawara
<i>you sg.</i>	kanara	ara
<i>he-she</i>	kara	kawara
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkara	ngarrkara
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	aran	ngarara
<i>you pl.</i>	karara	arara
<i>they</i>	kurinya	purara
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kamara	ngamara

Verb stems commonly used with Class X affixes are:

purity	<i>to fix, mend, repair</i>
kat	<i>to pick (fruit)</i>
pit	<i>to wash</i>
petur	<i>to tear</i>
pety	<i>to have</i>
retye	<i>to want, like</i>
tungkuti	<i>to push</i>
tur	<i>to pick up (several objects)</i>
nyiriki	<i>to scratch</i>
yalak	<i>to lose</i>
pirkity	<i>to rub</i>
pirkel	<i>to untie</i>
warak	<i>to uncover</i>
tim	<i>to bury</i>
paraty	<i>to chase</i>
pal	<i>to break</i>

Examples of usage:

tyinta	kangara	pal	ayi
<i>spear</i>	<i>I hand(NF)</i>	<i>break</i>	<i>past aux.</i>
	<i>I broke the spear.</i>		
mi	natla	kangara	pety
<i>dog</i>	<i>good</i>	<i>I hand(NF)</i>	<i>have</i>
	<i>I have a good dog.</i>		

3.2.9 Class IX - Verbs of Building or Destroying

The verb stems which belong to this class denote mainly actions of building or destroying. There are, however, several verb stems belonging to Class IX which do not fit into this general semantic field. As with Class VIII, the affix units of this verb class must always be accompanied by a verb stem, as they do not in themselves constitute complete utterances. The affix units are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kanganya	ngawanya
<i>you sg.</i>	kananya	anya
<i>he-she</i>	kanya	kawanya
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkanya	ngarrkanya
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	anyan	ngaranya
<i>you pl.</i>	karanya	anyara
<i>they</i>	kungunya	purinya
<i>we dl. incl.</i>	kamanya	ngamanya

Verb stems used in conjunction with these affix units include:

yerp	<i>to shave, comb</i>
mit	<i>to find, discover</i>
kutyuk	<i>to swallow</i>
pat	<i>to build</i>
pal	<i>to chop down</i>
tyantal	<i>to lean on</i>
kur	<i>to hit</i>
kat	<i>to cut off, cut up</i>
tyat	<i>to dig</i>
kul	<i>to fill</i>

Examples of usage:

ngelkiny kanganya tyat ayi
hole I build(NF) dig past aux.
I dug a hole.

awa kanganya kat ayi
meat I build(NF) cut past aux.
I cut up the meat.

karawala kananya mit ayi?
money you build(NF) find past aux.
Did you find the money?

3.2.10 Class X - Verbs of Cutting

The verb stems belonging to this class fit into the general field of cutting and cleaning, although nothing approaching a specific field

of meaning has been found which covers all the members of the class. As for Classes VIII and IX, the affix units must always be accompanied by a verb stem. The Class X affix units are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangala	ngapala
<i>you</i> sg.	kanala	pula
<i>he-she</i>	kala	kapala
<i>we</i> pl.incl.	karrkala	ngarrkala
<i>we</i> pl.excl.	pulan	ngarala
<i>you</i> pl.	karala	putara
<i>they</i>	kulinya	purala
<i>we</i> dl.incl.	kamala	ngamala

Verb stems used with Class X affix units include:

kat	<i>to cut, make (a canoe)</i>
katur	<i>to chase away, hunt</i>
petur	<i>to split</i>
putur	<i>to clean</i>
mork	<i>to cover</i>

Examples of usage:

ngatta	kangala	putur	ayi
<i>house</i>	<i>I cut(NF)</i>	<i>clean</i>	<i>past aux.</i>
<i>I cleaned the house</i>			
tyaltyara	yiminy	kangala	kat ayi
<i>yesterday</i>	<i>wood</i>	<i>I cut(NF)</i>	<i>cut past aux.</i>
<i>Yesterday I cut the wood.</i>			
piyamerr	kangala	kat	piya yi
<i>hair</i>	<i>I cut(NF)</i>	<i>cut</i>	<i>head past aux.</i>
<i>I cut his hair.</i>			

3.2.11 Class XI - Verbs of Eating

This and all the verb classes which follow have few members, sometimes only a single member, although most of them are frequently used in daily conversation.

Class XI has only two verb stems which accompany the affix units. Most often the affix units alone are used as they constitute complete utterances in their own right. The affix units are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kengila	ngewila
<i>you sg.</i>	kenila	wila
<i>he-she</i>	kila	kewila
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	kirrkila	ngirrkila
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	wilan	ngerila
<i>you pl.</i>	kerila	wilara
<i>they</i>	kilinya	pirila
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kemila	ngemila

kengila means *I eat or drink*, while ngewila means *I shall eat or drink*. Thus:

tyaltyara wuta turwu kengila yi
yesterday water bitter I drink(NF) past aux.
Yesterday I had a drink of beer.

There is one peculiarity with this verb class which is important. When the object wuta precedes the affix unit, the verb expressed in it means *to drink*. However, when wuta follows the affix unit the meaning is *to die*. Thus:

tyaltyara kila wuta yi
yesterday he drink(NF) water past aux.
Yesterday he died.

The affix units for this class have been found only with the verb stems *petle to paint oneself* and *tyam to eat (of animals)*. Example:

petle kilinya mata yi
paint they drink(NF) dual past aux.
They two painted each other.

3.2.12 Class XII - Verbs of Seeing

The affix units of Class XII are used in conjunction with only two verb stems, *miri to look at* and *yetantara to be jealous*. The affix units are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangatan	ngawatan
<i>you sg.</i>	kanatan	yeta
<i>he-she</i>	katan	kawatan
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkatan	ngarrkatan
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	yetan	ngaratan
<i>you pl.</i>	karatan	yetara
<i>they</i>	kutinya	puratan
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kamatan	ngamatan

kangatan alone means *I see* while ngawatan means *I shall see*.

Some examples of usage:

peku yuwa kangatan ayi
woman that I see(NF) past aux.

I saw that woman.

peku kangatan miri yi
woman I see(NF) look past aux.

I looked at the woman.

kanatan yetantara yi kantu yuwa
you see(NF) jealous past aux. man that

Were you jealous of that man?

3.2.13 Class XIII - Verbs of Causing Movement

This verb class consists mainly of verbs denoting actions of movement in or out of something. Its accompanying affix units must always be used in conjunction with a verb stem as they have no independent meaning. The affix units are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangatin	ngawatin
<i>you sg.</i>	kanatin	wuti
<i>he-she</i>	kutin	kawatin
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkatin	ngarrkatin
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	wutin	ngaratin
<i>you pl.</i>	karatin	wutira
<i>they</i>	kutinya	puratin
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kamatin	ngamatin

Verb stems used with the above affix units include:

wuty	<i>to pour out</i>
pityi	<i>to roll up, wrap up</i>
tungkuti	<i>to push</i>
tyuk	<i>to send</i>
tutuy	<i>to try out, straighten</i>
pir	<i>to throw away</i>

Examples of usage:

mutyung ngany ngawatin pityi tu
swag my I move(F) roll future aux.

I shall roll up my swag.

wuta kanatin wuty ayi
water I move(NF) pour past aux.

I poured out the water.

3.2.13.1 Verbs of Falling

Class XIII contains a sub-class with only one member which consists of affix units only. It means *to fall*, and patterns almost identically

with the affixes of Class XIII. The affix units for the sub-class are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangatinti	ngawatinti
<i>you sg.</i>	kanatinti	atangenti
<i>he-she</i>	katinti	kawatinti
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkatinti	ngarrkatinti
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	atintinyana	ngaratinti
<i>you pl.</i>	karatinti	atarangenti
<i>they</i>	kutintinya	puratinti
<i>we dl.incl</i>	kamatinti	ngamatinti

Examples of usage:

tawar katinti yi
tree he fall(NF) past aux.
The tree fell down.
 tyaltyara kangatinti yi
yesterday I fall(NF) past aux.
Yesterday I fell down.

3.2.14 Class XIV - Unaspectual Verbs

This class has been called 'unaspectual' because its affix units lack the tri-morphemic structure of all the other verb classes. In this class, the third morpheme, which indicates what type of action is being performed (as explained in 3.2.1), is absent. No clear semantic field covers this class, but *wut to give* is by far its most commonly used member. The affix units are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kengi	ngiye
<i>you sg.</i>	keni	ye
<i>he-she</i>	kanga	kiye
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	kirrki	ngerrki
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	yen	ngerl
<i>you pl.</i>	keri	yeri
<i>they</i>	kinya	piri
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kemi	ngemi

The affix units must always be used in conjunction with a verb stem, as they have no independent meaning. Some verb stems occurring with these affix units are:

wut	<i>to give</i>
po	<i>to smoke</i>
wurut	<i>to give (several objects), to put down</i>
tutuy	<i>to straighten</i>

Examples of usage:

karawala ngiye nimpe wut atu
 money I (F) you give future aux.

I shall give you some money.

wun kengi po yi tyaltyara
 tobacco I(NF) smoke past aux. yesterday

3.2.15 Class XV - Verbs of Vertical Movement

This verb class is restricted to verb stems denoting actions of jumping up and down, both transitive and intransitive. The affix units which follow must always be used in conjunction with a verb stem:

	non-Future	Future
I	kanginanga	ngetanga
you sg.	kaninanga	na
he-she	kananga	ketanga
we pl.incl.	kirrkinanga	ngirrkinanga
we pl.excl.	nan	ngerinanga
you pl.	karinanga	nara
they	kununanga	pirinanga
we dl.incl.	kaminanga	ngeminanga

Verb stems used with these affix units are:

purup to dance
 pal to break by jumping on
 pety to stand on

Examples of usage:

tyaltyara wangka kanginanga purup ayi
 yesterday corroboree I jump(NF) dance past aux.

Yesterday I danced a corroboree.

tyinta kanginanga pal ayi
 spear I jump(NF) break past aux.

I broke the spear by jumping on it.

awa mala yena kanginanga pety ayi kumpu nunu
 meat snake on I jump(NF) get past aux.foot with

I put my foot on a snake.

3.2.15.1 Verbs of Cooking

This sub-class contains verbs concerned only with cooking and boiling, and has affix units almost identical with those of Class XV. In this case, the affix unit may be used without the accompaniment of a verb stem. The affix units are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kaninyanga	ngetyanga
<i>you sg.</i>	kaninyanga	nya
<i>he-she</i>	kanganya	ketyanga
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	kirrkinnyanga	ngirrkinnyanga
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	nyan	ngarinnyanga
<i>you pl.</i>	karinyanga	nyara
<i>they</i>	kunyunyana	pirinyanga
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kaminnyanga	ngaminnyanga

kanginyanga alone means *I cook*, while ngetyanga means *I shall cook*. The above affix units are also used with the verb stems *wu to heat up*, and *tutuy to straighten by heating*.

Examples of usage:

awa kanginyanga wu yI yIminy yena
meat I cook(NF) heat past aux. fire in
I heated the meat up on the fire.

tyinta ngetyanga tutuy atu
spear I cook(F) straighten future aux.

I am going to straighten the spear (by heating it).

awa wamangkan kanginyanga yI
meat wallaby I cook(NF) past aux.
I cooked the wallaby.

3.2.16 Class XVI - Verbs of Arranging

The verb stems which are members of this class denote actions of arranging or putting objects into heaps and suchlike. The affix units must always be accompanied by a verb stem, as they alone do not constitute complete utterances. The affix units are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangkanma	ngapama
<i>you sg.</i>	kanankanma	pama
<i>he-she</i>	kankanma	kapama
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	karrkankanma	ngarrkankanma
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	paman	ngarankanma
<i>you pl</i>	karankanma	pamara
<i>they</i>	kunkunyama	purankanma
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	kamankanma	ngamankanma

Verb stems used with the above affix units are:

tur *to heap up*
 kurp *to stand s.th. up; put in place*
 tattat *to make a fire*

Examples of usage:

yiminy kangankanma tattat ayi
fire I arrange(NF) set past aux.
I set the fire.

yiminy kangankanma tur ayi
wood I arrange(NF) heap past aux.
I heaped up the wood.

3.2.17 Class XVII - Verbs of Sensing

This class is concerned with verbs of sensing and smelling, plus any resultant action from the sensing, such as fleeing from danger.

The affix units are as follows:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kenginymen	ngepinymen
<i>you sg.</i>	keninymen	pinyme
<i>he-she</i>	kinymen	kepinymen
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	kirkkinymen	ngirrkinymen
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	pinymen	ngerinymen
<i>you pl.</i>	kerinymen	pinymere
<i>they</i>	kinymenye	pirinymen
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	keminymen	ngeminymen

kenginymen alone means *I smell*, while ngepinymen means *I shall smell*.

Class XVII affix units are used also with:

naratara *to run along*
 pet...teti *to get up*
 teti *to get up*

Examples of usage:

miya kenginymen ayi natla
food I smell(NF) past aux. good
I smelt good food.

mi kinymen naratara
dog he smell(NF) run
The dog is running along.

mi pet kinymen teti yi
dog open he smell(NF) back past aux.
The dog got up.

3.2.18 Class XVIII - Verbs of Burning

This last verb class has been found used with only one verb stem, namely *yurwu to burn*. The affix units are:

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	kangantan	ngawantan
<i>you</i> sg.	kanantan	wunta
<i>he-she</i>	kuntan	kawantan
<i>we</i> pl.incl.	karrkantan	ngarrkantan
<i>we</i> pl.excl.	wuntan	ngarakantan
<i>you</i> pl.	karantan	wuntara
<i>they</i>	kuntanya	purantan
<i>we</i> dl.incl.	kamantan	ngamantan

Example:

woro kangantan yurwu yi
grass I burn(NF) burn past aux.

3.3 SUMMARY OF AFFIX UNIT MORPHEMES

The affix units for the different verb classes, listed in paradigms above in order to facilitate learning and demonstrate the semantic fields covered by each, present a certain degree of regularity. However, they also present a large number of irregularities. Summary tables of regularities and irregularities will now be given so as to eliminate the need to commit all parts of the paradigms to memory.

As was seen above, 3.2.1, each affix unit consists normally of three morphemes. Thus we have, for example:

ka-nga-ni I go
 ka-ngi-nan I sit
 ka-ngi-ya I lie

3.3.1 Tense Morphemes

The first of the three morphemes, then, indicates the *basic tense* of the verb. The form of the basic tense morphemes (future and non-future) is constant throughout all the verb classes. The tense marking morphemes are as follows:

- ka- non-future for all persons except first person plural exclusive and third person plural.
- ku- non-future for third person plural. The first person plural exclusive is highly irregular and will be set out in a separate table.
- nga- future tense for all persons except second person singular and plural and third person singular. With third person singular the nga- is replaced by ka-.

pu- future tense for third person plural.
 The second persons singular and plural are highly irregular and will be set out in a table, together with the first person plural exclusive.

3.3.2 Person Morphemes

The person morphemes occur second in the affix unit. Their regularities and irregularities will be set out in a series of four tables.

	non-Future	Future
<i>I</i>	-nga-	-wa- (see Table 8)
<i>you sg.</i>	-na-	- see Table 6
<i>he-she</i>	-∅-	-wa- (see Table 8)
<i>we pl.incl.</i>	-rrka-	-rrka-
<i>we pl.excl.</i>	- see Table 6	-ra-
<i>you pl.</i>	-ra-	- see Table 6
<i>they</i>	-nya- (see Table 7)	-ra- (see Table 7)
<i>we dl.incl.</i>	-ma-	-ma-

TABLE 5

The forms for the first person plural exclusive of the non-future and those for the second person singular and plural of the future tense form a close-knit unit within each verb class. However, they are not predictable across classes. The forms for all classes are set out in Table 6.

	We pl. excl.NF	You sg.F.	You pl.F.
Cl.Ia	warin	wari	warira
b	antin	anti	antira
Cl.II	poron	payoro	parinyoro
Cl.IIIa	tanman	tangama	tangarama
b	tan	tangam	tangaram
Cl.IV	yun	yungu	yungura
Cl.V	nin	ninga	ningara
Cl.VI	men	me	mere
Cl.VII	wuman	wuma	wumara
Cl.VIII	aran	ara	arara
Cl.IX	anyan	anya	anyara
Cl.X	pulan	pula	pulara
Cl.XI	wilan	wila	wilara
Cl.XII	yetan	yeta	yetara
Cl.XIII	wutin	wuti	wutira
Cl.XIV	yen	ye	yeri
Cl.XVa	nan	na	nara
b	nyan	nya	nyara
Cl.XVI	paman	pama	pamara
Cl.XVII	pinyen	pinye	pinyeme
Cl.XVIII	wuntan	wunta	wuntara

TABLE 6

With these affix units no morpheme division has been made into tense, actor and type of action as was done for all other affix units. For all practical purposes an attempt at such a division would be useless. The affix units for these persons has, therefore, been considered as fused and indivisible, incorporating tense, person and type of action. It is to be noted, however, that if the form for the second person singular is taken as the base form, -n is added to give the form for the first person plural exclusive, and -ra is added to form the second person plural future. This could be summarised in the formulae:

2nd Future + -n = 1st plural exclusive non-Future

2nd Future + -ra = 2nd plural Future

The forms of the affix units for third person in both the Future and the non-Future present further irregularities, best highlighted by setting them out in a table, as follows:

	They (non-Future)	They (Future)
Cl.Ia	ku-ni-nya	pu-ra-ni
b	kun-ti-nya	pu-ran-ti
Cl.II	ku-nyo-ro	po-ro-nyoro
Cl.IIIa	ku-nya-ma	pu-ra-ma
b	ku-nya-m	pu-ra-m
Cl.IV	ku-yi-nya	pi-ri-ya
Cl.V	ku-ni-nan	pi-ri-nan
Cl.VI	ku-mi-nya	pu-ra-me
Cl.VII	ku-mu-nya	pu-ra-man
Cl.VIII	ku-ri-nya	pu-ra-ra
Cl.IX	ku-ngu-nya	pu-ri-nya
Cl.X	ku-li-nya	pu-ra-la
Cl.XI	ki-li-nya	pi-ri-la
Cl.XII	ku-ti-nya	pu-ra-tan
Cl.XIII	ku-ti-nya	pu-ra-tin
Cl.XIV	ki-nya	pi-ri
Cl.XVa	ku-ni-nanga	pi-ri-nanga
b	ku-nyu-ngana	pi-ri-nyanga
Cl.XVI	kun-ku-nyama	pu-ran-kanma
Cl.XVII	ki-ny-me-nye	pi-riny-men
Cl.XVIII	kun-ta-nya	pu-ran-tan

TABLE 7

The unusual feature with the third person plural affix units is that in the non-future tense the person morpheme most often occupies the final position in the unit instead of the second. With the future tense, the morphemes observe the normal ordering. The most common form of the third person plural morpheme is:

non-Future	-nya
Future	-ra-

The exact forms are not, however, accurately predictable and must be learnt for each verb class.

With the future tense, the first and third persons singular are highly irregular and unpredictable. They do, however, have almost identical forms, the sole difference being that the velar nasal (nga-) of the tense morpheme of the first person singular becomes a velar stop (ka-) with the third person singular. The actual person marking morphemes, which occupy the second position in the affix unit, are identical for the first and third persons singular in the future tense, as will be revealed by Table 8.

	I (Future)	He-She (Future)
Cl.Ia	nga-wa-ni	ka-wa-ni
b	nga-wan-ti	ka-wan-ti
Cl.II	nga-po-ro	ka-po-ro
Cl.III	nga-ta-ma	ka-ta-ma
Cl.IV	nga-yu	ka-yu
Cl.V	nge-ti	ke-ti
Cl.VI	nge-pe	ke-pe
Cl.VII	nga-ma	ka-ma
Cl.VIII	nga-wa-ra	ka-wa-ra
Cl.IX	nga-wa-nya	ka-wa-nya
Cl.X	nga-pa-la	ka-pa-la
Cl.XI	nge-wi-la	ke-wi-la
Cl.XII	nga-wa-tan	ka-wa-tan
Cl.XIII	nga-wa-tin	ka-wa-tin
Cl.XIV	ngi-ye	ki-ye
Cl.XV	nge-ta-nga	ke-ta-nga
Cl.XVI	nga-pa-ma	ka-pa-ma
Cl.XVII	nge-piny-men	ke-piny-men
Cl.XVIII	nga-wan-tan	ka-wan-tan

TABLE 8

Two homophonous morphemes are therefore in existence, ka- indicating the non-future tense in most cases, but also the future tense for third person singular.

3.3.3 Aspect Morphemes

The aspect morpheme occupies the third and final position in the affix unit, with the exception of the first person plural exclusive non-future and the second person singular and plural of the future tense, as set out in Table 6, and the third person plural non-future as set out in Table 7. The aspect morpheme indicates what type of action is being performed. It is this, in fact, on which the classification of Maranungku verbs is based. The table of aspect morphemes is as follows:

Cl.Ia	-ni	verbs of motion
b	-ti	verbs of motion
Cl.II	-ro	verbs of projection
Cl.III	-ma	verbs of standing
Cl.IV	-ya	verbs of lying
Cl.Va	-nan	verbs of sitting
b	-kur	verbs of living
Cl.VI	-me	verbs of saying
Cl.VII	-man	verbs of holding
Cl.VIII	-ra	verbs of action done with the hands
Cl.IX	-nya	verbs of building or destroying
Cl.X	-la	verbs of cutting
Cl.XI	-la	verbs of eating
Cl.XII	-tan	verbs of seeing
Cl.XIII	-tin	verbs of causing movement
Cl.XIV	-∅	unaspectual verbs
Cl.XV	-nanga	verbs of vertical movement
Cl.XVI	-kanma	verbs of arranging
Cl.XVII	-men	verbs of sensing
Cl.XVIII	-tan	verbs of burning.

TABLE 9

3.4 TENSE AND ASPECT

As was seen above, the basic tense distinction in Maranungku is between Future and non-Future. The Future, taking the Future affix units, refers to any action occurring at some future time. The non-Future, taking the non-Future affix units, refers to any action thought of as taking place either in the present or in the past. The explanation of tense and aspect will therefore be treated in two sections: Future and non-Future. Although the basic tenses were outlined above, in 3.2.1, they will reappear in more detail in this section for the sake of completeness.

3.4.1 The Non-Future

Maranungku non-Future sentences may be represented by the following formula:-

$$\pm T (\pm S \pm O) + AU(NF) \pm VS \pm me \pm nini \pm yi$$

In the formula: + = obligatory; ± = optional; T = Time; S = Subject; O = Object; AU = Affix Unit; NF = Non-Future; VS = Verb Stem.

3.4.1.1 General Past

With the general past tense, the time slot is often left unfilled, although it may be filled by time adverbs such as *tyaltyara yesterday*, or *kutyala today*. The affix unit and verb stem are followed by the past tense auxiliary *ayi* or *yi* (for distribution see 3.2.1 above), giving the formula:

$$\pm T \pm S \pm O + AU(NF) \pm VS + ayi$$

Examples:

awa manarrk kangaman kur ayi
meat kangaroo I hold(NF) spear past aux.
I speared a kangaroo.

tyaltyara winyinkiny kangara purity ayi
yesterday boomerang I hand(NF) make past aux.
Yesterday I made a boomerang.

3.4.1.2 Recent Past

An immediate or recent past may be conveyed by two different constructions. The first consists of filling the time slot with either *kutyala tany* or *kutyala keni* meaning *today now* and *today this*, and by the use of the past tense auxiliary, giving the formula:

$$+ T \pm S \pm O + AU(NF) \pm VS + ayi$$

Example:

kutyala tany awa wamangkan kangaman kur ayi
today now meat wallaby I hold(NF) spear past aux.
Today I speared a wallaby.

The second and more emphatic construction consists of putting *anini* or *nini* (same distribution as for *ayi* and *yi*) after the verb stem and before the past auxiliary marker, giving the formula:

$$\pm S \pm O + AU(NF) \pm VS + nini + yi$$

Example:

winyinkiny kangara purity anini yi
boomerang I hand(NF) make now past aux.
I have just made a boomerang.

3.4.1.3 Distant Past

The distant past tense is indicated by filling the time slot with either *atara previously*, or *muntak old*, and placing the past auxiliary marker after the affix unit and verb stem, giving the formula:

$$+ T \pm S \pm O + AU(NF) \pm VS + yi$$

Example:

atara tawar kangala kat ayi
previously tree I cut(NF) chop past aux.
I chopped down the tree some time ago.

3.4.1.4 Completed Action

To specify completed action, the time slot is filled by *wakay finish*, and the affix unit and verb stem are followed by the past tense auxiliary, giving the formula:

$$+ T \pm S \pm O + AU(NF) \pm VS + yi$$

Example:

wakay awa kanginyanga yi
finish meat I cook(NF) past aux.
I have finished cooking the meat.

3.4.1.5 Past Continuous

There are two past continuous tenses in Maranungku, a general past continuous and a recent past continuous. These are used only with verb stems denoting actions thought of as continuing for some time. They have been found with the following verb stems:

pitpit	to clean
tyutyuk	to cook
tyakal	to eat
tattat	to stay
pot	to throw
tyirungtyirung	to blow bubbles
ngulang	to chat
tarung	to snore
kutluk	to cough
patypaty	to throw
tratrav	to look for
wuyity	to rain
ngunguk	to breathe
wurut	to give
papal	to hunt
wurka	to work
kalkal	to climb

(a) The first past continuous tense is the general past continuous. It consists of following the verb stem immediately by the continuous marker *me*, giving the sentence formula:

$$\pm T \pm S \pm O + AU(NF) + VS + me + yi$$

Examples:

karawala karrkama patypaty me yi
stone we pl. stand(NF) throw state past aux.
We plural inclusive were throwing stones.
wuta kama wuyity me yi
rain he stand(NF) pour state past aux.
It was raining hard.

(b) The second past continuous tense is the recent past continuous. It consists of following the verb stem immediately by *me nini* plus the usual past auxiliary marker, giving the formula:

$$\pm T \pm S \pm O + AU(NF) + VS + me + nini + yi$$

Example:

kangikur tyapat me nini yi
I sit(NF) swim state now past aux.
I was just swimming.

Observe that the verb stem may also precede the affix unit, as was shown above, 3.2.1.

3.4.1.6 Present Tense

The present tense indicates a present continuous, and may be represented by the formula:

$$\pm T \pm S \pm O + AU(NF) \pm VS \pm me \pm nini$$

The present continuous is indicated by the non-Future affix unit alone, plus the verb stem when one is required; with the verb stems listed in 3.4.1.5, the verb stem is followed by the continuous marker *me*.

Examples:

winyingkiny kangara purity
boomerang I hand(NF) make
I am making a boomerang.
 ngurkur yuwa kaya
sleep there he lie(NF)
He is sleeping there.
 kanginan ngunguk me
I sit(NF) breathe state
I am breathing.

When the emphasis is sought, the above utterances are followed by *nini now*, giving sentences such as:

kengila nini
I eat(NF) now
I am eating now.
 kanganya kur nini
I destroy(NF) hit now
I am hitting him now.

3.4.2 The Future

There are four future tenses in Maranungku : general future, immediate future, future continuous and exhortative.

3.4.2.1 General Future

The general future tense does not imply immediacy; nor does it imply a distant future specifically, although it is so used, as no

special construction exists for this purpose in Maranungku. It may be summarised in the formula:

$$\pm T \pm S \pm O + AU(F) \pm VS + \text{atu}$$

The future tense affix units are used, together with the future tense auxiliary marker *tu* or *atu* (for distribution see 3.2.1).

Examples:

yeri yiminy ngapala kat atu
tomorrow wood I cut(F) chop future aux.

Tomorrow I shall chop the wood.

yeri ngawani wat atu tawun
tomorrow I go(F) walk future aux. town

Tomorrow I shall walk to town.

3.4.2.2 Immediate Future

There are two immediate future constructions as follows:

(a) The usual immediate future consists simply of the future affix unit plus verb stem if required, giving the formula:

$$\pm T \pm S \pm O + AU(F) \pm VS$$

Example:

ngawani atyawa
I go(F) urinate
I am going to urinate now.

(b) When emphasis is sought, the time slot is filled by the time phrase *atu keni future this*; the verb stem and affix unit are followed by the future tense auxiliary *atu*. This can be represented in the formula:

$$+ T \pm S \pm O + AU(F) \pm VS + \text{atu}$$

Example:

atu keni yiminy ngapala kat atu
future this wood I cut(F) chop future aux.
I shall chop the wood straightaway.

3.4.2.3 Future Continuous

The future continuous is not very often used. It may be represented by the formula:

$$\pm T \pm S \pm O + AU(F) \pm VS \pm \text{me} + \text{tu}$$

With the verb stems which may take the continuous marker *me*, the continuous is indicated by *me* following the affix unit or verb stem as the case may be. With all other verb stems, the normal future tense may also indicate the future continuous.

Examples:

yeri ngeti tyapat me tu
tomorrow I sit(F) swim state future aux.

Tomorrow I shall be swimming.

yeri awa nala ngawani
tomorrow meat for it I go(F)
Tomorrow I shall be hunting.

3.4.2.4 The Exhortative

An exhortative future tense is indicated by the particle *pa* preceding the affix unit and verb stem, and by *nta* immediately following it. This gives the formula:

+ *pa* + AU(F) ± VS + *nta*

Example:

pa ngamani *nta*
let we two go(F) now
Let us two inclusive go now.

3.4.3 General Note to Section 3.4

(a) With all of the formulae above it will be seen that the Verb Stem (VS) is optional. This is because the affix units themselves, both future and non-future are potentially complete utterances for most verb classes, and often are. For an explanation of this feature, see above, section 3.2.1. However, in most cases a verb stem is required, in addition to the accompanying affix unit, as the examples given in this section have shown.

(b) In nearly all of the examples, the affix unit has preceded the verb stem. As was pointed out in 3.2.1 the verb stem may also precede the affix unit without any change in meaning. This feature will manifest itself clearly in the section on unelicited texts. In the grammatical explanation, however, examples have been chosen with the affix units preceding the verb stem both for pedagogical reasons and because this is by far the most common ordering.

3.5 THE DIRECT OBJECT

The position of the direct object in the Maranungku sentence has been mentioned above in 3.1. It is treated in detail here as there are several types of direct object, some of which require explanation immediately, before further features of the Maranungku verb are discussed.

3.5.1 Noun Objects

In Maranungku the direct object normally follows any noun subject and occurs immediately before the affix unit and verb stem. This can be seen in the general sentence formula:

± T ± S ± O + AU ± VS ± Verbal Particles

Examples:

tyaltyara MUTIKA kangara purity ayi
yesterday car I hand(NF) fix past aux.
Yesterday I fixed the car.

YIMINY kangala kat ayi
wood I cut(NF) cut past aux.
I cut the wood.

mi AWA kara tim ayi
dog meat he hand(NF) bury past aux.
The dog buried the meat.

Occasionally the direct object occurs sentence finally, but only when emphasis is sought.

Examples:

tyaltyara kengi wut ayi TYINTA
yesterday I(NF) put down past aux. spear
Yesterday I put down the spear.
 kangara yalak ayi MAWUNY
I hand(NF) lose past aux. swag
I lost my swag.

When the direct object is part of the body, or a reflexive pronoun (*c.f.* 3.13), it occurs twice in the sentence, both before and after the affix unit and verb stem, giving the formula:

± T ± S + O + AU ± VS + O ± Verbal Particles

Examples:

tyaltyara TANNGAN kawanya-ngany yerp TANNGAN ayi
yesterday beard I destroy(NF) me shave beard past aux.
Yesterday I had a shave.
 tyaltyara KUMPU kangala-ngany kat KUMPU ayi
yesterday foot I cut(NF) me cut foot past aux.
Yesterday I cut my foot.
 tyaltyara TIRR kangara-ngany pit TIRR ayi
yesterday tooth I hand(NF) me wash tooth past aux.
Yesterday I cleaned my teeth.

3.5.2 Pronoun Objects

The object pronoun in Maranungku is expressed by a series of suffixes to the affix units discussed above. They are as follows:

-ngany	<i>me</i>
-nimpe	<i>you singular</i>
-na	<i>him</i>
-nga	<i>her</i>
-kinya	<i>us plural inclusive</i>
-ngerinya	<i>us plural exclusive</i>
-ninya	<i>you plural</i>
-winya	<i>them plural</i>

-nganku	we dual inclusive
-ngerinya mata	we dual exclusive
-ninya mata	you dual
-winya mata	them dual

Examples:

tyikirit kengi-na wut ayi
cigarette I(NF) him give past aux.

I gave him a cigarette.

tyinta ngiye-nimpe wut atu
spear I(NF) you give fut.aux.

I shall give you a spear.

yeri ngawanya-nimpe kur atu
tomorrow I destroy(NF) you hit fut.aux.

I shall hit you tomorrow.

tyaltyara katan-winya yi
yesterday he see(NF) them past aux.

He saw them yesterday.

tyaltyara katan-ngerinya mata yi
yesterday he see(NF) us dl.excl. past aux.

He saw us two yesterday.

If the object of the verb is a plural noun denoting human beings, two objects are expressed, one nominal and the other pronominal.

Examples:

yera ngawanti-winya tu
child I take(F) them fut.aux.

I shall bring the children.

yeri polopolo ngarrkatan-winya tu
tomorrow old people we pl.(F) see them fut.aux.

We shall see the old people tomorrow.

If the object of the verb is a singular noun denoting a human being, the pronominal form of the noun is often dropped, giving two possible sentences such as:

polo ngarrkatan-na tu
old man we pl.(F) see him fut.aux.

We shall see the old man.

polo ngarrkatan atu
old man we pl.(F) see fut.aux.

We shall see the old man.

3.6 SPECIAL VERB STEMS

There are four types of verb stem in Maranungku which require special explanation, as they behave differently from the rest.

3.6.1 Changing Verb Stems

In Maranungku several verbs take a different stem according to whether the object expressed is singular or plural. They are as follows:

	Singular O	Plural O
<i>to break</i>	pal	palpal
<i>to build</i>	pat	patpat
<i>to hit</i>	kur	kurkur
<i>to smoke</i>	po	popo
<i>to throw</i>	paty	patypaty
<i>to wash</i>	pit	pitpit
<i>to catch</i>	kur	tip
<i>to pick</i>	kat	tur
<i>to pour</i>	wuyty	wuyity
<i>to put, give</i>	wut	wurut
<i>to stand up (Tr.)</i>	kurp	tyuk

With the majority of these verb stems the singular object form is fully reduplicated when there is a plural object. With the others, however, there is a completely different stem.

Examples:

awa wakkar kangaman kur ayi
meat fish I hold(NF) catch past aux.
I caught a fish.

awa wakkar ngarrkara tip atu
meat fish we pl.(F) hand spear fut.aux.
We plural shall spear some fish.

wun kengi-na wut ayi
tobacco I(NF) him give past aux.
I gave him some tobacco.

wun kangi-winya wurut ayi
tobacco I(NF) them give past aux.
I gave them some tobacco.

3.6.2 Verb stems with Changing Meanings

A few Maranungku verb stems may belong to more than one verb class, and so may be accompanied by different affix units with different meanings. These include:

kur + Class VII AU (-man)	=	to spear, catch
kur + Class IX AU (-nya)	=	to hit (with a stick)
kur + Class X AU (-la)	=	to shoot
kat + Class IX AU (-nya)	=	to cut, make
kat + Class X AU (-la)	=	to cut up, cut in two
paraty + Class III AU (-ma)	=	to run away
paraty + Class VIII AU (-ra)	=	to chase
pal + Class I AU (-ni)	=	to break (intransitive)
pal + Class VIII AU (-ra)	=	to break with the hands
pal + Class IX AU (-nya)	=	to smash, destroy.

It is a rather common phenomenon for a large number of intransitive verbs to be used with more than one affix unit class, not with a change in meaning, but rather to specify exactly how the action was performed, i.e. in a sitting, standing, lying or moving position. Thus an intransitive verb stem may be accompanied by affix units belonging to either Class I, III, IV or V.

Examples:

wo	kangani	wiritya	I cry (walking)
wo	kangama	wiritya	I cry (standing up)
wo	kangiya	wiritya	I cry (lying down)
wo	kanginan	wiritya	I cry (sitting down)

The above changes in verb class occur only if there is reason to be very specific about the manner in which the action is performed. Otherwise, the verb stem remains constantly in the one verb class.

With transitive verbs, if the action is performed in an unusual position, the stem itself does not change class. In this case, the sentence requires two verbs, one describing the action and the other describing the unusual circumstances. The verb describing the unusual circumstances is always accompanied by the instrumental marker *nunu*.

Example:

kaya	nunu	yi	awa	kuman	kur	ayi
he lie(NF)	with	past aux.	meat	he hold	spear	past aux.
<i>He speared an animal while lying down.</i>						

The remarks made in this section apply to only a small percentage of the Maranungku verb stems. Normally a verb is a member of one verb class only, as set out above in 3.2.

3.6.3 Transitive Intransitives

Two verbs which are intransitive in English are transitive in Maranungku. They are:

wiritya	to cry
eruwiyoy	to laugh.

wiritya requires the object *wo tears*; eruiyo requires the object *eruwe laughter*.

Examples:

tyaltyara wo kanginan wiritya yi
yesterday tears I sit(NF) cry past aux.

Yesterday I cried.

tyaltyara eruwe kanginan eruiyo yi
yesterday laughs I sit(NF) laugh past aux.

Yesterday I laughed.

3.6.4 Verb Stems Preceding Affix Unit

While most verb stems normally follow the affix unit, there are some which always precede it. They are as follows:

melk	<i>to be sick</i>
metter	<i>to be bored</i>
leri	<i>to be happy</i>
tyilk	<i>to be painful</i>
waw panpa	<i>to take, carry</i>
tal	<i>to grow up</i>
retye	<i>to want, like</i>
ngurkur	<i>to sleep</i>
paw	<i>to be tired</i>

Examples:

awa natla retye kangara
meat good want I hand(NF)

I want some good meat.

ngurkur kuyinya mata yi
sleep they lie(NF) dual past aux.

They two slept.

metter kengame
bored I say(NF)

I am bored.

3.6.5 Usage of nala

nala for him, for it, performs two functions with Maranungku verbs, as follows:

(a) It follows the noun object of the following transitive verb stem:

mangana	<i>to look for, to ask for</i>
kay	<i>to call for</i>
tratrav	<i>to look about for</i>
mananka	<i>to ask for</i>
Class I AU	<i>to hunt for</i>
tyengi werik	<i>to think about, worry about.</i>

Examples:

karawala nala kangatan mangana yi
 money for it I see(NF) look past aux.
I looked for the money.

wuta nala ngatama winya kay atu
 water for it I stand(F) them call fut.aux.
I shall call out to them for some water.

nentu nala kangani tratrax me yi
 horse for it I go(NF) look state past aux.
I was looking for a horse.

tyengi werik kangani mi nala
 ear bad I go(NF) dog for him
I was thinking about the dog.

(b) *nala* is also used to indicate purpose or intention, and follows the verb stem, as in:

kangani yi tyapat me nala
 I go(NF) past aux. swim state for it
I went for a swim.

ngawani atyawa nala
 I go(F) urinate for it
I am going to urinate.

3.7 NEGATION

Negation is indicated in Maranungku in the following ways:

(a) With verb stems which follow the affix unit, negation is indicated in two ways:

(i) *way piya not head* may precede the affix unit and verb stem in a sentence initial position, summed up in the formula:

$way\ piya \pm S \pm O + AU \pm VS \pm Verbal\ Particles$

Examples:

way piya tyinta kangiya-na paty wakan ayi
 not head spear I lie(NF) him throw back past aux.
I did not throw the spear back at him.

way piya wowe yena kanginan ayi
 not head camp in I sit(NF) past aux.
I did not stay home.

(ii) *piya* may precede the affix unit and verb stem and *way* follow giving the formula:

$piya \pm S \pm O + AU \pm VS + way \pm Verbal\ Particles$

Example:

piya kangani way
 head I go(NF) not
I am not going.

This second construction is more emphatic than the first.

(b) With the small number of verb stems which normally precede the affix unit, way piya is most often placed between the verb stem and the affix unit, although piya alone in sentence initial position is sometimes used.

Examples:

leri way piya kangani
happy not head I go(NF)

I am not happy.

piya leri kangikur
head happy I stay(NF)

I am not happy.

In rapid speech way piya is often contracted to piya.

3.8 THE IMPERATIVE

The imperative in Maranungku is conveyed by the general future tense, explained above in 3.4.2.1. The command is accompanied by a high rising intonation at the end of the utterance.

Examples:

wuta nungu anya kur ngenila
water here you(F) get for me

Bring me some water.

yiminy ara ngi
wood you(F) light

Light the fire.

ye-na wut atu
you(F) him give fut.aux.

Give it to him.

wari tat
you(F) sit

Sit down.

Note that the future tense auxiliary atu is optional with the imperative construction.

With negative commands, piya precedes the order, as in:

piya wari tat
not you(F) sit

Do not sit down.

The exhortative form of the imperative has been discussed above in 3.4.2.4.

3.9 COMPETENCE AND INCOMPETENCE

Competence indicates 'to know how to', while incompetence indicates 'not to know how to'.

(a) Competence is conveyed in Maranungku by the phrase *tyengi witya*, literally *ear with*, plus the affix units of verb class I.

Examples:

mutika tyengi witya kangani wakay
motorcar ear with I go(NF) finish
I know all about motorcars.

tyengi witya kangani tyapat me
ear with I go(NF) swim state
I know how to swim.

tyengi witya kanani ara purity winyingkiny
ear with you go(NF) you(F) make boomerang
Do you know how to make a boomerang?

tyengi witya kana-ngany
ear with he go(NF) me
He knows me.

(b) Incompetence is indicated by the verb stem *puyty* used in conjunction with Class IX affix units.

Examples:

kanya puyty awa tyutyuk me
she destroy(NF) not know meat cook state
She does not know how to cook meat.

kanganya puyty
I destroy(NF) not know
I do not know.

3.10 ABILITY AND INABILITY

The abilitative form means 'to be able to', while inabilitative means 'not to be able to'.

(a) Ability is indicated solely by the use of the future tense, with or without the future tense auxiliary *atu*.

Examples:

karawala kenki anti war
stone this you(F) lift
Can you lift this stone?
 yu ngawanti war atu
yes I go(F) lift fut.aux.
Yes, I can lift it.

(b) Inability is indicated by placing *piya mengke* at the beginning of the sentence, the verb of which is in the non-future tense.

Examples:

piya mengke kanginyanga way
head shade I cook(NF) not
I cannot cook.

piya mengke mutika kanganti war
 head shade motorcar I go(NF) lift
I cannot lift the motorcar.

Note that way is sometimes added utterance finally for emphasis.

3.11 THE DESIDERATIVE

The desiderative form indicates 'to want' and also in Maranungku, 'to like'.

(a) When the object of the desiderative verb *retye* is a noun or pronoun, the construction is the same as for any transitive verb.

Example:

awa retye kangara
 meat want I hand(NF)
I want some meat.

As was stated above, *retye* is one of the verb stems which occurs before the affix unit.

(b) When the object of the desiderative verb is a verb phrase, there are two possible constructions, as follows:

(i) When the subject of both verbs is the same, the desiderative is conveyed by the future tense alone, without the future auxiliary tense marker, which may however optionally occur.

Examples:

ngawanya kur atu mi yuwa
 I destroy(F) hit fut.aux. dog that
I would like to hit that dog.
 po ngerrki
 smoke we pl.(F)
We want to smoke.

(ii) When the subject of both verbs is different, two independent clauses are used.

Examples:

retye kangara nimpe awa wila
 want I hand(NF) you meat you eat(F)
I want you to eat the meat.
 retye kangara miya kukanat kawara tur
 want I hand(NF) food coconut he pick
I want him to pick a coconut.

3.12 THE NECESSITATIVE AND PROHIBITIVE

The necessitative in Maranungku is conveyed by the use of the necessitative particle *ngaty* which occurs first in the sentence, plus the future tense of the verb.

Examples:

ngaty yili winyinkiny ara purity ngenila
must stick boomerang you(F) make me for
You must make a boomerang for me.

ngaty wintara wany tangama wul nungu
must quick also you stand(F) come towards speaker
You must come back quickly.

The prohibitive is the same as explained above for the negative imperative, in 3.8.

Example:

wakkar piya wila
fish head you eat(F)
You must not eat the fish.

3.13 THE REFLEXIVE

The Maranungku reflexive does not have a parallel in English. There are two types of Maranungku reflexive as follows:

(a) Where the English has, for example 'I cut myself', the Maranungku speaker must specify the part of the body that has been cut. However, as was seen above in 3.5.1, when the direct object is a part of the body, it occurs twice in the sentence, both before and after the affix unit and verb stem. In addition the reflexive pronoun, the same as the normal object pronoun, is used, giving a sentence formula:

± S + O + AU + PnO + VS + O ± Tense auxiliaries

Examples:

kumpu kangala-ngany kat kumpu yi
foot I cut(NF) me cut foot past aux.
I cut my foot.

tarr kangara-ngany nyiriki tarr ayi
leg I hand(NF) me scratch leg past aux.
I scratched my leg.

kumpu karala-ninya kat kumpu yi
foot you pl.(NF) cut you cut foot past aux.
You plural cut your feet.

(b) With verb stems indicating falling against or leaning against, and also with the verb *wer to hurry*, the reflexive pronoun is always used.

Examples:

kengamen-ngany wer ayi
I get(NF) me hurry past aux.
I hurried.

peku yuwa kemen-nga wer ayi
 woman that she get (NF) her hurry past aux.

That woman hurried.

kanganya-ngany tyantal ayi tawar yena
 I destroy (NF) me lean past aux. tree on

I leant against a tree.

3.14 THE RECIPROCAL

There are two types of reciprocal construction in Maranungku, the first meaning 'to do something to each other or one another', and the second meaning 'to do something in return'.

(a) Reciprocal forms of the first type seem to be restricted to verb classes VII, VIII and XII. The reciprocal is indicated by the third morpheme in the affix unit, elsewhere used to indicate type of action. The affix units for reciprocal forms of the three verb classes are as follows:

CLASS VII (-man cf. 3.2.7)

	non-Future	Future
we pl.incl.	karrka-manya	ngarrka-manya
we pl.excl.	wumanyan	ngara-manya
you pl.	kara-manya	wumaranya
they pl.	kumanya	puramanya
we dl.incl.	kama-manya	ngama-manya

CLASS VIII (-ra cf. 3.2.8)

	non-Future	Future
we pl.incl.	karrka-rinya	ngarrka-rinya
we pl. excl.	arinyan	ngara-rinya
you pl.	kara-rinya	araranya
they pl.	kurinya	puraranya
we dl.incl.	kama-rinya	ngama-rinya

CLASS XII (-tan cf. 3.2.12)

we pl.incl.	karrka-tinya	ngarrka-tinya
we pl.excl.	yetinyan	ngara-tinya
you pl.	kara-tinya	yetatinya
they pl.	kutinya	pura-tinya
we dl.incl.	kama-tinya	ngama-tinya

The reciprocal is indicated in a regular manner, summed up thus:

(1) For the third morpheme of the regular affix units for verb classes VII, VIII and XII are substituted -manyá for class VII, -rinya for class VIII, and -tinya for class XII.

(ii) The third person plural remains the same as for the normal affix unit.

(iii) With first person plural non-future and second person plural future morphophonemic change is observed.

Examples:

arinyan pit mata yi
 we rec.(NF) wash dual past aux.
We two exclusive washed each other.

eml nala karatinya mata yi
 what for it you rec.(NF) dual past aux.
Why are you two looking at each other?

karrkarinya kityilili yi
 we pl. rec.(NF) tickle past aux.
We plural inclusive tickled one another.

karamanya tara yi
 you rec.(NF) fight past aux.
Did you men fight one another?

Note that with class VII the verb stem tara, to fight is most commonly used, while with class VIII there are many verb stems which take the reciprocal form. With class XII no verb stem is required as the affix unit is a complete utterance in its own right.

(b) Reciprocal forms of the second type denote 'to do something in return, to pay back'. The construction consists of placing the reciprocal indicator wakan at the beginning of the sentence. In all other respects the sentence construction follows the normal transitive sentence.

Examples:

wakan kala-ngany kur tarr ayi
 back he cut(NF) me hit leg past aux.
He hit me back on the leg.

way piya kengiya-na paty wakan
 not hear I lie(NF) him throw back
I did not throw back at him.

With negative reciprocal sentences of this type, wakan occurs after the verb.

3.15 THE CONDITIONAL

Condition in Maranungku is indicated by the condition marker yangana from which either precedes or follows the affix unit and verb stem. The verb in the conditional clause is normally in the future tense.

Examples:

awa wakkar yangana wuma kur, ye-na wut atu
meat fish from you(F) catch, you(F) him give fut.aux.

If you catch a fish, give it to him.

yera ara pit yangana, leri ngawani
baby you(F) wash from happy I go(F)

If you wash the baby, I shall be happy.

piya yangana ara purity atu, way piya leri ngawani
head from you(F) fix fut.aux., not head happy I go(F)

If you do not fix it, I shall not be happy.

Note that the future tense auxiliary *atu* is optionally present in the conditional construction.

When irreal condition is expressed, that is, when the action stated in the conditional clause is not performed, the tense of the conditional clause is past, while the main clause is in the future, BUT followed by the past tense auxiliary.

Example:

tyaltyara yangana piyoro, awa ngiye-nimpe wut ayi
yesterday from you go(NF) meat I(F) you give past aux.

If you had come yesterday, I would have given you some meat.

3.16 ATTEMPTED ACTION AND FRUSTRATIVE

Attempted action 'to try to' and the Frustrative 'to nearly do something', have the same construction in Maranungku. There are two constructions according to tense as follows:

(a) When the tense of the verb is thought of as non-future, the construction may be summarised in the formula:

$$\pm T \pm S \pm O + AU \pm VS + \text{nuna yi}$$

When the verb is in the non-future tense in English, the Maranungku stem is accompanied by the future tense affix units and followed by *nuna yi*.

Examples:

ngatta ngawara purity nuna yi
house I hand(F) fix a.a. particles

I tried to fix the house.

tyaltyara manarrk ngama kur nuna yi
yesterday kangaroo I stand(F) hit a.a. particles.

I nearly killed a kangaroo yesterday.

tyenti atara ngweila wuta nuna yi
long ago I drink(F) water a.a. particles

Last week I nearly died.

(b) When the action is thought of as taking place at some future time, the future affix units are used, as in (a), and the whole sentence is preceded by *entyi*.

Examples:

entyi ngawara purity atu
 a.a. *I hand(F) fix fut.aux.*
I shall try to fix it.
entyi ngawara purity atu mutika
 a.a. *hand(F) fix fut.aux. car*
I shall try to fix the car.

3.17 THE PASSIVE

Any English passive construction becomes active in Maranungku, as the passive does not exist in this language. There are two constructions, as follows:

(a) If no actor is specified, the impersonal 'he, they' subject is inserted:

Examples:

tyaltyara mi kungunya kur ayi memme nunu
yesterday dog they destroy(NF) kill past aux. axe with
Yesterday the dog was killed with an axe.
tyaltyara mi tyinta nunu kumanya kur ayi
yesterday dog spear with they destroy(NF) kill past aux.
Yesterday the dog was killed with a spear.

The agent or instrument introducer is *nunu with, by*. If emphasis rests on the agent, the agentive phrase (noun + *nunu*) precedes the affix unit and verb stem; otherwise it occurs in postposition. Further reference will be made to this during the explanation of the Agent or Instrument below, 4.5.

(b) If the actor is specified, the normal active transitive sentence is used.

Example:

koruwe awa mala kanya kur ayi
kookaburra meat snake he destroy(NF) kill past aux.
The snake was killed by the kookaburra. (The kookaburra
killed the snake).

However, if emphasis is laid on the agent, the subject becomes the agent and occurs in postposition to the affix unit and verb stem, even though the construction remains active.

Example:

awa mala kanya kur ayi koruwe nunu
meat snake he destroy(NF) kill past aux. kookaburra by
The snake was killed by the kookaburra.

3.18 IMPERSONAL VERBS

With the verbs 'to be hot, cold, hungry or thirsty', the heat, cold, hunger and thirst become the actors acting on the person suffering from these discomforts, and are used in conjunction with the verb stem *paw to hurt*.

Examples:

mutungkur kala-ngany paw
cold he cut(NF) me hurt
I am cold.

wuta nala keti-ngany paw
water for it he sit(F) me hurt
I am thirsty.

tyaltyara ngupel mutungkur kala-ngany paw ayi
yesterday night cold he cut(NF) me hurt past aux.
I was cold last night.

tyaltyara murintirin kuman-ngany ayi
yesterday sweat he hold(NF) me past aux.
Yesterday I sweated.

4.0 OPTIONAL SATELLITE PHRASES

The phrases discussed in this section occur as optional adjuncts to the affix units and verb stems treated above.

4.1 LOCATION AND DIRECTION

4.1.1 Direction

There exist in Maranungku three series of directional particles which indicate movement to or from a person or place. They are as follows:

nungu and mere *to and from a person*
yangana and yena *to and from a place*
kak *general movement.*

4.1.1.1 nungu and mere

(a) The particle *nungu* indicates movement towards the speaker or chief point of reference of the sentence. It may either precede or follow the affix unit and verb stem.

Examples:

wuta nungu anya kur ngenila
water here you destroy(F) get me for
Bring me some water.

kunyoro wany nungu
they move(NF) again here
They come this way again.

(b) The particle *mere* indicates movement away from the speaker or chief point of reference of the sentence. It is used in the same way as *nungu*.

Examples:

yuwa mere kangani wowe yena
there away I go(NF) camp to
I am going to the camp.
 kamoro yi tawun mere
he move(NF) past aux. town away
He went to town.

4.1.1.2 yangana and yena

Whereas *nungu* and *mere* indicate mainly movement to and from a person, *yangana* and *yena* indicate movement to and from a place.

(a) *yangana* indicates movement from a place, and follows the noun to which it refers.

Examples:

yera katinti yi tawar yangana
child he fall(NF) past aux. tree from
The child fell down from the tree.
 kangani tul karawaia yangana
I go(NF) descend rock from
I get down from the rock.

(b) *yena* indicates movement towards a place, and follows the noun to which it refers.

Examples:

yuwa mere kangani wowe yena
there away I go(NF) camp to
I am going to the camp.
 kaporo parikut yena
he move(NF) European to
He goes to the whiteman.

When the object of the movement is a place name, no directional is used.

Example:

ngarani nenymete miniling
we go(F) three Miniling
We three exclusive shall go to Miniling.

4.1.1.3 kak

This particle always immediately precedes the affix unit. It is used in conjunction with *nungu* and *mere* to indicate immediate movement.

It may, however, be used alone with temporal overtones, and may only be used with class I affix units unaccompanied by a verb stem.

Examples:

kak kangani
 move I go(NF)
I am going now.

kak kangani tawun mere
 move I go(NF) town away
I am going to town now.

kak ngamani petyila
 move we two go(F) Batchelor
We two inclusive are going to Batchelor.

4.1.2 Location

There are two series of locationals in Maranungku, the one specific and the other general.

4.1.2.1 Specific Locatives

Three specific locatives in common use are *yena*, *penpe* and *wanungu*, meaning *on* or *in*, *under*, and *on top of*, respectively.

(a) *yena*

This locative may mean *on*, *onto*, *in*, *into* or *at*. It occurs in post-position to the noun to which it refers. The locative phrase normally precedes the affix unit and verb stem although its position is not fixed.

Examples:

karawala tipul yena kaya
 stone table on he lie(NF)
The stone is on the table.

awa mala ngelkiny yena kaya
 meat snake hole in he lie(NF)
The snake is in the hole.

yera marwu warira kalkal karawala yena
 child small you go(F) climb stone onto
Children, you climb up onto the rocks.

ngamani tu tat wuta miri yena
 we two go(F) fut.aux. stop water eye at
We shall go and rest at the spring.

(b) *penpe*.....*yena*

Under or *underneath* is conveyed by the use of *penpe* preceding and *yena* following the head noun.

Example:

mi penpe tipul yena kaya
 dog under table at he lie(NF)
The dog is under the table.

(c) wanungu.....yena

On top of is indicated in Maranungku by wanungu preceding the noun, with yena in postposition.

Example:

awa pitypity kanan wanungu tawar yena
 meat bird he sit(NF) on top tree in
The bird is on top of the tree.

4.1.2.2 General Locatives

The most commonly used general locatives in Maranungku are:

keni	<i>here</i>
yuwa	<i>there</i>
keniwa	<i>on this side</i>
yuwawa	<i>on that side</i>
keni mere	<i>this way</i>
yuwa mere	<i>that way</i>
wuta kumpu	<i>low down (in relation to a river)</i>
wuta manta	<i>high up (in relation to a river)</i>

These general locatives are normally placed before the affix unit and verb stem, although the order is not rigid.

Examples:

awa werempen keni kaya
 meat alligator here he lie(NF)
There is an alligator here.

witya yuwa kilinya
 they there they eat(NF)
They are eating over there.

ngany keniwa nina yuwawa
 I this side you that side
I shall take this side, and you that side.

4.2 THE BENEFACTIVE

The benefactive in Maranungku may take two forms, depending on whether the beneficiary is a noun or pronoun.

(a) Pronominal Beneficiaries

With pronominal beneficiaries the forms are as follows:

ngeni-la	<i>for me</i>
nimpe-le	<i>for you singular</i>
na-la	<i>for him</i>
nga-la	<i>for her</i>

kinya-la	for us plural inclusive
ngerinya-la	for us plural exclusive
ninya-la	for you plural
winya-la	for them plural
ngangka-la	for us dual inclusive.

These forms are di-morphemic, being composed of the object pronoun plus the suffix -la. The benefactive form normally follows the affix unit and verb stem.

Examples:

awa	manarrk	kangala	kur	ayi	nimpele
meat	kangaroo	I cut(NF)	hit	past aux.	you for
<i>I killed a kangaroo for you.</i>					
wuta	nungu	anya	kur	ngenila	
water	here	you destroy(F)	get	me for	
<i>Bring me some water.</i>					

(b) Nominal Beneficiaries

When the form of the beneficiary is a noun, the noun is followed by *nala for him*. These follow the affix unit and verb stem.

Examples:

yiminy	kangala	kat	ayi	yiminy	nala
wood	I cut(NF)	cut	past aux.	fire	him for
<i>I cut the wood for the fire.</i>					
awa	kanganya	kur	ayi	mi	ngany nala
meat	I destroy(NF)	hit	past aux.	dog my	him for
<i>I got some meat for my dog.</i>					

4.3 THE PRIVATIVE

The privative phrase, meaning 'from someone' occupies the same position in the sentence as the benefactive. It has the following pronominal forms:

ngenira	from me
nimpere	from you singular
nangara	from him
ngangara	from her
kinyara	from us plural inclusive
ngerinyara	from us plural exclusive
ninyara	from you plural
winyara	from them
ngangkara	from us dual inclusive

Examples:

karawala wintyara kengamen ayi nimpere
 money steal I get(NF) past aux. you from
I stole the money from you.

karawala wintyara kemen ayi ngenira
 money steal he get(NF) past aux. me from
He stole the money from me.

When the head of the privative phrase is a noun, the noun is followed by nangara in the same way as the benefactive equivalent is followed by nala.

Example:

karawala wintyara kengamen ayi kantu yuwa nangara
 money steal I get(NF) past aux. man that him for
I stole the money from that man.

4.4 THE LICITIVE

The licitive is similar to the privative, but with one major difference. With the licitive, the object is given voluntarily, or the recipient is entitled to it by tradition. The privative, on the other hand, rather supposes that the object is asked for or even taken without permission. The pronominal forms of the licitive are as follows:

ngeni-kuriny	from me
nimpe-kuriny	from you singular
na-kuriny	from him
nga-kuriny	from her
kinya-kuriny	from us plural inclusive
ngerinya-kuriny	from us plural exclusive
ninya-kuriny	from you plural
winya-kuriny	from them
ngangku-kuriny	from us dual inclusive

Examples:

ngany karawala ngepe na-kuriny
 I money I get(F) him from
I shall get some money from him.

awa ngurtyi killnya ngeni-kuriny
 meat emu they eat(NF) me from
They eat the emu that I gave.

4.5 THE INSTRUMENT OR AGENT

The instrument or agent phrase normally occurs after the affix unit and verb stem, although it may precede them if emphasis is sought. The instrument marker is nunu, which always occurs in postposition to the noun to which it refers.

Examples:

awa manarrk kangala kur ayi karawala nunu
 meat kangaroo I cut(NF) hit past aux. stone with
I hit the kangaroo with a stone.

mi nimpe kanganya kur ayi yili nunu
 dog your I destroy(NF) hit past aux. stick with
I hit your dog with a stick.

4.6 MANNER

Manner adverbs normally precede the affix unit and verb stem. The most commonly used ones are: walkitivity *loudly*; walarka *slowly*; merwuta *quickly*.

Examples:

walkitivity kama kay
loudly he stand(NF) call
He calls out loudly.

yeri walarka ngawani wat atu
tomorrow slowly I go(F) walk fut.aux.
Tomorrow I shall walk slowly.

merwuta ngaporo tu
quickly I move(F) fut.aux.
I shall move quickly.

4.7 ACCOMPANIMENT

Accompaniment (with) is expressed by a noun followed by the accompaniment marker witya. The accompaniment phrase occurs either sentence initially or finally.

Example:

yeri keti tu mi kiruwality witya
tomorrow he sit(F) fut.aux. dog small with
Tomorrow he will stay with the little dogs.

When the subject of the sentence is 'I', if an accompaniment phrase is used, the affix unit takes the form for either the first person plural or dual.

Examples:

yeri yera witya ngarani wat atu tawun
tomorrow child with we pl. go(F) walk fut.aux. town
Tomorrow I shall go to town with the children.

peku ngany witya ngarani wat mata tu tyapat me
woman my with we go(F) walk dual fut.aux. swim state
I shall go swimming with my wife.

4.8 TIME

The most common time adverbs and phrases in Maranungku are as follows:

kutyala	today, now
kutyala witital	this morning (past)
nanungu	afternoon
atu ngupel	tonight
tyaltyara	yesterday
tyaltyara ngupel	last night
tyaltyara witital	yesterday morning
tyaltyara nganti	the day before yesterday
yiri	before, previously
yeri	tomorrow
yeri witital	tomorrow morning
yeri ngupel	tomorrow night
tyenti ngenti	next week
pelp	always, still
wany	again
tinginy	always

All of the time adverbs listed above, except the last three, occur normally at the beginning of the sentence.

Examples:

atu ngupel awa ngawanya tur atu
tonight meat I destroy(F) cut fut.aux.

I shall cut the meat tonight.

tyaltyara awa kanganya tur ayi
yesterday meat I destroy(NF) cut past aux.

I cut the meat yesterday.

nanungu nungu ngatama wul atu
afternoon back I stand(F) return fut.aux.

I shall come back this afternoon.

The adverbs pelp and tinginy usually precede the affix unit and verb stem.

Example:

awa pelp kangani wat ayi
meat always I go(NF) walk past aux.

I always went hunting.

wany again normally immediately precedes the tense auxiliary particles.

Example:

kunyoro nungu wany
they move(NF) here again
They come this way again.

4.9 INDIRECT OBJECT

The positioning of the indirect object in Maranungku depends on whether the indirect object is a noun or pronoun.

(a) If the indirect object is a pronoun, the following is the word order:

± S + DO + AU + IO + VS ± Verbal auxiliaries

In this case, the pronominal indirect object occurs between the affix unit and the verb stem.

Examples:

tyaltyara wun kengi-na wut ayi
yesterday tobacco I(NF) him give past aux.
Yesterday I gave him some tobacco.
 tyinta ngiye-nimpe wut atu
spear I(F) you give fut.aux.
I shall give you a spear.

(b) If the indirect object is a noun, the following is the word order:

± S + IO(i) + DO + AU + IO(ii) + VS ± Verbal auxiliaries

In this case, the indirect object is represented twice, first as a noun, and also as a pronoun.

Example:

kantu yuwa tyinta kanga-na wut ayi
man that spear he(NF) him give past aux.
He gave the spear to that man.

4.10 PURPOSE

When purpose is indicated, the construction depends on whether the subject of the two verbs is the same, or not.

(a) If the subject of both verbs is the same, there are two constructions, depending on whether the second verb is transitive or intransitive.

(i) If the second verb is intransitive, it is followed by *nala* to indicate purpose.

Example:

kak kangani tyapat me nala
move I go(NF) swim state it for
I am going for a swim.

(ii) If the second verb is transitive, *nala* follows the object of the verb.

Example:

tawar kangala kat ayi ngatta nala ngawanya pat atu
tree I cut(NF) chop past aux. house it for I destroy(F) make fut.
aux.

I cut the wood to make the house.

(b) If the subject of the two verbs is different, purpose is expressed by two independent clauses.

Example:

tawar kangala kat ayi ngatta nankuny kawanya pat atu
tree I cut(NF) cut past aux. house he he destroy(F) make fut. aux.

I cut the wood so that he will build the house.

4.11 CAUSE

Cause is expressed by two different constructions in Maranungku, as follows:

(a) If the cause is expressed solely by a noun, the noun is followed by *yangana from*.

Example:

metter keme wuta turwu yangana
tired he say(NF) water bitter from

He is tired because of the beer.

(b) If the cause is expressed by another clause, then two independent clauses are used, thus:

mi yuwa werik / tarr kana pal ayi
dog that bad leg he go(NF) break past aux.

That dog is no good because he has a broken leg.

piya werik kengame / tyinta ngany kana pal ayi
head bad I say(NF) spear my he go(NF) break past aux.

I am angry because he broke my spear.

5.0 INTERROGATIVES

The interrogatives of Maranungku are as follows:

apa?	who? whom? which?
apa nawany?	whose?
apa yena?	to whom?
apa witya?	with whom?
apa yangana?	from whom?
antama mere?	where to?
antama yangana?	where from?
ka?	where at?
monto?	when?
emi nunu?	how?
emi?	why?
entyi?	what?
anyintara?	how many?

5.1 WHO? WHOM? WHICH?

(a) *Who?* - apa?

The interrogative *apa?* occupies the initial position in the sentence.

Examples?

apa kantu yuwa?
who? man that
Who is that man?

apa yuwa mi kanya kurkur?
who? there dog he destroy(NF) hit
Who is that over there hitting the dogs?

(b) *Whom?* - apa?

Who? and *whom?* are identical in form and position in the sentence, exemplified by the following examples:

apa kuminya kurkur?
who? they destroy(NF) hit
Whom are they hitting?

apa retye kanara?
who? like you hand(NF)
Whom do you like?

(c) *Which?* - apa + Noun

Which?, indicated in Maranungku by *apa* followed by a noun, occurs in sentence initial position.

Examples:

apa peku awa kanyanga yi?
who woman meat she cook(NF) past aux.
Which woman cooked the meat?

apa peku kemen ayi tyaltyara?
who woman he get(NF) past aux. yesterday
Which woman did he get yesterday?

(d) *Whose?* - apa nawany?

Examples:

apa nawany tyinta ken!
who his spear this
Whose is this spear?

apa nawany mi ken!
who his dog this
Whose is this dog?

(e) *To whom?* - apa yena?

Example:

apa yena kanani yi?
who to you go(NF) past aux.
To whom did you go?

(f) *With whom?* - apa witya?

Example:

apa witya karani yi?
who with you pl. go(NF) past aux.
With whom did you plural go?

(g) *From whom?* - apa yangana?

Example:

apa yangana karawala kenamen ayi
who from money you get(NF) past aux.
From whom did you get the money?

5.2 WHERE?

In Maranungku there are three interrogatives of place, as follows:

(a) *Where to?* - antama mere?

antama mere? where to? occurs always in sentence initial position.

Example:

antama mere kuninya?
where to they go(NF)
Where are they going?

(b) *Where from?* - antama yangana?

antama yangana? where from? also occurs in sentence initial position.

Example:

antama yangana kanani nungu yi?
where from you go(NF) here past aux.
Where did you come from?

(c) *Where at?* - ka?

Sentences in which *ka?* is used are always non-verbal, that is, the sentence does not contain a verb. This interrogative immediately follows the noun to which it refers.

Examples:

menner ka?
sugar where?
Where is the sugar?
 tyinta ka nimpe?
spear where your
Where is your spear?

5.3 WHEN?

When? is conveyed in Maranungku by *monto?*. It occupies the initial position in the sentence, and takes two forms according to tense, as follows:

- (a) With non-future tense, the form *monto yi?* is used.

Example:

monto yi kanani tawun mere?
when past you go(NF) town away
When did you go to town?

- (b) With the future tense, the form *monto tu?* is used.

Example:

monto tu wari tawun mere?
when fut. you go(F) town away
When are you going to town?

5.4 WHY?

The interrogative *why?* may take three forms in Maranungku, all of which occupy the initial position in the sentence, as follows:

- (a) *emi yi?* is used with non-future tenses.

Example:

emi yi kanara pal tyinta ngany?
why past you hand(NF) break spear my
Why did you break my spear?

- (b) *emi tu?* is used with the future tense.

Example:

emi tu ara pal tyinta ngany?
why fut. you hand(F) break spear my
Why will you break my spear?

Note that with the interrogatives in this section and with those in section 5.3 above, the tense auxiliary particles are in postposition to the interrogatives themselves, and not to the verb stem, as is normally the case.

(c) *emi nala?* *what for?* is used without the strict time association of (a) and (b). It may also be used without any complement, unlike the two previous forms.

Examples:

emi nala? peku nala
what it for woman it for
What for? For a woman.

emi nala kananya-ngany kur ayi?
what it for you destroy(NF) me hit
Why did you hit me?

5.5 WHAT?

entyi? *what?* always occurs in sentence initial position.

Examples:

entyi keme-nimpe?
what he say(NF) you
What does he call you?
 entyi kename?
what you say(NF)
What are you doing?

5.6 HOW?

There are two forms for the interrogative *how?* in Maranungku. Both occupy the first position in the sentence.

(a) emi nunu? *how?* is used with the meaning *how? with what?*

Example:

emi nunu anya kat atu awa kenki?
what with you destroy(F) cut fut.aux. meat this
How are you going to cut this meat?

(b) entyi me? followed by yi for non-future and tu for future indicate *how? in what manner?*

Example:

entyi me wari tawun mere? ngawani wat atu
how state you go(F) town away I go(F) walk fut.aux.
How will you go to town? I shall walk.

5.7 HOW MANY?

antyintara? *how many?* may either precede or follow the noun to which it refers. More often it occurs in postposition.

Examples:

antyintara awa manarrk kanatan ayi?
how many meat kangaroo you see(NF) past aux.
How many kangaroos did you see?
 menner antyintara kanara paty?
sugar how much you hand(NF) have
How much sugar have you got?

5.8 YES-NO INTERROGATIVE

The yes-no interrogative simply asks a question to which the answer is either 'yes' or 'no'. In Maranungku there are no overt question markers. This type of question has the same form as a normal statement-type sentence, but is indicated by a high rising intonation at the end of the sentence.

Examples:

karatan-ngerinya yi?
you pl. see(NF) us past aux.
Did you see us?
 mi nimpe kila wuta? way tome
dog your he eat(NF) water no alive
Is your dog dead? No he is alive.

6.0 NON-VERBAL SENTENCES

There are several sentence types in Maranungku which do not contain a verb, but which are complete sentences. They are often used in everyday conversation.

6.1 NOUN + ADJECTIVE

This first type of non-verbal sentence consists of a noun, which may or may not be qualified by a demonstrative or possessive adjective, followed by an adjective.

Examples:

mi kenki natla
dog this good
This dog is good.
 mi ngany kiruwality
dog my small
My dog is small.

6.2 NOUN + NOUN

This structure type forms an equational sentence, and consists of two nouns in apposition.

Examples:

awa yuwa arrtany
meat that shark
That fish is a shark.
 tawar yuwa tan
tree that bloodwood
That tree is a bloodwood.
 tyinta keni tulut
spear this hook-spear
This spear is a hook-spear.

6.3 NOUN + POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVE

A third type of non-verbal sentence consists of a noun followed by a possessive adjective. The noun may or may not be modified by an adjective.

Examples:

mi natla ngany
dog good my
I have a good dog.
 tyinta ngany yiri
spear my emphatic
That is my spear.
 tyinta nimpe yiri
spear your emphatic
That is your spear.

Note that the emphatic particle *yiri* is often used in conjunction with the possessive adjective in this type of sentence.

6.4 NOUN + NEGATIVE

This type of non-verbal sentence makes a negative statement of the type 'there is no.....'.

Examples:

wuta way
water no
There is no water.
 miya way
food no
There is no food.

6.5 DEMONSTRATIVE + NOUN

This type of sentence corresponds to the English sentence-type 'this is a....., that is a.....'.

Example:

keni tyinta
this spear
This is a spear.

Compare: tyinta keni *this spear.*

7.0 DEPENDENT CLAUSES

In Maranungku, English dependent clauses become independent clauses. For pedagogical reasons they will be considered from the point of view of English.

7.1 DEPENDENT SUBJECT CLAUSES

This type of clause occurs in an English sentence of the type 'I know the man who....'. In Maranungku two independent clauses or sentences are used.

Example:

peku kaya kangatan
 woman she lie(NF) I see(NF)
I see the woman who is lying down.

7.2 DEPENDENT NON-SUBJECT CLAUSES

This type of clause occurs in an English sentence of the type 'I know the man whom he.....'. Again, two sentences are used in Maranungku.

Example:

kana wiritya peku kangara pety
 she go(NF) cry woman I hand(NF) get
The woman I married is crying.

7.3 RELATIVE CLAUSES

This clause type occurs in English sentences of the type 'I know that.... He says that.....'. In Maranungku two independent sentences without any relative introducer are used.

Examples:

akani keme yi kak ngawani tu tawun
 my mother say(NF) past aux. move I go(F) fut.aux. town
My mother said that I must go to town.
 tyengi witya kangani-na Micky melk keme
 ear with I go(NF) him Micky sick he say(NF)
I know that Micky is sick.

8.0 UNELICITED TEXTS

The following is a selection of unelicited texts in the Maranungku language. They are not traditional, but deal with everyday events.

8.1 TEXT I - HUNTING

yaw awa ngamani? ; yu pa ngamani ; ngamaman tutur
 hey meat we dl. go(F); yes let us we dl. go(F); we hold(F) track
 keni werempen; kana wat ayl; kana kal ayi keni
 here alligator; he go(NF) walk past; he go(NF) go past here
 mere; keni mere kana yi; keni mere yi pelp;
 away; here away he go(NF) past; here away past still;
 kumpu kana yi keni mere; keni kaya; keni kana
 foot he go(NF) past here away; here he lie(NF); here he go(NF)
 tyapat ayi ; ngamaman tutur?; yu ngamaman tutur; kana
 swim past; we hold(F) track?; yes we hold(F) track; he go(NF)
 keni kaya; yi?; yu keni kaya; ngamaman kur;
 here he lie(NF); oh?; yes here he lie(NF); we hold(F) hit;
 ngamanya kur?;
 we destroy(F) kill?;

yu manta papal; muntak kangaman kur; pet pet; wuta
yes go on spear; really I hold(NF) get; look out; water
 way keni; kara-ngangku pety mengke; yu wuta way
no here; he hand(NF) us dl. get perhaps; yes water no
 intiri; ngaytpir mere ngamama; ngamaman kur;
only far away we dl. stand(F); we hold(F) catch;
 awa ngamanti akani ngala, nikani nala, mereni nala;
meat we take(F) mother her for, father him for, brother him for;
 ngamanti winyala awa; manta ngany yiri nina tarr
we take(F) them for meat; go on I tail you leg;
 yu pa ngamani nta wowe keni nta; alang, awa kangaman
yes let us we dl. go(F) now camp here now; mother, meat I hold(NF)
 kur ayi werempen; wuman kur mata yi; reri; wuman
catch past alligator; we hold(NF) catch dual past; fat; we hold(NF)
 tutur mata yi; kaya; papal; waw panpa-na warin mata
track dual past he lie(NF) spear; carry down him we go(NF) dual
 nungu yi awa keni; ya manim nta ngirrkinnyanga;
here past meat this; oh good now, we pl. cook(F);
 tyilili yiminy ara ngi; ngamala tultyi tu awa
old woman fire you hand(F) light; we cut(F) roast fut. meat
 werempen; yu kala tultyi; ngamala tultyi nta; warak
alligator; yes he cut(NF) roast; we cut(F) roast now; remove
 wunymu; yuwa nankuny tarr; keni yiri ngama tur
cooked; there he leg; here tail I hold(F) cut
 tungkur atu wakay; yuwa mere kalani, kakul ngeni,
in half fut. finish; there away uncle, grandfather my,
 mereni pan ngeni; ngangku keni; yu wana witamata?
brother mate my; we two here; yes what about them two?
 awa kumanya kur mata yi; keni witamata; yiri
meat they destroy(NF) kill dual past; here them two; tail
 wunara, wunpuwal, kaporo winyala; yuwa mere wowe
guts, lungs, he move(F) them for there away camp
 ngenti winyala; yu manta waw panpa; wurut me winya
other them for; yes go on carry down; give state them
 awa ngirrkila; tyilili ngangku ngamani yeri awa
meat we pl. eat(F); old woman we two we go(F) tomorrow meat
 yuwa wakkar, ngamani tu? yu ngamani; ati mati
there fish, we go(F) fut. yes we go(F); hey barramundi
 keni kana; kukuk, ngama kur; yu muntak kanaman kur;
here he go(NF); wait, I hold(F) catch; yes really you hold(NF) catch;
 pa yuwara ngeminyanga teti; yuwa piyamengke puwal
let us there we dl. cook(F) back; there shade big

yena; yiminy tap, ngeminyanga; ngangku teti ngemila; witya
in; wood plenty, we cook(F); we two back we eat(F) them
 atla witya; yera ngangku ngamanti winyala tu; kukuk
belly them; children our we take(F) them for fut. wait
 pety ngamaman kur; ngamanti wul winyala mati;
more we hold(F) catch; we take(F) return them for barramundi;
 muntuyir, nungkuti; ngamanti wul winyala; atu ngamani wut
turtle, water-snake; we take(F) return them for; soon we go(F) give
 ngemi-winya; pirila;
 we(F) them; they eat(F)

Free Translation

'Hey, shall we go hunting?'

'Yes, let's go.'

'We'll track an alligator around here. One has been here. He came past here. He went this way. He continued here. His tracks pass this way. He is here. Here he went into the water. Shall we track him?'

'Yes we'll track him.'

'He's here all right.'

'Is he?'

'Yes he's here. We'll spear him. Shall we kill him?'

'Yes, go on, spear him.'

'I got him all right.'

'Watch out. There isn't much water here. He might grab us.'

'Yes, there isn't much water all right. We'll stand further back and get him. We'll take back the meat for our mother, father and brothers. We'll take some meat for them. Come on, I'll take the tail and you take the legs.'

'Yes, let's go back to the camp now.'

'Mum, we've caught an alligator; we both caught it. It is fat. We both tracked him and speared him. Then we both carried the meat back here.'

'Oh good work. We'll cook it.'

'Old woman, light the fire. We're going to roast the alligator. Yes, he'll be roasted. We're going to roast him.'

'Take him out. He's cooked. Give him one leg. I'll cut the tail in half. Over there are my uncle, my grandfather and my mate. We two are here.'

'Yes what about those two. They killed some meat. Here they are.'

'Give them the guts, and the lungs, them over there in the other camp.'

'Yes, go on, take the meat down and give it to them and we'll eat. Old woman, shall we both go and hunt for fish?'

'Yes, let's go.'

'Hey, there's a barramundi here. Wait a minute; I'll catch it.'

'Yes, you got him all right.'

'Let's cook the back over there on the other side where there is good shade and plenty of firewood. We'll cook and eat it on the other side. We'll eat the back and we'll take the belly back for our children. Wait a minute, we can catch some more to take back for them. We'll bring back barramundi, turtle and water-snake for them. Soon we must go and give it to them so they can eat it.'

8.2 TEXT 2 - LIFE STORY

ngany yera kiruwality yena kangani yi awa wakkar,
I child small in I go(NF) past meat fish,
 awa muntyir; ngaty awa emi? yungut mati wangkul
meat turtle; kind meat what? mudfish barramundi fish
 tyil, kangani papal me yi; tinginy kangani yi;
fish, I go(NF) spear state past continuously I go(NF) past;
 piya wowe yena kanginan ayi; awa pelp kangani
head camp in I sit(NF) past meat always I go(NF)
 wat ayi; kangani yi tal kengame yi; nganangulpak
walk past; I go(NF) past grow I say(NF) past youth
 kangani yi, kangani yi tat tawun; wurka kangani
I go(NF) past, I go(NF) past stay town; work I go(NF)
 yi; kangani wurka ma yi; tal kengame; kangama .wul
past; I go(NF) work state past; grow I say(NF); I stand(NF) return
 ayi tyertyer nini ram tyangkul, petyila; tat kangani
past adult now Rum Jungle, Batchelor; Stay I sit(NF)
 yi; wurka kangani; katin kangani wurka ma yi; nin
past; work I go(NF); garden I go(NF) work state past; we sit(NF)
 ayi tap inkini polpolo; ngany ka watingulpak ngany; nln
past many everyone old people; I so adult me; we sit(NF)
 ayi; warin ayi tat; tanman wul walangkurmlny;
past; we go(NF) past stay; we stand(NF) return Finnis River;
 wul tanman tyutyena; tanman wul petyala tat;
return we stand(NF) 51 Mile; we stand(NF) return Batchelor stay;
 peku waw kengamen ayi; peku witya kangani yi
woman take I get(NF) past; woman with I go(NF) past
 hampti tu tat; wurka ma kangani pullkl; station
Humpty Doo stay; work state I go(NF) cattle; station
 yena kangani yi epit nawany.
on I go(NF) past Abbot his.

Free Translation

When I was small, I used to go hunting for fish and turtles. What kind of things? Mudfish, barramundi and other kinds of fish. I used to go spearing them. I used to go all the time. I never stayed at home. I always went hunting. By and by I grew up. When I was a youth, I went and stayed in town. I worked there. I grew older. As an adult now I came back to Rum Jungle and Batchelor. I stayed there and worked. I worked as a gardener. We all stayed there together with the old people. I was then a full adult. We stayed there. We went and stayed there. We went back to Finnis River and 51 Mile. Then we went back to Batchelor and stayed. I took a wife. I went with my wife and stayed at Humpty Doo. I used to work the cattle on Abbot's station.

8.3 TEXT 3 - HUNTING

tyinta kengamen; manpuk kengemen; kangatan palat;
spear I get(NF); woomera I get(NF); I see(NF) open ground;
 kalkal kangala pal; kengiya-na paraty; kangama-na paty
leaf I cut(NF) break; I lie(NF) him sneak; I stand(NF) him throw
 papal; kangara paraty; kanganya kur; kanganti wowe
spear; I hand(NF) chase; I destroy(NF) kill; I take(NF) camp
 yena; kangaman pit; kenginyanga wu yiminy yena; kangara
on; I hold(NF) pluck; I cook(NF) heat fire on; I hand(NF)
 kar; wun kengamen yeri; perele kengamen yeri;
cut; guts I get(NF) remove; liver I get(NF) remove;
 kenginyanga; marinnngana ngewila kengame; keti tam
I cook(NF); hungry I eat(F) I say(NF); he sit(F) cook
 ngenila; kengila, perele kengila; kangikur tyakal me;
me for; I eat(NF), liver I eat(NF); I sit(NF) eat state;
 tur nini kangani, kengame yi; kangam paraty; wuta
full now I go(NF), I say(NF) past; I stand(NF) walk up; water
 kengila; wul kangama tara; kangani; awa waw kengamen;
I eat(NF); return I stand(NF) run; I go(NF); meat carry I get(NF);
 tultyi kangala; kayama keti tam; warak kangara; waw
roast I cut(NF); he lie(NF) he sit(F) cook; remove I hand(NF); carry
 wut kengi; kanya per; naip kengamen; kangara kar;
put I(NF); he destroy(NF) hot; knife I hold(NF); I hand(NF) cut;
 kengila kiruwality; ngawanti kengame; kak kanganti wowe
I eat(NF) a little; I take(F) I say(NF) move I take(NF) camp
 yena; nikani akani kengi-winya wut; mereni kalani
on; father mother I(NF) them give; brother uncle

kakul ngeni kilinya awa ngurtyi ngeni kuriny;
grandfather my they eat(NF) meat emu my from;
 yera miyitiny yera ngeni kilinya mata; peku
child two child my they eat(NF) dual; woman
 ngeni kila.
my she eat(NF).

Free Translation

I picked up a spear and a woomera. I saw the open ground. I broke off some leaves and sneaked up on it. I threw a spear at it and gave chase. I killed it, and took it back to the camp. There I plucked it and singed it on the fire. I cut it open and removed the guts and the liver. I cooked it. When I am hungry I shall eat some, I said to myself. It will cook for me. I sat down and ate the liver. My stomach is full now, so I shall go, I said to myself. I walked up and had a drink of water. Then I returned. I shall go and take the meat with me and roast it. It lay there cooking. I took it out and put it down as it was too hot. I got a knife and cut it up. I ate a little. I told myself that I must take it home and give it to my father and mother. My brother, uncle and grandfather ate the meat given by me. My two children also ate it, as did my wife.

8.4 TEXT 4 - THE GOOSE HUNT

kanginan; kuman tyip; kangala kat tyura; kangama
I sit(NF); he hold(NF) set; I cut(NF) cut stick; I stand(NF)
 wul tara tat; kanginan nanungu; kengila miya ti;
return run stay; I sit(NF) afternoon; I eat(NF) food tea;
 yaw kak kangani; awa pulan miri; yu kak anini
hey move I go(NF); meat we cut(NF) eye; yes move now
 kangani; kangani tawar yena, tawar malak; kalkal kangani;
I go(NF); I go(NF) tree to, tree blackheart; climb I go(NF);
 kangikur wanangu; tipul kangara purity, pulan
I sit(NF) on top; table I hand(NF) make, we cut(NF)
 miri yena; kangara purity; tyura pirkel kangara; wut
eye on; I hand(NF) make; stick untie I hand(NF); put
 kengi; kanginan; awa kunyam paraty nungu tyolpor;
I(NF); I sit(NF); meat they(NF) come here goose;
 wonungu kaworo; kanganya kur; katinti; kemen wati
close he move(NF); I destroy(NF) hit; he fall(NF); he get(NF) man
 ngenti yipere wany; kama-ngany kumpu; kemen awa kemen;
other over there too; he stand(NF) me foot; he get(NF) meat he get(NF);

awa ngenti kanganya kur; katinti; waw kemen; miyitiny
meat other I destroy(NF) hit; he fall(NF); pick up he get(NF); two
 kuyinya; kunyoro nungu wany; kanganya kur; waw
they lie(NF); they move(NF) here again; I destroy(NF) hit; pick up
 kemen; nenymete nini kuyinya kengame; kanganya kur;
he get(NF); three now they lie(NF) I say(NF); I destroy(NF) hit;
 katinti; waw kemen; kukuk way keme-ngany; yipere
he fall(NFP; pick up he get(NF)' wait not he say(NF) me; over there
 wany kanganya kur; waw kemen; pengenti nunu kuyinya ;
again I destroy(NF) hit; pick up he get(NF); five with they lie(NF);
 wina yangana wany kanganya kur; katinti; eee kemen ;
there from again I destroy(NF) hit; he fall(NF); and he get(NF);
 kanganya kur yipere wany; eee katinti; eee kangama
I destroy(NF) hit over there again; so he fall(NF); so I stand(NF)
 pot me; were? kengame-na; yu tala keme-ngany;
throw state; how's that? I say(NF) him; yes enough he say(NF) me;
 tul kangani; aran tur mata nankuny pengenti ngany
descend I go(NF); we hand(NF) gather dual he five I
 pengenti; panpa warin mata wowe yena; pitpit me; tyutyuk me;
five; down we go(NF) dual camp in; pluck state; roast state;
 awa kengi-winya wut; awa nin tyakal me; ngupel wany;
meat I(NF) them give; meat we sit(NF) eat state; night still;
 eler kuyinya larrka; witital wilan pety; were?
other they lie(NF) enough; morning we eat(NF) have; how's that?
 keme ka; yu tala; awa aran pety kirrkila yi;
he say(NF) then; yes enough; meat we hand(NF) have we eat(NF) past;
 yeri ngarrkanya kur pety wany.
tomorrow we destroy(F) hit have again.

Free Translation

I sat down as the sun was setting and cut some sticks. Then I went back home and waited for the evening. I had a drink of tea. 'Hey, I am going. We can look for some game. Yes I am going now.' I went to a tree, a blackheart tree and climbed up. I sat in the top and made a platform to watch from. When I had finished, I untied my bundle of sticks, put them down and waited. The geese came towards me. They came close. I hit one and it fell down. The other man underneath picked it up. He was positioned underneath me. I hit another bird and it fell down. He picked it up. There are two killed now. They approach again. I hit one and the other man picked it up. Now there are three lying there, I say to myself. I hit another one and it falls down. He picks it up.

'Wait. Wait a minute', he said to me.

I strike again on the other side. He picks them up. Now there are five lying there. From there I struck another one. It fell down. And so he picked it up. I struck again. And so another fell down. And so I continued throwing.

'How's that?' I said to him.

'Yes, that'll do' he said to me.

I came down from the tree, and we picked them up, he five and me five. We went back down to the camp and plucked and roasted them. I gave the meat to them. We sat down and ate it. It was still night. There is enough left to eat in the morning.

'How's that?' he said.

'Yes, that's enough'. We ate the meat we had. 'Tomorrow we can go and catch some more.'

8.5 TEXT 5 - CIRCUMCISION

kangani yi yera kiruwality yena; tal kengame yi;
 I go(NF) past *child small in; grow I say(NF) past;*
 kangani mere yi ngulpak nta; nikani keme-winya yi: yaw
 I go(NF) away past *young man now; father he say(NF) them past: hey*
 mere ngenila tu kawani pul; yu kuminya-na; tyengi
 away me for fut. he go(F) rest; yes they say(NF) him; ear
 ngun kanginan; kunyum paraty ngany nungu waw; waw panpa
 ignorant I sit(NF); they(NF) come me towards take; take down
 kuninya-ngany; alamuny ngantawany kuntinya-ngany wul;
 they go(NF) me; mouth one they move(NF) me return;
 puwal kangani ngur; kat kungunya yuwa; kanginan wakay;
 big I go(NF) penis; cut they destroy(NF) there; I sit(NF) finish;
 kangani wat; kutinya-ngany tyapat; kangani wat; kutinya-ngany
 I go(NF) walk; they cause(NF) me bathe; I go(NF) walk; they look(NF) me
 peku, wunnagara; waw kengamen; kak kanganti; kangara pety;
 woman, sweetheart; take I get(NF); move I take(NF); I hand(NF) get;
 tat wowe yena nin mata; warin pulpul mata;
 stay camp in we sit(NF) dual; we go(NF) copulate dual;
 kuminya-ngany marany: yaw wu nimpe kaya; emi nala?
 they say(NF) me news: hey trouble you he lie(NF); what it for?
 kengame-winya; peku nala kenki kanara pety ka;
 I say(NF) them; woman it for this you hand(NF) get so;
 kuminya-ngany; yu kengame; monto tu? Saturday Sunday
 they say(NF) me; yes I say(NF); when fut. Saturday Sunday
 wumara-ninya tara mata tu; yu kengame; kanginan Saturday;
 you hand(F) you fight dual fut.; yes I say(NF); I sit(NF) Saturday;

petle kengila; paraty kangama; puwal kangani nala;
 paint I eat(NF); sneak up I stand(NF); big I go(NF) him for;
 kaya-ngany paty; kangani pir niyungku; kaya-ngany paty;
 he lie(NF) me throw; I go(NF) dodge hand; he lie(NF) me throw;
 kangani pir niyungku; way piya kangiya-na paty
 I go(NF) dodge hand; not head I lie(NF) him throw
 wakan; nankuny inkini; kangani-na nungu nta; kuminya-ngany
 back; he only; I go(NF) him towards now; they say(NF) me
 yaw wakan polopolot kuminya-ngany; kangala polot;
 hey back throw they say(NF) me; I cut(NF) throw;
 kangala kur tarr; wakan kala-ngany kur tarr; tala;
 I cut(NF) hit thigh; back he cut(NF) me hit thigh; enough;
 nin mata larrka; nankuny kana pul; ngany kangani
 we sit(NF) dual enough; he he go(NF) rest; I I go(NF)
 pul; witital wumanyan tara mata wany; wumanyan tara
 rest; morning we rec.(NF) fight dual again; we rec.(NF) fight
 mata wany wakay; yaw kengame-na; wakay kanara; kangara retye
 dual again finish; hey I say(NF) him; finish you(NF); I hand(NF) want
 peku keni; way piya kengi-nimpe wut, kengame-na; yu
 woman this; not head I(NF) you give, I say(NF) him; yes
 ara pety keme-ngany; piya kengi-nimpe wut kengame-na;
 you hand(F) get he say(NF) me; head I(NF) you give I say(NF) him;
 warira mata, keme-ngany; kangara pety pelp nangara;
 you go(F) dual, he say(NF) me; I hand(NF) get still from him;
 kana-ngany wat pelp; miya awa wowe warin tattat
 she go(NF) me walk still; food meat camp we go(NF) stay
 me mata; peku piya kengi-na wut way; warin mata
 state dual; woman head I(NF) him give not; we go(NF) dual
 yi; peku yalak kangara yi; wakay; tim kangara.
 past; woman lose I hand(NF) past; finish; bury I hand(NF).

Free Translation

I was still a young boy growing up. Then I became a youth.
 My father said to the other men: 'Hey, he must go and be circumcised.'
 'Yes', they said to him.
 I knew nothing of all this. They came to take me away. They took me
 away for one month and then brought me back. I had been initiated.
 They had cut my penis. I stayed at home. They washed me all over. I
 walked about, and women started to notice me. I started to take them.
 I got one and we stayed at home together. We copulated. Then they
 told me the news.
 'Hey, there is trouble brewing for you.'
 'What for?' I asked them.

'Because of this woman that you have here', they told me.

'Yes', I said. 'When?'

'On Saturday and Sunday you two are going to fight it out.'

'Yes', I said.

I stayed home on Saturday and applied paint to myself. I crept up on him and stood up tall. He threw a spear at me and I dodged. He threw again and I dodged. I did not throw back at him. Only he threw. I approached him then. They said to me:

'Hey, you had better throw back at him.'

I threw back and hit him in the thigh. He threw back and hit me in the thigh. That is enough. We sat down again. He went off to rest and I went off too to rest. The next morning we fought again. We finished the fight.

'Hey', I said to him, 'you are finished. I want this woman. I will not give her back to you.'

'All right, you can keep her', he said to me.

'I will not give her back', I said to him.

'You two can go now', he said to me.

I still kept her although she was his. She still walked with me.

We had vegetables and meat and we lived together then.

I did not give the woman back to him. We went off together. Then I lost my woman and had to bury her.

8.6 TEXT 6 - DEATH

yaw; miya ngamani pa; antama mere?; yuwa yera
 hey; food we go(F) let us; where to?; there children
 atu ngawanti-winya miya nala; yu miya mimi,
 future I take(F) them food it for; yes food yam
 warrkuya ngawanti-winya tu yera; yu nina kinkiwa
 long yam I take(F) them fut. children; yes you this side
 ngany kiniwa; yera ngawanti-winya; nina kinkiwa
 I this side; children I take(F) them; you this side
 anti-winya yera; ngamani tu wuta witya ka
 you take(F) them children; we go(F) fut. water with so
 yuwa miya mimi yena nta; wininta ngemikur atu
 there food yam in now; there now we stay(F) fut.
 warrkuya nala witya; yu ninin yipere nta;
 long yam it for with; yes crow-bar there now;
 ngamani tu tat wuta yena; kini way wuta yiri; keti
 we go(F) fut. stay water at; here not water before; he sit(F)
 pinypiny wakay wuta; wuta pe witya winin inkini ngemikur;
 dry up finish water; water arm with there only we sit(F);

yu yipere nta ngamama tyutyuk me; yera ngemikur yipere
yes there now we stand(F) roast state children we sit(F) here
 nta; yu ngemikur atu yipere nta wuta yena; wuta witya yuwa nta
now; yes we sit(F) fut. there now water at; water with there now
 miya mimi yena; kini way wuta yiri; awa witya yuwa nta nganani;
food yam at; here not water before; meat with there now we go(F);
 yu awa mupiningka awa meningety awa ngaran nungkuti wakkar
yes meat rocksnake meat porcupine meat goanna water-snake fish
 yuwa kaya nta; winin kini ngamani; yu winin nta ngamani;
there he lie(NF) now; there here we go(F) yes there now we go(F);
 yipere nta tu ngemikur; atu nanungu nungu ngamama
there now we sit(F); later afternoon back we stand(F)
 wul; yu nanungu nungu ngamama wul wowe yena nala;
return; yes afternoon back we stand(F) return camp in it for;
 winin nta ngemikur; awa kini muntiyir ngaran nungkuti mupiningka
there now we sit(F); meat this turtle goanna water-snake rocksnake
 meningety; kini nta; pe winin nta ngemikur; wul tanman
porcupine; here now; creek that now we sit(F) return we stand(NF)
 mata; antin-winya wul mata yera wakay; warin wowe
dual we take(NF) them return dual children all; we go(NF)camp
 yena tat; miya awa yen-winya wurut eler; wowe yena kinyakur
to stay; food meat we(NF) them give some; camp at they sit(NF)
 ayi akani nikani mereni; yu wara?; marany pety tyengi;
past mother father brother; yes how's that?; news get ear;
 kurinya wakay ayi; tyaltyara yi tim; yi? yu; apa yi
they hand(NF) finish past yesterday past bury; oh? yes; who? past
 tim?; panan nimpe nta; nitamata eruwe; karani mata yi; wakay
bury?; mate your now; you two laugh; you go(NF)dual past; finish
 pitlam nini kayama; yi?; yu; pan ngeni ngeniya; ngatamata winin
ground now he lie(NF); oh?; yes; mate my mine; we two there
 nta warin eruwe mata yi; winin nta wakay yena; kana-ngany
now we go(NF) laugh dual past; there now finish in he go(NF) me
 pir; yeri kak anini tu ngawani; kanganti-winya yera
leave; tomorrow move now fut. I go(F); I take(NF) them children
 wowe ngenti; kana wuritya mengke yiri peku kini ngany
camp another; she go(NF) cry shade before woman this my
 kangara pety mereni nala; ngawanti tu wowe ngenti; tat
I hand(NF) get brother him for; I take(F) fut.camp another; stay
 ngarinan mata; ngeti mittiny nta; ngatama wul kini; yu
we sit(F) dual; I sit(F) forget now; I stand(F) return here; yes
 anti-winya wowe ngenti; ninga mittiny; tangama
you take(F) them camp another; you sit(F) forget; you stand(F)

wul nungu; yu mamak ya; yu atu anti-winya wul
return back; yes good-bye then; yes later you take(F) them return
 nungu; ninyala ngawanti-winya wul; yetara-winya miri; tyapat
back; you for I take(F) them return you see(F) them eye; bathe
 purini; mawuny ngarrkama tyutyuk me nakuriny; yu atu
they go(F) clothes we stand(F) burn state him from; yes later
 ngatama-ninya wul; kayu mittiny tur; atu nta ngatama-ninya
I stand(F) you return; he lie(F) forget cut; later now I stand(F) you
 wul; kuman-ngany nta mari yiri pan ngeni nala; eruwe
return; he hold(NF) me now stomach before mate my him for; laugh
 yangana warin eruwe mata yi; yera kangankanma nala yi;
from we go(NF) laugh dual past; children I keep(NF) him for past;
 kak anini kangani; manta piny nta ya; yu kak anini kangani;
move now I go(NF) go on go now then; yes move now I go(NF);
 muntak pir kangani-ninya nta; yu warin nta; yu wo yiri
really leave I go(NF) you now; yes we go(NF) now; yes cry before
 yera marwu kinya nta teripiriny kelime nala?; yu kukuk wari
children small our now skin uncle him for; yes wait you go(F)
 piny; wowe ngenti ninga; atu ninga; nina nta
go; camp another you sit(F); later you sit(F); you now
 tangama-ngerinya wul nungu; tyapat me nala mawuny; tyutyuk
you stand(F) us return back; wash state it for clothes; burn
 me nala ngaporo-ninya nungu; marany wutira tyuk ngenila;
state it for I project(F) you back; news you cause(F) send me for;
 ya yu marany wutira tyuk nta; ngawani-ninya; yera
yes yes news you cause(F) send now; I go(F) you; children
 ngawanti-winya; purini tyapat yera; yu way yangana nikani
I take(F) them; they go(F) bathe children; yes not from father
 wutira tyuk ngenila; kaporo yuwa nta; kaya kepe-ngany;
you cause(F) send me for; he go(F) there now; call he say(F) me;
 yera witya kaya kepe-ngerinya; panpa nungu ngarani para; yu
children with call he say(F) us; down back we go(F) together; yes
 wina marany nta; wul tarra yuwa.
that news now; return run there.

Free Translation

'Hey, let 's go and find some food.'

'Where shall we go?'

'I shall take the children over there for some food. Yes, there are
 'cheeky' yams and long yams. I shall take the children.'

'Yes, you go this side and I'll go that side. I'll take the children
 this side and you'll take yours that side. We shall go to that
 waterhole where there are yams. We shall stop there for some long yams.'

'Yes, here is a crowbar. We shall stop at the waterhole.'

'There was no water before. It will have all dried up. We had better camp at a creek. We can do our cooking there.'

'We can camp the children there.'

'Yes, we shall stay there at the water, at the place by the water where there are yams. There is no water here. We shall hunt game there too.'

'Yes, rocksnakes, porcupines, goannas and water-snakes; there are fish there as well. That's the place we'll go to.'

'Yes, we shall go and camp there. Later in the afternoon we can go home.'

'Yes, we can go home to the camp in the afternoon, and stay there. There is game here: turtles, goannas, water-snakes, rocksnakes and porcupines. We shall stay here at the creek.'

Then we went back and took the children home again. We gave them some meat and vegetables. Our mother, father and brothers were at the camp.

'Yes, how's that?'

Then they heard the news.

'They finished burying him yesterday.'

'Did they?'

'Yes.'

'Who did they bury?'

'Your mate was the one. You two were friends and used to go about together. Now he is under the ground.'

'Is he?'

'Yes.'

'Oh my poor beloved mate. We were great friends. Now it is all over. He has left me. Tomorrow I shall go away. I shall take the children to another place. My wife cries all day for her brother. I shall take her to another place. We shall stay there so that I can forget. Then I shall come back here to you.'

'Yes, take them to another place. When you have forgotten you can come back.'

'Yes, good-bye then.'

'Yes, later on you can bring the children back.'

'I shall bring them back to you. You will see them. They will be washed.'

'We shall burn all his clothes.'

'Yes, later I shall return to you when I have forgotten. Then I shall come back to you. I am very distressed about my friend. We used to be great friends. I looked after his children. Now I shall go.'

'Go on then.'

'Yes, I am going now. This time I shall really leave you. Yes, we are going now. Yes our little children are crying for their uncle.'

'Yes, you go first and stay at another place. Stay there and then come back to us to clean up his things.'

'I shall come back to you to burn his things. Yes, you can send word and then I shall come back to you. I shall bring the children. They will be washed. If you like, you can send my father for me. He will come up there and call me and the children. He will call us and we shall come back together. Yes, that's the way; that's how we'll return.'

9.0 LEXICON¹

9.1 MARANUNGKU - ENGLISH

akani <i>mother</i> (poss. by 1st person)	emetuk <i>path, track</i>
ala <i>mother</i> (poss. by 2nd person)	emi <i>what?</i>
alapu <i>naked</i>	entyi <i>what?</i>
alamuny <i>moon, month</i>	erempi <i>goanna (dry country)</i>
alang <i>mother</i> (address term)	erkinga <i>mother</i> (poss. by 3rd person)
amma <i>plain, level ground; to walk</i> ¹	eruwe <i>friend; to laugh</i> ⁵
anginy <i>mulga</i>	eruiyo <i>to laugh; to play</i> ⁵
antama <i>where?</i>	
anyintara <i>how many?</i>	inkini <i>all, everyone, only</i>
ap <i>perhaps</i>	intiri <i>all right, in fact, truly</i>
apa <i>who?</i>	
ara <i>kind of gum tree</i>	ka <i>therefore, so</i>
arany <i>meat-ant</i>	kak <i>particle indicating movement</i>
arra <i>tibia, lower leg</i>	kakaw <i>come on then</i> (exclamation)
arrar <i>to go round and round</i> ¹	kakul <i>grandfather</i> (paternal)
arrtany <i>shark</i>	kal <i>to leave, take out of the water</i> ^{la}
atara <i>before, previously</i>	kalalak <i>white cockatoo</i>
ati <i>hey</i> (exclamation)	kalanguk <i>a fly</i>
atla <i>belly</i> (of a fish)	kalarang <i>thin</i> (of a person)
atlamu <i>blackheart tree</i>	kaleni <i>uncle</i> (poss. by 1st person)
atngal <i>to answer</i> ¹⁴	kalkal <i>leaf</i> (generic); <i>to climb</i> ¹
atu <i>later, later on</i>	kalkari <i>brown duck</i>
atyawa <i>urine, to urinate</i> ¹	kamanterrpupu <i>whirlwind</i>
awa <i>meat</i> (prefix to all edible animals)	kana <i>here, take it</i> (exclamation)
aya <i>no</i> (emphatic)	kanar <i>kind of small lizard</i>
	kanpi <i>length of bamboo; didgeridoo</i>
ek <i>vomit, to vomit</i> ¹	kanponin <i>rock wallaby</i>
ekele <i>mother</i> (poss. by 2nd person)	kantipet <i>daylight, first light</i>
eler <i>some, a few; some...others</i>	kantu <i>man; adult</i>
elmetter <i>hard, tough</i>	karawala <i>stone; money</i>

¹The number in superscript which follows verb stems indicates the verb class to which the stem belongs.

- karr to cut up something⁸
 karra shoulder
 karrkarr to bite¹⁰
 kat to cut¹⁰; to chop (wood)¹⁰;
 to pick⁸
 katur to hunt, chase away¹⁰
 kaw come here; come on (exclamation)
 kay to call out³
 kayangki kind of black duck
 kaykay to call out³
 keli uncle
 keni this demonstrative)
 kenginyanga I cook^{15a}
 kenki this (demonstrative)
 kenyapuy white
 kilit to separate, split up,
 disperse⁸
 kini this (variant of keni)
 kinya our plural inclusive; us
 plural inclusive
 kiruwality small, little
 kitya we plural inclusive
 kityilili to tickle someone⁸
 kiyik sun
 kiyiktuk daytime, now
 kompel orange, yellow; yellow
 ochre
 korpporong white kangaroo
 koruwe kookaburra
 kukara red ochre
 kukuk wait a minute
 kukukway later, after a while
 kukun native bee
 kul to fill³ and ⁹
 kulkul to inhabit¹
 kuluk blind
 kumpu foot
 kumpu mari sole of the foot
 kumpu marwu toe
 kumpu ngarar toe-nail
 kumpu por heel
 kunam black snake
 kur to catch⁷, spear⁷; to shoot¹⁰,
 hit⁹
- kur paw to kill⁹
 kuri a short spear
 kuriny from (benefactive)
 kurkur to hit, strike⁹
 kurb to stand something up; to
 put something down¹⁶
 kurruwu broлга (native Com-
 panion)
 kutlu to roll up (of a snake)¹⁶
 kutluk to cough⁶
 kutur a small mudfish
 kutya a small bream
 kutyala today
 kutyuk to swallow⁹
- lalarngan cold (of water)
 lalaw to swell up (intrans.)⁶
 langkarateti prawn
 larrka enough, sufficient;
 around about
 lekme to be wet; green (of grass)⁵
 leri to be happy⁵
 lilil in the middle, in the
 centre
 lirmim a bat
 lorrmin ribs
 lumpu posterior, bottom
 lungulungu kind of galah
 lurr belly, stomach
- makat river, riverbank
 makulpa nullanulla (with a knob)
 mala snake (generic)
 malak blackheart tree
 malaya a sore, wound
 malikita long (adjective)
 malkin spinifex
 malkin miri spinifex seed
 mamak good-bye
 mamu wild turkey
 mananka to ask for⁴
 manarrk red kangaroo
 mangana to look for¹²

- mangkana a butterfly
 mangkara to have a cold⁵
 manim good; this is good; excellent
 manpuk woomera
 manpuk miri hook on a woomera
 manta neck, throat; corroborree⁴
 (singing); to wait, wait for
 manta teti nape of the neck
 mantiya to sing⁵
 maranungku Maranungku language
 marany news; to speak⁶(a language)
 mari stomach; inside; bottom
 (of a boat); bed
 marinnana to be hungry⁶
 mariny good (that is good)
 maritemperr chest
 marrka tree-flower
 marwun pigmy-goose
 marwuta quickly
 mata marker indicating duality
 mati barramundi
 mawuny ironwood; clothes
 mayan black duck
 me particle indicating a state,
 with some verbs
 mele brother (poss. by 2nd
 person)
 melk to feel sick⁶
 memme axe
 menen a short snake
 mengkali grandmother (paternal
 and maternal)
 mengke shade; perhaps
 mengken friend, mate
 meningety porcupine
 menner sand, sugar
 mere particle indicating movement
 away from the speaker
 merena brother (poss. by 3rd
 person)
 mereni brother (poss. by 1st
 person)
 mereny a grass lily
 merepet beard; brother (address
 term)
- merr hair of the head; hair-
 string; hair-belt
 metle stringy-bark
 metter to be tired; to be sad⁶
 mi dog
 mikmik a kind of possum
 mikut dingo
 milngin hill, mountain
 mimi a round yam ('Cheeky Yam')
 mimpil louse
 mintarra fire-stick
 mintyirk black ant
 mir thunder; to thunder⁶
 miri face, eyes; seed; to look
 for¹⁰; to look at¹²
 mirimiri to be confused⁶
 mirituk octopus
 mirityi flying-fox
 mirityun heart
 mirongko a white pigeon
 mit to find⁹
 mitana a kind of water yam
 mitli thick (of a damper)
 mitti wild honey
 mittiny to forget something⁵;
 to run off (of liquid)^{5a}
 mityity European woman
 miya vegetable food (generic
 term)
 miyir a kind of bream
 miyitiny two
 miyitiny miyitiny four
 monto when?
 moramerr pubic hair
 moratyi flying fox (var. of
 mirityi)
 mork to cover, cover up¹⁰
 mormor to break, crush⁸
 mormorontyermul dugong
 moro star
 morungmorung a kind of bream
 mu bone
 mulerety cheeky person

mumuya <i>to watch, be wary (of an animal)</i> ³	nintyi mala <i>bad luck</i> (exclamation)
mungayil <i>a paddle</i>	ninya <i>your plural</i> (poss. adj.)
muntak <i>old; certainly, in fact, really; some time ago</i>	nipityimanta <i>green ant</i>
muntulk <i>ankle</i>	nir <i>root of tree or plant; vein</i>
muntyir <i>kind of turtle</i> (generic term)	nirkana <i>father</i> (3rd person poss.)
muntyirnyirung <i>kind of salt-water turtle</i>	nirkanga <i>father</i> (3rd person fem. poss.)
mupiningka <i>rock-snake</i>	niti <i>son</i>
murinteren <i>sweat; to sweat</i> ⁵ and ⁷	nitya <i>you plural subject</i>
muru <i>egg; testicles</i>	niyam <i>grandson</i>
muruwitya <i>bullock</i>	niyungku <i>hand, finger</i>
mutlyingkin <i>salt-water turtle</i>	niyungku mari <i>palm of the hand</i>
mutungkur <i>cold; to be cold</i> ¹⁰	niyungku ngarar <i>finger nail</i>
mutyung <i>swag</i>	nompo <i>mouse, rat</i>
muwiyi <i>short-necked fresh water turtle</i>	-nta <i>suffix indicating immediate action</i>
-na <i>him</i>	nungkuti <i>water-snake</i>
nala <i>for him</i> (benefactive); <i>about, concerning</i>	nungu <i>particle indicating movement towards the speaker</i>
nalan <i>Milky Way</i>	nunu <i>with, by</i> (instrumental particle)
angka <i>clap-sticks</i>	-nyantara <i>to fight</i> (cf. 2.14)
nankany <i>nephew</i>	nyip miri <i>to wink</i> ⁶
nankuny <i>he</i> (3rd person sg.)	nyiriki <i>to scratch</i> ⁸
nanungu <i>afternoon; in the afternoon</i>	nyirkakar <i>to rub</i> (to relieve pain) ⁸
naratara <i>to run; flee, run around</i> ¹⁷	nyuk <i>to tell lies</i> ⁶
natla <i>good; thank you</i>	nyunyuk <i>to smell something</i> ⁵
nawany <i>his</i> (poss. adj.)	-nga <i>her</i>
nentu <i>horse</i>	ngal <i>mouth, door</i>
nenymete <i>three</i>	ngal teti <i>lip</i>
nikala <i>father</i> (2nd person poss.)	ngala <i>for her</i> (benefactive)
nikani <i>father</i> (1st person poss.)	ngalawanan <i>fishing line</i>
nila <i>father</i> (2nd person poss.)	ngaltiritiri <i>tongue</i>
nilang <i>father</i> (address term)	ngalwanka <i>short-necked turtle</i>
-nimpe <i>you singular object</i>	ngana <i>when, from, like, as</i>
nina <i>you singular subject</i>	nganangulpak <i>boy or girl</i> (5-10 years)
ninginy <i>to talk, converse; to speak a language</i> ⁸	ngangkany <i>niece</i>
nininy <i>digging-stick</i>	ngangku <i>we two inclusive</i>
nini <i>now, at the present time</i>	ngankuny <i>she</i> (pron. sg.)
	ngantawany <i>one</i>
	ngany <i>I, pronoun subject</i>

ngaran <i>goanna</i> (generic term)	pan <i>mate, friend</i>
ngatamata <i>we two</i> exclusive	panan <i>mate, friend</i>
ngatta <i>house</i>	panganti <i>five</i>
ngaty <i>to run away</i> ² ; particle indicating necessity	panpa <i>under</i>
ngatya <i>we</i> plural exclusive	panpana <i>branch</i>
ngaytpirr <i>far away, distant</i>	panpati <i>fieldmouse</i>
ngeli <i>auntie</i>	pany <i>possum</i>
ngelkiny <i>cave</i>	papal <i>to spear</i> ¹
ngememe <i>deaf</i>	papu <i>small lizard</i>
ngeni <i>my</i> (poss. adj.)	par <i>to get cold (of something heated)</i> ¹⁰
ngenpi <i>mudfish</i>	para <i>together</i>
ngenti <i>one, other, another</i>	paraty <i>to chase away</i> ⁸ ; <i>to follow</i> ⁸ ; <i>to creep up on</i> ⁸ ; <i>to go</i> ^{3a}
ngetyanga <i>I shall cook</i> ^{15a}	paraty tarra <i>to run away</i> ³
ngeti <i>daughter</i>	parkiny <i>alone; only</i>
ngi <i>to light a fire</i> ⁸	pat <i>to make, build; kill</i> ⁹
ngir <i>to refuse</i> ⁶	patpat <i>grasshopper</i>
ngulan <i>youth, single man</i>	paty <i>to throw a spear or stone</i> ² and ⁸
ngulpak <i>youth</i>	patypaty <i>to throw</i> ³
ngunawany <i>nothing</i>	paw <i>to lack</i> ⁶ ; <i>to be dead</i> ⁶ ; <i>tired cold</i>
ngunguk <i>to breathe, pant</i> ⁵	pe <i>arm, upper arm; creek</i>
ngunypir <i>kind of snake</i>	pek <i>to remain, stay</i> ⁵
nguppel <i>night-time</i>	pekpek <i>to bark</i> ³
nguppel teti <i>early</i>	pekper <i>to roast</i> ¹⁵
ngur <i>penis</i>	peku <i>woman</i> (general term)
ngurinymin <i>blackhead, pimple</i>	pekwyty <i>full</i>
ngurkur <i>to sleep</i> ⁴	pel manta <i>to tie up</i> ⁸
ngurtyi <i>emu</i>	pelele <i>kind of hawk</i>
nguruk <i>to close (the eyes)</i> ⁴	pelp <i>still, always; to continue</i>
pa <i>let us</i> (exhortative particle)	pelyimiri <i>lily-root</i>
pal <i>to break, to cut down; to chop down</i> ⁹ ; <i>to break</i> (transi- tive) ^{8,9,15} ; (intransitive) ¹	penkuru <i>dawn</i>
pal manta <i>to break someone's neck</i> ⁹	penpe <i>down, under</i> (var. of panpa)
pal teti <i>to bend down</i> ⁴	pentere <i>now; for a long time</i>
palak <i>a 'bony' bream</i>	perakut <i>whiteman</i>
palapiya <i>round</i>	perele <i>liver</i>
palat <i>open ground, plain; flat</i>	perety <i>to jump</i> ⁵
palpal <i>basket; to fold one's one's arms; to break a spear</i> ⁸ and ⁹	periya <i>water-lily</i>
	perke <i>sharp</i>
	perketirr <i>sharp</i>

- perkuriny rotten (of meat)
 perre rat
 pet to open⁷
 petle to paint oneself¹¹
 pet miri to wake up¹
 pet teti to flee, run away¹⁷
 peterr kind of lily
 petpet look out; get out (exclamation)
 petur to rip something⁸; to split¹⁰
 pety to get, have hold, carry, marry⁸; to stand on¹⁵; to watch¹²
 pety mari to fold one's arms⁸
 pety ngal to lead⁸
 pilme half-caste
 plngkarra knee
 pinngar kind of rosella
 pintyingatpe passionfruit
 piny first, first of all; go away (exclamation)
 pinypiny dried up (adj.)
 pir to throw away³, to leave¹, reject³, miss³
 pirirngu kind of wallaby
 pirkel to untie, undo⁸
 pirkity to rub (one's eyes); to wring washing⁸
 pit to wash⁸; to pluck a bird⁷
 pitlam ground, earth
 pitlam elmetter claypan
 pitplt to pluck a bird⁷; a kind of bird
 pitpitme cyclone
 pityi to wrap up (parcel); to roll up swag¹³
 piya head; to wait for^{5a}
 piyamerr hair of the head
 piyapiya to heap up¹⁶
 piyawerik to be angry; to be worried⁷
 po to smoke¹⁴
 polo old man
 polopolot to take revenge; to throw something back¹⁰
 polot to take revenge⁷ and 10
 ponno dust
 ponopon a water-snake
 pontor elbow
 porr buttocks
 pot to throw a spear or boomerang²
 potung to rest, sleep⁴
 pul to recuperate; to rest after effort¹
 pulangpulang a swell (of the sea)
 puli to change direction³
 pulipuli rainbow
 pulirk sting-ray barb
 pulpul hot (of fire or sun); to be hot³
 pultyen eaglehawk
 purity to fix, mend, repair⁸
 puritypurity smooth (of a surface)
 puriya whistle-duck; wild orange
 purungpurung to boil^{15a}
 purup to dance¹⁵
 puruppurup to dance a corroboree¹⁵
 purwur blood
 putur to clean something¹⁰
 puty to rub⁸
 putti mosquito
 puwal big, large
 puyty not to know⁹
 ra kind of brown pigeon
 reri fat, grease
 retye to like, want⁸
 rimi forehead
 tal to grow up⁶
 tala enough, sufficient
 tala tany never mind (exclamation)
 tam to cook; to be hot (intransitive)⁵

- taman rabbit-bandicoot
tan bloodwood tree
tan pingkarra to cross one's legs⁹
tanka yabbi
tanggan cheeks
tanggan merepet beard; whiskers
tantur milkwood tree
tap many; a lot
tapinkini all; everything;
everyone
tarala slow; slowly
tarapu dry; to wipe dry⁹
tarlyarr pelican
tarr thigh
tarra to run¹
tarratyutyuturr cold ashes
tarrwitya trousers
tarung to snore⁴
tat to sit down, rest¹; to stay⁵
tattat to make a fire¹⁶; to live
together¹; to be friends¹⁶
tawar tree (generic term)
tawartawar thicket, clump of
trees
temi side of the body; side
temi wunnagara kidneys
temila grandfather (maternal)
tenikulkul kind of rabbit
tentem to sew⁷
teremer rotten (of wood)
teripiriny skin
teruwe Tiger-snake
teti the back; topside country;
to get up¹⁷
teti mila fin of a fish
tetinangarr a kind of beetle
tilk paperbark
tim to bury⁸; to shut⁷ and ⁹; to
forget⁷
tim tyengi to forget³
tinginy continuously
tinkirk to be sick⁴
- tinme white cockatoo
tinpur mangrove
tinymin to sink; to drown¹
tip to catch something⁸
tiralk saliva; spittle
tiri vagina
tirinypuk bloodwood tree
tiritetlir clitoris
tirr tooth
tirr the edge of; the side of
tirrwuttar seashore; beach
tirwe black cockatoo
titirr navel
tityimu ripe (of fruit)
tiya a small bamboo cane
toma alive; living
tratrav to look for¹
traw to squeeze between the
fingers⁸
trup to extinguish a fire⁸
trurup ringworm; to have
ringworm⁷
tu/atu future tense auxiliary
marker
tukyangana policeman
tul to descend; come down¹ and ³
tuliyi to roast¹⁰
tulut hook-spear
tungkuti to push someone⁸ and ¹³
tunun pregnant woman
tur to pick, pick up⁸; to heap
up¹⁶; to cut¹⁰
tur temi blunt point (on a spear)
tur tungkur to cut in half⁷
turru around, around there
tut tirr blunt (of a knife)
tutur to set a fire¹⁶; to
track⁷ and ¹; try out¹³
tutuy to straighten^{13,14,15}
- tyakal to eat⁵
tyalpak dew; fog

tyaltyara	yesterday; last night	tyipme	black; vein
tyalwu	canoe	tyir	to squeeze; to join ¹⁰ ; melt ⁵
tyam	to eat (of an animal) ¹¹	tyirkin	green (of fruit); raw (of meat)
tyampul	a kind of yam	tyirnga	to sneeze ⁶
tyantal	to lean on ⁹	tyirungtyirung	to make bubbles in the water ¹
tyapat	to bathe ⁵ ; to wash; to swim ¹	tyolpor	goose
tyat	to dig ⁹	tyumu	smoke
tyatyawuyty	left hand	tyotiny	windbreak; shelter
tyelmer	small barramundi	tyotyotur	cold (of water)
tyemila	grandfather (maternal)	tyuk	to chase away ¹³ ; to send ¹³ ; to burn ⁵ ; to put down ¹⁶
tyenti atara	last week; in the past	tyungottyungot	kind of owl
tyengi	ear; tea; tea-leaves; to listen to ¹ and ¹⁴	tyura	a stick
tyengi ngun	to be ignorant; not to know something ⁵	tyutyena	51 Mile
tyengi werik	to think about; to worry about ¹	tyutyuk	to cook meat ⁵
tyengi witya	to know; to know about ¹	wa.....wa	one side....the other side
tyereny	handle (of an axe)	wak	crow
tyerere	to straighten out (of a limb) ⁵	wakat	the same; to do the same thing
tyeri	to be frightened ¹	wakay	to finish; finished ⁸
tyertyer	an adult male	wakkar	fish (generic term)
tyet	shirt	walankurminy	Finnis River area
tyetak	rock-cod	walantan	a white gum tree
tyetimari	winding (of a road)	walarka	slowly
tyetme	right hand; straight; right	walkitivity	loud; loudly
tyi	rope; cord	wamangkan	wallaby (generic term)
tyil	a kind of fish	wana	what about?
tyilili	old woman	wanarr	lightning
tyilinytyiliny	parrot	wangka	corroboree (dancing)
tyilk	to hurt; to be sore ⁶	wangkul	kind of fish
tying	to itch; to feel itchy ⁷	wanti	late; too late
tyinta	spear (general term)	wanungu	on, up, on top of
tyinta temi	sharp point	wany	again, also, too
tyinta teti miyitiny	spear with barbs on both sides	war	to float; to lift ^{1a}
tyinta yiri	butt end of spear	warak	to uncover; to remove from fire ⁸
tyip	to set (of the sun) ⁷	waran	waterfall
tyipak	to spit ⁶ and ⁷	warkuya	long yam
		warmala	wind; the Dry

warrkati	<i>dilly-bag</i>	wongowutanawany	<i>thunderhead</i>
wat	<i>to go; to walk</i> ¹	wonongo	<i>close; near</i>
wati-	prefix to male sex persons	wontopor	<i>short</i>
watpar	<i>thin; light</i>	woro	<i>grass</i>
wattan	<i>feather; fur</i>	wowe	<i>camp; house</i>
waw panpa	<i>to take; carry</i> ¹	wowe tangkame	<i>wurley; grass house</i>
wawuny	<i>a venomous snake</i>	wowene	<i>nest (of a bird)</i>
way	<i>no; not</i>	wowir	<i>a kind of gum tree</i>
wele	<i>wing</i>	wu	<i>feathers; trouble, strife; to heat up</i> ¹⁵
welepemanta	<i>kind of duck</i>	wukwuk	<i>an owl</i>
wempek	<i>flat waddy</i>	wul	<i>to come back</i> ³ , <i>return</i> ³ ; <i>to bring back</i> ^{1a} , <i>back(adv.)</i>
wenter	<i>armpit</i>	wulpil	<i>catfish</i>
wer	<i>to hurry; hasten</i> ^{6a}	wuliya	<i>water-goanna; to dance (of a woman)</i> ⁵
werempen	<i>alligator</i>	wulul	<i>to pull</i>
werepel	<i>female kangaroo</i>	wulmelen	<i>petrel; sea-gull</i>
weretywerety	<i>small Rosella</i>	wun	<i>excrement; tobacco</i>
werik	<i>bad, evil; wrong</i>	wunpuwal	<i>lungs</i>
werir	<i>a note (money)</i>	wunara	<i>viscera; guts</i>
werre	<i>how's that?</i>	wungkala	<i>sister (poss. by 2nd person); address term</i>
wettiriny	<i>salt</i>	wungkani	<i>sister (poss. by 1st person)</i>
wilikwilik	<i>kind of galah</i>	wungkanga	<i>sister (poss. by 3rd person)</i>
wilmir	<i>kind of bream (generic term)</i>	wungku	<i>stingray</i>
wina	<i>that (demonstrative)</i>	wungku-	prefix to female sex persons
winanta	<i>close friend?</i>	wungkungulan	<i>unmarried girl; single girl</i>
winin	<i>there; that place; over there</i>	wungkutyipel	<i>girl at puberty</i>
wininirr	<i>the Wet; summer</i>	wuninirr	<i>heat mirage</i>
winiper	<i>a moth</i>	wunmiri	<i>anus</i>
winka	<i>name</i>	wunngarr	<i>girl-friend; sweetheart</i>
wintyara	<i>to steal</i> ^{6a}	wuntyengka	<i>an edible grub</i>
winya	<i>their plural; them</i>	wunymu	<i>ripe (of fruit); cooked (of food)</i>
winyingkiny	<i>boomerang; around</i>	wuri	<i>blue-tongued lizard</i>
wiritya	<i>to cry</i> ⁵	wurit arra	<i>to cross one's legs</i> ⁹
wirwir	<i>to blow (wind)</i> ⁴	wuriwuri	<i>red</i>
witltal	<i>morning; early</i>	wurka	<i>to work</i> ¹
witlyuk	<i>to enter, go in</i> ¹	wurngin	<i>wild plum</i>
wittyin	<i>kind of pine tree</i>	wurum	<i>year; the Wet</i>
witya	<i>they plural; with (accompaniment)</i>		
wityangur	<i>scorpion</i>		
wo	<i>tears; lamentations</i>		
wongo	<i>cloud</i>		

wurut to give (several objects) ¹⁴	yi? is that so?
wut to give; to put down on the ground ¹⁴	yili prefix to wooden instruments; stick
wuta water; rain; to die ¹¹	yili aratawar gun, rifle
wuta karawala rockhole	yili nili bundle of sticks
wuta kumpu low down (in relation to a river)	yili tawar digging stick
wuta makat river	yiminy wood; fire
wuta manta higher up (in relation to a river)	yiminy por firestick
wuta miri billabong; soak	yiminy tarra hot ashes
wuta pe creek	yin nose
wuta teti a spring	yingi breasts; milk
wuta turru billabong (cf. turru)	yinnguliri crocodile
wuta turwu beer	yipere there; over there
wuta wuttar salt-water	yiri tail; to turn back ¹ ; before; emphatic particle
wuteti billabong	yiriya centipede
wuttar sea	yirmityirmit to cross, entwine, interweave ¹
wuttar kir low tide	yit to weave ⁸
wuttar puwal high tide	yitlyitl right; correct; very
wuty to pour out ⁸ and ¹³ ; to give birth to ⁹ ; to rain ⁸	yu yes
wuy to paddle ⁹	yukuy oh good (exclamation)
wuyi bark of a tree	yungut kind of mudfish
wuyity to pour out; to rain ³	yurmalang heavy
yalak to lose something; to untie ⁸	yurwu to burn ¹⁸
yangana from (preposition)	yuwa that (demonstrative); there
yangarmata a morpoke; the Pleiades	yuwara up there
yangu new	yuyu all right.
yarung to stand up straight ³ ; straight	
yena to, on, onto; always	
yera baby; child	
yera marwu children	
yera ngulpak little boy	
yeri tomorrow; to dream; to remove, take out ⁴	
yerp to shave, clean, comb the hair ⁹	
yerra pandanus	
yetantara to be jealous ⁷ and ¹²	
yi/ayi past tense auxiliary marker	

9.2 ENGLISH-MARANUNGKU

<i>adult male</i>	kantu; tyirtyir	<i>beer</i>	wuta turwu
<i>afternoon</i>	nanungu	<i>beetle (kind of)</i>	tetinangarr
<i>again</i>	wany	<i>before</i>	atara
<i>alive</i>	toma	<i>belly</i>	lurr
<i>all</i>	inkini	<i>belly (of fish)</i>	atla
<i>all right</i>	yuyu	<i>bend down (to)</i>	pal teti ⁴
<i>alligator</i>	werempen	<i>big</i>	puwal
<i>alone</i>	parkiny	<i>billabong</i>	wuteti; wuta turru; wuta miri
<i>also</i>	wany	<i>birth (to give)</i>	wuty ¹³
<i>always</i>	pelp	<i>bite (to)</i>	karrkarr ¹⁰
<i>angry (to be)</i>	piya werik ⁷	<i>black</i>	tyipme
<i>ankle</i>	muntulk	<i>blackhead</i>	ngurinymin
<i>another</i>	ngenti	<i>blackheart tree</i>	malak; atlamu
<i>answer (to)</i>	atngal ¹⁴	<i>blind</i>	kuluk
<i>ant (green)</i>	nipityimanta	<i>blood</i>	purwur
<i>ant (black)</i>	mintyirk	<i>bloodwood</i>	tiriny puk; tan
<i>anus</i>	wunmiri	<i>blunt</i>	tur
<i>arm</i>	pe	<i>boil (to)</i>	purungpurung ^{15a}
<i>armpit</i>	wenter	<i>bone</i>	mu
<i>around</i>	turru	<i>boomerang</i>	winyinginy
<i>ashes (hot)</i>	yiminy tarra	<i>boy</i>	yera ngulpak; nganangulpak
<i>ashes (cold)</i>	tarra tyutyuturr	<i>branch</i>	panpana
<i>ask for (to)</i>	mananka ⁴	<i>break (to)</i>	pal ⁸ and 15; mormor ⁸
<i>auntie</i>	ngeli	<i>bream</i>	wilmir (generic); kutya; miyir; morungmorung; palak (<i>'bony bream'</i>)
<i>axe</i>	memme	<i>breasts</i>	yingi
<i>baby</i>	yera	<i>breathe (to)</i>	ngunguk ⁵
<i>back</i>	teti	<i>bring back (to)</i>	wul ^{1a}
<i>bad</i>	werik	<i>broilga</i>	kurruwu
<i>bamboo</i>	kanpi; tiya	<i>brother</i>	merepet (address); mereni (1st per.); mele (2nd per.); merena (3rd per.)
<i>bandicoot</i>	taman	<i>build (to)</i>	pat ³
<i>bark</i>	wuyi	<i>bullock</i>	muruwitya
<i>bark (to)</i>	pekpek ³	<i>burn (to)</i>	yurwu ¹⁸ ; tyuk ⁵ (intrans.)
<i>barramundi</i>	mati; tyelmer (small)	<i>bury (to)</i>	tim ⁸
<i>basket</i>	palpal	<i>butterfly</i>	mangkana
<i>bat</i>	lirmim	<i>butt of spear</i>	tyinta yiri
<i>bathe (to)</i>	tyapat ¹ and 5	<i>buttocks</i>	porr
<i>beard</i>	merepet; tanggan merepet	<i>by</i>	nunu
<i>bed</i>	mari		
<i>bee (native)</i>	kukun		

- call out (to)* kay; kaykay³
camp wowe
canoe tyalwu
carry (to) waw¹
carry down (to) waw panpa¹
catch (to) kur⁷; tip⁸
catfish wulpil
cave ngelkiny
centipede yiriya
chase (to) paraty⁸
chase away (to) katur¹⁰
change direction (to) puli³
cheeks tanngan
cheeky person mulerety
chest maritemperr
child yera
children yera marwu
chop (to) kat⁹
chop down (to) pal⁹
clapsticks nangka
claypan pitlam elmetter
clean (to) putur¹⁰
climb (to) kalkal¹
clitoris tiritetlir
close wonongo
close (to) tim⁷
close eyes (to) nguruk⁴
clothes mawuny
cloud wongo
cockatoo (white) tinme; kalalak
cockatoo (black) tirwe
cold (to be) par; mutungkur¹⁰
 (impersonal)
cold lalarngan; tyutyuturr
come on kakaw (exclamation)
confused (to be) mirimiri⁶
converse (to) ninginy⁸
cook (to) tam⁵; tyutyuk (both
 intransitive)
cook (I) kenginyanga^{15a}
cooked wunymu
copulate (to) pulpul¹
- corroboree* wangka (dancing); manta
 (singing)
cough (to) kutluk⁶
cover (to) mork¹⁰
creek wuta pe
crocodile yinnguliri
cross legs (to) wurit arra⁹;
 tan pinkarra⁹
crow wak
crush (to) mormor⁸
cry (to) wiritya⁵
cut (to) kat⁹; tur¹⁰
cut down (to) pal⁷
cut up (to) karr⁸
cyclone pitpitme
- dance (to)* purup¹⁵
dance (to, woman) wuliya⁵
daughter ngeti
daylight kentipet
daytime kiyiktuk
dawn penkuru
deaf ngememe
descend (to) tul³
dew tyalpak
didgeridoo kanpi
die (to) kila wuta (he died)¹¹
dig (to) tyat⁹
digging-stick yili tawar; nininy
dilly bag warrkati
dingo mikut
disperse (to) killit⁸
dog mi
door ngal
down penpe
dream (to) yerl⁴
dried up pinypiny
drown (to) tinymin¹
dry tarapu
dry season warmala
dual marker mata
duck (black) kayangki; mayan

- duck (brown)* kalkari; welepenemanta
dugong mormorontyermul
dust ponno

eaglehawk pultyen
ear tyengi
earth pitlam
eat (to) tyakal⁵; tyam¹¹ (of animals)
edge tirr
egg muru
elbow pontor
emu ngurtyi
enough larrka; tala
enter (to) witlyuk¹
everyone inkini
excrement wun
extinguish (to) trup⁸
eye miri

face miri
far ngaytpirr
fat rerl
father nilang (address); nikani (1st per.); nila (2nd per.); nikala (2nd per.); nirkana (3rd per. m.); nirkanga (3rd per. f.)
feather wattan
fieldmouse panpati
fight (to) tara (cf. 2.14)
fill (to) kul⁹
fin tetimila
find (to) mit⁹
finger niyungku
finish (to) wakay⁸
fire yiminy
fire (to make) tattat¹⁶
firestick yiminy por; mintarra
fish awa wakkar
fishing line ngalawanan
five pangantl
fix (to) purly⁸

flat parat
flee (to) pet teti¹⁷
float (to) war^{1a}
flower marrka
fly kalanguk
flying fox mirityi
fog tyalpak
fold arms (to) pety mari⁸; palpal⁸
follow (to) paraty⁸
food miya
foot kumpu
forehead rimi
forget tim tyengi³; mittiny^{5a}
four miyitiny miyitiny
friend pan; panan; mengken; eruwe
frightened (to be) tyeri¹
from yangana
full pekwuyty
fur wattan

galah wilikwilik; lungulungu
get (to) pety⁸
girl (single) wungkungulan
girl (puberty) wungkutyipel
girlfriend wunn Garr
give (to) wut¹⁴; wurut¹⁴
go (to) paraty^{3a}
goanna (generic) ngaran
goanna wuliya (water); erempl (dry country)
good natla; manim (excellent)
good-bye mamak
goose tyolpor
grandfather tyemila (maternal); kakul (paternal)
grandmother mengkall
grandson niyam
grass woro
grasshopper patpat
green (of fruit) tyirkin

green lekme
ground pitlam
grow up (to) tal⁽⁶⁾
grub (edible) wuntyengka
gum tree walantan (white); ara;
wowir
gun yili aratawar

hair (head) piyamerr; merr
hair (pubic) moramerr
hair-string merr
half-caste pilme
hand niyungku
hand (left) tyatyawuyty
hand (right) tyetme
handle tyereny
happy (to be) leri⁵
hard elmetter
have (to) pety⁸
hawk pelele
he nankuny
head piya
heap up (to) tutur¹⁶; piyapiya¹⁶
heart mirityun
heat (to) wu¹⁵
heavy yurmalang
heel kumpu por
her -nga
hey ati
him -na
his nawany
hit (to) kur⁹; kurkur⁹
honey (wild) mitti
hook on woomera manpuk miri
hook-spear tulut
horse nentu
hot (to be) pulpul³
hot pulpul
house ngatta
how many? anyintara?
hungry (to be) marinnana⁶
hunt (to) katur¹⁰

hurry (to) wer^{6a}
hurt (to) tyilk⁶

I ngany
ignorant (to be) puyty⁹
in yena
inhabit (to) kulkul¹
inside mari
interweave (to) yirmityirmit¹
ironwood mawuny
itch (to) tying⁷

jealous (to be) yetantara⁷ and 12
join (to) tyir¹⁰
jump (to) perety⁵

kangaroo manarrk (red); werepel
(female); korrporong (white)
kidneys temi wunnagara
kill (to) kur paw⁹
knee pingkarra
know (to) tyengi witya¹
kookaburra koruwe

lack (to) paw⁶
large puwal
later atu; kukukway
laugh (to) eruwe⁵
lead (to) pety ngal⁸
leaf kalkal
lean on (to) tyantal⁹
leave (to) kal^{1a}
leg arra
level ground amma
lift (to) war^{1a}
light watpar
light fire (to) ngi⁸
lightning wanarr
like (to) retye⁸
lily peterr; mereny (grass)
lily-root peltyimiri
lip ngal teti

- listen (to)* tyengi¹ and ¹⁴
little kiruwality
liver perele
lizard wuri (blue tongue); papu
 (small); kanar
long malikita
look at (to) miri¹²
look for (to) tratr¹; mangana¹²;
 miri¹⁰
lose (to) yalak⁷
loud walkitity
louse mimpi
lungs wunpuwal

make (to) pat⁹
man kantu; polo (old man)
mangrove tinpir
many tap
mate pan; panan
meat awa
meat-ant arany
melt (to) tyir⁵
middle lilil
milk yingi
milkwood tantur
Milky Way nalan
mirage wuninirr
money karawala
month alamuny
moon alamuny
morning wital
morpoke yangarmata
mosquito putti
moth winiper
mother alang (address); akani
 (1st per.); ala (2nd per.);
 ekele (2nd per.); erkinga (3rd
 per.)
mountain milngin
mouth ngal
mudfish yungut; ngenpi; kutur
mulga anginy
my ngeni; ngany

naked alapu
name winka
nape manta teti
navel titirr
near wonongo
neck manta
nephew nankany
nest wowene
new yangu
news marany
niece ngangkany
night-time nguppel
no way; aya (emphatic)
nose yin
note (money) werir
nothing ngunawany
now ninl; pentere; atu keni
nullanulla makulpa

ochre (red) kukara
ochre (yellow) kompel
octopus mirituk
old muntak
on yena
on top of wanungu
one ngantawany
open (to) pet⁷
our pl. inc. kinya
our pl. excl. ngerinya
owl wukwuk; tyungottungot

paddle (to) wuy⁹
paddle mungayil
paint (to) petle¹¹
pandanus yerra
paperbark tilk
parrot tyilinytyiliny
passionfruit pintyingatpe
path emetuk
pelican tariyarr
penis ngur

perhaps mengke; ap
pick (to) kat⁸
pick up (to) tur⁸
pigeon ra (brown); mirongko (white)
pine tree wittyin
plain amma; palat
Pleiades yangarmata
pluck (to) pit⁸
plum (wild) wurngin
policeman tukyangana
porcupine meningety
possum pany; mikmik
posterior lumpu
pour (to) wuty⁸ and 13; wuyity³
prawn langkarateti
pregnant tunun
previously atara
pull (to) wulwul^{1a}
push (to) tungkuti⁸ and 13
put down (to) wut¹⁴
pygmy-goose marwun

quickly marwuta

rabbit (kind of) tenikukul
rain wuta
rain (to) wuyity³; wuty⁸
rainbow pulipuli
rat perre; nompo
raw tyirkin
really muntak
recuperate (to) pul¹
red wuriwuri
refuse (to) ngir⁶
reject (to) pir³
remove (to) yeri⁴; warak⁸
repair (to) purity⁸
rest (to) tat¹; potung⁴
return (to) wul³
revenge (to take) polopolot¹⁰
ribs lorrmin

right yitlyiti
ringworm trurup
rip (to) petur⁸
ripe tityimu; wunymu
river makat; wuta makat
roast (to) tultyi¹⁰; pekper¹⁵
rock-cod tyetak
rockhole wuta karawala
roll up (to) pityi¹³; kutlu¹⁶
 (intrans.)
root nir
rope tyi
rosella pinngar; weretywerety
 (small)
rotten perkuriny (of meat);
 teremer (of wood)
round palapiya
round and round (to go) arrar¹
rub (to) pirkity⁸; nyirrkakar⁸;
 puty⁸
run (to) tarra¹; naratarra¹⁷
run away (to) paraty³; pet teti¹⁷
 ngaty²

sad (to be) metter⁶

saliva tiralk
salt wettiriny
salt-water wuta wuttar
sand menner
scorpion wityangur
scratch (to) nyiriki⁸
sea wuttar
sea-gull wulmelen
send (to) tyuk¹³
separate (to) kilit⁸
set (to) tyip (of the sun)⁷;
 tutur (a fire)⁷
sew (to) tentem⁷
shade mengke
shark arrtany
sharp perke
shave (to) yerp⁹
she ngankuny

- shoot (to)* kur¹⁰
shore tirr wuttar
short wontopor
shoulder karra
shut (to) tim⁷ and 9
sick (to be) tinkirk⁴
sick (to feel) melk⁶
side temi
sing (to) mantiya⁵
sink (to) tinymin¹
sister wungkani (1st per.);
 wungkala (2nd per.);
 wungkanga (3rd per.)
sit (to) tat¹
skin teripiriny
sleep (to) ngurkur⁴
slow tarala
slowly walarka
small kiruwality
smell (to) nyunyk⁵
smoke tyumu
smoke (to) po¹⁴
smooth puritypurity
snake awa mala (generic); teruwe
 (tiger snake); ponopon (water
 snake); nungkuti (water snake);
 mupiningka (rock snake); kunam
 (black snake); wawuny (poison
 snake); menen; ngunypir
sneeze (to) tyirnga⁶
snore (to) tarung⁴
sole of foot kumpu mari
some eler
son niti
sore (to be) tyilk⁶
sore malaya
speak (to) marany⁶
spear tyinta; kuri (short spear);
 tulut (hook spear)
spear (to) kur⁷; papal¹
spinifex malkin
spinifex seed malkin miri
spit (to) tyipak⁶ and 7
split (to) petur¹⁰
- spring* wuta teti
squeeze (to) tyir¹⁰; traw⁸
stand up (to) yarung³
stand s.th. up (to) kurp¹⁶
stand on (to) pety¹⁵
star moro
stay (to) tat¹; pek⁵
steal (to) wintyara^{6a}
stick yili; tyura
stingray wungku
stingray barb pulirk
stomach lurr (stomach); mari
 (inside)
stone karawala
straight yarung; tyetme
straighten (to) tutuy^{13,14,15};
 tyerere (a limb)⁵
stringybark metle
sugar menner
summer wininirr
sun kiyik
swag mutyung
swallow (to) kutyuk⁹
sweat (to) murinteren⁷
swell (to) lalaw⁶
swell (sea) pulangpulang
swim (to) tyapat¹
- tail* yiri
take (to) waw¹
talk (to) ninginy⁸
tea tyengi
tears wo
tell lies (to) nyuk⁶
testicles muru
thank you natla
that yuwa
their winya
them -winya
there yuwa; yipere
therefore ka
they witya

<i>thick</i> mitli	<i>uncle</i> keli; keleni (1st per.)
<i>thicket</i> tawartawar	<i>uncover (to)</i> warak ⁸
<i>thigh</i> tarr	<i>under</i> penpe
<i>thin</i> watpar; kalarang	<i>untie (to)</i> yalak ⁷ ; pirkel ⁸
<i>this</i> keni; kenki	<i>urinate (to)</i> atyawa ¹
<i>three</i> nenymete	<i>urine</i> atyawa
<i>throat</i> manta	
<i>throw (to)</i> pot (spear or boomer- ang) ² ; paty (stone) ⁸	<i>vagina</i> tiri
<i>throw away (to)</i> pir ³	<i>vein</i> nir
<i>thunder</i> mir	<i>very</i> yitlyitl
<i>thunderhead</i> wongowutanawany	<i>viscera</i> wunara
<i>tibia</i> arra	<i>vomit (to)</i> ek ¹
<i>tickle (to)</i> kityilili ⁸	
<i>tide (high)</i> wuttar puwal	<i>waddy</i> wempek
<i>tide (low)</i> wuttar kir	<i>wait (to)</i> manta ⁴
<i>tie up (to)</i> pel manta ⁸	<i>wait for (to)</i> piya ^{5a}
<i>tired (to be)</i> metter ⁶ ; paw ⁶	<i>wait a minute</i> kukuk (exclamation)
<i>tobacco</i> wun	<i>wake (to)</i> pet miri ¹
<i>today</i> kutyala	<i>walk (to)</i> wat ¹ ; amma ¹
<i>toe</i> kumpu marwu	<i>wallaby</i> wamangkan (generic); pirirngu; kanponin (rock wallaby)
<i>toenail</i> kumpu ngarar	<i>want (to)</i> retye ⁸
<i>together</i> para	<i>wary (to be)</i> mumuya ³
<i>tomorrow</i> yeri	<i>wash (to)</i> pit ⁸
<i>tongue</i> ngaltiritiri	<i>watch (to)</i> mumuya ³
<i>tooth</i> tirr	<i>water</i> wuta
<i>tough</i> elmetter	<i>waterfall</i> waran
<i>track</i> emetuk	<i>water-lily</i> periya
<i>track (to)</i> tutur ¹ and 7	<i>we</i> pl. incl. kitya
<i>tree</i> tawar	<i>we</i> pl. excl. ngatya
<i>trouble</i> wu	<i>we</i> dl. incl. ngangku
<i>trousers</i> tarrwitya	<i>we</i> dl. excl. ngatamata
<i>truly</i> intiri	<i>weave (to)</i> yit ⁸
<i>turn back (to)</i> yiri ¹	<i>wet</i> lekme
<i>turtle</i> muntiyir (generic); mutlyingkin (salt water); muntiyirnyirung (salt water); muwiyi (fresh water); ngalwanka (fresh water)	<i>wet season</i> wurum; wininirr
<i>two</i> miyitiny	<i>what?</i> emi?; entyi?
	<i>when?</i> monto?
	<i>where?</i> antama?
	<i>whirlwind</i> kamanterrpupu
	<i>whiskers</i> tangan merepet
	<i>whistle-duck</i> puriya
	<i>white</i> kenyapuy

whiteman parakut
who? apa?
wild turkey mamu
wind warmala
windbreak tyotiny
wing wele
wink (to) nyip miri⁶
with witya
woman peku; tyilili (old woman);
 mityity (European)
wood yiminy
woomera manpuk
work (to) wurka¹
worry (to) tyengi werik⁷; piya
 werik⁷
wound malaya
wrap (to) pityi¹³
wring washing (to) pirkity⁸
wrong werik
wurley wowe tangkame

yabbi tanka
yam warkuya (long yam); mitana
 (water yam); mimi ('cheeky'
 yam); tyampul
year wurum
yellow kempel
yes yu
yesterday tyaltyara
you sing. subj. nina
you sing. obj. -nimpe
you pl. subj. nitya
you pl. obj. -ninya
youth ngulan; ngulpak

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