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GUDANDJI

E. F. AGUAS

0. INTRODUCTION

Gudandji (alternative spelling Kutandji) appears to be a member of the Wambayan family of the Barkly Tablelands in the Northern Territory. The exact nature of its relationship to the other members of this family has not yet been established. It used to be spoken along the head of the coastal slope from Tanumbirini south-east to approximately the heads of the MacArthur River, Kilgour River, and Wallow; to the west to the head of Newcastle Creek and to the south as far as Anthony Lagoon.

N. Chadwick has collected 200-300 cards and good grammatical material on tapes and a manuscript entitled "Gudanji word list and phrases" of seven pages (1967) is held at the University of New England. He also reports that the language is breaking up so rapidly in its original location that in his opinion further study seems useless there. It is therefore fortunate that surviving speakers of it could be located as far away as Palm Island.

1. PHONOLOGY

1.1. The Phonemes

1.1.1. *The Consonants*

- /b/ A bilabial lightly voiced stop, unaspirated in all instances. It occurs as syllable/word initial, but not as syllable word final.
- /d/ A lightly voiced dento-alveolar stop, unaspirated in all instances. It occurs as word/syllable initial, as syllable final, but not as word final.
- /d̥/ A voiced retroflex stop, unaspirated in all instances. It occurs as syllable initial but not as word initial nor as syllable/word final.
- /dj/ A voiced alveo-palatal stop, unaspirated in all instances. It occurs as syllable/word initial but not

as syllable/word final.

- /g/ A lightly voiced velar stop, unaspirated in all instances. It occurs as syllable/word initial, very rarely as syllable final, but not as word final.
- /l/ A voiced lateral continuant. It occurs as syllable/word initial and as syllable/word final.
- /l̥/ A voiced lateral retroflex. It occurred quite rarely in the present corpus and only as a syllable initial but not as syllable/word final nor as word initial.
- /lj/ A voiced palatalised lateral. It occurs as syllable/initial but not as word initial nor as syllable/word final.
- /m/ A voiced nasal bilabial. It occurs as syllable/word final/initial.
- /n/ A voiced alveolar nasal. It occurs as syllable/word final/initial. It clusters with /w/ as in [-wn-].
- /nj/ A palatalised voiced alveolar nasal. It occurs as syllable/word initial but not as syllable/word final.
- /ŋ/ A voiced nasal velar. It occurs as syllable/word initial/final.
- /r/ A voiced alveolar trill. It occurs as syllable/initial/final, but not as word initial/final.
- /r̥/ A voiced alveolar retroflex. It occurs as syllable initial/final but not as word initial/final.
- /y/ A voiced alveolar semi-vowel. It occurs as syllable/word initial but not as syllable/word final.
- /w/ A voiced bilabial semi-vowel. It occurs as syllable/word initial and as syllable/final but not as word final. It clusters with /n/ as in [-wn].

1.1.2. *The Vowels*

- /i/ A high tense front vowel. It occurs as a syllable peak, as an initial syllable without onset or coda, as a word initial, and as syllable word final, but not as a medial syllable initial. [e] is a lower case allophone.
- /a/ A lax mid vowel. It occurs as a syllable peak, as an initial syllable without onset or coda, as word initial/final, but not as a medial syllable initial.
- /u/ A high tense back vowel. It occurs as a syllable

peak, as word initial, but not as a medial syllable initial. [o] is a lower case allophone.

1.1.3. *The Diphthongs*

/ui/ guiga malangun 'fire'

/ai/ gadai djala 'animal'.

1.2. *The Syllable in Gudandji*

1.2.1. *Word-initial Syllables*

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|------------------------------------|-----------|
| (1) | CVC- | <u>n</u> ju <u>ng</u> a | 'hair' |
| | | <u>ŋ</u> an <u>d</u> ja <u>l</u> a | 'tongue' |
| (2) | CV- | <u>b</u> ama <u>r</u> a | 'mouth' |
| | | <u>w</u> aba | 'skin' |
| (3) | VC- | <u>u</u> lga <u>e</u> | 'tail' |
| | | <u>a</u> ŋga <u>r</u> e | 'east' |
| (4) | CVCC- | <u>g</u> aw <u>ng</u> a | 'opossum' |

1.2.2. *Inter-syllabic Syllables*

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---------------------------------------|---------|
| (1) | -CVC- | ma <u>na</u> ŋ <u>g</u> a | 'river' |
| | | <u>b</u> una <u>r</u> ma | 'fruit' |
| (2) | -CV- | bu <u>l</u> ju <u>g</u> u <u>d</u> ju | 'small' |
| | | ga <u>m</u> ba <u>d</u> a | 'sun' |
| (3) | -VC- | none | |
| (4) | -V- | none | |

Word-final Syllables

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|---|----------------|
| (1) | -CVC- | ma <u>r</u> uba <u>ŋ</u> an <u>ma</u> n | 'like' |
| | | ga <u>i</u> d <u>b</u> i <u>n</u> | 'not'/'no' |
| (2) | -CV | wu <u>l</u> u | 'all together' |
| | | gu <u>d</u> ja <u>r</u> a | 'two' |
| (3) | -VC | none | |
| (4) | -V | none | |

2. FRAGMENTARY GRAMMAR

2.1. **The Noun and the Noun Phrase.** The noun is a base + an affix.

2.1.1. [-ni] may mark the subject of a verb.

- (a) dabara ṅandji giriya-ni maṅanma
meat her woman cook
'The woman is cooking the meat.'
- (b) giriya-ni-ṅo ṅandji wagudbi buljigudji waladji
woman hers wash little do
'The woman is washing the child.'
- (c) djuwa-ni-ya guṛidbina
man good
'The man is good.'

2.1.2. [-yini] may mark a noun to signal that which is owned.

- (a) ṅaru - wārdi dṅandji-yini
mine dog
'This dog is mine.'
- (b) dṅandji-yini dṅandji wawwnu gudjaibi bulanimanima
dog dog white fight tomorrow
(?)
'My dog will fight tomorrow.'

2.1.3. [-na] may mark a noun for 'this'/'that'

- (a) gulaya-na
head
'this head'
- (b) nana giriyaga-na guṛidbina mira
this woman good see
'This woman is good, see?'

2.1.3.1. [nana] is 'this'/'that' as appositives to the noun.

- (a) nana midjina gudgudbinagudbi gabigagamidbi
this white woman not laugh
'This white woman is not laughing.'
- (b) gulayana nana gula ṅaṅga
head these head his/hers
'these ... their heads'

2.1.3.2. [inja] is also 'this'/'that' which is owned.

- (a) djuwa inja-nidju garema waṅara
man that song do
'That man is singing.'

2.1.4. [-ŋga] may mark a noun to indicate possessor.

- (a) gangudji waladji nenengiya djuwa-ŋga
 many children belong to(?) man
 'Many children belong to that man.'
- (b) barawyana ŋayanga managiya midjina-ŋga
 house hers belong to(?) white woman
 'The house belongs to the white woman.'
- (c) gangudji djandji ŋanagi giriya-ŋga
 many dogs belong to(?) woman
 'Many dogs belong to that woman.'

2.1.4.1. [-warda] may mark a noun to indicate ownership of state, condition, action.

- (a) gangud bale gamidbi djuwa-warda -manbi
 many they laugh men
 'The men are in a state of laughter.'
- (b) djuwa-warda-mandi winidbi waŋara
 men sing corroboree-like
 'The men are in a state of singing.'

2.1.5. [-gi/-ga/-gu] may mark a noun to signal purposiveness.

- (a) djuwa-gi-ninga guda
 man sick
 'The man is sick.'
- (b) djuwa-ga-meina baladji
 man hungry
 'The man is hungry.'
- (c) djuwa-gu gabi gamidbi
 man not laugh
 'The man is not laughing.'

2.1.6. [-ma] may mark a noun for plural number. In the present corpus it was confined to non-human animate things.

- (a) djandjigini-ma ŋanŋadjuwal minŋuni
 dogs bark last night
 'The dogs have been barking last night.'

2.1.6.1. [-man] may mark a noun for plural number. In the present corpus this was confined to humans.

- (a) gangud bale gamidbi djuwararda-man-bi
 many they laugh men
 'They - the men - are laughing.'

- (b) gangud bale niya gundji guridjin-man-de-ya mira
 many they they good see
 'They are good, see?'

2.1.7. Residues

2.1.7.1. [-bi]

- (a) gangud bale gamidbi djuawardaman-bi
 many they laugh men
 'The men are laughing.'

2.1.7.2. [-di]

- (a) gangud bale-niya gundji guridjinman-di-ya mira
 many they good see
 'They are good.'

2.1.7.3. [-ri]

- (a) djuawardamandi-ri baladji
 men hungry
 'The men will be hungry.'

2.1.7.4. [-ya]

- (a) (See 2.1.7.2.(a) above.)

2.1.8. Summary of Co-occurrence of Noun Suffixes

2.1.8.1. [-ni]

- (a) -ni-ya
 (b) -ni-dju

2.1.8.2. [-gi/-ga]

- (a) -gi-ni-ŋ-ga
 (b) -ga-mei-na
 (c) -gi-ni-ma

2.1.8.3. [-man]

- (a) -man-di-ya

2.2. The Pronoun and the Pronominal Phrase

The pronoun is base + obligatory affix ± an optional affix.

- 2.2.1. The pronominal bases are [ŋa-] (sg.) and [ŋu-] (pl.) first person; and [ŋa-] for second and third persons

is'

- (a) yana ɲaŋga nidja
that your name
'So that's your name!'
- (b) yananiyaba ɲaŋi gaigai nidja
that your husband name
'So that's your husband's name!'

2.2.5. [-ya/-niya] may mark a pronoun for emphasis.

- (a) iri-ya-gundji gagare baladji
they hungry
'They are hungry.'
- (b) gangud bale-niya gundji guridjinmandiya mira
many they good see
'They are good, see?'

2.2.6. [-dji] may mark a pronoun to signal joint/common participation in an action/condition.

- (a)inja djandji irugan-dji
these dogs they
'They own the dogs jointly.'
- (b) ɲaruwar-dji djandjidjandjin ɲan-dji-niya
mine dogs yours
'You and I together own the dogs.'

2.2.7. [-ga/-gul] may mark a pronoun for purposiveness or intent.

- (a) iriya-gu-ndji - ga-ga-re baladji
they hungry
'They are hungry for food.'

2.2.8. Certain pronominal forms and affixes in interrogative structures deserve attention.

2.2.8.1. [-nji/-nja] may mark [indjan] 'where' to signal a general undefined direction.

- (a) indjanini-nja migulugbi
whereabouts live
'Where do you live?'
- (b) indjana-nji mamaronnayaru
where come from
'Where did you come from?'

2.2.8.2. [-ru] may mark [wundju] 'where' to signal distance from here.

- (a) wundjuwunjuya-ru
 where
 'Where are you going?'
- (b) (See 2.2.8.1.(b) above.)

2.2.8.3. [-ni/-na] may mark [indja] 'who' for emphasis as in 'this your ...'.

- (a) indja-ni-n ɲaɲi mabai
 who your father
 'Who is your father?'
- (b) indja-na ɲaɲina indjaga-na ɲaɲina mira gudjinja
 who your who your see mother
 'Who is your mother?'

2.2.8.4. [-gu/-ga] may mark [indja] 'who' and [wundju] 'what' for purposiveness.

- (a) wundju-gu-n-dja manidjin nidja
 what call name
 'What is your name?'
- (b) (See 2.2.8.3.(b) for [indja-ga-na].)

2.2.8.5. [-dja] may mark [wundju] 'what' to signal 'what all together'.

- (a) (See 2.2.8.4.(a).)

2.2.8.6. [njuri/njuru] seems to be a pronominal form confined only to 'yes'/'no' questions.

- (a) wayal njuri balidji maɲanmi
 Int you hungry eat
 'Are you hungry?'
- (b) wayal njuru marabuɲa djandji
 Int you like dogs
 'Do you like dogs?'

2.2.8.7. [ɲaɲi] seems to be a possessive pronominal second person form confined only to interrogative structures.

- (a) indjan walamandi ɲaɲi
 where all yours
 'Where is your family?'
- (b) indjanin ɲaɲi mabai
 who your father
 'Who is your father?'

2.2.9. [-wulu/-lu/bala] may mark a pronoun to signal 'all together'.

- (a) gudjai irugu-lu djandji wurulunga gudjaibi
 fight they dogs all together fight
 'The dogs are fighting.'
- (b) ɲulano-wulu gamidbi nana giriya
 we-two all together laugh this woman
 'We all together are laughing.'
- (c) gangud-bala-ni wiri maɲanmi
 many they happy eat
 'They all are happy and eating.'

2.2.10. *Summary of Co-occurrence of Pronoun Suffixes*

2.2.10.1. [-ga/-gu]

- (a) -gu-ndji/-ndja
 (b) -ga-na

2.2.10.2. [-ni/-na]

- (a) -ni-nja
 (b) -ni-n
 (c) -na-nji

2.2.10.3. [-ya]

- (a) -ya-ru

2.2.10.4. [-dji]

- (a) -dji-niya

2.3. **The Verb and the Verb Phrase**

The verb is base + an affix.

2.3.1. It was not possible to establish the aspect system of Gudandji. Perhaps the following examples might illustrate part of the difficulty.

- (a) ɲangi midjinano ɲunidju waɲara
 you white woman sing corroboree-like
 'You are singing a song.'
- (b) ɲangi giriyan ɲunidju waɲara bulanimanima
 you woman sing corroboree tomorrow
 'You will sing tomorrow.'

- (c) ... wulumu ŋanŋa mandidjanima
all-together bark last night
'They (the dogs) barked last night.'
- (d) djandji wuluwulu ŋanŋa wulu bulanimanima
dogs all-together bark all tomorrow
'They (the dogs) will bark tomorrow.'

2.3.2. [-wala] may mark a verb or a verbalised form, plural.

- (a) djandji-ginima ŋanŋadju-wala mandidjanima
dog bark last night
muranbaniminmuranbani
state/condition of being noisy(?)
'The dog has been barking last night.'
- (b) djaruwadjaru-wala maru-wa djaruwaŋiŋa
heavy get in hand heavy
'It's heavy; I can't get it in hand.'

2.3.3. [-bi] may mark a transitive verb.

- (a) djandjinidjandji wawunu gudjai-bi bulanimanima
dog white fight tomorrow
'The white dog will fight (the other) tomorrow.'
- (b) djuwanigani nidjunid-bi waŋara
man sing corroboree-like
'The man is singing (a song) corroboree-like.'
- (c) indjanininja migulug-bi
where live
'Whereabouts do you live?'

2.3.4. [-dju] may mark a verb to indicate action jointly participated in.

- (a) djuwa inja nid-dju -garema waŋara
man this sang corroboree-like
'This man sang corroboree-like.' (Corroboree singing
is group singing.)
- (b) djandji - ginima ŋanŋa-dju-wala
dogs bark
'The dogs/dog have/has been barking (toget
others).'

2.3.5. [-ya] may mark a verb to emphasize a negative element - something like 'yes, it is not the case that...'

- (a) gabun-wundi-gabun-wunda gaidbi maṅanma - ya
 not (?) not eat yes
 'Yes, I have not eaten.'

2.3.6. [-min] may mark a verb to signal 'state/condition of being...'.
 being...'

- (a) wayal njuri balidji maṅan-min
 Int you hungry eat
 'Are you in a state of hunger?'
- (b) djandji-ginima ṽanṽadjuwala mandidjanima
 dog bark last night
 muranbani-min
 state of being noisy (?)
 'The dog has been in a state of noisiness last night.'

2.3.7. [-wa] may mark a verb to signal 'away from'.

- (a) djaruwadjaruwala maru-wa djaruwaṅṅa
 heavy get in hand heavy
 'It's heavy; I can't get it in hand.'

2.4. **Reduplication** involves either a reduplication of a part or the whole of a certain form. In all cases of reduplication the aim seems to be one of signalling emphasis, intensity, frequency, repetition.

2.4.1. *In Modifiers*

- (a) gudgudbina from gudbi 'not'
 (b) djaruwaninadjruwanina from djaruwa 'heavy'
 (c) gabunwundigabunwunda from gabunwundi 'never'

2.4.2. *In Pronouns*

- (a) wuluwulu
 (b) wurulu from wulu 'all together'

2.4.3. *In Interrogatives*

- (a) yanulyanulyima from yanul 'when'
 (b) wundjuwundjuyaro from wundju 'where'
 (c) indjana...indja from indja 'who'

2.5. Sentence Structure

2.5.1. The equational sentence is usually **N + Mod, Mod + N** or simply **N**.

- (a) naruwardi djandjini
mine dog
'This dog is mine.'
- (b) ŋangawarda
his
'Those boots are his.'

2.5.2. The intransitive verb sentence structure is usually **N + V**.

- (a) giriya ŋandji nidju waŋara
woman she sing corroboree-like
'The woman is singing.'
- (b) djandji wuluwulu ŋaŋa wulu bulinamanimaga
dogs all together bark all tomorrow
'The dogs will bark tomorrow.'

2.5.3. The transitive verb sentence structure is usually **N_{subj} + V + N_{obj}** or **N_{subj} + obj + V** (the first order being more common in the present corpus).

- (a) giriya niŋima maŋanma dabari mandiya-minŋuni
woman cook meat last night
'The woman cooked the meat last night.'
- (b) giriyan ŋandji wagudbi buljigidji-waladji
woman she wash title child
'The woman is washing the baby.'
- (c) dabara ŋandji giriyani maŋanma
meat she woman cook
'The woman is cooking the meat.'

2.5.4. The sentence with a negative element is usually **N + Neg + V ± Mod**.

- (a) midjidjina - gabinya gaidbi maŋanma
white woman not eat
'The white woman is not eating.'
- (b) ŋaŋura gaidbin maŋinma mandidjanima
I not eat yesterday
'I did not eat yesterday.'

2.5.4.1. It would seem that [gaidbi] negated the verb while [gabi/gabu] negated the **N**.

- (a) midjidjina gabinya gaidbi maṇanma
white woman not not eat
'The white woman is not eating.'
- (b) gabi ṇuludji gaidbi maṇinma ṇuluwanji
not we not eat we
'We are not eating.'
- (c) ṇaṇu gabi gamidbi
I not laugh
'I am not laughing (but those girls over there are).'
- (d) ṇuluwano gabu ṇuludji gamidbi
we not we laugh
'We are not laughing (but they are).'

2.5.4.2. The use of [bagid] in the present corpus is illustrated by its one occurrence where it was used by the informant to negate [guri] 'good'.

- (a) nana guri bagid-gana
this good not
'This one is not good.'

2.5.5. The 'when' question is usually **Int** (\pm **N**) + **V**.

- (a) yaṇulu njuduwa
when away
'When are you going away?'
- (b) yaṇuluyaṇulyimawan ṇinyima gudjigai
when you born
'When were you born?'

2.5.6. The 'where' (place where something/somebody is) question is usually **Int** (\pm **N**) (\pm **V**).

- (a) indjanininja migulugbi
where live
'Where do you live?'
- (b) indjanwalamandi ṇaṇi
where all yours
'Where is your family?'

2.5.6.1. The 'where' (direction of coming or going) question is usually **Int** (\pm **N**) + **V**.

- (a) wundjuwunjuvaro
where go
'Where are you going?'

2.5.7. The 'who' question is usually **Int + N**.

- (a) indjanin ɲaɲi mabai
 who your father
 'Who is your father?'
- (b) indjana ɲaɲina indjagana ɲaɲina mira gudjinja
 who your who your see mother
 'Who is your mother?'

2.5.8. The 'what' question is usually **Int + N**. **Int = wundju**.

- (a) wundjugundja manidjin nidja
 what call name
 'What is your name?'

2.5.9. The 'why' question is **Int + N + V**.

- (a) wundu-injiman njani marubuɲanman maɲinma
 why you(?) like eat
 'Why do you like to eat?'

2.5.10. The 'yes'/'no' question is usually **Int + N + V**.

- (a) wayal njuri guridbina mira
Int you good see
 'Are you good?'
- (b) wayal njuri balidji maɲanmin
Int you hungry eat
 'Are you hungry?'
- (c) wayal njuru marubuɲa djandji
Int you like dogs
 'Do you like dogs?'

3. SOME MINIMAL AND SUB-MINIMAL PAIRS IN GUDANDJI

mulu	eye	wulandji	snake
gula	head	waladji	child
djaga	thigh	wumandji	dingo
ɲaɲa	foot	wulandji	snake
waba	skin	wara	face
wara	face	nara	digging stick

damara	coolamin	ŋaŋga	his
bamara	mouth	njuŋga	hair
gumara	leg	mangilji	tail
bamara	mouth	djuguli	boomerang
manuga	ear	njuŋga	hair
ŋaŋga	his	muna	cold ashes
djuŋuma	belly	wanami	sea
adjudama	kangaroo	warami	water
ganduru	leg	djamba	ground
margulu	egg	dimba	sky
wura wura	wood	djumbala	European clothes
wara	face	gambada	sun
gula	head	njuŋga	hair
guda	rock	ŋaŋga	your
wanda	grass	linga	chest
gunda	tree	lan̄ga	north
wara	face	margulu	egg
garu	bark of tree	magura	wind
ganawa	long	djuguli	boomerang
garaga	short	yugala	smoke
male	fat	djuguli	boomerang
-bale	(plural marker)	mangilji	scales
guru	round	djarma	shield
garu	bark of tree	damara	coolamin
-warda	(possessive marker)	margulu	egg
wara	face	bargu	fighting stick

w ^o i ⁿ djira	leaf	wir mani	to be happy
w ⁱ n ^d ira	root	gir ya-ni	wom n
gaguyi	fish	mai .b1	to kill
gangudji	far	gaidbi	not/no
buljugudju	small	ŋulu i	we together
buljigudji	skinny	buljugudju	small
djargura	white	njuri	you (interrogative)
ḍjundura	brown	guri	good
bamara	mouth	ŋulu	we
damara	coolamin	njuru	you (interrogative)
ŋanmara	red	ŋulu	we
idjugi	boy	wulu	all together
gudj .gi	two men	lidja	teeth
ŋanṅa	to bark	nidja	name
ŋanṅa	your	aidb1	to kill
		gamidb	to laugh

4. PARTIAL VOCABULARY

4.1. Parts of the Human Bod

arm	djalo	hair	njuṅga
back	durindja	hand	maṅna
beard	yamanguma	head	gula
belly	djuruma	knee	baṅgera
blood	ŋulja	eg	ganduru/gumara
hest	linga	mouth	bamara
ar	manuga	neck	birumanma
eye	mulu	ncse	galama
f -ce	wara	shoulder	malaṅandji
foot	djaṅa	skin	waba

teeth	lidja
thigh	djaga
tongue	nandjala

4.2. Animals and Parts of an Animal Body

animal	gadai djala	horse	wonana
back of a dog	durindja	kangaroo	adjudama
bird	dulaidji	leg of a dog	ganduru
dingo	womandji	opossum	gawnga
dog	djandji	scales of a fish	mangilji
egg	margulu	snake	wolandji
feather	madarda	tail of a dog	ulgale yama
fish	gaguyi	wallaby	babali
fur	wayamu		

4.3. Implements

blunt knife	njunjunga	fighting stick	bargu
boomerang	djuguli	sharp knife	wurumbilji
coolamin	damara	shield	djarma
digging stick	nara	spear	mugura
European clothes	djumbala	spear thrower	galega

4.4. Other Things in the Environment

ashes (cold)	muḡa	little stick	bulugudju gunda
ashes (hot)	ḡalaḡarḡu	moon	yagawe
bark of tree	garu	mountain	maluwa gudanja
big stick	mala gunda	river	manaḡga
fire	djaḡun/guiga malaḡgun	rock	guda
flower	yirḡa	root	windirḡa
fruit	bunarma	sand	djamba
grass	wanda	sea	wanami
ground	djamba	sky	dimba
leaf	woundjira	smoke	yugala
		star	djingidji

stone	bulugudju guda	vegetable	ɟalenma
sun	gambada	water	warami
tree	gunda	wind	magura
		wood	wurawura gunda

4.5. Directions, Distances, Physical Descriptions, Colours

east	angagara	round	gurugula
north	larɟa	short	garaga
south	ɟundiwi	skinny	bulɟigudji
west	bayamo	small	buljugudju
big	dɟilji	straight	gana widjuwa
far	gangudji	square	yaramba
fat	male	brown	dɟundjura
heavy	djaruwa	black	ɟumudji
long	ganawa	red	ɟanmara
near	ganagidjana	white	dɟargura

4.6. Amount, Number, Time

few	gudjara
many	gangunja/gangudji
nothing	gabi
one	gandawgi
two	gudjara
three	murgunga
last night	mandidjanima
tomorrow	bulanimanima
yesterday	nidjininima

4.7. People

boy	idɟugi	man	djuwa
child	waladji	mother	guyunji
father	mabai	woman	giriya
girl	walaja		

4.8. Actions

to be bad/cheeky	balanjudji
to bark	nan̄a
to come	(?) mamaron
to eat	man̄anma
to dwell/to live in	migulugbi
to fight	gudjai
to be good	gur̄idbina
to go away	(?) njuduwa/wandada
to be hungry	baladji
to kill	maidbi
to laugh	gamidbi
to like something/someone	marubuṅa
to rejoice	wiri
to sing	nidbi nidju
to sing corroboree-like	wan̄ara
to talk	man̄aluwe
to wash	wagudbi