APPENDIX 5.1

PROTO-PAMA-NYUNGAN ETYMA

Barry Alpher

Protolanguages

pCK proto Central Karnic (PA CLE): Yandruwantha, Yawarrawarrka, Karuwali, and Mithaka.
pCNSW proto Central New South Wales (Austin 1997): Gamilaraay, Yuwaalaraay-Yuwaaliyaay, Wayilwan, Ngiyampaa (Wangaybuwan), and Wiradjuri.
pGunwinygu proto Gunwinygu
pKanyara The Kanyara languages (Austin 1981) are Bayungu, Dhalandji, and Burduna.
pKarnic proto Karnic; PA CLE (Austin 1990) or CB (Bowern 1999, 2001 and pers. comm.), as indicated. The Karnic languages, per Austin 1990, are Diyari, Ngamini, Yarluandi, Yandruwandha, Yawarrawarrka, Karuwali, Mithaka, Pitta-Pitta, and Wangkumarra. Bowern (2001) revises this to include Arabana-Wangkangurru, listing also—as closely related to Wangkumarra in an Eastern Karnic subgroup—Punthamara and Garlali.
pMantharta The Mantharta languages (Austin 1981) are Djivarli, Djururu, Warriyangga, Dhiin, and Dhargari (I and d dialects).
pNgayarda proto-Ngayarda. The Ngayarda languages (O’Grady 1966) are Noala (Nhuwala), Martuthunira, Ngarluma, Kariyarra (Kariera), Ngarla, Nyamal, Palyku (Bailko), Panyjima, Yinytjiparnti, and Kurrama.
pNNSW proto—Northern New South Wales (Crowley 1976): Bandjalang (Bundjalung, Yugambeh), Gumbaynggir, and Yaygir, together with others not represented in this list: Nganjaywana (Anewan), Gadjang, Djangadi, and Ngarbal.
Barry Alpher

proto-Pama(n) (comments as for pPM): Hale 1960, 1964, 1976b, c, d. Hale’s proto-Paman reconstructions are the foundational work in comparative Pama-Nyungan studies. The lexical etymologies are in three lists: 1976c (Northern Paman), 1976d (Middle Paman), and 1960 (Other Paman); a list of all the reconstructions, but not the attestations, can be found in Sommer (1969: 62–66). These papers were part of a work in progress, some of it published piecemeal, some of it in preliminary written form, and much of it in the mind only. Readers need to be aware of the conceptual whole, find the missing parts, and make the connections. Despite a few discrepancies, the items in these lists are to be understood as “Northern Paman reflexes of proto-Paman forms,” “Middle Paman reflexes of proto-Paman forms”, etc.—not as “proto–Northern Paman” etc. (if “Northern Paman” is a true genetic subgroup, forms listed for it must of course have belonged to “proto–Northern Paman” as well as to “Proto-Paman”; note however that numerous Northern Paman forms not attested elsewhere in Paman do not appear in this list, and the phonological inventory for a reconstructed “proto–Northern Paman” would not necessarily be identical to that stated for proto-Paman in Hale [1964: 255]). Furthermore, Hale reconstructed with an eye to the languages of the rest of the continent, and because he treated Paman (possibly to be understood as “Pama Maric”) as a genetic subgroup, some of his etymological listings (viewed from the perspective of these lists only) appear to be mistakes: for example, proto-Paman *nga:ci- (“lay egg, bear child”) on the apparent basis of Uradhi alone and proto-Paman *kuru (“eye”) on the apparent basis of Kaanytju and Umpila (Middle Paman) forms alone—here it is necessary to bear in mind attestations in e.g. the Ngumpin-Yapa and Western Desert languages. There are other etyma, however, for which I have not yet succeeded in finding the cognates elsewhere in Australia that Hale must have had in mind—and, of course, it is possible that some of these will turn out to be just ‘proto–Northern Paman’ or ‘proto–Middle Paman’ after all. In Hale’s Paman lists, the Northern Paman languages are Mpalitjanh, Luthigh, Yinwum, Linggithigh, Alngith, Awngthim, Ndra’ngith, Ngkoth, Aritinngithigh, and Mbiywom; the
Middle Paman languages are Kaanytju, Umpila, Kuuku-Ya’u, Wik-Mungknh, Wik-Me’nh, Wik-Muminh, Wik-Ngathrr, and Kuuk-Thaayorre; and the “Other Paman” are Port Stewart Lamalama (Rimanggudinhma), Guugu-Yimithirr, Mulurutji, China Camp Mulurutji (Kuku-Yalanji), Hann River Aghu-Tharrnggala, Ogunyjan (Kuku-Mini), Tjaapukay (Djabugay), Yidiny, Koko-Bera, Kurrtjar (“Normanton”), Dyirbal, and Girramay—and note especially his parenthetical (Hale 1960) “the last two are not Paman, strictly speaking”. I have merged these lists in what is below, with notes as to variation in reconstructions from one list to another, and the original is always recoverable by reference to these lists of languages in this note. I have subsumed under these etymologies material from languages not included in Hale’s survey (for example Wik-Ngathan, Kugu-Uwanh, Yir-Yoront, Uw-Oykangand) and more recently available material on languages he did survey, such as Koko-Bera, Guugu-Yimithirr, Uradhi, and Djabugay.

pPM proto Pama-Maric (undemonstrated as a subgroup as yet)
pPNy proto Pama-Nyungan
pSWCYP proto Southwest Cape York Peninsula: Yirr, Koko-Bera, Thaayorre, Uw-Oykangand/Olkol (Alpher 1972). This group almost certainly includes Kuk-Narr and probably also Kurrtjar.
pT proto Tangkie (N. Evans n.d.)
pWCYP proto Western CYP: a stopgap category for the local (L) area including Yirr and e.g. the Wik languages, for etyma that show promise of a wider distribution.
pWK proto Western Karnic (PA CLE): Diyari, Ngamini, and Yarluyandi.
pYirr the common ancestor of Yir-Yoront and Yirrk-Mel (Yirrk-Thangkankl)
L local, in the sense of Alpher and Nash 1999 (distribution does not coincide with that of any subgroup)
Semantic domain codes

A animal, fauna
B body part or product
C bugs (“crawlers”): arthropods--insects, arachnids, centipedes, crustaceans
E earth: including fire, water, sky, geography
F fish
H human, including age categories, languages, dreams, ceremonies, songs
K kin
L location, direction, time
M maritime
O bird
P plant
Q quantifier
S (“shellfish”): molluscs
T (“thing”, “tool”, “technology”): artefact
V vegetable food
Z animal (“zoic”): the minya (“game animal”, excluding birds) and dog categories

Contributors and authors of published sources

AEH, Alpher, Evans, and Harvey (in press)
AT, Angela Terrill (1998)
BB&GB, Blake and Breen (1971)
B&B, Berndt and Berndt (1993)
BL-MC, Beulah Lowe and Michael Christie (n.d.)
B&M, Bowe & Morey (1999)

1 Full full bibliographical references see Appendix 15.
BR, Bruce Rigsby (1976)
B&R, Blake and Reid (1998b)
BSch, B. Schebeck (1973b, 1974)
BSm, Bruce Sommer (1969)
BW, Bruce Waters (1989)
CB, Claire Bowern (1998, 2001 and pers. comm.)
CG, Cliff Goddard (1987)
CW, Corinne J. Williams (1980)
DE, Diana Eades (1979)
DGN, David Nash (1979a & b; pers. comm.)
DT, Darrell Tryon (1970)
DTh, David Thompson (1976)
EB, Ephraim Bani (1987 and pers. comm.)
FMe, Francesca Merlan (1982, 1983)
FMo, Frances Morphy (1983)
G-A, Joseph Gaimard, in Rob Amery 1998
GG, Brian and Helen Geytenbeek (1991)
GL, Gerhard Laves
HAEM, Meyer (1843)
H&D, John Henderson and Veronica Dobson (1994)
H&T, Hale and Tindale (1933–1934)
HK, Harold Koch (1997, 2001, this volume, and pers. comm.)
Hn&Hn, Hansen and Hansen (1977)
Hr&Hr, Hershberger and Hershberger (1986)
IG, Irene Godman (1993))
JB, Juliette Blevins (2001a)
JBr, John Bradley (Yanyuwa dictionary)
JHav, John Haviland (1972, 1979)
JHd, Joyce Hudson (1978, ASED A 0167)
JHS, Jane Simpson (pers. comm.)
KPPW, Kilham et al. (1986)
LFO, Lynette F. Oates (1988)
LJ, Lesley Jolly (1989)
LMW, LaMont West (1965)
LY, Lofty Yam (pers. comm.)
MC, Michael Christie (see BL-MC)
MG, Merrkiyawuy Ganambarr (1994)
MH, Mark Harvey (in press-b)
M&H, McNicol and Hosking (1994)
Mc&Mc, McEntee and McKenzie (1992)
MMb, Mario Mabo (pers. comm.)
MMcD, Maryalyce McDonald (1977)
MS, Margaret Sharpe (1992, 1998; n.d.); I have retranscribed “r” in these
sources, which always represents a tap or trill not contrasting with a glide in
these languages (Bandjalang and Yugambeh), as “rr”.
M&W, McDonald and Wurm (1979)
NE, Nicholas Evans (1990, 1992b & c; in press; n.d.)
NgKL, Ngakulmungan Kangka Leman (1997)
OG, Geoff O’Grady (see GNOG)
1997b); PA CLE (Peter Austin 1990a)
PB, Paul Black (1980 and pers. comm.)
PS, Peter Sutton (1973, 1995)
RG, Rebecca Green (n.d.)
RJK, R. Kennedy (n.d.)
SIL., Summer Institute of Linguistics (unpublished Wik-language wordlists)
SK, Sandra Keen (1983)
TC, Terry Crowley (1976, 1981, 1983)
TH, Timothy Hendrie (1990)
TK, Terry Klokeid (1969)
VH, Victor Highbury (pers. comm.)
WOD, Wagiman Online Dictionary (Stephen Wilson & Mark Harvey 1999)

_A notation of the form PA/NE means_ ‘the source is in a work by Peter Austin but it was a secondary source by Nick Evans that alerted me to it’.

**Language name abbreviations**

Aghu-Tharr, Aghu-Tharrnggala
Aritinng, Aritinngithigh
Atnya, Atnyamathanha
B-GW, Bininj-GunWok
CC, China Camp Muluridji (same as Kuku-Yalanji)
ECArrernte, Central and Eastern Arrernte (Henderson and Dobson 1994; Alpher’s fieldnotes 1984–86)
Gumb, Gumbaynggir
Gupa, Gupapuyngu
GYim, Guugu-Yimithirr
HR, Hann River Aghu-Tharrnggala (Aghu-Tharrnggala)
KB, Koko-Bera (Kok-Kaper, Kokvpér, Kok-Kapér)
KKY, Kalaw Kawaw Ya (Boigu, Dauan-Saibai)
KLY, Kala Lagaw Ya (Mabuyag)
KThaayorre, Kuuk-Thaayorre
KUwanh, Kugu Uwanh (Kugu Nganhcara)
KYal, Kuku-Yalanji
Martuth, Martuthunira
MM, Murray Mouth: Ngarrindjeri/Narrinyeri, Yaraldi (Yaralde), Tangani
M-Kulan, Mayi-Kulan
M-Kutuna, Mayi-Kutuna
M-Thakurti, Mayi-Thakurti
M-Yai, Mayi-Yapi
ON, Ogunyjan, also used for KLH’s “KM” (Koko-Mini), the same language
P-L, Pintupi-Luritja
Pitj-Yank, Pitjantjatjara-Yankunytjatjara
PS, Port Stewart Lamalama (KLH); same as Rimanggudinhma
Rimangg, Rimanggudinhma
Dhar (d), Dhargari, d-dialect
Dhar (l), Dhargari, l-dialect
UOykangand, Uw-Oykangand; UOlgor, Uw-Olgol
Uradhi (At) Uradhi (Atampaya)
W, Wik- ‘language’ in language names, as in WMungknh, Wik-Mungknh;
WNgathan, Wik-Ngathan; etc.
Nngurru, Wangkangurru
Wang, Wangkumarrar
Wang (G), Wangkumarrar (Garlali) (McDonald and Wurm 1979)
Wemba-Baraba, Wembawemba and closely related dialects (Blake and Reid
1998)
WR, Warburton Ranges
Wbuwan, Wangaaybuwan
W. Bundj, Western Bundjalung
Werg (Dj), Wergaia (Djadjala)
Y’warrka, Yawarrawarrka
Yinytji, Yinytjiparrti
YTh, Yirrk-Thangalkl (Yirr-Thangedl), same as Yirrk-Mel.
YY, Yir-Yoront (NOT Yorta-Yorta or Yuwaaliyay, which are written out in full)

Special conventions

Certain monosyllabic nouns in Kuuk-Thaayorre, Uw-Oykangand, Uw-Olgol,
Yir-Yoront, Yirrk-Mel, and Koko-Bera add a thematic vowel, which typically
continues the second vowel of an original disyllable, when inflected for an
oblique case. These are cited in the order: Absolutive, Ergative (and Dative,
where relevant), as with Yir-Yoront minh, minhal, minha ‘animal’ (see *miňa).
In Kuuk-Thaayorre and Yir-Yoront, disyllabic nouns subtract their thematic
vowels under the same circumstances and are cited similarly: Yir-Yoront
ya7ar, ya7r “shin” (see *yangkara).

In the transcription of Yir-Yoront and Yirrk-Mel, the vertical stroke “|”
cuts off a final dorso-velar nasal (and a preceding shwa) that is present for
phonetic reasons alone.
In Wangaaybuwan (Ngiyampaa) nouns cited with final ‘N’, the ‘N’ represents a nasal homorganic with a following stop; the nasal drops if no stop follows (Donaldson 1980: 16).

In Kala Lagaw Ya and Kalaw Kawaw Ya, nouns are (sometimes) cited in the order Singular, Plural: *athe, athel “grandfather”* (see *ngaci).

**Other conventions**

^^^ Forms listed below don’t quite correspond to those of the set above or belong to non-Pama-Nyungan languages, but are listed for possible relevance

*** Forms listed below differ considerably from those of the set above but are listed for possible relevance.

~ (Tilde not preceding any form) “Has other alternants”, in Hale’s proto-Paman materials ONLY.

*Key:* *caku “left hand” n B

WMungknh *thak “left hand”* (KLH)

WMe’n’h *thak “left hand”* (KLH)

WNgathan *thak “left-handed”* (PS)

KUwanh *thaku “left”* (S&J)

Umpila *thaku “left hand”* (KLH)

YY *tha7 “left side”*

YY *tho7m, puth- “left hand”* To Rimangg ikum ?

Rimangg *ikum “left”* To YY *tho7m ?* (IG)

KYal *jakuj “left hand”* (Hr&Hr)

GYim *dhagu “left hand”* (JHav)

Djabugay *jagu: “left hand, foot”* (KLH, EP)

Yidiny *jaguy “left hand”* (KLH, RMWD A3)

**pPaman** *caku (KLH)*

ECArrernnte *akwe arm, arm bones; left-handed”* (H&D)

Warumungu *cakuu(rr) “left (hand)”* (JHS/DGN)

**pPNy** *caku*

^^^ *thaku “left hand; wrong”* Also wañca-thaku “left hand”. (NE)

Yukulta *thaku-wa “left hand (side)”* Also thakurlita “left side”. Cf.
"thigh", under *carra. (SK/NE)

Lardil  
\[thaka\] “left hand” <thak>. (NgKL)

**pTangkic**  
*thaku*²

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Gunbarlang  
\[caku\] “left”

Mangarrayi  
\[cakuyaku\] “left”

B-GW  
-e\[cakku\] “left hand” (MH)

Mayali  
-e\[cakku\] “left hand” (MH)

Ngalakan  
\[bala-jaku\] “left-handed” (FM)

Wagiman  
-e\[caku\] “left hand” WOD spelling: nu-jagu. (WOD, MH)

**pGunwinygu**  
*cakku*³ (MH A9, B32)

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Guyani  
\[jaku\] “able” (CB/R)

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**Key:** *calañ “tongue” n B  
See also *ca:ra, *ngañcar, *yal’u.

Uradhi (At)  
\[lalan\] “tongue” (KLH, TC)

Angkamuthi  
\[yalan\] “tongue” (TC)

Yadhaykenu  
\[yalan\] “tongue” (TC)

Mpakwithi  
\[lana\] “tongue” (TC)

Luthigh  
\[alan ~ lan\] “tongue” (KLH)

Yinwum  
\[lin\] “mouth” (KLH)

Linngithigh  
\[lan\] “tongue” (KLH)

Alngith  
\[lan\] “tongue” (KLH)

Awngthim  
\[lan\] “tongue” (KLH)

Ntra’ngith  
\[lan\] “tongue” (KLH)

Ngkoth  
\[l.yan\] “mouth, tongue” (KLH)

Aritting  
\[lan\] “tongue” (KLH)

Mbiywom  
\[lin\] “mouth” Also /l.yin/? (KLH)

Kaanytju  
\[yalan\] “mouth” (KLH)

**pPaman**  
*calan* (KLH)

GBadhun  
\[dhalay\] “tongue” (PS)

Bijara  
\[dhalañ\] “tongue” (GB)

Margany  
\[dhalañ\] “tongue” (GB)

Gunya  
\[dhalañ\] “tongue” (GB)

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² Compare the Tangkic cognates of *carra “thigh”; my guess is that *thaku “left” is a loan in this group and possibly elsewhere in non-Pama-Nyungan.

³ Compare the Gunwinyguan cognates of *ra:ku “ground”.

Prot o-Pama-Nyungan etyma

pPM *calañ (BA)
Warrgamay jalañ “tongue” (RMWD)
Nyawaygi jalañ “tongue” (RMWD)
Yugambeh yalañ “tongue” Contrast jalañ “throat”. (MS)
W. Bundj yalañ “tongue” Contrast jalañ “throat”. (MS, PA)
Gumb jala:n “mouth”4 (DE)
pNNSW *jaLañ(ja) (TC)
Wiradjuri dhalañ “tongue” (PA)
Wbuwan thalayN “tongue” (TD/PA)
Gamilaraay dhalay “tongue” (PA)
Yuwaal yaay dhalay “tongue” (PA)
Yuwaalar aay dhalay “tongue” (CW)
Muruwari thalañ “tongue” (LFO)
pCNSW *dha lañ (PA)
Wang (G) dhalaña “tongue” (M&W)
Baakandji dhalıña “tongue” Var. dhalaña. (LH)
Madhimadhi dhali- “tongue; word, speech; language” Citation form
dhalingi; dhalinggu ERG. (LH)
Woiwurrung jala ny “tongue” (BB)
Werg (Dj) jaling-eg “tongue” (“my-”) (LH)
Wembawemba jali- “tongue”5 (LH)
Buwendik thala or thali “tongue” (BB)
MM thalangk “tongue” Phon: V1 is short. (MMcD)
Atnya yarli “tongue” (Mc&Mc)
Wirangu jarling “tongue” Var. dharling. (LH)
Parnkalla carliñ “tongue” (KLH)
ECArrernte aleñë “tongue; way of speaking” (H&D)
Kaytetye aleñë “tongue” (HK)
Pitj-Yank carliñ(pa) “tongue” (CG)
Warlpiri jalañpa “tongue” (KLH)
Mudburra calañ “tongue; blade” (RG)
Walmajarri calañ “tongue” (JHd)
Martuth thalañ(pa) “tongue” AD has only yalhuru “tongue”. (GNOG)
Yinytji caliña-ca- “suck on something (OBJ) inside the mouth, like a coughdrop” First part cognate? (FW)

4 Not clear what the conditioning factor for long V2 is.
5 Form of root postulated on the basis of jalıñug “its tongue” and jalingin “your tongue” (see rules at LH 1986: 37).
Palyku *calañ* “tongue” (GNOG)

**pNgayarda** *thalañ* (GNOG #711)
Bayungu *thalañ* “tongue” (PA)
Dhalandji *thalañ* “tongue” (PA)
Burduna *thalañ* “tongue” (PA)

**pKanyara** *thalañ* (PA #15)
Djururu *thalañ* “tongue” (PA)
Wariyangga *thalañ* “tongue” (PA)
Dhiin *thalañ* “tongue” (PA)
Dhar (l) *thalañ* “tongue” (PA)
Dhar (d) *thadañ* “tongue” (PA)

**pMantharta** *thalañ* (PA # 15)
Yingkarta, Nth *thalañ* “tongue” (PA)
Yingkarta, Sth *thalañ* “tongue” (PA)
Nhanda *thalañu* “tongue” (JB)
Nyangar *carliñ* “tongue; flame, tongue of fire” (WD)

**pPNy** *canañ*

***

Ngalakan *celn* “tongue” (FMe)
Ngandi *theln* “tongue” (FH/MH)

**pGunywinguan** *celng* (MH #108)
Djinang *jilang* “tongue” (BW)
Djinba *jalangarn* “tongue” (BW)
Ritharrngu *dhi:ln* “tongue” (JHeath)

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*Key: *cama “foot” n B
See also *cina.

YY *thaml, thamarr* “foot”
YMel *thaml, thamarr* “foot”
Kokaper *thamel* “foot”
KThaayorre *thamr, thamarr* “foot” KLH: tha:mar ~ thamar. (AH, BA. KLH)
KYak *thaml* “foot”
UOykangand *ebmal* “foot”
UOlgol *ebmal* “foot”
Rimangg *bal* “foot” Also “root”. (KLH, IG)
GYim *dhamal* “foot” (KLH, JHav)
Aghu-Tharr *ma:l* “foot” LJ analyses as /mal/. (KLH, LJ)
Awu-Laya (Thaypan) *mal “foot” (BR)
ON *ibm3l “foot” (BA, KLH)
**Paman ** *camal (KLH)
Almura *thamul “foot” /u/? (BR)

Pintupi *camana “foot, footprint” Syn. *cina, *paculpa. (Hn&Hn)
Martuth *jamau “foot” Partial syn. *jina; see *cina. (AD)
Yinytji *camarlau “on tiptoes, sneaking quietly” (FW)

**PNy ** *cama

Key: *cana “they PL” pronoun

KLY *thana “they PL” (EB&TK)
KKY *thana “they PL” (RJK)
Aritinng *y.nl “they PL” (KLH)
WMungkh *than “they PL” (KLH)
WMen’h *than “they PL” (KLH)
WNghar’n *than “they PL” (KLH)
WNghathan *than “they (more than two)” (PS)
WMuminh *thana “they PL” Also *tharra-. (KLH)
KThaayorree *than “they PL” (KLH)
PS (Rimangg) *dv “they PL” Enclitic. IG analyses as *da. (KLH, IG)
HR *ne “they PL” (KLH)
KB *than-tvw “they PL” (BA, KLH)
GYim *dhana “they PL” (JHav)
KYal *jana “they PL” (Hr&Hr)
Mbabaram *ne “they (Pl)” (RMWD)

**Paman ** *cana (KLH)
GBahun *dhana “they PL” (PS)
Warrungu *jana “they PL” (TTs)
Bidyara *dhana “they PL” (GB)
Margany *dhana “they PL” (GB)
Gunya *dhana “they PL” (GB)

**PM ** *cana
Ngawun *thana “they (Pl)” (GB)
M-Kulan *thana “they (Pl)” (GB)
M-Yapi *thana “they (Pl)” (GB)
Yugambeh *janabang “they” Alt. *janabi – *janabe:. (MS)
Muruwari *thana “they PL” (LFO)
Diyari  thana “they NOM PL” (PA)
Ngamini  thana “3PL NOM” (PA CLE)
Yarluyandi  thana “3PL NOM” (PA CLE)
Y’warrka  thana “3PL NOM” (PA CLE)
Wang  thana “3PL NOM” (PA CLE)
Wang (G)  dhana “they (Du Nom)” (M&W)
Pitta-Pitta  thana-“they PL” Demonstrative: thanayi (Near), thanaka
(General), thana:ri (Far, “rr” = trill). (BB)

pKarnic  *thana (PA)
Kalkatungu  thina “they (Pl Nom)” Also subject clitics -na and
(subordinate clauses) -ayina. (BB)

Woiwurrung  -dhah “their (Pl)” Possssive clitic. (BB)
Werg (Dj)  -ana “they (Pl)” Subj. clitic. Var. -erri. (LH)
Wembawemba  -an “they Pl” Subj. clitic. (LH)
ECArrerre  itne “they (Pl)” (H&D)
Piij-Yank  cana “they PL” (CG)
Warlpiri  -jana “they (Pl)” Object/DAT pronominal clitic. (KLH)
Panyjima  thana “they (Pl)” (AD)
Bayungu  thana “they PL” (PA)
Dhalandji  thana “they PL” (PA)
Burduna  thana “they PL” (PA)

pKanyara  *thana (PA #156)
pPNy  *cana

Wirangu  jana “you SG” Alt. dhana; polite from; attested since Eyre
1845. (LH)

Key:  *cangkar- “laugh” vi, n
Uradh  angkarr(i)- “laugh, to” (KLH)
Atampaya  angka:ri “laugh” (TC)
Angkamuthi  angka:ri “laugh” (TC)
Yadhaykenu  angka:ri “laugh” (TC)
Mpalitjanh  ngkarr(ik)- “laughter” (KLH)
Luthigh  ngka7(ik)- “laughter” (KLH)
Yinwum  ngkit(aw)- “laughter” (KLH)
Linngithigh  ngka7- “laughter” In derivatives like ngka7angk
“kookaburra”, ngka7kayi “duck sp., laugh-like call”, ngka7ma-c “laugh,
laugh at”.6 (KLH (NPaman list and 1997))

Alngith  ngka7- “laughter” (KLH)
Awnthim  ngka7- “laughter” (KLH)
Ntra’nghith ngka7(ak)- “laughter” (KLH)
Ngkoth  ngkat(ang)- “laughter” (KLH)
WMungknh  thengk- “laugh” (KLH)
WMe’nh  thengk- “laugh” (KLH)
WMuminh thankanggi- “laugh” (KLH)
WMo’in  thangi “laugh” (SIL)
Wlyenya  thanki “laugh” (SIL)
KUwanh  thankgangi “be laughing” S&J 464
KThaayorre thangkar “laugh” (KLH)
YY  thar “laugh” ps: vi, NH conj.: tharll Past, thar Nonpast,  
thulture Nonpast Continuative, thar Imperative.

pPaman  *cangkar- (KLH)
Djaru  cingkiri “laughing” Preverb (noun-like) (TTs/DGN)
Walmajarri  cingkirti ~ cingkirti Preverb (JHd)
pPNy  *cangkar(V)
***
Ngarluma  jangkarl- “clucking sound” ps: Root. (KLH)
***
Mayali  jek+me “laugh” (NE)

Key: *carra “thigh” n B
KKW  thœra “ridge; reef, sand-bar, shoal; shin; back (of fish)”.  
(RJK)
Djabugay  jarra “thigh” (KLH, EP)
Yidiny  jarra “thigh” Tablelands, Coastal, & Gunggay dialects. (KLH, 
RMWD A5)
Dyirbal  carra “thigh” (KLH)
Kurrtjar  ḍarr: “thigh” (KLH)
Kurrtjar  dha:rr “thigh” (PB)
Kuthant  la:rr “thigh” Cognition judgment PB. (PB)
KNarr  tharr “thigh” (GB)

pPaman  *carra (KLH)
GBadhun  dharra “leg” (PS)
Bidjara  dharra “thigh; trunk of tree; gully”7 (GB)

6 Orthography of Hale1997 writes these ngga -.
Margany  
**dharra** “thigh” (GB)

Gunya  
**dharra** “thigh” (GB)

M-Kutuna  
**tharra** “thigh” (GB)

Wunumara  
**tharra** “thigh” (GB)

pPM  
*carra*

Warrgamay  
**jarra** “thigh” (RMWD)

Nyawaygi  
**jaran** “root of tree”\(^8\) (RMWD)

Gamilaraay  
**dharra** “thigh” (PA)

Wiradjuri  
**dharrang** “thigh” (PA)

Wbuwan  
**tharraN** “thigh; lap; hindleg” (TD/PA)

Wayilwan  
**dharra** “thigh” (PA)

Muruwari  
**tharra** “thigh” (LFO)

Yugambeh  
**jarrang** “leg; thigh (bone); claw” (MS)

W. Bundj  
**jarrang** “thigh, upper leg; confluent river” Also **yarrang** “leg”. (MS, PA)

Gumb  
**ja:ra** “thigh”\(^9\) (DE)

pCNSW  
**dharrang** (PA)

Diyari  
**tharra** “thigh”\(^10\) (PA)

Ngamini  
**tharra** “thigh”\(^10\) (PA)

Yarluyandi  
**tharra** “thigh”\(^10\) (PA)

pWK  
**tharra** (PA)

Woiwurrung  
**jarrang** “thigh” (BB)

Arabana  
**tharra** “thigh”\(^10\) (PA)

Wngurru  
**tharra** “thigh”\(^10\) (PA)

Wadharing  
**thara** “thigh” (GNOG)

pPNy  
*carra*

Pitj-Yank  
**carra-carra** “with legs wide apart” (CG)

Nyawaygi  
**jaran** “root of tree”\(^11\) (RMWD)

Ngawun  
**tharriru** “thigh” (GB)

\(^7\) *VrV > /VrV/ is regular.
\(^8\) Intervocalic \(r < *rr\) is regular. “Thigh”/“tree root” polysemy is attested for other etyma, e.g. Yir-Yoront **kumn**.
\(^9\) Glide < tap/trill, and long V1, are apparently regular.
\(^10\) “rr” = tap.
\(^11\) *VrrV > /VrV; Q: source of /n/?
M-Kulan  *tharriru* “thigh” (GB)
M-Yapi  *tharriru* “thigh” (GB)
M-Thakurti  *tharruru* “thigh” Laves gives [darrvvr]. (GB, GL)
KB  *cvrric* “thigh” (BA)
?

Mudburra  *jarrulumu* “leg, thigh; sheet of rain” (RG)

Kayardild  *rtarr-a* “thigh” (NE)
Yukulta  *rtarr-a* “thigh” (SK)
Lardil  *rterra* “thigh; couplet sung first in song” <terr> (NgKL)

pT  *rtarr-a* (NE)

MM  *tar-uk* “leg; calf of leg” Vowel is short. Cognition unlikely. (MMcD, Meyer, B&B)

Key:  *carra-* “stand it up” vtr

KKW  *tharay* “appear; place, be placed, situate, be situated, stand, be; stand (of water); be in the middle of, be caught in the middle of, be in, stand, appear in (e.g. rain, fog); sound (with pole); pole; call, shout; pray; play” ps: *thara-, thare-. (RJK)


YMel  *tharr* “leave it, put it” ps: vtr, L; *tharrat* Past, *tharrl* Nonpast.

KB  *thvrra- ~ thvrrre-* “stand, stand up” ps: Intransitive; *thvrral* Past, *thvrrangk* Prp, *thvrey* Imp. (KLH, BA)

Djabugay  *carra-* “stand it up” ps: vtr, L conj. (KLH, EP)

Yidiny  *carra-* “put standing, set up, erect” ps: vtr, L conj. Tablelands & Coastal dialects. (RMWD T2)

pPaman  *carra-* (KLH)

Ngawun  *thara* “stand” Intransitive (GB)
M-Kulan  *thara* “stand” Intransitive (GB)
Baagandji  *dha:rrri-* “stand, wait around, be upright (e.g. trees)” (LH)
Woiwurrung  *dharriji-* “stand” ps: Intransitive. (BB)

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12 *V1 must have been short.
13 /ň/ < *rr is not regular.
Werg (Dj)  
Wembawemba  
Gupa  
Djapu  
Dhuwal  
Ritharrngu  
pPNy  
Pitta-Pitta

Key: *ca: “mouth” n B

KUwanh  
KThaayorre  
YY  
YMel  
Bidjara  
Margany  
Gunya  
pMaric  
Warrgamay  
Yugambeh  
W. Bundj  
Muruwari  
Pitj-Yank

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14 The initial apparently contrasts with that in reflexes of *ca:lan and *carr (“thigh”), q.v., but the discrepancy is possibly an artefact of dialectal variation or of 19th-century transcriptional inconsistencies (BB1991: 59).
15 Contrast initial stop in jarrak “silver gull” < *carr.
16 Probably belongs with the *ca:ra set.
17 Unstressed in compounds; but possibly simply a phonologically condition alternant of thaw “mouth”, q.v. under *ca:wa.
18 Possibly < *ca:ngs, but more likely that the final /ng/ is a later addition to *ca:.
Yinytji  
*tha: “mouth, beak” (GNOG, FW)

Kurrama  
*tha: “mouth” Alt. *thara; see *ca:ra. (GNOG)

Noala  
*tha: “mouth” (GNOG)

Bayungu  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

Dhalandji  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

Burduna  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

pKanyara  
*ca: (PA #14)

Djiwarli  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

Djururu  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

Wariyangga  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

Dhiin  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

Dhar (I)  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

Dhar (d)  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

pMantharta  
*ca: (PA #14)

Karlamayi  
*tha: “mouth” (KLH)

Yingkarta, Nth  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

Yingkarta, Sth  
*tha: “mouth” (PA)

Nyungar  
ca “mouth” (WD)

Djining  
ja+ “mouth” (?) In compounds: jabiri “mouth, entrance, end”, jabirrmarr “beard”, jagarl “saliva”, jagirl-ngurri “to curse”. (BW)

Gupa  
dha: “mouth; door; opening” Also dha:7yun “open one’s mouth”. Note also dhakal “cheek; island; fruit”; dhawarang “hole”; dhawarrak “beard, facial hair” (BL-MC)

Djapu  
dha: “mouth” (FMo)

Dhuwal  
dha: “mouth” (J Heath)

Djambarrpuyngu  
dha: “mouth” Note also dhakal “chin” (GWVVW)

Daartiwuy  
dha: “mouth” Note also dhakal “cheek bone”. (MG)

Dhangu  
dha: “opening; mouth” Also dhakal “chin; island”; dhawarrak “beard”; dha:wu “story, news”; dha:ruk “word, speech, language”. (BSch)

Ritharrngu  
dha: “mouth, orifice” (J Heath)

pPNy  
*ca:

Key: *ca:nga “tooth” n B
See also *lirra.

KKW  
dhang, dhangal “tooth” (RJK)

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19 Poss. source is *ca:ra, q.v.; alt. (GNOG) thara.
20 See also dha:wu “word, speech” under *dha:wa.
KLY  
*ca:ra* “mouth” n B

Yugambeh  
*ca:ra* “mouth, beak, lip” (MS)

W. Bundj  
*ca:ra* “mouth” (MS)

Buwandik  
*ca:ra* “tooth” (BB)

Key:  
*ca:ra* “mouth” n B

WMungknh  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (KLH, SIL)

WMen’nh  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (KLH)

WNgatharr  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (KLH)

WNgathan  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (PS)

WNumiah  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (KLH)

KUwa  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (S&J)

pPaman  
*ca:ra* (KLH)

Wakaya  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (GB)

Wembawemba  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (KLH)

WMungknh  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (KLH)

WMen’nh  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (KLH)

WNgatharr  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (PS)

WNgathan  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (PS)

WMumiah  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (KLH)

KUwa  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (S&J)

*pPaman*  
*ca:ra* (KLH)

*ppNyan*  
*ca:ra* (KLH)

*pPyan*  
*ca:ra* (KLH)

Warlmanpa  
*jar- “language, message, talk” (DGN)

Mudburra  
*jar- “language” (RG)

Gupa  
*jar- “language” (BL-MC)

Dhuwal  
*jar- “language” (JHeath)

Dhangu  
*jar- “language” (JHeath)

Ritharrngu  
*jar- “language” (JHeath)

Key:  
*ca:wa* “mouth” n B

WMungknh  
*thaw- “say; tell; speak” (KLH, SIL)

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21 The voicing of the initial consonant is distinctive but the origin of the distinction is not
known; cf. *thaw- “say; tell; speak”* < *ca:wa.*

22 See comments under *ca:.*

23 *calan + *ca:.*
KUwanh thawa ~ thawe “speak, talk” Source of short V? (S&J)
KThaayorre tha:w “mouth” (KLH, AH)
YY thaw; thawa “mouth”
YMel thaw “mouth”
KB thaw “mouth” (BA, KLH)
Kurrtjar a:γ “mouth” (KLH)
Mbabaram we “mouth; teeth” (RMWD)
pPaman *ca:wa (KLH)
GBadhun dhawa “mouth” (PS)

Panyjima jawurta “beard” (AD)

Ritharrngu dha:wu “word, speech” See als dha: “mouth” under *dha:.
(JHeath)
Gupa dha:wu “message, news, story” Also dhawarrak “beard, facial
hair”, dhawarang “hole”, dhavurlunggu “noise of people talking”. See
also dha: “mouth” under *dha:. (BL-MC)
pPNy *ca:wa/u

Key: *ca:ya “mouth” n B
Yugambeh jayang “mouth, beak; lip” See comments under *ca:. (MS)
Wang (G) dhaya “mouth” (M&W)
Atnya yaya “mouth” (Mc&Mc)
Ngarluma thaya “mouth; door; entrance to burrow—as of goanna; top or
lid of container” (KLH)
Gupa dha:y-dhunupamirriyama “indicate by word” With
dhunupamirriyama “point at, point out”, dhunupa “right-hand side;
correct; straight”. (BL-MC)

Key: *ca:mi “wife’s mother’s brother” (?) n K
KThaayorre tha:m “wife’s mother’s brother; mother’s mother’s brother’s
son” (John Taylor)
Pitta-Pitta cami ~ yami “father’s sister”25 (BB)
Warlpiri camirdi “mother’s father, mother’s father’s sister” (KLH)
Ngarluma thami “mother’s father; daughter’s son” (KLH)
Panyjima thami “mother’s father; daughter’s child (to man)” (AD)

24 Source of short V?
25 Note that c and th contrast in this position.
Yinytji  thami: “maternal grandfather; daughter’s son (to male); son’s son (to female)” GNOG gives thami with short V2. (FW, GNOG)

pNgayarda  *thami (GNOG #849)
Djiwarli  thami “mother’s father” (PA)
Wariyangga  thami “mother’s father” (PA)
Dhar (l)  thami “mother’s father” (PA)
Dhar (d)  thami “mother’s father” (PA)

pMantharta  *thami (PA #393)
Nyungar  dem “mother’s mother, mother’s father, father’s mother, father’s father” (WD)

pPNy  *ca:mi²⁶

Key: *cici “pus, matter” n B
See also *wi:ci.

YY  theth “pus”
WMungknh  theth “dew” (KLH)
KUwanh  thici “pus” (S&J)
Djabugay  jiji “boil, pus” KLH: j jitjir “pus, matter” (final /R/ source?).
EP, KLH/BSm

Yidiny  jiji “matter in boil” RMWD A12
Warrungu  jiji “sore” (TTs)
GBadhun  jiji “sore” (n) (PS)

pPM  cici
Yorta Yorta  jijin “sexual emission” Cognate? (B&M)
Gumatj  dhi:thi “sore”
Gupa  ji:ci “sore, hole” (BL-MC)
Dhuwal  ji:ci “wound; sore (on body)” (JHeath)
Dhangu  ji:ci “Wunde” (BSch)
Ritharrngu  j ci:ci “sore, wound, injury” (JHeath)

pPNy  *ci(():ci

Nunggubuyu  jiji “sore”²⁷ (JHeath)
Meriam  ziz “cut, sore, scar” Loan, but from where? (MMb)

²⁶ Semantic connection between the KThaayorre and Pitta-Pitta senses and the others is possibly via Crow skewing (extension of a term’s sense to a relative in the maternal line in an adjacent generation). Possibly the same etymon as *camu.
²⁷ Presumed loan from Yolngu.
### Proto-Pama-Nyungan etyma

**Key:** *cina* “foot” n B  
KYaljina “foot” (Hr&Hr)  
Djabugay jina: “foot” (KLH, EP)  
Yidiny *cina* “foot (of human, animal, insect)” All dialects. (KLH, RMWD A5)  
Dyirbal *cina* “foot” (KLH)  
**pPaman** *cina* (KLH)  
Warrungu jina “foot” (TTs)  
GBadhun jina “foot” (PS)  
Bidyara dhina “foot; claw; track” (GB)  
Margany dhina “foot” (GB)  
Gunya dhina “foot” (GB)  
M-Kutuna *cina* “foot; track” (GB)  
Ngawun *cina* “foot; track” (GB)  
M-Kulan *cina* “foot; track” (GB)  
M-Yapi *cana* “foot; track” (GB)  
M-Thakurti *cina* “foot” (GB)  
Wunumara thina “foot” (GB)  
**pPM** *cina*  
Warrgamay jinaman “boots, shoes” Also jinara “root” (RMWD)  
Nyawaygi jina “foot” (RMWD)  
Yugambeh jinang “foot; thumb, big toe; handle” (MS)  
W. Bundj jinang “foot” (MS)  
Gumbainggir jina: “foot” (PA)  
**pPNSW** *jinal* (TC)  
Wiradjuri dhinang “foot” (PA)  
Wbuwan thinaN “foot; toe” (TD/PA)  
Wayiilwan dhina “foot” (PA)  
Gamilaraay dhina “foot” (PA)  
Yuwaalaraay dhina “foot” CW gives baburr “foot” in Yuwaaliyaay. Both Yuwaalaraay and Yuwaaliyaay have dhana “heel”. (CW, PA)  
Muruwari thina “foot, toe” (LFO)  
**pCNSW** *dhinang* (PA)  
Yaygir ina “foot” (TC)  

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28 Possible blending with an original *cana; see the note to the Yuwaalaraay entry. Probably /a./ < *i in this context is regular in Ngawun & other Mayi: cf. *ngula, *pula, *ñurra. That *V1 was *i in this form accounts for C1 as /c/ rather than /th/; cf. *carra, *cana.  
29 See note to Ngawun.
Baagandji  
Diyari  
Ngamini  
Yarluyandi  
Yandruwantha  
Y'warra  
Mithaka  
Karuwali  
Wang (G)  
Wang  
Pitta-Pitta  
Mithaka  
Karuwali  
Wang  
Pittta-Pitta  
Yorta Yorta  
Wembawemba  
Buwandik  
Atnya  
Parnkalla  
Wirangu  
Karlmanyi  
Pitj-Yank  
Pintupi  
Wakaya  
Warlpiri  
Walmajarri  
Kariyarra  
Ngarluma  
Palyku  
Panyjima  
Kurram  
Yinytji  
Ngarla  
Martuth  
Noala
proto-Pama-Nyungan etyma

**pNgayarda**  *cina*\(^30\) (GNOG #603)

Djiwarli  *thina* “foot” (PA)
Djururu  *thina* “foot” (PA)
Wariyangga  *thina* “foot” (PA)
Dhiin  *thina* “foot” (PA)
Dhar (l)  *thina* “foot” (PA)
Dhar (d)  *thina* “foot” (PA)

**pMantharta**  *thina* (PA #395)

Yingkarta, Sth  *jina* “foot; track” (PA)
Yingkarta, Nth  *jina* “foot; track” (PA)
Nhanda  *yina* “foot; track, footprint” (JB)
Nyungar  *cin ~ cen* “foot” Also *cina*. (WD)

**pPNy**  *cina*

**Key:** *cipa* “liver”n B

KKW  *sib, sibal* “liver, the seat of some emotions, particularly those that are ‘gut’ feelings or from the heart, such as remorse, pity, love, etc.” (RJK)

Uruthdi (At)  *lipa* “liver” (KLH, TC)
Angkamuthi  *yipa* “liver” (TC)
Yadhaykenu  *yipa* “liver” (TC)
Mpalitjanh  *ipa* “liver” (KLH)
Yinfu  *pya* “liver” (KLH)
Ngkoth  *pya* “stomach” (KLH)
Aritinng  *pa* “liver” (KLH)
Mbiywom  *pe* “liver” (KLH)
Kaanytju  *yipa* “liver” (KLH)
Umpila  *thi7a ~ yipa* “liver” (KLH)
KThaayarre  *thi:p* “liver” (KLH)
UY  *thip, thipa* “liver”
YMel  *thip* “liver”
UOyakangand  *iφ* “liver” PH: thematic vowel is /i/. (PH)
UOlgol  *ib* “liver” PH: thematic vowel is /i/. (PH)
Kurrjjar  *yi:β* “liver” (KLH)
GYim  *dhiba* “liver” (KLH, JHav)
KYal  *jiba* “liver; insides, guts” (Hr&Hr)
Djabugay  *jiba* “heart, happy” Also *burrña* “heart”. KLH: *tjipa* “heart”

\(^{30}\) Also in Wakayic, Arabinic.
“not usual”. (EP, KLH)

Yidiny  jiba “liver; front of shield” (RMWD A9, J4)
Dyirbal  jiba “liver” (KLH)
Mbabaram  be “liver” (DMWD)

pPaman  *cipa (KLH)
GBadhun  jiba “liver” (PS)
Bidjara  dhiba “liver” (GB)
Margany  dhiba “liver” (GB)
Gunya  dhiba “liver” (GB)

pPM  *cipa
M-Kutuna  cipa “stomach” (GB)
Yorta Yorta  dipa “chest; heart” Mistranscription of initial C? (B&M)

pGunwinyguan *ciw (liver) (MH B35)

Key:  *ci:rni “stick” n P, B
YYoront  then, thenelh, thene “penis”
YMel  then “penis”
KBer  then “tail” (KLH)
Ngawun  thirni “tree, wood, stick” (GB)
ECArrernte  arne “tree, bush, shrub, woody plant; stick, piece of wood; thing(s), something (not necessarily made out of wood; someone’s possessions, things” Used also as a generic with a following specific term. (H&D)
WArrernte  irne “tree; stick” (GB)

pPNy  *ciri The lenis nasal in the Arrernte forms suggests that V1 was long. KLH has *cirni “tree” (questioned as to pPNy age). (KLH 1982:374)

Key:  *curlpi “mud” n E
YY  tholp, thilpi “mud” Also kun-tholp “muddy faeces, diarrhoea”.
Guwa  thulpi “swamp”
Pitj-Yank  curlpirr(pa) “mud” (CG)

pPNy  *curlpi (BA)

Uradhi (At)  lutpi “belly, stomach” (KLH, TC)
Angkamuthi  lutpi “belly” (TC)
Yadhaykenu  lutpi “belly” (TC)
WMungknh  thip “stomach, belly” (KLH)
WMe’nh  thöyp “stomach, belly” (KLH)
WNgathrr  thilp “stomach, belly” (KLH)
WNgathan  thelp “belly, stomach” (PS)
WMuminh  thupi “stomach, belly” MS has “tupi”. (KLH)
KUwanh  thupi “stomach, guts” (S&J)
Kaanytju  yul7i “stomach, belly” (KLH)
Umpila  thu7i “stomach, belly” (KLH)
KYaljulbi “guts, abdominal contents, lining of abdomen” Yalanji dialect; juwul in Nyungkul. Note also julbiji “diarrhoea”. (Hr&Hr)

**Proto-Paman**

*culpi* (KLH)

Yugambeh  julba “belly; stomach” (MS)

Warlpiri  culpurrpa “pile of earth or sand” (KLH)
Warlmanpa  jurlpa “sandy country” (DGN)
Wakaya  thurlpa “sand, sandhill” (GB)

Gupa  dhu:rlu “mud” (BL-MC)

**Key:** *curtu* “sand” n E
YY  thortm, thortomn “sand (river)”
YMel  thotvm, thotomvn “sand (river)”
Mudburra  jurduru “dirt; dirty” Ex. given is dirty water. (RG)
Walmajarri  curtu “dust” Syn. punturr. (JHd)
Yinytji  curtu: “dust” Initial dental (thurtu:) expected. (FW)

**Paman**

*cuwa* “child (to woman), sister’s child” n K
YY  thuw, thuwa “child (to woman), sister’s child” Both are proper noun (address) forms.  
Koko-Bera  thuwiyrr, pa- “female cross cousin” To a male, not marriageable; to a female, can be an in-law. Sense is skewed one

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31 See also *cipa (“liver”).
32 The presence of V2 in the second alternant implies a former third syllable.
generation up from original. Term of reference, not address. Also thuwiy, thuwvntang.

Oykgand: uwa+ “woman’s child; man’s sister’s child” In uwangar (reference), wuwang (address; reduplicated), uwarrijarr (respect register).

Olgol: uwa+ “woman’s child; man’s sister’s child” In uwadh. (PH)

GYimithirr: dhuway “son (to woman), sister’s son” (JHav)

KYaljuway “great grandfather”; “sister’s child (to man), brother’s child (to woman)” (Hr&Hr)

Paman: *cuwa

GBadhun: dhuwana “nephew (SiSo, BrSo)” (PS)

Margany: dhuwana “son (of woman)” Also dhuwañ. (GB)

Gunya: dhuwana “son (of woman)” Also dhuwarn. (GB)

PM: *cuwa (BA)

Wunumara: thuwaN “child (to woman); sister’s child” (GB)

Pitj-Yank: cuwari “a woman’s sister-in-law (SiHu [sic—for BrWi??] or HuSi)” (CG)

Ngarluma: thuwa “aunt, father’s sister; son’s son’s daughter” By Crow skewing. (KLH)

Payungu: thuwa “brother’s wife” (PA)

Thalanyji: thuwan “sister-in-law” (PA)

Gupa: dhuway “father’s sister’s children, cousin; husband” (BL-MC)

Dhuwal: dhuway “woman’s husband or husband’s sister” (JHeath)

Ritharrngu: dhuway- “husband” Cf. galay- under *ka:la for semantic shift. (JHeath)

PAN: *cuwa

PAN: *cuway

Wakaya: thuwa “mate” (GB)

**Key:** *ca:ra* “seagull” n Z, B, M

KKW: sara, saral “seagull, tern” (RJK)

Yadhaykenu: carra “seagull” (TC)

Mpakwithi: yarra “seagull” A loanword. (TC)

Umpila: carra “seagull”

Gupa: dharrak “large white seagull” (BL-MC)

Djapu: dharrak “tern (sp)” (FMo)

33 Position of “N” unknown.
Dhuwal  
*jarrak* “silver gull”\(^{34}\) (JHeath)

Dhangu  
*jarrak* “seagull” (BSch)

Ritharrngu  
*jarrak* “silver gull” (JHeath)

pPNy  
\(*c^3arr^a\) \(^{35}\) (GNOG in LCY: 63)

***

Nyangumarta  
*tarra* “seagull” (GNOG)

---

**Key:** *kaca-* “tie” vtr

Atampaya  
*atha-* “tie; weave” \(ps\): Conj. II; *athan* Past, *athal* Pres. (TC)

Angkamuthi  
*atha-* “tie; weave” \(ps\): Conj. II; *athan* Past. (TC)

Yadhaykenu  
*atha-* “tie; weave” \(ps\): Conj. II; *athan* Past, *athal* Pres. (TC)

Mpakwithi  
*tha* “tie” (TC)

Linngithigh  
*tha* “tie” (KLH)

WMungknh  
*kath-* “tie” (KLH)

WMe’nh  
*kath-* “tie” (KLH)

Umpila  
*katha-* “tie” L conj. GNOG, KLH

KThaayorre  
*katha, katharr* “gird, wrap; bind” \(ps\): Cnt P *kathatharr*. In expression *mimp kath-* “gird, wrap with clothing”. (AH)

YY  
*kyay, kuy* “tie” \(ps\): L conj.; Cnt nP *kalkayl*.

Rimangg  
*tha* “tie” Reduplicated as *thatha*. (IG)

GYim  
*gadha-* “tie up” Ref. “be imprisoned, tie self” (JHav)

KYalkaja- “tie” L conj. (Hr&Hr)

**pPaman**  
\(*kaca-* (KLH)

***

Margany  
*gacu-* “tie” /th/ expected. (GB)

Gunya  
*gaju-* “tie” /dh/ expected. (GB)

Wang (G)  
*gacu-* “tie” (M&W)

Ritharrngu  
*gatha-* “hold, grasp” \(ps\): Class 4 p65. Belongs with this set? (JHeath)

Dhuwal  
*gatha-* “hold; seize; give something (to NPDat)” \(ps\): v4tr, p65. Belongs with this set? (JHeath)

---

**Key:** *kacin* “digging stick” n T

See also *kana.*

WMungknh  
*kac.n* “digging stick” (KLH)

---

\(^{34}\) Contrast initial stop in *dha:rra-* “stand” < *ca(\(\_\)rra-.*

\(^{35}\) The regularity of Gupa & Djapu *dh < *c\(\_\) needs demonstration, but Dhuwal, Dhangu, and Ritharrngu attest an alveopalatal.
WNgathrr  *kac.n* “digging stick” (KLH)
WNgathan  *kethvn* “yamstick, fighting stick” Poss. also [kethin]. Also *kachin-way* “false woomera, made of ironwood”. (PS)
WMuminh   *kacin* “digging stick” (KLH)
KUwanh     *kacin* “yamstick” (S&J)
Kaanytju   *kacin* “digging stick” (KLH)
Umpila     *kacin* “digging stick” (KLH)
KThaayorre *kathn* “digging stick” (KLH)
YY         *kathn, kithilh* “digging stick”\(^ {36} \)
YMel       *kathvn, kathith* “digging stick”\(^ {36} \)
UOykangand *acin, acinhdh* “yamstick” (BA)
UOlgol     *ajin* “yamstick” (PH)
KNarr      *kacin* “girl” (GB)
Flinders Island  *áthin* “digging stick” (PS)
\textbf{pPaman}  *kacin* (KLH)
Warrgamay  *gajin* “female; yamstick” Also *gajiya* “young girl”. (RMWD)
Kayardild  *kathirr-a* “digging stick” (NE)
Yukulta    *kathirra* “yamstick” (NE)
Lardil     *katjika* “spear type; fighting stick with a long point”
\textlt{katjikatji}\textgt. (NE)
\textbf{pT}  *kathirr-a* (NE)
Mudburra   *kajirri* “old woman; wife; partly blind” (RG)
\textbf{***}
\textbf{Mudburra}  *kajin* “mother-in-laws” (RG)

\textit{Key:} *kakara* “moon”
See also *pira.
YY         *ka7ar* “moon” *ps: Oblique case-forms in ka7r(+).
YMel       *kakar* “moon”
Koko-Bera  *kakér* “moon”
Dyirbal    *kakara* “moon” (KLH; not in RMWD 1972)
\textbf{pPaman}  *kakara* (KLH)
Bidjara    *gagarda* “moon” (GB)
Mayi-Yapi  *kakara* “moon” (GB)
Wunumara   *kakara* “moon” (GB)

\(^{36}\) Cf. *kacl, kicirr* “urine” < *kañci.*
Mayi-Kutuna  *kakara “moon” (GB)

pPM  *kakara

Kaurna  *kakirra “moon” T&C; Gaimard gives kaker (and Wyatt karka:ra, per Jane Simpson [pers. comm.], who regards the fluctuation in transcriptions of V2 as possible evidence that C3 is a retroflex glide and not a tapped liquid; otherwise the nature of the “rr” is uncertain). (T&C, G-A)

pPNy  *kakara With regard to the “moon”—“east” connection (see below), note Kayardild balurdinda “new moon” [lit. “westward-sitter”, so-called because the new moon is always in the west at dusk] and riyathi-diinda “full moon” [lit. “far-east sitter”]. Note also however the problem with /rr/ mentioned below for the Western Desert languages.

Wirangu  gagarrara “east” (LH)
Warlpiri  kakarrara “east” (KLH)
Pitj-Yank  kakarrara “east; on the eastern side” (CG)
Pintupi-Luritja  kakarra(ra) “east” The /rr/ is not the regular reflex of *r in this position; cf. yangkarl+pa “buttock area, hips” < *yangkara. Note also rakarra “moonliγt; pre-dawn liγt, post-sunset liγt; loosely sunset”. (WD)
Warburton R.  kakarrara “east” The /rr/ is not the regular reflex of *r in this position; cf. yangkarl+pa “buttock area, hips” < *yangkara. Note also rakarra “moonliγt; pre-dawn liγt, post-sunset liγt; loosely sunset”. (WD)
Walmajarri  kakarra “east” (JHd)

pKanyara-Mantharta  *kakara “hip” (PA #26)

Key: *kalka “spear” n T
Mpaliitian  aka “spear” (KLH)
Mbiywom  ilka “spear” (KLH)
Yinwum  ika “spear” (KLH)
Ngkoth  ika “spear” (KLH)
Aritinngithigh  ika “spear” (KLH)
Umpila  kalka “spear; porcupine quill” (KLH)
WMungkh  kek “spear” (KLH)
WMe’nh  keyk “spear” (KLH)
WNgathrr  kalk “spear” (KLH)
WNgathan  kalk “spear” (PS)
WMuminh  keka “spear” (KLH)
KUwanh  keka “spear” (S&J)
KThaayorre  *kirk, kirka* “spear” (AH)
YYoront  *kal7, kal7alh, kal7a* “spear” (BA)
YMel  *kalk, kalkath* “spear” (BA)
Koko-Bera  *kalk, kalkénth* “spear” (BA)
KNarr  *kalk* “spear” (GB)
UOykangand  *alk, alkanhdh* “spear” (BA)
UOlolgol  *alka, alkanhdh* “spear” (PH)
Kurrtjar  *a:lk* “spear” (KLH)
Muluridji  *kalka* “spear” (KLH)
GYim  *galga* “spear” Also *galgan* “porcupine quill”. (JHav)
Rimanggudinhma  *alka* “spear” *ps*: Erg *alkaw*. (KLH, IG)
HR  *vlka* “spear” (KLH, LJ)
KYalanji  *kalka* “fishing spear, also generic term for spear” *pa*: Erg *kalkabu*. (HR&HR)
Ogunyjan  *alk3, alkanh* “spear” (KLH, BSm)
Walangama  *alk* “spear” (PB)
Kuthant  *a:lk* “spear” (PB)
**pPaman**  *kalka* (KLH)
Mayi-Kulan  *kalka* “spear” (GB)
Wunumara  *kalka* “spear; death-bone apparatus” (GB)
Wargamay  *galgay* “spear (generic)” *ps*: Erg *galga(y)ju*. (RMWD)
Nyawaygi  *galgay* “spear for hand spearing” *ps*: Erg *galgaju*. (RMWD)
Madhimadhi  *galgi* [galki] “stick” (LH)
Wergaia (Djadjala)  *galg* [galk] “stick, tree” (LH)
Woiwurrung  *galg* “stick, tree, wood” Also *galk-galk* “stick”, *galk* “bone”, *galk gawang* “skull”. (BB)
Wathawurrung  *kalk* “wood” Also *kalkalk* or *galk galk* [in original sources] “log”, darra-kalk “tree branch” (BB)
Yanyuwa  *kalkaji* “spear; wire (four-prong) spear” Probably a loan; see *a yalwa* “path, road” under *yalka*. (JB)
Wadju  *kalga* “crook for pulling branches down” (GNOG)
**pPNy**  *kalka* (KLH 82:373)
**GBadhun**  *galgan* “ironbark tree” (PS)
**Gippsland**  *galg* [galvk] “stick” (LH)
### Proto-Pama-Nyungan etyma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KLY</td>
<td><em>klak, kælaka</em></td>
<td>“spear”</td>
<td>(EB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baagandji</td>
<td><em>galgurru</em></td>
<td>“spear, a barbed spear”</td>
<td>(LH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:**
- *kali* “water” n E
- *kalmpa* “fast” nAdv
- *kalpmá* “first” (BA)
- *galmba* “and, also, more” (JHav)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wiradjuri</td>
<td><em>galing</em></td>
<td>“water”</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wbuwan</td>
<td><em>kaliN</em></td>
<td>“water”</td>
<td>(TD/PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayilwan</td>
<td><em>gali</em></td>
<td>“water”</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamilaraay</td>
<td><em>gali</em></td>
<td>“water”</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pCNSW</em></td>
<td><em>galing</em></td>
<td>(PA #48)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warlpiri</td>
<td><em>kiliki</em></td>
<td>“heavy rain, steady rain (like winter rain); running water, runoff after rain”</td>
<td>(KLH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:**
- *kalmpa* “fast” nAdv
- *kalpn* “fast, hard” |
| KB | *kalmpá* | “first” | (BA) |
| GYim | *galmba* | “and, also, more” | (JHav) |
| *pPaman* | *kalmpa* | |
| ECArrernte | *amparre* | “first” | (H&D) |
| Warlpiri | *kamparru* | “ahead, in front, first, before, at the beginning” | (KLH) |
| Warlmanpa | *kampa* | “in front, ahead” | (DGN) |
| Mudburra | *kamparra* | “in front, before, in the lead; old” Also |
| | *kambarrakambarra* | “long ago, olden days; big mob in the lead”; |
| | *kambarrambarra* | “long ago”; *kambarrajbunga* “former (people)”. |
| (DGN/PMcC, RG) | | |
| Bayungu | *kamparri* | “ahead, in front, first, before” | (PA) |
| Thalandji | *kamparri* | “ahead, in front, first, before” | (PA) |
| Burduna | *kaparri* | “ahead, in front, first, before” | (PA) |
| PKanyara | *kamparri* | (PA) |

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37 In the construction *ke+amparre*, can be reduced to *kamparre*. Per HK’s analysis, the /a/ suggests that this is a loan.
**Key:** *karlu* “rat” n Z

**Wik-Mungknh** kal “rat” (KPPW)

**Pakanh** kalu, minha “mouse” (PH #557)

**KThaayorre** kal, kala ~ kalnthhurr; minh- “rat” (AH)

**YY** kal, kulu; minh- “rat” (Rattus conatus)

**YMel** kal, minh- “rat”

**L**

*kalu, minha-

**Kalkatungu** karlu “bush rat” Loan? (BB)

**pNE (?)**

*kalu

**Yindjibarndi** kaluñca “house mouse”38 (GNOG/FW)

**Panyjima** kaluñca “type of mouse”

**pPNy**

*kalu39 (GNOG)

Nggerikudi “lai” “mouse, rat”40 (Hey)

**Key:** *karli- “pierce” vtr

**YY** kal “spear, pierce” ps: vtr, L, i.

**YMel** kal, kali+ “spear, pierce” ps: vtr, L.

**Atnya** ardlí- “de bark, take wrapping from, peel” (Mc&Mc)

**Warlpiri** karla- “dig for; dig up” ps: tv1: karlaca P, karla(mi) nP,

karlaya Imp. Note that this is not the cognate of the YY & YMel L conjugation. (KLH)

**Karajarri** kali- “dig” (GNOG)

**Nyangumarta** karli- “dig (e.g. a hole)” ps: vtr, b conj: karlinyi P, karli

Optative, karliyi Imp.51 (GNOG)

**pPNy**

*ka(r)li-42 (BA)

**Key:** *kami “mother’s mother” n K

**Uradhi** ami “mother’s mother” (KLH)

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38 GNOG 2001: pNgayarda; on the basis of Yindjibarndi & non-Ngayarda languages?

39 The Yindjibarndi and Kalkatungu forms suggest that the original had a retroflex lateral, but the Yindjibarndi form suggests it was nonretroflex.

40 Poss. i (/y/? ) < *u as in *ta:ku.

41 Note that this is not the cognate of the YY & YMel L conjugation.

42 See also *la:ma- for the “spear, pierce, dig” polysemy. Conjugational difference between eastern & western languages casts doubt on cognition.
Mpalitjanh  \textit{mi-} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
Yinwum  \textit{me-} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
Linngithigh  \textit{mi-} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
Alngith  \textit{may-} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
Awngthin  \textit{mayi} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith  \textit{mi-} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
Ngkoth  \textit{may-} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
Ariting  \textit{may-} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
Mbiywom  \textit{me-} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
WMungknh  \textit{kem(-wayaw)} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
WMc’n’kh  \textit{kem} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
WNgathrr  \textit{kem(-yangk.th)} “mother’s mother” (KLH)
WNgathan  \textit{kem-} “parallel grandparent: father’s father, mother’s mother”

\begin{tabular}{ll}
Var. \textit{keniy}. Also \textit{kemvnh} “mother’s mother” (etc.) (PS) \\
WMuminh  \textit{kame(-ling)} “mother’s mother” (KLH) \\
Umpila  \textit{kami(-cu)} “mother’s mother” (KLH) \\
KThaayorre  (\textit{ngan-})\textit{keme} “mother’s mother” (KLH) \\
YY  \textit{keme ~ kem} “mother’s mother, mother’s mother’s brother” \\
YMel  \textit{keme} “mother’s mother, mother’s mother’s brother” \\
GYim  \textit{gami} “father’s father, mother’s mother” Also \textit{gaminhdharr} “parallel grandchild”. (JHav) \\
Kyal  \textit{kami} “father’s father, mother’s mother” (Hr&Hr) \\
Djabugay  \textit{gami} “father’s father, mother’s mother, son’s son” Also \textit{gaminjarr} “grandchild”;\textsuperscript{43} (KLH, EP) \\
Mbabaram  \textit{ami} “grandmother” (RMWD) \\
\textbf{pPaman}  \textit{*kami} (KLH) \\
GBadhun  \textit{gami} “mother’s mother” (PS) \\
Bidyara  \textit{gami} “mother’s mother” (GB) \\
Margany  \textit{gamiŋ} “mother’s mother” Also \textit{gaminu} “elder sister”. (GB) \\
Gunya  \textit{gamiŋ} “mother’s mother” (GB) \\
\textbf{pPM}  \textit{*kami} (BA) \\
Ngawun  \textit{kamin} “mother’s mother; woman’s daughter’s child” (GB) \\
M-Kulan  \textit{kamin} “mother’s mother; woman’s daughter’s child” (GB) \\
M-Yapi  \textit{kamin} “mother’s mother; woman’s daughter’s child” (GB) \\
M-Thakurti  \textit{kamin} “mother’s mother; woman’s daughter’s child” (GB) \\
Wunumara  \textit{kamin} “mother’s mother; woman’s daughter’s child” (GB) \\
\end{tabular}

\textsuperscript{43} Djabugay distinguishes \textit{nj/nj}; this is possibly a typographical error—compare the GYim cognate.
Yugambeh  
\textit{kami} “father’s mother” Southern dialects; elsewhere “grandmother”; “mother’s mother” & also “son’s child” in one listing.\(^{44}\) (MS)

W. Bundj  
\textit{gami} “father’s mother; grandchild (to female ego)”\(^{44}\) (MS)

Gumb  
\textit{gami} “grandmother”\(^{45}\) (DE)

Diyari  
\textit{kami} “father’s mother” (PA)

Ngamini  
\textit{kami} “father’s mother” (PA)

Yarluyandi  
\textit{kami} “father’s mother” (PA)

Yandruwantha  
\textit{kami} “father’s mother” (PA)

Y’warrka  
\textit{kami} “father’s mother” (PA)

\textbf{pCK}  
*\textit{kami} (PA)

ECArrrente  
\textit{ipmenhe} “mother’s mother; daughter’s child” (H&D)

Pitj-Yank  
\textit{kami} “grandmother, great-aunt, etc.; used affectionately by grandmothers of or to their granddaughters, grandnieces, etc.” (CG)

Pintupi-Luritja  
\textit{kami} “granddaughter, grandmother; all departed female ancestors; female offspring below the dau̥ter generation” \(v \text{ HN&Hn}\)

Warburton  
\textit{kamina} “female (e.g. a female animal)” Questionable. (WD)

Manjiljarra  
\textit{kami} “grandmother” Syn. \(\text{ñami}\.\) (PMeC)

Mudburra  
\textit{kamiŋjarra} “woman’s daughter’s children” (RG)

Nyangumarta  
\textit{kami(c)} “mother’s mother” (GNOG)

Yingkarta, Nth  
\textit{kami} “father’s father” (PA)

Yingkarta, Sth  
\textit{kami} “father’s father” (PA)

Nhanda  
\textit{ami} “brother-in-law” By alternate-generation equivalence from “grandparent” (the only attested “grand” kin term is \textit{andadi} “grandparents; grandchildren”)? Syn. \(\text{ngabari}\) (loan from Wadjuk). (JB)

Watjarri  
\textit{kami} “grandfather (father’s father, mother’s father)” (WD)

Gupa  
\textit{gamiŋarr} “waku’s [woman’s child]’s gāthu [man’s child] or gāthu’s waku; grandchild” (BL-MC)

Dhuwal  
\textit{gamiŋarr} man’s daughter’s chile; sister’s son’s child; etc.” (JHeath)

Ritharrngu  
\textit{gamiŋarr} “daughter’s child; sister’s son’s child” (JHeath)

\textbf{pPNy}  
*\textit{kami} Also *\textit{kamiŋcarr}.

Yuwaalaraay  
\textit{gamiyan} “father’s sister” (CW)

\textit{Key:} *\textit{kana} “digging stick” n T

\(^{44}\) Note lack of final /ng/.

\(^{45}\) Long V1 expected (see *\textit{carra}, *\textit{kuna}, *\textit{lirra}); possibly a loan.
See also *kaci.

Almura  
  *kana “digging stick” (JHav/BR)

Bidyara  
  *gana “yamstick, digging stick” (GB)

**pPM**  
  *kana

Yugambeh  
  *kanay “digging stick, yamstick; ironbark spear, heavy spear of hardwood” Var. *kanayba:*, *kanay* (?). (MS)

W. Bundj  
  *ganay “digging stick, yamstick” Also “ironbark tree”. (MS, PA)

Gumb  
  *ganay “digging stick, yamstick” (DE)

**pNNSW**  
  *ganay (TC)

Wiradjuri  
  *ganay “digging stick, yamstick” (PA)

Wbuwan  
  *kanay “digging stick, yamstick; crowbar” (TD/PA)

Gamilaraay  
  *ganay “digging stick, yamstick” (PA)

Yuwaalinyiay  
  *ganay “digging stick, yamstick” CW gives only *dhi:nba:y “yamstick” for this dialect. (PA)

Yuwaalaraay  
  *ganay “yamstick” (CB)

Wiradjuri  
  *kanay “yamstick” Syn. *karray. (LFO)

**pCNSW**  
  *ganay: (PA #51)

Yorta Yorta  
  *gana “yamstick” (B&M)

Woiwurrung  
  *gana “yamstick” (BB)

Buwandik  
  *kana “yamstick” (BB)

ECArrernte  
  *atneme “yamstick” (H&D)

Warlpiri  
  *kana “digging stick” (KLH)

Warlmanpa  
  *kana “siggng stick” (DGN)

Walmajarri  
  *kana “yamstick (digging stick)” Syn. *milkirn. (JHd)

Djaru  
  *kana “digging stick” Cf. *karna “spear”. (TTs)

Nhandu  
  *wana “digging stick” (JB)

Dhangu  
  *garna “spear” Cognate? (BSch)

**pPNy**  
  *kana

Djinang  
  *garni “digging stick” (BW)

Djinba  
  *garni “digging stick” (BW)

Wirangu  
  *wana “digging stick” (LH)

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46 Short V1 is possibly regular in *CVCVC (cf. *pina & *yarra with *carra, *kuna, & *lirra reflexes).

47 Lenited initial *k is inconsistent with lost *k in atpi- “tie” < *karpi-.
GBadhun  
*ganda* “digging stick” (PS)

**Key:** *kana* “finished, ready” particle  
WMungknh  
*kan* “already done, finished; then, now; (with command) right now, at once”. Also *kanvm* “already done, finished”. (KPPW)  
WMungknh  
*kanvk* “ready to do something; enough!” (KPPW)  
WNgathan  
*kan* “perfective, desiderative/inceptive, habituative; ready! OK please, let’s go” (PS)  
KUwanh  
*kana* “(Perfective): completed action, change of state or action which is about to begin or has begun; it’s over, finished” (SJ-IS)  
Pakanh  
*kana(k)a* “finished”  
YY  
*kana* “finished; ready; enough; all right”

48  
YMel  
*kana* “finished; ready; enough”  
KNarr  
*kanvngk ~ kan* [ka:n] “now” (GB 258)  
GYim  
*gana:* “allright, OK, ready, already, first” (JHav)  
Djabugay  
*gana* “always” (EP)  
Yidiny  
*gana* “try, must try, must now, then try, then have to” Also  
*ganan* “do for a short while; in turn”. (RMWD Z1, Q3, texts)

**pPaman**  
*kana(ka)*

Ringa-Ringaroo (Curr 102)  
*“cunna”* “by and by”

Pitj-Yank  
*kana* “awake; alive; in good health; raw” Syn. wanka. (CG)  
Pintupi  
*kana* “alive, awake, conscious, raw Also kanarriñngu “to become awake [etc]” (Hn&Hn)  
WD (Warburton)  
*kana* “alive, green, unripe” (WD)  
Gupa  
*gana7* “enough, adequate” Cognate? Also ga:na “alone, by oneself, separate, different”. (BL-MC)  
Dhangu  
*ga:na* “alone” Cognate? (BSch)  

Yinytji  
*kanangkarri*- “come; arrive; appear” ps: v0; karri- is “to stand”. (FW)  
Nhanda  
*kanangga* “true; truth” Probably a loan. (JB)

***

Ritharrngu  
*gana* “so that” ps: particle. Also ga:na “alone, by oneself”,  
*ga:na-gana* “one by one, separately”. (JHeath)

***

Martuth  
*kana* “visible; light; clear (of sky)” Also (as subheadings)

---

48 Presence of V2 conditioned by a former 3rd syllable.
**kanangkalwa**- “to make visible, to uncover”; **kanangka-npa**- “to come into the clear” [cf. Yinytji **kanangkarri**- come, arrive, appear; above]; **kanangkal-kanangka**-: “to become daylight”. (AD)

Panyijima  
**kana** “clear; visible; light” (AD)

Yinytji  
**kana** “clear(ing), visible; light, bright” (FW)

***

Martuth  
**kana** “rhetorically” (AD §7.2.6 pp170-1)

***

Maranungku  
**kana** “here, take it” (DT)

***

Nyungar  
**karnañ** “true, trustworthy” (WD)

---

**Key:** *kañci* “urine” n B
See also *kumpu.

YY  
**kacl, kicirr** “urine”\(^{49}\)

YMel  
**kacl, kicirr** “urine”\(^{49}\)

KB  
**koñc** “urine” (BA)

MM  
**kañc** “urine” MMcD records with half-long vowel. Also “urinates”; also **kanjimung** “to urinate”. (All sources)

PpNy  
*kañc\(\text{\textasciitilde}i\)

---

**Key:** *kapi+* “woman” n H

YY  
**keperr, pam**- “older sister” Also **pam-kewrr-mart** “daughter (to man)”, **pam-kawrr-e7err** “older sister (to woman)”

UOykangand  
**aber** “woman”

UOlgol  
**aber** “woman”

GYim  
**gabi:rr** “girl, female” (JHav)

Mbabaram  
**abar** “sister” Cognate? (RMWD)

pPaman  
*kapirrV* (BA)

Warlpiri  
**kapirdi** “older sister” (KLH, ML)

pPNy  
*kapip+*

Ritharrngu  
**gapirri**- “sister’s child”\(^{50}\) (JHeath)

Djinang  
**gapirri** “nephe (sister’s son)”\(^{50}\) (BW)

Djinba  
**gaparra** “nephew (sister’s son)”\(^{50}\) (BW)

---

**Key:** *kari* “not” particle

---

\(^{49}\) Cf. *kathn, kithilh* “yamstick” ≪ *kaci(n).

\(^{50}\) Semantic connection: Crow skewing (“cousin’); cf. *cuwa.
See also *wi:ya.

Atampaya  
Angkamuthu  
Yadhaykenu  
WMungknh  
WNgathrr  
WNgathan  
WMe’nh  
WMuminh  
KThaayorre  
YY  
YMel  
Awu-Laya (KThaypan)  
KNarr  
Rimangg  
GYim  
Muluridji  
CC  
KYal  
HR  
ON  
Djubugay  
Mbabaram  
GBadhun  
Bidjara  
Margany  
Gunya  
Yuwaalaraay  
Wakaya  
Warlpiri

```
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Barry Alpher

See also *wi:ya.

Atampaya  
Angkamuthu  
Yadhaykenu  
WMungknh  
WNgathrr  
WNgathan  
WMe’nh  
WMuminh  
KThaayorre  
YY  
YMel  
Awu-Laya (KThaypan)  
KNarr  
Rimangg  
GYim  
Muluridji  
CC  
KYal  
HR  
ON  
Djubugay  
Mbabaram  
GBadhun  
Bidjara  
Margany  
Gunya  
Yuwaalaraay  
Wakaya  
Warlpiri
```

51 “Other Paman” list has only *kari. The KThaayorre and GYim long-vowel variants suggest also *ka:ri.
Warlpiri  

kari “fail to see, recognise”  
*ps: Preverb with verbs of perception. Also “it appears from perceptual evidence to be the case that” (propositional [evidential] particle); “not have knowledge of, not be involved or concerned with” (particle). (ML)

Warlmanpa

kari “I don’t know” Also “far”; also in milkari “blind” (see *mi:l). (DGN)

Mudburra

+kari “different; another” (RG)

Djaru

+gariñ ~ +wariñ “another, other, different; by oneself” The w-initial alternant after a vowel. (TTs p231)

Nhanda

ari (question particle) (JB)

pPNy

*kari

Yanyuwa

waraba “no, not; none, nothing; not any more” **warda- expected? (JB)

---

**Key:** *karrpi- “hold together” vtr

KThaayorre  
katpi- “catch (as fish in net), grasp (by hand); heal, restore”  
*ps: Past katpirr, nP katpvr. Also katpatp(irr) “cling, hug”. (AH, BA)

UOykangand  
arroqi- “grab; touch, catch, hold, take”  
*ps: Past arroqirr, Pres arroqin, Imp arroqil. (BS, PH)

KNarr  
katpi- “hold”  
*ps: Pres katpiβ, Prp katpilk. (GB)

GYim  
garrba- “hold, touch, grab”  
*ps: L conj: nP garrbal, P garrbay, Imp garrbala, before further inflection & Rfl garrba-. (JHav)

KYal  
karrba- “catch, grab, touch, arrest”  
*ps: L conj. (Hr&Hr)

WD (Warburton)  
karrpi- “tie, tie or bind someone or something” Imp karrpila. (WD)

Pintupi  
karrpi- “wrap, tie up, fold”  
*ps: Past karrpirnu, Imp karrpila. (Hn&Hn)

Pitj-Yan  
karrpi- “bind, tie up”  
*ps: Past karrpirnu, Pres karrpi(r)ni, Imp karrpila; karrpilku F; karrpin.ca Participle. (CG)

Walmajarri  
karrpi “tie up”  
*ps: Zero conj: P karrpirn(i), Fut karrpiwu, Irrealis (Imp) karrpi. (JHd)

Payungu  
karrpi- “to tie; to join”  
*ps: Vtr: Pres karrpinma, Fut karrpiru. (PA)

Warriyangga  
karrpi- “to tie”  
*ps: Vtr: Prp karrpiru, Fut karrpilga. (PA)

Dhiin  
karrpi-ru “to tie” (PA)

Dhar (I)  
karrbi- “to tie”  
*ps: Vtr: Prp karrbiru, Fut karrbila, P karrbiña, Pres karrbinha <karrbi+inha>, Imp karrbinma, Usitative karrbida:rdu,

Dhar (d) *karrbi-* “to tie” *ps*: Vtr: Prp *karrbiru*, Fut *karrbida* [], P *karrbiña*, Pres *karrbinha* <*karrbi+inha*>, Imp *karrbinma*, Usitative *karrbida:ru*, Dubitative *karrbilarrerringkara* [], Subordinate *karrbirnu*, Concomitive *karrbini*, Intensive *karrbilarringu* [], Subjunctive *karrbilawu* [], Admonitive *karrbilangu* [], Participial *karrbiñadu*. (TK, PA)

pMantharta *karrpi-ru* “tie” (PA #416)

Yingkarta, Sth *karrpi-* “tie”, *ps*: Vtr: Pres *karrpilani*, Fut *karrpilku*. (AD, PA)


Gupa *garrpi+n* “bandage, tie up” (BL-MC)

Djanpu *garrpi-L2* “bind; block, block up” *ps*: Unmarked *garrpin*, Potential *garrpur*, Perfect *garrpir*, P nonIndicative *garrpina*. (FMo)

Dhuwal *garrpi-* “wrap; tie up; surround” *ps*: V4tr (Pres/Fut *garrpin*, Fut/Imp *garrpul*, P *garrpir*, P Rem *garrpina(r)*), Derived stem *garrpin-*. (JHeath)

Ritharrngu *garrpi-* “coil up, make into a coil” *ps*: V4tr (Pres *garrpirn*, P *garrpiragarrpilara*, Fut *garrpulu*, P Potential *garrpil* (< garrpi-lu-a), Inf *garrpinrawu*, Rfl/Rcp *garrpirni-, Causative *gatharnmara*, Nominalization *garrpina-*. (JHeath)

Djinang *garrpi-* “tie, roll up, coil, wind” *ps*: V(tr), Conj 2: Fut *garrpigi*, Remote P *garrpin*, Yester P/Pres *garrpinni*, Yest P Irr/PRI/Imp *garrpirri*, Today P Irr/Remote P Irr/Infinalizer *garrpiniri*, Today P Cont/Remote P Cont *garrpijini* OR *garrpini* [can’t tell which from source]. (BW)

Djinba (Ganalbingu) *garrpa-* “tie, roll up, coil, wind” *ps*: V(tr), Conj 2: Fut *garrpanmak*, Potential *garrpinmic*, Imp *garrpung*, Yester P Irrealis *garrpal*, Yesterday P *garrpan*, Today P *garrpan*, Today P Irrealis *garrpana*. Dabi dialect stem is *garrpi-*: inflectional endings the same except Imp *garrpangani*, Today P *garrapana*. (BW)

pPNy *karrpi-* ~ *karrpa-* *ps*: Past *karrpin* or *karrpan*, Imp *karrpila* or *karrpirra*, Future (or Purposive) *karrpilku*.

Jiwarli *karrbi-* “to yandy” *ps*: Vtr: Prp *karrbiru*, Fut *karrbilga*. (PA)
Proto-Pama-Nyungan etyma

Key: *ka:- “carry” vtr
Wiradjuri  ga:-ng “carry” (PA)
Wbuwan  ga:N- “carry, bring, fetch” (TD/PA)
Gamilaraay  ga:ng “carry” (PA)
Yuwaaliyaay  ga:-ng “carry” (PA)
Yuwaalaaraay  ga:-ng “bring, take” (CW)
Muruwari  ka:- “hold; bring; carry; take” (LFO)
Yugambeh  ka:ng- “take; get; gatch; hold, retain” Alt. ka:nga- ka:ngga-.
W. Bundj  ga:nga- “take; carry; obtain; pick up” Alt. ga:nga-, ga:ngga-.
pCNSW *ga:-ng (PA #44)
Warlpiri  ka- g “carry it” ps: tV3 (nP kañi, P kangu, Imp kangka).
Warlmanpa  ka- “carry” ps: Conj. 3a: Imp kangka, P kangu, Fut kañi.
Nyangumarta  ka- “carry” ps: Imp kaaawa, Past kaña. (GNOG)
Yinytji  ka- “have, possess” Also kañca- “have; hold”, karpa- “carry, transport, take (along); take, get” (FW)
Yingkarta, Nth  ka-ña “carry” (PA)
Yingkarta, Sth  ka-ña “carry” (PA)
Gupa  ga:+ma “carry; have; bring; take” (BL-MC)

Pitta-Pitta  kangka “bring” (BB)
Walmajarri  kangka “carry, take” (JHd)
Mudburra  kang-ku “carry, bring, take” (RG)

Key: *kal-a “uncle” n K
Uradhi  ała “mother’s yBr” TC: [a:la]. Atampaya. (KLH, TC)
Linngithigh  a-la- “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
Alngith  a-la- “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
Awngthim  vla- ~ vle- “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith  a-la- “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
Ngkoth  a-la- “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
Ariting  a-la- “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
Mbiywom  a-la “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
WMungknh  *ka:l* “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
WMe’n’h    *ka:l* “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
WNgathan   *ke:linh(thynh)* “mother’s younger brother” Respect form. (PS)
WNgathrr   *ka:l* “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
WMuminh    *kala(-ng)* “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
Kaanytju    *ka:la* “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
Umpila      *ka:la* “mother’s yBr” (KLH)
KThaayorre  *ka:la, ngan-* “mother’s yBr” Also (AH) *kaaln* “mother’s older 

brother [in address]”, *punhth-ka:la* “mother’s brother”. (KLH, AH)
YY         *kal(-ng)* “mother’s yBr”

**pPaman**  *ka:la* (KLH)

Yugambeh  *kalang* “uncle (mother’s brother)” Also *kawang*, possibly <

*kalnga* (see below). (MS)
Warlpiri    *kaliñana* “spouse” (KLH)
Gupa       *galay* “mother’s brother’s son or daughter” (BL-MC)
Dhuwal      *galay* “man’s wife or wife’s brother; brother’s wife; mother’s 

mother’s brother’s daughter’s child” (JHeath)
Ritharrngu  *galay-* “wife” Cf. *dhuway-* under *cuwa* for semantic shift. 

(JHeath)

GBadhun     *galnga(na)* “uncle (MoBr) Also *galngay, galngina*. (PS)

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Key: *ka:la*- “fall” vi
Uradhí (At)  *ałya*- “fall” ps: Conj. II: *a lýan* Past, *a lýal* Present, *a lýarri* 

Imperative. (KLH, TC)
Angkamuthi  *ałya*- “fall” ps: Conj. II: *a lýan* Past, *a lýa* Present, *a lýarri* 

Imperative. (TC)
Yadhaykenu  *ałya*- “fall” ps: Conj. II: *a lýan* Past, *a lýal* Present, *a lýarri* 

Imperative. (TC)
Wuthathi    *a lývn* “fall down” LMW-BA
Yinwum      *aki*- “fall” (KLH)
Aritinng    *ika*- “fall” (KLH)
Mbiywom     *alka*- “fall” (KLH)
WMungknh    *ke:k*- “fall” (KLH)
Umpila      *ka:lıki*- “sprinkle, baptise” ps: Past *ka:lıkina*, Pres *ka:lıkingka,* 

Rimangg     *alka* “enter” Contrast *nde* “fall”. (IG)
HR          *vlke*- “fall” KLH: “cognition questionable.” LJ has *lke*- “fall;
die”. (KLH, LJ)

**pPaman**

*ka:lka- (KLH)

Ngawun  *kalka* “fall (incl. of rain), set (of sun)” (GB)
M-Kulan  *kalka* “fall (incl. of rain), set (of sun)” (GB)
M-Yapi  *kalka* “fall (incl. of rain), set (of sun)” (GB)
M-Thakurti  *kalka* “fall (incl. of rain), set (of sun)” (GB)
M-Kutuna  *kalka* “fall (incl. of rain), set (of sun)” (GB)

**pPM**

*ka:lka-

Gupa  *galki+rri* “fall; blow (of wind)” (BL-MC)
Djapu  *galkirri* “to fall down” ps: 03. (FMo)
Dhuwal  *galkirri* “to fall down” ps: V1A, intr. (JHeath)
Ritharrngu  *galki* “fall down” ps: vi, irreg: Pres *galkiri*, P (also Nominalization) *galkina ~ galkirriña*, Fut *galkiri*. (JHeath)

**pYolngu**

*ka(ː)lki- (BA)

**pPNy**

*ka:lka/i- (BA)

---

Biri  *galka* “let go; flow, run, drip; pour, release” Note also *galn.gal* “fall”. (AT)
Bidjara  *galgi* “pour” Transitive? Also listed as *galga*. (GB)

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Kayardild  *kalka-tha* “be sick, hurt” (NE)
Yukulta  *kalka-tha* “feel sick” (NE)
Lardil  *kalka* “sicken, get sick, have pain, hurt, die” (NE)

**pT**

*ka:lka-tha* (NE)

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GBadhun  *galn.gal* “fall” (PS)
Bidjara  *balga* “fall (of rain)” (GB)

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**Key:**

*ka:mpa-* “cook in earth oven” vtr
Angkamuthi  *aβa-* “cover, bury” ps: vtr; *aβan* Past. (TC)
Yadhaykenu  *aβa-* “cover, bury” ps: vtr; *aβan* Past, *aβal* Pres. (TC)
Linggithigh  *aβa-* “cover (as with sand)” ps: vtr; *aβay* Fut, *aβan* Past, *aβa7* Irr. KLH
WMungknh  *ka:mp* “cook in earth oven” (KLH)
WMe’nh  *ka:mp* “cook in earth oven” (KLH)
WNgathan  *ka:mpv* “bury; cook (by burying) in earth oven” (PS)
KUwanh  *kamba* “cover, bury” (S&J)
YY  *kaw* “cook in earth oven” ps: Transitive, but also occurs with
transitivizing morphology as *kawvlon* (same sense) “cover over”.

YMel  
*kaw* ~ *kap* “cook in earth oven”

KB  
*kampa* ~ *kam* “cook in earth oven”

Djabugay  

**pPaman**  
*ka:mpa-* (KLH)

GBadhun  
gamba- “seal up” (PS)

Bidjara  
gambana “cover” (GB)

Margany  
gamba “cover, bury; shut (eyes, mouth)” (GB)

Gunya  
gamba “cover, bury; shut (eyes, mouth)” (GB)

**pPM**  
*ka:mpa-

Atnya  
amba- “cook” (Mc&Mc)

Guyani  
kampata “cook, roast” (CB/R)

Wirangu  
gamba- “cook, eat” *ps*: vtr. Also gambi- “cook, heat up” (vtr), “be hot” (v), gambarri- “burn” (v). (LH)

ECArrernte  
ampe- “burn something; be hot (weather), dry something; ...” (Transitive); “be burning; be very hot; become cooked” (Intransitive) Var. (NE) mpe-.. (H&D)

Kaytetye  
ampe- “burn” (HK)

Pitj-Yank  
kampa-burn; (pain) burn, sting; ripen” *ps*: vi & vtr; kampa

Imp; kampama Cnt Imp; kampangu P; kampangi Cnt P; kampañi Pres;
kampaku F; kampaña Participle. (CG)

Pintupi-Luritja  
kampa- “burn, heat; blow fuse” *ps*: vi & vtr; zero conj.

(Hn&Hn)

Warburton  
kampa- “burn; to be burned” *ps*: vi & vtr; zero conj. (WD)

Manjiljarra  
kampa- “cook; burn” *ps*: vtr; also vi? (PMcC)

Warlpiri  
kampa- “be burning—of fire; burn it—of fire” *ps*: iv1 & tv1.

(TH)

Walmajarri  
kampa- “cook” *ps*: vtr. Contrast mañji “burn (it); be burning”.

(JHd)

Mudburra  
kamb-u “cook, burn” *ps*: vtr. Also kambanjaru “having a

camp oven”, considered a loan from English. (RG)

Nyangumarta  
kampa- “cook it” (tr), “burn” (intr) (GNOG)

Noala  
kampa- “be burning” (GNOG)

Martuth  
kampa- “be burning, be cooking [vi, Zero conj]; burn, cook

[vtr, L conj]” (GNOG, AD)

Ngarluma  
kampa- “burn, be alight, cook, get ripe [vi, -ku]; burn, light it,

shine (of sun) [vtr, -lkuj” (KLH, GNOG)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kariyarra</td>
<td><em>kampa-</em></td>
<td>“be burning” (GNOG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palyku</td>
<td><em>kampa-</em></td>
<td>“be burning” (GNOG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panyjima</td>
<td><em>kampa-ku</em></td>
<td>“be burning, be cooking” Also <em>kampa-lku</em> (transitive) “cook, burn; light; shave” (GNOG, AD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yinyti</td>
<td><em>kampa-</em></td>
<td>“be burning; be cooking, get hot” get ripe; get ready” (vi, zero conj.); “burn; light; cook, prepare” (vtr, L conj.); “heat(ing), cook(ing)” (n) (GNOG, FW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurrama</td>
<td><em>kampa-</em></td>
<td>“be burning” (GNOG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tjuroro</td>
<td><em>kampa-</em></td>
<td>“be burning” Same as Djururu (below)? (GNOG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pNgayarda</em></td>
<td><em>kampa-</em> (GNOG #605)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djiwarli</td>
<td><em>kampa-</em></td>
<td>“cook, burn”⁵² (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djururu</td>
<td><em>kampa-</em></td>
<td>“cook, burn”⁵² (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhiin</td>
<td><em>kampa-</em></td>
<td>“cook, burn”⁵² (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhar (l)</td>
<td><em>kapa-</em></td>
<td>“cook, burn”⁵² Imp kapala. (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhar (d)</td>
<td><em>kapa-</em></td>
<td>“cook, burn”⁵² Imp kapala. (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pMantharta</em></td>
<td>*kampa-*⁵² (PA #412)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yingkarta, Nth</td>
<td><em>kampa-ñi</em></td>
<td>“be burning, be cooking” Also <em>kampa-lañi</em> “burn it, cook it” (tr). (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yingkarta, Sth</td>
<td><em>kampa-ñi</em></td>
<td>“be burning, be cooking” Also <em>kampa-lañi</em> “burn it, cook it” (tr). (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pPNy</em></td>
<td><em>ka:mpa-</em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Kayardild</td>
<td><em>kawa-tha</em></td>
<td>“roast in ground oven; (NE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukulta</td>
<td><em>kawa-tha</em></td>
<td>“roast in ground oven; (NE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lardil</td>
<td><em>kewe</em></td>
<td>“cover (with dirt, bark, or the like); roast in ground oven” (NE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>pT</em></td>
<td><em>kawa-tha</em> (NE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangarrayi</td>
<td><em>kawa-</em></td>
<td>“bury” (NE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mayali</strong></td>
<td><em>gambe</em></td>
<td>“termite mound, antbed, used as cooking stone” (NE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** *kiŋca-* “to wet (something)” vtr
YY | *kiy* “wet by immersion, wash, leach (as yams); sweeten by leaching; soak” ps: Conj. L, vtr.
YMel | *kiy* “wet” Conj. L; Past *kiyit* (but *kiyat* would be expected).
Warlmanpa | *kiŋja-* “ERG wets ABS” ps: Conj. 2: Imp *kiŋja(ka)*, P *kiŋjarnu,* Fut *kiŋjan(mi).* (DGN)

⁵² Conjugation: -ru.
**pPNy**  

*kiñca-

*Key:*  

KLY (Mabuyag) *kosar* “two” Also *ukasar* “two”. (EB)  

KKW *kosar* “two” Also *ukasar* “two”. (RJK)  

Warlpiri *gucara “two” (GB)  

Bulurru *guciyara “two” (GB)  

Wakaya *kijiwi “two” (GB)  

Wirangu *gudharra “two” Alt. *gujarra*. (LH)  

EC Arrernte *atherrega “two; both”* Following a person’s name, “that person and another person one would expect to be together”. (H&D)  

Kaytetye *atherrega “two” (HK)*  

Pitjantjara *kucarrara “two; a pair of” (CG)*  

Mudburra *kuyarra “two” (RG)*  

Ngarrumara *kutharrara “two” (KLH)*  

Kariyarra *kutharrara “two” (GNOG)*  

Ngarna *kutharrara “two” (GNOG)*  

Palyku *kutharrara “two” (GNOG)*  

Panyijima *kutharrara “two” (GNOG, AD)*  

Yinytji *kuyharra “two” (GNOG, FW)*  

Kurrama *kutharrara “two” (GNOG)*  

Nhuwalama *kutharrara “two” (GNOG)*  

Martuth *kutharrara ~ kuyarrara “two” Not in AD, who gives only *kayarra “two”. (GNOG)*

**pNgayarda**  

*ukutharrara (GNOG #701)*  

Bayungu *kutharrara “two” (PA)*  

Dhalarri *kutharrara “two” (PA)*  

Burduna *kuyarra “two” (PA)*  

**pKanyara**  

*ukutharrara (PA #31)*  

Djwarri *kutharrara “two” (PA)*  

Djurrara *kutharrara “two” (PA)*  

Wariyangga *kutharrara “two” (PA)*  

Dhar *(l)* *kudharra “two” (PA)*  

Dhar *(d)* *kudharra “two” (PA)*  

**pMantharta**  

*ukutharrara (PA #31)*  

Yingkarta, Nth *kutharrara “two” (PA)*  

Yingkarta, Sth *kutharrara “two” (PA)*  

Nhanda *wuthuda “two” (JB)*
Nyungar  \textit{kucal} “two” With regard to the /\textit{l}/, cf. *micara. (WD)

\textbf{pPNy}  *\textit{kuc\^arra} or *\textit{kucarra}\footnote{The Ngayarda, Kanyara, and Mantharta correspondences for putative *\textit{c} in this etymon suggest *\textit{c} instead (they don’t agree with reflexes of *pac\^a-).} (BA)

\textit{Key:}\n\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{*kuli} “anger” \textit{n, nAdj B; Q}
\item \textbf{Atampaya} \textit{uli} “crazy; angry” (TC)
\item \textbf{Angkamuthi} \textit{uli:ñ} “crazy; angry; poison” (TC)
\item \textbf{Yadhaykenu} \textit{uli:ñ} “crazy; angry” (TC)
\item \textbf{WMungknh} \textit{kul} “angry, anger” (KLH)
\item \textbf{WMe\’nh} \textit{köl} “angry, anger” (KLH)
\item \textbf{WNgathan} \textit{kul} “anger” Also \textit{kölvt}h (or \textit{kölöth}) “angry, savage” < *\textit{kuli}+ci. (PS)
\item \textbf{KThaayorre} \textit{kul} “angry, anger” (KLH)
\item \textbf{YY} \textit{kol}, \textit{kili}h “anger; soldier” Also “very many”, as in \textit{kol-pirrm} “big mobs”.
\item \textbf{YMel} \textit{kol}, \textit{kolith} “anger; soldier”
\item \textbf{HR} \textit{luyv (?)} “anger” LJ gives \textit{luy} “savage”. (KLH, LJ)
\item \textbf{GYim} \textit{guli} “angry, anger, wild” (JHav)
\item \textbf{KYalkuli} “anger; poison; trouble” Also \textit{kulji} “savage, always fighting”. (HR&Hr)
\item \textbf{Djabugay} \textit{guli} “anger” EP lacks \textit{guli} but has \textit{guli garra-y} (vi) “be angry” and \textit{guliguli} ~ \textit{gulirr} “anger”. (KLH, EP)
\item \textbf{pPaman}  *\textit{kuli} (KLH)
\item \textbf{GBadhun} \textit{guli} “angry, wild” (PS)
\item \textbf{Yugambeh} \textit{gula:} “anger” MS: “possibly from early pidgin—known from Sydney area”. (MS)
\item \textbf{Coastal Bundjalung} \textit{gula:} “many” (MS)
\item \textbf{Yuwaalaaraay} \textit{guliba:} “three” (CW)
\item \textbf{Baagandji} \textit{gurliga} “angry, wild (with someone)” (LH)
\item \textbf{Wembawemba} \textit{guli} “crowd, mob” (LH)
\item \textbf{Werg (Dj)} \textit{guli} “mob, crowd of people” (LH)
\item \textbf{Madhimadhi} \textit{guli-} “anger” Only in \textit{gulewadha} “to get cross”, \textit{gulinadha} “[he is] angry”, \textit{gulingai “[my] temper, angry”}
\item \textbf{Buwandik} \textit{guli} “angry” (BB)
\item \textbf{Wakaya} \textit{kulu} “fighting” (GB)
\item \textbf{Warlpiri} \textit{kulu} “anger, fight” (KLH)
\item \textbf{Warlmanpa} \textit{kulu} ~ \textit{kili} “anger, fighting” (DGN)
\end{itemize}
Djaru  
_kuli_ “fryting” (TTs)

Walmajarri  
_kuli_ “angry, wild” (JHd)

pPNy  
*_kuli_54*

***

Bidjara  
guli “a long time ago, for a long time” Also _guliru_ ~ _gulira_ “a while ago, before, yesterday” (GB)

---

**Key:** *_kulu_ “louse” n C

Yidiny  
guli “louse” T & C dialects. (RMWD H2)

Gunya  
guliŋ “louse” (GB)

Kalkatungu  
ulu “insect-like creature” “Louse” is _thuthu_. (BB)

Wirangu  
guru “louse” (LH)

Adnyamathanha  
udlu “louse” (Mc&Mc)

Wirangu  
guru “louse” (LH)

Ngarluma  
kulu “louse, flea” (KLH, GNOG)

Panyjima  
kulu “head louse” (GNOG, AD)

Kurramu  
kulu “louse” (GNOG)

Yindjibarndi  
kulu “louse” (GNOG, FW)

pNgayarta  
*_kulu_ (GNOG #334)

Bayungu  
kulu “louse” (PA)

Dhalandji  
kulu “louse” (PA)

Burduna  
kulu “louse” (PA)

pKanyara  
*_kulu_ (PA #33)

Djururu  
kulu “louse” (PA)

Wariyangga  
kulu “louse” (PA)

Dhiin  
kulu “louse” (PA)

Dhar (l)  
kulu “louse” (PA)

Dhar (d)  
kudu “louse” (PA)

pMantharta  
*_kulu_ (PA #33)

Yingkarta, Sth  
kulu “louse” (PA)

Nyungar  
kul “louse” (WD)

pPNy  
*_kulu/i_

***

Tharrgari  
kurlubuyu “mosquito” (PA)

Jiwarli  
kurlubuyu “mosquito” Also _ñurni_. (PA)

Yingkarta, Nth  
kulumana “mosquito” (PA)

---

54 The semantic connection between “anger” and “crowd, large number” is presumably via the concept “angry mob” or “members of a revenge expedition”. See Alpher (1991:183-185).
***

WD *kurluŋpa* “small, little; chick inside egg” (WD)

**Key:** *kuma* “one” nAdj Q

Yidiny  
* guman “one; one... another; alone, by oneself” (RMWD R1)

GBadhun  
* guman “the other” (PS)

**pPM**  
* kuman

Ngarluma  
* kuma “together” (KLH)

Yindjibarndi  
* kuma(rla) “together”

Panyjima  
* kuma “together” (AD)

**pNgayarda**  
* kuma (GNOG #816)

Kaurna  
* kuma “another, also” Also *kumangka* “together”

Wailpi  
* ubmanhaka “one” (GNOG)

Kuyani  
* kubmanha “one” (GNOG)

Wirangu  
* guma “one, alone” (LH, GNOG)

Parnkalla “*kubmanna*” “one” (OG&K)

Atnya  
* upma “one” Also *upmanhaka* “(some-, any-)one” (BSch)

**pPNy**  
* kuma

**Key:** *kumpu* “urine” n B

See also *kaŋci*i.

Atampaya  
* wumpu “urine” (TC)

Angkamuthi  
* umpu “urine” (TC)

Yadhaykenu  
* umpu “urine” (TC)

Yinwum  
* mbu “urine” (KLH)

Linngithigh  
* mpu “urine” (KLH)

Aritining  
* mpwu “urine” (KLH)

Uradhi  
* wumpu “urine” (Ray cited in KLH)

WMungknh  
* kump “urine” (KLH)

WMe’n’h  
* kump “urine” (KLH)

WNgathrr  
* kump “urine” (KLH)

WNgathan  
* kump “urine” (PS)

KUwanh  
* kump “urine” (S&J)

Pakanh  
* kumpu “urine” PH #128

Umpila  
* kumpu “urine” (GNOG)

Kaanytju  
* kumpu “urine” (KLH)

UOykangand  
* ebmong “urine” Cognate?

UOlgol  
* ebmong “urine” Cognate?
Rimangg  mbonh “arse”  Cognate? (IG)
Aghu-Tharr  mbu “urine” (LJ)
GYim  gumbu “urine, gall” (JHav, KLH)
KYal  kumbu “urine” (Hr&Hr)
Almura  gumbu “urine” (BR)
Aghu-Tharr  mbu “urine” (KLH)
Djabugay  gumbu “urine” (KLH, EP)
Yidiny  gumbugara: “urine” KLH only; RMWD (A4) gives gumbu as the respect term for “anus”; jujar as “urine” (KLH)
Mbabaram  mbu “bottom, anus” Cognate? “Urine” is juwéru. (RMWD)
pPaman  *kumpu (KLH)
GBadhun  gumbu “buttocks” (PS)
pPM  *kumpu
Yuwaalaraay  gumbul “buttocks” (CW)
Atnya  umbu “urine” (Mc&Mc)
Pitta-Pitta  kumpu “anus” Cognate? (BB)
Wirangu  gumbu “urine” (LH)
Karlamayi  kumpu “urine” (KLH)
ECArrennte  mpwe “urine, piss” (H&D)
Kaytetye  impwe “urine” (HK)
Pitj-Yank  kumpu “urine, piss, wee; bitter juice of certain fruits; bladder”
   Also kumpuli “water, rain”. (CG)
Walmajarri  kumpu “urine” (JHd)
Mudburra  kumbu “urine, piss” (RG)
Nyangumarta  kumpu “urine” (GNOG)
Ngarluma  kumpu “urine” (KLH)
Kariyarra  kumpu “urine” (GNOG)
Ngarla  kumpu “urine” (GNOG)
Nyamal  kumpu “urine” (GNOG)
Palyku  kumpu “urine” (GNOG)
Panyjima  kumpu “urine” (GNOG, AD)
Yinytji  kumpu “urine” As free and bound form; FW considers the free form a loan from Ngarluma. (FW)
pNgayarda  *kumpu (GNOG #609)
Bayungu  kumpu “urine” (PA)
Dhalandji  kumpu “urine” (PA)
Burduna  kupu “urine” (PA)
pKanyara  *kumpu (PA #34)
Djiwarli  *kumpu* “urine” (PA)
Wariyangga  *kumpu* “urine” (PA)
Dhiin  *kumpu* “urine” (PA)
Dhar (l)  *kupu* “urine” (PA)
Dhar (d)  *kupu* “urine” (PA)

**pMantharta**  *kumpu* (PA #34)
Yingkarta, Nth  *kumpu* “urine” (PA)
Yingkarta, Sth  *kumpu* “urine” (PA)
Nhanda  *wumbu* “urine” (JB)
Nyungar  *kumpu* “urine” Also *kumpiñ* (vi) “urinating”. (WD)

**pPNy**  *kumpu* (GNOG #609)

*Key:*  *kuna* “excrement” n B
Atampaya  *wuna* “excrement” (TC)
Yinwum  *nwa* “excrement” (KLH)
Ngkoth  *nwa* “excrement” (KLH)
WMungknh  *kun* “excrement” (KLH)
WMe’nh  *kun* “excrement” (KLH)
WNgathan  *kun* “faeces, shit; bowels” (PS)
WMuminh  *kuna* “excrement” (KLH)
KUwanh  *kuna* “excrement” (S&J)
Umpila  *kuna* “excrement” (KLH)
KThaayorre  *kun* “excrement” (KLH)
YY  *kun, kunal* “excrement”
YMel  *kun* “excrement”
UOykanand  *adn, adnal* “faeces” (BA, PG)
UOlgl  *adna* “faeces” (PH)
Djabugay  *guna* “faeces” (KLH, EP)
Mbabaram  *dwe* “shit” (RMWD)
Dyirbal  *kuna* “excrement” (KLH)
Girramay  *kuna* “excrement” (KLH)

**pPaman**  *kuna* (KLH)
GBadhun  *guna* “faeces” (PS)
Bidyara  *guna* “faeces; stomach” (GB)
Margany  *guna* “faeces” (GB)
Gunya  *guna* “faeces” Also *gurna*. (GB)

**pPM**  *kuna*
M-Kulan  *guna* “faeces, excrement” (GB)
M-Kutuna  *kuna* “faeces, excrement; guts” (GB)
Kalkatungu  *untu* “faeces; bowels, intestines” Also *kunanta* “defecate” (BB)
Warrgamay  *guna* “faeces, shit” (RMWD)
Nyawaygi  *guna* “bowels; faeces, shit” (RMWD)
Yugambeh  *gunang* “faeces, shit” (MS)
W. Bundj  *gunang* “faeces, shit” (MS)
Gumb  *gu:na* “faeces”\(^{55}\) (DE)
Yaygir  *una:gay* “faeces” (TC)
\**pNNSW**  *gunang* (TC)
Wiradjuri  *gunang* “faeces” (PA)
Wbuwan  *kunaN* “shit, faeces” (TD/PA)
Gamilaraay  *guna* “faeces” (PA)
Yuwaaliyay  *guna* “faeces” (PA)
Yuwaalaraay  *guna* “faeces” (CW)
Muruwari  *kuna* “excrement” (LFO)
\**pCNSW**  *gunang* (PA #65)
Baagandji  *guna* “faeces; bowel” (LH)
Diyari  *kuna* “faeces” Also *kudnatajiri* “bowels, intestines, entrails”.
\[(PA, CB/R)\]
Ngamini  *kuna* “faeces” Also *kudnawala* “bowels, intestines, entrails”.
\[(PA, CB/R)\]
Yarluyandi  *kuna* “faeces” (PA)
Yandruwantha  *kuna* “faeces” Also *kudnawala* “bowels, intestines, entrails”.
\[(PA, CB/R)\]
Yawarrawaka  *kuna* “faeces” Also *kudnawala* “bowels, intestines, entrails”.
\[(PA, CB/R)\]
Mithaka  *kuna* “faeces” (PA)
Karuwali  *kuna* “faeces” (PA)
Guyani  *kudnawala* “bowels, intestines, entrails” (CB/R)
Wang  *kuna* “faeces” (PA)
Pitta-Pitta  *kuna* “faeces” (BB)
\**pKarnic**  *kuna* (PA)
Woiwurrung  *gunang* “faeces” (BB)
Wembawemba  *guni-* “excrement; entrails” In *guniñug* “his excrement”. (LH)
Buwan  *kuna* “excrement; bowels” (BB)
MM  *kun-* “excrement, excreta, dung” Cited as a plural: *kuna(rr)*.\(^{56}\)

\(^{55}\) Long V1 is apparently regular.

\(^{56}\) Possibly a loan: Meyer gives the vowel as short, but long V1 is expected.
(Meyer, Taplin, B&B)
Arabana  \textit{kudnatajiri} “bowels, intestines, entrails” (CB/R)
Wnguru  \textit{kudnatajiri} “bowels, intestines, entrails” (CB/R)
Atnya  \textit{udna} “excrement” (Mc&Mc)
Barngarla  \textit{kudna} “excrement, bowels; sexual intercourse”
(Schürmann/LH)
Wirangu  \textit{guna} “excrement, bowels; sexual intercourse” (LH)
ECArrernte  \textit{atne} “droppings, shit, faeces; guts, intestines; [offensive lg.] vagina” (H&D)
Kaytetye  \textit{atne} “excrement” (HK)
Wakaya  \textit{kunu} “faeces” Also \textit{kun} “to defecate”, \textit{kunatujpu} “big guts”. (GB)
Pij-Yank  \textit{kuna} “dung, poo, excrement, shit; bowels” (CG)
Warlpiri  \textit{kuna} “excrement; anus; intestines, contents of entrails” Also \textit{kuna-ma-} “to eviscerate”. (KLH)
Warlmanpa  \textit{kuna} “arse—of people, animals, or implements; excrement”
(DGN)
Noala  \textit{kuna} “excrement” (GNOG)
Kariyarra  \textit{kuna} “excrement” (GNOG)
Ngarluma  \textit{kuna} “excrement” (GNOG)
Ngamal  \textit{kuna} “excrement” (GNOG)
Palyku  \textit{kuna} “excrement” (GNOG)
Panyjima  \textit{kuna} “faeces, excrement” (GNOG, AD)
Yinytji  \textit{kuna} “faeces, excrement” (GNOG, FW)
Kurrara  \textit{kuna} “excrement” (GNOG)
Martuth  \textit{kuna} “faeces” GNOG: \textit{kunaka}. (AD, GNOG)
\textbf{pNgayarda}  *\textit{kuna} (GNOG #610)
Bayungu  \textit{kuna} “faeces” (PA)
Dhalandji  \textit{kuna} “faeces” (PA)
Burduna  \textit{kuna} “faeces” (PA)
\textbf{pKanyara}  *\textit{kuna} (PA #35)
Djiwarli  \textit{kuna} “faeces” (PA)
Djururu  \textit{kuna} “faeces” (PA)
Wariyangga  \textit{kuna} “faeces” (PA)
Dhiin  \textit{kuna} “faeces” (PA)
Dhar (l)  \textit{kuna} “faeces” (PA)
Dhar (d)  \textit{kuna} “faeces” (PA)
\textbf{pMantharta}  *\textit{kuna} (PA #35)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nhanda</td>
<td><em>wuna</em></td>
<td>“faeces” (JB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karlamayi</td>
<td><em>kuna</em></td>
<td>“excrement” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyungar</td>
<td><em>kwun</em></td>
<td>“anus; dung, faeces” Also <em>kwun</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>kwuninj</em></td>
<td>“defecating” (WD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pPNy</strong></td>
<td><em>kuna</em></td>
<td>(GNOG #610)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kayardild</td>
<td><em>kunawuna</em></td>
<td>“child, offspring” (NE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yukulta</td>
<td><em>kunavuna</em></td>
<td>“child, offspring” (NE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lardil</td>
<td><em>kunawun</em></td>
<td>“mother in law, mother in law’s brother” (NE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** *kunca* “pandanus” n P, V, M?

**WMungknh** *ku’nčvn* “pandanus”

**Pakanh** *kuncan* “pandanus” /n.c/ probable; cf. *mu’nči* “bathe, swim”, *ki’nča* “sun”, *wun’thu* “rib”, *tho’yntho* “big (dog)” (LY)

**KThaayorre** *ku’nčvn* “pandanus palm” (AH)

**YY** *ku’nht’vn, kun’th’hal* “pandanus” *n.c > nth* regularly.

**UOykgangand** *udn’jan* “pandanus” Recorded elsewhere (PH #961) as udn’jan. (VH/BA)

**Olgol** udn’jan “pandanus (*Pandanus spiralis*)” (PH)

**L1 *kuncan**

**Djambarrpuynu** *gunjak* “pandanus”

**Gupa** *gunjal* “pandanus” For the /n.c/ cluster, contrast *gu’njurlu* “spotted gecko lizard”. (BL-MC)

**Ritharrngu** *gunjak* “flesh of pandanus nuts” /nj/ not= /ŋj/. Syn. *jin’gu* (JHeath)

**ppNy** *kunca* “pandanus”

**Ngandi** *ma-gunjak* “pandanus”

**Nunggubuyu** *maguj* “pandanus” *ma-guj ?

**Djinba** *gurlca* “pandanus palm” (BW)

**Gupa** *gun’ga* “pandanus” (BL-MC)

**Djapu** *gun’ga* “pandanus” (FMo)

**Dhuwal** *gun’ga* “pandanus” (JHeath)

**Dhangu** *gun’ga* “pandanus” (BSch)

**Ritharrngu** *gun’ga* “pandanus trees” (JHeath)

**Key:** *kunka* “alive” nAdj
WMe’nh (AL) *kunk “alive” (KLH)
KThaayorre *kunk “alive” (KLH)
YY *kun7, kun7a “alive”
YMel *kunk “alive”
UOykangand *udn.g “alive; raw; green” (PJ)
UOlgol *udn.g “alive; raw; green” (PJ)
Aghu-Laya (Thaypan)n.gwo “raw; dead” (BR)

**Proto-Paman**

* *kunka (KLH)
GBadhun gun.ga “raw, unripe, uncooked” (PS)
Bidjara gun.ga “raw, unripe” (GB)
Marrgany gurn.ga “raw, green (of fruit)” (GB)
Gunya gurn.ga “raw, green (of fruit)” (GB)

**Proto-Mangaiyal**

*kunka

Dyirbal gun.ga “raw; alive” (RMWD)
Warrgamay gun.ga “unripe, green (vegetables); raw (meat); alive (person)” (RMWD)
Nyawaygi gun.ga “raw; green, unripe; uncooked, not fully cooked; alive” (RMWD)

P-L *kunka “condemned person (condemned to death for ritual violation)” As a constituent of idioms, “raw”. See also kurnka. (Hn&Hn)
P-L kurnka “uncooked, raw, unripe” (Hn&Hn)
Warlpiri kunka-ma “get square, revenge oneself” (KLH)
Mudburra kurnka “raw” (RG)
Djaru kurnka “dead” (TTs)
Walmajarri kurnka “raw (meat); unripe (fruit)” Antonym pukarr. (JHd)
Nyangumarta kunka “raw, uncooked” (GNOG)

**Proto-Nyungar**

* *kunka

Kayardild kunku “raw” (NE)
Yukulta kunku-wa “raw” (NE)

**Proto-Southern Tangic**

*kunka (NE)

Kalkatungu kunka “tree” (BB)

**Key:** *kuñc’-a- “drink” vtr
Mbiywom njwo- “drink” (KLH)
Linngithigh njay “eat; drink” ps: Vtr; Present tense-form; all other tense-forms are suppletive with this one and each other. Apparently regular (per
KLH, any laminal cluster would become ńj); ńj is apparently originally the present-tense suffix, as in li+ń “go” and other verbs of its conjugation. (KLH)

Ogunyjan  uńja- “eat; smoke” ps: Vtr; P uńjān3, Particle uńjan; nP uńjil; “will” uńjinvngk. Compare ańcan “we ExPl”; contrast enhthawvr “tongue”, adn.ja- “burn, cook”, anhdhi- “burn, be burning”. (BA)

pPaman  *kuńca- (KLH)

Dyirbal  guńja- “drink” ps: Vtr, L: nF (“unmarked”) guńjan, F guńjañ (Jirral, Mamu), guńjaljav (Girramay). (RMWD)

Wargamay  guńja “bite” ps: Vtri (transitive verb attested in both transitive and intransitive constructions). (RMWD)

Warluwarra  guca+ “drink” ps: Pres gecarriydha. (GB 2001 handout

Yinjlanji  kuńja+ “drink” ps: Pres kuńjarri (orthog. kunjarri). (GB)

Wakaya  kuńj “to drink; to suck” ps: Pres kuńjvrdiy. (GB)

Yanyuwa  wuńja+ “drink” ps: Semitransitive; Pres wuńjavarra. (JB)

Antekerrenhe  ańcwe- “to drink” Some other speakers have ayntwe- or antwe-; others have angke-. (GB)

ECArrnte  ańcwe- “drink something; have a drink, sip, suck; drink alcoholic drinks; take (liquid medicine)” ps: vtr (H&D)

Anmatyerre  ańcwe- “drink” ps: vtr (PGH)

WArrernte  ñcwe- “drink; smoke (cigarette, pipe)” (GB)

Pintupi-Luritja  kuńca-nu “suck (as honey from flower, marrow from bones, sickness from body, water from a soak)” ps: Vtr; Conj rra: Past kuńcarna, Imp kuńcarra. Also kuńca- in wakarra kuńca- “spear and suck (of mosquito biting)”, cited with short vowel and with Past ending -rnu (rather than -nu). (Hn&Hn)

Pitj-Yank  kuńca-nañi “suck out, draw out (baby at breast; sucking marrow from bone” ps: Vtr; Conj as for cu- “to put”: Imp kuńcarra, Cnt Imp kuńcarna, P kuńcanu. Note also ku:rrca-nañi “suck on hard, apply suction”. (CG)

Warburton Ranges kuńca- “to suck” ps: Conj rra: Imp kuńcarra, F kuńcanku, P kuńcanu. (WD)

Mudburra  kuńca- “water, wetten, keep cool” ps: Conj -rru; vtr(?): Past2 kuńcarna, D1 kuńcarni, DP2 kuńcarnirra, Pres kuńcnini, Fut kuńcarru, Imp kuńcarra. (RG)

pPNy  *kuńca- The long vowel of the Western Desert attestations cannot be original (cf. kampa- “burn” < *ka:mpa- in all the dialects) and is possibly sound-symbolic in origin.
Key: *kuru “eye” n B

Kaanytju  
ku7u “eye” (KLH)

Umpila  
ku7un “eye” (KLH)

YY  
kor+lh, pam- “boyfriend” Cf. pam-mel “girlfriend, sweetheart”, with mel “eye”.

KYal  
kuru “woman’s affection/love/lust for a man”. “Man’s... for a woman” is bujan. (Hr&Hr)

**pPaman**  
*kuru ~ kurun* (KLH)

P-L  
kuru “eye; ripe, mature” (Hn&Hn)

Pitj-Yank  
kuru “eye; vision, eyesight; car headlight”. Also kuru “sharpened stick or bone, for sorcery”. (CG)

WD (Warburton)  
kuru “eye” (WD)

Warlpiri  
kuru “pupil of eye, iris of eye” (KLH)

Warmanpa  
kuru “pupil of eye” (DGN)

Nyangumarta  
kururr “pupil (of eye)” (GNOG)

Martuth  
kuru “eye” (GNOG)

Ngarluma  
kuru “seed; grass seeds (as collected from ant beds), spinifex seeds; seed of ngangkari grass” Also kururr “eyeball”. (KLH, GNOG)

Panyjima  
kuru-kuru “round” Not in AD, who gives kuru “hook on spearthrower”, a probable cognate. (GNOG, AD)

Yinytjiparnitii  
kuru.ru “round; round and fat object” FW writes as kuru-.

**pNgayarta**  
Also *kurukuru and *kurr. (GNOG #612, #123)

Bayungu  
kuru “eye” (PA)

Dhalanydji  
kuru “eye” (PA)

Burduna  
kuru “eye” (PA)

**pKanyara**  
*kuru* (PA #37)

Djiwarli  
kuru “eye” (PA)

Wariyangga  
kuru “eye” (PA)

Dhiin  
kuru “eye” (PA)

Dhar (l)  
kuru “eye” (PA)

Dhar (d)  
kuru “eye” (PA)

**pMantharta**  
*kuru* (PA #37)

Yingkarta, Nth  
kuru “eye” (PA)

Yingkarta, Sth  
kuru “eye” (PA)

**pPNy**  
*kuru

^_^
Kayardild  \textit{kuru} “egg; flower; kneecap” (NE)
Yukulta  \textit{kuru-wa} “egg” (NE)
\textbf{pT}  *\textit{kuru} (NE)
Tiwi  \textit{kurukura} “seed” (NE)

\textit{Key}: *\textit{kurri} “behind” n L
KUwanh  \textit{koye} “outside” (S&J T5.)
YY  \textit{korr}, \textit{kirri}, \textit{kirr} “behind, outside”
YMel  \textit{korr} “behind, outside”
GYim  \textit{gurri}ː “behind, motion to the rear” (JHav)
\textbf{pPM}  *\textit{kurri}
WNgathan  \textit{kurr} “hither, thither” Respect (PS 78.)
Kabi  \textit{kuri} “around” (Watson 201,252.)
Nyungar  \textit{kor} “back (to place); return” Also \textit{kurlpurli} “behind; beyond”.
(\textit{WD})
\textbf{pPNy}  *\textit{kurri} (BA)

\textit{Key}: *\textit{kuya} “fish” n F
Pakanh  \textit{kuy}ː\textit{u} “fish” (BA ’74 notes)
KB  \textit{koy} “fish” Dat \textit{koyew}.
(UOykangand  uy, uyul “fish” (BA, PH)
KNarr  \textit{kuy} “fish” Dta \textit{kuyvk}.
(GB)
ON  \textit{oy}3 “fish” Dat \textit{oyog}.
(GYim  \textit{guyu} “fish” JHav gives \textit{gu}ː\textit{ju} as an alternant.
(KY]\textit{yaluyu} “fish” (Hr&Hr)
Mbabaram  \textit{yu} “fish” (RMWD)
Dyirbal  \textit{guya} “fish” KLH, RMWD
\textbf{pPaman}  *\textit{kuya} ~ \textit{kuyu}\textsuperscript{57} (KLH)
Nyawaygi  \textit{guya} “eel” (RMWD)
GBadhun  \textit{guyu} “fish” (PS)
Bidjara  \textit{guyu} “fish” Also \textit{wina}.
(Margany  \textit{guyu} “fish” (GB)
Gunya  \textit{guyu} “fish” (GB)
\textbf{pPM}  *\textit{kuyu} (BA)
Wiradjuri  \textit{guya} “fish” (PA)
Wayilwan  \textit{guya} “fish” (PA)
Gamilaraay  \textit{guya} “fish” (PA)

\textsuperscript{57} Doublet on the basis of inclusion of Dyirbal in “Paman”.
Muruwari  
kuya “fish” Also recorded as kwiya. (LFO)

Bandjolang  
guyang “species of mullet” (PA)

*pCNSW*  
guya (PA #73)

Buwandik  
kuya “eel” (BB)

Wirangu  
guya “fish” (LH)

Kaytetye  
weye “meat” Cognate? (KLH, HK)

Warlpiri  
kuyu “meat; meated animal” (KLH)

Warlmanpa “meat; game animal” (DGN)

Walmajarri  
kuyi “meat, animal” (JHd p48 ex181)

Nyangumarta  
kuyi “meat; animal” Plural kuyarrangu “animals, game”

(DNOG)

Djinang  
guyi “fish (generic)” (BW)

Djinba  
guya “fish (generic)” Ganabingu, Manydjalingu, Djinba;

guyi in Dapi. (BW)

Gupa  
guya “fish” Generic; does not include sharks. (MC)

Djapu  
guya “fish” (FMo)

Dhuwal  
guya “(any) fish” (JHeath)

Djambarrpuyungu  
guya “fish” Excluding sharks, stingrays, and jellyfish. Syn.

ngarirri, burirric. (GWVW)

Dhangu  
guya “fish” (BSc)

Ritharrngu  
guya “fish (general term)” (JHeath)

*pPNy*  
kuyau (PMcC)

***

Mudburra  
kakuyu “fish” Eaten, e.g. small snapper, golden snapper, but

not catfish. (RG)

***

Yuwaalaraay  
guyu “bandicoot” (CW)


Key:  *ku:wu “nose” n B

KThaayorre  
kow “nose” (KLH)

YY  
kow, kowo “nose”

UOykangand  
ow “nose”

YMel  
kowvng “nose”

KB  
kow “nose” (KLH)

KNarr  
kow “nose” (GB)

Djabugay  
kuwu “nose” EP has /gu:/ (KLH, EP)

Kurrtjar  
u:w “nose” (KLH)

Dyirbal  
kuwu “nose” (KLH)
pPaman *ku(wu) “Other Paman” list has short-vowel alternant only.

(KLH)

Bidjara guwu “nose, face” (GB)
Margany gu: “nose” (GB)
Gunya gu: “nose” (GB)

pPM *ku:wu

Yorta-Yorta gowu “nose” LH has gowo ['go:wo]. (LH, B&M)

pPNy *ku:wu

Margany gu: “nose” (GB)
Gunya gu: “nose” (GB)

Buwandik kawu “nose” (BB)

Key: *lalka “dry” nAdj
W-Ngathan alkvn “dry, as of dry land, or meat” (PS)
Margany yarlga “dry” (GB)
Gunya yarlga “dry” (GB)
Yugambeh dalgay “dry; also dry dead timber” Also dalgay-dalgay “brown”. (MS)
W. Bundj dalgay “dry” Gidhabal dalgay-nga:n (arboreal gender); no gender inflection in Wudjahbal. (MS)
Pitta-Pitta yarika “dry” (BB)
Nyangumarta W lalka “dry, dead, withered—of plant, tree” (TH)
Warlpiri lalka “dry, dessicated—of vegetation, as tree” (KLH)
Walmajarri lalka “dried out, crisp” (JHd)
Nhanda catka “crusty, overcooked, burnt dry” (JB)

pPNy *lalka TH #L2

Key: *lañirri “sandfly” n C
KUwanh iñe, yuku “sandfly” Cognate? (S&J)
YY lenherrl “sandfly”
YMel tenherr “sandfly”
pWesternCYP *tiñirrV

P-L lañirri “savage, fierce, sharp-tasting; savage animal that stings or bites; a person who physically hurts others, one who always wants to fight, ...” “cheeky bugger”; “liquid or food that is acrid, sour, and has bite

58 Initial correspondence uncertain; cf. *ta:ku.
to it; used of strong *mingkula* [tobacco]” Syn. *ngaňirri*; also *pikarti*.  
(Hn&Hn)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Proto-Pama-Nyungan</th>
<th><strong>laňirri</strong>&lt;sup&gt;59&lt;/sup&gt; (BA)</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Key:</strong> <em>laparr</em> “pigeon (sp.)”</td>
<td>n Z, O</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atampaya</td>
<td><em>rapan</em> “blue dove” Cognate? (TC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YY</td>
<td><em>lapvrn, minh-</em> “topknot pigeon” Q: source of -n?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GBadhung</td>
<td><em>rabarr</em> “squatter pigeon” (PS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalkatungu</td>
<td><em>rapaci</em> “brown pigeon”&lt;sup&gt;60&lt;/sup&gt; (BB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritharrngu</td>
<td><em>rla:parr</em> “pigeons, especially with crests” Vowel length source? (JHeath)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gupa</td>
<td><em>rlaparr</em> “pigeon” (BL-MC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djinang</td>
<td><em>rlaparr</em> “pigeon” (BW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djinba (?)</td>
<td><em>rlaparr</em> “pigeon” (BW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pPNy</strong></td>
<td><em>laparr</em></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dalabon</td>
<td><em>tapparr</em> “red-eye pigeon” (NE/MH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rembarrnga</td>
<td><em>tapparr</em> “pigeon (sp.)” (MH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pGunwinyguan</strong></td>
<td><em>Tapparr</em> (MH #1094)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** *la:ma-* “spear” vtr  
See also *ra-.*  
 YY                   | *lam* “dig” L conj. Also kun=*lam* “dig”. |
|GYim                 | *da:ma-* “spear” ps: L conj. (KLH, JHav) |
|Muluridji            | *tama-* “spear” (KLH) |
|CC                   | *tama-* “spear” (KLH) |
|KYaldama             | “spear; sew; baptise; wash” L conj. (Hr&Hr) |
|HR                   | *ame-* “spear” (KLH) |
|ON                   | *ema-* “spear” (KLH) |
|**pPaman**           | *ta:ma-* (KLH) |
|Diyari               | *dama-* “cut” ps: vtr 2A. (PA) |
|Ngamini              | *dama-* “cut” (PA CLE) |
|Yarluyandi           | *dama-* “cut” (PA CLE) |
|Yandrruwantha        | *drrama-* “cut” (PA CLE) |
|Y`warrka             | *drrama-* “cut” (PA CLE) |

<sup>59</sup> The /i/ of KUwanh iñe is not compatible with the proposed *a (with the Yirr forms it suggests *CiCi).  
<sup>60</sup> Probably a loan.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pCK</td>
<td>*tama-</td>
<td>(PA CLE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pPNy</td>
<td>*la:ma- or *ra:ma- or *ta:ma-</td>
<td>(BA)</td>
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<td>***</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gupa</td>
<td>lama “shovel spear”</td>
<td>ps: n.</td>
<td>(BL-MC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wagiman</td>
<td>tam “to hole”</td>
<td></td>
<td>(MH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wardaman</td>
<td>tam “to hole”</td>
<td></td>
<td>(MH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pGunwinyguan</td>
<td>*tam</td>
<td></td>
<td>(MH #1085)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:</td>
<td>*lipa+</td>
<td>“bream (sp.)” n F, M</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YY</td>
<td>liprr, ngar- “silver bream”</td>
<td>(Acanthopagrus australis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KThayorre</td>
<td>riprr, ngat- “silver bream”</td>
<td>(Acanthopagrus australis)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritharrngu</td>
<td>rlipal “grunter, spotted bream”</td>
<td>(JH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pPNy</td>
<td>*lipa-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalabon</td>
<td>rleppal “black bream, butler’s grunter (Syncomistes butleri)”</td>
<td>(NE/MH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawony</td>
<td>rleppal “spotted bream”</td>
<td></td>
<td>(MH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mangarrayi</td>
<td>rlipal “spotted bream”</td>
<td></td>
<td>(MH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngalakan</td>
<td>rleppal “spotted bream”</td>
<td></td>
<td>(FMe/MH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngandi</td>
<td>rleppal “spotted bream”</td>
<td></td>
<td>(MH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*pGunwinyguan</td>
<td>*Leppal</td>
<td>(MH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key:</td>
<td>*luka-</td>
<td>“drink” vtr</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bidyara</td>
<td>yuga “to eat; to drink”</td>
<td>ps: Past yugala, Pres yugana, Fut yuangara, Purposive yugalg.</td>
<td>(GB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Bundj</td>
<td>juga- “to drink” Also jugali- “copulate”</td>
<td></td>
<td>(MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugambeh</td>
<td>juga- “to swallow” Also juga:la “gullet”, jugali- “to copulate”</td>
<td></td>
<td>(MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djapu</td>
<td>rluka “ingest”</td>
<td>ps: Conjugation Zero: Perfective rlukan(a), Potential rluki, Past Nonindicative rlukanha.</td>
<td>(FM)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhuwal</td>
<td>rluka- “eat, drink, consume; smoke; apply (paint)”</td>
<td>ps: Conj. V2tr: Nonpast rluka, Past rlukan(a), Past Remote rlukanha(r), Future/Imperative rluki, Derived stem rlukanha-.</td>
<td>(JHeath)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritharrngu</td>
<td>rluka- “to eat, to consume; [occasionally] to drink”</td>
<td>ps: V2tr: Pres rluka, Past rlukanha, Future rluki, Nominalisation rlukanha-.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pPNy</td>
<td>*luka-</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

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61 Initial stop vs. lateral vs. glide cannot be resolved from the evidence given above.

62 A Macassan loan, per NE.
**Proto-Pama-Nyungan etyma** 451

*Key:* *luku* “foot” n B
See also *nuka.

P-L  luku “bone: outside of ankle” (Hn&Hn)
Manjiljarra  luku “eel; ankle” (PMcC)
Warlpiri  luku “heel” (KLH)
Walmajarri  luku “heel” (JHd)
Nyangal  yuku “heel” (GNOG #873)

**pNgayarda** *yuku* Also *cukara* (#803); Martuth *cukara* “foot”, Thalanyji *cukara* “foot”. (GNOG #873)

Nyangumarta S  luku “ankle” (TH)
Nyangumarta W  luku “metatarsus” (TH)
Djapu  rluku “foot” (FMo)
Gupa  rluku “foot, footprint; wheel” (BL-MC)
Djambarrpuynu  rluku “foot, toes, footprint” (GWVV)
Dhuwal  rluku “foot” (JHeath)
Daartiwyu  rluku “foot” (MG)
Ritharrngu  rluku “foot” (JHeath)

**pNyungic (?)** *luku* (GNOG #873, TH #L29)

---

**Key:** *lulku* “heart” n B

Wik-Ngathan  ulkvr “light in weight” “Also applies to a damper that is well risen, not doughy.” (PS)
YY  lolit, lolto “light in weight; hollow” In ngerr-lolt “heart” or “lungs”.63
YMel  tolkrr “kidney; light (in weight)”64
Yidiny  dulgu “heart” Tablelands dialect. (RMWD A9)
Dyirbal  rulg “heart” ps Neuter (bala-). Ngadjan, per Yidiny dictionary. (RMWD)
GBadhun  rulg “heart” (PS)
Bidyara  Tulgu “heart” Nothing begins with /d, l, r, rr/. (GB)
Margany  ulgu “heart” Initial /u/ is not distinct from /wu/; nothing begins with /d, l, r, rr/; cf. the Margany and Gunya reflexes of *rirra. (GB)
Gunya  yurlgu “heart” (GB)

**pPM** *lulku* (BA)

W. Bundj  dulgu “heart” In WAtc, julgu ~ jugul. (MS)

---

63 Cognation with YMel tolkrr is supported by similar correspondences.
64 See the semantics of the YY cognate.
Yugambeh  
dulgu(“) “heart” Also dulgu “back, spine” (MS)
Wang (G) 
dhurlku “heart” Mistranscription of initial /d/? Cited elsewhere as dhurlka. (M&W)
Wang 
turlku “heart” (GB)
Yarluuyandi 
yurlku “throat” (PA)
Mithaka 
yirlku “throat” (PA)
Pitta-Pitta  
irln “front of neck” /yirlk/. (BB)
Ngamini 
yurku “throat” (PA)

**pKarnic**

*yurlku*65 (PA)

Atnya  
yurlk(“) “heart” In yurlk-aka “heart” (aka “head”), yurlku
ngurlku- “to be fond of, to love dearly”, yurlku nguñarr “diaphragm”,
yurlku warrha- “to be moved (as in grief, or in spirit)”, yurlku marra- “to feel uncomfortable (as after eating too much rich food)”66 (M&M)

**pPNy**

*lulku*

***

Mudburra  
dulang “heart” (RG)

**Key:**

*lumpu* “cavity”n E, B
GYim  
dumbu “vagina” In 1972 wordlist; not in 1979 sketch. (JHav)
Ngarluma  
thumpu “anus; rear” (KLH, GNOG)
Yinyji  
thumpu “anus; arse, rear end; fool, jackass” (GNOG, FW)
Kurrama  
thumpu “anus” (GNOG)
Panyjima  
thumpu “anus” (AD)

**pNgayarda**

*thumpu* GNOG: also in Kanyara. (GNOG #430)
Nyangumarta W lumpu “cavity, recess” (GNOG/TH)

**pPNy**

*lumpu* (TH #L34)

**Key:**

*malu* “shade”n E
Bidyara  
malu “shade” (GB)
Margany  
malu “shade” (GB)
Gunya  
malu “shade” (GB)
W. Bundj  
malung “shade, shadow” (MS)
Yugambeh  
malung “shadow, shady; evil spirit, shade” (MS)
Wirangu  
malu “shade” (LH)
Ngarluma  
malu “shade” (KLH)
Panyjima  
malu “shade” (AD)

65 As “throat”; from the last 4 languages only.
66 For y from an initial apical see also *lirra.
Prot o-Pama-Nyungan etyma

Martuth  
Yinytji  
**pNgayarda**  
Jiwarlî  
(PA) 
Yingkarta, Sth  
Nhanda  
Gupa  
**pPNy**  

**Key:** *manu* “neck” n B  
Atampaya  
Angkamuthi  
Yadhaykenu  
Wuthathi  
WMungknh  
WMēn’h  
WNgathrr  
WNgathan  
WMuminh  
KUwanh  
Umpila  
Kaanytju  
Uradhî  
KThaayorre  
YY  
YMel  
KB  
Kurtjar  
Almura  
GYim  
KYalmanu  
Mutumui  
Djabugay  
**pPaman**  
Warrungu  
GBadhun  

Margany  manu “throat” (GB)
Gunya  manu “throat” (GB)

**pPM**  *manu*

Ngawun  mana “neck” (GB)
M-Kulan  mana “neck”  Syn. ŋıntgin. (GB)
M-Yapi  mana “neck”  Syn. ŋインタín. (GB)
M-Thakurti  man-garri “front of neck” Part is cognate? (GL)
M-Kutuna  manamongi Questioned in source. Part is cognate? (GB)
Pitta-Pitta  marnu “heart” Cognate? (BB)
Wirangu  manu “gullet” (LH)
Djambarrpuynungu  mani “neck; front of neck” (GWVW)
Djinang  mani “river; neck” (BW)
Djinba  mani “river; neck” (BW)
Gupa  mani “neck; creek”68 (BL-MC)
Dhangu  marni “Hals; Fluss” Retroflexion regular? Also manikay “song”. (BSch)

**pYolngu**  *mani*69

**pPNy**  *manu*

***

Yorta Yorta  manuga “branch” Also maan “face”. (B&M)

***

Baakandji  ma:rni “song, corroboree” (LH)

**Key:** *mangi* “image” n

YYoront  mang “image, ‘shadow’; form which spirit-child assumes for incarnation; images of species at increase site” (RLS, BA)

Walmatjarri  mangi “spirit or essence of a person which remains when he has gone; presence” As in Manginga manyanta kirralany pivirn maruwarjarti “The one who killed someone is sitting in the place where that person sat (where his spirit is),” Kunyungurla manyan marna yukarni yanarturla ngurranga. Wartapuranjarrinya pa ngajukurarrla mangina. Jarntujirni pa warlu pivirntu. Wali malany parla kanaranyju, ‘Ngajirta ngankurlanyanta jartkuji warlu nyanayirla mangina. Ngajirta ngankurla mangi kampa.’ “Suppose I had slept there in my home. Then someone came afterwards and lit a fire riγt where I had slept. Someone else would say to him, ‘Don't riγt a fire there where his “spirit” is, don't cook his

68 Cf. reflex of *malu* for quality of V2.
69 For i < *u, cf. the Yolngu reflexes of *malu* (neck).
spirit!’” (JHd)

*pPNy *mangi

* Key: *mangka “bottom” n
WMungknh mangk “lower part of back; small of back” Also, generic for “belt” in mangk kuuy “string belt”. (KPPW)
WNgathhan mangk “back, base; ancestral, founding” (PS)
KThaayorre mangk, mangka “lowdown, below” (AH)
YY ma7, ma7a “bottom” Also, generic for “belt” in ma7-monporm “possum-fur belt”.

L *mangka
Djabugay mangga “nest, pouch” (EP)
Yidiny mangga “nest of any bird, or of turtle” Tablelands & Coastal dialects. (RMWD F1)
pPaman mangka (BA)
Gamilaraay manggarr “bag” (PA)
Yuwaaliyaay man.garr “bag” Cognate? (PA)
p-Gamilaraay-Yuwaalaaraay* manggarr (PA #253)
Muruwari mangkañ “bag; blanket to be laid on the ground for sleeping on” (LFO)
MM mangk “down; down there; under; within, into, in there; onto” (B&B)
Mudburra mangka “vagina” Syn. jindi. (RG)
Nyangumarta mangka “circle of bushes built for concealment in hunting” (GNOG)
Ngarluma mangka “nest—of bird” (KLH)
Panyjima mangka “nest” ps: In AD only as “drinking straw”. (GNOG, AD)
Yinytji mangka “nest” (GNOG; not in FW)
PNgayarda *mangka “nest, hair” (GNOG #360)
Nhanda mangga “bird’s nest” (JB)
Wadjuk mangka “nest” Also mangkara “hair”. (GNOG)
pPNy *mangka (BA)

Umpila mangka “river” (GNOG)

Kukatja mangka “head hair” (GNOG)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>WR</td>
<td>mangka</td>
<td>“head hair; hair (generic)” (WD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pitj-Yank</td>
<td>mangka</td>
<td>“head hair” Also mangkamangka “matspurge or milkweed (Euphorbia drummondii), a flat clumpy herb” (CG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P-L</td>
<td>mangka</td>
<td>“head hair” Used generally of human or animal hair.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>^^^</td>
<td>mangkawarla</td>
<td>“hat” Lit. “long hair”—but warla is given as “spring, a water spring” (WD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bayungu</td>
<td>mangkawarla</td>
<td>“hat” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhalanyji</td>
<td>mangkawarla</td>
<td>“hat” (PA)</td>
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<td>Burduna</td>
<td>makawarla</td>
<td>“hat” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pKanyara</strong></td>
<td><em>mangkawarla</em></td>
<td>(PA #262)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Muruwari** | mangka | “bone; spine” (LFO) |

*Key:* *mara* “hand” n B

Uradhi | mata | “hand; outrigger of canoe” Atampaya, Angkumuthi, Yadhaykenu. (KLH, TC)

Mpakwithi | 7a | “hand” (TC) |
Mpalitjanh | arta | “hand” (KLH) |
Luthigh | a7a | “hand” (KLH) |
Yinwum | *tra | “hand” (KLH) |
Alngith | 7a | “hand” (KLH) |
Awnghthim | 7a | “hand” (KLH) |
Ntra’ngith | a7a | “hand” (KLH) |
Ngkoth | tra | “hand” (KLH) |
Aritining | ta | “hand” (KLH) |
Mbiywom | ta | “hand” (KLH) |
WMungknh | ma7 | “hand” (KLH) |
WMe7nh | ma7 | “hand” (KLH) |
WNgathvrr | ma7 | “hand” (KLH) |
WNgathan | ma7 | “hand; time(s), number of nights/days; line of descent” (PS) |
KUwanh | ma7a | “hand” (S&J) |
WMuminh | ma7a | “hand” (KLH) |
Kaanytju | ma7a | “hand” (KLH) |
Umpila | ma7a | “hand” (KLH) |
Koko-Bera | mar | “hand” |
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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Form</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>mar, marangk</td>
<td>“hand” (GB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aghu-Tharr</td>
<td>ri</td>
<td>“hand” (KLH, LJ)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>ar3</td>
<td>“hand” (BA, KLH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GYimithir</td>
<td>maRda</td>
<td>“wrist, forearm” Cognate? (JHav)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KYal</td>
<td>mara</td>
<td>“hand” (Hr&amp;Hr)</td>
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<td>Djabugay</td>
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<td>“hand” (KLH, EP)</td>
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<td>Kurrtjar</td>
<td>ma:r</td>
<td>“hand” (KLH)</td>
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<td><strong>pPaman</strong></td>
<td>*mara</td>
<td>(KLH)</td>
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<tr>
<td>GBadhun</td>
<td>mara</td>
<td>“hand” (PS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bidyara</td>
<td>marda</td>
<td>“hand” (GB)</td>
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<td>Margany</td>
<td>mara</td>
<td>“hand” (*70) (GB)</td>
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<td>Gunya</td>
<td>marda</td>
<td>“hand” (*71) (GB)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pPM</strong></td>
<td>*mara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamilton R (Curr 102)</td>
<td>marra</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>Poss. a loan; final ng expected. M&amp;H have marra. (PA, M&amp;H)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiradjuri</td>
<td>mara</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>Poss. a loan; final ng expected. (TD/PA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wiradjuri</td>
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<td>“hand”</td>
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<td>Poss. a loan; final ng expected. (PA)</td>
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<td>Yuwaaliyay</td>
<td>ma:</td>
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<td>Yuwaalaraay</td>
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<td>“hand” ps: Instr marangku.</td>
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<td><strong>pCNSW</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<td>“hand”</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngamini</td>
<td>mara</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>(PA CLE)</td>
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<td>Yarluyandi</td>
<td>mara</td>
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<td>Yandruwantha</td>
<td>mara</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>(PA CLE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Y’warrka</td>
<td>mara</td>
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<td>Mithaka</td>
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<td>“hand”</td>
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<td>Karuwalis</td>
<td>mara</td>
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<td>Wang (G)</td>
<td>mara</td>
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<td>(M&amp;W)</td>
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<td>Pitta-Pitta</td>
<td>mara</td>
<td>“hand”</td>
<td>(BB)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pKarnic</strong></td>
<td>*mara</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baagandji</td>
<td>mara</td>
<td>“hand, fingers”</td>
<td>(LH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*70 /r/ < *r regular?
*71 /rd/ < *r is regular.
Buwandik *marra* “hand”\(^{72}\) (BB)

MM *mar-i* “hand”\(^{73}\) (Taplin, MMcD)

Atnya *mara* “hand” (Mc&Mc)

Parnkalla *mara* “hand” (KLH)

Wirangu *mara* “hand” (LH)

Karlamayi *mara* “hand” (KLH)

Pitj-Yank *mara* “hand; cluster of finger-like pods (as of spear-bush or corkwood)” (CG)

Pintupi *mara* “hand, finger; front paw; front wheels” (H&H)

Manyjiljarra *mara* “hand; arm” (PMcC)

Martuth *mara* “hand” (AD)

Ngarluma *mara* “hand” (KLH)

Kariyarra *mara* “hand” (GNOG)

Panyjima *mara* “hand” (AD)

Ngarla *mara* “hand” (GNOG)

Nyamal *mara* “hand” (GNOG)

Palyku *mara* “hand” (GNOG)

Yinytji *mara* “hand” Alt. *ma*; (GNOG). (GNOG, FW)

Kurrama *mara* “hand” Alt. *ma*; (GNOG)

**pNgayarta** *mara* (GNOG #703)

Dhalandji *mara* “hand” (PA)

Burduna *mara* “hand” (PA)

**pKanyara** *mara* (PA #40)

Djiwarli *mara* “hand” (PA)

Djururu *mara* “hand” (PA)

Wariyangga *mara* “hand” (PA)

Dhiin *mara* “hand” (PA)

Dhar (l) *mara* “hand” (PA)

Dhar (d) *mara* “hand” (PA)

**pMantharta** *mara* (PA #40)

Yingkarta, Nth *mara* “hand, finger” (PA)

Yingkarta, Sth *mara* “hand, finger” (PA)

Nhanda *mara* “hand, fingers” (JB)

Nyungar *mar* “hand” Also (variants?) *mara, mayar; marak* “arm”,

\(^{72}\) Quality of “rr” not certain; possibly this belongs with *marra* (“wing”). Also *marra-wu* “right arm”.

\(^{73}\) Probably a loan. Vowel is short per MMcD (1977: 13), who cites the form as [maRa], contrasting in length with [ma:ra] “sister” (see *ma:ri*).
marak piri “finger”; mart “leg; foot”. (WD)

pPNy *mara Also in Nunggubuyan, Djeragan, Wororan. (GNOG #703)

***

Woiwurrung marnang “hand” (BB)

Key: *marra “wing” n Z, B
WNgathrr marra “wing feather” (KLH)
WNgathan marr “wing; wing feather” (PS)
KThaayorre marr “wing” (KLH)
YY marr “wing feather; red-winged parrot”
GYim marra “wing” (KLH, JHav)
Muluridji marramarra “wing” (KLH)
CC marramarra “wing” (KLH)
KYalmarra “wing” Also “zamia tree”. (Hr&Hr)
Dyirbal marr “limb of tree” (KLH)

pPaman marra (KLH)
Mudburra marramarra “wings; wing feathers” Also marrababirni “dove; common bronzewing”. (RG)
Martuth marra “wing, flipper of turtle” GNOG: marrarli “wing”.

(GNOG, AD)
Yinytji marrarli “wing” (GNOG, FW)
Panyjima marra “wing” Not in AD. (GNOG)
pNgayarda *marra (GNOG #131)
Gupa marra “leaf; hair” Syn marwat. (BL-MC)
pPNy *marra (BA)

Key: *mayi “vegetable food” n P
KKY ay “food” Cognate? K
Uradhi (At) mayi “vegetable food” ps: ERG mayi:lu. (KLH, TC)
Angkamuthi ayi “vegetable food” (TC)
Yadahykenu ayi “vegetable food” (TC)
Mpakwithi ay “vegetable food” A loan? (TC)
Mpalitjanh ayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
Luthigh ayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
Yinwum ayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
Linngithigh ayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
Alngith ayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
Awngthim  
ay “vegetable food” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith  
ayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
Ngkoth  
ńci “vegetable food” (KLH)
Aritinning  
ayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
Mbiywom  
ayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
WMungknh  
may “vegetable food” (KLH)
WMe’nh  
may “vegetable food” (KLH)
WNgathan  
may “vegetable food; food generally” (PS)
WNgathrr  
may “vegetable food” (KLH)
WMuminh  
mayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
KUwanh  
mayi “vegetable, fruit” (S&J)
Kaanytju  
mayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
Umpila  
mayi “vegetable food” (KLH)
KThaayorre  
may “vegetable food” (KLH)
YY  
may “vegetable food; food in general”74
YMel  
may “vegetable food”
KB  
may “vegetable food, food other than meat” ps: Dat mayéw.

(KLH, BA)
Kurrtjar  
ma:y “vegetable food, food other than meat” (KLH)
Aghu-Tharr  
yi “vegetable food” (LJ)
GYim  
mayi “vegetable food, food other than meat” (KLH, JHav)
Muluridji  
mayi “vegetable food, food other than meat” (KLH)
CC  
mayi “vegetable food, food other than meat” (KLH)
KYal  
“vegetable food; food in general” (Hr&Hr)
Aghu-Tharr  
yi “vegetable food, food other than meat” Phon: [vy:i]. (KLH, LJ)
ON  
ay3 ~ aj3 “vegetable food, food other than meat” (KLH, BA)
Djabugay  
ma: “vegetable food, food other than meat” EP: “non-flesh food” Sound correspondence regular?. (KLH, EP)
Yidiny  
mayi “vegetable food, food other than meat” RMWD: “non-flesh food; honey”. (KLH, RMWD K1)
Dyirbal  
mayi “sugarbag” (KLH)
Ppaman  
*mayi (KLH)
GBadhun  
mayi “sugarbag” (PS)
Bidyara  
mayi “tucker, fruit” Also mandha “tucker i.e. vegetable food”. (GB)
Margany  
mayi “vegetable food” (GB)

74 V2 of oblique maya is an innovation.
**pPM** *mayi
Nyawaygi  *mayi* “English bee” (RMWD)
Atnya  *mayi* “food (vegetable)” (Mc&Mc)
Karlamayi  *mayi* “vegetable food” (KLH)
Pitj-Yank  *mayi* “food from plants (as opposed to meat), whether processed or not, and especially in modern camp life, flour or bread; food plant, type of food plant; food generally, where the difference between plant and animal food isn’t important” (CG)
Warlpiri  *miyi* “vegetable food” (KLH)
Walmajarri  *miyi* “vegetable food” (JHd)
Nyangumarta  *mayi* “vegetable food” (GNOG)

**pPNy** *mayi*

^-^-^-
Kalkatungu  *ma*: “vegetable food” (BB)
Djabugay  *ma*: “vegetable food, food other than meat” EP: “non-flesh food”. (KLH, EP)
Wirangu  *ma* “food; vegetable food” (LH)
^-^-^-
Mudburra  *mayibi* “sugarbag—yellow one” (RG)

**Key:** *mayi* “auntie” n H, K
KThaayorre  *may(a)th, punhth-* “auntie, mother-in-law”
YY  *may-warrch* “mother-in-law” (Rsp)
Djabugay  *mayi* “father’s sisters”75 (EP)

**pPaman** *mayi*
MM  *ma:y-* “grand- relatives [various]” Inferred from Meyer’s  
*maiyan:owe* “paternal grandfather”, *maiyara:re* “grandchild”, *maiyandun* “daughter-in-law”; Taplin *maiyanowe* “father’s mother”, *maiyarare* “son’s child”. (Meyer, Taplin)
Guurrindji  *mali* “wife’s mother, wife’s mother’s brother”76 (PMcC)
Ngarluma  *mayili* “father’s father; son’s son” GNOG has *mayiri* “father’s father”. (KLH, GNOG)

75 cf. *ma*: “vegetable”, ?< *mayi
76 Regularly < *mayili.
Martuth  mayili “father’s father” (AD)
Panyjima  mayali “father’s father; man’s son’s child” The second a is unaccounted for. (AD)
Yinytji  mayi “younger sister; stepsister through junior stepparent; father’s yBrDa, mother’s ySiDa” To *ma:ri? (FW)
Yinytji  ma:li “paternal grandfather; (man’s) son’s son; (woman’s) daughter’s son; (man’s) son’s dog” GNOG gives ma:rl “father’s father”. (FW, GNOG)
pNgayarda  *mayirli (GNOG #135)
Bayungu  mayili “father’s father” (PA)
Dhalandji  mayili “father’s father” (PA)
Burduna  mayili “father’s father” (PA)
pKanyara  *mayili (PA #43)
Djiwarli  mayili “father’s father” (PA)
Wariyangga  mayili “father’s father” (PA)
Dhar (l)  mayili “father’s father” (PA)
Dhar (d)  mayidi “father’s father” (PA)
pMantharta  *mayili (PA #43)
Djapu  ma:yi “granny (MoMo)” Syn. ma:ni; cf. ma:ri “MoMo, MoMoBr. FaFa” (FMo)
pPNy  *mayi77 (BA)
***
Bidyara  mayarra(gan) “woman” (GB)
Margany  mayada “sister” /d/ < *rr. (GB)
Gunya  mayada “sister” /d/ < *tr. (GB)

Key: *ma:- “take”vtr
KKW  may “take, give; bring” ps: vtr; ma-, mani-, Dual mamama-, Plural mamayi-.
Yadhaykenu  ma “pick up” ps: vtr, Conj. Ic: mana Past, malal Present, mađi Imperative. (TC)
WMungknh  ma:y- “take” (KLH)
WMe’nh  ma:y- “take” (KLH)
KUwanh  ma: “pick up, get, buy” (S&J)
Umpila  matji- “take” (KLH)
GYimithirr  ma:- “take, pick up, buy, get, marry, learn, catch” Conj. NA: ma:na: Nonpast, ma:rra: Imp, ma:ri Past. When use suffixially as a

77 Yolngu forms < *ma:ri?
transitivising (causative) verbaliser, it has a short vowel. There is also an
L-Conj. inchoative verbaliser +ma. (KLH, JHav)

Djabugay  

Kurrtjar  
ma- “take” (KLH)

pPaman  
*ma(-)- “Other Paman” has *ma-(na ~ -rra ~). (KLH)

Bidjara  
mara “catch, get, pick up, hold, take” (GB)

Nyawaygi  
ma:- “hold in hand” (RMWD)

W. Bundj  
ma- (verbaliser: turns adjectives and some nouns into verbs)

(MS)

W. Bundj  
-ma “make to, cause to” Added to intransitive; forms
transitive verb. (MS)

Muruwari  
ma: “take; get” Mathews: “mara”. (LFO)

Pitj-Yank  
ma: “get, pick up, fetch” ps: vtr: manu P; manangi P Cnt;
marra Imp; manama Imp Cnt; mankuku F; mankupayi “used to”; mankula
Serial; mankunytja Participle. (CG)

Warlpiri  
ma- “to take it, to get it; to affect” ps: tV5. (KLH)

Warlmanpa  
ma- “ERG get, take ABS” ps: Conj. 5: Imp manta, P manu, Fut
manmi. (DGN)

Mudburra  
a-rru “talk, tell, say, speak” ps: marna(r)na P1; marna P2;
marrarnku P Cnt; marni D1; marnirra DP2; marnirri Pres; marru F;
marra Imp; manarra “might”. Used to form many complex verbs. (RG)

Ngarla  
ma- “take it, pick it up” (GNOG)

Kariyarra  
manku- “take it, pick it up” (GNOG)

Yinytji  
manku- “get; take hold of, grab, catch; pick (up); buy”

(GNOG, FW)

Palyku  
mana- “take it, pick it up” (GNOG)

Panyijima  
mana- “get, grab, pick up” Conj. -ku. GNOG gives marna-.

(GNOG, AD)

Kurrama  
manki- “take it, pick it up” (GNOG)

pNgayarda  
*ma- (GNOG #702)

Yingkarta, Nth  
ma-na “get; pull out” (PA)

Yingkarta, Sth  
ma-na “get; pull out” (PA)

Dhuwal  
a:rra- “to get, take, pick up, acquire; (woman or man) to
have a child” (JHeath)

pPNy  
*ma:- Possibly also *ma-.

^^^
*mama- “get, grab, catch” vtr

WMungknh  mam- “grab, hold” (KLH)
WNgathan  mamy- “grab, grasp (including learning a language), rub” (PS)
KUwanh  mama “grasp, hold” (S&J)
Yuwaalaraay  mama- “stick, adhere” ps: L2 conjugation. (CW)
Pitta-Pitta  mamaka “grab” (BB)
Wang (G)  mama “steal” (M&W)
Diyari  mama- “take back” (PA)
Ngamini  mama- “take back” (PA/R)
Yandruwantha  mama- “take back” (PA/R)
Y’warrka  mama- “take back” (PA/R)
pCK  *mama- (PA)
Woiwurrung  mama- “hold; grab” (BB)
Atnya  mama- “take away” (Mc&Mc)
Djururu  mama- “get, grab, catch”78 (PA)
Wariyangga  mama- “get, grab, catch”78 (PA)
Dhiin  mama- “get, grab, catch”78 (PA)
Dhar (l)  mama- “get, grab, catch”78 (PA)
Dhar (d)  mama- “get, grab, catch”78 (PA)
pMantharta  *mama-78. (PA #430)

*mani- “get” vtr

CC  mani- “take” (KLH)
Warrgamay  ma:ni “hold in hand, hold onto, catch hold of, catch, grab” (RMWD)
Kalkatungu  mani “take; get” Syn. muma (in both senses). (BB)
Yaygir  ma:ni “take” Var. ma:na and ma:rra. (TC)
pNNSW  *mani (TC)
Diyari  mani- “get” (PA)
Ngamini  mani- “get” (PA)
Yarluyandi  mani- “get” (PA)
pWK  *mani- (PA)
Arabana  mani- “get” (PA)
Wngurru  mani- “get” (PA)
Buwandik  mana “get; take; bring” (BB)

78 Conjugation: -ru.
Gupa $ma:\text{rrama}$ “take; get, fetch” (BL-MC)

Nhanda $mat\text{ka}$- “take, bring; get; give; have; gather, grasp, catch” (JB)

*Key:* $^*\text{ma:ri}$ “cousin” n K
See also $*\text{mayi}$ (“auntie”), $*\text{yapa}$.

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79 Inferred from written sources only; “parallel cousin” among the glosses. Mayi languages recorded directly in recent years have $\text{waringu}$.

80 Long V1 is regular from a short one in $*\text{CVCV}$.

81 See also $*\text{yapa}$. Cognation of the “cousin” terms with the rest is questionable.

82 Long vowel expected if from $*\text{ma:ri}$.
Pitj-Yank  

*marucu* “man’s brother-in-law (WiBr or SiHu)” (CG)

**Key:**

- *micara* “cold” n E
- Mpakwithi  *tharanga* “cold” ps: adj. (TC)
- Linggithiy  *thar* “cold, southwest wind” ps: n; Erg *tharaθ*. KLH
- YY  *mithar, mithr* “cold weather”
- Bidyara  *mithard* “ice, frost; cold weather” (GB)
- Margany  *midhard* “frost” /rd/ < *R*. (GB)
- Gunya  *midhard* “frost, cold weather, winter” /rd/ < *R*. (GB)
- **pPM?** *micara*83 (BA)
- Warlmanpa  *micarra* “cold weather, winter” Also *micaku-ca-rra* “feel cold (of person)”; *micakurla* “it’s cold”. (DGN)
- **pPNy**  

* *mica* Also *-ra* ?

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- Wimmera  *micak* “rain” (B&R)
- Wembawemba  *midhvg* “rain” (LH)
- Wemba-Baraba  *mithvk* “rain” (B&R)
- Madhimadhi  *midhagi* “rain” Probably *midhag-i* (LH p119). (LH, B&R)
- Nari-Nari  *midhag* “rain” (LH, B&R)
- Wadi-Wadi (Piangil)  *maiceRi* “rain” Phon: Quality of “R” not known. (B&R)
- Nyungar  *mical* “rain, rainwater” Also *mical+iñ* “to rain”.84 (WD/DGN)

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- Panyjima  *matharri* “frost, mist, fog” Also *muthura* “winter rains” (AD)
- Ngarluma  *muthu* “cold; winter; year” Also *muthura* “winter rain clouds”. (KLH)
- Martuth  *muthu* “cold” (AD)

**Key:**

- *miña* “meat, animal” and “what” n Z
- Uradhi Atampaya) *minha* “meat, bird, game animal” (KLH, TC)
- Angkanamuthi  *inha* “meat; mullet” (TC)
- Yadhaykenu  *inha* “meat; mullet” (TC)
- Mpakwithi  *nha* “fish (generic)” (TC)
- Mpalitjanh  *inha* “meat, animal” (KLH)
- Luthigh  *nha* “meat, animal” (KLH)
- Yinwum  *ña* “meat, animal” (KLH)

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83 With regard to the 3rd syllable in Maric, see also *kapari* (“armpit”) on the one hand, *kakara* (> Bidjara *gagarda* “moon”) on the other.

84 In this context, /l/ < *r is quite probably regular; cf. *kucarra*
Linngithigh ſña “meat, animal” (KLH)
Alngith ſña “meat, animal” (KLH)
Awngthim nyha “meat, animal” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith ſña “meat, animal” (KLH)
Ngkoth ſña “meat, animal” (KLH)
Aritinng ſña “meat, animal” (KLH)
WMungkn mh “animal, meat” (KLH)
WMel’nh mh “animal, meat” (KLH)
WNgathrr mh “animal, meat” (KLH)
WNgathan mh “animal, meat (-animal), animal protein (e.g. eggs), meat food” (PS)
WMuminhg mh “animal, meat” (KLH)
KUwanh mh “meat, animal, bird” (S&J)
Kaanytju miña “animal, meat” (KLH)
Umpila miña “animal, meat” (KLH)
KThaayorre mh “animal, meat” (KLH)
YY mh, mh “animal, meat”
YMel mh, mh, mh “animal, meat”
KB mi, mi, mi “meat, animal” (KLH, BA)
GYimithirr mh “meat, animal” JHav: “edible animal”. (KLH, JHav)
Muluridji miña “meat, animal” (KLH)
CC miña “meat, animal” (KLH)
KYalmiña “protein food—meat, eggs; generic term for animal” (Hr&Hr)
Rimangg mh “animal, meat” (IG)
HR nhv “meat, animal” (KLH, LJ)
ON mh “meat, animal” (KLH, BA)
Djabugay miña “flesh food; fish, edible animal” (KLH, EP)
Yidiny miña “edible animal, meat, fish” (KLH, RMWD K1)
Kurrtjar iñ “meat, animal” (KLH)
Dyirbal miña “meat, animal” (KLH)

**pPaman** *miña* (KLH)

GBadhun mh “meat, animal, fish-bait, birds” (PS)
Kalkatungu miña “beef” (BB)
Guwa mh or mna “beef” (GB)

---

85 Probably a loan, since in Kalkatungu the loss of C is apparently regular. Note also (as listed below) Kalkatungu nhaka “what, something”, possibly continuing *miña.
Key: *miña “what” nInt

KKW  

Dyirbal  
miña “what” (KLH)

pPaman  
*miña (KLH)

Yugambeh  
miñana “what; something; how” Also miña:gu & miñanggu “why, what for”. Yugambeh, Galibal, & Wiyabal dialects. (MS)

Gumb  
miña “what” something” (DE)

pNNSW  
*miñang (TC)

Wiradjuri  
miñang “what” (PA)

Wbuwan  
miñaN “what” (TD/PA)

Gamilaraay  
miña “what” (PA)

Yuwaaliyaay  
miña “what” (PA)

Yuwaalaraay  
miña “what” ps: Purposive miñagu. Also miña::rr “which”, miñangay “how many”, miña:rruwa “somewhere”, miña:ragu “anything” (CW)

Muruwari  
miñan “what” ps: Purposive miñanku. (LFO)

pCNSW  
*miñang (PA #80)

Kalkatungu  
nhaka “what, something” Also nhakaya(n), nhakaa, nhakakua “why”; nhamingu “how many, some”; nhani “who, someone”; nhakalhi “which”; and possibly nhiangu “when”. (BB)

Diyari  
milha “what; something” (PA)

Ngamini  
milha “what” (PA CLE)

Yarluyandi  
milha “what” (PA CLE)

Yandruwantha  
milha “what” (PA CLE)

Y’warrrka  
milha “what” (PA CLE)

Wang  
milha “what” (PA CLE)

Wang (G)  
milha “what” ps: Dat minhanga. (M&W)

Pitta-Pitta  
milha “what” (BB)

pKarnic  
*minha (PA CLE)

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86 Hale (“Other Paman” list) separates the “what” *miña from “the “animal” one; RMWD unites them. In support of the latter position, note Pitj-Yank kuka “edible animal, reptile, bird, game; meat; (unknown) thing (“what’s that?”). Dyirbal has miña in both senses.

87 Long V1 expected (see *lirra, *carra, *kuna); possibly a loan.

88 Regarding the -ka increment see also *wa:rri (“where”). NOTE: it is possible that the nha continues not *miña but *ña (“what”), a different etymon not listed here.
Yorta Yorta  \textit{minhe} “what” (B&M)
Baakandji  \textit{minha} “what” (LH)
Madhimadhi  \textit{minhi} “what?” Probably \textit{minh-i} (LH p119). (LH)
MM  \textit{miñ} “what?”\textsuperscript{89} Also \textit{miñai} “how many”. (All sources)

\textit{Pitj-Yank} \textit{miña-miña} “bits and pieces, various small things of different kinds, broken up or smashed bits of something” (CG)

\textit{Mudburra} \textit{miña} “this, here” (RG)

\textit{Atnya} \textit{miña} “dew” (Mc&Mc)
\textit{Ngarluma} \textit{minha} “semen” (KLH)
\textit{Ngarla} \textit{miña} “semen” (GNOG)
\textit{Nyamal} \textit{miña} “semen” (GNOG)
\textit{Panyjima} \textit{minha} “semen” AD gives \textit{ñarnta} “semen” only. (GNOG)
\textit{Kurrama} \textit{minha} “semen” (GNOG)
\textbf{pNgayarda} \textsuperscript{*} \textit{miña} (GNOG #140)
\textit{Gupa} \textit{miña} “paint; tar” (BL-MC)
\textbf{pPNy} \textsuperscript{*} \textit{miña}

\textit{Kaytetye} \textit{etñe} “vegetable food”\textsuperscript{90} (KLH, HK)
\textit{Karlamayi} \textit{miña} “baby” Also \textit{miña}: “baby just born”. (KLH)
\textit{Yinytji} \textit{miña} “lung” (FW)

\textit{Key:} \textsuperscript{*}+\textit{mirri} “having” clitic or suffix
\textit{YY} +\textit{mirri} (forms adverbs) Ex. \textit{lilq} “alone”, \textit{lilgamerr} “by oneself”.
\textit{Djbugay} \textit{mirri} “having” Recorded only in \textit{bina mirri} “having common sense, intelligent” (\textit{bina} “ear”); relative stress not given in source. (EP)
\textit{Gupa} +\textit{mirri} “having” (BL)
\textit{Djapu} +\textit{mirri} (i) “having” Proprietary suffix. (FM)
\textit{Dhuwal} +\textit{mirri} “having” (JHeath)
\textit{Ritharrngu} +\textit{mirri} “having” (JHeath)
\textit{Djinang} +\textit{mirri} (derives adverbs?) As in \textit{yilimirri} “next in succession” from \textit{yili} “again”; of very limited productivity. (BW p129)
\textbf{pPNy} +\textit{mirri}

\textsuperscript{89} Vowel is short per MMcD (1977: 124); possibly a loan.
\textsuperscript{90} Tense nasal unexpected after initial nasal; putative sense change not paralleled elsewhere.
Pitta-Pitta  +marru “having” The “concomitant” suffix, as in kangamarru “intoxicated” from kanga “intoxicant”. (BB)

Arabana  mirri “many” An indefinite number above three: muyu-mirri “many days”. (LH)
Wngurru  mirri “many” An indefinite number above three: muyu-mirri “many days”. (LH)

Key: *mi:l “eye” n B
See also *kuru.
GYimithirr  mi:l “eye” (JHav)
Yugambeh  mil “eye(s)” Also (and more commonly) mi: and miyi. (MS)
Gumbainggir  mi:l “eye” (DE)
Yaygir  mi:l “eye” (TC)
pNNSW  *mi:l (TC)
Madhimadhi  mir (?) “eye” Attested only in 3rd-person singular possessed form, mirnu. (LH)
Wembawemba  mir “eye” 3rd-person-singular possessed form mirnug “his eye”. (LH)
Wergaia  mir “eye” 3rd-person-singular possessed form mirnug “his eye”. (LH)
Karlamayi  mi:l “eye” (KLH)
Warlmanpa  milpa “eye” Also in milkari “blind”. (DGN)
Gupa  mi:l “eye; seed; well” Also milkari “tears”; milminydjarrk “permanent bubbling spring (of water)”; milnyinyiyun “to aim a camera or gun”; milng hluh “shine (light in distance)”; milparrambarr “eyelashes”; milpunuma and milthun “to spy”; mil’ngu “spy [n?]”; milpurmnmilpur “firefly”; milwar ‘milwaryun “blink one’s etes”; milwu’milwu “nervous, scared, wild (unbroken horse)”. (BK-MC)
Djambarrpuynu  me:l “eye; well, soak” Note mi:limili ~ milimili “grasshopper, dragonfly”, mi:lpunumun “eyelid”, but milkirningin “eyebrow”, milkari “tears”. Also mangujji “eye; well, soak”. (GWVV 2,60,169)
Djapu  mi:l “eye; seed; well” (FM)
*pPNy  *mi:l9f

91 There are other reconstructible forms for “eye”, *mili, *miyil, *tjiyil, and *tjili, that relate to this one. I am assuming that *mi:l is the prototype of the *m ones.
Prot-o-Pama-Nyungan etyma

Key: *muc\^a “cooked food” n
YY muc, muca “food cooked in earth oven”\(^{92}\)
Atnya muca “cooked, ripe”\(^{93}\) (Mc&Mc)

pPNa *muc\^a

Key: *muku “bone” n B
Kurrtjar mu:k “bone” (KLH)
Rimangg vko: “bone” IG gives ako. (KLH, IG)
Aghu-Tharr k3w “back; spine; bone” (LJ)
GYim mugu “back; seed; backbone, shell, roof, keel, etc.” (KLH, JHav)
KYalmuku “back” Also “small hawk”. (Hr&Hr)
pPaman *muku (KLH)
GBadhun mugu “bone” (PS)
Bidyara mugu “knee” (GB)
Margany mugu “knee” (GB)
Gunya mugu “knee” (GB)
pPM *muku
M-Yapi muku “leg, lower leg, shin” (GB)
Wunumara muku “leg, lower leg, shin” (GB)
M-Thakurti muku “leg, lower leg, shin” GB citing Roth; Laves gives [muguiñ]. (GB, GL)
Navyaygi mugu “knee” (RMWD)
Kalkatungu rumuku “ankle”\(^{94}\) (BB)
Diyari muku “bone” (PA)
Yarluyandi muku “bone” (PA)
Yandruwantha muku “bone” (PA, CB/R)
Yawarrawarka muku “bone” (PA, CB/R)
Wang muku “bone” Also “muku, thandagurra (bone for pointing)”
(PA; CB)
Wang (G) muku “bone” /k/ not= /g/. (M&W)
Kungadutyi muku “bone” In “muku, wiTa muku (backbone)” (CB)
Malyangapa muku “bone” (CB)

\(^{92}\) Cf. *puθh < pPaman *puñca.
\(^{93}\) Cf. *muθla “nose” < *μuθla.
\(^{94}\) Possible loan, in view of initial-dropping in Kalkatungu; however, it seems to occur also in yurumuku “elbow”, with yuru < *yuru (cf. YY yor “hand”) and in such a context would not be subject to initial-dropping.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pKarnic</td>
<td><em>muku</em> (PA)</td>
<td>“man’s back” Also <em>mugijina</em> “foot, track of foot; heel” (B&amp;M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorta Yorta</td>
<td>mukuna</td>
<td>“man’s back” Also <em>mugijina</em> “foot, track of foot; heel” (B&amp;M)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atnya</td>
<td>muku</td>
<td>“bone” (BSch); “pointing bone; seed, stone (as of fruit)”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Also witha-muku “back”. (BSch, Mc&amp;Mc)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirangu</td>
<td>mugu</td>
<td>“heel” Cognate? (LH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kuyani</td>
<td>muku</td>
<td>“bone” (LH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitj-Yank</td>
<td>muku</td>
<td>“heel of shoe or boot” (CG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pPNy</td>
<td><em>muku</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dalabon</td>
<td>mo</td>
<td>“bone” (NE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG-W</td>
<td>-murrng</td>
<td>“bone” (NE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** *muku* “all” n, particle (?) Q

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YY</td>
<td>mo7</td>
<td>“all”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YMel</td>
<td>mok</td>
<td>“all” Less favored than <em>pa-pokrr</em> “all”.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yidiny</td>
<td>mugu</td>
<td>“all the time, always” (RMWD Q3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wangka-Yutjurru</td>
<td>-muku</td>
<td>“all, always” “Frequentative”. (BB&amp;GB 52)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warlpiri</td>
<td>muku-</td>
<td>“all” ps: Preverb. (KLH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**pPNy**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Word</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dalabon</td>
<td>mo-</td>
<td>“bone” (NE)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BG-W</td>
<td>-murrng</td>
<td>“bone” (NE)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** *muku* “mother’s older brother” n K

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atampaya</td>
<td><em>ukurra</em></td>
<td>“mother’s brother” Also “leather-head turtle”. (TC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Angkamuthi</td>
<td><em>ukurra</em></td>
<td>“mother’s brother” Also “leather-head turtle”. (TC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yadhaykenu</td>
<td><em>ukurra</em></td>
<td>“mother’s brother” Also “leather-head turtle”. (TC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mpaliitjah</td>
<td>ku-</td>
<td>“mother’s oBr” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yinwun</td>
<td>&quot;kurr&quot;</td>
<td>“mother’s oBr” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linngithigh</td>
<td>ko-</td>
<td>“mother’s oBr” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alngith</td>
<td>ko-</td>
<td>“mother’s oBr” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awnghthim</td>
<td>ku-</td>
<td>“mother’s oBr” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ntra’ngith</td>
<td>ko-</td>
<td>“mother’s oBr” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngkoth</td>
<td>kut (~ kot ?)</td>
<td>“mother’s oBr” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Aritinng  
\textit{ku}- “mother’s oBr” (KLH)

Mbiywom  
\textit{kwurr}- “mother’s oBr” (KLH)

WMungknh  
\textit{muk} “mother’s oBr” (KLH)

WMe’n h  
\textit{muk} “mother’s oBr” (KLH)

WNgathrr  
\textit{muk} “mother’s oBr” (KLH)

WNgathan  
\textit{muk} “mother’s older sibling” Also \textit{mökynh}(thvnh)\(^{95}\) (PS)

WMuminh  
\textit{muka-(ling)} “mother’s oBr” (KLH)

Kaanytju  
\textit{muka} “mother’s oBr” (KLH)

Umpila  
\textit{muka} “mother’s oBr” (KLH)

KThaayorre  
\textit{mokor, ngan- (?)} “mother’s oBr” (KLH)

YY  
\textit{mo7r} “mother’s oBr”

YMel  
\textit{mokr} “mother’s oBr”

KB  
\textit{mvkórvyrr, pa-} “mother’s Br” (BA, KLH)

PS  
\textit{koö} “mother’s Br” IG: \textit{koz}. (KLH, IG)

Flinders Island  
\textit{okwoyi} “father’s sister” (PS)

GYim  
\textit{mugagay} “senior uncle or aunt; junior nephew or niece” Var. \textit{mugay}. (JHav)

GYim  
\textit{mugur} “cousin, nephew, uncle, etc.” JHav 1972: x+f.m(-m).\(^{96}\) (KLH; JHav (1972, 1979))

GYim  
\textit{mugul} “old” (JHav)

KYal  
\textit{mukul} “old” (Hr&Hr)

KYal  
\textit{mukay} “brother’s child” Sense correct? (Hr&Hr)

\textbf{pPaman}  
*\textit{muku(r)} (NPaman list), *\textit{mukur ~ muka} (Middle Paman list), *\textit{mukur} (“Other Paman” list). (KLH)

GBadhun  
\textit{mugina} “older brother” Origin of final vowel? (PS)

Muruwari  
\textit{muki-muki} “aunt (father’s sister)” Origin of final vowel? (LFO)

Mudburra  
\textit{mukula} “father’s sister, auntie” (RG)

Djaru  
\textit{mukul} “father’s sister” (TTs)

Martuthunira  
\textit{mukul} “father’s sister” (AD)

Panyjima  
\textit{mukulpa} “father’s sister” (AD)

Bayungu  
\textit{mukul} “father’s sister” (PA)

Dhalandji  
\textit{mukul} “father’s sister” (PA)

Burduna  
\textit{mu:l} “father’s sister” (PA)

\textbf{pKanyara}  
*\textit{mukul} (PA #47)

Djiwarli  
\textit{mukul} “father’s sister” (PA)

\(^{95}\) same gloss; the \textit{o} implies that V2 was *i); \textit{mokyth} “younger sister’s child”

\(^{96}\) In the variant \textit{mugu:r} (JHav 1972 list only) the long V2 implies a former 3rd syllable.
Wariyangga  *mukul* “father’s sister” (PA)
Dhar (l)  *mugul* “father’s sister” (PA)
Dhar (d)  *mugut(pa)* “father’s sister” (PA)

**pMantharta**  *mukul* (PA #47)
Yingkarta, Nth  mukul “mother’s sister” (PA)
Yingkarta, Sth  mukul “mother’s sister” (PA)
Djinang  *mukurl* “(taboo relative?)” (BW)
Djinba  *mukurl* “(taboo relative?)” (BW)
Djinba  *mukurlk* “aunt (FaSi)” (BW)
Gupa  *mukul ba:pa* “father’s sister”; mukul rumaru “mother’s brother’s wife, mother-in-law”. (BL-MC)
Djapu  *mukul bäpa* “father’s sister” Also  *mukurlrumaru* “mother in law (to male ego)”; *bäpa* “father”. (FMo)
Dhuwal  *mu:kul* “mother’s mother’s brother’s daughter (and similar female avoidance relatives); father’s sister (and similar female non-avoidance relatives)” (JHeath)

**pPNy**  *mukur*97

**Key:**  *mulu* “tail” n B
WMuminh  mulu “tail” (KLH)
KUwanh  mulu “tail” (S&J)
KThaayorre  m*ul* “tail” (KLH)
KYak  m*ul* “tail” (AH, BA)

**pPaman**  *mukul* (KLH)
Baagandji  murlu “lower back” Also  murlu bir.nha “lower backbone”. (LH)
Yinytji  mulumulu “cattail” Also  mulu “blade attached to the woomera handle”. (FW)

**pPNy**  *mukur*97

**Key:**  *mungka-* “eat” vtr
Mpa  *kwa-* “eat, drink” (KLH)
Lu  *kwa-* “eat, drink” (KLH)
Awng  *ngkwa-* “eat, drink” (KLH)

97 For the fate of *r in C3 in Western languages, cf. *yangkara; the difference in its treatment in Yolngu is possibly attributable to presence vs. absence of a final vowel.
Ntrangka- “eat, drink” (KLH)
WMungknh mungk- “eat, drink” (KLH)
WMe’nh mungk- “eat, drink” (KLH)
WMuminh mungka- “eat, drink” (KLH)
KUwanh mungga “eat, drink”\(^98\) (S&J)
KThaayorre mungk “eat, drink” (KLH)

**pPaman** *mungka- (KLH)
Martuth mungka- “eat” L conj. vtr. (AD)
Nhuwala mungka- “to eat” (GNOG)

**pNgayarda** *mungka- L conj. (GNOG #620)

**pPNy** *mungka-

---

**Key:** *mutu “back” n B
YY mort In mort-worr?+worr “kidney area, external”.
WMungknh mut “tail” (KLH)
WMungknh mutu “tail” (BR)
Pakanh mutu “tail”
UOykangand od, odomanhdh; adn- “tailbone; lower back” (PH)
UOlgol ota, adn- “tailbone” In the compound adn-ota-elgnggel “tailbone”; also embmal-adn-ota “heel”. (PH)
KYal mudu “buttocks, rump” (Hr&Hr)
Djabugay mudu “back” (KLH, EP)

**pPaman** *mutu Only in “Other Paman” list, only Djabugay. (KLH)
Bidyara mudu “buttocks, anus” Source questions entry (2nd sense only?). (GB)

**pPM** *mutu (BA)

Gupa muta “back” Also mutpunuma “drive (herd)” (related?). (BL-MC)

**pPNy** *mutu/a

***
Yinytji murru “the back of anything” (FW, GNOG)
Ngarluma murru “back of body; curved surface of boomerang” (KLH, GNOG)
Kariyarra murr “back (spine)” (GNOG)
Palyku murr “back (spine)” (GNOG)
Panyjima murr “back (spine)” AD gives “back” only. (GNOG, AD)

\(^{98}\) Voiced /g/ implies long *u:? Or conditioned by initial nasal?
pNgayarda  *murr (GNOG #147)

Key: *nuka “ankle” n B
See also *luku.
Uradhi  nhukaw “foot” (KLH)
Atampaya  nhukal “foot” (TC)
Angkamuthi  uka: “foot” (TC)
Yadhaykenu  ukal “foot” (TC)
Luthigh  kway “foot” (KLH)
Mpakwithi  kwe “foot” ps: n (II). Is e < *ay < *al regular? (TC)
Linngithigh  kay “foot” (KLH)
Awngthim  kwe “foot” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith  ke “foot” (KLH)
YY  nu7n, thaml- “ankle”
UOyakangand  akal “calf”99 (PH)
UOlgo  agal “calf”99 (PH)
GYim  nugal “ankle” (JHav)
Djabugay  nugal “ankle” (KLH, EP)
Yidiny  nugal “ankle” Coastal & Gunggay dialects; not Tablelands.
(RMWD A5)
pPaman  *nuka100 (KLH)
Ngarluma  nhukurlka “ankle” (KLH, GNOG)
Panyjima  nhukurlka “ankle” (GNOG, AD)
Kurrama  nhu: ~ nhu:rtka “ankle” (GNOG)
Palyku  nhuku “ankle bone” (GNOG)
Kariyarra  nyukuru “elbow” (GNOG)
Nyamal  yuku “heel”101 (GNOG)
pNgayarda *nhuku102 (GNOG #382)

Kalkatungu  rnuku “ankle”103 (BB)

99 For quality of V1 cf. adn < *kuna.
100 From the “Other Paman” list. In the “Northern Pama” list, KLH reconstructs *nuka, with
an initial laminal solely on the basis of the Uradhi form. However, in his Uradhi sketch (1976b:
46) he lists this etymology as “*n(j)ukal > n(h)ukaw”, and in any event it is entirely possible
that an initial apical nasal regularly became lamino-dental in this language.
101 O’Grady does not assign this to *nhuku (below) but (instead) to a separate etymon, *luku
(see GNOG #873).
102 An initial apical nasal could not be reconstructed for this group (O’Grady 1966:83-4); I
assume here that an initial apical regularly became lamino-dental.
Dhangu  
  *rnuku “foot” (BSch)
Djinang  
  *rnu “foot; foundation” Cognate? (BW)
Djinba  
  *rnuki “foot; foundation”104 (BW)
*pPNy  
  *nuka105 (BA, from KLH’s careful research)
***
GBadhun  
  *ragul “ankle” (PS)

Key: *ngaca “1st Sg Oblique” pronoun
See also *ngacu-.
Atampaya  
  atha+ “me” ps: In athantyu BEN, athanmun ABL. (TC)
WNgathan  
  ngath “mine; to/for me” Also ngathan “to/for me”, ngathanang “at/on me”. (PS)
YY  
  ngatha+n “me, my” DAT.
YMel  
  ngatha+nt “me, my” DAT.
Koko-Bera  
  ngathéntvw “my” Also ngathérru;106 (BA)
Dyirbal  
  ngaja “I” KLH, RMWD
Girramay  
  ngaja “I ERG” KLH, RMWD
*pPaman  
  *ngaca (KLH)
W. Bundj  
  ngadha: “me” Stem for non-core cases other than GEN. (MS)
Pitta-Pitta  
  ngatha- “me” ps: Only in ngatharila (Causal case-form). (BB)
Yorta Yorta  
  ngatha+i (ERG)” (B&M)
EC Arrernte  
  the “I (ERG)”107 (H&D)
Martuth  
  ngatha- “I” Base of Locative case-form ngathala; GNOG
gives ngatha as citation form. AD, GNOG
Palyku  
  ngatha “I” (GNOG)
Panyjima  
  ngatha “I (Nom)” (GNOG, AD)
Yinytji  
  ngayha- “me” ps: In Locative ngayhala, ABL ngayhalangu,
Instrumental ngayhalu.108 (FW)
Nyangal  
  ngatha ~ ngaca “I” (GNOG)
pNgayarda  
  *ngatha (GNOG #709)
Bayungu  
  ngatha “I” (PA)

103 Poss. loan, in view of initial-dropping in Kalkatungu.
104 Final i < *a is apparently regular in at least some of these northwestern Yolngu dialects.
105 For a different interpretation of these data, see O’Grady 1990a: 11.
106 KLH records ngatherru, q.v. under *ngacu.
107 A source in *ngacu is also a possibility.
108 Intervocalic /yh/ < pNgayarda *th is regular.
Dhalandji  ngatha “I” (PA)
Burduna  ngaya “I” (PA)
**pKanyara**  *ngatha* (PA #60)
Djiwarli  ngatha “I” (PA)
Djururu  ngatha “I” (PA)
Wariyangga  ngatha “I” (PA)
Dhiin  ngatha “I” (PA)
Dhar (l)  ngadha “I” (PA)
Dhar (d)  ngadha “I” (PA)
**pMantharta**  *ngatha* (PA #60)
Yingkarta  ngatha “I” ps: Nom.: any subject. ACC ngathanha, DAT-GEN ngathangu (~ ngayu), Loc ngathala. (AD)
Nyungar  ngec “I” Var. ngany. (WD)
**pPNy**  *ngaca*+ See the note to pPNy *ngacu.

*Key:* *ngaci “mother’s father”  n  K
KKW  athe, athel “grandfather” (RJK)
KLY (Mabuyag)  athe “grandfather” Syn. (?) baebath. (EB)
Uradih  athi “mother’s father” Also athiuda “mother’s father”;
Atampaya, Angkumuthi, & Yadhaykenu. (KLH, TC)
Mpalitjanh  thi- “mother’s father” (KLH)
Luthigh  thi- “mother’s father” (KLH)
Yinwum  "ci- “mother’s father” (KLH)
Linnjithigh  thi- “mother’s father” (KLH)
Alngith  thay- “mother’s father” (KLH)
Awngthim  thay- “mother’s father” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith  thi- “mother’s father” (KLH)
Ngkoth  thay- “mother’s father” (KLH)
Aritinng  ci- “mother’s father” (KLH)
Mbiywom  ci- “mother’s father” (KLH)
WMungknh  ngac(-wayaw) “father’s mother” (KLH)
WMungknh  ngac(-wu:t) “mother’s father” (KLH)
WMen’h  ngac(-wu:t) “mother’s father” (KLH)
WNgathrr  ngac(-wu:t) “mother’s father” (KLH)
WNgathan  ngethiy “mother’s father” Also ngethn or ngethinthvnh “mother’s father (and reciprocal?)”; ngethiy “mother’s father”; kung-ngathvnh “man’s daughter’s daughter”. Also athiy “father’s father; father’s mother’s older brother”, probably a loan. (PS)
WNganytjarra  ngaci “father”
KUwanh  ngathidhe “mother, mother’s younger sister” Also ngathiñe “father’s elder sister, mother-in-law”, ngathake “younger brother”, ngathale “mother’s younger brother, father-in-law”, ngathepe “elder sister”, ngathukpe “mother’s elder sibling”, ngathule “younger sister”, ngathuñe “elder brother”. Also ngaci “father; father’s younger brother”.

(S&J)

Pakanh  ngathi “mother’s father” Not= ngathe. (LY/BA)
Umpila  ngaci-(mu) “mother’s father” (KLH)
Umpila  ngaci-cu “daughter’s son” (KLH)
KThaayorre  ngethe, ngan- “mother’s father” (KLH)
KThaayorre  ngethe, warr- “father’s mother” (KLH)
GYim  ngadhi “mother’s father” (JHav)
KYalngaji “mother’s father” (Hr&Hr)
Djabugay  ngaji “mother’s father” EP: also “father’s father”. (KLH, EP)
Flinders I  āthi, rr- “mother’s father”

pPaman  *ngaci109 (KLH)
GBadhun  ngajina “father’s father” (PS)
Bidyara  ngadhi “mother’s father; daughter’s son” Also ngadhindyila. (GB)
Margany  ngadhiñ “mother’s father” (GB)
Gunya  ngadhiñ “mother’s father” (GB)

pPM  *ngaci
Ngawun  ngathiya “spouse” (GB)
M-Yapi  ngathiya “spouse” (GB)
M-Thakurti  ngathiya “spouse” (GB)
Wunumara  ngathiya “spouse” (GB)
Yugambeh  ngadhang “grandfather; grandson” “Old man”. Also “wife”:110 (MS)

W. Bundj  ngadhang “grandfather; grandchild (to male)” Also ngadhinggir “husband”, questioned in source. (MS)
Gumb  ngaji “brother-in-law”111 (DE)
Kalkatungu  ngaca(ci) “father’s father” Cognate? Also cac(ci) “mother’s father”. (BB)
Pitta-Pitta  ngathanha “father’s mother” Also (?) ngatha “little boy”,

109 Original MS has footnote indication but no fn.
110 Prob. ngadhang + -girgan [w. Feminine +gan] “grandfather’s wife” (i.e. grandmother).
111 Long V1 expected (see *carra, *kuna, *lirra); possibly a loan.
ngathapiyaka “offspring (man speaking)”, ngathari(ka) “offspring (woman speaking)”. (BB)

EC Arrernte  ace “mother’s father; mother’s father’s dreaming; daughter’s child” Var. ice. See also acewe “friend”, below. (H&D)

Guurrindji ngaci “father” (PMcC)

Djapu ngathi “mother’s father” (FMo)

Gupa ngathi “mother’s father” Also ngathiwalkur “MoMoMoMoBrSo, mother-in-law’s uncle”. (BL-MC)

Dhuwal ngathi “mother’s father and similar kinsmen” (JHeath)

Daartiwuy ngathi “grandpa (mum’s father)” (MG)

Ritharrngu ngathi- “mother’s father” (JHeath)

pPNy *ngaci

MM nga:c-i “friend, countryman, protector, totem” Written “ngaidye”. Meyer; tape

EC Arrernte acewe “good friend, mate; what a man calls another man who has been through initiation with him; “there are some types of plants, flowers and butterflies, and some types of spirit people that are special friends for particular groups of people such as boys, girls or men” (H&D)

Baagandji ngaji “watersnake, mythical rainbow serpent” (LH)

Panyjima ngajimu “younger sister” (AD)

Key: *ngacu “1 Sg Oblique” pronoun
See also *ngaca.

Uradhi athu+ “1 Sg Obl” (KLH)

Atampaya athu+ “1 Sg Obl” ps: In athunha ACC (also anhiβa), athumu Gen, athuna DAT (TC)

Angkamuthi athu+ “1 Sg Obl” ps: In athumu GEN; athi+:+ with other case-endings. (TC)

Yadhaykenu athu+ “1 Sg Obl” ps: In athunha ACC (also anhiβa), athumu Gen, athuna Dat, athuñcu BEN; not in athi:pun ABL. (TC)

Mpalitjanh thu- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Luthigh thu- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Yinwum "thu- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Linngithigh tho- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Alngith tho- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Awngthim thaw- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith  
*tho- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Ngkoth  
*tho- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Aritinng  
*thu- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Mbiywom  
*tho- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

WMungknh  
*ngath “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

WMe’nh  
*ngath “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

WNgathrr  
*ngath “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

WMuminh  
*ngath “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Kaanytju  
*ngatha- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Umpila  
*ngatha- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

KThaayorre  
*ngath- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

YY  
*ngatha+ “1 SG Obl” Dat *ngathan, ACC *ngathanh (rare).

YMEL  
*ngatha+ “1 SG Oblique”

KB  
*ngathvrru “my” BA records ngathérrv. See *ngaca. Hale lists under *ngacu ~ *ngaci. (KLH)

PS  
*tho-m “my” IG gives thum DAT, ju Nom. (KLH, IG)

GYimithirr  
ngadhu “my” JHAV: Dat & Gen+Abs. (KLH, JHAV)

HR  
thaw “my” (KLH)

ON  
*athu- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Yidiny  
*ngaci- “1 SG Obl” (KLH)

Mbabaram  
j3 “my (GEN)” (RMWD)

**Paman**  
*ngacu- 112 (KLH)

Bidyara  
ngaju “my (GEN)” ps: ACC ngajuna. 113 (GB)

Margany  
ngacu “my”113 (GB)

Gunya  
ngacu “my” 113 (GB)

Wiradjuri  
ngadhu “I” (PA)

Wbuwan  
ngathu “I” (TD/PA)

Muruwari  
ngathu “I” (LFO)

**P CNSW**  
*ngadhu (PA #343)

W. Bundj  
ngadhu “I (ERG)” (MS)

Yugambeh  
ngadhu “I”114 (MS)

Kalkatungu  
ngathu “I (ERG)” Also ngaci “me (Dat)”. (BB)

Pitta-Pitta  
ngathu “I (ERG)” (BB)

Wang (G)  
ngathu “I (ERG)” (M&W)

Baakandji  
nga(:)dhu “I (ERG)” Bound form -adhu. (LH)

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112 Middle Paman list adds *ngaca alternant; “Other Paman” has *ngacu- and *ngaci-.

113 Expected C2 is *dh.

114 See also ngay under *ngayu.
Buwandik  
\( ngathu \) “I”  
\( ps: \) Intransitive subject form; inflectional suffixes  
\( \text{(ERG, GEN)} \) added to this base. (BB)

\begin{tabular}{ll}

MM  &  \( ngath(i) \) “I (ERG)” Yallop gives \( ngati \), Meyer \( ng:te \), Taplin \( ngat(te) \). (B&B)

Atnya  &  \( ngathu \) “I ERG” Contrast \( ngacu \) “my”. (Mc&Mc)

Wirangu  &  \( ngadhu \) “I ERG” Also \( ngaju \sim ngaji \) “my, mine”. (LH)

ECArrernte  &  ac- “me; my”  
\( ps: \) DAT \( acenge \) (\( N \) cenge); \( GEN \) acinhe (\( N \) (a)cenhe). A source of the form \( *ngaci \) is possible. (H&D)

Warlpiri  &  \( ngaju(lu) \) “I”  
\( ps: \) ABS. Also Object/DAT clitic \( -ju \). (KLH)

Walmatjarri  &  \( ngaju \sim ngaji \) (JH)

Nyangumarta  &  \( ngacu- \) “me” (GNOG)

Ngarluma  &  \( ngacu \) “me”  
\( ps: \) ACC. Nom. \( ngayi \) “I”; \( GEN \) ngacutharntu “my”. (KLH)

Panyjima  &  \( ngaju \) “me (ACC)” (AD)

Yinytji  &  \( ngayu \) “me, to me, for me” Also \( ngayi \) (Nom.).\(^{115}\) (FW)

pPNy  &  \*ngacu(+)\(^{116}\)

\end{tabular}

**Key:** \*ngaka “later” nAdvTime  
YY  &  \( nga7vnhvn \) “a few days ago; another day later on (in the past), on the next day”

Warlpiri  &  \( ngaka \) “soon, a short time in the future; by and by”  
\( ps: \) particle (KLH)

Warlmanpa  &  \( ngaka \) “soon, by and by” (DGN)

pPNy  &  \*ngaka (BA)

**Kayardild**  &  \( ngaka-tha \) “wait for”  
\( ps: \) v (NE)

Yukulta  &  \( ngaka-tha \) “to fish” vi (SK/NE)

pT  &  \*ngaka-tha (NE)

**Iwaidja**  &  \( ri-ngakan \) “look around” (NE)

Burarra  &  \( ngeki \sim ngeka \) “have a rest” (NE)

Gurrogone  &  \( ngeki \sim ngeka \) “have a rest” (NE)

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\(^{115}\) Lenition to /y/ from and earlier /c/ (alveopalatal, not dental) is regular in this context, but \*ngayu as a source cannot be ruled out.

\(^{116}\) Dixon (1980) and others derive this from \*ngay + ERG *cu; this analysis quite probably has explanatory value with regard to reflexes (as in Maric, Arandic, and Ngayarda languages) with /c/ where /th/ is otherwise expected; cf. \*ngaca. HK reconstructs a DAT *ngac’u (his \*ngatu) and an ERG *ngacu (his \*ngathu) for this etymon.
Key: *ngali “we INDU” pronoun

Uradhi (At) ali(βa) “we INDU” (KLH, TC)
Angkamuthi ali(βa) “we INDU” (TC)
Yadhaykenu ali(βa) “we INDU” (TC)
Mpalitjanh li- “we INDU” (KLH)
Yinwum le- “we INDU” (KLH)
Linngithigh li- “we INDU” (KLH)
Alngith lay- “we INDU” (KLH)
Awmngthim lay- “we INDU” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith li- “we INDU” (KLH)
Ngkoth lay- “we INDU” (KLH)
Aritinning li- “we INDU” (KLH)
Mbiywom le- “we INDU” (KLH)
WMungknh ngal “we INDU” (KLH)
WMe’nh ngal “we INDU” (KLH)
WNgathrr ngal “we INDU” (KLH)
WNgathan ngal “we INDU” (PS)
WMuminh ngali- ~ ngale “we INDU” (KLH)
KUwanh ngale “we INDU” (S&J)
Kaanytju ngali “we INDU” (KLH)
Umpila ngali “we INDU” (KLH)
KThaayorre ngal “we INDU” (KLH)
YY ngele “we INDU”\(^\text{117}\)
YMel ngele “we INDU”\(^\text{117}\)
PS lipal “we INPL” IG has liy-pal. (KLH, IG)
PS lelvk “we DU”\(^\text{118}\) IG has le-nda (inclusive), le-la (exclusive). (KLH, IG)
GYim ngali “we INDU” JHav: “1st person dual”. (KLH, JHav)
Muluridji ngali “we INDU” (KLH)
CC ngali “we INDU” (KLH)
KYalngali “we INDU” Also ngalin “we ExDu”. (Hr&Hr)
HR lay-n “we INDU” (KLH)
ON ali-n “we INDU” (KLH)
Yidiny ngali “we INDU” (KLH)
KB ngaliñtvw “we (Incl Du)” (BA)
Mbabaram li; “we (Du)” (RMWD)

\(^{117}\) Presence of V2 conditioned by a 3rd syllable.
\(^{118}\) Cf. same reduplication & suffixation with *ngana.
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunya</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we DU”</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pPM</strong></td>
<td><em>ngali</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngawun</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we DU”</td>
<td>(GB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-Kulan</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we DU”</td>
<td>(GB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-Yapi</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we DU”</td>
<td>(GB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-Thakurti</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we DU”</td>
<td>(GB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-Kutuna</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we DU”</td>
<td>(GB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Bundj</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we (nonSg)”</td>
<td>(MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugambeh</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we (nonSg)”</td>
<td>(MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pNNSW</strong></td>
<td><em>ngali</em> ACC</td>
<td><em>ngaliñana</em></td>
<td>(TC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiradjuri</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we two”</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wbuwan</td>
<td>ngali: “we two”</td>
<td></td>
<td>(TD/PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamilaraay</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we two”</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuwaaliyaay</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we two”</td>
<td>(PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuwaalaraay</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we two”</td>
<td>(CW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muruwari</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we two”</td>
<td>(LFO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pCNSW</strong></td>
<td><em>ngali</em></td>
<td>(PA #86)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitta-Pitta</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we (Du)”</td>
<td>(BB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang (G)</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we two”</td>
<td>(M&amp;W)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baakandji</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we two”</td>
<td>Clitic form -ali; ACC and Poss. free for ngalina, clitic -alina. (LH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madhimadhi</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we two”</td>
<td>Also -ngal (after a vowel) ~ -al (after a consonant) “our” (Du Poss. pronominal clitic). (LH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woiwurrung</td>
<td>-ngal</td>
<td>“our (Du Incl)”</td>
<td>Poss. clitic. (BB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Werg (Dj)</td>
<td>-angal</td>
<td>“we Du Incl”</td>
<td>Subj. clitic. (LH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wembawemba</td>
<td>-angal</td>
<td>“we Du Incl”</td>
<td>Subj. clitic. (LH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buwandik</td>
<td>=(ngal) “we DU Incl”</td>
<td>*ps: Subj. pronominal clitic; attaches to ngathu “I” to form ngathuwal “we Du Incl” (free pronoun). (BB)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirangu</td>
<td>ngali(ng)</td>
<td>“we DU”</td>
<td>Incl. and Excl. (LH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECArrerrente</td>
<td>il- “we (Du)”</td>
<td>*ps: All oblique cases ile-; Nom. Harmonic &amp; Agnate ile-; Nom. Disharmonic or Non-agnate ila-. (H&amp;D)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakaya</td>
<td>ngali</td>
<td>“we (Ex Du)”</td>
<td>Also ngal “we (In Du)”. (GB)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹¹⁹ NPaman list has footnote superscript but no fn.
Piti-Yank  ngali “weDU” (CG)
Warlpiri   ngalipa “we (Du Incl)” Also, subject clitic -lipa. (KLH)
Nyangumarta ngali “we Ex Du” (GNOG)
Ngarluma ngali “we INDU” Also ngaliya “we EXDU” (KLH, GNOG)
Kariyarra ngali “we INDU” (GNOG)
Martuth  ngali “we INDU” (AD)
Ngarla  ngali “we INDU” (GNOG)
Nyamal ngali “we INDU” (GNOG)
Palyku ngali “we INDU” (GNOG)
Panyijima ngali “we INDU” Also ngaliya “we (ExDu)”. (GNOG, AD)
Yinytji ngali “we INDU” FW: harmonic generation(s). (GNOG, FW)
Kurrama ngali “we INDU” (GNOG)

pNgayarda  *ngali (GNOG #708)
Bayungu ngali “we DU” (PA)
Dhalandji ngali “we DU” (PA)
Burduna ngali “we DU” (PA)

pKanyara  *ngali (PA #61)
Djiwarli ngali “we DU” (PA)
Djururu ngali “we DU” (PA)
Wariyangga ngali “we DU” (PA)
Dhiin ngali “we DU” (PA)
Dhar (l) ngali “we DU” (PA)
Dhar (d) ngali “we DU” (PA)

pMantharta  *ngali (PA #61)
Yingkarta ngalili “we Du” ps: Intransitive subject; ERG ngalilu, ACC ngalinha, Dat-Gen ngalingu, Loc ngalila. (AD)

Djinang ngali “we INDU” (BW)
Djinba ngali “we INDU” Ganalbingu, Dabi, Walmapuy. (BW)
Gupa ngali “weINDU” Also ngaliňu “weEXDU”. (BL-MC)

pPNy  *ngali (GNOG #708)

Kalkatungu ngalhi “we two” Also subject clitic (subordinate clauses) -alhi.120 (BB)

MM ngalh “we two” Phon: As cited by MMcD, but her phonetic transcription is [ngær]. Meyer gives nge:le, Taplin ngel & angel, B&B ngel, Yallop ngel. MMcD, Meyer, Taplin, B&B, Yallop

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120 The main clause subject clitic -l and object clitic -la seem to continue the original *l.
Yorta Yorta  *ngalñca* “taboo” nAdj
WMungknh  *ngeñc* “forbidden, taboo” (KPPW)
WNgathan  -*ngeñc* “sacred” As in *kaath-ngench* (“mother sacred”) “ritual
godmother of initiand”. Also *ngench* “snake”. (PS)
KUwanh  *ngañca* “taboo” (S&J)
KThaayorre  *ngañc-an* “holy, sacred” (AH)
YY  *ngalhth, ngalhtha* “taboo; sacred; first-level initiation
ceremony”
YMel  *ngalhth* “taboo”
GYim  *ngañja* “initiation ceremony (olden days)” Also “spouse of
grandchild”.121 (JHav)
**pPaman**  *ngalñca* (BA)

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ECArerrnte  *alcerre* “the Dreaming, Dreamtime; the creation of the world
and the things in it, and its eternal existence” (H&D)

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**Key**: *ngama* “mother” n K
YY  *ngama* “mother”117
KB  *ngamáyrṛ, pa-* “mother” (BA, KLH)
Aghu-Tharr  *mang* “mother” (LJ)
GYim  *ngamur* “mother” (KLH, JHav)
Muluridji  *ngamuru* “mother” (KLH)
CC  *ngamu* “mother” (KLH)
KYalngamu “mother, mother’s sisters, great granddaughter” (Hr&Hr)
Djabugay  *ngama* “mother, mother’s sisters” (KLH, EP)
**pPaman**  *ngama ~ ngamu* (KLH)
Ngawun  *ngamari* “mother’s brother” (GB)
Yugambeh  *nga:* *mang* “milk; woman’s breast” Also *ngamin* “breasts;
any breast”. (MS)

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121 For fate of *l, cf. GYim *buñja* “night-owl”, KYal *bulñja* “mopoke”.

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Yugambeh  ngama: “woman’s breast, nipple, teat” (MS)
Muruwari  ngama “breast”122 (LFO, PA)
Baagandji  ngama “breast, milk” (LH)
Diyari  ngama “breast” (PA)
Ngamini  ngama “breast” (PA)
Yarluyandi  ngama “breast” (PA)
Yandruwantha  ngama “breast” (PA)
Y’warra  ngama “breast” (PA)
Mithaka  ngama “breast” (PA)
Karawali  ngama “breast” (PA)
Wang  ngama “breast” (PA)
Wang (G)  ngama “breasts” Also ngamaja “mother” (M&W)
Kungadutyi  ngama “breast” (CB)
Pitta-Pitta  ngamaia “breast (female); milk” Also ngamari “mother, mother’s sister”. (BB)
Kalkatungu  ngamana “chest” Very probably a loan. Also, possibly, martu “mother”. (BB)
Warluwarra  ngama “breast” (CB)
Arabana  ngama “breast” (CB)
Wngurru  ngama “breast” (CB)
Malyangapa  ngama “breast” (CB)
Atnya  ngama “milk; breasts” Also ngami “mother; female animal”; ngami “female (animals)”; ngamarni “uncle (maternal)”. (Mc&Mc)
Parnkalla  ngama “breast” Also ngami “mother”. (KLH)
ECArrernte  m+ “mother” As in mace “my mother”, meyekwe “his/her mother”, meye “mother; daughter-in-law (to male) [in informal usage extended to mother’s brother]”. Also marle “female; girl; woman”. (H&D)
Warlpiri  ngama “female” Also ngamardi “mother”, ngamini “mother’s brother” (KLH)
Walmajarri  ngamarna “breast (female)” (JHd)
Walmajarri  ngamacir “mother, mother’s sister” (JHd)
Daartiwuy  ngama “mother, mum” (MG)
Gupa  ngama “mother” Syn. nga:rndi. (BL-MC)

Key: *ngami- “mother’s brother” n kin

122 PA assigns to *ngamung, q.v. under *ngamun.
M-Kulan  
ngamirn “mother’s brother” (GB)

M-Yapi  
ngamirn “mother’s brother” Also “father in law (to man or woman)” (sense questioned). (GB)

M-Thakurti  
ngamirn “mother’s brother” Also “father in law (to man or woman)” (sense questioned). (GB)

Yugambeh  
ngamin “breasts, any breast” Also ngamung “breasts”. (MS)

Buwandik  
ngami “mother’s brother” (BB)

Wirangu  
ngami “breast” (LH)

Warlpiri  
ngamirni “mother’s brother” (KLH)

Warmanpa  
ngamirni “uncle, mother’s brother” (DGN)

Mudburra  
ngamirni “uncle, mother’s brother” (RG)

Djapu  
ngami “breast” (FM)

Djambarrpuynu  
ngami “breast, nipple; milk” (GWVW)

Daartiwyu  
ngамиni “breast” (MG)

Gupa  
ngami “breast; milk” (BL-MC)

Dhangu  
ngami “breast, milk” (BSch)

Ritharrngu  
ngami “milk; female breast, teat; milk snake” (JHeath)

pPNy  
*ngami(r)ni).

KKW  
amama “mum, mummy; auntie (mother’s sister); miss, mrs (for younger women)” Contrast apu, apual “mother (middle-aged to elderly)” (RJK)

Diyari  
ngamurrhu “orphan” (PA)

Ngamini  
ngamurrhu “orphan” (PA/R)

Yandruwantha  
ngamurrhu “orphan” (PA/R)

Y’warrrka  
ngamurrhu “orphan” (PA/R)

pCK  
*ngamurrhu (PA)

Pitta-Pitta  
ngamurrhu “orphan” (BB)

Kayardild  
ngathu “mother; man’s daughter-in-law, woman’s brother’s daughter-in-law” (NE)

Yukulta  
ngathu “mother, mother’s older sister” (SK/NE)

Lardil  
gama “mother, …” (NgKL)

pT  *ngathu (NE)

*ngamun “breast” n B

123 “rrh” = trill.
Djabugay *ngamun “breasts” Also ngamu “thumb, bug toe”. (EP)
Yidiny ngamun “breast” (KLH)
Dyirbal ngamun “breast” (KLH)

pPaman *ngamun (KLH)
GBadhun ngamun “breast” (PS)
Bidyara ngamun “breast” (GB)
Margany ngamun “breast, milk” (GB)
Gunya ngamun “breast, milk” (GB)

pPM (?) *ngamun
Warrgamay ngamun “(female) breast” (RMWD)
Nyawaygi ngamun “breast” (RMWD)
Yugambeh ngamung “breasts” Also ngamin “breasts, any breast” (MS)
Wiradjuri ngamung “breast” (PA)
Wbuwan ngamuN “breast” (TD/PA)
Wayilwan ngamu “breast” (PA)
Gamilaraay ngamu “breast” (PA)
Yuwaaliyaay ngamu “breast” Also ngamu-ng “suck”. (CW, PA)
Yuwaalaraay ngamu breast” Also ngamu-ng “suck”. (CW, PA)
Muruwari ngama “breast”124 (PA)

pCNSW *ngamung (PA #87)
Gupa ngamun’kurr “milk; breast” (BL-MC)
pPNy *ngamun

Kalkatungu ngamun “lump” (BB)

Key: *ngana “we EXnonSg” pronoun
Uradhi ana(βa) “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
Atampaya ana(βa) “we InclPl” (TC)
Angkmuthi ana(βa) “we InclPl” (TC)
Yadhaykenu ana(βa) “we InclPl” (TC)
Mpalitijanh rna- “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
Luthigh rna- “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
Yinwum na- “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
Linngithigh na- “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
Alngith na- “we EXPL” (KLH)
Ntra’nghith na- “we EXnonSG” (KLH)

124 PA puts with *ngamung; BA with *ngama, q.v.
Ngkoth  na- “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
Aritinng  na- “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
Mbiywom  na- “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
WMungknh  ngan “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
WMe’nh  ngan “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
WNgathrr  ngan “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
WNgathan  ngan “we (EX nonSG)” (PS)
WNuminh  ngana “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
Kaanytju  ngana “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
Umpila  ngana “we EXnonSG” (KLH)
Kurrtjar  nga:n “we PL” (KLH)
PS (Rimangg)  dadvkv “we EX” (KLH, IG)
GYim  ngana “1st person pl.” Coastal dialect. (JHav)
Muluridji  ngana “we PL” (KLH)
CC  ngana “we PL” (KLH)
KYalngana  “we InPl” Contrast ngañcin “we ExPl”. (Hr&Hr)
Mbabaram  na “we (Pl)” (RMWD)
Dyirbal  ngana “we PL” (KLH)
Girramay  nganaci “we PL” (KLH)
pPaman  *ngana (KLH)
GBadhun  ngana- “we PL” ps: Ben & Gen nganangu, Dat (& “with”)
         nganan.ga, ERG ngananggu. (PS)
Warrungu  ngana “we PL” (TTs)
Bidyara  ngana “we PL” (GB)
Margany  ngana “we PL” (GB)
Gunya  ngana “we PL” (GB)
pPM  *ngana (BA)
Ngawun  ngana “we (Pl)” (GB)
M-Kulan  nganayirra “we (Pl)” (GB)
M-Yapi  nganayirra “we (Pl)” (GB)
M-Thakurti  ngana “we (Pl)” (GB)
M-Kutuna  ngana “we (Pl)” Questioned. (GB)
pNNSW  *nganah “1 Du Ex Nom”. (TC)
Muruwari  ngana “we PL” (LFO)
Pitta-Pitta  ngarna “we (Pl, Nom)” (BB)
Wang  ngana “we (ExPl.Nom)” (GB, PA CLE)

125 Cf. same reduplication & suffixation with *ngali; it is possible on the other hand that the 2nd da relates to the rna of Pitj-Yank nganarna; see below.. IG has dada.
Yantruwantha  \textit{ngani} "we (ExPl.Nom)" (PA CLE)
Y’warrika  \textit{ngani} "we (ExPl.Nom)" (PA CLE)
Diyari  \textit{ngayana} "we (ExPl.Nom)" (PA CLE)
Ngamini  \textit{nganyurr}u "we (ExPl.Nom)" (PA CLE)
Yarluandi  \textit{nganyurr}u "we (ExPl.Nom)" (PA CLE)
\textbf{pKarnic}  \textit{*ngana} \textit{ps}: Also \textit{DAT-Purposive} \textit{*nganangka}, ACC
\textit{*ngananha}. (PA CLE)

Woiwurrung  \textit{-ngan} “our (Du Ex)” Poss. clitic. (BB)
MM  \textit{ngan:ne} “we (Pl)" Taplin gives \textit{ngurn}, B&B \textit{ngan-}. (Meyer, Taplin, B&B)

ECArrernte  \textit{anw-} “we (Pl)” With modifications for inclusivity/exclusivity, agnation, generation harmony. Source of labialisation? (H&D)

Pitj-Yank  \textit{nganarna} “wePL” (CG)
Warlpiri  \textit{nganimp}a “we (Excl Pl)” Also Object/DAT clitic -\textit{nganpa}.
(KHL)

Ngarluma  \textit{nganarna} “we PL EXCL” (KLH, GNOG)
Martuth  \textit{nganarna} “we PL EXCL” (AD)
Nyamal  \textit{nganarna} “we PL EXCL” (GNOG)
Palyku  \textit{nganarna} “we PL EXCL” (GNOG)
\textbf{pNgayarda}  \textit{*nganarna}\textsuperscript{126} (GNOG #627)

Bayungu  \textit{ngana} “we PL” (PA)
Dhalandji  \textit{ngana} “we PL” (PA)
Burduna  \textit{ngana} “we PL” (PA)
\textbf{pKanyara}  \textit{*ngana} (PA #63)
Djiwarli  \textit{ngana} “we PL” (PA)
Djururu  \textit{ngana} “we PL” (PA)
Wariyangga  \textit{ngana} “we PL” (PA)
Dhiin  \textit{ngana} “we PL” (PA)
Dhar (l)  \textit{ngana} “we PL” (PA)
Dhar (d)  \textit{ngana} “we PL” (PA)
\textbf{pMantharta}  \textit{*ngana} (PA #63)
Gupa  \textit{nganapurr}u “weEXPL” (BL-MC)
\textbf{pPNy}  \textit{*ngana}

Baagandji  \textit{ngina} “we PL” Clitic form \textit{-ina}; ACC & GEN \textit{nginana}, clitic \textit{-ina}. (LH)

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\textsuperscript{126} Not attested in Yinytji.
Yorta Yorta  ŋana “we ExPl” (B&M)

Key: *ngarnka “beard” n B
Bidyara  ngan.gard “beard”¹²⁷ (GB)
Margany  ngan.ga “beard” (GB)
Gunya    ngan.gard “beard”¹²⁷ (GB)
Pitta-Pitta nganka “chin, beard” (BB)
Arabana  nganka “beard” (CB)
Wngurru  nganka “beard” (CB)
Diyari    nganka “beard” (PA)
Yandruwantha ngan.ga “beard” (CB)
Wangkumara nganka “beard” (CB)
Kungadutyi “ngarnka, ngaNka” “beard” (CB)
pKarnic *ngarnka (PA CLE)
pKarnic *nganka (BA)
Atnya    ngarn.ga “beard” (Mc&Mc)
Nugunu   ngarnka “beard” (PA CLE)
Barngarla ngarnka “beard” (KLH)
Wirangu  ngan.ga “whiskers, moustache” Also ngangga “beard”:
          Gawler Ranges word. (LH)
pThura-Yura *ngarnka (BA)
Nyangumarta ngarnka “beard” (GNOG)
Mudburra  ngarnka “beard; jaw” (RG)
Bayungu  ngarnka “beard” (PA)
Dhalandji ngarnka “beard” (PA)
Burduna  ngartka “beard” (PA)
pKanyara *ngarnka (PA #315)
Ngarluma  ngarnka “beard” Also ngarnngarn “chin”. (KLH, GNOG)
Kariyarra ngarnka “beard” (GNOG)
Panyjima  ngankurpa “moustache” Lack of retoflexion not accounted
          for. Also ngarnngarnpa “chin”. (AD)
Ngarla   ngarnka “beard” (GNOG)
Nyamal   ngarnka(n) “beard” (GNOG)
pNgayarda *ngarnka (GNOG #628)
Nhanda   ngarn.ga “beard, whiskers, moustache” (JB)
pPNy     *ngarnka¹²⁸

¹²⁷ /rd/ < *R.
¹²⁸ Not in CYP or Yolngu; not pPNy?
Malyangapa \textit{ngankuru} “beard” \textit{ps: “r” = tap.} (CB)
Karlamayi \textit{ngarnkurr} “beard” Also \textit{ngarnkur} “chin”. (KLH)
Pitj-Yank \textit{ngarnkurr} “beard, facial hair” (CG)
P-L \textit{ngarnkurpa} “beard, whiskers” (Hn&Hn)
Warburton \textit{ngarnkurpa} “whiskers, beard” (WD)
Bailko \textit{ngarnkur} “beard” (GNOG)

**Martuth** \textit{ngarnngarn} “chin” (AD)
Karlamayi \textit{ngarnngarn} “chin” (KLH)

\textit{Key:} *\textit{ngañcar} “tongue” \textit{n B}
See also *\textit{calañ}, *\textit{yal}’u.
Atampaya \textit{anhtarra} “scorpion; flame; spear grass” (TC)
Angkamuthi \textit{anhtarra} “scorpion; flame; spear grass” (TC)
Yadhaykenu \textit{anhtarra} “scorpion; flame; spear grass” (TC)
WMungknh \textit{nganth} “tongue” (KLH)
WMuminh \textit{nganhta} “tongue” (KLH)
KUwanh \textit{nganhta} “tongue” (S&J)
Pakanh \textit{nganhta}, \textit{tha}:- “tongue” (BA-LY)
Kurrtjar \textit{ñci:r} “tongue”\textsuperscript{129} (KLH)
PS/Rimangg \textit{nhdhar} “tongue” (KLH, IG)
Aghu-Laya \textit{nhdherr} “tongue” (BR)
GYimithirr \textit{nganhdha(:)r} “tongue”\textsuperscript{130} (KLH, JHav)
\textbf{pPaman} \textit{ngañcar} (KLH)
Bidjara \textit{nganhdhan} “flame” Also \textit{nganhdañ} “chin”. (GB)
\textbf{pPM} \textit{ngañcar}\textsuperscript{131}
Warluwarra \textit{ngathala} “tongue” (GB)
Bularnu \textit{ngathali} “tongue” (GB)
Yinjilanji \textit{nganthali} “tongue” (GB)
Wakaya \textit{nginththal} ~ \textit{niñjal} ~ \textit{niñjilt} “tongue” Also \textit{iñjál} ~ \textit{iñjirlt} “word, talk, language”; initial \textit{i} = \textit{yi}. (GB)
Western Wakayangen\textit{nthhel(d)} “tongue” (GB)
Yanyuwa \textit{nganththal} “tongue” (GB)
Antekerrepenhe \textit{añeere} “tongue” Unaccounted for: /ñc/ instead of /nhth/ as in

\textsuperscript{129} KLH: cognition extremely doubtful.
\textsuperscript{130} JHav: long V2 only. Long V2 implies former 3rd syll.
\textsuperscript{131} Final *r inferred from attestations outside PM.
nhthenhe “where” < *wañca. Contiguous with E. Alyawarr. (KLH)

Alyawarr (E) ańcer “tongue” Unaccounted for: /ñc/ instead of /nhth/.

Contiguous with Antekerrepenhe. (GB)

Martuth nganthari “tooth; sharp” (AD)

pPNy *ngańcar

Karrwa nganjal “tongue” (NE)

Yangkaal ngańcarla “flame” (NE)

Yukulta ngańcalta “flames, light” (SK/NE)

pSouthernTangkic *ngańcal-ta (NE)

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Margany nganhdi “to speak, to talk” Also nganhdiñ “speech, language”. (GB)

Gunya nganhdi “to speak, to talk” (GB)

Key: *ngańi “1 Sg. Dir. Object” pronoun

Uradhi (At) anhî(βa) “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH, TC)

Angkamuthi anhî(βa) “1 SG Dir. Object” (TC)

Yadhaykenu anhî(βa) “1 SG Dir. Object” (TC)

Mpalitjanh nhi- “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

Luthigh nhi- “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

Alngith nhay- “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

Awnghthim nhay- “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

Ntra’ngith nhi- “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

Ngkoth nhay- “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

Aritting ŋi- “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

WMungknh ngań “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

WMe’nh ngań “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

WNgathrr nganh “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

WMuminh ngańi “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

Kaanytju ngańi “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

KThaayorre nganh “1 SG Dir. Object” (KLH)

YY ngini ~ nginh “1 SG ACC” Survival of *V2 implies a former

3rd syllable (suffix); nginh is a clitic form.

GYim nganhi “me” ps: ACC. (KLH, JHav)

Muluridji ngańa “me” (KLH)

CC ngańa “me” (KLH)

KYal ngańa “me” ps: ACC. Hr & Hr.
HR           nhe “me” (KLH)
Djabugay    ngaña “me” (KLH, EP)
Yidiny       ngañan “me” (KLH)
Kurrtjar     nga:n “me” (KLH)
Mbabaram     na “me (ACC)” With /n/. (RMWD)
Giramay      ngaña “me” (KLH)
ppPaman      *ngañi{132} (KLH)
GBadhun      nganha- “me” Also given for “we (plural)” (PS)
Warrungu     ngaña “me ACC” (TTs)
Margany      ngaña “me” (GB)
Gunya        ngaña “me” (GB)
ppPM          ngaña (KLH)
W. Bundj      ngañi: “me (GEN)” (MS)
W. Bundj      ngañi “me (ACC)” (MS)
Yugambeh     ngaña: “my own, mine (GEN)” (MS)
Yugambeh     ngañi “me (ACC)” (MS)
pNNSW          ngaña (KLH)
Yuwaalaray:   ngaña “me (ACC)” (CW)
Muruwari      ngaña “me (ACC)” (LFO)
Ngawun        ngaña “me ACC” Phon: With /n/. (GB)
Pitta-Pitta   ngaña “me ACC” Also as the base of the Causal case-form
              ngañari. Also ngañu “I (Future Subj.)”. (BB 195)
Diyari       ngaña “1st SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Ngamini      ngaña “1st SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Yarluyandi   ngaña “1st SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Yandruwantha ngaña “1st SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Y`warrrka    ngaña “1st SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Mithaka      ngaña “1st SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Wang         ngaña “1st SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Wang (G)      ngañi “I (Nom)” (M&W)
Wang (G)      ngaña “me (ACC)” (M&W)
pKarnic       ngaña (PA CLE)
Baakandji    nga(nh)a “me (ACC), my (Gen)” Also Poss. in Baarundji and
              Bandjigali dialects. Also -anha “my” (possessive clitic) (cited also with
              long vowel, and once with apical n). (LH)
Buwandik     =ngañ “me” ps: 1st Singular oblique (ACC, DAT, GEN) clitic.
              (BB)

132 “Other Paman” list has *ngañi ~ *ngaña.
MM  nganh “me (ACC)” Meyer gives ngañi (n with macron); Taplin gives (ng)an, B&B ngan, MMcD nganhi. (Meyer, Taplin, B&B, MMcD)
Wirangu  nganha “I (Nom & ACC & Dat)” In the Nom. (intransitive subject) use this form presumably has replaced ngayi. Var. (Gawler Ranges) nganya. (LH)

**pPNy**  *ngañi and *ngaña

*Key:* *ngayu “I” pronoun
Uradhi (At)  ayu(ba) “I” (KLH, TC)  
Angkamuthi  ayu(ba) “I” (TC)  
Yadhaykenu  ayu(ba) “I” (TC)  
Mpaltitjanh  ayu- “I” (KLH)  
Luthigh  ayu- “I” (KLH)  
Yinwum  ayu- “I” (KLH)  
Linngithigh  ayo- “I” (KLH)  
Alngith  ayo- “I” (KLH)  
Awngthim  aw- “I” (KLH)  
Ntra’ngith  ayo- “I” (KLH)  
Ngkoth  ñco- “I” Sic. (KLH)  
Aritinnng  ayu- “I” (KLH)  
Mbiywom  ayo- “I” (KLH)  
WMungknh  ngay “I” (KLH)  
WMe’nñh  ngay “I” (KLH)  
 WNgathrr  ngay “I” (KLH)  
WNgathan  ngay “I” (PS)  
WMuminh  ngaya “I” (KLH)  
Kaanytju  ngayu ~ ngaya “I” (KLH)  
Umpila  ngayu “I” (KLH)  
KThaayorre  ngay “I” (KLH)  
YY  ngoyo “I”133  
YMel  ngoyo “I”133  
Kurrtjar  ngay “I” (KLH)  
PS  jo “I” (KLH)  
GYIm  ngayu “I” (KLH, JHav)  
KYaŋngayu “I” ps: DAT & GEN ngayku. (Hr&Hr)  
HR  yaw “I” (KLH)

133 Presence of V2 conditioned by a third syllable.
ON  ay³ “I” (BA, KLH)
Djabugay  ngawu “I” Compare also ngayi- (KLH), ngaya- (RP) “1 SG Obl”. (KLH, EP)
Yidiny  ngayu “I” KLH, RMWD
Mbabaram  y³ “I” (RMWD)
Girramay  ngay-pa “I nonERG” (KLH)
pPaman  *ngayu¹³⁴ (KLH)
GBadhun  ngaya “I” (PS)
Warrungu  ngaya “I” (TTs)
Bidyara  ngaya “I” (GB)
Margany  ngaya “I” (GB)
Gunya  ngaya “I” (GB)
pMaric  *ngaya
Ngawun  ngayu “I” (GB)
M-Kulan  ngayi “I” (GB)
M-Yapi  ngayi “I” (GB)
M-Thakurti  ngayiku “I” As in source. (GB)
M-Kutuna  ngayi “I” (GB)
W. Bundj  ngay “I (Nom)” Intransitive subject. (MS)
Kalkatungu  ngayi “I” (BB)
Yugambeh  ngay “I (Nom)” Var. ngayu and ngayul. Intransitive subject. (MS)
pNNSW  *ngaya (TC)
Gamilaraay  ngaya “I” (PA)
Yuwaalinyaay  ngaya “I” (PA)
Yuwaalaraay  ngaya “I” ps: GEN ngay. (CW)
pCNSW  *ngaya (PA #276)
Baakandji  ngayi “me (ACC), my (Gen)” Also -ayi “me, my” (object and possessive clitic)” (LH)
Yorta Yorta  nga “I” ps: Intransitive subject.¹³⁵ (B&M)
Madhimadhi  -ngay “my” After a vowel; -ay after a vowel. Poss.
pronominal clitic. Written ngai in source. (LH)
Atnya  ngayi “I” (Mc&Mc)
Parnkalla  ngayi “I” (KLH)
Kuyani  ngayi “I” (LH)
Wirangu  ngay “I” See LH 1999: 73 for details of usage. (LH)

¹³⁴ “Other Paman” adds *ngayi alternant.
¹³⁵ Continues *ngayu?
Barry Alpher

**Kaurna**

`ngayi “I” (LH)

**ECArrrente**

*aye-* “I” *ps: Nom & ACC ayenge, ACC (NE only) ayenhe.*

(H&D)

**Piti-Yank**

`ngayulu “I” (CG)

**P-L**

`ngayulu “I” *ps: ACC. ngayunya. (Hn&Hn)

**Western Desert (Warburton)**

`ngayulu “I” (WD)

**Mudburra**

`ngayi “I, me” *ps: Gen ngayinya “my”. (RG)

**Ngarluma**

`ngayi “I” *ps: Obj. ngatju “me”. (KLH)

**Yinytji**

`ngayi “I” Also *ngayu (Objective case). 136 (FW)

**Kurrama**

`ngayi “I” (GNOG)

**Martuth**

`ngayu “I” (AD)

**Ngara**

`ngayi ~ *ngaya “I” (GNOG)

**pNgayarda**

*ngayu (GNOG #709)

**Yingkarta**

`ngayu “me” *ps: DAT-GEN; ~ ngathangu. AD (1998:29)

_considers ngayu a reflex of *ngacu. (AD)

**Nhanda**

`ngayi “I” (JB)

**pPNy**

*ngayu ~ *ngayi ~ *ngaya 137

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**Key:** *nga:ci-* “lay (egg), give birth to (young)” vtr

**Uradhi** (At)  

`aδi- “lay an egg, give birth; wait for; keep” *ps: vtr, Conj. II: 

*aδin Past, aδil Present, aδiwa Future, aδirri Imperative. (KLH, TC)

**Angkamuthi**

`aδi- “lay egg, give birth to; wait for; keep” *ps: vtr, Conj. II: 

*aδin Past, aδi Present, aδingka Future, aδirri Imperative. (TC)

**Yadhaykenu**

`aδi- “lay egg, give birth to; wait for; keep” *ps: vtr, Conj. II: 

*aδin Past, aδil Present, aδingka Future, aδirri Imperative. (TC)

**pPaman**

*ngaci- (KLH)

**Warlpiri**

`ngaja-rni “to eliminate it—bodily waste; to give birth to it; to lay it—egg” *ps: vtr, Conj 2: ngajarnu Past, ngajaka Imperative. (KLH)

**Warlmanpa**

`ngaya- “lay (an egg), give birth to, defecate, urinate” *ps: 

Conj. 2: Imp ngaya(ka), P ngayarnu, Fut ngayan(mi). (DGN)

**Mudburra**

`ngaya-ni “void; give birth” *ps: vtr, RR conj. 138 (PMcC)

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136 Note that *ngacu (q.v.) cannot be ruled out as a source.

137 Quite possibly the source is simply *ngay, with V2 added later; cf. the note to *ngacu.

However, widely distributed evidence seems to favor *ngayu. Dixon (1980) and HK (pers. comm.) considers some forms in ngayu, as in the Western Desert languages, to have /y/ as a product of lenition from the *c of *ngacu.

138 Intervocalic lenition is regular.
Djaru  ngaja-ni “void; give birth” ps: vtr, RR conj.: ngajani Past, ngajarra Imperative. (PMcC, TTs)
Gurindji  ngaya-ni “void; give birth” ps: vtr, RR conj.¹³⁸ (PMcc)
Walmajarri  ngaja-ni “give birth (to baby)” ps: vtr, RR conj. (JHd, PMcC)
Ngarluma  ngayi-lkku “to give birth to; to throw (away)”¹³⁹ (KLH)
Panyijima  ngayi- “throw, drop” ps: L conj.: ngayilku Present, ngayirna Past, ngayinma Imperative.¹⁴⁰ (AD)
Yinytji  ngayi- “throw, chuck, or toss (away); let out (a shout, ka:rtuwu); give birth to (a child, mangkurlawu)” “N” conj.: ngayiku Present, ngayina Past, ngayinma Imperative. (FW)
Nyangumarta  ngaci- “void it—as excrement, or an egg” (GNOG)
pPNy  *ngaci- ~ *nga:ca-
Bidyara  nganhdha “give birth, have (a baby), lay (an egg)” (GB)
Gunya  nganhdha “lay (eggs), give birth” (GB)
Muruwari  nga:nta- “lay eggs, give birth to” (LFO)

KeY: * nga:ni “what” nInt
Uradhi (At)  ani “what” ps: ERG a:nilu, Dat a:niyu. (KLH, TC)
Angkamuthi  ani “what” ps: ERG a:nilu, Dat a:niyu. (TC)
Yadhaykenu  ani “what” ps: ERG a:ningku, Dat a:niyu. (TC)
Mpalijanhan  ani “what” (KLH)
Luthigh  ani “what” (KLH)
Yinwum  ani “what” (KLH)
Linngithigh  ani “what” (KLH)
Alngith  ani “what” (KLH)
Awngthim  vnay “what” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith  ani “what” (KLH)
Ngkoth  ani “what” (KLH)
Ariting  ani “what” (KLH)
Mbiyworm  ani “what” (KLH)
WMungknh  nge:n “what” (KLH)
WMe’n’nh  nge:n “what” (KLH)
WNgathrr  nge:n “what” (KLH)
WNgathan  nge:n “what” PhOn: PS

¹³⁹ Unique ex. of pPNy *c leniting after a long vowel—but there are no apparent exceptions.
¹⁴⁰ See the Yinytji cognate regarding semantic extension.
Barry Alpher

WMuminh

ngaj:rrí “what” Cognate? (KLH)

KUwanh

ngaj:ri “what; something; anything” Cognate? (S&J)

Pakanh

ngáni “what” Phon. Vowel is short. (LY)

Kaanytju

ngáni “what” (KLH)

Umpila

ngáni “what” (KLH)

KThaayorre

ngá:n ~ nge:n “what” (KLH)

YY

ngan, nginirr, ngini “what”

Rimangg

ni “what” Also ne-ŋv “what for”. IG gives niy. (KLH, IG)

GYim


ON

an3 “what” (BA, KLH)

KB

nganin “who” (KLH)

pPaman

ngáni141 (KLH)

GBadhun

ngáni “what” From HaG; also ngana; nganawu “why”. (PS)

Bidyara

ngáni “what” (GB)

Margany

ngáni “what; something” (GB)

Gunya

ngáni “what; something” (GB)

pPM

ngáni (BA)

W. Bundj

nge:n “who” ps: ERG nge:ndu. (MS)

Yugambeh

ngá:ny “who; somebody” ps: ERG ngá:ndu, ACC nge:ni. (MS)

pNNSW

*ngá:nnang (TC)

Yuwaaliyaay

ngá:n- “who” ps: ABS ngá:na, ERG ngá:ndu, GEN ngá:ngu. (CW)

Yuwaalaray


Muruwari

ngá:na “who; which” (LFO)

Yorta Yorta

ngáni “who” (B&M)

Buwandik

nganu(ng) “who” Also nganungat “whose”. (BB)

MM

ngartí “who” ps: Yallop gives as ngangkí, ERG ngant(i); Meyer gives as ngangg. (MMcD, Yallop, Meyer)

Warlmanpa

ngána “who; what” Also nganayi “what’s-its-name” (DGN)

Nyangumarta

ngáni “what” (GNOG)

Kariyarra

ngáni “what” (GNOG)

Yinytji

ngáni “what; something, anything” Many derivatives. (FW)

Kurrama

ngáni “what” (GNOG)

141 “Other Paman” list adds *ngána alternant.
Palyku  *nganiña “what” (GNOG)
Nyamal  *nganiña “who” (GNOG)
**Ngayarda  *ngani (GNOG #627)
Nhanda  ngana “who; someone” (JB)
Gupa  ngani “is that right?” “An interrogative, an expression of enquiry, e.g. statement followed by ngani “is that right?”” (BL-MC)
**Ngayarda  *nga:ni (GNOG) Possibly originally a monosyllable, *nga:n (see the Erg case-forms in Bundjalung-Yugambeh, Yuwaaliyaay-Yuwaalaray, and Nhanda). (GNOG; KLH 83:374)
Wirangu  ngana “which, what; who” Alt. ngana:rdu, ngana:nda. (LH)
Pitj-Yank  nganana “who, what name; you-know-who” (CG)
Mudburra  ngana “who; someone [in negative contexts]” Also
nganangka “where [question]”; nganayala “whatsaname [place, person]”. (RG)
Ngarluma  ngana “who” (KLH, GNOG)
Kariyarra  ngana “who” (GNOG)
Palyku  ngana “who” (GNOG)
Panyjima  ngana “who” Also ngananhka “what”. (GNOG, AD)
Yinytji  ngana “who; someone, anyone” (FW, GNOG)
Kurrami  ngana “who” (GNOG)
Nyamal  ngana “what” (GNOG)
**Ngayarda  *ngana (GNOG #625)
Yingkarta  ngana “who” *ps: ERG ngantu. (AD)
Nhanda  ngana “who; someone” *ps: ERG ngandu. (JB)

**nguku “water” n E
KKW  nguki “drinking water, fresh water; drink” (RJK)
KLY  ngu:ki “water” (EB)
KThaayorre  ngok “water” (KLH)
**Paman  *nguku (KLH)
Kalkatungu  kuu “water” Also kua “river, creek”. (BB)
Wang (G)  nguku “river” Contrast ngaka “water”. (M&W)
Baagandji  ngugu “water” (LH)
MM  ngu:k “water”142 (MMcD; all sources)
ECArrerre  kwace “water; rain; weather related to rain” Cognate? (H&D, HK)

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142 Long V1 is the regular reflex of short *V1 in this context.
Mudburra nguku “water; rain; body of water; flood of water; any drink
(especially beer or other alcohol, but not milk)” (RG)

Nyungar nguk “honey, honey in the comb” (WD)

**pPNy** nguku ~ *nguki

Karrwa nguvu “water” (NE)
Kayardild nguku “water” (NE)
Yangkaal nguku “water” (NE)
Yukulta nguku-wa “water” (NE)
Lardil nguka “water; year, period of year; bark of tree (sp.)”

<nguku->. (NE)

**pT** *nguku (NE)

Mangarrayi nguku “water” (NE)

WMungknh ngak “water” (KLH, SIL)
WNgathan ngak “water” (PS)
KUwanh ngaka “water” (S&J)

Key: *ngula “by and by” nAdv L

KKW ngul yesterday” ps: n (masculine) & adv. (RJK)
Mpaitjanj ngua “by and by” (KLH)
Luthigh lwa “by and by” (KLH)
Yinwum lwa “by and by” (KLH)
Aritinng lwa “by and by” (KLH)
Mbiywom lwiŋ “by and by”¹⁴³ (KLH)
WMungknh ngul “by and by; later on [w Fut & Pres V]; planning to; predict; then [Past V]; so then, well then” (KLH, SIL 146-7)
WMe’n’ng ngul “by and by” (KLH)
WNgathrrng ngul “by and by” (KLH)
WNgathan ngul “later, soon” (PS)
KUwanh ngula “later, afterwards” (S&J)
Kaanytju ngula “by and by” (KLH)
Umpila ngula “by and by” (KLH)
YY ngul “and then”; “but”
HR luv “by and by” (KLH, LJ)
ON ol3 “by and by” (KLH)

¹⁴³ KLH: “May also contain *ngula.”
KB  ngulāw “tomorrow” (KLH, BA)

**PgPaman**  *ngula (KLH)

Ngawun  ngala “by and by, soon”\(^{144}\) (GB)
M-Yapi  ngala “by and by, soon”\(^{144}\) (GB)
M-Kutuna  ngala “by and by, soon”\(^{144}\) (GB)
Pitj-Yank  ngula “later, in the future” (CG)
Ngarluma  ngula “there, by that one” Also ngulathalnguru “then, after that”, ngularniku “this way, in this direction, to this place”. (KLH)

**PgPNy**  *ngula

W. Bundj  -ngula “also, too” Var. -wula in Wehlubal. (MS)
Gupa  ngula “somewhere; maybe” (BL-MC)
Martuth  ngula “ignorantly” ps: particle (AD)
Kalkatungu  ngurl “always; still” (BB)

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**Key:** *ngulcurr “black” nAdj
Koko-Bera  ngolthórr “black” (BA)
Aghu-Tharnggala  *ngulcurr (PB)
Lower Arrernte  ićere “black” (KLH)
Gupapuyngu  nguci “dark” (BL-MC)

**PgPNy**  *ngulcu (BA)

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**Key:** *ngulu “forehead” n B
WMungknh  ngul “white storm clouds” Also ngul-ngangk “forehead” (KPPW)
KUwanh  ngulu nganka “forehead” (S&J)
YY  ngol, ngolo “forehead” Also yirrp-ngol “thundercloud”, then-ngol “glans penis”.
Djabugay  ngulu “forehead, face” (EP)
GBadhun  ngulu “forehead, face” (PS)
**PgPaman**  *ngulu\(^{145}\) (KLH)
Nyawaygi  ngulu “forehead” (RMWD)

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\(^{145}\) “Other Paman” list only.
Yugambeh  ngulung(may) “first, foremost, before, in front; soon, later on”
Derivatives ngulungbu “first, before”, ngulunggirr “immediately”,
ngulunggu “soon, pretty soon”. Also ngl:l “brow; ground”, ngl:rr “forehead”, both (per source) poss. reduced from ngayal ~ ngayil ~ ngayirr “clay; ground; cliff”. (MS)
W. Bundj  ngulung “in front, ahead, forward” Also ngl:l “forehead, brow”. (MS)

pNNSW  *nguLu (“forehead”), *nguLuñ (“penis”) (TC)
Muruwari  ngulu “forehead” (LFO)
Wiradjuri  ngulung “face, forehead” (PA)
Wbuwan  nguluN “face, forehead” (TD/PA)
Wayilwan  ngulu “face, forehead” (PA)
Gamilaraay  ngulu “face, forehead” (PA)
Yuwaalaraay  ngulu “face” (CW)
Yuwaaliyaay  ngulu “face” (CW)

pCNSW  *ngulung (PA)
Diyari  ngurlu “forehead” (PA CLE)
Ngamini  ngurlu “forehead” (PA CLE)
Y’warrka  ngurlu “forehead” (PA CLE)
Wang  ngurlu “forehead” (PA CLE)
Wang (G)  ngula “forehead” Cognate? (M&W)
Pitta-Pitta  ngurlu “forehead” (BB)

pKarnic  *ngurlu (PA CLE)
Dhudhuroa (Mathews)  ngulua “forehead”
Kaytetye  erlwe “forehead” (HK)
ECArrentte  urle “forehead; head; first or front part of something” (H&D)

pPNy  *ngulu

Muruwari  ngulu-ngulu “thunder” (LFO)

MM  ngur(r)l “hill, mountain”147 (B&B, Taplin, Meyer.)

Kayardild  ngulu “penis” (NE)
Lardil  ñulwarr “penis”148 (NgKL/NE)

pT  *ngulu (NE)

146 HK reconstructs *ngurlu, with a retroflex lateral.
147 Meyer gives ngurle, with short vowel; if from *ngulu, long V1 is expected.
148 See discussion in Evans n.d.
Ngandi  ngul “penis” (NE)
Nunggubuyu ngulu “penis” (NE)
Warndarang ngul-waya “copulate with” (NE)

Dalabon  ngol “sky” (MH)
Jawony  -ngol “sky” (MH)
Mayali  -ngol “cloud” Also -pam-ngol [“compound involving pam “head”] (MH)
Rembarrnga ngol “cloud” (MH)
Warray  pammngul “cloud” Old compound involving pam “head”. (MH)

pGunwinyguan *ngol\(^\text{149}\) (MH B44)

Maranungku  ngur “penis”
Dyirrbal  nguwan “forehead”

Marrgany  ngurlku “cheek” (GB)
Gunya  ngurlku “cheek” (GB)

Key: *nguru (ablative, elative) suffix or postposition
YY ngorvm (ablative, elative: “from”) ps: Postposition. Contains +m (ablative). ERG or DAT case-ending can follow.
YY +ngur (genitive, dative) ps: Suffix, dative case alternant.
Warluwarra +ngurlu (ablative) (GB)
Bularnu +ngurlu (ablative) (GB)
Piti-Yank +nguru (ablative) (CG)
Warlpiri +ngurlu (elative: “from”) (KLH 74:11)
Mudburra +ngurlu “from” (RG)
Nyangumarta +ngurlu “from; by” Is the lateral regular? (GNOG)
Djapu +ngur (ablative) ps: Suffix (FMo)
Dhuwala +nguru (ablative) ps: Suffix. (FMo)
Dhuwal +ngur (ablative) ps: Suffix; both Locative & ABL with most stems, but apparently only ABL with demonstratives. (JHeath 17-8, 20-133-4)
Djinang +ngiri (ablative) ps: Suffix. (BW 27,38,44)
Djinba +ngur (ablative) ps: Suffix. (BW 40,47)

pPNy *nguru

\(^\text{149}\) Cognition with PNy questionable.
Pitta-Pitta +nguru (derivational) Only with parrkula “two” in parrkulanguru “three”. (BB)

Key: *ngurrci “nasal mucus” n B
KKW ngursi, ngursil “snot, mucus” Var. mursi, wersi. (RJK)
KLY ngursi “nasal mucus” (EB)
UOykangand errch, eg- (?) “nasal mucus” (PH)
UOlgol errch, ow- “nasal mucus” (PH)
Pakanh ngo:ci, tha:- “nasal mucus” (PH)
Ngarluma ngurrci-lku “to snort—as horse”
Djapu ngurrci “nasal discharge” (FMo)
Gupa ngurrci7 “nasal discharge” Also ngurrci7yun “blow one’s nose”. (BL-MC)
Djambarrpuynugu ngurrci “nasal mucus, head cold” (GWVW)
Dhangu ngurrci “Rotz” (BSch)
Ritharrngu ngurrci7-yu- “sneeze” ps: vi. (JHeath)

pPNy *ngu(:)rrci

Key: *ngurru “nose” n B
KLY ngu:r “cape (projection of land); front—as point of spear” Ex. nœyngu ngu:r “tip of tongue”. (EB)
KKW ngur, nguray “point, knob, peg, nipple; “sweet potato vine; excreta” (RJK)
Muruwari ngurru “nose” Glide /r/ in source. PA assigns to *murung.
(LFO)
Warumunungu ngurru “nose”
Warluwarra ngutu “nose” (GB)
Bularnu ngurru “nose” (GB)
Yinjilanji ngurru “nose” (GB)
Wakaya ngurru “nose” (GB)
Wakaya (W) ngurr “nose” (GB)
Yanyuwa ngurru “nose” (GB)
Gupa ngurru “nose” (BL-MC)
Djapu ngurru “nose” (FMo)
Djambarrpuynugu ngurru “nose; nipple” (GWVW)
Dhuvwal ngurru “nose, tip” (JHeath)
Daartiwuy ngurru “nose” (MG)
Dhangu ngurru “nose” (BSch)
Ritharrngu ngurru “nose, point, tip” (JHeath)
Djinang ngurri “nose” (BW)
Djinba ngurri “nose” (BW)

Kayardilt ngurrwarra “fishtrap” Forms a projection from the coastline. (NE)
Yukulta ngurruma “bud of lily flower” (NE)
Lardil ngurra “forehead; prominence or projection (as point of land, knot of tree)” <ngurru->. (NE)

Key: *ña- “see” vtr
WMuminh nha:wa- “see” (KLH)
KThaayorre nha- (~m ~ -t- ~ -k- ~ -w- ~) “see” (KLH)
YY nha+ “see” Only as nhart “saw” introducing a participial clause: “saw X-ing”.
Muluridji (ñ)aci- “see” (KLH)
CC ña- “see” Past -cin, Fut -cel, Imp -ka. (KLH)
KB nha- “see” Fut -cingk, Imp -kal. (KLH)

Margany ña:- “see” (GB)
Nyawaygi ña:- “see; look at” (RMWD)
Yugambeh ña:- “see; look at, watch; find” (MS)
W. Bundj ña:- “watch, see” (MS)
Gumb ña:- “see” (DE)
Yaygir ña “see” Var. ña:gi and ña:wa. (TC)
Kalkatungu rna “see” ps: Past rña, Future rńangi, Imp rńwa. Cognate?
Also given as rñañi & nñañi. BB 52,190-1

Muruwari nha- “see, look at, observe; hear” Mathews: “naga”. (LFO)
Pitta-Pitta nhaci “see; look at” (BB)
Wang (G) nhaja “see” (M&W)
Yorta Yorta nha- “see, look” ps: Past nhan ~ nhanha, Future nhacuk, Imperative nhawul, Emphatic Imperative nhacelema. (B&M)
Werg (Dj) ñaga “to see” Also ñagila “to stare at”, ñaguda “to watch”,

***

pPam *ngurru (NE)
ñangerra “to observe, to take notice”, ñarra “to observe, to watch”. (LH)

Wembawemba ñaga “see; watch; think of; consider” Also ñagila “look; watch”, ñagamuna “be careful, look out”. (LH)

Pitj-Yank ñanga- “see, watch, look at; find; look for (NP-ku)” ps: vtr: ñangu P; ñangangi P Impf; ñawa Imp; ñangama Imp Cnt; ñakuku F; ñakupayi “used to”; ñakula Serial; ñakuñca Participle. (CG)

Warlpiri ña- “see it, perceive it” ps: tV3: nP ñaŋi, P ñangu, Imp ñängka; Imm Fut ñängku. (KLH)

Warlmanpa ña- “see: ERG sees, looks at ABS; look for DAT” ps: Conj. 3a: Imp ñängka, P ñangu, Fut ñaŋi. (DGN)

Mudburra ñang-ku “see; look at; look for; watch; watch out for” (RG)

Yingkarta, Nth nha-ña “see” (PA)

Nhanda nha- “see; look at” (JB)

Key: *ña(:)kV-

Yaygir ña:gi “see” Var. ña and ña:wa. (TC)

MM nhak “see” (All sources)

Atnya nhaku- “see” Also nhata- “look for, scan (as an eagle)”

(Mc&Mc)

Parnkalla nhakuka “see” (KLH)

Ngarluma nhaku- “see” ps: Conj. -ku; nhakuru Future. (KLH, GNOG)

Kariyarra nhaku- “see” (GNOG)

Yintji nhawu- “see” (GNOG, FW)

Kurrama nhawi- ~ nhawu- “see” (GNOG)

Noala nhawi- “see” (GNOG)

Martuth nhawu- “see” (GNOG, AD)

pNgayarta nha.ku- (GNOG #704)

Bayungu nhaku- “see” (PA)

Dhalandji nhanha- “see” (PA)

Burduna nhaña- “see” (PA)

pKanyara *nha(:) (PA #50)

Djiwarli nhaña- “see” (PA)

Dhalandji, l-dialect nhaña- “see” (PA)

Dhalandji, d-dialect nhaña- “see” (PA)

pMantharta *nha(:) (PA #50)

Djinang ña-nga “see, inspect, look at” (BW)

Djinba ña-mak “see, inspect, look at” Ganalbingu, Dapi. (BW 342)
Gupa \textit{nha:ma} “see; look at; look out for” (BL-MC)
Dhangu \textit{nha:ma} “to see” (BSch)

**pPNy** *ñ(a:)*

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<td>Wirangu \textit{nhaga} “here, around here” Also \textit{nha(n)} “here”, \textit{nha:rdu} “here, right here”. (LH)</td>
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**pPNy** *ñaka*

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<td>Uradhi \textit{ina-} “sit; stay, live” \textit{ps}: vi; \textit{inan} Past, \textit{inayu} Imperative. Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu. (KLH, TC)</td>
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<td>Awngthim \textit{vne-} “sit” (KLH)</td>
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<td>WMungknh \textit{nhi:n} ~ \textit{nhin} “sit” (KLH)</td>
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<td>WNgathrr \textit{nhi:n-} “sit” (KLH)</td>
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<td>WNgathhan \textit{nhi:n(v)-} “sit” (PS)</td>
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<td>KUwanh \textit{nhi:na} ~ \textit{nhi:ne} “sit” (S&amp;J)</td>
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<td>Umpila \textit{nhi:na-} “sit” (KLH)</td>
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</table>
KThaayorre  *ño:n ~ nhin* “sit” Pres *ño:in*. (KLH)
YY  *ño:n* “sit”
YMel  *ño:n* “sit”
Rimangg  *ina- “sit, stay”* (KLH, IG)
Yidiny  *ño:na- “sit”* (KLH)
KB  *ño:ne- “sit”* (KLH)
Kurrtjar  *na- “sit”* (KLH)
Dyirbal  *ño:na- “sit”* (KLH)
Girramay  *ño:na- “sit”* (KLH)
\textbf{pPaman}  *ño:na- ~ *ño:na-\textsuperscript{150} (KLH)
GBadhun  *ñoña- “sit”* Initial *ño* (or *y*) expected. (PS)
Ngawun  *yina “sit”* (GB)
M-Kulan  *yina “sit”* (GB)
M-Yapi  *yina “sit”* (GB)
M-Thakurti  *yina “sit”* (GB)
Wunumara  *yinV “sit” Questionable. (GB)
M-Kutuna  *yina “sit”* (GB)
Yaygir  *ina:ga “sit”* Var. *ngina:ga*. (TC)
Kalkatungu  *ini “remain; be present”* ps: Past *ininha*, Future *inimi*. Contrast *ngartathati “sit”*. (BB)
Wirangu  *ño:na- “sit, sit down; be (of animates)”* (LH)
Karlamayi  *ñoin “sit”* (KLH)
ECArrernte  *ane- “sit, sit down; be; have [a body-part]; live, stay stop”* (H&D)
Kaytetye  *ane- “sit”* (HK)
Pitj-Yank  *ño:na- “sit, be sitting; live, stay; be in a place; be in, have, or hold a temporary condition; do customarily [in construction w. serial verb]” ps: vi, 0: *ño:nañu P; *ño:nañgi P Cnt; *ño:na Imp; *ño:namu Imp Cnt; *ño:nañi Pres; *ño:naku F; *ño:narra Serial; *ño:nañca Participle. (CG)
Martuth  *ño:na- “sit”* vi, Zero conj. (AD)
Nhuwala  *ño:na- “to sit”* (GNOG)
Ngarla  *ño:na- “to sit”* (GNOG)
\textbf{pNyayarda}  *ño:na-* (GNOG #623)
Bayungu  *ño:na- “sit”* (PA)
Dhalandji  *ño:na- “sit”* (PA)
Burduna  *ño:na- “sit”* (PA)

\textsuperscript{150} N Paman list.
pKanyara  *ñina- Y conj. (PA #293)
Yingkarta, Nth  ñina-ñi “sit; stay, camp” (PA)
Yingkarta, Sth  ñina-ñi “sit; stay, camp” (PA)
Nhand  ñina- “sit; stay, stop” (JB)
Nyungar  ñininj “sit; sitting; staying; be” (WD)
Djinang  ñini-ji “sit; be; live” (BW 342)
Djinba  ñina-k “sit, be live” (BW 342)
Djapu  nhina- sit ps: Conj 01; vi. (FMo)
Gupa  nhina “sit; stay, live; be” (BL-MC)
Dhuwal  nhi:na- “to be sitting, to remain (sitting)” ps: V2, intr.
(JHeath)
Dhangu  ñi:na-n “to sit” (BSch)
pPNy  *ñi:na-

Key: *ñuna “you SG OBL” pronoun
See also *ñinu, *ñuntu.

YY  nhun “you SG DAT” Clitic. Also nhin (dative) and the
accusatives nhunh(a) and nhinh(a). ¹¹¹
Rimang  -no- “thee” ps: Clitic, in -non ~ nan (ACC); also the DAT free
pronouns nom ~ nan. (IG)
KYalyunu “your SgPoss.” Also yunun (Yalanji) and yunuñin (Nyungkul)
ACC. ¹²² (HR&HR)
Mbabaram  n3 “you (Sg GEN). ps: Also n3ñ ~ ne ACC, n3ndv DAT.
(RMWD)
Warrungu  yuna “you SG ACC” (TTs)
GBadhun  yina “you SG ACC” Also GEN yinu. (PS)
Bidyara  yuna “you SG ACC” Alt. yurana; also GEN yunu ~ yurangu. ¹²³
(GB)
Margany  inanha “you SG ACC” Initial /i/ and /yi/ are not distinct. Also
GEN inu. (GB)
Gunya  inanha “you SG ACC” Initial /i/ and /yi/ are not distinct. Also
GEN inu. (GB)

¹¹¹ The vowel-final alternants continue protoforms with a third syllable, probably the old dative
suffix *ka.
¹²² Compare the initial of nhuma- < *ñu:ma-.
¹²³ Regarding the alternants in yura+, see *ñurra (“you Pl”).
Kalkatungu  ūnu- “you” In the DAT case-form ūnku. (BB)
Wembawemba  -ngun ~ -ngan “thee” Object clitic. (LH)
Buwandik  =(ng)un “thee” ps: 2nd person Singular oblique (ACC, DAT, GEN) pronominal clitic. (BB)
Wirangu  ūnri “you” ps: Nom. (intransitive subject). (LH)
Warlpiri  -n(pa) “you (Nom Sg)” Subj. clitic. (LH)
Nhanda  ūni “you SG” (JB)
Gupa  nhuna “you SG ACC” Also nhungu “yours”, nhi: “you (Sg Nom)”. (BL-MC)
Djapu  nhuna “you SG ACC” Also nhungu Dat1, nhi: “you (Sg Nom)”. (FMo)

pPNy  *ūnunā^154

Key: *ūnunā- “2nd Sg Oblique” pronoun
WNgathan  nhin “you (ACC)” “s PS
YY  nhin(a) “me (Dat)” Also nhin(a) “me (ACC)”.
GYimithirr  nhunu “your” JHav: Dat & Gen+Abs. (KLH, JHav)
GYimithirr  nhina(an)in “you Sg ACC” (JHav)
Muluridji  yunu- “2nd Sg Oblique” (KLH)
CC  yuni- “2nd Sg Oblique” (KLH)
HR  niw “you” (KLH)
HR  ni- “2nd Sg Oblique” (KLH)
Ogunyjan  in3 “you” (KLH)
Ogunyjan  inu- “2nd Sg Oblique” (KLH)
Yidiny  ūnun “your” (KLH)
Yidiny  ūnu “2nd Sg Oblique” (KLH)
KB  yen “you” (KLH, BA)
Dyirbal  nginu- “2nd Sg Oblique” (KLH)
Girramay  nginu- “2nd Sg Oblique” (KLH)

pPaman  *ūnunā- ~ ūnunā- (KLH)
GBadhun  yinu “your SG, for you” Also yinungha “to you”, yina (ACC). (PS)
Yuwaalaraay  nginu “your (GEN Sg)” Also nginunha (ACC). (CW)
Diyari  yinaha “you SG ACC” (PA)
Ngamini  yinanha “you SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Yarluyandi  yinanha “you SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Yandruwantha  yina “you SG ACC” (PA CLE)

^154 There was probably also pPNy *ūnunā (ACC).
Y’warrka  
yina “you SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Wang  
yina “you SG ACC” (PA CLE)
Wang (G)  
in “you (Sg Nom)” Also inha “you (Sg ACC)” (M&W)
Pitta-Pitta  
yina “you SG ACC” Source has ina, a noncontrasting notation. Also yinpa (Nom), yinngu (Future Subj.)”. (BB)
pKarnic  
*yina (PA CLE)
Kalkatungu  
ñini “you (Sg Nom)” Also the subject clitics -n and (subordinate clauses) -ani. (BB)
Madhimadhi  
ngin- “you (Sg)” Base for oblique case-endings; possibly to be analysed as ngina-. Also -ngin (after a vowel) ~ -in (after a consonant) “your” (Sg possessive pronominal clitic). (LH)
Woiwurrung  
-in “your (Sg)” Poss. clitic. (BB)
Wembawemba  
ngin “you (Sg Nom)” (LH)
Atnya  
nhina “you” Function not given. (Mc&Mc)
Nhanda  
ñini “you SG” (JB)
***
Yorta Yorta  
gnina ~ ñana “you” ps: Intransitive subject; ERG nginak ~ ñana, ACC-Allative ngunun ~ ngunuk, Poss. nguni, ABL ngunat. (B&M)

Key: *ñuntu “2 Sg” pronoun
See also *ñun-.

Uradhi (At)  
antu(βa) “2SgNom”155 (KLH, TC)
Angkamuthi  
antu(βa) “2SgNom”155 (TC)
Yadhaykenu  
antu(βa) “2SgNom”155 (TC)
Mpaliţjanh  
rtu “2SgNom” (KLH)
Luthigh  
rtu “2SgNom” (KLH)
Yinwum  
”ti “2SgNom” (KLH)
Linngithigh  
tru “2SgNom” (KLH)
Alngith  
tru “2SgNom” (KLH)
Awngthim  
tru “2SgNom” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith  
tru “2SgNom” (KLH)
Ngkoth  
ti “2SgNom” (KLH)
Aritinng  
nt.yu “2SgNom” (KLH)
Mbiywom  
ndwi-n “2SgNom” (KLH)
WMungknh  
nhint “2SgNom” (KLH)
WMe’nh  
nhint “2SgNom” (KLH)
WMuminh  
nhinta “2SgNom” (KLH)

155 KLH: “initial /a/ unexpected here; Yaraikana has untu(-βa).”
WNgathrr  nhunt “2SgNom” (KLH)
WNgathan  nhunt “2SgNom” (PS)
Kaanytju nguna “2SgNom” (KLH)
Umpila nganu ~ nguna “2SgNom” (KLH)
KYa’u ngunu “2SgNom” (KLH)
KThaayorre nhunt “2SgNom” (KLH)
YY nhorto ~ ngorto “2SgNom”156
YMel nhoto ~ ngoto “2SgNom”156
PS ndo “2SgNom” (KLH, IG)
GYimithirr nhundu “2SgNom”157 (KLH, JHav)
Muluridji yuntu “2SgNom” (KLH)
CC ñuntu ~ yuntu “2SgNom” (KLH)
KYalyundu “you Sg”158 (Hr&Hr)
Yidiny ñuntu “2SgNom” (KLH)
Mbabaram nd3 “you (Sg Nom)” (RMWD)
pPaman *ñuntu ~ ñantu159 (KLH)
GBadhun yinda “you SG Nom” (PS)
Warrungu yinda “you SG NOM” (TTs)
Bidyara yinda “you SG NOM” (GB)
Margany inda “you SG NOM” Initial /i/ and /yi/ are not distinct. (GB)
Gunya inda “you SG NOM” Initial /i/ and /yi/ are not distinct. (GB)
pMaric *yinta (BA)
Ngawun yuntu “you” (GB)
M-Kulan yuntu(ñ) “you” (GB)
M-Yapi yuntu “you” (GB)
M-Thakurti yuntu “you” (GB)
M-Kutuna yuntu “you” (GB)
pNNSW *ngunda (TC)
Yuwaalaraay nginda “you (Sg Nom)” (CW)
Muruwari ñintu ~ yintu ~ ngintu “you Sg” (LFO)
Diyari yundu “you SG ERG” PA CLE writes yundrru. (PA)
Ngamini yindi “you SG ERG” (PA CLE)
Yarluyandi yindi “you SG ERG” (PA CLE)

156 Retention of V2 conditioned by presence of a suffix, or V2 is analogical.
157 Compare the discrepant realisations of the initial sound in the GYim reflexes of *ñurra & *ñu:ma-. 
158 Compare the initial of nhuma- < *ñu:ma-.
159 Note to Middle Paman list: also with final *a.
Prot o-Pama-Nyungan etyma

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<td>yundru</td>
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<td>ñundu</td>
<td>“you ERG”</td>
<td>(Mc&amp;Mc)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ECArrernte</td>
<td>unte</td>
<td>“you (Sg Nom)”</td>
<td>(H&amp;D)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pitj-Yank</td>
<td>ñuntu</td>
<td>“youSG”</td>
<td>(CG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warlpiri</td>
<td>ñuntu(lu)</td>
<td>“you (Sg Abs)”</td>
<td>(KLH)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyangumarta</td>
<td>ñuntu</td>
<td>“you Sg”</td>
<td>(GNOG)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mudburra</td>
<td>ñudu</td>
<td>“you”</td>
<td>(RG)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Walmatjarri</td>
<td>ñuntu</td>
<td>“you SG”</td>
<td>(JHd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nhuwala</td>
<td>ñinta</td>
<td>“you Sg”</td>
<td>(GNOG)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Martuth</td>
<td>ñinta</td>
<td>“you Sg” AD gives kartu “you Sg” only. (GNOG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ngarluma</td>
<td>ñinta</td>
<td>“you Sg”</td>
<td>GNOG, KLH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kariyarra</td>
<td>ñinta</td>
<td>“you Sg”</td>
<td>(GNOG)</td>
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<td>Palyku</td>
<td>ñinta</td>
<td>“you Sg”</td>
<td>(GNOG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Panjyima</td>
<td>ñinta</td>
<td>“you Sg” ps: Dat ñinku. (GNOG, AD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yinytji</td>
<td>ñinta</td>
<td>“you Sg”</td>
<td>(GNOG, FW)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kurrama</td>
<td>ñinta</td>
<td>“you Sg”</td>
<td>(GNOG)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pNgayarda</td>
<td>ñinta</td>
<td>(GNOG #705)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yingkarta</td>
<td>ñinta</td>
<td>“you Sg” ps: Intransitive subject; ERG ñintalu, ACC ñintanha, Dat-Gen ñintangu, Loc ñintala. (AD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nyungar</td>
<td>ñintak</td>
<td>“you SG”</td>
<td>Alt. ñunak. (WD)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: *ńurra “you PL” pronoun

160 The *tu probably originated as an ERG suffix; the original status of the *n is at present controversial.
Barry Alpher

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Linngitigh

Alngith

Awngthim

Ntra’ngith

WMungknh

WMe’nh

WNgathrr

WNgathan

WMuminh

KUwanh

KThaayorre

PS (Rimangg)

GYimithirr

Muluridji

CC

KYałyurr “you PL” (KLH, Hr&Hr)

HR

ON

Djabugay

Djabugay

KB

Kurrtjar

Dyirbal

Giramay

pPaman

GBadhun

Warrungu

Bidyara

Margany

Gunya

Ngawun

ire “you PL” (KLH)

ire “you PL” (KLH)

rwe- “you PL” (KLH)

orwe “you PL” (KLH)

nhiy “you PL” (KLH)

nhiy “you PL” (KLH)

nhiy “you PL” (KLH)

nhya “you PL” (KLH)

nhya “you PL” (S&J)

nhurr “you PL” (KLH)

rrwa “you PL” IG gives rha. (KLH, IG)

yurra “you PL”¹⁶¹ (KLH, JHav)

yurra “you PL” (KLH)

yurra “you PL” (KLH)

“you PL” (KLH)

“you PL” (KLH)

“you Sg” (KLH, EP)

“you nonSg” (KLH, EP)

“you PL” (KLH)

“you PL” (KLH)

“you PL” (KLH)

“you PL” (KLH)

“you PL” (KLH)

“you PL” (KLH)

“you PL” (KLH)

“you PL NOM” (PS)

yurra “you PL” (TTs)

yurra “you PL” ps: ACC yurañana, GEN yurañangu.¹⁶⁴ (GB)

ida “you PL”¹⁶⁵ (GB)

yurra “you PL” (GB)

yarra “they (Pl)”¹⁶⁷ (GB)

¹⁶¹ Compare the discrepant realisations of the initial sound in the GYim reflexes of *ñuntu and *ñu:ma-.

¹⁶² Compare the initial of nhuma- < *ñu:ma-.

¹⁶³ “Other Paman” list has just *áurrə.

¹⁶⁴ /r/ < *rr is regular in this context.

¹⁶⁵ Initial /i/ is not distinct from /yi/; /d/ < *rr is regular in this context? Cf. dharra “thigh” < *cárra.

¹⁶⁶ /r/ < *rr apparently not regular.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Pronoun</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Source</th>
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<tr>
<td>M-Kulan</td>
<td>yarra</td>
<td>“they (Pl)”</td>
<td>GB</td>
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<tr>
<td>M-Yapi</td>
<td>yarra</td>
<td>“they (Pl)”</td>
<td>GB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M-Thakurti</td>
<td>yarra</td>
<td>“they (Pl)”</td>
<td>GL</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yugambeh</td>
<td>ngirri:mang</td>
<td>“you (Pl)” Cognate?</td>
<td>MS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muruwari</td>
<td>nhura</td>
<td>“you PL” “r” is a glide.</td>
<td>LFO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Diyari</td>
<td>yurra</td>
<td>“you pl NOM”</td>
<td>PA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngamini</td>
<td>yurra</td>
<td>“you pl NOM”</td>
<td>PA CLE</td>
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<td>Yarluandji</td>
<td>yurra</td>
<td>“you pl NOM”</td>
<td>PA CLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yandruwantha</td>
<td>yurra</td>
<td>“you pl NOM”</td>
<td>PA CLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Y’warrika</td>
<td>yurra</td>
<td>“you pl NOM”</td>
<td>PA CLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang</td>
<td>yurra</td>
<td>“you pl NOM”</td>
<td>PA CLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang (G)</td>
<td>yurra</td>
<td>“you (Pl Nom)”</td>
<td>M&amp;W</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pitta-Pitta</td>
<td>nhurra</td>
<td>“you pl NOM”</td>
<td>BB</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pKarnic</strong></td>
<td>*yurra</td>
<td>(PA CLE)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kalkatungu</td>
<td>-nhurr</td>
<td>“you (Pl Nom)” Subj. clitic; also (subordinate clauses)</td>
<td>BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baakandji</td>
<td>ngurda</td>
<td>“ye (Nom Pl)” Cognate? Clitic -urda; ACC &amp; GEN</td>
<td>BB</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ngurdana</td>
<td>clitic -urdana.</td>
<td>LH</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yorta Yorta</td>
<td>nhurra</td>
<td>“you Pl” ps: Intransitive subject; ERG nhurrak, Poss.</td>
<td>BB</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>nhurran</td>
<td>(B&amp;M)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Woiburrung</td>
<td>ngut</td>
<td>“your (Pl)” Cognate? Poss. clitic.</td>
<td>BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wembawemba</td>
<td>ngudein</td>
<td>“you (Pl Nom)” Cognate? Also ngudeug “yours”.</td>
<td>BB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(LH)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Atnya</td>
<td>ŋʊrra</td>
<td>“you PL” First (in kinship usage) series.</td>
<td>BSch,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mc&amp;Mc</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wirangu</td>
<td>ŋʊrra</td>
<td>“you PL” Now supplanted by ŋubali in this sense. Alt.</td>
<td>LH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ŋʊrrri.</td>
<td>(LH)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitj-Yank</td>
<td>ŋʊrra</td>
<td>“you PL”</td>
<td>CG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warlpiri</td>
<td>ŋʊrrula</td>
<td>“you PL”</td>
<td>KLH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyangumarta</td>
<td>ŋʊrra</td>
<td>“you PL”</td>
<td>GNOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngarla</td>
<td>ŋʊrra</td>
<td>“you PL”</td>
<td>GNOG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyamal</td>
<td>ŋʊrralu</td>
<td>“you PL”</td>
<td>GNOG</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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168 “rr” = tap.
169 The free pronoun nhutu is probably also cognate.
170 Possibly belonging with this etymon is the 2nd-person singular subject clitic -arr, although more likely this latter is cognate with the apparently unrelated Woiwurrung pronoun warr “you (Sg Nom)”.


**pnGayarda**  
*ňura* (GNOG #707)
Bayungu  *nhura* “you PL” (PA)
Dhalandji  *nhura* “you PL” (PA)
Burduna  *nhura* “you PL” (PA)

**pKanyara**  
*ňura* (PA #55)
Djiwarli  *nhura* “you PL” (PA)
Djururu  *nhura* “you PL” (PA)
Wariyanggga  *nhura* “you PL” (PA)
Dhiin  *nhura* “you PL” (PA)
Dhar (l)  *nhura* “you PL” (PA)
Dhar (d)  *nhura* “you PL” (PA)

**pMantharta**  
*ňura* (PA #55)
Yingkarta  *nhurangu* “you PL”  
*ps: DAT-GEN; no other case-forms recorded* (AD)

**pPNy**  
*ňura*  
171 (GNOG #707)

**Key:**  
*ňu:ma- “smell” vtr
WMungknh  *nhu:m- “smell” vtr. Respect.* (KPPW)
WM’e’nh  *nhu:ma- “smell”* (KLH)
Rimangg  *ima “smell” Quality of V1?* (IG)
GYim  *ńu:ma- “smell”*  
*ps: L conj.*  
172 (KLH, JHav)
Muluridji  *ńuma- “smell”* (KLH)
CC  *ńuma- “smell”* (KLH)
KYal*ńuma- “smell” Transitive; L conj.*  
173 (Hr&Hr)
Yidiny  *ńuma- “smell”* (KLH)
Dyirbal  *ńuma- “smell”* (KLH)

**pPaman**  
*ńu:ma*  
174 (KLH)
Yugambeh  *ńu:m “smell”*  
*ps: Transitive? Also ńu:mba- and ńu:mbi-.* (MS)
Djinang  *ńumigi “smell, stink”* (BW)
Djinba  *yumyuma-nmak “smell, stink”*  
*ps: Yesterday Past yumyuman.*  
(BW)
Gupa  *nhuman “smell, give off smell”* (BL-MC)

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171 That the *rra is at some level an old plural marker is not in dispute.
172 Compare the discrepant realisations of the initial sound in the GYim reflexes of *ńuntu & *ńura.
173 Compare the initials of the KYal reflexes of *ńuna, *ńuntu, and *ńura.
174 Hale also reconstructs *ńu:ca- and *ńu:ngka-, but attestations of these appear to be limited to the Northeast.
Dhuwal nhuma- “to smell” ps: V4, tr. (JHeath)
Djinang ŋumigi “smell, stink” (BW)
Djinba yumyuma-nmak “smell, stink” ps: Yesterday Past yumyuman.

(BW)

*pPNy *ńu:ma-

Dalabon nom- “smell”

**Key:** *pac(y)a- “bite” vtr
See also *paca- (“hit”).

Uradhi watha- “bite” ps: vtr, Conj. II: wathan Past; wathal (AT & Y only) Present. Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu. (KLH, TC)

Mpakwithi tha “bite” (TC)
Mpalitjanh tha- “bite” (KLH)
Lughigh tha- “bite” (KLH)
Yinwum tha- “bite” (KLH)
Linnngithigh tha- “bite” (KLH)
Algith tha- “bite” (KLH)
Aungthim tha- “bite” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith tha- “bite” (KLH)
Ngkoth tha- “bite” (KLH)
Aritinng tha- “bite” (KLH)
Mbiywom tha- “bite” (KLH)
WMungknh path- “bite” (KLH)
WMe’ngh path- “bite” (KLH)
WNgathrr path- “bite” (KLH)
WNghathan pathv- “bite” (PS)
WMuminh patha- “bite” (KLH)
KUwanh patha- “bite” (S&J)
Pakanh patha “bite” (BA)
Kaanytju patha- “bite” (KLH)
Umpila patha- “bite” (KLH)
KThaayorre path “bite” (KLH)
YY pay ~ puy “bite” ps: Conj. L. Participial path+n.
YMel pay ~ paya- ~ path “bite” ps: Conj. L.
KB path- ~ pathē- ~ p3- “bite, drink, eat” ps: Conj. L. (BA, KLH)
UOykangand atha- “bite, eat” (BA, PH)
UOlgol adha- “bite, eat” (PH)
Rimangg  
**th**a- “bite” Compare also **ca-** “to eat”. (KLH, IG)

HR  
**the-** “bite; eat, consume” (KLH, LJ)

Djabugay  
**bay**a- “bite” vtr, L conj.: **bayan** Past, **bayal** Present. (KLH, EP)

Yidiny  
**paca-** “bite” (KLH)

Mbabaram  
**dha-** “bite” ps: R conj. (RMWD)

Dyirbal  
**paca-** “bite” (KLH)

Girramay  
**paca-** “bite” (KLH)

**pPaman**  
* **paca-** (KLH)

GBadhun  
**badha-** “bite” (PS)

Bidjara  
**badha** “bite” (GB)

Margany  
**badha** “bite” (GB)

Gunya  
**badha** “bite” (GB)

**pPM**  
* **paca-**

Ngawun  
**patha** “bite; eat, drink” (GB)

M-Kulan  
**patha** “bite; eat, drink” (GB)

M-Yapi  
**patha** “eat, drink” (GB)

M-Thakurti  
**patha** “eat, drink” (GB)

Wang  
**paca-** “bite” Syn. **draca-**. (GB)

Pitta-Pitta  
**paca** “bite” Note that c contrasts with th in this position. (BB)

Atnya  
**vaya-** “bite” Cognate? (Mc&Mc)

Wirangu  
**badha-** “bite, sting, smoke” Alt. **baja-**, **baju-**. (LH)

Pitj-Yank  
**paca-** “bite; chew on; (insect) sting; (cat, dingo, etc.) catch; pain, give pain” ps: vtr, L. (CG)

Wakaya  
**pej** “to swallow” (GB)

Warlpiri  
**paca-** “taste it” ps: vtr, 2: Pres -ni, etc. (KLH)

Nyangumarta  
**paci-** “bite” (GNOG)

Noala  
**paca-** “drink” (GNOG)

Ngarluma  

Kariyarra  
**paca-** “eat” (GNOG)

Nyamal  
**paca-** “eat” (GNOG)

Ngarla  
**paca-** ~ **paci-** “eat” (GNOG)

Yinytji  
**pa-** “bite; sting” ps: L conj. Cognate? Note also **paya** (noun) “fight, war; viciousness; fierce, savage, vicious; anger, rage; angry, wild; force; forceful, bossy”. (GNOG, FW)

Kurrrama  
**pa-** “bite” (GNOG)

Martuth  
**paya-** “drink” ps: L conj. Cognate? (GNOG, AD)

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175 Possibly a separate etymon; see *paca-.
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<th>Language</th>
<th>Root</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>Payungu</td>
<td>paja-nmayi</td>
<td>“to eat; to drink; to bite” (PA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dhalandji</td>
<td>paja-lgin</td>
<td>“to eat; to drink” (PA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burduna</td>
<td>paya-</td>
<td>“drink” (PA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jiwarli</td>
<td>paja-ru</td>
<td>“to eat; to drink” (PA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djururu</td>
<td>paja-</td>
<td>“drink” (PA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Warriyangka</td>
<td>paja-ru</td>
<td>“to eat; to drink” (PA)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Dhiin</td>
<td>paja-</td>
<td>“drink” (PA)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tharrgari (l &amp; d)</td>
<td>paja-ru</td>
<td>“to eat; to drink” (PA)</td>
<td>Future pjala. (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mantharta</td>
<td>*paja-</td>
<td>(PA #2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yingkarta, Nth</td>
<td>paja-lañi</td>
<td>“eat” (PA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yingkarta, Sth</td>
<td>paja-lañi</td>
<td>“drink” (PA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nhanda</td>
<td>paja-</td>
<td>“bite” ps: Vtr, Y (JB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>PNy</td>
<td>*pac'a- or *paca-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kalkatungu</td>
<td>ica</td>
<td>“bite, chew”</td>
<td>(BB)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kayardild</td>
<td>pa:-ca</td>
<td>“bite” (NE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yukulta</td>
<td>pa:-ca</td>
<td>“bite” (NE)</td>
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<td>Lardil</td>
<td>pe-tha</td>
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<td>T</td>
<td>*pa:-ca</td>
<td>(NE)</td>
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<td>Mayali</td>
<td>baye</td>
<td>“bite” (NE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djapu</td>
<td>batha-</td>
<td>“cook” ps: vtr, N1 conj: Unmarked bathan, Potential bathurr, Perfect bathar, P nonIndicative bathana- (FMo)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ritharrngu</td>
<td>batha-</td>
<td>“burn; cook on a fire; sting” ps: vtr Conj 3: Pres bathan, P bathana, Fut bathuru, Nominalization bathana-. The finder list (p237) glosses this form as “bite”. (JHeath)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gupa</td>
<td>batha-n</td>
<td>“cook, boil, burn” Also rathan “bite”. (BL-MC)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** *paca-* “hit” vtr
See also *pac’a- (“bite”).

### Notes

176 L conj. See *kuc’yarra for disparate reflection of the laminal in the Kanyara and Mantharda languages.
177 Likely belongs with *pica- (“lick”).
mount, board, get in/on; squash (gen. with foot)” _ps_: patha-, pathe-, pathamay. (RJK)

Yugambeh  _badhi-_ ~ _bayi-_ “strike, hit” (MS)

W. Bundj  _badhi-_ “to hit, to punch” Using any kind of hand-held or thrown object, or hand; “can also refer to noise made by hitting; it is the most general verb of hitting”. (MS)

Coastal Bundjalung  _baji-_ “to hit” (MS)


Wakaya  _peth_ “dig; scratch” Cognate? Also _wethi_ “to eat; to bite” (GB)

Warlpiri  _paci-_ “cut it, tear it; break it—of horse” _ps_: tV2 (pacirni etc.). (KLH)

Walmatjarri  _paca-_ “bite; chop” _ps_: R conj: Fut _pacarrku_, P _pacani_, Imp _pacarra_, Imp Cont _pacarranta_. (JHd)

Martuth  _patha-_ “blow; hit (with thrown implement); spin (hair)” _ps_: R conj: Pres _patharrku_, Passive Perf _patharnu_, Fut _patharni:ci_, Imp _patharryu_, Habitual _patharrwayara_, Unrealized _patharra:ngu_. (AD, esp. pp. 139-40)

Ngarluma  _patha-_ “hit, strike with missile; spin (string); strike (of lightning); blow (of wind)” _ps_: Pres _patharrku_. (KLH)

Panyjima  _patha-_ “blow; hit with thrown boomerang; spin hair” _ps_: L conj.: _pathalku_ Present, _patharna_ Past, _pathanna_ Imperative. AD, GNOG

Yinytji  _payha-_ “throw (Obj at Loc); blow (of wind); spin; drill (with firestick)” _ps_: L conj: Pres _payhaku_, P _payharna_, Imperf _payharnu_, Imp _payhanna_. (FW, GNOG)

pNgayarda  *patha-_ R conj. (GNOG #171)

Payungu  _patha-nma_ “to pelt, to shoot, to hit with a missile” _ps_: vt; also as a vi “to fire” (PA)

Thalanyji  _patha-rrgin_ “to hit; to fire” _ps_: vt; also as a vi _patharri-n_ “to

---

178 Belongs with this set?
179 Probably continues the sense of *paca-_ (“bite”) as well as “hit”.
180 Cf. _paca-_ “eat” under *paca-_ (“bite”).
181 Note that FW’s “R” conj differs from the “L” only for the retroflex nasal (“rn”) corresponding to certain L-conjugation /n/, as in the Imp -_rnma_; the “L” conj. has no constant /l/; these designations (pp79-80) are made ONLY on the basis of putative pPNy behavior.
fiy". (PA)
Jiwari patha-rru “to hit, to strike, to hit with a missile, to pelt; to twirl (a firedrill); to blow” ps: vt. (PA)
Warriyangka patha-ru “to hit, to hit with a missile, to strike; to twirl” ps: vt. (PA)
Yingkarta, Nth patharrri-ni “hit” (PA)
Yingkarta, Sth patharrri-ni “hit” (PA)
pPNy (?) *paca- RR conj. (BA)
^^^ Mayali bace “strike, punch” ps: vtr. NE writes bajje; P (Rep?) bajjerrinj. (NE/MH)
Burarra baca “fight one another” ps: -na, -o, -n; nonsingular subject only. (MH)
Ngandi baca “hit” (JH/MH)
Ngalakan baci “hit each other” Infr. suppletive form of bu-yji following compound element. (FMe; paradigm p.117)
pGunw *patea- ~ patei- ps: Past Perfective *patei, Past Imperfective *patcangiñ, Nonpast *patcang. (MH in AEH)
*** Nyungar pacarr “a fight” ps: n. (WD)
*** Pitta-Pitta pithi “hit, kill” (BB)

** Key: *pacirri “saltpan” n E
WNgathan peth “salt plain, saltpan” (PS)
KThayorre pathirr, ra:k- “saltpan” (AH)
YY petherr “saltpan”
YMel petherr, takrr- “saltpan”
L *pacirrv
^^^ Ngarluma picirri “level, flat—as of ground” (KLH)
pPNy *pacirri\(^{182}\)

** Key: *paka- “dig”vtr
YY pe- “bury” RR conjugation; cognition questionable.
GThayrirr baga- “dig, dig up, sting, stab, poke, peck, jab” ps: L conj. (KLH, JHav)

\(^{182}\) Needs more attestation.
Muluridji  

**paka**- “dig” (KLH)

KYalbaka- “dig; stab, prick” L conj. (Hr&Hr)

Djabinjgay  

**baga**- “spear, hit kick” ps: L conj.; “wash”, also transitive, is Y conj. (KLH, EP)

Yidiny  

**baga**- “spear, pierce with pointed implement, shoot; wash” 

T,C dialects. (KLH, RMWD U3)

Dyirbal  

**paka**- “dig; bite (of insect)” (KLH)

*pPaman*  

**paka**- (KLH)

GBadhun  

**baga**- “dig” (PS)

Bidjara  

**baga** “dig, scratch” (GB)

Margany  

**baga**- “dig” (GB)

Guna  

**baga**- “dig” (GB)

*pPM*  

**paka**- (KLH)

Diyari  

**paku**- “dig” ps: vtr 2A (PA)

Yandruwantha  

**paku**- “dig” (PA CLE)

Y’warrka  

**paku**- “dig” (PA CLE)

Pitta-Pitta  

**paka**- “whittle, chisel, dig” (BB)

Ara.-Wang.  

**paka**- “to dig” (LH)

*pKarnic*  

**paku**- (PA CLE)

Madhimadhi  

**bagadha** “to dig” Distinguished from **bangadha** “to scratch (so as to relieve an itch); to dig the ground very lightly, to scrape soil”. (LH)

Wirangu  

**baga**- “strike with a sharp implement, mark, spear” (LH)

Warlpiri  

**paka**- “strike (someone, with stick, hand, or other instrument), bump (someone, with car or body)” (KLH)

Warlmanpa  

**paka**- “strike; ERG hit, chop, kill ABS (with INSTR)” ps: Conj. 2: Imp **paka(ka)**, P **pakarnu**, Fut **pakan(mi)**. (DGN)

Ngarluma  

**paka-ku** “break; get broken; tear; get torn” Note: NOT L conj. (KLH)

Panyijima  

**paka-ku** “be broken” Intransitive. Also **pakapi-lku** (transitive) “break into pieces” (AD)

Nyungar  

**pakinj** “poke; touch” (WD)

*pPNy*  

**paka**- 

Gupa  

**bak+thun** “break; get hurt” Also **bak+marama** “break”; not clear which is transitive. (BL-MC)

Mayali  

**bakge** “break “ ps: vtr. (NE)
Key: *pala “there” nDir
WNgathan pal “hither, this way” (PS)
KUwanh pala “hither” (S&J)
YY pal “hither”
YMel pal “hither”
Margany bala “that one” (GB)
Gunya bala “that one” (GB)
Dyirbal bala “visible and there” Nom. base for demonstratives of all three genders except masculine. (RMWD)
Atnya valanga “over there somewhere (out of sight)” (Mc&Mc)
Wirangu bala “there, not too far away” (LH)
P-L pala “that (mid-distant) ps: Demonstrative. Also “look out (for that one)!”, (Hn&Hn)
Pitj-Yank pala “that, just there; look out!” ps: Demonstrative. Also palaca Demonstrative Adverb “that there, that one just there”, Exclamation “look out!”. (CG)
WD (Warburton) palaña “that (mid-distant) one” ps: Nom. and ACC case-form. Also adverbial palaca “there in the mid-distance”, palaca “look out!”. (WD)
Warlpiri -pala “they (Du)” Third-person dual subject clitic.¹⁸³ (KLH)
Nyangumarta pala “that (near); there” (GNOG)
Martuth pala (Presentative particle) (AD p185)
Nhandala ala “that (Proximate)” (JB)
Nyungar pal “3rd Sg Subj; “that (mid-distant person/thing)” (WD)
Djapu bala “then; movement away” (FMo)
Gupa bala “movement away from speaker” Also balaña “like this”, balañamirriy “by then, by this time”. (BL-MC)
Dhangu bala “movement away from speaker; and then” (BSch)
Ritharrngu bala “that way” Short form of ngum-bala. Also bala- (prefix) “side”, as in bala-wiripu “other side”. (J Heath)

¹⁸³ Possibly belongs with *pula.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Barry Alpher</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| **alternant patamu. (FW, GNOG)** |
| **Martuth** | *pala (GNOG #399)* |
| **pNgayarda** | *pala (GNOG #399)* |
| **KKY** | bal “tomorrow” (RJK) |
| **Pitj-Yank** | paluru “he, she, it” Also “the”; with a NonSg 3rd-person pronoun, “same as previously mentioned”. (CG) |
| **Ngarluma** | palu “he, she” *ps: Obj. parnumpangu. (KLH)* |

**Key:** *panga-* “dig” vtr

Uradhi

| anga- ~ angv- “dig” Atampaya, Angkamuthi, Yadhaykenu. |
| \(\text{KLH, TC}\) |

Mpakwithi

| nga “dig” (TC) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

Luthigh

| nga- “dig” (KLH) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

Awnghthim

| nga- “dig” (KLH) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

Ntra’ngith

| nga- “dig” (IG) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

Rimangg

| nga “dig” (IG) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

HR

| ang- “dig”\(^{184}\) (KLH) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

**pPaman**

| *panga- (KLH)* |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

Madhimadhi

| bangadha “to scratch (so as to relieve an itch); to dig the ground very lightly, to scrape soil”\(^{185}\) Distinguished from bagadha “to dig”. (LH) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

Warlpiri

| pangi- “scratch it deeply, dig it—ground” *ps: Conj: Past pangurnu.\(^{185}\) Also used as a noun, “wooden scoop used in digging out a soak”. (KLH, DGN) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

Warlmanpa

| pangi- “ERG scratch, dig ABS” *ps: Conj. 2: Imp pangi(ka), P pangirnu; Fut pangin(mi). (DGN) |
| \(\text{DGN}\) |

**Key:** *pa:nga-* “dig” vtr

HR

| ang- “dig”\(^{184}\) (KLH) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

**pPaman**

| *pa:nga- \(^{186}\) (KLH) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

Kaytetye

| ange- “scrape, dig”\(^{187}\) (KLH, HK) |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

ECArrernte

| angerne- “dig into (e.g. the ground); dig/scrape/scratch |
| \(\text{KLH}\) |

\(^{184}\) KLH lists this in “Other Paman” under a separate etymon, *pa:nga-. “Rare usage.”

\(^{185}\) Possibly continues the long-vowel variant; see below.

\(^{186}\) Why long V1? Why not listed with *panga-?

\(^{187}\) Listed here with the long-vowel etymon because of the lenis nasal.
something out” Also pArandic *angeñe (“soakage”).\(^{187}\) (H&D, HK)

**pPNy**

*pa:nga-

---

Wembawemba *bangga* “to dig” (LH)

---

**Key:** *pa:ca-* “taste it” vtr
See also *pa:ca*-

*ath*: “to eat, taste” (KLH)
WMungknh *pa:th-* “to taste” (KLH)
WMe’nh *pa:th-* “to taste” (KLH)

**pPaman**

*pa:ca-* (KLH)
Warlpiri *paja-* “to taste it” ps: vtr, Conj. 2: *pajarnu* Past, *paja(r)ni* Nonpast, *pajaka* Imp. (KLH)
Wembawemba *badhema* “to try, or taste food” (LH)
Madhamadhi *badhaima* “to feel, to touch” Distinguished from *banhmadha* “to try, to taste, to feel”. (LH)

**pPNy**

*pilu* “hip” n B

Uradhi (AT,AN,Y) *wilu* “hip”
Wuthathi *7ilu* “hip” (LMW-BA)
WMungknh *pil* “thigh”
WNgathan *pil* “hip” (PS)
WMuminh *pilu* “rump, buttocks” (SIL)
KU/wanh *pilu* “side of hip” (S&J)
Pakanh *pilu* “hip”
Umpila *pilu* “hip, thigh”
KThaayorre *pil, pilu* “hip”
YY *pel, pele* “hip”
YMel *pel* “hip”
GYim *bilu* “hip, hip bone, side of pelvis” (JHav)
Djabugay *bilu* “hip bone” (EP)
Yidiny *bilu* “hip” (RMWD A4)
Flinders I. *wilu* “hip”

**pPaman**

*pilu* (BA)
Warrgamay *bilu* “hip(bone)” (RMWD)
Nyawaygi *bilu* “hip”
Nyangumarta *pilu* “viscera” (GNOG)
Ngarluma  *pirlu* “vaginal opening; labia of vagina” (KLH)
Martuth  *pirlu* “buttocks (upper)” \’s\’ AD
pPNy  *pirlu*
***
Wakaya  *pirlu* “trots” Also wil(u) “penis”. (GB)
***
Nhanda  *pirlu* “boomerang”\(^{188}\) (JB)
***
GBadhun  *bilmbu* “hip”
Dyirbal  *bilmbu* “hip”; “widow” (RMWD)
***
Wirangu  *bilda* “hip” (LH)

Nyamal  *pila* “vagina” (GNOG)
Panyjima  *pila* “vagina” AD gives *pilapila* “buttocks” only”. (GNOG)
pNgayarda  *pila* (GNOG #412)

Yinytji  *pica* “clitoris” [GNOG]; “penis” [FW] (GNOG, FW)

Key: *pil'ā*- “lick” vtr
See also *pica-.*
YY  *piy* “lick” vtr, L conj.
UOykangand  *ilha-* “lick” Past in -rr (etymological L conj.).
Djabugay  *biya-* “lick honey” Y conj., intransitive (questioned). (EP)
Ngarluma  *pil'a-lku* “bite, chew” (KLH)
pPNy  *pil'a-\(^{189}\)* (BA)

Marrgany  *buF'a-* “suck” (GB)
Gunya  *buF'a-* “suck” (GB)

Key: *pica-* “lick” vtr
See also *pil'y-a-.*

\(^{188}\) A loanword. Semantics questionable.
\(^{189}\) How YY continues an original *λ* is not clear; this is the only correspondence noted so far. Although YY does have a contrastive laminal lateral, the attested cognates have a corresponding laminal stop. If YY *piy* continues *pica-* (see below) instead of *piλa-*, then \(y < *c\) would be regular.
YY  piy “lick” vtr, L conj.\(^\text{190}\)
KYal  bija- “lick” L conj. (Hr&Hr)
\textbf{pPaman} *pi(:)ca-\(^\text{191}\)
GBadhun  bidha- “drink” (PS)
Kalkatungu  ica “bite, chew”\(^\text{192}\) (BB)
Warlmanpa  piya- “cut; break; bite” ps: Conj 2.\(^\text{193}\) (DGN)
\text{^^^}
Umpila  piyinta- “lick it” (GNOG)
Djabugay  biya- “lick honey” EP has (tentatively) as vIntr. KLH glosses “dip, immerse”. (EP, KLH)
\text{***}
Mayali  beleng7me “lick” (NE)

\textit{Key:} *\textbf{pina} “ear” n B
WNgathrr  pin “ear” (KLH)
WNgathan  pin “ear, leaf” (PS)
KThaayorre  pinarr “awake, alert, wakeful” “Ear” is ka:l.\(^\text{194}\) (AH)
YY  pin, pinal “ear; leaf; place; vulva”
YMel  pin “ear”
KB  pin (-thakél) “ear” Also pinégk nha- “hear (perceive with ears)” (KLH). (BA, KLH)
UOykangand  idn, idnamanhdh “vagina” (PH, BA)
UOLgol  idna “vagina” (PH)
GYim  bina:l “knowing; know” (KLH, JHav)
HR  niv “ear” (KLH, LJ)
ON  idna-(ng3l) “ear” (BA, KLH)
GYim  bina:l “smart, clever; know” (JHav)
Djabugay  bina “ear; gills” (KLH, EP)
Yidiny  bina “ear; gill on fish” (KLH, RMWD A1)
\textbf{pPaman} *\textbf{pina} (KLH)
Warrgamay  bina “ear” (RMWD)
Nyawaygi  bina “ear” (RMWD)
Gumb  binañ “vagina”\(^\text{195}\) (DE)

\(^\text{190}\) See remarks on *pi:x- above.
\(^\text{191}\) Needs further corroboration; long V is suggested by Warlmanpa form.
\(^\text{192}\) Possibly belongs with *pac(?)a- (“bite”).
\(^\text{193}\) If cognate, lenition suggests an original long vowel; cf. ngaya- “give birth” < *nga:ci-.
\(^\text{194}\) See *pinarrri.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pNNSW</strong></td>
<td><em>binang</em> (TC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamilaraay</td>
<td><em>bina</em> “ear” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuwaaliyaay</td>
<td><em>bina</em> “ear” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yuwaalarraay</td>
<td><em>bina</em> “ear” CW</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muruwari</td>
<td><em>pina</em> “ear” (LFO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandjalang</td>
<td><em>binang</em> “ear” Also (W. Bundj) <em>bina- “know”</em>. (MS, PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugaribin</td>
<td><em>binang</em> “ear” (MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pCNSW</strong></td>
<td><strong>bina</strong> (PA #145)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pintupi</td>
<td><em>pina</em> “ear; centre of understanding” (Hn&amp;Hn)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WD (Warburton)</td>
<td><em>pina</em> “ear” (WD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitjantjatjarra-Yankunytjatjarra</td>
<td><em>pina</em> “ear; the mind, intellect, reason; hearing” (CG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakaya</td>
<td><em>pinál</em> “ear” Also <em>pinilt</em>; Western <em>bineld.</em> (GB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warlpiri</td>
<td><em>pina</em> “wise, knowing, experienced” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warlmanpa</td>
<td><em>pina</em> “knowledgeable” (DGN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mudburra</td>
<td><em>bina</em> “know, knowing” (RG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walmajarri</td>
<td><em>pina</em> “ear” (JHd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pPNy</strong></td>
<td><em>pina</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baagandji</td>
<td><em>bina</em> “hole in a tree, possum-hole” (LH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buwandik</td>
<td><em>bina</em> “wise, knowing, experienced” (DGN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>bina</em> “wise, knowing, experienced” (DGN)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** *píra* “moon (full)” n E
See also *kakara.*

- YY: *pir, píra; mel- “eyeballs”*
- YMel: *pir, mel- “eyeballs”*
- Diyari: *píra* “moon, moonlight, month” (PA)
- Ngamini: *píra* “moon” (PA)
- Yarluyandi: *píra* “moon” (PA)

**pWK:** *píra* (PA CLE)
- Ara.-Wang.: *piRa-píRa “round” “R” = glide. (LH)
- Adnyamathanha: *biRa* “moon, month” Schebeck
- Parnkalla: *píra* “moon” (KLH)
- Wirangu: *bíra* “moon, month” (LH)

195 Short V1 is possibly regular in *CVCVC* (cf. *kana & *yarra with *carra, *kuna, & *lirra reflexes).
Nhirrpi  piRa “moon” (CB 1999)

Yankunytjatjara  pira  moon; month” Note also: pira-pira “a kind of sickle-shaped earth-grub [?]; piran(pa) “pale, light (in colour); white; white person”. Pitjantjatjara has kirnara “moon”. (CG)

Pintupi  pira “moon” (Hn&Hn)
Warlpiri  pira “full moon”

**Key:** *pi:mu* “father’s sister”  n  K

Uradh  imur- “father’s sister” Note Atampaya, Yaďaykenu, &

Angkamuthi  imuñu ”spouse’s brother” (TC). (KLH, TC)

Mpalitjanh  imu- “father’s sister” (KLH)
Luthigh  imu- “father’s sister” (KLH)
Yinwum  imu- “father’s sister” (KLH)
Lingga thigh  imo- “father’s sister” (KLH)
Alngith  myu- “father’s sister” (KLH)
Awngthim  vmyu- “father’s sister” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith  imo- “father’s sister” (KLH)
Ngoth  imyut “father’s sister” (KLH)
Kaanytju  pi:ma “father’s sister” (KLH)
Umpila  pi:ma “father’s sister” (KLH)

GYim  bi:mu:r “father’s younger sister” KLH: short /u/; “father’s sister”. (KLH, JHav)

Muluridji  pimay “father’s sister” MS has “My”. (KLH)
CC  pimakay “father’s sister” (KLH)
KYal  bimakay “father’s sister” Shortened form bimay. Hr &

Hr

KB  pvměrvyr, pa- “father’s sister” (BA, KLH)

**pPaman**  *pi:mu(r) N**Paman list. (KLH)

**pPaman**  *pi:mu* ~ *pi:ma* Middle Paman list. (KLH)

**pPaman**  *pi:mu* “Other Paman” list.196 (KLH)

GBadhun  bimu(NA) “father’s sister” (PS)

Warrgamay  bimu “father’s elder brother” Also bimulan “father” sister”

(RMWD)

Nyawaygi  bi:mu “auntie” (RMWD)
Warlpiri  pimirdi “father’s sister” (KLH)
Warlmanpa  pimirdi “auntie, father’s sister” (DGN)

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196 no *a form despite Mu and CC
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Walmajarri</td>
<td>pimiri</td>
<td>“father’s sister” Also ngarpu. (JHd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*pi:mu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** *pi:rra “pearlshell” n S, M

**Umpila**
pi:rra “pearlshell” (GNOG)

**Nyangumarta**
pirrapirra “pearlshell” (GNOG)

**Ngarluma**
pirra “large deep shell used as a cup; conch shell” (KLH)

**Key:** *puka “rotten” n

**YY**
puq, puqa “bait”

**YMel**
puk “bait”

**GYim**
buga “buttocks, backside” Impolite. Cognate? (JHav)

**KYal**
bukarr “rotten tooth” As in Ngayu bukarriji “I have a toothache”. (Hr&Hr)

**Dyirbal**
puka “rotten, dead, stinking” (RMWD)

**pPaman**
*puka* (KLH)

**Warrgamay**
buga “rotten; stinking; dead” (RMWD)

**Nyawaygi**
buga “rotten; stinking; dead” (RMWD)

**Wiradjuri**
buga “rotten; meat when tainted” M&H have bu:ga. (PA, M&H)

**Muruwari**
puka “rotten, decayed” (LFO)

**Wbuwan**
buga “stinking, rotten; dead” (TD, PA)

**Wayilwan**
buga “rotten” (PA)

**pCNSW**
*buga* (PA #329)

**Yugambeh**
bugaw “stink” (MS)

**W. Bundj**
bugaw “rotten, putrid; stinking, vile-smelling” (MS)

**Gumbainggar**
buga: “rotten” (DE)

**Baakandji**
buga “dead, rotten, smelly” (LH)

**Arabana**
buka “carrion” (CB/R)

**Wngurru**
buka “carrion” (CB/R)

**Wirangu**
buga “pus; stinking, rotten” Also bugara ~ bunggara ~ bunggala “stinking, rotten, dead”. (LH)

**Warlpiri**
puka “stinking, rotten, fetid” Syn. pukulyu. (KLH)

**Warlmanpa**
puka “rotten, stinking, fetid” (DGN)

**Mudburra**
buka “rotten” (RG)

**Guurinydji**
puka “rotten” (PMcC)

**Walmajarri**
pukarr “cooked (meat, ripe (fruit)” Contrast kurnka. (JHd)
Nyangumarta  
*puka* “putrid; putrescence” (GNOG)

Ngarluma  
*puka* “rotten—as of meat” (KLH, GNOG)

Kariyarra  
*puka* “rotten” (GNOG)

Martuth  
*puwa* “rotten” (AD)

Palyku  
*puka* “rotten” (GNOG)

Panyijima  
*puka* “rotten” (GNOG, AD)

Yinytji  
*puwa* “rotten” (GNOG, FW)

Kurrama  
*puwa* “rotten” (GNOG)

Nyamal  
*puka* “bad” Cf. Kariyarra *puka.ra* “fire”. (GNOG)

*pNgayarda*  
*puka* (GNOG #639)

Dhalandji  
*puka* “bad, rotten” (PA)

Burduna  
*puwa* “bad, rotten” (PA)

*pKanyara*  
*puka*

Djiwarli  
*puka* “bad, rotten” (PA)

Djururu  
*puka* “bad, rotten” (PA)

Wariyangga  
*puka* “bad, rotten” (PA)

Dhar (l)  
*puga* “bad, rotten” (PA)

Dhar (d)  
*puga* “bad, rotten” (PA)

*pMantharta*  
*puka*

Yingkarta, Nth  
*puka* “bad; rotten” (PA)

Yingkarta, Sth  
*puka* “bad; rotten” (PA)

Nhanda  
*puga* “rotten, stinking” A loanword. (JB)

*PNy*  
*puka* (GNOG #639)

Kayardild  
*puka* “rotten, stinking; dead” (NE)

Yangkaal  
*puka* “rotten, stinking; dead” (NE)

Yukulta  
*puka-ra* “bad, rotten” (NE)

Lardil  
*puka* “rotten, fetid, putrid; dead” (NE)

*pT*  
*puka-ra* (NE)

**Key:**  
*pula* “they DU” pronoun

Uradhi  
*ula(-βa)* “they DU” (KLH)

Mpailitjanh  
*lwa-* “they DU” (KLH)

Luthigh  
*lwa-* “they DU” (KLH)

Yinwum  
*lwi-* “they DU” (KLH)

Linggithigh  
*lawuy* “they DU” (KLH)

Alngith  
*law* “they DU” (KLH)

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197 Hale: “*i* is unexpected here.”
Awngthim  *lwe “they DU” (KLH)
Ntra’ngith  *la- “they DU” (KLH)
Ngkoth    *lwa- “they DU” (KLH)
Aritinng  *lwa- “they DU” (KLH)
Mbiywom   *lwa- “they DU” (KLH)
WMungknh  *pul “they DU” (KLH)
WMe’nh    *pul “they DU” (KLH)
WNgathrr  *pul “they DU” (PS)
WNgathan  *pul “they DU” (PS)
WMuminh   *pula “they DU” (KLH)
Kaanytju  *pula “they nonSg” (KLH)
Umpila    *pula “they nonSg” (KLH)
KThaayorre *pul “they DU” (KLH)
YY        *pula “they DU”198
YMel      *pula “they DU” (KLH)
KB        *pulw “they DU” (BA, KLH)
PS (Rimangg) *lwr “they DU” IG has *ala. (KLH, IG)
GYim      *bula “they DU; both” (KLH, JHav)
Muluridji *pula “they DU” (KLH)
KYalbula  “they Du” (Hr&Hr)
Mbabaram  *le “they (Du)” (RMWD)
Dyirbal   *bulay “two” (KLH)
Dyirbal   *bulajin “they DU” (KLH)
**Paman** *pula (KLH)
Warrungu  *bula “they DU” (TTs)
GBadhun   *bula “they DU” (PS)
Bidjara   *bula “they DU” Also bulardi “two” (GB)
Marrgany  *bula “they DU” (GB)
Gunya     *bula “they DU” Also bulardi “two” (GB)
Ngawun    *pala “they (Du)”199 (GB)
M-Kulan   *pala “they (Du)” Questioned.199 (GB)
Warrgamay *bula “3 Du” (RMWD)
Bandjalang *bula “two”200 (MS, PA)
Yugambeh  *bula(-) ~ bula ~ bulay “two”200 (MS)
Gumbainggir *bulari “two” (PA)

198 Presence of V2 conditioned by a 3rd syllable.
200 Absence of final ng is exceptional.
pNNSW  *buLa Also *buLaña (“2 (also 1 Ex) Du ACC”); *buLał
(“two”). (TC)
Gamilaraay  bula:rr “two” (PA)
Yuwaalayaay  bula:rr “two” (PA)
Yuwaalaraay  bula:rr “two” (CW)
Muruwari  pula “they Du” Also purral. (LFO)
pCNSW  bula:rr (PA #151)
Pitta-Pitta  pula- “they (Du)” Demonstrative: pulayi (Near), pulaka (General), pulak:ri (Far). (BB)
Wang (G)  bula “they (Du Nom)” (M&W)
Kalkatungu  puyu “they (Du Nom)” (BB)
Gurnu (Baagandji)  bula “two” (LH)
Yorta Yorta  bula “you Du” (Intransitive subject; ERG bulak, Poss. bulan. (B&M)
Madhimadhi  buladha “two” (LH)
Woiwurrung  bulabil “two” Also -bulañ “their (Du)” (possessive clitic). (BB)
Werg (Dj)  -bulang “they (Du)” Subj. clitic. Also bulanj “two” (LH)
Wembawemba  -bula “they (Du) Subj. clitic. Also bulanj “two”; poss. also in galvbil “two”, -bulag “his/her” (3rd Sg Poss. clitic). (LH)
Buwandik  +pul “Dual” ps: Attaches to ngurra “thou” to form the free pronoun ngurrpul “ye two”. Not involved in any 3rd-person pronominal forms. (BB)
Wirangu  bulali “couple, man and woman” Alt. bulili. (LH)
ECArrnte  al- “they (Du)” Disharmonic or non-agnate; Nom ala-, Oblique ale-. (H&D)
Pitj-Yank  pula “they DU” (CG)
Wakaya  puluwulu “they (Pl); them (Pl)” Also puluwi “those two”.
(GB)
Nyangumarta  pulañ “they Du” (GNOG)
Bayungu  pula “they DU” (PA)
Dhalandji  pula “they DU” (PA)
Burduna  pula “they DU” (PA)
pKanyara  *pula (PA #134)
Gupa  bulal7 “two” (BL-MC)
Dhangu  bulal “two” (BSch)
pPNy  *pula
Key: *purlka “big” nAdj
KThaayorre  pork “big” Hall, BA
YY  pul7a “older brother” ps: Proper noun of address.\textsuperscript{201}
YMel  pulka “older brother” ps: Proper noun of address.\textsuperscript{201}
pSWCYP  *pulka (BA)
Dyirbal  pulkan “big” (KLH)
pPaman  pulkan On basis of Dyirbal and non-CYP languages. (KLH)
Kalkatungu  urlku(w)rri “big, long, tall”\textsuperscript{202} (BB 126, 184)
Wakaya  pulkuman; old man” (GB)
Warluwarra  pulya “old man” (BB 1979a: 126)
Wirangu  burlga “old man” Written sources only. (LH)
Pitj-Yank  pulka “big, large; a lot of; important, heavy; very, really”
Also pulka-purlka “biggish”; purlkarrindangī “get bigger; grow up” (vi);
purlka-rni “make bigger, louder; raise (children)” (vtr); purlkara “fairly, well, properly; strongly, forcefully” (adv). (CG)
P-L  pulka “big; important; great; heavy” Also pulka-rnu
“enlarge, expand (vtr; Imp purilkala); purilkari-ngu (q.v.).” (Hn&Hn)
WD Warburton  purika-purlka “large; full (moon)” Also purika- “to enlarge”
(vtr; Imp purilkala), purika-ri- “to increase, become bigger, become heavier, swell” (vi; Imp purilkariwa). (WD)
Warlpiri  purika “old man” Also purkapurlka “old men, elders”. (KLH)
Warrlmanpa  pulka “old man” (DGN)
Mudburra  bulka “old man” (RG)
Walmajarri  purika “big” (JHd)
pPny  *purka

Key: *pun-i- (general transitive verb) vtr
YY  +pon, +pin (forms transitive verbs) ps: L conj. Added to
nouns and adjectives, as in waypon “lift it up” from way “high”.
Kalkatungu +pun-i+ (forms transitive verbs) (BB)
W. Bundj  buni- “to do thoroughly” “Verb of manner, immediately
follows the verb it modifies.” (MS)

Djapu +pun-u+ (forms transitive verbs) ps: NG2 conj. As in
mutipunu- “build”, rinydjupunu- “wash” (from English rinse). (FM)

\textsuperscript{201} Retention of *V2 conditioned by a former *V3.
\textsuperscript{202} This form probably belongs not with *purlka but with a more local etymon, *culkurrV; cf.
YY thol7orr “long, tall”.
GYim  buni- “have sexual intercourse with” ps: L conj. (JHav)

Key: *purra- “pull” vtr
Djabugay  burra- “pull” ps: vtr, L conj.: burraŋ Past, burral Present.

pPaman  *purra- (KLH)

Yugambeh  burra- “pull out; take out; take off; release; undo or skin
   (something)” (MS)
W. Bundj  burra- “take out; take off; peel; skin; release; remove” (MS)
Nyangumarta  purri- “pull” (GNOG)
Ngarluma  purri-lku “pull, lower it, take it off, draw water (of windmill),
   stick out (tongue), catch breath” (KLH, GNOG)
Panyjima  purri-lku “pull” (GNOG, AD)
Yinytji  purri- “pull; extract: pull, bring, or take out; suck in or out;
   select for presentation” (GNOG, FW)

pNgayarda  *purri- L conj. (GNOG # 642)
pPNy  *purra-/i-

KThaayorre  pirr “pull (out); snatch; strip; cut out” ps: P pírrarr. (AH)
YY  pírr “pull” ps: vtr, L.
YMel  pírr, pírra- “pull” ps: vtr, L; P pírrat.
L  *pírra-

Key: *ra- “spear” vtr
See also *la:ma-.
Atampaya  ra “throw; spill” ps: vtr, Conj Ia: P raýal, Pres rama, Fut
   ramangka, Imp raði. (TC)
Yadhaykenu  ya “throw” ps: vtr, Conj Ia: P yaýal, Pres yama, Fut
   yamangka, Imp yaði. (TC)
Wakaya  la “to hit by throwing” (GB)
Warlmanpa  la- “pelts ABS; hits with INSTR(missile); shoot;
   ERG(lightning) strikes ABS” ps: Conj. 2: Imp lala, P larnu; Fut lanmi.
   (DGN)
Djaju  lan- “spear” ps: Conj. 5, tr: lani P, lanani P Cont, lanan Pres,
   lana Pres Cont, langu Prp, lanngi Potential, landa Imp, manu Verbid.
   (TTs)
Walmajarri  lanta “pierce (with sharp point)” ps: Past lana, Fut lanku, Irr
(Imp) lanta, Customary lanaiñ. (JHd)

Ritharrngu  rla- “spear, strike with a spear” ps: vtr Irreg: Pres rlanan (w. augment na not in other paradigms), P rlanañ, Fut rlanngu (w. augment n not in other paradigms), Nominalization rlana-. (JHeath)

Djinang  rani “spear, pierce” ps: Pot randinmic, Yesterday Past Irr ranirri, Yesterday Past randan, Today Past ran.gurr, Today Past Irrealis ranina; Imp ranini G, raninuy D. Ganalbingu & Dabi: “randa-nmak GD (stem ra-, irregular archaic)”. Description not clear where the root is ra and where not. (JHeath)

Djinba (Ganalbingu, Dabi) randi- “spear, pierce” (BW)

pPNy *ra-

lak “spear, pierce” (all sources)

Diyari  daka “stab, stick, pierce; grind; plait” (PA)

Kayardild  ra:-tha “spear, inject; sew; write” (NE)

Yukulta  rla:-ca “spear; sew; sting (of bee)” (NE)

Lardil  ra-tha “spear; pierce; poke; sting” (NgKL)

Key: *rac-a- “sting” vtr
See also *pat(y)a-

YY lay, luy “poke” RR conj.

Wang (G)  draca “bite” Var. dracica. (M&W vocabulary & p35)

Wang  draca- “bite” Also paca- “to bite”. (GB)

Gupa  ratha-n “bite” ps: A group 6 verb. (BL&MC)

Dhangu  ratha-n “to sting; to bite” (BSch)

pPNy *rac-a- Tentative. (BA)

Key: *ramparra “father-in-law” n K

Deceased was his thuwa.

Koko-Bera  trapákat “husband of deceased” Deceased was his pa-thuwaýrr. (PB)

203 The initial glide r suggests a protoform in *r, not *l.
204 NE lists as pSouthernTangkic, despite Lardil form; typo?
205 Cannot, at least in its entirety, be related to *lamparra. Cognition with the YY form, at least with the ABS case-form, is possible, but the YY ERG cannot have been built on a trisyllable of this form.
Warlpiri  lamparra “father-in-law” Probably a fairly recent loan. Also lampanu-pardu “two persons of which one is in my subsection and the other is in that of my mother or that of my father-in-law”, in which lampa- is thought not to be a loan. (KLH, ML)

Guurrinydjii lamparr(a) “wife’s father; wife’s father’s sister; man’s daughter’s husband” (PMcC)

Mudburra lambarra “father-in-law (wife’s father); daughter’s husband; son’s wife” (RG)

Walmajarri lamparr “father-in-law” (PMcC)

Nyangumarta rampunu “uncle and nephew” ML (pers. comm.)

Dhuwal rlambarra “sister’s child; wife’s father” (JHeath)

pPNy *ramparra207 (BA)

Wagiman lambarra “father-in-law” (WOD)

WMungknh a:mp, ka:l- “poison uncle; man’s father-in-law”208 (KPPW)

WNgathan -a:mp “taboo, poison (of kin, avoidance relation)” In kaal-aamp “poison uncle” Cognition doubtful; see comments on WMungknh form. (PS)


Kayardild yambi “wife’s father; husband’s father” Syn. kardu. Also jambathu “mother’s father, mother’s father’s sister; harmonic-generation of mother’s father’s patriline” (sense by skewing form yambi?). (NE)

Yukulta yampiya “father-in-law (to man or woman); son-in-law (to man)” Also campathu “mother’s father; mother’s brother’s son” (sense by skewing from yampiya?). (SK)

Lardil yembe “pair of people one of whom is kaku (MoBr, DaHu) to the other” <yembi>. Also jembe “mother’s father, mother’s father’s sister; cousin, mother’s brother’s child” (sense by skewing from yembe?).

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206 With mp, it cannot be pPNy in age. JHeath: a loan from Creole.
207 Initial *r on the basis of the Nyangumarta form. If the YY form is not cognate, the pPNy status of the etymon is not supported. PMcC believes the form to have diffused north from Walmajarri to Dhuwal via a number of non-Pama-Nyungan languages in which the +a termination was automatic.
208 Cognition doubtful: source of “uncle” sense is ka:l and source of long vowel not clear; see also WNgathan form.
(NgKL)

pTangkic *yampi-ya. Also *campa. (NE)²⁰⁹

Key: *rirra “tooth” n B
KYaldirra “tooth” (Hr&Hr)
Djabugay dirra “tooth” (KLH, EP)
Yidiny dirra “tooth; hail; seed; name” (KLH, RMWD A2)
Dyirbal tirra “tooth” (KLH)
pPaman *tirra KLH (“Other Paman” list) reconstructs *rirra. (BA, KLH)
GBadhun rirra “tooth” (PS)
Bidjara yira “tooth”²¹⁰ (GB)
Margany irra “tooth”²¹¹ (GB)
Gunya ira “tooth”²¹⁰ Initial yi and i are equivalent. (GB)
Kalkatungu irra+ “tooth” (?) Only in irrangkal “kangaroo teeth (ornament)” “Teeth” is artinhth. (BB)
Warrgamay yirra “tooth” (RMWD)
Nyawaygi yirra “teeth; point; seed”²¹² (RMWD)
W Bundjalung dirrang “tooth”²¹³ (MS, PA)
Yugambeh dirrang “tooth” Var. jirang, diyang, and poss. jiyang. (MS)
Gumb di:ra “tooth”²¹⁴ (DE)
Yaygir dira “tooth” (TC)
pNNSW *di:ra (TC)
Yuwaalaraay yiya “tooth”²¹⁵ (CW)
Yuwaalaraay yiya “tooth” (CW)
Muruwari thirra “tooth”²¹⁶ (LFO, PA)
Yorta Yorta dirran “tooth” (B&M)
Woiwurrung liyang “tooth”²¹⁷ (BB)

²⁰⁹ cf also Ungarinyin (Capell and Coate) rambad, rambarr “mother-in-law”, Bardi rambarr “uncle-in-law” (wife’s mother’s brothers). The Bardi term is probably a loan (CB pers. comm.)
²¹⁰ Both the y and the glide r are regular in these contexts.
²¹¹ Initial yi and i are equivalent; the y is regular in this context; it is not clear whether the rt is also.
²¹² Loan (glide r is expected intervocally), poss. from Warrgamay.
²¹³ PA assigns to *yirang.
²¹⁴ Glide < tap/trill, and long V₁, are apparently regular.
²¹⁵ Intervocalic y < *rr in this context is regular; initial y from an apical is apparently regular.
²¹⁶ Initial laminal from apical is regular; see *ta:ku. However, LFO also records tirra. PA assigns to *yirang, a different etymon
Werg (Dj) liya “teeth” Transcription in source is lia. (LH)
Wembawemba liya “tooth” Source has lia. Note also dirr “stone tomahawk”. (LH)
MM thi:r “tooth” (MMcD)
Adnyamathanha ira “tooth” “r” = tap. (Mc&Mc)
Parnkalla yirra “mouth” (KLH)
Wirangu irra “mouth” /yi/. (LH)
ECArrerte arrakerte “mouth; opening of the mouth, lips; someone who talks in a particular way” (H&D, HK)
Kaytetye arr “mouth” (HK)
P-L rirra “gravelly ground” Used of earth which is covered with fine or course gravel. (Hn&Hn)
Western Desert (Warburton) rirra “hill, rise, a stony ridge” (WD)
Warlpiri lirra “mouth” (KLH)
Warmanpa lirra “mouth; teeth” (DGN)
Mudburra lirra “mouth; lip; tooth” (RG)
Walmajarri lirra “mouth; tooth; lips” Also katiti “tooth”. (JHd)
Nyangumarta rirra “tooth” Alt. yirra, also poss. lirra- in lirrapirtan ‘red-tailed black cockatoo’ (GNOG).²¹⁸ (GNOG)
Noala yirra “tooth” (GNOG)
Ngarluma yirra “tooth; sharp blade or point; firestick” (KLH, GNOG)
Kariyarra yirra “tooth” (GNOG)
Nyamal yirra “tooth” (GNOG)
Palyku yirra “tooth” (GNOG)
Panyijima yirra “tooth” (GNOG, AD)
Yinytji yirra “tooth” (GNOG, FW)
Kurrama yirra “tooth” (GNOG)
Martuth yirra “tooth; edge; ridge of hill; easterly storm front” GNOG “tooth, mouth”. (GNOG, AD)
pNgayarda *yirra (GNOG #713)
Bayungu yirra “tooth” (PA)
Dhalandj yirra “tooth” (PA)
Burduna yirra “tooth” (PA)
pKanyara *yirra (PA #88)
Djiwarli yirra “tooth” (PA)

²¹⁷ The discrepant reflex of *rr (cf. *carra, *carra-) is possibly conditioned by the preceding *i.
²¹⁸ The alternants make problems for the reconstruction of the initial consonant; cf. ruwi- “shoot” < *ruwi/a-.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Yirra</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
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<td>Djururu</td>
<td>yirra</td>
<td>“tooth” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wariyangga</td>
<td>yirra</td>
<td>“tooth” (PA)</td>
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<td>Dhiin</td>
<td>yirra</td>
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<td>Dhar (l)</td>
<td>yirra</td>
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<td>Dhar (d)</td>
<td>yirra</td>
<td>“tooth” (PA)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pMantharta</td>
<td>*yirra</td>
<td>(PA #88)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yingkarta, Nth</td>
<td>yirra</td>
<td>“tooth” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yingkarta, Sth</td>
<td>yirra</td>
<td>“tooth” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nhanda</td>
<td>idaji</td>
<td>“tooth, teeth; mouth”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djinang</td>
<td>rdurr-da-gi</td>
<td>“eat, bite, drink”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gupa</td>
<td>rlrra</td>
<td>“tooth” (BL-MC)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djapu</td>
<td>rllra</td>
<td>“tooth” Contrast rliya “head”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Djambarpuynyu</td>
<td>rllra</td>
<td>“tooth” Contrast rliya “head”.</td>
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<td>Dhuwal</td>
<td>rlrra</td>
<td>“tooth; blade; tip (e.g. of spear)”</td>
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<td>Daartiwuy</td>
<td>rlrra</td>
<td>“tooth” (MG)</td>
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<td>Dhangu</td>
<td>rrira</td>
<td>“tooth” (BSch)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ritharrngu</td>
<td>rrira</td>
<td>“tooth; thorn” (JHeath)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pPNy</td>
<td>*rrira</td>
<td>and/or *lirra.</td>
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</table>

**Key:** *rungka-“cry” vi

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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Yungka</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Uradhi (At)</td>
<td>rungka</td>
<td>“cry” ps: vi, Conj. IV: rungkan Past, rungkayu</td>
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<td>Imperative. (KLH, TC)</td>
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<td>Imperative. (TC)</td>
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<td>nkwa</td>
<td>“cry” (KLH)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aritinng</td>
<td>nkwa(-la)</td>
<td>“cry” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbiywom</td>
<td>ngku(la)</td>
<td>“cry” (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Umpila</td>
<td>ungka</td>
<td>“cry” (KLH, GNOG)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyirbal</td>
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<td>Girramay</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pPaman</td>
<td>*rungka-</td>
<td>“Other Paman” list has *rungkarra- (KLH)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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220 The Western Desert and Nyangumarta reflexes suggest *rirra; the Yolngu reflexes suggest *lirra.
W. Bundj  *dung-~dungga-“cry”* Of child or adult. (MS)
Yugambeh  *dung-~dungga-“cry, weep”* (MS)
Kalkatungu  *rungka-“thunder; lightning”* Probably a loan. Also *rungulha “thunder”*. Cf. YY *pay “cry”* used of thundering. (BB)
Kalkatungu  *rlunga-“cry”* Probably a loan. (BB)
Wiradjuri  *yungga-y“cry”* M&H give *yu:ngga:y.* (PA, M&H)
Ngiyampaa  *yunga+“cry”* (TD)
Yuwaalaraay  *yu-ng“cry”*222 (CW)
Yuwaaliyaay  *yu-ng“cry”*223 (CW)
Gumb  *du:(ng)-“cry”*224 (DE)
PCNSW  *yu-ng* (PA #121)
Yarluyandi  *yungki-“to cry”* (PA)
Mithaka  *yungki-“to cry”* (PA)
Yandruwandha  *yingki-“to cry”* (PA)
Ywarrika  *yingki-“to cry”* (PA)
PKarnic  *yungki-* (PA)
Pitta-Pitta  *tuñci “cry”* ps: vi. Partial cognate? (BB)
Buwandik  *lung(g)a“cry”* Stop “g” written in only one of several sources. (BB)
Warlmanpa  *lu-“ABS cries—of child, cat, goat, donkey, ...—for, over DAT”* ps: Conj. 3b: Imp *lungka*, P *lungu*, Fut *liñi.*225 (DGN)
Mudburra  *lungka-“cry”* Also *lungkarra-kayi-“to cry”*. (RG)
Djaru  *lung-“cry”* ps: Conj 6, vi: *luña*, P *lungani* P Cont, *lungan Pres, lunggu Prp, lungi Potential, lungga Imp, lungu Verbid. (TTs)
Walmajarri  *lungka“cry”* (JHd)
PPNy  *rungka-226* (BA)
Kayardild  *rik-a“cry”* A noun. (NE)
Yukulta  *rilkarlika“crying”* ps: Adjective. (SK)

221 Alpher (1976:91) wrote *tungka-*, with *t a nonnasal apical not further differentiable as to manner, but also hypothesized that if it was a stop, then Uradhi initial /r/ is the result of lenition. The Yadhaykenu and Angkamuthi initial /r/ seems to be regular.

222 Initial *y from an apical is apparently regular; see *lirra. Reduction of *ngg to g is regular (PA 1997), but it is not clear how the source for *yu can be *lungka; PA assigns this with all other CNSW forms listed to PCNSW *yu-ng.

223 See comments for Yuwaalaraay.

224 If from *lungka-, evidence of recurrence is needed for the loss of the second syllable.

225 See comments on Warlmanpa reflex of *wangka- (“speak”).

226 Initial *r (vs. *l) solely on the basis of the Pitta-Pitta partial cognate.
Lardil  
(\text{NgKL})  
\text{rika} \ “cry, weep” \text{<rik->}. Also a noun: “crying, weeping”.

\text{pTangkie}  
*\text{rlik-a} \ (\text{NE})

\textbf{Key:}  
*\text{ruwa-} \ “damage” \text{vtr}

\text{YY}  
\text{l}uw “break it” \text{ps: RR conj; Cnt nP luwruwrr}.\textsuperscript{227}

\text{YMel}  
\text{tuw, tuwa+t “break it” \text{ps: RR conj}}.\textsuperscript{227}

\text{W. Bundj}  
\text{duwa-} \ “dig; bury” \ (MS)

\text{Yugambeh}  
\text{duwa-} \ “dig” Var. \text{juwa-} in one occurrence. \ (MS)

\text{MM}  
\text{lu:w-} “break it” \text{ps: Transitive.} \ (Meyer, B&B)

\text{Pitta-Pitta}  
\text{tuwa} “hit with missile” (BB)

\text{ECArrrente}  
\text{we-} “hit with thrown object; (lightning) strike; spin human hair to make string; rub sticks together to make fire; (lightning) strike”  
Also \text{\text{iwe-} “throw something (off, down, around); throw something away, get rid of it; pop something into or onto something, toss them on”}. \ (H&D)

\text{Kaytetye}  
\text{we-}

\text{Wakaya}  
\text{luwam “to split” Also luwarri “to crack” (intr?).} \ (GB)

\text{Warlpiri}  
\text{luwa-} “strike it with a missile thrown—as with boomerang; shoot it—as with gun; strike it—of lightning; spin it—hair into string” \text{ps: tV2.} \ (KLH)

\text{Mudburra}  
\text{luwa “hit; shoot; do (Respect)”} \ (RG)

\text{Walmajarri}  
\text{luwa “hit with thrown implement; grind (as seeds); spin”}

\text{Nyungumarta}  
\text{ruwi- “hit with thrown implement; shoot” \text{ps: Imp ruwiya.}} \ (GNOG)

\text{pPNy}  
*\text{ruwa-/i–}

\text{Wanyi}  
\text{luwa-nca “spin” \text{ps: vtr.}} \ (ML \ (pers. comm.))

\textbf{pre-Warluwarrie} *\text{liwa} (“winnow; hit with missile”) \ (ML \ (pers. comm.)

\textbf{Key:}  
*\text{tawa} \ (bird sp: frogmouth) \text{n Z, O}

\text{WMungknh}  
\text{taw-taw, minh- “nightjar” \text{Caprimulgus}; several species}.\textsuperscript{228}

\text{(KPPW)}

\text{Pakanh}  
\text{7awa, minh- “spotted nightjar”}\textsuperscript{229} \ (PH \ #628)

\text{YY}  
\text{law, minh- “tawny frogmouth, \text{Podargus strigoides}”}

\textsuperscript{227} The more local \text{*tumpa-} is another possible source for this.

\textsuperscript{228} The initial \text{t} marks it as a loan or a sound-symbolic word.

\textsuperscript{229} Cognate with the forms below?
**Key: **

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Etymology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>*tawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Djapu</td>
<td>rdawurtawu “tawny frogmouth” (FMo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pPNy</td>
<td>*tawa or *tawu (BA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Proto-Pama-Nyungan etyma

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Etymology</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>W [[230]]</td>
<td>*ra:ku (KLH)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W [[231]]</td>
<td>*ta:kurr²³² (BA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margany</td>
<td>dhaka “dust, grong, dirt” Cognate? (GB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wiradjuri</td>
<td>dhagun “ground, country” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wbuwan</td>
<td>thakun “earth; dirt, sand; ground” (TD/PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wayilwan</td>
<td>dhagun “ground, country” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamilaraay</td>
<td>dhawun “ground, country” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yugambeh</td>
<td>jagun ~ ja “country; ground; earth”²³¹ (MS)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bandjalang</td>
<td>jagun “ground, country”²³¹ (MS, PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gumbainggir</td>
<td>jagun “homeground, territory” (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WCNSW</td>
<td>*dhagun²³² (PA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wang (G)</td>
<td>daga “earth” Cognate? Cf. Margany dhaga “ground, soil”. (M&amp;W)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

²³⁰ Loss of final *rr is regular in languages where the reflexes lack it.
²³¹ Not a CNSW language, and other apical-initial (*I) etyma continue with initial d.
²³² No etymon with initial apical stop is reconstructed for this group.
Diyari  \textit{rdaku} “sandhill” (PA)
Kaytetye  \textit{ayerne} “ground” Cognate? (KLH, HK)
ECArrerre  \textit{ayelhe} “earth, sand, soil, dirt; flat ground; ground (as opposed to sky etc.); country, land, area, region; the land and the things that grow on it, countryside; world” Cognate? (H&D)
Pitj-Yank  \textit{takurl-takurl(pa)} “deep pit, trench (e.g. for roasting game)”
(PG)
Pintupi  \textit{taku} “trench” (Hn&Hn)
Warlpiri  \textit{rdaku} “hole in the ground; deep; flesh wound resembling a hole” (KLH)
Djaru  \textit{dagurr} “inside” (TTs)
Walmajarri  \textit{takurr} “inside” ps: Also a preverb. (JHd)
Nhanda  \textit{wagurla} “hole in the ground; hollow”\(^{233}\) (JB)
\textbf{pPNy}  \textit{*ta:ku}

\textbf{Madhimadhi}  \textit{la}–“camp” ps: Citation form \textit{lengi}; \textit{larrngay} “my camp”, \textit{lengin} “your camp”, \textit{larnu} “his/her/its camp; nest of a bird”. (LH)
Werg (Dj)  \textit{lar} “camp; home” Cognate?\(^{234}\) (LH)
Wembawemba  \textit{lar} “camp, home” 3rd-person possessed form \textit{larnug} “its home; nest of bird” is constructed regularly (LH 1986: 25). (LH)

\textbf{Gungarakany}  \textit{lok} “camp” (MH)
Kamu  \textit{tak} “camp” (MH)
Malak-Malak  \textit{tek} “camp” (MH)
Matngele  \textit{tak} “camp” (MH)
Umbugarla  \textit{rak} “camp” (MH)
Wagiman  \textit{la7-an} “camp” (MH)
Wardaman  \textit{rlakkan} “camp” (MH)
Mayali  \textit{gunak} “firewood” < *gun-rak.\(^{235}\) (NE)
\textbf{pGunwinyguan}  \textit{*rak} (MH A1055, B45)

\textit{Key: } \textit{*ta:rrkal} “clean” nAdj
\textbf{YY}  \textit{larrl} “white; clean, clear” “Clean” specifically of fresh water.
Also \textit{larrn} “clean—of sea water”.

\(^{233}\) Initial correspondence uncertain; cf. *lalka.
\(^{234}\) Correspondences not testable.
\(^{235}\) Note also Iwaidja \textit{gunak} “home, ground, place, camp, country”, likely a loan from Mayali but perhaps preserving an older meaning.
YMel  *tarrkv* “white; clean”
P-L  *tarrkalpa* “clean; clear; used of clean and clear areas and things” Also *parra tarrkalmanu* “clean the body (heal of sorcery-inflicted illness)” (tarrka here is possibly “bone”). (Hn&Hn)
pPNy  *ta:rrkal* (BA)

**Key:** *tipa* “termite mound” n E
Atampaya  *ipan* “beehive” (TC)
KThaayorre  *ripvn* “ant-bed” (AH)
YY  *lipn, lipalh* “termite mound”
YMel  *tipn* “termite mound”
KB  *trrvpen* “termite mound”
UOykgangand  *iphan* “termite mound”
UOlgola  *ibhan* “termite mound”
Yidiny  *diban* “top of mountain which is clear of vegetation; bald head; roof of house” Tablelands and Coastal dialects. (RMWD, A7 and M2.)
Dyirbal  *diban* “stone” (KLH)
pPaman  *tipan*
Mantjiltjarra  *tipa* “tall antbed”
Pintupi  *ti:pa* “ant (white) nest or mound” (Hansen)
pPNy  *tipa*

Pitta-Pitta  *rtipu* “hill, stone, money”

**Key:** *tiwa+* “green pygmy goose” n Z, B
KThaayorre  *riwn, minh-* “green pygmy goose” Also *minh-riiwun* “white-necked duck”. (AH)
YY  *lewn, minh-* “green pygmy goose”
UOykgangand  *iwun* “green pygmy goose”
UOlgola  *iwun* “green pygmy goose”
L  *tiwun*\(^{236}\)  
KYal  *diwan* “scrub turkey” (Hr&Hr)
GYim  *diwa:n* “scrub turkey” (JHav)
Uradhi (AT,AN,Y)  *iwan* “mosquito; jabiru” Belongs in this set? (TC)
pPaman  *tiwan*  

\(^{236}\) There is poss. contamination or correspondence-mimicry involving *miwun*, also a waterfowl.
Barry Alpher

Ritharrngu  
\textit{rdiwac} “green pygmy goose (duck)” (JHeath) 

\textbf{pPNy}  
\textit{*tiwa+} 

***

Yorta Yorta  
\textit{lowan} “scrub turkey; mallee hen” (B&M) 

***

Mudburra  
\textit{diwarna} “wedge-tailed eagle, eaglehawk” Also \textit{diwuwarna}. (RG) 

Mudburra  
\textit{liwirni} “white crane (egret spp.)” (RG) 

***

Kayardild  
\textit{jiwi} “whistle duck” NE: irregular loss of final *rli; *jiwiri expected. (NE) 

Yukulta  
\textit{ciwirli} “whistle duck” (SK) 

Lardil  
\textit{jiwil} “whistle duck” Cognate? (NgKL) 

\textbf{pTangkic}  
\textit{*ciwirli} (NE) 

---

\textit{Key:} *\textbf{turnu} “together” adverbial \textsc{n} 

\textbf{YY}  
\textit{lon, lono} “with, having; together” \textit{ps}: Postpositional. 

\textbf{YMel}  
\textit{on} “with, having; together” \textit{ps}: Postpositional. 

\textbf{Warlpiri}  
\textit{turnu} “together” Preverb in \textit{turnu-jarri-} (iV1) “assemble, congregate” (syn. \textit{tuurn-ka-}), \textit{turnu-ma-} (tV5) “gather them together, muster them”. Syn. (?) \textit{wungu} “together”.\textsuperscript{237} (KLH) 

\textbf{pPNy}  
\textit{**turnu}\textsuperscript{238} BA 

---

\textit{Key:} *\textbf{walngka} “belly (inside)”\textsc{n} \textsc{B} 

\textbf{YY}  
\textit{wal7, wal7a} “belly, hollow place”, etc. Also e.g. \textit{thaml-wal7} “sole of foot”. 

\textbf{YMel}  
\textit{walk, walka} “belly” etc. 

\textbf{KB}  
\textit{walngk} “swamp” In \textit{path-walngk} “swamp”. 

\textbf{KThaayorre}  
\textit{werngka} “between, amongst” (AH) 

\textbf{GYim}  
\textit{walngga} “swamp, lagoon” (JHav) 

\textbf{GYim}  
\textit{walngga}: “inside, be inside”; (Resp.) “heart”. (KLH, JHav) 

\textbf{KYalwalngka} “swamp” (Hr&Hr) 

\textbf{UO}  
\textit{alngg, alngga-} “belly” Also \textit{alnggay} “in the middle, amidst”, \textit{alngg} \textit{obmong} “belly down, flat on face”. (BSm) 

\textbf{Djabugay}  
\textit{walngga} “chest” Also \textit{jina walngka} “sole of foot”. Not in EP, 

\textsuperscript{237} *rt initially (orthographic “*t”) and after a vowel continued regularly as *rt (orthographic “*t” when initial) when the next consonant was retroflex; elsewhere it became /rd/. 

\textsuperscript{238} Possibly (KLH, pers. comm.) connected to pPaman *cunu (“one; together”).
except perhaps as the verb walngga-l “to float”. (KLH)

Yidiny walngga “chest” Tablelands; “wind in lungs” in Coastal.
(RMWD A4,11)

Warrungu walngga “fond of, liking” Ex. Ngali walngkayi yinun.gu “we are fond of/like/want you”. Cf. use of ngerr “belly” for “like, want” in YY; also wawu in KYal. (TTs)

pPM *walngka

Dyirbal walngga, bala “breath”. (RMWD)
Warrgamay walngga “air in lungs” As a verb, “float on water”. (RMWD)
Muruwari wangka “nest” Possibly a blend, with *mangka. (LFO)
Pitta-Pitta walka “baby, small child” Cognate? (BB)
Pitta-Pitta warlka “sun, day” Cognate? (BB)
Wangkumara warlga “woman” (GB, GCAL 337)
Wangkumara (Garlali)walga “woman” (M&W)
Atnya warlka “everted animal-skin bag, everted “roo stomach”
(Mc&Mc)

Panyjima warlka “womb” (GNOG)
Yinytji warka “womb” (GNOG, FW)
Kurrama warlka “womb” (GNOG)
PNGayarda *warlka (GNOG 1966 #203)
Warriyangga warlka “womb” (PA)
Jiwarli warlka “afterbirth” (PA)
Gupa wa:lk “umbilical cord” Also walnga “life; alive, working well; fresh (of fish)”. (BL-MC)
Dätiwuy wa:lk “placenta, afterbirth” (MG)
Djambarrpuynu wa:lk “placenta, after-birth” (GWVV)

PNG *walngka (BA)

***

Mudburra warlk “open, be open” ps: coverb.239 (RG)

***

Kayardild walk-a “ground oven, cooking trench, kapmari” (NE)
Yukulta walk-a “bush oven” (NE)
Lardil walka “cooking trench” <walk->. (NE)

pTangkic *walk-a240 (NE)

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239 The discrepant treatment of the lateral in this form (cf. *kalmpa) argues against its inclusion in this set.
Pintupi  
warlka- “to give birth” ps: Imp warlka, P warlkarnu.  
(Hn&Hn)  
Wang (G)  warlka “put” /k/ and /g/ distinguished. (M&W)  

Key: *walu “cheek” n B  
YY  wal “cheek, temple” ps: Specialized oblique form wulu.  
YMel  wal “cheek, temple”  
WMungknh  wal “cheek” (KLH)  
WMe’nh  wal “cheek” (KLH)  
WNgathan  wal “cheek” (PS)  
KUwanh  walu (“cheek”) Only in walu+manta “cheek”, walu+koko “jaw”. (S&J.)  
Umpila  walu “cheek” (KLH)  
GYim  walu “side, temple, side of face; like, similar, resembling”  
(JHav)  
KYalwalu  face Also walurringkal “temple”. (Hr&Hr)  
Muluridji  walu “face” (KLH)  
Yidiny  walu “temple; side of hill” (RMWD A2)  
Djabugay  walu “side, shore; temple” (EP, KLH)  
Dyirbal  walu “ear” (KLH; not in RMWD)  
pPaman  *walu (KLH)  
Nyawaygi  walu “head” (RMWD)  
Pintupi  walu “flat rock, horizontal, or roof of cave; concave rock surface that holds water”  
Warlpiri  walu “head” Syn. jurr. (KLH)  
Warlmanpa  walu “head, head hair, top end of object” (DGN)  
Mudburra  walu “head” Contrast warlu “fire” < *waru. (RG)  
Gupa  walu “sun; time” 241 (BL-MC)  
pPNy  *walu  
***  
Yorta Yorta  walu “leaf” (B&M)  

---

240 Association with PNy presupposes correspondence of pTangkic *lk to pPNy *lngk, but see also *wi:rrngka-. NE compares to Yanyuwa ngampa-walkijanjjarra “burning, cooking”.

241 Probably not cognate; cf. reflexes of *malu (“shade”), *manu (“neck”).
**Proto-Pama-Nyungan etyma**

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**Key:** *wanta- “put” vtr

Uradhi  anta- ~ antv- “put, leave it” (KLH)

Mpaliitjanh  rnta- “put, leave it” (KLH)

Luthigh  rnta- “put, leave it” (KLH)

Yinwum  ntra- “put, leave it” (KLH)

Linngithigh  ntra- “put, leave it” (KLH)

Alngith  ntra- “put, leave it” (KLH)

Awngthim  ntra- “put, leave it” (KLH)

Ntra’ngith  ntra- “put, leave it” (KLH)

Ngkoth  ntra- “put, leave it” (KLH)

Aritinng  nta- “put, leave it” (KLH)

Mbiywom  nda- “put, leave it” (KLH)

WMungknh  want- “leave it, put it” (KLH)

WMe’nh  want- “leave it, put it” (KLH)

WNgathrr  want- “leave it, put it” (KLH)

WNgathan  wantv- “leave it” (PS)

WMuminh  wanna- “leave it, put it” (KLH)

KB  wantá- “fall” (BA, KLH)

**pPaman**  *wanta- (KLH)

GBadhun  wanna- “leave something behind” (PS)

Pitj-Yank  wanti- “don’t do anything to it, leave it alone; leave off or stop doing something to it; (food water) not have, or want to have any; neglect, abandon, leave (child, spouse, or other thing that should be cared for)” ps: vtr (Ø). (CG)

Ngarluma  wanti-ku “lose—e.g. money” (KLH)

**pPNy**  *wanta- ~ *wanti-

---

**Key:** *wanti- “fall” vi

KThaayorre  want “fall” (KLH)

YY  war ~ wur ~ wir- “fall (of rain, urine)” NH conj.\(^{242}\)

KB  wantá- “fall” (BA, KLH)

Rimanggg  ndi- “fall” IG gives nde. (KLH, IG)

Djabugay  wandi- “fall down” Y conj. (EP, KLH)

---

\(^{242}\) The *wir* alternant attests *wanti-; the *wur* alternant attests *wanta-.
Yidiny  
wanta- “fall” (KLH)

**pPaman**  
*wanta- ~ wanti-*  
* (KLH)

Kaytetye  
atin- “to fall down” HK gives atnthe-. (KLH, HK)

Warlpiri  
wanti- “fall” *ps: iV1: nP wanti(mi), P wantica, Imp wantiya,
  Presentational Pres wantiña, Imm Fut wanticu. (KLH)

Warlmanpa  
wa- “ABS fall; ABS(head,...) aches; ABS(rain) falls, is raining”.
  *ps: Imp wanta, P wanu, Fut wanni. (DGN)

Mudburra  
wandi- “be; fall” Also wani- “be; fall”. (RG)

Walmajarri  
wanti “fall” *ps: Class Zero; see p38. (JHd)

**pPNy**  
*wanti- ~ *wanta-

GBKadhun  
wandi- “hang” Queried. (PS)

Panyjima  
warni-ku “fall” (AD)

Martuth  
wanti- “lie” vi, Zero conj. (AD)

---

**Key: **

*wantci “sickness”*

WMungkh  
weñc “sore” (KLH)

WMe’nh  
weñc “sore” (KLH)

WNgathrr  
wenth “sore” (KLH)

WNgathan  
wenth “sore” (PS)

WMuminh  
wañci “sore” (KLH)

KUwanh  
wanhci “sore” Also wanhcidhani “be sore, ache”. (S&J)

Umpila  
wañci “sore”

Pakanh  
wan ci “sore” /n.c/ probable; cf. muñci “bathe, swim”, kiñca
  “sun”, wunhth “rib”, tho:nhtho “big (dog)”. (LY/BA)

KThaayorre  
wañci “sick”

YY  
wanhth “sick(ness)”

UOyakand  
adnj “sickness” Ex. adnj ilg “sick”. PH writes ajñj. (VH/BA,
  PH #175,#146)

UOlgo  
adñj(i) “sickness” Ex. adñj ilg “sick” (PH #175,#146)

Aghu-Tharr  
thi “bad” Cognate? (LJ)

**pPaman**  
*wañci (KLH)

**pPaman**  
*wan.ci (BA)

Walmajarri  
wani “alive” (JHd)

Djaru  
wani “alive” /nc/ not= /ñc/; contrast wañci ~ wañcu “where”

---

243 The Middle Paman list has only the *wanta- alternant.
and see pPNy *wańca. (TTs)

pPNy *wańca (BA)

Martuth winthi “enemy, bad friend” (AD)

Key: *wańca “where” nInterrogative  L
WMuminh wanthha-n “where to” (KLH)
KThayorre wanthha-n “where” (KLH)
GYim wanhda- “where” KLH: wańcarra “where to”, wańca:
“where at”, wańcawańca “when”. JHav: wanhdhaa: “where”; wanhda: lga
“where to”, wanhdha: lngan “where from”.244 (KLH, JHav)
Muluridji wańca-purr “where” Also wańcawańca “when”
CC wańjapu “where” Also wańcawańca “when”. (KLH)
KYal wańja “where” Also wańjarr “how, which, how many”;
wańja-wańja “when”. (Hr&Hr)
Rimangg nhdhaw “where” IG gives nhda. (KLH, IG)
Wagaman wańja “where”
Yidiny wańja: “where” (KLH, RMWD)
Mbabaram ṇja- “where” (RMWD)
pPaman *wańca (KLH)
Warlangu wańca “where” ps: Loc wańcangka, Dat wańcawu; wańcanta.
(TTs)
GBadhun wanhda “where” (PS)
Margany wanhdhardi “how” Also wanhdhań “when”. (GB)
Gunya wanhdha “where” Also wanhdhań “when”. (GB)
pPM *wańca
Dyirbal wańja “where” (KLH)
Giramay wańja “where” (KLH)
Muruwari wanhthu “when” Not all speakers. (LFO)
ECArrrente nthhenhe “where; which, which one; the place where, where
[not a question]” SE, C, N; thenhe in NE. Also nhtakenhe (NE thakenhe)
“how; what’s up”; the way that, how [not a question]”. (H&D)
Warlmanpa wańji “where?” (DGN)
Mudburra wańji ~ wańju “where” (RG)
Djaru wańcu ~ wańji “where” (TTs)
Walmajarri wańcu “where” (JHd)

244 With regard to laminal place of articulation cf. ngañca < *ngalñca.
Nyangumarta  *wañca* “where” (GNOG)
Ngarluma  *wantharni* “how, where, where to” (KLH)
Ngarluma  *wañcila* “where”245 (KLH, GNOG)
Yinytji  *wanthth- “where”* Also *wanthhi- “which”, wanhthila “where (at)”*. (FW, GNOG)
Kurrama  *wanthhila* “where” (GNOG)
Martuth  *wanthha* “where” AD: *wanthha(la)*. (GNOG, AD)
Ngarl  *wanthha* “where” (GNOG)
Kariyarra  *wañca* “where” (GNOG)
**pNgayarda**  *wanthha* (GNOG #646)
Bayungu  *wanthha* “where; somewhere” (PA)
Dhalandji  *wanthha* “where; somewhere” (PA)
Burduna  *watha* “where; somewhere” (PA)
**pKanyara**  *wanthha* (PA # 72)
Djiwarli  *wanthha* “where; somewhere” (PA)
Wariyangga  *wanthha* “where; somewhere” (PA)
Dhar (I)  *watha* “where; somewhere” (PA)
Dhar (d)  *watha* “where; somewhere” (PA)
**pMantharta**  *wanthha* (PA # 72)
Nhanda  *wanhdha* “where; somewhere” (JB)
Nyungar  *wiñca* “where”246 (WD)
Djapu  *wanha* “where” (FM 55)
Daartiwuy  *wanha+ “where” In *wanhaka “where?”, wanhawal “where to?”*. (MG)
Gupa  *wanha* “where” Var. *nganha*. (BL-MC)
**pPNy**  *wañca*

Wakaya  *wi:nhth(i) “where; which, what; how”* Also *wi:nhthamin “when”, winhthinga(rr) “who”*. (GB)
Pitta-Pitta  *winththa* “where” (BB)
Diyari  *winthha “when”* (PA)
Baakandji  *wiñja “which, where”* Also *wiñjarra “where”*. (LH)
Madhimadhi  *winhdha “where?”* *ps: ABL winhdhangu “from where?”*. (LH)
Woiwurrung  *iñdha(rru) “where”* (BB)
Wembawemba  *wiñja “where?”* (LH)

245 Also *wañcilanguru “where from”*; but note *wantharni “how; where, where to”,* with interdentals, which is probably the regular reflex.
246 How to account for V1?
Wergaia  wiŋja “where?”  (LH)

**Key:**  *wangka*  “speak”  vtr

Diyari  wangka-  “sing”  ps:  vtr 2C. Note: transitive. (PA)

Ngamini  wangka-  “sing”  (PA CLE)

Yarluyandi  wangka-  “sing”  (PA CLE)

Pitta-Pita  wanka  “sing”  ps:  vi. Cognition questionable. (BB)

pKarnic  *wangka*-  (PA CLE)

ECArrernte  angke-me  “talk, speak, say; make sound typical of species; thunder”  Var.  (NE) ngke-me.  (H&D)

Parnkalla  wangkatha  “speak”  (KLH)

Wirangu  wangka-  “talk; bark; make a noise”  Also a noun:  “language, word, speech, noise, message”.  (LH)

Karlamayi  tha:  wangka  “speak”  (KLH)

Nyungar  wangkinj  “telling; talking”  ps:  vtr  Also wangk njininj  “converse, talk”  (vi).  (WD)

Pitj-Yank  wangka-  “talk, speak [vi]; speak in a certain way [vtr]; say, say to, talk about [vtr]; call something by a name [ditransitive]; (insects, birds) sing, call, buzz, chirp; (wind) blow”  ps:  vi & vtr  (0).  Also wangka  [n]  “what is being said; individual word; way of speaking, speech, language; [in special construction] voice”.  (CG)

Warlpiri  wangka-  “speak; make sound characteristic of one’silk or species; blow (of wind)  P wangkaja,  nP wangkami  ~ wangka.  (KLH)

Warlmanpa  wang-  “speak”  ps:  Conj.  Ia:  Imp wangka,  P wangkañu,  Fut  wanga(mi).  (DGN)

Mudburra  wangka  “corroboree—any corroboree song apart from ceremony”  ps:  n.  (RG)

Walmajarri  wangki  “language, speech”  ps:  n.  Verbs:  maŋca  “speak, talk”;  cula  “tell”.  (JHd)

Kariyarra  wangka-  “speak”  (GNOG)

Ngarluma  wangka-ku  “speak, talk, say, tell to do, call something X, make characteristic noise—as thunder”  Also wangka  (n)  “language”.  (KLH, GNOG)

Palyku  wangka-  “speak”  (GNOG)

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247 HK thinks not a regular reflex of *wangka-.

248 The root is possibly a back-formation from the Imperative; see the Warlmanpa reflex of *ña- (“see”).

249 Cf. the senses of reflexes of *yirrka-.
Panyjima wangka-ku “speak” Also wangka (noun) “language”. (GNOG, AD)
Yinytji wangka- “speak, talk, say, tell, ask (a question), utter; make characteristic sound” Also wangka (noun) “speech, talk, discussion, story, information; language: word, sentence” (GNOG, FW)
Kurramma wangka- “speak” (GNOG)
Ngarla wangka- “speak” (GNOG)
Martuth wangka- “speak; talk; emit noise; make species-characteristic sound; say; tell” (GNOG, AD)
Noala wangka- “speak” (GNOG)
Nyamal wangka- “speak” (GNOG)
pNgayarda *wangka- (GNOG #650)
Bayungu wangka- “speak” (PA)
Dhalandji wangka- “speak” (PA)
Burduna waka- “speak” (PA)
pKanyara *wangka- (PA #75)
Djiwarli wangka- “speak” (PA)
Djururu wangka- “speak” (PA)
Wariyangga wangka- “speak” (PA)
Dhiin wangka- “speak” (PA)
Dhar (l) waka- “speak” (PA)
Dhar (d) waka- “speak” (PA)
pMantharta *wangka- (PA #75)
Karlamayi tha: wangka “speak” (KLH)
Nyungar wangkinj “telling; talking” ps: vtr Also wangk njinij “converse, talk” (vi). (WD)
Yingkarta, Nth wangka-í “say; speak, talk” ps: Intransitive. (PA)
Yingkarta, Sth wangka-í “say; speak, talk” ps: Intransitive. (PA)
Nhanda wangga- “speak, talk” (JB)
Djinang wangi- “say, talk to, speak” ps: YPA-Pres wangi, YPA-PRI-Imp wangiyi, TPI-RPI-Nominaliser wanginyiri, TPC-RPC wanginyi, TPA-RPA wanginyi(i). (BW)
Djinba (Ganalbingu, Dabi) wanga- “say, talk to, speak” ps: Stem wangi-; p348. (BW)
Gupa wanga “talk, speak, tell” (BL-MC)
Djapu wanga- “talk” (intr), “speak to” (tr) ps: Conj 1 (like nhina- “sit”): Unmarked wanga, Potential wangi, Perfect wangan(a), P Non-Indicative wanganha. (FM)
Dhuwal  
\[ *\text{wanga-} \] “speak, talk” (intr), “speak to” (tr)  
\( *\text{ps: v2 (as for } \text{nhi:na- “sit”): Pres-Fut } \text{wanga, Fut-Imp } \text{wangi, P } \text{wangan(a), P Remote } \text{wanganha(r), Derived Stem } \text{wanganha}. \) (JH)

Ritharrngu  
\[ *\text{wanga-} \] “speak, talk” (intr), “speak to” (tr)  
\( *\text{ps: v2 (same paradigm as stance v incl } \text{nhi:na- “sit”): Pres } \text{wanga, P } \text{wanganha, F } \text{wangi (< wanga-i), P Potential } \text{wangiya (< wanga-i-a), Inf } \text{wanganharavu, Rfl-Rcp } \text{wanganhami-, Caus } \text{wanga?mara-, Nominalisation } \text{wanganha}. \) (JH)

**Key:**  
\( *\text{wanga} \) “rost” n H

KThaayorre \( \text{wang “rost” (etc.) (AH)} \)

YY \( \text{wangrr “rost; devil spp.; white man”} \)

UOykangand \( \text{agnar “rost” Also “sky”}. \) (BA, Φ)

Rimanggudinhma  \( \text{angar ~ angar “white” Final } /t/ \text{ doesn’t correspond; see } \text{*ta:ku(rr).} \) (IG)

GYimithirr \( \text{wangarr “white man, devil, spirit of dead man”} \) (JHav)

Lamalama \( \text{nggar “devil, white man”} \) (BR)

Walmajarri \( \text{wangarr “shadow, essence of person whose shadow it is”} \) (JHd)

Gupapuyngu \( \text{wangarr “totemic ancestors, culture heroes: beings who originally inhabited the earth then changed themselves into animals, birds, etc.”} \) (BL-MC)

**pPNy**  
\( *\text{wanga} \) (NE)

***  
Burarra \( \text{an-wangarr “creator spirit”} \) (NE)

***  
Kayardild \( \text{wangarr-a “song; characteristic sound”} \) (NE)

Yukulta \( \text{wangarra “song, corroboree”} \) (NE)

**pT**  
\( *\text{wangarr-a} \) (NE)

Karrwa \( \text{wangarr “song”} \) (NE)

Wambaya \( \text{(w)angarra “corroboree”} \) (NE)

***  
Yanyuwa \( \text{wangarr “frying; frying ground”} \) (JB/NE)

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250 /ng/ < *ngk is regular; see also *yangkara.

251 Possibly only Nyungic; no Eastern attestation.
Key: *wapu “some” nAdj Q
YY  wap, wupul, wupunn “some, a few; some other(s)”
YMel  wap “some”
Yidiny  wabu “in company with” Prob. syn. maga “in company (with other people)”. RMWD 91225, R3
Atnya  wapu “everything, all”; “altogether” (Schebeck Texts 1974:213, #252; MM 1992:113)
pPNy  *wapu
***
KYal wubul “many, all” Also “heart”. (Hr&Hr)
KYal wubulku “all” (Hr&Hr)
GYim  wubul “heap, large bunch, pile”
Gugu-Buyun  wubul “a lot, all of them; four or five” Ex. bama wubul nadyin “I saw a big mob”; wubul dyiya “four chairs”. KYal dialect. (Holmer 88:62,86)
***
Wakaya  wapi “nothing” (GB)

Key: *warreI “bad” nAdj
Pakanh  waci “no good”
KThaayorre  wac, waci “oversized, baggy” Derivatives: wachnham “secret, poison”; wachwachirr “in an increasing or improving way”; wachirr “right, lawful”; etc.
YY  warre, wirreI+r “bad; abundant” (etc.) Also warreuwrr “woman” < *warrciwarreI.
YMel  warre, warreit “bad” (etc.).
KNarr  wacvwaC “woman” Not from warrang “bad”.
L  *warreI
Mudburra  waji “wrong way marriage, not straight” Regular correspondence? (RG)
Yanyuwa  wajiwaji “unlawful (of marriage), incestuous” (JBr)
Ritharrngu  warre (n); warrc-mirri “silly, acting foolishly” Cf. also wirrji “dreaming, totem” (syn. dha:la). (JH)
ppNy  *warreI(i)
***
Yinytji  waci “bad, no-good; evil; foul; sour” Also watjikarta “big,
large, thick”. (GNOG, FW)
Kurrrama  
  waci “bad” (GNOG)
Martuth  
  waci “bad” Not in AD. (GNOG)
NGayarda  
  *wal'[^252] (GNOG #443)

Mangarrayi  
  waciwaci “wrong marriage” (MH)
Wardaman  
  waciwaci “wrong marriage” (MH)
Guninunguan  
  *waciwaci (MH)

Key: *wa:rlpa “wind” n E
Urathi  
  alfla “wind” Atampaya, Angkamuthi, & Yadhaykenu.^[253]
(KLH, TC)
Wuthathi  
  a(:)lfa ~ a(:)lwa “wind” LMW-BA
Malitjanh  
  afla “wind”^[253] (KLH)
Aritinng  
  alpa “wind”^[253] (KLH)
YY  
  walw “wind” ps: ERG waluwthalt treats w as derivational suffix.^[254]
YMel  
  walp “wind” ps: ERG walvthurr.
Paman  
  *wal:lp Note: KLH reconstructed *ca:lpa. (BA)
Pitj-Yank  
  walpa “wind, breeze; air (for filling tyres); breath, air” (CG)
Pintupi  
  warlpa “wind”
Warlpiri  
  warlpa “wind, turbulent air” (KLH)
Wirangu  
  warlpa “wind, strong wind”
Palyku  
  warlpa “wind” (GNOG)
NGayarda  
  *warlpa (GNOG #860)
PNy  
  *wa:rlpa
Walmajarri  
  wa'lp “wind” (JHd)

Key: *wari “who” n Interrogative
Urathi (At)  
  a:rr “who” ps: Nom. case-form; ERG a:rridu, Dat antoidyu, ACC antolina. KLH has arri, with short vowel. (TC, KLH)
Angkamuthi  
  a:rr “who” ps: Nom. case-form; ERG a:rridu, Dat a:rriyu, ACC a:rrinha. (TC)

^[253] KLH gives as attestation of PPaman *ca:lpa.
^[254] Presumed lenition of *p can only have been conditioned by preceding long vowel.
Yadhaykenu  a:rrí “who” ps: Nom. case-form; ERG a:rríðu, Dat a:rríyú, 
ACC a:rríinha. (TC)
Mpalitjanh  arri- “who” (KLH)
Luthigh  7i- “who” (KLH)
Yinwum  ate- “who” (KLH)
Lin  a:7i- “who” (KLH)
Alngith  7ay- “who” (KLH)
Awnthim  7ay- “who” (KLH)
Ntr  a:7i- “who” (KLH)
Ngkoth  ati- “who” (KLH)
Ari  ati- “who” (KLH)
Mbiywom  ati “who” (KLH)
WMungknh  we:7 “who” (KLH)
WMc’nh  we:7 “who” (KLH)
WNgathan  we:7iy “who” (Plural)” (PS)
Kaanytju  wa:7i(na) “who” (KLH)
Umpila  wa:7i “who” (KLH)

pPaman  *warí(na)255 (KLH)
Diyari  wararna “who NOM” ps: ERG warlí. (PA)
Ngamini  wara “who” (PA CLE)
Yarluyandi  wara “who” (PA CLE)
Yandruwantha  wara “who” (PA CLE)
Y’warrika  wara “who” (PA CLE)
Wang  wara “who” ps: ERG waralu. (GB/PA CLE)
Wang (G)  wara- “who” ps: Nom warani, ERG waralu, ACC waranha, 
Dat waranga. (M&W)
Pitta-Pitta  wara “who” ERG waralu attested p223; +lu is the regular ERG 
ending for all nouns. (BB)

pKarnic  *wara (PA CLE)
Arabana  wara “who” (LH)

[^~]

Djinang  warí “who” ERG wirlí, Obl wirar (44). (BW)
Djinba (Dabi dialect)  warí “who” (BW)
Ritharrngu  wara, warali “who” ERG warali. (JH)

pPNy  *wari ~ *wara ps: ERG in *+lu. Possibly *wari.

Key: *wirlu “acacia (sp.)” n P

255 NPaman list has *wari.
YY wel, yo- “Acacia flavescens”
Martuth wirlu “blackheart tree” (AD)
Bayungu wirlu “acacia (sp.)” (PA)
Dhalandji wirlu “acacia (sp.)” (PA)
Burduna wirlu “acacia (sp.)” (PA)

pKanyara *wirlu (PA #344)
Yingkarta, Sth wirlu “river gum tree, E. camaldulensis. (PA)

pPNy *wirlu
Jawony pirliwril “Acacia holoserica” (MH)
Mangarrayi pirliwril “Acacia holoserica” (MH)

pGunwinyguan *pirliwril (MH)

Key: *wirni- “turn” vi
YY wen “turn; become” ps: L2
Djinang wirni-ji “return” Note Djinba wirandi- “return”, poss. cognate. (BW 349)

pPNy *wirni- Very tentative. (BA)

Key: *wita- “singe it” vtr
YY wur (L, tr) “burn it, singe it” ps: L conj, tr.256
YMel wut, wutat “burn it, singe it” ps: L conj, tr.257
Pitj-Yank wita- “singe, hold in flames; fry, barbecue” ps: Imp. -la. (CG)
P-L wita- “scorch, singe (hair off)” ps: Imp. -la. Also “shine, illuminate”. (Hn&Hn)
WD (Warburton) wita-la (Vtr) “singe, singe fur off game” ps: Imp. -la. (WD)

pPNy *wita-

Key: *wirti “shell, bivalve (sp.)” n S, M
YY wert, werte “clam [“mussel”] shell” Geloina sp. Important implement.
YMel wet, wete “clam [“mussel”] shell” Geloina sp. Important implement.
Payungu (coastal) wirti “pearl shell; pearl shell pendant” (PA)
Jiwarli wirti “pearl, pearl-shell” (PA)
Martuth wirti “pearl shell” (AD)
Yinytji wirti “‘bell” Cognate? (FW)

256 Initial *w + short *i > wu is apparently regular; cf. *wi:rrngka-.
257 Initial *w + short *i > wu is apparently regular; cf. *wi:ya.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th><em>wi:</em></th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lardil</td>
<td>wi:di</td>
<td>“shell sp., like clam” (NgKL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:** *wi:ci* “sore” n B

See also *cici

YY        | wey “sore, pain” Also we-thaw “scar”.
YMel      | weth “a sore”
KThaayorre| wi:yth [sic] “ulcer, open sore, injury”
WMungkhnh | weec “sick; to pain, to be sick” *ps:* Transitive personal verb.

**KLH, KPPW**

Bidyara   | widihi “a sore” (GB)
Pitta-Pitta| withi “sore, wound” (BB)
Ara.-Wang. | withi “sore” (LH)
Warlpiri  | wijini “sore, lesion” (KLH)

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<thead>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pPNy</td>
<td>wi:thi</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Ngarluma  | wici “markings on boomerang, grooving” Presumed semantic connection: scar. (KLH)

**Key:** *wi:rrngka-* “scratch, scrape” vtr

YY        | wirr (L, tr) “scratch, scrape” *ps:* Rfl nP wirrarr+n.
UOykangand| errngga- (+rr; VI) “scratch, rake up” (PH #1097)
UOlolg     | arrngga “scratch, rake up” (PH #1097)
Yidiny    | wirrngga:ji- “scrape, scratch, rake, shave” Tablelands and Coastal dialects. Respect. (RMWD U3)
Dyirbal   | wirrngga (Y or L) *ps:* Intr. or trans. Respect. (RMWD)
Kaytetye  | errk- “scratch” (VTr); “itch” (VIntr) HK connects this instead with Warlpiri pirrka-* “to scrape”. (HK)
Djapu     | wirrkithu- “scratch” *ps:* Vtr, N2. (FM)
Dhuwal    | wirrk-dhu- “to paw ground, to dig into ground” (JHeath)
Gupa      | wirrk, wirrkithun “scratch” (BL-MC)
Dhangu    | wirrk-thu-n “to scratch” (BSch)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>pPNy</td>
<td><em>wi:rrngka-</em></td>
<td>258 (BA)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kayardild | wirrngga-ca “scratch; dig in ground” (NE)

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258 For the tri-cluster in Yolngu languages, cf. the putative Yolngu reflexes (wa:lk “placenta”) of *walngka. Long *i: postulated because *wi > YY /wu/. 
Lardil  
*winge* “scratch; dig in ground; dig up” (NE)

**pT** *wirrnge-ca*\(^{259}\) (NE)

***

Muruwari  *

Gun-Djeihmi  *

Burarra  *

***

Yuwaalaraay  *ri:r-

“shave” (CW)

---

**Key:**  *

“another” nAdj; particle

See also *kari.

Mpalitjanh  *

Yinwum  *

Ngkoth  *

Aritinnng  *

Mbiywom  *

Umpila  *

Umpila  *

WMenzeh  *

WNgathan  *

WNgathan  *

KUwanh  *

YirrqYawrrnh (?Wik-Iiyanya)  *

YMel  *

**pPaman**  *

*Mwi:ya* wiy (Yes/No question marker)

Muruwari  *

Buwandik  *

Piti-Jank  *

P-L  *

WD (Warburton)  *

Wakaya  *

---

\(^{259}\) Association with PNy presupposes correspondence Tangkic *rrng to PNy *rrmgk; but compare *wulngka data.

\(^{260}\) Short-vowel alternant evidently to account for WMenzeh form.
Martuth  
*wi:*ya 261

Yorta Yorta  
"any" (B&M)

Kalkatungu  
(polar interrogative marker) (BB)

Martuth  
"maybe; if" (AD)

Mudburra  
*biya “lest, might”* (RG)

**Key:**  
*wunpa- “put”* vtr

WMungknh  
*wunpa- “put”* (KLH)

WMe’nh  
*wunpa- “put”* (KLH)

WNgathrr  
*wunpa- “put”* (KLH)

WNgathan  
*wunpa- “put”* (PS)

WMuminh  
*wunpa- “put”* (KLH)

KUwanh  
*wunpa “put, gather”* (S&J)

KThaayorre  
*wunpa “place, lay, put” ps: Past wunparr. (KLH, AH)

Nhanda  
*wunbi- “leave, let be, leave alone” ps: Y Conj.: wunbinu Past Imperfective, wunbiyi Past Perfective, wunbiga Imperative, wunbi: Present. (JB)

**pPNy**  
*wunpa/i-

**Key:**  
*yalka “road” n E,T

WNgathan  
*yelk “road, path”* (PS)

YYoront  
*yalq, yalqalh “road, track”

YMel  
*yalk “road, track”

Koko-Bera  
*yalk, yalkvyvmp “road” (BA)

Warrungu  
*yalga, yalgangga “road”* (TTs

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261 In view of the well-attested change of intervocalic *rr to y* in most of the Wik languages (Hale 1976c: 52), O’Grady (pers. comm.) connects the Wik examples with Warman wirraŋpa “other” in an etymon *wi(:)rra. While there is nothing in these data to disprove this claim, note that *wi:*ya is nonetheless attested in Cape York Peninsula in Yirrk-Mel wiya. Note also that while the semantic connection “not’-’other’-’yes/no question marker” is not at present known from a polysemous form in a single language, parts of it are repeated in the *kari attestations (q.v.) and in attestations of another etymon, *wayi, such as Kugu-Uwanh wayi “any one”, the interrogative particle wayi in the Maric languages, Mudburra wayi “let’s; how about” (also a question particle”, and Palyku waya “nothing”.

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Biri  
*yalga* “track” (AT)

GBadhun  
*yalga* “path, road” (PS)

pPM  
*yalka*

Dyirbal  
*yalgay* “road, track” ps: Neuter (*bala-*) (RMWD)

Ngadjan  
*ya:ga* “road, track” *Vlk > V:k is regular. (RMWD)

Wargamay  
*yalgay* “road” (RMWD)

Wadharing  
*yalka* “road” (GNOG)

Yanyuwa  
*a-yalwa* “known path, well-defined road/track; Milky Way; song cycle” (JB)

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Baagandji  
*yarnga* “road, path, small track” Also *yudhuru* “road, path”, *yarligi* “creek, deep crack in the ground”, *yalga* “mouth”. (LH)

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**Key:** *yal*’u “flame” n E

UOykangand  
*alh, alhul* “fire, firewood” (BA, PH)

UOlgo  
*alhu* “fire, firewood” (BA, PH)

Bidyara  
*yadha* “light, daylight” Quality of V2? (GB)

Margany  
*yacu* “flame” (GB)

Gunya  
*yacu* “flame” (GB)

Yugambeh  
*jalu* “fire; smoke” [262] (MS)

Pitta-Pitta  
*yalu* “language” Cognate? (BB)

Adnyamathanha  
*yalhu* “flame” (Mc&Mc)

Alyawarr  
*lherme* “flame” Ammaroo & McDonald Downs; also Plenty River Arrernte. (KLH)

Warlpiri  
*yalu* “blood; large blood vessels” Also *yaluyal’u* “red”.

(KLH)

Noala  
*yalhuru* “tongue” (GNOG)

Ngarluma  
*yalhuru* “tongue” (KLH, GNOG)

Martuth  
*yalhuru* “tongue” (AD)

Palyku  
*yalhuru* “tongue” (GNOG)

Panyjima  
*yalhuru* “tongue” (GNOG, AD)

Kariyarra  
*yalhuru* “tongue” (GNOG)

Nyamal  
*yalhuru* “tongue” (GNOG)

Yinytji  
*yathu* “tongue” FW: *yathu-; yathu: “tongue” < *yathu+ru*. (GNOG, FW)

Kurrama  
*yathu* “tongue” (GNOG)

pNgayarda  
*yalhuru* [263] (GNOG #229)

Barry Alpher

Payungu  yalhuru “flame” (PA)
Thalanyji  yalhuru “flame” (PA)
\textbf{pKanyara}  *yalhuru (PA #356)
\textbf{pPNy}  *yal\textsuperscript{u} (GNOG 1987:523 & n.27)

Lardil  yalul “flame, light” Underlying /yalulu/. (KLH/NgKL)
Kayardild  yalulu “flame, light” (NE)
Yukulta  yalulu “dawn” NE: “poss.” (NE)
\textbf{pTangkic}  *yalulu (NE)

\textit{Key:}  *yangkara “shin” n B
WMungknh  yangk “shin” (KLH, SIL)
WNgathan  yangk “lower leg” (PS)
KThaayorre  yangkar, yangkvr “shin, leg” (AH, BA)
KYak  yangkar-pup “lower leg” (AH)
YY  ya?ar, ya?r “shin”
YMel  yakar “shin”
Mbabaram  nggar “whole leg” (RMWD)
Biri (Yilba dialect)  yanggara “leg, calf of leg” AT has “yangara” on the basis of Curr 131 “yungera”. (AT)
\textbf{pPM}  *yangkara
W. Bundj  janggarra “corroboree dance (leg shaking)” In some dialects jangarr; the verb is \textit{jan.garr ba-}\textsuperscript{264} (MS)
WD (Warburton)  yangkarlpa “hip (bone)”, “hip, thigh; hip joint; hip portion of kangaroo” See note on \textit{fono}nology at *kakara. (WD)
Pintupi  yangkarlpa “buttock area, hips (humans & animals)” See note on \textit{fono}nology at *kakara. (Hn&Hn)
Pitj-Yank  angkarl(pa) “hip; hip section of butchered animal” (CG)
Manjiljarra  yangkarlpa “hip” Var. langkarlpa. (PMcC)
Nyangumarta  yangkarl “pelvis” Also langkarl “hip, hip-bone”. (GG)
Djambarrpuynung  yangara “lower leg; tail on animals” Also yangara7 “shaft, handle (of spear, knife, basket, etc.)” (GWVW)
Djapu  yangara “tail” (FM)
Gupa  yangara “lower leg; tail; handle” (BL-MC)

\textsuperscript{263} Given as *yalhu.Ru.
\textsuperscript{264} See also *calañ with regard to the initial consonant.
**proto-Pama-Nyungan etyma**

**pYolngu** *yangara* (BA)

**ppNy** *yangkara* (BA)

Walmajarri *jangkarla* “lower leg between shin and ankle” (JHd)

**Key:** *yapa* “sister (older)” n H, K
See also *yapu.

Umpila *ya7a* “older sister” (GNOG)

Kaanytju *ya7at-nhtha* “older sister” (KLH)

WMungkh *yap* “older sister” (KLH)

WMe’nh *yap* “older sister” (KLH)

WMuminh *yepa-n* “older sister” (KLH)

KThayorre *ya:p* “older sister” (KLH)

UwOykangand *eba-ngarr* “older sister” (BA, PH)

UOlgo *epa-dh* “older sister” (PH)

Aghu-Tharr *paka* “older sister” (LJ)

Gyim *yapa* “older brother” (KLH, JHav)

KYal *yaba* “older brother” Also *yabaju* ~ *yabuju* “younger brother”. (Hr&Hr)

CC *yapa* “older brother” (KLH)

Djabugay *yaba* “elder brother, FaBrSo, MoSiSi” KLH: “brother”. (EP, KLH)

Yidiny *yapa* “brother” (KLH)

**pPaman** *yapa* (KLH)

Wunumara *yapa* “elder brother” (GB)

Warlpiri *yapa* “person, human being; Aborigine—as opposed to other peoples” Also (?) *yaparla* “father’s mother”. (KLH)

Warlmanpa *yapa* “child; person, human (as opposed to animal); Aboriginal (as opposed to European, etc.)” (DGN)

Mudburra *yapa* “young man after initiation, newly circumcised” (RG)

Walmajarri *yapa* “baby, child” (JHd)

Djinang *yapak* “sister” Ganalbingu, Manydjulpingu. (BW)

Daartiwuy *yapa* “sister” (MG)

Gupa *yapa* “sister” (BL-MC)

Djapu *yapa* “sister” (to male); “older sister” (to female) (FM)

Dhuwal *yapa* “sister (elder or younger)” (JHeath)

Ritharrngu *yapa* “elder sister” (JHeath)

\(^{265}\) /ng/ < *ngk is regular. Not attested in Dhuwal (JHeath), Ritharrngu (JHeath), Djinang & Djinba (BW), Daartiwuy (MG).
Key: *yapa “brother (younger)” n H, K
See also *yapa.
Yinwum  pyu-y ~ pyu-δ “younger brother” (KLH)
Muluridji  yapucu “younger brother” (KLH)
CC  yapucu “younger brother” (KLH)
KYal  yabuju “younger brother” Var. yabaju. (Hr&Hr)
Dyirbal  yabuju “younger brother” RMWD: yabu(ndi) “mother,
mother’s younger sister”. (KLH)
Girramay  yabucu “younger brother” RMWD: yabu(ndi) “mother,
mother’s younger sister”. (KLH)

pPaman  *yapucu266 (KLH)
Kuk-Narr  yiβáτ “younger brother”268 (GB)
Kuthant  pa:th ~ t-apa:th “younger brother”268 (PB)
GBadhun  yabu-dhana “younger brother” Also yabu “mother”. (PS)
Bidyara  yabu “father, father’s brother” (GB)
Margany  yabu “father” Also yabunu, yaburdi “father”; yaburdu “kinship term”. (GB)
Gunya  yabu “father” Also yabunu “father”; yaburdu “kinship term”.

pPMaric  *yapu
Warrgamay  yabu “mother and mother’s younger sister” (RMWD)
Kalkatungu  puwa “older sister” Cognate? Source gives pua. (BB)

Dalabon  yabok “sister” (BA, MH)
Mayali  yapok “sister” (MH)

pGunwinygu  *yapok269 (MH # 1352)

Kayardild  thapuju “older brother; father’s father (to male); [in discussing
taxonomies] nearest taxonomic sister” (NE)
Yukulta  thapucu “older brother (to male)” (SK, NE)
Lardil  thabu “older brother; male kinsman of male ego, belonging to
same subsection as ego but reckoned as senior to him; cousin’s child,

266 See also *ma:ri.
267 “Other Paman” list; NPaman list has *yapu-cu.
268 Cognition not demonstrated.
269 Possibly to *yapa instead.
(actual or close) child of “cousin mother” <thabuji>. (NgKL)

**pTangkic**  *thapu-cu* (NE)

**Key:**  *yarra* “away” nAdvDir

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<th>Language</th>
<th>Form(s)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<td>KThaayorre</td>
<td><em>yarra</em> “away, further on; separately, apart” (AH)</td>
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<tr>
<td>YY</td>
<td><em>yarra</em>, <em>yirr</em> “away”&lt;sup&gt;270&lt;/sup&gt; Note also <em>yirr</em>, <em>yirra+r</em> “one, another”.</td>
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<tr>
<td>UOykangand</td>
<td><em>err</em> “away” BA, BS, PH</td>
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<tr>
<td>GYim</td>
<td><em>yarra</em> “over there, yonder” ps: Demonstrative (JHav)</td>
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<tr>
<td>KYal</td>
<td><em>yarra</em> “that way” “This is always accompanied by a gesture.” (Hr&amp;Hr)</td>
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<td>GBadhun</td>
<td><em>yarra</em> “beyond” Note also <em>yarru</em> “this, here”. (PS)</td>
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<tr>
<td>W. Bundj</td>
<td><em>yirra</em>: “opposite direction” (MS)</td>
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<td>Gumb</td>
<td><em>yarrang</em> “there, that” Glide /r/ expected. (DE)</td>
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<td>(BB)</td>
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<td>Yarluyandi</td>
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<td>Y’warrka</td>
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<td>pCK</td>
<td><em>yarra</em>&lt;sup&gt;273&lt;/sup&gt; (PA CLE)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ara.-Wang.</td>
<td><em>yarda</em> “further, again” Correspondence of /rd/ remains to be demonstrated. (LH 1971:100,106)</td>
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<td>Kaurna</td>
<td><em>yerra</em>[marker of distributivity]&lt;sup&gt;274&lt;/sup&gt; (T&amp;S)</td>
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<td>Manjiljarra</td>
<td><em>yarra-la</em> “do something again” v. (PMcC)</td>
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<td>WD Warburton</td>
<td><em>yarralayarra-la</em> “become loose, loosen” v. (WD)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Warlmanpa</td>
<td><em>yarrri</em> “that” (DGN)</td>
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<tr>
<td>pPNy</td>
<td><em>yarra</em> ~ <em>yirra</em>&lt;sup&gt;275&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<sup>270</sup> Presence of V2 implies a former 3rd syllable.

<sup>271</sup> Possibly sound symbolism is involved, between the trill /rrh/ and the tap /rr/. The “hither” form, with a tap, evidently regularly continues the protoform; cf. the Diyari attestations of *ngurra* (“camp”), *ñurra* (“you”), and *carra* (“thigh”).

<sup>272</sup> “rrh” = trill. Reconstructed from the “away” forms, with trills. The implied *ya > /yi/ change is not remarked on.

<sup>273</sup> The “hither” forms, with tap.

<sup>274</sup> Quality of vowel not ascertainable beyond doubt.

<sup>275</sup> See Alpher 2000:16-17
Nyungar

*yara ~ yira* “high; up; upright” Also *yarang* “on top, above”

Martuth

*tharratharra* “separated by death” (AD)

Jiwarli

*tharratharra* “separate, divided” (PA)

Martuth

*yarta* “another; other” (AD)

Kalkatungu

*yarrka* “far” (BB)

**Key:** *ypi* “woman” n H

KLY

*ipika* “woman” (EB)

Dyirbal

*yipi* “woman” (KLH)

Paman

*yipi* (KLH)

Wirangu

*ibi* “breast, milk” /yi/. (LH)

Pitj-Yank

*ipi* “breast milk; breast; tiny hard projections found on some seeds” (CG)

Nhanda

*ibi* “breast, nipple; breast milk” (JB)

PNy

*yipi*}

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276 Regarding /i/ < intervocalic *rr, see also *kurri (kor “behind”); *warra (war “bad”).

277 Initial /i/ < *yi is regular.