

Illustrative Sentences

5.4

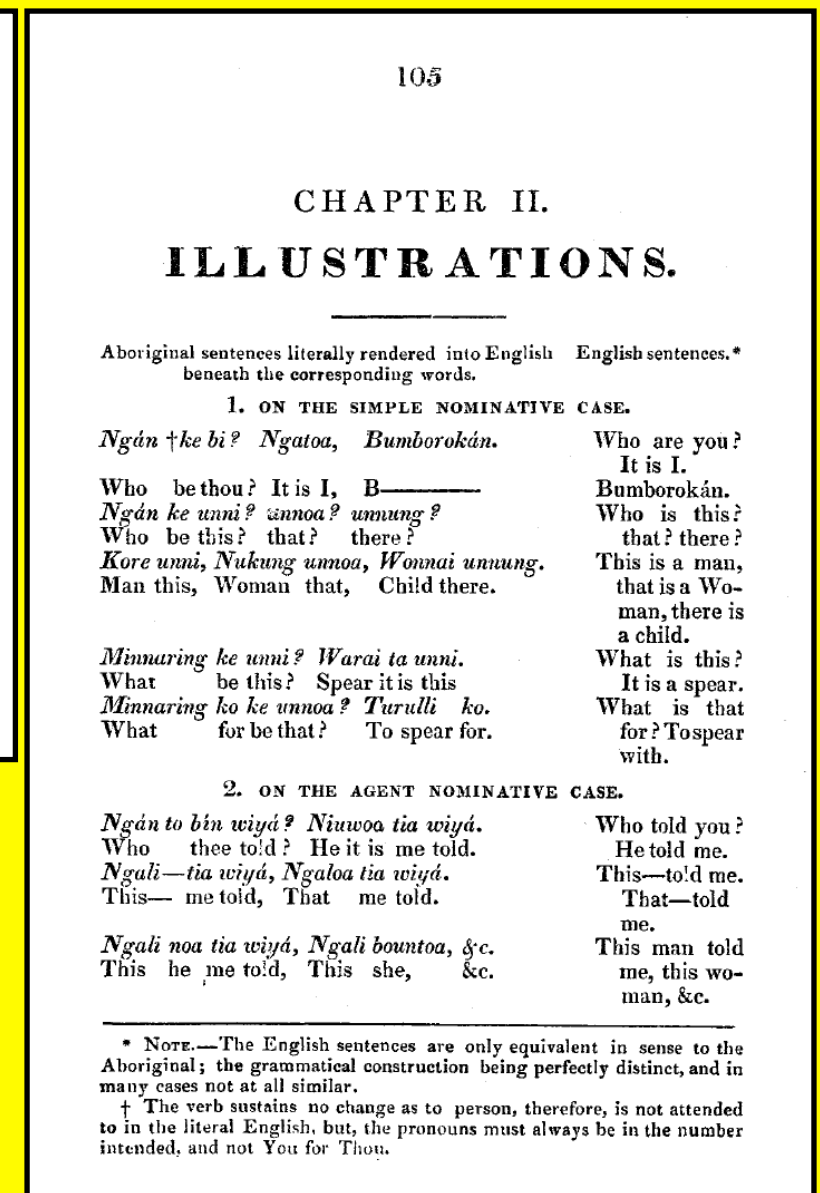
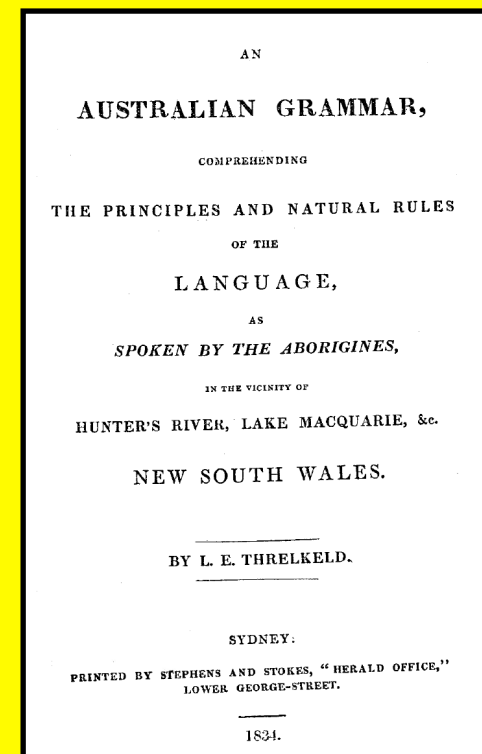
Some 416 'Illustrative Sentences' are provided in Part III of Threlkeld's 1834 *Australian Grammar*.

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CHAPTER I. VOCABULARY.

CHAPTER II. ILLUSTRATIONS



Illustrative Sentences (1834)

105:6 *Ngán† ke bi?*

ngan Gi bi

Who be thou?

who be thou

Who are you?

105:7 *Ngatoa, Bumborokán.*

ngaduwa Bampurugan

It is I, B—

I Bampurugan

(It is) I, Bumborokan.

105:9 *Ngán ke unni? unnoa? unnung?*

ngan Gi ani / anuwa / anang

Who is this? that? there?

who be this / nearby / yonder

Who is this? nearby? yonder?

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

105:11 *Kore unni, Nukung unnoa, Wonnai unnung.*

guri ani / nugang anuwa / wanayi anang

This is a man, that is a Woman, there is a child.

man here / woman / child yonder

This (is a) man, that (is a) woman, yonder (is a) child.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

105:15 *Minnaring ke unni? Warai ta unni.*

minaring Gi ani / warayi da ani

What is this? It is a spear.

what be this / spear AFFirm this

What is this? Spear, aye, [i.e. is] this.

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

105:17 *Minnaring ko ke unnoa ? Turulli ko.*

minaringGu gi anuwa / duraligu

What is that for? To spear with.

what-for be that / pierce-ing-for

What is that for? For piercing.

-gu FUNCTIONS: ERG/PURP/INSTR/OPP

-gu MOSTLY MARKS THE SUBJECT OF A TRANSITIVE SENTENCE: ERGative.

-gu PURPitive 'for' / -gu DATive 'to'

-gu INSTRumental 'using'

-gu OPPose 'against' [RARELY]

-gu	ERG (many)	DAT/ PURP (many)	INSTR using (many)	OPP against 14 appx.
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105:21.1 *Ngán to bín wiyá?*

ngandu bin wiya

Who told you?

who-ERG thee speak-PH

Who spoke (to) you?

105:21.2 *Niuwoa tia wiyá.*

nyuwuwa diya wiya

He told me.

he me speak-PH

He spoke (to) me.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

105:23.1 *Ngali— tia wiyá,*

ngali diya wiya

This— told me, ...

this-fellow me speak-PH

This fellow spoke (to) me, ...

105:23.2 *Ngaloa tia wiyá.*

ngaluwa diya wiya

That— told me.

that-fellow me speak-PH

That fellow spoke (to) me.

105:26 *Ngali noa tia wiyá, Ngali bountoa, &c.*

ngali nuwa diya wiya / ngali buwanduwa

This man told me, this woman, &c.

this-fellow he me speak-PH / this-wench she ...

This fellow, he spoke (to) me; this woman, &c.

106:3 *Ngali noa unni umá.*

ngali nuwa ani uma

This is he who made this.

this-fellow he this make-PH

This fellow, he made this.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

106:5 *Minnaring ko bón, búnkulla tetti?*

minaringGu bun bunGala didi

What killed him? Or what smote him dead.

what-ERG him beat-be-PH dead

What beat him dead [i.e. killed him]?

-gu FUNCTIONS: ERG/PURP/INSTR/OPP

-gu MOSTLY MARKS THE SUBJECT OF A TRANSITIVE SENTENCE: ERGative.

-gu PURPositive 'for' / -gu DATive 'to'

-gu INSTRumental 'using'

-gu OPPose 'against' [RARELY]

-gu	ERG (many)	DAT/ PURP (many)	INSTR using (many)	OPP against 14 appx.
-----	---------------	------------------------	--------------------------	----------------------------

106:9 *Nukung ko, Pirriwullo, Puntimai to*

nugangGu biriwalu bandimayidu

The woman did, the King did, the Messenger did.

woman-ERG chief-ERG messenger-ERG

The woman, the King, the Messenger (did).

106:13 *Wakun to minnaring tatán?*

wagundu minaring dadan

What does the crow eat?

crow-ERG what eat-AFF-now

The crow, what does (it) eat?

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

106:15 *Minnaring ko wakun tatán?*

minaringGu wagan dadan

What eats the crow?

what-using crow eat-AFF-now

What does the crow eat?

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

106:17 *Nangún to tia pitul mán.*

nangundu diya bidalman

The song re rejoices rue.

song-ERG me joy-make-now

The song makes me joy(ful).

106:19 *Kolai to tia búnkulla wokka tin to.*

gulayidu diya bunGala wagadindu

The stick fell from above and struck me.

timber-ERG me beat-be-PH high-from-ERG

The stick from high beat me.

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

CAUS be- cause	from	LOC at	ALL to	PERL thru/by
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-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12		—	—	—
-rin	2		—	—	5

106:23 *Ngán úmba noa unni yinal?*

nganumba nuwa ani yinal

Whose son is this?

who-of he this son

Of whom, he, this son?

106:25 *Emmoumba ta, Ngali ko ba bón.*

imuwumba da / ngaliguba bun

It is mine. Belongs to him.

me-of AFFirm / this-of him

(It is) mine, aye. Of this, him [i.e. This (is) his].

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

106:27 *Birabán úmba, ngikoumba wonnai*

Birabanumba ngigumba wanayi

Biraban's his child.

Biraban-of him-of child

The child (is) his, Biraban's.

106:29.1 *Minnaring ko ba unni?*

minaringGuba ani

What does this belong to?

what-of this

Of what (is) this?

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

106:29.2 *Ngali ko ba*

ngaliguba

To this.

this-of

Of this.

106:31 *Wonta kal bara? England kal bára.*

wandagal bara / ENGLANDgal bara

What country men are they? They are Englishmen.

where-belong they-all / England-belong they-all

What mob (are) they? They (are) England mob.

-gan / -gani / -gal

- gan** agent (person who acts)
(cf. Eng. **-er** baker, walker)
- gani** entity
- gal** belong (e.g. part of a group)
- galin** belong (f) —for a woman

TkId INTERCHANGEABLY USED
-gan (agent) AND **-gang** (BEness)

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

106:36.1 *Wonta kaléen bara?*

wandagalin bara

What country women are they?

where-belong (f) they-all

What female mob (are) they?

-gan / -gani / -gal

-gan agent (person who acts)
(cf. Eng. **-er** baker, walker)

-gani entity

-gal belong (e.g. part of a group)

-galin belong (f) —for a woman

Tkld INTERCHANGEABLY USED

-gan (agent) AND **-gang** (BEness)

106:36.2 *England kaléen bara.*

ENGLANDgalin bara

They are English women.

ENGLAND-belong (f) they-all

They (are) England female mob.

106:41 *Bung ai kál.*

bangayigal

Fresh or new, belonging to the present period.

now-belong

Belong(ing to) now.

107:3 *Makoro ko ba ta unni ngórróng.*

maguruguba da ani ngurung

This is the blood of a fish.

fish-of AFFirm this blood

Of a fish, aye, (it is) this blood.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

107:6 *Governor kai kál bang.*

GOVERNORgayigal bang

I belong to the Governor's place.

governor-at-belong I

I belong to the Governor.

DOUBTFUL ANALYSIS

THIS ANALYSIS IS UNCERTAIN:
governor-at-belong I

-gayi COULD REALISTICALLY
BE EITHER LOCative 'at'

—OR -ITEM:

governor-ITEM-belong I

-gayi / --bayi: because, at, ITEM

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS
& PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

about (concerning) **be-cause** from **at** ITEM

-gayi	42	4	41	12
-bayi	—		—	3
-dayi	—		—	2
-wayi	—		—	4

107:9 *Governor úmba báng*

GOVERNORumba bang

I belong to the Governor, or I am the Governor's.

governor-of I

I (am) of the Governor [i.e. I am the Governor's].

107:13 *Murrorong ko ba kore ko ba.*

marurungGuba guriguba

Belonging to a good man, or a goodman's

good-of man-of

Of a good man [i.e.a goodman's].

ANGLICISM: 'goodman'

'goodman' MAY BE AN ARCHAICISM,
MEANING 'husband', OF A PERSON
OF STATUS BELOW A 'gentleman',
e.g. 'farmer', 'yeoman'

IF THIS IS SO, THE EXPRESSION
LITERALLY TRANSLATED WOULD
HAVE MEANT LITTLE TO THE
LOCAL PEOPLE IN Tkld's TIME.

107:17 *Makoro bi nguwa. Ngán núng?*

maguru bi nguwa / nganung

Give the Fish. To whom.

fish thou give-IMP! / who-for

You must give the fish! For [i.e. to] whom?

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

107:19 *Pirriwul ko Keawai, ngiroung bo.*

biriwalgu / giyawayi / ngirungbu

To the Chief? No. For yourself.

chief-for / no / thee-EMPH

To the Chief? No. Emphatically-you [i.e. for yourself].

-gu FUNCTIONS: ERG/PURP/INSTR/OPP

-gu MOSTLY MARKS THE SUBJECT OF A TRANSITIVE SENTENCE: ERGative.

-gu PURPPositive 'for' / -gu DATive 'to'

-gu INSTRumental 'using'

-gu OPPose 'against' [RARELY]

	ERG (many)	DAT/ PURP (many)	INSTR using (many)	OPP against 14 appx.
-gu				

107:22 *Karai tia nguwa emmoung takillii ko.*

garayi diya nguwa imuwung dagiligu

Give me flesh to eat.

meat me give-IMP! me eat-be-ing-for

(You) must give me meat, (to) me for eating.

107:24 *Yuring hi wolla, nyikoung kin ko.*

yuring bi wala ngigungGinGu

Be off, go to him.

go away thou move-IMP! him-to

You must move away, to him!

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

	CAUS be- cause	from	LOC at	ALL to	PERL thru/by
-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12		—	—	—
-rin	2		—	—	5

107:26 *Ngán kin ko? Pirriwulla ko. Kokirá ko.*

nganGinGu / biriwalagu / gugiragu

To whom? To the Chief. To the House.

who-to / chief-to / hut-to

To whom? To the chief. To the house.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

107:29 *Wontaring? Untaring Untoaring.*

wandaring / andaring / anduwaring

To what place? To that place. To that place there.

where-to / that-to / there-to

Where to? To there. To nearby.

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

107:33 *Mulubinba ka ko. England ka ko.*

mulubinbagagu / ENGLANDgagu

To the site of Newcastle. To England.

NEWCASTLE-to / ENGLAND-to

To Newcastle. To England.

107:37 *Ngán to bón búnkulla tetti kulwun?*

ngandu bun bunGala didi galwun

Who killed him or, Who smote him dead.

who-ERG him beat-be-PH dead stiff

Who beat him stiff dead?

108:3 *Ngánnung? Birabánnung.*

nganang / Birabanung

Whom? Biraban.

who-ACC Biraban-ACC

Whom? Biraban.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

108:5.1 *Ngatoa bón turá.*

ngaduwa bun dura

It is I who speared him.

I him pierce-PH

I pierced him.

108:5.2 *Turá bón báng.*

dura bun bang

I speared him.

pierce-PH him I

I pierced him.

108:8 *Kaibulla bounnoun Ngánnung?*

gayibala buwanuwan / nganang

Call her. Which?

call-do-IMP! her / who-ACC

(You) must call her! Whom?

108:10 *Unnung yóng unnoanung Nukung.*

anang yung anuwanung nugang

That woman there.

that there that-ACC woman

Yonder there that woman.

EARLY VOCABULARY

Words not found in later records:

yang, ya	there	ya-ra	go
gabu	stop	yari	mayhap
na	for	yayi	leave be

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

108:12 *Mán ki yi kora unnoa nung.*

manGi gura anuwanung

Do not take that.

take-be-IMP! not that-ACC

(You) must not take that.

-yi-gura MISCONCEPTION

yikora OCCURS 120 TIMES

83 PRECEDED by -i-

36 PRECEDED by -a- (8 **wiya (yi)gura**)

3 PRECEDED BY -n-

PERHAPS THIS WAS A MIS-HEARING AND INCORRECT ANALYSIS, AND THAT THE NEGATIVE IS SIMPLY **gura**

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

108:14 *Mára bi unnoa nung.*

mara bi anuwanung

Take that, or take it.

take-IMP! that-ACC

(You) must take that.

108:16 *Mára bi unti kál, untóa kál.*

mara bi andigal / anduwagal

Take thou hereof, there of.

take-IMP! this-belong / that-belong

(You) must take some of this, some of that.

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

-gan / -gani / -gal

-gan agent (person who acts)
(cf. Eng. **-er** baker, walker)
-gani entity
-gal belong (e.g. part of a group)
-galin belong (f) —for a woman

Tkld INTERCHANGEABLY USED
-gan (agent) AND **-gang** (BEness)

108:20.1 *Makoro tia nguwa.*

maguru diya nguwa

Give me a fish.

fish me give-IMP!

(You) must give me a fish.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

108:20.2 *Ngúnun banúng.*

ngunan ba nung

I will.

give-will I-thee

XX

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

108:22 *Puntimán tia barán.*

bandiman diya baran

Throw me down.

fall-make-now me DOWN

(Someone) makes me fall down.

ANGLICISM 'down': baran

'down' IS AN IDIOMATIC ADJUNCT FOR VERBS OF OLD-ENGLISH RATHER THAN LATIN ORIGIN, AS 'sit down', 'fall down', AND SHOULD NOT BE TRANSLATED LITERALLY INTO OTHER LANGUAGES, THE down-ness BEING IMPLIED IN THE VERB FORM OF THE TARGET LANGUAGE

108:24 *Makoro bi túrulla warai to.*

maguru bi durala warayidu

Spear the fish with the spear.

fish thou pierce-IMP! spear-using

You must pierce the fish using the spear.

108:26 *Tibbin bi buwa Musket to.*

dibin bi buwa MUSKETdu

Shoot the bird with the musket.

bird thou beat-IMP! MUSKET-using

You must beat [i.e. shoot] the bird using the musket.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

108:29 *Wiyella bón. Wiyella binúng.*

wiyila bun / wiyila bi nung

Tell him. You tell him.

speak-IMP! him / speak-IMP! thou-him

(You) must speak (to) him. You must speak (to) him.

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:
 I thee **ba-nung** she thee **bin-toa**
 I her **ba-noun**
 thou me **bi-tia** thou her **bi-noun**
 thou him **bi-nung**
 he thee **bi-loa** (he me **tia-loa**)

108:31 *Búnkulla tia. Wonné?*

bunGala diya / wani

I am struck. Where?

beat-be-PH me / where

(Somebody) beat me. Where?

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

108:33 *Wollung tia noa wiréa.*

walang diya nuwa wiriya

He hit me on the head.

head me he operate-PH

He operated [i.e. did it] me (on the) head.

108:35 *Minnaring bo bali wiyellá?*

minaringbu bali wiyila

What shall you and I say?

what-EMPH we-two speak-RECIP

Emphatically-what (do) we-two speak reciprocally [i.e. to each other]?

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

108:37 *Ngánto bounnoun túrunnun?*

ngandu buwanuwan duranan

Who will spear her?

who-ERG her pierce-will

Who will pierce her?

108:39 *Ngánto unnoa nung umunnun?*

ngandu anuwanung umanan

Who will make it?

who-ERG that-ACC make-will

Who will make that?

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

108:42 *Ella! Kaai tanán unti ko.*

yila gayi danan andigu

I say, come hither.

ho come approach here-to

Hey, come approach to here.

INTERJECTIONS

ala ho (hey)	ya ah!
gabu stop	yari stop, mayhap
gayi come	yayi hold on!
ma go on!	yabalan woe
wa ahem	yaguwayi beware
wiwi warning (Mind!)	yila ho (hey)
biyara amaze (wow!)	
yanawu let-it-be (Desist)	

PLACE

wanda where	anang there
wanang where	anambu there
andi here	anda there
ani here	anduwa there

109:3 *Wau! kaai, kaai, karakai.*

wa gayi gayi garagayi

I say, come make haste, or be quick.

ahem come come quick

Ahem, come, come quick(ly).

INTERJECTION gayi

gayi IS AN INTERJECTION
IT IS INVARIABLE. IT IS NOT A VERB
gayi = 'come!' [cf. 'cooee']
gayi = attention!, hey!

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

109:6 *Boungkalinnun wál báng waita,*
bungGalinan wal bang wada
I will arise and go
rise-be-ing-will certainly I depart
I will certainly be rising, depart ...

109:8.1 *Biyungbai, tako, emmoung ka ta ko,*
biyangbayidagu imuwungdagu
to my Father,
father-ITEM-to me-of-to
... to my Father, ...

109:8.2 *ngatun wiyunnun wál bón,*
ngadun wiyanan wal bun
and will say unto him,
AND speak-will certainly him
... and will certainly speak (to) him, ...

109:10.1 *Biyung, yarakai báng umá*
biyang yaragayi bang uma
Father I have sinned
father bad I make-PH
... Father, I made bad ...

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

109:10.2 *mikán ta morokoka ngatun ngiroung kin,*
miganda muruguga ngadun ngirungGin
 against Heaven, and before thee.
 in front-at sky-at AND thee-at
 ... in front at [i.e. of] the sky [i.e. heaven], and at [i.e. before] you..

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL
 IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

	CAUS be- cause	from	LOC at	ALL to	PERL thru/by
-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12		—	—	—
-rin	2		—	—	5

109:16.1 *Koakillán bara.*
guwagilan bara
 They are now quarrelling
 scold-be-RECIP-now they-all
 They are scolding each other [i.e. quarrelling].

109:16.2 *Ngán kai? Ngan kai kán.*
nganGayi / nganGayi gan
 About whom. Do not know, an Idiom.
 who-because / who-because be-now (not know)
 About whom. About whom goodness knows.

gan: goodness knows
ngadang: nobody knows

gan: goodness knows
ngadang: nobody knows
 Tkd STATES THESE TO BE IDIOMS.
gan: 'not know (nor care)', 'unknown'
 PERHAPS LITERALLY: be-now, 'being'
ngadang: 'not know', 'nothing', 'from no cause'

109:19 *Bounnoun kai Taipamearin.*
buwanuwanGayi dayibamirin
 About her. About T—. .
 her-because Dabamiya-because
 Because of her. Because of T—.

-gayi / --bayi: because, at, ITEM
 IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

	about (concerning) be- cause	from	at	ITEM
-gayi	42	4	41	12
-bayi	—		—	3
-dayi	—		—	2
-wayi	—		—	4

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

109:23 *Minnaring tin? Minnaring tin kán.*

minaringdin / minaringdin gan

About what? Unknown. an Idiom

what-because / what-because
be-now (not know)

What because [i.e. why]?
Why? Goodness knows.

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

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gan: goodness knows
ngadang: nobody knows

gan: goodness knows
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TKID STATES THESE TO BE IDIOMS.
gan: 'not know (nor care)', 'unknown'
PERHAPS LITERALLY: be-now, 'being'
ngadang: 'not know', 'nothing', 'from no cause'

109:26 *Makoring ngatun kore tin.*

maguring ngadun guridin

About the fish and the men.

fish-because AND man-because

Because of the fish and because of the men.

109:28 *Ngán kin birung unni Puntimai?*

nganGinbirang ani bandimayi

From whom came this Messenger.

whom-from this messenger

From whom (came) this messenger.

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED
TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

109:31 *Jehova ka birung Pirriwulla birung.*

JEHOVAHgabirang biriwalabirang

From the King, Jehovah, or Jehovah the King.

JEHOVAH-away from chief-away from

From the chief, Jehovah.

109:35 *Wonta ka birung noa?*

wandagabirang nuwa

From what place did he come?

where-away from he

Where did he (come) from?

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

109:38 *Wokka ka birung Moroko ka birung*

wagagabirang murugugabirang

From Heaven.

high-away from sky-away from

From high, from the sky [i.e. from heaven].

109:40.1 *Sydney ka birung.*

SYDNEYgabirang

From Sydney

SYDNEY-away from

From Sydney.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

109:40.2 *Mulubinba ka birung.*

mulubinbagabirang

From the site of Newcastle.

NEWCASTLE-away from

From Newcastle.

110:3 *Minnaring birung unnoa umá?*

minaringbirang anuwa uma

What is that made of.

what-from that make-PH

What is that made from.

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

110:5 *Kolai birung. Brass birung.*

gulayibirang BRASSbirang

Of wood. Of brass, or, out of wood. Out of brass.

timber-away from BRASS-away from

From wood; from brass.

110:9 *Copper birung ngá ra bung nga brass.*

COPPERbirang ngarabangGa BRASS

Brass is made out of copper.

COPPER-away from change-do-compel-PH BRASS

(Someone) changed brass from copper.

PASSIVE IGNORED

TkId OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

110:11 *Yuring bi wolla emmoung kin birung.*

yuring bi wala imuwungGinbirang

Go away from me.

go away thou move-IMP! me-away from

You must move away from me!

110:13 *Yellawolla bi emmoung katoa.*

yilawala bi imuwungGaduwa

Sit thou me with.

sit-IMP! thou me-in company with

You must sit in company with me!

110:15.1 *Ngán katoa bountoa?*

nganGaduwa buwanduwa

With whom is she?

who-in company with she

With whom is she in company?

110:15.2 *Tibbin katoa ba.*

dibinGaduwa ba

With Tibbin.

TIBBIN-in company with DONE

(Was) with Tibbin.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

110:18 *Minnaring koa noa uwá?*

minaringGuwa nuwa uwa

How did he go?

what-having (through/by) he move-PH

By what did he move [i.e. go]?

110:20.1 *Murrinowwai toa.*

mari nawiduwa

On board a ship.

big canoe-having (through/by)

By big canoe [i.e. by ship].

110:20.2 *Purrai koa.*

barayiguwa

By land.

earth-having (through/by)

By land.

110:23.1 *Wonta kulloa?*

wandagaluwa

Which way?

where-belong-having (through/by)

Whereabouts by?

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

110:23.2 *Korong koa.*

gurangGuwa

Through the Bush.

scrub-having (through/by)

Through the scrub.

110:26 *Kokiróa báng uwa.*

guguruwa bang uwa

I came by the house.

hut-having (through/by) I move-PH

I moved [i.e. came] by the house.

110:28.1 *Wonnung ke wurubil?*

wanang Gi wurubil

Where is the blanket?

where be blanket [cloak]

Where is the blanket?

110:28.2 *Biraban kin ba*

BirabanGinba

with Biraban or at B's.

Biraban-at

At [i.e. with] Biraban.

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

110:32.2 *Wonnung ke noa?*

wanang Gi nuwa

Where is he?

where be he

Where is he?

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON,
"Most Australian languages lack
any verb 'to be' "

[Dixon 1980 491:12]

IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR
Awabakal, **ga** / **gi** 'be' WOULD BE
A Tkld INVENTION.

110:32.2 *Sydney ka ba noa.*

SYDNEYgaba nuwa

He is at Sydney.

SYDNEY-at he

He (is) at Sydney.

110:35 *Wonta wontá ka ba kokiri?*

wanda wandagaba gugiri

Whereabouts is the house.

where where-at hut

Where, at where [i.e. whereabouts] (is) the house?

110:37 *Pummaikán ta ba papai ta ba Mulubinba ka ba.*

bamayigandaba babayidaba Mulubinbagaba

It is at the flower place close to the town of Newcastle.

flower-BEness-at near-at Newcastle-at

At the flower-ness [i.e. nursery] near at [i.e. to] Newcastle.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

111:3 *Broken bay *tin to natán Sydney heads.*

BROKEN BAYdindu nadan **SYDNEY HEADS**

At broken bay is seen Sydney heads.

BROKEN BAY-from-ERG see-AFF-now **SYDNEY HEADS**

(Someone) from Broken Bay sees Sydney Heads.

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

	CAUS be- cause	from	LOC at	ALL to	PERL thru/by
-gin	5		93	46	–
-din	168	39	25	–	8
-lin	12		–	–	–
-rin	2		–	–	5

111:6.1 *Wonta tin to*

wandadindu

At what place?

where-from

From where?

MYSTERY SUFFIX: -dindu

THERE ARE MORE THAN 20 EXAMPLES OF THE SUFFIX **-dindu** USED TO MEAN 'from (a place)'. THESE MOSTLY CANNOT READILY BE CONSTRUED AS -at-ERG

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

111:6.2 *Unti tin to.*

andidindu

At this place

here-at

At here.

111:6.3 *Unta tin to.*

andadindu

At that place

there-at

At there.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

111:10 *Minnán kore tanán ba?*

minan guri danan ba

How many men are now coming.

how many man approach DONE

How many men >done<-approach?

INTERROGATIVES			
min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

3 *Wakól bo ta noa tanán ba.*

wagulbu da nuwa danan ba

One man only is coming.

one-EMPH AFFirm he approach DONE

emphatically-one, aye, he >done<-approach.

-bu da: EMPHatic AFFirm

Tkld USES THE EMPHATIC AFFIRMATION **-bu da** OVER 60 TIMES: LUKE: 20; MARK 42; MATTHEW 2

"-bo-ta."	-bu da	"Only: a compound of bo, self: ta, it is, meaning it is that self same thing only to which it is affixed; thus- <i>wakól-bo-ta</i> , one only, one by itself, one alone."	[only]	Tkld AWA Key 1850 [52:29 □]
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111:15 *Buloara bo ta bula tanán uwá.*

bulwarabu da bula danan uwa

Only the two came.

they-two-EMPH AFFirm approach move-PH

Emphatically-two, aye, two approach-moved.

111:17 *Kólbirán bo ta bara Nukung*

gulbiranbu da bara nugang

Only a few women.

few-EMPH AFFirm they-all women

They, emphatically-few, aye, (are) women.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

111:19 *Tibbin to noa tatán.*

dibindu nuwa dadan

The Bird eats.

bird-ERG he eat-AFF-now

He, the bird, eats.

111:21 *Ngalinoa tibbin to pittán.*

ngali nuwa dibindu bidan

This is the bird which drinks,

this-fellow he bird-ERG drink-now

This fellow, the bird, he drinks.

111:23 *Tibbin ta noa unnung.*

dibin da nuwa anang

That is a bird.

bird AFFirm he yonder

A bird, aye, (it is), he, yonder.

111:25 *Unni tara tibbin bi búnkulla tetti.*

anidara dibin bi bunGala didi

These are the birds you killed.

this-PLUR bird thou beat-be-PH dead

You beat dead [i.e. killed] these birds.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

111:28 *Ngintoa bo ta unnoa kore.*

nginduwabu da anuwa guri

Thou art the man.

thou-EMPH AFFirm that man

Emphatically-you, aye, (are) that man.

-bu da: EMPHatic AFFirm

Tkld USES THE EMPHATIC AFFIRMATION **-bu da** OVER 60 TIMES: LUKE: 20; MARK 42; MATTHEW 2

"-bo-ta."

-bu da

"Only: a compound of bo, self: ta, it is, meaning it is that self same thing only to which it is affixed; thus-*wakōl-bo-ta*, one only, one by itself, one alone."

[only]

Tkld
AWA
Key
1850
[52:29]

111:30.1 *Yakoai noa maiya ko*

yaguwayi nuwa mayagu

How does the snake

how he snake-ERG

How (is it) he, the snake, ...

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

111:30.2 *puttinnun tetti koa kauwil kore?*

badinan didiguwa gawil guri

bite to kill man.

bite-will dead-having be-might man

... will bite so that the man might be dead.

111:34 *Tira ko ngikoumba ko.*

diragu ngigumbagu

With his teeth.

teeth-using him-of-using

Using his teeth.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

112:3 *Tetti bón Horse ko wittimá.*

didi bun HORSEgu widima

The horse threw him, or, he was thrown by the Horse and killed.

dead him HORSE-ERG fall-make-PH

The horse fall made dead him [i.e. killed him from a fall].

112:10 *Wibbi unni kauwul kuttán.*

wibi ani gawal gadan

It is a high wind. This is a high wind.

wind this big be-AFF-now

This wind is big.

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

112:13 *Kauwau, kaúwul láng unni.*

gawa gawalang ani

Yes, very powerful.

be-IMP! big-ness this

Yes, bigness this.

-gang / -bang / -lang

IT IS LIKELY THESE SUFFIXES (SOMETIMES **-gan**, **-ban**, **-lan**) RELATE TO THE stem-forming suffixes **-ga** 'be', **-ba** 'do', **-la**, COMBINED WITH THE nominaliser (noun-maker) **-ng**, YIELDING CLUMSILY:

BE-ness, DO-ness, -ness

112:15 *Kapirrán báng kuttán.*

gabiran bang gadan

I do hunger. I am an hungered.

hunger-ness I be-AFF-now

I am hunger(ness).

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

112:18 *Ngán unti kuttán?*

ngan andi gadan

Who lives here.

who here be-AFF-now

Who is here?

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

112:20 *Bara bo unti kuttán.*

barabu andi gadan

They themselves dwell here.

they-all-EMPH here be-AFF-now

Emphatically-they are here.

112:23 *Kiakia báng kakeun unni ngorokán.*

giya giya bang gagiyan ani ngurugan

I was conqueror this morning.

victor I be-be-did this night-BEness [sunrise]

I was victor this sunrise.

-gang / -bang / -lang

IT IS LIKELY THESE SUFFIXES (SOMETIMES **-gan**, **-ban**, **-lan**) RELATE TO THE stem-forming suffixes **-ga** 'be', **-ba** 'do', **-la**, COMBINED WITH THE nominaliser (noun-maker) **-ng**, YIELDING CLUMSILY:

BE-ness, DO-ness, -ness

112:25 *Bukka bang kakulla.*

baga bang gagala

I was very angry.

anger I be-be-PH

I was angry.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

112:27 *Búntoara noa tetti kakulla.*

bundwara nuwa didi gagala

He was the man who was deadly wounded.

beat-done to he dead be-be-PH

He was beat-done to dead [i.e. he was beaten to death].

112:31.1 *Kakulla ta báng Sydney ka*

gagala da bang SYDNEYga

I was at Sydney ...

be-be-PH AFFirm I SYDNEY-at

I was, aye, at Sydney ...

112:31.2 *tángnga bi ba kakulla unta.*

dangGa bi ba gagala anda

... before ever you were there.

before thou DONE were there

... before you >done<-were there.

TIME			
bangGayi	now	guruwarang	longago
baring	always	ngaya	then
bunin	beforehand	wara	yesterday
dangGa	before	yagida	now
duwanda	afterwards	yaguwanda	when
gabu	soon	yugida	after
gumba	tomorrow	yuragi	longtime
yandi gadayi	always (<i>thus every</i>)		

112:35 *Kúmba báng kakén Sydney ka.*

gumba bang gagin SYDNEYga

Tomorrow I shall be in Sydney.

tomorrow I be-FUT Sydney-at

Tomorrow I will be at [i.e.in] Sydney.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

112:38 *Kunnun ta unni murrorong.*

ganan da ani marurung

It will be good this.

be-will AFFirm this good

This will be, aye, good.

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

112:40 *Mirka noa tetti kunnun.*

maga nuwa didi ganan

Perhaps he will be dead.

perhaps he dead be-will

Perhaps he will be dead.

112:42 *Ngan ke kiakia kunnun?*

ngan Gi giya giya ganan

Who will be the victor.

who be victor be-will

Who is, will be, victor.

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON, "Most Australian languages lack any verb 'to be' "

[Dixon 1980 491:12]

IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR Awabakal, **ga / gi** 'be' WOULD BE A Tkld INVENTION.

113:3 *Piriwul kunnun wál bi*

biriwal ganan wal bi

You will certainly be king.

chief be-will certainly thou

You will certainly be chief.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

113:5 *Kabo bang kunnun Sydney ka.*

gabū bang ganān SYDNEYga

By and by I shall be at Sydney.

presently I be-will SYDNEY-at

Presently I will be at Sydney.

gabū: presently / stop

THE MOST COMMON MEANING FOR **gabū** IS 'presently', AND IS THE MEANING IN THE SYDNEY LANGUAGE, AND IN Wnra, Gdg, Dark, Kre. THIS MEANING DOES NOT EXTEND SOUTH OF Botany Bay NOR ACROSS the Great Dividing Range

gabū: 'stop' ALSO IN Awa, Bpi, Wnra, Kre

113:8 *Kunnun báng tarai ta yellenna ka.*

ganān bang darayida yilinaga

In another month I shall.

be-will I other-at moon-at

I will be at [i.e. in] another moon.

113:10.1 *Kaiyu kán báng.*

gayugan bang

I am capable.

able-agent

I am capable.

-gan / -gani / -gal

-gan agent (person who acts)
(cf. Eng. **-er** baker, walker)

-gani entity

-gal belong (e.g. part of a group)

Tkld INTERCHANGEABLY USED
-gan (agent) AND **-gang** (BENess)

113:10.2 *Kaiyu korien báng.*

gayugurin bang

I am not.

able-lacking I

I am capable-lacking [i.e. powerless].

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

113:13 *Wirrobulli kán bara ngikoumba.*

wirubaligan bara ngigumba

They are his Disciples, or his followers.

follow-ing-agent they-all him-of

They (are) his following-agent(s) [i.e. disciples].

-gan / -gani / -gal

-gan agent (person who acts)
(cf. Eng. **-er** baker, walker)

-gani entity

-gal belong (e.g. part of a group)

Tkld INTERCHANGEABLY USED

-gan (agent) AND **-gang** (BEness)

113:16 *Tulbullèun báng kinta kán.*

dalbaliyan bang gindagan

I escaped being afraid.

flee-ing-did I fear-agent

I was fleeing, a fear-agent [i.e. afraid].

113:18 *Pirrapirrá bara kakillín úntelli tin.*

bira bira bara gagilin undilidin

The dancing is tiring them.

weary they-all be-be-ing-now dance-ing-because

They are being weary because of the dancing.

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

	CAUS be- cause	from	LOC at	ALL to	PERL thru/by
-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12		—	—	—
-rin	2		—	—	5

113:20 *Wúnnul unni kakillin.*

wunal ani gagilin

The summer is coming.

hot this be-be-ing-now

The hot [i.e. summer] is being.

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

113:22 *Store ba kakillin bountoa.*

STOREba gagalin buwanduwa

She is now living near the store.

STORE-at be-be-ing-now she

She is being at the store.

113:25 *Store ka ba kakillin bountoa.*

STOREgaba gagalin buwanduwa

She is now living at the store.

STORE-at be-be-ing-now she

She is being at the store.

113:28 *Kapirri báng kakilliélla.*

gabiri bang gagiliyila

I was an hungred.

hunger I be-be-ing-recently

I was being hunger.

113:30 *Muskit tia katálla Port Macquarie ka.*

MUSKET diya gadala PORT MAQUARIEga

I had a Musket at Port Macquarie.

MUSKET me be-AFF-PH PORT MAQUARIE-at

A musket was (to) me [i.e. I had a musket] at Port Macquarie.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

113:33 *Kinta báng katálla, yakita keawai.*

ginda bang gadala yagida giyawayi

I used to be afraid, but now I am not.

fear I be-AFF-PH now not

I was afraid, now not.

TIME

bangGayi	now	guruwarang	longago
baring	always	ngaya	then
bunin	beforehand	wara	yesterday
dangGa	before	yagida	now
duwanda	afterwards	yaguwanda	when
gabu	soon	yugida	after
gumba	tomorrow	yuragi	longtime
yandi gadayi	always (<i>thus every</i>)		

113:36 *Katálla báng Raiatea ka.*

gadala bang RAIATEAga

I used to live at Raiatea.

be-AFF-PH I RAIATEA-at

I was at Raiatea.

113:38 *Unta báng katálla yuraki M—ka.*

anda bang gadala yuragi mulubinbaga

I used to live at Mulubinba formerly.

there I be-AFF-PH longtime NEWCASTLE-at

I was there longtime at Mulubinba [i.e. Newcastle].

113:41 *Pirriwul báng kakilli kolang*

biriwal bang gagiligulang

I am now going to be king.

chief I be-ing-towards

I (am) towards being chief..

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

114:3 *Korien kakillinnun yánti ka tai. (An Idiom.)*

gurin gagilinan yandi gadayi

To be miserable for ever

lacking be-ing-will thus be-AFF-HAB (always)

(Someone) will, be being lacking always.

DOUBTFUL TEXT

-**gurin** 'lacking' IS A SUFFIX, SO THIS CONSTRUCTION IS DOUBTFUL. PERHAPS:

ngan-Gurin
someone-lacking

someone / something

who/ someone	ngan	what/ something	minaring
how many/ some number	minan	which/ some type	wanang
where/ somewhere	wanda	when/ sometime	yaguwanda

114:5 *Mórrón noa kakillinnun tetti korien.*

murun nuwa gagilinan didigurin

He is going to live for ever, and never die.

live he be-ing-will dead-lacking

He will be being alive, dead-lacking.

114:8 *Wibbi kakillilín waréa.*

wibi gagililin wariya

The wind is lessening.

wind be-be-ing-ing-now little

The wind is constantly being little.

114:10 *Ngatoa bo. Yaki ta bo. Unti bo.*

ngaduwabu / yagidabu / andibu

I myself, at that selfsame instant. This very place.

I-EMPH / now-EMPH / here-EMPH

Emphatically-I. Emphatically-now. Emphatically-here.

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

114:14 *Kakillán bali bountoa.*

gagilan bali buwanduwa

We are married, she and I live together.

be-be-RECIP-now we-two she

We-two, she (and I) are reciprocally being [i.e. live together].

114:17 *Ngintoa bo ka pa Perriwul kakilliko.*

nginduwabu ga ba biriwal gagiligu

You ought to be Chief.

thou-EMPH-at / be-do [be DONE] chief be-being-for

At emphatically-you [i.e. it's your responsibility, right] for being chief /
Emphatically-you [i.e. you are the one], are for being chief. /
Emphatically-you >done<-be [i.e. you ought to be/already are] for being chief.

ba FUNCTIONS

-ba-	do
ba	WHEN/if
ba	DONE
ba / BA	NEGative
ba	place of
ba	would (have)

114:19 *Yakoai bang tetti kummunbin nun bón?*

yaguwayi bang didi gamanbinan bun

How shall I cause his death.

how I dead be-make-permit-will him

How will I make him be dead?

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

114:21 *Kakillai koa bali murroi*

gagilayiguwa bali maruwi

I wish you and I to continue at peace.

be-be-ing-HAB-having we-two peace

So we-two can be habitually having [i.e. at] peace.

114:24 *Kauwil koa pore ngore.*

gawilguwa buri nguri

Let it be three —long, or, I want it three.

be-might-having long three

So that it might be three long.

DOUBTFUL ANALYSIS

THIS ANALYSIS IS UNCERTAIN.

huri, nguri

huri: long, tall, deep, high

nguru: three

114:27 *Munni noa katéa kan.*

mani nuwa gadiyagan

He is sick again

ill he be-again-now

He is ill again.

-yaga: 'again' / 'lest'

THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX **-yaga** IS USED FOR BOTH 'again' AND 'lest'.

189 **present** tense: **-n**

57 **future** tense: **-nan**

37 **past historic** PH and IMP!: **-∅**

0 **past** tense: **-yan**

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

114:29 *Yanoa Munni koa noa katéa kun.*

yanuwa maniguwa nuwa gadiyagan

Do not lest he he sick.

let-it-be sick-having he be-AFF-lest-now

Desist! He might be having ill(ness) again.

INTERJECTIONS

ala	ho (hey)	ya	ah!
gabu	stop	yari	stop, mayhap
gayi	come	yayi	hold on!
ma	go on!	yabalan	woe
wa	ahem	yaguwayi	beware
wiwi	warning (Mind!)	yila	ho (hey)
		biyara	amaze (wow!)
		yanawu	let-it-be (Desist)

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

114:31 *Munni kunnun báng ba.*

mani ganan bang ba

If I should be sick.

ill be-will I WHEN/if

If I will be sick.

ba FUNCTIONS

-ba-	do
ba	WHEN/if
ba	DONE
ba / BA	NEGative
ba	place of
ba	would (have)

114:33 *Ngán ke tetti kummai ngá?*

ngan Gi didi gamayinga

Who had like to have been dead?

who be dead be-make-almost

Who is (it who) is almost dead?

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON,
"Most Australian languages lack
any verb 'to be' "
[Dixon 1980 491:12]
IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR
Awabakal, **ga / gi** 'be' WOULD BE
A Tkld INVENTION.

114:36 *Tetti bang kummai ngá.*

didid bang gamayinga

I had like to have been dead.

dead I be-make-almost-PH

I was almost dead.

114:38 *Pirriwul bi ba ka pa pitul ngaiya bang ka pa.*

biriwal bi ba ga ba / bidal ngaya bang ga ba

If you had been king, I should have been glad.

chief thou WHEN/if be DONE / joy then I be DONE

If you had been king, then I >done<-be [i.e. would have been] joy(ful).

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

115:3 *Ka pa bi ba unta ngorokán ta,*

ga BA bi ba anda ngurugan da

If you had been there this morning, ...

be DONE thou WHEN/if there night-BEness (sunrise)-at

If you >done<-be [i.e. had been] there at sunrise, ...

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

115:5 *na pa ngaiya banúng.*

na BA ngaya ba nung

... seen had then I-thee.

see DONE then I-thee

... I >done<-see [i.e. (would) have seen] you.

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: TkId

'Conjoined pronouns': TkId/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

115:8 *Korun kauwa tún ki ye kora.*

gurun gawa dunGi gura

be still, do not cry.

quiet be-IMP! [yes] cry-IMP! not

(You) must be quiet,(you) must not cry!

-yi-gura MISCONCEPTION

yikora OCCURS 120 TIMES

83 PRECEDED by -i-

36 PRECEDED by -a- (8 **wiya (yi)gura**)

3 PRECEDED BY -n-

PERHAPS THIS WAS A MIS-HEARING AND INCORRECT ANALYSIS, AND

THAT THE NEGATIVE IS SIMPLY **gura**

115:10 *Kauwa be tetti ka killi ko,*

gawa bi didi gagiligu

Yes you are to die.

be-IMP! thou dead be-be-ing-for

Yes, you are for being dead.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

115:12 *Kakillá nura pitúl kakilliko.*

gagila nura bidal gagiligu

Be at peace one with the other.

be-be-RECIP-IMP! you-all joy be-be-ing-for

You must be for reciprocally being [i.e. be towards one another] joy(ful).

115:15 *Murón bón kummunbilla.*

murun bun gamanbila

Let him live.

alive him be-make-permit-IMP!

(You) must permit him (to) live!

115:17 *Kummunbinnun banúng Pirriwul ka killi ko.*

gamanbinan ba nung biriwal gagiligu

I will let you be king.

be-make-permit-will I-thee chief be-ing towards

I will permit you for being chief.

115:19 *Pirriwul be katéa ka*

biriwal bi gadiyaga

Be king again.

chief thou be-AFF-again-IMP!

You must be chief again!

-yaga: 'again' / 'lest'

THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX **-yaga**
IS USED FOR BOTH 'again' AND 'lest'.

189 **present** tense: **-n**

57 **future** tense: **-nan**

37 **past historic** PH and IMP!: **-∅**

0 **past** tense: **-yan**

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

115:21 *Pirriwul bón kummun bi yi kora.*
biriwal bun gamanbi gura

Prevent his being [king], or, do not let, &c.

chief him be-make-permit-IMP! not

You must not permit him to be chief.

-yi-gura MISCONCEPTION

yikora OCCURS 120 TIMES

83 PRECEDED by -i-

36 PRECEDED by -a- (8 **wiya (yi)gura**)

3 PRECEDED BY -n-

PERHAPS THIS WAS A MIS-HEARING AND INCORRECT ANALYSIS, AND THAT THE NEGATIVE IS SIMPLY **gura**

115:25 *Ngánnung búnkulla? Unni bón ye.*

nganang bunGala / ani bun yi

Who was beat or struck. This is he, there.

who-ACC beat-be-PH / this him there

(Someone) beat whom? This (is) him there.

PASSIVE IGNORED

Tkld OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

EARLY VOCABULARY

Words not found in later records:

yang, ya, yi there **ya-ra** go
gabu stop **yari** mayhap
na for **yayi** leave be

115:29 *Minnaring tin biloa ngala búnkulla?*

minaringdin bi luwa
ngala bunGala

Why did he beat you? That person?

what-because thee-he
that-fellow beat-be-PH

What because [i.e. why] did he,
that fellow, beat you?

INTERROGATIVES

min what/which **wanang** where, which
minan how many **wanda** where
minang what **yaguwanda** when
minaring what **yaguwayi** why/how
ngan who

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

CAUS LOC ALL PERL
be- from at to thru/by
cause

-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12		—	—	—
-rin	2		—	—	5

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee **ba-nung** she thee **bin-toa**
I her **ba-noun**
thou me **bi-tia** thou her **bi-noun**
thou him **bi-nung**
he thee **bi-loa** (he me **tia-loa**)

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

115:32 *Uni bulun bún kulla noa*
ani bulan bunGala nuwa

These are the two he struck.

this them-two-ACC beat-be-PH he

He beat this, them-two.

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

115:34.1 *Tanán tia wollawolla*
danan diya wala wala

Come to me make haste, ...

approach me move-IMP! move-IMP!

(You) must approach-move me, move! ...

115:34.2 *búntán tia butti kirín kirín!*
bundan diya badi girin girin

... I am beat more and in pain.

beat-AFF-now me continue (more) pain pain

... (someone) beats me more, pain, pain.

PASSIVE IGNORED

TkId OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

MYSTERY WORD: *badi*

badi

USED ONLY AS A stand-alone WORD DEFINED AS 'more, continue the action' BASIC MEANINGS FOR 'more':

- 'additional', 'repeat' (hit him **more**)
 - 'larger' : (I have **more** than you)
- DID **badi** SERVE FOR BOTH [?]

115:39.1 *Ngan to bín búnkulla?*
ngandu bin bunGala

Who beat you?

who-ERG thee beat-be-PH

Who beat you? ...

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

115:39.2 *Wyella be tia, mupai yi kora.*
wiyila bi diya mubayi gura

... tell me, do not conceal it.

... speak-IMP! thou me shut not

... You must speak (to) me! (Do) not shut!

-yi-gura MISCONCEPTION

yikora OCCURS 120 TIMES

83 PRECEDED by -i-

36 PRECEDED by -a- (8 **wiya (yi)gura**)

3 PRECEDED BY -n-

PERHAPS THIS WAS A MIS-HEARING AND INCORRECT ANALYSIS, AND THAT THE NEGATIVE IS SIMPLY **gura**

116:3 *Ngali noa tia búnkulla.*

ngali nuwa diya bunGala

This is he who struck me.

this-fellow he me beat-be-PH

He, this fellow, beat me.

116:4 *Minnaring ko biloa búnkulla?*

minaringGu bi luwa bunGala

With what did he strike you.

what-using thee-he beat-be-PH

Using [i.e. with] what did he beat you?

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

-gu FUNCTIONS: ERG/PURP/INSTR/OPP

-gu MOSTLY MARKS THE SUBJECT OF A TRANSITIVE SENTENCE: **ERG**ative.

-gu **PURP**osive 'for' / **-gu** **DAT**ive 'to'

-gu **INSTR**umental 'using'

-gu **OPP**ose 'against' [RARELY]

-gu	ERG (many)	DAT/ PURP (many)	INSTR using (many)	OPP against 14 appx.
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Illustrative Sentences (1834)

116:8 *Mattaró ngikoumba ko.*
madaru ngigumbagu

With his hand.

hand-using him-of-using

Using his hand.

-gu FUNCTIONS: ERG/PURP/INSTR/OPP

-gu MOSTLY MARKS THE SUBJECT OF A TRANSITIVE SENTENCE: ERGative.

-gu PURP^{osive} 'for' / -gu DAT^{ive} 'to'

-gu INSTR^{umental} 'using'

-gu OPP^{ose} 'against' [RARELY]

-gu	ERG (many)	DAT/ PURP (many)	INSTR using (many)	OPP against 14 appx.
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INALIENABLE POSSESSION

SOME LANGUAGES, NOT JUST ABORIGINAL, DO NOT INDICATE POSSESSION OF BODY PARTS, BECAUSE THERE IS NO QUESTION AS TO WHOM THE PART BELONGED. THIS MIGHT BE AN INSTANCE WHERE SUCH A CIRCUMSTANCE OBTAINED.

116:10 *Kotaró noa tia búnkulla.*
gudaru nuwa diya bunGala

He struck me with a cudgel.

club-using he me beat-be-PH

He beat me using a club.

116:12 *Kora koa binúng búm ba?*

guraguwa bi nung bum ba

Why had you not beat him, or you ought to have beat him.

not-having (why not) thou-him beat DONE

Why not did you >done<-beat him?

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

116:17 *Buwil koa bón kaiyu korien báng.*

buwilguwa bun gayugurin bang

I wish to beat him, but am unable.

beat-might-having him able-lacking I

I might do beat(ing) him, (but) unable.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

116:20 *Kotir-a bi tia nguwa buwil ko-a bón báng.*

gudira bi diya nguwa buwil Guwa bun bang

Give me a cudgel that I may beat him.

club thou me give-IMP! beat-might-having him I

You must give me a club so that I might beat him.

116:23.1 *Búm ba bo ta bón báng,*

bumbabu da bun bang

I should certainly have struck him, ...

beat-do-EMPH AFFirm him I

I do emphatically beat, aye, him ...

-bu da: EMPHatic AFFirm

TkId USES THE EMPHATIC AFFIRMATION **-bu da** OVER 60 TIMES: LUKE: 20; MARK 42; MATTHEW 2

"-bo-ta."

-bu da

"Only: a compound of bo, self: ta, it is, meaning it is that self same thing only to which it is affixed; thus-*wakōl-bo-ta*, one only, one by itself, one alone."

[only]

TkId
AWA
Key
1850
[52:29]

116:23.2 *wonto bang ba kinta kán kákulla.*

wandu bang ba gindagan gagala

... but I was afraid.

instead I DONE fear-agent be-be-PH

... instead I >done<-was a fear-agent [i.e. was afraid].

116:28 *Búnkeun bón báng.*

bun Giyan bun bang

I have beat him this morning.

beat-be-did I him

I beat him.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

116:30 *Búnnun bón bang ka bo.*

bunan bun bang gabu

I will beat him by and by.

beat-will him I presently

I will beat him presently.

gabú: presently / stop

THE MOST COMMON MEANING FOR **gabú** IS 'presently', AND IS THE MEANING IN THE SYDNEY LANGUAGE, AND IN Wnra, Gdg, Dark, Kre. THIS MEANING DOES NOT EXTEND SOUTH OF Botany Bay NOR ACROSS the Great Dividing Range

gabú: 'stop' ALSO IN Awa, Bpi, Wnra, Kre

116:32 *Búnkillai bán kora nura.*

bunGila ban Gura nura

Do not be striking one another.

beat-be-RECIP-IMP! do-now not you-all

You must not now beat reciprocally [i.e. do not beat one another]..

IDIOM ban Gura

ban Gura
do-now not
don't do

THIS EXPRESSION OCCURS ABOUT 30 TIMES IN THE RECORDS

116:35 *Búnkillín bón bara yakita*

bunGilin bun bara yagida

They are striking him now.

beat-be-ing-now him they-all now

They are beating him now.

TIME

bangGayi	now	guruwarang	longago
baring	always	ngaya	then
bunin	beforehand	wara	yesterday
dangGa	before	yagida	now
duwanda	afterwards	yaguwanda	when
gabú	soon	yugida	after
gumba	tomorrow	yuragi	longtime
yandi gadayi	always (<i>thus every</i>)		

116:37 *Búnkilliélla bón bánng tanán bi ba uwá.*

bunGiliyila bun bang / daran bi ba uwa

I was striking him when you came.

beat-be-ing-recently him I / approach thou WHEN/if move-PH

I was beating him when you approach-moved.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

116:40 *Búntálla tia bara wannai bām ba.*

bundala diya bara wanayi bam ba

They beat me when I was a child.

beat-AFF-PH me they-all child I WHEN/if

They beat me when I (was a) child.

bam ba FOR bang ba

bam ba [I DONE / I WHEN/if]
APPEARS TO BE USED
INSTEAD OF **bang ba** FOR
EUPHONY

117:3 *Waita koláng noa bún killi koláng.*

wadagulang nuwa bunGiligulang

He is gone a fighting.

depart-towards he beat-be-ing-towards

He depart-towards beating-towards.

117:5 *Búnkillilín noa wheat.*

bunGililin nuwa WHEAT

He is thrashing wheat, or beating wheat.

beat-be-ing-ing-now he WHEAT

He is constantly beating wheat.

117:8 *Búnkillilia binúng.*

bunGililiya bi nung

Beat him, or it, or thrash it.

beat-be-ing-ing-IMP! thou him

You must (be) constantly beat(ing) him!

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

117:10 *Ngánbo nura búncillán?*

nganbu nura bunGilan

Who are fighting with you.

who-EMPH you-all beat-be-RECIP-now

Emphatically-who are you reciprocally beating?

MS ERROR [?]

ngan-bu: who-EMPH
PERHAPS MS ERROR FOR::
ngan-du who-ERG

117:12 *Búncillála bara bo bara bo.*

bunGilala barabu barabu

They fought amongst themselves, or one with the other.

beat-be-RECIP-PH they-EMPH they-EMPH

Emphatically-they, emphatically-they beat reciprocally [i.e. fought one another].

117:16.1 *Búncillála bali noa*

bunGilala bali nuwa

When Bulai and I were children, we used to fight with one another.

beat-be-RECIP-PH we-two he

We-two, he (and I) beat reciprocally ...

117:16.2 *Bulai wannai bali noa ba.*

bulayi wanayi bali nuwa ba

When Bulai and I were children, we used to fight with one another.

Bulayi child we-two he WHEN/if

... when we-two, he (and I) (were) child(ren).

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

117:22 *Búnkillunnun bula.*

bunGilanan bula

The two will fight. The two are going to fight.

beat-be-RECIP-will they-two

They-two will beat reciprocally.

117:26 *Yanoa bunkillai bán kora.*

yanuwa bunGila ban Gura

Do not fight, or cease fighting.

let-it-be beat-be-RECIP-IMP! do-now not

Desist! Do not beat reciprocally now
[i.e. beat each other]!

INTERJECTIONS

ala	ho (hey)	ya	ah!
gabu	stop	yari	stop, mayhap
gayi	come	yayi	hold on!
ma	go on!	yabalan	woe
wa	ahem	yaguwayi	beware
wiwi	warning (Mind!)	yila	ho (hey)
	biyara		amaze (wow!)
	yanawu		let-it-be (Desist)

IDIOM ban Gura

ban Gura
do-now not
don't do

THIS EXPRESSION
OCCURS ABOUT 30
TIMES IN THE RECORDS

117:29 *Yanoa búunki yi kora.*

yanuwa bunGi gura

Do not strike.

let-it-be beat-IMP! not

Desist! (You) must not beat!

-yi-gura MISCONCEPTION

yikora OCCURS 120 TIMES
83 PRECEDED by -i-
36 PRECEDED by -a- (8 **wiya (yi)gura**)
3 PRECEDED BY -n-
PERHAPS THIS WAS A MIS-HEARING
AND INCORRECT ANALYSIS, AND
THAT THE NEGATIVE IS SIMPLY **gura**

117:31 *Búnkillai kin bali noa kúmba.*

bunGilagin bali nuwa gumba

To-morrow morning he and I fight a duel.

beat-be-RECIP-FUT we-two he tomorrow

We-two, he (and I) will beat reciprocally tomorrow.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

117:35 *Yakounta ke bara búncillunnun*
yaguwanda gi bara bunGilanan

When will they fight.

when be they-all beat-be-RECIP-will

When is (it) they will reciprocally beat?

TIME			
bangGayi	now	guruwarang	longago
baring	always	ngaya	then
bunin	beforehand	wara	yesterday
dangGa	before	yagida	now
duwanda	afterwards	yaguwanda	when
gabu	soon	yugida	after
gumba	tomorrow	yuragi	longtime
yandi gadayi	always (<i>thus every</i>)		

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON, "Most Australian languages lack any verb 'to be'" [Dixon 1980 491:12] IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR Awabakal, **ga / gi** 'be' WOULD BE A Tkld INVENTION.

117:37 *Kúmba kén ta.*

gumbagiyin da

The day after tomorrow.

tomorrow side [FUT?] AFFirm

The day after tomorrow, aye.

117:39 *Kúmba kabo.*

gumba gabu

By and by to morrow.

tomorrow presently

Tomorrow presently.

gabu: presently / stop

THE MOST COMMON MEANING FOR **gabu** IS 'presently', AND IS THE MEANING IN THE SYDNEY LANGUAGE, AND IN Wnra, Gdg, Dark, Kre. THIS MEANING DOES NOT EXTEND SOUTH OF Botany Bay NOR ACROSS the Great Dividing Range

gabu: 'stop' ALSO IN Awa, Bpi, Wnra, Kre

117:41 *Waita koláng báng búncilli ko Musket to*

wadagulang bang bunGilgu MUSKETdu

I am now going to shoot with a musket.

depart-towards I beat-be-ing-for MUSKET-using

I depart-towards [i.e. am now going to] for beating [i.e. shooting] using a musket.

DOUBTFUL ANGLICISM: go and

"go and", "going to", ARE ENGLISH IDIOMATIC SPEECH MEANING 'setting about a task', RATHER THAN A JOURNEY TO DO SOMETHING. A REFERENCE TO TRAVELLING MIGHT PUZZLE NATIVE SPEAKERS

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

118:3 *Yakoai tia buwil koa bón báng.*

yaguwayi diya buwilguwa bun bang

Take care that I may beat him, or out of the way. [sic]

beware me beat-might-having him I

Beware (of) me, so that I might beat him.

yaguwayi: BEWARE

yaguwayi: 'how'
ALSO MEANS 'beware'

118:7 *Wiyella bón buwil koa bón.*

wiyila bun buwilguwa bun

Command him to beat him.

speak-IMP! him beat-might-having him

(You) must speak (to) him so that (he) might beat him.

118:9 *Buwil báng Patty nung.*

buwil bang PATTYnung

I wish to beat Patty.

beat-might I PATTY-ACC

I might beat Patty.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

118:11 *Yari bi nútinnnn búntéa kún koa bín.*

yari bi nudinan bundiyaganGuwa bin

Do not wait lest you be struck.

stop thou wait-will beat-lest-now-having thee

You will stop [i.e. not] wait; lest (someone) be beating you.

INTERJECTIONS

ala	ho (hey)	ya	ah!
gabú	stop	yari	stop, mayhap
gayi	come	yayi	hold on!
ma	go on!	yabalan	woe
wa	ahem	yaguwayi	beware
wiwi	warning (Mind!)	yila	ho (hey)
	biyara		amaze (wow!)
	yanawu		let-it-be (Desist)

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TKLD

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THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX **-yaga** IS USED FOR BOTH 'again' AND 'lest'.

189	present tense: -n
57	future tense: -nan
37	past historic PH and IMP!: -∅
0	past tense: -yan

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

118:14 *Búnnun noa tia ba turulla ngaiya binúng.*

bunan nuwa diya ba durala ngaya

When he strikes me, then spear him, or, if he, &c.

beat-will he me WHEN/if pierce-IMP! then thou-him

If he will beat me, then (you) must pierce him.

118:19 *Búm mai nga tia wonto báng ba murrá*

bumayinga diya / wandu bang ba mara

I should have been struck but I ran away.

beat-make-almost-PH me / instead I DONE run-PH

(Someone) almost beat me, instead I ran.

PASSIVE IGNORED

Tkld OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.
TKLD

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

118:23.1 *Keawarán tia búm ba,*
giyawarán diya bum ba

I should not have been struck ...

not-now me beat DONE

(Someone) not >done<-beat [i.e. would not have beaten] me ...

PASSIVE IGNORED

Tkld OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

118:23.2 *ka pa bam ba unti bo*

ga ba bam ba andibu

... had I remained here.

be DONE I WHEN/if here-EMPH

... if I >done<-be [i.e. had I stayed] emphatically-here.

bam ba FOR bang ba

bam ba [I DONE / I WHEN/if] APPEARS TO BE USED INSTEAD OF **bang ba** FOR EUPHONY

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON, "Most Australian languages lack any verb 'to be'" [Dixon 1980 491:12] IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR Awabakal, **ga** / **gi** 'be' WOULD BE A Tkld INVENTION.

118:28 *Ngali ta tia tetti búm ba.*

ngali da diya didi bum ba

This might have killed me.

this AFFirm me dead beat DONE

This, aye, >done<-beat me dead [i.e. might have killed me].

118:30 *Ma buwa binúng.*

ma buwa bi nung

Do strike him. A kind of challenge.

go on! beat-IMP! thou-him

Go on! You must beat him!

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

118:33 *Yuring binúng búnkéa yakita*

yuring bi nung bunGiya yagida

Go strike him again now.

go away thou-him beat-be-IMP! now

Go away, you must beat him now!

DOUBTFUL ANGLICISM: go and

“go and”, “going to”, ARE ENGLISH IDIOMATIC SPEECH MEANING ‘setting about a task’, RATHER THAN A JOURNEY TO DO SOMETHING. A REFERENCE TO TRAVELLING MIGHT PUZZLE NATIVE SPEAKERS

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: TkId

‘Conjoined pronouns’: TkId/Fraser p.17:
 I thee **ba-nung** she thee **bin-toa**
 I her **ba-noun**
 thou me **bi-tia** thou her **bi-noun**
 thou him **bi-nung**
 he thee **bi-loa** (he me **tia-loa**)

TIME

bangGayi	now	guruwarang	longago
baring	always	ngaya	then
bunin	beforehand	wara	yesterday
dangGa	before	yagida	now
duwanda	afterwards	yaguwanda	when
gabu	soon	yugida	after
gumba	tomorrow	yuragi	longtime
yandi gadayi	always (<i>thus every</i>)		

118:35 *Wiya bon báng búm ba búm ba ngaiya bi tia.*

wiya bun bang bum ba / bum ba ngaya bi diya

If I had struck him, then you would have struck me.

QUESTION him I beat WHEN/if / beat DONE then thou me

QUERY: If I did beat him, then you >done<-beat [i.e. would have beaten] me?

118:40 *Yari bón búntéa kunnun.*

yari bun bundiyaganan

Prevent his being beat again.

stop him beat-AFF-again-will

Stop (someone) beat(ing) him again.

INTERJECTIONS

ala	ho (hey)	ya	ah!
gabu	stop	yari	stop, mayhap
gayi	come	yayi	hold on!
ma	go on!	yabalan	woe
wa	ahem	yaguwayi	beware
wiwi	warning (Mind!)	yila	ho (hey)
	biyara	amaze (wow!)	
	yanawu	let-it-be (Desist)	

PASSIVE IGNORED

TkId OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY ‘(someone)’.

-yaga: ‘again’ / ‘lest’

THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX **-yaga** IS USED FOR BOTH ‘again’ AND ‘lest’.

189	present tense:	-n
57	future tense:	-nan
37	past historic PH and IMP!:	-∅
0	past tense:	-yan

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

118:43 *Búmmunbia bi tia.*

bumanbiya bi diya

You permitted me to be beaten.

beat-make-permit-PH thou-me

You permitted (someone to) beat me.

PASSIVE IGNORED

Tkld OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:
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I her **ba-noun**
thou me **bi-tia** thou her **bi-noun**
thou him **bi-nung**
he thee **bi-loa** (he me **tia-loa**)

119:3 *Búmmunbillín bón báng.*

bumanbilin bun bang

I am permitting him to strike.

beat-make-permit-ing-now him I

I am permitting him to beat.

119:5 *Búmmunbi yi kora bón.*

bumanbi gura bun

Do not permit him to strike.

beat-make-permit-IMP! not him

(You) must not permit him to beat!

-yi-gura MISCONCEPTION

yikora OCCURS 120 TIMES
83 PRECEDED by -i-
36 PRECEDED by -a- (8 **wiya (yi)gura**)
3 PRECEDED BY -n-
PERHAPS THIS WAS A MIS-HEARING AND INCORRECT ANALYSIS, AND THAT THE NEGATIVE IS SIMPLY **gura**

119:7 *Búmmunbilla bi tia bón.*

bumanbila bi diya bun

Let me strike him.

beat-make-permit-IMP! thou-me him

(You) must permit me to beat him!

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

119:9.1 *Kamulla bi tia ...*

gamala bi diya

Protect me, ...

protect-IMP! thou-me

You must protect me, ...

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

119:9.2 *búmmarabunbia kun koa tia.*

bumarabanbiyaganGuwa diya

... lest any one should beat me.

beat-make-urg-permit-lest-now-having me

... lest (someone be) permit(ted) beat(ing) me.

PASSIVE IGNORED

Tkld OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

-yaga: 'again' / 'lest'

THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX **-yaga** IS USED FOR BOTH 'again' AND 'lest'.

189	present tense: -n
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37	past historic PH and IMP!: -∅
0	past tense: -yan

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

119:13 *Búncillá nura.*

bunGila nura

Fight on.

beat-be-RECIP-IMP! you-all

You must reciprocally beat [i.e. beat each other, fight one another].

119:15 *Wakóllo binúng buwa.*

wagulu bi nung buwa

Smite him once.

one-using thou-him beat-IMP!

You must beat him using one [i.c. once]!

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

119:17 *Ma búntea ka tia.*

ma bundiyaga diya

Smite me again.

go on! beat-AFF-again-IMP! me

Go on! (You) must beat me again!

-yaga: 'again' / 'lest'

THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX **-yaga** IS USED FOR BOTH 'again' AND 'lest'.

189 present tense: **-n**

57 future tense: **-nan**

37 past historic PH and IMP!: **-∅**

0 past tense: **-yan**

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

119:19 *Búmmunbilla binúng buwil koa noa tia.*

bumanbila bi nung / buwilguwa nuwa diya

Permit him to strike that I may be beaten by him.

beat-make-permit-IMP! thou him / beat-might-having he me

You must permit him to beat, so that he might beat me.

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

119:24 *Yakoai, buwil koa barun báng.*

yaguwayi buwilguwa barun bang

Take care, that I may beat them.

beware beat-might-having them-all I

Beware, so that I might beat them.

yaguwayi: BEWARE

yaguwayi: 'how'
ALSO MEANS 'beware'

119:27.1 *Kinta kora be,*

ginda gura bi

Fear not, ...

fear not thou

You (must) not fear ...

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

119:27.2 *keawarán bín búnnun.*

giyawaran bin bunan

... thou shalt not be beaten.

not-now thee beat-will

... (someone) will not beat you.

PASSIVE IGNORED

Tkld OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

119:30 *Kora koa bi tia búntán?*

guraguwa bi diya bundan

Why do not you beat me.

not-having (why not) thou-me beat-AFF-now

Why do you not beat me?

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

119:32 *Ma búwa bi tia.*

ma buwa bi diya

Do strike me.

go on! beat-IMP! thou me

Go on! You must beat me!

119:34 *Búnkia binúng.*

bunGiya bi nung

Strike him to morrow morning.

beat-be-IMP! thou-him

You must beat him!

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

119:37 *Búnkilli tin noa murrá.*

bunGilidin nuwa mara

He ran away because of the fighting.

beat-be-ing-because he run-PH

He ran because of the beating.

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

	CAUS be- cause	from	LOC at	ALL to	PERL thru/by
-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12		—	—	—
-rin	2		—	—	5

119:40 *Búnkillai bara yanti katai.*

bunGilayi bara yandi gadayi

They are always fighting amongst themselves.

beat-be-RECIP-HAB they-all thus be-AFF-HAB (always)

They are always reciprocally beating [i.e. fighting amongst themselves].

TIME

bangGayi	now	guruwarang	longago
baring	always	ngaya	then
bunin	beforehand	wara	yesterday
dangGa	before	yagida	now
duwanda	afterwards	yaguwanda	when
gabu	soon	yugida	after
gumba	tomorrow	yuragi	longtime
yandi gadayi	always (thus every)		

120:3 *Kauwul unnoa búnkilli kán ne.*

gawal anuwa bunGiligani

That is a great thing to strike with.

big that beat-be-ing-entity

That beating entity (is) big.

-gan / -gani / -gal

-gan agent (person who acts)
(cf. Eng. **-er** baker, walker)
-gani entity
-gal belong (e.g. part of a group)
-galin belong (f) —for a woman

TkId INTERCHANGEABLY USED
-gan (agent) AND -gang (BEness)

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

120:6 *Unnoa ta noa búnkilli kán.*

anuwa da nuwa bunGiligan

That is the striker.

that AFFirm he beat-be-ing-agent

He (is) that, aye, beating-agent [i.e. person who beats].

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

120:8 *Ngali noa búncilli kán to tia búnkulla.*

ngali nuwa bunGiligandu diya bunGala

This is the striker who struck me.

this-fellow he beat-be-ing-agent-ERG me beat-be-PH

This fellow, the beating-agent, he beat me.

-gan / -gani / -gal

-gan agent (person who acts)
(cf. Eng. **-er** baker, walker)

-gani entity

-gal belong (e.g. part of a group)

TKld INTERCHANGEABLY USED

-gan (agent) AND **-gang** (BENess)

120:11 *Búnci ye bara unnoa kore.*

bunGiyi bara anuwa guri

They are the fighters.

beat-be-ACTor they-all that man

They, those men, (are) beat-actor(s) [i.e. fighters].

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED
TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

120:13 *Waita kolang bang búncillai ngél kolang.*

wadagulang bang bunGilayingilgulang

I am going to the field of battle.

depart-towards I beat-be-RECIP-HAB-place-towards

I (am) about to depart towards the habitually-reciprocally-beating-place [i.e. to the battleground].

120:16 *Búntóara bang Ngali birung bón*

bundwara bang ngalibirang bun

I was struck by him.

beat-done to I this-fellow-away from him

I was beat-endowed [i.e. beaten] from [i.e. by] that-fellow, him.

PASSIVE: -dwara

TKld USED **-dwara**: done to
TO REPRESENT PASSIVE FORMS, e.g.:

wiya-dwara speak-done to spoken

yuruba-dwara hide-done to hidden

ngu-dwara give-done to given

RENDERED: speak-, hide-, give-endowed

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

120:18 *Búnkilli tin báng kuttán unti.*

bunGilidin bang gadan andi

I remain here in consequence of the fight.

beat-be-ing-because I be-AFF-now here

I am here because of the beating.

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

CAUS be-cause from LOC at ALL to PERL thru/by

-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12		—	—	—
-rin	2		—	—	5

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

120:21 *Munni ngeen kapaiyin búnkilli birung.*

mani ngiyin gabayin bunGilibirang

We are ill through fighting.

ill we-all be-do-HAB-now beat-be-RECIP-away from

We are habitually ill from the beating [i.e. because of the fighting].

120:24 *Ngali tia loa búntóaró búnkulla.*

ngali diya luwa bundwaru bunGala

This is the wounded man who struck me.

this-fellow me-he beat-done to-ERG beat-be-PH

This-fellow, the beat-endowed, he beat me.

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:
 I thee **ba-nung** she thee **bin-toa**
 I her **ba-noun**
 thou me **bi-tia** thou her **bi-noun**
 thou him **bi-nung**
 he thee **bi-loa** (he me **tia-loa**)

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ngu-dwara give-done to given
 RENDERED: speak-, hide-, give-endowed

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

120:27 *Wonnung ke bara búntoara?*

wanang Gi bara bundwara

Where are those who were struck.

where be they-all beat-done to

Where are they, the beat-endowed [i.e. those who were beaten].

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON, "Most Australian languages lack any verb 'to be'" [Dixon 1980 491:12] IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR Awabakal, **ga / gi** 'be' WOULD BE A TkId INVENTION.

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ngu-dwara give-done to given
 RENDERED: speak-, hide-, give-endowed

120:30 *Búntoarin bara tetti kakulla.*

bundwarin bara didi gagala

Wounded being from they dead were.

beat-done to-because they-all dead be-be-PH

They were dead because of (being) beat-endowed.

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

	CAUS be- cause	from	LOC at	ALL to	PERL thru/by
-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12		—	—	—
-rin	2		—	—	5

120:36 *Minnaring be umán? Warai.*

minaring bi uman / warayi

What thing do you make? A spear.

what thou make-now / spear

What do you make? A spear.

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

120:39 *Ngánto unni umá? Ngali.*

ngandu ani uma / ngali

Who made this? This person did.

who-ERG this make-PH / this-fellow

Who made this? This-fellow (did).

121:3 *Ngánto tia murón umunnun?*

ngandu diya murun umanan

Who will save me alive?

who-ERG me life make-will

Who will make me alive?

121:5 *Ngán to unnoa Punnul umá? Jehova ko.*

ngandu anuwa banal uma / JEHOVAHgu

Who made the Sun? Jehovah did.

who-ERG that sun make-PH / JEHOVAH-ERG

Who made the sun? Jehovah (did).

121:8.1 *Murroróng noa umá, ...*

marurung nuwa uma

He did good, ...

good he make-PH

He made good, ...

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED
TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

121:8.2 *Munmin winta kakulla,*
manmin winda gagala

... some were blind, ...

blind part be-be-PH

... part were blind ...

121:10 *Uma noa barun nakilli kán.*
uma nuwa barun nagilangan

... he made them to see.

make-PH he them-all see-be-ing-agent

... he made them seeing-agent(s).

121:13 *Umabunbi yi kora, tetti koa noa katea kun.*
umabanbi gura didiguwa nuwa gadiyagan

Do not let him do it, lest he die.

make-permit-IMP! not dead-having he be-AFF-lest-now

(You) must not permit him to make (it), lest he be dead-endowed.

-yi-gura MISCONCEPTION

yikora OCCURS 120 TIMES

83 PRECEDED by -i-

36 PRECEDED by -a- (8 **wiya (yi)gura**)

3 PRECEDED BY -n-

PERHAPS THIS WAS A MIS-HEARING
AND INCORRECT ANALYSIS, AND
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57 **future** tense: **-nan**

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0 **past** tense: **-yan**

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

121:16 *Umai nga ta báng unni yarakai.*

umayinga da bang ani yaragayi

I had like to have spoiled this.

make-almost-PH AFFirm I this bad

I almost made, aye, this bad [i.e. almost spoiled this].

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

121:19 *Wiyella bón umauwil koa unnoa.*

wiyila bun umawilguwa anuwa

Tell him to make it.

speak-IMP! him make-might-having that

(You) must speak (to) him so that (he) might make that.

121:21 *Wiyella bón upauwil koa unnoa.*

wiyila bun ubawilguwa anuwa

Tell him to use it, or to make it act.

speak-IMP! him do-might-having that

(You) must speak (to) him so that (he) might do that.

121:24 *Soap umatóara kipai birung.*

SOAP umadwara gibayibirang

Soap made out of fat.

SOAP make-done to fat-away from

Soap (is) make-endowed from fat.

PASSIVE: -dwara

Tkld USED **-dwara**: done to TO REPRESENT PASSIVE FORMS, e.g.:

wiya-dwara speak-done to spoken

yuruba-dwara hide-done to hidden

ngu-dwara give-done to given

RENDERED: speak-, hide-, give-endowed

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

121:26 *Upulli ngél kolai ta birung.*

ubalingil gulayidabirang

A wooden table, or, acting place of wood.

do-ing place timber-away from

A doing-place from timber [i.e. a wooden table].

121:29 *Warai báng umullín.*

warayi bang umalin

I am making a spear.

spear I make-ing-now

I am making a spear.

121:31 *Mirrín báng upullín.*

mirin bang ubalin

I am sharpening or putting a point.

sharp I do-ing-now

I am doing sharp.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

121:34 *Wonnung ke mirrín wirritóara?*

wanang Gi mirin wiridwara

Where is that which is pointed, or sharpened.

where be sharp operate-done to

Where is operate-endowed sharp
[i.e. sharpened]

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON,
"Most Australian languages lack
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ngu-dwara give-done to given
RENDERED: speak-, hide-, give-endowed

121:38 *Umatóara kúmba birung.*

umadwara gumbabirang

Made yesterday. That which was made yesterday.

make-done to yesterday-away from

Make-endowed from yesterday [i.e. made yesterday]. [121]

PASSIVE: -dwara

Tkld USED **-dwara**: done to
TO REPRESENT PASSIVE FORMS, e.g.:
wiya-dwara speak-done to spoken
yuruba-dwara hide-done to hidden
ngu-dwara give-done to given
RENDERED: speak-, hide-, give-endowed

122:4.1 *Wonta koláng bi uwán?*

wandagulang bi uwan

Whither are you going? ...

where-towards thou move-now

You move towards where? ...

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

122:4.2 *Sydney koláng.*

SYDNEYgulang

Towards Sydney.

SYDNEY-towards

Towards Sydney.

122:7 *Wontaring bi uwán? Untaring*

wandaring bi uwan / andaring

To what place do you go? To that place

where-to thou move-now / there-to

You move to where? To there.

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

122:8 *Sydney ka ko.*

SYDNEYgagu

To Sydney.

SYDNEY-to

To Sydney.

122:10 *Wonta birung bi uwá?*

wandabirang bi uwa

Whence camest thou? From what place did you come.

where-away from thou move-PH

You moved from where?

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

122:15 *Koiyóng tin báng uwá.*

gwiyungdin bang uwa

I started from camp.

fire-from I move-PH

I moved from the fire [i.e. camp].

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

CAUS
be-
cause from LOC
at ALL
to PERL
thru/by

-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12		—	—	—
-rin	2		—	—	5

122:17 *Koiyóng birung báng uwá.*

gwiyungbirang bang uwa

I came out from camp.

fire-away from I move-PH

I moved from the fire [i.e. camp].

122:19 *Wiya bi tanán uwolla?*

wiya bi danan uwala

Do you wish to come?

QUESTION thou approach move-persist

QUERY: (Are) you approach-moving?

122:21 *Wiya bi tanán uwunnun?*

wiya bi danan uwanan

Will you come.

QUESTION thou approach move-will

QUERY: Will you approach-move?

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

122:3 *Wiya be waita uwolla?*

wiya bi wada uwala

Do you wish to go?

QUESTION thou depart move-persist

QUERY: (Are) you depart-moving?

SUFFIX -la

-la:	PH (Past Historic)
-la:	IMP! (Imperative)
-la / -li	-ing (continuous)
-la:	persist
-la:	permit
-la:	RECIP (reciprocal)

122:25 *Wiya bi waita uwunnun?*

wiya bi wada uwanan

Will you go?

QUESTION thou depart move-will

QUERY: Will you depart-move?

122:27 *Wiya bali uwolla?*

wiya bali uwala

Let us you and I go?

QUESTION we-two move-persist

QUERY: (Are) we-two moving?

122:29 *Waita ngeen uwolla wittimulli koláng.*

wada ngiyin uwala widimaligulang

Let us go a hunting.

depart we-all move-persist search-make-ing-towards

We are depart-moving towards search-making [i.e. going hunting].

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

122:31 *Wonnén ngeen uwolla? Ngiakai*
wanin ngiyin uwala / ngiyagayi

Which way shall we go? This way.

where we-all move-ing / like this

Where (are) we moving? Like this.

SUFFIX -la	
-la:	PH (Past Historic)
-la:	IMP! (Imperative)
-la / -li	-ing (continuous)
-la:	persist
-la:	permit
-la:	RECIP (reciprocal)

122:34 *Wonnén kán? (An Idiom.)*
wanin gan

Don't know, or which way can it be?

where be-now

Where? Goodness knows.

gan: goodness knows ngadang: nobody knows	
gan:	goodness knows
ngadang:	nobody knows
Tkld STATES THESE TO BE IDIOMS.	
gan:	'not know (nor care)', 'unknown'
PERHAPS LITERALLY: be-now, 'being'	
ngadang:	'not know', 'nothing', 'from no cause'

122:37 *Wauwil bali be Pakai kabo.*
wawil bali bi PAKAI gabu

I want you to go with me to Pakai by and by.

move-might we-two thou PAKAI presently

We-two, you (and I), might move (to) PAKAI presently.

gabu: presently / stop	
THE MOST COMMON MEANING FOR gabu IS 'presently', AND IS THE MEANING IN THE SYDNEY LANGUAGE, AND IN Wnra, Gdg, Dark, Kre. THIS MEANING DOES NOT EXTEND SOUTH OF Botany Bay NOR ACROSS the Great Dividing Range	

gabu: 'stop' ALSO IN Awa, Bpi, Wnra, Kre	

122:41 *Yanoa uwunnun bo ta bang.*
yanuwa uwananbu da bang

No. I will go by myself.

let-it-be move-will-EMPH AFFirm I

Desist. I will emphatically-go, aye.

INTERJECTIONS	
ala	ho (hey)
gabu	stop
gayi	come
ma	go on!
wa	ahem
wiwi	warning (Mind!)
biyara	amaze (wow!)
yanawu	let-it-be (Desist)
ya	ah!
yari	stop, mayhap
yayi	hold on!
yabalan	woe
yaguwayi	beware
yila	ho (hey)

-bu da: EMPHatic AFFirm	
Tkld USES THE EMPHATIC AFFIRMATION -bu da OVER 60 TIMES: LUKE: 20; MARK 42; MATTHEW 2	
"-bo-ta."	"Only: a compound of bo, self: ta, it is, meaning it is that self same thing only to which it is affixed; thus-wakōl-bo-ta, one only, one by itself, one alone."
-bu da	[only]

Tkld
AWA
Key
1850
[52:29]

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

122:43 *Wiya bali bang wauwil.*

wiya bali bang wawil

I wish you to go with me.

QUESTION we-two I move-might

QUERY: might we-two, I (and you), move?

123:3 *E-E waita bali.*

iyi wada bali

Yes I will go with you.

yes depart we-two

Yes, we-two depart.

123:5 *Waita lang bara.*

wadalang bara

They are gone.

depart-ness they-all

They departness [i.e. they have gone].

-gang / -bang / -lang

IT IS LIKELY THESE SUFFIXES (SOMETIMES **-gan**, **-ban**, **-lan**) RELATE TO THE stem-forming suffixes **-ga** 'be', **-ba** 'do', **-la**, COMBINED WITH THE nominaliser (noun-maker) **-ng**, YIELDING CLUMSILY:

BE-ness, DO-ness, -ness

123:7 *Yuring bula uwollá*

yuring bula uwala

Go away you two.

go away you-two move-IMP!

Go away, you two must move!

SUFFIX -la

-la: PH (Past Historic)
-la: IMP! (Imperative)
-la / -li -ing (continuous)
-la: persist
-la: permit
-la: RECIP (reciprocal)

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

123:9 *Ngarabo ka ko báng waita.*

ngarabugagu bang wada

I am going to sleep.

sleep-to I depart

I depart to sleep.

DOUBTFUL ANGLICISM: go and

“go and”, “going to”, ARE ENGLISH IDIOMATIC SPEECH MEANING ‘setting about a task’, RATHER THAN A JOURNEY TO DO SOMETHING. A REFERENCE TO TRAVELLING MIGHT PUZZLE NATIVE SPEAKERS

123:11 *Waitá ka ba bountoa Parkai.*

wada ga ba buwanduwa Bagayi

She is gone to the Southward.

depart be DONE she south

She >done<-is depart (to the) south.

VERB ‘to be’

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON, “Most Australian languages lack any verb ‘to be’”
[Dixon 1980 491:12]
IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR Awabakal, **ga / gi** ‘be’ WOULD BE A Tkld INVENTION.

123:14 *Waita wál báng uwunnun.*

wada wal bang uwanan

I am determined, I will go.

depart certainly I move-will

I will certainly depart-move.

123:17 *Waita koa bong mimai ye kora.*

wadaguwa bang mima gura

I must go, do not detain me.

depart-having I detain IMP! not

I depart(ure), (you) must not detain (me).

-yi-gura MISCONCEPTION

yikora OCCURS 120 TIMES
83 PRECEDED by -i-
36 PRECEDED by -a- (8 **wiya (yi)gura**)
3 PRECEDED BY -n-
PERHAPS THIS WAS A MIS-HEARING AND INCORRECT ANALYSIS, AND THAT THE NEGATIVE IS SIMPLY **gura**

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

123:19 *Winta bara waita uwunnun.*

winda bara wada uwanan

Some of them will go.

part they-all depart move-will

They, part [i.e. some] will depart-move.

123:21 *Waita *wunnun noa ba, waita ngaiya nyeen.*

wadawanan nuwa ba / wada ngaya ngiyin

When he goes, we will go.

depart move-will he WHEN/if / depart then we-all

When he will depart-move, they we depart.

123:23 *Wonta Punnal kakulla uwá ngaiya nura ba?*

wanda banal gagala uwa ngaya nura ba

What time was it when you came.

where sun be-be-PH move-PH then you-all WHEN/if

Where was the sun when you then moved?

123:26 *Unta bára.*

anda bara

At sun rise.

there down

(The sun was) there, down [i.e. It was at sunrise].

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

DOUBTFUL 'down' PREPOSITION

Tkld USES **bara** 'down' AS A PREPOSITION, BUT THIS IS DOUBTFUL.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

123:28 *Uwoliélla noa ba nungurrurwá ngaiya bón noa.*

uwaliyila nuwa ba nangGarawa ngaya bun nuwa

As he was walking he met him, or when, &c.

move-ing-recently he WHEN/if meet-PH then him he

When he was moving, he then met him.

123:32 *Wiya bi uwakeun koiyóng koláng?*

wiya bi uwagiyan gwiyoungGulang

Have been to town this morning?

QUESTION thou move-be-did fire towards

QUERY: Did you move towards the fire [i.e. camp, town]?

123:35 *Keawai, kúmba báng waita wokkín.*

giyawayi gumba bang wada wagin

I have not, but, tomorrow morning I shall go.

no tomorrow I depart move-FUT

No. Tomorrow I will depart-move.

123:39 *Kabo waita wonnun báng.*

gabu wada wanan bang

By and by I shall go.

presently depart move-will I

Presently I will depart-move.

gabu: presently / stop

THE MOST COMMON MEANING FOR **gabu** IS 'presently', AND IS THE MEANING IN THE SYDNEY LANGUAGE, AND IN Wnra, Gdg, Dark, Kre. THIS MEANING DOES NOT EXTEND SOUTH OF Botany Bay NOR ACROSS the Great Dividing Range

gabu: 'stop' ALSO IN Awa, Bpi, Wnra, Kre

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

124:3 *Kurri kai kurri kai ta kuttán uwolli ko jail koláng,*

garigayi garigayi da gadan uwaligu JAILgulang

It is very easy to go to jail, ...

quick quick AFFirm be-AFF-now move-ing-for GAOL-towards

Emphatically-quick, aye, is for moving towards gaol, ...

124:5 *keawarán willung ko.*

giyawaran wilangGu

... but, not so easy to get out again.

not-now return-for

... not for return(ing).

124:8 *Waita báng uwunnun tóttóng ngurrulliko.*

wada bang uwanan dudung ngaraligu

I will go and hear the news.

depart I move-will good news hear-ing-for

I will depart-move for hearing good news.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

124:11 *Pitul má pa bi tia ba, keawai ngaiya báng wa pa.*

bidalma BA bi diya ba /
giyawayi ngaya bang wa BA

If you had loved me, I would not have gone.

joy-make NEG thou-me WHEN/if / no then I move NEG

If you >done<-joy-make me, I then not have <not> gone.

ba FUNCTIONS

-ba-	do
ba	WHEN/if
ba	DONE
ba / BA	NEGative
ba	place of
ba	would (have)

DOUBLE NEGATIVE

DOUBLE NEGATIVES OCCUR IN THE FORMS:

- no ... [the item or action]-lacking
giyawayi na-gurin not seeing
William Dawes PROVIDED 12 LIKE EXAMPLES FOR BB (SYDNEY)
- ALSO no + NEGative clitic **ba**
- ALSO no + NEGative **gura**

124:15 *Wiya bang uwun nun?*

wiya bang uwanan

May I go?

QUESTION I move-will

QUERY: Will I go?

124:17 *Wommunbilla tia Sydney koláng.*

wamanbila diya SYDNEYgulang

Permit me to go to Sydney; or, let me, &c.

move-make-permit-IMP! me SYDNEY-towards

(You) must permit me (to) move towards Sydney.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

124:20 *Wommunbinnun banúng.*

wamanbinan ba nung

I will let you go.

move-permit-will I-thee

I will permit you (to) move.

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

124:22 *Keawarán wál bi uwunnun.*

giyawaran wal bi uwanan

You shall not go.

not-now certainly thou move-will

You certainly will not move.

124:24 *Yanoa uwa yikora. (Imperatively.)*

yanuwa uwa gura

Do not go.

let-it-be move-IMP! not

Desist! (You) must not move!

INTERJECTIONS

ala ho (hey)	ya ah!
gabú stop	yari stop, mayhap
gayi come	yayi hold on!
ma go on!	yabalan woe
wa ahem	yaguwayi beware
wiwi warning (Mind!)	yila ho (hey)
biyara amaze (wow!)	
yanawu let-it-be (Desist)	

-yi-gura MISCONCEPTION

yikora OCCURS 120 TIMES
 83 PRECEDED by -i-
 36 PRECEDED by -a- (8 **wiya (yi)gura**)
 3 PRECEDED BY -n-
 PERHAPS THIS WAS A MIS-HEARING
 AND INCORRECT ANALYSIS, AND
 THAT THE NEGATIVE IS SIMPLY **gura**

124:26 *Yari bi wunnun túrea kun koa bín kore ko bara.*

yari bi wanan / duriyaganGuwa bin gurigu bara

Do not go lest you should be speared by the men.

stop thou move-will / pierce-lest/again-now-having thee man-ERG they-all

You will stop [i.e. not] move lest they, the men, having piercing [i.e. spearing] you.

-yaga: 'again' / 'lest'

THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX **-yaga**
 IS USED FOR BOTH 'again' AND 'lest'.

189	present tense: -n
57	future tense: -nan
37	past historic PH and IMP!: -ø
0	past tense: -yan

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

124:30 *Keawai bánung wommunbinnun.*

giyawayi ba nung wamanbinan

I will not permit you to go; or, let you go.

no I-thee move-make-permit-will

I will not permit you to move [i.e. let you go].

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

124:33 *Uwa ta noa yanti ta punnul ba polōng kulleun.*

uwa da nuwa yandi da banal ba bulungGiliyan

He came just as the sun was setting.

move-PH AFFirm he thus AFFirm sun WHEN/if enter-be-ing-did

He moved, aye, thus, aye, when the sun was entering [i.e. setting].

124:36.1 *Keawáran noa wa pa*

giyawaran nuwa wa BA

He had not come ...

not-now he move-PH NEG

He did not <not> move [i.e. come] ...

DOUBLE NEGATIVE

DOUBLE NEGATIVES OCCUR IN THE FORMS:

- no ... [the item or action]-lacking
giyawayi na-gurin not seeing
William Dawes PROVIDED 12 LIKE EXAMPLES FOR BB (SYDNEY)
- ALSO no + NEGative clitic **ba**
- ALSO no + NEGative **gura**

124:36.2 *yanti ta punnul ba polōng kulleun.*

yandi da banal ba bulungGaliyan

... when the sun was setting.

thus AFFirm sun WHEN/if enter-be-ing-did

... thus, aye, when the sun was entering [i.e. setting].

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

124:40.1 *Tanán bi wolla*

danan bi wala

Come ...

approach thou move-IMP!

You must approach ...

124:40.2 *yanti ta punnul ba polóng kalinnun.*

yandi da banal ba bulungGalinan

... at the time as sun when sinking will be.

thus AFFirm sun WHEN/if enter-be-ing-will

... thus, aye, when the sun will be entering [i.e. setting].

125:4 *Kurrawán unni yir kullín.*

garawan ani yiyirgalin

The weather is clearing up, or breaking up.

rain this shred-be-ing-now

This rain is shredding [i.e. breaking up].

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

125:8 *Pór kulléun tia wonnai emmoemba.*

burgaliyan diya wanayi imuwumba

My child is born, or, unto me my child is born.

drop-be-ing-did me child me-of

(Someone) was dropping me my child [i.e. my child was being born].

PASSIVE IGNORED

Tkld OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

125:12 *Tiirán unni. Minnung?*

dyiran ani / minang

This is broken. What is? (Broken as wood breaks.)

break-URG-now this / what

This breaks. What (is)?

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

125:16.1 *Tiir bung nga unni. ...*

dyirbangGa ani

This is broken.

break-do-compel-PH this

(Someone) broke this.

PASSIVE IGNORED

Tkld OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

125:16.2 *Nganto unni tiir bung ngá?*

ngandu ani dyirbangGa

by some person, who broke it.

who-ERG this break-do-compel-PH

Who (i.e. someone) broke this.

125:20.1 *Tiir burréa unni, ...*

dyirbariya ani

This is broken. ...

break-do-INSTR-PH this

(Someone) broke this.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

125:20.2 *Yakoai? Wibbi ko.*

yaguwayi / wibigu

How? By the wind, or, with, &c.

how wind-using

How? Using the wind.

INTERROGATIVES			
min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

125:24 *Wibbi ko tia pór burréa hat emmoumba.*

wibigu diya burbariya HAT imuwumba

The wind has blown off my hat.

wind-ERG me drop-do-INSTR-PH HAT me-of

The wind dropped my hat [i.e. caused my hat to drop].

125:27 *Wiwi, tiirkullea kun koa unnoa spade.*

wiwi dyirgaliyaganGuwa
anuwa SPADE

Mind, the spade might break,
or, lest it should, &c.

warning break-be-ing-lest-
now-having that SPADE

Mind! Lest (someone)
be breaking that spade.

INTERJECTIONS	
ala	ho (hey)
gabu	stop
gayi	come
ma	go on!
wa	ahem
wiwi	warning (Mind!)
biyara	amaze (wow!)
yanawu	let-it-be (Desist)
ya	ah!
yari	stop, mayhap
yayi	hold on!
yabalan	woe
yaguwayi	beware
yila	ho (hey)

PASSIVE IGNORED
TkId OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY ' (someone) '.

-yaga: 'again' / 'lest'	
THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX -yaga IS USED FOR BOTH 'again' AND 'lest'.	
189	present tense: -n
57	future tense: -nan
37	past historic PH and IMP!: -∅
0	past tense: -yan
POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]	

here / there // this / that			
Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:			
	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

125:31 *Wiwi, tiir bung ngèa kun koa bi unnoa spade.*

**wiwi dyirbangGiyaganGuwa
bi anuwa SPADE**

Mind, you may break that
spade, or, lest you, &c.

warning break-do-compel-lest-
now-having thou that SPADE

Mind! Lest you be compelling
breaking that spade.

INTERJECTIONS

ala ho (hey)	ya ah!
gabu stop	yari stop, mayhap
gayi come	yayi hold on!
ma go on!	yabalan woe
wa ahem	yaguwayi beware
wiwi warning (Mind!)	yila ho (hey)
	biyara amaze (wow!)
	yanawu let-it-be (Desist)

-yaga: 'again' / 'lest'

THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX **-yaga**
IS USED FOR BOTH 'again' AND 'lest'.

189 **present** tense: **-n**
57 **future** tense: **-nan**
37 **past historic** PH and IMP!: **-∅**
0 **past** tense: **-yan**

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED
TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

125:35.1 *Wiwi, tiir burréa kun koa bi unnoa spade*

wiwi dyirbariyaganGuwa bi anuwa SPADE

Mind, lest you break the spade ...

warning break-do-INSTR-lest-now-lest thou that SPADE

Mind, lest you be breaking instrumentally that spade ...

125:35.2 *ngali kolai to*

ngali gulayidu

with that stick, or you may, &c.

this timber-using

... using this stick.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

125:40.1 *Tiir bungnga pa bam ba,*

dyirbangGa ba bam ba

If I had broken it, ...

break-do-compel-PH WHEN/if I DONE

If I >done<-break [i.e. had broken (it)] ...

bam ba FOR bang ba

bam ba [I DONE / I WHEN/if]
APPEARS TO BE USED
INSTEAD OF **bang ba** FOR
EUPHONY

ba FUNCTIONS

-ba-	do
ba	WHEN/if
ba	DONE
ba / BA	NEGative
ba	place of
ba	would (have)

125:40.2 *minnung bunnun ngaiya bara tia*

minang banan ngaya bara diya

... what would they have done to me?

what do-will then they-all me

... what will they then do (to) me?

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

126:4 *Minnung bullín bi? Wiyellín báng.*

minang balin bi / wiyilin bang

What are you doing? I am talking.

what do-ing thou / speak-ing I

What are you doing? I am speaking.

126:7 *Minnung ba bín?*

minang ba bin

What is the matter with you?

what do thee

What does [i.e. is the matter with] you?

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

126:10 *Minnung bunnun ngaiya biloa?*

minang banan ngaya bi luwa

What will he do to you?

what do-will then thee-he

What then will he do (to) you?

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

126:12 *Minnung bunnun bi bungai?*

minang banan bi bangayi

What will you do today?

what do-will thou now

What will you do now [i.e. today]?

126:14 *Minnung bunnun ngatóng.*

minang banan ngadang

An Idiom for I do not know; nothing.

what do-will [negative]

What will do [negative] [i.e. nobody knows].

gan: goodness knows
ngadang: nobody knows

gan: goodness knows
ngadang: nobody knows
Tkld STATES THESE TO BE IDIOMS.
gan: 'not know (nor care)', 'unknown'
PERHAPS LITERALLY: be-now, 'being'
ngadang: 'not know', 'nothing', 'from no cause'

126:17 *Minnung bulli ko ke?*

minang baligu gi

Of what use is it? or of what profit? &c.

what do-ing-for huh

What doing for, huh?

INTERJECTIONS

ala ho (hey)	ya ah!
biyara amaze (wow)	yari stop, mayhap
gabu stop	yayi hold on!
gadi, gadyu pain (alas)	yabalan woe
gayi come	yanawu let-it-be (desist)
gayi hey gi huh	yaguwayi beware
ma go on!	yila ho (hey)
wa ahem	yila biyara hey, wow
wiwi warning (Mind!)	

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

126:20 *Minnung bulli koláng bountoa uwunnun?*

minang baligulang buwanduwa uwanan

What is she going about? or going for?

what do-ing-towards she move-will

What will she move for doing? [i.e. what is she about to be doing?]

126:23 *Nanun bountoa Biyungbai bounnoun ba.*

nanan buwanduwa biyangbayi buwanuwanba

To see her Father.

see-will she father-ITEM her-of

She will see her father.

126:25 *Katió! katiá! tetti ba bunbéa tia.*

gadyu gadya didibabanbiya diya

Alas! alas! I am left to die.

pain pain dead-do-permit-PH me

Alas! alas! (Someone) permitted me dead [i.e. I am left to die].

PASSIVE IGNORED

TkId OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

INTERJECTIONS

ala ho (hey)	ya ah!
biyara amaze (wow)	yari stop, mayhap
gabu stop	yayi hold on!
gadi, gadyu pain (alas)	yabalan woe
gayi come	yanawu let-it-be (desist)
gayi hey gi huh	yaguwayi beware
ma go on!	yila ho (hey)
wa ahem	yila biyara hey, wow
wiwi warning (Mind!)	

126:27 *Tetti bunnggulla bón. Ngán to?*

didibangGala bun / ngandu

Kill him. Who shall?

dead-do-compel-IMP! him / who-ERG

(Someone) must compel him dead. Who (must)?

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

126:27 *Tetti ba bunbilla bón.*

didibabanbila bun

Let him die.

dead-do-PERMit-IMP! him

(You) must permit him (to) die.

126:32 *Tetti ba bunbinnun banúng.*

didibabanbinan ba nung

I will permit you to die, or will let &c.

dead-do-permit-will I-thee

I will permit you to die.

126:35 *Tetti burrinnun banung.*

didibarinan ba nung

I will cause you to die, as by poison, secrecy, &c.

dead-do-INSTR-will I-thee

I will cause you to die.

126:39 *Tetti bungugunnun banúng.*

didibangGanan ba nung

I will compel you to to die, or, murder you.

dead-do-compel-will I-thee

I will compel you to to die [i.e. murder you].

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

126:43 *Minnung bauwil koa bali bón?*

minang bawilguwa bali bun

What shall you and I do to him.

what do-might-having we-two him

What might we-two be doing (to) him?

127:3 *Yanoa tetti béa kun koa noa.*

yanuwa didibiyaganGuwa nuwa

Let alone lest he die.

let-it-be dead-do-lest-agent-having he

Desist! Lest he dead-doing [i.e. dying].

INTERJECTIONS

ala ho (hey)	ya ah!
biyara amaze (wow)	yari stop, mayhap
gabu stop	yayi hold on!
gadi, gadyu pain (alas)	yabalan woe
gayi come	yanawu let-it-be (desist)
gayi hey gi huh	yaguwayi beware
ma go on!	yila ho (hey)
wa ahem	yila biyara hey, wow
wiwi warning (Mind!)	

-yaga: 'again' / 'lest'

THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX **-yaga** IS USED FOR BOTH 'again' AND 'lest'.

189	present tense: -n
57	future tense: -nan
37	past historic PH and IMP!: -∅
0	past tense: -yan

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

127:5.1 *Birrikillia noa untoa ...*

birigiliya nuwa anduwa

He may lie there ...

lie-ing-PH he there

He lay there ...

PLACE

wanda where	anang there
wanang where	anambu there
andi here	anda there
ani here	anduwa there

127:5.2 *tetti bauwil koa noa.*

didibawilguwa nuwa

... until he dies, or, I wish, &c. &c.

dead-do-might-having he

... so that [i.e. until] he might be dying.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

127:9 *Tetti burrilléun báng.*

didibariliyan bang

I have destroyed my self. I have killed myself.

dead-do-INSTR-RFLX-did I

I caused my self dead. [i.e. I killed myself].

127:14 *Ngánto wiyán? Ngaliko, Ngali taró.*

ngandu wiyán / ngaligu / ngalidaru

Who speaks? This does. These do.

who-ERG speak-now / this-fellow-ERG / this-fellow-PLUR-ERG

Who speaks? This fellow (speaks). These fellows (speak).

127:17 *Wiyán ngali Clock ko.*

wiyán ngali CLOCKgu

The clock strikes

speak-now this clock-ERG

This clock speaks [i.e. strikes].

127:19.1 *Wiyán kore ko.*

wiyán gurigu

The man speaks.

speak-now man-ERG

The man speaks.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

127:19.2 *Wiyán tibbin to.*

wiyan dibindu

The bird sings.

speak-now bird-ERG

The bird speaks [i.e. sings].

127:22 *Wiyán bullock ko.*

wiyan BULLOCKgu

The bullock roars.

speak-now BULLOCK-ERG

The bullock speaks [i.e. bellows].

127:24 *Wiyauwil bi tia yakoai bara ba wiyá bín.*

wiyawil bi diya yaguwayi bara ba wiya bin

I wish you to tell me how they spoke to you.

speak-might thou-me how they-all DONE speak-PH thee

You might speak (to) me how they >done<-spoke (to) you.

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

DOUBTFUL ANALYSIS

THIS ANALYSIS IS UNCERTAIN.
WOULD **how** (assertive, descriptive) = 'the manner in which'
BE THE SAME WORD AS:
how interrogative [?]

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

127:27 *Wiyá ngaiya ngearun bara yanti; Ma.*

wiya ngaya ngiyarun bara yandi / ma

They spake to us in bravado.

SPEAK-PH then us-all they-all thus / go on!

They then spoke (to) us thus: go on!

INTERJECTIONS

ala ho (hey)

biyara amaze (wow)

gabu stop

gadi, gadyu pain (alas)

gayi come

gayi hey **gi** huh

ma go on!

wa ahem

wiwi warning (Mind!)

ya ah!

yari stop, mayhap

yayi hold on!

yabalan woe

yanawu let-it-be (desist)

yaguwayi beware

yila ho (hey)

yila biyara hey, wow

127:30.1 *Nga binnúng wiyá? ...*

nga bi nung wiya

Did you tell him? ...

be (it is) thou-him speak-PH

Is it you spoke (to) him? ...

DOUBTFUL Conjunctions

nga = or 69

nga = be (it is) (alternative to **ga**) 22

ngadun = and

CONJUNCTIONS UNUSUAL

“Most languages lack specific coordinating and subordinating particles, of the types ‘and’, ‘but’, ‘when’, ‘because’, ‘if’. However, these are found in a few languages.” [Dixon 2002:86:10]

VERB ‘to be’

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON, “Most Australian languages lack any verb ‘to be’”

[Dixon 1980 491:12]

IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR Awabakal, **ga / gi** ‘be’ WOULD BE A Tkld INVENTION.

127:30.2 *Wiyá bón báng.*

wiya bun bang

I told him.

speak-PH him I

I spoke (to) him.

127:33.1 *Nganto bín wiyá? ...*

ngandu bin wiya

Who told you? ...

who-ERG thee speak-PH

Who spoke (to) you? ...

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

127:33.2 *Yitirrabúllo tia wiyá.*

yidarabulu diya wiya

Such a one did [[speak]].

name-PATient-ERG me speak-PH

Someone-named [i.e. such a one] spoke (to) me.

PASSIVE: -bal

ASSUME **-bal** = PATient, i.e. THE RECIPIENT OF SOMETHING – A PASSIVE CONSTRUCTION. e.g.

wara-bal: full, filled
yidara-bal: named

127:36 *Ngán unnung wiyellín yóng?*

ngan anang wiyilin yung

Who is talking out there?

who that speak-ing-now there

Who (is) speaking there?

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

EARLY VOCABULARY

Words not found in later records:

yang, ya, yi there **ya-ra** go
gabu stop **yari** mayhap
na for **yayi** leave be

127:38 *Ngánnung bi wiyán?*

nganang bi wiyán

Whom do you tell? or, to whom do you speak.

who-ACC thou speak-now

You speak (to) whom?

127:42 *Emmoung? Ngalin? Barun?*

imuwung / ngalin / barun

To me? To us two? To them?

me / us-two / them-all

(To) me? (To) us two? (To) them.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

128:3 *Kore ko ba wiyella bi tia.*

guriguba wiyila bi diya

Speak to me in the black's language.

man-of speak-IMP! thou-me

You must speak (to) me (in the language) of the man.

SUFFIX -la

-la:	PH (Past Historic)
-la:	IMP! (Imperative)
-la / -li	-ing (continuous)
-la:	persist
-la:	permit
-la:	RECIP (reciprocal)

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun	thou her	bi-noun
thou me	bi-tia	thou him	bi-nung
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

128:6.2 *Wiyéa ka bi tia. ...*

wiyiyaga bi diya

Tell me again. ...

speak-again-IMP! thou-me

You must speak again (to) me!

-yaga: 'again' / 'lest'

THE DERIVATIONAL SUFFIX **-yaga** IS USED FOR BOTH 'again' AND 'lest'.

189	present tense:	-n
57	future tense:	-nan
37	past historic PH and IMP!:	-∅
0	past tense:	-yan

POSSIBLE: more [10]; emph [13]

128:6.2 *Kárá tia wiyella.*

gara diya wiyila

Speak distinctly.

slow me speak-IMP!

(You) must speak slow(ly) (to) me!

128:9 *Wonnung borín bali wiyella?*

wanang burin bali wiyila

What shall we two first talk about?

what first we-two speak-RECIP

What reciprocally-speak first, we-two?

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanang	where, which
minan	how many	wanda	where
minang	what	yaguwanda	when
minaring	what	yaguwayi	why/how
ngan	who		

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

128:12 *Kabo, Kabo, wiyawiyelli koa báng.*

gabu gabu wiya wiyiliguwa bang

Stay, stay, that I may have some conversation.

stop stop speak speak-RECIP-having I

Stop, stop, so that I might speak reciprocally speak(ing) [i.e. converse].

gabu: presently / stop

THE MOST COMMON MEANING FOR **gabu** IS 'presently', AND IS THE MEANING IN THE SYDNEY LANGUAGE, AND IN Wnra, Gdg, Dark, Kre. THIS MEANING DOES NOT EXTEND SOUTH OF Botany Bay NOR ACROSS the Great Dividing Range

gabu: 'stop' ALSO IN Awa, Bpi, Wnra, Kre

128:16 *Wonnén báng wiyunnun unni yitèrra*

wanin bang wiyanan ani yidara

What is the name of this? How am I to call, &c.

how I speak-will this name

How will I speak this name?

INTERROGATIVES

min	what/which	wanin	how, where
minan	how many	wanang	where, which
minang	what	wanda	where
minaring	what	yaguwanda	when
ngan	who	yaguwayi	why/how

128:20 *Yakounta biloa wiyá?*

yaguwanda bi luwa wiya

When did he tell you?

when thee-he speak-PH

When did he speak (to) you?

TIME

bangGayi	now	guruwarang	longago
baring	always	ngaya	then
bunin	beforehand	wara	yesterday
dangGa	before	yagida	now
duwanda	afterwards	yaguwanda	when
gabu	soon	yugida	after
gumba	tomorrow	yuragi	longtime
yandi gadayi	always (<i>thus every</i>)		

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:
 I thee **ba-nung** she thee **bin-toa**
 I her **ba-noun**
 thou me **bi-tia** thou her **bi-noun**
 thou him **bi-nung**
 he thee **bi-loa** (he me **tia-loa**)

128:22 *Wiyán banúng ngarokilli ko.*

wiyan ba nung ngarugiligu

I command thee to arise.

speak-now I-thee stand-be-ing-for

I speak (to) you for [i.e. about] standing.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

128:24 *Unta bali bi wiyellála yuraki.*

anda bali bi wiyilala yuragi

This is where we formerly conversed together.

there we-two thou speak-RECIP-PH longtime

There we-two, you (and I), reciprocally spoke longtime.

PLACE

wanda	where	anang	there
wanang	where	anambu	there
andi	here	anda	there
ani	here	anduwa	there

SUFFIX -la

-la:	PH (Past Historic)
-la:	IMP! (Imperative)
-la / -li	-ing (continuous)
-la:	persist
-la:	permit
-la:	RECIP (reciprocal)

TIME

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duwanda	afterwards	yaguwanda	when
gabu	soon	yugida	after
gumba	tomorrow	yuragi	longtime
yandi gadayi	always (<i>thus every</i>)		

128:28 *Kaiyaléun ngali clock wiyelli birung.*

gayaliyan ngali CLOCK wiyilibirang

Ceased has this clock talking from.

stop-ing-did this CLOCK speak-ing-away from

This clock was stopping from speaking [i.e. stopped striking].

INTERJECTION gayi

gayi IS AN INTERJECTION
IT IS INVARIABLE. IT IS NOT A VERB
gayi = 'come!' [cf. 'cooee']
gayi = attention!, hey!

128:30 *Yakounta ke binúng wiyunnun.*

yaguwanda gi bi nung wiyanan

When will you tell him?

when be thou him speak-will

When be you will speak (to) him?

TIME

bangGayi	now	guruwarang	longago
baring	always	ngaya	then
bunin	beforehand	wara	yesterday
dangGa	before	yagida	now
duwanda	afterwards	yaguwanda	when
gabu	soon	yugida	after
gumba	tomorrow	yuragi	longtime
yandi gadayi	always (<i>thus every</i>)		

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON, "Most Australian languages lack any verb 'to be' "
[Dixon 1980 491:12]
IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR Awabakal, **ga / gi** 'be' WOULD BE A TkId INVENTION.

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: TkId

'Conjoined pronouns': TkId/Fraser p.17:
I thee **ba-nung** she thee **bin-toa**
I her **ba-noun**
thou me **bi-tia** thou her **bi-noun**
thou him **bi-nung**
he thee **bi-loa** (he me **tia-loa**)

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

128:32.1 *Wiyunnun binung ba, ...*

wiyanan bi nung ba

When you tell him, ...

speak-will thou-him WHEN/if

When you will speak (to) him, ...

128:32.2 *wiyunnun ngaiya tia.*

wiyanan ngaya diya

... let me know.

speak-will then me

... (you) will then speak (to) me.

128:36 *Patin ngali koiwonto.*

badin ngali guwiwandu

It is raining

bite-now this rain-ERG

This rain bites [i.e. stings, pelts down].

CONJOINED PRONOUNS: Tkld

'Conjoined pronouns': Tkld/Fraser p.17:

I thee	ba-nung	she thee	bin-toa
I her	ba-noun		
thou me	bi-tia	thou her	bi-noun
thou him	bi-nung		
he thee	bi-loa	(he me	tia-loa

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

128:38 *Kabo ka ta turunnun ngaiya bín.*

gabú ga da duranan ngaya bin

By and by you will be speared.

presently be AFFirm pierce-will then thee

By and by (it) is, aye,
(someone) will then pierce you.

gabú: presently / stop

THE MOST COMMON MEANING FOR **gabú** IS 'presently', AND IS THE MEANING IN THE SYDNEY LANGUAGE, AND IN Wnra, Gdg, Dark, Kre. THIS MEANING DOES NOT EXTEND SOUTH OF Botany Bay NOR ACROSS the Great Dividing Range

gabú: 'stop' ALSO IN Awa, Bpi, Wnra, Kre

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON, "Most Australian languages lack any verb 'to be'" [Dixon 1980 491:12] IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR Awabakal, **ga / gi** 'be' WOULD BE A TklD INVENTION.

PASSIVE IGNORED

TklD OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '**(someone)**'.

128:40 *Bulka ka ba noa Buttikán ka ba.*

balgagaba nuwa badiganGaba

He is on Horseback.

back-at he bite-BEness-at

.He (is) at [i.e. on] the back at [i.e. of] the bite-thing [i.e. horse].

128:42 *Keawai koláng báng ngután.*

giyawayigulang bang ngudan

I am not going to give.

no-towards I give-AFF-now

No towards [i.e. I am not about to] give.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

129:3 *Ngukilá bali unnoa.*

ngugila bali anuwa

Let us you and I give one another, or, exchange.

give-be-RECIP-IMP! we-two that

We-two must reciprocally give that!

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

129:7 *Kora koa napál uwán kore koa?*

guraguwa nabal uwan gurigaduwa

Why do not the women go with the men?

not-having (why not) woman move-now man-in company with

Why do not the women move in company with the men?

MS ERROR: *koa / katoa*

-**guwa**: -having (through/by)
 -**gaduwa**: -in company with OR SOMETIMES:
 -**duwa**: -in company with
 guriguwa IS PERHAPS MS ERROR FOR guri-(ga)duwa

129:10 *Yanoa yirriyirri ka ke.*

yanuwa yiri yiri gagi

Because it is a sacred concern.

let-it-be sacred be-be

Desist. [It is] sacred [business].

INTERJECTIONS

ala ho (hey)	ya ah!
biyara amaze (wow)	yari stop, mayhap
gabu stop	yayi hold on!
gadi, gadyu pain (alas)	yabalan woe
gayi come	yanawu let-it-be (desist)
gayi hey gi huh	yaguwayi beware
ma go on!	yila ho (hey)
wa ahem	yila biyara hey, wow
wiwi warning (Mind!)	

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON, "Most Australian languages lack any verb 'to be'"
 [Dixon 1980 491:12]
 IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR Awabakal, **ga / gi** 'be' WOULD BE A TkId INVENTION.

129:13 *Pitul korien bang shoe tin.*

bidalgurin bang SHOEEdin

I am displeased with the shoe.

joy-lacking I SHOE-because

I (am) joy-lacking [i.e. displeased with] the shoe.

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

CAUS be-cause **from** LOC **at** ALL **to** PERL **thru/by**

-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12	—	—	—	—
-rin	2	—	—	—	5

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

129:15 *Pulle ngowi koba.*

baLi nguwiguba

A strange language. A foreign tongue.

voice strange-of

Of a strange voice [i.e. language].

129:18 *Minnaring tin bi kóttán untoa tin?*

minaringdin bi gudan anduwadin

What think you of that?

what-because thou think-now that-because

What do you think because of [i.e. about] that?

minaringdin: WHY

Tkld DID NOT CONVINCINGLY PROVIDE A WORD FOR 'why', OTHER THAN **minaring-din** 'what-because' (AROUND 50 EXAMPLES) **yaguwayi** = 'how', BUT Tkld USES IT ABOUT 4 TIMES FOR 'why'. WORDS FOR 'why' ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN THE FORM OF **min...**, SUCH AS **minyin** (BB)

-kin /-din: CAUS/LOC/ALL/PERL

IN THE Luke, Mark, Matthew GOSPELS & PRAYERS, THE SUFFIXES SIGNIFY:

	CAUS be- cause	from	LOC at	ALL to	PERL thru/by
-gin	5		93	46	—
-din	168	39	25	—	8
-lin	12		—	—	—
-rin	2		—	—	5

129:20 *Kóttalliéla báng tokoi ta tetti báng ba ka pa.*

gudaliyila bang duguwida didi bang ba ga ba

I thought I should have died.

think-ing-recently I night-at dead I WHEN/if be DONE

I was thinking at night (about) when I >done<-dead be [i.e. when I would be dead].

ba FUNCTIONS

-ba- do
ba WHEN/if
ba DONE
ba / BA NEGative
ba place of
ba would (have)

VERB 'to be'

ACCORDING TO R.M.W. DIXON, "Most Australian languages lack any verb 'to be'" [Dixon 1980 491:12] IF THIS IS THE CASE FOR Awabaka, **ga / gi** 'be' WOULD BE A Tkld INVENTION.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

129:23 *Tiráng báng kuttán.*

dirang bang gadan

I am awake.

awake I be-AFF-now

I am awake.

129:25 *Tiráng bungngulla bón boungkulli koa noa.*

dirangbangGala bun bungGaliguwa nuwa

Wake him to get up.

awake-do-compel-IMP! him rise-be-ing-having he

(You) must awake(n) him so that he (is) rising [i.e. getting up].

129:27 *Konén ta unni picture nakilli ko.*

gunin da ani PICTURE ngagiligu

This is a pretty picture to look at.

pretty AFFirm this PICTURE see-be-ing-for

This picture (is) pretty, aye, for seeing [i.e. looking at].

129:30 *Turí wiyelli ko.*

duri wiyiligu

To swear the truth, to speak convincingly.

true speak-ing-for

For speaking true(ly).

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

129:34 *Yuna bo to báng wiyunnnun tuloa.*

yunabu da bang wiyanan duluwa

I will certainly speak the truth.

true-EMPH AFFirm I speak-will straight

Emphatically-true, aye, I will speak straight.

-bu da: EMPHatic AFFirm

Tkld USES THE EMPHATIC AFFIRMATION **-bu da** OVER 60 TIMES: LUKE: 20; MARK 42; MATTHEW 2

"-bo-ta."

-bu da

"Only: a compound of bo, self: ta, it is, meaning it is that self same thing only to which it is affixed; thus-*wakōl-bo-ta*, one only, one by itself, one alone."

[only]

Tkld
AWA
Key
1850
[52:29 □]

129:37 *Minnaring tin nura tia bukka bungngán?*

minaringdin nura diya bagabangGan

Why do ye enrage me?

what-because you-all me anger-do-compel-now

What because [i.e. why] do you compel me (to) anger?

minaringdin: WHY

Tkld DID NOT CONVINCINGLY PROVIDE A WORD FOR 'why', OTHER THAN **minaring-din** 'what-because' (AROUND 50 EXAMPLES) **yaguwayi** = 'how', BUT Tkld USES IT ABOUT 4 TIMES FOR 'why'. WORDS FOR 'why' ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN THE FORM OF **min...**, SUCH AS **minyin** (BB)

129:39 *Minnaring tin nura tia bukka kuttán?*

minaringdin nura diya бага gadan

Why are ye enraged at me?

what-because you-all me anger be-AFF-now

What because [i.e. why] are you angry (at, with) me?

SUFFIX -la

-la: PH (Past Historic)
-la: IMP! (Imperative)
-la / -li -ing (continuous)
-la: persist
-la: permit
-la: RECIP (reciprocal)

129:42.1 *Kamullálla. noa Jehova ko ...*

gamalala nuwa JEHOVAHgu

Jehovah rested from ...

stop-persist-PH he JEHOVAH-ERG

He, Jehovah, persistently stopped [i.e. was stopping] ...

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

129:42.2 *yantín birung umulli birung.*

yandinbirang umalibirang

... all his work.

all-away from make-ing-away from

... from all making [i.e. from all (his) work].

130:5 *Kauwa, wiyaléun báng ngatoa be.*

gawa wiyaliyan bang ngaduwabu

Yes, I was talking to myself.

be-IMP! [yes] speak-RFLX-did I I-EMPH

Yes, I was reflexively speaking, emphatically-I [i.e. talking to myself].

130:8 *Ngintoa bo ba. (An Idiom.)*

nginduwabu da

Do as you like.

thou-EMPH AFFirm

Emphatically-you, aye.

-bu da: EMPHatic AFFirm

Tkld USES THE EMPHATIC AFFIRMATION **-bu da** OVER 60 TIMES: LUKE: 20; MARK 42; MATTHEW 2

"-bo-ta."

-bu da

"Only: a compound of bo, self: ta, it is, meaning it is that self same thing only to which it is affixed; thus-*wakōl-bo-ta*, one only, one by itself, one alone."

[only]

Tkld
AWA
Key
1850
[52:29 []]

130:10 *Nauwa wirrobán bountoa tia ba.*

nawa wiruban buwanduwa diya ba

Look as she follows me, or while, &c.

see-IMP! follow-now she me WHEN/if

(You) must see [i.e. look] when [i.e. as] she follows me.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

130:13 *Nakillán bali.*

nagilan bali

We two are looking one at the other.

see-be-RECIP-now we-two

We-two are reciprocally seeing [i.e. looking at one another].

130:16.1 *Nakilléun báng ngatoa bo ...*

nagiliyan bang ngaduwabu

I saw myself ...

see-be-RFLX-did I I-EMPH

I reflexively saw, emphatically-I [i.e. I saw myself]...

130:16.2 *Nakilli ngél la.*

nagilingila

... in the looking glass.

see-being-place-at

... at the seeing place [i.e. in the mirror].

130:19.1 *Minnaring tin bón búnkulla?*

minaringdin bon bunGala

Why was he beaten?

what-because him beat-be-PH

What because [i.e. why] (did someone) beat him?

minaringdin: WHY

Tkld DID NOT CONVINCINGLY PROVIDE A WORD FOR 'why', OTHER THAN **minaring-din** 'what-because' (AROUND 50 EXAMPLES) **yaguwayi** = 'how', BUT Tkld USES IT ABOUT 4 TIMES FOR 'why'. WORDS FOR 'why' ARE EXPECTED TO BE IN THE FORM OF **min...**, SUCH AS **minyin** (BB)

PASSIVE IGNORED

Tkld OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '**(someone)**'.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

130:19.2 *Kulla noa bukka baring,*
gala nuwa baga baring

Because he is always angry.

because he anger always

Because he (is) always angry.

TIME			
bangGayi	now	guruwarang	longago
baring	always	ngaya	then
bunin	beforehand	wara	yesterday
dangGa	before	yagida	now
duwanda	afterwards	yaguwanda	when
gabu	soon	yugida	after
gumba	tomorrow	yuragi	longtime
yandi gadayi	always (<i>thus every</i>)		

130:23 *Yanti bán kora.*
yandi ban Gura

Do not do do.

thus do-now not

Do not do thus.

IDIOM ban Gura
ban Gura do-now not <i>don't do</i>
THIS EXPRESSION OCCURS ABOUT 30 TIMES IN THE RECORDS

130:25 *Múmbilla tia ngaloo.*
mumbila diya ngaluwa

Lend me that.

lend-IMP! me that

(You) must lend me that!

SUFFIX -la	
-la:	PH (Past Historic)
-la:	IMP! (Imperative)
-la / -li	-ing (continuous)
-la:	persist
-la:	permit
-la:	RECIP (reciprocal)

130:27 *Múmbitóara noa unni.*
mumbidwara nuwa ani

It is lent.

lend-done to he that

It is lend-endowed [i.e. lent].

PASSIVE: -dwara		
TkId USED -dwara : done to TO REPRESENT PASSIVE FORMS, e.g.:		
wiya-dwara	speaK-done to	spoken
yuruba-dwara	hide-done to	hidden
ngu-dwara	give-done to	given
RENDERED: speak-, hide-, give-endowed		

here / there // this / that			
Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:			
	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

130:29 *Múmbéa báng tarai kán.*

mumbiya bang darayigan

I have lent it to another.

lend-PH I other-agent

I lent (it to) (an)other-agent [i.e. to someone else].

-gan / -gani / -gal

-gan agent (person who acts)
(cf. Eng. **-er** baker, walker)

-gani entity

-gal belong (e.g. part of a group)

Tkld INTERCHANGEABLY USED

-gan (agent) AND **-gang** (BEness)

130:31.1 *Ngumai nga bin unni ...*

ngumayinga bin ani

It would have been given you, ...

give-make-almost-PH thee this

(Someone) almost gave you this, ...

PASSIVE IGNORED

Tkld OFTEN RENDERS THE PASSIVE IN THE ACTIVE VOICE. IN SUCH INSTANCES, THE UNIDENTIFIED SUBJECT OF PASSIVE USAGES IS INDICATED BY '(someone)'.

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

130:31.2 *wonto bi ba keawai mán ba.**

wandu bi ba giyawayi man BA

... but, you would not have it.

instead thou DONE no take NEG

... instead you not <not> take (it) [i.e. would not take it].

DOUBLE NEGATIVE

DOUBLE NEGATIVES OCCUR IN THE FORMS:

- no ... [the item or action]-lacking **giyawayi na-gurin** not seeing William Dawes PROVIDED 12 LIKE EXAMPLES FOR BB (SYDNEY)
- ALSO no + NEGative clitic **ba**
- ALSO no + NEGative **gura**

ba FUNCTIONS

- ba-** do
- ba** WHEN/if
- ba** DONE
- ba / BA** NEGative
- ba** place of
- ba** would (have)

130:36 *Túnnúng unni Turkey ko ba*

dunang ani TURKEYguba

This is a stone belonging to Turkey, or, a Turkeystone.

stone this TURKEY-of

This stone is of [i.e. from] Turkey.

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

131:3 *Kore unni Turkey kál.*

guri ani TURKEYgal

This is a Turk, or, a Turkish man.

man this TURKEY-belong

This man (is) Turkey-mob [i.e. is a Turk].

here / there // this / that

Adverbs / demonstratives RELATED TO DISTANCE FROM SPEAKER:

	close	fairly near	distant
here / this	ani		
that / nearby		anuwa	
that / yonder			anang

-gan / -gani / -gal

-gan agent (person who acts)
(cf. Eng. **-er** baker, walker)

-gani entity

-gal belong (e.g. part of a group)

-galin belong (f) —for a woman

Tkld INTERCHANGEABLY USED

-gan (agent) AND **-gang** (BEness)

131:6 *Tirriki ko tia winná.*

dirigigu diya wina

The flame burns me.

red-ERG me burn-PH

The red [i.e. flame] burnt me.

131:8.1 *Makoro nguwa tia, ngatun karai, ngatun tibbin,*

maguru nguwa diya ngadun garayi ngadun dibin

Give me fish, flesh, fowl,

fish give-IMP! AND meat AND bird

(You) must give me fish, and meat, and bird.

131:8.2 *ngatun kokoin, tauwil koa bang*

ngadun guguwin dawilguwa bang

... and water, that I may eat

AND water eat-might-having I

... and water, so that I might eat ...

Illustrative Sentences (1834)

131:8.3 *pittauwil koa bang.*

bidawilguwa bang

... and drink.

drink-might-having I

... (and) so that I might drink.

131:8.4 *Ma tauwa unti kál.*

ma dawa andigal

Begin and eat some of this.

go on! eat-IMP! here-belong

Go on! (You) must eat here-belong [i.e. some of this].

INTERJECTIONS

ala ho (hey)	ya ah!
biyara amaze (wow)	yari stop, mayhap
gabu stop	yayi hold on!
gadi, gadyu pain (alas)	yabalan woe
gayi come	yanawu let-it-be (desist)
gayi hey gi huh	yaguwayi beware
ma go on!	yila ho (hey)
wa ahem	yila biyara hey, wow
wiwi warning (Mind!)	

PLACE

wanda where	anang there
wanang where	anambu there
andi here	anda there
ani here	anduwa there

-gan / -gani / -gal

-gan agent (person who acts) (cf. Eng. -er baker, walker)
-gani entity
-gal belong (e.g. part of a group)
-galin belong (f) —for a woman

Tkld INTERCHANGEABLY USED
-gan (agent) AND **-gang** (BENess)