An edited plain English version of the 'List of Bound Forms' with examples

Bound Forms are usually added to the end of a word to create sentences and are essential to speaking, writing, understanding and learning our language. (See pages 72-74 "WembaWemba Dictionary')

NOUN ENDINGS
Endings to show what nouns are used for.
added to the end of words for people, animals, things to show how they are being used

(leave out the (k) if the word already ends in a hard sound)

- **(k)a** **added to end of a word to show that an action happens towards it** (general oblique)

  eg - larrpinyanda katən***a*** (I will throw it into the water.)

  (throw-will-I water-done to)

  - puyikin wanap***a*** (He fell into the fire.)

  (fall-fell fire-towards)

  - pambanda tyalung***a*** (I am scared of the brown snake.)

  (frightened-I brown snake towards)

  - puthekang la***na***ngin (He is walking into your camp.) *(variation for nouns ending in 'r' 'lar')*

  (walk-ing-he camp-direction-your)

  (Note - Hercus stated that this is a very widely used case marker.
  Recent speakers even added it to English words eg. 'yangginyanda train-a' - I'll walk to the train.)

- **(k)u** **added to the end of the 'do-er' word when an action is 'done to' something**

  eg - kuli***ku*** kukityin kuma (people cooked the raw food)

  - kalpin kuka***ku*** panem (kuka cut the damper)

  (cut-before now gran-doer damper)

  - pundin wirrengən***ku*** kurnwil (the dog bit the snake)

  (bite-bit dog-doer snake-not do-er so therefor the 'done to')

  This ending can also be added to the object or person that is used to do an action
  - takinyandarr piyal***u*** (hit-will-I-you stick-with) (I will hit you with a stick.)
  - takinandin wuthu***ku*** (hit-(he)-me man-did) (A man hit me.)

  (note: anda - I, andin - me)

- **(k)al** **added where the object or person is used to indicate location or 'on'** (locative)
  and **added where two people or things are doing something together** (comitative)

  eg - paring***al*** (on the track)

  - nyengganganda tya***kal*** (sitt-ing-I ground-***on***) (I am sitting on the ground.)

  - wirrakang ngare kapəl***kal*** (The black duck is swimming on the river.)

  (swimm-ing black duck river-***on***)

  - wariwinyanda kinmer kuli***kal*** (I will go away with these people.)

  (go away-will-I these people-***with***)

  - warrangganda ngaluk***al***ek (I sing _with_ my Aunt.)

  (sing-I aunt-with-my)

- **(k)ata   added where something is done 'right in' something** (locative 'position right in')
    - eg - wanap***ata***   (in the fire)
        - wirrakangurr kapəl***kata***   (swim-we river-***in***) (We swim in the river.)
        - pirinanda wirrparr***ata***   (came-I buggy-in)   (I came in the buggy.)

- **(k)ang added where something is moving away from something** (ablative)
    - Eg - milak***ang*** (out of the ashes)
        - pirnin la***nang***-uk (he came out of his camp)
         (came camp-out of -his) (shows variation for words ending in 'r' - ie 'lar - camp')
        - werrpananganda wirrenggal kapəl***kang*** (I am pulling perch *out of* the river)
          (pull-ing-I   perch   river-out of)

- **(k)ity   added to end of a noun to indicate possession of another noun** (genitive)
    - eg - wathip***ity*** with-with (son's throwing stick)
        - wirrengən***kity*** pirrkuk (a dog's tail), or wirrengən***kity***-kat pirrkuk
         (dog-possessive tail-its)   (dog-possessive-emphasis tail-its)

    (note: adding 'kat' after 'kity' adds emphasis to the possession)
        - mamin***kity***-kat lar-kuk (your father's camp)
          (father-yours-*of*-indeed camp-his)
        - wile***ngkity***-kat kinya paringuk (this is a possum's track)
          (possum-possessive-emphasis this one track-its) (variation 'ngity' after a vowel)

    (See Hercus's explanation on pages 32 & 33, '(g) Genitive', in 'Victorian languages: A late survey' for detailed explanation and examples.)

- **(k)aty   added <u>to the end of pronouns</u>** (& sometimes kuli 'people') to <u>indicate possession</u> of noun
    - eg - kik***aty*** peng***katy*** (belonging to this man)
          (this one-*possessive* man-*possessive*)
        - puthekanganda kik***aty*** pengk***aty*** larnkuk (I am entering the camp belonging to this man)
        - kik***aty*** kuli***katy*** (belonging to these people)
          eg : puthekanganda kik***aty*** kuli***katy*** larntyanak (I am entering these people's camp)
        - marrk***aty*** kuli***katy*** (belonging to those people)

    (note - Hercus has given examples which add 'aty' to both a pronoun and a noun, eg 'this' and 'man'. Both are given the 'aty' case marker eg 'kikaty' and 'pengkaty'. See pages 32 & 33, (g) Genitive, in 'Victorian languages: A late survey' for explanation and examples.)

Possessive Endings
added to the end of nouns to show who or what something belongs to
(Note: there are variations especially after soft consonants eg 'r', 'n' or 'm' or after vowel endings)

- **ek   added to end of a noun to indicate the object is <u>mine</u>** (first person, singular)
    - eg - tumikal***ek*** - (my camp) puthekang tumikal***ek*** (he is entering my camp)
    *(note: In 'VL's:aLateSurvey (d) General Oblique Case; p.30' Hercus refers to the first person singular possessive <u>mine</u> as being as '**andak**'. An example she gives is 'lan**andak**' (my camp), and 'peng**andak**' (body mine or myself, p175)*

- **in**   **added to end of noun to indicate the object is <u>yours</u>**
     (second person, singular, belonging to one person)
     eg - tumikal***in*** (your camp)
      - puthekangangurr tumikal***in*** (we are entering your camp)
       (enter-ing-we camp-yours)

- **uk**   **added to end of noun to indicate the object is <u>his, hers, its</u>**
     eg - tumikal***uk*** - his, her, its camp
     (note: this ending is sometimes used as the display or dictionary ending for belonging to
     *something alive eg - mity**uk** (his, her, its skin) eg - 'mity**uk** wile' - possum's skin)*

- **angalak** **added to end of noun to indicate the object belongs to <u>us two</u>, <u>you and me</u>**
     (i.e. including the person being spoken to)
      eg - tumikal***angalak*** - (<u>*our*</u> camp)
      - nyakilakar puthekang tumikal***angalak*** (look he/she/it is entering <u>*our*</u> camp)
       (look-you come-ing camp-ours-inclusive)

- **angalakang** **added to end of noun to indicate the object belongs to <u>us two</u>, <u>him and me</u>**
     (i.e. not including the person being spoken to)
      eg - wirrengən***angalakang*** (our dog, dog belonging to only us two)
      - wariwarr puthekangarr tumikal***angalakang***
       (go away. you are entering our camp)

- **alak**   **added to end of noun to indicate the object belongs to <u>you two</u>**
     eg - wariwal tirnda wirrengən***alak*** (go away you two and take your dog)
      (go-away-you-two take dog-belonging to you two)

- **pulak**   **added to end of noun to indicate the object belongs to <u>those two</u>**
     eg - lar***pulak*** (house belonging to those two) (their house)
      - yanggangangurr lar***pulak*** (we are walking to their house)
      (walk-ing-we house-belonging to those two)

- **angurrak** **added to end of noun to indicate the object is ours (inclusive)**
     eg - pengguk***angurrak*** (meat belonging to us all) (our meat)
      - kalputtang pengguk***angurrak*** (he/she is cutting up our meat)

- **angurrakang** **added to end of noun to indicate the object is only ours (exclusive)**
     eg - kurrək***angurrakang*** (country belonging to us (only)) (our country)
      - kinya kurrək***angurrakang*** (this country right here it belongs to us)

- **atak**   **added to end of noun to indicate the object is <u>yours</u>**
     (plural, belonging to more than one person)
     eg - wirengən***atak*** kethawil (your many dogs)
      - nyernilakaty! tirndaty wirrengən***atak*** kethawil nyarri. wermilangan
      (Listen! You take away your many dogs now. They are barking.)

- **(ty)anak** **added to end of noun to indicate the object belonging to them**
     eg - wirengən***tyanak*** kethawil (their dogs)
      - tyirang-ngani***tyanak-para*** (their yam sticks)

ACTION WORD ENDINGS

Person Markers - endings added to an action word to show who is doing the action

(attached to action words and to some adverbs when headword in sentence)

(person markers on action words come after the endings that show when the action happens)

-anda   I (do the action)
- wirrak**anda** (*I* swim)
- kalpang**anda** panem kiluwity (*I* am cutting the bread today)
(note: anda - I, andin - me. Eg 'takanda' - I hit, 'takandi' - he/she/it hit me,)

-arr   you (do the action)   (one person, singular)
- pirrp**arr** - you hop; pirrpin**arr** - you hopped
- kalpin**arr** poty tyelik-tyelik telkuk min (you cut the grass yesterday, very good)

-a   he, she, it (does the action)   (one person or animal)
- warrangg**a** (he/she/it sings)
- pirrityaniny**a** paleng (he/she/it will jump the log - lit. jump-will-he/she/it log)

-angal   we two   (**inclusive** ie the speaker and another person that is not listening**)**
- withəw**angal** (two of us go home),
- withəwity**angal** (two of us can go home)

-angalang we two   (**exclusive** ie the speaker and the listener**)**
- warip**angalan**g (only us two dance),
- waripiny**angalang** perrpuk (only us two will dance tomorrow)

-awal   you two   (**dual -** ie the two being spoken to**)**
- nyeteny**awal** kinya perrp (you two play this morning)
- karndang**awal** kungayi! (you two are shouting. shut up!)

-bula   they/those two (the two being pointed out but not spoken to)
- kanintyin**bula** wirengənek (those two stole my dog) (lit. stole-those two dog-mine**)**
- tilekin**bula** - those two were sick

-angurr   we   (**plural inclusive** - all of us**)**
- wurrek**angurr** - we all speak, kany**angurr** - we all breathe,
- yuma**ngurr** Australian (we are all Australian)

-angurrang we   (**plural exclusive** - only us**)**
- murrend**angurrang** Deniliquin-kata murrendan Swan Hill-kata
   (We live in Deniliquin. They live in Swan Hill.)

-aty   you   (**plural -** more than two being spoken to**)**
- murrend**aty** Moonacullah-kata (you live at Moonacullah)
- kungay**aty** you shut up

(see over)

-an   they   (**plural** - being spoken about**)**
    - tyilekin**_an_** (they were sick) (sick-were-they)
    - withəwiny**_an_** Moonacullah-kal (they will go home to Moonacullah)

Endings that describe the type of action

-aya   added to an action word that describes a way of being (stative)
    eg. kul**_aya_** - to be wet or layl**_aya_** - to hurt
    - tyungg**_aya_** (he/she/it is big)
    - pumb**_ay_**angurr (we are cold)

-ila   added to show an action is still happening or happens often (continuative-frequentative)
    eg. pumbund**_ila_** - to shake with cold
    - kany**_ila_** - still breathing
    - tyurp**_ila_** - it is still raining, or 'it rains a lot'

-uwa   to show a strong action (intensive)
    - wek**_uwa_** - to laugh loudly
    - tyaka - to eat, tyak**_uwa_** - to feast, to celebrate
    (Note: Hercus stated that '-uwa' was 'the most usual way of forming a strong intensive')

-ungga, -uta   to show a strongly intensive action
    e.g. kalpa - to cut, kalp**_uta_** - to cut right across
    - tyira - to tear, tyir**_ungga_** - to tear up

Endings that describe when the action happens and how
-a   to show an action happens now   (present tense)
    (this same 'a̱' ending is also in the 'who is doing the action' endings 'a̱' or 'a̱nda' or 'a̱rr')

    eg yangg**_a_** - to walk, or he/she/it walks;
        - yangg**_a_** kurrekal - he/she/it walks on country
        - yangg**_a_**nda - I walk; yangganda tumikalka - I walk to the camp
        - yangg**_a_**r - we walk; yanggar school-ka - we walk to school
    - pirrityan**_a_**r - we jump; pirrityan**_a_**r paleng - we jump the log

-ang   an action is happening now   (present participle)
    eg tyurp**_ang_** - it is rain**_ing_**
    - payik**_ang_** wa - the crow is fly**_ing_**
    - yangg**_ang_**arr - you are walk**_ing_** ; yang**_ang_**angurr - we are walking
    (walk-ing-you)   (walk-ing-we)

-ən   an action state that has happened   (past participle)
    eg kulayat**_ən_** - was wet: kulayat**_ən_**anda - I was wet.
    - tyilik**_ən_**arr - you **_were_** sick

(see over)

-in   when something has already happened   (past tense)
>   eg puyik***in*** - he/she/it fell;
>   - puyik***in*** turrkata - he/she/it fell in the mud
>   (fall-fell mud-in)
>   - tyurp***in*** tyelek-tyelik - it rained yesterday

-iny   when something will happen in the future   (future tense)
>   eg wirrək***iny*** tumikal - he will run home
>   (run-will home-towards)
>   - pund***iny*** marraku wuthu payingguk - the meat ant will bite the boy
>   (bite-will 'meat-ant'-doer boy

-i, -ak   ordering <u>one</u> person to so something   (imperative singular)
>   ***- ak*** when the ordered action <u>is meant to be done to something or someone</u>
>   - ngin kalp***ak*** poty - you! cut the grass!
>   - wemba tak***ak***u kinjam wirrengən - Don't hit this dog!
>
>   ***- i*** when the ordered action <u>is not meant to be done to someone or thing</u>
>   eg werrk***i*** - quickly! (werrka - to hurry)
>   - wemba kumb***i*** - don't go to sleep!
>   - nyuka yangg***i*** - come here! (here walk!)
>   - ngin wariw***i*** - you! go away! (extra emphasis by putting the 'you' first)

-akaty, -atiyaty, -iyaty ordering <u>more than one</u> person or thing to do something
>   **- akaty** when the ordered action <u>is meant to be done to more than one</u>
>   eg karrk***akaty*** kinmer nirnak-para - you lot catch those frogs
>
>   **- atiyaty, iyaty** when the ordered action <u>is not meant to be done to someone or thing</u>
>   eg nyern***atiyaty*** - listen you lot!
>   - wariw***iyaty*** - everyone go away!

-ap   an action performed in order to
>   eg yirək***ap*** - in order to lift (purposive)
>   - panggin mirrwan-para tyak***ap*** (she/he/it dug many yams in order to eat)

-ity   added to an action word to show it is a possible action (potential)
>   eg - puyik***ity*** - he/she/it might fall - puyik***ity*** turrkata - might fall in the mud

Postpositions, clitics and other bound forms
(a postposition is a word that is used by adding it after another word)
(a clitic is added to another word is usually not emphasised in speech or is minimised in speech)

kat(a)   indeed!
  Eg yathang - bad; yathaminyuk - bad, nasty; yathaminyuk-**_kata_** - nasty indeed! or 'really nasty'
  - milpa-milpa-**_kat_** pathingguk - he is bending his knees, he is kneeling down
  - ngin-**_kat_** tyurrin yandin - You **_(not anyone else)_** spoke ill of me.
  - yandang-**_kata_** yangginy - I will go! (emphasing the 'I' as being the one who will go)

kurrk   woman
  e.g. ngunyim-**_kurrk_** - old woman, karə-**_kurrk_** - young woman,
  tyunggi-kurm-**_kurrk_** - woman with swelling breasts
  - puthayin kumbin ngunyim-**_kurrk_** - the old woman put the fire out and laid down to sleep
  (Note: Hercus says that 'kurrk' is not used as an independent word, but is used as the end word in a 'nominal compound' - ie a 'phrase' consisting of a number of words that together make up the name for something.)

kuthəwiny   in the direction of
  eg. - **_kuthəwiny_** koletykal
  - nyakili! kurre-kat! pirrpang **_kuthəwiny_** koletykal -Look! A kangaroo! Hopping towards Kolety
  - tyurung-**_kuthəwiny_** - lengthways (in the direction of the long or the length)

min   indeed, truly,   (emphasizes meaning but not speech)
  eg - wemba-**_min_** no (thank you) said in answer to an offer
  - takak-**_min_** - Hit him, her, it !
    (Hercus said - 'min' was very common after an order. ie - 'ak')

nyet   between   (postposition)
  eg - withəwənangurr wemba kurrumbit-katən **_nyet_** -
  We can't get home. There's flood water in between.

para   _many,_   (plural marker added to the end of the name for something)
  Eg - wile-**_para_** - many possums
  - karrkinangurr pandyil-**_para_** - we caught many Murray Cod

pula   two,   (dual marker added to the end to indicate two of something)
  - ngare-**_pula_** - two black ducks
  - payikin ngare-**_pula_** payal-watan - two black ducks flew across the swamp

tawa   along, by the side of (added to the end of the name of something to indicate 'along')
  - Werkul-**_tawa_** - along the Wakool River
  - wirrəkinangurr paring-**_tawa_** (we ran along the track)
  - kurranduk-pula tumikal-**_tawa_** (two large grinding stones beside the camp site)

watan across   (added to the end of the name for something to indicate 'across')
  - Murray-**_watan_** - across the Murray,
  - payal-**_watan_** - across the swamp

Developed and edited into plain English from '*WembaWemba Dictionary*', Dr. Luise A. Hercus
'*Victorian Languages: A Late Survey*': Hercus, L.A; 1986; Chap. 2.