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ANINDILYAKWA PHONOLOGY AND MORPHOLOGY

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of the requirement for the degree of  
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Department of Anthropology

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In Memory of

TAPINKUTA YANTARRNGA

who preferred non-Aboriginals to call her

MRS. KATIE HERBERT

wife of Edward Herbert and mother of

Betty, Richard, Jessup, Joseph and Terrence.

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## ABBREVIATIONS & CONVENTIONS

:	vowel length in data, between subject and object in derivations, and between literal meanings for stems
+	morpheme boundary
#	precedes the object morpheme
-	precedes the suffix or clitic in gloss
=	extended meaning
[ ]	encloses phonetic transcription, conjunctive feature specifications in phonological rules, and extra information in translations
/ /	encloses deep structure representation
{ }	encloses disjunctive feature specifications in phonological rules and deleted segment/s in derivations
( )	encloses optional segment/s
==>	rewrites as
-----	in charts: obligatory absence
∅	zero morpheme
ABL	ablative
ACC	accusative
ALL	allative
ALP	alienable possession
ANG	Angurugu communict
ASSIM	assimilation
ASP	aspect
ASR	adjectiviser
BENE	benefactive
C	consonant
CAUS	causative
CDR	consonant de-rounding
CofR	change of referent
COM	comitative case
comp.act	completed action
cont.act	continuing action
CSL	causal, reason
DIMIN	diminisher
DU / du	dual
EM	empty morph
ENG	English language
ETC	et cetera in the Number suffix
exc(1)	exclusive
fem	feminine
FF	flip-flop rule
GDR	gender
GP	Gupapuyngu language
HAPL	haplology rule
hfem	human feminine
hmasc	human masculine
INALF	inalienable possession
inc(1)	inclusive
INCH	inchoative
INTENS	intensifying
KPOSS	possessive case for kinship
LOC	locative case
LPRG	pergressive case for location
MA	modern Anindilyakwa
masc	masculine gender
MK	Makassan language

NCL	noun class / nominal prefix nucleus ???
NEV	negated actual aspect
NG	Nunggubuyu language
n-hfem	not human feminine
NPIP	non-past imperfective aspect
NPTNS	non-past tense
NON-SG / Nsg	non-sg non-singular
NSR	nominaliser
NTR	pause-final or word-medial neutralisation
OBJ	object
ODU	dual object
OPL	plural object
ONsg	non-singular object
PIP	past imperfective aspect
PL / Pl	plural
POSS	possessive case
PRF	perfective aspect
PRIV	privative
PROP	propriative
PTNS	past tense
PURP	purposive case
QM	question clitic
R	rounded
RECP	reciprocal
REDUP	reduplication
REFL	reflexive
SDEL	morpheme-final CV deletion
SDU	subject dual
SF	stem formative
SG/ Sg	singular
SNsg	non-singular subject
SPL	subject plural
TA	traditional Anindilyakwa
TNS	tense
TPRG	pergressive case for time
tri	trial
TRM	terminative
TSR	transitiviser
UK	Umlakumba communict
V	vowel
VBK	vowel backing
VCL	verb class
VFR	vowel fronting
VLW	vowel lowering
VRD	vowel rounding

Numbers refer to the first, second and third persons or the noun class in the prefixes and to the verb class in the suffixes. For Noun Class 3:1, the absence of any overt marking of number indicates plurality in all prefixation except the object prefix in the verb which is always non-singular. For Noun Classes 3:2 to 3:5, the absence indicates singular.

The deep structure high central vowel phoneme /ɨ/ is represented by i in all data except that between phonetic brackets.

The rewrite arrow ==> between two forms of the same morpheme within the deep structure (enclosed in slash brackets) avoids having to use multiple lines for word derivations.

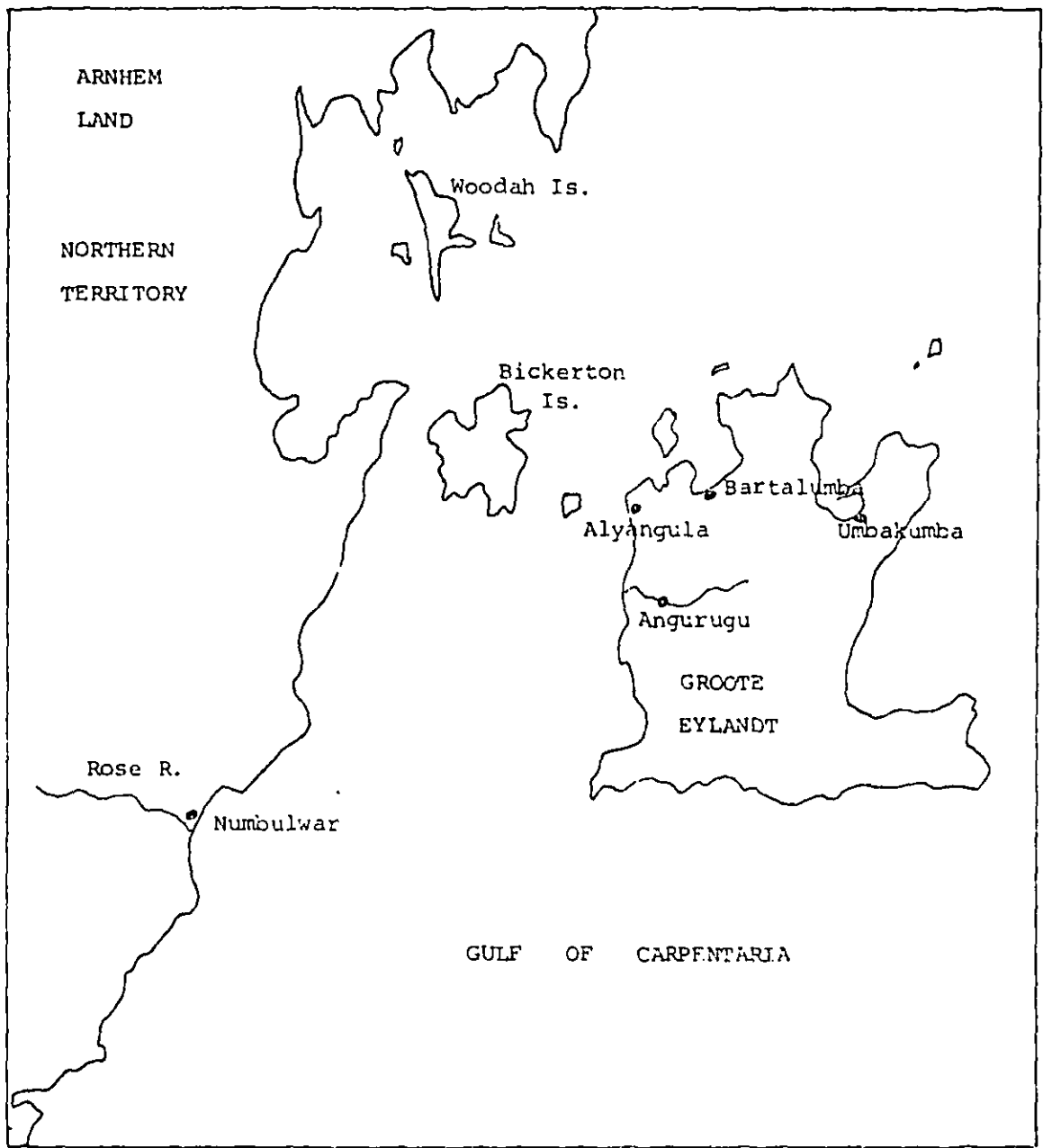
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GROOTE EYLANDT, NORTHERN TERRITORY

(approx. 800 sq. miles)

