

Murrawarri Verbs – Part 5 – Verb Families

Eat/ Drink Fly/arise Sing/Cry/Call out

<p>Dha- TO EAT / DRINK/ SUCK</p> <p>Parri- To drink when thirsty from heat (also means burn)</p>	<p>Bound pronoun & (variants)</p>	<p>VERB +(COMMAND)</p> <p>*dhirra-continuous Dha-dhirra P176 Are eating</p> <p>To eat/drink - Dha Eat! drink !- Dha Eating – Dha-dha or dha-dhirra</p> <p>Dha-la – eat it! / eat fast! P335 347</p>	<p>PRESENT = i</p> <p>*-rri = reflexive (doing to self) *ri= incomplete *mi= progressive movement *na= LCL or imperative *ni= stationary *la= HAB *nji= immediate *REDUP – reduplication for emphasis</p>	<p>PAST = a</p> <p>*ya = past declarative *da = past factive concluded *ra = completed *REDUP – reduplication for emphasis *-rri = reflexive (doing to self) *-ma = CAUS or movt fwd *-na = stationary</p>	<p>FUTURE/purpose /intent/desire = gu</p> <p>*Djira= wants to /going to *ra = completed</p>
<p>1SG I</p>	<p>-yu (-yi, -nja) (-y past)</p>	<p>I eat/drink/suck</p>	<p>Dha-dharri-yu P152 221</p> <p>Dha-dha-ri-yu P156 Having a feed</p> <p>Dha-ri-nji P212 “I” understood from context</p>	<p>Dha-ra-yu P156</p> <p>Dhaa-gu P136 NOTE: the -gu here is causative - To be eaten</p> <p>Dhaa-li-ya Was drinking P58</p>	<p>Dha-l-gu-yu P101 171x2 I will eat</p> <p>Dha-gu-yu P115 363 I will eat</p> <p>Dha-djira-yu P176 I want a drink</p> <p>Dha-dha-rri-n-djira-yu P176 I want a piece of emu</p>

					<p>Dha-djira-yu P177 I like eating ...</p> <p>Dha-dha-ra-gu P189 NOTE: reduplication of dha also I understood from whole sentence.</p> <p>Dha-dhirra-gu P189 *gu=purpose (see full context; what do we have to drink?)</p> <p>Dha-n-gu P347 Going to eat...</p>
1DU US	-li	Us 2 eat/ drink	<i>Dharri-li</i>	Dha-ra-li P275 Us 2 been eating	<i>Dha-gu-li</i>
1PL WE	-na	We eat/ drink	Dha-rri-na P273 We eat	Dha-ra-na	<i>Dha-gu-na</i>
2SG YOU	-ntu -nta (past)	You eat/ drink	<i>Dha-ntu</i>	Dha-ra-nga-nda P149 You have eaten	Dha-gu-ntu P145 You will eat
2DU YOU 2	-nhula	You 2 eat/ drink	<i>Dha-nhula</i>	Dha-ra-nhula	<i>Dha-gu-nhula</i>
2PL YOU all	-nhura	You all eat/ drink	<i>Dha-nhura</i>	Dha-ra-nhura	<i>Dha-gu-nhura</i>

<p>3SG HE SHE IT</p>	<p>-bu (pres) -a (past)</p>	<p>He/she/it eats or drinks He/she/it ate or drank</p>	<p>Dha-rri-bu P151 ate by himself</p> <p>Dha-dha-ri-mi-na-a P61 (he is eating & moving)</p> <p>Dha-ni-bu P163 360 he is eating slowly</p>	<p>Dha-ra-a He ate P124</p> <p>Dha-da-a P107 He drank</p> <p>Dha-n-ma-a P132 He - Cause to be eaten</p> <p>Dha-dhirra-a P203 he eats alone</p>	<p><i>Dha-gu-bu</i></p>
<p>3DU THOSE 2 they</p>	<p>-bula (-a)</p>	<p>They /those 2 eat/ drink</p>	<p><i>Dha--bula</i></p>	<p>Dha-dha-bula P274 Those 2 ate and ate</p> <p>Dha-dha-rri-ya-bula P276 Those 2 drank and drank</p> <p>Dha-na-bula P163 275 Those 2 had eaten</p>	<p><i>Dha-gu-bula</i></p>
<p>3PL THEM ALL</p>	<p>-yita (-yira, -yiRa) (-da,-Ra)</p>	<p>They all eat/ drink</p>	<p>Dha-la-yita P180 (habitually are eating)</p> <p>Barri-yita P354 They drink all the water</p>	<p>Dha-li-la-yira P271 Everyone used to eat... <i>*NOTE: as part of a story tense is very inconsistent and changeable</i></p>	<p><i>Dha-gu-yita</i></p>

Dharri- TO FLY or ARISE *NOTE: dharri also means 'reflexive' or to oneself	Bound pronoun & (variants)	VERB +(COMMAND) To arise – dha Arise now – dha-nji To fly/move – Dharri (also spelled djarri p283) Arise! – Dhar-nji immediately	PRESENT = i	PAST = a *ya = past tense declarative *nga=special transiviser only PAST tense	FUTURE/purpose /intent/desire = gu Dharri-(y)-gu = will fly
1SG I	-yu (-yi, -nja) (-y past)	I fly / arise / move	Dha-rri To get oneself up P150 *-rri = reflexive (doing to self)	<i>Dhrria-ya-yu</i>	Dharri-gu-yu P 284
1DU US	-li	Us 2 fly/arise	<i>Dharri-li</i>	<i>Dharri-ya-li</i>	<i>Dharri-gu-li</i>
1PL WE	-na	We fly/arise	<i>Dharri-na</i>	<i>Dharri-ya-na</i>	<i>Dharri-gu-na</i>
2SG YOU	-ntu -nta (past)	You fly/arise	<i>Dharri-ndu</i>	<i>Dharri-ya-ndu</i>	<i>Dharri-gu-ndu</i>
2DU YOU 2	-nhula	You 2 fly/arise	<i>Dharri-nhula</i>	<i>Dharri-ya-nhula</i>	<i>Dharri-gu-nhula</i>
2PL YOU all	-nhura	You all fly/arise	<i>Dharri-nhura</i>	<i>Dharri-ya-nhura</i>	<i>Dharri-gu-nhura</i>

3SG HE SHE IT	-bu (pres) -a (past)	He/she/it fly/arise	Dharri-bu Fly it is P 356 26 151	Dha-nga-Ra-bunha Arise (woke) (him) P149 Dharri-ya-a Arise (past) he P188 Dharri-ya Arise (past) (he inferred) P266 Dharri-ya-a Fly did he P284 Dha-nga-Ra Wake (him) up P185	<i>Dharri-gu-bu</i>
3DU THOSE 2 they	-bula (-a)	They /those 2 fly/arise	<i>Dharri-bula</i>	Dharri-ya-bula Arise (past) those 2 P272	<i>Dharri-gu-bula</i>
3PL THEM ALL	-yita (-yira, - yiRa) (-da,-Ra)	They all fly/arise	<i>Dharri-yira</i>	Dharri-yiRa Flew they P 173	<i>Dharri-gu-yita</i>

<u>Yunggi-</u> To SING <u>Gawi-</u> To CALL or sing OUT <u>Wangi-</u> To CRY	Bound pronoun & (variants)	VERB +(COMMAND) To sing - yunggi Sing! – yunggi-yi Sing him! – yunggi-yi-li To call out – gawi To call someone – gawi-li Sing out! – gawi-yi Call out to him! – gawi-yi-li To cry – wangi To cry out – wangi-li	PRESENT = i *ni = stationary *li= transiviser *mi=progressive movement *ya= imperative *la=subordinate clause *yi – present tense declarative *nji=immediate *wu= returning movement	PAST = a *Djira= wants to /going to *ya = past tense declarative *la = subordinate clause (takes the place of when, if, as, because, while...) *la = also glossed as habitual *na= LCL? P 164 *ra = complete *dha= past tense (operative? Unsure of difference)	FUTURE/purpose /intent/desire = gu *Djira= wants to /going to *mu= CONTINUOUS future tense *ga=causative *nji=immediate
1SG I	-yu (-yi, -nja) (-y past)	I sing / call out / cry	Wangi-yi P158 Gawi -yu P188 Yunggi-yu P334	Gawi-li-yu P350 I sang out (past tense inferred from context)	Yunggi-gu (to sing for) P249
1DU US	-li	Us 2 (both) sing / call out / cry	Yunggi-li P 92 Kawi-yi-li P186	yunggi-ra-li	yunggi-gu-li
1PL WE	-na	We sing / call out / cry	Yunggi-na	yunggi -ra-na	yunggi -gu-na

2SG YOU	-ndu -nda (past)	You sing / call out / cry	Yunggi-ya*-ndu P185 NOTE: ya is IMPERATIVE here (not past) Wangi-yi-ndu P122	yunggi -ra-ndu	yunggi -gu-ndu
2DU YOU 2	-nhula	You 2 sing/ call out / cry	yunggi -nhula	yunggi -ra-nhula yunggi -ya-nhula	<i>Yunggi-gu-nhula</i>
2PL YOU all	-nhura	You all sing / call out / cry	yunggi -nhura	yunggi -ra-nhura yunggi -ya-nhura	<i>Yunggi -gu-nhura</i>
3SG HE SHE IT	-bu (pres) -a (past)	He/she/it sing / call out / cry	Wangi-bu P61 kawi-bu P164 Yunggi-li-mi-bu P166 Yunggi-bu P359 Wangi-ni-bu P162 200 Wangi-bu P173 358 Wangi-na-wu* P358 (-wu=refers to howling/echoing – present tense can be -wa or -wu) (the -na is imperative mood)	Yunggi-ya-a P 69 83 250x3 251 268 Kawi-na-a 164 x2 Yunggi-la-a P 248 – subordinate clause Yunggi-la-a P250 – habitual Yunggi-n-dhi-la-a (He was singing) <i>'a' marks it past tense but 'dhi' marks present tense?</i> Yunggi-ra-a Yunggi-a He sang P268	Yunggi-n-tjira (he is inferred) P62 Kawi-mu-ga-nji P167 (he's singing out going along) (‘he’ is understood in this context) Yunggi-n-djira-a P330 (he wants to sing a corroboree song)

				Yunggi-n-djira-a (he wants to sing) P268 Wangi-ya-a P160	
3DU THOSE 2 they	-bula (-a)	They /those 2 sing / call out / cry	Wangi-yi-bula-nji P66	Yunggi-li-ya-pula P275 (the 2 kookaburras sang the lagoon) Wangi-dha-la-bula P225	<i>Yunggi -gu-bula</i>
3PL THEM ALL	-yita (-yira, -yiRa) shortened (-da,-Ra)	They all sing / call out / cry	Kawi-ni-yita P162 Kawi-li-yiRa P208 Kawi-mi-yi(ta)* yita shortened P208 Yunggu-yita Singing long way away... P196 (not sure why I is changed to u, perhaps future?) Kawi-yi-yiRa P350 Kawi-mi-ni-yiRi P350 (sing out now-both stationary and movement!)	Yunggi-yira (past tense inferred P66)	<i>Yunggi -gu-yita</i> <i>Yunggi -gu-yiRa</i>

Verbs to cover - WALK

SLEEP dance