

APPENDIX 4

Verb Summary

As with other summaries, this one assumes you understand the basic concepts and need to check on details. It summarises material used in *Wiidhaa*, but also has considerable other information on GY verbs.

The example verbs are Gamilaraay. Some Yuwaalaraay verbs are different, for example *yanay* GR/ *yanaay* YR ‘go’; however, it is only the stem that is different, except for *yanay*, whose command form is irregular: *yananga*. The YR command is *yanaaya*.

Gamilaraay verbs – simple forms

Command	Future	Past	
Y Class			
<i>yananga</i> (was <i>yanaya</i>)	<i>yanay</i>	<i>yananbi</i>	walk/come/go
<i>banagaya</i>	<i>banagay</i>	<i>banaganbi</i>	run
<i>gubiya</i>	<i>gubiy</i>	<i>gubinyi</i>	swim
L Class			
<i>bumala</i>	<i>bumali</i>	<i>bumay</i>	hit/beat
NG Class			
<i>yulunga</i>	<i>yulugi</i>	<i>yulunbi</i>	dance
<i>ginga</i>	<i>gigi</i>	<i>ginyi</i>	become/get
RR Class			
<i>wuuna</i>	<i>wuurri</i>	<i>wuunbi</i>	give

Gamlaraay verbs – continuous forms

Non-moving continuous verbs

Command	Future	Present	Past
Y Class			
<i>warra-y-la-ya</i> keep standing	<i>warra-y-la-y</i> will be standing	<i>warra-y-la-nha</i> is/am/are standing	<i>warra-y-la-nhi</i> was standing
L Class			
<i>dha-lda-ya</i> keep eating	<i>dha-lda-y</i> will be eating	<i>dha-lda-nha</i> is eating	<i>dha-lda-nhi</i> was eating
NG Class			
<i>ngaru-gi-la-ya</i> keep drinking	<i>ngaru-gi-la-y</i> will be drinking	<i>ngaru-gi-la-nha</i> is drinking	<i>ngaru-gi-la-nhi</i> was drinking
RR Class			
<i>wuu-dha-ya</i> keep giving	<i>wuu-dha-y</i> will be giving	<i>wuu-dha-nha</i> is giving	<i>wuu-dha-nhi</i> was giving

Moving continuous verbs

Command	Future	Present	Past
Y Class			
<i>yana-waa-ya</i> keep walking	<i>yana-waa-y</i> will be walking	<i>yana-waa-nha</i> is/am/are walking	<i>yana-waa-nhi</i> was walking
<i>gubi-yaa-ya</i> keep swimming	<i>gubi-yaa-y</i> will be swimming	<i>gubi-yaa-nha</i> is swimming	<i>gubi-yaa-nhi</i> was swimming
L Class			
<i>dhurra-laa-ya</i> keep coming	<i>dhurra-laa-y</i> will be coming	<i>dhurra-laa-nha</i> is coming	<i>dhurra-laa-nhi</i> was coming
NG Class			
<i>gaa-waa-ya</i> keep bringing	<i>gaa-waa-y</i> will be bringing	<i>gaa-waa-nha</i> is bringing	<i>gaa-waa-nhi</i> was bringing

Command	Future	Present	Past
<i>gi-yaa-ya</i> keep getting	<i>gi-yaa-y</i> will be getting	<i>gi-yaa-nha</i> is getting	<i>gi-yaa-nhi</i> was getting
RR Class			
<i>dhuu-rraa-ya</i> keep crawling	<i>dhuu-rraa-y</i> will be crawling	<i>dhuu-rraa-nha</i> is crawling	<i>dhuu-rraa-nhi</i> was crawling

The continuous suffixes are summarised in the following table.

YG continuous suffixes

Inflection	Verb class			
	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>
Moving	<i>-l.aa-y</i>	<i>-W.aa-y</i>	<i>-W.aa-y</i>	<i>-rr.aa-y</i>
Non-moving	<i>-lda-y</i>	<i>-y.la-y</i>	<i>-gi.la-y</i>	<i>-dha-y</i>

The following table sets out the continuous suffixes in another arrangement, showing that the *Y* class and *NG* class suffixes are similar.

Inflection	Verb class				Gloss (Example)
	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>	
Non-moving continuous					
Future	<i>dha-li</i> 'eat'	<i>yana-y</i> 'go'	<i>gaa-gi</i> 'take'	<i>wuu-rri</i> 'give'	
CTS+FUT	<i>dha-lda-y</i>	<i>yana-y.</i> <i>la-y</i>	<i>gaa-gi.</i> <i>la-y</i>	<i>wuu-</i> <i>dha-y</i>	will be (eat)ing
CTS+PRS	<i>dha-lda-</i> <i>nha</i>	<i>yana-y.</i> <i>la-nha</i>	<i>gaa-gi.</i> <i>la-nha</i>	<i>wuu-</i> <i>dha-nha</i>	is (eat)ing
CTS+PAST	<i>dha-lda-</i> <i>nhi</i>	<i>yana-y.</i> <i>la-nhi</i>	<i>gaa-gi.</i> <i>la-nhi</i>	<i>wuu-</i> <i>dha-nhi</i>	was (eat) ing
CTS+IMP	<i>dha-lda-</i> <i>ya</i>	<i>yana-y.</i> <i>la-ya</i>	<i>gaa-gi.</i> <i>la-ya</i>	<i>wuu-</i> <i>dha-ya</i>	keep (eat) ing
CTS+SUB	<i>dha-lda-</i> <i>ndaay</i>	<i>yana-y.la-</i> <i>ndaay</i>	<i>gaa-gi.</i> <i>la-ndaay</i>	<i>wuu-dha-</i> <i>ndaay</i>	when+(eat) ing

Inflection	Verb class				Gloss (Example)
	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>	
Moving continuous					
MOV+FUT	<i>dha-laa-y</i>	<i>yana-waa-y#</i>	<i>gaa-waa-y#</i>	<i>wuu-rraa-y</i>	will be (eat)ing
MOV+PRS	<i>dha-laa-nba</i>	<i>yana-waa-nba</i>	<i>gaa-waa-nba</i>	<i>wuu-rraa-nba</i>	is (eat)ing
MOV+PAST	<i>dha-laa-nbi</i>	<i>yana-waa-nbi</i>	<i>gaa-waa-nbi</i>	<i>wuu-rraa-nbi</i>	was (eat) ing
MOV+IMP	<i>dha-laa-ya</i>	<i>yana-waa-ya</i>	<i>gaa-waa-ya#</i>	<i>wuu-rraa-ya</i>	keep (eat) ing
MOV+SUB	<i>dha-laa-ndaay</i>	<i>yana-waa-ndaay</i>	<i>gaa-waa-ndaay</i>	<i>wuu-rraa-ndaay</i>	when+ (eat)ing

indicates a hypothesised form.

The functions of continuous suffixes

The **non-moving continuous** form is used:

- when the action or situation does not involve linear motion
- when the action or situation is habitual/regular/steady.state
- to show the ability to do something.

The **moving continuous** form is used:

- when the action involves linear motion
- when there is a change of state/situation
- inchoatively – to show something is beginning to happen.

Verb suffixes: Summary tables

Most of the following material is adapted from *Yaluu* (Giacon, 2017). It includes information about verb forms that are not covered in Gamilaraay 1.

The next table shows the subordinate and purposive forms of actual non-continuous verbs, as well as the simple forms already given.

Paradigm of simple YG verbs (root + one morpheme)

Verb class	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>
Gloss	eat	run	bring	give
Inflection				
FUTURE	<i>dha-li</i>	<i>banaga-y</i>	<i>gaa-gi</i>	<i>wuu-rri</i>
PAST	<i>dha-y</i>	<i>banaga-nhi</i>	<i>gaa-nhi</i>	<i>wuu-nhi</i>
IMPERATIVE	<i>dha-la</i>	<i>banaga-ya</i>	<i>gaa-nga</i>	<i>wuu-na</i>
SUBORDINATE	<i>dha-ldaay</i>	<i>banaga-ngindaay</i>	<i>gaa-ngindaay</i>	<i>wuu-dhaay</i>
SUB Cts	Continuous form+ <i>ndaay</i> , e.g. <i>dha-lda-ndaay</i>			
PURPOSIVE	<i>dha-li.gu</i>	<i>banaga-y.gu</i>	<i>gaa-gi.gu</i>	<i>wuu-rri.gu</i>

Remember the irregular imperative, *yananga*.

The next table is similar to the previous one, but just has the suffixes, not the verb roots.

YG verbs: Final inflections, including continuous subordinate

Inflection	Verb class			
	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>
FUTURE	<i>-li</i>	<i>-y</i>	<i>-gi</i>	<i>-rri</i>
PRESENT (only after continuous)		<i>-nha</i>		
PAST	<i>-y</i>	<i>-NHi</i>	<i>-NHi</i>	<i>-NHi</i>
IMPERATIVE	<i>-la</i>	<i>-yal(-nga)</i>	<i>-nga</i>	<i>-na</i>
SUBORDINATE	<i>-ldaay</i>	<i>-ngindaay</i>	<i>-ngindaay</i>	<i>-dhaay</i>
SUBORDINATE (continuous)	<i>-ndaay</i>			
PURPOSIVE	<i>-li-gu</i>	<i>-y-gu</i>	<i>-gi-gu</i>	<i>-rri-gu</i>

Upper case NH indicates that there are allomorphs: *-nhi* and *-nyi*.

The next table shows that suffixes sometimes vary, depending on the class of the stem they are attached to. The variation below is just in the first element of the suffix, a consonant. This element is called the Class Marker (or sometimes conjugation marker in other texts), CM.

Verb Class Marker examples

Verb	Gloss	Class Marker	Verb class
<i>buma-l.uwi-y</i>	will hit back	<i>l</i>	<i>L</i>
<i>banaga-w.uwi-y</i>	will run back	<i>w</i>	<i>Y</i>
<i>gubi-y.uwi-y</i>	will swim back	<i>y</i>	<i>Y</i>
<i>gaa-g.uwi-y</i>	will tack back	<i>g</i>	<i>NG</i>
<i>wuu-rr.uwi-y</i>	will give back	<i>rr</i>	<i>RR</i>

If a non-final suffix is added to a verb stem, the resulting verb is *Y* class, with one exception, *-aaba-li* 'ALL': for instance, all the verb stems created by *-CM-uwi-* in this table are *Y* class, irrespective of the class of the root.

Properties of YG verb classes

Properties	Verb class			
	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>
size	large: ca 200	large: ca 100	23	9
transitivity	mostly transitive	mostly intransitive	mixed transitivity	mixed transitivity
syllables	mostly polysyllabic	mostly polysyllabic	high proportion monosyllabic	high proportion monosyllabic
root	<i>a</i> or <i>i</i> -final	<i>a</i> or <i>i</i> -final	<i>a</i> , <i>i</i> or <i>u</i> -final	<i>a</i> , <i>i</i> or <i>u</i> -final some <i>y</i> -final

Other verb suffixes

Some of these are fairly well understood, but for some suffixes all we have is the form and a one-word gloss. In these instances we may learn more by looking at the use of similar suffixes, particularly in Wangaaybuwan. Some of the better understood suffixes are discussed in Gamilaraay 2.

Valency reducing verb suffixes

The reciprocal and reflexive suffixes derive an intransitive verb from a transitive verb.

Reciprocal and Reflexive suffixes and Class Markers

Suffix		Verb class Class Marker			
Form	Gloss	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>
<i>-ngiili-y</i>	REFlexive	∅	<i>y</i>	∅	<i>rr</i>
<i>-ngii-li</i>	REFlexive (before continuous suffix)	∅	<i>y</i>	∅	<i>rr</i>
<i>-la-y</i>	RECiprocal	∅	∅#	∅#	<i>rr</i> #

indicates a hypothesised form.

Valency increasing verb suffixes

These suffixes increase the number of arguments, things obligatorily involved. So an intransitive verb becomes transitive, a transitive verb becomes a three-place verb.

Suffix		Verb class Class Marker			
Form	Gloss	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>
<i>-li-y*</i>	Additional argument	Yes	?	Not used	
<i>-n.giili-y</i>	Additional argument	Not used	∅		<i>rr</i>

*: '?' means lengthen the preceding vowel: *buma-li* > *buma-ali-y*. *ngami-li* > *ngami-i-li-y*

A number of other valency increasing suffixes found in Chapter 8 of Giacón (2014) and in *Yaluu* are not listed here.

Suffixes with no effect on valency

(See Giacon, 2017)

As with other suffixes, some of these are well understood with many examples in the sources, while there is little information about others.

'Time' suffixes – current paradigm

Suffix		Verb class Class Marker			
Form	Typical meaning	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>
Time of day (TOD)					
<i>-ngayi-y</i>	morning	<i>l</i>	\emptyset	\emptyset	<i>rr</i>
<i>-nga-y</i>	day/afternoon	<i>l#</i>	<i>y</i>	\emptyset	<i>rr</i>
<i>-(y)-aa-y</i>	night	<i>l#</i>	<i>W#</i>	<i>g (y)</i>	<i>rr</i>
<i>-ngabi-y</i>	night	<i>l</i>	\emptyset	\emptyset	<i>rr</i>
Distance in Time (DIT)					
<i>-mayaa-y</i>	~one day distant	<i>l</i>	<i>y</i>	\emptyset	<i>rr</i>
<i>-ayi-y</i>	< ~1 week	<i>l</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>ng, b</i>	<i>rr</i>
<i>-awayi-y</i>	> ~1 week	<i>l</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>g# (y)</i>	<i>rr#</i>
Other (see section 7.5.4 in Giacon, 2014; or <i>Yaluu</i>)					
<i>-dhii-y</i>	for a long time, long time ago	<i>l, \emptyset</i>	<i>W#</i>	$\emptyset\#$	$\emptyset\#$

indicates a hypothesised form.

Derivational suffixes with no syntactic effect

Suffix		Verb class Class Marker			
Form	Gloss	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>
<i>-uwi-y</i>	BACK	<i>l</i>	<i>W*</i>	<i>g/b</i>	<i>rr</i>
<i>-aaba-li</i>	TOTAL	<i>l</i>	<i>W</i>	<i>w/b; ?y</i>	<i>rr</i>
<i>-DHa-y</i>	EAT	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset

The suffixes below are not well understood. There is generally limited evidence for the suffix.

Suffix		Verb class Class Marker			
Form	Gloss	<i>L</i>	<i>Y</i>	<i>NG</i>	<i>RR</i>
<i>-ngila-y</i>	TOGETHER	∅	∅	∅	<i>rr</i>
<i>-mayi-y</i>	UP	<i>l</i>	<i>y</i>	∅	<i>rr</i>
<i>-Nami-y</i>	WANT	∅	∅	∅	∅
<i>-mi-y</i>	DARE	<i>l</i>	<i>W</i>	∅	<i>rr</i>
<i>-NHumi-y</i>	BEFORE	<i>l</i>	∅	∅	<i>rr</i>
<i>-dhiya-li</i>	AFTER	∅	∅	∅	∅

*Upper-case *W* indicates that the CM is *w* after *a* and *u*, and *y* after *i*.

No syntactic effect means that the transitivity of the verb is not changed, nor the number of things necessarily involved with the verb (the argument structure, to use a linguistic term).

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