

# Linguistic conventions

1, 2, 3	first, second and third person
2	dual (hence 22s = second person dual subject, 22.NOM second person dual nominative; 12s = you and I subject)
3	plural (hence 23s means second person plural subject, 13NOM means first person plural nominative)
~	alternates with
*	reconstruction
ACC	accusative case
ERG	ergative case
FUT	future tense
NOM	nominative case
Ñ	laminal nasal unspecified as to whether palatal or dental
O	object (hence 1O = first person object 'me')
Ø	zero marking
PST	past tense
S	subject
TH	laminal stop unspecified as to whether palatal or dental

## Orthography

The neutral unstressed vowel schwa, written [ə] in phonetic script, is represented as /e/ in the sections of the book written or compiled by Peter Sutton, following the conventions published in Sutton (1995a), except when using the Wik-Mungkan script established by the Summer Institute of Linguistics (Kilham et al. 1986), in which schwa is represented as /a/.

In the chapters written by Ken Hale he uses [ə] in attestations from less analysed languages, and zero in the case of Wik languages (e.g. he writes [wuʔəŋ] ‘whistled’ as wuʔnh).

Schwa does need to be indicated in Wik languages because of the need to distinguish CC from CəC. The following examples illustrate the point:

CC	CəC
thalp	thalepal
yaalp	kaalep
kulp	ngalep
milng	ngaleng
ngalnh	pulenh
punyp	inyep
inm	punem
mayng	kuyeng
punng	nganeng

An unsolved mystery here is that in the Wik English of adults in the 1970s, schwa was rare or non-existent. ‘Totem’ was pronounced [tótam] and ‘people’ as [pí:pal], for example. This evidence may reflect on the status of schwa in the Wik varieties.

Sutton renders initial and intervocalic /ñ/ as /ny/ and syllable and word-final /ñ/ as /yn/. Hence ‘stone’ in Wik-Ngathan, phonemically /kupiñm/, is spelled /kupiynm/, and ‘big’ in Wik-Ngathan, phonemically /awəñ/, is spelled /aweyn/ as in the place Uthuk Aweyn ‘Big Lake’. R.M.W. Dixon (2002:xxx) uses /nj/ for the palatal nasal.

Special phonetic symbols in Ken Hale’s chapters and here come from the International Phonetic Association symbol inventory.<sup>1</sup>

1 [www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/content/full-ipa-chart](http://www.internationalphoneticassociation.org/content/full-ipa-chart), accessed 13 September 2019.

## Linguistic variety abbreviations

Ad	Adithinngithigh
Ag	Agu Tharrngele
Al	Wik-Alken
An	Andjingith
Ar	Arrithinngithigh
At	Alngith
Ay	Ayapathu
CC	China Camp Muluriji
Dw	Ndwa'ngith
El	Wik-Elken
Ep	Wik-Ep
Gi	Giramay
I/P	Iyanh/Pakanh
In	Wik-lincheyn
It	Wik-lit
Iy	Wik-Iiyanh aka Kug-Iyanh
Iyi	Wik-Iiyanyi
Iyn	Wik-Iiyeyn
Ja	Japukay
Ji	Jirrbal (dialect of Dyirbal)
Ka	Kaanju
Ke	Wik-Keyenganh
Kp	Koko Pera
Kr	Kungkara
La	Latumngith
Li	Linngithigh
Lu	Luthigh
Ma	Kugu Mangk
Mam	Mamngayth
Mb	Mbiywom

LINGUISTIC ORGANISATION AND NATIVE TITLE

Me	Wik-Me'enh
Mh	Mungkanhu
Ml	Muluriji
Mm	Kugu Muminh
Mn	Wik-Mungkan
Mp	Mpalicanh
Mt	Mamangathi
Mu	Kugu Mu'inh
Na	Anathangayth
Nd	Ndra'ngith
Nk	Ngkoth
Nn	Wik-Ngathan
Nr	Wik-Ngatharr
Nrw	Ndrwa'ngayth
Og	Ogonjan
Pa	Wik-Paach
Pk	Pakanh
Rn	Ndrangith
Ta	Kuuk Thaayorre
Ti	Wik-Thint
Tr	Trotj
Ty	Thyanngayth
Ug	Kug-Ugbanh
Ur	Uradhi
Uw	Kug-Uwanh
Wa	Ngwangathi
Ya	Kuuku-Ya'u – Umpila
Yd	Yidiny
Yi	Kugu Yi'anh
Yin	Yinwum
Yl	Kuuk-Yala?
Ym	Kuku Yimijirr

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