

# Abbreviations and conventions

## Abbreviations of sources

<b>AIAS</b> Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies	<b>Ga</b> Gardner 1854
<b>AIATSIS</b> Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies	<b>H</b> Holmer 1983
<b>B</b> Birch 1873	<b>Ha</b> Hardcastle 1946–7
<b>Ba</b> Bannister 1986	<b>Hi</b> Hinchcliffe 1890
<b>Bd</b> Ballard 2007	<b>Hk</b> Hockings 1884
<b>Be</b> Bell 1934	<b>Hn</b> Hanlon 1931
<b>Bl</b> Blackman 1900	<b>Hp</b> Harper 1894
<b>Bn</b> Bensted 1924	<b>Hw</b> Howitt 1904; Pitt Rivers Museum 2012
<b>Bu</b> Bunce 1846–47	<b>J</b> Jefferies 2011
<b>Ca</b> Cadell c.1900	<b>Ja</b> Jackson 1937
<b>Cl</b> Clunie 1839	<b>K</b> Kite & Wurm 2004
<b>Cu</b> Curr 1887	<b>Kd</b> Kidd 2001
<b>CW</b> Colliver & Woolston 1975, 1978	<b>L</b> Lauterer 1891, 1895
<b>D</b> Donovan 1877, 1888a–d, 1895	<b>La</b> Latham 1852
<b>DF</b> Darragh & Fensham 2013	<b>Le</b> Leichhardt 1842–44
<b>E</b> Eipper 1841a–c, 1986	<b>Lg</b> Lang 1846, 1847
<b>F</b> Flint 1960	<b>Ln</b> Lenet 1904
<b>Fi</b> Finch 1842	<b>M</b> Meston 1867–1960, 1894, 1895, 1923a–c, 1931a–b, 1984, 1986a, 1986b
<b>FNSI</b> Stephens & Sharp 2009	<b>Ma</b> Mathew 1910
<b>G</b> Gibson 1863, 1882	<b>Mac</b> Macarthur & Moore 1867
	<b>MB</b> Moreton Bay 1838

**MMEIC** Minjerribah  
Moorgumpin Elders in Council

**N** NNW 1868

**P** Petrie 1902, 1904,

**Q** State of Queensland 2022

**QYAC** Quandamooka  
Yoolooburrabee Aboriginal  
Corporation and Queensland  
Parks and Wildlife Service and  
Partnerships 2021

**R** Ridley 1855, 1875, 1887, 1986

**RB** Radcliffe-Browne 1930

**Ro** Roth 1897, 1910

**S** Steele 1984

**Sh** Sharpe 2020

**Su** Suttor 1897

**T** Turner 1861

**Th** Threlkeld 1846

**Ti** Tindale 1974

**TK** Tennant-Kelly 2011

**W** Watkins 1891, 1984, 1986;  
Watkins & Hamilton 1887

**Wa** Watson 1943

**We** Welsby 1916

**Wi** Winterbotham 1950, 1957

**Wu** Wurm 1960

## Linguistic abbreviations

**1** first person

**2** second person

**3** third person

**ABL** ablative case

**ACC** accusative case

**ALL** allative case

**ATEL** atelicity-marking suffix

**BACK** suffix indicating motion  
back the way one came

**C** consonant

**CAUS** causative suffix

**CHARACT** nominalising suffix

**CONT** continuative suffix

**DEST** suffix describing motion  
to a location

**DIST** distal

**DU** dual

**DUR** durative case

**EMPH** emphatic

**ERG** ergative case

**EXCL** exclusive

**F** feminine suffix

**FUT** future tense

**IMP** imperative

**INCH** inchoative verbalising suffix

**IPA** International Phonetic  
Alphabet

**IPFV** imperfective

**LOC** locative case

**MED** medial

**NEG** negation

**NOM** nominative case

**NP** noun phrase; syntactic phrase  
headed by a noun

**OBLG** suffix indicating obligation

**PL** plural

<b>POSS</b> possessive case or determiner	<b>RTP</b> clause relativising suffix
<b>PROX</b> proximal	<b>SAE</b> Standard Australian English
<b>PRS</b> present tense	<b>SBJV</b> subjunctive suffix
<b>PST</b> past tense	<b>SG</b> singular
<b>PURP</b> purposive suffix	<b>SONG</b> particle in songs
<b>Q</b> interrogative particle marking questions	<b>STATE</b> suffix that forms stative verbs
<b>REFL</b> reflexive suffix	<b>V</b> vowel
<b>RNP</b> NP relativising suffix	<b>VERY</b> suffix adding emphasis

## Linguistic conventions

- // Slashes indicate phonological representation (the underlying sounds of a word).
- [ ] Square brackets indicate phonetic representation (how a word sounds acoustically).
- The hyphen marks morpheme boundaries. That is, it separates stems from suffixes and appears between morphemes in compounds and reduplicated forms. In Part 2: Dictionary, hyphens are not used with suffixes or compounds and only appear in reduplicated forms.
- = The equal sign marks a clitic boundary and occurs before the clitics =*bu* and =*gu*.

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