

Ngandi-Nunggubuyu

Ngandi	PP	PC	PR	FUT	POT	NEG
Nunggubuyu	Past1	Past2	NPast2	NPast1	Evit	
Ngdi Thematic	dak-dhi	dak-dhu+ngi	dak-dhu+ni	dak-dhu+ng	dak-dhu+ngan	dak-dhi-tj
Ngdi -dha-	goltj+ji	goltj+ja+ngi	goltj+ja+ni	goltj+ja+ng	goltj+ja+ngan	goltj+ji-tj
WBY *-dha- (A2)	yarl-dhi+ny	yarl-dha+ngi	yarl-dhi:-'	yarl-dha+ng	yarl-dha+ngan	
Ngdi Inch, Refl, Recip, wakgi 'return' (3a)	wakgi+ny	wakgi+ni	wakgi+na	wakgi+ng	wakgi+ngun	wakgi-tj
gure 'to go hunting' (3b)	??	gure+ni	gure+na	gure+n	gure+ngun	gure-tj
WBY Refl (I1)	+i+ny	+i:+ni	+i:+na	+i+ny	+i+ngun	
Recip (I2)	+i+ny	+i:+ni	+i:+na	+a+ng	+i+ngun	
Ngdi FACT <i>yelekga</i> - 'make a hole', <i>bennga</i> - 'step on'	yelekgi+ny	yelekgi+ri	yelekga+na	yelekga+rang	yelekgi+ni	yelekgi-tj
Ngdi Caus guba-, nima- 'hold'	nimu+ng	nimi+ri	nima+na	nima+rang	nimi+ni	nimi-tj
WBY FACT (A1), * <i>bannga</i> - 'dance'	ga+ny	ga:-'	ga+na	ga+ng	ga+ngun	
WBY [ni]ma 'hold' (A1)	nima+ny	nima:-'	nima+na	nima+ng	nima+ngun	

	PP	PC	PR	FUT	POT/EVIT	NEG
Ngdi ga- 'carry'	ga+ng	ga+ndi	ga+ntjini	ga+n	ga+ntjan	ga-tj
WBY [war]ga- 'take' (N class)	ga+ng	ga+ndi	ga+ntji:	ga+ng	ga+ntjan	
Ngdi 6 garu 'chase'	gar+i	garu+ngi	garu+ni	garu+ng	garu+ngan	gari-tj
WBY no corr						
Ngdi 'hear'	nga+ng	nga+ni	nga+tjjini	nga+n	nga+tjjan	nga-tj
Ngdi 'see'	na+y	na+ni	na+tjjini	na+n	na+tjjan	na-tj
Ngdi 'eat'	ngo+ng	ngu+ni	ngu+tjjini	ngu+nung	ngu+tjjan	ngu+tdhi-tj
Ngdi 'give'	wo+y	wo+ni	wo+tjjini	wo+nung	wo+tjjan	wo-tj
WBY 'hear', 'see', 'ear'	[ya]ngang, nany, ngang,	[ya]nga+ni	[ya]nga+yi:	[ya]nga+ng	[ya]nga+yan	
'give'	[y]any ~ +any	+u+ni	+u+yi	+u+ny	+u+yan	
Ngdi 'pick up'	ma+y	ma+ngi	ma+ni	mi+yang	ma+ngan	ma-tj
'chop'	dho+ng	dho+ngi	dho+ni	dho+ng	dho+ngan	dho-tj
WBY 'pick up/get' (A3)	mi+ny	ma+ngi	ma+ni	ma+ng	ma+ngan	
'chop'	lhi+ny	lha+ngi	lha+ni	lhi+ny	lha+ngan	
Ngdi 'put'	yu+ng	yu+ri	yo+ngana	yi+yang	yo+ngini	yo+ngi-tj
'bite', 'burn'	ba+ng	ba+ri, bari-bari	ba+ngana	bi+yang	ba+ngini	ba+ngi-tj
WBY-yu- 'make'	yu+ng	yu+nga:	yu+ngana	ya+ng	yu+nga+ngun	
-ba- 'bite'	ba+ng	ba+nga:	ba+ngana	ba+ng	ba+nga+ngun	
-na- 'burn (tv)'						

	PP	PC	PR	FUT	POT/EVIT	NEG
Ngdi 'hit'	boo+m	bu+ni	bu+mana	bu+nung	bo+mini	?bu+ydhi-tj
WBY (MA class) 'hit'	ba+ng	bi+ni	bu+mana	bi+ny	bu+ma+ngun	
Ngdi 'stand'	dhi+nginy	dhi	dhu+rda	dhi-nyang	dho+row	dhi+ngi-tj
'sit'	ni+nginy	nii	nu+rda	ni+nyang	no+row	ni+ngi-tj
'sleep'	yo+nginy	yo+y	yu+rda	yi+nyang	yo+ngini	yo+ngi-tj
G 'be standing'	lha+ngany	lha+y ~ lhi	lha+ra	lha+ngang	lha+n	
'sit' -nga-1	burra+ngany	burri	burra:	burra+ngang	burra+n	
'sleep'	yi+ngany	ya+y ~ yi	ya+ra	yi+ngang	ya+n	

Ngandi POT corresponds to Wby EVIT.

Notes.

Ngandi class 6, which includes garu- 'chase', jarrpbaru- 'poke', burru- 'smell', watdhu- 'abandon' has no corresponding class in Wby. These verbs all end in ru, rru or dhu and have identical paradigms to the thematic class ending in the auxiliary -dhu-. It seems likely that these verbs are old thematics which have elided the onset of the auxiliary -dhu- following a coronal liquid/glide, a cluster which is banned in Ngkn and many other languages. The verb watdhu- has distinct forms in the PCon and Fut watdhu+ri (an alternative to watdhu+ngi) and watdhu+rung.

Causative.

In Wby, the Causative (where known) is always -jga- (+A1 inflections). In Ngdi, the Causative stem varies between a stem in +nh-guba+ and one in

+guba+ alone (+class 4 inflections, ≠ Wby class A1)

Stative/Transitive alternations.

In both Ngdi and Wby (and Ngkn and Rmba) verbs of state (sit, stand, lie (and in Ngkn-Rmba also 'hang')) can be derived as transitive verbs by being inflected as verbs of another class. In Wby, this is done by inflecting these verbs in Class A2. In Ngandi, the only state verb which still retains this alternation is 'stand', which alternates between *-dhu-* (state) and *-dha-* (transitive). As in Ngkn, the transitive form cannot appear alone, but must take a coverb (*jap-* in both languages).

In Wby, according to Heath (1984:418), there are 'about twenty' intransitive verbs in the NGA1 class (the class which includes burra- 'sit' but not the other stance verbs) which have a transitive/causative counterpart in *-dha- (A2).

In both Ngdi and Wby, the class inflected with *-dha-* (erstwhile in Wby) is one of the largest. The largest class in Ngandi is *-dhu-* (and this is the class of loans from Kriol), but the largest class in Wby is *-dha-* (which lacks *-dhu-* as an auxiliary), and this is the loanword verb class also (Heath 1984:418).