

Language Analysis		Text: Wurrki'puy Dhäwu		Teachers:		Date:				
Analysis of the text	Nouns		Verbs (doing words)		Adjectives and Adverbs (describing words)		Conjunctions (joining words)			
	<p>Wäṅa (Places) bawala/mirri/ṅur (anywhere) ḍiitji (bush) gathul' (mangroves) gapu (water / sea) guḷun (billabong)</p> <p>Wurrki' (Flowers) dhalpi (cabbage palm flowers) dhanggi (cocky apple) dharrangulk (red-flowering kurrajong) djaḷatjaḷa (swamp banksia) guṅurru' (Darwin woollybutt Flower) gāṅa (wild passionfruit) lämbarr (turkey bush / starflower) lumbi-lumbi (octopus bush) luṅiny (Cardwell cabbage) munydjutj (green plum) ṅāṅ'ka-bakarra (Kakadu plum) rretha (northern milkwood) rowu (goat's foot creeper) wäkwak (waterlily) wärrkarr (spider lily) yawuny (fern-leaved grevillea) yukuwa (wild cow pea)</p>		<p>Natha (Foods) burruwu (young shark) ganguri (yams) getkit mapu' (seagull eggs) guku (honey) gurruṁatṭji (magpie geese) ḷatjin' (mangrove worms) māḍi (crayfish) maranydjalk (stingray) maypal (shellfish) miyapunu (turtle) miyapunu mapu' (turtle eggs) ṅamura (oysters) nyoka' (crabs) ṅarirri' (fish) yuṅuṅaḷi (black-lipped oyster)</p> <p>Seasons Dharratharra (cool dry season) Dhuluḍur' (pre wet season) Guṅmul (mid wet season) Mayaltha (wet season) Miḍawarr (end of wet season) Rarranhdharr (hot, dry season) Wolmay (build up)</p>		<p>Primary ga (present cont.) maḷṅ'maram (find) mārram (collect) nhāma (see)</p>		bawala (any, all kinds of) mala (plural, group of) yan (only)		ga (and)	
			Demonstratives		Time Words		Genre (text type)			
			Pronouns							
		dhuwal (this, here) ṅuli (usually, habitual marker)		walu (time) ṅatha ṅamakuli'ṅu (harvesting time)		Narrative				
		napurr (we, plural exclusive)								
Word study for the unit	Sounds/ Rirrakay		Syllables/ Djilabul		Sight Words		Suffixes		Punctuation	
	e.g. initial sounds, focus sounds		e.g. initial syllables, focus syllables		Words to focus on and learn from the text		-mirri (possessing) -ny / -nydja / -nha (emphasis) -ṅur/a (at, on, in) -puy (of, about) -wuṅ (from) -y / -yu (time marker eg: Guṅmulyu waluy)		. ,	

Teaching focus idea: Some of the word/suffix combos involve moving the glottal stop to after the suffix eg: WURRKIW'. This happens when the suffix is not a whole syllable on its own (y, w, ny etc) - i.e. the glottal stop must go at the end of a syllable, so it moves to after the suffix sound.