Language Analysis	Text: \	othu Matha-`	Yalwu Dj	älthin Teac	hers:	Date:
Nouns		Pronouns		Verbs (doing words)	Adjectives and Adverbs (describing words)	Conjunctions (joining words)
Gurrutu (Peopl Bäpa (father) Gäthu (child)	e / Kin) nal grandfather) dson) I grandfather) mullet) tingray) sh, generic) u' (turtle eggs) neric) undi) ullet) sed-flowering sionfruit) ot creeper) lily)	nhe (you) nali (we, dual inclusive) nayi (he, she, it) Questions V	Pronoun forms		·	

	Seasons bärra' – West wind Dhuludur' – pre wet season Gunmul – mid wet season Mayaltha – wet season Midawarr – end of wet season Namakuli'numirra – harvest time Rarranhdharr – hot, dry season				
Word study for the unit	Sounds/ Rirrakay e.g. initial sounds, focus sounds	Syllables/ Djilabul e.g. initial syllables, focus syllables	Sight Words Words to focus on and learn from the text	-gu / -ku / -w / -wu (for, possessive) -lil / -lila (to, towards) -mirr / -mirra / -mirri (possessing eg: mäṇa'mirr walu - time of shark) -'mirrinu (kinship marker) -nha / -ny (object of a transitive verb) -ny / -nydja / -n /-dja / -nha (emphasis) -wuy (of, about) -y (agent eg: bäpa'mirrinuy /time marker eg: bärray')	Punctuation , , "" ! -

Teaching focus ideas: suffixes – a number of words have 2-3 suffixes all attached eg: GARKUYI / W / NHA and ŊÄŊŪI / 'MIRRIŊU / Y / DJA. Several of the word/suffix combos involve moving the glottal stop to after the suffix eg: WURRKIW' AND BÄRRAY'. 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.