

Language Analysis		Text: Rägudhay dhäkay-ñakul ñayañu rumbalyu		Teachers:	Date:	
Analysis of the text	Nouns	Pronouns		Verbs (doing words)	Adjectives and Adverbs (describing words)	Conjunctions (joining words)
	<p>People bäpa (father) ditja (teacher) djamarrkuḷi' (children) gurrutu (family) gutharra (grandchild) ḷundu (friend) märi (grandmother) ñalapaḷ (elder) ñänḍi (mother) Rägudha (name) yothu (child)</p> <p>Places airport class / classroom Darwin wäña (house) wukirri (school) wupitj (office)</p> <p>Things batjikuḷ (bike) biḷayin (plane) buku (face) daybuḷ (table) dhäwu (story) djäma (work) djiya (chair) goñ (hand) gumurr (chest) ḷuku (foot) mat ñayañu (feeling/emotion) rumbal (body) wakal (game)</p>	<p>mañḍa (they, dual) nhe (you, singular) ñarra (I, me) ñayi (he, she, it) walal (they, plural)</p>	<p>Pronoun forms mañḍangal (with them, dual) nhanñu (his, hers, its) nhanukal (with him, her or it) ñanya (him, her or it, object) walalany (they, more than 2, object)</p>	<p><i>See table below for more details</i> bäyim (buy) bitjan / bitjarr (like this) buku-bakmarañal (replied) buku-gurrupar (gave thanks) buḷ'yurr (played) buna (arrive) ḍawa'yun (turn around) dhäkay-ñakul / dhäkay-ñänha (feel, sense) dhu (event has yet to occur) djäl (like, want) ga / gan (cont. marker) galkirri (fall over) galkuna (wait) gäma / gäñal (carry) gan (past cont.) gäñala (carried) gulmaram (stop, create) gung'a'yurr (helped) lakaraman (tell) lakañala (told) marñgithirra (learn) marrtji (walk, go) marrtjin (went) nhäma / nhänha (see, look) nhina (sit, live) ñäkul (heard) ñäthin (cried) ñayañu-wutthuna (frustrate) ñayathañal (held) ñorranha (slept) ñurrkanha (throw) riñimap (ring on phone) roñiyirra (returned) rur'marañal (lifted up) wañḍirr (run) wañanan (said) warku'yuna (tease)</p>	<p>balan (possibly/might, could, should) balanya (like) bawala (any) bäy (maybe) bäyñu (none, nothing, empty) bukmak (all) ḍäl (strong) dharrwa (many) djinağa (inside) galki (close, soon) ḷiya-djambatj (clever) mala (plural, group of) manymak (good, okay) mirithinan / mirithirr(a) (very – takes form of verb which it intensifies) ñoy (under, low) warrpam (all) wiripu (different, other) wiyin' (long) yaka (no, not) yan (only) yuṭa (new)</p> <p>Emotions djawaryurra (tired) goñmirriyirra (happy, excited) gora (shame, embarrassed) maḍakarritjthirra (angry) ñayañu-bitjunmirr (tense) ñayañu-bungatthurra (joyful) ñayañu-djulñithin (proud) ñayañu-latjuyirra (happy, calm) ñayañu-mulkathinan (safe)</p>	<p>bala (then) benur/yiny (then, from there) bili (because) ga (and) yurr (furthermore)</p>

		Questions Words	Demonstratives	Time Words	Genre (text type)
			dhika (somewhere here) dhiyal (this/here place) dhuwal (this) dhuwali (that/there - nearby) ŋuli (habitual marker, usually) ŋunhi (that/there) ŋunhili/yin (that/there place)	gāthur (today) walu (day)	Narrative
				Expressions muka (right? Indeed) yo (yes, right)	
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	-dhu / -y / -yu (agent, instrument) -dja / -nydja / -tja / -n / -ny / - yi (emphasis/focus) -kurr (through, by means of) -lil / -lila (to, towards) -mirri (with, having, full of – changes noun or verb to adjective) -'mirriŋu (kinship suffix) -nha / -ny (object of a transitive verb – only if object is a person) -nha / -na / -a (focus or marks a sequence) -ŋur / -ŋura (on, at, in) -puy (about, originating from) -thin / -thirr(a) (become – changes adjectives & nouns to verbs) -w / -(ra)w (possessive, for) -wal (with, towards – a person) -wun (from – a person)	. , ! " "

Word study ideas

Create a table of verbs – fill in verbs from the story into Primary, Secondary, Tertiary and Quaternary and then fill in the gaps.

- sort into verb groups (or this might need to be done first as it will determine how the verb changes form). Look at the patterns of how each verb group changes form.
- sort into transitive and intransitive verbs (an intransitive verb has no object; a transitive verb requires an object to express a complete thought). Discuss how whether a verb is transitive or intransitive affects use of agent suffix (y, yu, thu, dhu) and object suffix (nha, ny).
- older students can add English translations

Use blank table below or the version where verbs from the text have been entered to get you started.

Useful resources: CDU online dictionary and *Gupapuyŋu Verbs and Other Words* book.

List the English words, and the words borrowed from English but written with Yolŋu orthography (English: airport, class, classroom, Darwin; Borrowed words: ditja, wupitj, batjikul, biḷayin, daybul, djiya, buyim, riŋimap). Discuss the use of these words in Yolŋu Matha.

How many forms of Rägudha's name can you find? (ie with different suffixes). What do the different suffixes mean?

- Rägudha/y/dja; Rägudha/n; Rägudha/nha/n; Rägudha/wal; Rägudha/w/nha

Create lists of body parts and emotions from the text (do with students from the book, teacher can check against language analysis). Can you place the emotions onto a drawing of the body? (eg: use large butcher's paper together then smaller sheets for individual work). Add additional body part and emotion words that the class can think of.

- The suffixes that many emotion words have that make them verbs and thus change form for tense etc. Compare to English emotion words.
- Many emotions are compound words beginning with **märr-** (emotional state) **ŋayaŋu-** (inner state) and **ŋoy-** (inner quality). See *Gupapuyŋu Godu-Mayali'mirri Dhäruk ga Dhäwu Mala* for more information and examples.

Create lists of kinship terms (gurrutu) from the text. Can you organise them into reciprocal pairs? What other kinship terms can you add?

Primary I	Secondary II	Tertiary III	Quaternary IV <i>often +raw = for the purpose of/because of</i>	English	Transitive/ Intransitive
Group 1					
bäyim				buy	Intr.
riṅimap				ring (on phone)	Tr.
Group 2					
galkirri				fall	Intr.
marrtji		marrtjin		go, come	Intr.
		ṅäthin		cry	Intr.
Group 3					
buna				arrive	Intr.
ga		gan		continuous marker	
gora				shy, ashamed, embarrassed	Intr.
nhina				sit, stay, live	Intr.
			ṅorranha	sleep, lie down	Intr.
		waṅan(an)		talk, say, ask	Tr/Intr
Group 4					
		djälthin		want, like	Intr.
goṅmirriyirr(a)				happy, excited	Intr.
maḍakarritjthirr(a)				angry	Intr.
marṅgithirr(a)				learn	Intr.
mirithirr		mirithin		very, intensifies verbs, takes their form	
		ṅayaṅu-djulṅithin		proud	
ṅayaṅu-latjuyirra				feeling calm	Intr.
		ṅayaṅu-mulkathinan		feeling safe	Intr.
royiyirr(a)				return, stay	Intr.
waṅdirr				run, go quickly	Intr.
Group 5					
		buḷ'yurr		play	Intr.
ḍawa-yun				look back, look aside	Intr.
		djawaryurr(a)		tired, depressed, bored	Intr.
galkun(a)				wait	Intr.
		gungga'yurr		help	Tr.
		ṅayaṅu-bungatthurr(a)		feeling joyful, refreshed, relaxed	Intr.

ṅayaṅu-wutthun(a)				frustrate (someone)	Tr.
warku'yun(a)				annoy, tease, mock	Tr.
Group 6					
		buku-gurrupar		thank	Tr.
Group 7					
		buku-bakmaraṅal		answer	Intr.
gäma		gäṅal(a)		carry	Tr.
gulmaram				stop, create	Tr.
lakaram(an)		lakaṅal(a)		tell	Tr.
nhäma			nhänha	see	Tr.
		rur'maraṅal		lift	Tr.
Group 8					
			ṅurrkanha	throw	Tr.
Irregular Verbs					
bitjan		bitjarr		(do or say) like this	Intr.
		dhäkay-ṅäkul	dhäkay-ṅänha	feel, sense	Tr.
		ṅäkul		hear, listen	Tr.
		ṅayathaṅal		hold, touch, reach, have	Tr.

Primary I	Secondary II	Tertiary III	Quaternary IV	English	Transitive/ Intransitive
Group 1					
Group 2					
Group 3					
Group 4					
Group 5					
Group 6					
Group 7					
Group 8					
Irregular Verbs					