

prefaced by the corresponding semi-vowel, so that one hears Ji-, Vu- and apart from sporadic occurrences of a-, other vowels do not appear initially in most languages. Hence it is not necessary to presuppose V- or VC- as an original syllable type.

### iii. The CA Basic Word List.

The list that follows is safely to be recognised as Common Australian, whether or not it is also Original Australian, though the supposition is that it was also the latter. It is a conservative list, and a word is not entered in it unless it is documented in practically all the states of the present Commonwealth. In some instances it has been necessary to accept two words, e.g. <sup>32</sup>naman and <sup>35</sup>bibi, 'breast'. One or other may show a transferred meaning which cannot now be identified as original, e.g. <sup>35</sup>bibi occurs also in the meanings of both 'mother' and 'father', the one in Western Australia, the other in Queensland; but <sup>32</sup>naman never shows these variations. It is impossible now to penetrate to the original and be decisive about it.

The list has been arranged alphabetically by subject groups rather than purely alphabetically at this stage. Each word is illustrated by representative languages from different parts of the Continent, and the following list of abbreviations will give the languages most generally quoted. Others, when used, will be given in full. They are more or less in the order of resemblance to the postulated CA root form. All the main areas are accounted for in each case, together with notes of the absence of any particular language from any area. In many instances further details can be culled from the lists in Schmidt's Gliederung or Capell, 1940. After the CA list is given a series of regional lists, whose values in terms of possible CA origins are then discussed.

The following is the list of abbreviations used:

Am = Amaru, W.A.	GE = Groote Eylandt, N.T.
An = Andgerebina Qld.	Gi = Gidja, W.A.
Anj = Anjula, Qld.	Glg = Galgadu:n, Qld.
Ar = Aranda.	Gm = Gamilaroi, N.S.W.
Arb = Arabana.	Gmb = Gumbaingar, N.S.W.
Awb = Awabagal.	Gmr = Gamaraigal, N.S.W.
	Go = Gogai, Qld.
B = Bidong., W.A.	Gun = Gunwingu, N.T.
Ban = Bandjalong, N.S.W.	
Bng = Bangala, S.A.	Jn = Jandjinang, N.T.
Brab = Brabirawurung, Vic.	Jng = Jangundja, C.A.
Buan = Buan, N.T.	Jrn = Jarnaru, N.T.
Bun = Bunaba, W.A.	
Dar = Darawa:l, N.S.W.	M = Manu, N.Q.
Dg = Darginjung, N.S.W.	Mnl = Mangala, W.A.
Di = Dieri, S.A.	Mrg = Margu, N.T.
Dng = Dangbon, N.T.	Md = Midagudi, Qld.
Drg = Dargudi, W.A.	Mngk = Munggan, Cape York
Dj = Djäru, W.A.	
Djd = Djadjala, Vic.	Nar = Narrinyeri, S.A.
Djrb = Djirbal, N.Q.	NK = Northern Kimberley
	Nga = Ngadjunna, W.A.

Ddj = Dadjuri	W = Wadjandi, W.A.
Dn = Dunawa:l	WD = Western Desert
Ptj = Pitjantjatjara	Wir = Wiradjuri
Ptt = Pittapitta (Bidabida)	Wl = Walmeri
Rnb = Ranbarju	Wu = Wudja:wuru
SEQ = South-east Queensland (*)	Wul = Wulamba group
SW = south-west of W.A.	Yd = Yodayoda
TSI = Torres Straits Is.	Yr = Yaroinga

(\*) This group generally embraces Kabi, Wakka, Yugumbir, Yugurambul and sometimes other languages.

GROUP 1: Parts of the Body.

Beard, frequently also or in variation, chin, and sometimes moustache. Root <sup>3</sup>nanga(r).

-angar, Jiwadja; nanga: WD, with some occurrences of nangur (Jilbaridja, Walmeri), nangur (Dargudi); nangurba Ptj (with noun ending -ba), nolju (Maajala); na:nga, Gunian; anga, Ptt; munga, Wudjur (Rain Forest); nanje, Dj; in-nanja, Ar.

In Wul. there is a variant, da-warag, 'mouth hair', found in NK (Ungarinyin, da-wuru), Bunaba da-wuru) and in Arnhem Land Gunwingu, gundaj djawurg. This seems to be a development in the far north.

Breast. Two roots are found both widespread, 1. <sup>3</sup>naman; 2. <sup>3</sup>bibi.

1. <sup>3</sup>naman. Naman, Wakka, SEQ; namu(n), NK; namun, Djirbal, Mamu, Dadja (Rain Forest); namana, Njigina, Maajala; nama, very scattered: B, Djaru, Maajala; Dieri, Ddj; Yugumbir (SEQ); namu, Wir; nami-njan, In, Dar.; naban, Darginjan; ama = mother, Ptt; numu, Djaberdjaber (Dampier Land); njo:nju, Kantju (CpYk).

2. <sup>3</sup>bibi (1) = breast: largely in W.A.; ibi, Ptj, Jankundjara; baba, Munkan, but also = 'mother'; (2) bibi in WD; webe, Anjula; baba, Munkan (CpYk); Wul, Gunavidji; papa(i), Kantju (CpYk); (3) = 'father': Gundjun (CpYk); Yimidar biba (CpYk); Bangala (S. A.) babi; Gemaraiga:l (Sydney), bija.

Ear. Root <sup>3</sup>binan. Found as such SEQ, Yugurambul also bidna; bina, WD, Ptj, Gn, Wunamara, Midagudi (Qld); Idin and Wudjur (Rain Forest); binag, Bandjalong; bina-nari, Dg; wina = hear, Gn; and possibly also Ar. Yaroinga and Andegerebina, ilba.

Excrement, root <sup>3</sup>gunan, apparently also 'anus', as this meaning is as common as the other and it is impossible to say which is basic. In the full form, only Brab. appears, transcribed as gwanan by R.H. Matthews; the normal form is guna, WD, GM, Dg, Dj, Ptt, SEQ, Munkan and Dadja (Rain Forest) amongst many others; gudna, (Ddj), gudnana; wuna, W; wono, Galgadu:n; undo., Midagudi, Wunamara; gura, Djaru; ana Yr adna, Andegerebina.

Eye, root <sup>\*</sup>mirin. The reason for this particular form of the root rather than, say, <sup>\*</sup>mili, was discussed in the introduction to this section. The word is of very wide occurrence, and has long been recognised as a CA word; hence only some examples are given here, e.g., mir, Wu; mil, SW (with singular suffix -ba in Ngadi mil-ba, Djäru mil-wa), Wir.; mi, Gm; Gmb: Ngeimba: Gmr: Wunamara; Wul; mi, Anj; Ptt; SEQ; mem-ba, GE (with suffix as above); -mim, Gunw.; i-mum, Jarman; im, Maŋe·ri, Uŋinang; me, Dar; ma'e, Muŋkan; mil-di, Galgadu:n; ni-mil-gar, Njigina; ni-mi-n, Jaur; mulu, Bun, Gi; -mbul, NK.

Foot, root <sup>\*</sup>dinan is almost universal except in Dampier Land - which misses a considerable number of CA words. There is wide interchange of d-, d, dj but not d as the initial consonant: djinan, Wu, Wir, Darugu, Bn; dina, Gm; Ptt; Goa; djina, SW, WD, Djä, Gmb (also ginna here) and Rain Forest Djirbal, Mamu, Idin, Dadja, Wundjur; jina, Ptj, Dadjurma, Amarü; dina, Go; didna, Dieri, Dadjeri, Arabana; döni, Nar; dudnai, Meyu; dana, Dar, Dg, Darug; djana In, Yd, Midagudi; djanj, Brab; dina, Bun, Guni-an; dinan, Gi; -dane, Gun, Bun, Darbun; djanana, Rnb; idjen, Jarman; djana, Gmb.

Hand, root <sup>\*</sup>maran. Maran, Nungubuju; malan, Gi; mara, WD, Gm, Go, Gupu Neumba, Ptt, &; mara-mal, Dar; mara-nga, In, Darugu, Meyu, Bangala; mala, Djäru, Mudbura, Maljin, Wunamara; ana-mala, Ungarinyin; ni-mala, Njigina; ni-mala, Bađ; mala also in Djirbal and Mamu in Rain Forest; malda, Lađil and Nemarang; mari, Nar; i-mara, Amarag; mana-wiji, Margu; mana, Wu; Gmb; manja, Djä; mani, Garawa; na, Wakka.

Head. Here there are two widely spread roots, either or both of which may be CA, but there are also regional roots which will be mentioned below.  
1. <sup>\*</sup>walu, mostly WD, but walu = beard, chin, Dar; in Gunian = head; wari, Margu; maru, Njigina; Muŋkan walu carries into CpYk, Bađ war into Dampier Land.  
2. <sup>\*</sup>gada, chiefly SW, Dadjurma, but gada-gan in S.E.NSW in Darugu, with singular suffix common in that area; in Arnhem Land, -go:dj, Gun, Darbun; gaja, Maŋarai.

Mouth. <sup>\*</sup>dawan, very early abbreviated to <sup>\*</sup>da. Dawa, WD, B, Garadjäri; djawi, Djäru, but also lira, which normally means 'tooth'; dja, Ptj, Dalma; da, W, Wul, Muŋkan; djaba, Gunavidji; -dan, Gun; dana, Mandandandji (Qld); awe, Ungarinyin; da-gan, Dadja (Rain Forest). Some lan-use root <sup>\*</sup>dalan, 'tongue' in this sense - Djä, Brab, Gmb, Gupu, Bn, Neumba, and in Arnhem Land Buan dali, and Kimberleys, Bun. dalanji. See 'tongue'.

Nose. There is root variation here which is not easy to determine: muru, mura may well be variants of <sup>\*</sup>mura, since final -u and -a do interchange, but Wul muru suggests an interchange along the nasal line that is feasible but not proven. Muru:Wir, Gm, Njamal, Jülbaridja; muju, Juwaljai; mulu, Maung (Arnhem Land); mulju, Dadj, Waljbiri; mudla, D·ri, Dadjuri; mulja, Wadjari, Ptj; mila, Bidong; milja, Garadjäri, -mul, Jiwadja; in Anj, mulu = mouth; ala, Ar, Yr; ola, nostril An-deregina; oro, Wunamara.

Shin. A root <sup>#</sup>daran is fairly widespread though the examples are not so numerous as in some other cases. The distribution is fairly even: daran, Wir; dara: Gn, In, Dar, Darugu ('thigh'), Gnr ('thigh'); djara in Rain Forest area, Djirbal, Idin, Dadja; djal-ba, Ptj; in-dara, Midagudi; Gun. shows djali in Arnhem Land, Andegerebina dje-ra in the Aranda group.

Tongue. The root <sup>#</sup>dalan is one of the most widespread roots in Australia. In some instances the meaning is "mouth" - s.v. Mouth. There is evidence, however, that the real root is lan or lana, as the CpYk languages show consistently this shorter form; i.e. dalan is really da-lan(a), 'mouth-tongue'. Examples: dalan, Dg; djelan, Djinaq in Arnhem Land; dijaln, Rnb; djejaln, Alwa; djalan, djalin, WD; dalanj, Wir, Dar; dalalan, Gi; dali, Gn, Dieri, Arabana, Ptt; jali, Nadjuri; dolanja, Goa; jala, Jadhakinu (CpYk); djalinji, Garawa; jali, Bangala; jalin-ba, Ptj; djawi, Maparai; dalanji, Nar; dadlanja, Meyu; idelin, Jarman; nan-djen, Djauan; -djaln, Malagan; -daln, Bandi; -djen, Gun; -del, Buan. The presumed simple root is seen in Nungubuju lan, and in CpYk languages lan, Lenjiti, Aritjiti; lana in Ngwat, Wi:maranga; Brogoguti; lalan, Ire:bal. These lists are drawn from field work as yet unpublished by the present writer. Aranda linja probably shows the same simple root, though it may well - in the case of this language - be an abbreviation of the longer form.

Tooth. Root <sup>#</sup>liran is almost universal: jiran, Wir; jirani, Darugu; li-jaq, Wu; lija, Djd; lira and sometimes jira in WD, Wul; Jarman, Gn; Go; Jilbaridja; SW; jira-dji, Amapu; jira-gi, Wadjandji; dira, Djirbal, Mamu, Dadja; jera, In; wira, Neumba; era, Nadjuri; jida, Gunadvidji; rir-bal, Djinba; derbal, Djinaq; rere, Gagadu; dori, Nar; -jid-me, Gun; rara, Janaju; fa, Nungubuju; dirau, Maparai; rira, Bureru, Goa; while in Wul. lija = head; in Djaru, Naqi and some other WD languages lira = mouth.

Urine. A root <sup>#</sup>gumbu is widely scattered though, as far as the material goes, not so fully documented as could be desired: WD, Bangala, Meyu, Awabagal (gumba); umba, Yr; umbwa Andegerebina; ambwo, umbo, CpYk. Also SW, Ptj and Nadjuri.

## 2. Natural Objects.

The fewness of the objects surrounding man whose names can safely be classified as CA is remarkable. While one might well expect sun and moon to be amongst such, they are conspicuous by their absence. Perhaps in this case the fact that both play a part in mythology may be a cause of differentiation. The following words seem fairly safe to be classified as CA.

Crow: here there are three apparently related roots which may ultimately be reducible to variants of one form: <sup>#</sup>wagan, <sup>#</sup>wagura and wadan. (1): wagan, Wir, Gnb, Dar; wa:n, Juwaljai; wogan, Bn; wagana, Goa; ogan, Galgadu:n; wa:g, Gun; Wul; most Arnhem Land; wa:, Djd; wa:n, Kulin and Buandig groups in Victoria: and forms

with the medial consonant nasalised: wangara, Ungaringyin (belongs really to 2.); wangana, Gwi:ni, Bun; 2. wagura, Njarumada; Gunai; wagadi, Ptt; giving transition to 3. SW wagan, CpYk generally wada. NjulinjuI, Jaor and Njigina wangidi is perhaps a nasalised form of the last.

Fire. A root <sup>36</sup>waru is principally WD and central: Ptj, Pintubi, Djinili walu, also Walmeri and Majala; Gadidj warra. See also s.v. "smoke" for a word that sometimes means "fire"; the word nura, "ground", "camp" is also used in some languages for "fire"; hence it would seem that waru has been replaced by words of transferred meanings in many areas.

Food, vegetable food: <sup>36</sup>maji, found throughout the northern half of the continent but apparently absent from the southern half of it: WD, Njig, Walmeri, Majala; Ptj, maji; CpYk normally maji, aji; Rain Forest Wundjur and Idin maji; Bun, NK me; Bad man, Ar. mapa.

Ground, meaning also camp, and in some instances "fire": <sup>36</sup>nuran. "camp": WD, Daluma; Ptj; Djirbal; Djaberdjaber; Wir (nuran); In (nuru); Neumba, Gmb; Dieri; Dar; Dg; Dangadi; "ground", Ungaringyin, Walmeri; "fire": Rnb, GE; Nungubuju; Wan'guri, Warameri, Dalwojo, Gorogone; Goa (ula); Ar. (ura); Wanman (WD), nudja. In Gubabwiru (WIL), -nura is the locative suffix.

Smoke. See "fire". Root <sup>36</sup>burin: burinj, Djid; central Queensland buri = fire, as also Djirbal (buni, buri); Idin bunu = star; in CpYk, Lenjiti be:t; Dgwat, Wi:maranga, viru.

Water: while there is no one root, there are several widely scattered and intermixed: (1) gabi, SW, Ptj, Wul; (2) naban, Bn (nibai); Njarumada (naba); Walmeri, Majala, naba; Ungaringyin nabun; Gwi:ni nawa; Wu. nabidj. (3) gugu mostly in Arnhem Land, but also Kabi and Munkan.

### 3. Verbs

Blow: <sup>36</sup>bu/bo is "blow with the mouth" - probably onomatopoeic, and this would explain the uncertainty indicated in the two forms. Although -o- is not reckoned as a CA phoneme, it seems to have put in a very early appearance in this word. The root is found in NK, Bune Dampier Land, WD, Ptj, Ar; and compounded variously elsewhere, e.g. Djid bu-rngag. The simple form is normal also in Arnhem Land.

Give: here the primal root seems to be a simple <sup>36</sup>u, but as vowel initials have always been unstable in Australia, it is variously supported in different regions, as <sup>36</sup>wu, <sup>36</sup>ju or <sup>36</sup>nu. The first is by far the commonest; the second is WD, SW and part of South Australia; the third is Victoria and eastern New South Wales: (1) <sup>36</sup>wu: Gn; Go; Juwaljai (wu-ha); Ban (wu-l-); wu-d- in Ladil, wu- in Nemarag; wu-ndji- Ptt, again wu- Djid; wo- Gun, Gagadu, Burera, Dalagan, Djauan; in Rain Forest, -u-gan, Djirbal, Nadja; also u-gan in Majala, Walmeri; (2) <sup>36</sup>ju in WD, Ptj (u-); In; SW, Brab; Maung; Meyu, and ji-ngi, Dieri; (3) <sup>36</sup>nu, Neumba, Gunu, Yd; nu-ra, Gmb; nu-, Murundi (S.A.). Dampier Land does not have the root in any shape.



Eat. Two roots are found. One is the root for "mouth", \*da (q.v.) used verbally as though = 'to mouthe'; the other is a root \*ja-.

(1) Eat = mouthe: da-g-, Narr.; da-ni-, Arabana; da-ji-, Di: in C.N. S.W. da-ra, Wir; da-li, Gm.; da-njimanj, Dar.; Southern Qld., Kabi and Yugumbir, da-wa-; Dujidjau, dja-; Baddala da-; Guamu, da-la-, in which -la- is most likely the root for "tongue" (q.v.); Badjeri da-li-; in Victoria, Woiwuru da-nana, Djd. dja-ga-; Yd. da-djin-; Birdawal, da-lani-; Durooa, da-na-. It is impossible to say in each case what the second element is: the Birdawal looks like 'tongue' once more. In many languages to "drink" is to "eat water", but in the NK group, the "mouth" root is used for "drink", e.g., Ungarinyin djo: ne, 'I go drink' - as one does where the only water supply is in a river! Similarly Djerag djan jinan, 'I drink'. Dampier Land lacks the root. (2) \*ja, Western Australia as a whole: SW, Garadjeri, Walmeri, Djäru, Ptj.; Jindjibandji, and Bunaba na buŋe. In this case CpYk does not relate, but RF shows Djirbal dja-namj, Madja da-nanan, while there is Wundjur and Idin buga, which suggests Njamal and Garijera budja, but the distance is too great for certainty.

Go: root \*jan(a)-. The exact termination of the original root is not certain. This is not SW, Aranda, CpYk or Arnhem Land, but occurs in Victoria, e.g. Djd, Brab., Buandig; Woiwuru, Yu. It is found in CQld, SE Qld (Kabi, Yugumbir, Wakka, Baddala, Dujidjau), in N.S.W., Wir, Gm, Dar, Bn, Gmb. In the NK region the root is reduced to a-, as in Ungarinyin ja, 'I go'. In Western Australia SW has badu, apparently found again in Bunaba wad buŋe, and this again in Qld, Guamu, wada-. However, in the rest of WA, jan- seems to be the form: Njamal, Njala, Warman, etc.

Hear: The situation is much the same as with "eat", i.e., one root which is related to "ear" and another independent root which is mainly WA.

1. Root \*wina/wuna-, with which cf. \*binan, 'ear'. Wir, Gm, winu; Neumba, Juwaljai, wina-; Victoria Brab. wuna-; SEQld, Kabi bura-n-, Baddala bura-n-; Guamu i:mba- with metathesis and assimilation and possibly Ar. wu-. 2. Root \*guli: Ptj. guli; SW guli-; Narr. gu-n-. The latter links with WD gul-ga, 'ear'. In this case RF links with the first root: Wundjur and Idin, bina, 'ear'.

Hit: Root \*bu-. For a note on this root used as an auxiliary see p. 63. It is widespread though sporadic as an independent word: WD, SW, Ptj.; CQld; Gunwingu (Arnhem Land); NK chiefly as auxiliary which has lost its root meaning except in Worora gan-o:, 'I hit him'. It appears in CNSW in Wir, Gm, Dar, and in Victoria in Brab (bu-nu-), Birdawal (bu-nda-), Dujandij (wi-na-), and in Gubabwingu with a new formative frequent in that language, as wu-dun.

Hold: Root \*ga-, varying in meaning to 'take', 'bring', 'carry', and showing some interchange with \*na-, 'take' (q.v.). \*Ga- is found in WD, SW, Ptj, Warman; Gunwingu, Wul, Bun, Darjbu, Neumba, Wir, Juwaljai, Guŋu, Yd, Baddala (ga-na-, 'take'); Dampier Land Njulinjul, (ga-ndjan), but not Vic., CpYk, Ar. or NK. In Guamu, in CQld, mafa-, 'take', is the root already studied for 'hand'. See 'take'.

See: Root <sup>2</sup>na. This is extremely widespread, and its form varies considerably as far as the consonantal element is concerned, becoming nja-, na, na-. The SW (Gadjug) na-ngau seems to be a compound and may be accepted as part of the distribution. Nja, Djd; En, Gmb, Ptj, WD, Garijera, Jindjibandji, Dujidjau; na-, Gn, Wir, Go, Leumba, Wu, Woi-wuru, Anjula. Na-, In, Dar, Dadjurma (WA); Badjala (na-); Gunwingu, Wul, GE, Nuggubuju, Narr (na-q-), Bangala, Meyu, Marundi; Di (na-ji). A sprinkling in CpYk; Guamu na-ya-.

Sit: Root <sup>2</sup>ni(n). The longer forms nini-, nina-, etc. probably represent reduplications of a basic form <sup>2</sup>ni, though the longer form is just possibly original, as Australian words do not seem to have been monosyllabic at any recognisable epoch. There is here, as in the case of "see", variation of the initial consonant along the horizontal line: Di-, SW, WD in parts only; Gumu, Dujidjau; Darug; ni-, Badjeri, Gunwingu, Burera, Wul; nina-: CpYk; SEQld; nina, RF; ji-, Djabaru, Dargudi, Wadjari (WA); na-nga, Ptt; na-mana, Di; Ar. na-.

Take: Root <sup>2</sup>ma-, appears to be definitely connected with <sup>2</sup>maran, 'hand', q.v. There is a widespread homonym ma = 'say', and another = 'do', 'make'. The latter may be an early deviant meaning of the <sup>2</sup>ma- here mentioned, as it links also with the idea of 'hand'. It appears in WD in Garadjeri, in CNSW and coastal NSW; in NK na-ma is either 'I do' or 'I say' (Ungaringin). In the sense of 'take', it occurs in NK, Ptj, Badjeri, Dar, In, Gmb; Darug; Narr, and in CpYk in Yimidir; in Victoria Djd, in the north in Gunwingu, Nuggubuju, Anjula, Marerai, Dargun. Go. hasit in compounds such as ma-ndai-, 'bring'. Dampier Land again misses, as often.

Talk: Root <sup>2</sup>wanga- is fairly common but mostly western: Jindjibandji, Ptj, SW (wangi); Wul. (wana); Ar. anga, but not NK or NSW. There is a second root <sup>2</sup>ja- found in parts of the east: Dujidjau ja-; Badjeri, ja-ni-; Narr. in SA ja-ro-, Wir jara, 'speech', and Dar. is literally 'those who (-wa:l) use dara for 'speech'.

### 3. Other Word Classes.

There are very few words of other categories than nouns and verbs - presuming for the moment that the term "category" is applicable at all at the stage of CA. Four only are mentioned here, and one of these is rather limited.

Big, old: Root <sup>2</sup>bulga. WD, Ptj, Walmeri, Mgl; burga, Meyu; Gunian ('old man', as frequently even in WD); and in RF in Djirbal bulgan, 'big'. It is this RF occurrence that justifies the classing of so limited a word as CA. A second root, also limited though scattered, is seen in <sup>2</sup>bundu: Iuridja; wudu, SW; bundu-ig (Djinili, probably for bundu-bulga as a compound; bindinj, Njulnjul; widu, Jaur, Njigina; wudu, Gugu; buru, Gn.

Two: <sup>2</sup>buladj and <sup>2</sup>gudjara are both widespread, but there is a strong tendency for the former to become a mark of the third person dual: see p. 10. Root <sup>2</sup>gudjara is mostly WD, Djäru and Njulnjul; Ar. dara; but it reappears extensively in CpYk, e.g. Daier gudir, Mung. kutja

1a. Yimidjir gudara. In most other parts of Australia the other root is found. The final consonant is mostly Victorian, but QLD Mandandandji has bula-ri.

What? Root minan. This is not SW but covers most of Australia apart from SW.: Dieri, mina; Guruj mindja; Ptt mina, Narr mi:nje; Yd. minja; Wu. mina; In, Dar, minja; Awabagal min; Wir. minjan; Gm., Juwaljai, minja; Dujidjau, Baddala minjan; SEQld minja. Ptj. nja, Wul. nja represent abbreviated forms of it.

Who? Root nani/ nana. SW nani; Bangala nana (not Di.); Buandig nanu-in; Canai nani-nde; In nana-ga; Dar. nana-n(ga); Dg. nan(da); Ptj. nana-nja; Wir nandi; Gm, Juwaljai nana; Narr. nangi; Dujidjau nanu-ndi; Baddala nain; Kabi nanai, nanda; GpYk nana = what?; Guamu nani = what?; TSI na-du, na-da. Ar. nu-na may represent a metathesis but is doubtful.

iv. Regional Vocabularies.

In Schmidt's Gliederung, lists of words are given in various places, representing vocabulary that is common to a certain area, but not CA as a whole. These lists and others like them need now to be studied, with a view of ascertaining whether they can be woven into the picture of CA in any way or not. Here the concept of areal linguistics may help, because even in the preceding section many instances have been found of words whose distributional is to a large extent marginal. It is often found that words survive on the margins of a linguistic area, especially if there has been an invasion of that area by later people speaking either a totally different language or a later form of the same language. The relationships between the various branches of the Austronesian language family in the Pacific seem to be of that nature, and the constitution of modern Rumanian seems also to be similar. It is therefore worth while to take Schmidt's lists and examine them, and to add to them from sources of information later than those available to him, and also not limited to his twenty words, with a view to discover possibly wider distributions at an earlier date. There are also examples of words which occur sporadically but can hardly be just accidental resemblances, e.g. Dieri, nandri, 'mother', Gubabwiru nanqi. A number of such instances can be found. Distinction must, of course, be made between vocabulary which is purely local and vocabulary which is areal. Finally, the Aranda will need separate examination, in view of its wide divergences, and of the amount of discussion there has already been by various authors as to its provenance. It should be remembered, however, that a probably undue stress has been laid upon Aranda because of its wide interest for anthropologists also; other areas, such as Dampier land, or Bathurst and Melville Is., are just as divergent and just as difficult to account for.

These areal studies of Schmidt's will therefore be taken more or less seriatim, beginning from the south west and working around Australia, after which necessary additions can be made. Some of his words will disappear from areal lists, because they have taken their part in CA lists already given, but sometimes there are characteristic forms of the words found in certain definite areas.