

WIK-MUNKAN VERB MORPHOLOGY

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0. INTRODUCTION

Verbs in Wik-Munkan¹ can be divided into two categories: (1) those which indicate tense-person and/or which may occur as the nucleus of an independent clause, and (2) those which do not occur as the nucleus of an independent clause. The purpose of this paper is to describe the verbs of the first category. With a view to using each verb type as the nucleus of clause types in future analysis, the verb types are separated on external as well as internal criteria.

There are eight verb types: transitive, ditransitive, reciprocal, desiderative, intransitive, quotative, copulative and impersonal. Complex transitive verbs are a sub-type of transitive verbs. Verb types contrast by : (1) the fillers which manifest the stem -- only rarely does a filler occur in more than one verb type, (2) the obligatory presence or obligatory absence of a tense-person suffix, (3) the optional presence or obligatory absence of an object suffix, (4) the optional presence or obligatory absence of a referent-benefactive suffix, (5) the optional presence or obligatory absence of a source suffix, and (6) the obligatory presence or obligatory absence of a reciprocal suffix.

External (that is, not part of the verb) criteria used in separating the verb types are: (1) obligatory presence or obligatory absence of a transitive subject marker on a noun phrase², (2) optional presence or obligatory absence of an external object, and (3) obligatory presence versus obligatory or optional absence of a clause-level complement.

1. TRANSITIVE VERBS

A transitive verb stem (see Chart 1) is obligatorily followed by a tense-person suffix, optionally followed by either an object suffix or a referent-benefactive suffix. A referent-benefactive suffix is optionally followed by the source suffix. There is an optional occurrence of an external object. There is also an optional occurrence of an external subject, marked by a transitive subject marker unless it is a pronoun. Subject and object pronouns are the same with all verb types. With a limited number of transitive verbs a complement optionally co-occurs with an object.

1.1. Transitive Stems

A transitive verb stem has four types of internal structure. It may consist of a transitive root. Examples:³ *mám to hold*, *kútj to send*, *pá:ʒ to try*, *munk to eat*, *kí:nk to cook*, *úmp to cut*.

A transitive verb stem may be derived by adding the transitive

Chart 1

WIK-MUNKAN VERBS

AFFIX STEM	Recip.	Tense- person	Fused ^a Obj.	Ref.-ben.	Source ^b	Noun Phr. Trans.Subj. Marker
Trans.		+	+	+	+	+
Complex Trans. ^c		+	+	+	+	+
Ditrans. ^d		+	rare	no example	no example	+
Recip.	+	+		+	no example	+
Desid.						+/-
Intrans.		+		+	+	
Quot. ^e		+		+	no example	
Copul.		+				
Impers.		+				

^aNo verb has both a fused object suffix and a referent-benefactive suffix.

^bThe source suffix occurs only if referent-benefactive suffix also occurs.

^cComplex transitive verbs have two stems.

^dThe ditransitive verb (but not the transitive) optionally takes two external objects.

^eQuotative verbs take external objects.

suffix -àṭ to an adjective. Examples: mìnàṭ to make good, wé'aràṭ to widen, to spread, ɲóṭanàṭ to blacken, to make dirty, ótanàṭ to shorten.

A transitive verb stem may be derived by the addition of the transitive suffix -àṭ to an intransitive verb root. Examples: wámpàṭ to bring, to cause to come, úkàṭ to take down, to cause to go down, mó'aṭ to run with, to cause to go quickly, épankàṭ to bring back, to cause to return, njí:nàṭ to cause to sit down, ékàṭ to cause to rise.

Reduplication of a verb root is another way in which a stem may be derived. When the root is reduplicated a semantic component of continuative action is added. Examples: pí:ʔpì:ʔan he⁴ keeps and keeps, wawáyàṭɪn they [pl.]⁵ kept losing (it)⁵, wénkwénkan you [sg.] are looking and looking, kakálkàlan I carried and carried and carried.

Optionally, the entire verb may be reduplicated. Examples: ké:ʔàṭɪn ké:ʔàṭɪn they [pl.] played and played with (it), ténkan ténkan we [nonsing. excl.] laughed and laughed.

1.2. Tense-person Suffixes

An obligatory tense-person suffix indicates simultaneously both tense and the person-number of the subject. Most tense-person suffixes have a vowel initially.

There are ten distinctions of person: 1st singular, 1st inclusive dual and plural, 1st exclusive nonsingular, 2nd singular, dual and plural, 3rd singular, dual and plural. There are four distinctions of tense-aspect: present, past, future, and subjunctive (see Chart 2). Examples: múŋkan/múŋkanàn I ate, múŋkàw you [dl.] will eat, múŋkɪl we [dl. incl.] would eat, múŋkan̩ṭan they [pl.] are eating.

Verbs in the past tense with a 3rd person singular subject have a zero suffix and are therefore homophonous with the stem. Examples: múŋk he ate, or to eat, úw he found or to find.

A secondary stress distinguishes the 1st and 2nd person future tense from the 1st and 2nd person past tense. Examples: múŋkan I ate, múŋkàn I will eat; yúmpan you [sg.] made, yúmpàn you [sg.] will make.

The present tense suffix has a range of meanings that includes customary and intentional. Example: yúmpan I am making, I plan to make, I'm in the habit of making.

Chart 2

BASE FORMS OF WIK-MUNKAN TENSE-PERSON SUFFIXES

Bound Subject	Present	Past	Future	Subjunctive
1st Incl.				
plural	-anàmp	-amp	-àmp	-ìmp
dual	-anàl	-al	-àl	-ìl
1st				
singular	-aŋ	-aŋ ~ -aŋà ^a	-àŋ ^a	-ìŋ
nonsing.excl.	-anàn	-an	-àn	-ìn ~ -ìyìn ^b
2nd				
singular	-anàn	-an	-àn	-ìn ~ -ìyìn ^b
plural	-anìy	-an	-àn	-ìn ~ -ìyìn ^b
dual	-anìp	-uw	-àw	-ìw
3rd				
singular	-an	-ø	-àw	-ìy ~ -ìw ^c
Plural	-antàn	-ìn ~ -ìyìn ^b	-àyn	-ìytàn ~ -ìwtàn
dual	-anpùl	-pùl	-àwpùl	-ìypùl ~ -ìwpùl

^aIn a few examples the 1st person singular past or future tense-person suffix is -àl or -anàl. It may be that this form is used to add emphasis.

^bThis variant, -ìyìn, is used exclusively by some speakers; some speakers use only -ìn.

^cThere is an additional form -ìn, which is perhaps a variant of -ìy ~ -ìw.

The future tense in the 2nd person is also used for the imperative, and in 1st plural or dual for the hortatory. When used as an imperative, the 2nd person singular tense-person suffix (but not the plural or dual tense-person suffix) is frequently omitted. Examples: *péy jump!* or *he jumped*, *péyàn [you sg.] jump!* or *you [sg.] will jump*, *péyàw [you dl.] jump!* or *you [dl.] will jump*, *péyàmp let's [pl. incl.] jump!* or *we [pl. incl.] will jump*.

The subjunctive suffix has a wide range of meanings, including permissiveness, obligation, abilitative, and conditional/resultant. Examples: *mámìyṭàn they [pl.] are allowed to touch* [permissiveness], *wántìmp we [pl. incl.] ought to leave (it)* [obligation], *ṭátìn you [sg.] would be able to see* [abilitative], *mé:nàṭìw₁... yúmpìy₂ (if) you [dl.] were to show₁ (him) [conditional]... he would make₂ (it)* [resultant]⁶.

When the subjunctive suffix has an additional meaning of the action referred to being done as a favour the morpheme *ká'* always co-occurs with it. In the 3rd person singular, only the form *-ìn* is used. Examples: *... ká' í:yìyṭàn if they [pl.] would go as a favour*, *yá:n ká' té:ìn he just ought to give as a favour*.

The 3rd singular subjunctive has the following variants: *-ìy-ìw* singular, *-ìyṭàn ~ -ìwṭàn* plural, *-ìypùl ~ -ìwpùl* dual. Those with /y/ are the more frequent. Examples: *ṭútìy he would break (it)*, *ṇé:yìyṭàn they [pl.] are allowed to hear*, *ká'ìwpùl they [dl.] ought to take*.

An external subject optionally co-occurs with tense-person suffixes. Examples: *ní₁ múṇkàw₂ he₁₋₂ will eat₂*, *múṇkàw he will eat*; *pú₁ múṇkìypùl₂ they [dl.]₁₋₂ ought to eat₂*, *múṇkìypùl they [dl.] ought to eat*.

1.3 Object Suffixes

The only object suffixes are *-anj* 1st person singular and *-an* 3rd person singular. Examples: *wántàwanj you [dl.] will leave me*, *wántàwan you [dl.] will leave him*.

The 2nd singular and all nonsingular persons are expressed by external object pronouns or noun phrases. Examples: *úwà₁ níntaṇ₂ I₁ will find₁ you [sg.]₂*, *úwà₁ ṭánaṇ₂ I₁ will find₁ them [pl.]₂*.

In the 1st and 3rd singular either the object suffix or an external object pronoun optionally occurs. Occasionally both occur.

Examples: *némpìnan they [pl.] missed him*, *némpìn₁ núnan₂ they [pl.]₁ missed₁ him₂*; *némpìnan they [pl.] missed me*, *némpìn₁ nánjan₂ they [pl.]₁ missed₁ me₂*.

When the external object is manifested by a noun phrase, there are co-occurrence variations. The noun phrase co-occurs: (a) with the object suffix. Example: *kú'₁ úwpùlan₂ they [dl.]₂ found₂ [it--suffix]₂ the dog₁*, (b) with the object pronoun. Example: *kú'₁ úwpùl₂ núnan₃ they [dl.]₂ found₂ [it--pronoun]₃ the dog₁*, (c) with neither the object suffix nor the object pronoun. Example: *kú'₁ úwpùl₂ they [dl.]₂ found₂ the dog₁*, (d) rarely with both object suffix and object pronoun. Example: *kú'₁ úwpùlan₂ núnan₃ they [dl.]₂ found₂ [it--suffix]₂ the dog₁ [it--pronoun]₃*.

An object suffix does not co-occur with a referent-benefactive suffix. If an object and referent-benefactive are both expressed as pronouns in a clause, the referent-benefactive often occurs as a suffix on the verb, and the object is either not expressed or expressed as a free pronoun. Example: *núnan₁ púpùlař₂ they [dl.]₂ washed₂ him₁ for me₂*.

1.4. Referent-benefactive Suffix

The referent-benefactive suffix has a range of meanings including referent, benefactive object, indirect object, and destination. As with the object suffixes, the only referent-benefactive suffixes are in the 1st and 3rd person singular. They are: *-ař 1st person singular* and *-ant 3rd person singular*. Examples: *mé:nàřinař they [pl.] showed (it) to me*, *mé:nàřinant they [pl.] showed (it) to him*.

Either the 1st or 3rd singular referent-benefactive suffix or an external referent-benefactive pronoun optionally occurs; rarely both occur. Examples: *mé:nàřpùlař they [dl.] showed (it) to me*, *mé:nàřpùl₁ nàřař₂ they [dl.]₁ showed₁ (it) to me₂*.

When the external referent-benefactive tagmeme is manifested by a pronoun, the referent-benefactive suffix does not occur.

When the external referent-benefactive tagmeme is manifested by a noun phrase, there are co-occurrence variations. The noun phrase co-occurs: (a) with the referent-benefactive suffix. Example: *wántjant₁ mé:nàřant₂ he₂ showed₂ (it) [to her--suffix]₂ to the woman₁*, (b) with the referent-benefactive pronoun. Example: *wántjant₁ mé:nàř₂ núnant₃ he₂ showed₂ (it) to the woman₁ [to her--pronoun]₃*.

1.5 Source Suffix

The source suffix *-am* has the meaning of *source from the referent* or *detrimental to the referent*.

This suffix occurs only when the referent-benefactive suffix is also present. Examples: téntjinařám *they [pl.] hid (it) from me [to my detriment]*, $\text{wik}_1 \text{né:yámpantám}_2$ *let's [pl. incl.] hear the speech from him*.

Occasionally there is a fusion of the source suffix and the referent-benefactive suffix. When this occurs, both semantic components are included in the morph *-ař 1st person singular*, and in the morph *-ant 3rd person singular*. Example: téntjínant *they [pl.] hid (it) from him [to his detriment]*.

2. COMPLEX TRANSITIVE VERBS

The complex verb is a sub-type of the transitive verb. It has two obligatory stems. The first stem is a transitive verb stem borrowed from English plus the suffix *-im*. This is contiguously followed by a second stem, pún . The primary meanings of pún are *to thrust, to spear, to wash*. At least one old person uses pún with the meaning *to act thus*. When, however, it is part of the complex, the combined meaning is that of the first stem. Only the suffix *-im* is added to the first stem. The second stem has the same obligatory and optional suffixes as those which occur with other transitive verb stems. Examples: $\text{wínim}_1 \text{púná}_2$ *I won*, $\text{tán}_1 \text{páyim}_2 \text{púninař}_3$ *they [pl.] paid for me*, $\text{pám}_1 \text{álanán}_2 \text{á:kan}_3 \text{rákeim}_4 \text{pún}_5$ *that man raked the place*.

3. DITRANSITIVE VERBS

There are at least four ditransitive verb stems: $\text{wá:}'$ *to designate a person or thing*, $\text{tá:}'\text{à:t}$ *to tell, to teach*, á:t *to give*, á:tà:t *to give and give*.

Ditransitive verbs are like transitive verbs in that: (1) the tense-person suffixes are the same, and (2) a transitive subject marker marks an external subject unless it is a pronoun.

Ditransitive verbs differ from transitive verbs in that they may take two external objects. Examples: $\text{minná}_1 \text{á:tà:tín}_2 \text{wántj}_3 \text{ánanán}_4$ *they [pl.] were giving fish (to) those women*, $\text{pamtúm}_1 \text{nátařám}_2 \text{pí:p}_3 \text{wá:}'\text{anxán}_4$ *they [pl.] call my husband 'father'*.

The second external object in a clause with á:t to give, á:tà:t to give and give, or ʔá:ʔà:t to tell, to teach (but not wá:ʔ to designate a person or thing), has the same semantic component as a referent-benefactive tagmeme but lacks the referent-benefactive marker. Examples: wík₁ ínan₂ ʔá:ʔà:tán₃ ɲámpan₄ he₃ is teaching₃ us [pl. incl.]₄ this₂ language₁.

Ditransitive verbs also differ from transitive verbs in that referent-benefactive suffixes and source suffixes do not occur, and in that object suffixes are rare. Example: wí:l₁ wá:ʔanàn₂ I₂ call₂ her₂ 'younger sister'₁.

4. RECIPROCAL VERBS

A reciprocal verb has either a transitive or a ditransitive stem, plus an obligatory reciprocal suffix, plus a tense-person suffix. These are optionally followed by a referent-benefactive suffix. Reduplication of the verb root is another way in which a reciprocal stem may be derived.

A reciprocal verb is different from a transitive and ditransitive verb in (1) the obligatory presence of a reciprocal suffix, (2) the obligatory absence of an object suffix, and of an external object, and (3) occurrence in nonsingular persons only.

Tense-person suffixes have different allomorphs when following a reciprocal suffix than when contiguous to stems: (1) except for 3rd person plural, which has -in past and -àyn future, the past tense-person suffix markers are used for both past and future, (2) the subjunctive tense-person suffixes remain the same, and (3) except for -àyn, all tense-person suffixes lose the suffix-initial vowel /a/.

The allomorphs of the reciprocal suffix, -wù (basic) ~ -w ~ -ùw ~ -Ø, are conditioned by the tense-person suffixes following them, that is, -wù precedes /m, n, l/, -w precedes /a, i/, -ùw precedes /p/, and -Ø precedes /u/.

Examples are given with the verb stem ʔáʔ to look, followed by -wù reciprocal suffix with one of its four allomorphs, followed by the tense-person suffix. Chart 3 lists the combination of the reciprocal and the tense-person suffixes.

A few examples with -wù allomorph are: ʔáʔwùnal we [dl.] are looking at each other, ʔáʔwùmp we [pl. incl.] looked at each other or

Chart 3
WIK-MUNKAN RECIPROCAL PLUS TENSE-PERSON SUFFIXATION

Person	Present	Past/Future	Subjunctive
1st Incl. plural	-wùnamp	-wùmp	-wìmp
dual	-wùnal	-wùl	-wìl
1st Excl. nonsing.	-wùnan ^a	-wùn	-wìn
2nd plural	-wùnìy	-wùn	-wìn
dual	-wùnìp	-uw	-wìw
3rd plural	-wùntàn	-wàyn (fut.) -wìn (past)	-wìytàn
dual	-wùnpùl	-ùwpùl	-wìypùl

^aData from one informant shows this suffix as -wùn.

we [pl. incl.] will look at each other, tátwùniy you [pl.] are looking at each other, tátwùnpùl they [dl.] are looking at each other, tátwùnan we [excl.] are looking at each other, tátwùntàn they [pl.] are looking at each other.

A few examples with -w allomorph are: tátwìl we [dl. incl.] would look at each other, tátwìw you [dl.] would look at each other, tátwìytàn they [pl.] would look at each other, tátwìmp we [pl. incl.] would look at each other, tátwàyn they [pl.] will look at each other.

Example with -ùw allomorph: tátùwpùl they [dl.] looked at each other or they [dl.] will look at each other.

Example with -Ø allomorph: tátuw you [dl.] looked at each other or you [dl.] will look at each other.

(When preceding the 3rd dual past and future tense-person suffixes, the reciprocal suffix occasionally alternates with -wùw. Example: $\text{tátùwpùl}/\text{tátwùwpùl}$ they [dl.] looked at each other or they [dl.] will look at each other.)

5. DESIDERATIVE VERBS

There are only two desiderative verb stems. They are: (1) ká:nk to like or want--persons, things, actions, and (2) wént to like--persons or things. A desiderative verb consists of the stem only--it takes no suffixes. It may take an external object tagmeme.

In relation to the clause, these verbs could be divided into subtypes. A noun phrase filler of the subject is marked by a transitive subject marker when ká:nk occurs but not when wént occurs. There are also co-occurrence restrictions as to the fillers of the external object: (a) only nouns and pronouns co-occur with wént . Example: $\text{ní}_1 \text{púk}_2 \text{wént}_3$ he₁ likes₃ children₂, (b) either noun phrases, pronouns, or clauses may co-occur with ká:nk . Example: $\text{pukmánj}_1 \text{yótan}_2 \text{ká:nk}_3$ $\text{tú:t}_4 \text{múnkàyn}_5$ all₂ children₁ like₃ to drink₅ milk₄.

6. INTRANSITIVE VERBS

An intransitive verb has a stem obligatorily followed by a tense-person suffix, optionally followed by a referent-benefactive suffix. If there is a referent-benefactive suffix, it may optionally be followed by the source suffix. These suffixes are the same as those which occur with a transitive stem (see Section 1.5.).

An intransitive verb differs from a transitive verb (1) by the filler of the stem, (2) by the obligatory absence of an object

suffix, (3) by the obligatory absence of an external object, and (4) by the obligatory absence of a transitive subject marker on an external subject.

An intransitive verb stem has three types of internal structure. It may consist of an intransitive root. Examples: *kú:p* to wait, *mát* to go up, *njí:n* to sit, *ék* to get up, *wámp* to come, to arrive.

An intransitive verb stem may be derived by the addition of the intransitiviser suffix *-am* to an adjective. Examples: *wáyam* to get bad, to deteriorate, *ónkam* to get long, to grow tall, *táyanàm* to harden, *mí:yalàm* to get well.

As with the transitive, ditransitive, and reciprocal verbs, stems may be formed by reduplication of the root. Examples: *mó'mò'* to run and run, *mátmát* to go up and up, *tántàn* to stand and stand.

Tense-person suffixes obligatorily occur with intransitive stems. Referent-benefactive and source suffixes optionally occur. For a more detailed description of these suffixes see Section 1.2. Examples: *mó'àyn* they [pl.] will run, *mó'àwpùl* they [dl.] will run, *mó'ín* they [pl.] ran, *mó'aŋ* I ran, *mó'inař* they [pl.] ran to me, *mó'inant* they [pl.] ran to him, *mó'inantàm* they [pl.] ran from him, *mó'inařàm* they [pl.] ran from me [source] or they [pl.] ran [on me, to my detriment].

7. QUOTATIVE VERBS

The quotative verb stems which have been recorded are: *ṭáw* to say, to talk, *énk* to ask--of questions, *pétj* to shout, and reduplicated forms such as: *ṭaṭáw* to say and say, to talk and talk, *pepétj* to shout and shout.

The quotative stem is obligatorily followed by a tense-person suffix which is optionally followed by a referent-benefactive suffix. These suffixes are the same as those which occur with transitive stems. In the present data there is no example of a source suffix occurring with a quotative stem.

The quotative verbs differ from intransitive verbs in that, although the object suffix is obligatorily absent, an external object is optionally present. This object is manifested by either a direct or an indirect quotation, or by *wík* word, speech or a noun phrase with *wík* as the head. The noun *wík* and the utterance quoted may co-occur.

Examples: ní₁ pét₂ he₁₋₂ shouted₂, nínt₁ éŋkanàř₂ tú:k₃
wántin₄ you [sg.]₁₋₂ asked₂ me₂, 'Where₄ (is) the snake₃?',
wík₁ táwpùl₂ they [pl.]₂ [words]₁ talked₂.

8. COPULATIVE VERBS

There are four copulative verb stems: wé:n ~ wé:m to become
úntj to have a smell of, í:y to be--of persons, wún to be--of persons
or things. The stem í:y to be--of persons is homophonous with the
intransitive stem í:y to go, to travel on foot, and wún to be--of
persons or things is homophonous with the intransitive stem wún to
live, to lie down.

The copulative verb stem is obligatorily followed by a tense-
person suffix--the same as those which occur with transitive verbs.
Other suffixes are obligatorily absent.

In relation to the clause, the copulative verbs are different
from all other verbs in that a complement is obligatorily present.

Examples: tókatiy₁ úntjan₂ I₂ smelt₂ smoky₁, á:k₁ ín₂ wí:ywí:yam₃
wé:nan₄ this₂ place₁ is becoming₄ different₃, ní₁ éřp₂ wún₃ it₁₋₃
was₃ raw₂, nínt₁ mé:tj₂ í:yanà₃ you [sg.]₁₋₃ are₃ hungry₂, pá₁
ní:yant₂ í:yà₃ I₃ will be₃ your₂ representative₁.

9. IMPERSONAL VERBS

There are perhaps three impersonal verb stems: wé:tj to be sick,
to be sore, wé:tjwé:tj to be very sick, to be very sore, átjùmp
to beautify.

An impersonal stem is obligatorily followed by the tense-person
suffix. When following the impersonal stem, however, the semantic
component carried by the suffix is for the most part that of tense,
as only 3rd person occurs--in fact in most examples only 3rd person
singular occurs.

As the data are incompletely analysed, a few examples are
added without more discussion: wé:tjàw₁ núnan₂ he [obj. form]₂ will
be sick₁, wé:tjan₁ tánan₂ they [pl.] [obj. form]₂ are sick₁, kón₁
ánan₂ wé:tjwé:tjan₃ that [obj. form]₂ ear₁ is very sore₃, má'₁
wé:tjawan₂ my [obj. suff.]₂ hand₁ will be sore₂, átjùmpàw₁ núnan₂
(it) will beautify₁ her [obj. form]₂ pukmán₁ kùlatj₂ njí:ŋkanàm₃
átjùmpán₄ the new₃ dress₂ makes₄ the child₁ look nice₄.

The verb stem *kónnàt* *to forget* occurs as both a transitive stem and as an impersonal stem. When a person is forgotten, *kónnàt* functions as a transitive stem, otherwise it functions as an impersonal stem.

Examples as a transitive stem: *ḡáy₁ kónnàṭṭan₂ núnan₃ I [subj. form]₁₋₂ forgot₂ him [obj. form]₃, pukmánjan₁ kónnàṭ₂ ká:ṭkùnt₃ the child₁ forgot₂ (his) mother₃.*

Examples as an impersonal stem: *kónnàṭṭan₁ ḡánjan₂ I [obj. form₂, tense-person suff.₁] forgot₁, pamkómp₁ kónnàṭ₂ the young₁ man₁ forgot₂.*

NOTES

1. Wik-Munkan is spoken by approximately 500 people at Aurukun on the Gulf side of Cape York Peninsula. There are also speakers of a closely related dialect at Edward River Mission, south of Aurukun, and inland at Coen and on cattle stations in the area.

The data for this paper were gathered by Marie Godfrey on various field trips from 1962 to 1966, under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics.

An earlier draft of this paper was written at the Linguistic Workshop conducted by the Summer Institute of Linguistics at Brisbane, December-February, 1966-67. The final draft was completed in May, 1968. The author is indebted to her colleagues, Eunice Pike, Velma Leeding and Alan Healey, for their help in analysis and preparation of this paper. Thanks are also due to Kenneth Hale for clarifying tense distinctions in the early days of analysis.

2. When the term 'noun phrase' is used, it includes demonstratives. When the term 'pronoun' is used, demonstratives are excluded.

3. The phonemes and word stress used in this paper are those as described by Barbara Sayers, 'Intonation, Stress, and Emphasis of Wik-Munkan' (in manuscript). Stops: p, t̪ (interdental), t, tʃ (alveopalatal), k, ʔ. Nasals: m, n̪ (interdental), n, nʃ (alveopalatal), ŋ. Lateral: l. Vibrant: ʀ. Semi-vowels: r (retroflexed), y, w. Vowels: i, e, a, o, u, i:, e:, a:, o:, u:. Primary word stress: ' . Secondary word stress: ` .

4. Throughout this paper, the 3rd singular pronoun (subject: *he, she, it*; object: *him, her, it*) is given as '*he*' and '*him*' in the English translation of the gloss.

5. The part of the gloss which is enclosed in round brackets, occurs in the English translation but not in Wik-Munkan. The part of the gloss which is enclosed in square brackets occurs in Wik-Munkan but would not occur in a free English translation.

6. The subscript numbers equate the Wik-Munkan words with the corresponding English translation.