WIK REFLECTIONS OF MIDDLE PAMAN' PHONOLOGY

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PART A — PHONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENTS IN WIK LANGUAGES

These languages agree closely in their reflection of Paman phonology. However, there are details in which they differ. In particular, Wik Munig is opposed to the other Wik languages in two respects.

In Wik Munig, non-apical stops descend as voiced after long *V₁ and as voiceless after short *V₁. Subsequently, long vowels became short, thus merging with short vowels, so that voiced and voiceless stops are now in contrast medially. In the other Wik languages, although stops are phonetically more lax after long vowels than after short vowels, there is no contrast between tense and lax stops, since long vowels remain in contrast with short vowels. The two kinds of stops are, therefore, in complementary distribution.

Vowel contrasts in *CV₂ remained in Wik Munig but were lost in the other Wik languages. However, in the latter, Paman *i in *CV₂ had the effect of fronting *a and *u in *CV₁, so that after loss of *V₂, the fronted vowels came to stand in contrast with back vowels which remained as such where *V₂ was *u or *a.

Reflection of Paman phonemes is detailed in the following paragraphs.

1. Stops

Medial non-apical stops, whether or not they were in clusters with a nasal, descended as voiced in Wik Mumiŋ after */V*; otherwise, they descended as voiceless. Thus, the series of non-apical stops, as a whole, is doubly reflected in Wik Mumiŋ — by a voiced set of stops */b d g y/ and by a voiceless set */p t y k/. In the other Wik languages, non-apical stops are reflected in a single series — */p t y k/ — which is non-committal with respect to voicing.

In all Wik languages, intervocalic */t Y/ and the cluster */n Y t Y/ descended as lamino-alveolar before */i/ and as lamino-dental before */u/ and */a/, while intervocalic */p m/ and */k g/ remained bilabial and velar respectively (see: */kap-iR, *papi, *yapa, */t Y ulpi, */kumpu, */pa-pa, */t Y a-ipa, */wi-pa, *yi-par, */kat Y i, */kat Y in, */pat Y a-, */wan Y t Y/; */pun Y t Y, */ka-t Y a, */wa-t Y a, */ku-t Y i- - kut Y i-, */n Y u-t Y a-, */mu-n Y t Y/-; */kalka, *pakay, *yuku, */Cakur, */punku, */Ra-ku, */Cu-ŋku/).

The apical stop */t/ became */t/ intervocally but remained as */t/ in the cluster */nt/ (see: */kuta-ka, */patin, */nata, */n Y untu-, */wanta-, */wantu, */yinta-*/).

2. Nasals

Initial */m n Y o >/m n o/ (see: */manu, */maRa, */mayi, */mini, */muŋka-, */n Y i-na-, */n Y untu, */n Y u-t Y a-; */ŋali, */ŋana, */ŋula/).

Laminal */n Y/, like its stop counterpart */t Y/, is doubly reflected intervocally — by lamino-alveolar */n Y/ before */i/, and by */n/ elsewhere (see: */nang-/, */wun-/, */min Y a, */pu-n Y a/). Intervocalic */m n o/ remained as */m n o/ (see: */kami, */pama, */t Y uma; */kuna, */manu, */t Y ana; */puna, */n Y ugu, */yaŋan/); and final */n >/n/ (see: */kuman, */t Y aran/).

For reflection of homorganic clusters of nasal plus stop, see the preceding section. Heterorganic clusters are rare in stems reconstructable for Paman generally — the cluster */np/ occurred in */t Y unpi, and in */wunpa-/; and the cluster */nk/ occurred in */kunka/, attested in one Wik language only, where it remained as */nk/.

3. Liquids

Intervocalic */l >/l/ (see: */kal-a, */n Y ulu, */ŋali, */ŋula/). Final */l/ remained as */l/ in Wik Ngaŋir, but was lost in other Wik languages.
(see: *ŋ'upul, *gampul, *paŋkul).

In clusters, *l > /l/ in Wik Ngair, /y/ in Wik Meŋ, and was lost in Wik Muŋkŋ and Wik Mumiŋ (see: *kalka, *kalmpaR, *ka·lka-, *tYulpl, *tYa·lpa). When in clusters, *l exerted a fronting influence on *a and *u which preceded it (see the discussion of vowels below).

As in Northern Paman, so also in Middle Paman, reflexes of Paman *r are rare. Intervocalic *r > /y/ in Wik Muŋkŋ, Wik Meŋ, and Wik Mumiŋ (see: *nYura, *tYaran, *wara, *pa·ri-). In Wik Ngair, intervocalic *r > /r/ (see: *mara, *tYaran) and /y/ (see: *nYura, *wara). The conditions for dual reflection in Wik Ngair are not known; it is possible that it is illusory and that contact with Wik Muŋkŋ, now quite intense at Aurukan where the latter language is dominant, is responsible for the inconsistency observed in the data.

Final *r > /y/ in Wik Ngair and was lost in the other Wik languages (see: *kuŋkar, *yi·par). In Wik Mumiŋ, final *r fronted a preceding *a to /i/.

4. Glides

Initial *w and, where attested, medial *w remained /w/ in the Wik languages (see: *wanta-, *wa·tYa, *wuna-, *wunYi-, *ka·way, *kuwa).

Initial *y > /t/ before *i· in at least one Wik Ngair cognate (see: *yi·par) and *y > /tY/ before *i in one putative Wik Muŋkŋ cognate (see: *yinta-). Otherwise, *y > /y/ initially and medially in the Wik languages (see: *yaŋan, *yapa, *yuku, *mayi, *ŋayu). Final *y is only rarely reconstructed; it remained as /y/ in at least one Wik Ngair cognate (see: *kampiy) and was lost in the other Wik languages (see: *ka·way, *pakay).

Initial *R is reconstructed in one stem which survives in Middle Paman; in that stem, initial *R > Ø (see: *Ra·ku). Medial *R is doubly reflected in Wik Mumiŋ—by /R/ after long *V1 (see: *tYa·Ra, *ka·Ra), and by /R/ after short *V1 (see reconstructions cited below). Elsewhere in the Wik group, medial *R is singly reflected by /R/ (see: *kaRi, *maRa, *tYaRu, *waRi-, *wa·Ri). Final *R, where attested, was lost (see: *kalmpaR, *kapIR, *tYaŋkaR-).
5. Vowels

In *CV₁, short *i remained as /i/ (see: *mini, *m₀n₁ɣa, *tγ₁n₁t₁ɣu). Long *i* became short /i/ in Wik Mumiŋ but remained long in the other Wik languages (see: *n₁ɣi-ːna-, *wi-ːpa, *yiːpar).

In Wik Mumiŋ, *a* in *CV₁ was fronted to /e/ if *C₁* was *ɣ (see: *ɣan₁pa, *γapa) and if *C₂* was a cluster beginning in *l* (see: *kalka). Long *a* like the other long vowels, became short in Wik Mumiŋ and was also fronted before a cluster beginning in *l* (see: *tγ₁a-ːpa). Under conditions other than those specified above, *a(’)* in *CV₁* remained as a low central vowel /a/ in Wik Mumiŋ (see: *kam₁, *kaR₁, *kaγ₀, *maγi, *kaːla, *paːpa).

In the other Wik languages, short *a* in *CV₁* was fronted to /e/ if *V₂* was *i* and if the intervening *C₂* was a single non-laminal consonant, or if *C₂* was a cluster, whether laminal or not; long *a* was fronted to /e/ before *i* regardless of the nature of the intervening *C₂* (see: *kam₁, *kaR₁, *paγ₀γ₀, *waγ₀γ₀, *papi, *waR₁, *waːR₁, *waːγ₀, *naːni, *paːri; a possible counter example to this is *gαli, in which *a > /a/, but there is some evidence to show that this, and other pronouns, should be reconstructed as alternants, of which one has final *a*). In Wik Muŋkŋ and Wik Meʔ₂, Paman *a(’)* was also fronted before clusters beginning in *l* (see: *kalka, *kaλpaR₁, *kaːlka-*) and, unaccountably, in *tγ₀kaR₁. And in Wik Muŋkŋ, *a* was fronted in *pakay, perhaps under the influence of final *ɣ*. Under conditions other than those specified above, *a(’)* remained as /a(’)/ in *CV₁* (see especially *kaγ₀, *kaγ₀n, *maγi, *naγ₀, *paγ₀, *kaːla, *kaːγ₀, *paːpa, *Raːku).

Paman short *u* in *CV₁* remained as /u/, and long *u* shortened to /u/ in Wik Mumiŋ (see: *kam₁, *kaγ₀, *muŋka, *ŋu₁la, *pul₁, muːtγ₀, *pul₁, *nuːtγ₀, *pul₁, *Cuːγ₀). In Wik Muŋkŋ, short *u* was fronted to /i/ in *tγ₀ulpi* and in *wunγ₀*-; otherwise, *u(’)* remained as /u(’)/ in *CV₁* (see reconstructions cited for Wik Mumiŋ).

In Wik Meʔ₂ and Wik Ngaγ₁, *u(’)* in *CV₁* was fronted to /ʊ(’)/ if *V₂* was *i* (see: *kull₁, *γ₁ul₁, *tγ₁ulpi, *tγ₁uγ₀, *wun₁, *Cum₁, *kuːtγ₀, *muːn₁γ₀). In one putative cognate, *u > /i/ in Wik Ngaγ₁, and *u > /ʊ/ in Wik Meʔ₂ before *lp* (see: *tγ₀ulpi).
In *CV₂, vowel distinctions were preserved in Wik Mumbiŋ, by and large. But *a is doubly reflected in *CV₂ — by /e/ before final *r (see: *yi-par, *kuŋqar) and before final *y in *pakay (but not in *ka-way, unaccountably). Otherwise, *a remained as /a/ in *CV₂ (see: *kuman, *kuna, *pu-ŋa). And, in modern Wik Mumbiŋ, final /i/, from *i, participates in a morphophonemic alternation with /e/ (see: *ŋali, *mu-ŋaŋaŋ, *kaŋaŋaŋ). In some pronouns, final *u is replaced by /u/; this is presumably an alternation that existed in pre-Middle Paman, since it also appears in Ka-n̓t̓̓̓̓̓ t̓u-Umpila (see: *ŋayu, *n̓untu - n̓intu, *n̓ulu - n̓ilu, *ŋampul). Otherwise, *u > /u/ in *CV₂ (see: *kalu-, *kamu, *n̓uŋku - n̓iŋku-, *n̓uŋu - n̓iŋu-, *paŋkul, *paŋku, *Ra-ku).

In Wik Muŋkuŋ and Wik Meŋ₂a, *V₂ was lost invariably. In Wik Ngařir, the same is true, except that *V₂ was positively reflected before final *y or *r (where *a > /i/, see: *yi-par. See also: *kami, *kaŋaŋ, *mayi, *ŋa-ŋ, *mu-ŋaŋaŋ, *kumpu, *manu, *t̓aŋku, *Ra-ku, *Ci-šu(a); *kaŋka, *kuna, *paŋk-a, *ka-la, *kaŋka).

PART B — ATTESTATIONS IN MIDDLE PAMAN STEMS

ABBREVIATIONS

Ka — Ka-n̓t̓u
Me — Wik Meŋ₂a
Mm — Wik Mumbiŋ
Mu — Wik Muŋkuŋ
Ng — Wik Ngařir
Ta — Ku-k ‘a-yore
Um — Umpila
Ya — Ku-k ‘a-yu

*kalka > Mu kek; Me keyk; Ng kalk; Mm keka; Um kalak; Ta kiRk = spear.
*kalmpaR > Mu kemp; Me kem; Mm kem; Ta kaRmpaR = flesh.
*kalu > Mu kal; Mm kalu; Um kalu- = káli-; Ta kal- = to take, carry.
*kami > Mu kem(-wayaw); Me kem; Ng kem(-yaŋ-k); Mm kame(-liŋ); Um kami-t(-u); Ta (qan-)keme = mother's mother.
*kampal(a) > Me (AV) ka-mpa-l; Ka kampala, Um kampal = sun.
*kamply > Ng kemply = up.
*kamu > Mu, Ka, Um kamu; Ta kam = blood.
*kan(y)i > Mŋ kən; Me keny; Mm kanyi; Ka, Um kani; Ta (ir-)kan - up
*kæŋka > Mŋ kæŋk; Ka, Um kæŋka - leaf.
*kapIR > Mŋ kop; Mm kapl; Ta kapIR - moon.
*kaRI - kaRa > Mŋ, Ng ke?; Me ka?y (?); Mm ka?i; Ta ka(•)R - not.
*kat'Ya > Mŋ, Me kæt; Um kæta - rotten.
*kat'Ya > Mŋ, Me kæt; Um kæta - to tie.
*kat'Yi > Mŋ kætY; Me kætY; Mm, Ka, Um kætYi - far.
*kat'Yin > Mŋ, Ng kæt'Y.n; Mm, Ka, Um kæt'Yin; Ta kætn - digging stick.
*ka'la > Mŋ, Me, Ng ka'li; Mm kæla(•); Ka, Um ka'la; Ta (æn-)kæla - mother's younger brother.
*ka'la > Mŋ ke'k - to fall.
*ka'lu > Ka ka'lu; Ta ka'l - ear.
*ka'mpa > Mŋ, Me ka'mp - to cook in earth oven.
*ka'pa > Me ka'p - heavy rain; Mŋ ka'p - flood, heavy rains.
*ka'Ra > Mŋ, Me ka'r; Mm kæña - nose.
*ka't'Ya > Mŋ, Me, Ng ka'tli; Mm kæga(•) - mother.
*ka'way > Mŋ, Me ka'w; Mm kawa; Ka, Um ka'way; Ta (ir-)kaw - east.
*kulan > Me kulan; Ya kulan; Ta kuln - possum.
*kuli > Mŋ kui; Me kói; Ta kül - angry, anger.
*kuman > Mŋ, Me kumän; Mm, Ka kuman; Ta kumn - thigh.
*kumpu > Mŋ, Me kump; Ka, Um kumpu - urine.
*kuna > Mŋ, Me kun; Mm, Ka, Um kuna; Ta kun - excrement.
*kunka > Ta kunk; Me (AL) kunk - alive.
*kunkar > Mŋ, Me kunk; Ng kunki; Mm künkje; Ka, Um kunkay; Ta (ir-) -
kunkar - north.
*kupan > Um kupan - short.
*kuRu - kuRun > Ka ku?u; Um ku?un - eye.
*kuRun'Yi > Mŋ ku?u'n'Yi; Ka, Um ku?un'Yi - blind.
*kuta(ku) > Mŋ, Ng ku?u; Mm ku?a; Ka, Um ku?aka; Ta kuta - dog.
*kuTini > Um kutini - cassowary.
*kuwa > Mŋ, Me kuw; Mm kuwa; Ta (ir-)kuw - west.
*ku(•)wu > Ta ko•w - nose.
*ku'ku > Ka, Um ku'ku; Ta ku'k - language, speech.
*ku't'Yi(-ma) - kut'Yi(-ma) > Mŋ kut'Y-m; Me kō`t'Y-m; Mm kut'Ye(-le);
Ta ku'ti(r) - ku'tli(r) - two.
*ma(-) > Mŋ, Me ma•y; Mm ma•; Um mat'Yi - to take. Mŋ mam- - to
grab, hold.
*maia > Mŋ, Me mal - right hand.
*manu > Mŋ, Me, Ng man; Mm, Ka, Um manu; Ta man - neck, throat.
*mara > Ng mara — wing feather; Ta mar — wing.
*maRa > Mŋ, Me, Ng maʔ; Mm, Ka, Um maʔa — hand.
*mayl > Mŋ, Me, Ng may; Mm, Ka, Um mayi; Ta may — vegetable food.
*ma·Ri > Mŋ, Me, meʔ; Ta me·R — eye.
*mini > Mŋ, Me, Ng min; Mm, Ka, Um mini; Ta min — good.
*miŋ’a > Mŋ, Me, Ng miŋ; Mm miŋa; Ka, Um miŋ’a; Ta miŋ — animal, meat.
*mulu > Mm mulu; Ta mul — tail.

*mukUR — muka > Me, Mŋ, Ng muk; Mm muka-(liŋ); Ka, Um muka; Ta (yan-)mokUR (? — mother's older brother.
*munγ’a > Mm muni — charcoal; Um muta — crushed charcoal used for black paint.
*munγka > Me AV mukŋ; Um munγka — anthill.
*munγka- > Mŋ, Me muŋk; Mm munγka; Ta munγk — to eat, drink.
*mu·nγtYi- > Mŋ mu·nγtY-; Me, Ng mō·nγtY-; Mm munγdY- — munγdY- — to swim. Ta munγt-munγR — swimming.
*mu·yu > Mŋ mu·yu; Ka, Um mu·yu — husband, sister's husband.
*n’A-(tγtY- ~ ka~ ~ wa ~) > Mm qa·wa-; Ta qa·-(m~t~k~w~) — to see.

*n’ampi > Mm, Um qampi; Ta qampi — emu.
*n’ipI- > Ka niʔI-(lama); Um niʔI(-I~lama) — one.
*n’i·na — n’i·na- > Mn di·n~ gin~; Ng, Me di·n~; Mm di·n~; Ta di·n~ gin (pres. qini) — to sit.
*n’i·ri > Um qiri — house.
*n’ulu — n’ulu (also with final *a) > Mŋ, Me qil; Ng qil; Mm qila; Ka nula; Um qulu (Ya qulu); Ta qil — he.

*n’untu — n’untu (also with final *a) > Mŋ, Me qint; Mm qinta; Ng qunt; Ka nuna; Um nana — gunu (Ya qunu); Ta qunt — you sg.
*n’unky — n’unky (also with final *a) — n’anga- > Mŋ, Me, Ng gunk; Mm qinka; Ka qunka; Um qanka; Ta qank — second person sg. oblique.

*n’ungu — n’ungu (also with final *a) — n’angu- > Mŋ, Me, Ng qgu; Mm qina; Ka quna; Um quna; Ta qan — third person sg. oblique.

*n’upul(a) — n’ipul(a) — n’ipa > Mŋ, Me qip; Ng qup.i; Mm qipa — you du.; Ka, Um qupula — you non-ag.; Ta qip — you du.
*n’ura — n’ura > Mŋ, Me, Ng qiy; Mm qiya; Ta pur — you pl.

*n’uma- > Me quma— to smell.
*n’umka- > Ka, Um qumka — to smell.
*n’upaγa- > Mŋ, Ng qupa~; Mm qaga — to smell.

*n’al > Mŋ, Me, Ng qal; Mm qali~ qale; Ka, Um qali; Ta qal — we du inal.
*pi·muR ~ pi·ma > Ka, Um pi·ma — father's sister.
*pi·n'ya ~ pin'yi > Mq, Me pin'y; Ng pi·n; Mm pin'y-a-liŋ; Um pi·n'ya — father's sibling.
*pi·pa · pi·pi > Mq, Me, Ng pi·p; Mm piba-ŋ; Ka, Um pi·pi; Ta (naŋ)-ip — father.
*pula > Mq, Me, Ng pul; Mm pula — they du.; Ka, Um pula — they non-sg.;
Ta pul — they du.; Ng pul(-mm) — two.
*pulpu > Mq polp; Um pulpu — white.
*punti > Mm punti; Ta punt — elbow.
*pun't'ya > Mq, Me, Ng punti; Mm, Ka, Um punta; Ta punt — arm.

*pun'a > Mq, Me, Ng pun; Mm puna; Ta pun — arm.
*punku > Mq, Me, Ng punk; Mm punku-(binge); Ka, Um punku; Ta punk — knee.
*pu·la > Mq, Me pu·l; Um pu·la — father's father; Mq pu·l-yuŋ — son's son;
Ka pu·l·a·tu — son's son.
*pu'n'ya > Mq, Me pu·n; Ng pu·p; Mm puga — soft.
*Ra'ku > Mq, Me a·k; Mm aγu; Ta Ra·k — comp, country, ground.
*Ruŋka~ > Um uŋka~ — to cry.
*t'ak > Mq, Me ɣak; Um ɣaku — left hand.
*t'al > Ka yalan — mouth.
*t'amu1 > Ta ɣamaR — ɣamaR — foot.
*t'aan > Mq, Me, Ng ɣan; Mm ɣana (also ɣara-); Ta ɣan — they pl.
*t'aana~ > Mq, Me, Ng ɣan~; Mm ɣana~; Ta ɣan — ɣa·n (pres. ɣanan) — to stand.
*t'amanR~ > Mq, Me ɣank~; Mm ɣankangi~; Ta ɣankaR — to laugh.
*t'apa > Mq ɣap; Um ɣapa — fork of tree.
*t'aran > Mq, Me ɣay.n; Ng ɣarn; Mm ɣayn; Ta ɣarn — hard.
*t'yaru > Mq, Me, Ng ɣa?; Mm, Ka, Um ɣa?u — foot.
*t'ata > Mq ɣat; Um ɣata — green frog.
*t'atyu~ > Mq, Me ɣai~; Ka ɣatyu~ — to see.
*t'a·lpa > Mm ɣeba — wind.
*t'ya·Ra > Mq, Me, Ng ɣa~?; Mm ɣaŋa — mouth; (Ka ɣa·ŋa (?)).
*t'ya·wa > Ta ɣa·w — mouth.
*t'yan'yu > Mq, Me ɣiŋt; Mm ɣiŋtu; Ka, Um yin'yu — near.
*t'ypa > Ka yipa; Um ɣiŋa, yipa; Ta ɣiŋp — liver.
*t'ul > Mq ɣul; Me, Ng ɣul; Mm ɣul; Ka, Um yuli; Ta ɣul — spearthrower.
*t'ulp > Mq ɣil; Me ɣilyp; Ng ɣilp; Ka yul?i; Um ɣul?i; Mm ɣulp — stomach, belly.
*t'um > Mq, Me, Ng ɣum; Mm ɣuma; Ka, Um yuma — fire.
*t'umpi > Mq ɣunp; Me tön; Ka ɣunp — star.
*t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)unjku > Ka, Um \(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)unjku\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)unjku; Um \(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)unjku – black.
*t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)ut\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)i > Me, Ng j\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)ot\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\); Mm \(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)ut\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)i – bird.
*w\o\u0412 > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me w\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)ai; Um w\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)ai – cheek.
*wanta- > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me, Ng want-; Mm wanta-; Ka, Um wana- – to leave it, put it.
*wanta- > Ta want – to fall.
*wantu > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o want– (-in non-fut., -\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)in fut.); Me want–; Ng want– (-\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\) non-fut., -\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\) fut.); Ka, Um wantu – where; Mm wantu – where at (see also *wan\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)a*).
*wan\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)a > Mm wanta-ntu – where to; Ta wanta-n – where.

*wan\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)u > Ta w\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a (\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a—w\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a – erg.) – who.
*wan\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)y\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)i > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me w\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)en\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\); Mm, Um wan\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)i – sore.
*war\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me, Ng way; Mm waya; Ta war – bad.
*war\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o we-; Mm, Ka, Um wa\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)i-; Ta Raw (?) – to dig.
*wan\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a > Mm waga – liver.
*wa\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)\o\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)Ra > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me we-?; Ka wa-?i (-na); Um wa-?i – who.

*wa\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me, Ng wa\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t; Mm waga; Ka, Um wa\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a; Ta wa\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t – arrow.
*wa\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)y\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)i > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me, Ng we\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\) – to hurt, be sick; Mm wad\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\) – to be sick.
*wa\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)y\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)i > Ng we\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)y; Mm wayi – who.
*wi\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)pa > Me, Ng wi\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)p; Mm wiba; Ka wi\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)pa – shade.
*wi\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)ya > wi\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)ya; Me wiy; Um wi\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)ya – another, other.
*wu\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)na > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me wun-; Mm wuna-; Um wuna; Ta wun – to be lying down.
*wu\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)napa- > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me wunp-; Ng wun\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)p-; Mm wunpa-; Ta wunp – to put.
*wu\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)tu > Ka, Um wuntu – to seek, look for.
*wu\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)i\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\) (\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a) > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o \(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)win\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\) (\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a); Me w\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)on\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\); Mm wun\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)t\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a; Ng w\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)on\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\) (\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a) – frightened.
*yaka- > Ta yak – to cut.
*yak\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a > Ta ya - to go.
*yakan > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a yan; Mm y\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a; Ka, Um ya\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a; Ta ya\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a (\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a-\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)na) – head hair.
*yapa > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me yap; Mm yepa (-n); Ka ya\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a (-\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)na); Um ya\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a; Ta ya\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)pa – elder sister.
*yinta- > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o t\(^{\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}}\)int-; Me yint-; Ka, Um yina – to spear with a multi-pronged spear.
*yirka- > Ta yi\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)k – to speak.
*yir\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)par > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me yi\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)p; Ng yi\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)piy; Mm yibe; Ka, Um yi\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)pay; Ta (ir-)yipar – south.
*yuku > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o, Me, Ng y\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)ku; Mm, Ka, Um y\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)ku; Ta yuk – tree, stick.
*yungku > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o yung; Um y\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)ku – ironwood.
*yupa > M\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)o yupa; Ta yu\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a (-\(\text{\text{\text{\text{-}}}}\)a) – bye-and-bye.
*yuyku > Mn yoyk; Mm yoyko; Ka, Um yuyku — mountain.
*CanYi- > Mn, Me enYi-; Mm anYi- — to fall.
*Ca'tYi- > Um a'tYi- — to burn.
*Cakur > Mm aku; Ya akuy — skin.
*C'itYul(a) > Ng i'li; Um i'tYul(a) — west.
*Cumpi- > Mm ump-; Me, Ng omp-; Mm umpi- — to cut. (Ya umpi-).
*Ca'tYampa > Mn, Me atYmp; Ka atYampa — emu.
*Cu'nuku > Mn, Me u'nuk — long; Ng u'nuk — far; Mm ungu; Ka, Um u'nuku — long.
*Cu'tYuma > Mn u'im; Mm ujuma — dead.