

# Wangkatja Verb Suffixes I

## Imperative Forms and Tense Suffixes of Wangkatja Verbs

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### Introduction

In this paper imperative forms and tense suffixes of Wangkatja verbs are analysed and described. The analysis is based on the compilation of a large corpus of historical data dating between the 1920s and 2020s. Goldfields Aboriginal Language Centre Aboriginal Corporation (GALCAC) has been collecting data for over two decades from numerous speakers residing in various parts of the Goldfields region, Western Australia, including Laverton, Leonora, Menzies, and Kalgoorlie.

Wangkatja is a member of the Wati language family, a subgroup of the Pama-Nyugan family of Australian languages. Its AIATSIS code is A103 and it closely relates to Ngaanyatjarra, AIATIS code A38. The data suggests that the name of the speech form comes from the word wangka meaning *speech* and *language* and other derivations of the word exist such as Wangkayi<sup>3</sup> or Wangkatja, *a First Nations person*; wangka- *to talk, to speak*. Ameer Glass and Dorothy Hackett, the compilers of *Ngaanyatjarra and Ngaatjatjarra to English Dictionary 2003*, noted Wangkatja as a linguistic form:

*‘I am often asked the question “What about Wangkayi (Wongi)? Aren’t the Warburton people Wangkayi?” The origin of the term Wangkayi is now somewhat obscure. However it is mainly used by white people to refer to the Aborigines living in the Eastern Goldfields of Western Australia. The people themselves use the term Wangkatja (meaning people who talk our talk) to distinguish themselves from others who talk completely unrelated languages (including English).*

*The language, of course, had no written form. It was first scientifically studied by Wilfrid Douglas, a linguist of the United Aborigines Mission, in the early 1950’s. He devised the alphabet for the language and published several books about it.’*

Into Another World, Ameer Glass, 1978

*‘You may have heard the Ngaanyatjarra language referred to as “Wangkayi” (‘Wongi’). White people, especially use this term to refer to the language of the Aboriginal people of the Eastern Goldfields and beyond (although these Aboriginal people prefer to call themselves and their language ‘Wangkatja’).*

*Ngaanyatjarra & Ngaatjatjarra to English Dictionary, Ameer Glass, Dorothy Hackett, 2003*

It appears that Wangkatja might have emerged as a creole<sup>1</sup> in a similar way as Cundeleele Wangka, Cundeleele, Western Australia and Martu Wangka, Northwest Western Australia. The

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<sup>1</sup> A Creole is “A term used in sociolinguistics to refer to a pidgin language which has become the mother-tongue of a speech community ...

lexical data collected by GALCAC contains variants in glossing, spelling, sentence structure, tense suffixes, contemporary phrases, and word formation as historical material was collected by a variety of people and non-linguists who used their own spelling system. This indicates that the corpus may contain more than one variant of the same lexical item.

## 1. Verb classes and Imperative forms

Wangkatja data includes examples of -la, -wa, -rra/-rri, and null verb classes based on the imperative form.

### 1.1. -la class

- 1.1.1. Pampula!  
 pampu+la  
 touch+IMP  
*Touch it!* (KLCA, 2008)
- 1.1.2. Ngalya mayi ngala.  
 ngalya mayi nga+la  
 move\_forward food eat+IMP  
*Come toward me and eat.* (KLCA, 2008)
- 1.1.3. Palunya parna pirinya  
 palu+nya parna piri+nya  
 3SG+focus\_marker dust shoulder+focus\_marker
- nyaarru purtu nyakula.  
 nyaarru purtu nya+ku+la  
 pity can't see+FUT+IMP  
*It has got dusty shoulders, poor thing, it can't be seen.*  
 (Lizard and Goanna)

### 1.2. -wa class

- 1.2.1. Yuwa!  
 yu+wa  
 give+IMP  
*Give it!* (KLCA, 2008)
- 1.2.2. Puwa!  
 pu+wa  
 hit+IMP  
*Hit it!* (KLCA, 2008)

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*The process of creolization expands the structural and stylistic range of the pidginized language, so that the creolized language becomes comparable in formal and functional complexity to other languages.”*

A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, David Crystal, 2008.

### 1.3. -rra/-rri class

1.3.1. Kumpitjurra!  
kumpitju+rra  
hide+IMP  
*Hide it!*

(Boyle, 2017)

1.3.2. Wangara tjurra!  
wangara tju+rra  
sugar put+IMP  
*Put some sugar in it!*

(KLCA, 2008)

1.3.3. Nyaarru tjapirntu tjulurrarnu  
nyaarru tjapirn+tu tjulu+rra+rnu  
pity lizard+ERG have\_fright+IMP+PAST

ma-nyangu kultu kuyarnmarta.  
ma\_nya+ngu kultu kuyarnmarta  
away\_see+PAST back horrible

*Poor Lizard had a fright after seeing the horrible back.*

(Goanna & Lizard)

### 1.4. Null class

1.4.1. Kantarr!  
kantarr-∅  
rip-∅  
*Rip it!*

(Spurling & Jones, 2015)

1.4.2. Kuwarra!  
kuwarra-∅  
wait-∅  
*Wait!*

(The Bush Trickster)

1.4.3. Marla!  
marla-∅  
go\_back-∅  
*Go back!*

(Weldon, 2018)

## 2. Tense suffixes

Wangkatja appears to have past, present, present continuous, future, and future continuous tense modals. Current data is insufficient to indicate whether these suffixes are organised by verb classes or variants. Past tense suffixes *-nu*, *-ngu*, *-rnu*, and *-kati* for completed actions and actions done in the past. Present tense suffixes *-rni*, *-ranyi*, *-rranyi*, *-nyi*, and *-nganyi* for the actions taking place at the present time. The suffix *-nanyi* is suspected to be the present tense suffix *-nyi* and inflected by second person subject bound pronoun. Present continuous tense suffixes *-kulanyi*, *-ngkulanyi*, *-ngkurranyi*, and *-lanyi* for the actions taking place at the present time and may extend into the future. Future tense suffixes *-ku*, *-lku*, and *-ngku*, *-nku* for the actions that will take place in present or in the future. Future continuous modals *kurtu* and *kujurnu* for the actions that will take place over a period of time in future.

## 2.1. Past tense suffixes

### 2.1.1. -nu

#### 2.1.1.1. Tjunu.

tju+nu  
put+PAST  
*Put.*

(Gordon, 2007)

#### 2.1.1.2. Nintinu.

ninti+nu  
show+PAST  
*Shown.*

(Boyle, 2017)

#### 2.1.1.3. Karlkinga wukanu parna kutjupa kutju. karlki+nga wuka+nu parna kutjupa kutju people+focus\_marker move+PAST land another one *The people moved to another land.* (Frog by H. Ashwin)

#### 2.1.1.4. Ma-kurtirnu palu ngarringu ma\_kurti+rnu palu ngarri+ngu away\_move+PAST 3SG sleep+PAST

pulpa yapungka palu tjunu wartapa  
pulpa yapu+ngka palu tju+nu warta+pa  
cave hill+LOC 3SG put+PAST stick+EMPH

milyirri purnu tjungkurni pirni pulpangka.  
milyirri purnu tjungurni pirni pulpa+ngka  
blanket stick small many cave+LOC  
*He moved away and slept in a cave in the hill, he put sticks and  
small sticks as a blanket in the cave.* (Magpie & Crow)

### 2.1.2. -ngu

#### 2.1.2.1. Mirringingu.

mirri+rri+ngu  
dead+verbalizer+PAST  
*Died.* (Boyle, 2018)

#### 2.1.2.2. Ngarangu.

ngara+ngu  
stand+PAST  
*Stood.* (Gordon, 2007)

#### 2.1.2.3. Piyarrkanya yini ma-yungu piyarrka+nya yini ma\_yu+ngu galah+focus\_marker name away+give+PAST

Chainsaw-nya, tjukurrpa mularrpa watjarnu.  
 Chainsaw\_nya tjukurrpa mularrpa watja+rnu  
 Chainsaw\_focus\_marker creation\_story true tell+PAST  
*This is a true story about a pink grey galah which was given  
 name Chainsaw.* (Gordon, 2007)

2.1.2.4. Tjirnturringu palu puntingu  
 tjirntu+rri+ngu palu punti+ngu  
 morning+verbalizer+PAST 3SG call\_out+PAST

partu warulu kampa+junu mara  
 partu waru+lu kampa+tju+nu mara  
 but fire+ERG burn+CAUS+PAST hand

puyu marlu wingunanu.  
 puyu marlu winguna+nu  
 smoke red\_kangaroo rush+PAST

*One day, the red kangaroo called out and tried to escape from  
 the fire but the fire caused its paws to burn.* (Why the Kangaroo  
 Hops)

### 2.1.3. -rnu

2.1.3.1. Pakarnu.  
 paka+rnu  
 rise+PAST  
*Rose.* (Why the Emu Can't Fly)

2.1.3.2. Palyarnu.  
 palya+rnu  
 prepare+PAST  
*Prepared.* (Frog by H. Ashwin)

2.1.3.3. Tjana ngula yingkarnu nyanpirnu kapiku.  
 tjana ngula yingka+rnu nyanpi+rnu kapi+ku  
 3PL after sing+PAST dance+PAST water+DAT  
*Later on, they sang and danced for rain.* (Frog by H. Ashwin)

2.1.3.4. Nginmarri pakarnu tawarra wala kanmarringu.  
 nginmarri paka+rnu tawarra wala kanmarri+ngu  
 storm arise+PAST also again become\_quiet+PAST  
*The storm also arose and it became quiet again.* (Ashwin)

### 2.1.4. -kati

The database contains only one example for -kati.

2.1.4.1. Puwakati!  
 pu+wa+kati  
 hit+IMP+PAST  
*Had hit!* (KLCA, 2008)

## 2.2. Present tense suffixes

### 2.2.1. -rni

#### 2.2.1.1. Pirrilyarrarni.

pirrily+arra+rni  
rattle+verbalizer+PRES  
*Rattling.* (KLCA, 2008)

#### 2.2.1.2. Lipirni.

lipi+rni  
make\_hole+PRES  
*Making a hole.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)

#### 2.2.1.3. Pilyarni.

pilya+rni  
fall\_down+PRES  
*Falling down.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)

#### 2.2.1.4. Ngayulu nyawa wantji pirni ngayu+lu nya+wa wantji pirni 1SG+ERG see+IMP camel many

karrtjilyarrarni wartangka.  
karrtjilyarra+rni warta+ngka  
run+PRES bush+LOC  
*I see lots of camels running in the bush.* (Boyle, 2018)

### 2.2.2. -ranyi, -la class

#### 2.2.2.1. Pakaranyi.

paka+ranyi  
rise+PRES  
*Rising.* (KLCA, 2008)

#### 2.2.2.2. Kuliranyi.

kuli+ranyi  
listen+PRES  
*Listening.* (KLCA, 2008)

#### 2.2.2.3. Minyma Jones-ilu tjanaku minyma Jones+i+lu tjana+ku woman Jones+EPTH+ERG 3PL+POSS

mayi palyaranyi.  
mayi palya+ranyi  
food prepare+PRES  
*Mrs Jones is preparing their food.* (Gordon, 2007)

2.2.2.4. Karlayanya                      nyakula                      kupi-kupi wartangka  
karlaya+nya                      nya+ku+la                      kupi\_kupi warta+ngka  
emu+focus\_marker                      look+FUT+IMP                      wind                      tree+LOC

yurnturanyi    parna    purnu    tjananya.  
yurntu+ranyi    parna    purnu    tjana+nya  
push+PRES    dirt    stick    3PL+focus\_marker

*The emus used to watch the wind shaking the trees and blowing the dirt and sticks away.                      (Why the Emu Can't Fly)*

### 2.2.3. -rranyi

2.2.3.1. Palu    kamparranyi                      wipu    warungka.  
palu    kampa+rranyi                      wipu    waru+ngka  
3SG    singe+PRES                      tail    fire+LOC

*He is singeing the kangaroo tail on the fire.*

(Wangkatja Dictionary, 2015)

2.2.3.2. Marntilu                      ngurrinu                      tjamu                      nyinarranyi  
marnti+lu                      ngurri+nu                      tjamu                      nyina+rranyi  
boy+ERG                      find+PAST                      grandfather                      sit+PRES

warta    kaninytjarra,                      kurturtu                      wirla    kuyarnpa.  
warta    kaninytjarra                      kurturtu                      wirla    kuyarn+pa  
tree    under                      heart                      guts    bad+EMPH

*The boy found the grandfather sitting under the tree looking upset. (Polak, 2008)*

2.2.3.3. Ma-nyangu                      tjirta    Chainsaw-nya  
ma\_nya+ngu                      tjirta    Chainsaw\_nya  
away+see+PAST                      bird    Chainsaw\_focus\_marker

yarlirranyi    Puntu    Jones-inya  
yarlti+rranyi    puntu    Jones+i+nya  
call+PRES    man    Jones+EPTH+focus\_marker

ma-pitjaku.  
ma\_pitja+ku  
away\_move+FUT

*He saw the bird Chainsaw calling for Mr Jones to come out.*

(Gordon, 2007)

### 2.2.4. -nyi

2.2.4.1. Pintilmanyi.  
pintilma+nyi  
twinkle+PRES  
*Twinkling.                      (Fasolo, 2010)*

2.2.4.2. **Pintjarnarrinyi.**  
 pintjarn+arri+nyi  
 bare+verbalizer+PRES  
*Becoming bare.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)

2.2.4.3. **Ngayu nyinarranyi.**  
 ngayu nyina+rra+nyi  
 1SG sit+IMP+PRES  
*I am sitting down.* (KLCA, 2008)

2.2.4.4. Warlawurrunya      purtu      kulira  
 warlawurru+nya      purtu      kuli+ra  
 eagle+focus\_marker      cannot      understand+SER\_VERB

nyaku      tjana      kula-kularranyi.  
 nya+ku      tjana      kula\_kula+rra+nyi  
 look+FUT      3PL      cheeky+verbalizer+PRES  
*The Eagle couldn't understand why they were being  
 mischievous.* (Magpie & Crow)

#### 2.2.5. -nganyi, -wa class

2.2.5.1. **Kantarrpunganyi.**  
 kantarrpu+nganyi  
 rip+PRES  
*Ripping.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)

2.2.5.2. **Tampirrpunganyi.**  
 tampirrpup+nganyi  
 break\_clean\_off+PRES  
*Breaking it clean off.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)

2.2.5.3. **Yurntalarringanyi.**  
 yurntal+arri+nganyi  
 girl+verbalizer+PRES  
*Becoming girl-like.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)

2.2.5.4. **Kalyparringanyi.**  
 kalyparri+nganyi  
 calm\_down+PRES  
*Calming down.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)

#### 2.2.6. -nanyi, -rra class

This suffix is suspected to be inflection of second person singular subject bound pronoun and present tense suffix. The data contains a large number of inflected verbs with -nanyi. These examples need to be tested with a speaker.

- 2.2.6.1. **Kaamarrtjunanyi.**  
 kaamarr+tju+nanyi  
 worry+CAUS+PRES  
*Causing someone to worry.*
- 2.2.6.2. **Kaamarr+tju+na+nyi.**  
 worry+CAUS+2SG+PRES  
*You are causing someone to worry.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)
- 2.2.6.3. **Murtipupatjunanyi.**  
 murti+pupa+tju+nanyi  
 knee+kneel+CAUS+PRES  
*Causing someone to kneel.*
- 2.2.6.4. **Murti+pupa+tju+na+nyi.**  
 knee+kneel+CAUS+2SG+PRES  
*You are causing someone to kneel.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)

### 2.3. Present continuous tense suffixes

#### 2.3.1. -kulanyi

- 2.3.1.1. **Minymalu tjitji nyakulanyi.**  
 minyma+lu tjitji nya+kulanyi  
 woman+ERG child look+PRES\_CONT  
*The woman is looking at the child.* (KLCA, 2008)

#### 2.3.2. -ngkulanyi

- 2.3.2.1. **Pikapungkulanyi.**  
 pikapu+ngkulanyi  
 fight+PRES\_CONT  
*Fighting.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)
- 2.3.2.2. **Yungkulanyi.**  
 yu+ngkulanyi  
 give+PRES\_CONT  
*Giving.* (KLCA, 2008)
- 2.3.2.3. **Tjitjilu wama tjungkulanyi.**  
 tjitji+lu wama tju+ngkulanyi  
 child+ERG wine put+PRES\_CONT  
*The child is putting the wine down.* (KLCA, 2008)

#### 2.3.3. -lanyi

- 2.3.3.1. **Ngaralanyi.**  
 ngara+lanyi  
 stand+PRES  
*Standing.* (KLCA, 2008)

- 2.3.3.2. **Pitjalanyi.**  
 pitja+lanyi  
 move+PRES  
*Moving.* (KLCA, 2008)
- 2.3.3.3. Kurlpirrpa ma-pitjalanyi.  
 kurlpirr+pa ma\_pitja+lanyi  
 grey\_kangaroo+AUGM away\_move+PRES  
*The grey kangaroo is moving away.* (KLCA, 2008)

## 2.4. Future tense suffixes

### 2.4.1. -ku

- 2.4.1.1. Ngunytjulu tjitji nyaku.  
 nguntju+lu tjiti nya+ku  
 mother+ERG child see+FUT  
*The mother will see the child.* (KLCA, 2008)
- 2.4.1.2. Doctor puntu kuwarrinya  
 doctor puntu kuwarri+nya  
 doctor man now+focus\_marker
- ngalya pitjaku.  
 ngalya pitja+ku  
 move\_towards move+FUT  
*A male doctor is coming towards today.* (KLCA, 2008)
- 2.4.1.3. Marlunya purtu yurriraku  
 marlu+nya purtu yurri+rra+ku  
 red\_kangaroo+focus\_marker cannot move+IMP+FUT
- kirti-kirtilu witingu ngalkangu  
 kirti\_kirti+lu witi+ngu ngalka+ngu  
 euro+ERG hold+PAST hurry+PAST
- partu marna wararringu wipu puriny.  
 partu marna wararri+ngu wipu puriny  
 but bottom sprout+PAST tail slowly  
*The Red Kangaroo couldn't move and the Euro held onto Red Kangaroo's bottom but the bottom slowly started to grow a tail.*  
 (How The Kangaroo Grew Its Tail)
- 2.4.1.4. Tjukurrpa tjuma watjanu tjana kaarnu  
 tjukurrpa tjuma watja+nu tjana kaa+rnu  
 creation\_story story tell+PAST 3PL refuse+PAST
- wangkaku tjapirnpa wala nyaarru  
 wangka+ku tjapirn+pa wala nyaarru  
 speak+FUT lizard+AUGM since\_then pity

parnaly-parnalypa purtu nyakula.  
 parnaly\_parnaly+pa purtu nya+ku+la  
 dirt+AUGM can't see+FUT+IMP  
*As the story told, they refused to talk and since then, the poor Lizard is dusty and can't be seen.* (Lizard and Goanna)

#### 2.4.2. -lku

##### 2.4.2.1. Ngalku.

nga+lku  
 eat+FUT  
*Will eat.* (KLCA, 2008)

##### 2.4.2.2. Ngalyalku.

ngalya+lku  
 move\_towards+FUT  
*Will move towards.* (KLCA, 2008)

##### 2.4.2.3. Wukalku.

wuka+lku  
 move+FUT  
*Will move.* (Lizard and Goanna)

##### 2.4.2.4. Nyimulu kuka ngurriku.

nyimu+lu kuka ngurri+lku  
 do+ERG meat look\_for+FUT  
*The dog will look for meat.* (KLCA, 2008)

##### 2.4.2.5. Tjirta tjungkurni pirni kamarrarrinyu ngula tjirta tjungkurni pirni kamarra+rri+nyu ngula bird small many want+IMP+DES NEG

paarpungku ngurlu karlayalu yuntjulku  
 paarrpu+ngku ngurlu karlaya+lu yuntju+lku  
 fly+FUT fearful emu+ERG to\_be\_angry+FUT

pika warlparlalku parnangka.  
 pika warlparla+lku parna+ngka  
 hurt fall\_down+FUT ground+LOC  
*The small birds didn't want to fly, they were afraid of the Emu to be angry and upset and cause them to fall down on the ground.* (Why the Emu Can't Fly)

#### 2.4.3. -ngku

##### 2.4.3.1. Yungku.

yu+ngku  
 give+FUT  
*Will give.* (KLCA, 2008)

- 2.4.3.2. **Wiyarringku.**  
 wiya+rri+ngku  
 nothing+verbalizer+FUT  
*Will finish.* (Basic Wangkatja Grammar, 2008)
- 2.4.3.3. Ngayulu      mangka      kalytjurrpungku.  
 ngayu+lu      mangka      kalytjurrpu+ngku  
 1SG+ERG      hair      cut+FUT  
*I will cut the hair off.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)
- 2.4.3.4. Yapungka      ngayu      ngaralku  
 yapu+ngka      ngayu      ngara+lku  
 hill+LOC      1SG      stand+FUT
- kaa      parra      pitjangku.  
 kaa      parra      pitja+ngku  
 and      around      move+FUT  
*I will stand on this hill and move around.* (Brownley.)

#### 2.4.4. -nku

- 2.4.4.1. **Tjarrpatjunku.**  
 tjarrpa+tju+nku  
 insert+put+FUT  
*Will insert.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)
- 2.4.4.2. **Kumpitjunku.**  
 kumpi+tju+nku  
 hide+put+FUT  
*Will hide something or someone.* (KLCA, 2008)
- 2.4.4.3. Ngayulu      kun-kuntjunku      tjitji.  
 Ngayulu      kun\_kun+tju+nku      tjitji.  
 ngayu+lu      kun\_kun+tju+nku      tjitji  
 1SG+ERG      sleep+put+FUT      child  
*I'll put the child to sleep.* (Spurling & Jones, 2015)
- 2.4.4.4. Yila,      Puntu      Jones-inya      katja  
 yila      puntu      Jones+i+nya      katja  
 nearby man      Jones+EPTH+focus\_marker      son
- Robert-nga      kutjarralu      warta  
 Robert\_nga      kutjarra+lu      warta  
 Robert\_focus\_marker      couple+ERG      tree
- kalytjurrpungkulanyi,      yarrarnu      parna  
 kalytjurrpu+ngkulanyi      yarra+rnu      parna  
 cut\_off+PRES\_CONT      take\_off+PAST      ground

nyarratja kutja mayi-garden yila tjunku.  
 nyarratja kutja mayi\_garden yila tju+nku  
 that\_one prepare veg\_garden next\_to put+FUT  
*Nearby, Mr Jones and his son Robert were cutting off a tree  
 which they removed from the area where they would make a  
 vegetable garden. (Gordon, 2007)*

#### 2.4.5. Future continuous **-ngkurranyi**

2.4.5.1. Tjarrpatjungkurranyi.  
 tjarrpa+tju+ngkurranyi  
 insert+put+FUT\_CONT  
*Will be inserting. (KLCA, 2008)*

### 3. Continuous future verb demonstrator

#### 3.1. kujurnu

3.1.1. Puwa **kujurnu**.  
 pu+wa kujurnu  
 hit+IMP FUT\_CONT  
*Will continue hitting. (KLCA, 2008)*

#### 3.2. kurtu

3.2.1. Walka **kurtu**.  
 walka kurtu  
 paint FUT\_CONT  
*Will continue painting. (Silvano, 2010)*

3.2.2. Kun-kun **kurtu**.  
 kun\_kun kurtu  
 sleep FUT\_CONT  
*Will continue sleeping. (Silvano, 2010)*

3.2.3. Kanmarri **kurtu**.  
 kanmarri kurtu  
 quiet FUT\_CONT  
*Will be quiet. (Silvano, 2010)*

**Table of Wangkatja Imperative and Tense Suffixes\***

<b>Imperative</b>	-la	-wa	-rri/-rra	null class ∅	
<b>Past tense suffixes</b>	-nu	-ngu	-rnu	-kati	
<b>Present tense suffixes</b>	-nanyi -rra class	-nganyi -wa class	-ranyi, -rranyi -la class	-nyi	-rni
<b>Present continuous tense suffixes</b>	-ngkulanyi	-kulanyi	-lanyi		
<b>Future tense suffixes</b>	-ku	-nku	-lku	-ngku	
<b>Future tense demonstrators</b>	kujurnu	kurtu			
<b>Serial</b>	-ra				
<b>Continuous</b>	-ma				

\* This table does not indicate the verb classes of the verb suffixes.

## Conclusion

Wangkatja corpus still does not have enough data to determine the verb classes for more than six hundred verbs and to determine whether some of the verb suffixes are grouped by verb classes or variants. The concerned verbs need to be further analysed through natural speech recordings.

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