

Reprinted from *Languages of Cape York*, Peter Sutton editor.
Canberra, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, 1976. xii, 314p.
bibliographies, diagrams, maps, tables.

WIK REFLECTIONS OF MIDDLE PAMAN' PHONOLOGY

Kenneth Hale

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 Mumiṅ is opposed to the other Wik languages in two respects.

In Wik Mumiṅ, 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 Mumiṅ 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

Initial */p t^y k/ > /p ṭ k/ (see: *pakay, *pama, *pat^ya-, *pula; *t^yana, *t^yana-, *t^yaRu, *t^yin^yt^yu, *t^yuli, *t^yuma; *kalka, *kami, *kaRi, *kuman, *kuna).

¹This paper originally formed a brief manuscript titled 'Papers in Middle Paman Languages' (n.d.), and previously unpublished.

Medial non-apical stops, whether or not they were in clusters with a nasal, descended as voiced in Wik Mumiŋ after *V¹; 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 ɖ d^Y g/, and by a voiceless set /p t̥ t^Y k/. In the other Wik languages, non-apical stops are reflected in a single series — /p t̥ t^Y k/ — which is non-committal with respect to voicing.

In all Wik languages, intervocalic *t^Y and the cluster *n^Yt^Y descended as lamino-alveolar before *i and as lamino-dental before *u and *a, while intervocalic */p mp/ and */k ŋk/ remained bilabial and velar respectively (see: *kapiR, *papi, *yapa, *t^Yuipi, *kumpu, *pa·pa, *t^Ya·lpa, *wi·pa, *yi·par, *kat^Yi, *kat^Yin, *pat^Ya-, *wan^Yt^Yi, *pun^Yt^Ya, *ka·t^Ya, *wa·t^Ya, *ku·t^Yi- ~ kut^Yi-, *n^Yu·t^Ya-, *mu·n^Yt^Yi-; *kalka, *pakay, *yuku, *Cakur, *punku, *Ra·ku, *Cu·ŋku).

The apical stop *t became /ʔ/ intervocalically but remained as /t/ in the cluster *nt (see: *kuta(ka), *patin, *ŋata, *n^Yuntu-, *wanta-, *wantu, *yinta-).

2. Nasals

Initial */m n^Y ŋ/ > /m ɳ ŋ/ (see: *manu, *maRa, *mayi, *mini, *munga-, *n^Yi·na-, *n^Yuntu, *n^Yu·t^Ya-; *ŋali, *ŋana, *ŋula).

Laminal *n^Y, like its stop counterpart *t^Y, is doubly reflected intervocalically — by lamino-alveolar /n^Y/ before *i, and by /ɳ/ elsewhere (see: *ŋan^Yi, *wun^Yi-, *min^Ya, *pu·n^Ya). Intervocalic */m n ŋ/ remained as /m n ŋ/ (see: *kami, *pama, *t^Yuma; *kuna, *manu, *t^Yana; *puŋa, *n^Yuŋu, *yaŋan); and final *n > /n/ (see: *kuman, *t^Yaran).

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^Yunpi, and in *wunpa-, where it remained as /np/; and the cluster *nk occurred in *kunka, attested in one Wik language only, where it remained as /nk/.

3. Liquids

Intervocalic *l > /l/ (see: *ka·la, *n^Yulu, *ŋali, *ŋula). Final *l remained as /l/ in Wik Ngaṛr, but was lost in other Wik languages

(see: *n^Yupul, *ŋampul, *paŋkul).

In clusters, *l > /l/ in Wik Ngaṭr, /y/ in Wik Meʔŋ, and was lost in Wik Muŋkŋ and Wik Mumŋ (see: *kalka, *kalmpaR, *ka·lka-, *t^Yulpi, *t^Ya·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 Meʔŋ, and Wik Mumŋ (see: *n^Yura, *t^Yaran, *wara, *pa·ri-). In Wik Ngaṭr, intervocalic *r > /r/ (see: *mara, *t^Yaran) and /y/ (see: *n^Yura, *wara). The conditions for dual reflection in Wik Ngaṭr are not known; it is possible that it is illusory and that contact with Wik Muŋkŋ, now quite intense at Aurukun where the latter language is dominant, is responsible for the inconsistency observed in the data.

Final *r > /y/ in Wik Ngaṭr and was lost in the other Wik languages (see: *kuŋkar, *yi·par). In Wik Mumŋ, 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·t^Ya, *wuna-, *wun^Yi-, *ka·way, *kuwa).

Initial *y > /t̪/ before *i· in at least one Wik Ngaṭr cognate (see: *yi·par) and *y > /t^Y/ 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 Ngaṭr 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 Mumŋ — by /h/ after long *V¹ (see: *t^Ya·Ra, *ka·Ra), and by /ʔ/ after short *V₁ (see reconstructions cited below). Elsewhere in the Wik group, medial *R is singly reflected by /ʔ/ (see: *kaRi, *maRa, *t^YaRu, *waRi-, *wa·Ri). Final *R, where attested, was lost (see: *kalmpaR, *kapiR, *t^YaŋkaR-).

5. Vowels

In *CV₁, short *i remained as /i/ (see: *mini, *min^Ya, *t^Yin^Yt^Yu).

Long *i· became short /i/ in Wik Mumiŋ but remained long in the other Wik languages (see: *n^Yi·na-, *wi·pa, *yi·par).

In Wik Mumiŋ, *a in *CV₁ was fronted to /e/ if *C₁ was *y (see: *yaŋan, *yapa) 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: *t^Ya·lpa). Under conditions other than those specified above, *a(·) in *CV₁ remained as a low central vowel /a/ in Wik Mumiŋ (see: *kami, *kaRi, *kat^Yi, *mayi, *ka·la, *pa·pa).

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: *kami, *kaRi, *pan^Yt^Yi-, *wan^Yt^Yi, *papi, *waRi-, *wa·Ri, *wa·t^Yi-, *wa·yi, *ŋa·ni, *pa·ri-; a possible counter example to this is *ŋali, 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 Me?ŋ, Paman *a(·) was also fronted before clusters beginning in *l (see: *kalka, *kalmpaR, *ka·lka-) and, unaccountably, in *t^YaŋkaR. And in Wik Muŋkŋ, *a was fronted in *pakay, perhaps under the influence of final *y. Under conditions other than those specified above, *a(·) remained as /a(·)/ in *CV₁ (see especially *kat^Yi, *kat^Yin, *mayi, *ŋat^Yi, *ŋan^Yi, in which short *a remained as /a/ where before *i the intervening *C₂ was a single laminal; and see also: *kalu-, *manu, *maRa, *ŋat^Yu-, *pama, *ka·la, *ka·t^Ya, *pa·pa, *Ra·ku).

Paman short *u in *CV₁ remained as /u/, and long *u· shortened to /u/ in Wik Mumiŋ (see: *kuman, *kuna, *muŋka, *ŋula, *pula, mu·n^Yt^Yi-, *n^Yu·t^Ya-, *pu·n^Ya, *Cu·ŋku).

In Wik Muŋkŋ, short *u was fronted to /i/ in *t^Yulpi and in *wun^Yi-; otherwise, *u(·) remained as /u(·)/ in *CV₁ (see reconstructions cited for Wik Mumiŋ).

In Wik Me?ŋ and Wik Ngaŋr, *u(·) in *CV₁ was fronted to /ö(·)/ if *V₂ was *i (see: *kuli, *t^Yuli, *t^Yunpi, *t^Yut^Yi, *wun^Yi-, *Cumpi-, *ku·t^Yi-, *mu·n^Yt^Yi-). In one putative cognate, *u > /i/ in Wik Ngaŋr, and *u > /ö/ in Wik Me?ŋ before *lp (see: *t^Yulpi).

In *CV₂, vowel distinctions were preserved in Wik Mumiŋ, by and large. But *a is doubly reflected in *CV₂ — by /e/ before final *r (see: *yi·par, *kuŋkar) and before final *y in *pakay (but not in *ka·way, unaccountably). Otherwise, *a remained as /a/ in *CV₂ (see: *kuman, *kuna, *pu·n^ya). And, in modern Wik Mumiŋ, final /i/, from *i, participates in a morphophonemic alternation with /e/ (see: *ŋali, *mu·n^yt^yi-); otherwise, in Wik Mumiŋ, *i > /i/ in *CV₂ (see *kapiR, *kaRi, *kat^yi, *pan^yt^yi-, *wa·yi). In some pronouns, final *u is replaced by /a/; this is presumably an alternation that existed in pre-Middle Paman, since it also appears in Ka·n^yt^yu-Umpila (see: *ŋayu, *n^yuntu ~ n^yintu, *n^yulu ~ n^yilu, *ŋampul). Otherwise, *u > /u/ in *CV₂ (see: *kalu-, *kamu, *n^yuŋku- ~ n^yiŋku-, *n^yuŋu- ~ n^yiŋu-, *paŋkul, *puŋku, *Ra·ku).

In Wik Muŋkŋ and Wik Me?ŋ, *V₂ was lost invariably. In Wik Ngaṯr, the same is true, except that *V₂ was positively reflected before final *y or *r (where *a > /i/, see: *yi·par. See also: *kami, *kaRi, *mayi, *ŋa·ni, *mu·n^yt^yi-, *kumpu, *manu, *t^yaRu, *Ra·ku, *Ci·t^yul(a); *kalka, *kuna, *pat^ya-, *ka·la, *kat^ya).

PART B — ATTESTATIONS IN MIDDLE PAMAN STEMS

ABBREVIATIONS

Ka	—	Ka·n ^y t ^y u
Me	—	Wik Me?ŋ
Mm	—	Wik Mumiŋ
Mŋ	—	Wik Muŋkŋ
Ng	—	Wik Ngaṯr
Ta	—	Ku·k Iā·yore
Um	—	Umpila
Ya	—	Ku·ku Ya?u

*kalka > Mŋ kek; Me keyk; Ng kalk; Mm keka; Um kalka; Ta kiRk — *spear*.

*kalmpaR > Mŋ kemp; Me keymp; Mm kempa; Ta kaRmpaR — *flesh*.

*kalu- > Mŋ kal-; Mm kalu-; Um kalu- ~ kali-; Ta kal — *to take, carry*.

*kami > Mŋ kem(-wayaw); Me kem; Ng kem(-yaŋk.t̩); Mm kame-(liŋ); Um kami-(t^yu); Ta (ŋan-)keme — *mother's mother*.

*kampal(a) > Me (AV) ka·mp.l; Ka kampala, Um kampal — *sun*.

*kampiy > Ng kempiy — *up*.

*kamu > Mm, Ka, Um kamu; Ta kam — *blood*.

- *kan(y)i > Mᵛ ken; Me keny; Mm kanyi; Ka, Um kani; Ta (ir-)kan – *up*
- *kaŋka > Mᵛ kaŋk; Ka, Um kaŋka – *leaf*.
- *kapiR > Mᵛ kep; Mm kapi; Ta kapiR – *moon*.
- *kaRi ~ kaRa > Mᵛ, Ng keʔ; Me kaʔy (?); Mm kaʔi; Ta ka(·)R – *not*.
- *kat^Ya > Mᵛ, Me kaᵗ; Um kaᵗa – *rotten*.
- *kat^Ya- > Mᵛ, Me kaᵗ-; Um kaᵗa- – *to tie*.
- *kat^Yi > Mᵛ kat^Y; Me kat^Y; Mm, Ka, Um kat^Yi – *far*.
- *kat^Yin > Mᵛ, Ng kat^Y.n; Mm, Ka, Um kat^Yin; Ta kaᵗn – *digging stick*.
- *ka·la > Mᵛ, Me, Ng ka·l; Mm kala(-ᵛ); Ka, Um ka·la; Ta (ᵛan-)kala – *mother's younger brother*.
- *ka·lka- > Mᵛ ke·k- – *to fall*.
- *ka·lu > Ka ka·lu; Ta ka·l – *ear*.
- *ka·mpa- > Mᵛ, Me ka·mp- – *to cook in earth oven*.
- *ka·pa > Me ka·p – *heavy rain*; Mᵛ ka·p – *flood, heavy rains*.
- *ka·Ra > Mᵛ, Me ka·ʔ; Mm kaᵗa – *nose*.
- *ka·t^Ya > Mᵛ, Me, Ng ka·ᵗ; Mm kaᵗa(-ᵛ) – *mother*.
- *ka·way > Mᵛ, Me ka·w; Mm kawa; Ka, Um ka·way; Ta (ir-)kaw – *east*.
- *kulan > Me kul.n; Ya kulan; Ta kuln – *possum*.
- *kuli > Mᵛ kul; Me kōl; Ta kul – *angry, anger*.
- *kuman > Mᵛ, Me kum.n; Mm, Ka kuman; Ta kumn – *thigh*.
- *kumpu > Mᵛ, Me kump; Ka, Um kumpu – *urine*.
- *kuna > Mᵛ, Me kun; Mm, Ka, Um kuna; Ta kun – *excrement*.
- *kunka > Ta kunk; Me (AL) kunk – *alive*.
- *kuŋkar > Mᵛ, Me kuŋk; Ng kuŋkiy; Mm kuŋke; Ka, Um kuŋkay; Ta (ir-)-kuŋkar – *north*.
- *kupan > Um kupan – *short*.
- *kuRu ~ kuRun > Ka kuʔu; Um kuʔun – *eye*.
- *kuRun^Yt^Yi > Mᵛ kuʔ.n^Yt^Y; Ka, Um kuʔun^Yt^Yi – *blind*.
- *kuta(ka) > Mᵛ, Ng kuʔ; Mm kuʔa; Ka, Um kuʔaka; Ta kuta – *dog*.
- *kuTini > Um kutini – *cassowary*.
- *kuwa > Mᵛ, 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) > Mᵛ kut^Y-m; Me kö·t^Y-m; Mm kut^Ye(-le);
Ta kuᵗi(r) ~ ku·ᵗi(r) – *two*.
- *ma(-)- > Mᵛ, Me ma·y-; Mm ma·-; Um mat^Yi- – *to take*. Mᵛ mam- – *to grab, hold*.
- *mala > Mᵛ, Me mal – *right hand*.
- *manu > Mᵛ, 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*.
- *mayi > Mŋ, Me, Ng may; Mm, Ka, Um mayi; Ta may – *vegetable food*.
- *ma·Ri > Mŋ, Me, me·ʔ; Ta me·R – *eye*.
- *mini > Mŋ, Me, Ng min; Mm, Ka, Um mini; Ta min – *good*.
- *min^Ya > Mŋ, Me, Ng miŋ; Mm miŋa; Ka, Um min^Ya; Ta miŋ – *animal, meat*.
- *mulu > Mm mulu; Ta mul – *tail*.
- *mukuR ~ muka > Me, Mŋ, Ng muk; Mm muka-(liŋ); Ka, Um muka; Ta
(ŋan-)mokoR (?) – *mother's older brother*.
- *mun^Yt^Ya > Mn muŋt – *charcoal*; Um muŋta – *crushed charcoal used for
black paint*.
- *muŋka > Me (AV) muŋk; Um muŋka – *anthill*.
- *muŋka- > Mŋ, Me muŋk-; Mm muŋka-; Ta muŋk – *to eat, drink*.
- *mu·n^Yt^Yi- > Mŋ mu·n^Yt^Y-; Me, Ng mö·n^Yt^Y-; Mm mun^Yd^Yi- ~ mun^Yd^Ye- – *to
swim*. Ta muŋt-muŋtR – *swimming*.
- *mu·yu > Mŋ mu·y; Ka, Um mu·yu – *husband, sister's husband*.
- *n^Ya-(t^Yi- ~ -ka- ~ -wa ≈) > Mm ŋa·wa-; Ta ŋa·-(m~t~k ~ -w ≈) –
to see.
- *n^Yampi > Mm, Um ŋampi; Ta ŋampi – *emu*.
- *n^Yipi- > Ka niʔi(-lama); Um niʔi(-l ~ -lama) – *one*.
- *n^Yi·na- ~ n^Yina- > Mn ŋi·n- ~ ŋin-; Ng, Me ŋi·n-; Mm ŋini-; Um
ŋi·na-; Ta ŋi·n ~ ŋin (pres. ŋinin) – *to sit*.
- *n^Yi·ri > Um ŋi·yi – *nose*.
- *n^Yulu ~ n^Yilu (also with final *a) > Mŋ, Me ŋil; Ng ŋul; Mm ŋila; Ka
ŋula; Um ŋulu (Ya ŋulu); Ta ŋul – *he*.
- *n^Yuntu ~ n^Yintu (also with final *a) > Mŋ, Me ŋint; Mm ŋinta; Ng ŋunt; Ka
ŋuna; Um ŋanu ~ ŋunu (Ya ŋunu); Ta ŋunt – *you sg*.
- n^Yuŋku- ~ n^Yiŋku- (also with final *a) ~ n^Yaŋka- > Mŋ, Me, Ng ŋuŋk;
Mm ŋiŋku; Ka ŋunka-; Um ŋaŋka-; Ta ŋaŋk- – *second person sg.
oblique*.
- n^Yuŋu- ~ n^Yiŋu- (also with final *a) ~ n^Yaŋa- > Mŋ, Me, Ng ŋuŋ; Mm
ŋiŋu; Ka ŋuŋa-; Um ŋuŋa-; Ta ŋaŋ- – *third person sg. oblique*.
- *n^Yupul(a) ~ n^Yipul(a) ~ n^Yipa > Mŋ, Me ŋip; Ng ŋup.l; Mm ŋipa – *you du.*;
Ka, Um ŋuʔula – *you non-sg.*; Ta ŋip – *you du*.
- *n^Yura ~ n^Yira > Mŋ, Me, Ng ŋiy; Mm ŋiya; Ta ŋur – *you pl*.
- *n^Yu·ma- > Me ŋu·ma- – *to smell*.
- *n^Yu·ŋka- > Ka, Um ŋu·ŋka- – *to smell*.
- *n^Yu·t^Ya- > Mŋ, Ng ŋu·t-; Mm ŋuda – *to smell*.
- *ŋali > Mŋ, Me, Ng ŋal; Mm ŋali- ~ ŋale; Ka, Um ŋali; Ta ŋal – *we du incl*.

- *ɲami- > Ka, Um ɲami- — *to hear*.
- *ɲampu > Ng ɲamp — *tooth*.
- *ɲampul(a) ~ ɲampa > Mɲ, Me ɲamp; Ng ɲamp.l; Mm ɲampa; Ka, Um ɲampula;
Ta ɲamp ~ ɲampi- — *we pl. incl.*
- *ɲana > Mɲ, Me, Ng ɲan; Mm, Ka, Um ɲana — *we excl.*
- *ɲant^Yan > Ta ɲan^Yt^Yn — *we excl.*
- *ɲan^Yt^YaR > Mɲ ɲan^Yt; Mm ɲan^Yṭa — *tongue*.
- *ɲata > Mɲ ɲaʔ; Mm ɲaʔa; Ta ɲat — *fish*.
- *ɲat^Yi > Mɲ, Me, Ng ɲat^Y(-wu.t); Um ɲat^Yi-(mu); Ta (ɲan-)ɲeʔa — *mother's father*; Mɲ ɲat^Y(-wayaw) — *father's mother*; Um ɲat^Yi-t^Yu — *daughter's son*; Ta (war-)ɲeʔe — *father's mother*.
- *ɲat^Yu- ~ ɲat^Ya- > Mɲ, Me, Ng ɲat^Y; Mm ɲat^Yu; Ka ɲaṭa-; Um ɲaṭa-; Ta ɲaṭ- — *first person sg. oblique*.
- *ɲayu ~ ɲaya > Mɲ, Me, Ng ɲay; Mm ɲaya; Ka ɲayu ~ ɲaya; Um ɲayu;
Ta ɲay — *I*.
- *ɲan^Yi > Mɲ, Me ɲan^Y; Ng ɲan^Y; Mm, Ka ɲan^Yi; Ta ɲan^Y — *first person sg. object*.
- *ɲaRa > Um ɲaʔa — *to enter*.
- *ɲa.ni > Mɲ, Me, Ng ɲe.n; Mm ɲa(·)ri; Ka, Um ɲa.ni; Ta ɲa.n ~ ɲe.n — *what*.
- *ɲi.t^Ya- > Um ɲi.t^Ya- — *to put*.
- *ɲuku > Ta ɲok — *water*.
- *ɲula > Mɲ, Me, Ng ɲul; Ka, Um ɲula — *bye-and-bye*.
- *ɲuŋku > Ka, Um ɲuŋku — *there*.
- *ɲu.yŋku > Mɲ ɲo.yŋk; Um ɲu.yŋku — *shade*.
- *pakay > Mɲ pek; Me pak; Ng pak-(man^Yt^Y.k); Mm pake; Ka, Um pakay — *down*.
- *pama > Mɲ, Me, Ng pam; Mm, Ka, Um pama; Ta pam — *person*.
- *pan^Yt^Yi > Mɲ, Me pen^Yt^Y-; Mm pan^Yt^Yi- — *to burn*.
- *paŋkul > Mɲ, Me paŋk; Mm paŋku — *wallaby*.
- *papi > Me pep(-weta); Ng pep(-yaŋk.ṭ); Um paʔi; Mm (ɲaṭ-)ape, papi- — *father's mother*. Um paʔi-t^Yu — *sister's son's son*.
- *patin(a) > Mɲ, Me peʔ.n; Ta petn — *skin*.
- *pat^Ya- > Mɲ, Me, Ng paṭ-; Mm, Ka, Um paṭa-; Ta paṭ — *to bite*.
- *pa.pa > Mɲ, Me pa.p; Mm paba — *breast*; Um, Ka pa.pa — *mother*.
- *pa.ri- > Mɲ, Me pe.y- — *to cry*.
- *pa.t^Ya- > Mɲ, Me pa.ṭ- — *to taste*.
- *pina > Ng pin — *ear*.
- *pipi > Ka, Um piʔi — *water*.

- *pi·muR ~ pi·ma > Ka, Um pi·ma – *father's sister*.
- *pi·n^Ya ~ pin^Yi > Mŋ, Me pin^Y; Ng pi·ŋ; Mm pin^Ya-(liŋ); Um pi·n^Ya – *father's sibling*.
- *pi·pa ~ pi·pi > Mŋ, Me, Ng pi·p; Mm piba-(ŋ); Ka, Um pi·pi; Ta (ŋaŋ-)ip – *father*.
- *pula > Mŋ, Me, Ng pul; Mm pula – *they du.*; Ka, Um pula – *they non-sg.*; Ta pul – *they du.*; Ng pul(-nm) – *two*.
- *pulpu > Mŋ polp; Um pulpu – *white*.
- *punti > Mm punti; Ta punt – *elbow*.
- *pun^Yt^Ya > Mŋ, Me, Ng puŋt; Mm, Ka, Um puŋta; Ta puŋt – *arm*.
- *puŋa > Mŋ, Me, Ng puŋ; Mm puŋa; Ta puŋ – *sun*.
- *puŋku > Mŋ, Me, Ng puŋk; Mm puŋku-(biŋde); Ka, Um puŋku; Ta puŋk – *knee*.
- *pu·la > Mŋ, Me pu·l; Um pu·la – *father's father*; Mŋ pu·l-yaŋ – *son's son*; Ka pu·la-tu – *son's son*.
- *pu·n^Ya > Mŋ, Me pu·ŋ; Ng pu·ŋl; Mm puŋa – *soft*.
- *Ra·ku > Mŋ, Me a·k; Mm agu; Ta Ra·k – *camp, country, ground*.
- *Ruŋka- > Um uŋka- – *to cry*.
- *t^Yaku > Mŋ, Me tạk; Um tạku – *left hand*.
- *t^Yalan > Ka yalan – *mouth*.
- *t^Yamal > Ta ta·maR ~ tạmaR – *foot*.
- *t^Yana > Mŋ, Me, Ng tạn; Mm tạna (also tạra-); Ta tạn – *they pl.*
- *t^Yana- > Mŋ, Me, Ng tạn-; Mm tạna-; Ta tạn ~ ta·n (pres. tạnan) – *to stand*.
- *t^YaŋkaR- > Mŋ, Me tạŋk-; Mm tạŋkangi-; Ta tạŋkaR – *to laugh*.
- *t^Yapa > Mŋ tạp; Um tạpa – *fork of tree*.
- *t^Yaran > Mŋ, Me tạy.n; Ng tạrn; Mm tạyan; Ta tạrn – *hard*.
- *t^YaRu > Mŋ, Me, Ng tạa?; Mm, Ka, Um tạa?u – *foot*.
- *t^Yata > Mŋ tạt; Um tạta – *green frog*.
- *t^Yat^Yu- > Mŋ, Me tạt-; Ka yạtu- – *to see*.
- *t^Ya·lpa > Mm tạba – *wind*.
- *t^Ya·Ra > Mŋ, Me, Ng tạa·?; Mm tạha – *mouth*; (Ka tạa·?a (?)).
- *t^Ya·wa > Ta tạw – *mouth*.
- *t^Yin^Yt^Yu > Mŋ, Me tạiŋt; Mm tạiŋtu; Ka, Um yin^Yt^Yu – *near*.
- *t^Yipa > Ka yipa; Um tại?a, yipa; Ta tại·p – *liver*.
- *t^Yuli > Mŋ tạl; Me, Ng tạöl; Mm tạli; Ka, Um yuli; Ta tạl – *spearthrower*.
- *t^Yulpi > Mŋ tạip; Me tạöyp; Ng tạilp; Ka yul?i; Um tạl?i; Mm tạupi – *stomach, belly*.
- *t^Yuma > Mŋ, Me, Ng tạum; Mm tạuma; Ka, Um yuma – *fire*.
- *t^Yunpi > Mŋ tạunp; Me tạönp; Ka tạunpi – *star*.

- *t^Yuŋku > Ka, Um t^Yuŋku^Y; Um t^Yuŋku - *black*.
- *t^Yut^Yi > Me, Ng t^Yöt^Y; Mm t^Yut^Yi - *bird*.
- *walu > Mŋ, Me wal; Um walu - *cheek*.
- *wanta- > Mŋ, Me, Ng want-; Mm wanta-; Ka, Um wana- - *to leave it, put it*.
- *wanta- > Ta want - *to fall*.
- *wantu > Mŋ want- (-in non-fut., -iŋ fut.); Me want-; Ng want- (-n^Y non-fut., -ŋ fut.); Ka, Um wantu - *where*; Mm wantu - *where at* (see also *wan^Yt^Ya).
- *wan^Yt^Ya > Mm waŋ^Yta-ntu - *where to*; Ta waŋ^Yta-n - *where*.
- *wan^Yu ~ wan^Yi > Ta waŋ (waŋu-I erg.) - *who*.
- *wan^Yt^Yi > Mŋ, Me wen^Yt^Y; Mm, Um wan^Yt^Yi - *sore*.
- *wara > Mŋ, Me, Ng way; Mm waya; Ta war - *bad*.
- *waRi- > Mŋ we?-; Mm, Ka, Um wa?i-; Ta Raw (?) - *to dig*.
- *wa·n^Ya > Mm waŋa - *liver*.
- *wa·Ri(-na) > Mŋ, Me we·?; Ka wa·?i (-na); Um wa·?i - *who*.
- *wa·t^Ya > Mŋ, Me, Ng wa·t^Y; Mm waŋa; Ka, Um wa·t^Ya; Ta wa·t^Y - *crow*.
- *wa·t^Yi- > Mŋ we·t^Y- - *to hurt, be sick*; Mm wa^Yi- - *to be sick*.
- *wa·yi > Ng we·y; Mm wayi - *who*.
- *wi·pa > Me, Ng wi·p; Mm wiba; Ka wi·pa - *shade*.
- *wi·ya ~ wiya > Me wiy; Um wi·ya - *another, other*.
- *wuna- > Mŋ, Me wun-; Mm wuna-; Um wuna; Ta wun - *to be lying down*.
- *wunpa- ~ wun^Ypa- > Mŋ, Me wunp-; Ng wun^Yp-; Mm wunpa-; Ta wunp - *to put*.
- *wuntu- > Ka, Um wuntu- - *to seek, look for*.
- *wun^Yi(-ra) > Mŋ win^Y(-aŋ); Me wön^Y; Mm wun^Yira; Ng wön^Yi(-ŋ) - *frightened*.
- *yaka- > Ta yak - *to cut*.
- *ya(na) > Ta yan - *to go*.
- *yaŋan > Mŋ yaŋ; Mm yaŋan; Ka, Um yaŋan; Ta ya(·)ŋn - *head hair*.
- *yapa > Mŋ, Me yap; Mm yepa(-n); Ka ya?a(-ŋ^Yta); Um ya?a; Ta ya(·)pa - *elder sister*.
- *yinta- > Mŋ t^Yint-; Me yint-; Ka, Um yina- - *to spear with a multi-pronged spear*.
- *yirka- > Ta yi·k - *to speak*.
- *yi·par > Mŋ, Me yi·p; Ng t^Yi·piy; Mm yibe; Ka, Um yi·pay; Ta (ir-)yipar - *south*.
- *yuku > Mŋ, Me, Ng yuk; Mm, Ka, Um yuku; Ta yuk - *tree, stick*.
- *yuŋku > Mŋ yoŋk; Um yuŋku - *ironwood*.
- *yupa > Mŋ yupa; Ta yu(·)p - *bye-and-bye*.

*yuyku > Mŋ yoyk; Mm yoyko; Ka, Um yuyku – *mountain*.

*Can^{YtY}i- > Mŋ, Me en^{YtY}-; Mm an^{YtY}e- – *to fall*.

*Ca·t^Yi- > Um a·t^Yi- – *to burn*.

*Cakur > Mm aku; Ya akuy – *skin*.

*Ci·t^Yul(a) > Ng i·t^l; Um i·t^Yul(a) – *west*.

*Cumpi- > Mŋ ump-; Me, Ng ömp-; Mm umpi- – *to cut*. (Ya umpi-).

*Cat^Yampa > Mŋ, Me at^Ymp; Ka at^Yampa – *emu*.

*Cu·ŋku > Mŋ, Me u·ŋk – *long*; Ng u·ŋk – *far*; Mm ungu; Ka, Um u·ŋku –
long.

*Cut^Yuma > Mŋ ut̄m; Mm ut̄uma – *dead*.