

AUSTRONESIAN LOANWORDS IN YOLNGU-MATHA OF NORTHEAST ARNHEM LAND*

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For well over a century scholars have been aware that some Aboriginal languages contained loanwords from languages spoken in the islands to the north of Australia.¹ Although early authors spoke of 'Malay' influence² or, more accurately, of 'Makassan' contacts,³ they conceded that the influence need not necessarily have been from a single language group. Speakers of various Austronesian languages had made trips, primarily concerned with the trepang industry, to the north coast of Australia from before 1800⁴ until 1906.⁵

Linguists currently use the cover term Austronesian, rather than Malayo-Polynesian, the term favoured earlier (but now applied to a subgroup of Austronesian), to classify the family of languages spoken from Formosa in the north to New Zealand (Maori) in the south, from Madagascar (Malagasy) in the west to Easter Island or Hawaii in the east. We are dealing here with members of the western branch of this family, particularly Makassarese and Buginese, who came into contact with speakers of Aboriginal languages on the Arnhem Land coast. Other possible contacts include speakers of Malay and Javanese, central and southern Philippine Bisayan slaves (used on trepang expeditions), southern Philippine Lanaw pirates (who apparently operated off the coast of northern Australia), and Bajau entrepreneurs.

Numerous articles have been written on the topic of Macassan influence on Aboriginal languages,⁶ but no serious effort has been made to identify the precise donor languages on scientific linguistic grounds.⁷ As Macknight has observed:

Enough is now known about the Macassans to set some limit to their usefulness as a general ragbag source of the unusual. This is not to say that there have been no other external cultural influences in northern Australia, but discussion of such other influences should also specify the presumed source of the influence

* We would like to thank Joyce Ross for access to a preliminary draft of a Gumatj-English dictionary, and those Yolngu-Matha speakers who have been most helpful in identifying Makassan loan words: James Galarrwuy, Tom Bakamana, Charles Nawungurr, and Jimmy Dhopaŋ Yunupiŋu (Gumatj), John Gupaniny Wunupmurra (Dhalwani), Florence Nalawurr (Djapu), Jack Badaltja Dhurrkay (Wangurri), Betty Marrŋanyin Gurruwiwi (Gälpu), Gordon Lanyipi Marrkula and Thomas Maywunydyjiwuy Gaykamaŋu (Gupapuyŋu), and Dorothy Buyuminy Ganambarr (Djambarrpuyŋu). We are grateful to J. Noorduyn for extensive help in identifying Buginese cognates and for the isolation of a Salayar form (#73) and other data. Other scholars who have offered much advice and assistance are: Geoffrey Benjamin, Paul Black, Tom Dutton, Luise Hercus, C.C. Macknight, Virginia Matheson, Frances Morphy, and James Urry. We assume full responsibility for errors of presentation, interpretation, or fact.

1 See Earl 1842:140, Jennison 1927, Lowe 1976, Macknight 1976:89, and Urry and Walsh 1981.

2 For example, Jennison 1927:178, Warner 1932.

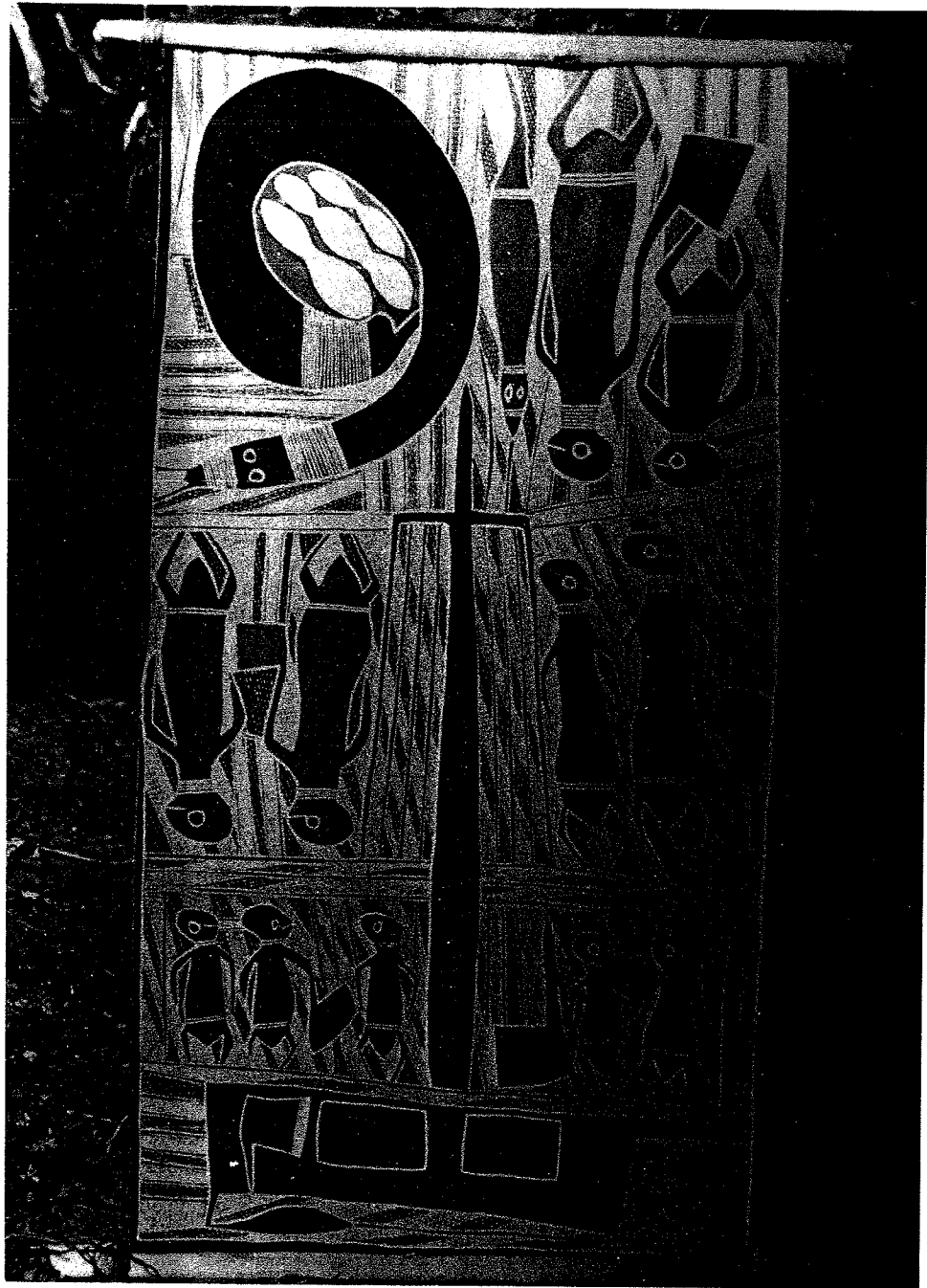
3 For example, Earl 1842, Worsley 1955, Macknight 1972, 1976, Turner 1974.

4 Macknight 1972:284 states: 'The Makassan industry was certainly in operation by about 1760, and is most unlikely to have been so long before 1700. It thus endured for approximately two centuries'. See also Worsley (1955:2) who reports that 'The written historical records of Macassarese and Buginese enterprise go back to 1768'.

5 See Macknight 1972:284, 1976:Chapter 8. In 1906 the South Australian government, then responsible for the Northern Territory, ceased issuing licences to foreign trepang fishermen; after a brief exploratory test of these regulations (November 1906 to February 1907) the Macassan industry terminated.

6 See the bibliography in Macknight 1976:166-169 or his earlier work 1972:318-321.

7 Wirjosuparto 1969 was a first step in this direction, but suffers from several deficiencies: (1) the Aboriginal languages are not identified and represent data from genetically-diverse varieties (e.g., Anindilyakwa, Burarra, Yolngu-Matha, and Nunggubuyu); (2) most of the data is neither phonemic nor phonetic; (3) the quality of some of the evidence suggests little more than guesswork or chance agreements (e.g., relating the names of the two moieties, yirica (yirritja) and duwa (dhuwa) to Makassarese juragan 'shipmaster' and tua 'old'). See also Macknight 1972.



Bark painting by Mithinari (193?-1976), Galpu clan, Yirrkala, northeast Arnhem Land. It represents Yolngu and Macassans in Arnhem Bay. The Macassans, arriving in a prau, bring with them steel axes to replace Yolngu stone axes. The painting, done in 1974, is in the National Ethnographic Collection, Canberra.

Photograph and description courtesy of Howard Morphy

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and when and how it might have arrived, or if such precision is not possible, clearly say so . . . Further publication of linguistic work in northern Australia should make more definitive lists possible. However it is worth stressing the complexity of the linguistic issues involved and the difficulty of obtaining anything approaching a complete conspectus of Aboriginal knowledge of relevant vocabulary items.⁸

Macknight points out that Makassarese is obviously 'the most important source of influence'⁹, although Buginese, Malay and Javanese are worthy of investigation since some crew members appear to have been able to speak these languages.¹⁰

This paper will be concerned with Yolngu-Matha, the speakers of which live mainly in northeastern Arnhem Land at Yirrkala, Mililingimbi (Yurrwi), Elcho Island (Galiwin'ku), Lake Evella (Gapuwiyak) and Ramingining as well as on outstations of these settlements, and deep into Arnhem Land as far south as Roper River. It is our purpose to offer a preliminary conspectus of lexical items we have noted in our work in dialects of Yolngu-Matha¹¹ that impressed us as Austronesian in nature.¹² Since between us we have a good knowledge of several Austronesian languages¹³ and of historical Austronesian reconstruction, we feel confident to initiate this endeavour, in the hopes of gaining the assistance of other scholars to further this work.

Neither of us has had direct access to Makassarese or Buginese informants, and we have had to rely on Dutch dictionaries¹⁴, so we make no claim to comprehensiveness. To date, we have identified approximately two hundred forms that can reasonably be associated with one or another Austronesian language. We have avoided forms that are 'remembered' by very old Yolngu people as being Makassarese¹⁵, or those that are not of general knowledge and use, such as specialised boating vocabulary.¹⁶ Another area we have excluded are names used exclusively for persons or places which have no known or traceable meaning. Our procedure is to set out suspected borrowings into four groups:

- (1) most probably Makassarese, based on soundshifts or innovations limited to that language¹⁷;
- (2) possibly Makassarese, but possibly other Austronesian languages, since identical forms are found in many Austronesian speech varieties;

- 8 Macknight 1972:291,295. Note Macknight's definition: 'The term "Macassan" does not refer to any racial, linguistic or cultural group as such. It refers simply to any person who came on the annual fleet of praus to the Northern Territory. Even an Aborigine, when travelling with the trepangers beyond his normal ambit, can be included within the definition' (1976:1-2).
- 9 Macknight 1972:294.
- 10 Macknight 1972:294-295.
- 11 The term 'dialect' is used here without prejudice to the possibility that some speech varieties may not form a chain of mutual intelligibility. Most YM speakers are at least bilingual (father's dialect and mother's dialect), and many are multilingual since they come from communities where up to a dozen different varieties are spoken. See footnote 19.
- 12 Initially our judgments were 'impressionistic', i.e. words 'sounded' like Malay or Austronesian words we knew, but these were later confirmed by research into Makassarese, Malay and other Austronesian languages, and led to the establishment of Groups 1-3 in this paper; Group 4 remains 'impressionistic'.
- 13 These include: Bahasa (Malay or Indonesian), Filipino (Tagalog), Bisayan (and several other southern Philippine languages), Sawu, Sumba, Manggarai, Ndao, Timor, Belu, and Helong/Kupang [the latter seven spoken in western Timor and adjacent islands (Flores, Sumba, and Ndao)].
- 14 Matthes 1859 (1885); Cense 1979.
- 15 See Macknight 1972:297; 1976:89 on 'pepper-potting'.
- 16 See Macknight 1972:297-300, 1976:89.
- 17 In an unpublished paper, Nothofer 1970 discusses some of these; we have also worked the standard reflexes out for ourselves. Certain sound shifts earmark some borrowings as exclusively Makassarese, particularly the shape of the words that ended in *-D, *-R, *-r, *-s, and *-l, where a support vowel and glottal stop have been added (15, 20, 25, 33, 43, 65, 82, 89, 97, 99) whereas Buginese has replaced the final consonant with -ʔ (see 15, 20, 21, 33, 97). Another outstanding feature (shared with Buginese) is the change of all final nasals to -ŋ (10, 36, 47, 53, 56, 58, 84, 90). The loss of final stops (11, 30, 51, 59, 69, 79, 85, 93) is common to several languages besides Makassarese and Buginese, but is not found in Malay, Indonesian, Javanese, and Southern Philippine languages.

- (3) not Makassarese, but clearly Austronesian, based on word shapes, sound- or meaning-shifts not found in Makassarese, but found in other Austronesian languages; or
- (4) possibly Austronesian, but precise donor forms have not yet been identified, established or proven.

Each of these groups will be discussed in greater detail below.¹⁸

A brief discussion of the phonology of Yolngu-Matha and Makassarese is necessary in order to see how borrowings from the latter are mapped into the former. The phonology of Yolngu-Matha (which includes speech varieties such as Gupapuyngu, Gumatj, Djambarrpuyngu, Rirratjingu, Gälpu, DhaLwaŋu, and Ritharrŋu)¹⁹ is given in Table 1.²⁰ The phonemic system of Makassarese is given in Table 2. The phonetic interpretation is based on two published phonemic statements,²¹ comparison with other Austronesian languages, and the shape of loanwords in Yolngu-Matha. Thus, Mkr t is dental [Mkr t > YM t or d] (12-13, 25, 26, 31-34, 47, 53, 98), while d is alveolar [Mkr d > YM t or d] (07, 28, 29, 30, 39, 46, 81, 85). Since YM has no spirant, Mkr s > YM j in initial position (53, 60, 61, 63-70; less frequently d- as in 35-37, 119), but YM c in intervocalic position (48, 60, 63, 86, 89, 100, 111; less frequently t as in 82, 83).²² Mkr r > YM r (there are no provable instances of R;²³ 11, 13, 15, 19, 20, 21, 26, 31, 33, 39, 42, 44, 45, 46, 55, 57, 58, 65-70, 73, 74, 76, 82-84, 90-95, 97, 99). Mkr l > YM l (01-03, 05, 06, 09, 12, 19, 23, 24, 29, 35-37, 40-43, 50, 51, 53, 62, 63, 68, 71-81; less frequently L as in 04, 25, 76, 78, 163). Mkr² is preserved in two known clusters (09, 62) and sporadically in word-final position (01, 11, 20, 30, 43, 65, 69, 70, 97), but analogically introduced on forms where it never occurred (08, 14, 53, 98; note its loss on 05, 06, 12, 15, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 29, 31, 33-35, 39, 41, 42, 45, 48, 49, 51, 52, 59, 60, 63, 66, 68, 71-74, 76, 77, 79, 81-83, 85, 89, 92, 93, 99). A stressed vowel in the first syllable of a Mkr word not followed by a geminate consonant is usually interpreted as a long vowel in YM (10, 11, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 23, 26-30, 34, 35, 48, 49, 54, 57,

18 From now on the following abbreviations will be used when specific languages are discussed:

AN	Austronesian	Mkr	Makassarese
Baj	Bajau	PAN	Proto Austronesian (c. 8000 B.P.)
Bis	Bisayan (Cebuano)	PHN	Proto Western Austronesian (c. 3000 B.P.)
Bug	Buginese	PIN	Proto Indonesian (c. 2500 B.P.)
Ind	Indonesian	PMP	Proto Malayo-Polynesian (c. 5000 B.P.)
Jav	Javanese	Port	Portuguese
Mal	Malay	Skt	Sanskrit
Mar	Maranao (SPh)	SPh	Southern Philippine
Min	Minangkabau Malay	YM	Yolngu-Matha

19 Zorc 1978 and 1979 has refined a subgrouping of Yolngu-Matha (originally made by Schebeck n.d.): Southern Yolngu includes a group of closely related dialects (Gumatj, Gupapuyngu, Djambarrpuyngu, Liyagawumirr), Djapu, and DhaLwaŋu; while MaDarrpa, Wagilak, and Ritharrŋu are closely related to each other and more distantly to southern Yolngu; Northern Yolngu includes another group of dialects (Gälpu, Rirratjingu, Wangurri, and Warramiri) and the more distant Golpa. The rift between Northern and Southern Yolngu vocabulary and grammar is wide and should be great enough to bar mutual intelligibility, but so many speakers are bilingual that it is difficult to substantiate this by mutual intelligibility testing alone. Unless otherwise noted, the words cited in this paper are known to and used by speakers of all these varieties of Yolngu-Matha.

20 We have 'normalised' the orthography of both YM and Mkr in order to highlight the mapping of the two systems. In YM orthography dentals are written with an h digraph (dh, th, nh), palatal stops with a j digraph (dj, tj), but the palatal nasal with y (ny), retroflexes are underlined (d, l, n, ŋ), while the rhotics are distinguished by single r (retroflex) and double rr (trill); long vowels are written as ä [a:], e[i:], and o [u:]. The symbol -2 is used in Indonesian and Malay to indicate the full reduplication of a stem, e.g. balla²-2 = [balla²balla²]. It should be noted that a final -k in Malay and Indonesian is pronounced -², jërök = [jëró²] (177).

21 Ngewa 1972 and Cense 1979.

22 Earl 1842:140 noted that Aborigines could not pronounce the [s] sound. This is perhaps the greatest single change from the Mkr source forms, with shifts in voiced/lax vs voiceless/tense distinctions being second (see below). All in all, however, Yolngu-Matha was perhaps the best equipped Aboriginal language group to 'copy' Makassarese phonetics and phonotactics.

23 Therefore we have retained only two suspect forms with R (216,237), while a large number of others have been excluded on these grounds: giRiRirk 'calico, fabric', guRipa 'fish-hook', guwacuRu 'canoe', maRtaŋa, maRtaŋay 'boat, ship', Ra:w² (Ritharrŋu) 'body-hair, fur' (cf. PHN *Da:hun 'leaf', Rupa 'tin, cup'. Retroflex R does not appear to have any viable AN source.

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TABLE 1. PHONOLOGY OF YOLNGU-MATHA							
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
LENIS	b	<u>d</u>	d	j	D	g	word initial and medial ²⁵
FORTIS	p	<u>t</u>	t	c	T	k	? word medial and final
NASAL	m	<u>n</u>	n	ñ	N	ŋ	
GLIDE	w		r	y	R		
LATERAL			l		L		
VOWELS:	u	i	a	+	vowel length (:): in first syllable only		

Guide: 1 BILABIAL, 2 LAMINO-DENTAL, 3 APICO-ALVEOLAR, 4 LAMINO-PALATAL, 5 APICO-DOMAL (RETROFLEX), 6 VELAR, 7 GLOTTAL

Syllable types: CV, CVC, CVCC; in CC clusters the first member can be any nasal, glide, or lateral followed by any fortis stop (except t), e.g., guk 'cut', maŋgi 'know', wuRp.mi 'one', ba:w? 'fragrance'. A large number of dissimilar clusters occur across syllable boundaries, e.g., guR.ta 'fire', gañ.bu 'fishnet', gal.ŋa 'skin, bark', man.ŋu 'take it'.

TABLE 2. PHONOLOGY OF MAKASSARESE.							
	1	2	3	4	6	7	
VOICED	b		d	j	g		never in final position
VOICELESS	p	t		c	k	?	only ? in final position
NASAL	m		n	ñ	ŋ		only ŋ in final position
GLIDE	w			y			
LATERAL			l				} ————— [always followed by a support vowel + ? in final position, i.e., -CV?
TRILL			r				
SPIRANT			s		h		
VOWELS:	u	o	i	e	a	+	stress (˘)

Numbers correspond to places of articulation listed in Table 1.

Source: Ngewa (1972), Cense (1979), and Nothofer (1970).

25. An alternate hypothesis could eliminate one of the series of stops by positing geminate stops contrasting with non-geminate stops in intervocalic position, otherwise a stop is lenis word-initially and fortis word-finally, e.g., [bá:pa?] = /pá:ppa?/ 'father', [bábaji] = /pápaci/ personal name.

59, 62, 65-70, 78, 79, 83-85, 89, 90, 92, 94, 95), otherwise when stress falls on a vowel before geminate consonants (01, 07, 08, 12, 22, 43, 47, etc.) or other than in the first syllable (03, 04, 13, 16, 19, 24, 36, 39, 40, etc.), such vowels are interpreted as short in YM.²⁴ Generally speaking, the mapping is reasonably straightforward following the allowed (canonical) shape of inherited words, so that initial stops in Mkr (whether voiced or voiceless) are interpreted as lax (e.g., Mkr b-, p- > YM b- in 01., 03, 04, 08 vis 05-07, 09, 10, etc.; Mkr g-, k- > YM g- in 41, 129, 131-134 vs 39, 40, 42-51, etc., Mkr j-, c- > YM j- in 54, 56, 58, 59 vs 55, 57, 62, etc.). However, it is important to note that the number of syllables and the basic vowel quality (high vs low, front vs back) is copied in YM quite faithfully, so that YM *biŋal* 'axe' could *not* reflect Mkr *pāŋkulu*? 'axe' or *biŋkuŋ* 'adze' (see 188). Only a few exceptions have been noted (35, 36, 37, 86, 87, 98, 118, 129, 139, 199) where Yolngu-Matha does not reflect the donor language sound-for-sound and syllable-for-syllable, but the departure is never drastic (as would be the case in Anindilyakwa, for example), and can be explained by standard or natural changes (assimilation, reduction, epenthesis, or syncope).

The productive Makassarese suffix -*aŋ*, used inflectionally in making passive verbs and derivationally in making nouns denoting place or instrument, e.g., *bandéra* 'flag', *banderāŋ* 'flagpole, place where flag waves', has apparently led to several analogies in Yolngu-Matha whereby -*ŋ* has been dropped from Makassarese forms as if it were an unnecessary suffix (06, 07, 13, 23, 24, 44, 55, 66, 81, 91, 100, 106, 121, 134, 137, 142, 150), and a few cases where it has been added as if it were a noun-formative (98, 111, 118, 119, 135, 141, 145, 155).

Since Yolngu-Matha does not allow vowels to occur initially in words, w- is added before u- (97, 98), y-before i- or e- (99), and either *ŋ-* or w- before a- (contrast 89, 236 vs 96, 158; note also *wacpil* < English hospital).

Since this study is aimed primarily at the identification of Austronesian source languages for Yolngu-Matha words (based on resemblances in sound and meaning), it would seem useful to present an index oriented to various semantic and cultural domains in order to highlight the many areas of impact on Yolngu material culture and language. Dubious forms (from Group 4) are omitted.²⁶

INDEX

- BOATING: anchor (04), boat (43, 86, 161), sail (35, 45, 175), canoe (80), inside of boat (49), rudder (134); telescope (123).
- BUILDING: house (01), shelter (02), plank (10), steps/ladder (34), plane (47), timber (41), to build (54, 189), saw (129).
- CLOTHING AND ADORNMENT: thread (08), needle (58), to sew (59), shirt (101-2), trousers (139), shoes (119, 145), cloth (57, 79, 106), hat (148); necklace (132), earrings (146), perfume (113); naked (68).
- COMMERCE AND TRADE: to pay (15), to count (26), money (30, 156), cheap (74), costly (93), rich (24), poor (126), size (52), equal (91), adequate (92), to buy (120), few (71, 136), to change/barter (143), separate (170).
- DISEASE: medicine (09), ringworm (115), spots (116), diarrhoea (83).
- DRINK: alcoholic-beverages (89), drunk (32, 78, 87); bottle (25).
- FISHING: fish-hook (17), to dive (36-7), sinker (151, 218); goggles (186).
- FLORA AND FAUNA: pig (14), sheep/goat (18), buffalo (28), horse (56), dog (166), horn (118), prawn (38), mudcrab (61), jellyfish (90), trepang (121), coral (128), pearl (50, 153), turtle-shell (60); string-bark (51), bamboo (112), tamarind (141); jungle (95).

²⁴ Some exceptions are 25, 33, 38, 50, 56, 58, 73, 97 (which have short vowels which normally would have been interpreted as long) and 09, 83, 84 (which have long vowels that should have been interpreted as short).

²⁶ Where we are confident, or our informants are most insistent about Mkr or foreign provenance of a form, they are included (180, 189, 218, 246).

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FOOD: corn (19), rice (20), coconut (39, 40, 46), salt (62), banana (98), syrup (133), bread (157), potatoes/vegetables (162); to boil (94).

LITERATURE: paper (27, 69), book (69), to write (97).

METAL: tincan (100), tin/iron (140), wire (146), lead (151, 218), chain (155).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS: drum (31), mouth-organ (147).

PEOPLE AND PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS: greedy (03), robber (05), Makassan (13, 21, 82), white-woman (16, 154), white-person, European (103, 247), boss (114).

RELIGION: lord (44), light, radiance (65), prayer (142); grave-post (246).

SEX: to masturbate (176), smooth (72, 77—used in a number of idioms with direct sexual reference).²⁷

TOOLS AND WEAPONS: revolver (63), rifle (64), gun (84), fighting-stick (104), knife (81, 107, 127, 150, 160), axe (165), digging-stick (180), shovel-nose spear (172).

WIND-DIRECTIONS: west (wind) (11), northeast (wind) (33), south (wind) (53, 174).

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS: pillow (06), gambling (29), mirror (55), spoon (66-7), bucket (99), flag (105), bag/sack (108, 171), bowl (111), prison (122), key (135), soap (137), lamp (149), paint/tar (152), eyeglasses (159).

Of particular interest is the presence of Austronesian words in the basic vocabulary:²⁸ big (12), day/sun (96), do/work (54), feather (163), forehead (22), fragrant (110), good/nice (72, 77), heel (167), high/tall (124), moon (23), rear/behind (168), short (169), smooth (76), sour (177-8), stone (109), tall/long (73), tooth (131), tree/wood (130), wind/air (158), year (125), yes (179, 249), and a tag-question particle (88). An unwary lexicostatistician might find that Yolngu-Matha has enough 'cognates' (5-10% depending on how one scored) to be grouped distantly with the Austronesian family—a tenet ludicrous in the context of Australia, but not so (for at least some scholars) if these languages were spoken in New Guinea instead.

Of considerable importance is the impact on Yolngu-Matha grammar, whereby a new verb type has been formed. Whereas Yolngu-Matha verbs fall into several classes and have at least four inflectional categories,²⁹ a new class of verbs has emerged which have only one basic inflection (26, 54, 97, 138, 143).³⁰ The use of Mkr stems in YM compounds (59, 83) is similarly noteworthy.

Thus, there is a substantial Austronesian imprint upon Yolngu-Matha. In speaking about Malay loanwords in Tagalog, Wolff has noted:

Their very number as well as their character indicates that there must have been a considerable population in the Tagalog speech community which could speak Malay. Some of these Malay borrowings are words of an ordinary, everyday character: forms referring to personal characteristics, . . . words for parts of the

27 The practice of a kind of forced homosexuality by or with Makassans has not been discussed to our knowledge in the literature, but should not be prudishly dismissed. The Yolngu guarded their women, not only from the Makassans but also from the young Yolngu who had not achieved the age, prestige, or ceremonial status to claim a promised wife (hence the traditional marriage of older men with younger girls). There are several affectionate or pejorative curses in YM that strongly suggest homosexual activity (gurka iaycu 'smooth penis', mu:ku laycu 'smooth anus', mu:ku bu:lk-miri 'anus with semen') which is no longer practised due to the now acceptable marriage of young with young. The presence of an AN (SPh) word for 'masturbate' and of the Mkr for 'smooth' in these idioms does not necessarily imply the introduction of such activities by Makassans (including Bisayan slaves on the boats), but reveals the likelihood of sharing such activities with Mkr or other AN speakers.

28 Not all of these would be found in either the Swadesh 100 or 200 word list, but do represent very common words used daily by YM speakers. Enough of these would yield the 'false' percentages cited below, regardless of the list chosen and the items deselected from this list.

29 Base form, definite future, indefinite past, and definite/remote past, e.g., Gumatj waṅa, waṅi, waṅana, waṅana 'speak', maṭun, maṭuru, maṭuruna, maṭuna 'follow', buma, buṅu, bumaRa, buṅa 'hit, kill', etc.

30 Macknight 1976:89 cites 26, 54, 97, 138, but not 143; however, he includes bilina 'to finish' (<Mkr, Mal bilan 'to reckon, count'), which is an unlikely etymology [due to poor match of sound (YM *bi:lan would be expected) and meaning]; furthermore, dialects which drop the final vowel from function words (Djambarrpuyju, Liyagawumirr, etc.) have the form bilin, which suggests it is a genuine YM word, i.e., they do not show signs of vowel-dropping from non-inherited words.

body, and others of the type that refer to things for which there must have been good native terms. Such basic vocabulary can only have come in if members of the Tagalog speech community could speak Malay.³¹

Such a situation appears to have obtained where (a form of) Makassarese was used as a pidgin or *patois* for speaking to foreigners (be they trepangers, Europeans, or speakers of other Aboriginal languages).³² Furthermore, even where perfectly adequate Yolngu-Matha terms existed, adoption of Makassarese forms was surely favoured by the need for synonyms to replace words tabooed because of death: thus 05 is synonymous with YM manangan 'thief', 12 with YM yindi 'big', 23 with YM ŋaLindi 'moon', 32 with YM jawuLpa 'old-person', 60 with YM ŋaRaka 'bone; shell', 51 with YM Na:ku 'stringy-bark', 61 with YM ŋu:ka? 'mudcrab', 65 with YM baDayala 'light', 68 with YM waraŋul 'naked', 73 with YM wi:yin? 'long', 72 and 77 with YM maŋmak 'good, nice', etc.³³ Note also the many introduced synonyms for coconut, cloth, and knife (above). Thus, although the contacts ceased some seventy-five years ago, they must have been intensive and long enough to have left such an impact on the language and (perhaps less obviously) the culture of the Yolngu bloc.³⁴

Clearly the main source language for Yolngu-Matha words is Makassarese. Most of the 99 forms in Group 1 show characteristics of shape or soundshift that earmark them as Mkr. In several instances, Buginese has identical forms, some of which (25, 29, 31, 33, 43, 45, 89, 99) are anomalous and which are themselves suspect of being under Makassarese influence. Since no clear instances of Buginese etymologies have thus far presented themselves, we have not assigned any weight to such co-occurrences, and take the Mkr provenance to be the most probable.

The 59 words in Group 2 also have a high probability of being from Makassarese, although (near) identical forms in other Austronesian languages prevent any definitive statements in this regard. A particular problem that arose was the loss or addition of final -ŋ on a number of forms (discussed above). In the absence of any evidence that there is an Austronesian language with precisely such forms that have undergone the same changes, it is most reasonable to assume that the Yolngu coined these forms on their own from Mkr material (based on analogies or abstractions from their understanding of Mkr grammar).

The 21 words in Group 3 should be of particular interest, because they are least likely to be Mkr in origin, although our science and our sources do not allow us to state from which language they derive. The citation of Malay or Southern Philippine forms should not be construed as an indication that they come from these languages, since the full linguistic and historical picture of the islands to the north of Australia has yet to be ascertained. For example, it is known that the Bisayans [bisayá?] of the central and southern Philippine areas have been taken as slaves by various Philippine and Indonesian groups (the word means 'slave' in Maranao and Tausug). It is known that the Tausug of Jolo (Sulu) traded slaves with the Buginese (and thence to the Makassarese).³⁵ If Bisayan slaves were on the Makassan trepang boats, then the presence of forms like 159, 163, 165,

31 Wolff 1976:353.

32 See footnotes 1, 2, 3; in particular Earl 1842:140.

33 Macknight 1976:89 notes: 'Probably the most common degree of assimilation is suggested by informants themselves. They describe many of these loan-words as 'Old Testament' — that is, slightly archaic synonyms for other terms in common use.' This is true of many words omitted from this study, but not for the bulk of the words presented here. In a literacy class at the School of Australian Linguistics consisting of 21 YM speakers, students were asked to spell forms 01-178 (and several items from Group 4). Approximately 120 of the words were known to *all* of the students, while each of the other 80 words were known by at least six speakers as viable forms or synonyms. Ages ranged from 18-28 and various dialects of both Southern and Northern Yolngu were represented (see footnotes 19 and 39).

34 The use of Mkr and AN nouns and names as personal names, synonyms equally affected by the death taboo, innovations in the funeral ceremony, bark and rock paintings, openness to and awareness of other races and cultures, new artifacts and foodstuffs and uses thereof, introduction of new totems (generally) as members of the Yirritja moiety — to cite a few. See Macknight 1976:88-92 and Urry and Walsh 1981.

35 See Warren 1977 on the extent and impact of the Jolo slave trade; Earl (1853:198) reports on Ilanun 'pirates' shipwrecked on Croker Island. There are thus two sources of SPh loans in YM (slaves and 'pirates').

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166, 167, 176, in YM would be less surprising. Several forms (160, 161, 162, 169, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179) may be assumed to be primarily or secondarily introduced through Malay (as a major trade language known to the trepang fishermen).

The words in Group 4 could be taken as Macknight's 'general ragbag source of the unusual' if offered without appropriate caution.³⁶ The list is presented to both Australianists and Austronesianists for evaluation and assistance. In most instances, the meanings represent cultural innovations, and Austronesian languages would seem to be the best source; some of these may be Pama-Nyungan³⁷ or Yolngu words that have acquired extended or secondary meanings. In still other instances, the words seem to be similar to forms in Austronesian languages, but the matches are not convincing enough. For example, despite a search for possible Bajau loans, based on the lead of Fox,³⁸ we found only one reasonable candidate (189)—and the match is weakened because of its singularity. Finally, we have included forms which Yolngu-Matha speakers insist are from 'Makassan' (181, 182, 184, 185, 194, 199, 202, 204, 208, 212, 216, 224, 227, 237, 246, 247, 248), on the grounds that a number of such intuitive judgements have been proven in the course of our study.³⁹

All in all, we hope to have justified on linguistic and comparative grounds the statements made about the impact of Makassarese (and to a lesser extent, of other Austronesian peoples) upon the Yolngu-Matha speakers of northeastern Arnhem Land. We intend to continue these studies and elicit the help of other scholars in compiling a comprehensive list of loanwords and identifying their provenance.

GROUP 1: MOST PROBABLE MAKASSARESE LOANWORDS

- 01 bala? '(European-style) house' < Mkr bálla? 'house';
cf: Bug bola 'Id.'. PMP *bálay, Ind balay 'building, office, hall'; Ind, Mal, Baj rumah 'house'.
- 02 bala?pala 'bush-shelter; anything that has four legs and a flat top' < Mkr bálla?-2⁴⁰ 'cottage, small-house; couch';
cf: Ind, Mal balay-2 'couch'.
- 03 balala 'greedy'; personal name < Mkr balála 'greedy'.
- 04 baLaŋu 'anchor' < Mkr, Bug baláŋo 'anchor';
cf: Ind, Mal sauh, jaŋkar 'Id.'.
- 05 baluka 'robber' < Mkr pa- noun-forming prefix + lúkka? 'thief, robber'; cf: Ind, Mal pəncuri, pərampas, pəŋamun 'robber, thief'.

36. Macknight 1972:291.

37. Pama-Nyungan is the name of the proposed parent language of most Australian Aboriginal languages including the Yolngu bloc, but excluding a large number of other Arnhem Land languages, such as Burarra, Nunggubuyu, Anindilyakwa, and other languages that have prefixes or linguistic elements put before (rather than after) the main word. This name comes from the two common words for 'man, Aboriginal' found in the family: pama / ŋuŋa.

38. Fox 1977; although our only source of Bajau data to date has been Schneeberger 1937.

39. It is remarkable how many YM speakers (particularly above age 35, but not exclusively so) will state "that word is 'Mangataŋa'" or 'batariŋa'. In terms of one popular linguistic theory, besides knowing the denotative meaning of a form, they carry a notion [+Makassan] or [+Foreign] along with the connotative meaning. Of course it does not always hold true that the form is Mkr or AN. Once an informant specified gimatata 'baking-powder' as probably Mkr; after a long and futile search for Mkr or AN sources, it finally dawned on us that this was English 'cream of tartar' with a semantic shift. (See also footnotes 33 and 42).

40. The convention of writing -2 after a word indicates full reduplication in Indonesian and Malay orthography. (See footnote 20 for other conventions.)

- 06 baluŋa 'pillow' < Mkr paʔluŋaŋ 'pillow' [with -ŋ loss];
cf: Mal bantal, Mar oloŋaʔ 'Id.'.
- 07 bamutuka 'pipe' < Mkr pammudúkaŋ 'bamboo opium pipe' [with -ŋ
loss], root word Mkr uduʔ, Mal udut 'to suck-at, smoke'.⁴¹
- 08 bananʔ 'thread(s); wool' < Mkr bánnanʔ 'thread, yarn'; Mal bənanʔ,
Bug wənnanʔ 'Id.' < PHN *bənanʔ 'thread'.
- 09 ba:ʔpali 'medicine; wooden-dish' < Mkr paʔbálla 'medicine',
root word bálla 'to medicate'; cf: Mal ubat, SPH bulún
'medicine'.
- 10 ba:paŋ 'plank, timber' < Mkr pápaŋ 'board; plate';
cf: Bug pépaŋ, Mal papan 'board, plank'.
- 11 ba:raʔ 'west(wind)' < Mkr báraʔ 'westwind, rainwind';
cf: Bug báreʔ, Mal barat 'Id.' < PHN *haba:Rat 'monsoon-
wind'.⁴²
- 12 baʔala 'big, large' < Mkr báttalaʔ 'heavy, big, onerous';
cf: Mal besar 'big', bərat 'heavy'.
- 13 baʔaripa 'Makassarese' < Mkr, Bug patarípaŋ 'trepanġ-fisherman'
[with -ŋ loss].
- 14 ba:wi(?) 'pig' < Mkr, Bug báwi 'pig'; cf: Mal babi 'Id.' <
PHN *ba:buy 'Id.'.
- 15 ba:yara 'to pay; pay-back, revenge' < Mkr báyaraʔ 'pay';
cf: Bug wájaʔ, Mal, Jav bayar < PHN *ba:yaD 'to pay'.
- 16 bayini 'white-woman' < Mkr baíne 'woman, wife, female';
cf: Bug wawine, Mal bini 'wife, spouse'.⁴³
- 17 bi:kaŋ 'fish-hook' < Mkr pékaŋ 'fish-hook; rod';
cf: Mal kail, panciŋ 'fish-hook'.
- 18 bi(:)mbi '(young) sheep' < Mkr, Bug bémbe 'goat';
cf: Mal kambin 'goat', biri-2 'sheep'.

41 Jennison 1927:178 cites Mal pamadutan (sic, correctly pomadatan) 'tobacco or opium pipe', but the phonetic match is with the Mkr form.

42 Informants state that ba:raʔ was the wind used by Makassans to sail from Ujung-Pandang to Australia, and dimuru (33) was the wind used to return. This knowledge is borne out to be factual (Macknight 1976:32), and is yet another instance of the knowledge retained about Makassans so long after they have ceased coming to Australia (see also footnote 39).

43 The legends of the bayini are discussed by Berndt and Berndt 1954:33-9; Worsley 1955:2; Mountford 1956:333-8; Macknight 1976:92,97. Since this word is peculiarly Mkr for 'woman' it may refer to a time when some Mkr did visit Arnhem Land with women companions (see Macknight 1976:29), or it may refer to another group such as the Turijene-Bajau (although time and lack of data have not allowed us to check words cited in the above-mentioned studies as 'Bayini'). The linguistic data itself presents an enigma: the word comes from Mkr, yet it refers to 'white-woman' (perhaps alluding to the lighter skin colour of the earlier visitors?). Why the YM speakers did not ascertain (or remember?) the identity of their visitors is puzzling.

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- 19 birali 'corn, maize' < Mkr birálle 'maize';
cf: Bug warélle, Mal jagon 'Id.'.
- 20 bi:rata? (var: birata?, biraca?) 'rice; wheat; barley' <
Mkr bérasa? 'milled-rice'; cf: Bug bérre?, Mal beras,
Jav wos, Baj buas < PHN *bǝRas 'milled-rice'.
- 21 buki-mangata (Gum) 'Macassarese' < Mkr bugisi?⁴⁴ 'Buginese'
+ Mkr maŋkasara? 'Macassar(ese)'; cf: Bug wugi 'Buginese' +
maŋkasa? 'Macassar(ese)', Mal bugis 'Buginese' + maŋkasar
'Macassar(ese)'.
- 22 buku 'forehead; cliff' < Mkr búkku? 'hump, ridge, lump;
mountainous; roof of a boat'; cf: Bug bukku?, Mal boŋkuk
'hump, hunchback(ed)'.
- 23 bu:la 'moon; dugong-stomach' < Mkr búla? 'round' (or) Mkr
bulan 'moon' [with -ŋ loss]; cf: Mal bulan, Bug uləŋ < PMP
*bu:lan 'moon' and Mal bulat 'round'.
- 24 bulay 'rich; jewellery; gold' < Mkr buláəŋ 'gold' [with -ŋ
loss]; cf: Bug uláwəŋ < PHN *bula:wan 'gold', Mal emas 'gold'.
- 25 butulu 'bottle' < Mkr, Bug bóto? 'bottle'; Mal botol < Port
botelha 'Id.'.
- 26 bu:turu 'to count' < Mkr bóto? 'to play-dice, gamble';
cf: Bug boto?, Mal bər-judi 'to gamble'.
- 27 bu:yaŋ 'paper' (archaic word) < Mkr búyaŋ 'paper';
cf: Bug újaŋ 'Id.', Mal kertas, Mkr karáttasa? 'paper'.
- 28 di:tun 'buffalo' < Mkr, Bug tédoŋ 'carabao, water-buffalo';
cf: Mal kərbaw, Baj krabaw.
- 29 du:pulu 'gambling' < Mkr, Bug dóbo? 'gamble' < Dutch
dobbelen, Port dobro 'to play-dice, gamble'.
- 30 du:y? 'money' < Mkr doe?, Bug doi? 'money' < Dutch duit;
cf: Mal duit.
- 31 damburu 'drum' < Mkr, Bug tamboro? 'drum' < Port tambor;
cf: Mal tambur.
- 32 dawutuwa 'old-man; drunk(ard)' < Mkr, Bug táu 'person' +
Mkr, Bug tóa 'old'; cf: Mal oraŋ 'person' + tuha 'old',
PHN *ta:uh 'person', PHN *tuqah 'old'.

44 This form is somehow related to Mkr bugisi? and Bug wugi. It is either a shortening of the Mkr form (by dropping the final syllable), or a re-analysis of the Bug form based on the presence of b- (rather than w-) in Mkr.

- 33 *dimuru* 'northeast (wind)' < Mkr, Bug *tímoro?* 'eastwind';
cf: Bug *tímo?*, Mal *timor* < PHN **ti:muR* 'east(wind)'.
- 34 *du:ka* 'steps, ladder, stairs' < *túka?* 'steps, ladder';
cf: Mal *tanga* 'Id.'.
- 35 *du:mala* 'sail' < Mkr *sómbala?*⁴⁵ 'sail'; cf: Mal *layar*,
PHN **la:yaR* 'Id.'.
- 36 *dumbilaŋ* 'to dive' < Mkr *sumélaŋ*⁴⁶ 'to dive';
cf: Mal *selam* 'Id.'.
- 37 *dumbulaŋ* 'to dive' (alternate of 36, q.v.).⁴⁷
- 38 *duwaŋ* 'prawn' < Mkr, Bug *doaŋ* 'shrimp, prawn'; cf: Mal (h)udaŋ
< PHN **qũDaŋ* 'shrimp, crustacean'.
- 39 *gadaru* 'coconut' < Mkr, Bug *ka?dáro* 'husk, shell (of fruit)';
cf: Mal *təmpuruŋ* 'husk, shard, coconut-shell ladle'.
- 40 *galuku* 'coconut' < Mkr, Bug *kalúku* 'coconut';
cf: Mal *kəlapa*, *ñior* 'Id.'.
- 41 *galuma* 'timber' < Mkr *galuma?* 'deck with loose planks';
Mal *gelumat* 'deck'.
- 42 *galuru* 'cigarette, cigarette-paper' < Mkr, Bug *kalúru?* 'to
roll-up; cigar'.
- 43 *gapala?* 'large-boat; rudder' < Mkr, Bug *káppala?* 'boat';
cf: Mal *kapal* 'Id.'.
- 44 *garay* 'lord, master' < Mkr *karáeŋ* 'lord, master, title of
person of high rank' [with -ŋ loss]; cf: Bug *ma-raja*,
Mal *raya* 'great, big, high'.
- 45 *garuru* 'sail' < Mkr, Bug *karóro?* 'coarse cloth or leaves woven
into sail'; cf: Mal *karoŋ* 'large matwork sack made of coarse
material', Ind *bagor* 'coarse weave of palm leaves'.
- 46 *gataru* 'coconut' (alternate of 39, q.v.).
- 47 *gaŋaŋ* 'carpenter's plane' < Mkr, Bug *káttan* 'Id.'.
cf: Mal *ketam* 'Id.'.

45 YM copies the length of the Mkr form, but reduces the -mb- cluster to a simple -m-. Possibly phonotactics may be the answer; we have noted several occurrences of -u:ma-, but none of -u:mba-.

46 YM has introduced -mb- for what should be simply -m-, possibly based on the position of stress or accent in Mkr, i.e., **súmelaŋ* would have become YM **du:milaŋ*, but *sumélaŋ* had two options, either YM **gumilaŋ* or *dumbilaŋ* (as here).

47 As for footnote 45, but with assimilation or change of i to u, which is not uncommon in YM; note *DhaLwanu wiña?-yun* = *wuña?-yun* 'disappear', *Gumatj wuŋili* = *wuŋili* 'shadow, spirit, image, photo, movie'.

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- 48 gi:cu 'tobacco' < Mkr késo? 'to scrape or scour (action as involved in the preparation of tobacco for smoking)'.
 49 gu:Du 'the inside of something (especially a boat)' < Mkr kódo? 'roof or shelter of a boat made of canvass and bamboo'.
 50 gulawu 'pearl' < Mkr kúlaw 'bezoar-stone; any stony-hard substance (e.g., mother-of-pearl, seeds in fruit, etc.)'.
 51 gulikayu 'stringy-bark' < Mkr kúli? 'bark, skin, outer-covering' + káyú 'wood, timber'; cf: Mal kulit, Bug úli? 'bark, skin', Mal kayu, Bug aju 'wood, timber'.
 52 jaka 'size' < Mkr jákka?, Bug cákka? 'unit of measure from thumb to middle-finger'.
 53 jalátan? 'south(wind)' < Mkr, Bug sallátan 'southwind, land-wind'; cf: Mal selatan < PHN *sála:tan 'south(wind)'.
 54 ja:ma 'to work, do' < Mkr, Bug jáma 'do, work; handle, touch'; cf: Mal jamah 'handle'.
 55 jarami 'mirror, glass' < Mkr carámmen [with -ŋ loss]; cf: Mal, Jav cermin, Bug cámmen 'mirror, looking-glass'.
 56 jaraŋ 'horse' < Mkr járaŋ 'horse'; cf: Bug aññaraŋ, Jav jaran, Mal kuda 'Id.'.
 57 ja:ricari 'cloth, material' < Mkr, Bug cáre-2 'cloth(s), textile', cf: Tag sari-sa:ri 'various things'.
 58 jaruŋ 'needle' < Mkr, Bug járuŋ 'needle'; cf: Mal jarum, Jav dom < PHN *Za:Rum 'Id.'.
 59 ja:y- (stem in: ja:y-daRpuma, ja:y-ŋupan) 'to mend, sew' < Mkr, Bug jái? 'to sew'; cf: Mal jahit < PMP *Za:qit 'Id.'.
 60 jici 'turtle-shell' < Mkr síssi? 'scale (of fish), shell (of turtle)'; cf: Mal sisek 'Id.'.
 61 jikuyu 'mudcrab' < Mkr sikúyu 'crab'; cf: Mal kəpitiŋ, kətam 'crab'.
 62 ji:ʔla 'salt' < Mkr céʔla 'salt(y), brackish'; cf: Bug pəʔje, pəjje, Mal garam 'salt', asin 'salty' < PHN *qəsin 'salt(y)'.
 63 jilicilikaŋ 'revolver' < Mkr seleʔ-selekaŋ 'pistol'.
 64 jinapaŋ 'rifle' < Mkr, Bug sinápaŋ 'rifle, musket' < Dutch snaphaan 'flintlock', Mal senapaŋ 'gun, musket, rifle'.
 65 ji:ŋara? 'light' < Mkr síŋara? 'clear, bright'; cf: Mal sinar 'ray of light; radiance' < PHN *sinaR 'bright'.

- 66 ji:ru 'spoon; shovel' < Mkr sɪʔru? (or) sɪruŋ [with -ŋ loss; cf: 67]; cf: Mal sudu, sɛndok 'spoon'.
- 67 ji:ruŋ 'spoon' < Mkr sɪruŋ 'spoon, ladle' [cf: 66].
- 68 ju:lara 'naked' < Mkr sɔlara? 'naked, bare'.
- 69 ju:ra? 'paper; book' < Mkr súra?, Bug súra? 'letter'; cf: Mal surat 'Id.'.
- 70 ju:ru? 'cigar' < Mkr surú? = sarú? 'cigar'; cf: Mal sɛrutu, cɛrutu, cɛrut.
- 71 labina (Gup) 'few, some' < Mkr laʔbinna 'remainder, surplus, rest'; cf: Mal lɛbih 'excess, more than'.
- 72 lacu 'nice, good, smooth' < Mkr láccu? 'smooth; slippery; clever, cute'; cf: Mal licin 'smooth, slippery'. [cf: 77]
- 73 lambiri 'long, tall' < Mkr (Salayar dialect) lámberɛ? 'long, tall'; cf: Mkr laʔbu, Bug lampe?, Mal panjaŋ 'long'.
- 74 lamuru 'cheap (in price)' < Mkr lámoro? 'cheap'; cf: Mal murah 'Id.'.
- 75 lañiŋ 'bright, clean, polished' < Mkr láññiŋ 'totally-clean, pure, beautiful'.
- 76 lapara (Gup), Lapara (Gum) 'smooth' < Mkr láppara? 'flat, level, smooth'; cf: Bug lappa, Mal rata 'Id.'.
- 77 laycu 'nice, good, smooth' (alternate of 72) < Mkr léco? 'to make smooth or slippery'; cf: Mal lecok 'to make smooth and shiny, polish'.
- 78 li:ŋu, Li:ŋu 'intoxicated, drunk' < Mkr líŋu 'confused' (cf: Mkr aʔ- líŋu-2 'sleep-walking'). [cf: 87]
- 79 li:pa 'material' < Mkr, Bug lípa? 'sarong'; cf: Mal lipat 'fold(ing)'.
- 80 lipalipa 'canoe' < Mkr, Bug lépa-2 'dugout canoe (smallest and simplest type)'.
- 81 malati 'knife' < Mkr maʔ- verb prefix denoting 'to use (x), to do (x)' (= Mal bɛr-) + ládiŋ 'knife' [see 150, with -ŋ loss].
- 82 mangatara 'Makassar(ese)' < Mkr maŋkásara? 'Id.'; cf: 21.
- 83 -ma:rata- (stem in: ŋu:y-ma:rata-miri-yiri) 'diarrhoea' < Mkr maʔrasa? 'Id.'; cf: Mal cirit.
- 84 ma:riyaŋ 'gun, rifle' < Mkr, Bug maríyaŋ 'gun, cannon'; cf: Mal mɛriam, Jav mɛriyɛm 'gun, cannon'.

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- 85 ma:ta 'pipe' < Mkr, Bug máda? 'prepared-opium'; Mal madat, Arabic madad 'Id.'.
- 86 miciyaŋ 'boat, vehicle' < biséaŋ 'boat, vessel' (cf: pammiseaŋ 'to row').
- 87 mi:ŋu 'drunk, intoxicated' < Mkr béŋo 'to stupify, drug; drunk' (cf: ammeŋo 'make drunk', pammeŋo 'to intoxicate, drug'); cf: Mal mabuk < PHN *ma-buhuk 'drunk'.
- 88 muká (question or agreement particle) 'O.K.?' < Mkr múkka 'all right, in order, sound, valid', Bug múkka 'useful, appropriate'.
- 89 ŋa:nici 'alcoholic beverage, strong-drink' < Mkr, Bug ánisi? 'anisetete'; Mal jintan manis 'aniseed' < PHN manis 'sweet'.
- 90 ra:cun [poisonous-jellyfish] < Mkr, Bug rácuŋ 'poison, venom'; cf: Mal racun 'stomach-poison (in contrast to venom or blood-poison)'.
- 91 rambaŋi 'equal, together' < Mkr rambaŋeŋ = rambaŋaŋ, Bug rambaŋeŋ 'equal' [with -ŋ loss].
- 92 ra:pi 'adequate, sufficient, big-enough, small-enough' < Mkr rápi? 'to reach, be sufficient'; cf: Bug dapi? 'Id.'.
- 93 ringi 'costly, expensive' < Mkr, Bug ríŋgi? 'coin, money'; cf: Mal ringit 'coin, money; dollar'.
- 94 ri:ri 'to be nearly boiling (when bubbles start to rise to surface)' < Mkr rére 'to boil, cook'; cf: Mal mən-dideh 'to boil'.
- 95 ru:maŋ 'jungle' < Mkr rómaŋ 'woods, forest'; cf: Mal hutan 'Id.'.
- 96 walu 'day, sun; time; clock' < Mkr állo 'day, sun' [with w- addition]; cf: Mal hari 'day', mata-hari 'sun', Bug esso 'day'.
- 97 wukiri(?) 'to write' < Mkr úkiri? 'to write upon, inscribe'; cf: Mal ukir 'engraving, wood-carving', Bug úki? 'to write'.
- 98 wun?tiŋ 'banana' < Mkr unti [with -ŋ addition]; Bug utti, Mal punti < PMP *punti 'banana'.
- 99 yimbiri 'bucket' < Mkr, Bug embere? 'pail, bucket' < Dutch emmer 'Id.'; cf: Mal ember 'Id.'.

GROUP 2: LOANWORDS THAT ARE POSSIBLY MAKASSARESE OR POSSIBLY OTHER AUSTRONESIAN LANGUAGES

- 100 bacikali 'tin, can' < Mkr bássi, Bug béssi, Mal besí 'iron' + Mkr kállin, Mal kalen 'tin, can' [with -ŋ loss].
- 101 ba:cupacu 'shirt, coat' < Mkr, Bug baju 'jacket', baju-2 'short-sleeved jacket (worn by men)', Mal baju 'shirt, jacket' < Persian bazu 'shoulder'.
- 102 ba:ju?baju? (alternate of 101, q.v.).
- 103 balanda 'European, white-man' < Mkr, Bug balánda, Mal belanda 'Holland, Dutch' < Dutch Holland, Hollander (with unexplained b- for h- common to Mal/Ind languages).
- 104 ba:lupalu 'fighting-stick' < Mkr, Bug pálu-2 'knocker, hammer, club', Mal palu 'to hit with rigid weapon' < PMP *pa:lu? 'beat, hit'.
- 105 bandira 'flag' < Mkr, Bug, Jav bandéra, Mal bendera < Port bandeira 'flag, standard, banner'.⁴⁸
- 106 barambara 'cloth, clothing' < Mkr báran-2 [= báram-báran], Mal, Ind baran-2; Bug wáram-páran 'goods, things, commodities' [with -ŋ loss].
- 107 ba:ti 'two-edged knife' < Mkr, Bug bádi?, Mal badek < PHN *badi? 'knife'.
- 108 ba:ti 'dillybag, container' < Mkr pátti, Bug pétti, Mal pətí 'box, chest, case'.
- 109 ba:tu 'stone' < Mkr, Bug, Mal, Jav batu 'stone' < PMP *bātu 'Id.'.
- 110 ba:w? 'fragrant, good-smell' < Mkr, Bug báu? 'fragrance, smell', Mal bau 'scent, odour' < PMP *ba:hu(?) 'smell'.
- 111 bu:cun 'bowl' < Mkr busu 'jar, pot' [with -ŋ addition] (or) Mal bocon 'earthenware jar/jug'.
- 112 bu:lu? 'bamboo' < Mkr, Bug búlo, Mal buluh, SPh bu:lu? < PMP *bu:luq [thin-bamboo].
- 113 bu:ŋa 'perfume, powder, aromatic' < Mkr, Bug búŋa, Mal buŋa 'flower, blossom' < PMP *bu:ŋah 'flower; fruit'.

48 Note Gumatj variant bañdira? (with glottal stop preserved), and personal name bandiran (with -ŋ addition).

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- 114 *bungawa* 'boss; government' < Mkr, Bug *pungáwa* 'captain of a ship', Jav *pungawa* 'official, dignitary', Mal *pəngawa* 'district-officer' < Skt *pūṃgava* 'chief, eminent-person' (Gonda 1973:97).
- 115 *bu:ru* 'ringworm' < Mkr, Bug *púru* 'pustule, ulcer, boil', Mal *puru* 'sore, ulcer' (specifically due to yaws or *Framboesia tropica*) < PHN *puRu 'ulcer'.
- 116 *burupuru?* (Ritharrŋu) 'spots on body due to sunburn or disease' < Mkr, Bug *puru-2* 'pimples, pustules'. [cf:115]
- 117 *dambaku* 'tobacco' < Mkr *tambáko*, Bug *campáko*, Mal *təmbakaw*, *təmbako* < Port *tabaco* 'Id.'.
- 118 *danduruŋ* 'horn' < Mkr, Bug *tanru?* 'horn', Mal *tanduk* 'Id.' [with -ŋ addition].
- 119 *dapaŋuŋ* 'shoes' < Mkr, Bug *sapátu*, Mal *səpətu* < Port *sapato* 'Id' [with -ŋ addition].
- 120 *darima* 'to buy' < Mkr, Bug *taríma*, Mal *tərima* 'to accept, receive, take'.
- 121 *daripa* 'trepan, sea-cucumber' < Mkr, Bug *tarípaŋ*, Mal *təripəŋ* 'Id.' [with -ŋ loss].
- 122 *darungu* 'prison' < Mkr, Bug, Ind *təruŋku* < Port *tronco* 'prison, goal'.
- 123 *darupuŋ* 'telescope' < Mkr, Bug *tarópoŋ* 'telescope', Mal *təropoŋ* 'tube; telescope; spy-glass'.
- 124 *dingi* 'high' < Mkr *tíngi*, Mal *tingi* 'high, tall, lofty'.
- 125 *dungara* 'year' < Mkr, Bug *tungara* 'southeast wind', Mal *təngara*, Min *tungara* 'Id.'.
- 126 *ga:ci-gaci* 'poor, not much money' < *kási-ási* 'poor, needy', Mal *kaseh(an)* 'pitiable', *kaseh-2* 'favour me with'.
- 127 *galiwaŋ* 'big-knife, scythe' < Mkr, Bug *kaléwaŋ*, Mal *kəlewaŋ* 'sword, sabre'.
- 128 *ga:raŋ* 'coral' < Mkr, Bug *káraŋ*, Mal, Jav *karaŋ* 'coral'.
- 129 *garkaci*, *garakaci*, *garkaji* 'saw (tool)' < Mkr, Bug *garagáji*, Mal *gəgəji*, *gərgəji* < Skt *krakaca-* 'carpenter's saw' (Gonda 1973:158)
- 130 *ga:yu* 'tree, wood, stick' < Mkr *káyu*, Mal *kayu*, Bug *aju* 'wood, timber; tree (in compounds)' < PMP *ka:yuh 'tree, wood'.

- 131 gikina 'tooth' < Mkr, Mal gigi 'tooth', but Mkr gigi-na 'his tooth'.
- 132 girin-girin 'necklace, ornament, jewellery' < Mkr girin-2, Mal girin-2, Bug girin-kirin 'ornamental-bells'.
- 133 gu:la 'syrup, treacle' < Mkr, Bug gólla, Mal gula 'sugar' < Dravidian, Prākṛit gula- 'molasses' (Gonda 1973:93).
- 134 gu:li 'rudder' < Mkr, Bug gúlin [with -ŋ loss].
- 135 gu:ñjin 'key' < Mkr, Bug kóñci, Mal kunci < Skt kuñci 'lock, bolt; key' (Gonda 1973:93) [with -ŋ addition].
- 136 gu:raŋ 'few, little, not-much, not-many' < Mkr, Bug kúran, Mal, Jav kuraŋ 'too-little, falling-short, not-quite'.
- 137 ja:bu, ja:pu 'soap' < Mkr, Bug sábuŋ, Mal sabun < Arabic sabun 'soap' [with -ŋ loss].
- 138 ja:ga, ja:ka 'to look-after, care-for' < Mkr, Bug jága 'watch, look-out', Mal jaga 'be-awake, vigilant' < Hindi jāgā 'wakeful' (Gonda 1973:94).
- 139 jalwara 'trousers' < Mkr salúwara?, Bug saluwára?, Mal seluar < Persian shalwar (or) Arabic sarwal 'Id.'.
- 140 jambaka 'steel, roofing iron' (Gum), 'tin, pannikin' (Gup) < Mkr, Bug tambága, Mal tambaga 'copper' < Prākṛit tamba-ga 'copper' (Gonda 1973:91).
- 141 jambaŋ 'tamarind' < Mkr cámba, Bug cémpa Tamarindus Indica L. [with -ŋ addition].
- 142 jambaya 'prayer' < Mkr sambáyaŋ 'Muslim worship', Mal sambahyaŋ 'divine worship' (< sambah 'obeisance' + yaŋ 'gods, divinity') [with -ŋ loss];⁴⁹ Bug sempájəŋ 'Id.'.
- 143 jambi 'change, exchange' < Mkr sámbe 'money-changer', Iban sambi? 'get in exchange', SPh sámbi? 'to change, replace' < PHN *sambi? 'change, barter'.
- 144 jandu 'pipe' < Mkr, Bug cándu, Mal, Jav candu 'prepared-opium (softened with water before use)'.
- 145 japatuŋ 'shoes' (alternate of 119, q.v.) [also with -ŋ addition].

49. Note personal name jambayaŋ (with -ŋ retained).

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- 146 jinjin 'wire; earrings'. Mkr cĩncĩn, SPh sĩnsĩn; Mal cincin, Bug ciccĩn < PHN *cĩncĩn 'ring'.⁵⁰
- 147 ju:liŋ 'mouth-organ' < Mkr, Bug súliŋ, Mal sulĩŋ 'fife, flute, flageolet'.
- 148 ju:ŋgu 'hat' < Mkr, Bug sóŋko? 'hat', Mal sonkok 'fez-like cap'.
- 149 landira 'lamp' < Mkr, Bug lantéra, Mal lantera < Port lanterna 'lantern'.
- 150 la:ti 'knife' < Mkr ládiŋ 'knife', Mal ladiŋ 'cleaver' [with -ŋ loss]; alternate Lati; see also malati (81).
- 151 la:tun 'sinker; lead; fillings in teeth' < Mkr, Bug láduŋ, Mal batu-laduŋ 'sinker, plummet'.
- 152 miña 'paint, tar' < Mkr, Bug míñña?, Mal miñak 'oil, fat'.
- 153 mutiyara? 'pearl; shell' < Mkr, Bug mutiára, Mal mutiara, mutia 'pearl' < Prākṛit muttia 'pearl' (Gonda 1973:93).
- 154 nu:na 'white-woman' < Mkr, Bug nóna 'Miss, Mrs', Mal nona 'miss, unmarried European or Chinese girl'.
- 155 ra:ndiŋ 'chain' < Mkr, Bug ránte 'chain', Mal rantay 'chain; necklace; links' [with -ŋ addition].
- 156 rupiya 'money' < Mkr, Bug rupia, Mal rupiah 'money' < Skt rūpya- 'silver; rupee'.
- 157 ru:ti 'bread' < Mkr, Bug róti, Mal roti 'Id.' < Indic roTi 'bread without yeast' (Gonda 1973:94).
- 158 wa:ŋi 'wind, air' < Mkr, Bug aŋiŋ, Mal aŋin < PMP *ha:ŋin 'wind, air' [with w- addition and -ŋ loss].

GROUP 3: LOANWORDS THAT ARE PROBABLY NOT MAKASSARESE

- 159 baramata 'eyeglasses'. Note Mkr paramáta, Mal permata 'jewel, precious stone' (<Skt); several SPh languages (e.g., Bisayan) have forms like pára 'for' + matá 'eyes' which offer a closer semantic match, but the source language cannot be specified.
- 160 ba:raŋ 'cane-knife, machete' < Mal paraŋ 'cleaver, machete'; cf: Mkr béraŋ 'chopping-knife, cleaver', which would have been borrowed as YM *bi:raŋ.

⁵⁰ Although YM appears to copy the SPh form more precisely, it is quite possible that YM speakers interpreted the form as a reduplication of a single syllable, as indeed it was in PHN and is amongst SPh languages.

- 161 barawu (Ritharrŋu) 'boat' < Mal pərahu 'Id. '; cf: Mkr sámpaŋ káppala? 'Id. '.
- 162 ba:wəŋ 'potatoes, vegetables'. Mal bawəŋ 'bulb of Allium sp' < PAN *ba:wəŋ 'garlic'; cf: Mkr báwəŋ 'no-good, worthless'.
- 163 bulpʉL 'feather' flower'. Cf: PMP *bulbúl 'hair; feather', SPh bulbúl 'body-hair, feathers, fur'; not Mkr búlu 'body-hair'; Mkr does not allow consonant clusters other than NC (nasal+consonant), and words can only end in the consonants -ʔ or -ŋ.
- 164 bulʔbulʔ-yu- (Ritharrŋu) 'to sneak along with branches as camouflage'. [See 163, related to PMP *bulbul (?).]
- 165 Dakul 'axe'. Cf: SPh pa-dákúl 'axe, hatchet'; not Mkr paŋkúluʔ, PHN *wa:say (Bug uwase), nor PIN *kapak (Mal, Ind, Baj kapak); cf: Ind caŋkul 'broad hoe'.
- 166 di:tun (Gumatj) [dog's name]. Cf: PHN *ti:tun 'dog, puppy'; not Mkr koŋkoŋ nor Bug ásu 'dog'. [Compare with di:tun 'buffalo' (28) in other YM dialects.]
- 167 dapa 'heel'. Cf: PHN *dápáh 'heel', SPh dapá(h) or dapá-2 'Id. '; not Mkr kátuluʔ 'heel', Mal tumit 'heel', Mkr, Mal káki 'foot'.
- 168 duDi 'bottom, behind, buttocks'. Cf: PMP *uDehi 'behind' + *di- locative > Iban dudi 'late; behind' Jav udi 'posterior; behind'; not Mkr bóko 'behind, back-of' or Mkr dóŋko? 'back'.
- 169 dumbulʔ 'short'. Cf: Mal tumpul 'blunt, dull'; not Mkr típuluʔ 'blunt, dull' or Mkr bódo 'short'.
- 170 gaDa-gaDa 'separate, apart'. Cf: SPh káda káda-2 < Spanish cada 'each'.
- 171 ga:ruŋ (Gumatj) 'sack', (Gupapuyŋu) 'blanket; bag' < Mal karoŋ 'large matwork sack of coarse material'; contrast #45.
- 172 gayit 'shovel-nosed spear'. Cf: Mal kait, Mkr kaiʔ 'hook'.
- 173 jaLajaLaʔ-yu- (Ritharrŋu) 'to stagger, walk-unsteadily'. Cf: PAN *Za:laN 'road; to walk, wander', Mal jalan 'road; to walk'; not Mkr lálaŋ 'walk'.
- 174 jalatan 'south'. Cf: Mal səlatan 'south(wind)' and YM jalataŋʔ (53).⁵¹

51 A number of speakers have this as a variant; note both alveolar t and n, which rule out Mkr as a source.

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- 175 jaLinda 'sail, cloth, towel, sheet'. Cf: Mal sələndaŋ 'scarf, sling, cloth-band', Mkr salinriŋ 'Id.' [with -ŋ loss].
- 176 jaL?jaL?-yun 'to masturbate'. Cf: SPh sarsar (or) salsal 'to work-metal; to masturbate'.⁵²
- 177 jaru? 'sour, poison(ous)'. Cf: Mal jərók 'acid-fruit, citric-fruit'.⁵³
- 178 ma:jiŋ (Gumatj) 'bitter, sour'. Cf: Mal masin 'brackish, salty' < PAN *ma-qāsIN; not Mkr cé?la 'salt(y)', Mkr kácci 'sour'.
- 179 ya: (Gupapuyŋu) 'ah, oh yes'. Cf: Mal ya 'yes, it is so' < Dutch ya 'Id.'.

GROUP 4: POSSIBLE AUSTRONESIAN LOANWORDS (REQUIRING FURTHER RESEARCH)

- 180 ba:cu 'digging-stick'. Cf: Mal bacok 'to hack, slice-off', Jav pacul 'hoe', Mkr paso? (= Mal pasak) 'peg, wedge'.
- 181 ba:kala 'harpoon'. Source language not identifiable.
- 182 bakura 'robber'. Cf: YM baluka (05); source language not identifiable.
- 183 baNara 'clear of rubbish'. Cf: Mkr pánnara? 'to let stay uncleared or messy'; possibly a case of misunderstanding, or of semantic reversal.
- 184 ba:pa? 'father, uncle (FB)'. Cf: Mkr, Mal, Jav bápa? < PHN *bapa?; note the stress induced vowel length.⁵⁴
- 185 barupu 'tobacco'. Source language not identifiable.
- 186 batumaŋ 'swimming-goggles'. Cf: Mkr padomaŋ, Mal pədoman 'compass', if the product of misunderstanding or extension of meaning.
- 187 bicara 'like-this' (note inflection: bica-na 'it was like this'). Cf: Mal bicara 'speak', Mkr bicara 'speak; thing, affair, matter; given that'.

52. See footnote 27.

53. Mal -k is pronounced [-ʔ], and [ə] is likely to be interpreted as [ã].

54. Warner (1932:491), among others, argues against this as a chance agreement, citing Australian *pa:pa or *pa:pi as the source. YM speakers recognise maLu and gupu 'father' as indigenous terms, and refer to many Makassan captains as 'ba:pa-X'; furthermore, the cognate of the Australian forms appears to be YM wa:wa 'brother', with regular change of *p> -w-.

- 188 biŋal 'axe'. Source language not identifiable. Macknight says 'this is a good case of a specifically Macassarese derivation' relating it to Mkr pǎŋkulu? 'axe',⁵⁵ which YM speakers would have borrowed as either *baŋkulu or *ba:ŋkulu. It is not related to any of the forms cited at #165.
- 189 bu:cama (Gupapuyŋu) 'to build'. Cf: YM ja:ma (54): note the prefix bu- in Bajau (< PHN *bǝR- as in Mal bǝr-), e.g., bu-guliŋ 'to roll', bu-guno 'to be useful'.
- 190 buluk 'white-feathers (used for armband)'. Source language not identifiable, but see discussion at 163.
- 191 bu:Luku 'rotten, mouldy'. Cf: Ind bulukan 'mouldy, mildewed', SPh bulúk 'rotten, decayed'.
- 192 buLumbuL 'white-hair'. Cf: Mkr búlu 'down, fluff' and 163.
- 193 bu:tiri 'to deceive, tell a lie'. Cf: PHN *butiR 'lie, falsehood' > Bisayan butíŋ 'Id.'; an Ind cognate could show a Mkr-like development of *R > r, followed by a support vowel (amongst other languages of Celebes).
- 194 Daci 'very itchy skin disease (used to be fatal)', considered to have been introduced by Makassans, but source language not identifiable.
- 195 Dalwa-Dalwa 'thick material (like canvass)'. Source language not identifiable.
- 196 Da:mbak 'boat'. Cf: Mal dǝmpak 'squat, broad, low in proportion to its breadth' (could have been used to describe some kinds of boats).
- 197 dandaŋa 'tin'. Cf: Mal, Jav dandaŋ 'large copper vessel for steaming rice' (possibly an indirect loan through a vowel-introducing language such as Anindilyakwa); Mkr dandaŋaŋ 'bar, ingot' [with -ŋ loss].
- 198 Danja 'inside; hold of a ship'. Source language not identifiable.
- 199 damam? 'dinghy'. Cf: Mal sampan, Mkr sampaŋ 'canoe, dinghy'.
- 200 dambala 'small inlet where canoe stands; landing'. Cf: Mal jambatan 'landing, gangway'.

55 Macknight 1972:295.

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- 201 damuku (Gupapuyŋu) '*canoe*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 202 daramaka [dog-name]. Cf: Mkr taran-mata '*sharp-eye*'.
- 203 du:ɪŋ (Gupapuyŋu) '*ladder*'. Cf: Baj odon '*Id.*' and 34.
- 204 gacipali [bad sickness: boils with more than one head, sometimes fatal]. Source language not identifiable, but cf: Mal kasih '*give*' + pali '*taboo*'.
- 205 gadara (Gupapuyŋu) '*coral*'. Cf: Mkr kataraŋ '*form, shape*' (or) Mkr gattara? '*tinsel; shining substance*'.
- 206 gadubala, gaduwala '*paddle, oar*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 207 garamat '*sky, above*'. Cf: Mal keramat '*saintly, working miracles*'; may be product of misunderstanding, or simply a chance resemblance.
- 208 gatabana '*buffalo, caraboa*'. Cf: Mal kerbaw, Baj krabaw '*Id.*'.
- 209 gayi-gayi (Gupapuyŋu) '*core of boil*'. Cf: Mkr gae '*open-up*'.
- 210 giri? '*things, gear, pieces, clothes*'. Cf: Mkr kere '*why?, what-for?*'; possibly a product of misunderstanding.
- 211 gitkit-tun '*to laugh*'. Cf: Tondano ke?ke? '*Id.*'.
- 212 gucikaŋ '*pocket*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 213 gu:iku '*tobacco; ash; buts*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 214 gulun '*medicine; doctor*'. Cf: Mal gulon, Mkr gulun '*to roll-up*'; this action is involved in rolling up medicinal leaves and poultices.
- 215 gu:ta (Gupapuyŋu) '*pliable iron, tin*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 216 jakaRuŋ '*cup, pannikin*'. Cf: Bug, Mkr cankiri?, Mal, Jav cankir '*cup*'.
- 217 jalamat '*foot*'. Cf: Mal selamat-jalan '*good-trip*', said when people go away; possibly the product of misunderstanding.
- 218 jalatuŋ '*sinker*'. Cf: 151, possibly with sa- or sə- '*one*' as prefix.
- 219 jaŋuru (Gumatj) '*sour, poison(ous)*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 220 jimbiya (Gupapuyŋu) '*axe*'. Source language not identifiable.

- 221 jimuku '*piece of steel, iron-crowbar*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 222 jiriT '*small stick across sail from mast*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 223 Lucu (Gumatj) '*big-red-kangaroo*'. Cf: Mal lucu '*cute, amusing; make fun of*'.
- 224 lulu '*coconut*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 225 Lu:Lu (Gupapuyŋu) '*fence, fenced-in area*'. Cf: Mkr lulu '*contents*'.
- 226 lu:nduŋ (Gupapuyŋu) '*black-tobacco*' (archaic). Source language not identifiable.
- 227 Luŋiñ '*pipe*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 228 LupLup-tuñ '*to bathe; swim*'. Cf: Tondano li?lip '*swim*'.
- 229 marwala '*paddle, oar*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 230 maŋin? '*paddle, oar*'. Cf: Mal masin '*machine*'.
- 231 mi:wuŋ (Gumatj) '*buffalo, big-animal*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 232 miyapunu '*turtle*'. Cf: PMP *peñuh, SPh punu '*tortoise*', although the miya- part is not identifiable;⁵⁶ this may be the product of chance resemblance.
- 233 muNungari (Gumatj) '*glass-bottle; piece of glass*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 234 mu:wayak (Gumatj) '*calico, material; clothes*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 235 Nupuyŋa '*coconut*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 236 ŋama? '*mother*'. Cf: Mkr ámma? '*mother*' [with ŋ- since YM does not allow a word to begin with a vowel (see 89)]; contrast PAN *ama(?), Bug ama '*father*'.⁵⁷
- 237 Raki? '*rope, string*'. Cf: Mkr ráki?, Mal rakit '*raft (logs or bamboo tied together)*'

56 However, note m- : L- alternation in forms like mi:ŋu : Li:ŋu (87:78), Gumatj miyaman : Gupapuyŋu Liyaman 'sing', possibly miya- is an alternate of YM Liya 'head', i.e., turtle (shell) + head = 'living tortoise'.

57 There is, of course, a perfect Australian cognate of *ŋama-, e.g., Koko-Bera ŋamá-yər 'mother', Warlpiri ŋama 'female', ŋamaDi 'mother'. YM speakers generally recognise ŋaNDi as their word for 'mother', which would be cognate with the Warlpiri form (above), i.e., *ŋamaDi > *nam()Di > ŋaNDi (with assimilation of m to retroflex D). The agreement with Mkr is certainly striking, especially in light of the fact that the Mkr form disagrees with the other AN evidence, viz: PAN *ama(?) 'father', *ina(?) 'mother'.

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- 238 rica-rica (Gumatj) '*to dive (for trepang)*'. Cf: Mkr réja-2 '*to do together, to do in a large group*'.
- 239 waDak, waDaka (Gumatj) '*seat of canoe or dinghy*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 240 wa:k '*crow*'. Cf: PHN *ŷak '*crow*'; onomatopoeia is probably involved.
- 241 walpaNa '*canoe*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 242 waTu '*dog*'. Note resemblance to PAN *u-a:su '*dog*', which in some languages has reflexes watu, although Bug ásu.
- 243 wa:wuLa (Gupapuyŋu) '*axe*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 244 wiri-cun '*to go paddling or rowing*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 245 wulu (Gupapuyŋu) '*hair of dead person of Dhuwa moiety*'. Cf: Mkr, Bug ulu, Mal (h)ulu '*head; chief*'; contrast Mkr, Mal bulu, Bug, Jav wulu '*hair, plumage, bristles*' ('*body-hair, not head-hair*').
- 246 wuramu '*Makassan grave-post*'. Cf: Mal oraŋ '*person*' + -mu '*your*'. Arnhem Landers claim the word and the design to be of Makassan origin, but no Mkr word can be found. Cense discusses this problem.⁵⁸
- 247 wurapanda '*white-person*'. Possibly Mal: oraŋ '*person*' + bəlanda '*Dutch*'; it is unlikely to be a reduction of ujuŋ pandaŋ '*Makassarese city and port*', since it refers only to 'white-person' and never to Makassans, Japanese, Chinese, etc. Compare: Anindilyakwa (Groote Eylandt) urabaranda, urubalanda, urubanda '*white-person*'.
- 248 yiki '*knife; anything sharp made of steel*'. Source language not identifiable.
- 249 yu: '*yes*'. Cf: Mkr fo '*yes*'. Words like ya- and yu- are distributed amongst many Australian languages and are likely to be descended from Proto Pama-Nyungan rather than loans.

58 Cense 1952 (although neither he nor Wirjosuparto 1969:157 associate the YM form with any Mkr or AN word) states that 'wuramu is said to mean something like "swindler, thief, or collector of moneys"' (translation by C. C. Macknight, personal communication).

It is the long vowel that makes this particular form suspect as a Mkr loan, although, conversely, the Mkr form may be a borrowing from Aboriginal languages since AN languages generally have cognates of PHN *həʔə or PHN *aiʔ 'yes'. The factor of chance resemblance must also be considered.

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