

YANYUWA WUKA:
language from Yanyuwa country

by
**John Bradley with
Jean Kirton and the Yanyuwa Community**

A Yanyuwa Dictionary and Cultural Resource.

1992.

Note: Care should be exercised with this work when using it in the Yanyuwa community. Although this dictionary and cultural resource contains no information of a secret and sacred nature, it does contain information which if used in inappropriate circumstances could cause embarrassment or offence. If using this work within the Yanyuwa community let them be your guide. The basic rule followed during the preparation of this work was, that if the subject matter was openly talked about by senior women then it could be included.

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**Note: The illustrations are listed using the English terms for those items illustrated, in the Dictionary the items appear with only the Yanyuwa term

לְמַעַן יִדְעוּ דוֹר אַחֲרָיוֹן

That the generation to come might know.

Psalm 78:6

"One who wishes to translate from one language to another, and tries to translate word by word, maintaining the order of both the subject and the words, will find his work very difficult, and will ultimately end up with a translation that is highly questionable and confusing.

Rather, one who translates from one language to another must first understand the concept. Then he should relate and explain the subject according to his understanding, providing a clear exposition in the language [into which he is translating]. This is impossible without transposing the order of words.

Moreover, the translator will sometimes have to use many words to translate a single word, while at other times he will have to use a single word to translate many. He will have to add and delete words so that the concept may be clearly expressed in the language into which he is translating."

Moses Maimonides in a letter to Sh'muel ibn Tibbon.

Acknowledgments:

This project has had a long history, in which a large number of people have shared. Some of these people are now dead. This work becomes, in part, their memorial.

Of course the entire volume would not have been possible without the tireless assistance of the Yanyuwa people themselves, and more will be said of this below.

Because this work has taken so long to complete it is necessary to go back to its very inception, as only then can all of the people be acknowledged in the way that courtesy demands.

The compilation of the Yanyuwa Dictionary began in 1963 when Mrs. Elfreda MacDonald arrived at Borroloola to work with the Yanyuwa people under the auspices of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL). She was joined by Jean Kirton, who on Mrs. MacDonald's departure in 1966, kept working on the dictionary. Jean continued this work until 1988 and during this time she, to use her own words, "made periodic

additions and revisions and adjustments of the orthography as changes were made.."(pers.comm Jean Kirton 1992).

During the 25 years when Jean worked with the Yanyuwa a number of other people assisted at various times. In the late 1960's Donna Oakley and Janet Stanham gave some assistance in filing and checking information, and then in 1987 Yasuko Nagai keyboarded the dictionary. These three women were all working with SIL.

Jean arrived at Borrooloola when many of the "old people" were still alive and was fortunate in working with them. Two of these people who gave special assistance were Pluto Seven Emus Wurrumungkumungku and Big Arthur Narnungawurrurru. These two men contributed vast amounts of textual material when Jean was, for a short while, working at what was then Doomadgee Mission in north western Queensland. The work which these two men did with Jean became the major portion of the concordance of approximately 19,000 words of Yanyuwa text. This was compiled on the IBM computer at the University of Oklahoma by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahoma Research Institute and was sponsored by Grant GS.934 of the National Science Foundation.

There has been a core of Yanyuwa people who have continually contributed to the documentation of their language and both Jean and myself have worked with them. Jean's main informant and patient teacher over the years was Bella Charlie who has shared joint authorship with Jean on an article published in 1978, entitled Seven Articulatory Positions in Yanyuwa. Bella also was one of my first language teachers who was among a core of women who were determined that they were going to get me to, "speak like a man". That is to speak the dialect of the men.

Jean also did a lot of work with Queenie Simon, in relation to scripture translation, and other more general matters relating to the Yanyuwa language. Queenie also had a strong interest in the language and was of the first woman to actually write Yanyuwa, on her own initiative in the form of a letter to Jean.

Nero Timothy was also another key informant for Jean, he was the local pastor at Borrooloola, and a man who had a great love for his own language, he provided a means by which Jean could understand the way in which the Yanyuwa language reflects cultural values. He jointly shared in the authorship of two articles with Jean. The names of which are Yanyuwa Concepts Relating to Skin and Some Thoughts on Yanyuwa Language and Culture. I did little work with Nero, though he always encouraged me to learn and speak the language. He died in 1984 and his presence in the community is still sadly missed.

Jean did much of her early work with two brothers, one was Nero's father Tim Timothy Rakawurlma and Tim's older brother Banjo Dinthali. These two men represented the generation of Yanyuwa people who could remember life with little or no intrusion from white people, they could remember the Macassans working on the islands, so together these two men reached across an enormous amount of history. Banjo was very old by the time I arrived at Borrooloola so I never worked with him. I did however spend many hours working with Tim and he is largely responsible for the range of entries on archaic speech, though for Tim, they were not so, he commonly referred to these words as "old buggar words". He was also a tireless teacher in relation to his own country and its associated songs and ceremonies and from these conversations came a wealth of information on the range of word meaning in Yanyuwa.

He was also my main informant when working on the flora and fauna that inhabits the world of the Yanyuwa.

Banjo died in 1990 and Tim in 1991 and for the Yanyuwa community their deaths represented the breaking of a strong link with the historic past of their people.

Two people who worked with Jean on scripture translation were Don and Jemima Miller, they also provided assistance to Jean in many other matters relating to language.

Don and Jemima were also my first language teachers and remained my principle informants during the period in which I was teaching at Borrooloola between the years of 1980 and 1982. It was Don and Jemima who first introduced me to the salt water and island country of the Yanyuwa and gave me the first appreciation of what it means to be Yanyuwa. Don was also responsible for introducing me to the complexities of the Yanyuwa avoidance dialect, and was a patient teacher and coach, when he thought that it was time to start using this dialect in situations that demanded it. During the period between 1982 and 1988 Don took me on many trips to his country and clarified many issues in relation to such matters as Yanyuwa place naming, the notion of Dreaming and other land related matters. Don died in tragic circumstances in 1989, and his presence is always sorely missed when I travel to Borrooloola. Jemima still provides assistance and has given me many insights into the implicit meanings in certain Yanyuwa words and phrases.

Dinah Norman also provided Jean with valuable information especially in the initial stages of translation, understanding the sound system of Yanyuwa and other general matters relating to the range of meaning and vocabulary in Yanyuwa.

For me, Dinah represents the Shakespeare of the Yanyuwa people, and her eloquent yet sometimes surprisingly simple use of Yanyuwa to achieve dramatic effect, has always been a powerful inspiration to me. She has provided valuable lessons in the notion of "it's not what you say, but how you say it". Dinah has also provided me with many pages of text and has been at times a formidable teacher.

The Yanyuwa language has masterful ways of expressing matters which are rooted within the culture, and Nora Jalirduma provided Jean with valuable linguistic information concerning this as well as a range of interesting texts about Yanyuwa life in the early days.

Nora provided me with similar information as well as many details about the role and nature of women's lives in earlier times. This information has ranged from matters concerning childbirth, women's age-grading rituals through to hunting and women's roles in ceremony. Nora was also a great singer and I spent a lot of time with her working on what I have called Yanyuwa song-poetry. Nora died in 1991 but the depth of her character and her knowledge still seems to resonate through the work that we did together.

Nora's daughter Eileen McDinny also assisted Jean with general language instruction. She is one of those people who makes lasting impressions, her strength, dignity, patience and keenness to always be of assistance has been a true inspiration especially as one who gives so much and expects little in return. Eileen has a profound sense of her place in the world and the place her language and culture occupy in it. Her enthusiasm is contagious and keeps one going to achieve the best one can.

Eileen has taught me the complexities of family and kinship structure and has provided much of the information concerning the special kin terms which exist in the avoidance relationships, and between people who stand in avoidance relationships.

Jean was assisted with general language matters by Annie Karrakayn. She is the woman who first chided me for speaking like a woman and decided that serious education in the men's dialect should begin. Annie has a wealth of knowledge concerning country, Dreaming, ritual and the place of the individual in this world. She has been, for me, a tireless interpreter of her language and culture.

There is a group of women who may not have worked formally on this project, but who through association have provided me with valuable and lasting insights into the strength of Yanyuwa women, and who on many occasions have offered a warm circle of friendship and have given timely advice. These women are Amy Friday, Ida Ninganga, Elizabeth McCracken, Florrete and Mavis Timothy, Eunice Isaac and Nancy McDinny.

Musso and Roddy Harvey, have been patient teachers and listeners who provided me with much humour, a place to go for quiet talks, and also, at times, unforgettable hunting trips.

A number of senior men such as Ron Rickett, Jerry Brown, Dinny McDinny, Isaac Walayungkuma, Pyro Dirdiyalma, Splinter Woody, Tom Friday, Wylo McKinnon and Billy Miller have given me valuable insights into the working of Yanyuwa land ownership, song cycles and ceremonies.

Johnson Timothy has been for me a masterful teacher. His depth of knowledge crosses such a breadth of subject areas that it amazes me. He is truly the son of Tim Timothy Rakawurlma. Together we have dissected song cycles to reclaim words that are now only found in the songs, but which were once common knowledge. He continually surprises me with his ability to find words that have not been recorded. He is for me the true *maranja* "the dugong hunter of excellence". Nearly every entry in this dictionary that relates to the sea, dugong and sea turtle is there because of his desire to make sure that this knowledge was recorded. I have been many times with Johnson, his wife Maureen and their family to the island country of the Yanyuwa, where in his own quiet manner Johnson has shown and taught me so much about Yanyuwa perceptions of land and the environment.

I am grateful to the generosity and hospitality shown to me by Steve Johnson while staying on Vanderlin Island and for his deep knowledge of Yanyuwa history, language and culture. He provided me with insights into archaic Yanyuwa as well as confirming for me my initial hunch that there was such a thing as an island dialect in the Yanyuwa language.

There are other Yanyuwa people of my own generation and younger who have given me warm friendship as well as showing me what it means to be a younger Yanyuwa person in the 1990's, amongst these people are Leonard Norman, Jeffrey Norman, Lanston Norman, David Isaac, Philip, Wilton and Marlene Timothy, Leanne Norman, Rachael McDinny, David and Archie Harvey, Graham Friday, Joanne Miller, Harold Miller, Jonathon Miller, Georgie Miller and Brendon Miller.

I am indebted to Jean Kirton for all her assistance, patient teaching and support for

what I have attempted to do while working with the Yanyuwa people and language. In 1990 when Jean realised that to complete the Yanyuwa Dictionary was probably beyond her grasp in terms of her work commitments, she gave to me all her unpublished research. This included her field notes, her preliminary dictionary and other writings which date from 1963 through to 1988. The generosity of this gift still astounds me and has given me my most valuable lesson on the true meaning of humility.

It was Jean's gift that has made it possible for this dictionary to be finally completed in a form that would otherwise never have been reached. Her dedication to the recording and study of Yanyuwa language has been a hard act to follow.

Ken Hale of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in the United States of America made available to me, for use and reproduction, his texts which he had recorded with Yanyuwa informants in 1959. These texts provide an interesting view of the Yanyuwa language at that time, and they provided the present Yanyuwa people with many memories whilst checking the texts for inclusion in this volume.

Chris Anderson of the South Australian Museum provided me with access to the Yanyuwa material culture collection which provided invaluable information when trying to put names to objects the Yanyuwa described, that are no longer in use. It also provided a valuable resource when I began to draw the illustrations which accompany this work in terms of truly accurate representations of certain objects.

I am grateful also to the Australian Institute for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies who provided me with funding which has allowed me to complete this work.

I received a short term grant in 1988 which allowed me to undertake my first full time period of field work and to make sense of much of what I had collected since 1980, the initial results of that fieldwork are now at the Institute under the title of "Keeping Up Our Language", April 1989. The grant that has allowed for the completion of this work was begun in November 1990 and concluded in December 1992. Amongst those at the Institute I would like to thank the following people for their support, assistance and advice; Kingsley Palmer, Steven Wild, Tamsin Donaldson, David Nash and Nick Theiberger.

To Malcolm and Jeannie McGregor a special thank you, for their assistance in taking on the task of administering the grant money that made the completion of this dictionary, and cultural resource possible.

Other people such as Bob Ellis, David Cooper, Richard Baker, Beth Slatyer, Nick Evans, Debbie Sonenberg, Jan Wositzky, Therese Ritchie and Jim Wafer have all provided valuable discussions, comments and support for this work over the years that it has occupied my mind.

There are other people who have supported me during the time this work was being prepared and though they may not have always understood what I was up to, their interest in the project was morale boosting in times when I had had enough, they also provided support to my family during the times I was "up north" undertaking fieldwork in relation to this project. Amongst these people are David Pugh, Julie U'Ren, Thomas, Leah, Hannah and Esther, Judy Hall, Ian Dallas and Hannah.

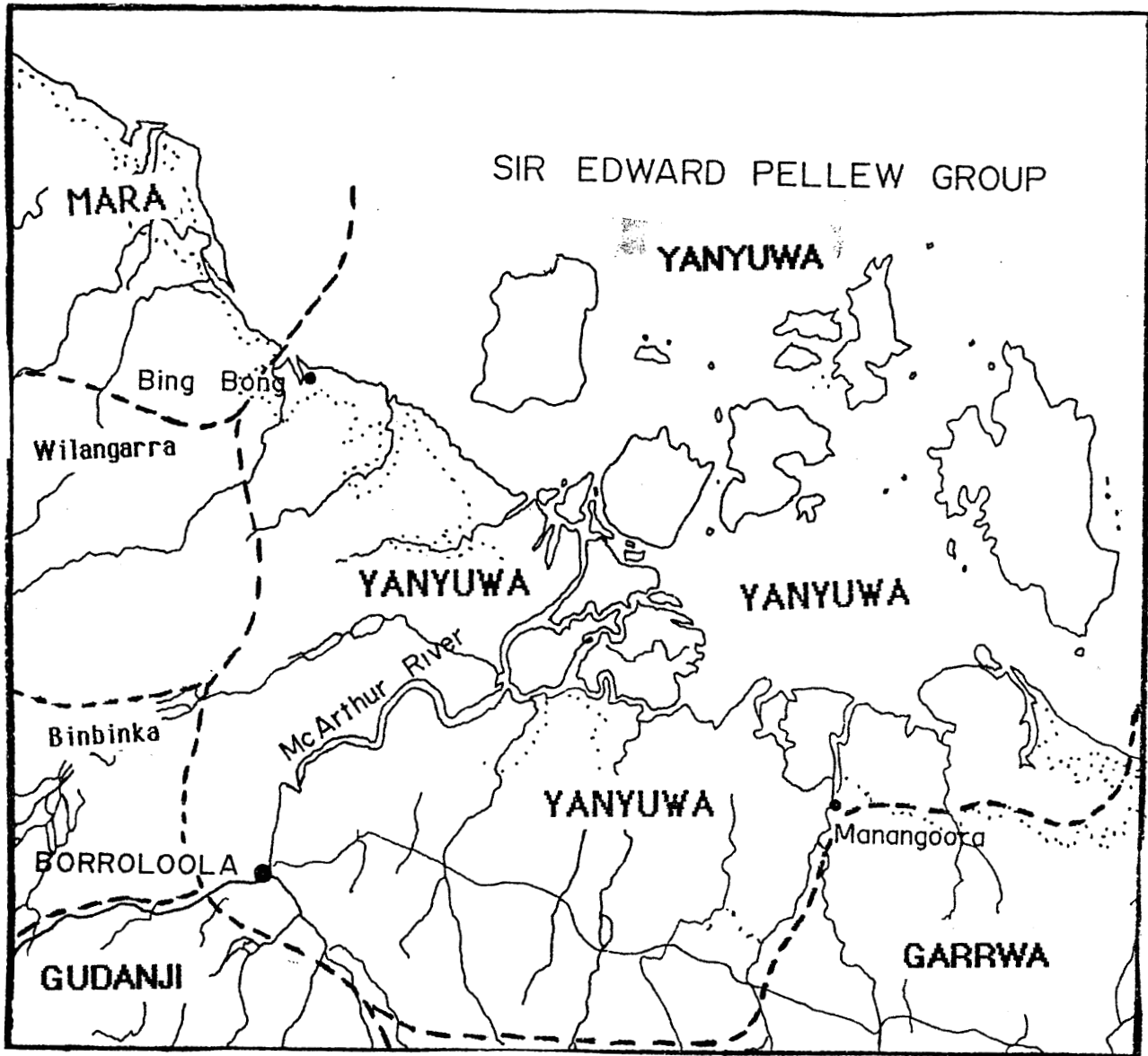
I acknowledge with affection the support given to me over the years by my parents, Dot and Jack and my sister Ann-Maree. They also may not have always understood

what I was up to, and may have despaired for me on a number of occasions but they have been unwavering in their support for all that I have attempted to achieve.

To my partner Nona, who with much courage has put up with all the varying emotions that this work has engendered in me, her resolute commitment to this project has meant so much, her keen eyes whilst proofing, and comments on various parts of this work have been of great assistance. To Yoshi and Mahla our children, my thanks for being around. I wonder what the term Yanyuwa will mean to their minds in a few years time. They have put up with so much.

Finally, I have over the last 12 years been enriched beyond words as I have worked with the Yanyuwa people. From them and everyone else who have helped I have had an embarrassment of riches and if I have forgotten anybody I thank them now also. There will be mistakes in this work and I accept responsibility for them all they have not been intentional but are a part of the difficult task of trying to weld two very different world views together into one volume. My main concern has been to illustrate the Yanyuwa language and culture in a way that is clear and sympathetic, so that readers can come to understand the richness and depth of one of the many Aboriginal languages that make up the linguistic tapestry of Australia. It is for others to make their critiques, I know only that my journey while working with the Yanyuwa has caused me to re-evaluate many, many assumptions. Finally I acknowledge again my debt to my teachers, the Yanyuwa.

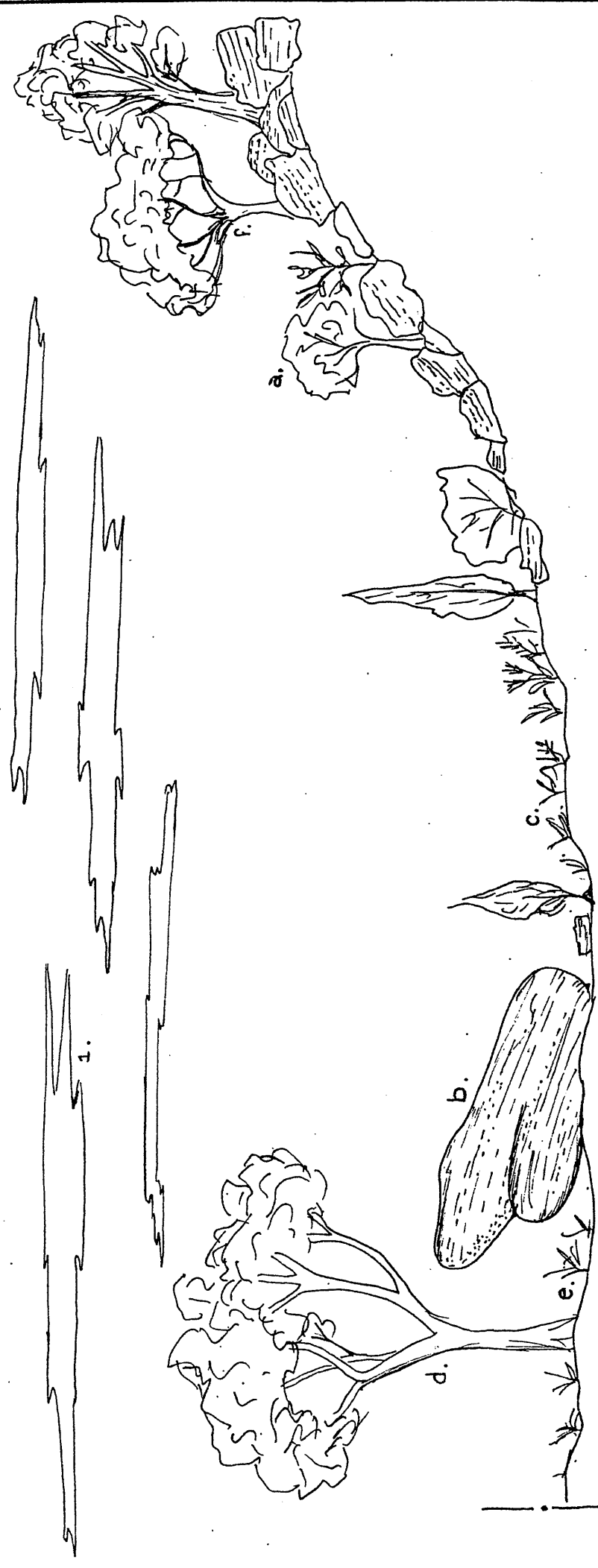
John J. Bradley
October 1992
Tishri 5753



Map 1. Approximate linguistic boundaries in the south west Gulf of Carpentaria.

Other elements of the environment.

Southernmost extent of Yanyuwa Country
 1. minyirri - wispy, horizontal clouds



joins ②

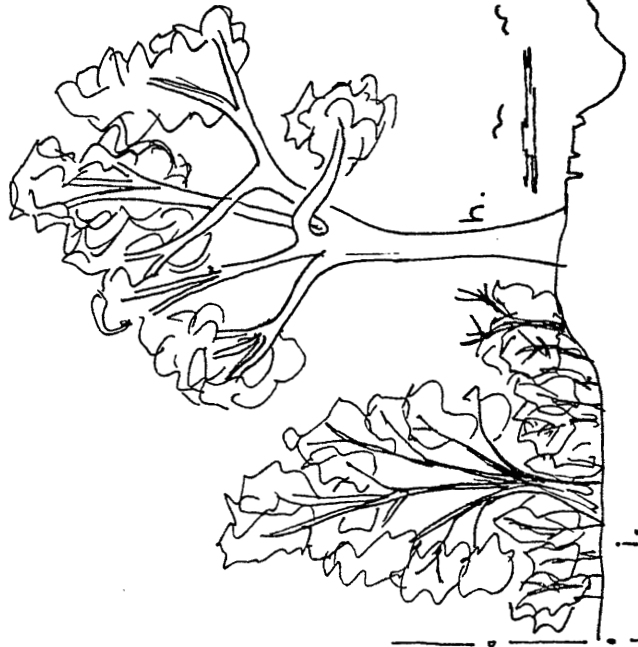
Diagram 1

Environmental Detail	Geographic land unit
d. ma-murrinje = Hill Coolibah. e. a-yandinya = Vicks grass. b. { Yjan = Dreaming place { mijingu = boulder, rock monolith c. ma-nguyarr = spinifex grass a. ma-jiwurr = kapok tree f. linybun = Marble tree. jaryka = stone, hill jarykajaryka = rocky, hilly country	narnu-maya mainland yingkarra inland country jibuburula dry country

1. ararr = sky

2. ngarrwuru = midway between sky and earth

3. wajirwajir = small, horizontal clouds on the horizon



joins ③

i. jubardirri - black plum tree

h. kaburra - white barked gum tree

ngurrbungurrbun = scrub country

balumarra = dry cracked, pothole country

narru - maya mainland



joins ①

i. nar-dirrimu = grass

a. balbaji = Beeswood Tree

b. ma-ngakulunjurr = shrub with round edible fruit

e. lamurra = ironwood tree

d. rarrbi - hard wood wattle

j. ngalayarr - Woollybutt

f. ma-kurin = coral tree

g. yubelaja - Bloodwood tree

na-yarrayarra = Dry creek bed

8/2

3



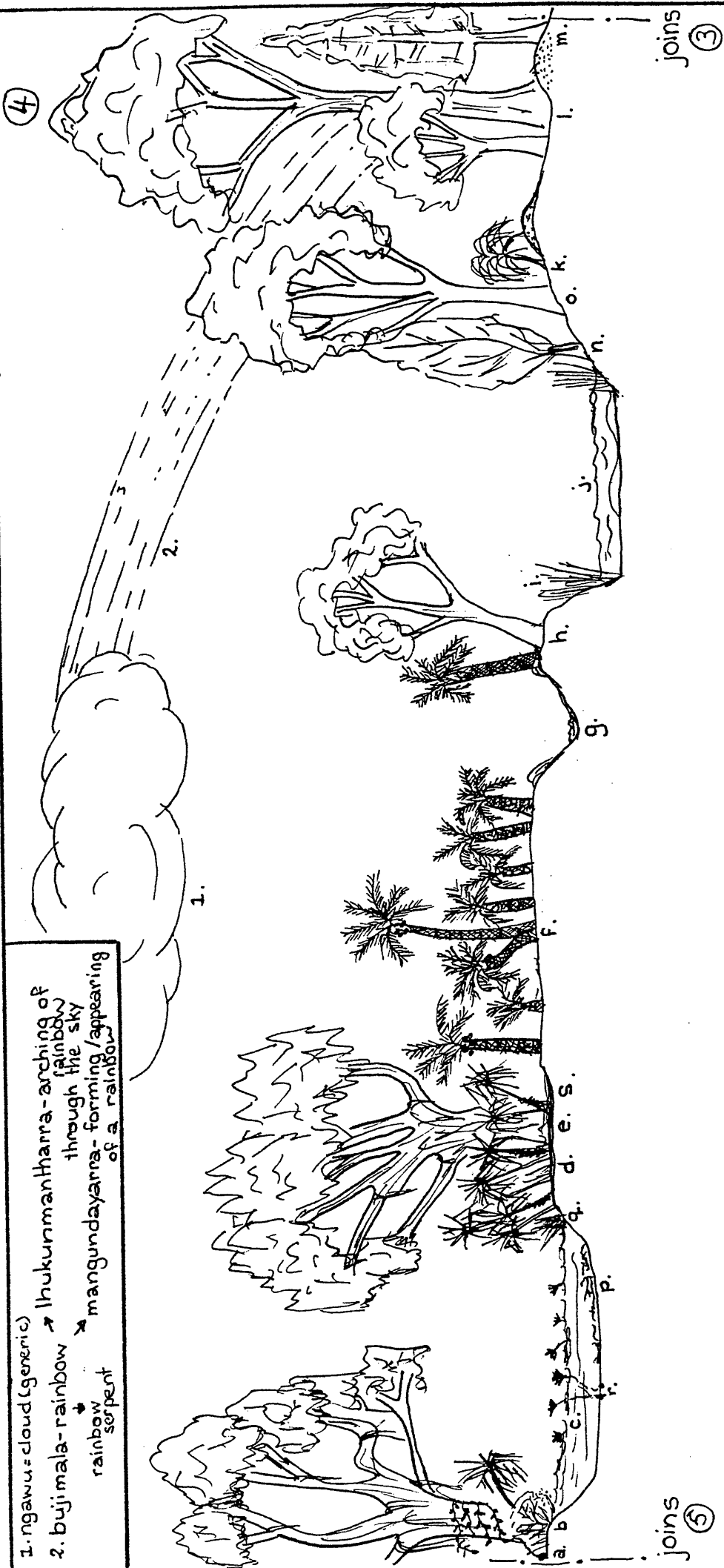
- 1. na-wungkala - flying fox camp.
- 2. ngakarla - moon → jujumantharra - moonrise



- a. windawirnda = river cane grass
 - b. ma-buyarra - Leichardt Pine
 - c. ma-mayarranja - Sandpaper leaf fig
 - d. dirdikala - Paper bark tree
 - e. ma-wirdiwirdi - river pandanus
 - f. winirr - reef of rock in freshwater river.
 - g. murrurdu - fresh water mangrove
 - h. jilili - spring water
 - i. a-marabarna - Casuarina tree
 - j. ma-warlan - river Coolibah
 - k. ma-manikuja - Contaberry
 - l. ma-mundararra = Kurrajong
 - m. wabuda - fresh water
- joins (2)
- joins (4)
- Yiwirr = edge of the riverbank
- na-wulangi → river
- nannu-wunda = riverbank
- nannu-maya mainland

- 1. ngawu = cloud (generic)
- 2. buji mala - rainbow
- rainbow serpent

lhukunmantharra - arching of rainbow through the sky
 mangundayarra - forming/appearing of a rainbow

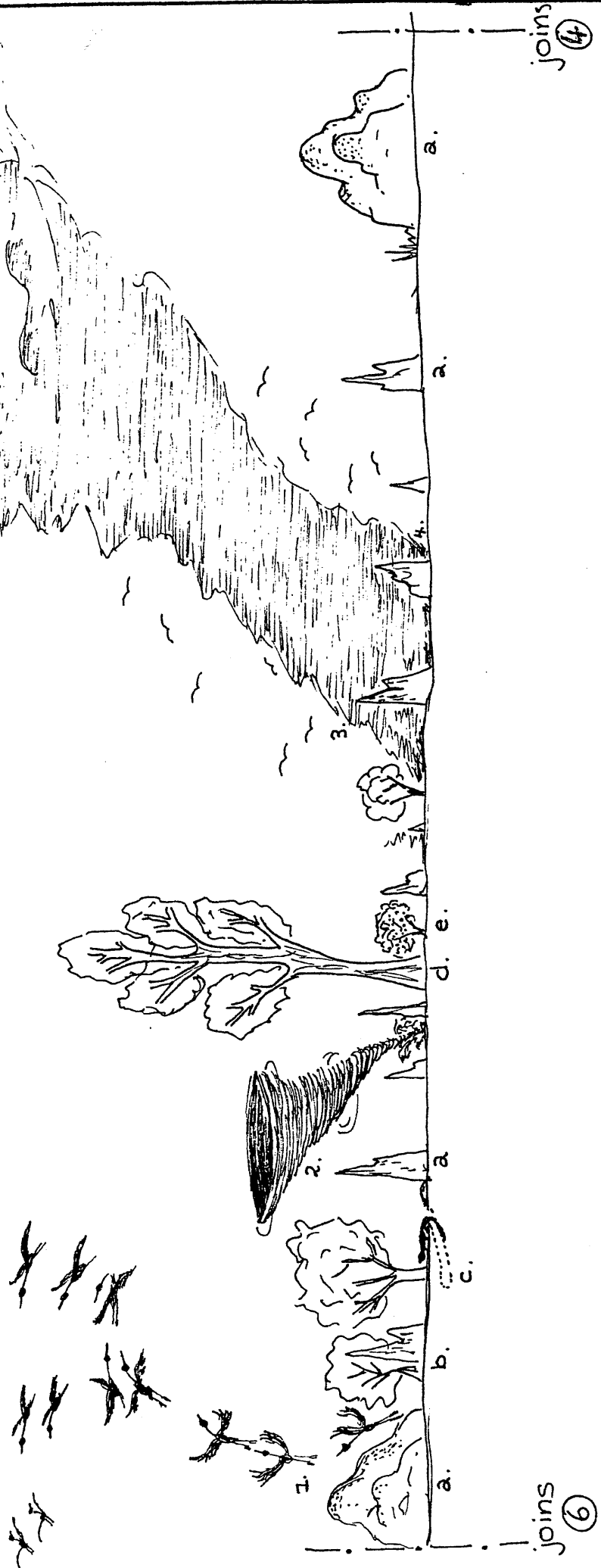


joins (5)

joins (3)

a. ma-juwayawa =yam sp.	c. ma-rnayi = water lily	e. mungkamungka = paperbark tree	g. rawurki/ mabin = freshwater well.	h. birrinyamam = whitebark gum	j. wurrukunrun = breckish water	m. wakuwaku - cypress pine
b. ma-kingkima = wild rice	d. ma-wukarra = spiral Pandanus	f. ma-arnbaka = cycad palm	i. a-ngalanda = rush species	i. a-ngalanda = rush species	k. manjaba - tree, like a weeping willow	n. a-marabarra = casuarine tree
Smambulmambul - swamy ground	p. bulinja - water weed	q. ma-lungurr-sedge plant.	r. ma-kakayi - water lily corms		l. budanja - messmate tree	o. ma-warlan = river soalibah
nankawa = lagoon			Ma-wirra = place of plentiful cycad palms			iarru-wulyurru - sand ridge
				nannu-yala = creek		country
						walangerra - open messmate country

- 1. muyu - migration
- 2. bujimala - whirlwind → buyurumanterra - whirling around and around.
- 3. wurngarr - smoke → mukunkarr - white, billowing and cloud-like smoke.
- 4. mankurmanya - grassfire → rrumandi - smoke rising from a fire lit some days previously.



a. yarrniwin - ant beds/ anthills.

b. yirniyinni - wattle tree.

c. na-lawarr - goanna hole

d. balbaji - Beefwood tree

e. ms-warrangayi - Dogsball bush

narnu-wunburr - clear/open country

wumbuwumburr - savannah grass lands, plains country

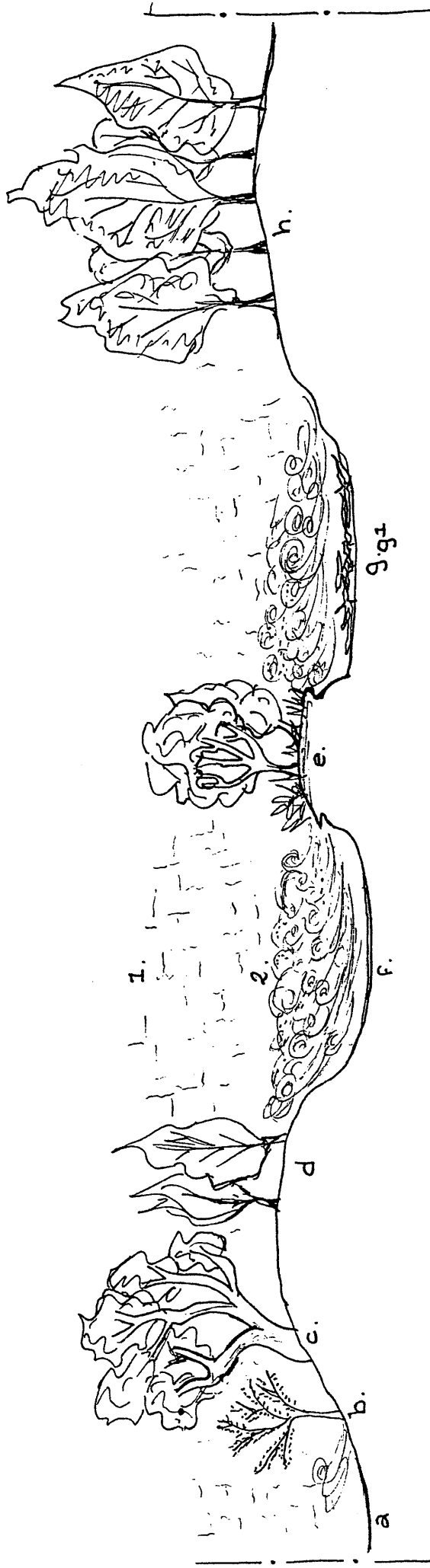
← wuburr awara - country with plentiful bushfoods

← narnu - maya mainland

Big

1. jawarimbarrinji - heat haze
2. yurdu - dust.

6



joins (F)

joins (5)

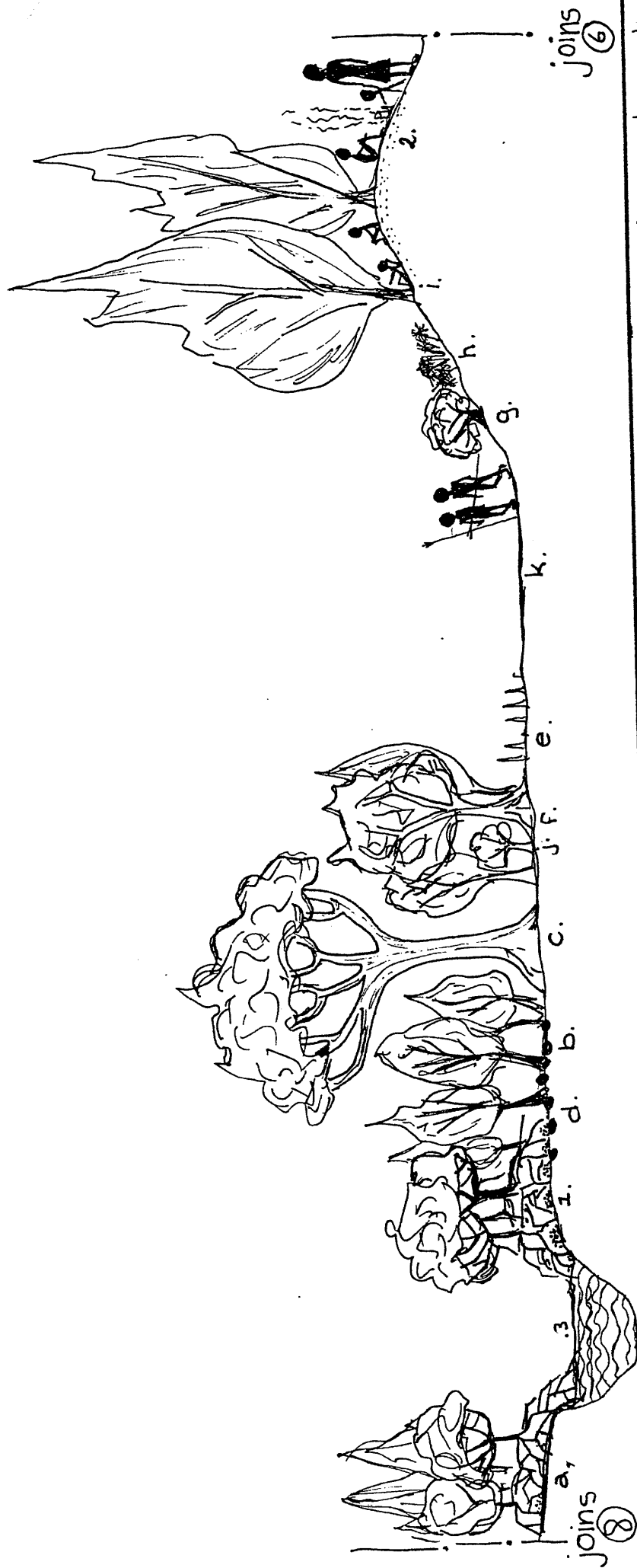
- a. jadara - clay pan
- b. nyilanyila - Parkinsonia tree
- c. mo-warlan - coolibah
- d. ma-kawurka = wattle
- e. wirribwirrib/yarrkayarrkarrag. rrujuwangu - salt plains
- f. mankuru - salt pan
- g1. wurcumuriya - saltwort
- h. ma-kawurka = wattle

← inarnu-ruluruluwanka →
 samphire heath country with
 and small raised islets of
 scrubby vegetation.
 ← inarnu-maya →

8/2

7

1. jajungkayi - little balls of mud made by crabs, used to close off hole at low tide.
 2. na-salanji - camp.
 3. alhibi - salt water



a. rarramawuka = mangrove roots
 b. arndiny = mangrove.
 b. wulanda - mangrove.
 na-ruwaji/a-ngalawurr/a-rndarr - salt water creeks and creek arms
 ← hukanywarra mangrove country

c. ma-wanjarrngu - mangrove.
 f. ma-warnambarra - mangrove.
 e. ma-dularla - mangrove pneumatophores
 d. arikuwanku - large shellfish.

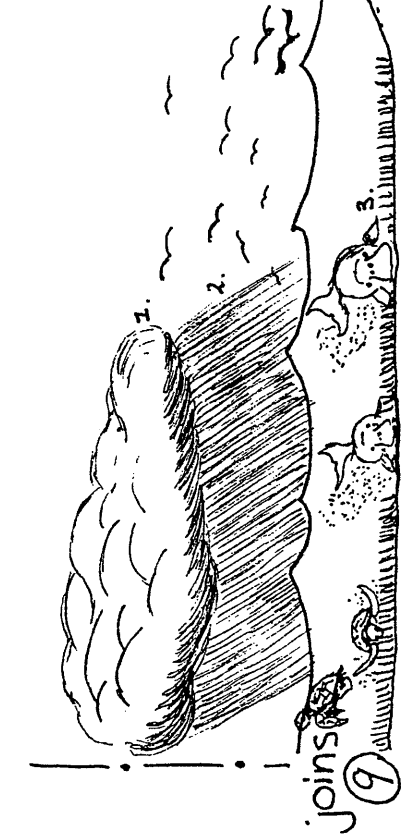
j. wibi - milky mangrove
 k. a-rinja - black saline mud
 g. na-wubulu - coastal hardwood
 h. wankiwanki - coastal spinifex

i. a-waynkuwysynku = coastal casuarina.

← narnu-maya →
 mainland.

8

1. wandanguru - storm clouds
 2. mijiwary/burrammala - heavy rain
 3. ngirarna - dugong feeding paths
 4. muyu - migration
 5. akarn - tidal currents
- jalababa - turning tide
 makangka - low tide
 ja-wukabanji - king tide
 minndilingundaya - second high tide in one day
 ngakan - high tide
 ngaruwa - low tide
 ralundu - second tide in one day
 wayikuku - strong eastward pulling currents
 wurrumu - neap tide
 arrayalya - tidal currents



ki-maramanda - seagrass beds
 maraman }
 ma-lhangu } sea grass
 na-julangal
 na-wirra birral

← antha-sea

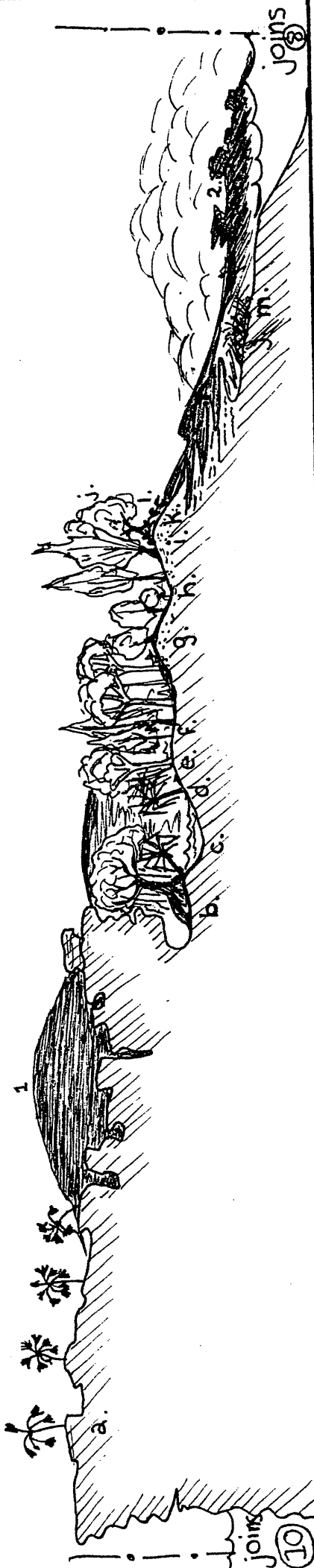


ihukan - mangroves (generic)
 yilbirrinji = small mangroves going out into sea

→ lhukanngwarra → mangrove country

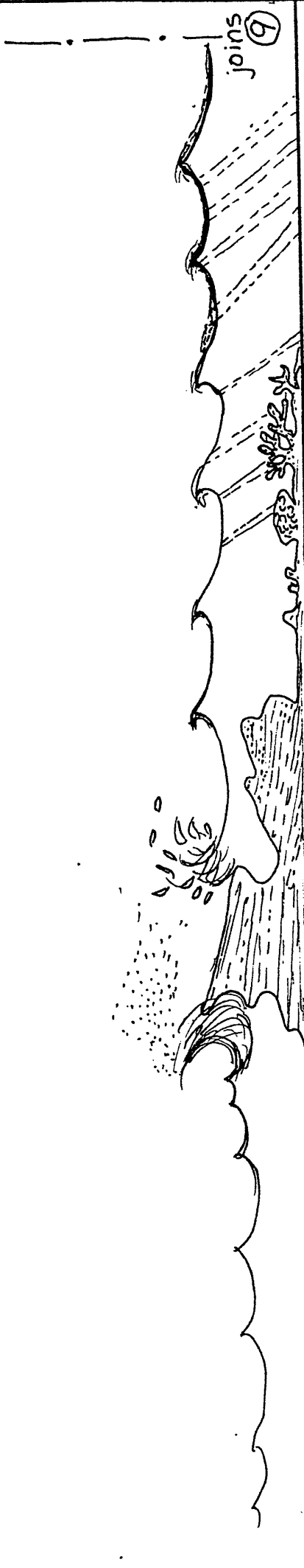
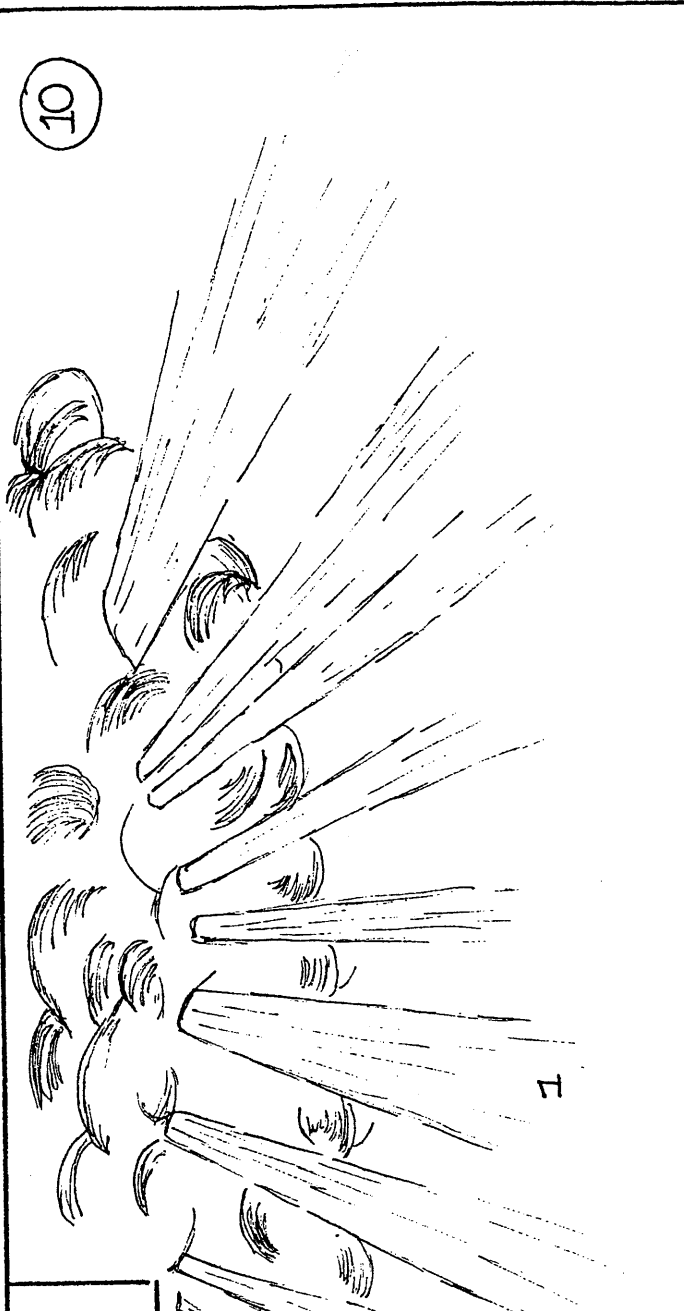
11
 892

- 1 mabany - distant hills.
- 2. na-mulkan - peninsula
- 3. Julayanni yanni - Morning Glory cloud formation



<p>a. mujbayi = cabbage palm b. ma-wurrnyu = banyan tree</p>	<p>c. ngayulu = island spring water d. ma-wukarra = spiral pandanus</p>	<p>e. budanja = messmate tree f. wakuwaku = cyprus pine</p>	<p>g. ma-wukarra = wattle h. a-wanykuwanyku = coastal casuarina i. ma-murnda = beach crawling vine</p>	<p>j. nukurnu = tamarind tree</p>	<p>k. ma-rilkarra = supplejack vine l. marrany marrayny - island spinifex m. janjirklirri = tidal rubbish.</p>	<p>arnarra = cliffs rduwirinra - firm sandstone</p>	<p>jidalbirringki - sandstone ridges na-ajinja = cave</p>	<p>rawu = sanddune wunuwarr = sandstone shelves & ledges</p>	<p>narnu-wurnu = beach yiji - friable white sandstone</p>	<p>narnu-wulthar inter-tidal zone</p>	<p>antha - sea</p>
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1. narnu-mawurr - sunset when rays of sun look like long fingers.
 a-kamba - sun
 nanda - wunjal - sunset
 nanda - minjarrarra - sunrise



nannungaiwurruwurr - deep dark, shadowed sea
 nyuruyuru - calm sea
 a-rumy - wave
 nanda-nayal - sea spray, wave crest
 nanda-ruru - fine sea spray
 warrawarra - coral
 bambarl - coral reef
 yurrbunjurrbun - shafts of light shining through the water
 lhulukarra - clear sea

← warlamakamaka - open sea

narnu-nawu - reef

artha - sea

Yanyuwa Country - Yanyuwa Language:

The Yanyuwa consider their country to be the McArthur River up to the point where it is still influenced by the tides, the delta system of this river, and the lower reaches of the Wearyan River and Sir Edward Pellew Islands. (see map 1)

The mainland area of Yanyuwa country consists of numerous lagoon and swamp systems, open messmate forests and large grassed savannah plains. Towards the coast this gives way to mangrove-lined creeks and river systems which are backed by extensive saline coastal flats and dense mangrove forests. (see diagram 1: 1-10)

On the islands are some of the above mentioned features as well as extensive beaches, sand dune systems and rugged sandstone ridges. The traditional Yanyuwa existence on this country was highly specialised, which on both the islands and the river delta systems depended on the utilization of the marine and mangrove environments. Yanyuwa country does not extend any further inland than the brackish tidal reaches of the McArthur and Wearyan Rivers, but as is mentioned above, it does have extensive areas of savannah grasslands which contain large freshwater lagoons and fresh water streams and springs.

Reliable freshwater is however, still relatively scarce along the coastal flats of the mainland. It is available in the lagoon systems until the hot dry season, by which time, all but the largest have become dry. Of great importance to the Yanyuwa are the wells or fresh water soaks which are located over their country on both the islands and the mainland. From available evidence, from oral accounts given by the Yanyuwa, and from contemporary observations such wells and soaks were and still are an important factor in where people will locate themselves on the environment. Towards the end of the dry season even some of these wells and soaks become brackish and unusable.

The islands in particular contain a large number of these wells and soaks, usually they are associated with areas which are in relative close proximity to the sandstone formations which are a typical geographic feature of the islands.

Yanyuwa hunting activity, and the sources of Yanyuwa spirituality are heavily centred on the McArthur River delta system, the lower reaches of the Wearyan River and the islands. These islands and the immediate coastal areas represent the heart, the hub of Yanyuwa thought and existence. It is for this reason that the Yanyuwa people refer to themselves as *li-Anthawirriyarra*, or those people whose spiritual and cultural heritage is associated with the sea and coastal country.

As much as the Yanyuwa people are influenced by the geographical nature of their country, so too are they influenced by the change of seasonal cycles. (see diagram number 2).

Probably the most dramatic of these seasons is the wet season with its lightning, thunder and torrential downpours. These rains cause the river and creek systems to flood and lagoons to overflow. The floods have the effect of allowing inland water systems to join the major rivers and the sea. The wet season is also the time of life threatening cyclones, which, according to the Yanyuwa, are the realm of the Rainbow Serpent. It is during the period of the wet season that the Yanyuwa perform the a-Marndiwa circumcision rituals, in which boys become men, and during which the threat of the Rainbow Serpent's power is used to curtail misbehaviour by these "new men".

After the wet season comes the cool dry season, the weather comes under the influence of the south/south-easterly winds which are the realm of the Black Nosed Python. The power of the Rainbow Serpent is curtailed, though there are a few heavy showers in the initial stages of this season, these are the 'knock-emdown-rains' which help to level the tall grass which has grown during the wet season.

It is during this time that the major secret and sacred rituals of the Yanyuwa are performed such as a-Kunabibi and Wambuyungu; it is the time when the spirits of deceased kin are returned to their country. Other ceremonies such as Kulyukulu and Yalkawarru are also performed in this period.

The Milky Way appears as a brilliant band across the night sky in the mid cold season, and the Seven Sister (Pleiades) star constellation appears low on the horizon just before the first signs of sunrise. Old people sing this constellation to give strength to people as well as to the land.

It is in the later stages of this early dry season that hunting activities begin in earnest. The grass is burnt and the burnt ground becomes the domain of the women whose quarry is the blue tongue lizard and large sand goannas. The smoke from these fires fill the horizon, some of them burn for weeks at a time. The islands are burnt also, from shoreline to opposite shoreline; the debris left from the growth of the previous wet season is reduced to ashes.

The mainland wild honey nests of "sugar bag" are rich and the island wild honey is much sought after. In the initial stages of the dry season the seas are calm and the men seek dugong and sea turtles. This drier cooler weather reduces the intensity of the mosquitoes and sandflies. Camps are established on the beaches and foredunes and fish and crabs are a much sought after quarry using spears and hand lines. This activity is undertaken by both men and women. Various shellfish species are also collected from amongst the mangroves and shellfish beds in the sea. In the mid-dry season the south winds intensify and the sea becomes rough and the weather on the islands can be cold.

Those men who still hunt dugong and sea turtle do so by careful observation of the sea and weather, and the women return to the mainland to hunt the various terrestrial reptiles. The men often switch to kangaroo as a major source of meat, when the weather on the sea turns inclement.

The end of the cold dry season and the beginning of the hot dry season is marked by fogs, it is the time according to the Yanyuwa when goannas and blue tongue lizards mate. As the weather warms the surface water of the lagoons begins to dry and the focus of the womens' hunting turns to the dried up lagoons in search of long necked turtles which dig themselves into the mud to hibernate. In the deeper lagoons lily corms and lily stalks are gathered.

The latter part of the dry season is hot, with strong north winds often accompanied by dust storms. Tall whirlwinds filled with dust, and soot from the fires rise high into the air. The Yanyuwa say it is the Rainbow Serpent on the move again, the heat is burning him, so he rises into the air and begins once more to build up clouds.

At this period the fruit of the cycad palm is ripe and ready for gathering, sea turtle eggs can be gathered on the islands and small shark and stingray are fat and ready for

eating.

Out on the islands the Morning Glory cloud formation can be seen as it rolls from east to west, bringing with it the flying foxes, pigeons, parrots and other bird species who live on the blossoms of flowers, all of which the Yanyuwa associate with the wet season. They are for the Yanyuwa the first major herald telling of the onset of the wet season.

The Rainbow Serpent eventually defeats the dry season and the pre-wet season time, 'the build up' begins. It is a time of great cloud formations, intense humidity and lightning displays at night and eventually the first storms and strong winds come from the south and east. The waters of the first storms are considered dangerous and are said to cause sickness; they are too new, too full of the renewed vigour of the Rainbow Serpent. The wet season has arrived once more and the cycle is complete.

The above is a brief description of the land of the Yanyuwa people. It is land where the Yanyuwa language belongs, it is the language of the country, of the Dreamings and the people associated with the country. The Yanyuwa perceive themselves to be, and are seen by neighbouring groups such as the Mara, Garrawa and Kurdanji, as a self contained land-possessing group. One of the many Aboriginal "nations" which live in Australia.

Yanyuwa Language: A Journey Through Time.

Introduction:

"Narnu-munanga jilu-warlbarlarranji ankaya kulu jilu-wijuwani
Yanyuwangala kurdandu wayathantharra barra" - *"English is climbing upwards and is covering Yanyuwa totally and completely"*

"Munanga juju ankaya baki Yanyuwa wayka arindawa warriya li-ardubirri, li-yalkuyi marda kurdardi kalu-wukanyinma ngayamantharra narnu-Munanga jalu-wukanyinji yurrngumantha" - *"English is a long way above and Yanyuwa is down on the bottom. I am sorry for this, but the children, the young people they are not talking, they are speaking only English all the time."*

The sentiments as expressed above are tragic, but they are the voices of two elderly Yanyuwa people, faced with a fact that they represent the last fluent and full-time speakers of Yanyuwa. Unfortunately such comments have been necessary because for some years previous to this, these people had been telling themselves that as their children grew older they would begin to speak Yanyuwa, saying "...that is what all adults do, they talk with language". Sadly this may once have been the case, but it is no longer, and the dilemma now being faced by the older Yanyuwa people is; if our language is going to die with us, do we do anything?; and if we do, just what do we do?

Jean Kirton worked with the Yanyuwa people between 1963 and 1987 and has written an article entitled Yanyuwa: A Dying Language, which was published in 1987. Whilst I may cover some of the same areas as she has, I hope also to add some additional information surrounding the issues of Yanyuwa decline. I will however, as Jean did in her article define the term 'dying language', and use the definition as offered by Patrick McConvell. He suggests that the term "dying" refers to a "point of no return.. which we can recognise in language shift where the association of the

younger generation with the new language is so strong, and the opportunity and motivation of the old language so weak, that the shift is irretrievable" (McConvell 1986:18). In the case of the speech community at Borroloola, "Standard" English, Aboriginal English and Kriol have become the new languages with which the younger generations of Yanyuwa people express themselves.

The discussion which follows is an attempt to document some of the reasons why Yanyuwa is dying and how people feel about it.

Attitudes to Yanyuwa and English:

Prior to 1991, if the fluent speakers of Yanyuwa had been asked what was happening to their language, one would have been told that everything was alright, the children will speak language and a process of reassurance would have taken place to assure both the listener and the speaker that language was still being spoken by the young, and even if they did not speak it they could understand it. Stress would have been placed on the fact that the young people may use the kinship terms and use a number of common Yanyuwa words regularly, including expletives.

An answer such as this, in the eighties was common place and it made it difficult to go any further with issues of language use and discussions of its maintenance. The other very common response throughout the community has already been mentioned, and that is: "When the children grow up they will speak language". From a personal perspective, I feel that with some of the older people at this time, there were strong private feelings about the decline of language use in the community. These feelings, however were not voiced publicly.

The older generation of fluent Yanyuwa speakers as a group, had never stated that language loss was a possibility lest, I feel, they found themselves as the generation responsible for the loss of language and associated culture. There was and still is amongst these people a fierce loyalty to their heritage of language and Law, which they are alone maintaining against the onslaught of what they call "whitefella way" and "whitefella brains".

It would be wrong, however, to presume that English was seen, or is seen as an ugly bogey man, the alien invader. The greater percentage of the older generation of Yanyuwa people speak English well when the need arises, and they are proud of it. Some of these people have sought to increase their knowledge by trying to learn what they call "big word English" so they can participate more fully in the various councils and organisations in which they are involved.

Some of these people as Kirton (1987) mentions withheld Yanyuwa from their children and spoke to them only in Aboriginal English and Kriol perceiving that it was the "true" key to survival in a world that was rapidly changing from the one that they were familiar with. Some older Yanyuwa people speak of certain deceased relatives as being a "proper Englishman" or "proper Englishwoman" because of their mastery over this language.

Although no one will publicly admit to having been involved in the process as mentioned above, a shift is now occurring in the community where young people with a good command of English, or young people who use Kriol as a major part of their speech, are often ridiculed by older Yanyuwa speakers who ask the young people why they can't speak the language of their ancestors.

It is now evident that the older Yanyuwa men and women see themselves as the last fluent speakers of Yanyuwa as they learnt it from their "old people". It should perhaps be noted that many contemporary speakers of Yanyuwa readily admit that the Yanyuwa they speak is "soft" in comparison to the speech of their ancestors which they describe as "hard" or "rough".

The Contemporary Language Community:

In 1992 there were twenty elderly and middle aged people who spoke Yanyuwa with an easy fluency together with an understanding and use of the alternative dialects such as island and avoidance. Of these people only eight of them use Yanyuwa in nearly all life situations, such as speaking to each other, their children, grandchildren, great grandchildren and other relations. Other people in the above mentioned group use Aboriginal English and Kriol to communicate with their wives and husbands who are not Yanyuwa, and to their children and other relatives. These people may only speak Yanyuwa when they are in the company of those who are also fluent speakers. While twenty people may seem like a reasonable number of speakers when we look at other Aboriginal languages where there are only a few speakers, many of these Yanyuwa people are elderly or are suffering from quite chronic health problems which could conceivably drastically affect their expected life span. It is the women who are the more full-time fluent speakers of the language. This causes an imbalance when discussing the Yanyuwa language because of its male and female dialects which will be discussed further on in this paper.

There is a small group of men and women in their mid thirties and early forties who have the potential to function fluently in Yanyuwa, who do so occasionally but tend to use English, Aboriginal English and Kriol for the greater percentage of the time, this is mainly because they have married people from far outside the Borroloola area and their spouses have no knowledge of the local languages.

The children and grandchildren who are descendants of those who use Yanyuwa regularly, converse in Aboriginal English and Kriol. Of these people the young adults in their late twenties and early to mid-thirties have retained a strong passive knowledge of Yanyuwa, though many of the more archaic forms of the language, and the islands and avoidance dialects do cause confusion.

The children of these younger people vary greatly in their degrees of passive knowledge. For those who have grown up in close proximity to grandparents their passive understanding of general everyday spoken Yanyuwa is quite high, whilst those who have grown up in situations away from their grandparents and older relatives, where little or no Yanyuwa is spoken, their passive knowledge is weak, and in some instances virtually non-existent. There is also a tendency with some of the younger hearers of Yanyuwa to attribute different meanings to certain words because of the contexts where they are most likely to be used.

i.e.

ankaya = *upwards*.....> pub
wunjaya = *drink*> drink beer
kurrba = *swallow, gulp* ...> greedy for beer
kurdukurdu = *secret and sacred*....> kill you quick

It is obvious that the first three stems relate to a situation in which the social problem of substance abuse is one which is talked about regularly. The latter term has acquired

this meaning because when the term is used it is always prefixed by an English or Kriol statement as to what will happen if one goes to such a restricted area.

There are also a number of young men and women from families where their mother or father is not Yanyuwa but Garrawa, who have a strong passive knowledge of this language whilst their passive command of Yanyuwa may not be that strong. These people say that this is because Yanyuwa is just too rough to learn while Garrawa is easy. There may indeed be some strong elements of truth in this. Yanyuwa and Garrawa share a few common nouns but linguistically they are very different. Yanyuwa is a prefixing, noun-classifying language and has separate dialects for men and women speakers, whilst Garrawa is neither a prefixing nor noun classifying language and does not have separate dialects. It should be also mentioned that most senior Yanyuwa men and women have a fair degree of fluency in Garrawa but very few Garrawa people are at all conversant in Yanyuwa.

Yanyuwa as a language is seen to be the property of the "old people", to speak language is to belong with the "old people." I have on more than one occasion been asked by children if I was alive when all the "old people" were still alive, because I "talk Yanyuwa like the old people". The young people do not see the Yanyuwa language as a real and necessary part of their cultural possessions, except for a few kinship terms, some common nouns and adjectives, insults and the occasional use of farewell salutations. For many of the younger Yanyuwa children and adolescents the language of their grandparents and great grandparents is of little consequence.

In many respects the younger generation of Yanyuwa people from the mid-thirties down see the "old people" as speakers of a language which remains their exclusive property, but which may, in some undefined way, be of value to them though they no longer speak it. It is not seen to be necessary or an important vehicle for daily communication.

It needs to be said at this point that the generation of people in their mid and early thirties and late twenties have experienced situations associated with their language that no other group in Yanyuwa society before or after has had to experience and more will be said of this below.

The above information provides a brief overview of the Yanyuwa speech community as it exists in Borroloola in 1992. For some the language is still important as a means of communication, for others the term Yanyuwa is an identity name which gives them a place within the broader Aboriginal community at Borroloola. The reasons why Yanyuwa is where it is are many and varied and I now wish to look at some of the main issues which have contributed to the demise of Yanyuwa.

Languages Before White Contact:

Before white contact there were, including Yanyuwa, six linguistic groups in the general area of Borroloola and the southwest Gulf of Carpentaria (see Map 1.) They were Yanyuwa, Garrawa, Binbinka, Kudanji, Wilangarra and Mara. Of these languages only Yanyuwa and Garrawa have a number of fluent speakers. Kudanji, Binbinka and Mara are either extinct or have a few people who remember part of the language. Wilangarra is totally extinct and I have not been able to find any one who can remember any of this language at all.

In 1892-93 the resident Magistrate at Borrooloola W.G. Stretton stated that there were 110 Yanyuwa people (Stretton 1892-93:249). He also mentions in the same article a group called the Walu and according to Tindale (1974) this group was meant to have inhabited Vanderlin Island in the Sir Edward Pellew Group of Islands. I wish to digress for a moment and look at this group termed Walu. Contemporary Yanyuwa people have no idea who this Walu group are meant to be. They perceive Vanderlin Island to be very much Yanyuwa territory and for certain events in both Dreaming and social history Vanderlin Island is central to the Yanyuwa peoples' integrity.

The only idea that the Yanyuwa can offer in relation to this group is that the recorder put down the Yanyuwa pronoun *alu* which means "them" or "those others", with the recorder also adding the initial consonant "w".

I digress only to highlight that the idea of another linguistic group inhabiting Vanderlin Island has always perplexed the Yanyuwa.

Initial Non-Aboriginal Contact:

First non-Aboriginal contact occurred in the south-west Gulf of Carpentaria when the Yanyuwa people worked with the Macassan trepang gatherers from South East Asia. Generally it would appear that the relationship was stable and relatively harmonious. In exchange for their labour the Macassans gave to the Yanyuwa dugout canoes, steel and other exotic items. As a consequence of this relationship there is within the Yanyuwa language about twenty known items of vocabulary which are derived from Macassan terms.

The impact of Macassan culture on the Yanyuwa was not as pervasive as that which occurred in such places as North East Arnhem Land (see Walker and Zorc 1981). What this cross-cultural exchange did for the Yanyuwa however was to prepare them for the coming of the first white people, and it would appear, that they were not really that disturbed by the initial contact (see Baker 1989).

Later white contact for the various groups in Borrooloola region was quite grim, especially for the Wilangarra, Binbinka, Kudanji and Mara whose land was, unfortunately, that which the white settlers most desired for the establishment of the pastoral industry. The Garrawa also suffered quite badly but they had deep stoney gorges and rugged country into which they retreated whilst the Yanyuwa were better off than most as they had coastal and island country to retreat to, areas of the Gulf geography in which the initial white settlers saw little value in. This situation has since changed dramatically in contemporary times with the establishment of the fishing and tourist industries in the area.

The first full-time contact with white settlers and the English language occurred in three main areas. I mention these areas in order of importance as perceived by the Yanyuwa themselves in relation to where they first acquired English, or heard it regularly.

Firstly on the Wearyan River at a place known as Manangoora, where the well known Northern Territory identity Bill Harney senior, with Andy Anderson and Horace Foster established a small cattle run. They also employed Yanyuwa people to gather salt off the nearby salt pans so that it could be sold.

The second area was on Vanderlin Island where Steve Johnson senior established a

base for trepanging operations and where Yanyuwa people worked. Both of the above mentioned events occurred during the 1920's.

An interesting piece of information that comes from this is that Steve Johnson senior estimated that in the early 1920's there were approximately 300 Yanyuwa people living full-time over the Pellew islands and another 60 living more-or-less full-time at Manangoora (pers.comm Steve Johnson jnr. 1992).

Contemporary Yanyuwa people speak of these people as "settling them down" and teaching them "proper white fella English", it was, they stress "not pidgin". They then relate with pride stories of their ancestors who could "really bust-im up English" or "speak English right through". However the first language for all these people at this time was Yanyuwa. The third area of contact was at Borroloola itself. Yanyuwa people who frequented the Borroloola area had been exposed to English from late in the last century. It was from Borroloola that a number of Yanyuwa men went working, early this century, on luggers which plied the coast from Broome to Townsville and as far north as New Guinea. These men also learnt English as well learning Pidgin, which they brought back with them to Borroloola.

Borroloola and the Marlandarri Camp:

As the township of Borroloola developed, more and more Aboriginal people were attracted to the area, and a sizable Yanyuwa community was established on the east bank of the McAthur River opposite the town of Borroloola. This place is known by the name of Marlandarri and in contemporary times both the place and name invokes strong emotional comments albeit romanticized ones. For the younger people especially, Marlandarri has a near legendary quality about it.

The area is now viewed as the last place where language and Law were still the main focus of life. People still maintained contact with their own country and ritual life was strong and vibrant. It is the place where most of the "old people" are buried. These are the people who remembered a way of life before any serious and potentially harmful white contact.

The main camp at Marlandarri was Yanyuwa, it was on Yanyuwa country. People who married Yanyuwa men and women, such as Garrawa and Mara where expected to learn Yanyuwa. To the north of the main camp was a small Mara community and to the south a somewhat larger Garrawa one.

Because the Yanyuwa were the majority they controlled ceremonial life, and political decision making as well as interaction with the white population.

During the dry season Yanyuwa men and women travelled and worked on the cattle stations situated over the Barkly Tablelands, and returned back to Marlandarri and their own country during the wet season lay off.

In 1963 when Jean Kirton first went to Borroloola she found, "..... the main Aboriginal camp was Marlandarri... there was a single large camp and this fostered communal life and the acquisition of traditional language... the Aboriginal camp was the peoples own domain and under their control. Even though the parents spoke Kriol to their children, the children where constantly exposed to hearing Yanyuwa when it was used in adult communication. At that time the Yanyuwa children were obtaining a passive knowledge of Yanyuwa which many later extended into active use

after they entered the circle of Yanyuwa speaking adults." (Kirton 1987:5)

Kirton also comments that at this time, "people recognised a necessity for the children to know English also and the parents tended to speak in Kriol when they addressed them directly." (Ibid:4)

Two major events happened in 1969 and the early 1974 which dramatically changed the Yanyuwa social organisation forever.

Departure from Marlandarri:

In 1969 the camp at Marlandarri was devastated by a Hong Kong Flu epidemic, in one month eight of the older people died. The Yanyuwa abandoned the Marlandarri camp and moved over the river establishing semi-permanent camps. More deaths occurred and these camps were also abandoned as people moved again.

In 1974 the Yanyuwa community was affected by major floods and this led to further moves. It was also during this time that funding was given by the Government for housing projects.

The initial housing projects respected the traditional residency patterns of the Yanyuwa people, however the initial dispersal caused by the flu and floods resulted in the breakdown of solidarity that was once so much in evidence at Marlandarri. The results were increased intermarriage with people from other areas, and also because of the loss of so many senior people, it resulted in the demise of the core of "Yanyuwa-only" speakers.

In contemporary times the youngest people who could, if they chose to, speak Yanyuwa with a high degree of fluency are those who spent their early childhood years at Marlandarri. Young adults who were babies when Marlandarri was abandoned are amongst those who have never fully mastered Yanyuwa.

There were other influences which were working at the same time which helped to erode the use of Yanyuwa, but the breakup of the Marlandarri camp was one of the major factors which led to a quickening of its demise.

The Cattle Industry:

The time when Marlandarri was strong and vibrant also corresponded to the period when the employment of Aboriginal people within the cattle industry was at its peak. Yanyuwa men and women worked on the Barkly Tablelands with many other linguistic groups, and Kriol became the *lingua franca* in the stock camps.

Yanyuwa men and women married people from linguistic groups with which they had previously had no contact. Some people never returned home, or if they did, they began to use Kriol so they could communicate with their spouses and immediate family. In the 1970's and 1980's tight fiscal constraints on many of the cattle stations meant that unemployment became a fact of life for many Aboriginal people.

This resulted in many people from the cattle stations returning to Borroloola. A large number of these people were not Yanyuwa, but had married into the community and Kriol and Aboriginal English became the languages of these households.

Education: Schools and Policy:

It was also during the time that Marlandarri was still a vital force in the lives of the Yanyuwa that the first school was established in the 1950's. It was established by the Aborigines Inland Mission headed by Mr. Mervyn Pattemore. This school was established at the request of the Yanyuwa people, and they requested that the children learn English. (pers.comm. M. pattemore 1988). In 1963 the school was transferred to Welfare control and then shortly after to a Government controlled school. At this time there was no public denigration of Yanyuwa as a language, as the teachers were reacting to a specific request from the community, and that was to teach the children English and writing skills. Mr. Pattemore recalls that when he first opened the school the children more often than not would use their own language both in the classroom and outside. Older students would tell younger students what to do using their own language. (pers.comm M.Pattermore1988).

Even though the initial western education system did nothing to stop the use of language or expression of culture, I believe that the process of education did raise false expectations in the Yanyuwa community and this is still somewhat the case today.

The very education system the adults want their children to have has led the children away from home, parents and community. The indigenous education system of the Yanyuwa people based on oral tradition and observation is vastly different from one where written language skills dominate. The two systems are conceptually different and much of the information given at school refutes rather than reinforces or adds to the knowledge held by the child's community.

The attitude of the school to Yanyuwa and other languages in the area changed dramatically in 1970 when a new teacher was appointed to the school. Little, if any value was seen in what became labeled as "minority village languages". Until 1980 the children were forcibly required to attend school where English was still the only means of instruction, but with the new addition of public denigration of Yanyuwa language and culture on an almost daily basis within both the classroom and playground environment.

Ten years of this kind of policy effectively set the fate on any language maintenance or revival; it resulted in two generations of children being embarrassed and shamed to use their own language or participate in cultural events of their own free will.

Since 1981 the school has not actively rubbished the local languages but nor has it actively encouraged them. It is only in the last five years that the Yanyuwa adults have started to demand some form of two-way education. Unfortunately these demands fall on deaf ears and the requests are classed by the school heads as only expressing the desires of a radical few. The other more public justification given is that the school at Borroloola is in an open town, it is therefore to be classed as urban and introduction of a two-way education system would handicap the non-Aboriginal minority at the school.

For the youth and young adults at Borroloola who have been through the education system in the last twenty years, Yanyuwa and other languages have been replaced by English.

For these people English is the instrument of communication, but this English, the

Aboriginal English and Kriol which they use still manages to reflect the speakers roots in another cultural base.

Media Impact and a Cyclone:

In 1983 and 1984 two events occurred which also dramatically changed the social situations in which the Yanyuwa found themselves.

In 1983 the central Yanyuwa camp was connected to electricity. Two weeks before this event people had already bought their television sets and video recorders, the shops at Borroloola had stocked up on videos which they thought would be desirable to the local population. In the few weeks prior to "switch on time" evenings and night time in the camp continued as they had always had, sitting around a central hearth with the immediate and extended family. The young and old sat together sharing stories from the past and present and used a number of languages such as Yanyuwa, Garrawa, Kriol and Aboriginal English. The organisation of this group was circular whereby all people could relate to each other with ease. At this time also, fun dances, singing, sacred and secret-sacred ceremonies were still regularly performed and large numbers of people attended and participated.

With the advent of power and the use of television and video the social patterns in the camp changed. For a number of months after the event all people watched the television. The central hearths were cold, the television represented an apex at the top of a triangle made up of viewers, the older people made up the base of this triangle. When the uniqueness of the medium wore off most of the older people returned to the hearth and continued the arts of story telling and singing, whilst the young still today regularly formulate the triangle apexed by the television set.

The shared camp fire times occur now only on trips to the bush, mainly during school holidays.

The impact of television and the video culture on community life has been profound. Young adults and children now emulate and speak like the people they see on the videos and television. This is not in itself unusual, it happens all over the world, but it puts a halt to effective language and cultural transmission.

Television and video appear at first glance to be very friendly and entertaining forms of technology, but unless it can be controlled and unless it is in part using community language and conveys some of the communities' culture it becomes to use the words of Dr. Eve Feisl (1984),

"a cultural nerve gas - insidious painless and lethal".

At Borroloola, television and video has assisted in a very rapid enculturation process on the viewers' own language and culture.

In 1984 Cyclone Kathy devastated the township of Borroloola, most of the dwellings belonging to the Aboriginal population were totally destroyed. When new homes were built by contractors little consultation was held with the people as to where they wanted to live, houses were built in various locations and people moved in because of a sheer need for shelter, often far from important family and kin. This lack of consultation broke up the Yanyuwa community more than any event in their recent history.

Recent Trends:

With the advent of the Land Rights Act some Yanyuwa have established outstations on land which was granted after their partially successful land claim in 1976, unfortunately such movements have done little to resolve the issues surrounding language loss and cultural maintenance. The outstations have however provided escape routes from a life at Borroloola which is dominated by a lack of political control, since the sacking of the Aboriginal council in 1985 (see Mowbray 1986) and its replacement by a basically white dominated council; there is chronic unemployment, alcoholism and increasing sexual promiscuity.

The unprecedented death of many senior Yanyuwa men since 1984, a large number of them in their early middle age, has resulted in a lack of community solidarity and authority which was once exercised by the senior men and women. It has also resulted in a cessation of some important ceremonies, not because there is no one with the knowledge, but because the shortage of men makes their performance practically impossible.

The imbalance between the numbers of men and women has also further highlighted the difficulty for the young men and women to learn their language. As has previously been mentioned Yanyuwa has distinctive dialects for men and women (see Kirton 1988: Bradley 1988). It means that the young men are hearing Yanyuwa which is dominated by the women's form of speech. When the young men occasionally try to speak Yanyuwa they more often than not speak in the way of women, for which they are ridiculed, thus effectively halting any further attempts at speaking. (see Bradley 1988: 130)

Within the Yanyuwa community the issue of Kriol as an alternative language is heatedly debated, some say it must become the new language of the community, whilst others reject it outright as having no place within their society. A number of literacy classes in Kriol have been held at Borroloola by visiting missionaries.

In the last five years there has been a growing desire to work on Yanyuwa language, culture and history. In 1988 the people published a book entitled Yanyuwa Country with the text in the book being in both English and the Yanyuwa men's dialect. In the same year 30 people, the youngest being seven and the oldest about seventy, walked 90 kilometres from Marlandarri to Manangoora on the Wearyan River, so that they could visit mainland heartland of their country which had not been seen since the 1940's. The event was filmed and the final version shown on ABC television, under the title of *Buwarrala Akarriya* (Journey East). In June of 1991 the film won two ATOM (Australian Teachers of Media) awards for the best Australian Production and the best Australian Documentary.

There is a growing awareness amongst the older Yanyuwa men and women that time is of the essence, and the deaths of a number of very senior men and women in the last two years has reinforced this urgency.

The situation is that now more than three quarters of the Yanyuwa population speak Aboriginal English and Kriol as their first languages. It is in this light that the older people work tirelessly in recording their language and culture. Such documents as this dictionary and cultural resource is evidence of this. For the Yanyuwa who have

given so freely of their time to work on their language there is a strong belief that if the éir language exists in books, tapes and film, it will never really die, that these mediums will keep on record for ever the voice and soul of themselves and their ancestors.

Conclusion:

The present fluent speakers of Yanyuwa will never accept, and nor should they accept, the assumption that they may have been as individuals and as a group responsible for the letting go of their language; that they may have been responsible for the the loss of a language that once meant a distinctive solidarity and identity. Yanyuwa was never spoken by large numbers of people, the geographic areas to which Yanyuwa is attached have helped it to survive longer than some of its mainland neighbours.

Today the Yanyuwa people are a minority on their own land, in recent history disease and the tragic and untimely death of a large number of people have contributed to important losses in the Yanyuwa speaking community. Added to this the non-Aboriginal population has incresed dramatically since 1985.

The people who now speak Yanyuwa fluently know that they will be the last generation to do so and they still find comfort in their own language, but the processes that once led to automatic transmission of the language from one generation to another no longer exist. For those whose passive knowledge is strong there is little pleasure in speaking, especially with Yanyuwa where the sex of the speaker determines how one must speak, and there is a fear amongst some of the younger people that making a mistake leads to "shame" so it is easier not to speak, this then lessens dramatically the chances that the language will be passed on.

Learning Yanyuwa for many Yanyuwa descendants would now require full time and conscious effort, an activity which will not get much chance when life is full of many other potentially and more satisfying activities. In such a case it is easier to feign a distinct non-interest or make no comment at all. Regardless of what language is being spoken at Borroloola however, whether it be Yanyuwa, Kriol, Aboriginal or standard English they are all serving a purpose for those that are using them, and this is ultimately what all language use is about.

"We Gotta Put It All Down In A Book"

The Dictionary

As mentioned in the acknowledgements every attempt has been made in this work to be as accurate as possible. Working on a project that attempts to show the richness and depth of another peoples' language and culture means that one eventually has to attempt to become acquainted with many other disciplines apart from linguistics. To give justice to the language means that investigations have to made into such subject areas as geology, biology, botany, zoology and a range of other disciplines that exist within our cultural tradition. There is a danger however of fulfilling the old adage of becoming "a jack of all trades and a master at none". I have been thankful that a wide range of scientific work has been done within the area of the south western Gulf of Carpentaria which has allowed for quite accurate checking of entries.

The dictionary as it is now presented represents a blending of two separate dictionaries. One being Jean Kirton's field dictionary which dated from 1963 through to 1988 and my own field dictionary which dated from 1980 until the present. The first task undertaken when the Yanyuwa dictionary project began was to blend the two separate volumes together. The task was not that difficult but what it did highlight for me was the range of meanings that certain Yanyuwa words can have, depending on the context in which they are being used. A case in example would be the term *awara* which can carry the meaning of ground, country, place, camp, earth, dirt, soil, situation and in a few rare instances it can even mean possessions.

Sometimes the range of meaning recorded by Jean and myself differed remarkably and this necessitated further checking with the Yanyuwa people. This re-checking did not usually mean a complete change a meaning for a given entry but it did sometimes mean additions to meaning. One example was the adverb *wirnkilili*: I recorded this word as meaning agile, to be able to move quickly in such circumstances as duelling. Jean had recorded the term as meaning circling, all around, of spinning a stick in a fight, both terms bear a relationship to each other, and a decision had to be made how to best summarise these entries for the dictionary. The dictionary entry for this word now reads *wirnkilili* (adv) 1. duelling movement 2. defense 3. fast, of something thrown 4. agile and a note saying; to change position of body and fighting stick with speed and agility during a duel. What became important was that the entry satisfied the Yanyuwa people.

On a number of occasions people would ask me how I would put a certain Yanyuwa word into English; sometimes the Yanyuwa people were satisfied and sometimes they were not, and it is one of the reasons that many of the English translations are not just on word. One example is the word *malayanjamantharra* and its synonym *wurrayanjarra*. I had recorded this word as meaning 'tying up a paperbark parcel of shark meat', Jean had recorded 'tying up salted stingray meat in preparation for later cooking.' When this word was being checked people were not happy with either of our interpretations because we had not mentioned liver; one does not cook shark or stingray meat without mixing in the liver. After some discussion the entry now reads 'tying up shark/stingray meat mixed with liver in preparation for cooking'.

What becomes apparent during this kind of work is that the description one gives to a word is always dependant in what circumstance the term was recorded. There are times when a recorded word can be given one meaning and then when the word is being used in relation to actual processes or objects a different interpretation can be given.

The Yanyuwa language uses a great many synonyms. For example the words *a-karnkarnka*, *a-kariwaykalngu*, *a-jalbarramba* and *a-wurrwilhi* all mean White Chested Sea Eagle and it is quite possible to use any of them if one needs to discuss this bird species. After a while however, it began to become clear that the first term was the most commonly used, the second term related to when the bird was seen far inland away from the sea, the third term is a generic term for large birds of prey and also a ritual term, and the the third term is classed as archaic.

After I had combined the two dictionaries it was possible to work on any apparent weaknesses and I indentified these as accurately recording the avoidance, archaic and island speech forms, this was not always a clear cut task as the Yanyuwa people themselves sometimes disagreed on which way to classify certain words. In general

the majority opinion is that which is recorded, however some words are not classified because the differences in opinions were so strong. Where a word is not marked as being one of the three above mentioned speech forms it means that it is still in common use.

The dictionary is set out so that if the reader uses it properly it is possible to gain a large amount of information about certain topics. This is especially in relation to using the words listed at the bottom of entries which appear in italics. These are words which are related to the entry under discussion. For example under the entry *nungawu*, which is a loop in the end of the harpoon rope through which the harpoon point is passed, other terms such as *na-mulu*, *na-wuthulu*, *na-malbi* and *ma-ngarduku* are found. By looking up each of these entries one begins to build up a degree of information in relation to the technology associated with dugong and sea turtle hunting. Where words listed above appear as entries, other words will be found which further explore the general subject heading of sea turtle and dugong hunting. For example under the entry *na-malbi*, harpoon point, one finds cross references to *malbi*, *na-ngalhinbiji*, *na-wulungkayangu* and *milkamanthantharra*. These are all terms which are associated with harpoon points; for example *milkamanthantharra* is the verb for actually placing the harpoon point in the harpoon socket.

All of the verb forms listed in the dictionary are in the present participle form. The reason why this verb form was chosen for the dictionary is that it is the most common form given by the Yanyuwa people when giving examples of verbs, as well as being commonly employed in day-to-day conversation and narratives. It also allows for verb forms that may have a root of only two or three letters to be shown in a more complete manner.

After the Yanyuwa-English section of the dictionary can be found a large number of Yanyuwa verbs in actual phrases, these have been included to give additional information of Yanyuwa sentence and grammatical construction as well as to highlight depth and range of meaning that is possible in Yanyuwa verbs. These examples are listed according to general subject headings which allows for a closer look at the way in which cultural concepts are conveyed in the Yanyuwa language.

The verb examples have been taken from three sources. Firstly from collected texts, secondly from actual conversations and interactions between people in day-to-day situations, and thirdly, a small number have come from "formal" language learning situations. This was especially so if the verb form was somewhat obscure and not very often used.

All entries in the dictionary appear in the male dialect, and where there is a difference in the way that a woman would say the word the alternative prefix appears in brackets to the right of the word. For example the term for the scale of a fish appears as **na-lirrbi (ni-)**. It is the men speakers who use *na-lirrbi* while the women use *ni-lirrbi*. The personal names recorded in the dictionary follow the same process. i.e **Birribirrikama (nya-)**, the men speakers say *Birribirrikama* whilst the women speakers say *nya-Birribirrikama*. A fuller discussion of this can be found within the notes on grammar.

The noun entries under the -a- section of the dictionary have to the right of the them, the feminine/female prefix (*rra-*), this is an alternative form of the prefix *a-* and they can be used at random. It would appear however that the *rra-* form is seen to be more formal as it is used in discussing matters which are culturally important or in

contrived language learning sessions. There are a few nouns prefixed by *a-* which do not take the *rri-* form.

Entries which are followed by the (cm-)=noun class marker, are words which can take a full or partial range of Yanyuwa prefixes. i.e *wardi* which can be glossed as 'bad' can with the use of prefixes be given the following additional meanings:

- a-wardi - a bad female or feminine object.
- nya-wardi - a bad male (women's speech)
- wardi - a bad male (men's speech)
- na-wardi - a bad thing (aboreal class)
- ni-wardi - a bad masculine thing (women's speech)
- na-wardi - a bad masculine thing (men's speech)
- ma-wardi - bad food
- narnu-wardi - badness
- li-wardi - many bad people
- rri-wardi - two bad people

Certain words can only take a limited number of prefixes such as *wakuku* which means dog. i.e.

- a-wakuku -female dog
- nya-wakuku - male dog (women's speech)
- li-wakuku - the dogs
- rri-wakuku -two dogs.

Entries which can take only a limited number of prefixes are usually conditioned by cultural considerations. ie.

- wabanyi - death avenger (men's speech)
- nya-wabanyi - death avenger (women's speech)
- li-wabanyi - the death avengers
- rri-wabanyi - the two death avengers.

In Yanyuwa there is a strong sense of possession and as such things like body parts and certain kinship terms have to be marked to show who the item is possessed by. The body part terms recorded in the dictionary are all listed under the *nda-* your singular prefix. It is possible to use any pronoun to prefix these entries, and the section in the grammar on pronouns will assist in this matter.

The grammatical components of the language are indicated by the following letters. They come to the right of the headword.i.e.

- (n) = noun
- (pron) =pronoun
- (adj) = adjective
- (adv) = adverb
- (vt) = transitive verb
- (vi) = intransitive verb
- (excl) = exclamation
- (p) = particle

Notes on Illustrations, Diagrams and Maps:

An important part of this work are the illustrations, maps and diagrams which help not only to illustrate some of the vocabulary included in the dictionary, but also give

example of a large proportion of Yanyuwa material culture, as well as highlighting some of the local flora and fauna. Some of the important aspects of Yanyuwa life and traditional culture, both past and present, are further clarified by the use of visual representations.

The decisions of what to illustrate can generally be divided into two broad categories. Firstly those things that the Yanyuwa themselves felt should be shown, and secondly those things I chose to draw.

Among the Yanyuwa peoples' suggestions were the sketches showing activities such as hunting dugong and goanna, people performing public ceremonies, the log coffins and the illustration showing the way in which they were displayed in the camp, the butchering of the sea turtle and dugong and the specific terms for the goanna.

The illustrations of the material culture objects are based on extensive research and investigation. Firstly with the Yanyuwa, then by searching through books with a strong ethnographic base such as the Spencer and Gillen volumes. I also visited the South Australian museum which has a large collection of Yanyuwa material culture. No items of material culture are represented however that have not been confirmed by the Yanyuwa that such items still exist or had once existed in their culture.

The pictures of Yanyuwa flora and fauna range from those animals and plants which are really well known to those that many people, especially the younger generation are not familiar. The more unfamiliar species are those however, which are either important in relation to Yanyuwa ceremonial life or are those still quite often mentioned by the older people.

The reconstructions of the camps have been included to give a general insight as to how people have grouped themselves over the last seventy or so years. The first camp site Liwurriya on the Wearyan River is the one that the parents of today's senior Yanyuwa people occupied. The next camp site of Marlandarri, on the east bank of the McArthur River, is even today a place surrounded by emotion. It is where the senior Yanyuwa people were children, and where many of them had their children, and where many of the old people died. The final camp site, on the west bank of the McArthur River, is the one that was wiped out by Cyclone Kathy in 1984 and represents the last time when the Yanyuwa people were living in a situation which strongly reflected traditional residence patterns.

The maps of Yanyuwa country were drawn at the request of the Yanyuwa and show named places, Dreaming paths and the location of stationary Dreamings. The maps serve a very useful purpose of providing a visual overview of Yanyuwa country and the spiritual dimension which is present on the landscape. One important fact needs to be mentioned in relation to these maps and that is they represent the knowledge of the land that has existed between the years of 1980 and 1992. It also should be noted that not all place names as they appear on the maps are listed in the dictionary. The place names listed in the dictionary represent a general cross section of names, however most important Dreaming places are listed. If these maps are studied in conjunction with the cross section diagrams of the Yanyuwa environment and the seasonal cycle chart, quite a rich perspective can be gained in relation to Yanyuwa environmental and geographic knowledge.

General Information Regarding the Texts:

The texts associated with this work cover a time span of 33 years; from the first texts

recorded by Ken Hale in 1959 to those recorded by Jean Kirton between the years of 1963 and 1987, and those which I have recorded between the years of 1980 to 1992.

The texts cover a wide range of subject matter from Dreaming stories which deal with the interaction of various creatures in the Dreaming era, their travels over the landscape, and the naming of various places and the activities which they performed.

Other stories give interesting highlights into the culture of the Yanyuwa people from the way certain environmental phenomena are perceived to such events as the burying of the dead, the giving of a promised wife, events such as fighting and the death of people because of sorcery. There are those stories which give the Yanyuwa view point on actual historical events and the emphasis that they give to these incidents.

The stories are summarised below under the heading of the person responsible for recording them.

Summary of Texts Collected by Ken Hale.

All of the stories presented below were given to Ken Hale by Pharoah Lhawulhawu. This man is remembered by present generation of Yanyuwa people as a man with a prodigious memory for matters relating to the Dreaming and the associated ceremonies and song cycles. He is often referred to in Aboriginal English as having been like a "university man" who was "proper high educated".

1. The Salt Water Crocodile and the Willy Wag Tail.

A short story which describes an incident which occurred at a place known as Nguwangkila on the Batten Creek. The story first relates the incident where the Willy Wag Tail Dreaming spells out her perceived role for the Salt Water Crocodile Dreaming. The rest of the text then deals with the speaker's view of salt water crocodiles and their danger to people.

2. Spirit Man Dreaming.

The Yanyuwa people often refer to this Dreaming as the 'devil-devil', it refers to human-like beings who traversed across country coming from the west and bringing with them the practise of circumcision and sub-incision. As the spirit being travelled it called out to other spirit beings who dwelt at various other localities. The version related by Pharoah here is a very truncated and in its entirety the path of the Spirit Man travels far to the east to near the Robinson River mouth, across the sea and then up the east coast of Vanderlin island. This story and the following two are very much of the Dreaming path genre: the travels of the Dreaming beings are related; the names they gave to country are given; and any activities they may have done, or any other creatures they may have met are briefly recounted.

3. Kangaroo Dreaming

This Dreaming provides the foundation upon which the important Kunumbu ceremony is based. Though no longer performed it was associated with the deposition of deceased Rumburriya kinspeoples' bones into hollow log coffins. The central figure in this ceremony was the Kangaroo Dreaming and one which Pharoah was responsible for. As the Kangaroo Dreaming travelled it met with other Dreamings such as the possum, king brown snake and salt water crocodile.

It should be noted that the younger brother of Pharoah, Johnson Timothy, felt that a small piece of information needed to be added to this text, when we were checking it

for its inclusion into this work. The last paragraph of the text was not originally recorded by Hale, but was added in 1991 by Johnson, who is now the senior custodian of the land and Dreamings which were once Pharoah's. Johnson felt that the inclusion of the paragraph was important so the relationship of the land around Borrooloola to the Dreaming Kangaroo was made apparent .

5. Women Dreaming

The Women Dreaming are one of the major Dreamings which lay the foundation for the a-Kunabibi rituals. Both men and women have major song cycles which tell of the journey of these women. The rituals of the women in the a-Marndiwa circumcision rituals are also associated with this Dreaming. This story tells of the travels of these Dreamings from the sea at the Rosie Creek mouth down onto the Barkly Tablelands to the south. The women are often called in Aboriginal English 'mermaids', and are sometimes spoken of as having the tails of dugongs, it cannot however be ascertained if this is a recent tradition. There are a number of Women Dreamings in the southern Gulf of Carpentaria, and Jeffrey Heath (1980 and 1981) recorded a number of others while working with Nungubuyu and Mara informants.

Summary of Texts Collected by Jean Kirton.

1. Burying the dead by Arthur Narnungawurruwuru

This is a short text which summarises the major components of past Yanyuwa mortuary practices. These include placing the body on burial platform, and collection and placing of the bones into a hollow log coffin. The text mentions also the kin relations who are important for doing this task and mentions the final aims of log coffin burial in relation to the spirit of the deceased.

2. Eating the women by Arthur Narnungawurruwuru.

It was Spencer and Gillen (1901 and 1969) who first mentioned the past Yanyuwa practice of ritually eating the flesh of deceased kin. This text now horrifies the Yanyuwa, but it is one which also causes a lot of discussion about the activities of the old people. Such events as related in this text are still only discussed in whispers, but there is no denial that such practices once did take place. The old man who related this text was also speaking second hand about the incident. Most senior Yanyuwa men and women with whom this text was discussed all gave the name of a deceased individual who was involved in the events described and who would have been the source of information provided by the narrator. It should be noted that this text represents the only first hand Yanyuwa account where there is an acknowledgement of the ritual practice of eating human flesh.

3. The Rainbow Serpent by Pluto Seven Emus Wurrumungkumungku.

In Yanyuwa tradition the Rainbow Serpent is associated with the most destructive forces of nature, in particular cyclones. This text describes the coming of a cyclone in the form of the Rainbow Serpent. It discusses in quite graphic detail the power of such creatures. It mentions the acknowledgement of two forms of Rainbow Serpents, one which lives in the sea and another on the mainland. Yanyuwa classify Rainbow Serpents into those which are Dreaming and those which are actual physical beings. In Yanyuwa thought the two powerful cyclones which passed over the south western Gulf of Carpentaria in 1984 and 1985 where due to tourists disturbing specific sites on the Pellew Islands where the Rainbow Serpent is said to reside.

4. Gathering for fighting by Pluto Seven Emus Wurrumungkumungku.

This text highlights two activities. Firstly large scale duels which took place to resolve conflicts, and secondly, after the resolution of the conflict the desire to come

back together and share in pleasurable activity, in this instance a large fun dance, composed by the neighbouring Mara people. The text also provides quite detailed descriptions of the damage that participants, in such duels, did to each other. The fight described in this text is still known of in Yanyuwa oral tradition and some of the older Yanyuwa people describe it as being a "proper war" or "like World War Two."

Summary of Texts Collected by John Bradley

1. Hong Kong Flu epidemic at Marlandarri camp in 1969, by Eileen McDinny a-Manankurrmara.

In 1969 at the time of the local races in August, two Yanyuwa people who were resident in Darwin flew out to Borroloola. On the flight one of them showed the initial symptoms of a virulent Hong Kong Flu, and this rapidly spread throughout the camps. Over the next month there were eight deaths in the area. After the first few there was a complete bandoning of the former camp at Marlandarri. The Yanyuwa moved across the river to set up camps along the western banks of the McArthur River. As more deaths followed, there were more moves but still in the same area. Marlandarri camp is still spoken of with a degree of emotion and represents for the many Yanyuwa people today the zenith of Yanyuwa strength when looked at in relation to the period when Yanyuwa lives were controlled by Government Welfare. The move to the western bank of the river is still seen to have been a disastrous move. Some senior Yanyuwa people have spoken of the flu epidemic being caused by sorcery enacted on them by persons unknown and/or damage caused to a Flu Dreaming site on Bing Bong Station by cattle or stockmen.

2. The spirit and the old lady, told by Eileen McDinny a-Manankurrmara.

The world of the Yanyuwa is inhabited by spirit beings, who can, at times impact upon the mortal world. This text deals with a woman who was attacked by a spirit, with an exceptionally long penis, called *jurdurrubanji*, it is a spirit well known for its insatiable desire for women. It also highlights the fact that spirits are, according to the Yanyuwa, very jealous of their country and do not like people entering into their country to hunt.

3. Majarla and the salt water crocodile attack by Dinah Norman a-Marrngawi.

Jack Majarla was a big man in Yanyuwa society, he was big in stature and he was, for many years, a leader of the a-Kunabibi ceremony. He was also one of the few men to have survived a salt water crocodile attack. The narrator relates the story of the circumstances surrounding the attack and the events which enabled him to escape and be rescued.

4. The death of the old man and what happened by Eileen McDinny a-Manankurrmara.

In past times the issues of taking care of the dead were totally in control of the Yanyuwa people, these days this is not the case and the rituals associated with the immediate death of a person no longer take place. This text describes in detail what once happened just prior to, and immediately after, the death of an individual. It mentions amongst other things the singing of song cycles, enquiries into possible sorcery, wrapping of the body and its placement on a platform, the search for signs giving an indication as to who was responsible for the death of that person; and actions undertaken by the deceased persons living relatives after the body was removed from the camp.

5. Path of the Mambaliya-Wawukariya song cycle by Dinny McDinny Nyilba.

A key component of a number of Yanyuwa ceremonies is the singing of song cycles.

These are songs which tell of the certain Dreamings travels over the country, what they saw, who they met and names of the country they travelled over. The narrator of this text is one of the senior holders of the song cycle under discussion, and his telling of the song cycle path is interesting from the point of view of the language used. It describes in detail how the singers of song cycles "carry the song" and "put it down", and how the song itself travels, as if it has a life of its own.

6. The young people by Pyro Dirdiyalma

Pyro is one of the best songmen in Yanyuwa society, he is a proud man and a concerned man in relation to the passing on of knowledge to the younger generation. This text highlights his concern and the choices which have to be made by the young people. Do they wish to learn the song cycles or are they going to leave them? It is a rather depressing text but highlights the "culture in crisis" situation that exists at Borroloola in the 1990's.

7. The giving of a promised wife by Eileen McDinny a-Manankurrmara.

This text outlines the details surrounding the past Yanyuwa custom of promising baby girls to older men. In contemporary Yanyuwa society older people may sometimes still discuss the issues of arranging promised marriages but they never come to any fruition. Today young people choose their own marriage partners; the older people only objecting if the relationship is too close within the kinship classification, but even then some of these relationships endure the community pressure and once a baby is born from the relationship, obvious public objection is kept to a minimum. This text highlights the sacred nature of blood, especially penis blood, and its importance in socio-ritual matters. Penis blood is the greatest "gift" that can be given and its two important uses were the painting of a woman with her prospective son-in-law's blood in return for her daughter as a wife, and the smearing of log coffins by the nephews of a deceased individual as that individual was being interred in a hollow log coffin.

8. Concerning the two men who drowned by Amy Friday a-Bajamalanya

This lengthy story contains many details about peoples' relationships to each other, sorcery, death practices and the spirit world. It is the story of events concerning the drowning of two men in a canoe incident. The Yanyuwa attributed the death of the two men to the actions of delayed sorcery, and an encounter with a false killer whale.

Delayed sorcery is a method which entails the taking control of an individual's life spirit, and then telling the individual to go and do a certain activity; and whilst doing it the victim will die. In this story the two victims were told to go hunting for dugong during which both men would die.

The Yanyuwa believe whales to be the offspring of Rainbow Serpents and therefore are potentially very dangerous.

The concluding parts of this text illustrates some of the beliefs the Yanyuwa have about the dead being able to contact the living.

9. The death of Horace Foster at Manangoora by Bessie Marshall a-Kithibula.

Horace Foster was a good friend of the Northern Territory identity Bill Harney senior. These two men had lived together at Manangoora working the salt pans in the late 1920's and early 1930's. Harney eventually left and Foster stayed.

One day Foster was trying to remove a bullet from a gun in which it had become

7
X
jammed. The gun exploded severely damaging his leg. A messenger was sent on foot some 90 kilometres west, across country, to Borroloola to get help. The policeman at the time was Ted Heathcock and his wife was Ruth. When the messenger arrived at Borroloola only Ruth and her "domestic help" Bessie Marshall were present, so they undertook a canoe journey to Manangoora to try and save Horace Foster's life. It was a race against time and one that was to fail. The events described in this text occurred in March 1941 (see Baker 1989). Another well known Northern Territory and Borroloola indentity mentioned in this story is Roger Jose.

**"We Gotta Put Down How Our Language Works"
A Brief Description of the Yanyuwa Sound System, Dialects and Grammar:**

The Yanyuwa Sound System:

The following information is a brief overview of the sounds in the Yanyuwa language and how they are represented using the English alphabet.

Consonants.

The sounds used in the Yanyuwa language can be set out in according to how they are pronounced. It will be seen that there are combinations of two or three consonants, and these represent a single sound, just as "th", "sh", "ch" and "ph" do in English. To assist with pronouncing Yanyuwa it is important to know where to put one's tongue; in Yanyuwa a slip of the tongue can change the whole meaning of a word. i.e.

manka = <i>body</i>	marnka = <i>maggot</i>
wuntha = <i>cool</i>	wunda = <i>river bank</i>

The consonant sounds in Yanyuwa are as follows;

Dentals.

(Tongue between the teeth) **th, nth, lh, nh.**

Bilabial.

(with lips) **b, m, mb, w.**

Alveopalatals.

(Blade of the tongue on the hard palate) **j, ny, nj, ly, y.**

Alveolar.

(Tongue tip on the gum ridge) **d, n, nd, l, rr.**

Retroflex.

(Tongue tip curled back) **rl, rd, rn, rnd, r.**

Velar.

(Back of the tongue further back on the soft palate) **ng, ngk, k.**

Palato Velar.

(Back of the tongue on the soft palate, blade of the tongue near the roof of the mouth) **yk, nyk, nyng.**

In Yanyuwa the "th" differs from the English sound written in the same manner in that it is said with the tongue tip between the teeth, as are the sounds written "nth", "lh" and "nh".

The Yanyuwa "r" is pronounced more markedly than in Australian English; the tongue tip is curled further backwards to say it. It is perhaps more like the way some Americans pronounce words like bird, corner or surely, it produces a much "thicker" sounding "r".

The following kinship terms can only occur in plural form:

li-rikarikanja - *siblings in a single family or in a brother's family*

li-manmarruwarra - *more than three cousins(mother's brothers children/
father's sister's children)*

Proper Nouns:

These nouns are included in the final three classes which comprise 14-16. These classes include personal names, ceremony names and place names.

Class 14. (Personal Names)

These are peoples "bush names", that is the names which relate people to country and associated Dreaming Ancestors. A person is not normally addressed by their "bush name", but the names are used when making reference to a particular person, usually in conjunction with a kinship term which also relates to that person. i.e. nya-ngatha ja-baba Mamurriyatha - *My senior brother Mamurriyatha.*

Personal names are prefixed according to the sex of the speaker and the sex of the person being referred to, with the 'rra-' female prefix and the 'nya-' male prefix. The following are a selection of personal names.

Male Names.

- (m) Mamurriyatha (w) nya-Mamurriyatha
- (m) Ngayibungajibulama (w) nya-Ngayibungajibulama
- (m) Rakawurlma (w) nya-Rakawurlma
- (m) Birribirrikama (w) nya-Birribirrikama
- (m) Nawakin (w) nya-Nawakin
- (m) Rijirngu (w) nya-Rijirngu
- (m) Marrkukardu (w) nya-Marrkukardu

Female Names.

Both men and women use the 'rra-' or 'a-' female prefix.

- rra-Wuwarlu
- rra-Walwalmara
- rra-Marrngawi
- rra-Manankurrmara
- rra-Ninganga
- rra-Karrakayn
- rra-Barndubarnduwathari

Note: It is permissible in general conversation for both male and

The Yanyuwa sounds of "ri", "rd", "rn" and "rnd" are said from this same tongue position.

The sound written "rr" is like the Scots rolled "r".

The "ny" sound sounds a bit like the sound of "n" in onion and the "ly" sound is like in million.

Yanyuwa "k" is like the English "g", the letter "k" is chosen so that the two sounds "nk" and "ng" are not confused. In Yanyuwa "ng" is a single sound, as in the English singing. This sound can, however, occur at the beginning of Yanyuwa words. i.e ngarna = I, me; ngurru = nose; ngamaliya = southwards. In English it is only ever found in the middle and at the end of words.

Vowels.

There are three vowels in Yanyuwa "a", "i" and "u". Each vowel can vary quite a bit in pronunciation, depending on the sounds it is associated with, especially if it comes before "j", "ly", "ny" and "y". It can also vary if it is in any unstressed part of a word; however the clear distinction between the three remains.

The vowel "a" is said as in English bath but it can vary to become like the sounds in but or buy. The vowel "i" is said as in hit, but it may vary to become like the sounds in hen or heat. The vowel "u" is said as in put or thought but it may vary to become like the sound in point.

Here are some Yanyuwa words to try:

Bilabials.

baba = *familiar term for brother or sister*
mimi = *maternal grandfather*
wumbiji = *part way there, in the centre*
namba = *over there somewhere (indefinite)*

Dentals.

watha = *immature, puppy, chicken, young of bird or animal*
na-nganhal = *his hair, its fur.*
wuntha = *cool, pleasant, non-poisonous*
lhuwa = *snake, lizard, any reptile*

Alveolars.

wudawuda = *stone*
wunala = *kangaroo/wallaby*
wula = *those two*
yirru = *you (plural)*
marringaya = *excellent, really good.*

Alveopalatals.

baji = *there, at that specific place*
nya-mangaji = *that specific masculine/male one*
banja = *ant*
walya = *dugong/sea turtle*
yabi = *good, nice*

Retroflexed

wardi = *bad*
wirdi = *boss, senior person*
rnarna = *father's sister, father's oldest brother*
marnaji = *here*
marnajingarna = *I'm here*
wurnda = *tree, wood, stick*
arndaarnda = *inside*
yarla = *new green foliage*
daribu = *heaped, piled up*
ngakarla = *moon, month*
barlkibarlki = *weak, lazy*
ruku = *dry*
awara = *place, country, ground*

Velar.

kukurdi = *maternal grandmother*
kuku = *maternal grandmother's brother.*
ngarna = *me, I*
ma-ngarra = *food (non-meat)*
na-ngarndu = *shade*
kalu-wingka = *they went*
wingkaya = *go, walk*

Palato Velars.

janyka = *rock, stone, mountain*
na-manyngul = *its fat*
wayka = *down*

Hyphens.

Hyphens occur in Yanyuwa to separate prefixes from the root or stem of the word. It is done mainly for clarity, as it helps distinguish between that part of the word which is the prefix and that which is the root/stem with suffix attached. i.e.

- a) na-alanji = *camp*
nungku-alanjila = *at the camp*
nungku-alanjilu = *to the camp*
- b) ma-ngarra = *food*
mu-ngarranku = *for the food*
mungku-ngarrandu = *to the food*
mungku-ngarranda = *at the food*

Dialects in the Yanyuwa Language:

Throughout the dictionary some entries are marked with Avoidance Speech, Island Speech and Archaic Speech. Briefly they can be best explained as follows.

1. Avoidance speech.

These are words which are used when speaking to or in hearing distance of various relatives. For example a male speaker must use this dialect when speaking to his sisters, female cousins, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law and his nieces and nephews if their father has died. A female speaker uses it with her brothers, male cousins, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, father-in-law, mother-in-law and nieces and nephews if their mother has died.

The above is not an exhaustive list, but it provides an example. It should be remembered it is the word stems which change, not the grammar, and it is only in a few rare instances where the prefixes and suffixes differ.

Today, it is only the oldest speakers of Yanyuwa who still use this dialect. More will be said of this avoidance dialect later.

example: everyday speech: **na-wabija**
avoidance speech: **na-wulungkayangu**
meaning: *digging stick*

2. Island Speech

There are a certain number of words in Yanyuwa which people refer to as an "island word" or a "mainland word". When the Yanyuwa people are on the islands there are certain words which are used to replace the mainland terms. There are however, no hard-and-fast rules about the use of these words but there is a preferred form speech, as with the avoidance speech these variants are now mainly used by the older speakers of Yanyuwa.

example: mainland: **wardjangkayarra**
island: **akarimantharra**
meaning: *fishing*

3. Archaic Speech.

These words are sometimes colourfully described by the Yanyuwa as being "old bugger words", they are words that are not used regularly by any speakers of the language, but examples of the speech are known and given as situations arise. To be a knowledgeable person in relation to the archaic speech is a source of pride.

The archaic speech is also often described as "rough" or sounding "hard", not "soft" or "easy" as present day Yanyuwa is described. Within English the comparison between the English of Shakespeare and contemporary English may be seen in the same manner as the "hard" and "soft" forms of Yanyuwa.

Many of the words are not known by the younger speakers and even amongst the older speakers of Yanyuwa there is quite some difference in the knowledge of these words between various individuals. It is also an area of some dispute between individuals as to the correct meaning for some of these archaic words and the way that they were used.

Example: contemporary: **yirdianja**
archaic: **wajinja**
meaning; *carying position on the hip.*

4. Ritual Speech.

During times of ceremony and other ritual occasions certain everyday words are replaced by words which are used only during the period of that ceremony. These words are sometimes the names of ritual objects or ceremony names as well as names for various activities which occur during the performance of the ritual. These words are classed as being secret and sacred so it would not be ethical to record them. But the note is made to mention that they do exist. However ritual terms for some floral and faunal species are listed, as they are known by the general public. A common source of the more public ritual speech forms can be found in the public but sacred song cycles sung during circumcision rituals.

Example: everyday speech: **wardali**
ritual speech: **yarrarriwira**
meaning: *dingo*

5. Male and female Dialect.

A unique feature of the Yanyuwa language is its system of male and female dialects. This is a system whereby men speak one form of the language and women another form. Men listen to the way the women speak but do not speak in the way the women do and vice-a-versa. (see Kirton 1988 and Bradley 1988)

It is the prefixes of the language which are effected by the two dialects. The prefixes change the way that certain noun categories, pronouns, verbs and certain relators are pronounced. All of these differences however relate back to two noun classes, these being the Male and Masculine classes. The men's dialect unites the two into a single Male-Masculine class, and, for the most part, it uses the male forms of the women's dialect to represent the combined class. Some detailed examples are given below.

a) In the speech of the Yanyuwa women the class marker for the male nominative form is "nya-" and for the non-nominative it is "nyu-". The women use no class marker for the masculine nominative form, but for the non-nominative form the prefix is "ji-".

In the speech of the Yanyuwa men the two classes (male and masculine) are combined. For the resultant male-masculine class there is no prefix for the nominative form, whilst the non-nominative prefix is "ki-". These prefixes are illustrated below with the corresponding suffixes. The examples are shown in relation to the male class noun stem -rduwarra-(circumcised man) and the masculine class noun stem -buyuka-fire.

Male Class:

Women's Dialect

nya-rduwarra
nyu-rduwarrawu
nyu-rduwarralu
nyu-rduwarrala

Men's Dialect

rduwarra = *circmcsied man*
ki-rduwarrawu = *for the circumcised man*
ki-rduwarralu = *to the circumcised man*
ki-rduwarrala = *with the circumcised man*

Masculine Class:

Women's Dialect

buyuka
 ji-buyukawu
 ji-buyukalu
 ji-buyukala

Men's Dialect

buyuka = *fire*
 ki-buyukawu = *for the fire*
 ki-buyukalu = *to the fire*
 ji-buyukala = *with the fire*

The above examples illustrate the differences in the noun class marking for men and women in relation to the male and masculine classes. The following examples illustrate the way in which all parts of a noun phrase are marked for class and case. In these examples and others proceeding it (w) indicates women's speech and (m) men's speech. Where these two symbols do not appear it means that it is a shared speech form.

1. (w) nya-mangaji nya-buyi nya-ardu = *That small boy.*
 (m) nya-mangaji buyi ardu = *That small boy.*
2. (w) nyuwu-mangaji nyu-arduwu = *For that boy.*
 (m) nyuwu-mangaji ki-arduwu = *For that boy.*
3. (w) yi-mangaji ji-buyukawu = *For that fire.*
 (m) nyuwu-mangaji ki-buyukawu = *For that fire.*
4. (w) nyungku-mangaji nyu-rduwarralu = *To that circumcised man.*
 (m) nyungku-mangaji ki-rduwarralu = *To that circumcised man.*
5. (w) jingku-mangaji ji-buyukalu = *To that fire.*
 (m) nyungku-mangaji ki-buyukalu = *To that fire.*

The women's dialect has the following pronoun forms for the male and masculine noun classes.

	Male	Masculine
nominative	yiwa = <i>him</i>	alhi = <i>it</i>
dative	yiku = <i>for him</i>	ayu = <i>for it</i>
allative	yilalu = <i>to him</i>	alhinju = <i>to it</i>
ablative	yilaa = <i>with him</i>	alhinja = <i>with it</i>

In the men's dialect the set of male class pronouns from the women's dialect functions for BOTH male and masculine classes.

In Yanyuwa the demonstrative pronouns such as "this" and "that" are also affected. The following two sets are used by women speakers for the male and masculine classes.

	Male.
nominative	nya-ja = <i>this male one</i>
dative	nyuwu-ja = <i>for this male one</i>
ergative-allative/ ablative	nyungku-ja = <i>to/with this male one</i>

	Masculine
nominative	jina/jinangu = <i>this one</i>

dative	yi-ja	= <i>for this one</i>
ergative-allative/ ablative	jingku-ja	= <i>to/with this one</i>

The set used by the men for the combined male-masculine class is as follows:

nominative	jina/jinangu	= <i>this one/this male one</i>
dative	nyuwu-ja	= <i>for this one/ for this male one</i>
ergative-allative/ ablative	nyungku-ja	= <i>to/with this one- to/with this male one</i>

In the women's dialect the possessive body part prefix for male class nouns is niwa-(his) and for masculine nouns ni-(its). In the men's dialect the possessive body part prefix for both male and masculine class nouns is na-(its/his). The following examples illustrate this:

- (w) nya-ardu niwa-mi = *The boy's eye.*
(m) ardu na-mi = *The boy's eye*
- (w) wundayuka ni-mi = *The sea turtle's eye*
(m) wundayuka na-mi = *The sea turtle's eye*

*Note: There is an archaic possessive prefix, now very rarely used which was used by the men speakers. The prefix is nula-(his). A man could say ardu nula-mi = *the boy's eye*. He would not use this form for a masculine class noun, he would continue to use na-(its). This is the only known form in the men's dialect which gives a contrast between the male and masculine noun classes, excepting the use of the interrogative pronouns ngani?-(*who?*) for male class nouns and ngalhi?-(*what?*) for masculine class nouns.

Kinship stems are also affected by the two dialects. Some brief examples are given below.

- (w) nyakilu-murima = *his son's son.*
(m) kilu-murima = *his son's son.*
- (w) nya-kayibanthaandalu = *her son-in-law.*
(m) kayibanthaandalu = *her son-in-law.*
- (w) nikunya-nganji = *his kinspeople.*
(w) nayunya-nganji = *its kin(used of animals/plants which live or grow in the same area or are dependant on each other.*

(m) nyiki-nganji = *his kinspeople/its kin.*
- (w) nyankunya-ardu = *her son.*
(m) nyanki-ardu = *her son.*

Verbs.

Note the prefix differentiation between male and masculine noun classes on these

two intransitive verbs, "went" and "fell", and one example of the existential verb "to be".

1. (w) kiwa-wingka = *he went*
 (w) ki-wingka = *it went*
 (m) ka-wingka = *he/it went*
2. (w) kiwa-nba = *he fell*
 (w) kilha-nba = *it fell*
 (m) kiwa-nba = *he/it fell*
3. (w) kiwa-ninya = *he once used to be*
 (w) kilha-ninya = *it once used to be*
 (m) kiwa-ninya = *he/it once used to be.*

Transitive verbs in Yanyuwa mark both the object and the subject, this is much more clearly marked in the women's speech. In the women's and men's dialects the following are the pronominal prefixes (morphemes) used for male and masculine classes.

	Women		Men
	Male	Masculine	Male-Masculine
Object:	anya-(<i>he</i>)	i-(<i>it</i>)	-
Subject:	ilu-(<i>he</i>)	inju-(<i>it</i>)	ilu-(<i>he/it</i>)

- (w) kanyilu-ma = *he cut him.*
 (w) kilu-ma = *he cut it.*
 (w) kanyinju-ma = *it cut him.*
 (w) kinju-ma = *it cut it.*
 (m) kilu-ma = *he/it cut him/it.*

In Yanyuwa, reflexive verbs are marked by -umba and -inyamba. The -inyamba prefix cooccurs with the masculine subject in the women's dialect while -umba occurs with the male subject in the women's dialect and the combined male-masculine subject in the men's dialect.

1. (w) kumba-wudurruma = *he fed himself.*
 (w) kinyamba-wudurruma = *it fed itself*
 (m) kumba-wudurruma = *he/it fed himself/itself.*
2. (w) kumba-mirra = *he died.*
 (w) kinyamba-mirra = *it died.*
 (m) kumba-mirra = *he/it died*

Pronominal suffixes are also affected by the men's and women's dialects. The words ngantha-(*where*) and ngala-(*when, while*) are also marked with differences, resulting from the two dialects.

In the following examples the male suffix from the pronominal set is -iwa-(*him*) and the masculine suffix is -alhi-(*it*), these are both used by the women. In the men's dialect, the combined male-masculine suffix is -iwa-(*him/it*). The following examples illustrate the use of the pronominal suffixes in the two dialects.

1. (w) nganthiwa nya-ardu nya-Manarra = *Where is the boy Manarra?*
(m) nganthiwa ardu Manarra = *Where is the boy Manarra?*
2. (w) nganthalhi janyka = *Where is the rock?*
(m) nganthiwa janyka = *Where is the rock?*

It can be seen from the above examples that the male and female dialects in Yanyuwa are all encompassing and play a major part in the language. Of the two dialects the women's dialect is the more complex. Although the above examples appear to a complex way of introducing the Yanyuwa language the issues summarised here will become clearer as other details of the language are discussed.

In relation to the two dialects the only time a man may use the women's speech forms is when he is quoting something a women has said and likewise the women only use the male forms when quoting a male speaker. The Yanyuwa give no reason for these two dialects only saying, "It's just the way it is...no other reason!"

Noun Classes in Yanyuwa.

Yanyuwa nouns are of a remarkable complexity, and a full study of them leads into a tapestry which highlights inter-relationships among the speakers, as well as illustrating the relationship of the people to the world around them. In Yanyuwa there are 16 noun classes which are best illustrated by the following table.

*Note: An important point to remember about Yanyuwa nouns is that the prefixes are an integral part of the noun, they cannot, except in a few cases, be removed.

Table 1.

Class	Identifying Prefix	Typical Category
Class 1.	rra-	female
Class 2.	nya-(women's speech)	male
Class 3.	rra-	feminine
Class 4.	-	masculine
Class 5.	ma-	food(non-
meat)		
Class 6.	na-	aboreal
Class 7	narnu-	abstract
Class 8.	possessive: i.e nda-, nanda-, niwa- etc.	body
parts		
Class 9.	-	familiar
kinship		
Class 10.		formal
kinship		
Class 11.	see Table 2.a & b	formal
kinship		
Class 12.		formal
kinship		
Class 13	-/rri-/li-	group kinship.

*rra-kulhakuhiwiji - *pregnant cow dugong*

*rra-miramba - *non-lactating cow dugong with large calf*

*Note: irregular usage, depends on speaker, usually male.

Class 2. (Male)

This noun class is marked with the 'nya-'prefix when spoken by a women, and no prefix when spoken by men.

Examples of Class 2. (Male) Nouns.

(w)nya-mirningiya (m) mirningiya - *man*

(w) nya-malbu (m) malbu - *old man*

(w) nya-rumanngu (m) rumanngu - *unmarried man*

(w) nya-rduwarra (m) rduwarra - *circumcised man*

(w) nya-maranja (m) maranja - *skillful hunter of dugong/sea-turtle.*

There are a number of nouns which can occur in both Class 1 and Class 2., with the male and feminine markers distinguishing the sex of the person involved. For example the stem ardu-(child), is spoken as rra-ardu by both men women speakers for girl. Women speakers say nya-ardu for 'boy' while men say ardu. Other examples of such words are given below.

bardarda - *baby*

jawina - *subordinate, junior person*

wirdi - *boss, elder person.*

marrabarnda - *first born child*

bunjurangu - *child preceeding first born.*

Linguistic group names, semi-moiety names and certain specific social categories are also included in the Class 1. and Class 2. noun groups. i.e.

rra-Yanyuwa - *a Yanyuwa woman*

(w) nya-Yanyuwa (m) Yanyuwa - *a Yanyuwa man*

rra-Arrwa - *a Garrawa woman*

(w) nya-Arrwa (m) Arrwa - *A Garrawa man.*

The semi-moiety terms in Yanyuwa society are; Wuyaliya, Wurdaliya, Rrumburriya, Mambaliya, Wawukarriya. i.e

rra-Rrumburriya - *a woman of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety*

(w) nya-Rrumburriya (m) Rrumburriya - *a man of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.*

Two specific social categories included in this group are;

ngimarringki - *land owner**
jungkayi - *ritual guardian** } these are very general glosses.

i.e. rra-ngimarringki - *a woman who is a land owner*
(w)nya-ngimarringki (m) ngimarringki - *a man who is a land owner.*

rra-jungkayi - *a woman who is a ritual guardian*
(w)nya-jungkayi (m)jungkayi - *a man who is a ritual guardian.*

There are two noun stems which always occur in the plural form which are associated with the Class 1. and Class 2. noun classes.

li-wulu - *the men, people*

li-yumbuwarra - *the young people*

*Note: The semi-moiety terms can also be used with the noun Classes 3-7, as well as with Class 13-16 nouns, this is particularly in relation to the spiritual ritual and land based matter in Yanyuwa life. i.e

ma-Rrumburriya - *That food which is a Dreaming for the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.*

The nouns which comprise the classes 3-7 are feminine, masculine, food, aboreal and abstract respectively. These class names have been applied according to the typical or majority subject area within each class. It should be noted that there is a semantic and gramatical relationship between the feminine-masculine noun classes and that of the male-female noun classes, However the contrastive use of prefixing on the male and masculine noun classes by the women and a percieved cultural differentiation, as well as for simplicity in describing nouns, the four classes relating to sex have been separeated.

Class 3. (Feminine)

As with the Female Class 1 nouns, the nouns in this class are prefixed with 'rra-' or with the alternative 'a-'. In this class there are a few exceptions, where it would appear that only the 'a-' form of the prefix is acceptable. The nouns included in this class are very comprehensive and include both animate and inanimate objects. The animate nouns include various animals, for whom sex is distinguished, some reptiles, insects, fish and two spirit beings. The inanimate nouns include plants, trees, natural phenomena and manufactured objects. It should be noted that for certain species of animals, reptiles and birds there is no corresponding masculine term to be found amongst the Class 4 nouns. The sex of certain animate and inanimate objects is determined by the activities of the Dreaming era and other aspects of the total Yanyuwa cosmology.

Female Member of Specific Species .

rra-banthamu -old cow Dugong
rra-birdirna - female Dingo
rra-jangkujangu - female Agile Wallaby
rra-wunamurdu - female Northern brushtail Possum
a-rnagantha*- female Emu.
*Note:'rra-" not acceptable.

Reptiles:

rra-kaji - Freshwater Crocodile
rra-wayurr - BlueTongued Lizard
rra-kululu - Golden Tree Snake
rra-rikarika - Yellow Bellied Sea Snake
rra-yukuwal - "Stinking Turtle"

Birds:

rra-karnkarnka - White Chested Sea Eagle
rra-kilyarrkilyarr - Wedge Tailed Eagle
rra-barral - White Cockatoo
rra-kijirrikijirri - Willy Wag Tail
rra-rndarra - female Brolga

Fish:

rra-kuridi - Groper
rra-marrinda - Black bream
rra-ranuka - Moonfish
rra-wandimutha - Blue Catfish

Insects:

rra-malamala - Centipede
rra-wutha - Louse
rra-miyimiyi - Bush Fly
rra-wurrkany - long bodied Mosquito

Trees/Plants/Grass

rra-yandinya - Silky Oil Grass,"Vix Grass".
rra-kalwakalwa - White edible berry
rra-waynkywaynku - Coastal Whistling Tree
rra-rdangkarlrdangkarl - white lily with onion-like bulb

Spirit Beings:

rra-kurrinya - female spirit
rra-marlangkarna - white spirit resembling a fishing net.

Manufactured Articles:

rra-muwarda - dugout canoe
rra-rimi - paddle/oar

rra-birndawarra - *string bag*

Natural Phenomena

rra-kamba - *sun*

rra-rumu - *waves*

rra-wuna - *fog/mist, on the mainland*

rra-mardu - *cold season wind*

Associated With Rituals.

rra-walanyba - *women's ritual dance*

rra-yawulhu - *women's secret rituals*

Other:

rra-wajkana - *ground beehive, "sugar bag"*

rra-birnniyi - *beeswax.*

Class 4. (Masculine)

The masculine class nouns are not marked by any prefix; this class includes the widest variety of categories and the greatest number of items within these categories.

The masculine noun class includes all generic terms, the largest percentage of natural phenomena, male creatures of species for which sex is distinguished and all remaining animals, reptiles, birds, insects fish and spirit beings. There are two exceptions to this, a sea turtle and a jelly fish species which are included in Class 5 and Class 6 respectively.

Generic Terms:

wunala - *terrestrial mammals*

julaki - *birds, flying fox*

ariku - *fish*

adumu-*sharks and stingray*

nyinga - *crabs*

lhuwa - *reptiles*

walya - *dugong/sea-turtle*

wurnda - *tree/wood*

wujurl - *grass*

ngabaya - *spirits*

Natural Phenomena:

Ground related:

awara-*earth, ground country*

yurdu -*dust*

wararr- *mud*

janyka - *rock, stone*

Water related:

wabuda- *freshwater, rain.*

alhibi - *saltwater*
nankawa - *lagoon*
jilili - *spring*
wayuru - *water from a well*

Sky related:

ararr - *sky*
ngawu - *cloud*
ngakarla - *moon*
marralhawa - *stars*

Times, Seasons, Winds:

wankala - *olden times*
yijan - *Dreaming era*
wundururr - *night time*
lhabayi - *wet season*
lhambiji - *storm wind*
kurrumbirribirri - *dry season dust storm*
langkulanguwarra - *hot dry wind*
ngilungilu - *gentle breeze across the islands*

Fire:

buyuka - *fire, firwood*
wurngarr - *smoke*
alban - *ashes*

Male Member of a Specific Species:

mulirli - *male Agile Wallaby*
bardakalina - *male Plains Kangaroo*
murdari - *male bandicoot*
balakuya - *male Northern Brushtail Possum*
warrikuliyangu - *male Green Turtle*
jiyamirama - *male Dugong*
yula - *male Giant Mud Crab*

Animals for which Sex is not Distinguished:

warnkirma - *Sugar Glider Possum*
namurr - *Water Rat*
dinybu - *joey of wallaby or kangaroo*
marrirnkinya - *Red Flying Fox*

Reptiles:

mardumbarra - *Salt Water Crocodile*
murndangu - *Long Necked Turtle*
karrimala - *Taipan Snake*
kurun - *Black Whip Snake*
jarrkarrarla - *Mangrove Goanna*
wunbi - *Frill Necked Lizard*

Birds:

malarrkarrka - *Peregrine Falcon*
wurrulibinka - *Jabiru*
yilyilinja - *Green Pygmy Goose*
jujuju - *Osprey*
kurdarrku - *male Brolga*

Fish:

wulwu - *Stonefish*
jurlbi - *Riflefish*
thurruyuthu - *Sea Mullet*
wujbu - *Emporer sp.*
ngarraburna - *Parrotfish*
ngulumiri - *Barramundi*

Insects:

jaruma - *Locust*
judayi - *Tick*
kirdil - *Sandfly*
murndu - *small bodied Mosquito*

Spirit Beings:

namurlanjanyngku - *Spirit beings on Vanderlin Island*
jambajambanyi - *spirits which inhabit the ground*
ardirri - *spirit child*

Grasses and Plants:

wirndawirnda - *River Cane Grass*
wankiwanki - *Spinifex sp.*
wurrumurriya - *Saltwort*

Trees:

lamurra - *Ironwood*
linybun - *Marble Tree*
barlbaji - *Beefwood*
mujbaji - *Cabbage Palm*

Foods:

wularla - *Bush Banana*
wanjiya - *Bush Potato*

Manufactured Articles:

barrku - *duelling club/fighting stick*
wujula - *spear thrower type*
wurrkalu - *men's pubic apron*
jangani - *shovel-nosed spear*
mawarl - *float which is attached to harpoon rope*
mirrimirri - *large stone axe*
wanika - *fishing net*

Associated with Rituals:

larla- *hollow log coffin*
jarraji - *wooden pole with feather plume*
wuthari - *hair string belt*
yirriny- *shredded feathers used for body/object decoration*
jurlujurlu - *feather plumes attached to a cord*

Language:

wuka - *words, story, language*
Yanyuwa - *Yanyuwa words or language*
Arrwa - *Garrawa words or language*
Marra - *Mara words or language*

Body Secretions:

ngangkarr - *snot, flem, sputum*
yilirri - *blood*
wadawada - *urine*
kaka - *faeces*
nganybarna - *puss*
yurra - *semen*

Class 5. (Food)

This class is the food class marked by the prefix 'ma-'. This class represents the non-meat foods with three rare exceptions.

Articles made from certain plants and trees in this class are

included in this group. Three other unusual groupings are the words for boil, stone knife/spear head and the body part stem penis which agrees with the food class prefix.

Food(non-meat)

ma-ngarra- *food (generic)*

ma-rnayi - *lily corms*

ma-kurdiridi- *pandanus palm nuts*

ma-ngakuya - *cycad palm nuts*

ma-murala - *wild cucumber*

ma-yula - *water lily stem*

Food (meat)

ma-marrin - *term given to sea-turtle captured while green plum species are ripe.*

ma-mulka - *sea-turtle stomach**

ma-karrijalu - *sea turtle intestine **

*Note: These last two items are probably included in this noun class because of the amount of sea-grass(*ma-lhanngu*) they contain when being butchered.

Manufactured Articles:

ma-alakala - *burial platform*

ma-yiji - *upper stick used in making fire*

ma-wundubundu - *shield*

ma-ngarduku - *harpoon rope*

ma-rilkarra - *plaited cane armbands*

ma-wurrngku - *fishing line*

ma-manka - *muti-stringed belt worn by sub-incised men*

Trees:

ma-murndararra - *Kurrajong Tree*

ma-warnjarrngu - *White Mangrove Tree*

ma-warlan - *River Coolibah Tree*

ma-arnbaka - *Cycad Palm*

ma-wunjurrwunjurr - *Billy Goat Plum*

Other:

ma-wundirri - *boil*

ma-wudawuda - *stone knife/spear head*

ma-rakuku- *penis*

Class 6. (Aboreal)

This class is the aboreal class marked by the prefix 'na-'. This class included shelters, camps, bark and articles made from bark and grass species, some natural phenomena, the words for breast,

milk and Box Jellyfish.

Shelters and Camps:

- na-alanji - camp (generic)
- na-lungundu - shelter made of bark
- na-ngandu - bough shade
- na-wadara - wind break

Bark and Bark Articles:

- na-lhanu - paperbark
- na-wamara - sheets of messmate bark
- na-kulkarra - small bark dish
- na-wulka - bark canoe (generic)
- na-rdimila - large bark dish made from messmate bark.

Grasses:

- na-lharralharra - type of grass which irritates the skin
- na-muwulmuwul - seed from spear grass
- na-wiyi - Kangaroo Grass
- na-rdirrmu - grass species.
- na-julangal - sea grass

Trees:

- na-warrka - paperbark tree sp.
- na-karnanyi - Lancewood
- na-wubulu - coastal hardwood

Other Manufactured Articles:

- na-wabija - digging stick
- na-ridiridi - harpoon
- na-ayi - forked stick for carrying fish
- na-ngarnbirr - fishtrap
- na-malbi - harpoon point
- na-mararri - head band made from a number of strings

Natural Phenomena:

- na-wulangi - river
- na-rlangan - light
- na-ajinja - cave
- na-lawarr - hole
- *na-wungkalu - flying fox camp
- *na-lirriji - goanna hole

*Note: The last two items are closely associated with the concept of a camp/a living place.

Others:

na-wunhan - *breast/milk*

na-wunjurrwunjurr - *small developing breasts*

na-wuthirri/na-walkurrarra - *Box Jellyfish.*

Class 7. (Abstract)

This class is the abstract class marked by the prefix 'narnu-'. This class includes the least number of items and it includes words relating to places of significance, natural phenomena and nouns relating to abstract qualities, many of these nouns are derived from adjectives and other nouns.

Significant Places:

narnu-nyirka - *ceremony/dance ground (generic)*

narnu-wurrama - *duelling /fighting ground*

narnu-lama - *Wambuyungu ceremony ground*

Natural Phenomena:

narnu-ruluruluwanka - *samhire heath country*

narnu-rawu - *exposed reef at low tide*

narnu-maya - *mainland*

narnu-wuthan - *intertidal zone*

narnu-ngawurruwurru - *deep dark sea, dark shadows over the sea*

narnu-mawurr - *sunset when long shafts of light appear to shine from the sky.*

Abstract Items:

narnu-nyiri - *power/sorcery songs*

narn-yuwa - *the Law*

Derived:

narnu-kurdukurdu - *sacredness, a sacred place*

narnu-wardi - *badness*

narnu-yabi - *goodness*

narnu-yakayaka - *madness*

narnu-Munanga - *English*

Class 8 (Body Part Nouns)

The body part nouns which comprise Class 8 are all marked by possessive person-marker prefixes (see Table 2.a & b) which agree with the possessor in person number and class.

These nouns primarily include body parts of animate beings, but inanimate subjects may also be a possessor. It has to be stressed that in Yanyuwa body parts must be possessed, there is only one

exception when a body part noun exists without a possessive marker prefix, and this is the word wulaya-(head), which is used when mention is made of animal heads detached from the body during butchering.

Body Parts:

ngarna-wada - *my hair*

nda-ngurru - *your (singular) nose*

nanda-maliji - *her hand*

(w) niwa-marnda - *his foot*

(m) na-marnda - *his/its foot*

ngali-nganthal - *our (dual,inclusive) tongues*

ngatharra-burru - *our (dual,exclusive) knees.*

ngambala-mi - *our (plural,inclusive) eyes*

nganu-rarrama - *our (plural, exclusive) thighs*

nimbala-wurdu - *your (dual) stomachs*

nawula-wulaya - *their (dual) heads*

nalu-wirrba - *their (plural) lower legs.*

Note: in the women's speech the prefix 'niwa'-(his) has the variant 'niya-', which precedes 'w-' initial stems and also the noun stems 'manka'-(body) and 'mabuluma'-(navel/umbilicus), 'niwa-' occurs with the remaining stems.

Other Items Possessed by Personal Subject.

nda-wini - *your (singular) name*

nda-wunyingu - *your (singular) "bush/tribal name", name from country.*

nda-ngalki - *your (singular) semi-moiety "skin" group.*

The following examples illustrate items possessed by non-personal subjects. In these examples the masculine class is influenced by the men's and women's speech; women use 'ni-' and men use 'na-'.

(w) ni-yirra (m) na-yirra - *its skin*

(w) ni-lirrbi (m) na-lirrbi - *its scales,of a fish*

(w) ni-warndyi (m) na-warndyi - *its flesh/meat*

(w) ni-wuyu (m) na-wuyu - *its track*

(w) ni-rayi (m) na-rayi - *its noise*

(w) ni-wimbi (m) na-wimbi - *its bee, of the masculine hive*

(dulbarri)

The following examples have no men/women speech differences.

nu-wulaya - *its*(food prefix) head/fruit of tree/ foreskin of penis

nanda-wimbi - *her* bee, of the feminine hive (a-wajkana)

nanda-rayal - *sea* spray (literally her sputum or spit, of the feminine waves)

nanda-minjarrarra* - *sunset*

nanda-miyarl* - *sunrise*

*both are possessed by the feminine sun (a-kamba)

Table 2.a

Possessive Prefixes and Suffixes for Yanyuwa Nouns(belonging to Classes 8,10,11,12) *Note: not Class 9 Kinship Nouns.

	Class 8 Body Part Nouns	Class 10 Formal Prefix
Kinship		
Prefix		
our (plural,inclusive)	ngambala-	ngambalanga-
our (plural,exclusive)	nganu-	nganunga-
our (dual,inclusive)	ngali-	ngalinga-
our (dual,exclusive)	ngatharra-	ngatharranga

mine	ngarna-	ngatha-/ja-
your (plural)	nirru-	yirrunga-
your (dual)	nimbala-	yimbalanga-
your (singular)	nda-	yinku-

their (plural)	nalu-	alunga
their (dual)	nawula-	wulanga-
female	nanda -	anku-
his	(w) niwa-/niya	yiku
	(m) na-	yiku-

feminine	nanda -	anku-
masculine	(w) ni-	(w) ayu-
	(m) na-	(m) yiku-
food	nu-	
abstract	narnu-	

Table 2.b.

Class11.

Class 12.

	Formal Kinship Prefix	Formal Kinship, Suffix
our (plural inclusive)	kambala-	-ngambalalu
our (plural exclusive)	kanu-	-nganuwalu
our (dual inclusive)	kali-	-ngalilalu
our (dual exclusive)	katharra-	-ngatharralu

mine	karna-	-ngathangkalu
your (plural)	kirru-	-yirruwalu
your (dual)	kimbala-	-yimbalalu
your (singular)	ka-	-yindalu

their (plural)	kalu-	-aluwalu
their (dual)	kawula-	-wulalu
female	kanda-	-andalu
his	kilu-	-yilalu

Kinship Nouns:

The noun classes from 9-13 consist of kinship terms, which vary in their form of prefixation, suffixation or in the case of class 9 there is no affixation at all.

Class 9 consists of the most simple and familiar form of kinship term, and consist of those used regularly in everyday situations by the Yanyuwa.

The Classes 10-12 are more formal terms and are referential terms used when discussing one's relatives and matters relating to kinship.

Class 13 relates to terms which describe various group relationships and are usually used during more formal discussions concerning peoples relationships to each other.

Class 9. (Familiar Kinship Terms)

These kinship terms are used when addressing relatives in contact, face-to-face situations, they are also used in casual conversation with others to refer to these relatives.

As with other aspects of the Yanyuwa language there is some variation between men and women speakers.

When these terms are being used as referential terms, by far the most common demonstrative pronouns used with them are;

nya-ngatha - *the male one who is mine*
rra-ngatha - *the female one who is mine*
li-ngatha - *those ones who are mine.*

Kinship term examples:

kujaka - *mother*
(w) kulhakulha - *child*
(m) kajakaja - *child*
kajaja - *father*
kardirdi - *mother's brother*
(w) kathakatha - *brother's child*
*(m) ardiyardi - *sister's child*
kukurdi - *mother's mother*
kuku - *mother's mother's brother*
*wukuku - *daughter's child*
marruwarra/munyumunyu/kuyukuyu - *mother's brother's
child/father's
sister's child*
(m) rnabirnabi/murumurru - *brother-in-law*
*mimi - *mother's father*
(m) daughter's son
*murimuri - *father's father*
(m) son's child
wunhaka - *younger sibling*
baba - *sibling of approximate same age*
*ngabuji - *father's mother*
(w) son'schild

Those kinship terms marked with an (*) asterisk also occur in Class 10 kinship terms: certain stems in Class 9 are used reciprocally by both people in certain relationships, but when the same terms occur in Class 10 they are used by the junior relative only.

Formal Kinship Nouns.

Classes 10-12 are formal kinship nouns which are marked strongly with possession. It should be noted that Class 12 consists of a single stem 'kayibantha-' which men use for mother-in-law and women use for son-in-law. It comprises a single class because it is affixed in such a radically different way, and highlights the social dimensions of this relationship in that it is one of extreme avoidance. The suffixes used on this stem are similar to free pronouns.e.g:

yindalu - *to you*
andalu- *to her*
ngathangkalu - *to me*

rra-kayibanthayindalu -your mother-in-law
nya-kayibanthaandalu - her son-in-law
rra-kayibanthangathangkalu - my - mother-in-law .

Class 10 kinship nouns consist of the most comprehensive list of stems which are used in formal reference to relatives. Three groups of prefixes are used with these stems. The first and third group indicate the number and by inclusion of the male marker 'nya-' or female marker 'rra-' they also indicate the sex of the relative concerned.

The second group of prefixes indicate possession and at the most basic level are identical to free possessive pronouns. It should be noted stem 'wangu-' = (spouse) occurs with restricted suffixation which would appear to indicate the closeness of the relationship.i.e

(w) nyangathanya-wangu - my husband
(m) angatharra-wangu - my wife
yikurra-wangu - his wife
nyanku-wangu - her husband

The masculine possessive 'ayu-'(for it) is used by women speakers and occurs only with the single term 'nganji-' which when marked with a possessive prefix means 'a relative' or 'fellow kinsperson'. The male personal prefix 'nya-' is used to mark the masculine stem.i.e

nyayu-nganji - its fellow kin. In the above instance two types of plants

growing in the same area were described as being relatives to each other

by virtue of sharing the same area of ground. In the speech of men the above would be 'nyiki-nganji-'(its/his fellow kin).

Note: when the stem 'nganji' is used without possessive marking prefixes the word means 'stranger' or 'enemy'.

In the following list of kinship stems there are a number which can occur without prefixes and these are marked with an asterix(*) and they can then be used as Class 9 familiar kinship stems.

Prefixing Formal Kinship Terms:

Note: a hyphen (-) indicates position of the affix (es).

(w) -abangu - brother's child
-ardu - son/daughter
-ardungantha - father-in-law
-anyira - younger sibling
* barratha-/wibi- mother

- *wunyatha-/biyi- - *father*
- miyanki -(w) *sister's husband*
(m) *younger brother's wife*
- nganji - *relative/kinsperson*
- ngayingu - *cousin*
- ruthu - *mother's eldest brother*
- yalanji - (w) *eldest sister's husband*
(m) *eldest brother's wife*
- yumarra - *companion/mate*

The following group alone takes the variant prefix 'ja-' = (my) but it can also be used to indicate seniority, not just in terms of age, it can also be knowledge, power. The prefix is also identical in form to the demonstrative pronoun 'this'.

- *-ardiyardi - *mother's brother/mother's eldest sister*
- akaka - *mother's younger brother*
- *-baba - *elder sibling*
- *-mimi - *mother's father*
- *-murimuri - *father's father*
- *-rnarna - *father's sister/father's elder brother*
- *-ngabuji - *father's mother/father's mother's brother.*

The stem 'wangu' is listed alone because of the reasons given above.

Class 11. (Formal Kinship)

The kinship terms in this group are used by certain senior relatives. In the reciprocal kinterm calling which is involved with certain terms, the two related people use identical or related forms to each other in familiar speech, but the younger relative retains the familiar stem in Class 10 if speaking formally about an older relative, whilst the senior relatives uses the desired term from the Class 11 nouns.

The prefix 'ka' = (your, singular) is used only with this set of noun stems. Whenever this prefix is used the stem form alters. In the list of kinship nouns below the form of the word used with 'ka' is listed in brackets following the form used with the other prefixes.

- ardima (-ardimanhu) -(w) *younger sister's child, used by eldest sister*
only.
(m) *sister's child*
- mangkayi (-mangkanhu) -(w) *son's child*
- marrini (-marrinimanhu) (w) *brother's daughter's child*
(m) *daughters child*

-rnarnama (-rnarnamanhu) -(m) *younger siblings child*
-wuthayi (-wuthayimanhu) -(w) *daughter's child.*

Class 12. (Formal Kinship)

As has been mentioned above Class 12 kinship nouns consists of the single stem '-kayibantha', which is marked in a radically different way than other kinship nouns, by the use of pronominal suffixes and prefixed by either the male marker 'nya-' or the female marker 'rra-' depending on the sex of the speaker. For details see above.

Class 13. (Group Kinship Nouns)

The kinship terms contained in Class 13 are all expressed in plural terms. The stems may occur without any prefix or they can be prefixed with 'rri-*' which indicates that two people are related in a particular way, or the 'li-' plural marking prefix may be used to indicate a large number of people are related in a particular way. The use of the 'li-' plural marking prefix causes the noun to be partially duplicated. In the examples given below the partially duplicated stem is shown in brackets after the more regular occurrence of the term.

*Note: do not confuse 'rri-' with the feminine/female marker 'rra-'

majkarra - *husband and wife.*

(li-majkalmajkarra- *husbands and wives*)

nginykarra - *two siblings*

(li-nginykalnginykarra - *a group of siblings*)

ayarra - *mother and child of a similar age*

(li-alayarra - *mothers and children who are of a similar age*)

bilarra - *father and child*

(li-bilbilarra - *fathers and their children*)

ardikarra - *man with his sister's child*

(li-alardikarra - *men with their sister's children*)

babakurla - *two elder siblings*

(li-babakurla- *many elder siblings*)

female speakers not to use the female and male markers, but in more formal situations they are used, it also quite often depends on the speakers involved.

Class 15.(Ceremony Names)

This class consists of ceremony names. These are the terms used to name ceremonies they may have many other terms which are used to name and describe the actions which make up the whole ceremony. In general the names of ceremonies are used respectfully with some of the more powerful and dangerous ceremonies being mentioned in a hushed voice. These ceremonies have been marked with an asterix(*). There is a sense in which ceremonies are seen to be partially animate and to mention the name of a ceremony is to briefly touch on the powers which are attributed to them. The Yanyuwa names of ceremonies are both feminine and masculine and thus usually correlates, in a general way, to the Dreaming Ancestor which established the ceremony.

Ceremony Names.

rra-Kunabibi*, rra-Milkathatha*, rra-Marndiwa, rra-Lhundurrwarla*,
Bambarruku*, Kulyukulyu, Kundawira*, Kunumbu*,
Ngayakan*,Wambuyungu*, Wulubuwa*, Yalkawarru, Yilayi*.

Note: It should be noted that Jean Kirton (1971) includes ceremony names as a subclass within Class 14 type nouns. I have created the separate Class 15 because of the apparent way the Yanyuwa people treat ceremony names, and the different ways people respond to them. It should also be noted that as with personal names ceremony names are often used with a kinship term when an individual is referring to them, however, there are only four kinship stem which are used. They are as follows.

ja-wukuku - *My senior mother's mother*
ja-ngabuji - *My senior father's mother*
ja-murimuri -*My senior father's father*
ja-yakurra -*My Dreaming mother**

*This term is a special term which is only used in relation to the Dreamings and country of one's mother, in Yanyuwa society it is a very important relationship and charged with emotion, it is probably for this reason that it is marked differently.

Below are two examples using kinship stems with ceremony names.

Kulyukulyu nya-ngatha ja-murimuri -*The Kulyukulyu ceremony is my senior father's father.*

If the ceremony that is being discussed is feminine, the feminine prefix 'rra-/a-' is added i.e.

rra-Kunabibi rra-jangabuji - *The rra-Kunabibi ceremony is my senior father's mother.*

Class 16. (Place Names)

This class includes the names Yanyuwa people give to their country. Within the area of land which the Yanyuwa perceive to be theirs there are over 800 names. There is no restriction on using place names, excepting on the death of an individual when the names associated with that person country will not be used for a period of time.

Yanyuwa place names are not prefixed although they can take certain grammatical suffixes, usually to indicate place and direction (Ergative-Allative and Ablative) and rarely they can take Dative suffixes. As with ceremony names place names can also be used with kinship terms.

i.e. Wulibirra ja-murimuri awara - *Wulibirra is the country for my senior father's father.*

Most place names cannot be broken down into meaningful parts, though there is a limited number which can be. The place names given below are grouped accordingly.

a) Place names having no apparent meaning.

Manankurra, Burrulula, Mawarndarlbarndarl, Marrinybul, Jarrka, Wubunjawa, Mamadthamburru, Wulkuwulku.

b) Place names having meaning.

Linjiwakukula - linji - wakuku - la
plural:ablative - Dingo - ablative
= The place of many dingoes.

Wathangka - watha - ngka
chick ablative
=The place of (jabiru) chicks

Kandanbarrawujbi - kanda - nba - rra - wujbi
she - fell - feminine - eggs
= Her eggs fell down(of the Wite Chested Sea Eagle)

Munungka - munu - ngka
 elbow ablative

=With the elbow(of the Jabiru Dreaming)

Limurrangka - li - murra - ngka
 plural freshwater crabs ablative

=The place of freshwater crabs.

Avoidance Language Noun Stems:

Within the Yanyuwa language there is a complex avoidance dialect. The Yanyuwa describe this dialect as being sacred, that is, it is a part of the Law because it is involved with rules which govern they way certain kin realtions in Yanyuwa society must relate to each other. It is commonly called a "respectable language" whereby people using the avoidance dialect show respect to each others kin relationships. This dialect is used between brother and sister, father-in-laws and son-in-law, male and female cousins and on very rare occassions between mother-in-law and son-in-law.

The avoidance dialect is also used as a form of mourning speech.i.e. On the death of their father, children communicate with their mother's brothers using the avoidance dialect, the mother's brother also uses this dialect to address his nieces and nephews. This system of communication lasts for approximately a year or until the first delayed funeral rites are held for the deceased man. After the rituals the uncle wil again speak to his nieces and nephews using "normal Yanyuwa". The Yanyuwa themselves say this happens because the children's mother's brother stood in a brother-in-law relationship to their father. By using the avoidance dialect with his nieces and nephews their mother's brother is showing respect for his brother-in-law, their father.

There are numerous avoidance stems which cover all aspects of the yanyuwa language, and in terms of the nouns they cover all classes except for Classes 9, 13, 14, 15 and 16.

The following lists deal with the noun classes 1-8. The avoidance form is given first followed by the normal term.It should be noted that at times the avoidance dialect is somewhat more general than in everyday speecy, whereby one stem in the avoidance dialect can be used to cover a number of items which have different words in "normal Yanyuwa".

Class 1.(Feminine)

Avoidance
rra-kuyaji

Normal
rra-ardu

girl.

~~girl/girl~~

rra-yibawunyarra

rra-nhanawaya

- woman

rra-mayarda

rra-bardibardi

- old

woman

Class 2. (Male)

Avoidance

(w) nya-mayarda

nya-malbu

- old man

(m) mayarda

malbu

- old man

(w) nya-kuyaji

nya-bardarda/nya-ardu

- baby

boy/boy

(m) kuyaji

bardarda/ ardu

- baby boy/

boy

(w) nya-marrurul

nya-rduwarra

- circumcised

man

(m) marrurul

rduwarra

- circumcised

man

(w) nya-ngamimi

nya-kabuji

-blind/poor

sighted man

(m) ngamimi

kabuji

- blind/poor

sighted man

Class 3. (Female)

Avoidance

rra-yaba

rra-kamba

- sun

rra-ngalibaku

rra-wayurr

- blue tongue

lizard

rra-libaliba

rra-muwarda

- dugout canoe

rra-yalwa

rra-yabala

- road/track

rra-jarlawa

rra-wangka

- crow

Class 4. (Masculine)

Avoidance

wumayangka

buyuka

- fire

lhabangarr

awara

- ground

wururru

ariku

- fish

ngurnungurnu

yilirri

- blood

wawurlmara

mardumbarra

- salt water

crocodile

bulurrulurru

janyka

- stone/ rock

Class 5. (Food)

Avoidance

ma-wungkarr /ma-wulyarri
meat)

ma-ngarra

- food (non-

ma-wilwirrinja

ma-wukarra

- pandanus

palm

ma-buninya

ma-bunkurri

- yellow plum

ma-burnili

ma-rnayi

- water lily

Class 6. (Aboreal)

Avoidance

na-wuyaji
na-balakurr
na-wulungkayangu
na-mukuku

Normal

na-lhanu - *paperbark*
na-alanji - *camp*
na-wabija - *digging stick*
na-wunhan - *breast/milk*

Class 7. (Abstract)

Avoidance

narnu-wunguwarra
narnu-marany
narnu-balarrangka
the ground
narnu-lakurr
of holes.

Normal

narnu-yabi - *goodness*
narnu-wardi - *badness*
narnu-warrangin - *burrow in*
narnu-barndarr - *ground full*

Class 8. (Body Parts)

Avoidance

ngarna-mayamaya
nda-yidiyidi
ngarna-kuyala
nalu-ngungurni
nanda-kabarra
nanda-ngawukuku
stomach
(m)na-marlakunja
arm

Normal

ngarna-marnda - *my foot*
nda-wulaya - *your head*
ngarna-maliji - *my hand*
nalu-ngurru - *their noses*
nanda-mi - *her eyes*
nanda-wurdu - *her*
na-wi~~na~~marlakunja - *his/its*

Kinship Nouns.

The kinship nouns associated with the avoidance dialect are referential terms only which means that the occurrence of Class 9 informal kinship nouns when people are speaking the avoidance dialect is rare, though if they are used it is either because there is no alternative form or the speaker is not using the alternative avoidance form, this is often the case between close siblings.

The bulk of the kinship stems are formal kinship terms, these terms however reflect a three way inter-relationship involving the speaker, hearer and a third person who is the subject of the kinship stem being used.

Examples of Avoidance Kinship Stems.

nyankunya-wilhaninya - *her elder brother, my uncle, when speaking about one's mother's eldest brother.*

nyawulanganya-rnarnanthamu - *their(dual) father , my uncle,*
when speaking about
one's female cousins
father.

rrikurra-mandiya - *his mother, my uncle's mother, when*
speaking about
one's maternal grandmother

rrankurra-ardiyangantha- *her mother, my aunt, when speaking*
about one's
female cousin's mother.

There are a group of avoidance kinship stems which take the unusual prefix 'wa-' which would appear to convey the meaning of 'your-'(singular)

wa-mimayku - *your elder brother, my uncle, when speaking to*
*one's mother**

wa-wilhaninya- *your younger brother, my uncle when one*
speaking to one's
*mother**

*Note: In past times it was not unusual for men to speak to their mothers using avoidance dialect, this was especially so after second initiation. The above terms are also used if the speaker is also in the presence of his female cousin.

wa-rnarnanya - *your father, my uncle, when speaking to a*
female cousin

wa-rnangkirri - *your father, my brother-in-law when speaking to*
one's
nieces and nephews.

There is a small group of kin terms that use the 'nda-'=(your singular) prefix. This prefix usually only occurs with Class * body part nouns

nda-wikiwirri - *your mother, my sister, when speaking to ones*
nieces and
nephews.

nda-mangkayku- *your sister, my mother when speaking*
to one's mother's brothers.

~~mother's~~

~~brothers.~~

nda-ardiya - *your mother, my father's sister when speaking to female*

cousins.

The following class uses 'rra-' for the female class, which is used by both men and women and 'nya-' by women speakers and the unusual use of 'ji-' is used by women on male class 4 masculine nouns.

rra-ngawinya - *my sister, your cousin, when talking to female cousins.*

(m) ji-ngawinya - *my sister, your female cousin when talking to a male*

cousin.

rra-ngkuwirri - *your daughter's child, my wife when speaking to female*

cousins.

rra-mangkayiwirri - *your child, my daughter's child when speaking to*

son-in-law

rra-wurrbu - *my sister, your daughters child, when speaking to maternal*

grandson

(w) nya-wurrbu - *my brother, your daughters child, when speaking to*

maternal grandmother

(m) ji-wurrbu - *your brother, my daughters child when speaking to*

maternal granddaughter

rra-wukuku - *your mother's mother, my sister when speaking to maternal*

grandson

(w) nya-wukuku - *your mother's mother's brother, my brother when speaking to maternal grandson*

(w) nya-lhamayngku - *your mother's father, my brother when speaking to senior female cousin.*

rra-wuranybiri - *your wife, my elder sister when speaking to
brother-in -
law.*

nya-wangarinya - *your husband, my elder sister's brother, when
speaking
to elder sister-in-law*

nya-wangulu - *her father, my younger brother when speaking to
son-in-law.*

Pronouns In Yanuwa.

The following is a short discussion on Yanyuwa pronouns with a number of brief examples being given of their use within the language.

1. The most complex use of pronouns occurs in Yanyuwa verbs where they prefix both intransitive and transitive verbs. In the transitive verb form the pronouns mark both the subject and the object. A number of examples are given below.

karrilu -rama - karr - ilu - rama = *He hit her*
nom: she he hit

karrandu-rama - karr - andu - rama = *She hit her*
nom: she she hit

(w)kanyilu-rama - kany - ilu - rama = *He hit him*
nom: he he hit

(m)kilu-rama - k- ilu - rama = *He hit him*
nom: he he hit

kalilu-rama - kal - ilu - rama = *They hit him*
nom: they he hit

kalalu-rama - kal - alu - rama = *They hit them*
nom: they they hit

The intransitive verb pronominal prefixes will be shown below attached to the verb stem 'wingka'-(come,go,walk). it will be seen that the pronoun stems are easier to indentify than with the transitive verb pronominal forms.

Singular

karna-wingka - *I went*
(m)ka-wingka - *It went(masculine)*
(w)ki-wingka - *It went(masculine)*
(m)ka-wingka - *He went*
(w)kiwa-wingka - *He went*
kanda-wingka - *She went*
ku-wingka - *it went (food)*

Dual

katharra-wingka - *we two (exclusive) went*
kali-wingka - *we two (inclusive) went*
kimbala-wingka - *you two went*
kawula-wingka - *those two went*

Plural

kanu-wingka - *we (exclusive) went*
kambala-wingka - *we (inclsuive) went*
kirru-wingka - *you (plural) went*
kalu-wingka - *they (plura) went*

In their free forms the pronouns bear a similarity in form between the intransitive verb pronoun prefix. Generally they differ from the free pronouns only by the addition of a 'k' before any initial vowel or by the replacement of the initial consonant by 'k', though 'yinda'-(you,singular) does not follow this rule.

Free Pronouns

Singular

ngarna - *I, me*
yinda - *you (singular)*
yiwa - *him (male)*
(m)yiwa - *it (masculine)*
(w)alhi - *it (masculine)*
anda - *she*

Dual

ngatharra - *we two (exclusive)*
ngali - *we two (inclusive)*
yimbala - *you two*
wula - *those two*

Plural

nganu - *we (plural exclusive)*
ngambala - *we (plural inclusive)*
yirru - *you (plural)*
alu - *them (plural)*

The most common occurrence of the free pronouns is as a subject of a comment type phrase in which there is usually no verb or where the subject or the object has already been used in a transitive verb form and the free pronoun is used as emphasis.

Examples:

1. kanda-arri bawuji ngambala kambala-wingkala - *She said, "Alright all of us, we will all go."*
2. katharra-wingka waykaliya ngatharra barra - *The two of us went downstream, just the two of us.*
3. yirru nganthiwuthu kirru-wingkala? - *All of you, where will you all go?*
4. yinda kujaka kinya-yabimanhū? - *You mother, you made it?*
5. yiwa barra kiwa-wani yiwalumba - *He now, he returned, he was alone.*
6. kalu-lhuwarri aluwa linji-malbumalbungka - *They departed with them, with the old men.*
7. yimbala karna-yukumala marnaji - *You two, I will wait here*

One of the above examples includes the use of the suffix '-lumba'- which takes the meaning of, '*alone*', '*by....self*'. It occurs most regularly on pronouns.* Further examples are shown below.

1. (m) ja-wingkayi yiwalumba - *He is going by himself*
 (w) jiwa-wingjayi yiwalumba - *He is going by himself*
2. janda-alarrinji andalumba - *She is standing by herself*
3. ngarnalumba karna-wajanga - *I alone paddled (the canoe)*
4. nganulumba kanu-yibarra ankaya - *By ourselves we placed it upwards.*

*Note: The suffix '-lumba' can also occur on one form of proper noun, and they are the names of the semi-moieties in Yanyuwa society. (see section of Nouns) In this instance the normal suffix '-iya' is removed and '-lumba' is attached to give the meaning that the object under discussion belongs only to that particular semi-moiety. e.g.

na-Wuyalumba awara - *it is Wuyaliya country alone.*

This is the only other known use of this suffix, away from its more common use on pronouns. Some of the older Yanyuwa people class the above usage as being archaic.

The Dative form of the pronoun.

Singular

ngarna -> **ngatha** - *for me*
 yinda -> **yinku** - *for you (singular)*
 anda -> **anku** - *for her*
 yiwa -> **yiku** - *for him*
 (m) yiwa -> **yiku** - *for it*
 (w) alhi -> **ayu** - *for it*

Dual

ngatharra -> **ngatharranga** - *for we two (exclusive)*
 ngali -> **ngalinga** - *for we two (inclusive)*
 yimbala -> **yimbalanga** - *for you two*
 wula -> **wulanga** - *for these two*

Plural

nganu -> **nganunga** - *for us (exclusive)*
 ngambala -> **ngambalanga** - *for us (inclusive)*
 yirru -> **yirrunnga** - *for you (plural)*
 alu -> **alunga** - *for them (plural)*

Examples

1. kanda-wuba ma-ngarra ngatha - *she cooked food for me*
2. kanda-wajba ngatharranga - *she called out for us two (exclusive)*
3. kalu-wukanyi ngalinga - *they spoke to the two of us (inclusive)*

4. marnawu ma-mani yimbalanga - *here is some money for the two of you*
5. jinangu barruwa yirrunga - *this ritual design is for you all*
6. ngambalanga jumbala - *clothes for all of us (inclusive)*
7. nganunga awara jina - *this is our (exclusive) country*
8. kalu-rarri alunga - *they cried for them (plural)*

The Ablative form of the pronoun.

Singular

- ngarna -> **ngathangka** - *with/at/by me*
 yinda -> **yindaa** - *with/at/by you (singular)*
 anda -> **andaa** - *with/at/by her*
 yiwa -> **yilaa** - *with/at/by him*
 (m)yiwa -> **yilaa** - *with/at/by it*
 (w)alhi -> **alhinja** - *with/at/by it*

Dual

- ngatharra -> **ngatharraa** - *with/at/by we two (exclusive)*
 ngali -> **ngalila** - *with/at/by we two (inclusive)*
 yimbala -> **yimbalaa** - *with/at/by you two*
 wula -> **wulaa** - *with/at/by these two*

Plural

- nganu -> **nganuwa** - *with/at/by us (exclusive)*
 ngambala -> **ngambalaa** - *with/at/by us (inclusive)*
 yirru -> **yirruwa** - *with/at/by you (plural)*
 alu -> **aluwa** - *with/at/by them (plural)*

Examples

1. kayirdi wakirli yilaa - *he carried boomerangs with him*
2. bajiwa nya-bardarda andaa - *there he is, the baby boy is with her*
3. ardu jiwini ngathangka - *the boy is with me*
4. kanda-wingka akarriya wulaa ridinja - *she went with the two of them yesterday.*
5. yamulu yinda barra buyuka yindaa? *are you alright you have fire with you?*
6. kanu-ka wundanyuka lhungku nganuwa - *we brought a live sea turtle with us.*
7. kanda-alarri alhinja ki-ngabayangka - *she stood next to it; next to the spirit.*

The Ergative-Allative form of the Pronoun

Singular

ngarna -> **ngathangkalu** - to me
yinda -> **yindalu** -to you (singular)
anda -> **andalu** - to her
yiwa -> **yilalu*** -to him
(m)yiwa -> **yilalu** -to it
(w)alhi -> **alhinju** - to it

Dual

ngatharra -> **ngatharralu** - to we two (exclusive)
ngali -> **ngalilu** - to we two(inclusive)
yimbala -> **yimbalalu** - to you two
wula -> **wulalu** - to these two

Plural

nganu -> **nganuwalu** - to us (exclusive)
ngambala ->**ngambalalu** -to us (inclusive)
yirru -> **yirruwalu** - to you (plural)
alu -> **aluwalu** -to them (plural)

*Note: There is an archaic form of this pronoun.
yiwa -> **yiwalu** -to him

Examples:

1. kalu-wingka aluwalu li-malbumalbu - *the old men they went to them*
2. janda-wingkayi yilalu ki-malbungku - *she went to him; to the old man*
3. ja-wingkayi wulalu nya-mangaji waliki - *he is going to those that that dugong.*
4. kanu-wajba kaba kawa nganuwalu - *we called out, "Come here to us".*
5. kalu-wingka alhinju ji-ngarrimilu - *they went to it; to the mangrove spirit.*
6. kanda-wingka andalu ramanthalu - *she went to her to fight.*
7. kalu-wingka ngathangkalu wukanyinjalu -*they came to me to talk*

Pronouns can also be used to suffix such stems as 'marnaji'-(here) or 'baji'-(there).

Singular

ngarna -> **marnajingarna** - *I am here*
yinda -> **marnajinda** - *you are here*
anda -> **marnajanda** - *she is here*
yiwa -> **marnajiwa**-*he is here*
(m)yiwa -> **marnajiwa** - *he is here*
(w)alhi -> **marnajalhi** - *it is here*

Dual

ngatharra ->**marnajingatharra** - *we two (exclusive) are here*

ngali -> **marnajingali** - *we two (inclusive) are here*
yimbala -> **marnajimbala** - *you two are here*
wula -> **marnajiwula** - *these two are here*

Plural

nganu -> **marnajinganu**-*we (exclusive) are here*
ngambala ->**marnajingambala** - *we (inclusive) are here*
yirru -> **marnajirru** - *we (plural) are here*
alu -> **marnajalu** - *you (plural) are here*

Some Yanyuwa Demonstrative Pronouns

Indefinite: jina -*this*
nya-mbangu -*that*

Definite: jinangu -*this one*
nya-mangaji* -*that one*

*Note: An archaic form of this demonstrative pronoun is 'nya-mbangaji'

The demonstrative pronoun 'mbangu/mangaji'-(that), and can take all noun prefixes in Classes 1-7 as well all plural marking prefixes.
e.g.

ma-mbangu - *that food*
ma-mangaji - *that specific food*

rra-mbangu - *that female one*
rra-mangaji - *that specific female one*

li-mbangu - *those people*
li-mangaji - *those specific people*

The demonstrative pronoun 'jina'-(this) has a variant form 'ja'-(this) which is used with all noun classes from 1-7 excepting the masculine (and male, for a male speaker), as well as all plural marking prefixes.

e.g.

ma-ja - *this food*
rra-ja -*this female*
li-ja - *these people*
rri-ja -*these two people*

The demonstrative pronoun 'jina'-(this) can be used in the following manner.

jina bujimala - *this rainbow serpent (masculine)*

(m) jina ardu - *this boy (male)*
(w) nya-ja nya-ardu - *this boy (male)*

Adjectives:

The stems of adjectives and numerals take the same class markers which are found in the Noun Classes 1-7. Adjectives and numerals differ from nouns in that they occur without class marking prefixes in a statement where nouns do not occur, the stems may occur with every class marking prefix in Noun Classes 1-7. While nouns may also occur with other class markers they always remain in the personal (Classes 1-2) or non-personal (Classes 3-7) types; adjectives and numerals have no such restrictions.

Some of the ore common oadjectives in Yanyuwa are:

yabi - *good, pleasant, kind*
wardi - *bad, naughty, awfull, unpleasant*
wukuthu - *short*
jummykarra - *long, tall*
walkurra - *big*
buyi - *small*
wurrirri - *fully grown*
yumbu - *young*
anthamu - *mature*
bululu - *light in weight*
wunungu - *heavy, strong*
rdiyangu - *new*
wulungu - *old*
burnalkarra - *white*
wungkuwungku - *black*
wunhunhu - *ripe, cooked*
mawunku - *raw, uncooked*
wirndajku - *hungry*
warrki - *greedy*
murdu/yakayaka - *deaf, stupid,*
lingi - *intelligent*
manthalthal - *soft*
wayarrwayarr - *tough, hard, strong*
mardu - *cold*
ladalada - *hot, poisonous, harmful*
ngarra - *warm*
ruku - *dry*
yilbiyilbi - *wet, damp*
wurrama - *authority*

The numbers / quantative stems are;

arrkula - *one*
kanymarda - *two*
kanymardaarrkula - *three*
kanymardakanymarda - *four (rare)*
kularrkularr - *few*
jakarda - *many.*

The adjective 'yabi'- = (good,nice) and the number stem 'arrkula'- = (one) are shown below using the class markers from the Noun Classes 1-7.

Class 1.(Female)

rra-yabi rra-arrkula - *one good woman/girl*

Class 2.(Male)

(w) nya-yabi nya-arrkula - *one good man/boy*

(m) yabi arrkula - *one good man*

Class 3.(Feminine)

rra-yabi rra-arrkula - *one good feminine object/creature*

Class 4.(Masculine)

yabi arrkula - *one good masculine object/creature*

Class 5. (Food)

ma-yabi ma-arrkula - *one good piece of food/one good fruit bearing tree*

Class 6. (Arboreal)

na-yabi na-arrkula - *one good camp/piece of bark/digging stick etc.*

Class 7. (Abstract)

narnu-yabi narnu-arrkula - *one thing of goodness*

Other more obscure adjectives can also take the full range of noun class prefixes and numerals. In this instance 'wurrama'=(authority) and 'arrkula'=(one).

Class 1. (Female)

rra-wurrama rra-arrkula - *The one woman of authority.*

Class 2. (Male)

(w) nya-wurrama nya-arrkula - *The one man of authority*

(m) wurrama arrkula - *The one man of authority*

Class 3. (Feminine)

rra-wurrama rra-arrkula - *The one feminine thing of authority*
(ie: Dreaming Ancestor, sacred object, ceremony)

Class 4.(Masculine)

wurrama arrkula - *The one masculine thing of authority (i.e Dreaming Ancestor, sacred object, ceremony)*

Class 5. (Food)

ma-wurrama ma-arrkula - *The one food of authority (a term used to describe the food of the cycad palm)*

Class 6. (Aboreal)

na-wurrama na-arrkula - *The one place/object of authority*

Class 7. (Abstract)

narnu-wurrama narnu-arrkula - *The one being/place of authority (This term is used for fighting/duelling ground/ very sacred places.*

Adjective take dual and plural marking prefixes.

Dual: rri-wardi - *two bad people*
Plural: li-wardi - *the bad people*

Dual: rri-kanymarda - *two people*
Plural: li-kanymardaarrkula - *three people*
li-kularrkularr - *a few people*
li-jakarda - *many people*

The non-personal noun classes 3-7 do not normally distinguish between singular and non-singular by use of plural prefixes. It is more normal for the noun to be the subject if the statement followed by an adjective and then a quantative marker.i.e

rra-muwarda rra-walkurra rra-jakarda - *many big dugout canoes.*

On rare occasions objects from noun classes 3-6 are being spoken of as Dreaming Ancsetors they may be given a dual or plural marker, or it will be attached to a quantative marker which will appear in the statement.
Two example of such statement are given below.

li-jakarda li-kurdarrku - *many Brolga Dreamings* ; it would be more normal to say jakarda kurdarrku - *many brolgas.*

rri-kanymarda rri-wardali -*two Dreaming Dingoes*, it would be more normal to say kanymarda wardali - *two Dingoes.*

In the examples below singular, dual and plural of personal and non-personal items are illustrated using number stems. The first example is in relation to a male and the second example is in relation to a food item.

singular:(w)nya-arrkula nya-mirningiya - one man
(m) arrkula mirningiya - *one man*

dual: rri-kanymarda rri-mirningiya - *two men*

plural:li-kanymardaarrkula li-mirningiya - *the three men**
li-kularrkularr li-mirningiya - *a few men**
li-jakarda li-mirningiya - *many men**

*Note: a more comon and general way to refer to men in plural form is to use the plural noun stem li-wulu - the men, it is possible to say li-jakarda li-wulu - many men.

singular: ma-arrkula - *one piece of food*

dual: ma-kanymarda - *two pieces of food*

plural: ma-kanymardaarrkula - *three pieces of food*
ma-kularrkularr - *a few pieces of food*
ma-jakarda - *many peices of food*

Verbs:

This is a short description, a very general overview, of some of the more common aspects associated with Yanyuwa verbs.

Yanyuwa verbs are intransitive, transitive or reflexive-reciprocal. In transitive verbs they tell of someone doing an action, for example 'he is walking', 'he is sitting'. Transitive verbs tell of someone doing an action to another person or thing, 'he moved the table', 'he saw the boy'. Reflexive-reciprocal verbs tell of an action someone does to themselves or an action people do to each other, 'he hit himself', 'they were talking to each other'.

In Yanyuwa the verb stem tells the action and the prefixes tell who does the action and if it is done to someone else or to another:

i.e.

Intransitive:

kanda-wani - *she returned*

kalu-yibanda - *they sat down*

kalu-wingka - *they went*

Transitive:

kalanda-rama - *she hit them*

kalalu-rama - *they hit them*

karralu-rama - *they hit her*

kalanda-kala - *they saw her*

Reflexive-Reciprocal:

kalinyamba-rama - *they hit themselves*

kaninyamba-wukanyi - *we talked to each other*

kalinyamba-wukanyi - *they talked to each other*

If a suffix is added after the verb stem, the tense changes from simple past tense to another tense.

i.e. kalu-waninjaninya - *they once used to return*

kalu-wanila - *they will return*

kalu-waninjama - *they intend to return*

jalu-waninji - *they are returning*

jalalu-ramanj - *they hitting them*

The first letter of the prefix changes from 'k' to 'j' for the present tense.

When the verb is of the imperative form, such as when giving a command, the prefix is shorter, or they may be no prefix, and the suffix '-ya' is used.

i.e. waniya - *Come back!*

rru-waniya - *Come back all of you!*

nya-ramaya - *Hit it!*

lirru-maya - *Hit them, all of you!*

For the negative command '*don't*' the only prefix is 'barni-', and the only suffix is

'-ntha' or if the verb stem ends in 'i' it is '-nja'.

i.e. barni-waninja - *Don't come back!*
barni-ramantha - *Don't hit*

There are also participle forms of the verb and it is the present participle form which is given in the dictionary. Some examples are given below.

i.e. ngantharra - *seeing*
kuramantharra - *burying*
wulumantharra - *running*
yinbayarra - *singing*
wingkayarra - *going/walking/moving*
lhuwarrinjarra - *departing*

The reason why this verb form was chosen for the dictionary is that it is the most common form given by the Yanyuwa people when giving examples of verbs, as well as being commonly employed in day-to-day conversation and narratives.

Other participle suffixes in common use are illustrated by the following words.

i.e. ramantharra - *hitting*
waninjarra - *returning*
waninjawu - *about returning*
waninjalu - *for the purpose of returning*

The following examples of verb paradigms give some example of the range of meaning which Yanyuwa verbs are capable of through the use of suffixes and prefixes, as well as giving a few general rules about various categories of verbs.

Tense/Aspect/Mood.

karna-wulumanthaninya	- <i>I once used to run (past customary)</i>
karna-wuluma	- <i>I ran (past general)</i>
jarna-wulumanji	- <i>I am running (present)</i>
jarna-wulumanthani	- <i>I'm about to run (imminent)</i>
karna-wulumala	- <i>I will run (future general)</i>
karna-wulumanthanama	- <i>I will always run (future customary)</i>

Note: 1). There are two further suffixes which mark the focus on the pronoun 'you'-(singular), and they replace the normal past general and present suffixes.

ka-wulumanhu - *you ran*
ja-wulumanjimu - *you are running*

2). There is also a rarely occurring suffix which marks the crisis point in narrative type speech.

ka-wulumanha - *They ran away, or, they ran*

Negative Indicative.

wingkaya	- Go!
wingkayani	- Go and keep on going!
barni-wingkaya	- Don't go!

Participles

wingkayarra	- going
wingkayalu	- to go, (purpose, goal)
wingkayawu	- about going, concerning going, to go

Note:

Variation for 'nda' final stems. '-ya' imperative becomes '-rra' and '-nma' past negative/dubative becomes '-rrma'.

i.e. wandarrma - *follow!*

karna-wandarrma - *I might follow*

nya-ngundarra - *Give it!*

karna-ngundarrma - *I might give it*

Suffix variations for the remaining 'i-' final stems in the language, (that is excepting the CCV-final stems which end in 'i' covered above), and also for 'ya-', 'ja-', 'nya-' final stems. e.g. 'alarri'-(stand), 'wukanyi'-(talk), 'lhuwarri'-(depart), 'mirirri'-(growl, argue), 'nykarri'-(hear), 'yirdardi'-(grow, rear), 'ya'-(tie up), 'walkurrija'-(put to sleep, cause to lie down, flatten [as of wind flattening a tree]), 'wani'-(return).

Indicative

karna-waninjaninya	- I once used to return (past customary)
karna-wani	- I returned (past general)
jarna-waninji	- I'm returning (present)
jarna-waninjani	- I'm about to return (imminent)
karna-wanila	- I will return (future general)
karna-waninjanama	- I will always return (future customary)

ka-waninyu	- you returned (you singular variant)
ka-waninjimu	- you are returning (you singular variant)

kalu-waninya -they returned (crisis focus)

Negative Indicative

kurdardi karna-waninjanima	- I didn't used to return (past customary)
kurdardi karna-waninma	- I didn't return (past general)
kurdardi karna-waninjima	- I'm not returning (present)
kurdardi karna-wanirru	-I'm won't return (future)

BUT NOTE

kurdardi karna-lhuwarriyu - I won't depart (future)
('-rru' becomes '-yu' when the verb stem ends in '-rri')

Mentative

karna-waninma	- I might return (dubitative)
karna-waninjima	- I might/should/could return (subjunctive)
karna-waninjama	- I intend to return (intentional)

Imperative

waniya - return!/come back!

waninjani - *return and keep returning!*
 barni-waninja - *don't return!*

Participles

waninjarra - *returning*
 waninjalu - *to return (purpose, goal)*
 waninjawu - *about returning, concerning returning, to return*

The Yanyuwa existential verb of 'being'. This always occurs with an adverb or noun or participle - with some kind of complement to make a complete statement. The verb 'to be' virtually has a zero stem, and so is composed of person prefix plus a suffix. It does not fill the range of normal verb constructions and where it has no form, the verb stem '-arri'-(*be, do, say*) is utilised to fill the gaps and 'anma'-(*be, stay, remain, camp*) is utilised for the remainder.

Indicative

karna-ninya baji - *I once used to be there (past customary)*
 karna-arri baji - *I was there (past general)*
 jarnini - *I am (present)*
 jarna-nmanthani - *I am about to (imminent)*
 karna-nmala - *I will be (future)*
 karna-nma - *I will always be (future customary)*

ka-arrinyu - *you were (you singular variant)*
 jimu - *you are ... (you singular variant)*

Negative Indicative

kurdati karna-nima baji - *I didn't used to be there (past customary)*
 kurdati karna-arrinma baji - *I wasn't there (past general)*
 kurdati karnimanma - *I'm not... (present)*
 kurdati karna-nmarru - *I won't be (future)*

Mentative

karna-nmanma - *I might be...(dubitative)*
 karnima - *I might/should/could be (subjunctive)*
 karnama - *I intend to be (intentionive)*

Imperative

anmaya lhaba - *be quiet!*
 anmayani lhaba - *Be and keep on being quiet!*
 barni-nmantha lhaba - *don't be silent*

Participles

anmantharra mududu - *being in a head bowed position*
 anmanthalu walkurr - *to sleep/to be sleeping (purpose/goal)*
 anmanthawu walkurr - *about sleeping, concerning sleeping, to sleep*

There are three verb stems which end in '-rr'. These include 'munjarr'-(*get firewood*), and the reflexive-reciprocal stem 'ngkarr'-(*defaecate*) and its extended form 'ngkalangkarr'-(*having diarrhoea*)

Indicative

karna-munjarryaninya	- I once used to get firewood (past customary)
karna-munjarr	- I got firewood (past general)
jarna-munjarryi	- I'm getting firewood (present)
jarna-munjarryanji	- I'm about to get firewood (future general)
karna-munjarra	- I will get firewood (future general)
karna-munjarryanama	- I will always get firewood (future customary)

Negative Indicative

kurdardi karna-munjarryanima	- I didn't used to get firewood
kurdardi karna-munjarrma	- I didn't get firewood
kurdardi karna-munjarryima	- I'm not getting firewood
kurdardi karna-munjarru	- I won't get firewood

Mentative

karna-munjarrma	- I might get firewood (dubitative)
karna-munjarryima	- I might/should/could get firewood (subjunctive)
karna-munjarryama	- I intend to get firewood

Imperative

munjarrya	- get firewood!
munjarryani	- get and keep getting firewood!
barni-munjarrya	- don't get firewood

Participles

munjarryarra	- getting firewood
munjarryalu	- to get firewood (purpose/goal)
munjarryawu	- about getting firewood, concerning the getting of firewood, to get firewood.

Irregular Verbs.

1). 'nga'-(see), 'wanga'-(hit,shoot)

These two verbs are irregular in the indicative general past tense, and in the basic imperative forms: Instead of the usual absence of any suffix to indicate general past tense, there is a change of stem and the suffix '-la' is added. For imperative there is a change of stem and the suffix '-rra' is added, although 'wanga' may alternatively occur in the normal form also.

kila-kala	-	he saw it	(irregular)
jila-nganji	-	he is seeing it	
kila-ngala	-	he will see it	
nya-karra	-	look at it!	(irregular)

kila-wangkala	-	he hit it	(irregular)
jila-wanganji	-	he is hitting it	
kila-wangala	-	he will hit it	

nya-wangkarra - *hit it!* (irregular)
 or
 nya-wangaya - *hit it!*

Note: In comparison with 'ka'-(bring, carry) which is regular.

kila-ka - *he brought it*
 jila-kanji - *he is bringing it*
 kila-kala - *he will bring it*
 nya-kaya - *bring it!*

2). 'uma'-(cut,break), 'ngabu'-(swim, bathe, go underwater, drown, dive)
 These two verbs take most of the suffix set occurring with the 'i'-final verbs, but take '-rra' as future general and basic imperative suffix, and '-rrma' for the past negative and dubitative.

kalu-ngabunjaninya - *they once used to swim*
 jalu-ngabunjani - *they are about to swim*
 ngabunjalu - *to swim*
 ngaburra - *swim!/dive!*

kalu-manjaninya - *they once used to cut it*
 kurdardi kalu-marrma - *they didn't cut it*
 kinyambu-marrma - *you (singular) might cut yourself*
 manjarra - *cutting breaking*
 nyu-marra wurnda - *cut/break the wood!*
 nu-marra na-lhanu - *cut/break the paperbark!*
 wu-marra ma-garra - *cut/break the food! (non-meat)*

3). The verb stems 'ija'-(send), 'waya'-(light up), 'wuya'-(taste,suck,lick) are irregular in that they do NOT take the suffixes in common with other 'ja'- and 'ya'- final stems, but they take the basic set of suffixes which appear with the first examples in this section shown with the verb 'wuluma'-(run).

In this way the distinction is retained between 'ija'-(send) and 'uja'-(swallow) when the initial vowel is lost or changed.e.g.

jantharra - *sending*
 janjarra - *swallowing*

4). The stems 'harrkuwa'-(mimic), 'murruma'-(cause pressure on), 'ngulkuma'-(twist), 'urrkuwa'-(burn, to be excessively hot), 'wurda'-(become wet,soaked) are irregular in that they do not take the basic suffix set but they occur with the suffixes otherwise associated with the 'i'-final stems and 'ja'-, 'nya'- and 'ya'- final stems.e.g. rrkuwanjarra - *burning*

5). The verb stem 'wirranga'-(allow, permit) changes to 'wirraka' for the imperative.e.g. nya-wirrakaya - *let him!*
 rra-wirrakaya - *let her!*

Intransitive Verb Prefixes.

karna-wingka - <i>I came</i>	karna-nba - <i>I fell</i>
kali-wingka - <i>we (you & I)</i> <i>two came</i>	kali-nba - <i>we (you & I)</i> <i>two fell</i>
katharra -wingka - <i>we two(exclusive)</i> <i>came</i>	katharra-nba - <i>we two</i> <i>(exclusive) fell</i>
kambala-wingka - <i>we all (inclusive)</i> <i>came</i>	kambala-nba - <i>we all</i> <i>(inclusive) fell</i>
kanu-wingka - <i>we all (exclusive) came</i>	kana-nba - <i>we all</i> <i>(exclusive) fell</i>
ka-wingkanhu - <i>you(singular) came</i>	ka-nbanhu - <i>you (singular)</i> <i>fell</i>
kimbala-wingka - <i>you two came</i>	kimbala-nba - <i>you two fell</i>
kirru-wingka - <i>you all came</i>	kirra-nba - <i>you all fell</i>
kanda-wingka - <i>she came</i>	kanda-nda - <i>she fell</i>
(w)kiya-wingka - <i>he came</i>	(w)&(m)kiwa -nba - <i>he fell</i>
(w)ki-wingka - <i>it came</i>	(w)kilha-nba - <i>it fell</i>
(m)ka-wingka - <i>he/ it came</i>	
kawula-wingka - <i>those two came</i>	kawula-nba - <i>those two fell</i>
kalu-wingka - <i>they came</i>	kala-nba - <i>they fell</i>
karnu-wingka - <i>it came (arboreal)</i> <i>mail, paper bark</i>	karna-nba - <i>it fell (arboreal)</i> e.g <i>e.g bough shade, digging stick</i>
ku-wingka - <i>it came (food)</i> <i>e.g money, rope</i>	kuwa-nba - <i>it fell (food)</i> <i>e.g. food, fruit</i>

Reflexive/Reciprocal Verb Prefixes.

karnamba-rama -	<i>I hit myself</i>
kalimba-rama -	<i>we two (inclusive) hit ourselves/one another</i>
katharramba-rama -	<i>we two (exclusive) hit ourselves/ one another</i>
kambalamba-rama -	<i>we all (inclusive) hit ourselves/ one another</i>
kaninyamba-rama -	<i>we all (exclusive) hit ourselves/one another</i>
kinyamba-rama -	<i>you(singular) hit yourself</i>
kimbalamba-rama -	<i>you two hit yourselves/ one another</i>
kirrinnyamba-rama -	<i>you all hit yourselves/ one another</i>
kumba-rama -	<i>he hit himself</i>
kanumba-rama/kandumba-rama -	<i>she hit herself</i>
kawulamba-rama -	<i>those two hit themselves</i>
kalinyamba-rama -	<i>they all hit themselves</i>

(w)kinyamba-rama -	<i>it(masculine) hit itself</i>
kunyamba-rama -	<i>it (food) hit itself</i>
karninyamba-rama -	<i>it (arboreal/abstract) hit itself</i>

In the first examples given in this verb section it is seen that the initial 'j' or 'k' of the verb prefix is significant. The regular occurrence is as given there: 'j' occurs initially for present or imminent tense verbs.

'k' occurs initially for the past and future tenses

It is noted however, that these sometimes switch so that 'j' is occasionally found at the beginning of a prefix on a past tense or future tense verb, and 'k' is sometimes found at the beginning of a prefix on a present or imminent tense verb. This switching of 'j'

and 'k' in this way seems to mark that the action is a recurring one, it is going to occur again and again.

jalu-wingkayi - *they are going*
 jalu-wingkayi - *they are repeatedly going*
 kalu-wingka - *they went*
 jalu-wingka - *they went repeatedly*

It is also noted that negative and mentative verbs always occur with the 'k' initial prefixes.

There are two other rarely occurring participle forms which are past participles. The suffixes marking them are '-ntha' for general past and '-nthaninya' for past customary.

e.g. rdirrirriantha - *tied up*
 kurdanmantha - *killed*
 nyamba-wudurrumanthaninya - *used to be feeding themselves*

The negative prefix 'barni-' which occurs with negative imperative, may also occur with indicative verbs (although a phrase with kurdardi is the normal way to express negation) and to a negative participle.

barni-kinyangarru - *you won't be able to see it*
 barni-kirnanganjima - *I can't see you*
 barni-ngantha - *unseen, out of site.*

This negative prefix very occasionally can be added to nouns to give the meaning "not having". It is only used rarely and its full scope of use on noun has not yet been researched, but it would appear that it can only be used on items that are seen to be culturally/socially important.

i.e. barni-wanjirr - *not having any bunches of leaves (of a dancer in a ceremony)*
 barni-ngirlangirla - *not having a feather plume in one's headdress (of a circumcision initiate)*

Examples of Avoidance Dialect Verb Stems:

Intransitive:

Avoidance

ankalirri
 arntharri
 kalkalma
 mankudikudirri
 maranyngkirri
 mardarra

mardungka
 murrarri
 rarrangkuma
 wulkulba
 wurnthulma
 wunykuni
 yakiyakirri
 yiriyarri
 yirijungka

Normal

lhuwarri
 rarangka
 larrkanduma
 murdirri
 wardirri
 arri

atharri
 yirdardi
 yukuma
 wuluma
 yarrba
 wingka
 yakayakarri
 alarri
 walba

- to depart
 - to hunt with dogs
 - to laugh loudly
 - to be mad/deaf
 - to become bad
 - say(preceeding direct speech)
 - to be cold
 - to grow/rear
 - to wait
 - to run
 - to hunt
 - to go/walk
 -to be insane
 -to stand
 -climb

**Transitive
Avoidance**

jamurruma
lhabunda
lharinyjalma
lhulanngunada
lhunduma
mangkulma
mukumukuma
murrunma
ngujindama
ngurnma
nguthuma
wankuduma
wanyanga
warnabarnanga
warimanha
wirirdungka
wunguwarrama
wuthandima
wurrkurruma

Normal

wukuthuma
rarrma
wukanyi
wardjangkayarra
rama
ka
yinba
rduma
yirdija
wunja
arrkanu
darlbirra
yalbanga
nga
manha
walima
yabima
ngunda
athama

- to shorten
- to eat
- to talk
- to fish
- to hit
- to carry/bring
- to sing
- to get
- to carry on hip
- to drink
- to spear
- to pile up
- to ask
- to see
- to hold
- to throw
- to make
- to give
- to chase

a-adumu (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *shark species 2. *River *Whaler
 *Shark [*Charharhinus sp.*]
 see a-walarrawiji
 = a-mayarra

a-ajundu (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *sugar *bag 2. *Wild *honey *nests
 *found in the *mangroves. It has ritual
 associations with the coastal Wuyaliya
 semi-moiety.
 see wiliwarrngu, dulbarri, a-wajkana

a-Anthawarramara (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can
 be given to female members of the
 Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is
 associated with the locality of
 Anthawarra on the east coast of South
 West Island and the Mosquito Dreaming
 which is located there.

a-Aralkara (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can
 be given to female members of the
 coastal Rumburriya semi-moiety. The
 name is associated with the Tiger Shark
 and Cycad Palm Dreamings.

a-arrbindi (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Caspian *Tern
 [*Hydropogone caspia*]. Associated with
 the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

a-athatha (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. your *sister, my
 *cousin *when *speaking to *male
 *cousin
 see nya-athatha

a-Babajukuwa (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can
 be given to female members of the
 coastal Rumburriya semi-moiety. The
 name is associated with the Tiger Shark
 and Cycad Palm Dreamings.

a-Bajamalanya (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can
 be given to female members of the
 Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
 The name is associated with the Dollar
 Bird Dreaming.

a-Bajawina (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can
 be given to female members of the
 Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
 The name is associated with the Rain
 Dreaming.

Abalawiji (noun)
 place *name. Located on the western
 bank of the Carrington Channel some 11
 kilometres from the McArthur River
 junction. The area is associated with the
 Wurdaliya semi-moiety. An important
 ritual object associated with the

Yalkawarru rituals is present as a
 Dreaming.
 see a-makundurna

a-balabalangarra (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *caterpillar species 2. *caterpillar,
 *large *black and *hairy

a-bambululu (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Brown *Quail
 [*Coturnix australis*]
 see a-dubudubu, a-wumarl

a-bangkurlbangkurl (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *lizard species 2. *blue-tongue
 *lizard, *immature [*Tiliqua scinoides*].
 Associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety
 see a-kulangkunya, a-wayurr, a-
 rangkarangka

a-banthamu (rra-) (*noun*)
 dugong, *old *cow *small *tusks just
 *visible
 see waliki, a-bayawiji

Abarala (noun)
 place *name. Large plain area some 10
 kilometres north of Borroloola. The area
 is associated with the mainland
 Rumburriya semi-moiety and the
 Rainbow Serpent and Two Initiated Men
 Dreaming.

a-bardibardi (rra-) (*noun*)
 woman *old/ elderly
 see a-wardikirri, malbu

a-Barndubarnduwathari (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which is
 associated with the Rumburriya semi-
 moiety and the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

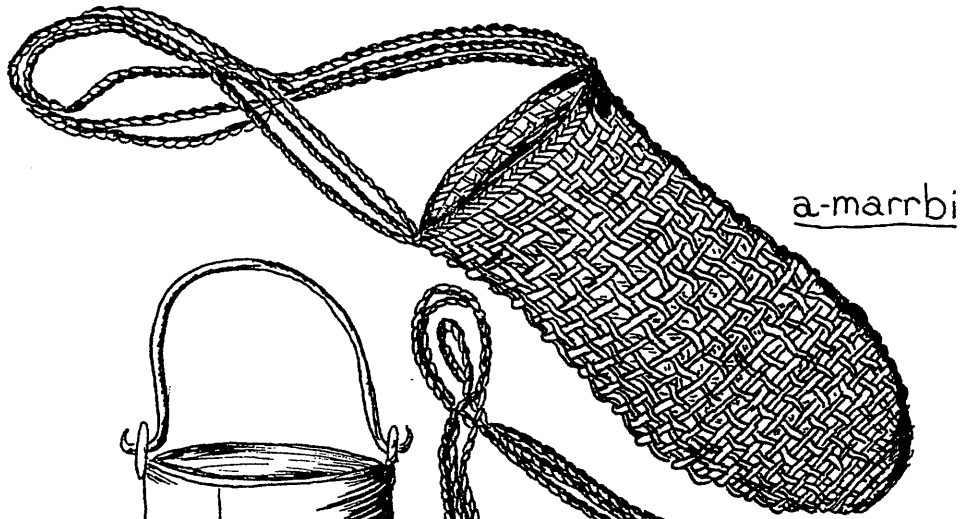
a-barnmarra (rra-) (*noun*)
 headband. Worn during times of
 ceremony such as a-Kunabibi and
 a-Marndiwa
 = a-marrabibi

a-barral (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Sulphur *Crested
 *Cockatoo [*Kakatoe galerita*]. Associated
 with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
 = a-yirndarr

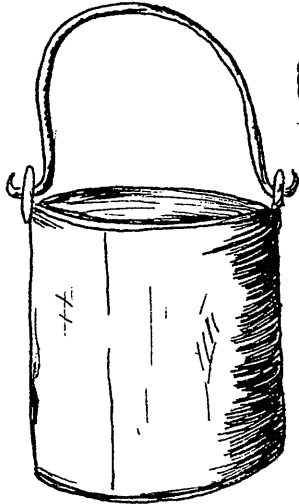
a-Bayamarlkurra (rra-) (*noun*)
 canoe *name. Canoe owned by Tim
 Timothy Rakawurlma. The name is
 associated with the Tiger Shark
 Dreaming. It was made by Mack Reilly
 Manguji at Batten Creek.

a-bayawiji (rra-) (*noun*)
 dugong, *mature *cow *capable of
 *breeding
 see a-banthamu, waliki

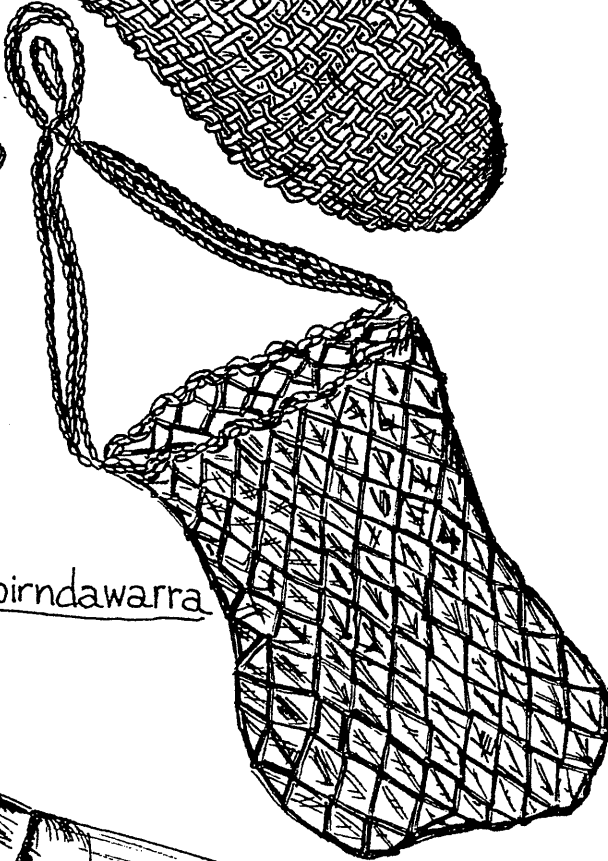
a-Bayuma (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can
 be given to female members of the
 coastal Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name



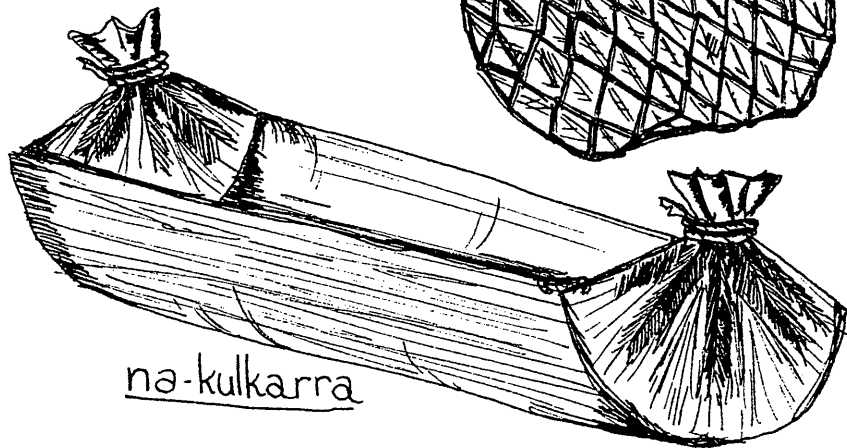
a-marrbi



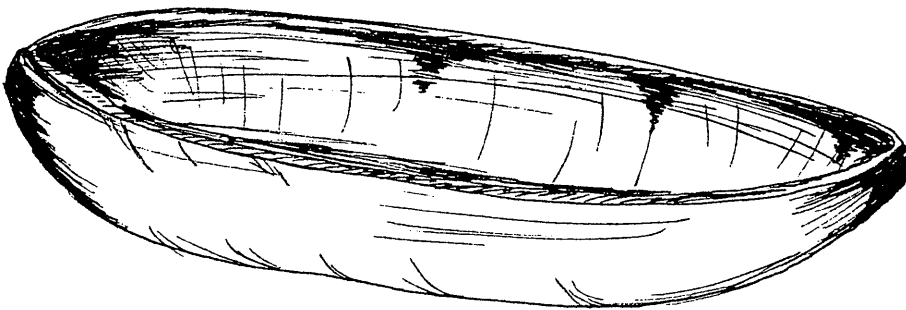
bilikan



a-birndawarra



na-kulkarra



lujuluju



na-wabija

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is associated with the Winter Rain Dreaming.

see murnnyi

a-bibiya (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *shell *fish 2. *fresh *water *mussel species

a-bidirirri (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Masked *Plover [*Vanellus miles*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

a-bindiwaji (rra-) (*noun*)

Bandicoot [*Isoodon macrorus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety (island speech)

see a-wakanya, kudingi, a-wangkulinya

a-binjirri (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *paper *bark *tree [*Melaleuca argentea*]. The bark of this species is favoured for covering the top of ground ovens, tying up bundles of shark and stingray meat and cycad dough before cooking. It can also be used for dugout canoes.

see waraji

a-birdirna (rra-) (*noun*)

dingo, *female. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

see wurrundula, wardali, yarrarrawira, warrbirna

a-birin (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Mudlark / *Peewee [*Grallina cyanoleuca*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

a-Birlimbirlma (rra-) (*noun*)

female *personal name. Name which can be given to female members of the Mambaliya- Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Wedge Tailed Eagle Dreaming.

a-birndajarra (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *woman with *many *children 2. *dog with *many *pups 3. *crocodile with *many *young

a-birndawarra (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *string *bag 2. *woven *pandanus *bag/ basket 3. *handbag 4. *hessian *sack

see a-marrbi

a-birnnnyi (rra-) (*noun*)

sugar *bag *wax. Wax from wild honey nest. Used as a fixative, for rubbing over spear bindings, over the peg on a spear thrower and as a wood preservative to stop it from cracking.

a-Birribalanja (rra-) (*noun*)

female *personal name. Name which can be given to female members of the island Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Island Wild Honey.

see wiliwarngu

a-birringkulbirringkul (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Forest *Kingfisher [*Todiramphus macleayii*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

see a-ralmurr

a-bithurla (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *lizard species 2. *small *lizard [*Carlia sp.*]. 5-15 cm long. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

(avoidance speech)

= a-karlki, a-rdaburlu

a-biyungu (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *snake species 2. *Yellow *Bellied *Mangrove *Snake. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety

a-buburna (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *snake species 2. *Black *Headed *Python [*Aspidites melanocapalus*]. Associated with both the Wurdaliya and Wuyaliya semi-moieties. It has particular reference to the Cold Weather Dreaming, the healing of children from sores such as scabies, and the theft of fire during the Dreaming era.

= a-bujibuji

a-bujibuji (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *snake species 2. *Black *Headed *Python [*Aspidites melanocapalus*]

(avoidance speech)

= a-buburna

a-Bujubirna (rra-) (*noun*)

female *personal name. Name which can be given to female members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming.

a-Bukundumara (rra-) (*noun*)

female *personal name. Name which can be given to female members of the island Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming and in particular the named locality of Bukundu on the west coast of South West Island.

a-bukurrbukurr (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *frog species 2. *Brown *Sand *Frog, *small

see a-warnbul

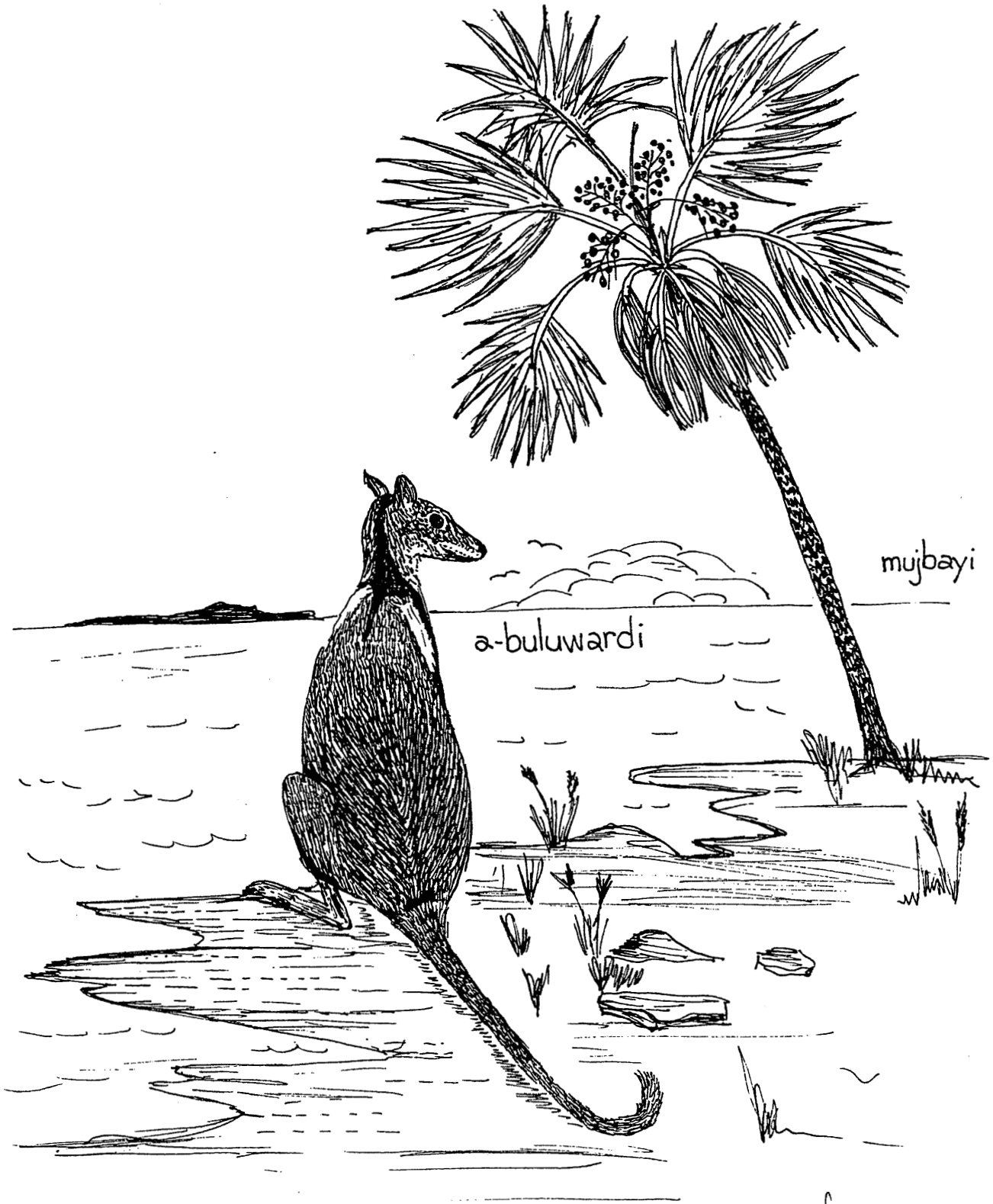
a-bukuthi (rra-) (*noun*)

ritual *object. An arched shape grass bundle in which a dead snake has been wrapped, during certain rain making rituals it is placed in a lagoon or river.

a-bula (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *crab species 2. *Spider *Crab *sp. / *Decorator *Crab [*Majidae sp.*]

a-bulangangkarr (rra-) (*noun*)



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1. *plant species 2. *white *berry, *edible [*Securinea virosa*]. Ready to eat in the early cold season (avoidance term) = a-kalwakalwa, a-mangkudiji

a-bulbulkija (rra-) (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *Swamp *Pheasant / *Pheasant *Coulal [*Centropus phasianinus*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

a-buluwardi (rra-) (noun)
1. *wallaby species 2. *Rock *Wallaby [*Petrogale brachyotis*]. Found only on the Sir Edward Pellew Islands. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

a-bulwa (rra-) (noun)
1. *white 2. *white *ochre
see a-marra
= a-wurnamburna, a-makirra

a-bumirri (rra-) (noun)
1. *dolphin species 2. *Indopacific *Humpback *Dolphin [*Sousa chinensis*]. Relates specifically to female and young. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
see miriyi, manbiribiri, wundumarlamarla

a-bunubunu (rra-) (noun)
1. *snake species 2. *Javan *File *Snake [*Acrochordus javanicus*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

a-Bunubunumara (rra-) (noun)
canoe *name. Name given to a canoe made by Jerry Brown Ngarnawakaja, it was made near Borrooloola and named after the local Dreaming entity, the Javan File Snake.

a-bunungkurr (rra-) (noun)
tree species [*Cavarium australiaum*]. Big spreading tree with white trunk which grows in sandy country by rivers. Often described as good trees from which to make canoes.

a-burnduburndu (rra-) (adjective)
stage of *pregnancy. Used during later stage of pregnancy. (second trimester)
see a-walkuru, a-dirrindirri

a-burruwa (rra-) (noun)
1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *knife, *small. Used in the ceremony when young women were initiated into official womanhood. The young womans' maternal uncle cut her hymen. At other times cuts were put onto her chest and upper arms.
see a-warndamantha

a-burru (rra-) (noun)
1. *sorcery 2. *pointing *bone used in

*sorcery
= a-buyurru

a-buthuluku (rra-) (noun)
1. *fish species 2. *Barracouda, *immature [*Sphraena barracouda*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
see a-mukarra, a-yungkujungku

a-Butterfly (rra-) (noun)
canoe *name. Name of the biggest canoe made in living memory. It was approximately 8.5 metres long. It was made and owned by Mack Reilly Manguji.

a-buyurru (rra-) (noun)
1. *sorcery 2. *pointing *bone used in *sorcery
= a-burru

a-darrirrima (rra-) (noun)
Fresh *Water *Crocodile [*Crocodylus johnstonii*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety (avoidance speech)
see mardumbarra
= a-kaji

a-dawal (rra-) (noun)
1. *tree species 2. *Marble *Tree. 3-5 metre high, with thin flaking bark. The bark is boiled and used to bathe ring worms.

a-Dililinyama (rra-) (noun)
female *personal name. Name which can be given to female members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Jabiru and Shooting Star Dreamings.

a-dinmanja (rra-) (noun)
1. *ant species 2. *bulldog *ant

a-dirnbidirnbi (rra-) (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *Lotus *Bird / *Jesus *Bird [*Irediparra gallinacea*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
= a-ngururrgururr

a-dirrindirri (rra-) (noun)
stage of *pregnancy. Used of early stages of pregnancy (first trimester)
see a-burnduburndu, a-walkuru

a-Diwangkuna (rra-) (noun)
female *personal name. Name which can be given to female members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. It is associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming.

a-dubudubu (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *Brown *Quail, *chick [*Coturnix australis*]
see a-bambululu, a-wumarl

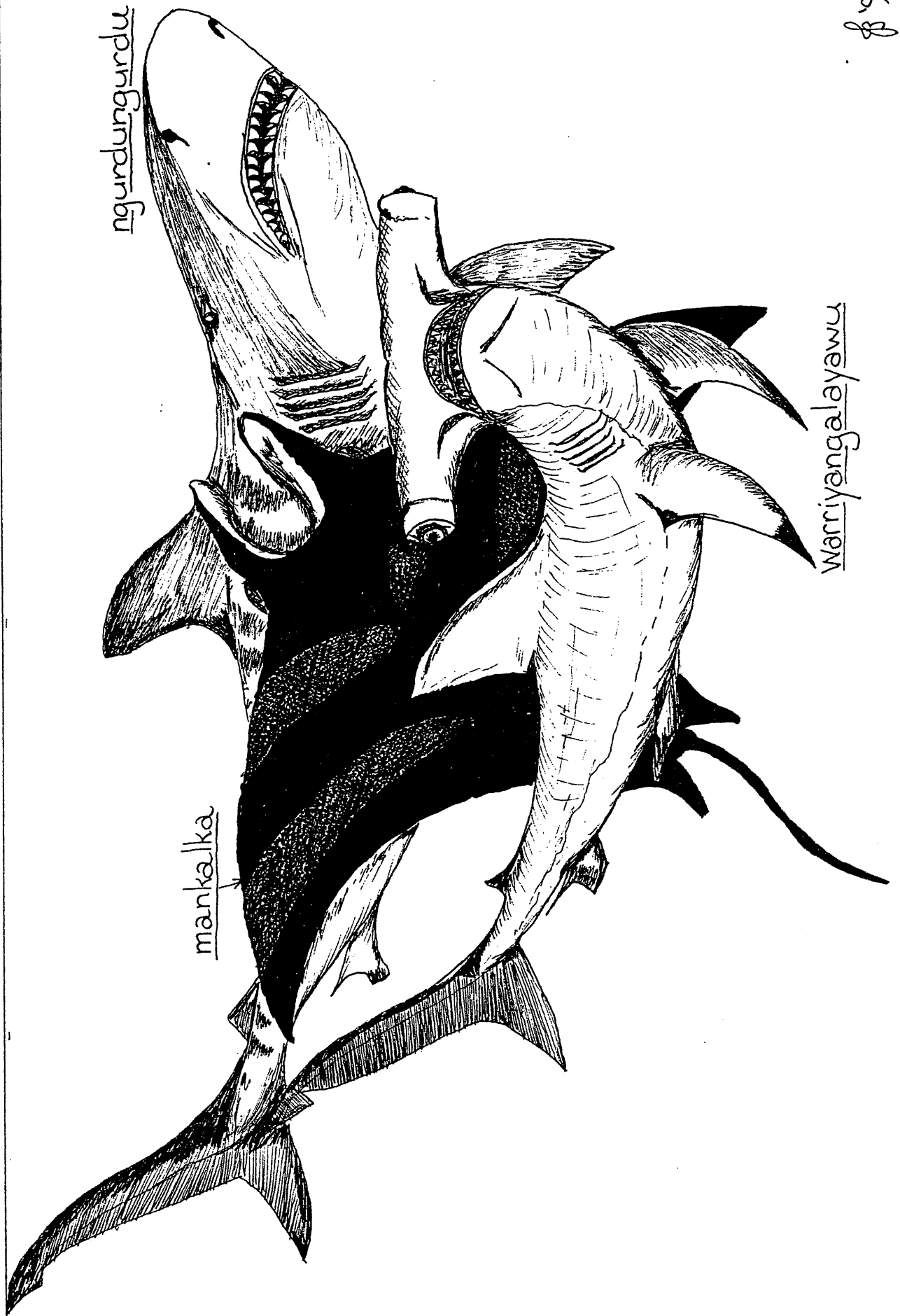
adumu (noun)

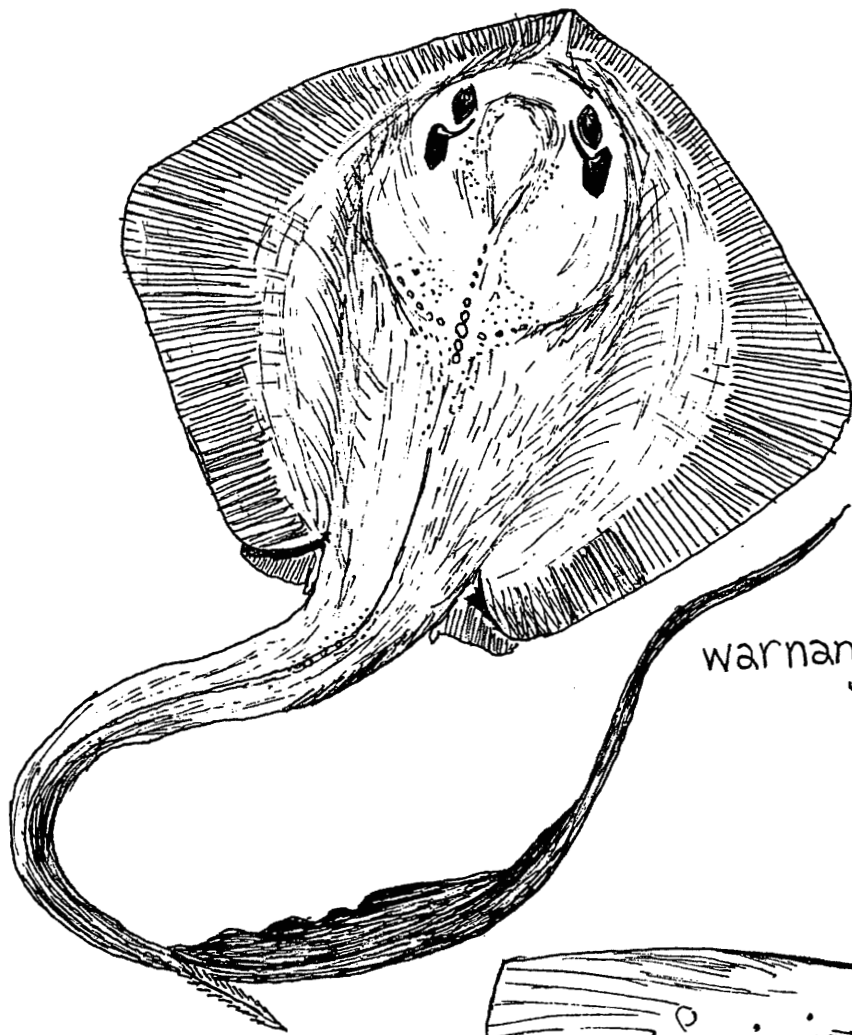
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ngurdungurdu.

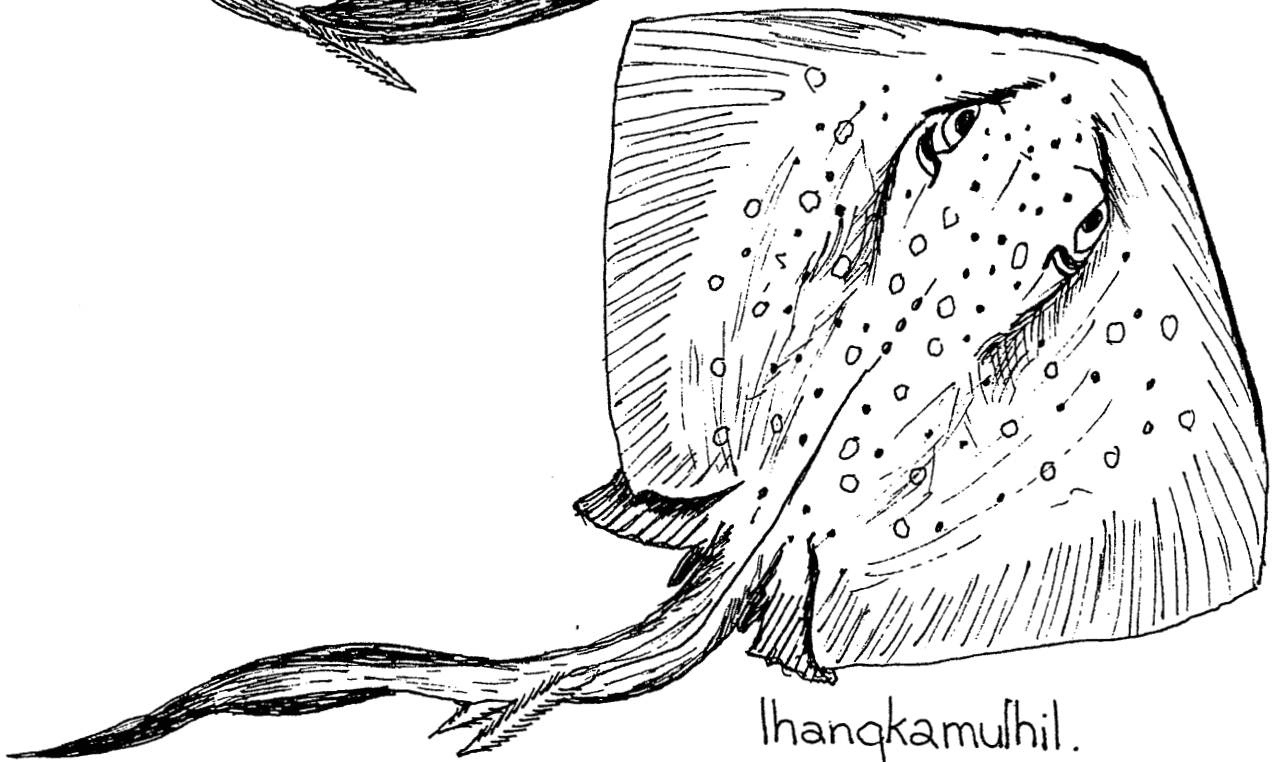
wariyangalayawu

mankalka





warnanjawiji



lhangkamulhil.

1. *stingray *(generic) 2. *shark *(generic)
 see nguku, mali, manumanu, a-janngu, warnajawiji, a-walarrawiji

a-dubarl (rra-) (noun)
 dugout *canoe, *small. Small canoe made for children
 see a-muwarda, a-libaliba

a-ja (rra-) (pronoun)
 1. *this *female *person 2. *this *female *thing/ object
 see nya-ja

a-jaardiyardi (rra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *eldest *sister
 see ardiyardi

a-jaburduburdu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Mudskipper [*Perophtalmidae sp.*]
 = a-nguyanguyarrngu

a-jalbarramba (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *generic *term for *White *Chested *Sea *Eagle and *Wedge *Tailed *Eagle. Only the context of the statement can tell which species is being is being discussed, usually by reference to species Dreaming country or semi-moiety affiliation. *a-jalbarramba a-jibiya Marrinybul.* "The Wedge Tailed Eagle is from Marrinybul. ◇ *a-jalbarramba a-Rrumburriya a-jibiya Wulibirra.* "The White Chested Sea Eagle is Rrumburriya and is from Wulibirra. "see a-kilyarrkilyarr, a-karnkarnka, a-kariwaykalngu, a-wurrwilhi

a-Jalirduma (rra-) (noun)
 female *personal name. Name which can be given to female members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Black Bream Dreaming.

Ajamanhamalbinja (noun)
 place *name. Small islet to the east of Three Hummock Point on the north east coast of Vanderlin Island. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

a-jamimi (rra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *father's *sister

a-jamurimuri (rra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *father's *father's *sister

a-jangkujangu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *wallaby species 2. *Agile *Wallaby, *female [*Macropus agilis*]
 Associated with the coastal Wuyaliya semi-moiety. This is the name employed for this species when it is found in

coastal and island regions. (island speech)
 see mulirli, murarri, yalawarra
 = a-malarrungkurru

a-janngu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *stingray species 2. *Coachwhip *ray (Himantura toshi) Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. This ray is also associated with a potent form of sorcery.

a-jarlawa (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Crow [*Corvus sp.*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukkarriya semi-moiety.
 = a-wangka

a-Jawathama (rra-) (noun)
 female *personal name. Can be given to female members of the island Rrumburriya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Whale Dreaming.

a-Jawiburruma (rra-) (noun)
 female *personal name. Can be given to female members of the island Rrumburriya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Wave Dreaming.

a-Jawinjirama (rra-) (noun)
 female *personal *name. Can be given to female members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Black bream Dreaming.

a-Jawirrabaruma (rra-) (noun)
 female *personal name. Can be given to members of the coastal Rrumburriya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the fresh water well and Tiger Shark Dreaming at the named locality of Manankurra.

a-jawukuku (rra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *mother. Used more in relation to the Dreaming Ancestors of one's mother's mother than to living relations.
 = kukurdi

a-jayakurra (rra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *Dreaming *mother. Term of reference to the Dreaming Ancestors and ceremonies of one's mother and her sisters. This term is used for those Dreaming Ancestors which are feminine.
 see ja-yakurra, jungkayi

a-jibardu (rra-) (noun)
 women, *group of (archaic speech) *li-jibardu.* "a large group of women."

a-jiliwidjiliwid (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Tawny *Frogmouth [*Podargus sp.*]. Associated with bone pointing sorcery and a potent form of sorcery used to attack children

and infants. It is said to follow the footsteps of the young. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

= a-kardajala

a-jikirrijikirri (rra-) (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Willy *Wag *Tail [*Rhipidura leucophrys*]. Associated with Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

= a-kijirrikijirri

ajinja (cm-) (adjective)

hollow. Used of hollow log, hole in tooth, cave

= mirlibarnku

a-Jikanjimara (rra-) (noun)

1. *canoe *name 2. Name of a canoe owned by Jack Baju. The canoe was made at the locality of Jikanji upstream from Borroloola on the McArthur River.

a-jiwirnda (rra-) (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *paperbark *tree* with *water *trapped *within *its *bark. The bulge indicating the presence of water can be punctured and drunk or caught in a container. The term *a-jiwirnda* also is the name given to the water.

a-jawirnda (rra-) (noun)

water *trapped *within *bark on a *paperbark *tree

a-juluwangu (rra-) (noun)

1. *crab species 2. *Fiddler *Crab [*Ucca flammula*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
see a-mulkangka

a-jurnabu (rra-) (noun)

1. *kangaroo species 2. *Hill *Kangaroo, *female [*Macropus robustus*] Associated with the mainland Rumburriya semi-moiety.
see nangurrbuwala
= a-nguyarrnguyarrngu

a-jurrin (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Great *Bower *Bird [*Chlamydera nuchalis*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
= a-karl baku

a-jurrku (rra-) (noun)

ceremonial *dance. Particular dance style employed by women in the a-Marndiwa and a-Kunabibi rituals. During the dance the women slap their thighs together. (archaic speech)

= a-walanyba

a-kaji (rra-) (noun)

1. *crocodile 2. *Freshwater *Crocodile [*Crocodylus johnstonii*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

= a-darrirrima

akarriya (noun)

eastwards

akakarru (noun)

east

see akarru

a-kakathu (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Mangrove *Gerygone [*Gerygone tenebrosa*]. Is said to warn people of the presence of sorcerers or death avengers.

akalakantharra (intransitive verb)

stuck, *being. Expanded form of akantharra

see akantharra

a-kaliba (rra-) (noun)

1. *native *cat 2. *Native *Cat, *female / *Quoll, *female [*Satanellus hallacatus*]

see karnbulanyi

a-kalibirra (rra-) (noun)

1. *fish species 2. *Queenfish [*Scomberoides lyson*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety

a-kalwakalwa (rra-) (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *White *Berry, *edible [*Securinega virosa*]. Associated with both the Rumburriya and Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moieties. The berry has important associations with the Kulyukulyu funeral rituals.

see Kulyukulyu

= a-bulakangkarr, a-mangkudiji

a-Kalwanyimara (rra-) (noun)

canoe *name. Canoe name made in 1987 on the McArthur River at the named locality of Kalwany. The canoe was made by Isa Ninganga, Annie Karrakayn and Isaac Walayungkuma. After completion the canoe was bought by the National Maritime Museum in Sydney.

a-Kamanjamara (rra-) (noun)

canoe *name. Name of a canoe made and owned by Big Peter Jayungurri. It was made upstream on the McArthur River in view of the hill Kamanja near the old McArthur River Station.

a-kamamarr (rra-) (adverb)

all through the *day (archaic speech)

a-kamba (rra-) (noun)

sun

= a-yaba

a-kamba (rra-)

1. *insect species 2. *Ant *Lion [*Myrmeleontidae*]. Small insect that digs into the dust at the bottom of a funnel shaped pit and captures insects that fall down the sides.

a-kambalngu (rra-) (noun)

1. *shell species 2. *Land *Snail

a-kambulmurdu (rra-) (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Black *Duck [*Anas superciliosa*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety

a-kandawardji (rra-) (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *Black *Bittern [*Dupetor flavicollis*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety and the Kulyukulyu funeral rituals.

a-kangkarlkangkarl (rra-) (noun)
1. *lizard species 2. *Blue-tongue *lizard, *partly *grown [*Tiliqua scinoides*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety = a-wayurr, a-ngalibaku

a-Kangkarrija (rra-) (noun)
1. *female *personal name 2. Name which can be given to female members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

a-Kanjujamarra (rra-) (noun)
1. *female *personal name 2. Name which can be given to female members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Rainbow Serpent.

akantharra (intransitive verb)
1. *stuck, *being 2. *choked, *being 3. *bogged, *being 4. *hindered, *being 5. *held *up, *being caught* by *grass/ roots *as *you *walk *by, *being
see akalakantharra

a-karankangu (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *Little *Eagle [*Hieraetus morphnoides*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

a-kardajala (rra-) (noun)
sorcery. Potent form of sorcery associated with the Tawny Frogmouth
see a-jiliwidjiliwid

akarimantharra (verb)
fishing over the *islands and *sea. Not used for fishing on the mainland (island speech)
see wardjangkayarra

akarirrinjarra (intransitive verb)
1. *westering 2. *moving *west. Usually of the sun
see angula

a-kariwaykalngu (rra-) (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *White *Chested *Sea *Eagle [*Haliaeetus leucogaster*]. This term is used when the sea eagle is seen far from coastal regions. The term can be loosely translated as "the feminine one which has come upstream". Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.

= a-karnkarnka, a-jalbarramba, a-wurrwilhi

a-karlbaku (rra-) (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *Great *Bower *Bird [*Chlamyder nuchalis*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
= a-jurrin

a-karlki (rra-) (noun)
1. *lizard species 2. *Small *lizard species 5-15cm. long [*Carlia sp.*]
= a-rdabulu, a-bithurla

akarn (noun)
tidal *currents
= arrayalya

akarna-ardima (rrakarna-) (noun)
1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *daughter 3. *eldest *sister 4. *younger *sister's *daughter

akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-) (noun)
1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *son's *daughter 3. *son's *daughter

akarna-marrini (rrakarna-) (noun)
1. *kinship *term 2. *daughter's *daughter 3. *brother's *daughter's *daughter

akarna-murima (rrakarna-) (noun)
1. *kinship *term 2. *son's *daughter 3. *brother's *son's *daughter

akarna-rnarnama (rrakarna-) (noun)
1. *kinship *term 2. *younger *brother's *daughter

akarna-wuthayi (rrakarna-) (noun)
1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *daughter's *daughter 3. *daughter's *daughter

a-karninja (rra-) (noun)
1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Flat *Backed *Turtle, *female [*Chelonia depressa*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
see wirndiwirndi

a-karnkarnka (rra-) (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *White *Chested *Sea *Eagle [*Haliaeetus leucogaster*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
= a-kariwaykalngu, a-wurrwilhi, a-jalbarramba

a-karnkulukulu (rra-) (noun)
1. *lizard species 2. *Small *Black *Lizard [*Amphibolurus sp.*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

a-Karrakayn (rra-) (noun)
female *personal name. Name which can be given to female members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

a-karrkanda (rra-) (noun)
1. *lizard species 2. *Gecko *sp.

= a-ngajarr, wabarnnyi

a-karrkarinji (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *ceremonial *object 2. *wooden *gong. Approximately 1 m. in length used during the Wambuyungu rituals. They are used to accompany ritual dances and to summon men to the ceremony ground and women to gather together the initiates.
 see Wambuyungu

akarru (noun)
 east
 see akakarru

a-kayibanthangathangkalu (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother-in-law, my 3. *daughter-in-law, my (avoidance speech)
 see kayibanthangathangkalu

a-kayibanthayindalu (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother-in-law, your (avoidance speech)

a-kayibanthaandalu (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *son-in-law, *her

a-Kaykalarn (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming.

a-kijirrikijirri (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Willy *Wag *Tail [*Rhipidura leucophrys*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
 = a-jikirrijikirri

a-kilyarrkilyarr (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Wedge *Tailed *Eagle [*Aquila audax*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
 see a-ruburubu
 = a-jalbarramba

a-Kithibula (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Seven Sisters star constellation.

a-kulangunya (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Blue *Tongue *Lizard [*Tiliqua scinoides*] 3. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
 = a-wayurr

a-kulhakulhawiji (rra-) (*noun*)
 dugong, *pregnant *cow. Stem-kulhakulha = child
 = a-ngayiwunyarra

a-kulika (rra-) (*noun*)
 bereaved *mother
 see kulika

a-kululu (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *snake species 2. *Green or *Golden *Tree *Snake [*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

a-kumbulukumbulu (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *beetle species 2. *Cockroach. Black and white stripes, with a bad odour.

a-kumbulukumbulu (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *flying *fox species 2. *Black *Flying *Fox [*Pteropus gouldii*]
 see kinybutha, kiyinykiyiny, kiyinykiyi
 = a-warrantyuka

a-Kunabibi (rra-) (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. Secret sacred rituals associated with the a-Mararabarna, Dreaming Women of the Rumburriya semi-moiety and the Walalu, Whirlwind Dreaming of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. A ceremony of great length and complexity.
 see ma-jabanda, wanjilirra, Mumunarra, nanda-ngangkirr

a-kundarurruwiji (noun)
 sailing *boat. Kundarurru -sail, Macassan loan.

a-kurdirrila (rra-) (*noun*)
 scars, *small *circular. Mostly found on the upper arms of the older men and women. They were made with small twigs which when the ends were heated were pushed into the skin. They are described as being like lizard skin and are burnt on during the cold season. They have associations with the Cold Weather Dreaming.
 see a-lhalbi

a-kuridi (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Groper [*Proicrops lanceolatus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
 see a-munjimunjarra

a-kurdukurdu (rra-) (*noun*)
 menstruation. Literally "the sacred female one"

a-Kurija (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *dance *style *name 2. *song *composed by *women. Women's public fun songs and dances which have been composed by the women themselves. Men can also join in the singing of these songs.
 = a-Rarba
 see walaba

a-kurijijimantha (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *beetle species 2. *Water *Scorpion [*Laccotrephes sp.*]

a-kurlambimbi (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *insect species 2. *Butterfly
a-kurndabarra (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Bush *Turkey / *Bustard [*Ardeotis australis*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

a-kurraya (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *ochre 2. *red *ochre (avoidance speech)
 = a-marra

a-kurrbarnku (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Little *Black *Comorant [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukariya semi-moiety
 see antharrantharra

a-kurrinya (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *spirit *being 2. *female *spirit. Lives on the coastal areas of the mainland. (archaic speech)
 see ngabaya, a-marlangkarna

a-kurruku (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *sorcery 2. *sorcery *stones. Sorcery stones associated with the invisible a-Kuwaykuwayk bird. They cause sickness and are now associated with such complaints as stones in the kidney, gall stones and bowel blockages.
 see wayku, wukurdu, a-Kuwaykuwayk

a-kuruburru (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Grey *Teal *Duck [*Anas gibberifrons*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
 = a-rabarr

a-kuthayikuthayi (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird *s pecies 2. *Oyster *Catcher [*Haematophus ostralegus*] 3. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = a-marrjunju

a-Kuwaykuwayk (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *spirit *being 2. *sorcery. Large spirit bird said to resemble a bush turkey which carries behind it, on a long string, sorcery stones. These stones can be used to perform dangerous sorcery. A powerful Dreaming associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
 see wayku, wukurdu, a-kurruku, yurruwa

a-kuyabirri (rra-) (*noun*)
 boomerang. Small boomerang, sharp angled and light. Used for throwing at birds and animals to either hit them or frighten them.
 see wakirli, kurrbulungka, barndara, walumbu

a-kuyila (noun)
 central *position in a *canoe
 see ngurrngu, ramangu

akuyirrantharra (transitive verb)

1. *carrying for *someone *else 2. *taking *someone or *something alongwith *you 3. *giving *someone a *lift
 = walamantharra, yankumantharra

alalarrinjarra (intransitive verb)
 standing. Expanded form of alarrinjarra
 see alarrinjarra

a-langkalwa (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Porcupine *Fish [*Diodon jaculiferus*]
 = a-wirndirlibirndirli

alankuwu (interjection)
 1. *goodnight 2. *farewell 3. *goodbye 4. *until *tomorrow (avoidance speech)
 = rikarrawu

a-larlurr (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *rib-bones of the *dugong. Cannot be eaten by the sisters of the hunter. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

alarrabantharra (intransitive verb)
 slipping down
 see burranbayarra

alarramantharra (transitive verb)
 1. *liking 2. *appreciating

alarrijinmantharra (transitive verb)
 hanging up
 see arrijinmantharra. Expanded form of arrijinmantharra

alarrinjarra (intransitive verb)
 standing
 = burarrinjarra
 see alalarrinjarra

a-Larrlya (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Magpie Goose Dreaming.

alatharrinjarra (intransitive verb)
 1. *quickening *pace 2. *moving *faster

a-lawuma (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *"Cocky *Apple" [*Planchenia careya*]. Large tree with small fruit ready in November, green but goes pink at the top, and yellow inside when ripe.

Alawuyawiji (noun)
 place *name. Salt pan area located on the central west coast of South West Island. An outcrop of sandstone in the centre of this salt pan is associated with the gills and tongue of the Wuyaliya Groper Dreaming.

a-layarr (rra-) (*noun*)
 tree species

alban (noun)

ashes
= awirr, jilburru

a-lhalbi (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *scars 2. *cicatrices. Cuts made onto arms, chest and stomach which heal into prominent scars. The cuts have relationship to certain kin relations and their ceremonies: i. e stomach=brother-in-law, chest=mother
see a-kurdirrila

a-lhangkarlu (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Sooty *Grunter
= a-nurnngu

alhi (*pronoun*)
it- *masculine *thing

alhibi (*noun*)
1. *salt *water 2. *sea *(rare *usage)
The sea and related concepts of tides, currents and waves are associated with the island Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
see wabuda, ngarrawa, antha, a-rumu
= mudi

alhikalhi (cm-) (*adjective*)
refreshed

alhikalhirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
refreshed, *feeling/ looking

a-lhumurrawiji (rra-) (*noun*)
dugong, *pregnant *cow *dugong with *calf *still *following *her

a-Lhundurrwala (rra-) (*noun*)
ceremony *name. Archaic ceremony which had associations with the Spirit Men Dreaming of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety and the Nail Tailed Wallaby of Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

a-libaliba (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *dugout *canoe 2. *aluminium *dinghy. Macassan loan (avoidance speech)
= a-muwarda

alinda (*adverb*)
married. *jalhini alinda.* " They are married"

alindumantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *taking/ marrying a *wife 2. *arranging a *marriage 3. *living *as a *wife. Used when people have married according to Law.

alinngu (cm-) (*noun*)
married *person

a-lirraka (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *Black *Cockatoo [*Calyptor hynchus*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

aliyaliya (*adverb*)
not *yet

alka (cm-) (*noun*)
duelling *person/ people. Used in specific reference to individuals who are

duelling or large groups of people who would once gather to fight to settle disputes. In contemporary times it is used to describe the army, airforce and navy.

alkalinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
vomiting
= wabathungkayarra

alkanthamantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *butchering, an *animal 2. *cutting up *pieces of *meat. Such as a dugong or kangaroo
= ngakamanthara, wangkamantharra, wathangumantharra

alku (*noun*)
vomit

alkuwalku (*noun*)
1. *shellfish species 2. *Shellfish [*Batissa violecea*]
= ngaaju

almirr (*noun*)
dream, *during *sleep

almirrangantharra (*transitive verb*)
dreaming, *during *sleep

alu (*pronoun*)
they *(plural)
see wula

Alulu (*noun*)
1. *place name 2. Part of Three Hummock Point on the north eastern coast of Vanderlin Island. The area is associated with Sea Turtle Dreamings and is Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

alulualulu (*pronoun*)
those *same ones*(plural)

alulumba (*pronoun*)
by *themselves *(plural)

alunga (cm-) (*pronoun*)
1. for *them *(plural) 2. their*(plural)
No hyphen is used after a prefix.
Yanyuwa wuka nyalunga liyi-wuluwu. " Yanyuwa language for men"

a-majkurndi (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Small *fresh *water *fish. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. Used as bait fish for catching barramundi.

a-makardi (rra-) (*noun*)
leach

a-makirra (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *ochre 2. *white *ochre
= a-wurnamburna, a-bulwa

a-makundurna (rra-) (*noun*)
ceremonial *object. A half-moon shaped object made from a piece of bent wood bound with paperbark tied with string. It is an important ritual object used in the Yalkawarru funeral rituals of the Wurdaliya and Wuyaliya semi- moieties.

a-Malandirri (rra-) (noun)
female *personal name. Name associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety, it is related to the Dugong Hunter Dreaming.

a-Malandumara (rra-) (noun)
female *personal name. Name associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety, it is related to the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

a-malarrawirna (rra-) (noun)
1. *lizard species 2. *Sand *Goanna, *female *large [*Varanus gouldii*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
see warrnguna

a-malurrungkurru (rra-) (noun)
1. *wallaby species 2. *Agile *Wallaby, *female [*Macropus agilis*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
see mulirli, murarri, yalawarra
= a-jangkujangku, a-yulbungkurna

a-Mambalwarrka (rra-) (noun)
female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Green Turtle Dreaming, in particular with the female turtle coming ashore to lay eggs.

a-mamburlawurla (rra-) (noun)
1. *ant species 2. *Green *Tree *Ant

a-Manamarrilu (rra-) (noun)
female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is related to the fruit of the mangrove tree.

a-Manbakuwaku (rra-) (noun)
female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. It is associated with the Dollar Bird Dreaming.

a-Manankurrmara (rra-) (noun)
female *personal name. Name is associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety and the fresh water well at the locality of Manankurra.

a-mangaji (pronoun)
1. *that *female *person 2. *that *feminine *thing, *identified and *known.
see a-ja, a-mbangu

a-mangkayiwirri (rra-) (noun)
1. *kinship *term 2. yourchild, my *daughter's *child, *when *speaking to *son-in-law. (avoidance speech)

a-mangkudiji (rra-) (noun)
1. *plant species 2. *White *plum [*Securinega virosa*]. Known on the mainland as a-kalwakalwa (island

speech)
= a-kalwakalwa, a-bulakangkarr

a-mangkaburrurna (rra-) (noun)
1. *boomerang. *Hooked *boomerang
2. used for duelling. Not traditional to the Yanyuwa. Obtained from the Kurdanji people by way of trade routes.
see nanda-biwa

a-mankurdurdu (rra-) (noun)
1. *fish species 2. *Daimond *Scaled *Mullet [*Liza vaigiensis*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

a-mayngul (rra-) (noun)
1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *fat, *white and *smooth, off the *stomach. Removed from the dugong during butchering to expose the internal organs.

a-marabarna (rra-) (noun)
1. *tree species 2. *River *Whistling *Tree [*Casuarina cunningghamiana*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

a-Mararabarna (rra-) (noun)
Dreaming *Women. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. They rose up out of the sea near the mouth of Rosie Creek. They are an important Dreaming for both men and women in the a-Kunabibi ceremony. They established a charter for Yanyuwa women which gives strength and credence to their roles of hunting and nuturing.
see a-Ngadiji, a-Kunabibi, nanda-wangirli

a-mardanbangu (rra-) (noun)
1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *short *ribs of the *dugong

a-mardu (rra-) (noun)
1. *cold *season 2. *wind, *cold, from the *south-south *east. The cold season is associated with the Wuyaliya and Wurdaliya semi-moieties.

a-mardu (rra-) (noun)
1. *insect species 2. *Dragonfly

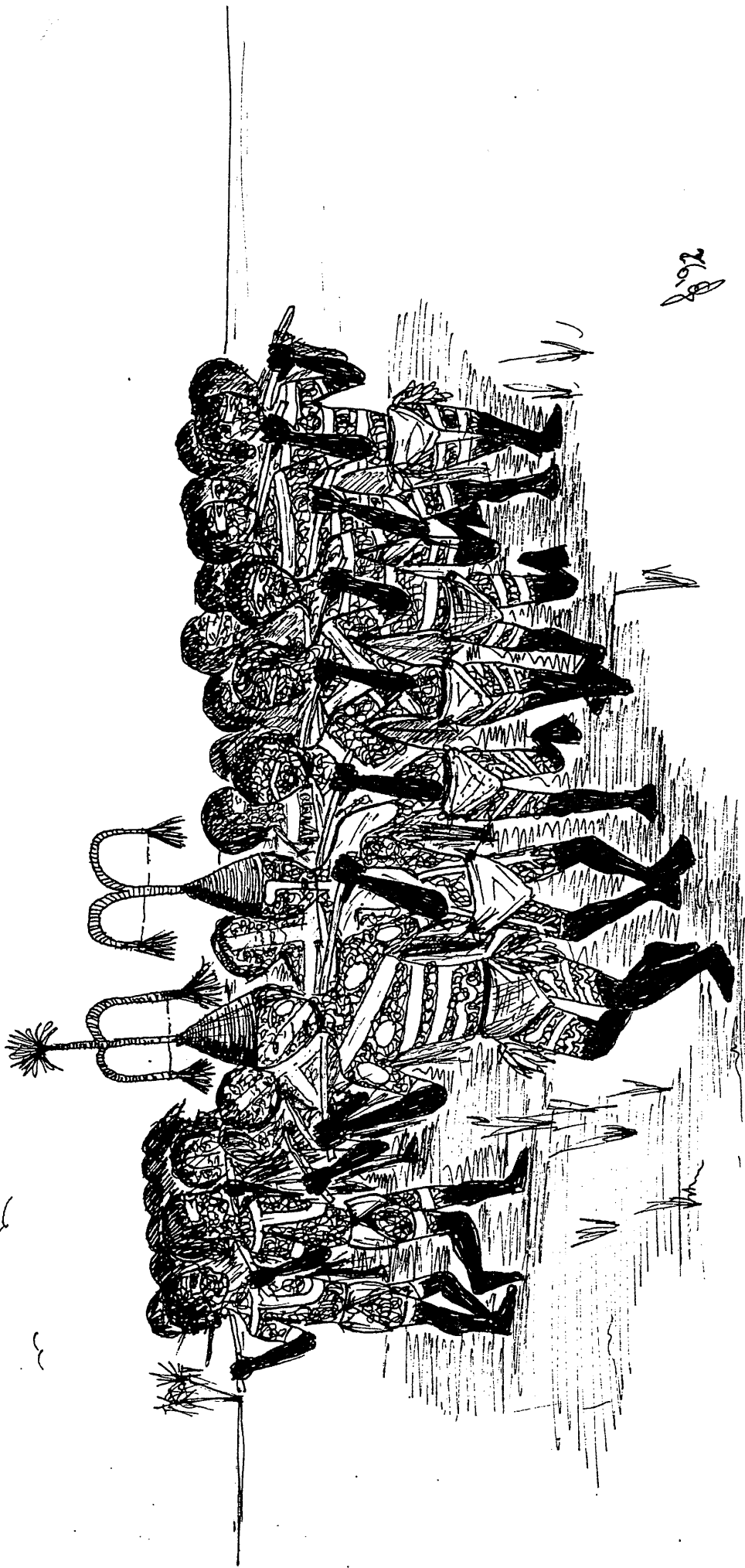
a-marlabakurra (rra-) (noun)
1. *shellfish species 2. *Freshwater *mussel (avoidance speech)
= a-bibiya

a-marlamarla (rra-) (noun)
1. *insect species 2. *Centipede [*Scolopendra sp.*]

a-marlamarla (rra-) (noun)
spear *type. arbed *spear. The head is separate and attached to the shaft. The barbs are close together, on both sides of the head and are said to resemble the body of a centipede.
= ngarrkidikidi

a-marlangkarna (rra-) (noun)

lhabayi barra jalu-hurramanji barra, a-Marndiwa,
kari-wayka jalu-walanymanji li-wulu li-yirrinbyiji



It is wet season and they are dancing the circumcision rituals, the men decorated in body designs are coming out.

1. *spirit *being 2. *white *female
 *spirit *resembling a *fishing *net. Seen
 along the coastal regions and sometimes
 in the sea. (archaic speech)
 see ngabaya, ngarrimi, a-kurrinya

a-Marndiwa (rra-) (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. Rituals during which
 young boys 9-13 years of age are
 circumcised. The rituals last up to two
 weeks and include the whole community.
 Both men and women have important
 roles to play.

a-marra (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *ochre 2. *red *ochre
 = a-kurraya

a-marrabala (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Grevillea *sp.
 [*Grevillea pteridifolia*]. Silver leaves,
 orange flowers with nectar collected in
 containers to eat.

a-marrabibi (rra-) (*noun*)
 headband. Worn during such ceremonies
 as a-Kunabibi and a-Marndiwa
 = a-barnmarra

a-Marrajabu (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is
 associated with the Rock Cod Dreaming.

a-Marriyamara (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Wuyaliya
 semi-moiety. The name is associated
 with Mangrove Dreaming.

a-marrbi (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *string *bag 2. *woven *pandanus
 *bag/ basket 3. *hessian *sack 4.
 *handbag
 see a-birndawarra

a-marrbi (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Jewfish [*Johnnius
 diacanthus*]
 = a-rndakaya

a-marrinda (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Black *Bream
 [*Hephaestus fuliginosus*]. Associated
 with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = a-mayin, a-wuyurrangka

a-marrjunju (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Oyster *Catcher
 [*Haematopus ostralegus*]. Associated
 with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = a-kuthayikuthayi

a-Marrngawi (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Wuyaliya
 semi-moiety. The name is associated
 with the Mangrove and Groper
 Dreamings.

a-mawurrungku (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *crab species 2. *Swimmer *Crab.
 Associated with the Rumburriya
 semi-moiety. it is said that if one hits or
 kills one of these crabs a storm will
 follow.

a-Mayalkarri (rra-) (*noun*)
 female *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Wuyaliya
 semi-moiety. The name is associated
 with the Mangrove dreaming.

a-mayarra (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *shark species 2. *River *Whaler
 *Shark [*Carharhinus sp.*]
 see a-walarrawiji
 = a-adamu

a-mayawajawa (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *paddle, for a *canoe 2. *oar, for a
 *dinghy. Some people state that this
 paddle is larger than a-rimi and was used
 for lifting slabs of dugong meat from the
 ground oven and sometimes as a duelling
 weapon.
 = a-rimi, a-yanginymanthangu

a-mayin (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Black *Bream
 [*Hephaestus fuliginosus*]. Associated
 with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = a-marrinda, a-wuyurrangka

a-mbangu (rra-) (*pron.*)
 1. *that *female *person- *not *known
 2. *that *feminine *thing- *not *known
 see a-ja, a-mangaji

ambinbirri (*adverb*)
 1. *first *position 2. *being in *front
 = aminbirri

ambirrijanjangu (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *firststone 2. *eldest one
 see ngulakaringu
 = ambuliyanyguwarra

ambirrijanjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *starting 2. *setting *out

ambirriju (*adjective*)
 1. *front, in the 2. *ahead 3. *lead, in
 the
 = mundumantha

ambirringula (*adjective*)
 back-to-front. Literally: in front-behind

ambulirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *first, *being 2. *ahead, *going

ambuliyalu (*adverb*)
 before*(in *time)
 see wabarrangu

ambuliyanyguwarra (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *first one 2. *eldest one (archaic
 speech)
 = ambirrijanjangu

a-mijiji (rra-) (*noun*)
 woman, *non-aboriginal. English loan

from Missus

a-mijiyangu (rra-) (*noun*)
sailing *boat, *large. Macassan loan from -biseang -meaning boat or vessel.

a-Milkathatha (rra-) (*noun*)
ceremony *name. Secret and sacred rituals associated with many Dreamings for the Wuyaliya and Wurdaliya semi-moieties. The ceremony has particular reference to the named sites and the geography of specific tracts of country and the associated dreamings.

aminbirri (*adv*)
1. *leader 2. *first *position 3. *being in *front
= ambinbirri

a-minini (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *string *bag 2. *woven *pandanus *bag/ basket 3. *hessian *sack 4. *handbag (archaic speech)
see a-birndawarra, a-marrbi

a-miramba (rra-) (*noun*)
dugong, *non-lactating *cow, with *large *calf

a-mirlbala (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *lizard species 2. *Water *Monitor [*Varanus mertensis*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety, There are power songs associated with this reptile, which when sung are said to drive run away lovers to a river bank where they will wait until their relatives can find them.
= a-yarraka

a-mirndil (rra-) (*noun*)
louse *eggs
see a-wutha, a-mukaka

a-mirningumara (rra-) (*noun*)
woman *looking for *sex
see nhanawamara, kulikuli

a-mirrbundu (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *ray species 2. *Shovel *Nosed *Ray [*Rhino batillum*]
= a-warndawa

a-mirrwa (rra-) (*noun*)
Salt *Water *Crocodile, *female [*Crocodylus porosus*]
see mardumbarra, wawulmara, kuriyumba

a-miyimiyi (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *insect species 2. *Bush *Fly

a-mukaka (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *insect species 2. *louse. Smaller than a-wutha, said to inhabit the eyebrows and eyelids.
see a-wutha, a-mirndil

a-mukarra (rra-) \p n
1. *fish species 2. *Barracouda [*Sphyraena barracouda*]

see a-buthuluku, a-yungkujungku

a-mularna (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *ant species 2. *Meat *Ant

a-mulkangka (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *crab species 2. *Fiddler *Crab [*Ucca flammula*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

a-Muluwamara (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *female *personal name 2. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the named site of Muluwa (Cape Vanderlin) on Vanderlin Island.
see Muluwa

a-mulumulu (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Flathead
= a-ramulu

a-mulwajarla (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *snake species 2. *small *scrub *snakes

a-munjiyamunjarra (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Groper, *immature [*Proicrops lanceolatus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
see a-kuridi

a-munujburr (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Rock *Cod
= a-anthakaya, a-murrun

a-murdanbangu (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *sugar *bag 2. *rich *wild *honey *nest *found in the *ground
see a-murlijba, a-wajkana

a-murlijba (rra-) (*noun*)
sugar *bag. *ground *nest of the *native *bee, *locally *called *"girl *sugarbag". Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety. (avoidance speech)
see nanda-wimbi
= a-wajkana

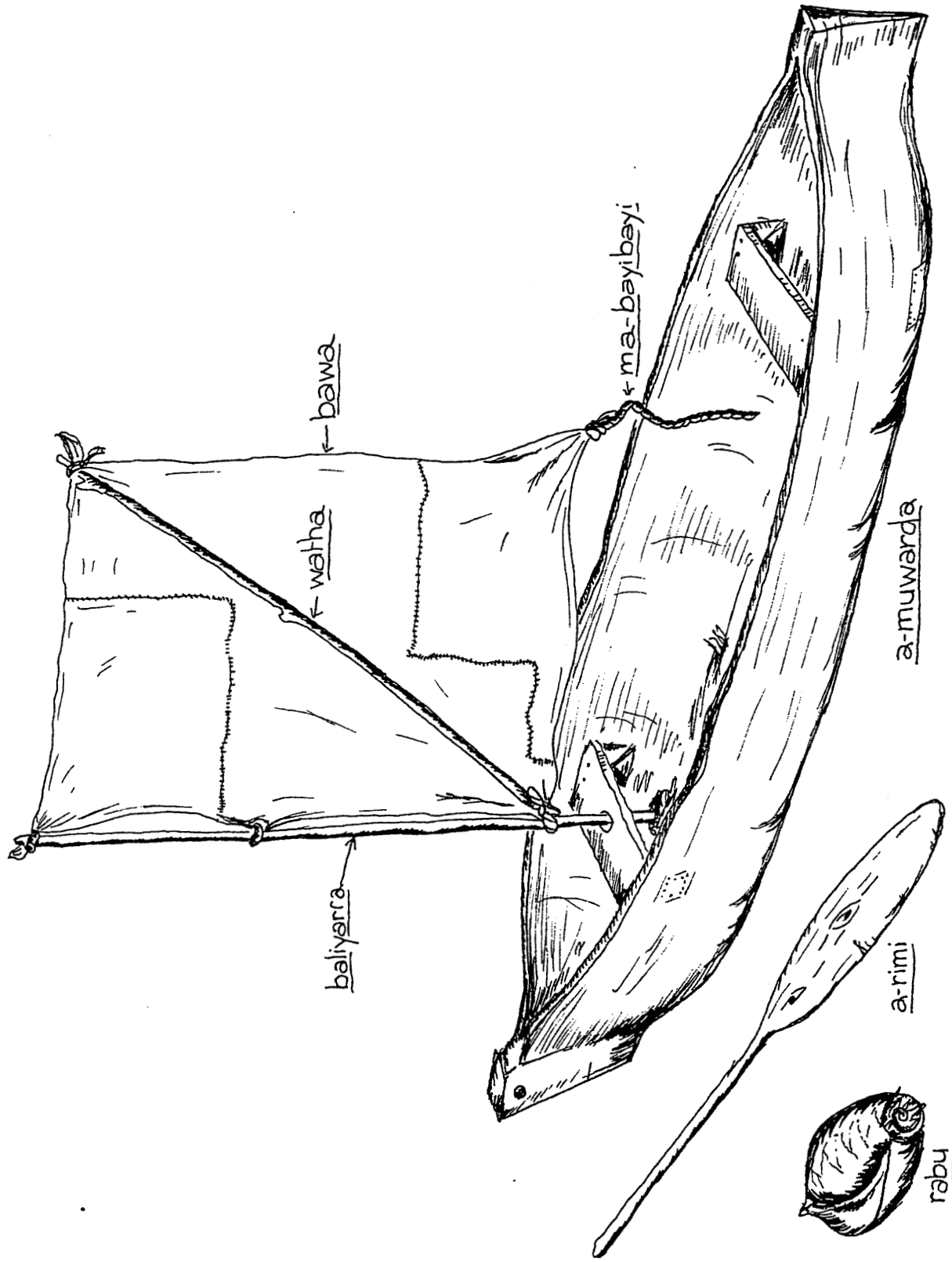
a-murlunbi (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *Straw *Necked *Ibis [*Threskiornis spinicollis*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

a-murlurlunjurr (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *Rainbow *Bee *Eater [*Merops ornatus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety

a-murrba (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *ray species 2. *Green *Sawfish [*Pristis zijsron*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
= a-thubathuba

a-murrun (rra-) (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Rock *Cod, *mature
= a-munujburr, a-anthakaya

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jawula-lhurramanji a-kurija barra,
 a-Ngadiji barra kalngi rri-mingkin
 rri-mangaji rri-nhanawa.



They are dancing the women's fun dance called a-Ngadiji, truly these two women are very good.

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a-muwarda (rra-) (noun)
 1. *dugout *canoe 2. *canoe 3.
 *aluminium *dinghy
 = a-libaliba
 see na-wulka

a-Muyurkulananya (rra-) (noun)
 female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Rainbow Serpent.

anda (pronoun)
 she

andabal (cm-) (adjective)
 1. *wide 2. *broad (archaic speech)

andaluandalu (pronoun)
 that *same *female *person

Andanyuka (nya-) (noun)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Sea Turtle Dreaming.

a-Ninganga (rra-) (noun)
 female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Chest Nut Rail Dreaming.

a-ngabalhangu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Long *Tom [*Strongylura krefftii*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
 = a-warndawa

a-Ngadiji (rra-) (noun)
 1. *dance *name 2. *song *name.
 Name given to a specific fun dance performed mostly by women. It was composed and choreographed by Elma Brown a-Bunubunu after a mystical experience with the a-Ngadiji Dreaming.

a-Ngadiji (rra-) (noun)
 Dreaming *Women. Group of Dreaming Women who travelled north from the Tennant Creek area and met the a-Mararabarna Dreaming Women, who came from the sea, on the Barkly Tablelands. The meeting between the two groups of Dreaming Women has great importance to the a-Kunabibi rituals. The a-Ngadiji Dreaming is said to have created the Barkly Tablelands by throwing a hooked boomerang.
 see a-Mararabarna, a-Kunabibi

a-ngajarr (rra-) (noun)
 lightning. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

a-ngajarr (rra-) (noun)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Gecko *sp. possibly *Barking *Gecko. Called in local English Thunder or Lightning Lizard.

a-Ngajarrmara (rra-) (noun)
 female *personal name. Name can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety, the name is associated with the Lightning Dreaming.

a-ngakungakuyangu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *snake species 2. *Sea *Snake [*Hydrophis sp.*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.

a-ngalarda (rra-) (noun)
 1. *plant species 2. *Rush species.
 From which edible corms are obtained

a-ngalawurr (rra-) (noun)
 salt *water *creek *inlet
 = a-rndarr

a-ngalibaku (rra-) (noun)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Blue *Tongue *Lizard [*Tiliqua scionoides*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety (avoidance speech)
 = a-wayurr, a-kulangkunya

a-ngangkul (rra-) (noun)
 1. *frog species 2. *Frog, *large and *brown. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
 = a-warnbul

a-ngarayi (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Turrum [*Carangoides emburyi*]
 = arnamburniny

a-ngarninybala (rra-) (noun)
 dugong, *herd of *females with *young *calves

a-ngarniyangka (rra-) (noun)
 1. *crab species 2. *Blue *Swimmer *Crab [*Portunus pelagicus*]

a-Ngarrikalu (rra-) (noun)
 female *personal name. Name can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

angatha-mara (rra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *female *close *friend/ associate. Used by men, women or children, only occurs with possessive prefix.
 see nyangatha-mara

angatharra-abangu (rrangatharra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *brother's *daughter

angatharra-anyira (rrangatharra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *sister's *daughter *who is *younger
 = wunhaka

angatharra-ardu (rrangatharra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *daughter



a-ngirlangirla

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angatharra-miyangki (rrangatharra-)

(noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *younger
*brother's *wife
= manjikarra

see angatharra-yalanji (rrangatharra-)

angatharra-nganji (rrangatharra-)

(noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *female *relative
see angatharra-yumara (rrangatharra-),
nyangatha-nganji (nyangathanya-),
nganji (cm-)

angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)

(noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *father's *sister's
*daughter 3. *mother's *brother's
*daughter

see marruwarra, kuyukuyu,
munyumunyu

angatharra-wangu (rrangatharra-)

(noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *wife, *my

angatharra-wayurungu (rrangatharra-)

(noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *female *relative
*sharing *place of *spirit *child *origin.
Stem: wayuru: spring water

angatharra-yalanji (rrangatharra-)

(noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *older *brother's
*wife
= manjikarra

see angatharra-miyangki (rrangatharra-)

angatharra-yumara (rrangatharra-)

(noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *female *relative/
companion

see angatharra-nganji (rrangatharra-)

a-ngawinya (rra-) (noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *my* sister, your
*cousin, *when *talking to *female
*cousin (avoidance speech)

see ji-ngawinya

a-ngawu (rra-) (noun)

1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *bladder of
the *sea *turtle

a-ngayiwunyarra (rra-) (noun)

- dugong, *pregant *cow (avoidance
speech)

= a-kulhakuphawiji

a-ngirlangirla (rra-) (noun)

1. *ceremonial *object 2. *feather
*plume. Plumes of white feathers which
are worn in the headband of people
participating in fun dances and
ceremonies.

see ngirlangirla, ma-ngirlangirla

a-ngkuwirri (rra-) (noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. your *daughter's

*child, my *wife, *when *speaking to
*female *cousin.

angula (noun)

west. Stem: a - :ngula - only occurs in
the absence of any other affixation

see awawawu, aya

a-ngulakaringu (rra-) (noun)

- wife, *last *(in a *polygamous
*marraige)

see a-wulanbi, a-wumbijingu

a-ngulhiny (noun)

1. *shellfish species 2. *Rock *Oyster
poss. [*Stavella horrida* / *Placuna placenta*].

Associated with the Rrumburriya
semi-moiety.

see a-wuwari

a-ngulili (rra-) (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Little *Corella
[*Cacatua sanguinea*]. Associated with the
Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety

a-nurnngu (rra-) (noun)

1. *fish species 2. *Sooty *Grunter
= a-lhangkarlu

a-ngurrin (rra-) (noun)

1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Hawksbill
*Turtle, *female [*Eretmochelys*

imbricata]. Associated with the
Wurdaliya semi-moiety. Not eaten by the
Yanyuwa as they are considered
poisonous.

see karrubu

a-ngururrngururr (rra-) (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Lotus *Bird /
*Jesus *Bird [*Irediparra gallinacea*].

Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-
moiety.

= a-dirnbidirnbi

a-nguwalili (rra-) (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Bush *Stone
*Curlew [*Burhinus magnirostris*].

Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-
moiety

a-nguyarrnguyarrngu (rra-) (noun)

1. *kangaroo species 2. *Hill
*Kangaroo, *female [*Macropus*

robustus]. Associated with the
Rrumburriya semi-moiety

= a-jurnabu

see nangurrbuwala

a-nhanawaya (rra-) (noun)

woman. A shorter form of the stem is
used in the plural: nhanawa-women.
Most frequently the plural prefix li-
occurs with it, but a-/rra- may occur and
the meaning remains plural. This later
form is considered to be archaic speech.
see mirningiya

anka (noun)

1. *higher *place 2. up 3. *above 4.

*inland

ankalirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *departing 2. *going *away 3. *rising *up, from *sleep 4. *rising up from a *sitting *position (avoidance speech)

= lhuwarrinjarra

ankangu (*loc*)

1. *above 2. *overhead

ankaya (*loc*)

upwards

anku (*pronoun*)

hers. No hyphen after prefix; nyanku: her masculine thing

ankungu (cm-) (*pronoun*)

for *her (definite) No hyphen after prefix; nyankungu: that masculine thing is hers

anmantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *staying 2. *remaining 3. *being

anngankarriya (*non-v*)

1. *speak *up! 2. *head *up! 3. *sit up *straight!

a-anthakaya (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Rock *Cod = a-munujburr

antha (*noun*)

1. *sea 2. *ocean

see warlamakamaka, wamarra, malabubana

Anthaa (*noun*)

place *name. Beach area on the south eastern coast of South West Island. A Fiddler Crab Dreaming is present. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country. Alternative name is Nganthes

anthamu (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *adult 2. *fully *grown 3. *senior 4. *huge 5. *mature = wurri (cm-)

antharrantharra (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Little *Black *Comorant, *male [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety = a-kurrbarnku

Anthawarra (*noun*)

place *name. Area of mangrove forest and fresh water springs located on the central east coast of South West Island. The area is associated with the Mosquito Dreaming. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

anthawirriyarra (cm-) (*noun*)

inhabitant of the *sea and *coastal *environment. Has a more precise meaning of those plants, animals and people who are spiritually associated with the coastal, island and sea

environment. note: stems: antha = sea, wirriyarra = one's spirit home

see li-Anthawirriyarra

a-Nyamuri (rra-) (*noun*)

female *personal name. Name which can be given to female members of the Mambaliya- semi-moiety. The name is associated with the named locality of Nyamuri and the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming.

anyan (*exclamation*)

cute

= anyany

a-nyana (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Brahminy *Kite [*Haliastur Indus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety = a-yarikiki

anyany (*exclamation*)

cute

= anyan

a-Nyilma (rra-) (*noun*)

female *personal name. Name can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming

a-nyinuma (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Double-barred *Finch [*Peophila bichenouii*]

anyira (cm-) (*noun*)

1. *friend 2. *close *relative 3.

*younger *sibling 4. *help *mate

see angatharra-anyira, nyangathi-anyira

anyiramantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *helping 2. *assisting. Rare usage see anyira

anyirarra (cm-) (*adjective*)

two (avoidance speech)

see arrkula, yalku

= kanyimarda

a-rabarr (cm-) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Grey *Teal *Duck [*Anas gibberifrons*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety

= a-kuruburru

a-rabijinda (*noun*)

1. *shell species 2. *Conch *Shell [*Syrinx aruanas*]. Blown when a dugong had been captured to alert people on shore to gather firewood and prepare ground ovens. Large conch shells were also used to carry water. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

= a-wuluwangka

a-rabinybi (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Beach *Stone *Curlew [*Burhinus neglectus*].

Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

= a-wurrwin
a-rakulunthurr (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *shell species 2. *Trochus *Shell
a-ralba (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Island *Goanna
 poss. *Freckled *Monitor [*Varanus tristus orientalis*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
a-ralmurr (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Blue *Winged *Kookaburra [*Dacelo leachii*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
a-ramulu (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Flathead
 = a-mulumulu
arandayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 calling outfor *someone to *come and *look
 = kirrirumantharra
a-rangkarangka (*noun*)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Blue *Tongue *Lizard, *partly *grown [*Tiliqua scinoides*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
 see a-wayurr, a-kulangkunya, a-bangkurlbangkurl
a-ranuka (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Moonfish [*Drepane punctata*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
ararr (*noun*)
 sky
 = marlawanba
 see ngawu, ngarrwuru
a-Rarrba (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *women's *fun *dance 2. *dance *style *name. Public fun songs and dances which have been composed by the women themselves. Men can also join in the singing of these songs. (archaic speech)
 see walaba
 = a-kurija
a-rarrawa (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Spoonbill [*Platalea sp.*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
arathantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *eating *meat 2. *biting *flesh 3. *animal/ insect *biting (avoidance speech)
 = thantharra
a-rdaburlu (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Small *Lizard 5-15cm long. [*Carlia sp.*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = a-karlki, a-bithurla
a-rdangkarldangkarl (rra-) (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *White *lily with *onion *like *bulb [*Crinum angustifolium*]. Flowers in the wet season and is poisonous. Juice from crushed bulb smeared on sores and wounds as an antiseptic. Some people say that they grow wherever lightning has struck the ground.
a-rdarli (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *snake species 2. *Death *Adder [*Acanthopis antarcticus*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 = a-ribu
a-rdijbirr (rra-) (*adjective*)
 heat from the *sun (archaic speech)
 see darrkila, a-kamba
a-rdijkula (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *ceremonial *object 2. *message *stick. Message stick used prior to the beginning of the a-Kunabibi ceremony. It is about 25 cm long and decorated with white feather plumes at the end. Such message sticks are used to summon men to the a-Kunabibi ceremony.
 see wirrbi, diwurruwurru, na-yaykanyi
ardikarra (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *man with *sister's *child
 = kardirdikija
 see li-alardikarra
a-rdingirdingi (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *ant species 2. *White *Ants. Live in swampy areas and are associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
 see a-wunawiji
a-rdinki (rra-) (*noun*)
 aliminium *dinghy. English loan
 see a-muwarda, a-libaliba, na-wulka
a-rdinkili (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Galah [*Cacatua roseicapilla*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
ardirri (poss-) (*noun*)
 1. *spirit *being 2. *Dreaming *child, 3. *Spirit *child. Left by the Dreaming Ancestors as they travelled over the country, especially in fresh water springs and soaks. *rra-mangaji rra-kuridi kanda-yibarranthaninya ardirri nguthundu barra baji Wumanthala*. "The Groper Dreaming she placed spirit children there in the north at Wumanthala. " These spirit children are "found" by the mother or father and begin the process of pregnancy. On birth the spirit child inhabits the bones of an individual; the least corruptable part. May take a body-part type possessive prefix; nanda-ardirri: her "dreaming child"

ardiyardi (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *daughter 3. *sister's *son 4. *mother's *eldest *sister *(only to *younger *sister's *children)

ardu (*cm-*) (*noun*)

1. *child 2. *insulting *term for an *uncircumcised *adult *male 3. *uncircumcised *boy. (M) *ardu* : boy; *rra-ardu* : girl (W) *nya-ardu* : boy; *rra-ardu* : girl It only takes *rra-*:female class prefix, it does not take *a-*:female class prefix.

= kuyaji

a-rdulburdulbu (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Fresh *Water *Gudgeon

ardungantha (*nya-*) (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *spouse's *father 3. *spouse of *daughter 4. *spouse of *brother's *daughter 5. *spouse of *son 6. spouse of *brother's *son

ardurrkul (*noun*)

body *fat, *rolls of. As around the middle of a very fat person or fat folds on a baby's legs

a-ribu (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *snake species 2. *Death *Adder [*Acanthopis antarcticus*]
= a-rdarli

a-rikarika (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *snake species 2. *Yellow *Bellied *Sea *Snake. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety

aril (*adjective*)

gutted

arilmantharra (*transitive verb*)

gutting
= warrinymantharra
see wurdirimantharra

a-rimi (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *paddle, of a *canoe 2. *oar, of a *dinghy. Some people say the *a-rimi* is smaller than the *a-mayawajawa* type of paddle.

= a-mayawajawa, a-yanginymanthangu

a-rinja (*rra-*) (*noun*)

Black *saline *mud *found under the *crusty *surface of *salt *pan *country.

a-ringu (*noun*)

fresh *hunting *area

ariyarirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *losing one's *way 2. *lost, *being

arlajkarla (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *impatient 2. *quick of *speech (archaic speech)

arlalaarlala (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Suckerfish [*Remora sp.*]

arlanantha (*adverb*)

all *night

arlanantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *dawn 2. *daylight, *becoming.
Stem: arlanu

arlanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *drooping one's *head 2. *drowsy, *being

see karlwakarlwa

a-rlangkuna (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Magpie *Goose / *Pied *Goose [*Anseranas semipalmata*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety

a-rlatha (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Hibiscus-like *tree [*Thespesia popuheoides*]. Used for spear shafts and firesticks

arlijkarli (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *impatient 2. *nagging 3. *persistent 4. *hard *working 5. *continually *asking *questions 6. *pleading

arilil (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *not *yet *ready to *eat 2. *raw 3. *unripe 4. *uncooked
= mawunku (*cm-*)

a-rlirri (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Black *Spotted *Tusk *Fish [*Choerodon schoenleinii*]

arlkarlbantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *washing *cycad *fruit/ yams *during their *preparation 2. *washing *clothes

arlku (*noun*)

fish *(generic *term)
= wururru

arlkujarra (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Milkfish [*Chanos chanos*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
= wuluwujarra

a-rlunda (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Rufous *Night *Heron [*Nycticorax caledonicus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety

arnamburniny (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Turrum [*Carangoides emburyi*]
= a-ngarayi

a-rnangantha (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Emu, *female [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
see jakudukudu

a-rnardangma (*rra-*) (*noun*)

spinifex *resin. Obtained from spinifex grass after much heating and pounding

see ma-nguyarr

arnarra (*noun*)

1. *cliff 2. *steep/ vertical *river *bank
see yiwirr

a-rnawunkarnawu (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Torres *Strait *Pigeon [*Deula spilorrhoea*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety and the Morning Glory cloud formation.
= a-wulumarndaya
see julayarriyarri

arndaarnda (*noun*)

1. *inside 2. *underneath 3. *underground

arndakanda (*adjective*)

lined up. *jalu-alarrinji li-ardubirri ka-arndakanda*. "The children are standing in a line" see ma-arndakanda

a-rndakaya (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Jewfish [*Johnius diacanthus*]
= a-marrbi (*rra-*)

a-rndarr (*rra-*) (*noun*)

salt *water *creek *inlet
= a-ngalawurr

a-arndarrma (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Brolga, *female [*Grus Rubicunda*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
see kurdarrku

a-rndarrwaliya (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *shellfish species 2. *Shellfish [*Macra obesa*]

arndijalangu (*noun*)

1. *butchering *dugong 2. *dugong *hide *removed in one *piece with *meat *attached. The hide is then roasted flesh side down on a bed of hot coals. Coals are also put on the top side of the hide. (avoidance speech)
= munbul

arndiny (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *mangrove [*Lumnitzera racemosa*]. Considered to be good firewood as it is slow burning, it is well known for its flowers which attract native bees. In past times the wood was used to make spear and harpoon heads.
= lhukan

arnindawa (*adverb*)

1. *lower down 2. *next onedown 3. towards the *bottom 4. *bottom of a *river *bank 5. *coastal *area

arnkarn (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

noisy

arnkarnmantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *noisy, *being 2. *preventing from *hearing

arnkarr (*noun*)

1. *spinfex *grass 2. *stump of *saplings 3. *old *sharp *stubble of *grass 4. *root of *fallen *tree *torn from the *ground 5. *sharp *gnarled *fallen *branches. Anything that is seen to be hazard when walking through the bush; those things which may hurt feet and in contemporary times the tyres on vehicles

arnthayarra (*intransitive verb*)

hunting with *dogs (avoidance speech)
= rarangkayarra
see yarrbantharra

arnulu (*adverb*)

1. *near 2. *close (archaic speech)
= wunumbarra, thunungku

a-rnumbunya (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Cardinal *Fish

a-ruburubu (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Wedge *Tailed *Eagle *chick. Still with white feather down once much sought after as a source of feather down to decorate objects and people involved in ceremonies. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
see yirriny, a-kilyarrkilyarr, a-jalbarramba

arramangka (*adverb*)

squatting *position

arramanthangu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *proud 2. *arrogant 3. *boastful

arramantharra (*transitive verb*)

boasting

see nyamba-arramantharra

= alarramantharra

a-rramawuka (*rra-*) (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Mangrove [*Rhizophora stylosa*]. Distinctive mangrove species with arching stilt roots and branches that produce slender aerial roots. Dense forests of this mangrove species exist along the coastal and island regions of Yanyuwa country. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
see lhukan, raramawuka

arrangin (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *pierced *nasal *septum. The piercing of the nasal septum was practised in past times by both men and women. It was done so that on death the spirit of the deceased individual would be able to smell the spirit land. 2. *hole, *having

see kalarrangka, arranginkarrangin

arranginkarrangin (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

holes, *having

see kalarrangka (*cm-*), arrangin (*cm-*), narnu-arrangin

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a-thubathuba



a-mirrbundu



arrarramantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *floodwaters, *rising 2. *sun *setting 3. *falling from a *high *place 4. *contractions 5. *labour *pains 6. *letting down on a *rope

a-rrawanjaji (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Glossy *Ibis [*Plegadis falcinellus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

arrayalya (*noun*)
 tidal *currents
 = akarn

arribarri (*noun*)
 1. *shark species 2. *Port *Jackson *Shark [*Heterodontus galeatus*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety
 = ayindirriba

arrijila (*adverb*)
 1. *hanging down 2. *placed *above

arrijinmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *hanging up 2. *placing from *top
see alarrijinmantharra

arrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *being 2. *saying 3. *doing 4. *allowing 5. *letting. *kanda-arri a-yabi*. "She was good" ◊ *kanda-arri yabi wuka*. "She said good words"
 = mardarranjarra

arrkalarrantharra (*transitive verb*)
 searching

arrkalarrkanantharra (*transitive verb*)
 spearing. Expanded form of arrkanantharra
see arrkanantharra, ngarrkanantharra

arrkamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *shivering 2. *shaking. With fear, cold, sickness, exhaustion

arrkanantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *spearing 2. *sewing 3. *pricking 4. *injecting 5. *puncturing
see arrkalarrkanantharra, ngarrkanantharra

arrkula (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 one
see kanymarda, anyirarra
 = yalku

Arrwa (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 1. *Garrawa *language 2. *Garrawa *people. The language group to the east of the Yanyuwa.
see Kurdanji, Marra

arukaru (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *hoarse 2. *no *voice

a-rumu (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 waves. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety
see a-wirninibirniny, na-ngululu

athanantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *competing 2. *chasing
see nyamba-athanantharra

a-tharra (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Sea *Turtle, *female [*Chelonia mydas*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
see a-warndangumara

atharrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 cold, *being

a-thubathuba (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 1. *ray species 2. *Green *Sawfish [*Pristis zijsron*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
 = a-murrba

a-thuwa (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Common *Koel [*Eudynamis scolopacea*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety

a-wabalarra (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 Echidna / *Spiny *Ant *Eater [*Tachyglossus aculeatus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. Once hunted by the women at night using dogs
see nanda-nyila

a-wajkana (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 1. *sugar *bag 2. *ground *beehive, *locally *called *"girl *sugarbag". Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
see nanda-wimbi
 = a-murlijba

a-wakaki (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *water *lily *corm (archaic speech)
see ma-kakayi

a-wakalakala (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 1. *bat species 2. *Orange *Horseshoe *Bat poss. [*Rhinonictes aurantius*]
see barnkarr

a-wakan (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 ball. Made from paperbark bound with string

a-wakanya (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 Bandicoot [*Isoodon sp.*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
see a-bindiwaji, kudingi, a-wangkulinnya

a-walangatha (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Pied *Comorant [*Phalacrocorax melanoleucus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
 = walangatha

a-walantharrbura (*rra-*) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Chest *Nut *Rail [*Eulabeornis castneovertris*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

a-walanyba (*rra-*) (*noun*)

- ceremonial *dance *style. Particular dance style employed by women in a-Marndiwa and a-Kunabibi rituals. During the dance the women slap their thighs together.
= a-jurrku, bulurrku
- a-walarrawiji (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *shark species 2. *River *Whaler *Shark [*Carharhinus sp.*]. Specific term given to this species when they are fat
see a-mayarra, a-adamu
- a-waliki** (*noun*)
dugong *herd
see li-waliki
- a-Walimungku (rra-)** (*noun*)
female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Rainbow Serpent.
- a-walkuru (rra-)** (*noun*)
pregnant *woman. Used in the last stages of pregnancy; the last trimester
see a-burnduburndu, a-dirrindirri
- a-walma (rra-)** (*noun*)
grind *stone *(base *stone) Used for grinding seeds and cracking cycad nuts. In Yanyuwa society grindstones were passed through the matriline.
see wudawuda, wurluwurlu, warranthangu
- a-walurruma (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *rat species 2. *Rock *Rat
poss. [*Zygomys argurus*]. Found on the islands
- a-Walwalmara (rra-)** (*noun*)
female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the White Egret Dreaming.
- a-Wambadurna (rra-)** (*noun*)
female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming.
- a-Wanajabi (rra-)** (*noun*)
female *personal name. Name can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Jabiru Dreaming.
- a-wandimutha (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Blue *Catfish
see wambalarra, walmabarra, warrkuwarra
= a-wularabarr
- a-wanduwandu (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *shellfish species 2. *Shellfish [*Neverita sp.*]
- a-wangka (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *Crow [*Corvus sp.*]
- Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
= a-jarlawa
- a-wangkulinya (rra-)** (*noun*)
Bandicoot, *large [*Isoodon sp.*].
Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
see a-wakanya, a-bindiwaji, kudingi
- a-Wantha (rra-)** (*noun*)
female *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. It is associated with the Goanna Dreaming.
- a-wanthalbanthal (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *shellfish species 2. *Shellfish [*Tapes sp.*]
- a-wanthirl (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *crab species 2. *Giant *Mud *Crab, *female [*Scylla serrata*].
Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
see nyinga, kadikadi
- a-waynkuwaynku (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Coastal *Whistling *Tree [*Casuarina equisetifolia*]
- awara** (*noun*)
1. *ground 2. *country 3. *place 4. *camp 5. *earth 6. *situation
= mirdi, lhabangarr
- a-wararrngu (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Sleepy *Cod / *"Mudfish"
- a-wardikirri (rra-)** (*noun*)
woman, *very *old. Literally: having badness
see a-bardibardi
- a-wardukarra (rra-)** (*noun*)
girl, *pre-adolescent
- a-wariyangi (rra-)** (*noun*)
woman, *adult
see a-wurrumbarra, a-yajalkurra
- a-warlangarrwarlangarr (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *insect species 2. *Fire *Fly
- a-warliny (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Whiting
- a-warnbul (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *frog species 2. *Frog, *large and *brown. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
- a-warndawa (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *ray species 2. *Shovel *Nosed *Ray [*Rhinobatos batillum*]
= a-mirrbundu
- a-warndangumara (rra-)** (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Sea *Turtle, *large *female [*Chelonia mydas*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
= a-tharra

a-warndamantha (rra-) (noun)
 1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *knife, *small
 3. *spearhead, *small. Used to be worn tucked away in head gear. Sometimes but not always associated with sorcery.

a-warnkili (noun)
 1. *ray species 2. *Saw *Fish, *freshwater [*Pristis microdon*]

a-warungala (rra-) (noun)
 1. *kangaroo species 2. *Plains *Kangaroo, *female [*Macropus antelopinus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 see bardakalina, mayurrku, ngardarda

a-warrabawarraba (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish *net 2. *drag *net *(fishing)
 3. *mosquito *net *(contemporary *usage)
 see wanika, ma-kuwarra

a-warrakiwarraki (rra-) (noun)
 1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *axe, *very *large 3. *fighting *pick, *very *large
 see mirrimirri, a-wulkangu, a-warrurngka

a-warranyuka (rra-) (noun)
 1. *flying *fox species 2. *Black *Flying *Fox [*Pterops gouldii*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 see kinybutha, kiyinykiyiny, kiyinykiyi = a-kumbulukumbulu

a-warrirri (rra-) (noun)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Island *Goanna poss. *Freckled *Monitor [*Varanus tristus orientalis*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
 = a-ralba

a-warrurngka (rra-) (noun)
 1. *stone *tool 2. *fighting *pick. Used in duelling; much like a stone axe but with a long leaf-shaped blade. Much valued in past times. (archaic speech) (avoidance speech)
 see a-warrakiwarraki = a-wulkangu

a-wathawaya (rra-) (noun)
 1. *egg 2. *unlaid *eggs, from *birds, *goannas, *sea *turtles/ lagoon *turtle

a-wathawayawiji (rra-) (noun)
 animal *when *butchered *found to *contain *unlaid *eggs

awawawu (noun)
 west
 see angula, aya (archaic speech)

a-wayurr (rra-) (noun)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Blue *Tongue *Lizard *(generic *term) [*Tiliqua scinoides*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

= a-ngalibaku
 see a-bangkurlbangkurl, a-rangkarangka, a-kangkarlkangkarl

a-wijku (rra-) (noun)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Mournful *Tree *Monitor, *immature [*Varanus tristus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 see a-wurnakungkala

a-wikalwikal (rra-) (noun)
 1. *insect species 2. *cockroach

a-winirr (rra-) (noun)
 1. *rocky *reefs *found in *lagoons/ rivers 2. *lateritic *rock
 = winirr
 see narnu-rawu

a-wirndirlibirndirli (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Porcupine *Fish [*Diodon jaculiferus*]
 = a-rlangkarlwa

a-wirninibirniny (rra-) (noun)
 1. *snake species 2. *Sea *Snake [*Lampemis hardwickii*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. It is this snake which is said to create waves.
 = a-wurrarumu

awirr (noun)
 ashes
 = alban, julburru

a-wirrikurdukurdu (rra-) (noun)
 women, a *large *gathering (archaic speech)
 see wirrikurdukurdu

a-wirriyuruyuru (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Red *Capped *Dotterel [*Charadrius ruficapillus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

a-wiyinbiyin (rra-) (noun)
 1. *insect species 2. *Hornet
 see birndilirri

a-wubulngu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Red *Emporer [*Lutjanus sebae*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = a-wuliya

a-wukuku (rra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *brother (avoidance speech)
 see nya-wukuku

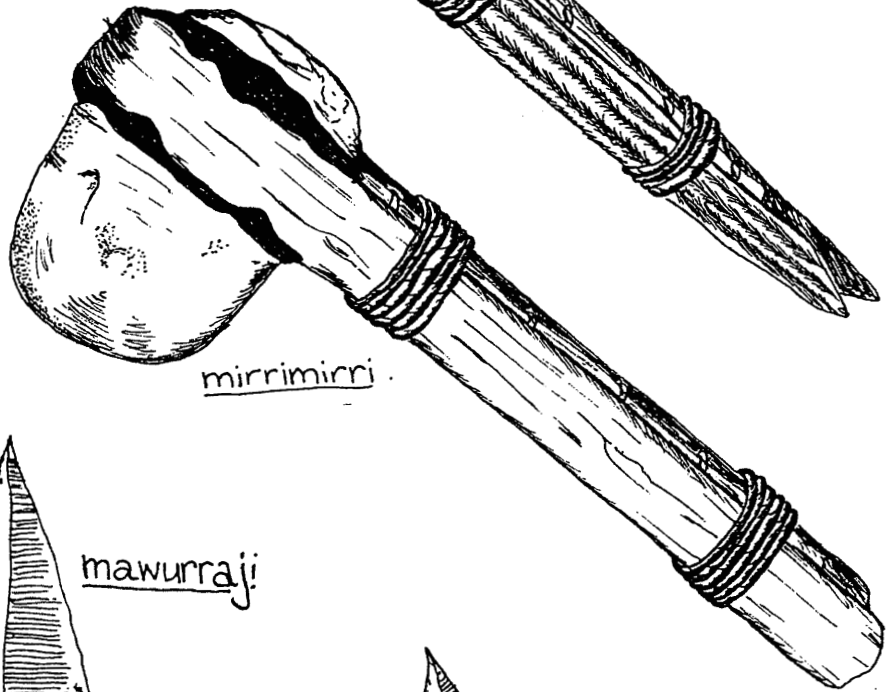
a-wukulhu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Perch

Awulakuku (nya-) (noun)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Sea Turtle Dreaming.

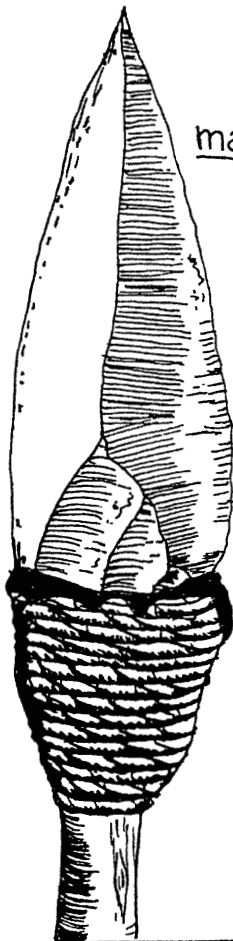
a-wulanbi (rra-) (noun)
 wife, *first



a-wulkangu



mirrimicri



mawurraji



wurrbingani

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see a-ngulakaringu, a-wumbijingu

a-wularabarr (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Blue *Catfish
 see wambalarra, walmabarra,
 warrkuwarra
 = a-wandimutha

a-wulbarla (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Purple
 *Swamphen [*Porphyrio porphyrio*].
 Associated with the Rrumburriya
 semi-moiety.
 = mururungkurna

a-wuliya (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Red *Emperor
 [*Lutjanus sebae*]. Associated with the
 Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = a-wubulngu

a-wulkangu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *stone *tool 2. *fighting *pick.
 Used in duelling; much like a stone axe
 but with a long leaf-shaped blade. Much
 valued in past times.
 see a-warrikiwarriki
 = a-warrurungka

a-wulumarndaya (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Torres *Strait
 *Pigeon [*Deula spilorrhoea*]. Associated
 with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The
 pigeon also has associations with the
 Morning Glory cloud formation.
 = a-rnawunkarnawu
 see julayarriyarri

a-wuluwangku (rra-) (noun)
 1. *shell species 2. *Conch *Shell
 [*Syrinx aruanas*]. Blown when a dugong
 was captured to alert people on shore to
 gather firewood and prepare ground
 ovens. Large conch shells were also used
 to carry water. Associated with the
 Wurdaliya semi-moiety. (archaic speech)
 = a-rabijinda

a-wumalhu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fog, *sea/ coastal 2. *dew on the
 *islands 3. *sea *mist. Described as
 a-anthamu or fully mature as opposed to
 mainland fog which is called a-watha or
 immature. (island language)
 see a-wurna

a-wumarl (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Brown *Quail
 [*Coturnix australis*] (avoidance speech)
 = a-bambulu

a-wumbijingu (rra-) (noun)
 wife, *middle *(in a *polygamous
 *marriage) Stem: wumbiji - middle/
 centre
 see a-ngulakaringu, a-wulanbi

a-wumumu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *kidneys of

the *dugong

a-wunamurdu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *possum species 2. *Northern
 *Brushtail *Possum, *female
 [*Trichosurus arnhemensis*]. Associated
 with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya
 semi-moiety (archaic speech)
 see biwali

a-wunanka (rra-) (noun)
 1. *insect species 2. *Scorpion.
 Associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety

a-wunangabuji (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Silver *Gull [*Larus
 pacificus*]. Associated with the
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety. (avoidance
 speech)
 = a-wunarrkarrka

a-wunarrkarrka (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Silver *Gull [*Larus
 pacificus*]. Associated with the
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

a-wunawiji (rra-) (noun)
 1. *ant species 2. *White *Ants. Lives
 in dry land. Associated with a potent
 form of sorcery used to kill those people
 who have used sorcery to kill others.
 Said to destroy the bones and cause
 uncontrollable vomiting and diarrhoea.
 see a-rdingirdingi, marrawi

a-wunbarriji (rra-) (noun)
 girl, *adolescent
 = a-wurrumbarra, a-yajalkurra

a-wundi (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Toad *Fish

a-wunirru (rra-) (noun)
 limestone

a-wunthangu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Magpie *Goose /
 *Pied *Goose [*Anseranas semipalmata*].
 Associated with the Rrumburriya
 semi-moiety
 = a-rlangkurna

a-wuranybirri (rra-) (noun)
 your *wife, my *sister, *when
 *speaking to *brother-in-law (avoidance
 speech)

a-wurduwu (rra-) (noun)
 dugong, *young *female. Often in the
 early stages of pregnancy. Stem: wurdu -
 stomach

a-wurlwurl (rra-) (noun)
 tree species. Grows along the coast and
 on the islands. Favoured for cooking sea
 food.

a-wurna (rra-) (noun)
 1. *mist 2. *fog 3. *dew. Mainland
 fog. Described as a-watha or immature as
 opposed to island/ coastal fog which is

called a-anthamu or fully mature.
 see a-wumalhu

a-wurnakungkala (rra-) (noun)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Mournful *Tree
 *Monitor [*Varanus tristus*]. Associated
 with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
 see a-wijku

a-wurnamburna (rra-) (noun)
 1. *ochre 2. *white *ochre
 = a-bulwa, a-makirra

a-wurnngarliku (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Pied *Heron, *hen
 [*Notophyx picata*]
 = dibibi

a-wurrarumu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *wind 2. *wind from the *north in
 *dry *season. Associated with the
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 = wurrarumu

a-wurrarumu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *snake species 2. *Sea *Snake
 [*Lampemis hardwickii*]. Associated with
 the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
 = a-wirnyibiminy

a-wurrbu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. your *sister, my
 *daughters *child, *maternal
 *grandmother *speaking. (avoidance
 speech)
 see ji-wurrbu, nya-wurrbu

a-wurrkany (rra-) (noun)
 1. *insect species 2. *Mosquito.
 Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-
 moiety.
 see murndu

a-wurrumbarra (rra-) (noun)
 girl, *adolescent
 = a-wunbarrinji, a-yajalkurra

a-wurrumburru (rra-) (noun)
 1. *wind 2. *wind from off the *sea
 *that *carries the *smell of *rotting *sea
 *weed. 3. *scum on the *sea

a-wurrwurra (rra-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. your *sister,
 *when *sister-in-law *asks *brother-in-
 law
 see nya-wurrwurra

a-wurrwilhi (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *White *Chested
 *Sea *Eagle [*Haliaeetus leucogaster*].
 Associated with the Rrumburriya
 semi-moiety (archaic speech)
 = a-karnkarnka, a-jalbarramba, a-
 kariwaykalngu

a-wurrwird (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Storm *Petrel
 [*Oceanites oceanicus*]. Associated with
 the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

a-wurrwirn (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Beach *Stone
 *Curlew [*Burhinus neglectus*].
 Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-
 moiety
 = a-rabinybi

a-wurruyku (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Spangled
 *Emporer

a-wutha (rra-) (noun)
 1. *insect species 2. *louse. Large head
 louse, associated with the Rrumburriya
 semi-moiety.
 see a-mirndil, a-mukaka,
 wuthangantharra

a-wuwari (noun)
 1. *shellfish species 2. *Rock *Oyster
 poss. [*Stavella horrida* Placuna placenta].
 Larger than a-ngulhiny
 see a-ngulhiny

a-wuyin (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Darter [*Anhinga
 melanogaster*]

a-wuyurrangka (rra-) (noun)
 1. *fish species 2. *Black *Bream
 [*Haphaestus filiginosus*]. Associated
 with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = a-mayin, a-marrinda

aya (adjective)
 westward
 see angula

a-yaba (rra-) (noun)
 sun (avoidance speech)
 = a-kamba

a-yabala (rra-) (noun)
 1. *path, *known 2. *road/ track,
 *well *defined 3. *Milky *Way 4.
 *song *cycle
 see bunbulibunbuli, kujika
 = a-yalwa

a-yajalkurra (rra-) (noun)
 girl, *adolescent (archaic speech)
 = a-wurrumbarra, a-wunbarrinji

a-yaka (rra-) (noun)
 1. *shellfish species 2. *Long *Tom
 *Shellfish [*Telescopium telescopium*]

a-yalinjal (rra-) (noun)
 1. *bird species 2. *Whistling *Tree
 *Duck [*Dendrocygna arcuata*].
 Associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety

a-yalwa (rra-) (noun)
 1. *path, *known 2. *road/ track,
 *well *defined 3. *Milky *Way 4.
 *song *cycle
 see bunbulibunbuli, kujika
 = a-yabala

a-yanginymanthangu (rra-) (noun)
 1. *paddle, for a *canoe 2. *oar, for a
 *dinghy

= a-rimi, a-mayawajawa
a-yandinya (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *grass species 2. *Vicks *Grass / *Silky *Oil *Grass [*Cymbopogon sp.*]. Water in which grass has been boiled is used for bathing or drinking by people who are suffering from cold or influenza.
a-yangkabirdirna (rra-) (*noun*)
 Dingo, *female, with *many *pups
 see a-birdirna, wardali, wurrundurla
a-yarikiki (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Brahminy *Kite [*Haliastur Indus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety (archaic speech)
 = a-nyana
a-yarlawuka (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *shellfish species 2. *Snail-like *shell, *grooved, *found in *mangroves [*Nerita sp.*]
ayarra (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother with *child 3. *child with *mother's *sister 4. *dugong *cow with *calf
 see li-alayarra
a-yarraka (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Water *Monitor [*Varanus mertensis*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
 = a-mirlbala
a-yarramara (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Coral *Trout [*Plectropomus leopardus*]
a-yawulhu (rra-) (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. Women's sacred rituals concerned with the maintenance of land and health; physical and emotional well being. The a-Mararabarna women are closely associated with these rituals.
 see a-Mararabarna
ayayanantharra (transitive verb)
 1. *persuading 2. *coaxing 3. *pleading
aybabaraku (noun)
 1. *shark species 2. *Tiger *Shark [*Caleocerdo cuvieri*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
 = bayamarlkurra, ngurdungurdu, wukuwarrba
ayi (interjection)
 exclamation of *surprise/ shock. Disagreement may be included
a-yibayibarra (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *snake species 2. *Javan *File *Snake [*Acrochordus javanicus*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 = a-bunubunu
a-yibinybiji (rra-) (*noun*)

dugong, *partly *grown *female
a-yibawunyarra (rra-) (*noun*)
 woman (avoidance speech)
 = a-nhanawayaya
ayindirriba (noun)
 1. *shark species 2. *Port *Jackson *Shark [*Heterodontus galeatus*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 = arribarri, yindirriba
ayinja (adverb)
 forked *stick with *fish on it. Fish may be strung on na-ayi : forked stick to be carried
 = ayinya
 see na-ayi
ayinya (adverb)
 forked *stick with *fish on it
 = ayinja
a-yirndarr (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Sulphur *Crested *Cockatoo [*Kakatoe galerita*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety (avoidance speech)
 = a-barral
ayu (cm-) (*pronoun*)
 it- *masculine *thing. No hyphen after prefix; nyayu : its masculine thing
a-yubara (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Threadfin *Salmon [*Polynemus sheridani*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
a-yukuwal (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fresh *water *turtle species 2. *Stinking *Turtle [*Chelodina sp.*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
a-yulbungkurna (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *wallaby species 2. *Agile *Wallaby, *female [*Macropus agilis*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = a-malurrungkurru
 see ngardarda, mayurrku
a-yumbuwarra (rra-) (*noun*)
 girls, a *gathering *of
a-yungkujungku (rra-) (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Barracouda [*Sphyræna barracouda*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 see a-buthuluku, a-mukarra
baba (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *brother 3. *father's *brother's *son *who is *older 4. *sister 5. *mother's *sister's *daughter *who is *older 6. *female *cousin's *child
 see wunhaka
Babadama (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can

be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Water Rat Dreaming.

babakurla (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *siblings *(two) of the *same *parents 3. *sibling *(two) *mother's *sisters' *children 4. *siblings *(two) *father's *brothers' *children
= ginykarra, ririka
see li-babakurla

Babarramila (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming.

Babatharrija (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is said to have been first given to the Yanyuwa by the Macassan traders, however, it is now associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

Babawurda (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to male members of the Wuyaliya semi- moiety. The is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

badangka (*noun*)

1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *axe, *large
see mirrimirri

badi (*noun*)

1. *insect species 2. *March *Fly

badiki (*noun*)

paddock. English loan

badubadu (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Archer *Fish / *Rifle *Fish [*Taxotes chaterus*]
= jurlbi

Bajayi (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to male members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name associated with the Groper Dreaming.

bajbu (*noun*)

pipe, for *smoking. English loan
see jimukuwana

baji (*adverb*)

1. *there *(specific or *known *location) 2. *then*(at *that *time)

bajingu (*adverb*)

after *that. Literally: there-from

bajingulaji (*adverb*)

1. at *that *same *place 2. at *that *same *time
see marnajingulaji

Baju (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can

be given to members of the Rumburriya semi- moiety. The name is Macassan in origin and is derived from the word for shirt. Today the name is associated with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming.

bajungkarnu (*adverb*)

1. by *those *means 2. on *that *basis
3. *consequently

bajuwarnu (*adverb*)

1. for *that *reason 2. *therefore

bakarla (*noun*)

1. *shellfish species 2. *Long *Tom *Shellfish / *Long *Bom *Shellfish
[*Terebralia palustris*]

baki (*conjunction*)

1. and 2. *also. Used in general rapid speech, the alternative kulu = and, is used when emphasis is required.

bakindamantharra (*transitive verb*)

cutting *footholds upa *tree to *facilitate *climbing. On either side of a stick to make a ladder.
see na-bakinda

baku (*adverb*)

1. *later *today 2. *later

bakuwu (*interjection*)

1. *good-bye 2. *see *you *later *today. Farewell anticipating meeting later in the day

bakuyaa (*interjection*)

1. *wait! 2. *stop! 3. *patience!

balabantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *applying 2. *smearing. Expanded form of bantharra
see bantharra

balakuya (*noun*)

1. *possum species 2. *Northern *Brushtail *Possum [*Trichosurus arnhemensis*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
see biwali, a-wunamurdu

balamurru (*noun*)

spear *thrower. Long and flat. Associated with the Emu Dreaming of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
see banba, wujula

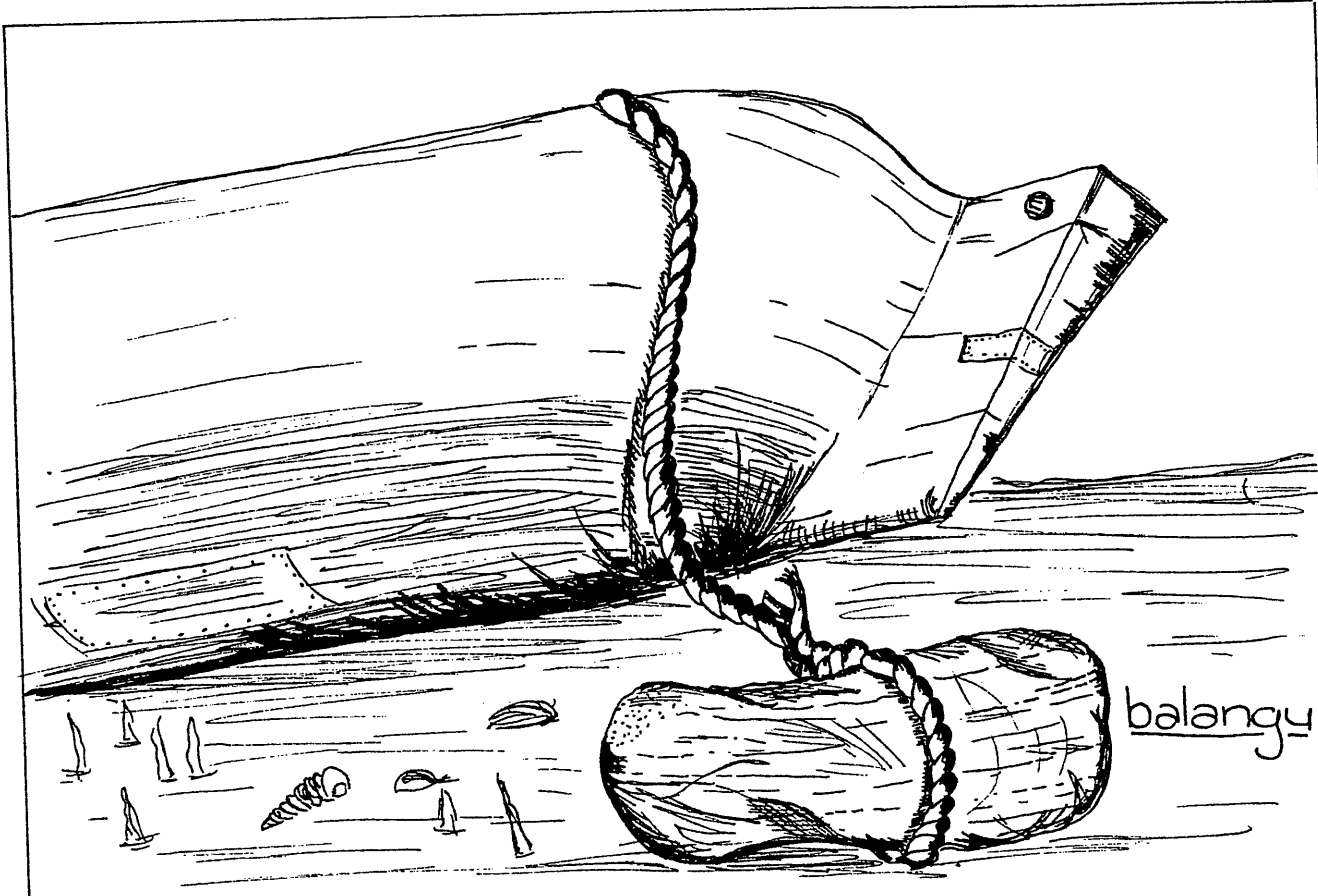
Balanda (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to male members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is Macassan in origin and in other Aboriginal languages to the north it means a non-Aboriginal person. Today the name is associated with the Sea Turtle Dreaming.

balangkamayarra (*transitive verb*)

turning *someone *away from their *intended *purpose

balangu (*noun*)



balangu

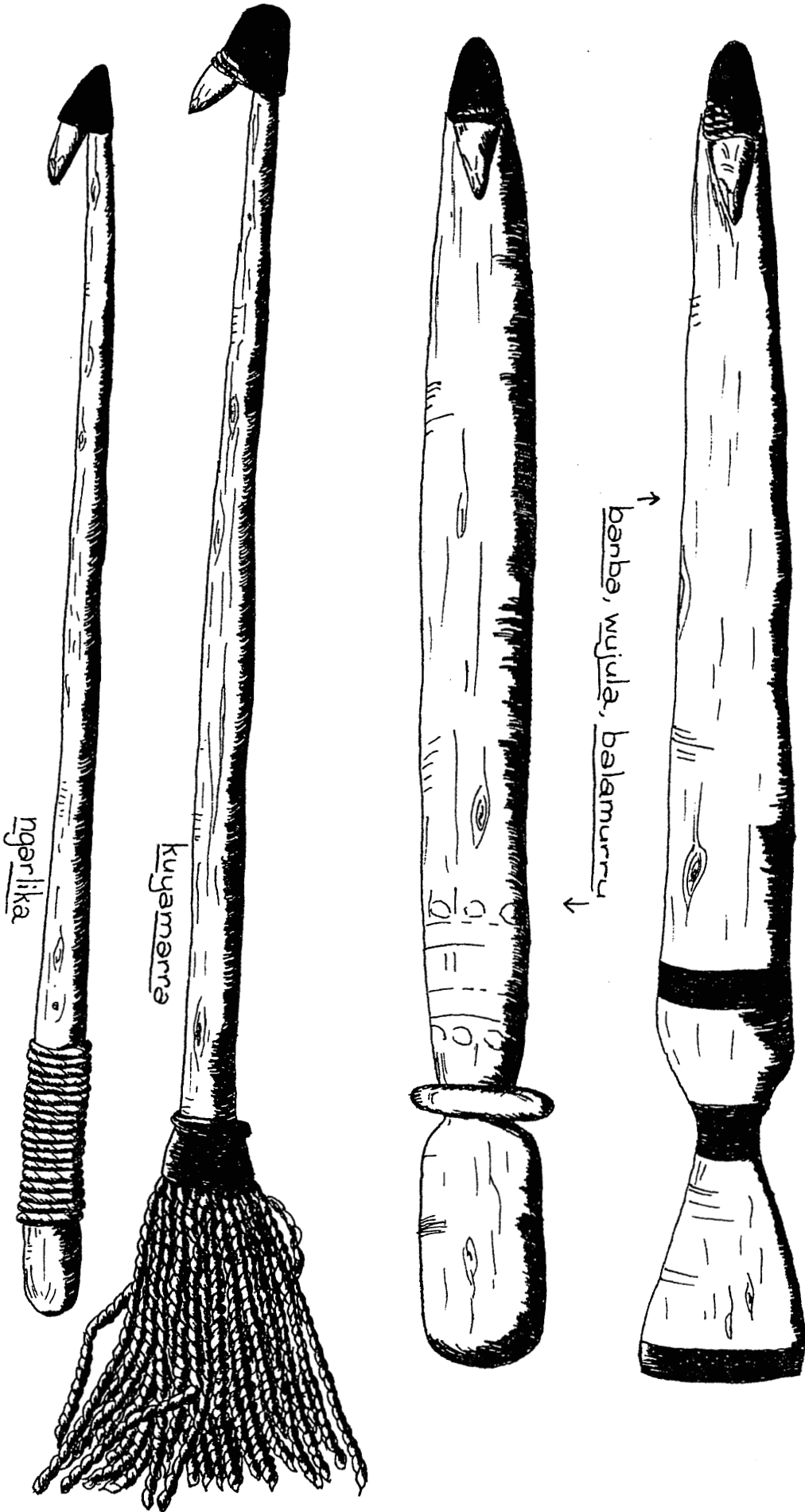
warranthangu

wurluwurku



a-walma

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ngerlika

kuyamarra

banbe, wujula, balamurru

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anchor, *made from *stone. Used with the dugout canoes

balangungu (*noun*)

1. *fire, *large and *bright 2. *flames

balankali (*noun*)

1. *snake species 2. *King *Brown *Snake [*Pseudechis australis*].

Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety
= bularrangu, ngulwa

balarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

marking, of *landscape. Used of Dreaming Ancestors marking/ making geographical features, and also of animal, bird, human tracks.

balayurr (*cm-*) (*noun*)

kinship *term. *groups of *people *who *share the *same *semi-moiety and *kin *relationship to each *other. One example of use is to describe groups of men who all dance at the same time during the a-Marndiwa circumcision rituals.

balbardamantharra (*transitive verb*)

blowing, on *coals. Expanded form of bardamantharra
see bardamantharra

balbathuntharra (*transitive verb*)

lighting *fires, over the *country. Expanded form of bathuntharra. Such fires are lit as a prelude to hunting activities, or to the cleanse the land after the death of a land owner. A method by which the continued well-being of the land is thought to be achieved.

balirrantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *marking down 2. *writing 3. *drawing

balirrka (*noun*)

1. *phosphorescence *(natural) *found in the *sand in *shallow *water off the *islands. 2. *reflection of *starlight/ moonlight on the *water 3. *flash/ sparkle at *night. Often seen in salt water when travelling at night, seen on the back of dugongs when hunting at night

baliyarra (*noun*)

mast on a *dugout *canoe
see kundarurru, bawa

balubalu (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Pelican [*Pelecanus conspicillatus*]
= milirnguwarra

balumarra (*noun*)

dry *cracked *ground. As found on the black soil plains during the hot dry season

balwurawura (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Vine. Entangles itself around, and in, large trees. Often

has the appearance of a large python wrapped around the trunk

Balyarrinji (*nya-*) (*noun*)

subsection *name *(male) Usually associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
see Bulanyi

bambarl (*noun*)

reef, of *rock/ coral. Not exposed at low tide

Bambarruku (*noun*)

ceremony *name. Secret and sacred rituals associated with the Dingo Dreaming of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

bambiliwa (*noun*)

storm *wind. Accompanied by heavy rain and king tides from the north

Bambulngani (*noun*)

place *name. Small hillock located some 10 km. north of Borrooloola on the Bing Bong road. The hill is a metamorphosed ground oven associated with the Two Initiated Men Dreaming path.
Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

banba (*noun*)

spear *thrower. Long and flat. Associated with the Emu Dreaming of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
= balamurru, wujula
= ngarluka

banbaji (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Northern *Rosella [*Platycercus venustus*]

banbayi (*cm-*) (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *family, *close 3. *relatives, *immediate *personal

bandarada (*adverb*)

incircling *something (archaic speech)
see lukuluku

bandawi (*noun*)

kangaroo *hunting *method. Women and children frightening the kangaroos toward a group of men with spears and boomerangs
see barangkajbi

bandungungu (*noun*)

1. *wallaby species 2. *Nail *Tailed *Wallaby [*Onychogalea sp.*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety (ritual speech)
= ngurluku, bandurawija

bandawurawija (*noun*)

1. *wallaby species 2. *Nail *Tailed *Wallaby [*Onychogalea sp.*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety (avoidance speech)
= ngurluku, bandungungu

bangadirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *torn, *being 2. *breaking, up 3.

- *tearing 4. *cracked, *being
see bangalbangadirrinjarra
- bangalbangadirrinjarra** (*intransitive verb*)
1. *torn, *being 2. *breaking, up 3. *tearing 4. *cracked, *being. Expanded form of bangadirrinjarra
see bangadirrinjarra
- bangantha** (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *Lesser *Crested *Tern [*Sterna bengalensis*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
- bangarlbangada** (*adjective*)
1. *cracked 2. *torn
- Bangarrinji (nya-)** (*noun*)
subsection *name *(male) Usually associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
see Ngarrijbalangi
- bangkulu** (*noun*)
axe. Macassan loan from -pangkulu - axe
see mirri, badangka
- banikin** (*noun*)
1. *pannikin 2. *cup 3. *mug.
English loan
- banja** (*noun*)
ant *(generic)
= kiringi
- banji** (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. *spouse's *brothers 3. *spouse's *sisters. Kriol loan
= rnabirnabi
- bankiba** (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Turtle, *large *male [*Chelonia mydas*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
= lanka, wardangumara
- bantharra** (*transitive verb*)
1. *applying 2. *smearing. Spreading paint, ointment, liniment, jam, fat, blood
see balabantharra
- baralala** (*adjective*)
early *morning
see nu-nyilanku, yalibala
- barangkajbi** (*noun*)
kangaroo *hunting *method. One person would wait with spear, while another person would go in front of the kangaroo and distract its attention away from the hunter.
see bandawi
- bararrmanhantharra** (*transitive verb*)
1. *dropping 2. *fumbling 3. *mishandling
- bardabarda** (*adverb*)
1. *without 2. *not *having 3. *empty 4. *bare 5. *naked
- bardabardamantharra** (*transitive verb*)
1. *winnowing 2. *shaking
= jarlajarlamantharra
- bardakalina** (*noun*)
1. *kangaroo species 2. *Plains *Kangaroo [*Macropus antelopinus*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
see a-warungala
= mayurrku, ngardarda
- bardamantharra** (*transitive verb*)
1. *blowing, on *coals 2. *fanning *coals 3. *flapping *wings of a *bird 4. *up-and-down *action of *dugong/ whale/ dolphin *tail
see balbardamantharra
- bardangarrangarra (cm-)** (*adjective*)
1. *harmful *people 2. *venomous *snakes/ fish/ insects/ plants 3. *dangerous *animals 4. *wild 5. *hot/ spicy *foods 6. *heat of the *sun (avoidance speech)
= ladalada, ngarra
- bardarda (cm-)** (*noun*)
baby
- baribari** (*noun*)
1. *sorcery 2. *spirit *being 3. *shooting *star 4. *comet. Associated with a potent form of sorcery belonging to the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
- barlabarla** (*adjective*)
small *amount. *nya-yibarraya barlabarla!* "Put a small amount!" (archaic speech) see buyi
- barlalwalalngu** (*noun*)
starlight
- Barlamumu (cm-)** (*noun*)
raiding *group. Mununggurr clan group belonging to the Yolngu people of North East Arnhem Land. Traditionally feared by the Yanyuwa who used the term to describe any group who came into their territory from the north, north-west. They would come looking for women and would announce their presence by howling like dogs. They were feared for their ability to use hook spears.
- barlangarra** (*noun*)
1. *moon 2. *month (avoidance speech)
= ngakarla
- barlantharra** (*intransitive verb*)
1. *wanting 2. *wanting to *do
- barlbaji** (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Beefwood [*Hakea arborescens*]. A good firewood tree. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
- Barlbaji (nya-)** (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can

be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with Beefwood Tree Dreaming.

barlibantharra (*transitive verb*)

pandanus *nuts *being *cut *open
see ma-wukarra. ma-kurdirdi

barlirrantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *thanking 2. *loving 3. *thanking
4. *respect, *paying. Used mainly in the past tense but not exclusively, used during emotive comments about living and deceased kin, one's country, events in the past times.

barlkibarlki (**cm-**) (*adjective*)

1. *lazy 2. *weak 3. *poor
*condition, in 4. *poor *manner, in a = bibi, bibiyurru, wanbaluka

barlkibarlkirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *lazy, *being 2. *weak, *being 3. *poor *manner, *acting in *a

barlwi (*noun*)

1. *fresh *water *turtle species 2. *Short *Necked *Turtle [*Elseya sp.*].
Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
= ngurlku, yamburumanja

barnbakuja (*exclamation*)

"*Oh, *goodness!" Used when hearing news not heard before which is of great interest. (archaic speech)

barndara (*noun*)

boomerang. Large, with a big head used for hunting and duelling
see wakirli, juluwari

barndarr (*noun*)

pierced *ground. Ground full of holes and burrows or much peirced after being hunted over for goannas and other bush foods
= lakurr

see narnu-barndarr, lakurrlakurr

barndarrbarndarr (*noun*)

pierced *ground. Expanded form of barndarr
see barndarr

barndarrirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *pierced, *being 2. *cut, *being 3. *pitted, *being

barndarrmantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *piercing 2. *cutting *deeply. Of ground, wood or flesh during cicatrization.
= lakurrmantharra

barnka (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *brother's *children 3. *father's *sister's *children. Not Yanyuwa said to have come from the Roper River area,

another form of the word *barnkanya* is said to come from off the Tablelands. Younger people often pronounce the word as *bangka*, *bangkanya*.

= kuyukuyu, marruwarra

see li-manmarruwarra

barnkala (*adverb*)

1. *sitting *position with *legs *crossed
2. *climbing with *feet *together and *knees *sharply *bent

see rurrbarurrba, milkabu, jukurl, rdirdil

barnkalamantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *climbing* with* knees* sharply *bent 2. *sitting *with* legs *crossed
see nyamba-barnkalamantharra, barnkala

barnkarr (*noun*)

1. *bat species 2. *Ghost *Bat [*Macroderma gigas*]. Found in a number of caves on the islands
see a-wakalakala

barnma (*noun*)

1. *sugar *bag 2. *eggs of *native *bee *found *inside *native *honey *nest 3. *eggs of *native *bee *found *trapped in *spider *webs. The later term usually only refers to the eggs of the native bee found in the mangroves on the coastal regions. Found close to hive.

barra (*conjunction*)

1. after *that 2. *now. Particle for emphasis in clause, conjunction of paragraphs and within paragraphs.
bawuji barra. "finished, it's over"

barra (*noun*)

1. *wind 2. *westerly *wind.
Macassan loan

barramarni (*adverb*)

1. *as *here 2. *here it *is!
Comparison relator

barranamba (*adverb*)

like *that. Comparison relator

Barranyi (*noun*)

place *name. Name used to cover the area encompassed by Centre Island, North Island, Watson Island, Skull Island and Black and White Craggy Islands.

see Warnarrwarnarr, Mathundurla, Warrawarra, Yimantha

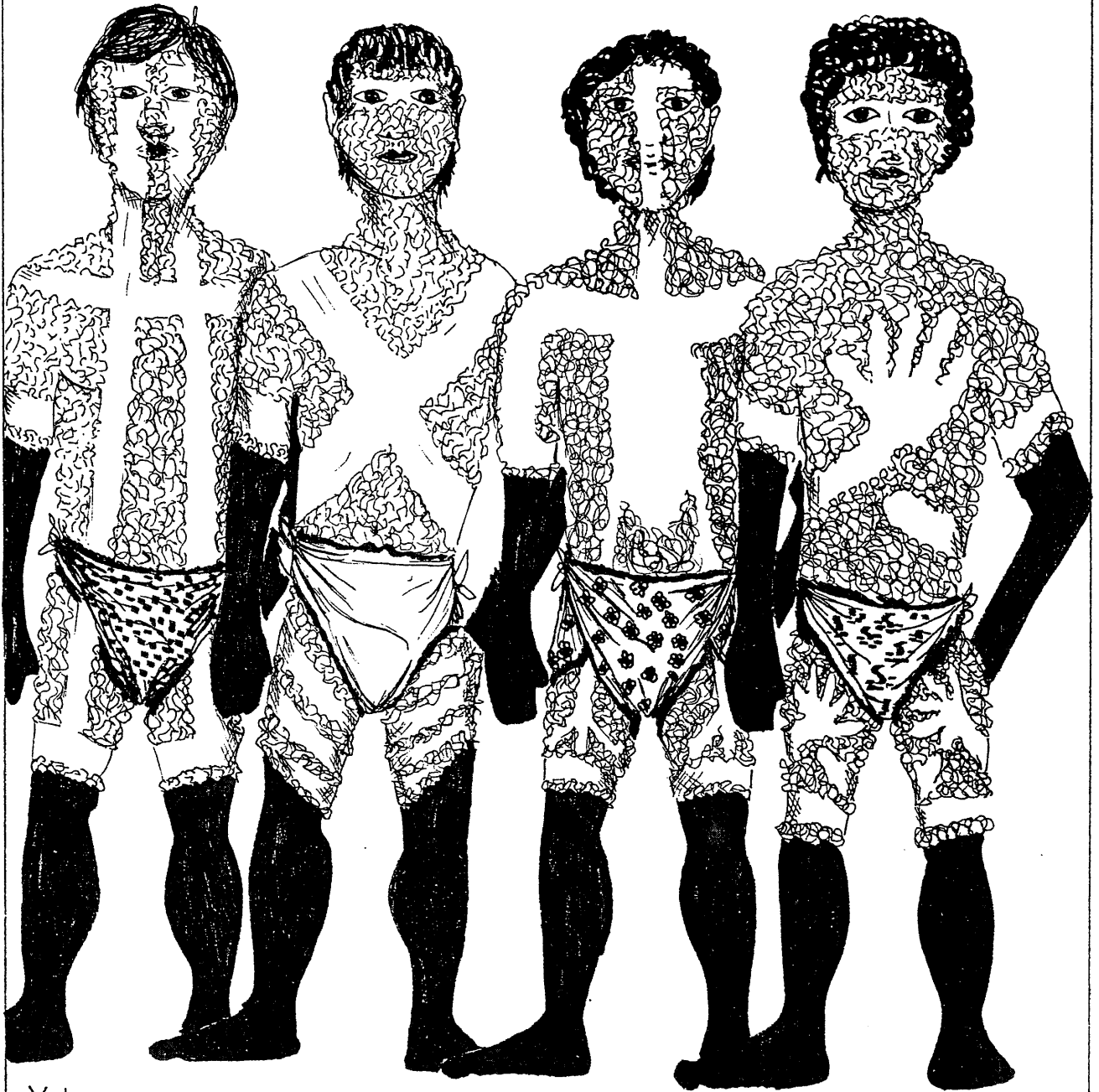
barranyinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *foot *action 2. *standing on 3. *kicking 4. *treading 5. *springing *upwards

barratha (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *mother 3. *mother's *sister. Used when talking about one's mother, not usually used as a direct term of reference when speaking to one's mother. Such as if the mother is

li-yirrin**y**biji:



Yulungurri
(Rrumburriya)

Ma-wanjarrngu
(Wuyaliya)

Kurdorrku
(Mambaliya-
Wawukarriya)

Ngabaya
(Wurdaliya)

barruwa

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absent or deceased.
= kujaka, wibi

barrawu (*noun*)

1. *house 2. *building 3. *town 4. *city. Macassan loan from -parahu-meaning boat.

barrayba (*adjective*)

standing at *prow of *boat/ canoe
*holding *harpoon
see kaburrarrantharra

Barrdula (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Rain Dreaming.

barrkilili (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Striped *Butter *Fish

barrkirndikirndi (*noun*)

pubic *apron *(womens') (archaic speech)
= madamada
see wurrkalu

barrku (*noun*)

1. *fighting *stick 2. *club. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

Barrkudukudu (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

barrungkiya (*adverb*)

1. just *now 2. just a *little *while *ago

barrungku (*adverb*)

earlier *today

barruwa (*noun*)

1. *ritual *designs. Painted onto the bodies of those participating in ceremonies, designs worked onto sacred objects such as log coffins. 2. *ceremony *ground *designs. The differing lay outs employed for various types of ceremonies. 3. *ritual *movements. The name can also be used to describe whole ceremonial performances

barrumurriya (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Saltwort [*Chenopod sp.*]. Possibly [*Tecticornia australis*], grows on the salt flats aslong the coast and on the islands. The name is also employed to describe whole areas where this plant grows.
= wurrumurriya

Bathamatha (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-

moiety. The name is associated with the Lone Male Dugong Dreaming.

bathuntharra (*transitive verb*)

lighting *grass *fires
= warrmayinmantharra
see balbathuntharra

bawa (*noun*)

sail of a *dugout *canoe
see kundarurru, baliyarra

bawuji (*interjection*)

1. *good-bye 2. *farewell for a *long *time

bawuji (*adverb*)

1. *now 2. *leave *alone 3. *then *when *that *was *finished *(introducer) 4. *finished *(concluder) Don't touch (with ndi morpheme) *Bawuji rrandi*. "Leave them (plural) alone;" \diamond *Bawuji mbilandi*. "Leave them (dual) alone;" \diamond *Bawuji ndiya*. "Leave him alone;" \diamond *Bawuji ndandi*. "Leave her alone."

bawulmantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *rehearsing 2. *training 3. *practicing. Usually of ritual actions, but sometimes used of other activities such as fighting, sports

bayamarlkurra (*noun*)

1. *shark species 2. *Tiger *Shark [*Caleocerdo cuvieri*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
= aybabaraku, ngurdungurdu, wukuwarrba

byanangbyanang (*noun*)

Rainbow *Serpent, *immature. Often said to live in lagoons or stretches of river created by a Rainbow Serpent.
see bujimala

bayimantharra (*transitive verb*)

buying. English loan

biba (*noun*)

1. *paper 2. *letter 3. *book. English loan
= na-biba

bibi (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *weak 2. *frail. As in old age/ sickness
= bibiyurru, barlkibarlki

bibibi (*adverb*)

1. *ceaselessly 2. *day and *night

bibimantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *sorcery 2. *singing *sorcery *songs. To cause illness or physical harm to an individual (archaic speech)
see yinbayarra, narnu-nyiri

bibin (*adjective*)

1. *useless 2. *poor *quality. Of an object, bush foods
see narnu-bibin

bibin (*noun*)
 1. *insect *(generic) 2. *beetle *(generic)

bibiyarru (*adjective*)
 1. *poisonous *object/ food 2. *object/ food *containing *sorcery
 see bibimantharra

bibiyurru (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *weak 2. *frail. As in old age/ sickness
 = bibi, barlkibarlki

bidiyumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *twisting 2. *wringing out
 = ngulkumanjarra

bijabija (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *songlarks/ bushlarks *(generic) Those small birds which are heard but not seen

bijal (*adverb*)
 1. *little *bit 2. *quite 3. to *some *extent. A modifier of adjective. *bijal walkurra*. "quite big" \diamond *bijal buyi*. "quite small"

Bijangujkini (*noun*)
 1. *place name 2. Four Mile, on the western bank of the McArthur River upstream from the Borrooloola McArthur River Crossing. Wurdaliya semi- moiety country.

bijibiji (*noun*)
 hairstyle *once *worn by *men and *women. The hair of the forehead or nape of the neck was grown long and then plaited. The plait was then wound around the crown of the head so it looked like a skullcap.

bijibiji (*noun*)
 plait of *hair. It was cut off and given by a girl to her boy friend and vice-a-versa.

bijibijimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 plaiting *fibres/ hair *together
 see bijibiji

bijibijingundayarra (*transitive verb*)
 entangled, *causing to *become. Used of vine entangling pandanus leaves; of a dugong harpoon rope being entangled in the legs of the harpooner, of people making a ceremony to be performed wrongly.

bika (*noun*)
 fish *hook. Macassan loan from -pekang-
 = ngalhin

bikamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *hooking *fish 2. *making a *hook. Rare usage

bikiki (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Bush *Plum [*Buchanania abovata*]. Associated with

the Yanyuwa Rrumburriya semi moiety. The Bikiki Dreaming is associated with the dangerous Sorcery Stone Dreaming. Care must be taken when obtaining the fruit. Large stones are first thrown at the trunk of the tree and the words "Buj! Buj! Buj!" are shouted out. Only those plums which fall to the ground can be taken and eaten. The stones of the fruit must be placed carefully on the ground. To disregard this Law can result in calamitous dust and thunderstorms with hail. Water, in which beaten bark has been boiled, used for bathing skin infected with ring worm or scabbies
 = ma-bikiki, ma-wuluwunyarra
 see a-Kuwaykuwayk, wayku

bilangki (*noun*)
 blanket. English loan

bilarra (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *father and *son 3. *father with *child 4. *child with *father's *brother
 see li-bilbilarra, a-yarra

bilbarurru (*noun*)
 1. *crowbar 2. *steel *digging *stick

bilbirdamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *hammering 2. *pounding

bilikan (*noun*)
 billy. English loan, sometimes pronounced *bilibilikan*, this latter form of the word is considered an archaic form.

bilinjirri (*adjective*)
 1. *defense 2. *duelling *movement. Particular defensive movement when using a fighting stick. The stick is brought straight down from above head height

bilngabilnga (*adverb*)
 walking *together *(of *two or *more *people)
 see wingkurru, wingkulwingkurru

birnbirl (*adjective*)
 lined up (archaic speech)
 = arndakanda

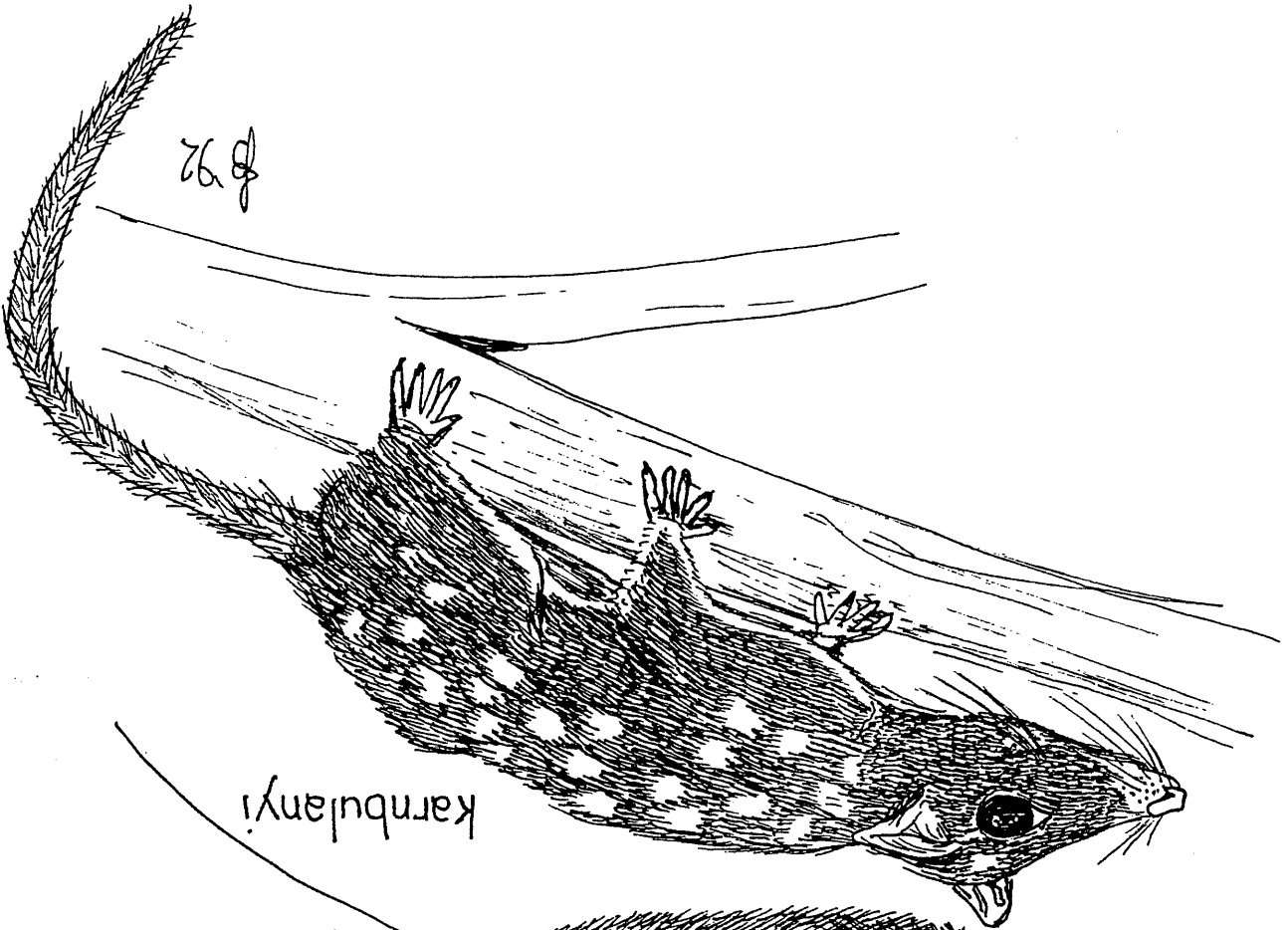
bindanantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 crossing a *river/ creek

bingi (*noun*)
 rice

bingkarra (*noun*)
 lagoon (avoidance speech)
 = nankawa

Binibinymarr (*noun*)
 place *name. Area located approximately .5 km. north of the Borrooloola Inn. This area gas associations with Ghost Gum trees left by the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming. The Ghost Gums represent shredded feathers which the Kangaroo decorated

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karnbulanyi



biwali

itself with during rituals. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

Binjalangu (nya-) (noun)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming.

binjarra (intransitive verb)
1. *stopping 2. *ceasing 3. *remaining 4. *staying *put 5. *waiting

binju (adverb)
1. *annoyed 2. *displeased 3. *aggravated 4. *weary of 5. *fed up *with

binymala (noun)
chisel. Double ended gougehisel. Curved piece of wood, on each end is a chisel, one wide, one narrow. Used to smooth wood and hollow out wooden dishes. In modern times they are often constructed from spring leaves from a car.
= thumanthangu

binymin (adverb)
1. *not *far *behind 2. *not *long *after

biraki (noun)
1. *ant species 2. *mound *building *ants

birilrumantharra (intransitive verb)
rattling *boomerangs *together. Specific form of playing
see yarraburrumantharra

birnbirnmulu (cm-) (adjective)
pouting

birndilirri (noun)
1. *insect species 2. *Hornet

birndirrkal (noun)
chips of *wood

birninymarr (noun)
1. *tree species 2. *White *barked *gumtree \ *Ghost *Gum [*Eucalyptus papuana*]
= wirninymarr, kaburla

birnkili (noun)
1. *spear *type 2. *two *pronged *wooden *barbed *spear. For large sea fish (archaic speech)
see karlmurr, wirnmurr

birribirri (noun)
1. *dish, *wooden 2. *coolamon, *long *wooden
= lujuluju, yakurra. Not traditional to Yanyuwa

Birribirrikama (nya-) (noun)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is

associated with the Brolga Dreaming.

birrililyi (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *Rainbow *Parrot [*Trichoglossus moluccanus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

birrimbirri (adjective)
1. *defense 2. *duelling *movement. To hold a fighting stick horizontally, at waist height using both hands.

birrinybirrinyi (cm-) (adjective)
1. *naughty 2. *disobedient 3. *deaf 4. *hard of *hearing 5. *mad 6. *mentally *unwell
= murdu, yakayaka

biwali (noun)
possum *(generic)
see balakuya, a-wunamurdu

biwanarra (noun)
possums, *many *together

biyi (noun)
1. *father 2. *father's *brother. Informal form; like daddy
= kajaja, wunyatha

bubarli (noun)
1. *fish species 2. *Saratoga [*Sclerapages jardini*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
= ngubayi

bubu (cm-, poss-) (noun)
1. *sore 2. *cut 3. *wound 4. *sore *place

budanja (noun)
1. *tree species 2. *Messmate *Tree [*Eucalyptus tetradonta*]. Bark is used for making canoes, dishes, shelters, whilst the wood is used for making harpoons, hook spears and hollow lengths are used to make log coffins.
= bulngada

budijbudij (adjective)
1. *confused *speech 2. *rough *waves 3. *tangled *hair/ string/ rope 4. *difficult *situation 5. *confused 6. *troubled
see dabudaburr

budijbudinymantharra (transitive verb)
tangling. May be used in reflexive, as of a fishing line; *kunyamba-budijbudinyma*. "it (the rope) tangled itself"

budu (noun)
1. *boot 2. *shoe 3. *thong. English loan

bududu (adverb)
carrying *position on the *back/ horseback

bujabujamantharra (transitive verb)
1. *tired by *constant *demands 2. *demanding *close *attention *(of a

*child)
bujal (*adverb*)
 1. *crushed 2. *squashed 3. *sitting
 *position with *legs *pulled up*(rare
 *usage)
 see arramangka
bujalmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *crushing 2. *squashing
bujayi (*noun*)
 1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *axe (archaic
 speech)
 see mirrimirri, badangka
bujbul (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *King *Quail
 [*Coturnix chinensis*]. Associated with the
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 = kungkudarrbudarrbu
bujibuji (*noun*)
 1. *fire 2. *firewood (island speech)
 Some people also state that this an
 avoidance speech term
 = buyuka, wumayangka
bujili (*noun*)
 1. *bottle 2. *jar
 see lingkanyma, buthulu
bujimala (*noun*)
 1. *rainbow 2. *Rainbow *Serpent.
 Associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety. It also has
 some relationship to the Rrumburriya
 semi-moiety. Sometimes used as a
 generic term for all python species and
 large venomous snakes, which are seen
 to be living representations of the
 Rainbow Serpent. The coloured rainbow
 in the sky is said to be the Rainbow
 Serpent travelling from waterhole to
 waterhole. The Yanyuwa recognise two
 types of Rainbow Serpents; a mainland
 Rainbow Serpent that has a a tail like a
 snake and a coastal/ sea Rainbow Serpent
 that has a tail like a dugong or whale.
 see bulkurrimarri, warlungkarnarra,
 bayanangbayanang
bujimala (*noun*)
 1. *insect species 2. *Praying *Mantis.
 Associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety. To kill this
 insect is said to cause stormwinds and
 heavy rain.
bujinbujin (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *stinging *water
 *reed
bujirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *tired, *feeling 2. *tired, *being
bujukubujukumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *watching outforoneself 2. *careful,
 *being (archaic speech)
bujurrbujurr (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *slow *moving 2. *slow *talking
 3. *lame 4. *lazy 5. *unwilling to
 *work 6. *unwilling to *fulfill
 *obligations to *kin
bukaji (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Black *Kite
 [*Milvus migrans*]. Associated with the
 Wurdaliya semi-moiety. Is the protector
 of the spirit in the spirit world
bukinda (*noun*)
 area *which *has *been *hunted *over
bukuma (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Leafless,
 *parasitic *climber. Has fine yellow to
 orange stems, twines around and attaches
 itself to other plants.
bukuyabukuya (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Small *Mellon
 [*Cassitha filiformis*]. Fruit eaten by
 emus, has small smooth globular
 capsules, greeny white and orange when
 ripe in November.
bulakantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *floating 2. *moving on the *water
 see bulbulakantharra
 = bulunmantharra
bulala (cm-) (*adjective*)
 satisfied. Macassan loan derived from
 -balala- greedy, in relation to food or sex
bulamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 painting. Designs on one's body for
 ceremonies or fun dances, painting
 designs on ritual objects, painting a
 building or a picture
 see nyamba-bulamantharra
bulangantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *grey-haired, *becoming 2. *
 wide-eyed
Bulanyi (nya-) (*noun*)
 subsection *name *(male) Usually
 associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
 see Balyarrinji
bularrangu (*noun*)
 1. *snake species 2. *King *Brown
 *Snake [*Pseudechis australis*].
 Associated with the Rrumburriya
 semi-moiety
 = ngulwa, balankali
bulawiji (cm-) (*noun*)
 white-haired *person
bulayi (*noun*)
 1. *bucket 2. *drum 3. *tin
bulbulakantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 unsteadily, *walking/ standing. Like a
 small child or a drunkard
 see bulakantharra, bulunmantharra
bulbulamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 searching for *wild *honey *(sugar

*bag)
 see yarrbantharra, bulbulaninjarra,
 kulkulaninjarra

bulbulaninjarra (*transitive verb*)
 hunting with the *feet in *shallow
 *water. In a lagoon for long necked
 turtle, mussels and lily corms
 = kulkulaninjarra
 see yarrbantharra, bulbulamantharra

bulbulmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *boiling *water 2. *bubbling, *as of
 *spring *waters

bulbulunmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 floating. Expanded form of
 bulunmantharra
 see bulunmantharra

bulburrujunmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *feeling 2. *examining. As of
 traditional healer feeling/ examining a
 person for sorcery objects within the
 body, or doctor feeling for enlarged
 glands. Expanded form of
 burrujunmantharra
 see burrujunmantharra

bulhikiki (cm-) (*adjective*)
 small one
 = buyikiki (cm-)

bulijimanji (cm-) (*noun*)
 policeman. English loan
 see yilarr, wudal

bulinja (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Water *weed,
 with *very *fine *leaves. Of ritual
 significance to the Wuyaliya semi-
 moiety.

bulkurrimarri (*noun*)
 head of the *Rainbow *Serpent
 see bujimala, warlungkarnarra

bulmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 blowing, of *wind

bulmungkurru (cm-) (*adjective*)
 sick *person
 see narnu-bulmungkurru

bulngada (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Messmate *Tree
 [*Eucalyptus tetradonta*]. Bark is used for
 making bark canoes, dishes, shelters,
 whilst the wood is used for harpoons,
 hook spears and hollow lengths are used
 to make log coffins. Associated with the
 Mambaliya- Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
 = budanja

buluki (*noun*)
 1. *bullocks 2. *cattle 3. *beef.
 English loan, can take li- plural marking
 prefix

bulunmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *floating 2. *moving on *water.
 Leaves and dust in the wind, clouds in

the sky, canoe on the water
 = bulakantharra
 see bulbulunmantharra

bulurlyi (*noun*)
 flying *fox *killed on *land under
 *secret-sacred *restrictions. They are
 usually very fat and can only be eaten by
 the most senior men associated with the
 area from where the flying foxes were
 killed.
 see na-manda, kiyinykiyiny, kinybutha

bulurrku (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. Final rituals performed
 by woman during the a-Marndiwa
 circumcision rituals, especially when
 sisters dance for their bother who is the
 initiate.
 see a-Marndiwa, jarraji, rdaru. a-
 walanyba

bulurruluru (*noun*)
 1. *stone 2. *mountain 3. *rock 4.
 *hill (avoidance speech)
 = janyka

buluwarririnjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *healing 2. *feeling *well

bulyirrirri (*noun*)
 1. *flying *insect *(generic) 2. *moth
 3. *flying *ant

bumalbumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 resting. Expanded form of bumantharra
 see bumantharra

bumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *resting 2. *holidaying
 = wiyalirinjarra, bumalbumantharra

bunarra (*noun*)
 1. *spear *type 2. *short, *lance-like
 *spear. Has long hardwood point
 attached to a short shaft approximately
 1-2m. in length. Launched with a spear
 thrower and favoured for the hunting of
 water birds such as ibis, magpie geese
 and spoonbill

Bunaja (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is
 associated with the Wedge Tailed Eagle
 Dreaming.

bunarrinja (*adverb*)
 1. *crawling *position, on *hands and
 *knees 2. *bending down *position

bunarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 bending *over

bundayarra (*transitive verb*)
 pulling out of the *ground. Stem:
 irrbunda
 = wunkundayarra

bundungurru (*noun*)
 armband. Worn on th upper arm, made



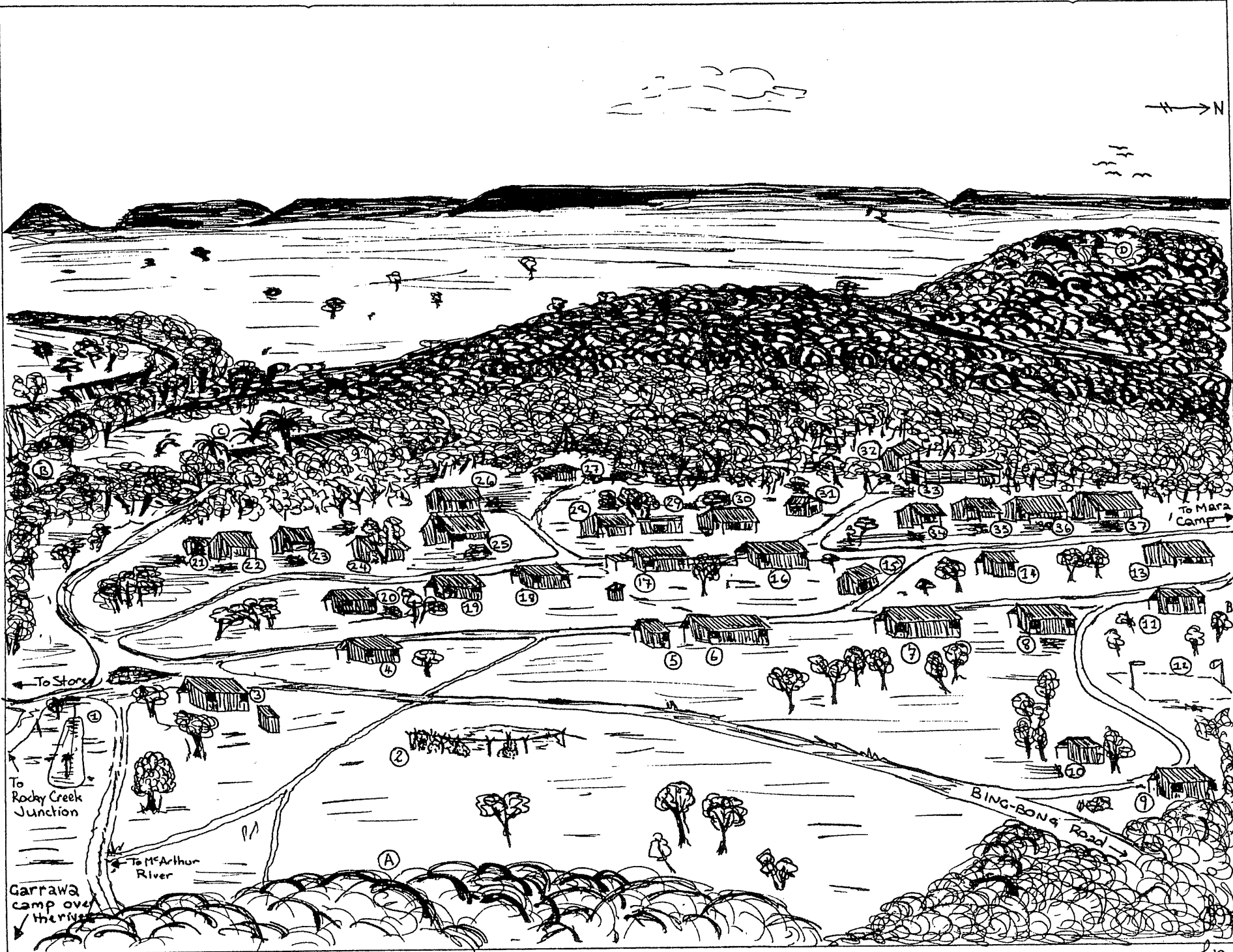
janda-burlamanji; dulbarri
 jiwini ankangu ki-wurndaa,
 nungka barra narriyalama.

she is cutting out the "boy sugarbag" which is high up the tree maybe it is very rich.

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Borrooloola:

Reconstruction
the Yanyuwa c.
c. 1940-82



1. ceremony ground
Yalkawarru, Kulyukuly ceremonies.
 2. Jamanki, initiati ceremony ground
 3. Jerry & Elma Broi
 4. Lest Mavis Hlogal
 5. Toby Charlie
 6. Johnson & Mauree Timothy
 7. Barry & Ross Fric
 8. Mervyn & Larry Si
 9. Jack & Lily Isaac
 10. Old Lizzy
 11. Queenie Simon
 12. Basket ball court.
 13. Tom Boy Simon
 14. Graham & Gloria Fr
 15. Old Leo Finlay
 16. Tommy Peters' Cro
 17. Don & Jemima Mi
 18. Tom Friday & Eliza
 19. Splinter Woody & Mc
 20. Roy Friday & Dob
 21. Roy Ross
 22. Old Davey
 23. Old Daimond
 24. Darby, Pompey, Annie & Isaac Isaac
 25. Luric Noble
 26. Billy & Sadie Miller
 27. Rita Anthawarran & Ruby Wirri Nyar
 28. Dinah Norman Ninganga
 29. Minnie
 30. Charlie & Nettie
 31. Short Friday Babawurr
 32. Nero & Norma Timothy
 33. Church (A.I.M)
 34. Wilo McKinnon
 35. Ginger Bunaja Harry Lirnyar
 36. Musso & Raddy Hi
 37. Tim Rakawurimi Judy Marrng:
- A. Mango Trees
B. Rocky Creek
C. Ivy & Bill Barret
D. Wurrarawala hi Kangaroo Dreamin
Restricted area of secret-sacred

1945

with a cane base wrapped tightly around with possum fur.

see ma-manikirri, ma-rilkarra

Bungkuwakayu (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is derived from the Macassan term -punggawa- meaning leader or boss. The name is now associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

bunimantharra (*transitive verb*)

sexual *intercourse. Used of people who elope for illicit sex

see wunji, malmanhamantharra,

wurrubantharra, rdantharra

bunjurangu (cm-) (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *child/ children *following the *firstborn

burarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

standing (archaic speech)

= alarrinjarra

Burdi (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

burdurdaburdurda (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Wild *Grape. The berries are eaten raw whilst the roots can be roasted and eaten.

huri (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *junior 2. *younger *person 3. *subordinate

= jawina

burijburij (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Restless *Fly *Catcher [*Seisura inquieta*]

burlamantharra (*transitive verb*)

cutting out *wild *honey *(sugar *bag) see burlburlamantharra,

bulbulamantharra

burlburlamantharra (*transitive verb*)

cutting out *wild *honey *(sugar *bag) Expanded form of burlamantharra

see burlamantharra

burluburlu (*adverb*)

satisfied, *deeply

burlurlu (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *light in *weight 2. *weak, *flood/ tidal *current

= burnthuburnthu

burnalkarra (cm-) (*adjective*)

white

burnbuliburnbuli (*noun*)

stars, *many

see marralhawa

burnthuburnthu (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *light in *weight 2. *weak, *flood/

tidal *current (archaic speech)

= burlurlu

burungka (*noun*)

sandstone. White friable sandstone, common on the Sir Edward Pellew Islands.

= yiji

burrajbirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *disliking 2. *finishing with 3. *having *nothing *more to *do *with

burrajkinda (*adverb*)

satiated with *food

burrajkirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *not *bothering about 2. *wearied of 3. *not *being *interested

burranbayarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *falling off 2. *slipping off. Of clothes, of ground in a land slide, riverbank

see burruranbayarra

burrawa (*noun*)

1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *knife

see a-burrawa, a-warndamantha

Burrayi (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is said to be Macassan in origin, but is now associated with the White Chested Sea Eagle Dreaming.

burridil (*noun*)

1. *lizard species 2. *Sand *Goanna, *immature [*Varanus gouldii*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

see warrnguna, a-malarrawirna

burrujunmantharra (*transitive verb*)

squeezing with *fingers. Orange, breast milk

see bulburrujunmantharra

Burrulangi (nya-) (*noun*)

subsection *name *(male) For men, usually associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

see Kamarrangi

burruli (*noun*)

tadpole

see a-warnbul

Burrulula (*noun*)

1. *place name 2. Borrooloola, refers to a lagoon complex approximately .5 km north of the Borrooloola Inn. Associated with the Mountain Kangaroo Dreaming. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

burrumanmala (*noun*)

1. *rain 2. *torrential *rain

burrunmi (cm-) (*noun*)

wide-eyed *person

burruranbayarra (*intransitive verb*)

falling off. Expanded form of burranbayarra
see burranbayarra

Buthaluba (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Goanna Dreaming.

buthulu (noun)

bottle. Macassan loan, derived from -botolo - bottle

buwarra (cm-) (noun)

traveller with a *specific *intent in *mind. Such as delivering ceremonial objects, initiates for a ceremony, a message stick.

see buwarrala

buwarrala (adverb)

journey by *foot for a *specific *purpose. Usually to undertake a specific purpose, such as taking initiates to their place of ceremony. The term relates specifically to footwalking. This is the term sometimes translated as "walk about"

see buwarra, muyamuyabantharra

buyi (cm-) (adjective)

1. *little 2. *small

see wajanya

buyijjiwu (adjective)

slow *moving, *dugong/ sea *turtle (archaic speech)

see kiwulwanku

buyikiki (cm-) (noun)

small one

= bulhikiki (cm-)

buyinymantharra (transitive verb)

1. *reducing 2. *smaller, *making

buyuka (noun)

1. *fire 2. *firewood

see bujibuji, wumayangka

buyurumantharra (intransitive verb)

whirling, *action of a *whirlwind/ cyclone/ waterspout/ whirlpool. An action attributed to the Rainbow Serpent.

buyuyu (noun)

1. *grub *(generic) 2. *caterpillar *(generic)

Dabarranga (noun)

place *name. Area on the east bank of the McArthur River some 19 km. downstream from Borroloola. The area is associated with the Whirlwind-Stranger Rainbow Serpent. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety country.

dabudaburr (narnu-) (adjective)

1. *rough 2. *stony *ground 3. *difficult 4. *troubled. *dabudaburr awara*. "literally: troubled country"

"used to describe a situation where there is much fighting and arguing and/ or unpleasant happenings."

dadijba (adverb)

always

dalarda (cm-) (noun)

1. *baby, *deformed 2. *baby, *stillborn. Said to be caused by someone working sorcery associated with the Moon Dreaming

dalinja (noun)

drift *wood. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

see na-dalinja, rulmurr, na-rulmurr

Dalma (cm-) (noun)

ritual *term. Name given to Wurdaliya dancers in the Yalkawarru rituals, who perform on the northern side of the ceremony ground.

see Wirra, Janambi

dambirl (cm-) (adjective)

smooth

see dambirlmantharra

dambirlmantharra (transitive verb)

smoothing

see dambirl

Dambulyama (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming.

damiyawu (noun)

tomahawk. English loan

see lama

dandi (adverb)

1. *nearly 2. *almost 3. just about.

Used of a child almost walking, of almost time to begin a ceremony, a bush foods nearly ripe.

see dandidandi

dandidandi (adverb)

1. *nearly 2. *almost 3. just about.

Expanded form of dandi

see jinda, wulambalu

= dandi

dankarr (adverb)

1. *leaning *position 2. *resting on another *person/ pillow

see wurranyinjarra

dankarra (adverb)

tiptoe *position

dankurrdankurr (noun)

1. *red 2. *yellow

dangkarrila (nya-) (adjective)

1. *not *well 2. *recovering. Term used by women for their brothers when they are ill or recovering from wounds associated with rituals. They are not to go near him. People describe the word as

meaning "not to be touched, because he is sick". A term which relates to the complex avoidance relationships which exist in Yanyuwa society. *barni-wingkayi yilalu babalu nya-dangkarrila!* "Don't go to him, your brother, he is unwell, recovering(not to be touched)"

danya (*noun*)

1. *trade *possessions 2. *ritual *payment *items
see yarlmarranji

danyawiji (*cm-*) (*noun*)

1. *person *having *many *possessions
2. *rich *person
see danya

darladarla (*noun*)

1. *wooden *board 2. *wooden *box
3. *seat of a *canoe
see darladarlabirri

darladarlabirri (*noun*)

cargo. Literally: that having boards
see darladarla

darlarlarr (*intransitive verb*)

1. *dribbling 2. *drooling 3. *slobbering

darlbirrantharra (*transitive verb*)

piling up
= wankudumantharra
see nyamba-darlbirrantharra

darlbu (*adverb*)

1. *heap 2. *pile 3. *humped

darlbumirri (*noun*)

1. *beetle species 2. *Rhinoceros *Beetle [*Oryctes nasicornis*]. Found in large numbers at the base of cycad palms.
see rurrururu

darlwa (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

lame
= dirdu

darlwadarlwa (*adverb*)

lame. Walking abnormally on the side of the foot.

darlwangu (*cm-*) (*noun*)

crippled *person/ animal

darradarra (*adjective*)

1. *high 2. *steep (archaic speech)
see arnarra

darrba (*adverb*)

1. *lying *position on *back. With knees bent up, or with one knee bent and another leg resting on it. 2. *sitting *position on *seat or *drum. With one foot resting on the other knee
= waynka

darrkirla (*adverb*)

1. *sun *directly *overhead 2. *midday
3. *moon *high *overhead. Archaic Yanyuwa word for midday meal now

replaced by mukunjarna.

see mukunjarna

darrkirlirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

sun *being *very *hot at *midday

darrkuwari (*noun*)

1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *turtle with *light *coloured *shell anda *lot of *yellow to the *underside of the *shell. Immature and not eaten.
= ngajilingajili
see lijaliangulyanda

dawarrkantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *fishing *using a *fish *trap 2. *fishing *using a *net
= wurdinymantharra

dibibi (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Pied *Heron, *male [*Notophyx picata*]
= a-wurnngarliku

dilbuyi (*noun*)

1. *sugar *bag 2. *small *nest of *wild *honey from a *tree
see dulbarri, nariyalama

dilhali (*noun*)

1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Flat *Backed *Turtle [*Chelonia depressa*] (avoidance speech)
= wirndiwirndi

dimburru (*noun*)

1. *wind 2. *easterly *wind. Macassan loan from -timoro- meaning east wind

Dimunthu (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

Dinkawu (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

Dingkaji (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi- moiety. The name is of Macassan origin, and is a personal name -Deena Kasi-. Today the name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

dinkidinki (*adverb*)

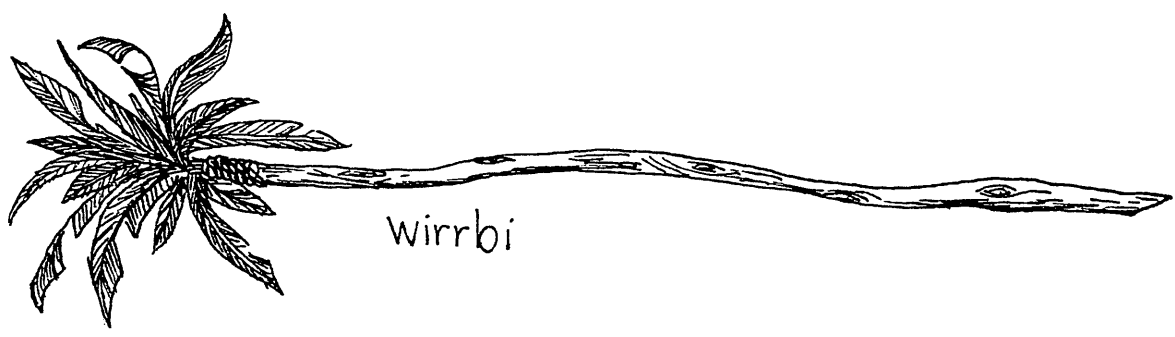
1. *close by 2. *surrounded by 3. in the *vicinity *of

Dinthali (*nya-*) (*noun*)

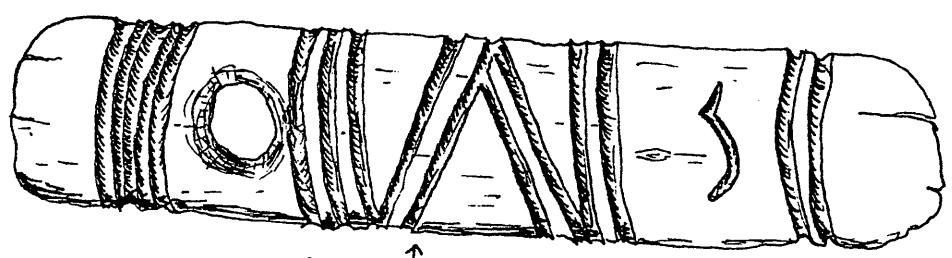
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming.

dinybu (*noun*)

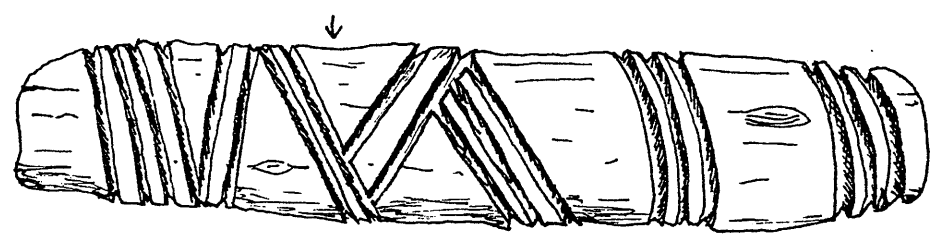
1. *joey 2. *wallaby/ kangaroo, *young



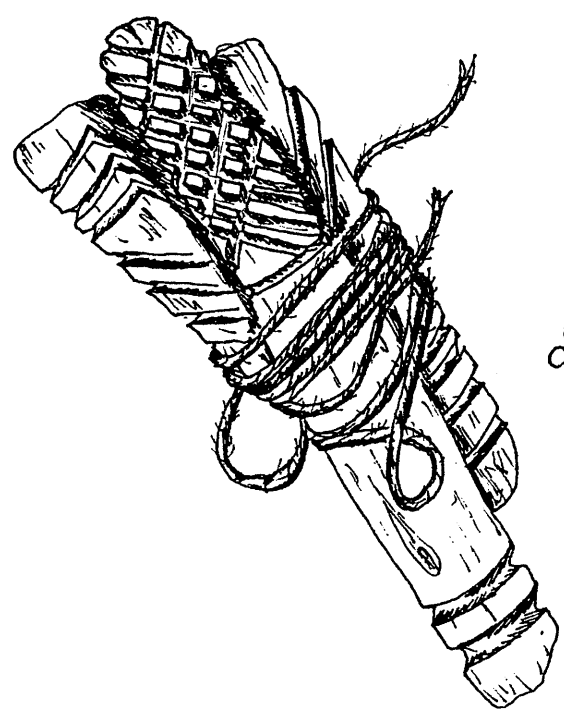
wirrbi



↑
diwurruwurru



↓



diwurruwurru

see marrantharl

dirantha (*adjective*)

standing *upright. Not used of trees, but of objects thrown such as spears, boomerangs, or of objects which have been specifically put in that position. (archaic speech)

dirdikurru (*noun*)

1. *snake species 2. *Olive *Python [*Liasis olivaceus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukariya semi-moiety. = jayiwuma

Dirdiyalma (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukariya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming.

dirdu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

lame
= darlwa
see darlwangu

dirrikala (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Paper *Bark [*Melaleuca viridiflora*]. Has abundant loose bark and thick leaves.
= waraji

dirrindirri (*noun*)

1. *foetus 2. *unborn *human *baby
see a-dirrindirri

diwurru (*noun*)

rocky *sandstone *bluffs. Common on the Sir Edward Pellew Islands

diwurruwurru (*noun*)

message *stick. Usually about 10-15cm. long and marked with certain known symbols which the carrier would translate to the receiver of the stick.
see wirribi, a-rdijkula, na-yaykanyi

diyi (*noun*)

1. *tea *leaves 2. *tea. English loan
see wanjirr, nyanyalu

dularla (*noun*)

stalk of *pandanus *nut *cluster
see ma-wukarra, ma-kurdirdi

duburnkurl (*noun*)

sandridge (archaic speech)
see narnu-wulyurr

dulbarri (*noun*)

1. *sugar *bag 2. *tree *beehive, *locally *called *"boy *sugar *bag"
Small entrance protudes from the tree and is symbolic of a penis, hence the classification of "boy". Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
= kamilarri
see na-wimbi, narriyalama, dilbuyi

Dumbarra (*noun*)

place *name. Located in the proximity of Old Doomagee Mission in north western

Queensland. Area is associated with the beginning of the Tiger Shark Dreaming path. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

Dungkurramaji (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the fresh water well at the named locality of Manankurra.

duraduramantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *billowing *smoke 2. *exhaust *smoke/ fumes

duraji (*noun*)

dress. English loan

Durdan (*noun*)

place *name. "Weldon Crossing" located on the east bank of the McArthur River some 9 kilometres from the Borrooloola Crossing. Associated with the Spirit Man Dreaming. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

durlu (*adverb*)

1. *quickly 2. *swiftly (archaic speech)
see kajikaji, karlburriji, yarlayka

durradu (*noun*)

quartzite. Most favoured stone for making stone knives, spear points and heads for making fighting picks in past times. The Yanyuwa possessed no quartzite quarries of their own and traded extensively for this stone with the Garrawa in the east and the Mara to the west.

durrikidurriki (*noun*)

1. *fog 2. *mist. Term used to describe the land when the clouds in the late cold dry season appear to rest above the fog, giving the illusion of a range of hills in the distance. Also used to describe mist and fog which lies just above the ground, sea, or trees. The Yanyuwa say that this formation lifts the country up and keeps it healthy

see a-wuna, a-wumalhu

duruba (*noun*)

drover. English loan

jaakaka (*nya-*) (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *younger *brother
= kardirdi

Jaalarri (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Jabiru Dreaming.

jaardiyardi (*nya-*) (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *elder *brother

see nyangathi-ruthu (nyangathanya-)
= kardirdi

jaba (non-v)

give *that to *me!

Jabarlwulaya (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming.

jabarranymantharra (intransitive verb)

passing one another (archaic speech)
see walbilulu

jabarri (adverb)

1. *changing over 2. *taking *alternate *turns 3. *turn-and-turn about.

Involves change-over of participants as in one man throwing a spear and then another man having a turn, or involves change of activity as in hunting first for one kind of food and then changing to another; takes suffix -mba. *bawuji ngarna jabarri anda kanda-wukanyila*. "I am finished, it's her turn, she will talk."

jabu (noun)

1. *job 2. *work. *kalu-arri jabungka ridinja*. "They worked yesterday" \diamond *nya-mangaji jabu yiku barra*. "That job is for him"
= waki

jabudubudu (intransitive verb)

1. *ceremony *name 2. *women's *ritual. Women's sacred ritual associated with the a-Kunabibi ceremony. The rituals are performed on the women's own ceremony ground. The jabudubudu dancing style is associated with the a-Mararabarna Dreaming Women. see jabudubudumantharra, a-Kunabibi, a-Mararabarna

jabudubudumantharra (intransitive verb)

dancing the *jabudubudu *rituals
see jabudubudu, a-Kunabibi

jabulama (noun)

1. *Venus 2. *Morning *star 3. *Evening *star. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
see jabularri

jabularri (noun)

1. *Venus 2. *Evening *star 3. *Morning *star. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

jabulhulhu (adverb)

full. Of a container
see wurluburlu

jabulinymantharra (transitive verb)

1. *doubting 2. *disbelieving

jabulu (noun)

1. *fish species 2. *Buffons *Garfish [*Zenarchopterus dispar*]

= wajbulungu

jabumantharra (transitive verb)

1. *breaking off of *flowers/ leaves 2. *picking, of *fruit 3. *speaking *language *fluently. *nya-mangaji malbu ka-wukanyi narnu-Munanga jabumantharra*. "That old man could speak English fluently" (Note: In Kriol explanation of this it is described as "really busting up words!")

jabunungkaji (noun)

1. *boot 2. *shoe 3. *thong. Kurdanji loan, a group to the south of Yanyuwa. It is possible the word is derived from a Macassan loan. The initial stem of the word -jabunu- may be derived from -sapatu- meaning shoe.

= budu

jaburarri (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *shrub, *odour *like *sage, *small *purple *flower. Wood used in making light weight spear shafts.

jaburriyarra (noun)

Squid [*Tuethoidea sp.*]

jajirrantharra (transitive verb)

holding down. Holding down a snake with a stick so another person can kill it. Holding a branch so another person can walk without being hit by it.

jajungkayi (noun)

balls of *mud/ sand *made by *crabs. Made at low tide and used to block of their holes at high tide.

jakaja (noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. my *mother-in-law/ father-in-law *when *asking *brother-in-law/ sister-in-law for their *parents. (avoidance speech)

jakajakarda (adverb)

walking in *front of *someone. *Barni-wingkaya jakajakarda kukurdila*. "Don't walk in front of grandmother."

jakarda (cm-) (adjective)

1. *many 2. *plenty
= kurdukurdu

jakudi (cm-) (adjective)

1. *dumb 2. *speechless 3. *remaining *silent

jakudukudu (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Emu [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

= a-rnangantha

jakuku (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Crested *Pigeon [*Ocyhaps lophotus*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety

jalababa (noun)



ma-mayalungku



ngarrkidikidi/a-marlamarla



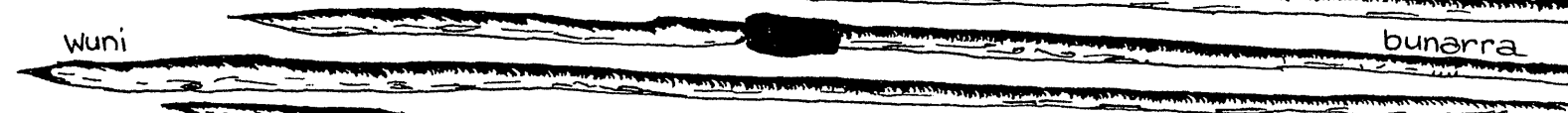
ngarrkidikidi



ma-minjirranthu

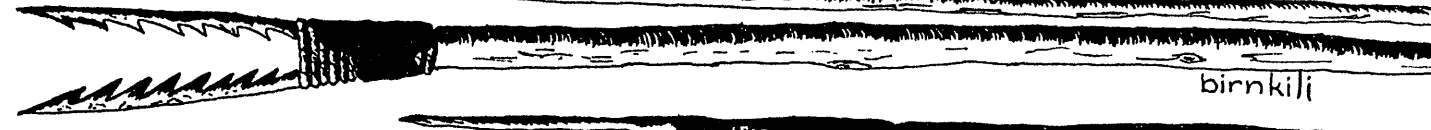


ma-mingkirrathu



wuni

bunarra



birnkili



wirmurr



wirmurr/kalkaji



jangan

1. *tide 2. *turning *tide
 see akarn, mangkuru, ngakan

jalalala (*adverb*)
 1. *running *water 2. *running *blood
 (archaic speech)
 see wujbantharra

Jalangki (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Mangrove Dreaming.

jalanjira (*adjective*)
 pile of *fish
 see lija

jalburrurru (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Butcher *Bird [*Racticus sp.*] 3. *Magpie. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety

jalhabirr (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *soft *food 2. *tender *meat 3. *prattle 4. *lispig 5. *garbling. Of children learning to talk, speech of very old people, someone trying to learn another language. *a-jalhabirr nanda-mulu, a-jalhabirr kurdardi a-lumbu.* "She speaks unclearly, her mouth is not strong."

jalibiya (cm-) (*noun*)
 people's *own *country. *li-mangaji jalibiya nguthundu Wulibirra.* "Those peoples own country is Wulibirra in the north." see jibiya

Jalulunma (*noun*)
 place *name. Area located on the north western coast of Centre Island. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

jamanki (*noun*)
 1. *ceremony *ground 2. *initiation *ground. Name of the ceremony ground where the a-Marndiwa circumcision rituals are held. Both men and women perform their rituals on this ground. see a-Marndiwa, jamankiwala, rdaru

jamankiwala (*noun*)
 1. *ceremony *ground 2. *initiation *ground. Term of reference for the jamanki ceremony ground; used to refer to it when one is away from the actual ground.

Jamayila (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

jambajambanyi (*noun*)
 spirit *being. A spirit which is said to live in the ground, deep cracks in dried black soil country and anthills. It is

associated with Garrawa country but the Yanyuwa say that they can also be found within their territory. They are said to be harmless. The stem of the word *jamba* is Garrawa for ground/ earth.
 see ngabaya, wuwarr

Jambarra (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Goanna Dreaming.

Jamarndarrka (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the White Chested Sea Eagle Dreaming, and in particular with the chicks and their white feather down.
 see yiriny

Jamika (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming.

jamulmulanda (*noun*)
 1. *shell species 2. *Tellin *Shell [*Tellina sp.*]

jamulu (*noun*)
 song *type. Specific ritual songs which are only associated with one ceremony, they are not used during the performance of a number of ceremonies such as the songs associated with the Kulyukulyu Brologa ceremony or certain songs associated with the a-Kunabibi ceremony.
 see kujika, jawala, mayjbi

jamurru (cm-) (*adjective*)
 short (avoidance speech)
 = wukuthu, wukulkudu

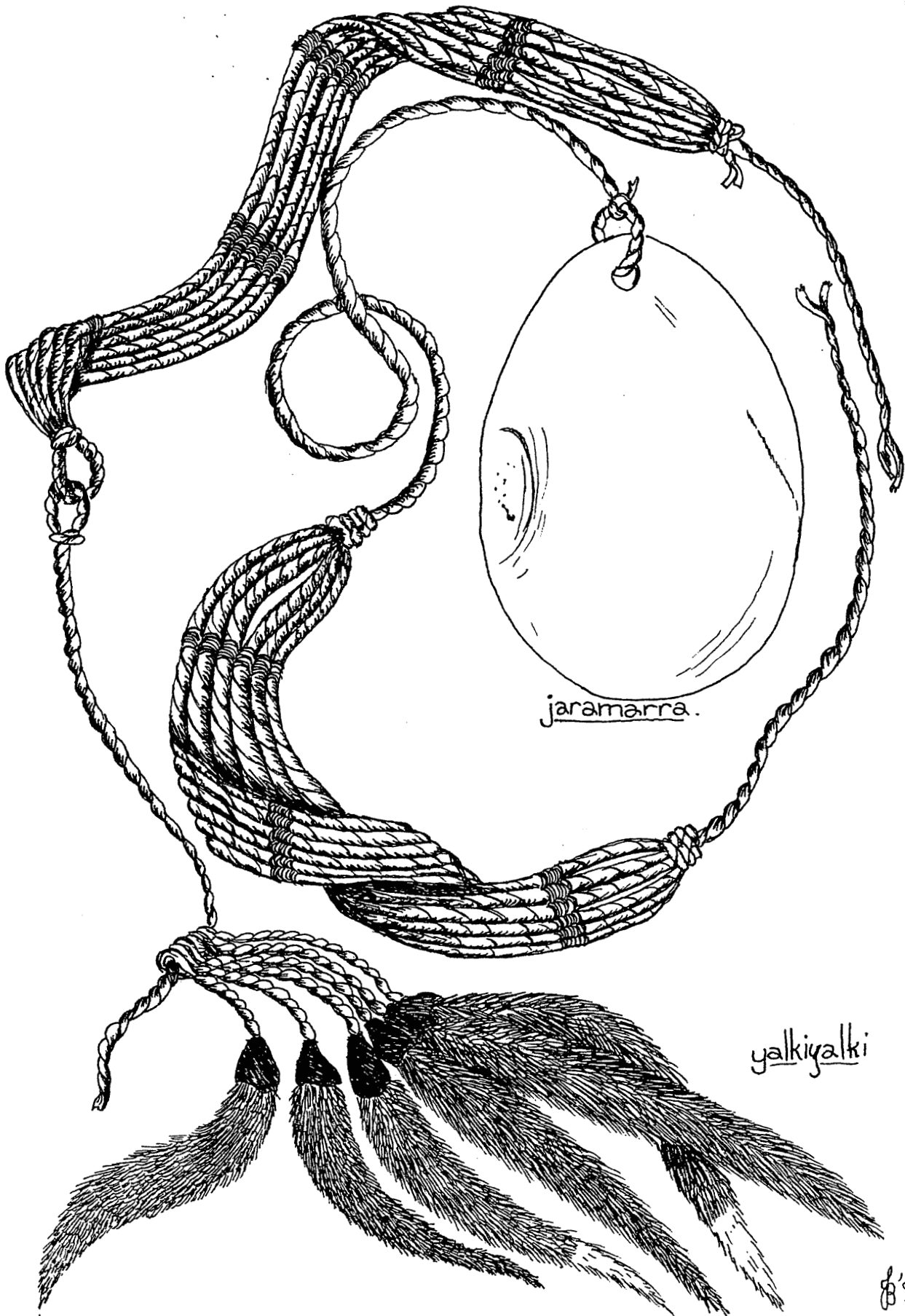
jamurrumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 shortening (avoidance speech)
 = wukuthumantharra

Janambi (nya-) (*noun*)
 ritual *term. Term given to senior Wuyaliya and Wurdaliya dancers in the Yalkawarru funeral rituals who dance from the east side of ceremony ground.
 see Dalma, Wirra, Yalkawarru

jangani (*noun*)
 1. *spear *type 2. *shovel *nose *spear. Has an steel head, traditionally had a stone or hard-wood head
 = jimirndi

janjarra (*transitive verb*)
 swallowing
 see wujayarra

janjirikirri (*noun*)



jaramarra.

yalkiyalki

8'91

tidal *rubbish. Fringes the hightide mark on beaches

janmaka (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *many 2. *plenty of (avoidance speech)
 = jakarda, miji-mbangu

jantharra (*transitive verb*)
 sending. Stem: ija. *kili-ja nya-mangaji diwurruwurru*. "He sent the message stick"

januyalananji (*noun*)
 pre-dawn. About 4:00 am just as the sky begins to change colour in the east.
 see na-nyilan, yalibala

janyka (*noun*)
 1. *stone 2. *rock 3. *mountain 4. *hill
 see bulurrulurru

janykajanyka (*noun*)
 1. *rocky *place 2. *hilly
 see janyka

jaramarra (*noun*)
 1. *shell species 2. *Pearl *Shell [*Pteria penguin & Pinctada margaritifera*]. Traded from off trade routes coming from the south, from Wambaya, Kurdanji and Binbingka people. The shell was hung around the neck of circumcision initiates. They are seldom used today.

jardara (*noun*)
 1. *clay, *hardened 2. *clay *pan

jaridiwangarni (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Flat *Backed *Turtle, *male [*Chelonia depressa*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
 see wirndiwirndi, a-karninja

jarlajarlamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 shaking
 = bardabardamantharra

jarlkijarki (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *loose 2. *wrinkled *skin. *jiwini jarlkijarki jarrawaja*. "He is there with loose trousers."
 = kujburu

jarlujarlu (*adverb*)
 1. *hand-in-hand, of *more *than *three *people 2. *arm-in-arm, of *more *than *three *people
 see jarlulu
 = jarlulujarlulu

jarlulu (*adverb*)
 1. *hand-in-hand, of *two *people 2. *arm-in-arm, of *two *people
 see jarlujarlu, jarlulujarlulu

jarlulujarlulu (*adverb*)
 1. *hand-in-hand, of *more *than *three *people 2. *arm-in-arm, of *more *than

*three *people
 see jarlulu
 = jarlujarlu

jaruma (*noun*)
 1. *insect species 2. *locust, *large [*Valanga irregularis*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukariya semi-moiety. Once eaten.
 = juwayawa

Jarrababirli (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Yellow Bellied Sea Snake Dreaming.

jarrabarl (*noun*)
 shoulder *strap. Made of leather or from the inner bark of ma-jarrabarl : wattle tree. Used to go around wooden or bark dish.
 = ma-jarrabarl

jarrada (*noun*)
 song *type. Secret and sacred songs dealing with erotic encounters between men and women, the desire for sexual companionship and male-female relationships in general. Both men and women sing these songs but not together.

jarraji (*noun*)
 1. *ceremonial *object 2. *ritual *pole. Ritual pole topped with a feather plume used by women in both a-Kunabibi and a-Marndiwa rituals. The pole is associated with the a-Mararabarna Dreaming Women.

jarrantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *showing 2. *pointing. Stem: ijarra

jarranymantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *growling 2. *calling out in *anger 3. *inciting
 see wangarrabantharra

jarrawaja (*noun*)
 1. *trousers 2. *pants. English loan

jarrawan (*adjective*)
 sun *resting on the *horizon *prior to *setting. *wayka barra aya bajanda jarrawan*. "In the west the sun is there going down, it rests on the horizon."

jarrijarrimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *watching *closely 2. *keeping *watch *over

jarrinbira (*noun*)
 1. *circumciser 2. *sub-inciser. A word used only by men, although women hear it.
 see wubanimantharra

Jarrka (*noun*)
 place *name. "Sharkers Point".

see wubanimantharra

Jarrka (*noun*)

place *name. "Sharkers Point". Peninsula of land located 10 km. west of the Wearyan River mouth. The area is associated with a Rock Cod Dreaming as well as Brahminy Kite and Flying Fox Dreamings. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety country.

jarrkarrkarla (*noun*)

1. *lizard species 2. *Mangrove *Goanna. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

jarrkunda (*adjective*)

1. *stiff 2. *not *flexible. Of a spear shaft

jarru (*adverb*)

1. *without *effect 2. *without *response. Can sometimes be used as an adjective. *nya-jarru nya-mangaji nya-malbu*. "The old man is no use" = jarrumantharra

jarrumantharra (*adverb*)

1. *without *effect 2. *without *response. *kanda-wajba, kanda-wajba alunga baki jarrumantharra*. "She called and called for them but there was no response." Not a verb, it only occurs in this form = jarru

jawala (*noun*)

1. *song *type 2. *song *cycle. Song cycles sung at the death of a person to assist the spirit to return to the spirit world. The song cycle is similar to the normal sacred but public song cycles but is sung with a different tune and concludes differently. see kujika

jawarimbarrinji (*adjective*)

1. *haze 2. *heat *haze 3. *shimmering on the *horizon. As of heat arising from the sand, road, bare earth.

jawarndima (*cm-*) (*noun*)

liar = jiwil

jawaruwaru (*noun*)

1. *Rainbow *Serpent, *young 2. *dugong, *bull *large, *very *old. Considered to be the offspring of the Rainbow Serpent see bujimala, wiriji, jawiruma, bayanangbayanang

jawayawa (*adverb*)

1. *suckling at the *breast 2. in the *mouth 3. *spear *remaining in the *flesh 4. *penetrating. *Kiya-wuluma nya-wukuku jawayawa ni-warnnyi*. "A male dog ran away carrying meat in his

mouth" ◇ *karna-arrkanu wunala jawayawa*. "I speared the kangaroo and the spear is still in it."

Jawijalma (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Jabiru Dreaming.

jawina (*cm-*) (*noun*)

1. *person in *subordinate *position 2. *person under the *authority of another. As of initiates going through ceremonies who are subordinate to older men and women. Macassan loan, derived from -toana- meaning guest. = buri

jawiruma (*noun*)

dugong, *large *old *bull. With much mottled hide, considered to be the offspring of the Rainbow Serpent. Also said to smell offensively. = wiriji

see jawaruwaru

Jawubaluba (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming

Jawularriyanba (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

ja-wukabanji (*adjective*)

1. *tide 2. *spring *tides 3. *king *tides

Jawuma (*noun*)

1. *place name 2. "The Landing"; area on the west bank of the McArthur River some 45 km downstream from Borroloola. Former supply boat mooring, and off-loading area. Popular tourist camping place.

jawumamantharra (*transitive verb*)

grabbing (archaic speech)

jayakurra (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *male *Dreamings of one's *mother. Of Dreamings associated with one's mother's semi-moiety. A term of reference to the male Dreaming Ancestors of one's mother and her sisters and brothers. see a-jayakurra

jayiwuma (*noun*)

1. *snake species 2. *Olive *Python [*Liasis olivaceus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety = dirdikurru

jibiya (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *inhabitant of 2. *person *whose *birth-place is 3. *person *whose *spirit *child *came *from. Belonging to a specific location; people, animals, plants birds, food are all described as belonging to a specific location, either because they occur there, or they are Dreaming there. *ma-mangaji ma-rnbaka ma-jibiya Manankurra*. "That food, that cycad palm belongs to the country of Manankurra." ◇ *a-mangaji a-kuridi a-jibiya Alawuyawiji* That female one, the Groper belongs as Alawuyawiji ◇ *nya-mangaji malbu Steve jibiya akarru Vanderlin*. "That old man Steve he belongs in the east at Vanderlin Island" ◇ *ngarna jibiya Wubunjawa, nakaringu marnaji nya-ngatha ardirri* "I belong to Wubunjawa my spirit child is from there."

see jalibiya

jibuburula (noun)

1. *rocky *country 2. *dry *country 3. *desert. Literally: with the dry country

jiburu (cm-) (adjective)

1. *dry 2. *unpleasant 3. *unpalatable *food 4. *sulky 5. in a *huff 6. *unemotional

jidalbirringki (noun)

sandstone *ridges. A feature of the larger islands

jidi (noun)

jetty. English loan

jijaka (noun)

1. *kangaroo *(generic) 2. *wallaby *(generic) 3. *terrestrial *mammals *(generic) 4. *birds *(generic) 5. *flying *mammals *(generic) 6. *meat *(rare *usage) (avoidance speech))
see wunala, julaki, na-warnnyi

jijarraji (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Cockatiel [*Nymphicus hollandicus*]

jijiji (noun)

1. *drip 2. *leak. As of a leaking canoe, water dripping of leaves, off roof

jijjirla (adjective)

1. *defense 2. *duelling *movement. Threatening displays used by women prior to duelling with fighting or digging sticks. Employs much haranguing and ritualised defensive movements. Does not always lead to a fight
see bilinjerri, birrimbirri, ngunma, wirlibirlimarra

jiirdarrinjarra (intransitive verb)

hungry, *being. Expanded form of jirdarrinjarra (avoidance speech)

see jirdarrinjarra
= wirmdajkirrinjarra

jikan (noun)

handshake. English loan. Used with the verb ngundayarra : giving to refer to 'shaking hands': *kirna-ngundarra jikan, rnarna*. "let's shake hands, aunty."

Jikangarrma (noun)

place *name. A small creek on the west bank of the Wearyan River, just upstream from Manangoora Station homestead. The lower regions of this creek are called Wukurlijila. The name Jikangarrma is often described as relating only to the mouth of the creek or as an archaic term for the entire creek. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

jikuyu (noun)

crab *(generic) Macassan loan derived from -sikuyu- meaning crab.
= nyinga

Jilbilijilbili (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming.

jilburru (noun)

ashes
= awirr, alban
see ma-mungkurl

jilili (noun)

spring of *fresh *water
see mabin, rawurrki

jilimantharra (transitive verb)

selling. English loan

jimbuna (noun)

1. *possum species 2. *Sugar *Glider *Possum, *young [*Petaurus breviceps*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
see warnkirrma

jimirndi (noun)

1. *spear *type 2. *shovel *nosed *spear (avoidance speech))
see jangani

jimukuwana (noun)

pipe, *smoking. Kurdanji loan
see bajbu

ji-murriba (noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. your *father, my *brother-in-law, *when *talking to *niece/ nephew

jina (pronoun)

1. *this *masculine *thing/ male *person
2. *this *masculine *thing
= jinangu
see nya-ja

jinangu (pronoun)

1. *this *specific *masculine *thing/

male *person 2. *this *specific
*masculine *thing
= jina

jinabang (*noun*)

1. *gun 2. *rifle. Macassan loan
derived from -sinapang- meaning rifle.
(archaic speech)
see ngajarr

jinbilarri (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *mistletoe 3.
*glutinous *fruit from *mistletoe. Fruit
like chewing gum. The fruit is a cloudy
white in colour and has associations with
the Flu/ Mucus Dreaming of the
Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

jinda (*adverb*)

1. *almost 2. aboutto. Of an action
= dandi, dandidandi, wulambalu

ji-ngawinya (*noun*)

kinship *term. Your *sister, my *cousin;
*when *talking to *male *cousin
see a-ngawinya

Jingkula (*noun*)

place *name. A place far to the east, said
to be near Burketown in Queensland.
The place where the spirits of the dead
travel.

Jininyinya (*noun*)

place *name. "Spring Creek". Area is a
lagoon complex some 57 km south east
of Borrooloola. The area is associated
with the Jabiru, Black Nosed Python and
Cold Weather Dreamings. Wuyaliya
semi-moiety country.

jinkarr (*noun*)

bush *medicine *(generic) Term for any
plant species that are said to have healing
qualities.
see a-yandinya

jirda (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *unpalatable 2. *bitter 3.
*unsweetened 4. *tasteless 5.
*tuneless

jirdarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

hungry, *being (avoidance speech)
= wirndajkirrinjarra
see jijirdarrinjarra

jirurr (*noun*)

mud (avoidance speech)
= wararr

jirrimbi (*noun*)

tail of *Rainbow *Serpent. Said to
similar to that of a dugong or whale
when in the sea, and like a snake when
inland.
see yirrimbi

jirrinymantharra (*transitive verb*)

telling

jiwarangurri (*noun*)

1. *stingray species 2. *Brown
*Stingray [*Dasytidae sp.*]

jiwarnarrila (*noun*)

dugong, *lone *male. Travels away from
the herd when threatened. Associated
with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
= wanarraba, jiyamirama

jiwil (cm-) (*noun*)

liar
= jawarndima (cm-)

ji-wurrbu (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. your *brother, my
*daughters *child; *maternal
*grandmother *speaking to *female
*maternal *granddaughter (avoidance
speech)

jiyamirama (*noun*)

dugong, *lone *male. Travels away from
the herd when threatened. Associated
with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
= wanarraba, jiwarnarrila

juba (*exclamation*)

1. *exclamation 2. *exclamation of
*disbelief 3. *exclamation of *feigned
*shock. No real English translation, it is
used when commenting on things which
are not seen to be correct behaviour. Can
occur at the beginning or end of a
statement. (W) *Yiwa kiwa-ninya nya-*
warrki wulanga rriyi-wurrumbarrawu
nya-malbu. Juba! " He was there and he
was really desirous for those two young
women, but he was an old man. Juba! "
◇ *Juba! li-mangaji jalu-wunjayi*
yurrngumantha barra li-yalkuyi, li-
rdurduwarra baki li-wurruwurrumbarra,
wayi?. " Juba! These young people are
continually drinking, the young men
and women, how is this?"

jubakaka (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Berry *Tree
[*Antidesima ghaesembilla*]. Tree with
small black/ purple berries, juice like ink.
The berries are edible, fruit juice drunk
from the crushed berries. Flowers in
November and ready to eat in February/
March. (avoidance speech)
= jubardirri

jubardirri (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Berry *Tree
[*Antidesima ghaesembilla*]. Tree with
small black/ purple berries, juice like ink.
The berries are edible, fruit juice drunk
from the crushed berries. Flowers in
November and ready to eat in February/
March
= jubakaka

jubu (*noun*)

soap. English loan

jubujubu (*noun*)
 1. *soup 2. *stew. English loan

judayi (*noun*)
 1. *insect species 2. *Tick [*Arachnida* sp.]

juju (*adverb*)
 1. *long *way 2. *long *time
 see jujurrwala, jujunamba

jujuju (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Osprey [*Pandion haliaetus*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

jujujunja (*interjection*)
 calling outfor *dog
 see jujumantharra

jujumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *rising, of the *moon 2. *moonrise

jujumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 encouraging a *dog to *hunt

jujunamba (*adverb*)
 long *way *there. Stems: juju - long way , namba - somewhere there
 see juju, jujurrwala

jujunymantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *chasing *away 2. *chasing out 3. *driving *away. As of a traditional healer driving spirits from a person
 = nyinjarra

jujurrwala (*adverb*)
 1. *great *distance 2. *distant *place
 see juju, jujunamba

jukili (*noun*)
 boomerang *(generic) (avoidance speech)
 = wakirli

jukujukumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *gathering *together 2. *bringing *together. Of people coming together for a ceremony, a bull dugong gathering up his herd, drovers rounding up bullocks.
 see nyamba-jukujukumantharra

jukurl (*adverb*)
 1. *sitting *position with *legs *bent *back toone *side 2. *curled up *hair 3. *folded 4. *crippled *limb
 see milkabu, rurrbarurrba, barnkala
 = rdirdil

jukurlmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *folding 2. *wrapping up 3. *rolling up 4. *plaiting 5. *twisting
 = rdirdilmantharra

julaki (*noun*)
 1. *bird *(generic) 2. *flying *mammals *bats/ flying *foxes 3. *aeroplane
 see jijaka

julayarriyarri (*noun*)
 1. *cloud 2. *Morning *Glory *cloud *formation. A single line of clouds

rolling quickly from the east. Occurs in late dry season. The Yanyuwa say the Morning Glory carries with it the blossom eating birds such as parrots and the Torres Strait Island Pigeon and flying foxes. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
 = walamirrimirri

julu (*noun*)
 loincloth. Macassan loan derived from -sulu- which means a wrap around piece of material.

julu (*noun*)
 matches (archaic speech)

jululu (*adverb*)
 1. *wisely 2. *authoratatively

jululumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 pushing. Expanded form of julumantharra
 see julumantharra

julumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 pushing
 see jululumantharra

juluwari (*noun*)
 1. *boomerang 2. *musical *instrument. Non-returning boomerang used for hunting and duelling. Smaller than barndara. Also used for musical accompanient to singing.
 see barndara

juluwurnji (*noun*)
 1. *useful *stick 2. *rod for *fishing *line. Small trimmed branches which are used to obtain bait fish. 3. *long *stick *(3-4m) Used to strike down flying foxes from trees.

julwirri (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Brown *Hawk [*Falco berigora*]. Used as a spiritual messenger in jarrada songs. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.

jumanykarra (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *long 2. *tall
 = kajkal , warnduwarndu , wularnkarra , yurlkayurlka , wurrubi

jumbala (*noun*)
 1. *clothes 2. *material. Macassan loan derived from -sombala- meaning sail.
 see raki, marlawamba, wabawaba

jungkayi (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *ritual *manager 2. *ritual *guardian. The Jungkayi are workers, guardians and policemen who assist the owners and make sure that they perform the rituals correctly, they also make sure that the rules relating to certain tracts of country are enforced and punish those who see fit to break the Law. The jungkayi are children of the women of

the patriline which are associated with the land, Dreamings, and ceremony. The jungkayi call the Dreamings, land and ceremonies they are responsible for a-jayakurra or ja-yakurra - Dreaming mother

= nyangkarra

see ngimarringki, wuwari, namankarraninja, wirriyarra

Jungkuridiridi (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

jurda (exclamation)

exclamation. Word used when someone makes fun of an individual or hears something that is risqué or a little out of the ordinary. When an individual utters this word those around him utter ngalamu.

see ngalamu, warri, lindiwirriji, kabarrarni

jurduurbanji (noun)

spirit *being. Spirit with a very long penis "like a rope" which he carries around his neck. He is said to chase men and women who run away together for illicit sex, and when catching them flogs them with his penis. He also harrasses women if travelling alone.

see wunji, ngabaya, ngarrimi, namurlanjanyngku

juribi (noun)

1. *fish species 2. *Archer *Fish / *Rifle *Fish [*Taxotes chaterus*]
= badubadu

Jurli (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

jurndumantharra (transitive verb)

1. *bumping 2. *side-by-side. As of two canoes bumping together when moored

jurnkarr (noun)

1. *fish species 2. *Trevally *sp. (mainland speech)

see warrarangka, yimangki

Jurungujurungu (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Goanna Dreaming.

jurbarla (adverb)

1. *lying *position on *stomach 2. *prone *position
= wulurrungku, lhulurrungu

jurujurlu (noun)

ceremonial *object. Feather Plumes attached to each end of a piece of cord, approximately 1m in length. Carried by male dancers in the a-Marndiwa circumcision rituals.

Jurrngi (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark and Cycad Palm Dreamings.

Jurruji (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming.

Jurrunga (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming.

juwayawa (noun)

1. *insect species 2. *Locust, *large [*Valanga irregularis*]. Once eaten
= jaruma

juwayi (exclamation)

1. *exclamation 2. *curse *word 3. *spiritual *power *activator. Used by children when pretending to curse something/ someone they don't like. "I hope he gets a flat tyre, juwayi! The word is used with force by enraged adults in serious cursing.
juwayi!...waka! waka wingjayi! nda-walkurrawuna, nda-wakulmbangurru, juwayi....i! nda-rdakalmbawirrba! juwayi....i!. " juwayi! Go! Go from here! You big arsehole! You stinking nose! juwayi...i! You with legs like boomerangs juwayi...i! " Many of the power songs used by the Yanyuwa people conclude with this word; it is said to make the Dreaming, being activated, "cheeky" and thus more able to use it's power in the way required by the singer of the song.

see narnu-nyiri, wanthama

kabarrinjarra (adverb)

1. *giddy 2. *dizzy 3. *vertigo

kabarrkabarr (cm-) (adjective)

1. *bad-mannered 2. *ill-behaved 3. *rude
see wardi

kabarrarni (exclamation)

exclamation. Uttered by a man if he inadvertently sees his mother-in-law, anyone in hearing distance responds with ngalamu.

see ngarlamu. warri, lindiwirriji

kabu (*particle*)
imperative *particle. *kabu kawa!*. "Come here!" ◇ *kabu yalyka!*. "Come on quickly!"

kabuji (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *blind 2. *poor *vision 3. *person *wearing *glasses

Kabuji (*noun*)
Blind *Rainbow *Serpent. Name of a particular Rainbow Serpent which is associated with the area known as "20 Mile Flat" or Wumayalinja.
see bujimala

kabujukukabujuku (*exclamation*)
1. *look *out! 2. *watch *out! 3. *keep *away! (archaic speech)

kaburi (*noun*)
1. *lizard species 2. *Lizard with *black *nose and *patches over *eyes 3. [*Amphibolurus sp.*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
= kaburiwalala

kaburiwalala (*noun*)
1. *lizard species 2. *Lizard with *black *nose and *patches over *eyes 3. [*Amphibolurus sp.*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
= kaburi

kaburla (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Ghost *Gum [*Eucalyptus papuana*]
= wirninyarr, biminymarr

kaburrarrantharra (*intransitive verb*)
holding a *dugong/ sea-turtle *harpoon
see barrayba

kada (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *stiff 2. *tight

kadamantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *stiff *leg, *walking with a. As when walking with a stick to keep one leg from bending 2. *blocking off. Used of something blocking the flow of water, petrol in a motor, of tight clothing hampering movement 3. *impeding. As animals running in front of another when being hunted or of one child running in front of another in a race

kadikadi (*noun*)
1. *crab species 2. *Giant *Mud *Crab, *immature [*Scylla serrata*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
see a-wanthirl, nying

kadirrantharra (*transitive verb*)
inserting. Used of placing a feather plume into a headband, pushing a nose piece into a hole in the septum standing sticks etc. into the ground

kadirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
stiff, *being. As after hard physical exercise
see kalkadirrinjarra

kadirriwalma (*exclamation*)
swear word for a *dog. Said to be similar to saying "you mongrol!"
see ngabudungu, yurndarrka, yarrkarra

kajaja (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. *father 3. *father's *brother. Used as a direct term of reference to one's father
= biyi, wunyatha

kajakaja (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. *son 3. *brother's *son 4. *daughter 5. *brother's *daughter

kajarra (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Frog *Fish [*Batrachoididea sp.*]
= wuliwuli

kaji (*particle*)
1. *seeking *confirmation. *Kaji minja?*. "Isn't that so?" 2. *emphasis *marker
◇ *kaji nungka nungkaja!*. "I really do not know"

kajikaji (*adverb*)
quickly
= durlu, karlburriji, yarrajka

kajkal (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *long 2. *tall
= jumanykarra, warnduwarndu, wularnkarra, yurlkayurika

kaka (*noun*)
1. *faeces 2. *filth 3. *shit
see ma-wuna

kakilhi (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
nuisance

kakilhirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *nuisance, *being a 2. *pestering

kakinymantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *jamming in 2. *packing *tightly. Of objects only (avoidance speech)
= lhunjurrumantharra

kalabirr (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Eucalypt [*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*]. Has whitish bark, and grows near rivers. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

kalakantharra (*transitive verb*)
carrying. Expanded form of kantharra
see kantharra

kalarrangka (*cm-*) (*noun*)
holes, *having. Of a canoe, dinghy, billy, roof, clothes, of an animal which has been punctured by spears or digging sticks.
see narnu-kalarrangka, arrangin, arranginkarrangin

kalawuya (*noun*)

1. *message *parcel 2. *radial *bone *parcel. In past times the radial bone was red ochred, wrapped in paperbark and carried to distant groups to inform them that funeral ceremonies would soon be beginning. (archaic speech)
see larla, wirrbi, a-rdijkula, diwurruwurru

kalbakalba (*noun*)

pandanus *nut *interior, *red to *orange in *colour
see ma-wukarra, ma-kurdiridi
= wirriyalngu

kalbu (*noun*)

spear *thrower. Rod like spear thrower used with a fishing spear
see wujula, banba, balamurru
= ngarluka

kaliku (*noun*)

1. *calico 2. *canvas 3. *tarpaulin. English loan
see kaluku

kalirrkalirr (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *thin 2. *emaciated 3. *bony. Used of animals, people, trees, plants, bush foods
= ngurlingurli, warlirrwarlirr

kalirrkalirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *thin, *becoming 2. *emaciated, *becoming 3. *wasting *away

kalkadirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *stiff, *being 2. *crippled, *being 3. *not *bothering to *go. Expanded form of kadirrinjarra
see kadirrinjarra

kalkaji (*noun*)

1. *spear 2. *wire *spear. Wire spear with four heavy wire prongs. These prongs were once made of hardwood.
see birnkili, karlmurr, wirnmurr

kalkalmantharra (*intransitive verb*)

laughing *loudly
see wuthurrumantharra
= larrkandumantharra

kalmurrathantharra (*intransitive verb*)

crunching with *teeth

kalngi (*adverb*)

truly
= kalngiya

kalngiya (*adverb*)

truly
= kalngi

kalukalu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *proud 2. *arrogant 3. *swaggering

kaluku (*noun*)

1. *calico 2. *canvas 3. *tarpaulin. English loan

= kaliku

kamambarra (*adverb*)

long *time ago (archaic speech)
= wabarrangu

Kamarrangi (*nya-*) (*noun*)

subsection *term *(male) Usually associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
see Burrulangi

kambambarra (*noun*)

bush *fire, *large (archaic/ island speech)

kambuda (*noun*)

drink *made from the *juice of *pandanus *nut. Made by soaking slightly roasted pandanus nuts in water for one to two days. Sweet and said to be slightly alcoholic due to fermentation.

kambuma (*noun*)

1. *stingray species 2. *Sting* Ray *(very *large)* with *two *long *poisonous *spines. These spines are sometimes found lodged in sea turtles and dugongs who have disturbed the ray as they are feeding.
= kamburwalawala

kamburwalawala (*noun*)

1. *stingray species 2. *Sting *Ray *(very *large) with *two *long *poisonous *spines. These spines are sometimes found lodged in sea turtles and dugongs who have disturbed the ray as they are feeding.

kamilarri (*noun*)

1. *sugar *bag 2. *tree *beehive; *called *locally *"boy *sugar *bag" Small entrance protrudes from the tree and is symbolic of a penis, hence the classification of boy. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. (avoidance speech)
see na-wimbi, narriyalama, dilbuyi
= dulbarri

kamukamu (*noun*)

1. *alcohol 2. *beer
see kuruku

kamukamuwiji (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *drunk 2. *intoxicated

kandakanda (*adverb*)

1. in a *line 2. *lined up. Of people, trees, birds flying in formation
= yulka

Kandanbarrawujbi (*noun*)

place *name. Area on the central east coast of North Island. The area is associated with the eggs and nest of the White Chested Sea Eagle Dreaming. The name literally means "her eggs fell down". Rrumburriya semi-moiety

country.

Kangala (nya-) (*noun*)

subsection *term *(male) Usually associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
see Yakamarri

Kanganjiwanika (*noun*)

place *name. Area on the east bank of the McArthur River some 15 km upstream from the river mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

ka-ngaruwanba (*adjective*)

1. *mud *flats, *exposed at *low *tide
2. *sea *grass *beds, *exposed at *low *tide. Stem: ngaruwa - low tide

kangka (*conjunction*)

because. Relator

kantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *carrying 2. *bringing 3. *taking
4. *receiving. used of abstract nouns as well as concrete nouns; used of being in kinship relationship eg. *jarrarna-kanji kujaka* "(her-I-take-present/ tense mother): she is my mother; I call her mother; may be used reflexively. The verb to carry is irregular as is the verb to see. It is easy to confuse them. The verb ngantharra. seeing, in which case it takes the suffix -la to mark past tense; kirna-kala : I saw you; kirna-ka : I brought you "

see kalakantharra

kanymakanyardamantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *dividing in *two or in *two *parts
2. *making *two *kinds

see nyamba-kanymakanyardamantharra

kanymarda (cm-) (*adjective*)

two. Kanymardaarr : three (literally two one); Any class-marking prefix occurs only on kanymarda ; li-kanymardaarrkula ; three people. ma-kanymarda : two pieces of food. Occasionaly kanymardakanymarda is heard for four but it is rare.

see arrkula, yalku

= anyirarra

karalkaral (*adjective*)

1. *glowing *red *coals 2. *hot *coals

Kardawalanji (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

kardirdi (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *brother 3. *male *cousin's *child 4. *mother's *eldest *sister *only *(rare)

kardirdikija (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *man with *sister's *child
= ardikarra

karlaka (*noun*)

wax from the *ear

karlakantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *balancing *spear in *spear-thrower
2. *straightening *spear *shaft

karlamantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *breaking *apart 2. *breaking *open. As of cycad fruit, melons, shellfish

karlanirrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *cracking 2. *splitting. As of a canoe, fighting stick from age or weathering (archaic speech)

karlburriji (*adverb*)

1. *quickly 2. *swiftly (archaic speech)

= durlu, kajikaji, yarlajka

karlwakarlwa (cm-) (*adv/ adj*)

1. *proud *way of *walking 2. *swaggering 3. *head *drooped on one *side

karlurlu (*noun*)

1. *water 2. *rain (avoidance speech)
= wabuda

karlwa (*noun*)

1. *musical *instrument 2. *rhythm *sticks. Once used primarily to accompany mens' jarrada songs. Now used generally to accompany any form of singing.

karna-ardima (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *son/ daughter

karna-mangkayi (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *son's *son

karna-marrini (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *daughter's *son

karna-murima (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *son's *son

karnanyi (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Lancewood [*Acacia shirleyi*]. Wood used for boomerangs, rails, digging sticks
= na-karnanyi

karna-rnarnama (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *younger *brother's *son

karnarnkuwanyai (*adjective*)

cramped *shoulders. From carrying a heavy weight

karna-wuthayi (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *daughter's *son

karnbimantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *decorating for *ritual *performance/

fun dance 2 . *decorating *ritual
*objects

see nyamba-karnbimantharra

karnbulanyi (*noun*)

Native *Cat, *male / *Quoll, *male
[*Satanellos hallucatus*]

see a-kaliba

karnurawathawama (*exclamation*)

exclamation. Has a wide range of interpretations, from shock, anger to humerous surprise, disbelief, joy. Can be used to convey such English expressions as, "Am I telling you", "Bugger it", "Oh shit!", "By Golly". Other variations of this word are karnurawathawathawama and karnurawathawarrma.

karraki (*noun*)

tree species [*Wrightia saligna*]. Grows in sandy ground, fruit and sap poisonous, wood used to make spear throwers, fishing spears and digging sticks. The inner bark fibre is used to make harpoon ropes

Karrandima (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi- moiety. It is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

karrawurla (*noun*)

1 . *tree species 2 . *Bush *Medicine *Tree. Grows on the islands. The bark is stripped and boiled and the resulting mixture is used for boils, piosonous bites, stings and septic sores.

Karrijiji (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with a eucalyptus tree which was erected by the Tiger Shark Dreaming at Manankurra.

Karrijiji (*noun*)

tree at *Manankurra *(ritual *name)
Name of a specific white barked eucalyptus tree on the eastern bank of the Wearyan River at Manankurra. The tree was erected by the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

karrimala (*noun*)

1 . *snake species 2 . *Taipan [*Oxyuranus scutellatus*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

karrkakuwaja (*noun*)

cabbage *palm *(ritual *term) Name given to the very tall cabbage palms found growing on North and Centre Islands. An important Dreaming for Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

karrkalyi (*noun*)

1 . *lizard species 2 . *Small *Lizard
[*Carlia sp.*]

Karmuji (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming.

karmula (*noun*)

1 . *bird species 2 . *Black *Falcon [*Falco sungier*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

karrubu (*noun*)

1 . *sea *turtle species 2 . *Hawksbill *Turtle [*Eretmochelys imbricata*]. Not eaten, considered to be poisonous. They were once hunted for the shell which was traded with the Macassans. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
= liyarnbi

karrubu (*noun*)

1 . *plant species 2 . *yam species. The sap from the broken leaf and the yam is poisonous. It is associated with the Hawksbill Turtle whose meat is considered to be poisonous because it ate this yam in the Dreaming.

karrurdji (*noun*)

1 . *frog species 2 . *Green *Tree *Frog. Is associated with the Wuyaliya Shooting Star Dreaming. It is thought that some shooting stars when they fall to the earth and turn into this frog species. This frog species is ritually associated with the wanjiya (bush potato) and the baribari (shooting star).

Karruwa (*noun*)

place *name. Little Vanderlin Island, an island to the south of Vanderlin Island. Macassan traders used this island for a base camp. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

katha (*particle*)

mistakenly *thought. The person who has thought mistakenly must be learnt from the context of the statement. Particle introducing mistaken thought constructions; *Katha nyikungu nya-mangaji, ngala nya-ngatha*. " That masculine thing is not his, but mine. " With person marker suffix when relating to person or item; \diamond *Karna-yudirri kathiwa waka*. " I thought he was away."

kathakatha (*noun*)

1 . *kinship *term 2 . *brother's *child

kawa (*non-v*)

1 . *come! 2 . *move!

see waka, kabu

kawanymantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *waving *gesture 2. *beckoning
kawi (cm-) (adjective)
 1. *skilled *person 2. *clever 3. *intelligent (archaic speech)
 = lingi, kurdirngu, ngayangaya, wunili
Kayangajarli (nya-) (noun)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. It is associated with the Black Bream Dreaming.
kayibanthangathangkalu (nya-) (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *son-in-law, my
 see a-kayibanthangathangkalu
kayikayi (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *spouse 3. *spouse of *sibling of the *same *sex
 see yalanji, miyangki
kijbakijba (noun)
 chains. Kurdanji and Garrawa loan. Was once related specifically to the chains and neck rings used by the early police in the Northern Territory. (archaic speech)
kikijulu (exclamation)
 exclamation. Used to conclude statements which appear to be funny but also have an element of shame or wrongful behaviour associated with them. Would appear to be used more by women than men. Yaa! Kanyanduthama waykaliya baki ankaya. Warriya nya-luku, a-mangaji a-bardibardi barranamba a-wurrumbarra! kikijulu! -Yaa! She chased him downwards and upwards, the poor fellow, that old lady acts like a young woman!kikijulu!
kila (noun)
 killer *(cow/ bullock for *butchering)
 Kriol loan
kilili (noun)
 ritual *call. Used by the women during the a-Kunabibi ceremony
kililimantharra (intransitive verb)
 calling out *ritually. Like a ululation in response to certain calls from the men. i.e "Kilililili!"
 see wirriwirri, wirriwirrimantharra
kilka (adjective)
 1. *twisted 2. *crooked 3. *rough, *uneven *ground
kilmarnantharra (transitive verb)
 1. *hooking with *fishhook 2. *bird *picking up *something in *it's *beak
 see arrijinmantharra
ki-maramanda (noun)
 sea *grass *beds. Staple diet of dugong and sea turtle
 see ma-lhanngu, maraman, na-wirralbirral, na-julangal
kinybutha (noun)

1. *flying *fox species 2. *Red *Flying *Fox [*Pteropus scapulatus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
 = marrirnkinya
 see kiyinykiyiny
kinyinyinku (adjective)
 early *morning. Termed used only when hunting dugong (archaic/ island speech)
 see yalibala, wungkuwungkulamba, ngubathurra, wukurlakurlu
kirarra (noun)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Sand *Goanna, *large *male [*Varanus gouldii*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. (avoidance speech)
 see a-malarrawirna
 = warnguna
kirdil (noun)
 1. *insect species 2. *Sandfly. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
kiriji (noun)
 1. *grease 2. *fat 3. *melted *dugong/ bullock *fat 4. *butter 5. *margarine. English loan from greasy
kirirrantharra (transitive verb)
 1. *nuisance, *being a 2. *annoying, *being
kirlakanku (noun)
 1. *Mangrove *Dreaming *ritual *term 2. *group *name for the *Wuyaliya *semi-moiety. A specific ritual term for the Mangrove Dreaming of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The term is also used by South West Island Wuyaliya people to describe their relationship to their country. *likilinganji-kirlakanku*. "The people who are kin to the Mangrove Dreaming"
kirrikirri (cm-) (adjective)
 constantly *moving. Of small children, ants, baby in the womb
 = ngirringirri
kirrimantharra (adjective)
 dugongs *surfacing *together, *side-by-side
 see mukulinjayarra
kirringi (noun)
 ant *(generic) (avoidance speech)
 = banja
kirrirrumantharra (transitive verb)
 calling outfor *someone to *come and *look
 = arandayarra
kiwulawanku (adjective)
 1. *dugong *travelling *very *quickly 2. *sea *turtle *travelling *very *quickly (archaic speech)

kiyinykiyiny / kinybuttha.



na-wawar

na-ngambirrngambirr

8'92.

kiwumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *insulting, *being 2. *abusing 3. *cursing

kiwumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 spitting. As a part of abusing or cursing someone

kiyinykiyi (*noun*)
 flying *fox *(generic) (archaic speech)
 = kiyinykiyiny

kiyinykiyiny (*noun*)
 flying *fox *(generic)
 = kiyinykiyi

kubijiji (*noun*)
 thunder *storm. Mara loan
see mijiwaru

kudabi (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Sea *Turtle [*Chelonia mydas*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. (avoidance speech)
 = malurrba

kudidinka (cm-) (*noun*)
 spy. Used in past times to check on the numbers of people coming to participate in large dispute settling duels, to check on initiates in seclusion and in relation to sorcery practices
 = wurrumantha

kudingi (*noun*)
 Bandicoot species [*Isoodon sp.*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
see murdari, a-wakanya, a-bindiwaji, a-wangkulinnya

kuduluku (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Little *Pied *Comorant [*Phalacrocorax varius*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
 = wuwuna

kuja (*adverb*)
 1. *needing 2. *needing *urgently. Used with a request or command;
Kambala-nmala kuja wudurru. "We will need food urgently."

kujaka (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother 3. *mother's *sister. Used as a direct term of reference to one's mother
 = barratha, wibi

kujbarrkujbarr (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *cool 2. *pleasant 3. *friendly 4. *well *disposed towards (avoidance speech)
 = wuntha, ruburubu

kujburu (cm-) (*adjective*)
 wrinkled *skin. Of person with increasing age or from sickness or dehydration; of fruit drying up

= jarlkijarlki

kujbururrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 wrinkled *skin, *getting

kujika (*noun*)
 1. *song *cycle 2. *Dreaming *path. Song cycles sung during ceremonial performances. Each semi-moiety has a number of song cycles, all sacred, some secret and sacred. They tell of the journeys and actions of the Dreaming Ancestors as they crossed the land. There is a sense in which these song cycles are still thought to be resonating through the land, as the following statement highlights; *kujika ja-wingkayi ja-wujbanji barra yurrngumantha ki-awarala* "The song cycles are moving, they are flowing continually within the land."
see a-yabala, yijan

kuju (non-v)
 1. *sleep! 2. *go to *sleep!

kujukujumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 tickling

kuku (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *mother's *brother

kukurdi (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *mother

Kulaburrma (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. It is associated with the Goanna Dreaming.

kulajbi (*noun*)
 1. *pillow 2. *headrest. Traditionally stone or wood padded with paperbark
 = wularrinja

kulakuku (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Daimond *Dove [*Geopelia cuneata*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety

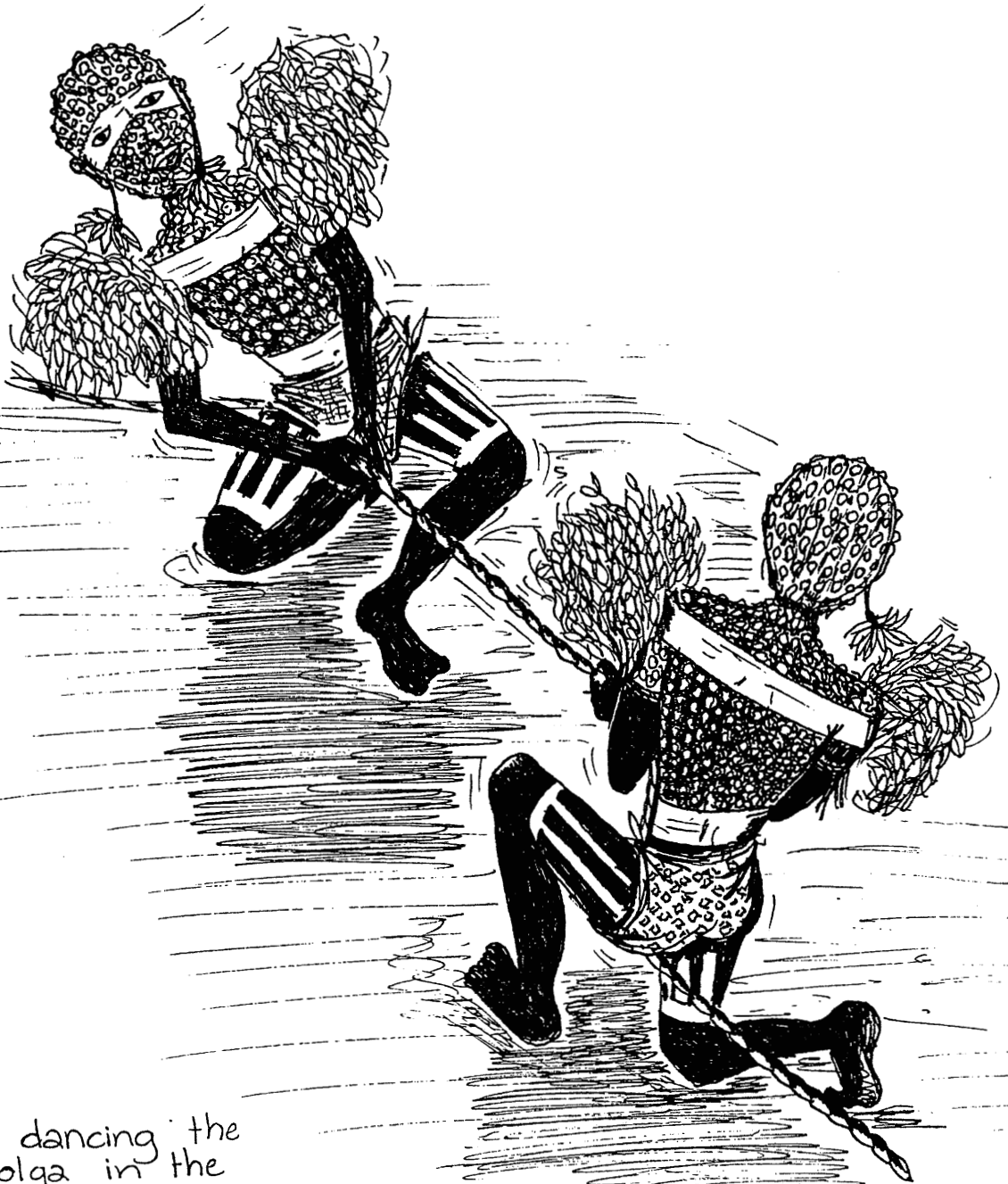
kulanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *lowering 2. *tired, *being 3. *lazy 4. *sitting *down

kularrkularr (cm-) (*adjective*)
 few. *li-kularrkularr li-wulu* "a few men"
see jakarda, arrkula, kanymarda

kulawurdi (li-/nya-) (*noun*)
 initiate for the *Wambuyungu/ a-Milkathatha/ Bambarruku and *Kundawira *rituals. Unlike a-Kunabibi rituals the initiates are not secluded.
see wanjilirra, rdaru

Kulawurra (*noun*)
 place *name. Mangrove creek inlet approximately .3 km south of the McArthur River mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

jawula-lhurramanji Kulyukulyu, kurdarrku
anthamu barra.



They are dancing the
adult brolga in the
Kulyukulyu rituals.

Kulayili (*noun*)
place *name. Area located .5 km north of the McArthur River mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

kulhakulha (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. *son 3. *sister's *son 4. *daughter 5. *sister's *daughter

kulhalhi (*noun*)
1. *new *green *foliage of *grass/ plants/ trees 2. *good *hair = yarla

kulikuli (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *person *desirerous for *sexual *companionship 2. *individual *who *makes *themselves *sexually *desirerous 3. *sexy. Not used in mixed comapny

kulijiji (*noun*)
pubic *apron *(mens') = wurkaku, yurlwi
see madamada

kulika (*nya-*) (*noun*)
bereaved *man *whose *niece/ nephew *has *died
see rdamankawi, a-kulika

kulkulaninjarra (*transitive verb*)
hunting with the *feet in *shallow *water. In a lagoon for long necked turtle, mussels, lily corms, shellfish

kulkurdantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *drawing *water 2. *scooping up *water. Expanded form of kurdantharra
see kurdantharra

kulu (*conjunction*)
1. and 2. and *then. Used for emphasis, in general rapid speech the alternative baki = and is used.
see marda, baki

kulukulumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
waiting on a *reef for *sea-turtle to *surface

kululu (*adjective*)
true
= kalngi, kalngiya

kululumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
speaking the *truth
see kululu

kulumbul (*adjective*)
sandy *ground. Used to describe sand other then beaches and river banks
see mundarr, wurru

kulunganka (*noun*)
nose-piece. Made from wood or bone

kuluyurrumantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *kneading *together 2. *mixing *together. Of crushed lily seeds, grass seeds, cycad palm paste with water prior to cooking (archaic speech)

Kulyukulyu (*noun*)
1. *ceremony *name 2. *funeral *rituals. Associated with the Brolga Dreaming of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
see Yalkawarru

Kumbarikanyajulaki (*noun*)
1. *place name. Large plain area to the west of Manankurra associated with the Brolga Dreaming of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi- moiety. The name cannot be literally translated but it has meanings of the Brolgas flying a long ascending line into the air, and as they fly they drop their feathers over the country; an act of ritual importance. 2. *group *name for the *Mambaliya-Wawukarriya *semi-moiety. The term is used by members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety who are associated with the country of the Brolga Dreaming to describe their relationship to that country. *likilinganji-kumbarijkanyajulaki*. "Those people who are kin to the Brolga Dreaming who ascended into the air, circling and dropping their feather down over the land." (archaic speech)

kumundungu (*noun*)
1. *ceremonial *object 2. *feather *plumes. Emu feather plumes which are attached to a shaft so that they can be placed in a ceremonial head dress
see ma-kajakaja, ma-kurdari

kuna (*particle*)
particle for *question. *bajiwa kuna?*. " Is he there? " \diamond *bawuji kuna?*. " Is it finished?"

kunamantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *sorcery 2. *bringing up 3. *coming in. Bringing up of people to a specific location by use of sorcery. Usually done by singing of a power song over a spear thrower and waving it in the direction one wishes the people to come.

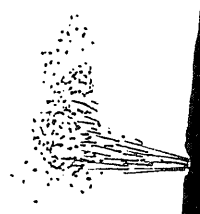
kundabira (*noun*)
1. *hollow *log *coffin 2. *ceremonial *object. Rarely used by women, they usually use the term *wuyuman* -log, stick and in rare instance the word *larla* - hollow log coffin.

kundalurrwarra (*cm-*) (*noun*)
dog, *whose *owner *has just *died
see wakuku, lirmalirra

kundamurru (*noun*)
cabbage *palm,*edible *inner *pith *(ritual *term)
see luthalutha, ma-rramundu

kundarurru (*noun*)
1. *long *stick 2. *mast 3. *sail

kungkabubu/
yurluyurluwiji/
yulangu.



(archaic speech)
 see bawa, baliyarra

Kundawira (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. Secret and sacred rituals associated with the White Chested Sea Eagle and the Dugong Hunter Dreaming of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

kundukuku (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *bent 2. *stooped 3. *crooked *back
 = kunduwaru, kununduwaru, rdaku

kunduwaru (*adjective*)
 1. *bent 2. *stooped 3. *crooked *back
 = kundukuku, kununduwaru, rdaku

kunduarurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 bent *back, *having

kungkabubu (*noun*)
 1. *whale species 2. *False *Killer *Whale [*Pseudorca crassidens*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. Considered to be the offspring of the Rainbow Serpent. (avoidance speech)
 = yulangu, yurluyurlurrwiji

kungkudarrbudarrbu (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *King *Quail [*Coturnix chinensis*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 = bujbul

kunkunmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *looking after 2. *caring *for

Kunumbu (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. Secret and sacred rituals associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

kununduwaru (*adjective*)
 1. *bent 2. *stooped
 = kundukuku, kunduwaru, rdaku

kunukunumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 masturbating. Not used in mixed company

kurajba (*noun*)
 1. *sound of *hitting 2. *sound of *fighting 3. *sound of *slapping/clapping 4. *sound of *hammering/pounding

kuranthulkuranthul (*noun*)
 1. *crab species 2. *Hermit *Crab [*family:Paguridae*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

kurarlbungku (*noun*)
 1. *snake species 2. *Olive *Python [*Liasis olivaceus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety (archaic speech)
 = dirdikurru, jayiwuma

kurarra (*noun*)
 bundle, of *spears/ pandanus *leaves = wulurl

kurda (*exclamation*)
 exclamation *expressing *shock or *pity. *li-mangaji li-wankala kalinyamba-mirra wiji kurda!* " All of the old people have died."

kurdakurda (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 asleep, *soundly

kurdakurdamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 lulling to *sleep

kurdan (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 dead
 see kurdamantharra

kurdandu (*adverb*)
 1. *intensely 2. *hard 3. *loudly 4. *vigor
 = wakulamba, wulwanda

Kurdanji (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 1. *Kudanji *language 2. *Kudanji *people. Linguistic group to the south of the Yanyuwa

kurdanmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *killing 2. *putting to *death

kurdantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *scooping up *water 2. *drawing *water
 see kulkurdantharra

kurdardi (*adj/adv*)
 1. *no 2. *not 3. *none 4. *nothing 5. *not *any *more. Negative particle, occurs with noun having referent-marking to mean "none of"; *kurdardi wabudawu baji*. " there was no water there "
 = mikayu, waraba

kurdarrku (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Brolga [*Grus rubicunda*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
 = murramara, a-rndarra, ngirrija, yirrija

kurdidawa (*noun*)
 spirit *being. Small malevalent spirits, more associated with Garrawa country to the east but feared by the Yanyuwa. They are said to be very strong and easily able to harm individuals. However, if one is able to subdue one of these spirits they will give an individual a remarkable degree of spiritual and psychic power.
 see ngabaya, ngarimi, wuwarr, kuyarra

kurdirringu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *individual of *high *intelligence 2. *individual *skilled at a *particular *activity (archaic speech)
 = lingi, kawi, ngayangaya, wunili, ngirriki

kurdukurdu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

many
= jakarda

kurdukurdu (cm-) (adjective)
1. *sacred, *but *not *secret 2. *secret and *sacred
= kuykurlu

kuriyumba (noun)
Salt *Water *Crocodile, *immature [*Crocodylus porosus*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
see mardumbarra, a-mirwa, wawurlmara

kurlukurlu (cm-) (adjective)
1. *tamed 2. *subdued 3. pensive
see kurlukurlumantharra

kurlukurlumantharra (verb)
1. *quietning 2. *pensive, *becoming
3. *subduing

kurlul (noun)
1. *grub, *edible 2. *Wichetty *Grub. Found in coolibah trees (archaic speech)
see marnka

Kurndi (noun)
place *name. "Goondi Landing", area located 12 km upstream, on the east bank, from the McArthur River mouth. The area is associated with the Mangrove Wild Honey, Water Rat and Chest Nut Rail Dreamings. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

kurndirndi (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *White *Ibis [*Threskiornis molocca*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

kurnmunumunu (adverb)
falling *face down on the *ground
see nbayarra

kurnthukunthu (adverb)
1. *playing *cards 2. *gambling. Possibly derived from English - count.

kurramantharra (transitive verb)
1. *burying 2. *covering with *earth
3. *putting into *underground *oven
see nyamba-kurramantharra

kurrba (adverb)
gulps. *ja-wunjayi kurrba*. "He is drinking in gulps"

Kurrburdu (nya-) (noun)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. It is associated with the Black Bream Dreaming.

kurrbulungka (noun)
1. *boomerang 2. *musical *instrument. Small, light weight, non-returning boomerang. Favoured for use as an accompaniment to lengthy singing sessions, as during the singing of song cycles.

kurrkurr (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *Barn *Owl [*Tyto alba*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

Kurrkurr (nya-) (noun)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Barn Owl Dreaming.

kurrumbirribirri (*dust *storm)
Associated with the hot north wind, in the dry season. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
see langkulanguwarra

kurruru (noun)
1. *dugong *antomy 2. *vertebrae of the *dugong

kurruyuyu (noun)
1. *shellfish species 2. *cockles [*Andara sp.*] 3. Once gathered in huge quantities, the main contents of many of the middens on the coast and islands. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

kuruba (noun)
crowbar. English loan

kuruku (noun)
1. *grog 2. *alcohol. English loan
see kamukamu

kurun (noun)
1. *snake species 2. *Black *Whip *Snake [*Demasia sp.*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety

Kurundila (noun)
place *name. Site laying on the Christmas Yard Creek. It is associated with a Black Whip Snake and the Two Initiated Men Dreaming Path.
Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

kuwaka (noun)
sacred *fire. It is kept burning near a bundle of human bones when they are brought back into the community to be placed in a hollow log coffin. The fire can not be used for any domestic purpose. (Archaic speech)
see larla

kuwawu (noun)
tree species. 3-5 m. high, with rough bark. It has edible gum, seen glistening at sunrise and sunset.

kuyaji (cm-) (noun)
child. (M) kuyaji - boy (W) nya-kuyaji - boy. Both men and women rra-kuyaji - girl (avoidance speech)
= ardu

kuyamarra (noun)
spear *thrower* with *tassle. Specific form of spear thrower, it is the same as

ngarlika but has a hairstring or possum fur tassel attached to it. Used to chase flies away but symbolises sap running from a tree when cut. An alternative archaic form of the above term is *kuwiyamarra*. Associated with the Rainbow Serpent and Brolga Dreaming of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

see *ngarlika*, *murrungun*

kuyarra (*noun*)

spirit *being. Spirit which is created by uniting the *wuarr* spirit and the *ardirri* spirit during the funeral ceremonies of *Kulyukulyu* and *Yalkawarru*. It is the *kuyarra* spirit which is returned to the country of the deceased individual. In contemporary times this spirit is often called "the shade" of the dead person. see *ardirri*, *wuarr*

kuyiji (*noun*)

1. *well 2. *soak 3. *underground *water *source (avoidance speech) = *mabin*, *na-mi*, *rawurrki*

kuykulu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *sacred, *but *not *secret 2. *secret and *sacred (avoidance speech) = *kurdukurdu*, *mudi*

Kuynba (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Rain and Cloud Dreaming.

see *Narnuwungkuwungku*

kuynkuynmantharra (*intransitive verb*)

trotting. As of dogs, horses and cattle

kuyukuyu (*noun*)

1. *mother's *brother's *child 2. *father's *sister's *child = *marruwarra*, *munyumunyu*, *barnka*

kuyuwarna (*cm-*) (*noun*)

dead *person. Used by people to describe a recently deceased close relative.

see *ngabungaku*

ladalada (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *harmful *people, *potentially 2. *venomous snakes/ fish/ insects/ plants 3. *dangerous *animals 4. *wild 5. *hot/ spicy *foods 6. *heat of the *sun = *ngarra*, *bardangarrangarra*

lajilaji (*noun*)

bushes and *leaves used for *covering a *body on a *funeral *platform.

see *ma-alakala*, *ma-warduwardungu*

Lajkuwa (*noun*)

place *name. Beach area on the north eastern coast of Vanderlin Island. The

area is associated with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming path. *Rrumburriya* semi-moiety country.

Lajumba (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. Associated with the Brolga Dreaming.

Lakirrijila (*noun*)

place *name. Area on the west bank of the McArthur River, 6 km upstream from the McArthur River mouth. *Wuyaliya* semi-moiety country.

laku (*poss-*) (*noun*)

left

see *nda-laku*, *nda-maya*

= *lakulaku*

lakulaku (*noun*)

left

= *laku*

lakulakungala (*adjective*)

left-handed. Stem: *laku* : left

see *mayangala*

lakularlku (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Barramundi, *immature [*Scenopages leichardti*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

see *ngulumiri*

= *lhunduba*

lakulu (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Flounder [*Bothidea* sp.]

lakurr (*noun*)

pierced *ground. Ground full of holes and burrows, or much pierced after being hunted over for goannas. (avoidance speech)

= *barndarr*

see *lakurrlakurr*, *barndarrbarndarr*

lakurranbayarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *stepping/ driving into *holes 2. *bogging (avoidance speech)

see *wararrakantharra*

lakurrlakurr (*adjective*)

pierced *ground. Expanded form of *lakurr*

see *lakurr*

lakurrmantharra (*transitive verb*)

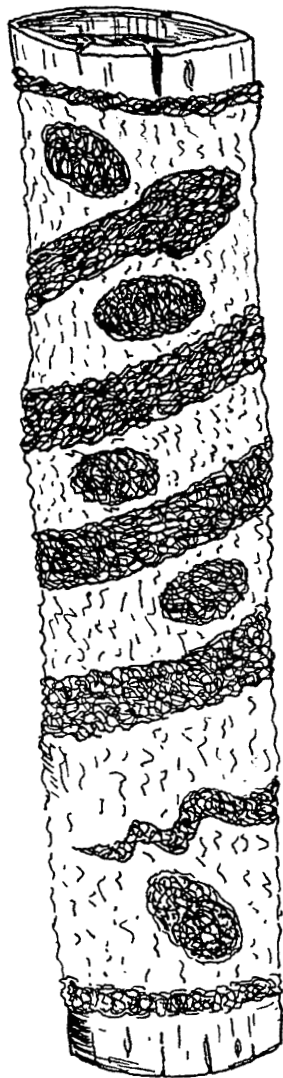
1. *cutting *deeply, of *flesh/ wood 2. *making a hollow/ hole

= *barndarrmantharra*

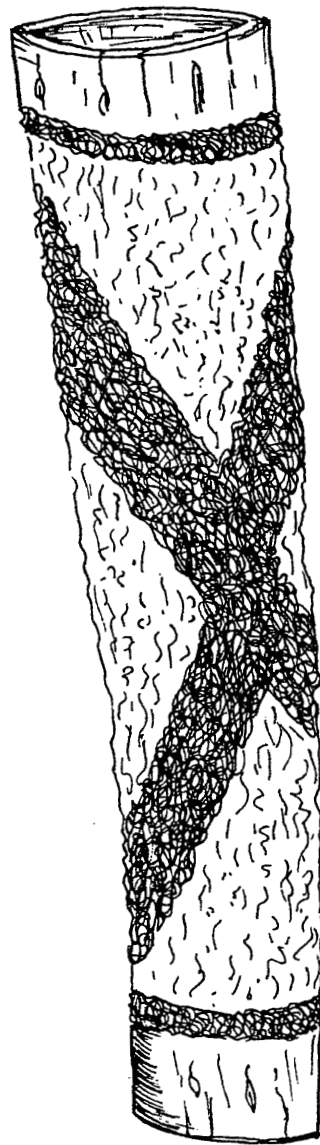
Lalawayi (*noun*)

place *name. "Jimmy Islet". Small islet lying 2 km off the south eastern coast of Vanderlin Island. The island is associated with the Osprey, Spirit Men and Green Turtle Dreamings. *Wurdaliya* semi-moiety country.

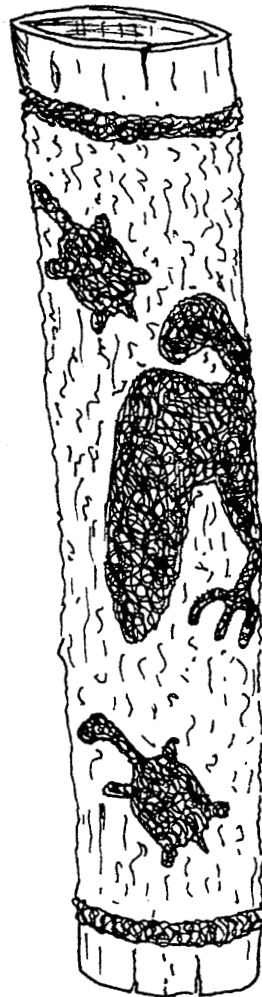
larla / kundabira



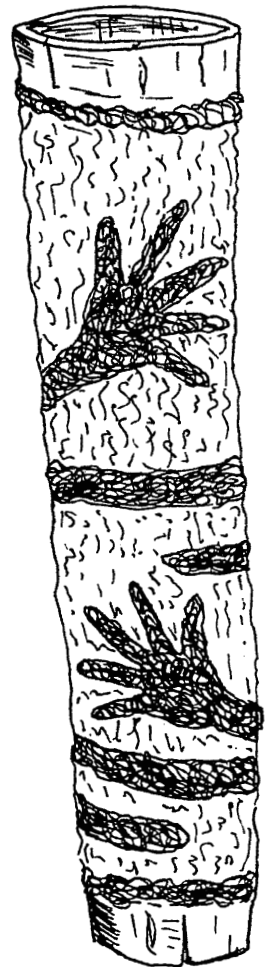
a-rumu
Rrumburriya



ma-wanjarrngu
Wuyaliya



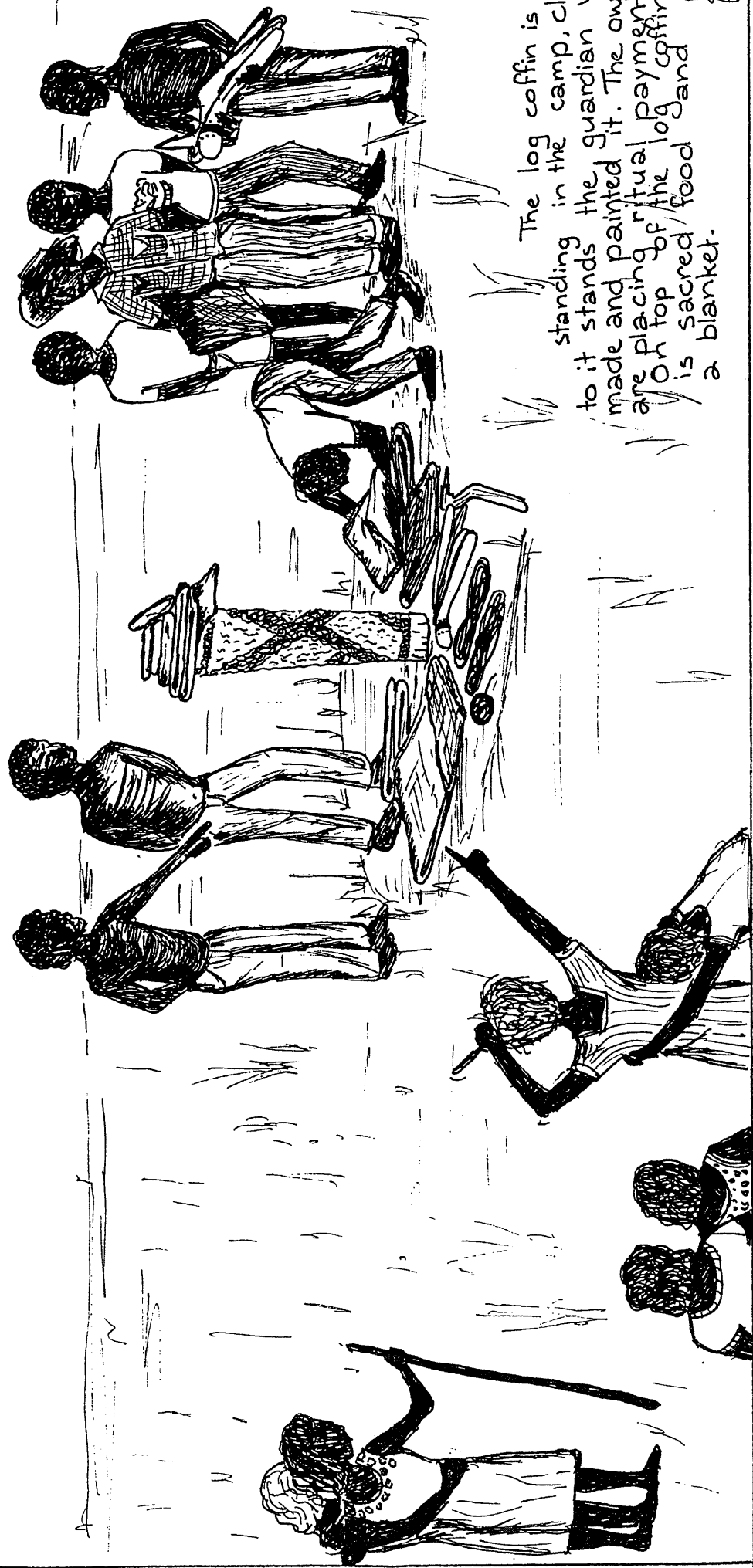
a-kilyarrkilyarr
kulu
murndangu
Mambaliya/
Wawukarriya



ngabaya
Wurdaliya

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ja-alarrinji larla nungku-alanjila bajiwa jungkayi ngeliwa ka-yirrinnyngunda
 ja-alarrinji wangarni ki-larlangka li-ngimangimarriniki jalu-yibarranji
 danya. lhangka ki-larlangka ma-rdabalarni ma-kurdukundu ma-ngarra kulu
 bilanki barra.



The log coffin is standing in the camp, close to it stands the guardian who made and painted it. The owners are placing ritual payment. On top of the log coffin is sacred food and a blanket.

Lalawurra (*noun*)
place *name. Entrance into Dugong Creek from the McArthur River, approximately 8 km upstream from the McArthur River mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

lalarda (*noun*)
1. *shell species 2. *Shell [*Trisidos yongei*]

lama (*noun*)
1. *tomahawk 2. *axe. Possible Macassan loan
= mirrimirri

lambi (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Black *Striped *Grunter

lamurra (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Ironwood *tree [*Erythrophleum chlorostachyum*]

landarrumantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *holding on one's *lap 2. *someone/ something on one's *lap

landilandi (*cm-*) (*noun*)
baby, *dead
see dalarda

landiyarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *lame, *being 2. *limping
see dirdu, darlwa

langkulanguwarra (*noun*)
1. *wind 2. *hot *north *wind. Blows at the end of the cold dry season and the beginning of the hot dry season. Often blows in association with dust storms. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
see kurrumbirribirri

lanimantharra (*intransitive verb*)
dancing
see lhurramantharra

lanka (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Turtle, *very *large *male [*Chelonia mydas*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety (avoidance speech)
= bankiba, lardanka

lankalanka (*adverb*)
quickly *walking/ running (archaic speech)
see wulumantharra

lardanka (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Turtle, *very *large *male [*Chelonia mydas*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety (archaic speech)
= bankiba, warrikuliyangu

larla (*noun*)
1. *ceremonial *object 2. *hollow *log *coffin. Hollow log coffin into which are placed the bones of a deceased

individual. The outside of the coffin is decorated with sacred Dreaming designs relating to the semi-moiety affiliation of the individual. On completion the coffin is displayed publically in the camp and then taken to the country of the individual. Each semi-moiety has an area of land which is used for the placement of log coffins.
= kundabira

Larladula (*noun*)
place *name. Area lying on the west bank of the McArthur River, opposite King Ash Bay and some 40 km downstream from Borroloola. Rumburriya semi-moiety country. The site of a large boat ramp and other tourist facilities.

larlamantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *pulling on 2. *rocking out 3. *letting *down

larnarrangu (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Giant *Threadfin

larrakibarli (*adverb*)
through. Of spear penetrating through, of visibility through trees

larrkandumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
laughing *loudly
= kalkalmantharra

larrku (*pronoun*)
1. *those *different *people 2. *those other *people

lawa (*noun*)
1. *spider 2. *spider's *web 3. *mould. The webs of spider's are often taken and thrown into rough seas, it is said to calm the waves down

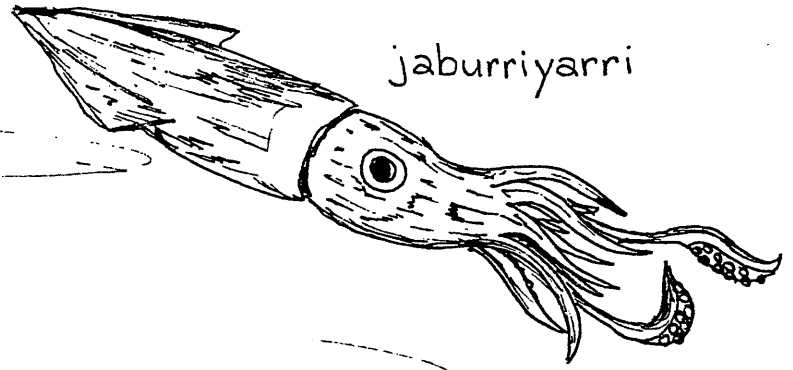
lawarrila (*adverb*)
off the *ground

layin (*noun*)
1. *spear *type 2. *short-handled *shovel *nosed *spear. Used more for close range stabbing than throwing. Used for hunting kangaroo when employing the bandawi method.
see bandawi

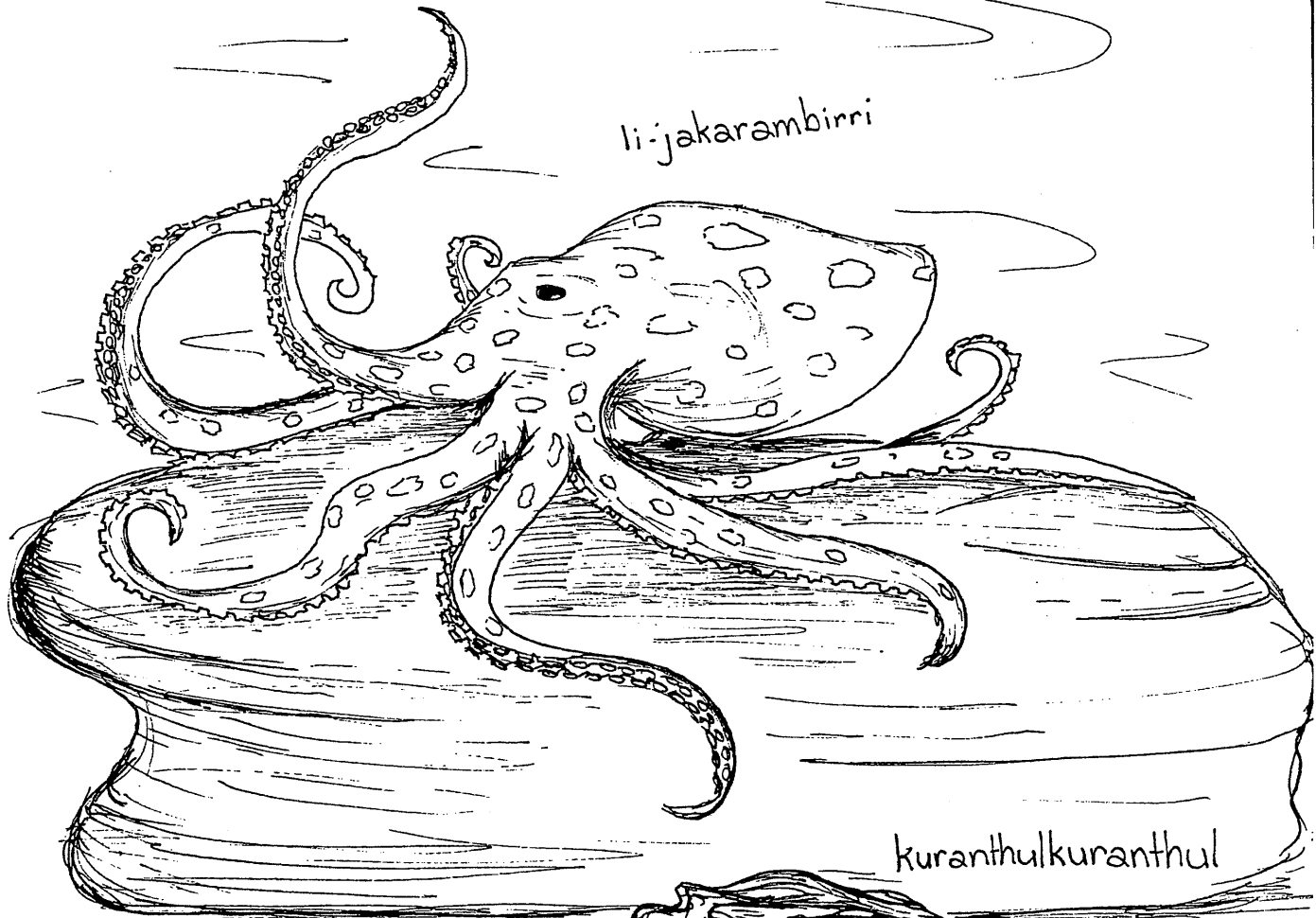
layirli-ardu (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. *group *name for *jungkayi. A group of jungkayi who all call a particular Dreaming Ancestor mother.
see ja-yakurra, a-jayakurra, jungkayi

li-alardikarra (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. *man, andhis *brothers *children 3. *man andhis *sisters' *children
= li-kardirdikija
see ardikarra

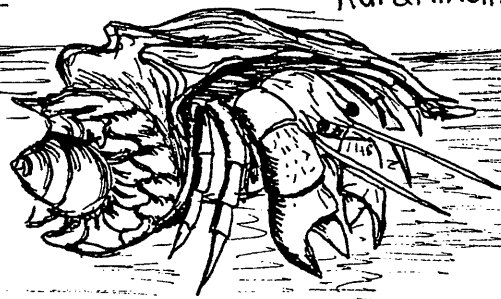
li-alayarra (*noun*)



jaburriyarri



li-jakarambirri



kuranthulkuranthul

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1. *kinship *term 2. *mother, and *children 3. *mother's *sisters and *children of *mother's *sisters
see ayarra

li-Anthawirriyarra (noun)

group *name for the *Yanyuwa *people. Term used by the Yanyuwa to describe themselves as a cultural group. The term literally means, "The people of the sea". It has strong connotations of those people whose spiritual and cultural lives are dependant upon an association with the sea.

see anthawirriyarra

li-babakurla (noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *siblings of the *same *parents 3. *siblings of *mother's *sisters' *children 4. *siblings of *father's *brothers' *children
= li-rikarikajanja, li-nginykalnginykarra
see babakurla

li-bilbilarra (noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *father, and *children, 3. *father's *brothers, and *children of *father's *brothers
see bilarra

Libuyubuyula (noun)

place *name. Eight Mile, an area on the west bank of the McArthur River some 20 km downstream from Borrooloola. The area is associated with the Walalu-Whirlwind Rainbow Serpent Dreaming path. Literally the name means, "The place of Black Nosed Pythons". A place at which the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety hands over the responsibility of the song associated with the Dreaming path to the Rrumburriya semi-moiety, whose land it is.

lija (noun)

1. *heap 2. *pile
see ma-lija, jalanjira

li-ja (pronoun)

these *people
see li-mangaji, li-mbangu

lijalijangulyanda (noun)

1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Turtle, *young [*Chelonia mydas*]. Not considered big enough to eat. It is smaller than ngajilingajili. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
see ngajilingajili, wurrukijbulkungku

li-jakarambirri (noun)

Blue *Ringed *Octopus [*Hapaloclaena maculosa*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

li-jakarambirri (noun)

1. *star *constellation 2. *Pleiades 3.

*Seven *Sisters. An important Dreaming for the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. These stars are associated with the power of causing rebirth, that is to cause new growth to appear on the grass and tree. Older people at Borrooloola sing them in a special song as they come above the horizon early in the morning during the cold season. As they sing the song they tap their knees or the knees of children to strengthen them, to give them renewed vigour. The term *li-jakarambirri* literally means, "Those ones from in front, or from before". *People describe them in the following manner; kalu-lhambanka kalu-walanyma li-jakarambirri karakarra.* "The Seven Sisters are reborn, they appear in the east."
= li-kayukayula, li-malamalaya, li-malyarrala, nalu-wulwari

lijarr (noun)

kangaroo *teeth *ornaments. Worn on the forehead and hanging from the ears. The front incisor teeth of the kangaroo and wallaby were set into beeswax.
= wirra

li-jibardu (noun)

1. *women, a *gathering of 2. *women, *many *groups of (archaic speech)
see a-jibardu

Likalalanga (noun)

place *name. Small islet on the eastern side of the McArthur River approximately 44 km downstream from Borrooloola. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

li-kardirdikija (noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *man, and his *brothers or their *sisters' *children
= li-alardikarra

li-kayukayula (noun)

1. *star *constellation 2. *Pleiades 3. *Seven *Sisters
= li-jakarambirri, li-malamalaya, li-malyarrala, nalu-wulwari

Likurlurluwa (noun)

place *name. Area approximately .5 km north of the Borrooloola Crossing. Associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

lilyarr (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Grevillea *tree [*Grevillea striatia*]. Long straight leaf, like a blade of grass in shape, grows on salt pans around Manankurra, and around Borrooloola on the black soil plains. Used for firewood.

Limadarra (*noun*)

place *name. Area approximately 2 km west of the McArthur River mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

li-majkalmajkarra (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *husband and *wives *(in a *polygamous *marriage) 3. *husband, and *wife, and *husband's *brothers, and *wife's *sisters

see majkarra

li-malamalaya (*noun*)

1. *star *constellation 2. *Pleiades 3. *Seven *Sisters. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety = li-kayukayula, li-jakarambirri, nalu-wulwari, li-malyarrala

li-malyarrala (*noun*)

1. *star *constellation 2. *Pleades 3. *Seven *Sisters. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety = li-kayukayula, li-jakarambirri, li-malamalaya, nalu-wulwari

li-mangaji (*pronoun*)

those *people, *identified and *known see li-ja, li-mbangu

li-manmanjkarra (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *sister-in-laws, *more *than *three

see manjkarra

li-manmarruwarra (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *brothers' *children, 3. *father's *sisters' *children

see marruwarra

limarrwurrirri (*noun*)

1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Loggerhead *Turtle [*Caretta caretta*] 3. *Leather *Back *Turtle. Unlike other sea turtle species which are indentified with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety, the Loggerhead Turtle is associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. Leatherback turtles are occasionally seen around the islands

li-mayangumarra (*noun*)

group *name for *non-Yanyuwa *Aboriginal *people. Literally means "The people of the mainland". A term used by the Yanyuwa to describe other Aboriginal groups such as the Garrawa, Alawa and Kurdanji who do not have coastal or island country. The term is also used as an insult to those people, including some Yanyuwa people, who are ignorant in relation to the culture and material objects associated with the marine environment.

li-mbangu (*pronoun*)

those *people, *not *identified

see li-mangaji, li-ja

li-mijimbangu (*noun*)

people, a *large *gathering = nganyil, nalu-rarrowumba

li-milkamilarra (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *wives of one *man *(in a *polygamous *marriage) 3. *dugongs, *herd of *cows with their *calves

= li-milkamilkamba, li-milkamilkambakurla

see milkambawujara, mikamba

li-milkamilkamba (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *wives of one *man *(in a *polygamous *marriage)

= li-milkamilkambakurla, li-milkamilarra

see milkamba, milkambawujara

li-milkamilkambakurla (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *wives of one *man *(in a *polygamous *marriage)

= li-milkamilkamba, li-milkamilarra

see milkamba, milkambawujara

li-mirningu (*noun*)

1. *men 2. *Aboriginal *men 3. *people (archaic speech)

= li-wulu

Limiyimiyila (*noun*)

1. *place name 2. "Black Craggy Islet". Island some 10 km north of South West Island. The island is associated with the Fly and Dugong Hunter Dreamings. The place name can be literally translated as "The place of flies". Rrumburriya semi-moiety country. In some speakers the initial "l" is often replaced with "j".

li-munmurikarra (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *man, and *sister, and *sister's *daughters' *children

see murikarra

Limurrangka (*noun*)

1. *place name 2. Small hillock lying 4 km west of Borroloola. The hill is associated with a small Freshwater Crab Dreaming. Literally the name can be translated as "The place of freshwater crabs". Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

lindiwirriji (*exclamation*)

exclamation. If a father makes a derogatory comment about his son, those in his company respond with lindiwirriji, to this the original speaker responds with ngalamu (archaic speech) see kabarrarni, warri, ngalamu

li-nganyil (nalu-) (*noun*)

people, a *large *gathering (avoidance speech)

= nganyil, nalu-rarrowumba

lingi (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *keen of *hearing 2. *intelligent 3. *clever 4. *person *skilled at a *particular *activity
 = ngayangaya, wunili, kawi, kurdirngu

linginmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *remembering 2. *recalling

li-nginykalnginykarra (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *siblings *of: the *same *parents, or *mother's *sisters' *children, or *father's *brothers' *children

Liniyalayarranga (*noun*)
 place *name. Small island just south of Quince island lying .5 km off the north east coast of Vanderlin Island.
 Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

Linjiwakukula (*noun*)
 place *name. Site on the Fletcher River some 9 km south of the Fletcher River junction with the Crooked River. The site is associated with the pups of the Dingo Dreaming. Literally the name can be translated as "The place with dingo pups". Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

linybun (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Marble *Tree. Has tiny round leaves which turn yellow. The fruit is eaten by emus.

li-rikarikajanja (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *siblings *of: the *same *parents, or *mother's *sisters' *children, or *father's *brothers' *children
 = li-babakurla, li-nginykalnginykarra

Lirladungka (*noun*)
 place *name. Area of sandstone outcrops on the central northern coast of South West Island. The area is associated with the Groper Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

li-rnarnakarra (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *woman, or her *sisters, and their *brothers' *children
 see rnarnakarra

lirrlirri (*noun*)
 shellgrit

lirmalirra (cm-) (*noun*)
 dead *dog. Recently dead, people will not call it's name, The term is usually reserved for those dogs which were good hunters.
 see kundalurrwarra, wakuku, yalbiyarra

lirngalirnga (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *good *singer 2. *clear *speaker

lirngindi (*noun*)
 1. *insect species 2. *Cicada
 = ngirringirri

Lirryarri (-nya) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming.

Lithi (-nya) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the White Chested Sea Eagle Dreaming.

li-waliki (*noun*)
 dugong *herd
 see a-waliki

Liwarrangka (*noun*)
 place *name. Small peninsula on the north central coast of South West Island. An area of great significance due to the number of hollow log coffins which have been placed there. The Hollow Log Coffin, Jabiru and Groper are all Dreamings associated with Liwarrangka. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

Liwarrngunala (*noun*)
 place *name. A section of the Fletcher Creek some 10 km downstream from its junction with the Crooked River. This particular stretch of the creek is associated with the final resting place of the Dingo and Goanna Dreamings. It was a favoured area for crossing the Fletcher Creek when walking between Borrooloola and Manankurra. Literally the name means "The place of Goannas." Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

li-wingkali (*noun*)
 1. *ceremonial *company 2. *company *relationship. A term which is loosely translated as company, it refers to the semi-moiety groups which "link" together to assist each other with ceremonial performances. i.e. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya with Rumburriya and Wurdaliya with Wuyaliya. The system of company is at the heart of much of the political workings of Yanyuwa society. The term *li-wingkali* is considered to be archaic and has been replaced by the Garrawa term mungkiji or more commonly the English word company. The stem of the word *wingka* means come, go. (archaic speech)

li-wulu (*noun*)
 1. *men 2. *Aboriginal *men 3. *people
 = li-mirringu
 see mirringiya

Liwurriya (*noun*)
 place *name. Area on the bend of the

Reconstruction of
the Yanyuwa
Liwurriya -
Manankurra
camp.
c. 1930-40's

1. Tim Timothy,
Barjo Dinthali
& family
2. Tall Friday, Big
Friday, Little Friday
& families
3. Samba, Maggie
& family
4. Yakaman,
Bunaja, Ginge
& family
5. single mens
camp.
6. Frank Kamijiji &
family
7. Mangayi
"Rainmaker"
8. Harry Lirryarri
& Old Ryno &
family
9. a-bunungkum
meeting tree; used
by old men.
10. to Gattawa
Kurdanji
camp.
11. to ceremony,
and fighting area
12. to Mara camp
13. area cleared
of mangroves for
mooring area.
14. area for fun
dances.

- (A) Tamarind
trees.
- (B) Lightning
Dreaming,
two white bark
gums.
- (C) Tiger-Shark
Dreaming CVC



Wearyan
River

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Wearyan River directly opposite Manankurra, which is some 12 kilometres upstream from the Wearyan River mouth. Historically the place was an important gathering place for the Yanyuwa, Garrawa and Mara people. The area is noted for a large stand of tamarind trees. Lightning, Black Bream and Nail Tailed Wallaby are Dreamings associated with Liwurriya. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

liwurruwurrujarra (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Spanish *Mackerel [*Scomberomorus commerson*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
= rrikurdanthangu

liyarnbi (*noun*)

1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Hawksbill *Turtle [*Eretmochelys imbricata*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. (avoidance speech)

Liyarranginda (*noun*)

place *name. Stretch of coast line on the central eastern coast of Vanderlin Island. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

li-yarrbanji (*noun*)

men, a *gathering of (archaic speech)
see li-mirningu, li-wulu

Liyulmunda (*noun*)

place *name. Area on the western side of the Carrington Channel approximately 10 km upstream from the Carrington River mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

li-yumbuwarra (*noun*)

young *people
see a-yumbuwarra

lubala (*noun*)

1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *backbone of *dugong *directly before the *flukes

Lubarndala (*noun*)

place *name. "Kangaroo Island Point", south western point of Kangaroo Island, lying at the junction of the McArthur River and Carrington Channel. The area is associated with the Barracouda Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

lujiba (*noun*)

matches. English loan from a brand of matches which were called "Lucifer". (archaic speech)

lujuluju (*noun*)

1. *dish, *wooden 2. *coolamon, *long *wooden
= biribirri, yakurra

luku (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *crooked *route 2. *unfortunate *person. Frequently used in phrase

following warriya : poor thing!

lukuluku (*adverb*)

1. *winding 2. *circling
= wirrimurndu

lukulukumantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *not *going *straight 2. *encircling

lumbu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *strong 2. *healthy

lumbumantharra (*transitive verb*)

strengthening

lumburrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *strong, *becoming 2. *strengthening

lumunjuu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *loaded 2. *burdened. Used of cars, people, canoes, boats, trees bearing fruit (archaic speech)

lundakantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *hiccupping 2. *belching

lundu (*noun*)

1. *shellfish species 2. *Barnacle. Often found on the shells of sea turtles

lungkayarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *hauling in 2. *pulling in to *land. A fish, dugong, sea turtle or boat, etc.

lunmurr (*noun*)

1. *insect species 2. *March *Fly
see a-miyimi

lurdankarrirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

moving with *front *end *elevated. As of a canoe, boat, aeroplane taking off. Stem: lurdankarrirra

lurdankayarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *bending over 2. *bending down. As to pick something off the ground
see rubanbayarra

lurdi (*adverb*)

sitting with *head *bending down
see mududu

lurdirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *standing *upright 2. *straightening (archaic speech)
see alarrinjarra

lurrimarlumarlu (*adjective*)

1. *folded 2. *bent over. Of objects such as paperbark, tin

Lurriyarri (*noun*)

place *name. Lagoon lying some 8 km south west of Manankurra Station homestead. The lagoon is associated with the Brolga Dreaming and the Kulyukulyu funeral rituals. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety country.

lurrulurru (*adverb*)

taking along (archaic speech)
see kantharra, akuyirrantharra

luthalutha (*noun*)

pith of the *cabbage *palm *(ritual *term)

see kundamurru, ma-rramundu

luwarnda (*adverb*)
 1. by the *fire 2. on the *other *side of
 3. *near the *fire 4. to the *back of 5.
 *away *from. *jiwini walkurr luwarnda
 na-alanji*. "He is sleeping away from the
 rest."

lhaantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *knowing 2. *recognizing 3.
 *understanding 4. *comprehending

lhaba (*adverb*)
 1. *quiet 2. *quietly

lhabalhabanyantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *quietning 2. *silencing. *kanumba-
 lhabalhabanyama wingkayarra*. "She
 walked silently."

lhabangarr (*noun*)
 1. *ground 2. *country 3. *earth 4.
 *place 5. *dirt 6. *situation
 = awara, miridi

lhabayi (*noun*)
 wet *season. Also used as a year
 counter. *kanyarda lhabayi*. "two wet
 seasons = two years"

lhabundantharra (*semi-vt*)
 eating *food *(other *than *meat)
 (avoidance speech)
 = rarrmantharra

lhakanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *descending 2. *coming down 3.
 *going down. Of people, aeroplanes,
 birds, leaves

lhakanbantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *feeling for *something *unseen/
 partly *obscured 2. *taking *hold of
 *something *which *cannot *be *seen

lhakarrantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *moistening 2. *watering 3.
 *urinating 4. *ejaculating
 see nyamba-lhakarrantharra

Lhalbangka (*noun*)
 place *name. Area of fresh water springs
 lying some 10 km north west of the
 Wearyan River crossing. The area is
 associated with the Rain and Cloud
 Dreaming. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya
 semi-moiety country

lhalha (*adverb*)
 over the *top. *ki-marninyma lhalha
 wunala*. "a kangaroo jumped over (a
 fence)"

lhalhamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *shaking 2. *extracting 3. *letting
 *down

lhalharrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *shaking 2. *loosening. As in
 landslide or an earthquake

lhamarnda (*adjective*)
 1. *not *sacred 2. *free for *everybody

to *see 3. *secular. Used of ceremonies
 which women and children can observe,
 of land which was once under secret and
 sacred restrictions which has been made
 free to move through. Of a widow who
 has been released from mourning
 restrictions
 see kurdukurdu, warruki

lhamba (*poss-*) (*noun*)
 burrow in the *ground, *only one
 *entrance

lhambankayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *regenerating 2. *strengthening.
 Associated with the actions of the Seven
 Sister Dreaming
 see li-jakarambirri

lhambiji (*noun*)
 1. *wind 2. *storm *wind. Coming
 from the north and east. The wind from
 the north is associated with the
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety and the wind
 from the east is associated with the
 Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi- moiety.
 = wardulungkayarra, yunduyunduwarra

lhanba (*noun*)
 1. *nest 2. *sea *turtle's *nest 3.
 *bird's *nest 4. *kangaroo/ wallaby
 *resting *place

lhangamajirr (*adverb*)
 sea *turtle *expelling *air
 see mambul

lhangarrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 opening the *mouth *wide

lhangka (*adjective*)
 1. *on the *top 2. over the *surface 3.
 *being *full, *as of *tide *(rare *usage)
 4. *outer *layer
 see wayka, arnindawa

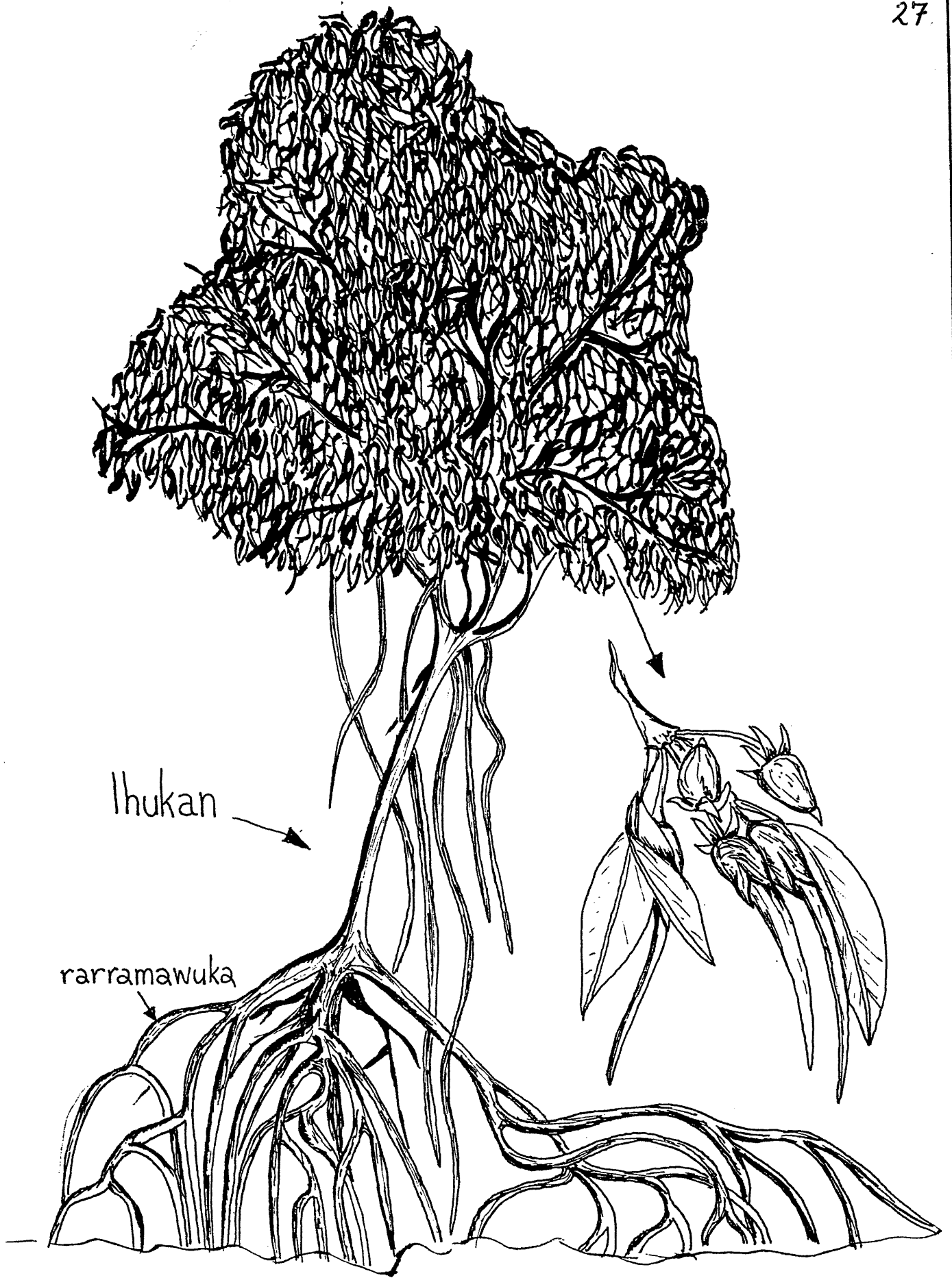
lhangkamulhil (*noun*)
 1. *stingray species 2. *Blue *Spotted
 *Stingray [*Amphatistius kulhia*].
 Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-
 moiety. Name literally means "Rubbish
 on the top".
 = nangka

lhangkulhangku (*adverb*)
 1. one *on *top of the other 2. *layer
 *upon *layer
 see lhangka

lhangkurr (*noun*)
 noise. May take class marking prefix.
na-lhangkurr. "it (masculine) is making
 a noise; \diamond *nanda-lhangkurr*. "she is
 making a noise "
 see nalu-lhangkurr

lhankayarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *opening up 2. *unwrapping 3.
 *taking *off

lhanymalhanymantharra (*transitive verb*)



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going *together. Expanded form of lhanymantharra
 see lhanymantharra

lhanymantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *going *together 2. *courting 3. *getting a *boyfriend/ girlfriend
 see lhanymalhanymantharra

lhari (*noun*)
 1. *flood 2. *floodwaters (avoidance speech)
 = warama

lharinjal (*noun*)
 1. *news 2. *gossip

lharinjal (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *news *giver 2. *orator. Person/people who once stood in the camp at daybreak and delivered oratories on past, present and coming events, such as hunting, duels and ceremonies as well as any other grievances or topical issues.

lharinyjalmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *talking 2. *speaking (avoidance speech)
 = wukanyinjarra

lharnangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *catching in *hands 2. *answering 3. *replying

lharnathantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *chewing *noisely 2. *slurping/ sucking *noises *while *eating

lharndiyarra (*intransitive verb*)
 limping
 see darlwangu

lharrkuwanjarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *copying 2. *mimicking 3. *imitating 4. *pretending 5. *mocking

lhawabantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 wanting *someone to *take *some *action. A child wanting a mother to get some water, of women wanting the men to finish a ceremony, to want a wife to join husband in another place, to want someone to come.

lhawalhawamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *arguing 2. *swearing. Expanded form of lhawamantharra
 see lhawamantharra

lhawamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *arguing 2. *swearing
 see lhawalhawamantharra

lhawanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 going *into *water. Person, stone, canoe on being launched, sea turtle after nesting
 = thabumantharra

lhawandamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 dugong *weakening, *(after *having *been *chased/ harpooned) Not used of sea turtle

lhawarndiyarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *swearing 2. *cursing

lhawarramantharra (*transitive verb*)
 mixing of *liver *from *stingray/ shark *with *meat of the *same. A firestick is held over the top of the meat and liver as the mixing takes place.

Lhawulhawu (*nya-*) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

lhawurndamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *dropping 2. *fall, *causing to. Of wind causing a tree to fall, a person making someone else fall

lhawurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *crossing over a *river 2. *wading *across *river/ creek

lhujinjarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *kissing 2. *sucking *in

lhujinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *born, *being 2. *birthing
 = yanjarrinjarra (archaic speech)

Lhuka (*noun*)
 place *name. "Batten Point". Area on the southern bank of Batten Creek where it flows into the McArthur River.
 Rrumburiya semi- moiety country.

lhukan (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Mangrove *tree *(generic)

lhukanjukan (*adverb*)
 through the *mangroves

lhukannguwarra (*noun*)
 1. *mangrove *forests. Term used to describe areas where mangroves are the predominant form of vegetation. The term is often used to describe the country from Kangaroo Island north to South West Island and the lower reaches of the Carrington Channel, McArthur River and Crooked River. 2. *group *name for the *Wuyaliya *semi-moiety. The term is used by the Wuyaliya people as a name which relates them to their country.
likilinganji-lhukannguwarra. "The people who are kin to the country of the mangroves."

lhukunmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 rainbow *arching through the *sky (archaic speech)
 see mangundayarra, bujimala

lhukurrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *hunching up 2. *crouching *down

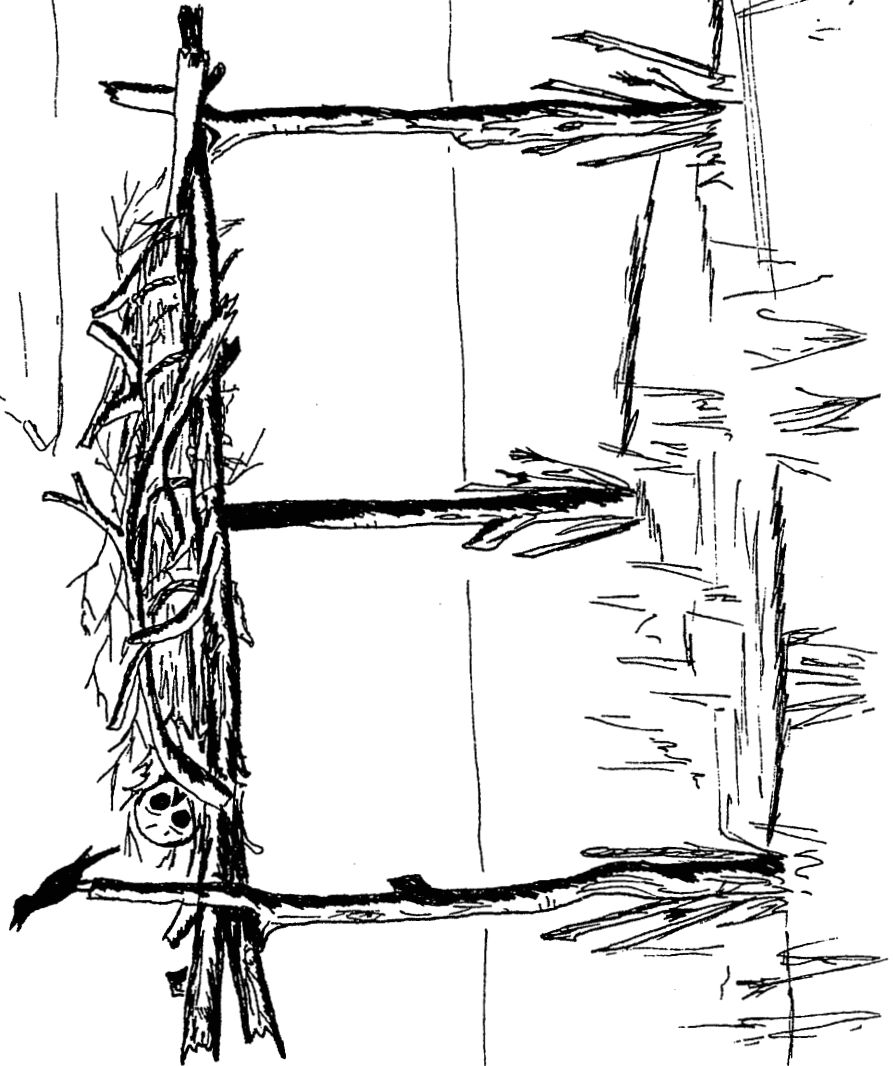
lhulhurra (*noun*)
 pebbles
 see janyka, mijingu

lhulangundayarra (*verb*)
 1. *fishing 2. *catching *fish. If the

ma-ala-kala, lajileji

A

ma-warduwardungy.



verb is used in the transitive form, the term for fish or the specific name of a fish is the only object. (avoidance speech)
 = wardjangkayarra
 see akarimantharra

lhulukarra (*noun*)
 deep *clear *sea. Occasionally used of clear shallow water

lhulun (*noun*)
 1. *bed 2. *blanket/ paperbark to *sit/ rest *on

lhulunmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *bed, *making 2. *blanket, *spreading 3. *delivering and *looking after *baby

lhulurrungu (*adverb*)
 1. *straight *lying *position 2. *prone *position. Sleeping position, also used of a human corpse
 = wulurrungku, jurrbarla

lhumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 bringing *dugong to *shore *tied to the *side of *boat/ canoe
 see lhungkayarra

lhunantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *breaking 2. *falling *apart. Stem: lhunu. *ki-lhunu*. "it broke"

lhunduba (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Barramundi, *immature [*Scleropages leichardti*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
 = lakularlku
 see ngulumiri

lhungkayarra (*transitive verb*)
 pulling in *dugong/ sea turtle *alongside the *boat
 see lhumantharra, wajayarra

lungku (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *alive 2. *awake

lhungkumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *alive, *keeping 2. *alive, *making. Used of a traditional healer making someone well

lhungkurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *alive, *being 2. *alive, *remaining

lhunjurrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *jamming in 2. *packing *tightly. Of objects only
 = kakinymantharra

lhurnku (*adjective*)
 narrow *place. Of a track through the scrub, mangroves

lhurra (*noun*)
 1. *fun 2. *play 3. *perform 4. *dance
 see lhurrangka, lhurralhurralla

lhurralhurralla (*noun*)

1. *fun 2. *play 3. *perform 4. *dance. Expanded form of lhurra
 see lhurra

lhurramantharra (*transitive verb*)
 playing

lhurramantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 dancing
 = mamajimantharra

lhurrangka (*adverb*)
 1. *play, at 2. *sexual *activity 3. *games
 see lhurrangkalhurrangka

lhurrangkalhurrangka (*adverb*)
 1. *play, at 2. *sexual *activity 3. *games. Expanded form of lhurrangka
 see lhurrangka

lhurrku (*adverb*)
 later *today

lhuwa (*noun*)
 1. *snake *(generic) 2. *lizard *(generic) 3. *reptile *(generic)
 = mimarnu

lhuwanyngu (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *yellow *fat *from *hip *region of *sea *turtle

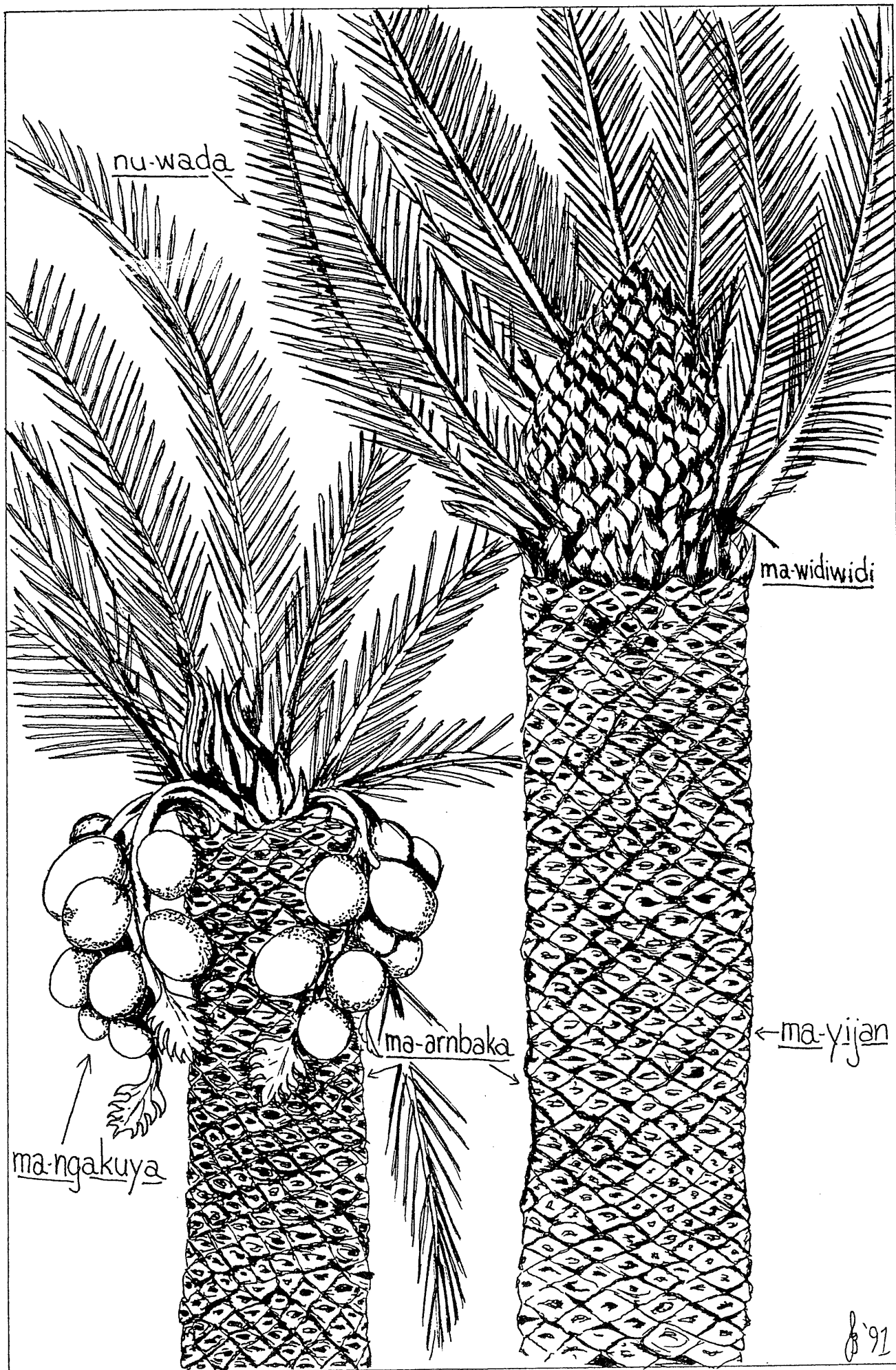
lhuwarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *departing 2. *going *away 3. *waking up *from *sleep 4. *rising up *from *seated *position
 = ankalirrinjarra
 see yarrungkayarra

Maabayi (*noun*)
 place *name. Beach area on the north west coast of West Island. The area is associated with the Osprey Dreaming. In past times log coffins were also placed at this locality. An area well known for the gathering of sea turtle eggs. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

Mabalirri (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the a-Makundurna ritual object of the Yalkawarru rituals.

mabalmaba (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 placed *on *top of one and other (archaic speech)
 see lhangkalhangka

ma-alakala (*noun*)
 1. *burial *platform 2. *platform for *sacred *food/ objects. Platform on which bodies were layed. They consisted of three forked poles (two forks at one end, and one at the other), rails were placed between these forks, wood was placed across the rails, the body which was wrapped in paperbark was then placed on it and covered in branches. The



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platforms were orientated with the head at the wide end of the platform facing east, and the feet, at the narrow end of the platform, facing west. Smaller version of these platforms were used during rituals for placing food which was declared sacred such as damper made during the a-Kunabibi rituals or flying foxes obtained from land under secret and sacred restrictions. At times such platforms were built to hold log coffins when they were put in country not suitable for them to be stood up, such as mangrove forests.

see ma-warduwardungu, lajilaji
= ma-birdabirda

ma-anthamu (*noun*)

stationary *horizontal *stick used* fire *making. Lies on the ground while the other vertical stick is twirled into it to cause embers to begin a fire. stem: anthamu = adult, mature
see ma-watha

ma-ardarra (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *water *lily *corms (archaic speech)
= ma-kakayi

ma-ardakantha (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *cycad *palms of *great *height
= ma-kaykalkaykal

ma-arnbaka (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Cycad *Palm [*Cycas angulata*]. Large numbers of these palms grow in the vicinity of Manankurra on the Wearyan River and were once a very important food source for the Yanyuwa and Garrawa people. The fruit of the tree is edible after very particular preparation. The palm itself is associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety and the Tiger Shark Dreaming, while the fruit is associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety and the Spirit Man Dreaming.

see ma-yijan, nu-warda, ma-mudi, ma-ngakuya, Yulungurri, Manankurra

ma-arndakanda (*adjective*)

trees *lined up. A stand of a particular species in the midst of another species.

ma-jakarda ma-arnbaka ju-alarrinji
ma-arndakanda. " Many cycad palms lined up. "

see arndakanda

maba (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *inferior 2. *not *so *good. *meat *without *fat 3. *disappointing 4. *poor *quality

maba (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *sister-in-law (archaic speech)

= manjikarra, angatharra-miyangki

ma-balmarna (*noun*)

hat. Possible Macassan loan
= ma-kulabajarra

mabanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *itching 2. *itch, *having *a

mabany (*noun*)

distant *hill. *wurlngarrkurlngarr mabany*. " smoky (hazy) distant hill"

ma-bayibayi (*noun*)

rigging used on the *sail of *canoe
see baliyarra, bawa, kundarurru, ma-yibayiba

ma-bidabida (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *water *lily *corms *(which *are *not *fully *developed)
see ma-rnayi

ma-bikiki (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Edible *Bush *Plum [*Buchanania abovata*]. Associated with the Yanyuwa Rumburriya semi-moiety. The Bikiki Dreaming is associated with the dangerous Sorcery Stone Dreaming. Care must be taken when obtaining the fruit. Large stones are first thrown at the trunk of the tree and the words "Buj! Buj! Buj!" are shouted out. Only those plums which fall to the ground can be taken and eaten. The seeds from the fruit must be placed on the ground, not thrown. To disregard this Law can result in calamitous dust and thunder storms. Water in which the beaten bark has been boiled is used for bathing skin infected with ring worm and scabies.

= ma-wuluwunyarra, bikiki
see wayku, a-Kuwaykuwayk

ma-binjina (*noun*)

pension *cheque. English loan from pensioner.

mabin (*noun*)

1. *well 2. *soak 3. *water *from a *natural *underground *source
= na-mi, rawurrki, kuyiji

mabimantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *digging for *water 2. *digging a *well/ soak
= rawurrkimantharra

ma-birdabirda (*noun*)

burial *platform. Funeral platforms on which bodies were layed. They consisted of three forked poles (two forks at one end, and one at the other), rails were then placed between these forks, wood was placed across the rails, the body, wrapped in paperbark, was placed on it

and then covered with branches. The platforms were orientated with the head, the wide end of the platform, facing east, and the feet, the narrow end, of the platform facing west. The bodies were placed face down on the platform.

= ma-alakala

see ma-warduardungu, lajilaji

ma-biyan (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *melon *(generic)

ma-budabuda (noun)

harpoon *rope for *dugong/ sea-turtle *hunting (archaic speech)

= ma-ngarduku, ma-ngurruwaru

ma-budanja (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *cycad *fruit *(ripe, *most *ideal *stage for *use)

see ma-arnbaka, ma-ngakuya

ma-buja (noun)

seeds *from *Acacia *(wattle) *tree species. The seeds were once collected and ground and mixed into a paste with water and cooked to make small cakes.

= ma-wija

see ma-kawurrka, ma-burrakalambangu

ma-bujuwa (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *water *lily *(yellow *flower, *long *leaves, *edible *corms)

see ma-rnai, ma-wirniku

ma-bulawa (noun)

flour. English loan

ma-bulurrulurru (noun)

money. Stem: bulurrulurru - stone (avoidance speech)

= ma-kijululu, ma-mani

ma-bundumanja (noun)

1. *ceremonial *object 2. *headress.

Worn by "dog dancers" in the a-Marndiwa circumcision ceremony.

see a-Marndiwa, ma-kajakaja, ma-

kurdari, kumundungu, ma-murrkardi

ma-buninyi (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Plum *Tree. Tree in hill country and stony country, but can grow on sandy country. Has a small fruit, yellow when ready to eat and white inside. Like the ma-bikiki special care has to be taken when obtaining the fruit otherwise there is a danger of flood. It is often called the mate for ma-bikiki.

Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. (avoidance speech)

= ma-bunkurri

Mabunji (noun)

place *name. Semi-submerged rock lying 100 m. north east of the Borroloola Crossing. The rock is associated with the final resting place of the Hill Kangaroo

Dreaming. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

ma-bunkurri (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Plum *Tree. Tree in hill country and stony country, but can grow in sandy country. Has small fruit, yellow when ready to eat, white inside. Like the ma-bikiki special care has to be taken when obtaining the fruit otherwise there is a danger of flood. It is often called the mate for the ma-bikiki.

Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

= ma-buninyi

ma-burdala (noun)

tree species [*Clerodendrum floribundum*]. Useful for making firesticks. It is also a bush medicine which is made by crushing the leaves and boiling it. The mixture is used to wash the body, for flu, body aches and head ache. Small amounts are drunk for diarrhoea.

ma-burnaringma (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Cheesefruit [*Morinda citrifolia*]. Has a squashy fruit, offensive to smell when ripe. The ripe fruit is eaten and much sought after as a cure for diarrhoea.

= ngurnngu

ma-burnili (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *water *lily *corm (avoidance speech)

= ma-rnai

ma-burrakalambangu (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Silver *Wattle [*Acacia sp.*]. Has edible gum and the seeds were once ground, mixed with water and cooked into little cakes.

see ma-buja

maburrka (noun)

1. *kangaroo species 2. *Hill *Kangaroo, *old *male [*Macropus robustus*]

see nangurrbuwala, a-jurnabu, a-nguyarrnguyarrngu

ma-burruyuluyu (noun)

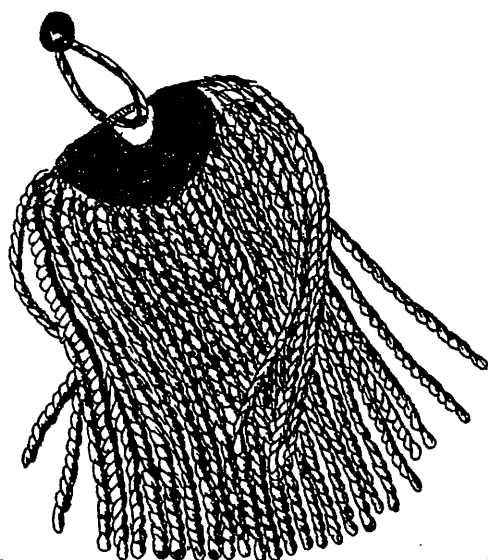
1. *plant species 2. *yam species

ma-burrwunji (noun)

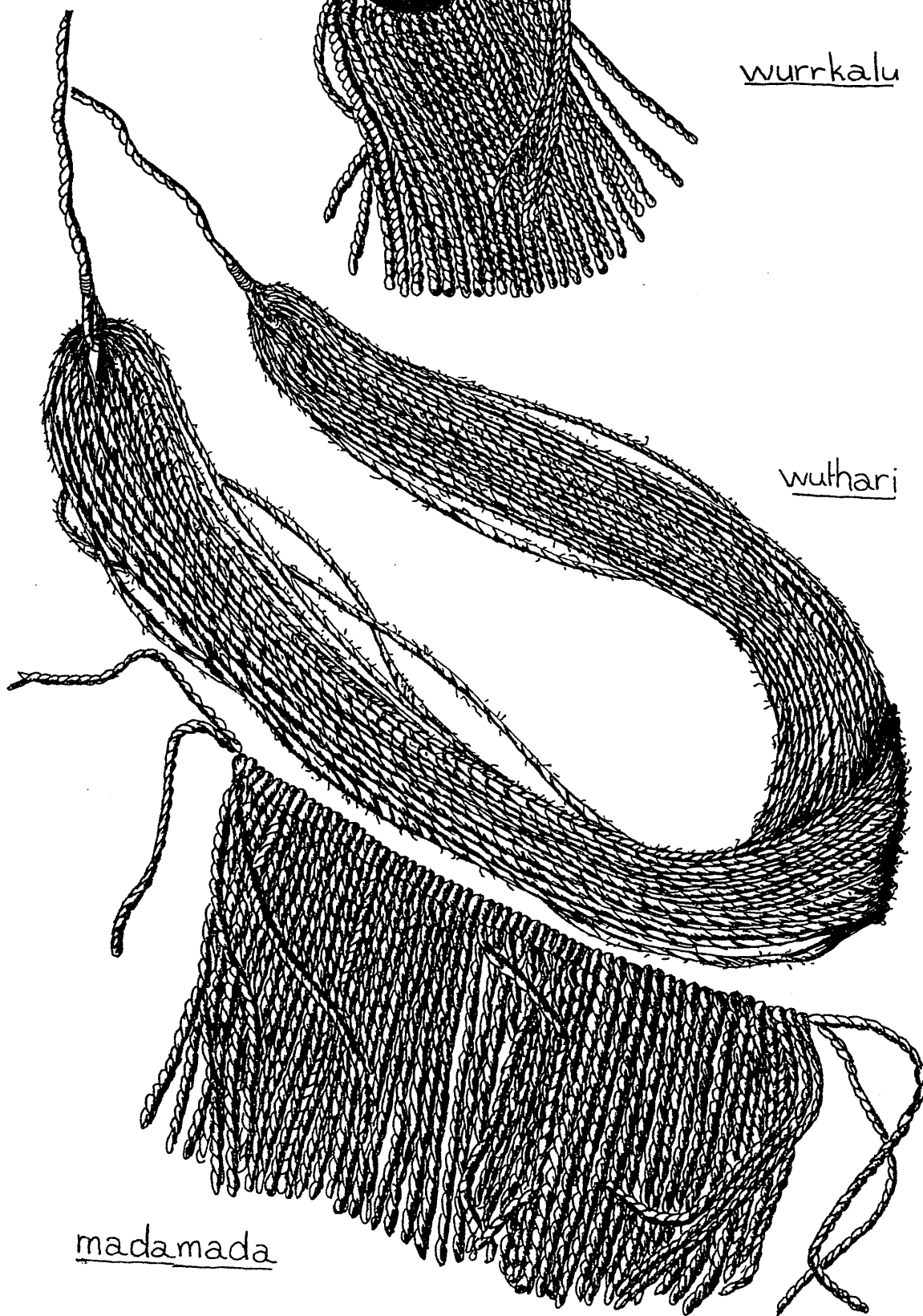
1. *tree species 2. *Coastal *Tree. The leaves of this tree are gathered and ground into a pulp, and then put on wounds inflicted by stingray and catfish.

ma-buyarra (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Leichardt *Pine [*Nauclea oorientalis*]. A riverside tree with a bitter but edible fruit. The trees are favoured for making dugout canoes and the pounded bark can be used as a fish



wurrkalu



wuthari

madamada

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poison.

mada (*noun*)
tobacco (archaic speech)
= muda, thambaku

madamada (*noun*)
pubic *apron *(womens')
= barrkindikindi
see wurrkalu, yurlwi, kulijji

ma-dularla. P
upright *roots, *pneumataphores of the
*mangrove *tree. Grow up from the
mud. Associated with the Wuyaliya
semi-moiety.
= raramawuka

ma-ja (*pronoun*)
this *food
see ma-mangaji

ma-jabanda (*noun*)
1. *ritual *pole 2. *forked *pole of
*ritual *significance to *a-Kunabibi
*ceremony 3. *ritual *bough *shade
*made at *conclusion of *a-Kunabibi
*ceremony. Specific bough shade
constructed on the womens ceremony
ground during the concluding rituals of
the a-Kunabibi ceremony. It consists of
two forked poles (the ma-jabanda proper)
about 1.5 to 2 m high set some three
metres apart. Into the forks of the poles
are set to cross beams. These two beams
are covered with green branches, and the
ground under the beams is also covered.
The a-Kunabibi initiates are returned to
their family from under this bough
shade. The ma-jabanda is associated with
both the Mambaliya- Wawukarriya and
Rrumburriya semi-moieties.

majabu (**cm-**) (*adjective*)
questioning *person

majaja (*noun*)
1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *knife 3.
*stone *spear *head (archaic speech)

Majala (**nya-**) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can
be given to members of the Rrumburriya
semi-moiety. The name is associated
with the a-Mararabarna Dreaming
Women.

ma-jarrabarl (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Wattle *Tree
[*Acacia sp.*]. Carrying/ shoulder straps
for wooden and bark dishes are made
from the inner layer of bark.
= jarrabarl

majarrmajarr (**cm-**) (*adjective*)
1. *slow 2. *without *vigour 3.
*weak. Used to describe dancers in
various rituals who are only performing
half-heartedly.

majarrmajarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *tired *from *physical *exertion,
*becoming 2. *weak, *becoming

majawarra (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Barramundi
[*Scleropages leichardti*]. Associated with
the Wurdaliya semi-moiety (ritual
speech)

majika (*noun*)
prawn [*Panaeus sp*]
see yimbayimba, wurrayiyalya

ma-jililinyjilili (*noun*)
intestines, of *land *mammals. Such as
flying fox, kangaroos, wallabies and
bandicoots. It is also used of cattle.
= ma-lhurralhurra, ma-murdumurdu

ma-jiwurr (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Kapok *tree
[*Cochlospermum fraseri*]. Small tree with
an edible root like cassava. The fruit
ma-wurlbu is poisonous. If growing in
stony country it is pulled up and eaten in
the wet season when the ground softens.
In softer ground it can be pulled up and
eaten at any time.
= ma-rlibulu
see ma-wurlbu

ma-jirdamburr (*noun*)
1. *plant species 2. *water *reed
*corms. Favoured by Brolgas

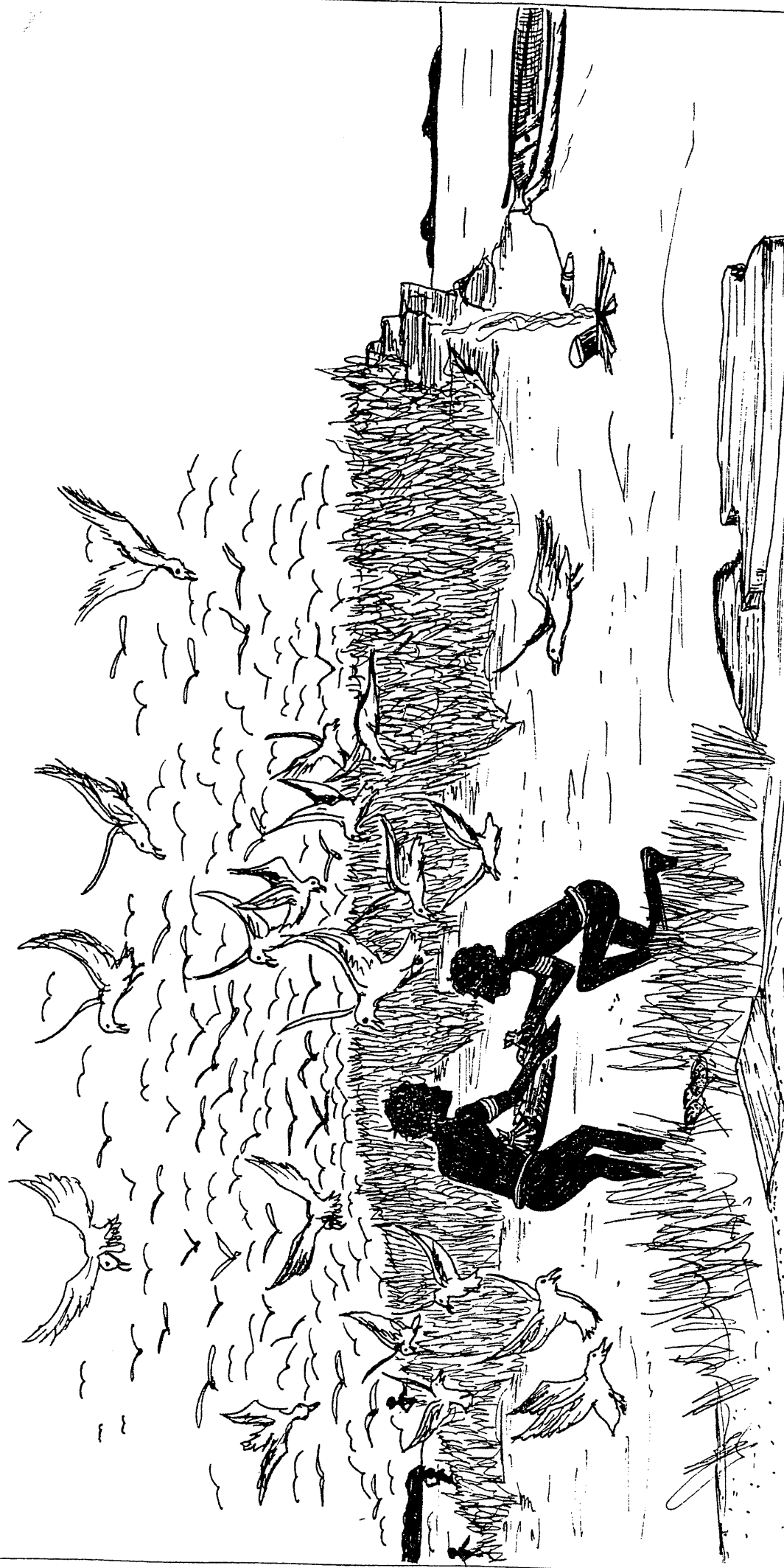
majkarra (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. *husband and
*wife 3. *man *with *wife's *sister 4.
*woman *with *husband's *brother
see li-majkalmajkarra

ma-juwambi (*noun*)
1. *plant species 2. *Yam *with *many
*fine *roots [*Dioscorea sp.*]. Edible only
after preparation which includes cooking,
slicing and soaking over night. It is said
to be poisonous because the Dingo
Dreaming urinated on it. Associated with
the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. (avoidance
speech)
= ma-juwayuwa

ma-juwayuwa (*noun*)
1. *plant species 2. *Yam *with *many
*fine *roots [*Dioscorea sp.*]. Edible only
after preparation which includes cooking,
slicing and soaking over night. It is said
to be poisonous because the Dingo
Dreaming urinated on it. Associated with
the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
= ma-juwambi

ma-kajakaja (*noun*)
1. *ceremonial *object 2. *headress.
Cone-shaped ceremonial headress which
takes feather plume attachments. The
feather plumes are attached to a shaft

jarrawula-rdumanji a-wujbi, nguthundu beji Makakula na-wini
awara. A-mangaji a-julaki a-wunarrarka jandini jarranymentharra
kurdandu.



Makakula. They are getting sea gull eggs at the place called
Makakula. The sea gulls are screeching in anger.

which is tied to the apex of the cone.
 = ma-kurdari, ma-bundumaja,
 kumundungu, ma-murkardi

ma-kakami (*noun*)
 1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *knife
 (avoidance speech)
 = ma-wudawuda

ma-kakayi (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *water *lily
 *corms, *fully *matured
 = ma-nganbi
 see ma-karndanyi

ma-kambalngu (*noun*)
 pandanus *palm *nuts *left on the
 *ground *from *previous *year

ma-kambanyi (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Yam species.
 Large carrot shape and edible

ma-kanarl (*noun*)
 intestines of *goanna/ long *necked
 *turtle. Edible after cooking

makangka (*noun*)
 1. *tide 2. *low *tide
 see ngakan, ja-wukabanji
 = mangkuru, ngaruwa

ma-karlawumbi (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Plum *Tree. Has
 yellow fruit which turns black as it
 ripens. Associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukariya semi-moiety.

ma-karndanyi (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *water *lily
 *corms, *nearing *maturity. The internal
 seeds are nearly fully formed
 see ma-kakayi

ma-karriyalu (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *small
 *intestine. Cut open and cleaned, cut into
 small lengths and cooked. They cannot
 be eaten by the sisters of the hunter.
 see wunakaka

ma-kawuda (*noun*)
 manure, of *animals
 see kaka

ma-kawurrka (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Wattle *Tree
 [*Acacia sp.*]. Grows in damp sand soil. it
 has a yellow flower which is taken as a
 sign that dugong and sea turtle are fat.
 The wood is favoured for making
 digging sticks and the seeds were once
 gathered, ground, mixed with water and
 cooked into small cakes. The inner layer
 of bark is used to make string and rope.
 see ma-buja
 = ma-wanawana, ma-wulungirri

ma-kaykalkaykal (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *cycad *palms of
 *great *height (avoidance speech)

= ma-ardakantha

ma-kijululu (*noun*)
 money. Kurdanji loan
 = ma-bulurruluru, ma-mani

ma-kingki (*noun*)
 twig/ stick used *as a *spoon to *eat
 *wild *honey. The stick is about finger
 thickness, the ends are crushed and the
 honey is scooped up using the crushed
 ends.
 see na-kuwarnda, na-wawili

ma-kingkirra (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Wild *Rice [*Oryza*
sp.]. Grows near lagoons, the grass is
 gathered and threshed to release the grain
 which is then ground and mixed with
 water into a paste and cooked to make
 small cakes.

makirrudalinma (*adjective*)
 1. *speckled 2. *flecked. Of lizard
 skin, dry spots on leaves, spotted fruit
 = rdbirlardibirla

ma-kujabi (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Conkberry *tree
 [*Carissa lanceolata*]. Has small round
 sweet berry, black when ripe. The thorns
 from this tree are used for lancing an
 infected gum which is causing toothache.
 The wood was used to make nose pieces.
 = ma-manikuja

Makukula (*noun*)
 place *name. "Payne Island", small
 island lying 1.5 km off the south eastern
 coast of Centre Island. Favoured as a
 place to gather sea bird eggs.
 Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

Makukula (*noun*)
 place *name. Salt pan area lying 2 km
 west of the present day Bing Bong
 Station homestead. Wuyaliya semi-
 moiety country.

ma-kulabajarra (*noun*)
 hat
 = ma-balmarna

ma-kulawardama (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Yam species.
 Long carrot shaped, mature form of the
 ma-ngambirlngambirl yam.
 = ma-ngambirlngambirl, ma-
 kulawardangu

ma-kulawardangu (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Yam species.
 Long carrot shaped, mature form of the
 ma-ngambirlngambirl yam
 = ma-ngambirlngambirl, ma-
 kulawardama

makuliji (*noun*)
 1. *eggs 2. *sea *turtle *eggs.
 Gathered as the sea turtle lays them, or

not long after, no sign of the developing embryo.

see wulungu, wulungumilka

ma-kulurru (*noun*)

1. *musical *instrument 2.

*didgeridoo. Made from a hollow length of wood, not traditional to the Yanyuwa.

makunguna (*cm-*) (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *people *who *share the *same *time of *initiation 3. *people *who *share the *same *day of *birth 4. *co-initiate. Applies to both circumcision and subincision. It is deemed a special relationship in Yanyuwa society.

ma-kura (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Medicine *Tree [*Owenia vernicosa*]. A bush medicine, the bark is stripped, soaked and boiled in water. The liquid is used as a cleansing antiseptic wash for open cuts and sores and as an eye lotion.

ma-kurdari (*noun*)

1. *ceremonial *object 2. *headdress. Cylinder shaped ritual headdress, made from paperbark or softdrink/ beer cartons = ma-kajakaja, ma-bundumaja

ma-kurdiridi (*noun*)

Pandanus *nut *(generic)
= ma-kurryarra, ma-wilwirrinja

ma-kurin (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Coral *Tree [*Erythrina variegata var. orientalis*]. Bark of the tree is rough and cork like, the timber is very wet and heavy when first cut, and when dry, very light. The wood is used for making dishes, floats which are attached to harpoon ropes and small canoes for children to play with. The roots of young trees are roasted and eaten.

see ma-marranda

makurl (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

big *stomached. Mainly used in compound stem: *makurlwurdu*, *makurlrubun*. " person with a protruding abdomen. " Not used of a pregnant woman

ma-kurnbal (*noun*)

Pandanus *nuts *which *have *fallen to the *ground. Still fresh enough to cut open and obtain the nuts from within them.

makurrawirla (*noun*)

1. *sugar *bag 2. * island *wild *honey. Wild honey which is found only on South West Island. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
= wiliwarrngu

Makurrawirla (*noun*)

pet *name for *dog. Dogs belonging to Wuyaliya semi-moiety members are sometimes given this name associated with the island wild honey.

see na-wundaku

ma-kurryarra (*noun*)

Pandanus *nut *(generic) (archaic speech)

see ma-kurdiridi, ma-wilwirrinja, ma-wuyinkuyin

ma-kuwarra (*noun*)

fish *net

see wanika, a-warrabawarraba

ma-kuwarri (*noun*)

Pandanus *nut *which is *fully *ripe
see ma-kurdiridi, ma-kambalngu, ma-kurnbal

ma-kuyiya (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Dog *Balls *bush [*Grewia retusifolia*]. Has a small sweet black fruit, ripe in the cold season (avoidance speech)

= ma-warrangayi

malabubana (*noun*)

sea. Open sea when little or no land is in sight. (archaic speech)

= warlamakamaka, wamarra

see antha

ma-lakirr (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Reed *sp. possibly [*Scirpus littoralis*]. Long green reeds growing along river banks. Corms grow underneath which can be eaten raw or roasted

malala (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Emu [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety (avoidance speech)

= jakudukudu

malalawurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

echoing

see malawurrinjarra

malamanhantharra (*transitive verb*)

holding. Expanded form of manhantharra
see manhantharra

malarrkarrka (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Peregrine *Falcon / *Chicken *Hawk [*Falco peregrinus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

malarrkundayarra (*transitive verb*)

1. *taking *away 2. *removing

malawurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *roaring, *wind/ heavy seas 2. *throbbing *noise, *as of a *distant *motor 3. *drumming
see malalawurrinjarra

malawurrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
splashing in *water

malayanja (*noun*)
paperbark *parcel *containing *shark/
stingray *meat. Mixed with liver ready
for cooking

malayanjamantharra (*transitive verb*)
tying up *shark/ stingray *meat *mixed
*with *liver. In preparation for cooking
= wurrayanjarra

malbi (*noun*)
harpoon *point
see na-malbi, na-ngalhinbiji

malbu (nya-) (*noun*)
man, *old. Stem may rarely be used with
female marker to mean old woman.
rra-malbu. " old woman "
see a-bardibardi
= mayarda

malburrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
becoming *an *old *man/ woman
see malbu, a-wardikirri, a-bardibardi

Malwangku (nya-) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can
be given to members of the Wuyaliya
semi-moiety. The name is associated
with the Groper Dreaming.

ma-lhalba (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Berry *Tree
[*Diospyros sp.*]. Small yellow/ orange
berries, turn red when ready to eat in the
wet season, outer skin is eaten and the
inner part is thrown away. When this
fruit is ready the sharks and stingrays are
fat and ready for hunting, at other times
their livers are dark and the meat is not so
good to eat.

ma-lhalha (*noun*)
string, used to *tie *bait *onto *hook

ma-lhalhaki (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Kurrajong
[*Brachychiton diversifolius*]. A small
tree, the juvenile form of this tree
species. When fully grown it is called
ma-murndarrarra. The inner bark is used
for making string, ropes and straps used
to carry bark and wooden dishes. The
fruit is clubbed or cut from the tree and
then roasted, this opens the pod in which
are found the seeds. The seeds are
covered in a fur-like layer which is
irritating to the skin and eyes. This is
singed off before the fruit can be eaten.
The seeds were once ground, made into a
paste with water and cooked into
dampers.
see ma-murndarrarra, ma-
ngarrkngarrkananthamara

ma-lhandawarr (*noun*)

dampers, *(made *from *ground *grass/
lily *seeds/ cycad *fruit) Term given to
these loaves when being used for
everyday consumption.
= ma-wurlukurlu, ma-rdabalarri

malhanngu (cm-) (*noun*)
1. *family 2. *relative 3. *countryman
4. *countrywoman
see nganji
= miyili

ma-lhanngu (*noun*)
1. *plant species 2. *Sea *Grass
[*Halophila sp.*]. Found in the shallow
waters of the Gulf of Carpentaria. The
staple diet for dugong and sea turtle.
see maraman, na-wirralbirral, na-julangal

ma-lharrkuntha (*noun*)
1. *plant species 2. *Sedge *plant
[*Eleocharis sp.*]. Grows in a swampy
areas on the islands. Associated with the
Wuyaliya semi-moiety. (island speech)
see ma-lunjurr, ma-walaburr

ma-lhurralhurra (*noun*)
intestines of *land *mammals. Such as
flying fox, kangaroos, wallabies and
bandicoots. It is also used for cattle.
= ma-murdumurdu, ma-jililinyjilili

mali (*noun*)
1. *ray species 2. *Manta *Ray [*Manta
birostris*]. Associated with the
Rrumburriya semi-moiety
= mankalka

ma-lija (*noun*)
1. *heap of *non-meat *foods 2. *heap
of *firewood
see lija, jalanjira

malinjingurlu (*adjective*)
1. *hungry 2. *famished
see wirndajku

ma-lirrka (*noun*)
cycad *nuts, *freshly *fallen to the
*ground
see ma-arnbaka, ma-ngakuya

malmanhamantharra (*transitive verb*)
sexual *intercourse. Between married
couples
see bunimantharra, wunji,
manhalmanhal, wurrbantharra,
rdantharra

malmarnawuntha (*adverb*)
late *evening
see ngabungabula

malmayamantharra (*verb*)
1. *mixing up 2. *confusing 3.
*difficult to *understand
= manmayamantharra. Expanded form of
mayamantharra
see mayamantharra

malumanjarra (*transitive verb*)



ma-manikirri

breaking. Expanded form of manjarra
= manjarra

ma-lunjurr (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Sedge *plant
[*Eleocharis sp.*]. The plant has edible
corms and is associated with the Groper
Dreaming of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
= ma-larrkuntha, ma-walaburr

malunungu (*noun*)

1. *insect species 2. *Blue *Fly
see a-miyimiyi, badi, bibin

malurrba (*noun*)

1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green
*Turtle [*Chelonia mydas*]. Associated
with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
= kudabi

mamajimantharra (*intransitive verb*)

dancing (avoidance speech)
= lhurramantharra

ma-mandirri (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Kurrajong *tree
(island speech)

see ma-murndarra, ma-lhalhaki

ma-mangaji (*pronoun*)

that *food, *identified and *known
see ma-ja, ma-mbangu

ma-mani (*noun*)

money. English loan
see ma-bulurrurru, ma-kijululu

ma-manikirri (*noun*)

armlets. Made from a thin cane core
around which are tied small coloured
feathers from parrots
see bundungurru, ma-rilkarra

ma-manikuja (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Conkberry *tree
[*Carissa lanceolata*]. Has small round
sweet berry, black when ripe. The thorns
from this tree are used for lancing an
infected gum which is causing toothache.
The wood was used to make nose pieces.
= ma-kujabi

ma-manja (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Stinking
*Passionfruit [*Passiflora foetida*]. Small
soft fruit, yellow when ripe. When
broken open it is similar to a
passionfruit. It is classed as a food for
children.

= ma-mayinja

ma-manka (*noun*)

1. *ceremonial *object 2. *multi-
stringed *belt/ waistband. Worn by men
after subincision

ma-mankarra (*noun*)

rails *attached to *gunwhales of *bark
*canoe

see na-wulka, na-riyarrku, na-rnajin,
na-mirrinungu

ma-mankilangu (*noun*)

cycad *nuts, *old, *dry, *found on the
*ground. Often do not need treatment to
remove toxins.

see ma-arnbaka, ma-ngakuya

ma-marlalyi (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Wild *Plum
[*Terminalia carpentariae*]. Has broad
leaves with edible gum and plum. The
bark was once scraped from the tree,
pounded and used as a putty to repair
cracks in dugout canoes and to caulk
seams in bark canoes.

= ma-marlawal

ma-marlawal (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Wild *Plum
[*Terminalia carpentaria*]. Has broad
leaves with edible gum and plum. The
bark was once scraped from the tree,
pounded and used as a putty to repair
cracks in dugout canoes and to caulk
seams in bark canoes.

= ma-marlalyi

ma-marnamarna (*noun*)

gum *which is *edible *from *ma-
marlalyi *tree (archaic speech)

= ma-mirndil, ma-ramarl

ma-marranda (*noun*)

root of *young *Coral *Tree [*Erythrina
variegata var. orientalis*]. Can be roasted
and eaten. It issaid that if eaten by men it
will result in his wife having many
children.

see ma-kurin

ma-marrbirnbi (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Coastal *Tree.
Provides good firewood and is favoured
for the cooking of sea food

ma-marrin (*noun*)

sea *turtle *caught *when *bikiki *plum
is *ripe. Unusual prefixing. a food class
marker reserved for non- meat foods is
being used to prefix a meat food. The
term *ma-marrin* may be a referential term
for the bikiki, not an actual name. The
word is used in the following way. *jina
wundayuka nu-wini ma-marrin
janu-wundarrbanji barra kangka mu-
marrinngku.* " This sea turtle is named
ma-marrin, this is the way we name it
because it is for the ma-marrin (bikiki
plum?) " The plum bikiki is associated
with some danger so this term may be an
esoteric term which again highlights its
significance in Yanyuwa society. (archaic
speech)

mamarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *away, *being 2. *absent, *being
= rnaninjarra

ma-mawiri (*noun*)

cycad *nuts, *which *are *fermented to *leach out *toxins. The cycad nuts are cut in half and place in grass lined pits, or trenches, and then covered over and left for one to two months, during which time the toxins are leached out. On opening the fermented cycad nuts stink, they are washed and then ground into a paste and baked into dampers.

ma-mayalungku (*noun*)

1. *spear *type 2. *barbed *spear. Barbs on both sides of the head. The barbs are quite large and well defined. The spear is carved from one piece of wood.

see ma-mingkirrathu, ngarrkidikidi, ma-minjarranthu

ma-mayara (*noun*)

1. *sapling 2. *shoots, *growing *from the *stump of a tree
= mayara

ma-mayarranja (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Sand *Paper *Leaf *Fig [*Ficus opposita*]. Small tree, edible black berry, ready to eat in November, black when ripe. Has a hot/ sharp flavour. The wood is favoured for making firesticks.

= ma-rarluntha

ma-mayinja (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Stinking *Passionfruit [*Passiflora foetida*]. Small soft fruit, yellow when ripe. When broken open it is similar to a passionfruit. It is classed as a food for children.

= ma-manja

ma-mayirli (*adjective*)

1. *food *being *saved 2. *food *belonging to *certain *person. *ma-mayirli ma-ja ma-anku wu-ja wu-nhanawayawu* "This food belongs to that woman."

see mayirli

Mambaliya (cm-) (*noun*)

semi-moiety *name. Associated with Wawukarriya. Unlike other semi-moiety groups the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety does not have any island country. Within this semi-moiety Mambaliya is used to describe those people more closely associated with inland areas and Wawukarriya is used to describe those people who are associated with the coastal areas. The Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety are said to be company with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

see Wuyaliya, Wurdaliya, Rrumburriya, Wawukarriya.

ma-mbangu (*pronoun*)

that *food *not *yet *specified
see ma-mangaji, ma-ja

mambul (*noun*)

1. *spout of a *whale/ dolphin 2. *exhaling of *air *by *dugong
see murrunya, lhangamajirr

mambulmambul (*noun*)

1. *swampy *ground 2. *bulldust 3. *soft, *powdery *sand

ma-mingkilarduma (*noun*)

tree species, Very small dark leaves and edible fruit

ma-mingkirrathu (*noun*)

1. *spear *type 2. *semi-barbed *spear. Spear made from one piece of wood in which the barbs are never fully cut out.

see ma-mayalungku, ma-minjarranthu, ngarrkidikidi

ma-minji (*noun*)

1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *skin, *fat/ meat *cut *from *dugong *containing *genital *organs.

ma-minjarranthu (1. *spear *type) 2.

*barbed *spear. Spear made from one piece of wood with long thin barbs down one side of the head.

see ma-mingkirrathu, ngarrkidikidi, ma-mayalungku

ma-mirndil (*noun*)

gum, *edible *from the *ma-marlalyi *tree. Ma-marnamarna, ma-ramarl

ma-mudi (*noun*)

cycad *nuts *(generic) Relates more specifically to the sacred/ spiritual origin of the cycad fruit. stem: mudi - sacred
= ma-ngakuya

ma-mudi (*noun*)

penis. Used when in the company of people where the more general words for penis may not be spoken. i.e in presence of mothers. Stem: mudi - sacred

see mudi, ma-rakuku

Mamudibarrku (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Rainbow Serpent.

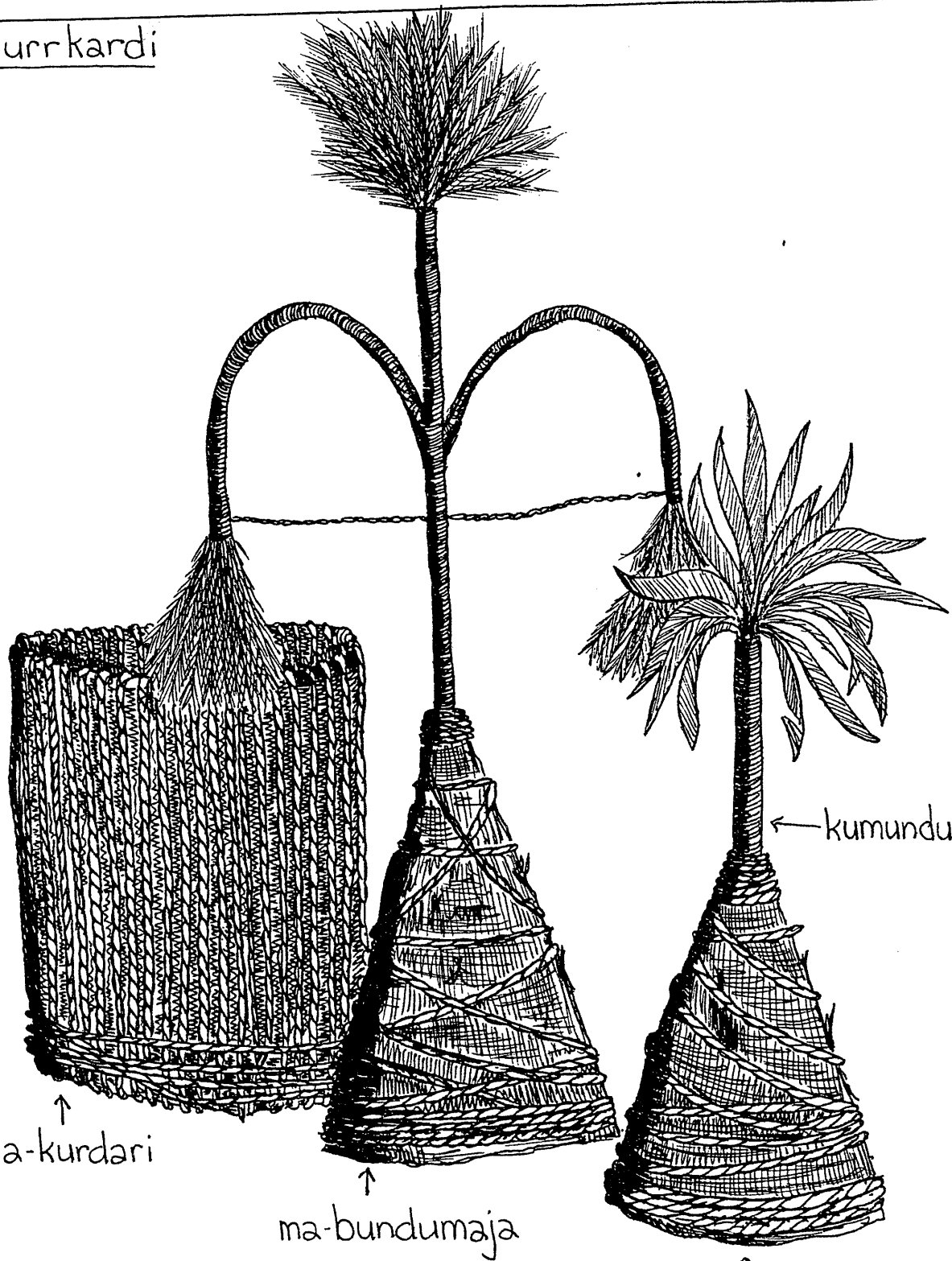
ma-mulka (*noun*)

1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *stomach of the *sea *turtle. Given by the hunter to his mothers as they cannot eat the intestines

ma-mungku (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Mango *Tree. English loan. An important food source

ma-murrkardi



↑
ma-kurdari

↑
ma-bundumaja

↑
ma-kajakaja

← kumundungu

for the Yanyuwa during the wet season. A large stand of mango trees grow near where the Yanyuwa people live. Originally planted by a Chinese gardener late last century.

ma-mungkurl (*noun*)

ashes. Clean white ashes made by burning the bark of the coolibah tree. The ash is mixed with chewing tobacco to provide a source of alkaline
see ma-warlan, alban, awirr, jilburru

ma-murala (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Wild *Cucumber [*Cucumis melo*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.

ma-murdumurdu (*noun*)

intestines of *land *mammals. Such as flying fox, kangaroos, wallabies and bandicoots. It is also used for cattle.
= ma-lhurralhurra, ma-jililinyilili

ma-murnda (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Sand *dune *vine [*Impomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis*] 3. *vine. A crawling vine found on sand dunes and beach fronts. It has a purple flower. The vine has an edible root which is usually eaten only if other food is in short supply. The heated leaves of this plant are used to treat marine stings such as catfish and stingray wounds. It is also used for general aches and pains as well as a poultice for boils. The flowers can be crushed and rubbed over box jelly fish stings. The vine can be used for binding limbs if damaged.
= ma-warnbarnkarra

ma-murndarrarra (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Kurrajong [*Brachychiton diversifolius*]. The mature form of the ma-lhalhaki tree. The inner bark of this tree is used for making string, rope and straps used to carry bark and wooden dishes. The fruit is clubbed or cut from the tree and then roasted, this opens the pod in which are found the seeds. The seeds are covered with a fur-like layer which is irritating to the skin and eyes. This is singed off before the seeds can be eaten, The seeds were once crushed and made into a paste mixed with water and then cooked to make small cakes or dampers.
see ma-lhalhaki, ma-ngarrkngarrkananthamara

ma-mururr (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Mangrove [*Bruguiera exaristata*]. Mangrove tree with numerous leg "knee" like pneumatophores. The fruit can be eaten

after considerable preparation including baking and soaking.

= ngubiwi

ma-murrinja (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Hill *Coolibah *tree [*Eucalyptus tectifica*]. The dried bark of this tree is burnt to fine white ashes to provide an alkaline substance with which to mix with chewing tobacco.
see ma-warlan, ma-mungkurl

Mamurriyatha (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming and in particular the rope used during the Kulyukulyu funeral rituals.

ma-murrkardi (*noun*)

1. *ceremonial *object 2. * headdress *(generic)
see ma-kajakaja, ma-kurdari, ma-bundumaja

manabarru (*noun*)

buffalo [*Bubalus bubalis*]

Mananjana (*noun*)

Hammerhead *Shark *(ritual *name) Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
see warriyangalayawu, yulmunji

Manankurra (*noun*)

place *name. "Manangoorah", an area located on the eastern bank of the Wearyan River some 12 km upstream from the mouth of the river. The locality is known for it's large stands of cycad palms which are associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming. The area is historically important for the Yanyuwa and Garrawa people as a place for coming together for ceremonies and for their first experiences of working with white people, either at stock work or working on the nearby salt pans gathering salt. The area has a long white history, with perhaps the best known white people to live there being Bill Harney, Horace Foster and Old Andy Anderson.
see Ma-wirla

mananthamantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *scratching 2. *taking *bark/ skin off
= yirdamantharra
see yirrantharra

Manaruki (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Sea Turtle Dreaming.

Manarra (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Barracouda Dreaming.

manbakuwaku (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Dollar *Bird [*Eurystromus orientalis*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

manbiribiri (*noun*)

1. *dolphin species 2. *Indopacific *Humpback *Dolphin [*Sousa chinensis*] see miriyi, a-bumirri, wundumarlamarla

manbiriwu (*noun*)

1. *sugar *bag 2. *island *wild *honey *nest *containing *much *honey. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

see wiliwarrngu

Manbiriwu

pet *name for *dog. Dogs belonging to Wuyaliya semi-moiety members are sometimes given this name associated with the island wild honey.

see na-wundaku, Makurrawirla

manbu (cm-) (*noun*)

1. *poor *hunter 2. *hunter *returning *without a *catch = manburnukurnu

manbulbu (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *very *big 2. *prominent 3. *very *important (archaic speech) see wirrimalaru

manburnukurnu (cm-) (*noun*)

1. *poor *hunter 2. *hunter *returning *without a *catch = manbu

mandamanda (*adjective*)

sticky

Mandatharramba (*noun*)

place *name. "Base Bay", bay and beach area on the north western coast of Vanderlin Island. The area is associated with the Eagle Ray and Hammerhead Shark Dreamings. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

Mandawalangka (*noun*)

place *name. Beach area on the central north coast of South West Island. The area is associated with the Jabiru Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

mandawurrungkayarra (*intransitive verb*)

burning (avoidance speech)

see rkuwanjarra

mandimandi (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Eel *Tailed *Catfish. Large and lives in fresh water

ma-ngakulunjurr (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *short *shrub *with *round *edible *stone *fruit

mangkulmangkuli (*adverb*)

1. *without 2. *not *having 3. *empty 4. *bare 5. *naked (avoidance speech) = bardabarda

ma-ngakuya (*noun*)

cycad *nut *(generic)

= ma-mudi

see ma-ambaka

ma-ngalany (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Cluster *Fig [*Ficus racemosa*]. Large spreading tree with yellow to reddish fruit which can be eaten. The pounded bark of this tree is mixed with water and drunk as a cure for diarrhoea.

ma-ngalkinkarra (*noun*)

1. *cycad *nuts *which *have *been *treated, *safe to *eat 2. *cycad *nuts *ready to *grind *into *paste for *making *dampers.

ma-ngambirIngambirl (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Yam species.

Long carrot-like yam

= ma-kulawardama, ma-kulawardangu

mangana (*noun*)

fluting/ grooves on *boomerangs.

Usually associated with a power song to make the boomerang fly true.

see wurruwurru

ma-nganbi (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *water *lily *corm *which is *fully *matured

= ma-kakayi

ma-nganhaku (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Bush *potato species. Requires shredding and washing in water before it is safe to eat. The vine of this yam is used as as make-shift tie-all.

manganykulinya (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Whimbrel [*Numenius minutus*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety

ma-ngarduku (*noun*)

harpoon *rope for *dugong/ sea *turtle *hunting. Usually some 10 -20 m in length

= ma-ngurruwaru, ma-yinymathu, ma-yingkarrinja

ma-ngarra (*noun*)

1. *food 2. *non-meat *foods

= ma-wulyarri, ma-wungkarr

ma-ngarrarnaka (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Wild *Cucumber [*Cucumis melo*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety (avoidance speech)

= ma-murala
ma-ngarrkananthamara (*noun*)
 seeds *found in *pods of the *Kurrajong
 *tree. Covered in small sharp spines,
 rolled in hot sand or ashes to remove
 them, before being eaten or ground into a
 paste mixed with water for baking into
 cakes.
 see ma-murndarrarra, ma-lhalhaki
 = ma-ngarrkangarrkananthamara
ma-ngarrkangarrkananthamara (*noun*)
 seeds *found in *pods of the
 *Kurrajong *tree. Covered in small
 sharp spines, rolled in hot sand or ashes
 to remove them, before being eaten or
 ground into a paste mixed with water for
 baking into cakes.
 = ma-ngarrkananthamara
 see ma-murndarrarra, ma-lhalhaki
ma-ngawaka (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Yellow *Plum
 *tree. Grows on hillsides, has yellow
 fruit which is edible but hot to taste.
 = ma-ngunbirlirli
Mangayi (*nya-*) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Mambaliya-
 Wawukariya semi-moiety. The name is
 associated with the Brolga Dreaming.
ma-ngirlangirla (*noun*)
 headband. Made from the stalk and
 flower of the water lily, used as a
 decoration during the performance of fun
 dances.
 see a-ngirlangirla, ngirlangirla
mangkarraninja (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 ritual *guardian. Specific term used to
 describe a jungkayi who is responsible
 for their father's mother's country.
 see jungkayi, wuwari
mangkilmangkil (*noun*)
 dried *nasal *secretions
 see ngangkarr
mangkilmangkil (*noun*)
 tree species. Grows alongside
 riverbanks, has black seeds which are
 not edible
Mangkimangki (*noun*)
 place *name. Used to describe the south
 eastern portion of Vanderlin Island.
 see Warungu, Wurralhbi, Yimantha,
 Warrawarra
mangkulmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *carrying 2. *bringing 3. *taking
 4. *receiving (avoidance speech)
 = kantharra
ma-ngunbirlirli (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Yellow *Plum

*tree. Grows on hillside and has a
 yellow fruit which is edible but hot to
 taste. (avoidance speech)
 = ma-ngawaka
mangkuru (*noun*)
 1. *tide 2. *low *tide
 = ngaruwa, makangka
 see ngakan, ja-wukabanji
ma-ngundawawu (*noun*)
 mourning *necklace. A multi-stringed
 necklace joined together by bands of
 beeswax. Once worn by widows and
 widowers on the death of their spouse. It
 was worn until the bones of the deceased
 were placed within a hollow log coffin,
 at which time the necklace was removed
 and placed on top of the coffin. If no
 coffin was made it was removed after the
 first delayed funeral rituals. Term literally
 means; "string for the neck".
 = ma-yulbu
ma-ngurdji (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Shrub [*Flueggea*
virosa]. Has soft white edible fruits, the
 leaves are gathered and boiled, the
 resulting mixture is drunk for severe
 pain, whilst it can also be used to bathe
 the body for itches.
ma-nguji (*noun*)
 1. *string 2. *cord 3. *light *rope
 (avoidance speech)
 = ma-yulbu
mangundayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *rainbow, *forming 2. *rainbow,
 *appearing. Used to describe the
 appearance of a rainbow in the sky, the
 formation of a whirlwind, or the building
 up of a cyclone. Takes masculine
 person-marking prefix only: *ja-*
mangundayi. " (M) rainbow is forming
 (literally it-appearing) "
 see bujimala, lhukunmantharra
ma-ngurruwaru (*noun*)
 harpoon *rope for *dugong/ sea *turtle
 *hunting (archaic speech)
 = ma-yinymathu, ma-ngarduku, ma-
 yingkarrinja
ma-nguyarr (*noun*)
 1. *grass species 2. *Spinifex *grass
ma-nguyaya (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *native *Cape-
 Gooseberry [*Physalis minima*]
manhalmanhal (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 person *wanting *sexual *intercourse
 see malmanhamantharra
ma-nhandurangu (*noun*)
 cycad *nuts *freshly *picked, *ready to
 *begin *preparation
manhantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *holding 2. *catching *hold of 3. *adhering to 4. *embracing
see malamanhantharra
= warimanhatharra

manja (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *cycad *palm.
Garrawa loan word, in common use
see ma-arnbaka

manja (adverb)

nearly. *manja barra karna-nbanma*. "I nearly fell."

manjaba (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Tree *with *hanging *branches *like a *weeping *willow. Has poisonous sap. Provides nothing useful except wild honey if bees make a nest there.
= yilarra

manjamanjamantharra (transitive verb)

1. *erasing *tracks 2. *obscuring *tracks
= nyamba-manjamanjamantharra

manjarra (transitive verb)

1. *cutting 2. *carving 3. *breaking.
Stem: uma
= malumanjarra

manjarra (intransitive verb)

cutting *across to another *place. Used when singing song cycles.
karrangambala-yibarrala na-manka manjarra karakarra wundirrinjalu Liyulujuluwa. "We will put the song cycle here, crossing the body (of the river) from the east and ascending to Liyulujuluwa"

manji (cm-) (adjective)

1. *ignorant *person 2. *person *who *does *not *yet *know about *something
see lingi

manjikarra (noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *brother's *spouse
see murrumuru, rnbirnabi

manjulujulu (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Leaden *Flycatcher [*Myiagra rubecula*]

mankalka (noun)

1. *ray species 2. *Manta *Ray [*Manta birostris*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
= mali

mankarni (cm-) (noun)

1. *traditional *healer 2. *healer.
Specialises in removing objects from the body such as sorcery stones and bones. Their power is derived from the Jabiru and Spirit Man Dreamings. An inherited position usually within the Wuyaliya

semi-moiety.

mankudikudirrinjarra (intransitive verb)

1. *deaf, *being 2. *forgetting 3. *foolish, *being 4. *badly *behaved 5. *mad (avoidance speech)
= murdirrinjarra

mankurlumanya (noun)

grass *fire. May continue to burn for several days
see kambambarra

mankuru (noun)

salt *pan
see rujuwangu

manmarninymantharra (intransitive verb)

jumping. Expanded form of marninymantharra
see marninymantharra

manmarralangantharra (transitive verb)

1. *loving 2. *liking 3. *desiring 4. *wanting. *a-bardarda kanandumanmarralanga na-wunhan*. "The baby girl desired milk."

manmayamantharra (transitive verb)

1. *mixing up 2. *confusing to *understand 3. *complicating
= malmayamantharra,
mardamardamantharra, marrumantharra

manthalthanthal (cm-) (adjective)

soft

manthalthanthalthantharra (transitive verb)

softening

manthamantharra (intransitive verb)

1. *treading *softly 2. *going *quietly

mantharra (intransitive verb)

1. *uncovering 2. *taking off 3. *fog *lifting. Stem: uma

manumantharra (transitive verb)

1. *mending 2. *patching 3. *glueing.
As of hammering a tin patch on a canoe

manumanu (noun)

1. *ray species 2. *Eagle *Ray [*Myliobastis australis*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety
= marinari

manuwa (noun)

1. *boat 2. *steamer 3. *ship. Origin unknown, steamers were first seen in the Gulf in the late 1800's with the development of Port Roper during the building of the overland telegraph.

manybamanyba (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Varied *Lorikeet [*Psitteuteles versicolour*] (avoidance speech)
= milinyma

manyburarramantharra (transitive verb)

wiping *perspiration *from one's *arm-pit on the *head and *body of another *person. An action of ritual

Jawula-yarrbanji ki-walyangku, ambirriju ngurru
 ja-alarrinji nya-mangaji maranja jilu-manhanji
 ratharr ngulakari rama jiwini mingkiya nya-mangaji
 wuliyi wajangantharra.



They are hunting dugong, the
 dugong hunter stands at the prow of the
 canoe holding the harpoon, behind
 him is the paddler of the canoe. f 92

significance used as a healing method by traditional healers, to release people from certain restrictions, or before being shown objects of particular importance for the first time.

see nyamba-ngalkingundayarra

ma-rabarrarra (noun)

cycad *nuts *which *have *been *soaking oneto *two *days, Not yet safe to eat, or to begin further preparation.

maraka (noun)

1. *safe *place 2. *essential *things for *living. A place not associated with any restrictions or close to potentially harmful places such as burial areas or Dreaming sites. Such objects as matches, billycan, rope and blankets fall into this category of essential things. *Ngarna-kaya nya-mangaji bilibilikan maraka*. "I will take the billycan because it's essential." ◇ Yamulu marnaji maraka barra kurdardi akarru kurdukurdu awara :It is alright here it is a safe place, not there in the east it is secret-sacred country.

marakamantharra (transitive verb)

1. *rescuing 2. *saving

maraki (noun)

1. *tomahawk 2. *axe 3. *knife

mararla (noun)

Brush *Tailed *Phascogale [*Phascogale tapoatafa*]. Sometimes called "island possum", not found on the mainland.
= rilikini

maraman (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *sea *grass *(generic) Used for all species of sea grass which is the staple diet of dugong and sea turtle. The word is the stem for an important ritual action. Before beginning to butcher a dugong it's head must be turned to face the sea. This act is called *-ki-maramanngku* - for the sea grass; it is said to allow the spirit of the dugong to return to the sea grass beds and keep both sea grass and dugong plentiful.

see ma-lhanngu, na-wirralbirral, na-julangal, ki-maramanda

maramamantharra (transitive verb)

1. *commanding 2. *ordering 3. *convincing

ma-ramarl (noun)

gum, *edible, *comes *from *ma-marlalayi *tree
= na-mirndil, ma-marnamarma

maranja (cm-) (noun)

1. *dugong *hunter of *excellence 2. *sea *turtle *hunter of *excellence. The li-Maramaranja (The Dugong Hunters of

Excellence) are and important Dreaming for the Rumburriya semi-moiety.

see ma-wurnbi, yalbiyarra, mukurrmukurr, rikarrantharra

ma-rarluntha (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Sand *Paper *Leaf *Fig [*Ficus opposita*]. Small tree, edible black berry, ready to eat in November, black when ripe. Has a hot sharp flavour. The wood is favoured for making firesticks. (avoidance speech)
= ma-mayarranja

marawu (noun)

1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *hip *portion of *sea *turtle. That central part which is attached to the back bone
see mayajbarla

marayn (cm-) (adjective)

1. *bad 2. *naughty 3. *foolish (avoidance speech)
= wardi

marda (particle)

1. *also 2. *too

ma-rdabalarri (noun)

dampers *made *from *crushed *seeds/ cycad *nut *paste. Unlike other dampers they are cooked in a ground oven. They are specifically baked for use as a food for participants in rituals.

mardamarda (noun)

together. Of children growing up together, of people doing something together. *mardamarda ngambala-nmaya*. "we'll stay together"

mardamardamantharra (transitive verb)

1. *mixing up 2. *confusing 3. *complicating
= mayamantharra, marrumantharra

mardangarrmantharra (transitive verb)

1. *lighting 2. *burning

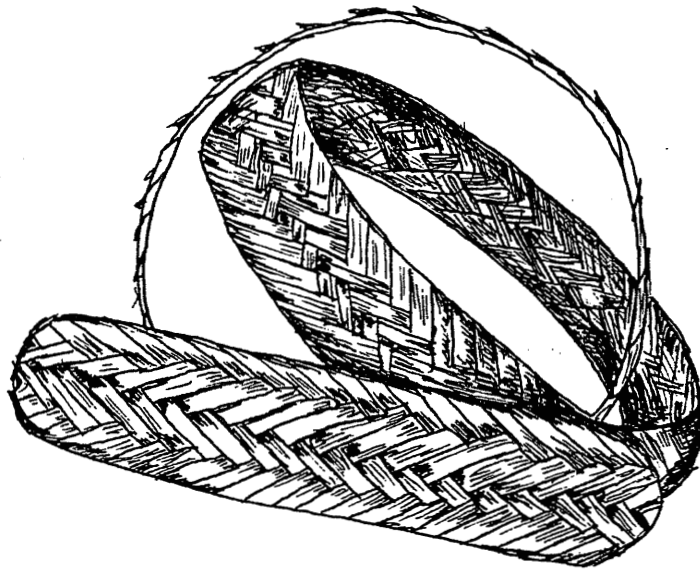
ma-rdardaki (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Kurrajong *tree [*Brachychiton paradoxus*]. The inner bark of this tree is used for making string, ropes and straps used to carry bark and wooden dishes. The fruit is clubbed or cut from the tree and when roasted, this opens the pod in which are found the seeds. The seeds are covered in a fur-like layer which is irritating to the skin and eyes. This is singed off before the seeds can be eaten or further processed. The seeds were once ground and made into paste mixed with water and cooked into cakes.

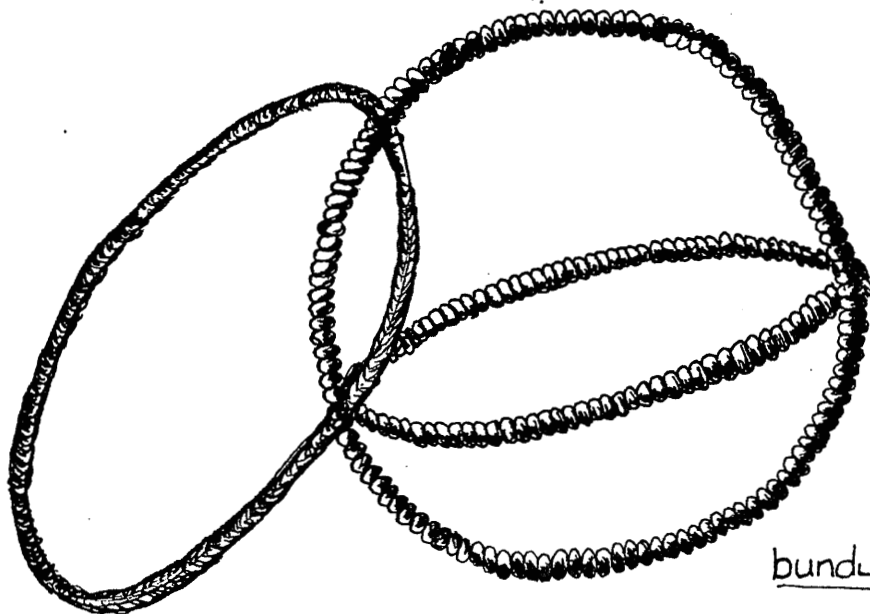
see ma-murndarrarra, ma-lhalhaki, ma-ngarrkngarrkananthamara

mardarranjarra (intransitive verb)

1. *being 2. *saying 3. *doing 4.



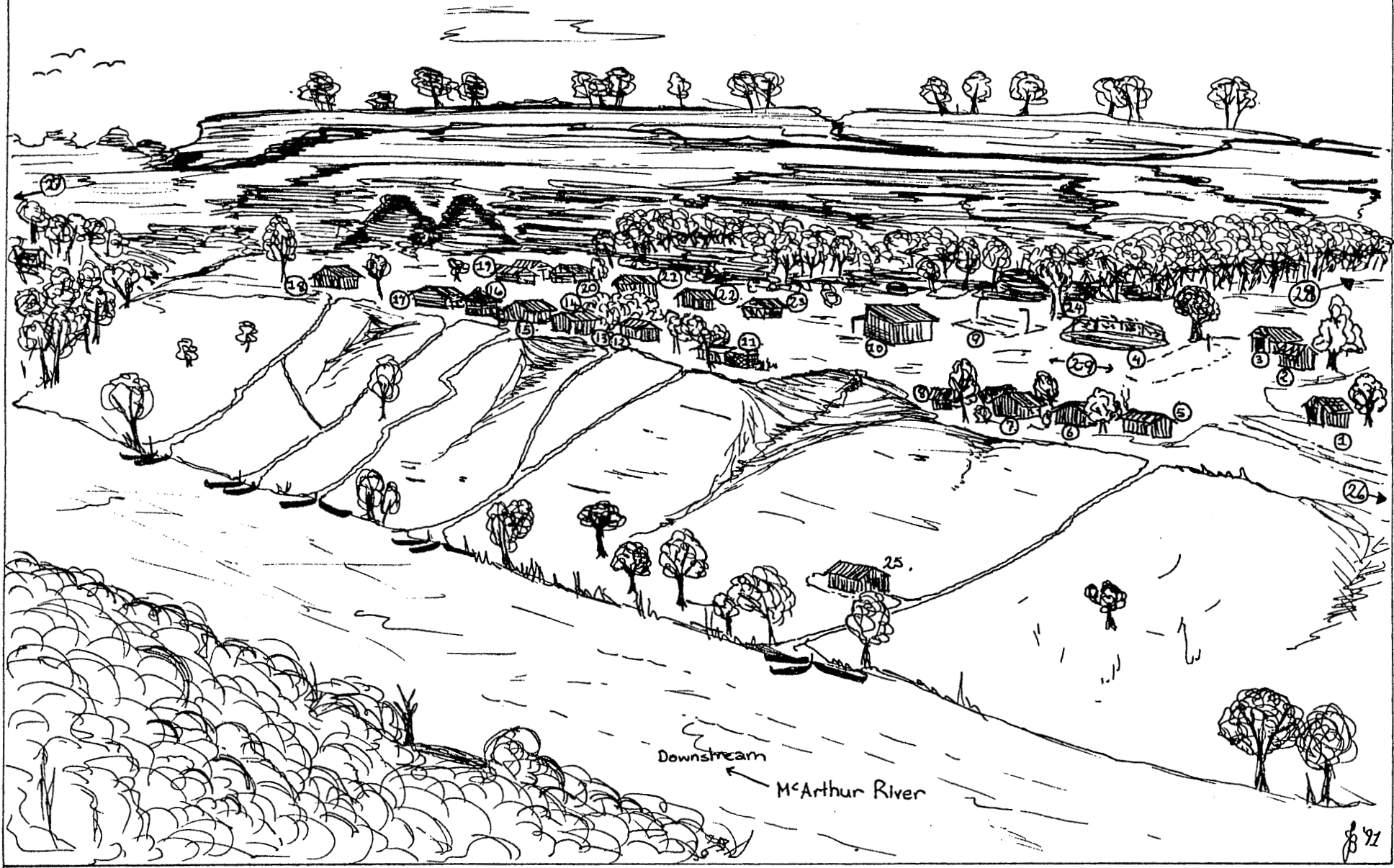
ma-rilkarra



bundungurru

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A reconstruction
of the
Yanyuwa
Marlandarri
Camp
c. 1960's



1. Old Donegan
2. Old Peter & Melba
3. "Laughing Dick"
4. Jamanki-Initiati ground
5. Minnie, Dinah, Norman & family
6. Don, Jemima & family
7. Eileen Mc'Dinny & family.
8. Stanley Matthews Charles & Jerry Brown
9. Basketball Court
10. Church - A.I.M
11. Banjo's hens & garden
12. Elizabeth, Old McCracken.
13. Minnie, Nellie & Victoria
14. Tim Timothy & family
15. Old Leo Finlay
16. Johnson Timoth & Wilo McKinnon
17. Sambok, Maggie
18. Little Peter & Darby
19. Happy Harry
20. Single Hens Cam
21. Old Friday
22. Banjo
23. Sam "Bulldozer"
24. Spring (Kangaroo Dreaming)
25. Pharoah
26. to Carrawa camp.
27. to Mara camp.
28. to Secret-Goo Ceremony ar
29. fighting area & public ceremony area

3/6
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- *allowing 5. *letting. *a-mayarda kanda-mardarra* "Kalngi yirru li-marany". "The old lady said, "Truly you are all bad" (avoidance speech) a-bardibardi kanda-arri "Kalngi yirru li-wardi"(normal speech) (avoidance speech)"
= arrinjarra
- ma-rdarrin** (*noun*)
tree species. From which smoking pipes are made
- mardayalmardayal** (*adjective*)
1. *together 2. *thick 3. *dense *bush
- mardinjangumantharra** (*transitive verb*)
1. *sucking 2. *drawing in *breath. As of sucking fingers covered in wild honey, drawing in on a pipe or cigarette. (archaic speech)
- ma-rdiwangku** (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Cluster *Fig [*Ficus racemosa*]. Large spreading tree with yellow to reddish fruits which can be eaten. The pounded bark of this tree is mixed with water and drunk as a cure for diarrhoea. Some people consider the above term to be avoidance speech while others say it is just an alternative term.
= ma-malany
- mardu (cm-)** (*adjective*)
cold
= mardumardu
- mardumardu** (*adjective*)
1. *cold 2. *very *cold. Expanded form of mardu
= mardu
- mardumardumantharra** (*transitive verb*)
1. *cooling down 2. *calming *down
- mardumbarra** (*noun*)
1. *crocodile 2. *Salt *Water *Crocodile [*Crocodylus porosus*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
= wawurlmara
see na-yulayula, kuriyumba, a-mirrwa, a-kaji
- ma-rdumbuyumbu** (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Sandalwood [*Santalum album*]. Has a creamy fissured bark with small sweet reddish black fruit
- mardungkarrinjarra** (*intransitive verb*)
cold, *being (avoidance speech)
= atharrinjarra
- ma-ridu** (*noun*)
fishtrap, *funnel. Funnel shaped construction up to 1m long which was place in the centre of fish traps to allow water and fish to come through the barrier. Constructed from either pandanu palm leaves or messmate bark. (archaic speech)
see na-ngarnbirr
- ma-rilkarra** (*noun*)
1. *plant species 2. *Sapplejack *vine [*Flagellaria indica*]. Thin strips were used as stictching for bark canoes
- ma-rilkarra** (*noun*)
armlet. Made from fine strips of this plant, they were plaited in a complex manner. These plaited armlets are associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
see ma-manikirri, bundungurru
- marinari** (*noun*)
1. *ray species 2. *Eagle *Ray [*Myliobastis australis*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety (archaic speech)
= manumanu
- marlambi** (*adverb*)
position of *arms *outstretched, *upwards or *outwards
- Marlandarri** (*noun*)
place *name. An area on the east bank of the McArthur River approximately 1 km downstream from the Borroloola township. Site of the old Yanyuwa camp. The camp was deserted in 1969 after a Hong Kong flu epidemic killed many of the old people. The area also has important sites associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.
- ma-rlarrbarlarrba** (*noun*)
tree species. Wood used for making ma-wubin : long stemmed pipe for smoking.
= ma-rlarruwa
- ma-rlarruwa** (*noun*)
tree species. Wood used for making ma-wubin : long stemmed pipe for smoking.
= ma-rlarrbarlarrba
- ma-rlarruwa** (*noun*)
long *stemmed *smoking *pipe. Influenced by the Macassan traders.
- marlawanba** (*noun*)
sky
= ararr
- marlawanba** (*noun*)
clothes (archaic speech)
see jumbala, wabuwabu
- marlbarri** (*noun*)
1. *sap, *from a *tree 2. *gum, *from a *tree (non-edible)
see ma-mirndil, ma-warnawarna, ma-ramarl
- ma-rlibulu** (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Kapok *Tree

[*Cochlospermum fraseri*]. A small tree, with an edible root like cassava. The fruit ma-wurlbu is poisonous. If growing in stony country the root is pulled up and eaten in the wet season when the ground softens. In softer ground like a river bank it can be pulled and eaten at any time.

= ma-jiwurru

see ma-wurlbu

marnaji (*adverb*)

here

= marni

marnajingulaji (*adverb*)

1 . at *this *same *place 2 . at *this *same *time

see bajingulaji

marnamantharra (*transitive verb*)

untangling

marnarrmarnarr (cm-) (*adjective*)

dirty

ma-rnayi (*noun*)

water *lily *corm *(generic)

= ma-burnili

see ma-winjawa

marndaanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)

1 . *following 2 . *walking *behind (avoidance speech)

= wandayarra

Marndamarndaarlku (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming and in particular a fish trap it constructed.

marndurru (*noun*)

crab *shedding/ or just *having *shed *shell. The new shell is still soft

see nyinga, a-wanthirl

marni (*adverb*)

here

= marnaji

marnimarnimantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1 . *moving *continually 2 . *restless

marninymantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1 . *jumping 2 . *skipping

see manmarninymantharra

marnka (*noun*)

maggot

marnkalha (*noun*)

1 . *shark species 2 . *Marbled *Cat *Shark [*Atelomycterus macleayi*]

marnkalkaka (*noun*)

1 . *fish species 2 . *Diamond *Fish [*Alectis indica*]

marnmarn (*noun*)

1 . *ceremonial *dance 2 . *Dreaming *dances. A public display of an individuals Dreaming associations away

from the confines of a specific ceremony ground. No body designs are employed, but a great deal of mime is used. This style of dancing is used more specifically to announce to people the death of an individual by showing the Dreaming of that person. Also used by semi-moiety groups who dance their own Dreamings as circumcision initiates are brought to their ceremony ground. In past times such dancing as this was also used by two opposing groups before a large scale duel took place. 3 . *Dreaming *sign. A mark or object left at the grave of a individual which may indicate the Dreaming association of the individual or individuals who were responsible for the death of the person buried.

see rrungkal

Marra (cm-) (*noun*)

1 . *Mara *people 2 . *Mara *language.

Language group to west-north west of the Yanyuwa

marrabababa (*noun*)

1 . *bird species 2 . *Peaceful *Dove

[*Geophila striata*]

marrabarnda (cm-) (*noun*)

firstborn

marralhawa (*noun*)

star *(generic)

= wirdimil

see jabulama, warrawiji, bunbulibunbuli, li-jakarambirri

marramarrankarra (*adjective*)

striped *pattern. As of a ceremonial design

marrambu (*adverb*)

1 . *attaching to 2 . *holding *firmly to. *not *letting *go. Used of husband with reluctant promised wife, shell-fish clinging to mangrove. Used very derisively of a man who has to forcibly grab his wife, and fight continually to keep her out of other relationships.

Marramiki (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming.

ma-rramundu (*noun*)

pith, *from *inside of the *cabbage *palm; *edible

see mujbayi, luthalutha, kundamurr

marrantharl (cm-) (*noun*)

immature *young of *humans/ dogs/ kangaroo/ wallaby. Has connotations of helplessness, in continued need of parental care.

see dinybu, bardarda

marranymarrany (*noun*)

1. *grass species 2. *Spinifex sp. [*Spinifex longifolius*]. Grass with a small spiky "ball" found on beaches of the coast and islands. Used by children in a chasing game. Used as a bush medicine, the young stems are crushed and boiled in water to wash the body, eyes, ears and sores. Small amounts are drunk for internal pain. The young roots are chewed to relieve mouth infections such as ulcers.

= wankiwanki

marrikingki (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *White *Breasted *Wood *Swallow [*Artamus leucorhynchus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

marrimarriwi (*cm-*) (*noun*)

1. *revenge *killers 2. *avengers 3. *murderer 4. *sorcerer. Term applies whether or not the victim dies, whether or not it was intentional. Expanded form of marrawi

= marriwi (*cm-*)

marrimbala (*pronoun*)

hey *you *two! Used to greet or gain attention

see marrirru

marringaya (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *very *good 2. *excellent

= wunguwarra,

see yabi

Marrinybul (*noun*)

place *name. Rockhole complex lying on the McPherson Creek some 9 km north west of the Wearyan River Crossing. The area is associated with the Wedge Tailed Eagle, Crow and Stinking Turtle Dreamings. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety country.

marrirnkinya (*noun*)

1. *flying *fox species 2. *Red *Flying *Fox [*Pteropus scapulatus*]. A companion for the a-warranyuka flying fox

see kinybutha, kiyinykiyiny, a-warranyuka

Marrirnkinya (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with Flying Fox Dreaming.

marrirrimantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *carefully 2. *cautiously

marrirru (*pronoun*)

hey *you! *(plural) Used to greet or gain attention

see marrimbala

marriwi (*cm-*) (*noun*)

1. *revenge *killer 2. *killer 3. *murderer 4. *sorcerer. Applies whether or not the victim dies, whether or not it was intentional

= marrimarriwi

marriyilbirriyiny (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *faint 2. *hard to *see 3. *bearly *discernable 4. *obscured. Of objects so far up, so far away such as stars, planes, birds, people far off in the distance (archaic speech)

see ngulyilirr

marrkantharra (*intransitive verb*)

crawling (avoidance speech)

= warrkantharra, warrkalarrantharra

Marrkulkardu (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming.

marrngundayarra (*transitive verb*)

1. *mourning 2. *pining for *someone *who is *absent or *dead

marrumantharra (*transitive verb*)

mixing *water *with *ground *seeds/ cycad *paste/ flour

ma-rrunbangu (*noun*)

1. *log, used *as *"pillow" for *corpse on *burial *platform 2. *bunch of *fruit = ma-wirrawirra

marrungkulmantharra (*transitive verb*)

paying for *assistance *with *ceremony. Paying jungakyi for work undertaken on behalf of the ngimarringki. i.e for preparing ceremony grounds, painting body designs, making sacred objects. Payment is usually bolts of cloth, tobacco, clothes, food and sometimes cash.

see jungkayi, barruwa, ngimarringki

marrurul (*nya-*) (*noun*)

circumcised *man (avoidance speech)

see rduwarra

marruwarra (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *brother's *children 3. *father's *sister's *children

= kuyukuyu, munyumunyu, barnka

see li-manmarruwarra

ma-runga (*noun*)

fishing *line

= ma-wurrngku

see bika, ngalhin

mathambiji (*noun*)

schools of *small *fish *(generic)

= wulyulardi

Mathandula (*noun*)

place *name. Name given to the whole of West Island. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

mathantharra (*intransitive verb*)

full, *becoming. Bucket of water, bark dish with honey

matharlmatharl (*noun*)

grass species [*Sporobolus virginicus*]. Short and spiky found along the coast and on the islands

mathulmathul (*noun*)

1. *sea *turtle *butchering 2. *meat *juices, *blood/ particles of *meat in *bottom of *sea *turtle *shell.

Accumulates during cooking.

ma-wabarl (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Bush *Potato. Can be eaten raw or baked in the ashes of a fire. Grows on the mainland and on only one island, Black Graggy Island. Associated with the Rrumburiya semi-moiety.

see ma-wumilarra

ma-walaburr (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Sedge *Plant [*Eleocharis sp.*]. The plant has edible corms and is associated with the Groper Dreaming of the island Wurdaliya semi-moiety. (avoidance speech) = ma-lunjurr, ma-larrkuntha

ma-wanawana (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Wattle *Tree [*Acacia sp.*]. Grows in damp sandy soil, it has yellow flowers which are taken for a sign by the Yanyuwa that dugong and sea turtle are fat. The wood is favoured for making digging sticks and the seeds were once gathered, ground and mixed with water into a paste made into small cakes and baked. The inner layer of bark is used to make string and rope. = ma-kawurrka, ma-wulungirri
see ma-buja

ma-wanduma (*noun*)

1. *ladder 2. *forked *pole, used a *ladder. The fork is rested against the trunk of the tree and people climb up the pole and stand on the fork. \na-bakinda, bakindamantharra

Ma-wanduru (*noun*)

1. *place name 2. *river *name. Name given to the McArthur River downstream from its junction with the Carrington Channel to it's mouth, and also lower Wearyan River.
see Na-winbi

ma-wanjarrngu (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *White *Mangrove [*Acicennia marina*]. Grows in salt water

areas, is bigger than other mangroves, it has a green flower and fruit. The fruit is baked in a ground oven and then soaked for one to two days before being ready to eat. The fruit is collected when it has fallen. The leaves of this tree are crushed and used to treat marine stings, catfish and stingray wounds caused by their barbs. The fork of this tree is of ritual significance to the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

ma-wanjirl (*noun*)

cycad *nut *dampers, *made for *ritual *use. The term relates specifically to those loaves which are made for secret-sacred ceremonies such as a-Kunabibi and Wambuyungu.

ma-wararru (*noun*)

tree species. Grows on the islands and mainland, has a hot tasting edible fruit.

ma-wardwardungu (*noun*)

rails *put *between *forked *poles on *burial *platform

see ma-alakala, ma-birdabirda, lajilaji

mawarl (*noun*)

float *which is *attached to *harpoon* ropes. About 60-80cm long. Made from the wood of the ma-kurin tree
see ma-ngarduku

ma-warlan (*noun*)

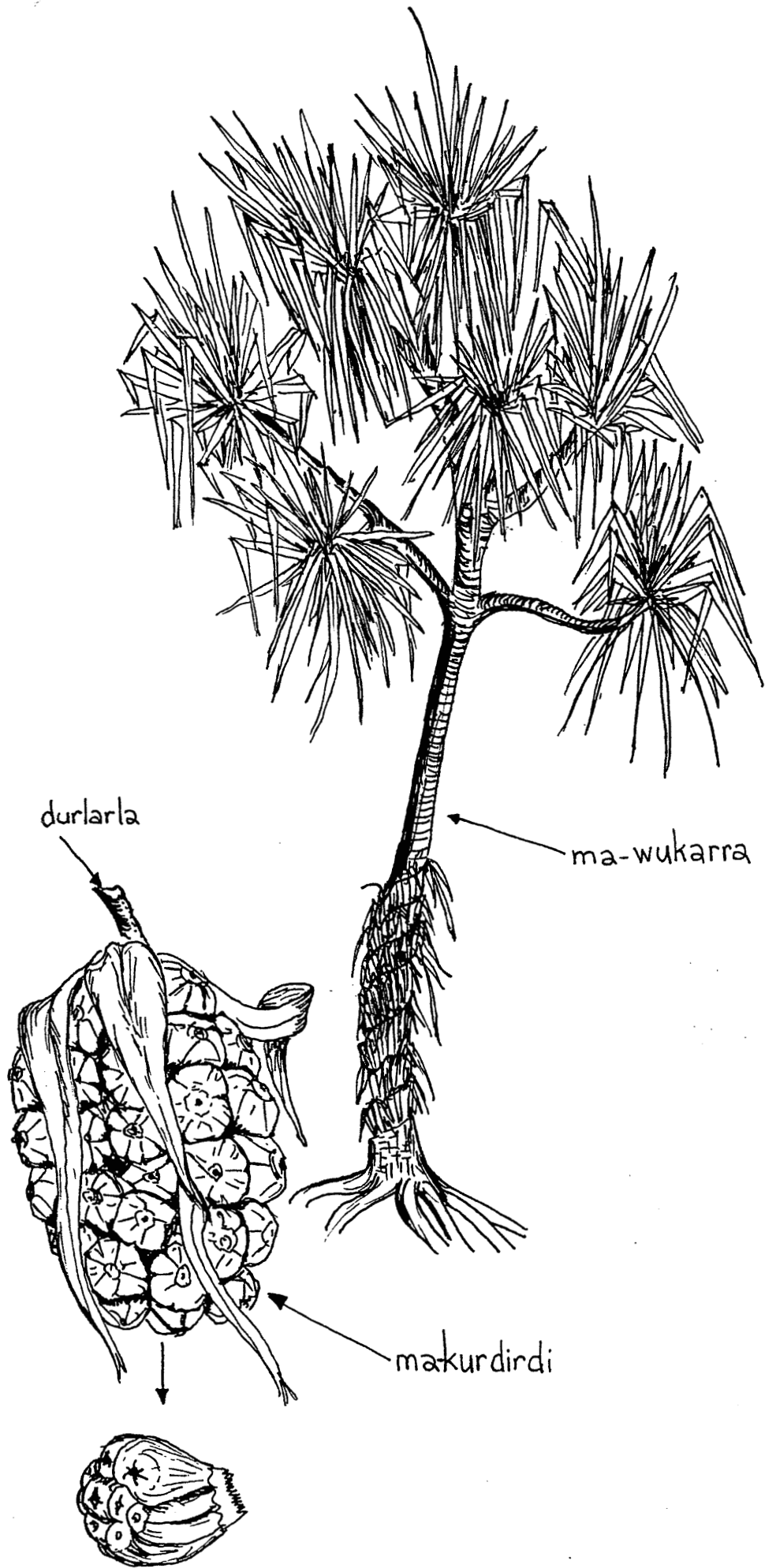
1. *tree species 2. *River *Coolibah *Tree [*Eucalyptus microtheca*]. The dried bark of this tree is burnt to white ashes to provide an alkaline substance which is mixed with chewing tobacco. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety and the Barracouda Dreaming
see ma-murrinja

ma-warnambarra (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Mangrove Tree [*Ceriops tagal var. Australis*]. Buttressed trunk with small stilt roots. The inner bark is scraped and soaked in salt water. The liquid is then applied to burns. Ash from the burnt wood is mixed with salt water and applied to sores.

ma-warnbarnkarra (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Crawling *Vine [*Impomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis*]. A crawling vine found on the sand dunes and beach fronts with a purple flower. The vine has an edible root, which is usually only eaten if other food is in short supply. The heated leaves of this plant are used to treat marine stings, catfish and stingray barb wounds. It can also be used for general aches and pains as well as a poultice for boils. The flowers can be crushed and rubbed over



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box jelly fish stings. The vine is used for binding limbs if damaged. (avoidance speech)

= ma-murnda

Mawarndaribarndarl (*noun*)

place *name. Beach area on the north west coast of South West Island. A favoured camping area. The area is associated with the Groper Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

ma-warrangayi (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Dog *Balls *bush [*Grewia retusifolia*]. Has small sweet black fruit, ripe in the cold season.

= ma-kuyiya

ma-warrbula (*noun*)

tree species. The wood of this tree is favoured for making fire-sticks

ma-watha (*noun*)

upper *firestick *twirled *using the *palms of the *hands. Stem: watha - immature

see ma-anthamu, ma-yiji

ma-widiwidi (*noun*)

cycad *palm *having *lost *its *fronds, *cone-like *growth *being *visible

see nu-warda

ma-wija (*noun*)

seed *from *ma-burrakalambangu or *ma-kawurrka *wattle *trees. Seeds were once collected and ground to make dampers

= ma-buja

see ma-burrakalambangu, ma-kawurrka

ma-wilirrinja (*noun*)

Pandanus *nut *(generic)

= ma-kurdirdi, ma-kurryarra

ma-winjawa (*noun*)

water *lily *corm *many *fine roots *coming *from it

see ma-kakayi, ma-rnayi

ma-wirdiwirdi (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *pandanus *palm 3. *River *Pandanus *Palm [*Pandanus aquaticus*]

see ma-kawurrka

ma-wirdiwurdu (*noun*)

1. *goanna *anatomy 2. *intestines of the *goanna

see na-ngurrmu, na-yalka, na-nirlirdirdi

ma-wirimbul (*noun*)

1. *cycad *nut *slices *ready to *put in the *sun 2. *cycad *nut *slices *dried *ready for *soaking, 3. *cycad *nut, *soaked *slices *ready to *grind.

Ma-wirla (*noun*)

place *name. A term used to describe the area of land around Manankurra on the Wearyan River, where large numbers of

cycad palms are found. The term has no direct translation but is glossed as meaning a place of much food which enables many people to gather together. see Manankurra, ma-ambaka

ma-wirnku (*noun*)

water *lily *corm *from *ma-bujuwa *lily (archaic speech)

see ma-bujuwa

ma-wirrawirra (*noun*)

1. *fruit of *any *kind *hanging *from *tree /bush 2. *laden *tree 3. *plenty of *food

see ma-rrunbangu

ma-wubin (*noun*)

long *stemmed *smoking *pipe. Design was derived from the pipes used by the Macassan traders.

see ma-rlarrwa, ma-rlarrbarlarrba

Mawubulijimayarrkarri (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming

ma-wudawuda (*noun*)

1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *knife

= ma-kakami

see a-burrawa, burrawa, a-warndamatha, majaja

ma-wujku (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *yam. Leaf like a bean, white carrot-shaped tuber, vine growing from it often being entangled in nearby trees. Grows in damp areas such as around freshwater springs.

ma-wukarra (*noun*)

Pandanus *palm [*Pandanus spiralis*].

The fronds of this palm are stripped and the soft inner layer is woven into baskets and bags or spun into string. The kernels from the nuts are roasted or eaten raw and the ends of the fresh fruits are sucked or chewed for juice. The nuts are also soaked to make a sweet beverage. The trunks of the tree make good rafts.

see ma-wirdiwirdi, ma-kurdirdi,

kambuda

ma-wulaji (*noun*)

1. *change of *food 2. *something *different to *eat. Of the non-meat variety

ma-wulungirri (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Wattle *tree [*Acacia sp.*]. Grows in damp sandy soil, it has a yellow flower which is taken as a sign by the Yanyuwa that dugong and sea turtle are fat. The wood is favoured for making digging sticks and the seeds were once

ground and mixed with water into a paste to make small cakes for cooking. The inner layer of bark is used to make string or rope. On the islands the wood of this tree is considered the only one which is really suitable for cooking sea turtles. (island speech)

see ma-buja a-kawurrka, ma-wanawana

mawuluwa (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Least *Frigate *Bird [*Fregata ariel*] 3. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety = yanamara

ma-wuluwunyarra (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Green *Bush *Plum [*Buchanania abovata*]. Island speech for the ma-bikiki/ bikiki tree. This plum species is hedged with restrictions on the mainland but on the islands they differ. For details of mainland Law see ma-bikiki/ bikiki. On the islands the plum can be removed from the tree by picking but when eating it one must face south east towards the two mainland Dreaming sites of Wajalibi on the Calvert River and Mananyirri on the Robinson River. These two sites are the two key sites for the Sorcery Stone Dreaming, to which the plum is related. On the islands one may crush the plum to a pulp before eating them. There is an increase site for this plum species on a small rocky islet called *Wambuwa*, "Jolly Islet", which lays between Vanderlin and Centre Island. It is permissible to travel to this island and strike certain rocks with branches and call out the names of localities where one wants the plum to increase. (island speech)

= ma-bikiki, bikiki

see wayku, a-Kuwaykuwayk

ma-wulya (noun)

tree species. Hardwood tree favoured for the making of digging sticks.

ma-wulyarri (noun)

1. *food *(generic) 2. *non-meat *foods (avoidance speech) = ma-ngarra, ma-wungkarr

mawumantharra (transitive verb)

1. *fishing, *using *grass/ bushes *as a *net 2. *raking *pools of *water *with *grass/ bushes to *catch *fish

ma-wumilarra (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *Wild *Potato. Has yellow flowers, seed looks like corn see ma-wabarl

ma-wunarrka (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *Yam species [*Boerhavia diffusa*]. Long carrot shaped

tuber with a scrambling vine

ma-wundirri (noun)

1. *boil 2. *abscess

ma-wundubundu (noun)

shield. Used for deflecting boomerangs and fighting pick blows during duelling. Associated with the Wedge Tailed Eagle Dreaming of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety

ma-wungan (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Bush *Medicine *Tree [*Jacksenia sp. probably dilatata*]. Has red to pink flower, the inner bark is soaked in water and drunk for stomach upsets of backaches. The juice from the crushed inner bark is used to treat sore eyes and bathe wounds. Good fire wood, the gum can be eaten.

ma-wungkarr (noun)

1. *food *(generic) 2. *non-meat *foods = ma-ngarra, ma-wulyarri (avoidance speech)

ma-wunjurrwunjurr (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Billy *Goat *Plum [*Terminalia ferdinandiana*]. Ripe in July to August, red to black in colour when ripe.

mawunku (cm-) (adjective)

1. *raw 2. *unripe 3. *uncooked 4. *not *yet *ready to *eat = arlil

mawurl (noun)

1. *bait *fish 2. *schools of *small *freshwater *fish see wurumul

ma-wurlbu (noun)

fruit of *Kapok *Tree [*Cochlospermum fraseri*]. Not edible see ma-rlibulu, ma-jiwurru

mawurla (cm-) (adjective)

1. *person *constantly *talking 2. *person *offending in their *speech = ngathungathu

mawurlirrinjarra (intransitive verb)

noisy (avoidance speech) = warungkayarra

ma-wurlngurrkurlngurr (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *coconut. Often found washed up on the beaches of the Sir Edward Pellew Islands. = ma-wurnngurrkurnngurr

ma-wurlukurlu (noun)

dampener, *made *from *ground *grass *seeds/ lilly *seeds/ cycad *nuts. Term given to these loaves when being used for everyday consumption see ma-lhandawarr, ma-rdabalarri, ma-wanjirl

ma-wurlurluku (*noun*)
tree species. Bears red fruit

ma-wurlyurr (*noun*)
cycad *nut *kernel. Needs treating before eating, to remove toxins.
see ma-ngakuya, ma-arnbaka

mawurna (*noun*)
1. *contents of *intestines 2. *faeces
3. *filth 4. *shit
= kaka

ma-wurnbi (*cm-*) (*noun*)
hunter, *who *excels at *hunting *fish/terrestrial *animals/ plant *foods.
= maranja, yalbiyarra

ma-wurndangu (*noun*)
1. *pandanus *nut *with *many *kernels *inside 2. *pandanus *palms *growing out *together *from one *base
see ma-wukarra, ma-kurdiridi

ma-wurnngurrkurnngurr (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *coconut. Often found washed up on the beaches of the Sir Edward Pellew Islands.
= ma-wurlngurrkurlngurr

mawurraji (*noun*)
spear *type. *shovel *nosed *spear. With stone or hard wood head. The term is sometimes used for contemporary steel headed shovel nosed spears.
see jangani

mawurrangantharra (*transitive verb*)
dreaming, in *sleep
= nyamba-mawurrangantharra

ma-wurribiyal (*noun*)
cyad *nuts *ground *into a thick *paste. Can be baked into dampers or dried into cakes for future use.
see ma-ngakuya, ma-arnbaka

Mawurrinya (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Mangrove Dreaming.

ma-wurrngku (*noun*)
fishing *line
= ma-rungu

ma-wurruyu (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Banyan *Tree [*Ficus virens var. virens*]. Large to enormous spreading tree, the fruit is edible., the inner bark from the aerial roots is used to make string and ropes. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

ma-wurun (*noun*)
pieces of *food. Such as the remainder of a damper, only a few plums or berries left. A cycad plam with only a few nuts, a pandanus palm with only a few nut

clusters

ma-wuyinkuyin (*noun*)
pandanus *nut *with *plentiful *kernels *inside
see ma-wurdangu

ma-wuyku (*noun*)
1. *plant species 2. *yam species. Long tuber grows in spring country

ma-wuyu (*noun*)
crushed *charcoal *mixed *with *oil/ fat. Used topaint certain body designs during ceremonies, and to decorate various objects of both a secular and sacred nature.

maya (*noun*)
1. *inland 2. *land 3. *mainland
= narnu-maya

maya (*poss-*) (*adjective*)
right *side
see mayamayangala
see laku (*poss-*)

ma-yabalala (*noun*)
cycad *nuts *which *are *fully *fermented. Removed from grass lined pits after having been buried for one to two months.
see ma-mawirl

mayajbarla (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *long *bones *from *hip of *sea *turtle. The part with the socket joint.
see marawu

mayamantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *putting *together 2. *bringing *together 3. *joining. Used of bringing together the feet of the kangaroo to tie them together prior to cooking, of putting a patch in place to mend a canoe, bringing sheets of bark together to make a bark canoe.
see malmayamantharra, manmayamantharra

mayamayangala (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
right *handed. Stem: maya - right
see lakulakungala

mayani (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
male, of people/ animals/ birds

ma-yanyungi (*noun*)
1. *food *not *ready to *eat 2. *partly *grown/ undeveloped *food

mayara (*noun*)
1. *sapling 2. *shoots *growing up *from a *stump
= ma-mayara

mayarda (*cm-*) (*noun*)
1. *sick person 2. *weak person 3. *crippled person

mayarda (*cm-*) (*noun*)
1. *woman, *old 2. *man, *old

(avoidance speech)
= malbu, a-bardibardi

mayarrinjarra (vi/ vt)
1. *missing out on 2. *failing to *obtain 3. *attempting *unsuccessfully 4. *remaining *unused. Used of not getting meat, not getting use of an object, takes an indirect object

mayarrwi (cm-) (noun)
marks *person, *using *any *weapon

ma-yatha (noun)
1. *bark of the *Kurrajong *tree [*Brachychiton paradoxus*] 2. *rope *made *from *inner *bark of *ma-rdardaki *tree

ma-yibayiba (noun)
rigging on *sail of *dugout *canoe
see ma-bayibayi, bawa, baliyarra, kundarurru

ma-yijan (noun)
cycad *palm *trunk, *texture of. The texture is said to have resulted from the Tiger Shark Dreaming fighting many other sharks and ray species for the possession of the cycad palm nuts in the Dreaming. The texture is said to have been caused by the slashing of stone knives. Stem: yijan - Dreaming
see yijan

mayijanjarra (intransitive verb)
1. *clenching one's *teeth 2. *grinding one's *teeth. Stem: mayi - tooth

ma-yiji (noun)
1. *firestick 2. *upper *firestick *which is *twirled *using *palms of *hands.
see ma-yinthamu, yijininjarra, ma-watha, ma-anthamu

ma-yika (noun)
1. *plant species 2. Yam species. Leaf like a bean plant, white flesh, carrot-shaped

ma-yikarri (noun)
1. *plant species 2. *Shrub *small *leaves and *thorns [*Asparagus racemosus*]. Used as a bush medicine. The tuberous roots are dug up and stripped of their outer covering. They are crushed then boiled until the water is pink to red in colour. The mixture is used to wash ringworm, scabies and other sore.

mayili (noun)
dugong, *general *term for *any *male
see a-bayawiji, waliki

ma-yingkarrinja (noun)
harpoon *rope (avoidance speech)
= ma-ngarduku, ma-ngurruwaru, ma-yinymathu

ma-yinthamu (noun)
1. *firestick 2. *stationary *hirzontal *stick used in *fire *making. Lies on the ground while the other stick is twirled into it to cause embers to begin a fire.
see ma-anthamu

mayinybaku (noun)
string *chest *decoration. Worn by circumcision initiates, worn crossways across the chest, also once worn by women as a general decoration

ma-yinymathu (noun)
harpoon *rope
= ma-ngarduku, ma-ngurruwaru, ma-yingkarrinja

mayirli (cm-) (noun)
1. *spouse of another *woman's *husband/ another *man's *wife 2. *someone *belonging to a *certain *person 3. *something *belonging to a *certain *person. *na-ja na-wabija na-mayirli na-ngatha*. " This digging stick belongs to me. " \diamond (W) *nya-ja nya-ardu nya-mayirli nya-wulanga*. " This boy belongs to that couple."

ma-yirnika (noun)
water *lily *corm, *immature
= ma-yirnikanbangu
see ma-kakayi

ma-yirnikanbangu (noun)
water *lily *corm, *immature
= ma-yirnika
see ma-kakayi

mayiwantharra (transitive verb)
1. *letting down on a *rope 2. *pulling up on a *rope. Direction is indicated by a directional marker. As when a dugong/ sea turtle is harpooned

mayjbi (noun)
1. *song *cycle 2. *song. Part of a song cycle which is sung whilst the hair string belt is wrapped around the waist of the circumcision initiate. Unlike the kujika form of the song cycle the mayjbi is only a fragment of the song cycle, which when sung is centred on either one site or one Dreaming entity. The mayjbi form of song cycle can be sung at other times, but it's use is governed by circumstances .i. e. singing for white people who want to hear a song cycle, to entertain children.
see kujika

ma-yula (noun)
1. *water *lily *stalk 2. can be eaten

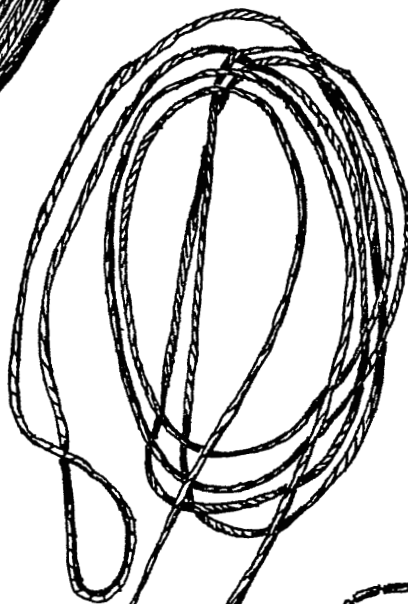
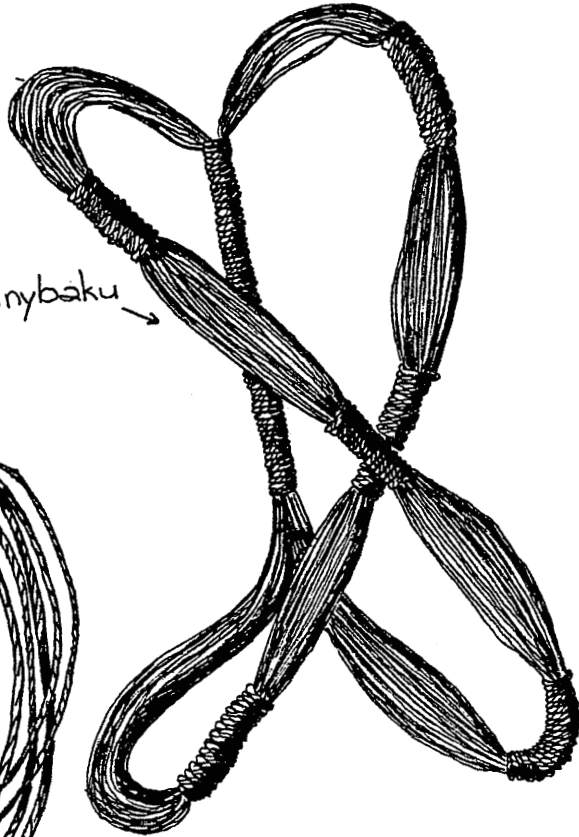
ma-yulbu (noun)
1. *string 2. *cord 3. *light *rope
= ma-nguji

ma-yulbu (noun)

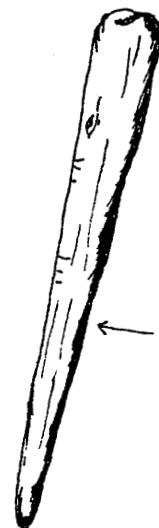
ma-yulbu/ma-ngundawawu



mayinybaku



murranymurrany



na-wiri

β'92

mourning *necklace. A multi-stringed necklace joined together by bands of beeswax. Once worn by widows and widowers on the death of their spouse. It was worn until the bones of the deceased were placed within a hollow log coffin, at which time the necklace was removed and placed on top of the coffin. If no log coffin was made it was removed after the first delayed funeral rituals.

= ma-ngunduwawu

mayumayururrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

cramping. Expanded form of mayururrinjarra

= mayururrinjarra

Mayumbuyumbu (*noun*)

place *name. Two small mangrove covered islets some 9.5 km downstream from the junction of the McArthur River and Carrington Channel, they are in the Carrington Channel. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

mayunbu (*noun*)

belongings of a *dead *individual. Can be the private belongings of an individual or can refer to the country associated with the person, song cycles, body marks; anything that was once associated with that person.

mayurruku (*noun*)

1. *kangaroo species 2. *Plains *Kangaroo [*Macropus antelopinus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

see a-warungala

= ngardarda, bardakalina

mayururrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *cramp, *having a 2. *stiff, *being 3. *lame, *being

= mayumayururrinjarra

mba (*particle*)

abuse *prefix *particle. Attached to body parts with noun or adjective preceding it. Used mostly during angry outbursts but also during light hearted banter with small children. *wakulmbangurru*. "stinking nose" ◇ *kurdarrkumbawuna*. "brolga arse"

Midirrwula (*noun*)

place *name. An area on the eastern bank of the McArthur River immediately opposite the "Boat Ramp". Once used as an area to perform a-Kunabibi ceremonies. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

mijangantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *wanting 2. *desiring 3. *jealous, *being. Used of food, drink, rituals, power, to desire sexually

miji-mbangu (*adjective*)

1. *many of 2. *plenty of. *nalu-miji*. "they were many (literally they-being-many)" Stem: miji also occurs with possessive prefix set markers

mijin (*noun*)

1. *machine 2. *aeroplane. English loan (archaic speech)

mijingu (*noun*)

1. *boulder 2. *rock *monolith

mijirimantharra (*transitive verb*)

measuring. English loan

mijirr (*noun*)

tree species. Leaves are either boiled or heated and then applied to inflamed/ sore eyes.

mijirmijirr (*noun*)

1. *storm 2. *monsoonal *rain 3. *torrential *rain

mijiwaru (*noun*)

torrential *rain

= kubijiji

mikal (*noun*)

scrub *(generic) (archaic speech)

see ngurrbun

mikayu (*adj/adv*)

1. *no 2. *not 3. *none 4. *not* any* more 5. *nothing. Negative

particle, occurs with noun having referent marking to mean none of.

mikayu wabudawu. "no water"

= kurdardi, waraba

mikukijuyibiyiyu (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *White *Mangrove [*Acicennia marine*]. Only refers to this tree species when it is large and hollow. Such trees have ritual significance to the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

see ma-wajarrngu

milamantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. ngniting 2. lighting a *fire

milamilamantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *beginning *ritual *performance 2. *beginning to *dance

mili (*particle*)

1. *more 2. *again 3. *also

milinantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *refusing 2. *not *giving. Stem: milinu. (*W*)a-warrki barra anda.

Kanyandu-milinu nya-mangaji nya-mirningiya. "She is greedy. She does not give food to him."

milinginji (*noun*)

throat of the *Rainbow *Serpent

see bujimala, bulkirrimarri,

warlungkarnarra, jirrimbi

milinyma (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Varied *Lorikeet [*Psitteuteles versicolour*]

= manybامanyba

milirdi (*adjective*)

1. *knowledgeable 2. *knowing
see lingi, ngayangaya, wunili, kawi

milirdimantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *teaching 2. *showing 3.
*instructing

milirnguwarra (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Pelican [*Pelecanus
conspicillatus*] (avoidance speech)
Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-
moiety

= balubalu

milkabu (*adverb*)

1. on one *side. As of a sore on the side
of the face, body 2. *lying *position on
one *side of the *body 3. *lying
*position *with *upper *body
*supported on one's *elbow
see barnkala, jukurl, rdirdirl,
rurrbarurrba

milkamba (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *wives *(two) of
one *man *(in a *polygamous
*marriage)

see li-milkamilkambakurla, li-
milkamilarra

= milkambawujara

milkambawujara (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *wives *(two) of
one *man *(in a *polygamous
*marriage)

= milkamba

milkamanhantharra (*transitive verb*)

placing *harpoon *point *into the
*harpoon

milkatharrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

cramped buttocks. Stem: milka - buttocks

milngirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *beginning to *grow 2. *starting to
*develop. Of bush foods starting to
grow, of food in a particular place, such
as shell fish

Milundurarra (*noun*)

place *name. An area of saline coastal
flats and a small sandy islet. The site is
associated with the rib bones of a
Rainbow Serpent. The area is some 9 km
south from the tip of Sharkers Point.
Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
country.

milyiyula (*noun*)

rain, *gentle and *light. Comes from the
east. It is associated with the tail of the
Blue Tounge Lizard Dreaming of the
Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
Final part of the word: yula - tail

mimalngu (*adverb*)

1. *dark of *night 2. *darkness, *no

*moon/ stars

mimarnu (*noun*)

1. *snake *(generic) 2. *reptiles 3.
*lizard *(generic) (avoidance speech)
= lhuwa

mimi (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *father
3. *daughter's *child

mindarlarndarla (*adjective*)

all through the *night
see wundururra, mindirungu

mindibi (*adjective*)

1. *calm *people 2. *moderate of
*speed/ speech/ temperate

mindibirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *ceasing 2. *settling down 3.
*stopping 4. *becoming *still. Of
person's movements such as a temper
tantrum of a child a person recovering
from diarrhoea, people quietning down
after mourning.

mindimantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. mending 2. sewing. English loan,
from mend

mindirungu (*adverb*)

during the *night
see wundururra, mindarlarndarla

mingkin (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *clever 2. *skillful 3.
*knowledgeable
= ngalirringki

mingkiya (*adverb*)

sitting
see yibandayarra

minja (*particle*)

1. *merely 2. *barely 3. *only 4. for
*no *particular *reason 5. *just 6. for
a *little *while. *minja karna-wingka
waykaliya ngaliba Wulkuwulku.* "I went
down to Wulkuwulku for no particular
reason."

Minjirr (*noun*)

place *name. Group of small islets and
reefs to the immediates south of Steep
Cut Rock on the east coast of Vanderlin
Island. Rrumburriya semi-moiety
country.

minmilarra (*noun*)

1. *firestick 2. *paperbark *torch. A
piece of burning wood or tightly rolled
paperbark used as a torch.
= munhuluku

minmirilangantharra (*transitive verb*)

taking *away *from *trouble. Expanded
form of mirilangantharra
= mirilangantharra

minmirrinymantharra (*transitive verb*)

hurrying. Expanded form of
mirrinymantharra

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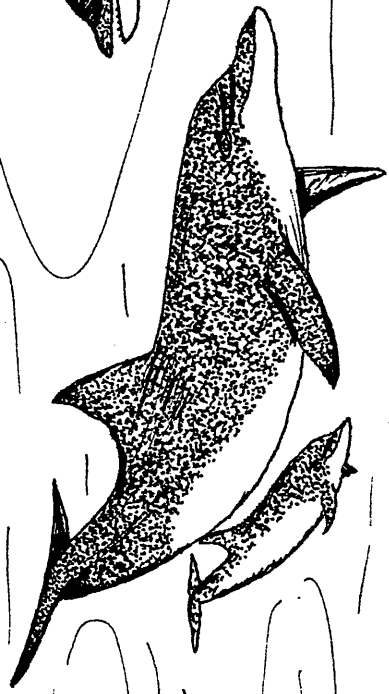
miriyi



wundumarlamarla



manbiribiri



a-bumirri

= mirrinymantharra
minyiminyi (*noun*)
 1. *ray species 2. *Spotted *Eagle *Ray [*Aetobatus narinari*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
Minyindawiji (*noun*)
 place *name. A fresh water well on the north central coast of South West Island. The area is associated with the adult Jabiru, Jabiru Chick and Nest Dreamings. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.
minyirrirri (*noun*)
 clouds, *small and *wispy
 see wajirwajir
minymantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *winking 2. *blinking. Stem: mi - eye
mirdan (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *clever 2. *knowing 3. *learned
mirdanmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *teaching 2. *giving knowledge 3. *showing
 = minmirdanmantharra
mirdi (*noun*)
 1. *ground 2. *country 3. *place 4. *earth 5. *camp 6. *situation
 = awara (archaic speech)
 = awara, lhabangarr
mirdimirdilinja (*adverb*)
 1. *standing *position on one *leg *with the other *bent at *knee 2. *kneeling *position on one *knee *with the other *knee *up
mirilangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 taking *away *from *trouble. A-kaya waka mirilangantharra. "Take her away from trouble."
 = minmirilangantharra
mirirrinjarra (vi/vt)
 1. *growling 2. *scolding 3. *admonishing. Takes indirect object
miriyi (*noun*)
 dolphin *(generic)
 see manbiribiri, a-bumirri, wundumarlamarla
mirlibarnku (*adjective*)
 hollow. Used of a hollow log, cave, hole in a tooth (archaic speech)
 = ajinja
 see na-mirlibarnku
mirlilmirilil (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *happy 2. *well 3. *refreshed
mirlilmirililirrinjarra (vi)
 1. *well, being 2. *happy, *happy 3. *refreshed, *being
mirlilmirililmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *happy, *making 2. *refreshing 3. *heartening. Only people, or spiritually

alive objects as objects
mirlimirlimantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 dancing *movement-hands *behind *back, *shoulders *twisting/ vibrating *quickly *back-and-forward
mirnaji (*adverb*)
 1. *visible 2. *unobscured 3. in *full* view 4. *open *place 5. *face-to-face
 = wunyilu
mirnajimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *showing 2. *displaying 3. *demonstrating *by *physical *means
 = nyamba-mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnimantharra
mirnbangantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *going/ coming to *see 2. *looking at *country 3. *visiting
mirnilungkayarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *showing 2. *displaying 3. *demonstrating *by *physical *means
 = nyamba-mirnajimantharra, mirnajimantharra, mirnimantharra
mirnimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *showing 2. *displaying 3. *demonstrating *by *physical *means
 = mirnimantharra, mirnilungkayarra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra
mirnbangantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *going/ coming to *see 2. *visiting 3. *looking at *country
mirndilungundaya (*adjective*)
 1. *tide 2. *second *high *tide in one *day
 see ralundu
mirnilungkayarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *showing 2. *displaying 3. *demonstrating *by *physical *means
 = nyamba-mirnajimantharra, mirnajimantharra, mirnimantharra
mirnimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *showing 2. *displaying 3. *demonstrating *by *physical *means
 = mirnajimantharra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra
mirningiya (nya-) (*noun*)
 1. *man 2. *Aboriginal *man 3. *dark-skinned *man
 = mirningu
mirningu (nya-) (*noun*)
 1. *man 2. *Aboriginal *man 3. *dark-skinned *man. Generally used in plural form; li-mirningu : the men, considered to be an archaic form
 = mirningiya
 see li-wulu
mirnmirnjalongkayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 squinting
mirnmirnmantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *shining 2. *reflecting
mirngarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *lighting up 2. *illuminating 3. *shining, of *stars/ moon
mirrba (*adverb*)
 1. *lifeless 2. *unmoving
 = wuja
mirrbanmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *soothing 2. *quietning.
mirrbarriya!. "Be quiet!"
 = nyamba-mirrbanmantharra
mirrbarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *relaxing 2. *settling *down
mirrimirri (*noun*)
 1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *axe, *large
see lama, maraki, badangka, bujayi, bangkulu
mirrinjungu (*adverb*)
 lying *position on *side, *knees *bent,
 *upper *body *resting on one *elbow
mirrinymantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *hurrying 2. *trying to *catch up
 *with
 = minmirrinymantharra
mirririla (cm-) (*adjective*)
 person *constantly on the *move
see ngirringirrimantharra
mirriwirrikirri (*adverb*)
 scattered *movement of *people/ animals
mirrkarli (*adverb*)
 large *group, in a (archaic speech)
miyaji (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *widower 3. *widow
miyalmiyal (*noun*)
 green *algae
miyili (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *countryman 2. *countrywoman 3. *relative (archaic speech)
 = malhannu
see nganji
miyilmiyil (*adverb*)
 1. *every *day 2. *every *time
muda (*noun*)
 1. *tobacco for *smoking 2. *tobacco for *chewing (avoidance speech)
 = thambaku, warnu
Mudaji (nya-) (*noun*)
 1. *male *personal name 2. Name which can be given to male members of the Wuyaliya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.
mudi (*noun*)
 salt *water (avoidance speech)
 = alhibi
mudi (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *sacred 2. *dead *person. His/ her name can no longer be used term relates to objects and possessions which are

intimately associated with the deceased individual such as name, clothes, bedding; as opposed to sacred belongings of the group. i.e sites, songs, rituals. nganthimbala yirru li-jungkajungkayi kirru-rdumala jinangu mudi yiku ki-kuyawarnawu? "What time are you guardians (jungkayi) going to get these possessions belonging to him, the deceased one?"
see kuykulu, kurdukurdu
mudika (*noun*)
 1. *car 2. *vehicle. English loan from motor car
mudinymantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 talking (avoidance speech)
 = wukanyinjarra
mududu (*adverb*)
 position of *head *bowed down
see mudumantharra
mudumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 sitting *with *head *bowed down. Used especially during times of ceremony when people are waiting to have something revealed to them, of people in grief.
see mududu
mudumudu (*adverb*)
 1. *defense 2. *duelling *movement
 3. *blocking *with a *fighting *stick 4. *fending off *an *opponent
mujbayi (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Cabbage *Palm [*Livistonia inermis*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
 = wulirda
muji (*noun*)
 1. *scraps 2. *litter 3. *rubbish
 = mulhil
mujinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *biting/ taking *bait, of *fish 2. *picking up *litter/ scraps
mukulinjayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 dugong *surfacing
see kirrmantharra
mukumukumantharra (vi/ vt)
 singing. Of song cycles, fun songs, sorcery songs (avoidance speech)
 = yinbayarra
mukunkarr (*adjective*)
 smoke, *white/ billowing. Resembles a cloud hanging above the land being burnt, is said to be a sign of good hunting.
see rumardi
mukunjarna (n/ adj)
 1. *midday *meal 2. *position of *sun/ moon *being *high in the *sky.
 Wilangarra loan

mukurrmukurr (*adjective*)
 1. *hunter *bending *low over *harpoon before *thrusting 2. *hunter *bending *low over *harpoon *rope. As he follows the course of the dugong or sea turtle through the water.
 see maranja, rikarrantharra

mula (*adverb*)
 carrying *position on *hip

mulamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 carrying on one's *hip. As a child may be carried

mulamulangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *hating 2. *vindictive, *being

mulanthayarra (semi-vt)
 digging in the *ground

mulhil (*noun*)
 1. *rubbish 2. *litter 3. *scraps 4. *midden
 = muji

mulhumulhu (*adverb*)
 1. *quietly 2. *softly 3. *gently

mulirli (*noun*)
 1. *wallaby species 2. *Agile *Wallaby [*Macropus agilis*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. Name given to this species when found in coastal regions and on the islands.
 = murarri, yalawara
 see a-jangkujangku, a-malarrungkurru, a-yulbungkurna

Mulkanda (*noun*)
 place *name. Area of land on the east bank of the McArthur River opposite the Rocky Creek junction. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

muluku (*adverb*)
 1. *change of *meat, *having 2. *variety of *kinds of *meat, *having

mulukurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *meat, *wanting 2. *meats of *different *kinds, *wanting
 see wulaji, muluku

mululumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *saving up 2. *keeping *back
 = mulumulumantharra

mululurru (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Turtle, *male [*Chelonia mydas*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
 = warrijkundayangu, warrikuliyangu
 see a-tharra

mulumulu (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Flathead
 = a-ramulu

mulumulumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *saving up 2. *keeping back.
Kilu-mulumuluma wudurru. " He kept

the food."
 = mululumantharra

mulunguwa (nya-) (*noun*)
 sorcerer. An individual skilled in the use of negative sorcery, who voluntarily goes into exile from his community to act as a hired killer for those groups/ families who wish to carry out secretive killings.
 see marrawi, na-wiriwiri

mulurrku (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Barking *Owl [*Ninox connivens*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

Mulurmulurra (*noun*)
 place *name. Area in the vicinity of the Greenbank Station Homestead, associated with the Frog and Spirit Man Dreamings. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

Muluwa (*noun*)
 place *name. Cape Vanderlin, northern most tip of Vanderlin Island. An area of rocks and huge sand dunes. The Tiger Shark, Hammerhead Shark, Whale, Dugong Hunters, Sorcery Stone, Wave, Sea Snake and Stingray Dreamings are all associated with this area. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.
 see Narnalanngu, a-Muluwamara

Mumunarra (*noun*)
 spirit *being. Associated with the a-Kunabibi ceremony, is said to swallow the initiates and keep them alive in its stomach. Its voice can be heard during the periods when the a-Kunabibi ceremony is being performed.
 see ngabaya, ardirri, ngarrimi

munanga (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *white *person 2. *non-Aboriginal *person
 see a-mijiji

munangangala (*adverb*)
 1. *English 2. *whiteman's *way/ law/ manner. Stem: munanga

munbul (*noun*)
 1. *butchering *dugong 2. *dugong *hide *removed in one *piece *with *meat *attached. The hide is then roasted flesh side down on a bed of hot coals. Coals are also placed on the top side of the hide
 = arndijalangu

munda (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Jequirity *Bean [*Abrus precatorius*] 3. has red poisonous berries which are used for making necklaces.

mundarr (*noun*)
 1. *sand 2. *sandy *place

= wurru

mundimundi (*adverb*)
 1. *loaded 2. *spear *ready to *be
 *thrown *from *spearthrower 3.
 *position of *carrying *load *under the
 *arm

mundimundimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *loading 2. *burdening

mundimundirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *loaded, *being 2. *load, *carrying
 *a

mundulu (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Bony *Bream
 [*Nematolosa sp.*] 3. *Silver *Bream.
 Associated with the Rrumburriya
 semi-moiety

mundumantha (*adjective*)
 1. in *front 2. in the *lead 3. *ahead
 = ambirriju

Mundumundumara (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Rrumburriya
 semi-moiety. The name is associated
 with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming.

Munduwalawala (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Wurdaliya
 semi-moiety. The name is associated
 with the Sea Turtle Dreaming.

mungarrumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *content, *making 2. *cheering up.
 Child or homesick patient in hospital,
 people who are in mourning

mungkamungka (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *White *Paper
 *Bark [*Malaleuca sp. probably*
leucadeudrun]

mungkarl (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *sharp 2. *pointed

mungkarli (*noun*)
 pubic *apron *(generic)
 see madamada, wurrkalu, yurlwi

Mungkulibuluwa (*noun*)
 place *name. An area on the southern
 bank of the McArthur River, 4 km
 upstream from the mouth. Wuyaliya
 semi-moiety country.

Mungkumunkanda (*noun*)
 place *name. A small hillock on the
 south eastern side of Clarke Bay on Horn
 Island. The area is associated with the
 Two Initiated Men Dreaming and a
 ground oven where they tried to cook
 flying foxes. Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 country. Sometimes used as a general
 term for the whole of Centre Island.

Mungkumurndaa (*noun*)
 place *name. An area on the east bank of
 the McArthur River some 12 km

downstream from the junction of the
 McArthur River with the Carrington
 Channel. A favoured place for hunting
 goanna. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

munhamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 carrying *swags/ billycan/ food.
 Necessary items for survival when in the
 bush

munhuluku (*noun*)
 1. *firestick 2. *paperbark *torch.
 Made from a burning branch or tightly
 rolled paperbark. Used for a torch
 = minmilarra

Muninjirr (*noun*)
 place *name. Seven Mile, on the eastern
 bank of the McArthur River some 17 km
 downstream from Borrooloola.
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

munjarryarra (*intransitive verb*)
 getting *firewood. *janda-munjarryi*. "
 She is getting firewood." Stem: munjarr

munji (*adverb*)
 bush *country,
 = munjimunji

Munjila (*noun*)
 place *name. A small creek which flows
 into the McArthur River from the west, it
 is some 14 km downstream from the
 township of Borrooloola. The mouth of
 the creek is called *Wulurrukulu* and is
 associated with a Moonfish Dreaming.
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

munjimunji (*adverb*)
 1. *bush, in the 2. *bush *country.
 Expanded form of munji
 = munji

munkaja (*noun*)
 barb *from *tail of *stingray. Can be
 used for the performance of sorcery

munmun (*noun*)
 1. *foam 2. *froth 3. *bubbles
 = nyinyiny

munthi (*noun*)
 good-luck *charm. Used by gamblers.
 Such things as sea horses, echidna
 tongues, snake eyes are all considered
 good charms.

munthurr (*noun*)
 1. *charcoal 2. *coals (avoidance
 speech)
 = rawan

Munungka (*noun*)
 place *name. Salt water creek which is
 located on the north central coast of
 South West Island. The creek itself is
 associated with the Jabiru Dreaming,
 while at the mouth of the creek is a
 Mullet Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 country.

Munuwala (*noun*)

place *name. Small island off the central east coast of Vanderlin Island. It lies to the immediate north of Steep Cut Rock and is associated with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

munylamantharra (*transitive verb*)

carrying *load on *top of one's *head

munymunybi (*adverb*)

1. *forbidden *viewing for *women/ children/ uninitiated 2. *careful, *being *during *performance of *rituals.

bajanda a-Kunabibi jarnini

munymunyibi. "The a-Kunabibi ceremony is there so I am being careful."

see nganjirra, kurdukurdu

munyumunyu (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *brother's *child 3. *father's *sister's *child

= kuyukuyu, marruwarra

mura (*adverb*)

1. *all of *them 2. *everyone, of *people (archaic speech)

see wiji

murajuju (*noun*)

1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *small *intestines of the *dugong. Cut into short lengths, washed and either cooked in a ground oven, or boiled
= warrka

muramurathantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *partly *cooking 2. *singeing 3. *heating *spear *shaft for *straightening. Of goannas, kangaroo, wallaby, snakes, long necked turtles before cooking properly.

murarri (*noun*)

1. *wallaby species 2. *Agile *Wallaby [*Macropus agilis*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

= murlirli, yalawarra

see a-jangkujangku, a-malarrungkurru, a-yulbungka

murathantharra (*intransitive verb*)

stretching *oneself

murdamantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *farewelling. Usually accompanied by a tap on the forehead and a tug on the forelock of hair to symbolise do not forget us.

murdari (*noun*)

1. *Bandicoot [*Isodon macrurus*] 2. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. (island speech)
see kudingi, a-wakanya, a-bindiwaji, a-wangkulinya

murdirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *deaf, *being 2. *not *hearing 3. *forgetting 4. *foolish, *being 5. *badly *behaved 6. *mad
= mankudikudirrinjarra

murdirrinjarra (*transitive verb*)

1. *forgetting 2. *losing

murdji (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

blunt

murdu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *deaf 2. *naughty 3. *mad 4. *mentally *ill 5. *disobedient 6. *uncomprehending
= yakayaka, birrinybirriny

Murdtha (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Sorcery Stone Dreaming.

murikarra (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *man *with *sister's *daughter's *child 3. *woman *with *daughter's *child
see li-munmurikarra

murimuri (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *father's *father 3. *father's *father's *sister 4. *(M) *son's *child 5. *(W) *brother's *son's *child 6. *(W) *brother's *son's *child

murula (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

bundle of *articles *wrapped in *cloth/ paperbark. *ma-murula.* "a parcel of food: na-murula" "a bundle of human bones"

murula (*adverb*)

1. *rolled up 2. *bundled *up

murlamantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *wrapping up 2. *bundling *up

murayirrantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *rolling up 2. *making a *bundle of. A swag, a corpse

murlkun (*noun*)

1. *mouse species 2. *Marsupial *Mouse. Lives on the islands

murnali (*adverb*)

position *with *hands *behind *back/ head

murnda (*adverb*)

bound *together. Straight objects lying together in a bundle; pandanus strips, spears lying straight and bundled together

murndamantharra (*transitive verb*)

binding *straight *objects *together. Pandanus strips, spears

murndangu (*noun*)

1. *fresh *water *turtle species 2. *Long *Necked *Turtle [*Chelodina sp.*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-

Wawukarriya semi-moiety
= rurrururu

murndu (cm-) (noun)
1. *insect species 2. *Mosquito
see a-wurrkany. Associated with the
Wurdaliya semi-moiety

murndumurndu (cm-) (adjective)
slow
see murndumurndurrinjarra, yili

murndumurndurrinjarra (intransitive verb)
1. *dawdling 2. *slowly, *going

murnnyi (noun)
1. *winter *rain 2. *rain, *during the
*cold *season. Associated with the
Wuyaliya semi-moiety overcast weather
rather than wet season storms
see wabuda, milyiyula

Murnudu (nya-) (noun)
male *personal name. Name which can
be given to members of the Rumburriya
semi-moiety. The name is associated
with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

mururungkurna (noun)
1. *bird species 2. Swampphen
[*Porphyrio porphyrio*]. Associated with
the Rumburriya semi-moiety
see a-wulbarla

mururrrmururrngu (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *Large *Egret
[*Egretta sp.*]. Associated with the
Wurdaliya semi-moiety

murra (noun)
1. *crab species 2. *fresh *water
*crab. Inhabits the black soil plains
during the wet season. Associated with
the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

murramara (noun)
1. *bird species 2. *Brolga [*Grus
rubicunda*]. Name literally means: "The
one who desires freshwater crabs"
Associated with the Mambaliya-
Wawukarriya semi-moiety
= kurdarrku

murranymurrany (noun)
1. *necklace. Made from seeds, short
lengths of cane grass, shark and stingray
vertebrae, strands of string made into a
necklace. 2. *jewellery. Contemporary
usage for any decorative object which
encircles a part of the body. i. e rings,
bangles

murrarrinjarra (intransitive verb)
growing. Of people, plants, animals
(avoidance speech)
= yirdardinjarra

murrbayi (cm-) (adjective)
toothless. As a baby or elderly person

murrijingu (cm-) (adjective)
poor *person. Having few close

relatives/ possessions

Murrinymurriny (noun)
place *name. Area on the south western
corner of South West Island.

murrngi (noun)
1. *spear *type 2. *simple *spear.
Made from a single length of wood,
sharpened to a point and smoothed all
over. Sometimes called a "toy spear".
(avoidance speech)
= wuni

murrngumurrngu (adverb)
sitting *position *with *legs *straight out
*feet *crossed

murrulabi (adverb)
sitting *position *with one *leg *straight
outandother *tucked *under the *body

murrumanjarra (transitive verb)
pressure *being *caused on the *body.
As load on head, uncomfortable seat,
head louse biting

murrumanma (adverb)
pressure. As load on head,
uncomfortable seat, head louse

murrumurru (noun)
1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *spouse

murunda (noun)
1. *mange 2. *scabies. As is found on
dogs
= wurrurl

murrungun (noun)
spear *thrower* with *tassle. Specific
form of spear thrower, it is the same as
ngarlika but has a hairstring or possum
fur tassle attached to it. Used to chase
flies away but symbolises sap running
from a tree when cut. Associated with the
Rainbow Serpent and Brolga Dreaming
of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-
moiety.
see ngarlika, kuyamarra

murrunmantharra (transitive verb)
getting (avoidance speech)
= rdumantharra

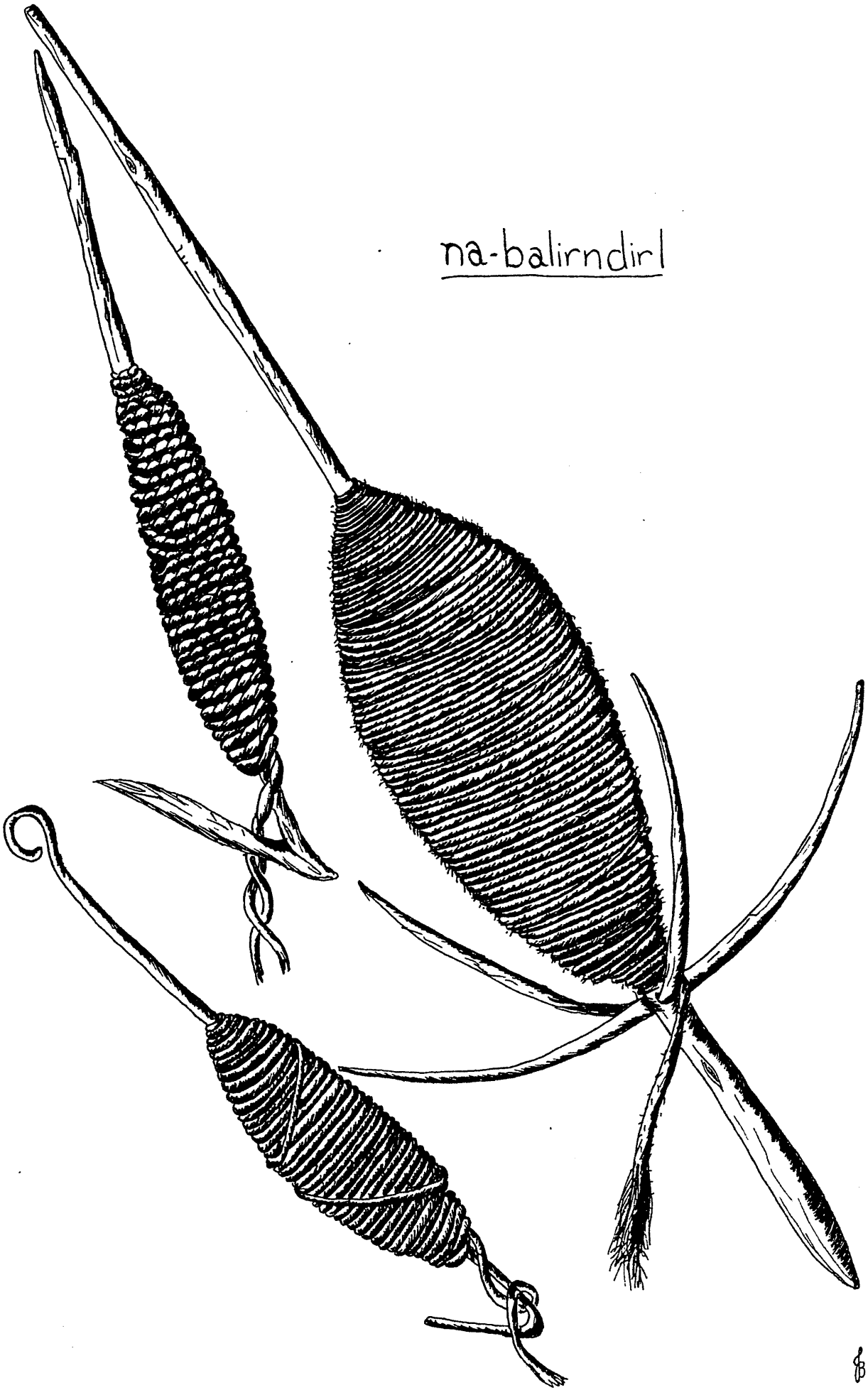
murrunya (noun)
waterspout. Said to be created from the
spout of a whale or a large dugong
exhaling air. The water spout is one of
the attributes of the Rainbow Serpent.
see bujimala, wiriji, mambul

murrurndu (noun)
1. *tree species 2. *Freshwater
*Mangrove [*Barringtonia acutangula*].
Pounded bark used as a fish poison

murruru (adverb)
kneeling *position on *both *knees

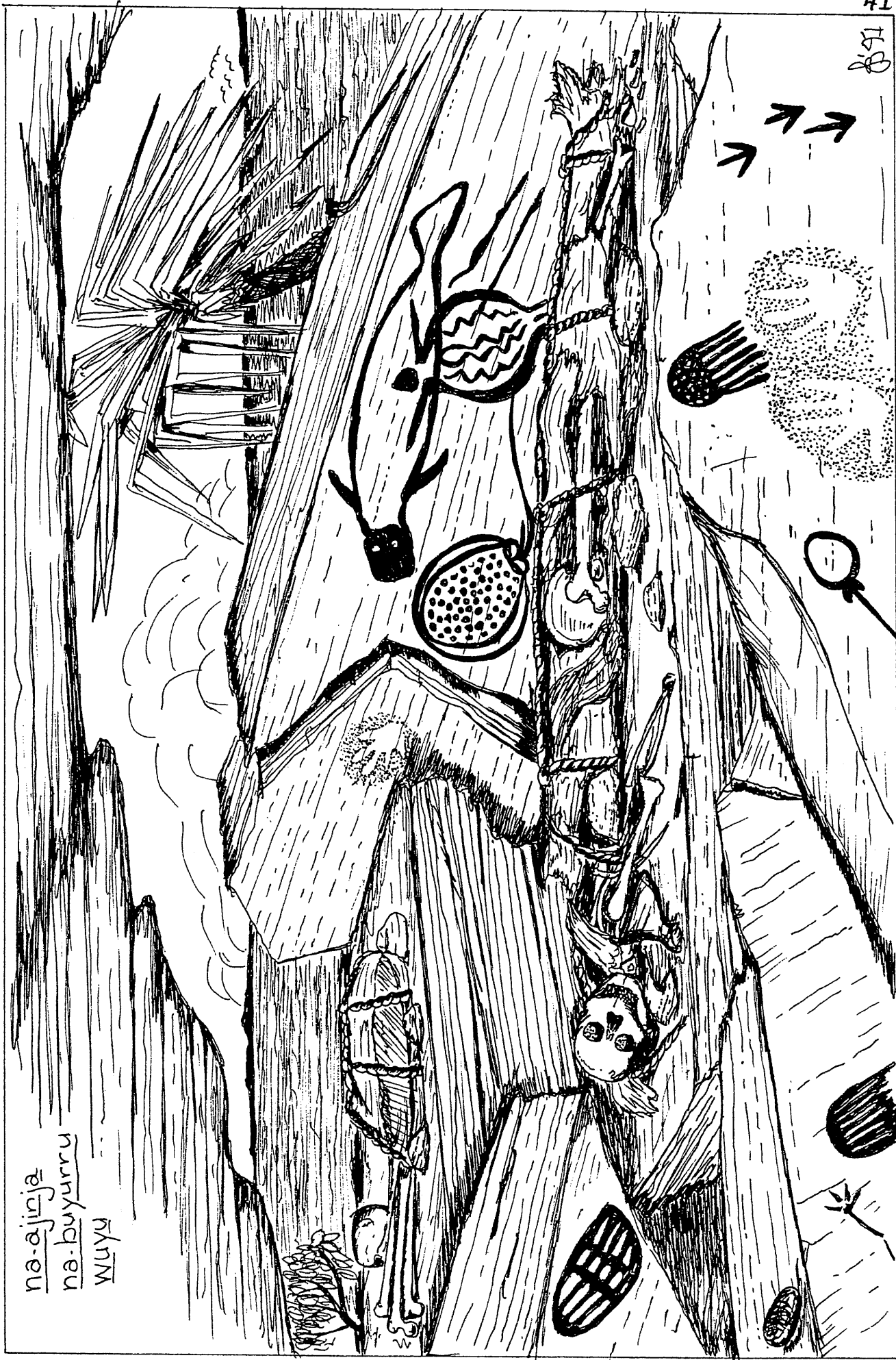
Murruwaru (nya-) (noun)
male *personal name. Name which can
be given to members of the Rumburriya

na-balirndirl



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na-ajinja
 na-buyurru
 wuyy

semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

murrwala (cm-) (*noun*)
bereaved *person *whose *brother/ sister *has *died

muru (*adverb*)
1 . *shut 2 . *closed 3 . *unpierced *nose

murumantharra (*transitive verb*)
1 . *enclosing 2 . *shutting up 3 . *locking up 4 . *blocking up *an *opening

Murunda (*noun*)
place *name. Small islet 1 km north of Black Craggy Island. Associated with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

muthamantharra (*transitive verb*)
slicing. Of meat, bread, cycad nuts

muyamuyabantharra (*intransitive verb*)
journeying
see buwarrala

muwanjayarra (*transitive verb*)
scraping *hair of *an *animal after *singeing
see wabijanjarra

muyu (*noun*)
migration. In relation to the seasonal movements of animals, birds, fish. *aya barra aya ja-wabamanji muyu barra ki-kurdarrkuyu*. "westwards ever westwards he is flying it is migration time for the Brolga."

muyumuyu (*adverb*)
cramp, *having

muyumuyurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1 . *cramping 2 . *contracting, of *muscle/ uterus *during *labour

na-ajinja (*noun*)
cave
= na-mirlibarnku, na-kumayangu
see na-wuthuwarr

na-alanji (*noun*)
1 . *camp 2 . *home
= na-balakurr

na-alikali (ni-) (*noun*)
1 . *dugong *anatomy 2 . *meat *cut *from *belly *area of the *dugong
see na-maru, na-yalari

na-amayi (*noun*)
pegs for *resting *harpoon on a *canoe

na-ayi (*noun*)
forked *stick for *carrying *fish
see ayinja, ayinya

na-bakinda (*noun*)
1 . *steps 2 . *notches. Cut into the trunks of trees to assist in climbing

na-balakurr (*noun*)
1 . *camp 2 . *home (avoidance speech)

= na-alanji

na-balirndirl (*noun*)
spindle. Constructed from one long stick some 60cm long with two 20cm sticks attached crossways at the end. The spindle is spun on the thigh by using the palm of the hand to rotate the long stick, the other hand holds the material to be spun, either wild cotton, human hair or possum fur. It is also the name given to the modern wire variant.
= na-lhuma

na-banjarra (ni-) (*noun*)
meat (avoidance speech)
= na-warnnyi

na-biba (*noun*)
1 . *paper 2 . *letter. English loan from paper

na-bununu (*noun*)
1 . *bark dish 2 . *water *carrier, *made *from *bark. Usually about 45 cm long, tied at both ends and capable of carrying liquids such as water and wild honey.
= na-mungkulukulu

na-burrandi (*noun*)
ringworm

na-burrkuburrku (ni-) (*noun*)
feathers, *from the *rump of the *emu. The feathers are used for the construction of certain feather plumes which are attached to ritual headdresses. Ma-kajakaja, a-ngirlangirla, kumundungu

na-burruburru (*noun*)
1 . *paper *bark 2 . *paper 3 . *cardboard 4 . *book. This term is archaic when used for paperbark, but contemporary when used for paper, cardboard, book

na-buyurru (ni-) (*noun*)
1 . *bones of a *dead *person 2 . *shell of a *sea *turtle
= na-ngulyanda
see nda-buyurru, nda-ngulyanda, na-yirrngi

na-dalinja (*noun*)
drift *wood. Of ritual significance to the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
= dalinja, rulmurr, na-rulmurr

na-dirririmma (ni-) (*noun*)
horn of *cow/ bull. Laon word from the Tablelands
= na-kurrunkurrunku (ni-)

na-ja (*pronoun*)
this, of *aboreal/ abstract *class *nouns
see nya-ja, ma-ja. a-ja

na-jariburr (*ni-)* (*noun*)
tail, of a *dugong (avoidance speech)
= na-yirrimbi

na-jiwakurl (*noun*)

hole in the *ground
= na-lawarr

na-julangal (*noun*)
1. *plant species 2. *sea *grass
(*Halophila* sp.) Said to be favoured by sea turtles
see na-wirralbirral, maraman, ma-lhanngu

naka (*adjective*)
red (archaic speech)

nakari (*relator*)
from. Followed by place name or noun with accessory marking. *karna-wani kari-nguthunda nakari Wathangka*. "I returned from the north from Wathangka."
= nakaringu

na-karikirri (*noun*)
digging *stick, *long. Has a leaf shaped point, they were once used by women during duels.
see na-wabija

nakaringu (*relator*)
from *there
= nakari

na-karnanyi (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Lancewood [*Acacia shirleyi*]. Used for digging sticks, boomerangs, fence rails
= karnanyi

na-kulakaya (*noun*)
1. *light 2. *flame 3. *lamp
= na-rlangan

na-kulkarra (*noun*)
bark *dish. Is quite small, has closed ends and is usually reserved for gathering wild honey.
= na-yiyiba

na-kumayangu (*noun*)
cave (avoidance speech)
= na-ajinja, na-mirlibarnku

na-kurlurlu (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Soap *Tree [*Acacia holosericea*]. A wattle with greyish leaves, if wet and rubbed together in one's hands it produces a soapy substance. Spear shafts for fishing spears are made from the wood.

na-kurningarr (*ni-*) (*noun*)
1. *goanna *anatomy 2. *collarbone and *shoulder of the *goanna
see na-yalka, na-ngurmu, na-nirlirdirdi

na-kurrunkurrunku (*ni-*) (*noun*)
horns of *cow/ bull. Loan word from the Tablelands
= na-dirrirrima (*ni-*)

na-kuwarnda (*noun*)
grass *wad/ pad, used for *dipping *into *honey and *then *sucked

= na-wawili
see ma-kingki

na-lakalaka (*ni-*) (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *meat *removed *from *chest *region of *sea *turtle. Of ritual significance to the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

na-lakurr (*noun*)
hole in the *ground (avoidance speech)
see na-lawarr

nalarrku (*pronoun*)
1. *those other *people 2. *those *different *people

na-lawarr (*noun*)
hole in the *ground
= na-jiwakurl

na-lhani (*ni-*) (*noun*)
1. *sugar *bag 2. *entrance of *tree *wild *honey *nest
see dulbarri

na-lhanu (*noun*)
paper *bark
= na-wiyaji

na-lharralharra (*noun*)
grass species. Causes a skin rash

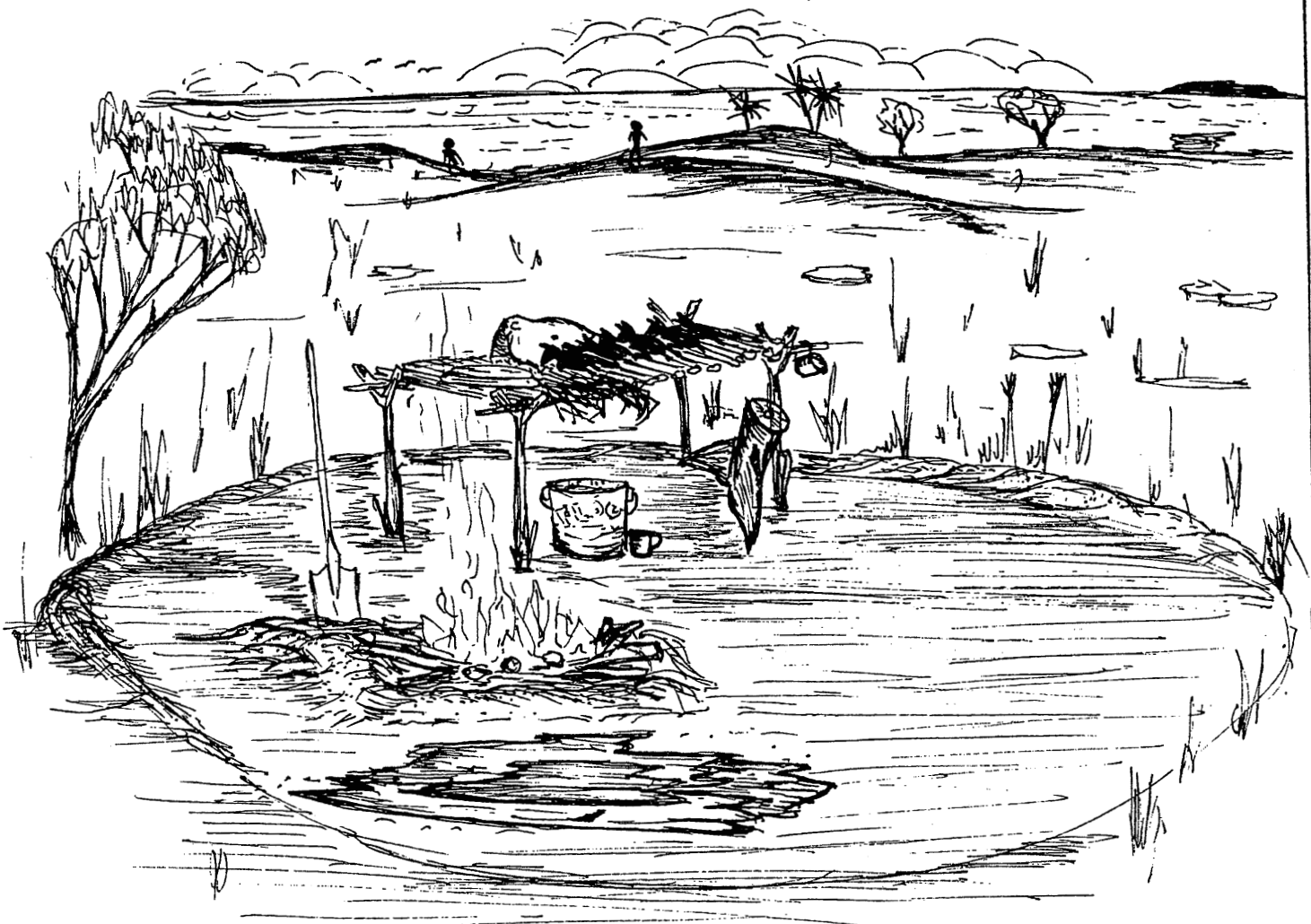
na-lhirnbiji (*ni-*) (*noun*)
1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *dugong *mouth *where in *adult *male *tusks *are *found.

na-lhuma (*noun*)
spindle. Constructed from one long stick some 60cm long with two 20cm sticks attached crossways at the end. The spindle is spun on the thigh by using the palm of the hand to rotate the long stick, the other hand holds the material to be spun, either wild cotton, human hair or possum fur. It is also the name given to the modern wire variant. (avoidance speech)
= na-balirndirl

na-lhuma (*noun*)
spider *web. Which lives in a hole in the ground. It is thought if one stands on such a hole it will cause a boil to erupt on the sole of the foot.

na-lhundu (*ni-*) (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *rich *green and *yellow *fat in *hip *region of *sea *turtle

na-lhurrwa (*noun*)
1. *ceremonial *object 2. *musical *instrument 3. *paperbark *pad *some *30cm *long. Bound with string and hit onto the ground to produce a loud thumping noise during the singing and performance of the Kulyukulyu funeral rituals.
see Kulyukulyu



na-manda barra, ngayamantharra
 liyi-wirdinju ki-awarawu. 192.

The sacred area which is only for the senior people responsible for the land

na-lirrbi (ni-) (*noun*)
scales of *fish

na-lirriji (ni-) (*noun*)
entrance to *goanna *burrow

na-lirriji (*noun*)
sacred *area. An area which is set aside for cooking specific food items associated with rituals or to display sacred objects publically such as log coffins (avoidance speech)
= na-manda

nalu-lhangkurr (*noun*)
noise of *many *people *talking
see lhangkurr

nalu-nganyil (li-) (*noun*)
gathering of *many *people (archaic speech)
= nalu-rarrowumba, nganyil, li-mijimbangu

nalu-rarrowumba (*noun*)
gathering of *many *people
= nganyil

na-lurmundurr (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *dugong *butchering 2. *cut *made along the *back of a *dugong. It follows the backbone and begins at the neck, just above the ear openings and continues to an area some 30 to 40 cm before the beginning of the flukes.

nalu-wulwari (*noun*)
1. *star *constellation 2. *Seven *Sisters 3. *Pleiades. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety (archaic speech)
see li-jakarambirri, li-kayukayula

Naluwulwari (nya-) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Seven Sisters Dreaming.

na-majimaji (ni-) (*noun*)
tail *(generic) Used for the tail of any animal, such as goanna, kangaroo, dugong (avoidance/ archaic speech)
see na-wiriwiri, na-yirrimbi, na-yarlburrr, na-jarijburr

Namalangu (*noun*)
place *name. Cape Vanderlin, northern most tip of Vanderlin Island. This word is classed as archaic speech and is no longer in general usage.
= Muluwa

na-malbi (ni-) (*noun*)
harpoon *point. Used for hunting dugong or sea turtle, about 15 cm in length.
see malbi, na-ngalhinbiji, na-wulungkayangu, milkamanhantharra

na-malurr (ni-, nanda-) (*noun*)

1. *sound, *its 2. *noise, *its
= na-rayi
see nanda-malurr

na-manangka (*noun*)
river (avoidance speech)
= na-wulangi

na-manantha (ni-, nanda-) (*noun*)
1. *bark of *tree 2. *scales of *fish 3. *skin of *animals
= na-yirra
see nda-manantha

na-mangaji (*pronoun*)
that, *identified, *specific, of *aboreal/ abstract *class *nouns

na-manda (*noun*)
sacred *area. Set aside for cooking specific food items associated with rituals or to display sacred objects publically such as log coffins.
= na-lirriji

na-manyi (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *liver of the *sea *turtle
= na-wirdiri

na-manyngul (ni-) (*noun*)
fat, *its
= na-wungu (ni-, nanda-)

na-mararri (*noun*)
headband. Made from a number of fine strings

na-marawurr (*noun*)
1. *sorcery 2. *poisonous *substance. Form of sorcery where various poisonous powders and pastes are smeared onto the victims personal belongings or food. The mixture is often described as being "like salt."
see na-thambithambi, na-yinbiri

na-marliji (ni-) (*noun*)
claw of *crab
see nda-marliji

na-marnda (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *bud of *tree 2. *footprint of *an *animal
see nda-marnda, na-wuyu

na-marralaba (*noun*)
cushion/ headrest of *paperbark/ grass. Small circular pad about 15 cm in width. It is put on the head to cushion it when carrying loads on one's head, such as wooden or bark dishes full of foodstuffs or water, firewood or drums of water

na-marrkilikili (ni-) (*noun*)
claw, of a *lizard/ possum
= na-rinkarr, na-yirnyi
see nda-marrkilikili

Namaru (*noun*)
place *name. King Ash Bay. Area of

mangroves and a small creek flowing into the McArthur River some 8 km upstream from the junction of the McArthur River and Carrington Channel. A favoured area for hunting flying foxes, which also have Dreaming associations with the area, as does a species of freshwater shark. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety country.

na-maru (ni-) (noun)

1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *meat *from *belly of the *dugong
see na-alikali, na-yalari

na-matharl (ni-, nanda-) (noun)

barb *from *that *tail of a *stingray. Can be associated with sorcery practices.
= munkaja

namba (relator)

1. *there *(non-specific/ undefined *location) 2. *then *(non-specific *time) 3. *if. Introducing protasis of conditional paragraph 4. *therefore 5. and *so. Relator in hortatory paragraph

na-mbangu (pronoun)

that, *not *yet *specified of *aboreal/ abstract *class *nouns
see na-mangaji

nambalu (relator)

until. Literally then-to

nambanamba (adverb)

at the *same *time

na-mi (ni-, nu-) (noun)

1. *entrance of *tree *nest of *wild *honey 2. *well 3. *freshwater *soak. This term relates specifically to wells or soaks which are said to have been the direct result of the actions of the Dreaming Ancestors. It is said that the Dreaming Ancestors created many wells and soaks by removing their eyes and placing them on the ground. The term *na-mi* literally means "its eye." These wells are important harbouring points for spirit children. 4. *seed, *its
see ardirri, rawurki, mabin, kuyiji

na-miji (poss-) (adverb)

many
see miji-mbangu

na-milimili (ni-) (noun)

1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *two *sections of *frontal *shell *(plastron) of *sea *turtle. Removed during butchering.
see na-wirlibirli

Namilwirri (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming.

na-milwangu (ni-) (noun)

1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *snout of the *dugong (archaic speech)

Naminyanma (rra-/a-) (noun)

subsection *name *(female) Usually associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. Feminine class marker is optional on these names.
see Nangalama

na-mirlibarnku (noun)

cave (archaic speech)
= na-ajinja, na-kumayangu

na-milirdiwiji (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Hardwood *tree [*Pemphis acidula*]. A tree found on the coast and islands. It is known for its very hard wood which was once used for harpoon points before the introduction and constant availability of steel. After the points were carved they were tempered in the hot white ashes of a fire.
= na-wubulu

na-mirnmirn (ni-) (noun)

1. *flames, *little 2. *sparks

na-mirrinungu (noun)

1. *canoe 2. *bark *canoe; *large *sea *going *type (avoidance speech)
= na-riyarrku
see na-wulka, na-rnajin

na-mukuku (ni-) (noun)

1. *breast 2. *milk (avoidance speech)
= na-wunhan

na-mulkan (ni-) (noun)

1. *peninsula 2. *point of *land

na-mulu (noun)

1. *socket of *harpoon, *where *point *rests 2. *entrance to a *cave 3. *opening of a *hollow *log *coffin 4. *door 5. *entrance. Stem: mulu : mouth
see nanda-mulu, nda-mulu

na-mungkamungka (noun)

paperbark, *sheets of. Large sheets used for shelters and for covering as blankets.
see na-lhanu

na-mungkulukulu (noun)

bark *dish. Has enclosed ends for carrying water (archaic speech)
= na-bununu

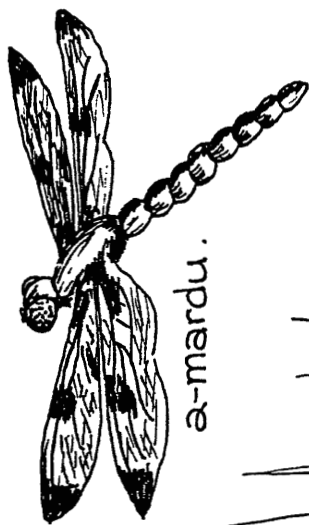
na-mungu (ni-) (noun)

end of *lagoon
see nanda-mungu, na-wulmuku

Namurlanjanyngku (noun)

spirit *being. Specific name for human-like spirits which inhabit Vanderlin Island. They are associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety which is unusual when all other human-like spirits in the Yanyuwa cosmos are associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. In

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a-mardu.



namurr/
riyariyangkangu.

particular they are associated with the sites of Kamangdarringabaya, Babangki and Muluwa. (archaic speech)
see ngabaya, ngarrimi, jambajambanyi, jurdurrubanji

namurr (*noun*)

1. *rat species 2. *Water *Rat [*Hydromys chrysogaster*]. This animal is a key figure in certain power songs which are sung to prevent pregnancy. The song is said to drive water rats into the water and frighten away child spirits who may wish to enter a woman. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
= riyariyangkangu

na-muwulmuwul (*noun*)

seed *from *spear *grass. Very sharp, can penetrate the skin and set up infection
see wirndawirnda

na-narrngu (*ni-*) (*noun*)

1. *sea turtle anatomy 2. *fat and *tailpiece of a *sea *turtle

na-nawarnku (*ni-*) (*noun*)

feathers *(generic) (archaic speech)
see a-ngirlangirla, na-burrkuburrku

nanda-biwa (*noun*)

beak on a *hooked *boomerang
see a-mankaburrurna

nanda-malurr (*noun*)

thunder. Literally her-noise, the noise of the feminine lightning, a-ngajarr.
see na-malurr

nanda-minjarrarra (*noun*)

sunrise
see nanda-miyal, nanda-wunjurr, namu-mawurr

nanda-minymi (*noun*)

sea *spray; *fine and*"smoke-like"
Caused when large waves continually pound rocks, or cause blowholes to work.

see nanda-rayal, nanda-ruru

nanda-miyal (*noun*)

sunset
= nanda-wunjaj
see jarrawan

nanda-mulu (*noun*)

1. *entrance to a *ground *nest of *wild *honey 2. *start of a *track/ road. Literally her-mouth/ entrance
see na-mulu, nda-mulu (poss-)

nanda-mungu (*noun*)

1. *corner of *bag 2. *bottom of a *nest of *wild *honey *found in the *ground

see na-mungu (*ni-*)

nanda-ngangkirr (*noun*)

ceremony *ground. General term used to

name the area where a-Kunabibi ceremonies are held. It refers to both the area used by the men and women.

see a-Kunabibi, a-Mararabarna, rri-barnangalaya, jabudubudu

nanda-ngurru (*noun*)

bow of *canoe/ boat. Literally: her-nose
see ngurru, nda-ngurru, na-ngurru

nanda-nyila (*noun*)

spines of the *echidna
see a-wabalarra

nanda-rayal (*noun*)

1. *sea *spray 2. *crest of a *wave. Literally her-spit, the spit of the feminine waves

nanda-ruru (*noun*)

sea *spray, *created *when *waves *hit *rocks. Said to rise into the sky and make clouds over the islands.
see nanda-rayal, nanda-minymi

nanda-wangirli (*noun*)

song *cycle. Sung by women during the performance of the a-Kunabibi rituals.

The song cycle describes the journey of the a-Mararabarna Dreaming Women from the mouth of Rosie Creek on the coast to the Barkly Tablelands.

see a-Kunabibi, a-Mararabarna, a-Ngadiji

nanda-warrwarla (*noun*)

gills of the *Groper *(specific *term)
see a-kuridi, Alawuyawiji

nanda-wimbi (*noun*)

1. *bee species 2. *bee, *small, *native, *non-stinging [*Trigun laeviceps*]. Bee of the a-wajkana, ground hive. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

see na-wimbi

nanda-wunjaj (*noun*)

sunset
= nanda-miyal
see jarrawan

Nangalama (*rra-/a-*) (*noun*)

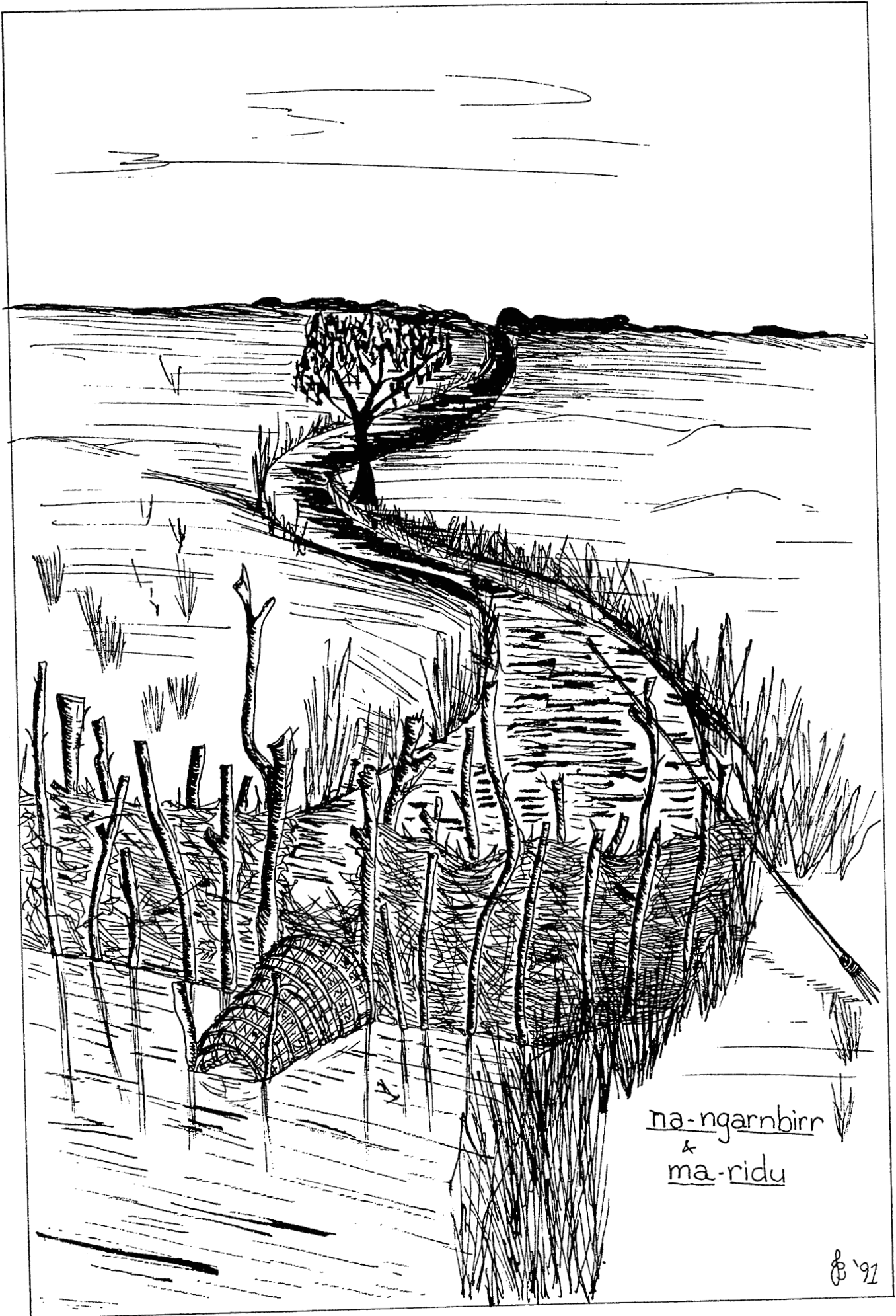
subsection *term *(female) Usually associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. Feminine class marker is optional on these terms
see Naminyanma

na-ngalki (*ni-*) (*noun*)

1. *essence 2. *scent of *flower 3. *smell of *animal 4. *taste of *food 5. *tune of a *song. That thing which marks individual identity
see nda-ngalki

na-ngalhinbiji (*ni-*) (*noun*)

harpoon *point *with *barbed *hook. Made of wood and used before the advent of steel for hunting sea turtle.



na-ngarnbirr
 &
 ma-ridu

⊕ '92

Literally: it has a hook

na-ngalulu (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *waves on *fresh *water 2. *ripples on *fresh *water
see a-rumu

na-nganhal (ni-) (*noun*)
fur/ hair of *an *animal
see nda-nganhal

na-ngarda (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *stingray/ shark *flesh 2. *meat of *stingray/ shark
see na-warnnyi

na-ngandiwiringu (*noun*)
ceremony *name. Associated with the Kulyukulyu rituals. Performed by Mambaliya-Wawukarriya and Rumburriya men prior to the public performance of the Kulyukulyu funeral rituals. The ritual is performed with spears and relates to the Marine Salmon Tailed Catfish Dreaming.

na-ngambirrngambirr (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *flying *fox *anatomy 2. *rib *cage, *shoulder and *thorax *region of the *flying *fox
see na-wawarl

na-nganbirr (*noun*)
fishtrap. The Yanyuwa constructed two forms: a) stone fishtraps made on the islands b) fishtraps placed in tidal creeks and river arms made from wooden stakes which were woven with grass, bark and bushes.
see ma-ridu

na-ngarndu (*noun*)
1. *shade 2. *bough *shade
= na-wulwiyi

na-ngarrki (*noun*)
1. *hard *ground 2. *land *blackened *by *bushfires
= ngarrki

na-ngawulu (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *spirit 2. *life *spirit of *humans/ animals. Literally: cloud like
see nda-ngawulu

na-ngilili (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *juice of *fruit 2. *juices *from (meat) 3. *sap of *tree 4. *oil 5. *petrol 6. *gravy sauce
= na-ngiliny (ni-)

na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-) (*noun*)
1. *juice of *fruit 2. *juices *from *meat 3. *sap of *tree 4. *oil 5. *petrol 6. *gravy sauce
= na-ngilili (ni-)

na-ngiyilungiyilu (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *rains *drops/ spots 2. *raindrop *marks in the *dust

nangka (*noun*)

1. *stingray species 2. *Blue *Spotted *Stingray [*Amphistius kuhlia*]
= lhangkamulhil

na-ngulyanda (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *bones of a *dead *person 2. *shell of a *sea *turtle 3. *bones of *any *animal
see nda-buyurru, nda-ngulyanda, na-yirrngi, na-buyurru

na-ngunantha (*noun*)
sea *above *sea *grass *beds. Seen to be the "dugongs camp".

nangurrbuwala (*noun*)
1. *kangaroo species 2. *Hill *Kangaroo [*Macropus robustus*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety
see a-jurnabu, a-nguyarrnguyarrngu, maburrka

na-ngurrrmu (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *goanna *anatomy 2. * goanna *backbone
see na-kurningarr, na-wirdiwirdu, na-yalka, na-wirriwirri

na-ngurru (*noun*)
prow of a *bark *canoe
see nanda-ngurru, na-wulka

nankawa (*noun*)
lagoon
= bingkarra

na-nirlirdirdi (ni-) (*noun*)
1. *goanna *anatomy 2. *goanna *rib-cage
see na-ngurrrmu, na-kurningarr, na-yalka, na-wirriwirri

nantharra (*transitive verb*)
telling. Stem: -inu
= nalinantharra
see nyamba-nantharra

na-nyilan (*noun*)
1. *dawn 2. *daybreak
= yalibala
see januyalananji

na-nyirriwangu (ni-) (*noun*)
harpoon *point, *second used *when *hunting *dugong/ sea *turtle. An alternative form of the above is na-nyirriwa
see na-walangkarrangu

na-rakany (ni-) (*noun*)
gills of *fish
see nanda-warrwarla

na-rama (*noun*)
stern of *bark *canoe

na-rama (ni-, nanda-) (*noun*)
base of a *pole/ hollow *log *coffin

na-rarrawumba (poss-) (*adjective*)
1. *many 2. vary large *gathering of people

na-rarrbi (*noun*)
 1. *club-like *mallet *made *from *wood. Used to crack open cycad nuts and water lily corns. 2. *stick used to *spread *hot *ashes. During cooking

na-rawunjurr (*ni-*) (*noun*)
 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *jaw of the *dugong. Removed from the head during butchering and cooking.

na-rayi (*ni-, nanda-*) (*noun*)
 1. *sound of *language 2. *sound of *animals/ birds 3. *sound of *running *water/ the *sea
 = na-malurr

na-rdimila (*noun*)
 bark *dish *(large) Made from messmate bark and used for carrying large quantities of meat. Can be up to 1m in length

na-rdirrmu (*noun*)
 grass species [*Sorghum sp.*]. Used to construct windbreaks and roofing on shelters

na-ridiridi (*noun*)
 1. *walking *stick 2. *spear *shaft 3. *harpoon *shaft 4. *wooden *rod
 see thambira, juluwunji

na-rinkarr (*ni-*) (*noun*)
 claw, of *lizard/ possum (avoidance speech)
 = na-marrkilikili, na-yirnyi
 see nda-rinkarr

na-riwurr (*ni-*) (*noun*)
 hollow in a *tree
 see nda-riwurr

na-riyarrku (*noun*)
 1. *canoe 2. *bark *canoe; *large *sea *going *type
 see na-wulka, na-mirrinjungu, na-rnajin, a-muwarda

na-rlangan (*noun*)
 1. *light 2. *flame 3. *lamp

na-rlungungdu (*noun*)
 bark *shelter. Made from messmate bark
 see na-wukun

na-rnajin (*noun*)
 1. *canoe 2. *bark *canoe. Made specifically for use on freshwater rivers and lagoons
 see na-riyarrku, na-mirrinjungu, na-wulka

narnangajbantharra (*transitive verb*)
 watching *over

na-ruli (*noun*)
 1. *bark dish. Big, up to .5-1m in length, with closed ends 2. *musical *instrument. A bark dish which is used as a drum during to accompany the singing of song cycles and dancing by

women during the a-Kunabibi rituals

na-rulmurr (*noun*)
 drift *wood. Of significance to the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
 = rulmurr, dalinja, na-dalinja

na-rurru (*ni-*) (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *green *fat *lining *shell of the *sea *turtle

na-ruwaji (*noun*)
 1. *salt *water *inlet 2. *salt *water *creek *arm

na-thambithambi (*noun*)
 sorcery. Term given to a form of sorcery where various powders and pastes are smeared onto the victims personal belongings and food. It is described as being "like salt".
 = na-yinbiri, na-marawurr

na-ngabala (*ni-*) (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *skin and *meat *from *sea *turtle at the *area *where *flippers *join the *body

na-ngarranjaj (*ni-, nu-*) (*noun*)
 water *lily *corm *interior : *fibrous *layers *which *separate the *areas *containing *seeds.
 see ma-kakyi, ma-rnai

Narninja (*noun*)
 place *name. Lagoon one kilometre inland from King Ash Bay on the eastern bank of the McArthur River. The lagoon is associated with the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming. Mambaliya-Wawukariya semi-moiety.

narnu-arrangin (*noun*)
 burrow in the *ground *with *an *exit. As would be made by a goanna.
 see arrangin
 = narnu-balarrangka

narnu-balarrangka (*noun*)
 burrow in the *ground *with *an *exit. As would be made by a goanna. (avoidance speech)
 = narnu-arrangin
 see arrangin

narnu-barndarr (*noun*)
 1. *pierced *ground 2. *hunted over *ground. Full of holes and burrows, or much pierced by digging sticks after being hunted over for goannas.
 = lakurr

narnu-bulabula (*noun*)
 sorcery. A form of sorcery associated with the Binbingka and Kurdanji people but much feared by the Yanyuwa. It involves the painting of images on a cave or rock shelter wall and the spirit of the intended victim is sung into it. This form of sorcery is site specific, that is it can

only be performed at two localities which are named Nangkuya and Kumurnnyini.
= wirikin

narnu-bulmungskurru (*noun*)
sickness

narnu-kalarrangka (*noun*)
1. *burrow in the *ground *with *an *exit 2. *hole *right through *something. Such as borer holes through a dug out canoe
see kalarrangka (cm-)

narnu-lamba (*noun*)
ceremony *ground. Specific term given to the ceremony ground where the Wambuyangu rituals are performed.
see Wambuyungu, a-kakarrinji

narnu-lhulun (*noun*)
ceremony *name. Archaic ceremony, no longer performed where initiates were taken away on secluded journeys for up to 12 months. The ceremony was associated with the Spirit Man Dreaming of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. Part of the Ngakayan rituals during which subincision took place stem: lhulun - paperbark bed or blanket
see Ngakayan (archaic speech)

narnu-mawarl (*noun*)
1. *sorcery 2. *invisible *hole *where *sorcery *enters the *body

narnu-mawurr (*noun*)
sunset, *when *long *shafts of *light *shine out of the *sky. The colours of these shafts were once used to interpret a forthcoming death. i.e. bright red and orange were associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya and Rumburriya people. Dark orange to grey where associated with the Wurdaliya and Wuyaliya people. The phenomena is said to be caused by spirits dancing with fire sticks.

narnu-maya (*noun*)
mainland
= maya

narnu-ngalki (*noun*)
tune of a *song
= narnu-ngalkingalki
see nda-ngalki, na-ngalki

narnu-ngalkingalki (*noun*)
tune of a *song. Expanded form of narnu-ngalki
= narnu-ngalki, na-ngalki

narnu-ngawurruwurru (*noun*)
1. *deep *dark *sea 2. *shadows over the *surface of the *sea. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.

Narnungawurruwurru (*nya-*) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can

be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The term is associated with the sea and also the White Chested Sea Eagle.

narnu-nguyula (*noun*)
1. *trick 2. *deception

narnu-nyiri (*noun*)
1. *song 2. *power *songs. These type of songs have a number of uses; a) to cause rain to fall, or to stop rain b) to alter weather, hot/ cold c) to cause winds to rise up or cease d) to heal e) to harm people, sing songs associated with sorcery f) to give strength to particular objects i. e a fighting boomerang g) to give strength to people i. e strengthen the legs of a dancer h) to increase natural species either for positive or negative purposes. i. e lice, mosquitoes -negative dugong, fish -positive
see kujika, bibimantharra, yinbayarra

narnu-nyirrka (*noun*)
1. *ceremony *ground *(generic) 2. *dancing *ground *(generic) (archaic speech)

narnu-rawu (*noun*)
reef *exposed at *low *tide
see rawu, bambarl

narnu-rilu (*noun*)
1. *place 2. *room 3. *space.
nya-rilumaya. "Give me a place"; "Make room for me."

narnu-ruluruluwanka (*noun*)
samphire *heath *country *with *intermitent *sandflats and *raised *islets of *scrubby *vegetation.

narnu-wala (*noun*)
1. *creek 2. *creek *bed

narnu-winkan (*noun*)
1. *side, *its 2. *outside. Used of non-animate things

narnu-wulyurr (*noun*)
1. *sandy *place 2. *sandridge *country. Found in conjunction with open messmate forests.

narnu-wunburr (*noun*)
ground *which *has *been *cleared. Either naturally occurring or has been cleared for a specific purpose
= wunburr

narnu-wunda (*noun*)
1. *river *bank 2. *edge of *lagoon 3. *river *bank
= wunda, yiwirr

Narnuwungkuwungku (*nya-*) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the large dark clouds of

the wet season storms. Literally the name means "blackness", but this name is the only recorded use of this abstract concept.

narnu-wurrama (*noun*)

fighting *ground

narnu-wurrama (*adjective*)

1. *authoritative *person 2. *influential *person 3. *object of *great *importance

see wurrama

narnu-wurru (*noun*)

beach

see wurru

narnu-wurrulburrul (*noun*)

1. *mosquito *bites 2. *sandfly *bites 3. *sickness *causing *raised *spots/ lumps 4. *measles 5. *leprosy

narnu-wuthan (*noun*)

intertidal *zone. That area of land uncovered at low tide

narnu-yuwa (*noun*)

1. *Law 2. *culture 3. *custom

nariyalama (*noun*)

1. *sugar *bag 2. *honey in *copious *amounts 3. *rich *wild *honey *nest *found in a *tree

see dulbarri, dilbuyi

na-waba (*ni-*) (*noun*)

1. *skin of *an *animal 2. *shell of *shell *fish 3. *cocoon 4. *outer layer

na-wabija (*noun*)

digging *stick. Used by women for digging out goannas, long necked turtle = na-wariwari, na-wulungkayangu, na-karikirri

Na-wabija (*noun*)

1. *star *constellation 2. *Orions *Belt (archaic speech)

na-waja (*noun*)

1. *camp in *long *grass of *goanna/ wallaby/ kangaroo 2. *hiding *place of *wildlife in *thick *grass *and/ or *branches, *sea *weed on *land or *water

na-waji (*ni-*, *nanda-*) (*noun*)

1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *armpit *under *flipper of *dugong

Nawakin (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to male members of the Wuyaliya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

na-wala (*ni-*, *nu-*) (*noun*)

branch of *tree

= na-walawala

na-walangkarrangu (*ni-*) (*noun*)

harpoon *point, *first *point *into a *dugong/ sea *turtle. An alternative term is na-walangkarramba

see na-nyirriwangu

na-walawala (*ni-*, *nu-*) (*noun*)

branch of *tree. Expanded form of na-wala

= na-wala

na-walirri (*noun*)

ceremonial *object. Piece of rectangular bark cut from a ghost gum, some 40cm long by 10 cm wide. The pieces of bark are carried by circumcision initiates and are thrown at those men who are to perform in the rituals leading up to circumcision.

see rdaru

na-walkirrirri (*ni-*) (*noun*)

1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *uterus of a *dugong

na-walkurrarra (*noun*)

1. *jelly *fish species 2. *Box *Jelly *Fish [*Chironex fleckeri*]

= wuthirri

see waykalngu

na-walmurr (*ni-*) (*noun*)

1. *root of a *tree 2. *root of a *tooth

na-walurr (*ni-*) (*noun*)

1. *sound of *cupped *hands *hitting *thigh. During the performance of rituals and fun dances 2. *sound of *striking *water *with *hands. A specific action which produces a large thumping sound which is said to frighten away crocodiles

na-wamara (*noun*)

messmate *bark *sheets. Used for the construction of a shelter or bark canoe

na-wardara (*noun*)

wind-break

na-wariwari (*noun*)

digging *stick (archaic speech)

= na-wabija, na-wulungkayangu

na-warla (*ni-*) (*noun*)

1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *meat *from the *belly *area of the *dugong.

na-warlabarla (*noun*)

forked *pole. Used for burial platforms, shelters

na-warnnyi (*ni-*) (*noun*)

meat

see nda-warnnyi (poss-)

= na-banjarra

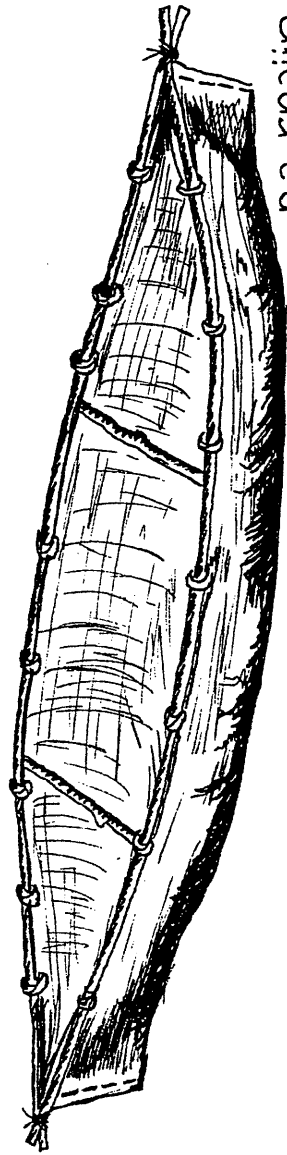
na-warrka (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Paperbark *Tree [*Melaleuca nervosa*]

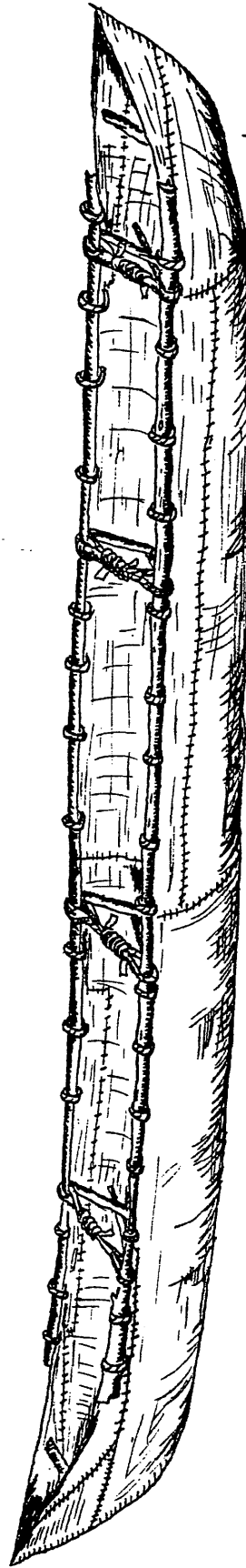
na-wawarl (*ni-*) (*noun*)

1. *flying *fox *anatomy 2. *wings and *arms of the *flying *fox. These are cut off the flying fox after the animal has been singed in the fire as a part of the cooking process. When the flying fox bodies are put into the ground oven the

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na-rnain



na-riyarrku

na-wulka

wings are put on top of the bodies before the oven is covered. *nya-yibarraya na-wawarl lhangka kinybuthala kangka na-yuwa barra, kinybutha na-manka jiwini nungka-wawarlangka kangka nyiki-nganji.* " Place the wings and arms on top of the flying foxes because it is the Law. The flying fox bodies are with the arms and wings because they are kin."

see na-ngambirngambirr

na-wawili (noun)

grass *wad/ pad used to *dip *into *wild *honey and *then *sucked. (avoidance speech)

= na-kuwarnda

see ma-kingki

nawayngbirri (noun)

1. *shark species 2. *Hammerhead

*Shark [*Sphyrna lewini*]

= yulmunji, wariyangalayawu

na-wi (ni-) (noun)

1. *flippers of *dugong/ sea *turtle 2. *leg of *an *animal 3. *wings of *bird/ flying fox/ aeroplane 4. *wheels of *vehicle

see nda-wi

na-widiri (ni-) (noun)

1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *liver of the *sea *turtle

= na-manyi

na-wimbi (ni-) (noun)

1. *bee species 2. *bee, *small *native, *non-stinging [*Trigun symei*, *T. cocherelli* and *T. wybencia*]. Bee of the dulbarri, tree hive. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. Also term given to be of the Wuyaliya mangrove and island wild honey.

see nanda-wimbi

Na-winbi (noun)

1. *place name 2. *river *name. Name given to the stretch of McArthur River from Borroloola to Kangaroo Island and its junction with the Carrington Channel.

see Ma-wanduru

na-wini (ni-, nanda-, nu-) (noun)

name. Of country, animals, plants, birds, fish

see nda-wunyingu

na-winkarnngu (ni-) (noun)

1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *meat *which is *removed *from *rib *cage *area of the *dugong

na-wiri (noun)

lousing *stick. Small sharpened stick for removing head-lice and their eggs.

see a-wutha, a-mukaka, a-mirndil

na-wirlibirli (ni-) (noun)

1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *piece of *frontal *(plastron) *shell of *sea *turtle

na-wirlibirli (ni-) (noun)

1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *meat *from *lower *end of the *dugong along the *backbone, Does not extend as far as the tail.

na-wirralbirral (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *sea *grass

[*Halophila sp.*]. Said to be favoured by sea turtles

see na-julungal, maraman, ma-lhanngu

na-wirriwirri (ni-, nanda-) (noun)

1. *goanna *anatomy 2. *goanna *tail.

Has specific ritual significance to the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

see na-yalka

na-wiyaji (noun)

paperbark (avoidance speech)

= na-lhanu

na-wiyaji (ni-) (noun)

sea *turtle, *female, in *process of *mating. When sea turtles are mating the female can be harpooned but not the male on top.

see rri-bankuja

na-wiyi (noun)

1. *grass species 2. *Kangaroo

*Grass. The inner fibres of this grass are used to spin string from which is made bags and fish nets.

na-wubulu (noun)

1. *tree species 2. *Hardwood *tree [*Pemphis acidula*]. Species found on the coast and islands. It has a very hard wood which was once used for making harpoon points before the advent of, and the regular availability of steel. After carving the points were tempered in the hot white ashes of a fire.

= na-milirdiwiji.

na-wuku (noun)

hill. Literally: its-back

see janyka, nda-wuku

na-wukun (noun)

bark *shelter. Made from sheets of messmate bark

see na-rlungundu

na-wulangi (noun)

river

= na-manangka

na-wulawulanga (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *vine (generic)

na-wulaya (ni-, nu-) (noun)

1. *fruit, *its 2. *berry, *its. Literally: its-head

see nda-wulaya, wulaya

na-wulka (noun)

bark *canoe *(generic) Made from sheets

of messmate bark
see na-majin, na-riyarrku, na-mirrinjungu

na-wulmuku (ni-) (*noun*)
 1. *bend of *river/ creek 2. *bend/ corner of a *lagoon 3. *bay on a *island
see na-mungu (ni-)

na-wulungkayangu (*noun*)
 1. *digging *stick 2. *lousing *stick 3. *harpoon *point (avoidance speech)
see na-wabija, na-wariwari, na-malbi, na-ngalhinbiji, na-wiri,

na-wulurlu (ni-) (*noun*)
 cuttlefish *shell. When washed up in large numbers it is said that dugongs and sea turtles will be easy to hunt. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

na-wulwiyi (*noun*)
 1. *shade 2. *bough *shade
 = na-ngarndu

na-wuna (ni-) (*noun*)
 1. *base of *log coffin/ post 2. *anus of *animal/ bird/ fish
see nda-wuna

na-wunbarr (*noun*)
 1. *night 2. *sleeping *time. In past times used to number days. *na-kanymarda na-wunbarr.* "two days (literally two sleeps)"

na-wundaku (*noun*)
 wood *fragments/ sticks *found *within *wild *honey *as a *result of *being *cut *from the *tree. Refers specifically to the island wild honey
see wiliwarrngu

Na-wundaku (*noun*)
 pet *name for a *dog. Belonging to Wuyaliya people associated with South West Island.

na-wungkala (*noun*)
 flying *fox *camp. A place where flying foxes are known to congregate in large numbers.
see kinybutha, kiyinyiyiny

na-wungu (ni-) (*noun*)
 fat, *its
 = na-manyngul (ni-)

na-wunhan (*noun*)
 1. *breast 2. *milk 3. *sap *from *Milky *Mangrove. May rarely occur with possessive marker
see nda-wunhan, na-ngiliny

na-wunjurrwunjurr (*noun*)
 breasts of *young *girl. Still developing
see na-wunhan

na-wurlaburla (ni-) (*noun*)
 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *meat *from *dugong *containing the *shoulder

*blades.

na-wuruwuru (*noun*)
 sorcery. Complex form of sorcery where the life spirit of an individual is attacked and some time later the individual dies. The Yanyuwa believe this to be the most widely used form of sorcery in their area.
see mulunguwa, nda-ngawulu, marrawi

na-wurrinjabu (*noun*)
 1. *firewood of *poor *type/ quality 2. *firewood of the *wrong *type to *cook *certain *foods
 = wurrinjabu

na-wuthula (ni-) (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *meat and *fat *from *chest *region of the *sea *turtle.
see na-lakalaka

na-wuthulu (*noun*)
 hole *bored *into *widest *end of *harpoon to *rest *harpoon *point
 = na-mulu

na-wuthulu (*noun*)
 1. *sorcery 2. *invisible *hole *where *sorcery *enters the *body
 = narnu-mawarl
see na-wuruwuru

na-wuthuwarr (*noun*)
 cave *entrance
see na-ajinja

na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-) (*noun*)
 1. *track of *animals 2. *curve of *rainbow in the *sky 3. *patterning of *birds' *feathers/ lizards/snakes' *skins. 4. *wake, of *boat
see na-marnda, nda-wuyu

na-yalari (ni-) (*noun*)
 1. 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *meat and *skin *from *belly of the *dugong w na-yalari 3. *sea *turtle *anatomy 4. *meat *containing *shoulder *blades of the *sea *turtle

na-yalka (ni-) (*noun*)
 1. *goanna *anatomy 2. *meat *from *goanna *tail
see na-wirriwirri, na-ngurru, na-kurningarr

na-yarlburrr (*noun*)
 tail *(generic)
see na-wirriwirri, na-yirrimbi, na-majimaji

na-yarrayarra (ni-) (*noun*)
 dry *creek *bed
see narnu-wala, yala, yalarurru

na-yaynkanyi (*noun*)
 person *who *carries a *message *stick (archaic speech)
see a-rdijkula, diwurruwurru, wirrbi

na-yinarramba (ni-) (*adjective*)

1. *commencement, *its 2. *pre-wet
 *season *period of *intense *humidity
 3. *first *time

na-yinji (ni-) (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. lungs of the
 *sea *turtle

na-yinji (ni-) (*noun*)
 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *lungs of the
 *dugong

na-yirra (ni-,nu-) (*noun*)
 1. *bark, *its 2. *scales of *fish 3.
 *skin of *animal. Literally: its-skin
 = na-manantha
 see nda-yirra

na-yirrimbi (ni-) (*noun*)
 tail/ flukes of *dugong/ dolphin/ whale

na-yirringi (ni-) (*noun*)
 shell of a *sea *turtle/ freshwater *turtle
 (archaic speech)
 see na-ngulyanda, na-buyurru

na-yirnyi (ni-) (*noun*)
 claw, of a lizard/ possum
 see na-rinkarr, na-marrkilili

na-yiyiba (noun)
 bark *dish. Usually quite small, has
 closed ends and is usually used for
 gathering wild honey
 = na-kulkarra

na-yulayula (ni-) (*noun*)
 tail of *salt *water *crocodile. Of
 significance to the Rumburriya semi-
 moiety

Nayuru (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can
 be given to male members of the
 Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is
 associated with the Sea Turtle Dreaming.

nbayarra (intransitive verb)
 1. *falling 2. *dropping 3. *raining
 4. *tide *going out. Used with animate
 or inanimate subjects

nilharrku (pronoun)
 1. *that *different *masculine *thing 2.
 *that other *masculine *thing
 see niwarrku

Nimarrama (rra-/a-) (*noun*)
 subsection *term *(female) Usually
 associated with the Wuyaliya semi-
 moiety. Feminine class marker is
 optional on these terms.
 see Nurulama

ningumantharra (transitive verb)
 keeping *back

ninirrinjarra (transitive verb)
 picking up
 = nirrinjarra. Expanded form of
 nirrinjarra

nirrinjarra (transitive verb)
 picking up

= ninirrinjarra

Niwanama (rra-/a-) (*noun*)
 subsection *term *(female) Usually
 associated with the Rumburriya semi-
 moiety. Feminine class marker is
 optional on these terms
 see Nungarima

niwarrku (pronoun)
 1. *that other *masculine *thing 2.
 *that *different *masculine *thing
 see nilharrku

nmantharra (transitive verb)
 1. *pulling out 2. *pulling down 3.
 *taking off. Stem: inma

nmarrinjarra (intransitive verb)
 wearing out. Verb stem: inmarri

nurnngarr (noun)
 smoke (avoidance speech)
 = wurngarr, wurlngarr

nu-kurnbal (na-, ni-) (*noun*)
 pandanus *nut *kernel. Once gathered in
 large quantities, ground, mixed with
 water into a paste and baked into small
 cakes.
 see ma-kurdiridi, ma-wukarra

nukurnu (noun)
 food of *any *type, *meat/ vegetable
 (archaic speech)
 = wudurru

nukurnu (noun)
 1. *tree species 2. *Tamarind *Tree
 [*Tamarindus indicus*]. A number of these
 trees grown on the Sir Edward Pellew
 Islands. They were introduced by the
 Macassan traders and their presence
 usually indicates the site of a Macassan
 camping place. The fruit of the tamarind
 tree is enjoyed by Yanyuwa children.

Nulanyma (rra-/a-) (*noun*)
 subsection *term *(female) Usually
 associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety. Feminine
 class marker is optional
 see Nulyarrima

Nuluwunyarra (noun)
 place *name. Kangaroo Spring, fresh
 water spring associated with the Two
 Initiated Men and a Kangaroo Dreaming.
 Located some 10 km north west of
 Borroloola. Rumburriya semi-moiety
 country.

Nulyarrima (rra-/a-) (*noun*)
 subsection *term *(female) Usually
 associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety. Feminine
 class marker is optional
 see Nulanyma

Nungarima (rra-/a-) (*noun*)
 subsection *term *(female) Usually

associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. Feminine class marker is optional
see Niwanama

nungawu (*noun*)

loop *made in the *end of *harpoon *rope. Through which the harpoon point is pushed, the harpoon point is then tied to the loop and then rested in the hole at the end of the harpoon.

see na-mulu, na-wuthulu, na-malbi, ma-ngarduku

nungka (*particle*)

1. *maybe 2. *perhaps 3. *don't *know 4. *might

Nungkalumulangka (*noun*)

place *name. Sand dune country on Three Hummock Point, on the north east coast of Vanderlin Island. The area is associated with the Sea Turtle Dreaming. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

Nungkandangurrungka (*noun*)

place *name. "Symonds Bluff", area on the north west coast of Vanderlin Island some seven kilometres south west of Cape Vanderlin. The area has associations with the Rock Wallaby Dreaming, and literally the name means "with her nose". Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

Nungkariwura (*noun*)

place *name. A reef in the vicinity of Yulbarra point on the south western coast of Vanderlin Island. The reef is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

nungkarnarrku (*adverb*)

1. *sometime 2. another *time. Stem: rрку : other

nu-rangal (*noun*)

water *lily *leaves

see ma-kakayi, ma-mayi

Nurdurri (*noun*)

place *name. Old Doomadgee Mission, in Queensland. The area is associated with the Groper Dreaming. The site is the starting point of the Groper Dreaming path which finishes on South West island. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

nurarralngu (*adjective*)

song *cycle *movement. A specific word which is used to describe a song cycle when it leaves land and moves onto the surface of the river or sea and/ or moves into the depth of the water. (archaic speech)

see kujika

Nurulama (rra-/a-) (*noun*)

subsection *term *(female) Usually

associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. Feminine class marker is optional

see Nimarrama

nu-walmurr (*noun*)

water *lily *leaf *stems

see nu-rangal, ma-yula

nuwantharra (*transitive verb*)

cooking in *an *underground *oven

nuwara (*noun*)

plant species [*Pouteria sericea*]. Grows on the islands, in sandy areas. It has little fruits which are hard and black, they are poisonous and only used to make jewellery.

nu-warda (*noun*)

cycad *palm *fronds

see ma-arnbaka

nu-wulaya (*noun*)

1. *body *part 2. *foreskin. This is the colloquial term, literally it means "its(food) head, in Yanyuwa food-class pronominal morphemes occur in agreement with the stem for penis -rakuku.

= nda-yalinyka

see nda-rakuku, nda-yimbu

nu-yanyungi (*noun*)

water *lily *seeds, *within the *corms

see ma-bidabida

nda-ajba (*poss-*) (*noun*)

1. *body *part 2. *calf of *leg, your

= nda-alha

nda-alha (*poss-*) (*noun*)

1. *body *part 2. *calf of *leg, your (avoidance speech)

= nda-ajba

nda-anthamu (*poss-*) (*noun*)

1. *body *part 2. *thumb, your 3. *big *toe, your. Stem: anthamu: adult, mature

nda-ardiya (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. your *mother, my *father's *sister *when *talking to *female *cousin

nda-arnma (*poss-*) (*noun*)

1. *body *part 2. *ear, your.

Associated with seat of intelligence and learning ability

= nda-mankawurru

nda-arri (*poss-*) (*noun*)

1. *body *part 2. *groin, your

= nda-wuthari

nda-bayika (*poss-*) (*noun*)

1. *body *part 2. *labia, your

see nda-munha, nda-jiji

nda-birnyi (*poss-*) (*noun*)

1. *body *part 2. *ear *canal, your 3. *ear *drum, *your

nda-bubu (poss-) (noun)
1. *sore, your 2. *sore *area, *your

nda-bulbul (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *lung, *your

nda-burru (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *knee, your
= nda-muju, nda-mirdimal

nda-buyurru (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *bone, your
= nda-ngulyanda (poss-)
see na-buyurru

nda-jabujabu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *pubic *hair, your
see nda-wada, nda-wunjal

nda-jamuka (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *chin, your 3.
*beard, *your

nda-jardarra (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *back of the *head,
your 3. *cranium, your
= nda-kurukuru

nda-jiji (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *clitoris, your
= nda-jirrkjirrk

nda-jirrkjirrk (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *clitoris, your
= nda-jiji

nda-kabara (poss-) (noun)
body *part
*eye/ eyes, your (avoidance speech)
= nda-mi

nda-kujanyi (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *teeth/ molars, your
see nda-mayi

nda-kuluwala (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *liver, your
= nda-wirdiri, nda-manyi

nda-kurdandiya (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *erect *penis, your
see nda-rakuku, nda-yimbu

nda-kurningarr (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *breast *bone, your
3. *collar *bone, *your

nda-kurrurru (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *backbone, your 3.
*spine, *your

nda-kurukuru (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *back of the *head,
your 3. *cranium, your (archaic
speech)
= nda-jardarra

nda-kuyala (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *hand, your 3.
*finger, your (avoidance speech)
= nda-marliji

nda-laku (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *left *side, your
see nda-maya

nda-lalurr (poss-) (noun)

1. *body *part 2. *ribs, your
= nda-rangulu

nda-lhangkurr (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *voice, your
= nda-ngalkingalki

nda-lhundu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *back; *lower
*central *part, *your

nda-lindi (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *hip *muscles, *your

nda-lurrmurndurr (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *back, *flesh on the
*sides, *your

nda-mabuluma (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *umbilicus, your 3.
*navel, your
= nda-ngambany, nda-majirlimajirli

nda-majirlimajirli (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *navel *cord, your.
On a new born baby, or recently born,
still moist
see nda-mabuluma, nda-ngambany

nda-manantha (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *skin, your
(avoidance speech)
= nda-yirra
see na-manantha

nda-mandurrmandurr (poss-) (noun)
footsteps, *your

nda-mangkayku (noun)
1. *kinship *term 2. your *sister, my
*mother *when *talking to one's
*maternal *uncle

nda-manka (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *body, your
= nda-walbarri

nda-mankawurru (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *ears, your
(avoidance speech)
= nda-arnma (poss-)

nda-manyi (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *liver, your (archaic
speech)
= nda-wirdiri, nda-kuluwala

nda-marawu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *buttocks, your 3.
*back; lower part, your
see nda-wuna, nda-milka

nda-mardawurlma (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *testes/ testicle, your
see nda-mawuri

nda-marlakunja (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *arm, your
(avoidance speech)
= nda-wi

nda-marliji (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *hand, your 3.
*finger, your
= nda-kuyala

nda-marnangal (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *wrist, *your

nda-marnda (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *foot, your 3. *footprint, your
see na-marnda, nda-wuyu

nda-marrkilikili (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *fingernail, your 3. *toenail, your
= nda-yirnyi, nda-rinkarr
see na-marrkilikili

nda-maru (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *chest, your (avoidance speech)
= nda-milimili

nda-mawuri (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *scrotum, your
see nda-mardawurlma

nda-mawal (poss-) (noun)
wound, your
see nda-bubu

nda-maya (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *right *side, your
see nda-laku

nda-mayamaya (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *foot/ feet, your 3. *footprint, your (avoidance speech)
= nda-marnda

nda-mayi (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *teeth/ incisors, your
see nda-kujanyi

nda-mi (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *eye/ eyes, your
see na-mi
= nda-kabara

nda-milimili (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *chest, your
= nda-maru

nda-milka (poss-) (noun)
buttocks; the side of, your
see nda-marawu, nda-wuna

nda-mirdimal (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *knee, your (avoidance speech)
= nda-buru, nda-muju

nda-miri (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *forehead, *your

nda-mirnmirnjaj (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *eyebrows, *your

nda-muju (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *knee, your (archaic speech)
= nda-burru, nda-mirdimal

nda-mulu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *mouth, your 3. *lips, *lips

nda-munha (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *vagina, your
see nda-walba, nda-bayika, nda-jiji

nda-murnu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *elbow, *your

nda-murrngu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *neck; *nape/ back *of, your
= nda-rdiriki

nda-ngabarla (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *shoulder, your
= nda-wulungarnda, nda-wirali

nda-ngabirli (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *shoulder *blade, your
= nda-yabirli

nda-ngalki (poss-) (noun)
1. *semi-moiety *group, your 2. *subsection, your 3. *sweat of the *under *arm, your
see na-ngalki

nda-ngalkingalki (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *voice, your
= nda-lhangkurr
see narnu-ngalki

nda-ngambany (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *umbilicus, your 3. *navel, your
= nda-mabuluma, nda-majirlimajirli

nda-nganhal (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *body *hair, your
see na-nganhal

nda-nganthal (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *tongue, *tongue

nda-ngantharrngantharr (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *flesh *under the *chin, *your

nda-ngawukuku (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *stomach, your (avoidance speech)
= nda-wurdu, nda-ngayi

nda-ngawulu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *shadow, your 3. *life *spirit, your 4. *heart, your. That which can be attacked by sorcery
see na-ngawulu

nda-ngayi (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *stomach, your. The centre of all emotion and well being (archaic speech)
= nda-wurdu, nda-ngawukuku

nda-nguburunguburu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *big *toes, your (avoidance speech)
= nda-rinarina
see nda-marnda

nda-ngukungaji (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *fontanelle, your. Soft spot on top of a baby's head

nda-ngulyanda (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *bone, your
= nda-buyurru

see na-ngulyanda
nda-ngundurrngundurr (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *windpipe, your 3. *esophagus, *your
nda-ngunduwa (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *throat, *your
nda-ngungkurni (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *nose, your (avoidance speech)
 = nda-ngurru
nda-ngurru (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *nose, your 3. *face, your
 see ngurru, na-ngurru
nda-nyungka (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *hair, of *head, your
 = nda-wada
 see nda-wulbu
nda-rakuku (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *circumcised *penis, your. Food class pronominal morphemes occur in agreement with this stem.
 see nda-yimbu, nda-warrkara
nda-rangulu (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *ribs, your (avoidance speech)
 = nda-lalurr
nda-rarnka (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *heel, *your
nda-rarrama (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *thigh, *your
nda-rawulurr (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *jaw *bone, your
 see rawulurru
nda-rdiriki (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *nape of *neck, your
 3. *neck *vertebrae, your
 see nda-murrngu
nda-rinarina (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *little *toe, your (archaic speech)
 see nda-marnda
 = nda-nguburunguburu
nda-rinkarr (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *fingernail, your 3. *toenail, your
 = nda-yirmyi, nda-marrkilikili
 see na-rinkarr
nda-riwurr (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *fold of *arm at *elbow, your 3. *fold of *leg *behind *knee, *your
nda-rubun (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *stomach, your *protuding 3. *abdomen, your *protuding. Not pregnancy
 see nda-wurdu
nda-wada (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *hair of *head, your

= nda-nyungka
 see nda-wulbu, nda-jabujabu
nda-wajimbangu (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *armpit, your
 = nda-yilkinbangu
nda-walba (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *genitals, your*(generic) For both men and women
nda-walbarri (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *body, your (avoidance speech)
 = nda-manka
nda-wanal (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *buttocks, your 3. *anus, your (avoidance speech)
 = nda-wuna
nda-wanjiya (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *kneecap, *your
nda-warlbarr (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *sinew/ sinews, your. Stem: warlbarr: chewy
nda-warndyi (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *flesh, your
 see na-warndyi
nda-warrkara (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *sub-incised *penis, your
 see nda-yumbu, nda-rakuku
nda-watha (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *finger, *little, your
 3. *toe, *little, your. Stem: watha: small, immature
nda-wi (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *arm, your
 = nda-marlakunja
 see na-wi
nda-wini (poss-) (noun)
 name, your
 see nda-wunyingu
nda-winkan (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *side, of *body/ face, your
 see narnu-winkan
nda-wirali (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *shoulder, your (avoidance speech)
 = nda-wulungarnda, nda-ngabarla
nda-wirdiri (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *liver, your
 = nda-kuluwala, nda-manyi
nda-wikiwirri (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. your *mother, my *sister *when *talking to *niece/ nephew
nda-wirrba (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *lower *leg, your
 3. *tibia, *your
nda-wuku (poss-) (noun)
 1. *body *part 2. *back, *your
nda-wulaya (poss-) (noun)

1. *body *part 2. *head, your. The final -ya may be lost when suffixation occurs
= nda-yidiyidi
see na-wulaya, wulaya

nda-wulbu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *hair, *with *split *ends, your
see nda-wada, nda-nyungka

nda-wulukal (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *brains, *your

nda-wulungarnda (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *shoulder, your
= nda-ngabarla, nda-wirali

nda-wulyurr (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *eyelid, *inside, your 3. *conjunctiva, your 4. *eyeball, *your

nda-wuna (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *buttocks, your 3. *anus, your
= nda-wanal
see nda-milka, nda-marawu, na-wuna

nda-wungu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *fat, *your

nda-wunhan (poss-) (noun)
1. body *part 2. breast, your. Most frequently occurs as na-wunhan of arboreal class
see na-wunhan

nda-wunjal (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *under *arm *hair, your
see nda-jabujabu nda-wada

nda-wunyingu (poss-) (noun)
1. *name *from *country, your 2. *bushname, your. This name gives association and relationship to a particular tract of country belonging to a semi-moiety, and the Dreamings associated with that land. A number of these names can be found throughout this dictionary.
see a-Muluwamara, Mamurriyatha, Balanda, a-Marrngawi, Nawakin, na-wini

nda-wurdu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *stomach, your 3. *belly, your. The centre of emotions and feeling of well being
= nda-ngayi

nda-wurdulu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *life *spirit, your 3. *heart *beat, your 4. *pulse, your. Relates to nda-ngawulu. It is this spirit which can be attacked by sorcery. It is this area that is discussed when somebody is released from the effects of sorcery.

see ngabaya, ngabayamantharra, na-ngawulu

nda-wuthari (poss-) (noun)
1. *bdy *part 2. *hip, your 3. *groin, your
see wuthari, nda-arri

nda-wuthu (interogative)
where *are *you *going? Literally: your-way (archaic speech)
= nganthiwuthu

nda-wuyu (poss-) (noun)
imprint, of *body, *as in *sand, your
see nda-marnda, na-wuyu

Ndaya (noun)
place *name. The north western point of South West Island. The area is associated with the Groper and Black Bream Dreamings. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

nda-yabirli (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *shoulder *blade, your
= nda-ngabirli (poss-)

nda-yala (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *life *spirit, your. Often called one's soul in English. This spirit is related to the ngawulu and wurdulu, but it is that part that has awareness of pleasure, premonitions

nda-yalinyka (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *foreskin, your. A more colloquial term is nu-wulaya = its(food) head

ndayarra (transitive verb)
leaving

nda-yarrka (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *upper *back, your
see nda-wuku

nda-yidiyidi (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *head, your (avoidance speech)
see nda-wulaya

nda-yilkinbangu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *armpit, your (avoidance speech)
= nda-wajibangu

nda-yimbu (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *uncircumcised *penis, your. Food-class pronominal morphemes occur in agreement with this stem
see nda-rakuku, nda-yalinyka

nda-yirdarangka (poss-) (noun)
1. *body *part 2. *kidney, your 3. *loin, *your

ndayirdi (poss-) (relator)
1. *with, *you *are 2. *bringing, *you *are 3. *bearing, *you *are. Followed by genitive noun or noun phrase.

ka-wingka, nayirdi, ki-jumbalawu, ki-marringayawu. " (M) He went, wearing his good coat. (literally He went with his good coat.) " No hyphen after prefix

nda-yirra (poss-) (noun)

1. *body *part 2. *skin, your
= nda-manantha
see na-yirra

nda-yirnyi (poss-) (noun)

1. *body *part 2. *fingernail, your 3. *toenail, your
= nda-rinkarr, nda-marrkilikili
see na-yirnyi (ni-)

nda-yurlbu (poss-) (noun)

1. *body *part 2. *vein, *your

ndiwi (adverb)

ready, of *people. *ndiwi wingkayawu.* " ready to go "

ngaaju (noun)

1. *shellfish species 2. *Shellfish
[*Batissa violacea*]
= alkuwalku

ngabangabarla (adverb)

carrying *position on the *shoulders.
Expanded from of ngabarla
see ngabarla

ngabangaku (cm-) (noun)

1. *dead *person 2. *corpse

ngabarla (adverb)

carrying *position on the *shoulders
see ngabangabarla

ngabarlamantharra (transitive verb)

carrying on the *shoulders

ngabaya (noun)

1. *spirit *being 2. *spirit *(generic)
3. *ghost 4. *spirit of a *dead *person *(generic) 5. *white *person 6. *Spirit *Man *Dreaming. Dreaming associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety, is said to have introduced sub-incision to the Yanyuwa people.

see ngarrimi, Ngayakan, ngabayamantharra, wuwarr, ardirri,

ngabayamanthamara (cm-) (adjective)

person *who *desires to *kill *people. Usually associated with acts of sorcery or of straight out murder. Sometimes used of poisonous foods and dangerous animals. The term has the meaning of one who desires to turn people into spirits.

see ngabaya, ngabayamantharra

ngabayamantharra (transitive verb)

spirits, *causing to *become. Action of a sorcerer, murderer, harmful foods or animals

see ngabaya, ngabayamanthamara

ngabinya (interjection)

1. *Man! 2. *Boy! Used to gain attention. Not used with one's father or maternal uncle. *ngabinya kajakaja! nganthiwuthu kama!* "Hey son!, which way are you going! "

see ngabiyarra

ngabiya (cm-) (interj.)

umm. When trying to remember a specific word or place. Takes case markers, and suffixes. *ma-ngabiya.* " what is the name of that food? ◇ *rra-ngabiya.* "what is the name of that female thing/ person?" ◇ *ridinja karna-wingka wayka nyala ngabiyalu?*

..Yamirrilu "Yesterday I went down to to what is that place?.. .to Yamirri. "

see ngabiyarra

ngabiyarra (intransitive verb)

doing *something. Used when trying to recollect a specific action

ngabiyarra (interjection)

1. *Woman! 2. *Girl! Used to gain attention. Not used with one's mother or her sisters.

see ngabinya

ngabuji (noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *father's *mother 3. *father's *mother's *brother 4. *sister's *son's child 5. *sister's *son's *child 6. *son's *child

ngabulnyayarra (noun)

sea *turtle on *beach *nesting
= ngangkurrurru

ngabumbu (adjective)

overcast, *with *sun *obscured

ngabumbu (noun)

clouds (avoidance speech)
= ngawu

ngaburndungu (exclamation)

swear word for a *dog
see yarrkarra, kadirriwalma, yurndarrka

ngabungabu (adverb)

late *afternoon
= ngabungabula

ngabungabula (adverb)

late *afternoon
= ngabungabu

ngabunjamantharra (transitive verb)

1. *pushing *underwater 2. *putting *underwater 3. *diving *underwater. *Kilu-ngabunjama walikilu.* " He dived for the dugong (during harpooning) "

see ngurrunmantharra

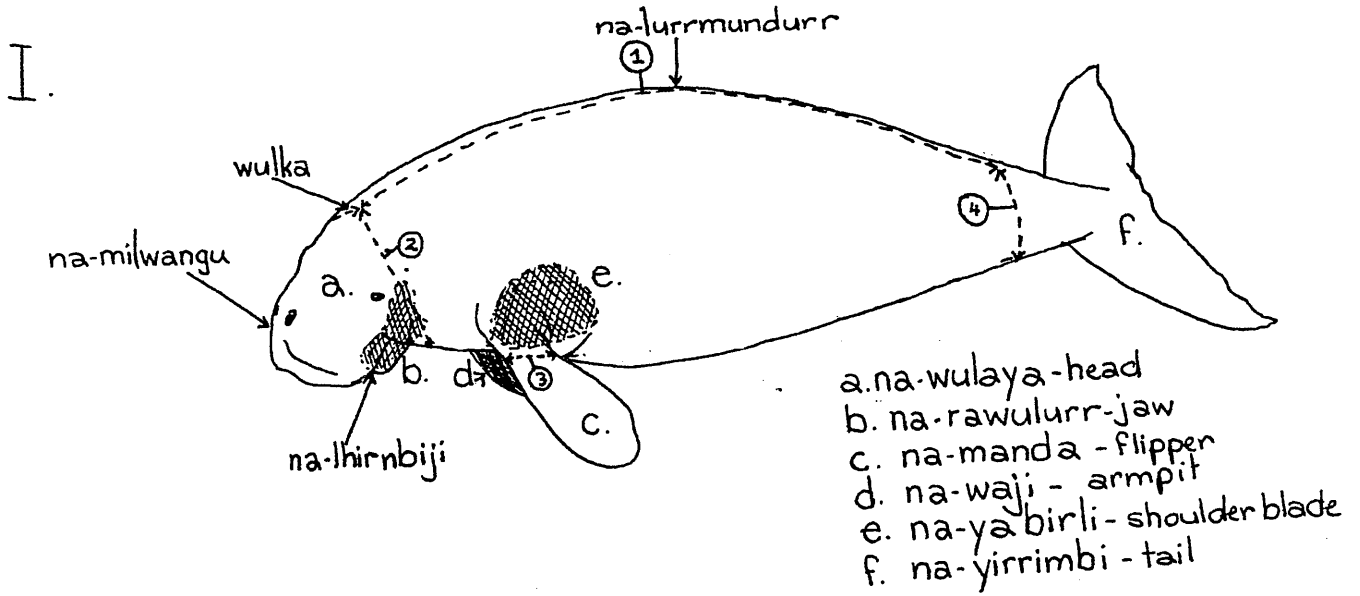
ngabunjarra (intransitive verb)

1. *bathing 2. *showering 3. *washing oneself 4. *going *underwater

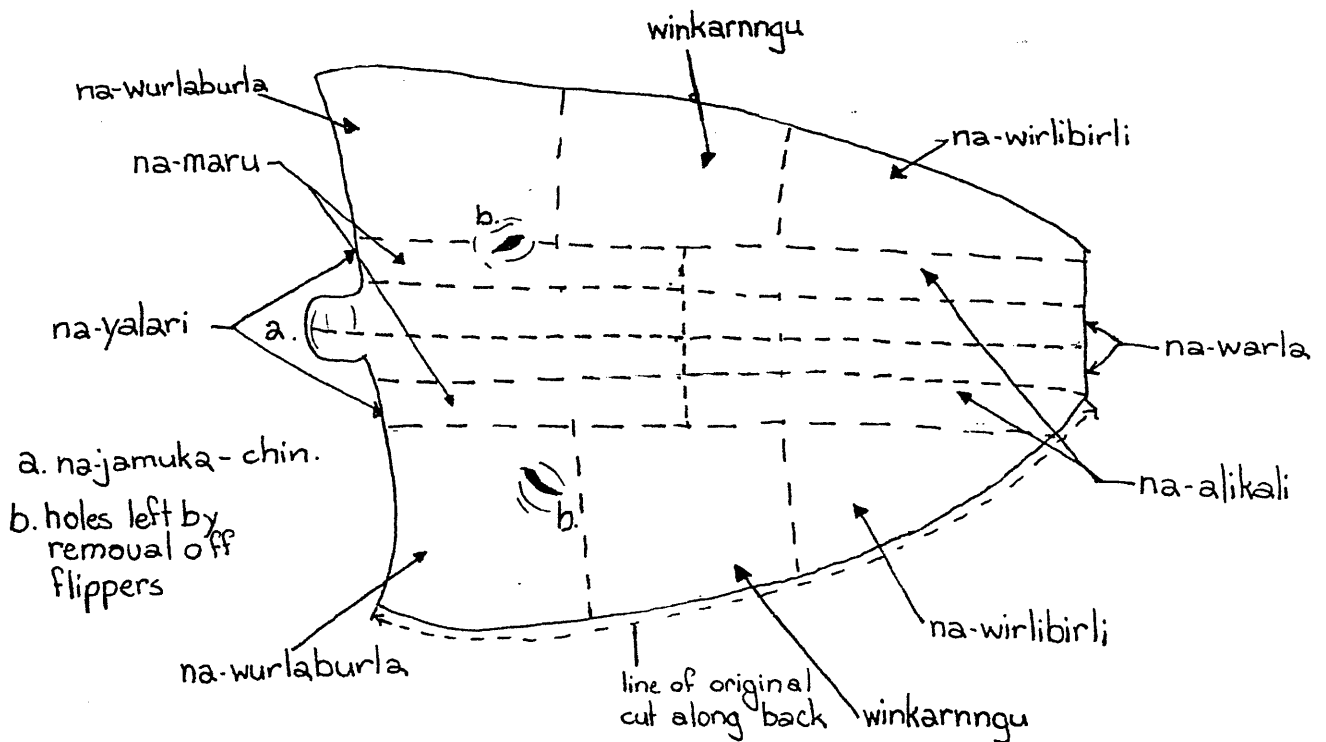
ngadijirri (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Red *Winged

Butchering Dugong: Note: numbers refer to the order in which cuts are made
 ←-----→ = cuts

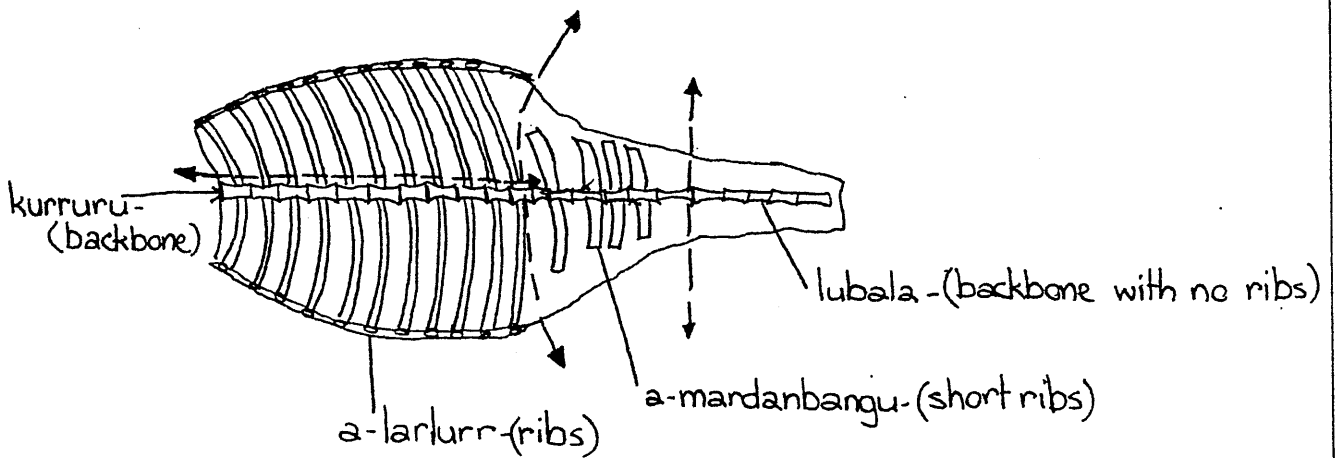
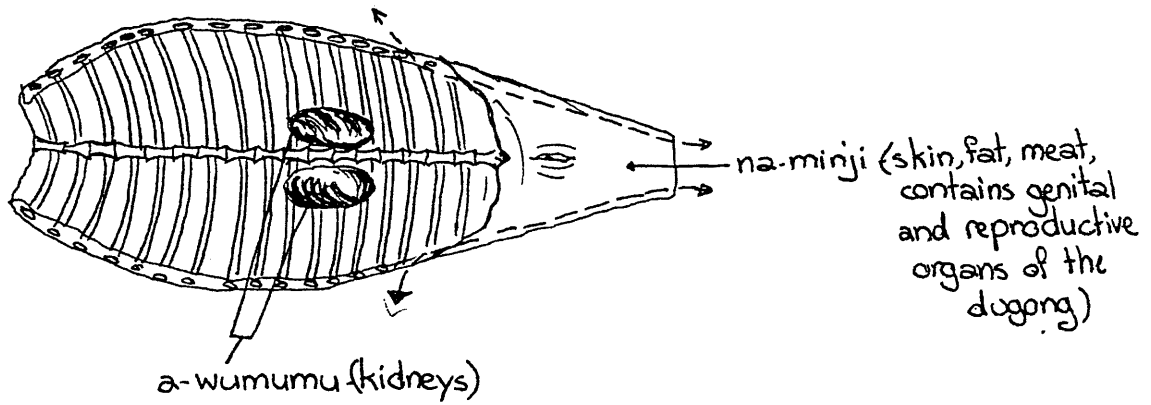
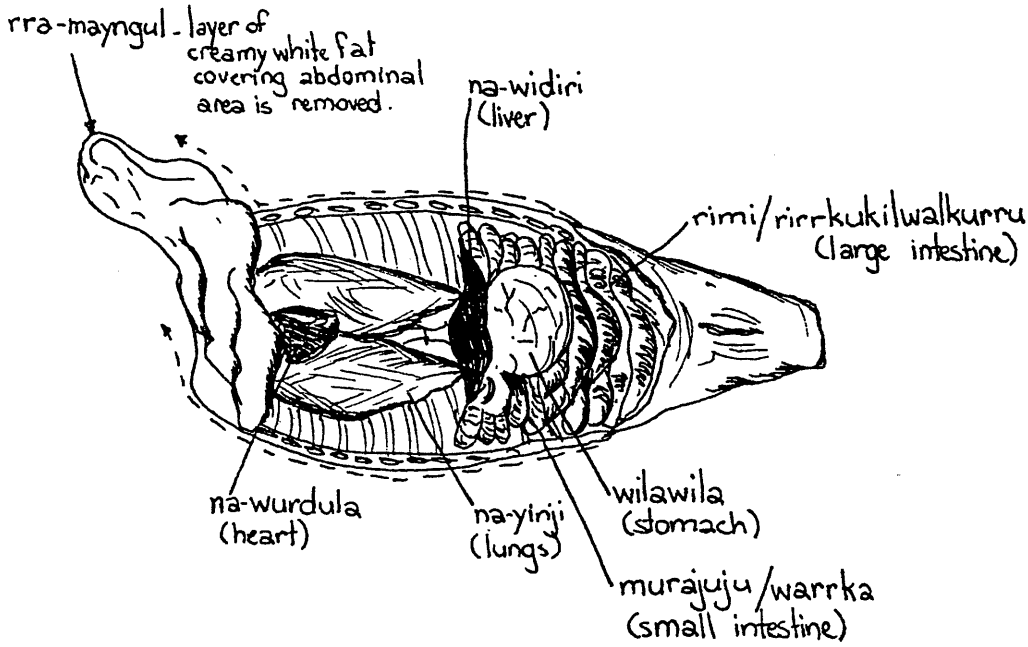


II. The hide is removed in one piece, called munbul



Butchering Dugong

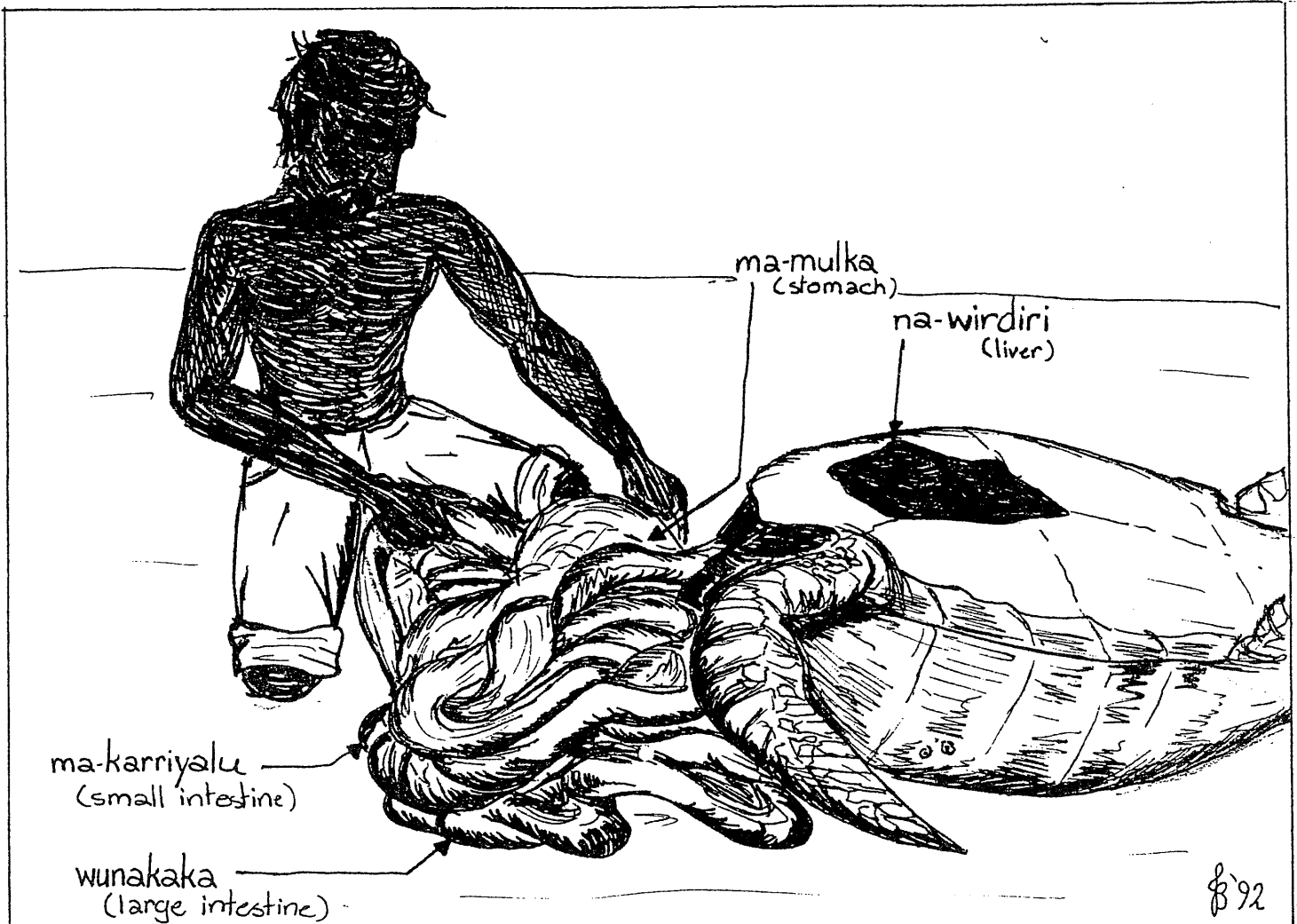
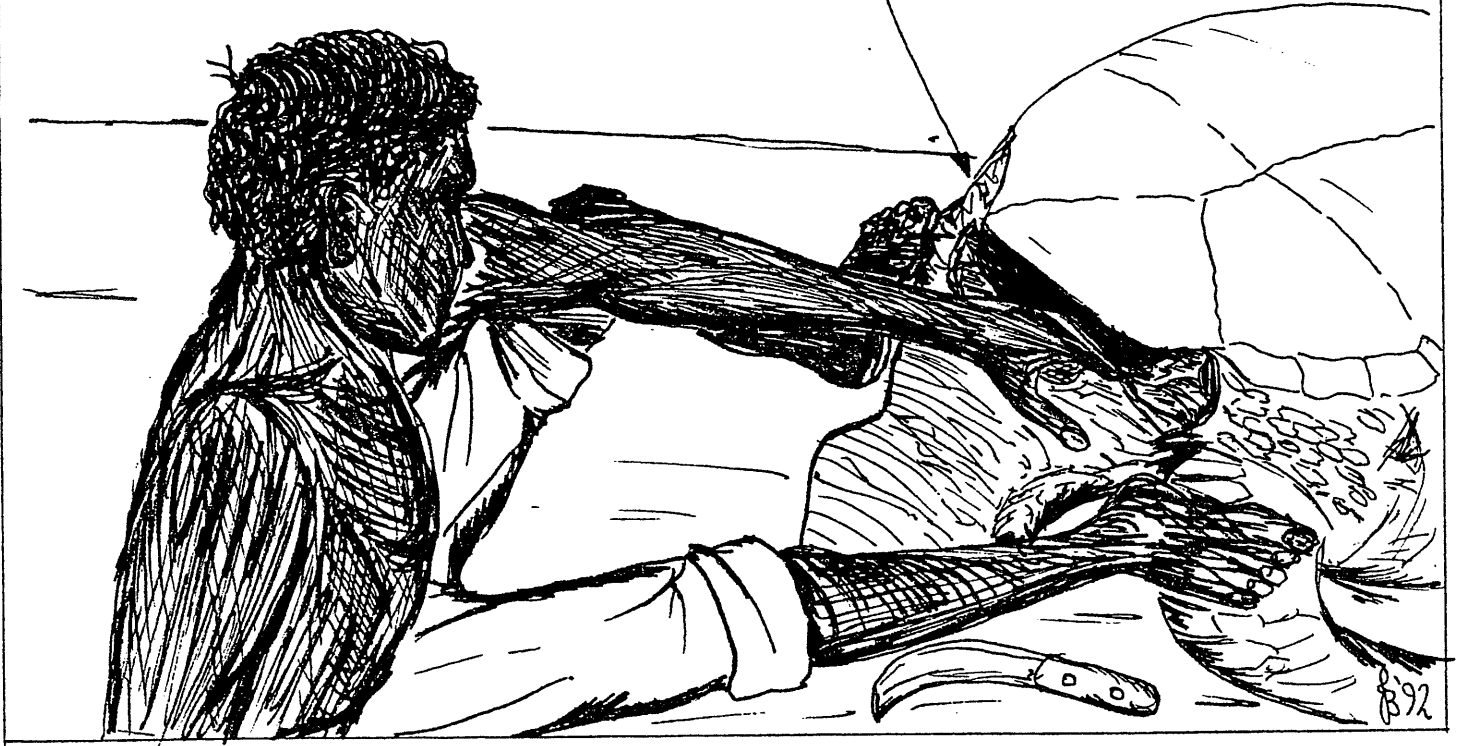
←-----→ = cuts



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Butchering Sea Turtle:

ngunduwamantharra

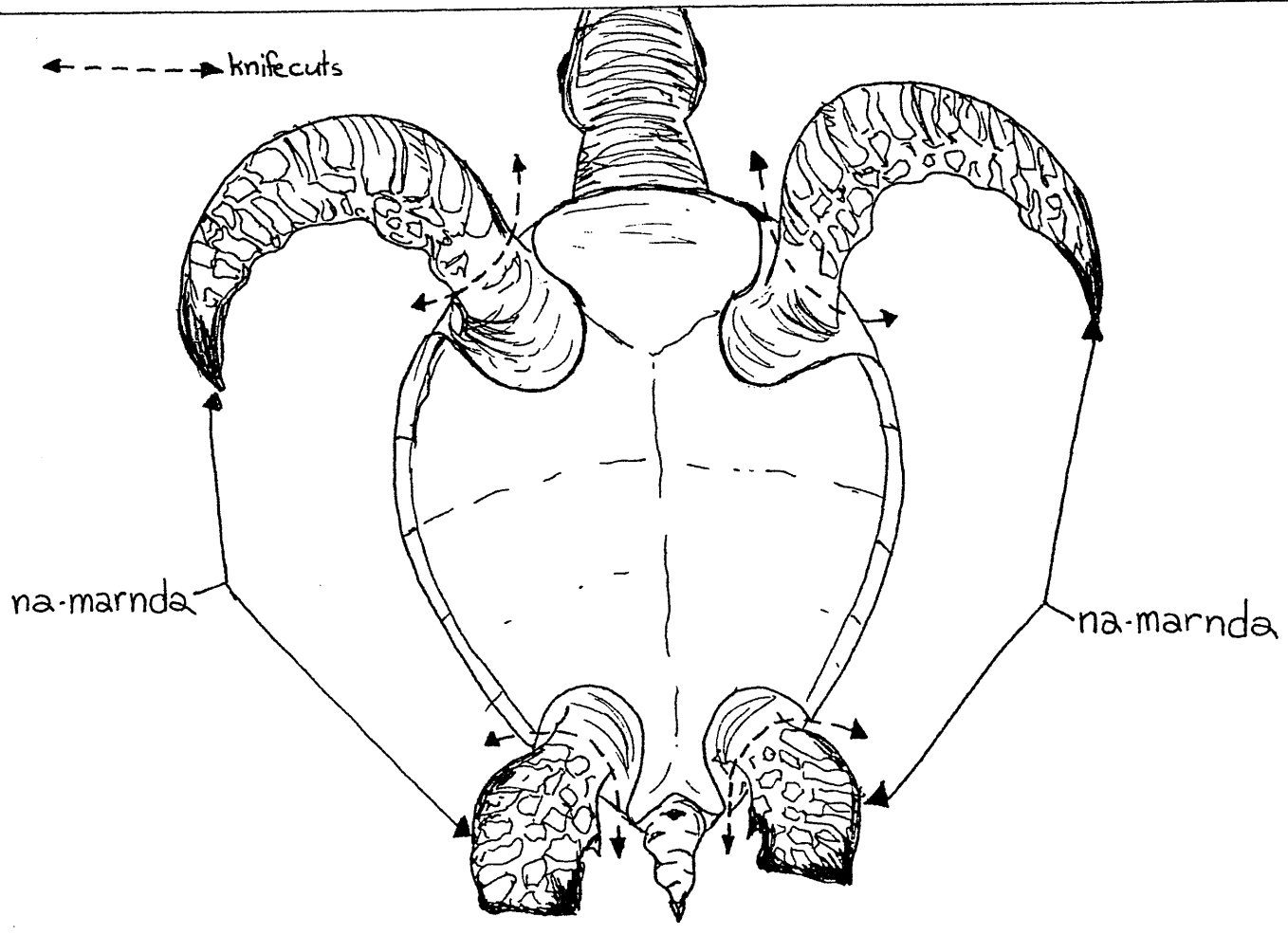


wubantharra



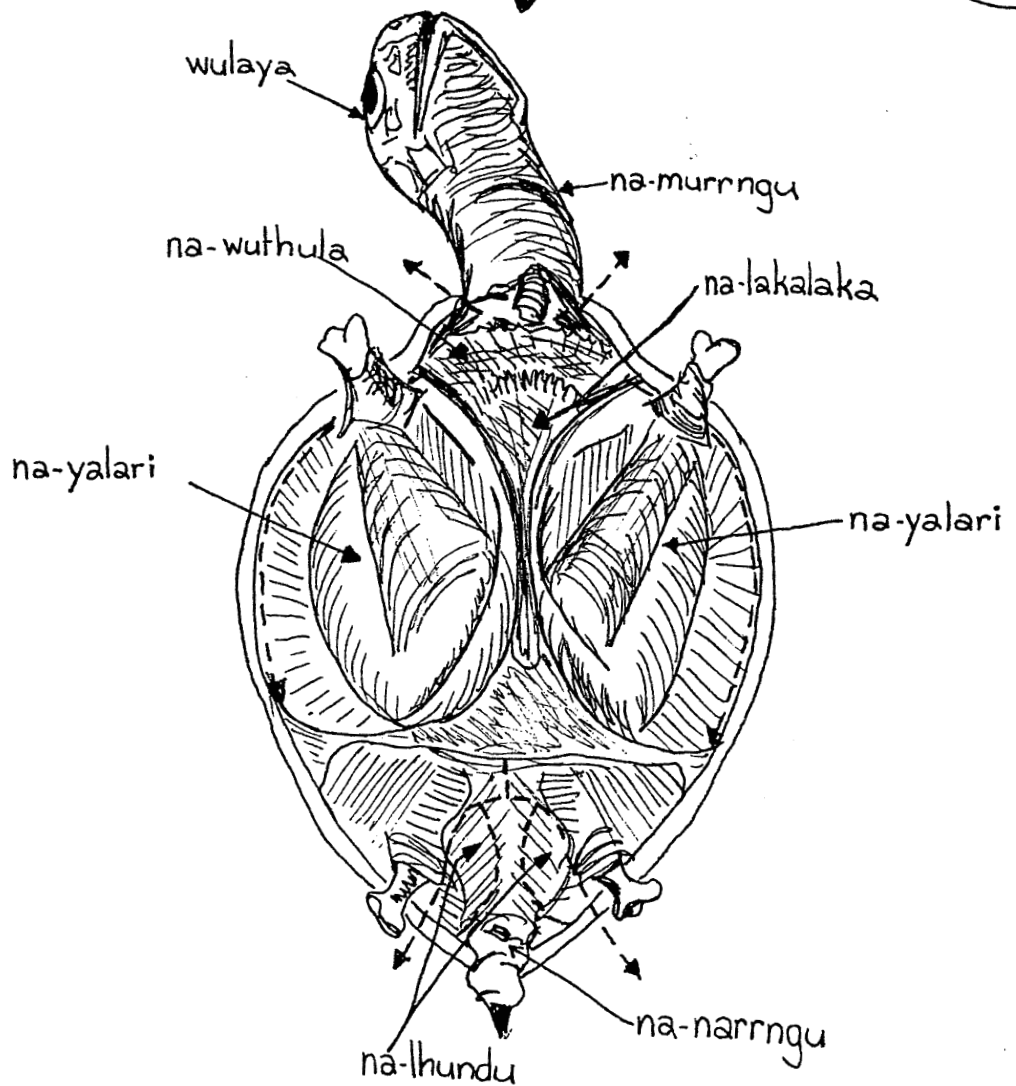
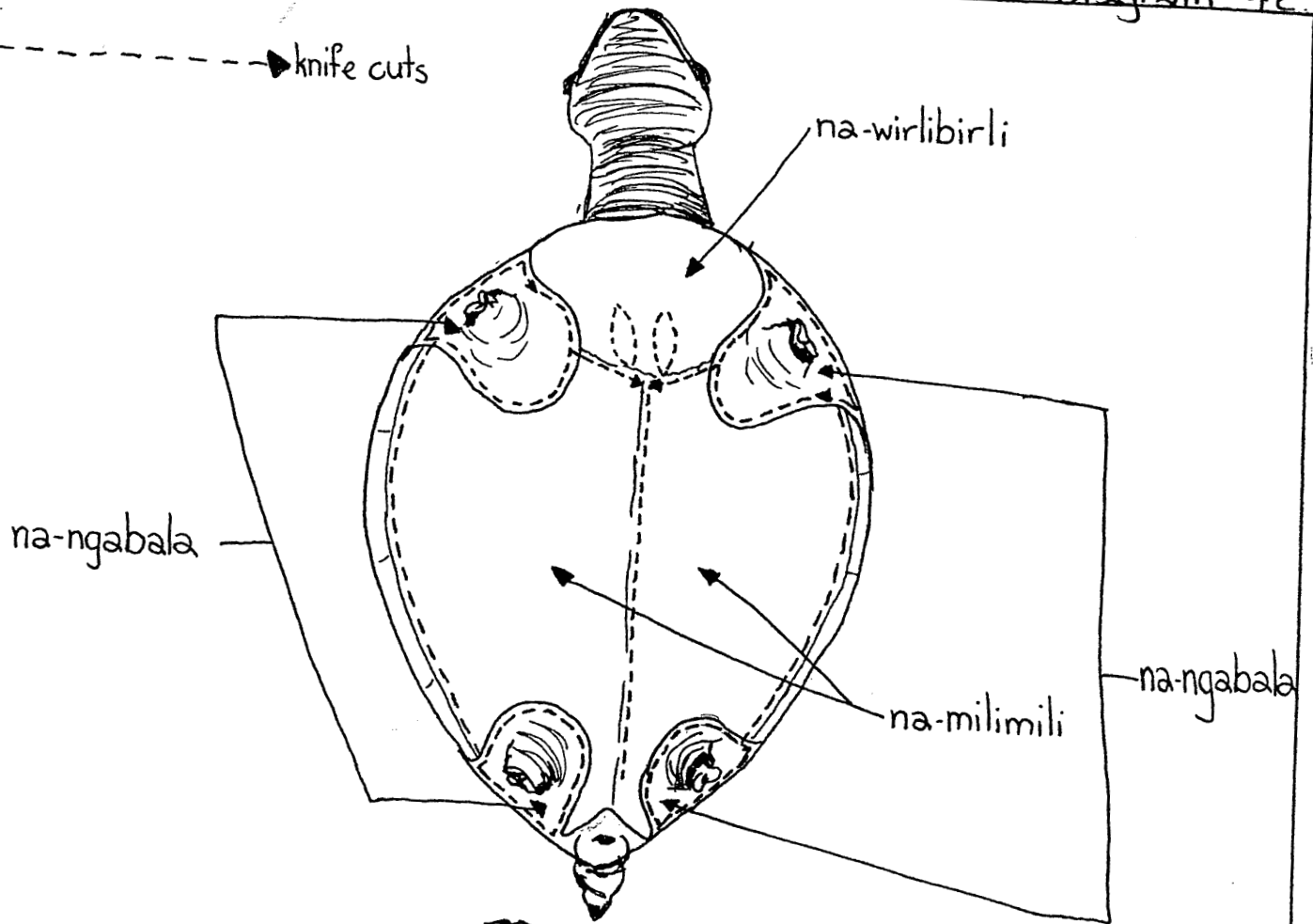
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←---knifecuts---

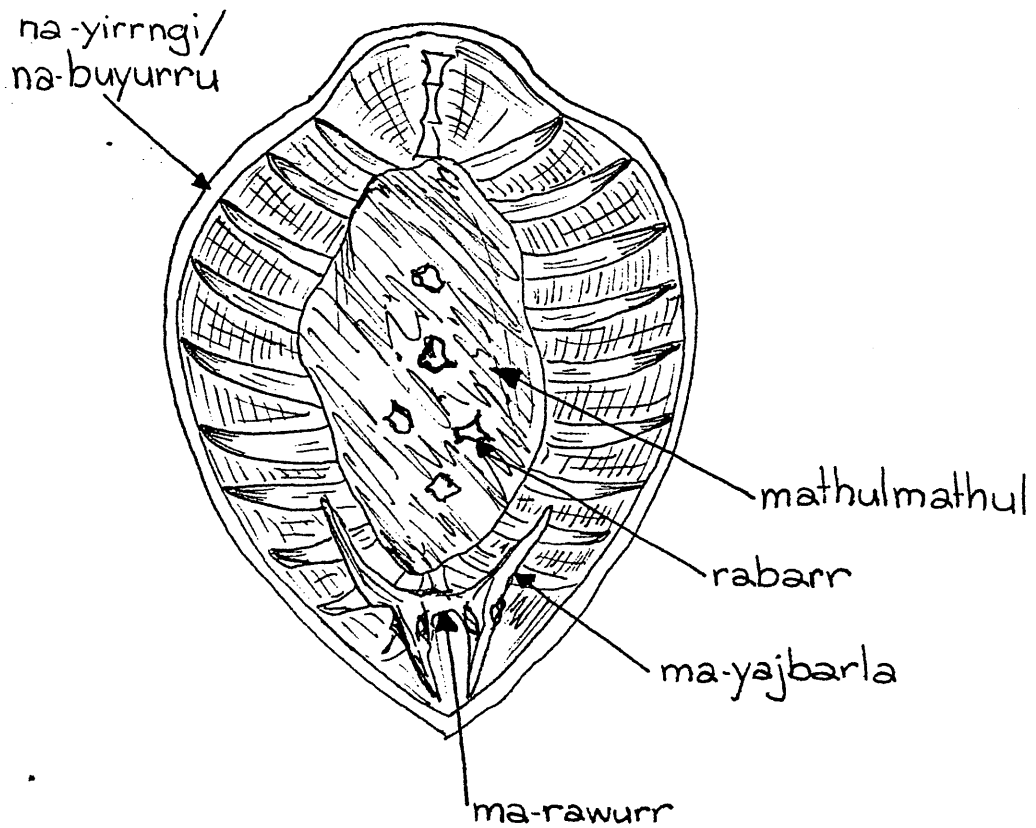
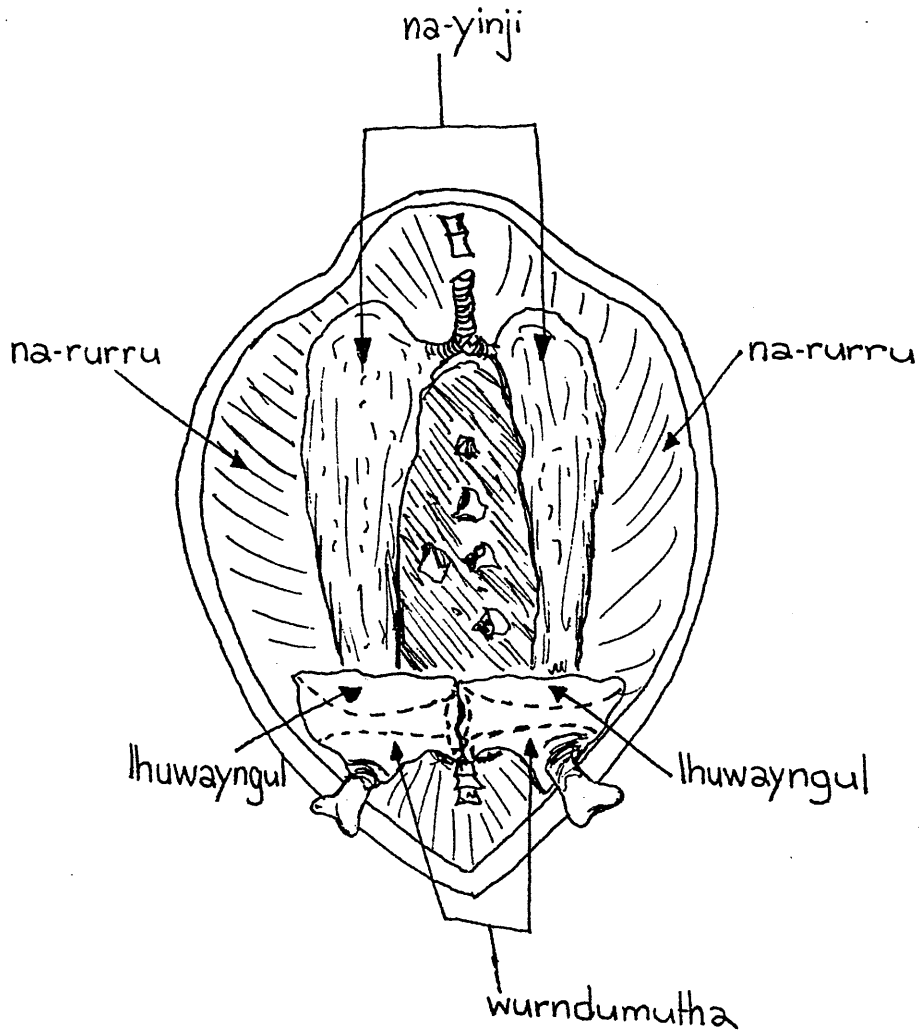


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← knife cuts →



←---→ knife cuts.



*Parrot [*Aprosmictus orythropterus*]
ngajarr (noun)
 1. *gun 2. *rifle. From a-ngajarr : lightning
 see jinabang

ngajbirrinja (cm-) (noun)
 1. *unbeliever 2. *doubter. Used of those that have been taught the Law but will not accept it, of those who do not participate in ceremonies. *li-ngajbilngajbirrinja*. "many unbelievers" = ngajbirrinjamara

ngajbirrinjamara (cm-) (noun)
 1. *unbeliever 2. *doubter = ngajbirrinja

ngajbirrinjarra (intransitive verb)
 1. *disbelieving 2. *disregarding 3. *doubting. Takes indirect object

Ngajbungajbulama (nya-) (noun)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming.

ngajilingajili (noun)
 1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Turtle, *immature [*Chelonia mydas*]. Has light coloured shell and a lot of yellow colouring to the underside.
 see Ijalijangulyanda, wurrukijbulungku

ngaka (adverb)
 butchered *sea *turtle/ dugong

ngakamantharra (transitive verb)
 butchering a *sea *turtle/ dugong
 see alkanthamantharra, wathangumantharra, wangkamantharra

ngakan (noun)
 1. *tide 2. *high *tide
 see makangka, mangkuru, ngaruwa, ja-wukabanji

ngakarla (noun)
 1. *moon 2. *month = barlangarra

ngakarla (noun)
 1. *shell species 2. *Nautilus *Shell [*Nautilus pompilius*]

ngakarla (noun)
 1. *grub species 2. *Curl *Grub / locally called *Moon *Grub

ngakulmantharra (intransitive verb)
 calling out. To get someones attention

ngala (particle)
 1. *when 2. *while 3. *then. Particle preceding verb in subjunctive clause: *ngalanda kanda-nba a-kamba*. "when (literally when-she) the sun was setting"

ngala (conjunction)
 but

ngalangantharra (transitive verb)
 seeing. Expanded form of ngantharra

= ngantharra

ngalamu (excl.)
 exclamation. If someone comes into close contact with their sister-in-law or makes comment about their brother-in-law people within hearing distance of the comment respond with ngalamu. It is also the response made if one hears the word *kabarrarni*.
 see kabarrarni, warri, lindiwirriji

ngalarlakuwantharra (intransitive verb)
 calling out. Takes indirect object
 see wajbalarrantharra = wajbantharra

ngalarrngalarr (noun)
 1. *worm 2. *earth *worms 3. *parasitic *worms 4. *hook *worm. Found in such animals as kangaroos, sea turtle, dugong and in recent times has been used to describe parasitic worms found in humans such as hookworm.

ngalayarr (noun)
 1. *tree species 2. *Darwin *Woollybutt [*Eucalyptus miniata*]. Bark dark at the base but has smooth white branches.

ngalaynmantharra (intransitive verb)
 waiting for a *long *time

ngalbalarrantharra (intransitive verb)
 entering. Expanded form of ngalbantharra

ngalbantharra (intransitive verb)
 1. *entering 2. *going in
 see ngalbalarrantharra

ngalbarnnyingundayarra (transitive verb)
 1. *pushing through 2. *pulling through. Direction is indicated by use of a directional marker
 see nyamba-ngalbarnnyingundayarra

ngalhangku (adverb)
 1. *intensely 2. *hard 3. *loudly 4. *vigour (avoidance/ archaic speech) = kurdandu, wakulamba, wulwanda,

ngalhi (cm-) (interogative)
 1. *what? 2. *what *thing? Takes class and tagmeme marking as a noun: *ngalhi jina?*. "what is this (male/ masculine)?"
 ◇ *ma-ngalhi ma-ja?*. "what is this food?"

ngalhin (noun)
 1. *hook used for *fishing 2. *hook of *spear *thrower 3. *barb on a *barbed *spear 4. *barb on a *barbed *harpoon *point
 see bika, na-ngalhinbiji

ngali (pronoun)
 we *(dual, *inclusive *hearer)

ngaliba (particle)
 1. to 2. *all the *way to. *kanu-wingka waykaliya ngaliba...a Lhuka*. "We went downwards all the way to all the way to

Lhuka. When using this particle there is no need to put the ergative-allative -lu as a suffix on the place name. "

see nyala

ngalimilirrmu (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Barramundi [*Scleropages leichardti*] (avoidance speech)

= ngulumiri

ngalinga (cm-) (*pronoun*)

1. our*(dual, *inclusive *hearer) 2. *ours *(dual, *inclusive *hearer)

see ngali, ngatharra

ngalirli (*noun*)

1. *nasal *discharge 2. *mucus 3. *phlegm 4. *influenza (avoidance speech)

= ngangkarr

ngalirrbangalirra (*adverb*)

sneaking. Crouching low to the ground and moving in a zag-zag fashion (archaic speech)

ngalirringki (cm-) (*adjective*)

skillful

= mingkin (cm-)

ngalkingundayarra (*transitive verb*)

1. *choosing 2. *testing. Literally: giving of the essence

= ngalkiwunjayarra

ngalkiwunjayarra (*transitive verb*)

1. *choosing 2. *testing. Literally: swallowing the essence

= ngalkingundayarra

ngalngandayarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *unfamiliar *with 2. *ignorant of. Expanded form of ngandayarra. *marni ngarna nyiki-ardu ki-awarawu, yirru li-ngabangaku barni-ngalngandaya ngatha.* "I am here a child of this country, you deceased ones do not be ignorant towards me. "

see ngandayarra

ngalngarra (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Dirkfish [*Notograptidae sp.*]

ngalu (*noun*)

south. Occurs in place of ngamala in a relator function.

see ngalunga, ngangalu, ngamala, ngamaliya

ngalunga (*noun*)

south

see ngalu, ngamala, ngangalu. ngamaliya

ngamala (*noun*)

south

see ngalu, ngalunga, ngangalu

ngamaliya (*noun*)

southwards

see ngalu, ngamala, ngangalu

ngamangama (*adverb*)

across the *chest. *ngamangama yilaa a-lhabi.* " he has scars across his chest " \diamond *kanyilu-rama ngamangama.* " he hit him across the chest"

ngamanji (*noun*)

deep *water (archaic speech)

see rabirabi

ngambala (*pronoun*)

we *(plural, *inclusive *hearer)

ngambalanga (cm-) (*pronoun*)

1. our*(plural, *inclusive *hearer) 2. *ours *(plural, *inclusive *hearer)

Ngambingambi (*noun*)

place *name. Large sinkhole some 30 km north west of Borrooloola. The sink hole is associated with the Rainbow Serpent and Two Initiated Men Dreamings. Rrumburiya semi-moiety country.

ngamimi (cm-) (*adjective*)

blind *person (avoidance speech)

= kabuji

nganamba (*adverb*)

1. *that is the *way to *do it 2. *like *that *you *do it. A general term, as of someone making a general observation
see nganambaji

nganambaji (*adverb*)

1. *that is the *way to *do it 2. *like *that *you *do it. Specific, as of someone making sure it is done correctly
see nganamba

nganambajilulu (*adverb*)

just in the *same *way *you *do *it

nganawarra (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *husband

ngandarrajuku (*exclamation*)

1. *keep out of the *way! 2. *clear the *way! (archaic speech)

ngandarra (*interogative*)

1. *how? *ngandarra baku.* " later perhaps, we shall see about that (literally; how later) " 2. *what? 3. in *what *way? \diamond *ngandarra nanda-wini?* " what is her name?"

ngandarrangu (cm-) (*interogative*)

how *many? *ma-ngandarrangu ma-kijululu?* " How much does it cost? " \diamond *ngandarrangu arlku?* " How many fish?"

ngandawirndangantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *perspiring 2. *sweating

ngandawirndi (*noun*)

1. *perspiration 2. *sweat

ngandayarra (*transitive verb*)

1. *unfamiliar *with 2. *disliking 3. *ignorant towards
see ngalngandayarra

ngangakarrirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *phlegmy *cough/ nasal *discharge,

*having 2. cold/ flu, *having
ngangalu (*noun*)
 south
 see ngalu, ngalunga, ngamala, ngamaliya

Ngangangayu (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming. There is a stone jutting out of the water at Cape Vanderlin (Muluwa) which represents a lone Dugong Hunter. The stone is called Ngangangayu

ngangamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *blazing 2. *flaring *up, of *fire

ngangkarr (*noun*)
 1. *nasal *discharge 2. *mucus 3. *phlegm
 = ngalirli
 see wurlwurr, wurawura

ngangkurungu (cm-) (*noun*)
 swollen *glands/ joints. Said to be caused by the Rainbow Serpent, when people enter lagoon waters without announcing themselves, or being without the company of jungkayi.

Ngangkungani (*noun*)
 place *name. "Frog Rock Jump Up"/"Little Jump Up". A large rock monolith some 19 km south west of Borroloola on the northern side of the Carpentaria Highway. The monolith is a Frog Dreaming. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

ngangkurrurru (*noun*)
 sea *turtle on the *beach *nesting (avoidance speech)
 = ngabulnyayarra

nganybarna (*noun*)
 1. *puss 2. *discharge *from a *wound
 = ngurruwarrinjarra

ngani (cm-) (*interogative*)
 who? Takes class marking prefixes and tagmeme marking as a noun: *a-ngani a-ja?*. "Who is this female person?"

nganinya (*adverb*)
 1. *like *this 2. in *this *way. Accompanies a description of an action, a quotation, or a demonstration: *wukanyiya ngatha, nganinya* "say it to me like this ..."
 see nganinyanga, nganinyaji

nganinyanga (*adverb*)
 1. *right *now 2. *now, at *this *moment
 see nganinya, nganinyanji

nganinyanji (*adverb*)
 right *here

see nganinya, nganinyanji

Nganinyira (*noun*)
 place *name. "Pearce Islet". Located some six kilometres north east of Cape Pellew on North Island. The islet is associated with the Rainbow Serpent and Two Young Men Dreamings.
 Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

Nganjarra (*noun*)
 place *name. Small islet on the mid western coast of Vanderlin Island, approximately two kilometres south east of Charles Point. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

nganji (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *stranger 2. *foreigner. If prefixed with a pronoun the term comes to mean my relations, my family. *li-ngatha li-nganji*. "my relations/ my kin"
 = ngarriyathangu
 see angatharra-nganji, nyangatha-nganji, yamburrki

nganjirra (*adverb*)
 forbidden. *kurdardi karna-wingkanma baji kangka nganjirra*. "I didn't go there because it was forbidden"
 see munymunybi

nganjiyangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 wanting

nganjiyarra (*intransitive verb*)
 drying *out

nganjiyungkayarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *drying 2. *putting outto *dry. Of freshly sliced cycad nuts, of washing

ngantha (*interogative*)
 where? Takes pronominal suffixes: *nganthanda*. "where is she? (literally where-she)" \diamond *nganthiwa*. "where is he? (literally where-he)"

Nganthal (*noun*)
 place *name. Beach area on the south eastern coast of South West Island. A Fiddler Crab Dreaming is present.
 Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.
 = Anthaa

nganthalongkayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 poking outone's *tongue. Stem nganthal : tongue

ngantharra (*transitive verb*)
 seeing. Variant stem: ka- occurs in past tense and takes past tense suffix -la ; kila-kala : he saw it. An irregular verb.
 see ngalangantharra
 = warnabarnangantharra

nganthimbala (*interogative*)
 1. *when? 2. *what *time?

nganthiwuthu (*interogative*)
 1. *which *direction? 2. *which *way?
 = nda-wuthu

nganu (*pronoun*)
we *(plural, *exclusive *hearer)

nganunga (*cm-*) (*pronoun*)
1. *ours *(plural, *exclusive *hearer)
2. our*(plural, *exclusive *hearer)

nganyil (*cm-*) (*noun*)
gathering, of *people (archaic speech)
= li-nganyil, nalu-rarrawumba, li-mijimbangu

nganymantharra (*intransitive verb*)
jealous, *being. Takes indirect object

ngaranymantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *blowing *hard on *something 2. *breathing *heavily
= warrangantharra

ngardara (*noun*)
1. *dry *season 2. *hot of the *day
see a-mardu, lhabayi

ngardarda (*noun*)
1. *kangaroo species 2. *Plains
*Kangaroo [*Macropus antielopinus*].
Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
= bardakalinya. wa-warungala

ngardarna (*noun*)
bandicoots *resting *place

ngardungardu (*adverb*)
1. *steady 2. *balance. Of object carried on the head, toddler walking

ngardurdumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *sympathetic 2. *kind, *being

ngaringarirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *pain, *feeling 2. *hurting

ngarlamantharra (*transitive verb*)
wanting *food, *clothes

ngarlarlamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *coming out 2. *flowing of *sap/ water 3. 3.*coming *in, of *people. Of people coming together for a ceremony

ngarlbala (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Stonefish [*Synanceia horrida*] (archaic speech)
= wulwu

ngarlika (*noun*)
spear *thrower. Long and rod-like, used for throwing fishing spears
see kuyamarra, banba, wujula, balamurru

ngarna (*pronoun*)
1. *I 2. *me

ngarnalumba (*pronoun*)
1. *myself 2. *me *alone

Ngarnawakija (*nya-*) (*noun*)
male personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Black Bream Dreaming.

ngarnduwa (*adverb*)
shade, in *the

ngarnduwalulu (*adverb*)
1. *twilight 2. *early *evening

ngarningkarramantharra (*transitive verb*)
fighting *hard. Of people who are duelling
see alka

ngarnngarnmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *thirsty 2. *panting of *dog

ngarra (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
warm
see ladalada, bardangarrangarra

ngarraburna (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Parrotfish.
Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
= yurduyurdu

ngarramantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *warming 2. *heating

ngarramilimili (*adjective*)
1. *brave 2. *courageous. Literally: warm-chest

ngarranbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
warm, *becoming
= ngarranthayarra

ngarrangarra (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *hot 2. *sharp 3. *dangerous 4. *harmful 5. *cheeky 6. *poisonous
= ladalada, bardangarrangarra

ngarrangarra (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
animal *with *little *fat *content

ngarranthayarra (*intransitive verb*)
warm, *becoming
= ngarranbayarra

ngarrarnmantharra (*transitive verb*)
refusing

ngarrawa (*noun*)
salt

Ngarrbangarrala (*noun*)
1. *place name 2. "Five Mile" some 9 km downstream from Borroloola on the western bank of the McArthur River. The area is associated with the Two Initiated Men Dreaming and the site of their ceremony ground. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

ngarri (*interogative*)
1. *really? 2. is *that *so? Expecting an affirmative response

Ngarrijbalangi (*nya-*) (*noun*)
subsection *term *(male) Usually associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
see Bangarrinji

Ngarrijinda (*noun*)
place *name. Area on the western bank of the McArthur River on Kangaroo Island, some 10.5 kilometres downstream from the junction of the McArthur River with the Carrington

Channel. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

ngarrimi (*noun*)
 1. *spirit *being 2. *mangrove *spirit.
 Inhabits the mangrove forests of the coastal and island regions. It is said to grow to enormous proportions and is very dangerous. Some people say it carries a whip made from a sting ray tail. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
see ngabaya, na-murlanjanyngku, jurdurrubanji

ngarriyathangu (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 1. *stranger 2. *foreigner
 = nganji, yankarra

ngarrkalarrkananharra (*transitive verb*)
 spearing. Expanded form of ngarrkananharra
see ngarrkananharra
 = arrkananharra

ngarrkananharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *spearing 2. *sewing 3. *pricking 4. *injecting. Stem ngarrkanu
see ngarrkalarrkananharra
 = arrkananharra

ngarrki (*noun*)
 1. *hard, *dry *land 2. *land *badly *burned *by *fire
 = na-ngarrki

ngarrkidikidi (*noun*)
 1. *spear *type 2. *barbed *spear.
 Form of hooked spear in which the head and shaft are made separately. The head has small barbs on either one or two sides. If the barbs are on both sides it is often called *a-marlamarla* (centipede)
 = wanungka
see a-marlamarla, ma-mingkirrathu, ma-mayalungku, ma-minjarrathu

ngarrungarrumba (*adjective*)
 contented

Ngarurrubiji (*noun*)
 place *name. "Crown Rock". 1.5 kilometres off the south east coast of Vanderlin Island. The rock is associated with the Sea Turtle Dreaming. Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

ngaruwa (*noun*)
 1. *tide 2. *low tide
 = makangka, mangkuru
see ngakan

ngaruwanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *receding of flood waters 2. *going down of *tide

ngatha (*cm-*) (*pronoun*)
 1. *mine 2. my
see ngalinga, ngatharranga

ngatharra (*pronoun*)
 we *(dual, *exclusive *hearer)

ngatharranga (*cm-*) (*pronoun*)
 1. our*(dual, *exclusive *hearer) 2. *ours *(dual, *exclusive *hearer)

ngathungathu (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 offending in *speech and *manner. By lying, by speaking excessively, constantly talking and asking questions
see mawurla

ngawaluka (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 person *who *gives *obligated *gifts to *relations. Freely, without protest; of son-in-law to mother-in-law
see ngulhu

ngawarlmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *barking of *dogs 2. *howling of *dogs
 = ngawarnmantharra

ngawarnmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *barking of *dogs 2. *howling of *dogs
 = ngawarlmantharra

ngawu (*noun*)
 clouds
 = ngabumbu

ngawulu (*noun*)
 1. *echo 2. *shadow 3. *reflection on the *water. Literally cloud-like
see nda-ngawulu

ngawurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *cloudy, *becoming 2. *clouding over
see ngawu, ngabumbu

Ngayakan (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. Associated with the Spirit Man Dreaming of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. It was during this ceremony that sub-incision took place.
see ngabaya, narnu-lhulun

ngayamantharra (*adverb*)
 only
 = winarrku

ngayamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *approving 2. *speaking *well of 3. *thinking *well of 4. *agreeing 5. *complimenting 6. *satisfied, of *hunger

ngayangaya (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *clever 2. *obedient 3. *keen of *hearing 4. *intelligent
 = lingi, wunili

ngayangayarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 obedient, *being. Takes an indirect object

ngayanjarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *blocking off 2. *shutting in 3. *shutting out 4. *damming up. As of making a fish trap across a creek, of sorcery being implanted and locked into one's body.

ngayardinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *encouraging 2. *urging *on. As of people encouraging dancers during a ritual, dogs running together happily

ngayulu (*noun*)

spring *waters, *permanent. Found at various locations over the islands (island speech)

see jilili

= waburr

ngayumbu (*noun*)

1. *shark species 2. *Black *Tip *Shark [*Carcharhinus sp.*]

= wulukuku

ngayungkayarra (*intransitive verb*)

groaning

ngayurra (*adverb*)

1. *underground 2. *buried

ngayurramantharra (*transitive verb*)

burying

ngibantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *keeping *away 2. *keeping *sacred 3. *keeping *restricted. Of certain ceremony grounds, burial area, Dreaming sites

see mudi, nyamba-ngibantharra

ngilakarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *returning 2. *coming *back 3. *going *back (avoidance speech)

= waninjarra

ngilbantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *whistling *from the *throat 2. *weeping 3. *sobbing

see wirrkalungkayarra

ngilungilu (*noun*)

breeze, *cool and *gentle at *night.

Specifically across the islands

ngimiringki (cm-) (*noun*)

owner/ s of *particular *stretches of *country and *associated *Dreamings/ ceremonies. People who stand in a patrilineal relationship to particular Dreaming Ancestors and their country. The ngimiringki must perform the ritual associated with these Dreaming Ancestors. The word is often colloquially translated as "boss".

see jungkayi, wirriyarra

ngindukumantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *crying 2. *sad, *being 3. *sorry *for, *being (avoidance speech)

= rarrinjarra

nginykarra (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *siblings *two, *of: the *same *parents, or *mother's *sisters' *children or *father's *brothers' *children. The above term is used at times to describe areas of land which share the same semi-moiety, and

their relationship to each other. This is specifically so of Wulibirra on North Island and Muluwa on Vanderlin Island, these two areas of land are described as being brothers. *Muluwa kulu Wulibirra jawulamba-wulkananji jawulini nginykarra barra.* " Muluwa (Cape Vanderlin) and Wulibirra (Red Bluff) are looking at each other those two are brothers. "

see li-nginykalnginykarra

= babakurla, ririka

nginymul (*noun*)

1. *fat 2. *grease 3. *oil 4. *petrol = na-ngiliny, na-ngilili

nginymul (*noun*)

wake of *boat/ canoe

nginymulnginymul (*adjective*)

dark, *no *light at *all

ngirarra (*noun*)

dugong *feeding *paths in *sea *grass *beds. Visible at low tide or indicated by disturbed sediment at high tide. (archaic speech)

ngirlangirla (*noun*)

feathers. Of any type, but more often it refers to those feathers which can be used to make plumes for use during ceremonies and fun dances.

= a-ngirlangirla, na-nawarnku, na-burrkuburruku

ngirlil (*noun*)

tears

ngirlingirli (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *catfish, *immature

ngirrija (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Brolga *chicks [*Grus rubicunda*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

= yarraja

see kurdarrku, a-rndarra

ngirringirri (*noun*)

1. *insect species 2. *Cicada.

Considered by adult Yanyuwa speakers to be childrens speech.

= lirngindi

ngirriki (cm-) (*noun*)

1. *tease 2. *clever/ smart. In an upfront clever type of way

ngirrikimantharra (*transitive verb*)

teasing. Takes animate object

ngirringirri (cm-) (*adjective*)

moving *constantly. Of small children, a baby in the womb, of ants

= kirrikirri

ngirringirrimantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *moving *constantly 2. *moving *from *place to *place. Fish in the water, movement of hand, an animal in

the bush
ngirrngirrarni (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Burdekin *Duck / *White *Headed *Shell *Duck [*Tadorna radjah*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety
 = rurndurn
ngiwurda (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *strong 2. *powerful 3. *heavy (avoidance speech)
 = wunungu
 see wurrama, wirrimalaru
ngiyilungiyilu (*noun*)
 1. *rain spots 2. *spitting *rain
ngkayarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *pushing, *action of *wind 2. *forcing, *action of *wind
ngubathurra (*adverb*)
 late *afternoon. Used only when dugong hunting (archaic/ island speech)
 see wukurlakurlu, kinyinyinku
ngubayi (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Saratoga [*Scleropages jardini*]
 = bubarli
ngubiwi (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Mangrove [*Bruguiera exaristata*]. Has numerous "knee like" pneumatophores. The fruit can be eaten after considerable preparation.
ngubunthurr (*adjective*)
 1. *black 2. *dark
 = wungkuwungku
ngubunthurrirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *blackening 2. *darkening
ngujulanantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *twisting 2. *spraining. Stem: ngujulanu
ngujurrumba (*adverb*)
 without *fire
nguku (*noun*)
 1. *stingray species 2. *long *tailed *stingray. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety.
Nguku (*nya-*) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to male members of the coastal Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the long tailed ray species.
ngula (*adverb*)
 1. *behind 2. *back *further
 = ngulakari
ngulakari (*adverb*)
 1. *behind 2. *back *further
 = ngula
ngularrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *coming *behind 2. *looking

*behind
ngularrkantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *coming *back 2. *returning
ngularumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 passing *from *behind
 see walbilulu, jabarranymantharra
ngulaya (*adverb*)
 after
ngulbantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *feeding a *small *amount 2. *giving a *taste of *food
ngulku (*noun*)
 1. *shark species 2. *Epaulette *Shark
ngulkumanjarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *bending to *break 2. *wringing *neck of *an *animal
 = bidiyumantharra
ngulngundurrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 snoring. Expanded form of ngundurrmantharra
 see ngundurrmantharra
ngulnguyulmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 tricking
 = nguyulnguyulmantharra
ngulumiri (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Barramundi [*Scleropages leichardti*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
 see majawarra, wirrumbarrangu, lakularlku, ngalimilirrmu, rdiwabi
Ngulurrngulurru (*noun*)
 place *name. Area of shallow lagoon systems on the eastern bank of the McArthur River, opposite the "Five Mile Bend". Rumburriya semi-moiety country.
ngulhu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 generous to a *fault. As of individuals who give everything away and then come asking to borrow food or objects. Used scornfully of men and women who have let their partners run away to establish other relationships.
 see ngawaluka
ngulhurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 giving *things to *others *without *argument or *care
ngulwa (*noun*)
 1. *snake species 2. *King *Brown *Snake [*Pseudechis australis*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety
 = balankali, bularrangu
Ngulwandayarra (*noun*)
 place *name. Area on the east bank of the Carrington Channel on Kangaroo Island some 6 kilometres downstream from the junction of the McArthur River and the Carrington Channel. Wuyaliya semi-

moiety country.
ngulya (*noun*)
 blood
 = yilirri, ngurnungurnu
ngulyilirr (*adverb*)
 visible in the *distance
 see marriyilbirriyiny
ngumba (*noun*)
 dugong *calf
ngunbala (*adverb*)
 asleep (avoidance speech)
 = walkurr
ngundayarra (*transitive verb*)
 giving
 = wuthandimantharra
ngundayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *coming in of *tide 2. *rising of
 *flood *waters
ngundirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 arriving
ngundurrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 snoring
 see ngulngundurrmantharra
ngunduwamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *sea *turtle *butchering 2. *cutting
 the *throat of a *turtle. Strem ngunduwa:
 throat
ngungkungka (*adverb*)
 talking *softly
ngunha (*adverb*)
 rushing/ coming *into a *group of
 *people *without *manner. Can occur
 during mourning or fighting. (W)
 jiya-wingkayi ngunha ki-barrkunda. " He
 is rushing in with a fighting stick. "
 see jakajakarda
ngunmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *defense 2. *duelling *movement
 3. *blocking a *boomerang *with
 *shield/ fighting *stick
nguralngural (*noun*)
 1. *burr 2. *prickly *seed
ngurdingurdimantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *whispering 2. *talking *quietly
ngurnnguyunmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *nonchalant, *being 2. *unexcited,
 *being 3. *unmoved, *being
ngurdungurdu (*noun*)
 1. *shark species 2. *Tiger *Shark
 [*Caleocerdo cuvieri*]. Associated with the
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
 = aybabaraku, bayamarlkurra,
 wukuwarrba
 see yulmunji
ngurdurru (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Firestick *tree
 [*Vitex glabrata*]. Has small orchid like
 flowers and in November to March has
 grape-like purple fruit. The wood is

favoured for firesticks.
ngurlangurla (*noun*)
 1. *dirty *water 2. *muddy *water 3.
 *stagnant *water 4. *water in *which
 *cycad *fruit *has *been *soaking
ngurlingurli (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *emaciated 2. *thin 3. *bony 4.
 *poor, of *ground. Usually of animate
 noun, but may be used of tree
 = kalirrkalirr, warlirrwarlirr
ngurlku (*noun*)
 1. *fresh *water *turtle species 2.
 *Short *Necked *Turtle [*Elseya sp.*].
 Associated with the Rrumburriya
 semi-moiety
 = barlwi
ngurluku (*noun*)
 1. *wallaby species 2. *Nail *Tailed
 *Wallaby. Associated with the Wuyaliya
 semi-moiety.
 = bandurawija, bandangungu
ngurnmantharra (*semi-vt*)
 drinking (avoidance speech)
 = wunjayarra
ngurnngu (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Cheese *Fruit
 *Tree [*Morinda citrifolia*]. Has a white
 squashy fruit, offensive to smell when
 ripe. The ripe fruit is eaten and is much
 sought after as a cure for diarrhoea.
 = ma-burnaringa
ngurnungurnu (*noun*)
 blood (avoidance speech)
 = yilirri, ngulya
 see nguyngu
ngurrarala (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 new, of *time/ people/ location
 = ngurrarangu
ngurrarangu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 new, of *time/ people/ location
 = ngurrarala
 see rdiyangu
ngurrbantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *roaring, of *floodwaters 2.
 *rumbling, of *thunder 3. *noise of a
 *motor 4. *noise of *many *people
 *fighting
 = wururwanyinjarra
ngurrbun (*noun*)
 1. *scrub 2. *bushes
 = warlanthalwarlanthal
ngurrkungurkurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *furious, *being 2. *quarrelsome,
 *being 3. *angry, *being 4. *sulky,
 *being
 = yinjathirrinjarra
ngurrngurrwarda (*adverb*)
 passing *quickly *by eachotherat *close
 *range

ngurru (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Marine *Salmon *Tailed *Catfish. Associated with the Rumburiya semi-moiety and has important associations with the Kulyukulyu funeral rituals.
 = wakujirri

ngurru (*noun*)
 hook of *spear *thrower. Place where spear is rested before throwing
 see nda-ngurru, na-ngurru, nanda-ngurru

ngurrudu (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Eucalypt species (archaic speech)

ngurrulanka (*noun*)
 Starfish [*Asteroidea*]

ngurrungkinymantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *blowing one's *nose 2. *sniffing
 = ngurrunjulmantharra

ngurrungurmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *angry, *becoming 2. *stirred up *emotionally, *becoming

ngurrunjulmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *sniffing 2. *blowing one's *nose
 = ngurrungkinymantharra

ngurrunmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *drowning 2. *putting *underwater 3. *covering *with *water 4. *flooding
 = ngabunjamantharra

ngurruwarrinjarra (*noun*)
 1. *puss 2. *discharge from a wound (avoidance speech)
 = nganybarna

ngurunguririnjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *homesick 2. *wanting to *return to one's *own *country/ family

nguthali (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *not *thirsty 2. *quenched

nguthalimantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 giving a *drink

nguthalirinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 thirst *being *quenched

nguthumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *spearing 2. *pricking 3. *sewing 4. *injecting
 = arrkanantharra

nguthundiya (*noun*)
 northwards

nguthundu (*noun*)
 north
 see nguthunguthundu

nguthunguthundu (*noun*)
 north
 see nguthundu. nguthundiya

nguwa (*noun*)
 tree species. Grows on the islands, has poisonous fruit, but is favoured for the quality of its firewood.

nguwibi (*nya-,li-*) (*noun*)

subincised *man. Cannot be mentioned in relationships where avoidance speech is used.
 = nguyibi
 see rduwarra

nguwibimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 subincising (archaic speech)
 see rduwarramantharra

nguyaya (*noun*)
 1. *shell species 2. *Shell [*Vagina suaviter*]

nguyibi (*nya-,li-*) (*noun*)
 subincised *man. Cannot be mentioned in relationships where avoidance speech is used.
 = nguwibi (*cm-*)

nguyngu (*noun*)
 1. *bad *blood 2. *black *blood. In past times it was believed that headaches and other general aches and pains were caused by the presence of bad blood in the body. To alleviate the problem the area was tightly bound with string and small lacerations would be cut into the skin near the string. The ensuing blood flow was called *nguyngu*.
 see ngulya, yilirri

nguyul (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 1. *amusing *person 2. *trickster
 see narnu-nguyul

nguyulnguyulmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 tricking
 = ngulnguyulmantharra

nguyulnguyulurinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *entertaining 2. *amusing, *being

nhabarl (*noun*)
 dugong *(generic) [*Dugong dugon*]
 (avoidance speech)
 see waliki

nhanawamara (*nya-*) (*noun*)
 1. *man *looking for a *woman for *sex 2. *man *who *continually *keeps the *company of *women

nhanawawiji (*nya-*) (*noun*)
 married *man. Literally "with a woman"

nya-athatha (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. your *brother my *cousin *when *speaking to *female *cousin (avoidance speech)
 see a-athatha

nya-ja (*pronoun*)
 this *male *person
 see nya-mangaji, nya-mbangu, jina

nyakarna-ardima (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *eldest *sister to *younger *sister's *son

nyakarna-mangkayi (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *son's *son, *my

nyakarna-marrini (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *brother's *daughter's *son, *my
nyakarna-murima (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *brother's *son's *son, *my
nyakarna-wuthayi (noun)
 1. *kinship term 2. *daughter's *son, *my
Nyakurrunbirna (noun)
 1. *sacred *pole 2. *ceremonial *object. Used in the Yalkawarru funeral rituals. The pole is symbolic of a hollow log coffin and the deceased persons spirit.
 see Yalkawarru, a-makundurna
nyala (particle)
 1. to 2. *towards, of *place 3. *still, of *time. *nyala kulu anka.* "right to the top (literally unto and up) ◇ *nyala kulu wajka.* "right to the bottom" ◇ *bajiwa nyala walkurr.* "He is there still asleep" ◇ *karna-wingkala akarru nyala Manankurralu.* "I will go east to Manankurra." When used with place names, the name must be marked with the ergative-allative marker -lu
 see ngaliba
nya-lhamayngku (noun)
 1. *kinship *term 2. your *mother's *father or *cousin (avoidance speech)
nya-mangaji (pronoun)
 that *male *person/ masculine *thing
 see nya-ja, nya-mbangu
Nyamarrangurru (noun)
 place *name. Area of sandstone outcrops on the central western coast of South West Island. A number of the outcrops and boulders located at this site are associated with the head, stomach and intestines of the Groper. The stem of the word *marrangurru* is Mara language and means head. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.
 see Alawuyawiji
nyamba-alarramantharra (ref)
 boasting. Expanded form of *nyamba-arramantharra*
 see *nyamba-arramantharra*
nyamba-arramantharra (ref)
 1. *bragging 2. *boasting
 see *nyamba-alarramantharra*
nyamba-arrkalarrkanantharra (ref)
 choosing
nyamba-ayayanantharra (ref)
 attempting *unsuccessfully. To travel to another location; stem: *ayayanu*
nyamba-barlamantharra (ref)
 clapping *hands. To accompany singing and dancing

nyamba-barnkalamantharra (ref)
 sitting *with *legs *crossed
 see *barnkalamantharra*
nyamba-budibudinymantharra (ref)
 tangling
nyamba-bulamantharra (ref)
 painting *designs on the *body
 see *rdiramantharra*
nyamba-bunimantharra (ref)
 sexual *intercourse, *having
nyamba-darlbirrantharra (ref)
 1. *collecting 2. *gathering *together, of clouds/ people
nyamba-jakudimantharra (ref)
 abstaining *from *speaking
nyamba-jiyarninjarra (ref)
 sleeping *soundly. In avoidance speech, stem becomes *jiyarnu*
nyamba-jukujukumantharra (ref)
 gathering *together
 see *jukujukumantharra*
nyamba-kajakajamantharra (ref)
 1. *fathering *children 2. *father *caring for their *own or *brother's *children. Stem *kajakaja* : son/ daughter
nyamba-kakantharra (ref)
 defaecating
 = *nyamba-ngkarryarra*
nyamba-kantharra (ref)
 1. *fighting 2. *punishing. Of relatives and parents punishing son or daughter who ran away with their lovers. Stem: *ka*: take
nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra (ref)
 1. *dividing *into *two or in *two *parts 2. *making *two *kinds 3. *talking in *two *ways
nyamba-karnbimantharra (ref)
 decorating the *body for *ceremony
nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra (ref)
 1. *birthing *children 2. *mothering *children 3. *mother *caring for *own *children or *sister's *children. Stem *kulhakulha* : son/ daughter
nyamba-kulkulmantharra (ref)
 sleeping around a *fire
nyamba-kurramantharra (ref)
 covering *with *earth
nyamba-lalarrkuwantharra (ref)
 withering
nyamba-lharibantharra (ref)
 fishing in *pools *using *long *grass/ bushes *as a *form of *trap
nyamba-lhawalhawarrmantharra (ref)
 acknowledging. Expanded form of *nyamba-lhawarrmantharra*
 see *nyamba-lhawarrmantharra*
nyamba-lhawarrmantharra (ref)

1. *acknowledging 2. *complimenting
 3. *greeting *by *kinship *name
 see nyamba-lhawalhawarrmantharra

nyamba-mabantharra (ref)
 carrying a *heavy *load

nyamba-manjamanjamantharra (ref)
 erasing *tracks

nyamba-mawurrangantharra (ref)
 dreaming, in *sleep

nyamba-milimantharra (ref)
 1. *trying *again 2. *making *an *attempt

nyamba-milmirilangantharra (ref)
 1. *avoiding 2. *keeping *away *from.
 Takes indirect object. *kumba-milmirilanga anku.* "he avoided her"

nyamba-minmirrantharra (ref)
 sick, *being. Expanded form of nyamba-mirrantharra
 see nyamba-mirrantharra

nyamba-mirnajimantharra (ref)
 1. *showing 2. *displaying 3. *demonstrating *by *physical *means.
kumba-mirnajima kurdarrku barruwa alunga liyi-jawinawu. "He showed the Brolga rituals to the young men."
 = mirnajimantharra, mirmilungkayarra

nyamba-mirrirrinjarra (ref)
 1. *same *parents, *having 2. *belonging to the *same *family

nyamba-mirrantharra (ref)
 1. *ill, *being 2. *sickly 3. *dying 4. *thirsty
 see nyamba-minmirrantharra

nyamba-mirrbantharra (ref)
 1. *stilling 2. *quietning

nyamba-miyarlungkayarra (ref)
 shading one's *eyes *with one's *hand

nyamba-mudinymantharra (ref)
 1. *speaking 2. *talking (avoidance speech)

nyamba-mulhumulhumantharra (ref)
 1. *steadily 2. *quietly 3. *without *fussing. Stem: mulhumulhu : quiet

nyamba-mungkumantharra (ref)
 beating *wife/ husband *with a *fighting *stick. Takes indirect object

nyamba-nantharra (ref)
 1. *going over. *nyamba-naya.* "Go right over 2. *going down 3. *jumping down 4. *getting out of *boat/ vehicle ◊ *kumba-nu.* "He got out" 5. *dismounting. Stem: *nu*
 see manmarninymantharra

nyamba-ngabarlamantharra (ref)
 keeping on *coming. Of waves breaking over a boat/ canoe in a rough sea
 see nyamba-ngabarlnagabarlamantharra

nyamba-ngabarlangabarlamantharra

(ref)
 keeping on *coming. Expanded form of nyamba-ngabarlamantharra
 see nyamba-ngabarlamantharra

nyamba-ngalamantharra (ref)
 greedy, *being

nyamba-ngalbarnnyingundayarra (ref)
 1. *pulling through 2. *poking *through

nyamba-ngalkingundayarra (ref)
 applying *perspiration *from one's *armpits to another *person. To heal, before viewing sacred objects, to release an individual from restrictions

nyamba-ngarninymantharra (ref)
 1. *replying 2. *answering

nyamba-ngarrarnmantharra (ref)
 1. *refusing 2. *not *joining *in

nyamba-ngarrkimantharra (ref)
 hardening. Of ground drying out

nyamba-ngibantharra (ref)
 1. *keeping *away 2. *keeping off
 see ngibantharra

nyamba-ngingindayarra (ref)
 1. *flaking 2. *peeling off 3. *blistering off 4. *shedding. Of a snake shedding its skin, of skin peeling off around a wound, of skin coming off because of sunburn

nyamba-ngkalangkarryarra (ref)
 diarrhoea, *having. Expanded form of nyamba-ngkarryarra, stem: ngkarr
 see nyamba-ngkarryarra

nyamba-ngkarryarra (ref)
 defaecating
 see nyamba-kakantharra

nya-mbangu (pronoun)
 that *male *person/ masculine *thing, *not *known
 see nya-ja, nya-mangaji

nyamba-ngunyirrantharra (ref)
 1. *peeling off 2. *scraped off 3. *scratching *hard, 4. *removing *skin
 see nyamba-yirrantharra

nyamba-ngurdukantharra (ref)
 1. *mumbling to oneself 2. *speaking *together *indistiguishably

nyamba-nykalanykarrinjarra (ref)
 1. *thinking 2. *considering 3. *feeling *within oneself. Stem: nykarri
 see nykarrinjarra

nyamba-nynginyngindayarra (ref)
 1. *shedding 2. *flaking 3. *peeling off 4. *blistering. Of snake, skin peeling off around a wound, skin peeling because of sunburn (avoidance speech)
 = nyamba-ngingindayarra

nyamba-nyunyunmantharra (ref)
 1. *preparing oneself for *rituals 2.

*dressing oneself (archaic speech)
nyamba-ramantharra (ref)
 hitting
nyamba-rankarrmantharra (ref)
 lifting
nyamba-rdakalmantharra (ref)
 dancing *with *legs *spread *wide and
 *bent at *knees
nyamba-rdalinymantharra (ref)
 1. *starting, of *rain/ wind/ fire 2.
 *starting to *talk/ orate
 see rdalinymantharra
nyamba-rdardaliwangantharra (ref)
 standing *with one *foot over the *other
nyamba-rdimbirmantharra (ref)
 fishing *using a *fish *spear
nyamba-rdirdilmantharra (ref)
 1. *coiled up 2. *curled *up
nyamba-rirrarirramantharra (ref)
 1. *crying out in *chorus 2. *talking, of
 *large *numbers of *people
nyamba-rirrmantarra (ref)
 1. *passing *wind 2. *farting
nyamba-riyarrabantharra (ref)
 pleased *with *people/ things. Takes
 indirect object
nyamba-rrkantharra (ref)
 burning
 see rrkantharra
nyamba-rrnyinjarra (ref)
 1. *answering *back *with *anger 2.
 *replying *insolently
nyamba-rulbantharra (ref)
 straightening out one's *arm/ leg
nyamba-ruthuruthumantharra (ref)
 separating
 see ruthuruthumantharra
nyamba-wabijanjarra (ref)
 1. *burning 2. *cooking
 = nyamba-walkijanjarra
nyamba-wajimbangundayarra (ref)
 wiping *sweat *from one's *armpits
 *onto *someone *else. Takes indirect
 object
nyamba-wajkirrantharra (ref)
 hiding
 = nyamba-warrantharra
 see wajkirrantharra
nyamba-wajumantharra (ref)
 washing. From English wash
 see wajumantharra
nyamba-walawalamantharra (ref)
 1. *branching off 2. *forking
nyamba-walkantharra (ref)
 1. *opening one's *eyes *wide 2.
 *opening one's *legs *wide *apart
nyamba-walkijanjarra (ref)
 1. *burning 2. *cooking
 = nyamba-wabijanjarra

nyamba-walkurrijanjarra (ref)
 lying down to *sleep
nyamba-wamantharra (ref)
 1. *stopping, of *people *talking 2.
 *ceasing, of *wind *blowing/ rain 3.
 *quiet, *becoming
 see wamantharra, wamalamantharra
nyamba-wanjabantharra (ref)
 rolling. Dog rolling on its back, dugong
 after being harpooned, people in bed
nyamba-wardangalangantharra (ref)
 1. *commencing 2. *beginning. Of
 cold season, wet season
 = nyamba-wirririnjarra
nyamba-wardjumantharra (ref)
 hitting *oneself
nyamba-warrantharra (ref)
 hiding
 = nyamba-wajkirrantharra
nyamba-warriyungkayarra (ref)
 1. *rolling over 2. *rolling off 3.
 *turning *over
nyamba-wijuwantharra (ref)
 1. *covering 2. *wrapping *up
nyamba-wilwiringundayarra (ref)
 1. *talking to each other 2. *discussing
 see nyamba-wirringundayarra
nyamba-wilwirrinymantharra (ref)
 leaning over. Expanded form of nyamba-
 wirrinymantharra
 see nyamba-wirrinymantharra
nyamba-wirdinbirdinmantharra (ref)
 rolling *motion of *canoe/ boat
nyamba-wirijkalmantharra (ref)
 1. *telling a *story 2. *narrating
 see wirijkalmatharra
nyamba-wiringkirmantharra (ref)
 circling, of *birds/ aeroplane in *flight
nyamba-wirringundayarra (ref)
 1. *giving oneself up 2. *subservient to
 3. *learning *from *someone. As of the
 Law learnt in important ceremonies
 see nyamba-wilwiringundayarra
nyamba-wirrinymantharra (ref)
 1. *leaning over 2. *tipping at *an
 *angle
 see nyamba-wilwirrinymantharra
nyamba-wirririnjarra (ref)
 1. *commencing 2. *beginning
 = nyamba-wardangalangantharra
nyamba-wirrmantarra (ref)
 1. *pricking 2. *poking
nyamba-wudurrumantharra (ref)
 1. *feeding 2. *eating. Takes any type
 of food as object
nyamba-wukanyinjarra (ref)
 1. *talking 2. *speaking
nyamba-wulbingkulbinymantharra (ref)
 rubbing one's *eyes

nyamba-wululmantharra (*ref*)
 1. *piling up 2. *rounding up
 = nyamba-wulunmantharra

nyamba-wulunmantharra (*ref*)
 1. *piling up 2. *rounding up
 = nyamba-wululmantharra

nyamba-wungkanamantharra (*ref*)
 excuses, *making

nyamba-wurnkulmantharra (*ref*)
 arms *outstretched and *stiff, *having.
 As in dancing

nyamba-wurranyinjarra (*ref*)
 lying against *part of oneself. Using an
 arm as a pillow

nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra (*ref*)
 1. *shaving *hair 2. *removing *hair/
 fur 3. *plucking *feathers

nyamba-wurrubantharra (*ref*)
 spilling
see wurrubantharra

nyamba-wuthangkayarra (*ref*)
 cutting the *skin

nyamba-yakalyakabantharra (*ref*)
 1. *wondering about 2. *aimlessly
 *wondering. Takes indirect object

nyamba-yalkanymantharra (*ref*)
 combing one's *hair. Traditionally with a
 sharpened stick

nyamba-yalkinymantharra (*ref*)
 1. *unwilling 2. *refusing

nyamba-yalyalmantharra (*ref*)
 1. *spreading out 2. *scattering 3.
 *dispersing, of clouds/ people/ smoke
 = nyamba-yarndarranmantharra

nyamba-yangamantharra (*ref*)
 turning *away

nyamba-yanirrinjarra (*ref*)
 encouraging to *start
see yanirrinjarra

nyamba-yarndarranmantharra (*ref*)
 1. *spreading out 2. *scattering 3.
 *dispersing, of *clouds/ people/ smoke
 = nyamba-yalyalmantharra

nyamba-yarrakantharra (*ref*)
 1. *commencing, of *foetal *life 2.
 *commencing of *labour *pains

nyamba-yarrinymantharra (*ref*)
 1. *calling *someone in the *distance
 2. *squealing

nyamba-yirrantharra (*ref*)
 scratching
see nyamba-ngunyirrimantharra,
 yirrantharra

nyamba-yiwamantharra (*ref*)
 1. *shouting 2. *yelling 3. *screaming
 = nyamba-yuwamantharra

nyamba-yulyulbantharra (*ref*)
 preparing oneself for a *ritual

nyamba-yungantharra (*ref*)

howling, of *dog/ dingo
see yungantharra

nyamba-yurrmantharra (*ref*)
 1. *journeying 2. *travelling

nyamba-yuwamantharra (*ref*)
 1. *shouting 2. *calling out
 = nyamba-yiwamantharra

nyambi-janjarra (*ref*)
 going to *sleep. Used in past tense only,
 stem: ija

nyambi-rrkantharra (*ref*)
 burning *oneself

nyambu-janjarra (*ref*)
 swelling, of *body *parts. Stem: uja

nyambu-ngkayarra (*ref*)
 1. *originating 2. *semi-moiety
 *affiliation. Of one's ardirri: spirit child,
 originating from specific place

nyambu-rrantharra (*ref*)
 1. *paddling of *canoe/ boat 2.
 *refusing. Literally "stopping oneself",
 stem: urra w nyanganthangu (*adverb*) 3.
 *crawling *position, on *hands and
 *knees (archaic speech)
see bunarrinja

nya-nganthangu (*interogative*)
 which *masculine *thing? Stem
 nganthangu takes other noun class
 prefixes. *a-nganthangu?*. " which female/
 feminine one? " \diamond *ma-nganthangu?*. "
 which food?"

nyangatha-mara (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *close *male
 *friend/ associate. Used by men, women
 or children, only occurs with possessive
 prefix
see angatha-mara

nyangatha-nganji (**nyangathanya-**)
 (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *close *male
 *relative, my
see angatharra-nganji, nganji

nyangathanya-abangu (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *brother's *son,
 *my

nyangathanya-miyangki (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *older *sister's
 *husband, my
see nyangathanya-yalanji, manjikarra

nyangathanya-wangu (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *husband, *my

nyangathanya-yalanji (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *younger *sister's
 *husband, my
see manjikarra

nyangathi-anyira (**nyangathanya-**)
 (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *younger
 *brother, my

= wunhaka
nyangathi-nganawarra (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *brother-in-law
nyangathi-ruthu (nyangathanya-) (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother's *eldest *brother, *my
nyangkarra (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *ritual *manager 2. *ritual *guardian. The term *nyangkarra* is now nearly totally replaced by *jungkayi*. The *nyangkarra* are the workers who assist the owners and make sure that they perform the rituals correctly, they also make sure that the rules relating to certain tracts of country are enforced and punish those who see fit to break the Law. The *nyangkarra* are the children of the women of the patriline which are associated with the land, Dreamings, and ceremony. The *nyangkarra* call the Dreamings, land and ceremonies they are responsible for a-jayakurra or ja-yakurra - Dreaming mother. (archaic speech)
 = *jungkayi*
 see *ngimarringki, wirriyarra*
nyanki-ardu (*noun*)
 dugong *foetus
nyakunya-wirlaninya (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. her *older *brother, my *uncle (avoidance speech)
nyanyalu (*noun*)
 1. *leaves (avoidance speech) 2. *tea 3. *tea *leaves
 = *wanjirr*
nyarrku (*pronoun*)
 1. *that *different *man 2. *that other *man
nyawa (axcl)
 swear word for a *dog. Has the meaning of "get out of it you mongrol!"
 see *yarrkarra, kadirriwalma, yurndarrka*
nya-wangarina (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. your *husband (avoidance speech)
nya-wangulu (*noun*)
 1. *kinship term 2. her *father (avoidance speech)
nyawulanganya-rnarnanganthamu (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. their *father, my *uncle (avoidance speech)
nya-wurrbu (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. * my *daughter's *child, your *brother
 see *ji-wurrbu, a-wurrbu*
nyayulukanku (*noun*)
 mangrove *forests (avoidance speech)
 = *lhukannguwarra*
nyibu (*adverb*)

1. *quiet and *still 2. *windless *place
 = *rdijbardijba*
nyiburl (*noun*)
 1. *buffalo 2. *bull. Kurdanji loan
 = *wakardawakarda*
nyiburlwandinya (*noun*)
 herd of *cattle. Kurdanji loan
nyiburrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *calm, *being 2. *quiet and *still, *being 3. *windless, *being
 = *rdijbardijbarrinjarra*
nikukimarlarlu (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Sorghum *sp. Used to construct windbreaks
 = *na-rdirrmu*
nyilanyila (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Parkinsonia *tree. Seeds can be eaten or gathered and ground into a paste and then baked into small cakes. A last resort food for adults, though popular with children.
Nyilba (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Wedge Tailed Eagle Dreaming.
nyinga (*noun*)
 Crab *(generic)
 = *jikuyu*
nyinjarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *chasing *away 2. *driving out 3. *expelling. Can relate to spirits, people causing a problem
 = *jujunymantharra*
nyinyiny (*noun*)
 1. *froth 2. *foam 3. *bubbles
 = *munmun*
nyiribantharra (*transitive verb*)
 asking for *information *from *spirits. As to who killed a relative, for power, knowledge
nyumba (*noun*)
 fishing *place. Place where large numbers of fish can be obtained (archaic speech)
nyungka (*noun*)
 1. *ceremonial *object 2. *hair *string *belt. Used primarily in contemporary times during circumcision ceremonies. An item of value.
 = *wuthari, wardamurru*
nykalanykarrinjarra (*transitive verb*)
 listening. Expanded form of *anykarrinjarra*
 see *anykarrinjarra, nyamba-nykalanykarrinjarra*
nykarrinjarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *listening 2. *hearing

see nykalanykarrinjarra, nyamba-nykalanykarrinjarra

nyurunyuru (*adjective*)
1. *calm *sea 2. *waveless *sea

rabarr (*noun*)
1. *ground *oven 2. *heated *stones, for *cooking

rabirabi (*adjective*)
deep
see ngamanji

rabirabimbangurumiril (*exclamation*)
swear word. Literally: "deep snotty nostrils"

rabirabimbawanbirra (*exclamation*)
swear word

rabirabiwuri (*exclamation*)
swear word. Literally: "deep scrotum"

rabu (*noun*)
1. *shell species 2. *Bailer *Shell [*Melo Amphora*]. Used for bailing out canoes, as cups, water carriers and small shovels for digging out and cleaning wells.
= wirringayi, thalimbu

rabu (cm-) (*adjective*)
bald
see rabuwulaya

Rabunthu (*noun*)
place *name. Area of saline coastal flats at the mouth of the McArthur River, on the south eastern bank. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

raburru (*noun*)
grass species. Grows on the sand dunes on the Sir Edward Pellew Islands

rabuwulaya (*noun*)
bald *head
see rabu

rajbantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *hit, *being 2. *cracking *knuckles 3. *banged *upon, *being

Rakawurlma (nya-) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Hammerhead Shark Dreaming.

raki (*noun*)
1. *rag 2. *material 3. *cloth. English loan, from rag

ralaralamantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *minding 2. *keeping a *watch over 3. *caring for 4. *looking *after

Ralmurrayi (*noun*)
place *name. Area on the eastern bank of the McArthur River some 6 km downstream from Borroloola. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

ralundu (*noun*)
1. *tide 2. *second *high *tide in one

*day
= mirndilngundaya

ralyi (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Moray *Eel

ramalamantharra (*transitive verb*)
hitting. Expanded form of ramantharra
see ramantharra

ramangka (*adverb*)
rear *end of a *canoe

ramantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *hitting 2. *fighting 3. *hammering 4. *building 5. *knocking 6. *punishing
see ramalamantharra, nyamba-ramantharra

ramarurlngayarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *worrying 2. *fretting (archaic speech)

rambijanji (*adjective*)
cooking *process for *shellfish/ small *schoolfish. The fish and shellfish are placed on cleared earth or sand and covered over with small tigs and sticks, which are then set alight.

rambunantharra (*intransitive verb*)
wearing out. Stem: rambunu

rangkarrku (*adjective*)
dugong, *first to *come *onto the *sea *grass *beds. At high tide.

rangkarangkarrku (*adjective*)
dugongs, *coming *onto the *sea *grass *beds.

rangkarrangu (*noun*)
dugong, *old *bull *travelling *alone
see jiyamirama

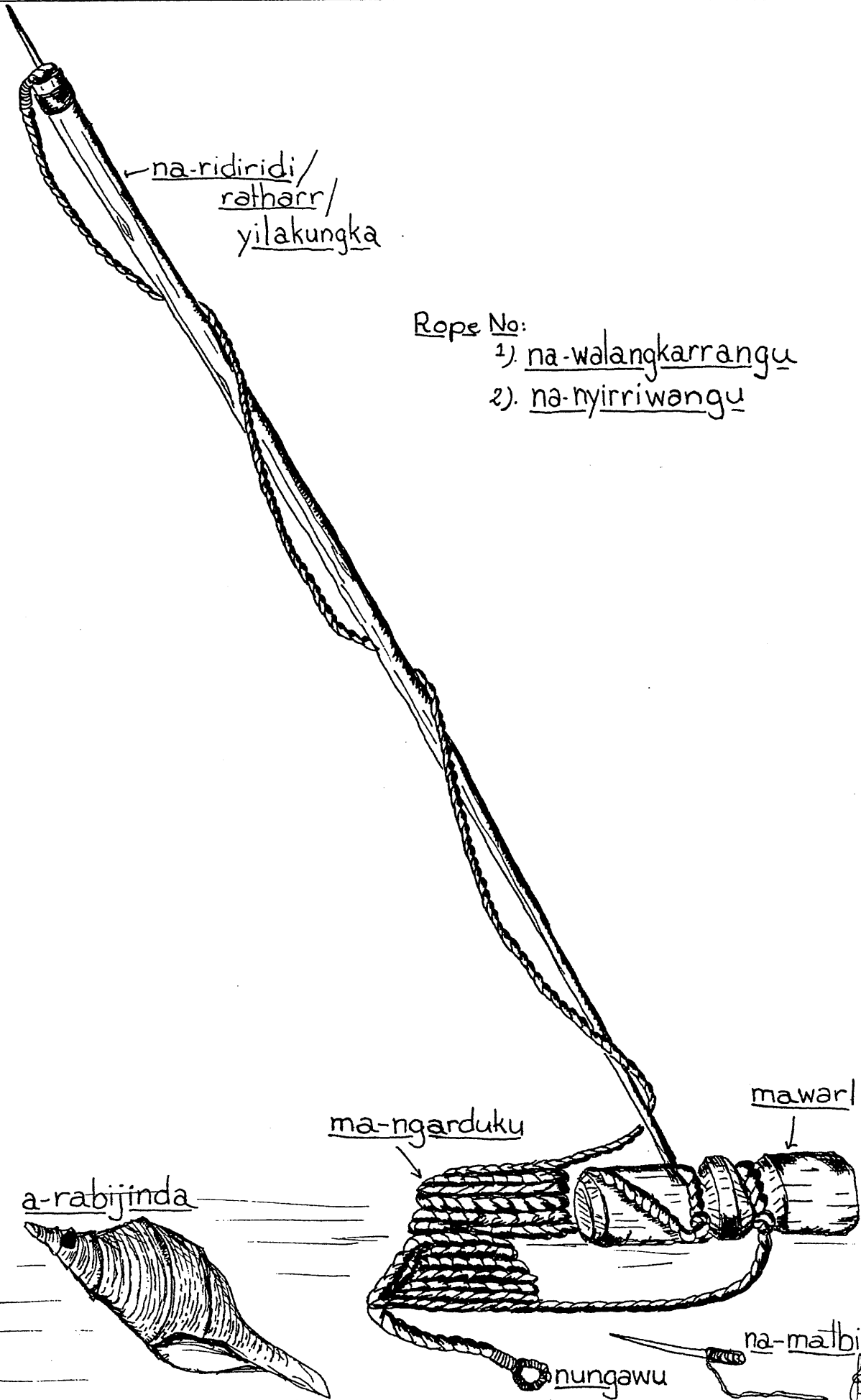
rangkiyarra (*transitive verb*)
1. *twisting *fibre *strands *together 2. *spinning 3. *twining. Rolling or spinning fur, hair, plant fibres together to make rope or string
see na-balimdir

rankarrmantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *lifting up 2. *raising 3. *tossing
= rinkirinkimantharra
see nyamba-rakarrmantharra

ranyka (*noun*)
anchor. English loan
see balangu

rarakayarra (*intransitive verb*)
hunting *with *dogs. For goanna, echidna
= arnthayarra

Raratharra (*noun*)
place *name. Mouth of the Poison Creek, which flows into the McArthur River some five kilometres downstream from the junction of the McArthur River with the Carrington Channel. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.



na-ridiridi /
ratharr /
yilakungka

Rope No:
1) na-walangkarrangu
2) na-nyirriwangu

ma-ngarduku

mawar!

a-rabijinda

nungawu

na-matbi

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He is riding the horse, it is wild because it is in the rodeo, maybe the rider will fall off.



jil-rarimany! wawi,
 ngarra barra jina wawi
 kangka "rodeo" barra,
 nungka yiva barra kiwa-nbayima

rarra (*adverb*)
 1 . in the *depths of the *sea 2 . *midstream 3 . *among a *crowd 4 . in the *midst
 = wurra

rarramawuka (*noun*)
 1 . *mangrove *roots 2 . *leg-like *aerial *roots of the *mangrove *tree. They have important ritual associations with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

rarrangkumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 waiting (avoidance speech)
 = yukumantharra, wayalirrinjarra, yukulyukumantharra

rarrbi (*noun*)
 1 . *tree species 2 . *Wattle *tree [*Acacia sp.*]. Hard wood which is favoured for digging sticks and in past times, spear heads.

Rarrbinji (*noun*)
 place name. Area on the east bank of the McArthur River some 12 km upstream from the junction of the Carrington Channel and McArthur River. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety country.

rarrimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 riding a *horse/ bike. English loan from ride

rarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1 . *crying 2 . *sad, *being 3 . *sorry *for, *being

rarrmantharra (semi-vt)
 eating *food other *than *meat

Rarrungkurr (*noun*)
 place *name. Area on the east bank of the McArthur River some 14 km upstream from the junction of the McArthur River with the Carrington Channel. The lagoon is associated with the Olive Python, Butcher Bird and Spotted Nightjar Dreamings. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety country.

rarrurarru (*adverb*)
 1 . *broken 2 . *beyond *repair. Of a spear with a broken head, a canoe, torn clothing, broken cassette player

ratharr (*noun*)
 harpoon for *dugong/ sea *turtle. Some 3-4 m in length
 = ridiridi, yilakungka

rawan (*noun*)
 1 . *charcoal 2 . *coals
 = munthurr

rawarawa (*adjective*)
 1 . *overcooked 2 . *burnt *food 3 . *dried out of *food/ meat. People now use ruku in place of this word (archaic speech)

= ruku

rawarawamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1 . *overcooking 2 . *burning 3 . *making *too *dry

rawarawirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1 . *overcooked, *being 2 . *dried *out, *being

rawu (*noun*)
 sand *dune

rawulurru (*noun*)
 toothache. Stem: rawulurr -jaw

rawurrki (*noun*)
 1 . *well 2 . *soak 3 . *underground *source of *water
 = mabin, na-mi, kuyiji

rawurrkimantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 digging for *water/ well/ soak
 = mabimantharra

rayal (*noun*)
 1 . *spit 2 . *saliva 3 . *septum
 see nanda-rayal, ngangkarr

rayalngundayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 spitting. Literally: spit-giving

rayalngundayarra (*transitive verb*)
 biting the *second *knuckle, of the *index *finger of another *person. Newly circumcised youths biting the second knuckle of the index finger on those men who danced for him. The knuckle is first rubbed with underarm sweat. This is done to release the initiate from speech restrictions with these people

ridimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 reading. English loan from read

ridinja (*adverb*)
 1 . *yesterday 2 . *previous *specific *time. *ridinja ngula*. " a few days ago, earlier"

ridiridi (*noun*)
 harpoon for *dugong/ sea *turtle. Some 3-5 m in length
 = ratharr, yilakungka

ridiridimantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 walking *with the *aid of a *stick
 see ridiridi

rijbarijba (*noun*)
 bird, *said to *be *responsible for *making *echos. The bird is never seen.
 see malalawurrinjarra

Rijirrngu (*nya-*) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

rikarrantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 searching for *dugong/ sea-turtle
 see maranja

rikarra (*adverb*)

1. *earlier *today 2. *already
rikarrarikarra (*adverb*)
 tomorrow

rikarrawu (*interjection*)
 1. *good-night 2. *good-bye 3.
 *farewell *until *tomorrow
 = alankuwu

rilikini (*noun*)
 Brush *Tailed *Phascogale [*Phascogale tapoatafa*]. Sometimes called "island possum", not found on the mainland
 = mararla

rilibirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 appearing. Expanded form of rilirrinjarra
 see rilirrinjarra

rilirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *appearing 2. *coming out 3.
 *coming *into *sight 4. *emerging
 see rilibirrinjarra

rimadi (*noun*)
 grass *(generic) (avoidance and island speech)
 = wujurl

rimi (*noun*)
 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *large
 *intestine of the *dugong
 = rirkukiwalkurru

ringannantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *squeezing 2. *pinching 3.
 *throttling

ringkulmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 clearing *an *area, of *ground. As of birds causing leaves and bark to fall from a tree, of dugong clearing a patch of sea grass, people clearing an area for a dance or ceremony area.

rinkirinkimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *lifting up 2. *raising
 = rankarmantharra

ririka (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *siblings *two
 *of: the *same *parents, or *mother's
 *sisters' *children, or *father's
 *brothers' *children
 = babakurla, nginykarra

rirralanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *slipping 2. *sliding

rirrardirral (*adverb*)
 slippery

rirrbili (*adjective*)
 1. *untidy 2. *messy

rirrki (*noun*)
 1. *well 2. *soak 3. *water *from *an
 *underground *source (avoidance speech)
 = mabin, na-mi, rawurrki

rirkukilwalkurru (*noun*)
 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *large
 *intestine of the *dugong

= rimi

riwumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 hitting *repeatedly. As in finishing off a hunted animal, fighting

riwurr (*adverb*)
 1. *lacking 2. *not *having

riwurr (cm-)
 1. *hollow 2. *gap 3. *cleft. *a-ruwurrmulu*. "a gap-toothed woman: literally: gap-mouth"
 see na-riwurr

riyanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 calming of the *sea

riyariyangkanu (*noun*)
 1. *rat species 2. *Water *Rat [*Hydromys chrysogaster*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. This animal is a key figure in certain power songs which are sung to prevent pregnancy. The song is said to drive the animal into the water where it frightens away child spirits who may wish to enter a woman. The above term is the power name of the rat and the one which is evoked when the song is sung.
 = namurr

Riyinbirr (*noun*)
 place *name. Small island two kilometres off the north west coast of West Island. The island is associated with the Sea Turtle Dreaming and was once used for the placement of hollow log burial coffins.

rubanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *bending the *neck 2. *stooping
 *over

ruburubu (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *cool 2. *pleasant 3. *non-poisonous 4. *friendly 5. *well
 *disposed towards
 = wuntha, kujbarrkujbarr

ruju (*noun*)
 sea *turtle *hatchlings, in the *sea
 = rujurru
 see yabalarla

rujurru (*noun*)
 sea *turtle *hatchlings, in the *sea
 = ruju
 see yabalarla

rukaruka (*noun*)
 1. *sea *slug [*Holothurioides* sp.] 2.
 *trepan [*Holothurioides* sp.]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety (archaic speech)
 = warda, tharriba

rukarra (*adjective*)
 dried out. Creek, lagoon, clothes, ground, leaves, grass, food

rukinantharra (*transitive verb*)

telling (avoidance speech)
= nantharra

ruku (cm-) (*adjective*)
1. *dry 2. *waterless 3. *expressionless
= wuwan

rukulukumantharra (*transitive verb*)
drying. Expanded form of rukumantharra
see rukumantharra

rukulukurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *dry, *being 2. *suffering *pain 3. *emotionless. Expanded form of rukurrinjarra
= rukurrinjarra

rukumantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *drying out 2. *wiping to dry

rukurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *dry, *being 2. *suffering *pain 3. *emotionless
see rukulukurrinjarra

rulamantharra (*transitive verb*)
recognising

rulbantharra (*transitive verb*)
training *dogs to *hunt

rulmurr (*noun*)
drift *wood. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
= na-rulmurr, dalinja, na-dalinja

rumalumarrinjarra (*transitive verb*)
1. *catching *fire 2. *igniting.
Expanded form of rumarrinjarra
= rumarrinjarra

rumangu (cm-) (*noun*)
1. *unmarried *man/ woman 2. *widow *who is *free to *re-marry 3. *widower *who is *free to *re-marry

Rumanguwa (*noun*)
place *name. Lagoon on North Island, just inland from Red Bluff on the central east coast. Associated with the White Chested Sea Eagle Dreaming.
Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

rumarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *igniting 2. *catching *fire
see rumalumarrinjarra

runungkayarra (*semi-vt*)
cooking (avoidance speech)
= wubantharra

rurndurn (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *White *Headed *Shell *Duck / *Burdekin *Duck [*Tadorna radjah*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
= ngirngirmarni

rurrbarurra (*adverb*)
sitting *position *with *legs *extended and *feet *crossed
see barnkala, milkabu, jukurl, rdirdil

rurrururu (*noun*)

1. *beetle species 2. *Black *Water *Beetle. Small black beetle which is said to be the company of the Rainbow Serpent. Certain power songs sing of these beetles to cause the Rainbow Serpent to rise up.
see Bujimala, narnu-nyiri

rurruru (*noun*)
1. *freshwater *turtle species 2. *Long *Necked *Turtle [*Chelonia sp.*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. (avoidance speech)
= murndangu

ruthu (*adjective*)
1. one's *very *own 2. *separate 3. *different. *jina nya-ngatha ruthu.* "This masculine thing is mine \diamond *na-ja na-wini Rakawurlma na-ngatha ruthu.* "This name Rakawurlma is mine alone."
see ruthuruthu

ruthuruthu (*adjective*)
separate
see ruthu

ruthuruthumantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *separating 2. *dividing up
see nyamba-ruthuruthumantharra

ruwaji (*noun*)
1. *inlet, of a *salt *water *creek 2. *creek, *salt *water
see a-rndarr

ruwamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *surprised, *being 2. *amazed, *being 3. *astounded. Takes indirect object

ruwantharra (*vi/ vt*)
digging

Ruwayanda (*noun*)
place *name. Lagoon on the east bank of the McArthur River some 12 km upstream from the junction of the McArthur River and the Carrington Channel. The lagoon has associations with the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming.
Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety country.

rdajbirdajbi (*noun*)
1. *grasshopper *swarm/ plague 2. *locust *swarm/ plague. Associated with the a-Mararabarna Women Dreaming of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
see jaruma

rdakal (*adverb*)
1. *dancing *with *legs *spread *wide and *bent at the *knees 2. *sitting in *astride *position
see nyamba-rdakalmantharra

rdaku (cm-) (*adjective*)
hunched *back

rdalamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *rattling 2. *clanging 3. *shaking
 4. *playing *boomerangs to
 *accompany *singing
 see rdalardalamantharra

rdalardalamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *rattling 2. *clanging 3. *shaking.
 Expanded from of rdalamantharra
 see rdalamantharra

rdalinymantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *starting 2. of rain, fire, talking,
 travelling
 see nyamba-rdalinymantharra

rdamankawi (*nya-*) (*noun*)
 bereaved *father
 see kulika, a-kulika

rdangumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *staring 2. *penetrating *gaze. It is
 said that old people have the power to
 cause harm to an individual by staring at
 them. Intense staring is considered to be
 offensive in Yanyuwa society.

rdardarliwanga (*adverb*)
 1. *standing *position *with one *leg
 *outstretched and *hands on *hips 2.
 *standing *position *with one *hand
 *holding *something and the other on
 *hip

rdaru (*nya-*) (*noun*)
 1. *circumcision *initiate 2. *boy
 *some *9-13 *years *old
 see rduwarra, a-Marndiwa

rdawurluwurlu (*adverb*)
 1. *high *level, of *tide/ flood 2.
 *filled, of *water in *lagoon 3.
 *satisfied 4. *replete (avoidance
 speech)
 = wurluburlu, burluburlu

rdibirlardibirla (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *patterned 2. *speckled. As the skin
 of a lizard, plumage of a bird, fabric
 see makirrudalinma

rdijbardijba (*adjective*)
 1. *quiet and *still 2. *windless *place
 = nyibu

rdijbardijbarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *quiet and *still, *being 2.
 *windless, *being 3. *calm, *being
 = nyiburrinjarra

rdingirdingi (*noun*)
 1. *worm species 2. *Toredo *worm
 3. *Wood *worm. Bores into dugout
 canoes
 see a-rdingirdingi, a-wunawiji

rdinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *found, *being, of *spirit *child *by
 *parents 2. *coming *back 3.
 *returning

rdiramantharra (*transitive verb*)

marking. As putting a design on a body
 or an object
 see rdirardiramantharra

rdirardiramantha (*adjective*)
 1. *marked 2. *patterned

rdirardiramantharra (*transitive verb*)
 marking. As putting a design on a body
 or an object. Expanded form of
 rdiramantharra
 see rdiramantharra

rdirdil (*adjective*)
 1. *folded 2. *coiled 3. *curly *hair
 4. *wrapped 5. *sitting *position *with
 *legs *bent *back toone *side
 = jukurl

rdirdilmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *wrapping up 2. *rolling up 3.
 *folding 4. *plaiting *hair 5. *twisting
 *together
 see nyamba-rdirdilmantharra

rdirrirrantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *tying up 2. *imprisoning
 = yanjarra

rdiwabi (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Barramundi,
 *immature [*Scleropages leichardti*].
 Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-
 moiety
 see ngulumiri, ngalimilirmu

rdiyangu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 new. *na-rdiyangu na-walkurra na-wulka*.
 "a large new bark canoe"

rdukurduku (*noun*)
 1. *stick 2. *wood 3. *splinter
 (archaic speech)
 = wurnda, wuyuman

rdulurdumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 getting. Expanded form of rdumantharra
 see rdumantharra

rdumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *getting 2. *buying 3. *making.
kinju-rduma yurdurrbalala ji-mudikalu.
 "The car is making a lot of dust."
 see rdulurdumantharra
 = murrnmantharra

rdungkurranbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *caving in 2. *collapsing 3.
 *eroding

rdurdurnantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 sinking down (archaic speech)

rduwarra (*nya-*) (*noun*)
 circumcised *man. Traditionally wears
 pubic apron, any circumcised man, no
 matter what age, who has not been
 subincised
 = marrurul
 see nguwibi, rdaru, rduwarramantharra

rduwarramantharra (*transitive verb*)
 circumcising (archaic speech)

see nguwbimantharra, jarrinbira
rlanganmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *lighting up 2. *shining
rlarlankayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 falling *off, Of fish on a line, bark of tree
rlikarlika (**cm-**) (*adjective*)
 1. *transparent 2. *clear 3. *clean
 see dambirl
rlikarlikamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 cleaning
rnabirnabi (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *husband
rnandinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *absent, *being 2. *away, *being
 = mamarrinjarra
rnarna (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *father's *sister
 3. *father's *elder *brother 4.
 *younger *brother's *child
rnarnakarra (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *woman *with
 *brother's *child
rdantharra (*transitive verb*)
 sexual *intercourse (avoidance speech)
 = malmanhamantharra
rdayantharra (*transitive verb*)
 dugong *tangling *itself in *harpoon
 *rope
 see wajayarra
rndulmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *song *cycle 2. *starting the
 *singing of a *song *cycle
 see rndulmarndulmantharra, kujika,
 mayjbi
rndulmarndulmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 starting the *singing of a *song *cycle.
 Expanded from of rndulmantharra
 see rndulmantharra
rrankurra-ardiyangantha (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother, her
 (avoidance speech)
 see wibi, kujaka, barratha
rrantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *stopping 2. *halting. kanyarnu-rra
 nyangathanya-ardu ngaliwa wunjayarra I
 stopped my son when he was drinking.
 Stem: urra
rrantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *pulling of a *tidal *current 2.
 *forcing of *flood *waters 3. *rising of
 *tidal *waters 4. *ebbing of *tidal
 *waters
rri-bankuja (*noun*)
 sea *turtles *mating
 see na-wiyaji
rri-barnangalaya (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. The concluding rites of
 the a-Kunabibi ceremony as performed

by the women. In particular it relates to
 the final dance sequence as performed by
 the two lead women jungkayi.
 see a-Mararabarna, a-Kunabibi, nanda-
 ngangkirr
rri-ja (*pronoun*)
 these *two *people
 see li-ja, nya-ja, rra-ja
rrikurdanthangu (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Spanish *Mackerel
 [*Scomberomorus commerson*].
 Associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya semi-moiety
 = arlkujarra, liwurruwurrujarra
rri-mangaji (*pronoun*)
 those *two *people, *identified and
 *specified
rri-mbangu (*pronoun*)
 those *two *people *not *yet
 *identified
rrikurra-marndiya (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *mother, his
 see rrankurra-ardiyangantha, wibi,
 barratha, kujaka
rrkantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *burning 2. *scalding 3. *cooking
 4. *burning sensation. Stem irrka
 see nyamba-rrkantharra
rrkuwanjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *hot, *feeling 2. *feverish. Stem:
 urkuwa
rrujuwangu (*noun*)
 1. *salt *pan 2. *salt *plains
rrumardi (*adjective*)
 smoke, *seen *from a *distance. Rising
 up from a fire when it has been lit some
 days previously. This word can only be
 used when the smoke is seen in the
 distance. (archaic speech)
 see mukunkarr
Rrumburriya (**cm-**) (*noun*)
 semi-moiety *name. This semi-moiety is
 associated with three distinct
 geographical areas; one mainland, one
 coastal and one island group. During
 times of ceremony however all three
 come together and assist each other as
 one group
 see Wuyaliya, Wurdaliya, Mambaliya,
 Wawukarriya
Rrumburrumburr (**cm-**) (*noun*)
 semi-moiety *name. Archaic form of the
 term *Rrumburriya*, it is rarely used in
 common speech, but can still be found in
 songs composed by Yanyuwa men and
 women.
 see Rrumburriya
rrungkal (*noun*)
 Dreaming *sign. A mark or object left at

the grave of a individual which may indicate the Dreaming association of the individual or individuals who were responsible for the death of the person buried.

see marnmarn

Rruwangkala (*noun*)

place *name. "Black Rock". Some 6 km upstream from the junction of the McArthur River and the Carrington Channel. The area is a large reef of black rock within the river. The rocks are associated with the Crow Dreaming and represents the starting point of the song cycles associated with the Crow and the Spotted Nightjar Dreamings. Literally the name means, "with the crow".

see a-wangka, yilayi

Rruwarrabarrarala (*noun*)

place *name. Rock monolith in the water laying just off the extreme north west tip of South West Island. The rock is associated with the Black Bream Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

thabumantharra (*intransitive verb*)

entering the *water. Either intentionally or accidentally
= lhawanbayarra

thaliku (*noun*)

rudder of a *boat

thalimbu (*noun*)

1. *shell species 2. *Bailer *Shell [*Melo amphora*]. Used as a bailer in a canoe, a cup, a water carrier, a shovel todig out wells and soaks.

see rabu, wirringayi

thambaku (*noun*)

tobacco. Macassan loan derived from -tambako- meaning tobacco
= muda. warnu

thambira (*noun*)

spear *shaft

thantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *eating *meat 2. *biting *flesh
= arathantharra

tharnamantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *choking 2. *choke, *causing *to

tharramantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *cutting 2. *chopping

tharriba (*noun*)

1. *trepan [*Holothurioidea sp.*] 2. *sea *slug [*Holothurioidea sp.*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. Macassan loan derived from -taripang- (ng loss has occurred)
= rukaruka, warda

thumantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *cutting 2. *sharpening 3. *shaping

4. *trimming, wood with an axe

thunungku (*adverb*)

1. *near 2. *close

= wunumbarra

thurruyuthu (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Sea *Mullet [*Mugil linnaeus*]. Associated with the

Rrumburriya semi-moiety

= yirdanji, yiwarruka

thurruyuthu (*noun*)

ceremony *name. Term given to the first two Rrumburriya dancers to display themselves on the final day of the Kulyukulyu funeral rituals.

see Kulyukulyu

Waba (*noun*)

place *name. Small bay on the south eastern side of Watson island. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

wabalabamantharra (*intransitive verb*)

flying. Expanded form of wabamantharra

see wabamantharra

wabamantharra (*intransitive verb*)

flying. Of birds, insects, flying foxes and planes

see wabalabamantharra

wabanirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

ceremonial *dance *style. A general term to describe the dancing of men and women during the a-Marndiwa circumcision rituals.

see a-walanyba, a-Marndiwa

wabantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *vomiting 2. *spitting out
= alkalinjarra, wabathungkayarra

wabanyi (*cm-*) (*noun*)

avenger. Individual or group who travel to kill people in revenge for the death of an individual

wabanyinda (*adverb*)

death, to. *kanyilu-rama wabanyinda.* "

He hit him to death."

= yundulu

wabaranyi (*noun*)

1. *lizard species 2. *Gecko

see a-ngajarr, a-karrkanda

wabarra (*adverb*)

1. *long ago 2. *past *times 3.

*olden *days 4. *previously. May refer to a few weeks, a few years, or many years ago

wabarrangu (*adverb*)

1. *long ago 2. *previously 3. *past *times 4. *olden *days

= wabarra

wabawaba (*noun*)

1. *clothes 2. *material (avoidance speech)

= jumbala, marlawanba

see wankala
wabathungkayarra (*intransitive verb*)
vomiting (avoidance speech)
= wabantharra
wabijanjarra (*transitive verb*)
burning *scar *marks,*onto *oneself
wabijanjarra (*transitive verb*)
singeing *hair of *animals *prior to
*cooking
see muwanjayarra
= walkijanjarra
see a-kurdirrila
wabuda (*noun*)
1. *water 2. *rain
= karlurlu
see wayuru, wayarri
waburr (*noun*)
spring *water, *large/ permanent. Found
at various locations over the islands
(archaic speech, island speech)
see mabin, na-mi, rawurrki, ngayulu
Wabuwa (*noun*)
place *name. Area on the mid eastern
coast of Vanderlin Island. The area has
spring waters and is associated with the
actions of the Dugong Hunter Dreaming,
it is also a Floodwater Dreaming place.
Rumburriya semi- moiety country.
wabuwabu (*noun*)
urine (avoidance speech)
= wadawada
wada (*noun*)
1. *ceremonial *object 2. *hair *string
*belt. Used primarily in contemporary
times by circumcision initiates. An item
of value
= wuthari, nyungka
wadawada (*noun*)
urine
= wabuwabu
wadawadamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
urinating
Wajamara (nya-) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can
be given to members of the Mambaliya-
Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is
associated with the Spotted Nightjar and
Floodwater Dreaming.
wajangantharra (*intransitive verb*)
paddling a *canoe
see walwajangantharra
wajanya (cm-) (*adjective*)
1. *small 2. *little (avoidance speech)
= buyi
wajawajamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *death *throws 2. *partly *alive. Of
fish in sea-bird's stomach, snake near
death
wajayarra (*transitive verb*)

1. *dugong *taking *rope after *being
*harpooned 2. *sea *turtle *taking
*rope after *being *harpooned
see rdayantharra
wajbala (cm-) (*noun*)
white *person. English loan from white
fellow
see munanga, a-mijiji
wajbalarrantharra (*intransitive verb*)
calling out. Expanded form of
wajbantharra
see wajbantharra
wajbantharra (*intransitive verb*)
calling out. Takes indirect object
see wajbalarrantharra
= ngalarlakuwantharra
wajbulungu (*noun*)
fish species. *Buffon's *Garfish
[Zenarchopterus dispar]
= jabulu
wajinja (*adverb*)
carrying *position on *hip (avoidance
speech)
= yulbunda, yirdijanja, ngujindama
Wajiramba (nya-) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can
be given to members of the Rumburriya
semi-moiety. The name is associated
with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming.
wajiwaji (*adjective*)
1. *unlawful, of *marriage 2.
*incestuous
wajkirrantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *hiding 2. *secret, *keeping 3.
*stealing
see nyamba-wajkirrantharra
wajumantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *hitting at 2. *knocking against
= ramantharra
see wardjumantharra
waka (*adverb*)
away
wakawakala (*adverb*)
great *distance. *kalu-wingkayaninya*
nakari wakawakala li-yankarra rru-
Kunabibiyu. " The strangers came a great
distance for the a-Kunabibi ceremony."
wakara (*adverb*)
1. *found 2. *caught 3.
*accomplished 4. *successfully
*spearing/ hitting. Indication of success
in some activity
wakaramantharra (*transitive verb*)
finding
waki (*adverb*)
1. *working 2. *work. English loan
from work
see jabungka
wakimantharra (*transitive verb*)

wakirli

walumbu

a-mankabururna

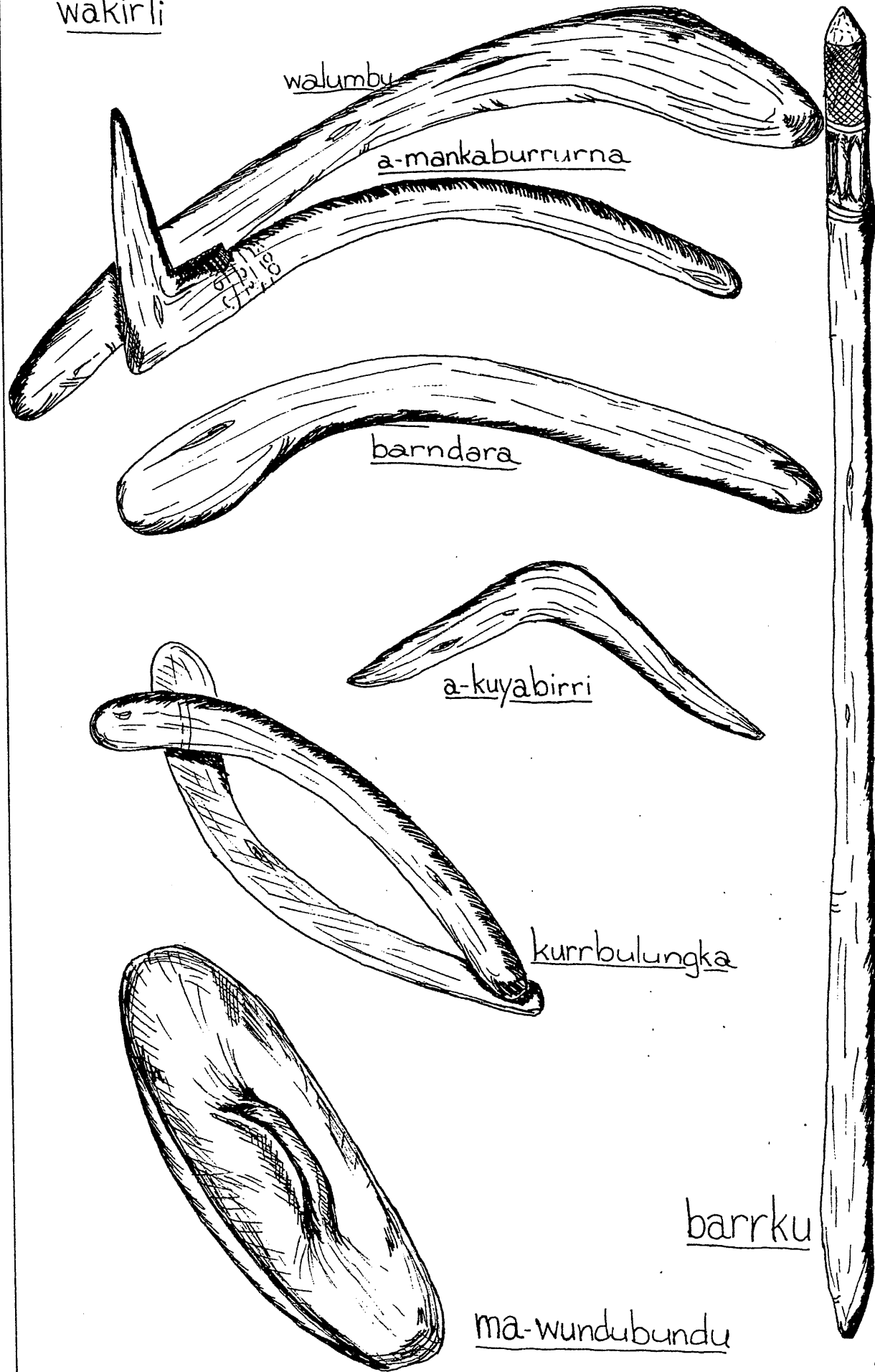
barndara

a-kuyabirri

kurrbulungka

barrku

ma-wundubundu



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putting to *work. English loan
 see waki, jabungka

wakirli (*noun*)
 boomerang *(generic)
 see barndara

wakujiri (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Marine *Salmon
 *Tailed *Catfish. Associated with the
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 = ngurru

wakuku (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 1. *dog 2. *dingo. Used to refer to
 domesticated dog or dingo
 = wurninyji
 see wurrundurla

wakul (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *rotten 2. *decayed

wakulamba (*adverb*)
 1. *intensely 2. *loudly 3.
 *vigourously 4. *hard
 = kurdandu, wulwanda

wakulwakul (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 tasty
 see marringaya, yabi, wunguwarra

wakumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 hitting to *break/ crack

wakungkayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *blowing, of the *wind 2.
 *flapping, of *wings (avoidance speech)
 = warrmantharra
 see warrbarrmantharra

wakurlu (*adverb*)
 holding *arms or *shoulders of another
 *person

wakuru (*adverb*)
 1. *fast, of *walking/ speaking 2.
 *quickly. Takes possessive type prefix:
nawula-wakuru. " they (dual) are
 travelling quickly"

wakuwaku (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Cypress *Pine
 [*Callitris intratropica*]. Used for canoe
 paddles, the gum is used as an adhesive,
 the wood is burnt to ward of mosquitoes.

wakuyirrantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *carrying for *someone 2. *giving a
 *lift

wala (*noun*)
 1. *creek 2. *creek *bed
 see narnu-wala, yala, yalarurru

walaba (*noun*)
 1. *song 2. *dance *style *name.
 Men's public songs and dances which
 have been composed by the men
 themselves. Women can also join in the
 singing these songs.
 see a-kurija

walabu (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *Wild *Potato.

With leaves like grass

walakululu (*adverb*)
 1. *while ago 2. *while *back 3.
 another *day

walakurruwiji (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Eel *Tailed
 *Catfish. Has a long fin covering most
 of it's back.

Walala (*noun*)
 place *name. "Lake Eames", fresh water
 lake on Vanderlin Island. The lake is
 associated with the Tiger Shark, Blind
 Rainbow Serpent and Dolphin
 Dreamings. It is also a name which can
 be given to members of the Rrumburriya
 semi-moiety. Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 country.

Walaluba (*noun*)
 place *name. Lagoon on the eastern bank
 of thhe McArthur River, some 16 km
 downstream from Borrooloola. The
 lagoon is associated with the Rainbow
 Serpent and the Two Young men
 Dreaming. It is a small pocket of
 Wuyaliya semi-moiety country amidst a
 large area of Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 country.

Walalu (*noun*)
 1. *Whirlwind-Stranger *Rainbow
 *Serpent 2. *rainbow *serpent. An
 important figure in the a-Kunabibi
 rituals. Associated with the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriya and Rrumburriya semi-
 moieties. The song cycle of this
 Dreaming Ancestor begins at Massacre
 Inlet on the western Queensland coast
 and travels north west through Yanyuwa
 country to Mataranka 100 km south of
 Katherine in the Northern Territory.
 see a-Kunabibi

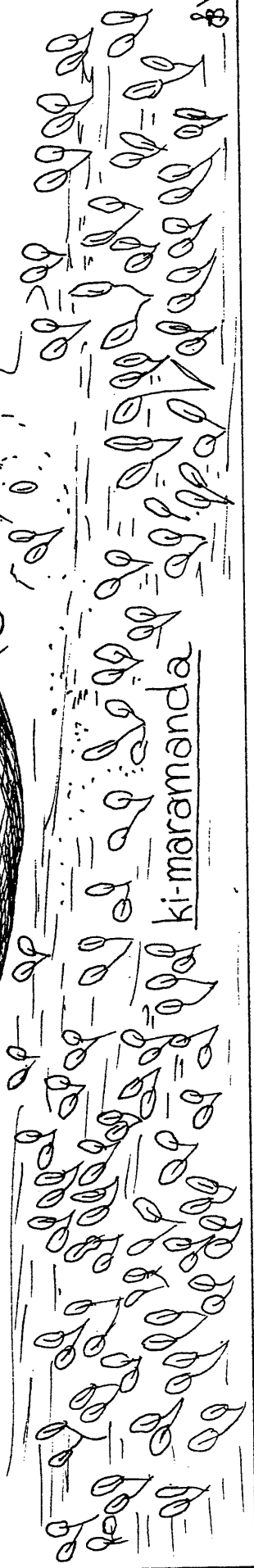
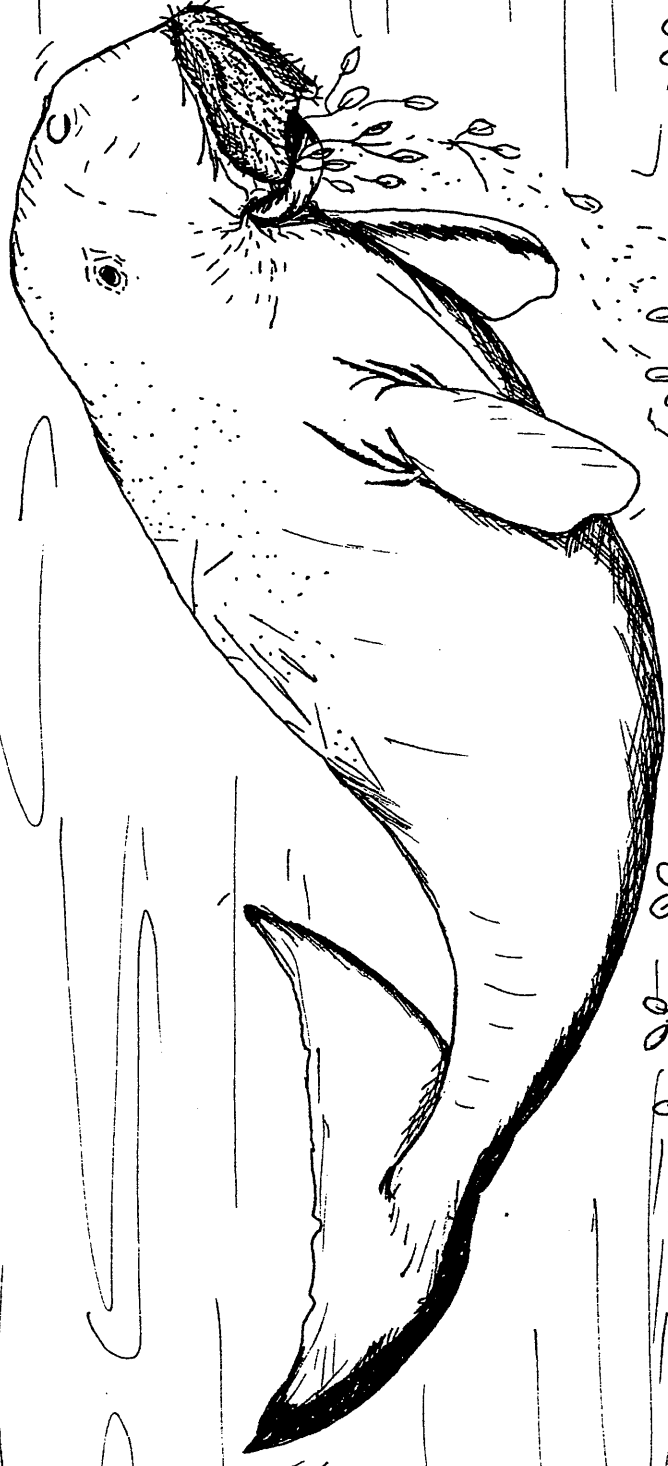
walama (*adverb*)
 carrying *position on one *shoulder
 = walima

walamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *taking along *with 2. *carrying on
 *shoulders
 see walimankaliman

walamirimiri (*adverb*)
 kneeling *position *with *hands *flat on
 *thighs

walamirrimirri (*noun*)
 1. *cloud 2. *Morning *Glory *cloud
 *formation. A single line of clouds
 rolling quickly from the east. Occurs in
 the late dry season. The Yanyuwa say
 that the Morning Glory carries with it the
 blossom eating birds such as parrots and
 the Torres Strait Island Pigeons and
 flying foxes. Associated with the

waliki



ki-maramanda

Rrumburriya semi-moety.
 = julayarriyarri (avoidance speech/
 archaic speech)
walangala (*adverb*)
 looking *sideways
walangarra (*noun*)
 messmate *forest
 see budanja
Walanthumantha (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Rrumburriya
 semi-moety. The name is associated
 with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.
walanymantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *coming out 2. *emerging 3.
 *getting up *from *sleep
walardankayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 wanting *others to *keep *away. Takes
 indirect object. *jalu-walardankayi alunga
 liyi-wulu.* " They want the men to keep
 away."
walardimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *failing to *hit 2. *missing a *target.
 Of a spear into a kangaroo, harpoon into
 a dugong, boomerang at an adversary.
walarlwa (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Snub *Nosed
 *Dart [*Trachinotus sp.*]
walarndimantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *lying 2. *telling *lies. Expanded
 form of warndimantharra
 see warndimantharra
walarrka (*adjective*)
 long. Used in relation to body parts, or
 to describe other nouns, cannot be used
 on its own. *walarrkamaliji.* " long fingers
 "
 see jumanykarra
 = wankarra
walarrkunja (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Fresh *Water
 *Bream
Walayi (*noun*)
 place *name. "Blackfellow Crossing",
 area on the west bank of the McArthur
 River some 16 km upstream from the
 junction of the McArthur River with the
 Carrington Channel. Rrumburriya
 semi-moety country.
Walayungkuma (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Mambaliya-
 Wawukarriys semi-moety. The name is
 associated with the Olive Python
 Dreaming which is coiled up inside the
 well created by the Brolga Dreaming at
 Wubunjawa.
walba (*noun*)
 1. *shell species 2. *Clam *shell.

Walba literally means genitals, the hinge
 of the clam shell is said to resemble the
 labia.
walbilulu (*adverb*)
 going *past
 see ngularumantharra,
 jabarranymantharra
Walhinbijila (*noun*)
 1. *place name 2. area of broken
 sandstone country on the north west
 coast of South West Island. Wuyaliya
 semi-moety country.
waliburrungkayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 swiftly *moving *away. As of animals
 sensing a hunter, a fighter in duel
walikarra (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *strong *person 2. *skilled *dueller/
 fighter
waliki (li-,a-) (*noun*)
 dugong *(generic) [*Dugong dugon*]
 = yiwaji, nhabarl
 see walya, jiyamirama, a-kulhakulhawiji
walilimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 throwing. Expanded form of
 walimantharra
 see walimantharra
walima (*adverb*)
 carrying *position on one *shoulder
 = walama
walimankaliman (*adverb*)
 carrying *position *across the
 *shoulders. As a spear across one
 shoulder, a log of firewood across the
 shoulders
walimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *throwing 2. *putting *off,
 *passenger/ load 3. *disposing of 4.
 *casting out
 see walilimantharra
Waliyangkayangka (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Rrumburriya
 semi- moety. The name is associated
 with the Tiger Shark Dreaming. The
 name can also be translated as
 meaning, "With the Islands"
waliyangu (*noun*)
 island *(generic)
walkijanjarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *burning *scar *marks 2. *heating
 *intensely
 = wabijanjarra
 see a-kurdirrila
walkurr (*adverb*)
 asleep
 see walkurriji
 = ngunbala
walkurra (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *big 2. *large 3. *important

walkurramanharra (*transitive verb*)
enlarging

walkurrangurru (*rra-/a-, nya-*) (*noun*)
1. *Big-nose! 2. *Fat-nose! An insult of the highest order
see wardingurru, yabingurru

walkurrijanjarra (*transitive verb*)
1. *flattening 2. *breaking 3. *sleep, *causing *to/ putting to. Stem: walkurr

walkurriji (*adverb*)
1. *camping out 2. *sleeping *away *from one's *normal *place. Stem: walkurr

walkurrwalkurr (*adverb*)
1. *resting 2. *lying *down

walkuwalkulangu (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Black *Banded *Kingfish [*Seriolina nigrofasciata*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

walmabarra (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Fork *Tailed *Catfish
= warrkuwarra
see wambalarra, a-wandimutha, a-wularabarr

walmantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *uncovering *something *that *has *been *buried to *process 2. *uncovering *ma-mawirl *cycad *nuts *from *ground 3. *digging up *turtle *eggs 4. *digging up a *body *buried *some *time agoto *retrieve *bones 5. *uncovering a *ground *oven

waluku (*adverb*)
1. *while, a *little 2. for a *while
see walakululu
= wukumanmarra

walumbu (*noun*)
1. *boomerang 2. very large boomerang, made for duelling, not always thrown, sometimes used at close range in the manner of a club.

Walungurrungurru (*nya-*) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Spirit Man Deaming.

walurrumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
slapping the *thighs, to *accompany *singing/ dancing

walurrumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
slapping the *water. In play while swimming, with a canoe paddle to frighten dugong to the surface

walwajangantharra (*intransitive verb*)
paddling a *canoe. Expanded form of wajangantharra
see wajangantharra

walwananharra (*intransitive verb*)
shy, *being. Expanded form of wanantharra
see wanantharra

walwandayarra (*transitive verb*)
1. *following 2. *tracking 3. *singing a *song *cycle
see kujika, yinbayarra. Expanded form of wandayarra
see wandayarra

walwandirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
passing through. Expanded form of wandirrinjarra
see wandirrinjarra

walwaninjarra (*intransitive verb*)
returning. Expanded form of waninjarra
see waninjarra

walwaranmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
detaching. Expanded form of waranmantharra
see waranmantharra

walwardankayarra (*intransitive verb*)
afraid, *being. Expanded form of wardangkayarra
see wardangkayarra

walwarrangkayarra (*transitive verb*)
1. *threatening 2. *promising 3. *giving one's *word to. Expanded form of warrangkayarra
= warrangkayarra

walwathantharra (*intransitive verb*)
lighting *fires (archaic speech)
see balbathuntharra, bathuntharra, warmayinmantharra

walwayantharra (*intransitive verb*)
diving. Expanded form of wayantharra
see wayantharra

walwayathantharra (*transitive verb*)
finishing. Expanded form of wayathantharra
see wayathantharra

walya (*noun*)
1. *dugong/ sea *turtle *(generic) 2. *sea *turtle/ dugong *(generic) *bawuji nganu barra waykaliya walyangku*. "We are going downwards (to the sea) for dugong or sea turtle"

Walyarri (*noun*)
place *name. Area of sandstone formations just south of the old Yanyuwa camp of Malarndarri, on the east side of the McArthur River. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

wamalamantharra (*transitive verb*)
stopping. Expanded form of wamantharra
see wamantharra

wamalwamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
swellings, *having. Expanded form of

wamantharra
see wamantharra

wamantha (*adverb*)
 1. *hidden 2. *unseen 3. *secretly 4. *forbidden. As of certain ceremonies, sacred objects and places, off illegal activity

wamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *stopping 2. *ceasing. Of an action or activity
see nyamba-wamantharra

wamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 swelling. Due to injury, mosquito bites
see wamalwamantharra, wamalamantharra

wamarra (*noun*)
 sea (avoidance speech)
 = antha
see warlamakamaka, malabubana

wambaburda (*noun*)
 ritual *pole. Long pole topped with a feather plume used during the Kulyukulyu, Brolga funeral rituals, often described as marking "the nest" of the Brolgas.
see Kulyukulyu, Nyakurrunbirna, jarraji

wambalarra (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Fork *Tailed *Catfish
see a-wularabarra, a-wandimutha, walmabarra, warrkuwarra

Wambarra (*noun*)
 place *name. Group of very small islets on the east coast of Vanderlin Island. Some 5 km north of Steep Cut Rock. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

wambu (*adverb*)
 1. *remaining 2. *stationary 3. *staying. Occurs with ndi- morpheme: meaning leave alone, don't touch.
wambu lhandi mudika leave that car alone
 ◇ *wambu ndandi a-muwarda.* "leave that canoe alone"
 ◇ *wambu nandi na-mirdijin.* "leave that medicine alone"
 ◇ *wambu wandi ma-mangarra.* "leave that food alone"

Wambuyungu (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. Secret and sacred rituals associated with the Wurdaliya and Wuyaliya semi-moieties. The equivalent of the a-Kunabibi ceremony of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya and Rumburriya semi-moieties. The Wambuyungu is associated with a large number of Dreaming Ancestors such as Groper, Dingo, Jabiru, Barracouda and Seven Sisters for the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The Emu, Spirit Man, Wild Honey, Sea Turtle, Chicken hawk and

Barramundi for the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The ceremony is notable in that it has no song cycles, only the beating of large wooden gongs. The Wambuyungu is called Yabadurruwa in Arnhem Land.
see a-karrkarinji, a-Kunbibi

wa-mimayku (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. your *elder brother, my *uncle (avoidance speech)

Wanajarrarra (*noun*)
 place *name. Small islet on the north east coast of Vanderlin Island, some 3km north east of Three Hummock Point. The island is associated with the Spirit Man, Osprey and Sea Turtle Dreamings. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

wanantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *shy, *being 2. *ashamed, *being. Stem:wanu, takes indirect object
see walwanantharra

wanarraba (*noun*)
 dugong, *runs *away *from *herd *when *under *threat. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety (avoidance speech)
see jiwamarrila, jiyamirama

wanbaluka (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *lazy 2. *weak (avoidance speech)
 = barlkibarlki

wanbamanka (cm-) (*noun*)
 thin, *loosing *weight

wanbula (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *young 2. *immature. Of birds and animals (avoidance speech)
 = watha, yumbu

Wandangula (*noun*)
 place *name. "Policeman's Lagoon", an area 4 km east of the present day town of Borroloola. Location of a large outstation established by Yanyuwa and Garrawa people. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

wandayarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *following 2. *tracking 3. *sing a song cycle
see walwandayarra
 = wunukunurrinjarra

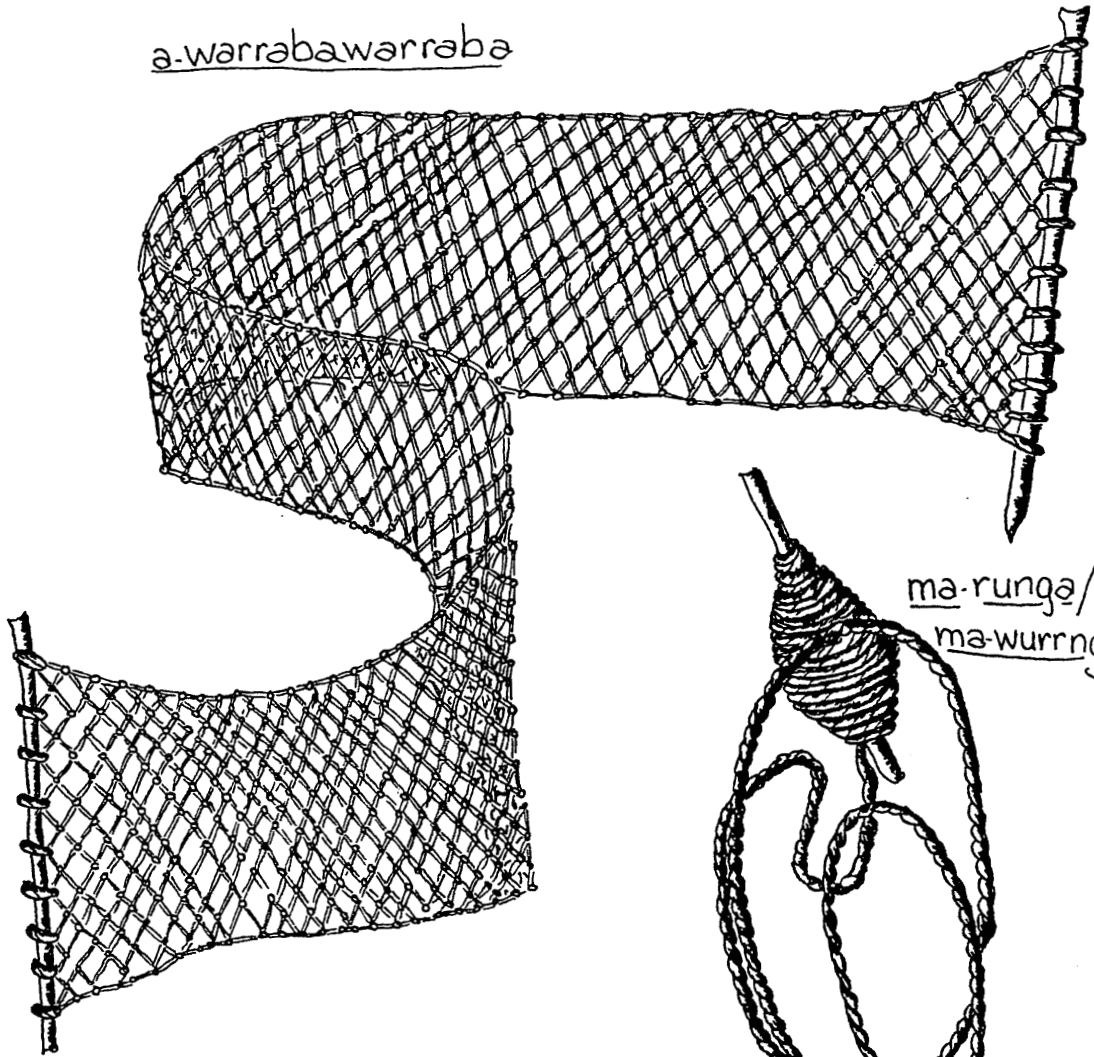
wandibantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *pounding 2. *grinding 3. *hammering

wandimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 wanting. English loan from want

wandirr (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Large *Tailed *Mullet. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety

wandirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *passing through 2. *going *past. Used when a person/ people, animal

a-warrabawarraba

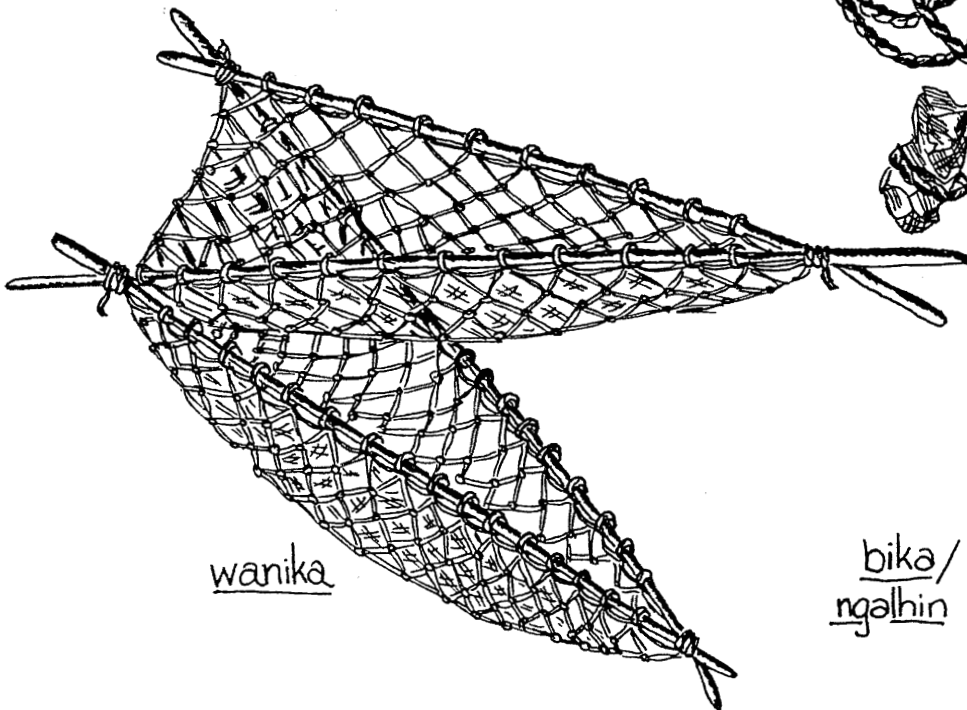


ma-runga/
ma-wurrngku



bika/
ngalhin

wanika



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goes past the presumed destination
see walwandirrinjarra, walbilulu

wandungurru (*noun*)
 1. *clouds 2. *storm *clouds.
 Associated with the Mambliya-
 Wawukariya semi-moiety.
see ngawu, wajirrwajirr, minyirri

wandungurru (*adverb*)
 between. As dragging a fishing net
 between two people

wanjarra (*adjective*)
 sea *turtle in *an *ideal *position for
 *harpooning

wanjuru (*adverb*)
 1. *more 2. *again (avoidance speech)
 = yurrulu

wangalwangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 hitting. Expanded form of wangantharra
see wangantharra

wangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *hitting 2. *shooting 3. *spearing
 4. *striking. The enacters of the action
 may be human, animal or natural
 phenonema such as lightning. The stem:
 wangka, occurs with the suffix -la in
 general past tense; wangka or wanga may
 occur in transitive imperative. *nya-*
wankarra! / *nya-wangaya!*. "Hit it/ him!"
 "

see wangalwangantharra

wangarni (*adverb*)
 1. *nearby 2. *close

wangarr (*noun*)
 coiled up *rope
see ma-ngarduku, wangarrantharra

wangarr (narnu-) (*noun*)
 1. *fighting 2. *fighting ground
see wangarrmara

wangarrabantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *arguing 2. *growling 3. *inciting to
 fight
 = rdirlarlabantharra

wangarrantharra (*transitive verb*)
 winding/ coiling upa *rope
see wangarr

wangarrmara (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *person *looking for a *fight 2.
 *fighter. Stem: wangarr

wangkamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *butchering 2. *cutting up 3.
 *dividing up
 = alkanthamantharra, ngakamantharra,
 wathangumantharra

wangkarramantharra (*transitive verb*)
 spinning *hair/ fur, *using a *spindle
see na-balirndirl, na-lhuma

Wangkarrawi (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Rrumburriya

semi- moiety. The name is associated
 with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming.

Wangkirrimaji (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can
 be given to members of the Wurdaliya
 semi- moiety. The name is associated
 with the Sea Turtle Dreaming.

wangukuwa (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Estuarine *Rock
 *Cod [*Epinephelus tauvina*]. Associated
 with the Mambaliya-Wawukariya
 semi-moiety.

wangulu (nya-) (*noun*)
 boy *approaching *adolescence. About
 11-12 years old
see rdaru

wanika (*noun*)
 1. *fishing *net 2. *scoop *net. Often
 called balubalu (pelican) as the net looks
 and works in a similar manner to the bill
 of this bird.

Wanikalarubun (*noun*)
 place *name. Area on the Fletcher Creek
 some 9 km north of the Borroloola-
 Queensland road crossing on the Fletcher
 Creek. At this locality the song cycles of
 the Dingo Dreaming and the Walalu-
 Stranger Rainbow Serpent cross.
 Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wanikamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 making a *fishing *net

waninjangumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *taking *back 2. *bringing *back
 3. *putting *back 4. *return, *causing
 to
 = wanjangumantharra

waninjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *returning 2. *coming *back 3.
 *going *back. Animate or inanimate
 subjects
see walwaninjarra

wanjangumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *bringing *back 2. *taking *back
 3. *putting *back 4. *return, *causing
 to
 = waninjangumantharra

wanjilirra (cm-) (*noun*)
 initiate, for the *a-Kunabibi *ceremony.
 They are secluded away during the
 performance of the a-Kunabibi rituals for
 up to 4 months. The general age of such
 initiates are from 16-20 years of age.
see kulawurdi

wanjirr (*noun*)
 1. *leaf 2. *leafy *branch 3. *leafy
 *plants 4. *tea 5. *tea-leaves
 = nyanyalu

wanjiya (*noun*)
 1. *plant species 2. *yam species 3.

*Wild *Potato. Has a yellow flower

wankala (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *olden *times 2. *ancestors
 *(human) *li-wankala kala-ninya lhungku wabarrangu*. "The olden time people they were there long ago."
see wabarra, wabarrangu

wankala (*adverb*)
 1. *past *times 2. *long ago
see wabarra, wabarrangu

wankarra (*adjective*)
 long. Used in relation to body parts, or to describe other nouns, cannot be used on its own. *wankarra-anma* "long ears"
see jumanykarra
 = *walarrka*

wankarralhani (*adverb*)
 1. *sugar *bag 2. *entrance of *beehive *which is *long. Stem: *lhani*: entrance, mouth

wankiwanki (*noun*)
 1. *grass species 2. *Spinifex [*Spinifex longifilius*]. Grass with a small spiky "ball" found on the beaches of the coast and the islands. Used by children in chasing games. Grass is used as a bush medicine, the young stems are crushed and boiled in water to wash the body, eyes, ears and sores. Small amounts are drunk for internal pain. The young roots are chewed to relieve mouth infections such as ulcers. (archaic speech)
 = *marranymarrany*

wankudumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 piling up (avoidance speech)
 = *darlbirrantharra*

wanthama (*exclamation*)
 power *word. Word used at the conclusion of power songs associated with healing, the word is said with much force and is said to activate, and drive into the sick persons body, the power of the song. Songs for healing head aches, for easing pain, easing labour pains, to cause diarrhoea to cease are examples of where this word is used.
see juwayi, narnu-nyiri

Wanthawantha (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

Wanujaka (nya-) (*noun*)
 male personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

Wanumurlayi (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Goanna Dreaming.

wanungka (*noun*)
 1. *spear *type 2. *barbed *spear. Form of hooked spear in which the head and shaft are made separately. The head has barbs on either one or two sides. If it has barbs on both sides it is often called *a-marlamarla* (centipede)
 = *ngarrkidikidi*
see ma-mayalungku, ma-mingkirrathu

wanyangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 asking (avoidance speech)
 = *yalbangantharra*

wanyinjarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *loaded, *being 2. *weighed *down, *being

wanyka (*adverb*)
 1. *lying *position on *back *with *knees *bent 2. *lying *position *with one *knee *bent and other *leg *resting on it 3. *sitting *position on a *drum *with one *foot *resting on the other *knee 4. *crescent *moon
 = *darrba*

wanykawanykamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 looking *all *around

wanykululu (*adverb*)
 1. *leaning 2. *bent

wanykululumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 bending *over

Wanykuwa (*noun*)
 place *name. Large hill on the central west coast of Centre Island. The hill is associated with the dangerous Sorcery Stone Dreaming. Rrumburriya semi- moiety country.
see a-Kuwaykuwayk

waraba (*adj/ adv*)
 1. *no 2. *not 3. *none 4. *not *any *more 5. *nothing. Negative particle which occurs with noun having referent-marking to mean 'none of'. *waraba ki-jjakawu*. "there were no birds. (archaic speech/ avoidance speech)"
 = *kurdardi, mikayu*

warada (*adjective*)
 busy

waradamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 busy, *causing to *be

waraji (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Paper *Bark *Tree [*Melaleuca viridiflora*]. Has abundant loose bark with large thick leaves.
 = *dirrikala*

Waralungku (*noun*)
 place *name. "Burketown Crossing"/"The Crossing", area where the McArthur River is crossed by a large concrete causeway, just outside the township of Borrooloola. Associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming. An imprint of it's feet, tail and hind quarters are located at this site. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

warama (*noun*)
 1. *flood 2. *flood *water
 = lhari

Waramala (*noun*)
 place *name. Area on the south eastern part of Kangaroo Island, some eight kilometres downstream from the junction of the McArthur River with the Carrington Channel. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

warangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *losing 2. *mislaying

warangkarrbirna (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *deaf 2. *foolish (archaic speech)
 = murdu, yakayaka

waranmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *detaching 2. *coming off 3. *flying out
 see walwaranmantharra

wararr (*noun*)
 mud
 = jirurr

wararrakantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 bogged

warda (*noun*)
 1. *sea *slug [*Holothurioidea* sp] 2. *trepang [*Holothruioidea* sp]. One of two original Yanyuwa words now replaced by tharriba. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
 = tharriba, rukaruka

wardaba (*noun*)
 goanna *(generic)
 see warrngua, a-mirbala, a-yarraka

wardabimantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *sad, *feeling 2. *morose, *being 3. *bad, *feeling

wardaji (*adverb*)
 1. in *half 2. in *two *pieces 3. *waist *deep

wardali (*noun*)
 dingo *(generic)
 = warrbirna
 see a-birdirna, wurrundurla, yarrarawira

Wardamalyula (*noun*)
 place *name. Deep channel near the mouth of the Carrington Channel, when one uses the Davies Channel approach. Associated with the Groper Dreaming.

Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wardamurru (*noun*)
 1. *ceremonial *object 2. *hair *string *belt (archaic speech)
 = wuthari, nyungka

wardankayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 frightened, *being. Takes indirect object
 see walwardankayarra, wardanyngu

wardanyngu (*adverb*)
 frightened (avoidance speech)

wardawarda (*noun*)
 tree species [*Macaranga tanarius*]. Tree with large round leaves

Wardawardala (*noun*)
 place *name. Area of lagoons on the east bank of the McArthur River some 30 km downstream from Borrooloola. The area is associated with the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety country.

wardi (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *bad 2. *naughty 3. *foolish
 = marany

wardimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *spoiling 2. *harming 3. *mistreating

wardimalyurr (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 Law *breaker, of *Law *associated *with the *sea. Term used when one breaks rules associated with the island and sea country. In particular the rules associated with the hunting of sea turtle and dugong. Such actions as excessive noise, burning beeswax, string and fat are all part of these rules. (island speech)

wardingurru (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *bad *person 2. *ugly *person.
 Literally: bad-nose
 see yabingurru, walkurrangurru

Wardirri (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 1. *Yanyuwa *people 2. *Yanyuwa *language. Term used by the Mara, Wandarrang, Alawa and Nunggubuyu people for Yanyuwa people and language
 see Yanyula

wardirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *worsening 2. *tired, *feeling 3. *unwell, *becoming

wardjanantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *taking *away 2. *removing.
kilu-wardjananu. " He took away. "
 Stem: wardjanu

wardjangkayarra (*verb*)
 1. *fishing 2. *catching *fish. This term is used only on the mainland, it is not used on the islands or within areas of mangrove forests. If the verb is used as transitive, arlku: fish or specific name of fish is the only object occurring.

see akarimantharra
= lhulanggundayarra

wardjumantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *thrashing 2. *flogging

wardul p n
1. *fish species 2. *Diamond *Fish
[*Monodactylus argenteus*]

wardulungkayarra (*noun*)
wind. *strong *dry *season *wind.
Bringing dust from the east or the north
see lhambiji, yunduyunduwarra,
langkulanguwarra

wari (*noun*)
whirlpool. Associated with the power of
the Rainbow Serpent

wariji (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Melaleuca *sp.
Used for bush medicine, the bark is
stripped from the tree and is crushed.
The bark pulp is soaked and then boiled.
When the liquid is brown the person is
bathed all over.

warimantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *holding 2. *catching hold of 3.
*adhering to 4. *embracing
= mantharra

Warringkuwawululu (*noun*)
place *name. An area which
encompasses the general Bing Bong
Station coastal area and the fresh water
lagoon systems. The term has the
meaning of an area which is abundant in
water lily corms, which can be gathered.
The limit of Yanyuwa country to the
north west, the beginning of Wilangarra/
Mara country
see Ma-wirla

warinyantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *slitting *open 2. *gutting

warlamakamaka (*noun*)
1. *sea 2. *ocean
= *open *sea. When little or no land is in
sight
= malabubana
see antha, wamarra

warlanthalwarlanthal (*noun*)
scrub (avoidance speech)
= ngurrbun

warlanganja (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
long *haired

warlbantharra (*intransitive verb*)
climbing
see warlbarlarrantharra,
yirrijungkantharra

warlbarlarrantharra (*intransitive verb*)
climbing. Expanded form of
warlbantharra
see warlbantharra

warlbarlba (*noun*)

nose *piece. Inserted through a pierced
nasal septum
= kulunganka

warlbarlba (*adverb*)
hanging down. Of fruit, flying fox,
clothes on a line

warlbarrwarlbarr (*adjective*)
1. *tough 2. *chewy 3. *flexible

warlbawarlbantharra (*intransitive verb*)
ascending in *flight. Of spirit on the
death of an individual, of birds

warlbi (*adverb*)
1. *on *top 2. *front *end up. As of
canoe, aeroplane takes suffix -lulu.
ka-arri warlbi nungku-ajinjala. " He was
on top of the camp " ◊ *kanda-wingka
warlbilulu*. " The canoe went with its
prow up"

warlbirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
moving *with the *front *end up. As of
canoe, fast motor-boat, aeroplane

warlirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *thin, becoming 2. *emaciated,
becoming

warlirrwarlirr (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *thin 2. *emaciated
= ngurlingurli, kalirrkalirr

warliwarlimantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *bothering 2. *annoying 3.
*misbehaving

warlingirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
desiring. Of food, knowledge
= warngirrinjarra

warlungkarnarra (*noun*)
1. *cyclone 2. *rainbow *serpent. An
alternative and more powerful term for
the Rainbow Serpent. This word is never
used on the islands.
= bujimala, wirninykarra

warlwan (*noun*)
1. *chips of *wood 2. *small *pieces
of *firewood

warnabarnangantharra (*transitive verb*)
seeing (avoidance speech)
= ngantharra

warnarla (*noun*)
1. *ceremonial *object 2. *feather
*plume, *small. Worn on the upper arms
of men who have been sub-incised
see a-ngirlangirla

Warnangarra (*noun*)
place *name. Area on the east bank of the
McArthur River some 10 km upstream
from the mouth of the McArthur River.
Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

warnanjawiji (*noun*)
1. *stingray species 2. *Cow *Tailed
*Stingray [*Pastinachus sephen*].
Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-

janda-warranthanji ma-ngakuya,
 janda-manhanji wurluwurlu
 barra kulu arnindawa
 a-mangaji a-walma;
 ma-ngalkinkarra juwini
 nungku-kulkarrala.



She grinds the cycad palm fruit. She holds the uppermost grindstone, below which is the base stone. In the bark dishes is the prepared cycad fruit.

moiety.
= wurrurdungu

wa-rnangkirri (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. your *father, my *brother-in-law *when *speaking to *niece or *nephew (avoidance speech) see nda-wikiwirri

wa-rnarnanya (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. your *father, my *uncle *when *speaking to *female *cousin (avoidance speech)

Warnarrwarnarr (*noun*)
place *name. South West Island, general term for the whole island.

warnbalarra (*cm-*) (*noun*)
climber, *good

warndimantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *lying 2. *telling *lies
see walarndimantharra

warndulmantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *frightening 2. *scaring

warndurrankayarra (*intransitive verb*)
fearful, *being

warndurmantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *frightened, *causing to *be 2. *afraid, *making

warnduwarndu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *long 2. *tall
= jumanyskarra, kajkal

Warnijiya (*noun*)
place *name. "Muggs Mistake", area on the McArthur River some 6 km downstream from the junction of the McArthur River and Carrington Channel. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

warnkangantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *looking *back 2. *looking *up

warnkarr (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *crooked, of *body *parts 2. *twisted 3. *unsightly 4. *ugly. As of the results of having leprosy for example
see warnkarrwarnkarr

warnkarrwarnkarr (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *crooked, of *body *parts 2. *twisted 3. *unsightly 4. *ugly.
Expanded form of warnkarr
see warnkarr (*cm-*)

warnkirma (*noun*)
1. *possum species 2. *Sugar *Glider [*Petaurus breviceps*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety

warnkiwarnkikirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
looking *back, *constantly

warnngirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
desiring, *food, *knowledge
= warlningirrinjarra. Takes indirect object

warnnyinmantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *removing *flesh *from *bones 2. *filleting, *meat. Stem: warnnyi: flesh

warnu (*noun*)
tobacco, for *chewing
see muda, thambaku

warnurra (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *Little *Egret [*Egretta intermedia*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety

warramanja (*noun*)
1. *short *cut 2. *shortest *route
see warrangka

warramantharra (*intransitive verb*)
crouching down (archaic speech)

warrangantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *blowing the *didgeridoo 2. *breathing *heavily 3. *puffing
= ngaranymantharra, walwarrangantharra

warrangantharra (*intransitive verb*)
resting

warrangka (*adverb*)
short *cut, *taking a
see warramanja

Warrangkawarrangka (*nya-*) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

warrangkayarra (*transitive verb*)
1. *promising 2. *giving one's *word to 3. *threatening

warrankurli (*noun*)
1. *plant species 2. *Vine species. Has fruit like small grapes

warranthangu (*noun*)
grinding *stones. *(generic)
see wudawuda, a-walma, wurluwurlu, yakuyaku

warrantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *grinding *seeds/ nuts to *make flour/ paste 2. *pounding *with *stones to *break *nuts/ crush *seeds
= yakuyakumantharra

Warranthuwa (*nya-*) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

warrarangka (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Trevally *sp. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. (island speech)
= yimangki, jurnkarr

warrawiji (*noun*)
1. *Venus 2. *star 3. *morning *star 4. *evening *star. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
= jabulama, jabularri
see marrlhawa, li-jakarambirri

warrawarra (*noun*)
1. *coral 2. *coral *reef

see narnu-rawu, bambarl

Warrawarra (*noun*)
place *name. Term used to describe the south west portion of Vanderlin island.
see Mangkimangki, Warungu, Wurralhibi, Yimantha

warrbarrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
flapping *wings. Expanded form of warrmantharra
see warrmantharra
= wakungkayarra

warrbirna (*noun*)
dingo *(generic) (avoidance speech)
see a-birdirna, yarrarrawira, wurrundurla
= wardali

warrbul (*noun*)
schools of *fresh *water *fish *(generic)
see wulyulardi

warri (*exclamation*)
exclamation. The response which is made to the exclamation of ngalamu. which is uttered if someone comes into close contact with one's siter-in-law or makes a comment about one's brother-in-law.
see kabarrami, ngalamu, lindiwirriji

warrijkundayangu (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Turtle, *male [*Chelonia mydas*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety (archaic speech)
= mululurru, warrikuliyangu
see a-tharra

warrikuliyangu (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Green *Turtle, *male [*Chelonia mydas*]
= warrijkundayangu, mululurru
see a-tharra

warringku (*adverb*)
thirsty

warriny (*noun*)
egg (avoidance speech)

warrinymantharra (*transitive verb*)
gutting (avoidance speech)
= arilmantharra
= wujbi

warrirrantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *spoiling *things for *others 2. *making *bad for one's *kinspeople. kalilu-warrirra ki-arrkulangu. "One man spoils things for them."

warriwariyamba (*noun*)
1. *cross *ways 2. in *two *pieces 3. *half 4. *waist *deep
see wardaji, wumbuwumbiji

warriya (*interjection*)
poor *thing! An expression of pity or sympathy. Is usually accompanied by the adjective luku. a-bardibardi kanda-nba!

warriya a-luku. "The old lady fell down! The poor thing."
see luku

warriyanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
going *into the *lead. As of a group of animals being hunted with one in front.

warriyangalayawu (*noun*)
1. *shark species 2. *Hammerhead *Shark [*Sphyrna lewini*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
= yulmunji
see ngurdungurdu

warrka (*noun*)
1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *dugong *intestines *(generic) Which in an adult can be up to 25 to 30 m long. This word relates to the intestines before cutting. The word is the stem of the verb "to drag", this reflects the process of dragging out the long intestines before cutting them.
see murajuju, rimi

warrkalarramantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *pulling 2. *dragging. Expanded form of warrkamantharra
see warrkamantharra

warrkalarrantharra (*transitive verb*)
crawling. Expanded form of warrkantharra
see warrkantharra, marrkantharra

warrkamantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *pulling 2. *dragging
see warrkalarramantharra

warrkantharra (*intransitive verb*)
crawling. Action of infant, snake, lizard, sun moving across the sky
see warrkalarrantharra, marrkantharra

warrki (cm-) (*adjective*)
greedy
= wuyuwuyu

warrkuwarra (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Fork *Tailed *Catfish species
= walmabarra
see wambalarra, a-wandimutha, a-wularrabarr

warmalwarrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
rustling. The sound of a lizard in the grass, wind in the leaves

warrman (*noun*)
1. *burned off *grass 2. *burned *country. Ready to hunt over

warrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *blowing, of the *wind 2. *flapping *wings
see warrbarrmantharra

warmayinmantharra (*transitive verb*)
lighting *fires (avoidance speech)
= bathuntharra, balbathuntharra

warrnguna (*noun*)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Sand *Goanna, *large *male [*Varanus gouldii*].
 Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 see a-malarrawirna
 = kirarra

warruki (*adjective*)
 partially *sacred. Land which has been partially released from secret and sacred restrictions, as of old ceremony ground, old log coffin burial areas.
 see kurdukurdu, kuykulu, mudi, lhamarnda

warumantharra (*adverb*)
 1. *everything 2. *everyone 3. *completely (avoidance speech)
 = wayathantharra, wiji, wilu

warungka (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 deaf *person
 see yakayaka, murdu

warungkayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 noisy, *being
 = mawurlirrinjarra

Warungu (*noun*)
 place *name. Term used to describe the central west portion of Vanderlin Island.
 see Wurralhibi, Mangkimangki, Warrawarra, Yimantha

watha (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *young 2. *immature. Of birds, animals, used also of the spar on the mast of a canoe
 = wanbula, yumbu

wathalungu (*noun*)
 1. *jelly *fish species 2. *Irukandji *Jellyfish [*Carukia barnesi*] 3. *Portuguese *man-o-war *(Blue *Bottle) [*Physalia physalia*]
 see waykalngu, na-wuthirri

wathangumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 cutting up *meat
 = alkanthamantharra, ngakamantharra, wangkamantharra

wathawathalanantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *running around 2. *calling out 3. *emotionally *distressed. In grief after the death of a close relative; stem: wathawathalanu

wathawaya (*noun*)
 unlaid *eggs, of *bird/ sea *turtle/ lagoon *turtle/ goanna
 see wujbi, a-wathawayawiji

wawi (*noun*)
 horse. Derivation unknown

wa-wirlaninya (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. your *younger *brother, my *uncle (avoidance speech)

wawu (*noun*)

sugar

Wawukarriya (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 semi-moiety *name. Associated with the Mambaliya semi-moiety. Unlike other semi-moiety groups the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety does not have any island country. Within their group Wawukarriya is used to describe those people associated with coastal areas and Mambaliya is used to describe those people associated with inland areas.
 see Mambaliya, Rrumburriya, Wuyaliya, Wurdaliya

wawurlmara (*noun*)
 1. *crocodile species 2. *Salt *Water *Crocodile [*Crocodylus porosus*].
 Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety (avoidance speech/ archaic speech)
 = mardumbarra

wawuya (*noun*)
 1. *ant-bed 2. *ant-hill. The large rounded bulky anthills are associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety, while the narrow more pointed anthills are associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. (avoidance speech)
 = yariwin

wayalirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 waiting (archaic speech)
 = yukumantharra, yukulyukumantharra, rarrangkumantharra

wayantharra (*transitive verb*)
 lighting up *with *paperbark *torches. While fishing at night, during ceremonial performances
 see walwayantharra

wayanymantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 diving

wayarri (*noun*)
 rain-water
 see wabuda, wayuru, karlarlu

wayarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *finished, *being 2. used *up, being 3. *running *out

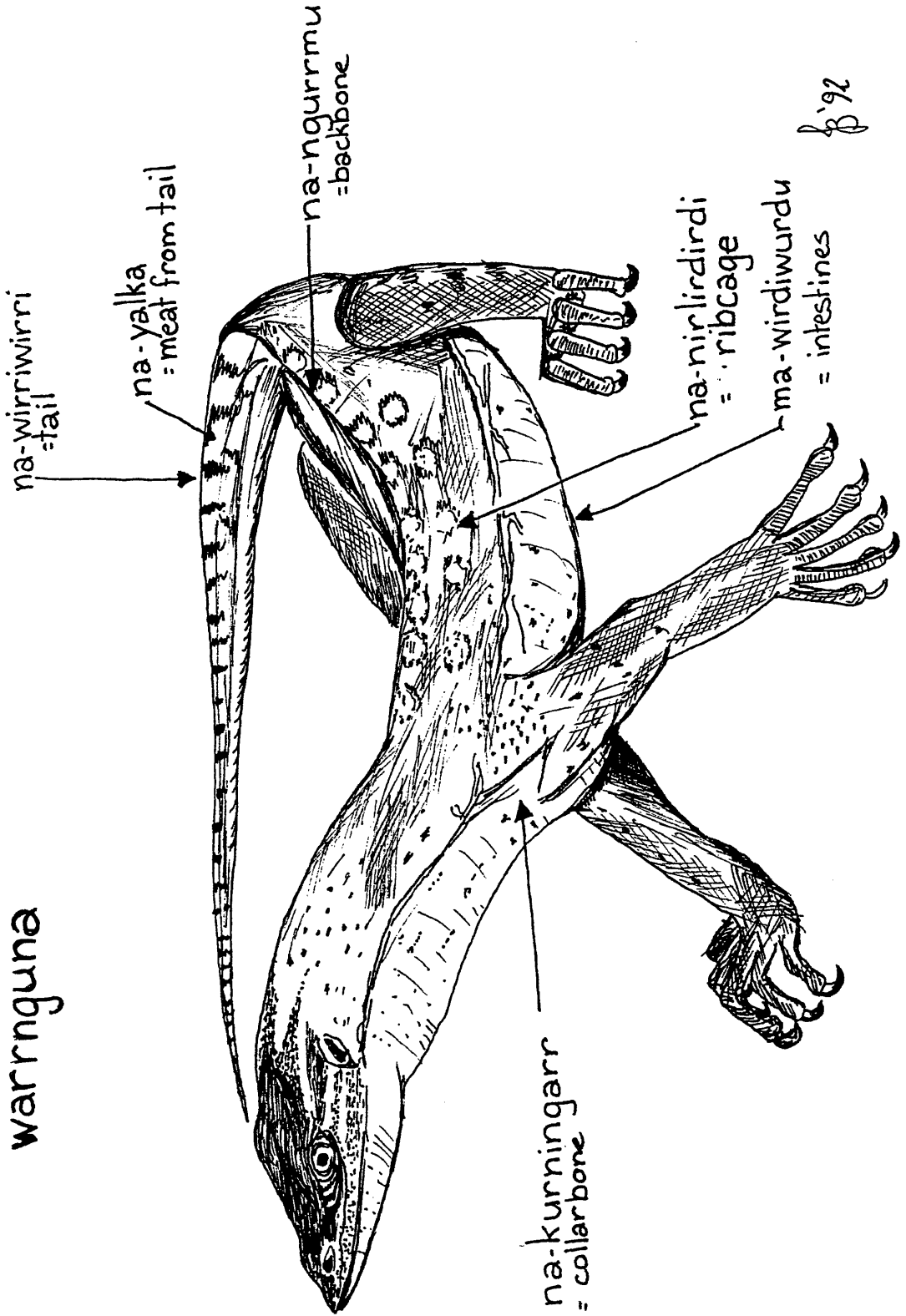
wayarrrayarr (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *hard 2. *strong 3. *tough.
wayarrrayarrwulaya. "strong willed person; Literally: strong-head"

wayarrrayarrmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *might, *doing *with *all one's 2. *strength, *with *all one's 3. *effort, *putting *into

wayathantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *finishing 2. *completing 3. *concluding
 see walwayathantharra

wayathantharra (*adverb*)
 1. *everything 2. *everyone 3.

warrnguna



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*completely
= warumantharra, wiji, wilu

wayawayamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *waving one's *arms/ hands 2. *flailing 3. *partly *alive. Aimlessly or in waving good-bye, or trying to attract attention

wayi (*interogative*)
1. *how is *it? 2. *how *are *you? 3. *what isit *like? 4. *how?

wayikuku (*noun*)
1. *tidal *currents 2. *eastward *pulling *tidal *current
see jalababa, wari

Wayirrimala (*noun*)
place *name. Area on the west bank of the McArthur River some 23 km downstream from Borroloola. The area has associations with the Bandicoot Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wayka (*noun*)
1. down 2. *downstream
see waykaliya

waykaliya (*loc*)
1. *downwards 2. to the *sea

waykalngu (*noun*)
1. *jelly *fish species 2. *Jellyfish [*Rhizostoma pulmo sp.*]. Has large round top with short thick tentacles, large numbers come upstream in the dry season
see wathalngu, na-wuthirri

waykilwaykil (cm-) (*noun*)
thief. Used also in a ritual context of someone who is using ceremonial knowledge that they are not entitled to

wayku (*noun*)
1. *sorcery 2. *sorcery *stones 3. *hail *stones. Internal stones such as gall stones, kidney stones and such things as appendicitis are all associated with these sorcery stones. It is said that the a-Kuwaykuwayk bird spends her time repairing holes in the sky to stop the hail from falling, as it is seen to be a physical manifestation of the sorcery stones.
see a-kuwaykuwayk, yurruwa

wayngkawi (cm-) (*adjective*)
1. *defense 2. *duelling *movement 3. *skilled *dueller. Using boomerang and fighting sticks. A particular defensive method of holding the fighting stick; that is diagonally across the body protecting the area from head to stomach.
see birrimbirri, bilinjirri

wayumantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *beating, out a *fire 2. *extinguishing 3. *putting out

(avoidance speech)
see wurrinjamantharra

wayuru (*noun*)
spring *water
see wabuda, wayarri, ngayulu

wibi (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. *mother 3. *mother's *sister. Informal form, like "mummy"
= barratha, kujaka

wibi (*noun*)
1. *tree species 2. *Milky *Mangrove. The sap is harmful to the eyes. The crushed bark and stems can be used to poison fish

Wibinja (*noun*)
place *name. Area of broken sandstone country on the central north eastern coast of South West Island. The area has associations with the Groper Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

Widamara (nya-) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

wididiwidi (*adverb*)
position of *holding in *front of *oneself/ on one's *lap
= widiwidi

widirubun (cm-) (*adjective*)
protruding *abdomen. Not used of pregnant women

widiwidi (*adverb*)
position of *holding in *front of *oneself/ on one's *lap
= wididiwidi

widiwidimantharra (*transitive verb*)
carrying *something in *front of *oneself

wijalmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *bird *catching *fish *with *its *beak 2. *spearing a *fish

wijalala (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *Crimson *Finch [*Neochmia phaeton*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety

wiji (*adverb*)
1. *all *inclusively 2. *everyone 3. *completely 4. *everything
= wilu

wijirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *hurrying 2. *quickening *pace

wijuwantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *covering 2. *wrapping up
= nyamba-wijuwantharra

wilala (cm-) (*adverb*)
1. *wide 2. *broad

wilalamantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *broadening 2. *widening. Of a dugout canoe, a camping place, ceremony ground
see wilala

wilanguwarra (cm-) (*adjective*)
 very *many (avoidance/ archaic speech)
see nalu-nganyil, li-mijimbangu

wilarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *brighter, *becoming 2. *lighter, of *day, *sunlight

wilawila (*noun*)
 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *stomach of the *dugong
see ma-mulka

Wiliji (*noun*)
 place *name. Area on the northern bank of the Crooked River mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

Wilirra (*noun*)
 place *name. Large mud bank exposed at low tide on the central east coast of South West Island. The mud bank is associated with the Groper Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wilirri (*adjective*)
 1. *sorcery 2. *power of *sorcery
see wilirringundayarra, wilirriyirdi, narnu-nyiri

wilirringundayarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *sorcery 2. *giving up to the *effects of *sorcery
see wilirri, wilirriyirdi, narnu-nyiri

wilirriyirdi (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *sorcery 2. *person *suffering *from *effects of *sorcery
see wilirri, wilirringundayarra, narnu-nyiri, mulunguwa

wiliwarrngu (*noun*)
 1. *sugarbag 2. *island *wild *honey. Specific form of wild honey found only on South West Island. An important Dreaming for the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The term is sometimes used by the owners of South West Island to describe their relationship to their country:likilinganji-wiliwarrngu - Those people who are kin to the Island Wild Honey.
 = makurrawirla
see dulbarri, narriyalama, a-wajkana

Wiliyurru (*noun*)
 1. *place name 2. *river *name. Crooked River, in Yanyuwa called na-lukuluku na-wulangi - "the crooked/ twisting river"

wilu (*adverb*)
 everybody. *wilu ngambala*. " all of us (plural, inclusive hearer)"
 = wayathantharra, wiji

Wimanda (*noun*)
 place *name. Salt water channel which divides Horn Islet from Centre Island. It is associated with the Rainbow Serpent who swallowed the Two Young Men.
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

wimarr (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Least *Frigatebird [*Fregata ariel*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
 = yanamara, mawuluwa

winarrku (*adverb*)
 1. *just 2. *only 3. for *no *particular *reason 4. *merely 5. *free 6. *without *obligation *loose
 = ngayamantharra
see minja

Windikari (*noun*)
 place *name. West bank of the Robinson River mouth. The area has associations with a Rainbow Serpent Dreaming.
 Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

wingkayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *walking 2. *coming 3. *going 4. *moving. Animate or inanimate subject.
kambala-wingkala marndaa akarru ngaliba Manankurra barranamba li-wankala. " We will all walk eastwards to Manankurra like our ancestors. " ◊
ka-wingka barra ka-warrma kurdandu karakarra. " It came blowing intensely from the east."

Wingku (*noun*)
 place *name. Small island on the north side of the McArthur River some 10 km downstream from Borroloola.
 Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

wingkulwingkurru (*adverb*)
 1. *sitting *together, of *many *people
 2. *walking *alongside, of *many *people
see wingkurru, bilngabilnga, jarlulujarlulu, jarlujarlulu

wingkurru (*adverb*)
 1. *sitting *together, of *two *people
 2. *walking *alongside, of *two *people
see wingkulwingkurru, bilngabilnga, jarlulu

winirr (*noun*)
 1. *reef of *rock, *found in *river/ lagoon 2. *lateritic *rock
 = a-winirr, narnu-rawu, bambar
see narnu-rawu

winkanda (*adverb*)
 1. *outside, of *place 2. *outside, of a *group of *people. Stem: winkan: side.
li-mangaji li-wajwajbala jalini winkanda li-manji nuwarnu-yuwawu na-nganunga.

" These white people on the outside, they are ignorant of our Law (culture/ way of life)"

wirangu (relator)

1. about 2. *concerning. Associated with unpleasant things such as death, fighting or jailing or other reasons for some unpleasantness. *kalinyamba-rama, kalinyamba-rama kurdandu wirangu a-mangaji a-bardibardi a-kuyawarna.* " They fought and fought hard, it concerned that recently deceased old lady."

wirarra (cm-) (adjective)

1. *rapid *speech 2. *impatient 3. *hurrying *into *an *activity
see arlajkarla

wirda (noun)

1. *plant species 2. *water *reed
*corms *(generic)

wirdardu (noun)

warbling *mangrove *birds, *seen *but
*not *heard *(generic)

wirdi (cm-) (adjective)

1. *senior *person 2. *older *brother/ sister 3. *boss 4. *leader 5. *person of *some *authority

Wirdijila (noun)

1. *place name 2. highest point on South West Island. During the Second World War the Army established an observation post on this hill. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wirdimbamunha (exclamation)

swear word. Literally: "big vagina"

wirdimbawuna (exclamation)

swear word. Literally: "big anus"

wirdimil (noun)

stars *(generic) (avoidance speech)
= marrahawa

see jabulama, warrawiji, li-jakarambirri

wirdinbirdinmantharra (transitive verb)

bailing *out, *canoe

wirdinmantharra (intransitive verb)

1. *pulling in a *fishing *net 2. *emptying a *fish *trap

wirdirdi (noun)

1. *bird species 2. *Emu, *young [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*] 3. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
see jakudukudu

wiriji (noun)

dugong, *old *bull. With a much mottled hide. Considered to be the offspring of the Rainbow Serpent.
= jawiruma, jawaruwaru

wirijkalmantharra (vi/ vt)

1. *telling a *story 2. *narrating 3.

*relating

see nyamba-wirijkalmantharra

Wirila (noun)

place *name. A creek which flows into the McArthur River on the west bank, some 7km downstream from Borroloola. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

wirilngu (noun)

1. *fish species 2. *Batfish [*Platax sp*]

wirindayarra (intransitive verb)

1. *circling 2. *going around
see nyamba-wiringkirrmantharra

Wiringmirri (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Hammerhead Shark Dreaming.

wiriwirijka (noun)

1. *shell species 2. *Land *Snail
*Shells. Found in large numbers in the nests of bower birds.
= a-kambalngu

wirlbirlbanji (noun)

1. *snake species 2. *Olive *Python [*Liasis olivaceus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. (archaic speech)
= dirdikurru

wirlbungkayarra (intransitive verb)

1. *leaping of *dolphins 2. *breaching of *whales
see miriyi, yulangu, mukulinjayarra

wirlbulungkayarra (transitive verb)

throwing *away/ off (archaic speech)
see walimantharra

wirlimbirlimarra (adverb)

1. *defense 2. *duelling *movement. Holding a fighting club in a defensive position, high above ones head, horizontally using both hands.

wirlimbirli (cm-) (adjective)

smooth

wirlimbirlimantharra (transitive verb)

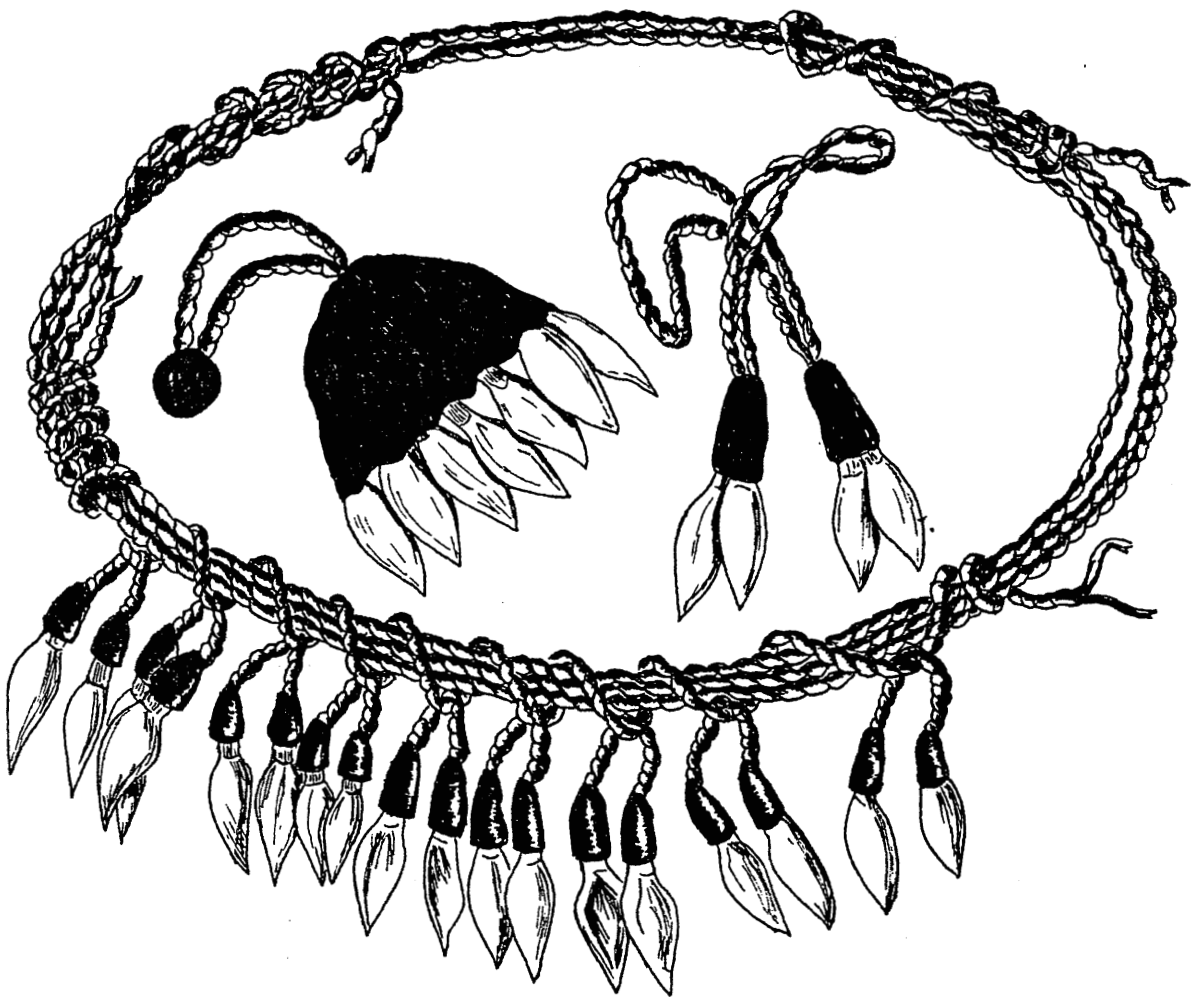
smoothing

wirlkin (noun)

sorcery. Form of sorcery associated with the Binbingka and Kurdanji people, but much feared by the Yanyuwa. It involves the painting of images on the wall of a cave or rock shelter, and the spirit of the victim being sung into it. This form of sorcery is site specific, that is, it can only be performed at the two named localities of Nangkuya and Kumurnnyini.
= narnu-bulabula

wirlmurr (noun)

1. *spear 2. *two *pronged *fishing *spear 3. *wire *spear 4. the prongs were once made of wood, but are now



wirra/lijarr
and
na-mararri.

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made of light steel rods or heavy wire.
see kalkaji, wirnmurr, birnkili

wirlyirr (*noun*)
 dirt, *kicked *back *by *feet *as one
 *walks

wirlyirrungekayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 kicking *back *dirt *with *feet *while
 *walking

wirndajkirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 hungry, *being

wirndajku (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 hungry
 = wirndimirri

wirndalbirndal (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 hair, *shiny, *thick and *healthy. Often
 equated with dugong hunters who once
 rubbed dugong fat through their hair.
 (archaic speech)

wirndawirnda (*noun*)
 1. *grass species 2. *River *Cane
 *Grass [*Chionachne cyathopoda*]
see na-muwulmuwul

wirndinirri (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 hungry
 = wirndajku

wirndiwirndi (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Flat *Backed
 *Turtle [*Chelonia depressa*]. Associated
 with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
 = dilhali

wirnimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *turn, *causing to 2. *changing
 *direction, *causing to 3. *deflecting
see wirnirrinjarra

wirninnykarra (*noun*)
 cyclone
 = warlungkarnarra

wirniykarra (*noun*)
 rainbow *serpent. An alternative and
 more powerful term for the Rainbow
 Serpent, this term is never used on the
 islands (avoidance speech)
 = warlungkarnarra, bujimalaq

wirninymarr (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *White *Bark /
 *Ghost *Gum [*Eucalyptus papuana*]
 = birninymarr, kaburla

wirnirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *turning off 2. *changing *direction
see wirnimantharra
see nyamba-wiringkirrmantharra

wirnkilili (*adverb*)
 1. *duelling *movement 2. *defense
 3. *fast, of *something *thrown 4.
 *agile. To change position of body and
 fighting stick with speed and agility
 during a duel.

wirnmurr (*noun*)
 1. *spear 2. *wire *spear 3. *four

*pronged *fishing *spear 4. the prongs
 were once made of wood, today they are
 made of light steel rod or heavy wire.
see wirlmurr, wirnmurr, birnkili, kalkaji

wirngurr (*adverb*)
 1. *duelling *movement 2. *defense
 3. *deflect. To deflect a boomerang or
 fighting stick during a duel.

wirra (*noun*)
 kangaroo *teeth *ornaments. Worn on
 the forehead and hanging from the ears.
 The front incisor teeth of wallabies and
 kangaroos were set into beeswax.
 = lijarr

Wirra (*noun*)
 ritual *term. Term given to Wuyaliya
 men who perform in the Yalkawarru
 rituals and dance on the southern side of
 the ceremony ground.
see Dalma, Janambi

wirra (*noun*)
 ceremonial *object. Two bag-like objects
 hung from the heads of the ritual leaders
 in the concluding stages of the
 Wulubuwa rituals.
see Wulubuwa

wirrangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *letting 2. *allowing 3.
 *permitting. Stem: wirraka. *nya-*
wirrakarra. "let him (imperative)"

wirrankayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *ascending 2. *going *upwards. Of
 birds going up into the sky, of a human
 spirit as it begins to travel to the spirit
 world.

Wirralamba (*noun*)
 place *name. Lagoon and creek system
 on the east side of the McArthur River,
 some 24 km downstream from
 Borroloola and some 3 km inland.
 Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
 country.

wirrbi (*noun*)
 message *stick. Specific form of
 message stick made from a long stick
 about 80 cm long with a feather plume
 attached to one end. It was used to
 summon people for either Kulyukulyu or
 Yilayi rituals. Associated with the
 Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
see a-rdijkula, diwurruwurru

wirrbiwirrbi (*noun*)
 tree species
 = yarrakayarraka

wirrijarlkurru (*adverb*)
 exhausted
see wurdulanbayarra

wirrikurdukurdu (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 gathering *of *men (archaic speech)

see a-wirrikurdukurdu
wirrimalaru (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *power, of *Dreamings/ ceremonies/ sacred *objects 2. *person of *high *position 3. *power of *individuals *during *ceremony. Used to describe spiritual power, political power of individuals and the group. ma-ngatha ma-jamurimuri ma-rnbaka ma-wurrama ma-wirrimalaru "my most senior paternal grandfather the Cycad Palm Dreaming has authority, it is full of spiritual power."
 see wirti, wurrama
wirrimurndu (*adverb*)
 1. *winding 2. *circling (avoidance speech)
 = lukuluku
wirringayi (*noun*)
 1. *shell species 2. *Bailer *Shell *(very *large) [*Melo Amphora*] but possibly [*Melo umbilicatus*]. Used to bail out canoes, carry water, as a shovel to clean out freshwater soaks and wells. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
 see thalimbu, rabu
wirringundayarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *giving oneself up to 2. *subservient *to, *becoming 3. *learning *from *someone
 see nyamba-wirringundayarra
wirrinny (*adverb*)
 1. *leaning to the *side 2. *tipping, of *canoe/ boat
 = wirrinnygala
wirrinnymantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *tipping over 2. *overbalancing
wirrinnymirri (*noun*)
 liver of *shark/ stingray
 see na-ngarda
wirrinnygala (*adverb*)
 1. *leaning *position 2. *tipping, *position
 = wirrinny
wirrirribirri (*adverb*)
 hands *outstretched *above ones *head
wirriyalngu (*noun*)
 pandanus *nut *interior. Usually red to orange in colour
 = kalbakalba
wirriyarra (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. one's *own *country 2. one's *spirit *home. Referring to one's spirit child source, or in a larger context the source of group identity.
 see li-anthawirriyarra, wiliwarrngu, ardirri, ngimarringki
wirriyuruyuru (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Grass *Wren
wirriwirri (*noun*)
 ritual *call. Used by men during the a-Kunabibi ceremony
wirriwirrimantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 calling out *ritually. During the a-Kunabibi ceremony
wirrkajuru (nya-) (*noun*)
 circumcision *initiate. Usually 9-13 years old (avoidance speech)
 see rdaru
wirrkalungkayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 whistling
 see ngilbantharra
wirrmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *pricking 2. *poking
 see nyamba-wirrmantharra
wirringa (*noun*)
 1. *grass species 2. *Cane *Grass. Cut into short lengths to make necklaces
wirringi (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *freshwater *fish, *small *(generic)
wirrumbarrangu (*noun*)
 1. *fish *species 2. *Barramundi, *very *large [*Scleropages leichardti*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
 see ngulumiri
wiwirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 going a *great *distance
wiyalirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 resting. *kanu-wiyalirri waluku*. "we had a rest for a while"
 = bumantharra
wubalubantharra (semi-vt)
 cooking. Expanded form of wubantharra
 see wubantharra
wubanimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *sub-incising 2. *circumcising. English loan from opening, not to be used in mixed company, although both men and women use the word. Not used by people in avoidance relationships
 see jarrinbirra, rduwarramantharra, nguwbimantharra
wubantharra (semi-vt)
 cooking
 see wubalubantharra
 = runungkayarra
wubarirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *sleepy, *being 2. *tired, *being
 see wurmulirrinjarra
wubawubararra (*adverb*)
 dopey
Wubukabukala (*noun*)
 place *name. "Steep Cut Rock". Small islet on the central east coast of Vanderlin Island. The islet has associations with the

Dugong Hunter and Oyster Dreaming.
Rumburriya semi-moiety country.

Wubunjawa (*noun*)

place *name. Lagoon lying some 8 km south west of Manangoorah Station Homestead. The lagoon is associated with the Broilga Dreaming and the a-Kunabibi rituals of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

Wubuhnu (*noun*)

place *name. "Hobler Island", mangrove covered islet in the Carrington Channel delta system. Wuyaliya semi-moiety system.

wuburr (*adverb*)

1. *plentiful *supply of *food 2. *environment *rich in *natural *food *resources. *ni-miji wuburr*. " plenty of food " \diamond *wuburriji awara*. " a good place to hunt, rich in resources"

wuburrmantharra (*transitive verb*)

touching

wudal (nya-) (*noun*)

1. *dangerous 2. *harmful 3. *policeman (avoidance speech)
see bulijimanji, yilarr

wudawuda (*noun*)

grinding *stones *(generic)
see a-walma, wurluwurlu, warranthangu

Wudalwanga (*noun*)

place *name. Extensive savanah plain area on the west bank of the McArthur River, some 5 km upstream from the junction of the McArthur River with the Carrington Channel. The area is associated with the Bushfire and Chicken Hawk Dreamings. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wudamantharra (*intransitive verb*)

igniting. As of tinder igniting while using firesticks to make a fire. (archaic speech)

see yijininjarra

wudurru (*noun*)

food *(generic)
see nukurnu

wudurru (*adverb*)

satisfied *with *food

wudurrumantharra (*transitive verb*)

feeding
= nyamba-wudurrumantharra

wudurrumara (cm-) (*adjective*)

greedy

wuja (*adverb*)

still, *being
= mirrba

wujbantharra (*intransitive verb*)

flowing. Of water, honey, blood and song cycles through the country

wujbi (*noun*)

egg
= warriny, wathaway

wujbu (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Emporer *fish.
Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

wujiji (cm-) (*noun*)

1. *orphan 2. *child *without *parents.
A person whose natural mother and father have died, and is being reared by his uncle, mother's sisters or father's brothers.

wujkujbantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *rubbing 2. *massaging

wujula (*noun*)

spear *thrower. Long flat soear thrower used for kangaroo hunting

Wujulakinda (*noun*)

place *name. Lagoon on the east bank of the McArthur River 2 km upstream from King Ash Bay. The lagoon is associated with the Crow and Spotted Nightjar Dreamings. Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety country. Literally the name means "With the female bird", in this instance the crow.

see a-wangka, yilayi

wujurl (*noun*)

grass *(generic)
see rimadi

wujurlwujurl (*adverb*)

on the *grass
see wujurl

wuka (*noun*)

1. *word 2. *language 3. *story 4. *speech

wukamantharra (semi-vt)

1. *breathing 2. *blowing 3. *smoking *(pipe/ cigarettes)
see ngaranymantharra, warrangantharra

wukantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *satiated, *with *food 2. *replete, *from a *good *meal. *karna-wuka*. " I am replete "
= wuluwulumantharra

wukanyinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *talking 2. *speaking
= nyamba-wukanyinjarra

wukarrkandi (*adjective*)

midnight
see wundururr

wukuku (*noun*)

1. *kinship *term 2. *sister's *daughter's *child 3. *daughter's *child

wukumanmarra (*adverb*)

1. *while, for a 2. *while, a *little (avoidance speech)

= waluku
wulkuthu (cm-) (*adjective*)
 short
 = wukuthu, jamurru
Wukunbukun (*noun*)
 place *name. "Little Kangaroo Island", small islet in the McArthur River some 8 km downstream from the junction of the McArthur River and the Carrington Channel. The islet is associated with the Barracouda Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.
wukundayarra (*transitive verb*)
 pulling out *by the *roots
 see bundayarra
wukungu (*noun*)
 raft. Made of dried logs lashed together and topped with paperbark and branches. Used mainly on rivers but sometimes used to cross over short expanses of sea see a-muwarda, a-libaliba, na-wulka, na-riyarrku
wukurdu (*noun*)
 1. *sorcery 2. *sorcery *stones
 see a-kurruku, wayku, a-kuwaykuwayk
Wukuri (*noun*)
 place *name. "West Neck", north east corner of South West Island. The area has associations with the Sorcery Stone Dreaming. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.
wukurlakurlu (*adverb*)
 late *afternoon. Used only when sea turtle hunting (island speech)
 see ngabungabu, ngubathurra, kinyinyinku
wukurumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 swelling. Of a corpse, body part after sting or sprain.
 = wululbantharra
wukuthu (cm-) (*adjective*)
 short
 = jamurru, wulkuthu
wukuthumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 shortening
wukuwantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *sniffing 2. *smelling 3. *inhaling
wukuwarrba (*noun*)
 1. *shark species 2. *Tiger *Shark [*Caleocerdo cuvieri*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety
 = bayamarlkurra, ngurdungurdu, aybabaraku
wukuwarrumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 living in just one *particular *area. Of certain animals, plants, people
Wukuwila (*noun*)
 place *name. Area of saline coastal flats on the south western coast of South West

Island. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.
wula (*pronoun*)
 they *(dual)
wulaji (*noun*)
 mixture of *non-meat *food
 see muluku
wulajirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 satisfied *with *non-meat *food
 see wulaji
wulambalu (*adverb*)
 1. *almost 2. *nearly 3. *just about
 = dandi, dandidandi, jinda
wulanda (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Mangrove [*Aegiceras cornicalutam*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
wulanga (cm-) (*pronoun*)
 1. their*(dual) 2. *theirs *(dual)
wulang kayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 nodding one's *head. As in agreement
wulanthantha (*noun*)
 1. *flower 2. *blossom
wularirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 head *ache, *having
wularnkarra (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *tall 2. *long
 = jumanykarra, kajkal, warnduwarndu, yurlkayurka
wularrinja (*noun*)
 headrest. Traditionally made from wood or stone padded with bark
 = kulajbi
wulaya (na-,ni-, nanda-, nda-, niya-) (*noun*)
 head. Occurs without any possessive prefix markers when referring to decapitated heads/ skulls of animals or humans. When the head is still attached to the body, or the body is in the area the possessive prefix is used.
 see na-wulaya, nda-wulaya
wulbalulbantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *resounding 2. *pounding 3. *thudding 4. expanded form of wulbantharra
 see wulbantharra
wulban (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Tea *Tree [*Melaleuca acaciodes*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The water in which the leaves have been boiled is used for someone suffering from colds and influenza. They are bathed in it and sometimes small amounts are drunk. Branches of this bush are also placed with meat such as dugong, sea turtle, kangaroo and shellfish. The meat is placed on beds of these leaves before being covered with coals or wood to

cook.

wulbantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *thudding 2. *pounding 3.
 *resounding
 see wulbalulbantharra

Wulbinku (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety, the name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

wulbu (*noun*)
 1. *ceremonial *object 2. *hair *string *belt. Used during circumcision rituals. tied around the waists of the initiates. An item of value. (archaic speech)
 = wuthari, wada, nyungka

Wulbu (*noun*)
 place *name. Range of hills some 6 km to the west of Borroloola. Associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country

Wulibirra (*noun*)
 place *name. "Red Bluff", on the central east coast of North Island. The area is associated with the White Chested Sea Eagle Dreaming. There are also Cabbage Palm and Flying Fox Dreamings present. An area of great significance due to the number of hollow log coffins which have been placed there. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

Wulijirra (*noun*)
 place *name. The east bank of the McArthur River mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wulirda (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Cabbage *Palm [*Livistonia inermis*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety (avoidance speech)
 = mujbayi

wuliwuli (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Frog *Fish [*Batrachoididea sp*]

wulka (*noun*)
 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *depression *marking *neck of the *dugong

wuliyi (nya-) (*noun*)
 paddler of the *canoe for a *dugong *hunter
 = wungkayi

wulku (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Native *Hibiscus [*Hibiscus tiliaceus*]. Has drooping yellow flowers, the wood is favoured for making fire sticks, and also for spear shafts, especially for fishing spears as the wood floats.

wulkulbantharra (*intransitive verb*)

running (avoidance speech)
 = wulumantharra

Wulkuwulku (*noun*)
 place *name. Large lagoon on the south west side of Kangaroo Island. The lagoon is associated with the Barracouda Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

Wulubuwa (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. Secret and sacred rituals associated with the Dingo and Goanna Dreamings. The rituals are associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.

wulukuku (*noun*)
 1. *shark species 2. *Black *Tip *Shark [*Carcharhinus melanopterus*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 = ngayumbu

Wulukulini (*noun*)
 place *name. "One Mile", a lagoon located 3 km from Borroloola on the western side of the Bing Bong-Borroloola road. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

wululbantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 swelling. Of corpse, a body part after sprain or bite

wululmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 piling up
 = nyamba-wululmantharra, wulunmantharra

wulumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 running. Subject can be people, car, animals, engine, boat, etc.
 = wulkulbantharra

wulunmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 kneading. Of cycad dough, crushed water lily seeds, damper

wulunda (*noun*)
 tree species. Good for making digging sticks

wulundirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 going up. Expanded form of wundirrinjarra
 see wundirrinjarra

wulungkayarra (semi-vt)
 digging (avoidance speech)
 = mulanthayarra

wulungu (cm-) (*adjective*)
 old. *wulungu wuka liyi-wankalawu*. "old words of the old people (archaic speech)."
 see rdiyangu

wulungu (*noun*)
 sea-turtle *egg *with *fully *developed *embryo
 see makuliji, wulungumilka

wulungumilka (*noun*)
 sea-turtle *egg *with *partially
 *developed *embryo
 see makuliji, wulungu

wulunmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 piling up
 = wululmantharra

wulurl (*noun*)
 bundle, of *spears/ pandanus *strips
 = kurarra

wulurr (*adjective*)
 1. *piled up 2. *heaped
 see darlbu

Wulurrkulu (*noun*)
 place *name. The mouth of Munjila creek
 some 14 km downstream from
 Borroloola. A Moonfish Dreaming is
 present at this site. Rrumburriya semi-
 moiety country.

wulurrubantharra (*transitive verb*)
 pouring. Expanded from of
 wurrubantharra
 see wurrubantharra

wulurrungku (*adverb*)
 1. *prone *position 2. *lying *position
 on *stomach. Position bodies were
 placed on burial platforms
 = jurrbarla, lhulurrungu

wuluwujarra (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Milkfish [*Chanos
 chanos*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya
 semi-moiety
 = arlkujarra

wuluwulumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *satiated, *with *food 2.
 *replete, *from *a *good *meal
 (avoidance speech)
 = wukantharra

wulwanda (*adverb*)
 1. *hard 2. *strength, *with *all your
 (avoidance speech)
 = wakulamba, kurdandu

wulwantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 paddling *canoe *very *quickly (archaic
 speech) As when a dugong or sea turtle
 has been harpooned

wulwu (*noun*)
 1. *fish species 2. *Stonefish
 [*Synanceia horrida*]
 = ngarlbala

wulwunjinijarra (*intransitive verb*)
 swimming. Expanded form of
 wunjinijarra
 see wunjinijarra

wulwunjinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 peeling *paper *bark offa *tree
 = wunyinjarra

wulwurr (*noun*)
 cough

see ngangkirr, ngalirli
 = wurawura

wulwurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 coughing

wulyarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 hunting, *early in the *morning

wulyulardi (*noun*)
 schools of *small *saltwater *fish
 *(generic)

wulyurr (*poss-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *irritating *condition of the *eye 2.
 *trachoma 3. *conjunctivitis

Wumanalalamba (*noun*)
 place *name. Lagoon and sandstone
 outcrops associated with the Two Young
 Men Dreaming and their action of making
 fire. Approximately 1 km west of the
 "Five Mile Bend". Rrumburriya semi-
 moiety country.

Wumanthala (*noun*)
 place *name. Area on the central north
 east coast of South West Island. The area
 is associated with the Groper Dreaming.
 Wuyaliya semi- moiety country.

Wumarawanya (*noun*)
 place *name. Area some 2.5 km
 downstream from Borroloola on the east
 bank of the McArthur River. For many
 years this area served as a burial ground
 for the Yanyuwa, Garrawa, Mara and
 Kurdanji people. Rrumburriya semi-
 moiety country.

wumayangka (*noun*)
 1. *fire 2. *fire *wood (avoidance
 speech)
 = buyuka, bujibuji

wumba (*relator*)
 1. *who 2. *which 3. *when 4. *that

wumbiji (*adverb*)
 1. *centrally 2. in the *middle 3. *half
 *way

wumbimbijilu (*adverb*)
 1. *with oneanother 2. tooneanother
 3. atoneanother. Reciprocal activity.
kawulamba-rama wumbimbijilu. " They
 (dual) are hitting each other."

wumburr (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 1. *plains *country 2. *savanah
 *grasslands. Much favoured for the
 hunting of goannas and blue tongue
 lizards. This type of country is
 interdispersed with fresh water lagoon
 systems. A large proportion of the
 mainland country of the Yanyuwa people
 is this type of country.

wumbuwumbiji (*adverb*)
 1. in *half 2. in *two *pieces 3.
 *cross *ways
 = warriwarriyamba, wardaji

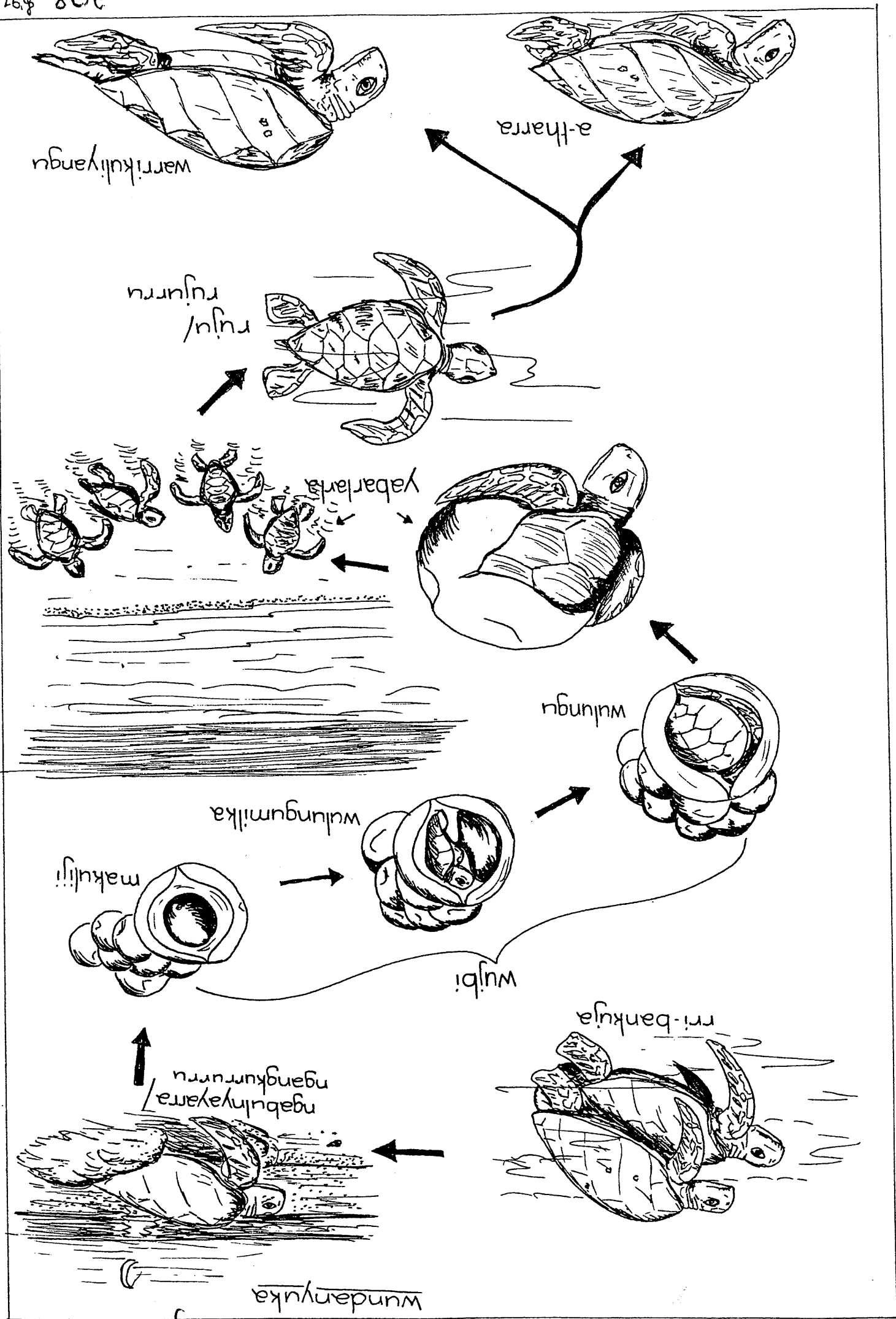


Diagram 5

wumiliji (cm-) (*adjective*)
red (archaic speech)
see naka

wumilirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
greedy, *being

wumu (cm-) (*adjective*)
1. *amputated 2. *short. Used only of arms. legs, sometimes other body parts applying to people. birds and animals with part of their limbs amputated. *kurda kiwa-ninya wumu-anma* "Poor thing he was there with only part of his ear "
see jamurru, wukulkudu, wukuthu

wumungkulu (*adverb*)
1. *shortened 2. *short *way 3. *partly 4. *words *with *shorter *forms 5. *song *only *partly *known

wunakaka (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *large *intestine of the *sea *turtle. Cannot be eaten by mothers or sisters of the hunter

wunakathangu (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *ulcerations *found in the *stomachs of *sea *turtles

Wunakathangu (nya-) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Sea Turtle Dreaming and in particular with ulcerations in the stomach of this animal

wunala (*noun*)
1. *terrestrial *mammal *(generic) 2. *kangaroo *(generic) 3. *wallaby *(generic) 4. *meat *(rare *usage) = jijaka
see na-warnnyi

wunawunangala (*adverb*)
backwards, *position

wunbarr (*noun*)
1. *night 2. *sleep
see wundururr

wunbi (*noun*)
1. *lizard species 2. *Frill *Necked *Lizard [*Chlamydosaurus kingii*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

wunburr (narnu-) (*noun*)
clear *ground

wunda (*noun*)
1. *river *bank 2. *edge of *lagoon/river
= narnu-wunda

wundarrbantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *naming 2. *calling *by *name. An action associated with the Dreaming Ancestors as they travelled across the country. *kanda-wundarrbanthaninya na-wini awara Liwarrangka bajingu*

Munungka bajingu Lillardungka...-She named the country Liwarrangka, from there Munungka, from there Lillardungka...

wundirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *going up 2. *getting out of *canoe/boat 3. *ascending
see wulundirrinjarra

Wundirrwuku (nya-) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety, the name is associated with the White Chested Sea Eagle dreaming

wundukarri (*noun*)
1. *flying *fox species 2. *Red *Flying *Fox [*Pteropus scapulatus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety,
see a-warrantyuka, kiyinykiyiny, marrinkinya

wundumarlamarla (*noun*)
1. *dolphin species 2. *Snubfin *Dolphin / *Irrawaddy *Dolphin [*Orcaella brevirostris*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
see miriyi, manbiribiri, a-bumirri

wundulmantharra (*transitive verb*)
cutting *hair

wundunyuka (*noun*)
sea *turtle *(generic)
see malurrba, limarrwurri, wirndiwirndi, karrubu

wundurirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
night, *becoming

wundururr (*noun*)
1. *night 2. *night *time
see wundururra

wundururra (*adverb*)
night, at. Stem: wundururr

wungamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *bludging 2. over *dependant, *being 3. over *demanding

wungayi (*transitive verb*)
ritual *actions. Specific actions undertaken during a-Marndiwa rituals by maternal grandmothers, mother and aunties of the circumcision initiates. With much hilarity these women travel around the camp taking foodstuffs from each individual dwelling. At each dwelling they dance and tease people and cause general chaos, breaking normally strict social rules of interaction. At a more serious level the men who are jungkayi for the a-Milkathatha rituals travel around the camps at night with firesticks and threaten people and take foodstuffs. They too break many of the normal codes of social behaviour but it is done with a

great more abruptness and feigned or sometimes real anger, they only do this while the a-Milkathatha rituals are in process.

wungkayi (cm-) (noun)

paddler of a *canoe for *dugong *hunter
= wuliyi
see maranja

wungkayarra (transitive verb)

paddling *canoe for *dugong *hunter

wungkurwaninjarra (intransitive verb)

1. *sugar *bag 2. *humming of *bees
see dulbarri, a-wajkana

Wungkuwa (noun)

place *name. Large lagoon on the east side of the Fletcher Creek some 11 km north of the Borrooloola-Queensland road. The area is associated with the Jabiru and Dingo Dreamings. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wungkuwungku (cm-) (noun)

1. *dark 2. *black
= ngubunthurr

wungkuwungkulamba (adverb)

morning, in *the

wungkuwuyarra (noun)

cabbage *palm, *fruit. Inedible
see mujbayi

Wungunda (noun)

place *name. South eastern bank of the Crooked River mouth. The area is associated with the Lone male Dugong Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

Wungunya (nya-) (noun)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming.

wungurrinjarra (intransitive verb)

1. *coming *close 2. *coming *near
= wunumbarrirrinjarra

wunguwarra (cm-) (adjective)

good (avoidance speech)
see marringaya, yabi

wunhunhu (cm-) (adjective)

1. *ripe 2. *cooked 3. *ready to *eat

wunhunhumantharra (transitive verb)

cooking,

wunhunhurinjarra (intransitive verb)

1. *ripe, *becoming 2. *cooked, *becoming

wuni (noun)

1. *spear *type 2. *simple *spear. Spear made from single piece of hard wood sharpened to a point and completely smooth all over. Made and used if no other spear available. Often called a toy spear.

wunili (cm-) (adjective)

clever (archaic speech)
= lingi, ngayangaya

wunjayarra (semi-vt)

drinking

= ngurmantharra

wunji (cm-) (n/ adj)

1. *eloper 2. *run *away *lovers.

Person of either sex who run away for illicit sex, or runs away to get married. In past times when found they were brought back to camp and severely punished.

see bunimantharra

wunjiningumantharra (transitive verb)

swimming *across *river *while *taking *someone/ something

wunjininjarra (intransitive verb)

1. *swimming 2. *diving

see wulunjininjarra

wunjiramantharra (intransitive verb)

movement of *tail and *back of *fish *as it *swims

wunjulbunjulmantharra (intransitive verb)

sucking. Of a child at the breast, sucking sweets or lozenges

wunjurr (noun)

1. *grass species 2. *Blade *Grass.

Cuts skin, causes irritation

wunkanantharra (transitive verb)

watching

= yijbanantharra

wunkulmantharra (intransitive verb)

1. *gliding, of *birds 2. *outstretching *wings, of *bird

wunggalu (adverb)

1. *under the *skin 2. in the *flesh 3. *below the *water's *surface

wunhaka (noun)

1. *kinship *term 2. *younger *brother

3. *father's *brother's *son *who is *younger 4. *younger *sister 5.

*mother's *sister's *daughter *who is *younger 6. *female *cousin's *child

*who is *younger

wuntha (cm-) (adjective)

1. *cool 2. *pleasant 3. *non-poisonous 4. *friendly 5. *well

*disposed to

= kujbarrkujbarr, ruburubu

wunthamantharra (transitive verb)

1. *cooling down 2. *quietening down

3. *better *disposed *towards, *causing to *become

wunthanbayarra (intransitive verb)

cool, *becoming

wunthulirrinjarra (intransitive verb)

protruding *abdomen, *having. Not used of pregnant women

wunthulmantharra (transitive verb)

creeping *up
wunthurlbunthurl (*adjective*)
 1. *soft 2. *rotten *wood. As of a canoe attacked by borers
wunthurru (*noun*)
 first *wet *season *storm. From the south
 see lhabayi
Wunubarryi (*noun*)
 place *name. "Mount Young", an area some 9 km south east of the Limmen River mouth. The area is associated with the Dugong Dreaming and represents the end of the Dugong Hunter Dreaming path. Mara Murrungun semi-moiety country.
Wunukunji (*noun*)
 place *name. Small mangrove covered islet in the McArthur River some 14 km upstream from the mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.
wunukunu (*adverb*)
 following (avoidance speech) *kandawunykurni wunukunu*. "She came following"
wunukunurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 following (avoidance speech)
 = wandayarra
wunumbanygu (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *close *relatives 2. *relatives, *by *blood 3. *incest. People who are too closely related for marriage within the law
wunumbanyngumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *coming *close to 2. *catching up *to
wunumbarra (*adverb*)
 1. *near 2. *close
 = thunungku
wunumbarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 close, *coming
 = wungurrinjarra.
wunungu (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *strong 2. *powerful 3. *heavy
 = wurrama, wirrimalaru, ngiwurda
wunuwarr (*noun*)
 rocky *ledges/ shelves. Common along the foreshore of the Pellew Islands. Salt water crocodiles sometimes inhabit these rock ledges.
wunyatha (*noun*)
 1. *kinship *term 2. *father 3. *father's *brother. A referential term for one's father when not present or deceased.
 = biyi, kajaja
wunyilu (*adverb*)
 1. *face-to-face 2. *clearly *visible 3. *unobscured 4. in *full *view 5.

*open *place
 = mirnaji
wunyinjarra (*transitive verb*)
 tearing off *paper-bark
 = wulwunyinjarra
wunykurninjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *walking 2. *coming 3. *going 4. *moving. Of animate or inanimate subjects (avoidance speech)
 = wingkayarra
Wuranthanda (*noun*)
 place *name. "Camp Beach", a beach on the north west coast of Centre Island. Rumburriya semi-moiety country.
wurawura (*noun*)
 cough (avoidance speech)
 = wulwurr
 see ngalirli, ngangkarr
Wurdaliya (cm-) (*noun*)
 semi-moiety *name. This semi-moiety is associated with three main areas, West Island, lower Foelsche River, much of the mainland between Manangoorah and the Robinson River and isolated areas on South West Island, Watson Island and small areas on the eastern side of Vanderlin Island. During times of ceremony they join together with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
 see Wuyaliya, Mambaliya, Wawukarriya, Rumburriya
wurdanjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *wet, *getting 2. *wet, *becoming
wurdankayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *sulking 2. *disappointed, *being 3. *unsatisfied, *being
Wurdawurdangkurr (*noun*)
 place *name. Area on the west bank of the Carrington Channel in the immediate area of the junction of the McArthur River and Carrington Channel. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.
wurdirri (poss-) (*noun*)
 1. *hernia 2. *prolapse of the *uterus
wurdirrimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 gutting a *flying *fox
 see na-ngambirngambirr
wurdiyi (*noun*)
 shell *fragments. Found in the mud of the sea grass beds, on beaches, and in the stomachs and intestines of dugongs and sea turtles.
wurdulanbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *tired, *being *very 2. *panting for *breath 3. *exhausted, *being. Literally means the "falling of one's life spirit."
 stems: wurdula - life spirit, nba-to fall
wurdulungkayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *premonition, *having 2. *feelings

about *someone,*having *strong 3 .
*twitches of *body *parts. About
someone who is absent, in relation to
state of health, their death, often
associated with twitches of various body
parts which relate to certain kin. i.e chest
and shoulder associated with mother and
maternal uncles.

wurlarla (*noun*)

1 . *plant species 2 . *Bush *Banana
poss. [*Liechhardtia australis*]. Associated
with the Rumburriya semi-moiety

wurlbilirrinja (*noun*)

1 . *shell species 2 . *Sundial *shell

wurlburla (*adverb*)

1 . *hopping 2 . *leaping. Off kangaroos
and wallabies

wurlmandamantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1 . *bursting *open, of *boil 2 .
*unfolding, of a *flower 3 . *bailing out
of a *canoe 4 . *exploding of a *bullet.
Expanded form of wurlmantharra
= wurmalurnmantharra,
wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra
see wurlmantharra

wurlmantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1 . *bailing *out of a *canoe 2 .
*exploding, of a *bullet 3 . *unfolding,
of a *flower 4 . *bursting *open, of
*boil
= wurmantharra
see wurlmandamantharra,
wurmalurnmantharra,
wurnmandamantharra

wurlmakurlma (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1 . *winds and *turns in a *path 2 .
*rugged *twisting *coastline 3 . *bends
in a *river/ lagoon. *wurlmakurlma
nya-mangaji waliyangu awunga barra*. "
The west coast of that island is rugged
and twisting " (archaic speech)

wurlngarr (*noun*)

smoke
= nurngarra

wurlmamantharra (*intransitive verb*)

sea* turtle *coming *ashore to *lay
*eggs *but *does *not *do *so. Leaves
tracks all over the beach, but leaving no
nest, called in colloquial English, "a liar
turtle".

see ngangkurruru, ngabulnyayarra

wurluburlu (*adverb*)

1 . *high *level, ata 2 . *high *tide 3 .
*filled, of *water in *lagoons, *river 4 .
*satisfied
= burluburlu

wurlunangantharra (*transitive verb*)

competing (archaic speech)
see athamantharra

wurlurlu (*noun*)

1 . *sacred *stone 2 . *ceremonial
*object. "egg-shaped", wave-washed
stones some .5m tall, which are
decorated with Dreaming designs and
placed in the country of a particular
deceased individual, this is especially so if
the body could not be retrieved for
burial, the stone replaced the log coffin,
they were sometimes used to
commemorate various individuals.
Associated with the Kundawira rituals.
see Kundawira, larla

wurluwurlu (*noun*)

grinding *stone,*upper
= warranthangu
see wudawuda, a-walma, yakuyaku

wurlwurr (*noun*)

1 . *cough 2 . *cold 3 . *influenza
see ngangkarr, ngalirli
= wurawura

wurnda (*noun*)

1 . *tree *(generic) 2 . *wood 3 . *stick
4 . *splinter. Often used by women as an
oblique reference to log coffin instead of
using the term *larla*.
= wuyuman

wurndamutha (*noun*)

1 . *sea *turtle *anatomy 2 . *green *fat
and *meat *from *hip *bone *region of
*sea *turtle

wurndinkurndin (*adverb*)

swollen *glands of *neck. Said to be
caused by coming into contact with the
essence of the Rainbow Serpent

wurninjarra (*intransitive verb*)

flashing of *lightning/ torch

wurninyji (*cm-*) (*noun*)

1 . *dog 2 . *dingo
= wakuku

wurniwurni (*noun*)

1 . *fish species 2 . *mullet, *immature

Wurnkurli (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can
be given to male members of the
Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is
associated with the Groper Dreaming.

wurnmalurnmantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1 . *bursting, *open of a *boil 2 .
*unfolding of a *flower 3 . *bailing out
*canoe 4 . *exploding of a *bullet.
Expanded form of wurnmantharra
= wurmantharra, wurlmantharra,
wurlmandamantharra,
wurnmandamantharra

wurnmandamantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1 . *bursting *open *ofa *boil 2 .
*unfolding of a *flower 3 . *bailing out
of a *canoe 4 . *exploding of a *bullet.

Expanded form of wurmnantharra
= wurlmandamantharra,
wurmalmurnmantharra, wurlmantharra,
wurmnantharra

wurmnantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *bursting *open *ofa *boil 2.
*exploding *ofa *bullet 3. *unfolding
*of *a *flower 4. *bailing outa *canoe
= wurlmantharra, wurmalmurnmantharra,
wurlmandamantharra,
wurmmandamantharra

wurnngankayarra (*intransitive verb*)

smoky, *becoming

wurnngarr (*noun*)

smoke

= wurlngarr, nurnngarr

wurnngarr (*noun*)

1. *dugong *butchering 2. *slabs of
*dugong *meat *cooked *with *hide
*still *attached

wurnthulmantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *hunting 2. *searching 3. *looking
for (avoidance speech)
= yarrbantharra

Wuruldama (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can
be given to members of the Mambaliya-
Wawukariya semi-moiety. The name is
associated with the Spotted Nightjar
Dreaming.

wurra (*adverb*)

1. in the *water 2. *underwater. *sun
before *rising

see rarra, wurralngu, wurranganji

wurrala (*noun*)

1. *spear *type 2. *fishing *spear 3.
*wire *spear (avoidance speech)
= wirnmurr, wirlmurr, birkili, kalkaji

wurralbungku (*noun*)

1. *snake species 2. *Water *Python
[*Liasis fuscus*]. Associated with the
Mambaliya-Wawukariya semi-moiety.
see dirdikurru

Wurralhibi (*noun*)

place *name. Term used to describe the
northern most portion of Vanderlin
Island.

see Mangkimangki, Yimantha, Warungu,
Warrawarra

wurranganji (cm-) (*noun*)

relation *from the *depths of the *water.
People who share the same place of spirit
child origin, or term people give to
describe their relationship to a certain
Dreaming or tract of land.

wurralngu (cm-) (*noun*)

inhabitants of the *water. Of natural
species, Dreamings and sometimes of
people. li-Yanyuwayanyuwa li-

wurralngu barra- The Yanyuwa people
are inhabitants of the sea

wurrama (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *influential *person 2. *authority, of
*ceremony/ food/ animals/ objects.

wurrama nya-mangaji yarrambawaja

Kunadwira. " That Kundawira ceremony
is one of authority."

= wunungu (cm-)

wurranyinjarra (*transitive verb*)

1. *leaning on someone or something

2. *lying against

= nyamba-wurranyinjarra

see dankarr

wurranyinjarra (*transitive verb*)

1. *covering *with *water 2. *putting
*underwater. Flood covering the
country, stem: wurra: underwater

Wurrarawala (*noun*)

place *name. "Trig Hill", hill in the
immediate vicinity of Borrooloola
township. The hill is associated with the
back bone of the Kangaroo Dreaming.
Rumburriya semi-moiety country

wurrarumu (a-) (*noun*)

1. *wind 2. *north *wind in *dry
*season

wurrayanjarra (*transitive verb*)

tying up *stingray *meat *mixed *with
*stingray *liver in a *paperbark *bundle
for *cooking

= malayanjamantharra

wurrayiyalyi (*noun*)

1. *crayfish species 2. *Painted
*Crayfish [*Panulirus ornatus*]

wurrbantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *cleaning up 2. *sweeping *away.
Of actions by people, wind, floods,
grader

wurrbanyinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

trilling *lips. As dancers do during some
rituals, child mimicking a car or plane

wurrbi (*adverb*)

1. *truly *belonging 2. *properly, in

*its *proper *place. Used of non-
immediate kin, such as Dreaming

Ancestors. nya-mangaji Yilayi wurrbingu
wayka barra Wardawardala. " That

Spotted Nightjar Dreaming truly it
belongs down there at Wardawardala"

wurrbindibindi (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Stint [*Calidris sp.*].

Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-
moiety

wurrbingani (*noun*)

1. *stone *tool 2. *stone *knife, *large
see burrawa, majaja, ma-wudawuda

wurrburrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *hot, *being 2. *breathless, *being

3. *short of *breath 4. *sighing
Wurijamburu (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the White Chested Sea Eagle.

wurrinjabu (*adjective*)
 firewood, of a *poor *quality.
wurrinjabu jinangu buyuka. "This firewood is poor."
 = na-wurrinjabu

wurrinjamantarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *putting out 2. *extinguishing *fire
 3. *beating a *fire. *kinya-wurrinjama buyuka ji-wanjirra.* "He beat out a fire with a leafy branch."
 see wayumantarra

wurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 going *out, of *fire

wurrinymantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *scraping 2. *peeling 3.
 *sharpening

wurriirri (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *big 2. *great 3. *important 4.
 *adult 5. *mature
 = anthamu (cm-)

Wurriyala (*noun*)
 place *name. Area of land on the east bank of the McArthur River, in the immediate area of the McArthur River and Carrington Channel junction. The area has a fresh water well associated with the Barracouda Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wurriyi (*noun*)
 1. *lizard species 2. *Skink sp. 3.
 *Legless *Lizard sp.

wurrkalu (*noun*)
 pubic *apron *mens'
 = kulijiji
 see madamada

wurrku (*noun*)
 knot

wurrkumantarra (*transitive verb*)
 tying a *knot

wurrkurl (cm-) (*adjective*)
 unripe (archaic speech)
 = mawunku, arlil

wurrkulwarda (cm-) (*adjective*)
 blond-brown *coloured *hair *from
 *split *ends

wurrkurrbantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *shaving 2. *plucking 3.
 *removing *hair
 = nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra

wurrkurrmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *chasing 2. *competing (avoidance speech)
 = athamantarra

wurrmangurli (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Jabiru
 [*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = wurrulibinka

wurmul (cm-) (*adjective*)
 lazy
 = balkibalki (cm-)

wurmulirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *lazy,*being 2. *disinclined to
 *participate 3. *tired,*being

wurmulmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *lazy,*making one 2.
 *lethargic,*making. Effect of weather such as the hot, humid period before the wet season.

wurru (*noun*)
 1. *sand 2. *beach

wurrubantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *pouring 2. *spilling 3. *sexual
 *intercourse *(colloquial)
 see wulurrubantharra, nyamba-wurubantharra

wurrubi (cm-) (*adjective*)
 straight *without *curve or *bend
 = yurikayurika, wularnkarra

wurrujanjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 catching *fire

wurrukurru (*adjective*)
 1. *level 2. *smooth

wurruiburrul (*adjective*)
 lumpy

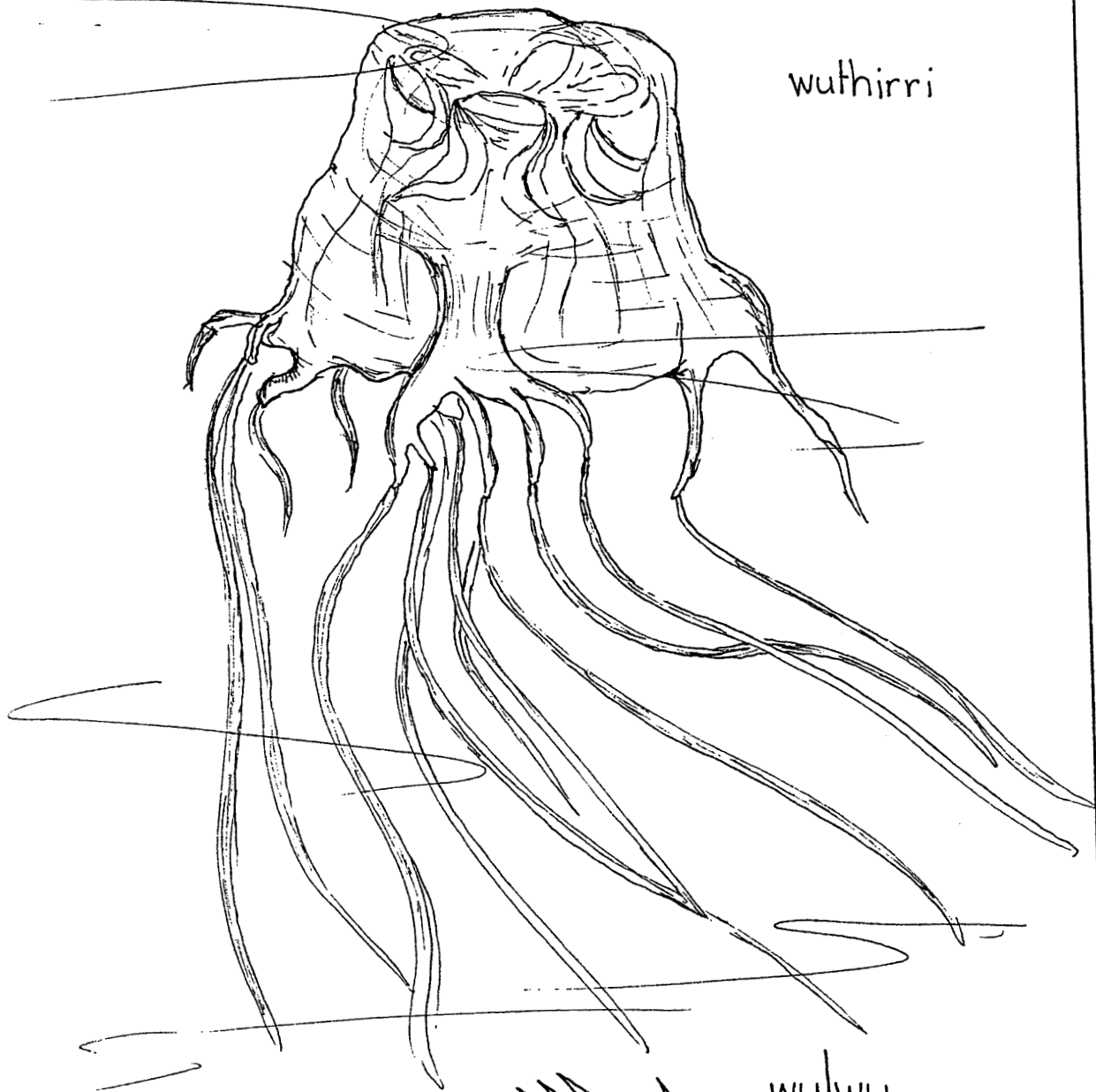
wurrukijbulungu (*noun*)
 sea *turtle, *young. If captured does not require much cooking as the shell is not that thick
 see ngajilijili, lijaliangulyanda

wurruibinka (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Jabiru
 [*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
 = wurrmangurlii

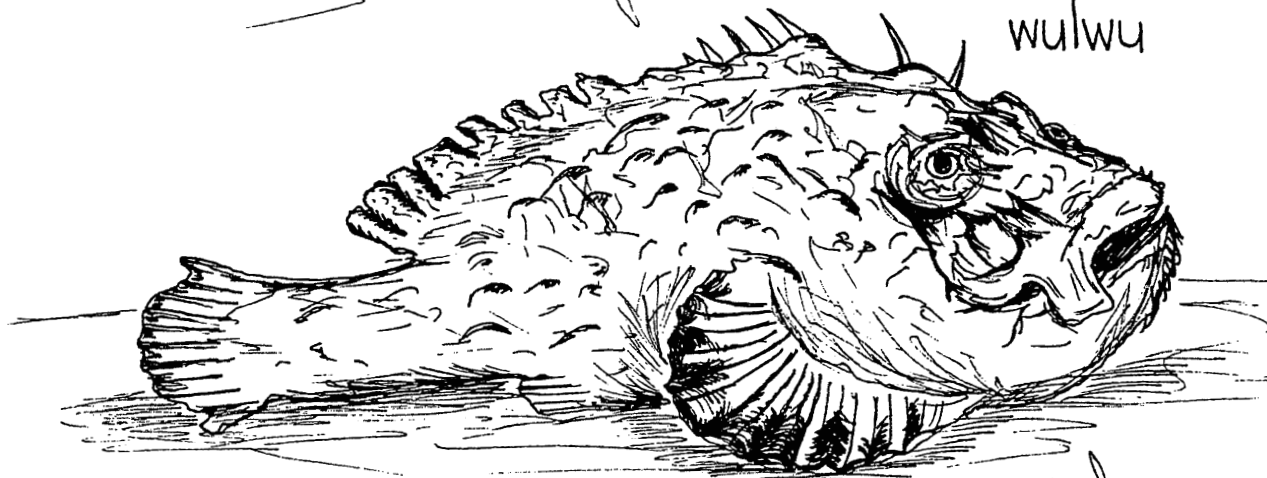
Wurruwiji (*noun*)
 place *name. A coastal area on Bing Bong Station some 5 km south east of the Mule Creek mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wurruwurrul (*adjective*)
 brackish *water. Especially of the upper reaches of some rivers in the late dry season. (archaic speech)
 = wurrukurrul

wurruwantha (cm-) (*noun*)
 spy. Used in past times to check on the numbers of people coming to participate in large dispute settling duels, ceremonies and in relation to sorcery practices.
 = kudidinka



wuthirri



wulwu

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wurumu (*noun*)

1. *tide 2. *neap *tide

Wurumungkumungku (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Lone Male Dugong Dreaming.

wurumurriya (*noun*)

1. *plant species 2. *Saltwort [*Tecticornia australis*]. Grows near and on sandflats on the coast and islands = burrumurriya

wurundurla (*noun*)

dingo, *male
= yarrarawira

see a-birdirna, wardali, warbirna

wurungkayarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *smell, *giving of 2. *scent, *having *an 3. *odour, *having *an. It is the object under discussion which has the smell, not the observer smelling it. *nya-mangaji wulanthantha ja-wurungkayi ngala ngarna karna-wingka nguthundakari ngaliba Wathangka.* "The blossoms were smelling when I northwards to Wathangka."

wurunkurrun (*adjective*)

brackish *water. Especially of the upper reaches of some rivers in the late dry season.

wurrunthulburrunthul (*noun*)

1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *tail *piece of *sea *turtle along *with *fat and *meat

wurrurantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *putting 2. *placing 3. *planting
= yibarrantharra

wurrurdungu (*noun*)

1. *stingray species 2. *Cow *Tailed *Stingray [*Pastinachus sephen*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. (archaic speech)
= warnanjawiji

wurrurl (*noun*)

1. *mange 2. *scabies. As found on dogs
= murrunda

wurruwurru (*noun*)

fluting/ grooves *carved in *boomerangs/ wooden *dishes
see mangana

wurruwurru (*noun*)

1. *rash 2. *prickly *heat

Wurrwinkarra (*noun*)

place *name. Islet at the junction of the Carrington Channel and Davies Channel. The area is associated with the Beach-Stone Curlew Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wurruwurr (*noun*)

seahorse

wurruya (*noun*)

1. *fish species 2. *Mangrove *Jack. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

Wurumburramba (*noun*)

place *name. Beach area on the central north west coast of South West Island. The beach has associations with the Groper Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wurumul (*noun*)

bait *fish *(generic)

wurun (*cm-*) (*noun*)

pieces

wurunmantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *crushing 2. *breaking. Dividing food, crushing charcoal for painting breaking into pieces, causing to fall apart

wururu (*noun*)

fish *(generic) (avoidance speech)
= arlku

wururrwanyinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

roaring. Of storm wind, wind fanning a fire
= ngurrbantharra

wutha (*noun*)

1. *material 2. *cloth (archaic speech)
= jumbala, wabawaba

wuthamba (*adjective*)

1. *whole 2. in one *piece

wuthandimantharra (*transitive verb*)

giving (avoidance speech)
= ngundayarra

wuthangantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *delousing 2. *removing *lice. Literally; louse-looking (archaic speech)
see a-wutha

wuthangkayarra (*transitive verb*)

1. *cutting 2. *breaking 3. *damaging the *skin. As in cicatrization or accidentally

wuthari (*noun*)

1. *ceremonial *object 2. *hair *string *belt
= wada, wulbu, nyungka

wuthirri (*noun*)

1. *jelly *fish species 2. *Box *Jellyfish [*Chironex fleckeri*]
see na-wuthirri, waykalngu, wathalungu

wuthurumantharra (*intransitive verb*)

laughing
see kalkalmantharra

wuwan (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *dry 2. *waterless 3. *expressionless

wuwari (*cm-*) (*noun*)

guardian *(primary) A specific term used

to describe a jungkayi who is responsible for their mother's country.

see jungkayi, layirli-ardu, mangkarraninja, ngimarringki

wuwarr (*noun*)

1. *spirit *being 2. *spirit of *recently *deceased *person. Has associations with the western concept of a ghost, trickster spirit.

see ngabaya, ngarrimi, ardirri, kuyarra

wuwuna (*noun*)

1. *bird species 2. *Little *Pied *Comorant [*Phalacrocorax various*].

Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

= kurduluku

Wuyaliya (*cm-*) (*noun*)

semi-moiety *name. This semi-moiety is associated with three main tracts of country. South West Island, the coastal country from South West Island south to Kangaroo Island, the land on both sides of the lower reaches of the McArthur River, the land on both sides of the Crooked River, the land on both sides of the Fletcher Creek and the west bank on the lower reaches of the Wearyan River. During times of ceremony the Wuyaliya semi-moiety joins together with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.

see Wurdaliya, Rrumburriya, Mambaliya, Wawukarriya

wuyantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *licking 2. *tasting

Wuydkumbul (*noun*)

place *name. "Urquhart Island", small islet some 8 km north east of Cape Pellew on North Island. The island is associated with the Two Initiated Men and Rainbow Serpent Dreamings. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

wuyin (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

toothless. Of elderly person or infant, of person with front tooth knocked out

wuyin (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

incomplete *things. Canoe without paddles, harpoon rope without a float

wuynybuymantharra (*transitive verb*)

sucking *bones for *flesh/ marrow

wuyu (*noun*)

1. *mark 2. *track 3. *wake, of *boat = yuyu, na-wuyu

wuyuman (*noun*)

1. *tree *(generic) 2. *wood 3.

*splinter. Often used by women when speaking to men when referring to hollow log coffins (avoidance speech)

= wurnda

wuyumantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *piling up 2. *heaping *up

wuyuwuyu (*cm-*) (*noun*)

greedy

= warrki

yaa (*exclamation*)

exclamation of *amazement

yaayaa (*exclamation*)

exclamation, *indicating a *great *distance

see juju

Yabadurru (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Dingo Dreaming. The name is derived from a round rock at the site of Wunuwunala, the rock itself is called Yabadurru and represents the teste of the Dreaming Dingo

yabalamantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *road, *making a 2. *path, *making a. Stem:a-yabala: road, track

Yabamana (*nya-*) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Women Dreaming.

yabarlarla (*noun*)

sea *turtle *hatchling. Just out of the nest

see ruju, rujurru

yabarruma (*noun*)

1. *tree species 2. *Cabbage *Palm [*Livistonia inermis*]. Term given to very tall cabbage palm tree, ritually important to the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

yabayabala (*adverb*)

1. on the *road 2. on the *path.

A-yabala: road, path

yabi (*cm-*) (*adjective*)

1. *good 2. *nice 3. *pleasant 4. *sweet 5. *happy

= marringaya, wunguwarra

yabilyabimantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *making 2. *improving 3. *building 4. *mending 5. *fixing 6. *correcting *healing. Expanded from of yabimantharra

see yabimantharra

yabimantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *making 2. *building 3. *improving 4. *mending 5. *fixing 6. *correcting *healing

see yabilyabimantharra

yabinbangurru (*cm-*) (*adverb*)

1. *good *person 2. *attractive *person. Literally: good-nose

see wardingurru, walkurrangurru

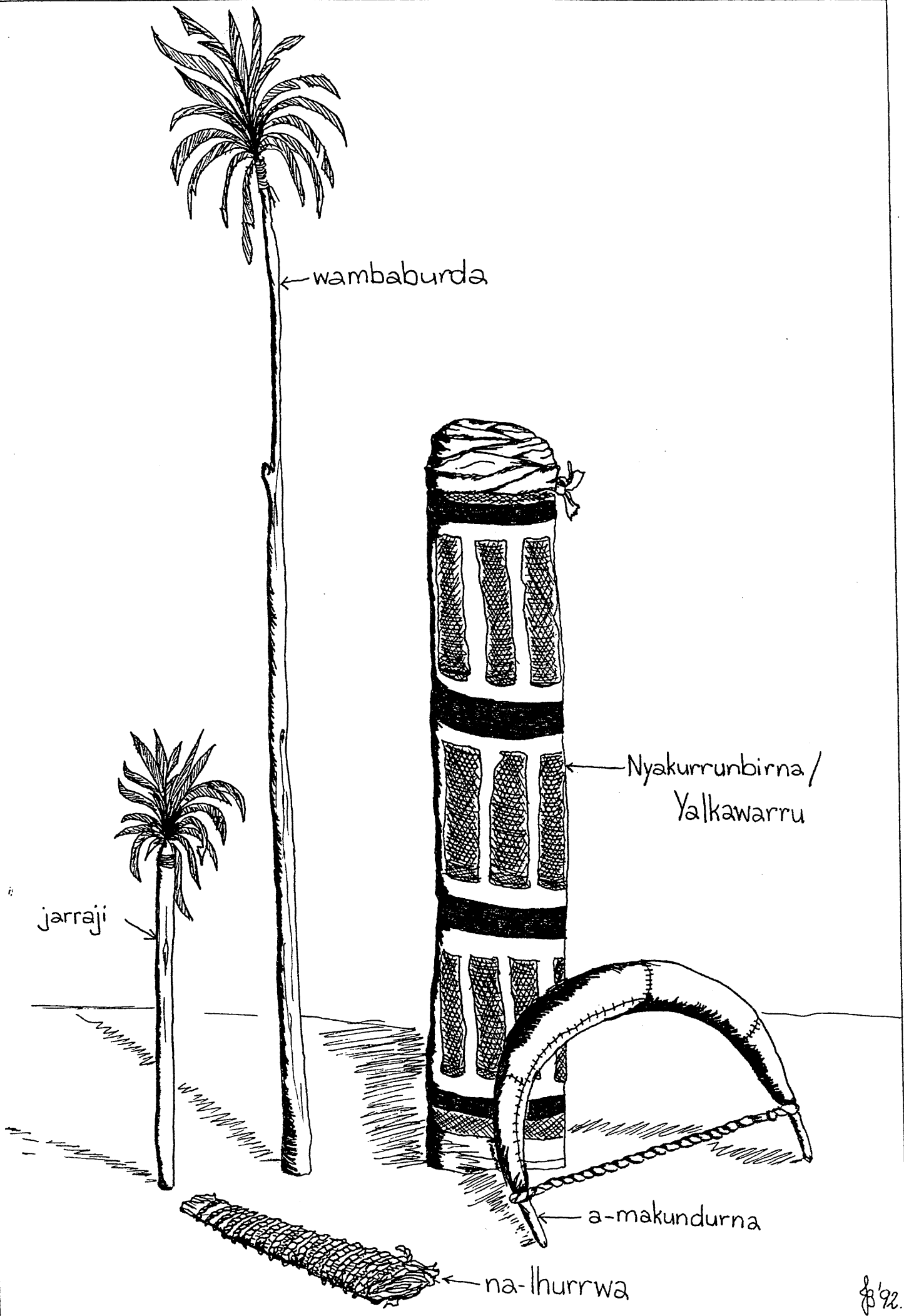
yabirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *feeling *well 2. *improving

waykaliya jarrilu-ramanji a-Makandurna, ngaliwa
Yalkawurru ja-lhurramanji



He hits the
a-Makandurna
downwards as he
dances the
Yalkawurru rituals.



← wambaburda

jarraji

← Nyakurrunbirna /
Yalkawarru

← a-makundurna

← na-lhurwa

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yabiyanyka (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *good *person 2. *attractive *person. *yabiyanyka lhurramanthawu.* "skilled dancer, a delight to watch"
 see *yanyka*

yaburumanja (*noun*)
 1. *fresh *water *turtle species 2. *Short *Necked *Turtle [*Elseya sp.*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 = *barlwi*

yajburryajburr (*adverb*)
 stopping *someone *doing *something. *yajburryajburr wingkaya.* "don't keep going"

yakalakamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *losing *things 2. *forgetting. Expanded form of *yakamantharra*
 see *yakamantharra*

yakamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *losing 2. *forgetting 3. *asking *someone to *repeat 4. *not *comprehending
 see *yakalakamantharra*

Yakamarri (nya-) (*noun*)
 subsection *term *(male) Usually associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
 see *Kangala*

yakayaka (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *deaf 2. *hard of *hearing 3. *naughty 4. *disobedient 5. *foolish 6. *stupid mad 7. *mentally *unwell
 = *warungka, murdu*

yakayakamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *deaf, *making 2. *insane, *making. As a result of a fight, accident or the effects of sorcery

yakinantharra (*verb*)
 1. *imitating 2. *measuring for *size 3. *evaluating oneself 4. *testing oneself. Stem: *yakinu*

yakirri (*exclamation*)
 exclamation of *fear, *shock, *pain

yakiyakirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *deaf, *being 2. *naughty, *being 3. *mad, *being 4. *mentally *unwell, *being 5. *forgetful, *being 6. *incomprehensible, *being not *understanding

yakurra (*noun*)
 wooden *dish
 = *lujuluju, birribirri*

yakuyaku (*noun*)
 grinding *stones *(generic) (avoidance speech)
 see *wurluwurlu, warranthangu, a-walma*

yakuyakumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 grinding *with *stones (avoidance

speech)
 see *warrantharra*

yala (narnu-) (*noun*)
 1. *creek 2. *creek-bed
 = *narnu-wala*

yalajala (*noun*)
 1. *sea *turtle *anatomy 2. *stomach of the *sea *turtle (avoidance speech)
 = *ma-mulka*

Yalamara (*noun*)
 ceremony *name. Term given to the rituals of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety, associated with the Seven Sisters Dreaming. They are held on the final night of the Wambuyungu rituals.
 see *Wambuyungu, li-jakarambirri*

yalarurru (*noun*)
 1. *creek 2. *creek-bed (avoidance speech)
 = *yala, narnu-wala*

yalawara (*noun*)
 1. *wallaby *species 2. *Agile *Wallaby, *male [*Macropus agilis*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

yalbangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 asking
 = *wanyangantharra*

yalbiyarra (cm-) (*noun*)
 1. *good *hunter of *land *based *resources 2. *good *hunting *dog
 = *maranja, mawurnbi*

yalibala (*adverb*)
 early *morning. English loan from early fella
 see *wungkuwungkulamba*

yalkanymantharra (*transitive verb*)
 pandanus *leaves *being *stripped. To obtain the soft inner fibres for weaving
 see *nyamba-yalkanymantharra*

Yalkawarru (*noun*)
 1. *ceremony *name 2. *funeral *rituals. Sacred but public funeral rituals associated with the Plains Kangaroo and Spirit Man Dreamings. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
 see *Nyakurrunbirna, a-makundurna, Kulyukulyu*

yalkiyalki (*noun*)
 head *decoration. Made from the tail tips of the dingo or native cat. The tails were tipped in beeswax which was attached to a central string and tied to a head band. The tail tips were then worn hanging down the nape of the neck.

yalku (cm-) (*adjective*)
 one (avoidance speech)
 = *arrkula*
 see *kanymarda, anyirarra*

yalkuyi (cm-) (*adjective*)
 young *adult *man/ woman. Regardless of whether married or single

yalkuyinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 adult, *becoming. *retaining one's *youth

yarlmarlanji (*noun*)
 gifts, *ritual. Given to circumcision initiates during their rituals.
 see danya

yalwantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *tasting 2. *trying out 3. *testing

yalyarra (*noun*)
 ceremonial *object. Leafy branches, tied into bunches and tied to upper arms and legs of dancers in rituals and fun dances.

yalyarrungkayarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *persuaded 2. *activated

yambamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 calling out *noisily
 see wajbantharra

yambalyambal (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Smokebird / *Masked *Woodswallow [*Artamus inereus*]

yamburumanja (*noun*)
 1. *fresh *water *turtle species 2. *Short *Neced *Turtle [*Elseya sp.*]
 = ngurlku, barlwi

Yamirri (*noun*)
 place *name. Lagoon on the south east side of Kangaroo Island, located some 2 km downstream from the junction of the McArthur River with the Carrington Channel. The lagoon is associated with the Barracouda Dreaming. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

yamulu (*adverb*)
 1. *alright 2. *well 3. itis *good

yanamara (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Least *Frigatebird [*Fregata ariel*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
 = wimarr, mawuluwa

yandangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 leading *by the *hand. Of a blind person, small child

yangamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 changing
 = nyamba-yangamantharra
 see yankalimantharra

yanirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 encouraging to *start
 see nyamba-yanirrinjarra

Yanjarra (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Spotted Nightjar

Dreaming.

yanjarra (*transitive verb*)
 tying up
 = rdirrirantharra

yanjarrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *born, *being 2. *birthing
 = lhujinjarra

yanjurr (*noun*)
 1. *dugong *anatomy 2. *dugong *hide

yankalimantharra (vt)
 changing (avoidance speech)
 see yangamantharra

yankarra (cm-) (*adjective*)
 1. *stranger 2. *tourist. Usual term for people who travel from other localities to attend ceremonies, sometimes, in secrecy such as during a-Kunabibi. The term is also used for the contemporary phenomena of tourists, those unknown travellers across Yanyuwa country
 see nganji

yankumantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *collecting *someone 2. *getting *someone 3. *picking *someone *up

yanyka (poss-) (*adverb*)
 personality. Usually takes possessive prefix on the object, or occurs in a compound; *wardiyanyka*. " a bad type of person"

Yanyula (*noun*)
 1. *Yanyuwa *people 2. *Yanyuwa *language 3. used by the Garrawa and Kurdanji speakers to refer to Yanyuwa people and language
 see Yanyuwa

Yanyuwa (*noun*)
 1. *Yanyuwa *people 2. *Yanyuwa *language. Term used by the Yanyuwa people themselves

Yanyuwangala (*noun*)
 1. *Yanyuwa *language 2. *Yanyuwa *culture/ law
 see munangangala

Yardawal (nya-) (*noun*)
 male *personal *name. Name which can be given to members of the Rumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

yarla (*noun*)
 fresh *green *foliage of *grass/ plants/ trees
 = kulhalhi

yarlayka (*adverb*)
 quickly
 = durlu, kajikaji, karlburriji

yarlburriji (*noun*)
 1. *star 2. *shooting *star. Stem: yarlburr: tail



warriya! a-bardibardi
karnanda-mulantha
na-lawarr baki

warrngurna barra
ja-wulumanji,
a-bardibardi janda-wajbanji
nuwalarrkulu ngalalu yarrbantharra



The poor thing! The old lady dug out the goanna hole,
and the goanna is running away, the old lady is calling
out to the others who are also hunting.

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see baribari

yarlimbijarlimbi (*noun*)
 1. *wind 2. *wind *from *east or *north *during *wet *season. Brings no rain, associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
 see lhambiji, wardulungkayarra, yunduyunduwarra

yarnbalyarnba (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Wren *(generic)

yarnburcki (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 stranger
 see nganji, ngariyathangu, yankarra

yarraburrumantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 steady *beating of *boomerangs
 see birlirlumantharra

yarrakantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *rousing 2. *awakening 3. *starting up 4. *beginning

yarraja (*noun*)
 1. *bird species 2. *Brolga, *chick [*Grus rubicunda*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
 see ngirrija, kurdarrku, a-rndarrma

yarrakira (*noun*)
 1. *sorcery 2. *divination. Term given to a process of divination where the enactors of sorcery can be determined. The process can also be used to kill those who are suspected of being guilty.

yarralyarral (*adverb*)
 hanging down. As of flying foxes, fruit

yarraman (*noun*)
 horse. A Garrawa loan word, but the word itself probably originated from a language in the area of Bateman's Bay in New South Wales.
 see wawi

yarrambawaja (*noun*)
 ceremonies *(generic)
 see a-Kunabibi, a-Milkathatha, Yalkawarru, Kulyukulyu, Kundawira, Bambarruku, Wulubuwa, a-Marndiwa, Yilayi, Ngakayan, a-Lhundurrwarla, Kunumbu

yarrangijirri (*noun*)
 song *type. Song which is sung while the hair belt is removed from the hips of the circumcision initiates during the a-Marndiwa initiation ceremony.

yarrankayarra (*intransitive verb*)
 ascending. Of spirit going into the sky, of birds
 = wirrankayarra

yarrarrawira (*noun*)
 dingo, *male
 = wurrundurla
 see a-birdirna, wardali, warrbirna

yarrbantharra (*intransitive verb*)

1. *hunting 2. *searching 3. *looking for. Takes indirect object
 see bulbulamantharra, bulbulaninjarra, kulkulaninjarra, wurnthulmantharra

yarrbarrba (*adverb*)
 level

yarriwin (*noun*)
 1. *ant-bed 2. *ant-hill. The large rounded bulky ant hills are associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety, while the narrow, more pointed ant hills are associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
 = wawuya

yarriyarr (*noun*)
 rustling *noise

yarrkarra (*exclamation*)
 swear word for a *dog
 see kadirriwalma, yurndarrka

yarrkayarrkarra (*noun*)
 tree species
 = wirrbiwirrbi

yarrungkayarra (*transitive verb*)
 awakening
 see lhuwarrinjarra

yarryarrmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 rustling *noise, *making *a

yathamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 rope, *making
 see ma-yatha

Yathangka (*noun*)
 place *name. Beach area on the central east coast of West Island, an isolated pocket of Rrumburriya land in an area of Wurdaliya semi-moiety

yathawula (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Eucalypt. Water in which beaten bark has been boiled, used for bathing skin with scabies, rashes or sores which are infected.

Yathulwa (*noun*)
 place *name. "Quince Islet", a small islet off the north east coast of Vanderlin Island. The island is associated with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country,

yawarla (*noun*)
 fan. Made from the frond of the cabbage palm
 = mujbayi

yawurlawurlarla (*adverb*)
 1. *anytime 2. *anyday (archaic speech)

yawurndu (*noun*)
 1. *sand *bank 2. *sand *bar. In river or sea, some exposed at low tide, others are not

yayamantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *rubbing out 2. *obliterating

yayunmantharra (*intransitive verb*)
spraying. Of sea-spray from the waves

yibakantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *moving 2. *shifting 3. *changing
*location

yibalyibarrantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *putting 2. *placing 3. *planting.
Expanded form of yibarrantharra
see yibarrantharra

yibandayarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *arriving 2. *sitting down 3.
*landing 4. *berthing

yibarrantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *putting 2. *placing 3. *planting.
Used also in placing of people in jobs or
position
see yibalyibarrantharra

yibarriwuna (*noun*)
1. *sea *turtle species 2. *Hawksbill
*Turtle, *male [*Eretmochelys imbricata*].
Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-
moiety
see karrubu, a-ngurrin (rra-)

yibarrki (*nya-*) (*noun*)
teenage *boy (avoidance speech)
= wangulu

yijbanantharra (*transitive verb*)
watching (avoidance speech)
= wunkanantharra

yijamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
sneezing

yijan (*noun*)
1. *Dreaming 2. *Dreaming *Ancestors
3. *Creative *Past. A time when the
Dreaming beings travelled across the land
and sea in the form of humans, animals,
plants, spirits and natural phenomena.
The land along with its names, features,
wildlife and people associated with the
land are proof of the power which the
Dreaming still has. The knowledge
associated with the Dreaming is
embodied in song, ceremony and the
sites of significance on the land. Thus the
Dreaming can also be taken to mean the
complete record of all past activity upon
the landscape, and in turn is evidence to
the Yanyuwa people, associated with
their various tracts of land, of their proof
of ownership.
see ngimarrinki, jungkayi, barruwa,
yarrambawaja, wurranganji, ardirri

yiji (*noun*)
sandstone, *white and *friable. Common
on the Sir Edward Pellew Islands.
= burungka

yijininjarra (*intransitive verb*)
making *fire *using *firesticks. Twirling
stick into another piece of wood with a

hole cut into it, and by friction achieving
a spark.
see ma-watha, ma-yiji, ma-anthamu,
ma-yinthamu, wudamantharra

yijirri (*noun*)
1. *possum species 2. *Northern
*Brushtail *Possum [*Trichosurus
arnhemensis*]. Associated with the
Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

yiku (*pronoun*)
1. his 2. for *him. no hyphen after
prefix: nyikungu: his masculine thing

yikururu (*noun*)
1. *billy 2. *tin

yilakungka (*noun*)
harpoon for *dugong/ sea *turtle
(avoidance speech)
= ratharr, ridiridi

yilarr (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *dangerous 2. *harmful 3.
*poisonous 4. *policeman
see bulijimanji, wudal

yilarra (*noun*)
tree species. Has hanging branches like a
weeping willow, has poisonous sap.
Provides nothing useful except wild
honey if bees make a nest there.
Boomerangs are sometimes made from
the branches of this tree.
= manjaba

yilayi (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *Spotted *Nightjar
[*Camprimulgus sp.*]. Associated with the
Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

Yilayi (*noun*)
ceremony *name. Secret and sacred
rituals associated with the Spotted
Nightjar and Rainbow Serpent
Dreaming. Associated with the
Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

yilbi (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *wet 2. *damp

yilbirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *wet, *being 2. *damp, *being

yilbirrinji (*adjective*)
mangrove *trees *extending off the
*shore

yili (*adverb*)
slowly

yilirri (*noun*)
blood
= ngulya, ngurnungurnu

yilkanantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *poking 2. *touching

yilyilinja (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *Green *Pygmy
*Goose [*Neltpus pulchellus*]. Associated
with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya
semi-moiety.

yilyirrantharra (*transitive verb*)
scratching. Expanded form of
yirrantharra
see yirrantharra

yimangki (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Trevally
(avoidance speech)
= jurnkarr, warrarangka

Yimantha (*noun*)
place *name. Term given to describe the
north eastern portion of Vanderlin Island.
see Mangkimangki. Wurralhibi,
Warungu, Warrawarra

yimantharra (*transitive verb*)
pulling out. Of organs from a dead sea
turtle, an animal from a burrow, things
from a bag

yimbala (*pronoun*)
you *two
see yimbalanga

yimbalanga (*cm-*) (*pronoun*)
1. for *you *two 2. your(dual) 3.
*yours (dual) No hyphen after prefix;
nyimbalanga: your (dual) masculine thing

yimbayimba (*noun*)
Fresh *Water *Shrimp [*Macrobrachium
rosenbergi*]
= yimburrangala

yimburrangala (*noun*)
Fresh *Water *Shrimp [*Macrobrachium
rosenbergi*]
= yimbayimba

yinantharra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *submerging 2. *drowning 3.
*sinking. Of crocodiles, boats, people.
Stem: yinu. *kiwa-yinu*. " he is drowned"

yinarrambalulu (*adverb*)
1. *immediately 2. *straight *away
= yuwamantharra, yurrulumbala,
yurlurrmantharra

yinbalyinbayarra (*intransitive verb*)
singing. Expanded form of yinbayarra
= yinbayarra

yinbayarra (*vi/ vt*)
singing. General term for any type of
singing such as fun songs, song cycles,
power song, sorcery and contemporary
songs
= yinbalyinbayarra,
mukumukumantharra
see bibimantharra, narnu-nyiri

yinda (*pronoun*)
you*(singular)
see yirru, nganu, ngambala

yindirniba (*noun*)
1. *shark species 2. *Port *Jackson
*Shark [*Heterodontus galeatus*]
= arrbarri, a-yindirniba

Yingkanda (*noun*)

place *name. "Four Mile Lagoon", some
6 km upstream from Borroloola. The
lagoon is associated with the Spirit Man
Dreaming. Wurdaliya semi-moiety
country.

yinjatha (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *dangerous 2. *harmful 3.
*poisonous 4. *policeman
= yilarr, wudal
see bulijimanji

yinjathirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *angry, *being 2. *furious, *being
3. *quarrelsome 4. *sulky, *being
= ngurrkungurrkurrinjarra

yinjirrkinjirr (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
1. *ugly 2. *messy

yinjirrkinjirrmantharra (*transitive verb*)
mess, *making *a

yinku (*pronoun*)
1. for *you *(singular) 2.
your*(singular) No hyphen after prefix:
eg. nyinkungu: your masculine thing

yinkurra (*noun*)
1. *butchering *dugong 2. *butchering
*dugong *by *removing *small *pieces
of *meat *with *hide *still *attached
see munbul, wurngarr, arndinjalangu

yingkarra (*noun*)
inland *country. Comprising sandstone
hills, gorges and spinifex. Not Yanyuwa
country, described as being Garrawa and
Kurdanji country.
see arnkirr

yirawa (*adverb*)
just *audible

yirdamantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *stripping off 2. *skinning
= mananthamantharra

yirdanji (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Sea *Mullet [*Mugil
caphalus linnaeus*]. Associated with the
Rumburriya semi-moiety
= yiwarruka, thurruyuthu

yirdardingundayarra (*transitive verb*)
1. *rearing 2. *growing up. Of plants,
pets, children
= yubantharra

yirdardinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
growing
= murrarinjarra

yirdirdingarna (*noun*)
1. *bird species 2. *Curlew *Sandpiper
[*Calidris alpina*]. Associated with the
Wuyaliya semi-moiety

yirdijanja (*adverb*)
carrying *position on *hip (archaic
speech)
= yulbunda, ngujindama

yirdijanjarra (*transitive verb*)

carrying on the *hip (archaic speech)
yiriri (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Paperbark *Tree *(generic) (archaic speech)
yiriyarrinjarra (*noun*)
 standing (avoidance speech)
 = alarrinjarra, burarrinjarra
yirniyirni (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Wattle *Tree [*Acacia sp.*]. Wood favoured for spear shafts
yirrantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *scratching 2. *taking *bark/ skin off
 see yilyirrantharra, nyamba-yirrantharra, mananthamantharra
yirrijungkantharra (*intransitive verb*)
 climbing (avoidance speech)
 = warlbantharra
yirrikirri (*noun*)
 donkey
yirringundayarra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *preparing *dancers/ objects for *rituals 2. *decorating the *body/ object *with *shredded *feathers
 see yirrinny
yirrinny (*noun*)
 1. *shredded *feathers 2. *feather down. Used to decorate the body of dancers and sacred objects. The feathers are used to decorate the body in places where there is no ochre decoration. In contemporary times yirrinny is made from cotton wool or more commonly, and much more favoured, the linings of disposable nappies. In past times the yirrinny was stuck onto the body using animal or human blood, today however a mixture of sugar and water is used.
yirrinnybiji (*cm-*) (*noun*)
 decorated *dancer/ object *with *shredded *feathers
yirrirri (*noun*)
 tree species
yirrkanjirrkan (*cm-*) (*adjective*)
 1. *decorated 2. *dressed *up
yirrkanjirrkanmantharra (*transitive verb*)
 decorating, *someone for a *ceremony
yirrngalangantha (*adverb*)
 erected, of a *pole/ tree
yirrngalangantharra (*transitive verb*)
 erecting a *pole/ tree. The same term is used to describe the actions of the Dreaming Ancestors when they stood up trees
yirru (*pronoun*)
 you *(plural)
yirrunga (*cm-*) (*pronoun*)
 1. for *you *(plural) 2. your*(plural)

3. *yours *(plural) no hyphen after prefix: nyirrunga: your (plural) masculine thing
yirruwanymantharra (*transitive verb*)
 removing *flesh *from a *stingray/ shark after *initial *cooking
yiwa (*pronoun*)
 1. *he 2. it- *masculine *thing
yiwaji (*noun*)
 dugong *(generic) (archaic speech)
 = waliki
yiwalaya (*adverb*)
 truly (avoidance speech)
 = kalngi, kalngiya
yiwantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *removing *from 2. *taking *away *from 3. *stealing *from 4. *pulling *out *of
yiwarruka (*noun*)
 fish species. *Sea *Mullet [*Mugil caphalus linnaeus*]. Associated with the Rumburriya semi-moiety
 = yirdanji, thurruyuthu
yiwirr (*noun*)
 bank of *river. Wunda, narnu-wunda
 see arnarra
yiwiwiwimantharra (*transitive verb*)
 softening
yiya (*adverb*)
 yes
 = yuyu, yuwu, yiyi
yiyi (*adverb*)
 yes (archaic speech)
 = yuyu, yuwu, yiya
yubalala (*noun*)
 1. *tree species 2. *Bloodwood *Tree [*Eucalyptus ptychocarpa*]. The sap of this tree is mixed with water and used as an antiseptic
yubalyubantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *rearing 2. *growing. Expanded form of yubantharra
 see yubantharra, yirdardingundayarra
yubantharra (*transitive verb*)
 1. *rearing 2. *growing
 = yubalyubantharra, yirdardingundayarra
yudirrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
 1. *moving *shoulders in a *tremulous *shaking *movement *(during rituals)
 2. *erroneously *thinking 3. *mistakenly *thinking. May co-occur with katha: the mistaken thought particle; *katha karna-yudirri ka-lhuwarrinyu*. " I thought you had left "
 see katha
yuduyundu (*adverb*)
 straight
Yukajimaji (*nya-*) (*noun*)
 male *personal name. Name which can

be given to members of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Spirit Man Dreaming.

yukularri (*noun*)

goat

yukulyukumantharra (*vi/vt*)

waiting. Expanded form of yukumantharra

see yukumantharra, wayalirrinjarra

yukumantharra (*intransitive verb*)

waiting

= yukulyukumantharra, wayalirrinjarra

yukumantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *looking after 2. *watching *over

yukurarru (*adverb*)

1. *that's *good! 2. *serve *you *right!

Yukuyi (*noun*)

place *name. "Clarkson Point", south west tip of Vanderlin Island.

Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

yula (*noun*)

1. *crab species 2. *Giant *Mud *Crab, *male [*Scylla serrata*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety see a-wanthirl, kadikadi

yulangu (*noun*)

1. *whale species 2. *False *Killer *Whale [*Pseudorca crassidens*].

Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. When the whale is called by this term it is given the attributes of the Rainbow Serpent, this then relates the whale to the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.

= yurluyurluwiji, kungkabubu

Yulbarra (*noun*)

place *name. An area of beach and mangroves on the north eastern coast of South West Island. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

Yulbarra (*noun*)

place *name. "Ulbarra Point". Point of land on the south west coast of Vanderlin Island. The area has associations with the Salt Water Crocodile and the Tiger Shark Dreaming. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

yulbunda (*adverb*)

carrying *position on *hip = yirdijanja

yulkamantharra (*transitive verb*)

leading. *kanda-lhuwarri kandu-yulkuma wathabirribirri*. "The female dingo departed leading the little pups."

yulmunji (*noun*)

1. *shark species 2. *Hammerhead *Shark [*Sphyrna lewini*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety

= warriyangalayawu

Yulungurri (*noun*)

1. *ritual *term 2. *Tiger *Shark.

Ritual term for the Tiger Shark which travelled to Manankurra and also the name of the very tall cycad palm which the shark is said to have stood up there. This tree was cut down in 1979 by a white pastoralist wishing to make cattle holding yards.

Yulungurri (nya-) (*noun*)

male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the tall cycad palm erected by the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

yulyulbantharra (*transitive verb*)

pulling *on

= nyamba-yulyulbantharra

yumbu (cm-) (*adjective*)

1. *small 2. *young 3. *partly *grown

= wanbula, watha

yumbulyumbumantha (*adverb*)

1. *all *kinds of *things 2. *many *different *sorts

yumbulyumbumantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *cutting *into *small pieces 2. *breaking *into *small *pieces

Yumunkurni (*noun*)

place *name. Beatrice Island, small island lying to the south of the Limmen River Mouth. It is Mara country but has associations with the Dugong Hunter Dreaming Path which comes from the Sir Edward Pellew Islands. Mara Murrungun semi-moiety country.

yundulu (*adverb*)

dead

= wabanyinda

see kurdan

yundurrma (*noun*)

earthquake. Caused by spirits/ Rainbow Serpent moving underground

Yunduwujila (*noun*)

place *name. West side of the McArthur River mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

yunduyundumantharra (*transitive verb*)

1. *pointing 2. *indicating *by a *motion of the *hand 3. *introducing 4. *explaining

yunduyunduwarra (*noun*)

wind. *dry *season *wind, *from *north or *east, *brings *dust = lhambiji, wardulungkayarra, kurrumbirribirri

yungantharra (*intransitive verb*)

howling, of *dingo/ dog

see nyamba-yungantharra

Yungkaiyungka (nya-) (*noun*)
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukariya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Brolga Dreaming.

yurdu (*noun*)
dust
see yurdurbalala

yurdurbalala (*noun*)
1. *dust *billowing 2. *dust *storm. Made by car, wind, people walking.
see yurdu

yurduyurdu (*noun*)
1. *fish species 2. *Parrot *Fish
Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
= ngarraburna

yurlarra (cm-) (*adjective*)
1. *straight 2. *lawful 3. *honest 4. *true 5. *right (avoidance speech)
= yurlurr

yurlka (*adverb*)
1. *single *file 2. *straight *line, in a

yurlkanjurikan (*adverb*)
1. in one *line 2. *lined up
see yurlka

yurlkayurlka (cm-) (*adjective*)
1. *straight *without *curve or *bend
2. *tall
= wulamkarra, jumanykarra, kajkal, warnduwarndu

yurlurr (*adjective*)
1. *straight 2. *lawful 3. *honest 4. *true 5. *right
= yurlarra

yurlurrmantharra (*adverb*)
1. *immediately 2. *straight *away
= yinarrambalulu, yurrulumbala, yuwamantharra

yurluyurluwiji (*noun*)
1. *whale species 2. *False *Killer *Whale [*Pseudorca crassidens*] 3. *Humpback *Whale 4. *Sperm *Whale. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. This term can also be used for other whale species which occasionally come into the area of the Sir Edward Pellew Islands, some of which can be indentified by their skeletal remains.
see kungkabubu, yulangu

yurlwi (*noun*)
pubic *covering *mens' (archaic speech)
= wurrkalu, kulijiji
see madamada

yurndarrka (*exclamation*)
swear word for a *dog
see kadirriwalma, yarrkarra

yurra (*noun*)
semen
see nda-rakuku

yurra (*noun*)
1. *crab species 2. *Ghost *Crab
= ngaruwala

yurrbunjurrbun (*noun*)
1. *light *beams *shining through the *water 2. *shafts of *light *shining through the *sea

yurrngumantha (*adverb*)
1. *continually 2. *all the *time 3. *all the *way

yurrngurrinjarra (*intransitive verb*)
1. *continuing 2. *continually, *being

yurrnguyurrngumantharra (*transitive verb*)
1. *continue, *causing to 2. *causing to *keep on 3. *developing a *habit
= yurrujurrumantharra

yurrujuru (*adverb*)
1. *long *way 2. *distant *place 3. *long *time

yurrujurrumantharra (*transitive verb*)
continue, *causing to
= yurrnguyurrngumantharra

yurrulu (*adverb*)
1. *again 2. *more

yurrulumbala (*adverb*)
1. *immediately 2. *straight *away
= yurlumantharra, yinarrambalulu, yuwamantharra

yurruwa (*noun*)
spirit *being. Indicates its presence by a sound like the cracking of knuckles
see ngabya, ngarrimi

yurruwa (*noun*)
cord, *pulled by the *a-Kuwaykuwayk *Dreaming. The cord to which are attached the sorcery stones
see wayku, a-Kuwaykuwayk

yuwamantharra (*intransitive verb*)
calling out
see wajbantharra

yuwamantharra (*adverb*)
1. *immediately 2. *straight *away
= yinarrambalulu, yurrulumbala, yurlurrmantharra

yuwarl (*adverb*)
1. *truly 2. *correctly 3. *lawfully 4. *rightly (archaic speech)

yuwarni (*noun*)
1. *kinship *term 2. *spouses *mother 3. *son-in-law 4. *daughter-in-law

yuwayi (*adverb*)
yes. Kriol loan
see yuwu, yuyu, yiya, yiyi

yuwu (*adverb*)
yes
= yuyu, yiya, yiyi

yuwundu (*adverb*)

sick

see bulmungkurru

yuyu (*adverb*)

yes

= yuwu, yiya, yiyi

yuyu (cm-) (*noun*)

1. *mark 2. *track 3. *wake of a

*boat. Indicating someone or something which has passed that way

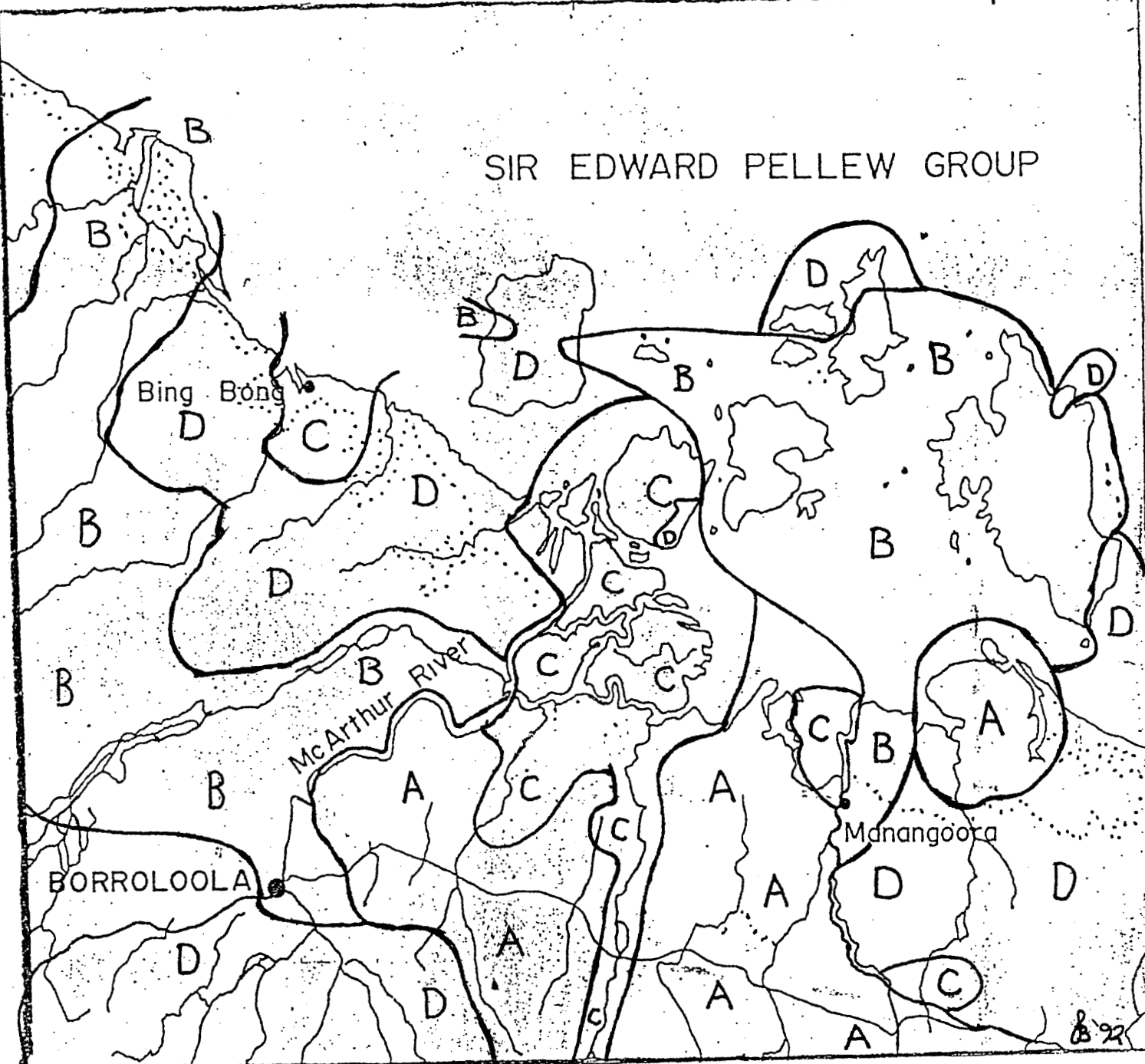
= wuyu, na-wuyu

see nginymul

yuyumantharra (*transitive verb*)

hushing a *baby/ small *child

SIR EDWARD PELLEW GROUP

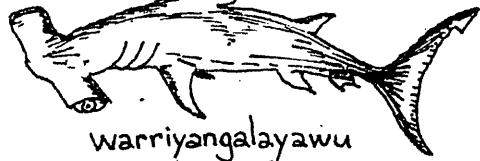
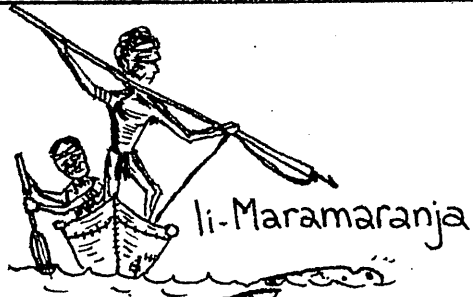


Semi-moiety Divisions Over Yanyuwa Country

- A = Mambaliya - Wawukarriya
- B = Rrumburriya
- C = Wuyaliya
- D = Wurdaliya

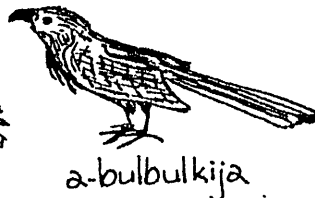
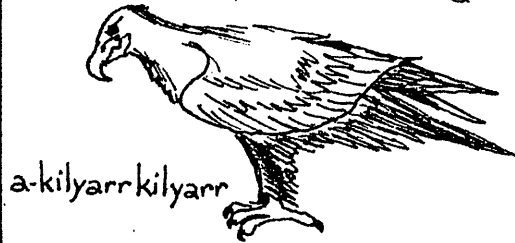
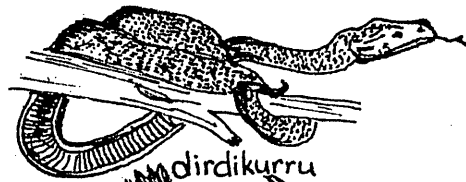
Rrumburriya

yijan nyalunga



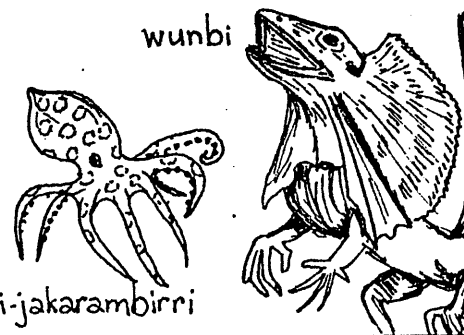
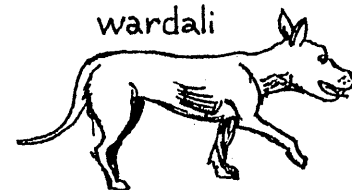
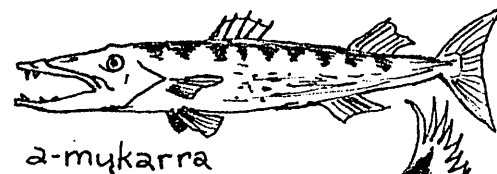
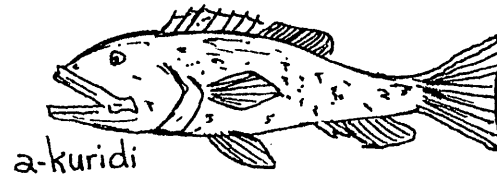
Mambaliya- Wawukarriya

yijan nyalunga



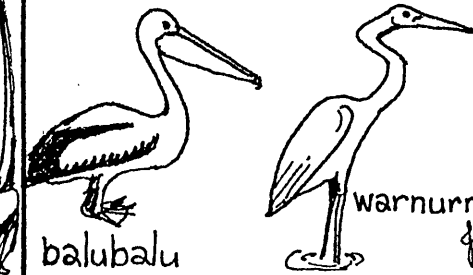
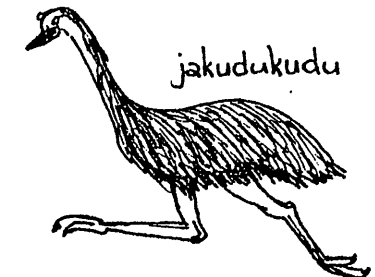
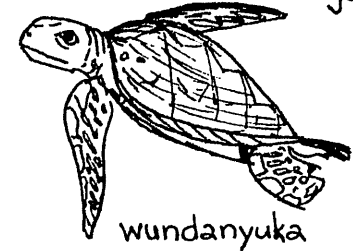
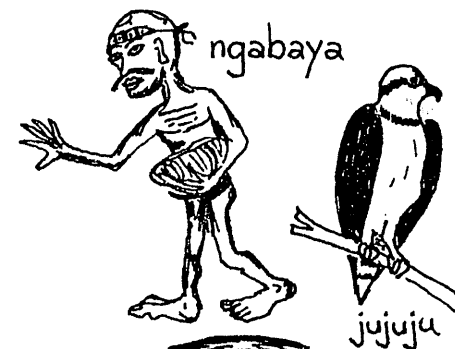
Wuyaliya

yijan nyalunga



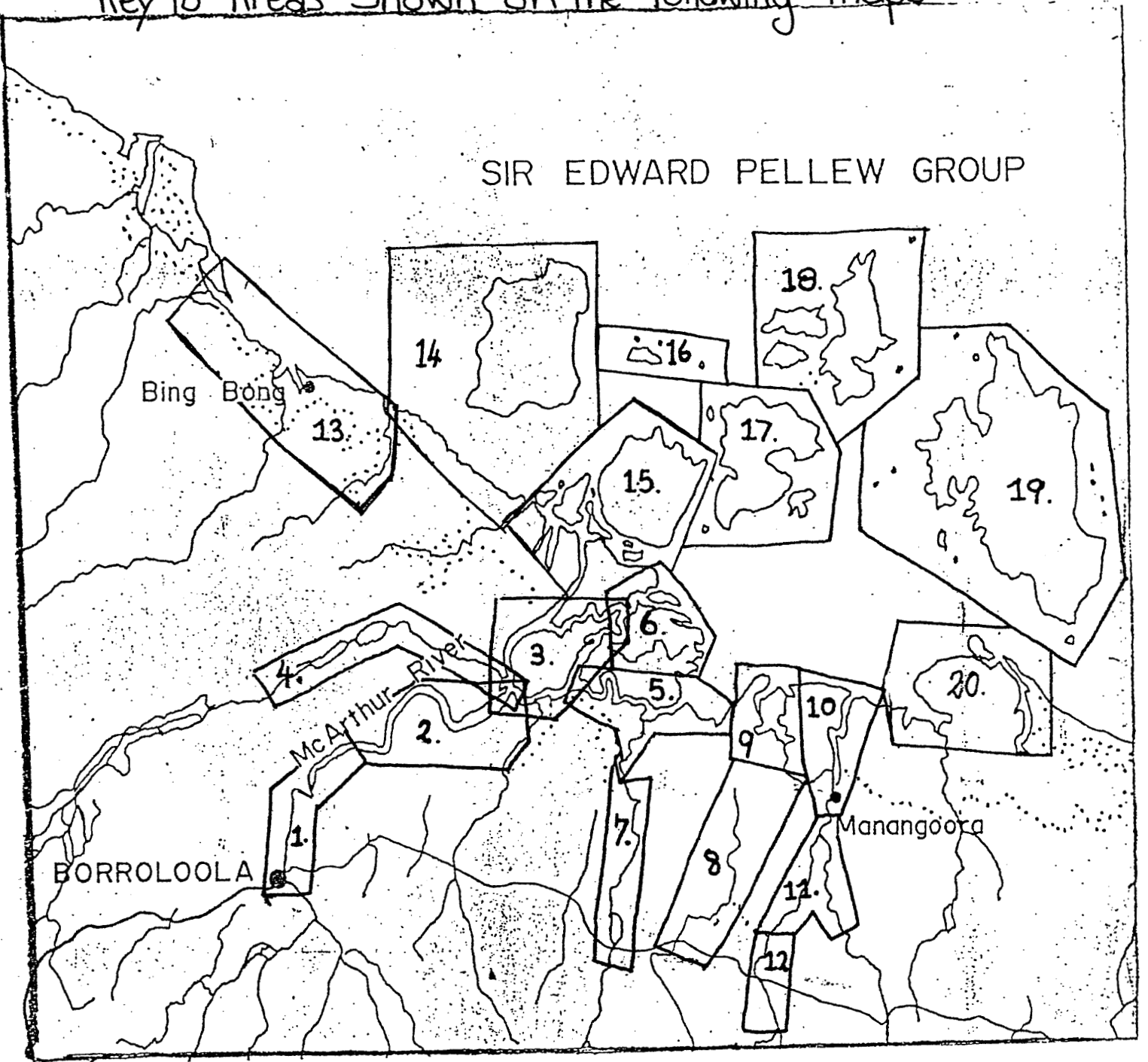
Wurdaliya

yijan nyalunga



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Key to Areas Shown on the following maps



Map Number:

1. McArthur River - Na-winbi
2. McArthur River - Na-winbi to Mawanduru
3. Kangaroo Island
4. lower Batten Creek
5. Crooked River - na-lukuluku na-manangka
6. McArthur River mouth
7. Fletcher Creek
8. McPherson Creek
9. Sharkers Point
10. lower Wearyan River
11. junction of Wearyan & Foelsche Rivers
12. upper Wearyan River
13. Bing Bong
14. West Island
15. South West Island
16. Black & White Craggy Islands
17. Centre Island

18. North, Skull, Watson Islands
19. Vanderlin Island
20. Fat Fellows Creek

Key:

→ - - - - - = Dreaming path / song cycle path

• 1 = named site or locality

= stationary Dreaming

Note - 16

↑ = north

← → = road / track

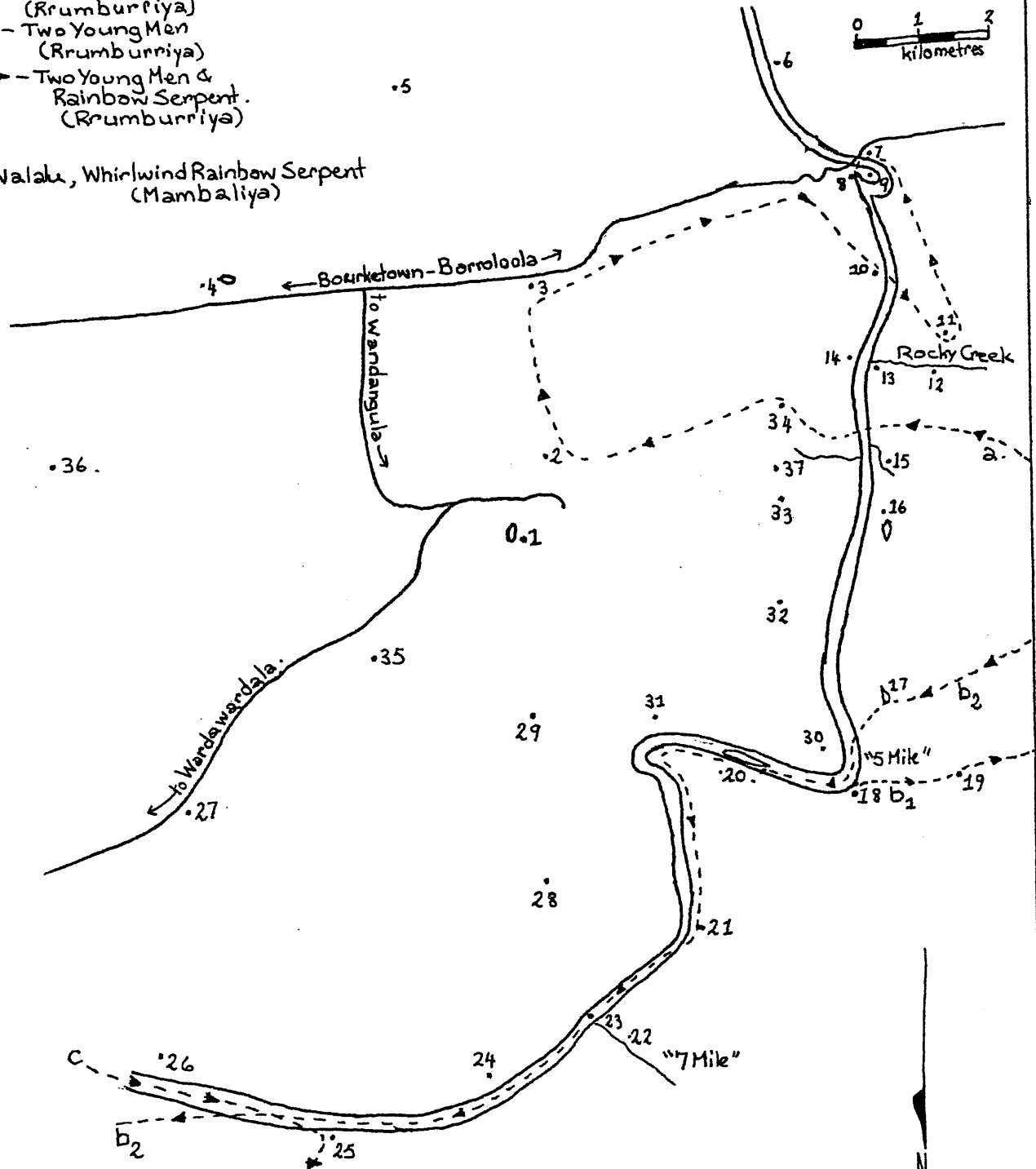
200 2/c

Map 1

McArthur River - Na-winbi

- a. - - - - - Hill Kangaroo (Rrumburriya)
- b₁ - - - - - Two Young Men (Rrumburriya)
- b₂ - - - - - Two Young Men & Rainbow Serpent (Rrumburriya)

- c. - - - - - Walaku, Whirlwind Rainbow Serpent (Mambaliya)



- 1. Wandangula
- 2. Wulkayirla
- 3. Balamini
- 4. Mangkurrijaka
- 5. Bambarrani
- 6. Wayiwili
- 7. Warralungku
- 8. Mabunji
- 9. Likululuwa
- 10. Mirdirwula
- 11. Burrulula
- 12. Bunubunu
- 13. Walangka
- 14. Mulkanda
- 15. Wulbularalamba
- 16. Wulukulini

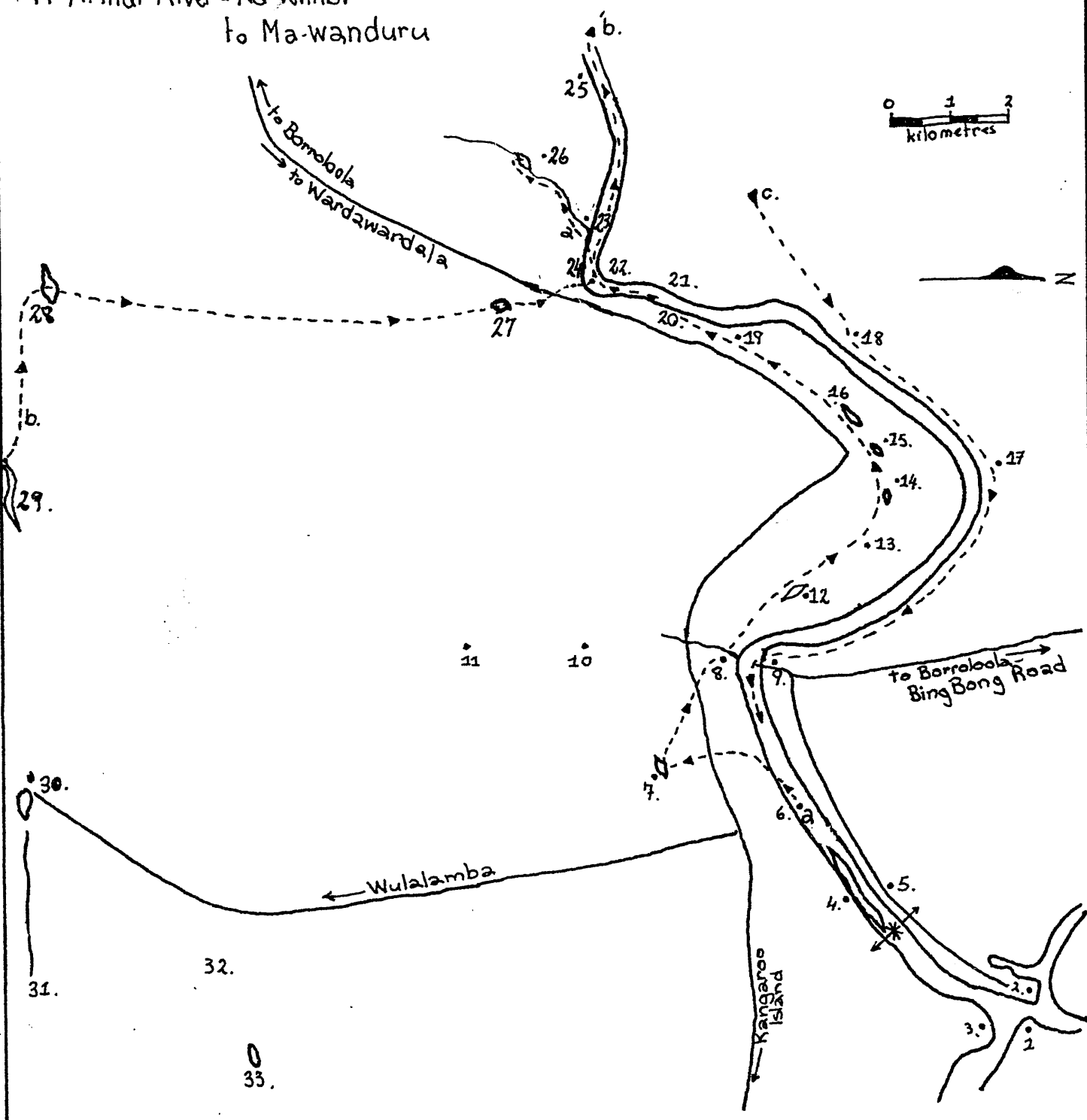
- 17. Wirrila
- 18. Ngambangarrala
- 19. Wumanatalamba
- 20. Wingku.
- 21. Walaluba
- 22. Wulurrkulu
- 23. Munjila
- 24. Muninjirr
- 25. Libuyubuyula
- 26. Dabarranga
- 27. Nganjarrnganjarra
- 28. Damurrayi
- 29. Ngulurrngulurra
- 30. Yandindi
- 31. Bijangujkini

- 32. Rralmurrayi
- 33. Wumarrawanya
- 34. Malarndarri
- 35. Yarrakarrala
- 36. Ardala
- 37. Walyarri

Note: 23. Moonfish Dreaming
 8. Silver/Bony Bream Dreaming
 5. Bush Turkey Dreaming
 12. File Snake Dreaming
 2. White Ant Dreaming

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McArthur River - Na-wimbi
to Ma-wanduru



- 1. Lubundalha
- 2. Lhuka
- 3. Wurniyala
- 4. Rikarralanga
- 5. Jawuma
- 6. Rruwangkala
- 7. Nganinja
- 8. Namaru
- 9. Larladula
- 10. Rarnthi
- 11. Lirminja
- 12. Wujulakinda
- 13. Rarrbinji
- 14. Wuwayanda
- 15. Rarungkul
- 16. Wardawardala
- 17. Liwirriyarla
- 18. Walayi
- 19. Liwirriyarla
- 20. Limuyakakala
- 21. Liyinbulungurra
- 22. Wayirrimala
- 23. Rrungun
- 24. Milibundurra
- 25. Dabarranga
- 26. Nyamurri
- 27. Mukurrala
- 28. Nungkajabarra
- 29. Alakalangaya
- 30. Wulalamba
- 31. Nakangkunyu

- 32. Yumaralamara
- 33. Wudalwanga

- a. - - - - - Spotted Nightjar Dreaming (Mambaliya)
- b. - - - - - Walalu, Whirlwind Rainbow Serpent. (Mambaliya)
- c. - - - - - Two Young Men & Rainbow Serpent (Rrumburriya)

Note: 6. Crow Dreaming
 15. Olive Python Dreaming
 16. Butcher Bird Dreaming
 30. Goanna Dreaming
 * change of McArthur River name from Na-wimbi to Ma-wanduru

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Kangaroo Island

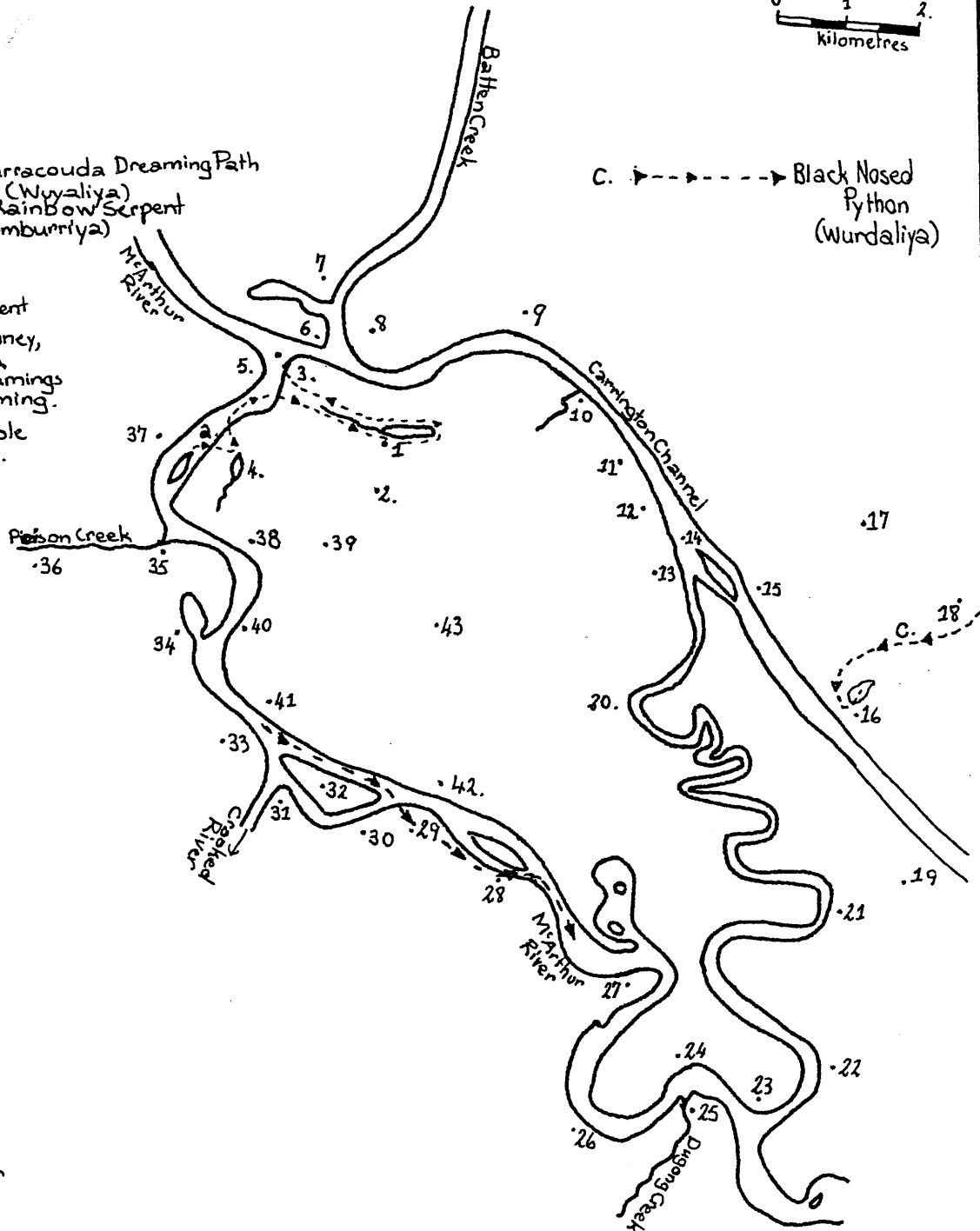


a. - - - - - Barracouda Dreaming Path
(Wuyaliya)

b. - - - - - Two Young Men & Rainbow Serpent
(Rrumburriya)

c. - - - - - Black Nosed Python
(Wundaliya)

Note: 29. Coolibah Tree
Dreaming left
by Two Young Men
and Rainbow Serpent
27. Mangrove Wild Honey,
Chest Nut Rail &
Water Rat Dreamings
1. Spoonbill Dreaming.
16. Yalkawarru pole
Dreaming.



1. Wulkuwulku
2. Wukanda
3. Lubundalha
4. Yamirri
5. Wurriyala
6. Lhuka
7. Ngajawama
8. Nanawula
9. Wurdawurdangkurr
10. Wunyunuma
11. Rumilankuwa
12. Ngulwandayarra
13. Yurringarra
14. Mayumbuyumbu
15. Rabinji
16. Abalawiji
17. Munduthulumbu
18. Aluwunjara
19. Wadiwadiyambala
20. Yurnindurra
21. Yuwamunda
22. Rardadarna
23. Lakarnijila
24. Kangkangjuwadika
25. Nungukurra
26. Yulayurra
27. Kurndi
28. Wunukunji
29. Kangajiwanka
30. Mungkumurndaa
31. Wurrukinda
32. Wukunbukun
33. Bungkurrila
34. Wanjiya
35. Rarratharra
36. Wurrbankarrala
37. Nungkuwarrkuwarrkula
38. Wumukarra
39. Mathamatha
40. Warramala
41. Ngarrijinda
42. Wulijirra



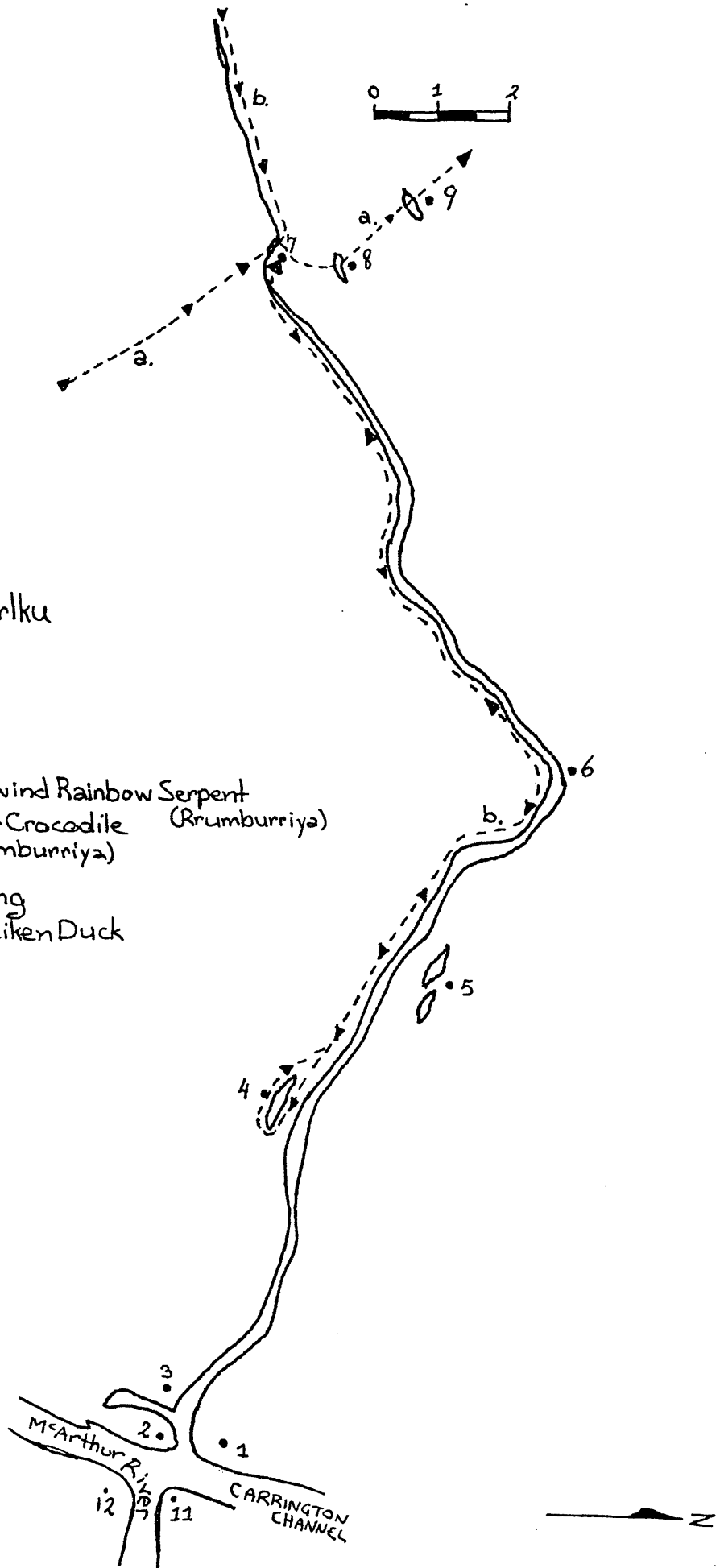
Map 4

Lower Batten Creek

1. Nanawula
2. Lhuka
3. Ngajawama
4. Mirnngarra
5. Wulbirrinybilirra
6. Walbarrunguwa
7. Nguwangkila
8. Wurrindawa
9. Yirnamarrngu
10. Kawulambayiwawarkuwarlku
11. Lubundalha
12. Wurriyala

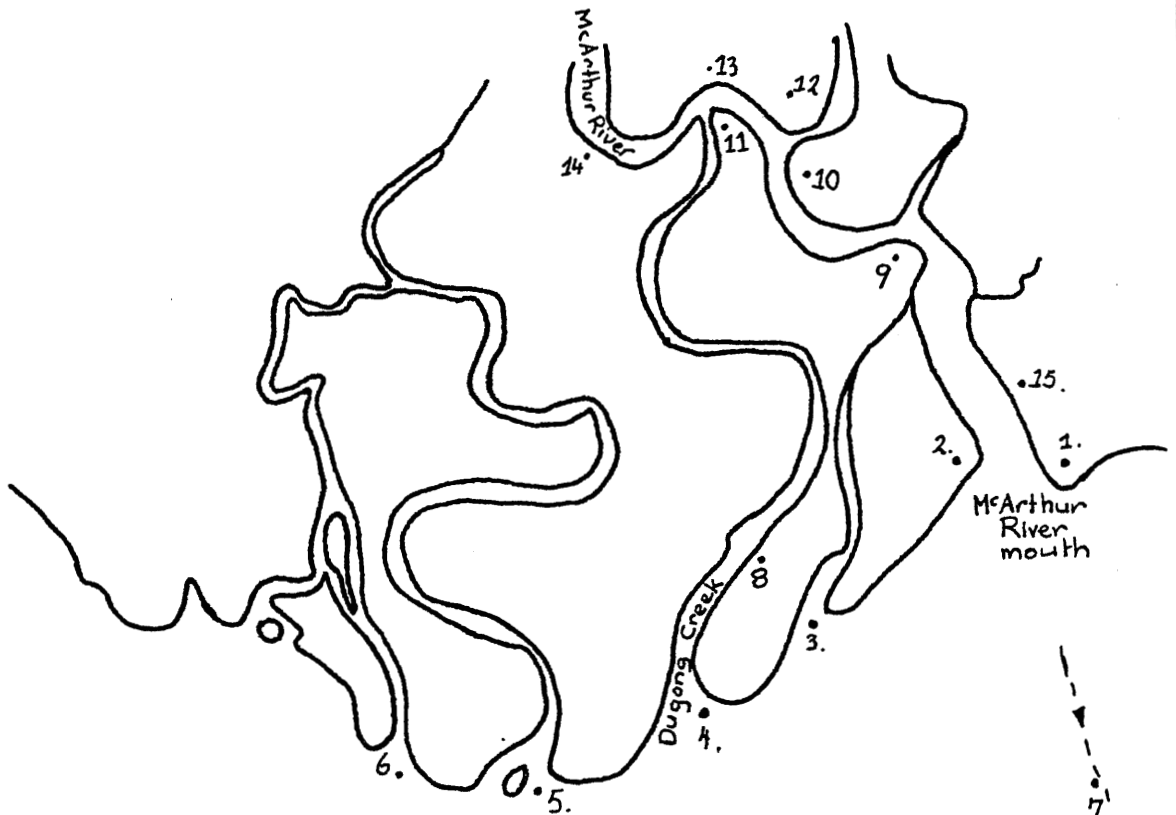
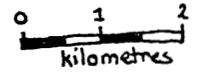
a. ---▶---▶---▶ Walalu, Whirlwind Rainbow Serpent
 b. ---▶---▶---▶ Salt Water Crocodile (Rrumburriya)

Note 7. Willy Wag Tail Dreaming
 4. Magpie Goose & Burdiken Duck Dreamings.



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McArthur River Mouth. - Ma-wanduru

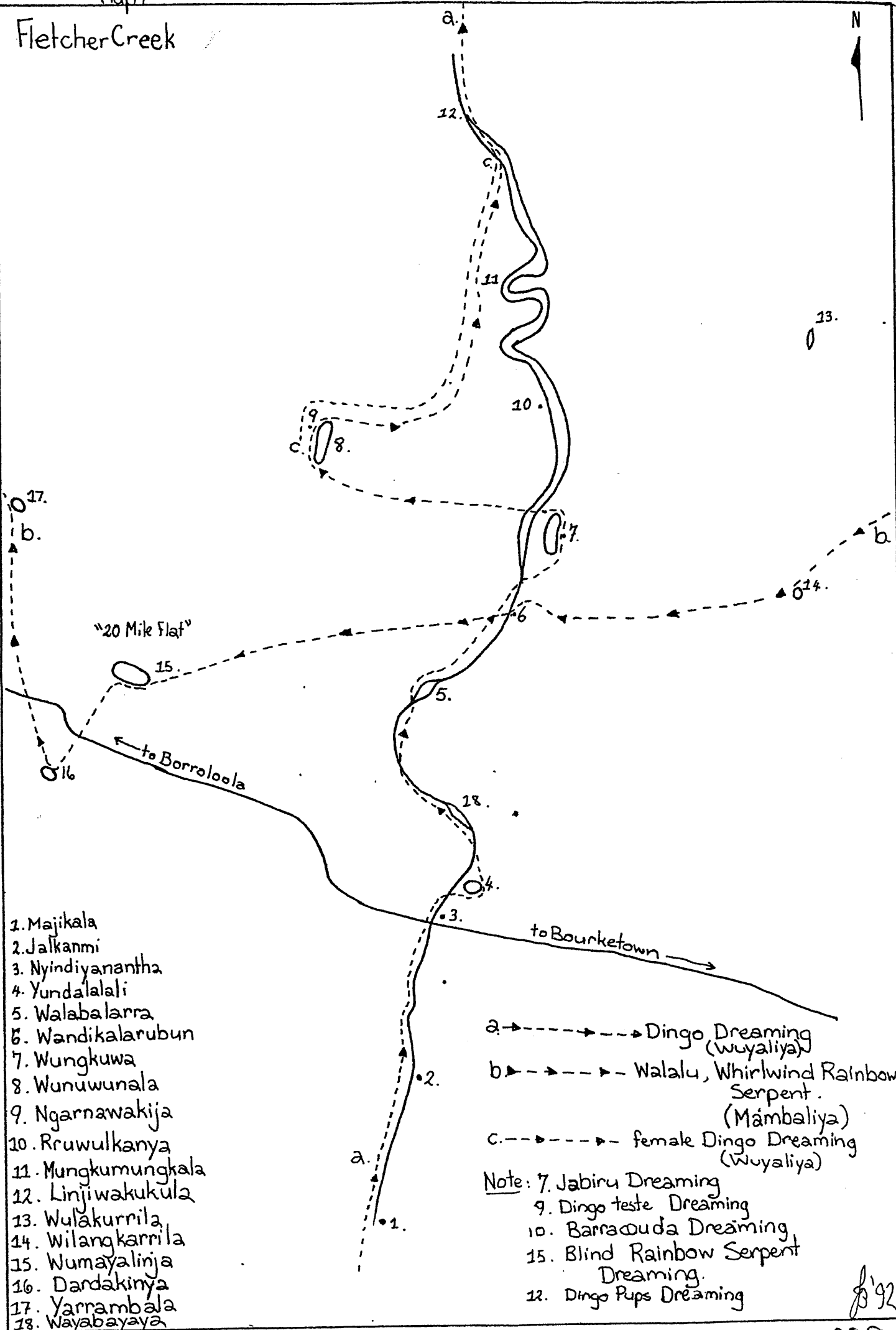


- 1. Yundawujila
- 2. Rabunthu
- 3. Kuluwurra
- 4. Wuthanda
- 5. Wanakurla
- 6. Wudambuwa
- 7. Marani
- 8. Mawukayi
- 9. Mungkulibuluwa
- 10. Warnangarra
- 11. Nungukurla
- 12. Lakarrijila
- 13. Kangkangjuwadika
- 14. Yulayurra
- 15. Wulijirra

→ → → → Two Young Men & the Rainbow Serpent.

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Fletcher Creek



1. Majikala
2. Jalkanmi
3. Nyindiyanantha
4. Yundalalali
5. Walabalarra
6. Wandikalarubun
7. Wungkuwa
8. Wunuwunala
9. Ngarnawakija
10. Rruwulkanya
11. Mungkumungkala
12. Linjiwakukula
13. Wulakurrila
14. Wilangkarrila
15. Wumayalinja
16. Dardakinya
17. Yarrambala
18. Wayabayaya

- a. - - - - -> Dingo Dreaming (Wuyaliya)
- b. - - - - -> Walalu, Whirlwind Rainbow Serpent. (Mambaliya)
- c. - - - - -> female Dingo Dreaming (Wuyaliya)

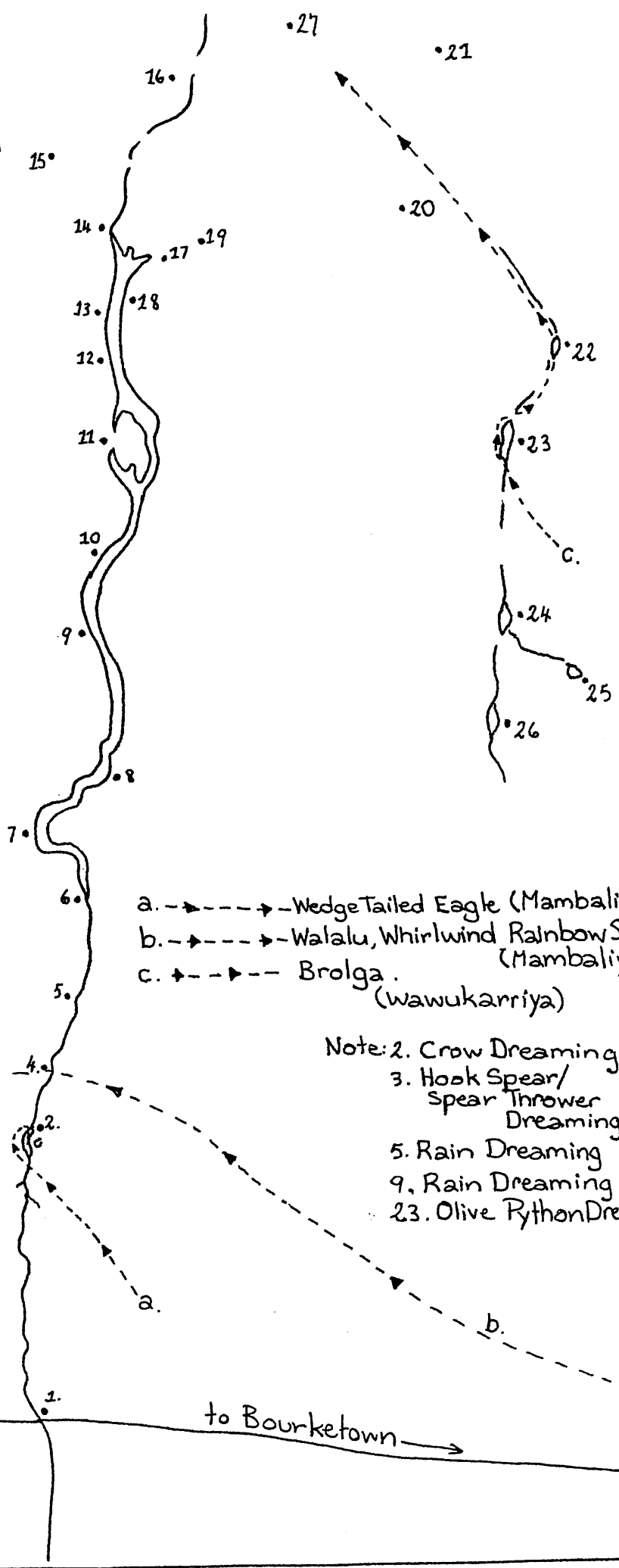
Note: 7. Jabiru Dreaming
 9. Dingo teste Dreaming
 10. Barracuda Dreaming
 15. Blind Rainbow Serpent Dreaming.
 22. Dingo Pups Dreaming

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McPherson Creek



1. Aka
2. Marrinybul
3. Ngurlungka
4. Kawurrungkuma
5. Larlbangka
6. Nguluwarra
7. Walabula
8. Wunabanji
9. Wawurranda
10. Nungkaminangka
11. Liwalakarra
12. Majinburra
13. Wurrulijila
14. Liwukuthula
15. Lingajakarula
16. Limulukumandanga
17. Wangkuwala
18. Nurrunda
19. Limulangka
20. Liwulkungka
21. Kararikundabira
22. Lurriyarri
23. Wubunjawa
24. Mungkulmabangka
25. Aluwanda
26. Wararrwararra
27. Kumbarikanyajulaki

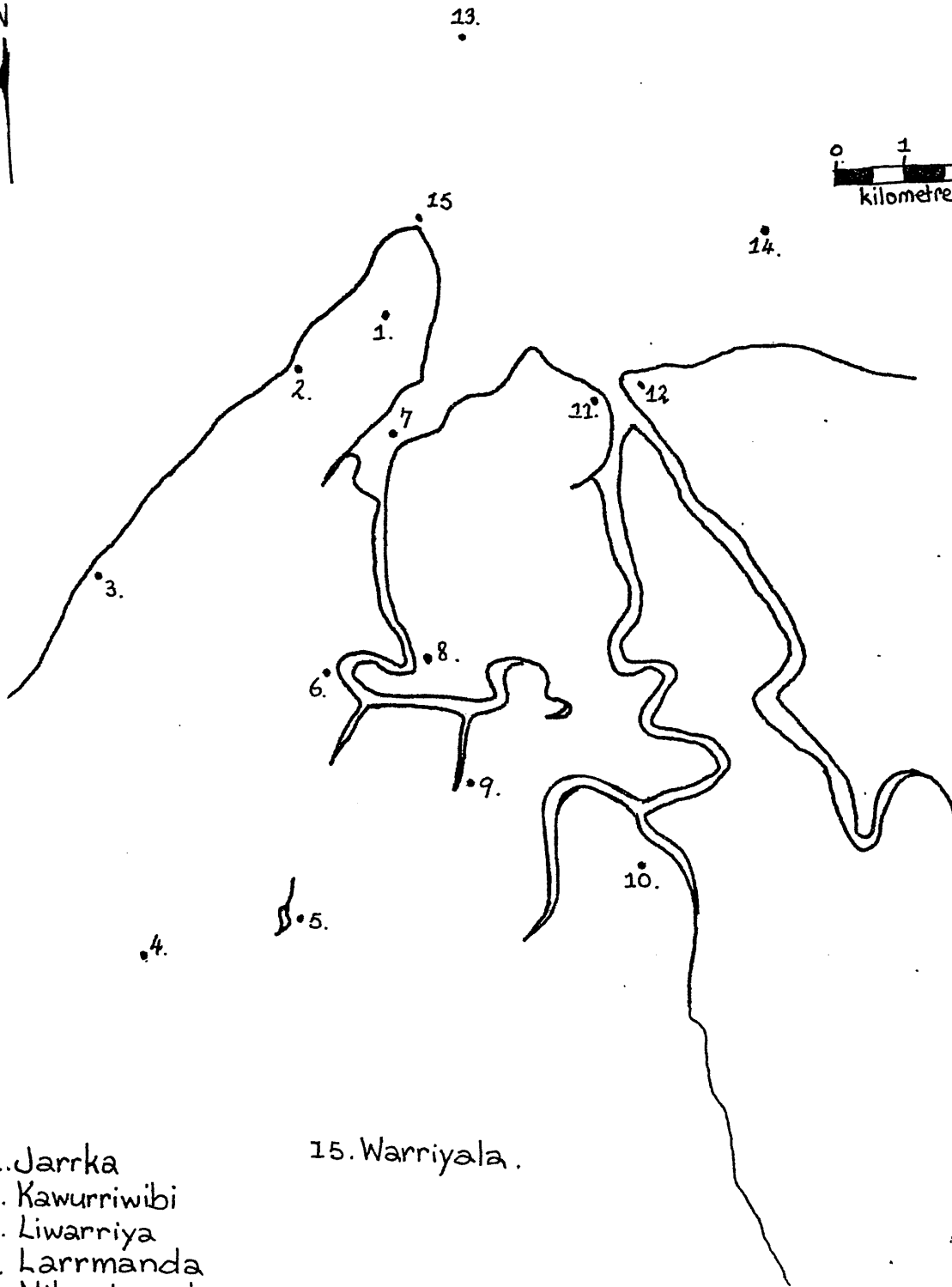
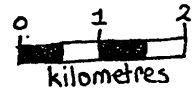


- a. - - - - - Wedge Tailed Eagle (Mambaliya)
- b. - - - - - Walalu, Whirlwind Rainbow Serpent (Mambaliya)
- c. - - - - - Brolga (wawukarriya)

Note: 2. Crow Dreaming
 3. Hook Spear/ Spear Thrower Dreaming
 5. Rain Dreaming
 9. Rain Dreaming
 23. Olive Python Dreaming

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Sharkers Point



- 1. Jarrka
- 2. Kawurriwibi
- 3. Liwarriya
- 4. Larrmanda
- 5. Milundurrala
- 6. Marrabindila
- 7. Mungkumilangkurra
- 8. Rudalbabana
- 9. Liyarrkala
- 10. Wangkuwala
- 11. Dayinda
- 12. Wuminyamba
- 13. Lidambuwa
- 14. Warrkungka

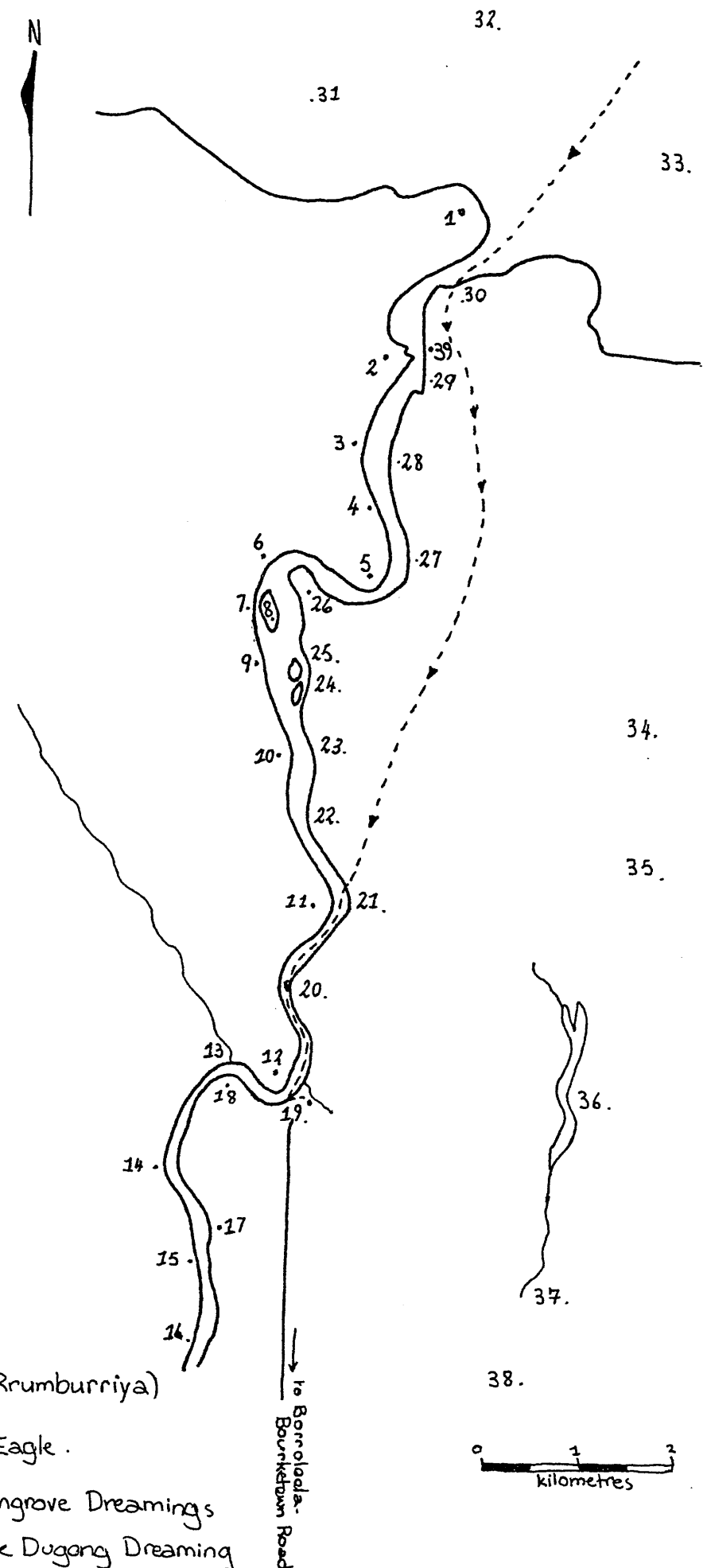
15. Wariyala.

Note: 1. Rock Cod, Flying Fox, Olive Python and Brahminy Kite Dreamings
 5. Rib bones of the Rainbow Serpent Dreamings
 13. Rainbow Serpent

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lower Wearyan River

1. Maruwanmala
2. Ngalbingalbinja
3. Rrangkarrangula
4. Nungkanuwaya
5. Mungkuwalanga
6. Wubandamarra
7. Likirdila
8. Windiwidila
9. Wukurri
10. Lhurnurnda
11. Liwurnya
12. Liwurriya
13. Wukurlijila
14. Jikangarra
15. Jarramba
16. Kawajbiwilangka
17. Likarrila
18. Ankuwiji
19. Manankurra
20. Lidangkurra
21. Malamalaburriya
22. Mungkurrantharrngu
23. Mungkukurinda
24. Mirrinda
25. Wujulakinda
26. Nungkarabarra
27. Nungkulayirra
28. Rurrungka
29. Liwarrantha
30. Nungkayirriya
31. Likuthikuthila
32. Libankuwa
33. Bulubuluwiji
34. Lanungkaya
35. Mungkuwawirra
36. Mawarra
37. Rudinga
38. Ngayuruwijila
39. Rijararra



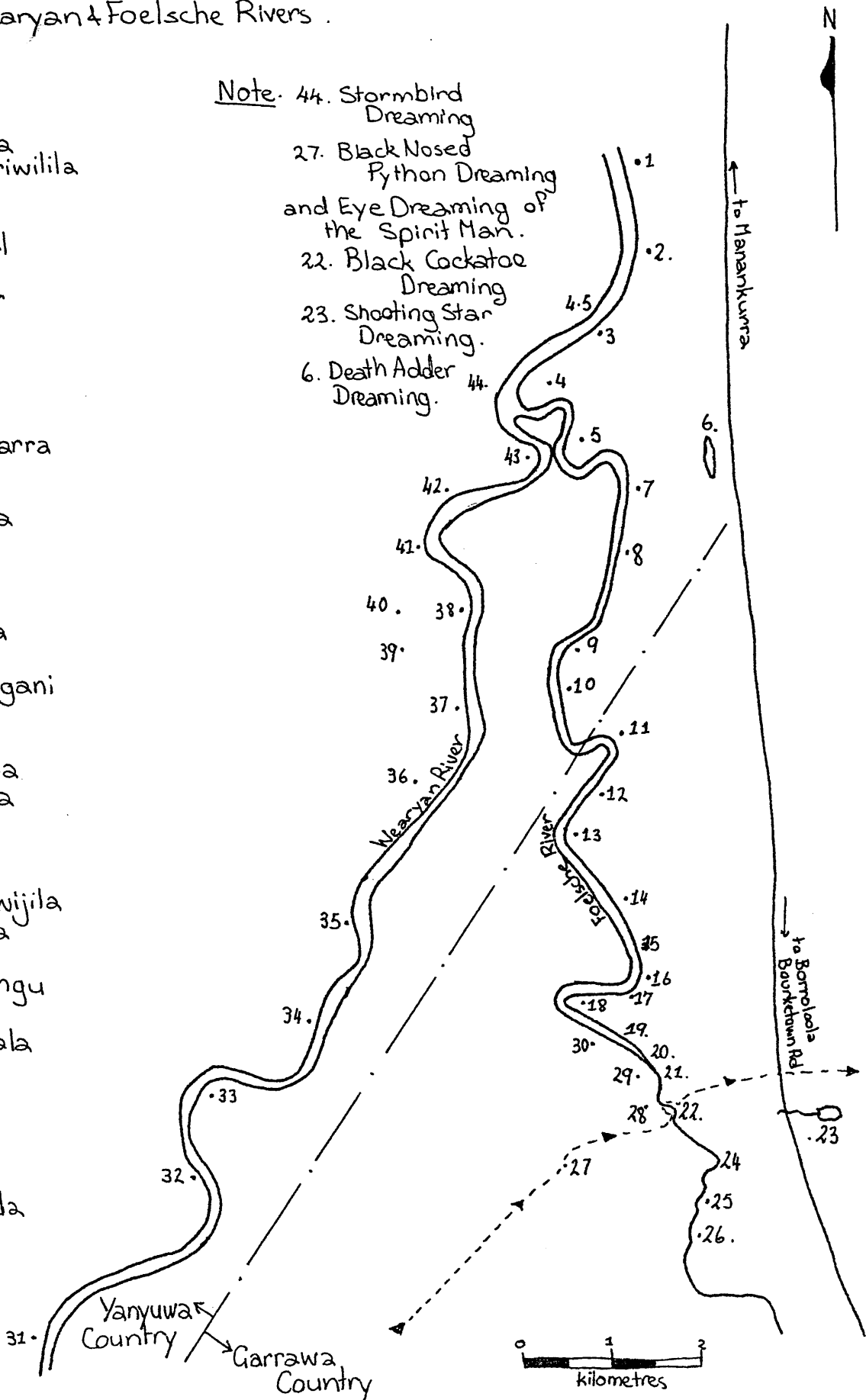
--- Tiger Shark Dreaming (Rrumburriya)

- Note: 30. Nest of the White Chested Sea Eagle .
- 2. Black Bream Dreaming .
 - 1. Gropser, Jabiru, Stingray, Mangrove Dreamings
 - 7. Sand Fly Dreaming
 - 8. Rib bones of the Lone Mak Dugong Dreaming
 - 10. Yam Dreaming
 - 12. Lightning, Nail Tailed Wallaby Dreaming
 - 19. Cycad Palm, Tiger Shark
 - 23. Bundle of cycad nuts Dreaming
 - 25. Fish trap Dreaming
 - 34. Wild Cucumber Dreaming

junction of Wearyan & Foelsche Rivers.

1. Liwalamuwa
2. Yubanbalaya
3. Mungulanyirri
4. Nungkawaburra
5. Nungkandawirriwilila
6. Wanmari
7. Yabala
8. Bitikjalngalinjal
9. Bilinjinalinjil
10. Wirridirrwindirr
11. Anganawulurri
12. Lunandungula
13. Mambilamba
14. Wurrbin
15. Luluna
16. Wayburrulunyaarra
17. Nyalwujarra
18. Alyarujarra
19. Lukunjarrana
20. Yunbirringka
21. Wanba
22. Kalalakinda
23. Marramarina
24. Lakaranga
25. Yuyuurrwangani
26. Walmakadi
27. Yamina
28. Rinybinguna
29. Yiwadukana
30. Wandirri
31. Murrkun
32. Ngalalayi
33. Wabawabawijila
34. Minninganda
35. Milngurdu
36. Waramunungu
37. Yuminyanja
38. Mandajanjala
39. Rarangka
40. Wunabaliji
41. Wandarda
42. Mangayi
43. Windaa
44. Windawanda
45. Walbinja

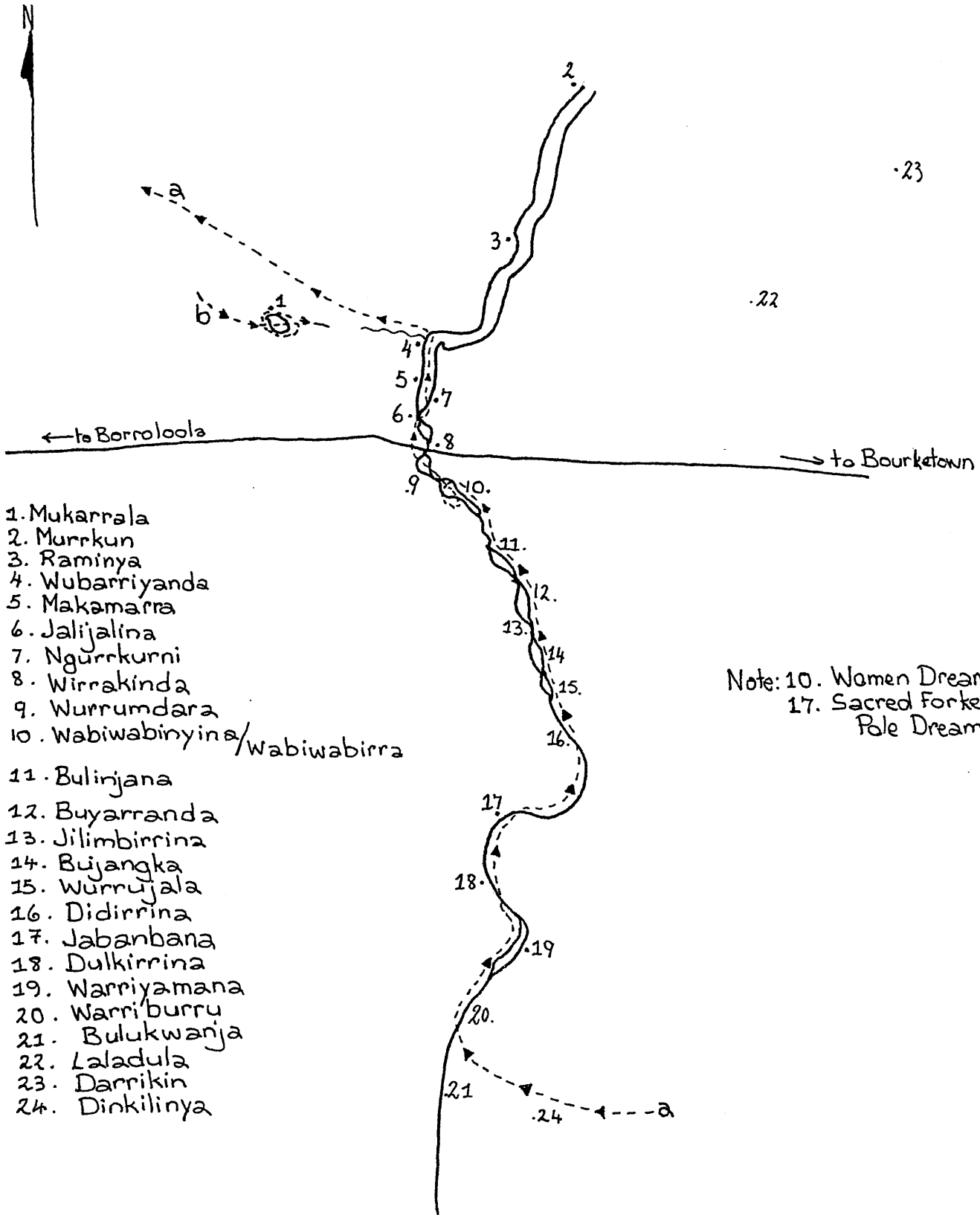
Note. 44. Stormbird Dreaming
 27. Black Nosed Python Dreaming
 and Eye Dreaming of the Spirit Man.
 22. Black Cockatoo Dreaming
 23. Shooting Star Dreaming.
 6. Death Adder Dreaming.



---> Spirit Man (Wurdaliya)

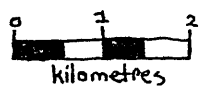
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Upper Wearyan River



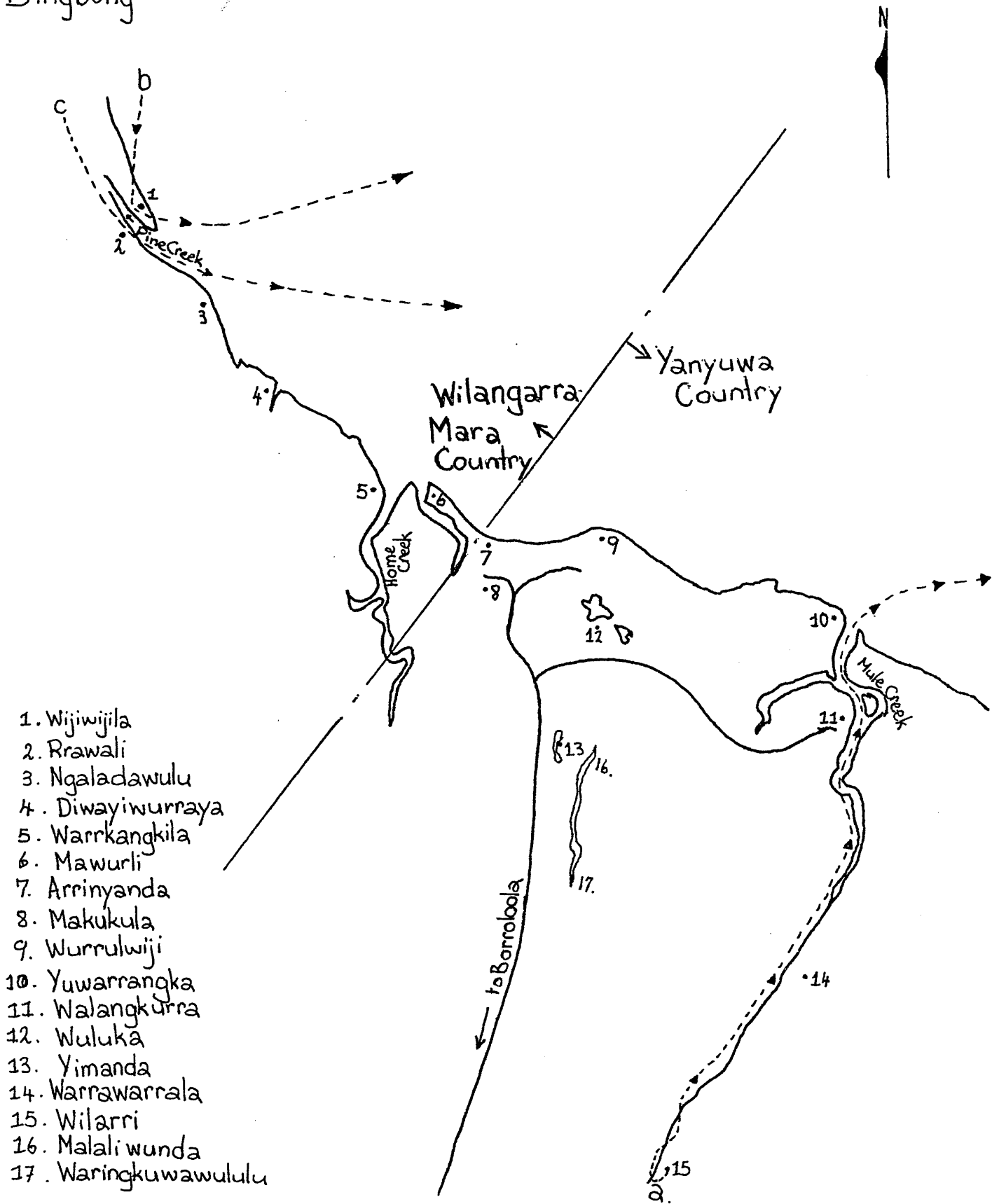
- 1. Mukarrala
- 2. Murrkun
- 3. Raminya
- 4. Wubarriyanda
- 5. Makamarra
- 6. Jaliyalina
- 7. Ngurrkurni
- 8. Wirrakinda
- 9. Wurrumdara
- 10. Wabiwabinyina/wabiwabirra
- 11. Bulinjana
- 12. Buyarranda
- 13. Jilimbirrina
- 14. Bujangka
- 15. Wurrujala
- 16. Didirrina
- 17. Jabanbana
- 18. Dulkirrina
- 19. Warriyamana
- 20. Warri burru
- 21. Bulukwanja
- 22. Laladula
- 23. Darrikin
- 24. Dinkilinya

Note: 10. Women Dreaming
 17. Sacred Forked Pole Dreaming.



a. --->--->---> Walalu, Whirlwind Rainbow Serpent (Mambaliya).
 b. Spirit Men (Wurdaliya)

Bing Bong



1. Wijiwijila
2. Rrawali
3. Ngaladawulu
4. Diwayiwurraya
5. Warrkangkila
6. Mawurli
7. Arrinyanda
8. Makukula
9. Wurrulwiji
10. Yuwarrangka
11. Walangkurra
12. Wuluka
13. Yimanda
14. Warrawarrala
15. Wilarri
16. Malaliwunda
17. Waringkuwawululu

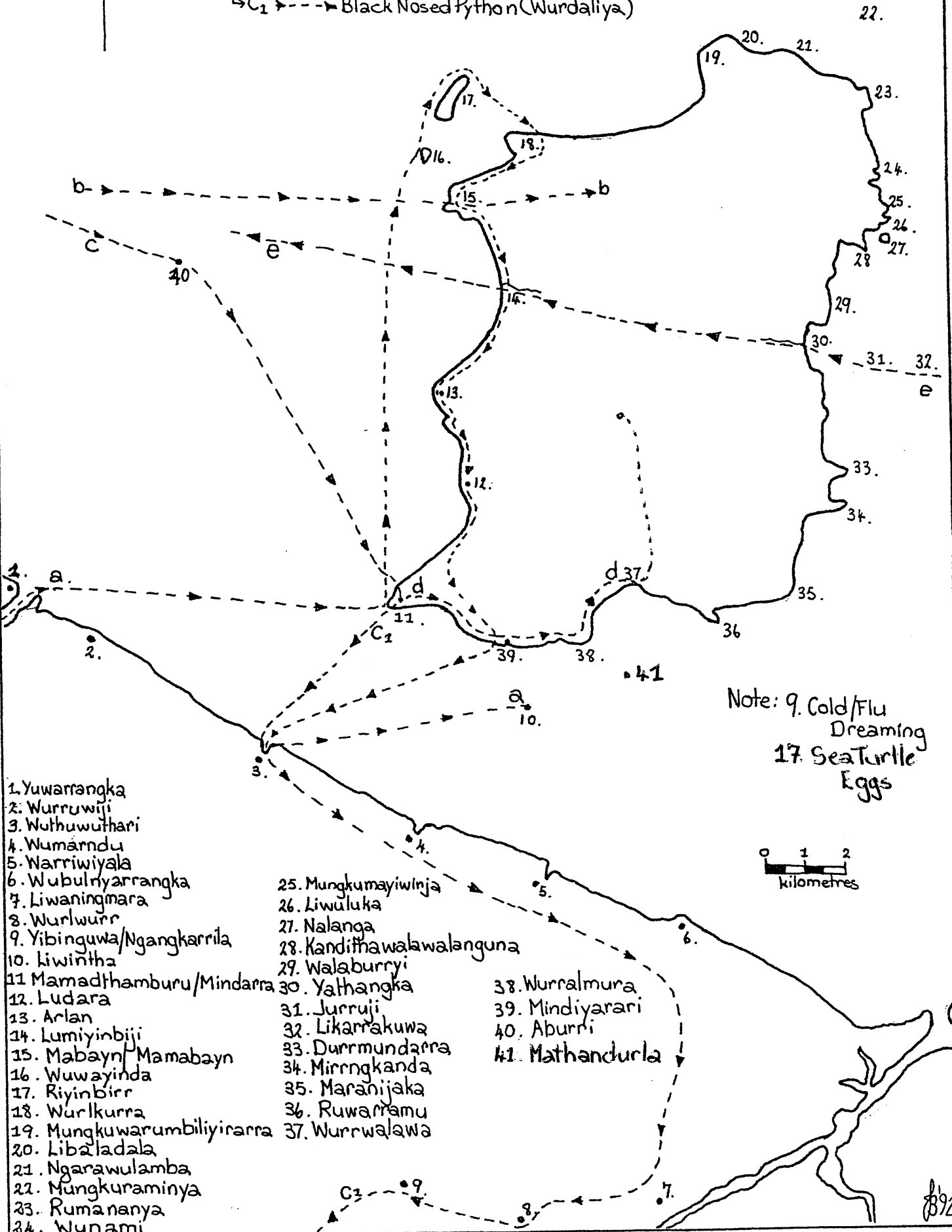
- a--->>> Sea Turtle (Wurdaliya)
- b--->>> Osprey (Wurdaliya)
- c--->>> Goanna & Black Headed Python (Wurdaliya)

Note: 13. Winter Rain Dreaming

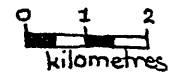
West Island



- a. - - - -> Sea Turtle (Wurdaliya)
- b. - - - -> Osprey (Wurdaliya)
- c. - - - -> Black Nosed Python & Goanna (Wurdaliya)
- d. - - - -> Goanna (Wurdaliya)
- e. - - - -> Dugong Hunters (Rumburriya)
- C₁ - - - -> Black Nosed Python (Wurdaliya)



Note: 9. Cold/Flu Dreaming
17. Sea Turtle Eggs



- | | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Yuwarrangka | 25. Mungkumayiwinja | 38. Wurralmuna |
| 2. Wurruwiji | 26. Liwuluka | 39. Mindiyarari |
| 3. Wuthuwuthari | 27. Nalanga | 40. Aburri |
| 4. Wumarndu | 28. Kandithawakwalanguna | 41. Mathandurla |
| 5. Warriwiyala | 29. Walaburri | |
| 6. Wubulnyarrangka | 30. Yathangka | |
| 7. Liwaningmara | 31. Jurruji | |
| 8. Wurlwurr | 32. Likarrakuwa | |
| 9. Yibinguwa/Ngangkarrila | 33. Durrmundarra | |
| 10. Kiwintha | 34. Mirrngkanda | |
| 11. Mamadthamburu/Mindarra | 35. Maranijaka | |
| 12. Ludara | 36. Ruwarramu | |
| 13. Arlan | 37. Wurrwalawa | |
| 14. Lumiyinbiji | | |
| 15. Mabayn/Mamabayn | | |
| 16. Wuwayinda | | |
| 17. Riyinburr | | |
| 18. Wurlikurra | | |
| 19. Mungkuwarumbiliyarra | | |
| 20. Libaladala | | |
| 21. Ngarawulamba | | |
| 22. Mungkuramina | | |
| 23. Rumananya | | |
| 24. Wunami | | |

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South West Island

65. Wibinja

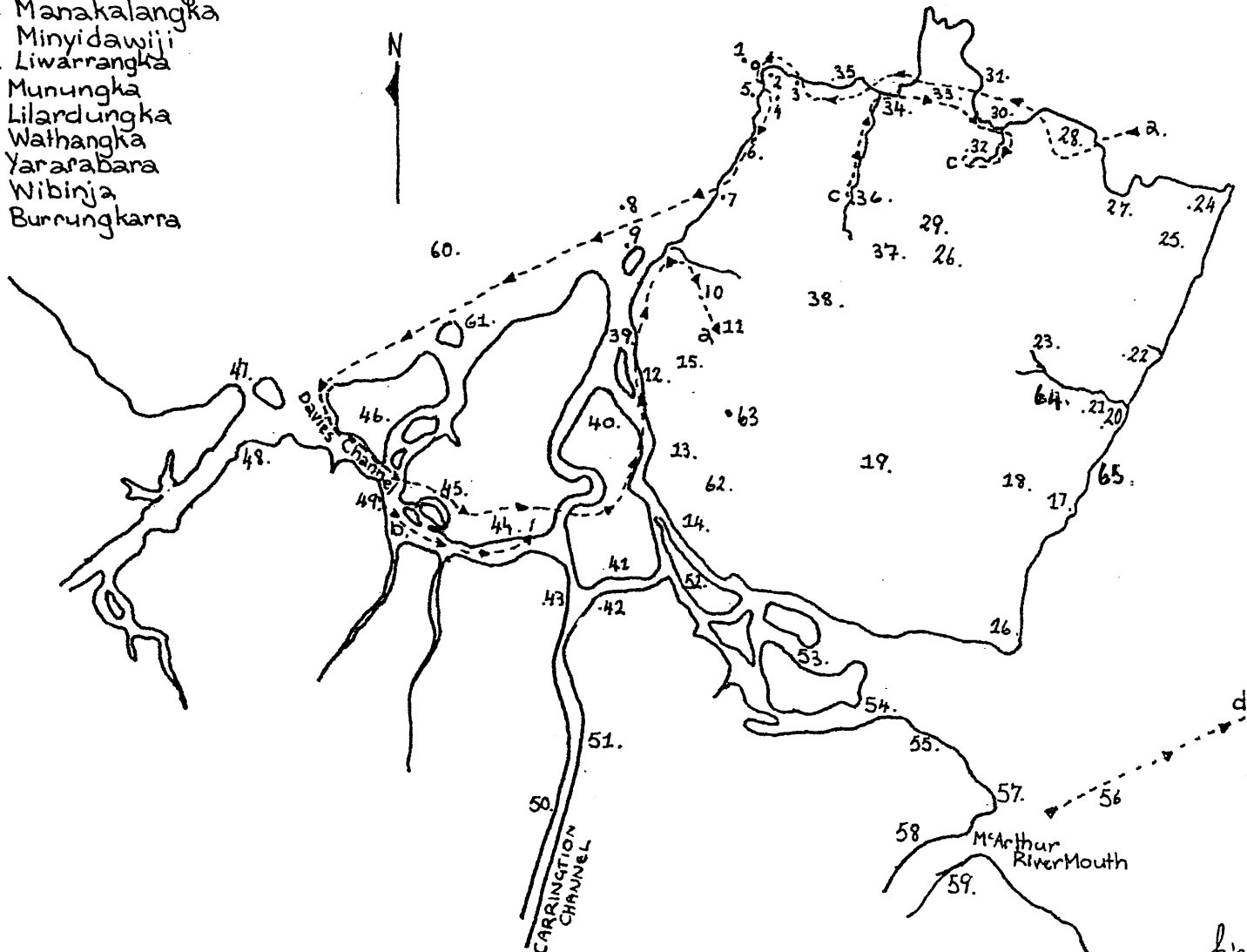
1. Ruwarrabarrarala
2. Ndaya
3. Wurrumburramba
4. Mandarrila
5. Mawarndarlbarndorl
6. Bukundu
7. Yandiya
8. Wilirra
9. Wujulakinda
10. Alawuyawiji
11. Nyamarrangurru
12. Wukuwila
13. Murrinymurriny
14. Wudajanjala
15. Wurrinjbandala
16. Wukarrala
17. Nganthaa
18. Kuburru
19. Kangukuwawahamalbi
20. Anthawarra
21. Abuyi
22. Yulbarra
23. Kumbayaluma
24. Wukuri
25. Ruwa
26. Wirdijila
27. Lingaranya
28. Wumanthala
29. Kandangaburawiji
30. Mandawalangka
31. Manakalangka
32. Minyidawiji
33. Liwarrangka
34. Munungka
35. Lilardungka
36. Wathangka
37. Yararabara
38. Wibinja
39. Burrungkarra

40. Wubunu
41. Wurrijila
42. Kulayirri
43. Nalambarra
44. Wurrwinkarra
45. Yijimanda
46. Mangurrungurru
47. Nungkulanba
48. Majiyarra
49. Kanimbunuwa
50. Nguluwandayana
51. Liyulmunda
52. Rarrungka
53. Mundumunduwiji
54. Wurrmangarra
55. Limadara
56. Marani
57. Yundawujila
58. Wulijirra
59. Rabunthu
60. Wardimarlyula
61. Mulkamurrawiji
62. Nyanangka
63. Warlmawijila
64. Kandangabunawabija

Note:

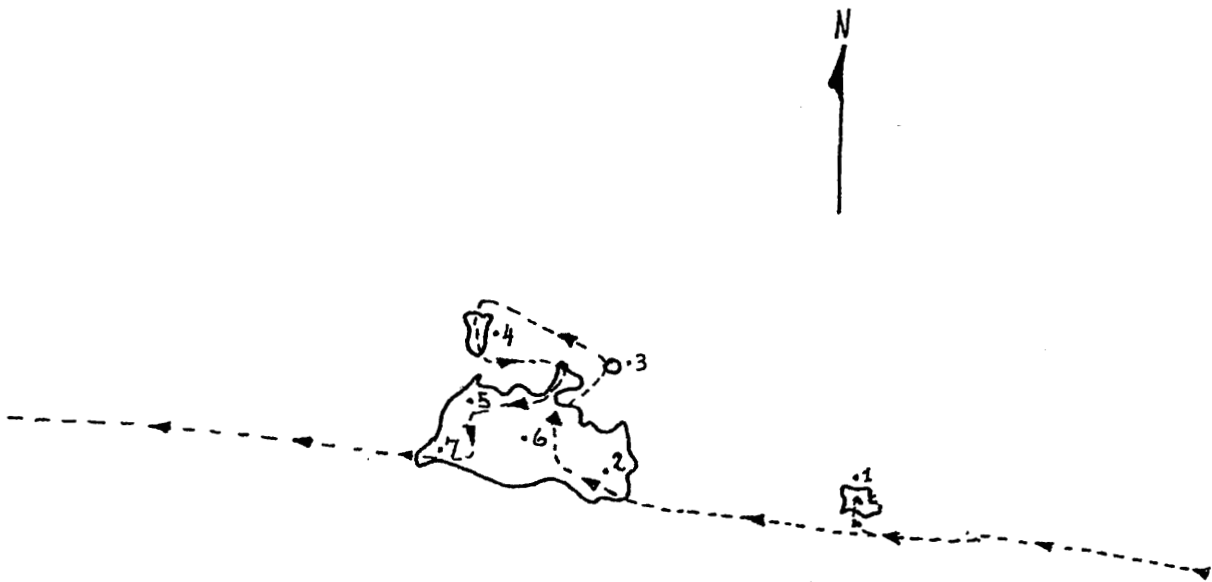
1. Black Bream Dreaming
4. Plum Dreaming
17. Fiddler Crab Dreaming
21. Mosquito Dreaming
10. Gills of the Groper Dreaming
11. Head and stomach of the Groper Dreaming
46. Mangrove and Wild Honey Dreamings.
49. Ground ovens with Mangrove Fruit Dreamings.
15. Pandanus Palm Dreaming

- a. - - - - - Groper (Wuyaliya)
- b. - - - - - Beach Stone Curlew (Wuyaliya)
- c. - - - - - Jabiru (Wuyaliya)
- d. - - - - - Two Young Men with Rainbow Serpent Dreaming (Rumburriya)



B'92

Black and White Craggy Islands



- 1. Wadirrila
- 2. Ramiyimiyi
- 3. Murunda
- 4. Liwarungkulinja
- 5. Wirrinymanthanguwa
- 6. Limiyimiyila
- 7. Wulkawakawa

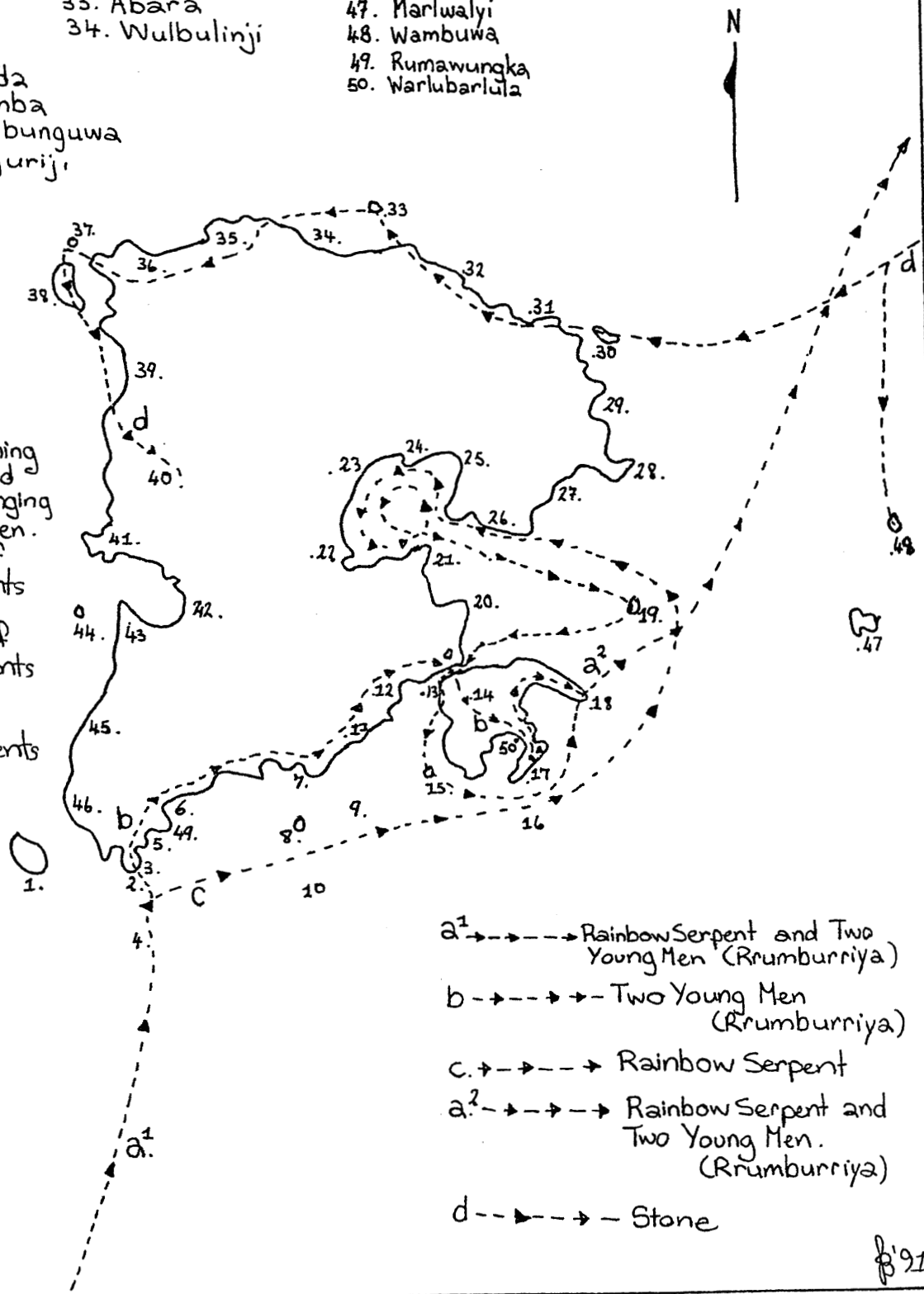
←←←←← Dugong Hunter Dreaming.

- Note:
- 4. Plaited Cane Armbands Dreaming.
 - 2. Fly Dreaming
 - 7. Harpoon Rope Dreaming
 - 5. Yam Dreaming.
 - 1. Two Dugong Hunters Dreaming, Bark Canoe Dreaming

Centre Island

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Labu | 21. Waranga | 35. Wuranthantha |
| 2. Rrumukakala | 22. Likuwa | 36. Marantinja |
| 3. Yungkurra | 23. Laynga | 37. Wirringkayi |
| 4. Lirringinda | 24. Lukundana | 38. Nyinjal |
| 5. Mikbalinyi | 25. Layjkuwa | 39. Jalulunma |
| 6. Ludthungka | 26. Ranguwa | 40. Wanyngkuwa |
| 7. Wadarranguwa | 27. Wiliji | 41. Lalawura |
| 8. Makukula | 28. Liwayikungka | 42. Mungkuwanawanga |
| 9. Ngulban | 29. Miliji | 43. Ningua |
| 10. Muludirra | 30. Wuluwarra | 44. Jalabuwaja |
| 11. Wandarrangurra | 31. Wubula | 45. Lungumira |
| 12. Nungkayariya | 32. Rruwulkanya | 46. Libarandala |
| 13. Wimanda | 33. Abara | 47. Marlwalyi |
| 14. Wanubangu | 34. Wulbulinji | 48. Wambuwa |
| 15. Wulurnduwa | | 49. Rumawungka |
| 16. Murrdila | | 50. Warlubarlula |
| 17. Munkumungkanda | | |
| 18. Arduwalwalamba | | |
| 19. Murunda/Ngulbunguwa | | |
| 20. Wurunjurunjuri | | |

- Note:
- 2. Louse Dreaming
 - 3. White Plum Dreaming
 - 17. Ground oven and Flying Fox belonging to Two Young Men.
 - 19. Resting place of Rainbow Serpents Tail.
 - 13. Resting Place of Rainbow Serpents Body
 - 15. Resting Place of Rainbow Serpents Head.
 - 26. Cabbage Palm Dreaming
 - 48. Green Plum Dreaming.

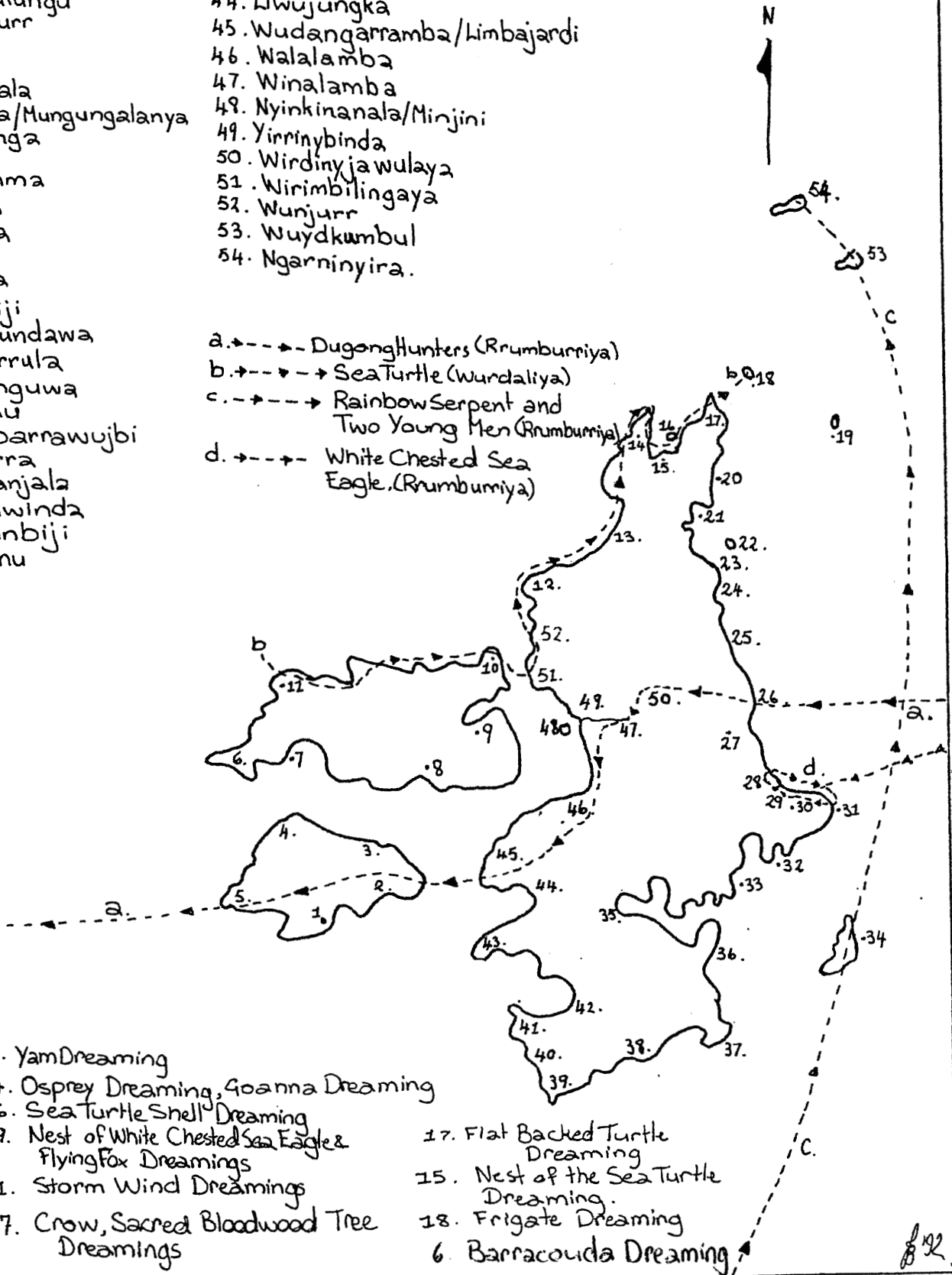


North, Skull & Watson Islands

1. Ngabujangka
2. Wungurawirila
3. Mawilawila
4. Liwurula
5. Wundalnguwa
6. Nungkujurunga
7. Waba
8. Linguwarangala
9. Wungkurr
10. Wunakakalijulakinda
11. Liwayidbulungu
12. Ruwawalurr
13. Wiyibi
14. Aralwiji
15. Limalurrbala
16. Murrungka/Mungungalanya
17. Langadanga
18. Jalma
19. Jarrulunma
20. Midingila
21. Andarara
22. Yarrwa
23. Walabula
24. Yubulawiji
25. Mungkumundawa
26. Rrumburrula
27. Rumanguwa
28. Wilarrku
29. Kandanbarrawujbi
30. Wulibirra
31. Warrijanjala
32. Ruwuruwinda
33. Murrkunjiji
34. Wudunhu

35. Walararla
36. Yiriwayinda
37. Warrmanthala
38. Libakarala
39. Ruwudinya
40. Kunyana
41. Waranda
42. Wirabilamba
43. Yathalamba
44. Liwujungka
45. Wudangarramba/Limbajardi
46. Walalamba
47. Winalamba
48. Nyinkinanala/Minjini
49. Yirinybinda
50. Wirdinyjawulaya
51. Wirimbilingaya
52. Wunjurr
53. Wuydkumbul
54. Ngarninyira.

- a. ---> Dugong Hunters (Rrumburniya)
 b. ---> Sea Turtle (Wundaliya)
 c. ---> Rainbow Serpent and Two Young Men (Rrumburniya)
 d. ---> White Chested Sea Eagle (Rrumburniya)



Note 5. Yam Dreaming

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 14. Osprey Dreaming, Goanna Dreaming | 17. Flat Backed Turtle Dreaming |
| 16. Sea Turtle Shell Dreaming | 15. Nest of the Sea Turtle Dreaming. |
| 29. Nest of White Chested Sea Eagle & Flying Fox Dreamings | 18. Frigate Dreaming |
| 31. Storm Wind Dreamings | 6. Barracoucla Dreaming |
| 47. Crow, Sacred Bloodwood Tree Dreamings | |

Vanderlin Island.

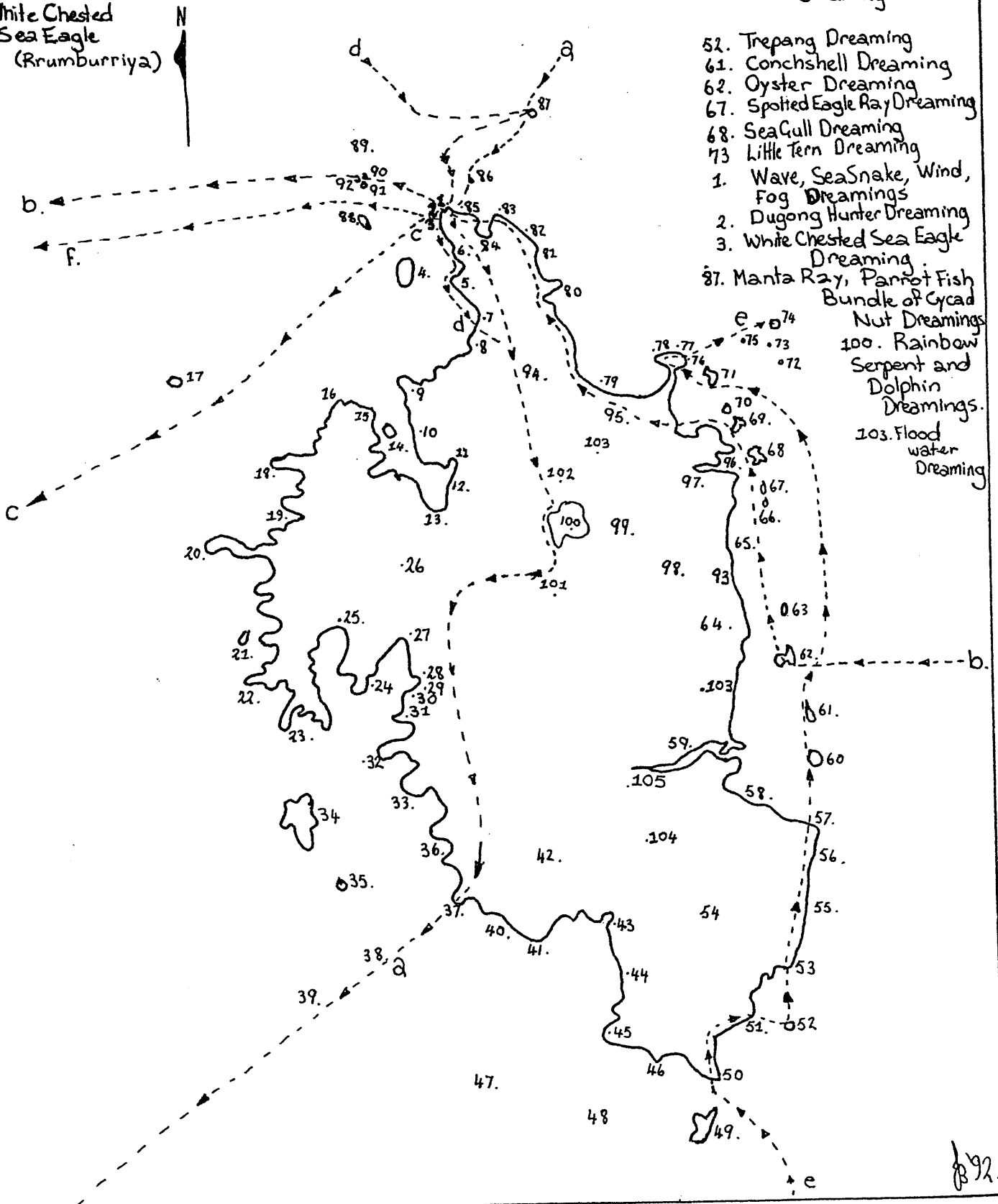
For names of sites and localities see next page.

- a. ->->-> Tiger Shark (Rrumburriya)
- b. ->->-> Dugong Hunters (Rrumburriya)
- c. ->->-> Stone (Rrumburriya)
- d. ->->-> Whale, Hammerhead Shark & Sting Ray (Rrumburriya)
- e. ->->-> Spirit Man, Osprey & Sea Turtle. (Wurdaliya)

f. White Chested Sea Eagle (Rrumburriya)

- Note:
- 26. Rock Wallaby Dreaming
 - 24. Mud Crab Dreaming
 - 28. Spirit Men Dreaming
 - 34. Stonefish Dreaming
 - 37. Salt Water Crocodile Dreaming
 - 43. Stingray mouth & Stormwind Dreaming
 - 48. Nest of the Osprey Dreaming

- 52. Trepang Dreaming
- 61. Conchshell Dreaming
- 62. Oyster Dreaming
- 67. Spotted Eagle Ray Dreaming
- 68. Sea Gull Dreaming
- 73. Little Tern Dreaming
- 1. Wave, Sea Snake, Wind, Fog Dreamings
- 2. Dugong Hunter Dreaming
- 3. White Chested Sea Eagle Dreaming
- 87. Manta Ray, Parrot Fish Bundle of Cycad Nut Dreamings
- 100. Rainbow Serpent and Dolphin Dreamings.
- 103. Flood water Dreaming



Map 19. list of sites and localities, Vanderlin Island.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Muluwa | 62. Wubukabukala |
| 2. Nangangayu | 63. Munwala |
| 3. Narnalanngu | 64. Liwunguwungala |
| 4. Nganjarra | 65. Liyarranginda |
| 5. Mukanuwuka | 66. Wibindaa |
| 6. Wanarrijila | 67. Wambara |
| 7. Lardinma | 68. Liniyalayarranga |
| 8. Mandatharramba | 69. Yathulwa |
| 9. Yindbi | 70. Wuthangka |
| 10. Wiyini | 71. Wuwunala |
| 11. Yunbulula | 72. Ajamanhamalbinja |
| 12. Wirnbila | 73. Nungkarnikukinhangkawu |
| 13. Abindawaji | 74. Wanajararra |
| 14. Karramanyurra | 75. Wiringku |
| 15. Yanbajanbala | 76. Alulu |
| 16. Nungkandangurrungka | 77. Nungkalmulangka |
| 17. Manjana | 78. Rarangkiliwunyara |
| 18. Nangumanga | 79. Wiyinda |
| 19. Muwalnguwiji | 80. Dabarla |
| 20. Rawa | 81. Mamarla |
| 21. Wawinda | 82. Manajiri |
| 22. Ngarrabandala | 83. Wunma |
| 23. Warrba | 84. Riyinbinda |
| 24. Nyungkawathungka | 85. Ngawulunda |
| 25. Yungkuriji | 86. Murrali |
| 26. Wubuwarrarnngu | 87. Wurlma |
| 27. Malyiyi | 88. Nyangarra |
| 28. Kamangdarringabaya | 89. Wurrkandingu |
| 29. Rruwuyinda | 90. Yinijini |
| 30. Babangki | 91. Wunbakalijulakinda |
| 31. Warrngibangirarra | 92. Walkaninguwa |
| 32. Darnbadarnbala | 93. Rudaruda |
| 33. Wirila | 94. Raramunguwa |
| 34. Ajundu | 95. Yawawurula |
| 35. Yiji | 96. Wardi |
| 36. Yinybulurla | 97. Makanya |
| 37. Yulbarra | 98. Kulangkala |
| 38. Walma | 99. Kurriyawiji |
| 39. Nungkariwurra | 100. Walala |
| 40. Warrukurramba | 101. Liwingkinya |
| 41. Wurrulungalamba | 102. Wurrkunda |
| 42. Mandawarrntha | 103. Wabuwa |
| 43. Wulunthurr | 104. Wanjiya |
| 44. Wurrilamba | 105. Jijiba |
| 45. Yukuyi | |
| 46. Murruba | |
| 47. Ruwunja | |
| 48. Nungkulanbaa | |
| 49. Karruwa/Bungungtha | |
| 50. Nungkandawukungka | |
| 51. Wurlka | |
| 52. Ngarrurrunjiji | |
| 53. Birrudarruda | |
| 54. Arnngka | |
| 55. Liwalikarra | |
| 56. Abinbinya | |
| 57. Liwarranga. | |
| 58. Wibinja | |
| 59. Wurlkulalarra | |
| 60. Lalawayi | |
| 61. Minjinr | |

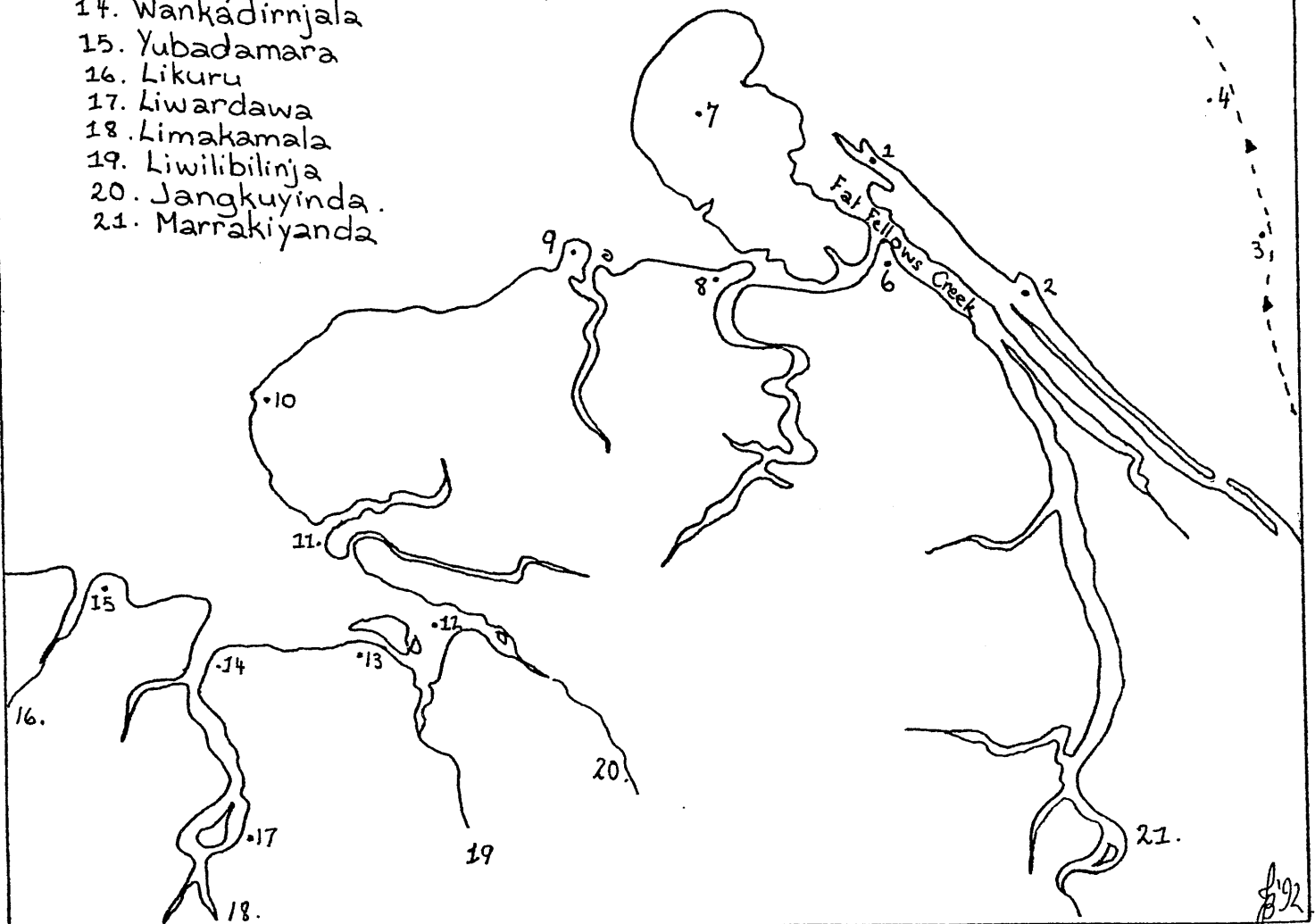
Fat Fellows Creek.

---> Sea Turtle Dreaming (Wurdaliya)

Note:

- 7. Spanish Mackerel & Mullet Dreaming
- 1. Long Tom Fish Dreaming
- 2. Fish Net Dreaming

1. Nungkumarra
2. Rurradangala
3. Kamunduwawala
4. Rukunja
5. Rumumungka
6. Tharralarra
7. Milrila
8. Yunguwandala
9. Linguyandala
10. Liwundurumunda
11. Lingalanya
12. Liwarrinya
13. Madinyina
14. Wankadirnjala
15. Yubadamara
16. Likuru
17. Liwardawa
18. Limakamala
19. Liwilibilinja
20. Jangkuyinda
21. Marrakiyanda



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1. Conception, Birthing Parenting

1. **ngkayarra** - originating, of an individual's spirit child coming from a specific place.

- kalinyambu-**ngka** ki-awarala nalu-ardirri baji - *They originated at that place; their spirit children are from there.*

2. **ngabunjarra** -bathing, swimming

- wabarrangu ngalangarna ardirri karna-**ngabu** baji Wulkuwulku - *A long time ago when I was a spirit child I bathed at Wulkuwulku.*

3. **ngirringirrimantharra** -jumping, moving, wiggling about (of foetal movement)

bardarda ja-**ngirringirrimanji** nungka-wurdula - *The baby is moving about within her abdominal region (womb)*

4. **lhakarrantharra** -being born (note: literally "becoming moist")

kanda-ninya nanda-wurdu a-walkuru kanumba-lhaka**lhakarranthaninya** mayani ardu bawuji - *She was there, her stomach being very large in the last stages of pregnancy; she gave birth to a male child.*

5. **rdinjarra** -meeting, greeting (of the spirit child)

karranda-kala karranda-**rdi** nanda-ardirri - *She saw her and greeted her the female spirit child (i.e. she was aware of the spirit child entering into her body)*

6. **malmanhamantharra** - sexual intercourse

nungka ambuliyalu kawula-rdi nya-mangaji ardirri baku jawulamba-**malmanhamanji** bawuji wakara jiwini lhungku bardarda barra.-*I don't know but maybe first those two meet the spirit child and then they are having sexual intercourse, then they are aware of the baby being there alive.*

7. **kajakajamantharra** - fathering, having children (note: stem **kajakaja** - term used by a male speaker for his son or daughter)

yiwa barra kumba-**kajakajama** li-jakarda li-ardubirri likili-ardu li-jibiya waliyangu nguthundu Muluwa barra.- *He fathered many children who are associated with the islands in the north, with that place called Muluwa.*

8. **kulhakulhamantharra** - mothering, having children (note: stem **kulhakulha** term used by female speaker for son or daughter)

anda barra jandini akarru Manankurra kanumba-**kulhakulhama** lankili-ardu barra layirli-arduwu ki-awarawu barra - *She is there in the east at Manankurra, she has mothered children who are the guardians for that country.*

9. **yanjarrinjarra** - being born

karna-**yanjarri** marnaji Burrulula ngaliwa barra kiwa-**yanjarri** akarrakari Malarndarri - *I was born here at Borrooloola while he was born on the east side (of the river) at Malarndarri.*

10. **lhujinjarra** -(archaic) being born

kanda-**lhujj** wayka barra Abalawiji - *She was born down at Abalawiji*

11. **yarrakantharra** - starting, beginning (used in relation to first awareness of pregnancy, foetal movement and labour pains)

jumba-**yarrakanji** yindaa nya-bardarda wurdula - *A baby boy is starting (to be born) from your abdominal area (womb)*

12. **nykarrinjarra** - feeling (used to describe onset of labour)

ngalanda kanumba-**nykarri** bawuji barra kulu karrilu-ka kulu nungku-alanjilu - *When she felt (the contractions) he took her to the camp.*

13. **arrarramantharra** - rolling down, falling (used to describe contractions i.e the rolling down and falling of the muscles contractions in the womb)

nyalalhurrku kiwa-yanjarrila janda-**arrarramanji** nanda-wurdu - *Soon the baby will be born, she is having contractions.*

2. Beginning, Ending, Completing

1. wirrirrinjarra - commencing, beginning

janumba-wirriwirrinji wingkayawu marndaa- *She is starting to walk.*

2. rdalinymantharra - starting (of wind, of an activity)

jinyamba-rdalinymanji lhambiji karkarra - *The storm wind is starting to blow from the east.*

3. wardangalantharra - commencing, beginning (seasons, talking, walking, hunting)

jinyamba-wardangalanganji mardumardu awara kangka janda-warrmanji ngamaliya - *The country is beginning to get cold because the cold season wind is blowing from the south.*

4. milngirrinjarra - beginning, starting (of food in a particular place)

arndarrwarriya ka-milngirrinjarra yirdardinjarra wurrungka baku ngala bijal walkurra ka-milngirrinjarra yirdardinjarra arrijila ki-rarramawukanda - *The shellfish begins to grow in the sand and then later when it is somewhat bigger it begins to grow hanging from the mangrove roots.*

5. rndulmarndulmantharra - commencing to sing a song

kilu-rndulma nya-mangaji kujika ki-Bujimalawu ja-wingkayi akarriya - *He is starting to sing the song cycle about the Rainbow Serpent which is going eastwards.*

6. wurrinjarra - going out (of fire, light)

buyuka barra kilu-wurrinjama ngambalanga - *He extinguished the fire for us.*

7. wayarrinjarra - being finished, used up, running out.

burrumanmala ja-wayarrinji barra - *The heavy rain is finishing now.*

8. binjarra - stopping, ceasing, remaining, staying put.

kalu-wunthuma li-alka kala-bi barra - *Those people who were duelling have calmed down, they have ceased (their fighting)*

9. mindibirrinjarra - settling down (from anger, sickness, activity)

anda barra kanda-alikali kanda-alikali yurrulu barra baku kanda-mindibirri- *She was vomiting again and again and then later she settled down.*

10. wamantharra - becoming still, stopping

barni-mantha jakudi! Ngalhiyu kinyamba-wamanhu marda kinyamba-ngarninymanna ngatha? - *Don't be silent! Why have you stooped answering me?*

11. rrantharra - stopping, bringing to a halt, forbidding

kumu-rranthaninya waliki ngaliwa akarriya ka-wulamanthaninya - *He stopped the dugong when it was swimming quickly into the east.*

12. kadamantharra - blocking off, impeding, hampering

kanyandu-kadama kangka wangarmara nya-mangaji - *She stopped him because he was looking to fight.*

13. wayathantharra - concluding, finishing, completing

karnalu-wayatha "school" rikarra li-ardubirri - *The children finished school earlier today.*

14. yarrakantharra - starting, rousing, awakening

kumba-yarraka barra yalibala yarrbanthawu - *He aroused himself early in the morning to go hunting.*

3. Showing, Demonstrating, Pointing Out.

1. **jarrantharra** - pointing, showing

karrarni-**jarra**la a-mangaji a-julaki a-kariwaykalngu - *I will show you that bird, the White Chested Sea Eagle*

2. **mirnilungkayarra** - showing, displaying.

kilu-**mirnilungka** nya-mangaji awara nyikungu Lurriyarri na-wini awara - *He showed him that country of his which is named Lurriyarri.*

3. **mirnajimantharra** - carefully showing, displaying

kumba-**mirnajima** ngaliwa kurdarrku kilu-lhurrama - *He showed himself clearly when he danced the Brolga (ritual).*

4. **yunduyundumantharra** - indicating by a motion of the hand (pointing, sign language, signaling, using hands while introducing, explaining)

janda-kawanymanji nanda-maliji ankaya janda-**yunduyundumanji** janumba-**yunduyundumanji** ankaya nungku-alanjilu - *She is waving her hand to signal us. She is waving indicating that she is going up to the camp.*

4. Unsuccessful Activity, Failing, Missing

1. **ayayanantharra** - attempting unsuccessfully to find a way-to travel in another direction.

julaki barra kinyamba-**ayayanu** walanymanthawu muru awara kangka kiya-arri - *The bird attempted unsuccessfully to get out but the place was shut up.*

2. **mayarrinjarra** - missing out on, failing to obtain

karna-**mayarri** mu-ngarranku - *I missed out on having any food.*

3. **walardimantharra** - failing to hit, missing the desired target

a-banthamu karrawula-**walardima** arrkananthawu - *The two men failed to harpoon the female dugong.*

4. **jarrumantharra** - without effect, without response (Note: an adverb, but bears a resemblance to a verb in form)

kalinganu-walkurrija **jarrumantharra** - *We tried unsuccessfully to put them to sleep*

Verbs

5. Water Related-Washing-Drying. Tides. Flood. Sea

1. **warnarrawurrbantharra** - eroding, washing away

arnarrala yiwirra jinji-**warnarrawurrbanji** kangka warama barra - *The steep sided river banks are being eroded away because of the floodwaters.*

2. **ngundayarra** - giving, coming in of tide, coming of floodwaters
yinantharra - going underwater, submerging, drowning

kari-waykalngu ki-wingka kari-nguthunda nakari anthaa walkurra ngakan ki-wingka kulu ki-**ngunda** ki-**yinu** awara kangka bujimala ki-arri baji ji-anthaa - *Upstream it came, from the north, from the sea it came, a very high tide, it came as a flood and drowned the land because the Rainbow Serpent (cyclone) was there on the sea*

3. **ngaruwanbayarra** - receding, going back, ebbing (note: stem **ngaruwa** = low tide)

ji-**ngaruwanbayi** waykaliya kulu ji-mujinji barra yamulu nya-mangaji arku - *The tide is going downwards so the fish will be taking the bait*

4. **yayunmantharra** - making a fine spray (of sea spray, from the waves, from waves breaking on the beach, reef, rocks.)

a-rumu nanda-rayal janda-**yayunmanji** janda-ramanji janyka janda-**yayunmanji** a-rumu - *The crests of the waves are making spray, the waves are hitting the rocks and making a spray. (note: the fine spray from the waves is said to make clouds which will cause rain over the islands)*

5. **ngabunjarra** - swimming underwater, drowning

ngalanda a-waya kanda-yinu li-mbangu li-munanga kalu-**ngabu** kala-ninya kurdan wiji - *When the lugger sank all of those white people drowned, they were all dead.*

6. **arlkarlbantharra** - washing, soaking

ni-warnnyi barra "salt beef" barra kurdardi kirniji-rrkaru namba ni-mayngul kurdandu ngala yamulu **arlkarlbantharra** kulu yamulu rkanthamara wuntha yamulu - *This salted meat will not burn me if I wash the hard fat well, it is alright, the burning one will be cool.*

7. **lhakarrantharra** - washing, watering, spraying with water

ma-mangaji ma-ngakuya ma-ruku bawuji **lhakarranthalu** wabudawu juwini wurra kanymardawu arrkulawu - *The dried cycad fruit is washed in the water, it remains there for three days.*

8. **wurdanjarra** - pouring rain, being soaked, getting wet

ngawu ankangu ja-ngawurrinji barraja-**wurdanji** wayarri karanka kurdandu barra jiwa-nbayi- *There are clouds up there, it is clouding over....it is pouring rain, with an intensity it is falling.*

9. **wurlmantharra** - bailing out

kanu-**wurlma** barra wabuda nakaringu a-muwarda - *We bailed out the water from the canoe.*

10. **ngabarlngabarlantharra** - waves keeping on coming/breaking

rra-mangaji a-rumu kanumba-**ngabarlngabarlama** aluwa yurmgumantha barra waraba binjawu. - *The waves kept continually breaking over them, the waves did not stop.*

11. **ngarlarlantharra** - flowing of water into a boat/container, sap/water from a tree.

kalu-tharrama wurnda barra na-wini mungkamungka bawuji wabuda ka-walanyma ka-**ngarlarlama** barra - *We cut the tree, the name of the tree is mungkamungka (paperbark) and the water comes out, it flows out.*

12. **wurrmantharra** - splashing

na-lhakululu kambala-**wurrmanji** ka-nankawala - *There are ripples when we are all splashing in the lagoon.*

13. **bulakantharra** - floating on the water

jandini a-yabi a-mangaji a-rdiyangu a-muwarda janda-**bulakamanji** a-yurlurr barra - *It is good, the new canoe is floating straight.*

14. **thabumantharra/lawanbayarra** - entering the water; intentionally or accidentally.

janda-**thabuma** nungka wulanginda yuwu bawuji bajanda a-yarraka barra janda-**lawanbanji** ki-wabudala - *Maybe she entered the river; yes there she is the water goanna is entering the water.*

15. **wujininjarra** - swimming

li-wankala kala-ninya li-ngarramilimili kalu-**wujininjaninya** nungku-wulanginda kariya baki karakarra ngaliwa madumbarra baji wabudala - *The old people were brave they would swim in the river from the west and east when there were salt water crocodiles in the water.*

16. **wujbantharra** - flowing (of any liquid)

ngaliwa kumba-rama na-wulaya ka-**wujba** kurdandu na-yilirri barra - *When he hit his head the blood flowed freely.*

17. **wurrubantharra** - pouring out, spilling, tipping out

yalayka nya-**wurrbaya** diy! jarnini warringku yalyaka ka-**wurrbala!** - *Quickly pour the tea! I am thirsty, quickly now will you pour it!*

18. **wulumantharra** - running, moving swiftly

kari-ngamala barra ja-**wulumanji** warama - *The floodwaters are running from the south*

19. **kurdantharra** - drawing water

kalu-wingkayaninya barra kulu kalu-**kurdanthaninya** wabuda barra kari-wayka nakaringu jilili barra ki-janykaa - *They would once go and draw water, bringing up the spring water from amongst the rocks.*

20. **ngurrunmantharra** - putting underwater, flooding

warama barra ka-**ngurrunma** awara wiji - *The flood covered the ground completely.*

21. **bulbulmantharra** - bubbling

ngala makangka wabuda ja-**bulbulmanji** ja-wingkayi ngakan kurdardi alhibi yijan kangka wurulibinka - *When it is low tide the fresh water is bubbling up but when the high tide is coming there is only salty water, this is because of the Jabiru Dreaming.*

22. **mabinmantharra** - digging out a freshwater well or soak (note: stem **mabin** = freshwater well or soak)

kilu-**mabinma** waykaliya wabudawu - *He dug downwards into the for water.*

23. **rawurrkimantharra** - digging out a freshwater well or soak (note: stem **rawurrki** = freshwater well or soak)

kalu-**rawurrkimanthannya** baji Limiyimiyila li-Maramaranja nalu-yijan - *They once dug out the soak at Limiyimiyila, it is a Dugong Hunter Dreaming.*

24. **wulhurrmantharra** - striking the water (to cause fish to enter a trap, dugong to rise to the surface, frighten crocodiles away)

kalu-**wulhurrma** rikarra barra kalu-rduma arlku barra ka-matha wanika - *They struck the water early this morning and they obtained fish; the net was full.*

25. **wurranjinjarra** - flooding, putting underwater

warama ja-wingkayi nganambaji jilu-**wurranjinji** awara - *The floodwaters are coming and because of this the land is being put under water.*

26. **nguthalimantharra** - giving a drink, quenching someones thirst.

nya-**nguthalimaya!** yalayka buyi ardu warriya warringku- *Give him a drink! Quickly he is only a little boy and he is thirsty poor thing.*

27. **rukurrinjarra** - drying out, becoming dry

"wayi barra awara wayi?" "ka-**rukurri** yamulu rru-kambaa". - *"How is the ground?" "It is alright, it has dried out in the sun".*

28. **nganjiyarra** - drying of food, clothes, nets, ropes

jarna-muthamanji ma-ngarra ma-ngakuya kulu junganu-**nganjiyungkayi** wumburra awarala rru-kambaa - *I am cutting the cycad kernels into slices and then we will put them to dry out on a flat place in the sun.*

10. Motion, Direction Related [Relative to other participants or objects]

1. **wundirrinjarra** - coming up, ascending, alighting

ka-**wundirri** ankaya nakaringu a-muwarda - *He got up out of the dugout canoe.*

2. **walanymantharra** - coming out, emerging, appearing

kanu-wingka ngurrbunngurrbun awara barra bawuji kanu-**walanyma** akarrakarimba barra wumburrwumburr - *We went through the scrub country and then left it coming out on the east side, onto the plains country.*

3. **wajangantharra** - paddling canoe/dinghy

li-wankala kalu-**wajanga** barra kalu-**wajanganthaninya** na-wulka baki a-muwarda - *The old people paddled, they would paddle bark and dugout canoes.*

4. **jujumantharra** - moon rising

ngaliwa ngakarla ja-**jujumanji** karakarra li-ardubirri jalu-wabanji yinda wukuthu! ngarna jumanykarra! - *When the moon is rising in the east the children are calling out, "You are small! I am tall!"*

5. **mayiwantharra** - letting down a rope, hauling up on a rope

kilu-**mayiwanthaninya** karanka barra ngaliwa nyarrku wayka nungku-jiwurlangka - *He pulled upwards on the rope when the other man was still down in the hole.*

6. **lhakanbantharra** - descending, going down, arriving at a place

rru-kambaa barra kanu-wingka akarriya ngalanda kanda-nba kanu-**lhakanba** baji Liwarrngunala akarru barra - *All day we walked eastwards and when the sun had set we descended to Liwarrngunala in the east.*

7. **walimantharra** - to throw off, to off load

na-warnnyi waliki barra kalu-**walima** yiwirra barra - *They threw the dugong meat onto the river bank.*

8. **lhawurndamantharra** - taking down, dropping down

kilu-**lhawurndama** juwak wayka barra yiwirra nya-nganunga - *He took our swags and dropped them at the river bank for us.*

9. **rankarrmantharra** - lifting up

jinganu-warrkamanji wurra arndaarnda kulu **rankarrmantharra** ankaya - *We drag (the net) through the water and then lifting it upwards.*

10. **rinkirinkimantharra** - lifting up

karralu-**rinkirinkimanthaninya** ankaya a-mangaji a-muwarda ngaliwa ka-warrma lhambiji - *They would lift the dugout canoes upwards when the storm wind was blowing.*

11. **rdungkurranbantharra** - caving in, eroding, collapsing

nungku-wulanginda anarra barra ja-**rdungkurranbaya** waykaliya kangka warama - *At the river the high banks are eroding away because of the floods.*

12. **wirrinymantharra** - tipping of a canoe, bird or aeroplane turning

a-muwarda janumba-**wirrinymanji** nguthundiya ngalanda janda-ngalbanji wabuda - *The canoe is tipping northwards as it enters the water.*

13. **barnkalamantharra** - climbing a tree/pole with knees sharply bent

kuya-**barnkalama** wurnda barra ankaya warrngunawu - *He climbed up the tree for the large goanna.*

14. **arrarramantharra** - slipping, falling, rolling down

a-kamba kanda-**arrarrama** waykaliya - *The sun slipped downwards.*

15. **warrkantharra** - crawling

bardarda barra ja-**warrkanji** ngaliwa walkurra yamulu barra ka-wingkala marndaa - *The baby he is crawling, when he is big he will walk.*

16. **wabamantharra** - flying

jina julaki barra ja-**wabamanji** ankangu janu-wundarrbanji balubalu - *This bird flying above, we call it a pelican.*

17. **yibakantharra** - moving, changing location, shifting

ngalalu kalinyamba-mirra baji akarru Malarndarri nalarrku barra kalu-**yibaka** akarrilu - *When they all died there in the east at Malarndarri the others shifted to the west.*

18. **warriyanbantharra** - going ahead, leading

karna-**warriyanba** ambirriju - *I went ahead in the lead.*

19. **wirrirrinjarra** - turning off, changing direction

kalu-wingka nguthundiya kalu-**wirri** akarriya kangka kurdukurdu awara - *They went northwards and then turned eastwards because of the sacred place.*

20. **wungurrijarra/wunumbarrirrinjarra**- coming close to , being near to

a) ka-**wungurrijima** kulu ka-buyinjima waykaliya arndaarnda awarala kumba-kurramanjima nya-mangaji ngabaya - *If you should come close to a spirit it may be small and it may bury itself in the ground.*

b) ka-**wunumbarrirrijima** kinya-nganjima waluku walkurra bajingu buyi barra - *If you should come too close you may see it (spirit), it will be big for a while and then it will be small.*

21. **ambirrijanjarra** - starting, setting out, proceeding

ja-bulakanji ngawu wabuda kiwa-nbala....ja-**ambirrijanjanji** wabudawu jiwa-nbayi wabuda - *The clouds are floating, it will rain.... it is starting the rain is falling.*

22. **yandangantharra** - leading by the hand, guiding

nya-kabuji nya-mangaji nya-malbu nyikunya-arda janyilu-**yandanganji** malijinda nyu-ardungka - *The old man is blind, his son leads him by the hand.*

23. **milmirrinymantharra** - hurrying to reach a desired destination.

kalu-**milmirrinyma** waykaliya alanjuli ki-kunthukunthungku - *They hurried down to the camp for the gambling.*

24. **waninjangumantharra** - taking back, bringing back, causing to return

kiwa-wijirrinji **waninjangumanthawu** ma-ngarra kangka kurdardi mu-ngarranku alunga - *He is hurrying to bring back food, because there is none for them.*

25. **alatharrinjarra** - quickening, moving/walking faster

ja-**alatharrinji** wingkayawu - *He is walking faster.*

26. **rdinjarra** - arriving, reaching

kambala-**rdi** nyungkarriku awarala na-wini barra Jarrka - *We all arrived at that other place which is called Jarrka.*

27. **wunthulmantharra** - creeping up on, hunting for, tracking down

wayka! wayka! nya-**wunthulmaya!** yindalumba **wunthulmantharra!** -*Get down! Get down! Creep up! On your own creep up!*

28. **rubanbayarra** - bending, stooping over

bawuji! rra-arrkanthaya! a-jurnabu janda-**rubanbaya** wunjayawu wabuda- *Now! Spear her! The female mountain kangaroo is bending over to drink water.*

29. **lurdankayarra** - bending right over

kanda-**lurdanka** barra kanda-rduma janyka barra warranthawu - *She bent right over and got a stone for grinding.*

30. **marnimarnimantharra/ngirringirrimantharra** - moving around, wiggling

a-mangaji rra-ardu a-buyi kanda-**marnimarnima** kurdandu barra kanda-arri barathala nungkanda-burrungka kanda-**ngirringirrima** kurdardi binjawu - *The little girl wiggled around continually, she was sitting on her mothers knee, she wiggled around she did not stop.*

31. **wirindayarra** - going around, circling

ja-**wirindayi** waliki barra wiriji a-ngarninybala jarra-**wirindayi** - *The bull dugong is circling, he is circling the dugong cows with their calves.*

32. **lukulukumantharra** - going all around, not going straight

nyala warlbi ji-wingkayi ji-**lukulukumala** kulu kari-nguthunda wayka ji-yibandala - *Still with its nose up it is coming, it (the plane) will go around and around and will come to land from the north.*

33. **jukujukumantharra** - gathering together, bringing together

li-jungkajungkayi jalalu-**jukujukumanji** li-wulu li-nhanawa marda rru-Kunabibiyu - *The guardians are gathering the men and women together for the a-Kunabibi ceremony.*

34. **wululmantharra** - piling up, putting into one group

kalu-rdumanthaninya ma-wurlyurr kalu-**wululman**thaninya muthamuthamanthawu - *They would get the cycad nut kernels and pile them together so they could be sliced.*

35. **wiringkirmantharra** - circling in flight

kurdarrku barra ja-**wiringkirmanji** juju ankangu nungka barra muyu - *The brolgas are circling around far up in the sky, maybe it is their time for migration.*

36. **nirrinjarra** - picking up

kalu-**nirri** barrku barra ramanthawu - *They picked up duelling clubs for fighting.*

37. **jabumantharra** - breaking off, picking fruit

ma-kalwakalwa barra kurna-**jabumala**- *I will pick the white berries.*

38. **wayawayamantharra** - waving ones hands/arms, partly alive animals flailing around

balubalu jilu-janji arlku lhungku nganambaji ja-**wayawayamanji** yilaa wurdula - *The pelican is swallowing the fish while still alive. The fish are flailing around within his stomach.*

39. **yundyundumantharra**- pointing out, indicating

nya-mangaji awara janda-**yundyundumanji** nguthundiya ki-awaralu ngalanda kanda-yanjarri wabarrangu- *That place, she is pointing northwards to that place where she was born a long time ago.*

11. Place/Situation/Environment

1. **rrkuwanjarra** - being very hot, feeling hot

ji~~l~~hu-**rrkuwan**ji nya-mangaji wumburrwumburr ngala ngardarala - *The plains country is very hot when it is the hot season.*

2. **wuthanbayarra** - becoming cool

ja-**wuthan**bayi awara janda-warrmanji kari-ngamala - *It is cooling down because the cold season wind is blowing.*

3. **atharrinjarra** - being cold

janda-warrmanji yurrngumantha bajuwarnu barra jinangu awara ja-**atharrin**ji- *The could season wind is blowing continually it is for that reason the place is cold.*

4. **ladaladamantharra** - becoming hot, heated

ka-**ladaladama** awara ka-warrma langkulanguwarra - *The country was hot because the hot season wind blew.*

5. **mardumardumantharra** - cooling down

ka-**mardumarduma** awara waraba binjawu wabuda - *It became cold because the rain did not stop.*

6. **nyiburrijarra** - being calm, windless, quiet and still

Walala ka-**nyiburri**janinya awara ngaliwa adumu ka-wingkayaninya wabarrangu yijan barra - *That place Walala was windless and still when that shark travelled there a long time ago in the Dreaming.*

7. **rdijbardijbarrinjarra** - being quiet, calm, still

kurardi barra li-kamukamuwiji baji marringaya awara ka-**rdijbardijbarri** awara - *It was a quiet place because there were no drunken people there.*

12. Thinking/Teaching/Knowing/Remembering/Forgetting

1. **nykalanykarrinjarra** - thinking, considering, feeling within oneself

kumba-**nykalanykarri** nuwarnu-yuwawu liyi-wankalawu - *He was thinking to himself about the Law for the old people.*

2. **mirdanmantharra** - teaching, giving knowledge

kimbalanda-**mirdanma** ki-awarawu ki-wankalawu - *She will teach you two about the country in the olden days.*

3. **milirdimantharra** - teaching, showing

kalalu-**milirdima** li-wanjilirra ngalanda a-Kunabibi kanda-walanyma - *They taught the initiates when the a-Kunabibi ceremony was being performed.*

4. **linginmantharra** - remembering, recalling

janda-**linginmanji** wuka nyalunga liyi-wankalawu kanda-nykarri ngalanda a-buyi - *She is remembering the language of the old people, she heard it when she was small.*

5. **murdirrinjarra/yakamantharra** - forgetting, mislaying, losing

a) kirna-**murdirri** ngajarr alanjila nungka ki-mudikala nungka - *I forgot the gun, it might be in the camp or in the car.*

b) kirna-**yakama** rru-muwardala barra - *I forgot it it is in the canoe.*

6. **lhaantharra** - knowing, recognising, understanding

jilu-**lhaanji** nyuwu-mangaji wuka liyi-wankalawu nya-mangaji wulungu Yanyuwa wuka - *He knows about the language of the old people; that old time Yanyuwa language.*

7. **arrkalarrkarrantharra** - not knowing what to do, being undecided, having to make a choice

karnamba-**arrkalarrkanu** wingkawu nganthiwuthu? akarriya nungka aya karna-wingkayima? *I was undecided about which way to go. Should I go eastwards or maybe westwards?*

8. **manmayamantharra** - confusing, mixing up

jalirna-**manmayamanji** nalunga-ngalki liyi-Arrwawu - *I am confused by the subsection system of the Garrawa people.*

9. **ngalkiwunjarra** - choosing, selecting

nya-nganthangu awara jinya-**ngalkiwunjayimu?** - *Which place will you choose to go to?*

10. **mawurrangantharra** - dreaming (in sleep)

kilu-**wurranga** wundururra narnu-wardi barra ka-walanyma yalibala baki ka-arri ka-wardanka - *He dreamt about things of badness and he got up early in the morning and was afraid.*

11. **milmirilangantharra** - avoiding, keeping away

karrilu-**milmirilanga** a-mangaji a-kayibanthayilalu - *He avoided her; his mother-in-law*

13. Finding/Losing/Searching/To be Missing

1. **warangamantharra** - losing, mislaying

kinya-**warangama**nma nya-mangaji maraki ngatha - *You might lose that axe of mine.*

2. **murdurrinjarra** - losing

barrku barra nyikungu kilu-**murdirri** - *He lost his fighting stick.*

3. **yarrbantharra** - hunting, searching

yijan barra bujimala ka-lhuwarri ka-**yarrba** awara yiku ka-warlba ki-wardinja ki-awarala baki kurdardi yurrulu barra ka-**yarraba**nthaninya -*In the Dreaming the Rainbow Serpent departed searching for his own country, he climbed up rough country but found nothing so he kept on searching.*

4. **arrkalarrantharra** - searching, seeking

baku! baku! jarna-**arrkalarranji** na-wini awara ngaliwa kumba-mirra wabarrnagu-*Have patience! I am seeking the name of the place where he died many years ago.*

5. **wakaramantharra** - finding

kanda-**wakarama**nthaninya awara nyankungu barra kanda-wingkayaninya akarrilu barra - *She found the country which was hers and then travelled into the west.*

6. **rnaninjarra/mamarrinjarra** - being absent, missing, being away

a) ka-**rnani** nya-mangaji kurdukurdu - *The sacred object was missing.*

b) a-mangaji a-julaki a-wurlumarndaya kanda-**mamarri** - *That bird, the Torres Strait Island Pigeon was away (had migrated).*

14. Emotions/Sensory/Feeling/Hurting

1. warndurrankayarra - being in shock

kiwa-warndurranka kulu ankaya kiwa-marnima kulu kanyandu-manha ngaliwa nya-mangaji nya-malbu nyiki-biyi kumba-mirra - *He was shocked and jumped up and she held onto him when the old man his father died.*

2. wardankayarra - being afraid

ngaliwa ja-ngurrbanji kulu rra-ngajarr janda-wurlmanji janda-wurnininji barra kulu bajuwarna barra li-ardubirri jalu-wardankayi kalandu-wanganma wu-ngajarru - *When it is thundering and the lightning is bursting and flashing it is for this reason that the children are afraid, maybe the lightning will hit them.*

3. nganjyangantharra/mijangantharra - wanting, desiring

a) karrangambala-mijanganji a-mangaji a-wajkana - *We are all wanting some wild honey (sugar bag) from the ground hive.*

b) jarnalu-nganjyanganji awara kangka na-yuwa baji yijan yarrambawaja baji awarala liyi-wanakalawu bawuji - *They are desiring the land because the Law is there, the Dreamings and the ceremony are with the country, it is for the old people.*

4. warndulmantharra - frightening

li-malbumalbu li-wirdi kalalu-warndulma ngaliwa yarrambawaja ka-walanyma - *The senior old men frightend them when the ceremony was being performed.*

5. ngarlarlamantharra - wanting to do something

jiwa-ngarlarlamanji yilalu ramanthalu nya-wangarrinji - *He really wants to fight him, he is ready to fight.*

6. warnngirrinjarra - desiring food, knowledge

jarna-warnngirrinji wuka nyuwu-mangaji awarawu - *I am desiring stories for that country .*

7. lhawabantharra - wanting someone to take action, satisfying a desire

ja-lhawabanjimu katharramba-ramala - *You are wanting to do it, so you and I will fight.*

8. barlantharra - wanting to do something

jiwa-barlanji wingkayawu marndaa - *He is wanting to walk.*

9. mamarralangantharra - intensely desiring, loving

jinangu awara wunyathawu jarna-mamarralanganji kurdandu - *This country is my fathers, I am intensely desiring it.*

10. **mulamulangantharra** - disliking, hating

ka-mirri kurdandu barra alunga baku kumba-**mulamulanga** - *He growled at them and later he was disliking himself.*

11. **ngardurdumantharra** - kindly, sympathetic

a-mijiji kanda-**ngardurduma** ngalanda a-bardibardi kandumba-mirra - *The white woman was sympathetic when the old lady died.*

12. **ngurungurirrinjarra** - being homesick, wanting to return to one's country, wanting a ceremony, recalling the old people and the old ways.

wabarrangu ngalangarna buyi karna-wingka nguthundu nyala Wulibirralu wabarrangu barra kulu marnajingarna jarna-**ngurungurirrinji** ki-awarawu - *A long time ago when I was small I went north to Wulibirra, a long time ago, and now here I am feeling homesick for that place.*

13. **marrngundayarra** - mourning, pining for absent or dead individuals

kalinaymba-ramanthaninya ki-barrkunda baki ki-wakirlinda kalu-**marrngundayaninya** kalu-rarrinjaninya yiku ki-malbungku - *They all fought with fighting sticks and boomerangs, they were mourning, crying for that old man.*

14. **wumilirrinjarra** - greedy

a-ja a-bardibardi janda-**wumilirrinji** mu-maniyu - *This old lady is greedy for money.*

15. **ngulhurrijarra** - generous, sharing

kanda-**ngulhurri** na-warndyi ngalanganu kanu-arri bardabarda awara - *She shared the meat when we did not have any.*

16. **nganymantharra** - envious

ja-**nganymanji** yiku kangka yiwa barra jiwini rduwarra - *He is envious of him because he is a circumcised man.*

17. **riyarrabantharra** - being well, feeling good, well pleased

li-Mambaliya jalu-**riyarrabanji** jalu-lhurramanji Kulyukulyu nyalunga yarrambawaja - *The Mambaliya people are well pleased because they are dancing the Kulyukulyu which is their ceremony.*

18. **rrkuwanjarra** - being hot, feeling great anger

kiwu-**rrkuwa** na-wurdu li-ardubirri kalu-wajkirra ma-ngarra barra miku - *He was really angry because the children had stolen his food.*

19. **yinjathirrinjarra/ngurrukungurrukurrinjarra** - being furious, angry, quarrelsome, dangerous

a) ja-**yinjatharrinji** jiwini wayka alanjila barrku barra malijinda - *He is enraged he is there at the camp with a fighting stick in his hand.*

b) kanda-**ngurrukungurrukurrinjaninya** kanda-wajbathaninya ngaliwa nyankunya-ardu kiwa-wulumanthaninya nya-wunji - *She was beside herself with anger and shouting out when her son ran away with his lover.*

20. **wurdankayarra** - sulking

yiwa barra nya-buyimbawuna ja-**wardankayi** ki-soft drinnku! - *Him! That little arsehole! He is sulking for a soft drink!*

21. **rarrinjarra** - crying

ja-**rarrinji** barra jalu-waninji karakarra likili-malanngu - *He is crying as his family is returning from the east.*

22. **ruwamantharra** - being surprised, amazed

karralu-**ruwama** kangka a-rdiyangu a-muwarda a-walkurra barra - *They were surprised because the new canoe was very big.*

23. **ngalngandayarra** - being ignorant, not acknowledging

ngabinya! marnajingarna kujaka barra yinku barni-**ngalngandayi** ngatha! - *Hey you! I am your mother, don't ignore me!*

24. **ngaringarirrinjarra** - feeling pain, hurting

jarna-**ngaringarirrinji** ngarna-maliji karnamba-rama ki-wurndaa - *My hand is hurting, I hit myself with a stick.*

25. **wuluwulumantharra/wukamantharra**- being satisfied, replete

a) kanda-**wuluwuluma** kanda-tha na-warnnyi barra - *She is satisfied, she has eaten meat.*

b) karna-**wuka** barra karna-rarra barra yumbuyumbulmantha nukurnu - *I am replete I have eaten all kinds of food.*

26. **muyumuyurrinjarra** - cramping

karnamba-rulbala ngarna-wirrba jarna-**muyumuyurrinji** - *I will straighten my leg, I have a cramp.*

27. **mabanbanjarra** -itching

a-wakuku janumba-wanjabanji ji-awarala janda-**mabanbayi** nanda-wuku - *The dog is rolling on the ground, her back is itching.*

28. **mulukirrinjarra** - wanting to eat meat or different kinds of meat

karna-**mulukirri**la walya nungka arku kulu nyinga - *I will want some different kinds of meat; dugong or sea turtle or maybe fish and crab.*

29. **wulajirrinjarra** - wanting to eat a variety of non-meat foods.

karna-arri akarru karna-**wulajirri** marrku ma-ngarra kurdardi barra ma-damba yurrngumantha - *I was there in the east and I wanted other kinds of non-meat foods not just damper all the time.*

30. **wurrburrinjarra** - sighing

kanda-**wurrburri** barra ngalanda kanyanda-nykalanykarri yiku nya-mangaji nya-kuyawarna - *She sighed when she thought of him, that dead person.*

31. **yirrantharra/mananthamantharra** - itching, scratching

a) barni-wuburrmanma ma-mangaji ma-ngarra ma-murndurarra nu-mi junyamba-**yirranma** - *Don't touch the seeds of the kurrajong tree you might make yourself itch.*

b) karnamba-**mananthama** ngarna-wirrba nya-mangaji wujurr wardimabangu - *I scratched myself, that grass is really bad.*

32. **rukurrinjarra** - hurting, paining, expressionless

kalu-wingka akarriya kalu-**rukurri** nalu-manka kalu-**rukurri** nalu-ngurru - *They walked eastwards their bodies were paining and their faces were without expression.*

33. **atharrinjarra** -being cold

ja-**atharrinji** kangka jiwini ngangkarriji - *He is cold because he has the flu.*

34. **wubarirrinjarra** - being sleepy, dopey, half asleep

karna-yinba wundururra baki nu-nyilanku karna-wayatha bajuwarnu barra jarnini jarna-**wubarirrinji** - *I sang last night until daylight, it is for that reason that I am dopey.*

35. **wirndajkirri** - being hungry

ngalingambala kambla-wingkala baji kambala-**wirndajkirri**la - *When we all go there, we will all be hungry.*

36. **nguthalirrinjarra** - having one's thirst quenched

rikarra barra karna-arri warringku bawuji marnajingarna jarna-**nguthalirrinji** - *Earlier I was thirsty but here I am quenching my thirst.*

37. **alarramantharra** - boasting, appreciating

kilu-**alarramanthawu** nyuwu-mangaji ki-wankalawu - *He boasted of that thing from the past times.*

38. **buluwarrirrinjarra** - healing , getting well

bajanda barra angula Darwin janda-**buluwarrirrinji** barra - *She is there in the west at Darwin, she is getting better.*

39. **minmantharra** -to be hurting

karna-**minma** nula-bubu - *I hurt his sore.*

40. **nykarrinjarra** - listening, hearing

karna-**nykarri** nya-mangaji wuka ambiyalu - *I heard that story before.*

41. **rulamantharra** - recognising

janda-wukalukanyinji a-wangka jarrandu-**rulamanji** warrmantharra kari-ngamala - *The crow is talking because she recognises the cold season wind blowing from the south.*

42. **manhantharra** - holding onto

bawuji ngambala kambalarna-**manhala** na-yuwa na-ngambalanga barni-walimantha - *We will all hold onto our Law we will not throw it away.*

43. **wuburrmantharra** - feeling, touching, stroking

kalu-**wuburrmanthaninya** janyka wabarrangu kulu kanda-walanymanthaninya a-wutha barra a-mijimbangu - *They touched this rock a long time ago and many, many lice appeared.*

44. **burrujunmantharra** - squeezing with fingers, massaging

mankarni barra karrilu-**burrujunmanthaninya** rra-ardu kulu bawuji kilu-wakaramanthaninya janyka wayku barra - *The traditional healer would massage the girl and he would find the sorcery stone.*

45. **yilkanantharra** - poking

kilu-**yilkanu** mundarr barra rru-wujbinju malurrbawu - *He poked the sand looking for sea turtle eggs.*

46. **wunthamantharra** - cooling down, quietning down

jalnyamba-**wunthamanji** barrungku barra kalinyamba-rama - *They are all quietning down earlier today they had all been fighting.*

47. **ngalkiwunjarra/ngalkingundayarra** - savouring, tasting, choosing.

a) ma-ngalhi ma-ngarra jinya-**ngalkingundayimu** rarrmanthawu? -*What food will you choose to eat?*

b) jarrilu-**ngalkiwunjayi** a-yabala ki-Wurrundurlawu - He is enjoying (literally:savouring) the road (song cycle path) of the Dingo Dreaming

15. Seeing/Eye Related

1. minyantharra - winking, blinking

janda-minymanji nanda-mi a-yurduwiji - *She is blinking her eyes because they have dust in them.*

2. warnkiwarnkirrinjarra - constantly looking back

kanu-wingka arrkula kanu-wunjini na-wulangi nyala akarrilu kanu-warnkiwarnkirri aya mardumbarrawu - *We went together and swam a river into the east, we looked back westwards for saltwater crocodiles.*

3. warnkangantharra - looing around

li-ardubirri kalu-walanyma kulu kalu-warnkanga baki nyarrku barra awara - *The children woke up and were looking around, they were at a different place.*

4. wanykawanykamantharra - looking everywhere

janda-wanykawanykamanthaninya dulbarrinju kurdardi kanda-wakaramanma - *She looked everywhere for tree wild honey (sugar bag) but she did not find any.*

5. ngantharra - seeing

jarrarna-ngala a-mangaji a-muwarda ngalalu karralu-tharrama ngamala barra - *I will see the canoe that they cut in the south.*

6. wunkanantharra - watching, looking at, staring

li-tourist barra yurrngumantha jalu-wunkananji nganunga kurdardi kalu-nganma li-wungkuwungku ambuliyalu nungka- *The tourists are continually staring at us, maybe they have not see black people before.*

7. rarlalarlamantharra - keeping watch over

a-ndarrma kanda-arri yilaa yurrngumantha kanyandu-rarlalarlama a-mangaji ngaliwa kumba-mirra - *The female brolga was there with him continually watching over him (her mate) when he died.*

8. narnangajbantharra - watching over

nya-mangaji malbu ngabangaku barra kambalilu-narnangajba ngalingambala kambala-arri li-wanjilirra - *The old man who is dead, watched over us when we were a-Kunabibi initiates.*

9. walkanantharra - wide opening eyes

jumba-walkanani na-mi kangka nu-mi barra arndaarnda- *He is widely opening his eye because he has a grass seed in it.*

10. miyarlungkayarra - shading one's eyes with one's hand

jumba-miyarlungkayi kangka wu-kambaa jiwa-rkuwanji niwa-mi - *He is shading his eyes from the sun with his hands; his eyes are burning.*

11. wulbingkulbinymantharra - rubbing one's eyes

jarnamba-wulbingkulbinymanj ngarna-mi jarnini ngarna-wulyurr ngarna-mi kulu jarna-wardirrinji - *I am rubbing my eyes because I have conjunctivitis and I feel awful.*

16. Body Part Related

1. lhangarrmantharra - opening mout wide open

ja-lhangarrmanji na-mulu mardumbarra jiwini yiwirryiwirr nungka ja-yukumanjimu ki-wunalawu - *The salt water crocodile is opening its mout wide open, it is on the river bank, maybe it is waiting for a kangaroo.*

2. mavijanjarra - clenching, grinding teeth

nya-mavijaya! nya-mavijaya! jina wakirli kinya-mavijayimu mulungka barra - *Clench it! Clench it! This boomerang you should be clenching it in you mouth!.*

3. murrumanmanjarra - having pressure, such as a stone digging into one's buttocks, swelling caused by sprain or boil or discomfort felt by biting body lice.

jarna-murrumanmanji kangka ma-wundirri juwini burrunnga aliyaaliya barra wurmanthawu - *I have a swelling on my knee because of the boil, it is not yet ready to burst.*

4. wularirrinjarra - having a head ache

malbu Rakawurlma bajiwa walkurru ja-wularirrinji barra - *The old man Rakawurlma is there asleep he has a head ache.*

5. marndaanbayarra - following, walking behind

ja-marndaanbayi nyiki-babawu - *He is following his brother.*

6. wajimbangundayarra - to apply under-arm sweat

kumba-wajimbangundalu yilalu ki-wanjilirralu ngalanda kanda-wayatha a-Kunabibi - *He applied his sweat to the a-Kunabibi initiate when the ceremony was finished.*

7. wabamantharra - skinning, removing the outer layer

jirna-wabamanji jina barra wunala - *I am skinning this kangaroo.*

8. warnnyimantharra - removing the flesh from the bones

kalu-warnnyimanthaninya kulu kalu-yibarranthaninya na-warnnyi wayka rabarra - *They would remove the flesh from the bones and then they would place the meat down into the ground oven.*

9. ngabarlamantharra - carrying on the shoulders

kilu-ngabarlama yilaa nyiki-anyira wurra barra - *He carried his younger brother on his shoulders through the water.*

10. milkatharrinjarra - sore or cramping buttocks

jarna-milkatharrinji mingkayawu yurrujuru awara yinbayawu kujika - *I have cramped buttocks from sitting a long time on the ground singing song cycles.*

11. wurdulanbayarra - feeling weak, exhausted, very tired

karna-wajanga barra karna-wajanga barra ngarnalumba ka-warrma karakarra kurdandu baki karna-arri karna-wurdulanba - *I paddled and paddled the canoe by myself the wind was blowing hard from the east and I was exhausted.*

17. Eating/Drinking

1. **wudurrumanthara** - eating, feeding (any kind of food)

kumba-**wudurruma** ma-ngarra baki na-warnnyi - *He fed himself bread and meat.*

2. **thantharra** - eating meat

li-ardubirri jalu-yabirri nalu-wurdu jalu-**thanji** waliki - *The children are happy because they are eating dugong meat.*

3. **rarrmantharra** - eating non-meat foods

kurdardi kanu-**rarrman**ma warnu kangka li-mbangu li-wajbala kurdardi kalu-yabimarru barra - *We no longer chew tobacco because those white people no longer make it.*

4. **wunjayarra** - drinking

a-bardarda janda-**wunjayi** wabuda andalumba janda-manhanji banikin nungkanda-malijinda - *The baby girl is drinking water from panikin by herself, she is holding it in her hand.*

5. **janjarra** - swallowing

alhibi nya-mangaji kurdardi barra **janjaju** kurdardi kinya-**jaru** - *That is salt water it is not for swallowing, you won't swallow it.*

6. **wuyantharra** - licking, tasting, trying out

jilu-**wuyanji** dulbarri barra ki-wurndaa barra jiwini - *He is licking the wild honey (sugar bag) which is on a stick.*

7. **wunjulbunjulmantharra** - sucking

janda-**wunjulbunjulmanji** kangka kurdardi nuwanda-mayingku - *She is sucking because she has no teeth.*

8. **kamurramantharra** - crunching with teeth

jurna-**kamurramanji** ma-ja ma-rukarra ma-ngarra - *I am crunching this dried out damper.*

9. **warathantharra** - biting hard

janarna-**warathanji** na-wayarwayarr na-warnnyi - *I am biting hard on this tough meat.*

10. **wurdathantharra** - desirous of more food

kanda-arri yiku wurrulibinkawu bawuji arlku barra ka-**wurdathan**thamara - *She spoke to the Jabiru Dreaming, "You will always be the one who is desirous of fish".*

11. **nguthalimantharra** - giving a drink

kalu-**nguthalimala** yiku nglaiwa kiwa-nmala yiwalumba - *They will give him something to drink when he is by himself.*

18. Behaviour Related [Negative]

1. wumilirrinjarra - being greedy

mardumbarra ja-wumilirrinjarra thanhawu - *The salt water crocodile is always greedy to eat meat.*

2. kiwumantharra - spitting, insulting

janda-kiwumanji kangka rankurra-ardu jandini a-wunji - *She is being insulting because her daughter has run away with her lover.*

3. wungumantharra - bludging, looking out for food, money

jiwa-wungumanji mu-kijululuwu nya-ja nya-wunguma- *He is on the look out for money, that bludger.*

4. wurmulirrinjarra - lethargic, lazy, disinclined to do anything

jalu-wurmulirrinji li-ardubirri kangka jalu-wirndajkirri - *The children are lethargic (at school) because they are hungry.*

5. warliwarlimantharra - being annoyed, bothered by

karnanda-warliwarlima a-kamukamu yurrngumantha rru-kambaa - *That drunken women bothered me all day.*

6. nguyulnguyulmantharra - tricking, deceiving

ka-arri malbu ngalhiyu karnirru-nguyulnguyulma? marrirru ngalhiyu? - *The old man said, "Why did you people trick me? Why did you people do it?"*

7. warndimantharra - being dishonest, telling lies

ngalalu li-wanjilirra jalini andaa rru-Kunabibila li-malbumalbu jalu-wukanyinji alunga barni-ramantha li-mbangu nalarrku, barni-warndimantha alunga - *When the initiates are at the a-Kunabibi ceremony the old men are talking to them, "Don't fight other people and don't tell lies".*

8. jabulinymantharra - doubting, ignoring, disregarding

li-yalkuyi wiji jalu-jabulinymanji kurdardi kala-kanma wuka ngalanganu janu-wukanyinji nya-nganunga li-malbumalbu li-bardibardi marda- *All of the young people they are ignoring us, they do not take our words, that which is ours belonging to us old men and women.*

9. kakilhirrinjarra - being a nuisance

nya-wardi nya-mangaji yurrngumantha jiya-kakilhirrinji - *He is bad that person he is continually being a nuisance.*

10. ngajbirrinjarra - disbelieving, doubting

li-kulakulawurdi jarnalu-ngajbirrinji narnu-yuwa barra ki-wankalawu - *The Wambuyungu initiates are doubting the law from the past times.*

11. **milmirilangantharra** - avoiding

li-kamukamuwiji jalu-**milmirilangan**ji lalungali-wibi kulu lalungali-biyi - *The drunken ones are avoiding their mother and fathers.*

12. **walardankantharra** - keeping away, keeping separate

li-mangaji jalu-yabimanji budijbudij awara nya-ngambalanga kulu jalu-**walardank**kayi nya-ngambalanga - *Those people are making trouble for all of us and they are wanting to keep themselves separate from us.*

13. **warrirrantharra** - making bad for others

ngaliwa ka-wingka baji kalilu-**warrirran**tharra ki-arrkulangku - *When he went there he was the one person that spoilt things for all of them.*

14. **milinantharra** - refusing, not giving

nya-mangaji malbu jambalilu-**milinan**ji nya-mangaji barruwa nya-ngambalanga nya-mangaji kurdardi barra yiku - *That old man is refusing to give us that ritual design, it is for us not him.*

19. Behaviour Related [Positive/Neutral]

1. anyiramantharra - helping

ngalanda a-bardibardi kanda-nba karranda-anyirama - *When the old lady fell down she helped her.*

2. marrirrimantharra - restraining, calming down

jalalu-marrirrimanji kurdardi ramanthawu - *They are restraining them so they will not fight.*

3. kunkunmantharra - looking after, caring for

janda-kunkunmanji liyi-ardubirriyu wu-bardibardiyu kangka janda-lhuwarrinji - *She will care for the children because the old lady is going away.*

20. Being Busy/Harrassing

1. bujabujamantharra - making busy, demanding

bujabujamantharra ambirriju ngulakari barra ja-wukanyinji - *He is running his words together it is demandind (to listen to)*

2. waradamantharra - busy

kirnalu-waradamanji linji-ardubirrilu - *The children make me busy .*

21. Annoying, Teasing

1. ngirrikimantharra - teasing

janyawula-ngirrikimanji nya-mangaji nya-ardu nya-warungka - *Those two are teasing that deaf boy.*

2. kirirrantharra - annoying

jarna-kirirranji li-malbumalbu jalu-budijbudijmanji nya-mangaji yarrambawaja - *I am annoyed because the old men are performing the ceremony badly.*

22. Marking

1. bantharra - smearing

karrilu-banthaninya a-marra barra ki-wakirlinda - *He smeared red ochre onto the boomerang.*

2. balirrantharra - marking, writing, drawing

li-ardubirri jalu-balirranji yumbuyumbulmantha - *The children are drawing all kinds of things.*

3. balarrinjarra - marking

ki-wingka kariya yijan kulu marnaji ki-yibanda nangurrbuwala ni-yalbur barra marnaji Mabuji ji-balarrinji - *He came from the west that dreaming and place himself here. That Mountain Kangaroo tail is now marked here at Mabunji.*

4. rdiramantharra - marking

kilu-rdiramanthaninya nya-mangaji larla barruwa barra rru-kilyarrkilyarru kilu-rdiramanthaninya yilaa barra - *He marked that hollow log coffin with a ritual design, he marked it with the Wedge Tailed Eagle Dreaming.*

23. Making

1. yabimantharra - making, building, improving

jarralu-yabimanji a-muwarda ngamala barra Kalwany - *They are making a dugout canoe there in the south at Kalwany.*

2. rangkiyarra - spinning, plying

wabarrangu kalu-rangki na-wada kalu-yabima wuthari nungku-balirndirla- *In past times they would spin hair together and make hairstring using a spindle.*

3. bijibijimantharra -plaiting, twining

li-wankala kalu-yabimanthaninya yumbyumbulmantha barranamba ma-rilkarra barra kalu-bijibijimanthaninya ma-marringaya ma-mangaji - *The old people would make all kinds of things, like cane armlets, they would plait them; they were beautiful.*

24. Starting

1. yanirrinjarra - encouraging to start

li-wulu li-ngimangimarringki baki li-jungkajungkayi jalinyamba-yanirrinji ki-yarrambawajawu - *The men, the owners and the guardians are encouraging each other to start the ceremony.*

2. yarrakantharra - rousing, disturbing

li-wulu li-ngarramilimili jalu-yarrakanji ngabaya barra Mumunarra barra jalu-yarrakanji - *The men are brave they are arousing the spirit, the Mumunarra they are disturbing it.*

3. yarrungkayarra - activating, awakening

barni-warrkamantha! kinya-yarrunkanma nya-bardarda! - *Don't pull him, you might wake the baby boy up!*

25. Wrapping

1. **murlayirrantharra** - rolling up, making a covered bundle

janyalu-**murlayirranji** nya-ngabangaku nyngku-lhanungka - *They are rolling up the dead man in paperbark.*

2. **murlamantharra** - wrapping (of food only)

jalu-yibarranji ma-ngarra ma-ngakuya nungku-lhanungka jalu-**murlamanji** jalu-wubanji ki-buyukala - *They are placing the cycad food on the paperbark, they are wrapping it up and cooking it in the fire.*

3. **wijuwantharra** - covering, wrapping

jinyamba-**wijuwanji** ningki-winja kiyingkiying marda jinyamba-ngalbarnnyingundayi ni-wulaya arndaarnda ngalalhi jilha-nbaya - *The flying fox covers its head with its wings, it curls up inside its wings when the rain is falling.*

4. **rdirdilmantharra** - wrapping up, rolling up

kilu-**rdirdilma** jumbala barra - *He wrapped up the clothes.*

26. Carrying/Bringing/Holding/Burdening

1. **yirdijanjarra** - carrying to the side of the body

kurna-**yirdijala** minku ma-ngarra wayka nungku-wulangindu - *I will carry your food down to the river.*

2. **kantharra** - carrying, bringing

jawula-**kanji** marnajiju na-mangaji na-waranyi - *Those two are carrying that meat here.*

3. **wakuyirrantharra** - carrying for someone else, giving someone a lift

jarna-**wakuyirranji** jinangu buyuka barranthalu - *I am carrying this firewood to my mother.*

4. **mulamantharra** - carrying on one's hip

jiwa-wabarlanji wingkayawu ngala yalayka janyandu-**mulamanji** - *He is wanting to walk but she quickly picks him up and carries him on her hip.*

5. **munhamantharra** - carrying on head or shoulders.

yamulu karna-**munhamala** buyuka wulala - *It is alright I will carry this firewood on my head.*

6. **wardjanantharra** - taking away, removing

kinju-**wardjananji** ma-balmarrna manku babawu - *The (wind) took away the hat belonging to her; your sister.*

7. **waninjangumantharra** - taking back, bringing back, causing to return.

ngajarr barra kilu-**waninjanguma** yilalu - *He returned the rifle to him.*

8. **widiwidimantharra** - carrying on front of oneself

janda-**widiwidimanji** rru-jurnabungku dinybu - *The female hill kangaroo is holding her joey in front of her.*

9. **wanyinjarra** - burdening, weighing down

jarninju-**wanyinji** ji-buyukalu - *The firewood is weighing me down.*

10. **manhantharra** - holding, grasping, catching, adhering

jilu-**manhanji** jakarda barra wakirli barra nungka ramanthawu - *He is holding many boomerangs, maybe for fighting.*

11. **walimantharra**- carrying on one's shoulders

kari-wayka ja-wingkayi jilu-**walimanji** wunala barra - *He is coming from the river carrying a kangaroo on his shoulders.*

12. **landarrumantharra** - holding/having on one's lap

janyandu-**landarrumanji** yikurra-wibila - *His mother is holding him on his lap.*

27. Hitting, Crushing, Breaking

1. wandibantharra - cracking, knocking

kalu-wundarrbathaninya li-wuyin wuyin ngalalu kalalu-wandibanthaninya nalu-mayi- *They used to call them the toothless ones, toothless, when they would knock out their teeth.*

2. warrantharra - grinding, crushing (using grind stones)

kalu-warranthaninya ki-janykaa wirlimbirli arindawa nanda-wini rra-walma karanka wurluwurlu na-wini warranthawu- *They would grind (seeds) with stones, a smooth one was used below and it was called rra-walma, on top was a round stone called wurluwurlu, they were used for grinding.*

3. wakumantharra - hitting to break/crack open

ambirriju janu-wakumanji ma-ngakuya rdumanthalu ma-wurlyurr - *First we are breaking open the cycad nut to get the kernel.*

4. wajumantharra - hitting, knocking against

kanumba-wajuma nanda-mi ki-wurndaa - *She knocked her eye with a stick.*

5. jurndumantharra - hitting/punching with hands

kilanda-jurnduma kulu kiwa-nba barra nungka a-ramanthamara a-mangaji- *She punched him and he fell down maybe she is a good fighter.*

6. riwumantharra - hitting repeatedly

kanyilu-rama kanyilu-riwuma yiku nya-arrkulu nyu-mirningiyalu - *He was hitting that other man, he was continually hitting him.*

7. ramantharra - hitting, fighting, punishing

kalinyamba-rama ridinja wayka barra nungku-alanjilu baki yurrulu marnajalu jalinyamba-ramanji kulu bawuji barra kalinyamba-ramala baku kangka jarnalu-lhaanji li-mangajiwuthu - *The fought yesterday down at the camp and here they are fighting again and they will fight again, I know these people*

8. wangantharra - hitting, shooting, striking

milamila rranmaya yabi lirrakala-karra kambalalu-wanganma ji-wakirlinda - *Keep watching, watch them well they might hit us with their boomerangs*

9. wardjanantharra - flogging, thrashing

kanu-wardjana barra kanu-wardjana awara ki-wanjirra kangka buyuka - *We thrashed and thrashed the ground with branches to put out the fire.*

10. karlamantharra - opening, breaking apart

marrirru! nya-karra! nya-mangaji ardu kilu-karlamanma lingkanyma barra - *You people! Look at him! That boy might break that bottle.*

11. yiwiwimantharra - softening by crushing, pulping, separating fibres

kurna-yiwiwima ma-mangaji ma-ngarra ma-ngakuya - *I crushed the cycad food into a pulp.*

12. wurunmantharra - breaking into pieces, fragmenting

jalu-wurunmanji rawan barra kulu jalinyamba-banji - *They are breaking the charcoal into pieces and they are all smearing it on themselves.*

13. mungkumantharra -hitting during marital disputes (of wife hitting husband/husband hitting wife)

jarrilu-mungkumanji baku jabarri kilanda-mungkumala - *He is hitting her and then later it will be her turn to hit him.*

14. bujalmantharra - squashing

yakirri! karrilu-bujalma a-warnbul nanda-yurrngu ki-mudikala nungku-marndaa - *Yuk! He squashed the frog, it is still on the tyre of the car*

28. Tying Up.

1. rdirrirrantharra - tying up

karrilu-rdirrirra a-muwarda barra wayka wulanginda - *He tied the canoe up down at the river.*

2. yanjarra - tying up

nyiki-rnabirnabi kilu-ya ki-wutharila jiwini rdaru - *His brother-in-law tied on the hair string belt he is now a circumcison initiate.*

3. malayanjamantharra/wurrayanjarra - tying up of stingray or shark meat into a paperbark parcel during the cooking process.

a)kalu-yibarranthaninya nungku-lhanungka kalu-malayanjamanthannya na-ngarda - *They would place the stingray meat on the paperbark and then they would tie it up.*

b) jalu-rdumanji adumu barra waykaliya Jawuma jalu-wurrayanji na-ngarda barra jalu-wubanji - *They are getting sharks down at Jawuma, they are tying up the flesh and cooking it.*

bare	bardabarda, mangkulmangkuli		
barely	minja		
bark canoe	na-rnajin		
bark canoe (generic)	na-wulka		
bark canoe; large sea going type	na-mirrinjungu, na-riyaraku		
bark dish	na-bununu, na-ruli, na-kulkarra, na-mungkulukulu, na-yiyiba		
bark dish (large)	na-rdimila		
bark of the Kurrajong tree [<i>Brachychiton paradoxus</i>]	ma-yatha		
bark of tree	na-manantha (ni-, nanda-)		
bark shelter	na-rlungungdu, na-wukun		
bark, its	na-yirra (ni-, nu-)		
bark: messmate bark sheets	na-wamara		
bark: paper bark	na-burruburu, na-lhanu		
Bark: Paper Bark Tree [<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>]	waraji		
Bark: Paper Bark [<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>]	dirrikala		
bark: peeling paper bark off a tree	wulwunjinjarra		
bark: prow of a bark canoe	na-ngurru		
bark: rails attached to gunwhales of bark canoe	ma-mankarrra		
bark: rope made from inner bark of mardardaki tree	ma-yatha		
bark: stern of bark canoe	na-rama		
bark: taking bark/ skin off	mananthamantharra, yirrantharra		
bark: water carrier, made from bark	na-bununu		
bark: water trapped within bark on a paperbark tree	a-jawirnda (rra-)		
Bark: White Paper Bark [<i>Malaleuca sp. probably leucadeudrum</i>]	mungkamungka		
barking of dogs	ngawarلمانtharra, ngawarnmantharra		
Barking Owl [<i>Ninox connivens</i>]	mulurruku		
Barking: Gecko sp. possibly Barking Gecko	a-ngajarr (rra-)		
Barn Owl [<i>Tyto alba</i>]	kurukurr		
Barnacle	lundu		
Barracouada [<i>Sphyræna barracouada</i>]	a-mukarra (rra-), a-yungkujungku (rra-)		
Barracouada, immature [<i>Sphyræna barracouada</i>]	a-buthuluku (rra-)		
Barramundi [<i>Scleropages leichardti</i>]	majawarra, ngalimilirru, ngulumiri		
Barramundi, immature [<i>Scleropages leichardti</i>]	lakularlku, lhunduba, rdiwabi		
Barramundi, very large [<i>Scleropages leichardti</i>]	wirumbarrangu		
base of a pole/ hollow log coffin	na-rama (ni-, nanda-)		
base of log coffin/ post		na-wuna (ni-)	
		base: pandanus palms growing out together from one base	ma-wurndangu
		based: good hunter of land based resources	yalbiyarra (cm-)
		basis: on that basis	bajungkarnu
		bat species, Ghost Bat [<i>Macroderma gigas</i>]	barnkar
		bat species, Orange Horseshoe Bat poss. [<i>Rhinonictis aurantius</i>]	a-wakalakala (rra-)
		Batfish [<i>Platax sp</i>]	wirilngu
		bathing	ngabunjarra
		bats: flying mammals bats/ flying foxes	julaki
		bay on a island	na-wulmuku (ni-)
		bdy part	nda-wuthari (poss-)
		be: bird, said to be responsible for making echos	rijbarijba
		be: busy, causing to be	waradamantharra
		be: frightened, causing to be	warndurmantharra
		be: spear ready to be thrown from spearthrower	mundimundi
		be: taking hold of something which cannot be seen	lhakanbantharra
		beach	namu-wurru, wurru
		Beach Stone Curlew [<i>Burhinus neglectus</i>]	a-rabinybi (rra-), a-wurrwim
		beach: sea turtle on beach nesting	ngabulnyayarra
		beach: sea turtle on the beach nesting	ngangkurruru
		beak on a hooked boomerang	nanda-biwa
		beak: bird catching fish with its beak	wijalmantharra
		beak: bird picking up something in it's beak	kilmarnantharra
		beams: light beams shining through the water	yurrbunjurrbun
		Bean: Jequirity Bean [<i>Abrus precatorius</i>]	munda
		beard, your	nda-jamuka (poss-)
		bearing, you are	ndayirdi (poss-)
		bearly discernable	mariyilbirriyiny (cm-)
		beat: heart beat, your	nda-wurdulu (poss-)
		beating a fire	wurrinjamantharra
		beating wife/ husband with a fighting stick	nyamba-mungkumantharra
		beating, out a fire	wayumantharra
		beating: steady beating of boomerangs	yarraburrumantharra
		because	kangka
		beckoning	kawanymantharra
		become: better disposed towards, causing to become	wunthamantharra
		become: entangled, causing to become	bijibijingundayarra
		become: spirits, causing to become	

warnkiwarnkikirrinjarra	
back: lying position on back	
darba	
back: lying position on back with knees bent	wanyka
back: movement of tail and back of fish as it swims	wunjiramantharra
back: position with hands behind back/ head	murnali
back: putting back	waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra
back: sitting position with legs bent back to one side	jukurl, rdirdil
back: taking back	waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra
back: to the back of	luwamda
back: upper back, your	nda-yarka
back: while back	walakululu
back; lower central part, your	nda-lhundu (poss-)
back; lower part, your	nda-marawu (poss-)
backbone of dugong directly before the flukes	lubala
backbone, your	nda-kurruru (poss-)
backbone: goanna backbone	na-ngurmu (ni-)
backbone: meat from lower end of the dugong along the backbone,	na-wirlibirli (ni-)
backwards, position	wunawunangala
bad	marayn (cm-), wardi (cm-)
bad blood	nguyngu
bad person	wardingurru (cm-)
bad, feeling	wardabimantharra
bad-mannered	kabarrkabarr (cm-)
bad: making bad for one's kinspeople	warrirantharra
badly behaved	mankudikudirrinjarra, murdirrinjarra
badly: land badly burned by fire	ngarriki
bag: corner of bag	nanda-mungu
bag: cutting out wild honey (sugar bag)	burlamantharra, burlburlamantharra
bag: searching for wild honey (sugar bag)	bulbulamantharra
bag: string bag	a-bimdawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
bag: sugar bag	a-ajundu (rra-), a-murdanbangu (rra-), a-murlijba (rra-), a-wajkana (rra-), barnma, dilbuyi, dulbarri, kamilari, makurrawirla, manbiriwu, na-lhani (ni-), nariyalama, wankarralhani, wungkurwaninjarra
bag: sugar bag wax	a-birnyyi (rra-)
bag: tree beehive; called locally "boy sugar bag"	kamilari
bag: woven pandanus bag/ basket	a-bimdawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
Bailer Shell (very large) [Melo Amphora] but possibly [Melo umbilicatus]	wiringayi
Bailer Shell [Melo Amphora]	rabu, thalimbu
bailing out a canoe	wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmantharra
bailing out of a canoe	wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra, wurnmandamantharra
bailing out, canoe	wirdimbirdinmantharra
bait fish	mawurl
bait fish (generic)	wurumul
bait: biting/ taking bait, of fish	mujinjarra
bait: string, used to tie bait onto hook	ma-lhalha
balance	ngardungardu
balancing spear in spear-thrower	karlakantharra
bald	rabu (cm-)
bald head	rabuwulaya
ball	a-wakan (rra-)
balls of mud/ sand made by crabs	jajungkayi
Banana: Bush Banana poss. [Liechhardtia australis]	wurlarla
Bandicoot species [Isodon sp.]	kudingi
Bandicoot [Isodon macrorus]	a-bindiwaji (rra-), murdari
Bandicoot [Isodon sp.]	a-wakanya (rra-)
Bandicoot, large [Isodon sp.]	a-wangkulinya (rra-)
bandicoots resting place	ngardama
banged upon, being	rajbantharra
bank of river	yiwir
bank: bottom of a river bank	anindawa
bank: river bank	narnu-wunda, wunda
bank: sand bank	yawumdu
bank: steep/ vertical river bank	amarra
Banyan Tree [Ficus virens var. virens]	ma-wurruyu
bar: sand bar	yawumdu
barb from tail of stingray	munkaja
barb from that tail of a stingray	na-matharl (ni-, nanda-)
barb on a barbed harpoon point	ngalhin
barb on a barbed spear	ngalhin
barbed spear	ma-mayalungku, ma-minjarranthu, ngarrkidikidi, wanungka
barbed: harpoon point with barbed hook	na-ngalhinbiji (ni-)
barbed: two pronged wooden barbed spear	birnkili

ngabayamantharra
 becoming an old man/ woman
 malburrijarra
 becoming still mindibirrinjarra
 becoming: adult, becoming
 yalkuyinjarra
 becoming: angry, becoming
 ngurrungurmantharra
 becoming: brighter, becoming
 wilarrinjarra
 becoming: cloudy, becoming
 ngawurrinjarra
 becoming: cooked, becoming
 wunhunhurrinjarra
 becoming: cool, becoming
 wunthanbayarra
 becoming: daylight, becoming
 arlanantharra
 becoming: emaciated, becoming
 kalirrkalirrinjarra
 becoming: full, becoming
 mathantharra
 becoming: grey-haired, becoming
 bulangantharra
 becoming: night, becoming
 wundurirrinjarra
 becoming: pensive, becoming
 kurlukurlumantharra
 becoming: quiet, becoming
 nyamba-wamantharra
 becoming: ripe, becoming
 wunhunhurrinjarra
 becoming: smoky, becoming
 wurngankayarra
 becoming: stirred up emotionally,
 becoming ngurrungurmantharra
 becoming: strong, becoming
 lumburrijarra
 becoming: subservient to, becoming
 wirringundayarra
 becoming: thin, becoming
 kalirrkalirrinjarra
 becoming: tired from physical exertion,
 becoming majarmajarrirrinjarra
 becoming: unwell, becoming
 wardirrinjarra
 becoming: warm, becoming
 ngarranbayarra, ngarranthayarra
 becoming: weak, becoming
 majarmajarrirrinjarra
 becoming: wet, becoming
 wurdanjarra
 bed lhulun
 bed, making lhulunmantharra
 bed: creek bed narnu-wala, wala
 bed: dry creek bed na-yarrayarra (ni-)
 beds: dugong feeding paths in sea grass
 beds ngirarra
 beds: dugong, first to come onto the sea
 grass beds rangkarkku
 beds: dugongs, coming onto the sea grass

beds rangkarangkarkku
 beds: sea above sea grass beds
 na-ngunantha
 beds: sea grass beds ki-maramanda
 beds: sea grass beds, exposed at low tide
 ka-ngaruwanba
 bee species, bee, small native, non-
 stinging [*Trigun symei*, *T. cocherelli* and
T. wybencia] na-wimbi (ni-)
 bee species, bee, small, native, non-
 stinging [*Trigun laeviceps*]
 nanda-wimbi
 bee, small native, non-stinging [*Trigun*
symei, *T. cocherelli* and *T. wybencia*]
 na-wimbi (ni-), na-wimbi (ni-)
 bee, small, native, non-stinging [*Trigun*
laeviceps] nanda-wimbi, nanda-
 wimbi
 bee: eggs of native bee found inside native
 honey nest barnma
 bee: eggs of native bee found trapped in
 spider webs barnma
 Bee: Rainbow Bee Eater [*Merops ornatus*]
 a-murlurlunjurr (tra-)
 beef buluki
 Beefwood [*Hakea arborescens*]
 barlbaji
 beehive: entrance of beehive which is long
 wankarralhani
 beehive: ground beehive, locally called
 "girl sugarbag"
 a-wajkana (tra-)
 beehive: tree beehive, locally called "boy
 sugar bag" dulbarri
 beehive: tree beehive; called locally "boy
 sugar bag" kamilarri
 been: area which has been hunted over
 bukinda
 been: cycad nuts which have been soaking
 oneto two days,
 ma-rabarrarra
 been: cycad nuts which have been treated,
 safe to eat ma-ngalkinkarra
 been: dugong weakening, (after having
 been chased/ harpooned)
 lhawandamantharra
 been: ground which has been cleared
 narnu-wunburr
 been: uncovering something that has been
 buried to process
 walmantharra
 been: water in which cycad fruit has been
 soaking ngurlangurla
 beer kamukamu
 bees: humming of bees
 wungkurrwaninjarra
 beetle (generic) bibin
 beetle species, Black Water Beetle
 rurrururu
 beetle species, Cockroach
 a-kumbulukumbulu (tra-)

beetle species, Rhinoceros Beetle [<i>Oryctes nasicornis</i>]	darlbumirri	belt: hair string belt	nyungka, wada, wardamuru, wulbu, wuthari
beetle species, Water Scorpion [<i>Laccotrephes sp.</i>]	a-kurijijimantha (rra-)	belt: multi-stringed belt/ waistband	ma-manka
begin: cycad nuts freshly picked, ready to begin preparation	ma-nhandurangu	Belt: star constellation, Orions Belt	Na-wabija
beginning	nyamba-wardangalangantharra, nyamba-wirrinjarra, yarrakantharra	bend of river/ creek	na-wulmuku (ni-)
beginning ritual performance	milamilamantharra	bend/ corner of a lagoon	na-wulmuku (ni-)
beginning to dance	milamilamantharra	bend: straight without curve or bend	wurrubi (cm-), yurikayurika (cm-)
beginning to grow	milngirrinjarra	bending down	lurdankayarra
behaved: badly behaved	mankudikudirrinjarra, murdirrinjarra	bending down position	bunarrinja
behind	ngula, ngulakari	bending over	bunarrinjarra, wanykululumantharra, lurdankayarra
behind: coming behind	ngularrinjarra	bending the neck	rubanbayarra
behind: dancing movement-hands behind back, shoulders twisting/ vibrating quickly back-and-forward	mirlimirlimantharra	bending to break	ngulkumanjarra
behind: fold of leg behind knee, your	nda-riwurr (poss-)	bending: hunter bending low over harpoon before thrusting	mukurrmukurr
behind: looking behind	ngularrinjarra	bending: hunter bending low over harpoon rope	mukurrmukurr
behind: not far behind	binymin	bending: sitting with head bending down	lurdi
behind: passing from behind	ngularumantharra	bends in a river/ lagoon	wurimakurlma (cm-)
behind: position with hands behind back/ head	murnali	bent	kudukuku (cm-), kunduwaru, kununduwaru, wanykululu
behind: walking behind	marndaanbayarra	bent back, having	kunduwarurrinjarra
being	anmantharra, arrinjarra, mardarranjarra	bent over	lurrimarlumaru
belching	lundakantharra	bent: climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent	barnkala
belly, your	nda-wurdu (poss-)	bent: climbing with knees sharply bent	barnkalamantharra
belly: meat and skin from belly of the dugong w na-yalari	na-yalari (ni-)	bent: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at knees	nyamba-rdakalmantharra
belly: meat cut from belly area of the dugong	na-alikali (ni-)	bent: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at the knees	rdakal
belly: meat from belly of the dugong	na-maru (ni-)	bent: lying position on back with knees bent	wanyka
belly: meat from the belly area of the dugong	na-warla (ni-)	bent: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow	mirrinjungu
belonging to the same family	nyamba-mirrinjarra	bent: lying position with one knee bent and other leg resting on it	wanyka
belonging: food belonging to certain person	ma-mayirli	bent: sitting position with legs bent back to one side	jukur, rdirdil
belonging: someone belonging to a certain person	mayirli (cm-)	bent: standing position on one leg with the other bent at knee	mirdimirdilinja
belonging: something belonging to a certain person	mayirli (cm-)	bereaved father	rdamankawi (nya-)
belonging: truly belonging	wurbi	bereaved man whose niece/ nephew has died	kulika (nya-)
belongings of a dead individual	mayunbu	bereaved mother	a-kulika (rra-)
below the water's surface	wunngalu	bereaved person whose brother/ sister has died	murrwala (cm-)
		berries: has red poisonous berries which	

are used for making necklaces		Brolga chick [<i>Grus rubicunda</i>]	
munda		ngirrija, yarraja	
Berry Tree [<i>Antidesima ghaesembilla</i>]		Brolga [<i>Grus rubicunda</i>]	
jubakaka, jubardirri		kurdarrku, murramara	
Berry Tree [<i>Diospyros sp.</i>]		Brolga, female [<i>Grus Rubicunda</i>]	
ma-lhalba		a-amdarra (rra-)	
berry, its	na-wulaya (ni-, nu-)	Brown Hawk [<i>Falco berigora</i>]	
berry: White berry, edible [<i>Securinega virosa</i>]		julwirri	
a-bulangangkarr (rra-), a-kalwakalwa (tra-)		Brown Quail [<i>Coturnix australis</i>]	
berthing	yibandayarra	a-bambululu, a-wumarl	
better disposed towards, causing to become		Brown Quail, chick [<i>Coturnix australis</i>]	
wunthamantharra		a-dubudubu	
between	wandungurru	Burdekin Duck / White Headed Shell	
between: rails put between forked poles on		Duck [<i>Tadorna radjah</i>]	
burial platform		ngirrngirmarni	
ma-warduwardungu		Bush Stone Curlew [<i>Burhinus magnirostris</i>]	
beyond repair	rarrurarru	a-nguwalili (tra-)	
big	walkurra (cm-), wurriiri (cm-)	Bush Turkey / Bustard [<i>Ardeotis australis</i>]	
big stomached	makurl (cm-)	a-kurndabarra (rra-)	
big toe, your	nda-anthamu (poss-)	Butcher Bird [<i>Racticus sp.</i>]	
big toes, your	nda-nguburunguburu	jalbururru	
(poss-)		Caspian Tern [<i>Hydropogone caspia</i>]	
Big-nose!	walkurrangurru (rra-/a-,	a-arbindi (rra-)	
nya-)		Chest Nut Rail [<i>Eulabeornis castneovenstris</i>]	
big: very big	manbulbu (cm-)	a-walantharrbura (tra-)	
bikiki: sea turtle caught when bikiki plum		Cockatiel [<i>Nymphicus hollandicus</i>]	
is ripe	ma-marrin	jijarraji	
billowing smoke	duraduramantharra	Common Koel [<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>]	
billowing: dust billowing		a-thuwa (tra-)	
yurdurrbalala		Crested Pigeon [<i>Ocyhyps lophotes</i>]	
billy bilikan, yikururu		jakuku	
Billy Goat Plum [<i>Terminalia ferdinandiana</i>]		Crimson Finch [<i>Neochhemia phaeton</i>]	
ma-wunjurwunjurr		wijalala	
binding straight objects together		Crow [<i>Corvus sp.</i>]	a-jarlawa (rra-)
murdamantharra		Crow [<i>Corvus sp.</i>]	a-wangka (rra-)
bird (generic)	julaki	Curlew Sandpiper [<i>Calidris alpina</i>]	
bird catching fish with its beak		yirdirdingarna	
wijalmantharra		Daimond Dove [<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>]	
bird picking up something in it's beak		kulakuku	
kilmamantharra		Darter [<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>]	
bird s pecies	a-kuthayikuthayi (rra-)	a-wuyin (tra-)	
Barking Owl [<i>Ninox connivens</i>]		Dollar Bird [<i>Eurystromus orientalis</i>]	
mulurru		manbakuwaku	
Barn Owl [<i>Tyto alba</i>]		Double-barred Finch [<i>Peophila bichenouii</i>]	
kurrkurr		a-nyinuma (rra-)	
Beach Stone Curlew [<i>Burhinus neglectus</i>]		Emu [<i>Dromaius novae-hollandiae</i>]	
a-rabinybi (rra-), a-wurrwim		jakudukudu, malala	
Black Bittern [<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>]		Emu, female [<i>Dromaius novae-hollandiae</i>]	
a-kandawardji (rra-)		a-mangantha	
Black Cockatoo [<i>Calyptor hynchus</i>]		Emu, young [<i>Dromaius novae-hollandiae</i>]	
a-lirra (rra-)		wirdirdi	
Black Duck [<i>Anas superciliosa</i>]		Forest Kingfisher [<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>]	
a-kambulmurdu (rra-)		a-birringkulbirringkul (rra-)	
Black Falcon [<i>Falco sungier</i>]		Galah [<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>]	
karrmula		a-rdinkili (rra-)	
Black Kite [<i>Milvus migrans</i>]		generic term for White Chested Sea	
bukaji		Eagle and Wedge Tailed Eagle	
Blue Winged Kookaburra [<i>Dacelo leachii</i>]		a-jalbarramba (rra-)	
a-ralmurr (rra-)		Glossy Ibis [<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>]	
Brahminy Kite [<i>Haliastur Indus</i>]		a-rrawanjaji (rra-)	
a-nyana (rra-), a-yarikiki (rra-)		Grass Wren	wirriyuruyuru

Great Bower Bird [<i>Chlamyder nuchalis</i>] a-jurrin, a-karl baku (rra-)	Pied Heron, male [<i>Notophyx picata</i>] dibibi
Green Pygmy Goose [<i>Nelptus pulchellus</i>] yilyilinja	Purple Swamphen [<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>] a-wulbarla (rra-)
Grey Teal Duck [<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>] a-kuruburu (rra-), a-rabarr (cm-)	Rainbow Bee Eater [<i>Merops ornatus</i>] a-murlurlunjurr (rra-)
Jabiru [<i>Xenorhynchus asiaticus</i>] wurmangurli, wurrulibinka	Rainbow Parrot [<i>Trichoglossus moluccanus</i>] birililyi
King Quail [<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>] bujbul, kungkudatrbudarrbu	Red Capped Dotterel [<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>] a-wirriyuruyuru (rra-)
Large Egret [<i>Egretta sp.</i>] mururrmururngu	Red Winged Parrot [<i>Aprosmictus orythropterus</i>] ngadijirri
Leaden Flycatcher [<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>] manjulujulu	Restless Fly Catcher [<i>Seisura inquieta</i>] burijburij
Least Frigate Bird [<i>Fregata ariel</i>] mawuluwa	Rufous Night Heron [<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>] a-rhunda (rra-)
Least Frigatebird [<i>Fregata ariel</i>] wimarr, yanamara	Silver Gull [<i>Larus pacificus</i>] a-wunangabuji (rra-), a-wunarkarka
Lesser Crested Tern [<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>] bangantha	Smokebird / Masked Woodswallow [<i>Artamus inereus</i>] yambalyambal
Little Black Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>] a-kurrbarnku (rra-)	songlarks/ bushlarks (generic) bijabija
Little Black Comorant, male [<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>] antharrantharra	Spoonbill [<i>Platalea sp.</i>] a-rarawa (rra-)
Little Corella [<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>] a-ngulili (rra-)	Spotted Nightjar [<i>Camprimulgus sp.</i>] yilayi
Little Eagle [<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>] a-karankangu	Stint [<i>Calidris sp.</i>] wurrbindibindi
Little Egret [<i>Egretta intermedia</i>] wamurra	Storm Petrel [<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>] a-wurrwird (rra-)
Little Pied Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>] kuduluku, wuwuna	Straw Necked Ibis [<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>] a-murlunbi (rra-)
Lotus Bird / Jesus Bird [<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>] a-dirnbidirnbi (rra-), a-ngururngururr (rra-)	Sulphur Crested Cockatoo [<i>Kakatoe galerita</i>] a-barral (rra-), a-yimdarr (rra-)
Maggie Goose / Pied Goose [<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>] a-rlangkuna (rra-), a-wunthangu (rra-)	Swamp Pheasant / Pheasant Coucal [<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>] a-bulbulkija (rra-)
Mangrove Gerygone [<i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i>] a-kakathu	Swamphen [<i>Porphyrio porphrio</i>] mururungkurna
Masked Plover [<i>Vanellus miles</i>] a-bidirriiri (rra-)	Tawny Frogmouth [<i>Podargus sp.</i>] a-jiliwidjiliwid (rra-)
Mudlark / Peewee [<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>] a-birin (rra-)	Torres Strait Pigeon [<i>Deula spilorrhoea</i>] a-mawunkarnawu (rra-), a-wulumamdaya (rra-)
Northern Rosella [<i>Platycercus venustus</i>] banbaji	Varied Lorikeet [<i>Psitteuteles versicolour</i>] manybamanbya, milinyama
Osprey [<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>] jujuju	Wedge Tailed Eagle chick a-ruburubu (rra-)
Oyster Catcher [<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>] a-marrjunju (rra-)	Wedge Tailed Eagle [<i>Aquila audax</i>] a-kilyarrkilyarr (rra-)
Peaceful Dove [<i>Geophila striata</i>] marrabababa	Whimbrel [<i>Numenius minutus</i>] manganykulinya
Pelican [<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>] milirnguwarra, balubalu	Whistling Tree Duck [<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>] a-yalinjal (rra-)
Peregrine Falcon / Chicken Hawk [<i>Falco peregrinus</i>] malarkarka	White Breasted Wood Swallow [<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>] marrikingki
Pied Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucus</i>] a-walangatha (rra-)	White Chested Sea Eagle [<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>] a-kariwaykalngu (rra-), a-karnkarnka (rra-), a-wurrwilhi (rra-)
Pied Heron, hen [<i>Notophyx picata</i>] a-wurnngarluku (rra-)	White Headed Shell Duck / Burdekin Duck [<i>Tadorna radjah</i>]

rumdum	a-wuyurrangka (rra-)
White Ibis [<i>Threskiornis molocca</i>]	Black Bream [<i>Hephaestus fuliginosus</i>]
kurndirndi	a-marrinda (rra-), a-mayin (rra-)
Willy Wag Tail [<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>]	Black Cockatoo [<i>Calyptor hynchus</i>]
a-jikirijikirri (rra-), a-kijirikijiri (rra-)	a-liraka (rra-)
Wren (generic) yambalyarnba	Black Duck [<i>Anas superciliosa</i>]
bird's nest lhanba	a-kambulmurdu (rra-)
bird, said to be responsible for making	Black Falcon [<i>Falco sungier</i>]
echos rijbarijba	karmula
bird: flapping wings of a bird	Black Flying Fox [<i>Pterops gouldii</i>]
bardamantharra	a-warrantyuka (rra-)
bird: outstretching wings, of bird	Black Flying Fox [<i>Pteropus gouldii</i>]
wunkulmantharra	a-kumbulukumbulu (rra-)
bird: unlaid eggs, of bird/ sea turtle/	Black Headed Python [<i>Aspidites</i>
lagoon turtle/ goanna	<i>melanocephalus</i>] a-buburna (rra-), a-bujibuji
wathawaya	(rra-)
bird: wings of bird/ flying fox/ aeroplane	Black Kite [<i>Milvus migrans</i>]
na-wi (ni-)	bukaji
birds (generic) jijaka	Black saline mud found under the crusty
birds: circling, of birds/ aeroplane in	surface of salt pan country
flight nyamba-	a-rinja (rra-)
wiringkirmantharra	Black Spotted Tusk Fish [<i>Choerodon</i>
birds: gliding, of birds	<i>schoenleinii</i>] a-rirri (rra-)
wunkulmantharra	Black Striped Grunterlambi
birds: patterning of birds' feathers/	Black Tip Shark [<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>]
lizards'/snakes' skins	wulukuku
na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)	Black Tip Shark [<i>Carcharhinus sp.</i>]
birds: unlaid eggs, from birds, goannas,	ngayumbu
sea turtles/ lagoon turtle	Black Water Beetle rurrururu
a-wathawaya (rra-)	Black Whip Snake [<i>Demasia sp.</i>]
birds: warbling mangrove birds, seen but	kurun
not heard (generic)	black: caterpillar, large black and hairy
wirdardu	a-balabalangarra (rra-)
birth: people who share the same day of	Black: Little Black Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax</i>
birth makunguna (cm-)	<i>sulcirostris</i>] a-kurbarnku (rra-)
birth: person whose birth-place is	Black: Little Black Comorant, male
jibiya (cm-)	[<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>]
birthing lhujinjarra, yanjarrinjarra	antharrantharra
birthing children nyamba-	black: lizard with black nose and patches
kulhakulhamantharra	over eyes kaburi, kaburiwalala
bit: little bit bijal	Black: place name, "Black Craggy Islet".
bites: mosquito bites narnu-wurrulburrul	Limiyimiyila
bites: sandfly bites narnu-wurrulburrul	Black: Small Black Lizard [<i>Amphibolurus sp.</i>]
biting flesh arathantharra, thantharra	a-karnkulukulu (rra-)
biting the second knuckle, of the index	blackened: land blackened by bushfires
finger of another person	na-ngarrki
rayalngundayarra	blackening ngubunthurrinjarra
biting/ taking bait, of fish	bladder of the sea turtle
mujinjarra	a-ngawu (rra-)
biting: animal/ insect biting	Blade Grass wunjurr
arathantharra	blade: shoulder blade, your
bitter jirda (cm-)	nda-ngabirli (poss-), nda-yabirli (poss-)
Bittern: Black Bittern [<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>]	blades: meat containing shoulder blades of
a-kandawardji (rra-)	the sea turtle na-yalari (ni-)
black ngubunthurr, wungkuwungku (cm-)	blades: meat from dugong containing the
Black Banded Kingfish [<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>]	shoulder blades
walkuwalkulangu	na-wurlaburla (ni-)
Black Bittern [<i>Dupetor flavicollis</i>]	blanket bilangki
a-kandawardji (rra-)	blanket, spreading lhulunmantharra
black blood nguyngu	blanket/ paperbark to sit/ rest on
Black Bream [<i>Haphaestus fuliginosus</i>]	lhulun

blazing	ngangamantharra	a-ngalibaku (rra-)
blind kabuji (cm-)		Blue Tongue Lizard, partly grown [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>] a-rangkarangka
blind person	ngamimi (cm-)	Blue Winged Kookaburra [<i>Dacelo leachii</i>] a-ralmurr (rra-)
Blind Rainbow Serpent Kabuji		blue-tongue lizard, immature [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>] a-bangkurlbangkurl (rra-)
blinking	minyamantharra	Blue-Tongue Lizard, partly grown [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>] a-kangkarlkangkarl (rra-)
blistering	nyamba-nynginyngindayarra	Blue: Portuguese man-o-war (Blue Bottle) [<i>Physalia physalia</i>] wathalungu
blistering off	nyamba-nyngindayarra	bluffs: rocky sandstone bluffs diwurru
blocking a boomerang with shield/ fighting stick	ngunmantharra	blunt murdji (cm-)
blocking off	kadamantharra, ngayanjarra	board: wooden board darladarla
blocking up an opening	murumantharra	boastful arramanthangu (cm-)
blocking with a fighting stick	mudumudu	boasting alarramantharra, nyamba-arramantharra
blond-brown coloured hair from split ends	wurkulwarda (cm-)	boat manuwa
blood ngulya, ngurnungurnu, yilirri		boat: bringing dugong to shore tied to the side of boat/ canoe lhumantharra
blood: bad blood	nguyngu	boat: pulling in dugong/ sea turtle alongside the boat lhungkayarra
blood: black blood	nguyngu	boat: rudder of a boat thaliku
blood: meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell	mathulmathul	boat: sailing boat a-kundarurruwiji
blood: relatives, by blood	wunumbanyngu (cm-)	boat: sailing boat, large a-mijiyangu (rra-)
blood: running blood	jalalala	boat: standing at prow of boat/ canoe holding harpoon barayba
Bloodwood Tree [<i>Eucalyptus ptychocarpa</i>] yubalala		boat: wake of a boat yuyu (cm-)
blossum	wulanthantha	boat: wake of boat/ canoe nginymul
blowing	wukamantharra	boat: wake, of boat na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-), wuyu
blowing hard on something	ngaranymantharra	body fat, rolls of ardurkul
blowing one's nose	ngurrungkinymantharra, ngurrunjulmantharra	body hair, your nda-nganhal (poss-)
blowing the didgeridoo	warrangantharra	body part, eye/ eyes, your nda-kabara (poss-)
blowing, of the wind	wakungkayarra, warmantharra	body, your nda-manka (poss-), nda-walbarri (poss-)
blowing, of wind	bulmantharra	body: bushes and leaves used for covering a body on a funeral platform lajilaji
blowing, on coals	balbardamantharra, bardamantharra	body: crooked, of body parts warnkarr (cm-), warnkarrwarnkarr (cm-)
blowing: ceasing, of wind blowing/ rain	nyamba-wamantharra	body: decorating the body for ceremony nyamba-kambimantharra
bludging	wungamantharra	body: decorating the body/ object with shredded feathers yirringundayarra
Blue Catfish	a-wandimutha (rra-), a-wularabarr (rra-)	body: digging up a body buried some time ago to retrieve bones walmantharra
Blue Fly	malunungu	body: imprint, of body, as in sand, your nda-wuyu (poss-)
Blue Ringed Octopus [<i>Hapaloclaena maculosa</i>] li-jakarambirri		body: invisible hole where sorcery enters the body na-wuthulu, narnu-mawarl
Blue Spotted Stingray [<i>Amphatistius kuhlia</i>] lhangkamulhil		
Blue Spotted Stingray [<i>Amphistius kuhlia</i>] nangka		
Blue Swimmer Crab [<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>] a-ngarniyangka (rra-)		
Blue Tongue Lizard (generic term) [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>] a-wayurr (rra-)		
Blue Tongue Lizard [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>] a-kulangkunya (rra-)		
Blue Tongue Lizard [<i>Tiliqua scionoides</i>]		

body: lying position on one side of the body	milkabu	warnnyinmantharra
body: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow	mirrinjungu	bones: sucking bones for flesh/ marrow
body: lying position with upper body supported on one's elbow	milkabu	wuynybuymantharra
body: painting designs on the body	nyamba-bulamantharra	bony kalirrkalirr (cm-), ngurlingurli (cm-)
body: pressure being caused on the body	murrumanjarra	Bony Bream [<i>Nematolosa sp.</i>]
body: side, of body/ face, your	nda-winkan (poss-)	mundulu
body: sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body	murrulabi	book biba, na-burruburu
body: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body	na-ngabala (ni-)	boomerang a-kuyabirri (ira-), a-mangkaburrurna (ira-), bandara, juluwari, kurrbulungka, walumbu
body: swelling, of body parts	nyambu-janjarra	boomerang (generic) jukili, wakirli
body: twitches of body parts	wurdulungkayarra	boomerang: beak on a hooked boomerang
body: wiping perspiration from one's arm-pit on the head and body of another person	manyburarramantharra	nanda-biwa
bogged	wararakantharra	boomerang: blocking a boomerang with shield/ fighting stick
bogged, being	akantharra	ngunmantharra
bogging	lakurranbayarra	boomerangs: fluting/ grooves carved in boomerangs/ wooden dishes
boil	ma-wundirri	wurruwurru
boil: bursting open of a boil	wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra	boomerangs: fluting/ grooves on boomerangs mangana
boil: bursting open, of boil	wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra	boomerangs: playing boomerangs to accompany singing
boil: bursting, open of a boil	wurnmalurnmantharra	rdalamantharra
boiling water	bulbulmantharra	boomerangs: rattling boomerangs together
bone, your	nda-buyurru (poss-), nda-ngulyanda (poss-)	birirlumantharra
bone: breast bone, your	nda-kurningarr (poss-)	boomerangs: steady beating of boomerangs
bone: collar bone, your	nda-kurningarr (poss-)	yarraburrumantharra
bone: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle	wurndamutha	boot budu, jabunungkaji
bone: jaw bone, your	nda-rawulurr (poss-)	bored: hole bored into widest end of harpoon to rest harpoon point
bone: pointing bone used in sorcery	a-burru (ira-), a-buyurru (ira-)	na-wuthulu
bone: radial bone parcel	kalawuya	born, being lhujinjarra, yanjarrinjarra
bones of a dead person	na-buyurru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)	Borroloola: place name, Borroloola
bones of any animal	na-ngulyanda (ni-)	Burrulula
bones: digging up a body buried some time ago to retrieve bones	walmantharra	boss wirdi (cm-)
bones: long bones from hip of sea turtle	mayajbarla	both: kneeling position on both knees
bones: removing flesh from bones		murruru
		bothering warliwarlimantharra
		bothering: not bothering about
		burrajkirrinjarra
		bothering: not bothering to go
		kalkadirrinjarra
		bottle bujili, buthulu
		Bottle: Portuguese man-o-war (Blue Bottle)
		[<i>Physalia physalia</i>]
		wathalungu
		bottom of a nest of wild honey found in the ground
		nanda-mungu
		bottom of a river bank
		amindawa
		bottom: meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell
		mathulmathul
		bottom: towards the bottom
		amindawa
		bough shade na-ngarndu, na-wulwiyi
		bough: ritual bough shade made at conclusion of a-Kunabibi ceremony
		ma-jabanda
		boulder mijingu

bound together	mumda	a-wuyurrangka (rra-)
bow of canoe/ boat	nanda-ngurru	Bream: Black Bream [<i>Hephaestus fuliginosus</i>]
bowed: position of head bowed down	mududu	a-marrinda (rra-), a-mayin (rra-)
bowed: sitting with head bowed down	mudumantharra	Bream: Bony Bream [<i>Nematolosa sp.</i>]
Bower: Great Bower Bird [<i>Chlamyder nuchalis</i>]	a-jurrin, a-karlbaku (rra-)	mundulu
Box Jellyfish [<i>Chironex fleckeri</i>]	na-walkurra, wuthirri	Bream: Fresh Water Bream
box: wooden box	darladarla	walarrkunja
boy approaching adolescence	wangulu (nya-)	Bream: Silver Bream mundulu
boy some 9-13 years old	rdaru (nya-)	breast na-mukuku (ni-), na-wunhan
Boy!	ngabinya	breast bone, your nda-kurningarr (poss-)
boy: teenage boy	yibarrki (nya-)	breast, your nda-wunhan (poss-)
boy: tree beehive, locally called "boy sugar bag"	dulbarri, kamilarri	breast: suckling at the breast
boy: uncircumcised boy	ardu (cm-)	jawayawa
boyfriend: getting a boyfriend/ girlfriend	lhanymantharra	breasts of young girl na-wunjurwunjur
brackish water	wurrulwurrul, wurrunkurrun	breath: drawing in breath
bragging	nyamba-arramantharra	mardinjungantharra
Brahminy Kite [<i>Haliastur Indus</i>]	a-nyana (rra-), a-yarikiki (rra-)	breath: panting for breath
brains, your	nda-wulukal (poss-)	wurdulanbayarra
branch of tree	na-wala (ni-, nu-), na-walawala (ni-, nu-)	breath: short of breath
branch: leafy branch	wanjirr	wurrurrinjarra
branches: hiding place of wildlife in thick grass and/ or branches, sea weed on land or water	na-waja	breathing wukamantharra
branches: sharp gnarled fallen branches	arnkurr	breathing heavily ngaranymantharra, warrangantharra
branching off	nyamba-walawalamantharra	breathless, being wurrurrinjarra
brave	ngarramilimili	breeze, cool and gentle at night
breaching of whales	wirlbungkayarra	ngilungilu
break: bending to break	ngulkumanjarra	bright: fire, large and bright
break: hitting to break/ crack	wakumantharra	balangungu
break: pounding with stones to break nuts/ crush seeds	warrantharra	brighter, becoming wilarrinjarra
breaker: Law breaker, of Law associated with the sea	wardimalyurr (cm-)	bringing kantharra,
breaking	lhunantharra, malumanjarra, manjarra, walkurrijanjarra, wurunmantharra, wuthangkayarra	mangkulmantharra
breaking apart	karlamantharra	bringing back waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra
breaking into small pieces	yumbulyumbumantharra	bringing dugong to shore tied to the side of boat/ canoe lhumantharra
breaking off of flowers/ leaves	jabumantharra	bringing together jukujukumantharra
breaking open	karlamantharra	bringing up kunamantharra
breaking, up	bangadirrinjarra, bangalbangadirrinjarra	bringing, you are ndayirdi (poss-)
Bream: Black Bream [<i>Hephaestus fuliginosus</i>]		bringing: .bringing together
		mayamantharra
		broad andabal (cm-), wilala (cm-)
		broadening wilalamantharra
		broken ramurarru
		Brolga chick [<i>Grus rubicunda</i>]
		ngirrija, yarraja
		Brolga [<i>Grus rubicunda</i>] kurdarrku, murrarama
		Brolga, female [<i>Grus Rubicunda</i>]
		a-amdarra (rra-)
		brother baba
		brother's daughter angatharra-abangu (rrangatharra-), kajakaja
		brother's daughter's daughter
		akarna-marrini (rrakarna-)
		brother's daughter's son, my
		nyakarna-marrini
		brother's son kajakaja
		brother's son's daughter
		akarna-murima (rrakarna-)
		brother's son's son, my
		nyakarna-murima
		brother's son, my nyangathanya-abangu

brother's spouse	manjikarra	brother: mother-in-law/:	my mother-in-law/ father-in-law when asking
brother's: brother's child	kathakatha	brother-in-law/ sister-in-law for	their parents jakaja
brother's: mother's brother's child	munyumunyu	brother: older brother/ sister	wirdi (cm-)
brother's: mother's brother's children	barnka, marruwarra	brother: spouse of brother's daughter	ardungantha (nya-)
brother's: older brother's wife	angatharra-yalanji (rrangatharra-)	brother: spouse of brother's son	ardungantha (nya-)
brother's: woman with brother's child	marnakarra	brother: woman with husband's brother	majkarra
brother's: younger brother's daughter	akama-mamama (rakama-)	brother: younger brother	wunhaka
brother's: younger brother's son	kama-mamama	brother: younger brother's child	mama
brother's: younger brother's wife	angatharra-miyangki (rrangatharra-)	brother: younger brother, my	nyangathi-anyira (nyangathanya-)
brother-in-law	nyangathi-nganawarra	brother: your brother my cousin when	speaking to female cousin
brother-in-law: your father, my brother-in-law when speaking to niece or nephew	wa-rnangkirri	brother: your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter	ji-wurrbu
brother-in-law: your father, my brother-in-law, when talking to niece/ nephew	ji-murriba	brother: your sister, when sister-in-law asks brother-in-law	a-wurrwurra (rra-)
brother: (W) brother's son's child	murimuri	brother: your wife, my sister, when speaking to brother-in-law	a-wuranybirri (rra-)
brother: bereaved person whose brother/ sister has died	murrwala (cm-)	brother: your younger brother, my uncle	wa-wirlaninya
brother: child with father's brother	bilarra	brothers': mother's brothers' children,	li-manmarruwarra
brother: daughter's: my daughter's child, your brother	nya-wurrbu	brothers': woman, orher sisters, andtheir brothers' children	li-mamakarra
brother: father caring fortheir own or brother's children	nyamba-kajakajamantharra	brothers: father's brothers, and children of father's brothers	li-bilbilarra
brother: father's brother	biyi, kajaja, wunyatha	brothers: husband, and wife, and husband's brothers, and wife's sisters	li-majkalmajkarra
brother: father's brother's son who is older	baba	brothers: man, andhis brothers children	li-alardikarra
brother: father's brother's son who is younger	wunhaka	brothers: man, andhis brothers ortheir sisters' children	li-kardirdikija
brother: father's elder brother	mama	brothers: siblings (two) father's brothers' children	babakurla
brother: father's mother's brother	ngabuji	brothers: siblings of father's brothers' children	li-babakurla
brother: her older brother, my uncle	nyakunya-wirlaninya	brothers: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children	li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikanja
brother: mother's brother	a-wukuku (rra-), kardirdi	brothers: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children	ririka
brother: mother's brother's child	kuyukuyu		
brother: mother's brother's daughter	angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)		
brother: mother's elder brother	jaardiyardi (nya-)		
brother: mother's eldest brother, my	nyangathi-ruthu (nyangathanya-)		
brother: mother's younger brother	jaakaka (nya-)		
brother: mother's: mother's mother's brother	kuku		

brothers: spouse's brothers		wulurl
banji		
Brown Hawk [<i>Falco berigora</i>]		bundle: making a bundle of
julwirirri		murlayirrantharra
Brown Quail [<i>Coturnix australis</i>]		bundled up murla
a-bambululu, a-wumarl		bundling up murlamantharra
Brown Quail, chick [<i>Coturnix australis</i>]		Burdekin Duck / White Headed Shell Duck
a-dubudubu		[<i>Tadorna radjah</i>] ngirrngirmarni
Brown Sand Frog, small		Burdekin: White Headed Shell Duck /
a-bukurrbukurr (rra-)		Burdekin Duck [<i>Tadorna radjah</i>]
Brown Stingray [<i>Dasytidae sp.</i>]		rurndurn
jiwarangurri		burdened lumunjunu (cm-)
Brown: King Brown Snake [<i>Pseudechis</i>		burdening mundimundimantharra
<i>australis</i>] balankali, bularrangu,		burial platform ma-alakala, ma-birdabirda
ngulwa		burial: log, used as "pillow" for corpse on
Brush Tailed Phascogale [<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>]		burial platform
mararla, rilikini		ma-runbangu
Brushtail: Northern Brushtail Possum		burial: rails put between forked poles on
[<i>Trichosurus arnhemensis</i>]		burial platform
balakuya, yijirri		ma-warduardungu
Brushtail: Northern Brushtail Possum,		buried ngayurra
female [<i>Trichosurus arnhemensis</i>]		buried: digging up a body buried some
a-wunamurdu (rra-)		time agoto retrieve bones
bubbles munmun, nyinyiny		walmantharra
bubbling, as of spring waters		buried: uncovering something that has
bulbulmantharra		been buried to process
bucket bulayi		walmantharra
bud of tree na-marnda (ni-)		burned country warman
buffalo nyiburl		burned off grass warman
buffalo [<i>Bubalus bubalis</i>]		burned: land badly burned by fire
manabarru		ngarrki
Buffons Garfish [<i>Zenarchopterus dispar</i>]		burning mandawurrungkayarra,
jabulu		mardangarrmantharra, nyamba-rrkantharra,
building barrawu, ramantharra,		nyamba-wabijanjarra, nyamba-walkijanjarra,
yabilyabimantharra, yabimantharra		rawarawamantharra, rrkantharra
building: mound building ants		burning oneself nyambi-rrkantharra
biraki		burning scar marks walkijanjarra
bull nyiburl		burning scar marks, onto oneself
bull: dugong, bull large, very old		wabijanjarra
jawaruwaru		burning sensation rrkantharra
bull: dugong, large old bull		burnt food rawarawa
jawiruma		burr nguralngural
bull: dugong, old bull		burrow in the ground with an exit
wiriji		namu-arrangin, namu-balarrangka, namu-
bull: dugong, old bull travelling alone		kalarrangka
rangkarrangu		burrow in the ground, only one entrance
bulldog ant a-dinmanja (rra-)		lhamba (poss-)
bulldust mambulmambul		burrow: entrance to goanna burrow
bullet: exploding of a bullet		na-liriji (ni-)
wurlmandamantharra, wurmalurnmantharra,		bursting open of a boil
wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra		wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra
bullet: exploding, of a bullet		bursting open, of boil
wurlmantharra		wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra
bullocks buluki		bursting, open of a boil
bumping jurndumantharra		wurnmalurnmantharra
bunch of fruit ma-runbangu		burying kurramantharra,
bundle of articles wrapped in cloth/		ngayurramantharra
paperbark murla (cm-)		Bush Banana poss. [<i>Liechhardtia australis</i>]
bundle, of spears/ pandanus leaves		wurlarla
kurara		bush country munjimunji
bundle, of spears/ pandanus strips		bush country, munji
		bush fire, large kambambarra

Bush Fly	a-miyimiyi (rra-)	mathulmathul, ngunduwamantharra
bush medicine (generic)	jinkarr	butter kiriji
Bush Medicine Tree	karrawurla	Butter: Striped Butter Fish
Bush Medicine Tree [<i>Jacksenia sp. probably dilatata</i>]	ma-wungan	barrkilili
Bush Plum [<i>Buchanania abovata</i>]	bikiki	Butterfly
Bush Potato	ma-wabarl	a-kurlambimbi (rra-)
Bush potato species	ma-nganhaku	buttocks, your
Bush Stone Curlew [<i>Burhinus magnirostris</i>]	a-nguwalili (rra-)	nda-marawu (poss-), nda-wanal (poss-), nda-wuna (poss-)
Bush Turkey / Bustard [<i>Ardeotis australis</i>]	a-kurndabarra (rra-)	buttocks;the side of, your
bush, in the	munjimunji	nda-milka (poss-)
bush: dense bush	mardayalmardayal	buying bayimantharra, rdumantharra
Bush: Edible Bush Plum [<i>Buchanania abovata</i>]	ma-bikiki	cabbage palm (ritual term)
Bush: Green Bush Plum [<i>Buchanania abovata</i>]	ma-wuluwunyarra	kankakuwaja
bushes	ngurrbun	Cabbage Palm [<i>Livistonia inermis</i>]
bushes and leaves used for covering a body on a funeral platform	lajilaji	mujbayi, wulirda, yabaruma
bushfires: land blackened by bushfires	na-ngarki	cabbage palm, edible inner pith (ritual term)
bushname, your	nda-wunyingu (poss-)	kundamurru
Bustard: Bush Turkey / Bustard [<i>Ardeotis australis</i>]	a-kurndabarra (rra-)	cabbage palm, fruit
busy	warada	wungkuwunyarra
busy, causing to be	waradamantharra	cabbage: pith of the cabbage palm (ritual term)
but	ngala	luthalutha
but: sacred, but not secret	kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)	cabbage: pith, from inside of the cabbage palm; edible
but: sea turtle coming ashore to lay eggs but does not do so	wurlmamantharra	ma-rramundu
but: warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic)	wirdardu	cake: meat which is removed from rib cage area of the dugong
Butcher Bird [<i>Racticus sp.</i>]	jalburruru	na-winkarnngu (ni-)
butchered sea turtle/ dugong	ngaka	cake: rib cage, shoulder and thorax region of the flying fox
butchered: animal when butchered found to contain unlaidd eggs	a-wathawayawiji (rra-)	na-ngambirngambirr (ni-)
butchering	wangkamantharra	calf of leg, your
butchering a sea turtle/ dugong	ngakamantharra	nda-ajba (poss-), nda-alha (poss-)
butchering dugong	arndijalangu, munbul, yinkurra	calf: dugong calf
butchering dugong by removing small pieces of meat with hide still attached	yinkurra	ngumba
butchering, an animal	alkanthamanthamarra	calf: dugong cow with calf
butchering: dugong butchering	na-lurrmundurr (ni-), wurngarr	ayarra
butchering: killer (cow/ bullock for butchering)	kila	calf: dugong, non-lactating cow, with large calf
butchering: sea turtle butchering		a-miramba (rra-)
		calf: dugong, pregnant cow dugong with calf still following her
		a-lhumurrawiji (rra-)
		calico
		kaliku, kaluku
		call: ritual call
		kilili, wirriwirri
		called: ground beehive, locally called "girl sugarbag"
		a-wajkana (rra-)
		called: tree beehive, locally called "boy sugar bag"
		dulbarri
		called: tree beehive; called locally "boy sugar bag"
		kamilarri
		calling by name
		wundarrbantharra
		calling out
		ngakulmantharra, ngalarlakuwantharra, nyamba- yuwamantharra, wajbalarrantharra, wajbantharra, wathawathalanantharra, yuwamantharra
		calling out in anger
		jarranymantharra
		calling out noisily
		yambamantharra
		calling out ritually
		kililimantharra, wirriwirrimantharra
		calling outfor dog
		jujujunja
		calling outfor someone to come and look
		arandayarra, kirrirumantharra
		calling someone in the distance
		nyamba-yarrinymantharra
		calm people
		mindibi

calm sea	nyurunyuru	canoe: paddler of the canoe for a dugong hunter	wuliyi (nya-)
calm, being	nyiburrinjarra, rdijbardijbarrinjarra	canoe: paddling a canoe	wajangantharra, walwajangantharra
calming down	mardumardumantharra	canoe: paddling canoe for dugong hunter	wungkayarra
calming of the sea	riyanbayarra	canoe: paddling canoe very quickly	wulwantharra
calves: dugong, herd of females with young calves	a-ngarninybala (rra-)	canoe: paddling of canoe/ boat	nyambu-rrantharra
calves: dugongs, herd of cows with their calves	li-milkamilarra	canoe: pegs for resting harpoon on a canoe	na-amayi
came: person whose spirit child came from jibiya (cm-)		canoe: prow of a bark canoe	na-ngurru
camp	awara, mirdi, na-balakurr	canoe: rails attached to gunwhales of bark canoe	ma-mankarra
camp in long grass of goanna/ wallaby/ kangaroo	na-waja	canoe: rear end of a canoe	ramangka
camp: .camp	na-alanji	canoe: rigging on sail of dugout canoe	ma-yibayiba
camp: flying fox camp	na-wungkala	canoe: rigging used on the sail of canoe	ma-bayibayi
camping out	walkurriji	canoe: rolling motion of canoe/ boat	nyamba-wirdinbirdinmantharra
canal: ear canal, your	nda-birnnyi (poss-)	canoe: sail of a dugout canoe	bawa
Cane Grass	wirnga	canoe: seat of a canoe	darladaria
Cane: River Cane Grass [<i>Chionachne cyathopoda</i>]	wirndawimda	canoe: stern of bark canoe	na-rama
cannot: taking hold of something which cannot be seen	lhakanbantharra	canoe: tipping, of canoe/ boat	wirriyini
canoe	a-muwarda (rra-), na-mirrinjungu, na-riyarrku, na-rnajin	canvas	kaliku, kaluku
canoe name	a-Bayamarlkurra (rra-), a-Bunubunumara (rra-), a-Butterfly (rra-), a-Jikanjimara (rra-), a-Kalwanyimara (rra-), a-Kamanjamara (rra-)	Cape-Gooseberry: native Cape-Gooseberry	[<i>Physalis minima</i>]
canoe: bailing out a canoe	wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmantharra		ma-nguyaya
canoe: bailing out of a canoe	wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra, wurnmandamantharra	Capped: Red Capped Dotterel [<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>]	a-wirriyuruyuru (rra-)
canoe: bailing out, canoe	wirdinbirdinmantharra	car	mudika
canoe: bark canoe	na-rnajin	cardboard	na-burruburru
canoe: bark canoe (generic)	na-wulka	Cardinal Fish	a-rnambunya (rra-)
canoe: bark canoe; large sea going type	na-mirrinjungu, na-riyarrku	cards: playing cards	kurnthukunthu
canoe: bow of canoe/ boat	nanda-ngurru	care: giving things to others without argument or care	ngulhurrinjarra
canoe: central position in a canoe	a-kuyila	careful, being	bujukubujukumantharra
canoe: dugout canoe	a-libaliba (rra-), a-muwarda (rra-)	careful, being during performance of rituals	munymunysi
canoe: dugout canoe, small	a-dubarl (rra-)	carefully	marrirrimantharra
canoe: getting out of canoe/ boat	wundirrinjarra	cargo	darladarlabirri
canoe: mast on a dugout canoe	baliyarra	caring for	ralaralamantharra, kunkunmantharra
canoe: paddle, for a canoe	a-mayawajawa (rra-), a-yanginymanthangu (rra-)	caring: father caring for their own or brother's children	nyamba-kajakajamantharra
canoe: paddle, of a canoe	a-rimi (rra-)	carrier: water carrier, made from bark	na-bununu
canoe: paddler of a canoe for dugong hunter	wungkayi (cm-)	carries: person who carries a message stick	na-yaynkanyi
		carries: wind from off the sea that carries the smell of rotting sea weed	

a-wurrumburru (rra-)		catching fire	rumalumarrinjarra, rumarrinjarra, wurrujanjarra
carrying	kalakantharra, kantharra, mangkulmantharra	catching fish	lhulanngundayarra, wardjangkayarra
carrying a heavy load	nyamba-mabantharra	catching hold of	manhantharra, warimanhantharra
carrying for someone	wakuyirrantharra	catching in hands	lharnangantharra
carrying for someone else	akuyirrantharra	catching up to	wunumbanyngumantharra
carrying load on top of one's head	munylamantharra	catching: bird catching fish with its beak	wijalmantharra
carrying on one's hip	mulamantharra	caterpillar (generic)	buyuyu
carrying on shoulders	walamantharra	caterpillar species, caterpillar, large black and hairy	a-balabalangarra (rra-)
carrying on the hip	yirdijanjarra	caterpillar, large black and hairy	a-balabalangarra (rra-)
carrying on the shoulders	ngabarlamantharra	catfish, immature	ngirlingirli
carrying position across the shoulders	walimankaliman	Catfish: Blue Catfish	a-wandimutha (rra-), a-wularabarr (rra-)
carrying position on hip	mula, wajinja, yirdijanja, yulbunda	Catfish: Eel Tailed Catfish	mandimandi, walakurruwiji
carrying position on one shoulder	walama, walima	Catfish: Fork Tailed Catfish	walmabarra, wambalarra
carrying position on the back/ horseback	bududu	Catfish: Fork Tailed Catfish species	warkuwarra
carrying position on the shoulders	ngabangabarla, ngabarla	Catfish: Marine Salmon Tailed Catfish	ngurru, wakujiri
carrying something in front of oneself	widiwidimantharra	cattle buluki	
carrying swags/ billycan/ food	munhamantharra	cattle: herd of cattle	nyiburlwandinya
carrying: forked stick for carrying fish	na-ayi	caught wakara	
carrying: load, carrying a	mundimundirrinjarra	caught: sea turtle caught when bikiki plum is ripe	ma-marrin
carrying: position of carrying load under the arm	mundimundi	caused: pressure being caused on the body	murrumanjarra
carved: fluting/ grooves carved in boomerangs/ wooden dishes	wurruwuru	causing to keep on	yurrnguyurrngumantharra
carving	manjarra	causing: better disposed towards, causing to become	wunthamantharra
Caspian Tern [<i>Hydropogone caspia</i>]	a-arbindi (rra-)	causing: busy, causing to be	waradamantharra
casting out	walimantharra	causing: changing direction, causing to	wirnimantharra
Cat: Marbled Cat Shark [<i>Atelomycterus macleayi</i>]	marnkalha	causing: choke, causing to	tharnamantharra
cat: native cat	a-kaliba (rra-)	causing: continue, causing to	yurrujurrumantharra, yurrnguyurrngumantharra
Cat: Native Cat, female / Quoll, female [<i>Satanellus hallacatus</i>]	a-kaliba (rra-)	causing: entangled, causing to become	bijibijingundayarra
Cat: Native Cat, male / Quoll, male [<i>Satanellos hallucatus</i>]	karnbulanyi	causing: fall, causing to	lhawurndamantharra
catch: hunter returning without a catch	manbu (cm-), manburnukurnu (cm-)	causing: frightened, causing to be	warndurrmantharra
catch: raking pools of water with grass/ bushes to catch fish	mawumantharra	causing: return, causing to	waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra
catch: trying to catch up with	mirrinymantharra	causing: sickness causing raised spots/ lumps	narnu-wurrulburrul
Catcher: Oyster Catcher [<i>Haematophus ostralegus</i>]	a-kuthayikuthayi (rra-)	causing: sleep, causing to/ putting to	walkurrijanjarra
Catcher: Oyster Catcher [<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>]	a-marrjunju (rra-)	causing: spirits, causing to become	ngabayamantharra
		causing: turn, causing to	wirnimantharra

cautiously	marrirrimantharra	ceremony: power of individuals during ceremony	wirrimalaru (cm-)
cave	na-ajinja, na-kumayangu, na-mirlibarnku	ceremony: ritual bough shade made at conclusion of a-Kunabibi ceremony	ma-jabanda
cave entrance	na-wuthuwarr	certain: firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods	na-wurrinjabu
cave: entrance to a cave	na-mulu	certain: food belonging to certain person	ma-mayirli
caving in	rdungkurranbayarra	chains	kijbakijba
ceaselessly	bibibi	change of food	ma-wulaji
ceasing	binjarra, mindibirrinjarra, wamantharra	change of meat, having	muluku
ceasing, of wind blowing/ rain	nyamba-wamantharra	changing	yangamantharra, yankalimantharra
Centipede [<i>Scolopendra sp.</i>]	a-marlamarla (rra-)	changing direction	wimirrinjarra
central position in a canoe	a-kuyila	changing direction, causing to	wimimantharra
central: back; lower central part, your	nda-lhundu (poss-)	changing location	yibakantharra
centrally	wumbiji	changing over	jabarri
ceremonial company	li-wingkali	charcoal	munthurr, rawan
ceremonial dance	a-jurrku (rra-), marnmarn	charcoal: crushed charcoal mixed with oil/ fat	ma-wuyu
ceremonial dance style	a-walanyba (rra-), wabanirrinjarra	charm: good-luck charm	munthi
ceremonial object	a-karrkarinji (rra-), a-makundurna (rra-), a-ngirlangirla (rra-), a-rdijkula (rra-), jarraji, jurlujurlu, kumundungu, kundabira, larla, ma-bundumanja, ma-kajakaja, ma-kurdari, ma-manka, ma-murrkardi, na-lhurrwa, na-walirri, Nyakurrunbirna, nyungka, wada, wardamurru, warnarla, wirra, wulbu, wurlurlu, wuthari, yalyarna	chased: dugong weakening, (after having been chased/ harpooned)	lhawandamantharra
ceremonies (generic)	yarrambawaja	chasing	athanantharra, wurrkurrumantharra
ceremony ground	jamanki, jamankiwala, nanda-ngangkirr, narnu-lamba	chasing away	jujunymantharra, nyinjarra
ceremony ground (generic)	narnu-nyirka	chasing out	jujunymantharra
ceremony ground designs	barruwa	cheeky ngarrangarra (cm-)	
ceremony name	a-Kunabibi (rra-), a-Lhundurrwala (rra-), a-Marndiwa (rra-), a-Milkathatha (rra-), a-yawulhu (rra-), Bambarruku, bulurrku, jabudubudu, Kulyukulyu, Kundawira, Kunumbu, na-ngandiwinguru, narnu-lhulun, Ngayakan, rri-barnagalaya, thurruyuthu, Wambuyungu, Wulubuwa, Yalamara, Yalkawarru, Yilayi	cheering up	mungarrumantharra
ceremony: authority, of ceremony/ food/ animals/ objects	wurrama (cm-)	Cheese Fruit Tree [<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>]	ngurnngu
ceremony: decorating the body for ceremony	nyamba-karnbimantharra	Cheese fruit [<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>]	ma-burnaringma
ceremony: decorating, someone for a ceremony	yirkanjirrikanmantharra	cheque: pension cheque	ma-binjina
ceremony: forked pole of ritual significance to a-Kunabibi	ceremony ma-jabanda	Chest Nut Rail [<i>Eulabeornis castneovenstris</i>]	a-walantharbura (rra-)
ceremony: initiate, for the a-Kunabibi ceremony	wanjilirra (cm-)	chest, your	nda-maru (poss-), nda-milimili (poss-)
ceremony: paying for assistance with ceremony	marrungkulmantharra	chest: across the chest	ngamangama
		chest: meat and fat from chest region of the sea turtle	na-wuthula (ni-)
		chest: meat removed from chest region of sea turtle	na-lakalaka (ni-)
		chest: string chest decoration	mayinybaku
		chewing noisely	lharnantharra
		chewing: tobacco for chewing	muda
		chewing: tobacco, for chewing	warnu
		chewy	walbarwarlbarr
		chick: Brolga chick [<i>Grus rubicunda</i>]	ngirrija, yarraja

chick: Brown Quail, chick [<i>Coturnix australis</i>] a-dubudubu	jibiya (cm-)
chick: Wedge Tailed Eagle chick a-ruburubu (rra-)	child: sister's son's child ngabuji
Chicken: Peregrine Falcon / Chicken Hawk [<i>Falco peregrinus</i>]malarrkarrka	child: sister's: man with sister's child ardikarra, kardirdikija
child ardu (cm-), kuyaji (cm-)	child: son's child ngabuji
child with father's brother bilarra	child: Spirit child ardirri (poss-)
child with mother's sister ayarra	child: woman with daughter's child murikarra
child without parents wujiji (cm-)	child: younger brother's child marna
child/ children following the firstborn bunjurangu (cm-)	child: your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter ji-wurrbu
child: (M) son's child murimuri	child: your sister, my daughters child, maternal grandmother speaking a-wurrbu (rra-)
child: (W) brother's son's child murimuri	children: birthing children nyamba-kulhakuhamantharra
child: brother's: brother's child kathakatha	children: brother's: mother's brother's children barnka, marruwarra
child: brother's: mother's brother's child munyumunyu	children: brothers': mother's brothers' children, li-manmarruwarra
child: brother's: woman with brother's child mnamakarra	children: brothers': woman, or her sisters, and their brothers' children li-mnamakarra
child: daughter's child mimi, wukuku	children: father caring for their own or brother's children nyamba-kajakajamantharra
child: daughter's: my daughter's child, your brother nya-wurrbu	children: father's brothers, and children of father's brothers li-bilbilarra
child: daughter's: sister's daughter's child wukuku	children: father's sister's children barnka, marruwarra
child: daughter's: sister's: man with sister's daughter's child murikarra	children: father's sisters' children li-manmarruwarra
child: daughter's: your child, my daughter's child, when speaking to son-in-law a-mangkayiwirri (rra-)	children: father, and children, li-bilbilarra
child: daughter's: your daughter's child, my wife, when speaking to female cousin a-ngkuwirri (rra-)	children: fathering children nyamba-kajakajamantharra
child: demanding close attention (of a child) bujabujamantharra	children: man and his sisters' children li-alardikarra
child: Dreaming child, ardirri (poss-)	children: man, and his brothers children li-alardikarra
child: father with child bilarra	children: mother caring for own children or sister's children nyamba-kulhakuhamantharra
child: father's sister's child kuyukuyu, munyumunyu	children: mother's eldest sister (only to younger sister's children) ardiyardi
child: female cousin's child baba	children: mother's sisters and children of mother's sisters li-alayarra
child: female cousin's child who is younger wunhaka	children: mother, and children li-alayarra
child: found, being, of spirit child by parents rdinjarra	children: mothering children nyamba-kulhakuhamantharra
child: hushing a baby/ small child yuyumantharra	children: sibling (two) mother's sisters' children babakurla
child: male cousin's child kardirdi	children: siblings (two) father's brothers'
child: mother with child ayarra	
child: mother's brother's child kuyukuyu	
child: person whose spirit child came from	

children babakurla
children: siblings of father's brothers' children li-babakurla
children: siblings of mother's sisters' children li-babakurla
children: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja
children: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children ririka
children: siblings two, of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children or father's brothers' children nginykarra
children: sister's: man, and sister, and sister's daughters' children li-munmurikarra
children: sisters': man, and his brothers or their sisters' children li-kardirdikija
children: woman with many children a-bimdayarra (tra-)
chin, your nda-jamuka (poss-)
chin: flesh under the chin, your nda-ngantharrngantharr (poss-)
chips of wood birmdirral, warlwan
chisel binymala
choke, causing to tharnamantharra
choked, being akantharra
choking tharnamantharra
choosing ngalkingundayarra, ngalkiwunjayarra, nyamba-arrkalarrkanantharra
chopping tharramantharra
chorus: crying outin chorus nyamba-rirariramantharra
Cicada lirmgindi, ngirringirri
cicatrices a-lhalbi (tra-)
circling lukuluku, wirindayarra, wirrimurndu
circling, of birds/ aeroplane in flight nyamba-wiringkirmantharra
circular: scars, small circular a-kurdirrila (tra-)
circumcised man marrurul (nya-), rduwarra (nya-)
circumcised penis, your nda-rakuku (poss-)
circumciser jarrinbira
circumcising rduwarramantharra, wubanmantharra
circumcision initiate rdaru (nya-), wirrkajuru (nya-)
city barrawu
Clam shell walba
clanging rdalaldalamantharra
clapping hands nyamba-barlamantharra

class: that, identified, specific, of aboreal/ abstract class nouns na-mangaji
class: that, not yet specified of aboreal/ abstract class nouns na-mbangu
class: this, of aboreal/ abstract class nouns na-ja
claw of crab na-marliji (ni-)
claw, of a lizard/ possum na-marrkilikili (ni-), na-yirnyyi (ni-)
claw, of lizard/ possum na-rinkarr (ni-)
clay pan jardara
clay, hardened jardara
clean rlikarlrika (cm-)
cleaning rlikarlikamantharra
cleaning up wurbantharra
clear rlikarlrika (cm-)
clear ground wunburr (narnu-)
clear speaker lirmngalirmnga (cm-)
clear the way! ngandarrajuku, ngandarrajuku
clear: deep clear sea lhulukarra
cleared: ground which has been cleared namu-wunburr
clearing an area, of ground ringkulmantharra
clearly visible wunyulu
cleft riwurr (cm-)
clenching one's teeth mayijanjarra
clever kawi (cm-), lingi (cm-), mingkin (cm-), mirdan (cm-), ngayangaya (cm-), wunili (cm-)
clever/ smart ngirriki (cm-)
cliff amarra
climber, good wambalarra (cm-)
climber: Leafless, parasitic climber bukuma
climbing warlbantharra, warlbarlarrantharra, yirrijungkantharra
climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent barkala
climbing with knees sharply bent barkalamantharra
climbing: cutting footholds up a tree to facilitate climbing bakindamantharra
clitoris, your nda-jiji (poss-), nda-jirrkjirrk (poss-)
close arnulu, thunungku, wangarni, wunumbarra
close by dinkidinki
close male friend/ associate nyangatha-mara
close male relative, my nyangatha-nganji (nyangathanya-)
close relative anyira (cm-)
close relatives wunumbanyngu (cm-)
close, coming wunumbarrirrinjarra
close: coming close wungurrinjarra
close: coming close to

wunumbanyngumantharra
close: demanding close attention (of a child) bujabujamantharra
close: family, close banbayi (cm-)
close: female close friend/ associate angatha-mara (rra-)
close: passing quickly by each other at close range ngurngurrwarda
closed muru
closely: watching closely jarrijarrimantharra
cloth raki, wutha
cloth: bundle of articles wrapped in cloth/ paperbark murla (cm-)
clothes jumbala, marlawanba, wabawaba
clothes: wanting food, clothes ngarlamantharra
clothes: washing clothes arkarlbantharra
cloud julayarriyarri, walamirrimirri
cloud: Morning Glory cloud formation julayarriyarri, walamirrimirri
clouding over ngawurrinjarra
clouds ngabumbu, ngawu, wandungurru
clouds, small and wispy minyirri
clouds: dispersing, of clouds/ people/ smoke nyamba-yarndarranmantharra
clouds: storm clouds wandungurru
cloudy, becoming ngawurrinjarra
club barrku
club-like mallet made from wood na-rarbi
Cluster Fig [*Ficus racemosa*] ma-ngalany, ma-rdiwangku
cluster: stalk of pandanus nut cluster dularla
co-initiate makunguna (cm-)
Coachwhip ray (Himantura toshi) a-jangu (rra-)
coals munthurr, rawan
coals: blowing, on coals balbardamantharra, bardamantharra
coals: fanning coals bardamantharra
coals: glowing red coals karalkaral
coals: hot coals karalkaral
coastal area arnindawa
Coastal Tree ma-burrwunji, ma-marbimbibi
Coastal Whistling Tree [*Casuarina equisetifolia*] a-waynkuwaynku (rra-)
coastal: inhabitant of the sea and coastal environment anthawirriyarra (cm-)
coastline: rugged twisting coastline wurlmakurlma (cm-)
coaxing ayayanantharra
Cockatiel [*Nymphicus hollandicus*] jjarraji

Cockatoo: Black Cockatoo [*Calyptor hynchus*] a-lirra (rra-)
Cockatoo: Sulphur Crested Cockatoo [*Kakatoe galerita*] a-barral (rra-), a-yimdarra (rra-)
cockles [*Andara sp.*] kurruyuyu
Cockroach a-kumbulukumbulu (rra-)
cockroach a-wikalwikal (rra-)
"Cocky Apple" [*Planchenia careya*] a-lawuma (rra-)
coconut ma-wurlngurrkurlngurr, ma-wurnngurrkurnngurr
cocoonna-waba (ni-)
Cod: Estuarine Rock Cod [*Epinephelus tauvina*] wangkuwa
Cod: Rock Cod a-anthakaya (rra-), a-munujburr (rra-)
Cod: Rock Cod, mature a-murrun (rra-)
Cod: Sleepy Cod / "Mudfish" a-wararmgu (rra-)
coffin: base of a pole/ hollow log coffin na-rama (ni-, nanda-)
coffin: hollow log coffin kundabira, larla
coffin: opening of a hollow log coffin na-mulu
coiled rdirdil
coiled up nyamba-rdirdilmantharra
coiled up rope wangarr
cold mardu (cm-), mardumardu, wurlwurr
cold season a-mardu (rra-)
cold, being atharrinjarra, mardungkarrinjarra
cold/ flu, having ngangakarrinjarra
cold: rain, during the cold season murnnyi
cold: very cold mardumardu
cold: wind, cold, from the south-south east a-mardu (rra-)
collapsing rdungkurranbayarra
collar bone, your nda-kurningarr (poss-)
collarbone and shoulder of the goanna na-kurningarr (ni-)
collecting nyamba-darlbirrantharra
collecting someone yankumantharra
colour: pandanus nut interior, red to orange in colour kalbakalba
coloured: blond-brown coloured hair from split ends wurrkulwarda (cm-)
combing one's hair nyamba-yalkanymantharra
come! kawa
come: calling outfor someone to come and look arandayarra, kirrirrumantharra
come: dugong, first to come onto the sea grass beds rangkarrku
comes: gum, edible, comes from ma-marlalayi tree ma-ramarl
comet baribari

coming	wingkayarra, wunykurinjarra	completely	warumantharra, wayathantharra, wiji
coming back	ngilakarra, ngularkantharra, rdinjarra, waninjarra	completing	wayathantharra
coming behind	ngularrinjarra	complicating	manmayamantharra, mardamardamantharra
coming close	wungurrinjarra	complimenting	ngayamantharra, nyamba-lhawarmantharra
coming close to	wunumbanyngumantharra	composed: song composed by women	a-Kurija (rra-)
coming down	lhakanbayarra	comprehending	lhaantharra
coming in	kunamantharra	comprehending: not comprehending	yakamantharra
coming in of tide	ngundayarra	concerning	wirangu
coming into sight	rilirinjarra	Conch Shell [<i>Syrinx aruanas</i>]	a-rabijinda, a-wuluwangku (rra-)
coming near	wungurrinjarra	concluder: finished (concluder)	bawuji
coming off	waranmantharra	concluding	wayathantharra
coming out	ngarlarlamantharra, rilirinjarra, walanymantharra	conclusion: ritual bough shade made at conclusion of a-Kunabibi ceremony	ma-jabanda
coming: .coming in, of people	ngarlarlamantharra	condition: irritating condition of the eye	wulyurr (poss-)
coming: close, coming	wunumbarririnjarra	condition: poor condition, in	barkibarlki (cm-)
coming: dugongs, coming onto the sea grass beds	rangkarangkarrku	cone: cycad palm having lost its fronds, cone-like growth being visible	ma-widiwidi
coming: keeping on coming	nyamba-ngabarlamantharra, nyamba-ngabarlangabarlamantharra	confirmation: seeking confirmation	kaji
coming: sea turtle coming ashore to lay eggs but does not do so	wurlmamantharra	confused	budijbudij
coming: water lily corm many fine roots coming from it	ma-winjawa	confused speech	budijbudij
commanding	maramaramantharra	confusing	malmayamantharra, mardamardamantharra
commencement, its	na-yinarramba (ni-)	confusing to understand	manmayamantharra
commencing	nyamba-wardangalangantharra, nyamba-wirrinjarra	conjunctivitis	wulyurr (poss-)
commencing of labour pains	nyamba-yarrakantharra	conjunctiva, your	nda-wulyurr (poss-)
commencing, of foetal life	nyamba-yarrakantharra	Conkberry tree [<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>]	ma-kujabi, ma-manikuja
Common Koel [<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>]	a-thuwa (rra-)	consequently	bajungkarnu
Comorant: Little Black Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>]	a-kurtbarnku (rra-)	considering	nyamba-nykalananykarrinjarra
Comorant: Little Black Comorant, male [<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>]	antharrantharra	constant: tired by constant demands	bujabujamantharra
Comorant: Little Pied Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>]	kuduluku, wuwuna	constantly moving	kirrikirri (cm-)
Comorant: Pied Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucus</i>]	a-walangatha (rra-)	constantly: looking back, constantly	warnkiwarnkikirinjarra
companionship: person desirerous for sexual companionship	kulikuli (cm-)	constantly: moving constantly	ngirringirri (cm-), ngirringirrimantharra
company relationship	li-wingkali	constantly: person constantly on the move	mirririla (cm-)
company: ceremonial company	li-wingkali	constantly: person constantly talking	mawurla (cm-)
company: man who continually keeps the company of women	nhanawamara (nya-)	constellation: star constellation, Orions Belt	Na-wabija
competing	athamantharra, wurlunangantharra, wurrkurumantharra	constellation: star constellation, Pleiades, Seven Sisters	li-malamalaya
		constellation: star constellation, Seven Sisters	li-jakarambirri, li-kayukayula, li-malyarrala, nalu-wulwari

- contain:** animal when butchered found to contain unlaidd eggs
a-wathawayawiji (rra-)
- containing:** island wild honey nest containing much honey
manbiriwu
- containing:** meat containing shoulder blades of the sea turtle
na-yalari (ni-)
- containing:** meat from dugong containing the shoulder blades
na-wurlaburla (ni-)
- containing:** object/ food containing sorcery
bibiyarru
- containing:** paperbark parcel containing shark/ stingray meat
malayanja
- containing:** skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong containing genital organs
ma-minji
- content, making** mungarrumantharra
- content:** animal with little fat content
ngarrangarra (cm-)
- contented** ngarrungarrumba
- contents of intestines** mawurna
- continually:** man who continually keeps the company of women
nhanawamara (nya-)
- continually** yurrngumantha
- continually asking questions**
arlijkardi (cm-)
- continually, being** yurrngurrinjarra
- continually: moving continually**
marnimarnimantharra
- continue, causing to** yurrujurrumantharra, yurrnguyurrngumantharra
- continuing** yurrngurrinjarra
- contracting, of muscle/ uterus during labour** muyumuyurrinjarra
- contractions** arrarramantharra
- convincing** maramaramantharra
- cook: firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods** na-wurrinjabu
- cooked** wunhunhu (cm-)
- cooked, becoming** wunhunhurrinjarra
- cooking** nyamba-wabijanjarra, nyamba-walkijanjarra, rkantharra, runungkayarra, wubalubantharra, wubantharra
- cooking in an underground oven** nuwantharra
- cooking process for shellfish/ small schoolfish** rambijanji
- cooking,** wunhunhumantharra
- cooking: heated stones, for cooking** rabarr
- cooking: partly cooking** muramurathantharra
- cooking: removing flesh from a stingray/ shark after initial cooking** yiruwanymantharra
- cooking: singeing hair of animals prior to cooking** wabijanjarra
- cool** kujbarrkujbarr (cm-), ruburubu (cm-), wuntha (cm-)
- cool, becoming** wunthanbayarra
- cool: breeze, cool and gentle at night** ngilungilu
- coolamon, long wooden** birribirri, lujuluju
- Coolibah: Hill Coolibah tree** [*Eucalyptus tectifera*] ma-murrinja
- Coolibah: River Coolibah Tree** [*Eucalyptus microtheca*] ma-warlan
- cooling down** mardumardumantharra, wunthamantharra
- copious: honey in copious amounts** nariyalama
- copying** lharrkuwanjarra
- coral** warrawarra
- coral reef** warrawarra
- Coral Tree** [*Erythrina variegata var. orientalis*] ma-kurin
- Coral Trout** [*Plectropomus leopardus*] a-yarramara (rra-)
- Coral: root of young Coral Tree** [*Erythrina variegata var. orientalis*] ma-marranda
- cord** ma-nguji, ma-yulbu
- cord, pulled by the a-Kuwaykuwayk Dreaming** yurruwa
- cord: navel cord, your** nda-majirlimajirli (poss-)
- Corella: Little Corella** [*Cacatua sanguinea*] a-ngulili (rra-)
- corm: water lily corm** a-wakaki (rra-), ma-burnili
- corm: water lily corm (generic)** ma-mayi
- corm: water lily corm from ma-bujuwa lily** ma-wirnku
- corm: water lily corm interior : fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds** na-ngarranjai (ni-, nu-)
- corm: water lily corm many fine roots coming from it** ma-winjawa
- corm: water lily corm which is fully matured** ma-nganbi
- corm: water lily corm, immature** ma-yirnikanbangu, ma-yirnika
- corms: water lily corms** ma-ardarra
- corms: water lily corms (which are not fully developed)** ma-bidabida
- corms: water lily corms, nearing maturity** ma-kamdanyi
- corms: water lily corms, fully matured** ma-kakayi
- corms: water lily seeds, within the corms** nu-yanyungi

corms: water reed corms			
ma-jirdamburr			
corms: water reed corms (generic)			
wirda			
corner of bag	nanda-mungu		
corpse	ngabangaku (cm-)		
corpse: log, used as "pillow" for corpse on burial platform			
ma-rrunbangu			
correcting healing	yabilyabimantharra,		
yabimantharra			
correctly	yuwarl		
Coucal: Swamp Pheasant / Pheasant			
Coucal [<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>]			
a-bulbulkija (tra-)			
cough	wulwurr, wurawura, wurlwurr		
cough: phlegmy cough/ nasal discharge, having	nganakarririnjarra		
coughing	wulwurrinjarra		
country	awara, lhabangarr, mirdi		
country: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country			
a-rinja (tra-)			
country: burned country			
warman			
country: bush country			
munjimunji			
country: bush country, munji			
country: dry country	jibuburula		
country: inland country	yingkarra		
country: lighting fires, over the country	balbathuntharra		
country: looking at country	mimbangantharra		
country: name from country, your			
nda-wunyingu (poss-)			
country: one's own country			
wirriyara (cm-)			
country: owner/ s of particular stretches of country and associated Dreamings/ ceremonies	ngimirringki (cm-)		
country: people's own country			
jalibiya (cm-)			
country: plains country	wumburr (cm-)		
country: rocky country			
jibuburula			
country: samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation			
namu-ruluruluwanka			
country: sandridge country			
namu-wulyurr			
country: wanting to return to one's own country/ family			
ngurunguririnjarra			
countryman	malhanngu (cm-), miyili (cm-)		
countrywoman	malhanngu (cm-), miyili		
		(cm-)	
	courageous	ngarramilimili	
	courting	lhanymantharra	
	cousin: daughter's: your daughter's child, my wife, when speaking to female		
	cousin	a-ngkuwirri (tra-)	
	cousin: father's: mother: your mother, my father's sister when talking to female	nda-ardiya	
	cousin: female cousin's child	baba	
	cousin: female cousin's child who is younger	wunhaka	
	cousin: male cousin's child	kardirdi	
	cousin: mother's: your mother's father or		
	cousin	nya-lhamayngku	
	cousin: my sister, your cousin, when talking to female	cousin	
		a-ngawinya (tra-)	
	cousin: your brother my cousin when speaking to female	cousin	
		nya-athatha	
	cousin: your father, my uncle when speaking to female	cousin	
		wa-marnanya	
	covering	nyamba-wijuwantharra,	
		wijuwantharra	
	covering with earth	kurramantharra, nyamba-	
		kurramantharra	
	covering with water	ngurrunmantharra,	
		wurranyinjarra	
	covering: bushes and leaves used for covering a body on a funeral platform	lajilaji	
	covering: pubic covering mens'	yurlwi	
	Cow Tailed Stingray [<i>Pastinachus sephen</i>]		
		warnanjawiji, wurrudungu	
	cow: dugong cow with calf	ayarra	
	cow: dugong, mature cow capable of breeding	a-bayawiji (tra-)	
	cow: dugong, non-lactating cow, with large calf	a-miramba (tra-)	
	cow: dugong, old cow small tusks just visible	a-banthamu (tra-)	
	cow: dugong, pregnant cow	a-ngayiwunyarra (tra-)	
	cow: dugong, pregnant cow	a-kulhakulhawiji (tra-)	
	cow: dugong, pregnant cow dugong with calf still following her	a-lhumurrawiji (tra-)	
	cow: horn of cow/ bull	na-dirrirrima (ni-)	
	cow: horns of cow/ bull	na-kurrunkurrunku (ni-)	
	cow: killer (cow/ bullock for butchering)	kila	
	cows: dugongs, herd of cows with their		

calves	li-milkamilarra	creek: dry creek bed	na-yarrayarra (ni-)
crab (generic)	jikuyu	creek: inlet, of a salt water creek	ruwaji
Crab (generic)	nyinga	creek: salt water creek arm	na-ruwaji
crab shedding/ or just having shed shell	marndurrbu	creek: salt water creek inlet	a-ngalawurr (rra-), a-mndarr (rra-)
crab species, Blue Swimmer Crab [<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>]	a-ngarniyangka (rra-)	creeping up	wunthulmantharra
crab species, Fiddler Crab [<i>Ucca flammula</i>]	a-juluwangu (rra-), a-mulkangka (rra-)	creseent moon	wanyka
crab species, fresh water crab	murra	crest of a wave	nanda-rayal
crab species, Ghost Crab	yurrara	Crested Pigeon [<i>Ocyhyps lophotes</i>]	jakuku
crab species, Giant Mud Crab, female	[<i>Scylla serrata</i>] a-wanthirl (rra-)	Crested: Lesser Crested Tern [<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>]	bangantha
crab species, Giant Mud Crab, immature	[<i>Scylla serrata</i>] kadikadi	Crested: Sulphur Crested Cockatoo [<i>Kakatoe galerita</i>]	a-barral (rra-), a-yimndarr (rra-)
crab species, Giant Mud Crab, male [<i>Scylla serrata</i>]	yula	Crimson Finch [<i>Neochhmia phaeton</i>]	wijalala
crab species, Hermit Crab [family:Paguridae]	kuranthulkuranthul	crippled limb	jukurl
crab species, Spider Crab sp. / Decorator Crab [<i>Majidae sp.</i>]	a-bula (rra-)	crippled person	mayarda (cm-)
crab species, Swimmer Crab	a-mawurrungku (rra-)	crippled person/ animal	darlwangu (cm-)
crab: claw of crab	na-marliji (ni-)	crippled, being	kalkadirrinjarra
crabs: balls of mud/ sand made by crabs	jajungkayi	crocodile	a-kaji (rra-), mardumbarra
cracked	bangarlbangada	crocodile species, Salt Water Crocodile	[<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>]
cracked, being	bangadirrinjarra,		wawurlmara
cracked: dry cracked ground	balumarra	crocodile with many young	a-birndajarra (rra-)
cracking	karlanirmantharra	Crocodile: Fresh Water Crocodile	[<i>Crocodylus johnstonii</i>]
cracking knuckles	rajbantharra		a-darrirrima (rra-)
Craggy: place name, "Black Craggy Islet".	Limiyimiyla	Crocodile: Freshwater Crocodile [<i>Crocodylus johnstonii</i>]	a-kaji (rra-)
cramp, having	muyumuyu	Crocodile: Salt Water Crocodile [<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>]	mardumbarra
cramp, having a	mayururrinjarra	Crocodile: Salt Water Crocodile, female	[<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>]
cramped buttocks	milkatharrinjarra		a-mirwa (rra-)
cramped shoulders	karnarnkuwanyi	Crocodile: Salt Water Crocodile, immature	[<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>]
cramping	mayumayururrinjarra,		kuriyumba
	muyumuyurrinjarra	crocodile: tail of salt water crocodile	na-yulayula (ni-)
cranium, your	nda-jardarra (poss-),	crooked	kilka
	nda-kurukuru (poss-)	crooked back	kundukuku (cm-),
crawling	marrkantharra,		kunduwaru
	warrkalarrantharra, warrkantharra	crooked route	luku (cm-)
crawling position, on hands and knees	bunarrinja, nyambu-rrantharra	crooked, of body parts	warnkarr (cm-), warnkarrwarnkarr (cm-)
Crawling Vine [<i>Impomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis</i>]	ma-warnbarnkarra	cross ways	warriwarriyamba,
crayfish species, Painted Crayfish [<i>Panulirus ornatus</i>]	wurrayiyalyi		wumbuwumbiji
created: sea spray, created when waves hit rocks	nanda-ruru	crossed: sitting position with legs crossed	barkala
Creative Past	yijan	crossed: sitting position with legs extended and feet crossed	rurbarurba
creek	narnu-wala, wala, yala (narnu-), yalaruru	crossed: sitting position with legs straight out feet crossed	murrngumurrngu
creek, salt water	ruwaji		
creek-bed	yala (narnu-), yalaruru,		
	narnu-wala, wala		

crossed: sitting with legs crossed		na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)
barnkalamantharra, nyamba-		
barnkalamantharra		
crossing a river/ creek		curve: straight without curve or bend
bindanantharra		wurrubi (cm-), yurikayurika (cm-)
crossing over a river	lhawurrinjarra	cushion/ headrest of paperbark/ grass
crouching down	warramantharra,	na-marralaba
lhukurmantharra		custom
Crow [Corvus sp.]	a-jarlawa (tra-)	namu-yuwa
Crow [Corvus sp.]	a-wangka (tra-)	cut
crowbar	bilbarurru, kuruba	bubu (cm-, poss-)
crowd: among a crowd		cut made along the back of a dugong
rara		na-lurrmundurr (ni-)
crunching with teeth	kalmurrathantharra	cut, being
crushed	bujal	barndarrinjarra
crushed charcoal mixed with oil/ fat		cut: meat cut from belly area of the
ma-wuyu		dugong
crushed: damper made from crushed seeds/		na-alikali (ni-)
cycad nut paste		cut: pandanus nuts being cut open
ma-rdabalari		barlibantharra
crushing	bujalmantharra,	cut: short cut
wurunmantharra		warramanja
crusty: Black saline mud found under the		cut: short cut, taking a
crusty surface of salt pan country		warrangka
a-rinja (tra-)		cut: skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong
crying	ngindukumantharra, rarrinjarra	containing genital organs
crying outin chorus	nyamba-rirrirmantharra	ma-minji
Cucumber: Wild Cucumber [Cucumis melo]		cute
ma-murala		anyan, anyany
Cucumber: Wild Cucumber [Cucumis melo]		cutting
ma-ngarramaka		manjarra, tharramantharra,
culture	namu-yuwa	thumantharra, wuthangkayarra
culture: Yanyuwa culture/ law	Yanyuwangala	cutting across to another place
cup	banikin	manjarra
cupped: sound of cupped hands hitting		cutting deeply
thigh	na-walurr (ni-)	barndarmantharra
Curl Grub / locally called Moon Grub		cutting deeply, of flesh/ wood
ngakarla		lakurmantharra
curled up	nyamba-rdirdilmantharra	cutting footholds up a tree to facilitate
curled up hair	jukurl	climbing
Curlew Sandpiper [Calidris alpina]		bakindamantharra
yirdirdingarna		cutting hair
Curlew: Beach Stone Curlew [Burhinus		wundulmantharra
neglectus]	a-rabinybi (tra-),	cutting into small pieces
a-wurrwim		yumbulyumbumantharra
Curlew: Bush Stone Curlew [Burhinus		cutting out wild honey (sugar bag)
magnirostris]	a-nguwalili (tra-)	burlamantharra, burlburlamantharra
curly hair	rdirdil	cutting the skin
current: eastward pulling tidal current		nyamba-wuthangkayarra
wayikuku		cutting the throat of a turtle
current: pulling of a tidal current		ngunduwamantharra
rrantharra		cutting up
current: weak, flood/ tidal current		wangkamantharra
burlurlu (cm-), burnthuburnthu (cm-)		cutting up meat
currents: tidal currents		wathangumantharra
akam, arrayalya, wayikuku		cutting up pieces of meat
curse word	juwayi	alkanthamanthamara
cursing	kiwumantharra,	cuttlefish shell
lhawamdiyarra		na-wulurlu (ni-)
curve of rainbow in the sky		cycad nuts ground into a thick paste
		ma-wurrbiyal
		cycad fruit (ripe, most ideal stage for use)
		ma-budanja
		cycad nut (generic)
		ma-ngakuya
		cycad nut dampers, made for ritual use
		ma-wanjirl
		cycad nut kernel
		ma-wurlyurr
		cycad nut slices dried ready for soaking,
		ma-wirimbul
		cycad nut slices ready to put in the sun
		ma-wirimbul
		cycad nut, soaked slices ready to grind
		ma-wirimbul
		cycad nuts (generic)
		ma-mudi
		cycad nuts freshly picked, ready to begin
		preparation
		ma-nhandurangu
		cycad nuts ready to grind into paste for

making dampers		damper, made from ground grass seeds/ lilly seeds/ cycad nuts
ma-ngalkinkarra		ma-wurlukurlu
cycad nuts which are fully fermented		dampers: cycad nut dampers, made for ritual use ma-wanjirl
ma-yabalala		dampers: cycad nuts ready to grind into paste for making dampers
cycad nuts which have been soaking oneto two days,	ma-rabarrara	ma-ngalkinkarra
cycad nuts which have been treated, safe to eat	ma-ngalkinkarra	
cycad nuts, freshly fallen to the ground		dance lhurra, lhurralhurrala
ma-lirra		dance name a-Ngadiji (rra-)
cycad nuts, old, dry, found on the ground		dance style name a-Kurija (rra-), a-Rarra (rra-), walaba
ma-mankilangu		dance: beginning to dance
cycad nuts, which are fermented to leach out toxins	ma-mawirl	milamilantharra
cycad palm	manja	dance: ceremonial dance
cycad palm fronds	nu-warda	a-jurrku (rra-), marnmarn
cycad palm having lost its fronds, cone- like growth being visible	ma-widiwidi	dance: ceremonial dance style
ma-widiwidi		a-walanyba (rra-), wabanirrinjarra
cycad palm trunk, texture of		dance: women's fun dance
ma-yijan		a-Rarra (rra-)
Cycad Palm [<i>Cycas angulata</i>]		dancer: decorated dancer/ object with shredded feathers
ma-arnbaka		yirinybiji (cm-)
cycad palms of great height		dancers: preparing dancers/ objects for rituals yiringundayarra
ma-ardakantha, ma-kaykalkaykal		dances: Dreaming dances
cycad: damper, (made from ground grass/ lily seeds/ cycad fruit)		mammarn
ma-lhandawarr		dancing lanimantharra, lhurramantharra, mamajimantharra
cycad: uncovering ma-mawirl cycad nuts from ground	walmantharra	dancing ground (generic)
cycad: washing cycad fruit/ yams during their preparation	arlarlbantharra	namu-nyirka
cycad: water in which cycad fruit has been soaking	ngurlangurla	dancing movement-hands behind back, shoulders twisting/ vibrating quickly back-and-forward
cycle: singing a song cycle	walwandayarra	mirlimirlimantharra
cycle: song cycle	a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-), jawala, kujika, mayjbi, nanda- wangirli, rndulmantharra	dancing the jabudubudu rituals
cycle: song cycle movement	nurarralngu	jabudubudumantharra
cycle: starting the singing of a song cycle	rndulmantharra, rndulmarndulmantharra	dancing with legs spread wide and bent at knees
cyclone	warlungkarnarra, wirninykarra	nyamba-rdakalmantharra
Cypress Pine [<i>Callitris intratropica</i>]		dancing with legs spread wide and bent at the knees
wakuwaku		rdakal
Daimond Dove [<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>]		dangerous
kulakuku		ngarrangarra (cm-), wudal (nya-), yilarr (cm-), yinjatha (cm-)
Daimond Scaled Mullet [<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>]		dangerous animals
a-mankurdurdu (rra-)		bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)
damaging the skin	wuthangkayarra	dark ngubunthurr, wungkuwungku (cm-)
damming up	ngayanjarra	dark of night
damp yilbi (cm-)		mimalngu
damp, being	yilbirrinjarra	dark, no light at all
damper made from crushed seeds/ cycad nut paste	ma-rdabalari	nginymulnginymul
damper, (made from ground grass/ lily seeds/ cycad fruit)	ma-lhandawarr	dark-skinned man
		mirningiya (nya-), mimingu (nya-)
		dark: deep dark sea
		narnu-ngawurruwuru
		darkening
		ngubunthurririnjarra
		darkness, no moon/ stars
		mimalngu
		Dart: Snub Nosed Dart [<i>Trachinotus sp.</i>]
		walarlwa
		Darter [<i>Anhinga melanogaster</i>]
		a-wuyin (rra-)
		Darwin Woollybutt [<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>]
		ngalayarr
		daughter
		kajakaja, kulhakulha

daughter's child	mimi, wukuku		
daughter's daughter	akarna-marrini (rrakarna-), akarna-marrini (rrakarna-), akarna-wuthayi (rrakarna-)		daughter: younger sister's daughter akarna-ardima (rrakarna-)
daughter's son	karna-marrini		daughters: sister's: sister: man, and sister, and sister's daughters' children li-munmurikarra
daughter's son, my	nyakarna-wuthayi		daughters: your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter ji-wurrbu
daughter's: brother's daughter's son, my	nyakarna-marrini		daughters: your sister, my daughters child, maternal grandmother speaking a-wurrbu (rra-)
daughter's: my daughter's child, your brother	nya-wurrbu		dawdling murdumurdurrinjarra
daughter's: sister's daughter's child	wukuku		dawn arlanantharra, na-nyilan
daughter's: sister's daughter's daughter	akarna-wuthayi (rrakarna-), akarna-wuthayi (rrakarna-)		day and night bibibi
daughter's: sister's daughter's son	karna-wuthayi		day: all through the day a-kamamarr (rra-)
daughter's: sister's: man with sister's daughter's child	murikarra		day: another day walakululu
daughter's: your child, my daughter's child, when speaking to son-in-law	a-mangkayiwirri (rra-)		day: every day miyilmiyil
daughter's: your daughter's child, my wife, when speaking to female cousin	a-ngkuwirri (rra-)		day: hot of the day ngardara
daughter-in-law	yuwarni		day: lighter, of day, sunlight wilarrinjarra
daughter-in-law, my	a-kayibanthangathangkulu (rra-)		day: people who share the same day of birth makunguna (cm-)
daughter: brother's daughter	angatharra-abangu (rrangatharra-), kajakaja		day: second high tide in one day mirndilngundaya, ralundu
daughter: brother's daughter's daughter	akarna-marrini (rrakarna-)		daybreak na-nyilan
daughter: brother's son's daughter	akarna-murima (rrakarna-)		daylight, becoming arlanantharra
daughter: brother's: younger brother's daughter	akarna-marnama (rrakarna-)		days: cycad nuts which have been soaking oneto two days, ma-rabarrarra
daughter: mother's brother's daughter	angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)		days: olden days wabarra, wabarrangu
daughter: mother's sister's daughter who is older	baba		dead kurdan (cm-), yundulu
daughter: mother's sister's daughter who is younger	wunhaka		dead dog lirmalirrima (cm-)
daughter: sister's daughter	akarna-ardima (rrakarna-), angatharra-ardu (rrangatharra-), ardiyardi, kulhakulha		dead person kuyuwarna (cm-), mudi (cm-), ngabangaku (cm-)
daughter: sister's: father's sister's daughter	angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)		dead: baby, dead landilandi (cm-)
daughter: sister's: mother's sister's daughter who is younger	angatharra-anyira (rrangatharra-)		dead: belongings of a dead individual mayunbu
daughter: son's daughter	akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-), akarna-murima (rrakarna-)		dead: bones of a dead person na-buyurru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)
daughter: son's: sister's son's daughter	akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-)		dead: pining for someone who is absent or dead marmgundayarra
daughter: spouse of brother's daughter	ardungantha (nya-)		dead: spirit of a dead person (generic) ngabaya
daughter: spouse of daughter	ardungantha (nya-)		deaf birrinybirrinyi (cm-), murdu (cm-), warangkarrbirra (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)
daughter: woman with daughter's child			deaf person warungka (cm-)
			deaf, being mankudikudirrinjarra, murdirrinjarra, yakiyakirrinjarra
			deaf, making yakayakamantharra
			Death Adder [<i>Acanthopis antarcticus</i>] a-rdari (rra-)
			Death Adder [<i>Acanthopis antarticus</i>] a-ribu (rra-)
			death throws wajawajamantharra
			death, to wabanyinda
			death: putting to death kurdanmantharra
			decayed wakul (cm-)

deceased: spirit of recently deceased person wuwarr		departing	ankalirrinjarra, lhuwarrinjarra
deception	narnu-nguyula	dependant: over dependant, being	wungamantharra
decorated	yirrkanjirrkkan (cm-)	depression marking neck of the dugong	wulka
decorated dancer/ object with shredded feathers	yirrinybiji (cm-)	depths: in the depths of the sea	rara
decorating for ritual performance/ fun dance	kambimantharra	depths: relation from the depths of the water	wurranganji (cm-)
decorating ritual objects	karnbimantharra	descending	lhakanbayarra
decorating the body for ceremony	nyamba-karnbimantharra	desert	jibuburula
decorating the body/ object with shredded feathers	yirringundayarra	designs: ceremony ground designs	baruwa
decorating, someone for a ceremony	yirrkanjirrkkanmantharra	designs: painting designs on the body	nyamba-bulamantharra
decoration: head decoration	yalkiyalki	designs: ritual designs	baruwa
decoration: string chest decoration	mayinybaku	desirerous: individual who makes themselves sexually desirerous	kulikuli (cm-)
Decorator: Spider Crab sp. / Decorator Crab [Majidae sp.]	a-bula (rra-)	desirerous: person desirerous for sexual companionship	kulikuli (cm-)
deep	rabirabi	desires: person who desires to kill people	ngabayamanthamara (cm-)
deep clear sea	lhulukarra	desiring	manmarralangantharra, mijangantharra, warlningirrinjarra
deep dark sea	narnu-ngawurruwuru	desiring, food, knowledge	warnngirrinjarra
deep water	ngamanji	detaching	walwaranmantharra, waranmantharra
deep: waist deep	wardaji, warriwarriyamba	deulling movement	wirnkilili
deeply: cutting deeply	barndarmantharra	develop: starting to develop	milngirrinjarra
deeply: cutting deeply, of flesh/ wood	lakurmantharra	developed: sea-turtle egg with fully developed embryo	wulungu
deeply: satisfied, deeply	burluburlu	developed: sea-turtle egg with partially developed embryo	wulungumilka
defaecating	nyamba-kakantharra, nyamba-ngkarryarra	developing a habit	yurnguyurngumantharra
defense	bilinjirri, birrimbirri, jijijirra, mudumudu, ngunmantharra, wayngkawi (cm-), wirlimbirrimarra, wirnkilili, wirngurr	dew	a-wurna (rra-)
defined: road/ track, well defined	a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-)	dew on the islands	a-wumalhu (rra-)
deflect	wirngurr	Diamond Fish [Alectis indica]	marnkalkaka
deflecting	wirnimantharra	Diamond Fish [Monodactylus argenteus]	wardul
deformed: baby, deformed	dalarda (cm-)	diarrhoea, having	nyamba-ngkalangkarryarra
delivering and looking after a baby	lhulunmantharra	didgeridoo	ma-kulurru
delousing	wuthangantharra	didgeridoo: blowing the didgeridoo	warrangantharra
demanding close attention (of a child)	bujabujamantharra	died: bereaved man whose niece/ nephew has died	kulika (nya-)
demanding: over demanding	wungamantharra	died: bereaved person whose brother/ sister has died	murrwala (cm-)
demands: tired by constant demands	bujabujamantharra	died: dog, whose owner has just died	kundalurrwarra (cm-)
demonstrating by physical means	mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnimantharra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra	different	ruthu
demonstrating by physical means	mirnimantharra	different: many different sorts	yumbulyumbumantha
dense bush	mardayalmardayal		

different: meats of different kinds, wanting		directly: sun directly overhead	
mulukurrinjarra		darkirla	
different: something different to eat		Dirkfish [<i>Notograptidae sp.</i>]	
ma-wulaji		ngalngarra	
different: that different man		dirt	lhabangarr
nyarrku		dirt, kicked back by feet as one walks	wirlyirr
different: that different masculine thing		dirt: kicking back dirt with feet while	walking wirlyirrungekayarra
nilharrku, niwarrku		dirty	mamarrmarr (cm-)
different: those different people		dirty water	ngurlangurla
larrku, nalarrku		disappointed, being	wurdankayarra
difficult	dabudaburr (narnu-)	disappointing	maba (cm-)
difficult situation	budijbudij	disbelief: exclamation of disbelief	juba
difficult to understand	malmayamantharra	disbelieving	jabulinymantharra,
digging	ruwantharra,	ngajbirrinjarra	
wulungkayarra		discernable: bearily discernable	mariyilbirriyiny (cm-)
digging a well/ soak	mabimantharra	discharge from a wound	ngurruwarrinjarra, nganybarna
digging for water	mabimantharra	discharge: nasal discharge	ngalirli, ngangkarr
digging for water/ well/ soak	rawurrkimantharra	discharge: phlegmy cough/ nasal discharge,	having ngangakarrinrinjarra
digging in the ground	mulanthayarra	discussing	nyamba-
digging stick	na-wabija, na-wariwari,	wilwiringundayarra	
na-wulungkayangu		dish, wooden	birribirri, lujuluju
digging stick, long	na-karikiri	dish: bark dish	na-kulkarra, na-
digging up a body buried some time ago to		mungskulukulu, na-yiyiba	
retrieve bones	walmantharra	dish: bark dish (large)	na-rdimila
digging up turtle eggs	walmantharra	dish: wooden dish	yakurra
digging: steel digging stick	bilbarurru	dishes: fluting/ grooves carved in	boomerangs/ wooden dishes
dinghy: aluminium dinghy	a-libaliba (rra-), a-muwarda (rra-), a-rdinki (rra-)	wurruwurru	
dinghy: oar, for a dinghy	a-mayawajawa (rra-), a-yanginymanthangu (rra-)	disinclined to participate	wurmulirrinjarra
dinghy: oar, of a dinghy	a-rimi (rra-)	disliking	burrajbirrinjarra,
dingo	wakuku (cm-), wurninyji (cm-)	ngandayarra	
dingo (generic)	wardali, warrbima	disobedient	birrinybirrinyi (cm-),
dingo, female	a-birdirna (rra-)	murdu (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)	
Dingo, female, with many pups	a-yangkabirdirna (rra-)	dispersing, of clouds/ people/ smoke	nyamba-yalyalmantharra, nyamba-
dingo, male	wurrundurla, yarrarawira	yamdarranmantharra	
dingo: howling, of dingo/ dog	yungantharra	displaying	mirnajimantharra,
dip: grass wad/ pad used to dip into wild		mirnilungkayarra, mirnimantharra,	
honey and then sucked	na-wawili	nyamba-mirnajimantharra	
dipping: grass wad/ pad, used for dipping		displeased	binju
into honey and then sucked	na-kuwarnda	disposed: better disposed towards, causing	to become wunthamantharra
direction: changing direction	wirninrinjarra	disposed: well disposed to	wuntha (cm-)
direction: changing direction, causing to	wirnimantharra	disposed: well disposed towards	kujbarrkujbarr (cm-), ruburubu (cm-)
direction: which direction?	nganthiwuthu	disposing of	walimantharra
directly: backbone of dugong directly		disregarding	ngajbirrinjarra
before the flukes	lubala	distance: calling someone in the distance	nyamba-yarrinymantharra
		distance: exclamation, indicating a great	distance yaayaa

distance: going a great distance wiwirrinjarra	dogs: training dogs to hunt rulbantharra
distance: great distance jujurrwala, wakawakala	doing arrinjarra, mardarranjarra
distance: smoke, seen from a distance rumardi	doing something ngabiyanmarra
distance: visible in the distance ngulyilirr	doing: might, doing with all one's wayarwayarmantharra
distant hill mabany	doing: stopping someone doing something yajburryajburr
distant place jujurrwala, yurrujuru	Dollar Bird [<i>Eurystromus orientalis</i>] manbakuwaku
distant: throbbing noise, as of a distant motor malawurrinjarra	dolphin (generic) miriyi
distressed: emotionally distressed wathawathalanantharra	dolphin species, Indopacific Humpback Dolphin [<i>Sousa chinensis</i>] a-bumirri (rra-), manbiribiri
dividing in two or in two parts kanymakanymardamantharra	dolphin species, Snubfin Dolphin / Irawaddy Dolphin [<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>] wundumarlamarla
dividing into two or in two parts nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra	dolphins: leaping of dolphins wirlbungkayarra
dividing up ruthoruthumantharra, wangkamantharra	don't know nungka
divination yarrakira	donkey yirikirri
diving walwayantharra, wayanymantharra, wunjininjarra	door na-mulu
diving underwater ngabunjamantharra	dopey wubawubararra
dizzy kabarrininjarra	Dotterel: Red Capped Dotterel [<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>] a-wirriyuruyuru (rra-)
do: having nothing more to do with burrajbirrinjarra	Double-barred Finch [<i>Peophila bichenouii</i>] a-nyinuma (rra-)
do: just in the same way you do it nganambajilulu	doubter ngajbirrinja (cm-), ngajbirrinjamara (cm-)
do: like that you do it nganamba, nganambaji	doubting jabulinymantharra, ngajbirrinjarra
do: that is the way to do it nganamba, nganambaji	Dove: Daimond Dove [<i>Geopelia cuneata</i>] kulakuku
do: wanting to do barlantharra	Dove: Peaceful Dove [<i>Geophila striata</i>] marrabababa
dog wakuku (cm-), wurninyji (cm-)	down wayka
Dog Balls bush [<i>Grewia retusifolia</i>] ma-kuyiya, ma-warrangayi	down: calming down mardumardumantharra
dog with many pups a-birndajarra (rra-)	down: crouching down lhukurrmantharra
dog, whose owner has just died kundalurrwarra (cm-)	down: letting down laramantharra, lhalhamantharra
dog: calling outfor dog jujujunja	down: lying down walkurrwalkurr
dog: dead dog lirmalirma (cm-)	down: settling down mirrbarrinjarra
dog: encouraging a dog to hunt jujumantharra	down: sitting down kulanbayarra
dog: good hunting dog yalbiyarra (cm-)	down: weighed down, being wanyinjarra
dog: howling, of dog/ dingo nyamba-yungantharra	downstream wayka
dog: panting of dog ngarnngarnmantharra	downwards waykaliya
dog: pet name for a dog Na-wundaku, Makurrawirla, Manbiriwu	drag net (fishing) a-warrabawarraba (rra-)
dog: swear word for a dog kadirriwalma, ngaburndungu, nyawa, yarrkarra, yumdarka	dragging warrkalarramantharra, warrkamantharra
dogs: barking of dogs ngawarlmantharra, ngawarnmantharra	Dragonfly a-mardu (rra-)
dogs: howling of dogs ngawarlmantharra, ngawarnmantharra	drawing balirrantharra
dogs: hunting with dogs arnthayarra, rangkayarra	drawing in breath mardinjangumantharra
	drawing water kulkurdantherra, kurdantherra
	dream, during sleep almirr
	Dreaming yijan
	Dreaming Ancestors yijan
	Dreaming child, ardirri (poss-)
	Dreaming dances mamnam

Dreaming mother a-jayakurra (rra-)
Dreaming path kujika
Dreaming sign marnmarn, rungal
Dreaming Women a-Mararabarna (rra-),
a-Ngadiji (rra-)
dreaming, during sleep
almirrangantharra
dreaming, in sleep mawurrangantharra,
nyamba-mawurrangantharra
Dreaming: cord, pulled by the a-
Kuwaykuwayk Dreaming
yuruwa
Dreaming: Mangrove Dreaming ritual term
kirlakanku
Dreaming: Spirit Man Dreaming
ngabaya
Dreamings: male Dreamings of one's
mother jayakurra
Dreamings: owner/ s of particular stretches
of country and associated
Dreamings/ ceremonies
ngimirringki (cm-)
Dreamings: power, of Dreamings/
ceremonies/ sacred objects
wirrimalaru (cm-)
dress duraji
dressed up yirrkanjirran (cm-)
dressing oneself nyamba-
nyunyunmantharra
dribbling darlarlarr
dried nasal secretions mangkilmangkil
dried out rukarra
dried out of food/ meat
rawarawa
dried out, being rawarawirrinjarra
dried: cycad nut slices dried ready for
soaking, ma-wirimbul
drift wood dalinja, na-dalinja,
na-rulmurr, rulmurr
drink made from the juice of pandanus nut
kambuda
drink: giving a drink nguthalimantharra
drinking ngurmantharra,
wunjayarra
drip jijiji
driving away jujunymantharra
driving out nyinjarra
drooling darlarlarr
drooped: head drooped on one side
karlwakarlwa (cm-)
drooping one's head arlanbayarra
dropping bararrmanhantharra,
lhawurndamantharra, nbayarra
drops: rains drops/ spots
na-ngiyilungiyilu (ni-)
drover duruba
drowning ngurrunmantharra,
yinantharra
drowsy, being arlanbayarra
drum bulayi
drum: ear drum, your nda-birnyyi (poss-)

drum: sitting position on a drum with one
foot resting on the other knee
wanyka
drum: sitting position on seat or drum
darba
drumming malawurrinjarra
drunk kamukamuwiji (cm-)
dry jiburu (cm-), ruku (cm-), wuwan (cm-)
dry country jibuburula
dry cracked ground balumarra
dry creek bed na-yarrayarra (ni-)
dry season ngardara
dry, being rukulukurrinjarra,
rukurrinjarra
dry: cycad nuts, old, dry, found on the
ground ma-mankilangu
dry: hard, dry land ngarkki
dry: making too dry rawarawamantharra
dry: north wind in dry season
wurrarumu (a-)
dry: putting outto dry
nganjiyungkayarra
dry: wind from the north in dry season
a-wurrarumu (rra-)
drying nganjiyungkayarra, rukulukumantharra
drying out rukumantharra, nganjiyarra
Duck: Black Duck [*Anas superciliosa*]
a-kambulmurdu (rra-)
Duck: Burdekin Duck / White Headed Shell
Duck [*Tadorna radjah*]
ngirmgirmarni
Duck: Grey Teal Duck [*Anas gibberifrons*]
a-kuruburu (rra-), a-rabarr (cm-)
Duck: Whistling Tree Duck [*Dendrocygna*
arcuata] a-yalinjal (rra-)
Duck: White Headed Shell Duck / Burdekin
Duck [*Tadorna radjah*]
rurdum
dueller: skilled dueller
wayngkawi (cm-)
dueller: skilled dueller/ fighter
walikarra (cm-)
duelling movement bilinjarri, birrimbirri,
jijijirla, mudumudu, ngunmantharra,
wayngkawi (cm-), wirlimbirlimarra,
wirmngurr
duelling person/ people
alka (cm-)
dugong (generic) yiwaji
dugong (generic) [*Dugong dugon*]
nhabarl, waliki (li-, a-)
dugong anatomy a-larlurr (rra-), a-
mardanbangu (rra-), a-mayngul (rra-),
a-wumumu (rra-), lubala, ma-minji,
murajuju, na-alikali (ni-), na-lhirnbiji (ni-),
na-maru (ni-), na-milwangu (ni-), na-
rawunjurr (ni-), na-waji (ni-, nanda-),
na-walkirri (ni-), na-warla (ni-), na-
winkarnngu (ni-), na-wirlibirli (ni-),
na-wurlaburla (ni-), na-yalari (ni-), na-yinji
(ni-), rimi, rirkukilwalkurru, warkka,

wilawila, wulka, yanjurr
dugong antomy kurruru
dugong butchering na-lurmundurr (ni-),
 wurngarr
dugong calf ngumba
dugong cow with calf ayarra
dugong feeding paths in sea grass beds
 ngirarra
dugong foetus nyanki-ardu
dugong herd a-waliki, li-waliki
dugong hide yanjurr
**dugong hide removed in one piece with
 meat attached** arndijalangu, munbul
dugong hunter of excellence
 maranja (cm-)
dugong intestines (generic)
 waraka
**dugong mouth where in adult male tusks
 are found** na-lhirnbiji (ni-)
dugong surfacing mukulinjayarra
dugong taking rope after being harpooned
 wajayarra
dugong tangling itself in harpoon rope
 rdayantharra
dugong travelling very quickly
 kiwulawanku
**dugong weakening, (after having been
 chased/ harpooned)**
 lhawandamantharra
dugong, bull large, very old
 jawaruwaru
**dugong, first to come onto the sea grass
 beds** rangkarkku
dugong, general term for any male
 mayili
dugong, herd of females with young calves
 a-ngarninybala (rra-)
dugong, large old bull
 jawiruma
dugong, lone male jiwarnarrila, jiyamirama
dugong, mature cow capable of breeding
 a-bayawiji (rra-)
dugong, non-lactating cow, with large calf
 a-miramba (rra-)
dugong, old bull wiriji
dugong, old bull travelling alone
 rangkarrangu
dugong, old cow small tusks just visible
 a-banthamu (rra-)
dugong, partly grown female
 a-yibinybiji (rra-)
dugong, pregant cow a-ngayiwunyarra (rra-)
dugong, pregnant cow
 a-kulhakuphawiji (rra-)
**dugong, pregnant cow dugong with calf
 still following her**
 a-lhumurrawiji (rra-)
**dugong, runs away from herd when under
 threat** wanarraba
dugong, young female
 a-wurduwu (rra-)

dugong/ sea turtle (generic)
 walya
dugong: armpit under flipper of dugong
 na-waji (ni-, nanda-)
**dugong: backbone of dugong directly
 before the flukes**
 lubala
**dugong: bringing dugong to shore tied to
 the side of boat/ canoe**
 lhumantharra
dugong: butchering dugong
 arndijalangu, munbul, yinkurra
**dugong: butchering dugong by removing
 small pieces of meat with hide still
 attached** yinkurra
**dugong: cut made along the back of a
 dugong** na-lurmundurr (ni-)
**dugong: depression marking neck of the
 dugong** wulka
dugong: exhaling of air by dugong
 mambul
dugong: flippers of dugong/ sea turtle
 na-wi (ni-)
dugong: harpoon for dugong/ sea turtle
 ratharr, ridiridi, yilakungka
**dugong: harpoon point, first point into a
 dugong/ sea turtle**
 na-walangkarrangu (ni-)
**dugong: harpoon point, second used when
 hunting dugong/ sea turtle**
 na-nyirriwangu (ni-)
**dugong: harpoon rope for dugong/ sea
 turtle hunting** ma-ngarduku, ma-
 ngurruwaru, ma-budabuda
**dugong: holding a dugong/ sea-turtle
 harpoon** kaburrarrantharra
dugong: jaw of the dugong
 na-rawunjurr (ni-)
dugong: kidneys of the dugong
 a-wumumu (rra-)
dugong: large intestine of the dugong
 rimi, rirrkukilwalkurru
dugong: lungs of the dugong
 na-yinji (ni-)
**dugong: meat and skin from belly of the
 dugong w na-yalari**
 na-yalari (ni-)
**dugong: meat cut from belly area of the
 dugong** na-alikali (ni-)
dugong: meat from belly of the dugong
 na-maru (ni-)
**dugong: meat from dugong containing the
 shoulder blades**
 na-wurlaburla (ni-)
**dugong: meat from lower end of the
 dugong along the backbone,**
 na-wirlibirli (ni-)
**dugong: meat from the belly area of the
 dugong** na-warla (ni-)
**dugong: meat which is removed from rib
 cage area of the dugong**

na-winkarnngu (ni-)		during: contracting, of muscle/ uterus	
dugong: melted dugong/ bullock fat		during labour	muyumuyurrinjarra
kiriji		during: dream, during sleep	
dugong: paddler of a canoe for dugong		almirr	
hunter	wungkayi (cm-)	during: dreaming, during sleep	
dugong: paddler of the canoe for a dugong		almirrangantharra	
hunter	wuliyi (nya-)	during: power of individuals during	
dugong: paddling canoe for dugong hunter		ceremony	wirrimalaru (cm-)
wungkayarra		during: rain, during the cold season	
dugong: pulling in dugong/ sea turtle		murnnyi	
alongside the boat		during: washing cycad fruit/ yams during	
lhungkayarra		their preparation	
dugong: rib-bones of the dugong		arlaribantharra	
a-larlurr (rra-)		during: wind from east or north during wet	
dugong: searching for dugong/ sea-turtle		season	yarlimbijarlimbi
rikarrantharra		dust	yurdu
dugong: short ribs of the dugong		dust billowing	yurdurrbalala
a-mardanbangu (rra-)		dust storm	yurdurrbalala,
dugong: skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong		kurrumbirribiri	
containing genital organs		dust: raindrop marks in the dust	
ma-minji		na-ngiyilungiyilu (ni-)	
dugong: slabs of dugong meat cooked with		dying	nyamba-mirrantharra
hide still attached		Eagle Ray [<i>Myliobastis australis</i>]	
wurnngarr		manumanu, marinari	
dugong: slow moving, dugong/ sea turtle		Eagle: generic term for White Chested Sea	
buyijijiwu		Eagle and Wedge Tailed Eagle	
dugong: small intestines of the dugong		a-jalbarramba (rra-)	
murajuju		Eagle: Little Eagle [<i>Hieraetus morphnoides</i>]	
dugong: snout of the dugong		a-karankangu	
na-milwangu (ni-)		Eagle: Spotted Eagle Ray [<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>]	
dugong: stomach of the dugong		minyiminyi	
wilawila		Eagle: Wedge Tailed Eagle chick	
dugong: tail, of a dugong		a-ruburubu (rra-)	
na-jarijburr (ni-)		Eagle: Wedge Tailed Eagle [<i>Aquila audax</i>]	
dugong: tail/ flukes of dugong/ dolphin/		a-kilyarrkilyarr (rra-)	
whale	na-yirrimbi (ni-)	Eagle: White Chested Sea Eagle [<i>Haliaeetus</i>	
dugong: up-and-down action of dugong/		<i>leucogaster</i>]	a-kariwaykalngu (rra-),
whale/ dolphin tail		a-karnkarnka (rra-), a-wurrwilhi (rra-)	
bardamantharra		ear canal, your	nda-birnniyi (poss-)
dugong: uterus of a dugong		ear drum, your	nda-birnniyi (poss-)
na-walkirri (ni-)		ear, your	nda-arnma (poss-)
dugong: vertabrae of the dugong		ear: wax from the ear	karlaka
kurruru		earlier today	barrungku, rikarra
dugongs surfacing together, side-by-side		early evening	ngarnduwalulu
kirrimantharra		early morning	baralala, kinyinyinku,
dugongs, coming onto the sea grass beds		yalibala	
rangkarangkarrku		early: hunting, early in the morning	
dugongs, herd of cows with their calves		wulyarrinjarra	
li-milkamilarra		ears, your	nda-mankawurru (poss-)
dugout canoe	a-libaliba (rra-), a-muwarda	earth	awara, lhabangarr, mirdi
(rra-)		earth worms	ngalarngalar
dugout canoe, small	a-dubarl (rra-)	earth: covering with earth	
dugout: mast on a dugout canoe		kurramantharra, nyamba-kurramantharra	
baliyarra		earthquake	yundurru
dugout: sail of a dugout canoe		east	akakarru, akarru
bawa		east: wind from east or north during wet	
dumb	jakudi (cm-)	season	yarlimbijarlimbi
dune: sand dune	rawu	east: wind, cold, from the south-south east	
during the night	mindirungu	a-mardu (rra-)	
during: careful, being during performance		easterly wind	dimburru
of rituals	munymunyi	eastward pulling tidal current	

wayikuku
 eastwards akariya
 eat: cycad nuts which have been treated,
 safe to eat ma-ngalkinkarra
 eat: food not ready to eat
 ma-yanyungi
 eat: not yet ready to eat
 arlil (cm-), mawunku (cm-)
 eat: ready to eat wunhunhu (cm-)
 eat: something different to eat
 ma-wulaji
 eat: twig/ stick used as a spoon to eat wild
 honey ma-kingki
 Eater: Echidna / Spiny Ant Eater
 [Tachyglossus aculeatus]
 a-wabalarra (rra-)
 eating nyamba-wudurrumantharra
 eating food (other than meat)
 lhabundantharra
 eating food other than meat
 rarrmantharra
 eating meat arathantharra, thantharra
 eating: slurping/ sucking noises while
 eating lharnathantharra
 ebbing of tidal waters
 rrantharra
 Echidna / Spiny Ant Eater [Tachyglossus
 aculeatus] a-wabalarra (rra-)
 echidna: spines of the echidna
 nanda-nyila
 echo ngawulu
 echoing malalawurrinjarra
 echos: bird, said to be responsible for
 making echos rijbarijba
 edge of lagoon narnu-wunda
 edge of lagoon/ river wunda
 edible ma-yula
 Edible Bush Plum [Buchanania aovata]
 ma-bikiki
 edible: cabbage palm, edible inner pith
 (ritual term) kundamurru
 edible: grub, edible kurlul
 edible: gum which is edible from ma-
 marlalayi tree ma-marnamarna
 edible: gum, edible from the ma-marlalayi
 tree ma-mirndil
 edible: gum, edible, comes from ma-
 marlalayi tree ma-ramarl
 edible: pith, from inside of the cabbage
 palm; edible ma-ramundu
 Eel Tailed Catfish mandimandi,
 walakurruwiji
 Eel: Moray Eel ralyi
 effect: without effect jarra, jarrumantharra
 effects: giving up to the effects of sorcery
 wilirringundayarra
 effects: person suffering from effects of
 sorcery wilirriyirdi (cm-)
 effort, putting into wayarwayarmantharra
 egg a-wathawaya (rra-), warriny, wujbi
 egg: sea-turtle egg with fully developed

embryo wulungu
 egg: sea-turtle egg with partially developed
 embryo wulungumilka
 eggs makuliji
 eggs of native bee found inside native
 honey nest bamma
 eggs of native bee found trapped in spider
 webs bamma
 eggs: animal when butchered found to
 contain unlaid eggs
 a-wathawayawiji (rra-)
 eggs: digging up turtle eggs
 walmantharra
 eggs: louse eggs a-mirndil (rra-)
 eggs: sea turtle coming ashore to lay eggs
 but does not do so
 wurlmamantharra
 eggs: sea turtle eggs makuliji
 eggs: unlaid eggs, from birds, goannas, sea
 turtles/ lagoon turtle
 a-wathawaya (rra-)
 eggs: unlaid eggs, of bird/ sea turtle/
 lagoon turtle/ goanna
 wathawaya
 Egret: Large Egret [Egretta sp.]
 mururumurungu
 Egret: Little Egret [Egretta intermedia]
 warnurra
 ejaculating lhakarrantharra
 elbow, your nda-murnu (poss-)
 elbow: fold of arm at elbow, your
 nda-riwurr (poss-)
 elbow: lying position on side, knees bent,
 upper body resting on one elbow
 mirrinjungu
 elbow: lying position with upper body
 supported on one's elbow
 milkabu
 elder: father's elder brother
 mama
 elder: mother's elder brother
 jaardiyardi (nya-)
 elder: your elder brother, my uncle
 wa-mimayku
 eldest one ambirrijanjangu (cm-),
 ambuliyanyguwarra (cm-)
 eldest sister akarna-ardima (rakarna-)
 eldest sister to younger sister's son
 nyakarna-ardima
 eldest: mother's eldest brother, my
 nyangathi-ruthu (nyangathanya-)
 eldest: mother's eldest sister
 a-jaardiyardi (rra-)
 eldest: mother's eldest sister (only to
 younger sister's children)
 ardiyardi
 eldest: mother's eldest sister only (rare)
 kardirdi
 elevated: moving with front end elevated
 lurdankarririnjarra
 eloper wunji (cm-)

else: carrying for someone else akuyirrantharra	ends: blond-brown coloured hair from split ends wurrkulwarda (cm-)
else: wiping sweat from one's armpits onto someone else nyamba-wajimbangundayarra	ends: hair, with split ends, your nda-wulbu (poss-)
emaciated kalirrkalirr (cm-), ngurlingurli (cm-), warlirwarlirr (cm-)	English munangangala
emaciated, becoming warlirrinjarra, kalirrkalirrinjarra	enlarging walkurramantharra
embracing manbantharra, warimanbantharra	entangled, causing to become bijibijingundayarra
embryo: sea-turtle egg with fully developed embryo wulungu	entering ngalbalarrantharra, ngalbantharra
embryo: sea-turtle egg with partially developed embryo wulungumilka	entering the water thabumantharra
emerging rilirrinjarra, walanymantharra	enters: invisible hole where sorcery enters the body na-wuthulu, narnu-mawarl
emotionally distressed wathawathalanantharra	entertaining nguyulnguyulurrinjarra
emotionally: stirred up emotionally, becoming ngurrungurmantharra	entrance na-mulu
emotionless rukurrinjarra	entrance of beehive which is long wankarralhani
Emporer fish wujbu	entrance of tree nest of wild honey na-mi (ni-, nu-)
Emporer: Red Emporer [<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>] a-wubulngu (rra-), a-wuliya (rra-)	entrance of tree wild honey nest na-lhani (ni-)
Emporer: Spangled Emporer a-wurruyku (rra-)	entrance to a cave na-mulu
empty bardabarda, mangkulmangkuli	entrance to a ground nest of wild honey nanda-mulu
emptying a fish trap wirdinmantharra	entrance to goanna burrow na-liriji (ni-)
Emu [<i>Dromaius novae-hollandiae</i>] jakudukudu, malala	entrance: burrow in the ground, only one entrance lhamba (poss-)
Emu, female [<i>Dromaius novae-hollandiae</i>] a-mangantha	entrance: cave entrance na-wuthuwarr
Emu, young [<i>Dromaius novae-hollandiae</i>] wirdirdi	environment rich in natural food resources wuburr
emu: feathers, from the rump of the emu na-burrkuburrku (ni-)	environment: inhabitant of the sea and coastal environment anthawirriyarra (cm-)
encircling lukulukumantharra	Epaulette Shark ngulku
enclosing murumantharra	erasing tracks manjamanjamantharra, nyamba-manjamanjamantharra
encouraging ngayardinjarra	erect penis, your nda-kurdandiya (poss-)
encouraging a dog to hunt jujumantharra	erected, of a pole/ tree yirngalangantha
encouraging to start yanirrinjarra	erecting a pole/ tree yirngalangantharra
end of lagoon na-mungu (ni-)	eroding rdungkurranbayarra
end: front end up warlbi	erroneously thinking yudirrinjarra
end: hole bored into widest end of harpoon to rest harpoon point na-wuthulu	esophagus, your nda-ngundurrngundurr (poss-)
end: meat from lower end of the dugong along the backbone, na-wirlibirli (ni-)	essence na-ngalki (ni-)
end: moving with front end elevated lurdankarrinrinjarra	essential things for living maraka
end: moving with the front end up warlbirrinjarra	Estuarine Rock Cod [<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>] wangkuwa
end: rear end of a canoe ramangka	Eucalypt yathawula
	Eucalypt [<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>] kalabirr
	evaluating oneself yakinantharra
	Evening star jabulama, jabularri
	evening star warrawiji
	evening: early evening ngarnduwalulu
	evening: late evening malmarnawuntha
	every day miyilmiyil

every time	miyilmiyil	wulbalulbantharra	
everybody	wilu	expelling	nyinjarra
everybody: free for everybody to see	lhamamda	expelling: sea turtle	expelling air
everyone	warumantharra,		lhangamajirr
	wayathantharra, wiji	explaining	yunduyundumantharra
everyone, of people	mura	exploding of a bullet	wurlmandamantharra,
everything	warumantharra,		wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmandamantharra,
	wayathantharra, wiji	exploding, of a bullet	wurnmantharra
examining	bulburrujunmantharra		wurlmantharra
excellence: dugong hunter of excellence	maranja (cm-)	exposed: mud flats, exposed at low tide	ka-ngaruwanba
excellence: sea turtle hunter of excellence	maranja (cm-)	exposed: reef exposed at low tide	namu-rawu
excellent	marringaya (cm-)	exposed: sea grass beds, exposed at low	tide
excells: hunter, who excels at hunting	fish/ terrestrial animals/ plant foods		ka-ngaruwanba
	ma-wurnbi (cm-)	expressing: exclamation expressing shock	or pity
exclamation	juba, jurda, juwayi,		kurda
	kabarrami, kamurawathawama, kikijulu,	expressionless	ruku (cm-), wuwan (cm-)
	lindiwirriji, ngalamu, warri	extended: sitting position with legs	extended and feet crossed
exclamation expressing shock or pity	kurda		rurbarurba
exclamation of amazement	yaa	extending: mangrove trees extending off	the shore
exclamation of disbelief	juba		yilbirrinji
exclamation of fear, shock, pain	yakirri	extent: to some extent	bijal
exclamation of feigned shock	juba	extinguishing	wayumantharra
exclamation of surprise/ shock	ayi	extinguishing fire	wurrinjanmantharra
exclamation, indicating a great distance	yaayaa	extracting	lhalhamanatharra
exclusive: our (dual, exclusive hearer)	ngatharranga (cm-)	eye/ eyes, your	nda-kabara (poss-), nda-mi
exclusive: our (plural, exclusive hearer)	nganunga (cm-)		(poss-)
exclusive: ours (dual, exclusive hearer)	ngatharranga (cm-)	eye: irritating condition of the eye	wulyurr (poss-)
exclusive: ours (plural, exclusive hearer)	nganunga (cm-)	eyeball, your	nda-wulyurr (poss-)
exclusive: we (dual, exclusive hearer)	ngatharra	eyebrows, your	nda-mirnmirnjaj (poss-)
exclusive: we (plural, exclusive hearer)	nganu	eyelid, inside, your	nda-wulyurr (poss-)
excuses, making	nyamba-	eyes: opening one's eyes wide	nyamba-walkantharra
	wungkanamantharra	eyes: rubbing one's eyes	nyamba-wulbingkulbinymantharra
exertion: tired from physical exertion,	becoming	eyes: shading one's eyes with one's hand	nyamba-miyarlungkayarra
	majarmajarririnjarra	face, your	nda-ngurru (poss-)
exhaling of air by dugong	mambul	face-to-face	mirnaji, wunyilu
exhaust smoke/ fumes	duraduramantharra	face: falling face down on the ground	kurnmunumunu
exhausted	wirrijarlikurru	facilitate: cutting footholds up a tree to	facilitate climbing
exhausted, being	wurdulanbayarra		bakindamantharra
exit: burrow in the ground with an exit	narnu-arrangin, narnu-balarrangka, namu-	faeces	kaka, mawurna
	kalarrangka	failing to hit	walardimantharra
expanded form of wulbantharra		failing to obtain	mayarrinjarra
		faint	mariyilbirriyiny (cm-)
		Falcon: Black Falcon [<i>Falco sungier</i>]	karmula
		Falcon: Peregrine Falcon / Chicken Hawk	[<i>Falco peregrinus</i>] malarrkarika
		fall, causing to	lhawurndamantharra
		fallen: cycad nuts, freshly fallen to the	ground
			ma-lirka
		fallen: Pandanus nuts which have fallen to	

the ground	ma-kurnbal	ma-minji	
fallen: root of fallen tree torn from the ground	arnkirr	fat: tail piece of sea turtle along with fat and meat	wurrunthulburrnthul
fallen: sharp gnarled fallen branches	arnkirr	fat: yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle	lhuwanyngu
falling	nbayarra	father	biyi, kajaja, wunyatha
falling apart	lhunantharra	father and son	bilarra
falling face down on the ground	kurnmunumunu	father caring for their own or brother's children	nyamba-kajakajamantharra
falling from a high place	arraramantharra	father with child	bilarra
falling off	burrnabayarra, burrunnabayarra	father's brother	biyi, kajaja, wunyatha
falling off,	rlarlankayarra	father's brother's son who is older	baba
False Killer Whale [<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>]	kungkabubu, yulangu, yurluyurluwiji	father's brother's son who is younger	wunhaka
family	malhanngu (cm-)	father's brothers, and children of father's brothers	li-bilbilarra
family, close	banbayi (cm-)	father's elder brother	mama
family: belonging to the same family	nyamba-mimnirrinjarra	father's father	murimuri, murimuri
famished	malinjingurlu	father's father's sister	a-jamurimuri (rra-), murimuri
fan	yawarla	father's mother	ngabuji
fanning coals	bardamantharra	father's mother's brother	ngabuji
far: not far behind	binymin	father's sister	rnama
farewell	alankuwu	father's sister's child	kuyukuyu, munyumunyu
farewell for a long time	bawuji	father's sister's children	barnka, marruwarra
farewell until tomorrow	rikarrawu	father's sister's daughter	angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)
farewelling	murdamantharra	father's sisters' children	li-manmarruwarra
farting	nyamba-rirmantharra	father's: father's father's sister	a-jamurimuri (rra-)
fast, of something thrown	wirnkilili	father's: mother's father's sister	a-jamimi (rra-)
fast, of walking/ speaking	wakuru	father's: your mother, my father's sister when talking to female cousin	nda-ardiya
faster: moving faster	alatharrinjarra	father, and children,	li-bilbilarra
fat	kiriji, nginymul	father: bereaved father	rdamankawi (nya-)
fat and tailpiece of a sea turtle	na-narrngu (ni-)	father: child with father's brother	bilarra
fat, its	na-manyngul (ni-), na-wungu (ni-)	father: her father	nya-wangulu
fat, white and smooth, off the stomach	a-mayngul (rra-)	father: mother's father	mimi
fat, your	nda-wungu (poss-)	father: siblings (two) father's brothers' children	babakurla
Fat-nose!	walkurrangurru (rra-/a-, nya-)	father: siblings of father's brothers' children	li-babakurla
fat: animal with little fat content	ngarrangarra (cm-)	father: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children	li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikanja
fat: body fat, rolls of	ardurkul	father: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children	ririka
fat: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle	wurndamutha	father: spouse's father	ardungantha (nya-)
fat: green fat lining shell of the sea turtle	na-ruru (ni-)		
fat: meat and fat from chest region of the sea turtle	na-wuthula (ni-)		
fat: melted dugong/ bullock fat	kiriji		
fat: rich green and yellow fat in hip region of sea turtle	na-lhundu (ni-)		
fat: skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong containing genital organs			

father: their father, my uncle		wurdulungkayarra
nyawulanganya-mamanganthamu		
father: your father, my brother-in-law		feet: climbing with feet together and knees
when speaking to niece or nephew		sharply bent barnkala
wa-mrangkirri		feet: dirt, kicked back by feet as one walks
father: your father, my brother-in-law,		wirlyirr
when talking to niece/ nephew		feet: hunting with the feet in shallow
ji-murriba		water bulbulaninjarra,
father: your father, my uncle when		kulkulaninjarra
speaking to female cousin		feet: kicking back dirt with feet while
wa-marnanya		walking wirlyirrungekayarra
fathering children nyamba-kajakajamantharra		feet: sitting position with legs extended
fault: generous to a fault		and feet crossed
ngulhu (cm-)		rumbarurba
fear: exclamation of fear, shock, pain		feet: sitting position with legs straight
yakirri		out feet crossed
fearful, being warndurrankayarra		murrngumurrngu
feather down yirriny		feigned: exclamation of feigned shock
feather plume a-ngirlangirla (rra-)		juba
feather plume, small warnarla		female close friend/ associate
feather plumes kumundungu		angatha-mara (rra-)
feathers ngirlangirla		female cousin's child baba
feathers (generic) na-nawarnku (ni-)		female cousin's child who is younger
feathers, from the rump of the emu		wunhaka
na-burrkuburrku (ni-)		female pesonal name a-Jawinjirama (rra-)
feathers: decorated dancer/ object with		female relative angatharra-nganji
shredded feathers		(rrangatharra-)
yirrinybiji (cm-)		female relative sharing place of spirit child
feathers: decorating the body/ object with		origin angatharra-wayurungu
shredded feathers		(rrangatharra-)
yirringundayarra		female relative/ companion
feathers: patterning of birds' feathers/		angatharra-yumara (rrangatharra-)
lizards'/snakes' skins		female spirit a-kurrinya (rra-)
na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)		female: Agile Wallaby, female [Macropus
feathers: plucking feathers		agilis] a-jangkujangku (rra-),
nyamba-wurrkurbantharra		a-malurrungkurru (rra-), a-yulbungkurna
feathers: shredded feathers		(rra-)
yirriny		female: Brolga, female [Grus Rubicunda]
fed up with binju		a-amdarra (rra-)
feeding nyamba-		female: dingo, female a-birdima (rra-)
wudurrumantharra, wudurrumantharra		female: Dingo, female, with many pups
feeding a small amount		a-yangkabirdima (rra-)
ngulbantharra		female: dugong, partly grown female
feeding: dugong feeding paths in sea grass		a-yibinybiji (rra-)
beds ngirarra		female: dugong, young female
feeling bulburrujunmantharra		a-wurduwu (rra-)
feeling for something unseen/ partly		female: Emu, female [Dromaius novae-
obscurred lhakanbantharra		hollandiae] a-mangantha
feeling well buluwarririnjarra,		female: Giant Mud Crab, female [Scylla
yabirrinjarra		serrata] a-wanthirl (rra-)
feeling within oneself		female: Green Sea Turtle, large female
nyamba-nykalanykarrinjarra		[Chelonia mydas] a-warmdangumara (rra-)
feeling: bad, feeling wardabimantharra		female: Green Sea Turtle, female [Chelonia
feeling: hot, feeling rkuwanjarra		mydas] a-tharra
feeling: pain, feeling ngaringaririnjarra		female: Hawksbill Turtle, female
feeling: refreshed, feeling/ looking		[Eretmochelys imbricata]
alhikahirrinjarra		a-ngurrin (rra-)
feeling: sad, feeling wardabimantharra		female: Hill Kangaroo, female [Macropus
feeling: tired, feeling bujirrinjarra,		robustus] a-jurnabu (rra-)
wardirrinjarra		female: Hill Kangaroo, female [Macropus
feelings about someone, having strong		robustus] a-nguyarmguyarrngu (rra-)
		female: Native Cat, female / Quoll, female

[*Satanellus hallacatus*]
a-kaliba (rra-)
female: Northern Brushtail Possum, female
[*Trichosurus arnhemensis*]
a-wunamurdu (rra-)
female: Plains Kangaroo, female [*Macropus antelopinus*] a-warungala (rra-)
female: Salt Water Crocodile, female
[*Crocodylus porosus*]
a-mirwa (rra-)
female: Sand Goanna, female large [*Varanus gouldii*] a-malarrawima (rra-)
female: sea turtle, female, in process of mating na-wiyaji (ni-)
female: that female person a-mangaji
female: that female person- not known a-mbangu (rra-)
female: that same female person andaluandalu
female: this female person a-ja (rra-)
female: this female thing/ object a-ja (rra-)
female: white female spirit resembling a fishing net a-marlangkarna (rra-)
females: dugong, herd of females with young calves a-ngarninybala (rra-)
feminine: that feminine thing, indentified and known a-mangaji
feminine: that feminine thing- not known a-mbangu (rra-)
fending off an opponent mudumudu
fermented: cycad nuts which are fully fermented ma-yabalala
fermented: cycad nuts, which are fermented to leach out toxins ma-mawirl
feverish rruwanjarra
few kularrkular (cm-)
fibre: twisting fibre strands together rangkiyarra
fibres: plaiting fibres/ hair together bijibijimantharra
fibrous: water lily corm interior :fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds na-ngarranjala (ni-, nu-)
Fiddler Crab [*Ucca flammula*]
a-juluwangu (rra-), a-mulkangka (rra-)
Fig: Cluster Fig [*Ficus racemosa*]
ma-ngalany, ma-rdiwangku
Fig: Sand Paper Leaf Fig [*Ficus opposita*]
ma-mayarranja, ma-rarluntha
fight: person looking for a fight wangarrmara (cm-)
fighter wangarrmara (cm-)
fighting nyamba-kantharra, ramantharra, wangarr (narnu-)
fighting ground narnu-wurrama, wangarr (narnu-)

fighting hard ngarningkarramantharra
fighting pick a-warrurnngka (rra-), a-wulkangu (rra-)
fighting pick, very large a-warrakiwarraki (rra-)
fighting stick barrku
fighting: beating wife/ husband with a fighting stick nyamba-mungkumantharra
fighting: blocking with a fighting stick mudumudu
fighting: noise of many people fighting ngurbantharra
fighting: sound of fighting kurajba
File: Javan File Snake [*Acrochordus javanicus*]
a-bunubunu (rra-), a-yibayibarra (rra-)
file: single file yurika
filled, of water in lagoon rdawurluwurlu
filled, of water in lagoons, river wurluburlu
filleting, meat wannyinmantharra
filth kaka, mawurna
Finch: Crimson Finch [*Neochmia phaeton*]
wijalala
Finch: Double-barred Finch [*Peophila bichenouii*] a-nyinuma (rra-)
finding wakaramantharra
fine: sea spray; fine and "smoke-like" nanda-minymi
fine: water lily corm many fine roots coming from it ma-winjawa
finger, your nda-kuyala (poss-), nda-marliji (poss-)
finger, little, your nda-watha (poss-)
finger: biting the second knuckle, of the index finger of another person rayalngundayarra
fingernail, your nda-marrkilikili (poss-), nda-rinkarr (poss-), nda-yirmyi (poss-)
fingers: squeezing with fingers burrujunmantharra
finished (concluder) bawuji
finished (concluder) bawuji
finished, being wayarrinjarra
finishing walwayathantharra, wayathantharra
finishing with burrajbirrinjarra
fire bujibuji, buyuka, wumayangka
Fire Fly a-warlangarrwarlangarr (rra-)
fire wood wumayangka
fire, large and bright balangungu
fire: beating a fire wurrinjantharra
fire: beating, out a fire wayumantharra
fire: bush fire, large kambambarra
fire: by the fire luwarnda
fire: catching fire rumalumarrinjarra, rumarrinjarra, wurrujanjarra

fire: extinguishing fire	wurrinjamantharra	first: harpoon point, first point into a dugong/ sea turtle	na-walangkarrangu (ni-)
fire: flaring up, of fire	ngangamantharra	first: wife, first	a-wulanbi (rra-)
fire: going out, of fire	wurrinjarra	firstborn	marrabaranda (cm-)
fire: grass fire	mankurlumanya	firstborn: child/ children following the firstborn	bunjurangu (cm-)
fire: land badly burned by fire	ngarriki	firststone	ambirrijanjangu (cm-)
fire: lighting a fire	milamantharra	fish (generic term)	ariku
fire: making fire using firesticks	yijininjarra	fish (generic)	wururru
fire: near the fire	luwanda	fish hook	bika
fire: sacred fire	kuwaka	fish net	a-warrabawarraba (rra-), ma-kuwarra
fire: sleeping around a fire	nyamba-kulkulmantharra	fish sepcies	wirumbarrangu
fire: stationary horizontal stick used in fire making	ma-anthamu, ma-yinthamu	fish species	wajbulungu, yiwarruka
fire: without fire	ngujurrumba	fish species, Archer Fish / Rifle Fish	[<i>Taxotes chaterus</i>] badubadu, juribi
fires: lighting fires	walwathantharra, warmayinmantharra	fish species, Barracouda	[<i>Sphyaena barracouda</i>] a-mukarra (rra-), a-yungkujungku (rra-)
fires: lighting fires, over the country	balbathuntharra	fish species, Barracouda, immature	[<i>Sphraena barracouda</i>] a-buthuluku (rra-)
fires: lighting grass fires	bathuntharra	fish species, Barramundi	[<i>Scleropages leichardti</i>] majawarra, ngalimilirru, ngulumiri
firestick	ma-yiji, ma-yinthamu, minmilarra, munhuluku	fish species, Barramundi, immature	[<i>Scleropages leichardti</i>] lakulariku, lhunduba, rdiwabi
Firestick tree [<i>Vitex glabrata</i>]	ngurduru	fish species, Batfish	[<i>Platax sp</i>] wirilingu
firestick: upper firestick twirled using the palms of the hands	ma-watha	fish species, Black Banded Kingfish	[<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>] walkuwalkulangu
firestick: upper firestick which is twirled using palms of hands	ma-yiji	fish species, Black Bream	[<i>Haphaestus filiginosus</i>] a-wuyurrangka (rra-)
firesticks: making fire using firesticks	yijininjarra	fish species, Black Bream	[<i>Hephaestus fuliginosus</i>] a-marrinda (rra-), a-mayin (rra-)
firewood	bujibuji, buyuka	fish species, Black Spotted Tusk Fish	[<i>Choerodon schoenleinii</i>] a-rilirbi (rra-)
firewood of poor type/ quality	na-wurrinjabu	fish species, Black Striped Grunter	lambi
firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods	na-wurrinjabu	fish species, Blue Catfish	a-wandimutha (rra-), a-wularabarr (rra-)
firewood, of a poor quality	wurrinjabu	fish species, Bony Bream	[<i>Nematolosa sp.</i>] mundulu
firewood: getting firewood	munjarryarra	fish species, Buffons Garfish	[<i>Zenarchopterus dispar</i>] jabulu
firewood: heap of firewood	ma-lija	fish species, Cardinal Fish	a-mumbunya (rra-)
firewood: small pieces of firewood	warlwan	fish species, catfish, immature	ngirlingirli
firmly: holding firmly to	marrambu	fish species, Coral Trout	[<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>] a-yarramara (rra-)
first one	ambuliyanyguwarra (cm-)	fish species, Daimond Scaled Mullet	[<i>Liza vaigiensis</i>] a-mankurdurdu (rra-)
first position	ambinbirri, aminbirri	fish species, Diamond Fish	[<i>Alectis indica</i>] marnkalkaka
first time	na-yinarramba (ni-)	fish species, Diamond Fish	[<i>Monodactylus argenteus</i>] wardul
first wet season storm	wunthuru	fish species, Dirkfish	[<i>Notograptidae sp.</i>]
first, being	ambulirrinjarra		
first: dugong, first to come onto the sea grass beds	rangkaraku		

ngalngarra	a-wirndirlibirndirli
fish species, Eel Tailed Catfish	fish species, Queenfish [<i>Scomberoides lyson</i>]
mandimandi, walakurruwiji	a-kalibirra (rra-)
fish species, Emperor fish	fish species, Red Emperor [<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>]
wujbu	a-wubulngu (rra-), a-wuliya (rra-)
fish species, Estuarine Rock Cod	fish species, Rock Cod
[<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>]	a-anthakaya (rra-), a-munujburr (rra-)
wangukuwa	fish species, Rock Cod, mature
fish species, Flathead a-mulumulu (rra-),	a-murrun (rra-)
a-ramulu (rra-), mulumulu	fish species, Saratoga [<i>Sclerapages jardini</i>]
fish species, Flounder [<i>Bothidea sp.</i>]	bubarli, ngubayi
lakulu	fish species, Sea Mullet [<i>Mugil caphalus</i>
fish species, Fork Tailed Catfish	<i>linnaeus</i>] yirdanji
walmabarra, wambalarra	fish species, Sea Mullet [<i>Mugil linnaeus</i>]
fish species, Fork Tailed Catfish species	thurruyuthu
warrkuwarra	fish species, Sleepy Cod / "Mudfish"
fish species, Fresh Water Bream	a-waramngu (rra-)
walarrkunja	fish species, small fresh water fish
fish species, Fresh Water Gudgeon	a-majkurndi (rra-)
a-rdulburdulbu	fish species, Snub Nosed Dart [<i>Trachinotus</i>
fish species, freshwater fish, small	<i>sp.</i>] walariwa
(generic) wirngi	fish species, Sooty Grunter
fish species, Frog Fish [<i>Batrachoididea sp.</i>]	a-lhangkarlu (rra-), a-nurnngu (rra-)
kajarra	fish species, Spangled Emperor
fish species, Frog Fish [<i>Batrachoididea sp.</i>]	a-wurruyku (rra-)
wuliwuli	fish species, Spanish Mackerel
fish species, Giant Threadfin	[<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>]
lamarrangu	liwurruwurrjarra, rrikurdanthangu
fish species, Groper [<i>Proicrops lanceolatus</i>]	fish species, Stonefish [<i>Synanceia horrida</i>]
a-kuridi (rra-)	ngarlbala, wulwu
fish species, Groper, immature [<i>Proicrops</i>	fish species, Striped Butter Fish
<i>lanceolatus</i>] a-munjiyamunjarra (rra-)	barrkili
fish species, Jewfish [<i>Johnius diacanthus</i>]	fish species, Suckerfish [<i>Remora sp.</i>]
a-mdakaya	arlalaarlala
fish species, Jewfish [<i>Johnius diacanthus</i>]	fish species, Threadfin Salmon [<i>Polynemus</i>
a-marbi (rra-)	<i>sheridani</i>] a-yubara (rra-)
fish species, Large Tailed Mullet	fish species, Toad Fish
wandirr	a-wundi (rra-)
fish species, Long Tom [<i>Strongylura krefftii</i>]	fish species, Trevally yimangki
a-ngabalhangu (rra-)	fish species, Trevally sp
fish species, Mangrove Jack	jurnkarr, warrarangka
wurra	fish species, Turrum [<i>Carangoides emburyi</i>]
fish species, Marine Salmon Tailed Catfish	a-ngarayi (rra-), amamburniny
ngurru, wakujiri	fish species, Whiting a-warliny (rra-)
fish species, Milkfish [<i>Chanos chanos</i>]	fish: bait fish mawurl
arkujarra, wuluwujarra	fish: bait fish (generic)
fish species, Moonfish [<i>Drepane punctata</i>]	wurumul
a-ranuka (rra-)	fish: bird catching fish with its beak
fish species, Moray Eel	wijalmantharra
ralyi	fish: biting/ taking bait, of fish
fish species, Mudskipper [<i>Perophtalmidae sp.</i>]	mujinjarra
a-jaburduburdu (rra-)	fish: catching fish lhulanngundayarra,
fish species, Mullet, immature	wardjangkayarra
wurniwurni	fish: emptying a fish trap
fish species, Parrot Fish	wirdinmantharra
yurduyurdu	fish: forked stick for carrying fish
fish species, Parrotfish	na-ayi
ngarraburna	fish: forked stick with fish on it
fish species, Perch a-wukulhu (rra-)	ayinja, ayinya
fish species, Porcupine Fish [<i>Diodon</i>	fish: gills of fish na-rakany (ni-)
<i>jaculiferus</i>] a-langkalwa (rra-),	fish: hooking fish bikamantharra

fish: hunter, who excels at hunting fish/ terrestrial animals/ plant foods		fishing net	a-marlangkarna (rra-)
ma-wurnbi (cm-)		fishtrap	na-nganbirr
fish: movement of tail and back of fish as it swims	wunjiramantharra	fishtrap, funnel	ma-ridu
fish: pile of fish	jalanjira	"Five Mile": place name, "Five Mile"	Ngarrbangarrala
fish: raking pools of water with grass/ bushes to catch fish	mawumantharra	fixing	yabilyabimantharra, yabimantharra
Fish: Saw Fish, freshwater [<i>Pristis microdon</i>]	a-warnkili	flailing	wayawayamantharra
fish: scales of fish	na-lirrbi (ni-), na-manantha (ni-, nanda-), na-yirra (ni-, nu-)	flaking	nyamba-ngingindayarra, nyamba-nynginyngindayarra
fish: schools of fresh water fish (generic)	warrbul	flame	na-kulakaya, na-rlangan
fish: schools of small fish (generic)	mathambiji	flames balungungu	
fish: schools of small freshwater fish	mawurl	flames, little	na-mirnmirn (ni-)
fish: schools of small saltwater fish (generic)	wulyulardi	flapping wings	warrbarrmantharra, warrmantharra
fish: shell fish	a-bibiya (rra-)	flapping wings of a bird	bardamantharra
fish: shell of shell fish	na-waba (ni-)	flapping, of wings	wakungkayarra
fish: spearing a fish	wijalmantharra	flaring up, of fire	ngangamantharra
fishhook: hooking with fishhook	kilmarnantharra	flash/ sparkle at night	balirka
fishing	lhulanngundayarra, wardjangkayarra	flashing of lightning/ torch	wurninjarra
fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap	nyamba-lharibantharra	Flat Backed Turtle [<i>Chelonia depressa</i>]	dilhali, wirndiwirndi
fishing line	ma-runga, ma-wurngku	Flat Backed Turtle, female [<i>Chelonia depressa</i>]	a-karninja (rra-)
fishing net	wanika	Flat Backed Turtle, male [<i>Chelonia depressa</i>]	jardiwangami
fishing over the islands and sea	akarimantharra	flat: kneeling position with hands flat on thighs	walamirimiri
fishing place	nyumba	Flathead	a-mulumulu (rra-), a-ramulu (rra-), mulumulu
fishing spear	wurrala	flats: mud flats, exposed at low tide	ka-ngaruwanba
fishing using a fish spear	nyamba-rdimbirmantharra, nyamba-rdimbirmantharra	flattening	walkurrijanjarra
fishing using a fish trap	dawarrkantharra, dawarrkantharra	flecked	makirrudalinma
fishing using a net	dawarrkantharra	flesh under the chin, your	nda-ngantharrngantharr (poss-)
fishing, using grass/ bushes as a net	mawumantharra	flesh, your	nda-warnnyi (poss-)
fishing: drag net (fishing)	a-warrabawarraba (rra-)	flesh: back, flesh on the sides, your	nda-lurmmurdurr (poss-)
fishing: four pronged fishing spear	wirmurr	flesh: biting flesh	arathantharra, thantharra
fishing: hook used for fishing	ngalhin	flesh: cutting deeply, of flesh/ wood	lakurrmantharra
fishing: making a fishing net	wanikamantharra	flesh: in the flesh	wunngalu
fishing: pulling in a fishing net	wirdinmantharra	flesh: removing flesh from a stingray/ shark after initial cooking	yirruwanymantharra
fishing: rod for fishing line	juluwurnji	flesh: removing flesh from bones	warnnyinmantharra
fishing: two pronged fishing spear	wirmurr	flesh: spear remaining in the flesh	jawayawa
fishing: white female spirit resembling a		flesh: stingray/ shark flesh	na-ngarda (ni-)
		flesh: sucking bones for flesh/ marrow	wuynybuynmantharra
		flexible	warlbarrwarlbarr
		flexible: not flexible	jarkunda
		flight: ascending in flight	warlbawarlbamantharra
		flight: circling, of birds/ aeroplane in	

flight	nyamba-wiringkirmantharra	sacred restrictions	bulurlyi
flippers of dugong/ sea turtle	na-wi (ni-)	flying fox species, Black Flying Fox	[<i>Pterops gouldii</i>] a-warrantyuka (rra-)
flippers: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body	na-ngabala (ni-)	flying fox species, Black Flying Fox	[<i>Pterops gouldii</i>] a-kumbulukumbulu (rra-)
float which is attached to harpoon ropes	mawarl	flying fox species, Red Flying Fox	[<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>]
floating	bulakantharra, bulbulunmantharra, bulunmantharra	flying insect (generic)	kinybutha, marrimkinya, wundukarri
flogging	wardjumantharra	flying mammals (generic)	bulyirri
flood	lhari, warama	flying mammals bats/ flying foxes	jijaka
flood water	warama	flying mammals bats/ flying foxes	julaki
flood: rising of flood waters	ngundayarra	flying out	waranmantharra
flood: weak, flood/ tidal current	burlurlu (cm-), burnthuburnthu (cm-)	flying: gutting a flying fox	wurdirrimantharra
flooding	ngurrunmantharra	flying: rib cage, shoulder and thorax region of the flying fox	na-ngambirngambir (ni-)
floodwaters	lhari	flying: wings and arms of the flying fox	na-wawarl (ni-)
floodwaters, rising	arraramantharra	foam	munmun, nyinyiny
floodwaters: roaring, of floodwaters	ngurbantharra	foetal: commencing, of foetal life	nyamba-yarrakantharra
Flounder [<i>Bothidea sp.</i>]	lakulu	foetus	dirindirri
flour	ma-bulawa	foetus: dugong foetus	nyanki-ardu
flower	wulanthantha	fog	a-wurna (rra-), durrikidurriki
flower: scent of flower	na-ngalki (ni-)	fog lifting	mantharra
flower: unfolding of a flower	wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra	fog, sea/ coastal	a-wumalhu (rra-)
flower: unfolding, of a flower	wurmandamantharra, wurmantharra	fold of arm at elbow, your	nda-riwurr (poss-)
flowers: breaking off of flowers/ leaves	jabumantharra	fold of leg behind knee, your	nda-riwurr (poss-)
flowing	wujbantharra	folded	jukurl, lurrimarlumarl, rdirdil
flowing of sap/ water	ngarlarlamantharra	folding	jukurlmantharra, rdirdilmantharra
fluently: speaking language fluently	jabumantharra	foliage: fresh green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees	yarla
flukes: backbone of dugong directly before the flukes	lubala	foliage: new green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees	kulhalhi
fluting/ grooves carved in boomerangs/ wooden dishes	wurruwuru	following	marndaanbayarra, walwandayarra, wandayarra, wunukunu, wunukunurrinjarra
fluting/ grooves on boomerangs	mangana	following: child/ children following the firstborn	bunjurangu (cm-)
Fly: Blue Fly	malunungu	following: dugong, pregnant cow dugong with calf still following her	a-lhumurrawiji (rra-)
Fly: Bush Fly	a-miyimiyi (rra-)	fontanelle, your	nda-ngukungaji (poss-)
Fly: Fire Fly	a-warlangarwarlangarr (rra-)	food	ma-ngarra
Fly: March Fly	badi, lunmurr	food (generic)	ma-wulyarri, ma-wungkarr, wuduru
Fly: Restless Fly Catcher [<i>Seisura inquieti</i>]	burijburij	food being saved	ma-mayirli
Flycatcher: Leaden Flycatcher [<i>Myiagra rubecula</i>]	manjulujulu	food belonging to certain person	ma-mayirli
flying	wabalabamantharra, wabamantharra	food not ready to eat	ma-yanyungi
flying ant	bulyirri	food of any type, meat/ vegetable	nukurnu
flying fox (generic)	kiyinykiyi, kiyinykiyiny	food: burnt food	rawarawa
flying fox anatomy	na-ngambirngambir (ni-), na-wawarl (ni-)		
flying fox camp	na-wungkala		
flying fox killed on land under secret-			

food: change of food	ma-wulaji	purpose	buwarrala
food: desiring, food, knowledge	warngirrinjarra	foot: sitting position on a drum with one foot resting on the other knee	wanyka
food: dried out of food/ meat	rawarawa	foot: standing with one foot over the other	nyamba-rdardaliwangantharra
food: eating food (other than meat)	lhabundantharra	footholds: cutting footholds up a tree to facilitate climbing	bakindamantharra
food: eating food other than meat	rarrmantharra	footprint of an animal	na-mamda (ni-)
food: environment rich in natural food resources	wuburr	footprint, your	nda-mamda (poss-), nda-mayamaya (poss-)
food: giving a taste of food	ngulbantharra	footsteps, your	nda-mandurmandurr (poss-)
food: mixture of non-meat food	wulaji	for a little while	minja
food: partly grown/ undeveloped food	ma-yanyungi	for a while	waluku
food: pieces of food	ma-wurun	for her (definite)	ankungu (cm-)
food: platform for sacred food/ objects	ma-alakala	for him	yiku
food: plentiful supply of food	wuburr	for no particular reason	minja, winarrku
food: plenty of food	ma-wirrawirra	for that reason	bajuwarnu
food: satiated with food	burrakinda, wukantharra, wuluwulumantharra	for them (plural)	alunga (cm-)
food: satisfied with food	wudurr	for you (plural)	yirunga (cm-)
food: satisfied with non-meat food	wulajirrinjarra	for you (singular)	yinku
food: soft food	jalhabirr (cm-)	for you two	yimbalanga (cm-)
food: taste of food	na-ngalki (ni-)	for: caring for	kunkunmantharra
food: that food not yet specified	ma-mbangu	for: sorry for, being	ngindukumantharra, rarrinjarra
food: that food, identified and known	ma-mangaji	forbidden	nganjirra, wamantha
food: this food	ma-ja	forbidden viewing for women/ children/ uninitiated	munymunybi
food: unpalatable food	jiburu (cm-)	forcing, action of wind	ngkayarra
food: wanting food, clothes	ngarlamantharra	forehead, your	nda-miri (poss-)
foods: firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods	na-wurrinjabu	foreigner	nganji (cm-), ngarriyathangu (cm-)
foods: heap of non-meat foods	ma-lija	foreskin	nu-wulaya
foods: hot/ spicy foods	bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)	foreskin, your	nda-yalinyka (poss-)
foods: hunter, who excels at hunting fish/ terrestrial animals/ plant foods	ma-wurnbi (cm-)	Forest Kingfisher [<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>]	a-birringkulbirringkul (ra-)
foods: non-meat foods	ma-ngarra, ma-wulyarri, ma-wungkarr	forest: messmate forest	walangarra
foolish	marayn (cm-), warangkarrbirna (cm-), wardi (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)	forests: mangrove forests	lhukannguwarra, nyayulukanku
foolish, being	mankudikudirrinjarra, murdirrinjarra	forgetful, being	yakiyakirrinjarra
foot action	barranyinjarra	forgetting	mankudikudirrinjarra, murdirrinjarra, yakalakalamantharra, yakamantharra
foot, your	nda-mamda (poss-)	Fork Tailed Catfish	walmabarra, wambalarra
foot/ feet, your	nda-mayamaya (poss-)	Fork Tailed Catfish species	warrkuwarra
foot: journey by foot for a specific		forked pole	na-warlabarla
		forked pole of ritual significance to a-Kunabibi ceremony	ma-jabanda
		forked pole, used as a ladder	ma-wanduma
		forked stick for carrying fish	na-ayi
		forked stick with fish on it	

ayinja, ayinya	country	Bijangujini
forked: rails put between forked poles on burial platform	four pronged fishing spear	wirnmurr
ma-warduardungu	fox: flying fox (generic)	kiyinykiyi, kiyinykiyiny
forking	fox: flying fox anatomy	na-ngambirngambirr (ni-), na-wawarl (ni-)
nyamba-walawalamantharra	fox: flying fox camp	na-wungkala
form: fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap	fox: flying fox killed on land under secret-sacred restrictions	bulurlyi
nyamba-lharibantharra	fox: gutting a flying fox	wurdirrimantharra
formation: Morning Glory cloud formation	fox: rib cage, shoulder and thorax region of the flying fox	na-ngambirngambirr (ni-)
julayarriyarri, walamirrimirri	fox: wings and arms of the flying fox	na-wawarl (ni-)
forming: rainbow, forming	foxes: flying mammals bats/ flying foxes	julaki
mangundayarra	fragments: shell fragments	wurdiyi
forms: words with shorter forms	fragments: wood fragments/ sticks found within wild honey as a result of being cut from the tree	na-wundaku
wumungkulu	frail	bibi (cm-), bibiyuru (cm-)
found wakara	Freckled: Island Goanna poss. Freckled Monitor [<i>Varanus tristus orientalis</i>]	a-ralba (tra-), a-warrirri (tra-)
found, being, of spirit child by parents	free	winarrku
rdinjarra	free for everybody to see	lhamarnda
found: animal when butchered found to contain unlaidd eggs	free: widow who is free to re-marry	rumangu (cm-)
a-wathawayawiji (tra-)	free: widower who is free to re-marry	rumangu (cm-)
found: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country	fresh green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees	yarla
a-rinja (tra-)	fresh hunting area	a-ringu
found: bottom of a nest of wild honey found in the ground	Fresh Water Bream	walarrkunja
nanda-mungu	fresh water crab	murra
found: cycad nuts, old, dry, found on the ground	Fresh Water Crocodile [<i>Crocodylus johnstonii</i>]	a-darririma (tra-)
ma-mankilangu	Fresh Water Gudgeon	a-rdulburdulbu
found: dugong mouth where in adult male tusks are found	fresh water mussel species	a-bibiya (tra-)
na-lhirnbiji (ni-)	Fresh Water Shrimp [<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergi</i>]	yimbayimba, yimburrangala
found: eggs of native bee found inside native honey nest	fresh water turtle species, Long Necked Turtle [<i>Chelodina sp.</i>]	mundangu
barma	fresh water turtle species, Short Necked Turtle [<i>Elseya sp.</i>]	barlwi, ngurku, yamburumanja
found: eggs of native bee found trapped in spider webs	fresh water turtle species, Short Necked Turtle [<i>Elseya sp.</i>]	yaburumanja
barma	fresh water turtle species, Stinking Turtle [<i>Chelodina sp.</i>]	a-yukuwal (tra-)
found: phosphorecence (natural) found in the sand in shallow water off the islands	fresh: ripples on fresh water	
balirka		
found: reef of rock, found in river/ lagoon		
winirr		
found: rich wild honey nest found in a tree		
nariyalama		
found: rich wild honey nest found in the ground		
a-murdanbangu (tra-)		
found: rocky reefs found in lagoons/ rivers		
a-winirr (tra-)		
found: seeds found in pods of the Kurrajong tree		
ma-ngarrkananthamara		
found: seeds found in pods of the Kurranjong tree		
ma-ngarrkangarrkananthamara		
found: ulcerations found in the stomachs of sea turtles		
wunakathangu		
found: Wild honey nests found in the mangroves		
a-ajundu (tra-)		
Four Mile, on the western bank of the McArthur River upstream from the Borroloola McArthur River Crossing. Wurdaliya semi- moiety		

na-ngalulu (ni-)	a-ngangkul (rra-), a-warnbul (rra-)
fresh: schools of fresh water fish (generic)	Frogmouth: Tawny Frogmouth [<i>Podargus sp.</i>]
warrbul	a-jiliwidjiliwid (rra-)
fresh: small fresh water fish	from nakari
a-majkurndi (rra-)	from there nakaringu
fresh: spring of fresh water	fronds: cycad palm fronds
jilili	nu-warda
fresh: waves on fresh water	fronds: cycad palm having lost its fronds,
na-ngalulu (ni-)	cone-like growth being visible
freshly: cycad nuts freshly picked, ready to	ma-widiwidi
begin preparation	front end up warlbi
ma-nhandurangu	front, in the ambirriju
freshly: cycad nuts, freshly fallen to the	front: being in front ambinbirri, aminbirri
ground ma-lirka	front: carrying something in front of
Freshwater Crocodile [<i>Crocodylus johnstonii</i>]	oneself widiwidimantharra
a-kaji (rra-)	front: in front mundumantha
freshwater fish, small (generic)	front: moving with front end elevated
wirngi	lurdankarririnjarra
Freshwater Mangrove [<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i>]	front: moving with the front end up
murrurdu	warlbirrinjarra
Freshwater mussel a-marlabakurra (rra-)	front: position of holding in front of
freshwater soak na-mi (ni-, nu-)	oneself/ on one's lap
freshwater turtle species, Long Necked	wididiwidi, widiwidi
Turtle [<i>Chelonia sp.</i>]	front: walking in front of someone
rururru	jakajakarda
freshwater: Saw Fish, freshwater [<i>Pristis</i>	frontal: piece of frontal (plastron) shell of
<i>microdon</i>]	sea turtle na-wirlibirli (ni-)
a-warnkili	frontal: two sections of frontal shell
freshwater: schools of small freshwater	(plastron) of sea turtle
fish mawurl	na-milimili (ni-)
fretting ramarurlngayarra	froth munmun, nyinyiny
friable: sandstone, white and friable	fruit of any kind hanging from tree /bush
yiji	ma-wirrawirra
friend anyira (cm-)	fruit of Kapok Tree [<i>Cochlospermum fraseri</i>]
friend/: close male friend/ associate	ma-wurlbu
nyangatha-mara	fruit, its na-wulaya (ni-, nu-)
friend/: female close friend/ associate	fruit: bunch of fruit ma-rrunbangu
angatha-mara (rra-)	fruit: cabbage palm, fruit
friendly kujbarrkujbarr (cm-),	wungkuwunyarra
ruburubu (cm-), wuntha (cm-)	Fruit: Cheese Fruit Tree [<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>]
Frigate: Least Frigate Bird [<i>Fregata ariel</i>]	ngurnngu
mawuluwa	fruit: cycad fruit (ripe, most ideal stage for
Frigatebird: Least Frigatebird [<i>Fregata ariel</i>]	use) ma-budanja
wimarr, yanamara	fruit: damper, (made from ground grass/
frightened wardanyngu	lily seeds/ cycad fruit)
frightened, causing to be	ma-lhandawarr
warndurrmantharra	fruit: glutinous fruit from mistletoe
frightened, being wardankayarra	jimbilari
frightening warndulmantharra	fruit: juice of fruit na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny
Frill Necked Lizard [<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>]	(ni-, nu-)
wunbi	fruit: picking, of fruit
Frog Fish [<i>Batrachoididea sp.</i>]	jabumantharra
kajarra	fruit: washing cycad fruit/ yams during
Frog Fish [<i>Batrachoididea sp.</i>]	their preparation
wuliwuli	arlkarlbantharra
frog species, Brown Sand Frog, small	fruit: water in which cycad fruit has been
a-bukurrbukurr (rra-)	soaking ngurlangurla
frog species, Frog, large and brown	fulfill: unwilling to fulfill obligations to
a-ngangkul (rra-), a-warnbul (rra-)	kin bujurrbujurr (cm-)
frog species, Green Tree Frog	full jabulhulhu
karrurdji	full, becoming mathantharra
Frog, large and brown	

girls, a gathering of	a-yumbuwarra (rra-)	na-lirriji (ni-)	
give that to me!	jaba	goanna: intestines of	goanna/ long necked
giver: news giver	lharinjal (cm-)	turtle	ma-kanarl
gives: person who gives obligated gifts to relations	ngawaluka (cm-)	goanna: intestines of the goanna	ma-wirdiwurdu
giving ngundayarra, wuthandimantharra		Goanna: Island Goanna poss. Freckled Monitor [<i>Varanus tristus orientalis</i>]	a-ralba (rra-), a-warrirri (rra-)
giving a drink	nguthalimantharra	Goanna: Mangrove Goanna	jarkarkarla
giving a lift	wakuyirrantharra	goanna: meat from goanna tail	na-yalka (ni-)
giving a taste of food	ngulbantharra	Goanna: Sand Goanna, female large [<i>Varanus gouldii</i>]	a-malarrawirna (rra-)
giving knowledge	mirdanmantharra	Goanna: Sand Goanna, immature [<i>Varanus gouldii</i>]	burrirdil
giving one's word to	walwarrangkayarra, warrangkayarra	Goanna: Sand Goanna, large male [<i>Varanus gouldii</i>]	kirarra, warrnguna
giving oneself up	nyamba-wiringundayarra	goannas: unlaidd eggs, from birds, goannas, sea turtles/ lagoon turtle	a-wathawaya (rra-)
giving oneself up to	wiringundayarra	goat	yukulari
giving someone a lift	wakuyirrantharra	going	wingkayarra, wunykurninjarra
giving things to others without argument or care	ngulhurrinjarra	going a great distance	wiwirrinjarra
giving up to the effects of sorcery	wilirringundayarra	going around	wirindayarra
giving: not giving	milinantharra	going away	ankalirrinjarra,
giving: smell, giving of	wurrungkayarra		lhuwarrinjarra
glands: swollen glands of neck	wurndinkurndin	going back	ngilakarra, waninjarra
glands: swollen glands/ joints	ngangkurungu (cm-)	going down	lhakanbayarra
glasses: person wearing glasses	kabuji (cm-)	going down of tide	ngaruwanbayarra
Glider: Sugar Glider Possum, young [<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>]	jimbuna	going in	ngalbantharra
Glider: Sugar Glider [<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>]	wankirrna	going into the lead	warriyanbayarra
gliding, of birds	wunkulmantharra	going into water	lhawanbayarra
Glory: Morning Glory cloud formation	julayarrirri, walamirrimirri	going out, of fire	wurrinjarra
Glossy Ibis [<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>]	a-rrawanjaji (rra-)	going over	nyamba-nantharra
glowing red coals	karalkaral	going past	walbilulu, wandirrinjarra
glueing	manumantharra	going quietly	manthamantharra
glutinous fruit from mistletoe	jinbilari	going to sleep	nyambi-janjarra
gnarled: sharp gnarled fallen branches	arnkarr	going together	lhanymantharra, lhanymantharra
go to sleep!	kuju, kaju	going underwater	ngabunjarra
go: not bothering to go	kalkadirrinjarra	going up	wulundirrinjarra,
goanna (generic)	wardaba		wundirrinjarra
goanna anatomy	ma-wirdiwurdu	going upwards	wirrankayarra
goanna anatomy	na-kurningarr (ni-), na-ngurmu (ni-), na-nirlirdirdi (ni-), na-wirriwirri (ni-, nanda-), na-yalka (ni-)	going/ coming to see	mirnbangantharra
goanna backbone	na-ngurmu (ni-)	going: ahead, going	ambulirrinjarra
goanna rib-cage	na-nirlirdirdi (ni-)	going: bark canoe; large sea going type	na-mirrinjungu, na-riyarrku
goanna tail	na-wirriwirri (ni-, nanda-)	going: not going straight	lukulukumantharra
goanna: camp in long grass of goanna/ wallaby/ kangaroo	na-waja	going: slowly, going	murndumurdurrinjarra
goanna: collarbone and shoulder of the goanna	na-kurningarr (ni-)	going: tide going out	nabayarra
goanna: entrance to goanna burrow		going: where are you going?	nda-wuthu
		Golden: Green or Golden Tree Snake [<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>]	a-kululu (rra-)
		gong: wooden gong	a-karrkarinji (rra-)
		good	wunguwarra (cm-), yabi (cm-)
		good hair	kulhalhi

full: being full, as of tide (rare usage)		a-ngajarr (rra-)
lhangka		
full: in full view	mirnaji, wunyilu	generic term for White Chested Sea Eagle and Wedge Tailed Eagle
fully grown	anthamu (cm-)	a-jalbarramba (rra-)
fully: cycad nuts which are fully fermented		generous to a fault ngulhu (cm-)
ma-yabalala		genital: skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong containing genital organs
fully: Pandanus nut which is fully ripe		ma-minji
ma-kuwarri		genitals, your (generic)
fully: sea-turtle egg with fully developed embryo	wulungu	nda-walba (poss-)
fumbling	bararrmanhantharra	gentle: breeze, cool and gentle at night
fun	lhurra, lhurralhurralla	ngilungilu
fun: women's fun dance		gentle: rain, gentle and light
a-Rarrba (rra-)		milyiyula
funeral rituals	Kulyukulyu, Yalkawarru	gently mulhumulhu
funeral: bushes and leaves used for covering a body on a funeral platform		Gerygone: Mangrove Gerygone [<i>Gerygone tenebrosa</i>]
lajilaji		a-kakathu
funnel: fishtrap, funnel		gesture: waving gesture
ma-ridu		kawanymantharra
fur/ hair of an animal na-nganhal (ni-)		getting
furious, being	ngurrkungurrkurrinjarra,	murrumantharra,
yinjathirrinjarra		rdulurdumantharra, rdumantharra
further: back further	ngula, ngulakari	getting a boyfriend/ girlfriend
fussing: without fussing		lhanymantharra
nyamba-mulhumulhumantharra		getting firewood
Galah [<i>Cacatua roseicapilla</i>]		munjarryarra
a-rdinkili (rra-)		getting out of canoe/ boat
gambling	kurnthukunthu	wundirrinjarra
games	lhurrangka, lhurrangkalhurrangka	getting someone
gap	riwurr (cm-)	yankumantharra
garbling	jalhabirr (cm-)	getting up from sleep
Garfish: Buffons Garfish [<i>Zenarchopterus dispar</i>]	jabulu	walanymantharra
Garrawa language	Arrwa (cm-)	getting: wet, getting
Garrawa people	Arrwa (cm-)	wurdanjarra
gathering of many people		getting: wrinkled skin, getting
nalu-nganyil (li-), nalu-rarawumba		kujburrinjarra
gathering of men	wirikurdukurdu (cm-)	ghost ngabaya
gathering together	jukujukumantharra,	Ghost Bat [<i>Macroderma gigas</i>]
nyamba-jukujukumantharra		barkarr
gathering together, of clouds/ people		Ghost Crab
nyamba-darlbirrantharra		yurarra
gathering, of people	nganyil (cm-)	Ghost Gum [<i>Eucalyptus papuana</i>]
gathering: girls, a gathering of		kaburla, biminymarr
a-yumbuwarra (rra-)		Ghost: White Bark / Ghost Gum [<i>Eucalyptus papuana</i>]
gathering: men, a gathering of		wirinymarr
li-yarrbanji		Giant Mud Crab, female [<i>Scylla serrata</i>]
gathering: people, a large gathering		a-wanthirl (rra-)
li-mijimbangu, li-nganyil (nalu-)		Giant Mud Crab, immature [<i>Scylla serrata</i>]
gathering: vary large gathering of people		kadikadi
na-rarawumba (poss-)		Giant Mud Crab, male [<i>Scylla serrata</i>]
gathering: women, a gathering of		yula
li-jibardu		Giant Threadfin
gathering: women, a large gathering		lamarrangu
a-wirikurdukurdu (rra-)		giddy
gaze: penetrating gaze		kabarrininjarra
rdangumantharra		gifts, ritual
Gecko wabaranyi		yarlmarlanji
Gecko sp	a-karrkanda (rra-)	gifts: person who gives obligated gifts to relations
Gecko sp. possibly Barking Gecko		ngawaluka (cm-)
		gills of fish
		na-rakany (ni-)
		gills of the Groper (specific term)
		nanda-warwarla
		Girl!
		ngabiyarra
		girl, adolescent
		a-wunbarriji (rra-),
		a-wurrumbarra (rra-), a-yajalkurra (rra-)
		girl, pre-adolescent
		a-wardukarra (rra-)
		girl: breasts of young girl
		na-wunjurrwunjurr
		girl: ground beehive, locally called "girl sugarbag"
		a-wajkana (rra-)

good hunter of land based resources yalbiyarra (cm-)		grass species, Vicks Grass / Silky Oil Grass [<i>Cymbopogon sp.</i>] a-yandinya (rra-)
good hunting dog	yalbiyarra (cm-)	grass wad/ pad used to dip into wild honey and then sucked na-wawili
good person	yabinbangurru (cm-), yabiyanyka (cm-)	grass wad/ pad, used for dipping into honey and then sucked na-kuwamda
good singer	lirmgalirmga (cm-)	Grass Wren
good-bye	bakuwu, bawuji, rikarrawu	wirriyuruyuru
good-luck charm	munthi	grass: burned off grass warman
good-night	rikarrawu	grass: camp in long grass of goanna/ wallaby/ kangaroo na-waja
good: climber, good	warnbalarra (cm-)	grass: damper, (made from ground grass/ lily seeds/ cycad fruit) ma-lhandawarr
good: it is good	yamulu	grass: damper, made from ground grass seeds/ lilly seeds/ cycad nuts ma-wurlukurlu
good: not so good	maba (cm-)	grass: dugong feeding paths in sea grass beds ngirarra
good: replete, from a good meal wukantharra, wuluwulumantharra		grass: dugong, first to come onto the sea grass beds rangkaraku
good: that's good!	yukurarru	grass: dugongs, coming onto the sea grass beds rangkarangkarrku
good: very good	marringaya (cm-)	grass: fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap nyamba-lharibantharra
goodbye	alankuwu	grass: fishing, using grass/ bushes as a net mawumantharra
goodnight	alankuwu	grass: fresh green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees yarla
Goose: Green Pygmy Goose [<i>Neltpus pulchellus</i>]	yilyilinja	grass: held up, being: caught by grass/ roots as you walk by, being akantharra
Goose: Magpie Goose / Pied Goose [<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>]	a-rlangkuna (rra-), a-wunthangu (rra-)	grass: hiding place of wildlife in thick grass and/ or branches, sea weed on land or water na-waja
gossip	lharinjal	grass: lighting grass fires bathuntharra
gound: pandanus palm nuts left on the gound from previous year ma-kambalngu		grass: new green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees kulhalhi
grabbing	jawumamantharra	grass: old sharp stubble of grass arnkirr
granddaughter: your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter	ji-wurrbu	grass: on the grass wujurlwujurl
grandmother: your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter	ji-wurrbu	grass: raking pools of water with grass/ bushes to catch fish mawumantharra
grandmother: your sister, my daughters child, maternal grandmother speaking	a-wurrbu (rra-)	grass: sea above sea grass beds na-ngunantha
Grape: Wild Grape	burdurdaburdurda	grass: sea grass beds ki-maramanda
grass (generic)	rimadi, wujurl	grass: sea grass beds, exposed at low tide ka-ngaruwanba
grass fire	mankurlumanya	grass: seed from spear grass na-muwulmuwul
grass species	na-lharralharra, raburru	grass: spinfex grass arnkirr
grass species [<i>Sorghum sp.</i>]	na-rdirrmu	grasshopper swarm/ plague rdajbirdajbi
grass species [<i>Sporobolus virginicus</i>]	matharlmatharl	
grass species, Blade Grass	wunjurr	
grass species, Cane Grass	wirmga	
grass species, Kangaroo Grass	na-wiyi	
grass species, River Cane Grass [<i>Chionachne cyathopoda</i>]	windawimda	
grass species, Spinifex grass	ma-nguyarr	
grass species, Spinifex sp. [<i>Spinfex longifolius</i>]	marranyarrany	
grass species, Spinifex [<i>Spinfex longifolius</i>]	wankiwanki	

grasslands: savannah grasslands		region of sea turtle	
wumburr (cm-)		na-lhundu (ni-)	
gravy sauce	na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)	greeting by kinship name	nyamba-lhawarmantharra
grease kiriji, nginymul		Grevillea sp. [<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>]	a-marrabala (rra-)
great wurriri (cm-)		Grevillea tree [<i>Grevillea striatia</i>]	lilyarr
Great Bower Bird [<i>Chlamyder nuchalis</i>]	a-jurrin, a-karlbaku (rra-)	Grey Teal Duck [<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>]	a-kuruburu (rra-), a-rabarr (cm-)
great distance	jujurrwala, wakawakala	grey-haired, becoming	bulangantharra
great: exclamation, indicating a great distance	yaayaa	grind stone (base stone)	a-walma (rra-)
great: going a great distance	wiwirrinjarra	grind: cycad nut, soaked slices ready to grind	ma-wirimbul
great: object of great importance	narnu-wurrama	grind: cycad nuts ready to grind into paste for making dampers	ma-ngalkinkarra
greedy warri (cm-), wudurrumara (cm-), wuyuwuyu (cm-)		grinding	wandibantharra
greedy, being	nyamba-ngalamantharra, wumilirrinjarra	grinding one's teeth	mayijanjarra
green algae	miyalmiyal	grinding seeds/ nuts to make flour/ paste	warrantharra
Green Bush Plum [<i>Buchanania abovata</i>]	ma-wuluwunyarra	grinding stone, upper wurluwurlu	
green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle	wurndamutha	grinding stones (generic)	wudawuda, yakuyaku
green fat lining shell of the sea turtle	na-ruru (ni-)	grinding stones. (generic)	warranthangu
Green or Golden Tree Snake [<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>]	a-kululu (rra-)	grinding with stones	yakuyakumantharra
Green Pygmy Goose [<i>Neltpus pulchellus</i>]	yilyilinja	groaning	ngayungkayarra
Green Sawfish [<i>Pristis zijsron</i>]	a-murrba (rra-), a-thubathuba (rra-)	grog	kuruku
Green Sea Turtle [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	kudabi	groin, your	nda-arri (poss-), nda-wuthari (poss-)
Green Sea Turtle, large female [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	a-warndangumara (rra-)	Groper [<i>Proicrops lanceolatus</i>]	a-kuridi (rra-)
Green Sea Turtle, female [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	a-tharra	Groper, immature [<i>Proicrops lanceolatus</i>]	a-munjiyamunjarra (rra-)
Green Tree Ant	a-mamburlawurla (rra-)	Groper: gills of the Groper (specific term)	nanda-warwarla
Green Tree Frog	karrurdji	ground awara, lhabangarr, mirdi	
Green turtle with light coloured shell and a lot of yellow to the underside of the shell	darrkuwari	ground beehive, locally called "girl sugarbag"	a-wajkana (rra-)
Green Turtle [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	malurrba	ground oven	rabarr
Green Turtle, immature [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	ngajilingajili	ground which has been cleared	narnu-wumburr
Green Turtle, large male [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	bankiba	ground: bottom of a nest of wild honey found in the ground	nanda-mungu
Green Turtle, male [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	mululuru, warrikkundayangu, warrikuliyangu	ground: burrow in the ground with an exit	narnu-arrangin, narnu-balarrangka, narnu-kalarrangka
Green Turtle, very large male [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	lanka, lardanka	ground: burrow in the ground, only one entrance	lhamba (poss-)
Green Turtle, young [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	lijalijangulyanda	ground: ceremony ground	jamanki, jamankiwala, nanda-ngangkirr, narnu-lamba
green: fresh green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees	yarla	ground: ceremony ground (generic)	narnu-nyirka
green: new green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees	kulhalhi	ground: ceremony ground designs	barruwa
green: rich green and yellow fat in hip		ground: clear ground	wumburr (narnu-)

- ground: clearing an area, of ground
ringkulmantharra
- ground: cyad nuts ground into a thick paste
ma-wurrbiyal
- ground: cycad nuts, freshly fallen to the ground
ma-lirka
- ground: cycad nuts, old, dry, found on the ground
ma-mankilangu
- ground: damper, (made from ground grass/ lily seeds/ cycad fruit)
ma-lhandawarr
- ground: damper, made from ground grass seeds/ lilly seeds/ cycad nuts
ma-wurlukurlu
- ground: dancing ground (generic)
namu-nyirka
- ground: digging in the ground
mulanthayarra
- ground: dry cracked ground
balumarra
- ground: entrance to a ground nest of wild honey
nanda-mulu
- ground: falling face down on the ground
kurmnumunu
- ground: fighting ground
namu-wurrama
- ground: hard ground
na-ngarriki
- ground: hole in the ground
na-jiwakurl, na-lakurr, na-lawarr
- ground: hunted over ground
namu-bamdarr
- ground: initiation ground
jamanki, jamankiwala
- ground: mixing water with ground seeds/ cycad paste/ flour
marrumantharra
- ground: off the ground
lawarrila
- ground: Pandanus nuts which have fallen to the ground
ma-kurnbal
- ground: pierced ground
bardarr, bardarrbardarr, lakurr, lakurrlakurr, namu-bardarr
- ground: poor, of ground
ngurlingurli (cm-)
- ground: pulling out of the ground
bundayarra
- ground: rich wild honey nest found in the ground
a-murdanbangu (rra-)
- ground: root of fallen tree torn from the ground
ankir
- ground: rough, uneven ground
kilka
- ground: sandy ground
kulumbul
- ground: stony ground
dabudaburr (namu-)
- ground: swampy ground
mambulmambul
- ground: uncovering a ground oven
walmantharra
- ground: uncovering ma-mawirl cycad nuts from ground
walmantharra
- group name for jungkayi
layirli-ardu
- group name for non-Yanyuwa Aboriginal people
li-mayangwarra
- group name for the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
Kumbarikanyajulaki
- group name for the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
kirlakanku, lhukanngwarra
- group name for the Yanyuwa people
li-Anthawirriyarra
- group: large group, in a
mirrkarli
- group: outside, of a group of people
winkanda
- group: raiding group
Barlamumu (cm-)
- group: rushing/ coming into a group of people without manner
ngunha
- group: semi-moiety group, your
nda-ngalki (poss-)
- group: women, group of
a-jibardu (rra-)
- groups: women, many groups of
li-jibardu
- grow: beginning to grow
milngirrinjarra
- growing
murrarrinjarra, yirdardinjarra, yubalyubantharra, yubantharra
- growing up
yirdardingundayarra
- growing: pandanus palms growing out together from one base
ma-wurndangu
- growing: shoots growing up from a stump
mayara
- growing: shoots, growing from the stump of a tree
ma-mayara
- growling
jarranymantharra, mirirrinjarra, wangarrabantharra
- grown: dugong, partly grown female
a-yibinybiji (rra-)
- grown: fully grown
anthamu (cm-)
- grown: partly grown
yumbu (cm-)
- grown: partly grown/ undeveloped food
ma-yanyungi
- growth: cycad palm having lost its fronds, cone-like growth being visible
ma-widiwidi
- grub (generic)
buyuyu
- grub species, Curl Grub / locally called Moon Grub
ngakarla
- grub, edible
kurlul
- Grub: Wichetty Grub
kurlul
- Grunter: Black Striped Grunter
lambi
- Grunter: Sooty Grunter
a-lhangkarlu (rra-), a-nurnngu (rra-)
- guardian (primary)
uwari (cm-), uwari (cm-)
- guardian: ritual guardian
jungkayi (cm-), mangkarraninja (cm-),

nyangkarra (cm-)	budijbudij
Gudgeon: Fresh Water Gudgeon	hair: under arm hair, your
a-rdulburdulbu	nda-wunjäl (poss-)
Gull: Silver Gull [<i>Larus pacificus</i>]	haired: long haired warlanganja (cm-)
a-wunangabuji (rra-), a-wunarkarka	hairstyle once worn by men and women
gulps kurrba	bijibiji
gum which is edible from ma-marlalyi tree	hairy: caterpillar, large black and hairy
ma-marnamarna	a-balabalangarra (rra-)
gum, edible from the ma-marlalyi tree	half warriwarriyamba
ma-mirndil	half way wumbiji
gum, edible, comes from ma-marlalyi tree	half: in half wardaji, wumbuwumbiji
ma-ramarl	halting rrantharra
gum, from a tree (non-edible)	Hammerhead Shark (ritual name)
marlbarri	Mananjana
Gum: Ghost Gum [<i>Eucalyptus papuana</i>]	Hammerhead Shark [<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>]
birninyamarr, kaburla	nawayngbirri, warriyangalayawu, yulmunji
Gum: White Bark / Ghost Gum [<i>Eucalyptus papuana</i>]	hammering bilbirdamantharra,
wirninymarr	ramantharra, wandibantharra
gumtree: White barked gumtree	hammering: sound of hammering/ pounding
birninyamarr	kurajba
gun jinabang, ngajarr	hand, your nda-kuyala (poss-),
gunwhales: rails attached to gunwhales of	nda-marliji (poss-)
bark canoe ma-mankarma	hand-in-hand, of more than three people
gutted aril	jarlularlu, jarlularlulu
gutting arilmantharra,	hand-in-hand, of two people
warinymantharra, warrinymantharra	jarlulu
gutting a flying fox wurdirrimantharra	hand: indicating by a motion of the hand
habit: developing a habit	yunduyundumantharra
yurmguyurrngumantharra	hand: leading by the hand
hail stones wayku	yandangantharra
hair of head, your nda-wada (poss-)	hand: shading one's eyes with one's hand
hair string belt nyungka, wada,	nyamba-miyarlungkayarra
wardamurru, wulbu, wuthari	hand: standing position with one hand
hair, of head, your nda-nyungka (poss-)	holding something and the other on
hair, with split ends, your	hip rdardarliwanga
nda-wulbu (poss-)	handbag a-birndawarra (rra-),
hair, shiny, thick and healthy	a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
wirndalbirndal (cm-)	handed: right handed mayamayangala (cm-)
hair: blond-brown coloured hair from split	hands outstretched above ones head
ends wurrkulwarda (cm-)	wirriribri
hair: body hair, your nda-nganhal (poss-)	hands: catching in hands
hair: combing one's hair	lharnangantharra
nyamba-yalkanymantharra	hands: clapping hands
hair: curled up hair jukurl	nyamba-barlamantharra
hair: curly hair rdirdil	hands: crawling position, on hands and
hair: cutting hair wundulmantharra	knees bunarrinja, nyambu-
hair: good hair kulhalhi	rrantharra
hair: plait of hair bijibiji	hands: kneeling position with hands flat
hair: plaiting hair rdirdilmantharra	on thighs walamirimiri
hair: pubic hair, your nda-jabujabu (poss-)	hands: position with hands behind back/
hair: removing hair wurrkurrbantharra	head murnali
hair: removing hair/ fur	hands: sound of cupped hands hitting thigh
nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra	na-walurr (ni-)
hair: scraping hair of an animal after	hands: sound of striking water with hands
singeing muwanjayarra	na-walurr (ni-)
hair: shaving hair nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra	hands: standing position with one leg
hair: singeing hair of animals prior to	outstretched and hands on hips
cooking wabijanjarra	rdardarliwanga
hair: spinning hair/ fur, using a spindle	hands: upper firestick twirled using the
wangkarramantharra	palms of the hands
hair: tangled hair/ string/ rope	ma-watha

handshake	jikan	na-wuthulu
hanging down	arrijila, warlbarlba, yarralyarral	harpoon: hunter bending low over harpoon before thrusting mukurrmukurr
hanging up	alarijinmantharra, arrijinmantharra	harpoon: hunter bending low over harpoon rope mukurrmukurr
hanging: fruit of any kind hanging from tree /bush	ma-wirrawirra	harpoon: loop made in the end of harpoon rope nungawu
happy mirilmirilil (cm-), yabi (cm-)		harpoon: pegs for resting harpoon on a canoe na-amayi
happy, happy	mirilmirilirinjarra	harpoon: placing harpoon point into the harpoon milkamanhantharra
happy, making	mirilmirilimantharra	harpoon: socket of harpoon, where point rests na-mulu
hard kurdandu, ngalhangku, wakulamba, wayarwayarr (cm-), wulwanda		harpoon: standing at prow of boat/ canoe holding harpoon barrayba
hard ground	na-ngarrki	harpooned: dugong taking rope after being harpooned wajayarra
hard of hearing	birrinbirrinnyi (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)	harpooned: sea turtle taking rope after being harpooned wajayarra
hard to see	mariyilbirriinyi (cm-)	harpooning: sea turtle in an ideal position for harpooning wanjarra
hard working	arlijarli (cm-)	has red poisonous berries which are used for making necklaces munda
hard, dry land	ngarrki	has: area which has been hunted over bukinda
hard: blowing hard on something ngaranymantharra		has: bereaved man whose niece/ nephew has died kulika (nya-)
hard: fighting hard	ngarningkarramantharra	has: bereaved person whose brother/ sister has died murrwala (cm-)
hard: scratching hard, nyamba-ngunyirmantharra		has: dog, whose owner has just died kundalurrwarra (cm-)
hardened: clay, hardened jardara		has: ground which has been cleared narnu-wunburr
hardening	nyamba-ngarrkimantharra	has: uncovering something that has been buried to process walmantharra
Hardwood tree [Pemphis acidula] na-milirdiwiji, na-wubulu		has: water in which cycad fruit has been soaking ngurlangurla
harmful	ngarrangarra (cm-), wudal (nya-), yilarr (cm-), yinjatha (cm-)	hat ma-balmarna, ma-kulabajarra
harmful people	bardangarrangarra (cm-)	hatchling: sea turtle hatchling yabarlarla
harmful people, potentially ladalada (cm-)		hatchlings: sea turtle hatchlings, in the sea ruju, rujuru
harming	wardimantharra	hating mulamulantharra
harpoon for dugong/ sea turtle ratharr, ridiridi, yilakungka		hauling in lungkayarra
harpoon point	malbi, na-malbi (ni-), na-wulungkayangu	having nothing more to do with burrajbirrinjarra
harpoon point with barbed hook na-ngalhinbiji (ni-)		having: not having bardabarda, mangkulmangkuli, riwurr
harpoon point, first point into a dugong/ sea turtle	na-walangkarrangu (ni-)	Hawk: Brown Hawk [Falco berigora] julwirri
harpoon point, second used when hunting dugong/ sea turtle	na-nyirriwangu (ni-)	Hawk: Peregrine Falcon / Chicken Hawk [Falco peregrinus] malarrkarra
harpoon rope	ma-yingkarrinja, ma-yinymathu	Hawksbill Turtle [Eretmochelys imbricata] karrubu, liyarnbi
harpoon rope for dugong/ sea turtle hunting	ma-ngarduku, ma- ngurruwaru, ma-budabuda	Hawksbill Turtle, female [Eretmochelys
harpoon shaft	na-ridiridi	
harpoon: barb on a barbed harpoon point ngalhin		
harpoon: dugong tangling itself in harpoon rope	rdayantharra	
harpoon: float which is attached to harpoon ropes	mawarl	
harpoon: holding a dugong/ sea-turtle harpoon	kaburrarrantharra	
harpoon: hole bored into widest end of harpoon to rest harpoon point		

<i>imbricata</i>	a-ngurrin (rra-)	heap of non-meat foods	ma-lija
Hawksbill Turtle, male [<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>]	yibarruwuna	heaped wulurr	
haze	jawarimbarrinji	heaping up	wuyumantharra
haze: heat haze	jawarimbarrinji	heard: warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic)	wirdardu
he	yiwa	hearer: our (dual, exclusive hearer)	ngatharranga (cm-)
head	wulaya (na-, ni-, nanda-, nda-, niya-)	hearer: our (dual, inclusive hearer)	ngalinga (cm-)
head ache, having	wularirrinjarra	hearer: our (plural, exclusive hearer)	nganunga (cm-)
head decoration	yalkiyalki	hearer: our (plural, inclusive hearer)	ngambalanga (cm-)
head drooped on one side	karlwakarlwa (cm-)	hearer: ours (dual, exclusive hearer)	ngatharranga (cm-)
head of the Rainbow Serpent	bulkurrimarri	hearer: ours (dual, inclusive hearer)	ngalinga (cm-)
head up!	anngankarriya,	hearer: ours (plural, exclusive hearer)	ngambalanga (cm-)
	anngankarriya	hearer: ours (plural, inclusive hearer)	ngambalanga (cm-)
head, your	nda-wulaya (poss-),	hearer: ours (dual, exclusive hearer)	ngatharranga (cm-)
	nda-yidiyidi (poss-)	hearer: ours (dual, inclusive hearer)	ngalinga (cm-)
head: back of the head, your	nda-jardarra (poss-), nda-kurukuru (poss-)	hearer: ours (plural, exclusive hearer)	nganunga (cm-)
head: bald head	rabuwulaya	hearer: ours (plural, inclusive hearer)	ngambalanga (cm-)
head: carrying load on top of one's head	munylamantharra	hearer: we (dual, exclusive hearer)	ngatharra
head: drooping one's head	arlanbayarra	hearer: we (dual, inclusive hearer)	ngali
head: hair of head, your	nda-wada (poss-)	hearer: we (plural, exclusive hearer)	nganu
head: hair, of head, your	nda-nyungka (poss-)	hearer: we (plural, inclusive hearer)	ngambala
head: hands outstretched above ones head	wirriribirri	hearing	nykarrinjarra
head: nodding one's head	wulangayarra	hearing: hard of hearing	birrinbirrinnyi (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)
head: position of head bowed down	mududu	hearing: keen of hearing	lingi (cm-), ngayangaya (cm-)
head: sitting with head bending down	lurdi	hearing: not hearing	murdirrinjarra
head: sitting with head bowed down	mudumantharra	hearing: preventing from hearing	arnkarnmantharra
head: stone spear head	majaja	heart beat, your	nda-wurdulu (poss-)
head: wiping perspiration from one's arm-pit on the head and body of another person	manyburarramantharra	heart, your	nda-ngawulu (poss-)
headband	a-barnmarra (rra-),	heartening	mirlilmirilmmantharra
	a-marrabibi (rra-), ma-ngirlangirla, na-mararri	heat from the sun	a-rdijbirr (rra-)
headdress	ma-kurdari	heat haze	jawarimbarrinji
headdress (generic)	ma-murrkardi	heat of the sun	bardangarrangarra (cm-),
headress	ma-bundumanja,		ladalada (cm-)
	ma-kajakaja	heat: prickly heat	wurruwurru
headrest	kulajbi, wularrinja	heated stones, for cooking	rabarr
healer	mankarni (cm-)	heath: samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation	namu-ruluruluwanka
healer: traditional healer	mankarni (cm-)	heating	ngarramantharra
healing	buluwarrinjarra	heating intensely	walkijanjarra
healing: correcting healing	yabilyabimantharra, yabimantharra	heating spear shaft for straightening	muramurathantharra
healthy	lumbu (cm-)	heavily: breathing heavily	ngaranymantharra, warrangantharra
healthy: hair, shiny, thick and healthy	wimdalbirndal (cm-)	heavy	ngiwurda (cm-), wunungu (cm-)
heap	daribu, lija	heavy: carrying a heavy load	
heap of firewood	ma-lija		

	nyamba-mabantharra		rdawurluwurlu
heel, your	nda-rangka (poss-)		high tide ngakan, wurluburlu
held up, being: caught by grass/ roots as you walk by, being	akantharra		high: falling from a high place arraramantharra
help mate	anyira (cm-)		high: individual of high intelligence kurdirringu (cm-)
helping	anyiramantharra		high: moon high overhead darkirla
hen: Pied Heron, hen [<i>Notophyx picata</i>]	a-wurnngarliku (rra-)		high: person of high position wirrimalaru (cm-)
her father	nya-wangulu		high: position of sun/ moon being high in the sky mukunjarna
her older brother, my uncle	nyakunya-wirlaninya		high: second high tide in one day mirndilngundaya, ralundu
her: dugong, pregnant cow dugong with calf still following her	a-lhumurrawiji (rra-)		higher place anka
her: for her (definite)	ankungu (cm-)		highest point on South West Island. Wirdijila
her: son-in-law, her	a-kayibanthaandalu (rra-)		highest point on South West Island. During the Second World War the Army established an observation post on this hill. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country Wirdijila
herd of cattle	nyiburlwandinya		hill bulurrulurru, janyka, na-wuku
herd: dugong herd	a-waliki, li-waliki		Hill Coolibah tree [<i>Eucalyptus tectifca</i>] ma-murrinja
herd: dugong, herd of females with young calves	a-ngarninybala (rra-)		Hill Kangaroo [<i>Macropus robustus</i>] nangurrbuwala
herd: dugong, runs away from herd when under threat	wanarraba		Hill Kangaroo, female [<i>Macropus robustus</i>] a-jurnabu (rra-)
herd: dugongs, herd of cows with their calves	li-milkamillarra		Hill Kangaroo, female [<i>Macropus robustus</i>] a-nguyarmguyarmgu (rra-)
here	marnaji, marni		Hill Kangaroo, old male [<i>Macropus robustus</i>] maburrka
here it is!	barramarni, barramarni		hill: distant hill mabany
here: as here	barramarni		hillock: place name, small hillock lying 4 km west of Borrooloola. Limurrangka
here: right here	nganinyanji		hilly janykajanyka
Hermit Crab [<i>family:Paguridae</i>]	kuranthulkuranthul		him: for him yiku
hernia	wurdirri (poss-)		hindered, being akantharra
Heron: Pied Heron, hen [<i>Notophyx picata</i>]	a-wurnngarliku (rra-)		hip muscles, your nda-lindi (poss-)
Heron: Pied Heron, male [<i>Notophyx picata</i>]	dibibi		hip portion of sea turtle marawu
Heron: Rufous Night Heron [<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>]	a-rlunda (rra-)		hip, your nda-wuthari (poss-)
hers	anku		hip: carrying on one's hip mulamantharra
hessian sack	a-birndawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)		hip: carrying on the hip yirdijanjarra
hey you two!	marrimbala		hip: carrying position on hip mula, wajinja, yirdijanja, yulbunda
hey you! (plural)	marrirru, marrirru		hip: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle wurndamutha
Hibiscus-like tree [<i>Thespesia popuheoides</i>]	a-rlatha (rra-)		hip: long bones from hip of sea turtle mayajbarla
Hibiscus: Native Hibiscus [<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>]	wulku		hip: rich green and yellow fat in hip region of sea turtle na-lhundu (ni-)
hiccupping	lundakantharra		hip: standing position with one hand holding something and the other on
hidden	wamantha		
hide: dugong hide	yanjurr		
hide: dugong hide removed in one piece with meat attached	arndijalangu, munbul		
hiding	nyamba-wajkirrantharra, nyamba-warrantharra, wajkirrantharra		
hiding place of wildlife in thick grass and/or branches, sea weed on land or water	na-waja		
high	darradarra		
high level, ata	wurluburlu		
high level, of tide/ flood			

hip rdardariwanga
hip: yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle lhuwanyngu
hips: standing position with one leg outstretched and hands on hips rdardariwanga
his yiku
hit, being rajbantharra
hit: failing to hit walardimantharra
hit: sea spray, created when waves hit rocks nanda-ruru
hitting nyamba-ramantharra, ramalamantharra, ramantharra, wangalwangantharra, wangantharra
hitting at wajumantharra
hitting oneself nyamba-wardjumantharra
hitting repeatedly riwumantharra
hitting to break/ crack wakumantharra
hitting: sound of cupped hands hitting thigh na-walurr (ni-)
hitting: sound of hitting kurajba
hoarse arukaru (cm-)
hold: catching hold of manhantharra
hold: taking hold of something which cannot be seen lhakanbantharra
holding malamanhantharra, manhantharra, warimanantharra
holding a dugong/ sea-turtle harpoon kaburrarrantharra
holding arms or shoulders of another person wakurlu
holding down jajirrantharra
holding firmly to marrambu
holding on one's lap landarrumantharra
holding: position of holding in front of oneself/ on one's lap wididiwidi, widiwidi
holding: standing at prow of boat/ canoe holding harpoon Barryba
holding: standing position with one hand holding something and the other on hip rdardariwanga
hole bored into widest end of harpoon to rest harpoon point na-wuthulu
hole in the ground na-jiwakurl, na-lakurr, na-lawarr
hole right through something narnu-kalarrangka
hole, having arrangin (cm-)
hole: invisible hole where sorcery enters the body na-wuthulu, narnu-mawarl
holes, having arranginkarrangin (cm-), kalarrangka (cm-)
holes: stepping/ driving into holes lakurranbayarra
holidaying bumantharra

hollow wajinja (cm-), mirlibarnku, riwurr (cm-)
hollow in a tree na-riwurr (ni-)
hollow log coffin kundabira, larla
hollow: opening of a hollow log coffin na-mulu
home na-alanji, na-balakurr
home: one's spirit home wirriyarra (cm-)
homesick ngurungurirrinjarra
honest yurlarra (cm-), yurlurr
honey in copious amounts narriyalama
honey: bottom of a nest of wild honey found in the ground nanda-mungu
honey: cutting out wild honey (sugar bag) burlamantharra, burlburlamantharra
honey: eggs of native bee found inside native honey nest barnma
honey: entrance of tree nest of wild honey na-mi (ni-, nu-)
honey: entrance of tree wild honey nest na-lhani (ni-)
honey: entrance to a ground nest of wild honey nanda-mulu
honey: grass wad/ pad used to dip into wild honey and then sucked na-wawili
honey: grass wad/ pad, used for dipping into honey and then sucked na-kuwarnda
honey: island wild honey makurrawirla, wiliwarrngu
honey: island wild honey nest containing much honey manbiriwu
honey: rich wild honey nest found in a tree narriyalama
honey: rich wild honey nest found in the ground a-murdanbangu (rra-)
honey: searching for wild honey (sugar bag) bulbulamantharra
honey: small nest of wild honey from a tree dilbuyi
honey: twig/ stick used as a spoon to eat wild honey ma-kingki
honey: Wild honey nests found in the mangroves a-ajundu (tra-)
honey: wood fragments/ sticks found within wild honey as a result of being cut from the tree na-wundaku
hook of spear thrower ngalhin, ngurru
hook used for fishing ngalhin
hook worm ngalarngalar
hook: fish hook bika
hook: harpoon point with barbed hook na-ngalhinbiji (ni-)
hook: making a hook bikamantharra
hook: string, used to tie bait onto hook

ma-lhalha
hooked: beak on a hooked boomerang
 nanda-biwa
hooking fish bikamantharra
hooking with fishhook
 kilmarnantharra
hopping wurlburla
horizon: shimmering on the horizon
 jawarimbarrinji
**horizon: sun resting on the horizon prior
 to setting** jarawan
**horizontal: stationary horizontal stick used
 fire making** ma-anthamu
horn of cow/ bull na-dirririma (ni-)
Hornet a-wiyinbiyin (rra-), bimdiliri
horns of cow/ bull na-kurrunkurrunku (ni-)
horse wawi, yarraman
horse: riding a horse/ bike
 rarrimantharra
Horseshoe: Orange Horseshoe Bat poss.
 [Rhinonictis aurantius]
 a-wakalakala (rra-)
hot ngarrangarra (cm-)
hot coals karalkaral
hot north wind langkulanguwarra
hot of the day ngardara
hot, being wurrburrinjarra
hot, feeling rrukuwanjarra
hot/ spicy foods bardangarrangarra (cm-),
 ladalada (cm-)
hot: stick used to spread hot ashes
 na-rarbi
hot: sun being very hot at midday
 darrkirlirinjarra
house barrawu
how are you? wayi
how is it? wayi, wayi
how many? ngandarrangu (cm-),
 ngandarrangu (cm-)
how? ngandarra, wayi
howling of dogs ngawarmantharra,
 ngawarnmantharra
howling, of dingo/ dog
 yungantharra
howling, of dog/ dingo
 nyamba-yungantharra
huff: in a huff jiburu (cm-)
huge anthamu (cm-)
human: unborn human baby
 dirrindirri
**humans: immature young of humans/ dogs/
 kangaroo/ wallaby**
 marrantharl (cm-)
humans: life spirit of humans/ animals
 na-ngawulu (ni-)
**humidity: pre-wet season period of intense
 humidity** na-yinarramba (ni-)
humming of bees wungkurrwaninjarra
Humpback Whale yurluyurluwiji
Humpback: Indopacific Humpback Dolphin
 [Sousa chinensis] a-bumirri (rra-),

manbiribiri
humped daribu
hunched back rdaku (cm-)
hunching up lhukurmantharra
hunger: satisfied, of hunger
 ngayamantharra
hungry malinjingurlu, wirndajku (cm-), wirndinirri
 (cm-)
hungry, being jijirdarrinjarra,
 jirdarrinjarra, wirndajkirinjarra
hunt: encouraging a dog to hunt
 jujumantharra
hunt: training dogs to hunt
 rulbantharra
hunted over ground namu-barndarr
hunted: area which has been hunted over
 bukinda
**hunter bending low over harpoon before
 thrusting** mukurrmukurr
hunter bending low over harpoon rope
 mukurrmukurr
hunter returning without a catch
 manbu (cm-), manburnukurnu (cm-)
**hunter, who excels at hunting fish/
 terrestrial animals/ plant foods**
 ma-wurnbi (cm-)
hunter: dugong hunter of excellence
 maranja (cm-)
hunter: good hunter of land based resources
 yalbiyarra (cm-)
**hunter: paddler of a canoe for dugong
 hunter** wungkayi (cm-)
**hunter: paddler of the canoe for a dugong
 hunter** wuliyi (nya-)
hunter: paddling canoe for dugong hunter
 wungkayarra
hunter: poor hunter manbu (cm-),
 manburnukurnu (cm-)
hunter: sea turtle hunter of excellence
 maranja (cm-)
hunting wurnthulmantharra,
 yarbantharra
hunting with dogs arnthayarra, rarangkayarra
hunting with the feet in shallow water
 bulbulaninjarra, kulkulaninjarra
hunting, early in the morning
 wulyarrinjarra
hunting: fresh hunting area
 a-ringu
hunting: good hunting dog
 yalbiyarra (cm-)
**hunting: harpoon point, second used when
 hunting dugong/ sea turtle**
 na-nyirriwangu (ni-)
**hunting: harpoon rope for dugong/ sea
 turtle hunting** ma-ngarduku, ma-
 nguruwaru
**hunting: harpoon rope for dugong/ sea-
 turtle hunting** ma-budabuda
**hunting: hunter, who excels at hunting
 fish/ terrestrial animals/ plant foods**

ma-wurnbi (cm-)		imitating	lharrkuwanjarra,
hunting: kangaroo hunting method		yakinantharra	
bandawi, barangkajbi		immature	wanbula (cm-), watha
hurrying	minmirrinymantharra,	(cm-)	
mirrinymantharra, wijirrinjarra		immature young of humans/ dogs/ kangaroo/ wallaby	
hurrying into an activity		marrantharl (cm-)	
wirarra (cm-)		immature: Barracouda, immature [<i>Sphraena barracouda</i>]	a-buthuluku (rra-)
hurting	ngaringarirrinjarra	immature: Barramundi, immature	[<i>Scelopages leichardti</i>]
husband and wife	majkarra	lakulariku	
husband and wives (in a polygamous marriage)	li-majkalmajkarra	immature: Barramundi, immature	[<i>Scleropages leichardti</i>]
husband, and wife, and husband's brothers, and wife's sisters	li-majkalmajkarra	lhunduba, rdiwabi	
husband, my	nyangathanya-wangu	immature: blue-tongue lizard, immature	[<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>]
husband: sister's husband	nganawarra, rnabirnabi	a-bangkurlbangkurl (rra-)	
husband: sister's: older sister's husband, my	nyangathanya-miyangki	immature: catfish, immature	ngirlingirli
husband: sister's: younger sister's husband, my	nyangathanya-yalanji	immature: Giant Mud Crab, immature	[<i>Scylla serrata</i>]
husband: spouse of another woman's husband/ another man's wife	mayirli (cm-)	kadikadi	
husband: woman with husband's brother	majkarra	immature: Green Turtle, immature [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	ngajilingajili
husband: your husband	nya-wangarinya	immature: Groper, immature [<i>Proicrops lanceolatus</i>]	a-munjiyamunjarra (rra-)
hushing a baby/ small child	yuyumantharra	immature: Mournful Tree Monitor, immature [<i>Varanus tristus</i>]	a-wijku (rra-)
I	ngarna	immature: Mullet, immature	wurniwurni
Ibis: Glossy Ibis [<i>Plegadis falcinellus</i>]	a-rrawanjaji (rra-)	immature: Rainbow Serpent, immature	mayanangbayanang
Ibis: Straw Necked Ibis [<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>]	a-murlumbi (rra-)	immature: Salt Water Crocodile, immature	[<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>]
Ibis: White Ibis [<i>Threskiornis molucca</i>]	kurdirndi	kuriyumba	
ideal: sea turtle in an ideal position for harpooning	wanjarra	immature: Sand Goanna, immature [<i>Varanus gouldii</i>]	burirdil
identified: that food, identified and known	ma-mangaji	immature: water lily corm, immature	ma-yirnikanbangu
identified: that, identified, specific, of aboreal/ abstract class nouns	na-mangaji	immediate: relatives, immediate personal	banbayi (cm-)
identified: those people, identified and known	li-mangaji	immediately	yinarrambalulu,
identified: those people, not identified	li-mbangu	yurlurrmantharra, yurrulumbala,	yuwamantharra
identified: those two people, identified and specified	rri-mangaji	impatient	arlajkarla (cm-), arlijkarli (cm-), wirarra (cm-)
if	namba	impeding	kadamantharra
igniting	milamantharra,	imperative particle	kabu
rumalumarrinjarra, rumarrinjarra,	wudamantharra	importance: object of great importance	namu-wurrama
ignorant of	ngalngandayarra	important	walkurra (cm-), wurrirri (cm-)
ignorant person	manji (cm-)	important: very important	manbulbu (cm-)
ignorant towards	ngandayarra	imprint, of body, as in sand, your	nda-wuyu (poss-)
ill, being	nyamba-mirrantharra	imprisoning	rdirrirrantharra
ill-behaved	kabarrkabarr (cm-)	improving	yabilyabimantharra,
ill: mentally ill	murdu (cm-)	yabimantharra, yabirrinjarra	
illuminating	mirrngarrinjarra	in a huff	jiburu (cm-)

in a line	kandakanda	individual skilled at a particular activity	kurdirringu (cm-)
in front	mundumantha	individuals: power of individuals during ceremony	wirrimalaru (cm-)
in full view	mirnaji, mirnaji, wunyilu	individual who makes themselves sexually desirerous	kulikuli (cm-)
in half	wardaji, wumbuwumbiji	Indopacific Humpback Dolphin [<i>Sousa chinesis</i>]	a-bumirri (rra-), manbiribiri
in one line	yurikanjurikan	inferior	maba (cm-)
in one piece	wuthamba	influential person	namu-wurrama, wurrama (cm-)
in the depths of the sea	rara	influenza	ngalirli, wurlwurr
in the flesh	wungalu	information: asking for information from spirits	nyiribantharra
in the lead	mundumantha	inhabitant of	jibiya (cm-)
in the middle	wumbiji	inhabitant of the sea and coastal environment	anthawirriyara (cm-)
in the midst	rara	inhabitants of the water	wurrulngu (cm-)
in the mouth	jawayawa	inhaling	wukuwantharra
in the vicinity of	dinkidinki	initiate for the Wambuyungu/ a-Milkathatha/ Bambarruku and Kundawira rituals	kulawurdi (li-/nya-)
in the water	wurra	initiate, for the a-Kunabibi ceremony	wanjilirra (cm-)
in this way	nganinya	initiate: circumcision initiate	rdaru (nya-), wirrkajuru (nya-)
in two pieces	wardaji, warriwarriyamba, wumbuwumbiji	initiation ground	jamanki, jamankiwala
in: .coming in, of people	ngarlarlamantharra	initiation: people who share the same time of initiation	makunguna (cm-)
in: not joining in	nyamba-ngarramantharra	injecting	arrrkanantharra, ngarrrkanantharra, nguthumantharra
in: sucking in	lhujinjarra	inland	anka, maya
incest	wunumbanyngu (cm-)	inland country	yingkarra
incestuous	wajiwaji	inlet, of a salt water creek	ruwaji
incircling something	bandarada	inlet: salt water creek inlet	a-ngalawurr (rra-), a-mdarr (rra-)
inciting	jarranymantharra	inlet: salt water inlet	na-ruwaji
inciting to fight	wangarrabantharra	inner: cabbage palm, edible inner pith (ritual term)	kundamurru
inclusive: our (dual, inclusive hearer)	ngalinga (cm-)	insane, making	yakayakamantharra
inclusive: our (plural, inclusive hearer)	ngambalanga (cm-)	insect (generic)	bibin
inclusive: ours (dual, inclusive hearer)	ngalinga (cm-)	insect species, Blue Fly	malunungu
inclusive: ours (plural, inclusive hearer)	ngambalanga (cm-)	insect species, Bush Fly	a-miyimiyi (rra-)
inclusive: we (dual, inclusive hearer)	ngali	insect species, Butterfly	a-kurlambimbi (rra-)
inclusive: we (plural, inclusive hearer)	ngambala	insect species, Centipede [<i>Scolopendra sp.</i>]	a-marlararla (rra-)
inclusively: all inclusively	wiji	insect species, Cicada	lirringindi, ngirringirri
incomplete things	wuyin (cm-)	insect species, cockroach	a-wikalwikal (rra-)
incomprehensible, being not understanding	yakiyakirrinjarra	insect species, Dragonfly	a-mardu (rra-)
identified: that feminine thing, identified and known	a-mangaji	insect species, Fire Fly	a-warlangarwarlangarr (rra-)
identified: those two people not yet identified	rri-mbangu		
index: biting the second knuckle, of the index finger of another person	rayalngundayarra		
indicating by a motion of the hand	yunduyundumantharra		
indicating: exclamation, indicating a great distance	yaayaa		
indistiguishably: speaking together indistiguishably	nyamba-ngurdukantharra		
individual of high intelligence	kurdirringu (cm-)		

insect species, Hornet		intercourse: person wanting sexual intercourse	manhalmanhal (cm-)
a-wiyinbiyin (rra-), birndilirri		intercourse: sexual intercourse	bunimantharra, malmanhamantharra, rdantharra
insect species, locust, large [<i>Valanga irregularis</i>]	jaruma	intercourse: sexual intercourse (colloquial)	wurrubantharra
insect species, Locust, large [<i>Valanga irregularis</i>]	juwayawa	intercourse: sexual intercourse, having	nyamba-bunimantharra
insect species, louse a-mukaka (rra-), a-wutha (rra-)		interested: not being interested	burrajkirrinjarra
insect species, March Fly	badi, lummurr	interior: pandanus nut interior	wirriyalngu
insect species, Mosquito	a-wurkany (rra-), mumdu (cm-)	interior: pandanus nut interior, red to orange in colour	kalbakalba
insect species, Praying Mantis	bujimala	interior: water lily corm interior : fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds na-ngarranj (ni-, nu-)	
insect species, Sandfly	kirdil	intermittent: samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation	narnu-ruluruluwanka
insect species, Scorpion	a-wunanka (rra-)	intertidal zone	narnu-wuthan
insect species, Tick [<i>Arachnida sp.</i>]	judayi	intestine: large intestine of the dugong	rimi, rirkukilwalkurru
insect specieAnt Lion [<i>Myrmeleontidae</i>]	a-kamba (rra-)	intestine: large intestine of the sea turtle	wunakaka
insect: flying insect (generic)	bulyirrirri	intestine: small intestine	ma-kariyalu
inserting	kadirrantharra	intestines of goanna/ long necked turtle	ma-kanarl
inside arndaamda		intestines of land mammals	ma-lhurralhurra, ma-murdumurdu
inside: eggs of native bee found inside native honey nest	barnma	intestines of the goanna	ma-wirdiwurdu
inside: eyelid, inside, your	nda-wulyurr (poss-)	intestines, of land mammals	ma-jililinyjilili
inside: pandanus nut with many kernels	inside ma-wurndangu	intestines: contents of intestines	mawurna
inside: pandanus nut with plentiful kernels	inside ma-wuyinkuyin	intestines: dugong intestines (generic)	warka
inside: pith, from inside of the cabbage palm; edible	ma-rramundu	intestines: small intestines of the dugong	murajuju
insolently: replying insolently	nyamba-rnyinjarra	intoxicated	kamukamuwiji (cm-)
instructing	milirdimantharra	introducing	yunduyundumantharra
instrument: musical instrument	juluwari, karlwa, kurrbulungka, ma-kulurru, na-lhurra, na-ruli	invisible hole where sorcery enters the body	na-wuthulu, narnu-mawarl
insulting term for an uncircumcised adult male	ardu (cm-)	Ironwood tree [<i>Erythroleum chlorostachyum</i>]	lamurra
insulting, being	kiwumantharra	Irrawaddy: Snubfin Dolphin / Irrawaddy Dolphin [<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>]	wundumarlamarla
intelligence: individual of high intelligence	kurdirringu (cm-)	irritating condition of the eye	wulyurr (poss-)
intelligent	kawi (cm-), lingi (cm-), ngayangaya (cm-)	Irukandji Jellyfish [<i>Carukia barnesi</i>]	wathalungu
intended: turning someone away from their intended purpose	balangkamayarra	is that so?	ngarri
intense: pre-wet season period of intense humidity	na-yinarramba (ni-)	island (generic)	waliyangu
intensely	kurdandu, ngalhangku, wakulamba	Island Goanna poss. Freckled Monitor	[<i>Varanus tristus orientalis</i>]
intensely: heating intensely	walkijanjarra		
intent: traveller with a specific intent in mind	buwarra (cm-)		

a-ralba (rra-), a-warrirri (rra-)		nganymantharra
island wild honey	makurrawirla, wiliwarrngu	jellyfish species, Box Jellyfish [<i>Chironex fleckeri</i>]
island wild honey nest containing much honey	manbiriwu	na-walkurarra, wuthirri
island: bay on a island		jellyfish species, Irukandji Jellyfish [<i>Carukia barnesi</i>]
na-wulmuku (ni-)		wathalungu
islands: dew on the islands		jellyfish species, Jellyfish [<i>Rhizostoma pulmo</i> sp.]
a-wumalhu (rra-)		waykalngu
islands: fishing over the islands and sea		Jellyfish [<i>Rhizostoma pulmo</i> sp.]
akarimantharra		waykalngu
islands: phosphorecence (natural) found in the sand in shallow water off the islands	balirka	Jequirity Bean [<i>Abrus precatorius</i>]
islets: samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation		munda
narnu-ruluruluwanka		Jesus: Lotus Bird / Jesus Bird [<i>Irediparra gallinacea</i>]
it is good	yamulu	a-dimbidirnbi (rra-), a-ngururrgururr (rra-)
it- masculine thing	alhi, ayu (cm-), yiwa	jetty
it: bird picking up something in it's beak	kilmarnantharra	jidi
it: how is it?	wayi	jewellery
it: just in the same way you do it	nganambajilulu	murrany
itch, having a	mabanbayarra	Jewfish [<i>Johnius diacanthus</i>]
itching	mabanbayarra	a-rndakaya
items: ritual payment items	danya	Jewfish [<i>Johnius diacanthus</i>]
its: bark, its	na-yirra (ni-, nu-)	a-marrbi (rra-)
its: berry, its	na-wulaya (ni-, nu-)	job
its: bird catching fish with its beak	wijalmantharra	jabu
its: commencement, its	na-yinarramba (ni-)	joey
its: cycad palm having lost its fronds, cone-like growth being visible	ma-widiwidi	dinybu
its: fat, its	na-manyngul (ni-), na-wungu (ni-)	join: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body
its: fruit, its	na-wulaya (ni-, nu-)	na-ngabala (ni-)
its: noise, its	na-malurr (ni-, nanda-)	joining
its: properly, in its proper place	wurrbi	mayamantharra
its: seed, its	na-mi (ni-, nu-)	joining: not joining in
its: side, its	narnu-winkan	nyamba-ngarrammantharra
its: sound, its	na-malurr (ni-, nanda-)	journey by foot for a specific purpose
itself: dugong tangling itself in harpoon rope	rdayantharra	buwarrala
Jabiru [<i>Xenorhynchus asiaticus</i>]		journeying
wurrmangurli, wurrulibinka		muyamuyabantharra, nyamba-yurmantharra
jabudubudu: dancing the jabudubudu rituals	jabudubudumantharra	juice of fruit
Jack: Mangrove Jack	wurrya	na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)
jamming in	kakinymantharra, lhunjurrmantharra	juice: drink made from the juice of pandanus nut
jar	bujili	kambuda
Javan File Snake [<i>Acrochordus javanicus</i>]		juices from (meat
a-bunubunu (rra-), a-yibayibarra (rra-)		na-ngilili (ni-)
jaw bone, your	nda-rawulurr (poss-)	juices from meat
jaw of the dugong	na-rawunjurr (ni-)	na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)
jealous, being	mijangantharra,	juices: meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell
		mathulmathul
		jumping
		manmarninymantharra, marninymantharra
		jungkayi: group name for jungkayi
		layirli-ardu
		junior
		buri (cm-)
		just
		minja, winarrku
		just a little while ago
		barrungkiya
		just about
		dandi, dandidandi, wulambalu
		just audible
		yirawa
		just in the same way you do it
		nganambajilulu
		just now
		barrungkiya
		kangaroo (generic)
		jijaka, wunala
		Kangaroo Grass
		na-wiyi
		kangaroo hunting method
		bandawi, barangkajbi
		kangaroo species, Hill Kangaroo [<i>Macropus robustus</i>]
		nangurruwala

kangaroo species, Hill Kangaroo, female [<i>Macropus robustus</i>] a-jurnabu (tra-)	kernels: pandanus nut with many kernels inside ma-wumdangu
kangaroo species, Hill Kangaroo, female [<i>Macropus robustus</i>] a-nguyarnnguyarnngu (tra-)	kernels: pandanus nut with plentiful kernels inside ma-wuyinkuyin
kangaroo species, Hill Kangaroo, old male [<i>Macropus robustus</i>] maburrka	kicked: dirt, kicked back by feet as one walks wirlyirr
kangaroo species, Plains Kangaroo [<i>Macropus antelopinus</i>] bardakalina, mayurrku	kicking barranyinjarra
kangaroo species, Plains Kangaroo [<i>Macropus antelopinus</i>] ngardarda	kicking back dirt with feet while walking wirlyirrungekayarra
kangaroo species, Plains Kangaroo, female [<i>Macropus antelopinus</i>] a-warungala (tra-)	kidney, your nda-yirdarangka (poss-)
kangaroo teeth ornaments lijarr, wirra	kidneys of the dugong a-wumumu (tra-)
kangaroo/ wallaby resting place lhanba	kill: person who desires to kill people ngabayamantamara (cm-)
Kapok tree [<i>Cochlospermum fraseri</i>] ma-jiwurr, ma-rihibulu	killed: flying fox killed on land under secret-sacred restrictions bulurlyi
Kapok: fruit of Kapok Tree [<i>Cochlospermum fraseri</i>] ma-wurlbu	killer marriwi (cm-)
keen of hearing lingi (cm-), ngayangaya (cm-)	killer (cow/ bullock for butchering) kila
keep away! kabujukukabujuku, kabujukukabujuku	Killer: False Killer Whale [<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>] kungkabubu, yulangu, yurluyurluwiji
keep out of the way! ngandarrajuku, ngandarrajuku	killer: revenge killer marriwi (cm-)
keep: causing to keep on yurnguyurngumantharra	killers: revenge killers marrimariwi (cm-)
keep: wanting others to keep away walardankayarra	killinkurdanmantharra
keeping a watch over ralaralamantharra	kin: unwilling to fulfill obligations to kin bujurrbujurr (cm-)
keeping away ngibantharra, nyamba- ngibantharra	kind, being ngardurdumantharra
keeping away from nyamba- milmirilangantharra	kind: fruit of any kind hanging from tree /bush ma-wirrawirra
keeping back mululumantharra, ningumantharra, mulumulumantharra	kinds: all kinds of things yumbulyumbumantha
keeping off nyamba-ngibantharra	kinds: making two kinds kanymakanyardamantharra, nyamba- kanymakanyardamantharra
keeping on coming nyamba- ngabarlamantharra, nyamba- ngabarlangabarlamantharra	kinds: meats of different kinds, wanting mulukurrinjarra
keeping restricted ngibantharra	kinds: variety of kinds of meat, having muluku
keeping sacred ngibantharra	King Brown Snake [<i>Pseudechis australis</i>] balankali, bularrangu, ngulwa
keeping watch over jarrijarrimantharra	King Quail [<i>Coturnix chinensis</i>] bujbul, kungkudarrbudarrbu
keeping: alive, keeping lhungkumantharra	king tides ja-wukabanji
keeping: secret, keeping wajkirrantharra	Kingfish: Black Banded Kingfish [<i>Seriolina nigrofasciata</i>] walkuwalkulangu
keeps: man who continually keeps the company of women nhanawamara (nya-)	Kingfisher: Forest Kingfisher [<i>Todiramphus macleayii</i>] a-birringkulbirringkul (tra-)
kernel: cycad nut kernel ma-wurlyurr	kinship term balayurr (cm-), ji- ngawinya
kernel: pandanus nut kernel nu-kurnbal (na-, ni-)	kinship term, brother baba
	kinship term, brother's child kathakatha
	kinship term, brother's daughter angatharra-abangu (rrangatharra-)
	kinship term, brother's daughter's son, my nyakarna-marrini
	kinship term, brother's son's son, my

nyakarna-murima
kinship term, brother's son, my
 nyangathanya-abangu
kinship term, brother's spouse
 manjikarra
kinship term, brother-in-law
 nyangathi-nganawarra
kinship term, child/ children following the
firstborn bunjurangu (cm-)
kinship term, close male friend/ associate
 nyangatha-mara
kinship term, close male relative, my
 nyangatha-nganji (nyangathanya-)
kinship term, daughter's daughter
 akarna-marrini (rakarna-)
kinship term, daughter's son
 karna-marrini
kinship term, daughter's son, my
 nyakarna-wuthayi
kinship term, Dreaming mother
 a-jayakurra (rra-)
kinship term, eldest sister to younger
sister's son nyakarna-ardima
kinship term, family, close
 banbayi (cm-)
kinship term, father kajaja, wunyatha
kinship term, father and son
 bilarra
kinship term, father's father
 murimuri
kinship term, father's father's sister
 a-jamurimuri (rra-)
kinship term, father's mother
 ngabuji
kinship term, father's sister
 marna
kinship term, father's sister's daughter
 angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)
kinship term, father, and children,
 li-bilbilarra
kinship term, female close friend/
associate angatha-mara (rra-)
kinship term, female relative
 angatharra-nganji (rrangatharra-)
kinship term, female relative sharing place
of spirit child origin
 angatharra-wayurungu (rrangatharra-)
kinship term, female relative/ companion
 angatharra-yumara (rrangatharra-)
kinship term, group name for jungkayi
 layirli-ardu
kinship term, her father
 nya-wangulu
kinship term, her older brother, my uncle
 nyakunya-wirlaninya
kinship term, husband and wife
 majkarra
kinship term, husband and wives (in a
polygamous marriage)
 li-majkalmajkarra
kinship term, husband, my

nyangathanya-wangu
kinship term, male Dreamings of one's
mother jayakurra
kinship term, man with sister's child
 ardikarra, kardirdikija
kinship term, man with sister's daughter's
child murikarra
kinship term, man, and sister, and sister's
daughters' children
 li-munmurikarra
kinship term, man, and his brothers
children li-alardikarra
kinship term, man, and his brothers or their
sisters' children
 li-kardirdikija
kinship term, mother barratha, kujaka, wibi
kinship term, mother with child
 ayarra
kinship term, mother's brother
 a-wukuku (rra-), kardirdi
kinship term, mother's brother's child
 munyumunyu
kinship term, mother's brother's children
 barnka, marruwarra
kinship term, mother's brothers' children,
 li-manmarruwarra
kinship term, mother's elder brother
 jaardiyardi (nya-)
kinship term, mother's eldest brother, my
 nyangathi-ruthu (nyangathanya-)
kinship term, mother's eldest sister
 a-jaardiyardi (rra-)
kinship term, mother's father
 mimi
kinship term, mother's father's sister
 a-jamimi (rra-)
kinship term, mother's mother
 a-jawukuku (rra-), kukurdi
kinship term, mother's mother's brother
 kuku
kinship term, mother's sister's daughter
who is younger
 angatharra-anyira (rrangatharra-)
kinship term, mother's younger brother
 jaakaka (nya-)
kinship term, mother, and children
 li-alayarra
kinship term, mother, her
 rrankurra-ardiyangantha
kinship term, mother, his
 rrikurra-marndiya
kinship term, mother-in-law, my
 a-kayibanthangangkalu (rra-)
kinship term, mother-in-law, your
 a-kayibanthayindalu (rra-)
kinship term, my daughter's child, your
brother nya-wurrbu
kinship term, my mother-in-law/ father-in-
law when asking brother-in-law/
sister-in-law for their parents
 jakaja

kinship term, my sister, your cousin, when talking to female cousin a-ngawinya (rra-)	kinship term, spouse kayakai
kinship term, older brother's wife angatharra-yalanji (rrangatharra-)	kinship term, spouse's brothers banji
kinship term, older sister's husband, my nyangathanya-miyangki	kinship term, spouse's father ardungantha (nya-)
kinship term, people who share the same time of initiation makunguna (cm-)	kinship term, spouse's mother yuwami
kinship term, siblings (two) of the same parents babakurla	kinship term, their father, my uncle nyawulanganya-marnanganthamu
kinship term, siblings of the same parents li-babakurla	kinship term, widower miyaji (cm-)
kinship term, siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja	kinship term, wife, my angatharra-wangu (rrangatharra-)
kinship term, siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children ririka	kinship term, wives (two) of one man in a polygamous marriage milkamba, milkambawujara
kinship term, siblings two, of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children or father's brothers' children nginykarra	kinship term, wives of one man in a polygamous marriage li-milkamilarra, li-milkamilkamba, li-milkamilkambakurla
kinship term, sister's daughter akarna-ardima (rrakarna-), angatharra-ardu (rrangatharra-), ardiyardi	kinship term, woman with brother's child marnakarra
kinship term, sister's daughter's child wukuku	kinship term, woman, orher sisters, andtheir brothers' children li-mamakarra
kinship term, sister's daughter's daughter akarna-wuthayi (rrakarna-)	kinship term, younger brother wunhaka
kinship term, sister's daughter's son karna-wuthayi	kinship term, younger brother's daughter akarna-mamama (rrakarna-)
kinship term, sister's husband nganawarra, rnabirnabi	kinship term, younger brother's son karna-mamama
kinship term, sister's son's daughter akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-)	kinship term, younger brother's wife angatharra-miyangki (rrangatharra-)
kinship term, sister's son's son karna-mangkayi	kinship term, younger brother, my nyangathi-anyira (nyangathanya-)
kinship term, sister's son/ daughter karna-ardima	kinship term, younger sister's husband, my nyangathanya-yalanji
kinship term, sister's spouse murrumurru	kinship term, your brother my cousin when speaking to female cousin nya-athatha
kinship term, sister-in-law maba	kinship term, your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter ji-wurrbu
kinship term, sister-in-laws, more than three li-manmanjikarra	kinship term, your child, my daughter's child, when speaking to son-in-law a-mangkayiwirri (rra-)
kinship term, son kajakaja, kulhakulha	kinship term, your daughter's child, my wife, when speaking to female cousin a-ngkuwirri (rra-)
kinship term, son's daughter akarna-murima (rrakarna-)	kinship term, your elder brother, my uncle wa-mimayku
kinship term, son's son karna-murima	kinship term, your father, my brother-in- law when speaking to niece or nephew wa-rnangkirri
kinship term, son's son, my nyakarna-mangkayi	kinship term, your father, my brother-in- law, when talking to niece/ nephew ji-murriba
kinship term, son-in-law, her a-kayibanthaandalu (rra-)	kinship term, your father, my uncle when speaking to female cousin wa-marnanya
kinship term, son-in-law, my kayibanthangathangkalu (nya-)	

kinship term, your husband nya-wangarinya	knees: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at the knees rdakal
kinship term, your mother's father or cousin nya-lhamayngku	knees: kneeling position on both knees murruru
kinship term, your mother, my father's sister when talking to female cousin nda-ardiya	knees: lying position on back with knees bent wanyka
kinship term, your mother, my sister when talking to niece/ nephew nda-wikiwirri	knees: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow mirrinjungu
kinship term, your sister, my daughters child, maternal grandmother speaking a-wurrbu (rra-)	knife maraki
kinship term, your sister, my mother when talking toone's maternal uncle nda-mangkayku	knife: stone knife burrawa, ma-kakami, ma-wudawuda, majaja
kinship term, your sister, when sister-in-law asks brother-in-law a-wurrwurra (rra-)	knife: stone knife, large wurrbingani
kinship term, your younger brother, my uncle wa-wirlaninya	knife: stone knife, small a-burruwa (rra-), a-warndamantha (rra-)
kinship: greeting by kinship name nyamba-lhawarmantharra	knocking ramantharra
kinspeople: making bad forone's kinspeople warrirantharra	knocking against wajumantharra
kissing lhujinjarra	knot wurrku
Kite: Black Kite [<i>Milvus migrans</i>] bukaji	knot: tying a knot wurrkumantharra
Kite: Brahminy Kite [<i>Haliastur Indus</i>] a-nyana (rra-), a-yarikiki (rra-)	know: don't know nungka
kneading wulunmantharra	know: person who does not yet know about something manji (cm-)
kneading together kuluyurumantharra	knowing lhaantharra, milirdi, mirdan (cm-)
knee, your nda-burru (poss-), nda-mirdimal (poss-), nda-muju (poss-)	knowledge: desiring, food, knowledge wamngirrinjarra
knee: fold of leg behind knee, your nda-riwurr (poss-)	knowledgeable milirdi, mingkin (cm-)
knee: lying position with one knee bent andother leg resting on it wanyka	known: path, known a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-)
knee: sitting position on a drum with one foot resting on the other knee wanyka	known: song only partly known wumungkulu
knee: standing position on one leg with the other bent at knee mirdimirdilinja	known: that female person- not known a-mbangu (rra-)
kneecap, your nda-wanjiya (poss-)	known: that feminine thing, indentified and known a-mangaji
kneeling position on both knees murruru	known: that feminine thing- not known a-mbangu (rra-)
kneeling position on one knee with the other knee up mirdimirdilinja, mirdimirdilinja	known: that food, identified and known ma-mangaji
kneeling position with hands flat on thighs walamirimiri	known: that male person/ masculine thing, not known nya-mbangu
knees: climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent bankala	known: there (specific or known location) baji
knees: crawling position, on hands and knees bunarrinja, nyambu-rantharra	known: those people, identified and known li-mangaji
knees: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at knees nyamba-rdakalmantharra	knuckle: biting the second knuckle, of the index finger of another person rayalngundayarra
	knuckles: cracking knuckles rajbantharra
	Koel: Common Koel [<i>Eudynamis scolopacea</i>] a-thuwa (rra-)
	Kookaburra: Blue Winged Kookaburra [<i>Dacelo leachii</i>] a-ralmurr (rra-)
	Kudanji language Kurdanji (cm-)
	Kudanji people Kurdanji (cm-)
	Kundawira: initiate for the Wambuyungu/ a-Milkathatha/ Bambarruku and Kundawira rituals

kulawurdi (li-/nya-)		land: intestines of land mammals	
Kurrajong tree	ma-mandirri	ma-lhurralhurra, ma-murdu	
Kurrajong tree [<i>Brachychiton paradoxus</i>]		land: intestines, of land mammals	
	ma-rdardaki	ma-jililinyjilili	
Kurrajong [<i>Brachychiton diversifolius</i>]		land: point of land	na-mulkan (ni-)
	ma-lhalhaki, ma-murdarrarra	land: pulling in to land	
Kurrajong: bark of the Kurrajong tree		lungkayarra	
	[<i>Brachychiton paradoxus</i>]	landing	yibandayarra
	ma-yatha	Landing: place name, "The Landing"	
Kurrajong: seeds found in pods of the		Jawuma	
Kurrajong tree	ma-ngarrkananthamara	landscape: marking, of landscape	
Kurranjong: seeds found in pods of the		balarrinjarra	
Kurranjong tree		language	wuka
	ma-ngarrkangarrkananthamara	language: Garrawa language	
labia, your	nda-bayika (poss-)	Arrwa (cm-)	
labour pains	arraramantharra	language: Kudanji language	
labour: commencing of labour pains		Kurdanji (cm-)	
	nyamba-yarrakantharra	language: Mara language	
labour: contracting, of muscle/ uterus		Marra (cm-)	
during labour	muyumuyurrinjarra	language: sound of language	
lacking	riwurr	na-rayi (ni-, nanda-)	
ladder	ma-wanduma	language: speaking language fluently	
ladder: forked pole, used as a ladder		jabumantharra	
	ma-wanduma	language: Yanyuwa language	
laden tree	ma-wirrawirra	Wardirri (cm-), Yanyula, Yanyuwa,	
lagoon	bingkarra, nankawa	Yanyuwangala	
lagoon: bend/ corner of a lagoon		lap: holding on one's lap	
	na-wulmuku (ni-)	landarrumantharra	
lagoon: edge of lagoon		lap: position of holding in front of	
	narnu-wunda	oneself/ on one's lap	
lagoon: edge of lagoon/ river		wididiwidi, widiwidi	
	wunda	lap: someone/ something on one's lap	
lagoon: end of lagoon		landarrumantharra	
	na-mungu (ni-)	large	walkurra (cm-)
lagoon: filled, of water in lagoon		Large Egret [<i>Egretta sp.</i>]	
	rdawurluwurlu	mururrrmururrrngu	
lagoons: filled, of water in lagoons, river		large group, in a	mirrkarli
	wurluburlu	large intestine of the dugong	
lagoons: rocky reefs found in lagoons/		rimi, rirrkukilwalkurru	
rivers	a-winirr (tra-)	large intestine of the sea turtle	
lame	bujurrbujurr (cm-), darlwa (cm-),	wunakaka	
	darlwadarlwa, dirdu (cm-)	Large Tailed Mullet	wandirri
lame, being	landiyarra, mayururrinjarra	large: Bandicoot, large [<i>Isoodon sp.</i>]	
lamp	na-kulakaya, na-rlangan	a-wangkulinnya (tra-)	
lance: short, lance-like spear		large: bark canoe; large sea going type	
	bunara	na-mirrinyungu, na-riyarrku	
Lancewood [<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>]		large: Barramundi, very large [<i>Scleropages</i>	
	karnanyi, na-karnanyi	<i>leichardti</i>]	wirrumbarrangu
land	maya	large: bush fire, large	
land badly burned by fire		kambambarra	
	ngarrki	large: dugong, bull large, very old	
land blackened by bushfires		jawanuwaru	
	na-ngarrki	large: dugong, large old bull	
Land Snail	a-kambalngu (tra-)	jawiruma	
Land Snail Shells	wiriwirijka	large: dugong, non-lactating cow, with	
land: flying fox killed on land under		large calf	a-miramba (tra-)
secret-sacred restrictions		large: fighting pick, very large	
	bulurlyi	a-warrakiwarraki (tra-)	
land: good hunter of land based resources		large: fire, large and bright	
	yalbiyarra (cm-)	balangungu	
land: hard, dry land	ngarrki	large: people, a large gathering	

li-mijimbangu, li-nganyil (nalu-)
large: sailing boat, large
 a-mijiyangu (rra-)
large: spring water, large/ permanent
 waburr
large: stone axe, large
 badangka, mirrimirri
large: stone axe, very large
 a-warrakiwarraki (rra-)
large: stone knife, large
 wurbingani
large: talking, of large numbers of people
 nyamba-rirrarirramantharra
large: women, a large gathering
 a-wirrikurdukurdu (rra-)
last: wife, last (in a polygamous marriage)
 a-ngulakaringu (rra-)
late afternoon ngabungabu,
 ngabungabula, ngubathurra, wukurlakurlu
late evening malmarnawuntha
later baku
later today baku, lhurruku
later: see you later today
 bakuwu
lateritic rock a-winirr (rra-), winirr
laughing wuthurrumantharra
laughing loudly kalkalmantharra,
 larrkandumantharra
Law namu-yuwa
Law breaker, of Law associated with the
 sea wardimalyurr (cm-)
lawful yurlarra (cm-), yurlurr
lawfully yuwarl
lay: sea turtle coming ashore to lay eggs
 but does not do so
 wurlmamantharra
layer upon layer lhangkulhangku
layer: outer layer lhangka
layers: water lily corm interior :fibrous
 layers which separate the areas
 containg seeds na-ngarranjil (ni-, nu-)
lazy barlkibarliki (cm-), bujurrbujurr (cm-),
 kulanbayarra, wanbaluka (cm-), wurmul
 (cm-)
lazy, being barlkibarlkirrinjarra,
 wurmulirrinjarra
lazy, making one wurmulmantharra
leach a-makardi (rra-)
leach: cycad nuts, which are fermented to
 leach out toxins
 ma-mawirl
lead, in the ambirriju
lead: going into the lead
 warriyanbayarra
lead: in the lead mundumantha
Leaden Flycatcher [Myiagra rubecula]
 manjulujulu
leader aminbirri, wirti (cm-)
leading yulkamantharra
leading by the hand yandangantharra
leaf wanjirr

Leaf: Sand Paper Leaf Fig [Ficus opposita]
 ma-mayarranja, ma-rarluntha
leaf: water lily leaf stems
 nu-walmurr
Leafless, parasitic climber
 bukuma
leafy branch wanjirr
leafy plants wanjirr
leak jijiji
leaning wanykululu
leaning on someone or something
 wurranjinjarra
leaning over nyamba-
 wilwirrinymantharra, nyamba-
 wirrinymantharra
leaning position dankarr, wirrinyingala
leaning to the side wirriny
leaping wurlburla
leaping of dolphins wirlungkayarra
learned mirdan (cm-)
learning from someone
 nyamba-wirringundayarra, wirringundayarra
Least Frigate Bird [Fregata ariel]
 mawuluwa
Least Frigatebird [Fregata ariel]
 wimarr, yanamara
Leather Back Turtle limarrwurrirri
leave alone bawuji
leaves nyanyalu
leaves: bundle, of spears/ pandanus leaves
 kurarra
leaves: bushes and leaves used for covering
 a body on a funeral platform
 lajilaji
leaves: pandanus leaves being stripped
 yalkanymantharra
leaves: tea leaves diyi, nyanyalu
leaves: water lily leaves
 nu-rangal
leaving ndayarra
ledges: rocky ledges/ shelves
 wunuwarr
left laku (poss-), lakulaku
left side, your nda-laku (poss-)
left-handed lakulakungala
left: pandanus palm nuts left on the ground
 from previous year
 ma-kambalngu
leg of an animal na-wi (ni-)
leg-like aerial roots of the mangrove tree
 raramawuka
leg: calf of leg, your nda-ajba (poss-), nda-alba
 (poss-)
leg: fold of leg behind knee, your
 nda-riwurr (poss-)
leg: lower leg, your nda-wirriba (poss-)
leg: lying position with one knee bent
 and other leg resting on it
 wanyka
leg: sitting position with one leg straight
 out and other tucked under the body

murrulabi	akuyirrantharra
leg: standing position on one leg with the other bent at knee	lifting nyamba-rankarrmantharra
mirdimirdilinja	lifting up rankarrmantharra,
leg: standing position with one leg outstretched and hands on hips	rinkirinkimantharra
rdardarliwanga	lifting: fog lifting mantharra
leg: stiff leg, walking with a	light na-kulakaya, na-rangan
kadamantharra	light beams shining through the water
Legless Lizard sp wurriyi	yurbunjurrbun
legs: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at knees	light in weight burlurlu (cm-),
nyamba-rdakalmantharra	burnthuburnthu (cm-)
legs: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at the knees	light rope ma-nguji, ma-yulbu
rdakal	light: dark, no light at all
legs: opening one's legs wide apart	nginymulnginymul
nyamba-walkantharra	light: rain, gentle and light
legs: sitting position with legs bent back to one side	milyiyula
jukurl, rdirdil	light: shafts of light shining through the sea
legs: sitting position with legs crossed	yurbunjurrbun
barnkala	light: sunset, when long shafts of light shine out of the sky
legs: sitting position with legs extended and feet crossed	namu-mawurr
rurbarurba	lighter, of day, sunlight
legs: sitting position with legs pulled up (rare usage)	wilarrinjarra
bujal	lighting mardangarrmantharra
legs: sitting position with legs straight out feet crossed	lighting a fire milamantharra
murrngumurrngu	lighting fires walwathantharra,
legs: sitting with legs crossed	warmayinmantharra
nyamba-barnkalamantharra	lighting fires, over the country
Leichardt Pine [<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>]	balbathuntharra
ma-buyarra	lighting grass fires bathuntharra
leprosy narnu-wurrulburrul	lighting up mirngarrinjarra,
Lesser Crested Tern [<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>]	rlanganmantharra
bangantha	lighting up with paperbark torches
lethargic, making wurmulmantharra	wayantharra
letter biba, na-biba	lightning a-ngajarr (rra-)
letting arrinjarra, mardarranjarra, wirrangantharra	lightning: flashing of lightning/ torch
letting down larlamantharra,	wurninjarra
lhalhamantharra	like that barranamba
letting down on a rope	like that you do it nganamba, nganambaji
arraramantharra, mayiwantharra	like this nganinya
level wurrukuru, yarbarba	like: what isit like? wayi
level: high level, ata wurluburlu	liking alarramantharra, manmarralangantharra
level: high level, of tide/ flood	lily: water lily corm (generic)
rdawurluwurlu	ma-mayi
liar jawarndima (cm-), jiwil (cm-)	lily: water lily corm from ma-bujuwa lily
lice: removing lice wuthangantharra	ma-wiraku
licking wuyantharra	lily: water lily corm interior : fibrous layers which separate the areas
lies: telling lies walarndimantharra,	containg seeds na-ngarranj (ni-, nu-)
warndimantharra	lily: water lily corm many fine roots coming from it
life spirit of humans/ animals	ma-winjawa
na-ngawulu (ni-)	lily: water lily leaf stems
life spirit, your nda-ngawulu (poss-),	nu-walmurr
nda-wurdulu (poss-), nda-yala (poss-)	lily: water lily leaves
life: commencing, of foetal life	nu-rangal
nyamba-yarrakantharra	lily: water lily seeds, within the corms
lifeless mirrba	nu-yanyungi
lift: giving a lift wakuyirrantharra	lily: White lily with onion like bulb
lift: giving someone a lift	[<i>Crinum angustifolium</i>]
	a-rdangkarldangkarl (rra-)
	limb: crippled limb jukurl

limestone	a-wunirru (rra-)	with liver	malayanjamantharra
limping	landiyarra, lharndiyarra	living as a wife	alindumantharra
line: fishing line	ma-runga, ma-wurrngku	living in just one particular area	wukuwarrumantharra
line: in a line	kandakanda	living: essential things for living	maraka
line: in one line	yurikanjurikan	lizard (generic)	lhuwa, mimarnu
line: rod for fishing line	juluwurnji	lizard species, Blue Tongue Lizard (generic term) [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>]	a-wayurr (rra-)
line: straight line, in a	yurika	lizard species, Blue Tongue Lizard [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>]	a-ngalibaku (rra-)
lined up	amdakanda, birnbirl, kandakanda, yurikanjurikan	lizard species, Blue Tongue Lizard, partly grown [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>]	a-rangkarangka
lined: trees lined up	ma-amdakanda	lizard species, blue-tongue lizard, immature [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>]	a-bangkurlbangkurl (rra-)
lining: green fat lining shell of the sea turtle	na-rurru (ni-)	lizard species, Blue-Tongue Lizard, partly grown [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>]	a-kangkarikangkari (rra-)
Lion: Ant Lion [<i>Myrmeleontidae</i>]	a-kamba (rra-)	lizard species, Frill Necked Lizard [<i>Chlamydosaurus kingii</i>]	wunbi
lips, lips	nda-mulu (poss-)	lizard species, Gecko wabarnnyi	
lips: trilling lips	wurrbanyinjarra	lizard species, Gecko sp	a-karrkanda (rra-)
lispng	jalhabirr (cm-)	lizard species, Gecko sp. possibly Barking Gecko	a-ngajarr (rra-)
listening	nykalanynkarrinjarra, nykarrinjarra	lizard species, Island Goanna poss. Freckled Monitor [<i>Varanus tristus orientalis</i>]	a-ralba (rra-), a-warrirri (rra-)
litter	muji, mulhil	lizard species, lizard with black nose and patches over eyes	kaburi, kaburiwalala
litter: picking up litter/ scraps	mujinjarra	lizard species, Mangrove Goanna	jarrkarrkara
little	buyi (cm-), wajanya (cm-)	lizard species, Mournful Tree Monitor [<i>Varanus tristus</i>]	a-wurnakungkala (rra-)
little bit	bijal	lizard species, Mournful Tree Monitor, immature [<i>Varanus tristus</i>]	a-wijku (rra-)
Little Black Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>]	a-kurrbarnku (rra-)	lizard species, Sand Goanna, female large [<i>Varanus gouldii</i>]	a-malarrawitna (rra-)
Little Black Comorant, male [<i>Phalacrocorax sulcirostris</i>]	antharrantharra	lizard species, Sand Goanna, immature [<i>Varanus gouldii</i>]	burrirdil
Little Corella [<i>Cacatua sanguinea</i>]	a-ngulili (rra-)	lizard species, Sand Goanna, large male [<i>Varanus gouldii</i>]	kirarra, warnguna
Little Eagle [<i>Hieraaetus morphnoides</i>]	a-karankangu	lizard species, Skink sp	wurriyi
Little Egret [<i>Egretta intermedia</i>]	wanurra	lizard species, Small Black Lizard [<i>Amphibolurus sp.</i>]	a-karnkulukulu (rra-)
Little Pied Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax varius</i>]	kuduluku, wuwuna	lizard species, Small Lizard 5-15cm long. [<i>Carlia sp.</i>]	a-rdaburlu (rra-)
little toe, your	nda-rinarina (poss-)	lizard species, Small lizard species 5-15cm. long [<i>Carlia sp.</i>]	a-karlki (rra-)
little: animal with little fat content	ngarrangarra (cm-)	lizard species, Small lizard [<i>Carlia sp.</i>]	a-bithurla (rra-)
little: finger, little, your	nda-watha (poss-)		
little: flames, little	na-mirrmirn (ni-)		
little: for a little while	minja		
little: just a little while ago	barrungkiya		
little: toe, little, your	nda-watha (poss-)		
little: while, a little	waluku, wukumanmarra		
liver of shark/ stingray	wirrinymirri		
liver of the sea turtle	na-manyi (ni-), na-widiri (ni-)		
liver, your	nda-kuluwala (poss-), nda-manyi (poss-), nda-wirdiri (poss-)		
liver: mixing of liver from stingray/ shark with meat of the same	lhawarramantharra		
liver: tying up shark/ stingray meat mixed			

lizard species, Small Lizard [<i>Carlia sp.</i>] karkalyi	long jumanykarra (cm-), kajkal (cm-), walarrka, wankarra, warnduwarndu (cm-), wularnkarra (cm-)
lizard species, Water Monitor [<i>Varanus mertenis</i>] (rra-)	long ago wabarra, wabarrangu, wankala
lizard specieBlue Tongue Lizard [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>] a-kulangkunya (rra-)	long bones from hip of sea turtle mayajbarla
lizard with black nose and patches over eyes kaburi, kaburiwalala	long haired warlanganja (cm-)
lizard: claw, of a lizard/ possum na-marrkikili (ni-)	Long Necked Turtle [<i>Chelodina sp.</i>] murdangu
lizard: claw, of lizard/ possum na-rinkarr (ni-)	Long Necked Turtle [<i>Chelonia sp.</i>] rururru
Lizard: Legless Lizard sp wurriyi	long stemmed smoking pipe ma-rllarruwa, ma-wubin
load, carrying a mundimundirrinjarra	long stick kundaruru
load: carrying a heavy load nyamba-mabantharra	long stick (3-4m) juluwurnji
load: carrying load on top of one's head munylamantharra	long tailed stingray nguku
load: position of carrying load under the arm mundimundi	long time juju, yurrujuru
loaded lumunjunu (cm-), mundimundi	long time ago kamambarra
loaded, being mundimundirrinjarra, wanyinjarra	Long Tom Shellfish / Long Bom Shellfish [<i>Terebralia palustris</i>] bakarla, bakarla
loading mundimundimantharra	Long Tom Shellfish [<i>Telescopium telescopium</i>] a-yaka (rra-)
locally: ground beehive, locally called "girl sugarbag" a-wajkana (rra-)	Long Tom [<i>Strongylura krefftii</i>] a-ngabalhangu (rra-)
locally: tree beehive, locally called "boy sugar bag" dulbarri	long way juju, yurrujuru
locally: tree beehive; called locally "boy sugar bag" kamilarri	long way there jujunamba
location: changing location yibakantharra	long: camp in long grass of goanna/ wallaby/ kangaroo na-waja
location: there (non-specific/ undefined location) namba	long: coolamon, long wooden birribirri, lujuluju
location: there (specific or known location) bajj	long: digging stick, long na-karikirri
locking up murumantharra	long: entrance of beehive which is long wankarralhani
locust swarm/ plague rdajbirdajbi	long: farewell for a long time bawuji
locust, large [<i>Valanga irregularis</i>] jaruma	long: fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap nyamba-lharibantharra
Locust, large [<i>Valanga irregularis</i>] juwayawa	long: not long after binymim
log, used as "pillow" for corpse on burial platform ma-rrunbangu	long: paperbark pad some 30cm long na-lhurruwa
log: base of a pole/ hollow log coffin na-rama (ni-, nanda-)	long: sunset, when long shafts of light shine out of the sky narnu-mawurr
log: base of log coffin/ post na-wuma (ni-)	long: waiting for a long time ngalaynmantharra
log: hollow log coffin kundabira, larla	look out! kabujukukabujuku, kabujukukabujuku
log: opening of a hollow log coffin na-mulu	look: calling outfor someone to come and look arandayarra, kirrirumantharra
Loggerhead Turtle [<i>Caretta caretta</i>] limarrwurri	looking after kunkunmantharra, yukumantharra, ralaralamantharra
loin, your nda-yirdarangka (poss-)	looking all around wanykawanykamantharra
loincloth julu	looking at country mirnbangantharra
lone: dugong, lone male jiwarnarrila, jiyamirama	looking back warnkangantharra
	looking back, constantly

warnkiwarnkikirrinjarra
looking behind ngularrinjarra
looking for wurnthulmantharra,
 yarrbantharra
looking sideways walangala
looking up warnkangantharra
looking: delivering and looking after a baby
 lhulunmantharra
looking: man looking for a woman for sex
 nhanawamara (nya-)
looking: person looking for a fight
 wangarrmara (cm-)
looking: woman looking for sex
 a-mirningumara (rra-)
loop made in the end of harpoon rope
 nungawu
loose jarlkijarki (cm-)
loose: without obligation loose
 winarrku
loosening lhalharrinjarra
loosing: thin, losing weight
 wanbamanka (cm-)
Lorikeet: Varied Lorikeet [*Psitteuteles*
versicolour] manybamanyba, milinyama
losing murdirrinjarra, warangantharra
losing one's way ariyarirrinjarra
losing things yakalakalamantharra
lost, being ariyarirrinjarra
lost: cycad palm having lost its fronds,
cone-like growth being visible
 ma-widiwidi
Lotus Bird / Jesus Bird [*Irediparra gallinacea*]
 a-dirnbidirnbibi (rra-), a-ngururngururr (rra-)
loudly kurdandu, ngalhangku, wakulamba
loudly: laughing loudly
 kalkalmantharra, lankandumantharra
louse a-mukaka (rra-), a-wutha (rra-)
louse eggs a-mirndil (rra-)
lousing stick na-wiri, na-
 wulungkayangu
lovers: run away lovers
 wunji (cm-)
loving barlirrantharra, manmarralangantharra
low tide makangka, mangkuru,
 ngaruwa
low: hunter bending low over harpoon
before thrusting
 mukurrmukurr
low: hunter bending low over harpoon rope
 mukurrmukurr
low: mud flats, exposed at low tide
 ka-ngaruwanba
low: reef exposed at low tide
 namu-rawu
low: sea grass beds, exposed at low tide
 ka-ngaruwanba
lower down arnindawa
lower leg, your nda-wirra (poss-)
lower: back; lower central part, your
 nda-lhundu (poss-)
lower: meat from lower end of the dugong

along the backbone,
 na-wirlibirli (ni-)
lowering kulanbayarra
lulling to sleep kurdakurdamantharra
lumpy wurulburrul
lung, your nda-bulbul (poss-)
lungs of the dugong na-yinji (ni-)
lungs of the sea turtle
 na-yinji (ni-)
lying walarndimantharra, warndimantharra
lying against wurranyinjarra
lying against part of oneself
 nyamba-wurranyinjarra
lying down walkurrwalkurr
lying down to sleep nyamba-walkurrijanjarra
lying position on back
 darba
lying position on back with knees bent
 wanyka
lying position on one side of the body
 milkabu
lying position on side, knees bent, upper
body resting on one elbow
 mirrinjungu
lying position on stomach
 jurbarla, wulurrungku
lying position with one knee bent and other
leg resting on it
 wanyka
lying position with upper body supported
on one's elbow
 milkabu
lying: straight lying position
 lhulurrungu
ma: gum which is edible from ma-marlalayi
tree ma-marnamama
ma: gum, edible from the ma-marlalayi tree
 ma-mirndil
ma: gum, edible, comes from ma-marlalayi
tree ma-ramari
ma: seed from ma-burrakalambangu or
ma-kawurrka wattle trees
 ma-wija
ma: uncovering ma-mawirl cycad nuts from
ground walmantharra
ma: water lily corm from ma-bujuwa lily
 ma-wirnkuru
machine mijin
Mackerel: Spanish Mackerel [*Scomberomorus*
commerson] liwurruwurrujarra,
 rrikurdanthangu
mad birrinbyirrinnyi (cm-), mankudikudirrinjarra,
 murdirrinjarra, murdu (cm-)
mad, being yakiyakirrinjarra
made: anchor, made from stone
 balangu
made: balls of mud/ sand made by crabs
 jajungkayi
made: club-like mallet made from wood
 na-rarabi
made: cut made along the back of a dugong

- na-lurmundurr (ni-)
made: cycad nut dampers, made for ritual use ma-wanjirl
made: damper made from crushed seeds/ cycad nut paste ma-rdabalarr
made: damper, made from ground grass seeds/ lilly seeds/ cycad nuts ma-wurlukurlu
made: drink made from the juice of pandanus nut kambuda
made: ritual bough shade made at conclusion of a-Kunabibi ceremony ma-jabanda
made: rope made from inner bark of ma-rdardaki tree ma-yatha
made: water carrier, made from bark na-bununu
maggot marnka
Magpie jalburru
Magpie Goose / Pied Goose [*Anseranas semipalmata*] a-rlangkuna (rra-), a-wunthangu (rra-)
mainland maya, narnu-maya
make: grinding seeds/ nuts to make flour/ paste warrantarra
makes: individual who makes themselves sexually desirerous kulikuli (cm-)
making rdumantharra, yabilyabimantharra, yabimantharra
making a bundle of murlayirrantharra
making a fishing net wanikamantharra
making a hollow/ hole lakurrmantharra
making a hook bikamantharra
making an attempt nyamba-milimantharra
making bad for one's kinspeople warrirrantharra
making fire using firesticks yijininjarra
making too dry rawarawamantharra
making two kinds kanymakanymardamantharra, nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
making: afraid, making warndurrmantharra
making: alive, making lhungkumantharra
making: bed, making lhulunmantharra
making: bird, said to be responsible for making echos rijbarijba
making: content, making mungarrumantharra
making: cycad nuts ready to grind into paste for making dampers ma-ngalkinkarra
making: deaf, making yakayakamantharra
making: excuses, making nyamba-wungkanamantharra
making: happy, making mirilmirlilmantharra
making: insane, making yakayakamantharra
making: lazy, making one wurmulmantharra
making: lethargic, making wurmulmantharra
making: mess, making a yinjirkinjirmantharra
making: path, making a yabalamantharra
making: road, making a yabalamantharra
making: rope, making yathamantharra
making: rustling noise, making a yarryarmantharra
making: smaller, making buyinymantharra
making: stationary horizontal stick used fire making ma-anthamu
male cousin's child kardirdi
male Dreamings of one's mother jayakurra
male personal name Yardawal (nya-)
male, of people/ animals/ birds mayani (cm-)
male: Agile Wallaby, male [*Macropus agilis*] yalawara
male: close male friend/ associate nyangatha-mara
male: close male relative, my nyangatha-nganji (nyangathanya-)
male: dingo, male wurrundurla, yarrarawira
male: dugong mouth where in adult male tusks are found na-lhirnbiji (ni-)
male: dugong, general term for any male mayili
male: dugong, lone male jiwarnarrila, jiyamirama
male: Giant Mud Crab, male [*Scylla serrata*] yula
male: Green Turtle, large male [*Chelonia mydas*] bankiba
male: Green Turtle, male [*Chelonia mydas*] mululuru, warrijkundayangu, warrikuliyangu
male: Green Turtle, very large male [*Chelonia mydas*] lanka, lardanka
male: Hawksbill Turtle, male [*Eretmochelys imbricata*] yibarriwuna
male: Hill Kangaroo, old male [*Macropus robustus*] maburka
male: insulting term for an uncircumcised adult male ardu (cm-)
male: Little Black Comorant, male [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*] antharrantharra

- male: Native Cat, male / Quoll, male
[*Satanellos hallucatus*]
kambulanyi
- male: Pied Heron, male [*Notophyx picata*]
dibibi
- male: Sand Goanna, large male [*Varanus
gouldii*] kirarra, warnguna
- male: that male person/ masculine thing
nya-mangaji
- male: that male person/ masculine thing,
not known nya-mbangu
- male: this male person
nya-ja
- mallet: club-like mallet made from wood
na-rarbi
- Mambaliya: group name for the
Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-
moiety Kumbarikanyajulaki
- mammal: terrestrial mammal (generic)
wunala
- mammals: flying mammals (generic)
jijaka
- mammals: flying mammals bats/ flying
foxes julaki
- mammals: intestines of land mammals
ma-lhurralburra, ma-murdumurdu
- mammals: intestines, of land mammals
ma-jililinyjilili
- mammals: terrestrial mammals (generic)
jijaka
- man mirningiya (nya-), mirningu (nya-)
- man andhis sisters' children
li-alardikarra
- man looking for a woman for sex
nhanawamara (nya-)
- man who continually keeps the company of
women nhanawamara (nya-)
- man with sister's child
ardikarra, kardirdikija
- man with sister's daughter's child
murikarra
- man with wife's sister
majkarra
- Man! ngabinya
- man, and sister, and sister's daughters'
children li-munmurikarra
- man, andhis brothers children
li-alardikarra
- man, andhis brothers ortheir sisters'
children li-kardirdikija
- man, old malbu (nya-), mayarda
(cm-)
- man: Aboriginal man mirningiya (nya-),
mirningu (nya-)
- man: becoming an old man/ woman
malburinjara
- man: bereaved man whose niece/ nephew
has died kulika (nya-)
- man: circumcised man
marrurul (nya-), rduwarra (nya-)
- man: dark-skinned man
mirningiya (nya-), mirningu (nya-)
- man: married man nhanawawiji (nya-)
- man: Portuguese man-o-war (Blue Bottle)
[*Physalia physalia*]
wathalungu
- Man: Spirit Man Dreaming
ngabaya
- man: spouse of another woman's husband/
another man's wife
mayirli (cm-)
- man: subincised man nguwibi (nya-, li-),
nguyibi (nya-, li-)
- man: that different man
nyarrku
- man: that other man nyarrku
- man: unmarried man/ woman
rumangu (cm-)
- man: young adult man/ woman
yalkuyi (cm-)
- manager: ritual manager
jungkayi (cm-)
- mananger: ritual mananger
nyangkarra (cm-)
- Manankurra: tree at Manankurra (ritual
name) Karrijiji
- mange murunda, wurrurl
- Mango Tree ma-mungku
- Mangrove Dreaming ritual term
kirlakanku
- mangrove forests lhukannguwarra,
nyayulukanku
- Mangrove Gerygone [*Gerygone tenebrosa*]
a-kakathu
- Mangrove Goanna jarkarkarla
- Mangrove Jack wurrya
- mangrove roots raramawuka
- mangrove spirit ngarrimi
- Mangrove tree (generic)
lhukan
- Mangrove Tree [*Ceriops tagal var. Australis*]
ma-warnambarra
- mangrove trees extending off the shore
yilbirrinji
- Mangrove [*Aegiceras corniculatum*]
wulanda
- Mangrove [*Bruguiera exaristata*]
ma-mururr, ngubiwi
- mangrove [*Lumnitzera racemosa*]
arndiny
- Mangrove [*Rhizophora stylosa*]
a-ramawuka (tra-)
- Mangrove: Freshwater Mangrove
[*Barringtonia acutangula*]
murrurndu
- mangrove: leg-like aerial roots of the
mangrove tree raramawuka
- Mangrove: Milky Mangrove
wibi
- Mangrove: sap from Milky Mangrove
na-wunhan
- mangrove: upright roots, pneumataphores

of the mangrove tree		many: water lily corm many fine roots	
ma-dularla		coming from it	
mangrove: warbling mangrove birds, seen		ma-winjawa	
but not heard (generic)		many: woman with many children	
wirdardu		a-birndajarra (rra-)	
Mangrove: White Mangrove [<i>Acicennia</i>		many: women, many groups of	
<i>marina</i>]	ma-wanjarrngu	li-jibardu	
Mangrove: White Mangrove [<i>Acicennia</i>		Mara language	Marra (cm-)
<i>marine</i>]	mikukijuyibiyu	Mara people	Marra (cm-)
Mangrove: Yellow Bellied Mangrove Snake		Marble Tree	a-dawal (rra-), linybun
a-biyungu (rra-)		Marbled Cat Shark [<i>Atelomycterus macleayi</i>]	
mangroves: Snail-like shell, grooved,		marnkalha	
found in mangroves [<i>Nerita sp.</i>]		March Fly	badi, lunmurr
a-yarlawuka (rra-)		margarine	kiriji
mangroves: through the mangroves		Marine Salmon Tailed Catfish	
lhukanjukan		ngurru, wakujiri	
mangroves: Wild honey nests found in the		mark wuyu, yuyu (cm-)	
mangroves	a-ajundu (rra-)	marked rdirardiramantha	
manner: offending in speech and manner		marking	rdiramantharra,
ngathungathu (cm-)		rdirardiramantharra	
manner: poor manner, acting in a		marking down	balirrantharra
barlkibarlkirrinjarra		marking, of landscape	balarrinjarra
manner: poor manner, in a		marking: depression marking neck of the	
barlkibarlki (cm-)		dugong	wulka
manner: rushing/ coming into a group of		marks person, using any weapon	
people without manner		mayarwi (cm-)	
ngunha		marks: burning scar marks	
Manta Ray [<i>Manta birostris</i>]		walkijanjarra	
mali, mankalka		marks: burning scar marks, onto oneself	
Mantis: Praying Mantis		wabijanjarra	
bujimala		marks: raindrop marks in the dust	
manure, of animals	ma-kawuda	na-ngiyilungiyilu (ni-)	
many	jakarda (cm-), janmaka (cm-), kurdukurdu	marraige: arranging a marraige	
(cm-), na-miji (poss-), na-rarawumba (poss-)		alindumantharra	
many different sorts	yumbulyumbumantha	marraige: wife, last (in a polygamous	
many of	miji-mbangu	marraige)	a-ngulakaringu (rra-)
many: crocodile with many young		marraige: wife, middle (in a polygamous	
a-birndajarra (rra-)		marraige)	a-wumbijingu (rra-)
many: Dingo, female, with many pups		marriage: husband and wives (in a	
a-yangkabirdirna (rra-)		polygamous marriage)	
many: dog with many pups		li-majkalmajkarra	
a-birndajarra (rra-)		marriage: unlawful, of marriage	
many: gathering of many people		wajiwaji	
nalu-nganyil (li-), nalu-rarawumba		marriage: wives (two) of one man in a	
many: how many?	ngandarrangu (cm-)	polygamous marriage	
many: noise of many people fighting		milkamba, milkambawujara	
ngurrbantharra		marriage: wives of one man in a	
many: noise of many people talking		polygamous marriage	
nalu-lhangkurr		li-milkamilarra, li-milkamilkamba,	
many: pandanus nut with many kernels		li-milkamilkambakurla	
inside	ma-wurndangu	married	alinda
many: person having many possessions		married man	nhanawawiji (nya-)
danyawiji (cm-)		married person	alinngu (cm-)
many: possums, many together		Marsupial Mouse	murlkun
biwanarra		masculine: it- masculine thing	
many: sitting together, of many people		alhi, ayu (cm-), yiwa	
wingkulwingkurru		masculine: that different masculine thing	
many: stars, many	burnbulibumbuli	nilharrku, niwarrku	
many: very many	wilanguwarra (cm-)	masculine: that other masculine thing	
many: walking alongside, of many people		nilharrku, niwarrku	
wingkulwingkurru			

masculine: this masculine thing	jina	blades	na-wurlaburla (ni-)
masculine: this masculine thing/ male person	jina	meat from goanna tail	na-yalka (ni-)
masculine: this specific masculine thing	jinangu	meat from lower end of the dugong along the backbone,	na-wirlibirli (ni-)
masculine: this specific masculine thing/ male person	jinangu	meat from the belly area of the dugong	na-warla (ni-)
masculine: which masculine thing?	nya-nganthangu	meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell	mathulmathul
Masked Plover [<i>Vanellus miles</i>]	a-bidirri (ra-)	meat of stingray/ shark	na-ngarda (ni-)
Masked: Smokebird / Masked Woodswallow [<i>Artamus inereus</i>]	yambalyambal	meat removed from chest region of sea turtle	na-lakalaka (ni-)
massaging	wujukjbantharra	meat which is removed from rib cage area of the dugong	na-winkarnngu (ni-)
mast	kundaruru	meat, wanting	mulukurrinjarra
mast on a dugout canoe	baliyarra	meat: change of meat, having	muluku
masturbating	kunukunumantharra	meat: cutting up meat	wathangumantharra
matches	julu, lujiba	meat: cutting up pieces of meat	alkanthamanthamarra
mate: help mate	anyira (cm-)	meat: dugong hide removed in one piece with meat attached	arndijalangu, munbul
material	jumbala, raki, wabawaba, wutha	meat: eating food (other than meat)	lhabundantharra
mating: sea turtle, female, in process of mating	na-wiyaji (ni-)	meat: eating food other than meat	rarrmantharra
mating: sea turtles mating	ri-bankuja	meat: eating meat	arathantharra, thantharra
mature	anthamu (cm-), wurriri (cm-)	meat: filleting, meat	warnnyinmantharra
mature: dugong, mature cow capable of breeding	a-bayawiji (ra-)	meat: food of any type, meat/ vegetable	nukurnu
mature: Rock Cod, mature	a-murrun (ra-)	meat: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle	wurdamutha
me	ngarna	meat: juices from meat	na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)
me alone	ngarnalumba	meat: mixing of liver from stingray/ shark with meat of the same	lhawarramantharra
meal: midday meal	mukunjarna	meat: paperbark parcel containing shark/ stingray meat	malayanja
meal: replete, from a good meal	wukantharra, wuluwulumantharra	meat: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body	na-ngabala (ni-)
means: by those means	bajungkarnu	meat: slabs of dugong meat cooked with hide still attached	wurngarr
means: demonstrating by physical means	mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnimantharra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra	meat: tail piece of sea turtle along with fat and meat	wurrunthulburrunthul
means: demonstrating by physical means	mirnimantharra	meat: tender meat	jalahbirr (cm-)
measles	narnu-wurrulburrul	meat: tying up shark/ stingray meat mixed with liver	malayanjamantharra
measuring	mijirimantharra	meat: variety of kinds of meat, having	muluku
measuring for size	yakinantharra	meats of different kinds, wanting	mulukurrinjarra
meat	na-banjarra (ni-), na-warnnyi (ni-)	Medicine Tree [<i>Owenia vernicosa</i>]	ma-kura
meat (rare usage)	jijaka, wunala		
meat and fat from chest region of the sea turtle	na-wuthula (ni-)		
meat and skin from belly of the dugong w	na-yalari		
Meat Ant	a-mularna (ra-)		
meat containing shoulder blades of the sea turtle	na-yalari (ni-)		
meat cut from belly area of the dugong	na-alikali (ni-)		
meat from belly of the dugong	na-maru (ni-)		
meat from dugong containing the shoulder			

medicine: bush medicine (generic)		milk	na-mukuku (ni-), na-wunhan
jinkarr		Milkfish [<i>Chanos chanos</i>]	arkujarra, wuluwujarra
Medicine: Bush Medicine Tree		Milky Mangrove	wibi
karrawurla		Milky Way	a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-)
Medicine: Bush Medicine Tree [<i>Jacksenia sp. probably dilatata</i>]	ma-wungan	Milky: sap from Milky Mangrove	na-wunhan
Melaleuca sp	wariji	mimicking	lharrkuwanjarra
Mellon: Small Mellon [<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>]	bukuyabukuya	mind: traveller with a specific intent in mind	buwarra (cm-)
melon (generic)	ma-biyan, ma-biyan	mind	ralaralamantharra
melted dugong/ bullock fat	kiriji	mind	ngatha (cm-)
men	li-mirningu, li-wulu	misbehaving	warliwarlimantharra
men, a gathering of	li-yarrbanji	mishandling	bararrmanhantharra
men: Aboriginal men	li-mirningu, li-wulu	mislaying	warangantharra
men: gathering of men	wirrikurdukurdu (cm-)	missing a target	walardimantharra
men: hairstyle once worn by men and women	bijibiji	missing out on	mayarrinjarra
mending	manumantharra, mindimantharra, yabilyabimantharra, yabimantharra	mist	a-wurna (rra-), durrikidurriki
mens: pubic apron mens'	wurkalu	mist: sea mist	a-wumalhu (rra-)
mens: pubic covering mens'	yurlwi	mistakenly thinking	yudirrinjarra
menstruation	a-kurdukurdu (rra-)	mistakenly thought	katha
mentally ill	murdu (cm-)	mistletoe	jinbilari
mentally unwell	birrinybirrinyi (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)	mistletoe: glutinous fruit from mistletoe	jinbilari
mentally unwell, being	yakiyakirrinjarra	mistreating	wardimantharra
merely	minja, winarrku	mixed: crushed charcoal mixed with oil/ fat	ma-wuyu
mess, making a	yinjirkinjirmantharra	mixed: tying up shark/ stingray meat mixed with liver	malayanjamantharra
message parcel	kalawuya	mixing of liver from stingray/ shark with meat of the same	lhawarramantharra
message stick	a-rdijkula (rra-), diwurruwurru, wirrbi	mixing together	kuluyurrumantharra
message: person who carries a message stick	na-yaynkanyi	mixing up	malmayamantharra, manmayamantharra, mardamardamantharra
messmate bark sheets	na-wamara	mixing water with ground seeds/ cycad paste/ flour	marrumantharra
messmate forest	walagarra	mixture of non-meat food	wulaji
Messmate Tree [<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>]	budanja, bulngada	mocking	lharrkuwanjarra
messy	riirbili, yinjirkinjirr (cm-)	moderate of speed/ speech/ temperate	mindibi
method: kangaroo hunting method	bandawi, barangkajbi	moistening	lhakarrantharra
midday	darrkirla	moment: now, at this moment	nganinyanga
midday meal	mukunjarna	money	ma-bulurrulurru, ma-kijululu, ma-mani
midday: sun being very hot at midday	darrkirlirrinjarra	monolith: rock monolith	mijingu
midden	mulhil	monsoonal rain	mijirmijirr
middle: in the middle	wumbiji	month	barlangarra, ngakarla
middle: wife, middle (in a polygamous marriage)	a-wumbijingu (rra-)	moon	barlangarra, ngakarla
midnight	wukarrkandi	moon high overhead	darrkirla
midst: in the midst	rarra	moon: crescent moon	wanyka
midstream	rarra	Moon: Curl Grub / locally called Moon Grub	ngakarla
might	nungka	moon: darkness, no moon/ stars	mimalngu
might, doing with all one's	wayarrwayarrmantharra	moon: rising, of the moon	jujumantharra
migration	muyu		

Moonfish [<i>Drepane punctata</i>]		mother's sister	barratha, kujaka, wibi
a-ranuka (rra-)		mother's sister's daughter who is older	baba
moonrise	jujumantharra	mother's sister's daughter who is younger	angatharra-anyira (rrangatharra-), wunhaka
Moray Eel	ralyi	mother's sisters and children of mother's sisters	li-alayarra
more	mili, wanjuru, yurrulu	mother's younger brother	jaakaka (nya-)
more: hand-in-hand, of more than three people	jarlujarlu, jarlulujarlulu	mother's: mother's mother's brother	kuku
more: having nothing more to do with	burrabirrinjarra	mother's: your mother's father or cousin	nya-lhamayngku
more: not any more	kurdardi, waraba	mother, and children	li-alayarra
more: sister-in-laws, more than three	li-manmanjikarra	mother, her	rrankurra-ardiyangantha
more: walking together (of two or more people)	bilangabilnga	mother, his	rrikurra-mamdiya
Morning Glory cloud formation	julayariyarri, walamirrimirri	mother-in-law, my	a-kayibanthangathangkalu (rra-)
Morning star	jabulama, jabularri	mother-in-law, your	a-kayibanthayindalu (rra-)
morning star	warrawiji	mother-in-law/: my mother-in-law/ father-in-law when asking brother-in-law/ sister-in-law for their parents	jakaja
morning, in the	wungkuwungkulamba	mother: bereaved mother	a-kulika (rra-)
morning: early morning	baralala, kinyinyinku, yalibala	mother: child with mother's sister	ayarra
morning: hunting, early in the morning	wulyarrijarra	mother: Dreaming mother	a-jayakurra (rra-)
morose, being	wardabimantharra	mother: father's mother	ngabuji
Mosquito	a-wurrkany (rra-), murndu (cm-)	mother: father's mother's brother	ngabuji
mosquito bites	narnu-wurrulburrul	mother: male Dreamings of one's mother	jayakurra
mosquito net (contemporary usage)	a-warrabawarraba (rra-)	mother: sibling (two) mother's sisters' children	babakurla
moth	bulyirri	mother: siblings of mother's sisters' children	li-babakurla
mother	barratha, kujaka, wibi	mother: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children	li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikanja
mother caring for own children or sister's children	nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra	mother: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children	ririka
mother with child	ayarra	mother: spouse's mother	yuwami
mother's brother	a-wukuku (rra-), kardirdi	mother: your mother, my father's sister when talking to female cousin	nda-ardiya
mother's brother's child	kuyukuyu, munyumunu	mother: your mother, my sister when talking to niece/ nephew	nda-wikiwirri
mother's brother's children	barnka, maruwarra	mother: your sister, my mother when talking to one's maternal uncle	nda-mangkayku
mother's brother's daughter	angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)	mothering children	nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra
mother's brothers' children,	li-manmaruwarra	motion: indicating by a motion of the hand	
mother's elder brother	jaardiyardi (nya-)		
mother's eldest brother, my	nyangathi-ruthu (nyangathanya-)		
mother's eldest sister	a-jaardiyardi (rra-)		
mother's eldest sister (only to younger sister's children)	ardiyardi		
mother's eldest sister only (rare)	kardirdi		
mother's father	mimi		
mother's father's sister	a-jamimi (rra-)		
mother's mother	a-jawukuku (rra-), kukurdi, a-jawukuku (rra-), kukurdi		
mother's mother's brother	kuku		

- yunduyundumantharra
motion: rolling motion of canoe/ boat
 nyamba-wirdinbirdinmantharra
motor: noise of a motor
 ngurbantharra
motor: throbbing noise, as of a distant motor malawurrinjarra
mould lawa
mound building ants biraki
mountain bulurruluru, janyka
Mournful Tree Monitor [*Varanus tristus*]
 a-wurnakungkala (rra-)
Mournful Tree Monitor, immature [*Varanus tristus*]
 a-wijku (rra-)
mourning marrngundayarra
mourning necklace ma-ngundawawu,
 ma-yulbu
mouse species, Marsupial Mouse
 murlkun
mouth, your nda-mulu (poss-)
mouth: dugong mouth where in adult male tusks are found
 na-lhirnbiji (ni-)
mouth: in the mouth jawayawa
mouth: opening the mouth wide
 lhangarmantharra
move! kawa
move: person constantly on the move
 mirririla (cm-)
movement of tail and back of fish as it swims wunjiramantharra
movement: dancing movement-hands behind back, shoulders twisting/ vibrating quickly back-and-forward
 mirlimirlimantharra
movement: deulling movement
 wirnkilili
movement: duelling movement
 bilinjirri, birrimbirri, jijijirla, mudumudu,
 ngunmantharra, wayngkawi (cm-),
 wirlimbirlimarra, wirngurr
movement: moving shoulders in a tremulous shaking movement (during rituals)
 yudirrinjarra
movement: scattered movement of people/ animals mirriwirrikirri
movement: song cycle movement
 nurarralngu
movements: ritual movements
 baruwa
moving wingkayarra,
 wunyurninjarra, yibakantharra
moving constantly ngirringirri (cm-),
 ngirringirrimantharra
moving continually marnimarnimantharra
moving faster alatharrinjarra
moving from place to place
 ngirringirrimantharra
moving on the water bulakantharra
moving on water bulunmantharra
moving shoulders in a tremulous shaking movement (during rituals)
 yudirrinjarra
moving west akarirrinjarra
moving with front end elevated
 lurdankarririnjarra
moving with the front end up
 warlbirrinjarra
moving: constantly moving
 kirrikirri (cm-)
moving: slow moving
 bujurrbujurr (cm-)
moving: slow moving, dugong/ sea turtle
 buyijjiwu
moving: swiftly moving away
 walijburrungkayarra
much: island wild honey nest containing much honey manbiriwu
mucus ngalirli, ngangkarr
mud jirurr, wararr
mud flats, exposed at low tide
 ka-ngaruwanba
mud: balls of mud/ sand made by crabs
 jajungkayi
mud: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country
 a-rinja (rra-)
Mud: Giant Mud Crab, female [*Scylla serrata*]
 a-wanthirl (rra-)
Mud: Giant Mud Crab, immature [*Scylla serrata*]
 kadikadi
Mud: Giant Mud Crab, male [*Scylla serrata*]
 yula
muddy water ngurlangurla
Mudfish: Sleepy Cod / "Mudfish"
 a-wararrngu (rra-), a-wararrngu (rra-)
Mudlark / Peewee [*Grallina cyanoleuca*]
 a-birin (rra-)
Mudskipper [*Perophtalmidae sp.*]
 a-jaburduburdu (rra-)
mug banikin
Mullet, immature wurniwurni
Mullet: Diamond Scaled Mullet [*Liza vaigiensis*]
 a-mankurdurdu (rra-)
Mullet: Large Tailed Mullet
 wandirr
Mullet: Sea Mullet [*Mugil caphalus linnaeus*]
 yirdanji
Mullet: Sea Mullet [*Mugil linnaeus*]
 thurruyuthu
multi-stringed belt/ waistband
 ma-manka
mumbling tooneself nyamba-ngurdukantharra
murderer marrimariwi (cm-),
 mariwi (cm-)
muscle: contracting, of muscle/ uterus during labour muyumuyurrinjarra
muscles: hip muscles, your
 nda-lindi (poss-)
musical instrument juluwari, karlwa,
 kurrbulungka, ma-kuluru, na-lhurru,

na-ruli
mussel: fresh water mussel species
 a-bibiya (rra-)
mussel: Freshwater mussel
 a-marlabakurra (rra-)
my ngatha (cm-)
my daughter's child, your brother
 nya-wurrbu
my mother-in-law/ father-in-law when asking brother-in-law/ sister-in-law for their parents
 jakaja
my sister, your cousin, when talking to female cousin a-ngawinya (rra-)
my: husband, my nyangathanya-wangu
my: wife, my angatharra-wangu (rrangatharra-)
myself ngarnalumba
nagging arlijkarli (cm-)
Nail Tailed Wallaby ngurluku
Nail Tailed Wallaby [*Onychogalea sp.*] bandawurawija, bandungungu
naked bardabarda, mangkulmangkuli
name na-wini (ni-, nanda-, nu-,)
name from country, your nda-wuinyingu (poss-)
Name of a canoe owned by Jack Baju. a-Jikanjimara (rra-)
Name of a canoe owned by Jack Baju. The canoe was made at the locality of Jikanji upstream from Borrooloola on the McArthur River a-Jikanjimara (rra-)
Name which can be given to female members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. a-Kanjujamara (rra-)
Name which can be given to female members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Rainbow Serpent a-Kanjujamara (rra-)
Name which can be given to female members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. a-Kangkarrija (rra-)
Name which can be given to female members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming a-Kangkarrija (rra-)
Name which can be given to male members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. Mudaji (nya-)
Name which can be given to male members of the Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming Mudaji (nya-)
Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. a-Muluwamara (rra-)

Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the named site of Muluwa (Cape Vanderlin) on Vanderlin Island
 a-Muluwamara (rra-)
name, your nda-wini (poss-)
name: calling by name
 wundarrbantharra
name: canoe name a-Bayamarlurra (rra-), a-Bunubunumara (rra-), a-Butterfly (rra-), a-Jikanjimara (rra-), a-Kalwanyimara (rra-), a-Kamanjamara (rra-)
name: ceremony name
 a-Kunabibi (rra-), a-Lhundurrwala (rra-), a-Marndiwa (rra-), a-Milkathatha (rra-), a-yawulhu (rra-), Bambarruku, bulurrku, jabudubudu, Kulyukulyu, Kundawira, Kunumbu, na-ngandiwingu, narnu-lhulun, Ngayakan, rri-barnangalaya, thurruyuthu, Wambuyungu, Wulubuwa, Yalamara, Yalkawarru, Yilayi
name: dance name a-Ngadiji (rra-)
name: dance style name
 a-Kurija (rra-), a-Rarba (rra-), walaba
name: female personal name
 a-Jawinjirama (rra-)
name: greeting by kinship name
 nyamba-lhawarrmantharra
name: group name for jungkayi
 layirli-ardu
name: group name for non-Yanyuwa Aboriginal people
 li-mayanguwarra
name: group name for the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
 Kumbarikanyajulaki
name: group name for the Wuyaliya semi-moiety kirlakanku, lhukannguwarra
name: group name for the Yanyuwa people
 li-Anthawirriyara
name: Hammerhead Shark (ritual name)
 Mananjana
name: male personal name
 Yardawal (nya-)
name: pet name for a dog
 Na-wundaku
name: pet name for dog
 Makurrawirla, Manbiriwu
name: river name Ma-wanduru, Na-winbi, Wiliyurru
name: semi-moiety name
 Mambaliya (cm-), Rrumburriya (cm-), Rrumburrumburr (cm-), Wawukarriya (cm-), Wurdaliya (cm-), Wuyaliya (cm-)
name: song name a-Ngadiji (rra-)
name: subsection name (female)
 Naminyanma (rra-/a-)
name: subsection name (male)
 Balyarrinji (nya-), Bangarrinji (nya-),

Bulanyi (nya-), Burrurangi (nya-)
naming wundarrbantharra
nape of neck, your nda-rdiriki (poss-)
nape: neck; nape/ back of, your
 nda-murmgu (poss-)
narrating nyamba-wirijkalmantharra,
 wirijkalmantharra
narrow place lhurnku
nasal discharge ngalirli, ngangkarr
nasal: dried nasal secretions
 mangkilmangkil
nasal: pierced nasal septum
 arrangin (cm-)
native Cape-Gooseberry [*Physalis minima*]
 ma-nguyaya
native cat a-kaliba (rra-)
Native Cat, female / Quoll, female
 [*Satanellus hallacatus*]
 a-kaliba (rra-)
Native Cat, male / Quoll, male [*Satanellos*
hallucatus] kambulanyi
Native Hibiscus [*Hibiscus tiliaceus*]
 wulku
native: bee, small native, non-stinging
 [*Trigun symei*, *T. cocherelli* and *T.*
wybenia] na-wimbi (ni-)
native: bee, small, native, non-stinging
 [*Trigun laeviceps*] nanda-wimbi
native: eggs of native bee found inside
native honey nest
 barnma
native: eggs of native bee found trapped in
spider webs barnma
natural: environment rich in natural food
resources wuburr
natural: water from a natural underground
source mabin
naughty birrinybirrinyi (cm-),
 marayn (cm-), murdu (cm-), wardi (cm-),
 yakayaka (cm-)
naughty, being yakiyakirrinjarra
Nautilus Shell [*Nautilus pompilius*]
 ngakarla
navel cord, your nda-majirlimajirdi (poss-)
navel, your nda-mabuluma (poss-),
 nda-ngambany (poss-)
neap tide wurrumu
near arnulu, thunungku, wunumberra
near the fire luwarnda
near: coming near wungurrinjarra
nearby wangarni
nearly dandi, dandidandi, manja, wulambalu
neck vertabrae, your nda-rdiriki (poss-)
neck: bending the neck
 rubanbayarra
neck: depression marking neck of the
dugong wulka
neck: nape of neck, your
 nda-rdiriki (poss-)
neck: swollen glands of neck
 wurndinkurndin

neck: wringing neck of an animal
 ngulkumanjarra
neck; nape/ back of, your
 nda-murmgu (poss-)
necked: intestines of goanna/ long necked
turtle ma-kanarl
necklace murranymurrany
necklace: mourning necklace
 ma-ngundawawu, ma-yulbu
necklaces: has red poisonous berries which
are used for making necklaces
 munda
needing kuja
needing urgently kuja
nephew: brother-in-law: father: your
father, my brother-in-law when
speaking to niece or nephew
 wa-rnangkiri
nest lhanba
nest: bird's nest lhanba
nest: bottom of a nest of wild honey found
in the ground nanda-mungu
nest: eggs of native bee found inside
native honey nest
 barnma
nest: entrance of tree nest of wild honey
 na-mi (ni-, nu-)
nest: entrance of tree wild honey nest
 na-lhani (ni-)
nest: entrance to a ground nest of wild
honey nanda-mulu
nest: island wild honey nest containing
much honey manbiriwu
nest: rich wild honey nest found in a tree
 nariyalama
nest: rich wild honey nest found in the
ground a-murdanbangu (rra-)
nest: sea turtle's nest lhanba
nest: small nest of wild honey from a tree
 dilbuyi
nesting: sea turtle on beach nesting
 ngabulnyayarra
nesting: sea turtle on the beach nesting
 ngangkururru
nests: Wild honey nests found in the
mangroves a-ajundu (rra-)
net: drag net (fishing)
 a-warrabawarraba (rra-)
net: fish net a-warrabawarraba (rra-),
 ma-kuwarra
net: fishing net wanika
net: fishing using a net
 dawarrkantharra
net: fishing, using grass/ bushes as a net
 mawumantharra
net: making a fishing net
 wanikamantharra
net: mosquito net (contemporary usage)
 a-warrabawarraba (rra-)
net: pulling in a fishing net
 wiridinmantharra

net: scoop net	wanika	yarryarmantharra
net: white female spirit resembling a fishing net	a-marlangkama (rra-)	noise: throbbing noise, as of a distant motor
new rdiyangu (cm-)		malawurrinjarra
new green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees	kulhalhi	noisely: chewing noisely
new, of time/ people/ location	ngurrarala (cm-), ngurrarangu (cm-)	lharnathantharra
news lharinjal		noises: slurping/ sucking noises while eating
news giver	lharinjal (cm-)	lharnathantharra
next onedown	amindawa	noisily: calling out noisily
nice yabi (cm-)		yambamantharra
niece: bereaved man whose niece/ nephew has died	kulika (nya-)	noisy arnkam (cm-), mawurlirrinjarra
niece: brother-in-law: your father, my brother-in-law when speaking to niece or nephew	wa-mangkirri	noisy, being arnkammantharra, warungkayarra
niece: brother-in-law: your father, my brother-in-law, when talking to niece/ nephew	ji-murriba	non-Aboriginal person
niece: your mother, my sister when talking to niece/ nephew	nda-wikiwirri	munanga (cm-)
night na-wunbarr, wunbarr, wundururr		non-meat foods
night time	wundururr	ma-ngarra, ma-wulyarri, ma-wungkar
night, at	wundururra	non-poisonous
night, becoming	wundurirrinjarra	ruburubu (cm-), wuntha (cm-)
night: all night	arlanantha	non: dugong, non-lactating cow, with large calf
night: all through the night	mindarlarndarla	a-miramba (rra-)
night: breeze, cool and gentle at night	ngilungilu	non: group name for non-Yanyuwa Aboriginal people
night: dark of night	mimalngu	li-mayangwarra
night: day and night	bibibi	non: heap of non-meat foods
night: during the night	mindirungu	ma-lija
night: flash/ sparkle at night	balirka	non: mixture of non-meat food
Night: Rufous Night Heron [<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>]	a-rlunda (rra-)	wulaji
Nightjar: Spotted Nightjar [<i>Camprimulgus sp.</i>]	yilayi	non: satisfied with non-meat food
no kurdardi, mikayu, waraba		wulajirrinjarra
no voice	arukaru (cm-)	non: woman, non-aboriginal
no: dark, no light at all	nginymulnginymul	a-mijiji (rra-)
no: darkness, no moon/ stars	mimalngu	nonchalant, being
no: for no particular reason	minja, winarrku	ngurnnguyunmantharra
nodding one's head	wulangayarra	none
noise lhangkurr		kurdardi, mikayu, waraba
noise of a motor	ngurbantharra	normal: sleeping away from one's normal place
noise of many people fighting	ngurbantharra	walkurriji
noise of many people talking	nalu-lhangkurr	north nguthundu, nguthunguthundu
noise, its	na-malurr (ni-, nanda-)	north wind in dry season
noise: rustling noise	yarryarr	wurrarumu (a-)
noise: rustling noise, making a		north: hot north wind
		langkulanguwarra
		north: wind from east or north during wet season
		yarlimbijarlimbi
		north: wind from the north in dry season
		a-wurrarumu (rra-)
		Northern Brushtail Possum [<i>Trichosurus arnhemensis</i>]
		balakuya, yijirri
		Northern Brushtail Possum, female
		[<i>Trichosurus arnhemensis</i>]
		a-wunamurdu (rra-)
		Northern Rosella [<i>Platycercus venustus</i>]
		banbaji
		northwards
		nguthundiya
		nose piece
		warlbarlba
		nose, your
		nda-ngungkurni (poss-),
		nda-ngurru (poss-)
		nose-piece
		kulunganka
		nose: blowing one's nose
		ngurrungkinymantharra, ngurrunjulmantharra
		nose: shovel nose spear
		jangani
		nose: unpierced nose
		murru
		nosed: short-handled shovel nosed spear

layin
Nosed: Shovel Nosed Ray [*Rhino batillum*]
 a-mirrbundu (rra-)
Nosed: Shovel Nosed Ray [*Rhinobatos batillum*]
 a-warndawa (rra-)
nosed: shovel nosed spear
 jimirndi
not kurdardi, mikayu, waraba
not any more kurdardi, waraba, mikayu, mikayu
not being interested burrajkirrinjarra
not bothering about burrajkirrinjarra
not bothering to go kalkadirrinjarra
not comprehending yakamantharra
not far behind binymin
not flexible jarrkunda
not giving milinantharra
not going straight lukulukumantharra
not having bardabarda, mangkulmangkuli, riwurr
not hearing murdirrinjarra
not joining in nyamba-ngarrammantharra
not long after binymin
not sacred lhamarnda
not so good maba (cm-)
not thirsty nguthali (cm-)
not well dangkarrila (nya-)
not yet aliyaliya
not yet ready to eat arlil (cm-), mawunku (cm-)
not: food not ready to eat
 ma-yanyungi
not: person who does not yet know about something manji (cm-)
not: sacred, but not secret
 kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)
not: sea turtle coming ashore to lay eggs but does not do so
 wurlmamantharra
not: that female person- not known
 a-mbangu (rra-)
not: that feminine thing- not known
 a-mbangu (rra-)
not: that food not yet specified
 ma-mbangu
not: that male person/ masculine thing, not known nya-mbangu
not: that, not yet specified of aboreal/ abstract class nouns
 na-mbangu
not: those people, not identified
 li-mbangu
not: those two people not yet identified
 rri-mbangu
not: warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic) wurdardu
notches na-bakinda
nothing kurdardi, mikayu, waraba
nothing: having nothing more to do with burrajbirrinjarra
nouns: that, identified, specific, of

aboreal/ abstract class nouns
 na-mangaji
nouns: that, not yet specified of aboreal/ abstract class nouns
 na-mbangu
nouns: this, of aboreal/ abstract class nouns na-ja
now barra, bawuji
now, at this moment nganinyanga
now: just now barrungkiya
now: right now nganinyanga
nuisance kakilhi (cm-)
nuisance, being a kakilhirrinjarra, kirirrantharra
numbers: talking, of large numbers of people nyamba-rirrirramantharra
nut: cycad nut (generic)
 ma-ngakuya
nut: cycad nut dampers, made for ritual use
 ma-wanjirl
nut: cycad nut kernel ma-wurlyurr
nut: cycad nut slices dried ready for soaking, ma-wirimbul
nut: cycad nut slices ready to put in the sun ma-wirimbul
nut: cycad nut, soaked slices ready to grind
 ma-wirimbul
nut: damper made from crushed seeds/ cycad nut paste
 ma-rdabalarri
nut: drink made from the juice of pandanus nut kambuda
nut: Pandanus nut (generic)
 ma-kurdirdi, ma-kurryarra, ma-wilirrinja
nut: pandanus nut interior
 wirriyalngu
nut: pandanus nut interior, red to orange in colour kalbakalba
nut: pandanus nut kernel
 nu-kurnbal (na-, ni-)
nut: Pandanus nut which is fully ripe
 ma-kuwarri
nut: pandanus nut with many kernels inside ma-wurmdangu
nut: pandanus nut with plentiful kernels inside ma-wuyinkuyin
nut: stalk of pandanus nut cluster
 dularla
nuts: cyad nuts ground into a thick paste
 ma-wurribiyal
nuts: cycad nuts (generic)
 ma-mudi
nuts: cycad nuts freshly picked, ready to begin preparation
 ma-nhandurangu
nuts: cycad nuts ready to grind into paste for making dampers
 ma-ngalkinkarra
nuts: cycad nuts which are fully fermented
 ma-yabalala
nuts: cycad nuts which have been soaking

- oneto two days,
ma-rabararra
- nuts: cycad nuts which have been treated,
safe to eat ma-ngalkinkarra
- nuts: cycad nuts, freshly fallen to the
ground ma-lirra
- nuts: cycad nuts, old, dry, found on the
ground ma-mankilangu
- nuts: cycad nuts, which are fermented to
leach out toxins
ma-mawirl
- nuts: damper, made from ground grass
seeds/ lilly seeds/ cycad nuts
ma-wurlukurlu
- nuts: pandanus nuts being cut open
barlibantharra
- nuts: Pandanus nuts which have fallen to
the ground ma-kumbal
- nuts: pandanus palm nuts left on the ground
from previous year
ma-kambalngu
- nuts: pounding with stones to break nuts/
crush seeds warrantharra
- nuts: uncovering ma-mawirl cycad nuts
from ground walmantharra
- oar, for a dinghy a-mayawajawa (rra-),
a-yanginymanthangu (rra-)
- oar, of a dinghy a-rimi (rra-)
- obedient ngayangaya (cm-)
- obedient, being ngayangayarrinjarra
- object of great importance
narnu-wurrama
- object/ food containing sorcery
bibiyarru
- object: ceremonial object
a-karrkarinji (rra-), a-makundurna (rra-),
a-ngirlangirla (rra-), a-rdijkula (rra-), jarraji,
jurlujurlu, kumundungu, kundabira, larla,
ma-bundumanja, ma-kajakaja, ma-kurdari,
ma-manka, ma-murrkardi, na-lhurrrwa,
na-walirri, Nyakurrunbirna, nyungka, wada,
wardamurru, warnarla, wirra, wulbu,
wurlurlu, wuthari, yalyama
- object: poisonous object/ food
bibiyarru
- object: ritual object a-bukuthi (rra-)
- objects: binding straight objects together
murdamantharra
- objects: decorating ritual objects
kambimantharra
- objects: power, of Dreamings/ ceremonies/
sacred objects wirrimalaru (cm-)
- obligated: person who gives obligated gifts
to relations ngawaluka (cm-)
- obligation: without obligation loose
winarku
- obligations: unwilling to fulfill
obligations to kin
bujurrbujurr (cm-)
- obliterating yayamantharra
- obscured marriyilbirriyiny (cm-)
- obscured: overcast, with sun obscured
ngabumbu
- obscuring tracks manjamanjmantharra
- obscured: feeling for something unseen/
partly obscured
lhakanbantharra
- obtain: failing to obtain
mayarrinjarra
- ocean antha, warlamakamaka
- ochre a-kurraya (rra-), a-makirra (rra-), a-marra
(rra-), a-wurnamburna (rra-)
- ochre: red ochre a-kurraya (rra-), a-marra
(rra-)
- ochre: white ochre a-bulwa (rra-), a-makirra
(rra-), a-wurnamburna (rra-)
- Octopus: Blue Ringed Octopus [*Hapaloclaena
maculosa*] li-jakarambirri
- odour, having an wurrungkayarra
- of rain, fire, talking, travelling
rdalinymantharra
- Oh, goodness! barnbakuja, barnbakuja
- oil na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-),
nginymul
- oil: crushed charcoal mixed with oil/ fat
ma-wuyu
- Oil: Vicks Grass / Silky Oil Grass
[*Cymbopogon sp.*]
a-yandinya (rra-)
- old wulungu (cm-)
- old sharp stubble of grass
arnkirr
- old: becoming an old man/ woman
malburinjarra
- old: boy some 9-13 years old
rdaru (nya-)
- old: cycad nuts, old, dry, found on the
ground ma-mankilangu
- old: dugong, bull large, very old
jawaruwaru
- old: dugong, large old bull
jawiruma
- old: dugong, old bull wiriji
- old: dugong, old bull travelling alone
rangkarrangu
- old: Hill Kangaroo, old male [*Macropus
robustus*] maburka
- old: man, old malbu (nya-), mayarda
(cm-)
- old: woman old/ elderly
a-bardibardi (rra-)
- old: woman, old mayarda (cm-)
- old: woman, very old a-wardikirri (rra-)
- olden days wabarra, wabarrangu
- olden times wankala (cm-)
- older brother's wife angatharra-yalanji
(rrangatharra-)
- older brother/ sister wirti (cm-)
- older sister's husband, my
nyangathanya-miyangki
- older: father's brother's son who is older
baba

- older: her older brother, my uncle
nyakunya-wirlaninya
- older: mother's sister's daughter who is older
baba
- Olive Python [*Liasis olivaceus*]
dirdikurru, jayiwuma, kurarlbungku,
wirlbirlbanji
- on one side milkabu
- on that basis bajungkarnu
- on the grass wujurlwujurl
- on the other side of luwarnda
- on the path yabayabala
- on the road yabayabala
- on the top lhangka
- on top warlbi
- on: blanket/ paperbark to sit/ rest on
lhulun
- on: placed on top of one and other
mabalmaba (cm-)
- on: pulling on yulyulbantharra
- on: urging on ngayardinjarra
- Once gathered in huge quantities, the main contents of many of the middens on the coast and islands. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety kurruyuyu
- once: hairstyle once worn by men and women
bijibiji
- one arrkula (cm-), yalku (cm-)
- one on top of the other
lhangkulhangku, lhangkulhangku
- one's own country wirriyara (cm-)
- one's spirit home wirriyara (cm-)
- one's very own ruthu
- oneself: burning oneself
nyambi-rkantharra
- oneself: burning scar marks, onto oneself
wabijanjarra
- oneself: carrying something in front of oneself
widiwidimantharra
- oneself: hitting oneself
nyamba-wardjumantharra
- oneself: position of holding in front of oneself/ on one's lap
wididiwidi, widiwidi
- oneself: stretching oneself
murathantharra
- onion: White lily with onion like bulb [*Crinum angustifolium*]
a-rdangkarldangkarl (ra-)
- only minja, ngayamantharra, winarrku
- only: burrow in the ground, only one entrance
lhamba (poss-)
- only: song only partly known
wumungkulu
- onto: burning scar marks, onto oneself
wabijanjarra
- onto: dugong, first to come onto the sea grass beds
rangkaraku
- onto: dugongs, coming onto the sea grass beds
rangkarangkaraku
- onto: string, used to tie bait onto hook
ma-lhalha
- onto: wiping sweat from one's armpits onto someone else
nyamba-wajimbangundayarra
- open place mirnaji, wunyilu
- open: breaking open karlamantharra
- open: bursting open of a boil
wurmandamantharra, wurmantharra
- open: bursting open, of boil
wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra
- open: bursting, open of a boil
wurmalurnmantharra
- open: pandanus nuts being cut open
barlibantharra
- open: slitting open warinymantharra
- opening of a hollow log coffin
na-mulu
- opening one's eyes wide
nyamba-walkantharra
- opening one's legs wide apart
nyamba-walkantharra
- opening the mouth wide
lhangarrmantharra
- opening up lhankayarra
- opening: blocking up an opening
murumantharra
- opponent: fending off an opponent
mudumudu
- Orange Horseshoe Bat poss. [*Rhinonictis aurantius*]
a-wakalakala (ra-)
- orange: pandanus nut interior, red to orange in colour
kalbakalba
- orator lharinjal (cm-)
- ordering maramaramantharra
- organs: skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong containing genital organs
ma-minji
- originating nyambu-ngkayarra
- Orions: star constellation, Orions Belt
Na-wabija
- ornaments: kangaroo teeth ornaments
lijarr, wirra
- orphan wujiji (cm-)
- Osprey [*Pandion haliaetus*]
jujuju
- other: on the other side of
luwarnda
- other: standing with one foot over the other
nyamba-rdardaliwangantharra
- others: giving things to others without argument or care
ngulhurrinjarra
- others: spoiling things for others
warrirantharra
- others: wanting others to keep away
walardankayarra
- our (dual, exclusive hearer)
ngatharranga (cm-)

our (dual, inclusive hearer) ngalinga (cm-)	jarrjarrimantharra
our (plural, exclusive hearer) nganunga (cm-)	over: stooping over rubanbayarra
our (plural, inclusive hearer) ngambalanga (cm-)	over: turning over nyamba-warriyungkayarra
ours (dual, exclusive hearer) ngatharranga (cm-)	over: watching over namangajbantharra, yukumantharra
ours (dual, inclusive hearer) ngalinga (cm-)	overbalancing wirrinymantharra
ours (plural, exclusive hearer) nganunga (cm-)	overcast, with sun obscured ngabumbu
ours (plural, inclusive hearer) ngambalanga (cm-)	overcooked rawarawa
out: bailing out of a canoe wurlmantharra	overcooked, being rawarawirrinjarra
out: bailing out, canoe wirdinbirdinmantharra	overcooking rawarawamantharra
out: dried out, being rawarawirrinjarra	overhead ankangu
out: drying out nganjiyarra	overhead: moon high overhead darkirla
out: going out, of fire wurrinjarra	overhead: sun directly overhead darkirla
out: pulling out of yiwantharra	Owl: Barking Owl [<i>Ninox connivens</i>] mulurku
out: running out wayarrinjarra	Owl: Barn Owl [<i>Tyto alba</i>] kurrkurr
out: setting out ambirrinjarra	own: father caring for their own or brother's children nyamba-kajakajamantharra
outer layer na-waba (ni-), lhangka	own: one's own country wirriyarra (cm-)
outside namu-winkan	own: one's very own ruthu
outside, of a group of people winkanda	own: people's own country jalibiya (cm-)
outside, of place winkanda	own: wanting to return to one's own country/ family ngurunguririnjarra
outstretched: arms outstretched and stiff, having nyamba-wurnkulmantharra	owner/ s of particular stretches of country and associated Dreamings/ ceremonies ngimirringki (cm-)
outstretched: hands outstretched above ones head wirrirribirri	owner: dog, whose owner has just died kundalurrwarra (cm-)
outstretched: position of arms outstretched, upwards or outwards marlambi	Oyster Catcher [<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>] a-kuthayikuthayi (rra-)
outstretched: standing position with one leg outstretched and hands on hips rdardarliwanga	Oyster Catcher [<i>Haematopus ostralegus</i>] a-marrjunju (rra-)
outstretching wings, of bird wunkulmantharra	Oyster: Rock Oyster poss. [<i>Stavella horrida</i> / <i>Placuna placenta</i>] a-ngulhiny, a-wuwari
outwards: position of arms outstretched, upwards or outwards marlambi	pace: quickening pacealatharrinjarra, wijirinjarra
oven: cooking in an underground oven nuwantharra	packing tightly kakinymantharra, lhunjurrmantharra
oven: ground oven rabarr	pad: paperbark pad some 30cm long na-lhurrwa
oven: putting into underground oven kurramantharra	paddle, for a canoe a-mayawajawa (rra-), a-yanginymanthangu (rra-)
oven: uncovering a ground oven walmantharra	paddle, of a canoe a-rimi (rra-)
over demanding wungamantharra	paddler of a canoe for dugong hunter wungkayi (cm-)
over dependant, being wungamantharra	paddler of the canoe for a dugong hunter wuliyi (nya-)
over the surface lhangka	paddling a canoe wajangantharra, walwajangantharra
over the top lhalha	paddling canoe for dugong hunter wungkayarra
over: area which has been hunted over bukinda	paddling canoe very quickly wulwantharra
over: bending over bunarrinjarra, wanykululumantharra	paddling of canoe/ boat
over: keeping watch over	

nyambu-rantharra
paddock badiki
pain, feeling ngaringaririnjarra
pain: exclamation of fear, shock, pain yakirri
pain: suffering pain rukulukurrinjarra, rukurrinjarra
pains: commencing of labour pains nyamba-yarrakantharra
pains: labour pains arrarramantharra
Painted Crayfish [*Panulirus ornatus*] wurrayiyalyi
painting bulamantharra
painting designs on the body nyamba-bulamantharra
palm: cabbage palm (ritual term) karrakuwaja
Palm: Cabbage Palm [*Livistonia inermis*] mujbayi, wulirda, yabarruma
palm: cabbage palm, edible inner pith (ritual term) kundamurru
palm: cabbage palm, fruit wungkuwunyarra
palm: cycad palm fronds nu-warda
palm: cycad palm having lost its fronds, cone-like growth being visible ma-widiwidi
palm: pandanus palm ma-wirdiwirdi
palm: pandanus palm nuts left on the ground from previous year ma-kambalngu
palm: Pandanus palm [*Pandanus spiralis*] ma-wukarra
palm: pith of the cabbage palm (ritual term) luthalutha
palm: pith, from inside of the cabbage palm; edible ma-raramundu
Palm: River Pandanus Palm [*Pandanus aquaticus*] ma-wirdiwirdi
palms: pandanus palms growing out together from one base ma-wurndangu
palms: upper firestick twirled using the palms of the hands ma-watha
pan: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country a-rinja (rra-)
pan: clay pan jardara
pan: salt pan mankuru, rrujuwangu
pandanus leaves being stripped yalkanymantharra
Pandanus nut (generic) ma-kurdirdi, ma-kurryarra, ma-wilirrinja
pandanus nut interior wirriyalngu
pandanus nut interior, red to orange in colour kalbakalba
pandanus nut kernel nu-kurnbal (na-, ni-)
Pandanus nut which is fully ripe ma-kuwarri

pandanus nut with many kernels inside ma-wurndangu
pandanus nut with plentiful kernels inside ma-wuyinkuyin
pandanus nuts being cut open barlibantharra
Pandanus nuts which have fallen to the ground ma-kurnbal
pandanus palm ma-wirdiwirdi
pandanus palm nuts left on the ground from previous year ma-kambalngu
Pandanus palm [*Pandanus spiralis*] ma-wukarra
pandanus palms growing out together from one base ma-wurndangu
pandanus: drink made from the juice of pandanus nut kambuda
Pandanus: River Pandanus Palm [*Pandanus aquaticus*] ma-wirdiwirdi
pandanus: stalk of pandanus nut cluster dularla
pandanus: woven pandanus bag/ basket a-birndawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
pannikin banikin
panting for breath wurdulanbayarra
panting of dog ngarnngarnmantharra
pants jarrawaja
paper biba, na-biba, na-burruburru
paper bark na-burruburru, na-lhanu
paper bark tree [*Melaleuca argentea*] a-binjirri (rra-)
Paper Bark Tree [*Melaleuca viridiflora*] waraji
Paper Bark [*Melaleuca viridiflora*] dirrikala
paper: peeling paper bark off a tree wulwunyunjarra
Paper: Sand Paper Leaf Fig [*Ficus opposita*] ma-mayarranja, ma-rarluntha
paper: tearing off paper-bark wunyunjarra
Paper: White Paper Bark [*Melaleuca sp. probably leucadeudrun*] mungkamungka
paperbark na-wiyaji
paperbark pad some 30cm long na-lhurrrwa
paperbark parcel containing shark/ stingray meat malayanja
paperbark torch minmilarra, munhuluku
Paperbark Tree (generic) yiriri
paperbark tree with water trapped within its bark a-jiwirnda (rra-)
Paperbark Tree [*Melaleuca nervosa*] na-warra
paperbark, sheets of na-mungkamungka
paperbark: cushion/ headrest of paperbark/ grass na-marralaba
paperbark: lighting up with paperbark

torches wayanharra
 paperbark: water trapped within bark on a
 paperbark tree a-jawirnda (rra-)
 parasitic worms ngalarngalarr
 parasitic: Leafless, parasitic climber
 bukuma
 parcel: message parcel
 kalawuya
 parcel: paperbark parcel containing shark/
 stingray meat malayanja
 parcel: radial bone parcel
 kalawuya
 parents: child without parents
 wujiji (cm-)
 parents: found, being, of spirit child by
 parents rdinjarra
 parents: mother-in-law/: my mother-in-
 law/ father-in-law when asking
 brother-in-law/ sister-in-law for
 their parents jakaja
 parents: same parents, having
 nyamba-mimirrinjarra
 parents: siblings (two) of the same parents
 babakurla
 parents: siblings of the same parents
 li-babakurla
 parents: siblings of: the same parents, or
 mother's sisters' children, or
 father's brothers' children
 li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikanja
 parents: siblings two of: the same parents,
 or mother's sisters' children, or
 father's brothers' children
 ririka
 Parkinsonia tree nyilanyila
 Parrot Fish yurduyurdu
 Parrot: Rainbow Parrot [*Trichoglossus*
moluccanus] birrililyi
 Parrot: Red Winged Parrot [*Aprosmictus*
orythropterus] ngadijirri
 Parrotfish ngarabuma
 part: back; lower central part, your
 nda-lhundu (poss-)
 part: bdy part nda-wuthari (poss-)
 part: body part nda-ajba (poss-), nda-alha
 (poss-), nda-anthamu (poss-), nda-amma
 (poss-), nda-arri (poss-), nda-bayika (poss-),
 nda-birnyyi (poss-), nda-bulbul (poss-),
 nda-burru (poss-), nda-buyurru (poss-),
 nda-jabujabu (poss-), nda-jamuka (poss-),
 nda-jardarra (poss-), nda-jiji (poss-),
 nda-jirrkjirrk (poss-), nda-kujanyi (poss-),
 nda-kuluwala (poss-), nda-kurdandiya (poss-),
 nda-kurningarr (poss-), nda-kurruru (poss-),
 nda-kurukuru (poss-), nda-kuyala (poss-),
 nda-laku (poss-), nda-lalurr (poss-),
 nda-lhangkurr (poss-), nda-lhundu (poss-),
 nda-lindi (poss-), nda-lurmmurndurr (poss-),
 nda-mabuluma (poss-), nda-majjirimajirli
 (poss-), nda-manantha (poss-), nda-manka
 (poss-), nda-mankawurru (poss-), nda-manyi

(poss-), nda-marawu (poss-), nda-
 mardawurlma (poss-), nda-marlakunja
 (poss-), nda-marliji (poss-), nda-marnangal
 (poss-), nda-marnda (poss-), nda-marrkilikili
 (poss-), nda-maru (poss-), nda-mawuri
 (poss-), nda-maya (poss-), nda-mayamaya
 (poss-), nda-mayi (poss-), nda-mi (poss-),
 nda-milimili (poss-), nda-mirdimal (poss-),
 nda-miri (poss-), nda-mirmimjal (poss-),
 nda-muju (poss-), nda-mulu (poss-),
 nda-munha (poss-), nda-murnu (poss-),
 nda-murrngu (poss-), nda-ngabarla (poss-),
 nda-ngabirli (poss-), nda-ngalkingalki
 (poss-), nda-ngambany (poss-), nda-nganhal
 (poss-), nda-nganthal (poss-), nda-
 ngantharrngantharr (poss-), nda-ngawukuku
 (poss-), nda-ngawulu (poss-), nda-ngayi
 (poss-), nda-nguburunguburu (poss-),
 nda-ngukungaji (poss-), nda-ngulyanda
 (poss-), nda-ngundurrgundurr (poss-),
 nda-ngunduwa (poss-), nda-ngungkurni
 (poss-), nda-ngurru (poss-), nda-nyungka
 (poss-), nda-rakuku (poss-), nda-rangulu
 (poss-), nda-rangka (poss-), nda-rarama
 (poss-), nda-rawulurr (poss-), nda-rdiriki
 (poss-), nda-rinarina (poss-), nda-rinkarr
 (poss-), nda-riwurr (poss-), nda-rubun
 (poss-), nda-wada (poss-), nda-wajimbangu
 (poss-), nda-walba (poss-), nda-walbari
 (poss-), nda-wanal (poss-), nda-wanjiya
 (poss-), nda-warlbarr (poss-), nda-warmnyi
 (poss-), nda-warrkara (poss-), nda-watha
 (poss-), nda-wi (poss-), nda-winkan (poss-),
 nda-wirali (poss-), nda-wirdiri (poss-),
 nda-wirba (poss-), nda-wuku (poss-),
 nda-wulaya (poss-), nda-wulbu (poss-),
 nda-wulukal (poss-), nda-wulungamda
 (poss-), nda-wulyurr (poss-), nda-wuna
 (poss-), nda-wungu (poss-), nda-wunhan
 (poss-), nda-wunjaj (poss-), nda-wurdu
 (poss-), nda-wurdulu (poss-), nda-yabirli
 (poss-), nda-yala (poss-), nda-yalinyka
 (poss-), nda-yarrka, nda-yidiyidi (poss-),
 nda-yilkinbangu (poss-), nda-yimbu (poss-),
 nda-yirdarangka (poss-), nda-yirra (poss-),
 nda-yirnyi (poss-), nda-yurlbu (poss-),
 nu-wulaya
 part: lying against part of oneself
 nyamba-wurranyinjarra
 partially sacred warruki
 partially: sea-turtle egg with partially
 developed embryo
 wulungumilka
 participate: disinclined to participate
 wurmulirrinjarra
 particle for question kuna
 particle: imperative particle
 kabu
 particular: for no particular reason
 minja, winarku
 particular: individual skilled ata particular

activity	kurdirringu (cm-)	path: Dreaming path	kujika
particular: living in just one particular area	wukuwarrumantharra	path: on the path	yabayabala
particular: owner/ s of particular stretches of country and associated Dreamings/ ceremonies	ngimirringki (cm-)	path: winds and turns in a path	wurlmakurlma (cm-)
particular: person skilled at a particular activity	lingi (cm-)	paths: dugong feeding paths in sea grass beds	ngirarra
partly	wumungkulu	patience!	bakuyaa
partly alive	wajawajamantharra, wayawayamantharra	pattern: striped pattern	marramarrankarra
partly cooking	muramurathantharra	patterned	rdibirlardibirla (cm-), rdirardiramantha
partly grown	yumbu (cm-)	patterning of birds' feathers/ lizards'/snakes' skins	na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)
partly grown/ undeveloped food	ma-yanyungi	paying for assistance with ceremony	marrungkulmantharra
partly: dugong, partly grown female	a-yibinybiji (rra-)	paying: respect, paying	barlirrantharra
partly: song only partly known	wumungkulu	payment: ritual payment items	danya
parts: crooked, of body parts	warnkarr (cm-), warnkarrwarnkarr (cm-)	Peaceful Dove [<i>Geophila striata</i>]	marrabababa
parts: dividing in two or in two parts	kanyamakanymardamantharra	Pearl Shell [<i>Pteria penguin & Pinctada margaritifera</i>]	jaramarra
parts: dividing into two or in two parts	nyamba-kanyamakanymardamantharra	pebbles	lhulhurra
parts: swelling, of body parts	nyambu-janjarra	peeling	wurrinymantharra
parts: twitches of body parts	wurdulungkayarra	peeling off	nyamba-ngingindayarra, nyamba-ngunyirmantharra, nyamba-nynginyngindayarra
passenger: putting off, passenger/ load	walimantharra	peeling paper bark off a tree	wulwunjinjarra
passing from behind	ngularumantharra	Peewee: Mudlark / Peewee [<i>Grallina cyanoleuca</i>]	a-birin (rra-)
passing one another	jabarranymantharra	pegs for resting harpoon on a canoe	na-amayi
passing quickly by each other at close range	ngurmurrwarda	Pelican [<i>Pelecanus conspicillatus</i>]	milirnguwarra, balubalu
passing through	walwandirrinjarra, wandirrinjarra	penetrating	jawayawa
passing wind	nyamba-rirmantharra	penetrating gaze	rdangumantharra
Passionfruit: Stinking Passionfruit [<i>Passiflora foetida</i>]	ma-manja, ma-mayinja	peninsula	na-mulkan (ni-)
past times	wabarra, wabarrangu, wankala	penis	ma-mudi
Past: Creative Past	yijan	penis: circumcised penis, your	nda-rakuku (poss-)
past: going past	walbilulu, wandirrinjarra	penis: erect penis, your	nda-kurdandiya (poss-)
paste: cyad nuts ground into a thick paste	ma-wurrbiyal	penis: sub-incised penis, your	nda-warkara (poss-)
paste: cycad nuts ready to grind into paste for making dampers	ma-ngalkinkarra	penis: uncircumcised penis, your	nda-yimbu (poss-)
paste: damper made from crushed seeds/ cycad nut paste	ma-rdabalari	pension cheque	ma-binjina
paste: mixing water with ground seeds/ cycad paste/ flour	marrumantharra	pensive	kurlukurlu (cm-)
patching	manumantharra	pensive, becoming	kurlukurlumantharra
path, known	a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-)	people	li-mirringu, li-wulu
path, making a	yabalamantharra	people who share the same day of birth	makunguna (cm-)
		people who share the same time of initiation	makunguna (cm-)
		people's own country	jalibiya (cm-)
		people, a large gathering	li-mijimbangu, li-nganyil (nalu-)
		people: .coming in, of people	

ngarlarlamantharra
 people: calm people mindibi
 people: everyone, of people mura
 people: Garrawa people Arrwa (cm-)
 people: gathering of many people nalu-nganyil (li-), nalu-rarrawumba
 people: gathering, of people nganyil (cm-)
 people: group name for non-Yanyuwa Aboriginal people li-mayanguwarra
 people: group name for the Yanyuwa people li-Anthawirriyarra
 people: hand-in-hand, of more than three people jarlujarlu, jarlulujarlulu
 people: hand-in-hand, of two people jarlulu
 people: harmful people bardangarrangarra (cm-)
 people: harmful people, potentially ladalada (cm-)
 people: Kudanji people Kurdanji (cm-)
 people: Mara people Marra (cm-)
 people: noise of many people fighting ngurbantharra
 people: noise of many people talking nalu-lhangkurr
 people: outside, of a group of people winkanda
 people: person who desires to kill people ngabayamanthamara (cm-)
 people: pleased with people/ things nyamba-riyarabantharra
 people: ready, of people ndiwi
 people: rushing/ coming into a group of people without manner ngunha
 people: scattered movement of people/ animals mirriwirrikirri
 people: sitting together, of many people wingkulwingkurru
 people: sitting together, of two people wingkurru
 people: stopping, of people talking nyamba-wamantharra
 people: talking, of large numbers of people nyamba-rirrarirramantharra
 people: these people li-ja
 people: these two people rri-ja
 people: those different people larrku, nalarrku
 people: those other people larrku, nalarrku
 people: those people, identified and known li-mangaji
 people: those people, not identified

li-mbangu
 people: those two people not yet identified rri-mbangu
 people: those two people, identified and specified rri-mangaji
 people: walking alongside, of many people wingkulwingkurru
 people: walking alongside, of two people wingkurru
 people: walking together (of two or more people) bilngabilnga
 people: Yanyuwa people Wardirri (cm-), Yanyula, Yanyuwa
 people: young people li-yumbuwarra
 Perch a-wukulhu (rra-)
 Peregrine Falcon / Chicken Hawk [*Falco peregrinus*] malarrkarka
 perform lhurra, lhurralhurralla
 performance: beginning ritual performance milamilamantharra
 performance: careful, being during performance of rituals munymunysi
 performance: decorating for ritual performance/ fun dance kambimantharra
 perhaps nungka
 period: pre-wet season period of intense humidity na-yinarramba (ni-)
 permanent: spring waters, permanent ngayulu
 permitting wirrangantharra
 persistent arlijkarli (cm-)
 person constantly on the move mirrila (cm-)
 person constantly talking mawurla (cm-)
 person desirous for sexual companionship kulikuli (cm-)
 person having many possessions danyawiji (cm-)
 person in subordinate position jawina (cm-)
 person looking for a fight wangarmara (cm-)
 person of high position wirrimalaru (cm-)
 person of some authority wirti (cm-)
 person offending in their speech mawurla (cm-)
 person skilled at a particular activity lingi (cm-)
 person suffering from effects of sorcery wilirriyirdi (cm-)
 person under the authority of another jawina (cm-)
 person wanting sexual intercourse manhalmanhal (cm-)
 person wearing glasses kabuji (cm-)

person who carries a message stick
 na-yaynkanyi
person who desires to kill people
 ngabayamanthamara (cm-)
person who does not yet know about something manji (cm-)
person who gives obligated gifts to relations ngawaluka (cm-)
person whose birth-place is jibiya (cm-)
person whose spirit child came from jibiya (cm-)
person: amusing person
 nguyul (cm-)
person: attractive person
 yabinbangurru (cm-), yabiyanyka (cm-)
person: authoratative person
 narnu-wurrama
person: bad person wardingurru (cm-)
person: blind person ngamimi (cm-)
person: bones of a dead person
 na-buyurru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)
person: crippled person/ animal
 darlwangu (cm-)
person: dead person kuyuwarna (cm-), mudi (cm-), ngabangaku (cm-)
person: deaf person warungka (cm-)
person: duelling person/ people
 alka (cm-)
person: food belonging to certain person
 ma-mayirli
person: good person yabinbangurru (cm-), yabiyanyka (cm-)
person: holding arms or shoulders of another personwakurlu
person: ignorant person
 manji (cm-)
person: influential person
 narnu-wurrama, wurrama (cm-)
person: married person
 alingu (cm-)
person: non-Aboriginal person
 munanga (cm-)
person: poor person murrijingu (cm-)
person: questioning person
 majabu (cm-)
person: resting on another person/ pillow
 dankarr
person: rich person danyawiji (cm-)
person: senior person wirti (cm-)
person: sick person bulmungkurru (cm-)
person: skilled person
 kawi (cm-)
person: someone belonging to a certain person mayirli (cm-)
person: something belonging to a certain person mayirli (cm-)
person: spirit of a dead person (generic)
 ngabaya
person: spirit of recently deceased person
 wuwar

person: strong personwalikarra (cm-)
person: that female person
 a-mangaji
person: that female person- not known
 a-mbangu (rra-)
person: that male person/ masculine thing
 nya-mangaji
person: that male person/ masculine thing, not known nya-mbangu
person: that same female person
 andaluandalu
person: this female person
 a-ja (rra-)
person: this male person
 nya-ja
person: this masculine thing/ male person
 jina
person: this specific masculine thing/ male person jinangu
person: ugly person wardingurru (cm-)
person: unfortunate person
 luku (cm-)
person: white person munanga (cm-), ngabaya, wajbala (cm-)
person: white-haired person
 bulawiji (cm-)
person: wide-eyed person
 burrunmi (cm-)
person: wiping perspiration from one's arm-pit on the head and body of another personmanyburarramantharra
person: younger person
 buri (cm-)
personal name, female
 a-Anthawarramara (rra-), a-Aralkara (rra-), a-Babajukuwa (rra-), a-Bajamalanya (rra-), a-Bajawina (rra-), a-Bamdubamduwathari (rra-), a-Bayuma (rra-), a-Birlimbirlma (rra-), a-Birribalanja (rra-), a-Bujubirna (rra-), a-Bukundumara (rra-), a-Dililinyama (rra-), a-Diwangkuna (rra-), a-Jalirduma (rra-), a-Jawathama (rra-), a-Jawiburrunma (rra-), a-Jawirrabaruma (rra-), a-Kangkarija (rra-), a-Kanjumamara (rra-), a-Karrakayn (rra-), a-Kaykalam (rra-), a-Kithibula (rra-), a-Larriya (rra-), a-Malandirri (rra-), a-Malandumara (rra-), a-Mambalwarra (rra-), a-Manamarrilu (rra-), a-Manankurmara (rra-), a-Manbakuwaku (rra-), a-Marrjabu (rra-), a-Marriyamara (rra-), a-Marrngawi (rra-), a-Mayalkari (rra-), a-Muluwamara (rra-), a-Muyurkulmanya (rra-), a-Ngajarmara (rra-), a-Ngarrikalu (rra-), a-Ninganga (rra-), a-Nyamuri (rra-), a-Nyilma (rra-), a-Walimungku (rra-), a-Walwalmara (rra-), a-Wambaduma (rra-), a-Wanajabi (rra-), a-Wantha (rra-)
personal name, male Andanyuka (nya-), Awulakuku (nya-), Babadama (nya-), Babarramila (nya-), Babatharrija (nya-), Babawurda (nya-), Bajayi (nya-), Baju (nya-),

Balanda (nya-), Barlbaji (nya-), Bardula (nya-), Barrkudukudu (nya-), Bathamatha (nya-), Binjalangu (nya-), Birribirikama (nya-), Bunaja (nya-), Bungkuwakayu (nya-), Burdi (nya-), Burrayi (nya-), Buthaluba (nya-), Dambulyama (nya-), Dimunthu (nya-), Dingkaji (nya-), Dinkawu (nya-), Dinthali (nya-), Dirdiyalma (nya-), Dungkurramaji (nya-), Jaalarri (nya-), Jabarlwulaya (nya-), Jalangki (nya-), Jamarndarika (nya-), Jamayila (nya-), Jambarra (nya-), Jamika (nya-), Jarrababirli (nya-), Jawijalma (nya-), Jawubaluba (nya-), Jawullariyanba (nya-), Jilbilijilbili (nya-), Jungkuridiridi (nya-), Jurli (nya-), Jurrngi (nya-), Jurruji (nya-), Jurrunga (nya-), Jurungujurungu (nya-), Kardawalanji (nya-), Karrandima (nya-), Karrijiji (nya-), Karmmuji (nya-), Kayangajbarli (nya-), Kulaburra (nya-), Kurrburdu (nya-), Kurrkurr (nya-), Kuynda (nya-), Lajumba (nya-), Lhawulhawu (nya-), Lirryarri (-nya), Lithi (-nya), Mabalirri (nya-), Majala (nya-), Malwangku (nya-), Mamudibarrku (nya-), Mamurriyatha (nya-), Manarra (nya-), Manaruki (nya-), Mangayi (nya-), Marndamarndaariku (nya-), Marramiki (nya-), Marrisnkinya (nya-), Marrkulkardu (nya-), Mawubulijimayarrkarri (nya-), Mawurrinya, Mudaji (nya-), Mundumundumara (nya-), Munduwalawala (nya-), Murdtha (nya-), Murnudu (nya-), Murruwaru (nya-), Naluwulwari (nya-), Namilwirri (nya-), Narnungawurruwurru (nya-), Narnuwungkuwungku (nya-), Nawakin, Nayuru (nya-), Ngajbungajbulama (nya-), Ngangangayu (nya-), Ngarnawakija (nya-), Nguku (nya-), Nyilba (nya-), Rakawurlma (nya-), Rijirngi (nya-), Wajamara (nya-), Wajiramba (nya-), Walanthumantha (nya-), Walayungkuma, Waliyangkayangka (nya-), Walungurrunguru (nya-), Wangkarrawi (nya-), Wangkirrimaji (nya-), Wanthawantha (nya-), Wanujaka (nya-), Wanumurlayi (nya-), Warrangkawarrangka (nya-), Warranthuwa (nya-), Widamara (nya-), Wiringmirri (nya-), Wulbinku (nya-), Wunakathangu (nya-), Wundirrwuku (nya-), Wungunya (nya-), Wurijamburu (nya-), Wurnkurli (nya-), Wurrumungkumungku (nya-), Wuruldama (nya-), Yabadurru (nya-), Yabamana (nya-), Yanjarra (nya-), Yukajimaji (nya-), Yulungurri (nya-), Yungkaiyungka (nya-), Yardawal (nya-)

personal: female personal name
a-Jawinjirama (rra-)

personal: relatives, immediate personal
banbayi (cm-)

personality yanyka (poss-)

perspiration ngandawimdi

perspiration: applying perspiration from

one's armpits to another person
nyamba-ngalkingundayarra

perspiration: wiping perspiration from
one's arm-pit on the head and body
of another person
manyburarramantharra

perspiring ngandawirndangantharra

persuaded yalyarrungkayarra

persuading ayayanantharra

pestering kakilhirrinjarra

pet name for a dog Na-wundaku,
Makurrawirla, Manbiriwu

Petrel: Storm Petrel [*Oceanites oceanicus*]
a-wurwird (rra-)

petrol na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-),
nginymul

Phascogale: Brush Tailed Phascogale
[*Phascogale tapoatafa*]
mararla, rilikini

Pheasant: Swamp Pheasant / Pheasant
Coucal [*Centropus phasianinus*]
a-bulbulkija (rra-)

phlegm ngalirli, ngangkarr

phlegmy cough/ nasal discharge, having
ngangakarririnjarra

phosphorecence (natural) found in the sand
in shallow water off the islands
balirka

physical: demonstrating by physical means
mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra,
mirnimantharra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra,
mirnimantharra

physical: tired from physical exertion,
becoming majarmajarririnjarra

pick: fighting pick a-warrurnngka (rra-),
a-wulkangu (rra-)

pick: fighting pick, very large
a-warrakiwarraki (rra-)

picked: cycad nuts freshly picked, ready to
begin preparation
ma-nhandurangu

picking someone up yankumantharra

picking up ninirrinjarra, nirinjarra

picking up litter/ scraps
mujinjarra

picking, of fruit jabumantharra

picking: bird picking up something in its
beak kilmarnantharra

piece of frontal (plastron) shell of sea
turtle na-wirlibirli (ni-)

piece: dugong hide removed in one piece
with meat attached
arndijalangu, munbul

piece: in one piece wuthamba

piece: nose piece warlbarlba

piece: tail piece of sea turtle along with
fat and meat wurrunthulburrnthul

pieces wurun (cm-)

pieces of food ma-wurun

pieces: breaking into small pieces
yumbulyumbumantharra

pieces: butchering dugong by removing small pieces of meat with hide still attached	yinkurra	pity: exclamation expressing shock or pity	kurda
pieces: cutting up pieces of meat	alkanthamanthamarra	place	awara, lhabangarr, mirdi, narnu-rilu
pieces: in two pieces	wardaji, warriwarriyamba, wumbuwumbiji	place name	Abalawiji, Abarala, Ajamanhamalbinja, Alawuyawiji, Alulu, Anthaa, Anthawarra, Bambulgani, Barranyi, Bijangujini, Binibinimarr, Burrulula, Dabarranga, Dumarra, Durdan, Jalulunma, Jarra, Jawuma, Jikangarra, Jinkula, Jininyina, Kandanbarrawuji, Kanganjiwanika, Karruwa, Kulawurra, Kulayili, Kumbarikanyajulaki, Kurndi, Kurundila, Lajkuwa, Lakirrijila, Lalawayi, Lalawurra, Larladula, Lhalbangka, Lhuka, Libuyubuyula, Likalalanga, Likurlurluwa, Limadarra, Limiyimiyila, Limurrangka, Liniyalayarranga, Linjiwakukula, Lirladungka, Liwarrangka, Liwarngunala, Liwurriya, Liyarranginda, Liyulmunda, Lubardala, Lurriyarri, Ma-wanduru, Ma-wirla, Maabayi, Mabunji, Makukula, Makukula, Manankurra, Mandatharramba, Mandawalangka, Mangkimangki, Marlandarri, Marrinybul, Mathandula, Mawamdaribarndarl, Mayumbuyumbu, Midirrwula, Milundurarra, Minjirr, Minyindawiji, Mulkanda, Mulurmulurra, Muluwa, Mungkulibuluwa, Mungkumunkanda, Mungkumurndaa, Muninjirr, Munjila, Munungka, Munuwala, Murrinymurriny, Murunda, Na-winbi, Namalangu, Namaru, Naminja, Ndaya, Ngamingambi, Ngangkungani, Nganinyira, Nganjarra, Ngantha, Ngarrbangarrala, Ngarrijinda, Ngarurrunbiji, Ngulurrgulurru, Ngulwandayarra, Nuluwunyarra, Nungkalumulangka, Nungkandangurrangka, Nungkariwura, Nurdurri, Nyamarrangurru, Rabunthu, Ralmurrayi, Raratharra, Rarrbinji, Rarrungkurr, Riyinburr, Rruwangkala, Rruwarrabarrarala, Rumanguwa, Ruwayanda, Waba, Wabuwa, Walala, Walaluba, Walayi, Walhinbijila, Walyarri, Wambarra, Wanajarrarra, Wandangula, Wanikalarubun, Wanykuwa, Waralungku, Waramala, Wardamalyula, Wardawardala, Warnangarra, Warnarrwarnarr, Warnijiya, Warrawarra, Warringkuwawululu, Warungu, Wayirrimala, Wihinja, Wiliji, Wilirra, Wiliyurru, Wimanda, Windikari, Wingku, Wirdijila, Wirila, Wirraralamba, Wubuhnu, Wubukabukala, Wubunjawa, Wudalwanga, Wujulakinda, Wukunbukun, Wukuri, Wukuwila, Wulbu, Wulibirra, Wulijirra, Wulkuwulku, Wulukulini, Wulurrkulu, Wumanalalamba, Wumanthala, Wumarawanya, Wungkuwa, Wungunda, Wunubarryi, Wunukunji, Wuranthanda, Wurdawurdangkurr, Wurralhibi, Wurrarawala, Wurriyala, Wurrulwiji, Wurrumburamba, Wurrwinkarra,
pieces: small pieces of firewood	warlwan		
Pied Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax melanoleucus</i>]	a-walangatha (rra-)		
Pied Heron, hen [<i>Notophyx picata</i>]	a-wurnngarliku (rra-)		
Pied Heron, male [<i>Notophyx picata</i>]	dibibi		
Pied: Little Pied Comorant [<i>Phalacrocorax various</i>]	kuduluku, wuwuna		
Pied: Magpie Goose / Pied Goose [<i>Anseranas semipalmata</i>]	a-rlangkuna (rra-), a-wunthangu (rra-)		
pierced ground	barndarr, barndarrbarndarr, lakurr, lakurrakurr, narnu-barndarr		
pierced nasal septum	arrangin (cm-)		
pierced, being	barndarririnjarra		
piercing	barndarrmantharra		
Pigeon: Crested Pigeon [<i>Ocyhaps lophotes</i>]	jakuku		
Pigeon: Torres Strait Pigeon [<i>Deula spilorrhoea</i>]	a-rnawunkarnawu (rra-), a-wulumarndaya (rra-)		
pile	darlbu, lija		
pile of fish	jalanjira		
piled up	wulurr		
piling up	darlbirrantharra, nyamba-wululmantharra, nyamba-wulunmantharra, wankudumantharra, wululmantharra, wulunmantharra, wuyumantharra		
pillow	kulajbi		
pillow: log, used as "pillow" for corpse on burial platform	ma-rrunbangu		
pinching	ringangantharra		
Pine: Cypress Pine [<i>Callitris intratropica</i>]	wakuwaku		
Pine: Leichardt Pine [<i>Nauclea orientalis</i>]	ma-buyarra		
pining for someone who is absent or dead	marrngundayarra		
pipe, for smoking	bajbu		
pipe, smoking	jimukuwana		
pipe: long stemmed smoking pipe	ma-rlarruwa, ma-wubin		
pipe: smoking (pipe/ cigarettes)	wukamantharra		
pith of the cabbage palm (ritual term)	luthalutha		
pith, from inside of the cabbage palm; edible	ma-rramundu		
pith: cabbage palm, edible inner pith (ritual term)	kundamurru		
pitted, being	barndarririnjarra		

Wuydkumbul, Yamirri, Yathangka,
Yathulwa, Yimantha, Yingkanda, Yukuyi,
Yulbarra, Yumunkurni, Yunduwujila

place name, "Five Mile"
Ngarrbangarrala

place name, "Black Craggy Islet".
Limiyimiyila

place name, "The Landing"
Jawuma, Jawuma

place name, Borroloola
Burrulula

place name, small hillock lying 4 km west
of Borroloola. Limurrangka

place: at that same place
bajingulaji

place: at this same place
marnajingulaji

place: bandicoots resting place
ngardama

place: cutting across to another place
manjarra

place: distant place jujurrwala, yurrujurr

place: falling from a high place
arraramanharra

place: fishing place nyumba

place: hiding place of wildlife in thick
grass and/ or branches, sea weed on
land or water na-waja

place: higher place anka

place: kangaroo/ wallaby resting place
lhanba

place: moving from place to place
ngirringirimanharra

place: narrow place lhurnku

place: open place mirnaji, wunyilu

place: outside, of place
winkanda

place: properly, in its proper place
wurbi

place: rocky place janykajanyka

place: safe place maraka

place: sandy place mundarr, narnu-wulyurr

place: sleeping away from one's normal
place walkurriji

place: sore place bubu (cm-, poss-)

place: towards, of place
nyala

place: windless place nyibu, rdjibardijba

placed above arrijila

placed on top of one and other
mabalmaba (cm-)

placing wurruranharra,
yibalyibarranharra, yibarranharra

placing from top arrijinmanharra

placing harpoon point into the harpoon
milkamanharra

plains country wumburr (cm-)

Plains Kangaroo [*Macropus antelopinus*]
bardakalina, mayurruku, ngardarda

Plains Kangaroo, female [*Macropus
antelopinus*] a-warungala (tra-)

plains: salt plains rrujuwangu

plait of hair bijibiji

plaiting jukurlmanharra

plaiting fibres/ hair together
bijibijimanharra

plaiting hair rdirdilmanharra

Plant species

Bush Banana poss. [*Liechhardtia australis*]
wurlarla

Bush Potato ma-wabarl

Bush potato species
ma-nganhaku

Crawling Vine [*Impomoea pes-caprae* ssp.
brasiliensis] ma-warnbarnkarra

cycad fruit (ripe, most ideal stage for
use) ma-budanja

Firestick tree [*Vitex glabrata*]
ngurduru

glutinous fruit from mistletoe
jinbilari

Jequirity Bean [*Abrus precatorius*]
munda

Leafless, parasitic climber
bukuma

melon (generic) ma-biyan

native Cape-Gooseberry [*Physalis minima*]
ma-nguyaya

Reed species possibly [*Scirpus littoralis*]
ma-lakirr

Rush species a-ngalardda (tra-)

Saltwort [*Chenopod sp.*]
barumuriya

Saltwort [*Tecticornia australis*]
wurumuriya

Sand dune vine [*Impomoea pes-caprae* ssp.
brasiliensis] ma-murnda

Sapplejack vine [*Flagellaria indica*]
ma-rilkarra

sea grass (generic)
maraman

sea grass (*Halophila* sp.)
na-julungal

Sea Grass [*Halophila* sp.]
ma-lhanngu

sea grass [*Halophila* sp.]
na-wirralbirral

Sedge plant [*Eleocharis* sp.]
ma-lharrkuntha, ma-lunjurr, ma-walaburr

short shrub with round edible stone
fruit ma-ngakulunjurr

Shrub small leaves and thorns [*Asparagus
racemosus*] ma-yikarri

Shrub [*Flueggea virosa*]
ma-ngurdji

shrub, odour like sage, small purple
flower jaburari

Small Mellon [*Cassytha filiformis*]
bukuyabukuya

Sorghum sp. nikukimarlarlu

stinging water reed
bujinbujin

- Stinking Passionfruit** [*Passiflora foetida*]
ma-manja, ma-mayinja
- Vine** balwurawura
- vine (generic)** na-wulawulanga
- Vine species** warrankurli
- water lily (yellow flower, long leaves, edible corms)** ma-bujuwa
- water lily corm** a-wakaki (rra-), ma-burnili
- water lily corm which is fully matured** ma-nganbi
- water lily corms** ma-ardarra
- water lily corms (which are not fully developed)** ma-bidabida
- water lily corms, fully matured** ma-kakayi
- water lily corms, nearing maturity** ma-kardanyi
- water reed corms** ma-jirdamburr
- water reed corms (generic)** wirda
- Water weed, with very fine leaves** bulinja
- White berry, edible** [*Securinega virosa*]
a-bulangangkarr (rra-), a-kalwakalwa (rra-)
- White lily with onion like bulb** [*Crinum angustifolium*] a-rdangkarldangkarl (rra-)
- White plum** [*Securinega virosa*]
a-mangkudiji (rra-)
- Wild Cucumber** [*Cucumis melo*]
ma-murala
- Wild Cucumber** [*Cucumis melo*]
ma-ngarramaka
- Wild Grape** burdurdaburdurda
- Wild Potato** ma-wumilarra, walabu
- Wild Rice** [*Oryza sp.*]
ma-kingkirra
- yam** ma-wujku
- yam species** karrubu, ma-burruyuluyu, ma-kambanyi, ma-kulawardama, ma-kulawardangu, ma-ngambirlngambirl, ma-wuyku, ma-yika
- Yam species** [*Boerhavia diffusa*]
ma-wunarrka
- yam species, Wild Potato** wanjiya
- Yam with many fine roots** [*Dioscorea sp.*]
ma-juwambi, ma-juwayuwa
- plant species, [Pouteria sericea]** nuwara, nuwara
- planting** wurrurantharra, yibalyibarrantharra, yibarrantharra
- plants: leafy plants** wanjirr
- plastron: piece of frontal (plastron) shell of sea turtle** na-wirlibirli (ni-)
- plastron: two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle** na-milimili (ni-)
- platform for sacred food/ objects** ma-alakala
- platform: burial platform** ma-alakala, ma-birdabirda
- platform: bushes and leaves used for covering a body on a funeral platform** lajilaji
- platform: log, used as "pillow" for corpse on burial platform** ma-rrunbangu
- platform: rails put between forked poles on burial platform** ma-warduardungu
- play** lhurra, lhurralhurrara
- play, at** lhurrangka, lhurrangkalhurrangka
- playing** lhurramantharra
- playing boomerangs to accompany singing** rdalamantharra
- playing cards** kurnthukunthu
- pleading** arlijkarli (cm-), ayayanantharra
- pleasant** kujbarrkujbarr (cm-), ruburubu (cm-), wuntha (cm-), yabi (cm-)
- pleased with people/ things** nyamba-riyarrabantharra
- Pleiades: star constellation, Pleiades, Seven Sisters** li-malamalaya, li-malyarrala, li-jakarambirri, li-kayukayula, nalu-wulwari
- plentiful supply of food** wuburr
- plentiful: pandanus nut with plentiful kernels inside** ma-wuyinkuyin
- plenty** jakarda (cm-)
- plenty of** janmaka (cm-), miji-mbangu
- plenty of food** ma-wirrawirra
- Plover: Masked Plover** [*Vanellus miles*]
a-bidirri (rra-)
- plucking** wurrkurrbantharra
- plucking feathers** nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra
- Plum Tree** ma-buninyi, ma-bunkurri, ma-karlawumbi
- Plum: Billy Goat Plum** [*Terminalia ferdinandiana*] ma-wunjurrwunjurr
- Plum: Bush Plum** [*Buchanania obovata*]
bikiki, ma-bikiki, ma-wuluwunyarra
- plum: sea turtle caught when bikiki plum is ripe** ma-marrin
- plum: White plum** [*Securinega virosa*]
a-mangkudiji (rra-)
- Plum: Wild Plum** [*Terminalia carpentariae*]
ma-marlalyi, ma-marlawal
- Plum: Yellow Plum tree** ma-ngawaka, ma-ngunbirlirli
- plume: feather plume** a-ngirlangirla (rra-), kumundungu
- plume: feather plume, small** warnarla
- pneumataphores: upright roots, pneumataphores of the mangrove tree** ma-dularla
- Pods: seeds found in pods of the Kurrajong tree** ma-ngarrkananthamara,

ma-ngarrkangarrkananthamara
point of land na-mulkan (ni-)
point: barb on a barbed harpoon point
 ngalhin
point: harpoon point malbi, na-malbi (ni-),
 na-wulungkayangu
point: harpoon point with barbed hook
 na-ngalhinbiji (ni-)
point: harpoon point, first point into a
dugong/ sea turtle
 na-walangkarrangu (ni-)
point: harpoon point, second used when
hunting dugong/ sea turtle
 na-nyirriwangu (ni-)
point: hole bored into widest end of
harpoon to rest harpoon point
 na-wuthulu
point: placing harpoon point into the
harpoon milkamanhantharra
point: socket of harpoon, where point rests
 na-mulu
pointed mungkarl (cm-)
pointing jarrantharra,
 yunduyundumantharra
pointing bone used in sorcery
 a-burru (tra-), a-buyurru (tra-)
poisonous ngarrangarra (cm-), yilarr
 (cm-), yinjatha (cm-)
poisonous object/ food
 bibiyarru
poisonous substance na-marawurr
poking nyamba-wirmantharra, wirmantharra,
 yilkanantharra
poking out one's tongue
 nganthalungkayarra
poking through nyamba-
 ngalbarningundayarra
pole: base of a pole/ hollow log coffin
 na-rama (ni-, nanda-)
pole: erected, of a pole/ tree
 yirngalangantha
pole: erecting a pole/ tree
 yirngalangantharra
pole: forked pole na-warlabarla
pole: forked pole of ritual significance to
a-Kunabibi ceremony
 ma-jabanda
pole: forked pole, used as a ladder
 ma-wanduma
pole: ritual pole jarraji, ma-jabanda,
 wambaburda
pole: sacred pole Nyakurrunbirna
poles: rails put between forked poles on
burial platform
 ma-warduwardungu
policeman bulijimanji (cm-), wudal
 (nya-), yilarr (cm-), yinjatha (cm-)
polygamous: husband and wives (in a
polygamous marriage)
 li-majkalmajkarra
polygamous: wife, last (in a polygamous

marraige) a-ngulakaringu (tra-)
polygamous: wife, middle (in a
polygamous marraige)
 a-wumbijingu (tra-)
polygamous: wives (two) of one man in a
polygamous marriage
 milkamba, milkambawujara
polygamous: wives of one man in a
polygamous marriage
 li-milkamilarra, li-milkamilkamba,
 li-milkamilkambakurla
pools: fishing in pools using long grass/
bushes as a form of trap
 nyamba-lharibantharra
pools: raking pools of water with grass/
bushes to catch fish
 mawumantharra
poor condition, in barlkibarlki (cm-)
poor hunter manbu (cm-),
 manburnukurnu (cm-)
poor manner, acting in a
 barlkibarlkirinjarra
poor manner, in a barlkibarlki (cm-)
poor person murrijingu (cm-)
poor quality bibin, maba (cm-)
poor thing! warriya
poor vision kabuji (cm-)
poor, of ground ngurlingurli (cm-)
poor: firewood of poor type/ quality
 na-wurrinjabu
poor: firewood, of a poor quality
 wurrinjabu
Porcupine Fish [*Diodon jaculiferus*]
 a-langkalwa (tra-), a-wirndirlibirndirli
Port Jackson Shark [*Heterodontus galeatus*]
 arribarri, ayindirniba, yindirniba
portion: hip portion of sea turtle
 marawu
Portuguese man-o-war (Blue Bottle)
 [*Physalia physalia*]
 wathalungu
position of arms outstretched, upwards or
outwards marlambi
position of carrying load under the arm
 mundimundi
position of head bowed down
 mududu
position of holding in front of oneself/ on
one's lap wididiwidi, widiwidi
position of sun/ moon being high in the
sky mukunjarna
position with hands behind back/ head
 murnali
position: backwards, position
 wunawunangala
position: bending down position
 bunarrinja
position: carrying position across the
shoulders walimankaliman
position: carrying position on hip
 mula, wajinja, yirdijanja, yulbunda

- position: carrying position on one shoulder** walama, walima
- position: carrying position on the back/horseback** bududu
- position: carrying position on the shoulders** ngabangabarla, ngabarla
- position: central position in a canoe** a-kuyila
- position: crawling position, on hands and knees** bunarrinja, nyambu-ranharra
- position: first position** ambinbirri, aminbirri
- position: kneeling position on both knees** murruru
- position: kneeling position on one knee with the other knee up** mirdimirdilinja
- position: kneeling position with hands flat on thighs** walamirimiri
- position: leaning position** dankarr, wirrinygala
- position: lying position on back** darba
- position: lying position on back with knees bent** wanyka
- position: lying position on one side of the body** milkabu
- position: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow** mirrinjungu
- position: lying position on stomach** jurbarla, wulurrungku
- position: lying position with one knee bent and other leg resting on it** wanyka
- position: lying position with upper body supported on one's elbow** milkabu
- position: person in subordinate position** jawina (cm-)
- position: person of high position** wirrimalaru (cm-)
- position: prone position** jurbarla, lhulurrungu, wulurrungku
- position: rising up from a sitting position** ankalirrinjarra
- position: rising up from seated position** lhuwarrinjarra
- position: sea turtle in an ideal position for harpooning** wanjarra
- position: sitting in astride position** rdakal
- position: sitting position on a drum with one foot resting on the other knee** wanyka
- position: sitting position on seat or drum** darba
- position: sitting position with legs bent back to one side** jukurl, rdirdil
- position: sitting position with legs crossed** bankala
- position: sitting position with legs extended and feet crossed** rurbarurba
- position: sitting position with legs pulled up (rare usage)** bujal
- position: sitting position with legs straight out feet crossed** murrngumurrngu
- position: sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body** murrulabi
- position: squatting position** arramangka
- position: standing position on one leg with the other bent at knee** mirdimirdilinja
- position: standing position with one hand holding something and the other on hip** rdardarliwanga
- position: standing position with one leg outstretched and hands on hips** rdardarliwanga
- position: straight lying position** lhulurrungu
- position: tipping, position** wirrinygala
- position: tiptoe position** dankarra
- possessions: person having many possessions** danyawiji (cm-)
- possessions: trade possessions** danya
- possum (generic)** biwali
- possum species, Northern Brushtail Possum** [*Trichosurus arnhemensis*] balakuya, yijirri
- possum species, Northern Brushtail Possum, female** [*Trichosurus arnhemensis*] a-wunamurdu (ra-)
- possum species, Sugar Glider Possum, young** [*Petaurus breviceps*] jimbuna
- possum species, Sugar Glider** [*Petaurus breviceps*] warnkirrma
- possums, many together** biwanarra
- Potato: Bush Potato** ma-wabarl
- potato: Bush potato species** ma-nganhaku
- Potato: Wild Potato** ma-wumilarra, walabu, wanjiya
- potentially: harmful people, potentially** ladalada (cm-)
- pounding** bilbirdamantharra, wandibantharra, wulbalulbantharra, wulbantharra
- pounding with stones to break nuts/ crush seeds** warrantharra

pulling of a tidal current
 rrantharra
pulling on larlamantharra,
 yulyulbantharra
pulling out nmantharra, yimantharra
pulling out by the roots
 wukundayarra
pulling out of yiwantharra
pulling out of the ground
 bundayarra
pulling through ngalbarningundayarra,
 nyamba-ngalbarningundayarra
pulling up on a rope mayiwantharra
pulling: eastward pulling tidal current
 wayikuku
pulse, your nda-wurdulu (poss-)
puncturing arkanantharra
punishing nyamba-kantharra,
 ramantharra
pups: Dingo, female, with many pups
 a-yangkabirdirna (rra-)
pups: dog with many pups
 a-birmdajarra (rra-)
Purple Swamphen [*Porphyrio porphyrio*]
 a-wulbarla (rra-)
purpose: journey by foot for a specific
purpose buwarrala
purpose: turning someone away from their
intended purpose
 balangkamayarra
pushing jululumantharra,
 julumantharra
pushing through ngalbarningundayarra
pushing underwater ngabunjamantharra
pushing, action of wind
 ngkayarra
puss nganybarna, ngurruwarrinjarra
put: cycad nut slices ready to put in the
sun ma-wirimbul
put: rails put between forked poles on
burial platform
 ma-warduwardungu
put: staying put binjarra
putting wurrunantharra,
 yibalyibarrantharra, yibarrantharra
putting back waninjangumantharra,
 wanjangumantharra
putting into underground oven
 kurramantharra
putting off, passenger/ load
 walimantharra
putting out wayumantharra,
 wurrinjamantharra
putting outto dry nganjiyungkayarra
putting to death kurdanmantharra
putting to work wakimantharra
putting together mayamantharra
putting underwater ngabunjamantharra,
 ngurrunmantharra, wurraninjarra
putting: effort, putting into
 wayarwayarmantharra

Pygmy: Green Pygmy Goose [*Neltpus*
pulchellus] yilyilinja
Python: Black Headed Python [*Aspidites*
melanocaphalus] a-buburna (rra-), a-bujibuji
 (rra-)
Python: Olive Python [*Liasis olivaceus*]
 dirdikurru, jayiwuma, kurarlbungku,
 wirlbirlbanji
Python: Water Python [*Liasis fuscus*]
 wurralbungku
Quail: Brown Quail [*Coturnix australis*]
 a-bambululu, a-wumarl
Quail: Brown Quail, chick [*Coturnix australis*]
 a-dubudubu
Quail: King Quail [*Coturnix chinensis*]
 bujbul, kungkudarrbudarrbu
quality: firewood, of a poor quality
 wurrinjabu
quality: poor quality bibin, maba (cm-)
quarrelsomequarrelsome
 yinjathirrinjarra
quarrelsome, being ngurrkungurrkurrinjarra
quartzite duradu
Queenfish [*Scomberoides lyson*]
 a-kalibirma (rra-)
quenched nguthali (cm-)
quenched: thirst being quenched
 nguthalirrinjarra
question: particle for question
 kuna
questioning person majabu (cm-)
questions: continually asking questions
 arlijkarli (cm-)
quick of speech arlajkarla (cm-)
quickening pace alatharrinjarra, wijirrinjarra
quickly durlu, kajikaji, karlburriji,
 wakuru, yarlayka
quickly walking/ running
 lankalanka
quickly: dancing movement-hands behind
back, shoulders twisting/ vibrating
quickly back-and-forward
 mirlimirlimantharra
quickly: dugong travelling very quickly
 kiwulawanku
quickly: paddling canoe very quickly
 wulwantharra
quickly: passing quickly by each other at
close range ngurrngurrwarda
quickly: sea turtle travelling very quickly
 kiwulawanku
quiet lhaba
quiet and still nyibu, rdijbardijba
quiet and still, being nyiburrinjarra,
 rdijbardijbarrinjarra
quiet, becoming nyamba-wamantharra
quietening down wunthamantharra
quietly lhaba, mulhumulhu, nyamba-
 mulhumulhumantharra
quietly: going quietly
 manthamantharra

- quietly: talking quietly
ngurdingurdimantharra
- quietning kurlukurlumantharra,
lhabalhabanymantharra, mirrbmantharra,
nyamba-mirrbmantharra
- quite bijal
- Quoll: Native Cat, female / Quoll, female
[*Satanellus hallacatus*]
a-kaliba (rra-)
- Quoll: Native Cat, male / Quoll, male
[*Satanellos hallucatus*]
kambulanyi
- radial bone parcel kalawuya
- raft wukungu
- rag raki
- raiding group Barlamumu (cm-)
- Rail: Chest Nut Rail [*Eulabeornis*
castneovenstris] a-walantharbura (rra-)
- rails attached to gunwhales of bark canoe
ma-mankarra
- rails put between forked poles on burial
platform ma-warduwardungu
- rain burumanmala, karlurlu, wabuda
- rain spots ngiyilungiyilu
- rain, during the cold season
murnnyi
- rain, gentle and light milyiyula
- rain-water wayari
- rain: monsoonal rain mijirmijirr
- rain: spitting rain ngiyilungiyilu
- rain: starting, of rain/ wind/ fire
nyamba-rdalinymantharra
- rain: torrential rain burumanmala,
mijirmijirr, mijiwaru
- rain: winter rain murnnyi
- rainbow bujimala
- rainbow arching through the sky
lhukunmantharra
- Rainbow Bee Eater [*Merops ornatus*]
a-murlurlunjur (rra-)
- Rainbow Parrot [*Trichoglossus moluccanus*]
birrililyi
- Rainbow Serpent bujimala
- rainbow serpent Walalu, warlungkamarra,
wirniykarra
- Rainbow Serpent, immature
bayanangbayanang
- Rainbow Serpent, young
jawaruwaru
- rainbow, appearing mangundayarra
- rainbow, forming mangundayarra
- Rainbow: Blind Rainbow Serpent
Kabuji
- rainbow: curve of rainbow in the sky
na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)
- Rainbow: head of the Rainbow Serpent
bulkurrimarri
- Rainbow: tail of Rainbow Serpent
jirimbi
- Rainbow: throat of the Rainbow Serpent
milinginji
- Rainbow: Whirlwind-Stranger Rainbow
Serpent Walalu
- raindrop marks in the dust
na-ngiyilungiyilu (ni-)
- raining nbayarra
- rains drops/ spots na-ngiyilungiyilu (ni-)
- raised: samphire heath country with
intermittent sandflats and raised
islets of scrubby vegetation
narnu-ruluruluwanka
- raised: sickness causing raised spots/
lumps narnu-wurrulburrul
- raisingrankarmantharra, rinkirinkimantharra
- raking pools of water with grass/ bushes
to catch fish mawumantharra
- range: passing quickly by each other at
close range ngurmgurwarda
- rapid speech wirarra (cm-)
- rash wurruwuru
- rat species, Rock Rat poss. [*Zyomys argurus*]
a-walurruma (rra-)
- rat species, Water Rat [*Hydromys chrysogaster*]
namurr
- Rat: Water Rat [*Hydromys chrysogaster*]
riyariyangkanu
- rattling rdalamantharra,
rdalardalamantharra
- rattling boomerangs together
birlirlumantharra
- raw arlil (cm-), mawunku (cm-)
- ray species, Eagle Ray [*Myliobastis australis*]
manumanu, marinari
- ray species, Green Sawfish [*Pristis zijsron*]
a-murrba (rra-), a-thubathuba (rra-)
- ray species, Manta Ray [*Manta birostris*]
mali, mankalka
- ray species, Saw Fish, freshwater [*Pristis*
microdon] a-wamkili
- ray species, Shovel Nosed Ray [*Rhino*
batillum] a-mirrbundu (rra-)
- ray species, Shovel Nosed Ray [*Rhinobatos*
batillum] a-warndawa (rra-)
- ray species, Spotted Eagle Ray [*Aetobatus*
narinari] minyiminii
- ray: Coachwhip ray (*Himantura toshi*)
a-janngu (rra-)
- Ray: Sting Ray (very large) with two long
poisonous spines
kambuma, kamburwalawala
- re: widow who is free to re-marry
rumanngu (cm-)
- re: widower who is free to re-marry
rumanngu (cm-)
- reading ridimantharra
- ready to eat wunhunhu (cm-)
- ready, of people ndiwi
- ready: cycad nut slices dried ready for
soaking, ma-wirimbul
- ready: cycad nut slices ready to put in the
sun ma-wirimbul
- ready: cycad nut, soaked slices ready to

grind	ma-wirimbul	reflection of starlight/ moonlight on the	
ready: cycad nuts freshly picked, ready to		water	balirka
begin preparation		reflection on the water	
ma-nhandurangu		ngawulu	
ready: cycad nuts ready to grind into paste		refreshed	alhikalhi (cm-),
for making dampers		mirlilmirilil (cm-)	
ma-ngalkinkarra		refreshed, being	mirlilmirililirrinjarra
ready: food not ready to eat		refreshed, feeling/ looking	alhikalhirrinjarra
ma-yanyungi		refreshing	mirlilmirililmantharra
ready: not yet ready to eat		refusing	milinantharra,
arilil (cm-), mawunku (cm-)		ngarramantharra, nyamba-	
ready: spear ready to be thrown from		ngarramantharra, nyamba-	
spearthrower	mundimundi	yalkinymantharra, nyambu-ranatharra	
really? ngari		regenerating	lhambankayarra
rear end of a canoe	ramangka	region: green fat and meat from hip bone	
rearingyirdardingundayarra, yubalyubantharra,		region of sea turtle	
yubantharra		wurdamutha	
reason: for no particular reason		region: meat and fat from chest region of	
minja, winarrku		the sea turtle	na-wuthula (ni-)
reason: for that reason		region: meat removed from chest region of	
bajuwarnu		sea turtle	na-lakalaka (ni-)
recalling	linginmantharra	region: rib cage, shoulder and thorax	
receding of flood waters		region of the flying fox	
ngaruwanbayarra		na-ngambirngambir (ni-)	
receiving	kantharra,	region: rich green and yellow fat in hip	
mangkulmantharra		region of sea turtle	
recently: spirit of recently deceased person		na-lhundu (ni-)	
wuwarr		region: yellow fat from hip region of sea	
recognising	rulamantharra, lhaantharra	turtle	lhuwanyngu
recovering	dangkarrila (nya-)	rehearsing	bawulmantharra
red	dankurrdankurr, naka, wumiliji (cm-)	relating	wirijkalmantharra
Red Capped Dotterel [<i>Charadrius ruficapillus</i>]		relation from the depths of the water	
a-wirriyuruyuru (rra-)		wurranganji (cm-)	
Red Emporer [<i>Lutjanus sebae</i>]		relations: person who gives obligated gifts	
a-wubulngu (rra-), a-wuliya (rra-)		to relations	ngawaluka (cm-)
Red Flying Fox [<i>Pteropus scapulatus</i>]		relationship: company relationship	
kinybutha, marrirnkinya, wundukarri		li-wingkali	
red ochre	a-kurraya (rra-), a-marra	relative	malhanngu (cm-), miyili
(rra-)		(cm-)	
Red Winged Parrot [<i>Aprosmictus orythropterus</i>]		relative/: female relative/ companion	
ngadijirri		angatharra-yumara (rrangatharra-)	
red: glowing red coals		relative: close male relative, my	
karalkaral		nyangatha-nganji (nyangathanya-)	
red: pandanus nut interior, red to orange in		relative: close relative	
colour	kalbakalba	anyira (cm-)	
reducing	buyinymantharra	relative: female relative	
Reed species possibly [<i>Scirpus littoralis</i>]		angatharra-nganji (rrangatharra-)	
ma-lakirr		relative: female relative sharing place of	
reed: stinging water reed		spirit child origin	
bujinbujin		angatharra-wayurungu (rrangatharra-)	
reef exposed at low tide		relatives, by blood	wunumbanyngu (cm-)
namu-rawu		relatives, immediate personal	
reef of rock, found in river/ lagoon		banbayi (cm-)	
winirr		relatives: close relatives	
reef, of rock/ coral	bambarl	wunumbanyngu (cm-)	
reef: coral reef	warrawarra	relaxing	mirrbarrinjarra
reef: waiting on a reef for sea-turtle to		remaining	anmantharra, binjarra,
surface	kulukulumantharra	wambu	
reefs: rocky reefs found in lagoons/ rivers		remaining silent	jakudi (cm-)
a-winirr (rra-)		remaining unused	mayarrinjarra
reflecting	mirrmirnmantharra		

remaining: alive, remaining	lhungkurrinjarra	dankarr	
remaining: spear remaining in the flesh	jawayawa	resting: bandicoots resting place	ngardama
remembering	linginmantharra	resting: kangaroo/ wallaby resting place	lhanba
removed: dugong hide removed in one piece with meat attached	arndijalangu, munbul	resting: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow	mirrinjungu
removed: meat removed from chest region of sea turtle	na-lakalaka (ni-)	resting: lying position with one knee bent and other leg resting on it	wanyka
removed: meat which is removed from rib cage area of the dugong	na-winkarnngu (ni-)	resting: pegs for resting harpoon on a canoe	na-amayi
removing	malarrkundayarra, wardjanantharra	resting: sitting position on a drum with one foot resting on the other knee	wanyka
removing flesh from a stingray/ shark after initial cooking	yirruwanymantharra	resting: sun resting on the horizon prior to setting	jarrawan
removing flesh from bones	warnnyinmantharra	restless	marnimarnimantharra
removing from	yiwantharra	Restless Fly Catcher [<i>Seisura inquieta</i>]	burijburij
removing hair	wurkurrbantharra	restricted: keeping restricted	ngibantharra
removing hair/ fur	nyamba-wurkurrbantharra	restrictions: flying fox killed on land under secret-sacred restrictions	bulurlyi
removing lice	wuthangantharra	rests: socket of harpoon, where point rests	na-mulu
removing skin	nyamba-ngunyirmantharra	retrieve: digging up a body buried some time ago to retrieve bones	walmantharra
repair: beyond repair	raturarru	return, causing to	waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra
repeat: asking someone to repeat	yakamantharra	return: wanting to return to one's own country/ family	ngurungurirrinjarra
repeatedly: hitting repeatedly	riwumantharra	returning	ngilakarra, ngularrantharra, rdinjarra, walwaninjarra, waninjarra
replete rdawurluwurlu		returning: hunter returning without a catch	manbu (cm-), manburnukurnu (cm-)
replete, from a good meal	wukantharra, wuluwulumantharra	revenge killer	mariwi (cm-)
replying	lharnangantharra, nyamba-ngarninymantharra	revenge killers	marrimariwi (cm-)
replying insolently	nyamba-rnyinjarra	Rhinoceros Beetle [<i>Oryctes nasicornis</i>]	darbumirri
reptile (generic)	lhuwa	rib cage, shoulder and thorax region of the flying fox	na-ngambirngambirr (ni-)
reptiles	mimamu	rib-bones of the dugong	a-larlurr (rra-)
rescuing	marakamantharra	rib: goanna rib-cage	na-nirlirdirdi (ni-)
resembling: white female spirit resembling a fishing net	a-marlangkarna (rra-)	rib: meat which is removed from rib cage area of the dugong	na-winkarnngu (ni-)
resin: spinifex resin	a-mardangma (rra-)	ribs, your	nda-lalurr (poss-), nda-rangulu (poss-)
resounding	wulbalulbantharra, wulbantharra	ribs: short ribs of the dugong	a-mardanbangu (rra-)
resources: environment rich in natural food resources	wuburr	rice	bingi
resources: good hunter of land based resources	yalbiyarra (cm-)	Rice: Wild Rice [<i>Oryza sp.</i>]	ma-kingkirra
respect, paying	barlirrantharra	rich green and yellow fat in hip region of	
response: without response	jarru, jarrumantharra		
responsible: bird, said to be responsible for making echos	rijbarijba		
rest: hole bored into widest end of harpoon to rest harpoon point	na-wuthulu		
restingbumalbumantharra, bumantharra, walkurrwalkurr, warrangantharra, wiyalirrinjarra			
resting on another person/ pillow			

sea turtle	na-lhundu (ni-)	ritual pole	jarraji, ma-jabanda,
rich person	danyawiji (cm-)	wambaburda	
rich wild honey nest found in a tree		ritual term	Dalma (cm-), Janambi
nariyalama		(nya-), Wirra, Yulungurri	
rich wild honey nest found in the ground		ritual: beginning ritual performance	milamilamantharra
a-murdanbangu (rra-)		ritual: cycad nut dampers, made for ritual use	ma-wanjirl
rich: environment rich in natural food resources	wuburr	ritual: decorating for ritual performance/ fun dance	karnbimantharra
ridges: sandstone ridges		ritual: decorating ritual objects	kambimantharra
jidalbirringki		ritual: forked pole of ritual significance to a-Kunabibi ceremony	ma-jabanda
riding a horse/ bike	rarrimantharra	ritual: gifts, ritual	yarlmarlanji
rifle	jinabang, ngajarr	ritual: Mangrove Dreaming ritual term	kirlakanku
Rifle: Archer Fish / Rifle Fish [<i>Taxotes chaterus</i>]	badubadu, jurlbi	ritual: preparing oneself for a ritual	nyamba-yulyulbantharra
rigging on sail of dugout canoe		ritual: women's ritual	jabudubudu
ma-yibayiba		ritually: calling out ritually	kililimantharra, wirriwirrimantharra
rigging used on the sail of canoe		rituals: careful, being during performance of rituals	munymunyb
ma-bayibayi		rituals: dancing the jabudubudu rituals	jabudubudumantharra
right	yurlarra (cm-), yurlurr	rituals: funeral rituals	Kulyukulyu, Yalkawarru
right handed	mayamayangala (cm-)	rituals: initiate for the Wambuyungu/ a-Milkathatha/ Bambarruku and Kundawira rituals	kulawurdi (li-/nya-)
right here	nganinyanji	rituals: preparing dancers/ objects for rituals	yiringundayarra
right now	nganinyanga	rituals: preparing oneself for rituals	nyamba-nyunyunmantharra
right side	maya (poss-)	river	na-manangka, na-wulangi
right side, your	nda-maya (poss-)	river bank	narnu-wunda, wunda
right: hole right through something		River Cane Grass [<i>Chionachne cyathopoda</i>]	wimdawimda
narnu-kalarrangka		River Coolibah Tree [<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>]	ma-warlan
rightly yuwarl		river name	Ma-wanduru, Na-winbi, Wiliyurru
Ringed: Blue Ringed Octopus [<i>Hapaloclaena maculosa</i>]	li-jakarambirri	River Pandanus Palm [<i>Pandanus aquaticus</i>]	ma-wirdiwirdi
ringworm	na-burrandi	River Whaler Shark [<i>Carharhinus sp.</i>]	a-mayarra (rra-), a-walarrawiji (rra-)
ripe	wunhunhu (cm-)	River Whaler Shark [<i>Charharhinus sp.</i>]	a-adumu (rra-)
ripe, becoming	wunhunhurrinjarra	River Whistling Tree [<i>Casuarina cunningghamiana</i>]	a-marabarna (rra-)
ripe: Pandanus nut which is fully ripe		river: bank of river	yiwirr
ma-kuwarri		river: bend of river/ creek	na-wulmuku (ni-)
ripe: sea turtle caught when bikiki plum is ripe	ma-marrin	river: bends in a river/ lagoon	wurlmakurlma (cm-)
ripples on fresh water		river: bottom of a river bank	arnindawa
na-ngalulu (ni-)			
rising of flood waters	ngundayarra		
rising of tidal waters	rantharra		
rising up from a sitting position	ankalirrinjarra		
rising up from seated position	lhuwarrinjarra		
rising up, from sleep	ankalirrinjarra		
rising, of the moon	jujumantharra		
rising: floodwaters, rising	arrarramantharra		
ritual actions	wungayi		
ritual bough shade made at conclusion of a-Kunabibi ceremony			
ma-jabanda			
ritual call	kilili, wirriwirri		
ritual designs	barruwa		
ritual guardian	jungkayi (cm-), mangkarraninja (cm-), nyangkarra (cm-)		
ritual manager	jungkayi (cm-)		
ritual mananger	nyangkarra (cm-)		
ritual movements	barruwa		
ritual object	a-bukuthi (rra-)		
ritual payment items	danya		

river: crossing a river/ creek	bindanantharra		
river: crossing over a river	lhawurrinjarra		
river: filled, of water in lagoons, river	wurluburlu		
river: reef of rock, found in river/ lagoon	winirr		
river: steep/ vertical river bank	amarra		
river: swimming across river while taking someone/ something	wunjiningumantharra		
river: wading across river/ creek	lhawurrinjarra		
road, making a	yabalamantharra		
road/ track, well defined	a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-)		
road: on the road	yabayabala		
roaring	wururrwanyinjarra		
roaring, of floodwaters	ngurrbantharra		
roaring, wind/ heavy seas	malawurrinjarra		
rock	bulurruluru, janyka		
Rock Cod	a-anthakaya (rra-), a-munujburr (rra-)		
Rock Cod, mature	a-murrun (rra-)		
rock monolith	mijingu		
Rock Oyster poss. [<i>Stavella horrida/ Placuna placenta</i>]	a-ngulhiny, a-wuwari		
Rock Rat poss. [<i>Zyomys argurus</i>]	a-walurruma (rra-)		
Rock Wallaby [<i>Petrogale brachyotis</i>]	a-buluwardi (rra-)		
Rock: Estuarine Rock Cod [<i>Epinephelus tauvina</i>]	wangukuwa		
rock: lateritic rock	a-winirr (rra-), winirr		
rock: reef of rock, found in river/ lagoon	winirr		
rock: reef, of rock/ coral	bambarl		
rocking out	larlamantharra		
rocks: sea spray, created when waves hit rocks	nanda-ruru		
rocky country	jibuburula		
rocky ledges/ shelves	wunuwarr		
rocky place	janykajanyka		
rocky reefs found in lagoons/ rivers	a-winirr (rra-)		
rocky sandstone bluffs	diwurru		
rod for fishing line	juluwurnji		
rod: wooden rod	na-ridiridi		
rolled up	murla		
rollingnyamba-wanjabantharra			
rolling motion of canoe/ boat	nyamba-wirdinbirdinmantharra		
rolling off	nyamba-wariyungkayarra		
rolling over	nyamba-wariyungkayarra		
rolling up	jukurlmantharra,		
	murlayirrantharra, rdirdilmantharra		
rolls: body fat, rolls of	ardurrkul		
room	narnu-rilu		
root of a tooth	na-walmurr (ni-)		
root of a tree	na-walmurr (ni-)		
root of fallen tree torn from the ground	arnkurr		
root of young Coral Tree [<i>Erythrina variegata</i> var. <i>orientalis</i>]	ma-marranda		
roots: leg-like aerial roots of the mangrove tree	raramawuka		
roots: mangrove roots	raramawuka		
roots: pulling out by the roots	wukundayarra		
roots: upright roots, pneumatophores of the mangrove tree	ma-dularla		
rope made from inner bark of ma-rdardaki tree	ma-yatha		
rope, making	yathamantharra		
rope: coiled up rope	wangarr		
rope: dugong taking rope after being harpooned	wajayarra		
rope: dugong tangling itself in harpoon rope	rdayantharra		
rope: harpoon rope	ma-yingkarrinja, ma-yinymathu		
rope: harpoon rope for dugong/ sea turtle hunting	ma-ngarduku, ma-ngurruwaru, ma-budabuda		
rope: hunter bending low over harpoon rope	mukurrmukurr		
rope: letting down on a rope	arraramantharra, mayiwantharra		
rope: light rope	ma-nguji, ma-yulbu		
rope: loop made in the end of harpoon rope	nungawu		
rope: pulling up on a rope	mayiwantharra		
rope: sea turtle taking rope after being harpooned	wajayarra		
rope: winding/ coiling up a rope	wangarrantharra		
Rosella: Northern Rosella [<i>Platycercus venustus</i>]	banbaji		
rotten	wakul (cm-)		
rotten wood	wunthurlbunthurl		
rotting: wind from off the sea that carries the smell of rotting sea weed	a-wurrumburu (rra-)		
rough	dabudaburr (narnu-)		
rough waves	budijbudij		
rough, uneven ground	kilka		
rounding up	nyamba-wululmantharra, nyamba-wulunmantharra		
rousing	yarrakantharra		
route: crooked route	luku (cm-)		
route: shortest route	warramanja		
rubbing	wujukjbantharra		

rubbing one's eyes	nyamba-wulbingkulbinymantharra	flower	jaburarri
rubbing out	yayamantharra	said: bird, said to be responsible for making echos	rijbarijba
rubbish	muji, mulhil	sail	kundaruru
rubbish: tidal rubbish	janjirikirri	sail of a dugout canoe	bawa
rudder of a boat	thaliku	sail: rigging on sail of dugout canoe	ma-yibayiba
rude	kabarrkabarr (cm-)	sail: rigging used on the sail of canoe	ma-bayibayi
Rufous Night Heron [<i>Nycticorax caledonicus</i>]	a-rlunda (rra-)	sailing boat	a-kundarurruwiji
rugged twisting coastline	wurlmakurima (cm-)	sailing boat, large	a-mijiyangu (rra-)
rumbling, of thunder	ngurrbantharra	saline: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country	a-rinja (rra-)
rump: feathers, from the rump of the emu	na-burrkuburrku (ni-)	saliva	rayal
run away lovers	wunji (cm-)	Salmon: Marine Salmon Tailed Catfish	ngurru, wakujiri
running	wulkulbantharra, wulumantharra	Salmon: Threadfin Salmon [<i>Polynemus sheridani</i>]	a-yubara (rra-)
running around	wathawathalanantharra	salt	ngarawa
running blood	jalalala	salt pan	mankuru, rrujuwangu
running out	wayarrinjarra	salt plains	rrujuwangu
running water	jalalala	salt water	alhibi, mudi
running: sound of running water/ the sea	na-rayi (ni-, nanda-)	salt water creek arm	na-ruwaji
runs: dugong, runs away from herd when under threat	wanarraba	salt water creek inlet	a-ngalawurr (rra-), a-mdarr (rra-)
Rush species	a-ngalarda (rra-)	Salt Water Crocodile [<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>]	mardumbarra, wawurlmara
rushing/ coming into a group of people without manner	ngunha	Salt Water Crocodile, female [<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>]	a-mirrwa (rra-)
rustling	warrmalwarrmantharra	Salt Water Crocodile, immature [<i>Crocodylus porosus</i>]	kuriyumba
rustling noise	yariyarr	salt water inlet	na-ruwaji
rustling noise, making a	yariyarmantharra	salt: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country	a-rinja (rra-)
rythm sticks	karlwa	salt: creek, salt water	ruwaji
s: bird species	a-kuthayikuthayi (rra-)	salt: inlet, of a salt water creek	ruwaji
sack: hessian sack	a-birndawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)	salt: tail of salt water crocodile	na-yulayula (ni-)
sacred	mudi (cm-)	saltwater: schools of small saltwater fish (generic)	wulyulardi
sacred area	na-lirriji, na-manda	Saltwort [<i>Chenopod sp.</i>]	barrumurriya
sacred fire	kuwaka	Saltwort [<i>Tecticornia australis</i>]	wurumurriya
sacred pole	Nyakurrunbirna	same parents, having	nyamba-mirnirrinjarra
sacred stone	wurlurlu	same: at that same place	bajingulaji
sacred, but not secret	kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)	same: at that same time	bajingulaji
sacred: keeping sacred	ngibantharra	same: at the same time	nambanamba
sacred: not sacred	lhamarnda	same: at this same place	marnajingulaji
sacred: partially sacred	warruki	same: at this same time	marnajingulaji
sacred: platform for sacred food/ objects	ma-alakala	same: belonging to the same family	nyamba-mirnirrinjarra
sacred: secret and sacred	kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)	same: just in the same way you do it	
sad, being	ngindukumantharra, rarrinjarra		
sad, feeling	wardabimantharra		
safe place	maraka		
safe: cycad nuts which have been treated, safe to eat	ma-ngalkinkarra		
sage: shrub, odour like sage, small purple			

nganambajilulu		sandridge	duburnkurl
same: mixing of liver from stingray/ shark with meat of the same		sandridge country	narnu-wulyurr
lhawarramantharra		sandstone	burungka
same: people who share the same day of birth	makunguna (cm-)	sandstone ridges	jidalbirringki
same: siblings (two) of the same parents		sandstone, white and friable	yiji
babakurla		sandstone: rocky sandstone bluffs	diwuru
same: siblings of the same parents		sandy ground	kulumbul
li-babakurla		sandy place	mundarr, narnu-wulyurr
same: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children		sap from Milky Mangrove	na-wunhan
li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja		sap of tree	na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)
same: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children		sap, from a tree	marlbarri
ririka		sap: flowing of sap/ water	ngarlarlamantharra
same: spouse of sibling of the same sex		sapling	ma-mayara, mayara
kayikayi		saplings: stump of saplings	arnkirr
same: that same female person		Sapplejack vine [<i>Flagellaria indica</i>]	ma-rilkarra
andaluandalu		Saratoga [<i>Sclerapages jardini</i>]	bubarli, ngubayi
same: those same ones(plural)		satiated with food	burrajkinda, wukantharra, wuluwulumantharra
alulualulu		satisfied	bulala (cm-), rdawurluwurlu, wurluburlu
samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation		satisfied with food	wuduru
narnu-ruluruluwanka		satisfied with non-meat food	wulajirrinjarra
sand	mundarr, wurru	satisfied, deeply	burluburlu
sand bank	yawurndu	satisfied, of hunger	ngayamantharra
sand bar	yawurndu	savanah grasslands	wumburr (cm-)
sand dune	rawu	saved: food being saved	ma-mayirli
Sand dune vine [<i>Impomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis</i>]	ma-mumda	saving marakamantharra	
Sand Goanna, female large [<i>Varanus gouldii</i>]		saving up	mululumantharra, mulumulumantharra
a-malarrawirna (rra-)		Saw Fish, freshwater [<i>Pristis microdon</i>]	a-wamkili
Sand Goanna, immature [<i>Varanus gouldii</i>]		Sawfish: Green Sawfish [<i>Pristis zijsron</i>]	a-murba (rra-), a-thubathuba (rra-)
burrirdil		saying arrinjarra, mardarranjarra	
Sand Goanna, large male [<i>Varanus gouldii</i>]		scabies	murunda, wurrul
kirarra, warnguna		scalding	rrkantharra
Sand Paper Leaf Fig [<i>Ficus opposita</i>]		scales of fish	na-lirbi (ni-), na-manantha (ni-, nanda-), na-yirra (ni-, nu-)
ma-mayarranja, ma-rarluntha		scar: burning scar marks	walkijanjarra
Sand: Brown Sand Frog, small		scar: burning scar marks, onto oneself	wabijanjarra
a-bukurbukurr (rra-)		scaring	warndulmantharra
sand: imprint, of body, as in sand, your		scars	a-lhalbi (rra-)
nda-wuyu (poss-)		scars, small circular	a-kurdirrila (rra-)
sand: phosphorecence (natural) found in the sand in shallow water off the islands	balirka	scattered movement of people/ animals	mirriwirrikirri
sand: soft, powdery sand		scattering	nyamba-yalyalmantharra, nyamba-yarndarranmantharra
mambulmambul		scent of flower	na-ngalki (ni-)
Sandalwood [<i>Santalum album</i>]		scent, having a	wurrungkayarra
ma-rdumbuyumbu			
sandflats: samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation			
narnu-ruluruluwanka			
Sandfly	kirdil		
sandfly bites	narnu-wurrulburrul		
Sandpiper: Curlew Sandpiper [<i>Calidris alpina</i>]			
yirdirdingarna			

schoolfish: cooking process for shellfish/			
small schoolfish			
rambijanji			
schools of fresh water fish (generic)			
warbul			
schools of small fish (generic)			
mathambiji			
schools of small freshwater fish			
mawurl			
schools of small saltwater fish (generic)			
wulyulardi			
scolding	mirirrinjarra		
scoop net	wanika		
scooping up water	kulkurdantharra,		
kurdantharra			
Scorpion	a-wunanka (rra-)		
Scorpion: Water Scorpion [<i>Laccotrephes sp.</i>]			
a-kurijjimantha (rra-)			
scraped off	nyamba-ngunyirmantharra		
scraping	wurrinymantharra		
scraping hair of an animal after singeing			
muwanjayarra			
scraps muji, mulhil			
scratching	mananthamantharra,		
nyamba-yirrantharra, yilyirrantharra,			
yirrantharra			
scratching hard,	nyamba-ngunyirmantharra		
screaming	nyamba-yiwamantharra		
scrotum, your	nda-mawuri (poss-)		
scrub	ngurrbun, warlanthalwarlanthal		
scrub (generic)	mikal		
scrub: small scrub snakes			
a-mulwajarla (rra-)			
scrubby: samphire heath country with			
intermittent sandflats and raised			
islets of scrubby vegetation			
namu-ruluruluwanka			
scum on the sea	a-wurrumburru (rra-)		
sea	antha, malabubana, wamarra,		
warlamakamaka			
sea (rare usage)	alhibi		
sea above sea grass beds			
na-ngunantha			
sea grass (generic)	maraman		
sea grass (<i>Halophila sp.</i>)			
na-julangal			
sea grass beds	ki-maramanda		
sea grass beds, exposed at low tide			
ka-ngaruwanba			
Sea Grass [<i>Halophila sp.</i>]			
ma-lhanngu			
sea grass [<i>Halophila sp.</i>]			
na-wirralbirral			
sea mist	a-wumalhu (rra-)		
Sea Mullet [<i>Mugil caphalus linnaeus</i>]			
yirdanji			
Sea Mullet [<i>Mugil linnaeus</i>]			
thurruyuthu			
sea slug [<i>Holothurioide sp.</i>]			
rukaruka			
sea slug [<i>Holothurioidea sp.</i>]			
			tharriba
			sea slug [<i>Holothurioidea sp.</i>]
			warda
			Sea Snake [<i>Hydrophis sp.</i>]
			a-ngakungakuyangu (rra-)
			Sea Snake [<i>Lampemis hardwickii</i>]
			a-wirninibiminy (rra-), a-wurrarumu (rra-)
			sea spray
			nanda-rayal
			sea spray, created when waves hit rocks
			nanda-ruru
			sea spray; fine and "smoke-like"
			nanda-minymi
			sea turtle species, Green Sea Turtle, large
			female [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]
			a-warndangumara (rra-)
			sea turtle (generic)
			wundunyuka
			sea turtle anatomy
			wurrunthulburrnthul
			sea turtle anatomy
			a-ngawu (rra-),
			lhuwanyangu, ma-karriyalu, ma-mulka,
			marawu, mayajbarla, na-lhundu (ni-),
			na-manyi (ni-), na-milimili (ni-), na-ngabala
			(ni-), na-ruru (ni-), na-widiri (ni-),
			na-wirlibirli (ni-), na-yalari (ni-), na-yinji
			(ni-), wunakaka, wunakathangu,
			wurndamutha, yalajala, na-lakalaka (ni-),
			na-lakalaka (ni-), na-narngu (ni-)
			sea turtle butchering
			mathulmathul,
			ngunduwamantharra
			sea turtle caught when bikiki plum is ripe
			ma-marrin
			sea turtle coming ashore to lay eggs but
			does not do so wurlmamantharra
			sea turtle eggs
			makuliji
			sea turtle expelling air
			lhangamajirr
			sea turtle hatchling
			yabarlarla
			sea turtle hatchlings, in the sea
			ruju, rujurru
			sea turtle hunter of excellence
			maranja (cm-)
			sea turtle in an ideal position for
			harpooning
			wanjarra
			sea turtle on beach nesting
			ngabulnyayarra
			sea turtle on the beach nesting
			ngangkurruru
			sea turtle species, Flat Backed Turtle
			[<i>Chelonia depressa</i>]
			dilhali, wirndiwirndi
			sea turtle species, Flat Backed Turtle,
			female [<i>Chelonia depressa</i>]
			a-karninja (rra-)
			sea turtle species, Flat Backed Turtle, male
			[<i>Chelonia depressa</i>]
			jardiwangarni
			sea turtle species, Green Sea Turtle
			[<i>Chelonia mydas</i>] kudabi
			sea turtle species, Green Sea Turtle,
			female [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]
			a-tharra
			sea turtle species, Green turtle with light

coloured shell and a lot of yellow to the underside of the shell	
darakuwari	
sea turtle species, Green Turtle [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	malurba
sea turtle species, Green Turtle, immature [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	ngajilingajili
sea turtle species, Green Turtle, large male [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	bankiba
sea turtle species, Green Turtle, male [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	mululurru, warijkundayangu, warrikuliyangu
sea turtle species, Green Turtle, very large male [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	lanka, lardanka
sea turtle species, Green Turtle, young [<i>Chelonia mydas</i>]	lijalijangulyanda
sea turtle species, Hawksbill Turtle [<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>]	karrubu, liyarnbi
sea turtle species, Hawksbill Turtle, female [<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>]	a-ngurrin (ira-)
sea turtle species, Hawksbill Turtle, male [<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>]	yibarriwuna
sea turtle species, Loggerhead Turtle [<i>Caretta caretta</i>]	limarrwurriri
sea turtle species, Leather Back Turtle	limarrwurriri
sea turtle taking rope after being harpooned	wajayarra
sea turtle travelling very quickly	kiwulawanku
sea turtle's nest	lhanba
sea turtle, female, in process of mating	na-wiyaji (ni-)
sea turtle, young	wurrukijbulungu
sea turtle/ dugong (generic)	walya
sea turtles mating	iri-bankuja
sea-turtle egg with fully developed embryo	wulungu
sea-turtle egg with partially developed embryo	wulungumilka
sea: bark canoe; large sea going type	na-mirrinjungu, na-riyarku
sea: bladder of the sea turtle	a-ngawu (ira-)
sea: butchered sea turtle/ dugong	ngaka
sea: butchering a sea turtle/ dugong	ngakamantharra
sea: calm sea	nyurunyuru
sea: calming of the sea	riyanbayarra
sea: deep clear sea	lhulukarra
sea: deep dark sea	namu-ngawurruwuru
sea: dugong feeding paths in sea grass beds	ngirarra
sea: dugong, first to come onto the sea	
	grass beds rangkarkku
sea: dugongs, coming onto the sea	grass beds rangkarakarkku
sea: fat and tailpiece of a sea turtle	na-narrngu (ni-)
sea: fishing over the islands and sea	akarimantharra
sea: fog, sea/ coastal	a-wumalhu (ira-)
sea: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle	wurdamutha
sea: green fat lining shell of the sea turtle	na-ruru (ni-)
sea: hiding place of wildlife in thick grass and/ or branches, sea weed on land or water	na-waja
sea: hip portion of sea turtle	marawu
sea: in the depths of the sea	rarra
sea: inhabitant of the sea and coastal environment	anthawirriyarra (cm-)
sea: large intestine of the sea turtle	wunakaka
sea: Law breaker, of Law associated with the sea	wardimalyurr (cm-)
sea: liver of the sea turtle	na-manyi (ni-), na-widiri (ni-)
sea: long bones from hip of sea turtle	mayajbarla
sea: lungs of the sea turtle	na-yinji (ni-)
sea: meat and fat from chest region of the sea turtle	na-wuthula (ni-)
sea: meat containing shoulder blades of the sea turtle	na-yalari (ni-)
sea: meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell	mathulmathul
sea: meat removed from chest region of sea turtle	na-lakalaka (ni-)
sea: piece of frontal (plastron) shell of sea turtle	na-wirlibirli (ni-)
sea: rich green and yellow fat in hip region of sea turtle	na-lhundu (ni-)
sea: scum on the sea	a-wurrumburu (ira-)
sea: shadows over the surface of the sea	namu-ngawurruwuru
sea: shafts of light shining through the sea	yurbunjurrbun
sea: shell of a sea turtle	na-buyuru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)
sea: shell of a sea turtle/ freshwater turtle	na-yirngi (ni-)
sea: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body	na-ngabala (ni-)
sea: sound of running water/ the sea	na-rayi (ni-, nanda-)
sea: stomach of the sea turtle	ma-mulka, yalajala

sea: tail piece of sea turtle along with fat and meat	wurrnthulburrnthul	secret-sacred restrictions	bulurlyi
sea: to the sea	waykaliya	secret: sacred, but not secret	kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)
sea: two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle	na-milimili (ni-)	secretions: dried nasal secretions	mangkilmangkil
sea: ulcerations found in the stomachs of sea turtles	wunakathangu	secretly	wamantha
sea: unlaidd eggs, from birds, goannas, sea turtles/ lagoon turtle	a-wathawaya (rra-)	sections: two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle	na-milimili (ni-)
sea: waiting on a reef for sea-turtle to surface	kulukulumantharra	secular	lhamamda
sea: waveless sea	nyurunyuru	Sedge plant [<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.]	ma-lharrkuntha, ma-lunjurr, ma-walaburr
Sea: White Chested Sea Eagle [<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>]	a-kariwaykalngu (rra-), a-karnkarnka (rra-), a-wurrwilhi (rra-)	see you later today	bakuwu
sea: wind from off the sea that carries the smell of rotting sea weed	a-wurrumburru (rra-)	see: free for everybody to see	lhamamda
Sea: Yellow Bellied Sea Snake	a-rikarika (rra-)	see: going/ coming to see	mimbangantharra
sea: yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle	lhuwanyangu	see: hard to see	mariyilbirriyiny (cm-)
seahorse	wurrwurr	seed from ma-burrakalambangu or ma-kawurrka wattle trees	ma-wija
searching	arkalarrantharra, wurnthulmantharra, yarrbantharra	seed from spear grass	na-muwulmuwul
searching for dugong/ sea-turtle	rikarrantharra	seed, its	na-mi (ni-, nu-)
searching for wild honey (sugar bag)	bulbulamantharra	seed: prickly seed	nguralngural
season: cold season	a-mardu (rra-)	seeds found in pods of the Kurrajong tree	ma-ngarrkananthamara
season: dry season	ngardara	seeds found in pods of the Kurranjong tree	ma-ngarrkangarrkananthamara
season: first wet season storm	wunthurru	seeds from Acacia (wattle) tree species	ma-buja
season: pre-wet season period of intense humidity	na-yinarramba (ni-)	seeds: damper made from crushed seeds/ cycad nut paste	ma-rdabalarri
season: rain, during the cold season	murnnyi	seeds: damper, (made from ground grass/ lily seeds/ cycad fruit)	ma-lhandawarr
season: wet season	lhabayi	seeds: damper, made from ground grass seeds/ lilly seeds/ cycad nuts	ma-wurlukurlu
season: wind from east or north during wet season	yarlimbijarlimbi	seeds: fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds	na-ngarranjaj (ni-, nu-)
season: wind from the north in dry season	a-wurrarumu (rra-)	seeds: grinding seeds/ nuts to make flour/ paste	warrantharra
seat of a canoe	darladarla	seeds: mixing water with ground seeds/ cycad paste/ flour	marrumantharra
seat: sitting position on seat or drum	darba	seeds: pounding with stones to break nuts/ crush seeds	warrantharra
seated: rising up from seated position	lhuwarrinjarra	seeds: water lily seeds, within the corms	nu-yanyungi
second high tide in one day	mirndilngundaya, ralundu	seeing	ngalangantharra, ngantharra, warnabarnangantharra
second: biting the second knuckle, of the index finger of another person	rayalngundayarra	seeking confirmation	kaji
second: harpoon point, second used when hunting dugong/ sea turtle	na-nyirriwangu (ni-)	seen: smoke, seen from a distance	rumardi
secret and sacred	kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)	seen: taking hold of something which cannot be seen	lhakanbantharra
secret, keeping	wajkirrantharra	seen: warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic)	

wirdardu		sewingarrkanantharra, ngarrkanantharra,
sellingjilimantharra		nguthumantharra, mindimantharra
semen yurra		sex: man looking for a woman for sex
semi-barbed spear	ma-mingkirrathu	nhanawamara (nya-)
semi-moiety affiliation		sex: spouse of sibling of the same sex
	nyambu-ngkayarra	kayikayi
semi-moiety group, your		sex: woman looking for sex
	nda-ngalki (poss-)	a-mirringumara (ra-)
semi-moiety name	Mambaliya (cm-),	sexual activity lhurrangka,
	Rrumburriya (cm-), Rrumburrumburr (cm-),	lhurrangkalhurrangka
	Wawukarriya (cm-), Wurdaliya (cm-),	sexual intercourse bunimantharra,
	Wuyaliya (cm-)	malmanhamantharra, rdantharra
semi: group name for the Mambaliya-		sexual intercourse (colloquial)
Wawukarriya semi-moiety		wurrubantharra
Kumbarikanyajulaki		sexual intercourse, having
semi: group name for the Wuyaliya		nyamba-bunimantharra
semi-moiety	kirlakanku,	sexual: person desirerous for sexual
lhukannguwarra		companionship
sending	jantharra	kulikuli (cm-)
senior anthamu (cm-)		sexual: person wanting sexual intercourse
senior person	wirdi (cm-)	manhalmanhal (cm-)
separate	ruthu, ruthuruthu	sexually: individual who makes
separate: fibrous layers which separate the		themselves sexually desirerous
areas containg seeds		kulikuli (cm-)
	na-ngarranjai (ni-, nu-)	sexy kulikuli (cm-)
separating	nyamba-	shade na-ngardu, na-wulwiyi
	ruthuruthumantharra, ruthuruthumantharra	shade, in the ngarduwa
sepcies: fish sepcies	wirrumbarrangu	shade: bough shade na-ngardu, na-wulwiyi
septum	rayal	shade: ritual bough shade made at
septum: pierced nasal septum		conclusion of a-Kunabibi ceremony
	arrangin (cm-)	ma-jabanda
Serpent: Blind Rainbow Serpent		shading one's eyes with one's hand
	Kabuji	nyamba-miyarlungkayarra
Serpent: head of the Rainbow Serpent		shadow ngawulu
	bulkurrimarri	shadow, your nda-ngawulu (poss-)
Serpent: Rainbow Serpent		shadows over the surface of the sea
	bujimala	namu-ngawurruwuru
serpent: rainbow serpent		shaft: harpoon shaft na-ridiridi
	Walalu, warlungkamarra, wimiykarra	shaft: heating spear shaft for straightening
Serpent: Rainbow Serpent, immature		muramurathantharra
	bayanangbayanang	shaft: spear shaft na-ridiridi, thambira
Serpent: Rainbow Serpent, young		shaft: straightening spear shaft
	jawaruwaru	karlakantharra
Serpent: tail of Rainbow Serpent		shafts of light shining through the sea
	jirimbi	yurrbunjurrbun
Serpent: throat of the Rainbow Serpent		shafts: sunset, when long shafts of light
	milinginji	shine out of the sky
Serpent: Whirlwind-Stranger Rainbow		namu-mawurr
Serpent	Walalu	shaking arrkamantharra,
serve you right!	yukurarru	bardabardamantharra, jarlajarlamantharra,
setting out	ambirrinjarra	lhalhamantharra, lhalharrinjarra,
setting: sun resting on the horizon prior to		rdalamantharra, rdalardalamantharra
setting	jarrawan	shaking: moving shoulders in a tremulous
setting: sun setting	arrarramantharra	shaking movement (during rituals)
settling down	mindibirrinjarra,	yudirrinjarra
	mirrbarrinjarra	shallow: hunting with the feet in shallow
Seven: star constellation, Pleiades, Seven		water bulbulaninjarra,
Sisters	li-malamalaya	kulkulaninjarra
Seven: star constellation, Seven Sisters		shallow: phosphorecence (natural) found in
	li-jakarambirri, li-kayukayula, li-malyarrala,	the sand in shallow water off the
	nalu-wulwari	islands balirka

shaping	thumantharra	shedding: crab shedding/ or just having	
share: people who share the same day of birth	makunguna (cm-)	shed shell	marndurrbu
share: people who share the same time of initiation	makunguna (cm-)	sheets: messmate bark sheets	na-wamara
sharing: female relative sharing place of spirit child origin		sheets: paperbark, sheets of	na-mungkamungka
	angatharra-wayurungu (trangatharra-)	shell fish	a-bibiya (tra-)
shark (generic)	adumu	shell fragments	wurdiyi
shark species, Black Tip Shark [<i>Carcharhinus melanopterus</i>]	wulukuku	shell of a sea turtle	na-buyurru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)
shark species, Black Tip Shark [<i>Carcharhinus sp.</i>]	ngayumbu	shell of a sea turtle/ freshwater turtle	na-yirngi (ni-)
shark species, Epaulette Shark	ngulku	shell of shell fish	na-waba (ni-)
shark species, Hammerhead Shark [<i>Sphyrna lewini</i>]	nawayngbirri, warriyangalayawu, yulmunji	shell species, Bailer Shell (very large)	[<i>Melo Amphora</i>] but possibly [<i>Melo umbilicatus</i>]
shark species, Marbled Cat Shark [<i>Atelomycterus macleayi</i>]	marnkalha		wirringayi
shark species, Port Jackson Shark [<i>Heterodontus galeatus</i>]	arribarri, ayindirniba, yindirniba	shell species, Bailer Shell [<i>Melo amphora</i>]	rabu, thalimbu
shark species, River Whaler Shark [<i>Carharhinus sp.</i>]	a-mayarra (tra-), a-walarrawiji (tra-)	shell species, Clam shell	walba
shark species, River Whaler Shark [<i>Charharhinus sp.</i>]	a-adumu (tra-)	shell species, Conch Shell [<i>Syrinx aruanas</i>]	a-rabijinda, a-wuluwangku (tra-)
shark species, Tiger Shark [<i>Caleocerdo cuvieri</i>]	aybabaraku, bayamarlkurra, ngurdungurdu, wukuwarba	shell species, Land Snail Shells	wiriwirijka
Shark: Epaulette Shark	ngulku	shell species, Nautilus Shell [<i>Nautilus pompilius</i>]	ngakarla
Shark: Hammerhead Shark (ritual name)	Mananjana	shell species, Pearl Shell [<i>Pteria penguin & Pinctada margaritifera</i>]	jaramarra
shark: liver of shark/ stingray	wirrinymirri	shell species, Shell [<i>Trisidos yongei</i>]	lalarda
shark: paperbark parcel containing shark/ stingray meat	malayanja	shell species, Shell [<i>Vagina suaviter</i>]	nguyaya
Shark: Tiger Shark	Yulungurri	shell species, Sundial shell	wurlbilirinja
shark: tying up shark/ stingray meat mixed with liver	malayanjamantharra	shell species, Tellin Shell [<i>Tellina sp.</i>]	jamulmulanda
sharp	mungkarl (cm-), ngarrangarra (cm-)	shell species, Trochus Shell	a-rakulunthurr (tra-)
sharp gnarled fallen branches	arnkirr	Shell [<i>Trisidos yongei</i>]	lalarda
sharp: old sharp stubble of grass	arnkirr	Shell [<i>Vagina suaviter</i>]	nguyaya
sharpening	thumantharra, wurrinymantharra	shell: crab shedding/ or just having shed shell	marndurrbu
sharply: climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent	barnkala	shell: cuttlefish shell	na-wulurlu (ni-)
shaving	wurrkurrbantharra	shell: green fat lining shell of the sea turtle	na-rurru (ni-)
shaving hair	nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra	shell: meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell	mathulmathul
she	anda	shell: piece of frontal (plastron) shell of sea turtle	na-wirlibirli (ni-)
shed: crab shedding/ or just having shed shell	marndurrbu	shell: Snail-like shell, grooved, found in mangroves [<i>Nerita sp.</i>]	a-yarlawuka (tra-)
shedding	nyamba-ngingindayarra, nyamba-nynginyngindayarra	shell: two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle	na-milimili (ni-)
		Shell: White Headed Shell Duck / Burdekin Duck [<i>Tadorna radjah</i>]	runrdum
		shellfish species, Barnacle	

lundu
 shellfish species, cockles [*Andara sp.*]
 kurruyuyu
 shellfish species, Freshwater mussel
 a-marlabakurra (rra-)
 shellfish species, Long Tom Shellfish /
 Long Bom Shellfish [*Terebralia*
palustris] bakarla
 shellfish species, Long Tom Shellfish
 [*Telescopium telescopium*]
 a-yaka (rra-)
 shellfish species, Rock Oyster
 poss. [*Stavella horrida/ Placuna placenta*]
 a-ngulhiny, a-wuwari
 shellfish species, Shellfish [*Batissa violacea*]
 ngaaju, alkuwalku
 shellfish species, Shellfish [*Mactra obesa*]
 a-rndarrwaliya (rra-)
 shellfish species, Shellfish [*Neverita sp.*]
 a-wanduwandu (rra-)
 shellfish species, Shellfish [*Tapes sp*]
 a-wanthalbanthal (rra-)
 shellfish species, Snail-like shell,
 grooved, found in mangroves [*Nerita*
sp.] a-yarlawuka (rra-)
 Shellfish [*Batissa violacea*]
 ngaaju, alkuwalku
 shellfish: cooking process for shellfish/
 small schoolfish
 rambijanji
 shellgrit lirriirri
 shelter: bark shelter na-rlungungdu, na-wukun
 shield ma-wundubundu
 shield: blocking a boomerang with shield/
 fighting stick ngunmantharra
 shifting yibakantharra
 shimmering on the horizon
 jawarimbarrinji
 shine: sunset, when long shafts of light
 shine out of the sky
 namu-mawur
 shining mirmirmantharra,
 rlanganmantharra
 shining, of stars/ moon
 mirngarrinjarra
 shining: light beams shining through the
 water yurbunjurrbun
 shining: shafts of light shining through
 the sea yurbunjurrbun
 shiny: hair, shiny, thick and healthy
 wirndalbirndal (cm-)
 ship manuwa
 shit kaka, mawurna
 shivering arkamantharra
 shock: exclamation expressing shock or
 pity kurda
 shock: exclamation of fear, shock, pain
 yakirri
 shock: exclamation of feigned shock
 juba
 shoe budu, jabunungkaji

shooting wangantharra
 shooting star baribari, yarlburrinji
 shoots growing up from a stump
 mayara
 shoots, growing from the stump of a tree
 ma-mayara
 shore: bringing dugong to shore tied to the
 side of boat/ canoe
 lhumantharra
 shore: mangrove trees extending off the
 shore yilbirrinji
 short jamurru (cm-), wulkukuthu (cm-), wukuthu
 (cm-), wumu (cm-)
 short cut warramanja
 short cut, taking a warrangka
 Short Necked Turtle [*Elseya sp.*]
 barlwi, nguriku, yamburumanja
 Short Necked Turtle [*Elseya sp*]
 yaburumanja
 short of breath wurrburrinjarra
 short ribs of the dugong
 a-mardanbangu (rra-)
 short shrub with round edible stone fruit
 ma-ngakulunjurr
 short way wumungkulu
 short, lance-like spear
 bunarra
 short-handled shovel nosed spear
 layin
 shortened wumungkulu
 shortening jamurrumantharra,
 wukuthumantharra
 shorter: words with shorter forms
 wumungkulu
 shortest route warramanja
 shoulder blade, your nda-ngabirli (poss-),
 nda-yabirli (poss-)
 shoulder strap jarrabarl
 shoulder, your nda-ngabarla (poss-),
 nda-wirali (poss-), nda-wulungaranda (poss-)
 shoulder: carrying position on one
 shoulder walama, walima
 shoulder: collarbone and shoulder of the
 goanna na-kurningar (ni-)
 shoulder: meat containing shoulder blades
 of the sea turtle
 na-yalari (ni-)
 shoulder: meat from dugong containing the
 shoulder blades
 na-wurlaburla (ni-)
 shoulder: rib cage, shoulder and thorax
 region of the flying fox
 na-ngambirngambir (ni-)
 shoulders: carrying on shoulders
 walamantharra, ngabarlantharra
 shoulders: carrying position across the
 shoulders walimankaliman
 shoulders: carrying position on the
 shoulders ngabangabarla, ngabarla
 shoulders: cramped shoulders
 karnarkuwanyi

shoulders: dancing movement-hands behind back, shoulders twisting/ vibrating quickly back-and-forward mirlimirlimantharra	siblings, of the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children li-nginyka/nginykarra, li-rikarikajanja, ririka, nginykarra, li-babakurla
shoulders: holding arms or shoulders of another person wakurlu	sick yuwundu
shoulders: moving shoulders in a tremulous shaking movement (during rituals) yudirrinjarra	sick person bulmungkurru (cm-), mayarda (cm-)
shouting nyamba-yiwamantharra, nyamba-yuwamantharra	sick, being nyamba-minmirrantharra
shovel nose spear jangani	sickly nyamba-mirrantharra
Shovel Nosed Ray [<i>Rhino batillum</i>] a-mirrbundu (rra-), a-wandawa (rra-)	sickness narnu-bulmungkurru
shovel nosed spear jimirndi	sickness causing raised spots/ lumps narnu-wurrulburrul
shovel: short-handled shovel nosed spear layin	side, its narnu-winkan
showering ngabunjarra	side, of body/ face, your nda-winkan (poss-)
showing jarrantharra, milirdimantharra, mirdanmantharra, mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnimantharra, mirnimantharra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra	side-by-side jurmdumantharra
shredded feathers yirriny	side: bringing dugong to shore tied to the side of boat/ canoe lhumantharra
shredded: decorated dancer/ object with shredded feathers yirrinbiji (cm-)	side: dugongs surfacing together, side-by-side kirimantharra
shredded: decorating the body/ object with shredded feathers yiringundayarra	side: head drooped on one side karlwakariwa (cm-)
Shrimp: Fresh Water Shrimp [<i>Macrobrachium rosenbergi</i>] yimbayimba, yimburangala	side: leaning to the side wirriny
Shrub small leaves and thorns [<i>Asparagus racemosus</i>] ma-yikarri	side: left side, your nda-laku (poss-)
Shrub [<i>Flueggea virosa</i>] ma-ngurdji	side: lying position on one side of the body milkabu
shrub, odour like sage, small purple flower jaburarri, jaburarri	side: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow mirrinjungu
shrub: short shrub with round edible stone fruit ma-ngakulunjurr	side: on one side milkabu
shut muru	side: on the other side of luwarnda
shutting in ngayanjarra	side: right side maya (poss-)
shutting out ngayanjarra	side: right side, your nda-maya (poss-)
shutting up murumantharra	side: sitting position with legs bent back toone side jukurl, rdirdil
shy, being walwanantharra, wanantharra	sides: back, flesh on the sides, your nda-lurmmurdurr (poss-)
sibling (two) mother's sisters' children babakurla	sideways: looking sideways walangala
sibling: spouse of sibling of the same sex kayikayi	sighing wurrburrinjarra
sibling: younger sibling anyira (cm-)	sight: coming into sight rilirrinjarra
siblings (two) father's brothers' children babakurla	sign: Dreaming sign marnmarn, rrungkal
siblings (two) of the same parents babakurla	significance: forked pole of ritual significance to a-Kunabibi ceremony ma-jabanda
siblings of father's brothers' children li-babakurla	silencing lhabalhabanymantharra
siblings of mother's sisters' children li-babakurla	silent: remaining silent jakudi (cm-)
	Silky: Vicks Grass / Silky Oil Grass [<i>Cymbopogon sp.</i>] a-yandinya (rra-)
	Silver Bream mundulu
	Silver Gull [<i>Larus pacificus</i>] a-wunangabuji (rra-), a-wunarrkarrka
	Silver Wattle [<i>Acacia sp.</i>] ma-burrakalambangu

simple spear	murrngi, wuni	li-manmanjikarra
sinew/ sinews, your	nda-warlbarr (poss-)	sister: child with mother's sister
sing a song cycle	wandayarra	ayarra
singeing	muramurathantharra	sister: eldest sister akama-ardima (rakarna-)
singeing hair of animals prior to cooking	wabijanjarra	sister: eldest sister to younger sister's son
singeing: scraping hair of an animal after		nyakarna-ardima
singeing	muwanjayarra	sister: father's father's sister
singer: good singer	lirngalirnga (cm-)	murimuri
singing	mukumukumantharra,	sister: father's sister nama
	yinbalyinbayarra, yinbayarra	sister: father's sister's child
singing a song cycle	walwandayarra	kuyukuyu, munyumunu
singing sorcery songs	bibimantharra	sister: father's sister's children
singing: playing boomerangs to accompany		barnka, marruwarra
singing	rdalamantharra	sister: father's: father's father's sister
singing: slapping the thighs, to		a-jamurimuri (rra-)
accompany singing/ dancing	walurrumantharra	sister: father's: mother's father's sister
singing: starting the singing of a song		a-jamimi (rra-)
cycle	rndulmantharra,	sister: father's: your mother, my father's
	rndulmandulmantharra	sister when talking to female
single file	yurika	cousin nda-ardiya
sinking	yinantharra	sister: man with wife's sister
sinking down	rdurdurnantharra	majkarra
sister baba		sister: man, and sister, and sister's
sister's daughter	akarna-ardima (rakarna-),	daughters' children
	angatharra-ardu (rangatharra-), ardiyardi,	li-munmurikarra
	kulhakulha	sister: mother caring for own children or
sister's daughter's child		sister's children
wukuku		nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra
sister's daughter's daughter		sister: mother's eldest sister (only to
akarna-wuthayi (rakarna-)		younger sister's children)
sister's daughter's son		ardiyardi
karna-wuthayi		sister: mother's eldest sister only (rare)
sister's husband	nganawarra, rnabirnabi	kardirdi
sister's son	ardiyardi, kulhakulha	sister: mother's sister
sister's son's child	ngabuji	barratha, kujaka, wibi
sister's son's daughter	akarna-mangkayi (rakarna-)	sister: mother's sister's daughter who is
		older baba
sister's son's son	karna-mangkayi	sister: mother's sister's daughter who is
sister's son/ daughter	karna-ardima	younger wunhaka
sister's spouse	murrumuru	sister: my sister, your cousin, when
sister's: father's sister's daughter		talking to female cousin
angatharra-ngayingu (rangatharra-)		a-ngawinya (rra-)
sister's: man with sister's child		sister: younger sister wunhaka
ardikarra, kardirdikija		sister: younger sister's daughter
sister's: man with sister's daughter's child		akarna-ardima (rakarna-)
murikarra		sister: your mother, my sister when
sister's: man, and sister, and sister's		talking to niece/ nephew
daughters' children		nda-wikiwirri
li-munmurikarra		sister: your sister, my cousin when
sister's: mother's sister's daughter who is		speaking to male cousin
younger angatharra-anyira		a-athatha (rra-)
(rangatharra-)		sister: your sister, my daughters child,
sister's: older sister's husband, my		maternal grandmother speaking
nyangathanya-miyangki		a-wurru (rra-)
sister's: younger sister's husband, my		sister: your sister, my mother when
nyangathanya-yalanji		talking toone's maternal uncle
sister-in-law maba		nda-mangkayku
sister-in-laws, more than three		sister: your sister, when sister-in-law asks
		brother-in-law a-wurruwarra (rra-)
		sister: your wife, my sister, when
		speaking to brother-in-law

a-wuranybirri (rra-)	murrulabi
sisters': man, and his brothers or their sisters' children	sitting together, of many people
li-kardirdikja	wingkulwingkurru
sisters: father's sisters' children	sitting together, of two people
li-manmarruwarra	wingkurru
sisters: husband, and wife, and husband's brothers, and wife's sisters	sitting with head bending down
li-majkalmajkarra	lurdi
sisters: man and his sisters' children	sitting with head bowed down
li-alardikarra	mudumantharra
sisters: mother's sisters and children of mother's sisters	sitting with legs crossed
li-alayarra	barnkalamantharra, nyamba-barnkalamantharra
sisters: sibling (two) mother's sisters' children	sitting: rising up from a sitting position
babakurla	ankalirrinjarra
sisters: siblings of mother's sisters' children	situation
li-babakurla	awara, lhabangarr, mirdi
sisters: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children	situation: difficult situation
li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja	budijbudij
sisters: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children	size: measuring for size
ririka	yakinantharra
sisters: spouse's sisters	skilled dueller
banji	wayngkawi (cm-)
Sisters: star constellation, Pleiades, Seven Sisters	skilled dueller/ fighter
li-malamalaya	walikarra (cm-)
Sisters: star constellation, Seven Sisters	skilled person
li-jakarambirri, li-kayukayula, li-malyarrala, nalu-wulwari	kawi (cm-)
sisters: woman, or her sisters, and their brothers' children	skilled: individual skilled at a particular activity
li-mamakarra	kurdirringu (cm-)
sit up straight!	skilled: person skilled at a particular activity
anngankarriya, anngankarriya	lingi (cm-)
sit: blanket/ paperbark to sit/ rest on	skillful
lhulun	mingkin (cm-), ngalirringki (cm-)
sitting mingkiya	skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body
sitting down	na-ngabala (ni-)
kulanbayarra, yibandayarra	skin of an animal
sitting in astride position	na-waba (ni-)
rdakal	skin of animal
sitting position on a drum with one foot resting on the other knee	na-yirra (ni-, nu-)
wanyka	skin of animals
sitting position on seat or drum	na-manantha (ni-, nanda-)
darba	skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong containing genital organs
sitting position with legs bent back to one side	ma-minji
jukurl, rdirdil	skin, your
sitting position with legs crossed	nda-manantha (poss-), nda-yirra (poss-)
barnkala	skin: cutting the skin
sitting position with legs extended and feet crossed	nyamba-wuthangkayarra
rurbarurba	skin: damaging the skin
sitting position with legs pulled up (rare usage)	wuthangkayarra
bujal	skin: meat and skin from belly of the dugong w na-yalari
sitting position with legs straight out feet crossed	na-yalari (ni-)
murrngumurrngu	skin: removing skin
sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body	nyamba-ngunyirmantharra
	skin: under the skin
	wunngalu
	skin: wrinkled skin
	jarlkijarlki (cm-), kujburu (cm-)
	skin: wrinkled skin, getting
	kujbururinjarra
	Skink sp
	wurriyi
	skinning
	yirdamantharra
	skins: patterning of birds' feathers/ lizards'/snakes' skins
	na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)
	skipping
	maminymantharra
	sky
	ararr, marlawanba
	sky: curve of rainbow in the sky
	na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)

sky: position of sun/ moon being high in the sky	mukunjarna	buyijjiwu	
sky: rainbow arching through the sky	lhukunmantharra	slow talking	bujurrbujurr (cm-)
sky: sunset, when long shafts of light shine out of the sky	narnu-mawurr	slowly yili	
slapping the thighs, to accompany singing/ dancing	walurrumantharra	slowly, going	murndumurdurrinjarra
slapping the water	walurrumantharra	slug: sea slug [<i>Holothurioide sp.</i>]	
slapping: sound of slapping/ clapping	kurajba	rukaruka	
sleep	wunbarr	slug: sea slug [<i>Holothurioidea sp.</i>]	
sleep!	kuju	tharriba	
sleep, causing to/ putting to	walkurrijanjarra	slug: sea slug [<i>Holothurioidea sp.</i>]	
sleep: dream, during sleep	almirr	warda	
sleep: dreaming, during sleep	almirrantharra	slurping/ sucking noises while eating	lharnathantharra
sleep: dreaming, in sleep	mawurrangantharra, nyamba-mawurrangantharra	small buyi (cm-), wajanya (cm-), yumbu (cm-)	
sleep: getting up from sleep	walanymantharra	small amount	barlabarla
sleep: go to sleep!	kuju	Small Black Lizard [<i>Amphibolurus sp.</i>]	
sleep: going to sleep	nyambi-janjarra	a-karnkulukulu (rra-)	
sleep: lulling to sleep	kurdakurdamantharra	small fresh water fish	a-majkurndi (rra-)
sleep: lying down to sleep	nyamba-walkurrijanjarra	small intestine	ma-karriyalu
sleep: rising up, from sleep	ankalirrinjarra	small intestines of the dugong	murajuju
sleep: waking up from sleep	lhuwarrinjarra	Small Lizard 5-15cm long. [<i>Carlia sp.</i>]	
sleeping around a fire	nyamba-kulkulmantharra	a-rdaburlu (rra-)	
sleeping away from one's normal place	walkurriji	Small lizard species 5-15cm. long [<i>Carlia sp.</i>]	
sleeping soundly	nyamba-jiyarninjarra	a-karliki (rra-)	
sleeping time	na-wunbarr	Small lizard [<i>Carlia sp.</i>]	
Sleepy Cod / "Mudfish"	a-wararngu (rra-)	a-bithurla (rra-), karrkalyi	
sleepy, being	wubarirrinjarra	Small Mellon [<i>Cassytha filiformis</i>]	
slices: cycad nut slices dried ready for soaking,	ma-wirimbul	bukuyabukuya	
slices: cycad nut slices ready to put in the sun	ma-wirimbul	small nest of wild honey from a tree	dilbuyi
slices: cycad nut, soaked slices ready to grind	ma-wirimbul	small one	bulhikiki (cm-), buyikiki (cm-)
slicing	muthamantharra	small pieces of firewood	warlwan
sliding	riralanbayarra	small scrub snakes	a-mulwajarla (rra-)
slippery	rirrardirral	small: breaking into small pieces	yumbulyumbumantharra
slipping	riralanbayarra	small: Brown Sand Frog, small	a-bukurrbukurr (rra-)
slipping down	alarrabantharra	small: clouds, small and wispy	minyirri
slipping off	burrabanbayarra	small: cutting into small pieces	yumbulyumbumantharra
slitting open	warinymantharra	small: dugout canoe, small	a-dubarl (rra-)
slobbering	darlarlarr	small: feather plume, small	warnarla
slow	majarrajarr (cm-), murndumurndu (cm-)	small: feeding a small amount	ngulbantharra
slow moving	bujurrbujurr (cm-)	small: scars, small circular	a-kurdirrila (rra-)
slow moving, dugong/ sea turtle		small: schools of small fish (generic)	mathambiji
		small: schools of small freshwater fish	mawurl
		small: schools of small saltwater fish (generic)	wulyulardi
		small: spearhead, small	a-warndamantha (rra-)
		small: stone knife, small	

a-burruwa (rra-), a-warndamantha (rra-)	<i>javanicus</i>]	a-bunubunu (rra-),
smaller, making	buyinymantharra	a-yibayibarra (rra-)
smearing	balabantharra, bantharra	snake species, King Brown Snake
smell of animal	na-ngalki (ni-)	[<i>Pseudechis australis</i>]
smell, giving of	wurrungkayarra	balankali, bularrangu, ngulwa
smell: wind from off the sea that carries the smell of rotting sea weed	a-wurrumburu (rra-)	snake species, Olive Python [<i>Liasis olivaceus</i>]
smelling	wukuwantharra	dirdikurru, jayiwuma, kurarlbungku,
smoke	nurnngarr, wurlngarr, wurngarr	wirlbirlbanji
smoke, seen from a distance	rumardi	snake species, Sea Snake [<i>Hydrophis sp.</i>]
smoke, white/ billowing	mukunkarr	a-ngakungakuyangu (rra-)
smoke: billowing smoke	duraduramantharra	snake species, Sea Snake [<i>Lampemis hardwickii</i>]
smoke: exhaust smoke/ fumes	duraduramantharra	a-wirminybirniny (rra-),
smoke: sea spray; fine and "smoke-like"	nanda-minymi	a-wurrarumu (rra-)
Smokebird / Masked Woodswallow [<i>Artamus inereus</i>]	yambalyambal	snake species, small scrub snakes
smoking (pipe/ cigarettes)	wukamantharra	a-mulwajarla (rra-)
smoking (pipe/ cigarettes)	wukamantharra	snake species, Taipan [<i>Oxyuranus scutellatus</i>]
smoking: long stemmed smoking pipe	ma-rlarruwa, ma-wubin	karrimala
smoking: pipe, for smoking	bajbu	snake species, Water Python [<i>Liasis fuscus</i>]
smoking: pipe, smoking	jimukuwana	wurralbungku
smoking: tobacco for smoking	muda	snake species, Yellow Bellied Mangrove Snake
smoky, becoming	wurmngankayarra	a-biyungu (rra-)
smooth	dambirl (cm-), wirlimbirli (cm-), wurrukuru	snake species, Yellow Bellied Sea Snake
smooth: fat, white and smooth, off the stomach	a-mayngul (rra-)	a-rikarika (rra-)
smoothing	dambirlmantharra, wirlimbirlimantharra	snakes: venemous snakes/ fish/ insects/ plants
Snail-like shell, grooved, found in mangroves [<i>Nerita sp.</i>]	a-yarlawuka (rra-)	bardangarrangarra (cm-)
Snail: Land Snail	a-kambalngu (rra-)	sneaking
Snail: Land Snail Shells	wiriwirijka	ngalirrbangalirba
snake (generic)	lhuwa, mimarnu	sneezing
snake species, Black Headed Python	[<i>Aspidites melanocephalus</i>]	yijamantharra
	a-buburna (rra-), a-bujibuji (rra-)	sniffing
snake species, Black Whip Snake [<i>Demasia sp.</i>]	kurun	ngurrungkinymantharra,
snake species, Death Adder [<i>Acanthopis antarcticus</i>]	a-rdarli (rra-)	ngurrunjulmantharra, wukuwantharra
snake species, Death Adder [<i>Acanthopis antarcticus</i>]	a-ribu (rra-)	snoring
snake species, Green or Golden Tree Snake	[<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>]	ngulngundurmantharra,
	a-kululu (rra-)	ngundurmantharra
snake species, Javan File Snake [<i>Acrochordus</i>		snout of the dugong
		na-milwangu (ni-)
		Snub Nosed Dart [<i>Trachinotus sp.</i>]
		walarlwa
		Snubfin Dolphin / Irrawaddy Dolphin
		[<i>Orcaella brevirostris</i>]
		wundumarlamarla
		so: and so
		namba
		so: is that so?
		ngarri
		so: not so good
		maba (cm-)
		so: sea turtle coming ashore to lay eggs but does not do so
		wurlmamantharra
		soak
		kuyiji, mabin, rawurrki, rirki
		soak: freshwater soak
		na-mi (ni-, nu-)
		soaked: cycad nut, soaked slices ready to grind
		ma-wirimbul
		soaking: cycad nut slices dried ready for soaking,
		ma-wirimbul
		soaking: cycad nuts which have been soaking oneto two days,
		ma-rabararra
		soaking: water in which cycad fruit has been soaking
		ngurlangurla
		soap
		jubu
		Soap Tree [<i>Acacia holosericea</i>]
		na-kurlurlu
		sobbing
		ngilbantharra
		socket of harpoon, where point rests
		na-mulu
		soft
		manthalthanthal (cm-), wunthurlbunthurl

soft food	jalhabirr (cm-)	someone: wanting someone to take some action	lhawabantharra
soft, powdery sand	mambulmambul	someone: wiping sweat from one's armpits onto someone else	nyamba-wajimbangundayarra
softening	manthalthanthalthantharra, yiwiyiwimantharra	something different to eat	ma-wulaji
softly	mulhumulhu	something: bird picking up something in its beak	kilmarnantharra
softly: talking softly	ngungkangungka	something: blowing hard on something	ngaranymantharra
softly: treading softly	manthamantharra	something: carrying something in front of oneself	widiwidimantharra
some: boy some 9-13 years old	rdaru (nya-)	something: doing something	ngabiyanjarra
some: digging up a body buried some time ago to retrieve bones	walmantharra	something: fast, of something thrown	wirnkilili
some: paperbark pad some 30cm long	na-lhurrwa	something: feeling for something unseen/ partly obscured	lhakanbantharra
some: person of some authority	wirdi (cm-)	something: hole right through something	narnu-kalarrangka
some: to some extent	bijal	something: incircling something	bandarada
some: wanting someone to take some action	lhawabantharra	something: person who does not yet know about something	manji (cm-)
someone/ something on one's lap	landarrumantharra	something: standing position with one hand holding something and the other on hip	rdardarliwanga
someone: asking someone to repeat	yakamantharra	something: stopping someone doing something	yajburryajburr
someone: calling out for someone to come and look	arandayarra, kirrirumantharra	something: taking hold of something which cannot be seen	lhakanbantharra
someone: calling someone in the distance	nyamba-yarrinymantharra	something: taking someone or something along with you	akuyirrantharra
someone: carrying for someone	wakuyirrantharra	something: uncovering something that has been buried to process	walmantharra
someone: carrying for someone else	akuyirrantharra	some time	nungkarnarrku
someone: collecting someone	yankumantharra	son	kajakaja, kulhakulha
someone: decorating, someone for a ceremony	yirrikanjirrikanmantharra	son's child	ngabuji
someone: feelings about someone, having strong	wurdulungkayarra	son's daughter	akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-), akarna-murima (rrakarna-)
someone: getting someone	yankumantharra	son's son	karna-murima, karna-murima
someone: giving someone a lift	akuyirrantharra	son's son, my	nyakarna-mangkayi, nyakarna-mangkayi
someone: learning from someone	nyamba-wiringundayarra, wiringundayarra	son's: brother's son's son, my	nyakarna-murima, nyakarna-murima
someone: picking someone up	yankumantharra	son's: sister's son's daughter	akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-)
someone: pining for someone who is absent or dead	marrngundayarra	son's: sister's son's son	karna-mangkayi, karna-mangkayi
someone: stopping someone doing something	yajburryajburr	son-in-law	yuwarni
someone: swimming across river while taking someone/ something	wunjiningumantharra	son-in-law, her	a-kayibanthaandalu (tra-)
someone: taking someone or something along with you	akuyirrantharra	son-in-law, my	kayibanthangathangkalu (nya-)
someone: turning someone away from their intended purpose	balangkamayarra	son/: sister's son/ daughter	karna-ardima
someone: walking in front of someone	jakajakarda		

son: (M) son's child	murimuri	a-Kuwaykuwayk (rra-), baribari,
son: brother's son	kajakaja	bibimantharra, kunamantharra, na-marawurr,
son: brother's son's daughter	akarna-murima (rrakarna-)	na-thambithambi, na-wuruwuru, na-wuthulu,
son: brother's son, my	nyangathanya-abangu	narnu-bulabula, narnu-mawarl, wayku,
son: brother's: younger brother's son	karna-mamama	wilirri, wilirringundayarra, wilirriyirdi (cm-),
son: daughter's son	karna-marrini	wirlkin, wukurdu, yarrakira
son: daughter's son, my	nyakarna-wuthayi	sorcery stones a-kurruku (rra-), wayku,
son: daughter's: brother's daughter's son,	my nyakarna-marrini	wukurdu
son: daughter's: sister's daughter's son	karna-wuthayi	sorcery: giving up to the effects of sorcery
son: daughter's: your child, my daughter's	child, when speaking to son-in-law	wilirringundayarra
son: eldest sister to younger sister's son	nyakarna-ardima	sorcery: invisible hole where sorcery
son: father and son	bilarra	enters the body
son: father's brother's son who is older	baba	na-wuthulu, narnu-mawarl
son: father's brother's son who is younger	wunhaka	sorcery: object/ food containing sorcery
son: sister's son	ardiyardi, kulhakulha	bibiyarru
son: sister's son's child	ngabuji	sorcery: person suffering from effects of
son: spouse of brother's son	ardungantha (nya-)	sorcery wilirriyirdi (cm-)
son: spouse of son	ardungantha (nya-)	sorcery: pointing bone used in sorcery
song	mayjbi, narnu-nyiri, walaba	a-burru (rra-), a-buyurru (rra-)
song composed by women	a-Kurija (rra-)	sorcery: power of sorcery
song cycle	a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa	wilirri
(rra-), jawala, kujika, mayjbi, nanda-	wangirli, rdulmantharra	sorcery: singing sorcery songs
song cycle movement	nurarralngu	bibimantharra
song name	a-Ngadiji (rra-)	sore bubu (cm-, poss-)
song only partly known	wumungkulu	sore, your nda-bubu (poss-)
song type	jamulu, jarrada, jawala,	sore area, your nda-bubu (poss-)
yarrangijirri		sore place bubu (cm-, poss-)
song: singing a song cycle	walwandayarra	Sorghum sp nikukimarlarlu
song: starting the singing of a song cycle	rdulmantharra, rdulmarndulmantharra	sorry for, being ngindukumantharra,
song: tune of a song	na-ngalki (ni-), narnu-	rarrinjarra
ngalki, narnu-ngalkingalki		sorts: many different sorts
songlarks/ bushlarks (generic)	bijabija, bijabija	yumbulyumbumantha
songs: power songs	narnu-nyiri	sound of animals/ birds
songs: singing sorcery songs	bibimantharra	na-rayi (ni-, nanda-)
soothing	mirrbanmantharra	sound of cupped hands hitting thigh
Sooty Grunter	a-lhangkarlu (rra-),	na-walurr (ni-)
a-nurnngu (rra-)		sound of fighting kurajba
sorcerer	marrimarriwi (cm-),	sound of hammering/ pounding
marrimiwi (cm-), mulunguwa (nya-)		kurajba
sorcery	a-burru (rra-), a-buyurru	sound of hitting kurajba
(rra-), a-kardajala (rra-), a-kurruku (rra-),		sound of language na-rayi (ni-, nanda-)
		sound of running water/ the sea
		na-rayi (ni-, nanda-)
		sound of slapping/ clapping
		kurajba
		sound of striking water with hands
		na-walurr (ni-)
		sound, its na-malurr (ni-, nanda-)
		soundly: asleep, soundly
		kurdakurda (cm-)
		soundly: sleeping soundly
		nyamba-jiyarninjarra
		soup jubujubu
		source: underground source of water
		rawurki
		source: underground water source
		kuyiji
		source: water from a natural underground
		source mabin
		source: water from an underground source
		rirki

south	ngalu, ngalunga, ngamala, ngangalu	spear: short, lance-like spear	bunarra
south: wind, cold, from the south-south east	a-mardu (rra-)	spear: short-handled shovel nosed spear	layin
southwards	ngamaliya	spear: shovel nose spear	jangani
sp: Melaleuca sp	wariji	spear: shovel nosed spear	jimirndi
space	namu-rilu	spear: simple spear	murrngi, wuni
Spangled Emporer	a-wurruyku (rra-)	spear: stone spear head	majaja
Spanish Mackerel [<i>Scomberomorus commerson</i>]		spear: straightening spear shaft	karlakantharra
	liwurruwurrujarra, rikurdanthangu	spear: two pronged fishing spear	wirlmurr
sparks	na-mirnmirn (ni-)	spear: two pronged wooden barbed spear	birnkili
speak up!	anngankarriya, anngankarriya	spear: wire spear	kalkaji, wirlmurr, wirnmurr, wurrala
speaker: clear speaker	lirngalirnga (cm-)	spearhead, small	a-wandamantha (rra-)
speaking	lharinyalmantharra, nyamba-mudinymantharra, nyamba-wukanyinjarra, wukanyinjarra	spearing	arrkalarrkanantharra, arrkanantharra, ngarrkalarrkanantharra, ngarrkanantharra, nguthumantharra, wangantharra
speaking language fluently	jabumantharra	spearing a fish	wijalmantharra
speaking the truth	kululumantharra	spearing: successfully spearing/ hitting	wakara
speaking together indistiguishably	nyamba-ngurdukantharra	spears: bundle, of spears/ pandanus leaves	kurarra
speaking well of	ngayamantharra	spears: bundle, of spears/ pandanus strips	wulurl
speaking: abstaining from speaking	nyamba-jakudimantharra	specific: journey by foot for a specific purpose	buwarrala
speaking: your wife, my sister, when speaking to brother-in-law	a-wuranybirri (rra-)	specific: previous specific time	ridinja
spear	kalkaji, wirlmurr, wirnmurr	specific: that, identified, specific, of aboreal/ abstract class nouns	na-mangaji
spear ready to be thrown from spearthrower	mundimundi	specific: this specific masculine thing	jinangu
spear remaining in the flesh	jawayawa	specific: this specific masculine thing/ male person	jinangu
spear shaft	na-ridiridi, thambira	specific: traveller with a specific intent in mind	buwarra (cm-)
spear thrower	balamurru, banba, kalbu, ngarluka, wujula	specified: that food not yet specified	ma-mbangu
spear thrower with tassle	kuyamarra, murrungun	specified: that, not yet specified of aboreal/ abstract class nouns	na-mbangu
spear type	a-marlamarla (rra-), birnkili, bunarra, jangani, jimirndi, layin, ma-mayalungku, ma-mingkirrathu, ma-minjarranthu, mawurraji, murrngi, ngarrkidikidi, wanungka, wuni, wurrala	specified: those two people, identified and specified	rri-mangaji
spear: balancing spear in spear-thrower	karlakantharra	speckled	makirrudalinma, rdibirlardibirla (cm-)
spear: barb on a barbed spear	ngalhin	speech	wuka
spear: barbed spear	ma-mayalungku, ma-minjarranthu, ngarrkidikidi, wanungka	speech: confused speech	budijbudij
spear: fishing spear	wurrala	speech: offending in speech and manner	ngathungathu (cm-)
spear: fishing using a fish spear	nyamba-rdimbirmantharra	speech: person offending in their speech	mawurla (cm-)
spear: four pronged fishing spear	wirlmurr	speech: quick of speech	
spear: heating spear shaft for straightening	muramurathantharra		
spear: hook of spear thrower	ngalhin, ngurru		
spear: seed from spear grass	na-muwulmuwul		
spear: semi-barbed spear	ma-mingkirrathu		

arlajkarla (cm-)		wiriyarra (cm-)	
speech: rapid speech	wirarra (cm-)	spirit: person whose spirit child came from	
speechless	jakudi (cm-)	jibiya (cm-)	
speed: moderate of speed/ speech/		spirit: white female spirit resembling a	
temperate	mindibi	fishing net	a-marlangkarna (rra-)
Sperm Whale	yurluyurluwiji	spirits, causing to become	
spider	lawa	ngabayamantharra	
Spider Crab sp. / Decorator Crab [<i>Majidae</i>		spirits: asking for information from spirits	
sp.]	a-bula (rra-)	nyiribantharra	
spider web	na-lhuma	spiritual power activator	
spider's web	lawa	juwayi	
spider: eggs of native bee found trapped in		spit	rayal
spider webs	barma	spitting	kiwumantharra,
spilling	nyamba-wurrubantharra,	rayalngundayarra	
wurrubantharra		spitting out	wabantharra
spindle	na-balimdir, na-lhuma	spitting rain	ngiyilungiyilu
spindle: spinning hair/ fur, using a spindle		splashing in water	malawurrmantharra
wangkarramantharra		splinter	rdukurduku, wurnda,
spine, your	nda-kurruru (poss-)	wuyuman	
spines of the echidna	nanda-nyila	split: blond-brown coloured hair from split	
spinifex grass	arnkir	ends	wurrkulwarda (cm-)
Spinifex grass	ma-nguyarr	split: hair, with split ends, your	
spinifex resin	a-rnardangma (rra-)	nda-wulbu (poss-)	
Spinifex sp. [<i>Spinifex longifolius</i>]		splitting	karlanirmantharra
marranyarrany		spoiling	wardimantharra
Spinifex [<i>Spinifex longifolius</i>]		spoiling things for others	
wankiwanki		warrirantharra	
spinning	rangkiyarra	spoon: twig/ stick used as a spoon to eat	
spinning hair/ fur, using a spindle		wild honey	ma-kingki
wangkarramantharra		Spoonbill [<i>Platalea sp.</i>]	a-rarrawa (rra-)
Spiny: Echidna / Spiny Ant Eater		spots: sickness causing raised spots/	
[<i>Tachyglossus aculeatus</i>]		lumps	narnu-wurrulburrul
a-wabalarra (rra-)		Spotted Eagle Ray [<i>Aetobatus narinari</i>]	
spirit	na-ngawulu (ni-)	minyiminyi	
spirit (generic)	ngabaya	Spotted Nightjar [<i>Camprimulgus sp.</i>]	
spirit being	a-kurrinya (rra-),	yilayi	
a-Kuwaykuwayk (rra-), a-marlangkarna (rra-),		Spotted: Blue Spotted Stingray [<i>Amphatistius</i>	
ardirri (poss-), baribari, jambajambanyi,		<i>kulhia</i>]	lhangkamulhil
jurdurubanji, kurdidawa, kuyarra,		Spotted: Blue Spotted Stingray [<i>Amphistius</i>	
Mumunarra, Namurlanjanjangku, ngabaya,		<i>kulhia</i>]	nangka
ngarrimi, wuwarr, yurruwa		spouse	kayikayi
Spirit child	ardirri (poss-)	spouse of another woman's husband/	
Spirit Man Dreaming	ngabaya	another man's wife	
spirit of a dead person (generic)		mayirli (cm-)	
ngabaya		spouse of brother's daughter	
spirit of recently deceased person		ardungantha (nya-)	
wuwarr		spouse of brother's son	
spirit: female relative sharing place of		ardungantha (nya-)	
spirit child origin		spouse of daughter	ardungantha (nya-)
angatharra-wayurungu (rangatharra-)		spouse of sibling of the same sex	
spirit: female spirit	a-kurrinya (rra-)	kayikayi	
spirit: found, being, of spirit child by		spouse of son	ardungantha (nya-)
parents	rdinjarra	spouse's brothers	banji
spirit: life spirit of humans/ animals		spouse's father	ardungantha (nya-)
na-ngawulu (ni-)		spouse's mother	yuwarni
spirit: life spirit, your		spouse's sisters	banji
nda-ngawulu (poss-), nda-wurdulu (poss-),		spouse: brother's spouse	
nda-yala (poss-)		manjkarra	
spirit: mangrove spirit		spouse: sister's spouse	
ngarrimi		murrumurru	
spirit: one's spirit home		spout of a whale/ dolphin	

mambul		standing with one foot over the other	
spraining	ngujulanantharra	nyamba-rdardaliwangantharra	
spray: sea spray	nanda-rayal	star	warrawiji, yarlburriji
spray: sea spray, created when waves hit rocks	nanda-ruru	star (generic)	marralhawa
spray: sea spray; fine and "smoke-like"	nanda-minymi	star constellation, Orions Belt	Na-wabija
spraying	yayunmantharra	star constellation, Pleiades, Seven Sisters	li-malamalaya
spread: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at knees	nyamba-rdakalmantharra	star constellation, Seven Sisters	li-jakarambirri, li-kayukayula, li-malyarrala, nalu-wulwari
spread: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at the knees	rdakal	star: Evening star	jabulama, jabularri, warrawiji
spread: stick used to spread hot ashes	na-rarbi	star: Morning star	jabulama, jabularri, warrawiji
spreading out	nyamba-yalyalmantharra, nyamba-yarndarranmantharra	star: shooting star	baribari, yarlburriji
spreading: blanket, spreading	lhulunmantharra	Starfish [<i>Asteroidea</i>]	ngurrulanka
spring of fresh water	jilili	staring	rdangumantharra
spring tides	ja-wukabanji	starlight	barlalwalalngu
spring water	wayuru	starlight: reflection of starlight/ moonlight on the water	balirka
spring water, large/ permanent	waburr	stars (generic)	wirdimil
spring waters, permanent	ngayulu	stars, many	burnbuliburnbuli
spring: bubbling, as of spring waters	bulbulmantharra	stars: shining, of stars/ moon	mirngarrinjarra
springing upwards	barranyinjarra	start of a track/ road	nanda-mulu
spy	kudidinka (cm-), wurumantha (cm-)	start: encouraging to start	nyamba-yanirrinjarra, yanirrinjarra
squashed	bujal	starting	ambirrinjarra, rdalinymantharra
squashing	bujalmantharra	starting the singing of a song cycle	rdulmantharra, rdulmarndulmantharra
squatting position	arramangka	starting to develop	milngirrinjarra
squealing	nyamba-yarrinymantharra	starting to talk/ orate	nyamba-rdalinymantharra
squeezing	ringangantharra	starting up	yarrakantharra
squeezing with fingers	burrujunmantharra	starting, of rain/ wind/ fire	nyamba-rdalinymantharra
Squid [<i>Tuethoidea sp.</i>]	jaburriyarra	stationary	wambu
squinting	mirnminjalungkayarra	stationary horizontal stick used fire making	ma-anthamu
stage of pregnancy	a-burnduburndu (rra-), a-dirindirri (rra-)	staying	anmantharra, wambu
stagnant water	ngurlangurla	staying put	binjarra
stalk of pandanus nut cluster	dularla	steadily	nyamba-mulhumulhumantharra
stalk: water lily stalk	ma-yula	steady	ngardungardu
standing	alalarrinjarra, alarrinjarra, burarrinjarra, yiriyarrinjarra	steady beating of boomerangs	yarraburrumantharra
standing at prow of boat/ canoe holding harpoon	barayba	stealing	wajkirrantharra
standing on	barranyinjarra	stealing from	yiwantharra
standing position on one leg with the other bent at knee	mirdimirdilinja	steamer	manuwa
standing position with one hand holding something and the other on hip	rdardarliwanga	steel digging stick	bilbarurru
standing position with one leg outstretched and hands on hips	rdardarliwanga	steep	daradarra
standing upright	dirantha, lurdirrinjarra	steep/ vertical river bank	amarra
		stemmed: long stemmed smoking pipe	ma-rllaruwa, ma-wubin
		stems: water lily leaf stems	nu-walmurr
		stepping/ driving into holes	lakurranbayarra

steps na-bakinda
 stern of bark canoe na-rama
 stew jubujubu
 stick rdukurduku, wurnda
 stick used to spread hot ashes
 na-rarbi
 stick: beating wife/ husband with a
 fighting stick nyamba-mungkumantharra
 stick: blocking a boomerang with shield/
 fighting stick ngunmantharra
 stick: blocking with a fighting stick
 mudumudu
 stick: digging stick na-wabija, na-wariwari,
 na-wulungkayangu
 stick: digging stick, long
 na-karikirri
 stick: fighting stick barrku
 stick: forked stick for carrying fish
 na-ayi
 stick: forked stick with fish on it
 ayinja, ayinya
 stick: long stick kundaruru
 stick: long stick (3-4m)
 juluwurnji
 stick: lousing stick na-wiri, na-
 wulungkayangu
 stick: message stick a-rdijkula (rra-),
 diwurruwurru, wirbi
 stick: person who carries a message stick
 na-yaynkanyi
 stick: stationary horizontal stick used fire
 making ma-anthamu
 stick: stationary horizontal stick used in
 fire making ma-yinthamu
 stick: steel digging stick
 bilbaruru
 stick: useful stick juluwurnji
 stick: walking stick na-ridiridi
 stick: walking with the aid of a stick
 ridiridimantharra
 sticks: rhythm sticks karlwa
 sticky mandamanda
 stiff jarkunda, kada (cm-)
 stiff leg, walking with a
 kadamantharra
 stiff, being kadirrinjarra,
 kalkadirrinjarra, mayururinjarra
 stiff: arms outstretched and stiff, having
 nyamba-wurnkulmantharra
 still, being wuja
 still, of time nyala
 still: becoming still mindibirrinjarra
 still: dugong, pregnant cow dugong with
 calf still following her
 a-lhumurawiji (rra-)
 still: quiet and still nyibu, rdijbardijba
 still: quiet and still, being
 nyiburinjarra, rdijbardijbarrinjarra
 stillborn: baby, stillborn
 dalarda (cm-)
 stilling nyamba-mirrbmantharra

Sting Ray (very large) with two long
 poisonous spines
 kambuma, kamburrwalawala
 stinging water reed bujinbujin
 stingray (generic) adumu
 stingray species, Blue Spotted Stingray
 [*Amphatistius kulhia*]
 lhangkamulhil
 stingray species, Blue Spotted Stingray
 [*Amphistius kuhlia*]
 nangka
 stingray species, Brown Stingray [*Dasytidae*
sp.] jiwarangurri
 stingray species, Coachwhip ray
 (*Himantura toshi*)
 a-janngu (rra-)
 stingray species, Cow Tailed Stingray
 [*Pastinachus sephen*]
 warnanjawiji, wurrudungu
 stingray species, long tailed stingray
 nguku
 stingray species, Sting Ray (very large)
 with two long poisonous spines
 kambuma, kamburrwalawala
 stingray/ shark flesh na-ngarda (ni-)
 stingray: barb from tail of stingray
 munkaja
 stingray: barb from that tail of a stingray
 na-matharl (ni-, nanda-)
 stingray: meat of stingray/ shark
 na-ngarda (ni-)
 stingray: mixing of liver from stingray/
 shark with meat of the same
 lhawarramantharra
 stingray: removing flesh from a stingray/
 shark after initial cooking
 yirruwanymantharra
 stingray: tying up stingray meat mixed
 with stingray liver in a paperbark
 bundle for cooking
 wurrayanjarra
 Stinking Passionfruit [*Passiflora foetida*]
 ma-manja, ma-mayinja
 Stinking Turtle [*Chelodina sp.*]
 a-yukuwal (rra-)
 Stint [*Calidris sp.*] wurrbindibindi
 stirred up emotionally, becoming
 ngurrungurmantharra
 stomach of the dugong
 wilawila
 stomach of the sea turtle
 ma-mulka, yalajala
 stomach, your nda-ngawukuku (poss-),
 nda-ngayi (poss-), nda-wurdu (poss-)
 stomach, your protuding
 nda-rubun (poss-)
 stomach: fat, white and smooth, off the
 stomach a-mayngul (rra-)
 stomach: lying position on stomach
 jurrbarla, wulurrungku
 stomached: big stomached

makurl (cm-)		storm wind	bambiliwa, lhambiji
stomachs: ulcerations found in the stomachs of sea turtles		storm: dust storm	yurdurrbalala, kurrumbirribirri
wunakathangu		storm: first wet season storm	wunthurru
stone bulurrulurru, janyka		storm: thunder storm	kubijiji
stone axe bujayi		story wuka	
stone axe, large badangka, mirrimirri		story: telling a story	nyamba-wirijkalmantharra, wirijkalmantharra
stone axe, very large a-warrakiwarraki (rra-)		straight	yuduyundu, yurlarra (cm-), yurlurr
stone knife burrawa, ma-kakami, ma-wudawuda, majaja		straight away	yinarrambalulu, yurlurmantharra, yurrulumbala, yuwamantharra
stone knife, large wurrbingani		straight line, in a	yurika
stone knife, small a-burruwa (rra-), a-warndamantha (rra-)		straight lying position	lhulurrungu
stone spear head majaja		straight without curve or bend	wurrubi (cm-), yurikayurika (cm-)
stone tool a-burruwa (rra-), a-warndamantha (rra-), a-warrakiwarraki (rra-), a-warrurnngka (rra-), a-wulkangu (rra-), badangka, bujayi, burrawa, ma-kakami, ma-wudawuda, majaja, mirrimirri, wurrbingani		straight: binding straight objects together	mundamantharra
stone: anchor, made from stone		straight: not going straight	lukulukumantharra
balangu		straight: sit up straight!	anngankariya
Stone: Beach Stone Curlew [<i>Burhinus neglectus</i>] a-rabinybi (rra-), a-rabinybi (rra-), a-wurrwirn, a-wurrwirn		straight: sitting position with legs	straight out feet crossed murrngumurrngu
Stone: Bush Stone Curlew [<i>Burhinus magnirostris</i>] a-nguwalili (rra-)		straight: sitting position with one leg	straight out and other tucked under the body murrulabi
stone: grind stone (base stone)		straightening	lurdirrinjarra
a-walma (rra-)		straightening outone's arm/ leg	nyamba-rulbantharra
stone: grinding stone, upper		straightening spear shaft	karlakantharra
wurluwurlu		straightening: heating spear shaft for	straightening muramurathantharra
stone: sacred stone wurlurlu		strands: twisting fibre strands together	rangkiyarra
Stonefish [<i>Synanceia horrida</i>]		stranger	nganji (cm-), ngarriyathangu (cm-), yankarra (cm-), yarnburki (cm-)
ngarlbala, wulwu		strap: shoulder strap	jarrabarl
stones: grinding stones (generic)		Straw Necked Ibis [<i>Threskiornis spinicollis</i>]	a-murlunbi (rra-)
wudawuda, yakuyaku		strength, with all one's	wayarwayarmantharra
stones: grinding with stones		strength, with all your	wulwanda
yakuyakumantharra		strengthening	lhambankayarra, lumbumantharra, lumburrinjarra
stones: hail stones wayku		stretches: owner/ s of particular stretches	of country and associated
stones: heated stones, for cooking		Dreamings/ ceremonies	ngimirringki (cm-)
rabarr		stretching oneself	murathantharra
stones: pounding with stones to break		striking	wangantharra
nuts/ crush seeds		striking: sound of striking water with	hands na-walurr (ni-)
warrantharra		string	ma-nguji, ma-yulbu
stones: sorcery stones			
a-kurruku (rra-), wayku, wukurdu			
stony ground dabudaburr (namu-)			
stooped kundukuku (cm-), kunduwaru, kununduwaru			
stooping over rubanbayarra			
stop! bakuyaa			
stopping binjarra, mindibirrinjarra, rrantharra, wamalamantharra, wamantharra			
stopping someone doing something			
yajburryajburr			
stopping, of people talking			
nyamba-wamantharra			
storm mijirmijirr			
storm clouds wandungurru			
Storm Petrel [<i>Oceanites oceanicus</i>]			
a-wurrwird (rra-)			

string bag	a-birndawarra (rra-), a-marbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)	subservient to	nyamba-wirringundayarra
string chest decoration	mayinybaku	subservient to, becoming	wirringundayarra
string, used to tie bait onto hook	ma-lhalha	substance: poisonous substance	na-marawurr
string: hair string belt	nyungka, wada, wardamurru, wulbu, wuthari	successfully spearing/ hitting	wakara
Striped Butter Fish	barrkilili	sucked: grass wad/ pad used to dip into wild honey and then sucked	na-wawili
striped pattern	marramarrankarra	sucked: grass wad/ pad, used for dipping into honey and then sucked	na-kuwarnda
stripped: pandanus leaves being stripped	yalkanymantharra	Suckerfish [<i>Remora sp.</i>]	arlalaarlala
stripping off	yirdamantharra	sucking	mardinjangumantharra, wunjulbunjulmantharra
strips: bundle, of spears/ pandanus strips	wulurl	sucking bones for flesh/ marrow	wuynybuynmantharra
strong lumbu (cm-), ngiwurda (cm-), wayarwayarr (cm-), wunungu (cm-)		sucking in	lhujinjarra
strong person	walikarra (cm-)	suckling at the breast	jawayawa
strong, becoming	lumburrinjarra	suffering pain	rukulukurrinjarra, rukurrinjarra
strong: feelings about someone, having strong	wurdulungkayarra	suffering: person suffering from effects of sorcery	wilirriyirdi (cm-)
stubble: old sharp stubble of grass	arnkurr	sugar wawu	
stuck, being	akalakantharra, akantharra	sugar bag	a-ajundu (rra-), a- murdanbangu (rra-), a-murlijba (rra-), a-wajkana (rra-), barnma, dilbuyi, dulbarri, kamilarri, makurrawirla, manbiriwu, na-lhani (ni-), narriyalama, wankarralhani, wungkurrwaninjarra
stump of saplings	arnkurr	sugar bag wax	a-birnniyi (rra-)
stump: shoots growing up from a stump	mayara	Sugar Glider Possum, young [<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>]	jimbuna
stump: shoots, growing from the stump of a tree	ma-mayara	Sugar Glider [<i>Petaurus breviceps</i>]	warnkirma
stupid mad	yakayaka (cm-)	sugar: cutting out wild honey (sugar bag)	burlamantharra, buriburlamantharra
style: ceremonial dance style	a-walanyba (rra-), wabanirrinjarra	sugar: searching for wild honey (sugar bag)	bulbulamantharra
style: dance style name	a-Kurija (rra-), a-Rarra (rra-), walaba	sugar: tree beehive, locally called "boy sugar bag"	dulbarri
sub-incised penis, your	nda-warrkara (poss-)	sugar: tree beehive; called locally "boy sugar bag"	kamilarri
sub-inciser	jarrinbira	sugarbag	wiliwarmgu
sub-incising	wubanimantharra	sugarbag: ground beehive, locally called "girl sugarbag"	a-wajkana (rra-)
subdued	kurlukurlu (cm-)	sulking	wurdankayarra
subduing	kurlukurlumantharra	sulky	jiburu (cm-)
subincised man	nguwibi (nya-, li-), nguyibi (nya-, li-)	sulky, being	ngurrkungurrkurrinjarra, yinjathirrinjarra
subincising	nguwibimantharra	Sulphur Crested Cockatoo [<i>Kakatoe galerita</i>]	a-barral (rra-), a-yimdarra (rra-)
submerging	yanantharra	sun	a-kamba (rra-), a-yaba (rra-)
subordinate	huri (cm-)	sun being very hot at midday	darrkirrinjarra
subordinate: person in subordinate position	jawina (cm-)	sun directly overhead	darrkirla
subsection name (female)	Naminyanma (rra-/a-)	sun resting on the horizon prior to setting	jarrawan
subsection name (male)	Balyarrinji (nya-), Bangarrinji (nya-), Bulanyi (nya-), Burrulangi (nya-)		
subsection term (female)	Nangalama (rra-/a-), Nimarrama (rra-/a-), Niwanama (rra-/a-), Nulanyma (rra-/a-), Nulyarrima (rra-/a-), Nungarima (rra-/a-), Nurulama (rra-/a-)		
subsection term (male)	Kamarrangi (nya-), Kangala (nya-), Ngarrijbalangi (nya-), Yakamarri (nya-)		
subsection, your	nda-ngalki (poss-)		

sun setting	arrarramantharra	rdajbirdajbi	
sun: cycad nut slices ready to put in the sun	ma-wirimbul	swear word	rabirabimbangurrimiril, rabirabimbawanbirra, rabirabiwuri, wirdimbamunha, wirdimbawuna
sun: heat from the sun	a-rdijburr (rra-)	swear word for a dog	kadirriwalma, ngaburndungu, nyawa, yarrkarra, yurndarka
sun: heat of the sun	bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)	swearing	lhawalhawamantharra, lhawamantharra, lhawarndiyarra
sun: overcast, with sun obscured	ngabumbu	sweat	ngandawirndi
sun: position of sun/ moon being high in the sky	mukunjarna	sweat of the under arm, your	nda-ngalki (poss-)
Sundial shell	wurbilirrinja	sweat: wiping sweat from one's armpits onto someone else	nyamba-wajimbangundayarra
sunlight: lighter, of day, sunlight	wilarrinjarra	sweating	ngandawimdangantharra
sunrise	nanda-minjararra	sweeping away	wurrbantharra
sunset	nanda-miyal, nanda-wunjai	sweet yabi (cm-)	
sunset, when long shafts of light shine out of the sky	narnu-mawurr	swelling	wamantharra, wukurumantharra, wululbantharra
supply: plentiful supply of food	wuburr	swelling, of body parts	nyambu-janjarra
supported: lying position with upper body supported on one's elbow	milkabu	swellings, having	wamalwamantharra
surface: below the water's surface	wunngalu	swiftly	durlu, karlburrji
surface: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country	a-rinja (rra-)	swiftly moving away	walijburrungkayarra
surface: over the surface	lhangka	Swimmer Crab	a-mawurrungku (rra-)
surface: shadows over the surface of the sea	narnu-ngawurruwuru	Swimmer: Blue Swimmer Crab [<i>Portunus pelagicus</i>]	a-ngarniyangka (rra-)
surface: waiting on a reef for sea-turtle to surface	kulukulumantharra	swimming	wulwunjininjarra, wunjininjarra
surfacing: dugong surfacing	mukulinjayarra	swimming across river while taking someone/ something	wunjiningumantharra
surfacing: dugongs surfacing together, side-by-side	kirrimantharra	swims: movement of tail and back of fish as it swims	wunjiramantharra
surprise: exclamation of surprise/ shock	ayi	swollen glands of neck	wumdinkurndin
surprised, being	ruwamantharra	swollen glands/ joints	ngankurungu (cm-)
surrounded by	dinkidinki	sympathetic	ngardurdumantharra
swaggering	kalukalu (cm-), karlwakarlwa (cm-)	tadpole	burruli
swags: carrying swags/ billycan/ food	munhamantharra	tail (generic)	na-majimaji (ni-), na-yarlbur (ni-)
Swallow: White Breasted Wood Swallow [<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>]	marrikingki	tail of Rainbow Serpent	jirrimbi
swallowing	janjarra	tail of salt water crocodile	na-yulayula (ni-)
Swamp Pheasant / Pheasant Coucal [<i>Centropus phasianinus</i>]	a-bulbulkija (rra-)	tail piece of sea turtle along with fat and meat	wurrunthulburrnthul
Swamphen [<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>]	mururungkurna	tail, of a dugong	na-jarijburr (ni-)
Swamphen: Purple Swamphen [<i>Porphyrio porphyrio</i>]	a-wulbarla (rra-)	tail/ flukes of dugong/ dolphin/ whale	na-yirrimbi (ni-)
swampy ground	mambulmambul	tail: barb from tail of stingray	munkaja
swarm: grasshopper swarm/ plague	rdajbirdajbi	tail: barb from that tail of a stingray	na-matharl (ni-, nanda-)
swarm: locust swarm/ plague		tail: goanna tail	na-wirriwirri (ni-, nanda-)
		tail: meat from goanna tail	na-yalka (ni-)
		tail: movement of tail and back of fish as it swims	wunjiramantharra
		tail: up-and-down action of dugong/ whale/	

dolphin tail	bardamantharra	talking: slow talking	bujurrbujurr (cm-)
Tailed: Brush Tailed Phascogale [<i>Phascogale tapoatafa</i>]	mararla, rilikini	talking: stopping, of people talking	nyamba-wamantharra
Tailed: Nail Tailed Wallaby	ngurluku	talking: your sister, my mother when talking to one's maternal uncle	nda-mangkayku
Tailed: Nail Tailed Wallaby [<i>Onychogalea sp.</i>]	bandawurawija, bandungungu	tall	jumanykarra (cm-), kajkal (cm-), warnduwarndu (cm-), wularnkarra (cm-), yurkayurka (cm-)
tailpiece: fat and tailpiece of a sea turtle	na-narrngu (ni-)	Tamarind Tree [<i>Tamarindus indicus</i>]	nukurnu
Taipan [<i>Oxyuranus scutellatus</i>]	karrimala	tamed	kurlukurlu (cm-)
take: wanting someone to take some action	lhawabantharra	tangled hair/ string/ rope	budijbudij
taking	kantharra, mangkulmantharra	tangling	budijbudinymantharra, nyamba-budijbudinymantharra
taking along	lurruluru	tangling: dugong tangling itself in harpoon rope	rdyantharra
taking along with	walamantharra	target: missing a target	walardimantharra
taking alternate turns	jabarri	tarpaulin	kaliku, kaluku
taking away	malarrkundayarra, wardjanantharra	tassle: spear thrower with tassle	kuyamarra, murrungun
taking away from	yiwantharra	taste of food	na-ngalki (ni-)
taking away from trouble	minmirilangantharra, mirilangantharra	taste: giving a taste of food	ngulbantharra
taking back	waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra	tasteless	jirda (cm-)
taking bark/ skin off	mananthamantharra, yirantharra	tasting	wuyantharra, yalwantharra
taking hold of something which cannot be seen	lhakanbantharra	tasty	wakulwakul (cm-)
taking off	lhankayarra, mantharra, nmantharra	Tawny Frogmouth [<i>Podargus sp.</i>]	a-jiliwidjiliwid (rra-)
taking someone or something along with you	akuyirrantharra	tea	diyi, nyanyalu, wanjirr
taking/ marrying a wife	alindumantharra	Tea Tree [<i>Melaleuca acaciodes</i>]	wulban
taking: dugong taking rope after being harpooned	wajayarra	tea-leaves	wanjirr, diyi, nyanyalu
taking: sea turtle taking rope after being harpooned	wajayarra	teaching	mildirimantharra, mirdanmantharra
taking: short cut, taking a	warrangka	Teal: Grey Teal Duck [<i>Anas gibberifrons</i>]	a-kuruburu (rra-), a-rabarr (cm-)
taking: swimming across river while taking someone/ something	wunjingumantharra	tearing	bangadirrinjarra, bangalbangadirrinjarra
talk: starting to talk/ orate	nyamba-rdalinymantharra	tearing off paper-bark	wunyinjarra
talking	lharinyjalmantharra, mudinymantharra, nyamba-mudinymantharra, nyamba-wukanyinjarra, wukanyinjarra	tears	ngirlil
talking in two ways	nyamba-kanymakanyamardamantharra	tease	ngirriki (cm-)
talking quietly	ngurdinurdimantharra	teasing	ngirrikimantharra
talking softly	ngungkangungka	teenage boy	yibarri (nya-)
talking to each other	nyamba-wilwiringundayarra	teeth/ incisors, your	nda-mayi (poss-)
talking, of large numbers of people	nyamba-rirrarirramantharra	teeth/ molars, your	nda-kujanyi (poss-)
talking: noise of many people talking	nalu-lhangkurr	teeth: clenching one's teeth	mayijanjarra
talking: person constantly talking	mawurla (cm-)	teeth: crunching with teeth	kalmurrathantharra
		teeth: grinding one's teeth	mayijanjarra
		teeth: kangaroo teeth ornaments	lijarr, wirra
		Tellin Shell [<i>Tellina sp.</i>]	jamulmulanda
		telling	jirrinymantharra, nantharra, ruginantharra
		telling a story	nyamba-wirijkalmantharra, wirijkalmantharra
		telling lies	walarndimantharra,

warndimantharra		that other masculine thing	nilharrku, niwarrku
tender meat	jalhabirr (cm-)	that same female person	andaluandalu
term: cabbage palm, edible inner pith (ritual term)	kundamurru	that's good!	yukurarru, yukurarru
term: fish (generic term)	ariku	that, identified, specific, of aboreal/ abstract class nouns	na-mangaji
term: gills of the Groper (specific term)	nanda-warwarla	that, not yet specified of aboreal/ abstract class nouns	na-mbangu
term: insulting term for an uncircumcised adult male	ardu (cm-)	that: after that	bajingu, barra
term: Mangrove Dreaming ritual term	kirlakanku	that: at that same place	bajingulaji
term: pith of the cabbage palm (ritual term)	luthalutha	that: at that same time	bajingulaji
term: ritual term	Dalma (cm-), Janambi (nya-), Wirra, Yulungurri	that: barb from that tail of a stingray	na-matharl (ni-, nanda-)
term: subsection term (female)	Nangalama (rra-/a-), Nimarrama (rra-/a-), Niwanama (rra-/a-), Nulanyama (rra-/a-), Nulyarrima (rra-/a), Nungarima (rra-/a-), Nurulama (rra-/a-)	that: for that reason	bajuwarnu
term: subsection term (male)	Kamarrangi (nya-), Kangala (nya-), Ngarrijbalangi (nya-), Yakamarri (nya-)	that: give that to me!	jaba
Tern: Caspian Tern [<i>Hydropogone caspia</i>]	a-arbindi (rra-)	that: is that so?	ngarri
Tern: Lesser Crested Tern [<i>Sterna bengalensis</i>]	bangantha	that: like that	barranamba
terrestrial mammal (generic)	wunala, jijaka	that: like that you do it	nganamba, nganambaji
testes/ testicle, your	nda-mardawurima (poss-)	that: on that basis	bajungkarnu
testing ngalkingundayarra, ngalkiwunjayarra,	yalwantharra	that: uncovering something that has been buried to process	walmantharra
testing oneself	yakinantharra	that: wind from off the sea that carries the smell of rotting sea weed	a-wurrumburru (rra-)
texture: cycad palm trunk, texture of	ma-yijan	their (dual)	wulanga (cm-), wulanga (cm-)
thank	barlirrantharra,	their (plural)	alunga (cm-)
that	wumba	their father, my uncle	nyawulanganya-rnarnanganthamu
that different man	nyarrku	theirs (dual)	wulanga (cm-), wulanga (cm-)
that different masculine thing	nilharrku, niwarrku	them: all of them	mura
that female person	a-mangaji	them: for them (plural)	alunga (cm-)
that female person- not known	a-mbangu (rra-)	themselves: by themselves (plural)	alulumba
that feminine thing, indentified and known	a-mangaji	themselves: individual who makes themselves sexually desirerous	kulikuli (cm-)
that feminine thing- not known	a-mbangu (rra-)	then	ngala
that food not yet specified	ma-mbangu	then (at that time)	baji
that food, identified and known	ma-mangaji	then (non-specific time)	namba
that is the way to do it	nganamba, nganambaji	then when that was finished (introducer)	bawuji
that male person/ masculine thing	nya-mangaji	then: and then	kulu
that male person/ masculine thing, not known	nya-mbangu	then: grass wad/ pad used to dip into wild honey and then sucked	na-wawili
that other man	nyarrku	then: grass wad/ pad, used for dipping into honey and then sucked	na-kuwarnda
		there (non-specific/ undefined location)	namba
		there (specific or known location)	

a-yubara (rra-)		tidal: rising of tidal waters	
Threadfin: Giant Threadfin		rrantharra	
lanarrangu		tide	ja-wukabanji, jalababa, makangka, mangkuru, mirndilngundaya, ngakan, ngaruwa, ralundu, wurrumu
threat: dugong, runs away from herd when under threat	wanarraba	tide going out	nbayarra
threatening	walwarrangkayarra, warrangkayarra	tide: being full, as of tide (rare usage)	lhangka
three: hand-in-hand, of more than three people	jarlujarlu, jarlulujarlulu	tide: coming in of tide	ngundayarra
three: sister-in-laws, more than three	li-manmanjikka	tide: going down of tide	ngaruwanbayarra
throat of the Rainbow Serpent	milinginji	tide: high level, of tide/ flood	rdawurluwurlu
throat, your	nda-ngunduwa (poss-)	tide: high tide	ngakan, wurluburlu
throat: cutting the throat of a turtle	ngunduwamantharra	tide: low tide	makangka, mangkuru
throat: whistling from the throat	ngilbantharra	tide: mud flats, exposed at low tide	ka-ngaruwanba
throbbing noise, as of a distant motor	malawurrinjarra	tide: neap tide	wurrumu
throbbing	ringanngantharra	tide: reef exposed at low tide	narnu-rawu
through	larrakibarli	tide: sea grass beds, exposed at low tide	ka-ngaruwanba
through the mangroves	lhukanjukan	tide: second high tide in one day	mirndilngundaya, ralundu
through: poking through	nyamba-ngalbamnyingundayarra	tide: turning tide	jalababa
thrower: hook of spear thrower	ngalhin, ngurru	tides: king tides	ja-wukabanji
thrower: spear thrower	balamurru, banba, kalbu, ngarlika, wujula	tides: spring tides	ja-wukabanji
thrower: spear thrower with tassle	kuyamarra, murrungun	tie: string, used to tie bait onto hook	ma-lhalha
throwing	walilimantharra, walimantharra	tied: bringing dugong to shore tied to the side of boat/ canoe	lhumantharra
throwing away/ off	wirbulungkayarra	Tiger Shark [<i>Caleocerdo cuvieri</i>]	aybabaraku, bayamarlkurra, ngurdungurdu, wukuwarrba, Yulungurri
thrown: fast, of something thrown	wirnkilili	tight	kada (cm-)
thrown: spear ready to be thrown from spearthrower	mundimundi	tightly: packing tightly	kakinymantharra, lhunjurmantharra
throws: death throws	wajawajamantharra	time: all the time	yurrngumantha
thrusting: hunter bending low over harpoon before thrusting	mukurrmukurr	time: at that same time	bajingulaji
thudding	wulbalulbantharra, wulbantharra	time: at the same time	nambanamba
thumb, your	nda-anthamu (poss-)	time: at this same time	marnajingulaji
thunder	nanda-malurr	time: before (in time)	ambuliyalu
thunder storm	kubijiji	time: digging up a body buried some time ago to retrieve bones	walmantharra
thunder: rumbling, of thunder	ngurrbantharra	time: every time	miyilmiyil
tibia, your	nda-wirra (poss-)	time: farewell for a long time	bawuji
Tick [<i>Arachnida sp.</i>]	judayi	time: first time	na-yinarramba (ni-)
tickling	kujukujumantharra	time: long time	juju, yurrujuru
tidal currents	akarn, arrayalya, wayikuku	time: long time ago	kamambarra
tidal rubbish	janjirikirri	time: new, of time/ people/ location	ngurrarala (cm-), ngurrarangu (cm-)
tidal: eastward pulling tidal current	wayikuku	time: night time	wundururr
tidal: ebbing of tidal waters	rrantharra	time: previous specific time	
tidal: pulling of a tidal current	rrantharra		

ridinja		together: bringing together
time: sleeping time	na-wunbarr	jukujukumantharra
time: still, of time	nyala	together: climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent
time: waiting for a long time		barnkala
	ngalaynmantharra	together: dugongs surfacing together, side-by-side
time: what time?	nganthimbala	kirrimantharra
times: olden times	wankala (cm-)	together: gathering together
times: past times	wabarra, wabarrangu,	jukujukumantharra, nyamba-
	wankala	jukujukumantharra
tin	bulayi, yikururu	together: gathering together, of clouds/ people
tipping at an angle	nyamba-wirrinymantharra	nyamba-darlbirrantharra
tipping over	wirrinymantharra	together: going together
tipping, of canoe/ boat		lhanymalhanymantharra, lhanymantharra
	wirrinymantharra	together: kneading together
tipping, position	wirrinymantharra	kuluyurrumantharra
tiptoe position	dankarra	together: mixing together
tired by constant demands		kuluyurrumantharra
	bujabujamantharra	together: pandanus palms growing out together from one base
tired from physical exertion, becoming		ma-wurndangu
	majarrajarrirrinjarra	together: plaiting fibres/ hair together
tired, being	bujirrinjarra,	bijibijimantharra
	kulanbayarra, wubarirrinjarra	together: possums, many together
tired, being very	wurdulanbayarra	biwanarra
tired, feeling	bujirrinjarra,	together: putting together
	wardirrinjarra	mayamantharra
tired, being	wurmulirrinjarra	together: rattling boomerangs together
to	ngaliba, nyala	birilumantharra
to one another	wumbimbijilu	together: sitting together, of many people
to some extent	bijal	wingkulwingkurru
to the back of	luwamda	together: sitting together, of two people
to the sea	waykaliya	wingkurru
to: catching up to	wunumbanyngumantharra	together: speaking together
to: choke, causing to	tharnamantharra	indistiguishably
to: sleep, causing to/ putting to		nyamba-ngurdukantharra
	walkurrijanjarra	together: twisting fibre strands together
to: subservient to, becoming		rangkiyarra
	wiringundayarra	together: twisting together
Toad Fish	a-wundi (rra-)	rdirdilmantharra
tobacco	mada, thambaku	together: walking together (of two or more people)
tobacco for chewing	muda	bilngabilnga
tobacco for smoking	muda	Tom: Long Tom [<i>Strongylura krefftii</i>]
tobacco, for chewing	warnu	a-ngabalhangu (rra-)
today: earlier today	barrungku, rikarra	tomahawk
today: later today	baku, lhurru	damiyawu, lama, maraki
today: see you later today		tomorrow
	bakuwu	rikarrarikarra
toe, little, your	nda-watha (poss-)	tomorrow: farewell until tomorrow
toe: big toe, your	nda-anthamu (poss-)	rikarrawu
toe: little toe, your	nda-rinarina (poss-)	tomorrow: until tomorrow
toenail, your	nda-marrkilikili (poss-),	alankuwu
	nda-rinkarr (poss-), nda-yirnyi (poss-)	tongue, tongue
toes: big toes, your	nda-nguburunguburu (poss-)	nda-nganthal (poss-)
together		Tongue: Blue Tongue Lizard [<i>Tiliqua scinoides</i>]
	mardamarda,	a-kulangkunya (rra-)
	mardayalmardayal	tongue: poking outone's tongue
together: .bringing together		nganthalungkayarra
	mayamantharra	too
together: binding straight objects together		marda
	murndamantharra	too: making too dry
together: bound together		rawarawamantharra
	mumda	tool: stone tool
		a-burruwa (rra-),
		a-warndamantha (rra-), a-warrakiwarraki (rra-), a-warrurngka (rra-), a-wulkangu (rra-), badangka, bujayi, burrawa, ma-kakami,

ma-wudawuda, majaja, mirrimirri, wurrbingani		trap: fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap nyamba-lharibantharra
tooth: root of a tooth na-walmurr (ni-)		trap: fishing using a fish trap dawarrkantharra
toothache rawulurru		trapped: eggs of native bee found trapped in spider webs barnma
toothless murrbayi (cm-), wuyin (cm-)		trapped: water trapped within bark on a paperbark tree a-jawimda (rra-)
top: carrying load on top of one's head munylamantharra		traveller with a specific intent in mind buwarra (cm-)
top: on the top lhangka		travelling nyamba-yurmantharra
top: on top warlbi		travelling: dugong travelling very quickly kiwulawanku
top: one on top of the other lhangkulhangku		travelling: dugong, old bull travelling alone rangkarrangu
top: over the top lhalha		travelling: sea turtle travelling very quickly kiwulawanku
top: placed on top of one and other mabalmaba (cm-)		treading barranyinjarra
top: placing from top arrijinmantharra		treading softly manthamantharra
torch: paperbark torch minmilarra, munhuluku		treated: cycad nuts which have been treated, safe to eat ma-ngalkinkarra
torches: lighting up with paperbark torches wayantharra		tree (generic) wurnda, wuyuman
Toredo worm rdingirdingi		tree at Manankurra (ritual name) Karijiji
torn bangarlbangada		tree beehive, locally called "boy sugar bag" dulbarri, kamilarri
torn, being bangadirrinjarra, bangalbangadirrinjarra		tree species a-layar (rra-), a-wurlwurl (rra-), kuwawu, ma-rdarrin, ma-rlarbarlarrba, ma-rllaruwa, ma-wararru, ma-warrbula, ma-wulya, ma-wurlurluku, mangkilmangkil, mijirr, nguwa, wirrbiwirrbi, wulunda, yarkayarkarra, yilarra, yirirri
torn: root of fallen tree torn from the ground arnkirr		tree species [Cavarium australiaum] a-bunungkurr (rra-)
torrential rain burrumanmala, mijirmijirr, mijiwaru		tree species [Clerodundrum floribundum] ma-burdala
Torres Strait Pigeon [Deula spilorrhoea] a-rnawunkarnawu (rra-), a-wulumarndaya (rra-)		tree species [Macaranga tanarius] wardawarda
tossing rankarmantharra		tree species [Wrightia saligna] karaki
touching wuburrmantharra, yilkanantharra		"Cocky Apple" [Planchenia careya] a-lawuma (rra-)
tough warlbarrwarlbarr, wayarrwayarr (cm-)		Banyan Tree [Ficus virens var. virens] ma-wurruyu
tourist yankarra (cm-)		Beefwood [Hakea arborescens] barlbaji
towards the bottom arindawa		Berry Tree [Antidesima ghaesembilla] jubakaka, jubardirri
towards, of place nyala		Berry Tree [Diospyros sp.] ma-lhalba
towards: better disposed towards, causing to become wunthamantharra		Billy Goat Plum [Terminalia ferdinandiana] ma-wunjurrwunjurr
town barrawu		Bloodwood Tree [Eucalyptus ptychocarpa] yubalala
toxins: cycad nuts, which are fermented to leach out toxins ma-mawirl		Bush Medicine Tree karrawurla
trachoma wulyurr (poss-)		Bush Medicine Tree [Jacksenia sp. probably dilataata] ma-wungan
track wuyu, yuyu (cm-)		Bush Plum [Buchanania afovata]
track of animals na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)		
track: start of a track/ road nanda-mulu		
tracking walwandayarra, wandayarra		
tracks: erasing tracks manjamanjamantharra, nyamba-manjamanjamantharra		
tracks: obscuring tracks manjamanjamantharra		
trade possessions danya		
traditional healer mankami (cm-)		
training bawulmantharra		
training dogs to hunt rulbantharra		
transparent rlikarlika (cm-)		
trap: emptying a fish trap wirdinmantharra		

bikiki	karnanyi, na-karnanyi
Cabbage Palm [<i>Livistonia inermis</i>] mujbayi, wulirda, yabarruma	Leichardt Pine [<i>Nauclea oorientalis</i>] ma-buyarra
Cheese Fruit Tree [<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>] ngurnngu	Mango Tree ma-mungku
Cheese fruit [<i>Morinda citrifolia</i>] ma-burnaringma	Mangrove tree (generic) lhukan
Cluster Fig [<i>Ficus racemosa</i>] ma-ngalany, ma-rdiwangku	Mangrove Tree [<i>Ceriops tagal var. Australis</i>] ma-warnambarra
Coastal Tree ma-burrwunji, ma-marrbirnbi	Mangrove [<i>Aegiceras corniculatum</i>] wulanda
Coastal Whistling Tree [<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>] a-waynkuwaynku (rra-)	Mangrove [<i>Bruguiera exaristata</i>] ma-mururr, ngubiwi
coconut ma-wurlngurkurlngurr, ma-wurnngurkurnngurr	mangrove [<i>Lumnitzera racemosa</i>] arndiny
Conkberry tree [<i>Carissa lanceolata</i>] ma-kujabi, ma-manikuja	Mangrove [<i>Rhizophora stylosa</i>] a-rramawuka (rra-)
Coral Tree [<i>Erythrina variegata var. orientalis</i>] ma-kurin	Marble Tree a-dawal (rra-), linybun
Cycad Palm [<i>Cycas angulata</i>] ma-arnbaka, manja	Medicine Tree [<i>Owenia vernicosa</i>] ma-kura
cycad palms of great height ma-ardakantha, ma-kaykalkaykal	Messmate Tree [<i>Eucalyptus tetradonta</i>] budanja, bulngada
Cypress Pine [<i>Callitris intratropica</i>] wakuwaku	Milky Mangrove wibi
Darwin Woollybutt [<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>] ngalayarr	Native Hibiscus [<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>] wulku
Dog Balls bush [<i>Grewia retusifolia</i>] ma-kuyiya, ma-warrangayi	pandanus palm ma-wirdiwirdi
Edible Bush Plum [<i>Buchanania abovata</i>] ma-bikiki	paper bark tree [<i>Melaleuca argentea</i>] a-binjirri (rra-)
Eucalypt yathawula	Paper Bark Tree [<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>] waraji
Eucalypt species ngurrudu	Paper Bark [<i>Melaleuca viridiflora</i>] dirrikala
Eucalypt [<i>Eucalyptus camaldulensis</i>] kalabirr	Paperbark Tree (generic) yiriri
Freshwater Mangrove [<i>Barringtonia acutangula</i>] murrurndu	paperbark tree with water trapped within its bark a-jiwirnda (rra-)
Ghost Gum [<i>Eucalyptus papuana</i>] kaburla	Paperbark Tree [<i>Melaleuca nervosa</i>] na-warka
Green Bush Plum [<i>Buchanania abovata</i>] ma-wuluwunyarra	Parkinsonia tree nyilanyila
Grevillea sp. [<i>Grevillea pteridifolia</i>] a-narrabala (rra-)	Plum Tree ma-buninyi, ma-bunkurri, ma-karlawumbi
Grevillea tree [<i>Grevillea striatia</i>] lilyarr	River Coolibah Tree [<i>Eucalyptus microtheca</i>] ma-warlan
Hardwood tree [<i>Pemphis acidula</i>] na-milirdiwiji, na-wubulu	River Whistling Tree [<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>] a-marabarna (rra-)
Hibiscus-like tree [<i>Thespesia popuheoides</i>] a-rlatha (rra-)	Sand Paper Leaf Fig [<i>Ficus opposita</i>] ma-mayaranja, ma-rarluntha
Hill Coolibah tree [<i>Eucalyptus tectifera</i>] ma-murrinja	Sandalwood [<i>Santalum album</i>] ma-rdumbuyumbu
Ironwood tree [<i>Erythroleum chlorostachyum</i>] lamurra	Silver Wattle [<i>Acacia sp.</i>] ma-burrakalambangu
Kapok tree [<i>Cochlospermum fraseri</i>] ma-jiwurr, ma-riibulu	Soap Tree [<i>Acacia holosericea</i>] na-kurlurlu
Kurrajong tree ma-mandirri	Tamarind Tree [<i>Tamarindus indicus</i>] nukurnu
Kurrajong tree [<i>Brachychiton paradoxus</i>] ma-rdardaki	Tea Tree [<i>Melaleuca acaciodes</i>] wulban
Kurrajong [<i>Brachychiton diversifolius</i>] ma-lhalhaki, ma-murndarrarra	Tree with hanging branches like a weeping willow manjaba
Lancewood [<i>Acacia shirleyi</i>]	Wattle Tree [<i>Acacia sp.</i>]

ma-jarrabarl, ma-kawurrka, ma-wulungirri, rarbi	tree: root of a tree na-walmurr (ni-)
Wattle Tree [<i>Acacia sp</i>]	tree: root of fallen tree torn from the ground arnkirr
ma-wanawana, yirniyirni	Tree: root of young Coral Tree [<i>Erythrina</i> <i>variegata var. orientalis</i>]
White Bark / Ghost Gum [<i>Eucalyptus</i> <i>papuana</i>] wirninyarr	ma-maranda
White Mangrove [<i>Acicennia marina</i>]	tree: sap of tree na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-), marbarri
ma-wanjarrngu, mikukijuyibiyu	tree: seeds found in pods of the Kurrajong tree ma-ngarrkananthamara, ma-ngarrkangarrkananthamara
White Paper Bark [<i>Malaleuca sp. probably</i> <i>leucadeudrun</i>] mungkamungka	tree: seeds from Acacia (wattle) tree species ma-buja
Wild Plum [<i>Terminalia carpentariae</i>]	tree: small nest of wild honey from a tree dilbuyi
ma-marlalyi	tree: upright roots, pneumatophores of the mangrove tree ma-dularla
Wild Plum [<i>Terminalia carpentaria</i>]	tree: water trapped within bark on a paperbark tree a-jawirnda (rra-)
ma-marlawal	Tree: Whistling Tree Duck [<i>Dendrocygna</i> <i>arcuata</i>] a-yalinjal (rra-)
Yellow Plum tree ma-ngawaka, ma- ngunbirilirli	tree: wood fragments/ sticks found within wild honey as a result of being cut from the tree na-wundaku
White barked gumtree	trees lined up ma-andakanda
birninyarr	trees: mangrove trees extending off the shore yilbirrinji
Tree with hanging branches like a weeping willow manjaba	trees: seed from ma-burrakalambangu or ma-kawurrka wattle trees ma-wija
tree: bark of the Kurrajong tree [<i>Brachychiton</i> <i>paradoxus</i>] ma-yatha	tremulous: moving shoulders in a tremulous shaking movement (during rituals) yudirrinjarra
tree: bark of tree na-manantha (ni-, nanda-)	trepang [<i>Holothuroidea sp</i>]
tree: branch of tree na-wala (ni-, nu-), na-walawala (ni-, nu-)	warda, rukaruka, tharriba
tree: bud of tree na-marnda (ni-)	Trevally yimangki
tree: cutting footholds up a tree to facilitate climbing	Trevally sp jurnkarr, warrarangka
bakindamantharra	trick narnu-nguyula
tree: entrance of tree nest of wild honey na-mi (ni-, nu-), na-lhani (ni-)	tricking ngulnguyulmantharra, nguyulnguyulmantharra
tree: Firestick tree [<i>Vitex glabrata</i>]	trickster nguyul (cm-)
ngurdurru	trilling lips wurrbanyinjarra
tree: fruit of any kind hanging from tree /bush ma-wirrawirra	trimming, wood with an axe thumantharra
Tree: Green or Golden Tree Snake	Trochus Shell a-rakulunthurr (rra-)
[<i>Dendrelaphis punctulatus</i>]	trotting kuynkuynmantharra
a-kululu (rra-)	trouble: taking away from trouble minmirilangantharra, mirilangantharra
Tree: Green Tree Ant a-mamburlawurla (rra-)	troubled budijbudij, dabudaburr (namu-)
Tree: Green Tree Frog	trousers jarrawaja
karrurdji	Trout: Coral Trout [<i>Plectropomus leopardus</i>]
tree: gum which is edible from ma- marlalyi tree ma-marnamarna	a-yarramara (rra-)
tree: gum, edible from the ma-marlalyi tree ma-mirndil	true kululu, yurlarra (cm-), yurlurr
tree: gum, edible, comes from ma-marlalyi tree ma-ramarl	truly kalngi, kalngiya, yiwalaya, yuwarl
tree: gum, from a tree (non-edible) marbarri	truly belonging wurrbi
tree: hollow in a tree na-riwurr (ni-)	trunk: cycad palm trunk, texture of ma-yijan
tree: laden tree ma-wirrawirra	truth: speaking the truth kululumantharra
tree: leg-like aerial roots of the mangrove tree rarramawuka	
Tree: Mournful Tree Monitor [<i>Varanus tristus</i>]	
a-wurnakungkala (rra-)	
Tree: Mournful Tree Monitor, immature	
[<i>Varanus tristus</i>] a-wijku (rra-)	
tree: peeling paper bark off a tree wulwunyinjara	
tree: rich wild honey nest found in a tree nariyalama	

trying again	nyamba-milimantharra	turtle	ma-kanarl
trying out	yalwantharra	turtle: large intestine of the sea turtle	wunakaka
trying to catch up with	mirrinymantharra	turtle: liver of the sea turtle	na-manyi (ni-), na-widiri (ni-)
tucked: sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body	murrulabi	turtle: long bones from hip of sea turtle	mayajbarla
tune of a song	na-ngalki (ni-), namu-ngalki, namu-ngalkingalki	turtle: lungs of the sea turtle	na-yinji (ni-)
tuneless	jirda (cm-)	turtle: meat and fat from chest region of the sea turtle	na-wuthula (ni-)
Turkey: Bush Turkey / Bustard [<i>Ardeotis australis</i>]	a-kurndabarra (rra-)	turtle: meat containing shoulder blades of the sea turtle	na-yalari (ni-)
turn, causing to	wirnimantharra	turtle: meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell	mathulmathul
turn-and-turn about	jabarri	turtle: meat removed from chest region of sea turtle	na-lakalaka (ni-)
turning away	nyamba-yangamantharra	turtle: piece of frontal (plastron) shell of sea turtle	na-wirlibirli (ni-)
turning off	wirnirrinjarra	turtle: rich green and yellow fat in hip region of sea turtle	na-lhundu (ni-)
turning over	nyamba-wariyungkayarra	turtle: sea turtle (generic)	wundunyuka
turning someone away from their intended purpose	balangkamayarra	turtle: sea turtle anatomy	wurrunthulburrnthul, a-ngawu (rra-), lhuwanyangu, ma-karriyalu, ma-mulka, marawu, mayajbarla, na-lakalaka (ni-), na-lhundu (ni-), na-manyi (ni-), na-milimili (ni-), na-ngabala (ni-), na-ruru (ni-), na-widiri (ni-), na-wirlibirli (ni-), na-yalari (ni-), na-yinji (ni-), wunakaka, wunakathangu, wurdamutha, yalajala
turning tide	jalababa	turtle: sea turtle butchering	mathulmathul, ngunduwamantharra
turns: taking alternate turns	jabarri	turtle: sea turtle caught when [<i>bikiki</i>] plum is ripe	ma-marrin
turns: winds and turns in a path	wurlmakurlma (cm-)	turtle: sea turtle eggsmakuliji	
Turrum [<i>Carangoides emburyi</i>]	a-ngarayi (rra-), amamburniny	turtle: sea turtle expelling air	lhangamajirr
turtle: bladder of the sea turtle	a-ngawu (rra-)	turtle: sea turtle hatchling	yabarlarla
turtle: butchered sea turtle/ dugong	ngaka	turtle: sea turtle hatchlings, in the sea	ruju, rujuru
turtle: butchering a sea turtle/ dugong	ngakamantharra	turtle: sea turtle hunter of excellence	maranja (cm-)
turtle: cutting the throat of a turtle	ngunduwamantharra	turtle: sea turtle in an ideal position for harpooning	wanjarra
turtle: digging up turtle eggs	walmantharra	turtle: sea turtle on beach nesting	ngabulnyayarra
turtle: dugong/ sea turtle (generic)	walya	turtle: sea turtle on the beach nesting	ngangkurruru
turtle: fat and tailpiece of a sea turtle	na-narrngu (ni-)	turtle: sea turtle taking rope after being harpooned	wajayarra
turtle: flippers of dugong/ sea turtle	na-wi (ni-)	turtle: sea turtle travelling very quickly	kiwulawanku
turtle: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle	wurdamutha	turtle: sea turtle's nest	lhanba
turtle: green fat lining shell of the sea turtle	na-ruru (ni-)	turtle: sea turtle, female, in process of mating	na-wiyaji (ni-)
turtle: harpoon for dugong/ sea turtle	ratharr, ridiridi, yilakungka		
turtle: harpoon point, first point into a dugong/ sea turtle	na-walangkarrangu (ni-)		
turtle: harpoon point, second used when hunting dugong/ sea turtle	na-nyirriwangu (ni-)		
turtle: harpoon rope for dugong/ sea turtle hunting	ma-ngarduku, ma-ngurruwaru		
turtle: hip portion of sea turtle	marawu		
turtle: intestines of goanna/ long necked			

turtle: sea turtle, young	wurrukijbulungu	wirlmurr	
turtle: sea turtle/ dugong (generic)	walya	two pronged wooden barbed spear	birnkili
turtle: sea turtles mating	rri-bankuja	two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle	na-milimili (ni-)
turtle: shell of a sea turtle	na-buyurru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)	two: dividing in two or in two parts	kanymakanymardamantharra
turtle: shell of a sea turtle/ freshwater turtle	na-yirngi (ni-)	two: dividing into two or in two parts	nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
turtle: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body	na-ngabala (ni-)	two: hand-in-hand, of two people	jarlulu
turtle: slow moving, dugong/ sea turtle	buyijjiwu	two: in two pieces	wardaji, warriwarriyamba, wumbuwumbiji
turtle: stomach of the sea turtle	ma-mulka, yalajala	two: making two kinds	kanymakanymardamantharra, nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
turtle: tail piece of sea turtle along with fat and meat	wurrunthulburrnthul	two: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children	ririka
turtle: two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle	na-milimili (ni-)	two: sitting together, of two people	wingkurru
turtle: ulcerations found in the stomachs of sea turtles	wunakathangu	two: talking in two ways	nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
turtle: unlaid eggs, from birds, goannas, sea turtles/ lagoon turtle	a-wathawaya (rra-), a-wathawaya (rra-)	two: these two people	rri-ja
turtle: unlaid eggs, of bird/ sea turtle/ lagoon turtle/ goanna	wathawaya	two: those two people not yet indentified	rri-mbangu
turtle: yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle	lhuwanyngu	two: those two people, identified and specified	rri-mangaji
Tusk: Black Spotted Tusk Fish [<i>Choerodon schoenleinii</i>]	a-riribi (rra-)	two: you two	yimbala
tusks: dugong mouth where in adult male tusks are found	na-lhirnbiji (ni-)	tying a knot	wurrkumantharra
twig/ stick used as a spoon to eat wild honey	ma-kingki	tying up	rdirrirantharra, yanjarra
twilight	ngarnduwalulu	tying up shark/ stingray meat mixed with liver	malayanjamantharra
twining	rangkiyarra	tying up stingray meat mixed with stingray liver in a paperbark bundle for cooking	wurrayanjarra
twirled: upper firestick twirled using the palms of the hands	ma-watha	type: bark canoe; large sea going type	na-mirrinjungu, na-riyaraku
twisted	kilka, warnkarr (cm-), warnkarwarnkarr (cm-)	type: firewood of poor type/ quality	na-wurrinjabu
twisting	bidiymantharra, jukurlmantharra, ngujulanantharra	type: firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods	na-wurrinjabu
twisting fibre strands together	rangkiyarra	type: food of any type, meat/ vegetable	nukurnu
twisting together	rdirdilmantharra	type: song type	jamulu, jarrada, jawala, yarrangijirri
twisting: dancing movement-hands behind back, shoulders twisting/ vibrating quickly back-and-forward	mirlimirlimantharra	type: spear type	a-marlamarla (rra-), birnkili, bunarra, jangani, jimirndi, layin, ma-mayalungku, ma-mingkirrathu, ma-minjarranthu, mawurraji, murrngi, ngarrkidikidi, wanungka, wuni, wurrala
twisting: rugged twisting coastline	wurlmakurlma (cm-)	ugly	warnkarr (cm-), warnkarwarnkarr (cm-), yinjirkinjirr (cm-)
twitches of body parts	wurdulungkayarra	ugly person	wardinguru (cm-)
two	anyirarra (cm-), kanymarda (cm-)	ulcerations found in the stomachs of sea turtles	wunakathangu
two pronged fishing spear		umbilicus, your	nda-mabuluma (poss-), nda-ngambany (poss-)
		umm	ngabiya (cm-)

unbeliever	ngajbirrinja (cm-), ngajbirrinjamara (cm-)	understand: confusing to understand	manmayamantharra
unborn human baby	dirrindirri	understand: difficult to understand	malmayamantharra
uncircumcised boy	ardu (cm-)	understanding	lhaantharra
uncircumcised penis, your	nda-yimbu (poss-)	understanding: incomprehensible, being not understanding	yakiyakirrinjarra
uncircumcised: insulting term for an uncircumcised adult male	ardu (cm-)	underwater	wurra
uncle: her older brother, my uncle	nyakunya-wirlaninya	underwater: diving underwater	ngabunjamantharra
uncle: their father, my uncle	nyawulanganya-mamanganthamu	underwater: going underwater	ngabunjarra
uncle: your elder brother, my uncle	wa-mimayku	underwater: pushing underwater	ngabunjamantharra
uncle: your father, my uncle when speaking to female cousin	wa-marnanya	underwater: putting underwater	ngabunjamantharra, ngurrunmantharra, wurranyinjarra
uncle: your sister, my mother when talking to one's maternal uncle	nda-mangkayku	unemotional	jiburu (cm-)
uncle: your younger brother, my uncle	wa-wirlaninya	uneven: rough, uneven ground	kilka
uncomprehending	murdu (cm-)	unexcited, being	ngurnnguyunmantharra
uncooked	arlil (cm-), mawunku (cm-)	unfamiliar with	ngalngandayarra, ngandayarra
uncovering	mantharra	unfolding of a flower	wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra
uncovering a ground oven	walmantharra	unfolding, of a flower	wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra
uncovering ma-mawirl cycad nuts from ground	walmantharra	unfortunate person	luku (cm-)
uncovering something that has been buried to process	walmantharra	unlaid eggs, from birds, goannas, sea turtles/ lagoon turtle	a-wathawaya (rra-)
under arm hair, your	nda-wunjai (poss-)	unlaid eggs, of bird/ sea turtle/ lagoon turtle/ goanna	wathawaya
under the skin	wunngalu	unlaid: animal when butchered found to contain unlaid eggs	a-wathawayawiji (rra-)
under: dugong, runs away from herd when under threat	wanarraba	unlawful, of marriage	wajiwaji
under: flesh under the chin, your	nda-ngantharrngantharr (poss-)	unmarried man/ woman	rumangu (cm-)
under: position of carrying load under the arm	mundimundi	unmoved, being	ngurnnguyunmantharra
under: sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body	murrulabi	unmoving	mirrba
under: sweat of the under arm, your	nda-ngalki (poss-)	unobscured	mirnaji, wunyilu
underground	arndaarnda, ngayurra	unpalatable	jirda (cm-)
underground source of water	rawurrki	unpalatable food	jiburu (cm-)
underground water source	kuyiji	unpierced nose	murru
underground: cooking in an underground oven	nuwantharra	unpleasant	jiburu (cm-)
underground: putting into underground oven	kurramantharra	unripe	arlil (cm-), mawunku (cm-), wurrkurl (cm-)
underground: water from a natural underground source	mabin	unsatisfied, being	wurdankayarra
underground: water from an underground source	rirkki	unseen	wamantha
underneath	arndaarnda	unseen: feeling for something unseen/ partly obscured	lhakanbantharra
		unsightly	warnkarr (cm-), warnkarrwarnkarr (cm-)
		unsteadily, walking/ standing	bulbulakantharra
		unsuccessfully: attempting unsuccessfully	mayarrinjarra, nyamba-ayayanantharra
		unsweetened	jirda (cm-)
		untangling	marnamantharra

untidy rirbili			
until nambalu			
until tomorrow alankuwu			
until: farewell until tomorrow rikarrawu			
unused: remaining unused mayarrinjarra			
unwell, becoming wardirrinjarra			
unwell: mentally unwell birinybirrinyi (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)			
unwell: mentally unwell, being yakiyakirrinjarra			
unwilling nyamba-yalkinymantharra			
unwilling to fulfill obligations to kin bujurrbujurr (cm-)			
unwilling to work bujurrbujurr (cm-)			
unwrapping lhankayarra			
up anka			
up-and-down action of dugong/ whale/ dolphin tail bardamantharra			
up: bundled up murla			
up: bundling up murlamantharra			
up: creeping up wunthulmantharra			
up: curled up nyamba-rdirdilmantharra			
up: dressed up yirrkanjirrkkan (cm-)			
up: flaring up, of fire ngangamantharra			
up: heaping up wuyumantharra			
up: held up, being: caught by grass/ roots as you walk by, being akantharra			
up: kneeling position on one knee with the other knee up mirdimirdilinja			
up: looking up warnkangantharra			
up: picking someone up yankumantharra			
up: rising up, from sleep ankalirrinjarra			
up: used up, being wayarrinjarra			
up: wrapping up nyamba-wijuwantharra			
upon: banged upon, being rajbantharra			
upon: layer upon layer lhangkulhangku			
upper back, your nda-yarka			
upper firestick twirled using the palms of the hands ma-watha			
upper firestick which is twirled using palms of hands ma-yiji			
upper: grinding stone, upper wurluwurlu			
upper: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow mirrinjungu			
upper: lying position with upper body supported on one's elbow milkabu			
upright roots, pneumatophores of the mangrove tree ma-dularla			
upright: standing upright			
			dirantha, lurdirrinjarra
			upwards ankaya
			upwards: going upwards wirankayarra
			upwards: position of arms outstretched, upwards or outwards marlambi
			upwards: springing upwards barranyinjarra
			urgently: needing urgently kuja
			urging on ngayardinjarra
			urinating lhakarrantharra, wadawadamantharra
			urine wabuwabu, wadawada
			usage: meat (rare usage) jijaka, wunala
			usage: mosquito net (contemporary usage) a-warrabawarraba (rra-)
			usage: sea (rare usage) alhibi
			usage: sitting position with legs pulled up (rare usage) bujal
			use: cycad nut dampers, made for ritual use ma-wanjirl
			used by the Garrawa and Kurdanji speakers to refer to Yanyuwa people and language Yanyuwa
			used for duelling. Not traditional to the Yanyuwa. Obtained from the Kurdanji people by way of trade routes a-mangkaburrurna (rra-)
			used up, being wayarrinjarra
			useful stick juluwurnji
			useless bibin
			using: fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap nyamba-lharibantharra
			using: fishing using a fish spear nyamba-rdimbirmantharra
			using: fishing using a fish trap dawarrkantharra
			using: fishing using a net dawarrkantharra
			using: fishing, using grass/ bushes as a net mawumantharra
			using: marks person, using any weapon mayarrwi (cm-)
			using: spinning hair/ fur, using a spindle wangkarramantharra
			using: upper firestick twirled using the palms of the hands ma-watha
			uterus of a dugong na-walkirrirri (ni-)
			uterus: prolapse of the uterus wurdirri (poss-)
			vagina, your nda-munha (poss-)
			Varied Lorikeet [<i>Psitteuteles versicolour</i>] manybامanyba, milinyma
			variety of kinds of meat, having muluku

vary large gathering of people		vindictive, being	mulamulangantharra
na-rarrawumba (poss-)		Vine	balwurawura
vegetation: samphire heath country with		vine	ma-mumda
intermittent sandflats and raised		vine (generic)	na-wulawulanga
islets of scrubby vegetation		Vine species	warrankurli
namu-ruluruluwanka		Vine: Crawling Vine	[<i>Impomoea pes-caprae</i> ssp.
vehicle	mudika	<i>brasiliensis</i>]	ma-warnbarnkarra
vehicle: wheels of vehicle		vine: Sand dune vine	[<i>Impomoea pes-caprae</i> ssp.
na-wi (ni-)		<i>brasiliensis</i>]	ma-mumda
vein, your	nda-yuribu (poss-)	vine: Sapplejack vine	[<i>Flagellaria indica</i>]
venomous snakes/ fish/ insects/ plants		ma-rilkarra	
bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)		visiblemirnaji	
Venus	jabulama, jabularri, warrawiji	visible in the distance	
vertabrae of the dugong		ngulyilirr	
kurruru		visible: clearly visible	
vertabrae: neck vertabrae, your		wunyilu	
nda-rdiriki (poss-)		visible: cycad palm having lost its fronds,	
vertigo	kabarrininjarra	cone-like growth being visible	
very big	manbulbu (cm-)	ma-widiwidi	
very cold	mardumardu	vision: poor vision	kabuji (cm-)
very good	marringaya (cm-)	visiting	mirnbangantharra,
very important	manbulbu (cm-)	mirnbangantharra	
very large boomerang, made for duelling,		voice, your	nda-lhangkurr (poss-),
not always thrown, sometimes used		nda-ngalkingalki (poss-)	
at close range in the manner of a		voice: no voice	arukaru (cm-)
club	walumbu	vomit alku	
very many	wilanguwarra (cm-)	vomiting	alkalinjarra, wabantharra,
very: Barramundi, very large [<i>Scleropages</i>		wabathungkayarra	
<i>leichardti</i>]	wirumbarrangu	wad: grass wad/ pad used to dip into wild	
very: dugong travelling very quickly		honey and then sucked	
kiwulawanku		na-wawili	
very: dugong, bull large, very old		wad: grass wad/ pad, used for dipping into	
jawaruwaru		honey and then sucked	
very: fighting pick, very large		na-kuwarnda	
a-warrakiwarraki (tra-)		wading across river/ creek	
very: one's very own ruthu		lhawurrinjarra	
very: paddling canoe very quickly		Wagtail: Willy Wagtail [<i>Rhipidura leucophrys</i>]	
wulwantharra		a-jikirrikirri (tra-), a-kijirrikirri (tra-)	
very: sea turtle travelling very quickly		waist deep	wardaji, warriwarriyamba
kiwulawanku		wait!	bakuyaa
very: stone axe, very large		waiting	binjarra,
a-warrakiwarraki (tra-)		rarrangkumantharra, wayalirrinjarra,	
very: sun being very hot at midday		yukulyukumantharra, yukumantharra	
darkiririnjarra		waiting for a long time	
very: tired, being very		ngalaynmantharra	
wurdulanbayarra		waiting on a reef for sea-turtle to surface	
very: woman, very old		kulukulumantharra	
a-wardikirri (tra-)		wake of boat/ canoe	nginymul
vicinity: in the vicinity of		wake, of boat	na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-),
dinkidinki		wuyu, yuyu (cm-)	
Vicks Grass / Silky Oil Grass [<i>Cymbopogon</i>		waking up from sleep	luhwarinjarra
<i>sp.</i>]	a-yandinya (tra-)	walk: held up, being: caught by grass/	
view: in full view	wunyilu	roots as you walk by, being	
viewing: forbidden viewing for women/		akantharra	
children/ uninitiated		walking	wingkayarra,
munymunybi		wunykurninjarra	
vigor	kurdandu	walking alongside, of many people	
vigour	ngalhangku	wingkulwingkurru	
vigour: without vigour		walking alongside, of two people	
majarmajarr (cm-)		wingkurru	
vigourously	wakulamba	walking behind	marndaanbayarra

walking in front of someone jakajakarda	warm, becoming ngarranbayarra, ngarranthayarra
walking stick na-ridiridi	warming ngarramantharra
walking together (of two or more people) bilngabilnga	washing nyamba-wajumantharra
walking with the aid of a stick ridiridimantharra	washing clothes arkarlbantharra
walking: fast, of walking/ speaking wakuru	washing cycad fruit/ yams during their preparation arkarlbantharra
walking: kicking back dirt with feet while walking wirlyirrungekayarra	washing oneself ngabunjarra
walking: proud way of walking karlwakarlwa (cm-)	wasting away kalirrkairrinjarra
walking: quickly walking/ running lankalanka	watch out! kabujukukabujuku, kabujukukabujuku
walking: stiff leg, walking with a kadamantharra	watch: keeping a watch over ralaralamantharra, jarrijarrimantharra
walking: unsteadily, walking/ standing bulbulakantharra	watching wunkanantharra, yijbanantharra
walks: dirt, kicked back by feet as one walks wirlyirr	watching closely jarrijarrimantharra
wallaby (generic) jijaka, wunala	watching out for oneself bujukubujukumantharra
wallaby species, Agile Wallaby [<i>Macropus agilis</i>] mulirli, murarri	watching over namangajbantharra, yukumantharra
wallaby species, Agile Wallaby, female [<i>Macropus agilis</i>] a-jangkujangku (rra-), a-malurrungkurru (rra-), a-yulbungkurna (rra-)	water karlurlu, wabuda
wallaby species, Agile Wallaby, male [<i>Macropus agilis</i>] yalawara	water carrier, made from bark na-bununu
wallaby species, Nail Tailed Wallaby [<i>Onychogalea sp.</i>] bandawurawija, bandungungu, ngurluku	water from a natural underground source mabin
wallaby species, Rock Wallaby [<i>Petrogale brachyotis</i>] a-buluwardi (rra-)	water from an underground source rirki
wallaby/ kangaroo, young dinybu	water in which cycad fruit has been soaking ngurlangurla
Wambuyungu: initiate for the Wambuyungu/ a-Milkathatha/ Bambarruku and Kundawira rituals kulawurdi (li-/nya-)	water lily (yellow flower, long leaves, edible corms) ma-bujuwa
wanting barlantharra, manmarralangantharra, mijangantharra, nganjiyangantharra, wandimantharra	water lily corm a-wakaki (rra-), ma-burnili
wanting food, clothes ngarlamantharra	water lily corm (generic) ma-mayi
wanting others to keep away walardankayarra	water lily corm from [ma-bujuwa] lily ma-wirnku
wanting someone to take some action lhawabantharra	water lily corm interior: fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds na-ngarranjaj (ni-, nu-)
wanting to do barlantharra	water lily corm many fine roots coming from it ma-winjawa
wanting to return to one's own country/ family ngurunguririnjarra	water lily corm which is fully matured ma-nganbi, ma-kakayi
wanting: meat, wanting mulukurrinjarra	water lily corm, immature ma-yirnikanbangu, ma-yirnika
wanting: meats of different kinds, wanting mulukurrinjarra	water lily corms ma-ardarra
wanting: person wanting sexual intercourse manhalmanhal (cm-)	water lily corms (which are not fully developed) ma-bidabida
warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic) wurdardu	water lily corms, nearing maturity ma-kardanyi
warm ngarra (cm-)	water lily leaf stems nu-walmurr
	water lily leaves nu-rangal
	water lily seeds, within the corms nu-yanyungi
	water lily stalk ma-yula
	Water Monitor [<i>Varanus mertenis</i>] a-mirbala (rra-), a-yarraka (rra-)
	Water Python [<i>Liasis fuscus</i>] wurrabungku
	Water Rat [<i>Hydromys chrysogaster</i>] namurr, riyariyangkanu

- water reed corms ma-jirdamburr
 water reed corms (generic)
 wirda
 Water Scorpion [*Laccotrephes sp.*]
 a-kurijijimantha (rra-)
 water trapped within bark on a paperbark
 tree a-jawirnda (rra-)
 Water weed, with very fine leaves
 bulinja
 water: below the water's surface
 wunngalu
 Water: Black Water Beetle
 rurrururu
 water: boiling water bulbulmantharra
 water: brackish water wurrulwurrul,
 wurrunkurrun
 water: covering with water
 ngurrunmantharra, wurranyinjarra
 water: creek, salt water
 ruwaji
 water: deep water ngamanji
 water: digging for water
 mabimantharra
 water: digging for water/ well/ soak
 rawurkimantharra
 water: dirty water ngurlangurla
 water: drawing water kulkurdantharra,
 kurdantharra
 water: entering the water
 thabumantharra
 water: filled, of water in lagoon
 rdawurluwurlu
 water: filled, of water in lagoons, river
 wurluburlu
 water: flood water warama
 water: fresh water mussel species
 a-bibiya (rra-)
 Water: Fresh Water Shrimp [*Macrobrachium*
rosenbergi] yimbayimba,
 yimburrangala
 water: going into water
 lhawanbayarra
 water: hiding place of wildlife in thick
 grass and/ or branches, sea weed on
 land or water na-waja
 water: hunting with the feet in shallow
 water bulbulaninjarra,
 kulkulaninjarra
 water: in the water wurra
 water: inhabitants of the water
 wurralngu (cm-)
 water: inlet, of a salt water creek
 ruwaji
 water: light beams shining through the
 water yurrbunjurrbun
 water: mixing water with ground seeds/
 cycad paste/ flour
 marrumantharra
 water: moving on the water
 bulakantharra, bulunmantharra
 water: muddy water ngurlangurla
 water: phosphorecence (natural) found in
 the sand in shallow water off the
 islands balirka
 water: raking pools of water with grass/
 bushes to catch fish
 mawumantharra
 water: reflection of starlight/ moonlight
 on the water balirka
 water: reflection on the water
 ngawulu
 water: relation from the depths of the
 water wurranganji (cm-)
 water: ripples on fresh water
 na-ngalulu (ni-)
 water: running water jalalala
 water: salt water alhibi, mudi
 water: salt water creek arm
 na-ruwaji
 water: salt water creek inlet
 a-ngalawurr (rra-), a-mdarr (rra-)
 Water: Salt Water Crocodile [*Crocodylus*
porosus] mardumbarra, wawurimara
 Water: Salt Water Crocodile, female
 [*Crocodylus porosus*]
 a-mirwa (rra-)
 Water: Salt Water Crocodile, immature
 [*Crocodylus porosus*]
 kuriyumba
 water: salt water inlet
 na-ruwaji
 water: schools of fresh water fish (generic)
 warrbul
 water: scooping up water
 kulkurdantharra, kurdantharra
 water: slapping the water
 walurrumantharra
 water: sound of running water/ the sea
 na-rayi (ni-, nanda-)
 water: sound of striking water with hands
 na-walurr (ni-)
 water: splashing in water
 malawurrmantharra
 water: spring of fresh water
 jilili
 water: spring water wayuru
 water: spring water, large/ permanent
 waburr
 water: stagnant water ngurlangurla
 water: tail of salt water crocodile
 na-yulayula (ni-)
 water: underground source of water
 rawurki
 water: underground water source
 kuyiji
 water: waves on fresh water
 na-ngalulu (ni-)
 watering lhakarrantharra
 waterless ruku (cm-), wuwan (cm-)
 waters: bubbling, as of spring waters
 bulbulmantharra
 waters: ebbing of tidal waters

rantharra
waters: rising of flood waters
 ngundayarra
waters: rising of tidal waters
 rantharra
waters: spring waters, permanent
 ngayulu
waterspout murrunya
Wattle Tree [*Acacia sp.*]
 ma-jarrabarl, ma-kawurrka, ma-wulungirri,
 rarrbi, ma-wanawana, yirniyirni
wattle: seed from ma-burrakalambangu or
ma-kawurrka wattle trees
 ma-wija
wattle: seeds from Acacia (wattle) tree
species ma-buja
Wattle: Silver Wattle [*Acacia sp.*]
 ma-burrakalambangu
wave: crest of a wave nanda-rayal
waveless sea nyurunyuru
waves a-rumu (rra-)
waves on fresh water na-ngalulu (ni-)
waves: rough waves budijbudij
waves: sea spray, created when waves hit
rocks nanda-ruru
waving gesture kawanymantharra
waving one's arms/ hands
 wayawayamantharra
wax from the ear karlaka
wax: sugar bag wax a-birnyi (rra-)
way: all the way yurrngumantha
way: all the way to ngaliba
way: half way wumbiji
way: in this way nganinya
way: just in the same way you do it
 nganambajilulu
way: long way juju, yurrujuru
way: long way there jujunamba
way: losing one's way
 ariyaririnjarra
Way: Milky Way a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa
 (rra-)
way: proud way of walking
 karlwakarlwa (cm-)
way: short way wumungkulu
way: that is the way to do it
 nganamba, nganambaji
way: which way? nganthiwuthu
way: whiteman's way/ law/ manner
 munangangala
ways: cross ways warriwarriyamba,
 wumbuwumbiji
ways: talking in two ways
 nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
we (dual, exclusive hearer)
 ngatharra
we (dual, inclusive hearer)
 ngali
we (plural, exclusive hearer)
 nganu
we (plural, inclusive hearer)

ngambala
weak barlkibarlki (cm-), bibi (cm-), bibiyurru
 (cm-), majarmajarr (cm-), wanbaluka (cm-)
weak person mayarda (cm-)
weak, becoming majarmajarririnjarra
weak, being barlkibarlkirinjarra
weak, flood/ tidal current
 burlurlu (cm-), burnthuburnthu (cm-)
weakening: dugong weakening, (after
having been chased/ harpooned)
 lhawandamantharra
weapon: marks person, using any weapon
 mayarrwi (cm-)
wearied of burrajkirrinjarra
wearing out nmarrinjarra,
 rambunantharra
wearing: person wearing glasses
 kabuji (cm-)
weary of binju
web: spider web na-lhuma,
 lawa
webs: eggs of native bee found trapped in
spider webs barnma
Wedge Tailed Eagle chick
 a-ruburubu (rra-)
Wedge Tailed Eagle [*Aquila audax*]
 a-kilyarrkilyarr (rra-)
Wedge: generic term for White Chested Sea
Eagle and Wedge Tailed Eagle
 a-jalbarramba (rra-)
weed: wind from off the sea that carries the
smell of rotting sea weed
 a-wurrumburu (rra-)
weeping ngilbantharra
weighed down, being wanyinjarra
weight: light in weight
 burlurlu (cm-), burnthuburnthu (cm-)
weight: thin, losing weight
 wanbamanka (cm-)
well kuyiji, mabin, mirilmirlil (cm-), na-mi (ni-
 nu-), rawurki, rirki, yamulu
well disposed to wuntha (cm-)
well disposed towards skjarrkujbarr (cm-),
 ruburubu (cm-)
well, being mirilmirlilirinjarra
well: digging a well/ soak
 mabimantharra
well: feeling well buluwarririnjarra,
 yabirinjarra
well: not well dangkarrila (nya-)
well: speaking well of
 ngayamantharra
well: thinking well of
 ngayamantharra
west awawawu, angula
west: moving west akaririnjarra
westering akaririnjarra
westerly wind barra
westward aya
wet yilbi (cm-)
wet season lhabayi

wet, being	yilbirrinjarra	whirlpool	buyurumantharra
wet, becoming	wurdanjarra	whispering	ngurdinurdimantharra
wet, getting	wurdanjarra	whistling	wirikalungkayarra
wet: first wet season storm	wunthurru	whistling from the throat	ngilbantharra
wet: wind from east or north during wet season	yarlimbijarlimbi	Whistling Tree Duck [<i>Dendrocygna arcuata</i>]	a-yalinjal (rra-)
whale species, False Killer Whale [<i>Pseudorca crassidens</i>]	kungkabubu, yulangu, yurluyurluwiji	Whistling: Coastal Whistling Tree [<i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i>]	a-waynkuwaynku (rra-)
whale species, Humpback Whale	yurluyurluwiji	Whistling: River Whistling Tree [<i>Casuarina cunninghamiana</i>]	a-marabarna (rra-)
whale species, Sperm Whale	yurluyurluwiji	white	a-bulwa (rra-), burnalkarra (cm-)
whale: spout of a whale/ dolphin	mambul	White Ants	a-rdingirdingi (rra-), a-wunawiji (rra-)
whales: breaching of whales	wirlbungkayarra	White Bark / Ghost Gum [<i>Eucalyptus papuana</i>]	wirninymarr
what is it like?	wayi	White barked gumtree	wirninymarr
what thing?	ngalhi (cm-)	White berry, edible [<i>Securinega virosa</i>]	a-bulangangkarr (rra-), a-kalwakalwa (rra-)
what time?	nganthimbala	White Breasted Wood Swallow [<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>]	marrikingi
what? ngalhi (cm-)		White Chested Sea Eagle [<i>Haliaeetus leucogaster</i>]	a-kariwaykalngu (rra-), a-karnkarnka (rra-), a-wurrwilhi (rra-)
wheels of vehicle	na-wi (ni-)	white female spirit resembling a fishing net	a-marlangkana (rra-)
when ngala, wumba		White Headed Shell Duck / Burdekin Duck [<i>Tadorna radjah</i>]	rumdum
when? nganthimbala		White Ibis [<i>Threskiornis molocca</i>]	kumdimdi
where are you going? nda-wuthu		White lily with onion like bulb [<i>Crinum angustifolium</i>]	a-rdangkarldangkarl (rra-)
where? ngantha		White Mangrove [<i>Avicennia marina</i>]	ma-wanjarngu, mikukijuyibiyiyu
which wumba		white ochre	a-bulwa (rra-), a-makirra (rra-), a-wunamburna (rra-)
which direction?	nganthiwuthu	White Paper Bark [<i>Melaleuca sp. probably leucadendron</i>]	mungkamungka
which masculine thing?	nya-nganthangu	white person	munanga (cm-), ngabaya, wajbala (cm-)
which way?	nganthiwuthu	White plum [<i>Securinega virosa</i>]	a-mangkudiji (rra-)
while ngala		white-haired person	bulawiji (cm-)
while ago	walakululu	White: Burdekin Duck / White Headed Shell Duck [<i>Tadorna radjah</i>]	ngirngirmami
while back	walakululu	white: fat, white and smooth, off the stomach	a-mayngul (rra-)
while, a little	waluku, wukumanmarra	White: generic term for White Chested Sea Eagle and Wedge Tailed Eagle	a-jalbarramba (rra-)
while, for a	wukumanmarra	white: sandstone, white and friable	yiji
while: for a little while	minja	white: smoke, white/ billowing	mukunkarr
while: for a while	waluku	whiteman's way/ law/ manner	munangangala
while: just a little while ago	barrungkiya	Whiting	a-warliny (rra-)
while: kicking back dirt with feet while walking	wirlyirungkayarra	who	wumba
while: slurping/ sucking noises while eating	lhamathantharra	who?	ngani (cm-)
while: swimming across river while taking someone/ something	wunjiningumantharra		
Whimbrel [<i>Numenius minutus</i>]	manganykulinya		
Whip: Black Whip Snake [<i>Demasia sp.</i>]	kurun		
whirling, action of a whirlwind/ cyclone/ waterspout/ whirlpool	buyurumantharra		
whirlpool	wari		
Whirlwind-Stranger Rainbow Serpent	Walalu		
whirlwind: whirling, action of a whirlwind/ cyclone/ waterspout/			

- whole wuthamba
 whose: bereaved man whose niece/ nephew
 has died kulika (nya-)
 whose: bereaved person whose brother/
 sister has died murrwala (cm-)
 whose: dog, whose owner has just died
 kundalurrwarra (cm-)
 whose: person whose birth-place is
 jibiya (cm-)
 whose: person whose spirit child came
 from jibiya (cm-)
 Wichetty Grub kurlul
 wide andabal (cm-), wilala (cm-)
 wide-eyed bulangantharra
 wide-eyed person burrunmi (cm-)
 wide: dancing with legs spread wide and
 bent at knees nyamba-rdakalmantharra,
 rdakal
 wide: opening one's eyes wide
 nyamba-walkantharra
 wide: opening one's legs wide apart
 nyamba-walkantharra
 wide: opening the mouth wide
 lhangarmantharra
 widening wilalamantharra
 widest: hole bored into widest end of
 harpoon to rest harpoon point
 na-wuthulu
 widow miyaji (cm-)
 widow who is free to re-marry
 rumanngu (cm-)
 widower miyaji (cm-)
 widower who is free to re-marry
 rumanngu (cm-)
 wife, first a-wulanbi (rra-)
 wife, last (in a polygamous marriage)
 a-ngulakaringu (rra-)
 wife, middle (in a polygamous marriage)
 a-wumbijingu (rra-)
 wife, my angatharra-wangu
 (rangatharra-)
 wife: beating wife/ husband with a
 fighting stick nyamba-mungkumantharra
 wife: brother's: older brother's wife
 angatharra-yalanji (rangatharra-)
 wife: brother's: younger brother's wife
 angatharra-miyangki (rangatharra-)
 wife: daughter's: your daughter's child, my
 wife, when speaking to female
 cousin a-ngkuwirri (rra-)
 wife: husband and wife
 majkarra
 wife: husband, and wife, and husband's
 brothers, and wife's sisters
 li-majkalmajkarra
 wife: living as a wife alindumantharra
 wife: man with wife's sister
 majkarra
 wife: spouse of another woman's husband/
 another man's wife
 mayirli (cm-)
- wife: taking/ marrying a wife
 alindumantharra
 wife: your wife, my sister, when speaking
 to brother-in-law
 a-wuranybirri (rra-)
 wild bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)
 Wild Cucumber [*Cucumis melo*]
 ma-murala, ma-ngarrarnaka
 Wild Grape burdurdaburdurda
 Wild honey nests found in the mangroves
 a-ajundu (rra-)
 Wild Plum [*Terminalia carpentariae*]
 ma-marlalyi, ma-marlawal
 Wild Potato ma-wumillarra, walabu,
 wanjiya
 Wild Rice [*Oryza sp.*] ma-kingkirra
 wild: bottom of a nest of wild honey found
 in the ground nanda-mungu
 wild: cutting out wild honey (sugar bag)
 burlamantharra, burlburlamantharra
 wild: entrance of tree nest of wild honey
 na-mi (ni-, nu-)
 wild: entrance of tree wild honey nest
 na-lhani (ni-)
 wild: entrance to a ground nest of wild
 honey nanda-mulu
 wild: grass wad/ pad used to dip into wild
 honey and then sucked
 na-wawili
 wild: island wild honey
 makurrawirla, wiliwarngu
 wild: island wild honey nest containing
 much honey manbiriwu
 wild: rich wild honey nest found in a tree
 nariyalama
 wild: rich wild honey nest found in the
 ground a-murdanbangu (rra-)
 wild: searching for wild honey (sugar bag)
 bulbulamantharra
 wild: small nest of wild honey from a tree
 dilbuyi
 wild: twig/ stick used as a spoon to eat
 wild honey ma-kingki
 wild: wood fragments/ sticks found within
 wild honey as a result of being cut
 from the tree na-wundaku
 wildlife: hiding place of wildlife in thick
 grass and/ or branches, sea weed on
 land or water na-waja
 Willy Wag Tail [*Rhipidura leucophrys*]
 a-jikirrikirri (rra-), a-kijirikijiri (rra-)
 wind a-wurrarumu (rra-), a-wurrumburu (rra-),
 barra, dimburru, langkulanguwarra,
 lhambiji, wardulungkayarra, wurrarumu (a-),
 yarlimbijarlimbi, yunduyunduwarra
 wind from east or north during wet season
 yarlimbijarlimbi
 wind from off the sea that carries the smell
 of rotting sea weed
 a-wurrumburu (rra-)
 wind from the north in dry season

a-wurrarumu (rra-)		with, you are	ndayirdi (poss-)
wind: cold wind from the south-south east		withering	nyamba-lalarrkuwantharra
a-mardu (rra-)		without	bardabarda,
wind-break	na-wardara		mangkulmangkuli
wind: blowing, of the wind		without effect	jarru, jarrumantharra
	wakungkayarra, warrmantharra, bulmantharra	without fire	ngujurrumba
wind: ceasing, of wind blowing/ rain		without fussing	nyamba-
	nyamba-wamantharra		mulhumulhumantharra
wind: easterly wind	dimburru	without obligation loose	
wind: forcing, action of wind			winarrku
	ngkayarra	without response	jarru, jarrumantharra
wind: hot north wind	langkulangukuwarra	without vigour	majarrmajarr (cm-)
wind: north wind in dry season		wives (two) of one man in a polygamous marriage	milkamba,
	wurrarumu (a-)		milkambawujara
wind: passing wind	nyamba-rirmantharra	wives of one man in a polygamous marriage	li-milkamilarra, li-
wind: pushing, action of wind			milkamilkamba, li-milkamilkambakurla
	ngkayarra	wives: husband and wives (in a polygamous marriage)	li-majkalmajkarra
wind: roaring, wind/ heavy seas		womana-nhanawaya (rra-), a-yibawunyarra (rra-)	
	malawurrinjarr	woman looking for sex	a-mirningumara (rra-)
wind: storm wind	bambiliwa, lhambiji	woman old/ elderly	a-bardibardi (rra-)
wind: westerly wind	barra	woman with brother's child	mamakarra
winding	lukuluku, wirrimurndu	woman with daughter's child	murikarra
winding/ coiling up a rope		woman with husband's brother	majkarra
	wangarrantharra	woman with many children	a-bimdajarra (rra-)
windless place	nyibu, rdijbardijba	Woman!	ngabiyarra
windless, being	nyiburrijarra,	woman, adult	a-wariyangi (rra-)
	rdijbardijbarrinjarr	woman, non-aboriginal	a-mijiji (rra-)
windpipe, your	nda-ngundurmgundur	woman, old	mayarda (cm-)
(poss-)		woman, orher sisters, andtheir brothers' children	li-marnakarra
winds and turns in a path		woman, very old	a-wardikirri (rra-)
	wurlmakurlma (cm-)	woman: man looking for a woman for sex	nhanawamara (nya-)
Winged: Red Winged Parrot [<i>Aprosmictus orythropterus</i>]	ngadijirri	woman: pregnant woman	a-walkuru (rra-)
wings and arms of the flying fox		woman: spouse of another woman's husband/ another man's wife	mayirli (cm-)
	na-wawarl (ni-)	women's fun dance	a-Rarba (rra-)
wings of bird/ flying fox/ aeroplane		women's ritual	jabudubudu
	na-wi (ni-)	women, a gathering of	li-jibardu
wings: flapping wings		women, a large gathering	a-wirrikurdukurdu (rra-)
	warrbarmantharra, warrmantharra	women, group of	a-jibardu (rra-)
wings: flapping wings of a bird		women, many groups of	li-jibardu
	bardamantharra	Women: Dreaming Women	a-Mararabarna (rra-), a-Ngadiji (rra-)
wings: flapping, of wings		women: forbidden viewing for women/ children/ uninitiated	
	wakungkayarra		
wings: outstretching wings, of bird			
	wunkulmantharra		
winking	minymantharra		
winnowing	bardabardamantharra		
winter rain	murnnyi		
wiping perspiration from one's arm-pit on the head and body of another person			
	manyburarramantharra		
wiping sweat from one's armpits onto someone else			
	wajimbangundayarra		
wiping to dry	rukumantharra		
wire spear	kalkaji, wirmurr,		
	wirmurr, wurrala		
wisely jululu			
wispy: clouds, small and wispy			
	minyirirri		
with one another	wumbimbijilu		

munymunbybi		worm: hook worm	ngalarmgalarr
women: hairstyle once worn by men and women	bijibiji	worm: Wood worm	rdingirdingi
women: man who continually keeps the company of women	nhanawamara (nya-)	worms: earth worms	ngalarmgalarr
women: song composed by women	a-Kurija (rra-)	worms: parasitic worms	ngalarmgalarr
wondering about	nyamba-yakalyakabantharra	worn: hairstyle once worn by men and women	bijibiji
wondering: aimlessly wondering	nyamba-yakalyakabantharra	worrying	ramaruringayarra
wood	rdukurduku, wurnda, wuyuman	worsening	wardirrinjarra
wood fragments/ sticks found within wild honey as a result of being cut from the tree	na-wundaku	wound bubu (cm-, poss-)	
Wood worm	rdingirdingi	wound, your	nda-mawal (poss-)
wood: chips of wood	birndirikal, warlwan	wound: discharge from a wound	nganybama
wood: club-like mallet made from wood	na-rarbi	woven pandanus bag/ basket	a-bimdawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
wood: drift wood	dalinja, na-dalinja, na-rulmurr, rulmurr	wrapped	rdirdil
wood: fire wood	wumayangka	wrapped: bundle of articles wrapped in cloth/ paperbark	murla (cm-)
wood: rotten wood	wunthurbunthurl	wrapping up	jukurlmantharra, murlamantharra, rdirdilmantharra, wijuwantharra, nyamba-wijuwantharra
Wood: White Breasted Wood Swallow [<i>Artamus leucorhynchus</i>]	marrikingki	Wren (generic)	yambalyamba
wooden board	darladarla	Wren: Grass Wren	wirriyuruyuru
wooden box	darladarla	wringing neck of an animal	ngulkumanjarra
wooden dish	yakurra	wringing out	bidiyumantharra
wooden gong	a-karrkarinji (rra-)	wrinkled skin	jarlkijarliki (cm-), kujburu (cm-)
wooden rod	na-ridiridi	wrinkled skin, getting	kujbururinjarra
wooden: coolamon, long wooden	birribirri, lujuluju	wrist, your	nda-mamangal (poss-)
wooden: dish, wooden	birribirri, lujuluju	writing	balirrantharra
wooden: two pronged wooden barbed spear	birnkili	wrong: firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods	na-wurrinjabu
Woodswallow: Smokebird / Masked Woodswallow [<i>Artamus inereus</i>]	yambalyambal	Wuyaliya: group name for the Wuyaliya semi-moiety	kirlakanku, lhukanguwarra
Woolybutt: Darwin Woollybutt [<i>Eucalyptus miniata</i>]	ngalayarr	yam	ma-wujku
word	wuka	Yam with many fine roots [<i>Dioscorea sp.</i>]	ma-juwambi, ma-juwayuwa
word: curse word	juwayi	Yanyuwa culture/ law	Yanyuwangala
word: giving one's word to	walwarrangkayarra, warrangkayarra	Yanyuwa language	Wardirri (cm-), Yanyula, Yanyuwa, Yanyuwangala
word: power word	wanthama	Yanyuwa people	Wardirri (cm-), Yanyula, Yanyuwa
words with shorter forms	wumungkulu	Yanyuwa: group name for the Yanyuwa people	li-Anthawirriyarra
work	jabu, waki	year: pandanus palm nuts left on the ground from previous year	ma-kambalngu
work: putting to work	wakimantharra	years: boy some 9-13 years old	rdaru (nya-)
work: unwilling to work	bujurrbujurr (cm-)	yelling	nyamba-yiwamantharra
working	waki	yellow	dankurrdankurr
working: hard working	arlijkarki (cm-)	Yellow Bellied Mangrove Snake	a-biyungu (rra-)
worm	ngalarmgalarr	Yellow Bellied Sea Snake	a-rikarika (rra-)
worm species, Toledo worm	rdingirdingi	yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle	

lhuwanyngu
Yellow Plum tree ma-ngawaka, ma-
 ngunbirilri
**yellow: rich green and yellow fat in hip
 region of sea turtle**
 na-lhundu (ni-)
yes yiya, yiyi, yuwayi, yuwu, yuyu
yesterday ridinja
yet: not yet aliyaliya
yet: not yet ready to eat
 arilil (cm-), mawunku (cm-)
**yet: person who does not yet know about
 something** manji (cm-)
yet: that food not yet specified
 ma-mbangu
**yet: that, not yet specified of aboreal/
 abstract class nouns**
 na-mbangu
yet: those two people not yet indentified
 rri-mbangu
you (plural) yirru
you (singular) yinda
you two yimbala
you: bearing, you are ndayirdi (poss-)
you: bringing, you are
 ndayirdi (poss-)
you: for you (plural) yirrunga (cm-)
you: for you (singular)
 yinku
you: for you two yimbalanga (cm-)
**you: held up, being: caught by grass/ roots
 as you walk by, being**
 akantharra
you: hey you two! marrimbala
you: how are you? wayi
you: just in the same way you do it
 nganambajilulu
you: like that you do it
 nganamba, nganambaji
you: see you later today
 bakuwu
you: serve you right! yukurarru
**you: taking someone or something
 alongwith you akuyirrantharra**
you: where are you going?
 nda-wuthu
you: with, you are ndayirdi (poss-)
young wanbula (cm-), watha (cm-), yumbu (cm-)
young adult man/ woman
 yalkuyi (cm-)
young people li-yumbuwarra
young: breasts of young girl
 na-wunjurrwunjurr
young: crocodile with many young
 a-birndajarra (rra-)
**young: dugong, herd of females with
 young calves a-ngarninybala (rra-)**
young: dugong, young female
 a-wurduwu (rra-)
**young: Emu, young [Dromaius novae-
 hollandiae] wurdirdi**

young: Green Turtle, young [Chelonia mydas]
 lijalijangulyanda
**young: immature young of humans/ dogs/
 kangaroo/ wallaby**
 marrantharl (cm-)
young: Rainbow Serpent, young
 jawaruwaru
**young: root of young Coral Tree [Erythrina
 variegata var. orientalis]**
 ma-marranda
young: sea turtle, young
 wurrukijbulungu
young: wallaby/ kangaroo, young
 dinybu
younger brother wunhaka
younger brother's child
 marna
younger brother's daughter
 akarna-mamama (rrakarna-)
younger brother's son karna-mamama
younger brother's wife
 angatharra-miyangki (rrangatharra-)
younger brother, my nyangathi-anyira
 (nyangathanya-)
younger person buri (cm-)
younger sibling anyira (cm-)
younger sister wunhaka
younger sister's daughter
 akarna-ardima (rrakarna-)
younger sister's husband, my
 nyangathanya-yalanji
**younger: father's brother's son who is
 younger** wunhaka
**younger: female cousin's child who is
 younger** wunhaka
**younger: mother's eldest sister (only to
 younger sister's children)**
 ardiyardi
**younger: mother's sister's daughter who is
 younger** wunhaka
younger: mother's younger brother
 jaakaka (nya-)
**younger: sister's: mother's sister's
 daughter who is younger**
 angatharra-anyira (rrangatharra-)
younger: your younger brother, my uncle
 wa-wirlaninya
your (dual) yimbalanga (cm-)
your (plural) yirrunga (cm-)
your (singular) yinku
**your brother my cousin when speaking to
 female cousin nya-athatha**
**your brother, my daughters child; maternal
 grandmother speaking to female
 maternal granddaughter**
 ji-wurrbu
**your child, my daughter's child, when
 speaking to son-in-law**
 a-mangkayiwirri (rra-)
**your daughter's child, my wife, when
 speaking to female cousin**

a-ngkuwirri (rra-)
 your elder brother, my uncle
 wa-mimayku
 your father, my brother-in-law when
 speaking to niece or nephew
 wa-mangkirri
 your father, my brother-in-law, when
 talking to niece/ nephew
 ji-murriba
 your father, my uncle when speaking to
 female cousin wa-mamanya
 your husband nya-wangarina
 your mother's father or cousin
 nya-lhamayngku
 your mother, my father's sister when
 talking to female cousin
 nda-ardiya
 your mother, my sister when talking to
 niece/ nephew nda-wikiwirri
 your sister, my cousin when speaking to
 male cousin a-athatha (rra-)
 your sister, my daughter's child, maternal
 grandmother speaking
 a-wurrbu (rra-)
 your sister, my mother when talking to
 one's maternal uncle
 nda-mangkayku
 your sister, when sister-in-law asks
 brother-in-law a-wurrwurra (rra-)
 your wife, my sister, when speaking to
 brother-in-law a-wuranybirri (rra-)
 your younger brother, my uncle
 wa-wirlaninya
 zone: intertidal zone narnu-wuthan

1. The Salt Water Crocodile and the Willy Wagtail, told by Pharoah Lhawulhawu.

mardumbarra <i>salt water crocodile</i>	ka-wingka <i>he came</i>	kanda-ladaladama <i>she was angry</i>
rru-kijirrikijirrilu <i>to the willy wag tail</i>	Nguwangkila <i>place name</i>	kanda-ladaladama <i>she was angry</i>

The Salt Water Crocodile he came to Nguwangkila (on the Batten Creek) and the Willy Wagtail was angry, she was furious.

kanda-wukanyi <i>she spoke</i>	yiku <i>for him</i>	"yu:u! <i>yu:u</i>	wayka!, wayka! <i>down down</i>
kinyamba-warrantyama!" <i>you should be a sneaking one</i>	ma-wurrurlbu <i>pandanus plam</i>	ma-kurdiridi <i>pandanus palm</i>	
kanda-walima <i>she threw</i>	waykaliya. <i>downwards.</i>		

She spoke to him, "Yu:u! Down! Down! You sneaking one!", she threw a pandanus palm downwards (at him)

kanda-arri <i>she said</i>	yiku <i>for him</i>	"kinya-thanjama <i>you should eat</i>	wunala <i>kangaroo/wallaby</i>
yumbulyumbulmantha <i>all kinds of things</i>	li-wulu <i>men</i>	wakuku <i>dog</i>	wardali <i>dingo</i>
yumbulyumbulmantha <i>all kinds of things</i>	kinya-thanjama <i>you should eat</i>	kama <i>you intend</i>	
nya-ngarrangarra <i>you dangerous one</i>	nya-mardumbarra <i>salt water crocodile</i>	nya-thanthamara" <i>you who desires to bite</i>	
kanda-arri <i>she said</i>	yiku <i>for him</i>	a-kijirrikijirri <i>willy wag tail</i>	
ki-mardumbarrawu. <i>for the salt water crocodile</i>			

She said to him, "You should eat kangaroos and wallabies, all different kinds of things, you should eat men, dogs, dingoes, all kinds of things you should eat them; you intend to you dangerous one, you salt water crocodile who desires to bite", this is the willy wagtail said to the salt water crocodile.

kulu <i>and</i>	marniwa <i>here he is</i>	barra <i>now</i>	jambalilu-thanji <i>he is eating us</i>	jilu-thanji <i>he is eating</i>
yumbulyumbulmantha <i>all kinds of things</i>	ki-mardumbarrawu <i>to the salt water crocodile</i>	wakuku <i>dog</i>		
buluki <i>cattle</i>	yarraman <i>horse</i>	marda <i>also</i>	li-wulu. <i>men.</i>	

And he is here now, eating us, he is eating all kinds of things, the salt water crocodile eats dogs, bullocks, horses and also men.

wabarrangu <i>past times</i>	kalilu-thanthaninya <i>he used to be eating them</i>	yurrngumantha <i>all the time</i>
ki-mardumbarrawu <i>to the salt water crocodile</i>	kulu marniwa <i>and he is here</i>	barra <i>now</i>
mardumbarra <i>salt water crocodile</i>	jambala-wardankayi <i>all of us are frightened</i>	yiku <i>for him</i>

ki-mardumbarrawu.
for the salt water crocodile.

In past times the salt water crocodile used to be eating people all the time and he is here now and we are all frightened of the salt water crocodile.

kurdardi **kambala-wunjinirru** **akarrakarilu** **bawuji**
nothing *we don't swim* *to the east side* *finished*
jambala-wajanganji **a-libaliba** **ngayamantharra** **a-muwarda**
we are paddling *dugout canoe* *only* *dug out canoe*
bawuji.
finish.

We no longer swim to the east side (of the river) now we are paddling dugout canoes, we only go by dugout canoe.

nya-mangaji **mardumbarra** **ndiwa**
that one *salt water crocodile* *he which*
arrkulawurdu **thanthamara**
has no fear(lit:one guts) *the one who desires to bite*
ngarrangarra **mardumabarra.**
dangerous *salt water crocodile*

That salt water crocodile he is one which has no fear, he is one which desires to bite, the salt water crocodile is dangerous.

jumba-lhakahakarranji **wuji** **kulu** **miji-mbangu**
he is laying *eggs* *and* *great number*
yiku **bardarda** **ki-mardumbarrawu**
for him *baby* *for the salt water crocodile*
bajiwa **barra** **thanthamara** **ndiwa**
there he is *now* *one who desires to bite* *he which*
mardumbarra **bawuji** **barra.**
salt water crocodile *finished* *now.*

He is laying eggs and the salt water crocodile has a great many babies, he is there now the one who desires to bite, he which is the salt water crocodile. Finished now.

2. The Path of the Spirit Man, by Pharoah Lhawulhawu

jina **rdurudwarra** **jina** **rdurduwarra**
this *circumcised man* *this* *circumcised man*
janu-wabanirrinji **namba** **rra-Marndiwa**
we are ceremonially dancing *there* *ceremony name*
alunga.
for them.

This circumcised man, this circumcised man, we are dancing ceremonially for them there when we have the rra-Marndiwa rituals.

bawuji **janu-wabanirrinji:i** **kangka** **ka-arri**
so *we are ceremonially dancing* *because* *he said*
yijan **"barni-ndaya** **jinangu** **Ngabaya** **yijan**
Dreaming *don't leave it* *this one* *Spirit Man* *Dreaming*
liyi-yibarrkiyu **yurrngumantha** **ja-yibayibarraya**
for adolescent boys *continually* *it is placing*

kirrama" **nya-ngambalanga** **ngananmbajilulu**
for you it is intended *for all of us* *in that way*
mili **ngabaya** **ka-wukanyi** **nganimbajilulu.**
again *spirit man* *he spoke* *in that way.*

So we are ceremonially dancing because the Spirit Man Dreaming said, "Don't leave this one, this Spirit Man Dreaming, it is being placed for all time for adolescent boys, it is intended for you." In that way that Spirit Man spoke again for all of us, again in that way.

Ka-wabanirri **mili** **yiwa** **barra** **ngabaya**
he danced ceremonially *again* *him* *now* *spirit man*
ka-wabanirri **kumba-rduwarrmanthaninya** **kariya**
he danced ceremonially *he circumcised himself* *from the west*
nakari **Karlwangarra.**
from *place name.*

The Spirit Man danced ceremonially and circumcised himself, from the west he came from Karlwangarra.

ka-lhakanba **Wararrunykini** **kariya** **ka-wingka**
he descended *place name* *from the west* *he came*
aluwa **kilu-yibarra** **nankawa** **kariya** **ka-wingka**
with them *he placed* *lagoon* *from the west* *he came*
Walyarrambarra **jamanki** **ka-arri** **baji**
place name *initiation ground* *it is there* *there*
ka-wabanirri **kalu-rduwarrama** **arrkula** **Bindiwaji**
he danced ceremonially *they circumcised* *one* *personal name*
ka-arri **nuwarnu-kurdukurduwu** **kulu** **Kathalaka**
he was there *for the sacred thing* *and* *personal name*
na-kurdukurdu **Kilinyinbi** **li-mangajiwuthu** **barra.**
it is sacred *name* *all those people in that manner* *now*

He descended to Wararrungkini, he came from the west, with the others, he placed a lagoon at Walyarrambarra as he came from the west, an initiation ground is there. At this place he danced ceremonially and they circumcised those ones called Bindiwaji, Kathalaka and Kilinyimbi, they were there for the sacred things, it is sacred.

ka-wingkayi **Walyarrambarra** **karnili-yibarra** **na-ajinja**
he was coming *place name* *he place it* *cave*
barra **ka-wingka** **Nguyiwara** **barra** **waykaliya**
now *he came* *place name* *now* *downwards*
ka-wingka **Yijarra** **barra** **Yijarra** **Wujbi** **barra**
he came *place name* *now* *place name* *place name* *now*
nakari **Wujbi** **akarimba** **waykaliya** **Wanjinyjala**
from *place name* *west side* *downwards* *place name*
barra **nakari** **Wanjinyjala** **Yarndungki.**
now *from* *place name* *place name*

He was coming, he placed a cave at Walyarrambarra and came to Nguyiwara, then downwards he came to Yijarra and then Wujbi, and from Wujbi he came down on the western side to Wanjinyjala and from Wanjinyjala to Yarndungki.

ma-kajakaja **kili-yibarra** **ma-kajakaja**
ceremonial head-dress *he placed it* *ceremonial head-dress*

barra bajingu ka-wingka Wawali Wawali barra
now from there he went place name place name now
 bajingu ka-wingka Alangkalala barra bajingu
from there he went place name now from there
 mili ka-wingka Danmanmarrinini.
more he went place name

He left a ceremonial head-dress there and from there he went to Wawali, from Wawali he went to Alangkalala and from there he went on further to Danmanmarrinini.

ka-wajba ka-wajba ku:uy ka-wajba
he called he called ku:uy he called
 kumba-ngarninyma yiku karakarra nakari
he answered for him from the east from
 Nhuriki ka:wayi ka:wayi ka-wajba yiku
place name ka:wayi ka:wayi he called for him
 karakarra barra.
from the east now

He called out, he called, "Ku:uy!", he called and another (Spirit Man) answered him from the east, from Nhuriki, "Ka:wayi!,Ka:wayi!", he called to him this other one from the east.

ka-wingka jinangu nyarrku Ralmanja karnu-arri
he went this one other place name it was there
 narnu-lhulun Ngayakan baji barra.
sub-incision rituals ceremony name there now .

He went, this other Spirit Man to Ralmanja, the sub-incision rituals of the Ngayakan ceremony were held there.

bawuji ka-lhakanba waykaliya karrila-kala
so he descended downwards he saw her
 rra-ngangkul "marnajanda" karrilu-yalbanga
frog here she is he asked her
 rra-ngangkul "nganthiwuthu nda-wuthu?" "karakarra"
frog which way your way from the east
 "yu:u nakari nganthingu a-karakarrangu?"
yes from from where you female one from the east
 "Yuwu nganthiwuthu kama?" "ngarna ngarna akarriya"
yes which way you intend me me eastwards
 "ngarna aya" "yuwu".
me westwards yes

So he descended downwards and he saw her the frog, he said, "Here she is." He asked here, "Which way are you going?", she replied "From the east." He said, "Yes, from where do you come you Female One From The East?". She said, "Yes, I am and which way do you intend to go". He said, "I am going eastwards". And she said, "I am going westards." "Yes", he said.

bawuji barra ka-wingka yiwa Wubantha barra
so now he went him place name now
 Wajarrwajarrini karnili-yibarra na-ajinja
place name he placed it cave
 ka-wingka Walankurru ka-wajba akarriya.
he went place name he called eastwards.

So he went, he now, to Wubantha and then to Wajarrwajarrini
he place a cave there and then he went to Walankurru and he
called eastwards.

kumba-ngarninyama yiku karakarra nakari Nhuruki
he replied for him from the east from place name
barra ka-wingka Kalwanyi barra ka-wingka
now he went place name now he went
barra Minijini barra nakari Minijini
now place name now from place name
Wilingkirra Wilingkirra Wubuluwarra
place name place name place name
Wubuluwarra Kalalakinda Kalalakinda Nhuruki
place name place name place name place name
bawuji.
finished.

(The other Spirit Man) He replied from the east from Nhuruki; (The other Spirit Man) then
went to Kalwanyi and then to Minijini, from Minijini to Wilingkirra, from Wilingkirra to
Wubuluwarra, from Wubulywarra to Kalalakinda, from Kalalakinda to Nhuruki. That's all.

3. Kangaroo Dreaming Path, by Pharoah Lhawulhawu

nakari Bambarrungu na-walkurra na-ajinja
from place name big cave
bajarnu nangurrbuwala baji ka-arri
there it hill kangaroo there it was there
ka-marninyama bajingu nyala Wirrkaruwalu.
he jumped from there unto place name.

From Bambarrungu (Cape Crawford), where there is a large cave, the Hill Kangaroo is
(Dreaming) there, it was there and then jumped to Wirrkaruwa.

Wirrkaruwa kilu-yibarra jilili baji ka-mulantha
place name he placed spring water there he dug it
barra bajingu kumba-ka nguthundiya
now from there he carried himself northwards
kilu-yibarra ngurru ankangu Mandangubu
he placed range of hills upwards place name
ka-mulantha Mandangubu waykaliya awara
he dug it place name downwards place
ka-mulantha Mandangubu.
he dug it place name.

At Wirrkaruwa he placed spring waters, he dug it there and then he carried himself
northwards and place a range of hills which
rose upwards, he dug the place called Mandangubu, he dug down at
that place called Mandangubu.

ka-wingka nakari Mandangubu ankangu nguthundiya
he went from place name upwards northwards
kilu-yibarra ngurru nguthundiya ka-lhakanba
he placed range of hills northwards he descended
nguthundiya ka-wingka budabudanja
northwards he went through messmate forest.

He went from Mandangubu upwards and northwards, he placed a range

of hills northwards. He then descended northwards and went through messmate forests.

Kuyuwarra ka-lhakanba kila-kala "marnajiwa biwali"
place name he descended he saw it here he is possum
kawulamba-wukanyinjaninya biwali kulu nangurrbuwala
those two spoke to each other possum and hill kangaroo
"ngani yinda?" "ngarna biwali" "yu:u" "ngala"
who you me possum yes then
ngani yinda" "ngarna nangurrbuwala ngala"
who you me hill kangaroo then
kali-lhurrmanjama" "yi kali-lhurrmanjama"
we two should dance yes we two should dance
yirrijji kulu nganthiwuthu nda-wuthu?"
possum rituals and which way your way

At Kuyuwarra he descended and saw a possum. He said, "Here is a possum." Those two spoke to each other, the possum and the Hill Kangaroo. "Who are you?", asked the Hill Kangaroo. "I'm a possum", the possum replied. "Yes", said the hill kangaroo. "Then who are you", said the possum. "I'm a hill kangaroo, and we two should dance", said the hill kangaroo. "Yes we two should dance the possum rituals, and then which way are you going", said the possum.

"nguthundiya" "nganthinju?" "Yalkulu"
northwards to where place name-to
"bawuji"
finish

"Northwards", replied the hill kangaroo. "To where?", asked the possum. "To Yalku", said the hill kangaroo. "Farewell", said the possum.

bawuji ka-wingka Kuluwanja "marnajarnu"
so he went place name here it is
Kuluwanja" kulu akarriya ka-winirri
place name and eastwards he turned
Wundukundumarla ka-mulantha ka-mulantha
place name he dug it he dug it
ngaliwa mili ngulwa wayka
when he also king brown snake down
kiwa-ninya ngulwa wayka kiwa-ninya
he was there king brown snake down he was there
ka-mulantha kulu ka-mulantha ngulwa.
he dug it and he dug it king brown snake.

So he went to Kuluwanja. "Here it is Kuluwanja", said the hill kangaroo, he then turned eastwards to Wundukundumarla and dug the ground, he dug where there was a king brown snake down in the ground. The hill kangaroo dug and dug where the king brown snake was resting.

ka-marninyma akarriya aya "ngalhi yinda" "ngarna"
he jumped eastwards westwards what you me
ngulwa" "yu bawuji" warlbilulu kila-nda
king brown snake yes finish passing by he left it
nguthundiya ka-wingka Yalku karanka wangarni
northwards he went place name up on top
ngamalakari ngamalakari ka-alalarri ka-alalarri
to the south to the south he stood he stood.

He jumped eastwards and westwards, "What are you?" he asked the snake. "I'm a king brown snake", said the snake. "Yes, farewell", said the hill kangaroo, he passed by leaving the snake. Northwards he went to Yalku far on top, he stood to the south.

ka-mulantha **kilu-yarrungka** **mardumbarra**
he dug it *he disturbed* *salt water crocodile*
na-wuku **ka-marninyma** **akarriya** **aya** **"ngalhi yinda?"**
it's back *he jumped* *eastwards* *westwards* *what* *you*
"ngarna mardumbarra" **"nganthiwuthu nda-wuthu"**
me *salt water crocodile* *which way* *your way*
"Nguwangkila ngala ngalhi yinda?" **"ngarna**
place name *then* *what* *you* *me*
nangurrbuwala" **"nganthiwuthu kama?"** **"nguthundiya"**
hill kangaroo *which way* *you intend* *northwards*

The kangaroo dug the ground and disturbed the back of the salt water crocodile, the kangaroo jumped eastwards and westwards. "What are you?", he asked the crocodile. "I'm a salt water crocodile", said the crocodile. "Where are you going?", asked the kangaroo. "To Nguwangkila, then what are you?", replied the crocodile. "I'm a hill kangaroo", said the kangaroo. "Which way do intend to go?", asked the crocodile. "Northwards", said the kangaroo.

nguthundiya ka-wingka bawuji bawuji nguthundiya
northwards *he went* *finish* *finish* *northwards*
ka-wingka Warrangarila nakari Wunubarryi
he went *place name* *from* *place name*
kulu nambiwa.
and *he is there somewhere.*

Northwards he went, on and on northwards he went to Warrangarila and on from Wunubarryi. He is there somewhere.

kulu nyarrku yivalumba nangurrbuwala
and *another* *by himself* *hill kangaroo*
ka-wingka kariya marnijinju na-wuku
he came *from the west* *to here* *his back*
baji kumba-yibarra baji Wurrarawala
there *he placed it* *there* *place name*
kulu nyinkungu yirriny baji
and *for him* *shredded feathers* *there*
Burrulula jina nankawa marni
place name *this* *lagoon* *here*
ngamala kulu ka-mulantha Marlandarri
in the south *and* *he dug it* *place name*
na-walkurra na-alanji na-nganunga kulu
it is big *camp* *for us* *and*
ka-mulantha Wandangula marni akarru
he dug it *place name* *here* *in the east*
bawuji na-yurrngu wayka barra Mabunji.
finish *he remains* *down* *now* *place name.*

Another Hill Kangaroo travelled alone from the west to here. He placed his back at Wurrarawala his shredded feathers (used for body decoration in ceremony) at Borrooloola, this lagoon here in the south. He dug a well at Marlandarri which is the big camp for us and he dug a well at Wandangula here in the east, then he finished and he remains down at the river at Mabunji.

4. Women Dreaming, told by Pharoah Lhawulhawu

yu nyarrku wuka karna-wukanyinjama nyanku
yes another story I should tell you for her
rru-mararabarnawu kari-nguthunda kanda-lhuwarri
for the Women Dreaming from the north she departed
yu ngarna-nykarriya nakari Wundala
yes listen to me from place name
kari-nguthunda kanda-lhuwalhuwarri kari-nguthunda
from the north she departed from the north
kanda-kililumanha yurrngumantha a-mararabarna
she was singing out kilili continually Women Dreaming
rra-yijan.
the female dreaming.

Yes another story I should tell you, that one for her the Women Dreaming. From the north she departed, yes listen to me, from Wundala, from the north she departed from the north singing out "Kilili!" continually this female Dreaming, the Women Dreaming.

a-nhanawaya kanda-wingka Arndarlamarndarla
woman she went place name
kanda-yibarra walkurra rawu ankangu juju
she placed big sand dune upwards long way
kanda-kala awara kulu ngamala Kalabirringanilu
she saw it country and south place name-to
nambiwa Kalabirringani kanda-arri Kalabirringani
there it is place name she spoke place name
nambinju kanu-wingkala Kalabirringanilu bawuji.
to there we will go place name-to finish.

As a women she went, she went to Arndarlamarndala she placed a big sand dune there, upwards a long way it goes, she saw that place in the south and said, "To Kalabirringani, there it is Kalabirringani to there we will go."

kanda-lhakalhakanba waykaliya barra kanda-wingka
she descended downwards now she went
ngamaliya kanda-wingka Kalijirrwunyarangka
southwards she went place name
"walalu karakarra marniwa"
stranger rainbow serpent from the east here he is
kawulamba-wukanyinya walalu kulu
those two spoke stranger rainbow serpent and
a-mararabarna kawulamba-yalbanga "nganthiwuthu
women dreaming those two asked which way
yinda kama" "ngamaliya Kalabirringanilu"
you you intend southwards place name-to
ngala yinda" "aya Yiwanjiwarri" "yu bawuji
then you westward place name yes farewell
barra bawuji" "yu bawuji"
now finish yes finish

She descended downwards and southwards and came to Kalijirrwunyarangka. She said, "Here he is the Stranger Rainbow Serpent coming from the east". The Stranger Rainbow Serpent and the Women Dreaming spoke to one and another, they asked each other. "Which way do you intend to go?" asked the Rainbow Serpent. "Southwards to Kalabirringani, and what about you", asked the women. "Westwards to Yiwanjiwarri",

replied the Rainbow Serpent. "Yes farewell then farewell", said the Women. "Yes farewell", said the Rainbow Serpent.

kanda-lhuwarri ngamaliya Wambiya Wambiya
she departed southwards place name place name
baji kanda-wabanirri nakari Wambiya ngamaliya
there she danced ceremonially from place name southwards
Ngarranyjunu nakari Ngarranyjunu kanda-wingka
place name from place name she went
Kaliba nakari Kaliba ngamaliya kanda-wingka
place name from place name southwards she went
Thawala nakari Thawala ngamaliya kanda-wingka
place name from place name southwards she went

She departed southwards to Wambiya, there she danced ceremonially then from Wambiya she went southwards to Ngarranyjunu, from Ngarranyjunu she went to Kaliba, from Kaliba she went southwards to Thawala, from Thawala she went southwards..

Mabulnguykini nakari Mabulnguykini Manthangurrungani
place name from place name place name
Manthangurrungani ngamaliya kanda-wingka Wujbi
place name southwards she went place name
awara na-wini barraju ngamaliya Bilingkarra
place it's name onwards southwards place name
kanda-bi baji Bilangkarra nandarrku
she stopped there place name other known female ones
nandarrku amba ngamaliya kanda-wingka.
other known female ones west southwards she went.

She came to Mabulnguykini and from Mabulnguykini she came to Manthangurrungani, from Manthangurrungani she went southwards to Wujbi, that is the name of the place. onwards and further southwards they came to Bilingkarra and stopped at Bilangkarra because there were those other known women to the west going south.

kanda-wingka ngamaliya jandini na-wunhan "Three Knob"
she went southwards she is there breast place name

kanda-yibarra kanymarda janyka akarramba amba
she placed two stones on the east side west
na-wunhan karnandu-yibarra baji na-yijan
breast it she placed there it's Dreaming
kanda-lhakanba waykaliya Nanathbula Nanathbu
she descended downwards place name-at place name
wu-yabalawu munanga ja-wundarrbanji "Top Yard"
for the road white people he is naming it place name
na-wini awara.
it's name place.

She went southwards, there she is breasts at Three Knob, she placed two stones there on the east side in the west, breasts she placed them there as a Dreaming. She descended downwards at Nanathbu, on road at the place the white people are calling Top Yard, that is the name of that place.

barra bajingu mili kanda-wingka barra
now from there more she went now
ngamaliya ngamaliya kanda-wingka yurrngumantha
southwards southwards she went continually
Cockatoo Spring Karnngarnnguja bajingu mili

place name *place name* *from there* *more*
kanda-wingka **akarriya** **kanda-wirrirri** **kanda-wirrirri**
she went *eastwards* *she turned* *she turned*
akarriya **balubalumarra** **yurrngumantha.**
eastwards *dry cracked ground* *continually.*

Now from there she kept going southwards, she went continually southwards to Cockatoo Spring or Karnngarnnguja, and from there she went eastwards, she turned eastwards, eastwards across the dry cracked ground she went continually.

kanda-yibarra **marniwa** **walumbu** **kanda-yibarra**
she placed *here him* *bull waddy trees* *she placed*
walumbu **ndayarra** **barraju** **akarriya** **kanda-wingka**
bull waddy trees *leaving* *onwards* *eastwards* *she went*
kanda-anykarri **dulbarri** **marniwa** **wungkurrwaninjarra**
she listened *tree wild honey* *here him* *humming*
ngalunga **na-Wuyalumba** **kanda-nykarri** **akarramba**
for the south *it is Wuyaliya alone* *she heard* *on the east side*
yiku **kanda-lhakanba** **waykaliya** **ngamalakari.**
for him *she descended* *downwards* *to the south.*

She placed there bull waddy trees, she placed bull waddy trees leaving them there, onwards and eastwards she went, she heard the tree wild honey nest humming in the south. It was Wuyaliya country, she heard it when she was on the east side of him. She descended downwards to the south.

ngamaliya **kanda-wingka** **Marrabindinini** **walkurra**
southwards *she went* *place name* *big*
awara **na-wini** **kanda-yibalyibarra** **ma-buyarra**
country *it's name* *she placed* *Leichardt tree*
baji **kalu-alalarri** **kanda-alalarri**
there *they stood* *she stood*
kanumba-yakinu **nanda-yijan** **anda.**
she evaluated herself *her dreaming* *she.*

Southwards she went to Marrabindini, that is the name of that important place, she place Leichardt trees there, they Dreaming Women stood there, she stood there and evaluated herself as a Dreaming.

barraju **ngamaliya** **kanda-wingka** **Kirrimini**
onwards *southwards* *she went* *place name*
jamanki **kanda-yibarra** **walkurra**
initiation ground *she placed* *big*
jamanki **barra** **bajingu** **Kirrimini**
initiation ground *now* *from there* *place name*
Karnumbaja **Karnumbaja** **barra** **bajingu**
place name *place name* *now* *from there*
Karnumbaja **Kuluwanthi** **awunga** **bajingu**
place name *place name* *west side* *from there*
Kuluwanthi **Dirnngirngawurlangkani.**
place name *place name.*

Onwards and southwards she went to Kirrimini, she placed a large initiation ground there and from Kirrimini she went to Karnumbaja, from Karnumbaja she went to Kuluwanthi on the west side (of the river) and from Kuluwanthi she went to Dirnngirngawurlangkani.

jawulamba-wuthanganji **kanymarda** **nhanawawujara**

Hale

those two loused each other *two* *two women*
jawulamba-wuthanganji **rru-wuthawu** **barra** **bajingu**
those two loused each other *for lice* *now* *from there*
kanda-lhuwarri **ngamaliya** **Wuyurrkini** **barra**
she departed *southwards* *place name* *now*
bajingu **ngamaliya** **aya** **kanda-kala** **Yawuyawu.**
from there *southwards* *westwards* *she saw* *place name.*

Those two women loused each other, they looked for lice and from there they departed southwards to Wuyurrkini and from there southwards and looking westwards she saw Yawuyawu.

na-Wurdalumba **kanda-wundarrba** **awara** **Yawuyawu**
it is Wurdaliya alone *she named* *country* *place name*
"marnalhi aya awara Yawuyawu" **barra** **ngamaliya**
here it is westwards county place name now southwards
kanda-wingka **wumburrwumburr.**
she went on the plains.

It was Wurdaliya country, she named the country Yawuyawu, she said, "Here it is, westwards is Yawuyawu". Southwards she went on the plains country.

ngamaliya **kanda-wingka** **Barrarraba** **Mirrkinma**
southwards she went place name dreaming man
ngaliwa **ngamalakari** **kumba-warra** **Mirrkinma**
when he southwards he crouched dreaming man
bawuji kawulamba-wukanyi **Mirrkinma** **baji**
finish those two spoke to each other dreaming man there
"nganthiwuthu kama?" **"ngamaliya Kalabirrnganilu".**
which way you intend southwards place name-to
"yu bawuji" kawulamba-murdama **ngamaliya**
"yes farewellled those two farewellled each other southwards
kanda-wulwundirri
she ascended.

Southwards she went to Barrarraba, he was there in the south that Dreaming Man Mirrkinma, he was crouching there. They spoke to each other. "Which way are you going?", asked Mirrkinma. "Southwards to Kalabirringani", replied the women. "Yes farewell", replied the man. Those two farewellled each other, then she ascended southwards.

kanda-wingka **Jijijba** **barra** **ngamaliya**
she went place name now southwards
ngamaliya **kanda-wingka** **Walawala** **marnajarnu**
southwards she went place name here it is
Walawala **kanumba-yibarra** **baji** **nanda-yijan**
place name she place herself there her dreaming
nanda-kalabirr.
her white bark tree.

She went to Jijijba and then southwards she went to Walawala, it is there Walawala where she placed herself as a Dreaming in the form of white bark trees.

barra ngamaliya **Najanguja** **buyi** **nankawa**
now southwards place name small lagoon
akarimba **"along mudika road"** **kanda-yibarra**
west side on the vehicle road she placed

Hale

ma-rnai **barraju** **ankaya** **waykaliya** **kanda-wingka**
lily corm *onwards* *upwards* *downwards* *she went*
Kililingani **anka** **marnanda** **nanda-ngangkirr**
place name *up* *here she* *a-Kunabibi ground*
karanka wangarni.
up on top.

Onwards and southwards to Najanguja where there is a small lagoon on the west side of the vehicle road, she placed water lily corms there. Onwards upwards and downwards she went to Kililingani, up there there is her a-Kunabibi ground, up on top.

barra **bajingu** **mili** **Kililingani** **ngamaliya** **kanda-wingka**
now *from there* *more* *place name* *southwards* *she went*
ngamaliya **kanda-wingka** **yurrngumantha** **akarriya**
southwards *she went* *continually* *eastwards*
kanda-winirri **kanda-wabanirri** **ngamaliya**
she turned *she danced ceremonially* *southwards*
karrandu-rama **awara**
she hit it *ground*
rri-barnangalaya **kanda-lhurrama** **Kalabirringani.**
final rites of a-Kunabibi *she danced* *place name.*

From there they went to Kililingani again and then she went continually southwards, then eastwards then she turned southwards she danced ceremonially, hitting the ground, as she danced the concluding rites of the a-Kunabibi ceremony at Kalabirringani.

barraju **ngamaliya** **kanda-wingka** **nakari** **Kalabirringani**
onwards *southwards* *she went* *from* *place name*
ngamala **wumbiji** **kalakalabirr** **karrilu-athama**
south *part way* *in the white bark trees* *he chased her*
ki-wakukulu **ki-wardalilu** **nguthundiya** **karrilu-athama**
to the dog *to the dingo* *northwards* *he chased her*
barra **kanda-wani** **mili** **nguthundiya** **kanda-wuluma**
now *she returned* *again* *northwards* *she ran*
nguthundiya **ngala** **ngalbanthalu** **baji**
northwards *then* *to enter* *there*
nguthundu **Kalabirringani** **bawuji.**
north *place name* *finish.*

Onwards and southwards she went from Kalabirringani south and part way in the white bark trees the dingo chased her, the dingo chased her northwards, she was running northwards and then entered into the ground in the north at Kalabirringani. That's all.

1. Burying the dead, told by Arthur Narnungawurruwuru.

ambuliyalu ki-wajbalawu wabarrangu
before for the white men long ago
kumba-mirra wurriiri kurdardi kurramanthawu
he died senior one nothing for burying
ki-awaralu wayka ngala arrijila
to the ground down but hanging up
kalu-yibarranthaninya arrijila "kanu-arrijinma
they would place hanging up we should hang
ankangu."
upwards.

A long time before the white people when a senior man died we did not bury him in the ground. But we hung him up (on a burial platform). They would place them hanging up. We would say, "We should hang him upwards".

ka-walanyma kalu-nirri na-ngulyanda wiji
it would come out they would pick up it's bones completely
kalu-yibarra kalu-mulayirra kala-ka
they would place they would bundle up they would carry it
yukumantharra baji kalu-yukuma wayka rarrinjarra
waiting there they waited down crying
bajiwuthu wiji nu-ngulyandawu bawuji.
that direction all of them for the bones finish

The flesh would come off, they would pick up all the bones and place them in a bundle, they would carry it. Others would be waiting there, they waited down there, all of them crying towards that direction, for the bones.

nya-mangaji malbu ka-wukanyi "nya-mangaji
that one old man he spoke that one
larla ka-alarriya baji nyingkiku
log coffin it will be standing there for his

ki-awarala".
in the country.

That old man he spoke, "That log coffin it will be standing in his country."

"nyirri-waninjanumaya nya-mangaji na-ngulyanda
you will return that one it's bones
nyirru-yibarraya baji nungku-mangaji nyukilu-ardima
you will place there with that one his nephew
nyili-yibarraya nyilu-waninjangumaya nyingkiku
he will place it he will return for his
ki-awarala bawuji yurrngumantha anmaya
with the country finish continually remaining
kumbu-ngarranmaya baji.
he is warming himself there.

"He will return his bone to his nephew, he will place them. He will return his bones back to be at his country, remaining there continually. Let him warm himself there.

2. Eating the woman, told by Arthur Narnungawurruwurru

wabarrangu <i>long ago</i>	kanumba-mirra <i>she died</i>	rra-ngabungaku <i>dead woman</i>
rra-walkurrawala <i>very big woman</i>	kanumba-mirra <i>she died</i>	baji <i>there</i>
rra-jibiya <i>a woman belonging to</i>	Abalawiji <i>place name</i>	kalu-milima <i>they lit a fire</i>
anku <i>for her</i>	buyuka <i>fire</i>	bajinju <i>there to</i>
kalu-milima <i>they lit a fire</i>	karralu-yibarra <i>they placed her</i>	waykaliya <i>downwards</i>
nyarrku <i>another</i>	murumurathu <i>they partly cooked</i>	bawuji. <i>finish</i>

Long ago she died; she was a dead woman, a very big woman belonging to the country of Abalawiji. They lit a fire for her to put her in ground oven. They lit a fire and placed her down on the fire. Another (part of her) they partly cooked.

karralu-warinyma <i>they cut her open</i>	nanda-wurdu <i>her stomach</i>	walimantharra <i>throwing</i>	ma-wurna <i>intestines.</i>
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They cut her stomach open throwing away her intestines.

karralu-nuwa <i>they cooked her</i>	nyamba-wudurrumantha <i>eating</i>	bawuji <i>finish</i>
yurrngumantha <i>continually</i>	ngala <i>but</i>	minja <i>just</i>
nanda-wungu <i>her fat</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kanda-arri <i>she was</i>
kalinyamba-wudurruma. <i>they all ate.</i>	nanda-wungu <i>her fat</i>	kurda <i>poor thing</i>

They cooked her, eating her there, just one other thing she was very fat the poor thing. They ate her completely.

karrilu-yibarra <i>he placed her</i>	nanda-ngulyanda <i>her bones</i>	yamulu <i>alright</i>
karrilu-yibarra <i>he placed her</i>	karrilu-yibarra <i>he placed her</i>	larla <i>log coffin</i>
kalu-wanda <i>they followed</i>	anku <i>for her</i>	yarrambawaja <i>secret-sacred ceremonies.</i>

He placed her bones alright, he placed her bones in a log coffin and the followed (the song cycles) for her in a secret and sacred ceremony.

3. The Rainbow Serpent, told by Pluto Sevenemus Wurrumungkungku.

jina <i>this</i>	barra <i>now</i>	jina <i>this</i>	barra <i>now</i>	lhambiji <i>storm wind</i>
ja-wingkayi <i>he is coming</i>	walkurra <i>big</i>	walkurra <i>big</i>	lhambiji <i>storm wind</i>	ja-wingkayi <i>he is coming</i>
kangka <i>because</i>	lhuwa <i>snake</i>	bajiwa <i>there he is</i>	ja-wingkayi <i>he is coming</i>	nungka <i>maybe</i>
nguthundawa <i>in the north</i>	nganthiwuthu <i>which way</i>	nungka <i>may be</i>	ngamaliya <i>southwards</i>	

Kirton

nungka nguthundawa nungka aya ja-wingkayi
maybe to the north maybe westwards he is coming
 antha antha ki-anthaa ja-wingkayi
sea sea on the sea he is coming
 arnindawa aya.
along the bottom westwards.

This wind is coming; a big one, the storm wind is coming because the snake is there, coming. Maybe it is in the north, maybe it will go southwards, maybe in the north, maybe westwards it is coming over the sea it is coming westwards along the coast.

kurdardi marniwuthu mili ka-wundirriyu marda
nothing this direction again it is for turning also
 bawuji ki-anthaa ja-wingkayi arnindawa
finish on the sea he is going along the bottom
 aya jilu-wandayi barra nya-mangaji
westwards he is following now that
 walkurra antha aya walkurra antha
big sea westwards big sea
 jilu-wandayi aya nambanamba angula
he is following westward at the same time in the west
 nungka ki-wardila jilu-rdumanji mirningu
maybe with the bad he is getting black men
 wajbala marda angula nungka jilu-rdumanji
white men also in the west maybe he is getting
 lhambiji ja-wingkayi yilalu kurdandu angula
storm wind he is coming to him intensely in the west
 yamulu barra nungka.
alright now maybe.

It is not coming this way again, it is turning, across the sea it is coming, westwards, following the coast, it is following the ocean westwards and maybe at the same time it is in the west, making it bad for the Aboriginal men and white men, maybe it is getting them. The storm wind is coming to him with an intensity there in the west, maybe they are alright.

niwarrku jiwini lhungku marda niwarrku
the other man he is being alive also the other man
 jilu-walimanji barrawu jina ramanthamara
he is throwing houses this one which desires to hit
 lhuwa jina ramanthamara wunungu
snake this one which desires to hit powerful
 walimanthamara wunungu
one which desires to throw powerful
 walimanthamara.
one which desires to throw.

The other man he is alive and also the other, it is throwing the houses this one which desires to hit, the snake this one which is desires to hit is powerful it is one which desires to throw.

jilu-walimanji marda barrawu marda wurnda
he is throwing also houses also trees
 jilu-ramanji wiji nganambaji marda julaki
he is hitting all in that way also birds
 nya-mbangu yumbu jilu-ramanji nya-mbangu
that one small he is throwing that one
 yumbu julaki jilu-walimanji marda
small bird he is throwing also

Kirton

walya **ankaya** **ki-wunungulu** **ndiwa**
dugong/sea turtle *upwards* *to the powerful* *which is he*
marda **rra-muwarda** **rra-mbangu** **waya**
also *dugout canoes* *that one* *lugger*
nya-mabangu **wurriiri** **marda** **jilu-walimanji.**
that one *big* *also* *he is throwing.*

It is throwing the houses, it is completely hitting down all the trees and also the small birds. It is throwing the dugong and sea turtles upwards this one which is powerful. Dugout canoes and luggers and those other big boats it is throwing them.

jilu-walimanji **nya-mbangu** **jilu-walimanji**
he is throwing *that one* *he is throwing*
ndiwa **wunungu** **nya-mangaji** **bujimala**
he which is *powerful* *that one* *Rainbow Serpent*
na-wini **bujimala** **Arrwangala** **kulu** **Yanyuwangala**
it's name *Rainbow Serpent* *in Garrawa* *and* *in Yanyuwa*

bujimala **na-wini.**
Rainbow Serpent *it's name.*

He is throwing things this one which is powerful, it's name is *bujimala* the Rainbow Serpent both in Garrawa and Yanyuwa it's name is *bujimala* the Rainbow Serpent.

nya-mangaji **barra** **niwarrku** **yirrimbiwiji**
that one *now* *other male one* *dugong tail having*
niwarrku **mili** **yarlburriji** **jumanykarra**
other male one *again* *tail having* *long*
yarlburr **yiku** **ngulakarri** **jina-ka**
tail *for him* *behind* *this one carries*
ankangu **ankangu** **nyiku** **ki-wabudawu**
upwards *upwards* *for him* *for the fresh water*
ngala **nya-mangaji** **arnindawa** **yirrimbiwiji**
but *that one* *along the bottom* *dugong tail having*
nganambaji **barra** **ngala** **minja** **walkurra** **walkurra**
in this way *now* *but* *just* *big* *big*
nya-mangaji **wunungu** **jumba-kurramnaji** **wayka.**
that one *powerful* *he is burying himself* *down.*

That other one has a tail like a dugong while the other one has a tail, a long (pointed) tail behind, this one belongs far inland it is for the fresh water while the other one belongs on the coast, the one with the dugong tail, this is the way it is. But this one (with the dugong tail) is huge, it is powerful it is burying itself in the mud.

marda **jala-nganji** **rru-muwardala** **ki-wayangka**
also *they are seeing it* *with dugout canoe* *with the lugger*
jala-nganji **ki-wurriirinja** **nganambaji**
they are seeing it *with the big one* *in this way*
nganambaji **walkurr** **marda** **wingkayarra**
in this way *sleeping* *also* *moving*
ja-wingkayi **marda** **nganambaji** **kala-nykarrinjaninya**
he is going *also* *in this way* *they are hearing*
marda.
also.

They are seeing it from dugout canoes, or from a lugger or a big boat. They are seeing it in this way, asleep or moving. They are hearing it also.

marniwuthu **nguthundawa** **aya** **ngalinganu**
this way *to the north* *westards* *when we*
walyangku **juju** **wukanyinjarra**
for dugong/sea turtle *long way* *talking*
nya-mangaji **lhuwa** **bujimala** **na-wini**
that one *snake* *Rainbow Serpent* *it's name*
Yanyuwangala **kulu** **ki-Arrwangka** **Arrwangala**
in Yanyuwa *and* *with the Garrawa* *in Garrawa*

nya-mangaji **na-wini** **bujimala** **kulu**
that one *it's name* *Rainbow Serpent* *and*
Yanyuwangala **na-wini** **bujimala.**
in Yanyuwa *it's name* *Rainbow Serpent.*

This way in the north, westwards when we are hunting dugong and sea turtle a long way off it is talking that snake, it's name is *bujimala* the Rainbow Serpent in both Yanyuwa and amongst the Garrawa, in Garrawa it's name is *bujimala* Rainbow Serpent and in Yanyuwa it's name is *bujimala* the Rainbow Serpent.

janu-wundarrbanji **nganambaji** **barra** **janu-wundarrbanji**
we are naming it *in this way* *now* *we are naming it*
jana-nykarrinji **nya-mangaji** **wakangku** **nya-mangaji**
we are hearing *that one* *for long way* *that one*
wukanyinjarra **nya-mangaji** **barra** **lhuwa**
talking *that one* *now* *snake.*

We are naming it in this way now, we are naming it and we are hearing it from a long way, that snake is talking.

lhuwa **nya-mangaji** **janu-wundarrbanji** **lhuwa**
snake *that one* *we are naming it* *snake*
minja **barra** **na-wini** **marniwa** **bujimala**
but *now* *it's name* *here he is* *Rainbow Serpent*
walkurra **ndiwa** **wunungu.**
big *he which is* *powerful.*

It is a snake, we are naming it a snake, but it's name is here; *bujimala* the Rainbow Serpent which is big and powerful.

jilu-walimanji **marda** **nya-mbangu** **barrawu**
he is throwing *also* *that one* *houses*
ja-ngundayi **awara** **kari-wayka** **ja-ngundayi**
it is flooding *country* *from down* *it is flooding*
awara **ankaya** **barra** **wumburrwumburr**
country *upwards* *now* *on the plains*
ja-ngundayi **nya-mangaji** **wumburrwumburr**
it is flooding *that one* *on the plains*

It is throwing houses and it is flooding the country, coming upstream, it is flooding the country upstream, it is flooding the plains country.

ja-wingkayi **ki-walkurralu** **jilu-walimanji**
he is coming *to the big one* *he is throwing*
nya-mangaji **alhibi** **nya-mangaji** **Yanyuwangala**
that one *salt water* *that one* *in Yanyuwa*
alhibi **janu-wundarrbanji** **alhibi** **Yanyuwangala**
salt water *we are naming it* *salt water* *in Yanyuwa*

janu-wundarrbanji . Yamulu barra.
we are naming it. alright now?.

He is coming, becoming huge, he is throwing the salt water which in Yanyuwa we are naming *alhibi*, we are naming the salt water *alhibi* in Yanyuwa. Alright now?

4. Gathering for fighting, told by Pluto Sevenemus Warramungkumungku

kanu-wingka nakaringu Manankurra aya kanu-wingka
we went from there place name westward we went
nakaringu Manankurra li-kurdukurdu li-wulu
from there place name many people men
angula kanu-wingka Waramalawu Waramala
in the west we went place name-for place name
wiji li-malbumalbu karanka kalu-wingka
all the old men coming down they came
li-Marra kariya arnindawa
the Mara people from the west along the bottom
bajinju barra narnu-walkurra
to there now biggest
narnu-wurrama kanu-wingka karakarra.
fighting ground we came from the east.

We came from Manankurra, coming westward, there were many men. into the west we went heading for the place called Waramala. All of us went there; the old men came downstream, the Mara people came from the west along the coast to the big fighting ground. We came from the east.

baji barra kalinyamba-rama li-malbumalbu
there now they all fought the old men
kurdandu barra wakili barra ka-wingka
hard now boomerang now it came
kulu kathiwa jaruma.
and mistakenly he grasshopper.

There now the old men fought hard, the boomerangs came until one could be mistaken for thinking they were grasshoppers.

kalinyamba-rama li-malbumalbu li-yumbuwarra
they all fought the old men the adolescents
kalinyamba-rama walkurra barra kalinyamba-rama
they all fought big now they all fought
narnu-walkurra barra yiwa ngabanganbaya
biggest now him spirit
ngabaya wirangu arrkula.
spirit concerning one.

They all fought the old men and the adolescents, they all fought it was an enormous fight. The fighting was over one deceased individual.

kanu-wingka aya nakaringu Manankurra
we came westward from there place name
arrkula ngabaya kalu-ngarlarlama wiji
one spirit they were coming in all of them
aya nganuwa li-malbumalbu kalinyamba-rama
westward with us the old men they all fought
Waramala akarimba Wanjiya akarrakarimba
place name west side place name on the east side

Kirton

we saw them *the men* *the Marra people* *we saw them*
kalu-lanima **walkurra** **walaba** **baji** **nganuwa.**
they danced *big* *fun dance* *there* *with us.*

They danced for us there a big fun dance, they danced and we saw it, we saw it when the Marra men danced the big fun dance for us.

kanu-yibaka **akarrakarimba** **Wanjiyalu**
we shifted *on the east bank* *place name-to*
li-wangarriji **wiji** **kanu-yibanda** **akarrakarimba**
the fighting people *all* *we put down* *on the east side*

We shifted across to the east bank of the river to Wanjiya, all of the fighting people, we put ourselves on the east side of the river.

marda **li-Kurdanji** **baji** **kalu-arri**
also *the Kurdanji people* *there* *they were there*
li-Yanyuwamulu **karakarra** **karanka** **nakaringu**
the Yanyuwa mouths *from the east* *from upstream* *from there*
Burrulula **bajinju** **wayka** **kalu-wingka** **li-Marra**
place name *to there* *down* *they came* *the Marra people*
kariya **nya-mangaji** **barra** **walaba** **kala-ka**
from the west *that one* *now* *fun dance* *they carried*
nganuwalu **walkurra** **walkurra** **walaba** **nganuwalu**
to us *big* *big* *fun dance* *to us*
kalu-wingka **kala-ka** **kariya.**
they went *they carried it* *from the west*

The Kurdanji people where also there, the Yanyuwa speakers from the west and from upstream from Borrooloola had come down, the Marra people from the west they brought it to us that big fun dance, they had brought it to us from the west.

bajinju **barra** **kalu-ngarlarlama** **Waramalawu**
there to *now* *they were coming in* *place name-for*
akarimba **winarrku** **kanu-arri** **akarra**
on the west side *only* *we were* *in the east*
arnindawa **ngamaliya** **kanu-arri** **arnindawa**
along the bottom *southwards* *we were* *along the bottom*
ngamaliya **manjamanjaba** **arnindawa**
southwards *in the manjaba trees* *along the bottom*
ruluruluwanka **ngala** **marniwuthu** **nguthundiya**
salt/samphire heathplains *then* *this way* *northwards*
kalinyamba-rama **marniwuthu** **nguthundiya** **nganuwa**
they all fought *this way* *northwards* *with us*
wumburra **wumburrwumburr** **winarrku.**
on the plains *on the plains* *only*

They were all coming to that place Waramala, on the west bank of the river, only we were in the east, on the river bank southwards, were there following the river bank southwards amongst the *manjaba* trees. The salt pans and samphire heath country were this way to the north, they all fought this way to the northwards with us on the plains country.

ngala **nalu-yilirri** **barra** **karanka**
then *their blood* *now* *coming down*
nalu-wulaya **yilirriwiji** **wiji** **bawuji**
their heads *blood having* *all* *finish*
kalinyamba-rama **kalinyamba-rama** **ngarningkarrmantharra**
they all fought *they all fought* *fighting hard*

bawuji barra.
finished now

Their blood was running down their heads, all of them were covered in blood, they were fighting, they were fighting very hard, and then it finished.

karnalu-wayatha nya-mangaji walaba kalu-lanima
they finished it that one fun dance they danced
ngulaya ngala wangarr barra nya-mangaji
behind then fight now that one
wiji wuntha barra kumba-lhurrama
all quiet now he danced
wuntha barra yamulu.
quiet now alright.

They finished it, and they danced the fun dance after all the fighting, everyone was quiet, and they danced, everything was alright, they were settled down.

kalu-wilwingka nganthalu barra nya-mangaji
they came to where now that one
walaba wundururra akarilu aluwalu
fun dance at night to the west to them
bajingu barra kanu-yibaka akarrakarimba
from there now we shifted to the east side
Wanjiya nakari ngabangaku ngabangaku
place name from dead man dead man
wunyatha ngabangaku wunyatha walkurra
father dead one father big
nya-mangaji baji ka-arri wunyatha
that one there he was there father
ngayurra
underground.

They came to where the fun dance was being held, to those who were in the west, and from there we moved onto the east side of the river to Wanjiya away from the deceased one, the deceased one my father. He was a big man and he was there, my father who is underground.

walkurra wunyatha ngabangaku akarrakarimba
big father deceased man on the east side
Wanjiya wunyatha wunyatha na-wini
place name father father his name
karnamba-wundarrbala barra ndiwa ngabaya
I have decided to name him now he which is spirit
Karriyangkanya wunyatha na-wini ngabangaku
personal name father his name dead man
walkurra.
big

He was a big man my father, who is on the east side of the river at Wanjiya, I have decided to call his name, he which is a spirit, his name was Karriyangkanya, that is the name of my father he was a big man.

karnilu-yuba ngarna karnilu-ngabarlamanthaninya
he reared me me he carried me on his shoulders
jarna-wundarrbanji barra wunyatha ngabangaku
I am naming him now father deceased man
barra na-wini marniwa warriya luku Wanjiya
now his name he is here poor thing place name
akarrakarimba Karrangayurra.

Kirton

on the east side *place name*

He reared me and carried me on his shoulders, I have named him
that deceased one, my father, his name here, the poor thing, he is there on the east side of
Wanjiya at Karrangayurra.

Kalinganu-wirdiwirdimanthaninya **ngabunjamanthalu**
we used to lift them up *to bathe*
alunga **nganamba** **arrkula** **nyarrku**
for them *in this way* *one* *another*
barranamba **nya-Dinny** **kalinganu-lhakarranthaninya**
like *Dinny* *we used to wash them*
ambuliyalu **kalinganu-walkurrijaninya** **kanu-ninya**
before *we caused them to sleep* *we were there*
mududu **alunga** **baki** **kanu-yinbayaninya** **alunga**
heads bowed for them *and* *we used to sing* *for them*
liyi-bulmungskurruwu **nganinya** **barra**
for the sick people *this way* *now*
kanu-yinbayaninya;
we used to sing;
nya-jababa **nya-Jijaj** **jiwa-wukanyinji**
older brother *Jesus* *he is talking*
jiwa-wukanyinji **jiwa-wukanyinji**
he is talking *he is talking*
nya-jababa **nya-Jijaj** **jiwa-wukanyinji**
older brother *Jesus* *he is talking*
wingkaya **ngathangkalu**
come *to me*
wingkaya **ngathangkalu**
come *to me*

We used to lift them up and bathe them, one by one like Dinny, we would wash them first, after washing them we made their beds for them and the helped them to sleep. We were there with heads bowed, praying for them, and we would sing for them, for those who were very sick. In this way now we would sing;

Our older brother Jesus, he is talking,
He is talking, He is talking,
Our older brother Jesus, he is talking,
Come to me, come to me.

kanu-wingkayaninya **ankaya** **yilalu** **mimilu**
we used to go *upwards* *to him* *to your mother's father*
nya-walkurramarnda **nya-Peter**
"Big Foot" (a nick-name) *Peter*
kanyanganu-lhakarranthaninya.
we would wash him.

We used to go up to him to your mother's father "Big Foot Peter" and we would wash him.

li-bardibardi **li-malbumalbu** **ngayamantharra**
the old women *the old men* *only*
kalinganu-lhakarranthaninya **kalinganu-kanthaninya**
we washed them *we carried them*
wu-muwardala **barra** **akarrilu** **ngaliwa**
in dugout canoe *now* *to the west* *when he*
nya-mijiniri **nya-Mr.Stretton** **kiwa-yukumanthaninya**
missionary *Mr.Stretton* *he would wait*
kiwa-lhakanbayaninya **rdumanthalu** **alunga**
he used to descend *to get* *for them*
kalinganu-wirdiwirdimanthaninya **nganu** **kanu-ninya**
we would carry them *we* *we were there*
jabungka **alunga** **kalinganu-kanthaninya** **ankaya**

Bradley.

*working for them we would carry them upwards
hospital-lu.
to the hospital.*

We washed only the old men and women and then we carried them in dugout canoes to the west bank of the river. Mr. Stretton the missionary he would wait for us, he would come down (in his truck) to get them. We carried them, we were there working, we used to carry them up to the hospital.

baji barra li-kurdan nakaringu narnu-walkurra
there now the dead ones from the biggest
narnu-bulumungkurru wardi kalngiya.
sickness bad truly.

There were now deaths from the great sickness, it was truly very bad.

kalinganu-kanthaninya anka wu-mijijilu
we would carry them up to the white woman
kala-ninya kalandu-ngundayaninya na-mirdijin
they were there she would give to them medicine
kalinganu-waninjangumanthaninya alanjilu.
we would return them to the camp.

We carried them up to the white woman, and when they were there she gave them medicine. Then we returned them to the camp.

nalarrku barranamba kajaja nya-Dinny
others like father Dinny
kanyanganu-yibaka baji barra mijin house-lu
we moved him there now to the Mission House
kulu kuku nyikunya-biyi
and grandmother's brother his father
nyu-Luric kalilu-ngundayaninya na-mirdijin
for Luric he gave to them medicine
kalilu-wudurrumanthaninya ma-ngarra nyu-mijiniri
he would feed them food for the missionary
nalarrku barra li-bardibardi baki
other now the old women and
li-malbumalbu li-mangaji
the old men that group
kalinganu-waninjangumanthaninya nganuwa alanjilu.
we would return them with us to the camp.

Others like your father Dinny we moved him to the Mission House and also your grandmother's brother, Luric's father. The missionary gave them medicine and fed them. Others like the old men and women, that group, we returned them to the camp.

kalinyamba-mirra warriya li-luku kurdardi
they all died poor things nothing
kanu-rarrima kangka li-jakarda
we did not cry because many people
kalinyamba-mirra arrkulamantharra li-malbumalbu
they all died at one time the old men
baki li-bardibardi.
and the old women.

They died those poor people, we couldn't cry because too many of them died at once, all of those men and women.

kalila-kanthaninya **li-ngabangaku** **nungka-bankaa**
they would carry them *the deceased ones* *on beds*
wirdiwirdi **marda** **waykaliya** **wu-muwardalu**
by their sides *also* *downwards* *to the dugout canoes*
yibarranthalu **baki** **kalila-kanthaninya** **nguthundakari**
to place *and* *they would carry them* *to the north*
Wumarawanyalu **baji** **barra** **kalu-kurramanthaninya**
place name-to *there* *now* *they would bury*
akarrakarimba **nguthundu** **ankaya** **kalila-kanthaninya**
on the east side *north* *upwards* *they carried them*
wirdiwirdi **arnarralu** **baji** **barra**
by their sides *to the steep bank* *there* *now*
kalila-kurramanthaninya **karanka** **wangarni** **kurdardi**
they would bury them *right on top* *nothing*
kanu-wingkanma **bajingulaji** **wambu** **kanu-arri**
we did not go *that same place* *alone* *we were there*
ngayamantharra **li-wulu** **nya-welfare** **baki**
only *the men* *the welfare officer* *and*
nya-mijinirri **nya-balujimanji**
the missionary *the policeman.*

They carried the bodies on beds, carrying them by their sides, to the dugout canoes where they were placed. They carried the bodies north to Wumarawanya, it was there they buried them. On the east side of the river in the north. Upwards they carried them, by their sides, up the steep bank and there far up on top they buried them. We did not go to that place, we were alone, only the men, the welfare officer, the missionary and the policemen went there.

arrkulamantharra **kalinyamba-mirra** **kalinyamba-mirra**
at one time *they all died* *they all died*
nguthundiya **akarrakarimba** **alanjila** **nakaringu**
northwards *on the east side* *at the camp* *from there*
na-mangaji **barra** **narnu-walkurra** **narnu-bulmungskurru**
that one *now* *biggest* *sickness*
bawuji.
finish.

At one time they all died, in the north on the east bank of the river, at the camp; from the great sickness. That's all.

2. The spirit and the old lady, told by Eileen McDinny a-Manankurrmara.

bawuji **barra** **kanda-lhuwarri** **a-mangaji**
alright *now* *she departed* *that female one*
a-ngabangaku **ankurra-murimuri** **wu-Kithibula**
deceased woman *for her grandfather's sister* *personal name*
kanda-wingka **nguthundiya** **akarrimba** **nyingawu**
she went *northwards* *on the west side* *for crabs*
nguthundiya **akarrimba** **arndarrarndarr**
northwards *on the west side* *along the salt water creek*
arndarrarndarr **kanda-wingka** **nguthundiya**
along the salt water creek *she went* *northwards*
manhantharra **nyinga.**
grabbing *crabs.*

Alright, she departed the woman, who is now deceased, the father's sister for Kithibula. She went northwards on the west side of the salt water creek looking for crabs. She went

northwards along the salt water creek grabbing crabs.

kanda-manha **nyinga** **karrinja-kala** **jingku-mangaji**
she crabbed *crab* *it saw her* *to that one*
ji-ngarrimilu **bajalhi** **wangarni** **kari-nguthunda**
to the mangrove spirit *there it* *close* *from the north*
andalu **ki-wingka** **barni-nganthangu** **baji.**
to her *it went* *not for seeing* *there.*

She grabbed a crab, and it saw her and that one that Mangrove Spirit there it was close by coming from the north to her, she did not see it there.

kanda-ruwama **ngalalhi** **ki-alarri** **andaa** **baji**
she was amazed *when it* *it stood* *with her* *there*
winkanda **andaa** **kanda-wankana** **kanda-kala**
on the side *of her* *she looked back* *she saw it*
marnalhi **dirrirrantha** **barranamba** **ma-ngarduku**
here it *tied around* *like* *harpoon rope*
ma-mangaji **barra** **ma-mudi** **wukuku** **bawuji**
that one *now* *penis* *grandson* *finish.*

She was amazed when it stood to her side, she looked back and saw it, there it was tied around itself like a harpoon rope was it's penis grandson. Alright.

karrinju-wardjuma **mungku-mudinja** **kalngi** **ma-mudi**
it flogged her *with the penis* *truly* *penis*
karrinju-wardjuma **barra** **ngulyangulyamantharra**
it flogged her *now* *making blood.*
nanda-ngurru **wayathantharra** **nanda-manka.**
her nose *completely* *her body.*

It flogged her with his penis, truly it was his penis. It flogged her, making blood come from her nose; all over her body.

"nya-ngatha **jikuyu** **jinya-wayathanjimu** **nya-ngatha**
for me *crab* *you might be finishing* *for me*
jinya-manhanjimu **nganthingu** **yinda** **a-nhanawaya?"**
you might be grabbing *where from* *you* *woman*

It said to her, "These are my crabs that you might be finishing, they are mine, you might be grabbing, from where do you come woman?"

bawuji **akarriya** **kanda-wuluma** **yiku**
alright *eastwards* *she ran* *for him*
nya-ngarrimiyu **akarriya** **nyala** **akarrungu**
for the mangrove spirit *eastwards* *unto* *for the east*
wulangindu **kanda-thabuma** **kanumba-wayanma**
to the river *she entered the water* *she dived in*
ngamaliya **arnindawa** **ngalalhi** **alhi**
southwards *along the bottom* *when it* *it*
ka-wingka **ngulakari** **nyala** **thabumanthalu** **ma-mangaji**
it came *behind* *unto* *to enter the water* *that one*
ma-mudi.
penis.

Alright she ran eastwards from the Mangrove Spirit, eastwards unto the river in the east and she entered it she dived into it and went southwards along the bottom. The spirit came from behind and caused it's penis to enter the water.

kinji-yima **barra** **baki**
it untied it *now* *and*
ku-lhakalhakabanthaninya **kili-ja** **barra**
it descended into the water *it sent it* *now*
ku-lhakalhakabanthaninya **ma-mudi** **kinji-nganthaninya**
it emersed into the water *penis* *it saw it*
nyinyiny **ki-lhakabanthaninya** **baki**
bubbles *it felt for something unseen* *and*
ki-lhakabanthaninya **baki** "eh! **ma-ngatha**
it felt for something unseen *and* *eh!* *for me*
ma-mudi **ngathanda** **rra-ja** **a-nhanawaya?"**.
penis *where is she* *this feminine one* *woman*

The spirit untied his penis and caused it to enter the water, he sent it through the water, he saw some bubbles rising (he thought it was the woman) and felt in the water for the unseen woman, it felt for the unseen one and said, "Eh! This is my penis, where is she that woman?".

kili-ja **barra** **ma-mudi** **barra**
it sent it *now* *penis* *now*
ku-lhakalhakabanthaninya **barra** **ma-mudi**
it descended into the water *now* *penis*
barra **ngalalhi** **alarrinjarra** **barra**
now *when it* *standing* *now*
lhakanbantharra **waykaliya** **ngamaliya**
emersing *downwards* *southwards*
nguthundiya **akarriya** **kurdardi** **ki-nganthaninya**
northwards *eastwards* *nothing* *it saw*
nyinyiny **kathanda** **a-nhanawaya**
bubbles *it mistakenly thought it was her* *woman*
a-bardibardi **kilu-manhanthaninya**
old lady *it was grabbing it*
kilu-rangkarrmanthaninya "eh! mili **ngarna**
he was lifting it up *eh! again* *me*
ma-mudi **ngathanda** **rra-ja** **a-nhanawaya?"**
penis *where is she* *this female one* *woman*

The spirit sent it into the water when it was standing there, the penis was emersed into the water going downwards, southwards, northwards and eastwards but it found nothing. The spirit saw some bubbles and mistakenly thought it was the woman. He grabbed into the water, lifting it up and said, "Eh! Again it is my penis, where is she this woman?".

ngalanda **ngamala** **a-mangaji** **a-nhanawaya**
when she *in the south* *that female one* *woman*
ankangu **mungku-wanjarrngula** **kanda-walba**
upwards *with a mangrove tree* *she climbed*
ji-wurndaa **kanda-wajbanthaninya** **baji**
with the tree *she was crying out* *there*
alunga **ngalalhi** **baku** **lhakalhakabantharra**
for them *when it* *later* *emersing*
nguthundu.
in the north

She was in the south that woman up a mangrove tree which she had climbed. From this tree she was crying out for them as the spirit was emersing it's penis in the north.

ngalanda **wajbantharra** **alunga**
when she *calling* *for them*
"wayi! **jarninju-ramanji** **ji-ngabayangka!"**
wayi *it is hitting me* *with the ngabaya*
kalinyamba-wukanyi **li-mangaji** **nalarrku**
they were talking *that group* *others*
kathanda **karrinja-thanma**
mistakenly they thought she *it had bitten her*
ji-mardumbarralu **ngala** **kurdardi**
to the salt water crocodile *but* *nothing*
ji-ngabayanku.
for the spirit.

She was there crying out, "Wayi! it is hitting me this spirit!". They were talking amongst themselves those others, they mistakenly thought that a salt water crocodile had bitten her, but no it was the spirit.

karrinju-rama **athamanthamara** **jina** **ngarrimi**
it hit her *one desiring to chase* *this* *mangrove spirit*
jilhini **marnaji** **namba** **alulumba** **bawuji.**
it is being *here* *if* *by themselves* *finish.*

The spirit had hit her, this one which desires to chase, the Mangrove Spirit is it still here and comes out if people are by themselves.

kila-lhakalhakaba **baki** **kalinja-nykarri**
it was feeling for something unseen *and* *it heard them*
wululumantharra **alhi** **mili** **ki-lhuwarri**
running *it* *again* *it departed*
ngala **anda** **mili** **"kaba kawa!"** **karralu-kala**
when *she* *again* *come on* *they saw her*
barra **yilirri** **wujbalurrantharra** **ngalalhi**
now *blood* *flowing* *when it*
ni-marriwi **ki-wuluma** **barra** **bawuji**
secret murderer *it ran* *now* *finish*
karrala-kala.
they carried her.

The spirit was still feeling for things unseen when it heard them running and it departed as she was calling out, "Come on!". They saw her with blood flowing, and the spirit, the secret murderer it ran away, and they carried her back to camp.

3. Majarla and the salt water crocodile attack, told by Dinah Norman a-Marrngawi.

kalu-arri **nalu-alanji** **nguthundakarimba**
they were there *their camp* *on the north side*
Larladula **kiwa-lhuwarri** **yalibala**
place name *he departed* *early in the morning*
nya-Majarla **kinybutha** **ramanthalu**
personal name *flying fox* *to hit*
ngamalakari **Namaru** **nya-mangaji** **awara**
in the south *place name* *that one* *country*
Mambaliya.
semi-moiety.

They were camped on the north side of the river at Larladula when Majarla departed early in the morning to kill flying fox in the south at the place called Namaru; it is Mambaliya

country.

kiwa-rama he hit	ngalalhi when it	mardumbarra salt water crocodile
ki-walanyma it came out	ngulakari behind	kaninju-wunthulma it crept up on him
ngaliwa when he	nyala unto	ramantharra hitting
wurra in the water	marniwuthu this way	aya westwards
		wabuda. water.

He was hitting flying fox when a salt water crocodile appeared and crept up on him from behind when he was killing flying fox. This way westwards it came in the water.

juluwunji long stick	ji-juluwunjila with a long stick	kilu-ramantha he was hitting it
jinganu-wundarrbanji we are naming it	nya-mangaji that one	juluwunji juluwunji
jalu-ramanji they are hitting	kinybutha flying fox	kilu-wardjuma he was flogging upwards
ngalalhi when it	bawuji finish	ngulakari behind
yilaa with him	mardumbarra salt water crocodile	baki and
niwa-lalurr. his ribs.		kaninju-manha it grabbed him

A long stick, he had a long stick and was hitting flying fox with it. We call this long stick juluwunji, they are hitting flying fox with it. He was flogging upwards with the stick when it came out behind him and it crabbed him around the ribs.

waykaliya downwards	kaninju-ngurrma it went under water	nungku-yulayulangka with his tail
kaninja-wardjuma it was flogging	marniwuthu this direction	waykaliya downwards
wurralu into the depths	bajingu from there	barra now
jukulmantharra tightly	marniwaji across here	kaninju-manha it was holding
marniwuthu this direction	kaninju-manha it held him	marniwuthu this direction
kaninja-wajuma. it flogged him.		nganinya this way

Downwards into the water it took him, it flogged him with its tail, it went this direction down into the water and it was holding him tightly across here (indicates chest), in this direction it was holding him tightly and it had flogged him with its tail.

kinyamba-wayanyma it dived down	niyirdi it was bearing	yiku for him
ki-walanyma it came out	rarra in the middle	kurdardi nothing
kaninju-walwani it was returning	kangka because	nya-jumanykarra he was tall
nya-mangaji that one	nya-ngabangaku dead man	warriya poor thing
		nya-Majarla. personal name.

The crocodile dived down bearing the man with him and it did not resurface in the middle of the river, it was coming back because Majarla, that deceased man was too tall.

kaninju-wanjanguma <i>it was returning him</i>	kari-nguthunda <i>from the north</i>	wunngalu <i>under the surface</i>
ngamalakarilu <i>to the south</i>	nyala <i>unto</i>	bajingu <i>from there</i>
kinybutha <i>flying fox</i>	kila-kala <i>he saw it</i>	"ah marnajiwa awara <i>ah here he is place</i>
ruku" <i>shallow</i>	ngalalhi <i>when it</i>	bajiwuthu <i>that way</i>
awara <i>place</i>	ngantha <i>where</i>	baji <i>there</i>
katha <i>mistakenly thought</i>	kumba-mirra. <i>he was dead.</i>	kinju-wunkanu <i>it looked back</i>
		kaninju-yibarrala <i>it will place him</i>

The crocodile was returning him from the north under the surface of the water, to the south to the place where he had been hitting flying fox. He saw the place and thought, "Ah! Here, the place is shallow". The crocodile looked back to the place, it was looking for a place to put the man because he mistakenly thought he was dead.

ngala <i>but</i>	kurdardi <i>nothing</i>	kaninju-yibarranma <i>he did not put him</i>	ngaliwa <i>when he</i>
kilu-manha <i>he grabbed</i>	awara <i>dirt</i>	waykaliya <i>downwards</i>	baki awara <i>and dirt</i>
kila-kurda <i>he drew up</i>	marda <i>also</i>	kilu-yibarra <i>he placed it</i>	kumba-kurrama <i>he dug it</i>
ngaliwa <i>when he</i>	kilu-barranyi <i>he sprang up</i>	awara <i>country</i>	wayka <i>down</i>
marnajawu <i>here it is</i>	ma-wanjarrngu <i>mangrove tree</i>	nganinya <i>this way</i>	ku-arri <i>it was.</i>
bawuji <i>finished</i>	barra. <i>now.</i>		

Now the crocodile did not put him anywhere, the man grabbed dirt from the river bottom, he scooped it up and placed it (in the crocodile's eyes), he dug the dirt and he sprang up, he had seen a mangrove tree (which leaned out) this way.

winarrku <i>just</i>	kiwa-marninyma <i>he jumped</i>	ankaya <i>upwards</i>	kilu-rdirdilma <i>he curled up</i>
ankangu <i>upwards</i>	ningkiwa-wirrbanyu <i>for his calves</i>	ngalalhi <i>when it</i>	barra <i>now</i>
kinyamba-alathama <i>it chased him</i>	barra <i>now</i>	mardumbarra <i>salt water crocodile</i>	ngalalhi <i>when it</i>
yilirri <i>blood</i>	wujbantharra <i>flowing</i>	marnajingu <i>from here</i>	barra <i>and</i>
kulu <i>and</i>	marniwuthu <i>this way</i>	kaninja-arrkanu <i>it had peirced him</i>	kurdardi <i>not</i>
kaninja-thanma <i>it did not eat him.</i>			

He just jumped upwards and curled up in his calves (he was crouched up tightly), the salt water crocodile chased him. The blood was flowing from the man from here (indicated back) and this way (indicates chest), the crocodile's teeth had peirced him but he had not eaten him.

ngaliwa <i>when he</i>	wajbantharra <i>calling</i>	"marrirru <i>you people</i>
rrirru-kaya <i>you get her</i>	a-muwarda <i>dugout canoe</i>	karnila-tha <i>it has bitten me</i>
ji-mardumbarralu" <i>to the salt water crocodile</i>	bawuji. <i>finish.</i>	

He was there calling out, "Hey you people get a dugout canoe, a salt water crocodile has bitten me!"

kari-nguthunda **kalu-wajanga** **naluyirdi**
from the north *they paddled* *they were bearing*
mawurrajinku **arrkananthalu** **nya-mangaji**
to shovel nosed spears *to spear* *that one*
mardumbarra.
salt water crocodile.

From the north they paddled the canoe bring with them shovel nosed spears to spear the salt water crocodile.

ngalalhi **ki-yibarranthaninya** **bajiwuthu**
when it *it was placed* *that way*
kaninju-wardjumanthaninya **aya** **barra** **akarriya**
it was flogging him *westward* *now* *eastward*
ki-yibarranthaninya **barra** **bajiwuthu**
it was placed *now* *that way*
kaninju-wajumanthaninya **ngala** **yilirri**
it was flogging him *when* *blood*
kilha-nbayaninya **barra** **kaninju-wulkananthaninya**
it was falling *now* *it was looking*
ankaya barra.
upwards now.

It had placed it self in a way that it was flogging him with his tail eastwards and westwards it was flogging him, it was when the blood was dropping down. The salt water crocodile was looking up at him.

"yalayka **kawa** **yaklayka** **karnila-tha**
quickly *come* *quickly* *it has bitten me*
ki-lhuwandu **ki-mardumbarralu** **rrirru-kaya**
to the reptile *to the salt water crocodile* *you get her*
a-muwarda **yalayka!"**
canoe *quickly*

He called out, "Quickly get a canoe quickly this reptile, this salt water crocodile has bitten me, hurry get a dugout canoe!"

kalu-wajangu **bajingu** **"ngantha** **bajinda?**
they paddled *from there* *where* *you there*
ngantha?" **"marnajingarna** **ankangu** **arrijila**
where *here me* *upwards* *hanging down*
karna-marninyma **kangka** **karnila-manha"**
I jumped *because* *it grabbed me*

They paddled the canoe crying out, "Where are you?". And he replied, " I am here, I am hanging up here, I jumped upwards because it grabbed me!".

kala-nykarri **nambiwa** **" karnila-nda**
they listened *somewhere* *it left me*
yibarrantharra **yabi** **awara** **yiwa**
placing *good* *country* *him*
ngajiyungkayawu **marnajingarna** **arrijila**
for drying out *here me* *hanging up*
marnajingarna."
here me.

They heard him from somewhere there, "It left me, placing me at a good place to dry out, I am here hanging up, I am here!"

kalu-rarri	yiku	barra	kalu-rarri
<i>they cried</i>	<i>for him</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>they cried</i>
warriya	winarrku	kurdandu	baku
<i>poor thing</i>	<i>freely</i>	<i>hard</i>	<i>later.</i>

They cried for him, they cried freely and intensely for a long time, the poor thing.

kaninju-yirra	ngala	kiwa-arri	marniwuthu
<i>it had skun him</i>	<i>when</i>	<i>he was there</i>	<i>this way</i>
marniwaji	niwa-wuku	karanka	bajingu
<i>across here</i>	<i>his back</i>	<i>coming down</i>	<i>from there</i>
barra	kaninju-manhananthaninya		wakulu
<i>now</i>	<i>it had grabbed him</i>		<i>across the chest</i>
barra	ki-ngalbanthaninya	marnilaji	
<i>now</i>	<i>it had entered</i>	<i>in this place</i>	
ni-yiirrnyi	kirna-barlirra	bawuji	
<i>it's claws</i>	<i>I am feeling for you</i>	<i>finish</i>	

The crocodile had skun him across the back, all the way down where it had grabbed him, the claws had entered into his flesh, I am feeling for you (because it is a sad story).

kalu-wingka	bajingu	kanyala-kala	bawuji
<i>they went</i>	<i>from there</i>	<i>they saw him</i>	<i>finish</i>
kinilu-rama	kurdandu	kinilu-yirra	kalu-rarri
<i>it had hit him</i>	<i>hard</i>	<i>it had skun him</i>	<i>they cried</i>
barra yiku	nya-mangaji	ki-wuluma	barra
<i>now for him</i>	<i>that one</i>	<i>it ran</i>	<i>now</i>

kurdardi	barra	baji	kila-manma
<i>nothing</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>there</i>	<i>it was not there</i>
nambiwuthu	ki-walwalanymanthaninya		
<i>that way</i>	<i>it came out</i>		
aluwa	ngalalhi	ngundayarra	kari-wayka
<i>with them</i>	<i>when it</i>	<i>tide coming</i>	<i>upstream</i>
nyala	kanyalu-wanjanguma	barra	alanjilu
<i>unto</i>	<i>they returned him</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>to the camp</i>
nguthundakarilu	barra.		
<i>to the north</i>	<i>now.</i>		

The went from there and they saw him, the crocodile had hit him hard, it had skun him, they cried for him. The crocodile it ran away it was not there, it resurfaced away from them as the tide was coming in. They took him back to the camp which was to the north.

4. The death of an old man and what followed told by Eileen McDinny a-Manankurrmara.

jumba-nykarrinji <i>he is thinking to himself</i>	barra <i>now</i>	"bawuji	bawuji" <i>goodbye</i>
kiwa-arri <i>he said</i>	bawuji <i>finish</i>	"kirna-ndala <i>I will leave you</i>	waluku <i>while=</i>
karna-wandala" <i>I will follow</i>	jiwa-wandayi <i>he is following</i>	a-yabala <i>path</i>	
bawuji <i>finish</i>	jalu-wandayi <i>they are following</i>	li-jakarda <i>many people</i>	winkanda <i>at the side</i>
yilaa <i>with him</i>	jalu-wandayi <i>they are following</i>	barra <i>now</i>	a-yabala <i>path</i>
marda <i>also</i>	yiwa <i>him</i>	jalu-yinbayi <i>they are singing</i>	ji-wakirlinda <i>with boomerangs</i>
ji-wurndaa <i>with sticks</i>	na-kulkarra <i>bark dish</i>	nyamba-barlamantharra <i>clapping with cupped hands</i>	
jalu-wandayi <i>they are following</i>	bawuji. <i>finish.</i>		

He is thinking to himself (that soon he will die). "Goodbye, goodbye", he said. "I will leave you in while, I will follow (my song cycle)". He is following the road, (the path of the song cycle). There are others to the side of him following the song cycle also. They are singing using boomerangs, sticks, bark dishes and clapping cupped hands (as an accompaniment to the singing).

bawuji <i>finish</i>	barra <i>now</i>	jarralu-yibandanji <i>they are putting her</i>	bawuji <i>finish</i>
wabuda <i>water</i>	jilu-wundarrbanji <i>he is naming</i>	"ngantha	wabuda?" <i>where water</i>
"wabuda <i>water</i>	ngatha <i>for me</i>	marringaya <i>excellent</i>	kurdardi <i>nothing</i>
wabuda <i>water</i>	marnaji <i>here</i>	kurdardi" <i>nothing</i>	
"ngantha <i>where</i>	yinda <i>you</i>	ka-kurdula <i>you will draw water</i>	yinku?" <i>for you</i>
jilu-wundarrbanji <i>he is naming</i>	awara <i>country</i>	namba <i>there</i>	kurdaya <i>drawing water</i>
namba <i>there</i>	wabuda <i>water</i>	nyu-marriwiyu <i>for the assassin</i>	ngaliwa <i>when he</i>
kanyilu-rama <i>he killed him</i>	barra <i>now</i>	jilu-wundarrbanji <i>he is naming</i>	ni-wini <i>it's name</i>
awara <i>country</i>	"baji <i>there</i>	kurdaya" <i>drawing water</i>	"ngantha" <i>where</i>
kulu <i>and</i>	bawuji <i>finish</i>	barra <i>now</i>	jalu-lhaanji <i>they are knowing</i>
nya-mangaji <i>that one</i>	awara <i>country</i>	yiku <i>for him</i>	
jumba-mirranji <i>he is dying</i>	likili-nganji <i>his kinspeople</i>	jalu-lhaanji <i>they are knowing</i>	
ni-wini <i>it's name</i>	awara <i>country</i>	nakaringu <i>from there</i>	ji-yijanda <i>with the Dreaming</i>
likili-nganji <i>his kinspeople</i>	jalini <i>they are being</i>	barra <i>now</i>	li-mirdan <i>intelligent ones</i>
"nungka <i>maybe</i>	nya-mbangu <i>that one</i>	ka-wardirri <i>it made bad</i>	nya-mbangu <i>that one</i>
nungka <i>maybe</i>	bawuji." <i>finish.</i>		

They are putting down the song cycle, they are completing it, he is naming the water (of the place where his murderer comes from). They are asking him, "Where is the water?" He answers, "The water is excellent (he knows the source), the water is not from here".

They ask him, "From where will you draw water?". He is naming the country, he is drawing the water from there, it is for the assassin which killed him. He is naming the country. "There I am drawing water". They ask "Where?". And from there they know the country (where the assassin comes from). He is dying and his kinspeople are knowing from what country the (assassin) comes, they know the Dreaming. His kinspeople know and they are thinking, "Maybe it is that one which is bad, maybe that one".

bawuji	kumba-mirra	janyalu-mulayarranji
<i>finish</i>	<i>he died</i>	<i>they are wrapping him up</i>
barra	nungku-lhanungka	janyalu-yibarranji
<i>now</i>	<i>in paper bark</i>	<i>they are placing him</i>
wulurrungku		akarriya
<i>on his stomach with hands behind his back</i>		<i>eastwards</i>

na-lhanu	arnindawa	janyalu-murumanji
<i>paper bark</i>	<i>along the bottom</i>	<i>they are blocking him</i>
jalu-yibarranji	ngurrungka	na-lhanu
<i>they are placing</i>	<i>in his nose</i>	<i>paper bark</i>
baki	marnaji	anmanda
<i>and</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>in his ear</i>
niwa-anma	baki	niwa-ngurru
<i>his ears</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>his nose</i>
kalilu-wukuwarru		kurdardi
<i>he will not smell them</i>		<i>nothing</i>
nungku-alanjilu	bawuji.	kiwa-wanirru
<i>to the camp</i>	<i>finish.</i>	<i>he will not return</i>

He dies and they are wrapping him up in paperbark. They are placing him on his stomach with his hands behind his back, facing eastwards. They place paperbark underneath him and they are blocking his nose and ears with paperbark. They are blocking his ears and nose so he will not smell them (his family) and he will not return to the camp.

janyalu-mulamulayarranji	janyalu-rdirrirranji
<i>they are wrapping him up</i>	<i>they are tying him</i>
nungku-lhanungka	barra
<i>in paper bark</i>	<i>now</i>
jalinyamba-rdimanji	yiku
<i>they are all lifting</i>	<i>for him</i>
na-lhanu	na-warlabarla
<i>paperbark</i>	<i>forked poles</i>
ankangu	na-warlabarla
<i>upwards</i>	<i>forked poles</i>
kanyalu-arrijinmala	warlabarlangka
<i>they will hang him</i>	<i>with the forked poles</i>
jalu-manji	wanjirr
<i>they are breaking</i>	<i>leaves</i>
lajilaji	jalu-wundarrbanji
<i>bushes for burial platform</i>	<i>they are naming it</i>
mungku-alakalangka	jalu-lhulunmanji
<i>on the burial platform</i>	<i>they are making a bed</i>
"yuwu	jumba-yalwalarranji
<i>yes</i>	<i>he is trying it out</i>
yamulu	bawuji
<i>alright</i>	<i>finish</i>
wayarrwayarr".	strong

They are wrapping him up and tying him within the paperbark, right down to his feet. They are carrying paperbark and forked poles for his burial platform on their shoulders. The forked poles are stood upwards, they will hang him there on the forked poles. They are breaking bushes, the bushes are called *lajilaji*, they are for the burial platform. They are making a bed on the funeral platform, and then one man tries it out and states, "Yes it is alright, it is strong enough."

li-mijimbangu <i>many people</i>	barra <i>now</i>	jalu-wingkayi <i>they are going</i>	likili-nganji <i>his kinspeople</i>
kurdardi <i>nothing</i>	barra <i>now</i>	li-ardubirri <i>children</i>	kangka <i>because</i>
kurdukurdula <i>with secret and sacred</i>		ngayamantharra <i>only</i>	li-bardibardi <i>the old women</i>
baki <i>and</i>	li-malbumalbu <i>the old men</i>	nganinya <i>this way</i>	barra <i>now</i>
lhanymantharra <i>going together</i>	barra <i>now</i>	niwa-kuyawarna <i>his body</i>	
niwa-mudi <i>his sacred</i>	arrijimanthalu <i>to hang up</i>	bawuji <i>finish</i>	
janyalu-yibarranji <i>they are placing him</i>	ankangu <i>upwards</i>	nya-mangaji <i>that one</i>	
ma-yulbu <i>rope</i>	mulhumulhu <i>loosely</i>	janyalu-rdirrirrimanji <i>they are tying him</i>	
kangka <i>because</i>	jiwa-wukurubanji <i>he is swelling</i>	niwa-manka. <i>his body.</i>	

Many people, his kinspeople they are going, but not the children as it is secret and sacred, only the adults, the old men and women are going together with his sacred dead body, they go to hang him up. They are placing him up on the platform, they are tying him up; they leave the rope a little slack because his body is swelling.

jalu-rdumanji <i>they are getting</i>	wanjirr <i>leaves</i>	ngalalu <i>when they</i>	nalarrku <i>the others</i>
jalu-lhuwarrinji <i>they are departing</i>	mududu <i>heads bowed</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kurdardi <i>nothing</i>
warnkanganthawu <i>for looking back</i>	karakarra <i>from the east</i>	jalu-lhuwarrinji <i>they are departing</i>	
nyamba-wajkirranji <i>hiding</i>	akari <i>in the west</i>	barra <i>now</i>	jalini. <i>they are being.</i>

They get some leaves/branches and they leave with heads bowed (they cover their faces with the leafy branches), they do not look back, they are departing from the east and hiding themselves in the west.

nya-arrkula <i>one man</i>	jiwa-nbayi <i>he is falling</i>	baji <i>there</i>	mungku-alakalangka <i>at the funeral platform</i>
nyiribanthawu <i>asking the spirit for</i>	rrungkalu <i>for a sacred sign</i>	jiwini <i>he is being</i>	barra <i>now</i>
baji <i>there</i>	nyiribantharra <i>asking the spirit</i>	"jaba! <i>give it</i>	ngarna-ngundarra <i>give to me</i>
kirna-barlirra <i>I am thinking of you with much feeling</i>		kirna-ardurala" <i>I will be as a son</i>	
kanyilu-ngundayi <i>he gives to him</i>	yijan <i>dreaming</i>	nyu-marriwiyu <i>for the assassin</i>	
kanyilu-ngundayi <i>he gives to him</i>	rrungkal. <i>sacred sign</i>		

One man remains, falling down at the funeral platform asking the spirit of the deceased for a sacred sign. He is there asking, "Give it to me! Give to me a sign, I am thinking of you with

much feeling, I will be as a son to you". The spirit tells him the Dreaming of the assassin, he gives it to him in the form of a sacred sign.

jalu-yibarranji <i>they are placing</i>	wurnda <i>sticks</i>	ankaya <i>upwards</i>
mungku-alakalangka <i>at the funeral platform</i>	wayka <i>down</i>	walmurra <i>at the base</i>
mungkalmulu <i>sharp mouth</i>	wurnda <i>stick</i>	kurdardi <i>nothing</i>
barra <i>now</i>	kiwa-lhakanbarru <i>he will not descend</i>	kurdardi <i>nothing</i>
jiwa-wingkayawu <i>he is going for</i>	aluwa <i>with them</i>	jiwa-lhuwarrinji <i>he is departing</i>
kantharra <i>carrying</i>	nya-mangaji <i>that one</i>	rrungkal <i>sacred sign</i>
kurdukurdu <i>secret-sacred</i>	nganjirra <i>forbidden</i>	ngayamantharra <i>only</i>
li-malbumalbu <i>the old men</i>	li-wurriiri <i>the senior ones</i>	jalu-nganji <i>they are seeing.</i>

They are placing sharp sticks around the base of the funeral platform, the deceased one cannot descend. The other man does not go with the others, he is departing carrying the sacred sign, it is secret and sacred, it is forbidden to women and children only the oldest men are able to see it.

jalu-wingkayi <i>they are going</i>	alanjilu <i>to the camp</i>	nyamba-ramanthalu <i>to fight</i>
kurdardi <i>nothing</i>	warnkanganthawu <i>for looking back</i>	jalu-wingkayi <i>they are going</i>
nungku-alanjilu <i>to the camp</i>	kurdardi <i>nothing</i>	alunga <i>for them</i>
li-wurriiri <i>the adults</i>	ngayamantharra <i>only</i>	liyi-ardubirriyu <i>for the children</i>
		bawuji <i>finish</i>
		barra. <i>now.</i>

They are going to the camp, to fight, they do not look back (in the direction of the funeral platform) they are going to the camp, there are no children with them, only adults.

jalu-waninji <i>they are returning</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kalu-yibalyibakanthaninya <i>they would shift</i>
marda <i>also</i>	nganu <i>us</i>	walkurr <i>sleep</i>
lukuluku <i>around</i>	li-malhanngu <i>the families</i>	barra <i>now</i>
nalarrku <i>others</i>	winkanda <i>at the side</i>	nganinya <i>this way</i>
li-malbumalbu <i>the old men</i>	nganinya <i>this way</i>	arrkula <i>one</i>
li-nhanawa <i>the women</i>	wumbiji <i>in the centre</i>	na-alanji <i>camp</i>
li-ardubirri <i>the children</i>	marda. <i>also.</i>	li-wurriiri <i>the senior ones</i>
		winkanda <i>at the side</i>
		ngayamantharra <i>only</i>

They are returning, they would shift camp, and we would sleep as one family, at one camp gathered around. The others, the senior old men would be to the side, in this way it would be. The women and children would be in the centre.

marnalu <i>here them</i>	li-mangaji <i>those ones</i>	jawala <i>funeral song cycle</i>
yinbayarra	ambirriju	"bawuji

singing *in front* *finish*
barra **bawuji** **lhurrku** **kambala-mala**
now *finish* *later* *we will all be here*
kariya **kumba-wanjangumala"** **jalu-wajbanji**
from the west *he will bring himself back* *they are crying out*
'kuyi:i" **baki** **mili** **jalu-wajbanji** **yurrulu**
kuyi:i *and* *again* *they are crying out* *more*
"kuyi:i" **bawuji.**
kuyi:i *finish.*

They are here in the front, these others sing the funeral song cycle, one of them sing out, "Goodbye! Goodbye! Later we will all be here and he will bring himself back from the west." They are crying out, "Kuyiiii!" and again they are calling out, "Kuyiiiiii!"

jalu-wardabinji **wandayarra** **bawuji** **barra**
they are settling down *following* *finish* *now*
jalu-rarrinji **barra** **li-jakarda** **wu-yabalawu**
they are crying *now* *many people* *for the road*
jalu-wandayi **barra** **marnanaji** **ruthuruthu**
they are following *now* *here being* *separate*
nalarrku **marniwuthu** **baki** **nalarrku**
others *this way* *and* *others*
nambiwuthu **jalu-yinbayi** **wundururra**
that way *they are singing* *at night*
baki **baralala** **barranamba** **jalu-wabanirrinji**
and *early morning* *like* *they are ritually dancing*
a-Marndiwa.
circumcision rituals.

They are all settling down, following the song cycle, many of them are crying for the path of the song which is being followed. They are in separate groups, some here, some there. They are singing at night up until daylight, it is the same as when they dance ritually during the circumcision rituals.

a:ah **nu-nyilanku** **jalu-wajbanji** **barra**
a:ah *daylight* *they are crying out* *now*
jarralu-yibarranji **jalu-wajbanji** **mili**
they are placing here *they are crying out* *again*
jalu-wajbanji **bawuji** **jalu-yarrinymanji**
they are crying out *finish* *they are calling out to him*
kurda **jalu-rarrinji** **barra** **kurdandu** **bawuji**
poor things *they are crying* *now* *intensely* *finish*

At daylight they are calling out, "Aaaaah!". They are placing the path of the song cycle at it's conclusion. They are calling out again and again, they are calling out to the spirit of the deceased, the poor things. They are crying with intensity. That's all.

5. Path of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya song cycle by Dinny Mc Dinny Nyilba.

nya-mangaji **nya-nganunga** **kujika** **janu-wandayi**
that one *that one for us* *song cycle* *we are following*
Mambaliya **kujika** **janu-wandayi** **nakaringu**
semi-moiety name *song cycle* *we are following* *from there*
Nyamurri **nganinya** **akarriya** **bajingu**
place name *this way* *eastwards* *from there*
ngabiyalalu? **Ngajarrngajarra** **baji** **barra**
to what's that place *place name* *there* *now*
janu-rdumanji **lhuwa** **akarriya** **nya-mangaji**

we are getting *snake* *eastwards* *that one*
ka-wingka **karakarra.**
he came *from the east*

The song cycle for us, is the Mambaliya song cycle, this song cycle we follow from Nyamurri and then go eastwards, and from there to what is that place? To Ngajarrngajarra and there we are getting the snake (Rainbow Serpent Dreaming) when we are going eastwards. It is the snake which came from the east.

janu-wandayi **akarriya** **lhakanbayarra** **ngabiyala**
we are following *eastwards* *descending* *what is it?*
baji **ngabiyala?** **wayka** **ngantha** **barra** **baji**
there *what is it?* *down* *where* *now?* *there*
Kunjurr **marni** **awunga** **nyarrku** **Jarramba**
place name *here* *west side* *another* *place name*
nakaringu **kari-wayka** **buyi** **barra** **nya-mangaji**
from there *coming upstream* *little* *now* *that one*
jarna-murdirrinji **awara** **bakuyaa** **Rungkurr**
I am forgetting *country* *have patience* *place name*
janu-lhakanbaji **baji** **nakaringu** **Nungkajabarra.**
we are descending *there* *from there* *place name.*

We are following the song cycle eastwards, descending to, what is it?, it is there, what is it?, it is down there, where it is? There at Kunjurr here on the west side and another place called Jarramba, from there we come upstream, there is a little place there. I am forgetting the country, have patience with me. Rungkurr is its name we are descending from there to Nungkajabarra.

akarriya **janu-wundirrinji** **akarriya** **marniwuthu**
eastwards *we are ascending* *eastwards* *this way*
budabudanja **barra** **nyala** **akarrunga** **barra**
messmate country *now* *unto* *for the east* *now*
nyabiyala **Kujurru** **janu-wandayi** **bawuji**
what is it? *place name* *we are following* *finish.*

We are ascending eastwards, this way eastwards through the messmate tree country, all the way east to what is it? We are following to Kujurru.

janu-wundarrbanji **nya-mangaji** **bujimala** **bawuji**
we are naming *that one* *rainbow serpent* *finish*
lhuwa **janu-yinbaji** **akarriya** **Alakalangaya**
snake *we are singing* *eastwards* *place name*
baji barra **janu-wandayi** **bajingu** **janu-wandayi**
there now *we are following* *from there* *we are following*
ngamaliya **nganinya** **Yarrambala** **bajiwa** **na-wini**
southwards *this way* *place name* *there he* *it's name*
Yarrambala.
place name

We are naming that Rainbow Serpent, the snake we are singing eastwards to Alakalangaya and from there we are following southwards, this way to Yarrambala, that is the name, Yarrambala.

barraju! **ngamaliya** **baji** **janu-lukulukumanji**
onwards *southwards* *there* *we are going around and around*

akarrimba **Wumayalinja** **baji** **barra** **nya-mangaji**
on the west side *place name* *there* *now* *that one*

barra ja-murimuri lhuwa bujimala barra
now senior paternal grandfather snake rainbow snake now
 kabuji baji barra kumba-alarri "ngabinya!
blind there now he stood hey you male one
 waka! wingkaya! waka!" nya-mangaji nyarrku barra
away go away that one another now
 bujimala ka-wingka bawuji.
rainbow snake he came finish.

Onwards and southwards, and there we are going around and around on the west side of Wumayalinja. It was there that our senior paternal grandfather, that snake, that Blind Rainbow Snake was standing. He said to another Rainbow Serpent, "Hey you male one! Away! Go! Away!". When that other Rainbow Serpent came.

kumba-nganyama nya-mangaji kabuji lhuwa
he was jealous that one blind snake
 barra "nya-ngatha nya-ngatha jina awara
now mine mine this place
 nya-ngatha waka! wingkaya! nguthundawalulu
mine away go to the north keep going
 yankarra ndinda karakarrangu ngala
stranger which you are one from the east while
 ngarna jibiya marnaji karna-ma"
me belonging here I will always be
 wurrbingu kumbu-ngka wurrbingu
belonging to originating from belonging to
 jibiya baji.
belonging there.

That Blind Rainbow serpent was jealous, he said, "This is my country, it is mine. Away! Go! to the north and keep on going, you, who is a stranger, the one from the east, I belong to this this place, I will always be here. That Blind Rainbow Serpent belongs there, he originated there he belongs to that place.

akarriya janu-yinbaya nya-mangaji nyarrku lhuwa
eastwards we are singing that one another snake
 ka-wingka karakarra ka-lukulukuma
he came from the east he went around and around
 nganinya nguthundiya ka-wardangka nyuwu-mangaji
this way northwards he was frightened for that one
 yiku kabuji ngaliwa kumba-ngarrarnma.
for him blind one when he he refused him.

Eastwards we are singing; that other snake he came from the east, he went around and around this way northwards he was frightened of that Blind Rainbow Serpent, when he refused him.

barraju! akarriya ngabiyala? Dardakinya baji
onwards eastwards what is it? place name there
 barra janu-lhakanbaya akarrunga barraju!
now we are descending for the east onwards
 akarriya janu-wingkayi janu-wandayi
eastwards we are going we are following
 ja-wingkayi akarriya jina kujika.
he is going eastwards this song cycle.

Onwards and eastwards to what is that place? Dardakinya there now we are descending for the east and then onwards eastwards we are going, we are following this song cycle which is going eastwards.

akarru nya-mangaji bujimala kawula-minmilirinyma
in the east that one rainbow serpent those two met
jina ja-ngabuji wardali baji Wanikalarubun
this father's mother dingo there place name
baji barra ka-arri yiku ki-bujimalawu
there now he said for him for the rainbow serpent
"ngabinya nya-ngatha jina awara waka!
you male one mine this country away
na-Wuyalumba" walbilulu nya-mangaji barra lhuwa
Wuyaliya alone went past that one now snake
karakarra ka-marninyma nyala akarilu.
from the east he jumped unto to the west.

The Rainbow Serpent was in the east and he and my father's mother the Dingo met each other, at that place Wanikalarubun. The Dingo said to the Rainbow Serpent, "You male one! this country is mine, Go away! it is Wuyaliya country only." He went past, that snake jumped from the east into the west.

barraju! akariya jina barra na-Mambaliya
onwards eastwards this now it is Mambaliya
awara ngabiyala baji barra akarru
country what is it there now in the east
Murrkun bajiwa barra yurlurr nyikungu
place name there him now straight for him
walbilulu ruthu nya-mangaji karakarra
went past another that one from the east
yiwa yankarra nya-mangaji lhuwa.
him stranger that one snake.

Onwards and eastwards, it is Mambaliya country, what is that place there in the east? Murrkun, there is another Rainbow Snake there, it is properly for him that place. This other Rainbow Serpent coming from the east went straight past, he was a stranger.

janu-wandayi nganinya Raminya barraju!
we are following this way place name onward
nya-mangaji janu-janji lhuwa barra
that one we are carrying snake now
nguthundawalulu.
to the north and keep on going.

We are following the song cycle to Raminya and then onwards we are carrying that Rainbow Serpent to the north and onwards.

karkarra nakaringu karakarra ngabiyala?
from the east from there from the east what is it
ka-wundirri baji barra ngabiyala? Ngurlungka
he ascended there now what is that place place name

ngalanganu janu-wandayi ngabiyala? ngamaliya
when we we are following what is it? southwards

barra akarru marniwuthu ngamala
now in the east this way in the south
janu-lhakanbayi nya-mangaji barra janu-wandayi
we are descending that one now we are following
janu-rdumanji kurdarrku baji barra

we are getting *broлга* *there* *now*
ja-murimuri **kumba-alarri** **baji** **barra.**
senior paternal grandfather *he stood himself* *there* *now.*

From east, he came from the east and ascended to what is that place? To Ngurlungka, we are following to what is that place? Southwards now in the east, this way in the south, we are descending and we are following and getting that one, that broлга, my senior paternal grandfather he stood himself there.

nganinya **janu-wandayi** **nya-mangaji** **arnarra**
this way *we are following* *that one* *high bank*
janu-yinbayi **barra** **wayka** **janu-wundirri**
we are singing *now* *down* *we are ascending*
nganinya **akarriya** **barra** **a-wangka**
this way *eastwards* *now* *crow*
jarranu-rdumanji **baji** **barra** **akarrunga**
we are getting her *there* *now* *for the east*
barra **nganinya** **janu-wandayi** **karakarra**
now *this way* *we are following* *from the east*
nganinya **barra** **a-mangaji** **barra** **a-kilyarrkilyarr**
this way *now that female one* *now* *wedge tailed eagle*
barra **bawuji** **ngamalakari** **nganinya** **bawuji**
now *finish* *in the south* *this way* *finish.*

This is the way we are following, we are singing the high bank, we are singing down and then we are ascending, this way eastwards we are getting her, the Crow Dreaming, then for the east we are following then from the east, and singing that female one, the Wedge Tailed Eagle Dreaming, alright in the south, it is in this way we begin to finish.

kujika **janu-yibarranji** **bawuji** **baji** **nanda-yurrngu**
song cycle *we are putting down* *finish* *there* *she remains*
rri-mangaji **a-jalbarramba** **wula** **a-wangka**
those two female one s *wedge tailed eagle* *also* *crow*
bajawula **mingkiya** **barra** **wurra**
there those two *sitting* *now* *in the depths*
bawuji **barra** **bajawula** **barra** **mingkiya**
finish *now* *there those two* *now* *sitting*
nawula-yurrngu **janu-yibarranji** **wayka**
those two remain *we are putting it* *down*
arra **barra** **baji** **Marrinybul**
in the depths *now* *there* *place name*
janu-wandarrbanji **na-wini** **awara** **Marrinybul.**
we are naming it *it's name* *country* *place name.*

We are putting the song cycle down, she remains there the Wedge Tailed Eagle and the Crow, those two are sitting there in the depths, those two are remaining there and we are putting the song cycle down into the depths at that place we call Marrinybul.

bajingu **mili** **nyarrku** **kujika** **yamulu**
from there *again* *another* *song cycle* *alright*
janu-wingkayi **nganinya** **waykaliya** **nakaringu**
we are going *this way* *downwards* *from there*
Marrinybul **bajiwuthu** **ngabiyala?** **Mirriny**
place name *that way* *what is it?* *place name*
nguthundanga **baji** **Mirriny.**
in the north *there* *place name.*

Alright there is another song cycle which goes this way down from Marrinybul, it goes this way, to what is that place? to Mirriny, yes Mirriny there in the north.

barraju! janu-wandayi marniwa Ngurlungka
onwards we are following here he is place name
 janu-rdumanji nya-mangaji barra wayka
we are getting that one now down
 ngabiyala Lamarnda baki Larlbangka.
what is it? place name and place name

Onwards we are following the song cycle to Ngurlungka, we are getting to that place and then down to what is that place? To Lamarnda and Larlbangka.

barraju! waykaliya janu-wingkayi ngabiyala
onwards downwards we are going what is it?
 Wawurranda akari nya-mangaji barra
place name in the west that one now
 ngabiya jilili karanka ka-wujbathaninya
what is it? spring water coming down it used to flow
 wabarrangu barra nakaringu Wawurranda
past times now from there place name
 barraju nganinya barra janu-wundirrinji
onwards this way now we are turning
 akarriya nakaringu Lingajakarula.
eastwards from there place name.

We going onwards and downwards to what is that place? To Wawurranda, it is in the west, there is what is it? ...spring waters are there they used to flow down a long time ago. From Wawurranda we go onwards, this way and turn eastwards from Lingajakarula.

janu-lhakanbayi akarrunga Wararrwararra nganinya
we are descending for the east place name this way
 nguthundiya janu-wandayi nganinya Wubunjawa
northwards we are following this way place name
 kurdarrku barra janu-rdumanji nya-mangaji
broлга now we are getting that one
 kurdarrku baji janu-wandayi barra na-manka
broлга there we are following now it's body
 barra.
now.

We are descending heading eastwards to Wararrwararra and then this way northwards, we are following the song cycle to Wubunjawa, we are getting the Broлга Dreaming there, were are following the song cycle for the broлга we are singing it's body.

barraju! nya-mangaji barra nguthundiya
onwards that one now northwards
 Lurriyarri nya-mangaji kurdarrku barra
place name that one broлга now
 kilu-yibarra Kulyukulyu baji barra kalu-lhurrama
he placed it ceremony name there now they danced it
 jina barra ja-murimuri.
this now senior paternal grandfather.

Onwards we go with that Broлга Dreaming, northwards to Lurriyarri, the Broлга Dreaming he placed the Kulyukulyu rituals there, he danced them, this senior paternal grandfather of mine.

barraju! waykaliya rdumantharra nya-mangaji
onwards downwards getting that one
 kajaja malbu jina Walayungkuma na-wini

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father old man this personal name his name
bajiwa barra ki-kujikala barra jiwini
there him now in the song cycle now he is being
na-wini barra.
his name now.

Onwards and downwards we are getting that old man your father, this one whose name is Walayungkuma, his name is there in the song cycles, his name is there.

akarriya waykaliya yurrngumantha barra
eastwards downwards continually now
janu-lhakanbayi awunga baji barra Warringinda
we are descendind west side there now place name
barra nguthundiya barra yurrngumantha nyala
now northwards now continually unto
Wuminyambalu baji barra awara Lidambuwa
place name-to there now country place name
nguthundiya.
northwards.

We are going eastwards and downwards and then we descend to the west side to that place Warringinda and then northwards continually northwards all the way to Wuminyamba that is the place and northwards is Lidambuwa.

yurrngumantha nguthundiya Lidambuwa ki-anthaa
continually northwards place name in the sea
janu-waninji kari-nguthunda nganinya ngamaliya
we are returning from the north this way south wards
Jarrka barra nya-mangaji rirrki
place name now that one fresh water well
rawurrki nya-mangaji akari janu-rdumanji
fresh water well that one in the west we are getting

We are going northwards continually to Lidambuwa, it is in the sea and then we are returning from the north, this way southwards to Jarrka and the fresh water well. The fresh water well is in the east and we are getting to it.

barraju! nganinya janu-lhakanbayi janu-wundirrinji
onwards this way we are descending we are turning
ankaya barra janu-rdumanji kinybutha baki
upwards now we are getting flying fox and
biwali barra jibiya baji.
possum now belonging there.

Onwards we are going this way and descending, then we turn and go up and we are getting Flying Fox Dreaming and Possum Dreaming; They belong to that place.

barraju! nganinya barra waykaliya janu-yinbayi
onwards this way now downwards we are singing
nya-mangaji wangkuwa na-wini barra
that one rock cod it's name now
janu-wundarrbanji nya-mangaji rawurrki barra
we are naming that one fresh water well now
janu-wundarrbanji nganuyirdi janu-yangamanji
we are naming it we are bearing it we are changing
kujika lukuluku nganinya yibandarra.
song cycle around and around this way placing.

Onwards this way downwards, we are singing the Rock Cod Dreaming we are naming it, the fresh water well we are naming it, we are bearing the names, we are changing the verses of the song cycle as we are placing it around and around.

wayka barra wayka na-ngurru barra
down now down it's nose now
 janu-yinbayi nyuwu-mangaji wangkuwawu
we are singing for that one for the rock cod
 bawuji baji baji wayka wayka
finish there there down down
 dirdikurru rarra waykaliya rarra
olive python in the depths downwards in the depths
 janu-yinbayi janu-yibarranji bawuji rarra
we are singing we are placing it finish in the depths
 bawuji.
finished.

We are singing down, we are singing the nose of the Rock Cod Dreaming, there now there far down we sing the Olive Python Dreaming, downwards we are singing we are placing the song cycle in the depths, it is finished.

nyarrku barra kujika nya-nganunga kari-wayka
another now song cycle for us upstream
 ja-wingkayi nakaringu Rruwangkala a-wangka
it is coming from there place name crow
 janu-yinbayi janu-wandayi ngamaliya Nganinja.
we are singing we are following southwards place name.

There is yet another song cycle for us which is coming upstream from Rruwangkala, it is the Crow Dreaming, we are singing it, we are following it southwards to Nganinja.

Nganinja ngamaliya Namaru bajiwa barra
place name southwards place name there he is now
 janu-rdumanji nya-mangaji julaki kinybutha
we are getting that one flying one flying fox
 janu-wandayi barra ngamaliya Larladulha
we are following now southwards place name
 kariya.
from the west.

From Nganinja we go southwards to Namaru, it is there we are getting that flying one, the Flying Fox Dreaming. We are following the song cycle southwards and we sing Larladulha from the west.

barraju! Wujulakinda nya-mangaji kari-wayka
onwards place name that one upstream
 julaki jarranu-rdumanji a-mangaji a-ngulili
bird we are getting her that female little corella
 jarranu-rdumanji a-mangaji a-julaki a-ngulili
we are getting her that female female bird little corella
 bajanda barra.
she there now.

Onwards to Wujulakinda, that country is upstream, we are getting that female bird that Little Corella Dreaming. we are getting her. She is there.

barraju! ngamaliya Rrawungkurr baji barra
onwards southwards place name there now
 jarranu-rdumanji a-wangka barra barraju!

we are getting her crow now onwards
janu-wingkayi **janu-wandayi** **yurrngumantha**
 we are going we are following continually
kurdardi **munjimunji.**
 not in the bush.

Onwards and southwards to Rrawungkurr it is there we are getting the Crow Dreaming and then onwards we are going we are following continually onwards but not through the bush.

barraju! **ngamaliya** **barra** **wulawulangi**
 onwards southwards now by the river
janu-yinbayi **janu-wundirrinji** **ngaliba**
 we are singing we are turning all the way to
Rarrungkurr **bajiwa** **dirdikurru.**
 place name there him olive python.

Onwards and southwards along the side of the river we are singing. we are turning all the way to Rarrungkurr, he is there the Olive Python Dreaming.

barraju! **yilayi** **nya-mangaji** **janu-wandayi**
 onwards spotted nightjar that one we are following
janu-lhakanbayi **waykaliya** **barra** **baji**
 we are descending downwards now there
yilayi **barra** **janu-rdumanji** **bajiwa**
 spotted nightjar now we are getting there him
wayka **na-mi** **baji** **barra** **Wardawardala**
 down it's eye there now place name
janu-yinbayi **janu-rdumanji** **kujika** **nakari**
 we are singing we are getting song cycle from
yilayi **barra** **yuwu** **yilayi** **barra.**
 spotted nightjar now yes spotted nightjar now.

Onwards and we are following the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming, we are descending downwards and the Spotted Nightjar dreaming is there, we are getting him there, down at Wardawardala, we are singing his eye there. We are singing and we are getting the song cycle from the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming, yes it is from the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming.

barraju! **ngamaliya** **Liyinbululungurra** **Milibundurra** **eh!**
 onwards southwards place name place name eh
kurdardi **Liwirriyirla** **wumbiji** **jarna-murduurrinji**
 no place name in the middle I am forgetting
Liwirriyirla **arnarrala** **barraju!** **ngamaliya**
 place name with the high bank onwards southwards
Milibundurra **barraju!** **ngamaliya** **janu-wingkayi**
 place name onwards southwards we are going
janu-kanji **yilayi** **janu-yinbayi.**
 we are carrying spotted nightjar we are singing

Onwards and southwards to Liyinbululungurra and then Milibundurra, eh not Milibundurra it should be Liwirriyirla, it is in the middle, I am forgetting Liwirriyirla on the high bank then onwards and southwards to Milibundurra and then onwards and southwards, we are carrying the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming we are singing of it.

ngamaliya **janu-wingkayi** **ngaliba** **Rrungun**
 southwards we are going all the way to place name
nganinya **ngamaliya** **barra** **nyala** **Nyamurrilu**
 this way southwards now unto place name-to
bawuji **barra** **janu-yinbayi** **janu-lukulukumanji**

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finish *now* *we are singing* *we are going around*
janu-yibarranji **yilayi** **baji** **janu-yibarranji**
we are placing *spotted nightjar* *there* *we are placing*
kujika **baji** **wayka** **barra** **waykaliya**
song cycle *there* *down* *and* *downwards*
barra **bawuji** **nganu** **bawuji.**
now *finish* *we* *finish.*

Southwards we are going all the way to Rrungun and this way southwards to Nyamurri, there now we finish we are singing around and around we are placing the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming, we are placing the song cycle there down and further downwards, that is where we finish. That's all.

6. The young people by Pyro Dirdiyalma

kambala-yirdardi **ki-wajbalawu** **wudurru**
we all grew up *for the white people* *food*
kambala-yangama **ngamabala** **wiji**
we all have changed *all of us* *completely*
barra kambala-mudirri **ngambala**
now we all have forgotten *all of us*
bulamantharra **nguthundanga** **akarriya**
sailing *for the north* *eastwards*
ankaya **marniwuthu** **yabayabala** **marndaa**
upwards *this way* *on the road* *with feet*
kurdardi **kurdardi** **yiwalumba** **julaki**
nothing *nothing* *by himself* *plane*
kumba-wabama **marni** **akarriya** **ankaya**
he flew *here* *eastwards* *upwards*
ka-wayatha **barra** **nya-ngambalanga** **wankala**
it is finished *now* *for all of us* *old times.*

We all grew up on some white people food, we have changed, all of us who are here. We have forgotten about sailing our canoes northwards and eastwards and the footwalk paths on the mainland. There is nothing now nothing. Only one plane used to fly here, eastwards in this direction. It is finished, for all of us these past times.

jina ngambala **ngulakaringu** **janu-murdirri** **buyi**
this all of us *for behind* *we have forgotten* *little*
li-yalkuyalkuyi **ngulangulakaringu** **nungka jirru-rdumanji**
the young men *far behind* *maybe they are getting*
kujika **nungka** **kurdardi** **jumba-arrkarrkunanji.**
song cycle *maybe* *nothing* *he is of choosing.*

We have all forgotten little bit, we who have come from behind the old people, but these young men far behind us maybe they are learning the song cycles or maybe they are not, they are making choices.

kalinganu-ngunda **nyalunga** **yamulu** **kujika**
we have given them *for them* *alright* *song cycle*
kurdardi **kurdardi** **jalu-yinbayi** **kurdardi**
nothing *nothing* *they are singing* *nothing*
ngayamantharra **nganu** **li-nganu** **li-ardu**
only *us* *those for us* *the children*
li-jakarda **ngambala** **li-wulu** **ngayamantharra**
many people *all of us* *the men* *only*
li-ngatha **li-ardu** **kalu-wayatha** **li-ardu**
those for me *children* *they have finished* *children*
marda **nyiki-biyi** **ja-alarrinji** **manji**
also *his father* *he is standing* *ignorant*
kurdardi **ki-kujikawu.**
nothing *for the song cycles.*

We have given to them the song cycles, that is the right way, but they are not singing, these children of ours. All of us adult men we know, but these children and also their fathers are standing in ignorance, they do not know the song cycles, they know nothing.

ngandarra **mili** **ngambala?** **li-ngulangulakaringu**
what to do *again* *all of us* *those who are behind*
kurdardi **marda** **kalu-wanirru** **bajiwuthu** **ja-wukanyi**
nothing *also* *they won't return* *that way* *he is talking*
nyiki-biyi **nyungkarrku** **baki** **nyarrku** **nyiki-biyi**

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his father for another and another his father
ja-wukanyi yiku kurdardi jila-nykarrinma
he is speaking for him nothing he does not listen
nyuwu-mangaji wukawu kurdardi kila-nykalanykarri
for that one for the word nothing he thinks
nuwarnu-mangaji nuwarnu-yuwawu kurdardi.
for that one for the law nothing.

What are we all going to do? Those who are behind us do not return to the Law. The fathers talk to their sons, they are talking but they do not listen, they are not thinking about the Law.

ja-yakama nyiki-ardu kurdandu bajiwuthu
he is deaf his son intensely that way
nyiki-biyi jila-kanji kujika yilaa
his father he carries song cycle with him
nyiki-biyila nayirdi yiku barra wiji
with his father he is bearing for him now completely
marnajinganu li-kujikawiji marni nganu
here we are those with song cycles here we
li-malalbumbu ngambala kurdardi kanu-murdinma
the old men all of us nothing we do not forget
kurdardi nyalunga li-kanuwuthayi li-nganunga
nothing for them the grandchildren those for us
li-ardu kurdardi kalu-yinbanma kurdardi
the children nothing they do not sing nothing
jina barra jalu-yinbaya yurrngumantha warriya
this now they are singing continually poor things
ngayamantharra nganuwa kujika marniwa
only with us song cycle he is here
kiwa-ma baki ki-ngabujila
he remains and with father's mother's brothers
yilaa akarriya barra li-ngatha li-anyira
with him eastwards now those for me the younger brothers
li-Mambaliya kurdardi alunga bajalu
Mambaliya people nothin for them there them
karakarra ki-kujikawu nyungkarrku
from the east for the song cycle another one

waliyangulu jina akarriya kurdardi
to the islands this eastwards nothing
kalu-murdirri barra wiji
they have forgotten now completely
kujika jiwini linji-wurririla ngambalaa song cycle he
is being with the mature ones with us
kumba-wayathala barra kumba-mirrala marniwa
he will finish now he will die here him
na-yurrngu nguthundakari
it remains in the north
wiji marda alu ngambala karna-arri
completely also them all of us I am talking
ambuliyalu linji-wurririla ngalanganu
before with the adult people when we
li-wurrirri nganuyirdi ki-kujikawu
adult people we are bearing for the song cycle

He is deaf to the words of his father, with an intensity he is deaf to his father who bears the song cycles for him. Here we are, we who hold the song cycles, us old men, we do not forget, but our grandchildren and children have nothing, they do not sing all the time poor things. Only with us are the song cycles, they are here with us and our father's mother's

brothers, our song cycle which runs eastwards, for my young brothers, the Mambaliya people. Those from the east they have no song cycles, those song cycles which run to the islands and for the song cycles which run eastwards they have forgotten, all of them. The song cycles are with the adult people and it will finish and it will die with us. It is still here, it remains also in the north with all of us and them in the camp and I am telling you this. We were with the old people, the adult ones and now we are the adult people and we bear the song cycles.

nganu	janini	mulungka	nganu	kanu-rduma
<i>we</i>	<i>we are being</i>	<i>with mouth</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>we got it</i>
wabarrangu	janini	mulungka	kujika	
<i>long ago</i>	<i>we are being</i>	<i>with mouth</i>	<i>song cycle</i>	
linji-Mambaliyala		janini	mulungka	
<i>with the Mambaliya people</i>		<i>we are being</i>	<i>with mouth</i>	
kanu-yinba	li-nganuwa	li-ardu	ngulaya	
<i>we sang</i>	<i>those with us</i>	<i>children</i>	<i>behind</i>	
alunga	barra	li-nganunga	li-nganji	
<i>for them</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>those ones for us</i>	<i>those relations</i>	
kalinyamba-mirra.				
<i>they have all died.</i>				

We are here with mouth to sing them, we learnt them a long time ago so we have a mouth to sing, but those who are behind us have nothing. We are here with the song cycles of the Mambaliya people, we have a mouth to sing them. We sang them as children with the old people, our relations who have now all died.

li-ja	li-yalkuyi	ngulakari	marnajiwa	kurdardi
<i>these one</i>	<i>young people</i>	<i>behind</i>	<i>here him</i>	<i>nothing</i>
barra	awara	jumba-arrkarrkunanji	barra	
<i>now</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>he is choosing</i>	<i>now</i>	
li-mangaji	jalu-yinbaya	ki-wajbalawu		
<i>those people</i>	<i>they are singing</i>	<i>for the white man</i>		
walaba	bajiwuthu	barra		
<i>fun song and dance</i>	<i>that way</i>	<i>now</i>		
yurrngumantha	barra	jarralu-wandayi	a-yabala	
<i>continually</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>they are following her</i>	<i>path</i>	
ki-wajbalawu.				
<i>for the white people.</i>				

These young people behind us they have nothing, they are making choices, they are singing the songs of the white man, continually they are following that path for the white people.

7. The Giving of a Promised Wife, told by Eileen McDinny a-Manankurrama

namba	barra	jandini	nanda-wurdu	a-nhanawaya
<i>if</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>she is being</i>	<i>her stomach</i>	<i>woman</i>
jiwa-wukanyi		nyanku-wangu	"kali-ngundarra	
<i>he spoke</i>		<i>her husband</i>	<i>we two are giving</i>	
nya-mangaji	malbu"	yamulu	janda-yanjarrinji	
<i>that one</i>	<i>old man</i>	<i>alright</i>	<i>she is being born</i>	
a-mangaji	a-bardarda	janda-yanjarrinji		
<i>that female</i>	<i>baby girl</i>	<i>she is being born</i>		
bawuji	jandini	baku	munji.	
<i>finish</i>	<i>she is being</i>	<i>later</i>	<i>bush.</i>	

If perhaps the woman is pregnant (with a girl) her husband will say, "We will give (her) to

that old man". So a girl is being born, she is being born and remains for a while in the bush.

jarrilu-rdumanji **nyukanku-buyilu** **baki**
he is getting her *to her father* *and*
rrukanku-wibilu **namba** **a-bardarda**
to her mother *then* *baby girl*
jarrilu-kanji **yibarranthalu** **rarrama** **yilaa**
he is carrying her *to place* *on thighs* *with him*
nganinya **"malbu** **rrinkungu** **a-ja** **a-wulanbi**
this way *old man* *she is for you* *this female* *promised wife*
jinangarna-ngundayi **a-bardarda** **kanda-nmala**
this I am giving *baby girl* *she will be*
yindaa".
with you.

The baby girls father gets her and with her mother, he is carrying her and placing her on the lap of the old man, saying, "Old man this girl is for you, she is your promised wife, I am giving you this baby girl, she will stay with you".

janda-yirdardinji **barra** **a-mangaji** **rra-ardu**
she is growing *now* *that female* *girl*
rrinkungu **namba** **jiwa-wingkayi** **nya-mangaji**
girl for him *then* *he is going* *that male*
nya-mirningiya **ji-yarrambawajalu** **baku** **jiwini**
man *to the ceremony* *later* *he is being*
nya-nguwibi **barra** **janda-yirdardinji** **a-nhanaway**
sub-incised man *now* *she is growing up* *woman*
jandini **walkurra** **yilaa** **baku.**
she is being *sleeping* *with him* *later.*

The girl is growing up, the one promised to the man, so he goes through ceremony and later becomes a sub-incised man. She is growing into a woman and soon she is sleeping with him.

baku **barra** **janilu-yabimanji** **na-manda**
later *now* *he is making it* *a sacred area*
mili **yurrulu** **jiwini** **nya-nguwibi**
more *again* *he is being* *sub-incised man*
jiwa-wingkayi **nungku-mandalu** **na-wadara**
he is going *to the sacred area* *bough shade*
na-walkurra **jandini** **barra** **baji** **jarrilu-banji**
it is big *she is being* *now* *there* *he is smearing her*
jarrilu-banji **ji-yilirrinja** **yilaa**
he is smearing her *with blood* *with him*
jarrilu-kurdukurdumanji **nanda-manka** **rrankurra-wibi**
he is making her sacred *her body* *her mother*
jarrilu-banji **barra.**
he is smearing her *now.*

Later he makes a sacred area and again he is sub-incised, he then goes to the sacred area where there is a large bough shade, his promised wives mother is sitting there, he smears her with (penis) blood, he smears her and makes her body sacred, his promised wives mother is being smeared with his blood.

jandini **barra** **baku** **barra** **munji** **bawuji**

she is being *now* *later* *now* *bush* *finish*
barra **a-kurdukurdumanka** **jandini** **wambu**
now *her body is sacred* *she is being* *alone*

The woman (smeared with the penis blood) is remaining for some time in the bush, her body is sacred, she is being there alone.

kurdardi **mili** **kalandu-ngundarru** **wudurru**
nothing *also* *she does not give them* *food*
bajiwuthu **kurdardi** **a-kurdukurdu**
that direction *nothing* *she is sacred*
nanda-manka **karri-laba.**
her body *she is painted (with blood).*

The woman does not give food to anybody (such as those in the camp) her body is sacred because she has been painted with blood.

jandini **barra** **yurrngumantha** **baku**
she is being *now* *continually* *later*
janda-wanjangumanji **andalumba** **janda-wudurrumanji**
she is bringing back *by herself* *she is eating*
marda **ngayamantharra** **nyanku-wangu** **a-kurdukurdumanka.**
also *only* *her husband* *her body is sacred.*

She is continually like this for a while, she brings back her food alone (that she has hunted), she is eating only with her husband, because her body is sacred.

bawuji **baku** **barra** **janda-yirdardinji**
finish *later* *now* *she is growing up*
a-mangaji **rra-ardu** **barra** **a-wurrumbarra**
that female *girl* *now* *initiated woman*
jandini **"anmaya** **yilaa** **walkurr**
she is being *stay* *with him* *sleep*
nyinku-wangu **nya-mangaji** **karni-laba**
your husband *that one* *I painted*
ngarna-manka **yinku"** **jandini** **yilaa**
my body *for you* *she is being* *with him*
a-wulanbi **yikurra-wangu.**
promised wife *his wife.*

All this time the girl (promised wife) is growing up, and when she has become an initiated woman her mother says to her, "Remain and sleep with him, he is your husband. I painted my body (with his blood) for you." So she stays with him, as a wife.

8. Concerning the Two Men Who Drowned, by Amy Friday a-Bajamalanya

jina **barra** **wuka** **karna-wukanyila**
this *now* *word* *I will talk*
marningarna **barra** **jarna-wukanyinji** **wunyathawu**
here me *now* *I am talking* *for father*

Bradley

kanilu-nanthaninya **wabarrangu**
he used to tell *long ago*
kuku **barra** **yiku** **kiwa-yinu**
maternal grandmothers' brother *now* *for him* *he drowned*
kalu-lhuwarri **wunyatha** **walyangku**
they departed *father* *for dugong/sea turtle*
nguthundiya **marni** **nguthundiya** **Wurrulwiji**
northwards *here* *northwards* *place name*

This story that I am going to tell is from a long time ago. I speak of things that my father used to tell us. This story is about how my grandmother's brother drowned. They had departed from Wurrulwiji, my father also, they departed northwards.

kalu-lhuwarri **nguthundiya** **a-jakarda**
they departed *northwards* *many*
a-muwarda **barra** **kalu-lhuwarri** **barra** **marda**
canoe *now* *they departed* *now* *also*
nya-jawukuku **nya-ngabangaku**
senior grandmother's brother *deceased man*
nya-Jungkuridiridi **niya-wini** **nyakunya-biyi**
personal name *his name* *her father*
wu-Eileen **wula** **barra** **nya-ngabangaku**
for Eileen *also* *now* *deceased man*
nya-Andanyuka **ngabuji**
personal name *father's mother's brother*
nyankunya-rnarna **wu-Norma** **a-Anthawarramara**
her father's brother *for Norma* *personal name*
nanda-wini **ngabujiyu**
her name *for father's mother*

They departed northwards in many canoes. With them went my senior grandmother's brother, the deceased one whose name was Jungkuridiridi, he was the father for Eileen, also the deceased one whose name was Andanyuka, my father's mother's brother. He was Norma's father's brother, her name is a-Anthawarramara, that is the name for my father's mother.

nguthundiya **barra** **kawula-lhuwarri**
northwards *now* *those two departed*
barra **ambirriju** **waykaliya** **barra**
now *leading* *downwards* *now*

wu-mardalu
to the canoe

Those two departed for the north, they went in front down to the canoe.

kiwa-lhuwarri **nya-jawukuku** **warriya**
he departed *senior grandmother's brother* *poor thing*
yirdirdijanja **walimankaliman** **mirnmilarra**
carrying on his hip *carrying on his shoulder* *firestick*
buyuka **yiku** **wukumanthawu** **warriya**
firewood *for him* *for smoking* *poor thing*
nya-jawukuku
senior grandmother's brother.

My senior grandmother's brother departed, poor thing, he carried on his hips and shoulders firesticks, he carried the firesticks, firewood, it was so he could smoke, my senior grandmother's brother, poor thing.

kalu-lhuwarri <i>they departed</i>	barra <i>now</i>	wunyatha <i>father</i>	alu <i>them</i>
nguthundiya <i>northwards</i>	nguthundiya <i>northwards</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kalu-yibarra <i>they placed</i>
bawa <i>sail</i>	kandu-wulumanha <i>she ran</i>	a-mangaji <i>that female</i>	a-muwarda <i>canoe</i>

Father and the others they departed into the north. They raised the sail and the canoe moved quickly away.

ngabuji <i>father's mother's brother</i>	kulu <i>and</i>	kuku <i>grandmother's brother</i>
wungka-rrku <i>with another</i>	a-muwarda <i>canoe</i>	alu ngulakari <i>them behind</i>
wunyatha <i>father</i>	ngala <i>when</i>	wula <i>those two</i>
nguthundu <i>in the north</i>	barra <i>now</i>	wumbiji <i>in the centre</i>
walyawu <i>for dugong or sea turtle</i>		ambirriju nguthundiya <i>leading northwards</i>
		kalu-bulbulaka <i>they floated</i>

My fathers' mother's brother and my grandmother's brother they were in another canoe, whilst father and the others were behind them. Those two were far ahead in the north, in the middle of the sea they were floating waiting for dugong or sea turtle.

nalarrku <i>others</i>	wunyatha <i>father</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kiwa-walba <i>he climbed</i>
andaa <i>with her</i>	ngurrungka <i>with the nose</i>	kila-kala <i>he saw it</i>	walya <i>dugong or sea turtle</i>
kulu <i>and</i>	kiwa-milkamanha <i>he put in place the harpoon point</i>		arrkanthawu <i>for spearing</i>
walya <i>dugong or sea turtle</i>	nganimbaji <i>in this way</i>		kilu-ngathaninya <i>he saw</i>
nguthundiya <i>northwards</i>	awara <i>country</i>		

The others and my father were there, my father climbed up onto the nose of the canoe because he saw a dugong or a sea turtle and he placed the harpoon point into the harpoon so that he could spear it. It was while he was doing this that he saw those two at that place in the north

karrilu-nganthaninya <i>he saw her</i>	a-muwarda <i>canoe</i>	juju <i>long way</i>
nguthundiya <i>northwards</i>	barra <i>now</i>	barra <i>now</i>
nya-jawukuku <i>senior grandmother's brother</i>	marda <i>also</i>	
	warriya <i>poor thing</i>	

He saw the canoe and my senior grandmother's brother a long way to the north; the poor thing.

kawula-lhuwarri <i>those two departed</i>	nguthundiya <i>northwards</i>	
ndawula-wilirriyirdiwiji <i>those two which carried the effects of sorcery</i>		juju <i>long way</i>
kawulamba-wilirringunda <i>those two gave themselves up to the sorcery</i>		wula <i>those two</i>
ngabunjawu <i>for drowning</i>		

Those two departed northwards, carrying the effects of sorcery which had been enacted upon them. They gave themselves up to the effects of the sorcery and were going to be drowned.

kawulala-rama <i>they had hit those two</i>	wabarrangu <i>a long time ago</i>	wirangu <i>concerning</i>
larla <i>hollow log coffin</i>	kawulala-rama <i>they had hit those two</i>	

kawulala-ramanthaninya <i>they had hit those two</i>	wabarrangu <i>a long time ago</i>	kulu <i>and</i>
kawulalu-yinbayaninya <i>they had sung those two</i>	kalinyamba-murumanthaninya <i>they had closed off</i>	
narnu-mawarl <i>the hole made by the sorcery</i>		

Others had enacted the sorcery on them a long time ago, it was because of a hollow log coffin that they had enacted sorcery on those two; it had been done a long time ago. They had sung those two so that the hole (where the sorcery entered their bodies) had closed over.

kalali-nanthaninya <i>they had told them</i>	kininju-ramala <i>it will hit you</i>	baku <i>later</i>
ji-barrkunda <i>with a fighting stick</i>	nungka <i>maybe</i>	ki-ngaburra <i>with drowning</i>
kalu-arri <i>they said</i>	wulanga <i>for those two</i>	"kimbala-ngaburra" <i>you two will drown</i>
kimbala-lhuwarrila <i>you two will depart</i>	walyangku". <i>for dugong or sea turtle.</i>	

They told them later that the sorcery will hit you, it may be because of a fighting stick or by drowning. They said to them, "You two will drown when you depart to hunt for dugong and sea turtle."

kalu-walwani <i>they returned</i>	nalarrku <i>the others</i>	barra <i>now</i>	
alanjilu <i>to the camp</i>	marda <i>also</i>	wunyatha <i>father</i>	ngalawula <i>when those two</i>
kurdardi <i>nothing</i>	wulanga <i>for those two</i>	kanda-nba <i>she fell</i>	a-kamba <i>sun</i>
kurdardi <i>nothing</i>	kawula-waninjawu <i>for the returning of those two.</i>		

Father and the others returned to the camp but there was no sign of those other two. The sun set and there was still no sign of the other two returning.

nguthundulu <i>northwards</i>	baji <i>there</i>	barra <i>now</i>	nguthundiya <i>northwards</i>
wumbiji <i>in the middle</i>	jalu-wundarrbanji <i>they are naming</i>	awara <i>place</i>	Aburri <i>place name</i>
janyka <i>rock</i>	barra <i>now</i>	bajalhi <i>it is there</i>	nguthundu <i>in the north</i>

narnu-rawu <i>reef</i>	barra <i>now</i>	baji <i>there</i>	barra <i>now</i>
kawula-ngabu <i>those two drowned</i>	nya-jawukuku <i>senior grandmother's brother</i>	also	wula
ngabuji <i>father's mother's brother</i>	nya-mbangu <i>that one</i>	small	buyi
waliyangu <i>island</i>	nguthundu <i>in the north</i>	no	kurdardi
waliyangu <i>island</i>	winarrku <i>merely</i>	narnu-rawu <i>reef</i>	

To the north in the middle of the sea is a place they call Aburri. It is at that place that those two drowned, my senior grandmother's brother and my father's mother's brother. That little island is in the north, it is not really an island, merely a reef.

kawula-yinu <i>those two drowned</i>	baji <i>there</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kanda-nba <i>she fell</i>
a-kamba <i>sun</i>	kalu-ngabungaburri <i>they were there in the evening</i>	nothing	kurdardi
wulanga <i>for those two</i>	bawuji. <i>finished.</i>		

Those two had drowned, the sun was setting, and the others were there in the evening. There was no sign of those two.

wunyatha <i>father</i>	kiwa-arri <i>he was there</i>	kanilu-marrngunda <i>he was giving much thought</i>
"nganthawula <i>where are those two</i>	barra <i>now</i>	rri-ja <i>these two</i>
nganthawula?" <i>where are those two</i>	kilu-rulama <i>he understood</i>	barra <i>now</i>
wunyathalu <i>to father</i>	kawula-ngabu <i>those two had drowned</i>	nungka <i>maybe</i>
nungka <i>maybe</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kawula-wundirri <i>those two went up</i>
angula <i>into the west</i>	kawula-wundirri <i>those two went up</i>	katha <i>mistakenly he thought</i>
Rrawali <i>place name</i>	katha <i>mistakenly he thought</i>	kari-nguthunda <i>from the north</i>
kawula-wingkanma <i>those two would come.</i>		

My father was there and he was giving those two men much thought. "Where are those two, where are they?" He then understood that perhaps they had drowned, or that maybe they had gone further up into the west. He then wrongly thought that they may have gone to Rrawali or that maybe they would still come from the north.

kanyi-linu <i>he told him</i>	nya-malbu <i>the old man</i>	kuku <i>grandmother's brother</i>
nya-Banjo <i>Banjo</i>	kanyi-linu <i>he told him</i>	"ngabinya! <i>hey</i>
wunhaka <i>younger brother</i>	ngandarra? <i>what will we do</i>	kali-wingkala <i>the two of us will go</i>
yarbantharra <i>searching</i>	aya <i>westwards</i>	bawuji <i>finish</i>
kali-wulyarrila". <i>the two of us will go early in the morning.</i>	rikarrarikarra <i>in the morning</i>	

Father told that old man Banjo, my grandmother's brother, (what he had been thinking), he said, "Hey! Younger brother what should we do? We will go searching westwards tomorrow morning. We will go out early in the morning.

kawula-lhuwarri <i>those two departed</i>	karakarra <i>from the east</i>	nakari <i>from</i>
Makukula <i>place name</i>	wurruwiji <i>having sand</i>	barra <i>now</i>
akarru <i>in the east</i>	baji <i>there</i>	kalu-arri <i>they were there</i>
na-walkurra <i>it was big</i>	na-alanji <i>camp</i>	barra <i>now</i>
baji <i>there</i>	alunga <i>for them.</i>	karnu-arri <i>it was there</i>

So those two departed from the east, from Makukula. It is a sandy place. They were there in the east, they had a big camp there.

kawula-lhuwarri <i>those two departed</i>	barra <i>now</i>	wunyatha <i>father</i>
wabuda <i>water</i>	marlijinda <i>in his hand</i>	yilaa <i>with him</i>
baki <i>and</i>	mawurraji <i>shovel nosed spear</i>	wunyathala <i>with father</i>
kila-kanthaninya <i>he carried</i>	wirnmurr <i>fishing spear</i>	wirnmurr <i>fishing spear</i>
wulanga <i>for those two</i>	bilanki <i>blanket</i>	arluwu <i>for fish</i>
		buyi <i>small</i>

kila-kanthaninya <i>he carried</i>	wunyathalu <i>to father</i>	barra <i>now</i>
mili <i>again</i>	nyu-malbungku <i>for the old man</i>	nyu-Banjo <i>for Banjo</i>
kuku <i>grandmother's brother</i>		

Those two departed, father carried with him water, a shovel nosed spear and a fishing spear

so he could spear fish for the two of them. He also carried a small blanket as did the old man Banjo my grandmother's brother.

kawula-lhuwarri <i>those two departed</i>	arnindawa <i>along the bottom</i>	aya <i>westward</i>	barra <i>now</i>
bajiwuthu <i>that direction</i>	barra <i>now</i>	arnindawa <i>along the bottom</i>	kangka <i>because</i>
waykaliya <i>downwards</i>	kiwa-wani <i>he returned</i>	ngaruwa <i>low tide</i>	
arnindawa <i>along the bottom</i>	aya <i>westward</i>	yurrngumantha <i>continually</i>	
kawula-wingkayaninya <i>those two went</i>	marndaa <i>on foot</i>	ngaliba <i>all the way to</i>	

Rrawali.
place name

They departed westwards following the coast as the tide was well out. They followed the coast, they walked on and on all the way to Rrawali.

kawula-wingka <i>those two went</i>	barra <i>now</i>	wangarni <i>near to</i>
Rrawali <i>place name</i>	aya <i>westward</i>	barra <i>now</i>
barra <i>now</i>	kawula-wingka <i>those two went</i>	juju <i>long way</i>
ngalanda <i>when she</i>	a-kamba <i>sun</i>	ngabungabula <i>late afternoon</i>
akari <i>in the west</i>	ngala <i>when</i>	wayka <i>down</i>
	kiwula-mirrinma <i>those two met it</i>	awara <i>place</i>

Those two went close to Rrawali. westwards for a long way they went into the late afternoon. When the sun was setting in the west those two arrived at their destination.

kiwula-kala <i>those two saw it</i>	kanymardawujara <i>two animate beings</i>	kurdarrkuwujara <i>two brolgas</i>
manmarninymanthara <i>jumping</i>	karanka wangarni <i>om top of it</i>	wu-muwardala <i>with the canoe</i>
anda <i>she</i>	barra <i>now</i>	mududu <i>tipped over</i>
karrawula-kala <i>those two saw her</i>	a-muwarda <i>canoe</i>	a-mangaji <i>that female</i>
manmarninymantharra <i>jumping</i>	julaki <i>bird</i>	kurdarrku <i>broлга</i>

bawuji.
finish.

Those two saw two brolgas, they were jumping over the top of the canoe, they saw the canoe tipped over with the brolgas jumping over it.

wunyatha <i>father</i>	kanilu-lhaa <i>he knew it</i>	"ngabinya <i>hey!</i>	wunhaka <i>younger brother</i>
bawuji <i>finish</i>	barra <i>now</i>	bawuji <i>finish</i>	kawula-ngabu" <i>those two drowned</i>

Bradley

kawula-wingka <i>those two went</i>	wunumbarra <i>close</i>	karrawula-kala <i>those two saw her</i>
mududu <i>tipped over</i>	a-mangaji <i>that female</i>	a-muwarda <i>canoe.</i>

Father then knew what had happened, he said, "Hey! Younger brother it is finished those two have drowned". They went closer and saw the canoe which was tipped over.

bajanda <i>she was there</i>	barra <i>now</i>	angula <i>in the west</i>
karrawula-walwanda <i>those two dragged her</i>	kurdardi <i>nothing</i>	a-wardi <i>bad feminine one</i>
a-muwarda <i>canoe</i>	kanda-arri <i>she was</i>	a-yabi <i>good feminine one</i>
kurdardi <i>nothing</i>	kanda-karlanirrima <i>she was not cracked</i>	karrawula-kala <i>those two saw her</i>
nganimbajilulu <i>in that manner now</i>	kanda-arri <i>she was</i>	a-mangaji <i>that feminine one</i>
a-muwarda <i>canoe</i>	kurdardi <i>nothing</i>	barra <i>now</i>
nuwanda-arranginku <i>she was with holes</i>	bawuji <i>finish.</i>	

The canoe was there in the west and those two dragged it, there was nothing wrong with it, it was alright, there were no cracks in it. They saw that it had no holes, they found nothing wrong with it.

"bawuji <i>finish</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kali-wanila <i>the two of us will return</i>	akarriya <i>eastwards</i>
nungka" <i>maybe</i>	kiwa-wukanyi <i>he spoke</i>	wunyatha <i>father</i>	"ngandarra <i>what will we do</i>
ngali <i>the two of us</i>	aya <i>westwards</i>	ngali-karra <i>the two of us will look</i>	
yurrulu <i>more</i>	awara?" <i>country</i>		

My father spoke, "Maybe we will return into the east, or what shall we do? Perhaps we should go west and look some more".

kawula-wingka <i>those two went</i>	kiwula-kala <i>those two saw it</i>	nya-mangaji <i>that masculine one</i>
yulangu <i>false killer whale</i>	kinyamba-mirra <i>it was dead.</i>	

They continued on and they saw a dead false killer whale.

"jingku-mangaji <i>for that one</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kawulinja-tha <i>it ate those two</i>	kulu <i>and</i>
bawuji <i>finish</i>	nungka <i>maybe</i>	wula <i>those two</i>	manyingulu <i>to the fat</i>
nungka <i>maybe</i>	wula <i>those two</i>	warnnyindu" <i>to the meat</i>	kawulinja-tha <i>it ate those two</i>
kawula-manyngulu <i>to the fat of those two</i>	nya-mangaji <i>that one</i>	barra <i>now</i>	

kinyamba-mirra **kangka** **kawula-manyngul"**
it is dead *because* *the fat of those two*

kawulinja-tha **barra** **ngabuji**
it ate those two *now* *father's mother's brother*
wula **kuku**
also *grandmother's brother.*

Father said, " This one now it ate those two men and then it died. Maybe it was attracted to their fat and flesh. It ate those two because it was attracted to their fat. The whale is dead because of the fat of those two men (the fat contained the sorcery which also killed the whale)." It ate those two, my father's mother's brother and my grandmothers brother.

kiwula-kala **nya-mangaji** **yulangu**
those two saw it *that one* *false killer whale*
kinyamba-mirra **kurdardi** **karrawula-nganma**
it was dead *nothing* *they did not see her*
a-rimi **kurdardi** **ngayamantharra**
paddle *nothing* *only*
kiwula-kala **na-ridiridi** **kurdardi**
those two saw it *harpoon* *nothing*
mu-ngardukuwu **na-ridiridi** **kiwula-kala**
for the harpoon rope *harpoon* *those two saw it.*

Those two saw the dead false killer whale, but they saw no sign of the paddles. They saw the harpoon but no sign of the harpoon rope, only the harpoon.

bawuji **kawula-wani** **akarriya** **kawula-wani**
finish *those two returned* *eastwards* *those two returned*
baki **wumbiji** **kanda-nba** **a-kamba**
and *in the middle* *she fell* *sun*
nanda-wunjal **barra**
sunset *now.*

So they returned back into the east, they were returning and where half way when the sun set.

kawulamba-wukanyi **"ngabinya** **wunhaka**
those two were talking *hey!* *younger brother*
a-kamba **janda-nbaji"** **wunyatha**
sun *she is falling* *father*
kiwa-wukanyi **nyu-malbuwu** **yiku**
he spoke *for the old man* *for him*
nyu-Banjo **"bawuji** **barra** **wunhaka**
for Banjo *finsih* *now* *younger brother*
ngali-nmaya **marnaji** **barra**
we two staying *here* *now*
walkurr **rikarrawu"** **bawuji**
sleep *for tomorrow* *finish.*

Those two were talking and then father said to that old man Banjo, "Hey! Younger brother the sun is setting, we shall stay here and sleep until tomorrow."

kiwa-munjarr **wunyatha** **ngabungabula**
he got firewood *father* *in the late afternoon*
barra **kawulamba-wulwudurru** **ariku**

<i>now</i>	<i>those two fed themselves</i>	<i>fish</i>
barra	nungka	kawulamba-wulwudurruma
<i>now</i>	<i>maybe</i>	<i>those two fed themselves</i>
ngabungabula	arlku	bawuji
<i>in the late afternoon</i>	<i>fish</i>	<i>finish</i>

Father gathered firewood in the late afternoon and then they fed themselves some fish, may it was fish that they fed themselves; It was in the late afternoon.

kinyamba-malmarnawuntha	kawulamba-wukanyinjaninya
<i>the late evening came in</i>	<i>those two were talking</i>
kanyilu-nanthaninya	barra
<i>he was telling him</i>	wunyathalu
"bawuji	<i>now</i>
barra	bawuji
<i>finish</i>	<i>to father</i>
rri-mangaji	kawula-ngabu
<i>those two</i>	<i>those two drowned</i>
kawulinja-tha"	nungku-mangaji
<i>it at those two</i>	<i>for that one</i>
nya-Banjo	ki-yulanguwu
<i>for Banjo</i>	<i>for the false killer whale</i>
	kiwa-wukanyi
	<i>he spoke</i>
	kuku
	<i>grandmother's brother</i>
	wunyathawu
	<i>for father.</i>

Late evening came and those two were talking. Banjo was telling father, "They are gone, those two have drowned. They drowned because of that one, because of the false killer whale, it ate those two"*, he spoke my grandmother's brother to father.
(*The two men decided the whale was a part of the total act of sorcery enacted against the two deceased men)

wunyatha	kiwa-arri	"yulangu
<i>father</i>	<i>he said</i>	<i>false killer whale</i>
nya-mangaji	yulangu	bawuji
<i>that one</i>	<i>false killer whale</i>	<i>finish</i>
nungka	wula	manygulu
<i>maybe</i>	<i>those two</i>	<i>to the fat</i>
kawuli-rrka	kawulinja-tha	nungka
<i>those two burnt it</i>	<i>it ate those two</i>	<i>maybe</i>
wulanga	kangka	kawuli-rrka
<i>for those two</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>those two burnt it</i>
na-wurdu	ki-yulanguwu"	
<i>its stomach</i>	<i>for the false killer whale.</i>	

Father then said, "The false killer whale, it was that one now, maybe it came after the fat of those two, but those two burnt it when it ate them. Those two burnt the stomach of the false killer whale."*
(*The false killer whale died because the sorcery contained in the victims' fat burnt its stomach)

kawula-arri	walkurr	wunyatha
<i>those two were there</i>	<i>asleep</i>	<i>father</i>
buyukala	kiwa-arri	walkurr
<i>with the fire</i>	<i>he was there</i>	<i>asleep</i>
ngamalakarimba	ngala	nya-malbu
<i>on the south side</i>	<i>while</i>	<i>the old man</i>
kuku	nguthundakarimba	bawuji
<i>grandmother's brother</i>	<i>on the north side</i>	<i>finish</i>
bijal	wundururra	kalngi
<i>a little bit</i>	<i>with the night</i>	<i>truly</i>
ki-mimalalirri	awara	wundururra

<i>it was darkening</i>	<i>country</i>	<i>with the night</i>
kurdardi	ngakarlawu	ngayamantharra
<i>nothing</i>	<i>for the moon</i>	<i>only</i>
winarrku	marralhawa	wulanga
<i>just</i>	<i>stars</i>	<i>for those two</i>

Those two were asleep. Father lay on the south side of the fire whilst the old man my grandmother's brother lay on the north side. It was early evening, truly it was darkening, there was no moon, just the stars where shining for those two.

wunyatha	kiwa-arri	walkurr
<i>father</i>	<i>he was there</i>	<i>asleep</i>
kumbi-ja	wunyatha	ngala
<i>he was asleep</i>	<i>father</i>	<i>when</i>
wula	kawula-wingka	barra
<i>those two</i>	<i>those two came</i>	<i>now</i>
mirnaji	nawularrku	barra
<i>visible</i>	<i>those two others</i>	<i>now</i>
nya-jawukuku		kiwa-wingka
<i>senior grandmother's brother</i>		<i>he came</i>
marni	barra	ngamala
<i>here</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>in the south</i>
ngabaya	barra	mirnaji
<i>spirit</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>visible</i>
barra	kiwa-yibanda	
<i>now</i>	<i>he placed</i>	
nya-jawukuku		bawuji
<i>senior grandmother's brother</i>		<i>finish</i>

Father was there asleep when those two came and made themselves clearly visible. It was those two who had drowned. My senior grandmother's brother came, his spirit came and showed itself, he placed himself south from my father.

kumbi-nanha	barra	'yuwu	wukuku
<i>he spoke</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>yes</i>	<i>grandson</i>
marnajingarna	katharra-ngabu		
<i>here I am</i>	<i>we two drowned</i>		
nyinki-ardiyardi	nguthundu	wukuku"	
<i>your nephew</i>	<i>in the north</i>	<i>grandson</i>	
kumba-lhawarrmanthaninya		wunyatha	
<i>he acknowledged</i>		<i>father</i>	
barra	kangka	wukuku	
<i>now</i>	<i>because</i>	<i>grandson</i>	
kanyilu-kanthaninya		wunyatha	
<i>he carried him</i>		<i>father</i>	

He told him now, "Yes grandson I am here, your nephew and I we drowned in the north." He acknowledged father because he called him grandson.

"katharra-ngabu	nyinku-ardiyardi		
<i>we two drowned</i>	<i>your nephew</i>		
nguthundu	warriya"	kumbi-nanha	
<i>in the north</i>	<i>poor thing</i>	<i>he told</i>	
yiku	nganinya	bawuji	
<i>for him</i>	<i>this way</i>	<i>finish</i>	
barra	"waniya	barra	wukanyiya
<i>now</i>	<i>return</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>speak</i>
karna-wukanyi	ngarna		yinku

<i>I am talking</i>	<i>me</i>	<i>for you</i>
jarna-mirnimanji	marni	ngarna
<i>I am making myself visible</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>me</i>
yinku	wukanyiya	alunga
<i>for you</i>	<i>speak</i>	<i>for them</i>
akarru	ka-wanila."	
<i>in the east</i>	<i>you will return.</i>	

"We two drowned, me and your nephew, in the north". He told father in this manner.
 "Return and talk as I am talking, I have shown myself to you, I am here, talk to those in the east when you return."

nya-Banjo	nya-malbu	kilu-rduma	
<i>Banjo</i>	<i>old man</i>	<i>he got it</i>	
bilanki	baki	kumba-wijuwa	yilaa
<i>blanket</i>	<i>and</i>	<i>he covered himself</i>	<i>with him</i>
kiwa-wardangka	nya-mangaji	nya-malbu	
<i>he was frightened</i>	<i>that one</i>	<i>old man</i>	
ja-wardangkamara	nganiyanga	barra	
<i>he was a frightened one</i>	<i>this way</i>	<i>now</i>	
nungka	nya-marringaya.		
<i>maybe</i>	<i>he is good.</i>		

The old man Banjo got a blanket and covered himself, he was frightened; he was one who could be easily frightened in those days, maybe he is alright now

kumba-wijuwa	yilaa	bawuji	
<i>he covered himself</i>	<i>with him</i>	<i>finish</i>	
kurdardi	kiwa-manma	mingkiya	
<i>nothing</i>	<i>he was not there</i>	<i>sitting</i>	
yilaa	wunyathala	wambu	kiwa-arri
<i>with him</i>	<i>with father</i>	<i>alone</i>	<i>he was there</i>
bamaramantha	ji-bilankila		
<i>covered over</i>	<i>with a blanket</i>		
ngayamantharra	wunyatha	kiwa-arri	
<i>only</i>	<i>father</i>	<i>he was there</i>	
nya-ngarra	nyarrku	kurdardi	
<i>a brave one</i>	<i>another</i>	<i>nothing</i>	
kiwa-wardangkanma	wulanga	bawuji	
<i>he was not frightened</i>	<i>for those two</i>	<i>finish.</i>	

He covered hiself with a blanket, he was not sitting with father, he was alone, his blanket around him, only father was there, a brave man, he was not frightened of those two deceased men.

bawuji	barra	kawula-lhuwarri	ankangu
<i>finish</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>those two departed</i>	<i>upwards</i>
akarriya	nawulayirdi	mirnmilarrawu	
<i>eastwards</i>	<i>those two were bearing</i>	<i>for firesticks</i>	
buyuka	jumanykarra	kiwula-ka	
<i>fire</i>	<i>long</i>	<i>those two carried it</i>	
waliman	kawula-lhuwarri	akarriya	
<i>on shoulders</i>	<i>those two departed</i>	<i>eastwards</i>	
barra	ankangu.		
<i>now</i>	<i>upwards.</i>		

Those two spirits departed upwards and eastwards, those two were bearing firesticks which were long and carried on their shoulders. They departed eastwards and upwards.

wunyatha <i>father</i>	kiwa-walanyma <i>he came out</i>	kila-kala <i>he saw it</i>
nya-mangaji <i>that one</i>	buyuka <i>fire</i>	ankangu <i>upwards</i>
akarriya <i>eastwards</i>	barra <i>now</i>	"nambalhi <i>there it is</i>
nya-mangaji <i>that one</i>	buyuka <i>fire</i>	ni-mi" <i>its eye</i>
kawula-lhuwarri <i>those two departed</i>	kumba-murdama <i>he farewelled</i>	
nya-jawukuku <i>senior grandmother's brother</i>	warriya <i>poor thing</i>	"wukuku <i>grandson</i>
bawuji <i>finish</i>	ngarna <i>me</i>	nyinku-ardiyardi <i>you nephew</i>
bawuji <i>finish</i>	bajimbala <i>you two there</i>	jimbalingatharra-ndayi <i>we two are leaving you two</i>
bawuji" <i>finish.</i>		

Father got up and saw the fire going upwards and eastwards, he said, "There it is, the eye(flame) of the fire". Those two spirits departed, my senior grandmother's brother farewelled father, " Goodbye grandson, the two of us, me and your nephew are leaving you two ."

mirnilarra <i>firestick</i>	walimankaliman <i>across the shoulders</i>	barra <i>now</i>
nya-jawukuku <i>senior grandmother's brother</i>		marda <i>also</i>
nya-jangabuji <i>senior father's mother's brother</i>		warriya rri-luku <i>poor things those two</i>
akarriya <i>eastwards</i>	ngalawula <i>when those two</i>	buyi <i>little</i>
nungka <i>maybe</i>	rra-ja <i>this female</i>	kukurdi <i>mother's mother</i>
a-Eileen <i>Eileen</i>	kuku <i>grandmother's brother</i>	karrila-nda <i>he left her</i>
nya-mangaji <i>that one</i>	kuku <i>grandmother's brother</i>	nya-Stanley <i>Stanley</i>
kanyila-nda <i>he left him</i>	nungka <i>maybe</i>	kurdardi <i>nothing</i>

Across their shoulders they carried firesticks, my senior grandmothers brother and also my senior father's mother's brother, those poor things, eastwards they went. It was when those two children of his were small maybe; my mother's mother Eileen, her father left her, and my grandmother's brother Stanley he left him when he was not even born.

akarriya <i>eastwards</i>	barra <i>now</i>	wunyatha <i>father</i>
kilu-wunkanthaninya <i>he was looking</i>		mirnilarra <i>firestick</i>
bawuji <i>finish</i>	barra <i>now</i>	juju <i>long way</i>
akarriya <i>eastwards</i>		ankangu <i>upwards</i>

Father saw the firestick in the east, a great distance upwards in the east.

kiwa-wardabi <i>he was feeling bad</i>	rarrinjarra <i>crying</i>	kiwa-rarri <i>he cried</i>
wunyatha <i>father</i>	bawuji <i>finish</i>	kanyilu-yarrungka <i>he woke him up</i>
nya-malbu <i>old man</i>	nya-Banjo <i>Banjo</i>	
kawulamba-rarri <i>those two cried</i>	kurdardi <i>nothing</i>	
kawula-nmanma <i>those two did not</i>	walkurr <i>sleep</i>	kawula-arri <i>those two were</i>
nulawula-mi <i>with wide open eyes</i>	nyamba-wukanyinjarra <i>talking</i>	
bawuji. <i>finish.</i>		

Father was upset, he was crying. He woke up the old man Banjo and they cried. They did not sleep again, they were there wide awake and talking.

kanuwalanu <i>daylight breaking</i>	karakarra <i>from the east</i>	barra <i>now</i>
"bawuji <i>finish</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kali-wingkala <i>we two will go</i>
wunhaka" <i>father</i>	karrawula-nda <i>those two left her</i>	a-mangaji <i>that feminine one</i>
a-muwarda <i>canoe</i>	mududu <i>tipped over</i>	bajingulaji <i>in that same place</i>
baji <i>there</i>	angula <i>in the west</i>	kawula-lhuwarri <i>those two departed</i>
akarriya <i>eastwards</i>	arnindawa <i>along the bottom</i>	kawula-wingka <i>those two went</i>
kariya <i>from the west</i>	kawula-wingka <i>those two went</i>	marnarnu <i>here it is</i>
Rrawali <i>place name.</i>		

Daylight was breaking in the east. Father said, "We two will go younger brother". They left the canoe still upside down at the same place, there in the west. They departed eastward following the coast, they came from the west, they came to Rrawali.

barra <i>now</i>	juju <i>long way</i>	akarriya <i>eastwards</i>	kawula-wingka <i>those two went</i>
karnuwula-mirnmirrinma <i>those two met up with it</i>			Bing Bong <i>place name</i>
kawulala-kala <i>they saw those two</i>		barra <i>now</i>	wunyatha <i>father</i>
barra <i>now</i>	kila-ka <i>he carried it</i>	marnmarn <i>dreaming dance</i>	
adumu <i>shark</i>	nungka <i>maybe</i>	warriyangalayawu <i>hammerhead shark</i>	
nungka <i>maybe</i>	bawuji <i>finish</i>	kalu-lhaa <i>they knew</i>	

Bradley

kawula-marnima <i>those two danced dreaming</i>		yiku <i>for him</i>
nya-ngabangaku <i>the deceased male</i>		nya-jawukuku <i>senior grandmother's brother</i>
wabarrangu <i>past times</i>	barra <i>now</i>	kalu-arrinjaninya <i>they were there</i>
bawuji <i>finish.</i>		

A long way into the east they went until they arrived at Bing Bong, the people there saw those two, so father he danced the Dreaming belonging to my senior grandmother's brother, it was the shark, maybe the hammerhead shark, those two danced it, they danced the dreaming of the deceased one, my senior grandmother's brother. In the old days this is how they told the news of a death.

kalu-lhaa <i>they knew</i>	bawuji <i>finish</i>	kalinyamba-rama <i>they hit themselves</i>
nalu-wulaya <i>their heads</i>	bajiwuthu <i>in that way</i>	barratha <i>mother</i>
barra <i>now</i>	kanumba-rama <i>she hit herself</i>	kukurdi <i>mother's mother</i>
warriya <i>poor thing</i>	a-ngabangaku <i>deceased female</i>	kanda-ninya <i>she was there</i>
nyu-Walkurramarnda <i>for Big Foot</i>	a-Manankurmara <i>female personal name</i>	a-bardibardi <i>old lady</i>
kalu-rarri <i>they cried</i>	barra <i>now</i>	bajiwuthu <i>in that way</i>
kalinyamba-rama <i>they hit themselves</i>	nalu-wulaya <i>their heads</i>	
wakulamba <i>intensely</i>	mimi <i>mother's father's sister</i>	
kanda-rarri <i>she cried</i>	kanda-ninya <i>she was there</i>	
yilaa <i>with him</i>	wabarrangu <i>long ago</i>	kukula <i>with grandmother's brother</i>

They all knew they had died, they all hit their heads, mother she hit herself, grandmother, her name was a-Manankurmara she was the wife of Big Foot, she hit herself. They cried there, they hit their heads with intensity, mother's father's sister she cried, she was the wife of my grandmother's brother in those days a long time ago.

kiwa-ngabu <i>he drowned</i>	nya-jawukuku <i>senior grandmother's brother</i>	
baji <i>there</i>	nguthundiya <i>northwards</i>	warriya <i>poor thing</i>
yurrngumantha <i>continually</i>	barra <i>now</i>	
jarna-nykalnykarri <i>I am thinking</i>	kuku <i>grandmother's brother</i>	
yurrngumantha <i>continually</i>	warriya <i>poor thing</i>	yili <i>slowly</i>
mingkiya <i>sitting</i>	kiwa-nmanma <i>he is not here</i>	yili <i>slowly</i>
ngalawula <i>when those two</i>	buyikujara <i>two little ones</i>	
a-jawukuku	kulu	

<i>senior mother's mother</i>	<i>and</i>		
nya-jawukuku		jarna-nykalanykarri	
<i>senior grandmother's brother</i>		<i>I am thinking</i>	
jinangu		wuka	
<i>this one</i>		<i>story</i>	
kanilu-nanthaninya		jinangu	wuka
<i>he would tell it</i>		<i>this one</i>	<i>story</i>
wabarrangu		wunyathalu	
<i>long ago</i>		<i>to father</i>	
bawuji	barra		bawuji.
<i>finish</i>	<i>now</i>		<i>finish.</i>

My senior grandmother's brother he drowned in the north. I am continually thinking about him He should still be here growing old slowly. He drowned when his children, my senior mother's mother and my senior grandmother's brother were small. This is a story my father used to tell a long time ago. It is finished now.

9. The death of Horace foster at Manangoorah, told by Bessie Marshall a-Kithibula.

mimi	barra	katharra-wingka	marnijingu
<i>grandson</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>we two went</i>	<i>from here</i>
waluku	barra	kiwa-wingka	karakarra
<i>for a while</i>	<i>now</i>	<i>he came</i>	<i>from the east</i>
na-letter	karnilu-ka	nyu-Minjiwuka	
<i>letter</i>	<i>he carried it</i>	<i>with Minjiwuka</i>	
nyikunya-ardiyardi	ki-Musso	kiwa-wingka	
<i>his nephew</i>	<i>for Musso</i>	<i>he came</i>	
marnijinju			
<i>to here</i>			

We went from here for a while, grandson, after Musso's nephew Minjiwuka brought a letter from the east (from Manangoorah).

marningatharra	marnaji	anka	ngaliwa
<i>we two here</i>	<i>here</i>	<i>up</i>	<i>when he</i>
nyanku-wangu	ngaliwa	kiwa-lhuwarri	
<i>her husband</i>	<i>when he</i>	<i>he had departed</i>	
akarriya	nyala	Wollogoranglu	kulu
<i>eastwards</i>	<i>unto</i>	<i>to Wollogorang</i>	<i>and</i>
nyangatha-wangu	kawula-lhuwarri	akarriya	
<i>my husband</i>	<i>those two had departed</i>	<i>eastwards</i>	
ngulaya	wulanga		
<i>behind</i>	<i>for those two</i>		

We two were here up (there at the old Police Station), when her husband was away, he had gone east to Wollogorang as had my husband, those two had gone when these things happened.

marnaji	ngatharra	ngatharralumba	wula
<i>here</i>	<i>we two</i>	<i>we two ourselves</i>	<i>those two</i>
mili	waka	katharra-lhuwarri	ngatharra
<i>again</i>	<i>away</i>	<i>we two departed</i>	<i>we two</i>
ngatha	a-mangaji	a-bardibardi	'bawuji
<i>for me</i>	<i>that female</i>	<i>old lady</i>	<i>finish</i>
ka-wingkala	ngathangka	a-nyira	ngatha
<i>you will come</i>	<i>with me</i>	<i>companion</i>	<i>for me</i>
ka-wingkala	kumba-wangkala	nya-mangaji	
<i>you will come</i>	<i>he shot himself</i>	<i>that male one</i>	

nya-wajbala akarru Manankurra'.
white man in the east Manangoorah

We were by ourselves when those two were away again, so we departed, she said to me, "You will come with me as my companion, the white man in the east at Manangoorah has shot himself.

karrarna-rduma a-muwarda marnaji rriku
I got her canoe here she was for him
nya-mangaji nya-wajbala kiwa-ninya
that male white man he was there
nya-malbu nya-Old Charlie Avey a-muwarda
old man Old Charlie Avey canoe
barra rriku a-walkurra kanyatharra-rduma
now she was for him big we two got him
nya-mangaji nya-Minjiwuka kulu nya-Old Roger Jose
that male Minjiwuka and Old Roger Jose
kulu rrikurra-wangu a-Maggie kanu-wingka
and his wife Maggie we went
barra kila-ka nya-ngatharranga juwak
now he carried for us two swags
ma-ngarra bajawu wu-muwardala marnaji
food there in the canoe here
barra wayka Rocky Creek Junction.
now down Rocky Creek Junction.

I got a canoe that belonged to that old man Old Charlie Avey, it was a big canoe. Then we got Minjiwuka and Old Roger Jose and his wife Maggie. We went now, he carried our swags, the food was in the canoe, which was down here at the Rocky Creek Junction.

kanu-lhuwarri barra mukunjarna barra kanu-lhuwarri
we departed now midday now we departed
kanu-wingka kanu-arri walkurr baji
we went we were there sleep there
Crooked River Wunguntha barra ngamalamba
Crooked River place name now on the south
ngalunga akarriya kanu-wingka na-warramanja
south eastwards we went short cut
na-wulangi baji ngabiyala Wuminyamba bawuji
river there what is it? place name finish

We departed at midday and we went and slept at the Crooked River at a place called Wunguntha on the southern bank, then we went eastwards to the short cut river that is called Wuminyamba.

kanu-lhuwarri yalibala kanda-wukanyi ngatha
we departed early she spoke for me
a-bardibardi 'nya-ngalikaya nya-ngatha juwak
old lady get it for you and I my swag
kali-nmala walkurr' katharra-ninya arrkula
you and I will sleep we two were there one
kanu-arri walkurra baji.
when we slept there

We departed early in the morning and she spoke to me that old lady, "You get my swag for both of us and we will sleep together". We were there sleeping in one swag.

kanu-lhuwarri yalibala akarriya kanu-wingka

we departed early eastwards we went
kanu-wajanga yurrngumantha kawula-wajanga
we paddled continually those two paddled
kanu-wingka kanu-ngalba Manankurra kari-wayka
we came we entered Manangoorah coming up
ankaya yurrngumantha kanu-wingka yalibala
upwards continually we went early
kanu-lhuwarri ngala ngarna karna-wingka
we departed when I I went
aliyaaliya ji-anthalu karna-wardankayaninya
not yet to the sea I was frightened
kurdandu barra.
intensely now

We departed early and went eastwards, we paddled, and the two men were paddling all the time, we came and entered the river going up to Manangoorah, we went continually early, we departed on this trip and I had never been to the sea before and I was very frightened.

kanu-wingka barra ankaya kanu-ngalba
we went now upwards we entered
Manankurra ngaliwa baji nya-malbu
Manangoorah when he there old man
nya-Steve Johnson nya-rdaku kulu nya-malbu
Steve Johnson hunched back and old man
nya-Norman McIntyre kanyawula-yukumanthaninya
Norman McIntyre those two waited with him
yilaa barra katharra-wingka kulu
with him now we two went and
katharra-wundirri ngabungabula kulu bajingu
we two ascended in the late afternoon and from there
kanyandu-kala wungku-mangaji wu-bardibardilu
he saw her to that female one to the old lady
wu-mijijilu bawuji.
to the white women finsih.

We went upwards and entered into the river at Manangoorah, and those two men Old Steve Johnson, the hunch back and Norman McIntyre were waiting with him. We went and ascended to Manangoorah in the late afternoon and from there he (Horace Foster) saw her, that old white lady who had come.

kanyangatharra-arikalba marnaji barra kumba-wurunma
we washed him here now he had broken himself

kumba-wangkala wumba kumba-wangkala kiwarna-lhunu
he had shot himself when he had shot himself he was broken
wiji niwa-ngulyanda bawuji kanyandu-yukuma
completely his bone finish she waited with him
kanyandu-arikalba kanyandu-yabimanthawu yiku
she washed him she was making it better for him
kiwa-wurunma marniwaji kurdandu barra
he was pieces across here intensely now
anka marniwaji niya-rarrama barra.
up across here his thigh now.

We washed him where he had shot himself, the bone was completely broken, she waited with him and washed him and made things better for him. His thigh across this way was in pieces, it was a mess.

kumba-wangkala **shotgunla** **barra** **nungka .303**
he shot himself *with a shot gun* *now* *maybe .303*
kili-nma **bullet** **nya-mangaji** **ngajarr**
it wa stuck *bullet* *that one* *gun*
ji-wurrbinganila **kiwa-yalwa** **ngala** **kurdardi**
with a knife *he tried* *but* *nothing*
namba **winarrku** **kiwa-arri** **kiwa-yinjathirri**
then *just* *he was there* *he was angry*
barra **kilu-wandiba** **nganinya** **kulu ki-wurlma**
and *he hit it* *this way* *and* *it exploded*
yilaa **waykaliya** **nganinya**
with him *downwards* *this way.*

He had shot himself with a shotgun, it may have been a .303, a bullet was stuck in that gun and he tried to get it with a knife but he could'nt and then he just got angry and he hit the gun and it exploded this way downwards hitting him.

karrandi-nu **rriku-wangu** **nanda-wini** **a-Bajamalanya**
she told her *his wife* *her name* *Bajamalanya*
a-Alice **ankurra-wibi** **rruwu-ja** **wu-Rosie**
Alice *her mother* *for here* *for Rosie*
ngalawula **barra** **rri-mangaji** **arduwujara**
when those two *now* *that two* *to children*
rrikirri-arduwujara **a-Rosalyn** **karralu-wundarrba**
her two children *Rosalyn* *they called her*
nanda-buyi **kulu** **nya-Jim Foster** **nyikunya-ardu**
she was small and *Jim Foster* *his son*
barra **ngalawula** **marnajinju** **buyinwujara** **bawuji.**
now *when those two* *to here* *two small ones* *finish*

Old Fosters wife told here this, her name was a-Bajamalanya or Alice she was the mother of Rosie, those two children were called Rosalyn and Jim Foster those two were here when they were small.

kiwa-wani **nya-mangaji** **nya-wajbala** **nya-Old Roger Jose**
he returned *that male* *whiteman* *Old Roger Jose*
kiwa-wani **wu-muwardala** **kulu** **rrikurra-wangu**
he returned *with a canoe* *and* *his wife*
kawula-wingkayi **ngaliba** **Burrulula** **kulu**
those two went again *all the way* *to Borroloola* *and*
kiwa-arri **ringimup** **barra** **kili-ja waya** **barra**
he was there ringing up *now* *he sent telegram* *now*
doctor **barra** **kulu** **kiwa-wani** **barra** **ji-wayangka**
doctor *now* *and* *he returned* *now* *on a lugger*
ni-wini **Liesa** **kiwa-wani** **ji-wayangka**
its name *Liesa* *he returned* *on a lugger*
wumba **kinja-kanthananinya** **darladarla**
when *it would carry* *cargo*
barra **kari-wayka** **kiwa-wani** **barra** **ngaliwa**
now *coming up* *he returned* *now* *when he*
kili-ja **waya** **barra** **nyu-doctorlu.**
he sent *telegram* *now* *to the doctor.*

The white man Old Roger returned, he had gone back to Borroloola with his wife by canoe to ring up , he had sent a telegram to the doctor and had returned on the lugger which was called Liesa, he returned on the lugger which carried cargo, he returned upstream when he had sent the telegram top the doctor.

ngalanganu kanu-wurrba **nganinya** **aya** **ngalunga**

while we we cleared this way westwards southwards
aya kinganu-tharramanthannya wurnda
westwards it we had been cutting trees
nganu li-ardubirri baki rriku-wangu
we children and his wife
kulu nya-mangaji nya-malbu nyankunya-biyi
and that one old man her father
wu-Amy kanu-arri waki baji
for Amy we were there working there
kinganu-wurrba ni-buyi awara ji-julakindu bawuji
it we cleared small one place for the plane finish

While he (Roger) head be away we had cleared a place this way west and south we had been cutting trees, us, the children and his wife (for Foster) and that old man Amy's father. We were there clearing a little place for the plane (to land).

kiwa-wani nya-mangaji nya-wajbala nya-Roger
he returned that one whiteman Roger
nya-mangaji julaki ki-wingka barra ki-wingka
that one plane it came now it came
ngularrinjarra ngaliwa kumba-mirra nganiyaji
behind when he he died this time
kulu kanyangatharra-widiwidima rrungku-mangaji
and we two carried him to her
wu-bardibardilu wu-mijijilu kanyangatharra-arlkalba
to the old lady to the white woman we to washed him
bawuji kanyangatharra-yulurlba jumbalaa ngaliwa
finsih we two dressed him with clothes when
nyamba-mirranthalu bawuji.
close to death finish.

He returned that whiteman Roger and the plane came after him, it came and he died, about this time of the day (late afternoon) and we carried him, the white woman also, we washed him and we dressed him in clothes when he was close to death.

ki-wingka nya-mangaji julaki kanu-wululuma
it came that one plane we ran
bajinju ngalalhi ki-yibanda kariya nya-Doctor Panton
to there when it it arrived from the west Doctor Panton
barra bawuji
now finish.

We ran when the plane came from the west and landed with Doctor Panton

kanyangatharra-manha kanyangatharra-widiwidima
we two held him we two carried him
nganinya ngaliwa kumba-mirra kanyangatharra-manha
this way when he he died we two held him
nganinya kanyangatharra-widiwidima kari-wayka
this way we two carried him upwards
ngalalhi wabamantharra ankangu ngaliwa kumba-mirra
when it flying above when he he died
bawuji.
finish.

We two held him and carried him when he died, we carried him upwards (towards the strip) when the plane was flying above and he died.

ki-yanbanda barra a-mangaji a-mijiji kanda-lhuwarri

it arrived now that female white woman she departed
kanda-wani ji-julakinda kanda-wukanyi ngatha
she returned on the plane she spoke for me
'wingkaya ngulakari nya-kaya jina awara ngulakari
coming behind bring it this everything behind
marda na-midijin juwak nawula-kaya
also medicine swag those two bring
malbuwujaralu' kanda-arri ngatha kanda-wingka
two old men to she spoke for me she went
ambirriju nya-Donagan kulu nya-Minjiwuka kulu *in the lead*
Donagan and Minjiwuka and
a-mangaji rriku-wangu nyu-Donagan a-Angeline
that female his wife for Donagan Angeline
yikurra-baba nyu-Rickett a-ngabungaku barra
his sister for Rickett deceased female now
kanu-lhuwarri bawuji wu-muwardala.
we departed finish in the canoe

The plane landed and thar white woman she departed, she wnet back in the plane, she said to me, "Come behind and bring all these things with you and the medicine and swag, and bring those two old men". She said this to me and then went. Donagan and Minjiwuka and Donagan's wife Angeline, the sister of Rickett, she is dead now we departed in the canoe.

kanu-lhuwarri barra bawuji kanda-wajba ngatha
we departed now finish she sang out for me
'ngarna ambirriju' a-mijji kanda-arri 'ngulakari
me leader white woman she said behind
nawula-kaya rrinji-mangaji ji-malbuwujaralu
bring those two with those two to the two old men
karna-nmala karna-bayimala baji Burrulula' nya-mangaji
I will I will pay them there Borrooloola that male
nya-malbu nya-Roger kanyagana-nda bajingulaji
old man Roger we left him at that place
bawuji.
finish.

We departed now and she sanf out to me, "I will go in the lead, you come behind bringing those two old men, I will pay then there at Borrooloola". The old man Roger we left at that place.

kanu-lhuwarri wu-muwardala kinganu-yibarra
we departed in the canoe it we placed
awara wiji bawuji kanu-lhuwarri karanka
everything completely finsih we departed going down
yurrngumantha waykaliya nganinya kanu-lukulukuma
continually downwards this way we went around
kanu-arri walkurr Jarrka kulu bajingu kanu-wingka
we were there sleep place name and from there we went
mili yurrngumantha ankaya wundururra
again continually upwards at night
kanu-yibanda marnaji Burrulula bawuji.
we arrived here Borrooloola finish

We departed in the canoe and in it we had placed all the belongings and we departed downwards and we went around and camped at Jarrka and from there we went on continually upwards allnight we travelled and arrived at Borrooloola.

karnuwula-ka ankaya yumbulyumbulmantha
those two carried it upwards everything

Bradley

kingatharra-ka yirdiyirdijanja juwak bawuji
it we carried carrying on hips swag finish
kanda-arri 'marninda ka-wingkanhu' 'Yuwu marnajingarna'
she said you here you came yes I am here
karna-arri 'karnawula-ka rrinji-mangaji marnawula
I said those two carried with those two here these two
marda yumbulyumbulmantha baji kiwula-yibalyibarra'
also everything there those two placed it
awara kawulandu-ngunda wabarrangu kurdardi
possessions she gave those two long ago nothing
kalu-ngundayanima ma-mani wabarrangu ngayamantharra
they did not give money long ago only
ma-bulawa dubaka wawu kawulandu-ngunda bayima
flower tobacco sugar she gave those two pay
bawuji barra.
finish now

Those two (Minjiwuka and Donagan) carried everything up (to the Police Station) and we (Bessie and Angeline) carried the swags on our hips. When I arrived she said to me, "You are here, you came". And I said, "Yes here I am, those two old men brought me, they are here also, those two put everything here." She gave them possessions, long ago they did not give money, only flour, tobacco and sugar, she gave those two these things for pay. That's all.

Language in Song: Yanyuwa Song-Poetry.

Introduction:

The Yanyuwa have preserved parts of their social history in the form of song-poetry. This chapter will look at a selection of songs which deal with social events in the life history of the Yanyuwa community; the place of these songs in the past and contemporary Yanyuwa societies will also be discussed.

In part, this chapter is also a reflection on a group of women in the Yanyuwa community. It is this group of women which still regularly sing, compose, and find value in the songs. In other parts of the community little importance is placed on them due mainly, to an accelerated process of cultural loss over the last twenty years. (see Kirton 1986 and Bradley, this volume).

For the women who still find value in these songs, they are a way in which the social community and individual past, rather than the Dreaming-Law past, is recorded. As the core of songs is enlarged with the addition of contemporary songs, these women exercise a control over a section of the perceived history of their group, which a growing number of people in their own community see of little value or importance.

The notion of individualistic and group experiences being expressed through the medium of song poetry is not unique to the Yanyuwa. Professor Berndt (1974) recorded such songs in Western Arnhem land and on Bathurst and Melville Islands, while Elkin (1974) makes mention of such songs being in existence in southern Australia.

The songs generally deal with everyday events. Some of the common themes cover descriptions of country and natural phenomena, work and mundane events; unusual experiences and the relationships between men and women being common themes.

Berndt (1974) calls such songs "gossip songs" and sites cases from Western Arnhem Land. While in the Yanyuwa case some songs would fall into this category of "gossip song", others would not, it is worth however repeating some of Berndt's general statements on such songs as they do have relevance to the way in which the Yanyuwa songs work.

He says "...the most popular and most numerous individual compositions are the "Gossip" songs. These deal with contemporary events and above all with romantic or sweetheart relationships.. A good songman is alert to all the gossip and song potential for miles around. No names are mentioned, but the songmen have specific cases in mind and the listeners enjoy the game of indentifying the characters...." (Berndt 1974: 379)

The Women who sing:

The songs presented in this chapter represent only a small proportion of the total number recorded. They have been recorded over a six year period, working with the same group of women, who are recognised in their community as being the most senior women in relation to ritual and as the community's social historians. These women consist of a core of eight individuals, nearly all of whom are widowers, which allows them more time to sit together and discuss what they consider are

matters of social, political and ritual importance. As one of the women commented:-

"Us mob, us women, we still talk together about everything, but I don't know about them men, they stay home, never get together, not like the old times, man always he talk, all day, but we women we still here talking, talking, but the men, I don't know what's wrong"

(pers. comm Eileen McDinny 1986)

This statement reflects a common theme of this group of women. As Borrolola develops as a township more pressure is placed on the cultural heritage of the Yanyuwa. The women see their group role as having great importance, they being a "last bastion", preserving that which they call *ki-wankalawu* or that which is for the past times. The group of women at Borroloola who are the key keepers, singers and composers of the song-poems take great pride in their independence. All of the women are closely related, being mothers, sisters, daughters and cousins (both actual and classificatory) to each other and are therefore in strong relationships to support each other.

Myers (1986) discusses the Pintupi women by stating that:- "Not only do women take little notice of men's advice on how to conduct their affairs, but they are recognised to have considerable power in their own domain." (Myers 1986:249)

The Yanyuwa women fit very well into the above description as they have strong opinions on their own importance. In fact they perceive their role in society as being even more important than that of the men as aspects of their culture are eroded away by the effects of contemporary living. Their one source of continual frustration is that various Government bodies in the Commonwealth and Northern Territory appear to place more importance on talking with the men. As one senior woman commented:-

"You know all the time they talk to man, just like we not important, that's just gammon (a lie) woman got something to say, we always talk between we self, not like this man they sit by themself till Government come along then they talk big."

(Annie Karrakayn 1987)

The main camp and gathering place for this group of women is situated in a central position of the main community living area, and is of importance in terms of maintaining the group dynamics of the community. This group of women exercise considerable power and their influence is very rarely disputed by the men. The fact that the women are also financially independent of the men is also an important aspect of their position. The women receive predominantly old-age or widows pensions with a few receiving supporting mother's benefits as they are providing for their grandchildren.

Bell (1983) makes the comment that, "Pensioners are considered to be important within the Aboriginal community as they are persons who receive a reliable income." (Bell 1983:83). She makes further comment that, "As the women leave behind their mothering roles they move into more prestigious women's activities and play an increasingly important role in community decision making". (ibid:35).

The camp for these women is usually a place of support for others as well; both men and women. This camp provides emotional and material support and quite often sustenance. It is also a place with an easy going atmosphere and where conversation deals with family, local gossip, past and planned hunting trips, ceremony both women's and men's and history. As the oldest woman in this group commented:-

"Only camp, this one here, come up here for old time story, nowhere else. Other mob too busy langa video, no talk, not here, good story, good song, this main camp blanta [for] olden time word, main camp blanta Yanyuwa [language]".

(pers. comm. Ida Ninganga 1987)

The Reasons for Singing:

The above discussion would appear at first glance to have little to do with song poetry, but it is important if one is to have an understanding of the atmosphere in which the songs are still sung. The songs which these women sing would appear to be one way in which the women can come together in solidarity, and as a response to the rapid changes which are overtaking the way of life they once knew. They represent a way of coming together which does not require ritual organisation, as the women themselves say, the songs are "free", they are not bound up in restrictions of the more traditional Dreaming based songs. The women through their singing find companionship and pleasure, as one woman stated:-

"We sing to remember, old people, we sing for us, don't matter big mob not here, we sing to make ourselves happy, we laugh, we think hard for old people, all the dead-fella when they been sing same way. This song he good one anyone can sing and listen."

(pers. comm. Dinah Norman 1987)

When the process of first collecting these song began some of the men at first looked upon the task as a pleasant pass time and as a way of finding relief from the headiness and complexities of Law, ritual and ceremony. As one man put it, when he witnessed a recording session:-

"Just a nothing them mob song, got no Law, just for fun, but it's alright you can put them on tape, them women; women like that kind".

(pers. comm. Tom Friday 1987)

Another man presented this point of view:-

"The song they like song you hear on the radio, anyone can listen, just for fun, old people had a big mob like that, not just woman but man too used to sing. But woman hold them all now, it's history for us I suppose like rock group gotta be history for white people one day".

(pers. comm. Mussolini Harvey 1988)

After a number of periods of working with the women, some senior men would ask if a particular song had been recorded as it "belonged to my father", or "it's a really good song, you want to get that one", however when the men were asked to sing them they would refuse saying, "the women know, they can do it". The women took such comments as confirmation that their knowledge was considered important, and it confirmed their own opinions about, "men being too much on their own, never sit down one mob together, not like we mob women". (pers. comm. Bella Charlie 1986).

The songs were usually sung at night after the small children had settled down, there

would usually be some discussion as to what would be sung. Some of the songs the women thought too *risque* for a male researcher and suggested they might send one "silly in the head", such comments were made amidst much humour and light hearted banter.

The songs recorded are perceived to have a historical time scale, starting from "old people a long time before us", songs from their own childhood and others which they and their peers had composed.

The songs were sung and their meanings explained, quite often amidst riotous laughter and teasing as meanings of particular words and phrases were clarified.

The language of the songs is the same as normal everyday spoken Yanyuwa, however for a full and complete understanding of the songs, as an outsider, one has had to translate interpretations and layers of meaning.

What is explicit knowledge to the singers, composers and their community can often say very little to the listener who is unfamiliar with the language and the community's social history.

The audience for the singing sessions can range from one or two individuals to larger groups, but the taping and transcriptions of the songs does not take into account such things as gesture, non-verbal communication between the singers and audience location, setting, the occasional spontaneous dance movements or other activities, that may have been occurring while the singing took place.

The singing sessions lasted for half an hour or, sometimes, continued for hours finishing early in the morning. The songs arouse feelings from pensive contemplation, sadness, joy, reflection, to high hilarity, to an atmosphere filled with sexual innuendo and a degree of eroticism. Much of the atmosphere depended on the women who were leading the singing and the reason why the women started to sing.

As the songs were researched some were recorded in spontaneous situations while others were recorded in situations which were created with specific tasks in mind. Quite often however the situations were a mixture of both. In normal non-contrived settings the songs are never translated into another language, but in terms of this particular research the women were always more than willing to translate both the word meaning and the situations that caused the song to be composed.

Donaldson (1970) makes the comment that all songs are property in Aboriginal Australia. In terms of the songs presented here they have individual composers. However, quite often a person begins to compose a song and then goes to a close relative or known song person who will assist with the final form. The end result is a joint composition but the original composer of the theme is always considered the primary composer. There is no term in Yanyuwa for 'composing', the closest one can get to it is the term *jumba-yinbayi* for a man or *janumba-yinbayi* for a women, both terms mean "singing within oneself". There is a sense in which the song has its own life and a perceptive person will feel the song and develop it into a public composition.

A well known song composer in Yanyuwa is termed *ngirriki* which means one who is seen as a trickster or one who excels at a particular skill above what would be classed as the normal or expected achievement of an individual.

In Yanyuwa society there are no rules concerning who can sing what song, and even after death the songs composed by the deceased are still sung, though after a suitable time has elapsed since the death usually six months. When the song is sung again it is often done with more emotive comments on the individual concerned and sometimes with weeping.

The songs were traditionally accompanied by boomerangs, rhythm sticks and clapping of cupped hands. In contemporary times a stick hit against a milk tin or a finger nail clicked against a metal cup are also seen as a suitable accompaniment. In past times a didjeridu was used to accompany some of the songs composed by men.

The men very rarely sing these songs any more, though they do describe past events when they did:-

"The old people they been gather up, sing and dance all night just for fun, them old man and women, us mob too little buggar kid we been corroboree all night 'till daylight, but nothing now all been finish"

(pers. comm. Diny McDinny 1991)

The song poetry as recorded here has the ability, with a few words, to invoke images of situations, incidents, people and places. Many of what are considered the best songs today belong to the composers who have long since died, it is these songs which arouse the strongest feelings for the importance of the past, which to the singers gives a balance and meaning to, what at times, is an uncertain present and future.

The Songs:

The following songs called *a-kurija* in Yanyuwa if composed by women and *walaba* if composed by men, give an indication of the broad nature of topics covered. The songs have been placed into the following categories:

- a) Those songs which are still remembered but none of the composers are known. They are now considered archaic, the songs are often glossed as being "properly for the old people".
- b) Songs composed by people who have long since died, though the composers are still remembered by the present generation of singers, and whose songs are still performed regularly.
- c) These songs date from the period just prior to , and just after the Second World War and belong to individuals who have died in the last twenty to thirty years years.
- d) Songs composed by contemporary Yanyuwa people who are in their late forties onwards.

a.1	kurrkurr barn owl nganinya this way kurrkurr	niwa-ami his eyes ngamaliya southwards nanda-ami	The barn owl, his eyes, [looking] this way southwards; The barn owl, her eyes, [looking] this way northwards.
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The woman who composed this song had returned from a journey to the northern region of the Sir Edward Pellew Islands, she composed the song telling of some of the named places in that region.

b.2 **kanda-wukanyi**
she spoke
a-rabijinda
conch shell
Maraningu
from Marani
barni-nykarrinjangu
not heard

The conch shell called out,
From Marani, the mouth of the
McArthur River,
It was not heard.

Composer: Peter Jangurringurri

The composer had harpooned a dugong and blew the conch shell to alert those at camp to prepare the ground oven, on his arrival at the camp nothing was ready, they had not heard the conch shell's call.

b.3 **ma-budijbudij**
the rope is tangled
ma-wangarrantha
the coiled rope
mankurru
the rope for her
wu-Jikanjimara
the canoe named Jikanji.

The rope is tangled,
The coiled harpoon rope;
The rope belonging to the canoe
named Jikanji.

Composer: Maggie Bukundumara,
assisted by Judy Marrngawi.

The composer of the song numbered b.2, Peter Jangurringurri, went out to hunt dugong, he speared one and as the harpoon rope played out it became tangled. The canoe belonging to this man was made at a locality called Jikanji on the McArthur River. Canoes, when made, are usually named after the locality where they were constructed.

b.4 **kinyamba-wunkulma**
he had wings outstretched
kiwa-wani
he returned
jarranymantharra
calling out in anger
Yinjini
place name

With wings outstretched,
the Terns returned,
screeching out in anger,
for their eggs at Yinijini.

Composer: Maggie Bukundumara,
assisted by Judy Marrngawi.

b.5 **wirndalbirndal**
strong, curly hair
ngambala-warda

all of our hair
ndi-ngambala li-wurralngu
we who are inhabitants of the sea
li-maramaranja
dugong hunter of excellence.

Our hair is stong and curly,
 for we are inhabitants of the sea country;
 We are dugong hunters of excellence.
 Composer: Jack Baju "Akarrunda"

This song tells of the pride the Yanyuwa men felt in being dugong and sea turtle hunters of repute. Their hair is strong and rubbed with dugong oil. The composer had the "nick name" *Akarrunda* which means "the one who remains in the east", which refers to the fact that the man remained on Vanderlin Island and only rarely came onto the mainland and upstream to Borroloola.

Jack Baju is remembered for his songs dealing with the sea and the coastal regions of Yanyuwa country, They are now regarded by contemporary Yanyuwa people as being some of the best songs amongst their repertoire, while the composer himself is regarded as being "proper Yanyuwa" and a true man of the sea.

b.6 ngathanda	rra-ja?	
<i>where is she</i>	<i>this feminine one</i>	
rra-wulumarndaya		
<i>Torres Strait Pigeon</i>		Where is she?
kanda-mamarri		The Torres Strait Pigeon,
<i>she was absent</i>		She was away,
nyungkarrkuli		Now she calls,
<i>continually</i>		from island to island.
waliwaliyangka		Composer: Jack Baju
<i>with the islands</i>		

The approaching wet season has brought back the migratory Torres Strait Pigeon to the islands. The composer hears the bird calling over the islands, but had not sighted it.

b. 7 wararriji walba "boyboywa"
having mud genitals with the boys
kulu anka tharriba
and up trepang
wurrubanthalu
to tip.

Covered in mud are the genitals,
 of the working boys.
 They bring up the trepang

to tip into the boat.

Composer: Jack Baju

In past times the Macassan traders came from South-East Asia to the Sir Edward Pellew Islands to gather trepang (beche-de-mere). The Yanyuwa worked for the Macassans gathering the trepang. This song however dates from the 1920's when Steve Johnson senior had a trepang processing plant on Vanderlin Island, and where many Yanyuwa people worked. Note that this song includes the English word 'boy'.

- b.8 **nyimbala-karra!** You two look at him!
you two look at him His trousers are slipping down
alarrbantharra because he is too skinny.
slipping down Composer: Jack Baju
yiku jarrawaja
for him trousers
kiwa-ngulinguliya
he is skinny.

A man had tried on his first ever pair of trousers and they kept falling down.

- b.9 **nyimbala-karra!** You two look at him!
you two look at him He has a plaited pigtail on the
murrngungkawada nape of his neck,
hair on the nape of the neck He is so skinny.
bijibijiwiji Composer: Jack Baju
having a plaited pigtail
ndiwa-ngulinguliya
he who is skinny

This song is about the same individual in song b.8. The composer pays attention to the man's long plaited pigtail which hangs down the nape of his neck. In past times such plaits were fashionable with Yanyuwa men. They were often worn coiled around the crown of the head so it looked very much like a skull cap. (see Spencer and Gillen 1904:63)

- b.10 **Nyimbala-karra!** You two look at it!
you two look at it In the north
nguthundakarilu the Morning Glories,
in the north in the north;
julayarriyarri Carrying the migratory flying
Morning Glory cloud formation animals.
nguthundakarilu Composer: Jack Baju
in the north
murrnmangkayalu
to carry

The composer viewed the Morning Glory cloud formation in the late dry season. He knows that with the sighting of this cloud formation animals such as the flying fox, rainbow parrots and Torres Strait pigeon will arrive. The Yanyuwa believe the Morning Glories carry these animal species within the clouds and drop them over the country.

- c.1 **ja-warrkanji**
he is crawling
rru-dijbirra
in the heat of the day
jarrilu-labulimanji
he is levelling her
ja-wurrngarrwurnngarrkayi
he is puffing smoke
- The grader is crawling along,
through the heat of the day;
Levelling the road;
It is puffing up clouds
of exhaust smoke.
Composers: Tim Rakawurlma
and Banjo Dintali.

Two men were droving cattle on the Barkly Tablelands when they saw a grader making a road. In this song the word *labuli* is the Aboriginal English word 'level'.

- c.2 **jiwa-nbaya** **akarriya** **aya**
he is falling eastwards westwards
jiwa-nbaya **malambi**
he is falling arms outstretched
marnajarnu **Dulijarrba**
here it is place name
injiniya **kilu-rama**
engineer he hit
akarriya **na-ngurru**
eastwards its nose
malambi **kilu-yibarra**
arms outstretched he placed

The plane is falling,
It's nose to the east, it's tail to the west
The plane is falling with wings outstretched,
at that place called Dulijarrba.
The Engineer he hit the ground,
The plane's nose faced eastwards.
With wings outstretched he put it in the ground.
Composer: Frank Karriji.

The verse given above is only one of approximately twenty that deal with the events surrounding the crashing of a United States Air Force B-24 bomber called "little Eva" at Moonlight Creek (Dulijarrba), in the Gulf of Carpentaria on December 1st 1942. Many Yanyuwa people were involved with the search for the American airmen, of which only one survived. Details concerning this incident can be found in Curtin's Cowboys by R & H Walker.

- c.3. **nyimbala-nykarriya!**
you two listen!
nguthundakarilu
to the north
janda-ramanji
she is hitting
wayka akarriya
- You two listen!
to the north;
The waves are smashing,
down to the east,
on the rocks at Munkumungkanda.
Composer: Short Friday Babawurra.

down eastwards
Munkumungkandu
to place name

The composer of this song and several others which follow, is well remembered for his skill in composing songs. Most of his songs deal with the witnessing of natural features. Today his songs are a source of reflection as contemporary Yanyuwa people think about the country which the songs speak of. In their childhood many of the present day older Yanyuwa people moved around the island country the composer mentions; with permanent settlement at Borroloola some 60 kilometres upstream from the islands, their memories of the island country are kept alive in such songs.

c.4 **karna-wulkanala**

I will see
marnajingu akarrilu
from here to the west
Wirdijilangu
to Wirdijila (place name)

I will see,
here in the west,
the hill Wirdijila.

Composer: Short Friday Babawurra

The composer leaves the mouth of the Wearyan River, as he paddles his canoe westwards he looks forward to the moment when he will see the high hill, Wirdijila, on South West Island, which is his country.

c.5 **karna-wulkanala**

I will see
warlumakamaka
open sea
na-wurdu nguthundiya
it's stomach northwards
ja-riyanbayi
it is calming down

I will see across the open sea:
The expanse going northwards,
is calming down.

Composer: Short Friday Babawurra

The composer had waited all day to travel further north, but the sea had been too rough, he sings that the sea is at last calming down.

c.6. **nyimbala-karra!**

you two look
nguthundakarilu
to the north
Barranyi na-wuku
place name it's back
ja-riyanbayi
it is calming down
na-Rrumburrumba
the Rrumburriya country.

You two look!
To the north;
the waves over the Rrumburriya
country of Barranyi,
are calming down.

Composer: Short Friday Babawurra

This song is related to the previous one, the composer now paddles his canoe northwards and sings of the sea being calm. The term *na-Rrumburrumba* is an archaic form of a Rrumburriya a semi-moiety term. The place name Barranyi is a "big country name" which takes in Centre Island, North Island, Skull Island, Watson Island and Black and White Craggy Islands.

- c.7 **karnamba-julaki** I wish that I were a bird,
I wish I were a bird,
kirna-nganma so I could fly and maybe see you,
you I may see at the fire burning in the south.
buyuka Composer: Harriet Johnson
fire Mambalwarrka
ngamalakarilu
to the south.

The composer is sitting on the islands, pining for her boyfriend, she sees a fire burning on the mainland and wonders if he may be there.

- c.8 **wakindurayba** Oh! The wagon driver,
wagon driver He fell onto his face!
wakindurayba Composer: Alma Brown Bunubunu
wagon driver
kiwa-nba
he fell
kunmurnumurnu
flat on his face

During the 1920's, '30's and '40's the Yanyuwa people worked for white employers at Manangoora, sixty kilometres east of Borroloola. At this locality are extensive salt pans from which salt was obtained and then bagged. The salt was collected, dried, bagged and then transported by horse and dray to the banks of the Wearyan River where it was collected by the supply boat Leisha. The composer sings of the driver of the dray falling from his seat and face down onto the ground because he had been too busy looking at girls, and not paying attention to his job.

- c.9 **bajiwa** **karanka** There he is, coming down
there he is coming down He is in full view;
kiwa-rirrili He may chase us all.
he is in full view Composer: Clara Johnson.
kambalilu-athamanthani
he may chase us all

A group of women see a man much liked by them all, coming towards them, they wonder if he will show any interest in them.

- d.1 **kiwa-wayngkawayngka**
he looked all around
buyinya **kari-wayka**
with the small one coming upstream
ngambala **nungka** **yiku**

all of us maybe for him
alarramanthawu yiku
have a liking for him

He looked all around,
from the small window,
as the boat came upstream;
I think maybe we all like him,
Yes, we all have a liking for him.

Composer: Annie Karrakayn.

The supply boat Liesha was coming up the Wearyan River to Manangoora, a group of young women saw a young man looking out of the port hole and they admire him.

d.2 **kumba-yirrkanjirrk**
he is decorated
ngambala yiku
all of us for him
alarramanthawu
having a liking

He has hobble straps and chains,
hanging from his shoulders;
We all have a liking for him.
Composers: Annie Karrakayn and
Eileen McDinny Manankurrmara

The composers see a man that many women admire, carrying leather straps and hobble chains. He is on his way to the stock yards.

d.3. **kumba-yilyirra**
he is scratching himself
niwa-wulaya
his head
kanyanda-tha
she is biting him
rru-wuthangku
for the louse

He scratched his head,
The louse it bit him
Composers: Annie Karrakayn and
Eileen Mc Dinny Manankurrmara

A man scratched his head because a louse was biting him. The louse had been placed in his head by his girlfriend. When the louse bit him it reminded him of her.

d.4 **kandu-manha**
she took hold
ma-bayibayi
sail rope
nganinya nguthundiya
this way northwards
karrilu-wirnima
he turned her

She took hold of the sail rope,
as he turned the canoe this way
northwards.
Composer: Eileen McDinny
Manankurrmara

The composer and her husband were in a canoe, he turned it into the wind, while she trimmed the sail.

- d.5 **kinyamba-wiringkirrma** The plane was circling around,
it was circling around
kili-ja ni-marnda it let its wheels down
it sent its feet as it came into land.
yibandayawu Composers: Annie Karrakayn
for placing Eileen McDinny
 Manankurmara

In 1982 the two composers travelled to Darwin for a conference, they sang of the plane coming into land at the Darwin Airport.

The following song was composed during late 1988 and early 1989. It is a lengthy song with a number of verses which relate to incidents during the making of the film *Buwarrala Akarriya* (Journey East), when thirty Yanyuwa people, and a film crew walked from Borroloola to Manangoora passing through country that many had not seen since the 1940's. The whole event was centred around the re-creation of taking circumcision initiates to Manangoora for the ceremonies which would make them men. All of the song is included, as it is one of the most contemporary songs composed by the Yanyuwa and details an event which was quite enormous and unique in its undertaking. The song was composed by the following women: Annie Karrakayn, Dinah Norman Marrangawi, Eileen McDinny Manankurmara, Thelma Douglas Walwalmara and Jemima Miller Wuwarlu. It should be noted that where a verse is felt to be self explanatory no commentary is offered.

- d.6 **kanu-lhuwarri** We departed from Malarndarri,
we departed bearing with us the circumcision
nakari Malarndarri initiates.
from place name
nganuyirdi
we carried
liyi-rdaruwu
for the circumcision initiates.

Marlandarri is the old Yanyuwa camp on the east bank of the McArthur River, it was abandoned in 1969 after a flew epidemic. It was there that the walk began.

- kinganu-minmilirrinyma** We met with country
we met up with it that was of the Mambaliya
ni-Mambalumba semi-moiety;
it was Mambaliya alone Leaving behind the country of the
kinganu-ngularuma Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
we left behind it
ni-Rrumburrumburr
it was Rrumburriya

The walk started in country associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety and then half way through the day it changed to country belonging to the Mambaliya semi-moiety.

- kanu-lhuwarri** We departed from Nyamuri
we departed in the late afternoon,

nakari Nyamuri so as to sleep at Mukarrala
from place name
ngabungabu
late afternoon
walkurru Mukarrala
to sleep place name

A late lunch was had at the Spotted Nightjar Dreaming place of Nyamuri before departing for the small lagoon at Mukarrala, where we had our first nights camp.

kanu-lhuwarri We departed journeying
we departed northwards; eating lunch
buwarrala nguthundiya at Namaru.
journeying northwards
rarrmanthalu
to eat
mukunjarna Namaru.
lunch place name

kanu-lhuwarri We departed from Namaru
we departed in the late afternoon, we went
nakari Namaru eastwards to sleep at Wulalamba.
from place name
ngabungabu
late afternoon
akarriya walkurru
eastwards to sleep
Wulalamba
place name

kanymardawu kanu-arri We were at Wulalamba for
for two we were there two days, as we rested the
walkurru Wulalamba circumcision initiates.
for sleep place name
kalinganu-wiyalma
we rested them
li-rdaru
the circumcision initiates.

Wulalamba is a large permanent lagoon and became a crisis point for the walk east as the following verses will highlight.

kanymardawu kanu-arri We were at Wulalamba for
for two we were there two days; we asked ourselves
walkurru Wulalamba questions about water.
for sleep place name
kaninyamba-yalbanga
we asked ourselves
wabudawu
for water.

While at Wulalamba it was noted that there was not as much water as expected and

people began to talk to each other about reliable water supply further east. These questions culminated in a meeting at which the issue of water was seriously addressed.

wayi barra wabuda? Is there any water?
how now water Will we die of thirst?
kambalamba-mirrala
we will all die
warringku
thirst ?

The discussion continued.

wayi barra wabuda Is there any water as we go
how now water eastwards?
akarriya? No, it is just dry country.
eastwards
kurdardi minja
nothing merely
ka-rukurri awara
it is dry country.

The words of this verse are part of the actual conversation that took place between two of the people involved with organising the walk. It was soon decided that because the land was so dry a truck would be used to carry water to each night's camping place, so that the walk might continue.

wunawunangala As he filmed, he walked backwards
onto his backside and fell onto his backside with his
kumba-jululuma stomach facing upwards.
he walked backwards
ngaliwa rdumantharra
when he getting
ankaya niwa-wurdu
upwards his stomach

The water crisis was now over and the composers turn their minds to other events, such as the cameraman falling over only a few hours out from Wulalamba.

karnangambala-mirrinyma We arrived at Liwarrngunala
we all arrived at and saw that the tide was high.
Liwarrngunala
place name
kingambala-kala
we all saw it
wurluburlu
full

Liwarrngunala is a locality on the Fletcher Creek. When we arrived at the creek in the

afternoon the tide was high and the creek could not be crossed.

karuwaru	ngarnayali	They never told me about the
burrikanyi	karruyi	salt water crossing in the east.
nyadba	nganganyi	I belong to the stone country,
dungalanyi	nawamba	where I look for freshwater springs.
ngayi	walaykunumba	
jiwirr.		

Two Garrawa men had accompanied us on the walk. When they saw the salt water crossing at Liwarrngunala, they said they would not cross and walked back away from the creek to await the arrival of the truck with the water. This caused riotous laughter and comments from the Yanyuwa people present, so the composers included a verse in Garrawa which contains the comments of the two men when they first saw the Fletcher Creek crossing at Liwarrngunala. I have not attempted an inter-linear translation of this verse, and the English translation is based on a Yanyuwa commentary of the Garrawa.

kanu-lhawulhawurri	We crossed over the creek
<i>we crossed over</i>	into the east, at Liwarrngunala.
akarriya	As we crossed we took with us a
<i>eastwards</i>	raft.
Liwarrngunala	
<i>place name</i>	
nganuyirdi	
<i>we carried</i>	
wukunguwu	
<i>for the raft.</i>	

The next morning we crossed the Fletcher Creek, carrying such things as camera and equipment on a raft. The raft had been made from dried logs with a good bed of green foliage on top. The two Garrawa men crossed with us.

kanu-lhuwarri	We departed across the plains
<i>we departed</i>	country, heading eastwards until we
wumburrwumburr	arrived at Rilinya.
<i>on the plains</i>	
akarriya	
<i>eastwards</i>	
karnanganu-minmirrinyma	
<i>we arrived at the place</i>	
Rilinya.	
<i>place name.</i>	

At Rilinya we had expected to find a large lagoon, instead we found a dried clay pan. We had lunch at this locality and then moved on.

kambala-wundirri	We ascended eastwards and
<i>we all ascended</i>	and arrived at the place called
akarriya	Wubunjawa.
<i>eastwards</i>	
karnangambala-mirrinyma	
<i>we arrived at the place</i>	

Wubunjawa
place name.

Wubunjawa is a lagoon, and on arrival we found it still had a good supply of water. As the following song states we stayed at the lagoon for two days.

kanymardawu <i>for two</i>	kanu-arri <i>we were there</i>	We stayed at Wubunjawa for
walkurru <i>to sleep</i>	Wubunjawa <i>place name</i>	two days and rested the
kalinganu-wiyalma <i>we rested them</i>		circumcision initiates.

On leaving Wubunjawa we headed for a place named Liwurriya which is across the Wearyan River from Manangoora. This was the last day of the walk.

kanu-wajbalarra <i>we called out</i>	We called out from the
kariya <i>from the west</i>	west at Wukurlijila,
Wukurlijila <i>place name</i>	Those in the east called
kalinyamba-ngarninymantharra <i>they all called back</i>	back to us.
akarrakari	

This is the last verse of the whole song. It ends near the end of the walk. Wukurlijila is a small salt water creek which was crossed and after another half an hours walk we had arrived at Liwurriya where a large number of Yanyuwa and Garrawa people from Borrooloola were waiting.

This song is still regularly sung, though not always in the manner as shown here. Certain verses have become the favourites of different individuals and now stand as independent songs.

d.7 **kiwa-lhuwarri** **nya-Moses**
he departed *Moses*
akarriya **kila-kala**
eastwards *he saw it*
buyuka **kulu**
fire *and*
jiwa-wukanyi **yiku**
he spoke *for him*
nya-wirdi
senior one
nya-walimaya **nya-mangaji**
throw it! *that one*

jabunungkaji
shoe
ja-alarrinjimu

you are standing
ki-kurdukurdula
with the sacred
ki-awarala
with the ground

Moses departed eastwards,
and he saw the fire:
and God the senior one spoke to him.
"Throw off your shoe! You are standing on
sacred ground".

Composers: Jemima Miller Wuwarlu
Bella Charlie Marrajabu.

This song represents the last I have recorded. This was in 1990. The song is a retelling of the events found in Exodus 3:2-5. This song was first conceived in about 1985, but was not publicly performed until 1990. It is included as it is one of the few songs composed using indigenous song styles for subject matter which is associated with missionary activity in the area.

Conclusion:

As far as I am able to ascertain this is the last song that has been composed at Borroloola in recent times.

In early 1992 when talking with the women I enquired as to the reason no new songs had been composed, or if they had, why they had not stood the test of time. One of the women responded in the following way:-

"Well only us mob woman here singing, nobody want to learn, and you don't see much good thing this time, not like old days, and man, you know that man he don't sing not like long time when we all been kid".

(pers. comm Dinah Norman 1992)

The above speaker has raised an interesting point, that many of the songs dating from the earlier periods were composed by men, but as the contact with white people and culture became more common and permanent the men became workers on cattle stations while the women, to a greater extent, were left alone, not being separated to such places as stock camps, and were therefore more able to pursue activities like hunting, nurturing and artistic pursuits such as song composition. As a consequence of this social change the topics covered in the songs became much more related to their activities and interests; instead of songs dealing with the weather, country and other natural phenomena the women composed songs dealing with human relationships.

For those women and the occasional man who participates in the singing of these songs there is still great enjoyment to be found in the singing, listening and identifying the places and characters mentioned. The beauty of the songs for both the performers and listeners is that most of the songs deal with local affairs in an everyday framework with which people understand and feel very comfortable with. The singers touch on experiences, which no matter how seemingly insignificant, are important and help with the continuation of personal history amidst what many Yanyuwa people feel is fast becoming an impersonal world. It is for these reasons that the women who

continue to sing these songs, do enjoy the experience and still place so much value in them.

The songs provide a link with the social past which do not need ritual sanctions, for them to be performed. The organization of song sessions is done without much effort, whether it be one person who sings or many, and they continue to provide a re-affirmation with the activities and traditions of the past.

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