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 ilustrations are listed using the English terms for those items illustrated, in the Dictionary the items appear with only the Yanyuwa term

לְמַעַן יֵדְעוּ דּוֹר אַחֲרוֹן

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 it's 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. MacDonalds 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 Borroloola 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 Narnungawurruwurru. 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 complied on the IBM computor at the Unversity of Oklahama by the Linguistic Information Retrieval Project of the Summer Institute of Linguistics and the University of Oklahama 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, entitiled 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 Borroloola, 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 Cutlure. 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 Borroloola 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 word as "old buggar words". He was also a tireless teacher in relation to his own country and it's 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 where also my first language teachers and remained my principle informants during the period in which I was teaching at Borroloola 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 Borroloola. 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 vocabularly 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 intersting 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, womens 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, diginity, patience and keeness 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 occassions 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 povided 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 langauge. In 1990 when Jean realised that to complete the Yanyuwa Dictionary was probably beyond her grasp in terms of her work committments, she gave to me all her unpublished research. This included her field notes, her prelimenary 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 valauble 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 Insitute 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 gratefull 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, assitance 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.

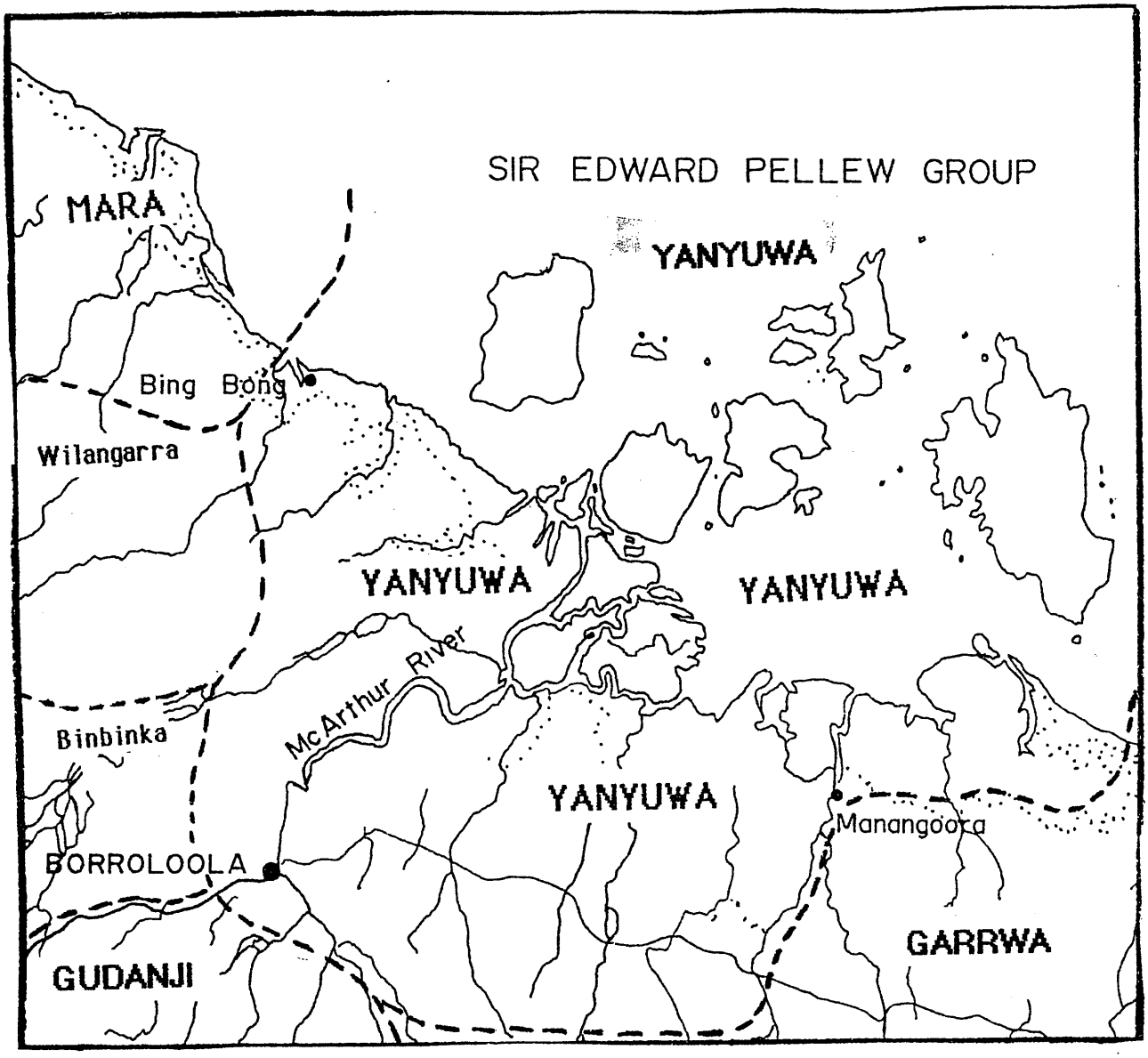
I acknowledge with affection the support given to me over the years by my parents, Dot and Jack and my sister Ann-Maree. They also may not have always understood

what I was up to, and may have despaired for me on a number of occassions 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 committment 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 responsiblity 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 languageand 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



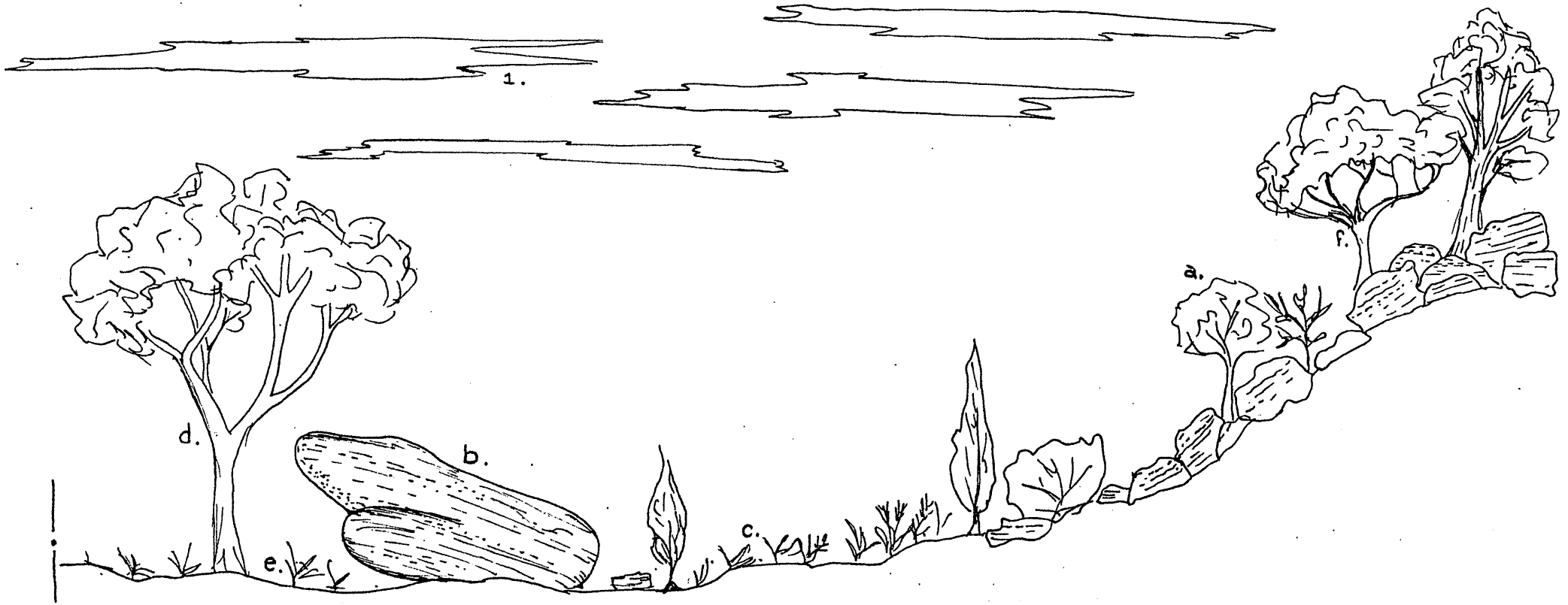
Map 1. Approximate linguistic boundaries in the south west Gulf of Carpentaria.

Southernmost extent of Yanyuwa Country

1. minyirrirri – whispy, horizontal clouds

Other elements of the environment.

(1)



joins (2)

d. ma-murrinje = Hill Coolibah.
e. a-yandinya = "Vicks grass".

b. yijan = Dreaming place
mijingu = boulder, rock monolith

c. ma-nguyarr = spinifex grass

a. ma-jiwurr = Kapok tree

f. linybun = Marble tree.

janyka, = stone, hill
janykajanyka = rocky, hilly country

Environmental Detail

Diagram 1

yingkarra → inland country

jibuburula → dry country

narnu-maya ← mainland

Geographic land unit

8'92

1. ararr = sky

2. ngarrwuru = midway between sky and earth

3. wajirrwajirr = small, horizontal clouds on the horizon

i. jubardirri - blackplum tree

h. kaburla - white barked gumtree

i. na-rdirrmu = grass (sorghum sp.)

a. balbaji = Beefwood Tree

b. ma-ngakulunjurr = shrub with round edible fruit

c. a-kalwakalwa - white plum bush

d. rarrbi - hardwood wattle

j. ngalayarr - Woolybutt

k. jarrabarl - wattle

e. lamurra = ironwood tree

f. ma-kurin = coral tree

g. yubalala - Bloodwood tree

ngurrbunngurrbun = scrub country

balumarra = dry cracked, pothole country

na-yarrayarra = Dry creek bed

narnu - maya
mainland

$\frac{1}{11}$

1. na-wungkala- Flyingfox camp.

2. ngakarla- moon → jujumantharra- moonrise

a. wirndawirnda = river cane grass

b. ma-buyarra - Leichardt Pine

c. ma-mayarranja - SandPaper leaf fig

d. dirdikala - Paperbark tree

e. ma-wirdiwirdi - river pandanus

f. winirr - reef of rock in freshwater river.

g. murrurndu - fresh water mangrove

h. jilili - spring water

i. a-marabarna - Casuarina tree

j. ma-warlan = river coolibah

k. ma-manikuja = Conkaberry

l. ma-mundararra = Kurrajong

m. wabuda - fresh water

yiwirr = edge of the riverbank

← na-wulangi → river

narnu-wunda = riverbank

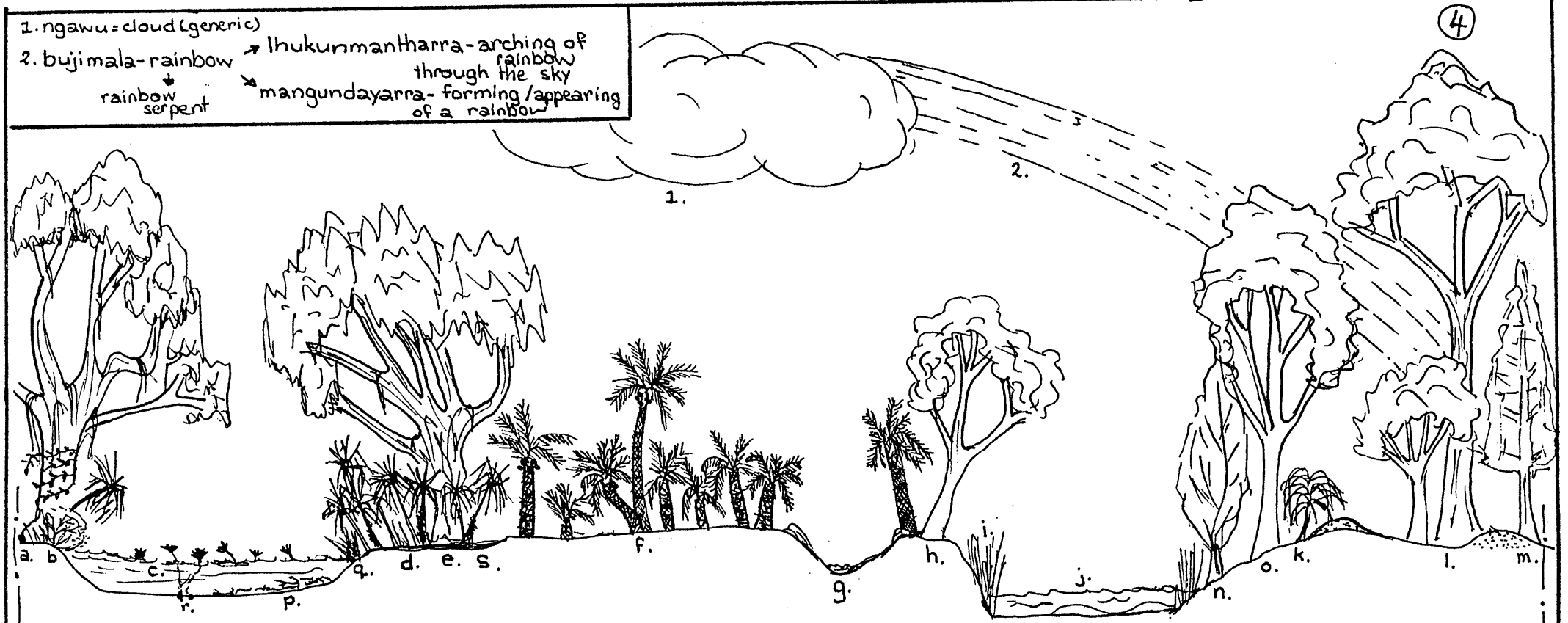
narnu-maya mainland.

BG

1. ngawu = cloud (generic)

2. bujimala - rainbow → lhukunmantharra - arching of rainbow through the sky

rainbow serpent → mangundayarra - forming / appearing of a rainbow



a. ma-juwayawa = yam sp.

b. ma-kingkirra = wild rice

s. mambulmambul - swamy ground

c. ma-rnayi = water lily

d. ma-wukarra = spiral Pandanus

e. mungkamungka = paperbark tree

f. ma-arnbaka = cycad palm

g. rawurrki / mabin = freshwater well.

p. bulinja - water weed

q. ma-lurjurr - sedge plant.

r. ma-kakayi - waterlily corms

h. birninymarr = whitebark gum

i. a-ngalarda = rush species

j. wurrunkurrun = brackish water

k. manjaba - tree like a weeping willow

l. budanja - messmate tree

m. wakuwaku - cypress pine

n. a-marabarna = casuarine tree

o. ma-warlan = river coolibah

nankawa = lagoon

Ma-wirla = place of plentiful cycad palms

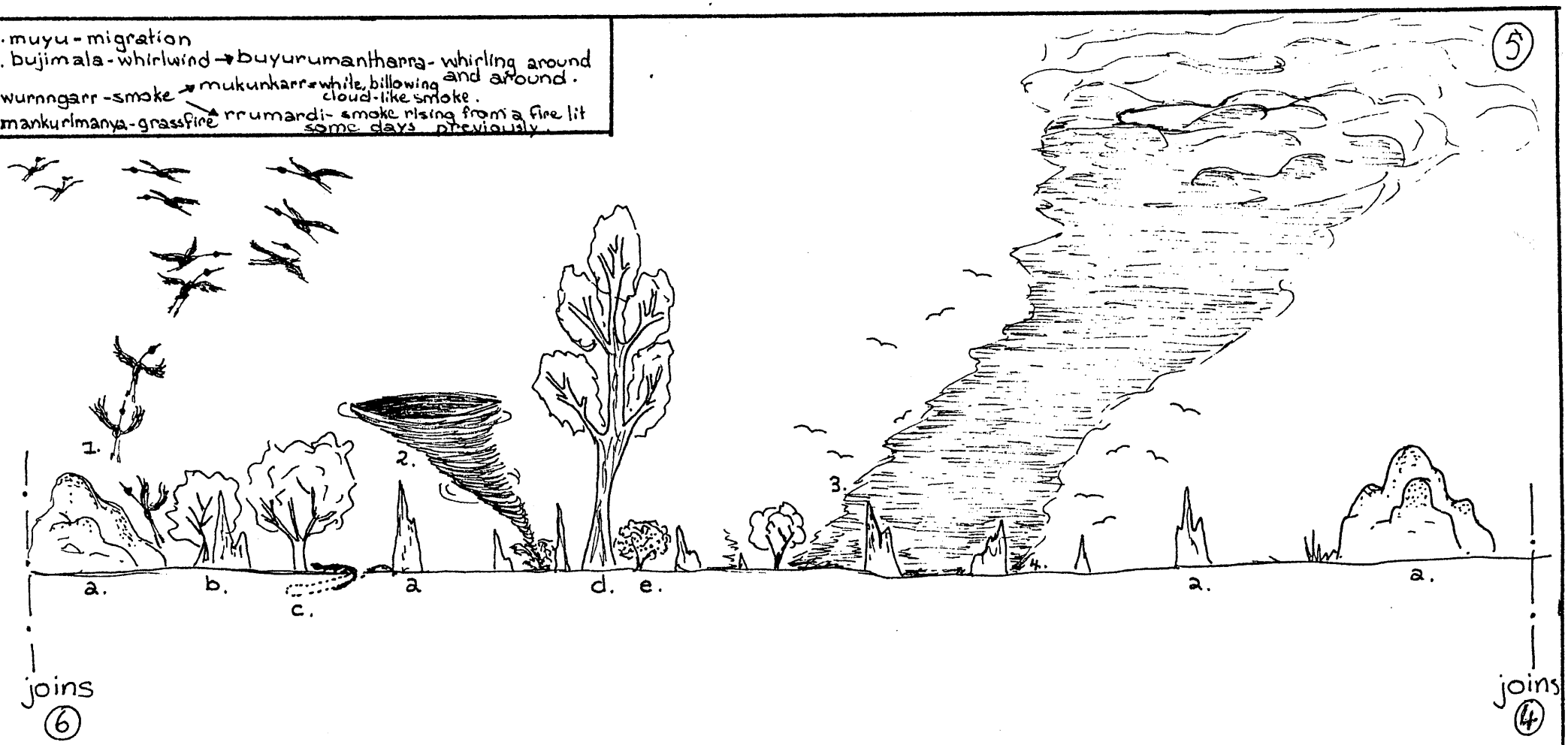
narnu-wulyurr → sand ridge country

← lwuburr awara - country with plentiful bushfoods = narnu-yala creek

narnu-maya mainland →

walangarra → open messmate country

1. muyu - migration
2. bujimala - whirlwind → buyurumantharra - whirling around and around.
3. wurnngarr - smoke → mukunkarr - white, billowing cloud-like smoke.
4. mankurlmanya - grassfire → rrumardi - smoke rising from a fire lit some days previously.



a. yarriwin - antbeds/ anthills.

b. yirniyirni - wattle tree.

c. na-lawarr - goanna hole

d. balbaji - Beefwood tree

e. ma-warrangayi - Dogsball bush

narnu - wunburr - clear/open country

wumbuwumburr - savannah grasslands, plains country

← wuburr awara - country with plentiful bushfoods

← narnu - maya mainland.

→

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

a. jadara - clay pan

b. nyilanyila - Parkinsonia tree

c. ma-warlan - coolibah

d. ma-kawurrka = wattle

e. wirrbiwirrbi/yarrkayarrkarra = coastal scrub.

f. mankuru - salt pan

g. rrujuwangu - salt plains

g1. wurrumurriya - saltwort

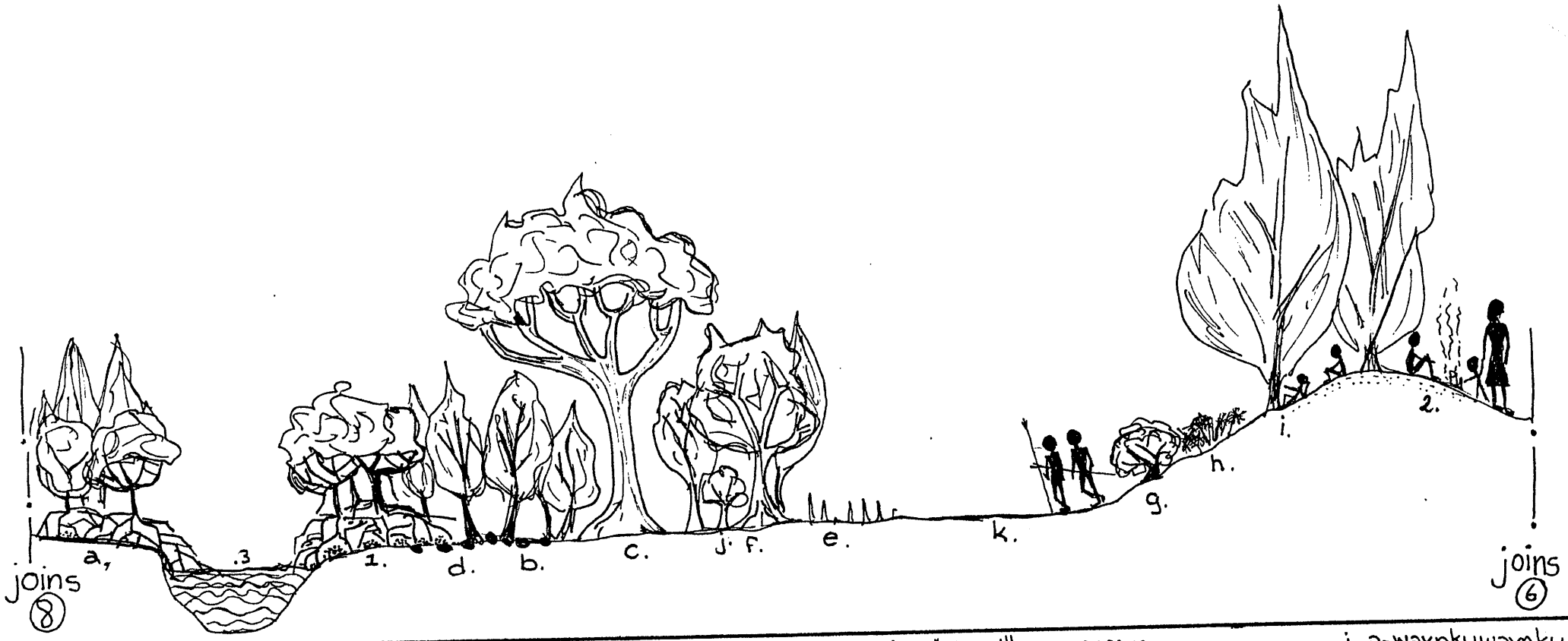
h. ma-kawurrka = wattle

narnu-ruluruluwanka

samphire heath country with intermitant sandflats, salt pans, claypans, and small raised islets of scrubby vegetation.

narnu-maya

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



a. rarramawuka = mangrove roots
b. arndiny = mangrove.
b. wulanda - mangrove.
c. ma-wanjarrngu - mangrove.
f. ma-warnambarra - mangrove.
e. ma-dularla - mangrove pneumatophores
d. arlkuwarlku - large shellfish.
j. wibi - milky mangrove
k. a-rinja - black saline mud
g. na-wubulu - coastal hardwood
h. wankiwanki - coastal spinifex
i. a-waynkuwaynku = coastal casuarina.

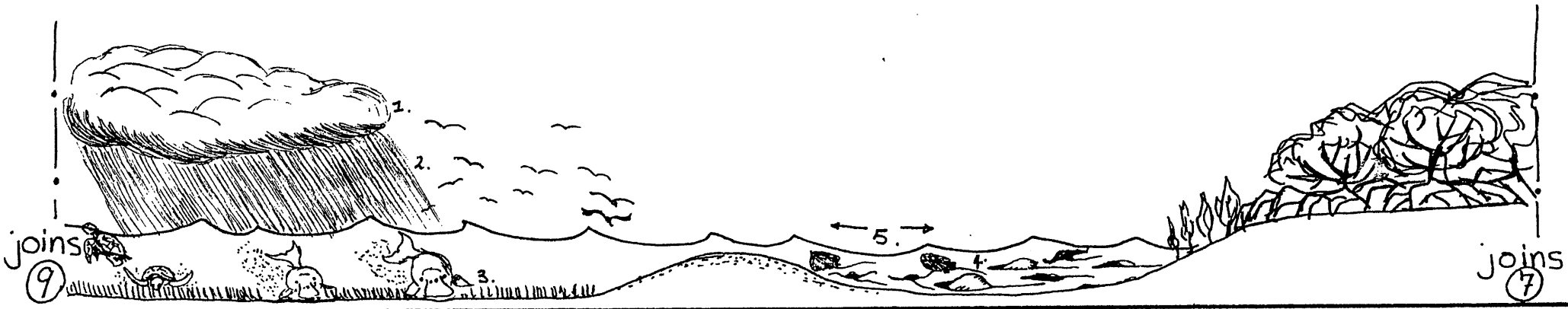
na-ruwaji/a-ngalawurr/a-rndarr - salt water creeks and creek arms

← lhukanngguwarra
mangrove country

narnu-maya →
mainland.

1. wandangurru - storm clouds
2. mijiwaru/burrumanmala - heavy rain
3. ngirarra - dugong feeding paths
4. muyu - migration
5. akarn - tidal currents

jalababa - turning tide
makangka - low tide
ja-wukabanji - king tide
mirndilngundaya - 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-lhanngu
na-julangal
na-wirra/birral
} sea grass

yawurndu
= sand bank

yilbirrinji =
small mangroves
going out into sea

lhukan-
mangroves
(generic)

← antha-
sea →

→ lhukanngu warra →
mangrove country

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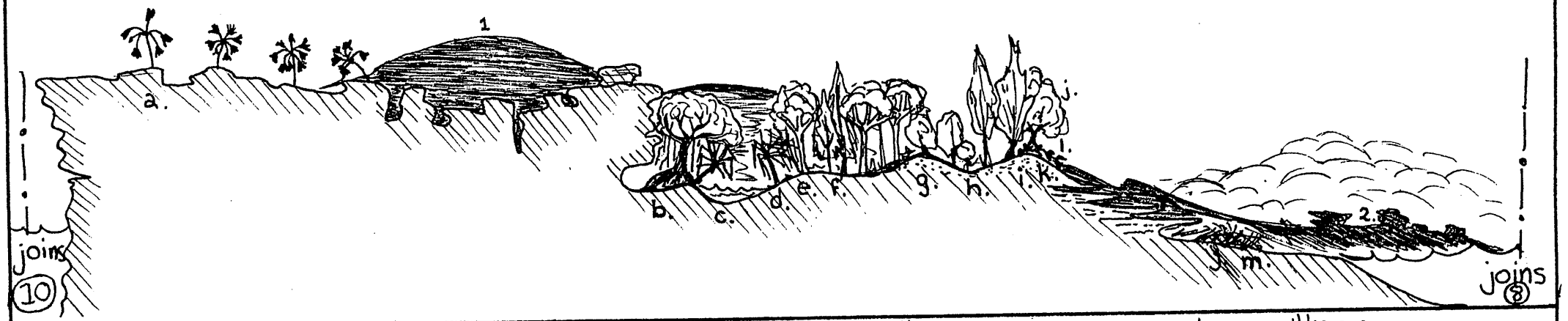
1 mabany- distant hills.
2. na-mulkan - peninsula
3. julayarriyarri - Morning Glory cloud formation

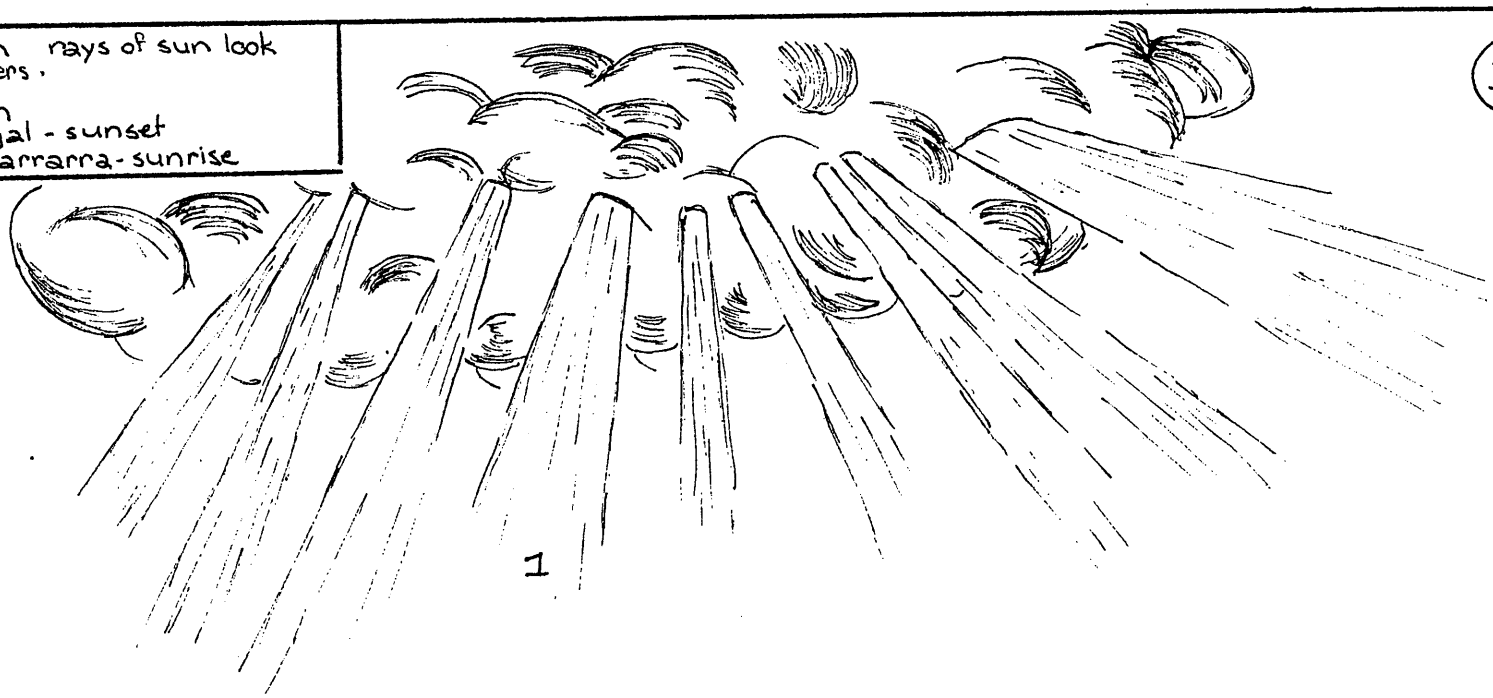


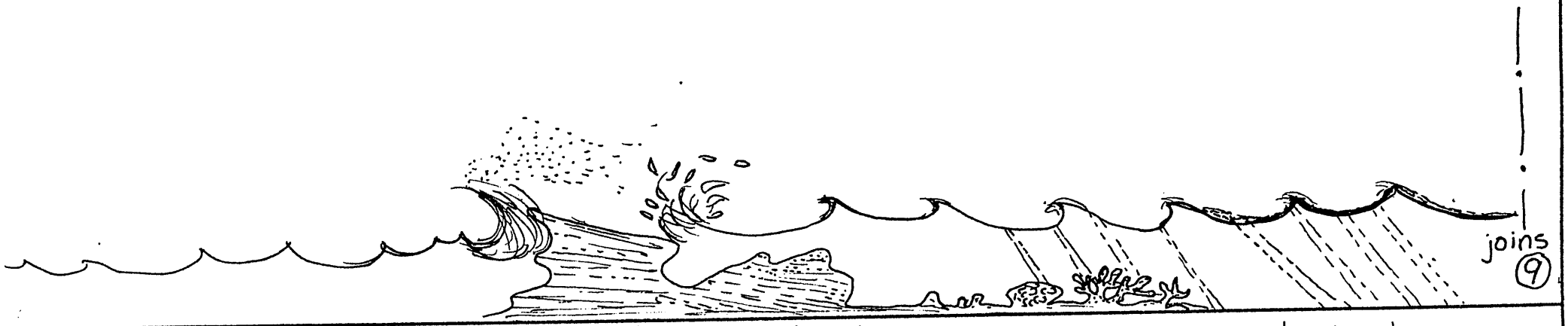
a. mujbayi = cabbage palm.
b. ma-wurruyu = banyan tree
c. ngayulu - island spring water
d. ma-wukarra - spiral pandanus
e. budanja = messmate tree
f. wakuwaku = cyprus pine
g. ma-wukarra - wattle
h. a-wanykuwanyku - coastal casuarina
i. ma-murnda - beach crawling vine
j. nukurnu - tamarind tree
k. ma-rilkarra - supplejack vine
l. marranymarrany - island spinifex
m. janjirlkirri - tidal rubbish.

arnarra = cliffs
rduwinirra - firm sandstone
jidalbirringki - sandstone ridges
diwurru = rocky bluffs
na-ajinja = cave
← waliyangu island →
rawu - sand dune
wunuwarr - sandstone shelves & ledges
narnu-wurru - beach
yiji - friable white sandstone
narnu-wuthan inter-tidal zone
← antha → sea

1. narnu-mawurr - sunset when rays of sun look like long fingers.

a-kamba - sun
nanda - wurijal - sunset
nanda - minjarrarra - sunrise





narnungawurruwurru - deep dark, shadowed sea

nyurunyuru - calm sea

nanda-ruru - fine sea spray

a-rumu - wave

nanda-rayal - sea spray, wave crest

warrawarra - coral

bambarl - coral reef

yurrbunjurrbun - shafts of light shining through the water

lhulukarra - clear sea

← warlamakamaka
open sea

narnu-rawu-
reef

artha - sea ←

92

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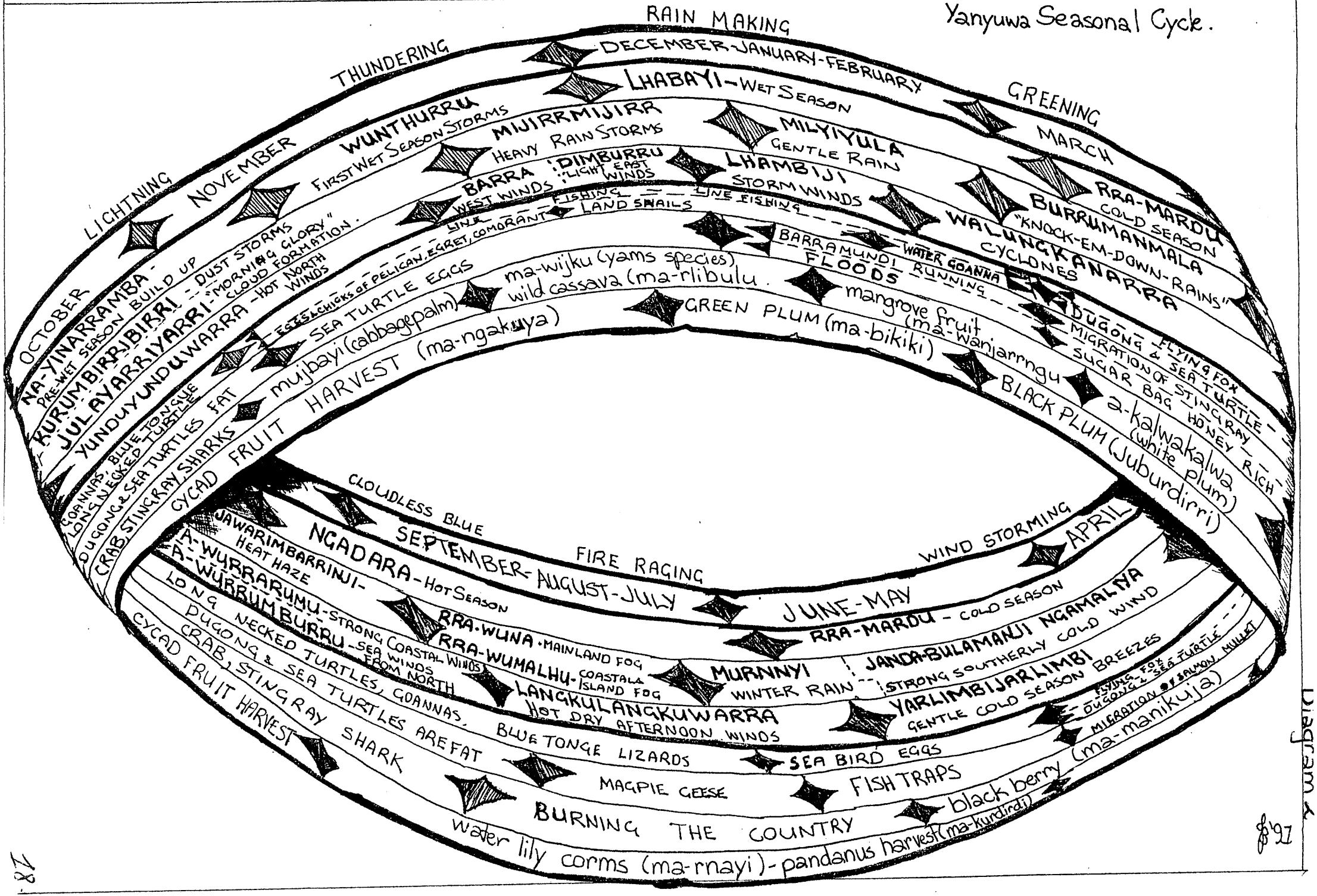

Diagram 2

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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 savanah 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 savanah 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 ofseasonal cycles. (see diagram number 2).

Probably the most dramatic of these seasons is the wet season with it's 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 firt 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 themsleves 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 blossums 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-wijuwanji
Yanyuwangala kurdandu wayathantharra barra" -*"English is climbing upwards and is covering Yanyuwa totally and completely"*

"Munanga juju ankaya baki Yanyuwa wayka arnindawa 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 langauge 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 langauge 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 it's 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 fourties who have the potential to function fluently in Yanyuwa, who do so occassionally 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-existant. 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 ones 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 occassion 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 occassional 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 undefinded 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 Borrolola 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 Borroloola 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 itmes. 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 Maccassan 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 Borroloola 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 ocurred 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 repsected 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 aslo 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 wihtin 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 contsraints 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.Pattemore1988).

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 idigenous 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 labled 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 embarassed and shamed to use their own language or participate in cultural events of their own free will.

Since 1981 the scholo 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 refelct 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 telivision 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 where built by contractors little consultation was held with the people as to where they wanted to live, houses where 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 unprecidented 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 womens from 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 entilted 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 eir 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 Yanuwa 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 cirmcumstances 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 occassions 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 where 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 disgreed 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 *milkamanhantharra.* 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 *rra-* 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 cutural 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

examplse 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 occured 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 it's 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 Rrumburriya 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 Borroloola to the Dreaming Kangaroo was made appparent .

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 Nunggubuyu and Mara informants.

Summary of Texts Collected by Jean Kirton.
1. Burying the dead by Arthur Narnungawurruwurru
This is a short text which summarises the major componenents 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 Narnungawurruwurru.
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 activites 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 incédent. 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 abandoning 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 disasterous 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-Wawukarriya 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 it's 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 propesctive son-in-law's blood in return for her daughter as awife, 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

jammed. The gun exploded severly 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 alpahabet.

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 = *body* marnka = *maggot*

wuntha = *cool* wunda = *river bank*

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 thesoft 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-rikarikajanja - *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 conjuction 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 selction of personal names.

Male Names.
(m) Mamurriyatha (w) nya-Mamurriyatha
(m) Ngayijbungajibulama (w) nya-Ngayijbungayijbulama
(m) Rakawurlma (w) nya-Rakawurlma
(m) Birribirrikama (w) nya-Birribirrikama
(m) Nawakin (w) nya-Nawakin
(m) Rijirrngu (w) nya-Rijirrngu
(m) Marrkukardu (w) nya-Marrkulkardu

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 permissable in general conversation for both male and

The Yanyuwa sounds of "rl", "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 Yanuwa "ng" is a single sound, as in the English singing. This sound can, however, occur at the beggining 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 very 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 distiction between the tree remains.

The vowel "a" is said as in English bath but ut 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*
darlbu = *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 ther 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 remembers 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 varients 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 buggar 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 knowledgable 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 diference 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 occassions 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 activties which occur during the performance of the ritual. These words are classed as being secretand 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 Mascline 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	**Men's Dialect**
nya-rduwarra	rduwarra = *circmcised man*
nyu-rduwarrawu	ki-rduwarrawu = *for the circumcised man*
nyu-rduwarralu	ki-rduwarralu = *to the circumcised man*
nyu-rduwarrala	ki-rduwarrala = *with the circumcised man*

Masculine Class:

Women's Dialect	**Men's Dialect**	
buyuka	buyuka	= *fire*
ji-buyukawu	ki-buyukawu	= *for the fire*
ji-buyukalu	ki-buyukalu	= *to the fire*
ji-buyukala	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 = *him*	alhi = *it*
dative	yiku = *for him*	ayu = *for it*
allative	yilalu = *to him*	alhinju = *to it*
ablative	yilaa = *with him*	alhinja = *with it*

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	= *this male one*
dative	nyuwu-ja	= *for this male one*
ergative-allative/ ablative	nyungku-ja	= *to/with this male one*

	Masculine	
nominative	jina/jinangu	= *this one*

dative	yi-ja	=*for this one*
ergative-allative/ ablative	jingku-ja	= *to/with this one*

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

nominative	jina/jinangu	= *this one/this male one*
dative	nyuwu-ja	=*for this one/ for this male one*
ergative-alative/ ablative	nyungku-ja	= *to/with this one- to/with this male one*

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:

1.(w) nya-ardu niwa-mi =*The boy's eye.*
(m) ardu na-mi = *The boy's eye*

2. (w) wundanyuka ni-mi = *The sea turtle's eye*
(m) wundanyuka 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.

1.(w) nyakilu-murima = *his son's son.*
(m) kilu-murima = *his son's son.*

2.(w) nya-kayibanthaandalu = *her son-in-law.*
(m) kayibanthaandalu = *her son-in-law.*

3.(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.

4. (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-*(he)*	i-*(it)*	-
Subject:	ilu-*(he)*	inju-*(it)*	ilu-*(he/it)*

(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 subect 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*

Pronminal 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 intregal 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.

Class 14.	rra-/nya- depending on sex of speaker	personal names
Class 15.	rra-, some ceremonies classed as feminine, others masculine	ceremony names
Class 16.	-	place names.

*Adapted from Kirton 1971

Class 1.(Female)
This is the female class marked by the prefix 'rra-'. This prefix has the free varient of 'a-', and the usage of both forms varies from speaker to speaker. It would apppear, however, that the 'rra-' form is used in more formal speech such as in discussing ritual matters, or important events from the past, and in more formal contrived language learning sessions. In normal everyday speech 'a-' is the more commonly used form. There are a number of exceptions, for example; the term for "girl" is always spoken using the 'rra-' form of this prefix.i.e rra-ardu-(girl), this distinguishes it clearly from ardu, which is the male speakers form of boy/child.

The nouns which belong to Class 1. are predictably those referring to female people and occassionaly the inclusion of female domesticated animals and dugongs-sea cow (large sea mammal) . Dugongs are percieved by the Yanyuwa as having a social organisation akin to humankind. It should be noted however that more often than not the dugong is included in Class 3. Feminine nouns.

Examples of Class 1.(Female) Nouns.
rra-nhanawaya - *woman*
rra-wurrumbarra - *adolescent girl*
rra-bardibardi - *old woman*
rra-walkuru - *pregnant woman*
rra-bindajarra - *woman with many children/dog with many pups*

*rra-kulhakulhawiji - *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 alsoincluded 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-Rrumburiya (m) Rrumburriya - *a man of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.*

Two specific social categories included in this group are;

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

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 Class1. 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-jangkujangku - *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-rndarrma - *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-birnnyi - *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 - *terrestial mammals*
julaki - *birds, flying fox*
arlku - *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*
langkulangkuwarra - *hot dry wind*
ngilungilu - *gentle breeze across the islands*

Fire:
buyuka - *fire, firwood*
wurnngarr - *smoke*
alban - *ashes*

Male Member of a Specific Species:
mulirli - *male Agile Wallaby*
bardakalinya - *male Plains Kangaroo*
murdari - *male bandicoot*
balakuya - *male Northern Brustail Possum*
warrikuliyangu - *male Green Turtle*
jiyamirama - *male Dugong*
yula - *male Giant Mud Crab*

Animals for which Sex is not Distinguished:
warnkirrma - *Sugar Glider Possum*
namurŗ - *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*
mujbayi - *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 kife/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-kurdirdi- *pandanus palm nuts*
ma-ngakuya - *cycad palm uts*
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 itemsand 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-nyirrka - *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 varient 'niya-', which preceeds 'w-' initial stems and also the noun stems 'manka'-(body) and 'mabuluma'- (navel/umbilicus), 'niwa-' occurs with the remaining stems.

Other Items Possessed by PersonalSubject.
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-warnnyi (m) na-warnnyi - *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**
Kinship Prefix		**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 (m) na-	yiku yiku-
feminine	nanda -	anku-
masculine	(w) ni- (m) na-	(w) ayu- (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 realtives 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/murrumurru - *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 inclsuion 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 indentical 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 - i*ts 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 varient 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 formaly 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 paticular 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 wifes*)

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 emtion, 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 percieve 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 grammaticalsuffixes, 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 - *Wulbirra 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, Burrululla, 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	**Normal**	
rra-kuyaji	rra-ardu	girl.

~~girl/girl~~

rra-yibawunyarra	rra-nhanawaya	-	*woman*
rra-mayarda	rra-bardibardi	-	*old woman*

Class 2. (Male)

Avoidance	**Normal**		
(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*
(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	**Normal**		
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	**Normal**		
wumayangka	buyuka	-	*fire*
lhabangarr	awara	-	*ground*
wururru	arlku	-	*fish*
ngurnungurnu	yilirri	-	*blood*
wawurlmara	mardumbarra	-	*salt water crocodile*
bulurrulurru	janyka	-	*stone/ rock*

Class 5. (Food)

Avoidance	**Normal**		
ma-wungkarr /ma-wulyarri	ma-ngarra	-	*food (non-meat)*
ma-wilwirrinja	ma-wukarra	-	*pandanus palm*
ma-buninya	ma-bunkurri	-	*yellow plum*
ma-burnili	ma-rnayi	-	*water lily*

Class 6. (Aboreal)

Avoidance	**Normal**	
na-wuyaji	na-lhanu	- *paperbark*
na-balakurr	na-alanji	- *camp*
na-wulungkayangu	na-wabija	- *digging stick*
na-mukuku	na-wunhan	-*breast/milk*

Class 7. (Abstract)

Avoidance	**Normal**	
narnu-wunguwarra	narnu-yabi	- *goodness*
narnu-marany	narnu-wardi	- *badness*
narnu-balarrangka *the ground*	narnu-warrangin	- *burrow in*
narnu-lakurr *of holes.*	narnu-barndarr	-*ground full*

Class 8. (Body Parts)

Avoidance	**Normal**	
ngarna-mayamaya	ngarna-marnda	- *my foot*
nda-yidiyidi	nda-wulaya	- *your head*
ngarna-kuyala	ngarna-maliji	- *my hand*
nalu-ngungurni	nalu-ngurru	-*their noses*
nanda-kabarra	nanda-mi	- *her eyes*
nanda-ngawukuku *stomach*	nanda-wurdu	- *her*
(m)na-marlakunja *arm*	na-wi[redacted]	-*his/its*

Kinship Nouns.

The kinship nouns associated with the avoidance dialect are referential terms only which means that the ocurrence 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 initation. 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 occurrs 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-yabimanhu? -*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 occurrs 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 -> **yirrunga** - *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 - *sqhe 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 demostrative 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 prounoun 'jina'-(this) has a varient 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 (Classes1-2) 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*
jumanykarra - *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*
manthalmanthal - *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 arkula - *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.*

Adjetive 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 occassions 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 exmple '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 themself 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.
Intransitve:
kanda-wani - *she returned*
kalu-yibanda - *they sat down*
kalu-wingka - *they went*

Transitve:
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 sufix '-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*

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

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.

kurdardi karna-wulmanthanima - *I didn't used to run (past customary)*
kurdardi karna-wulumanma - *I didn't run (past general)*
kurdardi karna-wulumanjima - *I'm not running (present)*
kurdardi karna-wulumarru - *I won't run (future)*

Menative
karna-wulumanma - *I might run (dubative)*
karna-wulumanjima - *I might run, could run, should run (subjunctive)*
(more hypothetical than the dubative form)
karna-wulumanjama - *I intend to run (intentive)*

Imperative
wulumaya - *run!*
rru-wulumaya - *run all of you!*
wulumanthani - *run and keep on running!*
barni-wulumantha - *don't run*

Participles
wulumantharra - *running*
wulumanthalu - *to run (expressing an intention or need to run)*
wulumanthawu - *about running or concerning running*

Suffix variations for verb stems with a consonant-consonant-vowel(CCV) final, where the consonants are nasal+stop:eg. 'nda-'-*(leave)*, 'nba-'-*(fall)*, 'ngunda'-*(give)*, 'wardanka'-*(be afraid)*, 'yinba'-*(sing)*, 'yibanda'-*(arrive,sit)*, 'rangki'-*(spin)*, 'wingka'-*(walk,come,go)*, 'wanda'-*(follow)*.

Indicative
karna-wingkayaninya - *I once used to go (past customary)*
karna-wingka - *I went (past general)*
jarna-wingkayi - *I'm going (present)*
jarna-wingkayani - *I'm about to go (imminent)*
karna-wingkala - *I will go (future general)*
karna - wingkayanama - *I will always go (future customary)*

ka-wingkanhu - *you went (you singular varient)*
ja-wingkayimu - *you are going (you singular varient)*

kalu-wingkanha - *they went (crisis focus)*

Negative Indicative
kurdardi karna-wingkayanima - *I didn't used to go (past customary)*
kurdardi karna-wingkanma - *I didn't go (past general)*
kurdardi karna-wingkayima - *I'm not going (present)*
kurdardi karna-wingkarru - *I won't go (future)*

Mentative
karna-wingkanma - *I might go (dubitative)*
karna-wingkayima - *I might go/could go /should go (subjunctive)*
karna-wingkayama - *I intend to go (intentive)*

Imperative.

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 varient)*
ka-waninjimu - *you are returning (you singualr varient)*

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 (intentive)*

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 statment. 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 varient)*

Negative Indicative
kurdardi karna-nima baji - *I didn't used to be there (past customary)*
kurdardi karna-arrinma baji - *I wasn't there (past general)*
kurdardi karnimanma - *I'm not... (present)*
kurdardi 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 (intentive)*

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 firewoood (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 ad 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 'lharrkuwa'-*(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 came*
kali-wingka - *we (you & I) two came*
katharra -wingka - *we two(exclusive) came*
kambala-wingka - *we all (inclusive) came*

karna-nba - *I fell*
kali-nba - *we (you & I) two fell*
katharra-nba -*we two (exclusive) fell*
kambala-nba - *we all (inclusive) fell*

kanu-wingka - *we all (exclusive) came*
kana-nba - *we all (exclusive) fell*

ka-wingkanhu - *you(singular) came*
ka-nbanhu -*you (singular) fell*

kimbala-wingka - *you two came*
kimbala-nba - *you two fell*

kirru-wingka - *you all came*
kirra-nba - *you all fell*

kanda-wingka - *she came*
kanda-nda - *she fell*

(w)kiya-wingka - *he came*
(w)&(m)kiwa -nba - *he fell*

(w)ki-wingka - *it came*
(w)kilha-nba - *it fell*

(m)ka-wingka - *he/ it came*

kawula-wingka - *those two came*
kawula-nba - *those two fell*

kalu-wingka - *they came*
kala-nba - *they fell*

karnu-wingka - *it came (arboreal) mail,paper bark*
karna-nba - *it fell* (arboreal)*e.g e.g bough shade, digging stick*

ku-wingka - *it came (food) e.g money,rope*
kuwa-nba - *it fell (food) e.g. food, fruit*

Reflexive/Reciprocal Verb Prefixes.

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

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

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' occurrs initially for present or imminent tense verbs.

'k' occurrs initially for the past and future tenses

It is noted hoever, 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 nrgative 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 occassionally can be added to nouns to give the meaning "not having". It is only used rarely and it's 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/socialy 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	**Normal**	
ankalirri	lhuwarri	- *to depart*
arntharri	rarangka	- *to hunt with dogs*
kalkalma	larrkanduma	- *to laugh loudly*
mankudikudirri	murdirri	- *to be mad/deaf*
maranyngkirri	wardirri	- *to become bad*
mardarra	arri	- *say(preceeding direct speech)*
mardungka	atharri	- *to be cold*
murrarri	yirdardi	- *to grow/rear*
rarrangkuma	yukuma	- *to wait*
wulkulba	wuluma	- *to run*
wurnthulma	yarrba	- *to hunt*
wunykuni	wingka	- *to go/walk*
yakiyakirri	yakayakarri	*-to be insane*
yiriyarri	alarri	*-to stand*
yirrijungka	walba	*-climb*

Transitive Avoidance	**Normal**	
jamurruma	wukuthuma	*- to shorten*
lhabunda	rarrma	*- to eat*
lharinyjalma	wukanyi	*- to talk*
lhulanngunada	wardjangkayarra	*- to fish*
lhunduma	rama	*- to hit*
mangkulma	ka	*-to carry/bring*
mukumukuma	yinba	*- to sing*
murrunma	rduma	*- to get*
ngujindama	yirdija	*- to carry on hip*
ngurnma	wunja	*- to drink*
nguthuma	arrkanu	*- to spear*
wankuduma	darlbirra	*- to pile up*
wanyanga	yalbanga	*- to ask*
warnabarnanga	nga	*- to see*
warimanha	manha	*- to hold*
wirrirdungka	walima	*- to throw*
wunguwarrama	yabima	*- to make*
wuthandima	ngunda	*- to give*
wurrkurruma	athama	*- 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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark and Cycad Palm Dreamings.

a-arrbindi (rra-) *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Caspian *Tern [*Hydropogne 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 Rrumburriya 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.** *caterpilar, *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 Rrumburriya 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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety and the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

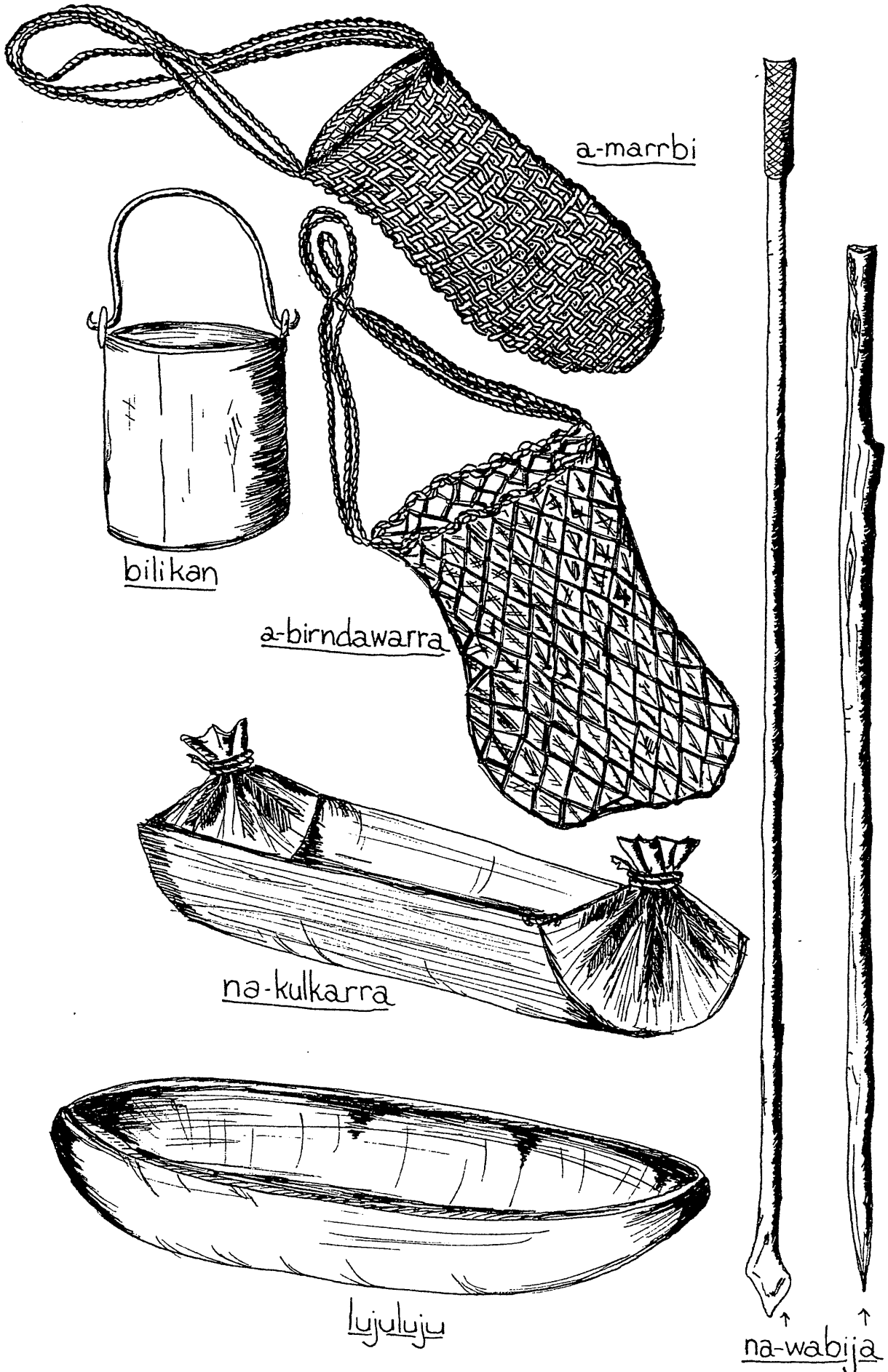
a-barnmarra (rra-) *(noun)*
headband. Worn during times of ceremony such as a-Kunabibi and a-Marndiwa
= a-marrabibi

a-barral (rra-) *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Sulphur *Crested *Cockatoo [*Kakatoe galerita*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya 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-bidirrirri (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-birnnyi (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 wiliwarrngu

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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety

a-buburna (rra-) *(noun)*
1. *snake species **2.** *Black *Headed *Python [*Aspidites melanocaphalus*]. 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 melanocaphalus*] (avoidance speech)
= a-buburna

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

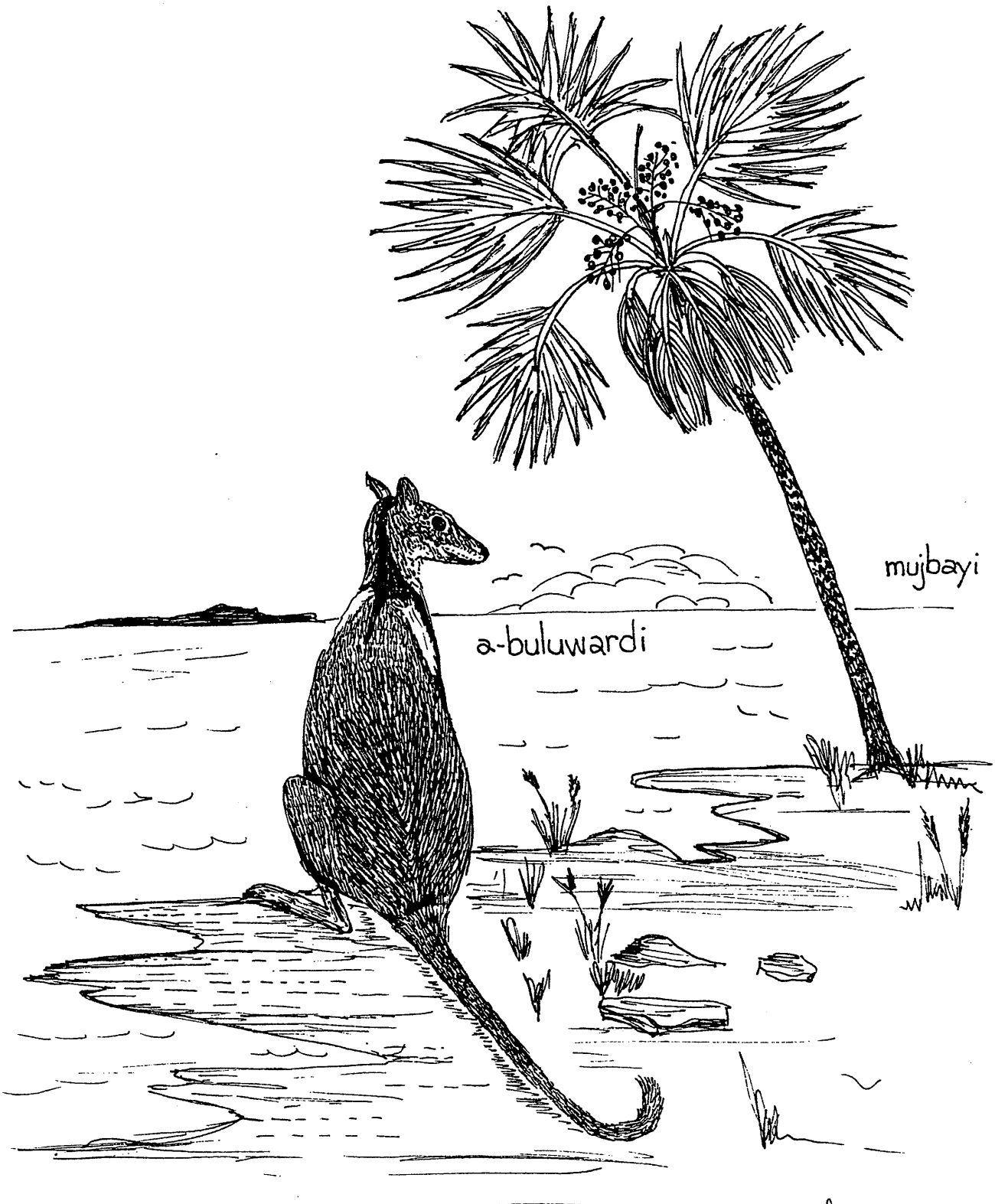
a-Bukundumara (rra-) *(noun)*
female *personal name. Name which can be given to female members of the island Wuyaliya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming and in particular the named locality of Bukundu on the west coast of South West Island.

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 [*Securinega 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 *Coucal [*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 chinesis*]. 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 Borroloola 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-Dililinyma (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

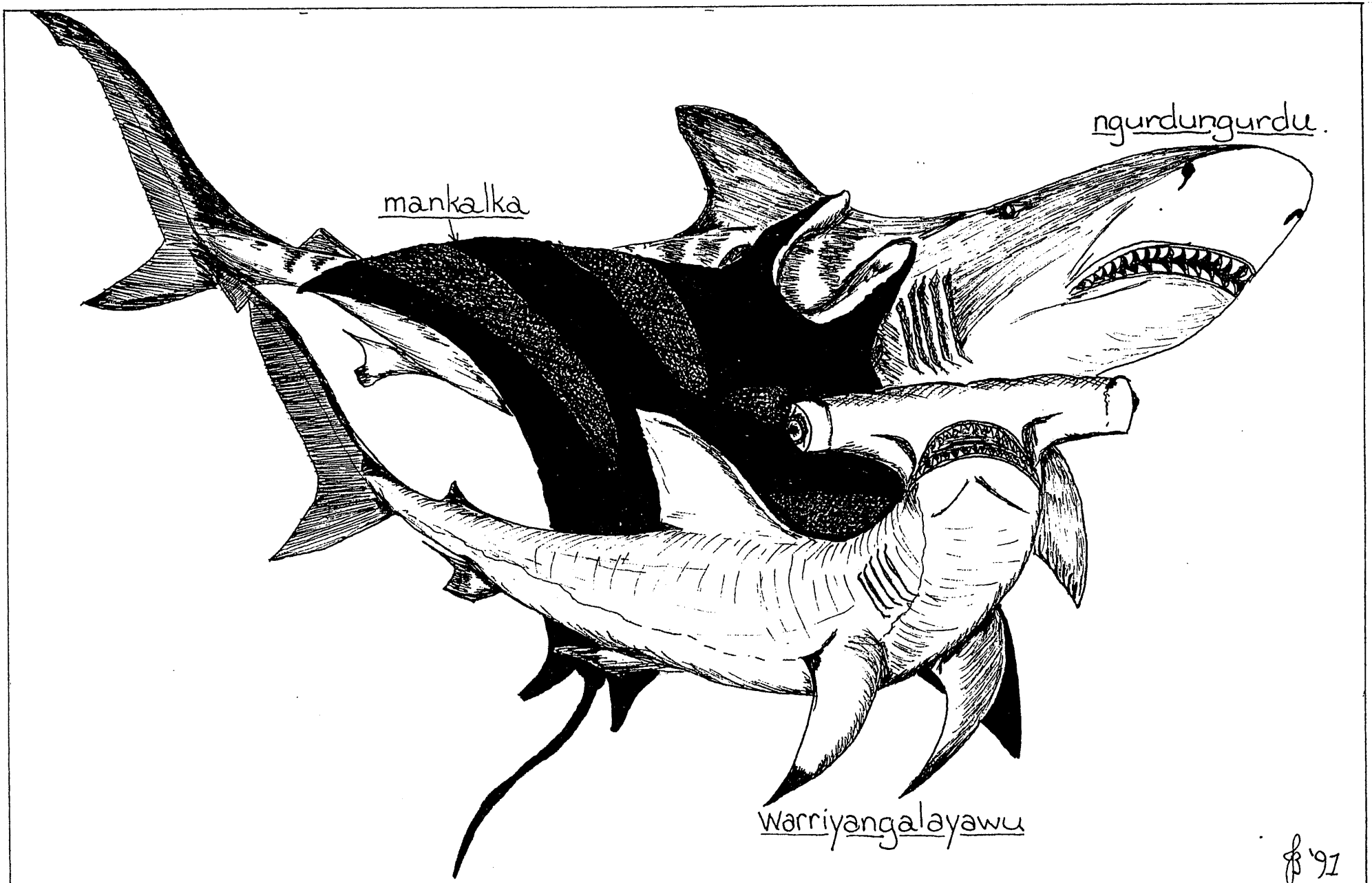
a-dirnbidirnbi (rra-) *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2**. *Lotus *Bird / *Jesus *Bird [*Irediparra gallinacea*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
= a-ngururrngururr

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)*


ngurdungurdu.
mankalka
warriyangalayawu
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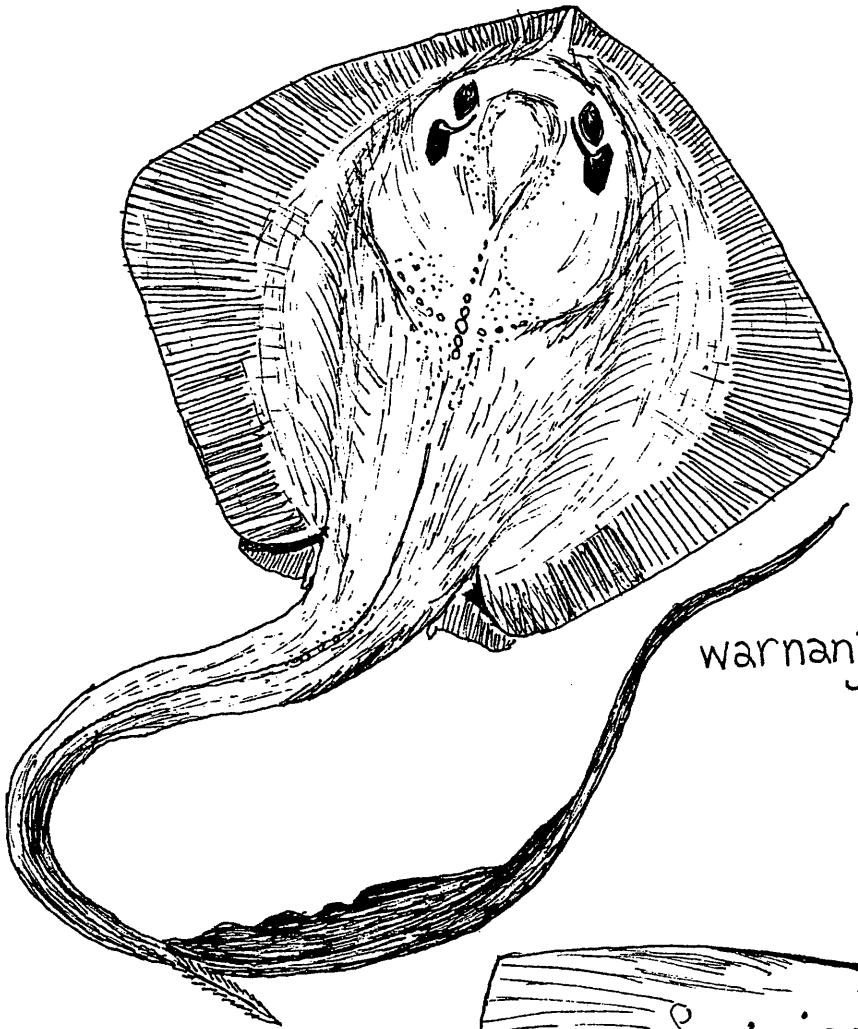
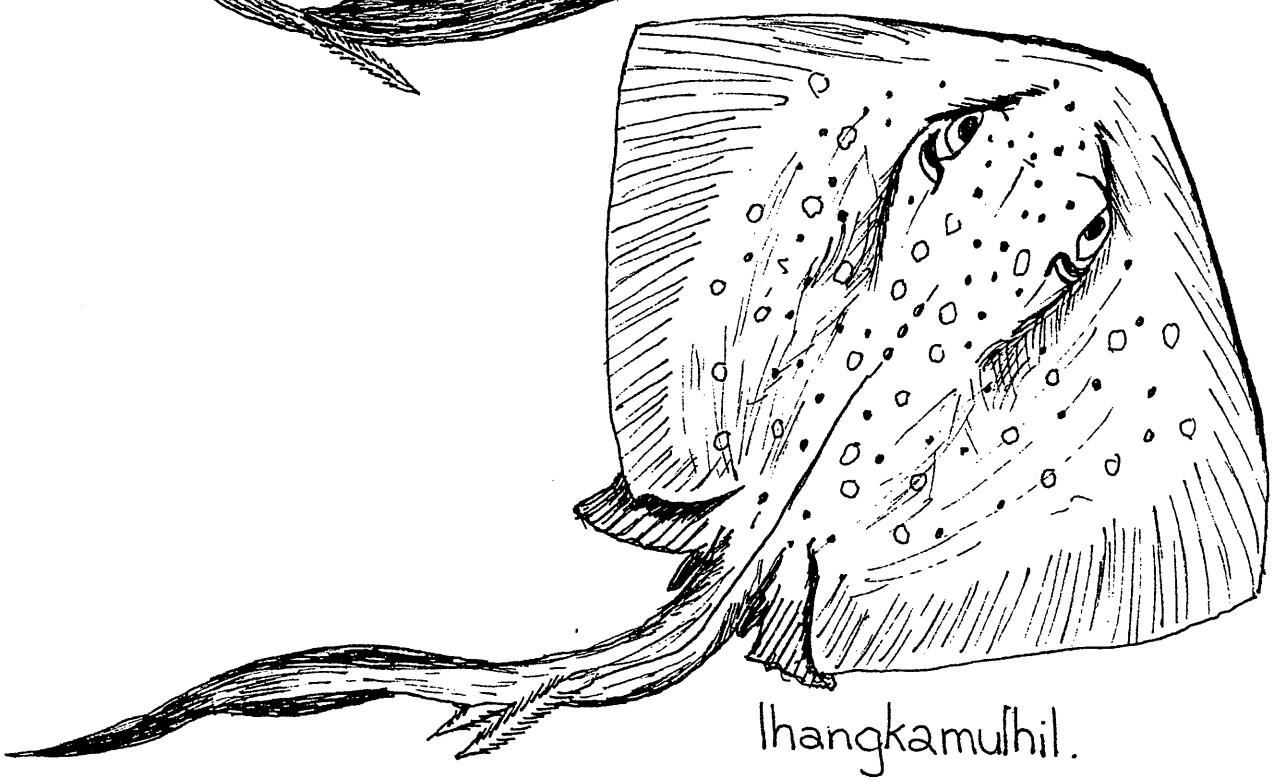


warnanjawiji



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-jangkujangku (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 *pesonal *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 ofwater 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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
see nangurrbuwala
= a-nguyarrnguyarrngu

a-jurrin *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Great *Bower *Bird [*Chlamyder nuchalis*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety
= a-karlbaku

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-kalibirrma (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 Rrumburriya and Mambaliya- Wawukarriya semi-moieties. The berry has important asociations 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 Kalwanyi. 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 ownd 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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety

a-kandawardji (rra-) *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Black *Bittern [*Dupetor flavicolls*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety and the Kulyukulyu funeral rituals.

a-kangkarlkangkarl (rra-) (
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-Kanjujamara (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 [*Hieraaetus 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 [*Haliaeestus 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 Rrumburriya 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 [*Haliaeestus leucogaster*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya 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-kulangkunya (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-warranyuka

a-Kunabibi (rra-) *(noun)*
ceremony *name. Secret sacred rituals associated with the a-Mararabarna, Dreaming Women of the Rrumburriya 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-Rarrba
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-Wawukarriya 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 prominant 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 *marraige **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

alkanthamanthamarra *(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, an 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, *indentified 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 cunninghamiana*]. 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-lhurramanji barra, a-Marndiwa,
kari-wayka jalu-walanymanji li-wulu li-yirrinybiji

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 caostal 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 assciated 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 Rrumburriya 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. *firstone **2.** *eldest one
see ngulakaringu
= ambuliyanynguwarra

ambirrjanjarra *(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. Litertally: in front-behind

ambulirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *first, *being **2.** *ahead, *going

ambuliyalu *(adverb)*
before*(in *time)
see wabarrangu

ambuliyanynguwarra (cm-) *(noun)*
1. *first one **2.** *eldest one (archaic speech)
= ambirrijanjangu

a-mijiji (rra-) *(noun)*
woman, *non-aboriginal. English loan

fron 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 mertenis*]. 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, wawulrmara, 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 Rrumburriya 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

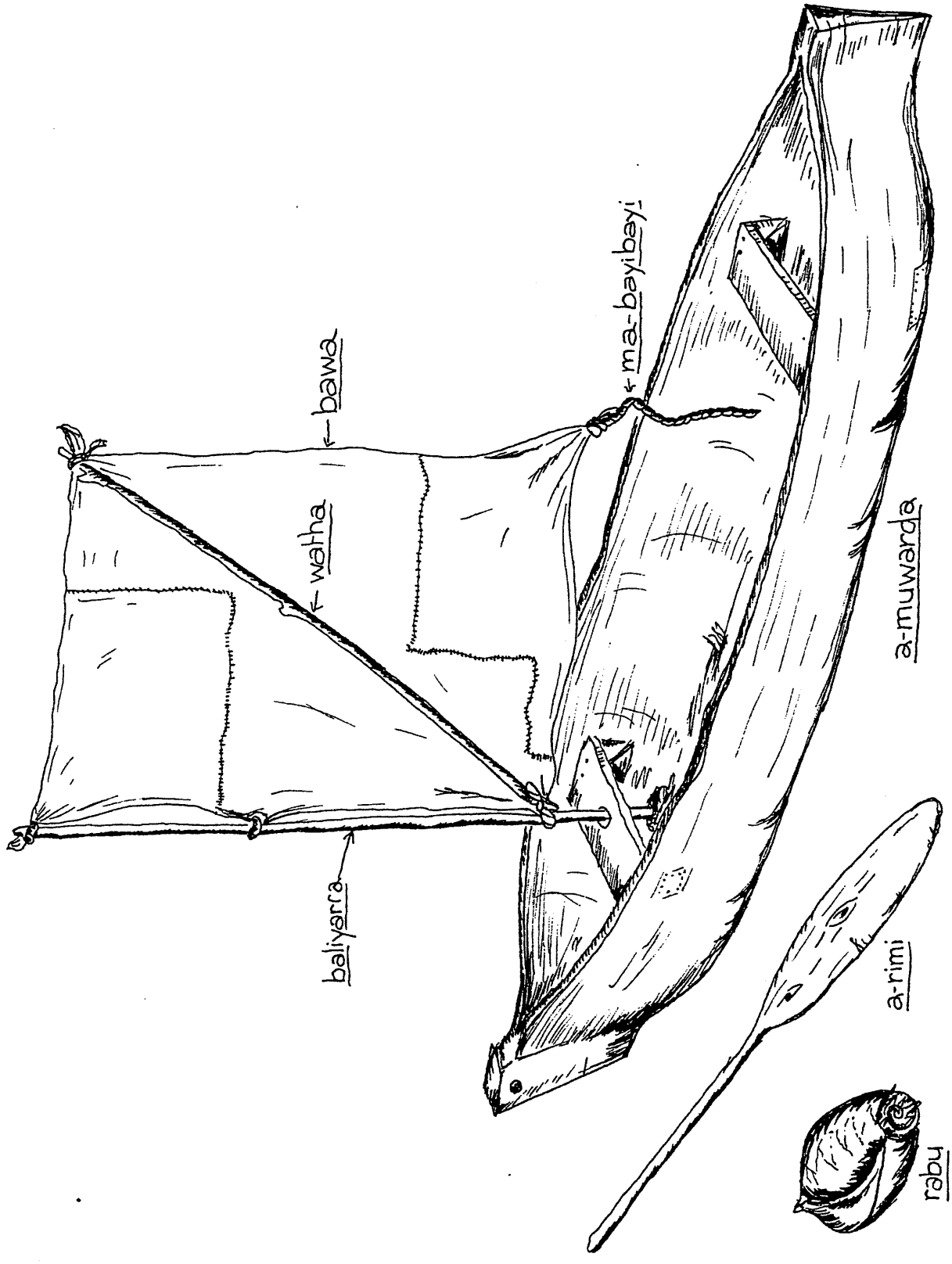
a-murlijba (rra-) *(noun)*
sugar *bag. *ground *nest of the *native *bee, *locally *called *"girl *sugarbag". Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. (avoidance speech)
see nanda-wimbi
= a-wajkana

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


bawa
ma-bayibayi
watha
a-muwarda
baliyarra
a-rimi
rabu

jawula-lhurramanji a-kurija barra,
a-Ngadiji barra kalngi rri-mingkin
rri-mangaji rri-nhanawa.

'22.

They are dancing the women's fun dance called a-Ngadiji, truly these two women are very good.

AAT

a-muwarda (rra-) *(noun)*
1. *dugout *canoe **2.** *canoe **3.** *aliminium *dinghy
= a-libaliba
see na-wulka

a-Muyurrkulmanya (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 Rrumburriya 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

'22

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-kulhakulhawiji

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 upfrom 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

annganka rriya (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 Nganthaa

anthamu (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *adult **2.** *fully *grown **3.** *senior **4.** *huge **5.** *mature
= wurrirri (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
= kanymarda

a-rabarr (cm-) *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Grey *Teal *Duck [*Anas gibberifrons*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya 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
= kirrirrumantharra

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 thespirit child inhabits the bones of an individual; the least corruptable part. May take a body-part type possessive prefixe; 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 *uncirmcumcised *adult *male **3.** *uncirumcised *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 antarticus*]
= 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 wurdirrimantharra

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

arlil (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *not *yet *ready to *eat **2.** *raw **3.** *unripe **4.** *uncooked
= mawunku (cm-)

a-rlirrbi (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 spilorrhoa*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya 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 [*Mactra 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 it's 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

arnkirr *(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 [*Rhizophona 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, rarramawuka

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 indvidual 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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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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety
= ayindirniba

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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety
see a-wirninybirniny, na-ngululu

athamantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *competing **2.** *chasing
see nyamba-athamantharra

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 Rrumburriya 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. [*Rhinonicteris 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-wangkulinya

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 castneoventris*]. 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.[*Zyzomys 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-Wawukkarriya 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 *turle 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 bardakalinya, 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-warrurnngka (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-wirninybirniny (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

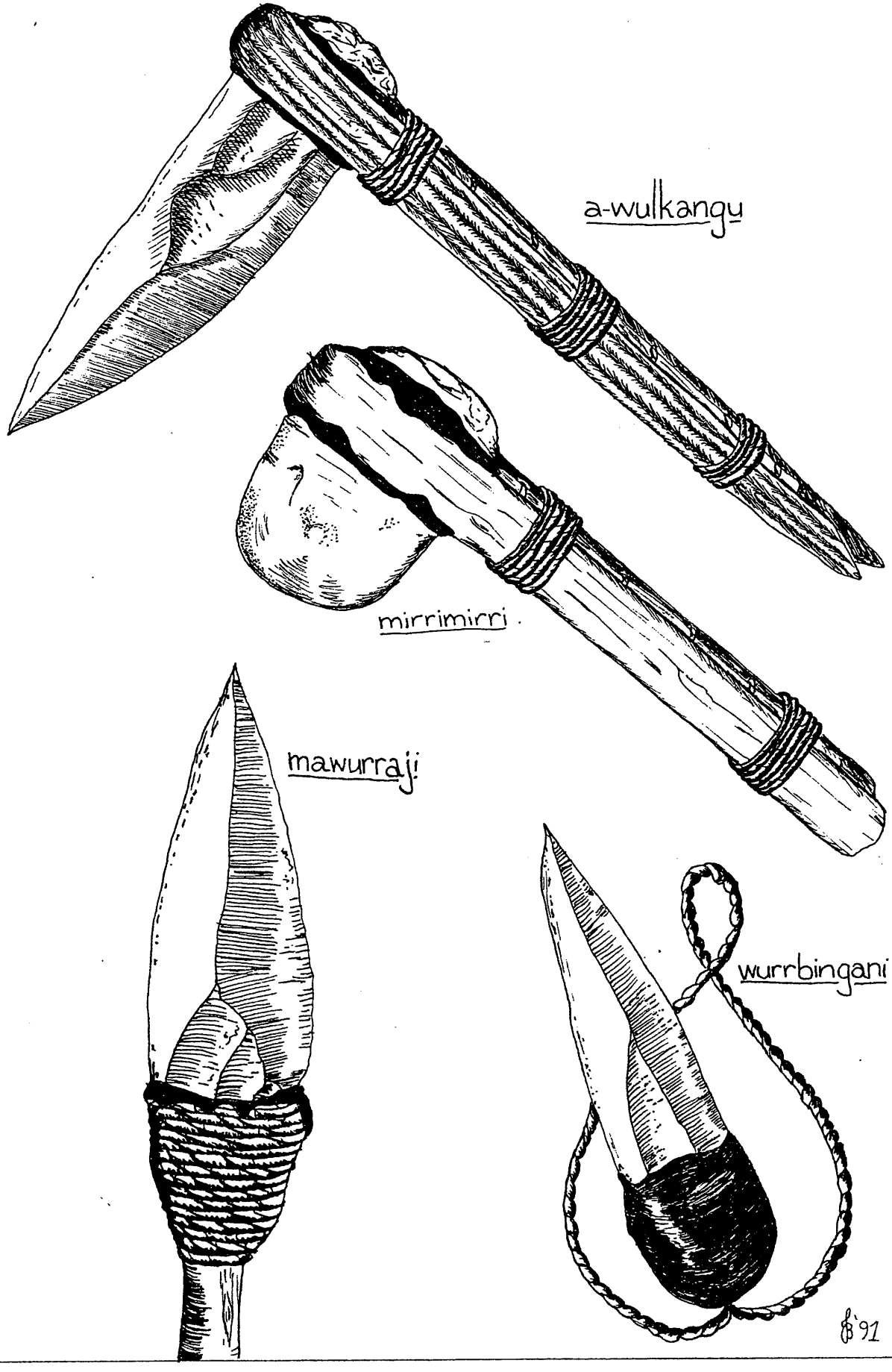
a-wubulngu (rra-) *(noun)*
1. *fish species **2.** *Red *Emporer [*Lutjanus sebae*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
= a-wuliya

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
mirrimirri
mawurraji
wurrbingani
B'91

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 *Emporer [*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-warrurnngka

a-wulumarndaya (rra-) *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Torres *Strait *Pigeon [*Deula spilorrhoa*]. 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 *marraige) 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-wirninybirniny

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 [*Haliaeestus 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 boilded 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 mertenis*]. 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 concerend 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-nhanawaya

ayindirniba *(noun)*
1. *shark species **2.** *Port *Jackson *Shark [*Heterodontus galeatus*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
= arribarri, yindirniba

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 sem-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-miety
= a-malurrungkurru
see ngardarda, mayurrku

a-yumbuwarra (rra-) *(noun)*
girls, a *gathering *of

a-yungkujungku (rra-) *(noun)*
1. *fish species **2.** *Barracouda [*Sphyraena 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
= nginykarra, ririka
see li-babakurla

Babarramila (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.

Babatharrija (nya-) *(noun)*
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is said to be 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 Rrumburriya 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

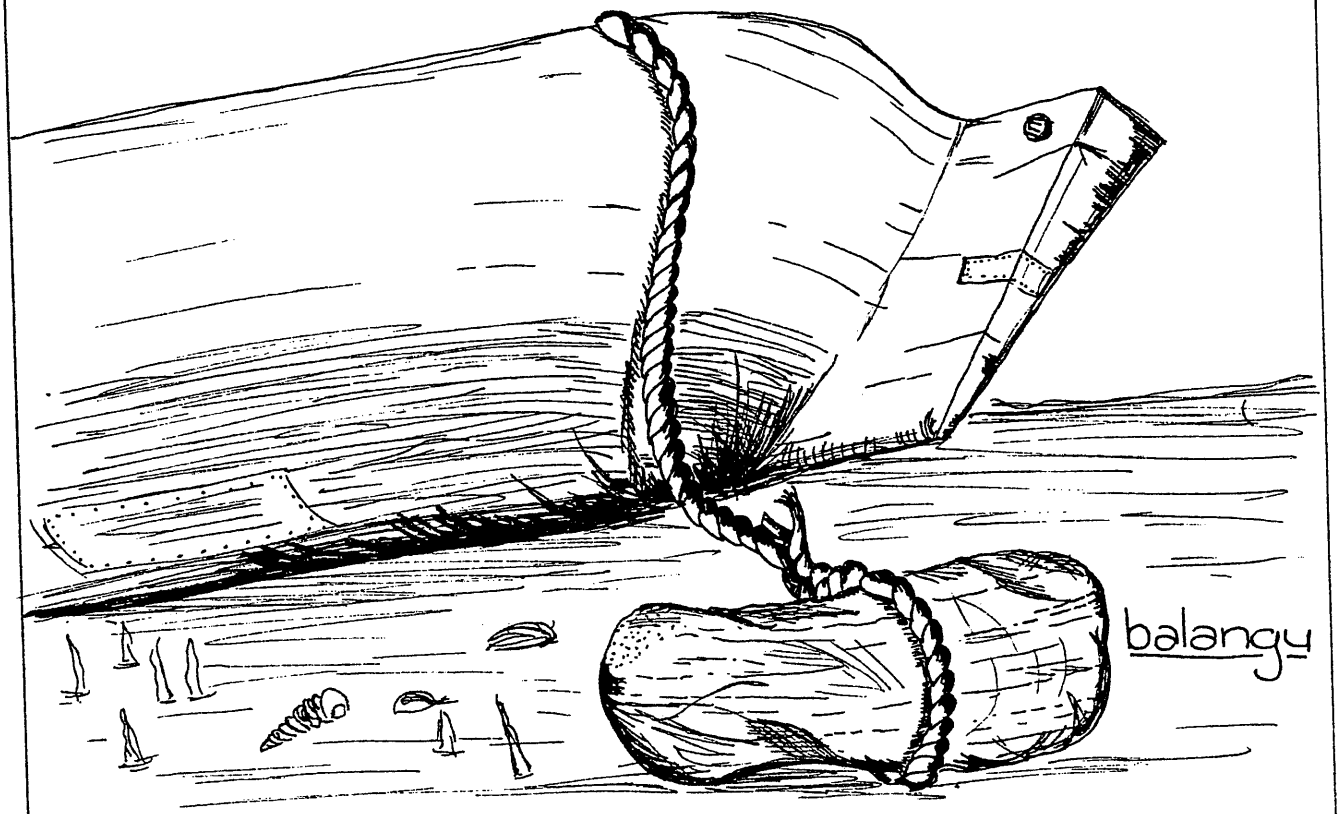
balakuya *(noun)*
1. *possum species **2.** *Northern *Brushtail *Possum [*Trichosurus arnhemensis*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety
see biwali, a-wunamurdu

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.

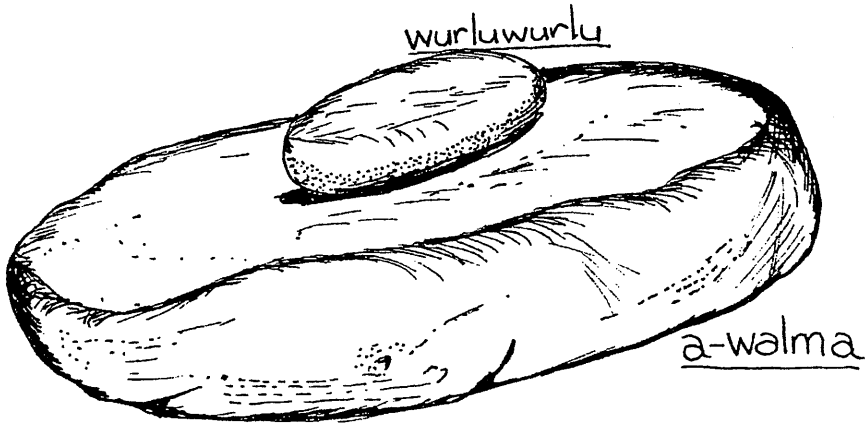
balangkamayarra *(transitive verb)*
turning *someone *away from their *intended *purpose

balangu *(noun)*



balangu

warranthangu



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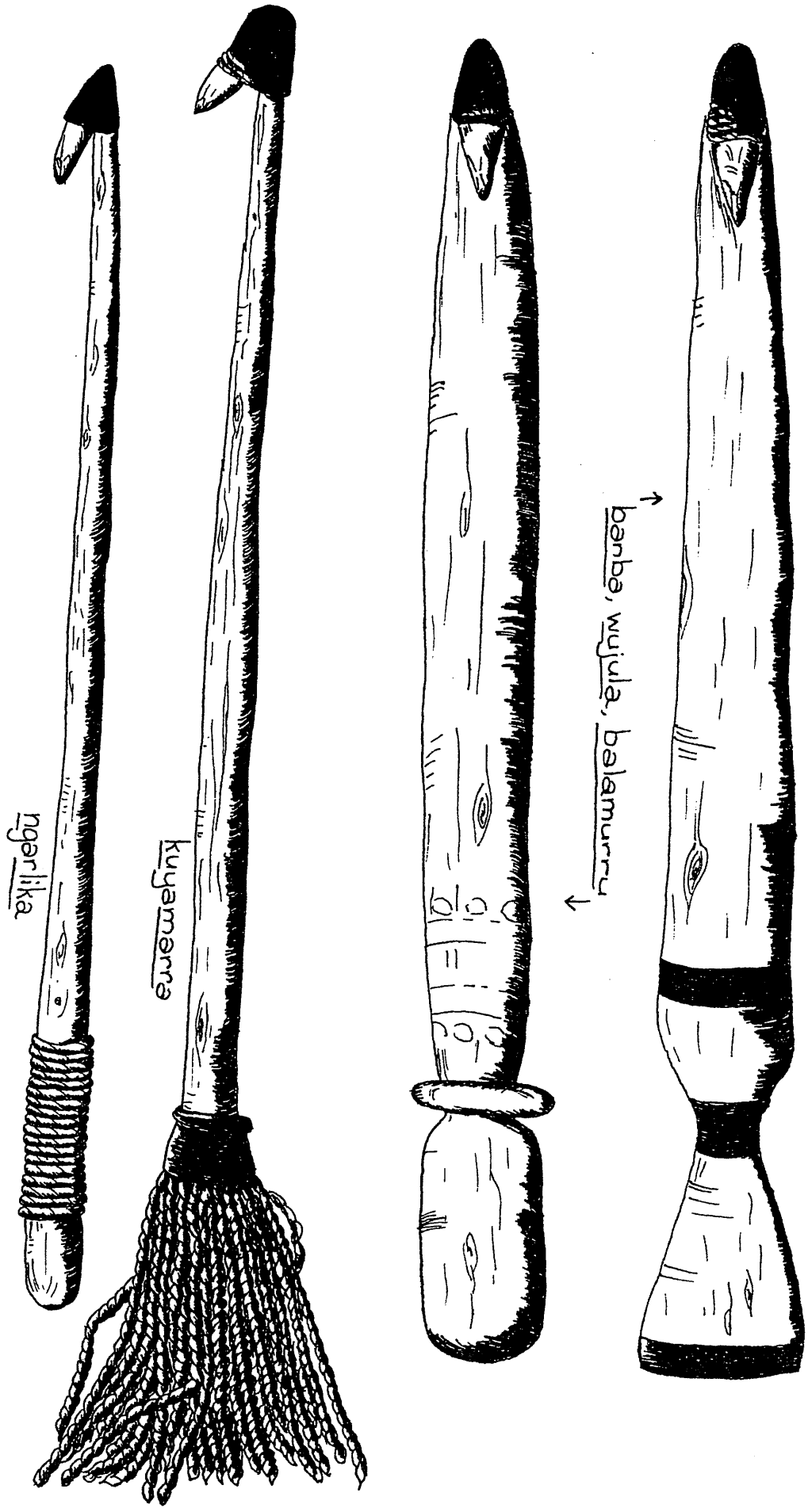

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anchor, *made from *stone. Used with the dugout canoes

balangungu *(noun)*
1. *fire, *large and *bright **2.** *flames

balankali *(noun)*
1. *snake species **2.** *King *Brown *Snake [*Pseudechis australis*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya 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 toeach *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. *phosphorecence *(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 conspicullatus*]
= milirnnguwarra

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 Borroloola on the Bing Bong road. The hill is a metamorphosed ground oven associated with the Two Initiated Men Dreaming path. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

banba *(noun)*
spear *thrower. Long and flat. Associated with the Emu Dreaming of the Wurdaliya semi-moiety.
= balamurru, wujula
= ngarlika

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)
= kirringi

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

bardakalinya *(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**. *venemous *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 asscoaited 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 aboutliving 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. Particlefor 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

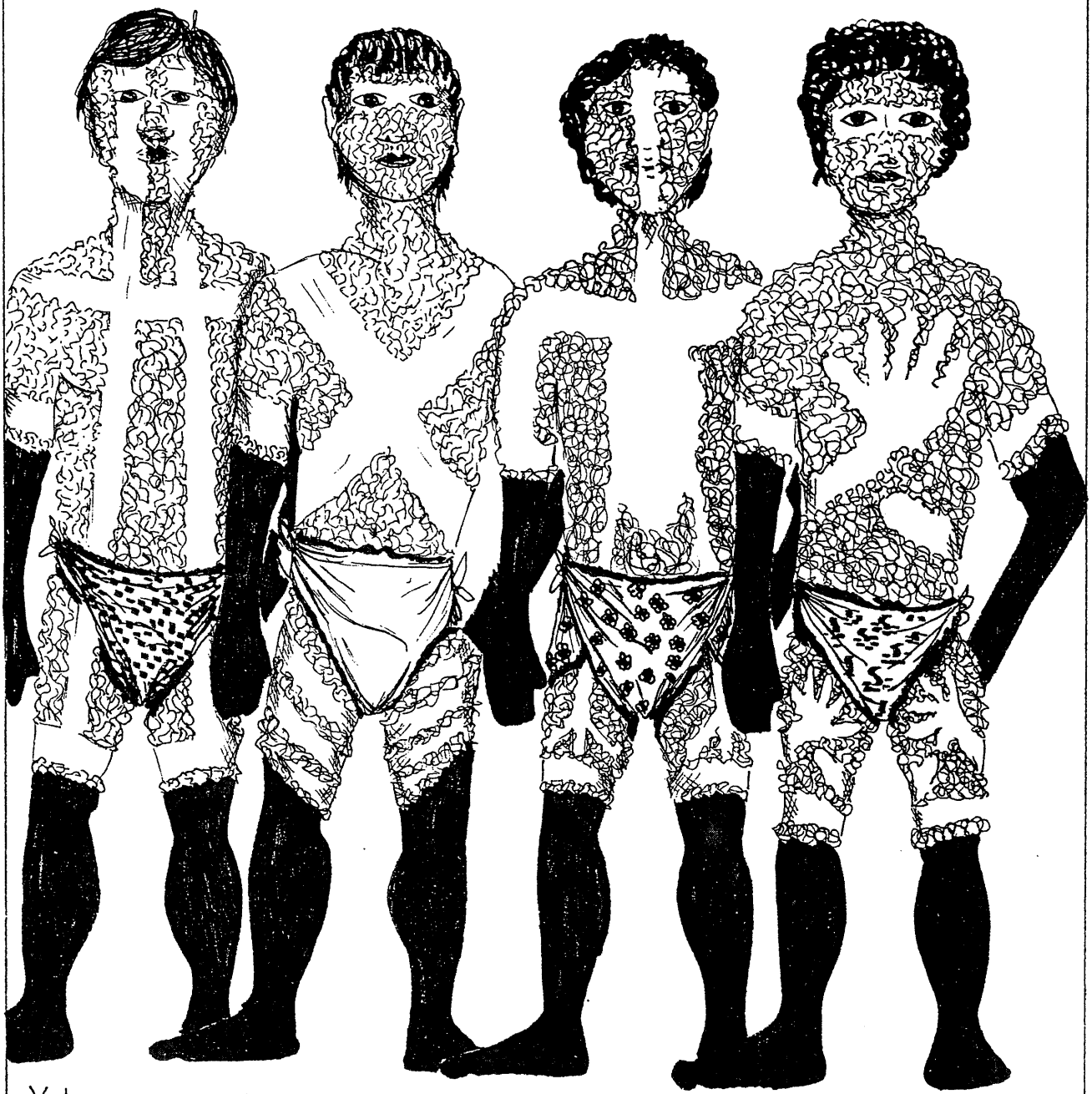
barranamba *(adverb)*
like *that. Comparison relator

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-yirrinybiji:



Yulungurri (Rrumburriya)

Ma-wanjarrngu (Wuyaliya)

Kurdarrku (Mambaliya-Wawukarriya)

Ngabaya (Wurdaliya)

barruwa

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; " ◊ *Bawuji mbilandi.* " Leave them (dual) alone; " ◊ *Bawuji ndiya.* " Leave him alone; " ◊ *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

bayanangbayanang *(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 " ◊ *bijal buyi.* " quite small"

Bijangujkini *(noun)*
1. *place name **2.** Four Mile, on the western bank of the McArthur River upstream from the Borroloola 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

Binibininymarr *(noun)*
place *name. Area located approximately .5 km. north of the Borroloola 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

biwali
karnbulanyi
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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

birlirlumantharra *(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 venemous 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

bujirrirrinjarra *(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, *parasitis *climber. Has fine yellow to orange stems, twines around and attaches itself to other plants.

bukuyabukuya *(noun)*
1. *plant species **2.** *Small *Mellon [*Cassytha 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

bulurrulurru *(noun)*
1. *stone **2.** *mountain **3.** *rock **4.** *hill (avoidance speech)
= janyka

buluwarrirrinjarra *(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
= wiyalirrinjarra, 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)*
armlet. 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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Borroloola:

Reconstruction
the Yanyuwa c
c. 1980-82

1. ceremony ground
Yalkawarru, Kulyukuly
ceremonies.
2. Jamanki, initiati
ceremony ground
3. Jerry & Elma Brov
4. Les & Mavis Hogar
5. Toby Charlie
6. Johnson & Mauree
Timothy
7. Barry & Ross Fric
8. Mervyn & Larry Si
9. Jack & Lilly Isaac
10. Old Lizzy
11. Queenie Simon
12. Basketball 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 & Mo
20. Roy Friday & Dob
21. Roy Ross
22. Old Davey
23. Old Daimond
24. Darby, Pompey,
Annie & Isaac Isaa
25. Luric Noble
26. Billy & Sadie Miller
27. Rita Anthawarran
& Ruby Wirriyar
28. Dinah Norman
Ninganga
29. Minnie
30. Charlie & Nellie
31. Short Friday
Babawurr
32. Nero & Norma
Timothy
33. Church CA.I.M
34. Wilo McKinnon
35. Ginger Bunaja
Harry Linyar
36. Musso & Roddy Ha
37. Tim Rakawurlm
Judy Marrng

A. Mango Trees
B. Rocky Creek
C. Ivy & Bill Barret
D. Wurrarawala hi
Kangaroo Dreamir
Restricted area f
secret-sacred ce

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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.

buri (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 burrurranbayarra

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.

burrirdil *(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.** Borroloola, refers to a lagoon complex approximately .5 km north of the Borroloola Inn. Asscoiated with the Mountain Kangaroo Dreaming. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

burrumanmala *(noun)*
1. *rain **2.** *torrential *rain

burrunmi (cm-) *(noun)*
wide-eyed *person

burrurranbayarra *(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

buyijijiwu *(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 yarlmarlanji

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*]. Foundin large numbers at the base of cycad palms.
see rurrururru

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 lijalijangulyanda

dawarrkantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *fishing *using a *fish *trap **2.** *fishing *using a *net
= wirdinymantharra

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, narriyalama

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.

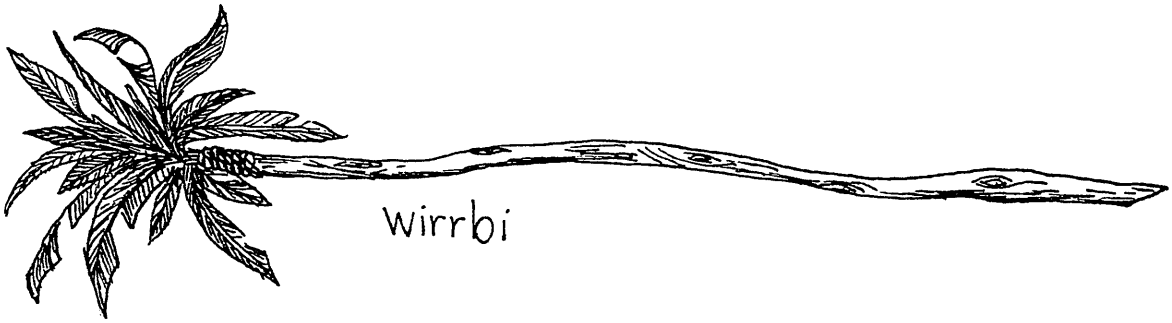
Dinkawu (nya-) *(noun)*
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Wuyaliya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Groper Dreaming.

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.

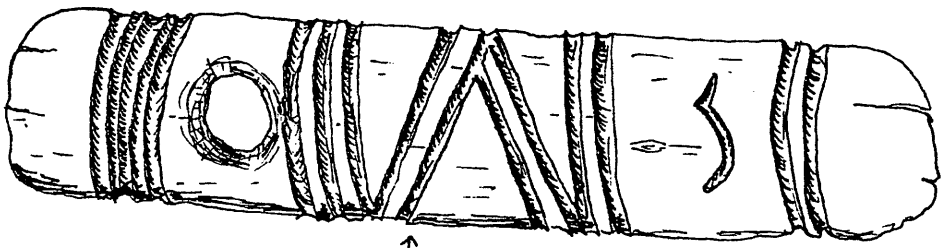
dinkidinki *(adverb)*
1. *close by **2.** *surrounded by **3.** in the *vicinity *of

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.

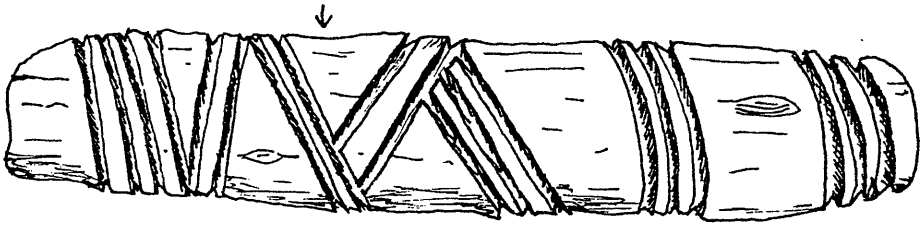
dinybu *(noun)*
1. *joey **2.** *wallaby/ kangaroo, *young

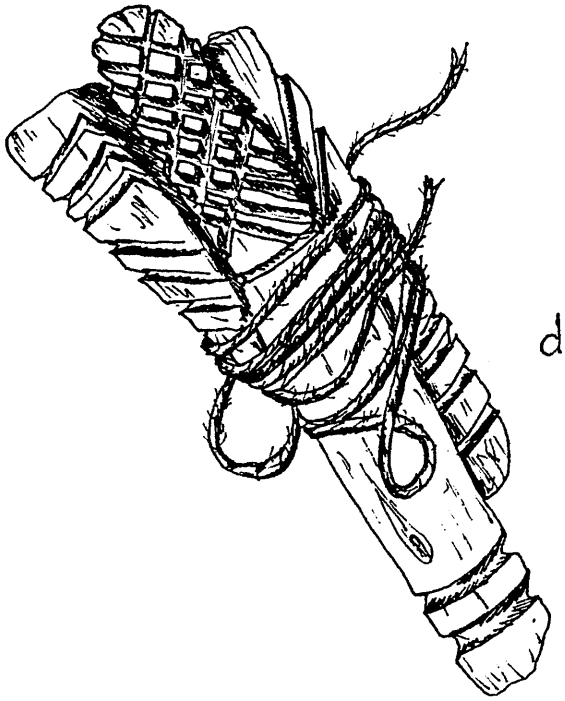


wirrbi



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-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
= jayiwuma

Dirdiyalma (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.

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 reciever 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 fron 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 asociated with the beginning of the Tiger Shark Dreaming path. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

Dungkurramaji (nya-) *(noun)*
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya 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 Borroloola Cossing. 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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming.

jabarranymantharra *(intransitive verb)*
passing oneanother (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 " ◊ *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 fortheir *parents. (avoidance speech)

jakajakarda *(adverb)*
walking in *front of *someone. *Barni-wingkaya jakajakarda kukurdila.* " Don't walk in front of grandmother."

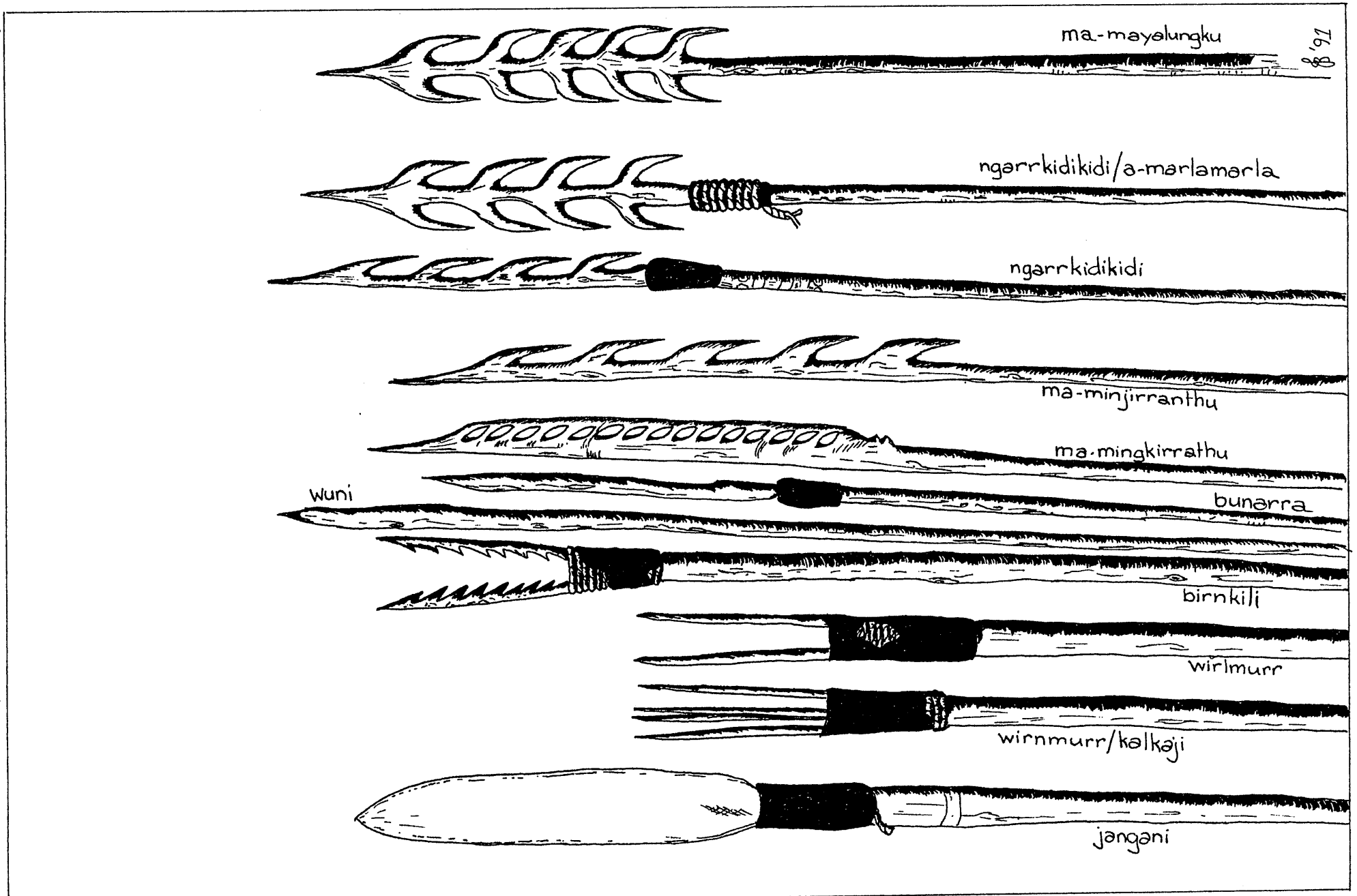
jakarda (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *many **2.** *plenty
= kurdukurdu

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 lophotes*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety

jalababa *(noun)*


ma-mayalungku
8'91
ngarrkidikidi/a-marlamarla
ngarrkidikidi
ma-minjirranthu
ma-mingkirrathu
wuni
bunarra
birnkili
wirlmurr
wirnmurr/kalkaji
jangani

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.** *lisping **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. Rrumburriya 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 perfrom 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 Rrumburriya 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 yirriny

Jamika (nya-) *(noun)*
male *personal name. Name which can b egiven 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 Brolga ceremony or certain songs associated with the a-Kunabibi ceremony.
see kujika, jawala, mayjbi

jamurru (cm-) *(adjective)*
short (avoidance speech)
= wukuthu, wukulkudu

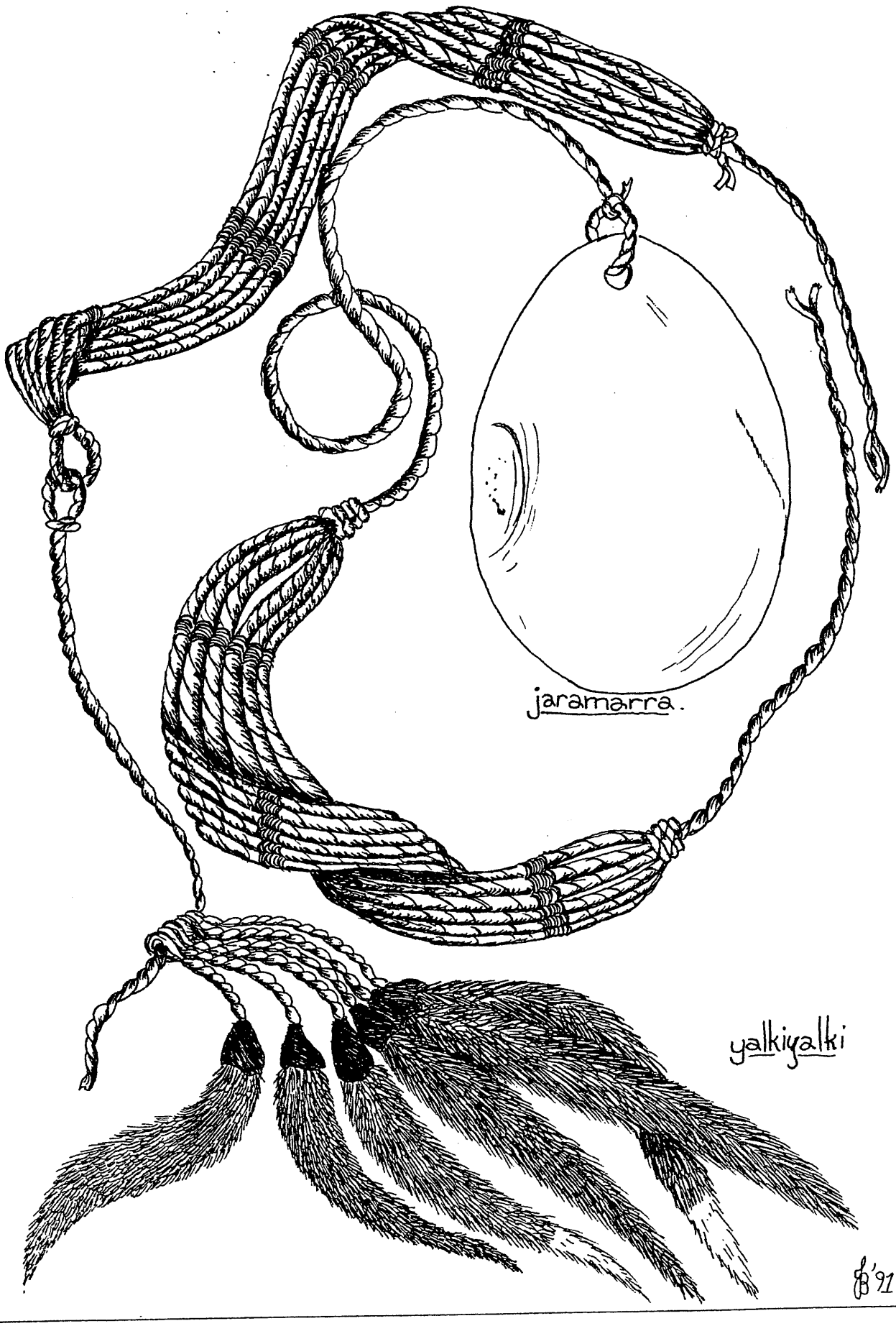
jamurrumantharra *(transitive verb)*
shortening (avoidance speech)
= wukuthumantharra

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

janjirlkirri *(noun)*


jaramarra.
yalkiyalki
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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

jardiwangarni *(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

jarlkijarlki (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *loose **2.** *wrinkled *skin. *jiwini jarlkijarlki 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-Wawukarriya 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 repsonse. " 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 simialr 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.** *terrestial *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

jijijirla *(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 bilinjirri, birrimbirri, ngunma, wirlibirlimarra

jijirdarrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
hungry, *being. Expanded form of jirdarrinjarra (avoidance speech)
see jirdarrinjarra
= wirndajkirrinjarra

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 [*Petarus breviceps*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
see warnkirrma

jimirndi *(noun)*
1. *spear *type **2.** *shovel *nosed *spear (avoicance 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 Borroloola. 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 dringking, 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 Rrumburriya 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.
julwirrirri *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Brown *Hawk [*Falco berigora*]. Used as a spiritual messenger in jarrada songs. Associated with the Rrumburriya 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, na-mankarraninja, 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 risque or a little out of the ordinary. When an individual utters this word those around him utter ngalamu.
see ngalamu, warri, lindiwirriji, kabarrarni

jurdurrubanji *(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

jurlbi *(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.

jurrbarla *(adverb)*
1. *lying *position on *stomach **2.** *prone *position
= wulurrungku, lhulurrunngu

jurlujurlu *(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

kabarrininjarra *(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 inadvertantly sees his mother-in-law, anyone in hearing distance responds with ngarlamu.

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*]
= wirninymarr, birninymarr

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, yarlajka

kajkal (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *long **2.** *tall
= jumanykarra, warnduwarndu, wularnkarra, yurlkayurlka

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-kurdirdi
= wirriyalngu

kalbu *(noun)*
spear *thrower. Rod like spear thrower used with a fishing spear
see wujula, banba, balamurru
= ngarlika

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.
= kamburrwalawala

kamburrwalawala *(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

kanymakanymardamantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *dividing in *two or in *two *parts **2.** *making *two *kinds
see nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra

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. Occassionaly 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 Rrumburriya 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.** *rythm *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

karnarnkuwanyi *(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", "Buggar 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.*]

Karrmuji (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.

karrmula *(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; ◊ *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, kurdirrngu, ngayangaya, wunili

Kayangajbarli (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 apppear to be used more by women than men. Yaa! Kanyandu-athama 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
= warrnguna

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

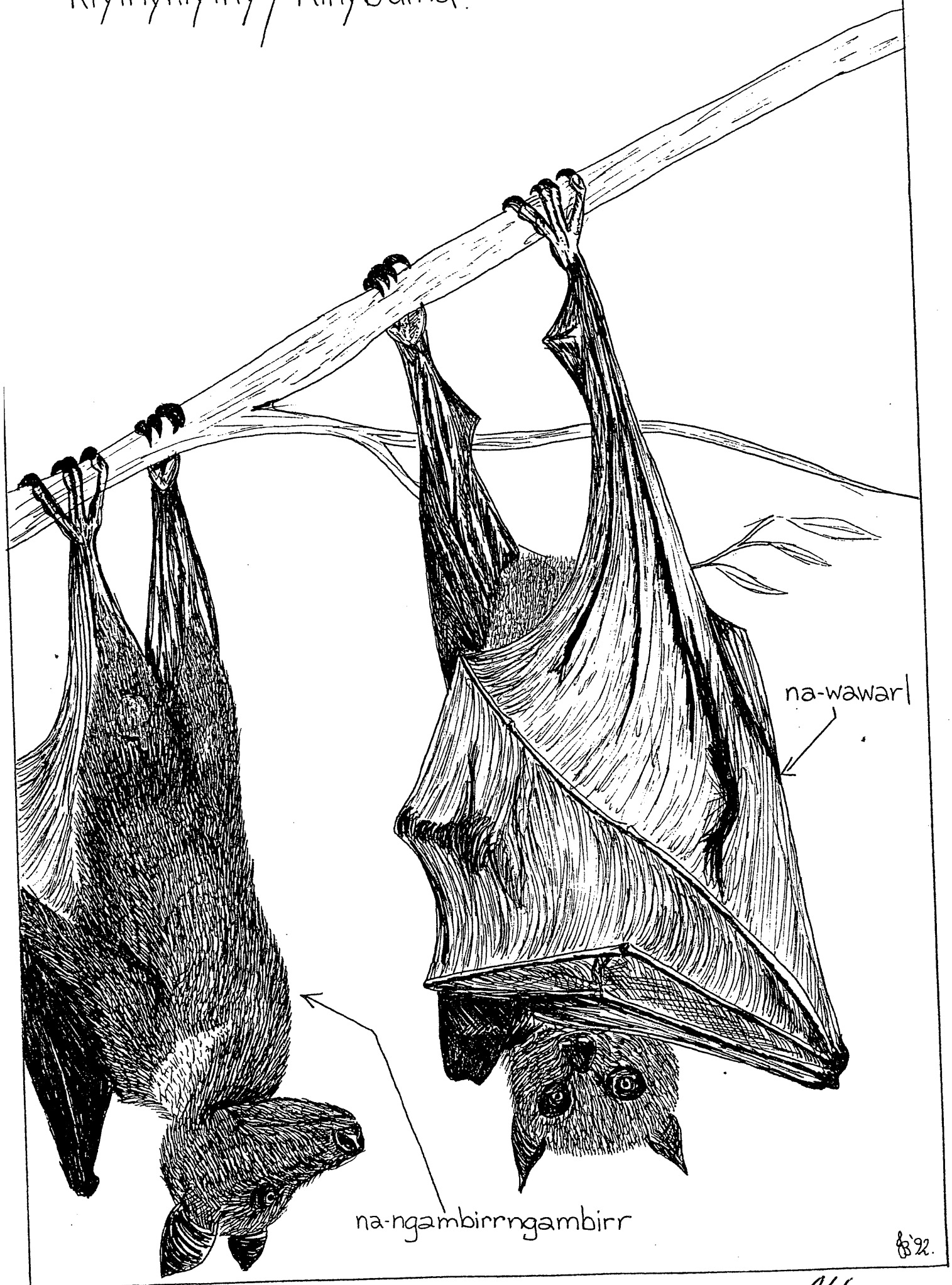
kirrimantharra *(adjective)*
dugongs *surfacing *together,*side-by-side
see mukulinjayarra

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 / kinybutha



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 realtion to sorcery practices
= wurrumantha

kudingi *(noun)*
Bandicoot species [*Isoodon sp.*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
see murdari, a-wakanya, a-bindiwaji, a-wangkulinya

kuduluku *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Little *Pied *Comorant [*Phalacrora various*]. 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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety

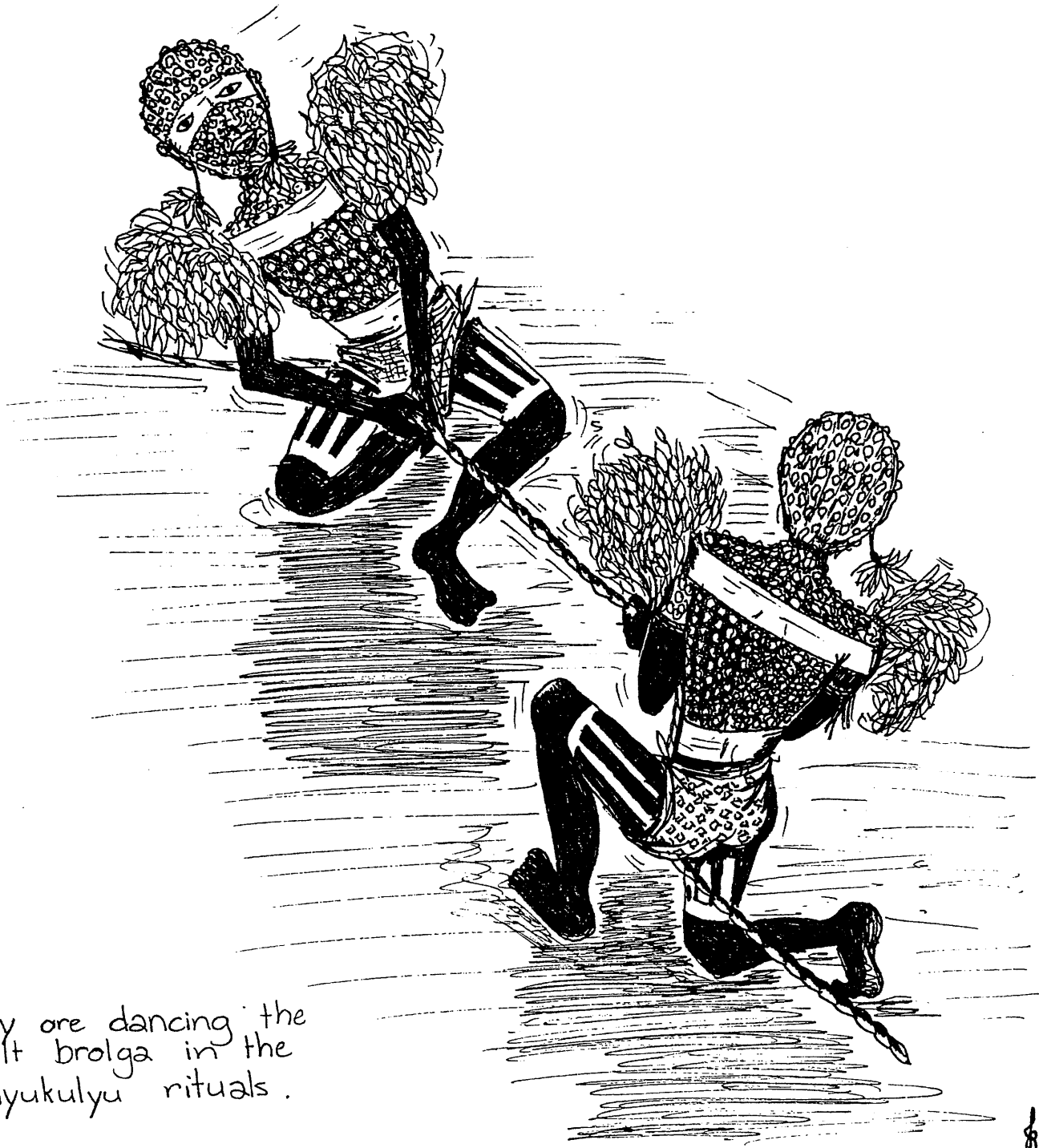
kulanbayarra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *lowering **2.** *tired, *being **3.** *lazy **4.** *sitting *down

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.

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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.** *indivudual *who *makes *themselves *sexually *desirerous **3.** *sexy. Not used in mixed comapny

kulijiji *(noun)*
pubic *apron *(mens')
= wurrkalu, 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? " ◊ *bawuji kuna?*. " Is it finished?"

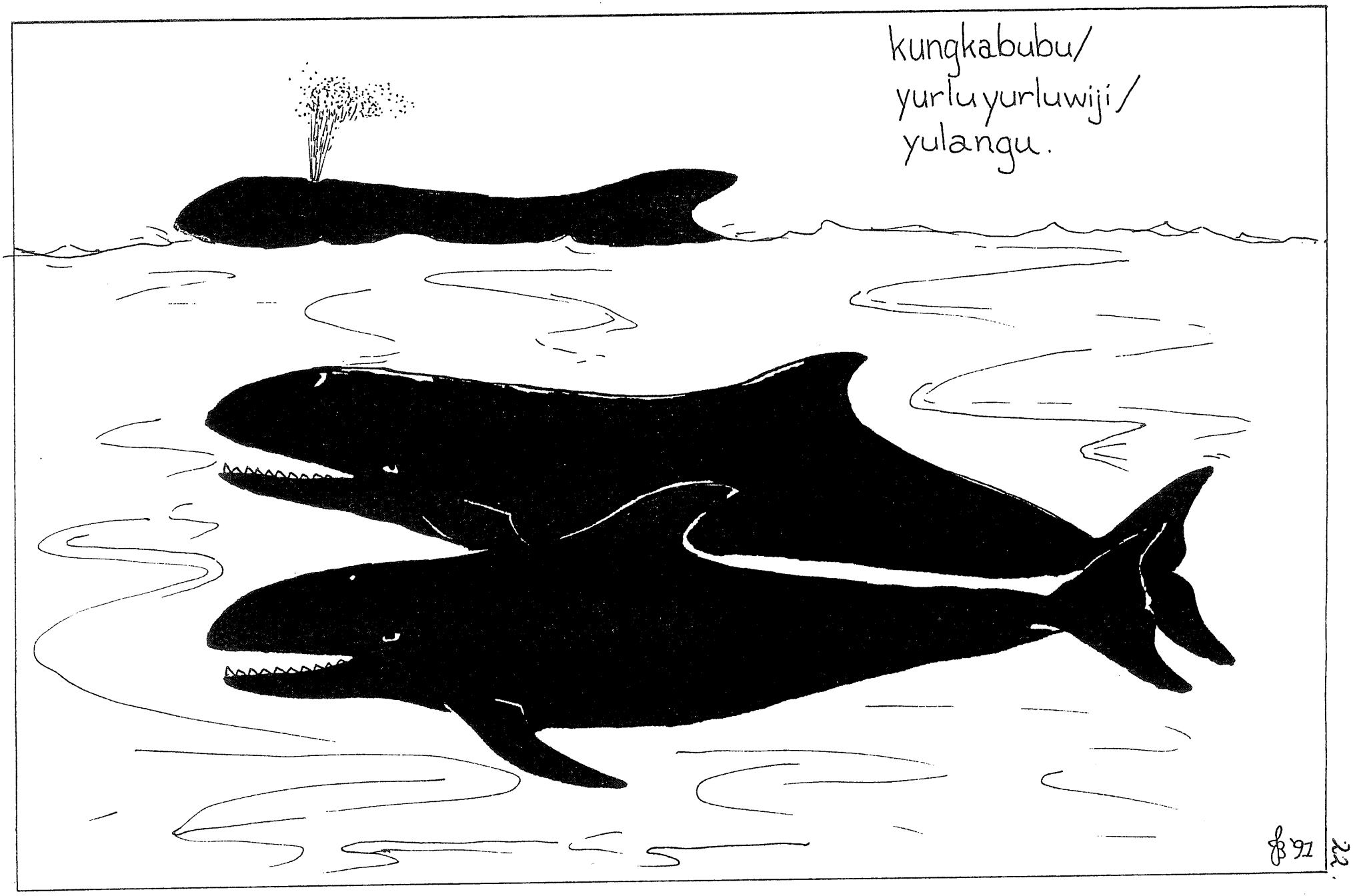
kunamantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *sorcery **2.** *bringing up **3.** *coming in. Bringing up of people to a specific location by use of sorcery. Usually done by singing of a power song over a spear thrower and waving it in the direction one wishes the people to come.

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, lirrmalirrma

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

kunduwarurrinjarra *(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*]. Asssociated 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-rndarrma, ngirrija, yirrija

kurdidawa *(noun)*
spirit *being. Small maleovalent 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 on of these spirits they will give and 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 ata *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-mirrwa, 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. Tha name is associated with the Barn Owl Dreaming.

kurrumbirribirri (*dust *storm)
Associated with the hot north wind, in the dry season. Associated with the Rrrumburriya semi-moiety
see langkulangkuwarra

kurruru *(noun)*
1. *dugong *antomy **2.** *vertabrae 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 tassle attached to it. Used to chase flys 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 wuwarr 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, wuwarr

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 usedfor *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 [*Sclenopages 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

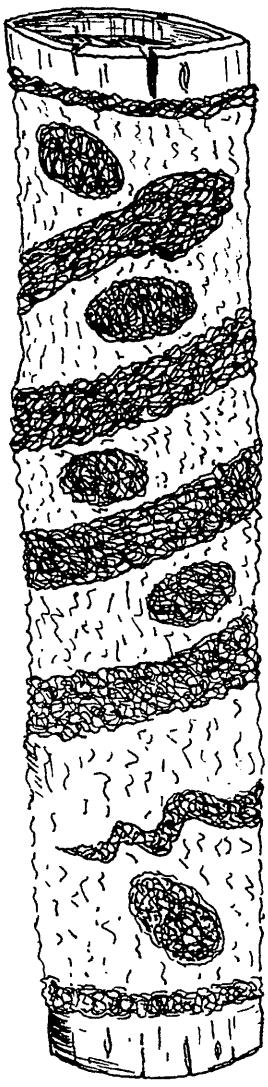
lakurranbayarra *(intransitive verb)*
1 . *stepping/ driving into *holes **2 .** *bogging (avoidance speech)
see wararrakantharra

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

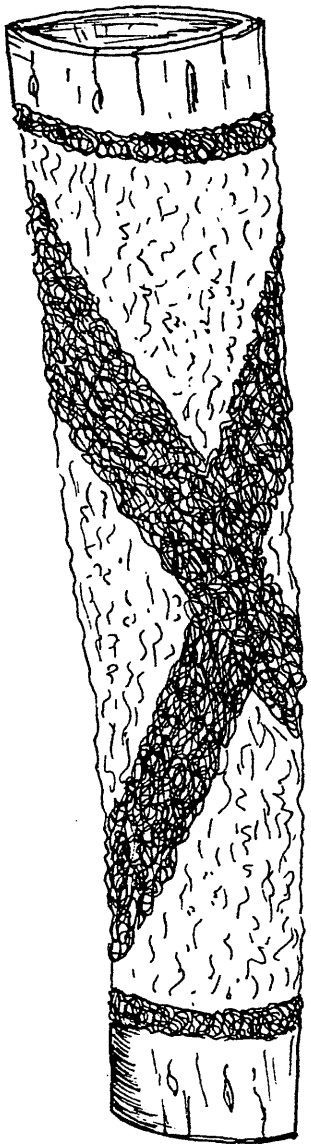
Lalawayi *(noun)*
place *name. "Jimmy Islet". Small islet lying 2 km off the south eastern coast of Vanderlin Island. The island is associated with the Osprey, Spirit Men and Green Turtle Dreamings. Wurdaliya semi-moiety country.

larla / kundabira



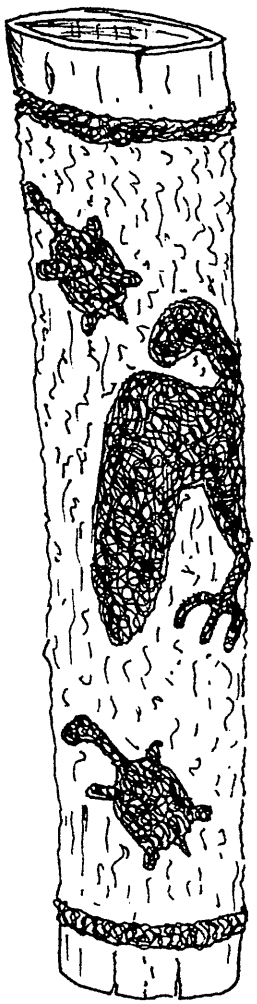
a-rumu

Rrumburriya



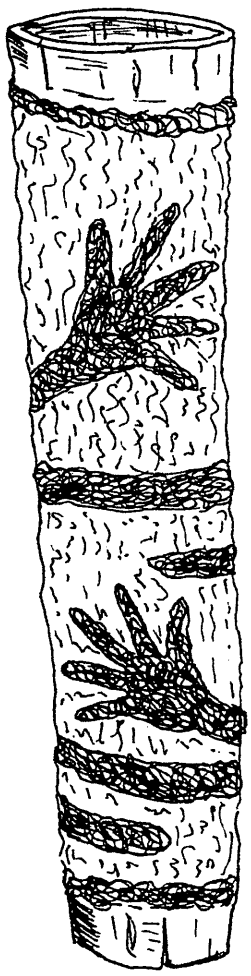
ma-wanjarrngu

Wuyaliya



a-kilyarrkilyarr kulu murndangu

Mambaliya/ Wawukarriya

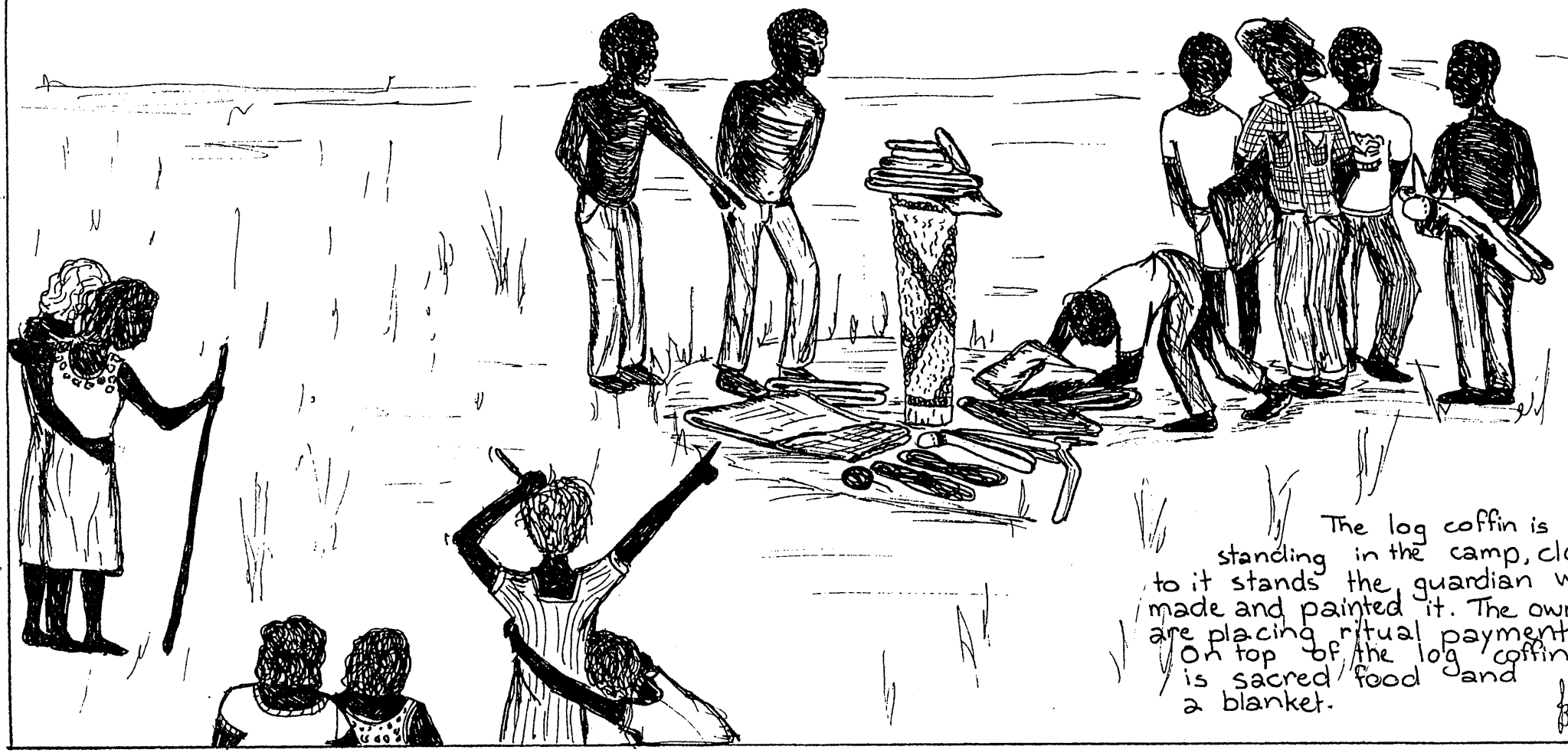


ngabaya

Wurdaliya

'92

ja-alarrinji larla nungku-alanjila bajiwa jungkayi ngaliwa ka-yirrinyngunda
ja-alarrinji wangarni ki-larlangka li-ngimangimarringki jalu-yibarranji
danya. lhangka ki-larlangka ma-rdabalarri ma-kurdukurdu 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.

B '92.

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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 [*Erythropleum 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

langkulangkuwarra *(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 Rrumburriya 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. Rrumburriya 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

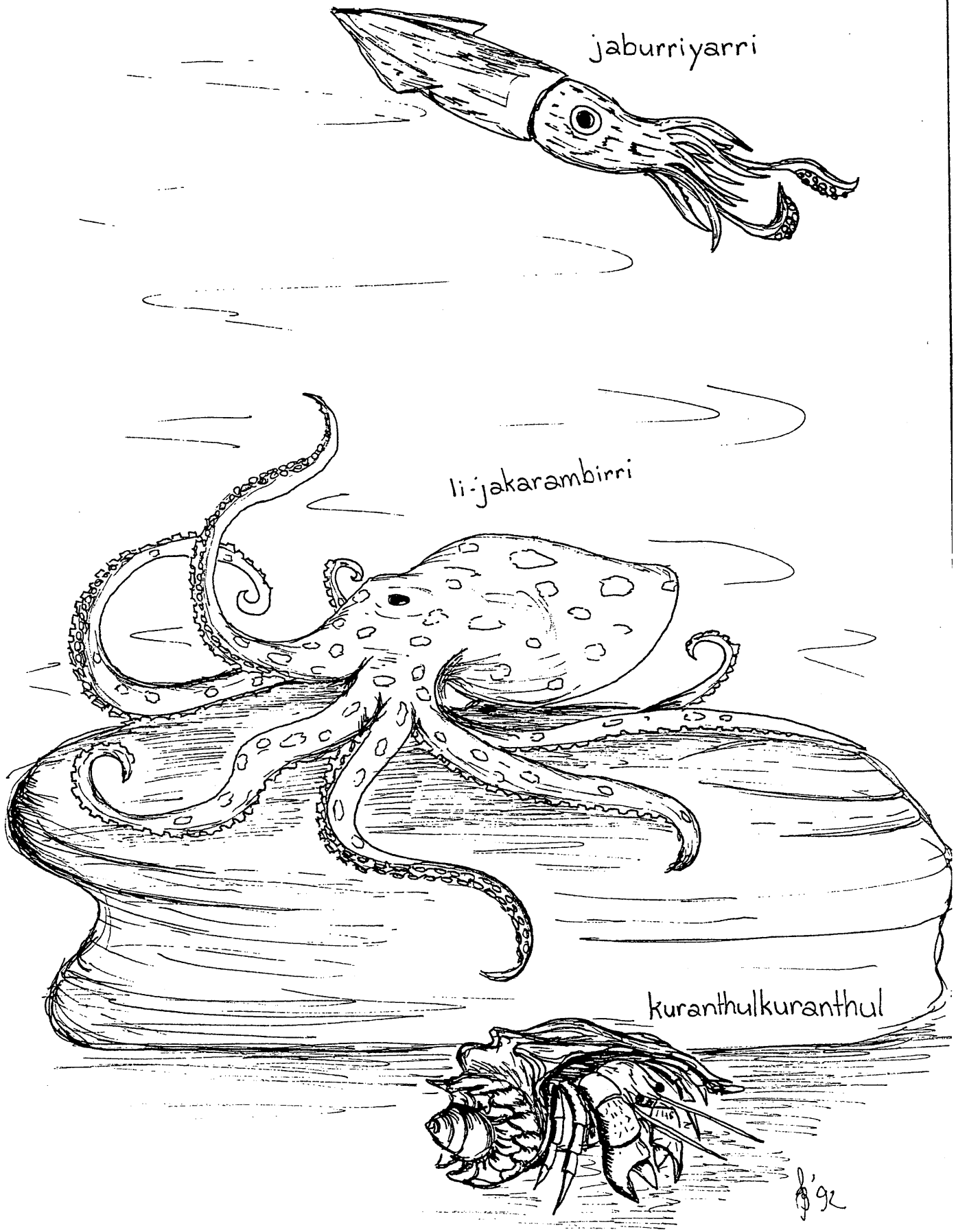
lawarrila *(adverb)*
off the *ground

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

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 conotations 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 Borroloola. 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 responsiblitiy 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 Borroloola 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 Borroloola. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

li-kardirdikija *(noun)*
1. *kinship *term **2.** *man, andhis *brothers ortheir *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 Borroloola 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 saltpans around Manankurra, and around Borroloola 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.** *Pleaides **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-manmanjikarra *(noun)*
1. *kinship *term **2.** *sister-in-laws,*more *than *three
see manjikarra

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-mayanguwarra *(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-rarrawumba

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-rarrawumba

lingi (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *keen of *hearing **2.** *intelligent **3.** *clever **4.** *person *skilled ata *particular *activity
= ngayangaya, wunili, kawi, kurdirrngu

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. Rrumburriya 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 nothern 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, orher *sisters, andtheir *brothers' *children
see rnarnakarra

lirrlirri *(noun)*
shellgrit

lirrmalirrma (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

lirrngalirrnga (cm-) *(noun)*
1. *good *singer **2.** *clear *speaker

lirrngindi *(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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety. The name is associated with the White Chested Sea Eagle Dreaming.

li-waliki *(noun)*
dugong *herd
see a-waliki

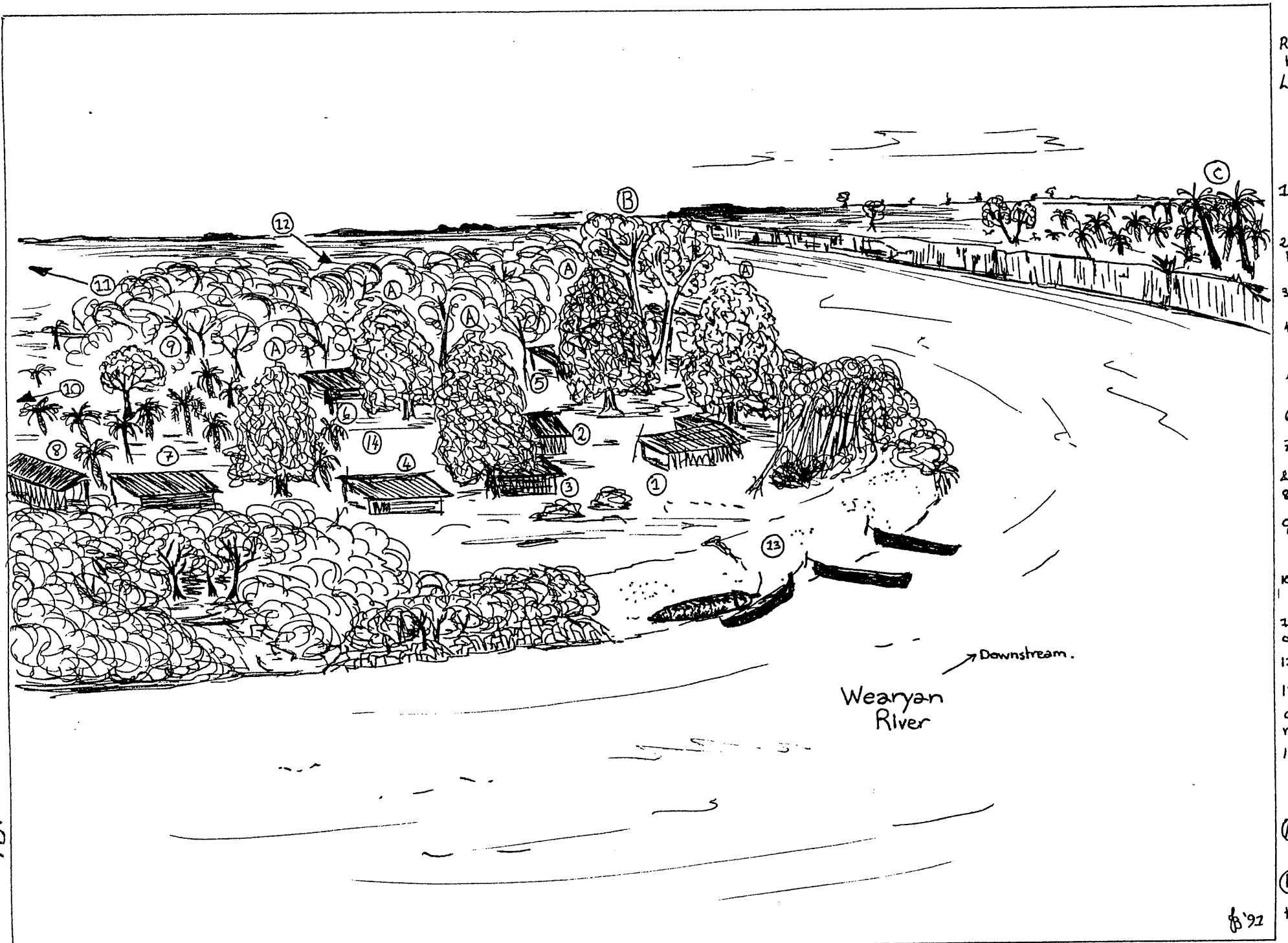
Liwarrangka *(noun)*
place *name. Small peninsula on the north central coast of South West Island. An area of great significance due to the number of hollow log coffins which have been placed there. The Hollow Log Coffin, Jabiru and Groper are all Dreamings associated with Liwarrangka. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

Liwarrngunala *(noun)*
place *name. A section of the Fletcher Creek some 10 km downstream from its junction with the Crooked River. This particualr 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 Borroloola 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 Rrumburriya 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-mirningu
see mirningiya

Liwurriya *(noun)*
place *name. Area on the bend of the



Reconstruction of the Yanyuwa Liwurriya - Manankurra camp. c. 1930's-40's

1. Tim Timothy, Banjo Dinthali & family
2. Tall Friday, Big Friday, Little Friday & families
3. Sambo, Maggie & family
4. Yakaman, Bunaja, Ginge & family
5. single mens camp.
6. Frank Karrijiji & family
7. Mangayi "Rainmaker" & Harry Lirryarri
8. Old Ryro & family
9. a-bunungkurr meeting tree; used by old men.
10. to Garrawa 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 CVG

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. Rrumburriya 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
= birribirri, 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

lumunjunu (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *loaded **2.** *burdened. Used of cars, people, canoes, boats, trees bearing fruit (archaic speech)

lundakantharra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *hiccoughing **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-miyimiyi

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

lhabalhabanymantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *quietning **2.** *silencing. *kanumba-lhabalhabanyma wingkayarra.* " She walked silently."

lhabangarr *(noun)*
1. *ground **2.** *country **3.** *earth **4.** *place **5.** *dirt **6.** *situation
= awara, mirdi

lhabayi *(noun)*
wet *season. Also used as a year counter. *kanymarda 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 *obscurred **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

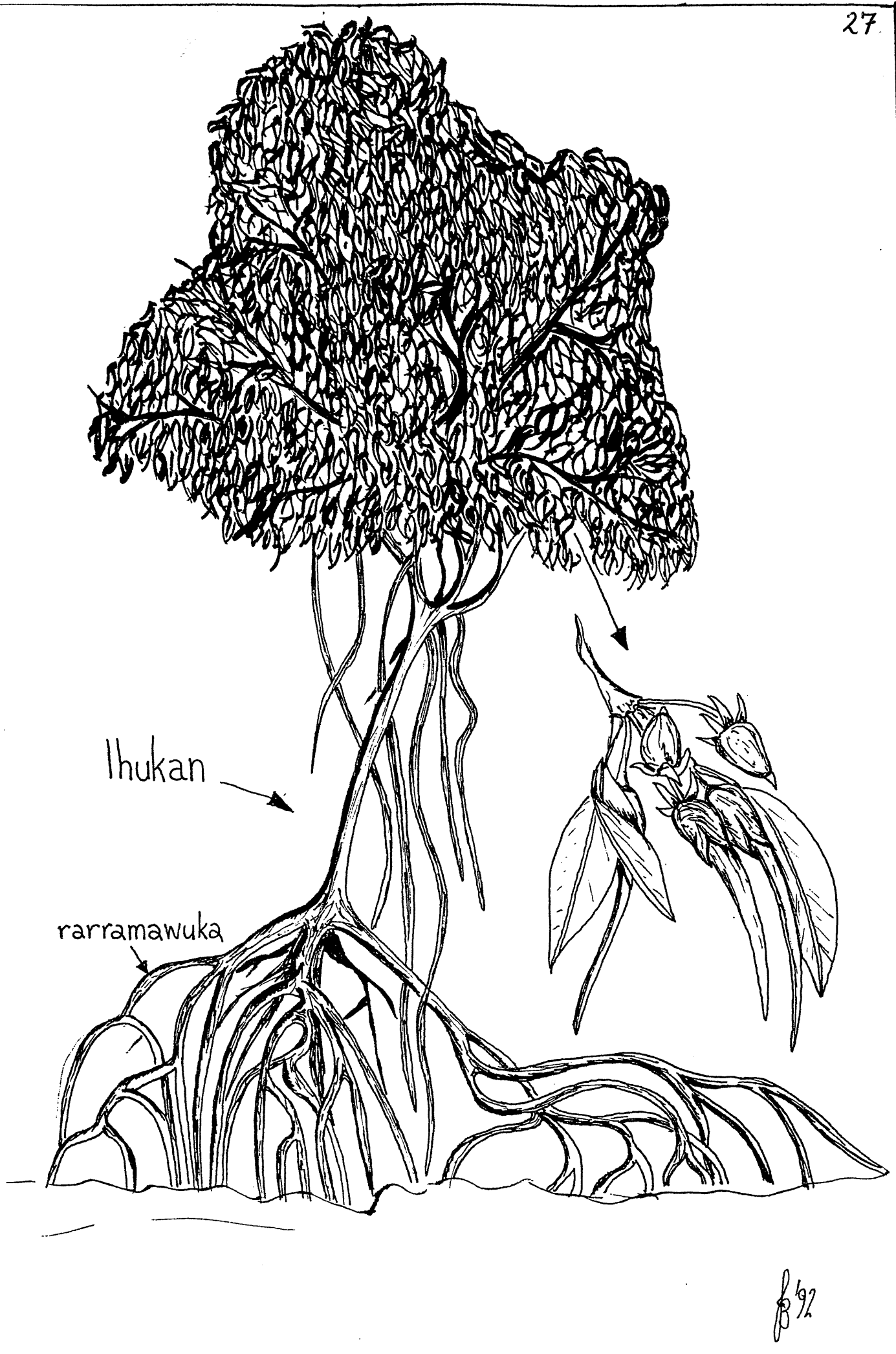
lhangkamulhil *(noun)*
1. *stingray species **2.** *Blue *Spotted *Stingray [*Amphatistius kulhia*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. Name literally means "Rubbish on the top".
= nangka

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; ◊ *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 overa *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

lhulanngundayarra *(verb)*
1. *fishing **2.** *catching *fish. If the

ma-alakala, laijlaji
&
ma-warduwardungu.
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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. Occassionally 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 aftera *baby

lhulurrunngu *(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

lhungku (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, lhurralhurrala

lhurralhurrala *(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

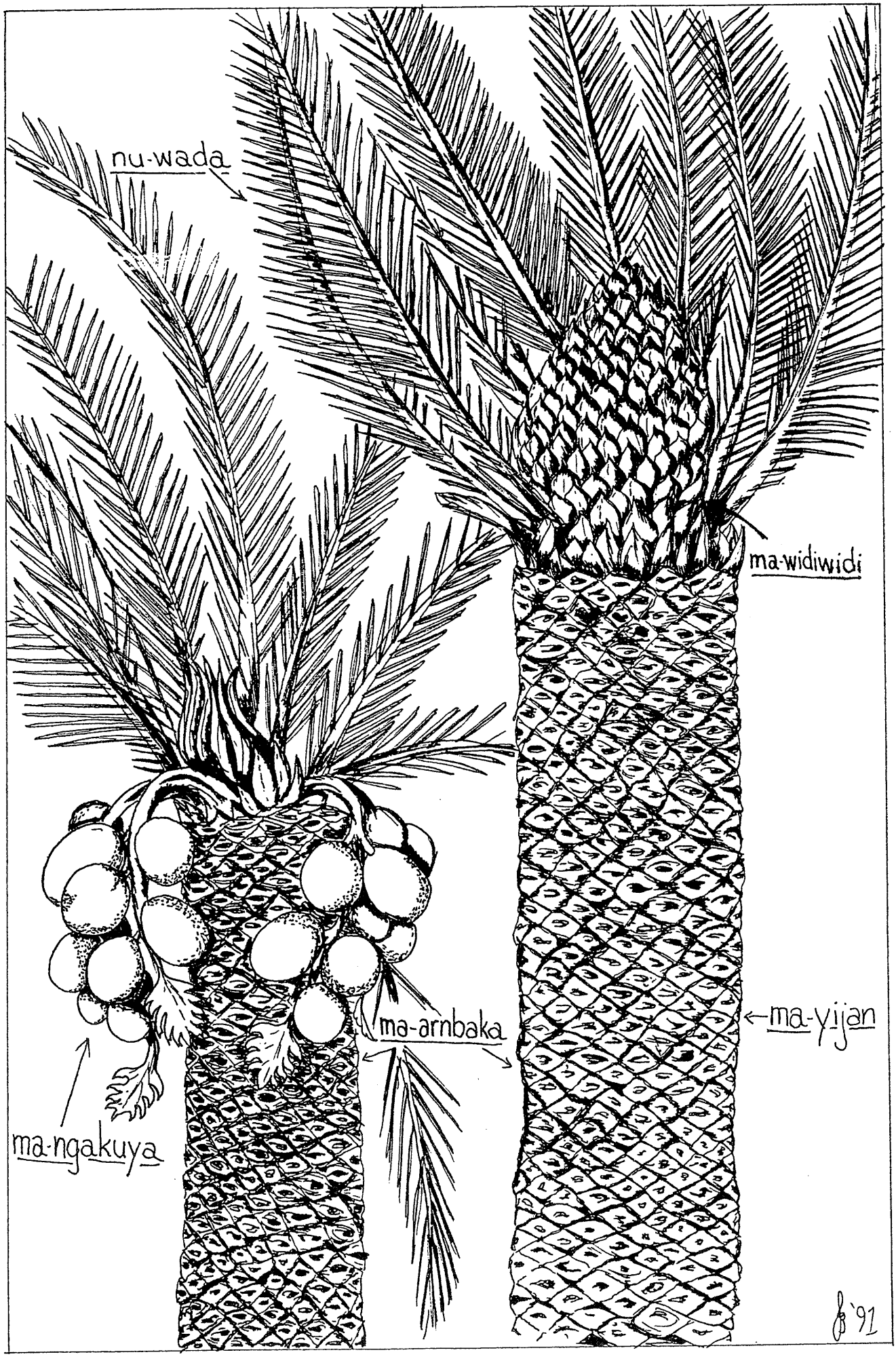
lhuwarrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *departing **2.** *going *away **3.** *waking up *from *sleep **4.** *rising up *from *seated *position
= ankalirrinjarra
see yarrungkayarra

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


nu-wada
ma-widiwidi
ma-yijan
ma-arnbaka
ma-ngakuya
f '91

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 Rrumburriya 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 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 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-warduwardungu, 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. *pant species **2.** *water *lily *(yellow *flower,*long *leaves, *edible *corms)
see ma-rnayi, ma-wirnku

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 [*Clerodundrum 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 saught after as a cure for diarrhoea.
= ngurnngu

ma-burnili *(noun)*
1. *plant species **2.** *water *lily *corm (avoidance speech)
= ma-rnayi

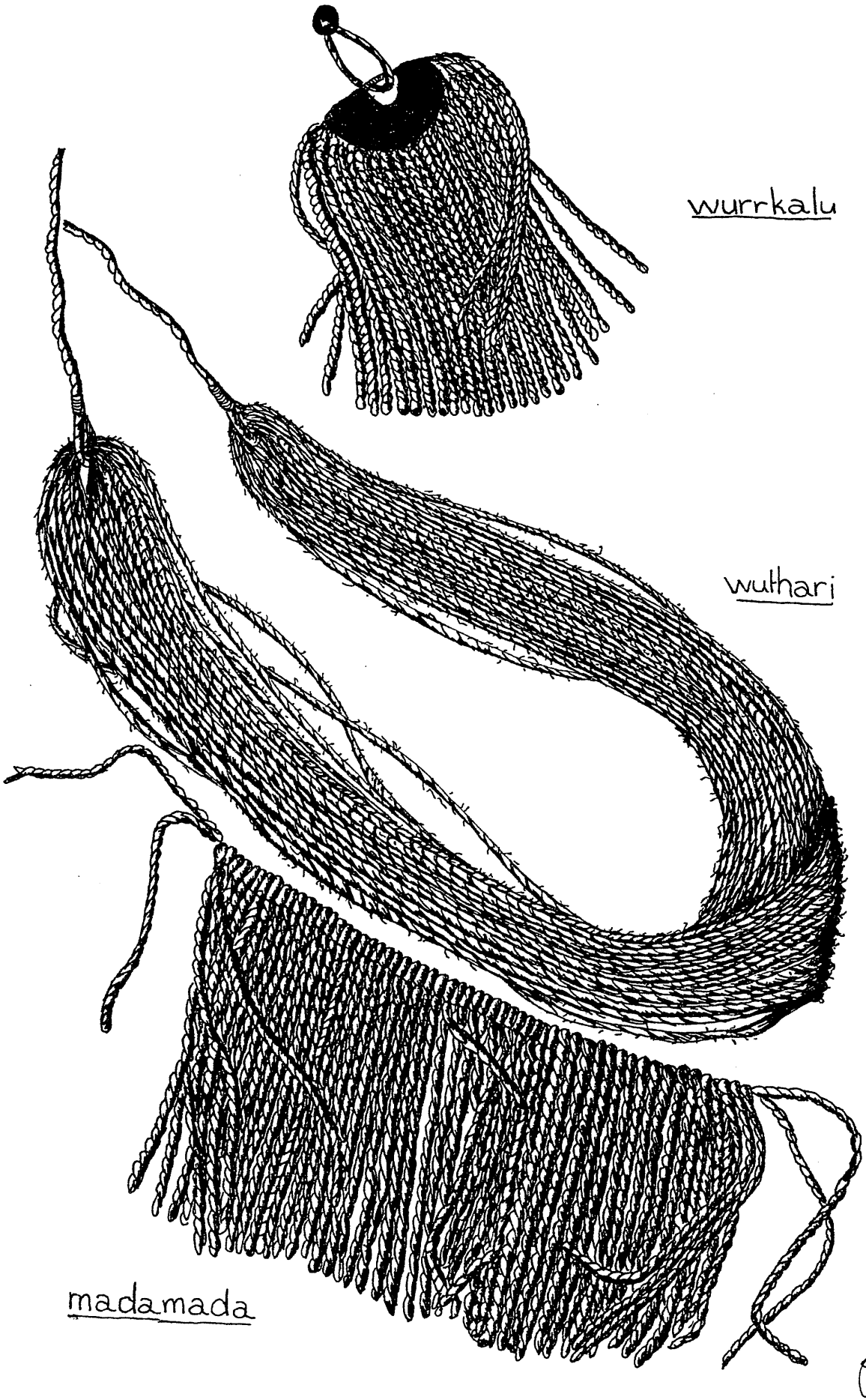
ma-burrakalambangu *(noun)*
1. *tree species **2.** *Silver *Wattle [*Acacia sp.*]. Has edible gum and the sees were once ground, mixed with water and cooked into little cakes.
see ma-buja

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, kulijiji

ma-dularla. P
upright *roots, *pneumataphores of the *mangrove *tree. Grow up from the mud. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
= rarramawuka

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.

majarrmajarrirrinjarra *(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 [*Cochlospernum 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

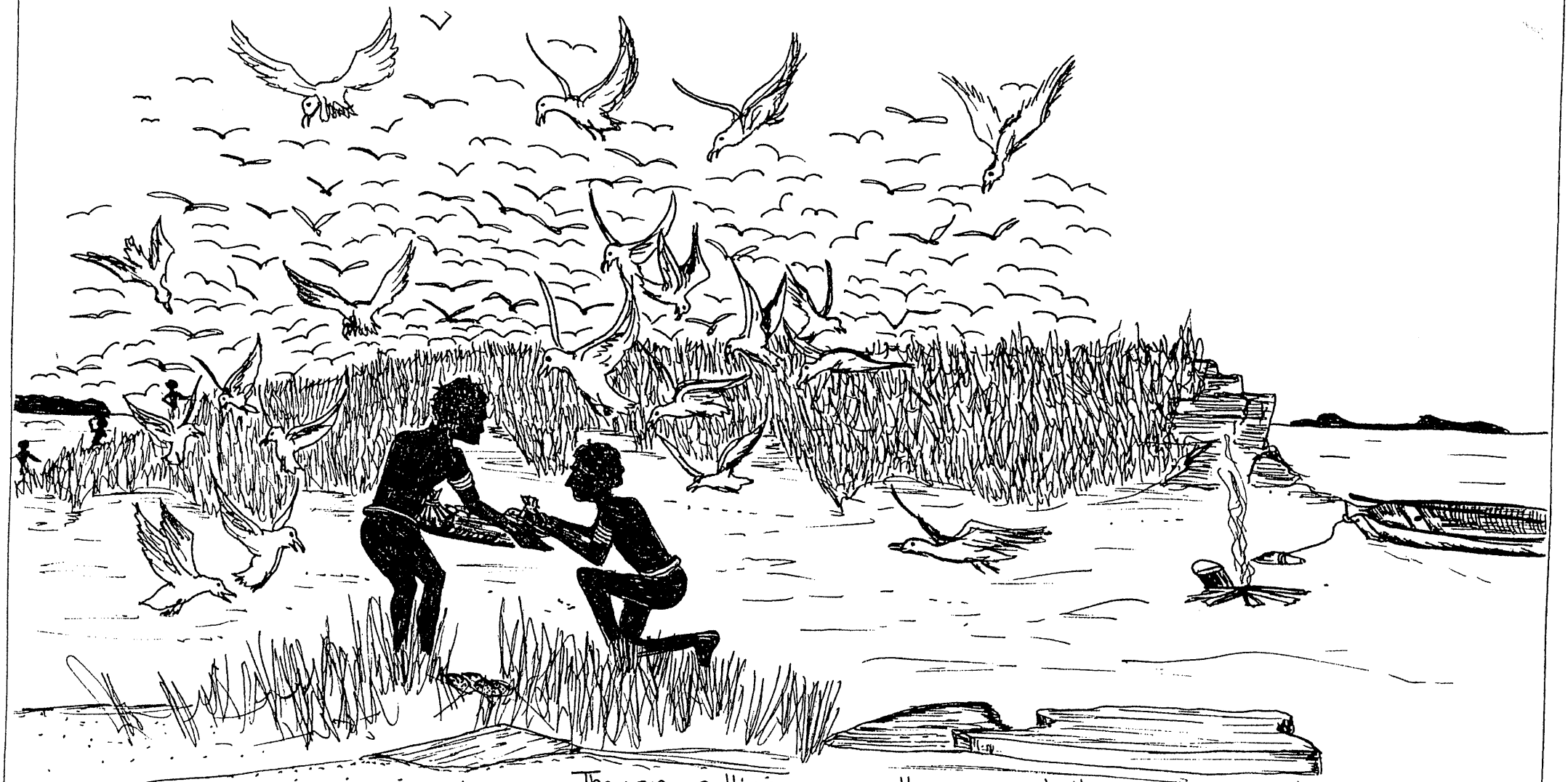
majkarra *(noun)*
1. *kinship *term **2.** *husband and *wife **3.** *man *with *wife's *sister **4.** *woman *with *husband's *brother
see li-majkalmajkarra

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 oover 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 baji Makakula na-wini awara. A-mangaji a-julaki a-wunarrkarrka jandini jarranymantharra kurdandu.



They are getting sea gull eggs at the place called Makakula. The sea gulls are screeching in anger.

B'92.

which is tied to the apex of the cone.
= ma-kurdari, ma-bundumaja, kumundungu, ma-murrkardi

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 *gound *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-Wawukarriya 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-bulurrulurru, 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
= rdibirlardibirla

ma-kujabi *(noun)*
1. *tree species **2.** *Conkaberry *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. Rrumburriya 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. Cyclinder shaped ritual headress, made from paperbark or softdrink/ beer cartons
= ma-kajakaja, ma-bundumaja

ma-kurdirdi *(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-kurdirdi, ma-wilwirrinja, ma-wuyinkuyin

ma-kuwarra *(noun)*
fish *net
see wanika, a-warrabawarraba

ma-kuwarri *(noun)*
Pandanus *nut *which is *fully *ripe
see ma-kurdirdi, 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

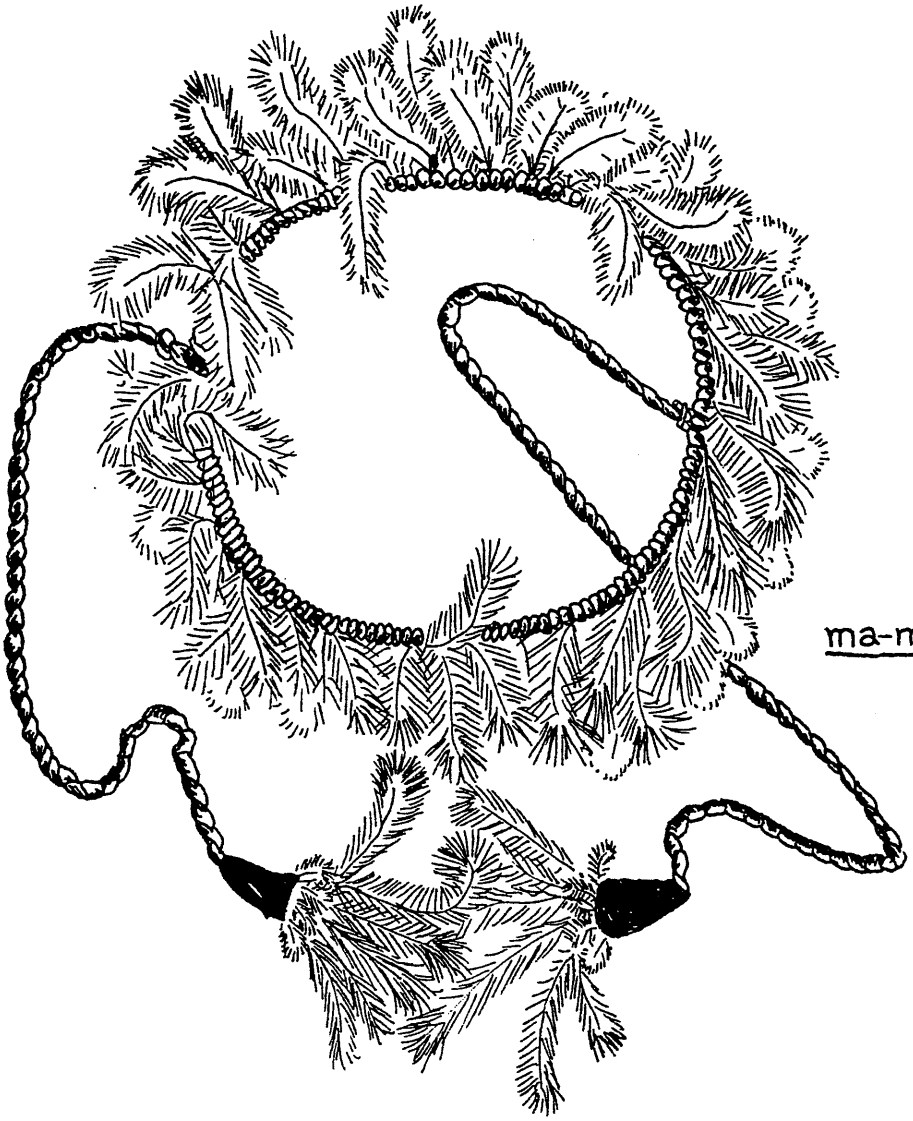
malamanhantharra *(transitive verb)*
holding. Expanded form of manhantharra
see manhantharra

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, usedto *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)*
damper, *(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-murndararra, ma-lhalhaki

ma-mangaji *(pronoun)*
that *food, *identified and *known
see ma-ja, ma-mbangu

ma-mani *(noun)*
money. English loan
see ma-bulurrlurru, 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.** *Conkaberry *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/ waisteband. Worn by men after subincision

ma-mankarrma *(noun)*
rails *attached to *gunwhales of *bark *canoe
see na-wulka, na-riyarrku, na-rnajin, na-mirrinyungu

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 wundanyuka nu-wini ma-marrrin 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 esotric term which again highlights its significance in Yanyuwa society. (archaic speech)

mamarrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *away, *being **2.** *absent, *being
= rnaninjarra

ma-mawirl *(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-minjirranthu, 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

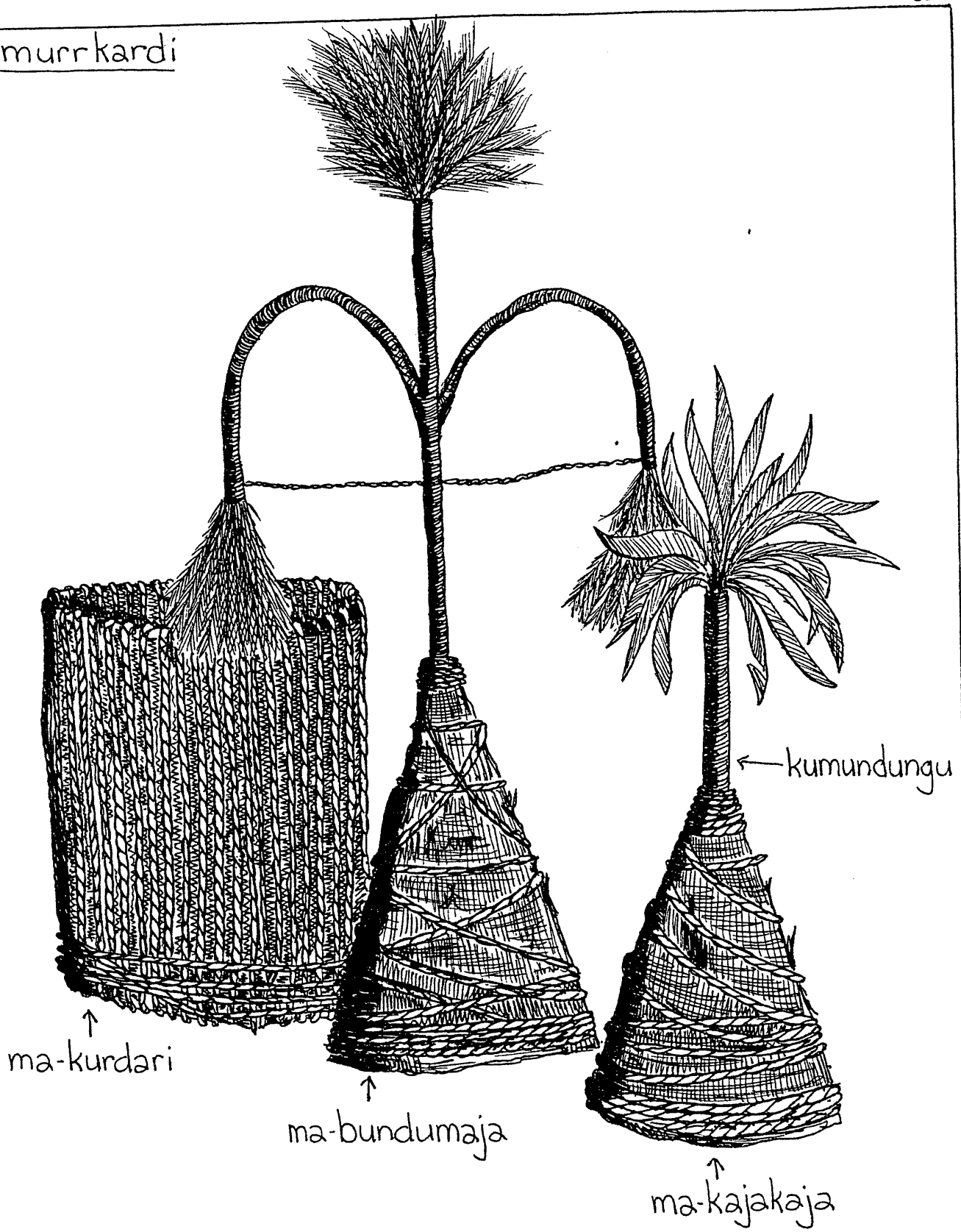
ma-mudi *(noun)*
penis. Used when in the company of people where the more general words for penis may not be spoken. i.e in presence of mothers. Stem: mudi - sacred
see mudi, ma-rakuku

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



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 [*Cucmis melo*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya 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-jililinyjilili

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 pneumataphores. 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 Rrumburriya 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 saltpans 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 chinesis*]
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 rrkuwanjarra

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-arnbaka

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-ngambirlngambirl *(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 *Kurranjong *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-Wawukarriya 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
= warimanhantharra

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 toanother *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 murrumurru, rnabirnabi

manjulujulu *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Leaden *Flycatcher [*Myiagra rubecula*]

mankalka *(noun)*
1. *ray species **2.** *Manta *Ray [*Manta birostris*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya 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 kanandu-manmarralanga na-wunhan.* " The baby girl desired milk."

manmayamantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *mixing up **2.** *confusing to *understand **3.** *complicating
= malmayamantharra, mardamardamantharra, marrumantharra

manthalmanthal (cm-) *(adjective)*
soft

manthalmanthalmantharra *(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 Rrumburriya 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. fp '92

siginificance 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

maramaramantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *commanding **2.** *ordering **3.** *convincing

ma-ramarl *(noun)*
gum, *edible, *comes *from *ma-marlalyi *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 Rrumburriya 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)*
damper *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.

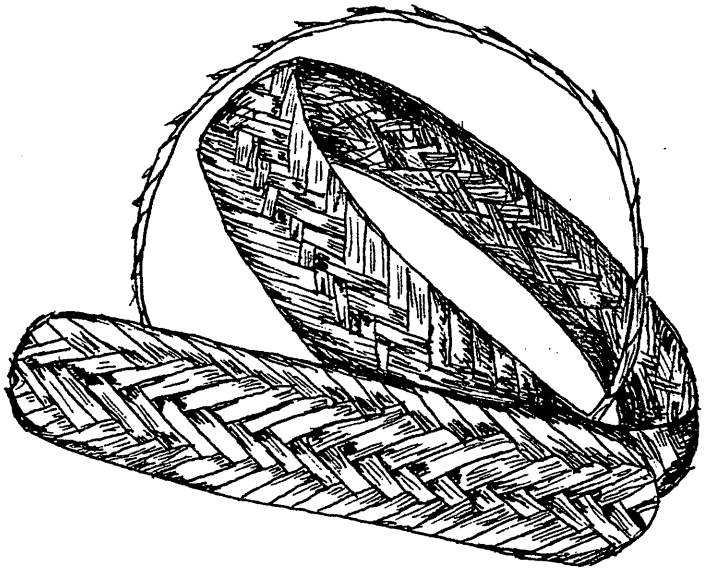
mardamarda *(noun)*
together. Of children growing up together, of people doing something together. *mardamarda ngambala-nmaya.* " we'll stay together"

mardamardamantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *mixing up **2.** *confusing **3.** *complicating
= mayamantharra, marrumantharra

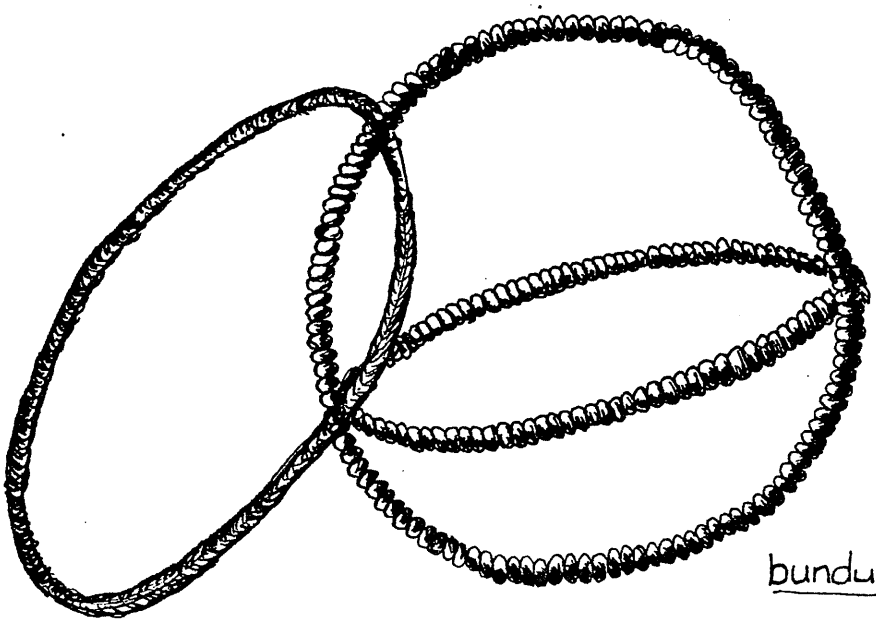
mardangarrmantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *lighting **2.** *burning

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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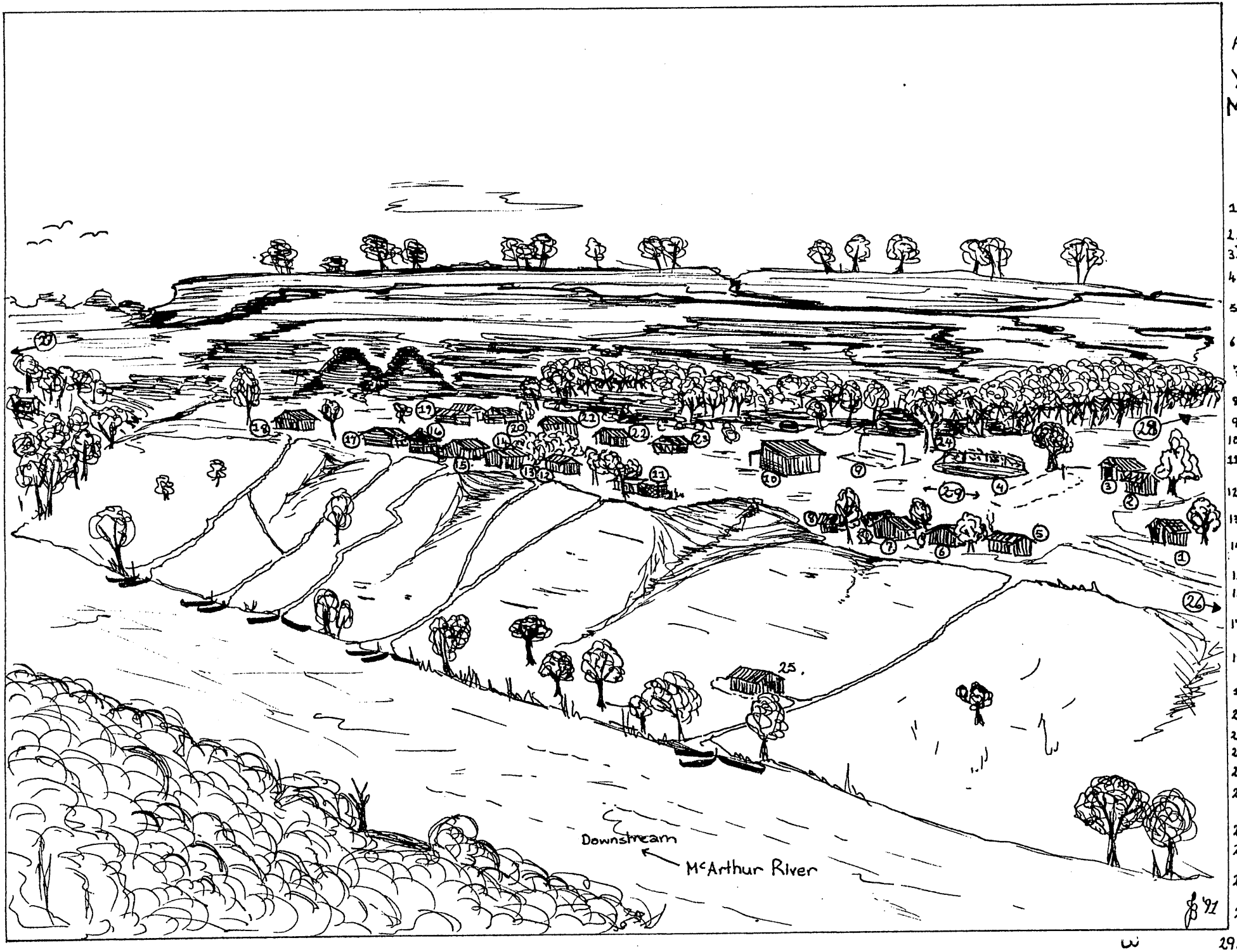


A reconstruction of the Yanyuwa Marlandarri Camp c. 1960's

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 McDinny & family.
8. Stanley Matthews Charlie & 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. Sambo & Maggie
18. Little Peter & Darby
19. Happy Harry
20. Single Mens Cam
21. Old Friday
22. Banjo
23. Sam "Bulldozer"
24. Spring (Kangaro Dreaming)
25. Pharoah
26. to Garrawa camp.
27. to Mara camp.
28. to Secret-Sac Ceremony ar
29. Fighting area & public ceremony area

*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 Rrumburriya 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.** *Applejack *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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
see ma-manikirri, bundungurru

marinari *(noun)*
1. *ray species **2.** *Eagle *Ray [*Myliobastis australis*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya 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. Rrumburriya 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

[*Cochlospernum 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 particualr a fish trap it constructed.

marndurrbu *(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 dislpay 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

marranthari (cm-) *(noun)*
immature *young of *humans/ dogs/ kangaroo/ wallaby. Has conotations of helplessness, in continued need of parental care.

see dinybu, bardarda

marranymarrany *(noun)*
1. *grass species **2.** *Spinifex sp. [*Spinfex 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, useda *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.

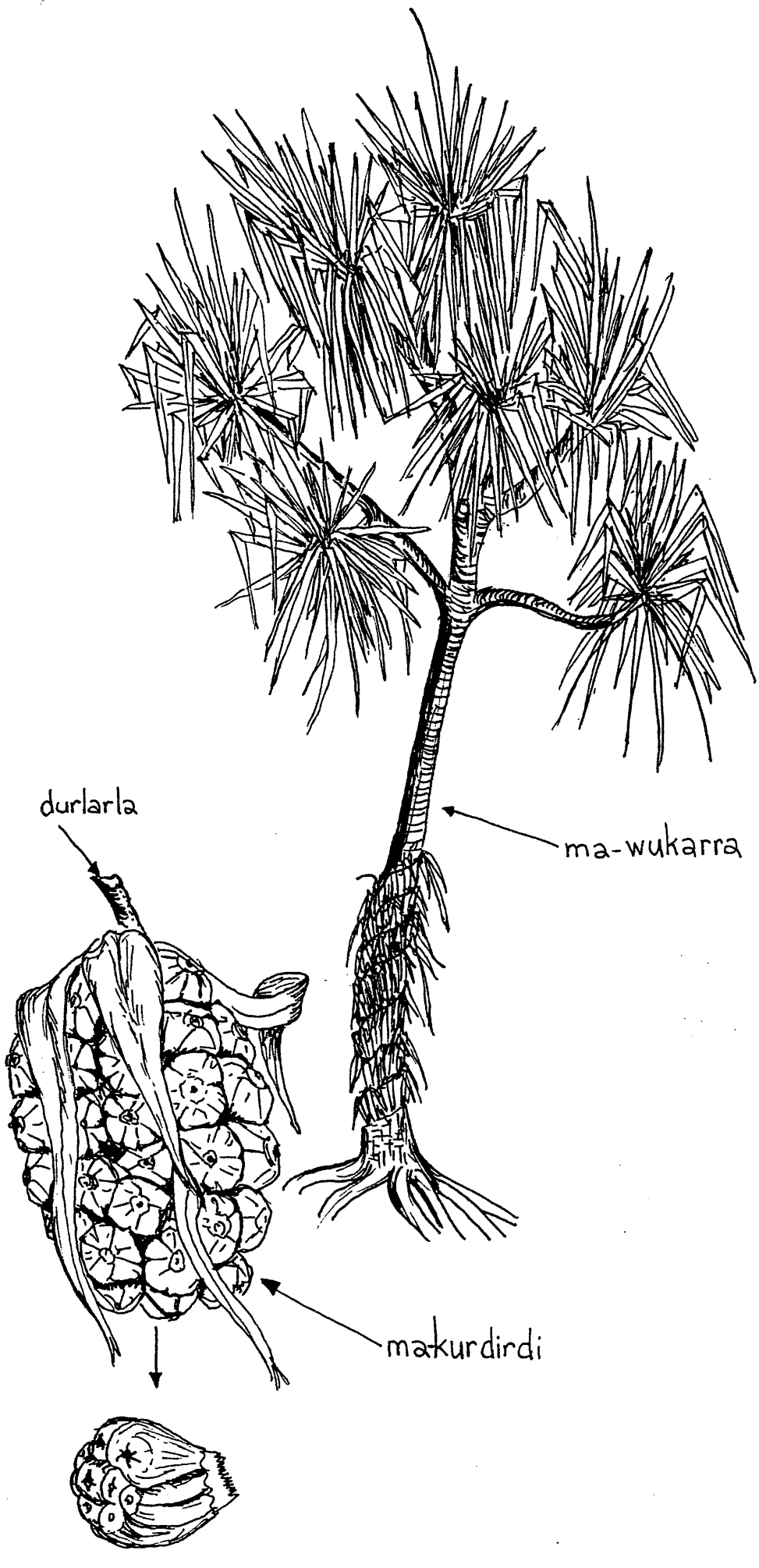
ma-warduwardungu *(noun)*
rails *put *between *forked *poles on *burial *platform
see ma-alakala, ma-birdabirda, lajilaji

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


durlarla
ma-wukarra
makurdirdi

box jelly fish stings. The vine is used for binding limbs if damaged. (avoidance speech)
= ma-murnda

Mawarndarlbarndarl *(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 *anantomy **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-arnbaka

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

Mawubulijimayarrikarri (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 permissable 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.** *abcess

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 [*Cochlspermum 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)*
damper, *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 *excells at *hunting *fish/ terrestial *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-kurdirdi

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-wurrbiyal *(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 toa *certain *person **3.** *something *belonging to a *certain *person. *na-ja na-wabija na-mayirli na-ngatha.* " This digging stick belongs to me. " ◊ *(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

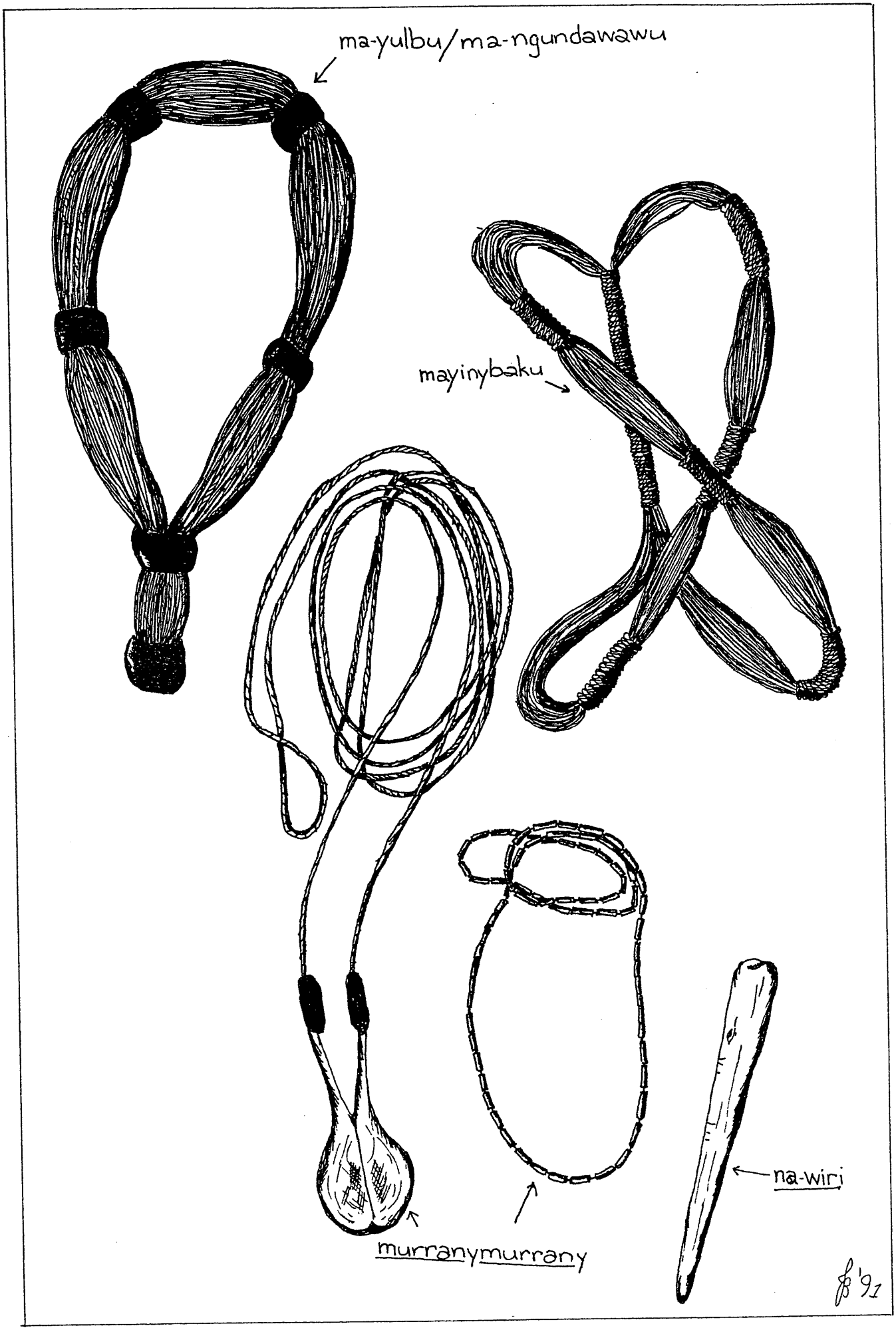
mayiwantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *letting down on a *rope **2.** *pulling up on a *rope. Direction is indicated by a directional marker. As when a dugong/ sea turtle is harpooned

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

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.

mayurrku *(noun)*
1. *kangaroo species **2.** *Plains *Kangaroo [*Macropus antelopinus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety.
see a-warungala
= ngardarda, bardakalinya

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 preceeding 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.

mijirrmijirr *(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*]

= manybamanyba

milirdi *(adjective)*
1. *knowledgeable **2.** *knowing
see lingi, ngayangaya, wunili, kawi

milirdimantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *teaching **2.** *showing **3.** *instructing

milirnnguwarra *(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

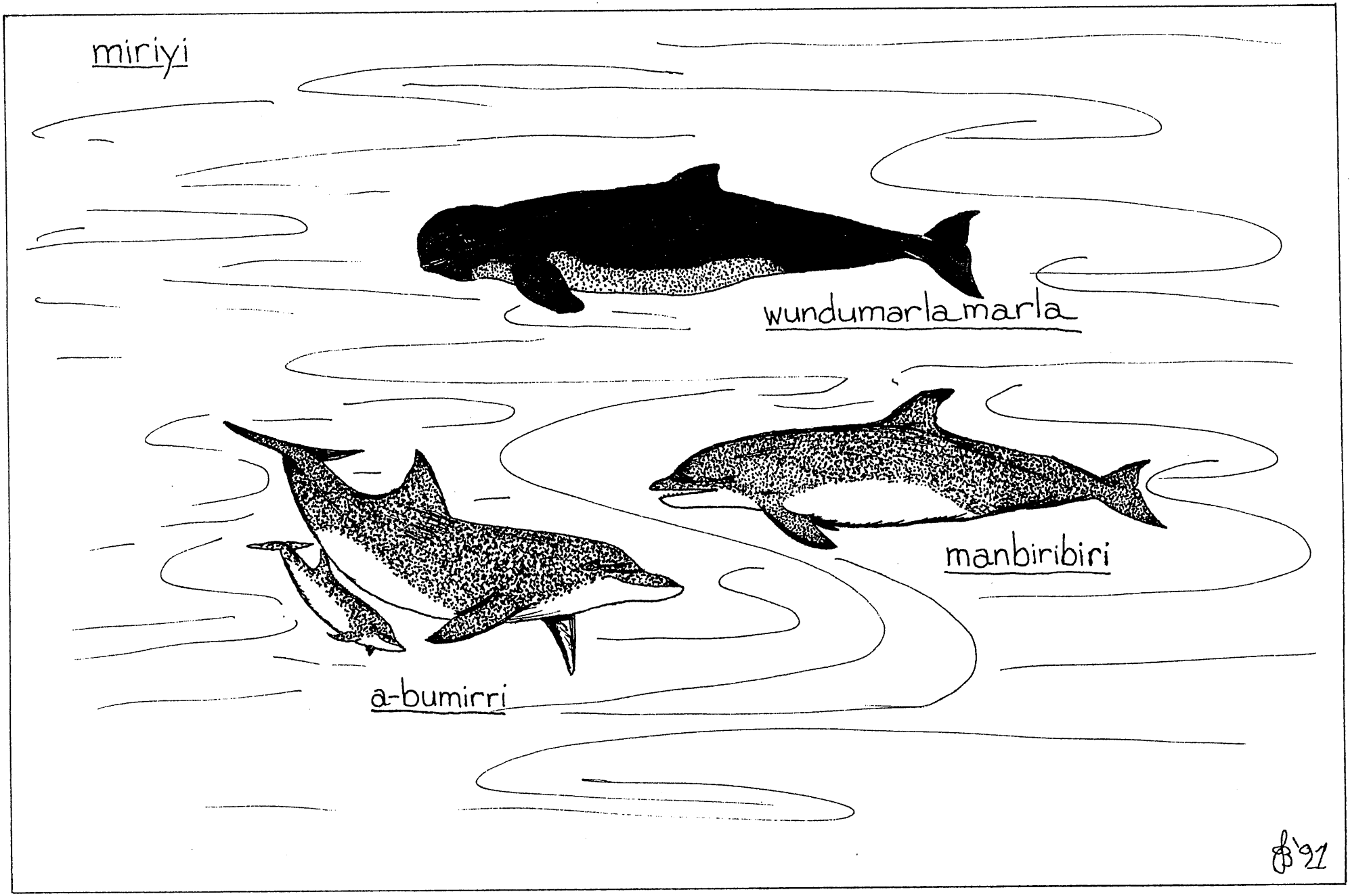
minja *(particle)*
1. *merely **2.** *barely **3.** *only **4.** for *no *particular *reason **5.** *just **6.** for a *little *while. *minja karna-wingka waykaliya ngaliba Wulkuwulku.* " I went down to Wulkuwulku for no particular reason."

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


miriyi
wundumarla marla
manbiribiri
a-bumirri
B'91

= 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 wajirrwajirr

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

mirlilmirlil (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *happy **2.** *well **3.** *refreshed

mirlilmirlilirrinjarra (vi)
1. *well, being **2.** *happy, *happy **3.** *refreshed, *being

mirlilmirlilmantharra *(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

mirndilngundaya *(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.** *demostrating *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

mirnmirnjalungkayarra *(intransitive verb)*
squinting

mirnmirnmantharra *(intransitive verb)*

1 . *shining 2 . *reflecting

mirnngarrinjarra *(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)
= malhanngu
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 Rrumburriya 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 rrumardi

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.

Mulurrmulurra *(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, northen 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 Borroloola. 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 Borroloola. The mouth of the creek is called *Wulurrkulu* 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 [*Isoodon macrorus*] **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

murla (cm-) *(adjective)*
bundle of *articles *wrapped in *cloth/ paperbark. *ma-murla.* " a parcel of food: na-murla " "a bundle of human bones"

murla *(adverb)*
1. *rolled up **2.** *bundled *up

murlamantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *wrapping up **2.** *bundling *up

murlayirrantharra *(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
= rurrururru

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 Rrumburriya semi- moiety. The name is associated with the Tiger Shark Dreaming.

mururungkurna *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** Swamphen [*Porphyrio porphrio*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety
see a-wulbarla

mururrmururrngu *(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 lenghts of cane grass, shark and stingray vertabrae, strands of string made into a necklace. **2.** *jewellery. Comtemporary 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 flys 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

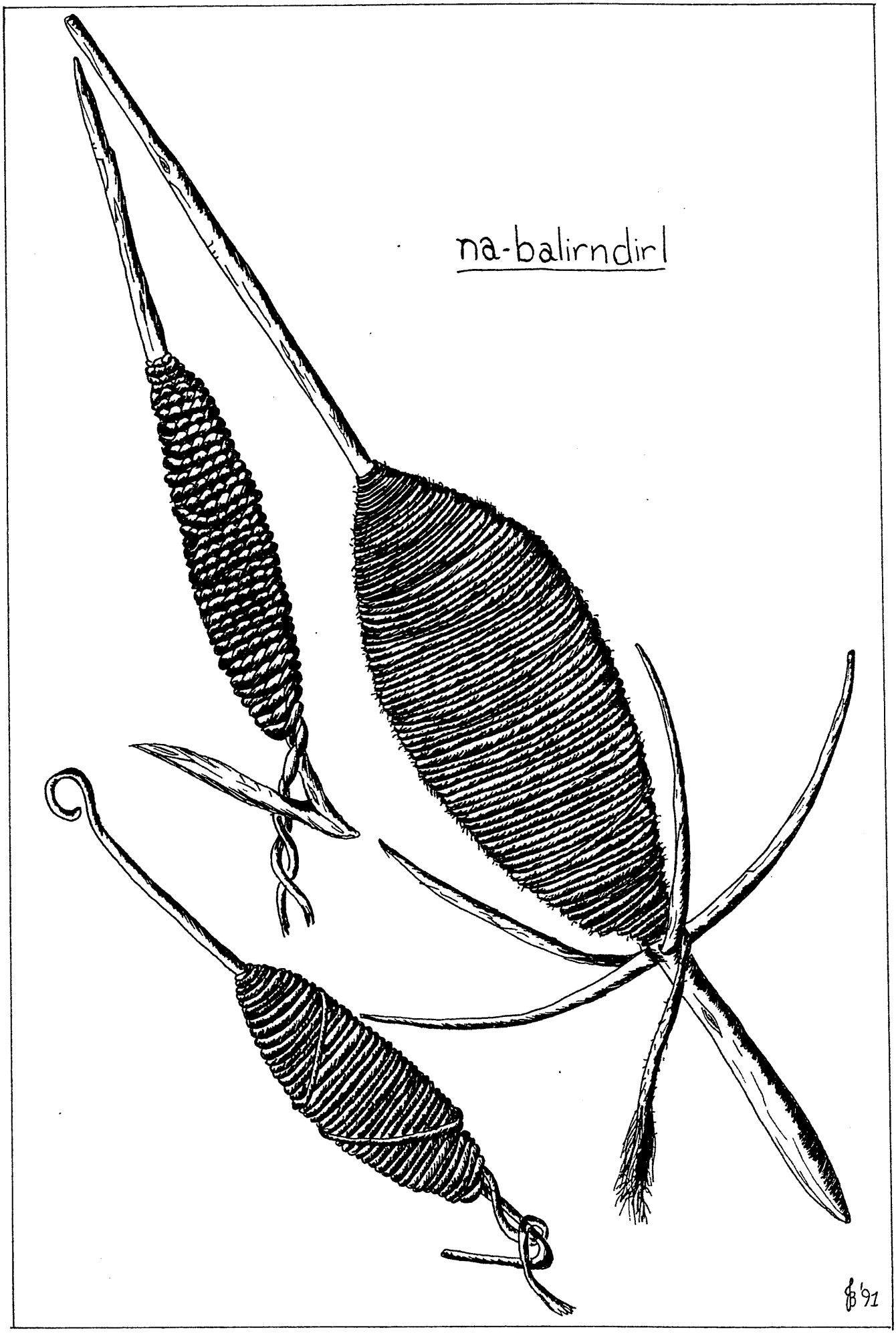
murrunmantharra *(transitive verb)*
getting (avoidance speech)
= rdumantharra

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 Rrumburriya


na-balirndirl
B'91

na-ajinja
na-buyurru
wuyu

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 varient.
= 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-dirrirrima (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-jarijburr (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 acessory 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-ngurrmu, na-nirlirdirdi

na-kurrunkurrunku (ni-) *(noun)*
horns of *cow/ bull. Loan word from the Tablelands
= na-dirrirrima (ni-)

na-kuwarnda *(noun)*
grass *wad/ pad, usedfor *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

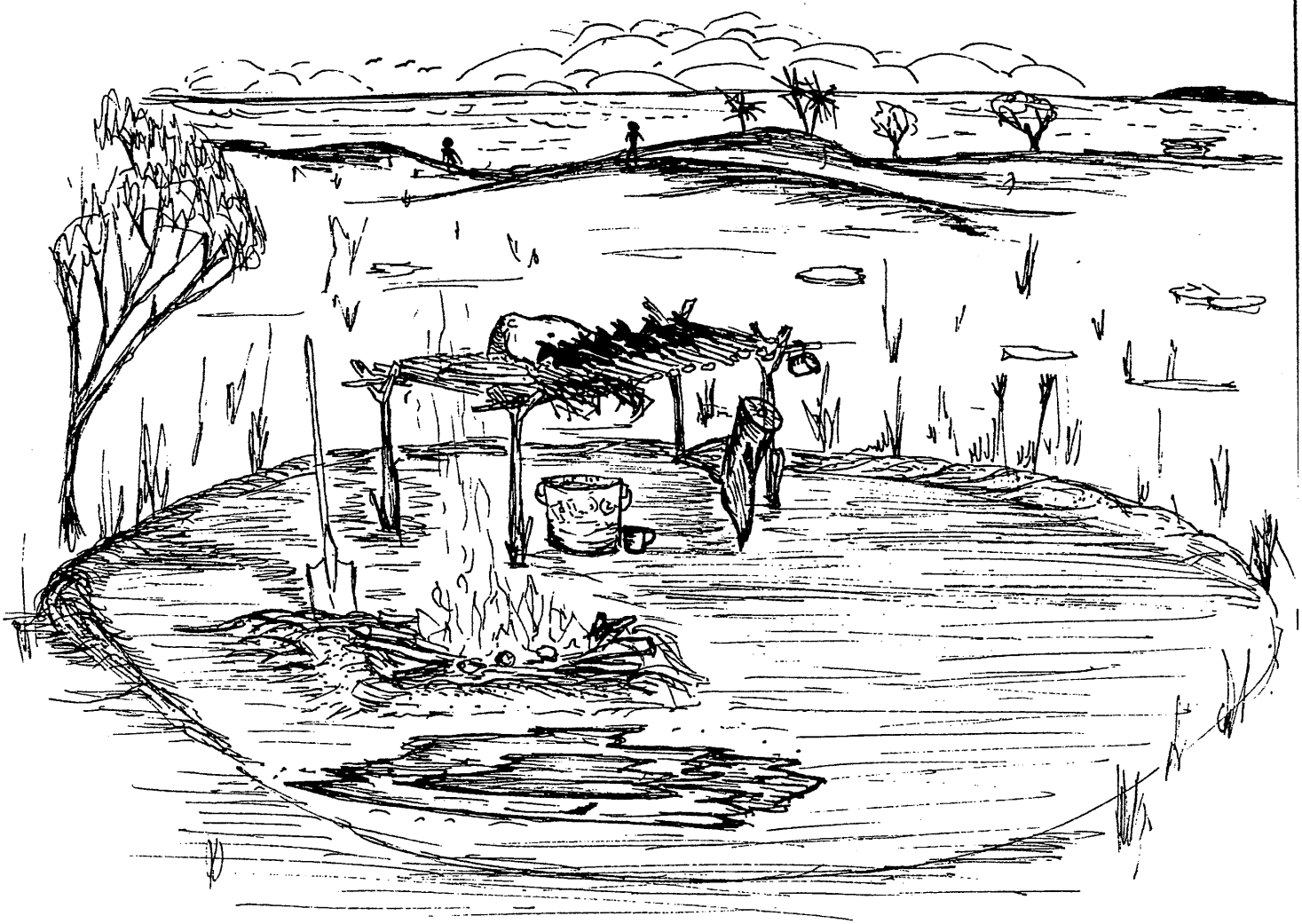
na-lhirnbiji (ni-) *(noun)*
1. *dugong *anatomy **2.** *dugong *mouth *where in *adult *male *tusks *are *found.

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 varient. (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. '92.

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-rarrawumba, nganyil, li-mijimbangu
nalu-rarrawumba *(noun)*
gathering of *many *people
= nganyil
na-lurrmundurr (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-yarlburr, na-jarijburr
Namalanngu *(noun)*
place *name. Cape Vanderlin, northen 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 foodstuffsor water, firewood or drums of water
na-marrkilikili (ni-) *(noun)*
claw, of a *lizard/ possum
= na-rinkarr, na-yirrnyi
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, rawurrki, 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-mirrinyungu *(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

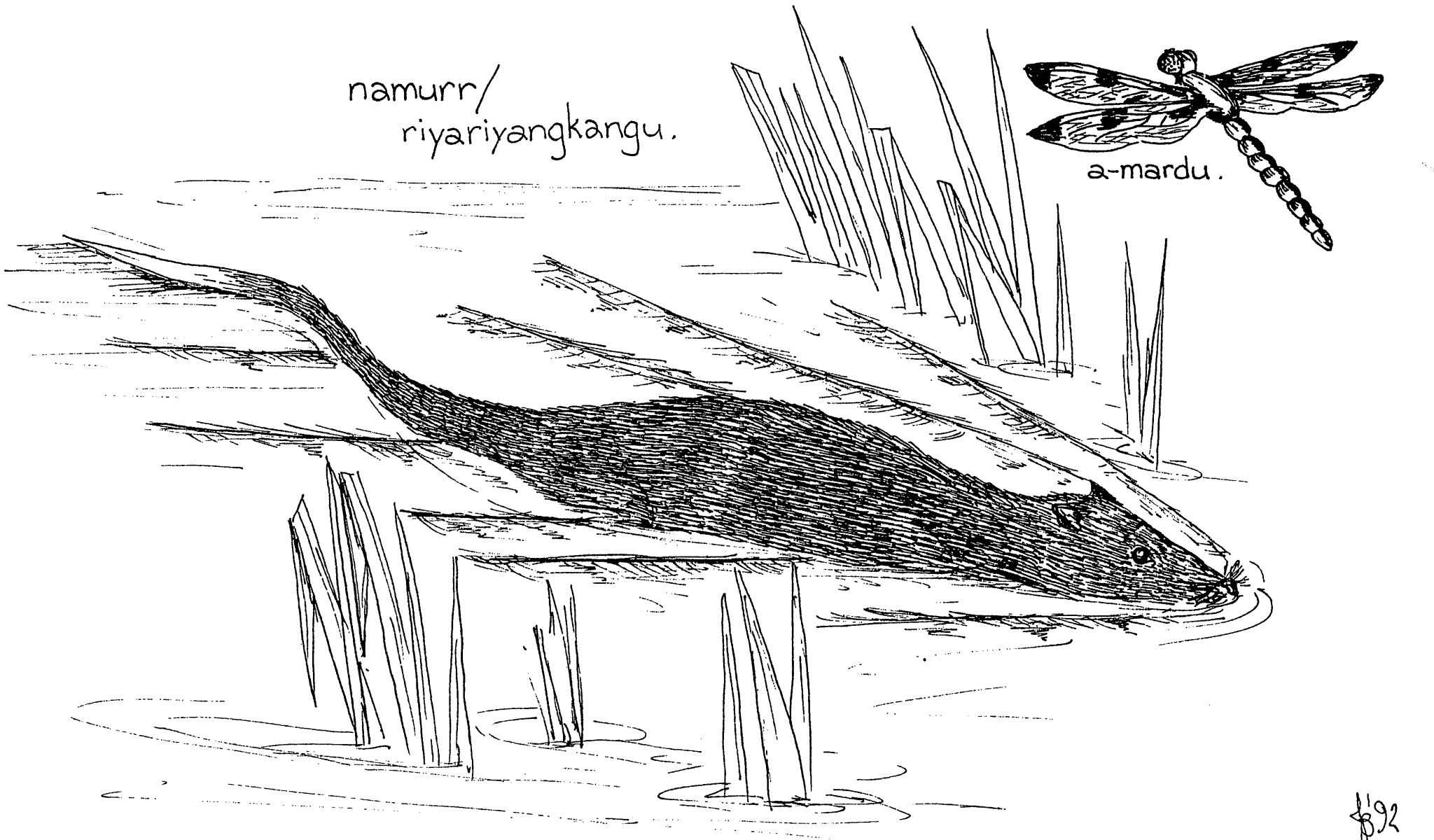
na-mulu *(noun)*
1. *socket of *harpoon, *where *point *rests **2.** *entrance toa *cave **3.** *opening of a *hollow *log *coffin **4.** *door **5.** *entrance. Stem: mulu : mouth
see nanda-mulu, nda-mulu

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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety which is unusual when all other human-like spirits in the Yanyuwa cosmos are associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety. In


namurr/
riyariyangkangu.
a-mardu.

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, narnu-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-wunjal
see jarrawan

nanda-mulu *(noun)*
1. *entrance toa *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

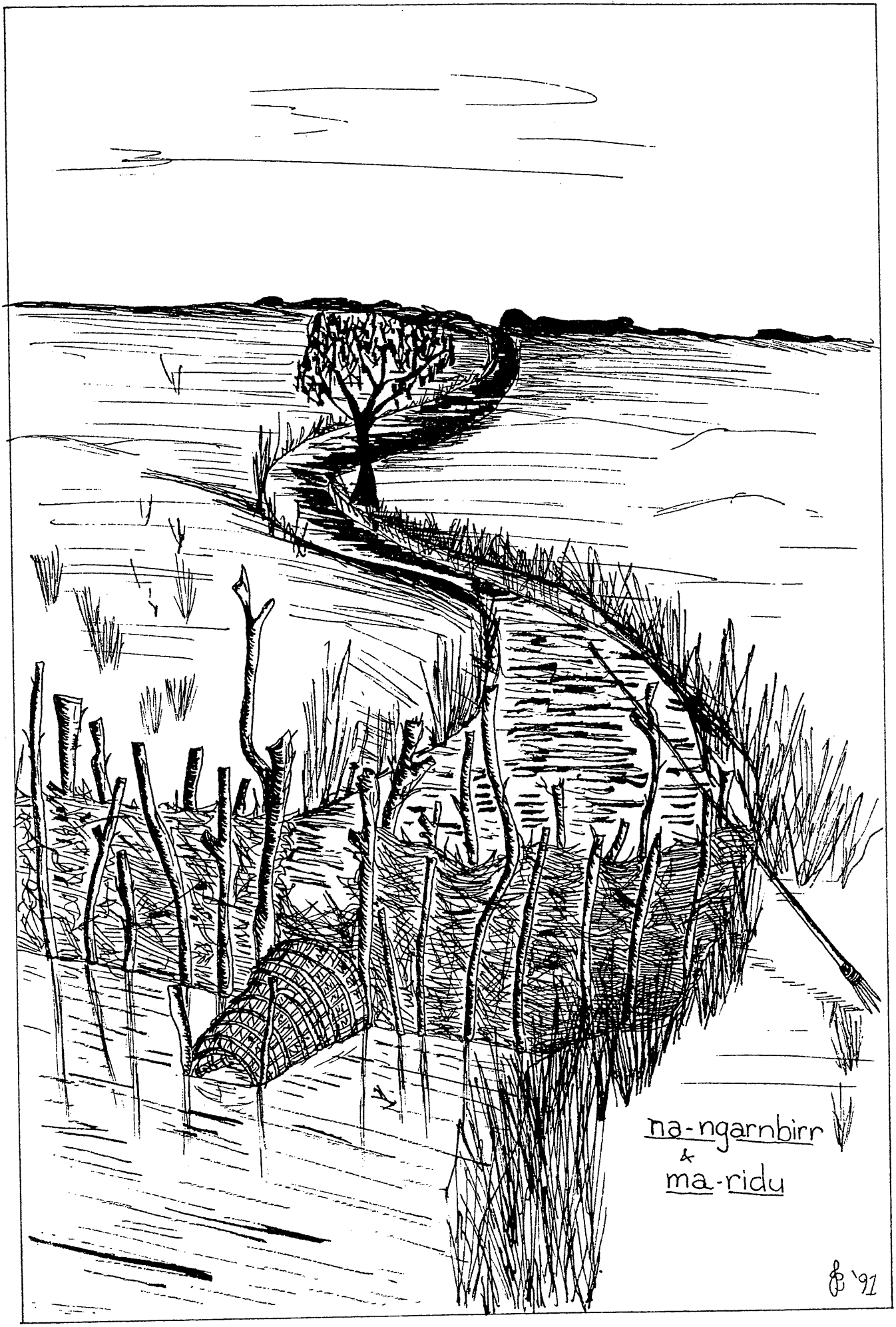
nanda-wimbi *(noun)*
1. *bee species **2.** *bee, *small, *native, *non-stinging [*Trigun laeviceps*]. Bee of the a-wajkana, ground hive. Associated with the Rrumburriya semi-moiety.
see na-wimbi

nanda-wunjal *(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 indiviudal indentity
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
'91

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 Rrumburriya 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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety
see a-jurnabu, a-nguyarrnguyarrngu, maburrka

na-ngurrmu (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-ngurrmu, 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 corms. **2.** *stick usedto *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-yirrnyi
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-mirrinyungu, 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-mirrnyungu, 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 signifiance 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-ngarranjal (ni-, nu-) *(noun)*
water *lily *corm *interior :*fibrous *layers *which *separate the *areas *containg *seeds.
see ma-kakyi, ma-rnayi

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-Wawukarriya 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.
= wirlkin

narnu-bulmungkurru *(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 forcoming death. i.e. bright red and orange where associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya and Rrumburriya 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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

Narnungawurruwurru (nya-) *(noun)*
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Rrumburriya 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 conjuction 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 absract concept.

narnu-wurrama *(noun)*
fighting *ground

narnu-wurrama *(adjective)*
1. *authoratative *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

narriyalama *(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

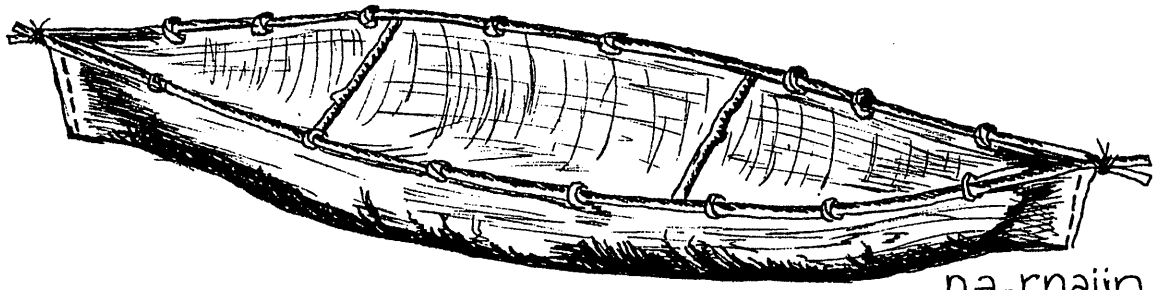
na-warla (ni-) *(noun)*
1. *dugong *anatomy **2.** *meat *from the *belly *area of the *dugong.

na-warlabarla *(noun)*
forked *pole. Used for burial platforms, shelters

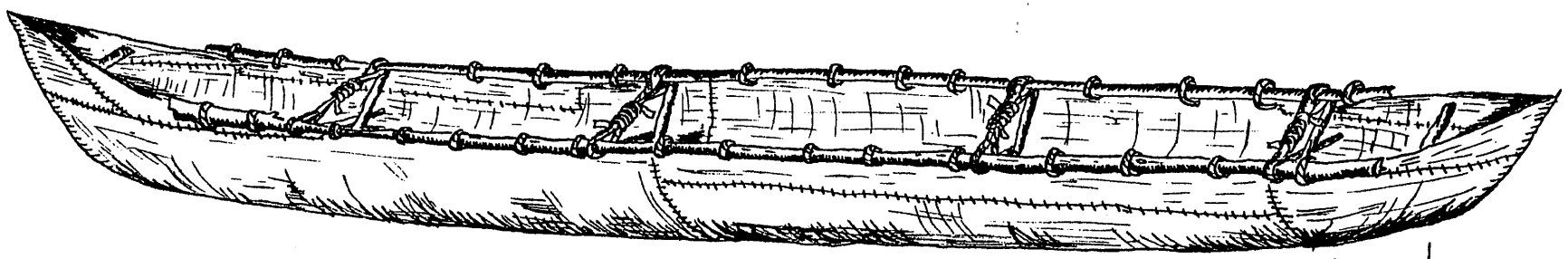
na-warnnyi (ni-) *(noun)*
meat
see nda-warnnyi (poss-)
= na-banjarra

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



na-rnajin



na-riyarrku

na-wulka

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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-ngambirrngambirr

na-wawili *(noun)*
grass *wad/ pad usedto *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, warriyangalayawu

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-julangal, 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 availabiltiy 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-rnajin, na-riyarrku, na-mirrinyungu

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-ngurrmu, na-kurningarr

na-yarlburr (ni-) *(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-yirrngi (ni-) *(noun)*
shell of a *sea *turtle/ freshwater *turtle (archaic speech)
see na-ngulyanda, na-buyurru

na-yirrnyi (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 Rrumburriya 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 Rrumburriya 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)
= wurnngarr, 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-kurdirdi, 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 *(fenale) 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. Rrumburriya 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: rrku : other

nu-rangal *(noun)*
water *lily *leaves
see ma-kakayi, ma-rnayi

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 jewellry.

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-birnnyi (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 toone'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-yirrnyi, 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-mirnmirnjal (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-ngantharrnganthar (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 *vertabrae, 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-yirrnyi, 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-warnnyi (poss-) *(noun)*
1. *body *part **2.** *flesh, your
see na-warnnyi

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 particualr 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-yirrnyi (poss-) *(noun)*
1. *body *part **2.** *fingernail, your **3.** *toenail, your
= nda-rinkarr, nda-marrkilikili
see na-yirrnyi (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 ngabiyanjarra

ngabiyanjarra *(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

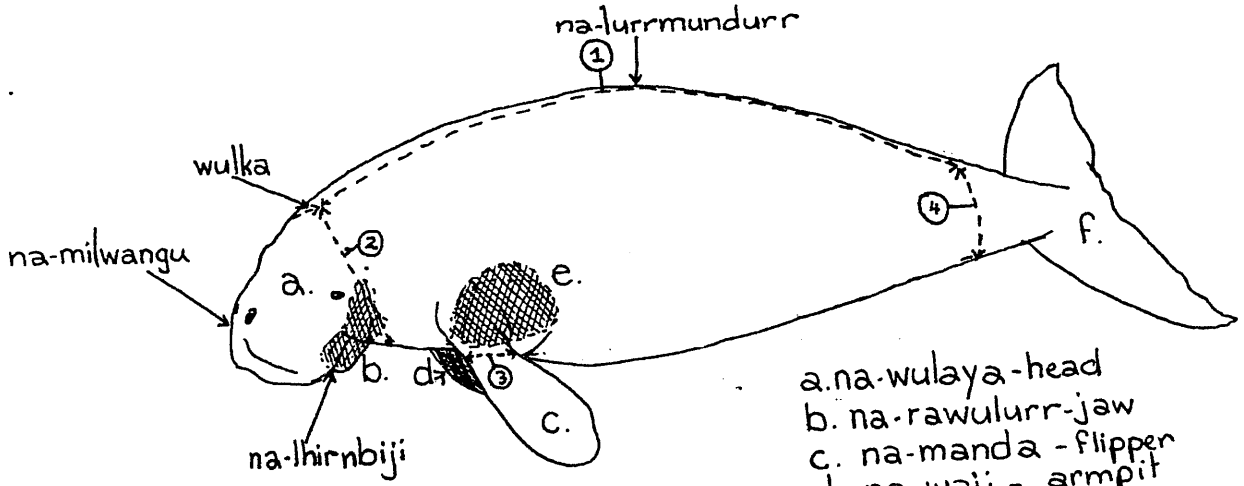
ngabunjarra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *bathing **2.** *showering **3.** *washing oneself **4.** *going *underwater

ngadijirri *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Red *Winged

Butchering Dugong: Note: numbers refer to the order in which cuts are made

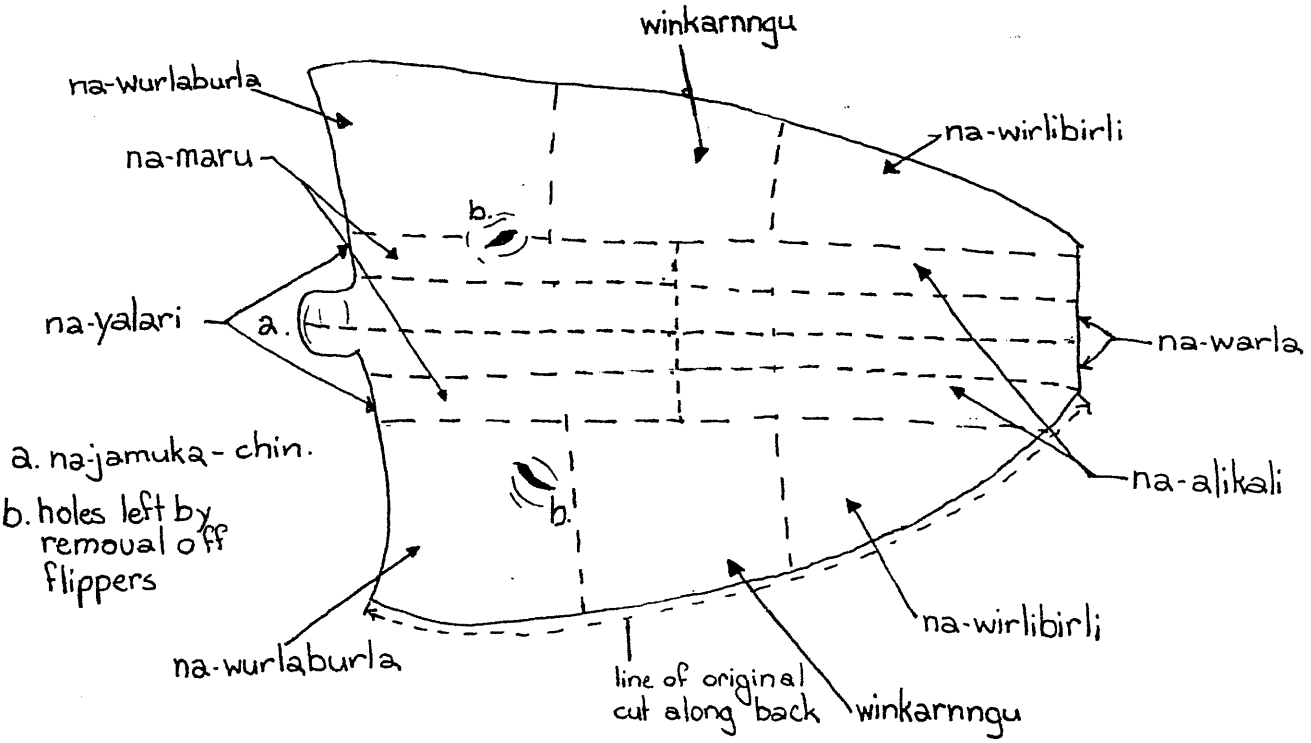
←- - - →= cuts

I.



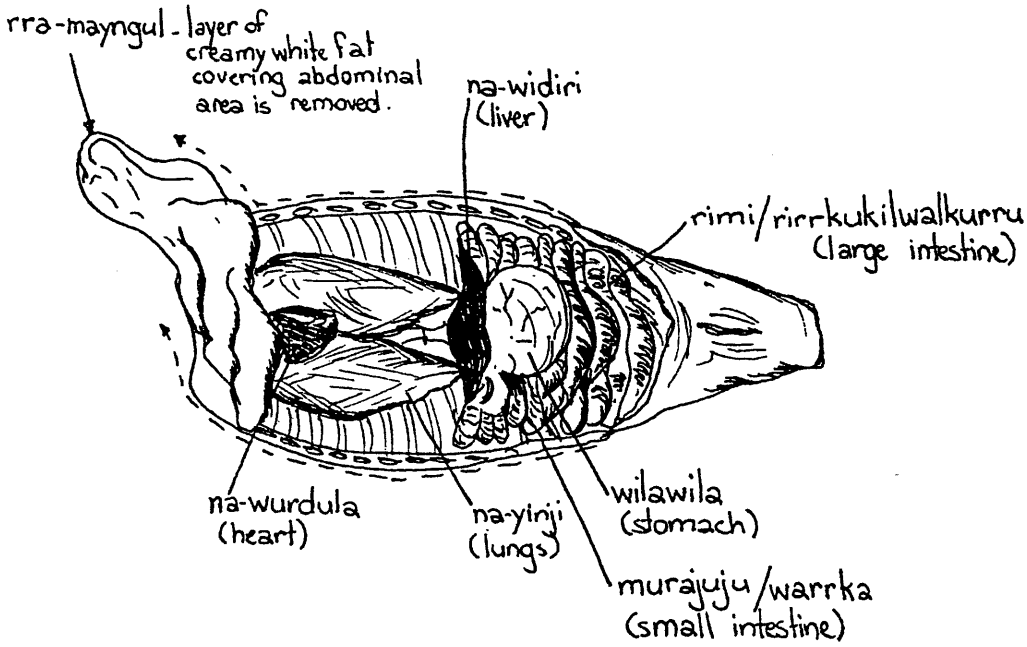
a. na-wulaya - head
b. na-rawulurr - jaw
c. na-manda - flipper
d. na-waji - armpit
e. na-yabirli - shoulder blade
f. na-yirrimbi - tail

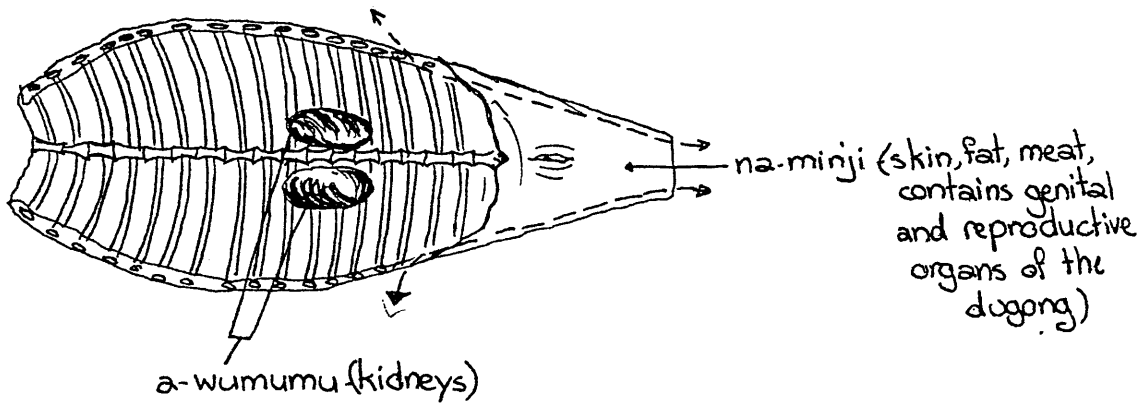
II. The hide is removed in one piece, called munbul

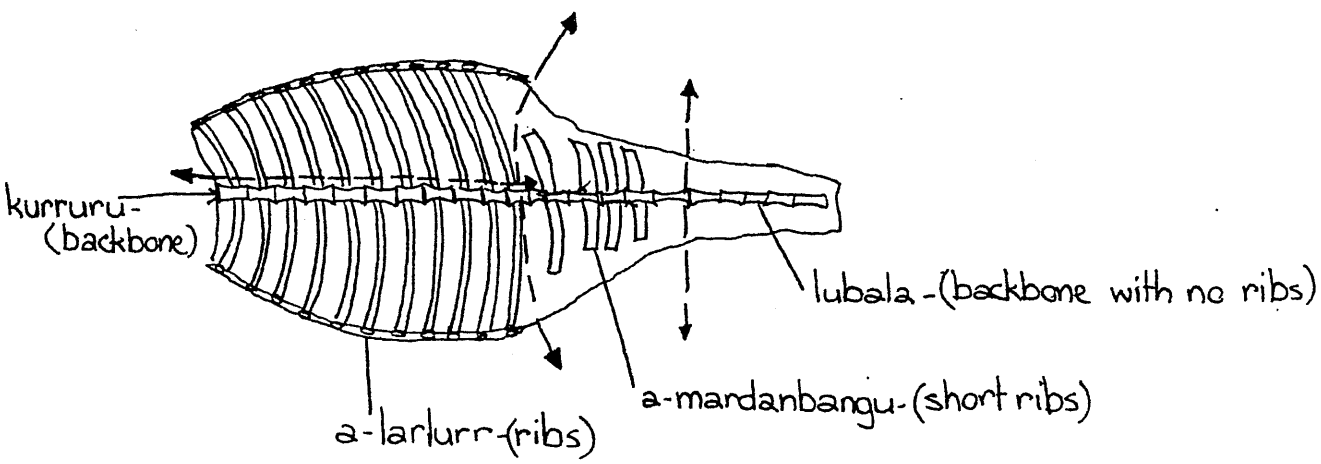


Butchering Dugong

←- - - - - - - → = cuts

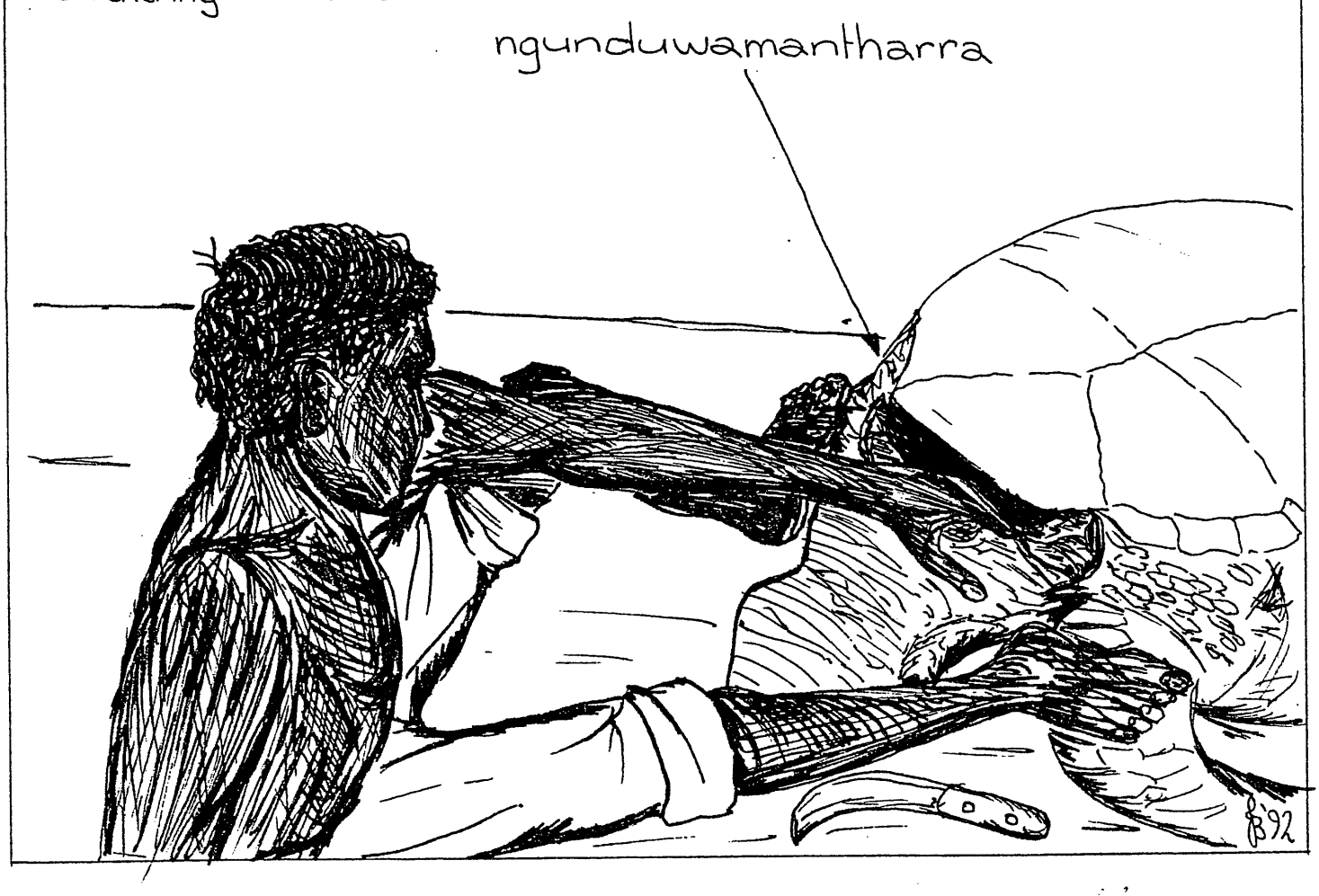


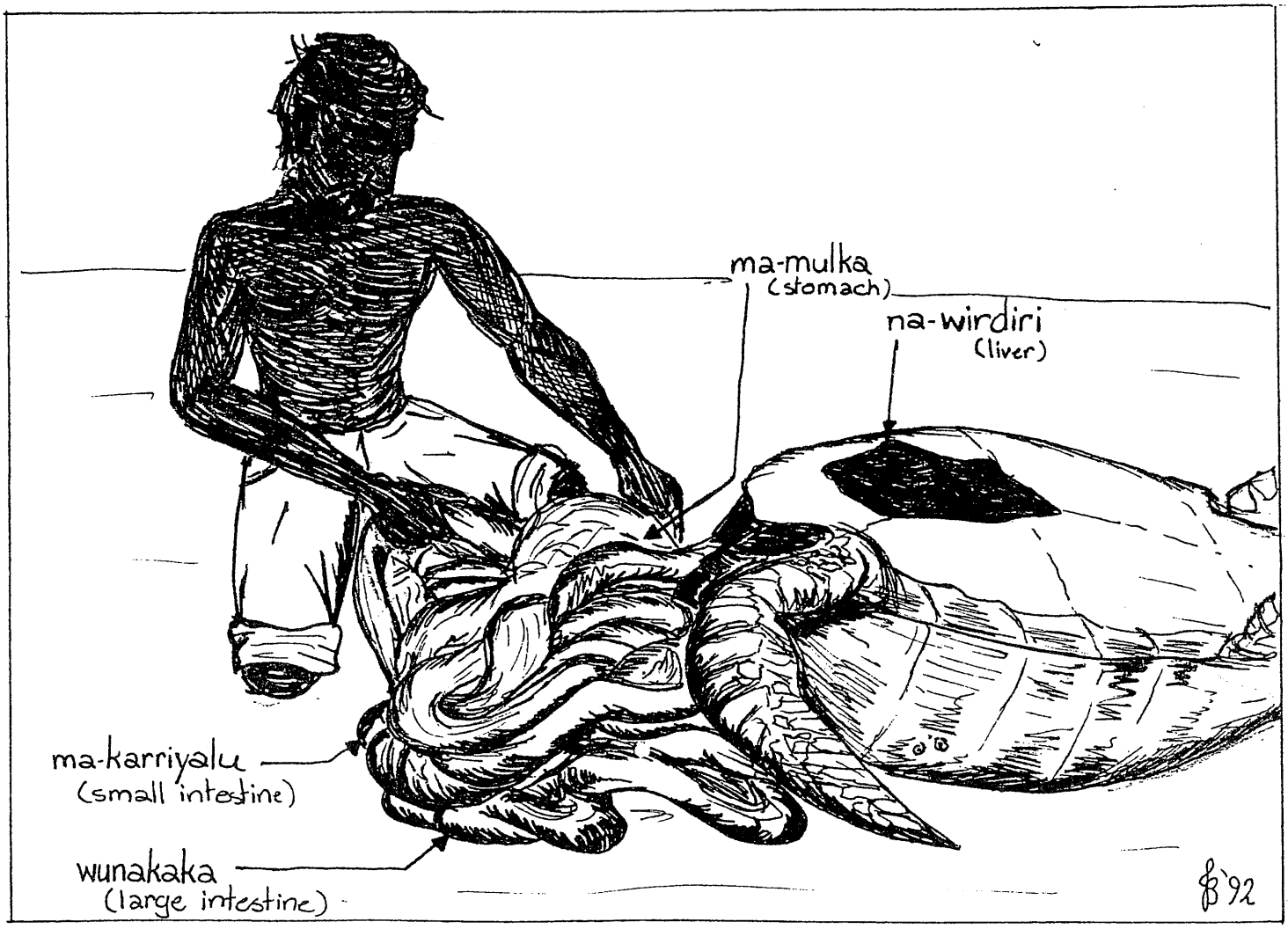


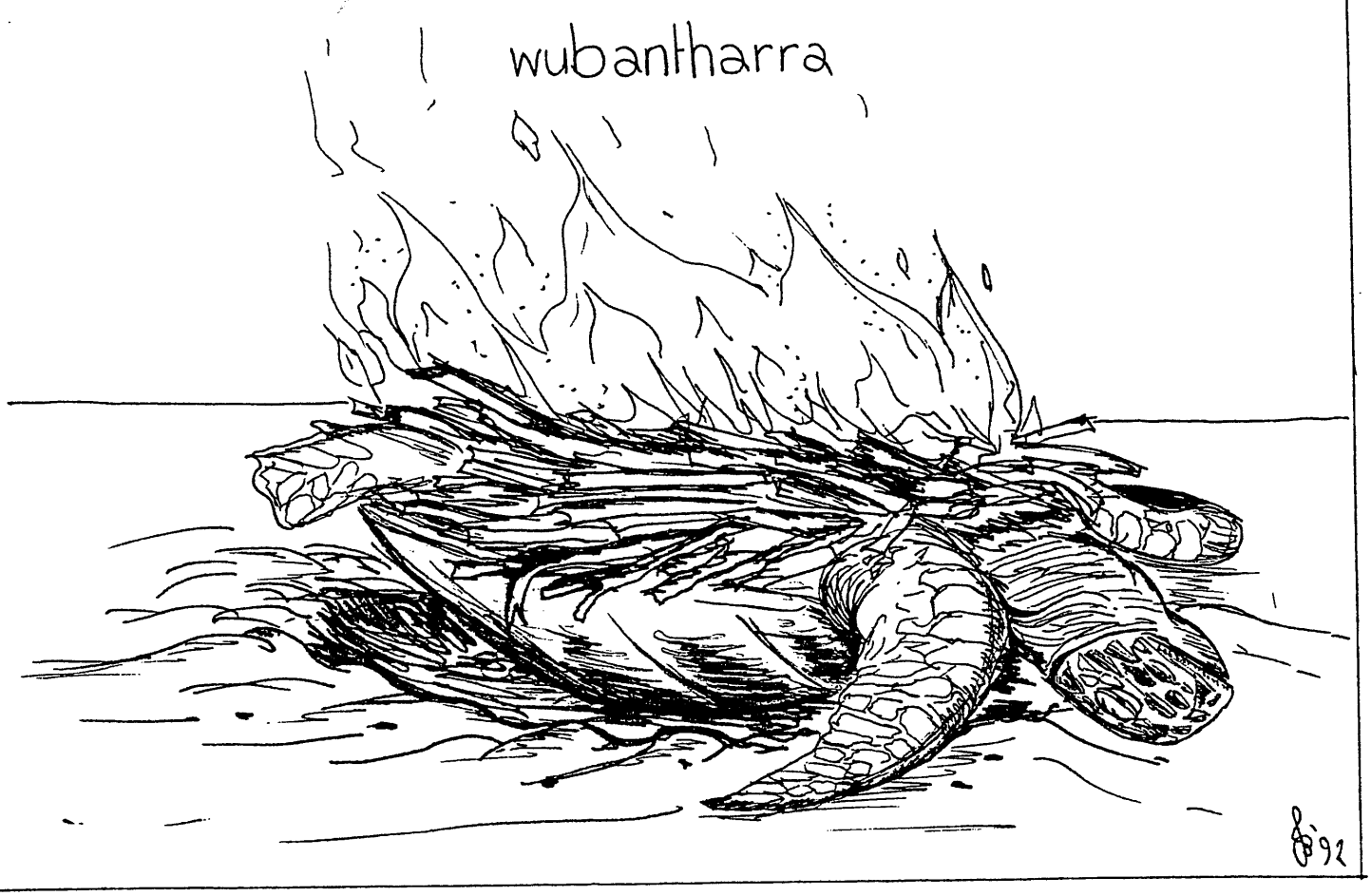


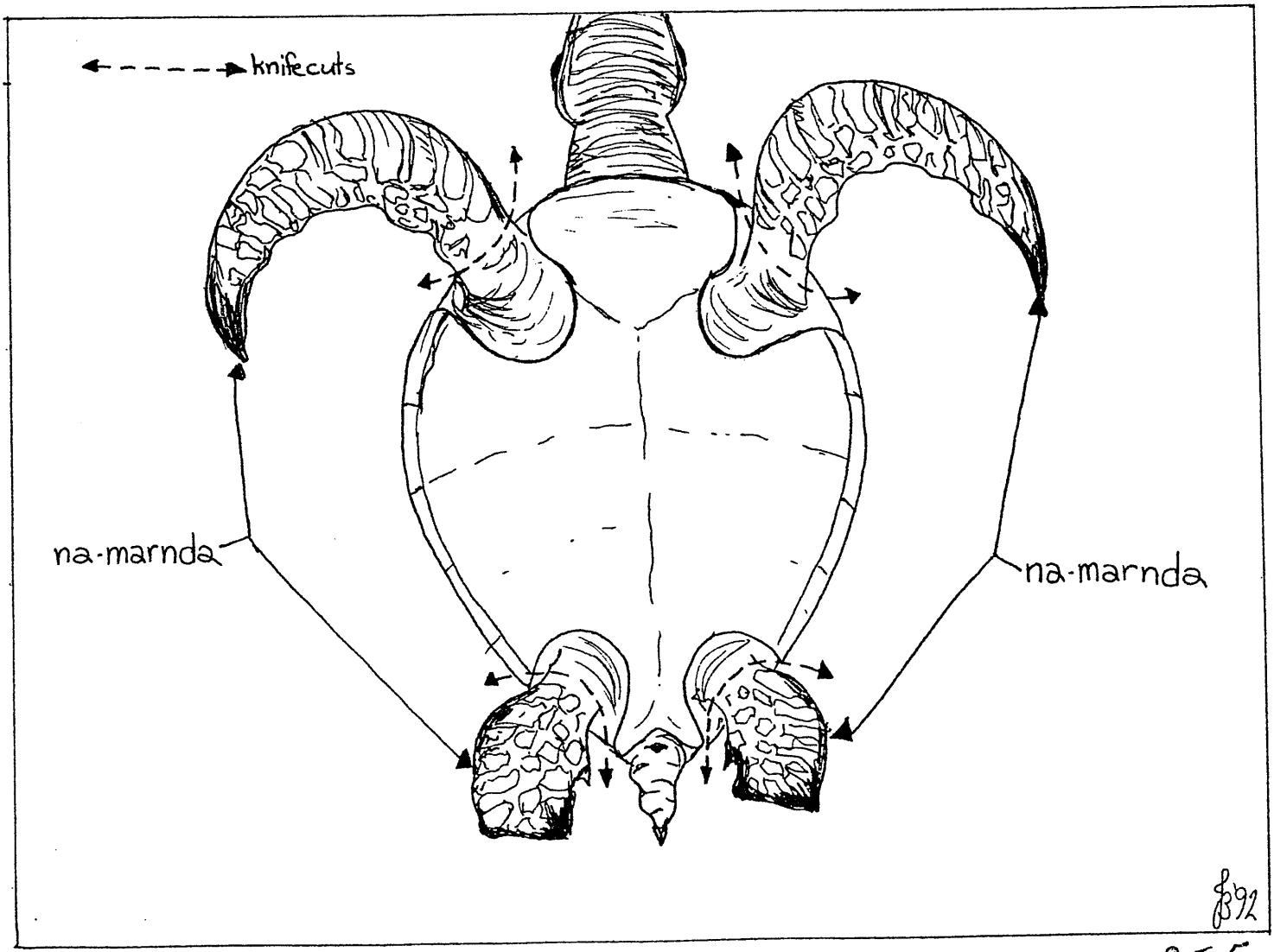
JB '92.

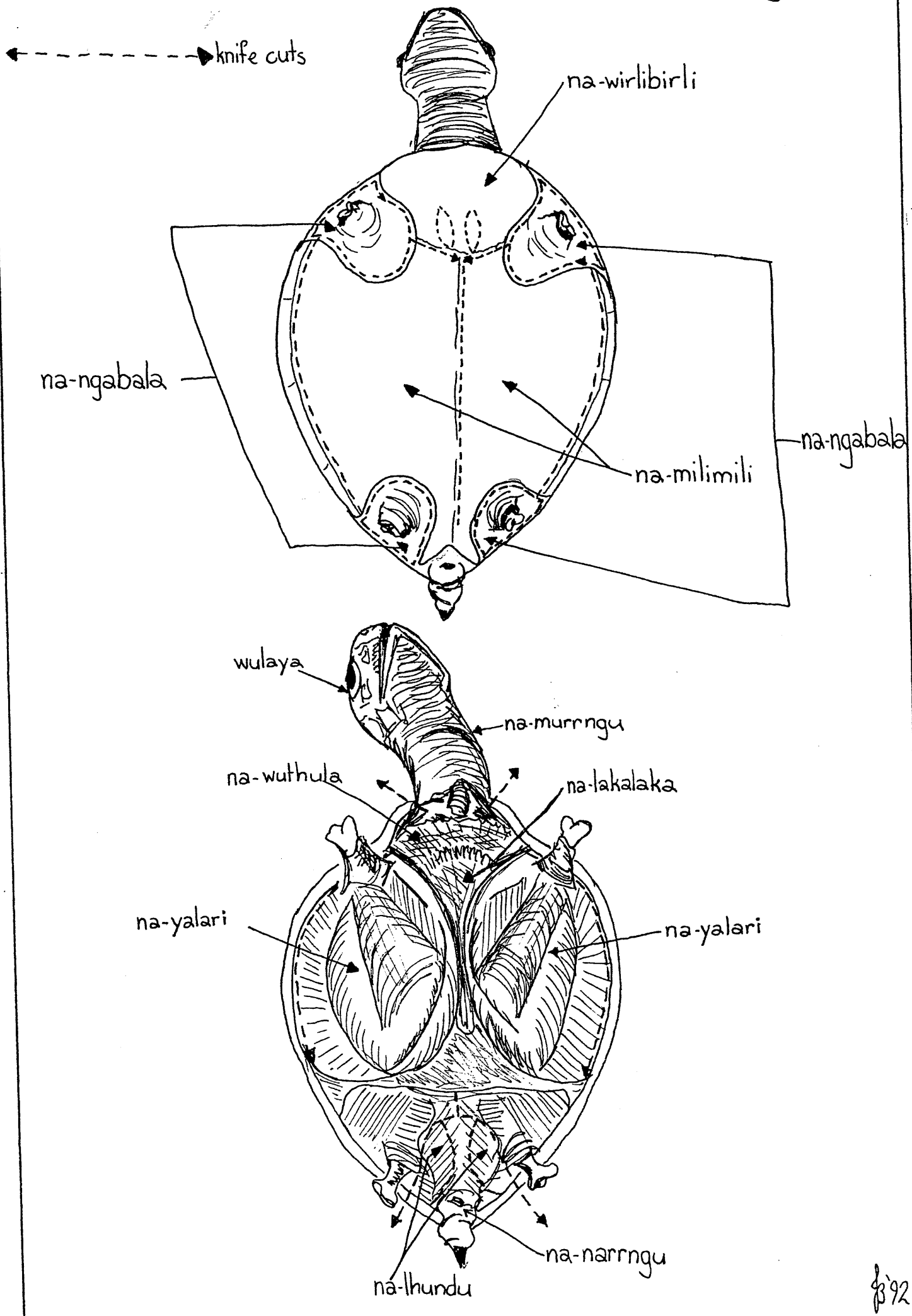
Butchering Sea Turtle:



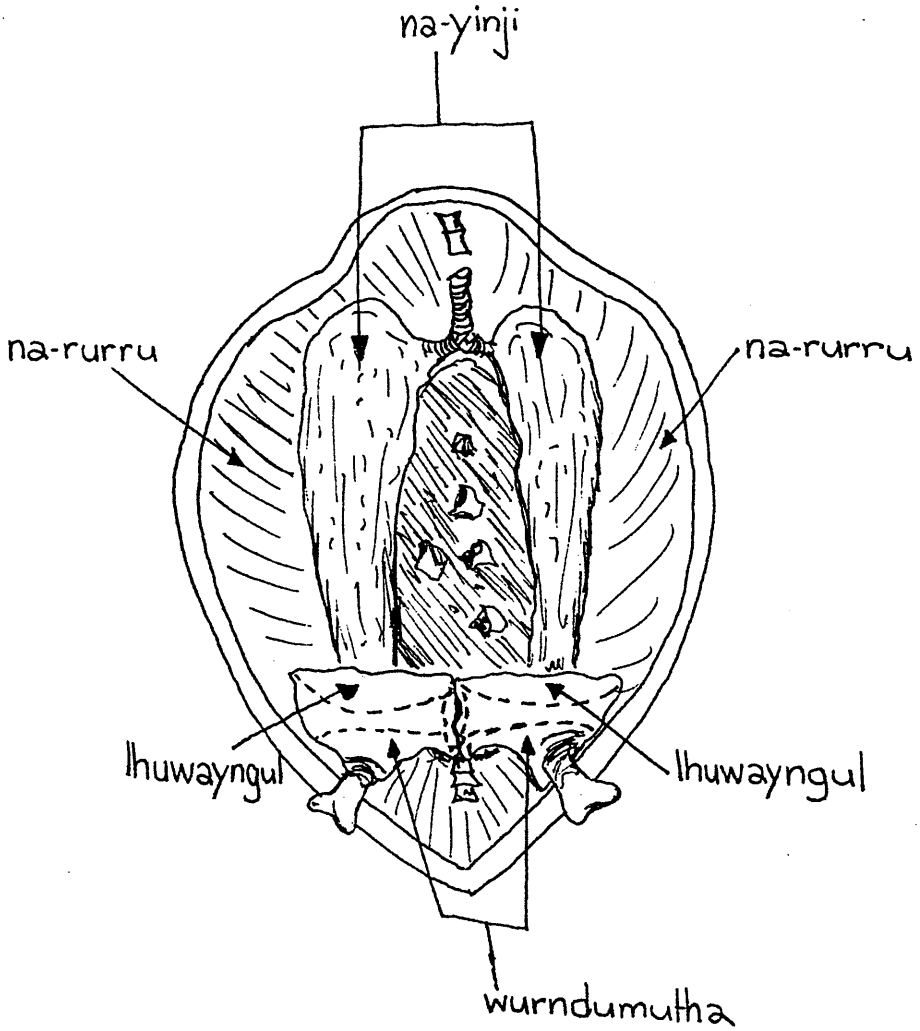


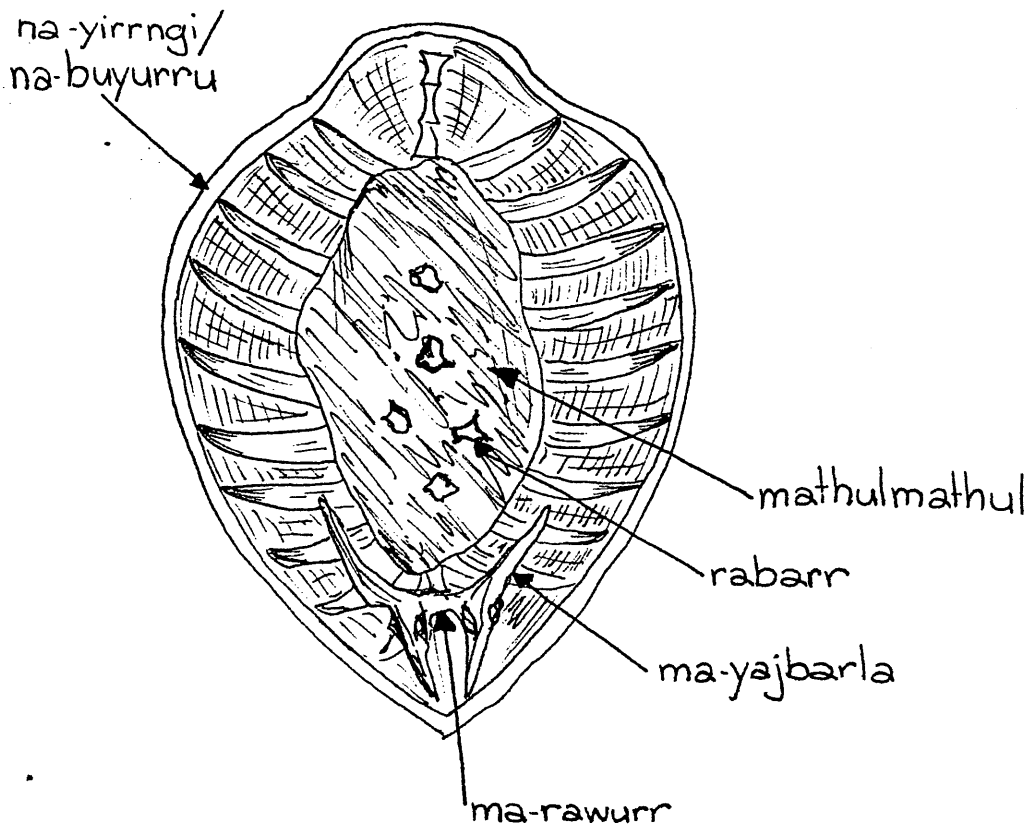

wubantharra


knifecuts
na-marnda
na-marnda


knife cuts
na-wirlibirli
na-ngabala
na-ngabala
na-milimili
wulaya
na-murrngu
na-wuthula
na-lakalaka
na-yalari
na-yalari
na-narrngu
na-lhundu

←--------→ knife cuts.





§'92.

*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 lijalijangulyanda, 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 *Woolybutt [*Eucalyptus miniata*]. Bark dark at the basebut 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 usedfor *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

ngalirrbangalirrba *(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 thhe 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 " ◊ *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 Borroloola. The sink hole is associated with the Rainbow Serpent and Two Initiated Men Dreamings. Rrumburriya 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? ◊ *ngandarra nanda-wini?.* " what is her name?"

ngandarrangu (cm-) *(interogative)*
how *many? *ma-ngandarrangu ma-kijululu?.* " How much does it cost? " ◊ *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 Rrumburriya 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 anouncing 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. Rrumburriya 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. Rrumburriya 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, yarnburrki

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) " ◊ *nganthiwa.* " where is he? (literally where-he)"

Nganthaa *(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

nganthalungkayarra *(intransitive verb)*
poking outone's *tongue. Stem nganthal : tongue

nganthaarra *(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

ngarrkalarrkanantharra *(transitive verb)*
spearing. Expanded form of ngarrkanantharra
see ngarrkanantharra
= arrkanantharra

ngarrkanantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *spearing **2.** *sewing **3.** *pricking **4.** *injecting. Stem ngarrkanu
see ngarrkalarrkanantharra
= arrkanantharra

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

Ngarurrunbiji *(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

ngimirringki (cm-) *(noun)*
owner/ s of *particular *stretches of *country and *associated *Dreamings/ ceremonies. People who stand in a patrilineal rellationship to particular Dreaming Ancestors and their country. The ngimarringki must perform the ritual associated with these Dreaming Ancestors. The word is often coloquially 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-wunkananji 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-burrukuburruku

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-rndarrma

ngirringirri *(noun)*
1. *insect species **2.** *Cicada. Considered by adult Yanyuwa speakers to be childrens speech.
= lirrngindi

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

ngirrngirrmarni *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2.** *Burdekin *Duck / *White *Headed *Shell *Duck [*Tadorna radjah*]. Associated with the Rrumburriya 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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

Nguku (nya-) *(noun)*
male *personal name. Name which can be given to male members of the coastal Rrumburriya 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". Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

ngulhu (cm-) *(adjective)*
generous toa *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 Rrumburriya 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

ngungkangungka *(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 saught 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
= wururrwanyinjarra

ngurrbun *(noun)*
1. *scrub **2.** *bushes
= warlanthalwarlanthal

ngurrkungurrkurrinjarra *(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 Rrumburiya 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

ngurrungurrmantharra *(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

ngurungurirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *homesick **2.** *wanting to *return toone's *own *country/ family

nguthali (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *not *thirsty **2.** *quenched

nguthalimantharra *(intransitive verb)*
giving a *drink

nguthalirrinjarra *(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 where 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

nguyulnguyulurrinjarra *(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 *continaully *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-budijbudinymantharra *(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 fortheir *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 orin *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 arounda *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-mawurranganthara *(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, mirnilungkayarra

nyamba-mirnirrinjarra *(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-mirrbanmantharra *(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 naymba-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 toanother *person. To heal, before viewing sacred objects, too 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 it's 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-ngunyirrmantharra *(ref)*
1. *peeling off **2.** *scraped off **3.** *scratching *hard, **4.** *removing *skin
see nyamba-yirrantharra

nyamba-ngurdukantharra *(ref)*
1. *mumbling tooneself **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 oneselffor *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-rdimbirrmantharra *(ref)*
fishing *using a *fish *spear

nyamba-rdirdilmantharra *(ref)*
1. *coiled up **2.** *curled *up

nyamba-rirrarirramantharra *(ref)*
1. *crying outin *chorus **2.** *talking, of *large *numbers of *people

nyamba-rirrmantharra *(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 outone'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 downto *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 harpoooned, people in bed

nyamba-wardangalangantharra *(ref)*
1. *commencing **2.** *beginning. Of cold season, wet season
= nyamba-wirrirrinjarra

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-wilwirringundayarra *(ref)*
1. *talking toeachother **2.** *discussing
see nyamba-wirringundayarra

nyamba-wilwirrinymantharra *(ref)*
leaning over. Expanded form of nyamba-wirrnymantharra
see nyamba-wirrinymantharra

nyamba-wirdinbirdinmantharra *(ref)*
rolling *motion of *canoe/ boat

nyamba-wirijkalmantharra *(ref)*
1. *telling a *story **2.** *narrating
see wirijkalmatharrra

nyamba-wiringkirrmantharra *(ref)*
circling, of *birds/ aeroplane in *flight

nyamba-wirringundayarra *(ref)*
1. *giving oneselfup **2.** *subservient to **3.** *learning *from *someone. As of the Law learnt in important ceremonies
see nyamba-wilwirringundayarra

nyamba-wirrinymantharra *(ref)*
1. *leaning over **2.** *tipping at *an *angle
see nyamba-wilwirrinymantharra

nyamba-wirrirrinjarra *(ref)*
1. *commencing **2.** *beginning
= nyamba-wardangalangantharra

nyamba-wirrmantharra *(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-ngunyirrmantharra, yirrantharra

nyamba-yiwamantharra *(ref)*
1. *shouting **2.** *yelling **3.** *screaming
= nyamba-yuwamantharra

nyamba-yulyulbantharra *(ref)*
preparing oneselffor 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? " ◊ *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 *mananger 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-wangarinya *(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, kowledge

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 circumsion 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

rabirabimbangurrumiril *(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 coountry.

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 nd 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

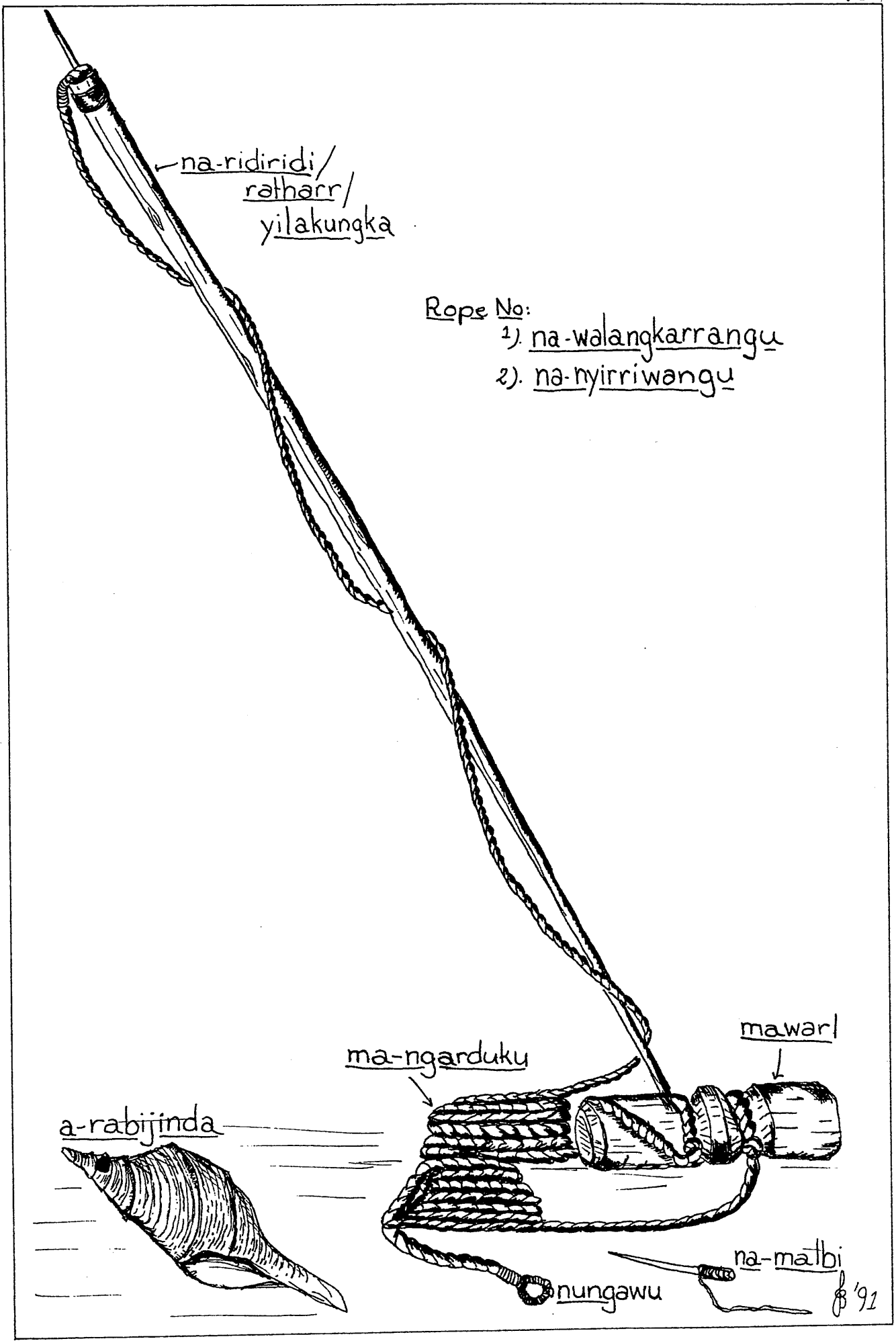
rangkiyarra *(transitive verb)*
1. *twisting *fibre *strands *together **2.** *spinning **3.** *twining. Rolling or spinning fur, hair, plant fibres together to make rope or string
see na-balirndirl

rankarrmantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *lifting up **2.** *raising **3.** *tossing
= rinkirinkimantharra
see nyamba-rakarrmantharra

ranyka *(noun)*
anchor. English loan
see balangu

rarangkayarra *(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
mawarl
ma-ngarduku
a-rabijinda
na-matbi
nungawu
'91

jilu-rarrimanji wawi,
ngarra barra jina wawi
kangka "rodeo" barra,
nungka yiwa barra kiwa-nbayima

'92.

He is riding the horse, it is wild because it is in the rodeo, maybe the rider will fall off.

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 speach)
= 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

rililirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
appearing. Expanded form of rilirrinjarra
see rilirrinjarra

rilirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *appearing **2**. *coming out **3**. *coming *into *sight **4**. *emerging
see rililirrinjarra

rimadi *(noun)*
grass *(generic) (avoidance and island speech)
= wujurl

rimi *(noun)*
1. *dugong *anatomy **2**. *large *intestine of the *dugong
= rirrkukiwalkurru

ringanngantharra *(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
= rankarrmantharra

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

rirrkukilwalkurru *(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 envoked 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 [*Holothurioide sp.*] **2**. *trepang [*Holothurioide 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

rumanngu (cm-) *(noun)*
1. *unmarried *man/ woman **2.** *widow *who is *free to *re-marry **3.** *widower *who is *free to *re-marry

Rumannguwa *(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.
= ngirrngirrmarni

rurrbarurrba *(adverb)*
sitting *position *with *legs *extended and *feet *crossed
see barnkala, milkabu, jukurl, rdirdil

rurrururru *(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

rurrurru *(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 ◊ *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
= murrunmantharra

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 nguwibimantharra, 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

rnaninjarra *(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 *indentified

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: urrkuwa

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. *trepang [*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

wabarnnyi *(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. Rrumburriya 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 Rrumburriya 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

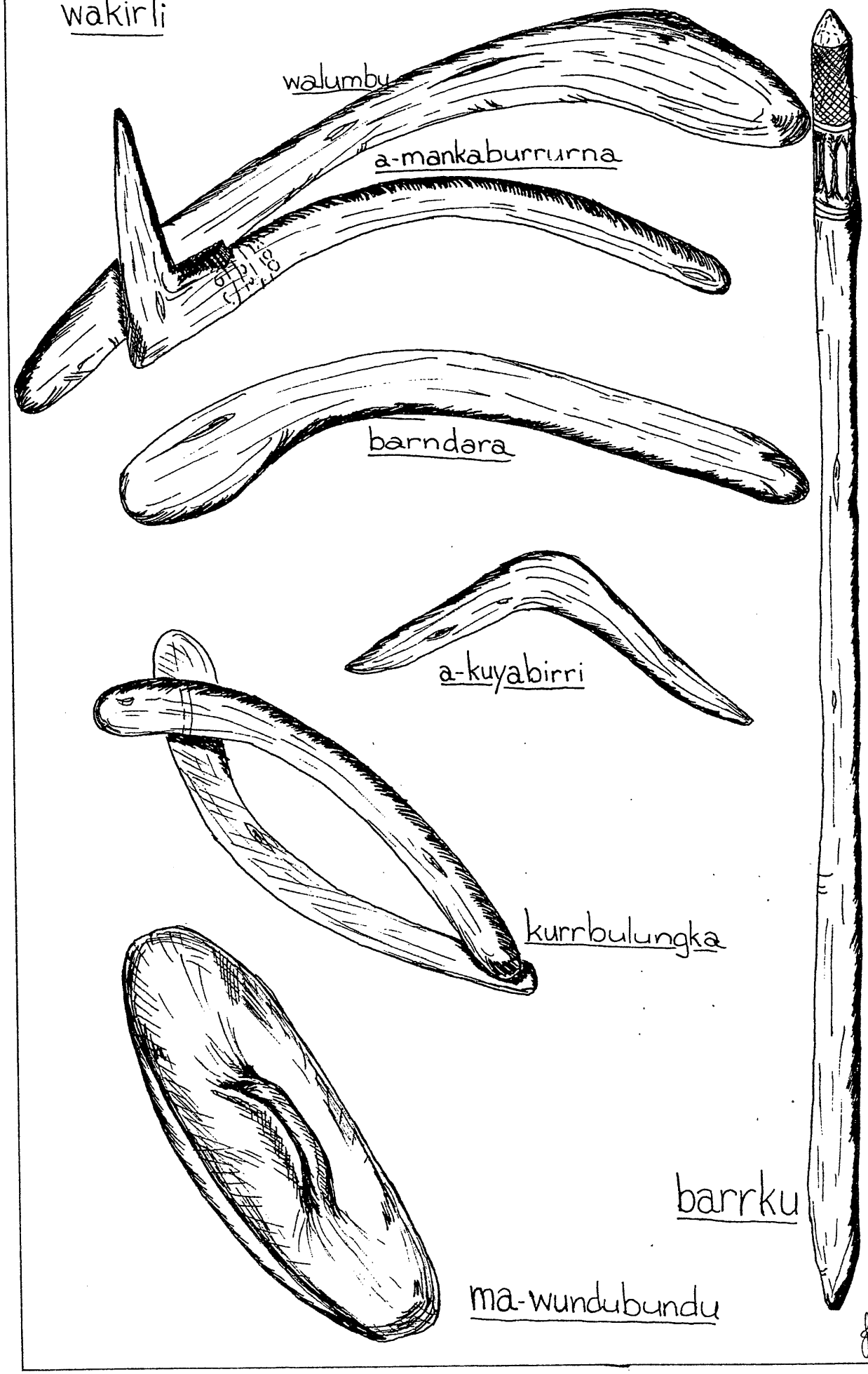
wakawakala *(adverb)*
great *distance. *kalu-wingkayaninya nakari wakawakala li-yankarra rru-Kunabibiyu.* " The strangers came a great distance for the a-Kunabibi ceremony."

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
walumby
a-mankaburrurna
barndara
a-kuyabirri
kurrbulungka
barrku
ma-wundubundu
'91

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 Borroloola. 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 blossum eating birds such as parrots and the Torres Strait Island Pigeons and flying foxes. Associated with the

Tab 8
waliki
ki-maramanda

Rrumburriya semi-moeity.
= 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-moiety. 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-moiety country.

Walayungkuma *(noun)*
male *personal name. Name which can be given to members of the Mambaliya-Wawukarriys semi-moiety. 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-moiety country.

walijburrungkayarra *(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- moiety. 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

walkurramantharra *(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 upa *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

walwanantharra *(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 wardankayarra

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, warrmayinmantharra

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. Rrumburriya 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 Rrumburriya 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 jiwarnarrila, 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. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

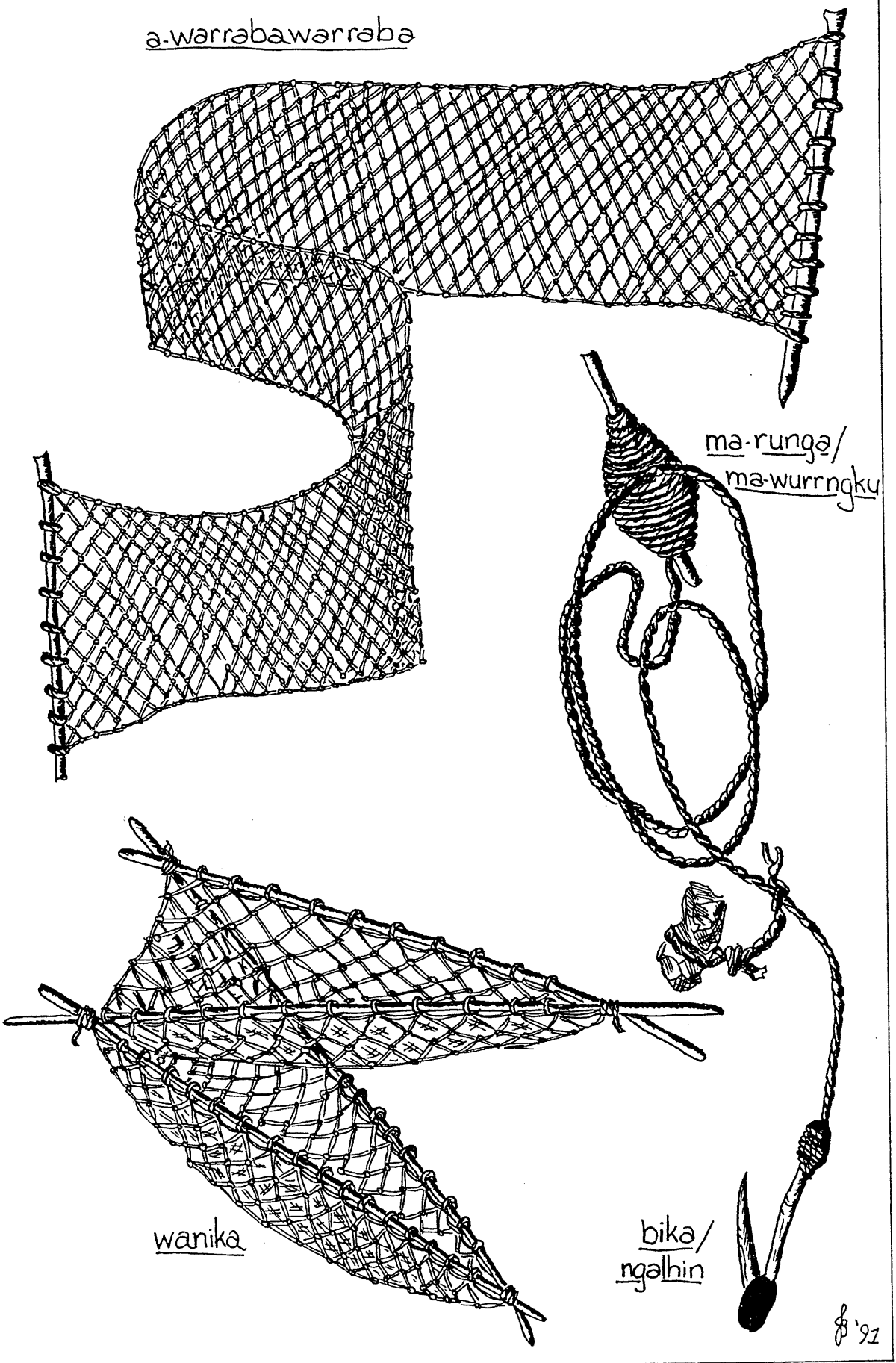
wandayarra *(transitive verb)*
1. *following **2.** *tracking **3.** *sing a song cycle
see walwandayarra
= wunukunurrinjarra

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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety

wandirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *passing through **2.** *going *past. Used when a person/ people, animal


a-warrabawarraba
ma-runga/
ma-wurrngku
wanika
bika/
ngalhin
'91

goes past the presumed destination
see walwandirrinjarra, walbilulu

wandungurru *(noun)*
1. *clouds **2.** *storm *clouds. Associated with the Mambliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
see ngawu, wajirrwajirr, minyirrirri

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.

wangkuwa *(noun)*
1. *fish species **2.** *Estuarine *Rock *Cod [*Epinephelus tauvina*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya 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 longifilious*]. 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 vbe 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)
= yalbanganthharra

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 andother *leg *resting on it **3.** *sitting *position on a *drum *with one *foot *resting on the other *knee **4.** *cresent *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-jijakawu.* " 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 Borroloola. Associated with the Hill Kangaroo Dreaming. An imprint of it's feet, tail and hind quarters are located at this site. Rrumburriya 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.

waranganthara *(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-mirlbala, 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, yarrarrawira

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 Borroloola. 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
= lhulanngundayarra

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, langkulangkuwarra

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.

warimanhantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *holding **2.** *catching hold of **3.** *adhering to **4.** *embracing
= manhantharra

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

warinymantharra *(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

warlbawarlbamantharra *(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

warlngirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
desiring. Of food, knowledge
= warnngirrinjarra

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

warnabarnanganthantharra *(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 McAthur 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

warndurrmantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *frightened, *causing to *be **2.** *afraid, *making

warnduwarndu (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *long **2.** *tall
= jumanykarra, 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-)

warnkirrma *(noun)*
1. *possum species **2.** *Sugar *Glider [*Petarus breviceps*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety

warnkiwarnkikirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
looking *back, *constantly

warnngirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
desiring, *food, *knowledge
= warlngirrinjarra. 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 kabarrarni, ngalamu, lindiwirriji

warrijkundayangu *(noun)*
1. *sea *turtle species **2.** *Green *Turtle, *male [*Chelonia mydas*]. Associated with the Wurdaliya semi-moiety (archaic speech)
= mulululrru, warrikuliyangu
see a-tharra

warrikuliyangu *(noun)*
1. *sea *turtle species **2.** *Green *Turtle, *male [*Chelonia mydas*]
= warrijkundayangu, mulululrru
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 forone's *kinspeople.
kalilu-warrirra ki-arrkulangku. " One man spoilt things for them."

warriwarriyamba *(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 adjectivve 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

warrmalwarrmantharra *(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

warrmayinmantharra *(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)
= yarriwin

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

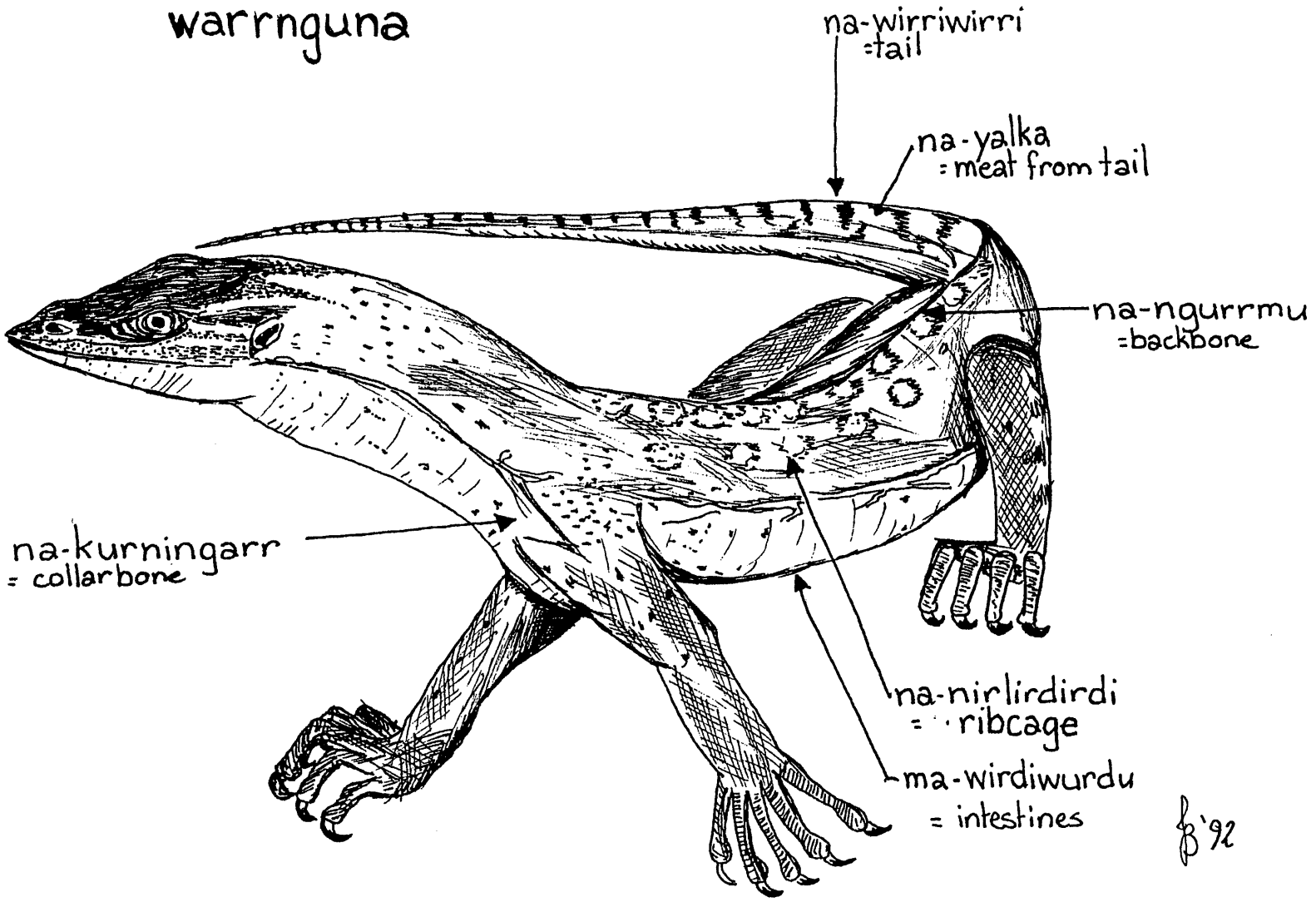
wayarrwayarr (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *hard **2.** *strong **3.** *tough. *wayarrwayarrwulaya.* " strong willed person; Literally: strong-head"

wayarrwayarrmantharra *(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 wathalungu, 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 reparing 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 harmfull 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 [*Neochhmia 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, jarlujarlu

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)
= marralhawa
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. Rrumburriya 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 Rrumburriya 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*]. Asociated 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

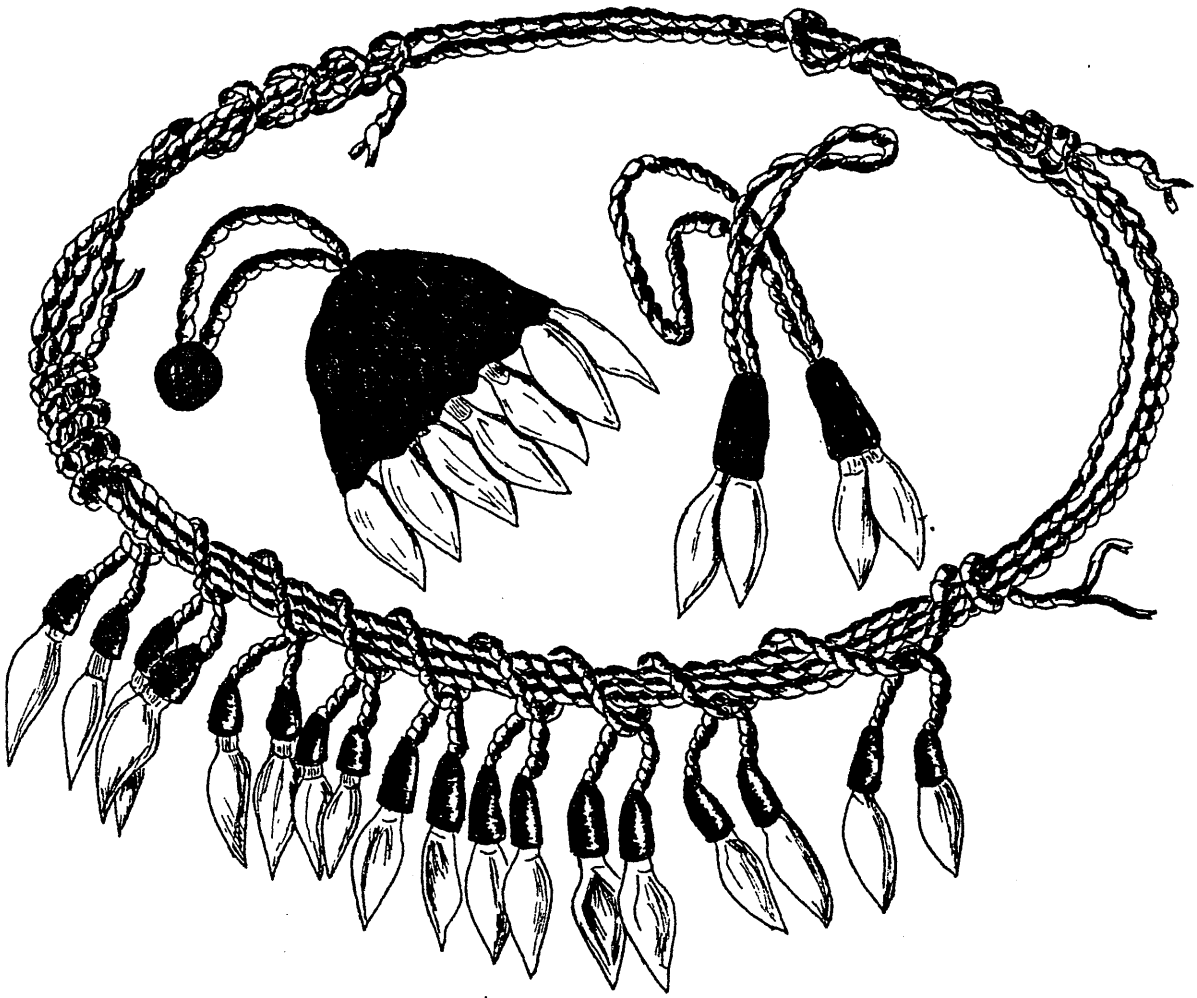
wirlimbirlimarra *(adverb)*
1. *defense **2.** *duelling *movement. Holding a fighting club in a defensive position, high above ones head, horizontally using both hands.

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

wirlyirrungkayarra *(intransitive verb)*
kicking *back *dirt *with *feet *while *walking

wirndajkirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
hungry, *being

wirndajku (cm-) *(adjective)*
hungry
= wirndirnirri

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

wirninykarra *(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. *deulling *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

wirnngurr *(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.

Wirraralamba *(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 wirdi, 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 oneselfup to **2.** *subservient *to,*becoming **3.** *learning *from *someone
see nyamba-wirringundayarra

wirriny *(adverb)*
1. *leaning to the *side **2.** *tipping, of *canoe/ boat
= wirrinyngala

wirrinymantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *tipping over **2.** *overbalancing

wirrinymirri *(noun)*
liver of *shark/ stingray
see na-ngarda

wirrinyngala *(adverb)*
1. *leaning *position **2.** *tipping, *position
= wirriny

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 indentity.
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

wirrnga *(noun)*
1. *grass species **2.** *Cane *Grass. Cut into short lengths to make necklaces

wirrngi *(noun)*
1. *fish species **2.** *freshwater *fish, *small *(generic)

wirrumbarrangu *(noun)*
1. *fish *sepcies **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, nguwibimantharra

wubantharra (semi-vt)
cooking
see wubalubantharra
= rununglkayarra

wubarirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *sleepy, *being **2.** *tired, *being
see wurrmulirrinjarra

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. Rrumburriya semi-moiety country.

Wubunjawa *(noun)*
place *name. Lagoon lying some 8 km south west of Manangoorah Station Homestead. The lagoon is associated with the Brolga 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 " ◊ *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, wathawaya

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

wukulkuthu (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. Rrumburriya 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, wukulkuthu

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 Rrumburriya 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)

wulangkayarra *(intransitive verb)*
nodding one's *head. As in agreement

wulanthantha *(noun)*
1. *flower **2.** *blossum

wularirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
head *ache,*having

wularnkarra (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *tall **2.** *long
= jumanykarra, kajkal, warnduwarndu, yurlkayurlka

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, lhulurrunngu

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

wulwunjininjarra *(intransitive verb)*
swimming. Expanded form of wunjininjarra
see wunjininjarra

wulwunyinjarra *(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.** *conjuctivitus

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". Rrumburiya 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

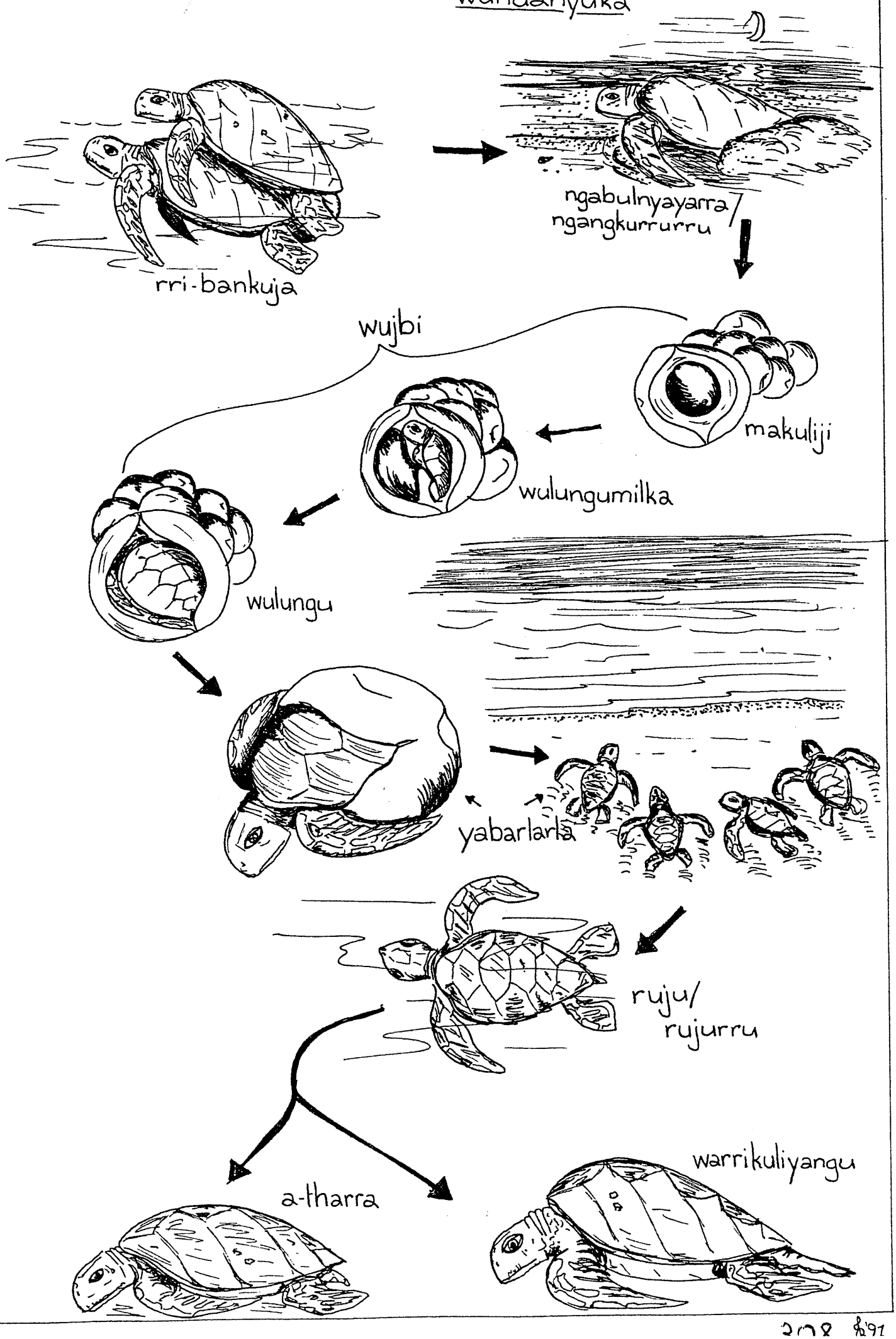
wumbiji *(adverb)*
1. *centrally **2.** in the *middle **3.** *half *way

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


wundanyuka
ngabulnyayarra
ngangkurrurru
rri-bankuja
wujbi
makuliji
wulungumilka
wulungu
yabarlarla
ruju/
rujurru
a-tharra
warrikuliyangu

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. *terrestial *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 Lilardungka...-She named the country Liwarrangka, from there Munungka, from there Lilardungka...

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-warranyuka, kiyinykiyiny, marrirnkinya

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, limarrwurrirri, 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

wungkurrwaninjarra *(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 Borroloola-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

wungkuwunyarra *(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,

wunhunhurrinjarra *(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 smoooth 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
= ngurrmantharra

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 severly 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

wunngalu *(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 pregant 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)*kanda-wunykurni wunukunu.* " She came following"

wunukunurrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
following (avoidance speech)
= wandayarra

wunumbanyngu (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

wunumbarrirrinjarra *(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. Rrumburriya 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, Rrumburriya

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-ngambirrngambirr

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 Rrumburriya 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 ofwurlmantharra
= wurnmalurnmantharra, 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
= wurnmantharra
see wurlmandamantharra, wurnmalurnmantharra, 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
= nurnngarra

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 ngangkurrurru, ngabulnyayarra

wurluburlu *(adverb)*
1. *high *level, ata **2.** *high *tide **3.** *filled, of *water in *lagoons, *river **4.** *satisfied
= burluburlu

wurlunanganthara *(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 invidual, 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 outa *canoe **4.** *exploding of a *bullet. Expanded form of wurnmantharra
= wurnmantharra, 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 wurnmantharra
= wurlmandamantharra, wurnmalurnmantharra, wurlmantharra, wurnmantharra

wurnmantharra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *bursting *open *ofa *boil **2.** *exploding *ofa *bullet **3.** *unfolding *of *a*flower **4.** *bailing outa *canoe
= wurlmantharra, wurnmalurnmantharra, wurlmandamantharra, wurnmandamantharra

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-Wawukarriya 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, birnkili, kalkaji

wurralbungku *(noun)*
1. *snake species **2.** *Water *Python [*Liasis fuscus*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya 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 Borroloola township. The hill is associated with the back bone of the Kangaroo Dreaming. Rrumburriya 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 Rrumburriya 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

wurrinjamantharra *(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 wayumantharra

wurrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
going *out, of *fire

wurrinymantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *scraping **2**. *peeling **3**. *sharpening

wurrirri (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

wurrkumantharra *(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

wurrkurrumantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *chasing **2**. *competing (avoidance speech)
= athamantharra

wurrmangurli *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2**. *Jabiru [*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
= wurrulibinka

wurrmul (cm-) *(adjective)*
lazy
= balkibalki (cm-)

wurrmulirrinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
1. *lazy,*being **2**. *disinclined to *participate **3**. *tired,*being

wurrmulmantharra *(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-wurrubantharra

wurrubi (cm-) *(adjective)*
straight *without *curve or *bend
= yurlkayurlka, wularnkarra

wurrujanjarra *(intransitive verb)*
catching *fire

wurrukurru *(adjective)*
1. *level **2**. *smooth

wurrulburrul *(adjective)*
lumpy

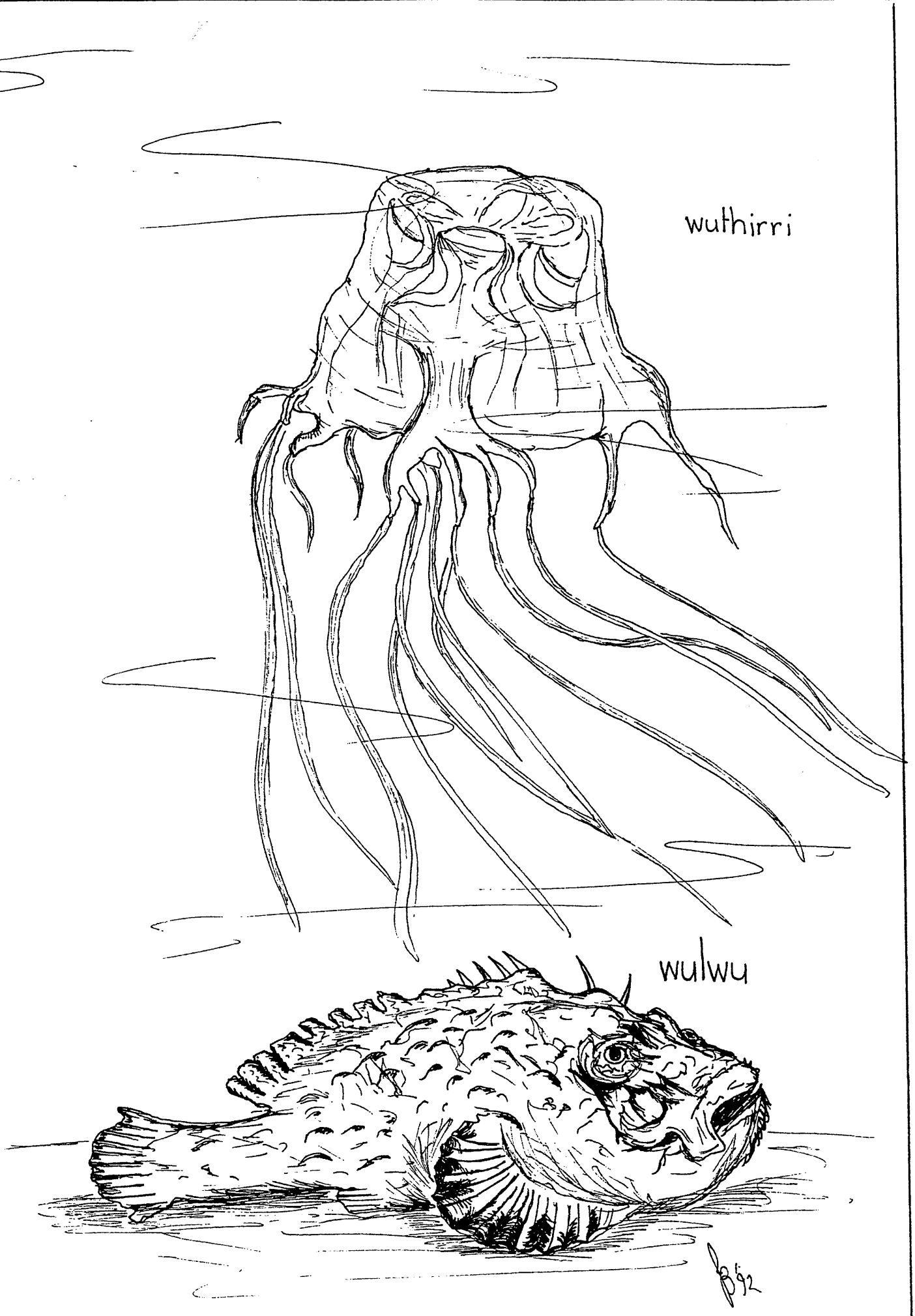
wurrukijbulungu *(noun)*
sea *turtle, *young. If captured does not require much cooking as the shell is not that thick
see ngajilijili, lijalijangulyanda

wurrulibinka *(noun)*
1. *bird species **2**. *Jabiru [*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*]. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety
= wurrmangurlii

Wurrulwiji *(noun)*
place *name. A coastal area on Bing Bong Station some 5 km south east of the Mule Creek mouth. Wuyaliya semi-moiety country.

wurrulwurrul *(adjective)*
brackish *water. Especially of the upper reaches of some rivers in the late dry season. (archaic speech)
= wurrunkurrun

wurrumantha (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

wurrumu *(noun)*
1. *tide **2.** *neap *tide

Wurrumungkumungku (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.

wurrumurriya *(noun)*
1. *plant species **2.** *Saltwort [*Tecticornia australis*]. Growns near and on sandflats on the coast and islands
= burrumurriya

wurrundurla *(noun)*
dingo, *male
= yarrarrawira
see a-birdirna, wardali, warrbirna

wurrungkayarra *(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-wurrungkayi ngala ngarna karna-wingka nguthundakari ngaliba Wathangka.* " The blossoms were smelling when I northwards to Wathangka."

wurrunkurrun *(adjective)*
brackish *water. Especially of the upper reaches of some rivers in the late dry season.

wurrunthulburrunthul *(noun)*
1. *sea *turtle *anantomy **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.

wurrwurr *(noun)*
seahorse

wurrya *(noun)*
1. *fish species **2.** *Mangrove *Jack. Associated with the Wuyaliya semi-moiety

Wurrumburramba *(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

wururru *(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

wuthurrumantharra *(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 [*Phalacrora various*]. Associated with the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety.
= kurduluku

Wuyaliya (cm-) *(noun)*
semi-moiety *name. This sem-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

wuynybuynmantharra *(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 refering 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

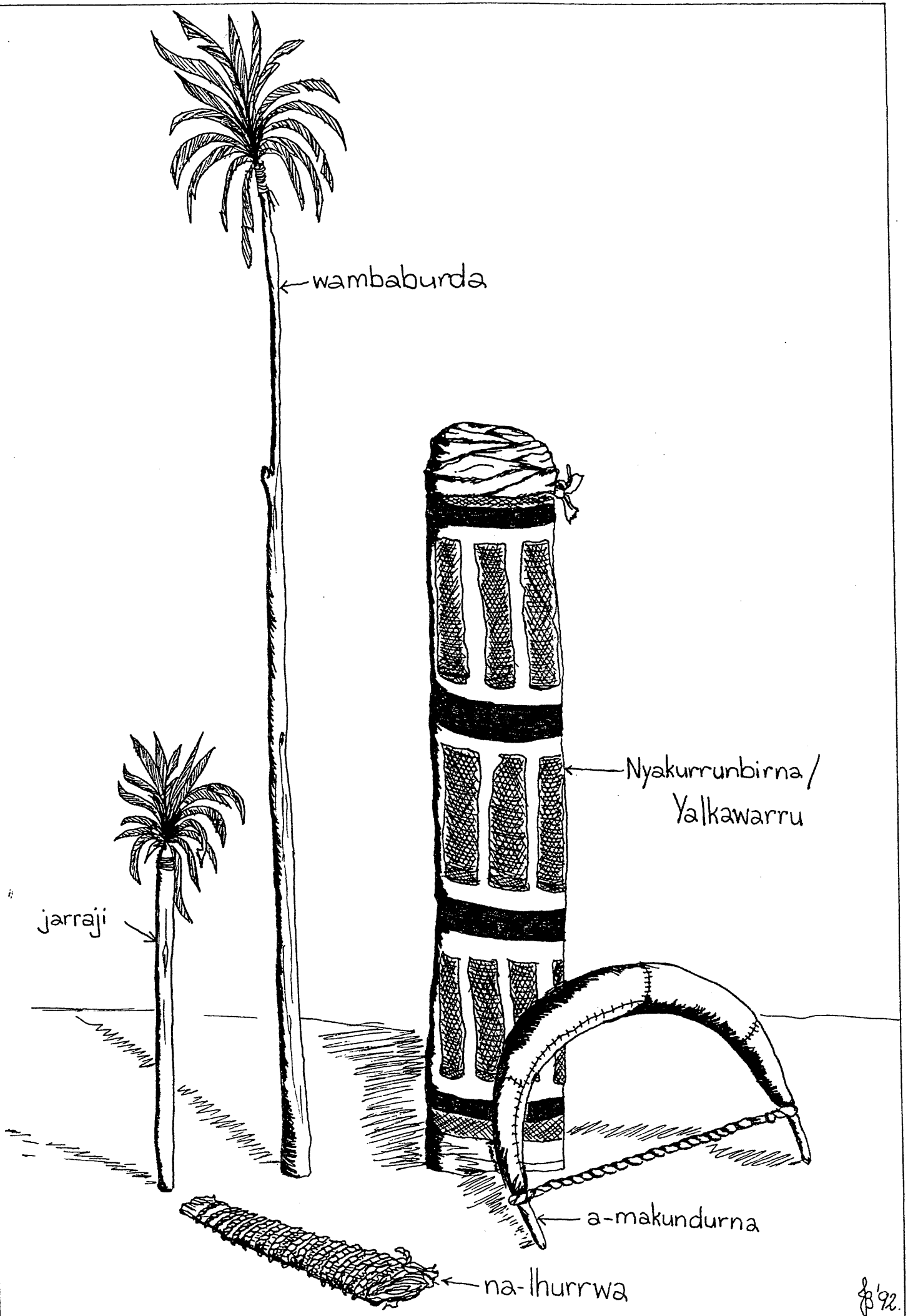
yabimantharra *(transitive verb)*
1. *making **2.** *building **3.** *improving **4.** *mending **5.** *fixing **6.** *correcting *healing
see yabilyabimantharra

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 Yalkawarru rituals.


wambaburda
Nyakurrunbirna /
Yalkawarru
jarraji
a-makundurna
na-lhurrwa

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"

yakalakalamantharra *(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 yakalakalamantharra

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 *sepcies **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

yalyarna *(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
= rdirrirrantharra

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 *pesonal *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

'92

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.

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)

yarnburrki (cm-) *(noun)*
stranger
see nganji, ngarriyathangu, 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 it's 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 ngimarringki, 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, wurnngarr, 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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety
= yiwarruka, thurruyuthu

yirdardingundayarra *(transitive verb)*
1. *rearing **2.** *growing up. Of plants, pets, children
= yubantharra

yirdardinjarra *(intransitive verb)*
growing
= murrarrinjarra

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 yirriny

yirriny *(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 contemporay times yirriny is made from cotton wool or more commonly, and much more favoured, the linings of diposable nappies. In past times the yirriny was stuck onto the body using animal or human blood, today however a mixture of sugar and water is used.

yirrinybiji (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 Rrumburriya semi-moiety
= yirdanji, thurruyuthu

yiwirr *(noun)*
bank of *river. Wunda, narnu-wunda
see arnarra

yiwiyiwimantharra *(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

Yungkayiyungka (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.

yurdu *(noun)*
dust
see yurdurrbalala

yurdurrbalala *(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

yurlkanjurlkan *(adverb)*
1. in one *line **2.** *lined up
see yurlka

yurlkayurlka (cm-) *(adjective)*
1. *straight *without *curve or *bend **2.** *tall
= wularnkarra, 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 occassionally 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

yurrarra *(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

yurrujurru *(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

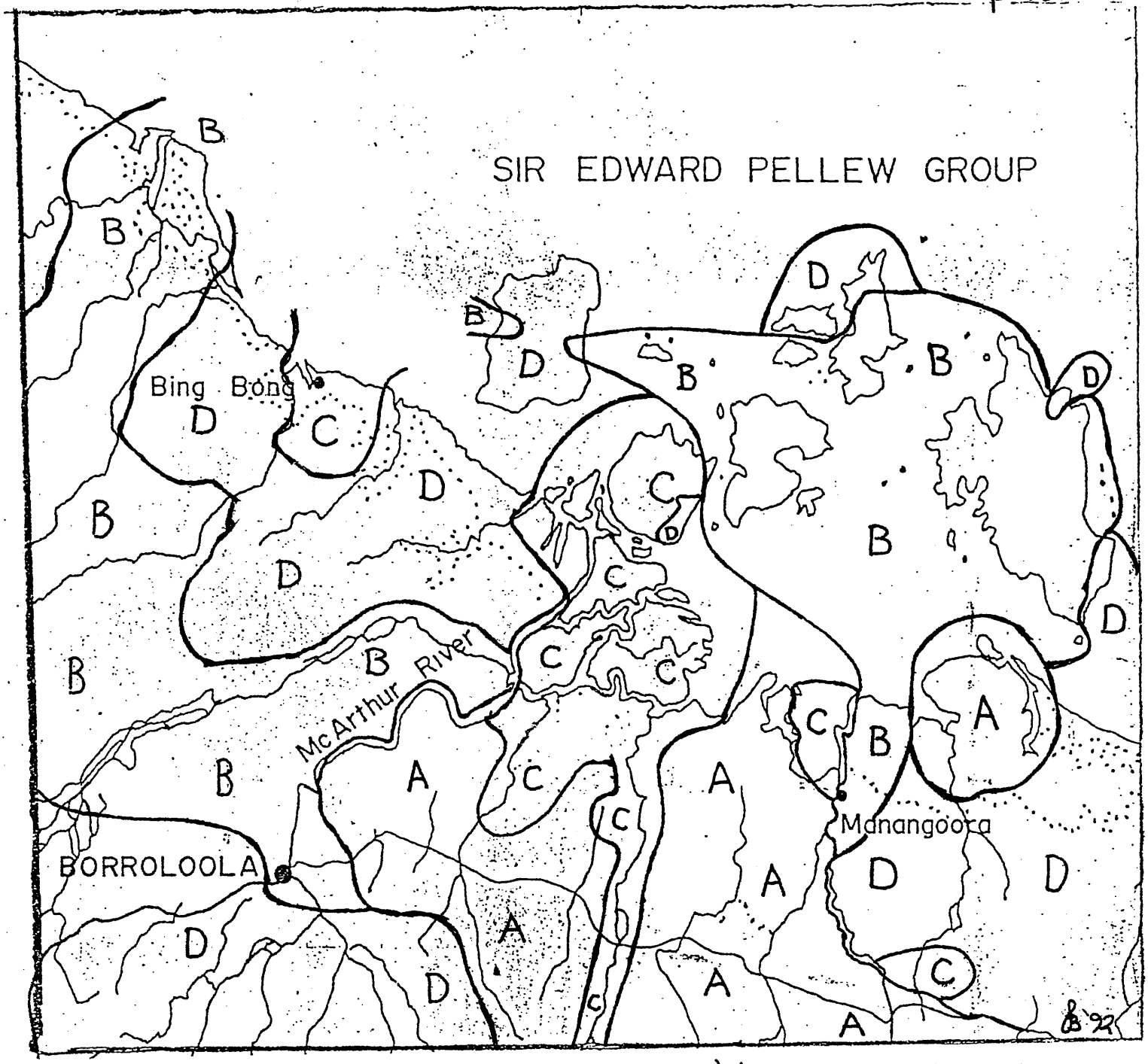
yuwu *(adverb)*
yes
= yuyu, yiya, yiyi

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

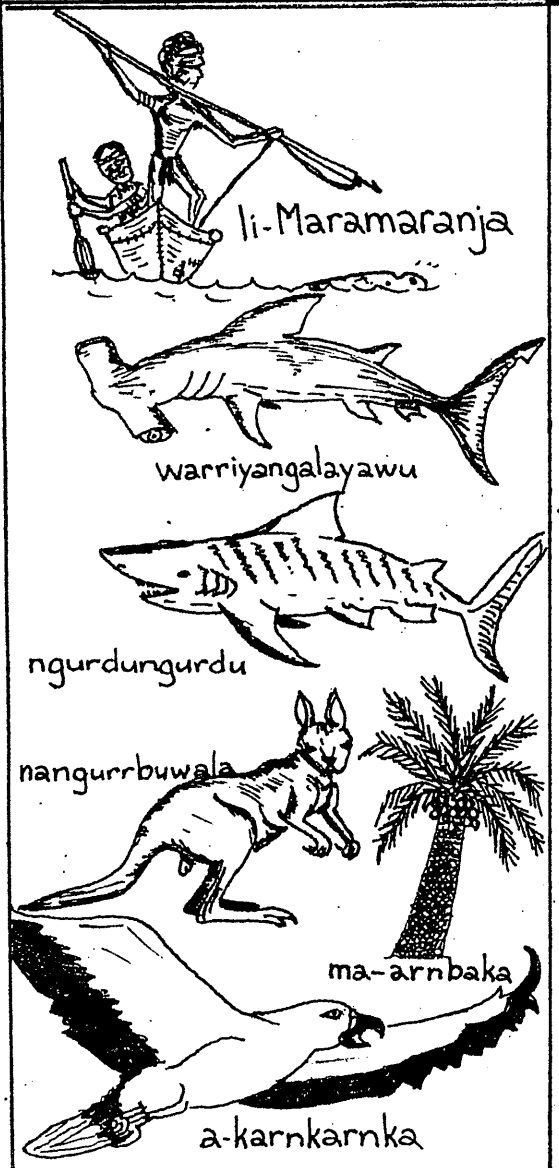
yuyumantharra *(transitive verb)*
hushing a *baby/ small *child

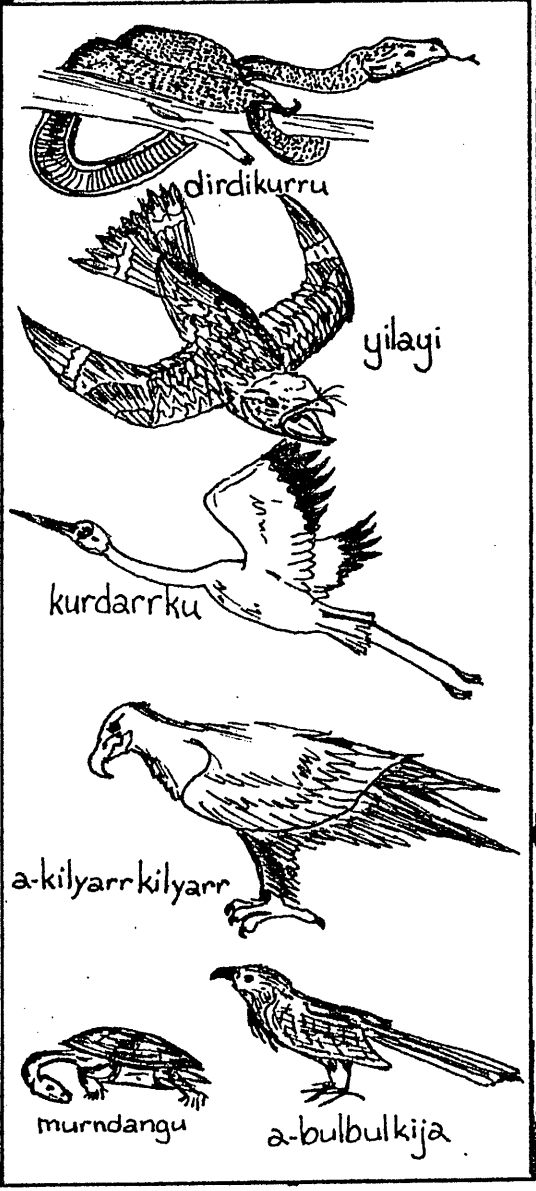


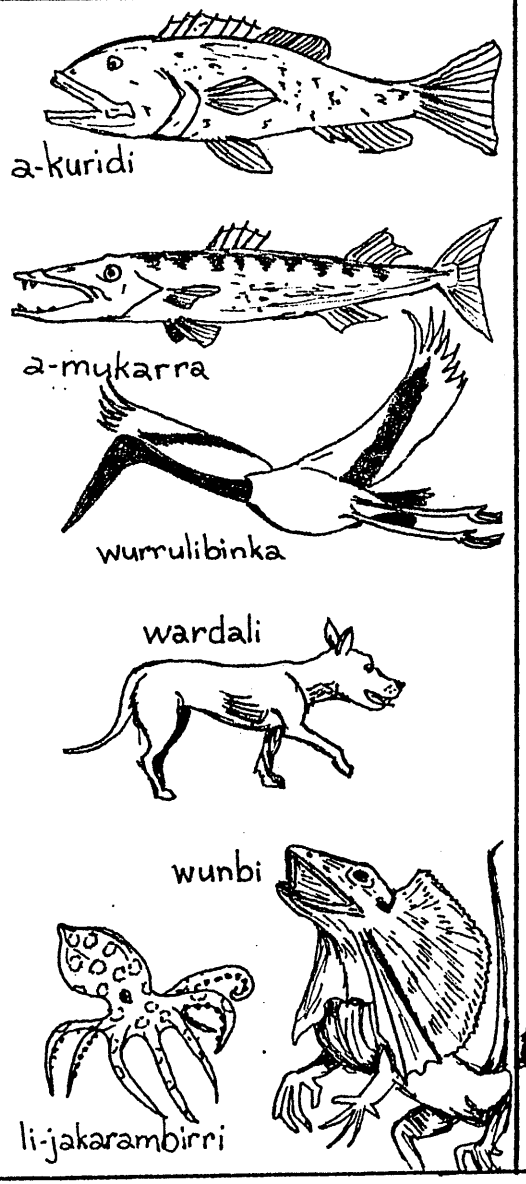
Semi-moiety Divisions Over Yanyuwa Country

A.= Mambaliya - Wawukarriya
B.= Rrumburriya
C.= Wuyaliya
D.= Wurdaliya

Prumburriya	Mambaliya-Wawukarriya	Wuyaliya	Wurdaliya
yijan nyalunga	yijan nyalunga	yijan nyalunga	yijan nyalunga







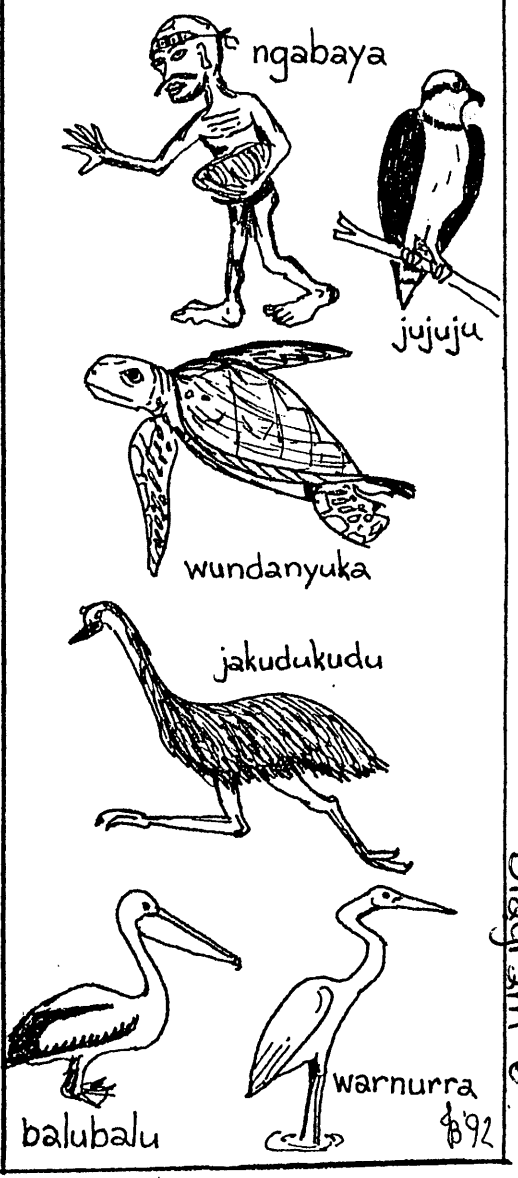


Diagram 6

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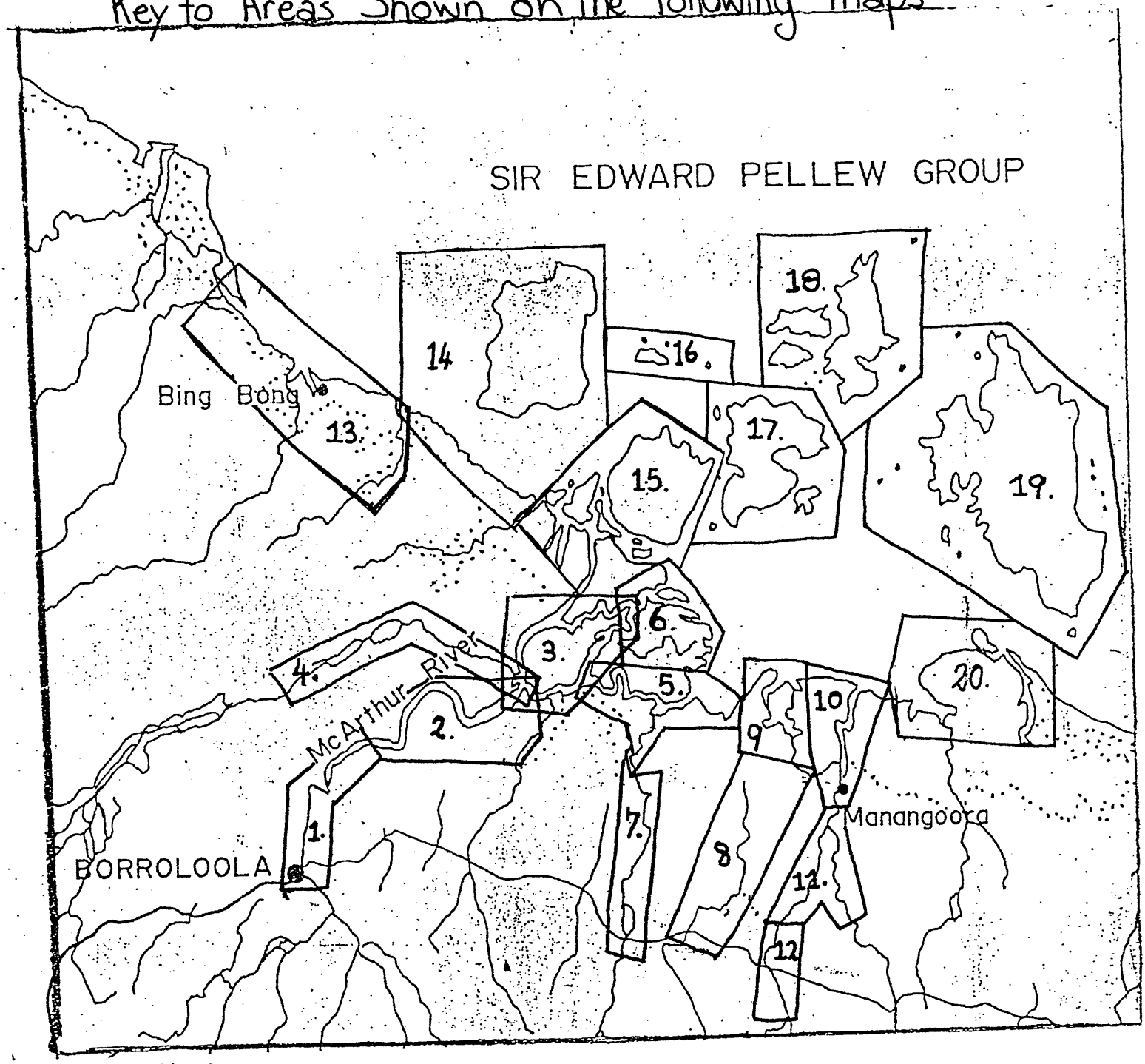
Key to Areas Shown on the following maps



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

Note .16 = stationary Dreaming

N = north

← → = road/track

Map 1

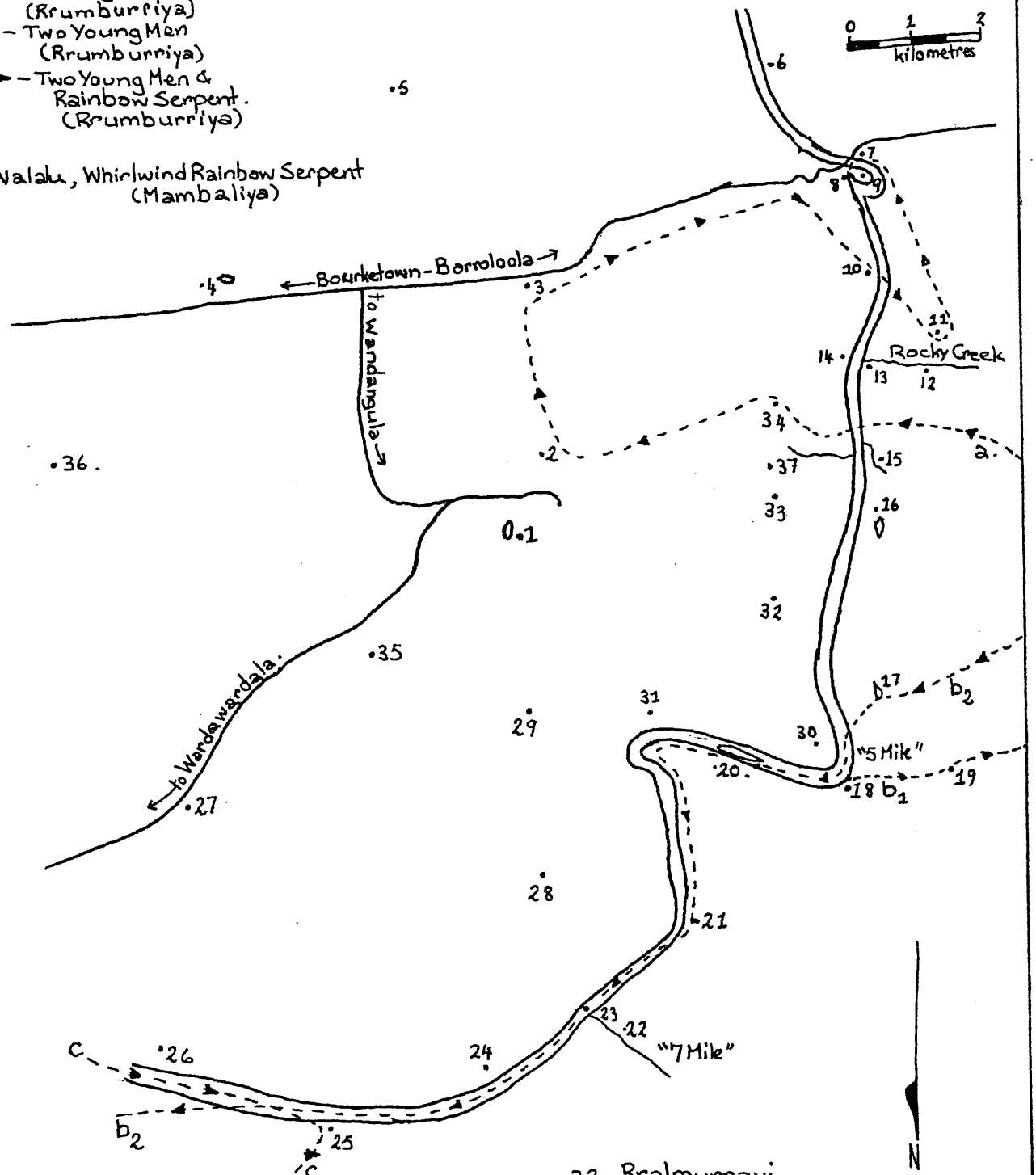
McArthur River – Na-winbi

a. - - - - - Hill Kangaroo (Rrumburriya)

b_1 - - - - Two Young Men (Rrumburriya)

b_2 - - - - Two Young Men & Rainbow Serpent. (Rrumburriya)

c. - - - - Walalu, Whirlwind Rainbow Serpent (Mambaliya)



1. Wandangula
2. Wulkayirla
3. Balamini
4. Mangkurrirrijaka
5. Bambarrani
6. Wayiwili
7. Warralungku
8. Mabunji
9. Likululuwa
10. Mirdirrwula
11. Burrulula
12. Bunubunu
13. Walangka
14. Mulkanda
15. Wulbularalamba
16. Wulukulini
17. Wirrila
18. Ngambangarrala
19. Wumanalalamba
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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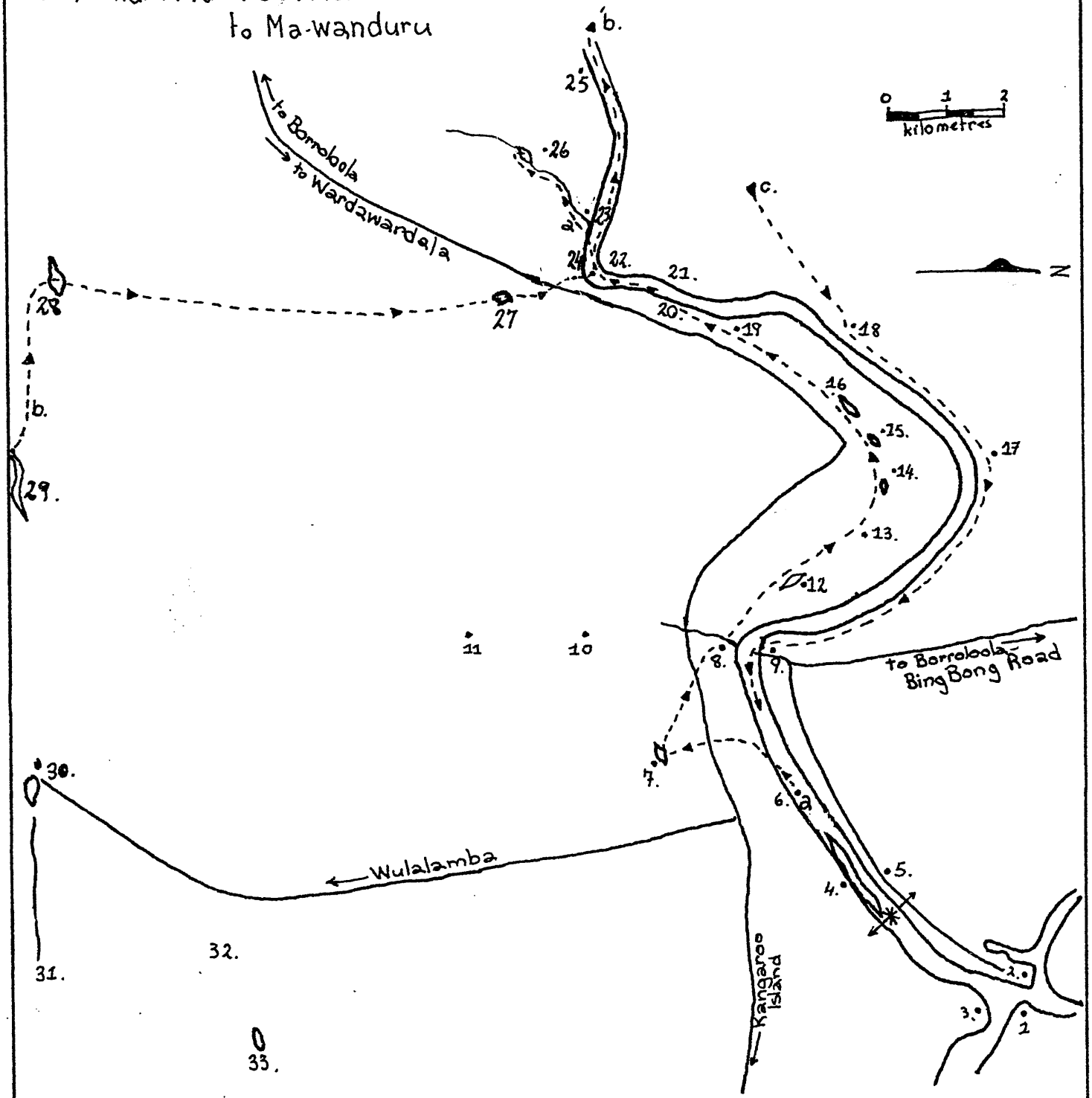
Map 2.

Mc Arthur River - Na-wimbi to Ma-wanduru



1. Lubundalha
2. Lhuka
3. Wurriyala
4. Rikarralanga
5. Jawuma
6. Rruwangkala
7. Nganinja
8. Namaru
9. Larladula
10. Rarnthi
11. Lirrminja
12. Wujulakinda
13. Rarrbinji
14. Wuwayanda
15. Rarungkul
16. Wardawardala
17. Liwirriyarla
18. Walayi
19. Liwirriyirla
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 Mc Arthur River name from Na-winbi to Ma-wanduru

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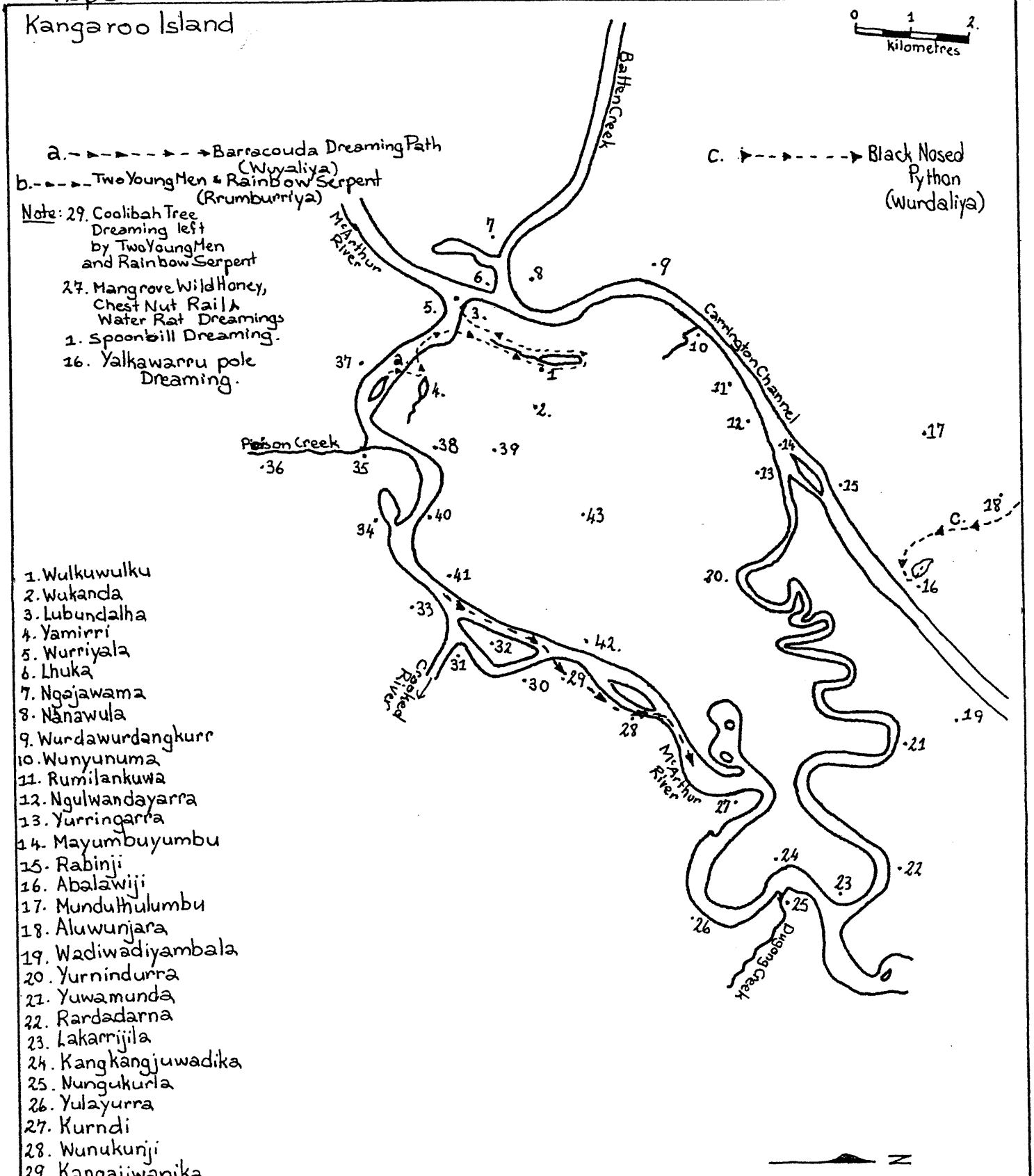
Map 3

Kangaroo Island



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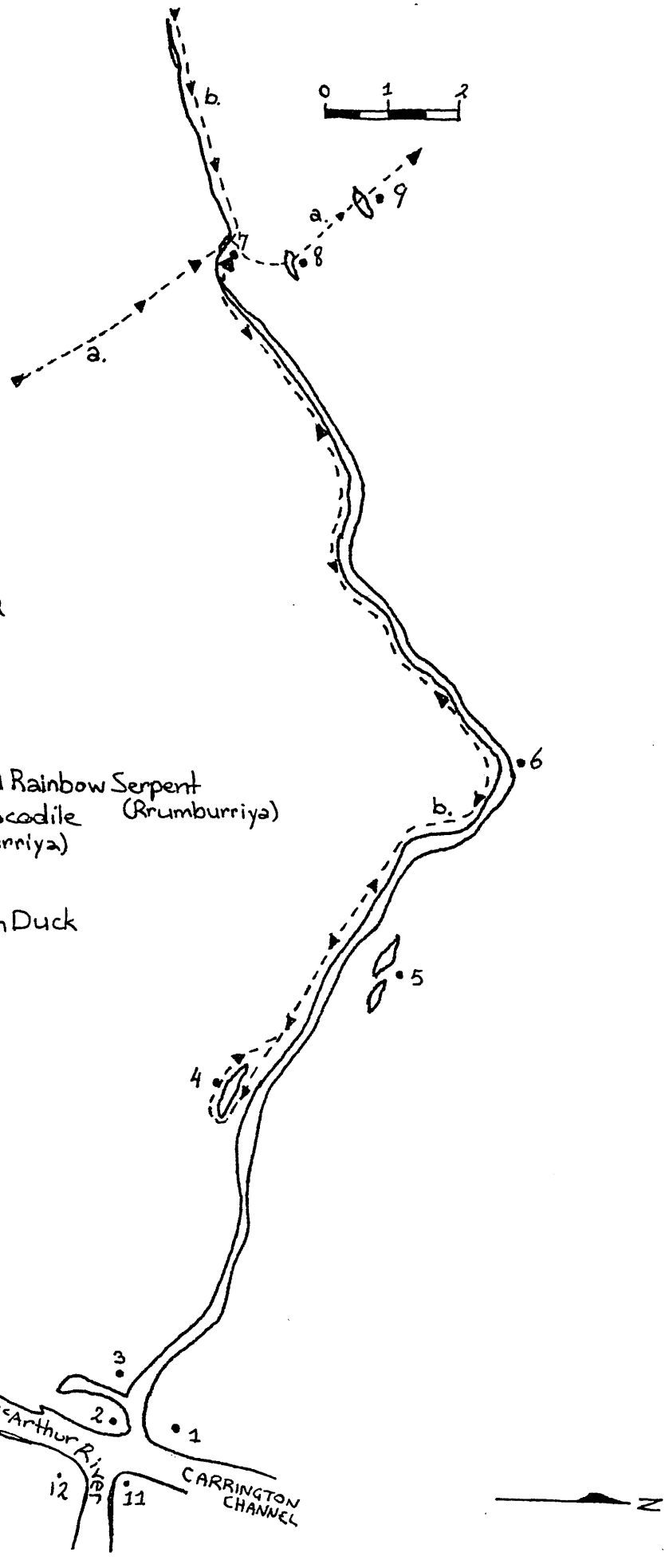
Map 4

lower BattenCreek



1. Nanawula
2. Lhuka
3. Ngajawama
4. Mirnngarra
5. Wulbirrinybilirra
6. Walbarrunguwa
7. Nguwangkila
8. Wurrindawa
9. Yirnamarrngu
10. Kawulambayiwawarlkuwarlku
11. Lubundalha
12. Wurriyala.

a. - - - - - Walalu, Whirlwind Rainbow Serpent (Rrumburriya)

b. - - - - - Salt Water Crocodile (Rrumburriya)

Note 7. Willy Wag Tail Dreaming
4. Magpie Goose & Burdiken Duck Dreamings.

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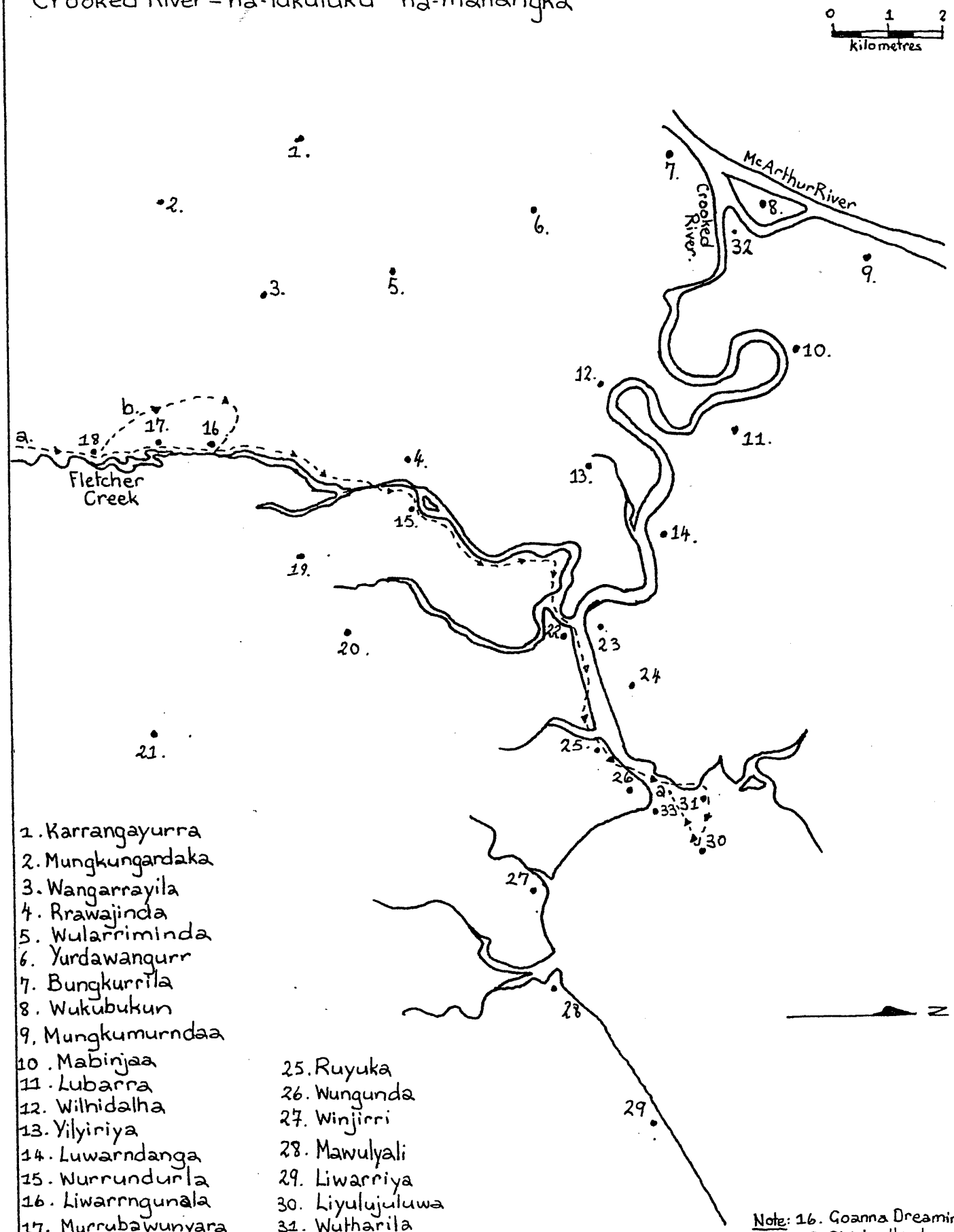
Map5

Crooked River – na-lukuluku na-manangka



1. Karrangayurra
2. Mungkungardaka
3. Wangarrayila
4. Rrawajinda
5. Wularriminda
6. Yurdawangurr
7. Bungkurrila
8. Wukubukun
9. Mungkumurndaa
10. Mabinjaa
11. Lubarra
12. Wilhidalha
13. Yilyiriya
14. Luwarndanga
15. Wurrundurla
16. Liwarrngunala
17. Murrubawunyara
18. Ngubiwila
19. Yijiwunyara
20. Marranguyi
21. Rilinya
22. Lidalhadalha
23. Warayny
24. Wiliji
25. Ruyuka
26. Wungunda
27. Winjirri
28. Mawulyali
29. Liwarriya
30. Liyulujuluwa
31. Wutharila
32. Wurrukinda
33. Warna.

a. ---▸---▸---▸---▸--- Dingo Dreaming Path. (Wuyaliya)

b. ---▸---▸---▸--- Goanna Dreaming (Wuyaliya)

Note: 16. Goanna Dreaming
19. Chickenhawk Dreaming
22. Seven Sisters (Pleaides) Dreaming
25. Cold Weather Dreaming
26. Lone Male Dugong Dreaming

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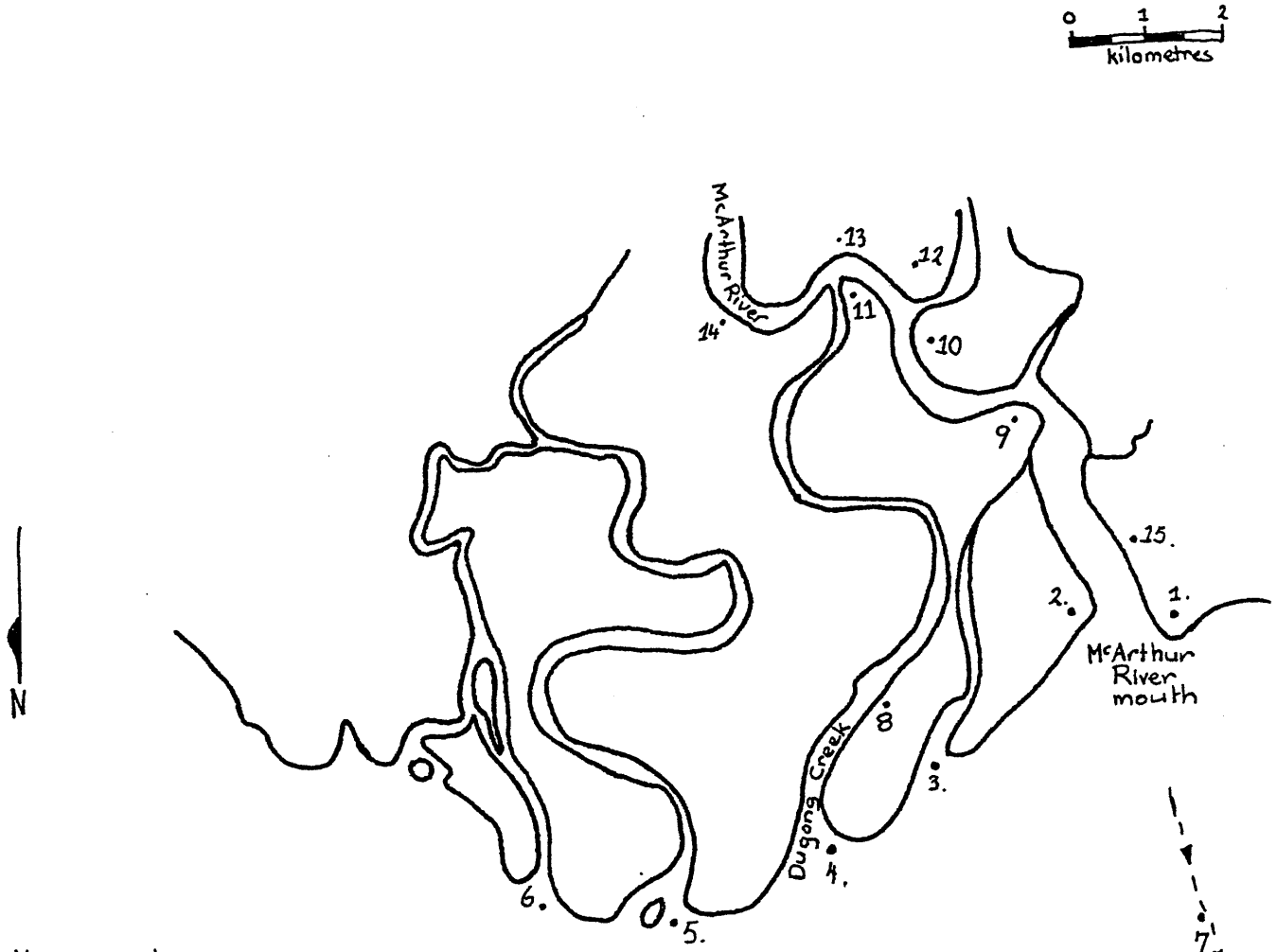
Map 6

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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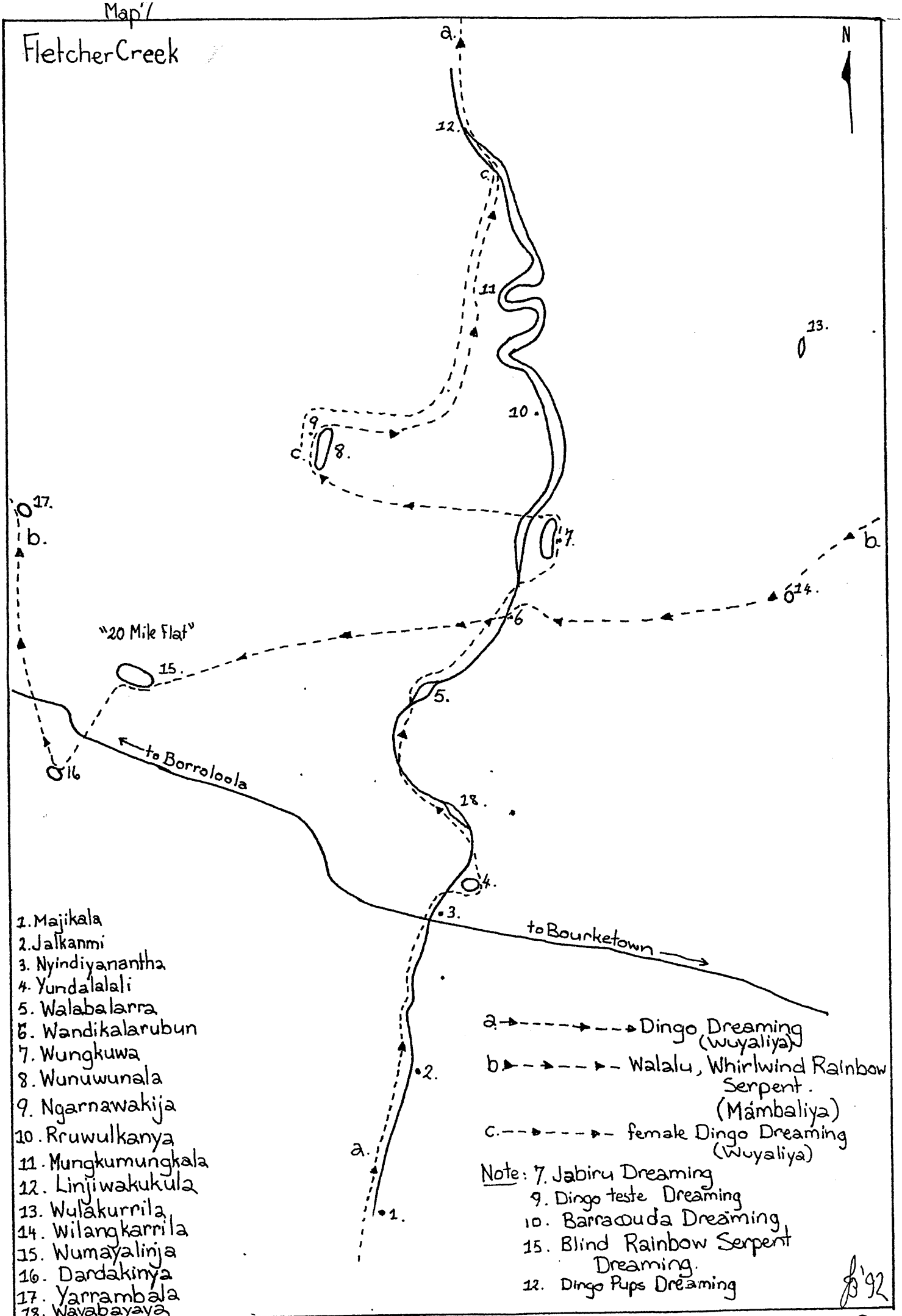
Map 1

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. (Mámbaliya)

c. ----→ female Dingo Dreaming (Wuyaliya)

Note: 7. Jabiru Dreaming
9. Dingo teste Dreaming
10. Barracouda Dreaming
15. Blind Rainbow Serpent Dreaming.
12. Dingo Pups Dreaming

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Map 8.

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. Wurrunda
19. Limulangka
20. Liwulkungka
21. Kararrikundabira
22. Lurriyarri
23. Wuburijawa
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

← to Borroloola

to Bourketown →

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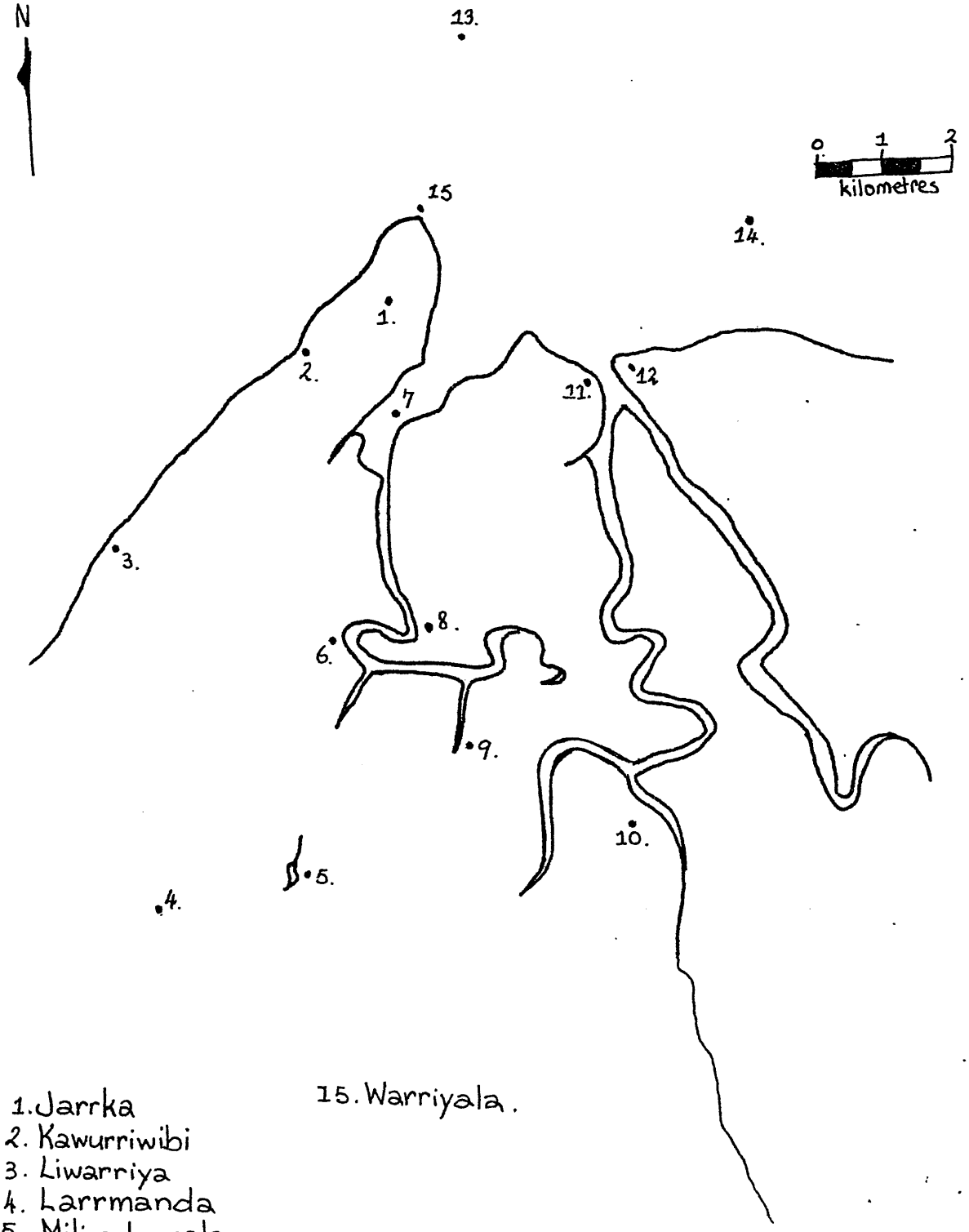
Map 9.

Sharkers Point



1. Jarrka
2. Kawurriwibi
3. Liwarriya
4. Larrmanda
5. Milindurrala
6. Marrabindila
7. Mungkumilangkurra
8. Rudalbabana
9. Liyarrkala
10. Wangkuwala
11. Dayinda
12. Wuminyamba
13. Lidambuwa
14. Warrkungka
15. Warriyala.

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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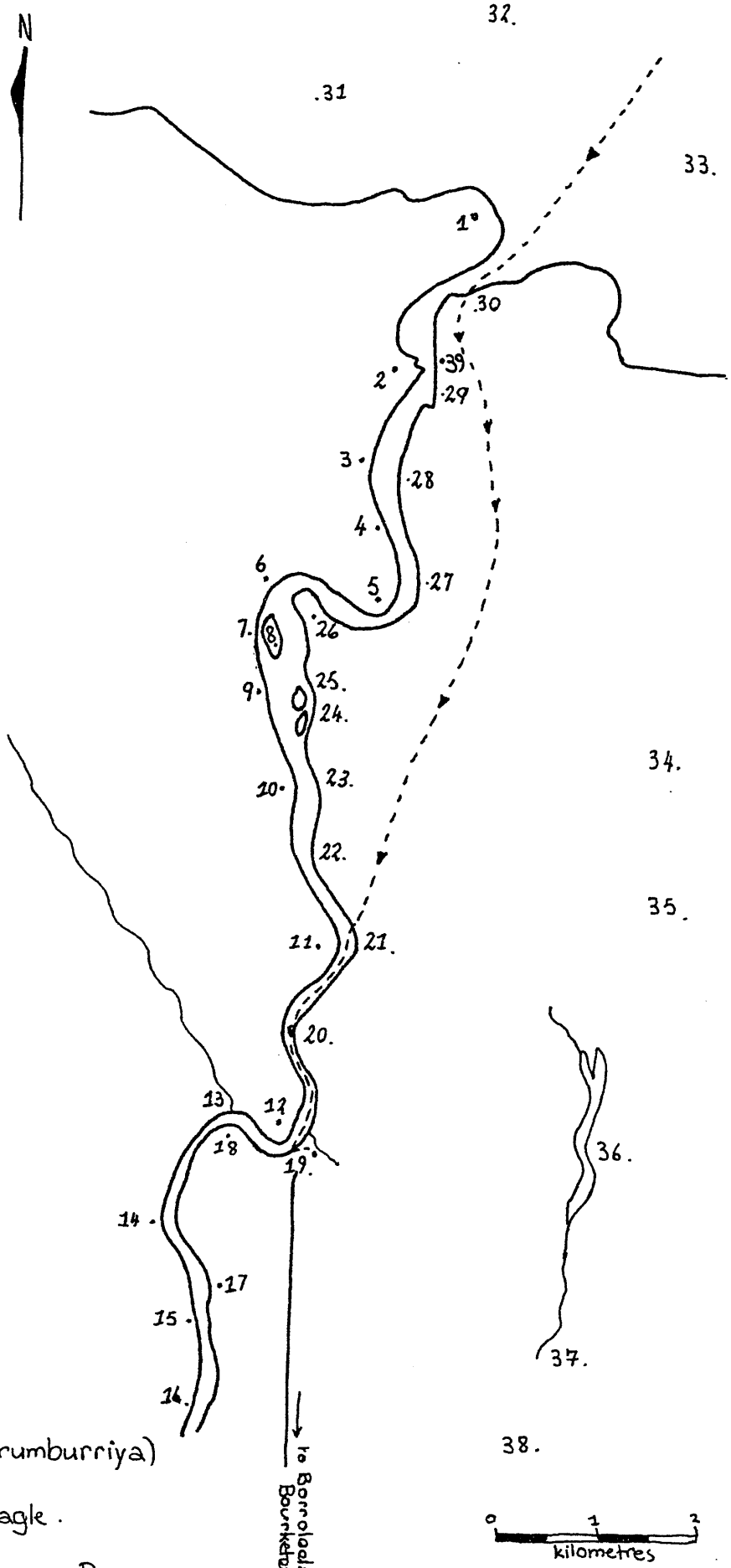
Map 10

lower Wearyan River



1. Maruwanmala
2. Ngalbingalbinja
3. Rrangkarrangula
4. Nungkanuwaya
5. Mungkuwalanga
6. Wubandamarra
7. Likirdila
8. Wirdiwidila
9. Wukurri
10. Lhurnurnda
11. Liwurnya
12. Liwurriya
13. Wukurlijila
14. Jikangarrma
15. Jarramba
16. Kawajbiwilangka
17. Likarrila
18. Arlkuwiji
19. Manankurra
20. Lidangkurra
21. Malamalaburriya
22. Mungkurrangtharrngu
23. Mungkukurinda
24. Mirrinda
25. Wujulakinda
26. Nungkarabarra
27. Nungkulayirra
28. Rurrungka
29. Liwarrantha
30. Nungkayirrinya
31. Likuthikuthila
32. Libankuwa
33. Bulubuluwiji
34. Lanungkaya
35. Mungkuwawirra
36. Mawarra
37. Rudinga
38. Ngayuruwijila
39. Rijararra

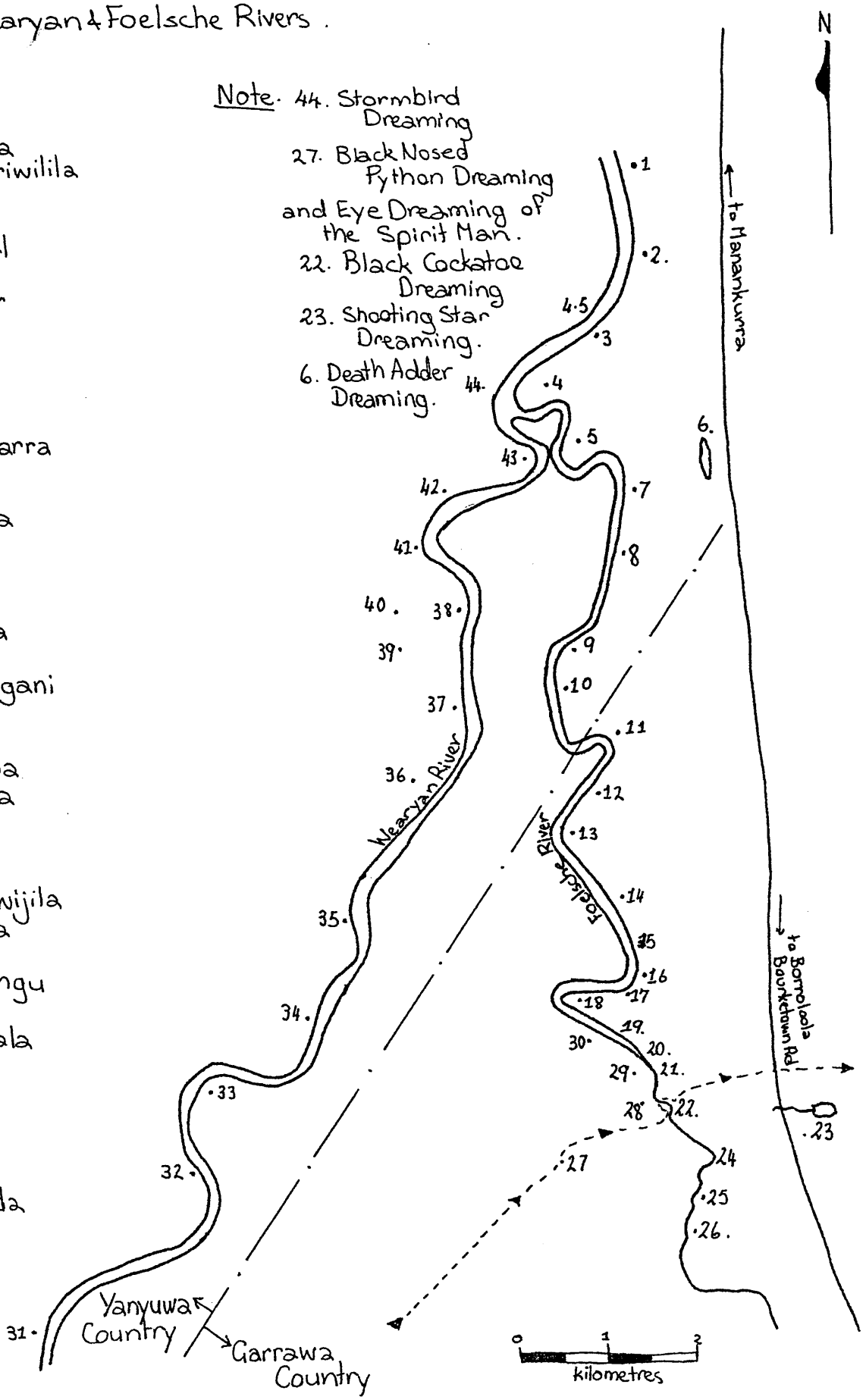
---►---►---►--Tiger Shark Dreaming (Rrumburriya)

Note: 30. Nest of the White Chested Sea Eagle.
2. Black Bream Dreaming.
1. Groper, Jabiru, Stingray, Mangrove Dreamings
7. Sand Fly Dreaming
8. Rib bones of the lone Male Dugong Dreaming
10. Yam Dreaming
12. Lightning, Nail Tailed Wallaby Dreaming
19. Cycad Palm, Tiger Shark
23. Bundle of cycad nuts Dreaming
35. Fish trap Dreaming
34. Wild Cucumber Dreaming

Map II.

junction of Wearyan & Foelsche Rivers.

1. Liwalamuwa
2. Yubanbalaya
3. Mungulanyirri
4. Nungkawaburra
5. Nungkandawirriwilila
6. Wanmari
7. Yabala
8. Bilikjalngalinjal
9. Bilinjinalinjil
10. Wirridirrwindirr
11. Anganawulurri
12. Lunandungula
13. Mambilamba
14. Wurrbin
15. Luluna
16. Wayburrulunyarra
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. Mirninganda
35. Milngurdu
36. Waramununga
37. Yuminyanja
38. Mandajanjala
39. Rarangka
40. Wunabaliji
41. Wandarda
42. Mangayi
43. Windaa
44. Wirdawanda
45. Walbinja



→ - - → - - → — Spirit Man (Wurdaliya)

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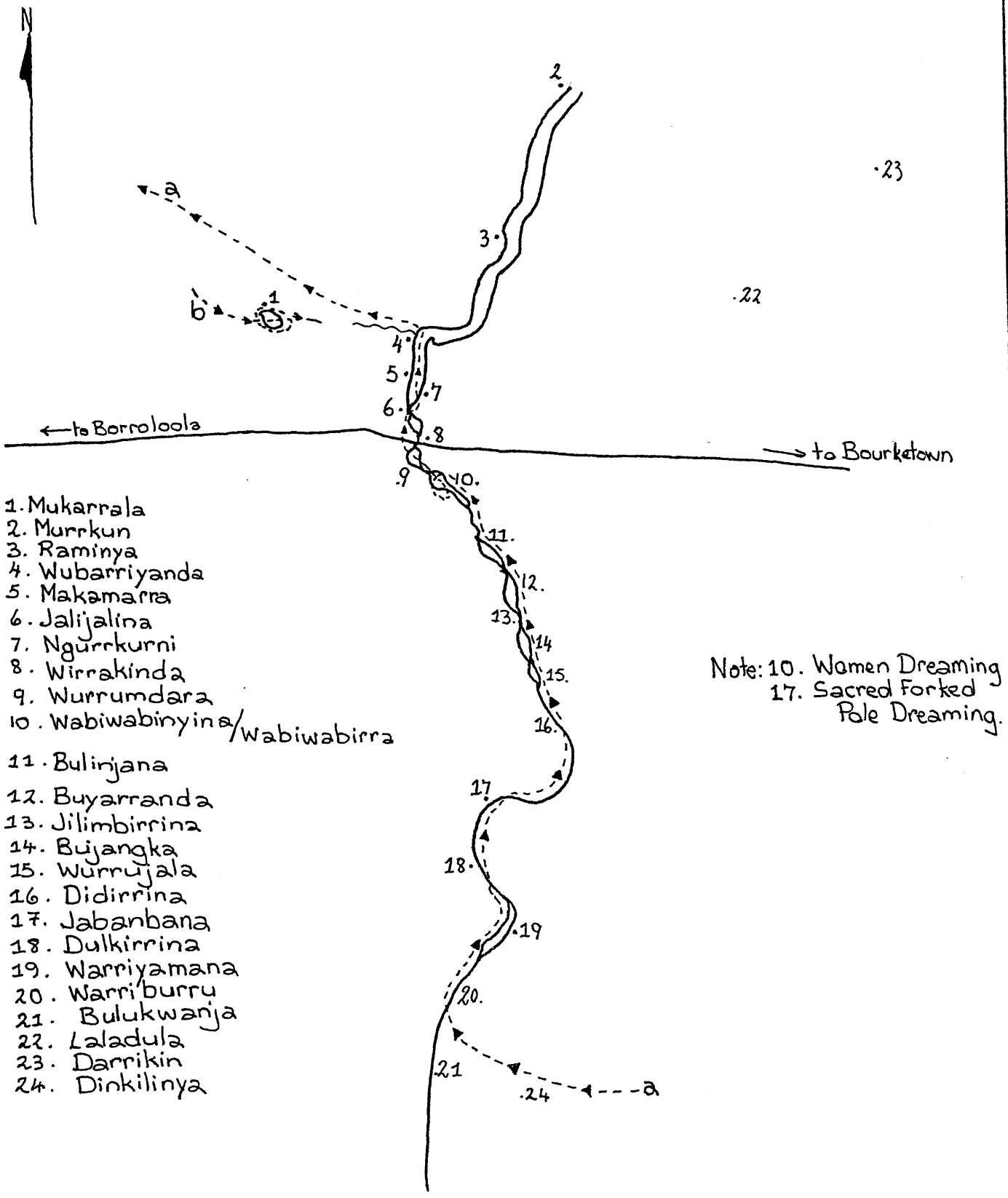
Map 12.

upper Wearyan River



1. Mukarrala
2. Murrkun
3. Raminya
4. Wubarriyanda
5. Makamarra
6. Jalijalina
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 Man (Wurdaliya)

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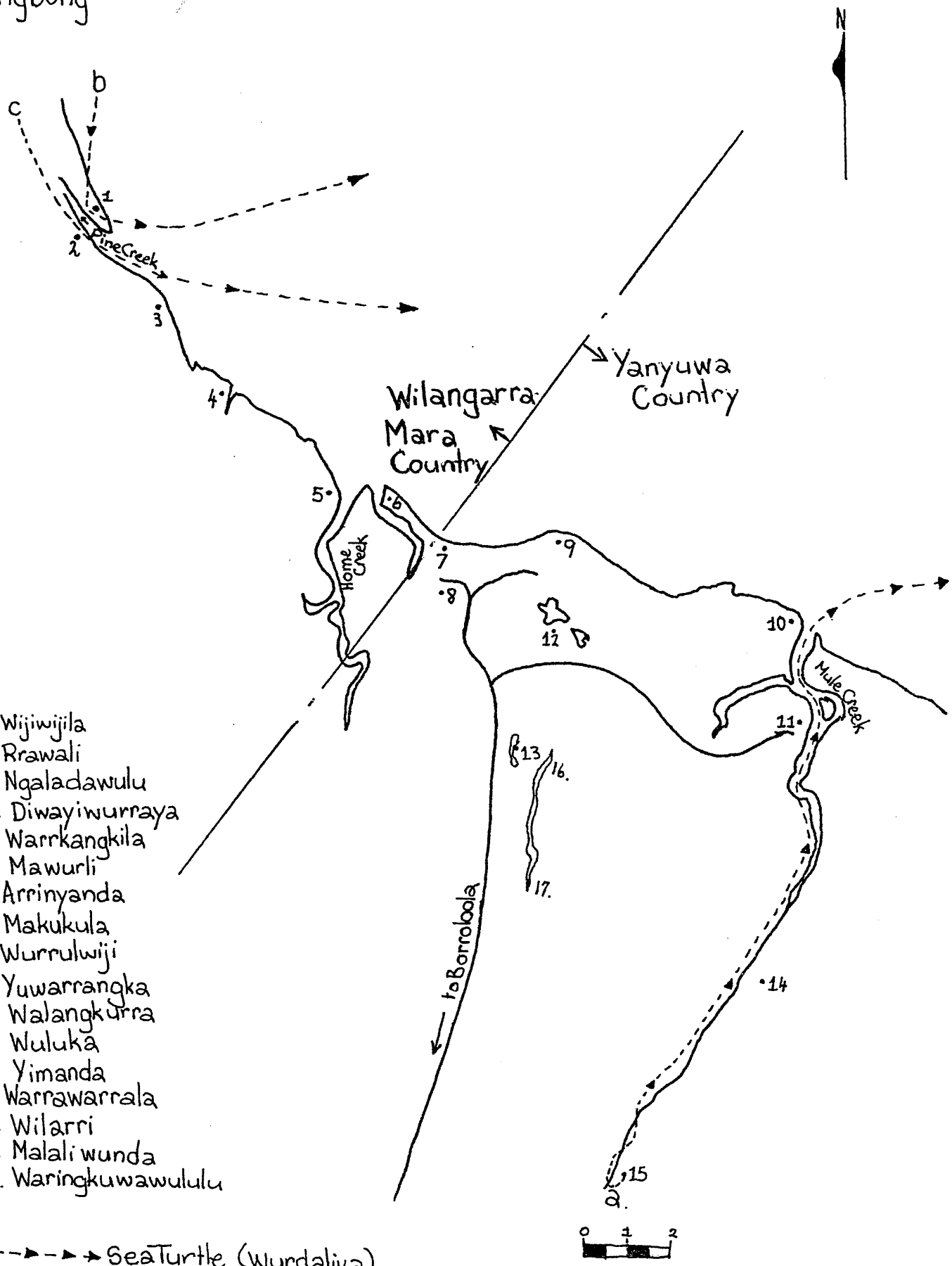
Map 13

BingBong



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. Malali wunda
17. Waringkuwawululu

a - - ▸ - - ▸ Sea Turtle (Wurdaliya)

b - - ▸ - - ▸ Osprey (Wurdaliya)

c. ▸ - - ▸ - - ▸ Goanna & Black Headed Python (Wurdaliya)

Note: 13. Winter Rain Dreaming

Map 14

West Island

a. → → → Sea Turtle (Wurdaliya)
b. → → → Osprey (Wurdaliya)
c. → → → Black Nosed Python & Goanna (Wurdaliya)
d. → → → Goanna (Wurdaliya)
e. → → → Dugong Hunters (Rrumburriya)
c_1 → → → Black Nosed Python (Wurdaliya)

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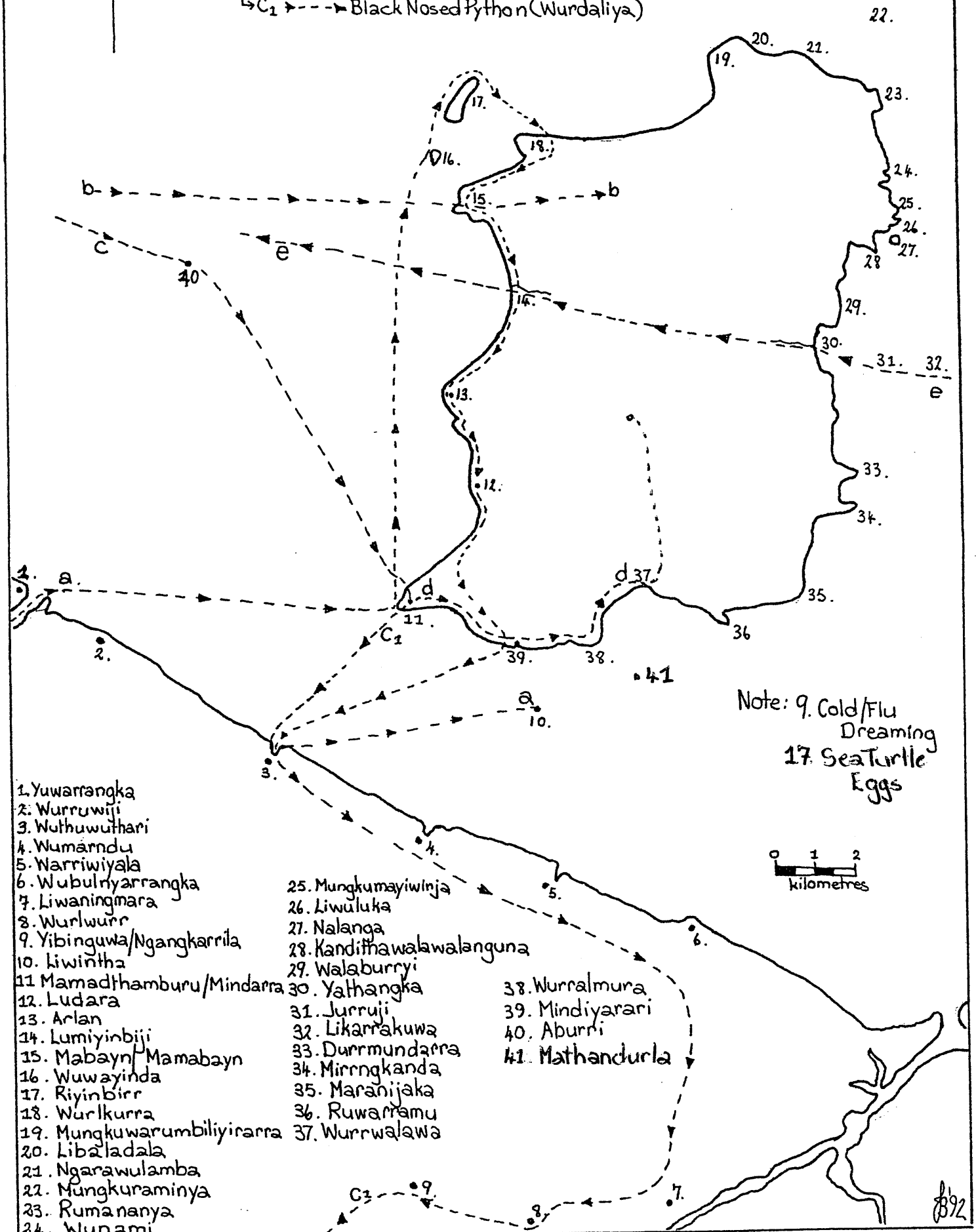

Note: 9. Cold/Flu Dreaming
17. Sea Turtle Eggs

0 1 2
kilometres

1. Yuwarrangka
2. Wurruwiji
3. Wuthuwuthari
4. Wumarndu
5. Warriwiyala
6. Wubulnyarrangka
7. Liwaningmara
8. Wurlwurr
9. Yibinguwa/Ngangkarrila
10. Liwintha
11. Mamadthamburu/Mindarra
12. Ludara
13. Arlan
14. Lumiyinbiji
15. Mabayn/Mamabayn
16. Wuwayinda
17. Riyinbirr
18. Wurlkurra
19. Mungkuwarumbiliyirarra
20. Libaladala
21. Ngarawulamba
22. Mungkuraminya
23. Rumananya
24. Wunami
25. Mungkumayiwinja
26. Liwuluka
27. Nalanga
28. Kandithawalawalanguna
29. Walaburryi
30. Yathangka
31. Jurruji
32. Likarrakuwa
33. Durrmundarra
34. Mirrngkanda
35. Maranijaka
36. Ruwarramu
37. Wurrwalawa
38. Wurralmura
39. Mindiyarari
40. Aburri
41. Mathandurla

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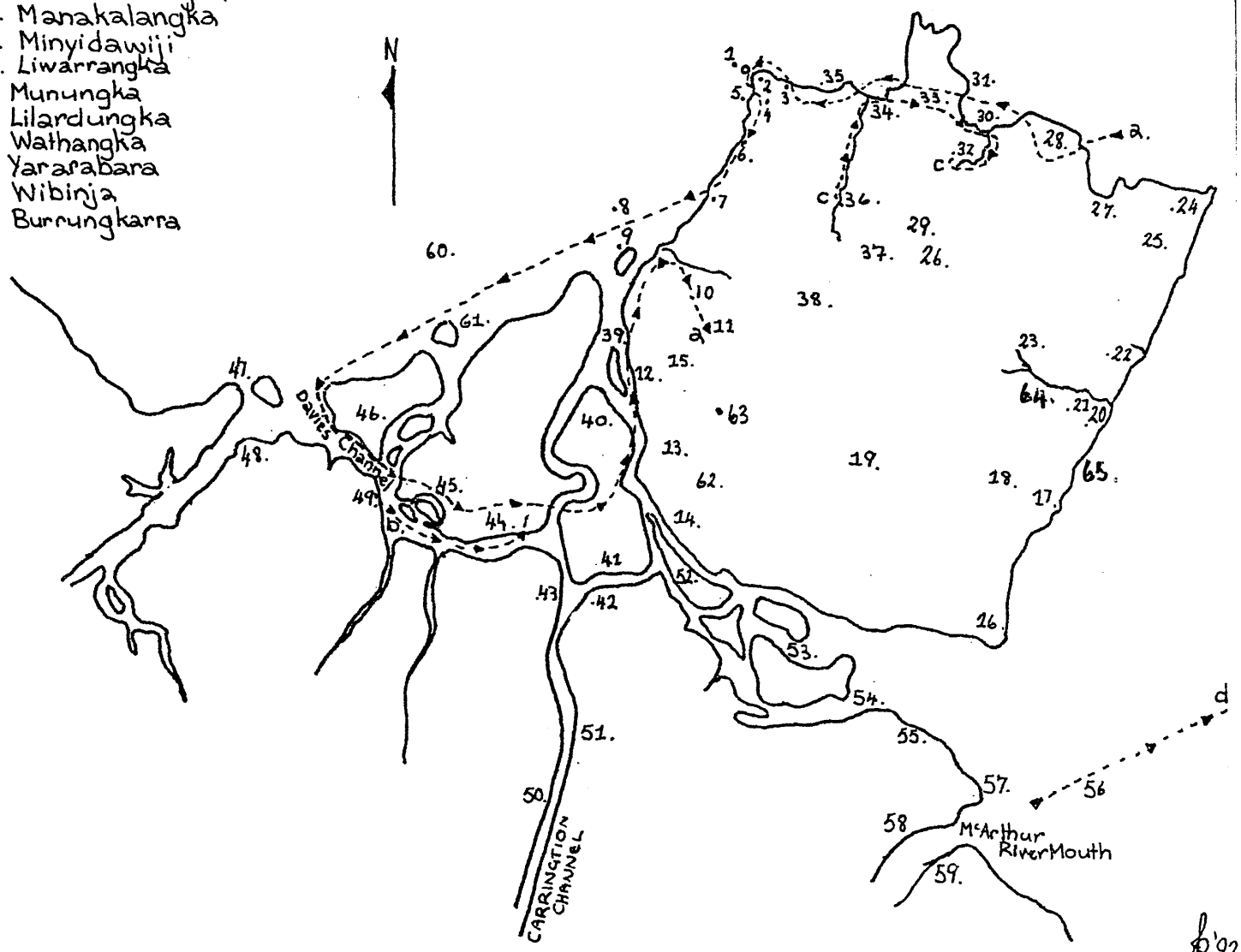
Map 15

South West Island

1. Rruwarrabarrarala
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. Wurrijbandala
16. Wukarrala
17. Nganthaa
18. Kuburru
19. Kangukuwawanamalbi
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. Kulaylrri
43. Walambarra
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
65. Wibinja

a. ---►---►--- Groper (Wuyaliya)
b. ---►---►--- Beach Stone Curlew (Wuyaliya)
c. ---►---►--- Jabiru (Wuyaliya)
d. ---►---►--- Two Young Men with Rainbow Serpent Dreaming (Rrumburriya)

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



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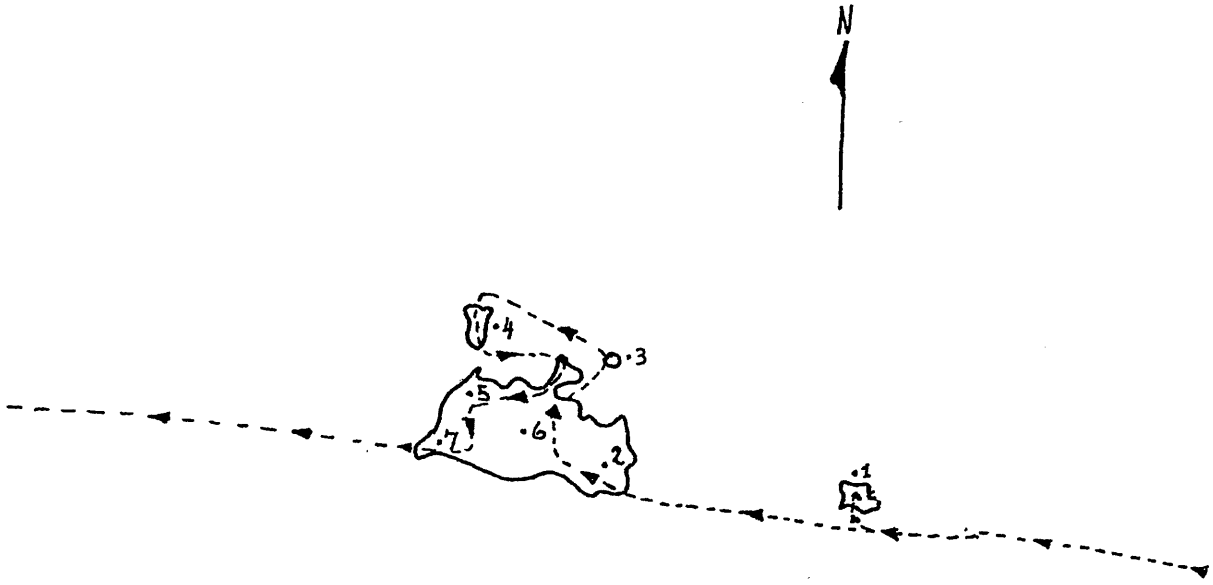
Map 16.

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 Armlets Dreaming.
2. Fly Dreaming
7. Harpoon Rope Dreaming
5. Yam Dreaming.
1. Two Dugong Hunters Dreaming, Bark Canoe Dreaming

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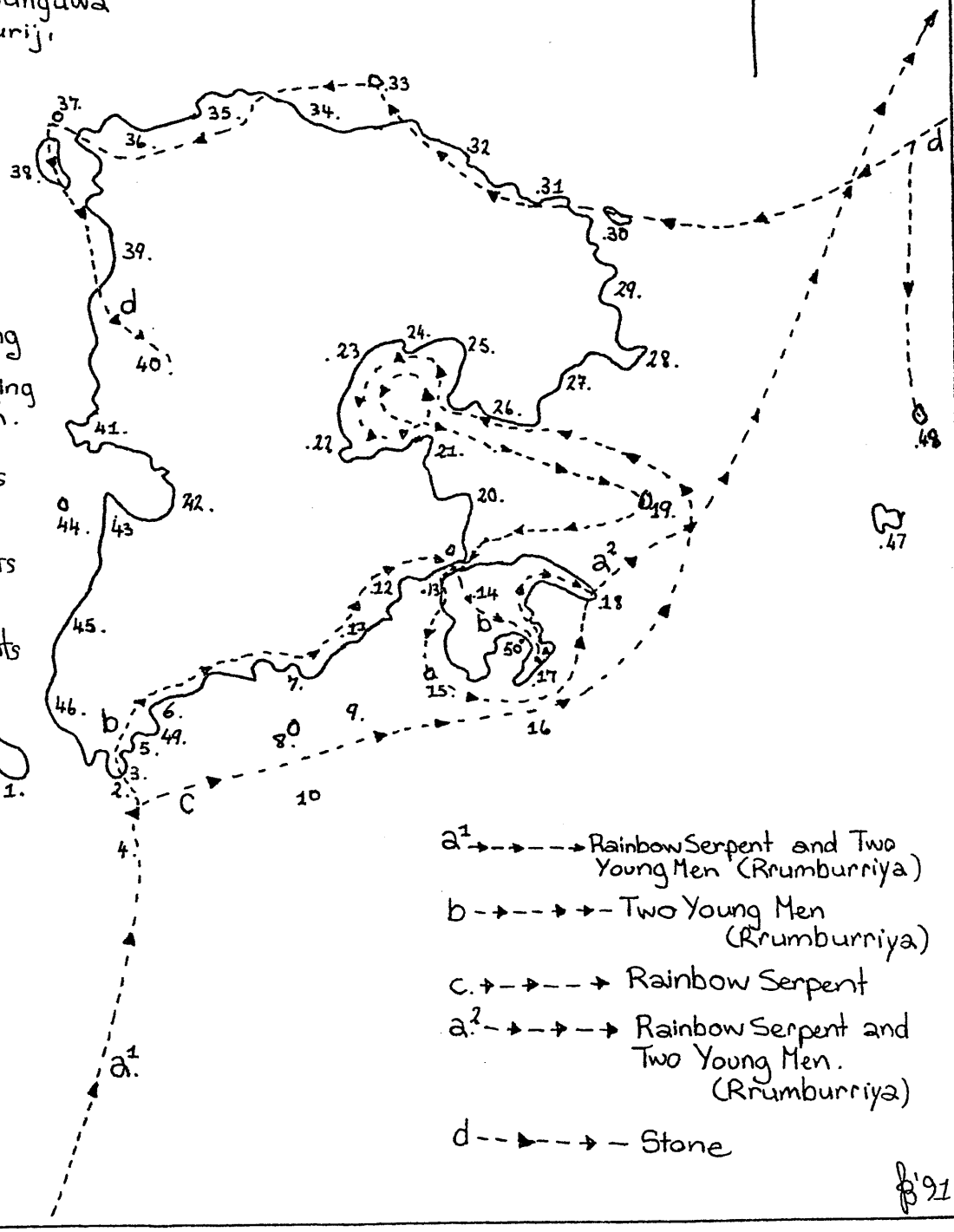
Map 17

Centre Island

1. Labu
2. Rrumukakala
3. Yungkurra
4. Lirringinda
5. Mikbalinyi
6. Ludthungka
7. Wadarranguwa
8. Makukula
9. Ngulban
10. Muludirra
11. Wandarrangurra
12. Nungkayariya
13. Wimanda
14. Wanubangu
15. Wulurnduwa
16. Murrdila
17. Munkumungkanda
18. Arduwalwalamba
19. Murunda/Ngulbunguwa
20. Wururjururnjuriji
21. Waranga
22. Likuwa
23. Laynga
24. Lukundana
25. Layjkuwa
26. Ralnguwa
27. Wiliji
28. Liwayikungka
29. Miliji
30. Wuluwarra
31. Wubula
32. Rruwulkanya
33. Abara
34. Wulbulinji
35. Wuranthantha
36. Maraninjanga
37. Wirringkayi
38. Nyinjal
39. Jalulunma
40. Wanyngkuwa
41. Lalawura
42. Mungkuwanawanga
43. Ninguwa
44. Jalabuwaja
45. Lungumira
46. Libarandala
47. Marlwalyi
48. Wambuwa
49. Rumawungka
50. Warlubarlula

N



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.

a¹ - - - → Rainbow Serpent and Two Young Men (Rrumburriya)

b - - - → Two Young Men (Rrumburriya)

c. - - - → Rainbow Serpent

a² - - - → Rainbow Serpent and Two Young Men. (Rrumburriya)

d - - - → Stone

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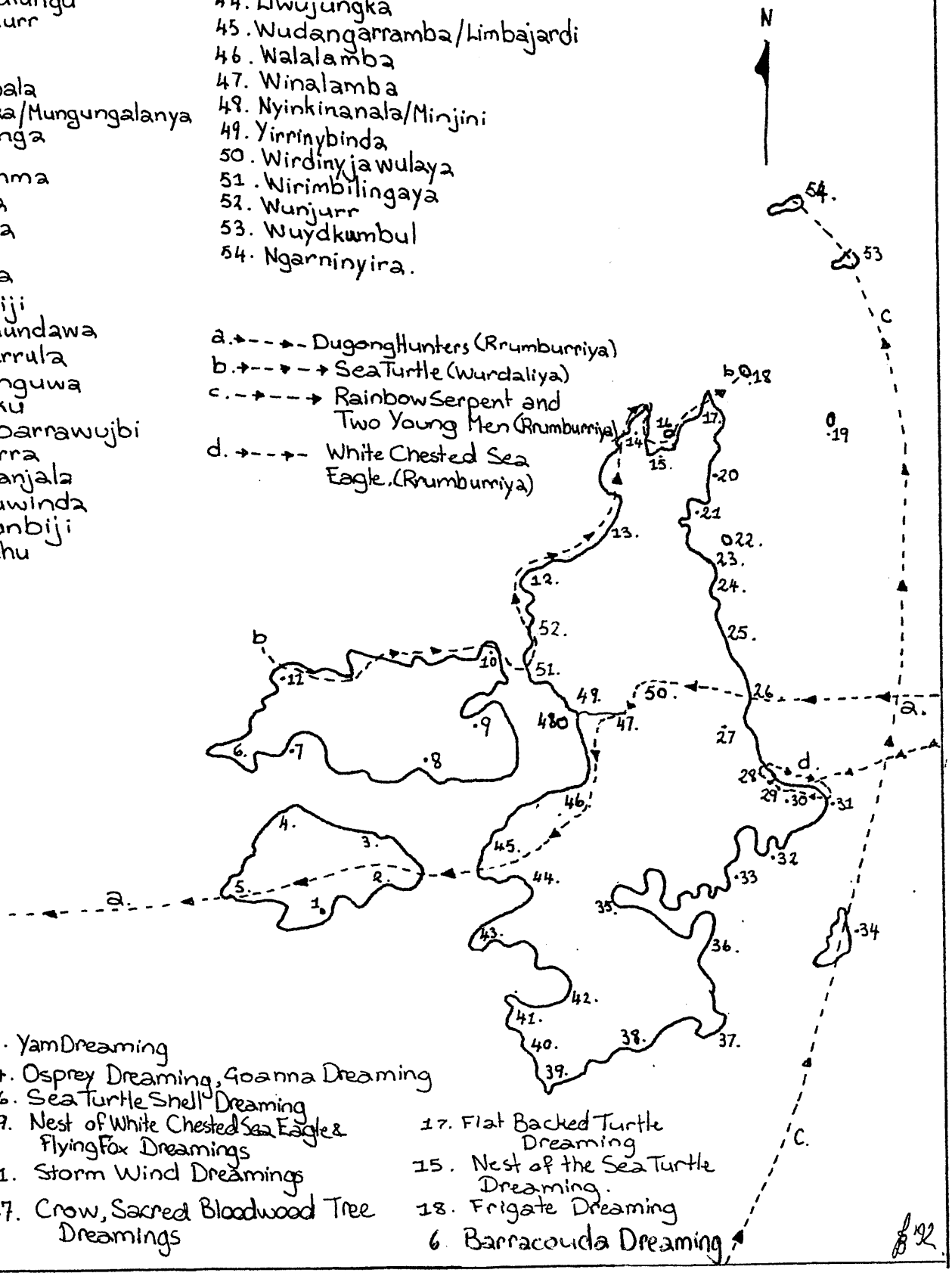
Map 18.

North, Skull & Watson Islands

1. Ngabujangka
2. Wungurawirila
3. Mawilawila
4. Liwurula
5. Wurdalnguwa
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. Rumannguwa
28. Wilarrku
29. Kandanbarrawujbi
30. Wulibirra
31. Warrijanjala
32. Ruwuruwinda
33. Murrkunbiji
34. Wudunhu
35. Walamarla
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. Yirrinybinda
50. Wirdinyjawulaya
51. Wirimbilingaya
52. Wunjurr
53. Wuydkumbul
54. Ngarninyira.

a. Dugong Hunters (Rrumburriya)
b. Sea Turtle (Wurdaliya)
c. Rainbow Serpent and Two Young Men (Rrumburriya)
d. White Chested Sea Eagle. (Rrumburriya)



Note 5. Yam Dreaming
14. Osprey Dreaming, Goanna Dreaming
16. Sea Turtle Shell Dreaming
29. Nest of White Chested Sea Eagle & Flying Fox Dreamings
31. Storm Wind Dreamings
47. Crow, Sacred Bloodwood Tree Dreamings
17. Flat Backed Turtle Dreaming
15. Nest of the Sea Turtle Dreaming.
18. Frigate Dreaming
6. Barracouda Dreaming

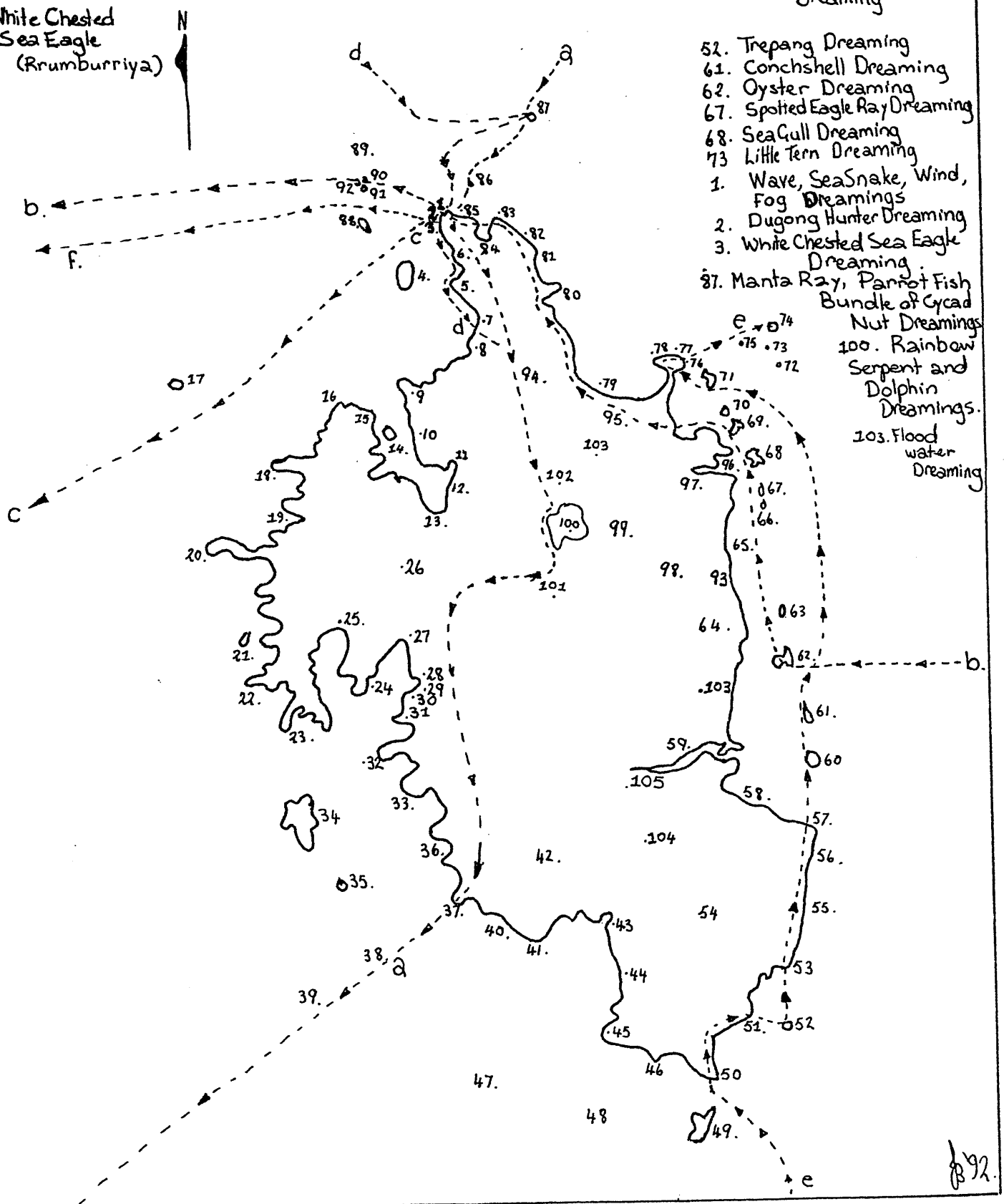
Map 19.

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 & Storm wind 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

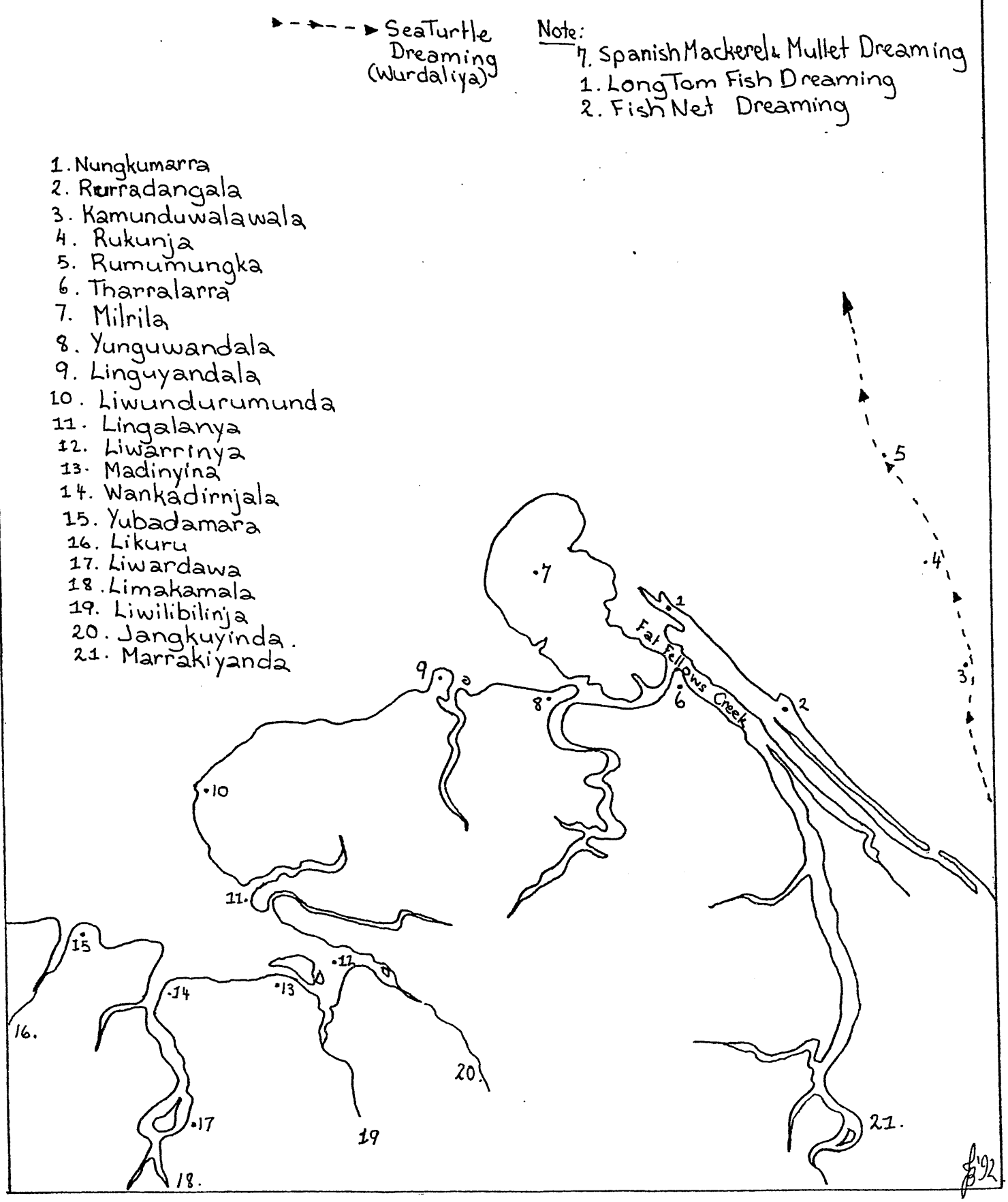


Map 19. list of sites and locaties, Vanderlin Island.

1. Muluwa
2. Nangangayu
3. Narnalanngu
4. Nganjarra
5. Mukanuwuka
6. Wanarrijila
7. Larclinma
8. Mandatharramba
9. Yindbi
10. Wiyini
11. Yunbulula
12. Wirnbila
13. Abindawaji
14. Karramanyurra
15. Yanbajanbala
16. Nungkandangurrungka
17. Manjana
18. Nangumanga
19. Muwalnguwiji
20. Rawa
21. Wawinda
22. Ngarrabandala
23. Warrba
24. Nyungkawathungka
25. Yungkuriji
26. Wubuwarrarnngu
27. Malyiyi
28. Kamangdarringabaya
29. Rruwuyinda
30. Babangki
31. Warnngibangirarra
32. Darnbadarnbala
33. Wirila
34. Ajundu
35. Yiji
36. Yinybulurla
37. Yulbarra
38. Walma
39. Nungkariwurra
40. Warrukurramba
41. Wurrulungalamba
42. Mandawarrtha
43. Wulunthurr
44. Wurrilamba
45. Yukuyi
46. Murruba
47. Ruwurja
48. Nungkulanbaa
49. Karruwa/Bungungtha
50. Nungkandawukungka
51. Wurlka
52. Ngarrurrunbiji
53. Birrudarruda
54. Arnngka
55. Liwalikarra
56. Abinbinya
57. Liwarranga.
59. Wibinja
59. Wurlkulalarra
60. Lalawayi
61. Minjirr
62. Wubukabukala
63. Munwala
64. Liwunguwungala
65. Liyarranginda
66. Wibindaa
67. Wambara
68. Liniyalayarranga
69. Yathulwa
70. Wuthangka
71. Wuwunala
72. Ajamanhamalbinja
73. Nungkarnikukinhangkawu
74. Wanajararra
75. Wiringku
76. Alulu
77. Nungkalimulangka
78. Rarangkiliwunyara
79. Wiyinda
80. Dabarla
81. Mamarla
82. Manajiri
83. Wunma
84. Riyinbinda
85. Ngawulunda
86. Murrali
87. Wurlma
88. Nyangarra
89. Wurrkandingu
90. Yinijini
91. Wunhakalijulakinda
92. Walkaninguwa
93. Rudaruda
94. Raramunguwa
95. Yawawurula
96. Wardi
97. Makanya
98. Kulangkala
99. Kurriyawiji
100. Walala
101. Liwingkinya
102. Wurrkunda
103. Wabuwa
104. Wanjiya
105. Jijiba

Map 20

Fat Fellows Creek.



1. Conception,Birthing Parenting

1. **ngkayarra** - originating, of an individuals spririt 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-**ngirringirrima**nji 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**lhakarra**nthaninya 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-**malmanhama**nji 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 Borroloola while he was born on the east side (of the river) at Malarndarri.*

10. **lhujinjarra** -(archaic) being born

kanda-**lhuji** 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-**yarraka**nji 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-**nyka**rri 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-**arrarrama**nji nanda-wurdu - *Soon the baby will be born, she is having contractions.*

2. Beginning, Ending, Completing

1. **wirrirrinjarra** - commencing, beginning

janumba-**wirriwirri**nji wingkayawu marndaa- *She is starting to walk.*

2. **rdalinymantharra** - starting (of wind, of an activity)

jinyamba-**rdalinyma**nji lhambiji karkarra - *The storm wind is starting to blow from the east.*

3. **wardangalangantharra** - commencing, beginning (seasons, talking, walking, hunting)

jinyamba-**wardangalanga**nji 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-**milngirri**njarra yirdardinjarra wurrungka baku ngala bijal walkurra ka-**milngirri**njarra 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-**wurrinja**ma ngambalanga - *He extinguished the fire for us.*

7.**wayarrinjarra** - being finished, used up, running out.

burrumanmala ja-**wayarri**nji 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-**wama**nhu marda kinyamba-ngarninymanma ngatha? - *Don't be silent! Why have you stooped answering me?*

11. **rrantharra** - stopping, bringing to a halt, forbidding

kumu-**rra**nthaninya 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 wangarrmara 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-**yunduyunduma**nji janumba-**yunduyunduma**nji 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 unsuccesfully 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-**warnarrawurrba**nji 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** - receeding, going back, ebbing (note: stem ngaruwa = low tide)

ji-**ngaruwanba**yi waykaliya kulu ji-mujinji barra yamulu nya-mangaji arlku - *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-**yayunma**nji janda-ramanji janyka janda-**yayunma**nji 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-rrkarru namba ni-mayngul kurdandu ngala yamulu **arlkarlba**ntharra kulu yamulu rrkanthamara 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 barra ....ja-**wurda**nji 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. **ngabarlngabarlamantharra** - waves keeping on coming/breaking

rra-mangaji a-rumu kanumba-**ngabarlngabarlama** aluwa yurrngumantha barra waraba binjawu. - *The waves kept continually breaking over them, the waves did not stop.*

11. **ngarlarlamantharra** - 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 watercomes out , it flows out.*

12. **wurrmantharra** - splashing

na-lhakululu kambala-**wurrma**nji ka-nankawala - *There a 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-**bulaka**manji a-yurlurr barra - *It is good, the new canoe is floating straight.*

14. **thabumantharra/lawanbayarra** - entering the water;intentionally or accidently.

janda-**thabuma** nungka wulanginda yuwu bawuji bajanda a-yarraka barra janda-**lawanba**nji 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-**wujini**njaninya 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-**wurrba**ya diyi! jarnini warringku yalyaka ka-**wurrba**la! - *Quickly pour the tea! I am thirsty, quickly now will you pour it!*

18. **wulumantharra** - running, moving swiftly

kari-ngamala barra ja-**wuluma**nji warama - *The floodwaters are running from the south*

19. **kurdantharra** - drawing water

kalu-wingkayaninya barra kulu kalu-**kurda**nthaninya 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-**bulbulma**nji ja-wingkayi ngakan kurdardi alhibi yijan kangka wurrulibinka - *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-**rawurrkima**nthaninya 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.**wurranyinjarra** - flooding, putting underwater

warama ja-wingkayi nganambaji jilu-**wurranyi**nji 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-**nguthalima**ya! 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-**nganji**yungkayi 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-**wajanga**nthaninya na-wulka baki a-muwarda - *The old people paddled, they would paddle bark and dugout canoes.*

4. **jujumantharra** - moon rising

ngaliwa ngakarla ja-**jujuma**nji 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-**mayiwa**nthaninya 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 **rankarrma**ntharra ankaya - *We drag (the net) throughthe water and then lifting it upwards.*

10. **rinkirinkimantharra** - lifting up

karralu-**rinkirinkima**nthaninya 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-**rdungkurranba**yi 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-**wirrinyma**nji 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

kiya-**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-**warrka**nji 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-**wabama**nji 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. **wirnirrinjarra** - turning off, changing direction

kalu-wingka nguthundiya kalu-**winirri** akarriya kangka kurdukurdu awara - *They went northwards and then turned eastwards because of the sacred place.*

20. **wungurrinjarra/wunumbarrirrinjarra**- coming close to , being near to

a) ka-**wungurri**njima 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-**wunumbarrirri**jima 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 wil be small.*

21. **ambirrijanjarra** - starting, setting out, proceeding

ja-bulakanji ngawu wabuda kiwa-nbala....ja-**ambirrijanja**nji 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-**yandangan**ji malijinda nyu-ardungka - *The old man is blind, his son leads him by the hand.*

23. **milmirrinymantharra** - hurrying to reach a desired destination.

kalu-**milimirrinyma** waykaliya alanjuli ki-kunthukunthungku - *They hurried down to the camp for the gambling.*

24. **waninjangumantharra** - taking back, bringing back, causing to return

kiwa-wijirrinji **waninjanguman**thawu 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-**alatharri**nji wingkayawu - *He is walking faster.*

26. **rdinjarra** - arriving, reaching

kambala-**rdi** nyungkarrku 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-**wunthulma**ya! yindalumba **wunthulman**tharra! -*Get down! Get down! Creep up! On your own creep up!*

28. **rubanbayarra** - bending, stooping over

bawuji! rra-arrkanthaya! a-jurnabu janda-**rubanba**ya 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-**wirinda**yi waliki barra wiriji a-ngarninybala jarra-**wirinda**yi - *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-**lukulukuma**la 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-**jukujukuma**nji 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-**wululma**nthaninya muthamuthamanthawu - *They would get the cycad nut kernels and pile them together so they could be sliced.*

35. **wiringkirrmantharra** - circling in flight

kurdarrku barra ja-**wiringkirrma**nji 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-**jabuma**la- *I will pick the white berries.*

38. **wayawayamantharra** - waving ones hands/arms, partly alive animals flailing around

balubalu jilu-janji arlku lhungku nganambaji ja-**wayawayama**nji 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-**yunduyundumanji** 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

jilhu-**rrkuwa**nji nya-mangaji wumburrwumburr ngala ngardarala - *The plains country is very hot when it is the hot season.*

2. **wuthanbayarra** - becoming cool

ja-**wuthanba**yi 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-**atharri**nji- *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 langkulangkuwarra - *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. **nyiburrinjarra** - being calm, windless, quiet and still

Walala ka-**nyiburri**njaninya 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-**mirdanmala** 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-**linginma**nji 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-**lhaa**nji 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, havingto make a choice

karnamba-**arrkalarrka**nu 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-**manmayama**nji nalunga-ngalki liyi-Arrwawu - *I am confused by the subsection system of the Garrawa people.*

9. **ngalkiwunjayarra** - choosing, selecting
nya-nganthangu awara jinya-**ngalkiwunja**yimu? - *Which place will you choose to go to?*

10. **mawurranganthharra** - 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-**arrkalarra**nji 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-**wardanka**yi 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. **nganjiyangantharra/mijangantharra** - wanting, desiring

a) karrangambala-**mijangan**ji a-mangaji a-wajkana - *We are all wanting some wild honey (sugar bag) from the ground hive.*

b) jarnalu-**nganjiyangan**ji 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-**ngarlarlaman**ji yilalu ramanthalu nya-wangarrinji - *He really wants to fight him, he is ready to fight.*

6. **warnngirrinjarra** - desiring food, knowledge

jarna-**warnngirrin**ji wuka nyuwu-mangaji awarawu - *I am desiring stories for that country .*

7.**lhawabantharra** - wanting someone to take action, satisfying a desire

ja-**lhawaban**jimu katharramba-ramala - *You are wanting to do it, so you and I will fight.*

8. **barlantharra** - wanting to do something

jiwa-**barlan**ji wingkayawu marndaa - *He is wanting to walk.*

9. **mamarralangantharra** - intensely desiring, loving

jinangu awara wunyathawu jarna-**mamarralangan**ji kurdandu - *This country is my fathers, I am intensly desiring it.*

10. **mulamulangantharra** - disliking, hating

ka-miririri kurdandu barra alunga baku kumba-**mulamulanga** - *He growled at them and leater 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-**marrngunda**yaninya 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. **ngulhurrinjarra** - generous, sharing

kanda-**ngulhurri** na-warnnyi ngalanganu kanu-arri bardabarda awara - *She shared the meat when we did not have any.*

16. **nganymantharra** - envious

ja-**nganyman**ji 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-**riyarraban**ji 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-**yinjatharri**nji jiwini wayka alanjila barrku barra malijinda - *He is enraged he is there at the camp with a fighting stick in his hand.*

b) kanda-**ngurrukungurrukurri**njaninya kanda-wajbanthaninya 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-**wardanka**yi ki-soft drinnku! - *Him! That little arsehole! He is sulking for a softdrink!*

21. **rarrinjarra** - crying

ja-**rarri**nji 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-**ngaringarirri**nji 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-rarrma barra yumbuyumbulmantha nukurnu - *I am replete I have eaten all kinds of food.*

26. **muyumuyurrinjarra** - cramping

karnamba-rulbala ngarna-wirrba jarna-**muyumuyurri**nji - *I will straighten my leg, I have a cramp.*

27. **mabanbanjarra** -itching

a-wakuku janumba-wanjabanji ji-awarala janda-**mabanba**yi 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 arlku 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-**yirra**nma - *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-**atharri**nji 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-**wubarirri**nji - *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-**nguthalirri**nji - *Earlier I was thirsty but here I am quenching my thirst.*

37. **alarramantharra** - boasting, appreciating

kilu-**alarraman**thawu nyuwu-mangaji ki-wankalawu - *He boasted of that thing from the past times.*

38. **buluwarrirrinjarra** - healing , getting well

bajanda barra angula Darwin janda-**buluwarrirri**nji 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-**rulama**nji 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-**manha**la 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-**wuburrma**nthaninya 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-**burrujunma**nthaninya 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-**wunthama**nji barrungku barra kalinyamba-rama - *They are all quietning down earlier today they had all been fighting.*

47. **ngalkiwunjayarra/ngalkingundayarra** - savouring, tasting, choosing.

a) ma-ngalhi ma-ngarra jinya-**ngalkingunda**yimu rarrmanthawu? -*What food will you choose to eat?*

b) jarrilu-**ngalkiwunja**yi a-yabala ki-Wurrundurlawu - He is enjoying (literally:savouring) the road (song cycle path) of the Dingo Dreaming

15. Seeing/Eye Related

1. **minymantharra** - winking, blinking

janda-**minyma**nji 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-**wanykawanykama**nthaninya dulbarrinju kurdardi kanda-wakaramanma - *She looked everywhere for tree wild honey (sugar bag) but she did not find any.*

5. **ngantharra** - seeing
jarrarna-**nga**la 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-**wunkana**nji nganunga kurdardi kalu-nganma li-wungkuwungku ambuliyalu nungka- *The tourists are continually staring at us, maybe they have not see black people before.*

7. **rarlararlamantharra** - keeping watch over

a-ndarrma kanda-arri yilaa yurrngumantha kanyandu-**rarlararlama** 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-**walkana**nji 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-**miyarlungka**yi kangka wu-kambaa jiwa-rrkuwanji niwa-mi - *He is shading his eyes from the sun with his hands; his eyes are burning.*

11. **wulbingkulbinymantharra** - rubbing one's eyes
jarnamba-**wulbingkulbinyma**nj ngarna-mi jarnini ngarna-wulyurr ngarna-mi kulu jarna-wardirrinji - *I am rubbing my eyes because I have conjuctavitis and I feel awfull.*

16. Body Part Related

1.**lhangarrmantharra** - opening mout wide open

ja-**lhangarrma**nji 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. **mayijanjarra** - clenching, grinding teeth

nya-**mayija**ya! nya-**mayija**ya! jina wakirli kinya-**mayija**yimu 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-**murrumanma**nji kangka ma-wundirri juwini burrungka aliyaaliya barra wurnmanthawu - *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-**wularirri**nji barra - *The old man Rakawurlma is there asleep he has a head ache.*

5. **marndaanbayarra** - following, walking behind
ja-**marndaanba**yi nyiki-babawu - *He is following his brother.*

6. **wajimbangundayarra** - to apply under-arm sweat

kumba-**wajimbangunda**lu 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-**wabama**nji jina barra wunala -*I am skinning this kangaroo.*

8. **warnnyimantharra** - removing the flesh from the bones
kalu-**warnnyima**nthaninya 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-**milkatharri**nji mingkayawu yurrujurru 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-**than**ji 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-**wunjay**i 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 **janjawu** kurdardi kinya-**jarru** - *That is salt water it is not for swallowing, you won't swallow it.*

6. **wuyantharra**- licking, tasting, trying out

jilu-**wuyan**ji dulbarri barra ki-wurndaa barra jiwini - *He is licking the wild honey (sugar bag) which is on a stick.*

7. **wunjulbunjulmantharra** - sucking

janda-**wunjulbunjulman**ji kangka kurdardi nuwanda-mayingku - *She is sucking because she has no teeth.*

8. **kamurramantharra** - crunching with teeth

jurna-**kamurraman**ji ma-ja ma-rukarra ma-ngarra - *I am crunching this dried out damper.*

9.**warathantharra** - biting hard

janarna-**warathan**ji na-wayarrwayarr 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-**nguthalima**la 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-**wumilirr**injarra thanthawu - *The salt water crocdile is always greedy to eat meat.*

2. **kiwumantharra** - spitting, insulting

janda-**kiwuma**nji kangka rankurra-ardu jandini a-wunji - *She is being insulting because her daughter has run away wit 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. **wurrmulirrinjarra** - lethargic, lazy, disinclined to do anything

jalu-**wurrmulirr**inji 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, decieving

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-**warndima**ntha 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-**jabulinyma**nji 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-**kakilhirr**inji - *He is bad that person he is continually being a nuisance.*

10. **ngajbirrinjarra** - disbelieving, doubting

li-kulakulawurdi jarnalu-**ngajbirr**inji 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-**walardanka**yi 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-**marrirrima**nji kurdardi ramanthawu - *They are restraining them so they will not fight.*

3. **kunkunmantharra** - looking after, caring for

janda-**kunkunma**nji 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-**ngirrikima**nji nya-mangaji nya-ardu nya-warungka - *Those two are teasing that deaf boy.*

2. **kirirrantharra** - annoying

jarna-**kirirra**nji li-malbumalbu jalu-budijbudijmanji nya-mangaji yarrambawaja - *I am annoyed because the old men are performning the ceremony badly.*

22.Marking

1.**banthara** - smearing

karrilu-**ba**nthaninya a-marra barra ki-wakirlinda - *He smeared red ochre onto the boomerang.*

2. **balirrantharra** - marking, writing, drawing

li-ardubirri jalu-**balirra**nji yumbuyumbulmantha - *The children are drawing all kinds of things.*

3. **balarrinjarra** - marking

ki-wingka kariya yijan kulu marnaji ki-yibanda nangurrbuwala ni-yalburr barra marnaji Mabuji ji-**balarri**nji - *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-**rdirama**nthaninya nya-mangaji larla barruwa barra rru-kilyarrkilyarru kilu-**rdirama**nthaninya 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-**yabima**nji a-muwarda ngamala barra Kalwanyi -*They are making a dugout canoe there in the south at Kalwanyi.*

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-**bijibijima**nthaninya 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-**yanirri**nji 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-**yarraka**nji ngabaya barra Mumunarra barra jalu-**yarraka**nji - *The men are brave they are arousing the spirit, the Mumunarra they are disturbing it.*

3. **yarrungkayarra** - activiating, awakening

barni-warrkamantha! kinya-**yarrungka**nma nya-bardarda! - *Don't pull him, you might wake the baby boy up!.*

25. Wrapping

1. **murlayirrantharra** - rolling up, making a covered bundle

janyalu-**murlayirra**nji nya-ngabangaku nyngku-lhanungka - *They are rolling upthe dead man in paperbark.*

2. **murlamantharra** - wrapping (of food only)

jalu-yibarranji ma-ngarra ma-ngakuya nungku-lhanungka jalu-**murlama**nji 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-**wijuwa**nji ningki-winja kiyingkiying marda jinyamba-ngalbarnnyingundayi ni-wulaya arndaarnda ngalalhi jilha-nbayi - *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-**yirdija**la minku ma-ngarra wayka nungku-wulangindu - *I will carry your food down to the river.*

2. **kantharra** - carrying, bringing

jawula-**ka**nji marnajiju na-mangaji na-warnnyi - *Those two are carrying that meat here.*

3.**wakuyirrantharra** - carrying for someone else, giving someone a lift

jarna-**wakuyirra**nji jinangu buyuka barranthalu - *I am carrying this firewood to my mother.*

4. **mulamantharra** - carrying on one's hip

jiwa-wabarlanji wingkayawu ngala yalayka janyandu-**mulama**nji - *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-**munhama**la 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-**widiwidima**nji rru-jurnabungku dinybu - *The female hill kangaroo is holding her joey in front of her.*

9. **wanyinjarra** - burdening, weighing down

jarninju-**wanyi**nji ji-buyukalu - *The firewood is weighing me down.*

10. **manhantharra** - holding, grasping, catching, adhering

jilu-**manha**nji 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-**walima**nji wunala barra - *He is coming from the river carrying a kangaroo on his shoulders.*

12.**landarrumantharra** - holding/having on one's lap

janyandu-**landarruma**nji yikurra-wibila - *His mother is holding him on his lap.*

27. Hitting, Crushing,Breaking

1. **wandibantharra** - cracking, knocking

kalu-wundarrbanthaninya li-wuyin wuyin ngalalu kalalu-**wandiba**nthaninya 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-**warra**nthaninya ki-janykaa wirlimbirli arnindawa nanda-wini rra-walma karanka wurluwurlu na-wini **warra**nthawu- *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-**wakuma**nji ma-ngakuya rdumanthalu ma-wurlyurr - *First we are breaking open the cycad nut to get the kernel.*

4. **wajumantharra** - hitting, kocking 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-**rama**nji kulu bawuji barra kalinyamba-**rama**la 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-**wanga**nma 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-**karlaman**ma lingkanyma barra - *You people! Look at him! That boy might break that bottle.*

11. **yiwiyiwimantharra** - softening by crushing, pulping, separating fibres

kurna-**yiwiyiwima** ma-mangaji ma-ngarra ma-ngakuya - *I crushed the cycad food into a pulp.*

12. **wurunmantharra** - breaking into pieces, fragmenting

jalu-**wurunma**nji rawan barra kulu jalinyamba-banji - *They are breaking the charcoal into pieces and they are all smearing it on themselves.*

13. **mungkuma**ntharra -hitting during marital disputes (of wife hitting husband/husband hitting wife)

jarrilu-**mungkuma**nji baku jabarri kilanda-**mungkuma**la - *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-**malayanjaman**thaninya 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-**wurraya**nji 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-mirrinyungu, na-riyarrku
bark dish na-bununu, na-ruli, na-kulkarra, na-mungkulukulu, na-yiyiba
bark dish (large) na-rdimila
bark of the Kurrajong tree [*Brachychiton paradoxus*] 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-burruburru, na-lhanu
Bark: Paper Bark Tree [*Melaleuca viridiflora*] waraji
Bark: Paper Bark [*Melaleuca viridiflora*] dirrikala
bark: peeling paper bark offa tree wulwunyinjarra
bark: prow of a bark canoe na-ngurru
bark: rails attached to gunwhales of bark canoe ma-mankarrma
bark: rope made from inner bark of ma-rdardaki 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 [*Malaleuca sp. probably leucadeudrun*] mungkamungka
barking of dogs ngawarlmantharra, ngawarnmantharra
Barking Owl [*Ninox connivens*] mulurrku
Barking: Gecko sp. possibly Barking Gecko a-ngajarr (rra-)
Barn Owl [*Tyto alba*] kurrkurr
Barnacle lundu
Barracouda [*Sphyraena barracouda*] a-mukarra (rra-), a-yungkujungku (rra-)
Barracouda, immature [*Sphraena barracouda*] a-buthuluku (rra-)
Barramundi [*Scleropages leichardti*] majawarra, ngalimilirrmu, ngulumiri
Barramundi, immature [*Scleropages leichardti*] lakularlku, lhunduba, rdiwabi
Barramundi, very large [*Scleropages leichardti*] wirrumbarrangu
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 [*Macroderma gigas*] barnkarr
bat species, Orange Horseshoe Bat poss. [*Rhinonicteris aurantius*] a-wakalakala (rra-)
Batfish [*Platax sp*] 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 warndurrmantharra
be: spear ready to be thrown from spearthrower mundimundi
be: taking hold of something which cannot be seen lhakanbantharra
beach narnu-wurru, wurru
Beach Stone Curlew [*Burhinus neglectus*] a-rabinybi (rra-), a-wurrwirn
beach: sea turtle on beach nesting ngabulnyayarra
beach: sea turtle on the beach nesting ngangkurrurru
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 [*Abrus precatorius*] munda
beard, your nda-jamuka (poss-)
bearing, you are ndayirdi (poss-)
bearly discernable marriyilbirriyiny (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 darrba
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 toone side jukurl, rdirdil
back: taking back waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra
back: to the back of luwamda
back: upper back, your nda-yarrka
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-kurrurru (poss-)
backbone: goanna backbone na-ngurrmu (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 forone's kinspeople warrirrantharra
badly behaved mankudikudirrinjarra, murdirrinjarra
badly: land badly burned by fire ngarrki
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-birndawarra (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, kamilarri, makurrawirla, manbiriwu, na-lhani (ni-), narriyalama, wankarralhani, wungkurrwaninjarra
bag: sugar bag wax a-birnnyi (rra-)
bag: tree beehive; called locally "boy sugar bag" kamilarri
bag: woven pandanus bag/ basket a-birndawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
Bailer Shell (very large) [*Melo Amphora*] **but possibly** [*Melo umbilicatus*] wirringayi
Bailer Shell [*Melo Amphora*] rabu, thalimbu
bailing out a canoe wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmantharra
bailing out of a canoe wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra, wurnmandamantharra
bailing out, canoe wirdinbirdinmantharra
bait fish mawurl
bait fish (generic) wurumul
bait: biting/ taking bait, of fish mujinjarra
bait: string, usedto 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 [*Isoodon sp.*] kudingi
Bandicoot [*Isoodon macrorus*] a-bindiwaji (rra-), murdari
Bandicoot [*Isoodon sp.*] a-wakanya (rra-)
Bandicoot, large [*Isoodon sp.*] a-wangkulinya (rra-)
bandicoots resting place ngardarna
banged upon, being rajbantharra
bank of river yiwirr
bank: bottom of a river bank arnindawa
bank: river bank narnu-wunda, wunda
bank: sand bank yawurndu
bank: steep/ vertical river bank arnarra
Banyan Tree [*Ficus virens var. virens*] ma-wurruyu
bar: sand bar yawurndu
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 malburrinjarra
becoming still mindibirrinjarra
becoming: adult, becoming yalkuyinjarra
becoming: angry, becoming ngurrungurrmantharra
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 wurnngankayarra
becoming: stirred up emotionally, becoming ngurrungurrmantharra
becoming: strong, becoming lumburrinjarra
becoming: subservient to, becoming wirringundayarra
becoming: thin, becoming kalirrkalirrinjarra
becoming: tired from physical exertion, becoming majarrmajarrirrinjarra
becoming: unwell, becoming wardirrinjarra
becoming: warm, becoming ngarranbayarra, ngarranthayarra
becoming: weak, becoming majarrmajarrirrinjarra
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 rangkarrku
beds: dugongs, coming onto the sea grass beds rangkarangkarrku
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 (rra-)
beef buluki
Beefwood [*Hakea arborescens*] barlbaji
beehive: entrance of beehive which is long wankarralhani
beehive: ground beehive, locally called "girl sugarbag" a-wajkana (rra-)
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 rurururru
beetle species, Cockroach a-kumbulukumbulu (rra-)

beetle species, Rhinoceros Beetle [*Oryctes nasicornis*] darlbumirri
beetle species, Water Scorpion [*Laccotrephes sp.*] a-kurijijimantha (rra-)
begin: cycad nuts freshly picked, ready to begin preparation ma-nhandurangu
beginning nyamba-wardangalangantharra, nyamba-wirrirrinjarra, yarrakantharra
beginning ritual performance milamilamantharra
beginning to dance milamilamantharra
beginning to grow milngirrinjarra
behaved: badly behaved mankudikudirrinjarra, murdirrinjarra
behind ngula, ngulakari
behind: coming behind ngularrinjarra
behind: dancing movement-hands behind back, shoulders twisting/ vibrating quickly back-and-forward mirlimirlimantharra
behind: fold of leg behind knee, your nda-riwurr (poss-)
behind: looking behind ngularrinjarra
behind: not far behind binymin
behind: passing from behind ngularumantharra
behind: position with hands behind back/ head murnali
behind: walking behind marndaanbayarra
being anmantharra, arrinjarra, mardarranjarra
belching lundakantharra
belly, your nda-wurdu (poss-)
belly: meat and skin from belly of the dugong w na-yalari na-yalari (ni-)
belly: meat cut from belly area of the dugong na-alikali (ni-)
belly: meat from belly of the dugong na-maru (ni-)
belly: meat from the belly area of the dugong na-warla (ni-)
belonging to the same family nyamba-mirnirrinjarra
belonging: food belonging to certain person ma-mayirli
belonging: someone belonging to a certain person mayirli (cm-)
belonging: something belonging to a certain person mayirli (cm-)
belonging: truly belonging wurrbi
belongings of a dead individual mayunbu
below the water's surface wunngalu
belt: hair string belt nyungka, wada, wardamurru, wulbu, wuthari
belt: multi-stringed belt/ waisteband ma-manka
Belt: star constellation, Orions Belt Na-wabija
bend of river/ creek na-wulmuku (ni-)
bend/ corner of a lagoon na-wulmuku (ni-)
bend: straight without curve or bend wurrubi (cm-), yurlkayurlka (cm-)
bending down lurdankayarra
bending down position bunarrinja
bending over bunarrinjarra, wanykululumantharra, lurdankayarra
bending the neck rubanbayarra
bending to break ngulkumanjarra
bending: hunter bending low over harpoon before thrusting mukurrmukurr
bending: hunter bending low over harpoon rope mukurrmukurr
bending: sitting with head bending down lurdi
bends in a river/ lagoon wurlmakurlma (cm-)
bent kundukuku (cm-), kunduwaru, kununduwaru, wanykululu
bent back, having kunduwarurrinjarra
bent over lurrimarlumarlu
bent: climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent barnkala
bent: climbing with knees sharply bent barnkalamantharra
bent: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at knees nyamba-rdakalmantharra
bent: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at the knees rdakal
bent: lying position on back with knees bent wanyka
bent: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow mirrinjungu
bent: lying position with one knee bent andother leg resting on it wanyka
bent: sitting position with legs bent back toone side jukurl, rdirdil
bent: standing position on one leg with the other bent at knee mirdimirdilinja
bereaved father rdamankawi (nya-)
bereaved man whose niece/ nephew has died kulika (nya-)
bereaved mother a-kulika (rra-)
bereaved person whose brother/ sister has died murrwala (cm-)
berries: has red poisonous berries which

are used for making necklaces
munda
Berry Tree [*Antidesima ghaesembilla*]
jubakaka, jubardirri
Berry Tree [*Diospyros sp.*]
ma-lhalba
berry, its na-wulaya (ni-, nu-)
berry: White berry, edible [*Securinega virosa*]
a-bulangangkarr (rra-), a-kalwakalwa (rra-)
berthing yibandayarra
better disposed towards, causing to become
wunthamantharra
between wandungurru
between: rails put between forked poles on burial platform
ma-warduwardungu
beyond repair rarrurarru
big walkurra (cm-), wurririri (cm-)
big stomached makurl (cm-)
big toe, your nda-anthamu (poss-)
big toes, your nda-nguburunguburu (poss-)
Big-nose! walkurrangurru (rra-/a-, nya-)
big: very big manbulbu (cm-)
bikiki: sea turtle caught when bikiki plum is ripe ma-marrin
billowing smoke duraduramantharra
billowing: dust billowing
yurdurrbalala
billy bilikan, yikururu
Billy Goat Plum [*Terminalia ferdinandiana*]
ma-wunjurrwunjurr
binding straight objects together
murndamantharra
bird (generic) julaki
bird catching fish with its beak
wijalmantharra
bird picking up something in it's beak
kilmarnantharra
bird s pecies a-kuthayikuthayi (rra-)
Barking Owl [*Ninox connivens*]
mulurrku
Barn Owl [*Tyto alba*]
kurrkurr
Beach Stone Curlew [*Burhinus neglectus*]
a-rabinybi (rra-), a-wurrwirn
Black Bittern [*Dupetor flavicolls*]
a-kandawardji (rra-)
Black Cockatoo [*Calyptor hynchus*]
a-lirraka (rra-)
Black Duck [*Anas superciliosa*]
a-kambulmurdu (rra-)
Black Falcon [*Falco sungier*]
karrmula
Black Kite [*Milvus migrans*]
bukaji
Blue Winged Kookaburra [*Dacelo leachii*]
a-ralmurr (rra-)
Brahminy Kite [*Haliastur Indus*]
a-nyana (rra-), a-yarikiki (rra-)
Brolga chick [*Grus rubicunda*]
ngirrija, yarraja
Brolga [*Grus rubicunda*]
kurdarrku, murramara
Brolga, female [*Grus Rubicunda*]
a-amdarrma (rra-)
Brown Hawk [*Falco berigora*]
julwirririri
Brown Quail [*Coturnix australis*]
a-bambululu, a-wumarl
Brown Quail, chick [*Coturnix australis*]
a-dubudubu
Burdekin Duck / White Headed Shell Duck [*Tadorna radjah*]
ngirrngirrmarni
Bush Stone Curlew [*Burhinus magnirostris*]
a-nguwalili (rra-)
Bush Turkey / Bustard [*Ardeotis australis*]
a-kurndabarra (rra-)
Butcher Bird [*Racticus sp.*]
jalburrurru
Caspian Tern [*Hydropogne caspia*]
a-arrbindi (rra-)
Chest Nut Rail [*Eulabeornis castneoventris*]
a-walantharrbura (rra-)
Cockatiel [*Nymphicus hollandicus*]
jijarraji
Common Koel [*Eudynamis scolopacea*]
a-thuwa (rra-)
Crested Pigeon [*Ocyhaps lophotes*]
jakuku
Crimson Finch [*Neochhmia phaeton*]
wijalala
Crow [*Corvus sp.*] a-jarlawa (rra-)
Crow [*Corvus sp*] a-wangka (rra-)
Curlew Sandpiper [*Calidris alpina*]
yirdirdingarna
Daimond Dove [*Geopelia cuneata*]
kulakuku
Darter [*Anhinga melanogaster*]
a-wuyin (rra-)
Dollar Bird [*Eurystromus orientalis*]
manbakuwaku
Double-barred Finch [*Peophila bichenouii*]
a-nyinuma (rra-)
Emu [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*]
jakudukudu, malala
Emu, female [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*]
a-rnangantha
Emu, young [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*]
wirdirdi
Forest Kingfisher [*Todiramphus macleayii*]
a-birringkulbirringkul (rra-)
Galah [*Cacatua roseicapilla*]
a-rdinkili (rra-)
generic term for White Chested Sea Eagle and Wedge Tailed Eagle
a-jalbarramba (rra-)
Glossy Ibis [*Plegadis falcinellus*]
a-rrawanjaji (rra-)
Grass Wren wirriyuruyuru

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Great Bower Bird [*Chlamyder nuchalis*]
a-jurrin, a-karlbaku (rra-)
Green Pygmy Goose [*Neltpus pulchellus*]
yilyilinja
Grey Teal Duck [*Anas gibberifrons*]
a-kuruburru (rra-), a-rabarr (cm-)
Jabiru [*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*]
wurrmangurli, wurrulibinka
King Quail [*Coturnix chinensis*]
bujbul, kungkudarrbudarrbu
Large Egret [*Egretta sp.*]
mururrmururrngu
Leaden Flycatcher [*Myiagra rubecula*]
manjulujulu
Least Frigate Bird [*Fregata ariel*]
mawuluwa
Least Frigatebird [*Fregata ariel*]
wimarr, yanamara
Lesser Crested Tern [*Sterna bengalensis*]
bangantha
Little Black Comorant [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*] a-kurrbarnku (rra-)
Little Black Comorant, male [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*]
antharrantharra
Little Corella [*Cacatua sanguinea*]
a-ngulili (rra-)
Little Eagle [*Hieraaetus morphnoides*]
a-karankangu
Little Egret [*Egretta intermedia*]
warnurra
Little Pied Comorant [*Phalacrora various*]
kuduluku, wuwuna
Lotus Bird / Jesus Bird [*Irediparra gallinacea*] a-dirnbidirnbi (rra-), a-ngururrngururr (rra-)
Magpie Goose / Pied Goose [*Anseranas semipalmata*] a-rlangkuna (rra-), a-wunthangu (rra-)
Mangrove Gerygone [*Gerygone tenebrosa*]
a-kakathu
Masked Plover [*Vanellus miles*]
a-bidirrirri (rra-)
Mudlark / Peewee [*Grallina cyanoleuca*]
a-birin (rra-)
Northern Rosella [*Platycercus venustus*]
banbaji
Osprey [*Pandion haliaetus*]
jujuju
Oyster Catcher [*Haematopus ostralegus*]
a-marrjunju (rra-)
Peaceful Dove [*Geophila striata*]
marrabababa
Pelican [*Pelecanus conspicillatus*]
milirnnguwarra, balubalu
Peregrine Falcon / Chicken Hawk [*Falco peregrinus*] malarrkarrka
Pied Comorant [*Phalacrocorax melanoleucus*]
a-walangatha (rra-)
Pied Heron, hen [*Notophyx picata*]
a-wurnngarliku (rra-)
Pied Heron, male [*Notophyx picata*]
dibibi
Purple Swamphen [*Porphyrio porphyrio*]
a-wulbarla (rra-)
Rainbow Bee Eater [*Merops ornatus*]
a-murlurlunjurr (rra-)
Rainbow Parrot [*Trichoglossus moluccanus*]
birrililyi
Red Capped Dotterel [*Charadrius ruficapillus*] a-wirriyuruyuru (rra-)
Red Winged Parrot [*Aprosmictus orythropterus*] ngadijirri
Restless Fly Catcher [*Seisura inquieta*]
burijburij
Rufous Night Heron [*Nycticorax caledonicus*] a-rlunda (rra-)
Silver Gull [*Larus pacificus*]
a-wunangabuji (rra-), a-wunarrkarrka
Smokebird / Masked Woodswallow [*Artamus inereus*] yambalyambal
songlarks/ bushlarks (generic)
bijabija
Spoonbill [*Platalea sp.*]
a-rarrawa (rra-)
Spotted Nightjar [*Camprimulgus sp.*]
yilayi
Stint [*Calidris sp.*] wurrbindibindi
Storm Petrel [*Oceanites oceanicus*]
a-wurrwird (rra-)
Straw Necked Ibis [*Threskiornis spinicollis*]
a-murlunbi (rra-)
Sulphur Crested Cockatoo [*Kakatoe galerita*] a-barral (rra-), a-yirndarr (rra-)
Swamp Pheasant / Pheasant Coucal [*Centropus phasianinus*]
a-bulbulkija (rra-)
Swamphen [*Porphyrio porphrio*]
mururungkurna
Tawny Frogmouth [*Podargus sp.*]
a-jiliwidjiliwid (rra-)
Torres Strait Pigeon [*Deula spilorrhoa*]
a-rnawunkarnawu (rra-), a-wulumamdaya (rra-)
Varied Lorikeet [*Psitteuteles versicolour*]
manybamanyba, milinyma
Wedge Tailed Eagle chick
a-ruburubu (rra-)
Wedge Tailed Eagle [*Aquila audax*]
a-kilyarrkilyarr (rra-)
Whimbrel [*Numenius minutus*]
manganykulinya
Whistling Tree Duck [*Dendrocygna arcuata*]
a-yalinjal (rra-)
White Breasted Wood Swallow [*Artamus leucorhynchus*] marrikingki
White Chested Sea Eagle [*Haliaeestus leucogaster*] a-kariwaykalngu (rra-), a-karnkarnka (rra-), a-wurrwilhi (rra-)
White Headed Shell Duck / Burdekin Duck [*Tadorna radjah*]

rurndurn
White Ibis [*Threskiornis molocca*]
kurndirndi
Willy Wag Tail [*Rhipidura leucophrys*]
a-jikirrijikirri (rra-), a-kijirrikijirri (rra-)
Wren (generic) yambalyarnba
bird's nest lhanba
bird, said to be responsible for making echos rijbarijba
bird: flapping wings of a bird
bardamantharra
bird: outstretching wings, of bird
wunkulmantharra
bird: unlaid eggs, of bird/ sea turtle/ lagoon turtle/ goanna
wathawaya
bird: wings of bird/ flying fox/ aeroplane
na-wi (ni-)
birds (generic) jijaka
birds: circling, of birds/ aeroplane in flight nyamba-wiringkirrmantharra
birds: gliding, of birds
wunkulmantharra
birds: patterning of birds' feathers/ lizards'/snakes' skins
na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)
birds: unlaid eggs, from birds, goannas, sea turtles/ lagoon turtle
a-wathawaya (rra-)
birds: warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic)
wirdardu
birth: people who share the same day of birth makunguna (cm-)
birth: person whose birth-place is jibiya (cm-)
birthing lhujinjarra, yanjarrinjarra
birthing children nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra
bit: little bit bijal
bites: mosquito bites narnu-wurrulburrul
bites: sandfly bites narnu-wurrulburrul
biting flesh arathantharra, thantharra
biting the second knuckle, of the index finger of another person
rayalngundayarra
biting/ taking bait, of fish
mujinjarra
biting: animal/ insect biting
arathantharra
bitter jirda (cm-)
Bittern: Black Bittern [*Dupetor flavicolls*]
a-kandawardji (rra-)
black ngubunthurr, wungkuwungku (cm-)
Black Banded Kingfish [*Seriolina nigrofasciata*]
walkuwalkulangu
Black Bittern [*Dupetor flavicolls*]
a-kandawardji (rra-)
black blood nguyngu
Black Bream [*Haphaestus filiginosus*]
a-wuyurrangka (rra-)
Black Bream [*Hephaestus fuliginosus*]
a-marrinda (rra-), a-mayin (rra-)
Black Cockatoo [*Calyptor hynchus*]
a-lirraka (rra-)
Black Duck [*Anas superciliosa*]
a-kambulmurdu (rra-)
Black Falcon [*Falco sungier*]
karrmula
Black Flying Fox [*Pterops gouldii*]
a-warranyuka (rra-)
Black Flying Fox [*Pteropus gouldii*]
a-kumbulukumbulu (rra-)
Black Headed Python [*Aspidites melanocaphalus*] a-buburna (rra-), a-bujibuji (rra-)
Black Kite [*Milvus migrans*]
bukaji
Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country
a-rinja (rra-)
Black Spotted Tusk Fish [*Choerodon schoenleinii*] a-rlirrbi (rra-)
Black Striped Grunter lambi
Black Tip Shark [*Carcharhinus melanopterus*]
wulukuku
Black Tip Shark [*Carcharhinus sp.*]
ngayumbu
Black Water Beetle rurrururru
Black Whip Snake [*Demasia sp.*]
kurun
black: caterpillar, large black and hairy
a-balabalangarra (rra-)
Black: Little Black Comorant [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*] a-kurrbarnku (rra-)
Black: Little Black Comorant, male [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*]
antharrantharra
black: lizard with black nose and patches over eyes kaburi, kaburiwalala
Black: place name, "Black Craggy Islet".
Limiyimiyila
Black: Small Black Lizard [*Amphibolurus sp.*]
a-karnkulukulu (rra-)
blackened: land blackened by bushfires
na-ngarrki
blackening ngubunthurrirrinjarra
bladder of the sea turtle
a-ngawu (rra-)
Blade Grass wunjurr
blade: shoulder blade, your
nda-ngabirli (poss-), nda-yabirli (poss-)
blades: meat containing shoulder blades of the sea turtle na-yalari (ni-)
blades: meat from dugong containing the shoulder blades
na-wurlaburla (ni-)
blanket bilangki
blanket, spreading lhulunmantharra
blanket/ paperbark to sit/ rest on
lhulun

blazing ngangamantharra
blind kabuji (cm-)
blind person ngamimi (cm-)
Blind Rainbow Serpent Kabuji
blinking minymantharra
blistering nyamba-nynginyngindayarra
blistering off nyamba-ngingindayarra
blocking a boomerang with shield/ fighting stick ngunmantharra
blocking off kadamantharra, ngayanjarra
blocking up an opening murumantharra
blocking with a fighting stick mudumudu
blond-brown coloured hair from split ends wurrkulwarda (cm-)
blood ngulya, ngurnungurnu, yilirri
blood: bad blood nguyngu
blood: black blood nguyngu
blood: meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell mathulmathul
blood: relatives, by blood wunumbanyngu (cm-)
blood: running blood jalalala
Bloodwood Tree [*Eucalyptus ptychocarpa*] yubalala
blossum wulanthantha
blowing wukamantharra
blowing hard on something ngaranymantharra
blowing one's nose ngurrungkinymantharra, ngurrunjulmantharra
blowing the didgeridoo warrangantharra
blowing, of the wind wakungkayarra, warrmantharra
blowing, of wind bulmantharra
blowing, on coals balbardamantharra, bardamantharra
blowing: ceasing, of wind blowing/ rain nyamba-wamantharra
bludging wungamantharra
Blue Catfish a-wandimutha (rra-), a-wularabarr (rra-)
Blue Fly malunungu
Blue Ringed Octopus [*Hapaloclaena maculosa*] li-jakarambirri
Blue Spotted Stingray [*Amphatistius kulhia*] lhangkamulhil
Blue Spotted Stingray [*Amphistius kuhlia*] nangka
Blue Swimmer Crab [*Portunus pelagicus*] a-ngarniyangka (rra-)
Blue Tongue Lizard (generic term) [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-wayurr (rra-)
Blue Tongue Lizard [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-kulangkunya (rra-)
Blue Tongue Lizard [*Tiliqua scionoides*] a-ngalibaku (rra-)
Blue Tongue Lizard, partly grown [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-rangkarangka
Blue Winged Kookaburra [*Dacelo leachii*] a-ralmurr (rra-)
blue-tongue lizard, immature [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-bangkurlbangkurl (rra-)
Blue-Tongue Lizard, partly grown [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-kangkarlkangkarl (rra-)
Blue: Portuguese man-o-war (Blue Bottle) [*Physalia physalia*] wathalungu
bluffs: rocky sandstone bluffs diwurru
blunt murdji (cm-)
board: wooden board darladarla
boastful arramanthangu (cm-)
boasting arramantharra, nyamba-alarramantharra, nyamba-arramantharra
boat manuwa
boat: bringing dugong to shore tied to the side of boat/ canoe lhumantharra
boat: pulling in dugong/ sea turtle alongside the boat lhungkayarra
boat: rudder of a boat thaliku
boat: sailing boat a-kundarurruwiji
boat: sailing boat, large a-mijiyangu (rra-)
boat: standing at prow of boat/ canoe holding harpoon barrayba
boat: wake of a boat yuyu (cm-)
boat: wake of boat/ canoe nginymul
boat: wake, of boat na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-), wuyu
body fat, rolls of ardurrkul
body hair, your nda-nganhal (poss-)
body part, eye/ eyes, your nda-kabara (poss-)
body, your nda-manka (poss-), nda-walbarri (poss-)
body: bushes and leaves usedfor covering a body on a funeral platform lajilaji
body: crooked, of body parts warnkarr (cm-), warnkarrwarnkarr (cm-)
body: decorating the body for ceremony nyamba-karnbimantharra
body: decorating the body/ object with shredded feathers yirringundayarra
body: digging up a body buried some time agoto retrieve bones walmantharra
body: imprint, of body, as in sand, your nda-wuyu (poss-)
body: invisible hole where sorcery enters the body na-wuthulu, narnu-mawarl

body: lying position on one side of the body milkabu
body: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow mirrinjungu
body: lying position with upper body supported on one's elbow milkabu
body: painting designs on the body nyamba-bulamantharra
body: pressure being caused on the body murrumanjarra
body: side, of body/ face, your nda-winkan (poss-)
body: sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body murrulabi
body: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body na-ngabala (ni-)
body: swelling, of body parts nyambu-janjarra
body: twitches of body parts wurdulungkayarra
body: wiping perspiration from one's arm-pit on the head and body of another person manyburarramantharra
bogged wararrakantharra
bogged, being akantharra
bogging lakurranbayarra
boil ma-wundirri
boil: bursting open of a boil wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra
boil: bursting open, of boil wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra
boil: bursting, open of a boil wurnmalurnmantharra
boiling water bulbulmantharra
bone, your nda-buyurru (poss-), nda-ngulyanda (poss-)
bone: breast bone, your nda-kurningarr (poss-)
bone: collar bone, your nda-kurningarr (poss-)
bone: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle wurndamutha
bone: jaw bone, your nda-rawulurr (poss-)
bone: pointing bone used in sorcery a-burru (rra-), a-buyurru (rra-)
bone: radial bone parcel kalawuya
bones of a dead person na-buyurru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)
bones of any animal na-ngulyanda (ni-)
bones: digging up a body buried some time agoto retrieve bones walmantharra
bones: long bones from hip of sea turtle mayajbarla
bones: removing flesh from bones warnnyinmantharra
bones: sucking bones for flesh/ marrow wuynybuynmantharra
bony kalirrkalirr (cm-), ngurlingurli (cm-)
Bony Bream [*Nematolosa sp.*] mundulu
book biba, na-burruburru
boomerang a-kuyabirri (rra-), a-mangkaburruma (rra-), barndara, juluwari, kurrbulungka, walumbu
boomerang (generic) jukili, wakirli
boomerang: beak on a hooked boomerang nanda-biwa
boomerang: blocking a boomerang with shield/ fighting stick ngunmantharra
boomerangs: fluting/ grooves carved in boomerangs/ wooden dishes wurruwurru
boomerangs: fluting/ grooves on boomerangs mangana
boomerangs: playing boomerangs to accompany singing rdalamantharra
boomerangs: rattling boomerangs together birlirlumantharra
boomerangs: steady beating of boomerangs yarraburrumantharra
boot budu, jabunungkaji
bored: hole bored into widest end of harpoon to rest harpoon point na-wuthulu
born, being lhujinjarra, yanjarrinjarra
Borroloola: place name, Borroloola Burrulula
boss wirdi (cm-)
both: kneeling position on both knees murruru
bothering warliwarlimantharra
bothering: not bothering about burrajkirrinjarra
bothering: not bothering to go kalkadirrinjarra
bottle bujili, buthulu
Bottle: Portuguese man-o-war (Blue Bottle) [*Physalia physalia*] wathalungu
bottom of a nest of wild honey found in the ground nanda-mungu
bottom of a river bank arnindawa
bottom: meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell mathulmathul
bottom: towards the bottom arnindawa
bough shade na-ngarndu, na-wulwiyi
bough: ritual bough shade made at conclusion of a-Kunabibi ceremony ma-jabanda
boulder mijingu

bound together murnda
bow of canoe/ boat nanda-ngurru
bowed: position of head bowed down mududu
bowed: sitting with head bowed down mudumantharra
Bower: Great Bower Bird [*Chlamyder nuchalis*] a-jurrin, a-karlbaku (rra-)
Box Jellyfish [*Chironex fleckeri*] na-walkurrarra, wuthirri
box: wooden box darladarla
boy approaching adolescence wangulu (nya-)
boy some 9-13 years old rdaru (nya-)
Boy! ngabinya
boy: teenage boy yibarrki (nya-)
boy: tree beehive, locally called "boy sugar bag" dulbarri, kamilarri
boy: uncircumcised boy ardu (cm-)
boyfriend: getting a boyfriend/ girlfriend lhanymantharra
brackish water wurrulwurrul, wurrunkurrun
bragging nyamba-arramantharra
Brahminy Kite [*Haliastur Indus*] a-nyana (rra-), a-yarikiki (rra-)
brains, your nda-wulukal (poss-)
branch of tree na-wala (ni-, nu-), na-walawala (ni-, nu-)
branch: leafy branch wanjirr
branches: hiding place of wildlife in thick grass and/ or branches, sea weed on land or water na-waja
branches: sharp gnarled fallen branches arnkirr
branching off nyamba-walawalamantharra
brave ngarramilimili
breaching of whales wirlbungkayarra
break: bending to break ngulkumanjarra
break: hitting to break/ crack wakumantharra
break: pounding with stones to break nuts/ crush seeds warrantharra
breaker: Law breaker, of Law associated with the sea wardimalyurr (cm-)
breaking lhunantharra, malumanjarra, manjarra, walkurrijanjarra, wurunmantharra, wuthangkayarra
breaking apart karlamantharra
breaking into small pieces yumbulyumbumantharra
breaking off of flowers/ leaves jabumantharra
breaking open karlamantharra
breaking, up bangadirrinjarra, bangalbangadirrinjarra
Bream: Black Bream [*Haphaestus filiginosus*] a-wuyurrangka (rra-)
Bream: Black Bream [*Hephaestus fuliginosus*] a-marrinda (rra-), a-mayin (rra-)
Bream: Bony Bream [*Nematolosa sp.*] mundulu
Bream: Fresh Water Bream walarrkunja
Bream: Silver Bream mundulu
breast na-mukuku (ni-), na-wunhan
breast bone, your nda-kurningarr (poss-)
breast, your nda-wunhan (poss-)
breast: suckling at the breast jawayawa
breasts of young girl na-wunjurrwunjurr
breath: drawing in breath mardinjangumantharra
breath: panting for breath wurdulanbayarra
breath: short of breath wurrburrinjarra
breathing wukamantharra
breathing heavily ngaranymantharra, warranganthara
breathless, being wurrburrinjarra
breeze, cool and gentle at night ngilungilu
bright: fire, large and bright balangungu
brighter, becoming wilarrinjarra
bringing kantharra, mangkulmantharra
bringing back waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra
bringing dugong to shore tied to the side of boat/ canoe lhumantharra
bringing together jukujukumantharra
bringing up kunamantharra
bringing, you are ndayirdi (poss-)
bringing: .bringing together mayamantharra
broad andabal (cm-), wilala (cm-)
broadening wilalamantharra
broken rarrurarru
Brolga chick [*Grus rubicunda*] ngirrija, yarraja
Brolga [*Grus rubicunda*] kurdarrku, murramara
Brolga, female [*Grus Rubicunda*] a-amdarrma (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's: brother's child kathakatha
brother's: mother's brother's child munyumunyu
brother's: mother's brother's children barnka, marruwarra
brother's: older brother's wife angatharra-yalanji (rrangatharra-)
brother's: woman with brother's child marnakarra
brother's: younger brother's daughter akarna-rnarnama (rrakarna-)
brother's: younger brother's son karna-rnarnama
brother's: younger brother's wife angatharra-miyangki (rrangatharra-)
brother-in-law nyangathi-nganawarra
brother-in-law: your father, my brother-in-law when speaking to niece or nephew wa-rnangkirri
brother-in-law: your father, my brother-in-law, when talking to niece/ nephew ji-murriba
brother: (W) brother's son's child murimuri
brother: bereaved person whose brother/ sister has died murrwala (cm-)
brother: child with father's brother bilarra
brother: daughter's: my daughter's child, your brother nya-wurrbu
brother: father caring fortheir own or brother's children nyamba-kajakajamantharra
brother: father's brother biyi, kajaja, wunyatha
brother: father's brother's son who is older baba
brother: father's brother's son who is younger wunhaka
brother: father's elder brother rnarna
brother: father's mother's brother ngabuji
brother: her older brother, my uncle nyakunya-wirlaninya
brother: mother's brother a-wukuku (rra-), kardirdi
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
brother: mother-in-law/: my mother-in-law/ father-in-law when asking brother-in-law/ sister-in-law for their parents jakaja
brother: older brother/ sister wirdi (cm-)
brother: spouse of brother's daughter ardungantha (nya-)
brother: spouse of brother's son ardungantha (nya-)
brother: woman with husband's brother majkarra
brother: younger brother wunhaka
brother: younger brother's child rnarna
brother: younger brother, my nyangathi-anyira (nyangathanya-)
brother: your brother my cousin when speaking to female cousin nya-athatha
brother: your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter ji-wurrbu
brother: your sister, when sister-in-law asks brother-in-law a-wurrwurra (rra-)
brother: your wife, my sister, when speaking to brother-in-law a-wuranybirri (rra-)
brother: your younger brother, my uncle wa-wirlaninya
brothers': mother's brothers' children, li-manmarruwarra
brothers': woman, orher sisters, andtheir brothers' children li-rnarnakarra
brothers: father's brothers, and children of father's brothers li-bilbilarra
brothers: husband, and wife, and husband's brothers, and wife's sisters li-majkalmajkarra
brothers: man, andhis brothers children li-alardikarra
brothers: man, andhis brothers ortheir sisters' children li-kardirdikija
brothers: siblings (two) father's brothers' children babakurla
brothers: siblings of father's brothers' children li-babakurla
brothers: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja
brothers: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children ririka

brothers: spouse's brothers
banji
Brown Hawk [*Falco berigora*]
julwirrirri
Brown Quail [*Coturnix australis*]
a-bambululu, a-wumarl
Brown Quail, chick [*Coturnix australis*]
a-dubudubu
Brown Sand Frog, small
a-bukurrbukurr (rra-)
Brown Stingray [*Dasytidae sp.*]
jiwarangurri
Brown: King Brown Snake [*Pseudechis australis*] balankali, bularrangu, ngulwa
Brush Tailed Phascogale [*Phascogale tapoatafa*]
mararla, rilikini
Brushtail: Northern Brushtail Possum [*Trichosurus arnhemensis*]
balakuya, yijirri
Brushtail: Northern Brushtail Possum, female [*Trichosurus arnhemensis*]
a-wunamurdu (rra-)
bubbles munmun, nyinyiny
bubbling, as of spring waters
bulbulmantharra
bucket bulayi
bud of tree na-marnda (ni-)
buffalo nyiburl
buffalo [*Bubalus bubalis*]
manabarru
Buffons Garfish [*Zenarchopterus dispar*]
jabulu
building barrawu, ramantharra, yabilyabimantharra, yabimantharra
building: mound building ants
biraki
bull nyiburl
bull: dugong, bull large, very old
jawaruwaru
bull: dugong, large old bull
jawiruma
bull: dugong, old bull
wiriji
bull: dugong, old bull travelling alone
rangkarrangu
bulldog ant a-dinmanja (rra-)
bulldust mambulmambul
bullet: exploding of a bullet
wurlmandamantharra, wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra
bullet: exploding, of a bullet
wurlmantharra
bullocks buluki
bumping jurndumantharra
bunch of fruit ma-rrunbangu
bundle of articles wrapped in cloth/ paperbark murla (cm-)
bundle, of spears/ pandanus leaves
kurarra
bundle, of spears/ pandanus strips
wulurl
bundle: making a bundle of
murlayirrantharra
bundled up murla
bundling up murlamantharra
Burdekin Duck / White Headed Shell Duck [*Tadorna radjah*] ngirrngirrmarni
Burdekin: White Headed Shell Duck / Burdekin Duck [*Tadorna radjah*]
rurndurn
burdened lumunjunu (cm-)
burdening mundimundimantharra
burial platform ma-alakala, ma-birdabirda
burial: log, used as "pillow" for corpse on burial platform
ma-rrunbangu
burial: rails put between forked poles on burial platform
ma-warduwardungu
buried ngayurra
buried: digging up a body buried some time agoto retrieve bones
walmantharra
buried: uncovering something that has been buried to process
walmantharra
burned country warrman
burned off grass warrman
burned: land badly burned by fire
ngarrki
burning mandawurrungkayarra, mardangarrmantharra, nyamba-rrkantharra, nyamba-wabijanjarra, nyamba-walkijanjarra, rawarawamantharra, rrkantharra
burning oneself nyambi-rrkantharra
burning scar marks walkijanjarra
burning scar marks, onto oneself
wabijanjarra
burning sensation rrkantharra
burnt food rawarawa
burr nguralngural
burrow in the ground with an exit
narnu-arrangin, narnu-balarrangka, narnu-kalarrangka
burrow in the ground, only one entrance
lhamba (poss-)
burrow: entrance to goanna burrow
na-lirriji (ni-)
bursting open of a boil
wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra
bursting open, of boil
wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra
bursting, open of a boil
wurnmalurnmantharra
burying kurramantharra, ngayurramantharra
Bush Banana poss.[*Liechhardtia australis*]
wurlarla
bush country munjimunji
bush country, munji
bush fire, large kambambarra

Bush Fly a-miyimiyi (rra-)
bush medicine (generic) jinkarr
Bush Medicine Tree karrawurla
Bush Medicine Tree [*Jacksenia sp. probably dilatata*] ma-wungan
Bush Plum [*Buchanania abovata*] bikiki
Bush Potato ma-wabarl
Bush potato species ma-nganhaku
Bush Stone Curlew [*Burhinus magnirostris*] a-nguwalili (rra-)
Bush Turkey / Bustard [*Ardeotis australis*] a-kurndabarra (rra-)
bush, in the munjimunji
bush: dense bush mardayalmardayal
Bush: Edible Bush Plum [*Buchanania abovata*] ma-bikiki
Bush: Green Bush Plum [*Buchanania abovata*] ma-wuluwunyarra
bushes ngurrbun
bushes and leaves usedfor covering a body on a funeral platform lajilaji
bushfires: land blackened by bushfires na-ngarrki
bushname, your nda-wunyingu (poss-)
Bustard: Bush Turkey / Bustard [*Ardeotis australis*] a-kurndabarra (rra-)
busy warada
busy, causing to be waradamantharra
but ngala
but: sacred, but not secret kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)
but: sea turtle coming ashore to lay eggs but does not do so wurlmamantharra
but: warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic) wirdardu
Butcher Bird [*Racticus sp.*] jalburrurru
butchered sea turtle/ dugong ngaka
butchered: animal when butchered found to contain unlaid eggs a-wathawayawiji (rra-)
butchering wangkamantharra
butchering a sea turtle/ dugong ngakamantharra
butchering dugong arndijalangu, munbul, yinkurra
butchering dugong by removing small pieces of meat with hide still attached yinkurra
butchering, an animal alkanthamanthamarra
butchering: dugong butchering na-lurrmundurr (ni-), wurnngarr
butchering: killer (cow/ bullock for butchering) kila
butchering: sea turtle butchering mathulmathul, ngunduwamantharra
butter kiriji
Butter: Striped Butter Fish barrkilili
Butterfly a-kurlambimbi (rra-)
buttocks, your nda-marawu (poss-), nda-wanal (poss-), nda-wuna (poss-)
buttocks;the side of, your nda-milka (poss-)
buying bayimantharra, rdumantharra
cabbage palm (ritual term) karrkakuwaja
Cabbage Palm [*Livistonia inermis*] mujbayi, wulirda, yabarruma
cabbage palm, edible inner pith (ritual term) kundamurru
cabbage palm, fruit wungkuwunyarra
cabbage: pith of the cabbage palm (ritual term) luthalutha
cabbage: pith, from inside of the cabbage palm; edible ma-rramundu
cage: meat which is removed from rib cage area of the dugong na-winkarnngu (ni-)
cage: rib cage, shoulder and thorax region of the flying fox na-ngambirrngambirr (ni-)
calf of leg, your nda-ajba (poss-), nda-alha (poss-)
calf: dugong calf ngumba
calf: dugong cow with calf ayarra
calf: dugong, non-lactating cow, with large calf 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, kirrirrumantharra
calling someone in the distance nyamba-yarrinymantharra
calm people mindibi

calm sea nyurunyuru
calm, being nyiburrinjarra, rdijbardijbarrinjarra
calming down mardumardumantharra
calming of the sea riyanbayarra
calves: dugong, herd of females with young calves a-ngarninybala (rra-)
calves: dugongs, herd of cows with their calves li-milkamilarra
came: person whose spirit child came from jibiya (cm-)
camp awara, mirdi, na-balakurr
camp in long grass of goanna/ wallaby/ kangaroo na-waja
camp: .camp na-alanji
camp: flying fox camp na-wungkala
camping out walkurriji
canal: ear canal, your nda-birnnyi (poss-)
Cane Grass wirrnga
Cane: River Cane Grass [*Chionachne cyathopoda*] wirndawirnda
cannot: taking hold of something which cannot be seen lhakanbantharra
canoe a-muwarda (rra-), na-mirrinyungu, na-riyarrku, na-rnajin
canoe name a-Bayamarlkurra (rra-), a-Bunubunumara (rra-), a-Butterfly (rra-), a-Jikanjimara (rra-), a-Kalwanyimara (rra-), a-Kamanjamara (rra-)
canoe: bailing out a canoe wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmantharra
canoe: bailing out of a canoe wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra, wurnmandamantharra
canoe: bailing out, canoe wirdinbirdinmantharra
canoe: bark canoe na-rnajin
canoe: bark canoe (generic) na-wulka
canoe: bark canoe; large sea going type na-mirrinyungu, na-riyarrku
canoe: bow of canoe/ boat nanda-ngurru
canoe: central position in a canoe a-kuyila
canoe: dugout canoe a-libaliba (rra-), a-muwarda (rra-)
canoe: dugout canoe, small a-dubarl (rra-)
canoe: getting out of canoe/ boat wundirrinjarra
canoe: mast on a dugout canoe baliyarra
canoe: paddle, for a canoe a-mayawajawa (rra-), a-yanginymanthangu (rra-)
canoe: paddle, of a canoe a-rimi (rra-)
canoe: paddler of a canoe for dugong hunter wungkayi (cm-)
canoe: paddler of the canoe for a dugong hunter wuliyi (nya-)
canoe: paddling a canoe wajangantharra, walwajangantharra
canoe: paddling canoe for dugong hunter wungkayarra
canoe: paddling canoe very quickly wulwantharra
canoe: paddling of canoe/ boat nyambu-rrantharra
canoe: pegs for resting harpoon on a canoe na-amayi
canoe: prow of a bark canoe na-ngurru
canoe: rails attached to gunwhales of bark canoe ma-mankarrma
canoe: rear end of a canoe ramangka
canoe: rigging on sail of dugout canoe ma-yibayiba
canoe: rigging used on the sail of canoe ma-bayibayi
canoe: rolling motion of canoe/ boat nyamba-wirdinbirdinmantharra
canoe: sail of a dugout canoe bawa
canoe: seat of a canoe darladarla
canoe: stern of bark canoe na-rama
canoe: tipping, of canoe/ boat wirriny
canvas kaliku, kaluku
Cape-Gooseberry: native Cape-Gooseberry [*Physalis minima*] ma-nguyaya
Capped: Red Capped Dotterel [*Charadrius ruficapillus*] a-wirriyuruyuru (rra-)
car mudika
cardboard na-burruburru
Cardinal Fish a-rnumbunya (rra-)
cards: playing cards kurnthukunthu
care: giving things to others without argument or care ngulhurrinjarra
careful, being bujukubujukumantharra
careful, being during performance of rituals munymunybi
carefully marrirrimantharra
cargo darladarlabirri
caring for ralaralamantharra, kunkunmantharra
caring: father caring fortheir own or brother's children nyamba-kajakajamantharra
carrier: water carrier, made from bark na-bununu
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-)
carrying kalakantharra, kantharra, mangkulmantharra
carrying a heavy load nyamba-mabantharra
carrying for someone wakuyirrantharra
carrying for someone else akuyirrantharra
carrying load on top of one's head munylamantharra
carrying on one's hip mulamantharra
carrying on shoulders walamantharra
carrying on the hip yirdijanjarra
carrying on the shoulders ngabarlamantharra
carrying position across the shoulders walimankaliman
carrying position on hip mula, wajinja, yirdijanja, yulbunda
carrying position on one shoulder walama, walima
carrying position on the back/ horseback bududu
carrying position on the shoulders ngabangabarla, ngabarla
carrying something in front of oneself widiwidimantharra
carrying swags/ billycan/ food munhamantharra
carrying: forked stick for carrying fish na-ayi
carrying: load, carrying a mundimundirrinjarra
carrying: position of carrying load under the arm mundimundi
carved: fluting/ grooves carved in boomerangs/ wooden dishes wurruwurru
carving manjarra
Caspian Tern [*Hydropogne caspia*] a-arrbindi (rra-)
casting out walimantharra
Cat: Marbled Cat Shark [*Atelomycterus macleayi*] marnkalha
cat: native cat a-kaliba (rra-)
Cat: Native Cat, female / Quoll, female [*Satanellus hallacatus*] a-kaliba (rra-)
Cat: Native Cat, male / Quoll, male [*Satanellos hallucatus*] karnbulanyi
catch: hunter returning without a catch manbu (cm-), manburnukurnu (cm-)
catch: raking pools of water with grass/ bushes to catch fish mawumantharra
catch: trying to catch up with mirrinymantharra
Catcher: Oyster Catcher [*Haematophus ostralegus*] a-kuthayikuthayi (rra-)
Catcher: Oyster Catcher [*Haematopus ostralegus*] a-marrjunju (rra-)
catching fire rumalumarrinjarra, rumarrinjarra, wurrujanjarra
catching fish lhulanngundayarra, wardjangkayarra
catching hold of manhantharra, warimanhantharra
catching in hands lharnangantharra
catching up to wunumbanyngumantharra
catching: bird catching fish with its beak wijalmantharra
caterpillar (generic) buyuyu
caterpillar species, caterpillar, large black and hairy a-balabalangarra (rra-)
caterpillar, large black and hairy a-balabalangarra (rra-)
catfish, immature ngirlingirli
Catfish: Blue Catfish a-wandimutha (rra-), a-wularabarr (rra-)
Catfish: Eel Tailed Catfish mandimandi, walakurruwiji
Catfish: Fork Tailed Catfish walmabarra, wambalarra
Catfish: Fork Tailed Catfish species warrkuwarra
Catfish: Marine Salmon Tailed Catfish ngurru, wakujiri
cattle buluki
cattle: herd of cattle nyiburlwandinya
caught wakara
caught: sea turtle caught when bikiki plum is ripe ma-marrin
caused: pressure being caused on the body murrumanjarra
causing to keep on yurrnguyurrngumantharra
causing: better disposed towards, causing to become wunthamantharra
causing: busy, causing to be waradamantharra
causing: changing direction, causing to wirnimantharra
causing: choke, causing to tharnamantharra
causing: continue, causing to yurrujurrumantharra, yurrnguyurrngumantharra
causing: entangled, causing to become bijibijingundayarra
causing: fall, causing to lhawurndamantharra
causing: frightened, causing to be warndurrmantharra
causing: return, causing to waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra
causing: sickness causing raised spots/ lumps narnu-wurrulburrul
causing: sleep, causing to/ putting to walkurrijanjarra
causing: spirits, causing to become ngabayamantharra
causing: turn, causing to wirnimantharra

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cautiously marrirrimantharra
cave na-ajinja, na-kumayangu, na-mirlibarnku
cave entrance na-wuthuwarr
cave: entrance to a cave na-mulu
caving in rdungkurranbayarra
ceaselessly bibibi
ceasing binjarra, mindibirrinjarra, wamantharra
ceasing, of wind blowing/ rain nyamba-wamantharra
Centipede [*Scolopendra sp.*] a-marlamarla (rra-)
central position in a canoe a-kuyila
central: back;lower central part, your nda-lhundu (poss-)
centrally wumbiji
ceremonial company li-wingkali
ceremonial dance a-jurrku (rra-), marnmarn
ceremonial dance style a-walanyba (rra-), wabanirrinjarra
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
ceremonies (generic) yarrambawaja
ceremony ground jamanki, jamankiwala, nanda-ngangkirr, narnu-lamba
ceremony ground (generic) narnu-nyirrka
ceremony ground designs barruwa
ceremony name a-Kunabibi (rra-), a-Lhundurrwala (rra-), a-Marndiwa (rra-), a-Milkathatha (rra-), a-yawulhu (rra-), Bambarruku, bulurrku, jabudubudu, Kulyukulyu, Kundawira, Kunumbu, na-ngandiwiringu, narnu-lhulun, Ngayakan, rri-barnangalaya, thurruyuthu, Wambuyungu, Wulubuwa, Yalamara, Yalkawarru, Yilayi
ceremony: authority, of ceremony/ food/ animals/ objects wurrama (cm-)
ceremony: decorating the body for ceremony nyamba-karnbimantharra
ceremony: decorating, someone for a ceremony yirrkanjirrkanmantharra
ceremony: forked pole of ritual significance to a-Kunabibi ceremony ma-jabanda
ceremony: initiate, for the a-Kunabibi ceremony wanjilirra (cm-)
ceremony: paying for assistance with ceremony marrungkulmantharra
ceremony: power of individuals during ceremony wirrimalaru (cm-)
ceremony: ritual bough shade made at conclusion of a-Kunabibi ceremony ma-jabanda
certain: firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods na-wurrinjabu
certain: food belonging to certain person ma-mayirli
chains kijbakijba
change of food ma-wulaji
change of meat, having muluku
changing yangamantharra, yankalimantharra
changing direction wirnirrinjarra
changing direction, causing to wirnimantharra
changing location yibakantharra
changing over jabarri
charcoal munthurr, rawan
charcoal: crushed charcoal mixed with oil/ fat ma-wuyu
charm: good-luck charm munthi
chased: dugong weakening, (after having been chased/ harpooned) lhawandamantharra
chasing athamantharra, wurrkurrumantharra
chasing away jujunymantharra, nyinjarra
chasing out jujunymantharra
cheeky ngarrangarra (cm-)
cheering up mungarrumantharra
Cheese Fruit Tree [*Morinda citrifolia*] ngurnngu
Cheesefruit [*Morinda citrifolia*] ma-burnaringma
cheque: pension cheque ma-binjina
Chest Nut Rail [*Eulabeornis castneoventris*] a-walantharrbura (rra-)
chest, your nda-maru (poss-), nda-milimili (poss-)
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 lharnathantharra
chewing: tobacco for chewing muda
chewing: tobacco, for chewing warnu
chewy warlbarrwarlbarr
chick: Brolga chick [*Grus rubicunda*] ngirrija, yarraja

chick: Brown Quail, chick [*Coturnix australis*] a-dubudubu
chick: Wedge Tailed Eagle chick a-ruburubu (rra-)
Chicken: Peregrine Falcon / Chicken Hawk [*Falco peregrinus*] malarrkarrka
child ardu (cm-), kuyaji (cm-)
child with father's brother bilarra
child with mother's sister ayarra
child without parents wujiji (cm-)
child/ children following the firstborn bunjurangu (cm-)
child: (M) son's child murimuri
child: (W) brother's son's child murimuri
child: brother's: brother's child kathakatha
child: brother's: mother's brother's child munyumunyu
child: brother's: woman with brother's child rnarnakarra
child: daughter's child mimi, wukuku
child: daughter's: my daughter's child, your brother nya-wurrbu
child: daughter's: sister's daughter's child wukuku
child: daughter's: sister's: man with sister's daughter's child murikarra
child: daughter's: your child, my daughter's child, when speaking to son-in-law a-mangkayiwirri (rra-)
child: daughter's: your daughter's child, my wife, when speaking to female cousin a-ngkuwirri (rra-)
child: demanding close attention (of a child) bujabujamantharra
child: Dreaming child, ardirri (poss-)
child: father with child bilarra
child: father's sister's child kuyukuyu, munyumunyu
child: female cousin's child baba
child: female cousin's child who is younger wunhaka
child: found, being, of spirit child by parents rdinjarra
child: hushing a baby/ small child yuyumantharra
child: male cousin's child kardirdi
child: mother with child ayarra
child: mother's brother's child kuyukuyu
child: person whose spirit child came from jibiya (cm-)
child: sister's son's child ngabuji
child: sister's: man with sister's child ardikarra, kardirdikija
child: son's child ngabuji
child: Spirit child ardirri (poss-)
child: woman with daughter's child murikarra
child: younger brother's child rnarna
child: your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter ji-wurrbu
child: your sister, my daughters child, maternal grandmother speaking a-wurrbu (rra-)
children: birthing children nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra
children: brother's: mother's brother's children barnka, marruwarra
children: brothers': mother's brothers' children, li-manmarruwarra
children: brothers': woman, or her sisters, andtheir brothers' children li-rnarnakarra
children: father caring fortheir own or brother's children nyamba-kajakajamantharra
children: father's brothers, and children of father's brothers li-bilbilarra
children: father's sister's children barnka, marruwarra
children: father's sisters' children li-manmarruwarra
children: father, and children, li-bilbilarra
children: fathering children nyamba-kajakajamantharra
children: man andhis sisters' children li-alardikarra
children: man, andhis brothers children li-alardikarra
children: mother caring for own children or sister's children nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra
children: mother's eldest sister (only to younger sister's children) ardiyardi
children: mother's sisters and children of mother's sisters li-alayarra
children: mother, and children li-alayarra
children: mothering children nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra
children: sibling (two) mother's sisters' children babakurla
children: siblings (two) father's brothers'

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 ortheir sisters' children li-kardirdikija
children: woman with many children a-birndajarra (rra-)
chin, your nda-jamuka (poss-)
chin: flesh under the chin, your nda-ngantharrnganthar (poss-)
chips of wood birndirrkal, warlwan
chisel binymala
choke, causing to tharnamantharra
choked, being akantharra
choking tharnamantharra
choosing ngalkingundayarra, ngalkiwunjayarra, nyamba-arrkalarrkanantharra
chopping tharramantharra
chorus: crying outin chorus nyamba-rirrarirramantharra
Cicada lirrngindi, ngirringirri
cicatrices a-lhalbi (rra-)
circling lukuluku, wirindayarra, wirrimurndu
circling, of birds/ aeroplane in flight nyamba-wiringkirrmantharra
circular: scars, small circular a-kurdirrila (rra-)
circumcised man marrurul (nya-), rduwarra (nya-)
circumcised penis, your nda-rakuku (poss-)
circumciser jarrinbira
circumcising rduwarramantharra, wubanimantharra
circumcision initiate rdaru (nya-), wirrkajuru (nya-)
city barrawu
Clam shell walba
clanging rdalamantharra, rdalardalamantharra
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-yirrnyi (ni-)
claw, of lizard/ possum na-rinkarr (ni-)
clay pan jardara
clay, hardened jardara
clean rlikarlika (cm-)
cleaning rlikarlikamantharra
cleaning up wurrbantharra
clear rlikarlika (cm-)
clear ground wunburr (narnu-)
clear speaker lirrngalirrnga (cm-)
clear the way! ngandarrajuku, ngandarrajuku
clear: deep clear sea lhulukarra
cleared: ground which has been cleared narnu-wunburr
clearing an area, of ground ringkulmantharra
clearly visible wunyilu
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 warnbalarra (cm-)
climber: Leafless, parasitic climber bukuma
climbing warlbantharra, warlbarlarrantharra, yirrijungkantharra
climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent barnkala
climbing with knees sharply bent barnkalamantharra
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 ngurrngurrwarda
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 arlkarlbantharra
cloud julayarriyarri, walamirrimirri
cloud: Morning Glory cloud formation julayarriyarri, walamirrimirri
clouding over ngawurrinjarra
clouds ngabumbu, ngawu, wandungurru
clouds, small and wispy minyirrirri
clouds: dispersing, of clouds/ people/ smoke nyamba-yarndarranmantharra
clouds: storm clouds wandungurru
cloudy, becoming ngawurrinjarra
club barrku
club-like mallet made from wood na-rarrbi
Cluster Fig [*Ficus racemosa*] ma-ngalany, ma-rdiwangku
cluster: stalk of pandanus nut cluster dularla
co-initiate makunguna (cm-)
Coachwhip ray (Himantura toshi) a-janngu (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-marrbirnbi
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*] jijarraji
Cockatoo: Black Cockatoo [*Calyptor hynchus*] a-lirraka (rra-)
Cockatoo: Sulphur Crested Cockatoo [*Kakatoe galerita*] a-barral (rra-), a-yirndarr (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-wararrngu (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 ngangakarrirrinjarra
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-marlalyi tree ma-ramarl
comet baribari

coming wingkayarra, wunykurninjarra
coming back ngilakarra, ngularrkantharra, rdinjarra, waninjarra
coming behind ngularrinjarra
coming close wungurrinjarra
coming close to wunumbanyngumantharra
coming down lhakanbayarra
coming in kunamantharra
coming in of tide ngundayarra
coming into sight rilirrinjarra
coming near wungurrinjarra
coming off waranmantharra
coming out ngarlarlamantharra, rilirrinjarra, walanymantharra
coming: .coming in, of people ngarlarlamantharra
coming: close, coming wunumbarrirrinjarra
coming: dugongs, coming onto the sea grass beds rangkarangkarrku
coming: keeping on coming nyamba-ngabarlamantharra, nyamba-ngabarlangabarlamantharra
coming: sea turtle coming ashore to lay eggs but does not do so wurlmamantharra
coming: water lily corm many fine roots coming from it ma-winjawa
commanding maramaramantharra
commencement, its na-yinarramba (ni-)
commencing nyamba-wardangalangantharra, nyamba-wirrirrinjarra
commencing of labour pains nyamba-yarrakantharra
commencing, of foetal life nyamba-yarrakantharra
Common Koel [*Eudynamis scolopacea*] a-thuwa (rra-)
Comorant: Little Black Comorant [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*] a-kurrbarnku (rra-)
Comorant: Little Black Comorant, male [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*] antharrantharra
Comorant: Little Pied Comorant [*Phalacrora various*] kuduluku, wuwuna
Comorant: Pied Comorant [*Phalacrocorax melanoleucus*] a-walangatha (rra-)
companionship: person desirerous for sexual companionship kulikuli (cm-)
company relationship li-wingkali
company: ceremonial company li-wingkali
company: man who continaully keeps the company of women nhanawamara (nya-)
competing athamantharra, wurlunangantharra, wurrkurrumantharra
completely warumantharra, wayathantharra, wiji
completing wayathantharra
complicating manmayamantharra, mardamardamantharra
complimenting ngayamantharra, nyamba-lhawarrmantharra
composed: song composed by women a-Kurija (rra-)
comprehending lhaantharra
comprehending: not comprehending yakamantharra
concerning wirangu
Conch Shell [*Syrinx aruanas*] a-rabijinda, a-wuluwangku (rra-)
concluder: finished (concluder) bawuji
concluding wayathantharra
conclusion: ritual bough shade made at conclusion of a-Kunabibi ceremony ma-jabanda
condition: irritating condition of the eye wulyurr (poss-)
condition: poor condition, in barlkibarlki (cm-)
cone: cycad palm having lost its fronds, cone-like growth being visible ma-widiwidi
confirmation: seeking confirmation kaji
confused budijbudij
confused speech budijbudij
confusing malmayamantharra, mardamardamantharra
confusing to understand manmayamantharra
conjuctivitus wulyurr (poss-)
conjunctiva, your nda-wulyurr (poss-)
Conkaberry tree [*Carissa lanceolata*] ma-kujabi, ma-manikuja
consequently bajungkarnu
considering nyamba-nykalanykarrinjarra
constant: tired by constant demands bujabujamantharra
constantly moving kirrikirri (cm-)
constantly: looking back, constantly warnkiwarnkikirrinjarra
constantly: moving constantly ngirringirri (cm-), ngirringirrimantharra
constantly: person constantly on the move mirririla (cm-)
constantly: person constantly talking mawurla (cm-)
constellation: star constellation, Orions Belt Na-wabija
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 unlaid 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
continaully: man who continaully keeps the company of women
nhanawamara (nya-)
continually yurrngumantha
continually asking questions
arlijkarli (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, rrkantharra, rnungkayarra, 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
yirruwanymantharra
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 tectifica*] ma-murrinja
Coolibah: River Coolibah Tree [*Eucalyptus microtheca*] ma-warlan
cooling down mardumardumantharra, wunthamantharra
copious: honey in copious amounts
narriyalama
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-rnayi
corm: water lily corm from ma-bujuwa lily
ma-wirnku
corm: water lily corm interior : fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds na-ngarranjal (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-karndanyi
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 [*Centropus phasianinus*] a-bulbulkija (rra-)
cough wulwurr, wurawura, wurlwurr
cough: phlegmy cough/ nasal discharge, having ngangakarrirrinjarra
coughing wulwurrinjarra
country awara, lhabangarr, mirdi
country: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country a-rinja (rra-)
country: burned country warrman
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 mirnbangantharra
country: name from country, your nda-wunyingu (poss-)
country: one's own country wirriyarra (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 narnu-ruluruluwanka
country: sandridge country narnu-wulyurr
country: wanting to return toone's own country/ family ngurungurirrinjarra
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 (rra-)
cousin: father's: mother: your mother, my father's sister when talking to female cousin 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 (rra-)
cousin: your brother my cousin when speaking to female cousin nya-athatha
cousin: your father, my uncle when speaking to female cousin wa-rnarnanya
covering nyamba-wijuwantharra, wijuwantharra
covering with earth kurramantharra, nyamba-kurramantharra
covering with water ngurrunmantharra, wurranyinjarra
covering: bushes and leaves usedfor covering a body on a funeral platform lajilaji
covering: pubic covering mens' yurlwi
Cow Tailed Stingray [*Pastinachus sephen*] warnanjawiji, wurrurdungu
cow: dugong cow with calf ayarra
cow: dugong, mature cow capable of breeding a-bayawiji (rra-)
cow: dugong, non-lactating cow, with large calf a-miramba (rra-)
cow: dugong, old cow small tusks just visible a-banthamu (rra-)
cow: dugong, pregant cow a-ngayiwunyarra (rra-)
cow: dugong, pregnant cow a-kulhakulhawiji (rra-)
cow: dugong, pregnant cow dugong with calf still following her a-lhumurrawiji (rra-)
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
crab (generic) jikuyu
Crab (generic) nyinga
crab shedding/ or just having shed shell marndurrbu
crab species, Blue Swimmer Crab [*Portunus pelagicus*] a-ngarniyangka (rra-)
crab species, Fiddler Crab [*Ucca flammula*] a-juluwangu (rra-), a-mulkangka (rra-)
crab species, fresh water crab murra
crab species, Ghost Crab yurrarra
crab species, Giant Mud Crab, female [*Scylla serrata*] a-wanthirl (rra-)
crab species, Giant Mud Crab, immature [*Scylla serrata*] kadikadi
crab species, Giant Mud Crab, male [*Scylla serrata*] yula
crab species, Hermit Crab [*family:Paguridae*] kuranthulkuranthul
crab species, Spider Crab sp. / Decorator Crab [*Majidae sp.*] a-bula (rra-)
crab species, Swimmer Crab a-mawurrungku (rra-)
crab: claw of crab na-marliji (ni-)
crabs: balls of mud/ sand made by crabs jajungkayi
cracked bangarlbangada
cracked, being bangadirrinjarra, bangalbangadirrinjarra
cracked: dry cracked ground balumarra
cracking karlanirrmantharra
cracking knuckles rajbantharra
Craggy: place name, "Black Craggy Islet". Limiyimiyila
cramp, having muyumuyu
cramp, having a mayururrinjarra
cramped buttocks milkatharrinjarra
cramped shoulders karnarnkuwanyi
cramping mayumayururrinjarra, muyumuyurrinjarra
cranium, your nda-jardarra (poss-), nda-kurukuru (poss-)
crawling marrkantharra, warrkalarrantharra, warrkantharra
crawling position, on hands and knees bunarrinja, nyambu-rrantharra
Crawling Vine [*Impomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis*] ma-warnbarnkarra
crayfish species, Painted Crayfish [*Panulirus ornatus*] wurrayiyalyi
created: sea spray, created when waves hit rocks nanda-ruru
Creative Past yijan
creek narnu-wala, wala, yala (narnu-), yalarurru
creek, salt water ruwaji
creek-bed yala (narnu-), yalarurru, narnu-wala, wala
creek: dry creek bed na-yarrayarra (ni-)
creek: inlet, of a salt water creek ruwaji
creek: salt water creek arm na-ruwaji
creek: salt water creek inlet a-ngalawurr (rra-), a-rndarr (rra-)
creeping up wunthulmantharra
cresent moon wanyka
crest of a wave nanda-rayal
Crested Pigeon [*Ocyhaps lophotes*] jakuku
Crested: Lesser Crested Tern [*Sterna bengalensis*] bangantha
Crested: Sulphur Crested Cockatoo [*Kakatoe galerita*] a-barral (rra-), a-yirndarr (rra-)
Crimson Finch [*Neochhmia phaeton*] wijalala
crippled limb jukurl
crippled person mayarda (cm-)
crippled person/ animal darlwangu (cm-)
crippled, being kalkadirrinjarra
crocodile a-kaji (rra-), mardumbarra
crocodile species, Salt Water Crocodile [*Crocodylus porosus*] wawurlmara
crocodile with many young a-birndajarra (rra-)
Crocodile: Fresh Water Crocodile [*Crocodylus johnstonii*] a-darrirrima (rra-)
Crocodile: Freshwater Crocodile [*Crocodylus johnstonii*] a-kaji (rra-)
Crocodile: Salt Water Crocodile [*Crocodylus porosus*] mardumbarra
Crocodile: Salt Water Crocodile, female [*Crocodylus porosus*] a-mirrwa (rra-)
Crocodile: Salt Water Crocodile, immature [*Crocodylus porosus*] kuriyumba
crocodile: tail of salt water crocodile na-yulayula (ni-)
crooked kilka
crooked back kundukuku (cm-), kunduwaru
crooked route luku (cm-)
crooked, of body parts warnkarr (cm-), warnkarrwarnkarr (cm-)
cross ways warriwarriyamba, wumbuwumbiji
crossed: sitting position with legs crossed barnkala
crossed: sitting position with legs extended and feet crossed rurrbarurrba
crossed: sitting position with legs straight out feet crossed murrngumurrngu

crossed: sitting with legs crossed barnkalamantharra, nyamba-barnkalamantharra
crossing a river/ creek bindanantharra
crossing overa river lhawurrinjarra
crouching down warramantharra, lhukurrmantharra
Crow [*Corvus sp.*] a-jarlawa (rra-)
Crow [*Corvus sp*] a-wangka (rra-)
crowbar bilbarurru, kuruba
crowd: among a crowd rarra
crunching with teeth kalmurrathantharra
crushed bujal
crushed charcoal mixed with oil/ fat ma-wuyu
crushed: damper made from crushed seeds/ cycad nut paste ma-rdabalarri
crushing bujalmantharra, wurunmantharra
crusty: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country a-rinja (rra-)
crying ngindukumantharra, rarrinjarra
crying outin chorus nyamba-rirrarirramantharra
Cucumber: Wild Cucumber [*Cucmis melo*] ma-murala
Cucumber: Wild Cucumber [*Cucumis melo*] ma-ngarramaka
culture namu-yuwa
culture: Yanyuwa culture/ law Yanyuwangala
cup banikin
cupped: sound of cupped hands hitting thigh na-walurr (ni-)
Curl Grub / locally called Moon Grub ngakarla
curled up nyamba-rdirdilmantharra
curled up hair jukurl
Curlew Sandpiper [*Calidris alpina*] yirdirdingarna
Curlew: Beach Stone Curlew [*Burhinus neglectus*] a-rabinybi (rra-), a-wurrwirn
Curlew: Bush Stone Curlew [*Burhinus magnirostris*] a-nguwalili (rra-)
curly hair rdirdil
current: eastward pulling tidal current wayikuku
current: pulling of a tidal current rrantharra
current: weak, flood/ tidal current burlurlu (cm-), burnthuburnthu (cm-)
currents: tidal currents akarn, arrayalya, wayikuku
curse word juwayi
cursing kiwumantharra, lhawarndiyarra
curve of rainbow in the sky na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)
curve: straight without curve or bend wurrubi (cm-), yurlkayurlka (cm-)
cushion/ headrest of paperbark/ grass na-marralaba
custom namu-yuwa
cut bubu (cm-, poss-)
cut made along the back of a dugong na-lurrmundurr (ni-)
cut, being barndarrirrinjarra
cut: meat cut from belly area of the dugong na-alikali (ni-)
cut: pandanus nuts being cut open barlibantharra
cut: short cut warramanja
cut: short cut, taking a warrangka
cut: skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong containing genital organs ma-minji
cute anyan, anyany
cutting manjarra, tharramantharra, thumantharra, wuthangkayarra
cutting across toanother place manjarra
cutting deeply barndarrmantharra
cutting deeply, of flesh/ wood lakurrmantharra
cutting footholds up a tree to facilitate climbing bakindamantharra
cutting hair wundulmantharra
cutting into small pieces yumbulyumbumantharra
cutting out wild honey (sugar bag) burlamantharra, burlburlamantharra
cutting the skin nyamba-wuthangkayarra
cutting the throat of a turtle ngunduwamantharra
cutting up wangkamantharra
cutting up meat wathangumantharra
cutting up pieces of meat alkanthamanthamarra
cuttlefish shell na-wulurlu (ni-)
cyad 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
ma-ngalkinkarra
cycad nuts which are fully fermented
ma-yabalala
cycad nuts which have been soaking oneto two days, ma-rabarrarra
cycad nuts which have been treated, safe to eat ma-ngalkinkarra
cycad nuts, freshly fallen to the ground
ma-lirrka
cycad nuts, old, dry, found on the ground
ma-mankilangu
cycad nuts, which are fermented to leach out toxins ma-mawirl
cycad palm manja
cycad palm fronds nu-warda
cycad palm having lost its fronds, cone-like growth being visible
ma-widiwidi
cycad palm trunk, texture of
ma-yijan
Cycad Palm [*Cycas angulata*]
ma-arnbaka
cycad palms of great height
ma-ardakantha, ma-kaykalkaykal
cycad: damper, (made from ground grass/ lily seeds/ cycad fruit)
ma-lhandawarr
cycad: uncovering ma-mawirl cycad nuts from ground walmantharra
cycad: washing cycad fruit/ yams during their preparation
arlkarlbantharra
cycad: water in which cycad fruit has been soaking ngurlangurla
cycle: singing a song cycle
walwandayarra
cycle: song cycle a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-), jawala, kujika, mayjbi, nanda-wangirli, rndulmantharra
cycle: song cycle movement
nurarralngu
cycle: starting the singing of a song cycle
rndulmantharra, rndulmarndulmantharra
cyclone warlungkarnarra, wirninykarra
Cypress Pine [*Callitris intratropica*]
wakuwaku
Daimond Dove [*Geopelia cuneata*]
kulakuku
Daimond Scaled Mullet [*Liza vaigiensis*]
a-mankurdurdu (rra-)
damaging the skin wuthangkayarra
damming up ngayanjarra
damp yilbi (cm-)
damp, being yilbirrinjarra
damper made from crushed seeds/ cycad nut paste ma-rdabalarri
damper, (made from ground grass/ lily seeds/ cycad fruit)
ma-lhandawarr
damper, made from ground grass seeds/ lilly seeds/ cycad nuts
ma-wurlukurlu
dampers: cycad nut dampers, made for ritual use ma-wanjirl
dampers: cycad nuts ready to grind into paste for making dampers
ma-ngalkinkarra
dance lhurra, lhurralhurrala
dance name a-Ngadiji (rra-)
dance style name a-Kurija (rra-), a-Rarrba (rra-), walaba
dance: beginning to dance
milamilamantharra
dance: ceremonial dance
a-jurrku (rra-), marnmarn
dance: ceremonial dance style
a-walanyba (rra-), wabanirrinjarra
dance: women's fun dance
a-Rarrba (rra-)
dancer: decorated dancer/ object with shredded feathers
yirrinybiji (cm-)
dancers: preparing dancers/ objects for rituals yirringundayarra
dances: Dreaming dances
marnmarn
dancing lanimantharra, lhurramantharra, mamajimantharra
dancing ground (generic)
narnu-nyirrka
dancing movement-hands behind back, shoulders twisting/ vibrating quickly back-and-forward
mirlimirlimantharra
dancing the jabudubudu rituals
jabudubudumantharra
dancing with legs spread wide and bent at knees nyamba-rdakalmantharra
dancing with legs spread wide and bent at the knees rdakal
dangerous ngarrangarra (cm-), wudal (nya-), yilarr (cm-), yinjatha (cm-)
dangerous animals bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)
dark ngubunthurr, wungkuwungku (cm-)
dark of night mimalngu
dark, no light at all nginymulnginymul
dark-skinned man mirningiya (nya-), mirningu (nya-)
dark: deep dark sea narnu-ngawurruwurru
darkening ngubunthurrirrinjarra
darkness, no moon/ stars
mimalngu
Dart: Snub Nosed Dart [*Trachinotus sp.*]
walarlwa
Darter [*Anhinga melanogaster*]
a-wuyin (rra-)
Darwin Woolybutt [*Eucalyptus miniata*]
ngalayarr
daughter kajakaja, kulhakulha

daughter's child mimi, wukuku
daughter's daughter akarna-marrini (rrakarna-), akarna-marrini (rrakarna-), akarna-wuthayi (rrakarna-)
daughter's son karna-marrini
daughter's son, my nyakarna-wuthayi
daughter's: brother's daughter's son, my nyakarna-marrini
daughter's: my daughter's child, your brother nya-wurrbu
daughter's: sister's daughter's child wukuku
daughter's: sister's daughter's daughter akarna-wuthayi (rrakarna-), akarna-wuthayi (rrakarna-)
daughter's: sister's daughter's son karna-wuthayi
daughter's: sister's: man with sister's daughter's child murikarra
daughter's: your child, my daughter's child, when speaking to son-in-law a-mangkayiwirri (rra-)
daughter's: your daughter's child, my wife, when speaking to female cousin a-ngkuwirri (rra-)
daughter-in-law yuwarni
daughter-in-law, my a-kayibanthangathangkalu (rra-)
daughter: brother's daughter angatharra-abangu (rrangatharra-), kajakaja
daughter: brother's daughter's daughter akarna-marrini (rrakarna-)
daughter: brother's son's daughter akarna-murima (rrakarna-)
daughter: brother's: younger brother's daughter akarna-marnama (rrakarna-)
daughter: mother's brother's daughter angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)
daughter: mother's sister's daughter who is older baba
daughter: mother's sister's daughter who is younger wunhaka
daughter: sister's daughter akarna-ardima (rrakarna-), angatharra-ardu (rrangatharra-), ardiyardi, kulhakulha
daughter: sister's: father's sister's daughter angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)
daughter: sister's: mother's sister's daughter who is younger angatharra-anyira (rrangatharra-)
daughter: son's daughter akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-), akarna-murima (rrakarna-)
daughter: son's: sister's son's daughter akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-)
daughter: spouse of brother's daughter ardungantha (nya-)
daughter: spouse of daughter ardungantha (nya-)
daughter: woman with daughter's child murikarra
daughter: younger sister's daughter akarna-ardima (rrakarna-)
daughters: sister's: sister: man, and sister, and sister's daughters' children li-munmurikarra
daughters: your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter ji-wurrbu
daughters: your sister, my daughters child, maternal grandmother speaking a-wurrbu (rra-)
dawdling murndumurndurrinjarra
dawn arlanantharra, na-nyilan
day and night bibibi
day: all through the day a-kamamarr (rra-)
day: another day walakululu
day: every day miyilmiyil
day: hot of the day ngardara
day: lighter, of day, sunlight wilarrinjarra
day: people who share the same day of birth makunguna (cm-)
day: second high tide in one day mirndilngundaya, ralundu
daybreak na-nyilan
daylight, becoming arlanantharra
days: cycad nuts which have been soaking oneto two days, ma-rabarrarra
days: olden days wabarra, wabarrangu
dead kurdan (cm-), yundulu
dead dog lirrmalirrma (cm-)
dead person kuyuwarna (cm-), mudi (cm-), ngabangaku (cm-)
dead: baby, dead landilandi (cm-)
dead: belongings of a dead individual mayunbu
dead: bones of a dead person na-buyurru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)
dead: pining for someone who is absent or dead marrngundayarra
dead: spirit of a dead person (generic) ngabaya
deaf birrinybirrinyi (cm-), murdu (cm-), warangkarrbirna (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)
deaf person warungka (cm-)
deaf, being mankudikudirrinjarra, murdirrinjarra, yakiyakirrinjarra
deaf, making yakayakamantharra
Death Adder [*Acanthopis antarcticus*] a-rdarli (rra-)
Death Adder [*Acanthopis antarticus*] a-ribu (rra-)
death throws wajawajamantharra
death, to wabanyinda
death: putting to death kurdanmantharra
decayed wakul (cm-)

deceased: spirit of recently deceased person wuwarr
deception narnu-nguyula
decorated yirrkanjirrkan (cm-)
decorated dancer/ object with shredded feathers yirrinybiji (cm-)
decorating for ritual performance/ fun dance karnbimantharra
decorating ritual objects karnbimantharra
decorating the body for ceremony nyamba-karnbimantharra
decorating the body/ object with shredded feathers yirringundayarra
decorating, someone for a ceremony yirrkanjirrkanmantharra
decoration: head decoration yalkiyalki
decoration: string chest decoration mayinybaku
Decorator: Spider Crab sp. / Decorator Crab [*Majidae sp.*] a-bula (rra-)
deep rabirabi
deep clear sea lhulukarra
deep dark sea narnu-ngawurruwurru
deep water ngamanji
deep: waist deep wardaji, warriwarriyamba
deeply: cutting deeply barndarrmantharra
deeply: cutting deeply, of flesh/ wood lakurrmantharra
deeply: satisfied, deeply burluburlu
defaecating nyamba-kakantharra, nyamba-ngkarryarra
defense bilinjirri, birrimbirri, jijijirla, mudumudu, ngunmantharra, wayngkawi (cm-), wirlimbirlimarra, wirnkilili, wirnngurr
defined: road/ track, well defined a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-)
deflect wirnngurr
deflecting wirnimantharra
deformed: baby, deformed dalarda (cm-)
delivering and looking aftera baby lhulunmantharra
delousing wuthangantharra
demanding close attention (of a child) bujabujamantharra
demanding: over demanding wungamantharra
demands: tired by constant demands bujabujamantharra
demonstrating by physical means mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnimantharra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra
demostrating by physical means mirnimantharra
dense bush mardayalmardayal
departing ankalirrinjarra, lhuwarrinjarra
dependant: over dependant, being wungamantharra
depression marking neck of the dugong wulka
depths: in the depths of the sea rarra
depths: relation from the depths of the water wurranganji (cm-)
descending lhakanbayarra
desert jibuburula
designs: ceremony ground designs barruwa
designs: painting designs on the body nyamba-bulamantharra
designs: ritual designs barruwa
desirerous: indivudual who makes themselves sexually desirerous kulikuli (cm-)
desirerous: person desirerous for sexual companionship kulikuli (cm-)
desires: person who desires to kill people ngabayamanthamara (cm-)
desiring manmarralangantharra, mijangantharra, warlngirrinjarra
desiring, food, knowledge warnngirrinjarra
detaching walwaranmantharra, waranmantharra
deulling movement wirnkilili
develop: starting to develop milngirrinjarra
developed: sea-turtle egg with fully developed embryo wulungu
developed: sea-turtle egg with partially developed embryo wulungumilka
developing a habit yurrnguyurrngumantharra
dew a-wurna (rra-)
dew on the islands a-wumalhu (rra-)
Diamond Fish [*Alectis indica*] marnkalkaka
Diamond Fish [*Monodactylus argenteus*] wardul
diarrhoea, having nyamba-ngkalangkarryarra
didgeridoo ma-kulurru
didgeridoo: blowing the didgeridoo warrangantharra
died: bereaved man whose niece/ nephew has died kulika (nya-)
died: bereaved person whose brother/ sister has died murrwala (cm-)
died: dog, whose owner has just died kundalurrwarra (cm-)
different ruthu
different: many different sorts yumbulyumbumantha

different: meats of different kinds, wanting mulukurrinjarra
different: something different to eat ma-wulaji
different: that different man nyarrku
different: that different masculine thing nilharrku, niwarrku
different: those different people larrku, nalarrku
difficult dabudaburr (narnu-)
difficult situation budijbudij
difficult to understand malmayamantharra
digging ruwantharra, wulungkayarra
digging a well/ soak mabimantharra
digging for water mabimantharra
digging for water/ well/ soak rawurrkimantharra
digging in the ground mulanthayarra
digging stick na-wabija, na-wariwari, na-wulungkayangu
digging stick, long na-karikirri
digging up a body buried some time ago to retrieve bones walmantharra
digging up turtle eggs walmantharra
digging: steel digging stick bilbarurru
dinghy: aluminium dinghy a-libaliba (rra-), a-muwarda (rra-), a-rdinki (rra-)
dinghy: oar, for a dinghy a-mayawajawa (rra-), a-yanginymanthangu (rra-)
dinghy: oar, of a dinghy a-rimi (rra-)
dingo wakuku (cm-), wurninyji (cm-)
dingo (generic) wardali, warrbirna
dingo, female a-birdirna (rra-)
Dingo, female, with many pups a-yangkabirdirna (rra-)
dingo, male wurrundurla, yarrarrawira
dingo: howling, of dingo/ dog yungantharra
dip: grass wad/ pad usedto dip into wild honey and then sucked na-wawili
dipping: grass wad/ pad, used for dipping into honey and then sucked na-kuwarnda
direction: changing direction wirnirrinjarra
direction: changing direction, causing to wirnimantharra
direction: which direction? nganthiwuthu
directly: backbone of dugong directly before the flukes lubala
directly: sun directly overhead darrkirla
Dirkfish [*Notograptidae sp.*] ngalngarra
dirt lhabangarr
dirt, kicked back by feet as one walks wirlyirr
dirt: kicking back dirt with feet while walking wirlyirrungkayarra
dirty marnarrmarnarr (cm-)
dirty water ngurlangurla
disappointed, being wurdankayarra
disappointing maba (cm-)
disbelief: exclamation of disbelief juba
disbelieving jabulinymantharra, ngajbirrinjarra
discernable: bearly discernable marriyilbirriyiny (cm-)
discharge from a wound ngurruwarrinjarra, nganybarna
discharge: nasal discharge ngalirli, ngangkarr
discharge: phlegmy cough/ nasal discharge, having ngangakarrirrinjarra
discussing nyamba-wilwirringundayarra
dish, wooden birribirri, lujuluju
dish: bark dish na-kulkarra, na-mungkulukulu, na-yiyiba
dish: bark dish (large) na-rdimila
dish: wooden dish yakurra
dishes: fluting/ grooves carved in boomerangs/ wooden dishes wurruwurru
disinclined to participate wurrmulirrinjarra
disliking burrajbirrinjarra, ngandayarra
disobedient birrinybirrinyi (cm-), murdu (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)
dispersing, of clouds/ people/ smoke nyamba-yalyalmantharra, nyamba-yarndarranmantharra
displaying mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnimantharra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra
displeased binju
disposed: better disposed towards, causing to become wunthamantharra
disposed: well disposed to wuntha (cm-)
disposed: well disposed towards kujbarrkujbarr (cm-), ruburubu (cm-)
disposing of walimantharra
disregarding ngajbirrinjarra
distance: calling someone in the distance nyamba-yarrinymantharra
distance: exclamation, indicating a great distance yaayaa

distance: going a great distance wiwirrinjarra
distance: great distance jujurrwala, wakawakala
distance: smoke, seen from a distance rrumardi
distance: visible in the distance ngulyilirr
distant hill mabany
distant place jujurrwala, yurrujurru
distant: throbbing noise, as of a distant motor malawurrinjarra
distressed: emotionally distressed wathawathalanantharra
dividing in two or in two parts kanymakanymardamantharra
dividing into two or in two parts nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
dividing up ruthuruthumantharra, wangkamantharra
divination yarrakira
diving walwayantharra, wayanymantharra, wunjininjarra
diving underwater ngabunjamantharra
dizzy kabarrininjarra
do: having nothing more to do with burrajbirrinjarra
do: just in the same way you do it nganambajilulu
do: like that you do it nganamba, nganambaji
do: that is the way to do it nganamba, nganambaji
do: wanting to do barlantharra
dog wakuku (cm-), wurninyji (cm-)
Dog Balls bush [*Grewia retusifolia*] ma-kuyiya, ma-warrangayi
dog with many pups a-birndajarra (rra-)
dog, whose owner has just died kundalurrwarra (cm-)
dog: calling outfor dog jujujunja
dog: dead dog lirrmalirrma (cm-)
dog: encouraging a dog to hunt jujumantharra
dog: good hunting dog yalbiyarra (cm-)
dog: howling, of dog/ dingo nyamba-yungantharra
dog: panting of dog ngarnngarnmantharra
dog: pet name for a dog Na-wundaku, Makurrawirla, Manbiriwu
dog: swear word for a dog kadirriwalma, ngaburndungu, nyawa, yarrkarra, yurndarrka
dogs: barking of dogs ngawarlmantharra, ngawarnmantharra
dogs: howling of dogs ngawarlmantharra, ngawarnmantharra
dogs: hunting with dogs arnthayarra, rarangkayarra
dogs: training dogs to hunt rulbantharra
doing arrinjarra, mardarranjarra
doing something ngabiyanjarra
doing: might, doing with all one's wayarrwayarrmantharra
doing: stopping someone doing something yajburryajburr
Dollar Bird [*Eurystromus orientalis*] manbakuwaku
dolphin (generic) miriyi
dolphin species, Indopacific Humpback Dolphin [*Sousa chinesis*] a-bumirri (rra-), manbiribiri
dolphin species, Snubfin Dolphin / Irrawaddy Dolphin [*Orcaella brevirostris*] wundumarlamarla
dolphins: leaping of dolphins wirlbungkayarra
don't know nungka
donkey yirrikirri
door na-mulu
dopey wubawubararra
Dotterel: Red Capped Dotterel [*Charadrius ruficapillus*] a-wirriyuruyuru (rra-)
Double-barred Finch [*Peophila bichenouii*] a-nyinuma (rra-)
doubter ngajbirrinja (cm-), ngajbirrinjamara (cm-)
doubting jabulinymantharra, ngajbirrinjarra
Dove: Daimond Dove [*Geopelia cuneata*] kulakuku
Dove: Peaceful Dove [*Geophila striata*] marrabababa
down wayka
down: calming down mardumardumantharra
down: crouching down lhukurrmantharra
down: letting down larlamantharra, lhalhamantharra
down: lying down walkurrwalkurr
down: settling down mirrbarrinjarra
down: sitting down kulanbayarra
down: weighed down, being wanyinjarra
downstream wayka
downwards waykaliya
drag net (fishing) a-warrabawarraba (rra-)
dragging warrkalarramantharra, warrkamantharra
Dragonfly a-mardu (rra-)
drawing balirrantharra
drawing in breath mardinjangumantharra
drawing water kulkurdantharra, kurdantharra
dream, during sleep almirr
Dreaming yijan
Dreaming Ancestors yijan
Dreaming child, ardirri (poss-)
Dreaming dances marnmarn

Dreaming mother a-jayakurra (rra-)
Dreaming path kujika
Dreaming sign marnmarn, rrungkal
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 yurruwa
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 yirrkanjirrkan (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 ngurnmantharra, 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-birnnyi (poss-)
drum: sitting position on a drum with one foot resting on the other knee wanyka
drum: sitting position on seat or drum darrba
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 ngarrki
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*] ngirrngirrmarni
Duck: Grey Teal Duck [*Anas gibberifrons*] a-kuruburru (rra-), a-rabarr (cm-)
Duck: Whistling Tree Duck [*Dendrocygna arcuata*] a-yalinjal (rra-)
Duck: White Headed Shell Duck / Burdekin Duck [*Tadorna radjah*] rurndurn
dueller: skilled dueller wayngkawi (cm-)
dueller: skilled dueller/ fighter walikarra (cm-)
duelling movement bilinjirri, birrimbirri, jijijirla, mudumudu, ngunmantharra, wayngkawi (cm-), wirlimbirlimarra, wirnngurr
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-walkirrirri (ni-), na-warla (ni-), na-winkarnngu (ni-), na-wirlibirli (ni-), na-wurlaburla (ni-), na-yalari (ni-), na-yinji (ni-), rimi, rirrkukilwalkurru, warrka,

wilawila, wulka, yanjurr

dugong antomy kurruru

dugong butchering na-lurrmundurr (ni-), wurnngarr

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) warrka

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 rangkarrku

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-kulhakulhawiji (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-lurrmundurr (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-)
dugong: melted dugong/ bullock fat kiriji
dugong: paddler of a canoe for dugong hunter wungkayi (cm-)
dugong: paddler of the canoe for a dugong hunter wuliyi (nya-)
dugong: paddling canoe for dugong hunter wungkayarra
dugong: pulling in dugong/ sea turtle alongside the boat lhungkayarra
dugong: rib-bones of the dugong a-larlurr (rra-)
dugong: searching for dugong/ sea-turtle rikarrantharra
dugong: short ribs of the dugong a-mardanbangu (rra-)
dugong: skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong containing genital organs ma-minji
dugong: slabs of dugong meat cooked with hide still attached wurnngarr
dugong: slow moving, dugong/ sea turtle buyijijiwu
dugong: small intestines of the dugong murajuju
dugong: snout of the dugong na-milwangu (ni-)
dugong: stomach of the dugong wilawila
dugong: tail, of a dugong na-jarijburr (ni-)
dugong: tail/ flukes of dugong/ dolphin/ whale na-yirrimbi (ni-)
dugong: up-and-down action of dugong/ whale/ dolphin tail bardamantharra
dugong: uterus of a dugong na-walkirrirri (ni-)
dugong: vertabrae of the dugong kurruru
dugongs surfacing together, side-by-side kirrimantharra
dugongs, coming onto the sea grass beds rangkarangkarrku
dugongs, herd of cows with their calves li-milkamilarra
dugout canoe a-libaliba (rra-), a-muwarda (rra-)
dugout canoe, small a-dubarl (rra-)
dugout: mast on a dugout canoe baliyarra
dugout: sail of a dugout canoe bawa
dumb jakudi (cm-)
dune: sand dune rawu
during the night mindirungu
during: careful, being during performance of rituals munymunybi
during: contracting, of muscle/ uterus during labour muyumuyurrinjarra
during: dream, during sleep almirr
during: dreaming, during sleep almirrangantharra
during: power of individuals during ceremony wirrimalaru (cm-)
during: rain, during the cold season murnnyi
during: washing cycad fruit/ yams during their preparation arlkarlbantharra
during: wind from east or north during wet season yarlimbijarlimbi
dust yurdu
dust billowing yurdurrbalala
dust storm yurdurrbalala, kurrumbirribirri
dust: raindrop marks in the dust na-ngiyilungiyilu (ni-)
dying nyamba-mirrantharra
Eagle Ray [*Myliobastis australis*] manumanu, marinari
Eagle: generic term for White Chested Sea Eagle and Wedge Tailed Eagle a-jalbarramba (rra-)
Eagle: Little Eagle [*Hieraaetus morphnoides*] a-karankangu
Eagle: Spotted Eagle Ray [*Aetobatus narinari*] minyiminyi
Eagle: Wedge Tailed Eagle chick a-ruburubu (rra-)
Eagle: Wedge Tailed Eagle [*Aquila audax*] a-kilyarrkilyarr (rra-)
Eagle: White Chested Sea Eagle [*Haliaeestus leucogaster*] a-kariwaykalngu (rra-), a-karnkarnka (rra-), a-wurrwilhi (rra-)
ear canal, your nda-birnnyi (poss-)
ear drum, your nda-birnnyi (poss-)
ear, your nda-arnma (poss-)
ear: wax from the ear karlaka
earlier today barrungku, rikarra
early evening ngarnduwalulu
early morning baralala, kinyinyinku, yalibala
early: hunting, early in the morning wulyarrinjarra
ears, your nda-mankawurru (poss-)
earth awara, lhabangarr, mirdi
earth worms ngalarrngalarr
earth: covering with earth kurramantharra, nyamba-kurramantharra
earthquake yundurrma
east akakarru, akarru
east: wind from east or north during wet season yarlimbijarlimbi
east: wind, cold, from the south-south east a-mardu (rra-)
easterly wind dimburru
eastward pulling tidal current

wayikuku
eastwards akarriya
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 abovata*] ma-bikiki
edible: cabbage palm, edible inner pith (ritual term) kundamurru
edible: grub, edible kurlul
edible: gum which is edible from ma-marlalyi tree ma-marnamarna
edible: gum, edible from the ma-marlalyi tree ma-mirndil
edible: gum, edible, comes from ma-marlalyi tree ma-ramarl
edible: pith, from inside of the cabbage palm; edible ma-rramundu
Eel Tailed Catfish mandimandi, walakurruwiji
Eel: Moray Eel ralyi
effect: without effect jarru, jarrumantharra
effects: giving up to the effects of sorcery wilirringundayarra
effects: person suffering from effects of sorcery wilirriyirdi (cm-)
effort, putting into wayarrwayarrmantharra
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 barnma
eggs of native bee found trapped in spider webs barnma
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.*] mururrmururrngu
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 rnarna
elder: mother's elder brother jaardiyardi (nya-)
elder: your elder brother, my uncle wa-mimayku
eldest one ambirrijanjangu (cm-), ambuliyanynguwarra (cm-)
eldest sister akarna-ardima (rrakarna-)
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 lurdankarrirrinjarra
eloper wunji (cm-)

else: carrying for someone else akuyirrantharra
else: wiping sweat from one's armpits onto someone else nyamba-wajimbangundayarra
emaciated kalirrkalirr (cm-), ngurlingurli (cm-), warlirrwarlirr (cm-)
emaciated, becoming warlirrinjarra, kalirrkalirrinjarra
embracing manhantharra, warimanhantharra
embryo: sea-turtle egg with fully developed embryo wulungu
embryo: sea-turtle egg with partially developed embryo wulungumilka
emerging rilirrinjarra, walanymantharra
emotionally distressed wathawathalanantharra
emotionally: stirred up emotionally, becoming ngurrungurrmantharra
emotionless rukulukurrinjarra, rukurrinjarra
Emporer fish wujbu
Emporer: Red Emporer [*Lutjanus sebae*] a-wubulngu (rra-), a-wuliya (rra-)
Emporer: Spangled Emporer a-wurruyku (rra-)
empty bardabarda, mangkulmangkuli
emptying a fish trap wirdinmantharra
Emu [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*] jakudukudu, malala
Emu, female [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*] a-rnangantha
Emu, young [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*] wirdirdi
emu: feathers, from the rump of the emu na-burrkuburrku (ni-)
encircling lukulukumantharra
enclosing murumantharra
encouraging ngayardinjarra
encouraging a dog to hunt jujumantharra
encouraging to start nyamba-yanirrinjarra, yanirrinjarra
end of lagoon na-mungu (ni-)
end: front end up warlbi
end: hole bored into widest end of harpoon to rest harpoon point na-wuthulu
end: meat from lower end of the dugong along the backbone, na-wirlibirli (ni-)
end: moving with front end elevated lurdankarrirrinjarra
end: moving with the front end up warlbirrinjarra
end: rear end of a canoe ramangka
ends: blond-brown coloured hair from split ends wurrkulwarda (cm-)
ends: hair, with split ends, your nda-wulbu (poss-)
English munangangala
enlarging walkurramantharra
entangled, causing to become bijibijingundayarra
entering ngalbalarrantharra, ngalbantharra
entering the water thabumantharra
enters: invisible hole where sorcery enters the body na-wuthulu, narnu-mawarl
entertaining nguyulnguyulurrinjarra
entrance na-mulu
entrance of beehive which is long wankarralhani
entrance of tree nest of wild honey na-mi (ni-, nu-)
entrance of tree wild honey nest na-lhani (ni-)
entrance to a cave na-mulu
entrance to a ground nest of wild honey nanda-mulu
entrance to goanna burrow na-lirriji (ni-)
entrance: burrow in the ground, only one entrance lhamba (poss-)
entrance: cave entrance na-wuthuwarr
environment rich in natural food resources wuburr
environment: inhabitant of the sea and coastal environment anthawirriyarra (cm-)
Epaulette Shark ngulku
erasing tracks manjamanjamantharra, nyamba-manjamanjamantharra
erect penis, your nda-kurdandiya (poss-)
erected, of a pole/ tree yirrngalangantha
erecting a pole/ tree yirrngalangantharra
eroding rdungkurranbayarra
erroneously thinking yudirrinjarra
esophagus, your nda-ngundurrngundurr (poss-)
essence na-ngalki (ni-)
essential things for living maraka
Estuarine Rock Cod [*Epinephelus tauvina*] wangkuwa
Eucalypt yathawula
Eucalypt [*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*] kalabirr
evaluating oneself yakinantharra
Evening star jabulama, jabularri
evening star warrawiji
evening: early evening ngarnduwalulu
evening: late evening malmarnawuntha
every day miyilmiyil

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every time miyilmiyil
everybody wilu
everybody: free for everybody to see lhamarnda
everyone warumantharra, wayathantharra, wiji
everyone, of people mura
everything warumantharra, wayathantharra, wiji
examining bulburrujunmantharra
excellence: dugong hunter of excellence maranja (cm-)
excellence: sea turtle hunter of excellence maranja (cm-)
excellent marringaya (cm-)
excells: hunter, who excells at hunting fish/ terrestial animals/ plant foods ma-wurnbi (cm-)
exclamation juba, jurda, juwayi, kabarrarni, karnurawathawama, kikijulu, lindiwirriji, ngalamu, warri
exclamation expressing shock or pity kurda
exclamation of amazement yaa
exclamation of disbelief juba
exclamation of fear, shock, pain yakirri
exclamation of feigned shock juba
exclamation of surprise/ shock ayi
exclamation, indicating a great distance yaayaa
exclusive: our (dual, exclusive hearer) ngatharranga (cm-)
exclusive: our (plural, exclusive hearer) nganunga (cm-)
exclusive: ours (dual, exclusive hearer) ngatharranga (cm-)
exclusive: ours (plural, exclusive hearer) nganunga (cm-)
exclusive: we (dual, exclusive hearer) ngatharra
exclusive: we (plural, exclusive hearer) nganu
excuses, making nyamba-wungkanamantharra
exertion: tired from physical exertion, becoming majarrmajarrirrinjarra
exhaling of air by dugong mambul
exhaust smoke/ fumes duraduramantharra
exhausted wirrijarlkurru
exhausted, being wurdulanbayarra
exit: burrow in the ground with an exit narnu-arrangin, narnu-balarrangka, narnu-kalarrangka
expanded form of wulbantharra wulbalulbantharra
expelling nyinjarra
expelling: sea turtle expelling air lhangamajirr
explaining yunduyundumantharra
exploding of a bullet wurlmandamantharra, wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra
exploding, of a bullet wurlmantharra
exposed: mud flats, exposed at low tide ka-ngaruwanba
exposed: reef exposed at low tide narnu-rawu
exposed: sea grass beds, exposed at low tide ka-ngaruwanba
expressing: exclamation expressing shock or pity kurda
expressionless ruku (cm-), wuwan (cm-)
extended: sitting position with legs extended and feet crossed rurrbarurrba
extending: mangrove trees extending off the shore yilbirrinji
extent: to some extent bijal
extinguishing wayumantharra
extinguishing fire wurrinjamantharra
extracting lhalhamantharra
eye/ eyes, your nda-kabara (poss-), nda-mi (poss-)
eye: irritating condition of the eye wulyurr (poss-)
eyeball, your nda-wulyurr (poss-)
eyebrows, your nda-mirnmirnjal (poss-)
eyelid, inside, your nda-wulyurr (poss-)
eyes: opening one's eyes wide nyamba-walkantharra
eyes: rubbing one's eyes nyamba-wulbingkulbinymantharra
eyes: shading one's eyes with one's hand nyamba-miyarlungkayarra
face, your nda-ngurru (poss-)
face-to-face mirnaji, wunyilu
face: falling face down on the ground kurnmunumunu
facilitate: cutting footholds up a tree to facilitate climbing bakindamantharra
faeces kaka, mawurna
failing to hit walardimantharra
failing to obtain mayarrinjarra
faint marriyilbirriyiny (cm-)
Falcon: Black Falcon [*Falco sungier*] karrmula
Falcon: Peregrine Falcon / Chicken Hawk [*Falco peregrinus*] malarrkarrka
fall, causing to lhawurndamantharra
fallen: cycad nuts, freshly fallen to the ground ma-lirrka
fallen: Pandanus nuts which have fallen to

the ground ma-kurnbal
fallen: root of fallen tree torn from the ground arnkirr
fallen: sharp gnarled fallen branches arnkirr
falling nbayarra
falling apart lhunantharra
falling face down on the ground kurnmunumunu
falling from a high place arrarramantharra
falling off burranbayarra, burrurranbayarra
falling off, rlarlankayarra
False Killer Whale [*Pseudorca crassidens*] kungkabubu, yulangu, yurluyurluwiji
family malhanngu (cm-)
family, close banbayi (cm-)
family: belonging to the same family nyamba-mirnirrinjarra
famished malinjingurlu
fan yawarla
fanning coals bardamantharra
far: not far behind binymin
farewell alankuwu
farewell for a long time bawuji
farewell until tomorrow rikarrawu
farewelling murdamantharra
farting nyamba-rirrmantharra
fast, of something thrown wirnkilili
fast, of walking/ speaking wakuru
faster: moving faster alatharrinjarra
fat kiriji, nginymul
fat and tailpiece of a sea turtle na-narrngu (ni-)
fat, its na-manyngul (ni-), na-wungu (ni-)
fat, white and smooth, off the stomach a-mayngul (rra-)
fat, your nda-wungu (poss-)
Fat-nose! walkurrangurru (rra-/a-, nya-)
fat: animal with little fat content ngarrangarra (cm-)
fat: body fat, rolls of ardurrkul
fat: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle wurndamutha
fat: green fat lining shell of the sea turtle na-rurru (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 ma-minji
fat: tail piece of sea turtle along with fat and meat wurrunthulburrunthul
fat: yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle lhuwanyngu
father biyi, kajaja, wunyatha
father and son bilarra
father caring fortheir own or brother's children nyamba-kajakajamantharra
father with child bilarra
father's brother biyi, kajaja, wunyatha
father's brother's son who is older baba
father's brother's son who is younger wunhaka
father's brothers, and children of father's brothers li-bilbilarra
father's elder brother rnarna
father's father murimuri, murimuri
father's father's sister a-jamurimuri (rra-), murimuri
father's mother ngabuji
father's mother's brother ngabuji
father's sister rnarna
father's sister's child kuyukuyu, munyumunyu
father's sister's children barnka, marruwarra
father's sister's daughter angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)
father's sisters' children li-manmarruwarra
father's: father's father's sister a-jamurimuri (rra-)
father's: mother's father's sister a-jamimi (rra-)
father's: your mother, my father's sister when talking to female cousin nda-ardiya
father, and children, li-bilbilarra
father: bereaved father rdamankawi (nya-)
father: child with father's brother bilarra
father: her father nya-wangulu
father: mother's father mimi
father: siblings (two) father's brothers' children babakurla
father: siblings of father's brothers' children li-babakurla
father: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja
father: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children ririka
father: spouse's father ardungantha (nya-)

father: their father, my uncle nyawulanganya-rnarnanganthamu
father: your father, my brother-in-law when speaking to niece or nephew wa-rnangkirri
father: your father, my brother-in-law, when talking to niece/ nephew ji-murriba
father: your father, my uncle when speaking to female cousin wa-rnarnanya
fathering children nyamba-kajakajamantharra
fault: generous to a fault ngulhu (cm-)
fear: exclamation of fear, shock, pain yakirri
fearful, being warndurrankayarra
feather down yirriny
feather plume a-ngirlangirla (rra-)
feather plume, small warnarla
feather plumes kumundungu
feathers ngirlangirla
feathers (generic) na-nawarnku (ni-)
feathers, from the rump of the emu na-burrkuburrku (ni-)
feathers: decorated dancer/ object with shredded feathers yirrinybiji (cm-)
feathers: decorating the body/ object with shredded feathers yirringundayarra
feathers: patterning of birds' feathers/ lizards'/snakes' skins na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)
feathers: plucking feathers nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra
feathers: shredded feathers yirriny
fed up with binju
feeding nyamba-wudurrumantharra, wudurrumantharra
feeding a small amount ngulbantharra
feeding: dugong feeding paths in sea grass beds ngirarra
feeling bulburrujunmantharra
feeling for something unseen/ partly obscurred lhakanbantharra
feeling well buluwarrirrinjarra, yabirrinjarra
feeling within oneself nyamba-nykalanykarrinjarra
feeling: bad, feeling wardabimantharra
feeling: hot, feeling rrkuwanjarra
feeling: pain, feeling ngaringaririnjarra
feeling: refreshed, feeling/ looking alhikalhirrinjarra
feeling: sad, feeling wardabimantharra
feeling: tired, feeling bujirrirrinjarra, wardirrinjarra
feelings about someone, having strong wurdulungkayarra
feet: climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent barnkala
feet: dirt, kicked back by feet as one walks wirlyirr
feet: hunting with the feet in shallow water bulbulaninjarra, kulkulaninjarra
feet: kicking back dirt with feet while walking wirlyirrungkayarra
feet: sitting position with legs extended and feet crossed rurrbarurrba
feet: sitting position with legs straight out feet crossed murrngumurrngu
feigned: exclamation of feigned shock juba
female close friend/ associate angatha-mara (rra-)
female cousin's child baba
female cousin's child who is younger wunhaka
female pesonal name a-Jawinjirama (rra-)
female relative angatharra-nganji (rrangatharra-)
female relative sharing place of spirit child origin angatharra-wayurungu (rrangatharra-)
female relative/ companion angatharra-yumara (rrangatharra-)
female spirit a-kurrinya (rra-)
female: Agile Wallaby, female [*Macropus agilis*] a-jangkujangku (rra-), a-malurrungkurru (rra-), a-yulbungkurna (rra-)
female: Brolga, female [*Grus Rubicunda*] a-arndarrma (rra-)
female: dingo, female a-birdirna (rra-)
female: Dingo, female, with many pups a-yangkabirdirna (rra-)
female: dugong, partly grown female a-yibinybiji (rra-)
female: dugong, young female a-wurduwu (rra-)
female: Emu, female [*Dromaius novae-hollandiae*] a-rnangantha
female: Giant Mud Crab, female [*Scylla serrata*] a-wanthirl (rra-)
female: Green Sea Turtle, large female [*Chelonia mydas*] a-warndangumara (rra-)
female: Green Sea Turtle, female [*Chelonia mydas*] a-tharra
female: Hawksbill Turtle, female [*Eretmochelys imbricata*] a-ngurrin (rra-)
female: Hill Kangaroo, female [Macropus robustus) a-jurnabu (rra-)
female: Hill Kangaroo, female [*Macropus robustus*] a-nguyarrnguyarrngu (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-mirrwa (rra-)

female: Sand Goanna, female large [*Varanus gouldii*] a-malarrawirna (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 rrkuwanjarra

few kularrkularr (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-ngarranjal (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
ngurrbantharra

fighting: sound of fighting
kurajba

File: Javan File Snake [*Acrochordus javanicus*]
a-bunubunu (rra-), a-yibayibarra (rra-)

file: single file yurlka

filled, of water in lagoon
rdawurluwurlu

filled, of water in lagoons, river
wurluburlu

filleting, meat warnnyinmantharra

filth kaka, mawurna

Finch: Crimson Finch [*Neochhmia 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-yirrnyi (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 wurrinjamantharra

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
fire: flaring up, of fire ngangamantharra
fire: going out, of fire wurrinjarra
fire: grass fire mankurlumanya
fire: land badly burned by fire ngarrki
fire: lighting a fire milamantharra
fire: making fire using firesticks yijininjarra
fire: near the fire luwarnda
fire: sacred fire kuwaka
fire: sleeping around a fire nyamba-kulkulmantharra
fire: stationary horizontal stick used in fire making ma-anthamu, ma-yinthamu
fire: without fire ngujurrumba
fires: lighting fires walwathantharra, warrmayinmantharra
fires: lighting fires, over the country balbathuntharra
fires: lighting grass fires bathuntharra
firestick ma-yiji, ma-yinthamu, minmilarra, munhuluku
Firestick tree [*Vitex glabrata*] ngurdurru
firestick: upper firestick twirled using the palms of the hands ma-watha
firestick: upper firestick which is twirled using palms of hands ma-yiji
firesticks: making fire using firesticks yijininjarra
firewood bujibuji, buyuka
firewood of poor type/ quality na-wurrinjabu
firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods na-wurrinjabu
firewood, of a poor quality wurrinjabu
firewood: getting firewood munjarryarra
firewood: heap of firewood ma-lija
firewood: small pieces of firewood warlwan
firmly: holding firmly to marrambu
first one ambuliyanynguwarra (cm-)
first position ambinbirri, aminbirri
first time na-yinarramba (ni-)
first wet season storm wunthurru
first, being ambulirrinjarra
first: dugong, first to come onto the sea grass beds rangkarrku
first: harpoon point, first point into a dugong/ sea turtle na-walangkarrangu (ni-)
first: wife, first a-wulanbi (rra-)
firstborn marrabarnda (cm-)
firstborn: child/ children following the firstborn bunjurangu (cm-)
firstone ambirrijanjangu (cm-)
fish (generic term) arlku
fish (generic) wururru
fish hook bika
fish net a-warrabawarraba (rra-), ma-kuwarra
fish sepcies wirrumbarrangu
fish species wajbulungu, yiwarruka
fish species, Archer Fish / Rifle Fish [*Taxotes chaterus*] badubadu, jurlbi
fish species, Barracouda [*Sphyraena barracouda*] a-mukarra (rra-), a-yungkujungku (rra-)
fish species, Barracouda, immature [*Sphraena barracouda*] a-buthuluku (rra-)
fish species, Barramundi [*Scleropages leichardti*] majawarra, ngalimilirrmu, ngulumiri
fish species, Barramundi, immature [*Scleropages leichardti*] lakularlku, lhunduba, rdiwabi
fish species, Batfish [*Platax sp*] wirilngu
fish species, Black Banded Kingfish [*Seriolina nigrofasciata*] walkuwalkulangu
fish species, Black Bream [*Haphaestus filiginosus*] a-wuyurrangka (rra-)
fish species, Black Bream [*Hephaestus fuliginosus*] a-marrinda (rra-), a-mayin (rra-)
fish species, Black Spotted Tusk Fish [*Choerodon schoenleinii*] a-rlirrbi (rra-)
fish species, Black Striped Grunter lambi
fish species, Blue Catfish a-wandimutha (rra-), a-wularabarr (rra-)
fish species, Bony Bream [*Nematolosa sp.*] mundulu
fish species, Buffons Garfish [*Zenarchopterus dispar*] jabulu
fish species, Cardinal Fish a-rnumbunya (rra-)
fish species, catfish, immature ngirlingirli
fish species, Coral Trout [*Plectropomus leopardus*] a-yarramara (rra-)
fish species, Daimond Scaled Mullet [*Liza vaigiensis*] a-mankurdurdu (rra-)
fish species, Diamond Fish [*Alectis indica*] marnkalkaka
fish species, Diamond Fish [*Monodactylus argenteus*] wardul
fish species, Dirkfish [*Notograptidae sp.*]

ngalngarra
fish species, Eel Tailed Catfish
mandimandi, walakurruwiji
fish species, Emporer fish
wujbu
fish species, Estuarine Rock Cod [*Epinephelus tauvina*]
wangkuwa
fish species, Flathead a-mulumulu (rra-), a-ramulu (rra-), mulumulu
fish species, Flounder [*Bothidea sp.*]
lakulu
fish species, Fork Tailed Catfish
walmabarra, wambalarra
fish species, Fork Tailed Catfish species
warrkuwarra
fish species, Fresh Water Bream
walarrkunja
fish species, Fresh Water Gudgeon
a-rdulburdulbu
fish species, freshwater fish, small (generic) wirrngi
fish species, Frog Fish [*Batrachoididea sp.*]
kajarra
fish species, Frog Fish [*Batrachoididea sp*]
wuliwuli
fish species, Giant Threadfin
larnarrangu
fish species, Groper [*Proicrops lanceolatus*]
a-kuridi (rra-)
fish species, Groper, immature [*Proicrops lanceolatus*] a-munjiyamunjarra (rra-)
fish species, Jewfish [*Johnius diacanthus*]
a-mdakaya
fish species, Jewfish [*Johnnius diacanthus*]
a-marrbi (rra-)
fish species, Large Tailed Mullet
wandirr
fish species, Long Tom [*Strongylura krefftii*]
a-ngabalhangu (rra-)
fish species, Mangrove Jack
wurrya
fish species, Marine Salmon Tailed Catfish
ngurru, wakujiri
fish species, Milkfish [*Chanos chanos*]
arlkujarra, wuluwujarra
fish species, Moonfish [*Drepane punctata*]
a-ranuka (rra-)
fish species, Moray Eel
ralyi
fish species, Mudskipper [*Perophtalmidae sp.*]
a-jaburduburdu (rra-)
fish species, Mullet, immature
wurniwurni
fish species, Parrot Fish
yurduyurdu
fish species, Parrotfish
ngarraburna
fish species, Perch a-wukulhu (rra-)
fish species, Porcupine Fish [*Diodon jaculiferus*] a-langkalwa (rra-), a-wirndirlibirndirli
fish species, Queenfish [*Scomberoides lyson*]
a-kalibirrma (rra-)
fish species, Red Emporer [*Lutjanus sebae*]
a-wubulngu (rra-), a-wuliya (rra-)
fish species, Rock Cod
a-anthakaya (rra-), a-munujburr (rra-)
fish species, Rock Cod, mature
a-murrun (rra-)
fish species, Saratoga [*Sclerapages jardini*]
bubarli, ngubayi
fish species, Sea Mullet [*Mugil caphalus linnaeus*] yirdanji
fish species, Sea Mullet [*Mugil linnaeus*]
thurruyuthu
fish species, Sleepy Cod / "Mudfish"
a-wararrngu (rra-)
fish species, small fresh water fish
a-majkurndi (rra-)
fish species, Snub Nosed Dart [*Trachinotus sp.*] walarlwa
fish species, Sooty Grunter
a-lhangkarlu (rra-), a-nurnngu (rra-)
fish species, Spangled Emporer
a-wurruyku (rra-)
fish species, Spanish Mackerel [*Scomberomorus commerson*]
liwurruwurrujarra, rrikurdanthangu
fish species, Stonefish [*Synanceia horrida*]
ngarlbala, wulwu
fish species, Striped Butter Fish
barrkilili
fish species, Suckerfish [*Remora sp.*]
arlalaarlala
fish species, Threadfin Salmon [*Polynemus sheridani*] a-yubara (rra-)
fish species, Toad Fish
a-wundi (rra-)
fish species, Trevally yimangki
fish species, Trevally sp
jurnkarr, warrarangka
fish species, Turrum [*Carangoides emburyi*]
a-ngarayi (rra-), arnamburniny
fish species, Whiting a-warliny (rra-)
fish: bait fish mawurl
fish: bait fish (generic)
wurumul
fish: bird catching fish with its beak
wijalmantharra
fish: biting/ taking bait, of fish
mujinjarra
fish: catching fish lhulanngundayarra, wardjangkayarra
fish: emptying a fish trap
wirdinmantharra
fish: forked stick for carrying fish
na-ayi
fish: forked stick with fish on it
ayinja, ayinya
fish: gills of fish na-rakany (ni-)
fish: hooking fish bikamantharra

fish: hunter, who excells at hunting fish/ terrestial animals/ plant foods ma-wurnbi (cm-)
fish: movement of tail and back of fish as it swims wunjiramantharra
fish: pile of fish jalanjira
fish: raking pools of water with grass/ bushes to catch fish mawumantharra
Fish: Saw Fish, freshwater [*Pristis microdon*] a-warnkili
fish: scales of fish na-lirrbi (ni-), na-manantha (ni-, nanda-), na-yirra (ni-, nu-)
fish: schools of fresh water fish (generic) warrbul
fish: schools of small fish (generic) mathambiji
fish: schools of small freshwater fish mawurl
fish: schools of small saltwater fish (generic) wulyulardi
fish: shell fish a-bibiya (rra-)
fish: shell of shell fish na-waba (ni-)
fish: spearing a fish wijalmantharra
fishhook: hooking with fishhook kilmarnantharra
fishing lhulanngundayarra, wardjangkayarra
fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap nyamba-lharibantharra
fishing line ma-runga, ma-wurrngku
fishing net wanika
fishing over the islands and sea akarimantharra
fishing place nyumba
fishing spear wurrala
fishing using a fish spear nyamba-rdimbirrmantharra, nyamba-rdimbirrmantharra
fishing using a fish trap dawarrkantharra, dawarrkantharra
fishing using a net dawarrkantharra
fishing, using grass/ bushes as a net mawumantharra
fishing: drag net (fishing) a-warrabawarraba (rra-)
fishing: four pronged fishing spear wirnmurr
fishing: hook usedfor fishing ngalhin
fishing: making a fishing net wanikamantharra
fishing: pulling in a fishing net wirdinmantharra
fishing: rod for fishing line juluwurnji
fishing: two pronged fishing spear wirlmurr
fishing: white female spirit resembling a fishing net a-marlangkarna (rra-)
fishtrap na-nganbirr
fishtrap, funnel ma-ridu
"Five Mile": place name, "Five Mile" Ngarrbangarrala
fixing yabilyabimantharra, yabimantharra
flailing wayawayamantharra
flaking nyamba-ngingindayarra, nyamba-nynginyngindayarra
flame na-kulakaya, na-rlangan
flames balangungu
flames, little na-mirnmirn (ni-)
flapping wings warrbarrmantharra, warrmantharra
flapping wings of a bird bardamantharra
flapping, of wings wakungkayarra
flaring up, of fire ngangamantharra
flash/ sparkle at night balirrka
flashing of lightning/ torch wurninjarra
Flat Backed Turtle [*Chelonia depressa*] dilhali, wirndiwirndi
Flat Backed Turtle, female [*Chelonia depressa*] a-karninja (rra-)
Flat Backed Turtle, male [*Chelonia depressa*] jardiwangarni
flat: kneeling position with hands flat on thighs walamirimiri
Flathead a-mulumulu (rra-), a-ramulu (rra-), mulumulu
flats: mud flats, exposed at low tide ka-ngaruwanba
flattening walkurrijanjarra
flecked makirrudalinma
flesh under the chin, your nda-ngantharrngantharr (poss-)
flesh, your nda-warnnyi (poss-)
flesh: back, flesh on the sides, your nda-lurrmurndurr (poss-)
flesh: biting flesh arathantharra, thantharra
flesh: cutting deeply, of flesh/ wood lakurrmantharra
flesh: in the flesh wunngalu
flesh: removing flesh from a stingray/ shark after initial cooking yirruwanymantharra
flesh: removing flesh from bones warnnyinmantharra
flesh: spear remaining in the flesh jawayawa
flesh: stingray/ shark flesh na-ngarda (ni-)
flesh: sucking bones for flesh/ marrow wuynybuynmantharra
flexible warlbarrwarlbarr
flexible: not flexible jarrkunda
flight: ascending in flight warlbawarlbamantharra
flight: circling, of birds/ aeroplane in

flight nyamba-wiringkirrmantharra
flippers of dugong/ sea turtle na-wi (ni-)
flippers: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body na-ngabala (ni-)
float which is attached to harpoon ropes mawarl
floating bulakantharra, bulbulunmantharra, bulunmantharra
flogging wardjumantharra
flood lhari, warama
flood water warama
flood: rising of flood waters ngundayarra
flood: weak, flood/ tidal current burlurlu (cm-), burnthuburnthu (cm-)
flooding ngurrunmantharra
floodwaters lhari
floodwaters, rising arrarramantharra
floodwaters: roaring, of floodwaters ngurrbantharra
Flounder [*Bothidea sp.*] lakulu
flour ma-bulawa
flower wulanthantha
flower: scent of flower na-ngalki (ni-)
flower: unfolding of a flower wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra
flower: unfolding, of a flower wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra
flowers: breaking off of flowers/ leaves jabumantharra
flowing wujbantharra
flowing of sap/ water ngarlarlamantharra
fluently: speaking language fluently jabumantharra
flukes: backbone of dugong directly before the flukes lubala
fluting/ grooves carved in boomerangs/ wooden dishes wurruwurru
fluting/ grooves on boomerangs mangana
Fly: Blue Fly malunungu
Fly: Bush Fly a-miyimiyi (rra-)
Fly: Fire Fly a-warlangarrwarlangarr (rra-)
Fly: March Fly badi, lunmurr
Fly: Restless Fly Catcher [*Seisura inquieta*] burijburij
Flycatcher: Leaden Flycatcher [*Myiagra rubecula*] manjulujulu
flying wabalabamantharra, wabamantharra
flying ant bulyirrirri
flying fox (generic) kiyinykiyi, kiyinykiyiny
flying fox anatomy na-ngambirrngambirr (ni-), na-wawarl (ni-)
flying fox camp na-wungkala
flying fox killed on land under secret-sacred restrictions bulurlyi
flying fox species, Black Flying Fox [*Pterops gouldii*] a-warranyuka (rra-)
flying fox species, Black Flying Fox [*Pteropus gouldii*] a-kumbulukumbulu (rra-)
flying fox species, Red Flying Fox [*Pteropus scapulatus*] kinybutha, marrirnkinya, wundukarri
flying insect (generic) bulyirrirri
flying mammals (generic) jijaka
flying mammals bats/ flying foxes julaki
flying out waranmantharra
flying: gutting a flying fox wurdirrimantharra
flying: rib cage, shoulder and thorax region of the flying fox na-ngambirrngambirr (ni-)
flying: wings and arms of the flying fox na-wawarl (ni-)
foam munmun, nyinyiny
foetal: commencing, of foetal life nyamba-yarrakantharra
foetus dirrindirri
foetus: dugong foetus nyanki-ardu
fog a-wurna (rra-), durrikidurriki
fog lifting mantharra
fog, sea/ coastal a-wumalhu (rra-)
fold of arm at elbow, your nda-riwurr (poss-)
fold of leg behind knee, your nda-riwurr (poss-)
folded jukurl, lurrimarlumarlu, rdirdil
folding jukurlmantharra, rdirdilmantharra
foliage: fresh green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees yarla
foliage: new green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees kulhalhi
following marndaanbayarra, walwandayarra, wandayarra, wunukunu, wunukunurrinjarra
following: child/ children following the firstborn bunjurangu (cm-)
following: dugong, pregnant cow dugong with calf still following her a-lhumurrawiji (rra-)
fontanelle, your nda-ngukungaji (poss-)
food ma-ngarra
food (generic) ma-wulyarri, ma-wungkarr, wudurru
food being saved ma-mayirli
food belonging to certain person ma-mayirli
food not ready to eat ma-yanyungi
food of any type, meat/ vegetable nukurnu
food: burnt food rawarawa

food: change of food ma-wulaji
food: desiring, food, knowledge warnngirrinjarra
food: dried out of food/ meat rawarawa
food: eating food (other than meat) lhabundantharra
food: eating food other than meat rarrmantharra
food: environment rich in natural food resources wuburr
food: giving a taste of food ngulbantharra
food: mixture of non-meat food wulaji
food: partly grown/ undeveloped food ma-yanyungi
food: pieces of food ma-wurun
food: platform for sacred food/ objects ma-alakala
food: plentiful supply of food wuburr
food: plenty of food ma-wirrawirra
food: satiated with food burrajkinda, wukantharra, wuluwulumantharra
food: satisfied with food wudurru
food: satisfied with non-meat food wulajirrinjarra
food: soft food jalhabirr (cm-)
food: taste of food na-ngalki (ni-)
food: that food not yet specified ma-mbangu
food: that food, identified and known ma-mangaji
food: this food ma-ja
food: unpalatable food jiburu (cm-)
food: wanting food, clothes ngarlamantharra
foods: firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods na-wurrinjabu
foods: heap of non-meat foods ma-lija
foods: hot/ spicy foods bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)
foods: hunter, who excells at hunting fish/ terrestial animals/ plant foods ma-wurnbi (cm-)
foods: non-meat foods ma-ngarra, ma-wulyarri, ma-wungkarr
foolish marayn (cm-), warangkarrbirna (cm-), wardi (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)
foolish, being mankudikudirrinjarra, murdirrinjarra
foot action barranyinjarra
foot, your nda-marnda (poss-)
foot/ feet, your nda-mayamaya (poss-)
foot: journey by foot for a specific purpose buwarrala
foot: sitting position on a drum with one foot resting on the other knee wanyka
foot: standing with one foot over the other nyamba-rdardaliwangantharra
footholds: cutting footholds up a tree to facilitate climbing bakindamantharra
footprint of an animal na-marnda (ni-)
footprint, your nda-marnda (poss-), nda-mayamaya (poss-)
footsteps, your nda-mandurrmandurr (poss-)
for a little while minja
for a while waluku
for her (definite) ankungu (cm-)
for him yiku
for no particular reason minja, winarrku
for that reason bajuwarnu
for them (plural) alunga (cm-)
for you (plural) yirrunga (cm-)
for you (singular) yinku
for you two yimbalanga (cm-)
for: caring for kunkunmantharra
for: sorry for, being ngindukumantharra, rarrinjarra
forbidden nganjirra, wamantha
forbidden viewing for women/ children/ uninitiated munymunybi
forcing, action of wind ngkayarra
forehead, your nda-miri (poss-)
foreigner nganji (cm-), ngarriyathangu (cm-)
foreskin nu-wulaya
foreskin, your nda-yalinyka (poss-)
Forest Kingfisher [*Todiramphus macleayii*] a-birringkulbirringkul (rra-)
forest: messmate forest walangarra
forests: mangrove forests lhukannguwarra, nyayulukanku
forgetful, being yakiyakirrinjarra
forgetting mankudikudirrinjarra, murdirrinjarra, yakalakalamantharra, yakamantharra
Fork Tailed Catfish walmabarra, wambalarra
Fork Tailed Catfish species warrkuwarra
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
forked: rails put between forked poles on burial platform
ma-warduwardungu
forking nyamba-walawalamantharra
form: fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap
nyamba-lharibantharra
formation: Morning Glory cloud formation
julayarriyarri, walamirrimirri
forming: rainbow, forming
mangundayarra
forms: words with shorter forms
wumungkulu
found wakara
found, being, of spirit child by parents
rdinjarra
found: animal when butchered found to contain unlaid eggs
a-wathawayawiji (rra-)
found: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country
a-rinja (rra-)
found: bottom of a nest of wild honey found in the ground
nanda-mungu
found: cycad nuts, old, dry, found on the ground ma-mankilangu
found: dugong mouth where in adult male tusks are found
na-lhirnbiji (ni-)
found: eggs of native bee found inside native honey nest
barnma
found: eggs of native bee found trapped in spider webs barnma
found: phosphorecence (natural) found in the sand in shallow water off the islands balirrka
found: reef of rock, found in river/ lagoon
winirr
found: rich wild honey nest found in a tree
narriyalama
found: rich wild honey nest found in the ground a-murdanbangu (rra-)
found: rocky reefs found in lagoons/ rivers
a-winirr (rra-)
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 (rra-)
Four Mile, on the western bank of the McArthur River upstream from the Borroloola McArthur River Crossing. Wurdaliya semi- moiety country Bijangujkini
four pronged fishing spear
wirnmurr
fox: flying fox (generic)
kiyinykiyi, kiyinykiyiny
fox: flying fox anatomy
na-ngambirrngambirr (ni-), na-wawarl (ni-)
fox: flying fox camp na-wungkala
fox: flying fox killed on land under secret-sacred restrictions
bulurlyi
fox: gutting a flying fox
wurdirrimantharra
fox: rib cage, shoulder and thorax region of the flying fox
na-ngambirrngambirr (ni-)
fox: wings and arms of the flying fox
na-wawarl (ni-)
foxes: flying mammals bats/ flying foxes
julaki
fragments: shell fragments
wurdiyi
fragments: wood fragments/ sticks found within wild honey as a result of being cut from the tree
na-wundaku
frail bibi (cm-), bibiyurru (cm-)
Freckled: Island Goanna poss. Freckled Monitor [*Varanus tristus orientalis*]
a-ralba (rra-), a-warrirri (rra-)
free winarrku
free for everybody to see
lhamarnda
free: widow who is free to re-marry
rumanngu (cm-)
free: widower who is free to re-marry
rumanngu (cm-)
fresh green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees
yarla
fresh hunting area a-ringu
Fresh Water Bream walarrkunja
fresh water crab murra
Fresh Water Crocodile [*Crocodylus johnstonii*]
a-darrirrima (rra-)
Fresh Water Gudgeon a-rdulburdulbu
fresh water mussel species
a-bibiya (rra-)
Fresh Water Shrimp [*Macrobrachium rosenbergi*]
yimbayimba, yimburrangala
fresh water turtle species, Long Necked Turtle [*Chelodina sp.*]
murndangu
fresh water turtle species, Short Necked Turtle [*Elseya sp.*]
barlwi, ngurlku, yamburumanja
fresh water turtle species, Short Necked Turtle [*Elseya sp*]
yaburumanja
fresh water turtle species, Stinking Turtle [*Chelodina sp.*] a-yukuwal (rra-)
fresh: ripples on fresh water

na-ngalulu (ni-)
fresh: schools of fresh water fish (generic) warrbul
fresh: small fresh water fish a-majkurndi (rra-)
fresh: spring of fresh water jilili
fresh: waves on fresh water na-ngalulu (ni-)
freshly: cycad nuts freshly picked, ready to begin preparation ma-nhandurangu
freshly: cycad nuts, freshly fallen to the ground ma-lirrka
Freshwater Crocodile [*Crocodylus johnstonii*] a-kaji (rra-)
freshwater fish, small (generic) wirrngi
Freshwater Mangrove [*Barringtonia acutangula*] murrurndu
Freshwater mussel a-marlabakurra (rra-)
freshwater soak na-mi (ni-, nu-)
freshwater turtle species, Long Necked Turtle [*Chelonia sp.*] rurrurru
freshwater: Saw Fish, freshwater [*Pristis microdon*] a-warnkili
freshwater: schools of small freshwater fish mawurl
fretting ramarurlngayarra
friable: sandstone, white and friable yiji
friend anyira (cm-)
friend/: close male friend/ associate nyangatha-mara
friend/: female close friend/ associate angatha-mara (rra-)
friendly kujbarrkujbarr (cm-), ruburubu (cm-), wuntha (cm-)
Frigate: Least Frigate Bird [*Fregata ariel*] mawuluwa
Frigatebird: Least Frigatebird [*Fregata ariel*] wimarr, yanamara
frightened wardanyngu
frightened, causing to be warndurrmantharra
frightened, being wardankayarra
frightening warndulmantharra
Frill Necked Lizard [*Chlamydosaurus kingii*] wunbi
Frog Fish [*Batrachoididea sp.*] kajarra
Frog Fish [*Batrachoididea sp*] wuliwuli
frog species, Brown Sand Frog, small a-bukurrbukurr (rra-)
frog species, Frog, large and brown a-ngangkul (rra-), a-warnbul (rra-)
frog species, Green Tree Frog karrurdji
Frog, large and brown a-ngangkul (rra-), a-warnbul (rra-)
Frogmouth: Tawny Frogmouth [*Podargus sp.*] a-jiliwidjiliwid (rra-)
from nakari
from there nakaringu
fronds: cycad palm fronds nu-warda
fronds: cycad palm having lost its fronds, cone-like growth being visible ma-widiwidi
front end up warlbi
front, in the ambirriju
front: being in front ambinbirri, aminbirri
front: carrying something in front of oneself widiwidimantharra
front: in front mundumantha
front: moving with front end elevated lurdankarrirrinjarra
front: moving with the front end up warlbirrinjarra
front: position of holding in front of oneself/ on one's lap wididiwidi, widiwidi
front: walking in front of someone jakajakarda
frontal: piece of frontal (plastron) shell of sea turtle na-wirlibirli (ni-)
frontal: two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle na-milimili (ni-)
froth munmun, nyinyiny
fruit of any kind hanging from tree /bush ma-wirrawirra
fruit of Kapok Tree [*Cochlspermum fraseri*] ma-wurlbu
fruit, its na-wulaya (ni-, nu-)
fruit: bunch of fruit ma-rrunbangu
fruit: cabbage palm, fruit wungkuwunyarra
Fruit: Cheese Fruit Tree [*Morinda citrifolia*] ngurnngu
fruit: cycad fruit (ripe, most ideal stage for use) ma-budanja
fruit: damper, (made from ground grass/ lily seeds/ cycad fruit) ma-lhandawarr
fruit: glutinous fruit from mistletoe jinbilarri
fruit: juice of fruit na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)
fruit: picking, of fruit jabumantharra
fruit: washing cycad fruit/ yams during their preparation arlkarlbantharra
fruit: water in which cycad fruit has been soaking ngurlangurla
fulfill: unwilling to fulfill obligations to kin bujurrbujurr (cm-)
full jabulhulhu
full, becoming mathantharra

full: being full, as of tide (rare usage) lhangka
full: in full view mirnaji, wunyilu
fully grown anthamu (cm-)
fully: cycad nuts which are fully fermented ma-yabalala
fully: Pandanus nut which is fully ripe ma-kuwarri
fully: sea-turtle egg with fully developed embryo wulungu
fumbling bararrmanhantharra
fun lhurra, lhurralhurrala
fun: women's fun dance a-Rarrba (rra-)
funeral rituals Kulyukulyu, Yalkawarru
funeral: bushes and leaves usedfor covering a body on a funeral platform lajilaji
funnel: fishtrap, funnel ma-ridu
fur/ hair of an animal na-nganhal (ni-)
furious, being ngurrkungurrkurrinjarra, yinjathirrinjarra
further: back further ngula, ngulakari
fussing: without fussing nyamba-mulhumulhumantharra
Galah [*Cacatua roseicapilla*] a-rdinkili (rra-)
gambling kurnthukunthu
games lhurrangka, lhurrangkalhurrangka
gap riwurr (cm-)
garbling jalhabirr (cm-)
Garfish: Buffons Garfish [*Zenarchopterus dispar*] jabulu
Garrawa language Arrwa (cm-)
Garrawa people Arrwa (cm-)
gathering of many people nalu-nganyil (li-), nalu-rarrawumba
gathering of men wirrikurdukurdu (cm-)
gathering together jukujukumantharra, nyamba-jukujukumantharra
gathering together, of clouds/ people nyamba-darlbirrantharra
gathering, of people nganyil (cm-)
gathering: girls, a gathering of a-yumbuwarra (rra-)
gathering: men, a gathering of li-yarrbanji
gathering: people, a large gathering li-mijimbangu, li-nganyil (nalu-)
gathering: vary large gathering of people na-rarrawumba (poss-)
gathering: women, a gathering of li-jibardu
gathering: women, a large gathering a-wirrikurdukurdu (rra-)
gaze: penetrating gaze rdangumantharra
Gecko wabarnnyi
Gecko sp a-karrkanda (rra-)
Gecko sp. possibly Barking Gecko a-ngajarr (rra-)
generic term for White Chested Sea Eagle and Wedge Tailed Eagle a-jalbarramba (rra-)
generous to a fault ngulhu (cm-)
genital: skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong containing genital organs ma-minji
genitals, your(generic) nda-walba (poss-)
gentle: breeze, cool and gentle at night ngilungilu
gentle: rain, gentle and light milyiyula
gently mulhumulhu
Gerygone: Mangrove Gerygone [*Gerygone tenebrosa*] a-kakathu
gesture: waving gesture kawanymantharra
getting murrunmantharra, rdulurdumantharra, rdumantharra
getting a boyfriend/ girlfriend lhanymantharra
getting firewood munjarryarra
getting out of canoe/ boat wundirrinjarra
getting someone yankumantharra
getting up from sleep walanymantharra
getting: wet, getting wurdanjarra
getting: wrinkled skin, getting kujbururrinjarra
ghost ngabaya
Ghost Bat [*Macroderma gigas*] barnkarr
Ghost Crab yurrarra
Ghost Gum [*Eucalyptus papuana*] kaburla, birninymarr
Ghost: White Bark / Ghost Gum [*Eucalyptus papuana*] wirninymarr
Giant Mud Crab, female [*Scylla serrata*] a-wanthirl (rra-)
Giant Mud Crab, immature [*Scylla serrata*] kadikadi
Giant Mud Crab, male [*Scylla serrata*] yula
Giant Threadfin larnarrangu
giddy kabarrininjarra
gifts, ritual yarlmarlanji
gifts: person who gives obligated gifts to relations ngawaluka (cm-)
gills of fish na-rakany (ni-)
gills of the Groper (specific term) nanda-warrwarla
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-)

girls, a gathering of a-yumbuwarra (rra-)
give that to me! jaba
giver: news giver lharinjal (cm-)
gives: person who gives obligated gifts to relations ngawaluka (cm-)
giving ngundayarra, wuthandimantharra
giving a drink nguthalimantharra
giving a lift wakuyirrantharra
giving a taste of food ngulbantharra
giving knowledge mirdanmantharra
giving one's word to walwarrangkayarra, warrangkayarra
giving oneselfup nyamba-wirringundayarra
giving oneselfup to wirringundayarra
giving someone a lift akuyirrantharra
giving things to others without argument or care ngulhurrinjarra
giving up to the effects of sorcery wilirringundayarra
giving: not giving milinantharra
giving: smell, giving of wurrungkayarra
glands: swollen glands of neck wurndinkurndin
glands: swollen glands/ joints ngangkurungu (cm-)
glasses: person wearing glasses kabuji (cm-)
Glider: Sugar Glider Possum, young [*Petarus breviceps*] jimbuna
Glider: Sugar Glider [*Petarus breviceps*] warnkirrma
gliding, of birds wunkulmantharra
Glory: Morning Glory cloud formation julayarriyarri, walamirrimirri
Glossy Ibis [*Plegadis falcinellus*] a-rrawanjaji (rra-)
glowing red coals karalkaral
glueing manumantharra
glutinous fruit from mistletoe jinbilarri
gnarled: sharp gnarled fallen branches arnkirr
go to sleep! kuju, kuju
go: not bothering to go kalkadirrinjarra
goanna (generic) wardaba
goanna anantomy ma-wirdiwurdu
goanna anatomy na-kurningarr (ni-), na-ngurrmu (ni-), na-nirlirdirdi (ni-), na-wirriwirri (ni-, nanda-), na-yalka (ni-)
goanna backbone na-ngurrmu (ni-)
goanna rib-cage na-nirlirdirdi (ni-)
goanna tail na-wirriwirri (ni-, nanda-)
goanna: camp in long grass of goanna/ wallaby/ kangaroo na-waja
goanna: collarbone and shoulder of the goanna na-kurningarr (ni-)
goanna: entrance to goanna burrow na-lirriji (ni-)
goanna: intestines of goanna/ long necked turtle ma-kanarl
goanna: intestines of the goanna ma-wirdiwurdu
Goanna: Island Goanna poss. Freckled Monitor [*Varanus tristus orientalis*] a-ralba (rra-), a-warrirri (rra-)
Goanna: Mangrove Goanna jarrkarrkarla
goanna: meat from goanna tail na-yalka (ni-)
Goanna: Sand Goanna, female large [*Varanus gouldii*] a-malarrawirna (rra-)
Goanna: Sand Goanna, immature [*Varanus gouldii*] burrirdil
Goanna: Sand Goanna, large male [*Varanus gouldii*] kirarra, warrnguna
goannas: unlaid eggs, from birds, goannas, sea turtles/ lagoon turtle a-wathawaya (rra-)
goat yukularri
going wingkayarra, wunykurninjarra
going a great distance wiwirrinjarra
going around wirindayarra
going away ankalirrinjarra, lhuwarrinjarra
going back ngilakarra, waninjarra
going down lhakanbayarra
going down of tide ngaruwanbayarra
going in ngalbantharra
going into the lead warriyanbayarra
going into water lhawanbayarra
going out, of fire wurrinjarra
going over nyamba-nantharra
going past walbilulu, wandirrinjarra
going quietly manthamantharra
going to sleep nyambi-janjarra
going together lhanymalhanymantharra, lhanymantharra
going underwater ngabunjarra
going up wulundirrinjarra, wundirrinjarra
going upwards wirrankayarra
going/ coming to see mirnbangantharra
going: ahead, going ambulirrinjarra
going: bark canoe; large sea going type na-mirrinyungu, na-riyarrku
going: not going straight lukulukumantharra
going: slowly, going murndumurndurrinjarra
going: tide going out nbayarra
going: where are you going? nda-wuthu
Golden: Green or Golden Tree Snake [*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*] a-kululu (rra-)
gong: wooden gong a-karrkarinji (rra-)
good wunguwarra (cm-), yabi (cm-)
good hair kulhalhi

good hunter of land based resources yalbiyarra (cm-)
good hunting dog yalbiyarra (cm-)
good person yabinbangurru (cm-), yabiyanyka (cm-)
good singer lirrngalirrnga (cm-)
good-bye bakuwu, bawuji, rikarrawu
good-luck charm munthi
good-night rikarrawu
good: climber, good warnbalarra (cm-)
good: it is good yamulu
good: not so good maba (cm-)
good: replete, from a good meal wukantharra, wuluwulumantharra
good: that's good! yukurarru
good: very good marringaya (cm-)
goodbye alankuwu
goodnight alankuwu
Goose: Green Pygmy Goose [*Neltpus pulchellus*] yilyilinja
Goose: Magpie Goose / Pied Goose [*Anseranas semipalmata*] a-rlangkuna (rra-), a-wunthangu (rra-)
gossip lharinjal
gound: pandanus palm nuts left on the gound from previous year ma-kambalngu
grabbing jawumamantharra
granddaughter: your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter ji-wurrbu
grandmother: your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter ji-wurrbu
grandmother: your sister, my daughters child, maternal grandmother speaking a-wurrbu (rra-)
Grape: Wild Grape burdurdaburdurda
grass (generic) rimadi, wujurl
grass fire mankurlumanya
grass species na-lharralharra, raburru
grass species [*Sorghum sp.*] na-rdirrmu
grass species [*Sporobolus virginicus*] matharlmatharl
grass species, Blade Grass wunjurr
grass species, Cane Grass wirrnga
grass species, Kangaroo Grass na-wiyi
grass species, River Cane Grass [*Chionachne cyathopoda*] wirndawirnda
grass species, Spinifex grass ma-nguyarr
grass species, Spinifex sp. [*Spinfex longifolius*] marranymarrany
grass species, Spinifex [*Spinifex longifilious*] wankiwanki
grass species, Vicks Grass / Silky Oil Grass [*Cymbopogon sp.*] a-yandinya (rra-)
grass wad/ pad usedto dip into wild honey and then sucked na-wawili
grass wad/ pad, used for dipping into honey and then sucked na-kuwarnda
Grass Wren wirriyuruyuru, wirriyuruyuru
grass: burned off grass warrman
grass: camp in long grass of goanna/ wallaby/ kangaroo na-waja
grass: damper, (made from ground grass/ lily seeds/ cycad fruit) ma-lhandawarr
grass: damper, made from ground grass seeds/ lilly seeds/ cycad nuts ma-wurlukurlu
grass: dugong feeding paths in sea grass beds ngirarra
grass: dugong, first to come onto the sea grass beds rangkarrku
grass: dugongs, coming onto the sea grass beds rangkarangkarrku
grass: fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap nyamba-lharibantharra
grass: fishing, using grass/ bushes as a net mawumantharra
grass: fresh green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees yarla
grass: held up, being: caught by grass/ roots as you walk by, being akantharra
grass: hiding place of wildlife in thick grass and/ or branches, sea weed on land or water na-waja
grass: lighting grass fires bathuntharra
grass: new green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees kulhalhi
grass: old sharp stubble of grass arnkirr
grass: on the grass wujurlwujurl
grass: raking pools of water with grass/ bushes to catch fish mawumantharra
grass: sea above sea grass beds na-ngunantha
grass: sea grass beds ki-maramanda
grass: sea grass beds, exposed at low tide ka-ngaruwanba
grass: seed from spear grass na-muwulmuwul
grass: spinfex grass arnkirr
grasshopper swarm/ plague rdajbirdajbi

grasslands: savanah grasslands wumburr (cm-)
gravy sauce na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)
grease kiriji, nginymul
great wurrirri (cm-)
Great Bower Bird [*Chlamyder nuchalis*] a-jurrin, a-karlbaku (rra-)
great distance jujurrwala, wakawakala
great: exclamation, indicating a great distance yaayaa
great: going a great distance wiwirrinjarra
great: object of great importance narnu-wurrama
greedy warrki (cm-), wudurrumara (cm-), wuyuwuyu (cm-)
greedy, being nyamba-ngalamantharra, wumilirrinjarra
green algae miyalmiyal
Green Bush Plum [*Buchanania abovata*] ma-wuluwunyarra
green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle wurndamutha
green fat lining shell of the sea turtle na-rurru (ni-)
Green or Golden Tree Snake [*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*] a-kululu (rra-)
Green Pygmy Goose [*Neltpus pulchellus*] yilyilinja
Green Sawfish [*Pristis zijsron*] a-murrba (rra-), a-thubathuba (rra-)
Green Sea Turtle [*Chelonia mydas*] kudabi
Green Sea Turtle, large female [*Chelonia mydas*] a-warndangumara (rra-)
Green Sea Turtle, female [*Chelonia mydas*] a-tharra
Green Tree Ant a-mamburlawurla (rra-)
Green Tree Frog karrurdji
Green turtle with light coloured shell and a lot of yellow to the underside of the shell darrkuwari
Green Turtle [*Chelonia mydas*] malurrba
Green Turtle, immature [*Chelonia mydas*] ngajilingajili
Green Turtle, large male [*Chelonia mydas*] bankiba
Green Turtle, male [*Chelonia mydas*] mululurru, warrijkundayangu, warrikuliyangu
Green Turtle, very large male [*Chelonia mydas*] lanka, lardanka
Green Turtle, young [*Chelonia mydas*] lijalijangulyanda
green: fresh green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees yarla
green: new green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees kulhalhi
green: rich green and yellow fat in hip region of sea turtle na-lhundu (ni-)
greeting by kinship name nyamba-lhawarrmantharra
Grevillea sp. [*Grevillea pteridifolia*] a-marrabala (rra-)
Grevillea tree [*Grevillea striatia*] lilyarr
Grey Teal Duck [*Anas gibberifrons*] a-kuruburru (rra-), a-rabarr (cm-)
grey-haired, becoming bulangantharra
grind stone (base stone) a-walma (rra-)
grind: cycad nut, soaked slices ready to grind ma-wirimbul
grind: cycad nuts ready to grind into paste for making dampers ma-ngalkinkarra
grinding wandibantharra
grinding one's teeth mayijanjarra
grinding seeds/ nuts to make flour/ paste warrantharra
grinding stone, upper wurluwurlu
grinding stones (generic) wudawuda, yakuyaku
grinding stones. (generic) warranthangu
grinding with stones yakuyakumantharra
groaning ngayungkayarra
grog kuruku
groin, your nda-arri (poss-), nda-wuthari (poss-)
Groper [*Proicrops lanceolatus*] a-kuridi (rra-)
Groper, immature [*Proicrops lanceolatus*] a-munjiyamunjarra (rra-)
Groper: gills of the Groper (specific term) nanda-warrwarla
ground awara, lhabangarr, mirdi
ground beehive, locally called "girl sugarbag" a-wajkana (rra-)
ground oven rabarr
ground which has been cleared narnu-wunburr
ground: bottom of a nest of wild honey found in the ground nanda-mungu
ground: burrow in the ground with an exit narnu-arrangin, narnu-balarrangka, narnu-kalarrangka
ground: burrow in the ground, only one entrance lhamba (poss-)
ground: ceremony ground jamanki, jamankiwala, nanda-ngangkirr, narnu-lamba
ground: ceremony ground (generic) narnu-nyirrka
ground: ceremony ground designs barruwa
ground: clear ground wunburr (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-lirrka
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) narnu-nyirrka
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 kurnmunumunu
ground: fighting ground narnu-wurrama
ground: hard ground na-ngarrki
ground: hole in the ground na-jiwakurl, na-lakurr, na-lawarr
ground: hunted over ground narnu-barndarr
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 barndarr, barndarrbarndarr, lakurr, lakurrlakurr, narnu-barndarr
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 arnkirr
ground: rough, uneven ground kilka
ground: sandy ground kulumbul
ground: stony ground dabudaburr (narnu-)
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-mayanguwarra
group name for the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety Kumbarikanyajulaki
group name for the Wuyaliya semi-moiety kirlakanku, lhukannguwarra
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) wuwari (cm-), wuwari (cm-)
guardian: ritual guardian jungkayi (cm-), mangkarraninja (cm-),

nyangkarra (cm-)
Gudgeon: Fresh Water Gudgeon
a-rdulburdulbu
Gull: Silver Gull [*Larus pacificus*]
a-wunangabuji (rra-), a-wunarrkarrka
gulps kurrba
gum which is edible from ma-marlalyi tree
ma-marnamarna
gum, edible from the ma-marlalyi tree
ma-mirndil
gum, edible, comes from ma-marlalyi tree
ma-ramarl
gum, from a tree (non-edible)
marlbarri
Gum: Ghost Gum [*Eucalyptus papuana*]
birninymarr, kaburla
Gum: White Bark / Ghost Gum [*Eucalyptus papuana*] wirninymarr
gumtree: White barked gumtree
birninymarr
gun jinabang, ngajarr
gunwhales: rails attached to gunwhales of bark canoe ma-mankarrma
gutted aril
gutting arilmantharra, warinymantharra, warrinymantharra
gutting a flying fox wurdirrimantharra
habit: developing a habit
yurrnguyurrngumantharra
hail stones wayku
hair of head, your nda-wada (poss-)
hair string belt nyungka, wada, wardamurru, wulbu, wuthari
hair, of head, your nda-nyungka (poss-)
hair, with split ends, your
nda-wulbu (poss-)
hair, shiny, thick and healthy
wirndalbirndal (cm-)
hair: blond-brown coloured hair from split ends wurrkulwarda (cm-)
hair: body hair, your nda-nganhal (poss-)
hair: combing one's hair
nyamba-yalkanymantharra
hair: curled up hair jukurl
hair: curly hair rdirdil
hair: cutting hair wundulmantharra
hair: good hair kulhalhi
hair: plait of hair bijibiji
hair: plaiting hair rdirdilmantharra
hair: pubic hair, your nda-jabujabu (poss-)
hair: removing hair wurrkurrbantharra
hair: removing hair/ fur
nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra
hair: scraping hair of an animal after singeing muwanjayarra
hair: shaving hair nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra
hair: singeing hair of animals prior to cooking wabijanjarra
hair: spinning hair/ fur, using a spindle
wangkarramantharra
hair: tangled hair/ string/ rope
budijbudij
hair: under arm hair, your
nda-wunjal (poss-)
haired: long haired warlanganja (cm-)
hairstyle once worn by men and women
bijibiji
hairy: caterpillar, large black and hairy
a-balabalangarra (rra-)
half warriwarriyamba
half way wumbiji
half: in half wardaji, wumbuwumbiji
halting rrantharra
Hammerhead Shark (ritual name)
Mananjana
Hammerhead Shark [*Sphyrna lewini*]
nawayngbirri, warriyangalayawu, yulmunji
hammering bilbirdamantharra, ramantharra, wandibantharra
hammering: sound of hammering/ pounding
kurajba
hand, your nda-kuyala (poss-), nda-marliji (poss-)
hand-in-hand, of more than three people
jarlujarlu, jarlulujarlulu
hand-in-hand, of two people
jarlulu
hand: indicating by a motion of the hand
yunduyundumantharra
hand: leading by the hand
yandangantharra
hand: shading one's eyes with one's hand
nyamba-miyarlungkayarra
hand: standing position with one hand holding something and the other on hip rdardarliwanga
handbag a-birndawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
handed: right handed mayamayangala (cm-)
hands outstretched above ones head
wirrirribirri
hands: catching in hands
lharnangantharra
hands: clapping hands
nyamba-barlamantharra
hands: crawling position, on hands and knees bunarrinja, nyambu-rrantharra
hands: kneeling position with hands flat on thighs walamirimiri
hands: position with hands behind back/ head murnali
hands: sound of cupped hands hitting thigh
na-walurr (ni-)
hands: sound of striking water with hands
na-walurr (ni-)
hands: standing position with one leg outstretched and hands on hips
rdardarliwanga
hands: upper firestick twirled using the palms of the hands
ma-watha

handshake jikan
hanging down arrijila, warlbarlba, yarralyarral
hanging up alarrijinmantharra, arrijinmantharra
hanging: fruit of any kind hanging from tree /bush ma-wirrawirra
happy mirlilmirlil (cm-), yabi (cm-)
happy, happy mirlilmirlilirrinjarra
happy, making mirlilmirlilmantharra
hard kurdandu, ngalhangku, wakulamba, wayarrwayarr (cm-), wulwanda
hard ground na-ngarrki
hard of hearing birrinybirrinyi (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)
hard to see marriyilbirriyiny (cm-)
hard working arlijkarli (cm-)
hard, dry land ngarrki
hard: blowing hard on something ngaranymantharra
hard: fighting hard ngarningkarramantharra
hard: scratching hard, nyamba-ngunyirrmantharra
hardened: clay, hardened jardara
hardening nyamba-ngarrkimantharra
Hardwood tree [*Pemphis acidula*] na-milirdiwiji, na-wubulu
harmful ngarrangarra (cm-), wudal (nya-), yilarr (cm-), yinjatha (cm-)
harmful people bardangarrangarra (cm-)
harmful people, potentially ladalada (cm-)
harming wardimantharra
harpoon for dugong/ sea turtle ratharr, ridiridi, yilakungka
harpoon point malbi, na-malbi (ni-), na-wulungkayangu
harpoon point with barbed hook na-ngalhinbiji (ni-)
harpoon point, first point into a dugong/ sea turtle na-walangkarrangu (ni-)
harpoon point, second used when hunting dugong/ sea turtle na-nyirriwangu (ni-)
harpoon rope ma-yingkarrinja, ma-yinymathu
harpoon rope for dugong/ sea turtle hunting ma-ngarduku, ma-ngurruwaru, ma-budabuda
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 na-wuthulu
harpoon: hunter bending low over harpoon before thrusting mukurrmukurr
harpoon: hunter bending low over harpoon rope mukurrmukurr
harpoon: loop made in the end of harpoon rope nungawu
harpoon: pegs for resting harpoon on a canoe na-amayi
harpoon: placing harpoon point into the harpoon milkamanhantharra
harpoon: socket of harpoon, where point rests na-mulu
harpoon: standing at prow of boat/ canoe holding harpoon barrayba
harpooned: dugong taking rope after being harpooned wajayarra
harpooned: sea turtle taking rope after being harpooned wajayarra
harpooning: sea turtle in an ideal position for harpooning wanjarra
has red poisonous berries which are used for making necklaces munda
has: area which has been hunted over bukinda
has: bereaved man whose niece/ nephew has died kulika (nya-)
has: bereaved person whose brother/ sister has died murrwala (cm-)
has: dog, whose owner has just died kundalurrwarra (cm-)
has: ground which has been cleared narnu-wunburr
has: uncovering something that has been buried to process walmantharra
has: water in which cycad fruit has been soaking ngurlangurla
hat ma-balmarna, ma-kulabajarra
hatchling: sea turtle hatchling yabarlarla
hatchlings: sea turtle hatchlings, in the sea ruju, rujurru
hating mulamulangantharra
hauling in lungkayarra
having nothing more to do with burrajbirrinjarra
having: not having bardabarda, mangkulmangkuli, riwurr
Hawk: Brown Hawk [*Falco berigora*] julwirrirri
Hawk: Peregrine Falcon / Chicken Hawk [*Falco peregrinus*] malarrkarrka
Hawksbill Turtle [*Eretmochelys imbricata*] karrubu, liyarnbi
Hawksbill Turtle, female [*Eretmochelys*

imbricata] a-ngurrin (rra-)
Hawksbill Turtle, male [*Eretmochelys imbricata*] yibarriwuna
haze jawarimbarrinji
haze: heat haze jawarimbarrinji
he yiwa
head wulaya (na-, ni-, nanda-, nda-, niya-)
head ache, having wularirrinjarra
head decoration yalkiyalki
head drooped on one side karlwakarlwa (cm-)
head of the Rainbow Serpent bulkurrimarri
head up! anngankarriya, anngankarriya
head, your nda-wulaya (poss-), nda-yidiyidi (poss-)
head: back of the head, your nda-jardarra (poss-), nda-kurukuru (poss-)
head: bald head rabuwulaya
head: carrying load on top of one's head munylamantharra
head: drooping one's head arlanbayarra
head: hair of head, your nda-wada (poss-)
head: hair, of head, your nda-nyungka (poss-)
head: hands outstretched above ones head wirrirribirri
head: nodding one's head wulangkayarra
head: position of head bowed down mududu
head: sitting with head bending down lurdi
head: sitting with head bowed down mudumantharra
head: stone spear head majaja
head: wiping perspiration from one's arm-pit on the head and body of another person manyburarramantharra
headband a-barnmarra (rra-), a-marrabibi (rra-), ma-ngirlangirla, na-mararri
headdress ma-kurdari
headdress (generic) ma-murrkardi
headress ma-bundumanja, ma-kajakaja
headrest kulajbi, wularrinja
healer mankarni (cm-)
healer: traditional healer mankarni (cm-)
healing buluwarrirrinjarra
healing: correcting healing yabilyabimantharra, yabimantharra
healthy lumbu (cm-)
healthy: hair, shiny, thick and healthy wirndalbirndal (cm-)
heap darlbu, lija
heap of firewood ma-lija
heap of non-meat foods ma-lija
heaped wulurr
heaping up wuyumantharra
heard: warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic) wirdardu
hearer: our (dual, exclusive hearer) ngatharranga (cm-)
hearer: our (dual, inclusive hearer) ngalinga (cm-)
hearer: our (plural, exclusive hearer) nganunga (cm-)
hearer: our (plural, inclusive hearer) ngambalanga (cm-)
hearer: ours (dual, exclusive hearer) ngatharranga (cm-)
hearer: ours (dual, inclusive hearer) ngalinga (cm-)
hearer: ours (plural, exclusive hearer) nganunga (cm-)
hearer: ours (plural, inclusive hearer) ngambalanga (cm-)
hearer: we (dual, exclusive hearer) ngatharra
hearer: we (dual, inclusive hearer) ngali
hearer: we (plural, exclusive hearer) nganu
hearer: we (plural, inclusive hearer) ngambala
hearing nykarrinjarra
hearing: hard of hearing birrinybirrinyi (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)
hearing: keen of hearing lingi (cm-), ngayangaya (cm-)
hearing: not hearing murdirrinjarra
hearing: preventing from hearing arnkarnmantharra
heart beat, your nda-wurdulu (poss-)
heart, your nda-ngawulu (poss-)
heartening mirlilmirlilmantharra
heat from the sun a-rdijbirr (rra-)
heat haze jawarimbarrinji
heat of the sun bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)
heat: prickly heat wurruwurru
heated stones, for cooking rabarr
heath: samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation narnu-ruluruluwanka
heating ngarramantharra
heating intensely walkijanjarra
heating spear shaft for straightening muramurathantharra
heavily: breathing heavily ngaranymantharra, warrangantharra
heavy ngiwurda (cm-), wunungu (cm-)
heavy: carrying a heavy load

nyamba-mabantharra
heel, your nda-rarnka (poss-)
held up, being: caught by grass/ roots as you walk by, being akantharra
help mate anyira (cm-)
helping anyiramantharra
hen: Pied Heron, hen [*Notophyx picata*] a-wurnngarliku (rra-)
her father nya-wangulu
her older brother, my uncle nyakunya-wirlaninya
her: dugong, pregnant cow dugong with calf still following her a-lhumurrawiji (rra-)
her: for her (definite) ankungu (cm-)
her: son-in-law, her a-kayibanthaandalu (rra-)
herd of cattle nyiburlwandinya
herd: dugong herd a-waliki, li-waliki
herd: dugong, herd of females with young calves a-ngarninybala (rra-)
herd: dugong, runs away from herd when under threat wanarraba
herd: dugongs, herd of cows with their calves li-milkamilarra
here marnaji, marni
here it is! barramarni, barramarni
here: as here barramarni
here: right here nganinyanji
Hermit Crab [*family:Paguridae*] kuranthulkuranthul
hernia wurdirri (poss-)
Heron: Pied Heron, hen [*Notophyx picata*] a-wurnngarliku (rra-)
Heron: Pied Heron, male [*Notophyx picata*] dibibi
Heron: Rufous Night Heron [*Nycticorax caledonicus*] a-rlunda (rra-)
hers anku
hessian sack a-birndawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
hey you two! marrimbala
hey you! (plural) marrirru, marrirru
Hibiscus-like tree [*Thespesia popuheoides*] a-rlatha (rra-)
Hibiscus: Native Hibiscus [*Hibiscus tiliaceus*] wulku
hiccoughing lundakantharra
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 rdawurluwurlu
high tide ngakan, wurluburlu
high: falling from a high place arrarramantharra
high: individual of high intelligence kurdirringu (cm-)
high: moon high overhead darrkirla
high: person of high position wirrimalaru (cm-)
high: position of sun/ moon being high in the sky mukunjarna
high: second high tide in one day mirndilngundaya, ralundu
higher place anka
highest point on South West Island. Wirdijila
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
hill bulurrulurru, janyka, na-wuku
Hill Coolibah tree [*Eucalyptus tectifica*] ma-murrinja
Hill Kangaroo [*Macropus robustus*] nangurrbuwala
Hill Kangaroo, female [Macropus robustus) a-jurnabu (rra-)
Hill Kangaroo, female [*Macropus robustus*] a-nguyarrnguyarrngu (rra-)
Hill Kangaroo, old male [*Macropus robustus*] maburrka
hill: distant hill mabany
hillock: place name, small hillock lying 4 km west of Borroloola. Limurrangka
hilly janykajanyka
him: for him yiku
hindered, being akantharra
hip muscles, your nda-lindi (poss-)
hip portion of sea turtle marawu
hip, your nda-wuthari (poss-)
hip: carrying on one's hip mulamantharra
hip: carrying on the hip yirdijanjarra
hip: carrying position on hip mula, wajinja, yirdijanja, yulbunda
hip: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle wurndamutha
hip: long bones from hip of sea turtle mayajbarla
hip: rich green and yellow fat in hip region of sea turtle na-lhundu (ni-)
hip: standing position with one hand holding something and the other on

hip rdardarliwanga
hip: yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle lhuwanyngu
hips: standing position with one leg outstretched and hands on hips rdardarliwanga
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, wangalwanganthарra, wanganthарra
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, warimanhantharra
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 barrayba
holding: standing position with one hand holding something and the other on hip rdardarliwanga
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 usedto 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 (rra-)
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 usedfor fishing ngalhin
hook worm ngalarrngalarr
hook: fish hook bika
hook: harpoon point with barbed hook na-ngalhinbiji (ni-)
hook: making a hook bikamantharra
hook: string, usedto 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 jarrawan
horizontal: stationary horizontal stick used fire making ma-anthamu
horn of cow/ bull na-dirrirrima (ni-)
Hornet a-wiyinbiyin (rra-), birndilirri
horns of cow/ bull na-kurrunkurrunku (ni-)
horse wawi, yarraman
horse: riding a horse/ bike rarrimantharra
Horseshoe: Orange Horseshoe Bat poss. [*Rhinonicteris aurantius*] a-wakalakala (rra-)
hot ngarrangarra (cm-)
hot coals karalkaral
hot north wind langkulangkuwarra
hot of the day ngardara
hot, being wurrburrinjarra
hot, feeling rrkuwanjarra
hot/ spicy foods bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)
hot: stick usedto spread hot ashes na-rarrbi
hot: sun being very hot at midday darrkirlirrinjarra
house barrawu
how are you? wayi
how is it? wayi, wayi
how many? ngandarrangu (cm-), ngandarrangu (cm-)
how? ngandarra, wayi
howling of dogs ngawarlmantharra, 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 chinesis*] a-bumirri (rra-), manbiribiri
humped darlbu
hunched back rdaku (cm-)
hunching up lhukurrmantharra
hunger: satisfied, of hunger ngayamantharra
hungry malinjingurlu, wirndajku (cm-), wirndinirri (cm-)
hungry, being jijirdarrinjarra, jirdarrinjarra, wirndajkirrinjarra
hunt: encouraging a dog to hunt jujumantharra
hunt: training dogs to hunt rulbantharra
hunted over ground narnu-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 excells at hunting fish/ terrestial 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, yarrbantharra
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-ngurruwaru
hunting: harpoon rope for dugong/ sea-turtle hunting ma-budabuda
hunting: hunter, who excells at hunting fish/ terrestial animals/ plant foods

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ma-wurnbi (cm-)

hunting: kangaroo hunting method bandawi, barangkajbi

hurrying minmirrinymantharra, mirrinymantharra, wijirrinjarra

hurrying into an activity wirarra (cm-)

hurting ngaringarirrinjarra

husband and wife majkarra

husband and wives (in a polygamous marriage) li-majkalmajkarra

husband, and wife, and husband's brothers, and wife's sisters li-majkalmajkarra

husband, my nyangathanya-wangu

husband: sister's husband nganawarra, rnabirnabi

husband: sister's: older sister's husband, my nyangathanya-miyangki

husband: sister's: younger sister's husband, my nyangathanya-yalanji

husband: spouse of another woman's husband/ another man's wife mayirli (cm-)

husband: woman with husband's brother majkarra

husband: your husband nya-wangarinya

hushing a baby/ small child yuyumantharra

I ngarna

Ibis: Glossy Ibis [*Plegadis falcinellus*] a-rrawanjaji (rra-)

Ibis: Straw Necked Ibis [*Threskiornis spinicollis*] a-murlunbi (rra-)

Ibis: White Ibis [*Threskiornis molocca*] kurndirndi

ideal: sea turtle in an ideal position for harpooning wanjarra

identified: that food, identified and known ma-mangaji

identified: that, identified, specific, of aboreal/ abstract class nouns na-mangaji

identified: those people, identified and known li-mangaji

identified: those people, not identified li-mbangu

identified: those two people, identified and specified rri-mangaji

if namba

igniting milamantharra, rumalumarrinjarra, rumarrinjarra, wudamantharra

ignorant of ngalngandayarra

ignorant person manji (cm-)

ignorant towards ngandayarra

ill, being nyamba-mirrantharra

ill-behaved kabarrkabarr (cm-)

ill: mentally ill murdu (cm-)

illuminating mirnngarrinjarra

imitating lharrkuwanjarra, yakinantharra

immature wanbula (cm-), watha (cm-)

immature young of humans/ dogs/ kangaroo/ wallaby marrantharl (cm-)

immature: Barracouda, immature [*Sphraena barracouda*] a-buthuluku (rra-)

immature: Barramundi, immature [*Sclenopages leichardti*] lakularlku

immature: Barramundi, immature [*Scleropages leichardti*] lhunduba, rdiwabi

immature: blue-tongue lizard, immature [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-bangkurlbangkurl (rra-)

immature: catfish, immature ngirlingirli

immature: Giant Mud Crab, immature [*Scylla serrata*] kadikadi

immature: Green Turtle, immature [*Chelonia mydas*] ngajilingajili

immature: Groper, immature [*Proicrops lanceolatus*] a-munjiyamunjarra (rra-)

immature: Mournful Tree Monitor, immature [*Varanus tristus*] a-wijku (rra-)

immature: Mullet, immature wurniwurni

immature: Rainbow Serpent, immature bayanangbayanang

immature: Salt Water Crocodile, immature [*Crocodylus porosus*] kuriyumba

immature: Sand Goanna, immature [*Varanus gouldii*] burrirdil

immature: water lily corm, immature ma-yirnikanbangu

immediate: relatives, immediate personal banbayi (cm-)

immediately yinarrambalulu, yurlurrmantharra, yurrulumbala, yuwamantharra

impatient arlajkarla (cm-), arlijkarli (cm-), wirarra (cm-)

impeding kadamantharra

imperative particle kabu

importance: object of great importance namu-wurrama

important walkurra (cm-), wurrirri (cm-)

important: very important manbulbu (cm-)

imprint, of body, as in sand, your nda-wuyu (poss-)

imprisoning rdirrirrantharra

improving yabilyabimantharra, yabimantharra, yabirrinjarra

in a huff jiburu (cm-)

in a line kandakanda
in front mundumantha
in full view mirnaji, mirnaji, wunyilu
in half wardaji, wumbuwumbiji
in one line yurlkanjurlkan
in one piece wuthamba
in the depths of the sea rarra
in the flesh wunngalu
in the lead mundumantha
in the middle wumbiji
in the midst rarra
in the mouth jawayawa
in the vicinity of dinkidinki
in the water wurra
in this way nganinya
in two pieces wardaji, warriwarriyamba, wumbuwumbiji
in: .coming in, of people ngarlarlamantharra
in: not joining in nyamba-ngarrarnmantharra
in: sucking in lhujinjarra
incest wunumbanyngu (cm-)
incestuous wajiwaji
incircling something bandarada
inciting jarranymantharra
inciting to fight wangarrabantharra
inclusive: our (dual, inclusive hearer) ngalinga (cm-)
inclusive: our (plural, inclusive hearer) ngambalanga (cm-)
inclusive: ours (dual, inclusive hearer) ngalinga (cm-)
inclusive: ours (plural, inclusive hearer) ngambalanga (cm-)
inclusive: we (dual, inclusive hearer) ngali
inclusive: we (plural, inclusive hearer) ngambala
inclusively: all inclusively wiji
incomplete things wuyin (cm-)
incomprehensible, being not understanding yakiyakirrinjarra
indentified: that feminine thing, indentified and known a-mangaji
indentified: those two people not yet indentified 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-)
individual skilled ata particular activity kurdirringu (cm-)
individuals: power of individuals during ceremony wirrimalaru (cm-)
indivudual who makes themselves sexually desirerous kulikuli (cm-)
Indopacific Humpback Dolphin [*Sousa chinesis*] a-bumirri (rra-), manbiribiri
inferior maba (cm-)
influential person narnu-wurrama, wurrama (cm-)
influenza ngalirli, wurlwurr
information: asking for information from spirits nyiribantharra
inhabitant of jibiya (cm-)
inhabitant of the sea and coastal environment anthawirriyarra (cm-)
inhabitants of the water wurralngu (cm-)
inhaling wukuwantharra
initiate for the Wambuyungu/ a-Milkathatha/ Bambarruku and Kundawira rituals kulawurdi (li-/nya-)
initiate, for the a-Kunabibi ceremony wanjilirra (cm-)
initiate: circumcision initiate rdaru (nya-), wirrkajuru (nya-)
initiation ground jamanki, jamankiwala
initiation: people who share the same time of initiation makunguna (cm-)
injecting arrkanantharra, ngarrkanantharra, nguthumantharra
inland anka, maya
inland country yingkarra
inlet, of a salt water creek ruwaji
inlet: salt water creek inlet a-ngalawurr (rra-), a-rndarr (rra-)
inlet: salt water inlet na-ruwaji
inner: cabbage palm, edible inner pith (ritual term) kundamurru
insane, making yakayakamantharra
insect (generic) bibin
insect species, Blue Fly malunungu
insect species, Bush Fly a-miyimiyi (rra-)
insect species, Butterfly a-kurlambimbi (rra-)
insect species, Centipede [*Scolopendra sp.*] a-marlamarla (rra-)
insect species, Cicada lirrngindi, ngirringirri
insect species, cockroach a-wikalwikal (rra-)
insect species, Dragonfly a-mardu (rra-)
insect species, Fire Fly a-warlangarrwarlangarr (rra-)

insect species, Hornet
a-wiyinbiyin (rra-), birndilirri
insect species, locust, large [*Valanga irregularis*] jaruma
insect species, Locust, large [*Valanga irregularis*] juwayawa
insect species, louse a-mukaka (rra-), a-wutha (rra-)
insect species, March Fly
badi, lunmurr
insect species, Mosquito
a-wurrkany (rra-), murndu (cm-)
insect species, Praying Mantis
bujimala
insect species, Sandfly
kirdil
insect species, Scorpion
a-wunanka (rra-)
insect species, Tick [*Arachnida sp.*]
judayi
insect specieAnt Lion [*Myrmeleontidae*]
a-kamba (rra-)
insect: flying insect (generic)
bulyirrirri
inserting kadirrantharra
inside amdaamda
inside: eggs of native bee found inside native honey nest
barnma
inside: eyelid, inside, your
nda-wulyurr (poss-)
inside: pandanus nut with many kernels inside ma-wurndangu
inside: pandanus nut with plentiful kernels inside ma-wuyinkuyin
inside: pith, from inside of the cabbage palm; edible ma-rramundu
insolently: replying insolently
nyamba-rrnyinjarra
instructing milirdimantharra
instrument: musical instrument
juluwari, karlwa, kurrbulungka, ma-kulurru, na-lhurrwa, na-ruli
insulting term for an uncirmcumcised adult male ardu (cm-)
insulting, being kiwumantharra
intelligence: individual of high intelligence kurdirringu (cm-)
intelligent kawi (cm-), lingi (cm-), ngayangaya (cm-)
intended: turning someone away from their intended purpose
balangkamayarra
intense: pre-wet season period of intense humidity na-yinarramba (ni-)
intensely kurdandu, ngalhangku, wakulamba
intensely: heating intensely
walkijanjarra
intent: traveller with a specific intent in mind buwarra (cm-)
intercourse: person wanting sexual intercourse manhalmanhal (cm-)
intercourse: sexual intercourse
bunimantharra, malmanhamantharra, rdantharra
intercourse: sexual intercourse (colloquial)
wurrubantharra
intercourse: sexual intercourse, having
nyamba-bunimantharra
interested: not being interested
burrajkirrinjarra
interior: pandanus nut interior
wirriyalngu
interior: pandanus nut interior, red to orange in colour
kalbakalba
interior: water lily corm interior : fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds na-ngarranjal (ni-, nu-)
intermittent: samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation
narnu-ruluruluwanka
intertidal zone narnu-wuthan
intestine: large intestine of the dugong
rimi, rirrkukilwalkurru
intestine: large intestine of the sea turtle
wunakaka
intestine: small intestine
ma-karriyalu
intestines of goanna/ long necked turtle
ma-kanarl
intestines of land mammals
ma-lhurralhurra, ma-murdumurdu
intestines of the goanna
ma-wirdiwurdu
intestines, of land mammals
ma-jililinyjilili
intestines: contents of intestines
mawurna
intestines: dugong intestines (generic)
warrka
intestines: small intestines of the dugong
murajuju
intoxicated kamukamuwiji (cm-)
introducing yunduyundumantharra
invisible hole where sorcery enters the body na-wuthulu, narnu-mawarl
Ironwood tree [*Erythropleum chlorostachyum*]
lamurra
Irrawaddy: Snubfin Dolphin / Irrawaddy Dolphin [*Orcaella brevirostris*]
wundumarlamarla
irritating condition of the eye
wulyurr (poss-)
Irukandji Jellyfish [*Carukia barnesi*]
wathalungu
is that so? ngarri
island (generic) waliyangu
Island Goanna poss. Freckled Monitor [*Varanus tristus orientalis*]

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a-ralba (rra-), a-warrirri (rra-)
island wild honey makurrawirla, wiliwarrngu
island wild honey nest containing much honey manbiriwu
island: bay on a island na-wulmuku (ni-)
islands: dew on the islands a-wumalhu (rra-)
islands: fishing over the islands and sea akarimantharra
islands: phosphorecence (natural) found in the sand in shallow water off the islands balirrka
islets: samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation narnu-ruluruluwanka
it is good yamulu
it- masculine thing alhi, ayu (cm-), yiwa
it: bird picking up something in it's beak kilmarnantharra
it: how is it? wayi
it: just in the same way you do it nganambajilulu
itch, having a mabanbayarra
itching mabanbayarra
items: ritual payment items danya
its: bark, its na-yirra (ni-, nu-)
its: berry, its na-wulaya (ni-, nu-)
its: bird catching fish with its beak wijalmantharra
its: commencement, its na-yinarramba (ni-)
its: cycad palm having lost its fronds, cone-like growth being visible ma-widiwidi
its: fat, its na-manyngul (ni-), na-wungu (ni-)
its: fruit, its na-wulaya (ni-, nu-)
its: noise, its na-malurr (ni-, nanda-)
its: properly, in its proper place wurrbi
its: seed, its na-mi (ni-, nu-)
its: side, its narnu-winkan
its: sound, its na-malurr (ni-, nanda-)
itself: dugong tangling itself in harpoon rope rdayantharra
Jabiru [*Xenorhynchus asiaticus*] wurrmangurli, wurrulibinka
jabudubudu: dancing the jabudubudu rituals jabudubudumantharra
Jack: Mangrove Jack wurrya
jamming in kakinymantharra, lhunjurrmantharra
jar bujili
Javan File Snake [*Acrochordus javanicus*] a-bunubunu (rra-), a-yibayibarra (rra-)
jaw bone, your nda-rawulurr (poss-)
jaw of the dugong na-rawunjurr (ni-)
jealous, being mijangantharra, nganymantharra
jellyfish species, Box Jellyfish [*Chironex fleckeri*] na-walkurrarra, wuthirri
jellyfish species, Irukandji Jellyfish [*Carukia barnesi*] wathalungu
jellyfish species, Jellyfish [*Rhizostoma pulmo sp.*] waykalngu
Jellyfish [*Rhizostoma pulmo sp.*] waykalngu
Jequirity Bean [*Abrus precatorius*] munda
Jesus: Lotus Bird / Jesus Bird [*Irediparra gallinacea*] a-dirnbidirnbi (rra-), a-ngururrngururr (rra-)
jetty jidi
jewellery murranymurrany
Jewfish [*Johnius diacanthus*] a-rndakaya
Jewfish [*Johnnius diacanthus*] a-marrbi (rra-)
job jabu
joey dinybu
join: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body na-ngabala (ni-)
joining mayamantharra
joining: not joining in nyamba-ngarrarnmantharra
journey by foot for a specific purpose buwarrala
journeying muyamuyabantharra, nyamba-yurrmantharra
juice of fruit na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)
juice: drink made from the juice of pandanus nut kambuda
juices from (meat na-ngilili (ni-)
juices from meat na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)
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 [*Macropus robustus*] nangurrbuwala

kangaroo species, Hill Kangaroo, female [Macropus robustus) a-jurnabu (rra-)
kangaroo species, Hill Kangaroo, female [*Macropus robustus*] a-nguyarrnguyarrngu (rra-)
kangaroo species, Hill Kangaroo, old male [*Macropus robustus*] maburrka
kangaroo species, Plains Kangaroo [*Macropus antelopinus*] bardakalinya, mayurrku
kangaroo species, Plains Kangaroo [*Macropus antielopinus*] ngardarda
kangaroo species, Plains Kangaroo, female [*Macropus antelopinus*] a-warungala (rra-)
kangaroo teeth ornaments lijarr, wirra
kangaroo/ wallaby resting place lhanba
Kapok tree [*Cochlospernum fraseri*] ma-jiwurr, ma-rlibulu
Kapok: fruit of Kapok Tree [*Cochlspermum fraseri*] ma-wurlbu
keen of hearing lingi (cm-), ngayangaya (cm-)
keep away! kabujukukabujuku, kabujukukabujuku
keep out of the way! ngandarrajuku, ngandarrajuku
keep: causing to keep on yurrnguyurrngumantharra
keep: wanting others to keep away walardankayarra
keeping a watch over ralaralamantharra
keeping away ngibantharra, nyamba-ngibantharra
keeping away from nyamba-milmirilangantharra
keeping back mululumantharra, ningumantharra, mulumulumantharra
keeping off nyamba-ngibantharra
keeping on coming nyamba-ngabarlamantharra, nyamba-ngabarlangabarlamantharra
keeping restricted ngibantharra
keeping sacred ngibantharra
keeping watch over jarrijarrimantharra
keeping: alive, keeping lhungkumantharra
keeping: secret, keeping wajkirrantharra
keeps: man who continaully keeps the company of women nhanawamara (nya-)
kernel: cycad nut kernel ma-wurlyurr
kernel: pandanus nut kernel nu-kurnbal (na-, ni-)
kernels: pandanus nut with many kernels inside ma-wurndangu
kernels: pandanus nut with plentiful kernels inside ma-wuyinkuyin
kicked: dirt, kicked back by feet as one walks wirlyirr
kicking barranyinjarra
kicking back dirt with feet while walking wirlyirrungkayarra
kidney, your nda-yirdarangka (poss-)
kidneys of the dugong a-wumumu (rra-)
kill: person who desires to kill people ngabayamanthamara (cm-)
killed: flying fox killed on land under secret-sacred restrictions bulurlyi
killer marriwi (cm-)
killer (cow/ bullock for butchering) kila
Killer: False Killer Whale [*Pseudorca crassidens*] kungkabubu, yulangu, yurluyurluwiji
killer: revenge killer marriwi (cm-)
killers: revenge killers marrimarriwi (cm-)
killing kurdanmantharra
kin: unwilling to fulfill obligations to kin bujurrbujurr (cm-)
kind, being ngardurdumantharra
kind: fruit of any kind hanging from tree /bush ma-wirrawirra
kinds: all kinds of things yumbulyumbumantha
kinds: making two kinds kanymakanymardamantharra, nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
kinds: meats of different kinds, wanting mulukurrinjarra
kinds: variety of kinds of meat, having muluku
King Brown Snake [*Pseudechis australis*] balankali, bularrangu, ngulwa
King Quail [*Coturnix chinensis*] bujbul, kungkudarrbudarrbu
king tides ja-wukabanji
Kingfish: Black Banded Kingfish [*Seriolina nigrofasciata*] walkuwalkulangu
Kingfisher: Forest Kingfisher [*Todiramphus macleayii*] a-birringkulbirringkul (rra-)
kinship term balayurr (cm-), ji-ngawinya
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

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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 (rrakarna-)
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, andhis brothers children li-alardikarra
kinship term, man, andhis brothers ortheir 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-kayibanthangathangkalu (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 fortheir parents
jakaja

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kinship term, my sister, your cousin, when talking to female cousin a-ngawinya (rra-)
kinship term, older brother's wife angatharra-yalanji (rrangatharra-)
kinship term, older sister's husband, my nyangathanya-miyangki
kinship term, people who share the same time of initiation makunguna (cm-)
kinship term, siblings (two) of the same parents babakurla
kinship term, siblings of the same parents li-babakurla
kinship term, siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja
kinship term, siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children ririka
kinship term, siblings two, of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children or father's brothers' children nginykarra
kinship term, sister's daughter akarna-ardima (rrakarna-), angatharra-ardu (rrangatharra-), ardiyardi
kinship term, sister's daughter's child wukuku
kinship term, sister's daughter's daughter akarna-wuthayi (rrakarna-)
kinship term, sister's daughter's son karna-wuthayi
kinship term, sister's husband nganawarra, rnabirnabi
kinship term, sister's son's daughter akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-)
kinship term, sister's son's son karna-mangkayi
kinship term, sister's son/ daughter karna-ardima
kinship term, sister's spouse murrumurru
kinship term, sister-in-law maba
kinship term, sister-in-laws, more than three li-manmanjikarra
kinship term, son kajakaja, kulhakulha
kinship term, son's daughter akarna-murima (rrakarna-)
kinship term, son's son karna-murima
kinship term, son's son, my nyakarna-mangkayi
kinship term, son-in-law, her a-kayibanthaandalu (rra-)
kinship term, son-in-law, my kayibanthangathangkalu (nya-)
kinship term, spouse kayikayi
kinship term, spouse's brothers banji
kinship term, spouse's father ardungantha (nya-)
kinship term, spouse's mother yuwarni
kinship term, their father, my uncle nyawulanganya-rnarnanganthamu
kinship term, widower miyaji (cm-)
kinship term, wife, my angatharra-wangu (rrangatharra-)
kinship term, wives (two) of one man in a polygamous marriage milkamba, milkambawujara
kinship term, wives of one man in a polygamous marriage li-milkamilarra, li-milkamilkamba, li-milkamilkambakurla
kinship term, woman with brother's child rnarnakarra
kinship term, woman, orher sisters, andtheir brothers' children li-rnarnakarra
kinship term, younger brother wunhaka
kinship term, younger brother's daughter akarna-rnarnama (rrakarna-)
kinship term, younger brother's son karna-rnarnama
kinship term, younger brother's wife angatharra-miyangki (rrangatharra-)
kinship term, younger brother, my nyangathi-anyira (nyangathanya-)
kinship term, younger sister's husband, my nyangathanya-yalanji
kinship term, your brother my cousin when speaking to female cousin nya-athatha
kinship term, your brother, my daughters child; maternal grandmother speaking to female maternal granddaughter ji-wurrbu
kinship term, your child, my daughter's child, when speaking to son-in-law a-mangkayiwirri (rra-)
kinship term, your daughter's child, my wife, when speaking to female cousin a-ngkuwirri (rra-)
kinship term, your elder brother, my uncle wa-mimayku
kinship term, your father, my brother-in-law when speaking to niece or nephew wa-rnangkirri
kinship term, your father, my brother-in-law, when talking to niece/ nephew ji-murriba
kinship term, your father, my uncle when speaking to female cousin wa-rnarnanya

kinship term, your husband nya-wangarinya
kinship term, your mother's father or cousin nya-lhamayngku
kinship term, your mother, my father's sister when talking to female cousin nda-ardiya
kinship term, your mother, my sister when talking to niece/ nephew nda-wikiwirri
kinship term, your sister, my daughters child, maternal grandmother speaking a-wurrbu (rra-)
kinship term, your sister, my mother when talking toone's maternal uncle nda-mangkayku
kinship term, your sister, when sister-in-law asks brother-in-law a-wurrwurra (rra-)
kinship term, your younger brother, my uncle wa-wirlaninya
kinship: greeting by kinship name nyamba-lhawarrmantharra
kinspeople: making bad forone's kinspeople warrirrantharra
kissing lhujinjarra
Kite: Black Kite [*Milvus migrans*] bukaji
Kite: Brahminy Kite [*Haliastur Indus*] a-nyana (rra-), a-yarikiki (rra-)
kneading wulunmantharra
kneading together kuluyurrumantharra
knee, your nda-burru (poss-), nda-mirdimal (poss-), nda-muju (poss-)
knee: fold of leg behind knee, your nda-riwurr (poss-)
knee: lying position with one knee bent andother leg resting on it wanyka
knee: sitting position on a drum with one foot resting on the other knee wanyka
knee: standing position on one leg with the other bent at knee mirdimirdilinja
kneecap, your nda-wanjiya (poss-)
kneeling position on both knees murruru
kneeling position on one knee with the other knee up mirdimirdilinja, mirdimirdilinja
kneeling position with hands flat on thighs walamirimiri
knees: climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent barnkala
knees: crawling position, on hands and knees bunarrinja, nyambu-rrantharra
knees: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at knees nyamba-rdakalmantharra
knees: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at the knees rdakal
knees: kneeling position on both knees murruru
knees: lying position on back with knees bent wanyka
knees: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow mirrinjungu
knife maraki
knife: stone knife burrawa, ma-kakami, ma-wudawuda, majaja
knife: stone knife, large wurrbingani
knife: stone knife, small a-burruwa (rra-), a-warndamantha (rra-)
knocking ramantharra
knocking against wajumantharra
knot wurrku
knot: tying a knot wurrkumantharra
know: don't know nungka
know: person who does not yet know about something manji (cm-)
knowing lhaantharra, milirdi, mirdan (cm-)
knowledge: desiring, food, knowledge warnngirrinjarra
knowledgeable milirdi, mingkin (cm-)
known: path, known a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-)
known: song only partly known wumungkulu
known: that female person- not known a-mbangu (rra-)
known: that feminine thing, indentified and known a-mangaji
known: that feminine thing- not known a-mbangu (rra-)
known: that food, identified and known ma-mangaji
known: that male person/ masculine thing, not known nya-mbangu
known: there (specific or known location) baji
known: those people, identified and known li-mangaji
knuckle: biting the second knuckle, of the index finger of another person rayalngundayarra
knuckles: cracking knuckles rajbantharra
Koel: Common Koel [*Eudynamis scolopacea*] a-thuwa (rra-)
Kookaburra: Blue Winged Kookaburra [*Dacelo leachii*] 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-)
Kurrajong tree ma-mandirri
Kurrajong tree [*Brachychiton paradoxus*] ma-rdardaki
Kurrajong [*Brachychiton diversifolius*] ma-lhalhaki, ma-murndarrarra
Kurrajong: bark of the Kurrajong tree [*Brachychiton paradoxus*] ma-yatha
Kurrajong: seeds found in pods of the Kurrajong tree ma-ngarrkananthamara
Kurranjong: seeds found in pods of the Kurranjong tree ma-ngarrkangarrkananthamara
labia, your nda-bayika (poss-)
labour pains arrarramantharra
labour: commencing of labour pains nyamba-yarrakantharra
labour: contracting, of muscle/ uterus during labour muyumuyurrinjarra
lacking riwurr
ladder ma-wanduma
ladder: forked pole, used as a ladder ma-wanduma
laden tree ma-wirrawirra
lagoon bingkarra, nankawa
lagoon: bend/ corner of a lagoon na-wulmuku (ni-)
lagoon: edge of lagoon narnu-wunda
lagoon: edge of lagoon/ river wunda
lagoon: end of lagoon na-mungu (ni-)
lagoon: filled, of water in lagoon rdawurluwurlu
lagoons: filled, of water in lagoons, river wurluburlu
lagoons: rocky reefs found in lagoons/ rivers a-winirr (rra-)
lame bujurrbujurr (cm-), darlwa (cm-), darlwadarlwa, dirdu (cm-)
lame, being landiyarra, mayururrinjarra
lamp na-kulakaya, na-rlangan
lance: short, lance-like spear bunarra
Lancewood [*Acacia shirleyi*] karnanyi, na-karnanyi
land maya
land badly burned by fire ngarrki
land blackened by bushfires na-ngarrki
Land Snail a-kambalngu (rra-)
Land Snail Shells wiriwirijka
land: flying fox killed on land under secret-sacred restrictions bulurlyi
land: good hunter of land based resources yalbiyarra (cm-)
land: hard, dry land ngarrki
land: intestines of land mammals ma-lhurralhurra, ma-murdumurdu
land: intestines, of land mammals ma-jililinyjilili
land: point of land na-mulkan (ni-)
land: pulling in to land lungkayarra
landing yibandayarra
Landing: place name, "The Landing" Jawuma
landscape: marking, of landscape balarrinjarra
language wuka
language: Garrawa language Arrwa (cm-)
language: Kudanji language Kurdanji (cm-)
language: Mara language Marra (cm-)
language: sound of language na-rayi (ni-, nanda-)
language: speaking language fluently jabumantharra
language: Yanyuwa language Wardirri (cm-), Yanyula, Yanyuwa, Yanyuwangala
lap: holding on one's lap landarrumantharra
lap: position of holding in front of oneself/ on one's lap wididiwidi, widiwidi
lap: someone/ something on one's lap landarrumantharra
large walkurra (cm-)
Large Egret [*Egretta sp.*] mururrmururrngu
large group, in a mirrkarli
large intestine of the dugong rimi, rirrkukilwalkurru
large intestine of the sea turtle wunakaka
Large Tailed Mullet wandirr
large: Bandicoot, large [*Isoodon sp.*] a-wangkulinya (rra-)
large: bark canoe; large sea going type na-mirrinyungu, na-riyarrku
large: Barramundi, very large [*Scleropages leichardti*] wirrumbarrangu
large: bush fire, large kambambarra
large: dugong, bull large, very old jawaruwaru
large: dugong, large old bull jawiruma
large: dugong, non-lactating cow, with large calf a-miramba (rra-)
large: fighting pick, very large a-warrakiwarraki (rra-)
large: fire, large and bright balangungu
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
wurrbingani
large: talking, of large numbers of people
nyamba-rirrarirramantharra
large: women, a large gathering
a-wirrikurdukurdu (rra-)
last: wife, last (in a polygamous marraige)
a-ngulakaringu (rra-)
late afternoon ngabungabu, ngabungabula, ngubathurra, wukurlakurlu
late evening malmarnawuntha
later baku
later today baku, lhurrku
later: see you later today
bakuwu
lateritic rock a-winirr (rra-), winirr
laughing wuthurrumantharra
laughing loudly kalkalmantharra, larrkandumantharra
Law narnu-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-ngarranjal (ni-, nu-)
lazy barlkibarlki (cm-), bujurrbujurr (cm-), kulanbayarra, wanbaluka (cm-), wurrmul (cm-)
lazy, being barlkibarlkirrinjarra, wurrmulirrinjarra
lazy, making one wurrmulmantharra
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, wirdi (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
wurranyinjarra
leaning over nyamba-wilwirrinymantharra, nyamba-wirrinymantharra
leaning position dankarr, wirrinyngala
leaning to the side wirriny
leaping wurlburla
leaping of dolphins wirlbungkayarra
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 usedfor 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 gound from previous year
ma-kambalngu
leg of an animal na-wi (ni-)
leg-like aerial roots of the mangrove tree
rarramawuka
leg: calf of leg, your nda-ajba (poss-), nda-alha (poss-)
leg: fold of leg behind knee, your
nda-riwurr (poss-)
leg: lower leg, your nda-wirrba (poss-)
leg: lying position with one knee bent andother leg resting on it
wanyka
leg: sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body

murrulabi

leg: standing position on one leg with the other bent at knee mirdimirdilinja

leg: standing position with one leg outstretched and hands on hips rdardarliwanga

leg: stiff leg, walking with a kadamantharra

Legless Lizard sp wurriyi

legs: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at knees nyamba-rdakalmantharra

legs: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at the knees rdakal

legs: opening one's legs wide apart nyamba-walkantharra

legs: sitting position with legs bent back toone side jukurl, rdirdil

legs: sitting position with legs crossed barnkala

legs: sitting position with legs extended and feet crossed rurrbarurrba

legs: sitting position with legs pulled up (rare usage) bujal

legs: sitting position with legs straight out feet crossed murrngumurrngu

legs: sitting with legs crossed nyamba-barnkalamantharra

Leichardt Pine [*Nauclea oorientalis*] ma-buyarra

leprosy narnu-wurrulburrul

Lesser Crested Tern [*Sterna bengalensis*] bangantha

lethargic, making wurrmulmantharra

letter biba, na-biba

letting arrinjarra, mardarranjarra, wirrangantharra

letting down larlamantharra, lhalhamantharra

letting down on a rope arrarramantharra, mayiwantharra

level wurrukurru, yarrbarrba

level: high level, ata wurluburlu

level: high level, of tide/ flood rdawurluwurlu

liar jawarndima (cm-), jiwil (cm-)

lice: removing lice wuthangantharra

licking wuyantharra

lies: telling lies walarndimantharra, warndimantharra

life spirit of humans/ animals na-ngawulu (ni-)

life spirit, your nda-ngawulu (poss-), nda-wurdulu (poss-), nda-yala (poss-)

life: commencing, of foetal life nyamba-yarrakantharra

lifeless mirrba

lift: giving a lift wakuyirrantharra

lift: giving someone a lift akuyirrantharra

lifting nyamba-rankarrmantharra

lifting up rankarrmantharra, rinkirinkimantharra

lifting: fog lifting mantharra

light na-kulakaya, na-rlangan

light beams shining through the water yurrbunjurrbun

light in weight burlurlu (cm-), burnthuburnthu (cm-)

light rope ma-nguji, ma-yulbu

light: dark, no light at all nginymulnginymul

light: rain, gentle and light milyiyula

light: shafts of light shining through the sea yurrbunjurrbun

light: sunset, when long shafts of light shine out of the sky narnu-mawurr

lighter, of day, sunlight wilarrinjarra

lighting mardangarrmantharra

lighting a fire milamantharra

lighting fires walwathantharra, warrmayinmantharra

lighting fires, over the country balbathuntharra

lighting grass fires bathuntharra

lighting up mirnngarrinjarra, rlanganmantharra

lighting up with paperbark torches wayantharra

lightning a-ngajarr (rra-)

lightning: flashing of lightning/ torch wurninjarra

like that barranamba

like that you do it nganamba, nganambaji

like this nganinya

like: what isit like? wayi

liking alarramantharra, manmarralangantharra

lily: water lily corm (generic) ma-rnayi

lily: water lily corm from ma-bujuwa lily ma-wirnku

lily: water lily corm interior : fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds na-ngarranjal (ni-, nu-)

lily: water lily corm many fine roots coming from it ma-winjawa

lily: water lily leaf stems nu-walmurr

lily: water lily leaves nu-rangal

lily: water lily seeds, within the corms nu-yanyungi

lily: White lily with onion like bulb [*Crinum angustifolium*] a-rdangkarldangkarl (rra-)

limb: crippled limb jukurl

limestone a-wunirru (rra-)
limping landiyarra, lharndiyarra
line: fishing line ma-runga, ma-wurrngku
line: in a line kandakanda
line: in one line yurlkanjurlkan
line: rod for fishing line juluwurnji
line: straight line, in a yurlka
lined up arndakanda, birnbirl, kandakanda, yurlkanjurlkan
lined: trees lined up ma-arndakanda
lining: green fat lining shell of the sea turtle na-rurru (ni-)
Lion: Ant Lion [*Myrmeleontidae*] a-kamba (rra-)
lips, lips nda-mulu (poss-)
lips: trilling lips wurrbanyinjarra
lisping jalhabirr (cm-)
listening nykalanykarrinjarra, nykarrinjarra
litter muji, mulhil
litter: picking up litter/ scraps mujinjarra
little buyi (cm-), wajanya (cm-)
little bit bijal
Little Black Comorant [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*] a-kurrbarnku (rra-)
Little Black Comorant, male [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*] antharrantharra
Little Corella [*Cacatua sanguinea*] a-ngulili (rra-)
Little Eagle [*Hieraaetus morphnoides*] a-karankangu
Little Egret [*Egretta intermedia*] warnurra
Little Pied Comorant [*Phalacrora various*] kuduluku, wuwuna
little toe, your nda-rinarina (poss-)
little: animal with little fat content ngarrangarra (cm-)
little: finger, little, your nda-watha (poss-)
little: flames, little na-mirnmirn (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 with liver malayanjamantharra
living as a wife alindumantharra
living in just one particular area wukuwarrumantharra
living: essential things for living maraka
lizard (generic) lhuwa, mimarnu
lizard species, Blue Tongue Lizard (generic term) [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-wayurr (rra-)
lizard species, Blue Tongue Lizard [*Tiliqua scionoides*] a-ngalibaku (rra-)
lizard species, Blue Tongue Lizard, partly grown [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-rangkarangka
lizard species, blue-tongue lizard, immature [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-bangkurlbangkurl (rra-)
lizard species, Blue-Tongue Lizard, partly grown [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-kangkarlkangkarl (rra-)
lizard species, Frill Necked Lizard [*Chlamydosaurus kingii*] wunbi
lizard species, Gecko wabarnnyi
lizard species, Gecko sp a-karrkanda (rra-)
lizard species, Gecko sp. possibly Barking Gecko a-ngajarr (rra-)
lizard species, Island Goanna poss. Freckled Monitor [*Varanus tristus orientalis*] a-ralba (rra-), a-warrirri (rra-)
lizard species, lizard with black nose and patches over eyes kaburi, kaburiwalala
lizard species, Mangrove Goanna jarrkarrkarla
lizard species, Mournful Tree Monitor [*Varanus tristus*] a-wurnakungkala (rra-)
lizard species, Mournful Tree Monitor, immature [*Varanus tristus*] a-wijku (rra-)
lizard species, Sand Goanna, female large [*Varanus gouldii*] a-malarrawirna (rra-)
lizard species, Sand Goanna, immature [*Varanus gouldii*] burrirdil
lizard species, Sand Goanna, large male [*Varanus gouldii*] kirarra, warrnguna
lizard species, Skink sp wurriyi
lizard species, Small Black Lizard [*Amphibolurus sp.*] a-karnkulukulu (rra-)
lizard species, Small Lizard 5-15cm long.[*Carlia sp.*] a-rdaburlu (rra-)
lizard species, Small lizard species 5-15cm. long[*Carlia sp.*] a-karlki (rra-)
lizard species, Small lizard [*Carlia sp.*] a-bithurla (rra-)

lizard species, Small Lizard [*Carlia sp.*] karrkalyi
lizard species, Water Monitor [*Varanus mertenis*] a-mirlbala (rra-), a-yarraka (rra-)
lizard specieBlue Tongue Lizard [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-kulangkunya (rra-)
lizard with black nose and patches over eyes kaburi, kaburiwalala
lizard: claw, of a lizard/ possum na-marrkilikili (ni-)
lizard: claw, of lizard/ possum na-rinkarr (ni-)
Lizard: Legless Lizard sp wurriyi
load, carrying a mundimundirrinjarra
load: carrying a heavy load nyamba-mabantharra
load: carrying load on top of one's head munylamantharra
load: position of carrying load under the arm mundimundi
loaded lumunjunu (cm-), mundimundi
loaded, being mundimundirrinjarra, wanyinjarra
loading mundimundimantharra
locally: ground beehive, locally called "girl sugarbag" a-wajkana (rra-)
locally: tree beehive, locally called "boy sugar bag" dulbarri
locally: tree beehive; called locally "boy sugar bag" kamilarri
location: changing location yibakantharra
location: there (non-specific/ undefined location) namba
location: there (specific or known location) baji
locking up murumantharra
locust swarm/ plague rdajbirdajbi
locust, large [*Valanga irregularis*] jaruma
Locust, large [*Valanga irregularis*] juwayawa
log, used as "pillow" for corpse on burial platform ma-rrunbangu
log: base of a pole/ hollow log coffin na-rama (ni-, nanda-)
log: base of log coffin/ post na-wuna (ni-)
log: hollow log coffin kundabira, larla
log: opening of a hollow log coffin na-mulu
Loggerhead Turtle [*Caretta caretta*] limarrwurrirri
loin, your nda-yirdarangka (poss-)
loincloth julu
lone: dugong, lone male jiwarnarrila, jiyamirama
long jumanykarra (cm-), kajkal (cm-), walarrka, wankarra, warnduwarndu (cm-), wularnkarra (cm-)
long ago wabarra, wabarrangu, wankala
long bones from hip of sea turtle mayajbarla
long haired warlanganja (cm-)
Long Necked Turtle [*Chelodina sp.*] murndangu
Long Necked Turtle [*Chelonia sp.*] rurrurru
long stemmed smoking pipe ma-rlarruwa, ma-wubin
long stick kundarurru
long stick (3-4m) juluwurnji
long tailed stingray nguku
long time juju, yurrujurru
long time ago kamambarra
Long Tom Shellfish / Long Bom Shellfish [*Terebralia palustris*] bakarla, bakarla
Long Tom Shellfish [*Telescopium telescopium*] a-yaka (rra-)
Long Tom [*Strongylura krefftii*] a-ngabalhangu (rra-)
long way juju, yurrujurru
long way there jujunamba
long: camp in long grass of goanna/ wallaby/ kangaroo na-waja
long: coolamon, long wooden birribirri, lujuluju
long: digging stick, long na-karikirri
long: entrance of beehive which is long wankarralhani
long: farewell for a long time bawuji
long: fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap nyamba-lharibantharra
long: not long after binymin
long: paperbark pad some 30cm long na-lhurrwa
long: sunset, when long shafts of light shine out of the sky namu-mawurr
long: waiting for a long time ngalaynmantharra
look out! kabujukukabujuku, kabujukukabujuku
look: calling outfor someone to come and look arandayarra, kirrirrumantharra
looking after kunkunmantharra, yukumantharra, ralaralamantharra
looking all around wanykawanykamantharra
looking at country mirnbangantharra
looking back warnkangantharra
looking back, constantly

warnkiwarnkikirrinjarra
looking behind ngularrinjarra
looking for wurnthulmantharra, yarrbantharra
looking sideways walangala
looking up warnkangantharra
looking: delivering and looking aftera 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 jarlkijarlki (cm-)
loose: without obligation loose winarrku
loosening lhalharrinjarra
loosing: thin, loosing weight wanbamanka (cm-)
Lorikeet: Varied Lorikeet [*Psitteuteles versicolour*] manybamanyba, milinyma
losing murdirrinjarra, waranganthara
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-dirnbidirnbi (rra-), a-ngururrngururr (rra-)
loudly kurdandu, ngalhangku, wakulamba
loudly: laughing loudly kalkalmantharra, larrkandumantharra
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 narnu-rawu
low: sea grass beds, exposed at low tide ka-ngaruwanba
lower down arnindawa
lower leg, your nda-wirrba (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 wurrulburrul
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 downto sleep nyamba-walkurrijanjarra
lying position on back darrba
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 jurrbarla, wulurrungku
lying position with one knee bent andother leg resting on it wanyka
lying position with upper body supported on one's elbow milkabu
lying: straight lying position lhulurrunngu
ma: gum which is edible from ma-marlalyi tree ma-marnamarna
ma: gum, edible from the ma-marlalyi tree ma-mirndil
ma: gum, edible, comes from ma-marlalyi tree ma-ramarl
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-wirnku
machine mijin
Mackerel: Spanish Mackerel [*Scomberomorus commerson*] liwurruwurrujarra, rrikurdanthangu
mad birrinybirrinyi (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-rarrbi
made: cut made along the back of a dugong

na-lurrmundurr (ni-)
made: cycad nut dampers, made for ritual use ma-wanjirl
made: damper made from crushed seeds/ cycad nut paste ma-rdabalarri
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 jalburrurru
Magpie Goose / Pied Goose [*Anseranas semipalmata*] a-rlangkuna (rra-), a-wunthangu (rra-)
mainland maya, narnu-maya
make: grinding seeds/ nuts to make flour/ paste warrantharra
makes: indivudual 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 forone'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 mirlilmirlilmantharra
making: insane, making yakayakamantharra
making: lazy, making one wurrmulmantharra
making: lethargic, making wurrmulmantharra
making: mess, making a yinjirrkinjirrmantharra
making: path, making a yabalamantharra
making: road, making a yabalamantharra
making: rope, making yathamantharra
making: rustling noise, making a yarryarrmantharra
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, yarrarrawira
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*] mulululurru, 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*] maburrka
male: insulting term for an uncirmcumcised adult male ardu (cm-)
male: Little Black Comorant, male [*Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*] antharrantharra

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male: Native Cat, male / Quoll, male [*Satanellos hallucatus*] karnbulanyi
male: Pied Heron, male [*Notophyx picata*] dibibi
male: Sand Goanna, large male [*Varanus gouldii*] kirarra, warrnguna
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-rarrbi
Mambaliya: group name for the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety Kumbarikanyajulaki
mammal: terrestial mammal (generic) wunala
mammals: flying mammals (generic) jijaka
mammals: flying mammals bats/ flying foxes julaki
mammals: intestines of land mammals ma-lhurralhurra, ma-murdumurdu
mammals: intestines, of land mammals ma-jililinyjilili
mammals: terrestial 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 continaully 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 malburrinjarra
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 rumanngu (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 jarrkarrkarla
Mangrove Jack wurrya
mangrove roots rarramawuka
mangrove spirit ngarrimi
Mangrove tree (generic) lhukan
Mangrove Tree [*Ceriops tagal var. Australis*] ma-warnambarra
mangrove trees extending off the shore yilbirrinji
Mangrove [*Aegiceras cornicalutam*] wulanda
Mangrove [*Bruguiera exaristata*] ma-mururr, ngubiwi
mangrove [*Lumnitzera racemosa*] arndiny
Mangrove [*Rhizophona stylosa*] a-rramawuka (rra-)
Mangrove: Freshwater Mangrove [*Barringtonia acutangula*] murrurndu
mangrove: leg-like aerial roots of the mangrove tree rarramawuka
Mangrove: Milky Mangrove wibi
Mangrove: sap from Milky Mangrove na-wunhan
mangrove: upright roots, pneumataphores

of the mangrove tree
ma-dularla
mangrove: warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic)
wirdardu
Mangrove: White Mangrove [*Acicennia marina*] ma-wanjarrngu
Mangrove: White Mangrove [*Acicennia marine*] mikukijuyibiyiyu
Mangrove: Yellow Bellied Mangrove Snake
a-biyungu (rra-)
mangroves: Snail-like shell, grooved, found in mangroves [*Nerita sp.*]
a-yarlawuka (rra-)
mangroves: through the mangroves
lhukanjukan
mangroves: Wild honey nests found in the mangroves a-ajundu (rra-)
manner: offending in speech and manner
ngathungathu (cm-)
manner: poor manner, acting in a
barlkibarlkirrinjarra
manner: poor manner, in a
barlkibarlki (cm-)
manner: rushing/ coming into a group of people without manner
ngunha
Manta Ray [*Manta birostris*]
mali, mankalka
Mantis: Praying Mantis
bujimala
manure, of animals ma-kawuda
many jakarda (cm-), janmaka (cm-), kurdukurdu (cm-), na-miji (poss-), na-rarrawumba (poss-)
many different sorts yumbulyumbumantha
many of miji-mbangu
many: crocodile with many young
a-birndajarra (rra-)
many: Dingo, female, with many pups
a-yangkabirdirna (rra-)
many: dog with many pups
a-birndajarra (rra-)
many: gathering of many people
nalu-nganyil (li-), nalu-rarrawumba
many: how many? ngandarrangu (cm-)
many: noise of many people fighting
ngurrbantharra
many: noise of many people talking
nalu-lhangkurr
many: pandanus nut with many kernels inside ma-wurndangu
many: person having many possessions
danyawiji (cm-)
many: possums, many together
biwanarra
many: sitting together, of many people
wingkulwingkurru
many: stars, many burnbuliburnbuli
many: very many wilanguwarra (cm-)
many: walking alongside, of many people
wingkulwingkurru
many: water lily corm many fine roots coming from it
ma-winjawa
many: woman with many children
a-birndajarra (rra-)
many: women, many groups of
li-jibardu
Mara language Marra (cm-)
Mara people Marra (cm-)
Marble Tree a-dawal (rra-), linybun
Marbled Cat Shark [*Atelomycterus macleayi*]
marnkalha
March Fly badi, lunmurr
margarine kiriji
Marine Salmon Tailed Catfish
ngurru, wakujiri
mark wuyu, yuyu (cm-)
marked rdirardiramantha
marking rdiramantharra, rdirardiramantharra
marking down balirrantharra
marking, of landscape
balarrinjarra
marking: depression marking neck of the dugong wulka
marks person, using any weapon
mayarrwi (cm-)
marks: burning scar marks
walkijanjarra
marks: burning scar marks, onto oneself
wabijanjarra
marks: raindrop marks in the dust
na-ngiyilungiyilu (ni-)
marraige: arranging a marraige
alindumantharra
marraige: wife, last (in a polygamous marraige) a-ngulakaringu (rra-)
marraige: wife, middle (in a polygamous marraige) a-wumbijingu (rra-)
marriage: husband and wives (in a polygamous marriage)
li-majkalmajkarra
marriage: unlawful, of marriage
wajiwaji
marriage: wives (two) of one man in a polygamous marriage
milkamba, milkambawujara
marriage: wives of one man in a polygamous marriage
li-milkamilarra, li-milkamilkamba, li-milkamilkambakurla
married alinda
married man nhanawawiji (nya-)
married person alinngu (cm-)
Marsupial Mouse murlkun
masculine: it- masculine thing
alhi, ayu (cm-), yiwa
masculine: that different masculine thing
nilharrku, niwarrku
masculine: that other masculine thing
nilharrku, niwarrku

masculine: this masculine thing jina
masculine: this masculine thing/ male person jina
masculine: this specific masculine thing jinangu
masculine: this specific masculine thing/ male person jinangu
masculine: which masculine thing? nya-nganthangu
Masked Plover [*Vanellus miles*] a-bidirrirri (rra-)
Masked: Smokebird / Masked Woodswallow [*Artamus inereus*] yambalyambal
massaging wujkujbantharra
mast kundarurru
mast on a dugout canoe baliyarra
masturbating kunukunumantharra
matches julu, lujiba
mate: help mate anyira (cm-)
material jumbala, raki, wabawaba, wutha
mating: sea turtle, female, in process of mating na-wiyaji (ni-)
mating: sea turtles mating rri-bankuja
mature anthamu (cm-), wurrirri (cm-)
mature: dugong, mature cow capable of breeding a-bayawiji (rra-)
mature: Rock Cod, mature a-murrun (rra-)
me ngarna
me alone ngarnalumba
meal: midday meal mukunjarna
meal: replete, from a good meal wukantharra, wuluwulumantharra
means: by those means bajungkarnu
means: demonstrating by physical means mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnimantharra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra
means: demostrating by physical means mirnimantharra
measles narnu-wurrulburrul
measuring mijirimantharra
measuring for size yakinantharra
meat na-banjarra (ni-), na-warnnyi (ni-)
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 na-yalari (ni-)
Meat Ant a-mularna (rra-)
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 blades na-wurlaburla (ni-)
meat from goanna tail na-yalka (ni-)
meat from lower end of the dugong along the backbone, na-wirlibirli (ni-)
meat from the belly area of the dugong na-warla (ni-)
meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell mathulmathul
meat of stingray/ shark na-ngarda (ni-)
meat removed from chest region of sea turtle na-lakalaka (ni-)
meat which is removed from rib cage area of the dugong na-winkarnngu (ni-)
meat, wanting mulukurrinjarra
meat: change of meat, having muluku
meat: cutting up meat wathangumantharra
meat: cutting up pieces of meat alkanthamanthamarra
meat: dugong hide removed in one piece with meat attached arndijalangu, munbul
meat: eating food (other than meat) lhabundantharra
meat: eating food other than meat rarrmantharra
meat: eating meat arathantharra, thantharra
meat: filleting, meat warnnyinmantharra
meat: food of any type, meat/ vegetable nukurnu
meat: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle wurndamutha
meat: juices from meat na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)
meat: mixing of liver from stingray/ shark with meat of the same lhawarramantharra
meat: paperbark parcel containing shark/ stingray meat malayanja
meat: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body na-ngabala (ni-)
meat: slabs of dugong meat cooked with hide still attached wurnngarr
meat: tail piece of sea turtle along with fat and meat wurrunthulburrunthul
meat: tender meat jalhabirr (cm-)
meat: tying up shark/ stingray meat mixed with liver malayanjamantharra
meat: variety of kinds of meat, having muluku
meats of different kinds, wanting mulukurrinjarra
Medicine Tree [*Owenia vernicosa*] ma-kura

medicine: bush medicine (generic) jinkarr
Medicine: Bush Medicine Tree karrawurla
Medicine: Bush Medicine Tree [*Jacksenia sp. probably dilatata*] ma-wungan
Melaleuca sp wariji
Mellon: Small Mellon [*Cassytha filiformis*] bukuyabukuya
melon (generic) ma-biyan, ma-biyan
melted dugong/ bullock fat kiriji
men li-mirningu, li-wulu
men, a gathering of li-yarrbanji
men: Aboriginal men li-mirningu, li-wulu
men: gathering of men wirrikurdukurdu (cm-)
men: hairstyle once worn by men and women bijibiji
mending manumantharra, mindimantharra, yabilyabimantharra, yabimantharra
mens: pubic apron mens' wurrkalu
mens: pubic covering mens' yurlwi
menstruation a-kurdukurdu (rra-)
mentally ill murdu (cm-)
mentally unwell birrinybirrinyi (cm-), yakayaka (cm-)
mentally unwell, being yakiyakirrinjarra
merely minja, winarrku
mess, making a yinjirrkinjirrmantharra
message parcel kalawuya
message stick a-rdijkula (rra-), diwurruwurru, wirrbi
message: person who carries a message stick na-yaynkanyi
messmate bark sheets na-wamara
messmate forest walangarra
Messmate Tree [*Eucalyptus tetradonta*] budanja, bulngada
messy rirrbili, yinjirrkinjirr (cm-)
method: kangaroo hunting method bandawi, barangkajbi
midday darrkirla
midday meal mukunjarna
midday: sun being very hot at midday darrkirlirrinjarra
midden mulhil
middle: in the middle wumbiji
middle: wife, middle (in a polygamous marraige) a-wumbijingu (rra-)
midnight wukarrkandi
midst: in the midst rarra
midstream rarra
might nungka
might, doing with all one's wayarrwayarrmantharra
migration muyu
milk na-mukuku (ni-), na-wunhan
Milkfish [*Chanos chanos*] arlkujarra, wuluwujarra
Milky Mangrove wibi
Milky Way a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-)
Milky: sap from Milky Mangrove na-wunhan
mimicking lharrkuwanjarra
mind: traveller with a specific intent in mind buwarra (cm-)
minding ralaralamantharra
mine ngatha (cm-)
misbehaving warliwarlimantharra
mishandling bararrmanhantharra
mislaying warangantharra
missing a target walardimantharra
missing out on mayarrinjarra
mist a-wurna (rra-), durrikidurriki
mist: sea mist a-wumalhu (rra-)
mistakenly thinking yudirrinjarra
mistakenly thought katha
mistletoe jinbilarri
mistletoe: glutinous fruit from mistletoe jinbilarri
mistreating wardimantharra
mixed: crushed charcoal mixed with oil/ fat ma-wuyu
mixed: tying up shark/ stingray meat mixed with liver malayanjamantharra
mixing of liver from stingray/ shark with meat of the same lhawarramantharra
mixing together kuluyurrumantharra
mixing up malmayamantharra, manmayamantharra, mardamardamantharra
mixing water with ground seeds/ cycad paste/ flour marrumantharra
mixture of non-meat food wulaji
mocking lharrkuwanjarra
moderate of speed/ speech/ temperate mindibi
moistening lhakarrantharra
moment: now, at this moment nganinyanga
money ma-bulurrulurru, ma-kijululu, ma-mani
monolith: rock monolith mijingu
monsoonal rain mijirrmijirr
month barlangarra, ngakarla
moon barlangarra, ngakarla
moon high overhead darrkirla
moon: cresent moon wanyka
Moon: Curl Grub / locally called Moon Grub ngakarla
moon: darkness, no moon/ stars mimalngu
moon: rising, of the moon jujumantharra

Moonfish [*Drepane punctata*] a-ranuka (rra-)
moonrise jujumantharra
Moray Eel ralyi
more mili, wanjuru, yurrulu
more: hand-in-hand, of more than three people jarlujarlu, jarlulujarlulu
more: having nothing more to do with burrajbirrinjarra
more: not any more kurdardi, waraba
more: sister-in-laws, more than three li-manmanjikarra
more: walking together (of two or more people) bilngabilnga
Morning Glory cloud formation julayarriyarri, walamirrimirri
Morning star jabulama, jabularri
morning star warrawiji
morning, in the wungkuwungkulamba
morning: early morning baralala, kinyinyinku, yalibala
morning: hunting, early in the morning wulyarrinjarra
morose, being wardabimantharra
Mosquito a-wurrkany (rra-), murndu (cm-)
mosquito bites narnu-wurrulburrul
mosquito net (contemporary usage) a-warrabawarraba (rra-)
moth bulyirrirri
mother barratha, kujaka, wibi
mother caring for own children or sister's children nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra
mother with child ayarra
mother's brother a-wukuku (rra-), kardirdi
mother's brother's child kuyukuyu, munyumunyu
mother's brother's children barnka, marruwarra
mother's brother's daughter angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)
mother's brothers' children, li-manmarruwarra
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
mother's sister barratha, kujaka, wibi
mother's sister's daughter who is older baba
mother's sister's daughter who is younger angatharra-anyira (rrangatharra-), wunhaka
mother's sisters and children of mother's sisters li-alayarra
mother's younger brother jaakaka (nya-)
mother's: mother's mother's brother kuku
mother's: your mother's father or cousin nya-lhamayngku
mother, and children li-alayarra
mother, her rrankurra-ardiyangantha
mother, his rrikurra-marndiya
mother-in-law, my a-kayibanthangathangkalu (rra-)
mother-in-law, your a-kayibanthayindalu (rra-)
mother-in-law/: my mother-in-law/ father-in-law when asking brother-in-law/ sister-in-law for their parents jakaja
mother: bereaved mother a-kulika (rra-)
mother: child with mother's sister ayarra
mother: Dreaming mother a-jayakurra (rra-)
mother: father's mother ngabuji
mother: father's mother's brother ngabuji
mother: male Dreamings of one's mother jayakurra
mother: sibling (two) mother's sisters' children babakurla
mother: siblings of mother's sisters' children li-babakurla
mother: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja
mother: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children ririka
mother: spouse's mother yuwarni
mother: your mother, my father's sister when talking to female cousin nda-ardiya
mother: your mother, my sister when talking to niece/ nephew nda-wikiwirri
mother: your sister, my mother when talking toone's maternal uncle nda-mangkayku
mothering children nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra
motion: indicating by a motion of the hand

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yunduyundumantharra
motion: rolling motion of canoe/ boat nyamba-wirdinbirdinmantharra
motor: noise of a motor ngurrbantharra
motor: throbbing noise, as of a distant motor malawurrinjarra
mould lawa
mound building ants biraki
mountain bulurrulurru, 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 lhangarrmantharra
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, wirnngurr
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 barruwa
moving wingkayarra, wunykurninjarra, 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 lurdankarrirrinjarra
moving with the front end up warlbirrinjarra
moving: constantly moving kirrikirri (cm-)
moving: slow moving bujurrbujurr (cm-)
moving: slow moving, dugong/ sea turtle buyijijiwu
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/ waisteband ma-manka
mumbling tooneself nyamba-ngurdukantharra
murderer marrimarriwi (cm-), marriwi (cm-)
muscle: contracting, of muscle/ uterus during labour muyumuyurrinjarra
muscles: hip muscles, your nda-lindi (poss-)
musical instrument juluwari, karlwa, kurrbulungka, ma-kulurru, na-lhurrwa,

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 fortheir 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-wunyingu (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 Borroloola 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-Bayamarlkurra (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-ngandiwiringu, 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-Rarrba (rra-), walaba

name: female pesonal 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-Anthawirriyarra

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-), Burrulangi (nya-)
naming wundarrbantharra
nape of neck, your nda-rdiriki (poss-)
nape: neck; nape/ back of, your nda-murrngu (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*] karnbulanyi
Native Hibiscus [*Hibiscus tiliaceus*] wulku
native: bee, small native, non-stinging [*Trigun symei, T. cocherelli and T. wybencia*] 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-majirlimajirli (poss-)
navel, your nda-mabuluma (poss-), nda-ngambany (poss-)
neap tide wurrumu
near arnulu, thunungku, wunumbarra
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-murrngu (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-rnangkirri
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 narriyalama
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 ngangkurrurru
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 wirdinmantharra

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net: scoop net wanika
net: white female spirit resembling a fishing net a-marlangkarna (rra-)
new rdiyangu (cm-)
new green foliage of grass/ plants/ trees kulhalhi
new, of time/ people/ location ngurrarala (cm-), ngurrarangu (cm-)
news lharinjal
news giver lharinjal (cm-)
next onedown arnindawa
nice yabi (cm-)
niece: bereaved man whose niece/ nephew has died kulika (nya-)
niece: brother-in-law: your father, my brother-in-law when speaking to niece or nephew wa-mangkirri
niece: brother-in-law: your father, my brother-in-law, when talking to niece/ nephew ji-murriba
niece: your mother, my sister when talking to niece/ nephew nda-wikiwirri
night na-wunbarr, wunbarr, wundururr
night time wundururr
night, at wundururra
night, becoming wundurirrinjarra
night: all night arlanantha
night: all through the night mindarlarndarla
night: breeze, cool and gentle at night ngilungilu
night: dark of night mimalngu
night: day and night bibibi
night: during the night mindirungu
night: flash/ sparkle at night balirrka
Night: Rufous Night Heron [*Nycticorax caledonicus*] a-rlunda (rra-)
Nightjar: Spotted Nightjar [*Camprimulgus sp.*] yilayi
no kurdardi, mikayu, waraba
no voice arukaru (cm-)
no: dark, no light at all nginymulnginymul
no: darkness, no moon/ stars mimalngu
no: for no particular reason minja, winarrku
nodding one's head wulangkayarra
noise lhangkurr
noise of a motor ngurrbantharra
noise of many people fighting ngurrbantharra
noise of many people talking nalu-lhangkurr
noise, its na-malurr (ni-, nanda-)
noise: rustling noise yarriyarr
noise: rustling noise, making a yarryarrmantharra
noise: throbbing noise, as of a distant motor malawurrinjarra
noisely: chewing noisely lharnathantharra
noises: slurping/ sucking noises while eating lharnathantharra
noisily: calling out noisily yambamantharra
noisy arnkarn (cm-), mawurlirrinjarra
noisy, being arnkarnmantharra, warungkayarra
non-Aboriginal person munanga (cm-)
non-meat foods ma-ngarra, ma-wulyarri, ma-wungkarr
non-poisonous ruburubu (cm-), wuntha (cm-)
non: dugong, non-lactating cow, with large calf a-miramba (rra-)
non: group name for non-Yanyuwa Aboriginal people li-mayanguwarra
non: heap of non-meat foods ma-lija
non: mixture of non-meat food wulaji
non: satisfied with non-meat food wulajirrinjarra
non: woman, non-aboriginal a-mijiji (rra-)
nonchalant, being ngurnnguyunmantharra
none kurdardi, mikayu, waraba
normal: sleeping away from one's normal place walkurriji
north nguthundu, nguthunguthundu
north wind in dry season wurrarumu (a-)
north: hot north wind langkulangkuwarra
north: wind from east or north during wet season yarlimbijarlimbi
north: wind from the north in dry season a-wurrarumu (rra-)
Northern Brushtail Possum [*Trichosurus arnhemensis*] balakuya, yijirri
Northern Brushtail Possum, female [*Trichosurus arnhemensis*] a-wunamurdu (rra-)
Northern Rosella [*Platycercus venustus*] 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 muru
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-ngarrarnmantharra
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 indentified rri-mbangu
not: warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic) wirdardu
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-rirrarirramantharra
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-wurndangu
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-wurrbiyal
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-rabarrarra
nuts: cycad nuts which have been treated, safe to eat ma-ngalkinkarra
nuts: cycad nuts, freshly fallen to the ground ma-lirrka
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-kurnbal
nuts: pandanus palm nuts left on the gound 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-lhurrwa, na-walirri, Nyakurrunbirna, nyungka, wada, wardamurru, warnarla, wirra, wulbu, wurlurlu, wuthari, yalyarna
object: poisonous object/ food bibiyarru
object: ritual object a-bukuthi (rra-)
objects: binding straight objects together murndamantharra
objects: decorating ritual objects karnbimantharra
objects: power, of Dreamings/ ceremonies/ sacred objects wirrimalaru (cm-)
obligated: person who gives obligated gifts to relations ngawaluka (cm-)
obligation: without obligation loose winarrku
obligations: unwilling to fulfill obligations to kin bujurrbujurr (cm-)
obliterating yayamantharra
obscured marriyilbirriyiny (cm-)
obscured: overcast, with sun obscured ngabumbu
obscuring tracks manjamanjamantharra
obscurred: feeling for something unseen/ partly obscurred 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 malburrinjarra
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*] maburrka
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 wirdi (cm-)
older sister's husband, my nyangathanya-miyangki
older: father's brother's son who is older baba

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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 luwamda
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 wirriyarra (cm-)
one's spirit home wirriyarra (cm-)
one's very own ruthu
oneself: burning oneself nyambi-rrkantharra
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 (rra-)
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 rangkarrku
onto: dugongs, coming onto the sea grass beds rangkarangkarrku
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 wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra
open: bursting open, of boil wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra
open: bursting, open of a boil wurnmalurnmantharra
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. [*Rhinonicteris aurantius*] a-wakalakala (rra-)
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 luwamda
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 warrirrantharra
others: wanting others to keep away walardankayarra
our (dual, exclusive hearer) ngatharranga (cm-)

our (dual, inclusive hearer) ngalinga (cm-)
our (plural, exclusive hearer) nganunga (cm-)
our (plural, inclusive hearer) ngambalanga (cm-)
ours (dual, exclusive hearer) ngatharranga (cm-)
ours (dual, inclusive hearer) ngalinga (cm-)
ours (plural, exclusive hearer) nganunga (cm-)
ours (plural, inclusive hearer) ngambalanga (cm-)
out: bailing out of a canoe wurlmantharra
out: bailing out, canoe wirdinbirdinmantharra
out: dried out, being rawarawirrinjarra
out: drying out nganjiyarra
out: going out, of fire wurrinjarra
out: pulling out of yiwantharra
out: running out wayarrinjarra
out: setting out ambirrjanjarra
outer layer na-waba (ni-), lhangka
outside narnu-winkan
outside, of a group of people winkanda
outside, of place winkanda
outstretched: arms outstretched and stiff, having nyamba-wurnkulmantharra
outstretched: hands outstretched above ones head wirrirribirri
outstretched: position of arms outstretched, upwards or outwards marlambi
outstretched: standing position with one leg outstretched and hands on hips rdardarliwanga
outstretching wings, of bird wunkulmantharra
outwards: position of arms outstretched, upwards or outwards marlambi
oven: cooking in an underground oven nuwantharra
oven: ground oven rabarr
oven: putting into underground oven kurramantharra
oven: uncovering a ground oven walmantharra
over demanding wungamantharra
over dependant, being wungamantharra
over the surface lhangka
over the top lhalha
over: area which has been hunted over bukinda
over: bending over bunarrinjarra, wanykululumantharra
over: keeping watch over jarrijarrimantharra
over: stooping over rubanbayarra
over: turning over nyamba-warriyungkayarra
over: watching over narnangajbantharra, yukumantharra
overbalancing wirrinymantharra
overcast, with sun obscured ngabumbu
overcooked rawarawa
overcooked, being rawarawirrinjarra
overcooking rawarawamantharra
overhead ankangu
overhead: moon high overhead darrkirla
overhead: sun directly overhead darrkirla
Owl: Barking Owl [*Ninox connivens*] mulurrku
Owl: Barn Owl [*Tyto alba*] kurrkurr
own: father caring fortheir own or brother's children nyamba-kajakajamantharra
own: one's own country wirriyarra (cm-)
own: one's very own ruthu
own: people's own country jalibiya (cm-)
own: wanting to return toone's own country/ family ngurungurirrinjarra
owner/ s of particular stretches of country and associated Dreamings/ ceremonies ngimirringki (cm-)
owner: dog, whose owner has just died kundalurrwarra (cm-)
Oyster Catcher [*Haematophus ostralegus*] a-kuthayikuthayi (rra-)
Oyster Catcher [*Haematopus ostralegus*] a-marrjunju (rra-)
Oyster: Rock Oyster poss.[*Stavella horrida/ Placuna placenta*] a-ngulhiny, a-wuwari
pace: quickening pace alatharrinjarra, wijirrinjarra
packing tightly kakinymantharra, lhunjurrmantharra
pad: paperbark pad some 30cm long na-lhurrwa
paddle, for a canoe a-mayawajawa (rra-), a-yanginymanthangu (rra-)
paddle, of a canoe a-rimi (rra-)
paddler of a canoe for dugong hunter wungkayi (cm-)
paddler of the canoe for a dugong hunter wuliyi (nya-)
paddling a canoe wajangantharra, walwajangantharra
paddling canoe for dugong hunter wungkayarra
paddling canoe very quickly wulwantharra
paddling of canoe/ boat

nyambu-rrantharra
paddock badiki
pain, feeling ngaringarirrinjarra
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) karrkakuwaja
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 gound 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-rramundu
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 gound 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 offa tree wulwunyinjarra
Paper: Sand Paper Leaf Fig [*Ficus opposita*] ma-mayarranja, ma-rarluntha
paper: tearing off paper-bark wunyinjarra
Paper: White Paper Bark [*Malaleuca sp. probably leucadeudrun*] mungkamungka
paperbark na-wiyaji
paperbark pad some 30cm long na-lhurrwa
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-warrka
paperbark, sheets of na-mungkamungka
paperbark: cushion/ headrest of paperbark/ grass na-marralaba
paperbark: lighting up with paperbark

torches wayantharra
paperbark: water trapped within bark on a paperbark tree a-jawirnda (rra-)
parasitic worms ngalarrngalarr
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-mirnirrinjarra
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-rikarikajanja
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 ngarraburna
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-arnma (poss-), nda-arri (poss-), nda-bayika (poss-), nda-birnnyi (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-kurrurru (poss-), nda-kurukuru (poss-), nda-kuyala (poss-), nda-laku (poss-), nda-lalurr (poss-), nda-lhangkurr (poss-), nda-lhundu (poss-), nda-lindi (poss-), nda-lurrmurndurr (poss-), nda-mabuluma (poss-), nda-majirlimajirli (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-mirnmirnjal (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-ngundurrngundurr (poss-), nda-ngunduwa (poss-), nda-ngungkurni (poss-), nda-ngurru (poss-), nda-nyungka (poss-), nda-rakuku (poss-), nda-rangulu (poss-), nda-rarnka (poss-), nda-rarrama (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-walbarri (poss-), nda-wanal (poss-), nda-wanjiya (poss-), nda-warlbarr (poss-), nda-warnnyi (poss-), nda-warrkara (poss-), nda-watha (poss-), nda-wi (poss-), nda-winkan (poss-), nda-wirali (poss-), nda-wirdiri (poss-), nda-wirrba (poss-), nda-wuku (poss-), nda-wulaya (poss-), nda-wulbu (poss-), nda-wulukal (poss-), nda-wulungarnda (poss-), nda-wulyurr (poss-), nda-wuna (poss-), nda-wungu (poss-), nda-wunhan (poss-), nda-wunjal (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-yirrnyi (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 wurrmulirrinjarra
particle for question kuna
particle: imperative particle kabu
particular: for no particular reason minja, winarrku
particular: individual skilled ata particular

activity kurdirringu (cm-)
particular: living in just one particular area wukuwarrumantharra
particular: owner/ s of particular stretches of country and associated Dreamings/ ceremonies ngimirringki (cm-)
particular: person skilled ata particular activity lingi (cm-)
partly wumungkulu
partly alive wajawajamantharra, wayawayamantharra
partly cooking muramurathantharra
partly grown yumbu (cm-)
partly grown/ undeveloped food ma-yanyungi
partly: dugong, partly grown female a-yibinybiji (rra-)
partly: song only partly known wumungkulu
parts: crooked, of body parts warnkarr (cm-), warnkarrwarnkarr (cm-)
parts: dividing in two or in two parts kanymakanymardamantharra
parts: dividing into two or in two parts nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
parts: swelling, of body parts nyambu-janjarra
parts: twitches of body parts wurdulungkayarra
passenger: putting off, passenger/ load walimantharra
passing from behind ngularumantharra
passing oneanother jabarranymantharra
passing quickly by each other at close range ngurrngurrwarda
passing through walwandirrinjarra, wandirrinjarra
passing wind nyamba-rirrmantharra
Passionfruit: Stinking Passionfruit [*Passiflora foetida*] ma-manja, ma-mayinja
past times wabarra, wabarrangu, wankala
Past: Creative Past yijan
past: going past walbilulu, wandirrinjarra
paste: cyad nuts ground into a thick paste ma-wurrbiyal
paste: cycad nuts ready to grind into paste for making dampers ma-ngalkinkarra
paste: damper made from crushed seeds/ cycad nut paste ma-rdabalarri
paste: mixing water with ground seeds/ cycad paste/ flour marrumantharra
patching manumantharra
path, known a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-)
path, making a yabalamantharra
path: Dreaming path kujika
path: on the path yabayabala
path: winds and turns in a path wurlmakurlma (cm-)
paths: dugong feeding paths in sea grass beds ngirarra
patience! bakuyaa
pattern: striped pattern marramarrankarra
patterned rdibirlardibirla (cm-), rdirardiramantha
patterning of birds' feathers/ lizards'/snakes' skins na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)
paying for assistance with ceremony marrungkulmantharra
paying: respect, paying barlirrantharra
payment: ritual payment items danya
Peaceful Dove [*Geophila striata*] marrabababa
Pearl Shell [*Pteria penguin & Pinctada margaritifera*] jaramarra
pebbles lhulhurra
peeling wurrinymantharra
peeling off nyamba-ngingindayarra, nyamba-ngunyirrmantharra, nyamba-nynginyngindayarra
peeling paper bark offa tree wulwunyinjarra
Peewee: Mudlark / Peewee [*Grallina cyanoleuca*] a-birin (rra-)
pegs for resting harpoon on a canoe na-amayi
Pelican [*Pelecanus conspicillatus*] milirnnguwarra, balubalu
penetrating jawayawa
penetrating gaze rdangumantharra
peninsula na-mulkan (ni-)
penis ma-mudi
penis: circumcised penis, your nda-rakuku (poss-)
penis: erect penis, your nda-kurdandiya (poss-)
penis: sub-incised penis, your nda-warrkara (poss-)
penis: uncircumcised penis, your nda-yimbu (poss-)
pension cheque ma-binjina
pensive kurlukurlu (cm-)
pensive, becoming kurlukurlumantharra
people li-mirningu, li-wulu
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
ngurrbantharra
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-riyarrabantharra
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 indentified 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*] malarrkarrka
perform lhurra, lhurralhurrala
performance: beginning ritual performance
milamilamantharra
performance: careful, being during performance of rituals
munymunybi
performance: decorating for ritual performance/ fun dance
karnbimantharra
perhaps nungka
period: pre-wet season period of intense humidity na-yinarramba (ni-)
permanent: spring waters, permanent
ngayulu
permitting wirranganthara
persistent arlijkarli (cm-)
person constantly on the move
mirririla (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
wangarrmara (cm-)
person of high position
wirrimalaru (cm-)
person of some authority
wirdi (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 person wakurlu
person: ignorant person manji (cm-)
person: influential person narnu-wurrama, wurrama (cm-)
person: married person alinngu (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 wirdi (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 wuwarr
person: strong person walikarra (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 person manyburarramantharra
person: younger person buri (cm-)
personal name, female a-Anthawarramara (rra-), a-Aralkara (rra-), a-Babajukuwa (rra-), a-Bajamalanya (rra-), a-Bajawina (rra-), a-Barndubarnduwathari (rra-), a-Bayuma (rra-), a-Birlimbirlma (rra-), a-Birribalanja (rra-), a-Bujubirna (rra-), a-Bukundumara (rra-), a-Dililinyma (rra-), a-Diwangkuna (rra-), a-Jalirduma (rra-), a-Jawathama (rra-), a-Jawiburruma (rra-), a-Jawirrabaruma (rra-), a-Kangkarrija (rra-), a-Kanjujamara (rra-), a-Karrakayn (rra-), a-Kaykalarn (rra-), a-Kithibula (rra-), a-Larrlya (rra-), a-Malandirri (rra-), a-Malandumara (rra-), a-Mambalwarrka (rra-), a-Manamarrilu (rra-), a-Manankurrmara (rra-), a-Manbakuwaku (rra-), a-Marrajabu (rra-), a-Marriyamara (rra-), a-Marrngawi (rra-), a-Mayalkarri (rra-), a-Muluwamara (rra-), a-Muyurrkulmanya (rra-), a-Ngajarrmara (rra-), a-Ngarrikalu (rra-), a-Ninganga (rra-), a-Nyamuri (rra-), a-Nyilma (rra-), a-Walimungku (rra-), a-Walwalmara (rra-), a-Wambadurna (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-), Barrdula (nya-), Barrkudukudu (nya-), Bathamatha (nya-), Binjalangu (nya-), Birribirrikama (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-), Jamarndarrka (nya-), Jamayila (nya-), Jambarra (nya-), Jamika (nya-), Jarrababirli (nya-), Jawijalma (nya-), Jawubaluba (nya-), Jawularriyanba (nya-), Jilbilijilbili (nya-), Jungkuridiridi (nya-), Jurli (nya-), Jurrngi (nya-), Jurruji (nya-), Jurrunga (nya-), Jurungujurungu (nya-), Kardawalanji (nya-), Karrandima (nya-), Karrijiji (nya-), Karrmuji (nya-), Kayangajbarli (nya-), Kulaburrma (nya-), Kurrburdu (nya-), Kurrkurr (nya-), Kuynba (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-), Marndamarndaarlku (nya-), Marramiki (nya-), Marrirnkinya (nya-), Marrkulkardu (nya-), Mawubulijimayarrikarri (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-), Rijirrngu (nya-), Wajamara (nya-), Wajiramba (nya-), Walanthumantha (nya-), Walayungkuma, Waliyangkayangka (nya-), Walungurrungurru (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-), Yungkayiyungka (nya-), Yardawal (nya-)

personal: female personal name a-Jawinjirama (rra-)

personal: relatives, immediate personal banbayi (cm-)

personality yanyka (poss-)

perspiration ngandawirndi

perspiration: applying perspiration from one's armpits toanother 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-wurrwird (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 ngangakarrirrinjarra

phosphorecence (natural) found in the sand in shallow water off the islands balirrka

physical: demonstrating by physical means mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnimantharra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra, mirnimantharra

physical: tired from physical exertion, becoming majarrmajarrirrinjarra

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, nirrinjarra

picking up litter/ scraps mujinjarra

picking, of fruit jabumantharra

picking: bird picking up something in it's 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 wurrunthulburrunthul

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
pieces: cutting up pieces of meat alkanthamanthamarra
pieces: in two pieces wardaji, warriwarriyamba, wumbuwumbiji
pieces: small pieces of firewood warlwan
Pied Comorant [*Phalacrocorax melanoleucus*] a-walangatha (rra-)
Pied Heron, hen [*Notophyx picata*] a-wurnngarliku (rra-)
Pied Heron, male [*Notophyx picata*] dibibi
Pied: Little Pied Comorant [*Phalacrora various*] kuduluku, wuwuna
Pied: Magpie Goose / Pied Goose [*Anseranas semipalmata*] a-rlangkuna (rra-), a-wunthangu (rra-)
pierced ground barndarr, barndarrbarndarr, lakurr, lakurrlakurr, narnu-barndarr
pierced nasal septum arrangin (cm-)
pierced, being barndarrirrinjarra
piercing barndarrmantharra
Pigeon: Crested Pigeon [*Ocyhaps lophotes*] jakuku
Pigeon: Torres Strait Pigeon [*Deula spilorrhoa*] 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 ringanngantharra
Pine: Cypress Pine [*Callitris intratropica*] wakuwaku
Pine: Leichardt Pine [*Nauclea oorientalis*] 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 barndarrirrinjarra
pity: exclamation expressing shock or pity kurda
place awara, lhabangarr, mirdi, narnu-rilu
place name Abalawiji, Abarala, Ajamanhamalbinja, Alawuyawiji, Alulu, Anthaa, Anthawarra, Bambulngani, Barranyi, Bijangujkini, Binibininymarr, Burrulula, Dabarranga, Dumbarra, Durdan, Jalulunma, Jarrka, Jawuma, Jikangarrma, Jingkula, Jininyinya, Kandanbarrawujbi, Kanganjiwanika, Karruwa, Kulawurra, Kulayili, Kumbarikanyajulaki, Kurndi, Kurundila, Lajkuwa, Lakirrijila, Lalawayi, Lalawurra, Larladula, Lhalbangka, Lhuka, Libuyubuyula, Likalalanga, Likurlurluwa, Limadarra, Limiyimiyila, Limurrangka, Liniyalayarranga, Linjiwakukula, Lirladungka, Liwarrangka, Liwarrngunala, Liwurriya, Liyarranginda, Liyulmunda, Lubarndala, Lurriyarri, Ma-wanduru, Ma-wirla, Maabayi, Mabunji, Makukula, Makukula, Manankurra, Mandatharramba, Mandawalangka, Mangkimangki, Marlandarri, Marrinybul, Mathandula, Mawarndarlbarndarl, Mayumbuyumbu, Midirrwula, Milundurarra, Minjirr, Minyindawiji, Mulkanda, Mulurrmulurra, Muluwa, Mungkulibuluwa, Mungkumunkanda, Mungkumurndaa, Muninjirr, Munjila, Munungka, Munuwala, Murrinymurriny, Murunda, Na-winbi, Namalanngu, Namaru, Narninja, Ndaya, Ngambingambi, Ngangkungani, Nganinyira, Nganjarra, Nganthaa, Ngarrbangarrala, Ngarrijinda, Ngarurrunbiji, Ngulurrngulurru, Ngulwandayarra, Nuluwunyarra, Nungkalumulangka, Nungkandangurrungka, Nungkariwura, Nurdurri, Nyamarrangurru, Rabunthu, Ralmurrayi, Raratharra, Rarrbinji, Rarrungkurr, Riyinbirr, Rruwangkala, Rruwarrabarrarala, Rumannguwa, Ruwayanda, Waba, Wabuwa, Walala, Walaluba, Walayi, Walhinbijila, Walyarri, Wambarra, Wanajarrarra, Wandangula, Wanikalarubun, Wanykuwa, Waralungku, Waramala, Wardamalyula, Wardawardala, Warnangarra, Warnarrwarnarr, Warnijiya, Warrawarra, Warringkuwawululu, Warungu, Wayirrimala, Wibinja, 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, Wurrumburramba, Wurrwinkarra,

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 ngardarna

place: cutting across toanother place manjarra

place: distant place jujurrwala, yurrujurru

place: falling from a high place arrarramantharra

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 ngirringirrimantharra

place: narrow place lhurnku

place: open place mirnaji, wunyilu

place: outside, of place winkanda

place: properly, in its proper place wurrbi

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, rdijbardijba

placed above arrijila

placed on top of one and other mabalmaba (cm-)

placing wurrurantharra, yibalyibarrantharra, yibarrantharra

placing from top arrijinmantharra

placing harpoon point into the harpoon milkamanhantharra

plains country wumburr (cm-)

Plains Kangaroo [*Macropus antelopinus*] bardakalinya, mayurrku, ngardarda

Plains Kangaroo, female [*Macropus antelopinus*] a-warungala (rra-)

plains: salt plains rrujuwangu

plait of hair bijibiji

plaiting jukurlmantharra

plaiting fibres/ hair together bijibijimantharra

plaiting hair rdirdilmantharra

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*] ngurdurru

glutinous fruit from mistletoe jinbilarri

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-ngalarda (rra-)

Saltwort [*Chenopod sp.*] barrumurriya

Saltwort [*Tecticornia australis*] wurrumurriya

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-julangal

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 jaburarri

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-karndanyi
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 [*Cucmis 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 usedfor 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-warduwardungu
play lhurra, lhurralhurrala
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-bidirrirri (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,

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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 (rra-), a-buyurru (rra-)
poisonous ngarrangarra (cm-), yilarr (cm-), yinjatha (cm-)
poisonous object/ food bibiyarru
poisonous substance na-marawurr
poking nyamba-wirrmantharra, wirrmantharra, yilkanantharra
poking out one's tongue nganthalungkayarra
poking through nyamba-ngalbarnnyingundayarra
pole: base of a pole/ hollow log coffin na-rama (ni-, nanda-)
pole: erected, of a pole/ tree yirrngalangantha
pole: erecting a pole/ tree yirrngalangantharra
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 (rra-)
polygamous: wife, middle (in a polygamous marraige) a-wumbijingu (rra-)
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 barlkibarlkirrinjarra
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 (rra-), 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-rrantharra
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, wirrinyngala
position: lying position on back darrba
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 jurrbarla, wulurrungku
position: lying position with one knee bent andother 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 jurrbarla, lhulurrunngu, 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 darrba
position: sitting position with legs bent back toone side jukurl, rdirdil
position: sitting position with legs crossed barnkala
position: sitting position with legs extended and feet crossed rurrbarurrba
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 lhulurrunngu
position: tipping, position wirrinyngala
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 (rra-)
possum species, Sugar Glider Possum, young [*Petarus breviceps*] jimbuna
possum species, Sugar Glider [*Petarus 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

pouring wulurrubantharra, wurrubantharra
pouting birnbirnmulu (cm-)
powdery: soft, powdery sand mambulmambul
power of individuals during ceremony wirrimalaru (cm-)
power of sorcery wilirri
power songs narnu-nyiri
power word wanthama
power, of Dreamings/ ceremonies/ sacred objects wirrimalaru (cm-)
power: spiritual power activator juwayi
powerful ngiwurda (cm-), wunungu (cm-)
practicing bawulmantharra
prattle jalhabirr (cm-)
prawn [*Panaeus sp*] majika
Praying Mantis bujimala
pre-dawn januyalananji
pre-wet season period of intense humidity na-yinarramba (ni-)
pre: girl, pre-adolescent a-wardukarra (rra-)
pregant: dugong, pregant cow a-ngayiwunyarra (rra-)
pregnancy: stage of pregnancy a-burnduburndu (rra-), a-dirrindirri (rra-)
pregnant woman a-walkuru (rra-)
pregnant: dugong, pregnant cow a-kulhakulhawiji (rra-)
pregnant: dugong, pregnant cow dugong with calf still following her a-lhumurrawiji (rra-)
premonition, having wurdulungkayarra
preparation: cycad nuts freshly picked, ready to begin preparation ma-nhandurangu
preparation: washing cycad fruit/ yams during their preparation arlkarlbantharra
preparing dancers/ objects for rituals yirringundayarra
preparing oneselffor a ritual nyamba-yulyulbantharra
preparing oneselffor rituals nyamba-nyunyunmantharra
pressure murrumanma
pressure being caused on the body murrumanjarra
pretending lharrkuwanjarra
preventing from hearing arnkarnmantharra
previous specific time ridinja
previous: pandanus palm nuts left on the gound from previous year ma-kambalngu
previously wabarra, wabarrangu
pricking arrkanantharra, nguthumantharra, nyamba-wirrmantharra, wirrmantharra
prickly heat wurruwurru
prickly seed nguralngural
process: cooking process for shellfish/ small schoolfish rambijanji
process: sea turtle, female, in process of mating na-wiyaji (ni-)
process: uncovering something that has been buried to process walmantharra
prolapse of the uterus wurdirri (poss-)
prominent manbulbu (cm-)
promising walwarrangkayarra, warrangkayarra
prone position jurrbarla, lhulurrunngu, wulurrungku
pronged: four pronged fishing spear wirnmurr
pronged: two pronged fishing spear wirlmurr
pronged: two pronged wooden barbed spear birnkili
properly, in its proper place wurrbi, wurrbi
protruding abdomen widirubun (cm-)
protruding abdomen, having wunthulirrinjarra
protuding: abdomen, your protuding nda-rubun (poss-)
protuding: stomach, your protuding nda-rubun (poss-)
proud arramanthangu (cm-), kalukalu (cm-)
proud way of walking karlwakarlwa (cm-)
prow of a bark canoe na-ngurru
prow: standing at prow of boat/ canoe holding harpoon barrayba
pubic apron (generic) mungkarli
pubic apron (mens') kulijiji
pubic apron (womens') barrkirndikirndi, madamada
pubic apron mens' wurrkalu
pubic covering mens' yurlwi
pubic hair, your nda-jabujabu (poss-)
puffing warrangantharra
pulled: cord, pulled by the a-Kuwaykuwayk Dreaming yurruwa
pulled: sitting position with legs pulled up (rare usage) bujal
pulling warrkalarramantharra, warrkamantharra
pulling down nmantharra
pulling in a fishing net wirdinmantharra
pulling in dugong/ sea turtle alongside the boat lhungkayarra
pulling in to land lungkayarra

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 ngalbarnnyingundayarra, nyamba-ngalbarnnyingundayarra
pulling up on a rope mayiwantharra
pulling: eastward pulling tidal current wayikuku
pulse, your nda-wurdulu (poss-)
puncturing arrkanantharra
punishing nyamba-kantharra, ramantharra
pups: Dingo, female, with many pups a-yangkabirdirna (rra-)
pups: dog with many pups a-birndajarra (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 ngalbarnnyingundayarra
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 wurrurantharra, 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, wurranyinjarra
putting: effort, putting into wayarrwayarrmantharra

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 durradu
Queenfish [*Scomberoides lyson*] a-kalibirrma (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, mirrbanmantharra, nyamba-mirrbanmantharra
quite bijal
Quoll: Native Cat, female / Quoll, female [*Satanellus hallacatus*] a-kaliba (rra-)
Quoll: Native Cat, male / Quoll, male [*Satanellos hallucatus*] karnbulanyi
radial bone parcel kalawuya
raft wukungu
rag raki
raiding group Barlamumu (cm-)
Rail: Chest Nut Rail [*Eulabeornis castneoventris*] a-walantharrbura (rra-)
rails attached to gunwhales of bark canoe ma-mankarrma
rails put between forked poles on burial platform ma-warduwardungu
rain burrumanmala, karlurlu, wabuda
rain spots ngiyilungiyilu
rain, during the cold season murnnyi
rain, gentle and light milyiyula
rain-water wayarri
rain: monsoonal rain mijirrmijirr
rain: spitting rain ngiyilungiyilu
rain: starting, of rain/ wind/ fire nyamba-rdalinymantharra
rain: torrential rain burrumanmala, mijirrmijirr, mijiwaru
rain: winter rain murnnyi
rainbow bujimala
rainbow arching through the sky lhukunmantharra
Rainbow Bee Eater [*Merops ornatus*] a-murlurlunjurr (rra-)
Rainbow Parrot [*Trichoglossus moluccanus*] birrililyi
Rainbow Serpent bujimala
rainbow serpent Walalu, warlungkarnarra, 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 jirrimbi
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
raising rankarrmantharra, rinkirinkimantharra
raking pools of water with grass/ bushes to catch fish mawumantharra
range: passing quickly by each other at close range ngurrngurrwarda
rapid speech wirarra (cm-)
rash wurruwurru
rat species, Rock Rat poss. [*Zyzomys 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-warnkili
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*] minyiminyi
ray: Coachwhip ray (Himantura toshi) a-janngu (rra-)
Ray: Sting Ray (very large) with two long poisonous spines kambuma, kamburrwalawala
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
ready: cycad nuts freshly picked, ready to begin preparation ma-nhandurangu
ready: cycad nuts ready to grind into paste for making dampers ma-ngalkinkarra
ready: food not ready to eat ma-yanyungi
ready: not yet ready to eat arlil (cm-), mawunku (cm-)
ready: spear ready to be thrown from spearthrower mundimundi
really? ngarri
rear end of a canoe ramangka
rearing yirdardingundayarra, yubalyubantharra, yubantharra
reason: for no particular reason minja, winarrku
reason: for that reason bajuwarnu
recalling linginmantharra
receding of flood waters ngaruwanbayarra
receiving kantharra, mangkulmantharra
recently: spirit of recently deceased person wuwarr
recognising rulamantharra, lhaantharra
recovering dangkarrila (nya-)
red dankurrdankurr, naka, wumiliji (cm-)
Red Capped Dotterel [*Charadrius ruficapillus*] a-wirriyuruyuru (rra-)
Red Emporer [*Lutjanus sebae*] a-wubulngu (rra-), a-wuliya (rra-)
Red Flying Fox [*Pteropus scapulatus*] kinybutha, marrirnkinya, wundukarri
red ochre a-kurraya (rra-), a-marra (rra-)
Red Winged Parrot [*Aprosmictus orythropterus*] ngadijirri
red: glowing red coals karalkaral
red: pandanus nut interior, red to orange in colour kalbakalba
reducing buyinymantharra
Reed species possibly [*Scirpus littoralis*] ma-lakirr
reed: stinging water reed bujinbujin
reef exposed at low tide narnu-rawu
reef of rock, found in river/ lagoon winirr
reef, of rock/ coral bambarl
reef: coral reef warrawarra
reef: waiting on a reef for sea-turtle to surface kulukulumantharra
reefs: rocky reefs found in lagoons/ rivers a-winirr (rra-)
reflecting mirnmirnmantharra
reflection of starlight/ moonlight on the water balirrka
reflection on the water ngawulu
refreshed alhikalhi (cm-), mirlilmirlil (cm-)
refreshed, being mirlilmirlilirrinjarra
refreshed, feeling/ looking alhikalhirrinjarra
refreshing mirlilmirlilmantharra
refusing milinantharra, ngarrarnmantharra, nyamba-ngarrarnmantharra, nyamba-yalkinymantharra, nyambu-rrantharra
regenerating lhambankayarra
region: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle wurndamutha
region: meat and fat from chest region of the sea turtle na-wuthula (ni-)
region: meat removed from chest region of sea turtle na-lakalaka (ni-)
region: rib cage, shoulder and thorax region of the flying fox na-ngambirrngambirr (ni-)
region: rich green and yellow fat in hip region of sea turtle na-lhundu (ni-)
region: yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle lhuwanyngu
rehearsing bawulmantharra
relating wirijkalmantharra
relation from the depths of the water wurranganji (cm-)
relations: person who gives obligated gifts to relations ngawaluka (cm-)
relationship: company relationship li-wingkali
relative malhanngu (cm-), miyili (cm-)
relative/: female relative/ companion angatharra-yumara (rrangatharra-)
relative: close male relative, my nyangatha-nganji (nyangathanya-)
relative: close relative anyira (cm-)
relative: female relative angatharra-nganji (rrangatharra-)
relative: female relative sharing place of spirit child origin angatharra-wayurungu (rrangatharra-)
relatives, by blood wunumbanyngu (cm-)
relatives, immediate personal banbayi (cm-)
relatives: close relatives wunumbanyngu (cm-)
relaxing mirrbarrinjarra
remaining anmantharra, binjarra, wambu
remaining silent jakudi (cm-)
remaining unused mayarrinjarra

remaining: alive, remaining lhungkurrinjarra
remaining: spear remaining in the flesh jawayawa
remembering linginmantharra
removed: dugong hide removed in one piece with meat attached arndijalangu, munbul
removed: meat removed from chest region of sea turtle na-lakalaka (ni-)
removed: meat which is removed from rib cage area of the dugong na-winkarnngu (ni-)
removing malarrkundayarra, wardjanantharra
removing flesh from a stingray/ shark after initial cooking yirruwanymantharra
removing flesh from bones warnnyinmantharra
removing from yiwantharra
removing hair wurrkurrbantharra
removing hair/ fur nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra
removing lice wuthangantharra
removing skin nyamba-ngunyirrmantharra
repair: beyond repair rarrurarru
repeat: asking someone to repeat yakamantharra
repeatedly: hitting repeatedly riwumantharra
replete rdawurluwurlu
replete, from a good meal wukantharra, wuluwulumantharra
replying lharnangantharra, nyamba-ngarninymantharra
replying insolently nyamba-rrnyinjarra
reptile (generic) lhuwa
reptiles mimarnu
rescuing marakamantharra
resembling: white female spirit resembling a fishing net a-marlangkarna (rra-)
resin: spinifex resin a-rnardangma (rra-)
resounding wulbalulbantharra, wulbantharra
resources: environment rich in natural food resources wuburr
resources: good hunter of land based resources yalbiyarra (cm-)
respect, paying barlirrantharra
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
resting bumalbumantharra, bumantharra, walkurrwalkurr, warrangantharra, wiyalirrinjarra
resting on another person/ pillow dankarr
resting: bandicoots resting place ngardarna
resting: kangaroo/ wallaby resting place lhanba
resting: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow mirrinjungu
resting: lying position with one knee bent andother leg resting on it wanyka
resting: pegs for resting harpoon on a canoe na-amayi
resting: sitting position on a drum with one foot resting on the other knee wanyka
resting: sun resting on the horizon prior to setting jarrawan
restless marnimarnimantharra
Restless Fly Catcher [*Seisura inquieta*] burijburij
restricted: keeping restricted ngibantharra
restrictions: flying fox killed on land under secret-sacred restrictions bulurlyi
rests: socket of harpoon, where point rests na-mulu
retrieve: digging up a body buried some time agoto retrieve bones walmantharra
return, causing to waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra
return: wanting to return toone's own country/ family ngurungurirrinjarra
returning ngilakarra, ngularrkantharra, rdinjarra, walwaninjarra, waninjarra
returning: hunter returning without a catch manbu (cm-), manburnukurnu (cm-)
revenge killer marriwi (cm-)
revenge killers marrimarriwi (cm-)
Rhinoceros Beetle [*Oryctes nasicornis*] darlbumirri
rib cage, shoulder and thorax region of the flying fox na-ngambirrngambirr (ni-)
rib-bones of the dugong a-larlurr (rra-)
rib: goanna rib-cage na-nirlirdirdi (ni-)
rib: meat which is removed from rib cage area of the dugong na-winkarnngu (ni-)
ribs, your nda-lalurr (poss-), nda-rangulu (poss-)
ribs: short ribs of the dugong a-mardanbangu (rra-)
rice bingi
Rice: Wild Rice [*Oryza sp.*] ma-kingkirra
rich green and yellow fat in hip region of

sea turtle na-lhundu (ni-)
rich person danyawiji (cm-)
rich wild honey nest found in a tree narriyalama
rich wild honey nest found in the ground a-murdanbangu (rra-)
rich: environment rich in natural food resources wuburr
ridges: sandstone ridges jidalbirringki
riding a horse/ bike rarrimantharra
rifle jinabang, ngajarr
Rifle: Archer Fish / Rifle Fish [*Taxotes chaterus*] badubadu, jurlbi
rigging on sail of dugout canoe ma-yibayiba
rigging used on the sail of canoe ma-bayibayi
right yurlarra (cm-), yurlurr
right handed mayamayangala (cm-)
right here nganinyanji
right now nganinyanga
right side maya (poss-)
right side, your nda-maya (poss-)
right: hole right through something narnu-kalarrangka
rightly yuwarl
Ringed: Blue Ringed Octopus [*Hapaloclaena maculosa*] li-jakarambirri
ringworm na-burrandi
ripe wunhunhu (cm-)
ripe, becoming wunhunhurrinjarra
ripe: Pandanus nut which is fully ripe ma-kuwarri
ripe: sea turtle caught when bikiki plum is ripe ma-marrin
ripples on fresh water na-ngalulu (ni-)
rising of flood waters ngundayarra
rising of tidal waters rrantharra
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
ritual pole jarraji, ma-jabanda, wambaburda
ritual term Dalma (cm-), Janambi (nya-), Wirra, Yulungurri
ritual: beginning ritual performance milamilamantharra
ritual: cycad nut dampers, made for ritual use ma-wanjirl
ritual: decorating for ritual performance/ fun dance karnbimantharra
ritual: decorating ritual objects karnbimantharra
ritual: forked pole of ritual significance to a-Kunabibi ceremony ma-jabanda
ritual: gifts, ritual yarlmarlanji
ritual: Mangrove Dreaming ritual term kirlakanku
ritual: preparing oneselffor a ritual nyamba-yulyulbantharra
ritual: women's ritual jabudubudu
ritually: calling out ritually kililimantharra, wirriwirrimantharra
rituals: careful, being during performance of rituals munymunybi
rituals: dancing the jabudubudu rituals jabudubudumantharra
rituals: funeral rituals Kulyukulyu, Yalkawarru
rituals: initiate for the Wambuyungu/ a-Milkathatha/ Bambarruku and Kundawira rituals kulawurdi (li-/nya-)
rituals: preparing dancers/ objects for rituals yirringundayarra
rituals: preparing oneselffor rituals nyamba-nyunyunmantharra
river na-manangka, na-wulangi
river bank narnu-wunda, wunda
River Cane Grass [*Chionachne cyathopoda*] wirndawirnda
River Coolibah Tree [*Eucalyptus microtheca*] ma-warlan
river name Ma-wanduru, Na-winbi, Wiliyurru
River Pandanus Palm [*Pandanus aquaticus*] ma-wirdiwirdi
River Whaler Shark [*Carharhinus sp.*] a-mayarra (rra-), a-walarrawiji (rra-)
River Whaler Shark [*Charharhinus sp.*] a-adumu (rra-)
River Whistling Tree [*Casuarina cunninghamiana*] a-marabarna (rra-)
river: bank of river yiwirr
river: bend of river/ creek na-wulmuku (ni-)
river: bends in a river/ lagoon wurlmakurlma (cm-)
river: bottom of a river bank arnindawa

river: crossing a river/ creek bindanantharra
river: crossing overa 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 bulurrulurru, janyka
Rock Cod a-anthakaya (rra-), a-munujburr (rra-)
Rock Cod, mature a-murrun (rra-)
rock monolith mijingu
Rock Oyster poss.[*Stavella horrida/ Placuna placenta*] a-ngulhiny, a-wuwari
Rock Rat poss.[*Zyzomys argurus*] a-walurruma (rra-)
Rock Wallaby [*Petrogale brachyotis*] a-buluwardi (rra-)
Rock: Estuarine Rock Cod [*Epinephelus tauvina*] wangkuwa
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
rolling nyamba-wanjabantharra
rolling motion of canoe/ boat nyamba-wirdinbirdinmantharra
rolling off nyamba-warriyungkayarra
rolling over nyamba-warriyungkayarra
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 arnkirr
root of young Coral Tree [*Erythrina variegata var. orientalis*] ma-marranda
roots: leg-like aerial roots of the mangrove tree rarramawuka
roots: mangrove roots rarramawuka
roots: pulling out by the roots wukundayarra
roots: upright roots, pneumataphores 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 arrarramantharra, 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 [*Platycercus venustus*] banbaji
rotten wakul (cm-)
rotten wood wunthurlbunthurl
rotting: wind from off the sea that carries the smell of rotting sea weed a-wurrumburru (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 wujkujbantharra

rubbing one's eyes nyamba-wulbingkulbinymantharra
rubbing out yayamantharra
rubbish muji, mulhil
rubbish: tidal rubbish janjirlkirri
rudder of a boat thaliku
rude kabarrkabarr (cm-)
Rufous Night Heron [*Nycticorax caledonicus*] a-rlunda (rra-)
rugged twisting coastline wurlmakurlma (cm-)
rumbling, of thunder ngurrbantharra
rump: feathers, from the rump of the emu na-burrkuburrku (ni-)
run away lovers wunji (cm-)
running wulkulbantharra, wulumantharra
running around wathawathalanantharra
running blood jalalala
running out wayarrinjarra
running water jalalala
running: sound of running water/ the sea na-rayi (ni-, nanda-)
runs: dugong, runs away from herd when under threat wanarraba
Rush species a-ngalarda (rra-)
rushing/ coming into a group of people without manner ngunha
rustling warrmalwarrmantharra
rustling noise yarriyarr
rustling noise, making a yarryarrmantharra
rythm sticks karlwa
s: bird s pecies a-kuthayikuthayi (rra-)
sack: hessian sack a-birndawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
sacred mudi (cm-)
sacred area na-lirriji, na-manda
sacred fire kuwaka
sacred pole Nyakurrunbirna
sacred stone wurlurlu
sacred, but not secret kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)
sacred: keeping sacred ngibantharra
sacred: not sacred lhamarnda
sacred: partially sacred warruki
sacred: platform for sacred food/ objects ma-alakala
sacred: secret and sacred kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)
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 flower jaburarri
said: bird, said to be responsible for making echos rijbarijba
sail kundarurru
sail of a dugout canoe bawa
sail: rigging on sail of dugout canoe ma-yibayiba
sail: rigging used on the sail of canoe ma-bayibayi
sailing boat a-kundarurruwiji
sailing boat, large a-mijiyangu (rra-)
saline: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country a-rinja (rra-)
saliva rayal
Salmon: Marine Salmon Tailed Catfish ngurru, wakujiri
Salmon: Threadfin Salmon [*Polynemus sheridani*] a-yubara (rra-)
salt ngarrawa
salt pan mankuru, rrujuwangu
salt plains rrujuwangu
salt water alhibi, mudi
salt water creek arm na-ruwaji
salt water creek inlet a-ngalawurr (rra-), a-rndarr (rra-)
Salt Water Crocodile [*Crocodylus porosus*] mardumbarra, wawurlmara
Salt Water Crocodile, female [*Crocodylus porosus*] a-mirrwa (rra-)
Salt Water Crocodile, immature [*Crocodylus porosus*] kuriyumba
salt water inlet na-ruwaji
salt: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country a-rinja (rra-)
salt: creek, salt water ruwaji
salt: inlet, of a salt water creek ruwaji
salt: tail of salt water crocodile na-yulayula (ni-)
saltwater: schools of small saltwater fish (generic) wulyulardi
Saltwort [*Chenopod sp.*] barrumurriya
Saltwort [*Tecticornia australis*] wurrumurriya
same parents, having nyamba-mirnirrinjarra
same: at that same place bajingulaji
same: at that same time bajingulaji
same: at the same time nambanamba
same: at this same place marnajingulaji
same: at this same time marnajingulaji
same: belonging to the same family nyamba-mirnirrinjarra
same: just in the same way you do it

500

nganambajilulu
same: mixing of liver from stingray/ shark with meat of the same lhawarramantharra
same: people who share the same day of birth makunguna (cm-)
same: siblings (two) of the same parents babakurla
same: siblings of the same parents li-babakurla
same: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja
same: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children ririka
same: spouse of sibling of the same sex kayikayi
same: that same female person andaluandalu
same: those same ones(plural) alulualulu
samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation narnu-ruluruluwanka
sand mundarr, wurru
sand bank yawurndu
sand bar yawurndu
sand dune rawu
Sand dune vine [*Impomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis*] ma-murnda
Sand Goanna, female large [*Varanus gouldii*] a-malarrawirna (rra-)
Sand Goanna, immature [*Varanus gouldii*] burrirdil
Sand Goanna, large male [*Varanus gouldii*] kirarra, warrnguna
Sand Paper Leaf Fig [*Ficus opposita*] ma-mayarranja, ma-rarluntha
Sand: Brown Sand Frog, small a-bukurrbukurr (rra-)
sand: imprint, of body, as in sand, your nda-wuyu (poss-)
sand: phosphorecence (natural) found in the sand in shallow water off the islands balirrka
sand: soft, powdery sand mambulmambul
Sandalwood [*Santalum album*] 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 [*Calidris alpina*] yirdirdingarna
sandridge duburnkurl
sandridge country narnu-wulyurr
sandstone burungka
sandstone ridges jidalbirringki
sandstone, white and friable yiji
sandstone: rocky sandstone bluffs diwurru
sandy ground kulumbul
sandy place mundarr, narnu-wulyurr
sap from Milky Mangrove na-wunhan
sap of tree na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-)
sap, from a tree marlbarri
sap: flowing of sap/ water ngarlarlamantharra
sapling ma-mayara, mayara
saplings: stump of saplings arnkirr
Sapplejack vine [*Flagellaria indica*] ma-rilkarra
Saratoga [*Sclerapages jardini*] bubarli, ngubayi
satiated with food burrajkinda, wukantharra, wuluwulumantharra
satisfied bulala (cm-), rdawurluwurlu, wurluburlu
satisfied with food wudurru
satisfied with non-meat food wulajirrinjarra
satisfied, deeply burluburlu
satisfied, of hunger ngayamantharra
savanah grasslands wumburr (cm-)
saved: food being saved ma-mayirli
saving marakamantharra
saving up mululumantharra, mulumulumantharra
Saw Fish, freshwater [*Pristis microdon*] a-warnkili
Sawfish: Green Sawfish [*Pristis zijsron*] a-murrba (rra-), a-thubathuba (rra-)
saying arrinjarra, mardarranjarra
scabies murunda, wurrurl
scalding rrkantharra
scales of fish na-lirrbi (ni-), na-manantha (ni-, nanda-), na-yirra (ni-, nu-)
scar: burning scar marks walkijanjarra
scar: burning scar marks, onto oneself wabijanjarra
scaring warndulmantharra
scars a-lhalbi (rra-)
scars, small circular a-kurdirrila (rra-)
scattered movement of people/ animals mirriwirrikirri
scattering nyamba-yalyalmantharra, nyamba-yarndarranmantharra
scent of flower na-ngalki (ni-)
scent, having a wurrungkayarra

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schoolfish: cooking process for shellfish/ small schoolfish
rambijanji
schools of fresh water fish (generic)
warrbul
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 [*Laccotrephes sp.*]
a-kurijijimantha (rra-)
scraped off nyamba-ngunyirrmantharra
scraping wurrinymantharra
scraping hair of an animal after singeing
muwanjayarra
scraps muji, mulhil
scratching mananthamantharra, nyamba-yirrantharra, yilyirrantharra, yirrantharra
scratching hard, nyamba-ngunyirrmantharra
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
narnu-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 (Halophila sp.)
na-julangal
sea grass beds ki-maramanda
sea grass beds, exposed at low tide
ka-ngaruwanba
Sea Grass [*Halophila sp.*]
ma-lhanngu
sea grass [*Halophila sp.*]
na-wirralbirral
sea mist a-wumalhu (rra-)
Sea Mullet [*Mugil caphalus linnaeus*]
yirdanji
Sea Mullet [*Mugil linnaeus*]
thurruyuthu
sea slug [*Holothurioide sp.*]
rukaruka
sea slug [*Holothurioidea sp.*]
tharriba
sea slug [*Holothurioidea sp*]
warda
Sea Snake [*Hydrophis sp.*]
a-ngakungakuyangu (rra-)
Sea Snake [*Lampemis hardwickii*]
a-wirninybirninу (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 turle species, Green Sea Turtle, large female [*Chelonia mydas*]
a-warndangumara (rra-)
sea turtle (generic) wundunyuka
sea turtle anantomy wurrunthulburrunthul
sea turtle anatomy a-ngawu (rra-), lhuwanyngu, ma-karriyalu, ma-mulka, marawu, mayajbarla, na-lhundu (ni-), na-manyi (ni-), na-milimili (ni-), na-ngabala (ni-), na-rurru (ni-), na-widiri (ni-), na-wirlibirli (ni-), na-yalari (ni-), na-yinji (ni-), wunakaka, wunakathangu, wurndamutha, yalajala, na-lakalaka (ni-), na-lakalaka (ni-), na-narrngu (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
ngangkurrurru
sea turtle species, Flat Backed Turtle [*Chelonia depressa*]
dilhali, wirndiwirndi
sea turtle species, Flat Backed Turtle, female [*Chelonia depressa*]
a-karninja (rra-)
sea turtle species, Flat Backed Turtle, male [*Chelonia depressa*]
jardiwangarni
sea turtle species, Green Sea Turtle [*Chelonia mydas*] kudabi
sea turtle species, Green Sea Turtle, female [*Chelonia mydas*]
a-tharra
sea turtle species, Green turtle with light

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coloured shell and a lot of yellow to the underside of the shell darrkuwari
sea turtle species, Green Turtle [*Chelonia mydas*] malurrba
sea turtle species, Green Turtle, immature [*Chelonia mydas*] ngajilingajili
sea turtle species, Green Turtle, large male [*Chelonia mydas*] bankiba
sea turtle species, Green Turtle, male [*Chelonia mydas*] mululurru, warrijkundayangu, warrikuliyangu
sea turtle species, Green Turtle, very large male [*Chelonia mydas*] lanka, lardanka
sea turtle species, Green Turtle, young [*Chelonia mydas*] lijalijangulyanda
sea turtle species, Hawksbill Turtle [*Eretmochelys imbricata*] karrubu, liyarnbi
sea turtle species, Hawksbill Turtle, female [*Eretmochelys imbricata*] a-ngurrin (rra-)
sea turtle species, Hawksbill Turtle, male [*Eretmochelys imbricata*] yibarriwuna
sea turtle species, Loggerhead Turtle [*Caretta caretta*] limarrwurrirri
sea turtle species, Leather Back Turtle limarrwurrirri
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 rri-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-mirrinyungu, na-riyarrku
sea: bladder of the sea turtle a-ngawu (rra-)
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 narnu-ngawurruwurru
sea: dugong feeding paths in sea grass beds ngirarra
sea: dugong, first to come onto the sea grass beds rangkarrku
sea: dugongs, coming onto the sea grass beds rangkarangkarrku
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 (rra-)
sea: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle wurndamutha
sea: green fat lining shell of the sea turtle na-rurru (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-wurrumburru (rra-)
sea: shadows over the surface of the sea narnu-ngawurruwurru
sea: shafts of light shining through the sea yurrbunjurrbun
sea: shell of a sea turtle na-buyurru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)
sea: shell of a sea turtle/ freshwater turtle na-yirrngi (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

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sea: tail piece of sea turtle along with fat and meat wurrunthulburrunthul
sea: to the sea waykaliya
sea: two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle na-milimili (ni-)
sea: ulcerations found in the stomachs of sea turtles wunakathangu
sea: unlaid eggs, from birds, goannas, sea turtles/ lagoon turtle a-wathawaya (rra-)
sea: waiting on a reef for sea-turtle to surface kulukulumantharra
sea: waveless sea nyurunyuru
Sea: White Chested Sea Eagle [*Haliaeestus leucogaster*] a-kariwaykalngu (rra-), a-karnkarnka (rra-), a-wurrwilhi (rra-)
sea: wind from off the sea that carries the smell of rotting sea weed a-wurrumburru (rra-)
Sea: Yellow Bellied Sea Snake a-rikarika (rra-)
sea: yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle lhuwanyngu
seahorse wurrwurr
searching arrkalarrantharra, wurnthulmantharra, yarrbantharra
searching for dugong/ sea-turtle rikarrantharra
searching for wild honey (sugar bag) bulbulamantharra
season: cold season a-mardu (rra-)
season: dry season ngardara
season: first wet season storm wunthurru
season: pre-wet season period of intense humidity na-yinarramba (ni-)
season: rain, during the cold season murnnyi
season: wet season lhabayi
season: wind from east or north during wet season yarlimbijarlimbi
season: wind from the north in dry season a-wurrarumu (rra-)
seat of a canoe darladarla
seat: sitting position on seat or drum darrba
seated: rising up from seated position lhuwarrinjarra
second high tide in one day mirndilngundaya, ralundu
second: biting the second knuckle, of the index finger of another person rayalngundayarra
second: harpoon point, second used when hunting dugong/ sea turtle na-nyirriwangu (ni-)
secret and sacred kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)
secret, keeping wajkirrantharra
secret: flying fox killed on land under secret-sacred restrictions bulurlyi
secret: sacred, but not secret kurdukurdu (cm-), kuykulu (cm-)
secretions: dried nasal secretions mangkilmangkil
secretly wamantha
sections: two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle na-milimili (ni-)
secular lhamarnda
Sedge plant [*Eleocharis sp.*] ma-lharrkuntha, ma-lunjurr, ma-walaburr
see you later today bakuwu
see: free for everybody to see lhamarnda
see: going/ coming to see mirnbangantharra
see: hard to see marriyilbirriyiny (cm-)
seed from ma-burrakalambangu or ma-kawurrka wattle trees ma-wija
seed from spear grass na-muwulmuwul
seed, its na-mi (ni-, nu-)
seed: prickly seed nguralngural
seeds found in pods of the Kurrajong tree ma-ngarrkananthamara
seeds found in pods of the Kurranjong tree ma-ngarrkangarrkananthamara
seeds from Acacia (wattle) tree species ma-buja
seeds: damper made from crushed seeds/ cycad nut paste ma-rdabalarri
seeds: damper, (made from ground grass/ lily seeds/ cycad fruit) ma-lhandawarr
seeds: damper, made from ground grass seeds/ lilly seeds/ cycad nuts ma-wurlukurlu
seeds: fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds na-ngarranjal (ni-, nu-)
seeds: grinding seeds/ nuts to make flour/ paste warrantharra
seeds: mixing water with ground seeds/ cycad paste/ flour marrumantharra
seeds: pounding with stones to break nuts/ crush seeds warrantharra
seeds: water lily seeds, within the corms nu-yanyungi
seeing ngalangantharra, ngantharra, warnabarnangantharra
seeking confirmation kaji
seen: smoke, seen from a distance rrumardi
seen: taking hold of something which cannot be seen lhakanbantharra
seen: warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic)

wirdardu
selling jilimantharra
semen yurra
semi-barbed spear ma-mingkirrathu
semi-moiety affiliation nyambu-ngkayarra
semi-moiety group, your nda-ngalki (poss-)
semi-moiety name Mambaliya (cm-), Rrumburriya (cm-), Rrumburrumburr (cm-), Wawukarriya (cm-), Wurdaliya (cm-), Wuyaliya (cm-)
semi: group name for the Mambaliya-Wawukarriya semi-moiety Kumbarikanyajulaki
semi: group name for the Wuyaliya semi-moiety kirlakanku, lhukannguwarra
sending jantharra
senior anthamu (cm-)
senior person wirdi (cm-)
separate ruthu, ruthuruthu
separate: fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds na-ngarranjal (ni-, nu-)
separating nyamba-ruthuruthumantharra, ruthuruthumantharra
sepcies: fish sepcies wirrumbarrangu
septum rayal
septum: pierced nasal septum arrangin (cm-)
Serpent: Blind Rainbow Serpent Kabuji
Serpent: head of the Rainbow Serpent bulkurrimarri
Serpent: Rainbow Serpent bujimala
serpent: rainbow serpent Walalu, warlungkarnarra, wirniykarra
Serpent: Rainbow Serpent, immature bayanangbayanang
Serpent: Rainbow Serpent, young jawaruwaru
Serpent: tail of Rainbow Serpent jirrimbi
Serpent: throat of the Rainbow Serpent milinginji
Serpent: Whirlwind-Stranger Rainbow Serpent Walalu
serve you right! yukurarru
setting out ambirrjanjarra
setting: sun resting on the horizon prior to setting jarrawan
setting: sun setting arrarramantharra
settling down mindibirrinjarra, mirrbarrinjarra
Seven: star constellation, Pleiades, Seven Sisters li-malamalaya
Seven: star constellation, Seven Sisters li-jakarambirri, li-kayukayula, li-malyarrala, nalu-wulwari
sewing arrkanantharra, ngarrkanantharra, nguthumantharra, mindimantharra
sex: man looking for a woman for sex nhanawamara (nya-)
sex: spouse of sibling of the same sex kayikayi
sex: woman looking for sex a-mirningumara (rra-)
sexual activity lhurrangka, lhurrangkalhurrangka
sexual intercourse bunimantharra, malmanhamantharra, rdantharra
sexual intercourse (colloquial) wurrubantharra
sexual intercourse, having nyamba-bunimantharra
sexual: person desirerous for sexual companionship kulikuli (cm-)
sexual: person wanting sexual intercourse manhalmanhal (cm-)
sexually: indivudual who makes themselves sexually desirerous kulikuli (cm-)
sexy kulikuli (cm-)
shade na-ngarndu, na-wulwiyi
shade, in the ngarnduwa
shade: bough shade na-ngarndu, na-wulwiyi
shade: ritual bough shade made at conclusion of a-Kunabibi ceremony ma-jabanda
shading one's eyes with one's hand nyamba-miyarlungkayarra
shadow ngawulu
shadow, your nda-ngawulu (poss-)
shadows over the surface of the sea narnu-ngawurruwurru
shaft: harpoon shaft na-ridiridi
shaft: heating spear shaft for straightening muramurathantharra
shaft: spear shaft na-ridiridi, thambira
shaft: straightening spear shaft karlakantharra
shafts of light shining through the sea yurrbunjurrbun
shafts: sunset, when long shafts of light shine out of the sky narnu-mawurr
shaking arrkamantharra, bardabardamantharra, jarlajarlamantharra, lhalhamantharra, lhalharrinjarra, rdalamantharra, rdalardalamantharra
shaking: moving shoulders in a tremulous shaking movement (during rituals) yudirrinjarra
shallow: hunting with the feet in shallow water bulbulaninjarra, kulkulaninjarra
shallow: phosphorecence (natural) found in the sand in shallow water off the islands balirrka

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shaping thumantharra
share: people who share the same day of birth makunguna (cm-)
share: people who share the same time of initiation makunguna (cm-)
sharing: female relative sharing place of spirit child origin angatharra-wayurungu (rrangatharra-)
shark (generic) adumu
shark species, Black Tip Shark [*Carcharhinus melanopterus*] wulukuku
shark species, Black Tip Shark [*Carcharhinus sp.*] ngayumbu
shark species, Epaulette Shark ngulku
shark species, Hammerhead Shark [*Sphyrna lewini*] nawayngbirri, warriyangalayawu, yulmunji
shark species, Marbled Cat Shark [*Atelomycterus macleayi*] marnkalha
shark species, Port Jackson Shark [*Heterodontus galeatus*] arribarri, ayindirniba, yindirniba
shark species, River Whaler Shark [*Carharhinus sp.*] a-mayarra (rra-), a-walarrawiji (rra-)
shark species, River Whaler Shark [*Charharhinus sp.*] a-adumu (rra-)
shark species, Tiger Shark [*Caleocerdo cuvieri*] aybabaraku, bayamarlkurra, ngurdungurdu, wukuwarrba
Shark: Epaulette Shark ngulku
Shark: Hammerhead Shark (ritual name) Mananjana
shark: liver of shark/ stingray wirrinymirri
shark: paperbark parcel containing shark/ stingray meat malayanja
Shark: Tiger Shark Yulungurri
shark: tying up shark/ stingray meat mixed with liver malayanjamantharra
sharp mungkarl (cm-), ngarrangarra (cm-)
sharp gnarled fallen branches arnkirr
sharp: old sharp stubble of grass arnkirr
sharpening thumantharra, wurrinymantharra
sharply: climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent barnkala
shaving wurrkurrbantharra
shaving hair nyamba-wurrkurrbantharra
she anda
shed: crab shedding/ or just having shed shell marndurrbu
shedding nyamba-ngingindayarra, nyamba-nynginyngindayarra
shedding: crab shedding/ or just having shed shell marndurrbu
sheets: messmate bark sheets na-wamara
sheets: paperbark, sheets of na-mungkamungka
shell fish a-bibiya (rra-)
shell fragments wurdiyi
shell of a sea turtle na-buyurru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)
shell of a sea turtle/ freshwater turtle na-yirrngi (ni-)
shell of shell fish na-waba (ni-)
shell species, Bailer Shell (very large) [*Melo Amphora*] **but possibly** [*Melo umbilicatus*] wirringayi
shell species, Bailer Shell [*Melo amphora*] rabu, thalimbu
shell species, Clam shell walba
shell species, Conch Shell [*Syrinx aruanas*] a-rabijinda, a-wuluwangku (rra-)
shell species, Land Snail Shells wiriwirijka
shell species, Nautilus Shell [*Nautilus pompilius*] ngakarla
shell species, Pearl Shell [*Pteria penguin & Pinctada margaritifera*] jaramarra
shell species, Shell [*Trisidos yongei*] lalarda
shell species, Shell [*Vagina suaviter*] nguyaya
shell species, Sundial shell wurlbilirrinja
shell species, Tellin Shell [*Tellina sp.*] jamulmulanda
shell species, Trochus Shell a-rakulunthurr (rra-)
Shell [*Trisidos yongei*] lalarda
Shell [*Vagina suaviter*] nguyaya
shell: crab shedding/ or just having shed shell marndurrbu
shell: cuttlefish shell na-wulurlu (ni-)
shell: green fat lining shell of the sea turtle na-rurru (ni-)
shell: meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell mathulmathul
shell: piece of frontal (plastron) shell of sea turtle na-wirlibirli (ni-)
shell: Snail-like shell, grooved, found in mangroves [*Nerita sp.*] a-yarlawuka (rra-)
shell: two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle na-milimili (ni-)
Shell: White Headed Shell Duck / Burdekin Duck [*Tadorna radjah*] rurndurn
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 lirrlirri
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 narnu-mawurr
shining mirnmirnmantharra, rlanganmantharra
shining, of stars/ moon mirnngarrinjarra
shining: light beams shining through the water yurrbunjurrbun
shining: shafts of light shining through the sea yurrbunjurrbun
shiny: hair, shiny, thick and healthy wirndalbirndal (cm-)
ship manuwa
shit kaka, mawurna
shivering arrkamantharra
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, yarlburriji
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-), wukulkuthu (cm-), wukuthu (cm-), wumu (cm-)
short cut warramanja
short cut, taking a warrangka
Short Necked Turtle [*Elseya sp.*] barlwi, ngurlku, 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-wulungarnda (poss-)
shoulder: carrying position on one shoulder walama, walima
shoulder: collarbone and shoulder of the goanna na-kurningarr (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-ngambirrngambirr (ni-)
shoulders: carrying on shoulders walamantharra, ngabarlamantharra
shoulders: carrying position across the shoulders walimankaliman
shoulders: carrying position on the shoulders ngabangabarla, ngabarla
shoulders: cramped shoulders karnarnkuwanyi

shoulders: dancing movement-hands behind back, shoulders twisting/ vibrating quickly back-and-forward mirlimirlimantharra
shoulders: holding arms or shoulders of another person wakurlu
shoulders: moving shoulders in a tremulous shaking movement (during rituals) yudirrinjarra
shouting nyamba-yiwamantharra, nyamba-yuwamantharra
shovel nose spear jangani
Shovel Nosed Ray [*Rhino batillum*] a-mirrbundu (rra-), a-warndawa (rra-)
shovel nosed spear jimirndi
shovel: short-handled shovel nosed spear layin
showering ngabunjarra
showing jarrantharra, milirdimantharra, mirdanmantharra, mirnajimantharra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnilungkayarra, mirnimantharra, mirnimantharra, nyamba-mirnajimantharra
shredded feathers yirriny
shredded: decorated dancer/ object with shredded feathers yirrinybiji (cm-)
shredded: decorating the body/ object with shredded feathers yirringundayarra
Shrimp: Fresh Water Shrimp [*Macrobrachium rosenbergi*] yimbayimba, yimburrangala
Shrub small leaves and thorns [*Asparagus racemosus*] ma-yikarri
Shrub [*Flueggea virosa*] ma-ngurdji
shrub, odour like sage, small purple flower jaburarri, jaburarri
shrub: short shrub with round edible stone fruit ma-ngakulunjurr
shut muru
shutting in ngayanjarra
shutting out ngayanjarra
shutting up murumantharra
shy, being walwanantharra, wanantharra
sibling (two) mother's sisters' children babakurla
sibling: spouse of sibling of the same sex kayikayi
sibling: younger sibling anyira (cm-)
siblings (two) father's brothers' children babakurla
siblings (two) of the same parents babakurla
siblings of father's brothers' children li-babakurla
siblings of mother's sisters' children li-babakurla
siblings, of the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja, ririka, nginykarra, li-babakurla
sick yuwundu
sick person bulmungkurru (cm-), mayarda (cm-)
sick, being nyamba-minmirrantharra
sickly nyamba-mirrantharra
sickness narnu-bulmungkurru
sickness causing raised spots/ lumps narnu-wurrulburrul
side, its narnu-winkan
side, of body/ face, your nda-winkan (poss-)
side-by-side jurndumantharra
side: bringing dugong to shore tied to the side of boat/ canoe lhumantharra
side: dugongs surfacing together, side-by-side kirrimantharra
side: head drooped on one side karlwakarlwa (cm-)
side: leaning to the side wirriny
side: left side, your nda-laku (poss-)
side: lying position on one side of the body milkabu
side: lying position on side, knees bent, upper body resting on one elbow mirrinjungu
side: on one side milkabu
side: on the other side of luwamda
side: right side maya (poss-)
side: right side, your nda-maya (poss-)
side: sitting position with legs bent back toone side jukurl, rdirdil
sides: back, flesh on the sides, your nda-lurrmurndurr (poss-)
sideways: looking sideways walangala
sighing wurrburrinjarra
sight: coming into sight rilirrinjarra
sign: Dreaming sign marnmarn, rrungkal
significance: forked pole of ritual significance to a-Kunabibi ceremony ma-jabanda
silencing lhabalhabanymantharra
silent: remaining silent jakudi (cm-)
Silky: Vicks Grass / Silky Oil Grass [*Cymbopogon sp.*] a-yandinya (rra-)
Silver Bream mundulu
Silver Gull [*Larus pacificus*] a-wunangabuji (rra-), a-wunarrkarrka
Silver Wattle [*Acacia sp.*] ma-burrakalambangu

simple spear murrngi, wuni
sinew/ sinews, your nda-warlbarr (poss-)
sing a song cycle wandayarra
singeing muramurathantharra
singeing hair of animals prior to cooking wabijanjarra
singeing: scraping hair of an animal after singeing muwanjayarra
singer: good singer lirrngalirrnga (cm-)
singing mukumukumantharra, yinbalyinbayarra, yinbayarra
singing a song cycle walwandayarra
singing sorcery songs bibimantharra
singing: playing boomerangs to accompany singing rdalamantharra
singing: slapping the thighs, to accompany singing/ dancing walurrumantharra
singing: starting the singing of a song cycle rndulmantharra, rndulmarndulmantharra
single file yurlka
sinking yinantharra
sinking down rdurdurnantharra
sister baba
sister's daughter akarna-ardima (rrakarna-), angatharra-ardu (rrangatharra-), ardiyardi, kulhakulha
sister's daughter's child wukuku
sister's daughter's daughter akarna-wuthayi (rrakarna-)
sister's daughter's son karna-wuthayi
sister's husband nganawarra, rnabirnabi
sister's son ardiyardi, kulhakulha
sister's son's child ngabuji
sister's son's daughter akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-)
sister's son's son karna-mangkayi
sister's son/ daughter karna-ardima
sister's spouse murrumurru
sister's: father's sister's daughter angatharra-ngayingu (rrangatharra-)
sister's: man with sister's child ardikarra, kardirdikija
sister's: man with sister's daughter's child murikarra
sister's: man, and sister, and sister's daughters' children li-munmurikarra
sister's: mother's sister's daughter who is younger angatharra-anyira (rrangatharra-)
sister's: older sister's husband, my nyangathanya-miyangki
sister's: younger sister's husband, my nyangathanya-yalanji
sister-in-law maba
sister-in-laws, more than three li-manmanjikarra
sister: child with mother's sister ayarra
sister: eldest sister akarna-ardima (rrakarna-)
sister: eldest sister to younger sister's son nyakarna-ardima
sister: father's father's sister murimuri
sister: father's sister rnarna
sister: father's sister's child kuyukuyu, munyumunyu
sister: father's sister's children barnka, marruwarra
sister: father's: father's father's sister a-jamurimuri (rra-)
sister: father's: mother's father's sister a-jamimi (rra-)
sister: father's: your mother, my father's sister when talking to female cousin nda-ardiya
sister: man with wife's sister majkarra
sister: man, and sister, and sister's daughters' children li-munmurikarra
sister: mother caring for own children or sister's children nyamba-kulhakulhamantharra
sister: mother's eldest sister (only to younger sister's children) ardiyardi
sister: mother's eldest sister only (rare) kardirdi
sister: mother's sister barratha, kujaka, wibi
sister: mother's sister's daughter who is older baba
sister: mother's sister's daughter who is younger wunhaka
sister: my sister, your cousin, when talking to female cousin a-ngawinya (rra-)
sister: younger sister wunhaka
sister: younger sister's daughter akarna-ardima (rrakarna-)
sister: your mother, my sister when talking to niece/ nephew nda-wikiwirri
sister: your sister, my cousin when speaking to male cousin a-athatha (rra-)
sister: your sister, my daughters child, maternal grandmother speaking a-wurrbu (rra-)
sister: your sister, my mother when talking toone's maternal uncle nda-mangkayku
sister: your sister, when sister-in-law asks brother-in-law a-wurrwurra (rra-)
sister: your wife, my sister, when speaking to brother-in-law

a-wuranybirri (rra-)

sisters': man, andhis brothers ortheir sisters' children
li-kardirdikija

sisters: father's sisters' children
li-manmarruwarra

sisters: husband, and wife, and husband's brothers, and wife's sisters
li-majkalmajkarra

sisters: man andhis sisters' children
li-alardikarra

sisters: mother's sisters and children of mother's sisters
li-alayarra

sisters: sibling (two) mother's sisters' children babakurla

sisters: siblings of mother's sisters' children li-babakurla

sisters: siblings of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children
li-nginykalnginykarra, li-rikarikajanja

sisters: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children
ririka

sisters: spouse's sisters
banji

Sisters: star constellation, Pleiades, Seven Sisters li-malamalaya

Sisters: star constellation, Seven Sisters
li-jakarambirri, li-kayukayula, li-malyarrala, nalu-wulwari

sisters: woman, orher sisters, andtheir brothers' children
li-rnarnakarra

sit up straight! anngankarriya, anngankarriya

sit: blanket/ paperbark to sit/ rest on
lhulun

sitting mingkiya

sitting down kulanbayarra, yibandayarra

sitting in astride position
rdakal

sitting position on a drum with one foot resting on the other knee
wanyka

sitting position on seat or drum
darrba

sitting position with legs bent back toone side jukurl, rdirdil

sitting position with legs crossed
barnkala

sitting position with legs extended and feet crossed rurrbarurrba

sitting position with legs pulled up (rare usage) bujal

sitting position with legs straight out feet crossed murrngumurrngu

sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body
murrulabi

sitting together, of many people
wingkulwingkurru

sitting together, of two people
wingkurru

sitting with head bending down
lurdi

sitting with head bowed down
mudumantharra

sitting with legs crossed
barnkalamantharra, nyamba-barnkalamantharra

sitting: rising up from a sitting position
ankalirrinjarra

situation awara, lhabangarr, mirdi

situation: difficult situation
budijbudij

size: measuring for size
yakinantharra

skilled dueller wayngkawi (cm-)

skilled dueller/ fighter
walikarra (cm-)

skilled person kawi (cm-)

skilled: individual skilled ata particular activity kurdirringu (cm-)

skilled: person skilled ata particular activity lingi (cm-)

skillful mingkin (cm-), ngalirringki (cm-)

skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body
na-ngabala (ni-)

skin of an animal na-waba (ni-)

skin of animal na-yirra (ni-, nu-)

skin of animals na-manantha (ni-, nanda-)

skin, fat/ meat cut from dugong containing genital organs ma-minji

skin, your nda-manantha (poss-), nda-yirra (poss-)

skin: cutting the skin
nyamba-wuthangkayarra

skin: damaging the skin
wuthangkayarra

skin: meat and skin from belly of the dugong w na-yalari
na-yalari (ni-)

skin: removing skin nyamba-ngunyirrmantharra

skin: under the skin wunngalu

skin: wrinkled skin jarlkijarlki (cm-), kujburu (cm-)

skin: wrinkled skin, getting
kujbururrinjarra

Skink sp wurriyi

skinning yirdamantharra

skins: patterning of birds' feathers/ lizards'/snakes' skins
na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)

skipping marninymantharra

sky ararr, marlawanba

sky: curve of rainbow in the sky
na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-)

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sky: position of sun/ moon being high in the sky mukunjarna
sky: rainbow arching through the sky lhukunmantharra
sky: sunset, when long shafts of light shine out of the sky narnu-mawurr
slapping the thighs, to accompany singing/ dancing walurrumantharra
slapping the water walurrumantharra
slapping: sound of slapping/ clapping kurajba
sleep wunbarr
sleep! kuju
sleep, causing to/ putting to walkurrijanjarra
sleep: dream, during sleep almirr
sleep: dreaming, during sleep almirrangantharra
sleep: dreaming, in sleep mawurrangantharra, nyamba-mawurrangantharra
sleep: getting up from sleep walanymantharra
sleep: go to sleep! kuju
sleep: going to sleep nyambi-janjarra
sleep: lulling to sleep kurdakurdamantharra
sleep: lying downto sleep nyamba-walkurrijanjarra
sleep: rising up, from sleep ankalirrinjarra
sleep: waking up from sleep lhuwarrinjarra
sleeping around a fire nyamba-kulkulmantharra
sleeping away from one's normal place walkurriji
sleeping soundly nyamba-jiyarninjarra
sleeping time na-wunbarr
Sleepy Cod / "Mudfish" a-wararrngu (rra-)
sleepy, being wubarirrinjarra
slices: cycad nut slices dried ready for soaking, ma-wirimbul
slices: cycad nut slices ready to put in the sun ma-wirimbul
slices: cycad nut, soaked slices ready to grind ma-wirimbul
slicing muthamantharra
sliding rirralanbayarra
slippery rirrardirral
slipping rirralanbayarra
slipping down alarrabantharra
slipping off burranbayarra
slitting open warinymantharra
slobbering darlarlarr
slow majarrmajarr (cm-), murndumurndu (cm-)
slow moving bujurrbujurr (cm-)
slow moving, dugong/ sea turtle buyijijiwu
slow talking bujurrbujurr (cm-)
slowly yili
slowly, going murndumurndurrinjarra
slug: sea slug [*Holothurioide sp.*] rukaruka
slug: sea slug [*Holothurioidea sp.*] tharriba
slug: sea slug [*Holothurioidea sp*] warda
slurping/ sucking noises while eating lharnathantharra
small buyi (cm-), wajanya (cm-), yumbu (cm-)
small amount barlabarla
Small Black Lizard [*Amphibolurus sp.*] a-karnkulukulu (rra-)
small fresh water fish a-majkurndi (rra-)
small intestine ma-karriyalu
small intestines of the dugong murajuju
Small Lizard 5-15cm long.[*Carlia sp.*] a-rdaburlu (rra-)
Small lizard species 5-15cm. long[*Carlia sp.*] a-karlki (rra-)
Small lizard [*Carlia sp.*] a-bithurla (rra-), karrkalyi
Small Mellon [*Cassytha filiformis*] bukuyabukuya
small nest of wild honey from a tree dilbuyi
small one bulhikiki (cm-), buyikiki (cm-)
small pieces of firewood warlwan
small scrub snakes a-mulwajarla (rra-)
small: breaking into small pieces yumbulyumbumantharra
small: Brown Sand Frog, small a-bukurrbukurr (rra-)
small: clouds, small and wispy minyirrirri
small: cutting into small pieces yumbulyumbumantharra
small: dugout canoe, small a-dubarl (rra-)
small: feather plume, small warnarla
small: feeding a small amount ngulbantharra
small: scars, small circular a-kurdirrila (rra-)
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-)
smaller, making buyinymantharra
smearing balabantharra, bantharra
smell of animal na-ngalki (ni-)
smell, giving of wurrungkayarra
smell: wind from off the sea that carries the smell of rotting sea weed a-wurrumburru (rra-)
smelling wukuwantharra
smoke nurnngarr, wurlngarr, wurnngarr
smoke, seen from a distance rnumardi
smoke, white/ billowing mukunkarr
smoke: billowing smoke duraduramantharra
smoke: exhaust smoke/ fumes duraduramantharra
smoke: sea spray; fine and"smoke-like" nanda-minymi
Smokebird / Masked Woodswallow [*Artamus inereus*] yambalyambal
smoking (pipe/ cigarettes) wukamantharra
smoking (pipe/ cigarettes) wukamantharra
smoking: long stemmed smoking pipe ma-rlarruwa, ma-wubin
smoking: pipe, for smoking bajbu
smoking: pipe, smoking jimukuwana
smoking: tobacco for smoking muda
smoky, becoming wurnngankayarra
smooth dambirl (cm-), wirlimbirli (cm-), wurrukurru
smooth: fat, white and smooth, off the stomach a-mayngul (rra-)
smoothing dambirlmantharra, wirlimbirlimantharra
Snail-like shell, grooved, found in mangroves [*Nerita sp.*] a-yarlawuka (rra-)
Snail: Land Snail a-kambalngu (rra-)
Snail: Land Snail Shells wiriwirijka
snake (generic) lhuwa, mimarnu
snake species, Black Headed Python [*Aspidites melanocaphalus*] a-buburna (rra-), a-bujibuji (rra-)
snake species, Black Whip Snake [*Demasia sp.*] kurun
snake species, Death Adder [*Acanthopis antarcticus*] a-rdarli (rra-)
snake species, Death Adder [*Acanthopis antarticus*] a-ribu (rra-)
snake species, Green or Golden Tree Snake [*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*] a-kululu (rra-)
snake species, Javan File Snake [*Acrochordus javanicus*] a-bunubunu (rra-), a-yibayibarra (rra-)
snake species, King Brown Snake [*Pseudechis australis*] balankali, bularrangu, ngulwa
snake species, Olive Python [*Liasis olivaceus*] dirdikurru, jayiwuma, kurarlbungku, wirlbirlbanji
snake species, Sea Snake [*Hydrophis sp.*] a-ngakungakuyangu (rra-)
snake species, Sea Snake [*Lampemis hardwickii*] a-wirninybirniny (rra-), a-wurrarumu (rra-)
snake species, small scrub snakes a-mulwajarla (rra-)
snake species, Taipan [*Oxyuranus scutellatus*] karrimala
snake species, Water Python [*Liasis fuscus*] wurralbungku
snake species, Yellow Bellied Mangrove Snake a-biyungu (rra-)
snake species, Yellow Bellied Sea Snake a-rikarika (rra-)
snakes: venemous snakes/ fish/ insects/ plants bardangarrangarra (cm-)
sneaking ngalirrbangalirrba
sneezing yijamantharra
sniffing ngurrungkinymantharra, ngurrunjulmantharra, wukuwantharra
snoring ngulngundurrmantharra, ngundurrmantharra
snout of the dugong na-milwangu (ni-)
Snub Nosed Dart [*Trachinotus sp.*] walarlwa
Snubfin Dolphin / Irrawaddy Dolphin [*Orcaella brevirostris*] 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, rirrki
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-rabarrarra
soaking: water in which cycad fruit has been soaking ngurlangurla
soap jubu
Soap Tree [*Acacia holosericea*] na-kurlurlu
sobbing ngilbantharra
socket of harpoon, where point rests na-mulu
soft manthalmanthal (cm-), wunthurlbunthurl

soft food jalhabirr (cm-)
soft, powdery sand mambulmambul
softening manthalmanthalmantharra, yiwiyiwimantharra
softly mulhumulhu
softly: talking softly ngungkangungka
softly: treading softly manthamantharra
some: boy some 9-13 years old rdaru (nya-)
some: digging up a body buried some time agoto retrieve bones walmantharra
some: paperbark pad some 30cm long na-lhurrwa
some: person of some authority wirdi (cm-)
some: to some extent bijal
some: wanting someone to take some action lhawabantharra
someone/ something on one's lap landarrumantharra
someone: asking someone to repeat yakamantharra
someone: calling outfor someone to come and look arandayarra, kirrirrumantharra
someone: calling someone in the distance nyamba-yarrinymantharra
someone: carrying for someone wakuyirrantharra
someone: carrying for someone else akuyirrantharra
someone: collecting someone yankumantharra
someone: decorating, someone for a ceremony yirrkanjirrkanmantharra
someone: feelings about someone, having strong wurdulungkayarra
someone: getting someone yankumantharra
someone: giving someone a lift akuyirrantharra
someone: learning from someone nyamba-wirringundayarra, wirringundayarra
someone: picking someone up yankumantharra
someone: pining for someone who is absent or dead marrngundayarra
someone: stopping someone doing something yajburryajburr
someone: swimming across river while taking someone/ something wunjiningumantharra
someone: taking someone or something alongwith you akuyirrantharra
someone: turning someone away from their intended purpose balangkamayarra
someone: walking in front of someone jakajakarda
someone: wanting someone to take some action lhawabantharra
someone: wiping sweat from one's armpits onto someone else nyamba-wajimbangundayarra
something different to eat ma-wulaji
something: bird picking up something in it's beak kilmarnantharra
something: blowing hard on something ngaranymantharra
something: carrying something in front of oneself widiwidimantharra
something: doing something ngabiyanjarra
something: fast, of something thrown wirnkilili
something: feeling for something unseen/ partly obscurred lhakanbantharra
something: hole right through something narnu-kalarrangka
something: incircling something bandarada
something: person who does not yet know about something manji (cm-)
something: standing position with one hand holding something and the other on hip rdardarliwanga
something: stopping someone doing something yajburryajburr
something: taking hold of something which cannot be seen lhakanbantharra
something: taking someone or something alongwith you akuyirrantharra
something: uncovering something that has been buried to process walmantharra
sometime nungkarnarrku
son kajakaja, kulhakulha
son's child ngabuji
son's daughter akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-), akarna-murima (rrakarna-)
son's son karna-murima, karna-murima
son's son, my nyakarna-mangkayi, nyakarna-mangkayi
son's: brother's son's son, my nyakarna-murima, nyakarna-murima
son's: sister's son's daughter akarna-mangkayi (rrakarna-)
son's: sister's son's son karna-mangkayi, karna-mangkayi
son-in-law yuwarni
son-in-law, her a-kayibanthaandalu (rra-)
son-in-law, my kayibanthangathangkalu (nya-)
son/: sister's son/ daughter karna-ardima

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son: (M) son's child murimuri
son: brother's son kajakaja
son: brother's son's daughter akarna-murima (rrakarna-)
son: brother's son, my nyangathanya-abangu
son: brother's: younger brother's son karna-rnarnama
son: daughter's son karna-marrini
son: daughter's son, my nyakarna-wuthayi
son: daughter's: brother's daughter's son, my nyakarna-marrini
son: daughter's: sister's daughter's son karna-wuthayi
son: daughter's: your child, my daughter's child, when speaking to son-in-law a-mangkayiwirri (rra-)
son: eldest sister to younger sister's son nyakarna-ardima
son: father and son bilarra
son: father's brother's son who is older baba
son: father's brother's son who is younger wunhaka
son: sister's son ardiyardi, kulhakulha
son: sister's son's child ngabuji
son: spouse of brother's son ardungantha (nya-)
son: spouse of son ardungantha (nya-)
song mayjbi, narnu-nyiri, walaba
song composed by women a-Kurija (rra-)
song cycle a-yabala (rra-), a-yalwa (rra-), jawala, kujika, mayjbi, nanda-wangirli, rndulmantharra
song cycle movement nurarralngu
song name a-Ngadiji (rra-)
song only partly known wumungkulu
song type jamulu, jarrada, jawala, yarrangijirri
song: singing a song cycle walwandayarra
song: starting the singing of a song cycle rndulmantharra, rndulmarndulmantharra
song: tune of a song na-ngalki (ni-), narnu-ngalki, narnu-ngalkingalki
songlarks/ bushlarks (generic) bijabija, bijabija
songs: power songs narnu-nyiri
songs: singing sorcery songs bibimantharra
soothing mirrbanmantharra
Sooty Grunter a-lhangkarlu (rra-), a-nurnngu (rra-)
sorcerer marrimarriwi (cm-), marriwi (cm-), mulunguwa (nya-)
sorcery a-burru (rra-), a-buyurru (rra-), a-kardajala (rra-), a-kurruku (rra-), a-Kuwaykuwayk (rra-), baribari, bibimantharra, kunamantharra, na-marawurr, na-thambithambi, na-wuruwuru, na-wuthulu, narnu-bulabula, narnu-mawarl, wayku, wilirri, wilirringundayarra, wilirriyirdi (cm-), wirlkin, wukurdu, yarrakira
sorcery stones a-kurruku (rra-), wayku, wukurdu
sorcery: giving up to the effects of sorcery wilirringundayarra
sorcery: invisible hole where sorcery enters the body na-wuthulu, narnu-mawarl
sorcery: object/ food containing sorcery bibiyarru
sorcery: person suffering from effects of sorcery wilirriyirdi (cm-)
sorcery: pointing bone used in sorcery a-burru (rra-), a-buyurru (rra-)
sorcery: power of sorcery wilirri
sorcery: singing sorcery songs bibimantharra
sore bubu (cm-, poss-)
sore, your nda-bubu (poss-)
sore area, your nda-bubu (poss-)
sore place bubu (cm-, poss-)
Sorghum sp nikukimarlarlu
sorry for, being ngindukumantharra, rarrinjarra
sorts: many different sorts yumbulyumbumantha
sound of animals/ birds na-rayi (ni-, nanda-)
sound of cupped hands hitting thigh na-walurr (ni-)
sound of fighting kurajba
sound of hammering/ pounding kurajba
sound of hitting kurajba
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 rawurrki
source: underground water source kuyiji
source: water from a natural underground source mabin
source: water from an underground source rirrki

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south ngalu, ngalunga, ngamala, ngangalu
south: wind, cold, from the south-south east a-mardu (rra-)
southwards ngamaliya
sp: Melaleuca sp wariji
space narnu-rilu
Spangled Emporer a-wurruyku (rra-)
Spanish Mackerel [*Scomberomorus commerson*] liwurruwurrujarra, rrikurdanthangu
sparks na-mirnmirn (ni-)
speak up! anngankarriya, anngankarriya
speaker: clear speaker lirrngalirrnga (cm-)
speaking lharinyjalmantharra, nyamba-mudinymantharra, nyamba-wukanyinjarra, wukanyinjarra
speaking language fluently jabumantharra
speaking the truth kululumantharra
speaking together indistiguishably nyamba-ngurdukantharra
speaking well of ngayamantharra
speaking: abstaining from speaking nyamba-jakudimantharra
speaking: your wife, my sister, when speaking to brother-in-law a-wuranybirri (rra-)
spear kalkaji, wirlmurr, wirnmurr
spear ready to be thrown from spearthrower mundimundi
spear remaining in the flesh jawayawa
spear shaft na-ridiridi, thambira
spear thrower balamurru, banba, kalbu, ngarlika, wujula
spear thrower with tassle kuyamarra, murrungun
spear type a-marlamarla (rra-), birnkili, bunarra, jangani, jimirndi, layin, ma-mayalungku, ma-mingkirrathu, ma-minjarranthu, mawurraji, murrngi, ngarrkidikidi, wanungka, wuni, wurrala
spear: balancing spear in spear-thrower karlakantharra
spear: barb on a barbed spear ngalhin
spear: barbed spear ma-mayalungku, ma-minjarranthu, ngarrkidikidi, wanungka
spear: fishing spear wurrala
spear: fishing using a fish spear nyamba-rdimbirrmantharra
spear: four pronged fishing spear wirnmurr
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
spear: short, lance-like spear bunarra
spear: short-handled shovel nosed spear layin
spear: shovel nose spear jangani
spear: shovel nosed spear jimirndi
spear: simple spear murrngi, wuni
spear: stone spear head majaja
spear: straightening spear shaft karlakantharra
spear: two pronged fishing spear wirlmurr
spear: two pronged wooden barbed spear birnkili
spear: wire spear kalkaji, wirlmurr, wirnmurr, wurrala
spearhead, small a-warndamantha (rra-)
spearing arrkalarrkanantharra, arrkanantharra, ngarrkalarrkanantharra, ngarrkananthara, nguthumantharra, wangantharra
spearing a fish wijalmantharra
spearing: successfully spearing/ hitting wakara
spears: bundle, of spears/ pandanus leaves kurarra
spears: bundle, of spears/ pandanus strips wulurl
specific: journey by foot for a specific purpose buwarrala
specific: previous specific time ridinja
specific: that, identified, specific, of aboreal/ abstract class nouns na-mangaji
specific: this specific masculine thing jinangu
specific: this specific masculine thing/ male person jinangu
specific: traveller with a specific intent in mind buwarra (cm-)
specified: that food not yet specified ma-mbangu
specified: that, not yet specified of aboreal/ abstract class nouns na-mbangu
specified: those two people, identified and specified rri-mangaji
speckled makirrudalinma, rdibirlardibirla (cm-)
speech wuka
speech: confused speech budijbudij
speech: offending in speech and manner ngathungathu (cm-)
speech: person offending in their speech mawurla (cm-)
speech: quick of speech

arlajkarla (cm-)
speech: rapid speech wirarra (cm-)
speechless jakudi (cm-)
speed: moderate of speed/ speech/ temperate mindibi
Sperm Whale yurluyurluwiji
spider lawa
Spider Crab sp. / Decorator Crab [*Majidae sp.*] a-bula (rra-)
spider web na-lhuma
spider's web lawa
spider: eggs of native bee found trapped in spider webs barnma
spilling nyamba-wurrubantharra, wurrubantharra
spindle na-balirndirl, na-lhuma
spindle: spinning hair/ fur, using a spindle wangkarramantharra
spine, your nda-kurrurru (poss-)
spines of the echidna nanda-nyila
spinfex grass arnkirr
Spinifex grass ma-nguyarr
spinifex resin a-rnardangma (rra-)
Spinifex sp. [*Spinfex longifolius*] marranymarrany
Spinifex [*Spinifex longifilious*] wankiwanki
spinning rangkiyarra
spinning hair/ fur, using a spindle wangkarramantharra
Spiny: Echidna / Spiny Ant Eater [*Tachyglossus aculeatus*] a-wabalarra (rra-)
spirit na-ngawulu (ni-)
spirit (generic) ngabaya
spirit being a-kurrinya (rra-), a-Kuwaykuwayk (rra-), a-marlangkarna (rra-), ardirri (poss-), baribari, jambajambanyi, jurdurrubanji, kurdidawa, kuyarra, Mumunarra, Namurlanjanyngku, ngabaya, ngarrimi, wuwarr, yurruwa
Spirit child ardirri (poss-)
Spirit Man Dreaming ngabaya
spirit of a dead person (generic) ngabaya
spirit of recently deceased person wuwarr
spirit: female relative sharing place of spirit child origin angatharra-wayurungu (rrangatharra-)
spirit: female spirit a-kurrinya (rra-)
spirit: found, being, of spirit child by parents rdinjarra
spirit: life spirit of humans/ animals na-ngawulu (ni-)
spirit: life spirit, your nda-ngawulu (poss-), nda-wurdulu (poss-), nda-yala (poss-)
spirit: mangrove spirit ngarrimi
spirit: one's spirit home wirriyarra (cm-)
spirit: person whose spirit child came from jibiya (cm-)
spirit: white female spirit resembling a fishing net a-marlangkarna (rra-)
spirits, causing to become ngabayamantharra
spirits: asking for information from spirits nyiribantharra
spiritual power activator juwayi
spit rayal
spitting kiwumantharra, rayalngundayarra
spitting out wabantharra
spitting rain ngiyilungiyilu
splashing in water malawurrmantharra
splinter rdukurduku, wurnda, wuyuman
split: blond-brown coloured hair from split ends wurrkulwarda (cm-)
split: hair, with split ends, your nda-wulbu (poss-)
splitting karlanirrmantharra
spoiling wardimantharra
spoiling things for others warrirrantharra
spoon: twig/ stick used as a spoon to eat wild honey ma-kingki
Spoonbill [*Platalea sp.*] a-rarrawa (rra-)
spots: sickness causing raised spots/ lumps narnu-wurrulburrul
Spotted Eagle Ray [*Aetobatus narinari*] minyiminyi
Spotted Nightjar [*Camprimulgus sp.*] yilayi
Spotted: Blue Spotted Stingray [*Amphatistius kulhia*] lhangkamulhil
Spotted: Blue Spotted Stingray [*Amphistius kuhlia*] nangka
spouse kayikayi
spouse of another woman's husband/ another man's wife mayirli (cm-)
spouse of brother's daughter ardungantha (nya-)
spouse of brother's son ardungantha (nya-)
spouse of daughter ardungantha (nya-)
spouse of sibling of the same sex kayikayi
spouse of son ardungantha (nya-)
spouse's brothers banji
spouse's father ardungantha (nya-)
spouse's mother yuwarni
spouse's sisters banji
spouse: brother's spouse manjikarra
spouse: sister's spouse murrumurru
spout of a whale/ dolphin

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mambul
spraining ngujulanantharra
spray: sea spray nanda-rayal
spray: sea spray, created when waves hit rocks nanda-ruru
spray: sea spray; fine and "smoke-like" nanda-minymi
spraying yayunmantharra
spread: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at knees nyamba-rdakalmantharra
spread: dancing with legs spread wide and bent at the knees rdakal
spread: stick usedto spread hot ashes na-rarrbi
spreading out nyamba-yalyalmantharra, nyamba-yarndarranmantharra
spreading: blanket, spreading lhulunmantharra
spring of fresh water jilili
spring tides ja-wukabanji
spring water wayuru
spring water, large/ permanent waburr
spring waters, permanent ngayulu
spring: bubbling, as of spring waters bulbulmantharra
springing upwards barranyinjarra
spy kudidinka (cm-), wurrumantha (cm-)
squashed bujal
squashing bujalmantharra
squatting position arramangka
squealing nyamba-yarrinymantharra
squeezing ringannganthara
squeezing with fingers burrujunmantharra
Squid [*Tuethoidea sp.*] jaburriyarra
squinting mirnmirnjalungkayarra
stage of pregnancy a-burnduburndu (rra-), a-dirrindirri (rra-)
stagnant water ngurlangurla
stalk of pandanus nut cluster dularla
stalk: water lily stalk ma-yula
standing alalarrinjarra, alarrinjarra, burarrinjarra, yiriyarrinjarra
standing at prow of boat/ canoe holding harpoon barrayba
standing on barranyinjarra
standing position on one leg with the other bent at knee mirdimirdilinja
standing position with one hand holding something and the other on hip rdardarliwanga
standing position with one leg outstretched and hands on hips rdardarliwanga
standing upright dirantha, lurdirrinjarra
standing with one foot over the other nyamba-rdardaliwanganthara
star warrawiji, yarlburriji
star (generic) marralhawa
star constellation, Orions Belt Na-wabija
star constellation, Pleiades, Seven Sisters li-malamalaya
star constellation, Seven Sisters li-jakarambirri, li-kayukayula, li-malyarrala, nalu-wulwari
star: Evening star jabulama, jabularri, warrawiji
star: Morning star jabulama, jabularri, warrawiji
star: shooting star baribari, yarlburriji
Starfish [*Asteroidea*] ngurrulanka
staringrdangumantharra
starlight barlalwalalngu
starlight: reflection of starlight/ moonlight on the water balirrka
stars (generic) wirdimil
stars, many burnbuliburnbuli
stars: shining, of stars/ moon mirnngarrinjarra
start of a track/ road nanda-mulu
start: encouraging to start nyamba-yanirrinjarra, yanirrinjarra
starting ambirrjanjarra, rdalinymantharra
starting the singing of a song cycle rndulmantharra, rndulmarndulmantharra
starting to develop milngirrinjarra
starting to talk/ oratenyamba-rdalinymantharra
starting up yarrakantharra
starting, of rain/ wind/ fire nyamba-rdalinymantharra
stationary wambu
stationary horizontal stick used fire making ma-anthamu
staying anmantharra, wambu
staying put binjarra
steadily nyamba-mulhumulhumantharra
steady ngardungardu
steady beating of boomerangs yarraburrumantharra
stealing wajkirrantharra
stealing from yiwantharra
steamer manuwa
steel digging stick bilbarurru
steep darradarra
steep/ vertical river bank arnarra
stemmed: long stemmed smoking pipe ma-rlarruwa, ma-wubin
stems: water lily leaf stems nu-walmurr
stepping/ driving into holes lakurranbayarra

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steps na-bakinda
stern of bark canoe na-rama
stew jubujubu
stick rdukurduku, wurnda
stick usedto spread hot ashes na-rarrbi
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 kundarurru
stick: long stick (3-4m) juluwurnji
stick: lousing stick na-wiri, na-wulungkayangu
stick: message stick a-rdijkula (rra-), diwurruwurru, wirrbi
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 bilbarurru
stick: useful stick juluwurnji
stick: walking stick na-ridiridi
stick: walking with the aid of a stick ridiridimantharra
sticks: rythm sticks karlwa
sticky mandamanda
stiff jarrkunda, kada (cm-)
stiff leg, walking with a kadamantharra
stiff, being kadirrinjarra, kalkadirrinjarra, mayururrinjarra
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-lhumurrawiji (rra-)
still: quiet and still nyibu, rdijbardijba
still: quiet and still, being nyiburrinjarra, rdijbardijbarrinjarra
stillborn: baby, stillborn dalarda (cm-)
stilling nyamba-mirrbanmantharra
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, wurrurdungu
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 ngurrungurrmantharra
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-)
stomachs: ulcerations found in the stomachs of sea turtles wunakathangu
stone bulurrulurru, janyka
stone axe bujayi
stone axe, large badangka, mirrimirri
stone axe, very large a-warrakiwarraki (rra-)
stone knife burrawa, ma-kakami, ma-wudawuda, majaja
stone knife, large wurrbingani
stone knife, small a-burruwa (rra-), a-warndamantha (rra-)
stone spear head majaja
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
stone: anchor, made from stone balangu
Stone: Beach Stone Curlew [*Burhinus neglectus*] a-rabinybi (rra-), a-rabinybi (rra-), a-wurrwirn, a-wurrwirn
Stone: Bush Stone Curlew [*Burhinus magnirostris*] a-nguwalili (rra-)
stone: grind stone (base stone) a-walma (rra-)
stone: grinding stone, upper wurluwurlu
stone: sacred stone wurlurlu
Stonefish [*Synanceia horrida*] ngarlbala, wulwu
stones: grinding stones (generic) wudawuda, yakuyaku
stones: grinding with stones yakuyakumantharra
stones: hail stones wayku
stones: heated stones, for cooking rabarr
stones: pounding with stones to break nuts/ crush seeds warrantharra
stones: sorcery stones a-kurruku (rra-), wayku, wukurdu
stony ground dabudaburr (narnu-)
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 mijirrmijirr
storm clouds wandungurru
Storm Petrel [*Oceanites oceanicus*] a-wurrwird (rra-)
storm wind bambiliwa, lhambiji
storm: dust storm yurdurrbalala, kurrumbirribirri
storm: first wet season storm wunthurru
storm: thunder storm kubijiji
story wuka
story: telling a story nyamba-wirijkalmantharra, wirijkalmantharra
straight yuduyundu, yurlarra (cm-), yurlurr
straight away yinarrambalulu, yurlurrmantharra, yurrulumbala, yuwamantharra
straight line, in a yurlka
straight lying position lhulurrunngu
straight without curve or bend wurrubi (cm-), yurlkayurlka (cm-)
straight: binding straight objects together murndamantharra
straight: not going straight lukulukumantharra
straight: sit up straight! anngankarriya
straight: sitting position with legs straight out feet crossed murrngumurrngu
straight: sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body murrulabi
straightening lurdirrinjarra
straightening outone's arm/ leg nyamba-rulbantharra
straightening spear shaft karlakantharra
straightening: heating spear shaft for straightening muramurathantharra
strands: twisting fibre strands together rangkiyarra
stranger nganji (cm-), ngarriyathangu (cm-), yankarra (cm-), yarnburrki (cm-)
strap: shoulder strap jarrabarl
Straw Necked Ibis [*Threskiornis spinicollis*] a-murlunbi (rra-)
strength, with all one's wayarrwayarrmantharra
strength, with all your wulwanda
strengthening lhambankayarra, lumbumantharra, lumburrinjarra
stretches: owner/ s of particular stretches of country and associated Dreamings/ ceremonies ngimirringki (cm-)
stretching oneself murathantharra
striking wangantharra
striking: sound of striking water with hands na-walurr (ni-)
string ma-nguji, ma-yulbu

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string bag a-birndawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
string chest decoration mayinybaku
string, usedto tie bait onto hook ma-lhalha
string: hair string belt nyungka, wada, wardamurru, wulbu, wuthari
Striped Butter Fish barrkililli
striped pattern marramarrankarra
stripped: pandanus leaves being stripped yalkanymantharra
stripping off yirdamantharra
strips: bundle, of spears/ pandanus strips wulurl
strong lumbu (cm-), ngiwurda (cm-), wayarrwayarr (cm-), wunungu (cm-)
strong person walikarra (cm-)
strong, becoming lumburrinjarra
strong: feelings about someone, having strong wurdulungkayarra
stubble: old sharp stubble of grass arnkirr
stuck, being akalakantharra, akantharra
stump of saplings arnkirr
stump: shoots growing up from a stump mayara
stump: shoots, growing from the stump of a tree ma-mayara
stupid mad yakayaka (cm-)
style: ceremonial dance style a-walanyba (rra-), wabanirrinjarra
style: dance style name a-Kurija (rra-), a-Rarrba (rra-), walaba
sub-incised penis, your nda-warrkara (poss-)
sub-inciser jarrinbira
sub-incising wubanimantharra
subdued kurlukurlu (cm-)
subduing kurlukurlumantharra
subincised man nguwibi (nya-, li-), nguyibi (nya-, li-)
subincising nguwibimantharra
submerging yinantharra
subordinate buri (cm-)
subordinate: person in subordinate position jawina (cm-)
subsection name (female) Naminyanma (rra-/a-)
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-)
subservient to nyamba-wirringundayarra
subservient to, becoming wirringundayarra
substance: poisonous substance na-marawurr
successfully spearing/ hitting wakara
sucked: grass wad/ pad usedto dip into wild honey and then sucked na-wawili
sucked: grass wad/ pad, used for dipping into honey and then sucked na-kuwarnda
Suckerfish [*Remora sp.*] arlalaarlala
sucking mardinjangumantharra, wunjulbunjulmantharra
sucking bones for flesh/ marrow wuynybuynmantharra
sucking in lhujinjarra
suckling at the breast jawayawa
suffering pain rukulukurrinjarra, rukurrinjarra
suffering: person suffering from effects of sorcery wilirriyirdi (cm-)
sugar wawu
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
sugar bag wax a-birnnyi (rra-)
Sugar Glider Possum, young [*Petarus breviceps*] jimbuna
Sugar Glider [*Petarus breviceps*] warnkirrma
sugar: cutting out wild honey (sugar bag) burlamantharra, burlburlamantharra
sugar: searching for wild honey (sugar bag) bulbulamantharra
sugar: tree beehive, locally called "boy sugar bag" dulbarri
sugar: tree beehive; called locally "boy sugar bag" kamilarri
sugarbag wiliwarrngu
sugarbag: ground beehive, locally called "girl sugarbag" a-wajkana (rra-)
sulking wurdankayarra
sulky jiburu (cm-)
sulky, being ngurrkungurrkurrinjarra, yinjathirrinjarra
Sulphur Crested Cockatoo [*Kakatoe galerita*] a-barral (rra-), a-yirndarr (rra-)
sun a-kamba (rra-), a-yaba (rra-)
sun being very hot at midday darrkirlirrinjarra
sun directly overhead darrkirla
sun resting on the horizon prior to setting jarrawan

sun setting arrarramantharra
sun: cycad nut slices ready to put in the sun ma-wirimbul
sun: heat from the sun a-rdijbirr (rra-)
sun: heat of the sun bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)
sun: overcast, with sun obscured ngabumbu
sun: position of sun/ moon being high in the sky mukunjarna
Sundial shell wurlbilirrinja
sunlight: lighter, of day, sunlight wilarrinjarra
sunrise nanda-minjarrarra
sunset nanda-miyal, nanda-wunjal
sunset, when long shafts of light shine out of the sky narnu-mawurr
supply: plentiful supply of food wuburr
supported: lying position with upper body supported on one's elbow milkabu
surface: below the water's surface wunngalu
surface: Black saline mud found under the crusty surface of salt pan country a-rinja (rra-)
surface: over the surface lhangka
surface: shadows over the surface of the sea narnu-ngawurruwurru
surface: waiting on a reef for sea-turtle to surface kulukulumantharra
surfacing: dugong surfacing mukulinjayarra
surfacing: dugongs surfacing together, side-by-side kirrimantharra
surprise: exclamation of surprise/ shock ayi
surprised, being ruwamantharra
surrounded by dinkidinki
swaggering kalukalu (cm-), karlwakarlwa (cm-)
swags: carrying swags/ billycan/ food munhamantharra
Swallow: White Breasted Wood Swallow [*Artamus leucorhynchus*] marrikingki
swallowing janjarra
Swamp Pheasant / Pheasant Coucal [*Centropus phasianinus*] a-bulbulkija (rra-)
Swamphen [*Porphyrio porphrio*] mururungkurna
Swamphen: Purple Swamphen [*Porphyrio porphyrio*] a-wulbarla (rra-)
swampy ground mambulmambul
swarm: grasshopper swarm/ plague rdajbirdajbi
swarm: locust swarm/ plague rdajbirdajbi
swear word rabirabimbangurrumiril, rabirabimbawanbirra, rabirabiwuri, wirdimbamunha, wirdimbawuna
swear word for a dog kadirriwalma, ngaburndungu, nyawa, yarrkarra, yurndarrka
swearing lhawalhawamantharra, lhawamantharra, lhawarndiyarra
sweat ngandawirndi
sweat of the under arm, your nda-ngalki (poss-)
sweat: wiping sweat from one's armpits onto someone else nyamba-wajimbangundayarra
sweating ngandawirndangantharra
sweeping away wurrbantharra
sweet yabi (cm-)
swelling wamantharra, wukurumantharra, wululbantharra
swelling, of body parts nyambu-janjarra
swellings, having wamalwamantharra
swiftly durlu, karlburriji
swiftly moving away walijburrungkayarra
Swimmer Crab a-mawurrungku (rra-)
Swimmer: Blue Swimmer Crab [*Portunus pelagicus*] a-ngarniyangka (rra-)
swimming wulwunjininjarra, wunjininjarra
swimming across river while taking someone/ something wunjiningumantharra
swims: movement of tail and back of fish as it swims wunjiramantharra
swollen glands of neck wurndinkurndin
swollen glands/ joints ngangkurungu (cm-)
sympathetic ngardurdumantharra
tadpole burruli
tail (generic) na-majimaji (ni-), na-yarlburr (ni-)
tail of Rainbow Serpent jirrimbi
tail of salt water crocodile na-yulayula (ni-)
tail piece of sea turtle along with fat and meat wurrunthulburrunthul
tail, of a dugong na-jarijburr (ni-)
tail/ flukes of dugong/ dolphin/ whale na-yirrimbi (ni-)
tail: barb from tail of stingray munkaja
tail: barb from that tail of a stingray na-matharl (ni-, nanda-)
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
Tailed: Brush Tailed Phascogale [*Phascogale tapoatafa*] mararla, rilikini
Tailed: Nail Tailed Wallaby ngurluku
Tailed: Nail Tailed Wallaby [*Onychogalea sp.*] bandawurawija, bandungungu
tailpiece: fat and tailpiece of a sea turtle na-narrngu (ni-)
Taipan [*Oxyuranus scutellatus*] karrimala
take: wanting someone to take some action lhawabantharra
taking kantharra, mangkulmantharra
taking along lurrulurru
taking along with walamantharra
taking alternate turns jabarri
taking away malarrkundayarra, wardjanantharra
taking away from yiwantharra
taking away from trouble minmirilangantharra, mirilangantharra
taking back waninjangumantharra, wanjangumantharra
taking bark/ skin off mananthamantharra, yirrantharra
taking hold of something which cannot be seen lhakanbantharra
taking off lhankayarra, mantharra, nmantharra
taking someone or something alongwith you akuyirrantharra
taking/ marrying a wife alindumantharra
taking: dugong taking rope after being harpooned wajayarra
taking: sea turtle taking rope after being harpooned wajayarra
taking: short cut, taking a warrangka
taking: swimming across river while taking someone/ something wunjiningumantharra
talk: starting to talk/ orate nyamba-rdalinymantharra
talking lharinyjalmantharra, mudinymantharra, nyamba-mudinymantharra, nyamba-wukanyinjarra, wukanyinjarra
talking in two ways nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
talking quietly ngurdingurdimantharra
talking softly ngungkangungka
talking toeachother nyamba-wilwirringundayarra
talking, of large numbers of people nyamba-rirrarirramantharra
talking: noise of many people talking nalu-lhangkurr
talking: person constantly talking mawurla (cm-)
talking: slow talking bujurrbujurr (cm-)
talking: stopping, of people talking nyamba-wamantharra
talking: your sister, my mother when talking to one's maternal uncle nda-mangkayku
tall jumanykarra (cm-), kajkal (cm-), warnduwarndu (cm-), wularnkarra (cm-), yurlkayurlka (cm-)
Tamarind Tree [*Tamarindus indicus*] nukurnu
tamed kurlukurlu (cm-)
tangled hair/ string/ rope budijbudij
tangling budijbudinymantharra, nyamba-budijbudinymantharra
tangling: dugong tangling itself in harpoon rope rdayantharra
target: missing a target walardimantharra
tarpaulin kaliku, kaluku
tassle: spear thrower with tassle kuyamarra, murrungun
taste of food na-ngalki (ni-)
taste: giving a taste of food ngulbantharra
tasteless jirda (cm-)
tasting wuyantharra, yalwantharra
tasty wakulwakul (cm-)
Tawny Frogmouth [*Podargus sp.*] a-jiliwidjiliwid (rra-)
tea diyi, nyanyalu, wanjirr
Tea Tree [*Melaleuca acaciodes*] wulban
tea-leaves wanjirr, diyi, nyanyalu
teaching milirdimantharra, mirdanmantharra
Teal: Grey Teal Duck [*Anas gibberifrons*] a-kuruburru (rra-), a-rabarr (cm-)
tearing bangadirrinjarra, bangalbangadirrinjarra
tearing off paper-bark wunyinjarra
tears ngirlil
tease ngirriki (cm-)
teasing ngirrikimantharra
teenage boy yibarrki (nya-)
teeth/ incisors, your nda-mayi (poss-)
teeth/ molars, your nda-kujanyi (poss-)
teeth: clenching one's teeth mayijanjarra
teeth: crunching with teeth kalmurrathantharra
teeth: grinding one's teeth mayijanjarra
teeth: kangaroo teeth ornaments lijarr, wirra
Tellin Shell [*Tellina sp.*] jamulmulanda
telling jirrinymantharra, nantharra, rukinantharra
telling a story nyamba-wirijkalmantharra, wirijkalmantharra
telling lies walarndimantharra,

warndimantharra
tender meat jalhabirr (cm-)
term: cabbage palm, edible inner pith (ritual term) kundamurru
term: fish (generic term) arlku
term: gills of the Groper (specific term) nanda-warrwarla
term: insulting term for an uncirmcumcised adult male ardu (cm-)
term: Mangrove Dreaming ritual term kirlakanku
term: pith of the cabbage palm (ritual term) luthalutha
term: ritual term Dalma (cm-), Janambi (nya-), Wirra, Yulungurri
term: subsection term (female) Nangalama (rra-/a-), Nimarrama (rra-/a-), Niwanama (rra-/a-), Nulanyma (rra-/a-), Nulyarrima (rra-/a), Nungarima (rra-/a-), Nurulama (rra-/a-)
term: subsection term (male) Kamarrangi (nya-), Kangala (nya-), Ngarrijbalangi (nya-), Yakamarri (nya-)
Tern: Caspian Tern [*Hydropogne caspia*] a-arrbindi (rra-)
Tern: Lesser Crested Tern [*Sterna bengalensis*] bangantha
terrestial mammal (generic) wunala, jijaka
testes/ testicle, your nda-mardawurlma (poss-)
testing ngalkingundayarra, ngalkiwunjayarra, yalwantharra
testing oneself yakinantharra
texture: cycad palm trunk, texture of ma-yijan
thanking barlirrantharra, barlirrantharra
that wumba
that different man nyarrku
that different masculine thing nilharrku, niwarrku
that female person a-mangaji
that female person- not known a-mbangu (rra-)
that feminine thing, indentified and known a-mangaji
that feminine thing- not known a-mbangu (rra-)
that food not yet specified ma-mbangu
that food, identified and known ma-mangaji
that is the way to do it nganamba, nganambaji
that male person/ masculine thing nya-mangaji
that male person/ masculine thing, not known nya-mbangu
that other man nyarrku
that other masculine thing nilharrku, niwarrku
that same female person andaluandalu
that's good! yukurarru, yukurarru
that, identified, specific, of aboreal/ abstract class nouns na-mangaji
that, not yet specified of aboreal/ abstract class nouns na-mbangu
that: after that bajingu, barra
that: at that same place bajingulaji
that: at that same time bajingulaji
that: barb from that tail of a stingray na-matharl (ni-, nanda-)
that: for that reason bajuwarnu
that: give that to me! jaba
that: is that so? ngarri
that: like that barranamba
that: like that you do it nganamba, nganambaji
that: on that basis bajungkarnu
that: uncovering something that has been buried to process walmantharra
that: wind from off the sea that carries the smell of rotting sea weed a-wurrumburru (rra-)
their (dual) wulanga (cm-), wulanga (cm-)
their (plural) alunga (cm-)
their father, my uncle nyawulanganya-rnarnanganthamu
theirs (dual) wulanga (cm-), wulanga (cm-)
them: all of them mura
them: for them (plural) alunga (cm-)
themselves: by themselves (plural) alulumba
themselves: indivudual who makes themselves sexually desirerous kulikuli (cm-)
then ngala
then (at that time) baji
then (non-specific time) namba
then when that was finished (introducer) bawuji
then: and then kulu
then: grass wad/ pad usedto dip into wild honey and then sucked na-wawili
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)

baji
there: from there nakaringu
there: long way there jujunamba
therefore bajuwarnu, namba
these people li-ja
these two people rri-ja
they (dual) wula, wula
they (plural) alu
thick mardayalmardayal
thick: hair, shiny, thick and healthy wirndalbirndal (cm-)
thick: hiding place of wildlife in thick grass and/ or branches, sea weed on land or water na-waja
thief waykilwaykil (cm-)
thigh, your nda-rarrama (poss-)
thigh: sound of cupped hands hitting thigh na-walurr (ni-)
thighs: kneeling position with hands flat on thighs walamirimiri
thighs: slapping the thighs, to accompany singing/ dancing walurrumantharra
thin kalirrkalirr (cm-), ngurlingurli (cm-), warlirrwarlirr (cm-)
thin, becoming warlirrinjarra, kalirrkalirrinjarra
thin, loosing weight wanbamanka (cm-)
thing: it- masculine thing alhi, ayu (cm-), yiwa
thing: that different masculine thing nilharrku, niwarrku
thing: that feminine thing, indentified and known a-mangaji
thing: that feminine thing- not known a-mbangu (rra-)
thing: that male person/ masculine thing nya-mangaji
thing: that male person/ masculine thing, not known nya-mbangu
thing: that other masculine thing nilharrku, niwarrku
thing: this female thing/ object a-ja (rra-)
thing: this masculine thing jina
thing: this masculine thing/ male person jina
thing: this specific masculine thing jinangu
thing: this specific masculine thing/ male person jinangu
thing: what thing? ngalhi (cm-)
thing: which masculine thing? nya-nganthangu
things: all kinds of things yumbulyumbumantha
things: essential things for living maraka
things: giving things to others without argument or care ngulhurrinjarra
things: incomplete things wuyin (cm-)
things: losing things yakalakalamantharra
things: spoiling things for others warrirrantharra
thinking nyamba-nykalanykarrinjarra
thinking well of ngayamantharra
thinking: erroneously thinking yudirrinjarra
thinking: mistakenly thinking yudirrinjarra
thirst being quenched nguthalirrinjarra
thirsty ngarnngarnmantharra, nyamba-mirrantharra, warringku
thirsty: not thirsty nguthali (cm-)
this female person a-ja (rra-)
this female thing/ object a-ja (rra-)
this food ma-ja
this male person nya-ja
this masculine thing jina
this masculine thing/ male person jina
this specific masculine thing jinangu
this specific masculine thing/ male person jinangu
this, of aboreal/ abstract class nouns na-ja
this: at this same place marnajingulaji
this: at this same time marnajingulaji
this: in this way, like this nganinya
this: now, at this moment nganinyanga
thong budu, jabunungkaji
thorax: rib cage, shoulder and thorax region of the flying fox na-ngambirrngambirr (ni-)
those different people larrku, nalarrku
those other people larrku, nalarrku
those people, identified and known li-mangaji
those people, not identified li-mbangu
those same ones(plural) alulualulu
those two people not yet indentified rri-mbangu
those two people, identified and specified rri-mangaji
those: by those means bajungkarnu
thought: mistakenly thought katha
thrashing wardjumantharra
Threadfin Salmon [*Polynemus sheridani*]

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a-yubara (rra-)
Threadfin: Giant Threadfin larnarrangu
threat: dugong, runs away from herd when under threat wanarraba
threatening walwarrangkayarra, warrangkayarra
three: hand-in-hand, of more than three people jarlujarlu, jarlulujarlulu
three: sister-in-laws, more than three li-manmanjikarra
throat of the Rainbow Serpent milinginji
throat, your nda-ngunduwa (poss-)
throat: cutting the throat of a turtle ngunduwamantharra
throat: whistling from the throat ngilbantharra
throbbing noise, as of a distant motor malawurrinjarra
throttling ringannganthara
through larrakibarli
through the mangroves lhukanjukan
through: poking through nyamba-ngalbarnnyingundayarra
thrower: hook of spear thrower ngalhin, ngurru
thrower: spear thrower balamurru, banba, kalbu, ngarlika, wujula
thrower: spear thrower with tassle kuyamarra, murrungun
throwing walilimantharra, walimantharra
throwing away/ off wirlbulungkayarra
thrown: fast, of something thrown wirnkilili
thrown: spear ready to be thrown from spearthrower mundimundi
throws: death throws wajawajamantharra
thrusting: hunter bending low over harpoon before thrusting mukurrmukurr
thudding wulbalulbantharra, wulbantharra
thumb, your nda-anthamu (poss-)
thunder nanda-malurr
thunder storm kubijiji
thunder: rumbling, of thunder ngurrbantharra
tibia, your nda-wirrba (poss-)
Tick [*Arachnida sp.*] judayi
tickling kujukujumantharra
tidal currents akarn, arrayalya, wayikuku
tidal rubbish janjirlkirri
tidal: eastward pulling tidal current wayikuku
tidal: ebbing of tidal waters rrantharra
tidal: pulling of a tidal current rrantharra
tidal: rising of tidal waters rrantharra
tide ja-wukabanji, jalababa, makangka, mangkuru, mirndilngundaya, ngakan, ngaruwa, ralundu, wurrumu
tide going out nbayarra
tide: being full, as of tide (rare usage) lhangka
tide: coming in of tide ngundayarra
tide: going down of tide ngaruwanbayarra
tide: high level, of tide/ flood rdawurluwurlu
tide: high tide ngakan, wurluburlu
tide: low tide makangka, mangkuru
tide: mud flats, exposed at low tide ka-ngaruwanba
tide: neap tide wurrumu
tide: reef exposed at low tide narnu-rawu
tide: sea grass beds, exposed at low tide ka-ngaruwanba
tide: second high tide in one day mirndilngundaya, ralundu
tide: turning tide jalababa
tides: king tides ja-wukabanji
tides: spring tides ja-wukabanji
tie: string, usedto tie bait onto hook ma-lhalha
tied: bringing dugong to shore tied to the side of boat/ canoe lhumantharra
Tiger Shark [*Caleocerdo cuvieri*] aybabaraku, bayamarlkurra, ngurdungurdu, wukuwarrba, Yulungurri
tight kada (cm-)
tightly: packing tightly kakinymantharra, lhunjurrmantharra
time: all the time yurrngumantha
time: at that same time bajingulaji
time: at the same time nambanamba
time: at this same time marnajingulaji
time: before (in time) ambuliyalu
time: digging up a body buried some time agoto retrieve bones walmantharra
time: every time miyilmiyil
time: farewell for a long time bawuji
time: first time na-yinarramba (ni-)
time: long time juju, yurrujurru
time: long time ago kamambarra
time: new, of time/ people/ location ngurrarala (cm-), ngurrarangu (cm-)
time: night time wundururr
time: previous specific time

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ridinja
time: sleeping time na-wunbarr
time: still, of time nyala
time: waiting for a long time ngalaynmantharra
time: what time? nganthimbala
times: olden times wankala (cm-)
times: past times wabarra, wabarrangu, wankala
tin bulayi, yikururu
tipping at an angle nyamba-wirrinymantharra
tipping over wirrinymantharra
tipping, of canoe/ boat wirriny
tipping, position wirrinyngala
tiptoe position dankarra
tired by constant demands bujabujamantharra
tired from physical exertion, becoming majarrmajarrirrinjarra
tired, being bujirrirrinjarra, kulanbayarra, wubarirrinjarra
tired, being very wurdulanbayarra
tired, feeling bujirrirrinjarra, wardirrinjarra
tired, being wurrmulirrinjarra
to ngaliba, nyala
to one another wumbimbijilu
to some extent bijal
to the back of luwarnda
to the sea waykaliya
to: catching up to wunumbanyngumantharra
to: choke, causing to tharnamantharra
to: sleep, causing to/ putting to walkurrijanjarra
to: subservient to, becoming wirringundayarra
Toad Fish a-wundi (rra-)
tobacco mada, thambaku
tobacco for chewing muda
tobacco for smoking muda
tobacco, for chewing warnu
today: earlier today barrungku, rikarra
today: later today baku, lhurrku
today: see you later today bakuwu
toe, little, your nda-watha (poss-)
toe: big toe, your nda-anthamu (poss-)
toe: little toe, your nda-rinarina (poss-)
toenail, your nda-marrkilikili (poss-), nda-rinkarr (poss-), nda-yirrnyi (poss-)
toes: big toes, your nda-nguburunguburu (poss-)
together mardamarda, mardayalmardayal
together: .bringing together mayamantharra
together: binding straight objects together murndamantharra
together: bound together murnda
together: bringing together jukujukumantharra
together: climbing with feet together and knees sharply bent barnkala
together: dugongs surfacing together, side-by-side kirrimantharra
together: gathering together jukujukumantharra, nyamba-jukujukumantharra
together: gathering together, of clouds/ people nyamba-darlbirrantharra
together: going together lhanymalhanymantharra, lhanymantharra
together: kneading together kuluyurrumantharra
together: mixing together kuluyurrumantharra
together: pandanus palms growing out together from one base ma-wurndangu
together: plaiting fibres/ hair together bijibijimantharra
together: possums, many together biwanarra
together: putting together mayamantharra
together: rattling boomerangs together birlirlumantharra
together: sitting together, of many people wingkulwingkurru
together: sitting together, of two people wingkurru
together: speaking together indistiguishably nyamba-ngurdukantharra
together: twisting fibre strands together rangkiyarra
together: twisting together rdirdilmantharra
together: walking together (of two or more people) bilngabilnga
Tom: Long Tom [*Strongylura krefftii*] a-ngabalhangu (rra-)
tomahawk damiyawu, lama, maraki
tomorrow rikarrarikarra
tomorrow: farewell until tomorrow rikarrawu
tomorrow: until tomorrow alankuwu
tongue, tongue nda-nganthal (poss-)
Tongue: Blue Tongue Lizard [*Tiliqua scinoides*] a-kulangkunya (rra-)
tongue: poking outone's tongue nganthalungkayarra
too marda
too: making too dry rawarawamantharra
tool: 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
tooth: root of a tooth na-walmurr (ni-)
toothache rawulurru
toothless murrbayi (cm-), wuyin (cm-)
top: carrying load on top of one's head munylamantharra
top: on the top lhangka
top: on top warlbi
top: one on top of the other lhangkulhangku
top: over the top lhalha
top: placed on top of one and other mabalmaba (cm-)
top: placing from top arrijinmantharra
torch: paperbark torch minmilarra, munhuluku
torches: lighting up with paperbark torches wayantharra
Toredo worm rdingirdingi
torn bangarlbangada
torn, being bangadirrinjarra, bangalbangadirrinjarra
torn: root of fallen tree torn from the ground arnkirr
torrential rain burrumanmala, mijirrmijirr, mijiwaru
Torres Strait Pigeon [*Deula spilorrhoa*] a-rnawunkarnawu (rra-), a-wulumarndaya (rra-)
tossing rankarrmantharra
touching wuburrmantharra, yilkanantharra
tough warlbarrwarlbarr, wayarrwayarr (cm-)
tourist yankarra (cm-)
towards the bottom arnindawa
towards, of place nyala
towards: better disposed towards, causing to become wunthamantharra
town barrawu
toxins: cycad nuts, which are fermented to leach out toxins ma-mawirl
trachoma wulyurr (poss-)
track wuyu, yuyu (cm-)
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 mankarni (cm-)
training bawulmantharra
training dogs to hunt rulbantharra
transparent rlikarlika (cm-)
trap: emptying a fish trap wirdinmantharra
trap: fishing in pools using long grass/ bushes as a form of trap nyamba-lharibantharra
trap: fishing using a fish trap dawarrkantharra
trapped: eggs of native bee found trapped in spider webs barnma
trapped: water trapped within bark on a paperbark tree a-jawirnda (rra-)
traveller with a specific intent in mind buwarra (cm-)
travelling nyamba-yurrmantharra
travelling: dugong travelling very quickly kiwulawanku
travelling: dugong, old bull travelling alone rangkarrangu
travelling: sea turtle travelling very quickly kiwulawanku
treading barranyinjarra
treading softly manthamantharra
treated: cycad nuts which have been treated, safe to eat ma-ngalkinkarra
tree (generic) wurnda, wuyuman
tree at Manankurra (ritual name) Karrijiji
tree beehive, locally called "boy sugar bag" dulbarri, kamilarri
tree species a-layarr (rra-), a-wurlwurl (rra-), kuwawu, ma-rdarrin, ma-rlarrbarlarrba, ma-rlarruwa, ma-wararru, ma-warrbula, ma-wulya, ma-wurlurluku, mangkilmangkil, mijirr, nguwa, wirrbiwirrbi, wulunda, yarrkayarrkarra, yilarra, yirrirri
tree species [*Cavarium australiaum*] a-bunungkurr (rra-)
tree species [*Clerodundrum floribundum*] ma-burdala
tree species [*Macaranga tanarius*] wardawarda
tree species [*Wrightia saligna*] karraki
"Cocky Apple" [*Planchenia careya*] a-lawuma (rra-)
Banyan Tree [*Ficus virens var. virens*] ma-wurruyu
Beefwood [*Hakea arborescens*] barlbaji
Berry Tree [*Antidesima ghaesembilla*] jubakaka, jubardirri
Berry Tree [*Diospyros sp.*] ma-lhalba
Billy Goat Plum [*Terminalia ferdinandiana*] ma-wunjurrwunjurr
Bloodwood Tree [*Eucalyptus ptychocarpa*] yubalala
Bush Medicine Tree karrawurla
Bush Medicine Tree [*Jacksenia sp. probably dilatata*] ma-wungan
Bush Plum [*Buchanania abovata*]

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bikiki
Cabbage Palm [*Livistonia inermis*]
mujbayi, wulirda, yabarruma
Cheese Fruit Tree [*Morinda citrifolia*]
ngurnngu
Cheesefruit [*Morinda citrifolia*]
ma-burnaringma
Cluster Fig [*Ficus racemosa*]
ma-ngalany, ma-rdiwangku
Coastal Tree ma-burrwunji, ma-marrbirnbi
Coastal Whistling Tree [*Casuarina equisetifolia*] a-waynkuwaynku (rra-)
coconut ma-wurlngurrkurlngurr, ma-wurnngurrkurnngurr
Conkaberry tree [*Carissa lanceolata*]
ma-kujabi, ma-manikuja
Coral Tree [*Erythrina variegata var. orientalis*]
ma-kurin
Cycad Palm [*Cycas angulata*]
ma-arnbaka, manja
cycad palms of great height
ma-ardakantha, ma-kaykalkaykal
Cypress Pine [*Callitris intratropica*]
wakuwaku
Darwin Woolybutt [*Eucalyptus miniata*]
ngalayarr
Dog Balls bush [*Grewia retusifolia*]
ma-kuyiya, ma-warrangayi
Edible Bush Plum [*Buchanania abovata*]
ma-bikiki
Eucalypt yathawula
Eucalypt species ngurrudu
Eucalypt [*Eucalyptus camaldulensis*]
kalabirr
Freshwater Mangrove [*Barringtonia acutangula*] murrurndu
Ghost Gum [*Eucalyptus papuana*]
kaburla
Green Bush Plum [*Buchanania abovata*]
ma-wuluwunyarra
Grevillea sp. [*Grevillea pteridifolia*]
a-marrabala (rra-)
Grevillea tree [*Grevillea striatia*]
lilyarr
Hardwood tree [*Pemphis acidula*]
na-milirdiwiji, na-wubulu
Hibiscus-like tree [*Thespesia popuheoides*]
a-rlatha (rra-)
Hill Coolibah tree [*Eucalyptus tectifica*]
ma-murrinja
Ironwood tree [*Erythropleum chlorostachyum*]
lamurra
Kapok tree [*Cochlospernum fraseri*]
ma-jiwurr, ma-rlibulu
Kurrajong tree ma-mandirri
Kurrajong tree [*Brachychiton paradoxus*]
ma-rdardaki
Kurrajong [*Brachychiton diversifolius*]
ma-lhalhaki, ma-murndarrarra
Lancewood [*Acacia shirleyi*]
karnanyi, na-karnanyi
Leichardt Pine [*Nauclea oorientalis*]
ma-buyarra
Mango Tree ma-mungku
Mangrove tree (generic)
lhukan
Mangrove Tree [*Ceriops tagal var. Australis*]
ma-warnambarra
Mangrove [*Aegiceras cornicalutam*]
wulanda
Mangrove [*Bruguiera exaristata*]
ma-mururr, ngubiwi
mangrove [*Lumnitzera racemosa*]
arndiny
Mangrove [*Rhizophona stylosa*]
a-rramawuka (rra-)
Marble Tree a-dawal (rra-), linybun
Medicine Tree [*Owenia vernicosa*]
ma-kura
Messmate Tree [*Eucalyptus tetradonta*]
budanja, bulngada
Milky Mangrove wibi
Native Hibiscus [*Hibiscus tiliaceus*]
wulku
pandanus palm ma-wirdiwirdi
paper bark tree [*Melaleuca argentea*]
a-binjirri (rra-)
Paper Bark Tree [*Melaleuca viridiflora*]
waraji
Paper Bark [*Melaleuca viridiflora*]
dirrikala
Paperbark Tree (generic)
yiriri
paperbark tree with water trapped within its bark
a-jiwirnda (rra-)
Paperbark Tree [*Melaleuca nervosa*]
na-warrka
Parkinsonia tree nyilanyila
Plum Tree ma-buninyi, ma-bunkurri, ma-karlawumbi
River Coolibah Tree [*Eucalyptus microtheca*] ma-warlan
River Whistling Tree [*Casuarina cunninghamiana*] a-marabarna (rra-)
Sand Paper Leaf Fig [*Ficus opposita*]
ma-mayarranja, ma-rarluntha
Sandalwood [*Santalum album*]
ma-rdumbuyumbu
Silver Wattle [*Acacia sp.*]
ma-burrakalambangu
Soap Tree [*Acacia holosericea*]
na-kurlurlu
Tamarind Tree [*Tamarindus indicus*]
nukurnu
Tea Tree [*Melaleuca acaciodes*]
wulban
Tree with hanging branches like a weeping willow
manjaba
Wattle Tree [*Acacia sp.*]

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ma-jarrabarl, ma-kawurrka, ma-wulungirri, rarrbi

Wattle Tree [*Acacia sp*] ma-wanawana, yirniyirni

White Bark / Ghost Gum [*Eucalyptus papuana*] wirninymarr

White Mangrove [*Acicennia marina*] ma-wanjarrngu, mikukijuyibiyiyu

White Paper Bark [*Malaleuca sp. probably leucadeudrun*] mungkamungka

Wild Plum [*Terminalia carpentariae*] ma-marlalyi

Wild Plum [*Terminalia carpentaria*] ma-marlawal

Yellow Plum tree ma-ngawaka, ma-ngunbirlirli

White barked gumtree birninymarr

Tree with hanging branches like a weeping willow manjaba

tree: bark of the Kurrajong tree [*Brachychiton paradoxus*] ma-yatha

tree: bark of tree na-manantha (ni-, nanda-)

tree: branch of tree na-wala (ni-, nu-), na-walawala (ni-, nu-)

tree: bud of tree na-marnda (ni-)

tree: cutting footholds up a tree to facilitate climbing bakindamantharra

tree: entrance of tree nest of wild honey na-mi (ni-, nu-), na-lhani (ni-)

tree: Firestick tree [*Vitex glabrata*] ngurdurru

tree: fruit of any kind hanging from tree /bush ma-wirrawirra

Tree: Green or Golden Tree Snake [*Dendrelaphis punctulatus*] a-kululu (rra-)

Tree: Green Tree Ant a-mamburlawurla (rra-)

Tree: Green Tree Frog karrurdji

tree: gum which is edible from ma-marlalyi tree ma-marnamarna

tree: gum, edible from the ma-marlalyi tree ma-mirndil

tree: gum, edible, comes from ma-marlalyi tree ma-ramarl

tree: gum, from a tree (non-edible) marlbarri

tree: hollow in a tree na-riwurr (ni-)

tree: laden tree ma-wirrawirra

tree: leg-like aerial roots of the mangrove tree rarramawuka

Tree: Mournful Tree Monitor [*Varanus tristus*] a-wurnakungkala (rra-)

Tree: Mournful Tree Monitor, immature [*Varanus tristus*] a-wijku (rra-)

tree: peeling paper bark offa tree wulwunyinjarra

tree: rich wild honey nest found in a tree narriyalama

tree: root of a tree na-walmurr (ni-)

tree: root of fallen tree torn from the ground arnkirr

Tree: root of young Coral Tree [*Erythrina variegata var. orientalis*] ma-marranda

tree: sap of tree na-ngilili (ni-), na-ngiliny (ni-, nu-), marlbarri

tree: seeds found in pods of the Kurrajong tree ma-ngarrkananthamara, ma-ngarrkangarrkananthamara

tree: seeds from Acacia (wattle) tree species ma-buja

tree: small nest of wild honey from a tree dilbuyi

tree: upright roots, pneumataphores of the mangrove tree ma-dularla

tree: water trapped within bark on a paperbark tree a-jawirnda (rra-)

Tree: Whistling Tree Duck [*Dendrocygna arcuata*] a-yalinjal (rra-)

tree: wood fragments/ sticks found within wild honey as a result of being cut from the tree na-wundaku

trees lined up ma-arndakanda

trees: mangrove trees extending off the shore yilbirrinji

trees: seed from ma-burrakalambangu or ma-kawurrka wattle trees ma-wija

tremulous: moving shoulders in a tremulous shaking movement (during rituals) yudirrinjarra

trepang [*Holothuroidea sp*] warda, rukaruka, tharriba

Trevally yimangki

Trevally sp jurnkarr, warrarangka

trick narnu-nguyula

tricking ngulnguyulmantharra, nguyulnguyulmantharra

trickster nguyul (cm-)

trilling lips wurrbanyinjarra

trimming, wood with an axe thumantharra

Trochus Shell a-rakulunthurr (rra-)

trotting kuynkuynmantharra

trouble: taking away from trouble minmirilangantharra, mirilangantharra

troubled budijbudij, dabudaburr (narnu-)

trousers jarrawaja

Trout: Coral Trout [*Plectropomus leopardus*] a-yarramara (rra-)

true kululu, yurlarra (cm-), yurlurr

truly kalngi, kalngiya, yiwalaya, yuwarl

truly belonging wurrbi

trunk: cycad palm trunk, texture of ma-yijan

truth: speaking the truth kululumantharra

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trying again nyamba-milimantharra
trying out yalwantharra
trying to catch up with mirrinymantharra
tucked: sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body murrulabi
tune of a song na-ngalki (ni-), narnu-ngalki, narnu-ngalkingalki
tuneless jirda (cm-)
Turkey: Bush Turkey / Bustard [*Ardeotis australis*] a-kurndabarra (rra-)
turn, causing to wirnimantharra
turn-and-turn about jabarri
turning away nyamba-yangamantharra
turning off wirnirrinjarra
turning over nyamba-warriyungkayarra
turning someone away from their intended purpose balangkamayarra
turning tide jalababa
turns: taking alternate turns jabarri
turns: winds and turns in a path wurlmakurlma (cm-)
Turrum [*Carangoides emburyi*] a-ngarayi (rra-), arnamburniny
turtle: bladder of the sea turtle a-ngawu (rra-)
turtle: butchered sea turtle/ dugong ngaka
turtle: butchering a sea turtle/ dugong ngakamantharra
turtle: cutting the throat of a turtle ngunduwamantharra
turtle: digging up turtle eggs walmantharra
turtle: dugong/ sea turtle (generic) walya
turtle: fat and tailpiece of a sea turtle na-narrngu (ni-)
turtle: flippers of dugong/ sea turtle na-wi (ni-)
turtle: green fat and meat from hip bone region of sea turtle wurndamutha
turtle: green fat lining shell of the sea turtle na-rurru (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 ma-kanarl
turtle: large intestine of the sea turtle wunakaka
turtle: liver of the sea turtle na-manyi (ni-), na-widiri (ni-)
turtle: long bones from hip of sea turtle mayajbarla
turtle: lungs of the sea turtle na-yinji (ni-)
turtle: meat and fat from chest region of the sea turtle na-wuthula (ni-)
turtle: meat containing shoulder blades of the sea turtle na-yalari (ni-)
turtle: meat juices, blood/ particles of meat in bottom of sea turtle shell mathulmathul
turtle: meat removed from chest region of sea turtle na-lakalaka (ni-)
turtle: piece of frontal (plastron) shell of sea turtle na-wirlibirli (ni-)
turtle: rich green and yellow fat in hip region of sea turtle na-lhundu (ni-)
turtle: sea turtle (generic) wundunyuka
turtle: sea turtle anatomy wurrunthulburrunthul, a-ngawu (rra-), lhuwanyngu, ma-karriyalu, ma-mulka, marawu, mayajbarla, na-lakalaka (ni-), na-lhundu (ni-), na-manyi (ni-), na-milimili (ni-), na-ngabala (ni-), na-rurru (ni-), na-widiri (ni-), na-wirlibirli (ni-), na-yalari (ni-), na-yinji (ni-), wunakaka, wunakathangu, wurndamutha, yalajala
turtle: sea turtle butchering mathulmathul, ngunduwamantharra
turtle: sea turtle caught when [*bikiki*] plum is ripe ma-marrin
turtle: sea turtle eggs makuliji
turtle: sea turtle expelling air lhangamajirr
turtle: sea turtle hatchling yabarlarla
turtle: sea turtle hatchlings, in the sea ruju, rujurru
turtle: sea turtle hunter of excellence maranja (cm-)
turtle: sea turtle in an ideal position for harpooning wanjarra
turtle: sea turtle on beach nesting ngabulnyayarra
turtle: sea turtle on the beach nesting ngangkurrurru
turtle: sea turtle taking rope after being harpooned wajayarra
turtle: sea turtle travelling very quickly kiwulawanku
turtle: sea turtle's nest lhanba
turtle: sea turtle, female, in process of mating na-wiyaji (ni-)

turtle: sea turtle, young wurrukijbulungu
turtle: sea turtle/ dugong (generic) walya
turtle: sea turtles mating rri-bankuja
turtle: shell of a sea turtle na-buyurru (ni-), na-ngulyanda (ni-)
turtle: shell of a sea turtle/ freshwater turtle na-yirrngi (ni-)
turtle: skin and meat from sea turtle at the area where flippers join the body na-ngabala (ni-)
turtle: slow moving, dugong/ sea turtle buyijijiwu
turtle: stomach of the sea turtle ma-mulka, yalajala
turtle: tail piece of sea turtle along with fat and meat wurrunthulburrunthul
turtle: two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle na-milimili (ni-)
turtle: ulcerations found in the stomachs of sea turtles wunakathangu
turtle: unlaid eggs, from birds, goannas, sea turtles/ lagoon turtle a-wathawaya (rra-), a-wathawaya (rra-)
turtle: unlaid eggs, of bird/ sea turtle/ lagoon turtle/ goanna wathawaya
turtle: yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle lhuwanyngu
Tusk: Black Spotted Tusk Fish [*Choerodon schoenleinii*] a-rlirrbi (rra-)
tusks: dugong mouth where in adult male tusks are found na-lhimbiji (ni-)
twig/ stick used as a spoon to eat wild honey ma-kingki
twilight ngarnduwalulu
twining rangkiyarra
twirled: upper firestick twirled using the palms of the hands ma-watha
twisted kilka, warnkarr (cm-), warnkarrwarnkarr (cm-)
twisting bidiyumantharra, jukurlmantharra, ngujulanantharra
twisting fibre strands together rangkiyarra
twisting together rdirdilmantharra
twisting: dancing movement-hands behind back, shoulders twisting/ vibrating quickly back-and-forward mirlimirlimantharra
twisting: rugged twisting coastline wurlmakurlma (cm-)
twitches of body parts wurdulungkayarra
two anyirarra (cm-), kanymarda (cm-)
two pronged fishing spear wirlmurr
two pronged wooden barbed spear birnkili
two sections of frontal shell (plastron) of sea turtle na-milimili (ni-)
two: dividing in two or in two parts kanymakanymardamantharra
two: dividing into two or in two parts nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
two: hand-in-hand, of two people jarlulu
two: in two pieces wardaji, warriwarriyamba, wumbuwumbiji
two: making two kinds kanymakanymardamantharra, nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
two: siblings two of: the same parents, or mother's sisters' children, or father's brothers' children ririka
two: sitting together, of two people wingkurru
two: talking in two ways nyamba-kanymakanymardamantharra
two: these two people rri-ja
two: those two people not yet indentified rri-mbangu
two: those two people, identified and specified rri-mangaji
two: you two yimbala
tying a knot wurrkumantharra
tying up rdirrirrantharra, yanjarra
tying up shark/ stingray meat mixed with liver malayanjamantharra
tying up stingray meat mixed with stingray liver in a paperbark bundle for cooking wurrayanjarra
type: bark canoe; large sea going type na-mirrinyungu, na-riyarrku
type: firewood of poor type/ quality na-wurrinjabu
type: firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods na-wurrinjabu
type: food of any type, meat/ vegetable nukurnu
type: song type jamulu, jarrada, jawala, yarrangijirri
type: spear type a-marlamarla (rra-), birnkili, bunarra, jangani, jimirndi, layin, ma-mayalungku, ma-mingkirrathu, ma-minjarranthu, mawurraji, murrngi, ngarrkidikidi, wanungka, wuni, wurrala
ugly warnkarr (cm-), warnkarrwarnkarr (cm-), yinjirrkinjirr (cm-)
ugly person wardingurru (cm-)
ulcerations found in the stomachs of sea turtles wunakathangu
umbilicus, your nda-mabuluma (poss-), nda-ngambany (poss-)
umm ngabiya (cm-)

unbeliever ngajbirrinja (cm-), ngajbirrinjamara (cm-)
unborn human baby dirrindirri
uncircumcised boy ardu (cm-)
uncircumcised penis, your nda-yimbu (poss-)
uncirmcumcised: insulting term for an uncirmcumcised adult male ardu (cm-)
uncle: her older brother, my uncle nyakunya-wirlaninya
uncle: their father, my uncle nyawulanganya-rnarnanganthamu
uncle: your elder brother, my uncle wa-mimayku
uncle: your father, my uncle when speaking to female cousin wa-rnarnanya
uncle: your sister, my mother when talking to one's maternal uncle nda-mangkayku
uncle: your younger brother, my uncle wa-wirlaninya
uncomprehending murdu (cm-)
uncooked arlil (cm-), mawunku (cm-)
uncovering mantharra
uncovering a ground oven walmantharra
uncovering ma-mawirl cycad nuts from ground walmantharra
uncovering something that has been buried to process walmantharra
under arm hair, your nda-wunjal (poss-)
under the skin wunngalu
under: dugong, runs away from herd when under threat wanarraba
under: flesh under the chin, your nda-ngantharrnganthart (poss-)
under: position of carrying load under the arm mundimundi
under: sitting position with one leg straight out and other tucked under the body murrulabi
under: sweat of the under arm, your nda-ngalki (poss-)
underground arndaarnda, ngayurra
underground source of water rawurrki
underground water source kuyiji
underground: cooking in an underground oven nuwantharra
underground: putting into underground oven kurramantharra
underground: water from a natural underground source mabin
underground: water from an underground source rirrki
underneath amdaarnda
understand: confusing to understand manmayamantharra
understand: difficult to understand malmayamantharra
understanding lhaantharra
understanding: incomprehensible, being not understanding yakiyakirrinjarra
underwater wurra
underwater: diving underwater ngabunjamantharra
underwater: going underwater ngabunjarra
underwater: pushing underwater ngabunjamantharra
underwater: putting underwater ngabunjamantharra, ngurrunmantharra, wurranyinjarra
unemotional jiburu (cm-)
uneven: rough, uneven ground kilka
unexcited, being ngurnnguyunmantharra
unfamiliar with ngalngandayarra, ngandayarra
unfolding of a flower wurnmalurnmantharra, wurnmandamantharra, wurnmantharra
unfolding, of a flower wurlmandamantharra, wurlmantharra
unfortunate person luku (cm-)
unlaid eggs, from birds, goannas, sea turtles/ lagoon turtle a-wathawaya (rra-)
unlaid eggs, of bird/ sea turtle/ lagoon turtle/ goanna wathawaya
unlaid: animal when butchered found to contain unlaid eggs a-wathawayawiji (rra-)
unlawful, of marriage wajiwaji
unmarried man/ woman rumanngu (cm-)
unmoved, being ngurnnguyunmantharra
unmoving mirrba
unobscured mirnaji, wunyilu
unpalatable jirda (cm-)
unpalatable food jiburu (cm-)
unpierced nose muru
unpleasant jiburu (cm-)
unripe arlil (cm-), mawunku (cm-), wurrkurl (cm-)
unsatisfied, being wurdankayarra
unseen wamantha
unseen: feeling for something unseen/ partly obscurred lhakanbantharra
unsightly warnkarr (cm-), warnkarrwarnkarr (cm-)
unsteadily, walking/ standing bulbulakantharra
unsuccessfully: attempting unsuccessfully mayarrinjarra, nyamba-ayayanantharra
unsweetened jirda (cm-)
untangling marnamantharra

untidy rirrbili
until nambalu
until tomorrow alankuwu
until: farewell until tomorrow rikarrawu
unused: remaining unused mayarrinjarra
unwell, becoming wardirrinjarra
unwell: mentally unwell birrinybirrinyi (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 yirrkanjirrkan (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-yarrka
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, pneumataphores of the mangrove tree ma-dularla
upright: standing upright dirantha, lurdirrinjarra
upwards ankaya
upwards: going upwards wirrankayarra
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 Yanyula
used for duelling. Not traditional to the Yanyuwa. Obtained from the Kurdanji people by way of trade routes a-mangkaburruma (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-rdimbirrmantharra
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 [*Psitteuteles versicolour*] manybamanyba, milinyma
variety of kinds of meat, having muluku

vary large gathering of people na-rarrawumba (poss-)
vegetation: samphire heath country with intermittent sandflats and raised islets of scrubby vegetation narnu-ruluruluwanka
vehicle mudika
vehicle: wheels of vehicle na-wi (ni-)
vein, your nda-yurlbu (poss-)
venomous snakes/ fish/ insects/ plants bardangarrangarra (cm-), ladalada (cm-)
Venus jabulama, jabularri, warrawiji
vertabrae of the dugong kurruru
vertabrae: neck vertabrae, your nda-rdiriki (poss-)
vertigo kabarrininjarra
very big manbulbu (cm-)
very cold mardumardu
very good marringaya (cm-)
very important manbulbu (cm-)
very large boomerang, made for duelling, not always thrown, sometimes used at close range in the manner of a club walumbu
very many wilanguwarra (cm-)
very: Barramundi, very large [*Scleropages leichardti*] wirrumbarrangu
very: dugong travelling very quickly kiwulawanku
very: dugong, bull large, very old jawaruwaru
very: fighting pick, very large a-warrakiwarraki (rra-)
very: one's very own ruthu
very: paddling canoe very quickly wulwantharra
very: sea turtle travelling very quickly kiwulawanku
very: stone axe, very large a-warrakiwarraki (rra-)
very: sun being very hot at midday darrkirlirrinjarra
very: tired, being very wurdulanbayarra
very: woman, very old a-wardikirri (rra-)
vicinity: in the vicinity of dinkidinki
Vicks Grass / Silky Oil Grass [*Cymbopogon sp.*] a-yandinya (rra-)
view: in full view wunyilu
viewing: forbidden viewing for women/ children/ uninitiated munymunybi
vigor kurdandu
vigour ngalhangku
vigour: without vigour majarrmajarr (cm-)
vigourously wakulamba
vindictive, being mulamulangantharra
Vine balwurawura
vine ma-murnda
vine (generic) na-wulawulanga
Vine species warrankurli
Vine: Crawling Vine [*Impomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis*] ma-warnbarnkarra
vine: Sand dune vine [*Impomoea pes-caprae ssp. brasiliensis*] ma-murnda
vine: Sapplejack vine [*Flagellaria indica*] ma-rilkarra
visible mirnaji
visible in the distance ngulyilirr
visible: clearly visible wunyilu
visible: cycad palm having lost its fronds, cone-like growth being visible ma-widiwidi
vision: poor vision kabuji (cm-)
visiting mirnbangantharra, mirnbangantharra
voice, your nda-lhangkurr (poss-), nda-ngalkingalki (poss-)
voice: no voice arukaru (cm-)
vomit alku
vomiting alkalinjarra, wabantharra, wabathungkayarra
wad: grass wad/ pad usedto dip into wild honey and then sucked na-wawili
wad: grass wad/ pad, used for dipping into honey and then sucked na-kuwarnda
wading across river/ creek lhawurrinjarra
Wagtail: Willy Wagtail [*Rhipidura leucophrys*] a-jikirrijikirri (rra-), a-kijirrikijirri (rra-)
waist deep wardaji, warriwarriyamba
wait! bakuyaa
waiting binjarra, rarrangkumantharra, wayalirrinjarra, yukulyukumantharra, yukumantharra
waiting for a long time ngalaynmantharra
waiting on a reef for sea-turtle to surface kulukulumantharra
wake of boat/ canoe nginymul
wake, of boat na-wuyu (ni-, nanda-), wuyu, yuyu (cm-)
waking up from sleep lhuwarrinjarra
walk: held up, being: caught by grass/ roots as you walk by, being akantharra
walking wingkayarra, wunykurninjarra
walking alongside, of many people wingkulwingkurru
walking alongside, of two people wingkurru
walking behind marndaanbayarra

walking in front of someone jakajakarda
walking stick na-ridiridi
walking together (of two or more people) bilngabilnga
walking with the aid of a stick ridiridimantharra
walking: fast, of walking/ speaking wakuru
walking: kicking back dirt with feet while walking wirlyirrungkayarra
walking: proud way of walking karlwakarlwa (cm-)
walking: quickly walking/ running lankalanka
walking: stiff leg, walking with a kadamantharra
walking: unsteadily, walking/ standing bulbulakantharra
walks: dirt, kicked back by feet as one walks wirlyirr
wallaby (generic) jijaka, wunala
wallaby species, Agile Wallaby [*Macropus agilis*] mulirli, murarri
wallaby species, Agile Wallaby, female [*Macropus agilis*] a-jangkujangku (rra-), a-malurrungkurru (rra-), a-yulbungkurna (rra-)
wallaby species, Agile Wallaby, male [*Macropus agilis*] yalawara
wallaby species, Nail Tailed Wallaby [*Onychogalea sp.*] bandawurawija, bandungungu, ngurluku
wallaby species, Rock Wallaby [*Petrogale brachyotis*] a-buluwardi (rra-)
wallaby/ kangaroo, young dinybu
Wambuyungu: initiate for the Wambuyungu/ a-Milkathatha/ Bambarruku and Kundawira rituals kulawurdi (li-/nya-)
wanting barlantharra, manmarralangantharra, mijangantharra, nganjiyangantharra, wandimantharra
wanting food, clothes ngarlamantharra
wanting others to keep away walardankayarra
wanting someone to take some action lhawabantharra
wanting to do barlantharra
wanting to return toone's own country/ family ngurungurirrinjarra
wanting: meat, wanting mulukurrinjarra
wanting: meats of different kinds, wanting mulukurrinjarra
wanting: person wanting sexual intercourse manhalmanhal (cm-)
warbling mangrove birds, seen but not heard (generic) wirdardu
warm ngarra (cm-)
warm, becoming ngarranbayarra, ngarranthayarra
warming ngarramantharra
washing nyamba-wajumantharra
washing clothes arlkarlbantharra
washing cycad fruit/ yams during their preparation arlkarlbantharra
washing oneself ngabunjarra
wasting away kalirrkaiirrinjarra
watch out! kabujukukabujuku, kabujukukabujuku
watch: keeping a watch over ralaralamantharra, jarrijarrimantharra
watching wunkanantharra, yijbanantharra
watching closely jarrijarrimantharra
watching out for oneself bujukubujukumantharra
watching over narnangajbantharra, yukumantharra
water karlurlu, wabuda
water carrier, made from bark na-bununu
water from a natural underground source mabin
water from an underground source rirrki
water in which cycad fruit has been soaking ngurlangurla
water lily (yellow flower, long leaves, edible corms) ma-bujuwa
water lily corm a-wakaki (rra-), ma-burnili
water lily corm (generic) ma-rnayi
water lily corm from [*ma-bujuwa*] **lily** ma-wirnku
water lily corm interior: fibrous layers which separate the areas containg seeds na-ngarranjal (ni-, nu-)
water lily corm many fine roots coming from it ma-winjawa
water lily corm which is fully matured ma-nganbi, ma-kakayi
water lily corm, immature ma-yirnikanbangu, ma-yirnika
water lily corms ma-ardarra
water lily corms (which are not fully developed) ma-bidabida
water lily corms, nearing maturity ma-karndanyi
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 [*Varanus mertenis*] a-mirlbala (rra-), a-yarraka (rra-)
Water Python [*Liasis fuscus*] wurralbungku
Water Rat [*Hydromys chrysogaster*] 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 rurrururru
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 rawurrkimantharra
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 balirrka
water: raking pools of water with grass/ bushes to catch fish mawumantharra
water: reflection of starlight/ moonlight on the water balirrka
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-rndarr (rra-)
Water: Salt Water Crocodile [*Crocodylus porosus*] mardumbarra, wawurlmara
Water: Salt Water Crocodile, female [*Crocodylus porosus*] a-mirrwa (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 rawurrki
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

rrantharra
waters: rising of flood waters ngundayarra
waters: rising of tidal waters rrantharra
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-birnnyi (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, yurrujurru
way: long way there jujunamba
way: losing one's way ariyarirrinjarra
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-), majarrmajarr (cm-), wanbaluka (cm-)
weak person mayarda (cm-)
weak, becoming majarrmajarrirrinjarra
weak, being barlkibarlkirrinjarra
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-wurrumburru (rra-)
weeping ngilbantharra
weighed down, being wanyinjarra
weight: light in weight burlurlu (cm-), burnthuburnthu (cm-)
weight: thin, loosing weight wanbamanka (cm-)
well kuyiji, mabin, mirlilmirlil (cm-), na-mi (ni-, nu-), rawurrki, rirrki, yamulu
well disposed to wuntha (cm-)
well disposed towards kujbarrkujbarr (cm-), ruburubu (cm-)
well, being mirlilmirlilirrinjarra
well: digging a well/ soak mabimantharra
well: feeling well buluwarrirrinjarra, yabirrinjarra
well: not well dangkarrila (nya-)
well: speaking well of ngayamantharra
well: thinking well of ngayamantharra
west awawawu, angula
west: moving west akarirrinjarra
westering akarirrinjarra
westerly wind barra
westward aya
wet yilbi (cm-)
wet season lhabayi

wet, being yilbirrinjarra
wet, becoming wurdanjarra
wet, getting wurdanjarra
wet: first wet season storm wunthurru
wet: wind from east or north during wet season yarlimbijarlimbi
whale species, False Killer Whale [*Pseudorca crassidens*] kungkabubu, yulangu, yurluyurluwiji
whale species, Humpback Whale yurluyurluwiji
whale species, Sperm Whale yurluyurluwiji
whale: spout of a whale/ dolphin mambul
whales: breaching of whales wirlbungkayarra
what is it like? wayi
what thing? ngalhi (cm-)
what time? nganthimbala
what? ngalhi (cm-)
wheels of vehicle na-wi (ni-)
when ngala, wumba
when? nganthimbala
where are you going? nda-wuthu
where? ngantha
which wumba
which direction? nganthiwuthu
which masculine thing? nya-nganthangu
which way? nganthiwuthu
while ngala
while ago walakululu
while back walakululu
while, a little waluku, wukumanmarra
while, for a wukumanmarra
while: for a little while minja
while: for a while waluku
while: just a little while ago barrungkiya
while: kicking back dirt with feet while walking wirlyirrungkayarra
while: slurping/ sucking noises while eating lharnathantharra
while: swimming across river while taking someone/ something wunjiningumantharra
Whimbrel [*Numenius minutus*] manganykulinya
Whip: Black Whip Snake [*Demasia sp.*] 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/ whirlpool buyurumantharra
whispering ngurdingurdimantharra
whistling wirrkalungkayarra
whistling from the throat ngilbantharra
Whistling Tree Duck [*Dendrocygna arcuata*] a-yalinjal (rra-)
Whistling: Coastal Whistling Tree [*Casuarina equisetifolia*] a-waynkuwaynku (rra-)
Whistling: River Whistling Tree [*Casuarina cunninghamiana*] a-marabarna (rra-)
white a-bulwa (rra-), burnalkarra (cm-)
White Ants a-rdingirdingi (rra-), a-wunawiji (rra-)
White Bark / Ghost Gum [*Eucalyptus papuana*] wirninymarr
White barked gumtree birninymarr
White berry, edible [*Securinega virosa*] a-bulangangkarr (rra-), a-kalwakalwa (rra-)
White Breasted Wood Swallow [*Artamus leucorhynchus*] marrikingki
White Chested Sea Eagle [*Haliaeestus leucogaster*] a-kariwaykalngu (rra-), a-karnkarnka (rra-), a-wurrwilhi (rra-)
white female spirit resembling a fishing net a-marlangkarna (rra-)
White Headed Shell Duck / Burdekin Duck [*Tadorna radjah*] rumdurn
White Ibis [*Threskiornis molocca*] kumdimdi
White lily with onion like bulb [*Crinum angustifolium*] a-rdangkarldangkarl (rra-)
White Mangrove [*Avicennia marina*] ma-wanjarrngu, mikukijuyibiyiyu
white ochre a-bulwa (rra-), a-makirra (rra-), a-wurnamburna (rra-)
White Paper Bark [*Melaleuca sp. probably leucadeudrun*] mungkamungka
white person munanga (cm-), ngabaya, wajbala (cm-)
White plum [*Securinega virosa*] a-mangkudiji (rra-)
white-haired person bulawiji (cm-)
White: Burdekin Duck / White Headed Shell Duck [*Tadorna radjah*] ngirrngirrmarni
white: fat, white and smooth, off the stomach a-mayngul (rra-)
White: generic term for White Chested Sea Eagle and Wedge Tailed Eagle a-jalbarramba (rra-)
white: sandstone, white and friable yiji
white: smoke, white/ billowing mukunkarr
whiteman's way/ law/ manner munangangala
Whiting a-warliny (rra-)
who wumba
who? ngani (cm-)

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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 lhangarrmantharra
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 marraige) a-ngulakaringu (rra-)
wife, middle (in a polygamous marraige) a-wumbijingu (rra-)
wife, my angatharra-wangu (rrangatharra-)
wife: beating wife/ husband with a fighting stick nyamba-mungkumantharra
wife: brother's: older brother's wife angatharra-yalanji (rrangatharra-)
wife: brother's: younger brother's wife angatharra-miyangki (rrangatharra-)
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-wumilarra, 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 usedto dip into wild honey and then sucked na-wawili
wild: island wild honey makurrawirla, wiliwarrngu
wild: island wild honey nest containing much honey manbiriwu
wild: rich wild honey nest found in a tree narriyalama
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-jikirrijikirri (rra-), a-kijirrikijirri (rra-)
wind a-wurrarumu (rra-), a-wurrumburru (rra-), barra, dimburru, langkulangkuwarra, 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-wurrumburru (rra-)
wind from the north in dry season

a-wurrarumu (rra-)
wind: cold wind from the south-south east a-mardu (rra-)
wind-break na-wardara
wind: blowing, of the wind wakungkayarra, warrmantharra, bulmantharra
wind: ceasing, of wind blowing/ rain nyamba-wamantharra
wind: easterly wind dimburru
wind: forcing, action of wind ngkayarra
wind: hot north wind langkulangkuwarra
wind: north wind in dry season wurrarumu (a-)
wind: passing wind nyamba-rirrmantharra
wind: pushing, action of wind ngkayarra
wind: roaring, wind/ heavy seas malawurrinjarra
wind: storm wind bambiliwa, lhambiji
wind: westerly wind barra
winding lukuluku, wirrimurndu
winding/ coiling up a rope wangarrantharra
windless place nyibu, rdijbardijba
windless, being nyiburrinjarra, rdijbardijbarrinjarra
windpipe, your nda-ngundurrngundurr (poss-)
winds and turns in a path wurlmakurlma (cm-)
Winged: Red Winged Parrot [*Aprosmictus orythropterus*] ngadijirri
wings and arms of the flying fox na-wawarl (ni-)
wings of bird/ flying fox/ aeroplane na-wi (ni-)
wings: flapping wings warrbarrmantharra, warrmantharra
wings: flapping wings of a bird bardamantharra
wings: flapping, of wings 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 nyamba-wajimbangundayarra
wiping to dry rukumantharra
wire spear kalkaji, wirlmurr, wirnmurr, wurrala
wisely jululu
wispy: clouds, small and wispy minyirrirri
with one another wumbimbijilu
with, you are ndayirdi (poss-)
withering nyamba-lalarrkuwantharra
without bardabarda, mangkulmangkuli
without effect jarru, jarrumantharra
without fire ngujurrumba
without fussing nyamba-mulhumulhumantharra
without obligation loose winarrku
without response jarru, jarrumantharra
without vigour majarrmajarr (cm-)
wives (two) of one man in a polygamous marriage milkamba, milkambawujara
wives of one man in a polygamous marriage li-milkamilarra, li-milkamilkamba, li-milkamilkambakurla
wives: husband and wives (in a polygamous marriage) li-majkalmajkarra
woman a-nhanawaya (rra-), a-yibawunyarra (rra-)
woman looking for sex a-mirningumara (rra-)
woman old/ elderly a-bardibardi (rra-)
woman with brother's child marnakarra
woman with daughter's child murikarra
woman with husband's brother majkarra
woman with many children a-birndajarra (rra-)
Woman! ngabiyarra
woman, adult a-wariyangi (rra-)
woman, non-aboriginal a-mijiji (rra-)
woman, old mayarda (cm-)
woman, orher sisters, andtheir brothers' children li-rnarnakarra
woman, very old a-wardikirri (rra-)
woman: man looking for a woman for sex nhanawamara (nya-)
woman: pregnant woman a-walkuru (rra-)
woman: spouse of another woman's husband/ another man's wife mayirli (cm-)
women's fun dance a-Rarrba (rra-)
women's ritual jabudubudu
women, a gathering of li-jibardu
women, a large gathering a-wirrikurdukurdu (rra-)
women, group of a-jibardu (rra-)
women, many groups of li-jibardu
Women: Dreaming Women a-Mararabarna (rra-), a-Ngadiji (rra-)
women: forbidden viewing for women/ children/ uninitiated

munymunybi
women: hairstyle once worn by men and women bijibiji
women: man who continaully keeps the company of women nhanawamara (nya-)
women: song composed by women a-Kurija (rra-)
wondering about nyamba-yakalyakabantharra
wondering: aimlessly wondering nyamba-yakalyakabantharra
wood rdukurduku, wurnda, wuyuman
wood fragments/ sticks found within wild honey as a result of being cut from the tree na-wundaku
Wood worm rdingirdingi
wood: chips of wood birndirrkal, warlwan
wood: club-like mallet made from wood na-rarrbi
wood: drift wood dalinja, na-dalinja, na-rulmurr, rulmurr
wood: fire wood wumayangka
wood: rotten wood wunthurlbunthurl
Wood: White Breasted Wood Swallow [*Artamus leucorhynchus*] marrikingki
wooden board darladarla
wooden box darladarla
wooden dish yakurra
wooden gong a-karrkarinji (rra-)
wooden rod na-ridiridi
wooden: coolamon, long wooden birribirri, lujuluju
wooden: dish, wooden birribirri, lujuluju
wooden: two pronged wooden barbed spear birnkili
Woodswallow: Smokebird / Masked Woodswallow [*Artamus inereus*] yambalyambal
Woolybutt: Darwin Woolybutt [*Eucalyptus miniata*] ngalayarr
word wuka
word: curse word juwayi
word: giving one's word to walwarrangkayarra, warrangkayarra
word: power word wanthama
words with shorter forms wumungkulu
work jabu, waki
work: putting to work wakimantharra
work: unwilling to work bujurrbujurr (cm-)
working waki
working: hard working arlijkarli (cm-)
worm ngalarrngalarr
worm species, Toredo worm rdingirdingi
worm: hook worm ngalarrngalarr
worm: Wood worm rdingirdingi
worms: earth worms ngalarrngalarr
worms: parasitic worms ngalarrngalarr
worn: hairstyle once worn by men and women bijibiji
worrying ramarurlngayarra
worsening wardirrinjarra
wound bubu (cm-, poss-)
wound, your nda-mawal (poss-)
wound: discharge from a wound nganybarna
woven pandanus bag/ basket a-birndawarra (rra-), a-marrbi (rra-), a-minini (rra-)
wrapped rdirdil
wrapped: bundle of articles wrapped in cloth/ paperbark murla (cm-)
wrapping up jukurlmantharra, murlamantharra, rdirdilmantharra, wijuwantharra, nyamba-wijuwantharra
Wren (generic) yarnbalyarnba
Wren: Grass Wren wirriyuruyuru
wringing neck of an animal ngulkumanjarra
wringing out bidiyumantharra
wrinkled skin jarlkijarlki (cm-), kujburu (cm-)
wrinkled skin, getting kujbururrinjarra
wrist, your nda-marnangal (poss-)
writing balirrantharra
wrong: firewood of the wrong type to cook certain foods na-wurrinjabu
Wuyaliya: group name for the Wuyaliya semi-moiety kirlakanku, lhukannguwarra
yam ma-wujku
Yam with many fine roots [*Dioscorea sp.*] ma-juwambi, ma-juwayuwa
Yanyuwa culture/ law Yanyuwangala
Yanyuwa language Wardirri (cm-), Yanyula, Yanyuwa, Yanyuwangala
Yanyuwa people Wardirri (cm-), Yanyula, Yanyuwa
Yanyuwa: group name for the Yanyuwa people li-Anthawirriyarra
year: pandanus palm nuts left on the gound from previous year ma-kambalngu
years: boy some 9-13 years old rdaru (nya-)
yelling nyamba-yiwamantharra
yellow dankurrdankurr
Yellow Bellied Mangrove Snake a-biyungu (rra-)
Yellow Bellied Sea Snake a-rikarika (rra-)
yellow fat from hip region of sea turtle

lhuwanyngu
Yellow Plum tree ma-ngawaka, ma-ngunbirlirli
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 arlil (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*] wirdirdi
young: Green Turtle, young [*Chelonia mydas*] lijalijangulyanda
young: immature young of humans/ dogs/ kangaroo/ wallaby marranthari (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-marnama (rrakarna-)
younger brother's son karna-marnama
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

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a-ngkuwirri (rra-)

your elder brother, my uncle
wa-mimayku

your father, my brother-in-law when speaking to niece or nephew
wa-rnangkirri

your father, my brother-in-law, when talking to niece/ nephew
ji-murriba

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

your husband nya-wangarinya

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 **ka-wingka** **kanda-ladaladama**
salt water crocodile *he came* *she was angry*
rru-kijirrikijirrilu **Nguwangkila** **kanda-ladaladama**
to the willy wag tail *place name* *she was angry*

The Salt Water Crocodile he came to Nguwangkila (on the Batten Creek) and the Willy Wagtail was angry, she was furious.

kanda-wukanyi **yiku** **"yu:u!** **wayka!, wayka!**
she spoke *for him* *yu:u* *down* *down*
kinyamba-warranyjama!" **ma-wurrurlbu** **ma-kurdirdi**
you should be a sneaking one *pandanus plam* *pandanus palm*
kanda-walima **waykaliya.**
she threw *downwards.*

She spoke to him,"Yu:u! Down! Down! You sneaking one!", she threw a pandanus palm downwards (at him)

kanda-arri **yiku** **"kinya-thanjama** **wunala**
she said *for him* *you should eat* *kangaroo/wallaby*
yumbulyumbulmantha **li-wulu** **wakuku** **wardali**
all kinds of things *men* *dog* *dingo*
yumbulyumbulmantha **kinya-thanjama** **kama**
all kinds of things *you should eat* *you intend*
nya-ngarrangarra **nya-mardumbarra** **nya-thanthamara"**
you dangerous one *salt water crocodile* *you who desires to bite*
kanda-arri **yiku** **a-kijirrikijirri**
she said *for him* *willy wag tail*
ki-mardumbarrawu.
for the salt water crocodile

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 **marniwa** **barra** **jambalilu-thanji** **jilu-thanji**
and *here he is* *now* *he is eating us* *he is eating*
yumbulyumbulmantha **ki-mardumbarralu** **wakuku**
all kinds of things *to the salt water crocodile* *dog*
buluki **yarraman** **marda** **li-wulu.**
cattle *horse* *also* *men.*

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 **kalilu-thanthaninya** **yurrngumantha**
past times *he used to be eating them* *all the time*
ki-mardumbarralu **kulu** **marniwa** **barra**
to the salt water crocodile *and* *he is here* *now*
mardumbarra **jambala-wardankayi** **yiku**
salt water crocodile *all of us are frightened* *for him*

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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-lhakalhakarranji wujbi 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. <u>The Path of the Spirit Man</u> , 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

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kirrama" **nya-ngambalanga** **nganambajilulu**
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 **Yijarri** **barra** **Yijarri** **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 Walyarrambara and came to Nguyiwara, then downwards he came came to Yijarra and then Wujbi, and from Wujbi he came down on the western side to Wajinyjala and from Wajinyjala to Yardungki.

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 Wawili, from Wawili 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.

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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-ngarninyma 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 Kalalkinda 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-marninyma 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 ngurrmu 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 ngurrmu 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

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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-lhurramanjama" "yi kali-lhurrmanjama
we two should dance yes we two should dance
yirrijiji 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.

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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 yiwalumba 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 Borroloola, 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.

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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 Kalijirrwunyarrangka
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 Kalijirrwunyarrangka. 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-wirnirri** **kanda-wirnirri**
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 **Dirnngirnngawurlangkani.**
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 Dirnngirnngawurlangkani.

jawulamba-wuthanganji **kanymarda** **nhanawawujara**

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 farewelled *those two farewelled 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", relplied the man. Those two farewelled 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*

ma-rnayi 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.

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1.Burying the dead, told by Arthur Narnungawurruwurru.

ambuliyalu **ki-wajbalawu** **wabarrangu**
before *for the white men* *long ago*
kumba-mirra **wurrirri** **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 **kanumba-mirra** **rra-ngabungaku**
long ago *she died* *dead woman*
rra-walkurrawala **kanumba-mirra** **baji**
very big woman *she died* *there*
rra-jibiya **Abalawiji** **kalu-milima**
a woman belonging to *place name* *they lit a fire*
anku **buyuka** **bajinju** **rabarr**
for her *fire* *there to* *ground oven*
kalu-milima **karralu-yibarra** **waykaliya** **buyukala**
they lit a fire *they placed her* *downwards* *with the fire*
nyarrku **murumurathu** **bawuji.**
another *they partly cooked* *finish*

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 **nanda-wurdu** **walimantharra** **ma-wurna**
they cut her open *her stomach* *throwing* *intestines.*

They cut her stomach open throwing away her intestines.

karralu-nuwa **nyamba-wudurrumantha** **bawuji**
they cooked her *eating* *finish*
yurrngumantha **ngala** **minja** **nanda-wungu** **kanda-arri**
continually *but* *just* *her fat* *she was*
nanda-wungu **barra** **kanda-arri** **kurda**
her fat *now* *she was* *poor thing*
kalinyamba-wudurruma.
they all ate.

They cooked her, eating her there, just one other thing she was very fat the poor thing. They ate her completely.

karrilu-yibarra **nanda-ngulyanda** **yamulu**
he placed her *her bones* *alright*
karrilu-yibarra **karrilu-yibarra** **larla**
he placed her *he placed her* *log coffin*
kalu-wanda **anku** **yarrambawaja**
they followed *for her* *secret-sacred ceremonies.*

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 Wurrumungkumungku.

jina **barra** **jina** **barra** **lhambiji**
this *now* *this* *now* *storm wind*
ja-wingkayi **walkurra** **walkurra** **lhambiji** **ja-wingkayi**
he is coming *big* *big* *storm wind* *he is coming*
kangka **lhuwa** **bajiwa** **ja-wingkayi** **nungka**
because *snake* *there he is* *he is coming* *maybe*
nguthundawa **nganthiwuthu** **nungka** **ngamaliya**
in the north *which way* *may be* *southwards*

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

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 **wurrirri** **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 oher 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 s 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-wurrirrinja** **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 flodding *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 Yanywua*

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

RLO

ngala **Waramala** **akarimba.**
while *place name* *west side.*

We came westards from Manankurra because of the deceased person, with us came the old men, they were all coming in, to Waramala which is on the west bank of the river, on he east bank is Wanjiya while Waramala is on the west bank.

kumba-rama **baji** **marda** **na-wulaya**
he hit himself *there* *also* *his head*
kumba-rama **nganambaji** **ngulyawijilu**
he hit himself *in this way* *covered in blood*
kumba-wangkala **ki-wakilinda** **kurdandu** **barra**
he was struck himself *with boomerang* *hard* *now*
arrkula **barra** **ngabungaku** **kalu-wangkala**
one *now* *deceased man* *they struck him*
marniwaji **na-wunhan** **na-wunhan**
across here *his breast* *his breast*
marniwaji **ja-akaka** **Wulbiniyanambuluwa**
across this way *my senior uncle* *personal name*
kalu-wangkala **na-wunhan** **kurdandu** **barra**
they struck him *his breast* *hard* *now*
nyungku-mangaji **barra** **ki-malbungku**
for that male one *now* *for the old man*
ki-jawukukulu **na-wini**
to my senior maternal grandfathers brother *his name*
Wululubunalhanu **nyungku-mangaji** **kilu-wangkala**
personal name *for that male one* *he struck him*
marniwaji **na-wunhan.**
across this way *his breast.*

He himself was hit on his head, he was covered with blood, he was struck with boomerangs really hard, this one old man who is now deceased. They struck him across the breast, this was my senior uncle who was called Wulbiniyanambuluwa. They struck his breast very hard, it was my senior maternal grandmothers's brother whose name was Wululubunalhanu, he was the one that struck him across the breast.

rikarrarikarra **kumba-rama** **nganambaji** **wundururra**
early in the morning *he hit himself* *in this way* *at night*
kumba-rama **rikarrarikarra** **wakili** **ka-wingka**
he hit himself *early in the morning* *boomerang* *it came*
kumba-wangkala **nganambaji** **ngulyawijilu**
he struck himself *in this way* *covered in blood*
na-wulaya **marda** **na-maliji** **kumba-rama**
his head *also* *his hands* *he hit himself*
wiji **na-wirrba** **marda** **na-lalurr**
all *his legs* *also* *his ribs*
kumba-rama **na-wajimbangu** **marda.**
he hit himself *his shoulders* *also.*

Early in the morning he was hit in this way and also at night.
He was hit early in the morning when the boomerangs came.
He was struck in this way until covered in blood, his head,
his hands, he was hit all over, his legs his ribs, he was hit on the shoulders also.

kalu-lanima **baji** **nganuwa** **walkurra** **walaba**
they danced *there* *with us* *big* *fun dance*
walkurra **kalu-lanima** **li-wulu** **li-Marra**
big *they danced* *the men* *the Mara people*
kalingana-kala **li-wulu** **li-Marra** **kalingana-kala**

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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 Mara 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 Mara 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 Borroloola had come down, the Mara 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 finshed 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.

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.

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

kalu-arri **kalinyamba-mirra** **li-malbumalbu**
they were there *they all died* *the old men*
baki **li-bardibardi** **akarrakarimba** **alanjila**
and *the old women* *on the east side* *at the camp*
Malarndarri.
place name.

They were all there and they all died, the old men and women at camp on the east bank of the river, at Malarndarri.

bajingu **barra** **kalinyamba-mirra** **nguthundiya**
from there *now* *they all died* *northwards*
arnindawa **mimi** **wu-Yilijabith**
along the bottom *mother's father's sister* *for Elizabeth*
a-Muluwamara **akarrakarimba** **kanda-ninya.**
personal name *on the east side* *she was there*

From this place now they died in the north along the river bank. The mother's father's sister for Elizabeth, a-Muluwamara she was there on the east side of the river.

kalu-yibalyibaka **nalarrku** **akarrilu**
they shifted *that other group* *to the west*
kuku **nya-Tim** **wiji**
grandmother's brother *Tim* *all of them*
ngabuji **namba** **nguthundakari**
father's mother's brother *there* *in the north*
na-alanji
camp.

That other group they shifted camp to the west bank. Tim your grandmother's brother, all of his family, your father's mother's brother was also there in that camp in the north.

wabarrangu **kalu-arri** **Races** **linji-wawila**
long ago *they were there* *races* *with the horses*
kalinyamba-mirra **barra** **kanu-ninya**
they all died *now* *we were there*
kanu-wubanthaninya **jinkarr** **alunga**
we were cooking *bush medicine* *for them*
nganu **barra** **a-wurrbu** **wula** **nganu**
we *now* *your sisters* *also* *we*
a-Amy **a-Bella** **kulu** **ngarna.**
Amy *Bella* *and* *me*

It was a long time ago, they were there at the horse races, they died then. We were there cooking bush medicine for them, your sisters also. We were there Amy, Bella and myself.

nya-Dinny **yiwa** **kumba-minmirra** **marda**
Dinny *him* *he was very sick* *also*
nya-bulmungkurru **kiwa-arri.**
a sick one *he was there*

Dinny was also there, he was there with that sickness.

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-walkurrijanjaninya 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-bulmungkurruwu 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-lhakarrananthaninya.
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-lhakarrananthaninya 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

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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.

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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-bulmungkurru**
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. <u>The spirit and the old lady</u>, 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

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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 closeby coning 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 harpooon 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*
nyinyniny **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-ngabayangku.
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

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country.

kiwa-rama **ngalalhi** **mardumbarra**
he hit *when it* *salt water crocodile*
ki-walanyma **ngulakari** **kaninju-wunthulma**
it came out *behind* *it crept up on him*
ngaliwa **nyala** **ramantharra** **aya**
when he *unto* *hitting* *westwards*
wurra **marniwuthu** **wabuda.**
in the water *this way* *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 **ji-juluwunjila** **kilu-ramantha**
long stick *with a long stick* *he was hitting it*
jinganu-wundarrbanji **nya-mangaji** **juluwunji**
we are naming it *that one* *juluwunji*
jalu-ramanji **kinybutha** **kilu-wardjuma** **ankaya**
they are hitting *flying fox* *he was flogging upwards*
ngalalhi **bawuji** **ngulakari** **ki-walanyma**
when it *finish* *behind* *it came out*
yilaa **mardumbarra** **baki** **kaninju-manha**
with him *salt water crocodile* *and* *it grabbed him*
niwa-lalurr.
his ribs.

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 **kaninju-ngurrma** **nungku-yulayulangka**
downwards *it went under water* *with his tail*
kaninja-wardjuma **marniwuthu** **waykaliya**
it was flogging *this direction* *downwards*
wurralu **bajingu** **barra** **kaninju-manha**
into the depths *from there* *now* *it was holding*
jukulmantharra **marniwaji** **marniwuthu**
tightly *across here* *this direction*
marniwuthu **kaninju-manha** **nganinya**
this direction *it held him* *this way*
kaninja-wajuma.
it flogged him.

Downwards into the water it took him, it flogged him with it's 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 it's tail.

kinyamba-wayanyma **niyirdi** **yiku**
it dived down *it was bearing* *for him*
ki-walanyma **rarra** **kurdardi**
it came out *in the middle* *nothing*
kaninju-walwani **kangka** **nya-jumanykarra**
it was returning *because* *he was tall*
nya-mangaji **nya-ngabangaku** **warriya** **nya-Majarla.**
that one *dead man* *poor thing* *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.

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kaninju-wanjanguma **kari-nguthunda** **wunngalu**
it was returning him *from the north* *under the surface*
ngamalakarilu **nyala** **bajingu** **kiwa-rama**
to the south *unto* *from there* *he hit*
kinybutha **kila-kala** **"ah** **marnajiwa** **awara**
flying fox *he saw it* *ah* *here he is* *place*
ruku" **ngalalhi** **bajiwuthu** **kinju-wunkanu**
shallow *when it* *that way* *it looked back*
awara **ngantha** **baji** **kaninju-yibarrala**
place *where* *there* *it will place him*
katha **kumba-mirra.**
mistakenly thought *he was dead.*

The crocdile 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 tha 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 **kurdardi** **kaninju-yibarranma** **ngaliwa**
but *nothing* *he did not put him* *when he*
kilu-manha **awara** **waykaliya** **baki** **awara**
he grabbed *dirt* *downwards* *and* *dirt*
kila-kurda **marda** **kilu-yibarra** **kumba-kurrama**
he drew up *also* *he placed it* *he dug it*
ngaliwa **kilu-barranyi** **awara** **wayka** **kila-kala**
when he *he sprang up* *country* *down* *he saw it*
marnajawu **ma-wanjarrngu** **nganinya** **ku-arri**
here it is *mangrove tree* *this way* *it was.*
bawuji **barra.**
finished *now.*

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 crocdile's eyes), he dug the dirt and he sprang up, he had seen a mangrove tree (which leaned out) this way.

winarrku **kiwa-marninyma** **ankaya** **kilu-rdirdilma**
just *he jumped* *upwards* *he curled up*
ankangu **ningkiwa-wirrbanyu** **ngalalhi** **barra**
upwards *for his calves* *when it* *now*
kinyamba-alathama **barra** **mardumbarra** **ngalalhi**
it chased him *now* *salt water crocodile* *when it*
yilirri **wujbantharra** **marnajingu** **barra**
blood *flowing* *from here* *and*
kulu **marniwuthu** **kaninja-arrkanu** **kurdardi**
and *this way* *it had peirced him* *not*
kaninja-thanma
it did not eat him.

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 **wajbantharra** **"marrirru**
when he *calling* *you people*
rrirru-kaya **a-muwarda** **karnila-tha**
you get her *dugout canoe* *it has bitten me*
ji-mardumbarralu" **bawuji.**
to the salt water crocodile *finish.*

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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 crocdile.

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-wunkananthaninya**
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 crocdile* *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.

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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**
they cried *for him* *now* *they cried*
warriya **winarrku** **kurdandu** **baku**
poor thing *freely* *hard* *later.*

They cried for him, they cried freely and intensely for a long time, the poor thing.

kaninju-yirra **ngala** **kiwa-arri** **marniwuthu**
it had skun him *when* *he was there* *this way*
marniwaji **niwa-wuku** **karanka** **bajingu**
across here *his back* *coming down* *from there*
barra **kaninju-manhananthaninya** **wakulu**
now *it had grabbed him* *across the chest*
barra **ki-ngalbanthaninya** **marnilaji**
now *it had entered* *in this place*
ni-yiyirrnyi **kirna-barlirra** **bawuji**
it's claws *I am feeling for you* *finish*

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**
they went *from there* *they saw him* *finish*
kinilu-rama **kurdandu** **kinilu-yirra** **kalu-rarri**
it had hit him *hard* *it had skun him* *they cried*
barra **yiku** **nya-mangaji** **ki-wuluma** **barra**
now *for him* *that one* *it ran* *now*

kurdardi **barra** **baji** **kila-manma**
nothing *now* *there* *it was not there*
nambiwuthu **ki-walwalanymanthaninya**
that way *it came out*
aluwa **ngalalhi** **ngundayarra** **kari-wayka**
with them *when it* *tide coming* *upstream*
nyala **kanyalu-wanjanguma** **barra** **alanjilu**
unto *they returned him* *now* *to the camp*
nguthundakarilu **barra.**
to the north *now.*

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.<u>The death of an old man and what followed</u> told by Eileen McDinny a-Manankurrmara.

jumba-nykarrinji barra "bawuji bawuji"
he is thinking to himself now goodbye goodbye
kiwa-arri bawuji "kirna-ndala waluku
he said finish I will leave you while=
karna-wandala" jiwa-wandayi a-yabala
I will follow he is following path
bawuji jalu-wandayi li-jakarda winkanda
finish they are following many people at the side
yilaa jalu-wandayi barra a-yabala
with him they are following now path
marda yiwa jalu-yinbayi ji-wakirlinda
also him they are singing with boomerangs
ji-wurndaa na-kulkarra nyamba-barlamantharra
with sticks bark dish clapping with cupped hands
jalu-wandayi bawuji.
they are following finish.

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 accompanient to the singing).

bawuji barra jarralu-yibandanji bawuji
finish now they are putting her finish
wabuda jilu-wundarrbanji "ngantha wabuda?"
water he is naming where water
"wabuda ngatha marringaya kurdardi
water for me excellent nothing
wabuda marnaji kurdardi"
water here nothing
"ngantha yinda ka-kurdula yinku?"
where you you will draw water for you
jilu-wundarrbanji awara namba kurdaya
he is naming country there drawing water
namba wabuda nyu-marriwiyu ngaliwa
there water for the assassin when he
kanyilu-rama barra jilu-wundarrbanji ni-wini
he killed him now he is naming it's name
awara "baji kurdaya" "ngantha"
country there drawing water where
kulu bawuji barra jalu-lhaanji
and finish now they are knowing
nya-mangaji awara yiku
that one country for him
jumba-mirranji likili-nganji jalu-lhaanji
he is dying his kinspeople they are knowing
ni-wini awara nakaringu ji-yijanda
it's name country from there with the Dreaming
likili-nganji jalini barra li-mirdan
his kinspeople they are being now intelligent ones
"nungka nya-mbangu ka-wardirri nya-mbangu
maybe that one it made bad that one
nungka bawuji."
maybe finish.

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**
finish *he died* *they are wrapping him up*
barra **nungku-lhanungka** **janyalu-yibarranji**
now *in paper bark* *they are placing him*
wulurrungku **akarriya**
on his stomach with hands behind his back *eastwards*

na-lhanu **arnindawa** **janyalu-murumanji**
paper bark *along the bottom* *they are blocking him*
jalu-yibarranji **ngurrungka** **na-lhanu**
they are placing *in his nose* *paper bark*
baki **marnaji** **anmanda** **jalu-murumanji**
and *here* *in his ear* *they are blocking*
niwa-anma **baki** **niwa-ngurru** **kurdardi**
his ears *and* *his nose* *nothing*
kalilu-wukuwarru **kurdardi** **kiwa-wanirru**
he will not smell them *nothing* *he will not return*
nungku-alanjilu **bawuji.**
to the camp *finish.*

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**
they are wrapping him up *they are tying him*
nungku-lhanungka **barra** **nyala** **marndalu**
in paper bark *now* *unto* *to feet*
jalinyamba-rdimanji **yiku** **walima**
they are all lifting *for him* *carrying on shoulders*
na-lhanu **na-warlabarla** **yiku**
paperbark *forked poles* *for him*
ankangu **na-warlabarla** **barra**
upwards *forked poles* *now*
kanyalu-arrijinmala **warlabarlangka**
they will hang him *with the forked poles*
jalu-manji **wanjirr** **jalu-wundarrbanji**
they are breaking *leaves* *they are naming it*
lajilaji **jalu-lhulunmanji**
bushes for burial platform *they are making a bed*
mungku-alakalangka **jumba-yalwalarranji**
on the burial platform *he is trying it out*
"yuwu **yamulu** **bawuji** **wayarrwayarr".**
yes *alright* *finish* *strong*

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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 barra jalu-wingkayi likili-nganji
many people now they are going his kinspeople
kurdardi barra li-ardubirri kangka
nothing now children because
kurdukurdula ngayamantharra li-bardibardi
with secret and sacred only the old women
baki li-malbumalbu nganinya barra li-wurrirri
and the old men this way now the adults
lhanymantharra barra niwa-kuyawarna
going together now his body
niwa-mudi arrijimanthalu bawuji
his sacred to hang up finish
janyalu-yibarranji ankangu nya-mangaji
they are placing him upwards that one
ma-yulbu mulhumulhu janyalu-rdirrirrimanji
rope loosely they are tying him
kangka jiwa-wukurubanji niwa-manka.
because he is swelling his body.

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 wanjirr ngalalu nalarrku
they are getting leaves when they the others
jalu-lhuwarrinji mududu barra kurdardi
they are departing heads bowed now nothing
warnkanganthawu karakarra jalu-lhuwarrinji
for looking back from the east they are departing
nyamba-wajkirranji akari barra jalini.
hiding in the west now they are being.

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 jiwa-nbayi baji mungku-alakalangka
one man he is falling there at the funeral platform
nyiribanthawu rrungkalu jiwini barra
asking the spirit for for a sacred sign he is being now
baji nyiribantharra "jaba! ngarna-ngundarra
there asking the spirit give it give to me
kirna-barlirra kirna-ardurala"
I am thinking of you with much feeling I will be as a son
kanyilu-ngundayi yijan nyu-marriwiyu
he gives to him dreaming for the assassin
kanyilu-ngundayi rrungkal.
he gives to him sacred sign

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

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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 **wurnda** **ankaya**
they are placing *sticks* *upwards*
mungku-alakalangka **wayka** **walmurra**
at the funeral platform *down* *at the base*
mungkalmulu **wurnda** **kurdardi**
sharp mouth *stick* *nothing*
barra **kiwa-lhakanbarru** **kurdardi**
now *he will not descend* *nothing*
jiwa-wingkayawu **aluwa** **jiwa-lhuwarrinji**
he is going for *with them* *he is departing*
kantharra **nya-mangaji** **rrungkal**
carrying *that one* *sacred sign*
kurdukurdu **nganjirra** **ngayamantharra**
secret-sacred *forbidden* *only*
li-malbumalbu **li-wurrirri** **jalu-nganji**
the old men *the senior ones* *they are seeing.*

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 **alanjilu** **nyamba-ramanthalu**
they are going *to the camp* *to fight*
kurdardi **warnkanganthawu** **jalu-wingkayi**
nothing *for looking back* *they are going*
nungku-alanjilu **kurdardi** **alunga** **liyi-ardubirriyu**
to the camp *nothing* *for them* *for the children*
li-wurrirri **ngayamantharra** **bawuji** **barra.**
the adults *only* *finish* *now.*

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 **barra** **kalu-yibalyibakanthaninya**
they are returning *now* *they would shift*
marda **nganu** **walkurr** **barra** **nganinya**
also *us* *sleep* *now* *this way*
lukuluku **li-malhanngu** **arrkula** **na-alanji**
around *the families* *one* *camp*
nalarrku **winkanda** **li-wurrirri**
others *at the side* *the senior ones*
li-malbumalbu **nganinya** **winkanda**
the old men *this way* *at the side*
li-nhanawa **wumbiji** **ngayamantharra**
the women *in the centre* *only*
li-ardubirri **marda.**
the children *also.*

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 **li-mangaji** **jawala**
here them *those ones* *funeral song cycle*
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*
"kuy: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,"Kuyiiiii!".

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 McDinny 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-lhakanbayi **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 it's 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-yinbayi** **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*

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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-nganyma 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-yinbayi 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-lhakanbayi 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.

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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! **akarriya** **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**

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we are getting brolga 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 brolga, 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
rarra 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.

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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-wujbanthaninya
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 onwwards 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
brolga now we are getting that one
kurdarrku baji janu-wandayi barra na-manka
brolga 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 Brolga Dreaming there, were are following the song cycle for the brolga 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 brolga 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 Brolga Dreaming, northwards to Lurriyarri, the Brolga 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

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-wundirrrinji
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.

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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 Pyhton 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 follwing 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 were 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-murdurrinji**
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 tpo 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**

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-malbumalbu **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-yinbayi** **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* *eatswards* *nothing*
kalu-murdirri **barra** **wiji**
they have forgotten *now* *completely*
kujika **jiwini** **linji-wurrirrila** **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-wurrirrila** **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

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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 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
we we are being with mouth we we got it
wabarrangu janini mulungka kujika
long ago we are being with mouth song cycle
linji-Mambaliyala janini mulungka
with the Mambaliya people we are being with mouth
kanu-yinba li-nganuwa li-ardu ngulaya
we sang those with us children behind
alunga barra li-nganunga li-nganji
for them now those ones for us those relations
kalinyamba-mirra.
they have all died.

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
these one young people behind here him nothing
barra awara jumba-arrkarrkunanji barra
now country he is choosing now
li-mangaji jalu-yinbayi ki-wajbalawu
those people they are singing for the white man
walaba bajiwuthu barra
fun song and dance that way now
yurrngumantha barra jarralu-wandayi a-yabala
continually now they are following her path
ki-wajbalawu.
for the white people.

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-Manankurrmara

namba barra jandini nanda-wurdu a-nhanawaya
if now she is being her stomach woman
jiwa-wukanyi nyanku-wangu "kali-ngundarra
he spoke her husband we two are giving
nya-mangaji malbu" yamulu janda-yanjarrinji
that one old man alright she is being born
a-mangaji a-bardarda janda-yanjarrinji
that female baby girl she is being born
bawuji jandini baku munji.
finish she is being later bush.

If perhapsthe woman is pregnant (with a girl) her husband will say,"We will give (her) to

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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-nhanawaya**
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 wifes mother is sitting there, he smears her with (penis) blood, he smears her and makes her body sacred, his promised wifes 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*

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 **barra** **wunyatha** **alu**
they departed *now* *father* *them*
nguthundiya **nguthundiya** **barra** **kalu-yibarra**
northwards *northwards* *now* *they placed*
bawa **kandu-wulumanha** **a-mangaji** **a-muwarda**
sail *she ran* *that female* *canoe*

Father and the others they departed into the north. They raised the sail and the canoe moved quickly away.

ngabuji **kulu** **kuku**
father's mother's brother *and* *grandmother's brother*
wungka-rrku **a-muwarda** **alu** **ngulakari**
with another *canoe* *them* *behind*
wunyatha **ngala** **wula** **ambirriju** **nguthundiya**
father *when* *those two* *leading* *northwards*
nguthundu **barra** **wumbiji** **kalu-bulbulaka**
in the north *now* *in the centre* *they floated*
walyawu
for dugong or sea turtle

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 **wunyatha** **barra** **kiwa-walba**
others *father* *now* *he climbed*
andaa **ngurrungka** **kila-kala** **walya**
with her *with the nose* *he saw it* *dugong or sea turtle*
kulu **kiwa-milkamanha** **arrkanthawu**
and *he put in place the harpoon point* *for spearing*
walya **nganimbaji** **kilu-ngathaninya**
dugong or sea turtle *in this way* *he saw*
nguthundiya **awara**
northwards *country*

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 **a-muwarda** **juju**
he saw her *canoe* *long way*
nguthundiya **barra** **marda** **barra**
northwards *now* *also* *now*
nya-jawukuku **warriya**
senior grandmother's brother *poor thing*

He saw the canoe and my senior grandmother's brother a long way to the north; the poor thing.

kawula-lhuwarri **nguthundiya**
those two departed *northwards*
ndawula-wilirriyirdiwiji **juju**
those two which carried the effects of sorcery *long way*
kawulamba-wilirringunda **wula**
those two gave themselves up to the sorcery *those two*
ngabunjawu
for drowning

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 **wabarrangu** **wirangu**
they had hit those two *a long time ago* *concerning*
larla **kawulala-rama**
hollow log coffin *they had hit those two*

kawulala-ramanthaninya **wabarrangu** **kulu**
they had hit those two *a long time ago* *and*
kawulalu-yinbayaninya **kalinyamba-murumanthaninya**
they had sung those two *they had closed off*
narnu-mawarl
the hole made by the sorcery

Others had enacted the sorcery on them a long time ago, it was because of a hollow log coffin that they had encated 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 **kininju-ramala** **baku**
they had told them *it will hit you* *later*
ji-barrkunda **nungka** **ki-ngaburra**
with a fighting stick *maybe* *with drowning*
kalu-arri **wulanga** **"kimbala-ngaburra**
they said *for those two* *you two will drown*
kimbala-lhuwarrila **walyangku".**
you two will depart *for dugong or sea turtle.*

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 **nalarrku** **barra**
they returned *the others* *now*
alanjilu **marda** **wunyatha** **ngalawula**
to the camp *also* *father* *when those two*
kurdardi **wulanga** **kanda-nba** **a-kamba**
nothing *for those two* *she fell* *sun*
kurdardi **kawula-waninjawu**
nothing *for the returning of those two.*

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 **baji** **barra** **nguthundiya**
northwards *there* *now* *northwards*
wumbiji **jalu-wundarrbanji** **awara** **Aburri**
in the middle *they are naming* *place* *place name*
janyka **barra** **bajalhi** **nguthundu**
rock *now* *it is there* *in the north*

narnu-rawu **barra** **baji** **barra**
reef *now* *there* *now*
kawula-ngabu **nya-jawukuku** **wula**
those two drowned *senior grandmother's brother* *also*
ngabuji **nya-mbangu** **buyi**
father's mother's brother *that one* *small*
waliyangu **nguthundu** **kurdardi**
island *in the north* *no*
waliyangu **winarrku** **narnu-rawu**
island *merely* *reef*

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 **baji** **barra** **kanda-nba**
those two drowned *there* *now* *she fell*
a-kamba **kalu-ngabungaburri** **kurdardi**
sun *they were there in the evening* *nothing*
wulanga **bawuji.**
for those two *finished.*

Those two had drowned, the sun was setting, and the others were there in the evening. There was no sign of those two.

wunyatha **kiwa-arri** **kanilu-marrngunda**
father *he was there* *he was giving much thought*
"nganthawula **barra** **rri-ja**
where are those two *now* *these two*
nganthawula?" **kilu-rulama** **barra**
where are those two *he understood* *now*
wunyathalu **kawula-ngabu** **nungka**
to father *those two had drowned* *maybe*
nungka **barra** **kawula-wundirri**
maybe *now* *those two went up*
angula **kawula-wundirri** **katha**
into the west *those two went up* *mistakenly he thought*
Rrawali **katha** **kari-nguthunda**
place name *mistakenly he thought* *from the north*
kawula-wingkanma
those two would come.

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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 they may have gone to Rrawali or that maybe they would still come from the north.

kanyi-linu **nya-malbu** **kuku**
he told him *the old man* *grandmother's brother*
nya-Banjo **kanyi-linu** **"ngabinya!**
Banjo *he told him* *hey*
wunhaka **ngandarra?** **kali-wingkala**
younger brother *what will we do* *the two of us will go*
yarbantharra **aya** **bawuji** **rikarrarikarra**
searching *westwards* *finish* *in the morning*
kali-wulyarrila".
the two of us will go early in the morning.

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 **karakarra** **nakari**
those two departed *from the east* *from*
Makukula **wurruwiji** **barra**
place name *having sand* *now*
akarru **baji** **kalu-arri** **barra**
in the east *there* *they were there* *now*
na-walkurra **na-alanji** **karnu-arri**
it was big *camp* *it was there*
baji **alunga**
there *for them.*

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 **barra** **wunyatha**
those two departed *now* *father*
wabuda **marlijinda** **yilaa** **wunyathala**
water *in his hand* *with him* *with father*
baki **mawurraji** **wirnmurr**
and *shovel nosed spear* *fishing spear*
kila-kanthaninya **wirnmurr** **arlkuwu**
he carried *fishing spear* *for fish*
wulanga **bilanki** **buyi**
for those two *blanket* *small*

kila-kanthaninya **wunyathalu** **barra**
he carried *to father* *now*
mili **nyu-malbungku** **nyu-Banjo**
again *for the old man* *for Banjo*
kuku
grandmother's brother

Those two departed, father carried with him water, a shovel nosed spear and a fishing spear

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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 **arnindawa** **aya** **barra**
those two departed *along the bottom* *westward* *now*
bajiwuthu **barra** **arnindawa** **kangka**
that direction *now* *along the bottom* *because*
waykaliya **kiwa-wani** **ngaruwa**
downwards *he returned* *low tide*
arnindawa **aya** **yurrngumantha**
along the bottom *westward* *continually*
kawula-wingkayaninya **marndaa** **ngaliba**
those two went *on foot* *all the way to*
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 **barra** **wangarni**
those two went *now* *near to*
Rrawali **aya** **barra** **juju**
place name *westward* *now* *long way*
barra **kawula-wingka** **ngabungabula**
now *those two went* *late afternoon*
ngalanda **a-kamba** **wayka**
when she *sun* *down*
akari **ngala** **kiwula-mirrinma** **awara**
in the west *when* *those two met it* *place*

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 **kanymardawujara** **kurdarrkuwujara**
those two saw it *two animate beings* *two brolgas*

manmarninymanthara **karanka wangarni** **wu-muwardala**
jumping *om top of it* *with the canoe*
anda **barra** **mududu** **a-mangaji**
she *now* *tipped over* *that female*
karrawula-kala **a-muwarda**
those two saw her *canoe*
manmarninymantharra **julaki** **kurdarrku**
jumping *bird* *brolga*
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 **kanilu-lhaa** **"ngabinya** **wunhaka**
father *he knew it* *hey!* *younger brother*
bawuji **barra** **bawuji** **kawula-ngabu"**
finish *now* *finish* *those two drowned*

kawula-wingka **wunumbarra** **karrawula-kala**
those two went *close* *those two saw her*
mududu **a-mangaji** **a-muwarda**
tipped over *that female* *canoe.*

Father then knew what had heppened, he said,"Hey! Younger brother it is finished those two have drowned". They went closer and saw the canoe which was tipped over.

bajanda **barra** **angula**
she was there *now* *in the west*
karrawula-walwanda **kurdardi** **a-wardi**
those two dragged her *nothing* *bad feminine one*
a-muwarda **kanda-arri** **a-yabi**
canoe *she was* *good feminine one*
kurdardi **kanda-karlanirrima** **karrawula-kala**
nothing *she was not cracked* *those two saw her*
nganimbajilulu **kanda-arri** **a-mangaji**
in that manner now *she was* *that femninine one*
a-muwarda **kurdardi** **barra**
canoe *nothing* *now*
nuwanda-arranginku **bawuji**
she was with holes *finish.*

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 **barra** **kali-wanila** **akarriya**
finish *now* *the two of us will return* *eastwards*
nungka" **kiwa-wukanyi** **wunyatha** **"ngandarra**
maybe *he spoke* *father* *what will we do*
ngali **aya** **ngali-karra**
the two of us *westwards* *the two of us will look*
yurrulu **awara?"**
more *country*

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 **kiwula-kala** **nya-mangaji**
those two went *those two saw it* *that masculine one*
yulangu **kinyamba-mirra**
false killer whale *it was dead.*

They continued on and they saw a dead false killer whale.

"jingku-mangaji **barra** **kawulinja-tha** **kulu**
for that one *now* *it ate those two* *and*
bawuji **nungka** **wula** **manyngulu**
finish *maybe* *those two* *to the fat*
nungka **wula** **warnnyindu"** **kawulinja-tha**
maybe *those two* *to the meat* *it ate those two*
kawula-manyngulu **nya-mangaji** **barra**
to the fat of those two *that one* *now*

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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 beause 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-nbayi"** **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** **arlku**

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now *those two fed themselves* *fish*
barra **nungka** **kawulamba-wulwudurruma**
now *maybe* *those two fed themselves*
ngabungabula **arlku** **bawuji**
in the late afternoon *fish* *finish*

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**
the late evening came in *those two were talking*
kanyilu-nanthaninya **barra** **wunyathalu**
he was telling him *now* *to father*
"bawuji **barra** **bawuji** **kawula-ngabu**
finish *now* *finish* *those two drowned*
rri-mangaji **nungku-mangaji** **ki-yulanguwu**
those two *for that one* *for the false killer whale*
kawulinja-tha" **kiwa-wukanyi** **kuku**
it at those two *he spoke* *grandmother's brother*
nya-Banjo **wunyathawu**
for Banjo *for father.*

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**
father *he said* *false killer whale*
nya-mangaji **yulangu** **bawuji**
that one *false killer whale* *finish*
nungka **wula** **manyngulu**
maybe *those two* *to the fat*
kawuli-rrka **kawulinja-tha** **nungka**
those two burnt it *it ate those two* *maybe*
wulanga **kangka** **kawuli-rrka**
for those two *because* *those two burnt it*
na-wurdu **ki-yulanguwu".**
its stomach *for the false killer whale.*

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**
those two were there *asleep* *father*
buyukala **kiwa-arri** **walkurr**
with the fire *he was there* *asleep*
ngamalakarimba **ngala** **nya-malbu**
on the south side *while* *the old man*
kuku **nguthundakarimba** **bawuji**
grandmother's brother *on the north side* *finish*
bijal **wundururra** **kalngi**
a little bit *with the night* *truly*
ki-mimalalirri **awara** **wundururra**

it was darkening *country* *with the night*
kurdardi **ngakarlawu** **ngayamantharra**
nothing *for the moon* *only*
winarrku **marralhawa** **wulanga**
just *stars* *for those two*

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**
father *he was there* *asleep*
kumbi-ja **wunyatha** **ngala**
he was asleep *father* *when*
wula **kawula-wingka** **barra**
those two *those two came* *now*
mirnaji **nawularrku** **barra**
visible *those two others* *now*
nya-jawukuku **kiwa-wingka**
senior grandmother's brother *he came*
marni **barra** **ngamala**
here *now* *in the south*
ngabaya **barra** **mirnaji**
spirit *now* *visible*
barra **kiwa-yibanda**
now *he placed*
nya-jawukuku **bawuji**
senior grandmother's brother *finish*

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**
he spoke *now* *yes* *grandson*
marnajingarna **katharra-ngabu**
here I am *we two drowned*
nyinki-ardiyardi **nguthundu** **wukuku"**
your nephew *in the north* *grandson*
kumba-lhawarrmanthaninya **wunyatha**
he acknowledged *father*
barra **kangka** **wukuku**
now *because* *grandson*
kanyilu-kanthaninya **wunyatha**
he carried him *father*

He told him now,"Yes grandson I am here, your nephew and I we drowned in the north." He ackowledged father because he called him grandson.

"katharra-ngabu **nyinku-ardiyardi**
we two drowned *your nephew*
nguthundu **warriya"** **kumbi-nanha**
in the north *poor thing* *he told*
yiku **nganinya** **bawuji**
for him *this way* *finish*
barra **"waniya** **barra** **wukanyiya**
now *return* *now* *speak*
karna-wukanyi **ngarna** **yinku**

I am talking *me* *for you*
jarna-mirnimanji **marni** **ngarna**
I am making myself visible *here* *me*
yinku **wukanyiya** **alunga**
for you *speak* *for them*
akarru **ka-wanila."**
in the east *you will return.*

"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**
Banjo *old man* *he got it*
bilanki **baki** **kumba-wijuwa** **yilaa**
blanket *and* *he covered himself* *with him*
kiwa-wardangka **nya-mangaji** **nya-malbu**
he was frightened *that one* *old man*
ja-wardangkamara **nganiyanga** **barra**
he was a frightened one *this way* *now*
nungka **nya-marringaya.**
maybe *he is good.*

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**
he covered himself *with him* *finish*
kurdardi **kiwa-manma** **mingkiya**
nothing *he was not there* *sitting*
yilaa **wunyathala** **wambu** **kiwa-arri**
with him *with father* *alone* *he was there*
bamaramantha **ji-bilankila**
covered over *with a blanket*
ngayamantharra **wunyatha** **kiwa-arri**
only *father* *he was there*
nya-ngarra **nyarrku** **kurdardi**
a brave one *another* *nothing*
kiwa-wardangkanma **wulanga** **bawuji**
he was not frightened *for those two* *finish.*

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**
finish *now* *those two departed* *upwards*
akarriya **nawulayirdi** **mirnmilarrawu**
eastwards *those two were bearing* *for firesticks*
buyuka **jumanykarra** **kiwula-ka**
fire *long* *those two carried it*
waliman **kawula-lhuwarri** **akarriya**
on shoulders *those two departed* *eastwards*
barra **ankangu.**
now *upwards.*

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 **kiwa-walanyma** **kila-kala**
father *he came out* *he saw it*
nya-mangaji **buyuka** **ankangu**
that one *fire* *upwards*
akarriya **barra** **"nambalhi**
eastwards *now* *there it is*
nya-mangaji **buyuka** **ni-mi"**
that one *fire* *its eye*
kawula-lhuwarri **kumba-murdama**
those two departed *he farewelled*
nya-jawukuku **warriya** **"wukuku**
senior grandmother's brother *poor thing* *grandson*
bawuji **ngarna** **ngatharra** **nyinku-ardiyardi**
finish *me* *we two* *you nephew*
bawuji **bajimbala** **jimbalingatharra-ndayi**
finish *you two there* *we two are leaving you two*
bawuji"
finish.

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 ."

mirnmilarra **walimankaliman** **barra**
firestick *across the shoulders* *now*
nya-jawukuku **marda**
senior grandmother's brother *also*
nya-jangabuji **warriya** **rri-luku**
senior father's mother's brother *poor things those two*
akarriya **ngalawula** **buyi**
eastwards *when those two* *little*
nungka **rra-ja** **kukurdi**
maybe *this female* *mother's mother*
a-Eileen **kuku** **karrila-nda**
Eileen *grandmother's brother* *he left her*
nya-mangaji **kuku** **nya-Stanley**
that one *grandmother's brother* *Stanley*
kanyila-nda **nungka** **kurdardi**
he left him *maybe* *nothing*

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 **barra** **wunyatha**
eastwards *now* *father*
kilu-wunkanthaninya **mirnilarra**
he was looking *firestick*
bawuji **barra** **juju** **ankangu**
finish *now* *long way* *upwards*
akarriya
eastwards

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Father saw the firestick in the east, a great distance upwards in the east.

kiwa-wardabi **rarrinjarra** **kiwa-rarri**
he was feeling bad *crying* *he cried*
wunyatha **bawuji** **kanyilu-yarrungka**
father *finish* *he woke him up*
nya-malbu **nya-Banjo**
old man *Banjo*
kawulamba-rarri **kurdardi**
those two cried *nothing*
kawula-nmanma **walkurr** **kawula-arri**
those two did not *sleep* *those two were*
nulawula-mi **nyamba-wukanyinjarra**
with wide open eyes *talking*
bawuji.
finish.

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 **karakarra** **barra**
daylight breaking *from the east* *now*
"bawuji **barra** **kali-wingkala**
finish *now* *we two will go*
wunhaka" **karrawula-nda** **a-mangaji**
father *those two left her* *that feminine one*
a-muwarda **mududu** **bajingulaji**
canoe *tipped over* *in that same place*
baji **angula** **kawula-lhuwarri**
there *in the west* *those two departed*
akarriya **arnindawa** **kawula-wingka**
eastwards *along the bottom* *those two went*
kariya **kawula-wingka** **marnarnu**
from the west *those two went* *here it is*
Rrawali
place name.

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 **juju** **akarriya** **kawula-wingka**
now *long way* *eastwards* *those two went*
karnuwula-mirnmirrinma **Bing Bong**
those two met up with it *place name*
kawulala-kala **barra** **wunyatha**
they saw those two *now* *father*
barra **kila-ka** **marnmarn**
now *he carried it* *dreaming dance*
adumu **nungka** **warriyangalayawu**
shark *maybe* *hammerhead shark*
nungka **bawuji** **kalu-lhaa**
maybe *finish* *they knew*

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kawula-marnima **yiku**
those two danced dreaming *for him*
nya-ngabangaku **nya-jawukuku**
the deceased male *senior grandmother's brother*
wabarrangu **barra** **kalu-arrinjaninya**
past times *now* *they were there*
bawuji
finish.

A long way into the east they went until they arived 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 **bawuji** **kalinyamba-rama**
they knew *finish* *they hit themselves*
nalu-wulaya **bajiwuthu** **barratha**
their heads *in that way* *mother*
barra **kanumba-rama** **kukurdi**
now *she hit herself* *mother's mother*
warriya **a-ngabangaku** **kanda-ninya**
poor thing *deceased female* *she was there*
nyu-Walkurramarnda **a-Manankurrmara** **a-bardibardi**
for Big Foot *female personal name* *old lady*
kalu-rarri **barra** **bajiwuthu**
they cried *now* *in that way*
kalinyamba-rama **nalu-wulaya**
they it themselves *their heads*
wakulamba **mimi**
intensely *mother's father's sister*
kanda-rarri **kanda-ninya**
she cried *she was there*
yilaa **wabarrangu** **kukula**
with him *long ago* *with grandmother's brother*

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 **nya-jawukuku**
he drowned *senior grandmother's brother*
baji **nguthundiya** **warriya**
there *northwards* *poor thing*
yurrngumantha **barra**
continually *now*
jarna-nykalnykarri **kuku**
I am thinking *grandmother's brother*
yurrngumantha **warriya** **yili**
continually *poor thing* *slowly*
mingkiya **kiwa-nmanma** **yili**
sitting *he is not here* *slowly*
ngalawula **buyikujara**
when those two *two little ones*
a-jawukuku **kulu**

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senior mother's mother *and*
nya-jawukuku **jarna-nykalanykarri**
senior grandmother's brother *I am thinking*
jinangu **wuka**
this one *story*
kanilu-nanthaninya **jinangu** **wuka**
he would tell it *this one* *story*
wabarrangu **wunyathalu**
long ago *to father*
bawuji **barra** **bawuji.**
finish *now* *finish.*

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**
grandson *now* *we two went* *from here*
waluku **barra** **kiwa-wingka** **karakarra**
for a while *now* *he came* *from the east*
na-letter **karnilu-ka** **nyu-Minjiwuka**
letter *he carried it* *with Minjiwuka*
nyikunya-ardiyardi **ki-Musso** **kiwa-wingka**
his nephew *for Musso* *he came*
marnijinju
to here

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**
we two here *here* *up* *when he*
nyanku-wangu **ngaliwa** **kiwa-lhuwarri**
her husband *when he* *he had departed*
akarriya **nyala** **Wollogoranglu** **kulu**
eastwards *unto* *to Wollogorang* *and*
nyangatha-wangu **kawula-lhuwarri** **akarriya**
my husband *those two had departed* *eastwards*
ngulaya **wulanga**
behind *for those two*

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**
here *we two* *we two ourselves* *those two*
mili **waka** **katharra-lhuwarri** **ngatharra** **kanda-wukanyi**
again *awaya* *we two departed* *we two* *she spoke*
ngatha **a-mangaji** **a-bardibardi** **'bawuji**
for me *that female* *old lady* *finish*
ka-wingkala **ngathangka** **a-nyira** **ngatha**
you will come *with me* *companion* *for me*
ka-wingkala **kumba-wangkala** **nya-mangaji**
you will come *he shot himself* *that male one*

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nya-wajbala akarru Manankurra'.
white man in the east Manangoorah

We were by ouselves 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

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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-arlkalba **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-arlkalba **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

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while we we cleared this way westwards southwards
aya kinganu-tharramanthaninya 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

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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 Ricket, 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-mijiji 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 Borroloola 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 Borroloola".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 Borroloola 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 Borroloola.

karnuwula-ka ankaya yumbulyumbulmantha
those two carried it upwards everything

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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. Thats all.

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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 evenmore 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 recieve 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 apear 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 woulfd 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 earlyin the morning. The songs arouse feelings from pensive comtemplation, 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 particualr skill above what would be classed as the normal or expected achievment 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, rythm 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 furture.

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 fourties onwards.

a.1 **kurrkurr** **niwa-ami** The barn owl, his eyes,
barn owl *his eyes* [looking] this way southwards;
nganinya **ngamaliya** The barn owl, her eyes,
this way *southwards* [looking] this way northwards.
kurrkurr **nanda-ami**

barn owl *her eyes*
nganinya **nguthundiya**
this way *northwards*

The above song is classed as a children's lullaby and deals with two owls who are "married", they sit on a limb looking in opposite directions. An implicit meaning is that the owls are in fact looking around for new partners.

a.2 **kilu-jajirra** He held down the pandanus palm,
he held down He indicated to himself.
ma-wukarra
pandanus palm
kumba-yunduyunduma
he indicated to himself

A man desirous of female companionship hides behind a clump of pandanus palms, near a group of women, he holds one down to show himself, and indicates that he is available if one of the women would like to go with him.

a.3 **ka-ngulaji** **ngatha** **na-wada** **jibi**
it(fire) runs along *for me* *it's hair* *sheep*
ka-ngangama **ngatha** **na-wada** **jibi**
it(fire) flares up *for me* *it's hair* *sheep*

The fire runs along my wooly blanket,
The flames flare up on my wooly blanket.

A man had just been given his first blanket and composed this sung after it was burnt in a camp fire the night after having received it. The blanket is called "sheep hair". The incident recalled in this song is said to have occurred at the McArthur River mouth.

a.4. **nungku-kabinanala** On the cabin of the lugger,
with/on the cabin She stood in her dress.
kanda-alarri
she stood
a-durijiwiji
she that has a dress

This song recalls the activities of a women known as Salt Water Katy. She is said to be the first Yanyuwa woman to have learned English, and is often described as a "proper Englishwoman". It is said she would stand on the cabins of luggers about to sail up the McArthur River and translate for the skippers, so that the assembled Yanyuwa people would know what was going on. For her efforts she was often rewarded with a dress.

b.1 **Wurrkandingu** **wurra** The reef Wurrkandingu in the depths
place name *in the depths* of the sea,
Nyangarra, **Yinijini** Close by, the islets of Nyangarra and
place name *place name* Yinijini.
Composer: Suzanne Jujana.

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?**
where is she *this feminine one*
rra-wulumarndaya
Torres Strait Pigeon
kanda-mamarri
she was absent
nyungkarrkuli
continually
waliwaliyangka
with the islands

Where is she?
The Torres Strait Pigeon,
She was away,
Now she calls,
from island to island.
Composer: Jack Baju

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
alarrbantharra
slipping down
yiku jarrawaja
for him trousers
kiwa-ngulinguliya
he is skinny.

You two look at him!
His trousers are slipping down
because he is too skinny.
Composer: Jack Baju

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
murrngungkawada
hair on the nape of the neck
bijibijiwiji
having a plaited pigtail
ndiwa-ngulinguliya
he who is skinny

You two look at him!
He has a plaited pigtail on the
nape of his neck,
He is so skinny.
Composer: Jack Baju

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
nguthundakarilu
in the north
julayarriyarri
Morning Glory cloud formation
nguthundakarilu
in the north
murrunmangkayalu
to carry

You two look at it!
In the north
the Morning Glories,
in the north;
Carrying the migratory flying
animals.
Composer: Jack Baju

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 Dinthali.

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-nbayi** **akarriya** **aya**
he is falling *eastwards* *westwards*
jiwa-nbayi **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 Karrijiji.

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-wunkanala**
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-wunkanala**
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 I were a bird
kirna-nganma
you I may see
buyuka
fire
ngamalakarilu
to the south.

I wish that I were a bird,
so I could fly and maybe see you,
at the fire burning in the south.
Composer: Harriet Johnson
Mambalwarrka

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**
wagon driver
wakindurayba
wagon driver
kiwa-nba
he fell
kunmurnumurnu
flat on his face

Oh! The wagon driver,
He fell onto his face!
Composer: Alma Brown Bunubunu

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*
kiwa-rirrili
he is in full view
kambalilu-athamanthani
he may chase us all

There he is, coming down
He is in full view;
He may chase us all.
Composer: Clara Johnson.

A group of women see a man much liked by them all, coming towards them, they wonder if he will show any interst 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-yirrkanjirrkan**
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**
it was circling around
kili-ja ni-marnda
it sent it's feet
yibandayawu
for placing

The plane was circling around,
it let its wheels down
as it came into land.
Composers: Annie Karrakayn
Eileen McDinny
Manankurrmara

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 it's undertaking. The song was composed by the following women: Annie Karrakayn, Dinah Norman Marrangawi, Eileen McDinny Manankurrmara, 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
nakari Malarndarri
from place name
nganuyirdi
we carried
liyi-rdaruwu
for the circumcision initiates.

We departed from Malarndarri,
bearing with us 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 up with it
ni-Mambalumba
it was Mambaliya alone
kinganu-ngularuma
we left behind it
ni-Rrumburrumburr
it was Rrumburriya

We met with country
that was of the Mambaliya
semi-moiety;
Leaving behind the country of the
Rrumburriya semi-moiety.

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

We departed from Nyamuri
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 nights 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 camerman 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
we crossed over	into the east, at Liwarrngunala.
akarriya	As we crossed we took with us a
eastwards	raft.
Liwarrngunala	
place name	
nganuyirdi	
we carried	
wukunguwu	
for the raft.	

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
we departed	country, heading eastwards until we
wumburrwumburr	arrived at Rilinya.
on the plains	
akarriya	
eastwards	
karnanganu-minmirrinyma	
we arrived at the place	
Rilinya.	
place name.	

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
we all ascended	and arrived at the place called
akarriya	Wubunjawa.
eastwards	
karnangambala-mirrinyma	
we arrived at the place	

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 **kanu-arri**
for two *we were there*
walkurru **Wubunjawa**
to sleep *place name*
kalinganu-wiyalma
we rested them

We stayed at Wubunjawa for two days and rested the 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
we called out
kariya
from the west
Wukurlijila
place name
kalinyamba-ngarninymantharra
they all called back
akarrakari

We called out from the west at Wukurlijila,
Those in the east called back to us.

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 Borroloola where 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 repsonded 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 where 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, nuturing 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 occassional 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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