
An Elementary Warlpiri Dictionary



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Revised edition

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IAD PRE



Alice Springs

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Preface

This dictionary is derived from two works: *An Elementary Dictionary of the Warlpiri Language* by Ken Hale, and the *English to Warlpiri Dictionary*, both published by the Institute for Aboriginal Development in the 1970s and first released as a single volume in 1990. This edition has been revised and republished in response to the demand for an interim dictionary of the Warlpiri language prior to the publication of the full Warlpiri Dictionary.

Please note that use of this dictionary alone will not provide translations of sentences from English to Warlpiri or Warlpiri to English. As for any language, a knowledge of the grammar and structure is required, and the courses run by the Institute for Aboriginal Development in Alice Springs are recommended. Readers are also referred to *A learner's guide to Warlpiri: a tape course for beginners*, by M. Laughren, et al., also published by IAD Press.

This is the language of the Warlpiri people of Central Australia. It was the understanding of the people who contributed their knowledge to the dictionary project that this work would be used in the spirit of learning and cross-cultural communication. They hope that people will respect this and will not use their language for commercial gain or for inappropriate uses outside its intended social and geographical context.

The alphabetical order used in this dictionary follows the standard Warlpiri orthography thus:

J, K, L, M, N, Ng, Ny, P, R, Rd, T, W, Y

Cross-references

1. Where an entry is an alternative spelling, it will refer you to 'see' the preferred spelling; 'also' is used in the main entry to indicate alternative spellings.
2. Synonyms (syn.) and close synonyms are indicated, as well as antonyms (ant.)

Abbreviations

The following abbreviations are found in the body of the dictionary. See *Appendix: Grammatical inventories* for an explanation of some of the grammatical terms below:

ant.	antonym	refl.	reflexive
dat.	dative object	sing.	singular
dir.	directional, allative	sp.	species
erg.	ergative	syn.	synonym
iV	intransitive verb	tV	transitive verb
lit.	literally	V	verb
loc.	locative	V1	verbal conjugation 1
N	nominal, noun	V2	verbal conjugation 2
obj.	direct object	V3	verbal conjugation 3
pl.	plural	V4	verbal conjugation 4
Prt.	verbal particle (also called pre-verbs)	V5	verbal conjugation 5
recipr.	reciprocal		

Pronunciation

The following material on pronunciation and grammatical terminology is abridged from *A learner's guide to Warlpiri: a tape course for beginners* by M. Laughren et al., also published by IAD Press.

Consonants

	bilabial	apico-alveolar	apico-domal	lamino-alveolar	velar
stops	p	t	rt	j	k
nasals	m	n	rn	ny	ng
laterals		l	rl	ny	
flaps		rr	rd		
glides	w		r	y	

Word-initial apico-domal stops, nasals, laterals and flaps are written t, n, l instead of rt, rn, rl.

The sounds written *p*, *t*, *rt*, *j* and *k* are made by completely stopping the flow of air out of the mouth for an instant and then releasing it, by bringing the bottom lip or some part of the tongue into contact with another part of the mouth, as we do in English to say sounds written *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k* and *g*.

Unlike English, Warlpiri does not recognise a 'voicing' distinction — the difference between these English pairs of sounds: *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *k* and *g*. In English, this distinction lies in whether or not

the vocal chords vibrate, and also by a little puff of air that accompanies the sounds written *p*, *t* and *k*. The Warlpiri sounds are in fact somewhere between the English *p* and *b*, *t* and *d*, *k* and *g*: more like the *p* in *spit*, the *t* in *stop*, and the *k* in *skill*, which lack this little puff of air. Just how these sounds are pronounced (and heard by you, as an English speaker) will depend on where the consonant occurs in a word. It will tend to sound more voiced after a nasal sound, for example, the *t* in *kanta* (bush coconut) will probably sound more like a *d* to you.

Don't be surprised to see a sound written as *p* but sounding more like *b*, written as *t* but sounding more like *d*, written as *k* but sounding more like *g*.

Post-alveolar sounds

The sounds written *rt*, *rn*, *rl* and *rd* do not represent an *r* preceding another consonant, but a single sound, made with the tongue flexed right back and over so that the bottom of the tongue tip touches the roof of the mouth a little further back towards the hard palate than for the 'ordinary' *t*, *n* or *l* sounds. Because the tongue tip is curled back to pronounce these sounds if they follow a vowel, they are often called 'retroflex' sounds. At the beginning of a word, there is no contrast between alveolar and post-alveolar sounds; the contrast is only made following a vowel. The digraph *rd* is used to start words to represent a sound that is very much like the *rt* sound or the sound represented by *t* at the beginning of a word, but which sounds more like an *r* sound to an English speaker's ears.

When two post-alveolar sounds follow each other, only the first *r* is written: so we don't write *karnrta*, but *karnta* (woman).

It is quite difficult for English speakers to hear the difference between the alveolar and post-alveolar sounds of the same type: *t* and *rt*, *n* and *rn*, *l* and *rl*.

Palatal sounds

The Warlpiri sound written *j* may sound to you something like the English *ch* or *j* sounds. This is because these sounds are made by bringing the front part of the tongue into contact with the hard palate. However, to pronounce the first and last sounds of the English words *church* and *judge* the tongue tip (and the part behind it) is raised to make contact with the hard palate, while to pronounce the Warlpiri sound written *j* in a word such as *jija* (shoulder), the tip of the tongue is lowered so that it touches behind the bottom teeth while the 'blade' part of the tongue behind the tongue tip comes into contact with the hard palate. Another difference between the Warlpiri *j* sound and the English *ch* and *j* sounds is that these English sounds have a slow release so that they are like a sequence of *t+sh* (for *ch*) and *d+the* sound corresponding to the *s* of *measure*, whereas to say the Warlpiri *j* sound the tongue is rapidly brought into contact with the palate and then rapidly withdrawn as for the sounds written *t* or *k*.

The sounds written *ny*, *ly* and *y* are pronounced with the tongue in the same shape and position as for the *j* sound.

When the palatal sounds normally written *ny* or *ly* are followed by the *j* sound, the *y* is not written: thus, not *linyji* but *linji* (dry, desiccated), and not *mulyju* but *mulju* (soakage; water source).

Warlpiri does not have 'fricative' sounds like English *f*, *v*, the two *th* sounds, *z*, *s*, *sh*, and *h*. When words with these sounds are borrowed into Warlpiri, they are typically pronounced with the closest equivalent sound: *silver* becomes *jilpa*, with English *s* sound becoming the Warlpiri *j* sound, while *office* becomes *wupuju*, with *f* becoming *p*, and the *s* sound (written *ce*) becoming Warlpiri *j*.

The ng sound

Although in English this sound is used at the end of words as in *sing* and within words as in *singer*, no English words begin with *ng*. For English speakers this sound is both difficult to hear and difficult to pronounce when it occurs at the beginning of a Warlpiri word.

Here is an exercise to help you pronounce *ng* at the beginning of words. It is based on the fact that you will have no trouble pronouncing *ng* within or at the end of an English word. So if you are trying to get the initial *ng*, in a word like *ngapa* (water), start by repeating it with an initial English word like *sing*: *singapa, singapa, singapa*. Now drop the *s*: *ingapa, ingapa, ingapa*. Now the trick is to drop off the *i* too: *ingapa, ingapa, ingapa, ngapa, ngapa*. It may not work immediately, but it will get you there if you keep trying.

The r sounds

While English has only one *r* sound, Warlpiri has three, written *r*, *rr* and *rd* (remember that *rt*, *rn* and *rl* are digraphs, in which the *r* has a different value). The sound written *r* is like the normal English *r* in *rat*. The sound written *rr* is, in emphatic speech, not unlike the trilled *r* of Scottish English or of Spanish. The *r* sound written *rd* is made with a rapid flap or tap of the bottom of the tongue tip against the hard palate.

Consonant clusters

Consonant clusters are not the same as digraphs. Warlpiri, like English, uses pairs of letters (digraphs) to represent one sound. For example, in English *ch* and *ng* each represent one sound, and in Warlpiri *rt* and *rr* each represent one sound. Consonant clusters are two or more sounds that follow each other, like the sequence of the sounds *s* and *p* in *spit*, or the sequence *s*, *t* and *r* in *strap* (or the sequence *s* and *k* in *school*, where the digraph *ch* spells the *k* sound).

In Warlpiri, there are no consonant clusters at the beginning of words; they are only found within words.

The spelling of certain consonant clusters involves some simplification of digraphs:

ny + j is written *nj*
ly + j is written *lj*
rn + rt is written *rnt*
rl + rt is written *rnt*

Note that in English, the sequence of letters *nk* actually spells the sound 'ng' followed by 'k', as in *ink*. *Ng* sometimes spells the single 'ng' sound, as in *singer*; sometimes the sound 'ng' followed by 'g', as in *finger*. In Warlpiri, the letter *n* represents the 'n' sound while the 'ng' sound is only represented by the digraph *ng*. In Warlpiri, there is a contrast between the nasal sounds preceding 'k' in these words: *pinka* (far) and *pingka* (slow); and preceding 'p' in these words: *pampa* (blind) and *parn-pa* (men's corroboree).

Vowels

	front	back	Long vowels are written as
high	i	u	geminate: ii, uu, aa
low	a		

Unlike English with its many vowel sounds, Warlpiri has only three distinct vowels, written *i*, *u* and *a*. They are always pronounced as pure vowels, not diphthongs. To the English ear, the sound represented by *i* is heard sometimes like the vowel sound in *pit*, sometimes more like the vowel sound in *pet*. Similarly, the sound represented by *u* can sound to the English speaker's ear like the vowels in either *put* or *pot*. The 'a' sound in Warlpiri words is like the vowel sound in *but* and *cut*. The Warlpiri vowels written *ii*, *uu* and *aa* are long. The sound represented by *ii* is like the vowel sound in *me* and *meat*; the sound represented by *uu* is rather like the vowel sound in words like *pool*, *school* and *fool* as pronounced by South Australians, but may sometimes sound a little like the vowel sound in *port*;

the sound represented by *aa* is like the vowel sound in *car*, *last* or *blah*. It is not like the 'a' sound in *cat*. While there are no Warlpiri words consisting of a single syllable with only a short vowel, there are many Warlpiri words consisting of a single syllable containing a consonant followed by a long vowel, for example, *rii* (smooth), *ruu* (tender), *raa* (clear).

Some grammatical terminology

In English sentences, the main words are nouns and verbs. For example, in a sentence like *The cat ate a mouse in the garden*, the words *cat*, *mouse* and *garden* are **nouns** while *ate* is a **verb**. Little words like *the*, *a* and *in* combine with nouns and also contribute meaning to the sentence. English has other important types of meaningful words such as adjectives and adverbs. For example, in *The old grey cat slowly ate a tiny mouse*, the words *old* and *grey* and *tiny* are **adjectives** which describe attributes of the things referred to by the nouns *cat* and *mouse*, while the word *slowly* is an **adverb** which adds information about the action referred to by the verb *ate*.

The terms verb and nominal refer to similar types of words in Warlpiri sentences. **Nominals** may refer to things usually named by nouns in English, but words that would be adjectives or adverbs in an English sentence are often nominals in a Warlpiri sentence. Meanings expressed by little words like *in* and *the* are usually expressed by endings attached to nominals.

For more on grammar, see the *Appendix: Grammatical inventories* at the back of the book.

J

jaa-karrimi (iV1) to be agape (of the mouth)

jaala-yani (iV5) to go back and forth

jaala-nyanyi (tV3, dat) to look for something up and down,

back and forth

jaalypa (N) whispering

jaalypa wangkami (N iV1) to whisper

jaamalamala-karrimi (iV1) to yawn

jaantaku-karrimi (iV1) to protrude (as of brow)

jaantakupari (N) heavy, protruding (as of browridge)

jaarl-mani (tV5, dat., -rla) to get in the way of

jaarl-ngunami (iV1, dat., -rla) to lie in the way of (as dirt in goanna's burrow)

jaarl-parnkami (iV1) to cut across, take a direct route

jaarn-karrimi (iV1) to overhang (as overhanging - rock, or leg resting on knee)

jaja (N) mother's mother, etc.

jajina (N) crest-tailed marsupial mouse

jajirdi (N) native cat

jaka (N) buttocks

jakarr-pinyi (tV3) to cover over

jakurr-mani (tV5) to lift something up

jakurr-kanyi (tV3) to carry someone lifted up

jakurr-(y)irrarni (tV2) to put someone up on, e.g. putting a child on a horse (syn. *waru-yirrarni* (tV2))

jakuru-pinyi (tV3) to take leave of someone, as in: *Nyampu karnangu jakurupinyi yaninjakurrarlu*. I hereby take leave of you to depart.

jalangu (N) now, today

jalanguwarnu (N) new, recent, of today

jalanypa (N) tongue

jalyirpa (N) 1. leaf; 2. playing card

jalja (N) dead-end burrow

jama (N) generous

jamangarrara (N) generous, in a giving mood

amaru (N) mouth (syn. *lirra*)

amirdi (N) mother's father etc.

amparl-pinyi (tV3) to chew something

jamparljamparl-ngarni (tV4) to chew

vigorously, as in eating something hard

ampirni (tV2) to lick something

ampukarra (N) left-handed person

jampu (N) left, left-side

jampupirdinypa (N) left-side

janganpa (N) possum (syn. *kirlpangardi*)

jangari (N) slingshot (English 'shanghai')

jangarnka (N) 1. beard; 2. chin

jangkardu- (preverb) against, in attack, with aggression

jangkardu-wangkami (iV1, dat.) to talk against someone

jangkardu-yani (iV5, dat.) to attack or go after someone

jangkayi (N) unmarried men's camp (syn. *yampirri*)

jangku-mani (tV5) to answer someone's call; call back to someone

jangkulypa (N) cooked tobacco

jani (N) loincloth

jankami (iV1, V1) 1. to burn (as of fire aflame); 2. to burn or cook something, as when fire or other hot object burns or cooks something

janmarra (N) *Cyperus rotundus*, onion grass (has an edible bulb)

janpi (N) dense, high spinifex (also: *jarnpi*)

janta-janta-yinyi (tV3, obj., dat.) to pass something around, share it, lend it

janykurly (N) dense, high spinifex

janyungu (N) tobacco

japantarra (N) Jew lizard, *Physognathus* sp.

japarika (N) astride the hip

japarika-rlu kanyi (N-erg tV3) to carry someone astride the hip (as baby)

japi (N) entrance to sugar ant's nest; entrance to humpy (*yujuku*)

japirni (tV2) to ask someone

japirdimi (iV1, dat.) to threaten someone behind someone's back, as in: *Yapa kaju japirdi ngajuku*. A person has threatened to harm me (so I hear).

japirnpa (N) boil, sore

japiya (N) big, much

japujapu-mani (tV5) to fold or roll something up (as sleeve); to fold it over, back

jara (N) 1. fat; 2. marrow (also: *jira*)

jaraly-ngunami (iV1) to lie flat, esp. of certain plants, in reference to their growth habit

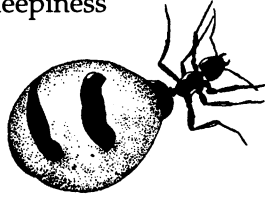
jarda (N) sleep

jarda ngunami (N iV1) to sleep



WARLPIRI TO ENGLISH

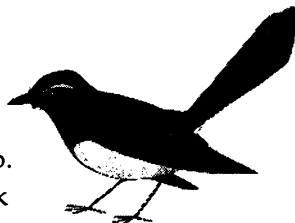
jarda-jarri- (iV1) to fall asleep
jardawangu (N) all night without sleep
jarda-ngku pinyi (N-erg. tV3) to be sleepy, to be struck by sleepiness
jarla (N) honey ant (syn. *yurrampi*)
jarlawanawana (N) large along its length (as of creek)
jarlji (N) frog (syn. *ngarngi*)
jarlupatu (N: pl) elders, old men; authorities
jarna-kanyi (tV3) to carry something on the shoulders (as slain animal)
jarngajarnga-wapami (iV1) to walk duck-footed
jarngi (N) quartered (as of kangaroo, for distribution)
jarnpa (N) kurdaitcha, magic, magic man
jarnpajarnpa (N) moth stage of edible grub
jarnku (Prt.) separately
jarnku-yani (iV5) to go separate ways
jarnku-nyinami (iV1) to sit separately
jarnpi see *janpi*
jarntarru (N) kneeling
jarntaruruntarru-yani (iV5) to shuffle along on one's knees
jarntirni (tV2) 1. to trim, as in making a boomerang; 2. to scratch; 3. to shave
jarntimi (iV1) to limp, walk in a lame manner
jarntimarra (N) planet (Mars?), belongs to Jakamarra subsection
jarntinyjarntiny-(w)apami (iV1) to walk favouring one foot
jarra (N) flame
jarra-mani (tV5) 1. to light something, set it afire; 2. to turn light on
jarra-pardimi (iV1) to burst into flame; to flame up, start to burn
jarra-kanyi (tV3) to drag something
jarraly-kanyi (tV3, dat.) to take corrective measures with someone, to discipline someone, to warn someone, esp. of naughty child
jarralyku (N) floodplain
jarrampayi (N) *Varanus* sp., goanna
jarrara mani (Prt. tV5) to overtake someone
jarraripa (N) natural rock shelter, overhang
jarrawarnu (N) magpie lark
jarrwara (Prt.) wrong direction, astray
jarrwara yani (Prt. iV5) to go astray, to get lost



jarrwarakari (N) astray, in the wrong direction
jawinji (N) rabbit bandicoot (syn. *walpajirri*)
jawirri (Prt.) leaving behind, doing something and leaving
jawirri purrami (Prt. iV1) to cook and leave something, as in barbequeing an animal
jawirri ngantirni (Prt. tV2) to build something and leave it, to finish building it
jawirri kijirni (Prt. tV2) to throw and leave, as in: *Nantuwwurluju kujurnurra jawirri*. The horse threw me and took off, left.
jawujawu (N) small intestines
jaya (N) plentiful (of a certain food, plant, or the like)
jayirpa mani (Prt. tV5) to snatch something up (as a hawk swoops down and snatches up its prey)
jiily-ngarrirni (tV2, obj., dat.) to point something out to someone, indicate it to someone, as in: *Jakamarrarlurla jiilyngarrurnu pinakarda*. Jakamarra pointed her out to someone so that they could recognise her.
jija (N) shoulder and yoke of the neck, yoke of the neck
jijami (iV1, dat.) to be beaten, defeated or overwhelmed by, as in: *Nyampukurnarla jijaja*. I was beaten by this one.
jijanu wapami (Prt. iV1 recip) to visit one another
jililypa (N) quartered (as of kangaroo, for distribution) (syn. *jarngi*)
jilimi (N) single women's camp
jilja (N) sandhill, sandy country
jilkarla (N) 1. spine of echidna, porcupine; 2. bull-heads, stickers (burrs)
jilyi (N) dust cloud
jilyki (N) deaf, heedless (syn. *warungka*)
jilypi-yirrarni (tV2) to join them (as spearpoint and shaft); to hook something up, connect it (as microphone, speaker, or the like)
jimanta (N) shoulder
jimanypa (N) firesaw method
jimany-pinyi (tV3) to build fire by means of firesaw method
jimirli (N) moustache



jina-mardarni (tV2) to look after, care for someone
jinarn-kijirni (tV2) to trip someone, catch someone's foot and make them fall (as clump of spinifex, or stump might) as in:
Marnanguju jinarnkujurnu. The spinifex tripped me.
jingijingi (N) through, across, right through; during the entire period
jingijingi yani (N iV5) to go through, cross over
jinirpa (N) 1. dysentery, diarrhoea; 2. (cap.) a bore west of Yuendumu
jinirpa karlimi (N iV1, dat.) to have dysentery
jinjinyi (N) prodding, coaxing, or ordering
jinjinyi-mani (tV5) 1. to goad into fighting; 2. (with -ku complement) to order someone to, make someone do something
jinjirla (N) 1. flower; 2. tail of rabbit bandicoot
jinjiwarnu (N) crimson chat (bird)
jinta (N) one, singular indefinite determiner
jintaku (N) once, one day
jintakumarrarni (N) all, everyone, entirely
jintakukarirla (N: loc.) sometimes, at certain times
jintilyka (N) grasshopper
jintirrijintirpa (N) Willie wagtail (bird sp.)
jiipilyaku (N) water bird, esp. duck, e.g. whistling duck
jira see *jara*
jiri (N) thorn, sticker
jirrama (N) two (also: *jirrima*), dual indefinite determiner
jirramaku (N) twice, two days
jirrama-kari jirrama-kari (N) four
jirramakari-jinta (N) three
jirri (N) 1. tadpole, also other organisms in claypan; 2. maggots
jini-mardarni (tV2) to hold securely
jirrima see *jirrama*
jirrijinti (N) sneeze
jirrijinti kijirni (N tV2) to sneeze
jirrkarli (N) removable spearpoint
jirnganja- (preverb, governing dative tangential argument) having, possessed of, as in: *Pilikanti karla jirnganjakarri ngapaku*. The billycan is standing with water in it.
jitimi (iV1) to descend, get off, dismount
jitirni (tV2) to tease, badger someone
jiwilyirriyirri (N) blue and white wren



jiwin-pinyi (iV3) to roll about sleeplessly
jiwinypa (N) chips (of wood)
jiwirlijiwirli (N) lame, having a limp which causes one to rock from side to side, gammy
jiwirlijiwirli parnkami (Prt. iV1) to run along with appendage bouncing, e.g. as kangaroo with spear stuck in it, as in: *Nyampuwanakula yungu kurlardakurlu jiwirlijiwirli parnkaja kalkurnupurda, ngulakunya karnarla warrini nyampuju*. The one that ran by here with the spear bouncing, that's the one I'm looking for here.
jiwirnpa (N) wrist and forearm
jiwirri (N) kindling wood
jiwirrimarntu (N) place where there is abundant kindling
jiyiki (N) white-face (bird)
juni (tV5) to scold someone; (with elative 'from') to growl at someone about it
juka-karrimi (iV1) to stand sticking up, as spear stuck in the ground
juka-yirrarni (tV2) to stick something into the ground, to leave it sticking up
jukajuka-nyinami (iV1) to be sticking up here and there (as of anthills)
jukana (N) first cross-cousin, esp. daughter of mother's brother and father's sister
jukarurru (N) correct, right, straight (syn. *jungarni*)
jukujuku (N) chicken
jukupirri (N) elbow (syn. *martirdiji*)
jukurra (N) tomorrow
jukurrakari (N) day after tomorrow
jukurpa (N) 1. dreaming, totem; 2. dream
jukurr-mani (tV5) to dream of something
jukuru (N) not desirous, not wanting, apathetic (ant. *ngampurpa*)
jukuru-jarrimi (iV1, -ku comp, (-rla)) not to want, as in: *Lawa karnangkurla jukuru jarri jalangukuju yaninjakuju*. I don't want you to go today.
julpurpa (N) pile of earth or sand
julyurlpa (N) 1. in(to) water; 2. in(to) fire
julyurl-(w)antimi (iV1) to fall or dive into water, to swim; to fall into the fire
julyurl-kijirni (tV2) to throw something into water or fire
julyurl-ngunami (iV1) to float in water
jumu (N) soak, native well (syn. *mulju*)

junarrpa see *jurnarrpa*

junga (N) true

junga-mani (tV5) to determine route of tracks, esp. of animal in hunting

jungarni (N) 1. correct, right; 2. straight; 3. right hand

jungunypa (N) *Notomys* spp., mouse

junma (N) knife

jupu-karrimi (iV1) to stop, come to a halt

jurdalja (N) members of wife's matriline

jurdi-mani (tV5) to load the spear thrower, set the spear onto the barb

jurdu (N) dust, dust cloud

jurlarda (N) native bee; native beehive; 'sugarbag', honey, as in: *Jurlarda, karnalu nyanyi, ngulaju ka kankarlarra yukami. Kankarlarra ka yuka.* We sight the honey bees which are going inside the top of a tree. They are entering from the top. (syn. *munikiyi, yimangi*)

jurlpu (N) bird; generic term for small birds (syn. *jurlaki*)

jurnarrpa (N) equipment, gear, clothes, supplies (also: *junarrpa*)

jurnpu-yirrarni (tV2) to pile them up

jurnta- (preverb, governing dative) away

jurnta-yani (iV5, dat.) to go away from someone

jurnta-kanyi (tV3, obj., dat.) to take, carry it away from someone

jurntu (N) limestone country

jurnungu (N) mud (syn. *parlju, nganjurrngu*)

jurrku (N) place, same place; same

jurru (N) 1. head; 2. top portion of sugarbag; 3. short end of boomerang

juul-karrimi (iV1) to stop, reach a point and proceed no farther

juul-mardarni (tV2) to hold something back, as in: *Nyarrpanpa yaliji juulmardarnu yimi?* What were you going to tell me?

juulmarli(jiki) (N (-encl)) within borders, stopping at the border, esp. border of Warlpiri territory

juulypa (N) green shoots of young spinifex

juurl-pinyi (iV3) to jump

juurljuurl-pinyi (iV3) 1. to hop, jump many times, to buck; 2. to boil, bubble (of water boiling)

K

kanyi (tV3) to carry it

kaarnka (N) crow (syn. *wangarla*)

kajalarra (N) small wooden tool used in picking fruit

kajara (N) thin, decaying clouds after rain (near syn. *mawarna*)

kakalyalya (N) white cockatoo

kakarda (N) 1. back of head; 2. rear exit of goanna's burrow

kakardamarangi (N) hands behind the head

kakarrara (N) east

kakarru (N) in generally easterly direction

kakarrumparra (N) on, along the eastern side

kakarrarni (N) from the east, to the east of

kakarrumpayi (N) in the east, at some remove

kakutu (N) owl

kalaja (N) large fire placed at the foot and/or head of the bed for warmth

kalawurru (N) yellow goanna

kalinyanu (N) spouse

kalilyka (N) wife's sister, brother's wife

kaljarrpa (N) eyelash

kaljarr-(y)ani (iV5) to melt (as of hailstones)

kalwa (N) egret, heron, crane

kalyakalya (N) wife's brother, sister's husband

kalypa (N) joey, infant kangaroo (syn. *yungulpa, wakirdi, manya*)

kamanykamany-mani (tV5) to hinder, prevent someone, make it difficult for someone (-ku complement) (syn. *kapakapa-mani* (tV5))

kamina (N) girl, maiden

kampami (iV1, tV1) 1. to be burning (of fire); 2. to burn it (of fire)

kamparru (N) ahead, in front, first, before (ant. *pidangirli*)

kampula (N) axe handle

kamurlu (N) camel

kana (N) digging stick

kanaparnta (N) scorpion

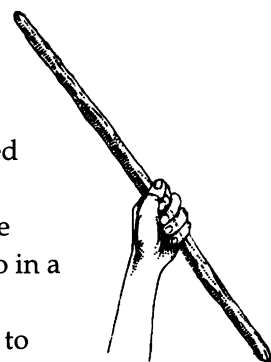
kanakarlumpayi (N) fat-tailed marsupial mouse

kanardi (N) in a row, in a line

kanardi yani (N iV5) to go in a line, to file along

kanginy-purda-nyanyi (tV3) to mishear, not to hear someone properly

kanginy-karrimi (iV1 dat.) not to know, to fail to recognise someone



kanginy-pinyi (tV3) to fail to know something, someone
kanginykanginyawangu (N) without failing to know
kaninjarra (N) 1. down, underneath; 2. inside; 3. steeply downward; 4. deep down
kanunju (N) 1. downwards; 2. inwards
kanunjumparra (N) on the underside, along the underside; on the inside
kaninjarni (N) from inside, from underneath; inside, underneath
kanunjumpayi (N) underneath, inside (at some remove)
kankarlarra (N) 1. up, on top of, over; 2. steeply upward; 3. full (as a well full of water)
kankarlu (N) above, high up, upward
kankarlumparra (N) on, along the top; over
kankarlarni (N) from above, on top of
kankarlumpayi (N) up high
kanta (N) insect gall on bloodwood tree
kanti (N) stone knife, stone knife set in the handle of a spear thrower
kanyala (N) hills kangaroo, euro (also: *kanyarla*)
kapakapa-mani (tV5, -ku comp) to hinder, prevent
kapanku (N) quickly
kapatimi (iV1 dat.) to be uneasy in something, not to be suited by it (as in camp, place) as in: *Ngarrka karla kapatimi ngurra nyampuku*. This place doesn't suit the man. (syn. *ngara-mani* (iV5 dat.))
kapirdi (N) elder sister
kapurdu (N) 1. small cake made from seeds; 2. plug of tobacco; 3. football
kapuru-nyinami (iV1) to disbelieve
kara (N) dew (syn. *yurrngulyu*)
karalyarr-karrimi (iV1) to slip, lose one's footing
karalyarr-ngarni (iV4) to slide
karalypa (N) smooth
karalykaralypa (N) smooth
karaly(karaly)-mani (tv5) to smooth something
karamakarrpa (N) trachea, windpipe
karapurda (N) winds from west, heralding hot weather time
kararrpa (N) *Solanum centrale*, desert raisin
kardangarra (N) 1. centipede; 2. scorpion
kardarrjirri (tV2) to rattle something, make it

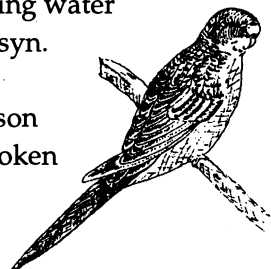


rattle, as tree scraping against house
kardarr-karrimi (iV1) to rattle, vibrate, make vibrating noise, as spoon in cup rattling while person shakes table (syn. *rdurrkurl-karrimi* (iV1))
kardirri (N) white, light in colour
kardirrpaa (N) brave, unflinching in the face of danger
kari-nyanyi (tV3) to fail to recognise someone (syn. *waji-nyanyi* (tV3))
karipurdanji-jarrimi (iV1) to turn around
karlami (tV1) to dig for, to dig up (as yams, honeyants, lizards)
karlangu (N) digging stick
karlangujarraparnta (N) scorpion
karlarnjirri (N) lizard, *Amphibolurus* sp.
karlarra (N) west
karlu (N) in a westerly direction
karlumparra (N) on, along the west side
karlarni (N) from the west, to the west of
karli (N) boomerang
karlikta (N) kidney
karlingardungardu (N) collarbone
karlimi (iV1) to flow out; to spill (of liquid)
karlikarlimi (iV1) to flow out in successive spurts, as blood from severed artery or sap from tree
karlirr-(y)ani (iV5) to turn, change direction
karlirr-ngarni (iV4) to turn off (as off road)
karlirr-parnkami (iV1) to turn while running
karlirr-mardarni (tV2 dat.) to divert a portion for someone, to keep out a part for someone (as share of meat)
karlji (N) white pipe-clay
karlka (N) eyeball
karlpimi (tV1) to cause to suffer (of cold temperature)
pirriya-rlu karlpimi (N-erg. tV1) to suffer from the cold, the cold causes someone to suffer
karnari (N) reticulated dragon, lizard
karnpi (N) fat under the skin of emu
karnta (N) 1. woman, female; 2. wife
karntawarra (N) yellow ochre
karntawarrakarntawarra (N) yellow
karntiya (N) wife's brother (junior)
karrawari (N) coolibah tree (syn. *wapilingki*)
karrimi (iV1) 1. to stand; 2. to assume an appearance of standing (as of whirlwind)
karrikarrimi (iV1) to stand in several separate places (of plural erect objects)

karrkami (iV1) to be going along with a specific purpose or goal
karrkalapayipayi (N) insect gall on coolibah tree
karrku (N) dark red ochre found in Mt Singleton area
karrpa (N) thorax, torso (syn. *kultu*)
karru (N) creek
kartaku (N) billycan
kartirdi (N) tooth
katarlpi (N) headrest, pillow
katinri (tV2) 1. to step on, apply pressure to, to press or weigh something down; 2. (refl.) to submit to punishment or sanction for transgression
katu (N) up, above (syn. *kankarlu*)
kijirni (tV2) to throw or drop something
kijiyi (N) bone
kiliki (N) running water, runoff after rain
kilji (N) fast, rapid (near syn. *yaruju*)
kilpirli (N) wing (also, rarely: *kirrpilri*)
kilyirrp (N) small hole or depression in ashes for cooking
kintilpa (N) stick or switch cut from tree and used to close incision made in kangaroo to remove entrails
kintil-(y)inyi (tV3) to close the incision with a stick
kinyirjirirni (tV2) to startle, make someone jump (past tense: *kinyirjurrurnu*)
kinyirrkinyirr-ngarni (iV4) to kick, stir (of shot animal in final death throes)
kinyirr-ngarni (iV4) to leap back in alarm
kinyiri (N) hot coals, hot ashes
kipirni (tV2) to winnow something (as seeds)
kipirrkpirrpa (N) outside of the stomach
kirda (N) own patrimoiety
kirdana (N) father
kirdirrp (N) cave (syn. *pirnki*)
kiri (N) 1. decorative fluting on boomerang; 2. end of adze used in making fluting
waninja-kiri (N) hoarse, gravelly voice
kirijirrijirri-wangkami (iV1) to make a swishing sound, as boomerang flying through the air, or stream of water striking the ground
kiripi-kanyi (iV3) to crawl, creep

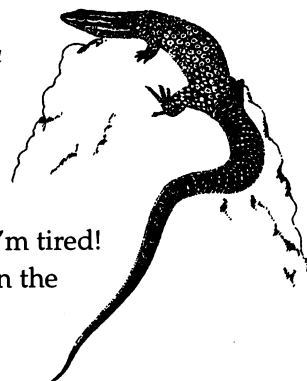


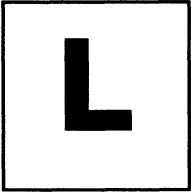
kirililkirilpa (N) galah
kirlka (N) clean, cleaned (as plucked bird)
kirlka-mani (tV5) to clean it
kirlpangardi (N) possum (syn. *janganpa*)
kirntangi (N) 1. moon; 2. month
kirrapa (N) goanna (syn. *wardapi*)
kirri (N) large camp, local community centre
kirrirnji (N) half moon
kirrkirlanji (N) whistling eagle (also: *kirrkaranji*; syn. *kirrkirlardi*)
kitikiti (N) armpit
kitikiti-mani (tV5) to tickle
kiwinyi (N) mosquito
kiwinyiwinyi (N) swarm of mosquitoes
kuja (N) thus, in that way
kujaku (N) that many, so many
kuja-jarrimi (iV1) to do thus
kuja-mani (tV5) to do thus to someone, something
kujarni (N) on the other side of
kujarnijarra (N) on either side of
kukurnu (N) younger brother
kulanganrti (N) fog, closed in by fog (near syn. *puyukuyuku*)
kulkarka (N) jowls
kulkul-mardarni (tV2) to hold something in the mouth (as baby holds nipple or dog holds bone) as in: *Malikirli ka larrpa kulkulmardani*.
 The dog is holding a bone in its mouth.
kulkurru (N) in the middle, midway
kulkurrujarra (N) between, among
kulpami (iV1) to return, to go along back, to leave and return to place of origin
kulpari (N) returning, on the way back
kultu (N) 1. thorax (syn. *karrpa*); 2. shaft of spear
kulu (N) anger, fight
kuluparnta (N) dangerous, pugnacious
kulu-jarri (iV1) to become angry
kulunganrti (N) haze, heat-haze
kumarlpa (N) 1. spoiled, bad, old (of water, meat); 2. bitter, sour (as inside of certain fruits and berries)
kumpakumpa (N) froth on running water, foam on running or standing water
kumulyurru (N) budgerigar (syn. *ngatijirri*)
kumunjayi (N) no-name, person whose name cannot be spoken because it is the same as



that of a deceased person
kuna (N) 1. excrement; 2. anus; 3. intestines, contents of entrails
kuna mani (N tV5 dat.) to eviscerate
kunapujupuju (N) backwards in motion or thrust
kunarda (N) hailstone
kunarnturu see *wakirlpirri*
kungkala (N) firedrill
kunjuru (N) smoke
kunjuru-karrimi (iV1) to rise (as a puff of smoke)
kunka-mani (tV5 refl. -rla) to get square, revenge oneself, as in: *Karlirnarla yungu kurduku, yungunyanurla kunkamaniyijala karli nyampurlu*. I gave the child the boomerang so they can get even with someone (i.e. in case the child is hit by another).
kunpurlu (N) congealed blood
kuntukuntu (N) 1. fat, in good shape; 2. heavily foliated, green; 3. country abounding in food
kuntulpa (N) cold, influenza, cough (also: *kunturlpa*)
kuntul-pinyi (tV3) to cough
kuntul-karrimi (iV1) to cough
kunturu (N) egg yolk
kunykuny-ngarni (tV4) 1. to suck or puff on something (as on pipe); 2. to bite (as flies biting eyes)
kurdiji (N) 1. shield; 2. circumcision initiation
kurdijikurdiji (N) shoulder blade
kurdu (N) child
kurduna (N) child (from woman's point of view); sister's child (see *ngalapi*)
kurdungurlu (N) opposite patrimoiety (from ego's)
kura (N) sexual intercourse
kuranji (N) larrikin
kuruwarri (N) 1. mark, design; 2. spirit essence
kuruwarrikuruwarri (N) variegated
kurlarda (N) spear
kurlirra (N) south
kurlulu (N) in a southerly direction
kurlarninyarra (N) on, along the south side
kurlulumpayi (N) in the south
kurlpukurlpu (N) stingy
kurlu (N) pupil of eye, iris of eye
kurlukuku (N) diamond dove, *Geopelia cuneata* (syn. *kulurukuluru*)
kurlurpa (N) testicles
kurninka (N) native cat (syn. *jajirdi*)
kurnja (N) water trapped in hollow of tree (syn.

(Eastern) *mirrirti*)
kurnjukurnju-mani (tV5) to twist it (as wire)
kurnpu (N) edible sap (as from black gidgee, *Acacia pruinocarpa*)
kurnta (N) shame, embarrassment
kurnta-jarrimi (iV1) to be ashamed, become embarrassed; to show proper reticence towards avoided kinsfolk
kurntu (N) inner part of tree
kurnturru (N) sky (syn. *yalkiri*)
kurra (N) boil, pus
kurriji (N) mother-in-law
kurraja (N) 1. lichen; 2. algae
kurrkara (N) desert oak, *Allocasuarina decaisneana*
kurrkardi (N) sand goanna
kurrku (N) midway, as in: *Matajarrijalkurna! Yamangkawiyirli pa nyinamirra kurrkungka*. I'm tired! Let us sit in the shade on the way, before going on.
kurrparu (N) magpie
kurrurlurlu (N) echo
kurrurlurlu-yani (iV5) to echo
kurrurnpu (N) bereaved sibling
kurruru-wapami (iV1) to spin (as top)
kurturdurru (N) heart (syn. *yitarlki*)
kutu (N) close, near
kutu- (preverb) to do something in any way, anywhere, regardless
kutu-yinyi (tV3 obj. dat.) to give someone anything at all
kutukari (N) night
kuturu (N) fighting stick, nulla nulla
kuumarri-yinyi (iV3) to groan, moan (as from pain)
kuurlpari (N) constricted
kuurl-pantirni (tV2) to pin it up
kuurrrkuurrrpa (N) boobook owl
kuwardaly-(y)irrarni (tV2) to sway (as wind sways a tree)
kuwirin-kanyi (tV3) to twist something, wring it out
kuyu (N) meat; meated animal
kuyu-pungu (N) good hunter (of man or dog, or even weapon)
kuyujutupungu (N) caecum, appendix





laja (N) hole or burrow of lizard

laja-pinyi (tV3) to carry away a large object (as of wind)

laju (N) edible grub (syn. *yipilANJI*)

lakarnpari (N) flaked, peeling (as of bark, dried mud)

lakarn-pinyi (tV3) to unstick something, peel it off (as bark from tree)

lakarn-(l)uwarni (tV2) to slice something off with a thrown missile

lakarn-pardimi (iV1) to come unstuck, to open (as flower bud)

lalji-lalji (N) raging, on the rampage

lalji-lalji-jarrimi (iV1) to be on the rampage, to rage

lalka (N) dry, dessicated (of vegetation, as tree) (syn. *linji*)

lalpurpari (N) splayed (of foot, as of emu)

lama (N) thin, emaciated (syn. *yarnma*)

lamurr-nyinami (iV1) to be small and round, as of entrance to sugarbag

langa (N) 1. ear; 2. cross-piece of native spindle

langa-larra (N) earmark on cattle

langa-parraja (N) bat-ears, ears which stick out prominently at the sides of the head

lani (N) afraid

laninji (N) excessively fearful one, coward

lani-jarrimi (iV1) to become afraid

lani-mani (tV5) to frighten, scare

lapaji (N) Port Lincoln parrot

laparda (N) mid-morning

larra (N) crack, split

larrakari (N) a part, half, as in: *Larrakarirla yungka*.

Give someone a piece, a part.

larra-parnkami (iV1) to split apart

larra-pajirni (tV2) to split something by cutting

larra-pinyi (tV3) to split something by striking

larrilpi (N) blade, sharp

larrjirni (tV2) to scratch something

larrpa (N) bone, esp. in living organism (near syn. *yungkurnu*)

lawa (N) 1. negative; 2. absent (ant. *palka*; syn. (Eastern) *walku*)

lawa-nyanyi (tV3 dat.) not to see, to fail to see,

to miss seeing something because it has left
layi-layi (N) 1. greying hair; 2. fleecy cloud; 3. dry leaves on tree

liiripari (N) 1. shiny white; 2. threepence, sixpence

liir-nyinami (iV1) to be shiny white

liji-yirrarni (tV2 dat.) to covet something or someone

likirri (N) egg shell

lingirringirri (N) temple (of head)

linji (N) dry, dessicated (of plant) (syn. *lalka*)

linpajurkuwangu (N) good to the taste

lirli-nyarni (tV3) to look after or care for someone (syn. *jina-mardarni* (tV2))

lirra (N) mouth

lirra-pinpinpa (N) lip

lirrimi (iV1) to swell

lirri-nyinami (iV1) to be in a large group, herd, flock

lirrinpa (N) cricket (syn. *japangardijapangardi*)

lirjiri (N) dry, treeless country

lirri-lirri (N) sparse, denuded (as tree bare of leaves); thinning (of hair); skeletal in appearance (as of Mini-moke, framework)

lirrinky-pinyi (tV3) to defoliate, eat all the green off of leaf (of insect, caterpillar)

liwarrpa pinyi (Prt. tV3) to miss, long for something, as for family while in gaol or exile

liwarr-pinyi (tV3) to miss someone, worry about someone

liwirnpa (N) meat-starved, craving meat

liwiringki (N) lizard, *Lygosoma* sp. (?)

luku (N) heel

lulju (N) dirt around hole of insect or animal

luma (N) blue-tongue lizard (syn. *lungkarda*)

lungkarda (N) blue-tongue lizard (syn. *luma*)

lurlurl-pinyi (tV3) to shake something out, as flour from bag; to shake something, as tree, to remove seeds

lurnpa (N) kingfisher (also: *luurnpa*)

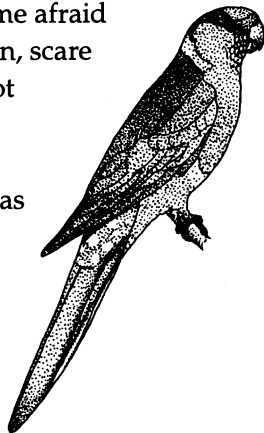
lurru wantimi (Prt. iV1) to duck down, to conceal oneself

lurru-lurru wantimi (Prt. iV1) to duck from one hiding place to another

lutu (N) 1. tick; 2. weevil

luurnpa see *lurnpa*

luwarni (tV2) 1. to strike something with a thrown missile (as with boomerang); to shoot it (as with gun); 2. to strike it (of lightning); 3. to spin it (hair into string)

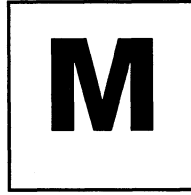


luyuku-yulami (iV1) to hum, buzz, drone, as in:
Jurlarda kalu luyuku-yula. The honey bees are humming.

luyurpa (N) sadness

luyurrjirirni (tV2) to make someone sad

luyurr-ngunami (iV1 refl. -rla) to be sad about, worry about, as in: *Warnangku kuja pungu ngajunyangku kurdu, ngulaju karnajurla luyurrnguna.* The fact that the snake bit my child, I'm worried about it.



mani (tV5) to take something, to get it; to affect

maarr-mani (iV5) 1. to flash (of lightning); 2. to wink (of eye)

maarra-mani (iV5) 1. to blink (of eyes); 2. to twinkle

(of star)

majarni (tV2) 1. to straighten something (as spear); 2. (refl.) to stretch oneself to relieve a cramp

majardi (N) pubic tassel

maju (N) bad, worthless, ruined

maju-mani (tV5) to ruin something

maju-jarrimi (iV1) to deteriorate, go bad

makarra (N) female reproductive organs, womb, afterbirth

makurnta (N) opposite matrimoiety (from ego's)

makurntawangu (N) same matrimoiety, ego's matrimoiety

mala (N) rat kangaroo

malamarri (N) good hunter (syn. *kuyu-pungu, yinnginyi*)

maliki (N) dog (syn. *jarntu*)

malirdi (N) wife's mother's brother

maljarlawurlawu (N) branchy, many limbed, many forked (of tree)

maljarlawurlawa-pinyi (iV3) to extend one's hands, as to receive something

malpa (N) 1. hip; 2. plain boomerang

mamupururnpa (N) barking spider

manangkarra (N) spinifex plain country; open bush country; savanna

mangarrayi (N) insect gall on bloodwood (syn. *kanta*)

mangkurdu (N) raincloud

mangkuru (N) sea

mangulpa (N) lance, stabbing spear

manirtirrpi (N) mulga bird

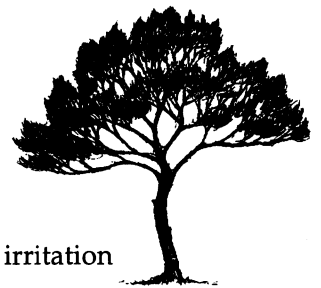
manja (N) mulga, *Acacia aneura*

manjarnmanjarnpa (N) irritation (as smoke in eyes)

manjarnmanjarnpa mani (N tV5) to irritate them (as eyes)

manjiki (N) bereaved, alone due to death of close relative

manjurru (N) twitch in muscle



manjurru wantiwantimi (N iV1) to twitch (auguring visit)

mannga (N) relieved (as when sore or pain stops hurting)

mannga-jarrimi (iV1) to get better, stop hurting

manngi nyanyi (tV3) to figure something out; to ponder it; solve it, as in: *Ngakalkunpa mannginyangu*. You finally got the point.

manngirri (N) lightning (syn. *wirnpa, kumparri, pirlpa (piirlpa)*)

manya (N) soft

manyu (N) fun, enjoyment, play, as in: *Manyukurrarla yanurnu witakariyinyanuku*. The one child came to the other to play.

manyu-karrimi (iV1) to play

manyu-pinyi (tV3) to have fun with someone, poke fun at someone

mapirri (N) crowd, esp. of people

marda (N) camp without water in the bush (as in hunting)

marda-ngka ngunarni (N-loc. iV2) to camp in the bush, stay out overnight

mardarni (tV2) 1. to hold something; 2. to have, possess it; keep it

mardi (N) tuber of yam (*yarla*) at ends of long horizontal roots (*wunju*)

mardu (N) wooden bowl for carrying water (syn. *ngami*)

mardukuja (N) woman after onset of menstruation

mardukuru (N) animal or vegetable down used in ritual decoration (near syn. *wamulu*)

mari (N) sad, grieving; sadness, grief

mari-jarrimi (iV1 dat.) to pity, feel sorry for someone; to grieve for someone

marilpi (N) moon

marlajarra (N) empty-handed (of returning hunter)

marla-karrimi (iV1) to stand erect and spread apart (as tree with many branches, hand with spread fingers)

marliyarra (N) advanced initiate; man initiated to advanced ritual

markalypa (N) gravel, pebbles

marlpa (N) company, companionship, comfort, protection

marlpa nyinami (N iV1) to sit in company, to have each other as company

marla-kurlu (N-proprietary) having something

along for company, protection, or comfort

marlu (N) plains kangaroo (syn. *wawirri*)

marluri (N) claypan

marlurimarluri (N) several separate claypans on a single plain

marna (N) spinifex grass

marnakiji (N) conkerberry, *Carissa lanceolata* (also: *marnikiji*)

marnikiji-purrangu (N) a small edible snake

marnirrpa (N) head hair (also: *marnilpa*)

markurrpa (N) several, a few (syn. *wirrkardu*)

marnpirni (tV2) to touch something

marntarla (N) black gidgee, *Acacia pruinocarpa*

marra (N) groin (syn. *ngarna, parlu*)

marralyalya-pardimi (iV1) to spread wings, to strut (of bird)

marrapardalya (N) bat

marrapirnti (N) nose-bone, nose-peg

marriwa (N) reckless, thoughtless in action

marri-yinyi (tV3) to brandish it (of boomerang)

marrkirdi (N) plum bush, *Santalum lanceolatum* (syn. *mukaki*)

marrpiri (N) root

maru (N) black, dark in colour

marumaru (N) blackish

marukurru (N) flock pigeon

mata (N) 1. tired; 2. lazy; 3. lame

mata-mani (tV5) to tire someone

mata-jarrimi (iV1) to tire, become tired

matayi (N) overcast sky, cloudy sky

matirni (iV2) to travel in a group

matimatirni (iV2) to travel in procession, in a line

martirdiji (N) elbow (syn. *jukupirri*)

mawu (N) urine, bladder

mawulyarri (N) 1. woman's necklace; 2. woman's pubic tassel

maya (N) more, again

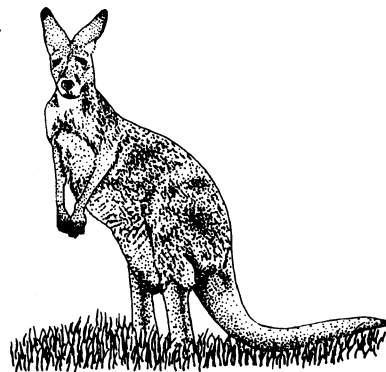
miji (N) beetle

mijilijili (N) navel

mijilypa (N) 1. sap from gum tree; 2. axle grease

milarni (tV2) to choose, select the best one

miljarnpa (N) fingernail (syn. *yiljirli*)



munga (N) dark, darkness of night
mungalyurru (N) morning, around sunrise
mungalyurrunungalyurru (N) predawn
munikiyi (N) native bee, *Trigona* sp.
munju (N) blunt, not sharp
munparra (N) very far
munyurr-ngarni (tV4) to eat all the green from a leaf
mupu-karrimi (iV1) to stoop over, be stooped over
murdulypa (N) high ground, esp. 'island' in split creek (near syn. *rdumunpa*)
murliku (N) large intestines, stomach (internal)
muriuru (N) termite in wood or timber
murnma (N) prematurely, not yet
murntu¹ (N) cooked food; done, cooked
murntu² (N) cross-legged, arms crossed, arms akimbo, one leg (*wanarri*) doubled up and crossed over the other, or arms bent at elbows, hands on hips
murnturr-mani (iV5) to roar, as of engine
murrku (N) boy from birth to puberty
murrkuri (N) clean-shaven, of head
murrumurru (N) sick, in pain
murrumurru-mani (tV5) to make sick, to hurt someone
murrungulkuru (N) blow fly
murruru (N) hornet (also: *murrururruru*)
murrurumurruru (N) swarm of hornets
murulpa (N) scrap, esp. of end of burnt log on fire (also: *murulpari*)
murunypa (N) egg yolk
murupinyi (tV3) to insert something, put it in
mururru (N) funny, comical, esp. of person
mururrunju (N) one who indulges in comedy, a comic
mutu (N) missile stick
mutunypa (N) small file
muurlpa (N) care, caution; carefully
muurlpa-jarrimi (iV1) to be careful
muurlpa nyina (N iV1) to behave oneself
muwa (N) unlit fire; set, but unlit
muwarnku-nyinami (iV1) to sit without being able to see more than one thing, as person in gaol

N

nama (N) ant (syn. *pingi*)
nantuwu (N) horse (syn. *timana*)
narngu (N) hook, barb on woomera, spear
narntirnpari (N) bent, crooked, stooped
narntirnki-jarrimi (iV1) to become stooped
narntirn-(w)antimi (iV1) to be stooped over
narri (N) cool earth beneath the surface
nungu (N) 1. honey in interior of sugarbag; 2. batter for seed cake
nungulypa (N) plumes, esp. from hawk, used in ritual decoration

Ng

ngarni (tV4) 1. to eat something;
2. drink it
ngaany-kijirni (tV2) to breathe,
take a breath (also: iV2)
ngaanyngaany-kijirni (iV2) to
breathe

ngaanykutukutu-jarrimi (iV1) to get out of
breath

ngaarr-mani (iV5) to croak (of frog)

ngajarni (tV2) 1. to eliminate bodily waste; to
evacuate it; 2. to give birth to it; 3. to lay egg
ngaka (Prt.) soon, a short time in the future; by-
and-by

ngakarrangakarra (Prt.) some indefinite time
in the future

ngakulyka (N) armpit (syn. *kitikiti*)

ngalapi (N) child (from man's point of view);
brother's child (see *kurduna*)

ngalayaki (N) not pregnant

ngalikirri (N) grinding stone (the portion held in
the hand, i.e. the 'mano')

ngalikirringalikirri (N)
kneecap, patella

ngalkirdi (N) 1.
witchetty bush,
Acacia kempeana; 2.
edible grub found
in *A. kempeana*



ngalngal-karrimi (iV1) to
pound (of the heart)

ngalngal-kijirni (tV2) to pant, as in:
Ngalngalkijini ka matangu parnkanjawarnurlu.
He's panting, tired from running.

ngalya (N) 1. forehead; 2. tip of boomerang (syn.
mimi)

ngalyakari (N) some, several of, some of

ngalyalki (N) flame, fire without smoke

ngalyarrpa (N) sandhill (syn. *jilja*)

ngalyipi (N) vine, *Hoya australis*

ngama (N) female

ngamardi (N) mother (syn. *ngati*)

ngamirliri (N) stone curlew

ngamirlji-mardarni (tV2) to embrace someone

ngarmirni (N) mother's brother

ngampurpa (N) desirous, wanting

ngampurpa nyinami (iV1 dat.) to want, need

ngangkayi (N) healing powers of shaman (also:
ngangkari)

ngangkayikirli (N) shaman, doctor

nganjurrngu (N) mud

ngantirni (tV2) to build something, erect it, as
house, nest

nganyuku (N) surfeit, stuffed (after eating);
gorged

ngapa (N) 1. water, water source; 2. rain

ngaparr-pinyi (tV3 recipr.) to
pass one another going
in opposite directions

ngaparrkujarra (N)
going in opposite
directions

ngapilkiri (N) crested
pigeon



ngapiri (N) river red gum,
Eucalyptus camaldulensis

ngapurlu (N) breast, milk

ngapurlupunngupunngu (N) multi-barbed
spear (also: *ngapurlu-ngapurlu*)

ngapuru (N) steam

ngarakurra (N) high, light (used of dialects) (syn.
kankarlu)

ngardaly-(w)anti (iV1) to turn over

ngardaly-kijirni (tV2) 1. to turn something
over; 2. to transform it, permute it

ngardarri (N) emu tailfeathers

ngardingardi-mani (tV5) to talk someone into
hitting another

Ngardiji (N) Kaytetye people, language

ngarlarrimi (iV1) to laugh

ngarlilkirri (N) double headband

ngarlingarli (N) on the side, on its side

ngarlingarli-jarrimi (iV1) to turn over so as to
be lying on a different side

ngarlingarli-wantimi (iV1) to fall on one's side,
to fall on its side

ngarlirlikarlirli (N) wild onion

ngarlkirni (tV2) to block something, as
boomerang, spear

ngarlu (N) honey made by native bees, honey,
sugarbag, as in: *Ngarlu ngulaji watiyarla kalu*
ngurrju-mani murnikiyirli, wilypirirla watiyarla
yukirirla. Pakarninjarla kalu ngarni
warlkurrukurlurlu ngarluruju. Ngarlu is what
native bees make in the hollow of a living tree.
People chop it out with axes and eat the honey.
(syn. *jurlarda, ngalypuru, ngarlayi*)

ngarlungarlu-jarrimi (iV1) to retch, gag, as before
vomiting

ngarlurru (N) emu
bush, *Eremophila*
longifolia

ngarngi (N) frog
(syn. *jarlji*)

ngarnka (N) big hill,
mountain

ngarnkirri (N) 1. steep
wall-like river bank;
2. eyebrow

ngarnta (N) knife handle
ngarntakurlu (N)
European-style knife

ngarntarlku (N) fork of tree

ngarntipi (N) rock pigeon

ngarnturlurru (N) solar plexus

ngarrirni (tV2) 1. to tell someone
to; 2. to call something such-and-such; 3. to
scold someone

ngarrka (N) man; fully initiated man (syn. *wati*)

ngarmarr-karrimi (iV1) to present a threat, to be a
danger

ngarmirni (tV2) to increase something by ritual
(of species)

ngarrpangarra-mani (tV5 refl. (dat.)) to perjure
oneself (about something), to lie (about it), to
be misleading (about it)

ngati (N) mother (syn. *ngamardi*)

ngatijirri (N) budgerigar

ngatingki-mani ((tV5) refl.) to announce oneself,
as when visiting

ngatingki-mani (tV5) to warn someone, let
them know about a danger or a threat

ngawarra (N) running water, flood (syn. Eastern:
pawani)

ngawininyi (N) woma python

ngawu (N) bad, evil

ngawurrngawurra (N) (of weather) moderately
hot, as in: *Kapi marda ngawurrngawurrapjarri*
ngaka nyampuju wanta. The sun might get
rather hot later on.

ngawurru (N) younger sister

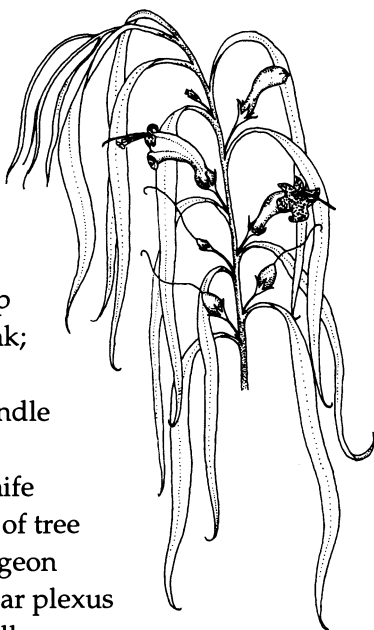
ngayarra (N) pregnant

ngayi- (preverb) possession, beneficiary, as in:
Karlirnarla ngayi-rrilykipungu. I broke his
boomerang.

ngayirni-jarrimi (iV1) to turn

warru ngayirni-jarrimi (Prt. iV1) to turn around

ngiiny-karrimi (iV1) to grin, leer, smile with teeth



showing

ngiji (N) firestick

ngikarnturr-pardimi (iV1) to hiccup

ngimpingimpi (N) actions which must be
revenged

ngimpi-mani (tV5) to perform an action
against someone which they are duty bound to
revenge, as hitting someone's mother's brother

nginji-wangkami (iV1) to gossip, slander

nginji-wangkanja-witawangu (N) gossipy
person

nginyinginyi (N) brain (syn. *ngukunypa*)

ngipi (N) sugarbag larvae

ngipiri (N) egg (syn. *mula*)

ngirnti (N) 1. tail; 2. penis

ngirntiwurri (N) dragonfly

ngirriyngirriy-(w)angkami (iV1) to speak in a
baiting or sarcastic manner

ngukarnu (N) throat

nguku (N) neck

ngukunju (N) greedy

ngukunypa (N) brain (syn. *nginyinginyi*)

ngumparna (N) wife's brother (senior)

ngunami (iV1) 1. to lie, be lying down; 2. to
extend horizontally

ngungurl-karrimi (iV1) to call (of emu)

ngungkurru (N) snore

ngungkurru pangirni (N tV2) to snore

nguntu-pinyi (tV3) to vibrate something (eg,
boomerang in testing its balance)

ngurlju (N) midriff, floating rib

ngurlkurr-kijirni (tV2) to gulp something down (of
water)

ngurlkurr-(w)antirni (iV2 dat.) to go down (of
food, water)

ngurlu (N) edible seed, mulga seeds

ngurnku-pinyi (tV3) to shock someone, bump
someone (as electric shock)

ngurntirrimi (iV1 dat.) to growl at, scold

ngurra (N) 1. camp, home, place; 2. a day, a night
(in sense of a measure of time)

ngurrara (N) home, country, fatherland

ngurrarntija (N) local person, native to area,
indigenous

ngurru (N) 1. good; 2. happy, in good spirits,
healthy

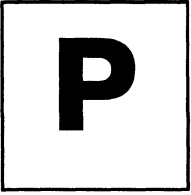
ngurru-mani (tV5) to make it, fix it

ngurra (N) unknowing, (syn. *pinawangu*; ant.
pina)

ngurrunypa (N) fly
ngurrunpa (N) body hair (as pubic hair, armpit hair)
nguru (N) 1. sky; 2. home country; local country or domain
nguru yirrarni (Prt. tV2) to lead someone
nguruku (N) afraid for one's life
ngutungutu-purrami (tV1) to let something cook until done
nguurl-kanyi (tV3) to clear something (as ground) (syn. *yarlu-pinyi* (tV3))
nguurrpa (N) larynx, throat
nguurr-mani (iV5) to gulp, breathe heavily
nguyu (N) 1. blacking from charcoal, esp. from burnt corkwood bark; 2. a species of fungus



nyanyi (tV3) to see something, to perceive it
nyajangu (N) how many, what ones
nyajanguku (N) how many times, how many days
nyalali (N) girl from birth to puberty
nyalurti (N) crest-tailed marsupial mouse (syn. *jajina*)
nyangurla (N) when
nyarntunypari (N) cramped (of body part)
nyarnturri (N) clump of earth, clod; tightly packed earth in goanna's burrow
nyilima see *yilima*
nyinami (iV1) 1. to sit, stay, reside; 2. to be
nyinjirri (N) goanna
nyinjiwu ngunami (Prt. iV1) to sleep late
nyinninga (N) dry country, treeless; country with dead vegetation
nyinninga (N) stick insect
nyinypa (N) sputum, spit (also: *nyunypa*; syn. *nyuyu*)
nyirntinyirnti (N) rough (as file); rippled (as water)
nyiyakantikanti (N) things, items in the material culture
nyunypa see *nyinypa*
nyurlami (tV1) to knead it
nyurnu (N) 1. sick; 2. dead
nyurltunyurltu (N) matted, tangled (of hair)
nyurlunyurlu-mani (tV5) to rub them (as eyes when irritated)
nyurulypa (N) naughty, disobedient, esp. of child
nyunji (tV2) to kiss someone
nyunjurnpa (N) shin (syn. *mirriji*)
nyurru (N) a short time ago, a moment ago; already
nyurruwiyi (N) long ago
nyurruwarnu (N) old, former
nyurunyuru-jarrimi (iV1 dat.) to hate or despise someone
nyuturnnyuturrpa (N) curly (of hair)
nyuuly-pinyi (tV3) to blow the nose



paarlpa (N) calf of leg
paarrpaarr-jankami (iV1) to get
 singed (of hair or fur)
paarr-pardimi (iV1) to take off in
 flight

paarrpaarr-pardimi (iV1) to

fly off separately (of several birds, turkeys)

pajarni (tV2) to taste something

pajirni (tV2) 1. to cut something, tear it; 2. to break
 it (of horse)

pakarni (tV2) 1. to strike someone with stick,
 hand, or other instrument; to chop something;

2. to bump someone, as with body or car

pakarli (N) paperbark

pakapaka (N) dry and flaking (as of skin, foot)

pakawurru (N) perentie (syn. *pulalypa*)

pakipaki (N) trimming blade of native adze

pakupaku (N) bellbird

pakuru (N) bandicoot (syn. *kirlilpi*)

palapala-jarrimi (iV1) to become tired, esp. of
 body part

palimi (iV1) 1. to die; 2. to go out, extinguish (of
 fire)

palka (N) 1. body, life form; 2. physical character-
 istics: size, shape, etc.; 3. present (ant. *lawu*)

palka-mani (tV5) 1. to find something; 2. to
 conceive it (of child; father's act)

palka-jarrimi (iV1) to be born

palu-pinyi (tV3) 1. to extinguish something (light,
 fire); 2. to kill it

palya (N) 1. wax (from spinifex); 2. native adze
 (gouging and trimming instrument)

palyanjipalyanji (N) covered with a sticky
 substance

palyarr-(w)antimi (iV1) to fall and shatter (as
 lump of earth)

palyupalu-karrimi (iV1) to dart in and out, of
 tongue, esp. of reptile

pama (N) delicacy (as sugarbag, grubs, liquor,
 pituri); one of the three main classes of foods

pamarrpa (N) stone, hill, mountain (syn. *pirli*)

pampa (N) blind

pangirni (tV2) to dig something (ground); to
 scratch it deeply

pangurnu (N) wooden scoop used in digging
 out a soak (syn. *pili*)

pangkala (Prt.) permissive, as in: *Pangkala wanti*.

Let it fall; *Ngulajukulu pangkala rdilykipungu*. It
 doesn't matter that they broke it.

pangkuna (N) dogwood, *Acacia*
coriacea (illustrated)

panja (N) 1. rib; 2. side of wooden
 implement

panji (N) bed

panma (N) flat stone

panta (N) toothless (of old person)

pantirni (tV2) 1. to spear something; to
 poke, pierce it; 2. to sting someone;
 3. to shine on someone (of sun)

panu (N) many

panujarlu (N) very many

papapapa-mani (iV5) to make the
 sound of a male emu calling to
 its chicks

papardi (N) elder brother

papardipuka (N) bereaved elder brother

papimi (iV1) to catch on fire, to ignite

para (N) subincision

pararri (N) rainbow

pararrpararrpa (N) mode of progression in
 stalking whereby some concealing object is
 constantly kept between the stalker and the
 quarry

pardarni (iV2 dat.) to wait for

pardany-purami (tV1) to find (syn. *palka-mani*
 (tV5))

pardayi (N) sultry heat

pardimi (iV1) 1. to arise, to start off; 2. to grow,
 sprout (of plant)

pardulypa (N) sore eye, bung-eye, as in:

Pardulyparluju pungu. I have a bung eye (bung-
 eye has attacked me).

parduna (N) dry

parla (N) 1. foliage, leafy branch, leaves; 2. tea-
 leaves

parlja (N) sated, surfeit, full (syn. *pardaku*)

parljirni (tV2) to wash something

parlji-pinyi (tV3) to trim off small limbs, as in
 making a spear

parlju (N) mud, rain-soaked ground

parlkaly-(w)antimi (iV1) to fall on its back; to fall
 on one's back.

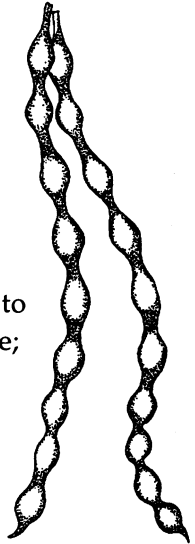
parlku (N) cooking trench

parlpuru (N) well, recovered (of sore)

parlpuru-jarrimi (iV1) to get well, to clear up
 (of sore)

parlu-pinyi (tV3) to see, catch sight of

parngarra (N) corella (bird)



parnkami (iV1) 1. to run, to move swiftly; 2. to extend for some distance (eg, road, creek); 3. to blow (of wind)

parntarrimi (iV1) to crouch, to be humped; one of the four primary stances

parntaparntarrimi (iV1) to be (crouched) in several places

parntaru (N) fire seen in the distance at night (syn. *nguunpa*)

parnta-yirrarni (tV2 obj., dat.) to cover with something, as with blanket (blanket = obj.; person covered = dat.)

parnti (iV1) to smell, give off an odour

parnti-nyanyi (tV3) to smell, perceive odour

parnti-purami (tV1) to follow the smell, as bees follow smell of blossoms

parra (N) day, sunlight

parrajingijingi (N) all day, the whole day through

parraja (N) coolamon, winnowing dish

parrarlparrarlpa (N) dawn

parrarl-pantirni (tV2) the breaking of dawn

parrjarda (N) native cat (also: *parrjirda*) (syn. *jajirdi*, *kurninka*)

parmirniny- (preverb) reciprocal

parmirniny-paka- (tV2) to hit one another simultaneously

parmirninykarra (N) reciprocal relationship

parrparda (N) beyond

parrpardalya (N) the other side, as in:

Yinya ka nyina pirli-ngka

parrpardalya. He lives over on the other side of the hill.

parrulka (N) 1. bush turkey; 2.

Orion's Belt (syn. *wardilyka*)

partari (N) blond (of hair)

pata-karrimi (iV1) to fall

patanjarrngi (N)

parakeelya (flowering plant)

pati (N) 1. hard ground; 2.

blunt spear

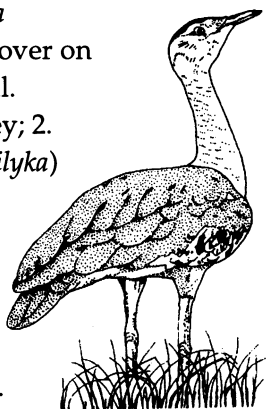
pawani (N) flood (syn. *ngawarra*)

pawu (N) fur (of animal)

pawu-pinyi (tV3) to knock something off, brush it off (eg, dirt clinging to body) (syn. *ngii-pinyi* (tV3))

payarrpa (N) hill, mountain

payi (N) wind, air in motion



payirni (tV2) to ask someone

piirrpierpa (N) half white, brown and white (eg, colour of whistling eagle (*kirrkaranji*))

Pijapija (N) Pitjantjatjara people and language

pijara (N) 1. leaves of yam (*yarla*), plant part of yam; 2. (Eastern) ear

pikipiki- (preverb) under the threat of (dat.) as in: *Pulukuurla pikipiki-wantija*. He fell and thereby came under threat of harm from the bullock.

pikirri (N) spearthrower, woomera, desert or wide, hollow type

pilja (N) goanna (sand monitor) *Varanus gouldii* (syn. *wardapi*)

piljipilji-jarrlmi (iV1) to become accustomed to a certain amount; to become spoiled, have too great expectations, as a child fed too much

pili (N) wooden scoop used in digging out a soak (syn. *pangurnu*)

pilirrpilirr-(w)antimi (iV1) to settle down, rest, digest after eating, walking, or the like

pilyarr-pinyi (tV3) to satisfy, taste good to, as meat of kangaroo

pilyirriyirri (N) bridge of nose

pimirdi (N) father's sister

pimpalypari (N) nicked

pimpaly-pajirni (tV2) to nick something with a point, as with knife

pimpalyparipimpalypari (N) covered with nicks, blemishes

pina (N) wise, knowing, experienced

pina(pina)-jarrimi (iV1 dat.) to learn

pina(pina)-mani (tV5 obj. erg./dat.) to teach something to someone

pinawangu (N) unknowing (syn. *ngurrrpa*)

pina (Prt.) motion or transfer back to original location

pina yani (Prt. iV5) to return

pina yirrarni (Prt. tV2) to put something back

pinamparli (N) desert rose, *Gossypium* sp.

pinangkalpa (N) learned, expert

pingi (N) ant (syn. *nama*)

pingka (N) 1. slowly (of motion, speech); 2. softly of speech (near ant. *wakurturdu*)

pinkirrp (N) 1. wing; 2. wing feathers

pinpinpa (N) flat and thin

pinpin-mani (tV5) to thin something down, as in making shield

pintapinta (N) butterfly, moth (syn.

yirntilyapilyapi)

pinti (N) 1. skin; 2. bark, peel

pinti-parrirni (tV2) to skin or peel something

pipin-karrimi (iV1) to stick in, as knife sticks in tree or board (loc.)

pipin-yirrarni (tV2 dat.) to stick something in, make it stick in, as knife in tree (dat.), as in: *Watiyakurla pipinirrarnu junma*. He stuck the knife in the tree.

pira (N) moon, esp. full moon

pardaku (N) surfeit, sated, full from eating

parda-jarrimi (iV1) to get full, become full

pirdapirda-mani (tV5) to feed someone, satisfy someone's hunger

pirdangirli (N) behind, in the rear

pirdangirli-kamparru (N) one behind the other

pirdijirri (N) cake made from seeds

pirilyi (N) charcoal

pirilyi-ngarnu (N) emu (lit. charcoal-eater)

pirilyipirilyi (N) 1. black beetle; 2. pupil of eye

pirdilypa (N) log

piriwa (N) corkwood,

Hakea eyreana (syn. *yarrkampai*)

pirli (N) stone, hill,

mountain (syn. *pamarrrpa*)

pirlipirli (N) actual mother's

mother's brother's daughter

pirlirrrpa (N) 1. spirit, in spirit-form; 2. visual or auditory image

pirlirrrpa-mani (tV5) to take someone's picture, to photograph someone

pirlirrrpa wangkami (N iV1) to talk from a recording

pirlkiri (N) upper arm, shoulder

pirnki (N) cave

pirntinyarra (N) bank of creek or river

pirntirri (N) tree-top (syn. *yurdu*)

pirntirr-kanyi (tV3 dat.) to travel along the banks when creek is flooded (see *pirntinyarra*) (dat comp, *ngapaku*)

pirrarni (N) yesterday

pirriki (Prt.) in pity, as in: *Marijarrinjarla*

ngarirnarla ngajulkujuku pirriki yungu miyi.

Feeling sorry for someone, I just gave them some food out of pity.

pirri-mani (iV5) 1. to sit down, take a seat; 2. to alight, to land (as of bird, plane)

pirriya (N) cold weather



pirri-yani (iV5) to disperse

pirri-kijirni (tV2) to scatter things, animals or people

pirri-yinyi (tV3 obj. dat.) to distribute things, give them around

pirrjirdi (N) 1. heavy; 2. hard; 3. rigid

pirrki (N) circling flight of a boomerang thrown high and against the wind

pirrkirni (tV2) to trim something, make it (of wooden instrument) (near syn. *jarntirni* (tV2))

pirrmarn-pinyi (iV3) to bounce, rebound

jurnta pirrmarn-pinyi (Prt. iV3 dat.) to ricochet from something

pirtirawurawu (N) long winter's night

pita-jarrimi (iV1) to go down (of swelling or distended stomach)

pinyi (tV3) 1. to hit; 2. to kill; 3. to bite, to do damage intrinsic to agent

puja (N) 1. pouch of marsupial; 2. paunch of person

pujarrpujarrpa (N) marsupial mole

puju (N) 1. knot of tree; 2. footholds cut into tree; 3. dewclaws of bull

puka (N) stinking, rotten, fetid (syn. *pukulyu*)

pukulyu (N) stinking, rotten, fetid (syn. *puka*)

pukurdi (N) 1. pigeon's top-knot; 2. hair-bun, headdress

pukurlpa (N) friendly, peaceable

pulalypa (N) perentie

pulka-pinyi (tV3) to consider someone thus; to reckon someone to be thus

pulkurnpa (N) shady tree

puluku (N) bullock, bovine

pulya (N) 1. quiet, softly (of sound); 2. carefully, easy

pulya-jarrimi (iV1) to stop (as of engine or radio); to quiet down

pulyku (N) 1. tendon; 2. vein

puna (N) ashes, esp. from black gidgee, *Acacia pruinocarpa* (syn. *yarnanti*)

punju-ngarni (tV4) to use something up, exhaust supply (as matches)

punjungiyngiyi (N) incipient beard

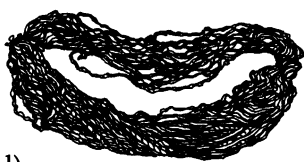
punku (N) bad; bad in all respects

puntarni (tV2 obj. dat.) to take something from someone

puntaru (N) quail

puntu (N) kinship, subsection (Eastern); family, real kin, as in: *Puntukupurda ka yula*. He's

crying for his family.
puntupuntu-jarrimi (iV1) to become accustomed, to feel at home
pupa-karrimi (iV1) to lie on one's side
pupu (N) foreskin
pupuwangu (N) newly circumcised boy
purami (tV1) to follow someone
purda-nyanyi (tV3) 1. to hear something, understand it; hear someone; 2. to think about something; 3. to feel (of a sensation); 4. (refl.) to feel thus (eg, cold, hungry)
pardangalangala (N) straggling behind, bringing up the rear (see *pardangirli* (also: *pardangirli*))
pardurru (N) hairstring (illustration shows hairstring belt)
purlami (iV1) 1. to shout, yell; 2. to call (of animal); 3. to sound (as whistle, horn, train)
purlapa (N) ordinary corroboree, social corroboree
purlapa pinyi (N tV3) to perform a corroboree
purlapurla (N) fork-tailed kite, hawk
purlja (N) ball of hairstring
purlka (N) old man
purlkapurlka (N) old men, elders
purlku (N) warm, warm temperature
purlku-mani (tV5) to warm something/someone
purlta-pinyi (tV3) to kick someone
purlurnpari (N) bugged, popping (of eyes)
purlurnku-nyanyi (tV3) to look at it with eyes popping
purntu (N) warm (syn. *purlku*)
purntuny-pardimi (iV1) to swell up, as foot with thorn in it
purntunypari (N) bump, swelling
purntuny-karri (iV1) to be swollen
purrami (tV1) 1. to burn someone (human agent); 2. to cook something
purraaku (N) 1. thirsty; 2. potable water
purruju (N) March fly (syn. *yurrurlu*, *wirrirli*)
purruju (N) hurriedly (syn. *yaruju*)
purrrurl-pinyi (tV3) to chase someone (syn. *wajili pinyi* (Prt. tV3))
purrrurlpa pinyi (Prt. tV3) to chase someone
purru (N) white liquid, e.g. milk, semen
purru-parnta (N) frog which excretes a white liquid from skin



purrujini (tV5) to blow on something
purruyurrulyu (N) new green leaves on tree; new shoots of plant
purruurdu (N) axe handle
puturlu (N) 1. back; 2. convex surface; 3. jump-up, undulation in ground (also: *puturlu*)
puru (N) theft; removal
puru-mani (tV5) to steal something
purunju (N) theft
purunjunju (N) thief
puru-wantimi (iV1 dat.) to fall from someone, as tobacco, keys, change
puta (Prt.) incompletely, unachieved intention
puta ngarni (Prt. tV4) to eat or drink something partially, moderately
puta-ngarninjawangu (N) immoderate drinker
puturlu see *puturlu*
puturrrputurrrpa-jarrimi (iV1) to break out in a rash, get bumps, hives
puuly-mardarni (tV2) to catch something
puwujuma (N) fox
puwulu (N) streaks of approaching or receding rain, seen as a wall
puyukuyuku (N) mist, fog; haze
puyu-pinyi (tV3) to crumble something in the fingers, to pulverise it
puyurrrpuyurrrpa (N) grey, smoky color

R

raa-pinyi (tV3) to push something aside (eg, tall grass or brush), to allow passage
raa-parnkami (iV1) to clear, of sky

rama (N) 1. blurred vision, partial vision; 2. partial hearing

ramarra (N) 1. rib; 2. edge

ramarramarra (N) beside, along the edges of, along the sides

rampaku (N) 1. light in weight; 2. weak, faint, as from hunger; 3. light of speech (a dialect characterisation)

ramparl-karrimi (iV1) to make a mistake, to be mistaken (also: *rampal-*)

ramparl- (Prt.) 1. to do something by mistake; 2. (with dat -rla) to miss the goal of the action

rangkarr-kanyi (iV3) pre-dawn (this is expressed by a verb in Warlpiri)

rangkarrkurlurangkarlurlu (N) between midnight and sunrise

rapa-jarrimi (iV1) to ache (of head)

rarra kanyi (Prt. tV3) to drag something

rarra mani (Prt. tV5) to extricate something, pull it out

rii-pinyi (tV3) to smooth something, give a smooth finish to it

ririnyki-wapami (iV1) to swarm around, forage, as of ants, birds

rurpa (N) 1. hole, perforation; 2. open (syn. *rdilypirrpa*)

rurpa karrimi (N iV1) to face (of cave entrance), as in: *Pirnki ka karlarrapurda rurparra karri*. The cave faces west.

rurruny-pardimi (iV1) to fall off, come loose and fall off

rurruny-(w)antimi (iV1) to fall off

rurruny-(y)ani (iV5) to come off, as of woomera hook

ruu-ka (tV3) to push it

Rd

rdaalypa katirni (Prt. tV2) to snap twigs under foot

rdaalypa kijirni (Prt. tV2) to tackle someone and throw them down; to trip someone

rdaaly-pakarni (tV2) to chop

something down

rdaaly-(l)uwarni (tV2) to break something off with a missile

rdaaly-pajirni (tV2) to cut something off

rdajalpa (N) nonvenomous snake, *Liasis childreni*

rdaka (N) 1. hand, fingers; 2. forefoot

rdaka-rraka (N) sign language

rdaku (N) 1. hole in the ground; 2. deep; 3. flesh wound resembling a hole

rdakukari-rdakukari (N) ground riddled with holes

rdalji karrimi (Prt. iV1) to stand rigid and motionless

rdalji-mani (tV5) to constrict or crowd

someone so that they cannot move or breathe

rdalji nyinami (Prt. iV1) to sit still, motionless

rdalyku (N) log

rdangkarlpa (N) short

rdanjarr-kanyi (tV3) to carry a full load

rdanjarr-kijirni (tV2) to dump a load

rdanjarr-(y)inyi (tV3) to supply someone with a complete line, of gear, rations or the like

rdanparni (iV2 dat.) to accompany someone

rdapu (N) solid, not hollow

rdapu-yani (iV5) to fill up, silt up, as well fills up with sand

rdapu-pinyi (tV3) to fill something in, as flood fills in spring, well

rdarri (N) unripe; raw

rdatu-mani (tV5) to head them off, get in front of them to slow or to stop them

rdarrunka (N) insect gall on mulga

rdarrwarlpari (N) white in appearance

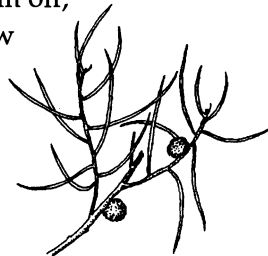
rdarrwarlku karrimi (Prt.

iV1) to stand white, as man in white shirt, light-coloured bullock, cat, rabbit

rdawirn-pajirni (tV2) to cut with a sawing motion

rdawirn-(y)urpparni (tV2) to file or saw something

rdayirpa (N) straight language, not baby-talk



WARLPIRI TO ENGLISH

rdiily-(y)irrarni (iV2 dat.) to start a fight, as in:
Nganajarrapala-nyanu kulu rdiilyirrarnu? Which
 two started a fight (with one another)?

rdiin-pinyi (tV3) to join them (syn. *rdinkirr-pinyi*)

rdiji-mani (tV5) to set fire to something, e.g.
 spinifex

rdili (N) flame

rdilyki (N) broken; a broken piece, fragment

rdilyki-yani (iV5) to break

rdilyki-pinyi (tV3) to break something

rdilykikari (N) piece, section, as of tape

rdilypirpa (N) 1. small aperture, small hole; 2.
 flesh wound; 3. window

rdilypirr-(y)inyi (tV3) to pierce something, as
 nasal septum

rdingki (N) gap in mountain range

rdipa (N) 1. face; 2. person, people; 3. blaze on
 forehead

rdipimi (iV1) 1. (dat.) to meet someone; 2. to come
 up, gather, as people, clouds

rdirriny-karrimi (iV1) to be visible through, as sky
 is visible through scrub

rdirrirl-kijirni (tV2 obj. loc.) to decorate something
 (loc.) with something (obj.), as in: *Rdirrirlkijini
 karnalu wanjilypiri piltingka warrikirdikirdi,
 karntakungarntirli.* We decorate the belt with
 stars around, for women.

rdirri-yinyi (tV3) to begin (-ku comp)

rdirrjirni (iV2) to pick a fight, start a fight

rdiwaraji (N) calm, no wind

rduju (N) woman

rduku-rruku (N) chest

rduku-rruku-tiri-tiri (N) small red-breasted bird

rdulpu (N) 1. stuffy, suffocating; 2. tasteless

rdulpu-jarrimi (iV1) to suffocate, as in a place
 without ventilation

rdulykurr-pinyi (tV3) to kill them all, kill a lot (of
 animals)

rdulykurr-parnkami (iV1 loc.) to run across (as
 across road), as in: *Maliki rdulykuyrrparnkaja
 yuruturla.* The dog ran across the road.

rдумunpa (N) high ground near a creek

rdumu-rrumu-karrimi (iV1) 1. to beat (of the
 heart); 2. (dat.) to worry about someone

rdungka (N) pimple

rdunju-rrunju-jarrimi (iV1) to be repulsed by, to
 dislike; to disapprove of (syn. *makamaka-
 jarrimi*)

rdupa (N) windbreak (syn. *yunta*)

rdupulpari (N) prominent hillock in otherwise
 level or nearly level country

rduyu-karrimi (iV1) to rise, of dust, smoke

rduyu-rruyu-karrimi (iV1) to waft, as of steam,
 smoke

rduul-pardimi (iV1) 1. to emerge from beneath the
 surface (of ground); 2. to explode

T

taarl-ma (iV5) to cluck, make a loud clicking noise; the palatal click

taarljirri (tV2) to make a chopping sound, as in cutting wood

taarn-kijirni (tV2) to throw it up, erect it (of windbreak); put it, pitch it

tarda-yani (iV5) to land (of bird)

tardu (N) 1. spherical; 2. bald (*marnirrpawangu*)

tardu-jarrimi (iV1) to become spherical; to clench the fist

tari (N) ankle

tarlku-tarlku (N) crooked

tarlti (M) contents of animal's stomach

tarlu (N) lame person

tarnga (N) eternal; for a long time

tirdiwari (N) horn of animal

tirinji (N) begging, sponging off of, as in:

Kalakanpajana yimingarrini kujarnangku nyampu maniyi yungu, kalakajulu panukarirli tirinji *puramirni*. Don't tell them I gave you this money or else they will come after me begging.

tiripardu (N) joey, infant kangaroo in its smallest state; hairless

tiri-tiri (N) red

tirl-pardimi (iV1) to open, as of eye

tirl-pakarni (tV2) to split something open, as with axe

tirl-pinyi (tV3) to split something down the middle, cause it to come apart by splitting it

tirlpimi (tV1) to chip or flake something by percussion, as in making stone implements

tirngi-yirrarni (tV2 loc.) to plug something up, block it, as in: *Kapirna yalumpu rdilypirrparla tirngiyirrarni, yikangalingki rdilypirrpawanarlu nyanyirni*. I'm going to plug up that hole because she is looking at us through it.

tiyi-tiyi (N) mudlark, magpie lark

tulykami see *turlkami*

turlkami (tV1) to pinch someone (also: *tulykami*)

turluny-(y)irrarni (tV2)

to bend something double, as tongue

turluny-pantirni (tV2) to bend something double and pierce it

turnturnpa (N) incipient breasts

turnu-jarrimi (iV1) to assemble, congregate

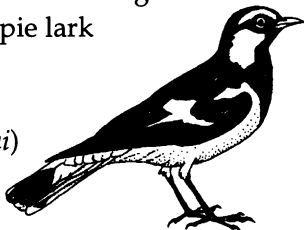
turnu-mani (tV5) to gather them together, muster them

turturlpa pinyi (Prt. tV3) to pluck them out (as feathers); to pull them up (as weeds)

tururru (N) song sticks, clapping sticks (syn. *kuntarnga*)

tuurl-pinyi (tV3) to pluck them (as feathers)

tuurn-kami (iV3) to gather, congregate (syn. *turnu-jarrimi* (iV1))



W

waarlwaarl-(l)uwarni (tV2) to blow on something destructively; to toss it (e.g. of wind, tossing hair)

wajampa-jarrimi (iV1 dat.) 1. to worry about someone, as in:

Kirdanyanu karla wajampajarri ngalapinyanuku.
The father worries about his child. 2. to conserve something, hang onto it, not share it, as in: *Wajampajarri kalurla nyiyakantikantiki.*
They hang onto (their) possessions.

wajarnpi (N) ironwood (also: *yajarnpi*)

wajawaja-mani (tV5) 1. to lose something; 2. to forget it

wajawaja-jarrimi (iV1) 1. to get lost; 2. to have forgotten

wajawaja-yani (iV5) to pass away

wajili (Prt.) running (also: *wajirli*)

wajili parnkami (Prt. iV1) to run

wajili pinyi (Prt. tV3) to chase someone

waji-nyanyi (tV3) to fail to recognise (syn. *kari-nyanyi*)

wajirli see *wajili*

wajirrk (N) green grass

wajirrk(iw)ajirrk (N) green

wajirrkinyi (N) wet season

wakati (N) pigweed,
munyeroo, Portulaca oleracea

wakirdi (N) 1. joey, infant kangaroo; 2. tip of tail, tip of wing

wakirdakirdi (N) the highest reaches of tree, branches

wakiripirri (N) dogwood, *Acacia coriacea* (syn. *panjkuna, kunarnturu*)

waku (N) 1. arm; 2. wing, as of emu

wakulyarri (N) rock wallaby (syn. *warru, milpangapa*)

wakurlu (N) headhair

wakurnji (N) armband

wakupartardi (N) green grasshopper

wakurrumpu-mani (tV5) to kill them all, to massacre them

wakurrumpu-ngarni (tV4) to eat all the slain animals

wakurturdu (N) 1. fast, rapidly; 2. strong, vigorously; 3. loud, loudly; 4. (of language) strong, difficult; 5. heavy



walalyirrk (N) wattle tree (syn. *kararrpa*)

walanypa (N) pick-like weapon

walaparrirni (tV2) 1. to test something; 2. (refl.) to try (-ku comp)

walaya (N) sea (syn. *mangkuru, jikaya*)

waljirni (tV2) to pluck them, as in cleaning a bird; also used of bee collecting nectar

walpajirri (N) rabbit-eared bandicoot (syn. *jawinji*)

walu (N) head (syn. *jurru*)

walya (N) ground, earth, dirt, sand, soil

walyawalya (N) 1. brown; 2. death adder

walyi (N) headband

walyi-mani (tV5) to spill it

walyiri (N) soft sandy ground

walyka (N) cold to the touch

walypali (N) white person (syn. *kardiya*)

walyuru (N) 1. at the appropriate stage for eating (of grub, insect gall); 2. wet, juicy, damp (as of tobacco); 3. green, alive (of plant)

walyuruku (N) quenched of thirst

wampana (N) hare

wallaby (syn.

yulkaminyi, milpa-tiri, yukarlpi)

wamulu (N) downy

substance used for decoration (e.g. inflorescence, flax, bird's down)

wanapi (N) whole, uncut (as animal killed in hunting); unopened (as package, tin)

wanapingirri (N) plentiful, abundant, esp. of lizards

wanarri (N) thigh, leg

wangamarra (N) 1. crazy, temporarily insane; 2. drunk

wangarla (N) crow (syn. *kaarnka*)

wangkami (iV1) 1. to speak; 2. to make the sound characteristic of one's group or species; 3. to blow (of wind)

wangkanyarlinaryarli (N) excessive talk, loud and boisterous talk

wangku (N) lair, esp. of hare wallaby (*wampana*)

waniki (N) 1. string cross used in ceremony; 2. Southern Cross; 3. sternum

waninja (N) 1. neck; 2. love, lover

waninja yirra (N tV2 dat.) to cause to fall in love with

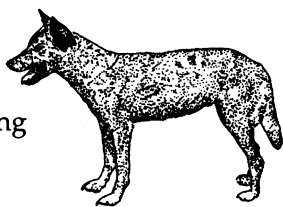
waninja nyinami (N iV1 dat.) to be in love with him/her

waninjangarna (N) neck piece worn to remind

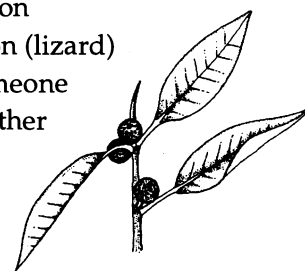


- one of duty to revenge relative
- wanjarni** (tV2 obj. dat.) to drink something of another's, take a drink of someone's water, a sip of someone's water (always a moderate amount); to take the first sip and pass it back
- wanja-warrimi** (iV1) to get a cramp, as from sitting too long in one position; to go to sleep (of body part)
- wanjilypiri** (N) star (also: *yanjilypiri*)
- wanka** (N) raw, uncooked
- wankaru** (N) alive, in good health, whole
- wankaru-mani** (tV5) to restore to life; make well
- wankili** (N) mother's brother's child, esp. of male
- wanngardi** (N) native pine, *Callitris glaucophylla*
- wanta** (N) 1. sun; 2. hot weather, summer
- wantawanta** (N) brown ant (syn. *ngarlurnngarlurnpa*)
- wantimi** (iV1) to fall
- wantiki** (N) wide
- lirra wantiki-jarrimi** (N iV1) to open the mouth
- wantirri** (N) wife's father
- wantirriki** (N) stone knife, flint chip (syn. *wirlampi*)
- wanukurdu** (N) whitewood, *Atalaya hemiglauca*
- wanya** (N) emu down, small feathers of emu
- wanyany-mani** (tV5) to glue something, stick it on
- wanyany-ngunami** (iV1) to stick to something; be glued to, stuck to, like dead locust stuck to tree
- wapami** (iV1) to walk, to move (of legged animal); to be (of organisms capable of locomotion)
- wapalpa** (Prt.) searching, seeking
- wapal-(w)angkami** (iV1 dat.) to guess about something
- wapalpa pangirni** (Prt. tV2) to dig in search, as for water
- wapal(w)apal-(w)apami** (iV1 dat.) to walk about in search of something
- waparlku** (N) not looking, as in: *Panturnuju waparlkukurra*. He speared me while I wasn't looking.
- wapilingki** (N) coolibah tree, *Eucalyptus microtheca*
- wapirdi-** (preverb) on arrival, on approach of
- wapirdi-nyanyi** (tV3) to see someone arrive
- wapirdi-yinyi** (tV3 obj. dat.) to give it to someone as they arrive
- wapirra** (N) father
- wapirrimi** (iV1 double dat.) to prevent someone from seeing something, hide, conceal, block from view, as in: *Kunjururla wapirrija milpaku*. The smoke blocked their vision. (literally: The smoke blocked to their eyes.)
- Wapirrijalparnajurla warluku*. I was preventing myself from seeing the matches (they were under my knee).
- wapirti** (N) yam, *Vigna lanceolata* (syn. *ngarlajiyi, yumurnunju*)
- wapulypa** (N) wrinkled with age (syn. *warawararpa*)
- wapurnungku** (N) ghost gum, *Eucalyptus papuana*
- waraly-karrimi** (iV1) 1. to hang; 2. to fall in sheets (of rain)
- waralywaraly-(y)irrarni** (tV2) to hang something up
- waraparnpimi** (iV1) to sing out, call
- wararra** (N) cliff, precipitous mountainside
- wararrku parnka** (Prt. iV1) 1. to slither (of snake); 2. to meander (of creek)
- warda** (N) handle of wooden implement, as nulla nulla, boomerang
- wardapi** (N) goanna (sand monitor) (syn. *pilja*)
- wardirni** (tV2) to straighten something (as spear)
- wardiji** (N) mulga (syn. *manja*)
- wardilyka** (N) turkey (syn. *parrulka*)
- wardinyi** (N) rejoicing, joy, happiness
- wardinyi-jarrimi** (iV1) to be happy, to rejoice
- wardinyiwardinyi** (N) glad to see someone
- wardu-karrimi** (iV1) to lie in prone position; to crouch, as in ritual (near syn. *parntarrimi* (iV1))
- wardu-ngunami** (iV1) to lie on stomach
- warirni** (tV2) to tie it
- Waringarli** (Prt.) name of western Warlpiri dialect used by speakers of more eastern dialects. This dialect is said to be 'hard' Warlpiri by Eastern Warlpiri speakers. (also *Waringarri*)
- Waringarri** (N) see *Waringarli*
- wari-yani** (iV5) to climb
- wariyi** (N) shrub, *Cassia* spp. (e.g. *C. desolata*, *C. artemesiodides*)
- warlalja** (N) 1. one's own; 2. oneself, one's self; 3. one's own kin, relative
- warla-pajirni** (tV2) 1. to restrain someone/them, as from fighting; to stop someone; 2. to staunch something, as flow of blood
- warlawurru** (N) eaglehawk, wedge-tailed hawk
- warlka** (N) lie, pretence, false, falsehood
- warlka yulami** (N iV1) to fake sadness; put on

a show of grief, crying
warlkurr-mani (iV5) to bark (of dog)
warlkurrjini (tV5) to bark at someone
warlkurru (N) axe (syn. *mayangka*, *lakurru*)
warlpa (N) wind, turbulent air
warlpirdi (N) new-born baby
warlu (N) 1. fire; 2. firewood; 3. match; 4. hot to touch
warlujirdi (N) spinifex fire
warlura (N) *Dtella* (?), gecko (?)
warna (N) 1. poisonous snake, as brown snake; 2. snake as opposed to legged reptiles
warnapari (N) dingo
warnaparnapa (N) flowering plant, *Ptilotus* spp.
warnirri (N) rockhole
warnparmpi (N) larvae which form bloodwood galls
warnpirnpa (N) cicada
warntapi (N) bark of tree
warntawarnta (N) across
warnti (N) lance (syn. *mangulpa*)
warraja (N) 1. public, open and above board; 2. uncovered, out in the open
warraja-mani (tV5) to uncover something, bring it out into the open; expose it; reveal it
warrakarlukarlu (N) *Solanum petrophilum*, rock nightshade (inedible)
warrapatapata-karrimi (iV1) to cascade down (of plural small objects)
warrarda (N) always, consistently
warrarna (N) 1. skink; 2. fish (syn. *kunarlirri*)
warrarnpa (N) claypan (syn. *marluri*)
warrirni (tV2 dat.) to seek something, look for it (also: *wayirni*)
warrikirdikirdi (Prt.) around; in a complete circle or revolution
warrikirdikirdi kijirni (Prt. tV2) to spin something
warrikirdikirdi parnkami (Prt. iV1) to spin, as of coin, top
warrikirdikirdi yani (Prt. iV5) to go around and come back
warringirningirnti (Prt.) around in a circle
warringirntiri (N) the long way around, bypass, digression, side trip, taking a curved route, esp. in hunting
warringiyi (N) father's father

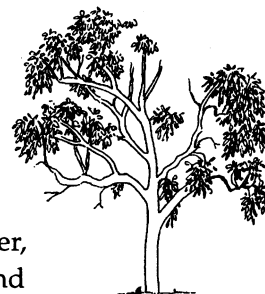


warriji (N) gravel, pebble, grain of sand
warrkirinyi (N) exile, gone never to return
warru (N) rock wallaby (syn. *wakulyarri*)
warru (Prt.) around
warru yinyi (Prt. tV3) to hand things around, to distribute them
warru yani (Prt. iV5) to go around
warrura (N) wrong, improper, counter to law (e.g. of marriage)
wartardi-jarrimi (iV1 loc.) to be busy with, preoccupied with, as in: *Yapajarrarlu yilpajupala puranjinanu, ngulangkarna wartardijarrija*. I was being followed by two men; that's what I was preoccupied with.
wartardi-mani (tV5) to hinder someone, impede someone
wartirli (N) waist
waru (N) concentric circles
warungka (N) 1. deaf, insane; 2. heedless, forgetful
warungkarungka (N) out of one's head, drunk
warurru (N) night (syn. *kutukari*)
warurr-(w)angkami (iV1) 1. to whirr (of wings); 2. to howl (of wind); 3. to drone (as of plane)
wataki (N) native orange, *Capparis mitchellii*
wati (N) man (syn. *ngarrka*)
watinyarra (N) equal; of same size, length (syn. *jarnkumarra*)
watiya (N) tree, stick
wawarda (N) blanket, cover (syn. *pangkarra*)
wawirri (N) plains kangaroo (syn. *marlu*, *kupawarnu*)
wawulya (N) clever at fighting, invincible
wawunypa (N) fur
wayi-npa (interjection) hey you! (sing.)
wayi-npala (dual)
wayi-nkili (pl.)
wayipi (N) creeper, *Boerhavia diffusa*
wayipirirni (tV2) to pick them up, as implements lying about
wayirni see *warrirni*
wiinpiri see *winpiri*
wiinywiinypa (N) grey falcon
wiji (N) blue-backed dragon (lizard)
wijikari (IN) another's, someone else's, belonging to another
wijini (N) sore
wijirrk (N) native fig, *Ficus platypoda*

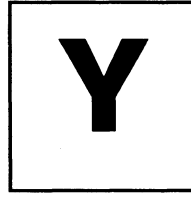


wikinypa mani (Prt. tV5) to taper something, cut it narrow
wikiny-mani (tV5) to taper something, as in shaping a woomera
wilangarna (N) water bird, grebe
wilil-karrimi (iV1) to dangle
wilil-mardarni (tV2) to swing something, whirl it, as bullroarer
wililpa kanyi (Prt. tV3) to drag something along
wilirdi (N) spiral
wilirni (N) small goanna, *Varanus gilleni*
wilji-mani (tV5) to talk back to someone, to give someone verbal cheek
wilypi pardimi (Prt. iV1) to emerge, exit, go/come out
wilypi mani (Prt. tV5) to pull something out, extricate it
wilpiny-pakarni (tV2) to flog someone, whip someone
wily-pakarni (tV2) to beat someone severely (syn. *wily-pinyi* (tV3))
wilypati (N) stump
wilypiri (N) hollow of tree (syn. *yurltu*)
wingki (N) wrong, unlawful, wrong attitude
wini (N) burnt country, burnt-off spinifex (also: *winiwini*)
winirrp (N) lip
winjirni (tV2) to pour something
winkirrp (N) naughty, as of child
winpiriliri (N) whirlwind
winpiri (N) spearwood, *Pandorea doratoxylon* (also: *wiinpiri*)
winywiny-mani (iV5) to whistle under one's breath
wiralykardikardi-pinyi (iV3) to buck hard (of horse)
wira-ngarni (iV4) to take off, fly off (of bird)
wirinkirri (N) native spindle
wirlampi (N) stone knife, flint chip
wirli-nyanyi (tV3) to see the tracks of something, as in: *Ngapangkarnajana panu wirlinyangu yankirri*. I saw a lot of emu tracks at the waterhole.
wirlinyi (N) hunting
wirlinyi ya (N) iV5) to go hunting
wirliya (N) 1. foot; 2. track (also: *wurliya*)
wirliya-rrampirki (N) cloven hoof
wirki (N) 1. cheek, side of the face; 2. hooked boomerang; 3. curve

wirkiwirki (N) crooked, bent
wirki-pardimi (iV1) to turn the head to see something
wirni-jarrimi (iV1 loc., loc. comp) to be busy with something
wirnpa (N) lightning
wirnpirlimi (iV1) to whistle
wirnpiwirnp (N) long and slender
wirntimi (iV1) 1. to dance; 2. to hover, as of bird (Eastern: *yirntimi*)
wirri (N) watercourse
wirriji (N) hairstring; hairstring belt
wirrilpa wapami (N iV1 dat.) to be dizzy, as in: *Wirrilpa kaju wapa*. I am dizzy.
wirripiripi (Prt.) spinning dizzily (of ground), as in: *Walya kaju wirripiripi nyina*. The ground is spinning with me, I am dizzy.
wirrirli see *yurrurlu*
wirriya (N) 1. boy; 2. male
wirrkali (N) bloodwood, *Eucalyptus opaca*
wirrkardu (N) several (syn. *marnkurrpa*)
wirtirla nyanyi (Prt. tV3) to peer, peek, as in entering cave and adjusting eyes to darkness
wita (N) 1. small, little; 2. small child; 3. few, small amount
witawangu (N) large, much
wiyarrpa (N) 1. piteous, poor fellow; 2. dear, term of affection (syn. *karnuru*)
wiyingki-kanyi (tV3) to bite or irritate the eyes, as of smoke
wulpararri (N) Milky Way (syn. *yiwarra*)
wulpayi (N) creek; sandy creekbed, riverbed
wulpu (N) soft, incipient rotting (of meat)
wulpu-jarrimi (iV1) to start to spoil (of meat)
wulywulypa (N) late evening
wulyurr-nyinami (iV1) to swarm, as flies on meat
wungu (Prt.) together
wunguwarnu (N) 1. company, companionship; 2. camp dog
wunju (N) long horizontal root of yam (*yarla*)
wupunwupunpa (N) hot (of weather, hotter than *ngawurrngawurrpa*)
wuraji (N) evening, late afternoon, around sunset (also: *wuraji-wuraji*)
wural-pinyi (tV3) to throw something far, eject it; send it away



wurdamirri (N) bark (of tree)
wurdungu (N) silent, dumb, speechless
wurdungu-jarri (iV1) to become silent
wurliya see *wirliya*
wurna (N) travel
wurna yani (N iV5) to travel
wurnturu (N) far
wurra (N) 1. not yet; 2. still, anyway, regardless, as in: *Wurrangku jakurryirrarnu kurdu*. He put the child on the bullock regardless (of their protestations).
wurra-mani (tV5) to refuse someone a favour
wurru-kanyi (iV3 dat; can also be used as transitive verb) to stalk, sneak up on (syn. *yura-kanyi*)
wurulypa (N) concealment, escape
wuruly-(y)ani (iV5) to escape, run away and hide
wuruly-(y)irrarni (tV2) to hide something, conceal it
wuruly-jarrimi (iV1) to be quiet, inconspicuous
wuturr-mani (tV5) to stretch something, pull it tight
wutuwwutu see *yutuyutu*
wuulypari (N) dark (of night, evening)
wuulyuulypa (N) dark
wuuly-kijirni (tV2) to envelop, enshroud (of darkness (munga))
wuurlparrarni (tV2) to dehair, flay, as in scraping hair off kangaroo in preparation for cooking
wuurnpa (N) narrow
wuurnpa-rlu nyanyi (N-erg. tV3) to squint at something
wuurr-(w)angkami (iV1) to whirr, as does spindle in operation
wuurrwuurr-(w)angkami (iV1) to howl (of the wind)
wuyuwuyu-jarrimi (iV1) to become frayed, come apart



yaakiyi see *yawakiyi*
yani (iV5) to go
yajarni (tV2) to go and get someone, to enlist someone (as doctor, worker, etc.)
yajarnpi see *wajarnpi*
yajiki (N) clever at concealment
yaka (N) louse
yakayaka (N) sensitive, sore (as spot on body)
yakarra (N) awake
yakarra-mani (tV5) to wake someone up
yakarra-pardimi (iV1) to wake up
yakiri (N) 1. wet; 2. wet season
yaku (Eastern) see *yawu*
yaku-jarrimi (iV1) to get decorated for corroboree (*purlapa*)
yakuju (N) bag
yakunjiyi (N) fuschia bush, *Eremophila duttonii*
yaljaru (N) non-aggressive, peaceful, as in: *Kulukuka yaljaru nyina*. He is avoiding battle.
yalkiri (N) sky (syn. *kurnturru*)
yalkurrngu (N) nectar
yalyaki (N) quenched of thirst
yalyapakirakira (N) lung
Yalyawarri (N) Alyawarr people and language
yalyi-pardimi (iV1) to come off, come loose
yalyi-yani (iV5) to come apart
yalypinjalypinji (N) whip snake
yalyu (N) 1. blood; 2. large blood vessels
yalyuyalyu (N) red
yama (N) 1. shade, shadow; 2. shady place (syn. *malurnpa*)
yama-karlarra (N) morning (lit. shadows west)
yamalanypa-jarimi (iV1) to go to sleep (of body part)
yampimi (tV1) 1. to leave something alone, refrain from affecting it; 2. to reject something, dislike someone
yampirri (N) single men's camp (syn. *jangkayi*)
yampirriwarnu (N) unmarried youth or man
yana (N) bright star, planet (belongs to Jungarrayi subsection)
yangarlu (N) alone
yangkurra (N) yesterday, the other day
yangkurrakari (N) the day before yesterday
yanjaki (N) holiday, walkabout
yanjaki ya (N iV5) to go walkabout
yanjilypiri (N) star (also: *wanjilypiri*)
yankirri (N) emu (syn. *karlaya*, *kunamaju*, *wanyaparnta*)

Yanmajirri (N) Anmatyerr people and language
yantarli (N) at home; in camp
yantarli nyinami (N iV1) to stay home, be home-ridden
yanurrpu (N) large wooden bowl, larger than *mardu*
yapa (N) 1. person, human being; 2. Aboriginal people as opposed to other peoples
yapakari (N) another person, someone else
yapa-ngarnu (N) cannibal
yaparla (N) father's mother
yaparranji (N) 1. child, children; 2. toes
yapukaji (N) person of part descent (from English 'half-caste')
yapulyu (N) moist, not dried out, e.g. of meat (*linjiwangu*)
yarda (Prt.) again
yardamanyamanya (N) bindi-eyes (prickle-bearing plant)
yardijiinypa (N) large black ant
yardipi (N) hip, hipbone
yardunyu (N) white ant, termite; large antbed; flying ant (?) (syn. *yatunypa*)
yarla (N) yam, *Dioscorea* sp.
yarlkirni (tV2) to bite someone
yarlirni (tV2) to wet someone, soak someone (of rain)
yarlparu (N) grief expressed for deceased, 'big sorry'
yarlpurru (N) age-mate, co-initiate
yartiri (N) 1. white, light in colour; 2. quartz
yarlu (N) clear country; clear, clean, as of ground
yarnanti see *puna*
yarnkami (iV1) 1. to start out on journey or short trip, errand; 2. (dat.) to go for something, grab it, as in: *Ngirntikirla yarnkaja*. He grabbed it by the tail.
yarnma (N) thin, emaciated (syn. *lama*)
yarnunjuka (N) hungry
Yarrarnta (N) Arrernte people and language (also: *Yarrirnti*)
yarringki (N) blue, as of sky (also: *yarringkiyarringki*)
yarkampi (N) corkwood, *Hakea divaricata* (syn. *piriwa*)
yarrpirni (tV2) to build a fire
yartura (N) root
yaru (N) full of water, covered with water
yaruju (N) hurriedly, quickly

yatijarra (N) north
yatuju (N) in a northerly direction
yatujumparra (N) on, along the north side
yatijarni (N) from the north, on the north side
yatujumpayi (N) in the north (at some distance)
yaturlu (N) rock, boulder
yaturluyaturlu (N) rocky country
yawakiyi (N) wild plum, *Canthium attenuatum* (also: *yaakiyi*; syn. *yakuwarlpa*)
yawarra (N) spear or knife wound, etc.
yawirlara (N) spinifex stalk, seedheads of spinifex
yawirr-pajirni (tV2) to sever something, e.g. tendon
yawirr-pakarni (tV2) to chop something off
yawu (N) fish (also, Eastern: *yaku*)
yawulyu (N) women's ritual
yawu-pardimi (iV1) to abate, stop (of rain), as in: *Ngajukupirdangka wirlinyi yanu, ngapa yawupardinjawangurlarnijiki*. My brother went hunting before it stopped raining; to clear up (of sore (*wijini*))
yijardu (N) true
yijardu-jarrimi (iV1) to believe
yiji-pinyi (tV3) to wet someone, urinate on someone, as of baby sitting on lap
yikirrinji (N) in-law avoidance behaviour
yikirrinji wapami (N iV1) to practise in-law avoidance
yilara (N) 1. muscle; 2. grain of wood
yilima (N) liver (also: *nyilima*)
yiljirli (N) fingernail, toenail, claw
yilpinji (N) love-magic ritual and songs
yilyami (tV1) 1. to send someone; 2. to release, chase away, flush out (syn. Lander River dialect *yurlparanyi* (tV3))
yilyanpa (N) head of grass
yilyili (N) cave (syn. *pirnki*, *kirdirra*)
yilyiwirrpini (tV2) to slurp it up, as soup, hot tea; cooked kangaroo blood (*yirrmiji*)
yilykinji (N) beefwood, *Grevillea striata* (syn. *yiltilya*)
yimampi (N) lerp manna (insect excrement on gum leaves, a sweet substance)



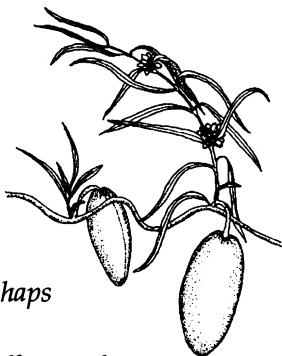
yimangi (N) 1. fly; 2. native bee (also: *yumangi*)
yimi (N) language, speech (syn. *jaru*)
yimi-ngarrirni (tV2 obj. dir.) to tell on someone to someone, as in: *Kalakanpaju ngaju yimingarrini walypalikirra, nyampu purunjuangka*. You are liable to tell on me to the whiteman about this theft.
yimirr-(y)inyi (tV3) to frighten
yinarlingi (N) spiny anteater, echidna (syn. *pujarlingi*, *jilkaparnta*)
yinarрки (N) 1. spider; 2. cobweb
yingkirni (tV2) to light something, set fire to it
yingkirliji (N) English language
yinirnti (N) bean tree, *Erythrina vespertilio*
yinjinmari (N) zebra finch
yinjiri (N) speargrass
yinjirłpi (N) dripping water, as in: *Yinjirłpi ka piirłpiirł(w)anti*. Water is dripping from something.
yinka (N) laughter
yinkaku-yinkaku-mani (tV5) to make someone laugh
yintirdi (N) 1. base of tree trunk or plant stem; 2. base of tail
yipa (N) ashes
yipirni (tV2) to pick something out, e.g. a pimple
yipiyipirni (tV2) to pick them out separately
yipilanji (N) grub (syn. *laju*)
yipiri (N) grass
yirdaki (N) loose
yirdi (N) 1. name; 2. verse of song
yirdiyi (N) road, route, track
yiri (N) 1. point; 2. sharp of point
yiri-mani (tV5) to sharpen it
yiriyiri yani (Prt. iV5) to go losing blood, leave a trail of blood, e.g. of speared animal
yirnkirnkiri (N) loose, weak, as chair with seat loose, woomera with loose hook
yirnmi (N) 1. cooked; 2. ripe
yirntatu (N) hunting blind for hunting emus
yirnti (N) spark
yirntirni (tV2) to turn something over, capsize it
yirrarni (tV2) to put something, place it
yirraru (N) homesick; lovesick
yirraru-jarrimi (iV1) to miss, be homesick for
yirri-kanyi (tV3) to itch someone, as in: *Kuntulparlu kaju mulyu yirrikanyi*. Catarrh is



itching my nose, causing my nose to itch.
yirri-kijirni (tV2) to frighten someone, startle them, as by showing them a fearsome object.
yirrinji (N) centipede
yirrpirni (tV2) to put something in, as food in bag, stock in yard
yirtarngi (N) back of neck
yitaki-mani (tV5) to track something, e.g. an animal
yitingka (N) near (near syn. *warriri*, *kutu*)
yitipi (N) 1. peripheral, outside; 2. small fires at side of bed for warmth
yitirli (N) outside
yiwarra (N) milky way (syn. *wulpararri*)
yiwinji (N) 1. throat; 2. urethra; 3. small tunnel
yinyi (tV3 obj. dat.) to give
yujuku (N) 1. shelter, humpy; 2. bird's nest
yujururrururu-jitimi (iV1) to slide down, as down an inclined plane
yukami (iV1) 1. to enter; 2. to get stuck, as in mud; 3. to set (of sun, moon)
yukarłpi (N) hare wallaby, *Largorchestes conspiculatus* (syn. *wampana*)
yukayi (N) tired and miserable
yukiri (N) green, alive (of plants) (also: *yukuri*)
yukiriyukiri (N) green
yulami (iV1) 1. to cry; 2. to howl (of dingo); 3. to be sad, to express grief
yulalyi-mardarni (tV2) to grieve for
mari-ngki yulalyi-mardarni (N-erg. tV2) to grieve for
yulju (N) elbow of tree appropriate for boomerang; boomerang prior to trimming
yuljulju (N) mantis
yulkajirri (N) friendly, loving; fellow
yulu (N) limp, relaxed (e.g. of slain kangaroo whose hindleg joints have been broken in preparation for cooking)
yulu yirrarni (N tV2) to make limp a kangaroo, by breaking leg joints
yulyurdu (N) smoke (syn. *kunjuru*)
yulyurduyulyurdu (N) grey, light purple
yulyurru (N) cold weather, winter
yulyurruyulyurru (N) early winter
yumangi see *yimangi*
yumari (N) wooden scoop, similar to *pangurnu*, *pili*
yumarimari (N) gecko
yumurru (N) 1. hair, fur; 2. downy feathers; 3. cirrus cloud

WARLPIRI TO ENGLISH

yumurruwangu (N) reptile class
yumurrumurru (N) separate tufts of hair
yungalpa (N) joey (infant kangaroo)
yungkaparri (N) close, near (syn. *kutu*, *warriri*)
yungkurnu (N) bone
yunkurmu (N) mistletoe
yunparni (tV2) to sing
yunpayiyunpayi (N) yellow daisy, *Calocephalus platycephalus*
yunta (N) (windbreak (syn. *rdupa*)
yuparli (N) bush banana, *Marsdenia australis*
yupukarra (N) 1. married man; 2. married people's camp
yupurru (N) pigeon, *Lopophaps plumifera*
yura-kanyi (iV3 dat.) to stalk, sneak up on (syn. *wurru-kanyi* (iV3 dat.))
yurapiti (N) rabbit (English word)
yurdi (N) treetop, upper part of tree, as in: *Kurduwiyi yalumpu jiti yurdingirli, kalaka wanti.* That child should get down out of the tree before she falls.
yurirrimi (iV1) to move, stir
yurikulyu (N) vomit
yurikulyu-pardimi (iV1) to vomit
yurlpa (N) red ochre (also: *yurlpu*)
yurlpayurlpa (N) red
yurlpulypa (N) ashes (syn. *yipa*)
yurltu karrimi (Prt. iV1 dat.) to be bereft of, empty, not to have, as in: *Warluku karla yurltulku karrimi.* There are no more matches now.
yurngurrju (N) greedy, selfish
yurnkuyurnku-mani (tV5) to shake something, vibrate it, rustle them, as wind rustles leaves
yurnkuyrnku-jarrimi (iV1) to stir, shake, move
yurnturrkunya (N) carpet snake
yurnturru yirrarni (Prt. tV2 dat.) to surround, as in hunting emu, to prevent escape
yurnulyka (N) muddy water, as stirred up by cattle
yurnungka (N) pregnant
yurrampi (N) honeyant (syn. *jarla*)
yurrannti (N) black cockatoo
yurrkalya (N) 1. nasal mucus; 2. head cold, catarrh
yurrkalya-rlu pinyi (N-erg. tV3) to be struck



by catarrh
yurrkalya jankami (N iV1) to have a cold with fever
yurrkurduju (N) 1. person with speech impediment; 2. non-English-speaking foreigner
yurngulyu (N) dew
yurraparni (tV2) to grind something
yurru (N) hairstring (syn. *purdurru*, *wirriji*)
yurrunju wapami (Prt. iV1) to follow behind; come along later, in the rear (dat.)
yurrurlu (N) march fly (also: *wirrirli*)
yurru-wantirni (iV2 dat.) to beget, as in: *Kirdanaju ngajuku yurruwantija.* My father beget me. *Kirdanyanu karla yurru-wanti ngalapinyanuku.* The father begets the child.
yutunypa (N) white ant, termite
yutuyutu (N) bent over (also: *wutuwwutu*)
yutuyutu-parnkami (iV1) to run stooped over, as in stalking an animal
yuulyku (N) luxuriant (of beard)
yuuly(yuuly-(w)apami (iV1) to walk about with a luxuriant full beard
yuurnpa (N) a bundle, as in: *Karlikirli ka yanirni yuurnpakurlu.* He's coming with a bundle of boomerangs.
yuwali (N) 1. bird's nest; 2. ring around the moon
yuwarli (N) 1. house (European style); 2. station
yuwurru (N) mulga scrub, scrub

ENGLISH TO WARLPIRI

A

above	kankarlu
across, through	jingi jingi
aeroplane	pintapinta
afraid	lanı
after, soon	ngaka, murnma
afterbirth	makarra
afternoon (late)	wuraji
again, more	maya
aggressive	kuluparnta
ahead	kamparru
alive	wankaru
all, everyone, entirely	jintakumarrarni
alongside	-wana (suffixed to noun)
and	manu
anger, fight	kulu
ankle	tari
another	-kari
ant	pingi, pingirri
anthill, termite mound	mingkirri
anus, excrement	kuna
apathetic, not wanting	jukuru
arm, wing	waku
armpit	kitikiti
(be) ashamed, embarrassed	kurnta-jarrimi
asking	payirni, japirni
attacking	pinyi

B

baby (newborn)	warlpirdi
back (as in 'come back')	pina
bad (evil, wicked)	maju
bad, rotten	puka, pukulyu
bad person	matakari
bag	yakuju
beard, chin	jangarnka
becoming	-jarrimi
begging, bludging	tirinji
behind	pir dangirli
beyond	kiyarni
big	wiri
billycan, bucket	kartaku
bird (small)	jurlpu
bitter	kumarlpa
black	maru
bladder, urine	mawu, mawi

blanket	panja
bleeding	yiriyiriyani
blood, large blood vessels	yalyu
bludging, begging	tirinji
boil (sore)	kurra
bone	larrpa, yungkurnu
boomerang	karli
boomerang (hooked)	wirlki
booze	pama
(be) born	palkajarrimi, ngurnaja
boy	wirriya
brain	ngukunypa
bread	layilpa kartanjardu
breast, milk	ngapurlu
brother (senior: includes sons of	kakiyi, papardi
father's senior brothers)	
brother (junior)	kukurnu
bullock	puluku
burning	jankami
bushtucker	
'onion'	janmarda
'banana'	yuparli
'tomato'	mukaki
yellow witchetty grub	ngarlkiridi
butterfly, tree moth, aeroplane	pintapinta

C

calf (of leg)	paarlpa
call out	purlami
camel	kamurlu
camp, home	ngurra
camp, (large) community centre	kirri
carrying	kanyi, jarnakanyi
cave	pirnki
chest (of body)	mangarli, kultu
chicken	jukujuku
child	kurdu, yaparranji (boy)
chin, beard	jangarnka
chopping off	yawirrpakarni
cigarette, smoke	kunjuru, yulyurdu
close	kutu

ENGLISH TO WARLPIRI

cloud (rain cloud).....mangkurdu
cold, flu, cough.....kuntulpa
coming.....yanirni
coming down, descending.....jitinjayani (jitinjani)
community centrekirri
company, companionship,
 protectionmarlpa
cooked, ripeyirnm
cooking, burningjankami
coolamonparraja
coolamon (water-carrying)ngardu ngami
correct, right side, straight.....jungarni
coughingkuntulkarrimi
coveting.....liji yirrarni (-ku)
creekkarru, yulpaya
crowkaarnka, wangarla
crankywarungka
cryingyulami
crazy, mad.....warungka, kikki

D

damper	tampa
dangerous	kuluparnta (kulunypa) minyjinpa
darkness	munga, wuulypari
daughter (niece) woman's or sister's daughter	yuntalpa
man's or brother's daughter	kurduna
day, light	parrangka
dead	palija (nyurnu)
deaf	warungka, warungwarungka
deep, under	kaninjarra (jilyki)
descending	jitinjayani
desert oak	kurrkara
desiring	liji-yirrarni (object takes -ku/-ki)
desiring a person	manga
devil	juju
diarrhoea, dysentery	jiniirpa
die	palimi
digging	pangirni, kalami
digging stick	karlangu, kana
dingo	warnapari
dizzy	wirrilpa-wapami
dog	maliki, jarntu

down beneath	kaninju
dreaming	jukurpa
dress	jinajina
dressing, getting into clothes	yukami
drinkable water	purraku
drinking, eating	ngarni
drunk	pama-jangka, pama-kurlu
dry (tree)	lalka, linji
duck	jipilyaku
dust	jurdu
dysentery, diarrhoea	jinirpa

E

eagle	walawurru
ear	langa
earth, ground	walya
east	kakarrara
eating, drinking	ngarni
egg	ngipiri
egg, ovary	mula
elders	jarlupatu
embarrassed, ashamed	kurnta-jarrimi
empty	lawalku, lawajarrija
entering	yukami
entirely, all, everyone	jintakumarrarni
equipment, supplies, gear	jurnarrpa
euro	kanyarla
evening	wuraji
everyone, entirely, all	jintakumarrarni
excrement	kuna
expert	pinangkalpa
eye	milpa
eyeball	karlka
eyelash	kaljarrpa

F

face	miparrpa
faeces	kuna
falling	wantimi, patakarrimi
fall asleep	jarda-jarrimi
far	wurnturru
very far	munparra
fast, quickly	kilji, yaruju, kapanku
fat (butter)	jara

ENGLISH TO WARLPIRI

fat (person).....	murlku-wantiki, miyalu-wiri, jatirrjapu
father.....	papa, kirda, kirdana
female organs	makarra
fetch, get, take.....	mani
fight, anger.....	kulu
fingernail, toenail.....	yiljirli
finished	nyurru
fire, matches, firewood	warlu
firestick	ngiji
first (in order)	kamparru
first (in time).....	-wiyi
flagon wine, sherry, port	pama
flame	jarra
flu, cold, cough.....	kuntulpa, miirnta- jangka
fly (insect).....	yumangi, yimangi
flying, raising up	paarrpardimi, (kankarlujarrimi)
follow	purami, wajirli- pinyi
food (vegetable).....	miyi mangardi
foot, footprint	wirliya
forbidden.....	kili
forever.....	tarnnga
forehead	ngalya, mimi
forgetting.....	waja waja mani
four	jirrama-kari jirrama-kari, murntu
friendly.....	pukurlpa
frog	jarlji, ngarngi, purakupuraku
from	-ngurlu/ngirli, - jangka
full (from eating).....	pirdaku
full (to the top, eg, tank).....	kankarlarra, yaru
fun, play.....	manyu
funny (of person)	jiliwirri, mururru
funny person	mururrunju

G

gap	rdingki
gaol (to).....	kirinipuju-kurra
gather.....	maninjini, (turnumani)
gear, supplies.....	junarrpa

generosity, kindness	jama, nyayirni
get, fetch, take.....	mani
getting down	jitimi
girl (little girl).....	nyalali
school age girl.....	kamina
give birth	ngajarni
giving	yinyi
goanna.....	kuwana, luwajirri, kurrkardi, jarrampayi
going	yani
going away	yanirra
going by	yanimpa
good	ngurruju
good-looking.....	yuntardi
gossip, slander	nginji-wangka
grandfather	
father's father.....	warringiyi
mother's father	jamirdi
grandmother	
father's mother	yaparla
mother's mother.....	jaja
grass	marna, yipiri, yinjiri yinjiri
grasshopper	jintilyka
gravel, pebbles	warrji
greedy.....	ngayarrka, purlurrapu, purlulpa
green	
colour.....	wajirrki wajirrki
not ripe, naughty	winkirra, wanka
grief	yarlparu
groin	marra
grooves (on parraja, karli, etc.)	kiri
ground, earth.....	walya
grow up	pardimi
gun.....	makiti

H

hand	rdaka
hanging.....	waralykarri
hair.....	wakurlu, yumurru, walu
hairstring	wirriji
happy	wardinyi, yati
hard, heavy	pirrjirdi, tarla
hat.....	mukarti

ENGLISH TO WARLPIRI

having, holding	mardarni
having, with (something)	-kurlu, -kirli
he	(see Appendix)
head	jurru, walu
hearing (verb)	purda-nyanyi
heart	rduku rduku, martulyka, ngantulurru
heavy, hard	pirrjirdi, tarla
heel	luku tari
here	nyampurla
here you are	ma yumpa
hide (something)	wuruly-yirrarni
high, up, above	kankarlu
hill, rock	pirli, pamarrpa, yaturlu (rock)
hip	yardipi, malpa
hit, shoot, hit with a missile	luwarni
hitting	pakarni, pinyi
hold on to, catch	puuly-mardarni, jirrimardarni
holding, having	mardarni
hole	
right through	rurrrpa
in the ground	rdaku, ngulya
home, camp	ngurra
homeland	ngurrara, nguru
homesick	yirraru
honey (native)	ngarlu
honey (sugar bag)	jurlarda
honeyant	yurrampi, yunkurranyi, jarla
horrible	ngawu ngawu, mangkurlu, punku
horse	nantuwu
hot	warlu, wantangka
how?	nyarrpa?
how many?	nyajangu? nyiya- pala?
humpy	yujuku
hungry	yanurnjuku
hungry, thin, emaciated	yarnma, lama
hunting	wirlinyi
hurting	murrumurru- jarrimi
husband/wife, spouse	kalinyanu, parnta

I	
I	ngaju (-rna)
if	kaji
ignorant	ngurrrpa
ill	nyurnu, murru- murru
in, on	-ngka, -rla (see Appendix)
initiation corroborees	kurdiji
inject, prick, pierce	pantirni
intends, will do	ngarra
intestine (large), stomach	murlku
it	(see Appendix)

J	
jam	ngarlu
jealousy	mulu
being jealous	mulu-nyanyi
journey, travel	wurna, yurna
jump	juurl-pinyi

K	
kadaitcha	jarnpa, kuuku (yapa)
kangaroo	marlu, wawirri
kidney	karlikita
kill	pinyi
kind, generous	jama
kindling wood	jikirri
kiss	nyunjirni
knee	mirdi, murtu
knife	junma, jurla
stone knife	kanti
know (person), recognise	milypinyi
knowledgeable, wise	pina
I don't know how	karija
I don't know	ngurrrpa

L	
lake, river with water in	ngawurra
lame, tired, lazy	mata
language, conversation, talk	yimi
large	wiri
last (end)	yitipi, purdangirli
later, soon after	ngaka
laughing (verb)	ngarlarrimi
laughing (adj.)	yinka
lazy	marakata, mata
learning, becoming wise	pina-jarrimi

ENGLISH TO WARLPIRI

leave it! don't touch!	yampiya!
leaving (something)	yampimi
leaves, tea-leaves	parla
left side, left-handed	jampu
leg	wanari, malapa
lend, share, pass around	janta-janta-yinyi (warru-yinyi)
lest, beware of	-kujaku
lick	jamirni
lie down, stay	ngunami
lies	warlka
light (weight)	rampaku
light, day	parrangka
lighting (a fire)	yarrplni
lightning	wirnpa
like	-piya
like this (do it)	kuja
liking, wanting	ngampurpa nyina
lip	winirripi, lirra- pinpinpa
little	wita
little one	wita-pardu
liver	yilima
living, alive	wankaru
log	pidilypa
long	kirrirdi
look out!	yakarra!
looking after, having	mardarni, jina- mardarni
loud, fast	kilji
louse	lutu, yaka
love songs, rites	yilpinji
loving (verb)	waninja-nyina
lung	kalyawara, yalyapa kira-kira

M

mad, crazy	warungka, kilki
making	ngurruju-mani
man	wati, ngarrka
initiated young man	marliyarra
old man	purlka
many	panu
married couple	kalinja
marry	marrirdi-mani
mat, blanket	panja
matches, fire	warlu, majiji
maybe	marda

me	ngaju (-rna -kaju -ju)
mean, stingy	kurlpu kurlpu
meat	kuyu
meet	rdipimi
middle	kulkurru
milk, breast	ngapurlu
mind, look after (children)	jina-mardarni
mine	ngajunyangu
miserable, tired	yukayi
month	kirntangi
moon	kirntangi, pira
full moon	marilpi
more, again	maya, yarda
morning	mungalyurru
mosquito	kiwinyi
mother	ngati, ngamardi
mother-in-law	kurriji
mountain devil	minirri
mouse	jungunypa
moustache	jimirli
mouth	lirra, jamaru
move about, walk, creep, slide	wapami
mulga	manja
muscle	yilara

N

name	yirdi
no name	kumunjayi
navel	mijilijili
near	kutu
neck	waninja
needing, wanting	ngampurpa nyinami
nephew (son) man's or brother's son	ngalapi
woman's or sister's son	kurduna
news, ways, law	jaru
next morning	mungalyurru, jukurra
nice, desirable	marrka
niece (daughter) woman's or sister's daughter	yuntalpa
man's or brother's daughter	kurduna
night	munga, kutukari
midnight	kulkurrukari

ENGLISH TO WARLPIRI

no, forbidden.....	kili
no, nothing.....	lawa
noon.....	mirntangali
nose.....	mulyu
not (doing).....	kula, nu (see Appendix)
not, without.....	-wangu (see Appendix)
now, today.....	jalangu, -lku/-lki
nulla nulla.....	kuturru

O

oil (for skin).....	tika
O.K.	ngulajuku
old man.....	purlka
old woman.....	murturna
	wulkulmanu
on, in.....	-ngka, -rla (see Appendix)
on top, over, up high.....	kankarlarra
once.....	jintaku
only.....	-mipa -puka
open it.....	raa-pungka
orphan.....	yapunta
outside.....	yarlungka
ovary, egg.....	mula
over.....	kankarlu
owl.....	kurr-kurupa

P

pants.....	pulumuju
parrot.....	lapaji
pass bodily waste.....	ngajani
pass something around.....	janta-janta-yinyi (object takes -ku/ -ki)
peaceable.....	pukurlpa
penis, tail.....	ngirnti
perentie.....	pakuwurru
person (Aboriginal).....	yapa
pig.....	ngurrngurupa
pigeon.....	ngapilkiri
place, home, camp.....	ngurra
plane, moth, butterfly.....	pintapinta
play, fun.....	manyu
playing.....	manyu-karri
point (of sharp spear) (place).....	yiri
pointing.....	jiily-ngarrirni
poison stick.....	yarda

police.....	yurkunu
porcupine.....	yinarlingi
port (wine).....	pama
possum.....	jango
pouring, tipping.....	winjirni
pregnant.....	ngayarrka, yurnungka, pamali, kartu- kurtu
not pregnant.....	ngalayaki
prickle.....	jilkarla, jiri
protection, companionship.....	marlpa
puss, rubbish.....	kurra
putting back.....	pina yirrarni
put, draw, write.....	yirrarni, panti- pantirni
put in.....	yirrpini
python (carpet snake).....	yurnturrkunu

Q

quickly, fast.....	kilji, kapanku
be quick, hurry up!.....	yaruju
quiet.....	muurlpa, yanku, wurulpa
be quiet!.....	wurdungu jarriya! yanku jarriya!

R

rain, water.....	ngapa
rainbow.....	pararri
rain cloud.....	mangkurdu
raising up.....	paarrpardimi
real, very.....	-nyayirni
recognise.....	milypinyi
red.....	yalyu yalyu
red gum.....	ngapiri
red ochre	
dark.....	karrku
light.....	yurlpa
remember, think over.....	manngu-nyanyi
return.....	pina yani, kulpami
ribs (of body).....	panja, karrpa
right side, correct, straight.....	jungarni
rigid.....	pirrjirdi
ripe, cooked.....	yirnm
river (flowing).....	ngawurra
road.....	yurutu, yirdiyi
rock, hill.....	pirli
boulder.....	yartulu

ENGLISH TO WARLPIRI

root.....	ngarna, yartura
rotten.....	puka, pukulyu
rub out, wipe away.....	mirrini
rubbish.....	maju maju
running.....	parnkami

S

sad	mari
sadness	luyurru, mari
be sad, worry about	luyurr-ngunami
'same back to you!'	pina!
saliva	nyinypa, nyunypa
sand goanna	kurrkardi
sandhill	jilja, ngalyarrpa
scab	minji
school	kuurlu
scratching	larrijrni, jarntirni
scrub	yuwurru, yupuju, yurrukuyurru
scrub turkey	parrurka, wardilyka
'see you later' (singular)	ngakarnangu, nyanyi
seeing	nyanyi
semen	purru
sending	yilya
separate	jaraku
sexual intercourse	kura, mularni
shade	yama
shame	kunta
share, lend, pass around	janta-janta-yinyi
she	(see Appendix)
sherry	pama
shield	kurdiji
narrow shield	mirta
shin	mirriji
shooting	luwarni
short	rdangkarpalpa
shoulder	jimanta
carrying on shoulders	jijangka
shoulder blade	kurdiji
show something	milki-yirrarni
sick	murrumurru, nyurnu
side, this side of	kalkurnu (& -rla, -ngka)
the other side of	kiyarni
silly	ramarama
similar to	-piya

singing	yunparni
single, unmarried, single	
men's camp	jungkayi, yampirri
single women's camp	jilimi, yarlukuru
sister	yayi
senior sister	kapirdi
junior sister	ngawurru
hospital sister	ji'ja
sitting	nyinami
action of sitting, alighting ..	pirri-mani
sitting in company	marlpa-nyinami
skin, bark	pinti, pangki
skinny	yarnma
sleep	jarda
slow, soft	pingka, wurulypa
small	wita
smell (give off smell)	parnti
smell, sniff	parnti-nyanyi
smoke, cigarette	kunjuru, yulyurdu
smooth	karalypa
snake	warna
soft	paji, manya
solve a problem, think	
out/over	manngu-nyanyi
sometimes	jinta kukarirla
something, some	palka
son (nephew)	
man's or brother's son	ngalapi
woman's or sister's son	kurduna
soon, after	ngaka, murnma
song sticks	tururru, turdi
sores	wijini, yakayaka
sorrow, grief	yarlparu
sorry for you	wiyarrpa
sour, bitter	kumarlpa
south	kurlirra
speaking (verb)	wangkami
spear	kurlarda
shovel end spear	mangulpa
spearing	pantirni
speech	yimi
spider	yinarrki
spinifex	marna,
	manangkarra
spinifex wax, tar, sticky stuff ..	palya
spirit	pirlirrpa
spouse	kalinyanu, parnta
standing	karrimi
action of standing, rising ...	karrinja-pardimi

ENGLISH TO WARLPIRI

star	yanjilypiri
milky way	yiwarra
stay, lie down	ngunami
stealing	purungku mani
still (happening)	-juku, -jiki
still (not moving)	lalka
stingy, mean	kurlpu kurlpu
stinking	puka, pukulyu, punku ka parnti
stomach, tummy	miyalu
straight	jungarni
sun, summer, year	wanta
sunrise	parra parra, wanta ka pardimi
sunset	wiraji, wanta ka kaninjarrimi, wuraji
supplies, equipment	jurnarrpa
sweat	mukarni
swim	julyurl wantimi

T

tail, penis	ngirnti
take, get, fetch	mani
talk, conversation	yimi
talking	wangkami
taste	pajarni
tea	nalija
tea-leaves, leaves	parla
teaching (verb)	pina-mani
tears	minngarli
telling, swearing	ngarrirni
termite mound, ant hill	mingkirri
testes	kurlurrpa
that	yalumpu, yali
the	(see Appendix)
there	yalirla
they, them	(see Appendix)
thief	purunjunju
thin, hungry	lama, yarnma
think out	manngu-nyanyi
thirsty, drinkable water	purraaku
this	nyampuju
this side of	kalkurnu, -rla, -ngka
the other side of	kiyarni
three	jirrama-kari-jinta, marnkurrpa

throat, urethra, small tunnel/tube	yiwinji
throat, neck, lover	waninja
through, across, throughout	jingi jingi
throw	kijirni
tired, miserable	yukayi
tobacco	janyungu
native tobacco	junpunpa
today, now	jalangu
toenail, fingernail	yiljirli
toilet	kuna kurlangu, mawuku
tomorrow	jukurra
the day after tomorrow	jukurra kari, jukurrapardu-kari
tongue	jalanypa, ngalyanu
tooth	kartirdi
towards	-kurra, -kirra
travel	wurna
travelling about	wapami
tread on, run over	katirni
tree, wood	watiya
treetop	yurdi
true	junga, yijardu, manyuwangu
try	ngayi
turkey	parrulka, wardilyka
twice, two days	jirramaku
two	jirrama

U

uncle	ngamirni
underneath, deep, down	kaninjarra
understand, hear	purda-nyanyi
until	-karda
up, on top, over	kankarlarra, kankarlu
urethra, throat, small tunnel/tube	yiwinji
urine	mawu, mawi
us	-nganpa (see Appendix)
uterus	mungu

V

vagina	jinti, murunpa
vegetable, food	miyi, mangardi
very	-nyayirni, -mpayi

ENGLISH TO WARLPIRI

vomit	yurlkulyu,
	walyakurra jarrimi
vomiting.....	yurlkulyu-pardimi

W

waist.....	wartirli
wait!.....	murnma! wurra!
	kukujuku!
waiting	pardarni (object
	takes -ku/-ki)
wake up (self)	yakarra-pardimi
wake up (someone else).....	yakarra-mani
wake up! look out!	
would you believe!.....	yakarra! ngulangka!
walk.....	wapami
wanting, needing, liking	ngampurpa
not wanting, apathetic.....	jukuru
warm	purlku
wash.....	parljirni
water	ngapa, kalyu,
	nguku, purraku
ways, news, law.....	jaru
we	(see Appendix)
west.....	karlarra
what?	nyiya?
what for? why?	nyiya ku?
what now (that's done).....	kala
what's happening?	nyarrpa jarri?
what's the matter?	nyiya-jangka?
	nyiyarla?
what's-its-name	nganayi
when?	nyangurla?
where?	nyarrpara?
where to?	nyarrpara-kurra?
where from?.....	nyarrpara-ngurlu?
	nyarrpara-jangka?
	wardingki?
which.....	kuja
while	-karra, -kurra (see
	Appendix)
white.....	kardirri, yarltiri
whitefella.....	kardiya, walypali
who?	ngana?
	nganangku?
why? what for?	nyiya ku?
wife, husband, spouse	kalinyanu
wind.....	payi warlpa
wind-break.....	yunta
wing.....	kilpirli, kirrpirli

wing, arm	waku
wine.....	pama
winter, cold time	yulyurpu
wise, knowledgeable.....	pina
witch doctor, one with	
power of healing	ngangkayi
witchetty grub	
in roots of bush	ngarlkirli
in bark of trees.....	yipilanj
in root of dead	
trees (yellow)	warnakurdu
with (something), having.....	-kurlu, -kirli
without.....	-wangu
woman	karnta, mardukuja
	karlanyinyiti
women's corroboree	
and business.....	yawalyu maralypi
wood, tree.....	watiya
wood for fire	warlu
woomera	pikirri
work	warrki
work out, think over.....	manngu-nyanyi
working.....	warrki-jarrimi
worry about	luyurr-ngunami
write	yirrarni

Y

yam, bush sweet potato	yarla, purta
little yam	ngarlajiyi, wapirti
year.....	wanta
yellow	
ochre.....	karntawarra
colour	karntawarra
	karntawarra
yes	yuwayi
yesterday	pirrarni
you.....	(see Appendix)
you (singular)	nyuntu, -npa
	(subject), -ngku
	(object)

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Appendix: Grammatical Inventories

In this grammatical inventory, hyphens have been used to show the separate grammatical elements of words. As a result, some of the examples have a lot more hyphenation than is normally used in Warlpiri writing.

1. Primary verbal inflections

	nonpast	past	imperative	irrealis	infinitive
V1	-mi, -Ø	-ja	-ya	-yarla	-nja-
V2	-rni, -ni	-rnu	-ka	-karla	-rninja-
V3	-nyi	-ngu	-ngka	-ngkarla	-nja
V4	-rni, -ni	-rnu	-nja	-njarla	-rninja-
V5	-ni	-nu	-nta	-ntarla	-ninja

The V1 stance verbs *nyina-* ‘to sit’ and *nguna-* ‘to lie’ preferably, and irregularly, take *-ka* instead of the expected *-ya* in the imperative: *Nyinaka!* Sit! *Ngunaka!* Lie!

In addition to the inflections above, there is also a ‘presentational present’ (occurring with the null auxiliary, see below). The endings are: V1 *-nya*, V2 *-rninya*, V3 *-nganya*, V4 *-rninya*, V5 *-nanya*. There is also an immediate future (also occurring with the null auxiliary): V1 *-ju*, V2 *-ku*, V3 *-ngku*, V4 *-lku*, V5 *-nku*. These forms are somewhat rare in modern spoken Warlpiri, but they are sometimes heard, particularly in the west.

2. Auxiliaries

<i>ka-</i>	(with nonpast verb) ‘present tense’, as in: <i>Wati ka wangkami</i> . The man is speaking.
<i>kapi-</i>	(alt.: <i>kapu-</i> , <i>ngarra-</i>): 1. (with nonpast) ‘future’, as in: <i>Wati kapi wangkami</i> . The man will speak. 2. (with irrealis) ‘past counterfactual’, as in: <i>Wati kapi wangkayarla</i> . The man was going to speak, would have spoken.’
<i>kajika-</i>	(with nonpast) ‘potential’, as in: <i>Wati kajika wangkami</i> . The man can/would speak.
<i>-lpa-</i>	(with past) ‘past indefinite, past imperfective’, as in: <i>Watilpa wangkaja</i> . The man was speaking. This auxiliary also occurs with the irrealis, especially in the subordinate clause of a conditional, to render a present counterfactual.
<i>-Ø-</i>	(i.e. phonologically null): 1. (with past) ‘past definite’, as in: <i>Wati wangkaja</i> . The man spoke. 2. (with imperative) ‘imperative’, as in: <i>(Nyuntu) wangkaya!</i> (You) speak! This auxiliary also occurs with the nonpast to render an immediate future, and with the irrealis, especially in the subordinate clause of a conditional, to render a past counterfactual.
<i>kalaka-</i>	(with nonpast) ‘admonitive’, as in: <i>Wati kalaka wangkami</i> . The man is liable to speak.

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kujaka- (with nonpast) 'present presentational', as in: *Yali kujaka nyinami Japangardi*. There sits Japangardi.

(Note: An auxiliary written above with a left-hyphen is phonologically bound to the word which precedes it. In the case of -Ø- this is not obvious unless the auxiliary includes a pronominal clitic. When it does include a pronominal clitic, the latter is phonologically bound to the preceding word. Example: *Watijarra-Ø-pala wangkaja*. The two men spoke. Here the sequence /watijarra-Ø-pala/ is pronounced, and written, as a single word: *watijarrapala*. The auxiliary -lpa- is similarly written as bound to the preceding word: *Watilpa wangkaja*. The man is speaking.)

3. Finite complementisers (prefixed to the auxiliary)

kula- 'negative', as in: *Wati kula-ka wangkami*. The man is not speaking. *Wati kula* (= *kula-Ø*) *wangkami*. The man will not speak. *Wati kula-lpa wangkaja*. The man was not speaking. *Wati kula* (= *kula-Ø*) *wangkaja*. The man did not speak.

kaji- 'uninstantiated relative, time relative, conditional', as in: *Katji wati wangkami, kapiirna purda-nyanyi*. If/when the man speaks, I'll hear him. *Kaji-lpa wati wangkayarla, kajikarna purda-nyanyi*. If the man spoke, I would hear him. *Katji wati wangkayarla, kapiirna purda-nyangkarla*. If the man had spoken, I would have heard him.

kuja- (alt.: *ngula-*) 'instantiated relative', as in: *Wati karna purdanyanyi, kujaka wangkami*. I hear the man who is talking; I hear the man talking. *Watirna purda-nyangu, kujalpa wangkaja*. I heard the man (who was) speaking. *Watirna purda-nyangu, kuja wangkaja*. I heard the man who spoke, when he spoke.

yungu- (alt.: *yinga-*, *yi-*) 'motivational, rational, causal, purposive', as in: *Kurdu ka yulami, yungu wantija*. The child is crying because he fell. *Wati ka yani ngurrakurra, yungu miyi ngarni*. The man is going to the camp to eat (his) food.

4. Infinitive complementisers (suffixed to the infinitive verb)

-karra 'relative; main subject co-referential with subordinate subject', as in: *Wati ka wangkami, nyinanja-karra*. The man is speaking while sitting.

-kurra 'relative; main object co-referential with subordinate subject', as in: *Watingki wawirri panturnu, parnkanja-kurra*. The man speared the kangaroo while it was running.

-ngkajinta,
-rlajinta 'relative; main clause reflexive (or intransitive in certain cases) and main subject co-referential with subordinate subject', as in: *Watingkinyanu ramparlpajurnu, karli jarn-tirninjar-lajinta*. The man cut himself by accident while he was trimming the boomerang.

-ngkarni,
-rlarni 'relative; main clause arguments not co-referential with subordinate subject (the latter inflected for dative case)', as in: *Ngalapinyanu ka manyu-karrimi, kirdanyanuku karli jarn-tirninjarlarni*. The child is playing while its father is trimming the boomerang.

-rla 'sequential', as in: *Watingki kuyu purranjarla ngarnu*. The man cooked and ate the meat.

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- puru* 'concurrent (without nominal sharing between main and subordinate clauses)', as in: *Wati ka nyinami yujukurla, ngapa wantinjapuru*. The man is sitting in the shelter while the rain is falling.
- ku* 'purposive', as in: *Wati ka yani ngurrakurra, miyi ngarninjaku*. The man is going to the camp to eat (his) food. This complementiser may be extended by *-ngarnti* or *-purda* to form, respectively, a 'preparative' or a 'desiderative' purposive sense.
- kujaku* 'admonitive', as in: *Kurdu yalumpu jirrimardaka, wantinjakujaku*. Hold that child, lest he fall.
- wangu* 'negative', as in: *Wati ka nyinami, wangkanjawangu*. The man is sitting without speaking.

(Note: Complements in *-karra*, *-wangu*, *-ku* (*-ngarnti*, *-purda*) inflect for ergative case if their subject is deleted under identity with an ergative subject in the main clause. For example: *Watingki ka karli jarn-tini, nyinanja-karra-rlu*. The man is trimming a boomerang while sitting. (See below for ergative case.))

5. Pronominals

The person categories of Warlpiri are the following:

- 1 first person singular, 'I'
- 2 second person singular, 'you, thou'
- 3 third person singular, 'he, she, it'
- 12 first person dual inclusive, 'you and I'
- 11 first person dual exclusive, 'he and I'
- 22 second person dual, 'you two'
- 33 third person dual, 'they two'
- 122 first person plural inclusive, 'you and we'
- 111 first person plural exclusive, 'they and I'
- 222 second person plural, 'you all'
- 333 third person plural, 'they all'

There are both independent (or nominal) pronouns and clitic pronouns — the clitic pronouns are suffixed to the auxiliary base:

	independent	subject clitic	object/dative clitic
1	<i>ngaju(lu)</i>	<i>-rna</i>	<i>-ju</i>
2	<i>nyuntu(lu)</i>	<i>-n(pa)</i>	<i>-ngku</i>
3		<i>-Ø</i>	<i>-Ø/-rla</i>
12	<i>ngali(jarra)</i>	<i>-rli</i>	<i>-ngali(ngki)</i>
11	<i>ngajarra</i>	<i>-rlijarra</i>	<i>-jarrangku</i>
22	<i>nyumpala</i>	<i>-n(pa)-pala</i>	<i>-ngku-pala</i>
33		<i>-pala</i>	<i>-palangu</i>
122	<i>ngalipa</i>	<i>-rlipa</i>	<i>-ngalpa</i>
111	<i>nganimpa</i>	<i>-rna-lu</i>	<i>-nganpa</i>
222	<i>nyurrula</i>	<i>-nku-lu</i>	<i>-nyarra</i> (alt.: <i>-nyurra</i>)
333		<i>-lu</i>	<i>-jana</i>

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The subject clitics precede the object clitics within the auxiliary with certain partial exceptions. The sequences

**-pala-ju*
**-lu-ju*
**-lu-ngku, *-pala-ngku*

which would arise by merely placing the subject clitic before the object, are not allowed. Instead, they are converted to the following:

-ju-pala
-ju-lu
-ngku-lu, -ngku-pala

Thus, to render 'you plural see me', one does not say:

**Nyurrularlu ka-nku-lu-ju nyanyi.*

Rather one says:

Nyurrularlu ka-nku-ju-lu nyanyi.

When a non-singular subject occurs with a non-singular object, certain neutralisations take place if one of the non-singulars is a dual. The simplest pattern, and the prevailing one in Eastern Warlpiri, is to use the plural for both, regardless of the actual number associated with the nominal with which the clitic is construed. Thus, for example, 'two dogs are chasing two cats' is not:

**Malikijarrarlu ka-pala-palangu minijajarra wajilipinyi.*

Rather it is:

Malikijarrarlu ka-lu-jana minijajarra wajilipinyi.

There is another matter of neutralisation, prevailing in the west, according to which only one of two dual forms is replaced by a plural. The principle is roughly this:

Rank the personal categories as follows: 1 2 3

Replace the lower ranking dual by a plural. Thus, for example, to express 'we two see you two', one says

Ngajarrarlu ka-rlijarra-nyarra nyumpala nyanyi.

instead of

**Ngajarrarlu ka-rlijarra-ngku-pala nyumpala nyanyi.*

Or, following, the eastern pattern, one can say:

Ngajarrarlu ka-rna-lu-nyarra nyumpala nyanyi.

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It is possible to have a sequence of three clitics — in such cases, the allowable sequence conforms to the pattern:

subject-dative-*rla*

For example: *Ngajulurlu ka-rna-ngku-rla karliki warrini nyuntuku*. I am looking for the boomerang for you. If in such a sequence, the first dative is third person singular (i.e. *-rla*), thereby giving rise to a sequence */*-rla-rla/*, the second *-rla* is replaced by *-jinta*. Thus: *Ngajulurlu ka-rna-rla-jinta karliki warrini watiki*. I am looking for the boomerang for the man.

This second person subject clitic deletes the parenthetic portion before *-pala* or *-palangu*. Thus: *Nyuntulurlu ka-npa-ju ngaju nyanyi*. You see me. But: *Nyuntulurlu ka-n-palangu watijarra nyanyi*. You see the two men. And: *Nyumpala kalaka-n-pala wantimi*. You two are liable to fall.

The reflexive object is *-ju* in the first person singular, *-ngku* in the second person singular imperative, and *-nyanu* otherwise: *Ngajulurlu ka-rna-ju nyanyi*. I see myself. *Nyangkangku*. Look at yourself! *Nyuntulurlu ka-npa-nyanu nyanyi*. You see yourself. *Watingki ka-nyanu nyanyi*. The man sees himself.

In the imperative, the elements *-n(pa)* and *-nku-* are deleted from the second person clitics:

<i>Wangkaya.</i>	(You sing.) speak!
<i>Wangkayapala.</i>	(You dual) speak!
<i>Wangkayalu.</i>	(You pl.) speak!

The first and second person singular independent pronouns have long and short forms: *ngaju*, *ngajulu* 'I', *nyuntu*, *nyuntulu* 'you'. These are in free variation, except that the long form is preferred before ergative, locative, and comitative case endings. And the short form is normal in the possessive. These two pronouns are also exceptional in that they do not necessarily inflect for the ergative when functioning as the subject of a transitive sentence.

6. Number

There are four grammatical numbers in Warlpiri. The number inflections combine with nouns and definite determiners:

<i>-Ø</i>	singular (i.e. unmarked)
<i>-jarra</i>	dual
<i>-patu</i>	paucal, lesser plural
<i>-Ø</i>	plural, greater plural

The two plurals, lesser and greater, are construed with plural pronominal clitics in the auxiliary. Compare the following:

Wati ka wangkami.
Watijarra ka-pala wangkami.
Watipatu ka-lu wangkami.
Wati ka-lu wangkami.

The man is speaking.
 The two men are speaking.
 The several men are speaking.
 The plural men are speaking.

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Normally, the noun is not especially marked for greater plural number. A few nouns, however, may reduplicate to form a greater plural:

singular	plural	
<i>kurdu</i>	<i>kurdu-kurdu</i>	child
<i>karnta</i>	<i>karnta-karnta</i>	woman
<i>purlka</i>	<i>purlka-purlka</i>	old man

Definite determiners (see below) inflect for number-like nouns, but they may also take a suffix *-rra* to render a greater plural:

<i>nyampu</i>	this
<i>nyampujarra</i>	these two
<i>nyampupatu</i>	these several
<i>nyampu(rra)</i>	these all

Plural pronouns may combine with *-patu* to render a lesser plural:

<i>ngalipa</i>	we plural inclusive
<i>ngalipapatu</i>	we several inclusive

7. Determiners

There are, properly speaking, no third person independent pronouns in Warlpiri. Instead, the definite determiners (articles and demonstratives) are used:

<i>nyampu</i>	this
<i>yalumpu</i>	that near
<i>yali</i>	that removed
<i>yinya</i>	that beyond
<i>nyanungu</i>	the, that aforementioned
<i>yangka</i>	the, that evocative (i.e. the one you know about)
<i>ngula</i>	that one, referring back to prior clause in a complex sentence
<i>mirni, yalarni</i>	that removed, indefinite or invisible location, that one off somewhere
<i>mirnimpa, yalarnimpi</i>	that near, indefinite or invisible location; that one near somewhere
<i>kuja</i>	manner, thus, like that, like this

Demonstrative determiners may be used, without inflection, as locatives:

<i>nyampu</i>	here
<i>yalumpu</i>	there (near you)
etc.	

The indefinite determiners are:

<i>jinta</i>	one
<i>jirrama, jirrima</i>	two
<i>marnkurrpa, wirrkardu</i>	several
<i>panu</i>	many

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The interrogative determiners are:

<i>ngana</i> (Eastern: <i>nyana</i>)	who
<i>nyiya</i> (Eastern: <i>nyayi</i>)	what
<i>nyarrpara</i>	which, where
<i>nyajangu</i>	what ones, how many
<i>nyangurlarnu</i>	what, who, which

Other interrogatives are:

<i>nyarrpa</i>	how
<i>nyarrpa-jarri-</i> (iV1)	to do what
<i>nyarrpa-ma-</i> (tV5)	to do what to him
<i>nyangurla</i>	when

8. Case (suffixed to nominals, including determiners and pronouns)

<i>-ngku</i> (with disyllabics), <i>-rlu</i> (with polysyllabics)	‘ergative — subject of a transitive sentence; instrumental’, as in: <i>Ngarrka-ngku wawirri panturnu</i> . The man speared the kangaroo. <i>Nantuwu-rlu kurdu kujurnu</i> . The horse threw the child. <i>Wawirrina panturnu kurlarda-rlu</i> . I speared a kangaroo with a spear.
<i>-ku</i>	‘dative, indirect object, purposive’, as in: <i>Wati ka-rla kurdu-ku wangkami</i> . The man is speaking to the child. <i>Karntangku ka-rla kurdu-ku miyi yinyi</i> . The woman is giving the child food. <i>Ngaju karna yani ngapa-ku</i> . I am going for water.
<i>-ngka</i> (on disyllabics), <i>-rla</i> (on polysyllabics)	‘locative — at, on, in’, as in <i>Wati ka pirli-ngka nyinami</i> . The man is sitting on the rock. <i>Karnta ka yujuku-rla nyinami</i> . The woman is sitting in the shelter. Complex locatives are formed by combining a noun in the locative case with a direction or location nominal, as in: <i>Jurlpu ka nyinami yuwarli-rla kankarlarni</i> . The bird is sitting on top of the house. <i>Wati ka kar-rimi watiya-jarra-rla kulkurrujarra</i> . The man is standing between the two trees.
<i>-kurra</i>	‘allative, directional — to, toward, up to, into, onto’, as in: <i>Wati ka yani ngurra-kurra</i> . The man is going, to the camp. <i>Warna ka yukami ngulya-kurra</i> . The snake is entering into the hole.
<i>-ngurlu</i>	‘elative — from’, as in: <i>Wati ka yanirni ngurra-ngurlu</i> . The man is coming from the camp.
<i>-jangka</i>	‘elative of origin or source; elative of cause; after’, as in: <i>Palya kalu mani marna-jangka</i> . They get wax from spinifex. <i>Ngaju karna matajarrimi warrki-jangka</i> . I am getting tired from work. Another elative of similar meaning is <i>-warnu</i> ; this element is also used to render a perfective relative, as in: <i>Kurdu ka ngunami murrururru, watiyangurlu wantinjawarnu</i> . The child is lying hurt, having fallen from the tree.

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-wana	'along', as in: <i>Nantuwu ka parnkami yurutu-wana</i> . The horse is running along, the road.
-ngkajinta (on disyllabics), -rlajinta (on polysyllabics)	'comitative — with, accompanying', as in: <i>Japanangka ka wirlini ya ni Japaljarri-rlajinta</i> . Japanangka is going hunting with Japaljarri
-kurlangu	'possessive', as in: <i>Karli nyampu Japanangka-kurlangu</i> . This boomerang is Japanangka's. The possessive forms a nominal capable of inflecting for case and number, thus: <i>Maliki-jarra-rlu-ju-pala wajilipungu Japanangka-kurlangu-jarra-rlu</i> . Jaranangka's two dogs chased me. The possessive form of pronouns is formed with the suffix -nyangu, thus: <i>ngaju-nyangu</i> 'my, mine', <i>nyuntu-nyangu</i> 'your, yours', etc. In this, the determiner <i>nya-nungu</i> 'that aforementioned' behaves like a pronoun: <i>nyanungu-nyangu</i> 'his, her, its'. The other determiners take -ku-rlangu. In addition to these endings, there are certain specialised ones: <i>ku-palangu</i> 'ascending kinsman', <i>-ku-pirdangka</i> 'same generation kinsman'. And compounds of the form /N-dative-kinterm-nyanu/ are commonly used to express possession in the domain of kinship, e.g.: <i>ngaju-ku-ngamirni-nyanu</i> 'my uncle'. (In this construction, kinterms in -na drop this ending.)

Certain case endings — i.e. the ergative, the locative, and the comitative — have two alternants, one for disyllabic nominals, the other for polysyllabics. Certain disyllabics are exceptional in that they take -rlu, -rla, -rlajinta instead of -ngku, -ngka, -ngkajinta. These exceptional forms are listed below:

nyampu	this
yali	that removed
yinya	that beyond
kuja	thus
nyiya (Eastern: nyayi)	what
nyarrpa	how
mirni	that removed, indefinite location

To this list also belongs the Eastern form *nyana* 'who', but not the Western *ngana* 'who'.

9. Directionals (combining with inflected verbs or with pre-verbal particles)

-rni	'hither, to here', as in: <i>Wati ka ya ni-rni</i> . The man is coming hither. <i>Wati ka pina-rni ya ni</i> . The man is coming back hither.
-rra	'thither, to there', as in: <i>Wati ka ya ni-rra</i> . The man is going thither. <i>Wati ka pina-rra ya ni</i> . The man is going back thither.
-mpa	'past, by, across', as in: <i>Nantuwu ka parnkamimpa</i> . The horse is running past. <i>Nantuwu ka pina-mpa parnkami</i> . The horse is running back past.

The continuative element -yi is similar to these in its syntactic properties: *Ngaju kapirna parnkami-yi*. I will be running, I will keep running. *Ngaju kapirna pina-yi parnkami*. I will be running back.

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10. Noun formatives

N-kurlu	'propriative, having', as in: <i>Wati ka yanirni kuyu-kurlu</i> . The man is coming with meat. (Also: N-parnta)
N-wangu	'privative, not having', as in: <i>Wati ka nyinami kuyu-wangu</i> . The man is sitting without meat; the man is without meat. Also simple negative, as in: <i>Nyampu wiri-wangu</i> . This isn't big.
N-nyayirni	'real, very', as in: <i>Wati nyampu wiri-nyayirni</i> . This man is very big.
N-kari	'another', as in: <i>Yapa-kari ka wangkami</i> . Another person is speaking.
N-rlangu	'some, for example', as in: <i>Kalakangku maliki-rlangu-rlu yarlkini</i> . A dog, for example, is liable to bite you; some dog might bite you.
N-wardingki	'native of', as in: <i>Yurntumu-wardingki-patu kalu yanirnilki</i> . The Yuendumu people are coming now.
N-ngawurrpa	'denizen of', as in: <i>Jipilyaku, ngulaju ngapa-ngawurrpa</i> . The duck is a denizen of the water, a water-dweller.
N-puraji	'your', as in: <i>Ngamirni-puraji ka yanirni</i> . Your uncle is coming.
N-pardu	'diminutive, diminutive of affection', as in: <i>Wita-pardu ka yulami</i> . The (dear) little one is crying.
V-infinitive-kurlangu	'instrument or place for verbing', as in: <i>Mulyu, ngulaju parntinya-nja-kurlangu</i> . The nose is for smelling.
V-ngu (V1), -rnu (V2), -ngu (V3), -rnu (V4), -nu (V5)	'agentive', as in: <i>Maliki nyampu kuyu-pu-ngu</i> . This dog is a meat-killer (i.e. a good hunter).

11. Verb formatives

N-jarri-	(forms iV1) 'inchoative, to become', as in: <i>Kurdu nyampu ka wiri-jarri-mi</i> . This child is getting big.
N-ma-	(forms tV5) 'causative, to cause to become', as in: <i>Watingki ka kurlarda yiri-ma-ni</i> . The man is sharpening the spear.
V-infinitive ya-	(forms Prt. V5, retaining transitivity of the first V) 'progressive', as in: <i>Kuyu karlipa paka-rninja ya-ni</i> . We (plural inclusive) are going along killing meat.

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V-infinitive-i- (forms V5, retaining transitivity of the first V; the final /a/ of the infinitive deletes) 'to go and verb', as in: *Ngapa kapirna ma-ninj-i-ni*. I will go and get some water. With V3, the forms are somewhat irregular: *-nj-a-ni* (nonpast), *-nj-a-nu* (past), *-nj-a-nka* (imperative), *-nj-a-nkarla* (irrealis), as in: *Ngajukupirdangka kapirna nya-nj-a-ni*. I will go and see my brother.

12. Stative purposive

-karda 'until it reaches a state', as in: *Miyi kapirna yirrani wantakurra, linji-karda*. I will put the food/fruit out in the sun, till it dries.

13. Enclitics (suffixed to words of any class, except auxiliaries)

-ju 'phonological extension' (used to lengthen a word for stylistic euphony; extremely common in the speech of many Warlpiris), as in: *Nyampu-ju ngurrju*. This is good.

-lku 'now, then, and then', as in: *Yani-lki karna*. I'm going now.

-wiyi 'first, before', as in: *Ngapa-wiyi kapirna ngarni*. I will drink some water first.

-yijala 'also', as in: *Karli-yijala kapirna ngurrjumani*. I am going to make a boomerang also.

-mipa 'only', as in: *Karli-mipa-rna ngurrjumanu*. I made only a boomerang. (This ending should perhaps be listed among the noun formatives, since it may precede case inflections, as in: *Nyampu kalu purdanyanyi wati-mipa-rlu*. Only men hear this. The endings *-nyayirni* 'very' and *-rlangu* 'for example', like *-mipa*, have both noun-formative and enclitic characteristics.)

-juku 'still, yet', as in: *Ngapa ka wantimi-jiki*. The rain is still falling.

This is not an exhaustive listing. Enclitics, though they are extremely important in Warlpiri usage, are little understood. A few additional ones are *-jala* 'obviously, as you know'; *-ja* 'assertive'; *-nya* 'emphatic; interrogative (in yes-no questions)'; *-kula* 'contrastive; concessive'; *-kirli* 'precisely'.

14. Sentence particles

mayi 'self interrogative', as in: *Nyarrpara mayi yanu ngajukupirdangka*. Where, I wonder, did my brother go; I don't know where my brother went.

kulanganta 'counterfactual', as in: *Kulanganta kapinpaju nyanjankarlarni*. I thought you were going to come and see me.

marda 'potential', as in: *Kapi marda wantimi ngapa*. It might rain.

Other sentence particles are: *japa* 'interrogative'; *pangkala* 'permissive'; *karinganta* 'declarative'; *nganta* 'quotative; suppositional'; *kirli* (Eastern) 'permissive'.

APPENDIX

15. Conjunctions

- manu* 'and, (inclusive) or' as in: *Japanangka manu Japaljarri kapipala yani wirlinyi*. Japanangka and Japaljarri will go hunting. An alternant is *kapi* — this is predominantly, but not exclusively, Eastern.
- kala* 'but', as in: *Kulanganta kapi wantiyarla ngapa, kala lawa*. I thought it was going to rain, but it didn't.

16. Phonological rules

A. Progressive assimilation:

A suffixal high vowel (i.e. /i, u/) assimilates to a preceding high vowel, provided the vowel /a/ does not intervene. By this rule, /karli-ku/ (boomerang-dative) becomes *karliki*, and /ya-nu-rni/ (go-past-hither, i.e. came) becomes *yanurnu*. Similarly, /karli-kurlu/ (boomerang-propriative) becomes *karlikirli*.

B. Regressive assimilation:

In verbs, a high vowel in the stem assimilates to a high vowel in the past and nonpast inflections, provided /a/ does not intervene. Thus, /kiji-rnu/ (throw-past) becomes *kujurnu*, and /pu-nyi/ (kill-nonpast) becomes *pinyi*. The vowel /u/ becomes /i/ before /nj/ of the infinitive, also: /pu-nja-/ (kill-infinitive) becomes *pinja-*.