

NYANGUMARTA



NYANGUMARTA – ENGLISH DICTIONARY
ENGLISH – NYANGUMARTA WORDLIST
AND TOPICAL WORDLISTS

2008 Edition



Nyangumarta - English Dictionary English - Nyangumarta Wordlist and Topical Wordlist 2008

Important Note on Taboo Words

This dictionary will contain some words that are not spoken by present language speakers, as the word is taboo. This taboo is due to the word being the name of, or sounding like the name of, someone who has passed away.

Some words considered culturally sensitive by the Nyangumarta community have not been included in this book.

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A. Introduction – A Layman's Look at Nyangumarta

Basic Intention in Writing this Introduction

Writing linguistic papers for linguists is a science and an art that requires knowledge and an understanding of a vast number of technical terms, and of all sorts of theories, and an ability to use shorthand formulas that other linguists can understand and benefit from. In the past I have written some papers that way. Hopefully they are true. Sadly, to the average person they are at least boring, and probably completely unintelligible. A close friend once said that no-one would need sleeping tablets if they had a linguistic paper to read at bed-time!

That is not the kind of thing I want to write now. I want to write this as if I am writing a letter to a friend -- you -- someone who is interested in learning a bit (or a bit more) about Nyangumarta, and how it works. If there is anything that you don't understand but want to, you can write back and ask me about it. By writing this as a letter to you I will be able to explain some things in ways that could never be put into a linguistic paper for publication. The editors have very strict rules about how things must be expressed if you want them to publish your paper in their journals. You have to do it their way, or they won't print it.

For over forty years my wife and I have been Field Linguists with the Summer Institute of Linguistics (S.I.L.). Field Linguists sometimes call themselves OWLs, for "Ordinary Working Linguists". We have wanted to use what we have learned about linguistics and about the Nyangumarta language in the past three decades to help the Nyangumarta people themselves to understand their language better. We have wanted to use it to teach them to read and write in it so that they can enjoy recording their own and others' experiences in it, in ways that other Nyangumarta people will really appreciate. Being literate in Nyangumarta will also help them to understand new non-Aboriginal things all around them better, like the diabetes that can so devastate their lives, or the government messages that they need to understand, or the thoughts of other people of other cultures. One very satisfying comment that I once received was when I translated a government explanation of new legislation about Aboriginal affairs from one page of brief formal English into several pages of clear everyday Nyangumarta, and tape-recorded it for our elderly community leader. When I asked later if he still had the tape, he said, "No. I sent it on to the other communities so they could listen to it too. In all my many years as a community leader, that's the first message from the government that I ever understood!"

I want this letter about the Nyangumarta language to be simple enough for you, as a friend without any linguistic training, to understand, but I also want you to find it interesting, enjoyable, and maybe even useful, too. I would like it to be useful to all our Nyangumarta friends, and to our many other friends in the Pilbara who also speak Nyangumarta even though they themselves may be descended from speakers of Ngarla or Nyamal or Nyiyaparli or Warnman or Martu Wangka or any other of the many Pilbara Aboriginal languages. I have found a lot of pleasure in studying Nyangumarta myself, and in this letter I want to share that pleasure with anyone else who is willing to read it too.

There is a bit of a catch. To do that I will have to introduce some basic linguistic terms at the beginning, and some more along the way, as I explain how Nyangumarta works. I will try to make that task as easy as I know how. Once you have grasped them, you will be able to understand better how to look at the other Pilbara languages, and see how they work too. All of the Pilbara languages are different from each other (and Nyangumarta especially so), but they do have many cultural and other background things in common, and they are all very expressive of what it meant to be an Aborigine in "the old days". Sadly much of the old knowledge and skills of the hunter-gatherer days has been forgotten by most people already, and the rest is rapidly being forgotten now, and what isn't written down now will soon be lost. Hopefully this letter, which I have called "A Layman's Look at Nyangumarta", together with the Nyangumarta Dictionary and Finderlist, will help to preserve an accurate and useful (though still incomplete) record of the Nyangumarta language for posterity, and will also encourage speakers of other languages to record more of theirs, too, while there is still the opportunity.

Brian Geytenbeek, November 2007

Acknowledgements and Copyright

Knowingly or (in most cases) unknowingly, a large number of people have contributed to the following pages. Over the years Linguistic experts, Consultants, Computer Staff and numerous Administrative Staff of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, both from Australia and from overseas, trained us, guided us, supported us, and encouraged us. Most of them may never see this small result of their many labours. They, like we, were content just to be a part of a vast Team with a common goal -- helping marginalised people around the world to become literate in their mother tongue, and thus become better equipped to cope with the many problems they have to face in their own disadvantaged niche within a dominant and at times fairly hostile environment. Their situation has been aggravated by the rapidly developing and changing technology which is causing a rapidly changing world. Even those of us who were brought up in a dominant culture have often had to work hard and fast to keep up with it all. It has been much harder and more unsettling for the minority groups of the world. Thus my first acknowledgement is of "The S.I.L. Team".

Behind them was a much bigger team of mainly Christian friends who supported us, and all the other members of the S.I.L. Team, financially and/or in prayer, so that we as "Field Linguists" could do this sort of work for the under-privileged and marginalised peoples of the world. We could never have done even the small part that we did do without the help of "The Background Team".

More specifically, I would like to acknowledge the major contribution made by Dr. Geoffrey N. O'Grady to our initial efforts at learning Nyangumarta. When we began our linguistic survey at Marble Bar in 1972 we read his *Nyangumata Grammar*, and some smaller papers, and later, his *Nyangumarda Conjugations*, and later again the joint paper of Hoard and O'Grady, *Nyangumarta Phonology : A Preliminary Report*. (Fuller details are given in the Bibliography.) His work gave us a good framework to work with. Even though in some cases our long-term research in slightly different and steadily-changing dialects unearthed different data requiring slightly different analyses, or dislodged certain linguistic theories, those materials gave us a lot of Nyangumarta sentences and lots of thoughts to work on right from the start, and made us think carefully about just what was or was not going on in Nyangumarta.

The Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies (now the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies) was very helpful and encouraging along the way. In the pre-computer days one of their valuable services was to make and archive copies of our notebooks and tapes for us, as backups in case a fire or flood or cyclone should destroy our originals and cause the loss of years of work.

The team at the Wangka Maya Pilbara Aboriginal Language Centre has always been helpful and encouraging. I am particularly grateful to Albert Burgman, for many years the Senior Linguist there, for his patience and wise counsel on many matters, and especially, more recently, for his work in preparing these materials for publication.

Lastly I want to acknowledge another Team, though they would not have thought of themselves as a team. I refer to "The Aboriginal Team", made up of all our Aboriginal friends and acquaintances, from Marble Bar days and onwards through more than twenty years as residents of Tjalku Wara, who welcomed us into their extended family right from the start, and tried to teach us Nyangumarta, even when in many cases they themselves only spoke it as a second or a third language. We have memories of many fine old people, some of whom had grown up out in the Great Sandy Desert, and had not even seen a white person until they were several years of age.

Sadly I cannot name these friends because of cultural restraints, since almost all of them have long since left this earthly life, and their names are still taboo. That taboo system is one part of the original Aboriginal culture that has been made redundant by the massive increase in the Aboriginal population over the past 50 years, and by the number of people living together in large communities and townships. My personal opinion is that people need to stop using the "Nyaparu" system. In the days when people hunted in small clans of ten or a dozen people, the system mostly referred to just a few persons known to that group. Now, with a much larger population, large communities, and greatly increased travel between large communities and towns, whenever one mentions the word "Nyaparu" everyone within earshot is reminded of all their lost loved ones, scores of them, not just the one being referred to. Clearly the system no longer serves the purpose it used to have. Instead, it defeats it. Not

only that, nowadays it makes it extremely hard to trace people's family trees accurately, so that people who want to trace their lines of descent, say for a Native Title claim, are frustrated by it. And, in my case, it prevents me from giving loving and appreciative tribute to those to whom it is due.

They have gone, but many of the things they taught us about the natural world, the topography, the names and habits of the birds and the plants and the animals, the names and uses of the artefacts and the other things of their every-day lives, are now safely stored in this Dictionary, for their descendants. Over the years I trained (or started to train) many younger people to become literate in their own languages, or to bridge them across from their ability to read and write in English to an ability to read and write in the Aboriginal languages that they knew. Gratifyingly, some have gone on to helping to train others, such as in the School at La Grange. In more recent years, the Wangka Maya Pilbara Aboriginal Language Centre has come into existence, its team has grown, and they are now making a major contribution by recording and preserving the Aboriginal languages too. To all these people I now offer this work as an attempt to at least in part repay them the debt we owe them for their warm friendship, shared over many years, in our common interest in preserving the Aboriginal heritage for the benefit of not only the Aboriginal people, but also of everyone else who wants to learn about it.

WARNING

This Dictionary is still under construction. Many checks and standardisations still have to be done on the material in it. I have only authorised the publication of this interim version in its present incomplete state in order to meet an immediate need. If circumstances permit I hope to continue to work for another year or more on improving it, and I would very much welcome any questions, or any comments on whatever difficulties you may have in understanding it. In the meantime I trust that you will find this interim version helpful in spite of its current deficiencies.

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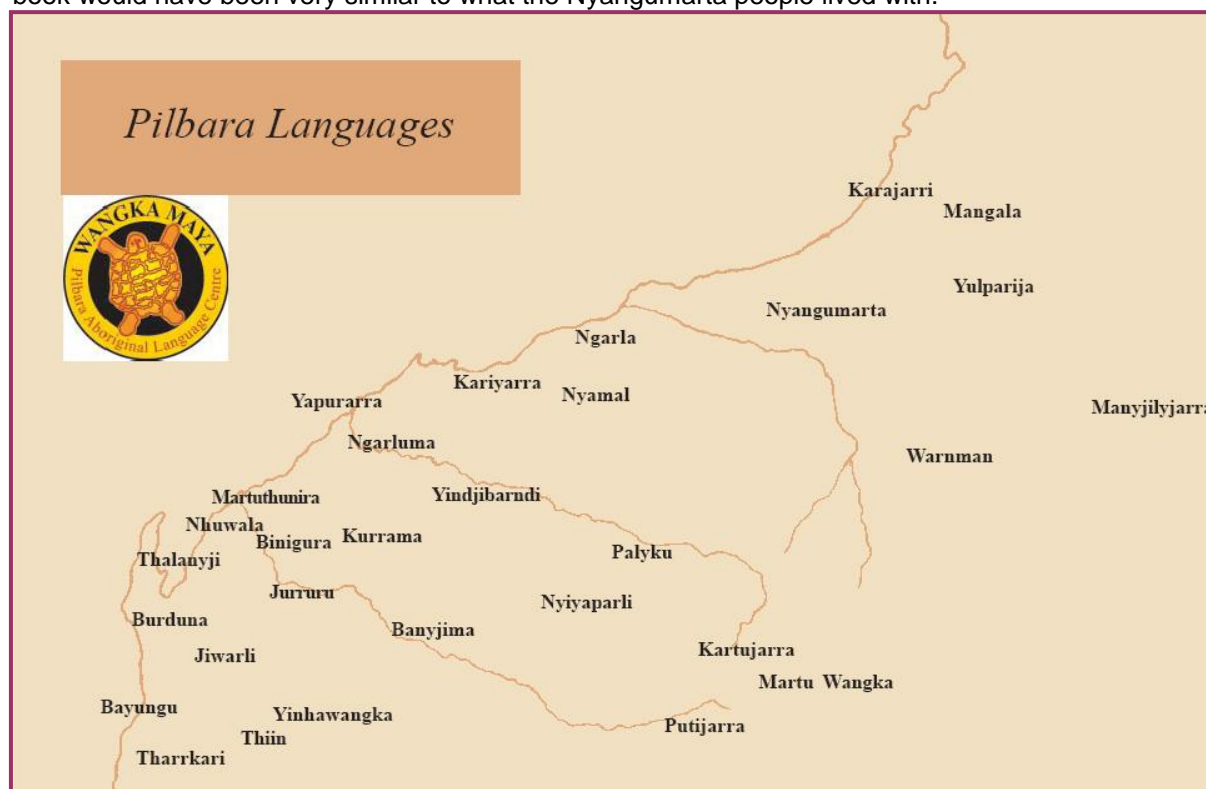
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Nyangumarta Language and its Speakers

Geographical Notes

The Nyangumarta people originally came from the western side of the Great Sandy Desert. Their territory bordered the Karajarri and the Mangala people on the north, the Nyamal on the west, and Western Desert languages like Warnman, Manyjilyjarra and Yurlparija to the south and east. Their way of life would have been very similar to that of the Walmajarri, their neighbours over to the northeast, which has been described accurately and extensively in the excellent book "Jilji" by Pat Lowe and Jimmy Pike (Magabala Books, Broome). The book contains numerous paintings by Jimmy Pike, and lots of colour photos of Desert country; and though it uses Walmajarri words instead of Nyangumarta ones, the plants, animals, birds, reptiles, and much of the country described in that book would have been very similar to what the Nyangumarta people lived with.



Historical notes

My understanding of it is that the Nyangumarta people started to move slowly westwards out of their own territory at some stage after Europeans arrived in the Pilbara in the latter half of the 1800s. One close friend of ours, a man who taught us much in the 1970s, saw his first white person at Mijiji Maya when he was a small boy, probably in about 1925. Those who came westwards naturally became involved in the newcomers' pastoral, mining and other pursuits, and probably very few ever returned to their own country and their old way of life. For the most part the Nyangumarta people now live on country belonging to speakers of other language groups, such as the Karajarri, Ngarla, Nyamal, Nyiyaparli, Kariyarra, or Yindjibarndi.

Differences between the two major groupings of dialects

In the days before the Europeans came into the Pilbara, when the Nyangumarta people still lived out in the Great Sandy Desert in small hunting bands, there would have been several original "clan-lects" of the language. Overall, the Nyangumarta people shared borders with several languages, such as the Warnman, Nyamal, Karajarri, Mangarla, Yurlparija, and Nyiyaparli. Some contacts were

made with the languages beyond those immediate neighbours, too. Marriages with people from these other languages would bring new vocabulary into each clan-lect.

There is another factor. Sixteen different relationships are recognised in Nyangumarta -- eight for men and eight for women. As a Nyangumarta male, an average of about one woman in every 8 would be classified as a mother-in-law to me. If her name was the Nyangumarta word for "Crested Pigeon" I was not supposed to pronounce it. To refer to a Crested Pigeon I would have to use some other language's word for it. Thus the need to avoid words which were names of mothers-in-law and sons-in-law would also bring in vocabulary from surrounding languages. These imported words would soon become accepted within each of the clanolects.

These two ongoing processes meant that each clan-lect would have had a slightly different "lexicon", a slightly different set of well-known vocabulary, than all the other clan-lects around it had.

Not all of these extra vocabulary items would have spread evenly to the others after the Nyangumarta people moved out of their own territory into the territories west of them and in 1946 merged into large groups. The results of all the mixing that has taken place make it impossible to trace the way back to the "original" clanolects of Nyangumarta (which would always have been changing slowly anyway). However, two major groupings are still recognisable, the "Coastal" and the "Inland" groups. My personal interpretation of the evidence I gleaned over my twenty seven years in the Pilbara is that the "Coastal" Nyangumarta only moved out to the coast after white pastoralists took over areas of land in the eastern Pilbara. It seems that prior to the 1860s the Ngarla and the Karajarri shared a boundary overlapping the line where the boundary fence between Pardoo Station and Walla Downs now is. However, Nyangumarta people have lived there for a long time now, and the name "Coastal Nyangumarta" has become so well known that there is no point in changing it at this stage.

Dr. G. N. O'Grady quoted the two main "dialects", which in his 1964 *Nyangumarta Grammar* he called "Wanyarli" and "Ngurlipartu", as sharing more than 90 out of a list of 100 words, all commonly-used vocabulary items. (The "Wanyarli" was probably in error for "Walyirli". No-one I ever asked about "Wanyarli" in the early 1970s recognised it as a name they used for a dialect of Nyangumarta.) The Coastal Nyangumarta people say that they speak Nyangumarta, and that the inlanders talk Ngurlipartu.

My experience has been that even though so much vocabulary is shared, and even though in ordinary conversation about culturally understood matters people have no trouble understanding each other, there can still be a lot of slippage of understanding in following speech about unfamiliar things. I once gave a cassette of Genesis 1-11 in Inland Nyangumarta to a Coastal Nyangumarta man because he was a Christian and was interested to learn a bit about what was in the Bible. A few days later I asked him what he had thought of the cassette. "It was OK", he said, "But I want to hear it in my language, Nyangumarta!"

On another occasion, with the help of a fluent speaker of Coastal Nyangumarta I went through the whole of chapter 14 of Mark's Gospel in Inland Nyangumarta, and underneath each line I put in just the differences in Coastal Nyangumarta. There seemed to be no major problems between the two dialects -- just the expected vocabulary changes for several common words like 'woman' and 'water' and 'good' and the suffix for 'without', and of course the differences in the vowel harmony systems caused vowel differences in several places. However, there were one or two or three little differences like these in almost every line of the whole chapter. My translation co-worker on various occasions over the years has said to me that these little differences, all along the way, added up, and make it very hard for him to follow an Inland Nyangumarta text.

An Inland Nyangumarta Dictionary

This Dictionary is therefore presented as primarily a Dictionary of words commonly known and used by speakers of the group of clanolects described as "Inland Nyangumarta". Thus every entry is assumed to be an Inland Nyangumarta word unless it says otherwise.

However, even if a word does not say Coastal Nyangumarta immediately after it, it may still very well be a Coastal Nyangumarta word also, because the two dialect groupings, "Inland Nyangumarta" and "Coastal Nyangumarta", share over 90% (nine words out of every ten) of their vocabularies.

Where a word is noted as Coastal Nyanguamarta in this Dictionary it probably means that the Inland Nyanguamarta people are known to have a separate word for that item. Often people know lots of words of other dialects and other languages when they hear them, without using those words themselves when they speak.

Words from other languages

Many other words in this Dictionary have been noted with the names of other Aboriginal languages. However, it is quite impossible to determine who had the word first -- did one language borrow it from another one -- or whether the word is shared -- did they both have it all along (or did they perhaps both borrow it from some other language in the past)? Thus there is a difference between words which have been "borrowed" from English, because they did not have a word for something themselves until the Europeans arrived and brought that thing with them (like 'horse' or 'truck'), and words from other Aboriginal languages which because of cultural or other reasons are known or used by people even though their own clanolect does already have a well-known word for that item.

Synonyms

All this sharing of vocabulary results in many, many "synonyms", different words which have much the same meaning and can often be substituted for each other in a sentence. People have frequently volunteered synonyms from other languages when teaching us Nyanguamarta. In this Dictionary I have tried to list only those synonyms which I have felt are the ones most-commonly used by Nyanguamarta people; but that decision is only a subjective one, and many other people might have chosen differently.

B. Alphabet and Pronunciation Guidelines for Aboriginal Languages in the eastern Pilbara

This is VERY IMPORTANT:

Aboriginal words must be pronounced using the pronunciation rules for Aboriginal languages, NOT with the frequently irregular and conflicting sets of rules that often cause such confusion in the spelling and pronunciation of English.

Basic pronunciation rules for the Aboriginal languages in the Pilbara from Port Hedland eastwards* are given in the General Pronunciation Guidelines below.

The alphabet used for writing these Aboriginal languages is scientifically correct and completely consistent, with each and every significant sound represented by one (and only one) letter or digraph. It is what linguists call a "phonemic" system. (Laymen would probably call it a "phonetic spelling")

* Some languages in the Pilbara Region west of Port Hedland have three more phonemes ("letters") in their alphabets: another 'l', another 'n', and another 't'. These three are pronounced with the tongue tip touching the back of the bottom teeth and the blade of the tongue pushed forward against the back of the top teeth. They are usually written with 'lh', 'nh', and 'th' (not to be confused with the English use of 'th').

These three extra phonemes also occurred in a few languages east of Port Hedland, such as Nyamal, Nyiyaparli, and Palyku. There are very few speakers of those languages today. These extra phonemes may occasionally be encountered in that area, but are not a significant factor. Note that the place-name "Marillana" should really be spelled "Marrilhanha", though Nyanguamarta speakers would use 'ly' instead of the 'lh' and 'ny' instead of the 'nh', so would pronounce it "Marrilyanya".

(West of Port Hedland there is one other difference: the alphabet chosen for those languages uses b, d, and g instead of p, t, and k; but the sounds they represent are the same.)

system.) For any given language, its phonemic system is the ideal basis for spelling that particular language.

Using a phonemic system means that once you have mastered the rules governing the pronunciation of its letters you should be able to pronounce any word fairly well even if you have never read it before, and spell any word correctly even if you have never seen it written before.

This alphabet is now accepted as the norm for this area, and is in use for literature in all of the Aboriginal languages in the eastern Pilbara, including those at Jigalong, Parnngurr, and Punmu. To the northeast it is used at La Grange, Looma, Noonkenbah and Fitzroy Crossing, and to the southeast it is used (with only one minor change, that of 'tj' instead of 'j'), in the Kalgoorlie, Wiluna, and Warburton Ranges areas.

General Pronunciation Guidelines

Vowels

a	as in 'putt', 'mutt', 'cut'.
aa	as in 'part', 'mart', 'cart'; twice as long as 'a'.
i	as in 'pit'.
ii	as in 'peat'; twice as long as 'i'.
u	as in 'put', 'soot', 'full'; never ever like 'oo' in 'coot' or 'boot' or 'suit'.
uu	as in 'put' but twice as long; not common in English. May be heard in the agonised cry, 'You are treading on my footoooo!!!' Never ever like 'oo' in 'coot' or 'boot' or 'suit'.

Consonants

j	Akin to the d in 'dew' or 'due'; it is not like j as in 'Jew'. Made with the tongue flat and the tip touching the back of the top teeth
k	At the beginning of words is like the k in 'skid'. Note that it has no puff of air after it. Elsewhere in words it can sound either that way or like a g
l	As in English
ly	Like the l in 'million', but with the tongue flat and the tip touching the back of the top teeth
m	As in English
n	As in English
ng	As in English
ny	Like the n in 'new', but with the tongue flat and the tip touching the back of the top teeth
p	At the beginning of words is like the p in 'spin'. Note that it has no puff of air after it. Elsewhere in words it can sound either that way or like a b
r	As in English, but must be made by curling the tongue-tip up and back (not by humping up the middle of the tongue, as is done by many speakers of Australian English)
rl	Like l in English, but with the tongue-tip curled back a bit.
rn	Like n in English, but with the tongue-tip curled back a bit.
rr	As in Scottish, the briefly trilled or 'rolled' r.
rt	Like t or d in English, but with the tongue-tip curled back a bit, and no puff of air after it.
t	At the beginning of words is like the t in 'stick'. Note that it has no puff of air after it. Elsewhere in words it can sound either that way or like a d
w	As in English
y	As in English

Stress

Stress the first syllable of each word (as in English **permit**, 'a licence'), NOT the second syllable (as in **permit**, 'allow').

In nouns of 4 or 5 syllables, the second-last syllable is also stressed. In nouns of six syllables the first, third and fifth are stressed. Within verbs similar rules apply, but the verbal picture is not always so simply described. The multi-syllable verb suffixes and person-markers always take stress on their first syllable, and if this causes any clash with the otherwise predictable stress on earlier syllables, normal stress within the verb may be adjusted accordingly.

The "kur" rule

A predictable exception occurs only in words of 5 or more phonemes, and only when sequences within such words begin with /k/, /p/, or /t/, are followed by /i/ or /u/, and then by /r/ or /w/. In such cases the first vowel is very shortened or even omitted, and if there would have been stress on that vowel it is transferred onto the next vowel, which is then sometimes lengthened slightly. For example, **kura-kura** (a place-name), where each word has only 4 phonemes, is pronounced "**kura-kura**"; but **kuran-kuran** (a species of spinifex) is pronounced as "**kran-kran**"; **pirirri** ('initiated man') is pronounced as "**pri:rrri**"; **kuwarri** ('now') is pronounced as "**kwa:rrri**"; **yunturi** ('sulky') is pronounced as "**yuntri**".

The only other exceptions to the above rules are few and minor ones. For instance, one suffix, **-kapali** ('like, similar to') always takes the stress on the second syllable.

A note regarding the loss of contrast between alveolar and retroflexed consonants

For the more than three decades since we first looked at the Nyangumarta language in 1972, there has been an all-pervasive uncertainty amongst Nyangumarta speakers in distinguishing the retroflexed nasal [ɾn] from the alveolar nasal [n], even though the two sounds are well-established as separate phonemes, with numerous minimal pairs to support that distinction.

(Dr. Geoff O'Grady made a similar observation about the apparent uncertainty with regard to the lamino-palatal and lamino-dental series (?) in certain languages of the Ngayarda Sub-Group -- I think Banyjima was one. His comment is somewhere in his sketches of various Pilbara languages, in *Anthropological Linguistics*, Vol 8, No. 2, not available to me at present.)

In the 1970s tests were conducted, in which trained speakers working under controlled conditions repeatedly pronounced [nganarna] (the pronoun 'we plural exclusive') and [*ngarnarna] (not a word in Nyangumarta), in random order. The tests had been set up because of interested discussion as to whether the verb 'I ate it' should be spelled the same as or different from the pronoun 'we plural exclusive'. (The two are in fact supposed to be phonologically identical.) These tests showed that many people were unable to distinguish between the pronoun and the non-word.

Three observations are pertinent.

- (1) The past tense marker for the irregular stem [nga-], "eat", is [-na], not the regular RNA class form [-rna], but many who were at that time learning to read and write in Nyangumarta instinctively thought that 'I ate' should be *ngarnarna, using the regular retroflexed nasal in the non-future morpheme. They were wanting to write mechanically what they thought should be there (because of the pressure of the numerous RNA class verbs), rather than write what they were actually hearing.
- (2) When people begin to go deaf, one of the first contrasts that many people lose is the difference between "n" and "l". Another is the difference between retroflexed and alveolar tongue positions.
- (3) It is a well-established fact that when people get drunk their sensitivity to noise decreases. The drunker they get, the more they turn up their music, because otherwise they can't hear it clearly.

Since the majority of community-based Aboriginal people that we know in the Pilbara have been brought up from infancy in an environment of radios and tape recorders and TVs and Hi-Fi systems that for one reason or another have been turned up far beyond the recommended 90db limits, the majority of them have already become partly deaf before they reach teenage years. It is not surprising therefore that they are unable to hear fine phonetic differences, and use context rather than acoustics to decipher streams of speech, and distinguish between minimal pairs in their own languages.

A possible source of the modern confusion, involving 'jirni' vs. 'jini' and 'pirni' vs. 'pini'

The original situation (until c.1928, on De Grey Station at least, as described by a man who grew up there) was that the Ngarla people used a retroflexed nasal in the past tense marker **-rnu** that is used in two of their three verb classes, and the Coastal Nyangumarta speakers used a retroflexed nasal in the non-future marker (**-rna ~ -rni ~ -rnu**) used in one of their two verb classes -- but they had an exception: they used an alveolar nasal 'n' in the non-future marker **-ni** on just two of their verbalisers, **'ji-** and **'pi-**, both of which are used frequently in everyday speech, and on the verb stem **'ji-**, 'do'. (The vowel in **'-ni** is selected by vowel harmony rules from the vowel of the stem, so there was no equivalent **'-na ~ -nu'**.)

Many people on De Grey Station were bilingual in Ngarla and Coastal Nyangumarta, and so were attuned to both the retroflexed and the alveolar nasals, with minimal pairs in both languages to support the emic difference, and there was no confusion. Then two Inland Nyangumarta speakers arrived on De Grey from Warrawagine Station. (One was Kura-Kura, Jimmy Monaghan Senior, who later became Manager of the Warriyarranya Outcamp of De Grey Station. He died in 1989, at the age of 107 !). These two men were the first to introduce the Inland Nyangumarta forms [jirni] and [pirni] to De Grey Station. Other Inlanders likewise visited and settled on other coastal pastoral stations. From then on the Inland Nyangumarta and Coastal Nyangumarta speakers had to cope with [jirni ~ jini] and [pirni ~ pini].

Dr. Geoffrey N. O'Grady decided to learn Nyangumarta when he became a jackeroo on Wallal Downs Station in 1947. I have a carbon-copy of part of a typed word-list that he made in the early 1950s. I also have photocopies of a lot of his field notes from his 1967 research in the Pilbara. Both of these sources contain both retroflexed and alveolar nasals for ji- and pi-.

In his *Nyangumarta Grammar* in 1964 Dr. O'Grady ignored the phonetic occurrences of **jini** and **pini**, and treated the stems as members of his Class II verbs (e.g., **purra pirnilpa** 'he chased it long ago'), but later (after his 1967 field trip) he decided to separate them out as a separate verb class, "Class III". This can be seen in his "Nyangumarta Conjugations" published in *Pacific Linguistics Studies* "In Honour of Capell", Pacific Linguistics Series C, No. 13, S. A. Wurm and D. A. Laycock (editors), Australian National University, A. H. & A. W. Reed. The chart at the foot of page 852 clearly shows this alveolar/retroflex difference as the only point at which his Class II and Class III verbs differ. It can also be seen in the joint paper, "Nyangumarta Phonology: A Preliminary Report", by Hoard and O'Grady, which may be found in *Grammatical Categories in Australian Languages* (R.M.W. Dixon, Ed.), Linguistic Series No. 22, Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Canberra, 1976. Humanities Press Inc., New Jersey U.S.A.. "Nyangumarta Conjugations".

Another factor to be considered in regard to this issue was the Aboriginal Strike sponsored by Don McLeod, which officially began on 1 May 1946. This resulted in a long-term mixing within "McLeod's Mob" (as they were then called), of several languages, including Nyamal, Ngarla, Manyjilyjarra, Kartujarra, Warnman, Nyiyaparli, Kariyarra, some Coastal Nyangumarta, and probably several clanolects of Inland Nyangumarta -- such as Ngurlipartu Nyangumarta -- now grouped loosely under the cover-name of Inland Nyangumarta. Many non-Nyangumarta people were learning to speak Nyangumarta, as the *lingua franca* of The Mob, but often they learned it from other non-Nyangumarta people who only spoke Nyangumarta as a second (or third) language. Some slippage was inevitable.

By the time we arrived at Marble Bar in 1972 to do our first Pilbara language survey, people who spoke Inland Nyangumarta (often as a second language) were often quite unsure as to whether one or other form was "correct", or whether both were permissible. At that time, because of the

uncertainty, we chose to standardise on O'Grady's forms of **jini** and **pini**, because he had been closely involved with Nyangumarta much earlier than we, and we respected his undoubted ability as a phonetician.

In more recent years, and particularly from certain members of the younger generation, we have heard the retroflexed 'rn' quite regularly and clearly in '**jirni**' and '**pirni**'. As a matter of easier analysis we have preferred to treat these exceptions with **ji-** and **pi-** as merely dialectal or idiolectal and slightly-irregular forms of the RNA class, rather than set up a separate verb class for such a minor difference. Thus, in our present materials, either form is accepted as valid, and in this Dictionary we have retained the spellings of whichever form we recorded them in.

If the regularising trend continues, the younger speakers/writers of Inland Nyangumarta will presumably standardise on using the 'rn' for **jirni** and **pirni**, to match what they use for all the other RNA class verbs. This would seem to be logical, matching the other minor regularisations that we have noticed over the years.

(Regardless of which is "correct", both the alveolar and the retroflexed forms have to be shown as entries in the lexicon, because the Interlineariser will find both forms in the text materials that we feed into it, and so will look for both of them there. It needs to find them in order to gloss them properly.)

Technical Terms and Abbreviations

Grammatical terms and other items, and their Abbreviations

Like any other complicated machine or science, there are lots of parts in a language, and many different things going on, and to talk about a thing you have to have a name for it, that everyone knows, and everyone understands. Some of those names are long, longer than "Four-Wheel Drive" (4WD for short), or "carburetor" ("carby" for short), so to save space, especially in a Dictionary, we use shorthand forms for them. The following is a list has terms often found in linguistic papers, several of which will have been used within the Dictionary, in the "Gram." (grammatical notes) fields, or in the papers that we have written about various aspects of Nyangumarta in the past, listed in the Bibliography. Alongside the terms that might not be self-explanatory I have added brief explanations in brackets.

These have been used in papers we have written over the years, and some of them will appear in the grammatical notes in the dictionary. I have included this list in case you run into them.

-	the boundary between two morphemes
&	and
/	or
~	alternating with (either one or the other)
+/-	optional (either plus or minus, with or without)
-Ø	zero (a nought, signalling a meaningful absence of a form)
*	see footnote (the normal meaning for it)
*	linguists' way of saying "This form might be expected to occur, but it doesn't".
A	agent (transitive subject, the one who did the action)
ABL	ablative case, (after; motion away from ; resulting from)
ABS	absolutive case (not in Nyangumarta; only used in reference to other writers' use of it)
ACC	accusative case (the one the action was done to)
Actor	the one who does the action
ALL	allative case (towards)
allomorph	one of two or more phonemic representations of a morpheme
ant	antonym, having the opposite meaning (used of adjectives, adverbs)
ASSOC	associated with
AVERS	aversive case (lest, for fear of, on account of)

BUFF	buffer (inserted to prevent two consonants getting together that are not supposed to)
c	circa; approximately
CF	Contrafactual (it could or should have happened, but didn't)
cf	compare with
CHAR	characteristic; characterised by
COM	comitative (having)
CONJ	conjunction
core	(of a phrase) describes a phrase that is essential to the type of clause being described
DAT	dative case (indirectly involved in some way with the action)
deic	deictic (pointing out or emphasising "that particular one" as against others)
dem	demonstrative (this one, that one, the other one)
Direct Object	the one an action is done to
DU ~ du	dual (two)
du.ex	dual exclusive (excluding the one(s) spoken to)
du.inc	dual inclusive (including the one(s) spoken to)
e.g.	for example
emph	emphatic
EP	epenthetic (a fancy word for "buffer")
ERG	ergative case (indicates the one who did a transitive action)
ex	exclusive
fig	figurative
FUT	future tense (also used for Irrealis forms -- Nyangumarta uses both systems)
GEN	genitive relationship (indicated by the possessive marker -mili; a lower level of relationship than the clause-level relationship signalled by the main case-system)
homophonous	two or more suffixes or words that look exactly alike, even though they are different
HORT	hortatory mood ('ought-atory', suggesting what ought to be done)
IMM	immediate
IMP	imperative mood (giving a command)
inc	inclusive
INCHO	inchoative ("taking shape", developing)
IND	indicative mood (making a statement)
Indirect Object	one involved in an action in some way, but only indirectly
INST	instrumental case (what the action was done with)
IRR	irrealis (not yet real; "future", but not as definite as in English, it has to have other words added into the sentence, to modify it and clarify it)
irreg	irregular
lit	literally
LOC	locative case (where the action happened)
morpheme	any meaningful unit of speech, whether a suffix or a whole word
nasal	any consonant made with air coming out of the nose (like m, n, ng, ny, rn)
neg	negative ('no', 'nothing')
NF	non-future tense (also used for all the Realis suffixes, the Real, the 'Simple Actual' forms)
No.	number
NOM	nominative case (indicates the doer of an intransitive action)
nom	nominal ("adjective-cum-noun") (only used in reference to other writers' use of it)
NOMLSR	nominaliser (suffix that turns verbs into nouns, which can then take certain noun suffixes)
NP	noun phrase (two or more words describing one item, like 'the big black shaggy dog')
num	numeral, a number word
O	transitive object (indicates the one an action was done to)
Object	see 'Direct Object' and 'Indirect Object'
onom	onomatopoeic; named to simulate the kind of sound it makes
P	past tense
peripheral	(of a phrase) describes a phrase that may occur in but is not essential to the type of clause being described
phonemic	sounds that are significant in the minds of speakers, and so require separate

	letters in an alphabet, because they can make the difference between two words in a language (e.g. 'kata' and 'kaja', or 'karra' and 'karta')
phonetic	any sound in a language, whether it is a significant one or not to the speakers
PL ~ pl	plural (three or more, in contrast to singular or dual)
pl.ex	plural exclusive (excluding the one(s) spoken to)
pl.inc	plural inclusive (including the one(s) spoken to)
pln	place-name
POT1	potential (it might happen); added straight onto the verb stem
POT2	potential (it might happen); added after the person-marker(s) in the verb
PRES	present tense
recip	reciprocal; they do it to each other
reflex	reflexive; they do it for their own (or each other's) benefit
root	(a basic morpheme, without any suffixes attached to it yet; cf. with 'stem')
REMP	remote past
REP	repetitive, repeated aspect (the action was done several times, or habitually)
S	intransitive subject (indicates the one who did an intransitive action)
sg	singular
STAT	stative (indicates the state of something, like 'cold', 'hot', 'frightened')
stem	(one or more morphemes already joined, to which more suffixes can be added)
syn	synonym (another word which has approximately the same meaning as this one)
UNM	unmarked
VB ~ vbIsr	verbaliser (follows a word and takes the full range of verb suffixes -- which that word would not be allowed to take by itself -- to make a complex verb)
Ø	a meaningful absence of what one might expect to find at that point

C. Introduction to the Concepts of Grammar

For everyday purposes, most people use the word "grammar" to refer to the way words and parts of words in a language go together to convey meaning.

"Slots" and "Fillers"

One way of breaking languages down into bite-sized pieces small enough to understand is to separate out the meaningful chunks on different levels. You can think of the highest level, say, a whole story, as being a whole framework. The framework is made up of several "slots" which are filled by meaningful chunks. Each meaningful chunk is in turn made up of smaller slots filled by smaller meaningful chunks, and so on.

Very roughly, the average short story is likely to be made up of a framework in which there are a series of Story slots filled by one or more paragraphs. Each slot has its own job to do within the overall story. The first Story slot will probably be an Introductory one, with some paragraphs setting the scene of the story. "Once upon a time there were three bears, who lived in a forest." The next Story slot will possibly be filled by an explanation of a Problem that arose (Goldilocks!). Then there might be a Development slot, filled by several paragraphs which will describe how things happened on the way to solving the problem. The second-last Story slot will probably be filled by a Climax or Solution paragraph, and the last slot will be filled by a Closing paragraph ("And they all lived happily ever after!").

That will give you an idea of the theory, anyway. Those Story slots (like Introduction, Problem, Development, Solution, Closure) may each contain several paragraphs, each one dealing with one smaller "bite-sized" thought that your mind will latch onto easily and remember, so that the whole story is steadily built up in your mind, bit by bit, into one complete unit.

Each paragraph slot will in turn be filled by sentences, each of which is contributing one particular chunk of meaning to that particular paragraph. Each sentence will in turn be made up of smaller meaningful parts called clauses. In a sentence, which by definition may have one or more clauses in

it, each clause is said to fill a clause slot in that sentence. Clause slots in turn are filled by words, and the words will often be wearing labels called suffixes, to identify them and tell you what job they are doing in the clause they are in, so you know what meaning they are contributing to that part of the story.

Nowadays we use spaces between words to separate them. (Two thousand years ago they didn't. All the words were joined up end to end!) Below word-level linguists often put hyphens in between the meaningful chunks ("morphemes") within the words, so that you can see what is actually in there, and which bits they are talking about.

"Word Classes" and "Case-Marking"

Every language has different classes of words in it, such as nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverbs, and possibly a few others. These types of words have certain types of jobs to do in a clause.

Nouns (see section D) are usually the names of things, like **yukurru**, 'dog'.

Adjectives (see section E) affect the exact meaning of nouns. **Wirtu**, 'big' is an adjective that can tell you something about the dog.

Verbs (see section F) are action words, like **malyarna**, 'He chopped', describing the action that was done.

Adverbs (see section G) affect the exact meaning of verbs. They tell you something about the way the action of the verb was done, like **marrjalu**, 'vigorously'.

Some word classes can be quite versatile. In Nyangumarta you can turn a noun into a verb by adding a verbaliser, and a verb into a noun by adding a nominaliser (that is, a "noun-aliser"). In a noun slot you can turn an adjective into a noun by adding a noun suffix and leaving out any other nouns, so that the adjective has to do the whole job of that noun-slot. In an adverb slot you can turn an adjective into an adverb by adding the instrumental suffix to it.

You can't turn a verb into an adverb. In Nyangumarta you can't normally turn a noun (e.g. **yukurru**, 'dog'; **parrka**, 'leaf'; **yrta**, 'fish'; **jungka** 'ground') into an adjective. However, you can derive a new sort of noun from them by adding **-jartiny**, 'having'. Then it can mean 'the one with the fish', or whatever the **-jartiny** is attached to. There is a contrast between 'The man did it with the axe' (which in its briefest form in Nyangumarta looks the same as 'The man with the axe did it') and 'The man with the axe drank the water.' It all depends on the context, and what other words there are in the clause to give you the clues.

Word classes can be recognised by the company they keep, the slots they can occur in. In a clause (which by definition can only have one verb in it) there will be various slots. One slot can be occupied (filled) by a word indicating the doer of the action. This is called a Subject slot or maybe an Actor slot. There will almost always be another slot filled with a word indicating the action. This is called a Verb slot. If there isn't an action word in this clause then it may be a Stative clause, and there will be a slot indicating the state of the subject, such as in the clause, "I was cold." Or it may be an Equational clause, like "He is a good hunter."

Depending on the length of the clause, there may be an Object slot for the one the action was done to, and an Indirect Object slot for the one who benefited from or was affected by the action in some indirect way. There may be a Time slot, to show when the action was done, or a Location slot, to show where it happened. If a word can only occur in a Time slot we might call it a Time word. If a word can only occur in a Location slot we might call it a Locative word. If a word can only occur in an Action slot we will call it a Verb. Some classes of words, like nouns and pronouns, can go quite happily into various slots within a clause. In any given clause we know which slot they are in by the suffixes on them, because each slot usually has just one or two or a few suffixes that go only with that particular clause slot. When you see a **-karti** ('towards') on a word in Nyangumarta, it is probably in a Location slot, because someone is going 'towards' somewhere. When you see a noun with a suffix **-nga** ('at/in/on') that too is likely to be in a Location slot in the clause.

Case systems

The way in which a language's system keeps track of the relationships between all these slots in a clause is called its "case system", and the individual suffixes that give the clues as to who is doing what to whom and why are called "case-markers". Nyangumarta has nine "cases", and eight of them are listed below, in the Chart of Free Form and Bound Form Pronouns. (The ERGative and the INSTRumental cases have identical markers, and in many contexts are rather hard to tell apart, so I left the INSTRumental forms out. The Instrumental case only shows up for sure when you get the right contexts. There is also a practical reason for omitting it from the Pronouns chart; it is not usual to pick up a person and hit someone else with him!

Is the Possessive (or "genitive") a full-sized case, or only half a case?

Some might say that the POSSessive suffix **-mili** in a clause is also a "case", because it shows who owned the one that the action was done to or done by. But I don't. True, it does show a relationship, which is what "case" is all about, but in Nyangumarta it is on a lower level of relationship than the one that shows the relationships between the clause-level "slots". This is made clear because when it occurs, it needs a clause-level case-marker added to the free form it refers to. For instance, the noun phrase 'my father' in Nyangumarta is **ngaju-mili japartu**. When we put that noun phrase into a clause like 'My father used to teach me', both the words in the phrase can carry the clause-level case-marker **-lu**, ERGative. The POSSessive suffix only shows the relationship between me and my father, not the relationship between me and the verb, the action that my father used to do. We'll look at the following Nyangumarta sentence:

Miranu jinikinyinyi ngajumilalu japartulu.

That sentence is made up of the following morphemes, shown by separating them from each other with hyphens. The hyphens in the pair of lines have been lined up above/below one another, to easier to see which bit means what. (In case you want to refer to them, the Abbreviations are all listed in the section on 'Grammatical Terms and other items and their Abbreviations')

Miranu	ji -ni -kinyi-nyi -Ø	ngaju-mila -lu	japartu-lu.
knowing	VB-NF-REP -1sgACC-3sgERG	I -POSS-ERG	father -ERG
'My father used to teach me.'			

The double-dealing Dative -- is it sometimes a real Possessive?

Wirla-rna-pulu-janaku (hit-NF-2duERG-3plDAT) can mean both 'Those two killed it for them', or 'Those two killed the one belonging to them' -- which might seem to us to be two different matters. We might have expected that when it was 'the one belonging to them' that got killed, and killing is a very Direct sort of action, it would be marked with the ACCusative case, to signal Direct Object, not with the DATive, which signals some Indirect Object. However, in Nyangumarta thought it seems that the reference is a vague 'something to do with them', with the focus on 'them', rather than on a specific one, 'the one that they own'. Either way, since the language uses the DATive person-marker in this way, we have to go along with it. If there is likely to be any ambiguity we just need to remember to add the necessary free forms into the clause, to get rid of the ambiguity. Not everything has to be put into the verb structure.

The chart of the two types of Pronouns gives a good over-view of how "Case" works

In Section D you will find a chart of the two types of Nyangumarta pronouns. It is convenient to show the case suffixes in the Pronoun chart rather than in a Noun chart, because some of the relationships in Nyangumarta are shown not only by suffixes added onto the free forms outside the verb, but also shown, or at least hinted at, in the verbs too, by the system of bound pronouns (alias person-markers). The free forms are said to be "cross-referenced" in the verbs; but the cross-references are not always exact ones. The Pronoun chart shows where the free forms match up with their bound counterparts, where they sort of match up, and where there isn't a match-up at all.

Because Nyangumarta has this double-barrelled system of keeping track of who is doing what to whom, it does not have to use (and usually does not use) both barrels in each clause. To do so would be "over-kill". It would only result in a lot of unnecessary redundancy. Thus most of the time a speaker will use only a bound form signal (because it is obligatory), and if that is a zero (Ø), or if he wants to emphasise that person, he might add a free-form pronoun into the clause to clarify things. When things are not obvious at first glance it just takes a bit of simple detective work to keep track of the action.

Case Marker	The meanings of the case-markers	Shown on free forms by
Nominative	the one that did an intransitive action	-Ø
Ergative	the one that did a transitive action	-lu ~ -ju
Instrumental	the instrument used to do it with	-lu ~ -ju
Accusative	the one to whom a transitive action was done	-Ø
Dative	the one for whose benefit it was done	-ku
Locative	where or when it was done	-nga ~ -ja (Coastal Nyangumarta -ngV ~ -ji)
Ablative	movement away from; resulting from; after, in time	-ja
Allative	movement towards	-karti
Aversive	lest, for fear of, on account of	-ngamarra ~ -jamarra (Coastal Nyangumarta -ngVmarra ~ -jimarra)

Ambiguity and how to work out who did what to whom

One area of ambiguity needing detective work is where those two zero morphemes occur, the NOMinative and the ACCusative. In an intransitive action the NOMinative form of a word is used to indicate the Actor. (The Actor of an intransitive action, the one doing the action, is often also referred to as the Subject). The Actor in an intransitive clause is referred to as being "in the NOMinative case" or "marked for the NOMinative case" in that clause. The case-marker for NOMinative is a zero, an invisible item; it is a "nothing", a significant absence of a suffix.

Since a free form in a transitive clause in Nyangumarta in the ACCusative case is also "marked" with a zero to signal the object of the action, it looks exactly the same as the NOMinative form in an intransitive clause, even though it is doing a different job. Therein lies the ambiguity. How do you tell the difference? Did he do it, or did somebody else do it to him? There's a big difference.

The clue as to which of these seemingly identical but actually different zeros is in view comes from the transitivity of the verb. If it is an intransitive verb, a free-form noun or pronoun with no obvious marker on it must be the actor, because intransitive verbs do not have objects. If it is a transitive verb, a free-form pronoun with no obvious marker on it must be the object of the action, wearing a zero, because a free-form Actor of a transitive action is required to be labelled with an ERGative suffix.

Person-markers in the verb will often give a clue to the zero on a free-form noun or pronoun -- but as you can see in the chart of Pronouns, there are two zeros in the person-markers, too. Often there may be no other free form in the clause, but at least the obligatory person-marker on the verb that refers to a missing free form will be either NOMinative or ERGative (if it is the Actor of an intransitive or transitive action respectively -- those two person-markers are identical in shape so you can't tell the difference just from them) or ACCusative (if it is the Direct Object). The ACCusative bound pronoun is very obvious. In all but the singular forms ('I', 'you', 'he') it ends with **nyi**, and could be analysed as a suffix in its own right, **-nyi**.

- **Summing up the four-fold ambiguity with zeros -- two on free forms, two in the person-markers**

On free forms a -Ø may indicate either a NOMinative actor or an ACCusative object, whether singular, dual or plural.

In the person-markers a - Ø may indicate either 3rd person singular actor or 3rd person singular object.

Paliny-Ø kulpa-nya-Ø.	'He returned.'	(A transitive action would require 'paliny-ju'.)
Ngaju-Ø wirlarna-nyi-Ø.	'He hit me.'	(If I had done any hitting it would be 'ngaju-lu'.)
Wirla-rna-Ø-Ø mirtawa-Ø.	'He hit the woman.'	(If she had hit him it would be 'mirtawa-lu'.)

This matter of zero morphemes will be taken up again in the discussion of Verbs, in section E.

- **Summing up the pairs of ambiguities of overt case-markers on the free forms and in the person-markers**

In the chart of Pronouns in section D you can see that there is also ambiguity with regard to "case" at two pairs of places in the person-markers, but not at the same places as the ambiguities in the free forms. The person-markers for the Ergative and Nominative cases are the same (but fortunately the free forms are marked differently), and the person-markers for the Dative and Locative cases are the same (but fortunately the free forms are marked differently). In each case where two forms are the same but represent different cases I have worked out which is which from the context, and have coded them for you as either ERG or NOM, or DAT or LOC.

At just two more small spots, the ones where the free forms end in a consonant (**paliny** 'third person singular' and **pulany** 'third person dual'), there is one other ambiguity, just in Inland Nyangumarta, between Locative 'at/in' and Ablative 'after/away from'. They lost that contrast a couple of decades ago when they switched from the Nyangumarta **-ji** following consonants, and used **-ja** instead to match the constant 'a' vowel in the Locatives of other languages.

D. Nouns

The most common type of word in the Dictionary will be nouns. Not much needs to be said about them as such. They can be grouped into different types (or sub-classes) by the sorts of suffixes that can go with them but can not go with other types of words; or by the places that they can go into in a clause, that other types of words cannot go into. The interesting part about them will be the way various suffixes are added to them to show what relationships they have with the other words around them.

common nouns	(eg. yukurru, 'dog')
abstract nouns	(eg. mirti, 'running')
directional nouns	(eg. kara, 'west'; kurila, 'south'; kanka, 'up'; kaniny, 'down')
derived nouns	(may only occur in the Lexicon within example sentences)
kinship nouns	(eg. kakaji, 'mother's brother'; pipi, 'mother'; pujamu, 'sister's son'; ngarraya, 'sister's daughter')

Nyangumarta Pronouns and Demonstratives

Pronouns

Pronouns are frequently used instead of nouns, acting as "shorthand forms". They indicate who or what did an action, who or what the action was done to, and who or what benefited from it, or was in some other way indirectly involved with it.

A very useful distinction is made in Nyangumarta in the First Person pronouns between 'we two' including or excluding the hearer(s), and between 'we plural' including or excluding the hearer(s). This distinction is common in all the Aboriginal languages spoken in the area around Port Hedland. The "shorthand" forms are usually shown as du.inc, du.ex, pl.inc, pl.ex.

As explained in section C, Nyangumarta has two sets of pronouns, and the "inclusive" and "exclusive" distinction is used in both sets. The members of one set consist of separate words (which I often refer to as "free forms"), such as are used in English, like "I", "you", "she", "they". The members of the other set do the same job, but they are suffixes, "bound forms" -- they cannot occur by themselves. They must be built onto the end of each verb. (There is a suffix which can at times follow them, the "Reason Understood" suffix /-a/, used when the speaker is assuming that the hearer knows or will guess why the action was done, without having to be told.)

The suffixes are often called "bound pronouns" or "person-markers", to distinguish them from the free forms that people are used to thinking of in English. (The name "person markers" is a bit misleading, because they can also be used for living beings other than persons -- animals, or birds, and so on, but most of the time they refer only to persons.) The important thing about these person-markers or bound pronouns is that in Nyangumarta they are obligatory -- with very few exceptions they must occur, suffixed onto the verb. If they don't, the verb is not a complete Nyangumarta word. However, when you have said a complete verb, you have often said what would be a whole sentence in English. For example, **Wirlarnapulujaninyi**, which breaks up into several bits each having its own meaning, **wirla - rna - pulu - janinyi**, hit - past - those+two - them(plural), 'Those two hit them.'

In contrast, the free forms are optional, and are left out most of the time. Once the stage has been set in a story and the various participants are established, the free-form pronouns are usually only included in a sentence to reintroduce a character to avoid ambiguity, or to emphasise the person they are referring to. Unless you intend to reintroduce or emphasise one of the participants, putting a free-form pronoun in can make sentences very stilted and unnatural. Most of the time, you can say what you want to say in Nyangumarta without using them. The bound forms do the work for you.

Vowel Harmony and Stress Patterns as they affect the person-markers

In the chart of Free-form and Bound Pronouns below you will notice that some of the Bound Form pronouns have more than one possible shape. In many Nyangumarta suffixes the vowel can change to match the vowel that precedes it. This feature is known as "progressive vowel harmony". (To signal this, some people write **-rnV** as a shorthand form for the three possibilities, **-rna ~ -rni ~ -rnu**. V stands for "any vowel". The "~" means "alternating with".)

Certain other vowel variations occur, controlled either by the "vowel harmony" rules, or by dialectal or situational preferences, but the chart is a good overall framework.

Stress patterns within the verb are at times affected by the individual requirements of a very few specific bound pronouns (e.g., **-yirni**, 'we plural exclusive'). These suffixes either attract the stress, or else reject the stress that would normally be expected to land on one or another syllable of it.

Note that whereas two grammatical case-marking possibilities -- Dative or Locative -- are cross-referenced to the verb with just one form of the bound pronoun, four of the grammatical case-marking possibilities are not cross-referenced to the verb at all: the Instrumental, the Ablative 'from/after', the Allative 'to/towards', and the Aversive 'lest'. Those four do not have any bound pronoun suffixes that match them. As mentioned earlier, the Instrumental (which has exactly the same shape as the

Ergative) has been omitted from that chart to save confusion, because the Ergative is cross-referenced but the Instrumental isn't. The other three only apply to the free-form pronouns.

'Nominative' free form pronouns as used for an intransitive action

This form is often referred to as the Actor or the Subject, the one doing the action. In an intransitive action it is used to indicate the actor, and is referred to as being "in the Nominative (NOM) case" or "marked for the Nominative case" in that clause. The case-marker for NOMinative in Nyangumarta is a zero, an invisible item; it is a "nothing", a significant absence of a suffix.

Here are the eleven free-form pronouns. Until they are put into a sentence they don't even have a zero on them!

First Person ('I, we')

ngaju	I	
ngali	we (du.inc)	we two (two people talking to each other)
ngalayi	we (du.ex)	we two, but not you, the one(s) we are talking to
nganyjurru	we (pl.inc)	we plural, all of us, talking to each other
nganarna	we (pl.ex)	we plural, but not you, the one(s) we are talking to

Second Person ('you')

nyuntu	you	(singular)
nyumpulu	you two	(dual)
nyurra	you	(plural)

Third Person ('they')

paliny	he/she/it	(singular) (This is often replaced with the demonstrative 'pala'.)
pulany	those two	(dual) (Often replaced with the demonstrative 'palajirri'.)
jana	they	(plural) (Often replaced with the demonstrative 'palarrangu'.)

Chart Showing the 'free-form' and 'bound-form' Pronoun Equivalents

As described above, the Nominative and Accusative free forms use zero suffixes which are identical, the Nominative and Ergative bound forms use overt suffixes which are identical, and the Dative and Locative bound form cases use overt suffixes which are identical, so some detective work is required to decide exactly which is being referred to. In the first bank of eight pronouns in this chart (First Person Singular) I have put the three pairs in bold type, so that you can see them easily. If you find it helpful you could use your pen to link those three pairs in each of the other 10 banks. As described above, the Ablative, Allative and Aversive cases (and the Instrumental which has been omitted from this chart) are not cross-referenced in the verb at all -- they do not have any bound forms that refer to them.

In the Aversive positions Coastal Nyangumarta speakers would use **-ngVmarra** and **-jimarra** where I have shown the Inlanders' **-ngamarra** and **-jamarra**.

I have deliberately put all of the possibilities into the following chart, so that you will know that these are all there are -- you won't have to worry about there being any more hidden away somewhere. I have used the younger generation's forms for the free-form Locative suffixes; and I should also remind you that the bound form Datives and Locatives that end in **-ku** may vary to **-ka** at times, because of the verb-final Reason Understood suffix **-a**.

	Free forms	Bound forms
First Person Singular	'I', Code: 1sg	
Nominative	ngaju-Ø	-rna ~ -rni ~ -rnu
Ergative	ngaju-lu	-rna ~ -rni ~ -rnu
Accusative	ngaju- Ø	-nyi
Dative	ngaju-ku	-ja ~ -ji
Locative	ngaju-nga	-ja ~ -ji

Ablative	ngaju-ja	
Allative	ngaju-karti	
Aversive	ngaju-ngamarra	
First Person Dual Inclusive 'we two (inc.)' or 'we (du.inc)', Code: 1du.inc		
Nominative	ngali- Ø	-ngali
Ergative	ngali-lu	-ngali
Accusative	ngali- Ø	-ngalinyi
Dative	ngali-ku	-ngaliku
Locative	ngali-nga	-ngaliku
Ablative	ngali-ja	
Allative	ngali-karti	
Aversive	ngali-ngamarra	
First Person Dual Exclusive 'we two (ex.)' or 'we (du.ex)', Code: 1du.ex		
Nominative	ngalayi- Ø	-ngalayi
Ergative	ngalaya-lu	-ngalayi
Accusative	ngalayi- Ø	-ngalayinyi
Dative	ngalaya-ku	-ngalayiku
Locative	ngalaya-nga	-ngalayiku
Ablative	ngalayi-ja	
Allative	ngalayi-karti	
Aversive	ngalayi-ngamarra	
First Person Plural Inclusive 'we (pl.inc)', Code: 1pl.inc		
Nominative	nganyjurr- Ø	-nyi
Ergative	nganyjurr-lu	-nyi
Accusative	nganyjurr- Ø	-nganyjurrinyi
Dative	nganyjurr-ku	-nganyjurraku
Locative	nganyjurr-nga	-nganyjurraku
Ablative	nganyjurr-ja	
Allative	nganyjurr-karti	
Aversive	nganyjurr-ngamarra	
First Person Plural Exclusive 'we (pl.ex)', Code: 1pl.ex		
Nominative	nganarna- Ø	-yirni
Ergative	nganarna-lu	-yirni
Accusative	nganarna- Ø	-nganinyi
Dative	nganarna-ku	-nganaku
Locative	nganarna-nga	-nganaku
Ablative	nganarna-ja	
Allative	nganarna-karti	
Aversive	nganarna-ngamarra	
Second Person Singular 'you', Code: 2sg		
Nominative	nyuntu- Ø	-n
Ergative	nyuntu-lu	-n
Accusative	nyuntu- Ø	-nta ~ -nti ~ -ntu
Dative	nyuntu-ku	-nga ~ -ngi ~ -ngu
Locative	nyuntu-nga	-nga ~ -ngi ~ -ngu
Ablative	nyuntu-ja	
Allative	nyuntu-karti	
Aversive	nyuntu-ngamarra	
Second Person Dual 'you two' or 'you (du.)', Code: 2du		
Nominative	nyumpala- Ø	-nyumpulu
Ergative	nyumpala-lu	-nyumpulu
Accusative	nyumpala- Ø	-nyumpulinyi
Dative	nyumpala-ku	-nyumpulaku

Locative	nyumpala-nga	-nyumpulaku
Ablative	nyumpala-ja	
Allative	nyumpala-karti	
Aversive	nyumpala-ngamarra	
Second Person Plural		
Nominative	'you (pl.)', Code: 2pl nyurra- Ø	-nyurra
Ergative	nyurra-lu	-nyurra
Accusative	nyurra- Ø	-nyurrinyi
Dative	nyurra-ku	-nyurraku
Locative	nyurra-nga	-nyurraku
Ablative	nyurra-ja	
Allative	nyurra-karti	
Aversive	nyurra-ngamarra	
Third Person Singular		
Nominative	'he / she / it', Code: 3sg paliny- Ø	- Ø
Ergative	paliny-ju	- Ø
Accusative	paliny- Ø	- Ø
Dative	paliny-ku	-la ~ -li ~ -lu
Locative	paliny-ja	-la ~ -li ~ -lu
Ablative	paliny-ja	
Allative	paliny-karti	
Aversive	paliny-jamarra	
Third Person Dual		
Nominative	'those two' or 'they (du.)', Code: 3du pulany- Ø	-pulu
Ergative	pulany-ju	-pulu
Accusative	pulany- Ø	-pulinyi
Dative	pulany-ku	-pulaku
Locative	pulany-ja	-pulaku
Ablative	pulany-ja	
Allative	pulany-karti	
Aversive	pulany-jamarra	
Third Person Plural		
Nominative	'they (pl.)', Code: 3pl jana- Ø	-yi
Ergative	jana-lu	-yi
Accusative	jana- Ø	-janinyi
Dative	jana-ku	-janaku
Locative	jana-nga	-janaku
Ablative	jana-ja	
Allative	jana-karti	
Aversive	jana-ngamarra	

E. Adjectives

Adjectives add to the meaning of nouns. **Wirtu** 'big' and **mirta-mirta** 'white' are adjectives, and when someone tells us about the **wirtu yukurru mirta-mirta**, 'big dog white' (= 'big white dog') the extra information given by those two adjectives helps us to focus on just that particular dog out of the several romping around near us.

Deictic Adjectives

Linguists have often called these "Demonstratives", because they "demonstrate" the item(s) that are being talked about. These nine forms represent the four English forms 'this', 'that', 'these', 'those'. Nyangumarta has three degrees of distance (here, near, distant) instead of the two in English, and

three degrees of number (singular, dual, plural) instead of the two in English. Like other adjectives, the deictic ones draw our attention to one particular item or group of items.

	HERE	NEAR	DISTANT
Singular	nyungu	pala	ngurnungu
Dual	nyungujirri	palajirri	ngurnungujirri
Plural	nyungurrangu	palarrangu	ngurnungurrangu

The demonstratives take the case-markers in exactly the same way as common nouns do. Note that the dual suffix **-jirri** always occurs last in a word. (The only exception is when it is in combination with **-jakun** (and its equivalents, **-jakurl**, **-yakun**, **-yakurl**), 'merely', which also always occurs last. In those cases, speakers allow either order.) There is another demonstrative form, **'nyarra'**, which in Nyangumarta discourse carries an extra bit of meaning, 'that one previously referred to'.

Descriptive Adjectives (usually just known as Adjectives)

Some common ones are **murlku**, 'short'; **wirna**, 'damp'; **parrpa**, 'warm'; **pikaly**, 'happy'. Adjectives are very useful things. They "fine-tune" the meaning of nouns. You can turn an adjective into a noun by adding a noun suffix, and leaving out any other nouns from that slot. **Wirtu** means 'big'. **Wirtu-lu yukurru-lu paji-rni-Ø** or **Wirtu yukurru-lu paji-rni-Ø** both mean 'The big dog bit him.' (You don't have to put the case-marker on all the members of a phrase, only on the main one.) But once the context has been established, you can leave out the dog, and just say **Wirtu-lu paji-rni-Ø**, 'The big one bit him.'

You can also turn an adjective into an adverb to "fine-tune" the meaning of a verb, by adding the instrumental suffix. It then tells you the way in which the action was done:

Jinu-lu ji-ni-Ø,	'slow-with / careful-with he did it',	'He did it slowly / carefully.'
Kuli-lu ji-ni-Ø.	'anger-with he did it'	'He did it angrily.'

Such adverbial use of adjectives is very common. Examples of adjectives given in sentences in the lexicon often happen to be of their adverbial form. For many adjective entries in the Dictionary I have not made time yet to get examples that can only be of an adjective, so in the examples you will often see an adjective like **mirti** 'quick' represented by an adverbialised adjective **mirtilu**, 'quickly'.

Derived Adjectives

These consist of a word to which one of the seven permissible word-final consonants (l, ly, rl, n, ny, rn, rr) is added. Then the resultant form is almost always reduplicated. The original word can be a noun (**mampu**, 'hair'), a verb (**mantarna**, 'glued it'), an adjective (**warru**, 'dark'), or a question word (**ngani**, 'what'), but the resultant form is always an adjective: **mampuly-mampuly**, 'hairy', **mantaly-mantaly**, 'sticky', **warrurl-warrurl**, 'darkish', **nganirn-nganirn**, 'like those'.

F. Verb Classes and Inflections

As described above under Pronouns in section D, you cannot construct a verb in Nyangumarta without including a suffix that indicates who is doing the action, and usually other suffixes will be required that show to whom he is doing it, or for whose benefit he did it, or who owned the one he did it to or for. These suffixes are known as "person-markers", identifying the person(s) involved in some way in the action. Another name for them is "bound pronouns" -- "bound" because they cannot occur alone, but must be suffixed to something else. This all means that a Nyangumarta verb is often by itself the equivalent of what would be a complete sentence in English. For instance,

Yirrinriyipulinyi means 'They saw those two'.
 yirri -rni -yi -pulinyi
 see -past -they(Actor) -those_two(Object of the action)

There is the same amount of meaning represented, but in Nyangumarta it is conveyed by one word and in English by four words.

Two Verb Classes

There are only two classes of verbs in Nyangumarta, and both classes are very regular. They are easily distinguished from each other from the form used for the Realis (or "Real" or "Non-Future" or "Simple Actual"), which covers both of what would be past and present tenses in other languages.

(I code it as "NF" for two practical reasons. One is that the code is about the same length as the morpheme it represents; codes that are longer than their morpheme make morpheme-by-morpheme breakdowns hard to follow. (For instance look at the last example under the heading "Formula 5" in Section F). The other is that "NF" is not like any of the other standard codes that linguists use for other things. "SA", for example, looks like both "Subject" and "Agent". "R" or "RE" looks like "Repetitive".

The Non-Future form in the regular verbs is easily recognised:

milpa-	'come'	milpa-nyi	which is written milpanyi	'he came'
but				
malya-	'hit'	malya-rna	which is written malyarna	'he hit it'

The classes are therefore often referred to in the Dictionary as the NYI class and the RNA class. Once you know which suffix goes on a verb, **-nyi** or **-rna**, you are able to correctly predict any other form of that verb.

(In actual fact, because of vowel harmony rules, NYI class verbs can take **-nya**, **-nyi**, or **-nyu** as the Realis form; but 2/3 of the ones listed in the Dictionary normally take **-nyi**. Similarly RNA class verbs can take **-rna**, **-rni**, or **-rnu**, as the Realis form; but 3/4 of the ones listed in the Dictionary normally take **-rna**.)

Morpho-phonemic Rules and "Vowel Harmony"

The two verb classes are remarkably regular. However, there are various rules (called "morpho-phonemic" rules, because the phonemes change when the morphemes come together) that make things look complicated. They vary the shape of verb suffixes (including the person-markers mentioned above which must be suffixed to the verbs). There are "vowel harmony" rules flowing along the length of the verbs (we call that "progressive harmony"). Sometimes it progresses from the stem right through to the end of the person-markers. There is some "regressive harmony", flowing in reverse into a preceding syllable. And there are a few non-harmonic "regressive assimilative changes" also. (There is a rule that says, "A word-final single-syllable suffix with the vowel 'u' changes an 'i' in the preceding syllable to an 'a'.") Some of the noun suffixes also are affected by one or another of these rules.

In addition, the two main groupings of dialects, Inland and Coastal, vary in the extent to which they observe these rules. Basically, the Inland group observes fewer of the rules than the Coastal group, and less stringently, probably because in the past 100 years the Inland group has had a lot of interaction with Desert languages that do not use vowel harmony rules. Because of all of these factors there are many slight variations in the Nyangumarta verb forms in use. I have tried to use fairly commonly-used Inland spellings in the examples in this Introduction, but have shown the original Coastal Nyangumarta forms in some places. The example sentences in the Dictionary are in whatever dialect I recorded them in.

One feature in the Coastal Nyangumarta Vowel Harmony system took up the final vowel of a noun or a verb-stem and used that same vowel in one or more following suffixes, as in **Yirri-limi-rni-nti**, **kalku-lumu-rnu-ntu**, **parrja-lama-rna-nta**, ('I will see you, I will take care of you, I will watch over

you.'). Some suffixes went along with this rule, others didn't, they just stayed the way they were. This is commented on again in the section discussing the 14 various possible forms (the "allomorphs") of the "Future" morpheme /-IVmV/.

Another feature in the Coastal Nyangumarta Vowel Harmony system was that any of the four consonants made with the blade of the tongue high up near the front of the roof of the mouth (j, ly, ny, y) would cause a preceding 'a' to change to 'i' -- the vowel that is made with the tongue in that position anyway. The Inlanders, and especially the younger generation, tend not to observe these rules very much. They have standardised on **-nga ~ -ja** for the locative suffix (**-nga** instead of **-ngV** when added to a word ending in a vowel, and **-ja** instead of **-ji** when added to a word ending in a consonant). In doing so they lost the contrast between the Locative 'at' and the Ablative 'away from' following a word ending in a consonant, because the original form in all Nyangumarta dialects (and still current in Coastal Nyangumarta) was **-ji**. Thus the Inlanders lost the distinction between 'He was at/in the school' and 'He had left the school' (and so was not at or in the school at all, and may not be anywhere near the school).

The Coastal speakers would leave the Non-Future suffix out of NYI class verbs when they were adding either the Past Contrafactual **-ma** or the Repeated Past **-kinyi**. They would use **milpa-kinyi** instead of **milpa-nyi-kinyi**, and **milpa-ma** instead of **milpa-nya-ma**. Some older Inlanders also observed this rule, but many younger ones didn't. I discussed this with our co-workers in the 1980s, with regard to the Nyangumarta literature we were producing. They decided to always put it in print, so that those who were expecting it to be in there would find it and read it, while those who omitted it when speaking could also omit it when reading if they wished, in the way that English readers can read 'I am' as 'I'm', or 'they are' as 'they're', or 'we are going to' as 'we're gonna'.

Another adjustment they decided on was to standardise in literature on using an 'i' as the vowel in a Non-Future suffix when immediately followed by the **-kinyi**. In practice most did this and many didn't. Thus many would say **Kajarnakinyi palanga**, 'he used to sit there', but in our literature it would show as **Kajarnikinyi palanga**.

(These changes were not applied to people's own stories, of course. Those were typed in the normal speech of whoever was telling the story. But we had to standardise for medical articles, government messages, and selections we translated from the Bible, such as from Genesis or Mark's Gospel.)

Regular -- NYI class

These are almost always intransitive verbs. In an intransitive action, nobody else is directly affected, so usually the only person-marker required is one to show who did it.

milpanyi	'he came'
pungkanyi	'it fell'
waninyi	'he stayed'

Zero Morphemes

As mentioned briefly at the end of the section on Word Classes and Case-Marking in section C, the 'he' in each case is a zero morpheme. This one means "third person singular", which covers 'he', 'she', or 'it'. (Nyangumarta does not make any distinction between those three in its pronouns, whether "bound" or "free", nor whether "actor" or "direct object of the action". That extra information, not specified in any of the pronouns in Nyangumarta, has to be gleaned from the other words in the sentence or paragraph -- usually referred to as "the context".) If anyone else had done the action the appropriate person marker would have been used to indicate that fact. Thus the absence of any of the other 10 possible person-markers has a meaning. It means that 'he, she or it' did the action, rather than one of the other ten possibilities.

Linguists like to see what is going on, and often show what's missing by putting a zero morpheme in its place, like this:

milpanyi-Ø	'he came'
pungkanyi-Ø	'it fell'
waninyi-Ø	'he stayed'

Doing it this way shows that in Nyangumarta the bits of meaning involved in the sentence come in the order 'come-past-he'. Compare this with the order used in English, 'he came' -- with the actor put first, and 'a' replacing the 'o' in 'come' to indicate the past tense of the verb-stem "c_me". Even when one or both of the person-markers are zeros, it is important in Nyangumarta to remember that those person-markers are really there, even when they are invisible.

Regular -- RNA class

These are almost entirely transitive verbs. Transitive verbs always involve two person-markers -- one to show who did the action, and one to show who was directly affected by it. As mentioned above, a couple of 3rd singular person-markers may be there even when you can't see them.

wirlarna (or more strictly, **wirla-rna-Ø-Ø**), 'he hit her', in the order of 'hit-past-he-her'.
(It could also mean 'she hit him' in the order of 'hit-past-she-him'.)

The same applies to:

jiparna (or more strictly **jipa-rna-Ø-Ø**), 'steered-past-he-him (the blind man)' 'he steered him'
kakurna (or more strictly **kaku-rna-Ø-Ø**), 'forget-past-he-him' 'he forgot him'
kunymarna (or more strictly **kunyma-rna-Ø-Ø**), 'tie_up-past-he-him' 'he tied him up'

Some of the verb suffixes indicating tense (the time the action was done), aspect (e.g. whether it was done once, or done repeatedly) or mood (e.g. whether it was a command, or a polite request), are shared equally by the NYI and RNA classes. The others have pairs, like the **-nyi** and the **-rna**, and NYI class verbs use one form from each pair, and the RNA class verbs use the other form. The pairs show up clearly in the First Order suffixes in the chart showing the Nyangumarta Verb Suffix Orders. As with the **-nyi** and the **-rna**, the members of these pairs give you the clue as to which verb class the verb belongs to.

(There are just a very few verb stems which can take either member of a pair. In those cases the suffix chosen for the Non-Future shows you whether the verb stem in that particular sentence is transitive or intransitive.) E.g.:

jupa-nya-Ø	'(the wind) abated'	kampa-nyi-Ø	'it burned'
jupa-rna-Ø (-Ø)	'he smothered it'	kampa-rna-Ø (-Ø)	'she cooked (it)'

Examples of verbs marked for Non-Future with various sets of person-markers

Section D has dealt with the two types of Pronouns in Nyangumarta, and the chart of 'Free Forms' and 'Bound Forms' shows all the possibilities. The following are some examples of how the bound forms can be put together. In theory there are over 100 different possible combinations of Actor plus Direct Object. In practice, however, several of the combinations would not make sense; they are never needed, so they never occur.

Because the translations into English can be long and clumsy or unnatural, it is often easier to refer to a person-marker by a shorthand code. The chart in section D on Pronouns spells out the First, Second, and Third person, Inclusive or Exclusive, Singular, Dual or Plural, in full. Here some of the shorthand codes for them are given. Some linguists like to put the abbreviations for case-markers in CAPITAL letters. Using the CAPS make the codes look messy, but it separates them off from the "du.inc", "pl.ex" etc. codes, and makes them much easier for me to work out, so I like to use them that way too.

(a) Person-markers in Intransitive verbs

An intransitive verb by definition only has an Actor; it cannot have a Direct Object. (In certain situations it can have an Indirect Object, but we need not worry about that just yet.) The following are two sets of the intransitive verb 'come' -- 'came' and 'will come'.

Realis / "Non-Future" 'came'

First Person Actor

1sgNOM	milpa-nya-rna	I came
1du.incNOM	milpa-nya-li	we two (including you) came

1du.exNOM	milpa-nya-layi	we two (excluding you, the one[s] we are talking to) came
1pl.inc.NOM	milpa-nyi-nyi	we plural (including you, the one[s] we are talking to) came
1pl.exNOM	milpa-nyi-yirni	we plural (excluding you, the one[s] we are talking to) came

Second Person Actor

2sgNOM	milpa-nya-n	you (singular) came
2duNOM	milpa-nyi-nyumpulu	you two came
2plNOM	milpa-nyi-nyurra	you plural came

Third Person Actor

3sgNOM	milpa-nyi-Ø	he/she/it came
3duNOM	milpa-nyi-pulu	those two came
3plNOM	milpa-nyi-yi	they plural came

The second set, Irrealis / "Future" shows how in NYI class verbs the 'a' at the end of the stem changes to 'u'. (Yes, there are some other interesting things going on in that first suffix, too, aren't there! I'll deal with them in a minute. Right now it's just that 'u' vowel I wanted to draw your attention to.) As you can see here, and in the Outline of this verb in Section E.9, this 'a' to 'u' change is only made for the "Future" and "Permission" forms.

Irrealis / "Future" 'will come'

First Person Actor

1sgNOM	milpu-lama-rna	I will come
1du.incNOM	milpu-lupa-li	we two (including you) will come
1du.exNOM	milpu-lupa-layi	we two (excluding you, the one[s] we are talking to) will come
1pl.inc.NOM	milpu-lumi-nyi	we plural will come
1pl.exNOM	milpu-lupi-yirni	we plural (excluding you, the one[s] we are talking to) will come

Second Person Actor

2sgNOM	milpu-luma-n	you (singular) will come
2duNOM	milpu-liny-umpulu*	you two will come
2plNOM	milpu-liny-urra*	you plural will come

Third Person Actor

3sgNOM	milpu-liny-Ø	he/she/it will come
3duNOM	milpu-liny-pulu	those two will come
3plNOM	milpu-lupi-yi	they plural will come

* Notice how 'ny+ny' goes to 'ny' in these two instances? (It's a case of $1 + 1 = 1!$)

(b) Person-markers in Transitive verbs, and the order in which the person-markers occur

Transitive verbs always require two person-markers. Rules are therefore needed to decide what order to put them in. The main rule is that the actor always comes first. The main exception is that 1st person singular ('I, me, my/mine, to/for me') always precedes any 2nd or 3rd person, irrespective of whether it is the Actor or not. (Thus "I first!" and "Me first!" are both correct in Nyangumarta!)

There are two other but less-frequent exceptions. The form for 'you singular Direct Object' precedes 'they two Actor', so the combination for 'those two did it to you' is **-nta-pulu**, not ***-pulu-nta**. (Linguists use an asterisk right at the beginning of a form to show that that form does not occur.) The form for 'you singular Indirect Object' (Dative or Possessive) also precedes 'they two Actor', so the combination for 'those two did it for you' (or 'to yours') is **-nga-pulu**, not ***-pulu-nga**.

Note also that **-nyi** when it occurs as a person-marker has two possible meanings. Whichever it means, it will always occur first (because one of them is 'Me!'). If the second of two person-markers in a combination with **-nyi** is an Actor form, the **-nyi** in front of it means 1sgACC, the action was done to me. If the second of two person-markers is a Direct Object (ACC) form or an Indirect Object (DAT/LOC) form, the **-nyi** in front of it means 3pl.incNOM/ERG, we (plural inclusive) did the action to/for someone else. Thus the second person-marker in the combination gives the clue as to which of the two **-nyi** forms is meant by the first person-marker in the combination.

Here is a set of examples of the RNA class verb 'wirla-', 'hit', showing the order of the person-markers, and their shorthand codes. Note the swapped order when "they hit me"; it's in the top line.

Third Person Plural Actor, First Person Direct Object

wirla-rna-nyi-ya	they hit me	1sgACC-3plERG
wirla-rna-yi-ngalinyi	they hit us two	3plERG-1du.incACC
wirla-rna-yi-ngalayinyi	they hit us two (but not you)	3plERG-1du.exACC
wirla-rna-yi-nganyjurrinyi	they hit us	3plERG-1pl.incACC
wirla-rna-yi-nganinyi	they hit us (but not you)	3plERG-1pl.exACC

Third Person Plural Actor, Second Person Direct Object

wirla-rna-yi-nti	they hit you	3plERG-2sgACC
wirla-rna-yi-nyumpulinyi	they hit you two	3plERG-2duACC
wirla-rna-yi-nyurrinyi	they hit you (plural)	3plERG-2plACC

Third Person Plural Actor, Third Person Direct Object

wirla-rna-yi-Ø	they hit him	3plERG-3sgACC
wirla-rna-yi-pulinyi	they hit those two	3plERG-3duACC
wirla-rna-yi-janinyi	they hit them (plural)	3plERG-3plACC

Using the same verb and the same actors, the following examples indicate that the action was done for the benefit of someone, or done to something that belonged to him/them. Only two overt person-markers are allowed in a verb, so where there are three of them to be mentioned in one clause, one of them has to be represented only by a free form, and is not cross-referenced in the verb. (In other words, it doesn't have a person-marker showing in the verb.)

As described above about the POSSessive Indirect Object, the DATive form is also used to signal POSSession. Although I am treating POSSession as a "phrase-level case", not as a separate clause-level case, in the following chart I have shown that possibility in each instance, just to fix it in your mind, so that whenever you see a DATive coding for a person-marker you will remember that it could mean either 'done for X' OR 'done to the one belonging to X'. From then on in this description of how Nyangumarta works I will only code it as "DAT".

Third Person Plural Actor, First Person Dative/Possessive

wirla-rna-ji-ya	they hit it for me	1sgDAT-3plERG	OR...
	they hit mine	1sgPOSS-3plERG	
wirla-rna-yi-ngaliku	they hit it for us two	3plERG-1du.incDAT	OR...
	they hit ours	3plERG-1du.incPOSS	
wirla-rna-yi-ngalayiku	they hit it for us two	3plERG-1du.exDAT	OR...
	they hit ours	3plERG-1du.exPOSS	
wirla-rna-yi-nganyjurraku	they hit it for us	3plERG-1pl.incDAT	OR...
	they hit ours	3plERG-1pl.incPOSS	
wirla-rna-yi-nganaku	they hit it for us	3plERG-1pl.exDAT	OR...
	they hit ours	3plERG-1pl.exPOSS	

Third Person Plural Actor, Second Person Dative/Possessive

wirla-rna-yi-ngu	they hit hit it for you	3plERG-2sgDAT	OR...
	they hit yours	3plERG-2sgPOSS	
wirla-rna-yi-nyumpulaku	they hit it for you two	3plERG-2duDAT	OR...
	they hit yours	3plERG-2duPOSS	
wirla-rna-yi-nyurraku	they hit it for you (plural)	3plERG-2plDAT	OR...
	they hit yours	3plERG-2plPOSS	

Third Person Plural Actor, Third Person Dative/Possessive

wirla-rna-ya-lu	they hit it for him they hit his	3plERG-3sgDAT 3plERG-3sgPOSS	OR...
wirla-rna-yi-pulaku	they hit it for those two they hit theirs	3plERG-3duDAT 3plERG-3duPOSS	OR...
wirla-rna-yi-janaku	they hit it for them (plural) they hit theirs	3plERG-3plDAT 3plERG-3plPOSS	OR...

Let's focus again on the complete set of the 11 person-markers. Remember that the person-marker showing the Actor is the same whether the verb is intransitive (NOM) or transitive (ERG). **Wirla-**, 'hit' is transitive, and because we don't want to be bothered with the Direct Object of the clause right now we will use the 3rd singular 'he/she' again for that, because it's a zero. (An 'it' would not normally be cross-referenced, not even with a nothing.) Thus the two person-markers involved will be an ERG we can see, and an ACC that we can't see.

I want to use this set of 11 examples to draw your attention to the fact that the regular RNA class verbs do have one small irregularity in them. It only occurs in the "Future" set, and only in four of the 11 person-markers -- the 2nd and 3rd dual and the 1st and 2nd plural. These are the four that take **'-liny'** in the NYI class verbs. In the RNA class verbs those four take **'-lkuliny'** instead. (No, I don't know why. They just do!) I have put them in boldface type in the chart below, to make them stand out.

First Person Actor

1sgNOM/ERG	wirla-lama-rna-Ø	'I will hit him'
1du.incNOM/ERG	wirla-lapa-li-Ø	'we two will hit him'
1du.exNOM/ERG	wirla-lapa-layi-Ø	'we two (but not you) will hit him'
1pl.incNOM/ERG	wirla-lami-nyi-Ø	'we all will hit him'
1pl.exNOM/ERG	wirla-lapi-yirni-Ø	'we (plural) (but not you) will hit him'

Second Person Actor

2sgNOM/ERG	wirla-lama-n-Ø	'you (singular) will hit him'
2duNOM/ERG	wirla- lkuliny -umpulu-Ø	'you two will hit him'
2plNOM/ERG	wirla- lkuliny -urru-Ø	'you (plural) will hit him'

Third Person Actor

NOM/ERG	wirla- lkuliny -Ø	'he will hit him'
NOM/ERG	wirla- lkuliny -pulu-Ø	'the two will hit him'
NOM/ERG	wirla-lapi-yi-Ø	'they (plural) will hit him'

Allomorphs of the Irrealis ("Future") morpheme /-lama/

Having pointed out that little **'-lkuliny'** irregularity, it's time we looked at those other interesting things we noticed when we first looked at the way NYI class verb stems change their final 'a' to 'u' for "Future" and for "Permissive". Apart from those four **'-lkuliny'**, the "Future" suffix and the person-markers are shared equally by both verb classes. You will probably want to just learn off by heart the 14 "allomorphs" of the **'-lama/** morpheme in combination with the person-markers that follow them; but it might make you feel better if you know that there are in fact some rules that govern those multi-changing shapes of **'-lama/**, or more correctly, **'-IVmV/ ~ -IVpV/**, where V represents any Nyangumarta vowel you can think of. (Since there are only three of them, you are sure to remember them all.)

The Primary rule is:

When the next suffix is either 2nd dual or plural, or 3rd singular or dual (that is: **-nyumpulu**, **-nyurru**, **-Ø** or **-pulu**)

(a) NYI class stems take **-liny** or its variant **-luny**

(b) RNA class stems take **-lkuliny** or its variant **-lkuluny**.

(This rule applies to 4 of the 11 person-markers.)

The Secondary rule is:

- (a) If the next consonant in the following suffix is NOT a nasal the form is **-lapa** or one of its variants. (This part of the rule applies to 4 of the 11 person-markers.)
- (b) If the next consonant in the following suffix IS a nasal -- **n, ny, rn** are the only three nasals they can run into; **m** and **ng** don't occur in this environment) -- the form is **-lama** or one of its variants. (This part of the rule applies to 3 of the 11 person-markers.)

Here is a chart of the two regular verb classes again. It shows these patterns in both classes, using the NYI class verb 'come' and two RNA class verbs, 'see' and 'sit'. Notice the "progressive harmony" effect of the 'u' at the end of the stem **milpu-** on the vowel in the following suffix, changing **-lama** to **-luma**, and **-lapa** to **-lupa**. Then if the vowel in the next suffix is an 'i', it changes the **-luma** or **-lupa** to **-lumi** or **-lupi**. Similar things happen because of the 'i' at the end of the stem **yirri-**, 'see'. The stem **kaja-**, 'sit', represents by far the most common pattern.

1 sg.ex	milpu	-luma-rna	yirri	-lima-rna	kaja	-lama-rna
1 du.inc		-lupa-li		-lipa-li		-lapa-li
1 du.ex		-lupa-layi		-lipa-layi		-lapa-layi
1 pl.inc		-lumi-nyi		-limi-nyi		-lami-nyi
1 pl.ex		-lupi-yirni		-lipi-yirni		-lapi-yirni
2 sg		-luma-n		-lima-n		-lama-n
2 du		-liny-umpulu		-lkuliny-umpulu		-lkuliny-umpulu
2 pl		-liny-urru		-lkuliny-urru		-lkuliny-urru
3 sg		-liny-Ø		-lkuliny-Ø		-lkuliny-Ø
3 du		-liny-pulu		-lkuliny-pulu		-lkuliny-pulu
3 pl		-lupi-yi		-lipi-yi		-lapi-yi

The allomorphs **-liny** and **-lkuliny** only vary in the Inland dialect (to **-luny** and **-lkuluny**), and then only if the preceding and the following vowels are both /u/. In such a case the /i/ goes to /u/ to harmonise with them. This does not happen with the De Grey or Wallal dialects.

The two forms involved in the secondary rule consist of /-IVpV/, or /-IVmV/, where V means any of the 3 vowels. This produces 18 theoretical possibilities, 9 with /p/ and 9 with /m/, of which 14 do in fact occur, given the right environments and the speakers of the appropriate dialect. (The four that do not occur are ones that end in /u/: **-lamu**, **-limu**, **-lapu**, **-lipu**. This is because there is no regressive harmony rule that would generate a /u/ in the second syllable from an /u/ in the next suffix. The two that do occur, **-lumu** and **-lupu**, only occur in Coastal Nyangumarta, generated by progressive harmony flowing from a /u/ at the end of a stem on through the rest of the word.)

In Coastal Nyangumarta the vowels chosen are the same as the vowel in the preceding syllable. Progressive vowel harmony then carries the same vowel on right through the /-IVmV/ or /-IVpV/ suffix and into the 1sgERG/NOM and 2sgACC suffixes too, producing forms like **parrja-lama-rna-nta**, 'I will look at you', **yirri-limi-rni-nti**, 'I will see you', and **kangku-lumu-rnu-ntu**, 'I will carry you.'

However, the Inland Nyangumarta speakers in the 1970s and 1980s have usually displayed a slightly different rule, in which the form /-IVmV/ consists of the consonant /l/ followed by a vowel the same as the one preceding the /l/; then the /m/, and then a vowel the same as the one in the following syllable, if there is one. If there isn't, they use /a/ as the second vowel, producing patterns like **yirri-lima-n**, **yirri-lima-rna-nta** and **kangku-luma-n**, **kangku-luma-rna-nta**.

Within the past decade or two some of the younger generation of Inland Nyangumarta speakers have shown an increasing tendency to standardise on making both vowels in /-IVmV/ an /a/, producing **yirri-lama-n**, **yirri-lama-rna-nta**, and **kangku-lama-n**, **kangku-lama-rna-nta**.

The Five Verbalisers

The 5 verbalisers in Nyangumarta are **jarri-**, **ji-**, **karri-**, **pi-**, and **ma-** (not to be confused with the irregular verb **mananya**).

In grammatical articles the verbaliser **jarri-** has at times been glossed (translated) as INCHO (inchoative), which conveys the idea of 'becoming', 'not arrived at its goal yet'. Because that meaning is only there for part of the time I have ignored it when glossing the morphemes, and chosen to show it simply as VB (for 'verbaliser'), like the other four verbalisers.

Apart from that small part-time exception, in Nyangumarta a verbaliser has no meaning of its own, but is used to generate a "verbal complex", in which the "lexicaliser" (that is, the "lexical adjunct", the word usually -- but not necessarily -- immediately preceding it), provides the lexical meaning for the combination.

The verbaliser carries the appropriate verb suffixation of the verbal complex, and sometimes an indication of the transitivity. In a list of 450 verb stems, typically **ji-** (90%) and **ma-** (80%) involve transitive verbal complexes; **pi-** can produce verbal complexes that are either transitive (roughly 65%) or intransitive (roughly 35%); **jarri-** and **karri-** always indicate intransitive verbal complexes.

Note, however, that there are occasional exceptions to the rule. The Coastal dialect uses **mirti ji-** for the intransitive verb "he ran", where the Inland dialect uses **mirti jarri-**. Similarly, the Coastal dialect uses **karta karrinyi** for "he slept", where the Inland dialect uses **kupalya jarrinyi**.

Verbalisers always occur after the lexical adjunct in a verbal complex, never before it. However, occasionally some other word can be interposed between the two components, indicating that the verbalisers are in fact free forms, not suffixes. For instance, **Warinymaljanga Marble Bar-nga nganarna jarrinyiyirni**. 'One time we arrived in Marble Bar.' This cannot possibly mean, "One time in Marble Bar we became us", and is never translated that way by any Nyangumarta speakers.

I stress this fact because for a long time in the Strelley Community School system people were encouraged to write the verbalisers as if they were suffixed to the lexical adjunct. Their literature was very inconsistent and unpredictable, with some of the examples of verbalisers within any given article shown as suffixed and the rest shown as free forms. The result is that many of the literate Nyangumarta people became quite confused on this point. Some began writing person-maker suffixes like **-janinyi** (3plACC) as free forms, because their teachers had taught them that way (though without the hyphen). (The equivalent free form is **jana**.)

There are several sound linguistic reasons why the verbalisers should not be written as suffixes. One is that Case-markers that never occur in the middle of whole words can occur immediately before the verbalisers. Likewise Clitics, which only ever occur at the end of whole words, may occur immediately preceding verbalisers. For instance, **Muwarrkurra pilkulunyurrulu**, 'Please speak to him', where the word-final clitic **-kurra** precedes the verbaliser:

muwarr-kurra	pi-lkuluny-urru-lu	pala-ku	pirirri-ku
speech-please	VB-FUT-2plNOM-3sgDAT	that-DAT	man-DAT
'Please will you speak to that man.'			

Note also **Jampa marraka punyjarn-punyjarn jarra-jarrayili**. 'Soon the baby birds may begin to become darker.'

jampa marraka	punyjarn-punyjarn	jarra-jarra-Ø-yi-li
soon	baby_bird	dark-dark
VB-VB-POT1-3plNOM-POT2		
'Soon the baby birds may begin to become darker.'		

This latter example involves reduplication of the verbaliser, something that definitely never ever happens to a suffix in Nyangumarta, but regularly and frequently happens to free words. These are

just a few of at least eight factors that indicate that in Nyangumarta the verbalisers are not suffixes, but free forms.

For a fuller description see my paper, "Nyangumarta Verbalisers -- Suffixes or Free Forms?" in *Studies in Aboriginal Grammars* (Marilyn McLellan, Ed.), pp1-12, SIL-AAIB Occasional Papers No. 3, Darwin 1997.

If you have been taught to write the verbalisers as suffixes, I would encourage you to space them off in future, so that the confusion will eventually disappear and be replaced by the linguistic reality.

In some cases the meaning of a verbal complex (Lexical Adjunct + Verbaliser) cannot be worked out from either of its parts. The meaning is not what you would expect from the Lexical Adjunct. Those combinations are called Idiomatic Verb Phrases, "idiomatic" meaning that that's the way people say it, but it doesn't mean what it sounds like it should mean. An English example of an idiomatic expression is, "He kicked the bucket", which has nothing to do with kicking or buckets. It just means that he died. Languages are like that!

Chart of the Verb Suffix Orders

Chart Of The Two Nyangumarta Verb Classes (excluding the few verbs that have irregularities) (Where separate lines are not shown for the two classes, the suffixes are shared by both)							
	1st Order	2nd Order	3rd Order	4th Order	5th Order (pronoun)	6th Order (pronoun)	7th Order
NYI class Realis ("Non-future") RNA class Realis ("Non-future")	nya ~ nyi ~ nyu						
	rna ~ rni ~ rnu						
Repetitive Future		rra	> to pronouns				
Indefinite Future (‘Later on’)		ngku ~ rru					
Irrealis (like a "Future") (4 allomorphs) (lama has 14 ‘allo- allomorphs’)			lku ~ liny ~ lkuliny ~ lama	> to pronouns			
Present Contrafactual			ka ~ ki ~ ku	> to pronouns			
Past Repeated / Habitual			kinyi				
Remote Past				l ~ lpa ~ lpi			
Past Contrafactual			ma ~ mi ~ mu				
NYI class Potential RNA class Potential	(zero) la ~ li ~ lu	> to pronouns					la ~ li ~ lu
NYI class Imperative RNA class Imperative	zero (~ yi, Coastal Nyangumarta) la ~ li ~ lu	> to pronouns					
Request for Permission	lku	> to pronouns					
Reflexive						rnangu ~ rningu	
Reciprocal						rninyi	
Reason Understood							a
NYI class Hortative RNA class Hortative	nyaku naku						

NYI class Immed. Present / Customary RNA class Immed. Present / Customary	yinyi ninyi						
NYI class Nominaliser RNA class Nominaliser	nya na	Noun suffixes					

* The status of '-rra' as a Nyangumarta form is puzzling. It may have developed within one of several original "clanolects" of Nyangumarta, out in the Great Sandy Desert. Because of marriages within adjacent groups of other languages, and because of the need to avoid words which were names of mothers-in-law and sons-in-law, some vocabulary from surrounding languages would have become accepted within each of the clanolects, and each clanolect would have had a slightly different vocabulary from all the other clanolects around it. Not all of these extra vocabulary items would have spread evenly to the others after the Nyangumarta people moved out of their own territory into the territories west of them, and in 1946 merged into large groups. As far as we can tell from his writings, G. N. O'Grady never recorded the **-rra**. We never recorded it ourselves before 1983. Then one person we have worked closely with, a genuine Nyangumarta speaker, used it 3 or 4 times in Bible Translation work when the context was appropriate for it. Various others we worked with closely over the years took it out again from their copies when modifying the translation to "the way they would say it in their dialect." They would say about words including the **-rra**, "Yes, some people say it that way," but they would not use it themselves. They preferred the less-definite Irrealis form. (This could have been for cultural reasons, in view of the particular context, rather than signalling that the form is not a Nyangumarta one.) I have found no reference to this **-rra** in the descriptions available to me in Martu Wangka, Pintupi, Warnman, Yurlparija, Walmajarri, or Ngarla -- I am only aware of it within Nyangumarta material -- so if it is not genuine Nyangumarta I am unable to suggest where it came/is coming from. It is included here as a matter of linguistic interest rather than as a depiction of normal every-day Nyangumarta speech. It is a valid Nyangumarta morpheme, in that Nyangumarta people do know the meaning it conveys when they hear it, even if they themselves do not use it.

The status of **-ngku ~ -rru** is also a matter of interest, in five ways:

(a) The morpheme was apparently not in Coastal Nyangumarta, because as far as I can see G. N. O'Grady did not mention it in his writings, in either of its forms.

(b) People say, "some people use one form, some use the other", as if it is a matter of idiolectal choice.

(c) One Inland Nyangumarta speaker, a co-worker for some years, did not recognise either **-ngku** or **-rru** as Inland Nyangumarta, and suggested that they might be Coastal Nyangumarta forms.

(d) A senior Inland Nyangumarta speaker, a good friend and experienced co-worker, allowed me at a workshop in 1977 to elicit and tape-record from him numerous verbal forms, but only recorded the **-ngku** because he knew I was testing the stress-placement on Nyangumarta verbs of every possible length from 2 syllables to 15 syllables. To get 15 into one verb I needed to put in every syllable I could find! He chuckled about the **-ngku**, and said to me at the time, "That form is really old-fashioned now. Don't tell anyone who you got it from, or they'll laugh!" Yet 30 years later a young friend and co-worker who grew up in the Nomads Inc. group said that he and people he knows use it freely when the context is appropriate. It highlights the fact that languages change, even within each community in which they are spoken; and in the Pilbara the pressures towards change have been considerable; and particularly so in the past 60 years.

(e) Rule 4 above says that **-ngku**, if it occurs, must be preceded by Realis and followed by Irrealis, and that much is true. What the rule does not say -- surprise, surprise! -- is that people can simply put the Realis and the Irrealis forms together, omitting the **-ngku**, and the combination to them signals both "later on" and "repeated action." For these speakers, the **-ngku ~ -rru** is superfluous, quite unnecessary!

The combination in that way of the two forms, Realis and Irrealis, would seem to be semantically impossible, but obviously in Nyangumarta it is at least physically possible. When I asked a Linguistic Consultant about it he said that such apparently contradictory combinations are not unknown in languages in other parts of the world, and that "idiomatic suffix" is one name that has been used to describe them.

How to read the above chart

Not all suffixes can occur together within a verb, and when they do they can only do so in a certain order. The following rules govern the permissible combinations of suffixes within a verb:

1. Each verb stem requires one appropriate suffix from the seven options in the 1st Order.
2. The instruction "> pronouns" means "must then proceed to a 5th Order pronoun" (and thence if appropriate, to a 6th or a 7th). Note that the 7th order '-la ~ -li ~ -lu' can only occur in the Potential Mood, as a "POT2".
3. -rra requires a preceding Realis suffix. Its 5th Order must be a 2nd person singular, dual or plural Imperative (i.e., what is normally a 3rd singular, dual or plural bound pronoun form).
4. -ngku ~ -rru not only requires a preceding Realis (or "Non-Future" or "Simple Actual") suffix, but also requires a following Irrealis (or "Future") suffix.
5. **-kinyi** or **-ma-** ~ **-mi** ~ **-mu** require a preceding 1st Order suffix, but must not have a preceding 2nd Order suffix. The Remote Past may follow them, as may pronouns.
6. A highlighted 4-sided box around a suffix signals that no further verb suffixes can be added to it.

List of all the verb suffixes

All of the suffixes which may occur in Nyangumarta, whether on nouns, verbs or other classes of words, have been placed in alphabetical order in the Topical Wordlists, for ease of rapid reference.

Chart of the two regular verb classes

Outline of regular Nyangumarta NYI class verb milpa- 'come'

with examples of 3rd singular actor (a zero morpheme), and then with 3rd dual actor

Aspect / Mood		
Realis ("Non-Future")	milpa-nya-Ø (milpi-nyi-rrri Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He came.'
	milpa-nya-pulu	'The two came.'
Repeated Future *	milpa-nya-rra-liny-Ø	'He will keep on coming.'
	milpa-nya-rra-liny-pulu	'The two will keep on coming it.'
Indefinite Future *	milpa-nya-ngku-liny-Ø	'Later on he will come.'
	milpa-nya-ngku-liny-pulu	'Later on the two will come.'
Irrealis ("Future")	milpu-liny-Ø	'He will come.'
	milpu-luny-pulu	'The two will come.'
Present Contrafactual	milpa-nya-ka-Ø	'He can't come.' / 'He could come, but isn't.'
	milpa-nya-ka-pulu	'The two can't come /could come but aren't.'

Past Contrafactual	milpa-nya-ma-Ø	'He could/should have come, but he didn't.'
	milpa-nya-ma-pulu	'The two could have come, but didn't.'
	(In contrary-to-fact conditional sentences, 'If he had come...')	
Past Repeated / Habitual	milpa-nyi-kinyi-Ø	'He was hitting it.' / 'He used to come.'
	milpa-nyi-kinyi-pulu	'The two were coming / used to come.'
	(In a two-clause sentence, '-kinyi' can signal background information, 'While he was coming...')	
Remote Past	milpa-nya-l	'He come long ago.' (milpa-nya-l-nga Coastal Nyangumarta)
	milpa-nya-l-pulu	'The two came long ago.'
Potential Mood	milpa-Ø -Ø -li	'He might come (+/- I hope he doesn't).'
	milpa-Ø -pulu-lu	'The two may come (+/- I hope they don't).'
	milpa-Ø -yi-li	'They (pl.) may come (+/- I hope they don't).'
Imperative Mood	milpa-Ø -Ø	'You (singular), come!'
	milpa-Ø -pulu	'You two, come!'
	milpa-Ø -yi	'You (plural), come!'
Permission (+/-Request for)	milpu- Ø -Ø	'He can come.' / 'May he come?'
	milpu- Ø -pulu	'The two can come.' / 'Can the two come?'
Hortative Mood	milpa-nyaku	'ought to come'
	(No person-markers can co-occur with this form; people involved have to be mentioned as free forms elsewhere in the sentence.)	
Customary / Immed.Pres	milpa-yinyi	'He is hitting it now (I can see him).'
	(No person-markers other than 3 rd singular actor, object or indirect object can co-occur with this form.)	
Nominaliser	milpa-nya	
	Mirtawa ngurakarti milpa-nya-ja kuwiyi juji-rni-yi-li.	'After the woman had come to the camp they showed the meat to her.'

* See note under the Chart of Verb Suffix Orders.

Outline of regular Nyangumarta RNA class verb wirla- 'hit'

with examples of 3rd singular actor hitting an inanimate object (not cross-referenced in the verb), and of 3rd dual actor hitting a 3rd plural animate object

Aspect / Mood		
Realis ("Non-Future")	wirla-rna-Ø (wirla-rna-rra Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He hit it.'
	wirla-rna-pulu-janinyi	'The two hit them.'
Repeated Future *	wirla-rna-rra-liny-Ø	'He will keep on hitting it.'
	wirla-rna-rra-liny-pulu-janinyi	'The two will keep on hitting them.'
Indefinite Future *	wirla-rna-ngku-liny-Ø	'Later on he will hit it.'
	wirla-rna-ngku-liny-pulu-janinyi	'Later on the two will hit them.'
Irrealis ("Future")	wirla-lkuliny-Ø	'He will hit it.'
	wirla-lkuliny-pulu-janinyi	'The two will hit them.'
Present Contrafactual	wirla-rna-ka-Ø	'He can't hit it.' / 'He could hit it, but isn't.'
	wirla-rna-ka-pulu-janinyi	'The two can't hit them / could but

		aren't.'
Past Contrafactual	wirla-rna-ma-Ø	'He could/should have hit it, but he didn't.'
	(In contrary-to-fact conditional sentences, 'If he had hit it...')	
	wirla-rna-ma-pulu-janinyi	'The two could have hit them, but didn't.'
	(In contrary-to-fact conditional sentences, 'If the two had hit them..')	
Past Repeated / Habitual	wirla-rna-kinyi-Ø	'He was hitting it.' / 'He used to hit it.'
	wirla-rna-kinyi-pulu-janinyi	'The two were hitting / used to hit them.'
	(In a two-clause sentence, '-kinyi' can signal background information, 'While he was hitting it...')	
Remote Past	wirla-rna-l-Ø (wirla-rna-l-nga-Ø Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He hit it long ago.'
	wirla-rna-l-pulu-janinyi	'The two hit them long ago.'
Potential Mood	wirla-la-Ø-li	'He might hit it (+/- I hope he doesn't).'
	wirla-la-pulu-janinyi-li	'The two might hit them (+/- I hope they don't).'
	wirla-la-yi-janinyi-li	'They (pl) might hit them (+/- I hope they don't).'
Imperative Mood	wirla-la-Ø	'You (singular), hit it!'
	wirla-la-pulu	'You two, hit it!'
	wirla-la-yi	'You (plural), hit it!'
Permission (+/- Request for)	wirla-lku-Ø	'He can hit it.' / 'May he hit it?'
	wirla-lku-pulu-janinyi	'The two can hit them.' / 'May the two hit them?'
Hortative Mood	wirla-naku	'ought to hit it' (No person-markers can co-occur)
	with this form; people involved have to be mentioned as free forms elsewhere in the sentence.)	
Customary / Immed.Pres	wirla-ninyi	'He is hitting it now (I can see him).'
	(No person-markers other than 3 rd singular actor, object or indirect object can co-occur with this form.)	
Nominaliser	wirla-na	
	Mirtawa-lu marlkarri wirla-na-ja kulpanya ngurra-karti.	'After the woman killed hit it she returned to the camp.'

* See note under the Chart of Verb Suffix Orders.

The Five Irregular Verbs

There are only five irregular verbs in Nyangumarta. A sixth verb, **waninyi**, 'he stayed', does not warrant the title, as it varies by just one letter in its stem for just 2 of its forms.

One irregularity common to all five is that their stems consist (in almost all verb forms) of a single syllable. They only have two-syllable stems just for the Future forms. (The extra syllable consists of an additional 'lku' or 'nku' or 'ngku' added to the normal stem. It so happens that in each case it equates to the Permission suffix of that verb.) All other Nyangumarta verbs have stems of at least two syllables.

Another is that some of the tense / aspect / mood suffixes they take are slightly different from the normal verbs. The Imperative forms of four of these verbs is where they differ most.

A third feature is that they have a present tense form which takes all normal combinations of person-markers. These are the only five verbs in Nyangumarta that have the three-way distinction in tense, between Past, Present, and Future. None of the other Nyangumarta verbs have a specific Present Tense form -- they all observe a system known as "Realis versus Irrealis" (meaning "Real" versus "Not Yet Real"). Speakers of other Pilbara languages and of English react to this system as if it were "Non-Future" versus "Future", using the "Realis" as if it were both "Present" and "Past", and the Irrealis as if it were a "Future". (It doesn't always work well. To achieve a more precise representation of an English Future you have to add other qualifying words like **yija** or **yijapa** in Nyangumarta.)

The five irregular verbs are:

yana, 'went'
mana, 'got'
kanya, 'carried'
yinya, 'gave'
ngana, 'ate'

They are easily remembered in a cultural setting. You go hunting for a wallaby. You get it. You carry it back to camp. You give the portions specified by law to the appropriate relatives. And then you may eat your share.

Chart of the five irregular verbs

Outline of irregular Nyangumarta verb ya- 'go'

with examples of 3rd singular actor and 3rd dual actor

Aspect / Mood / Tense		
Past Tense	ya-na-Ø (ya-na-rra Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He went.'
	ya-na-pulu	'The two went.'
Present Tense	ya-nanya-Ø	'He is going.'
	ya-nanya-pulu	'The two are going.'
Repeated Future *	ya-nanya-rra-liny-Ø	'He will keep on going.'
	ya-nanya-rra-liny-pulu	'The two will keep on going.'
Indefinite Future *	ya-nanya-ngku-liny-Ø	'Later on he will go.'
	ya-nanya-ngku-liny-pulu	'Later on the two will go.'
Future	yanku-liny-Ø	'He will go.'
	yanku-liny-pulu	'The two will go.'
Present Contrafactual Mood	ya-nanya-ka-Ø	'He can't go'; 'he could/should go but isn't going.'
	ya-nanya-ka-pulu	'The two are unable to go/could go but aren't.'
Past Contrafactual Mood	ya-na-ma-Ø	'He could/should have gone, but he didn't.'
	(In a contrary-to-fact conditional sentence, 'If he had gone...')	
	ya-na-ma-pulu	'The two could/should have gone, but didn't.'
	(In a contrary-to-fact conditional sentence, 'If the two had gone...')	
Past Repeated /	ya-nanyi-kinyi-Ø	'He was going.' 'He used to go.'

Habitual	ya-nanyi-kinyi-pulu	'The two used to go.'
	(In a two-clause sentence '-kinyi' can signal background information, 'While they were going...')	
Remote Past	ya-na-l-Ø (yana-l-nga Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He went long ago.'
	ya-na-l-pulu	'The two went long ago.'
Potential Mood	ya-rra-Ø -li	'He might go' (+/- 'I hope he doesn't.')
	ya-rra-pulu-lu	'The two might go' (+/- 'I hope they don't.')
	ya-rra-yi-li	'They (pl) might go' (+/- 'I hope they don't.')
Imperative Mood	ya-rra-Ø	'You (singular), go!'
	ya-rra-pulu	'You two, go!'
	ya-rra-yi	'You (plural), go!'
Permission (+/- Request for)	ya-nku-Ø	'He can go.' / 'Is it OK for him to go?'
	ya-nku-pulu	'The two can go.' / 'Is it OK for the two to go?'
Hortative Mood	ya-nanyaku	'ought to go'
	(No person-markers can co-occur with this form; people involved have to be mentioned as free forms elsewhere in the sentence.)	
Customary / Immed.Pres	ya-nayinyi	'He is going now (I can see him).'
	(No person markers other than 3 rd singular actor, object or indirect object can co-occur with this form.)-	
Nominaliser	ya-nanya	
	Pirirri ya-nanya-ja turlpulupiyi	'After the man has gone they will come out.'

* See note under the Chart of Verb Suffix Orders

Outline of irregular Nyangumarta verb *ma-* 'get'

with examples of 3rd singular actor with 3rd singular object (not cross-referenced in the verb) and then 3rd dual actor with 3rd plural animate object (e.g. children, or puppies).

Aspect / Mood / Tense		
Past Tense	ma-na-Ø (ma-na-rra Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He got it.'
	ma-na-pulu-janinyi	'The two got them.'
Present Tense	ma-nanya-Ø	'He is getting it.'
	ma-nanya-pulu-janinyi	'The two are getting them.'
Repeated Future *	ma-nanya-rra-liny-Ø	'He will keep on picking it up.'
	ma-nanya-rra-liny-pulu-janinyi	'The two will keep on picking them up.'
Indefinite Future *	ma-nanya-ngku-liny-Ø	'Later on he will get it.'
	ma-nanya-ngku-liny-pulu-janinyi	'Later on the two will get them.'
Future	manku-liny-Ø	'He will get it.'
	manku-liny-pulu-janinyi	'The two will get them.'
Present Contrafactual	ma-nanya-ka-Ø	'He can't get it.' / 'He could get it, but isn't.'
	ma-nanya-ka-pulu-janinyi	'The two can't get them / could but

		aren't.'
Past Contrafactual	ma-na-ma-Ø	'He could/should have got it, but he didn't.'
	(In contrary-to-fact conditional sentences, 'If he had got it...')	
	ma-na-ma-pulu-janinyi	'The two could/should have got them, but didn't.'
	(In contrary-to-fact conditional sentences, 'If the two had got them...')	
Past Repeated / Habitual	ma-nanyi-kinyi-Ø	'He was getting it.' / 'He used to get it.'
	ma-nanyi-kinyi-pulu-janinyi	'The two were getting / used to get them.'
	(In a two-clause sentence, '-kinyi' can signal background information, 'While he was getting it...')	
Remote Past	ma-na-l-Ø (ma-na-l-nga-Ø Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He got it long ago.'
	ma-na-l-pulu-janinyi	'The two got them long ago.'
Potential Mood	ma-rra-Ø -li	'He might get it (+/- I hope he doesn't).'
	ma-rra-pulu-janinyi-li	'The two might get them (+/- I hope they don't).'
	ma-rra-yi-janinyi-li	'They might get them (+/- I hope they don't).'
Imperative Mood	ma-rra-Ø	'You (singular), get it!'
	ma-rra-pulu	'You two, get it!'
	ma-rra-ya	'You (plural), get it!'
Permission (+/- Request for)	ma-nku-Ø	'He can get it.' / 'May he get it?'
	ma-nku-pulu-janinyi	'The two can get them.' / 'May the two get them?'
Hortative Mood	ma-nanyaku	'ought to get it'
	(No person-markers can co-occur with this form; people involved have to be mentioned as free forms elsewhere in the sentence.)	
Customary / Immed.Pres	ma-nayinyi	'He is getting it now (I can see him).'
	(No person -markers other than 3 rd singular actor, object or indirect object can co-occur with this form.)	
Nominaliser	ma-nanya	
	Mirtawa-lu ma-nanya-ja, partany kupalya jarrinyi.	'After the woman picked him up, the child went to sleep.'

* See note under the Chart of Verb Suffix Orders.

Outline of irregular Nyangumarta verb ka- 'carry / take / bring'

(covers all three, without indicating the direction towards or away from the speaker)
 with examples of 3rd singular actor with an inanimate object (not cross-referenced in the verb),
 and then 3rd dual actor with 3rd plural animate object (e.g. children, or puppies), cross-referenced

Aspect / Mood / Tense		
Past Tense	ka-nya-Ø (ka-nya-rra Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He carried it.'
	ka-nya-pulu-janinyi	'The two carried them.'

Present Tense	ka-nganya-Ø	'He is carrying it.'
	ka-nganya-pulu-janinyi	'The two are carrying them.'
Repeated Future *	ka-nganya-rra-liny-Ø	'He will keep on carrying it up.'
	ka-nganya-rra-liny-pulu-janinyi	'The two will keep on carrying them.'
Indefinite Future *	ka-nganya-ngku-liny-Ø	'Later on he will carry it.'
	ka-nganya-ngku-lin-pulu-janinyi.	'Later on the two will carry them'
Future	kangku-liny-Ø	'He will carry it.'
	kangku-liny-pulu-janinyi	'The two will carry them.'
Present Contrafactual	ka-nganya-ka-Ø	'He can't carry it / could carry it, but isn't.'
	ka-nganya-ka-pulu-janinyi	'The two can't carry them / could but aren't.'
Past Contrafactual	ka-nganya-ma-Ø (ka-nga-ma-Ø Coastal Nyangumarta, and some Inland dialects)	'He could/should have carried it, but he didn't.'
	(In a contrary-to-fact conditional sentence, 'If he had carried it...')	
	ka-nganya-ma-pulu-janinyi (ka-nga-ma-pulu-janinyi Coastal Nyangumarta, and some Inland dialects)	'The two could have carried them, but didn't.'
	In contrary-to-fact conditional sentence, 'If the two had carried them'.	
Past Repeated / Habitual	ka-nganyi-kinyi-Ø (ka-ngi-kinyi-Ø Coastal Nyangumarta and some Inland dialects)	'He was carrying it.' / 'He used to carry it.'
	ka-nganyi-kinyi-pulu-janinyi (ka-ngi-kinyi-pulu-janinyi Coastal Nyangumarta, some Inland dialects)	'The two were carrying/used to carry them'
	(In a two-clause sentence, '-kinyi' can signal background information, 'While he was carrying it...')	
Remote Past	ka-nya-l-Ø (ka-nya-l-nga-Ø Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He carried it long ago.'
	ka-nya-l-pulu-janinyi	'The two carried them long ago.'
Potential Mood	ka-wa-Ø -li	'He might carry it (+/- I hope he doesn't).'
	ka-wa-pulu-janinyi-li	'The two might take them (+/- I hope they don't).'
	ka-wa-yi-janinyi-li	'They (pl) might take them (+/- I hope they don't).'
Imperative Mood	ka-wa-Ø	'You (singular), carry it!'
	ka-wa-pulu	'You two, carry it!'
	ka-wa-yi	'You (plural), carry it!'
Permission (+/- Request for)	ka-ngku-Ø	'He can carry it.' / 'May he carry it?'
	ka-ngku-pulu-janinyi	'The two can carry them/May the two carry them?'
Hortative Mood	ka-nganyaku	'ought to carry it'
	(No person-markers can co-occur with this form; the people involved have to be mentioned as free forms elsewhere in the sentence.)	
Customary /	ka-ngayinyi	'He is carrying it now (I can see him).'

Immed.Pres	(No person-markers other than 3 rd singular actor, object or indirect object can occur with this form.)	
Nominaliser	ka-nganya	
	Mirtawa-lu ka-nganya-ja-lu, partany kupalya jarrinyi.	'Because the woman carried him, the child went to sleep.'

* See note under the Chart of Verb Suffix Orders.

Outline of irregular Nyangumarta verb yi- 'give'

with examples of 3rd singular Actor (Giver) with 3rd plural Object (Recipient), and then 3rd dual Giver with 3rd plural Recipient. (Gift is not cross-referenced in the verb.)

Aspect / Mood / Tense		
Past Tense	yi-nya-Ø -janinyi	'He gave it to them.'
	yi-nya-pulu-janinyi	'The two gave it to them.'
Present Tense	yi-nganyi-Ø -janinyi	'He is giving it to them.'
	yi-nganyi-pulu-janinyi	'The two are giving it to them.'
Repeated Future *	yi-nganya-rra-liny-Ø -janinyi	'He will keep on giving it to them'
	yi-nganya-rra-liny-pulu-janinyi	'The two will keep on giving it to them.'
Indefinite Future *	yi-nganya-ngku-liny-Ø -janinyi	'Later on he will give it to them.'
	yi-nganya-ngku-liny-pulu-janinyi	'Later on the two will give it to them.'
Future	yungku-liny-Ø -janinyi	'He will give it to them.'
	yungku-liny-pulu-janinyi	'The two will give it to them.'
Present Contrafactual	yi-nganya-ka-Ø -janinyi	'He can't give it to them.' 'He could give it to them, but isn't.'
	yi-nganya-ka-pulu-janinyi	'The two can't give it to them/ could give it to them but aren't.'
Past Contrafactual	yi-nganya-ma-Ø -janinyi (yi-nga-ma-Ø -janinyi Coastal Nyangumarta, and some Inland dialects)	'He could have given it to them, but didn't.'
	(In contrary-to-fact conditional sentences, 'If he had given it to them...')	
	yi-nganya-ma-pulu-janinyi (yi-nga-ma-pulu-janinyi Coastal Nyangumarta, and some Inland dialects)	'The two could have given it to them, but didn't.'
	(In contrary-to-fact conditional sentences, 'If the two had given it to them...')	
Past Repeated / Habitual	yi-nganyi-kinyi-Ø -janinyi (yi-ngi-kinyi-Ø -janinyi Coastal Nyangumarta and some Inland dialects)	'He was giving it / used to give it to them.'
	yi-nganyi-kinyi-pulu-janinyi (yi-ngi-kinyi-pulu-janinyi Coastal Nyangumarta and some Inland dialects)	'The two were giving it / used to give it to them.'
	(In a two-clause sentence, '-kinyi' can signal background information, 'While he was carrying it...')	
Remote Past	yi-nya-l-Ø -janinyi	'He gave it to them long ago.'
	yi-nya-l-pulu-janinyi	'The two gave it to them long ago.'
Potential Mood	yu-wa-Ø -janinyi-li	'He might give it to them (+/- I hope he doesn't).'

	yu-wa-pulu-janinyi-li	'The two might give it to them (+/- I hope they don't).'
	yu-wa-yi-janinyi-li	'They might give it to them (+/- I hope they don't).'
Imperative Mood	yu-wa-Ø -janinyi	'You (sg.), give it to them!'
	yu-wa-pulu-janinyi	'You two, give it to them!'
	yu-wa-yi-janinyi	'You (pl.), give it to them!'
Permission (+/- Request for)	yu-ngku-Ø -janinyi	'He can give it to them.'/'May he give it to them?'
	yu-ngku-pulu-janinyi	'The two can give it to them.' / 'May the two give it to them?'
Hortative Mood	yi-nganyaku	'ought to give it'
	(No person-markers can co-occur with this form; people involved have to be mentioned as free forms elsewhere in the sentence.)	
Customary / Immed.Pres	yi-ngayinyi	'He is giving it now (I can see him).'
	(No person-markers other than 3 rd singular actor, object or indirect object can co-occur with this form.)	
Nominaliser	yi-nganya	
	Mirtawa-lu yi-nganya-ja, partany kupalya jarrinyi	'After the woman gave it to him, the child went to sleep.'

* See note under the Chart of Verb Suffix Orders

- **Some extra notes on the verb "Give": it has two objects, not just one**

(1) 'Give' is slightly different from the other four irregular verbs. It has to have two objects -- the recipient and the gift. The recipient is cross-referenced to the verb by means of the bound pronouns. The gift is never cross-referenced in the verb in that way. If it is represented elsewhere in the sentence by a free form, that free form takes the ACCusative marker (a zero). Since the word-order in Nyangumarta sentences can vary, the free forms representing the giver, the recipient and the gift can occur in any order. Only the case-marking and the context gives the clue as to which is which.

(2) The stem for 'give' for Future and Permission forms is **yungku-**. Stem for Imperative and Potential moods is **yu-**, and the Imperative / Potential ("POT1") suffix that follows it is **-wa**. Stem for all other forms is **yi-**. (See the full paradigm above.)

(3) For a 3rd person singular recipient ('him/her'), the case-marking is: ERG erg-*loc* LOC ACC (as in examples 1, 4, and 5 in the Dictionary), viz, the LOCative form of the person-marker is used in the verb, the LOCative suffix is used on the free form representing the recipient, and if there is a free form representing the gift it takes the ACCusative marker. For any recipient other than a 3rd singular, use ERG erg-*acc* ACC ACC.

(4) Note: **IF** a recipient other than a 3rd person singular ('him/her') **IS** cross-referenced with a LOC instead of an ACC (as described in point (3), the verb signals only a loan, not a gift. Compare example 6 in the Dictionary (a gift) with example 7 (a loan).

Outline of irregular Nyangumarta verb nga- 'eat'

with examples of 3rd singular and 3rd dual actors with inanimate object (not cross-referenced in the verb)

(3rd person plural animate objects are omitted from these examples - people do not usually eat things alive!)

Aspect / Mood / Tense		
Past Tense	nga-na-Ø (nga-na-rra Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He ate it.'
	nga-na-pulu	'The two ate it.'
Present Tense	nga-nanya-Ø	'He is eating it.'
	nga-nanya-pulu	'The two are eating it.'
Repeated Future *	nga-nanya-rra-liny-Ø	'He will keep on eating it.'
	nga-nanya-rra-liny-pulu	'The two will keep on eating it.'
Indefinite Future *	nga-nanya-ngku-liny-Ø	'Later on he will eat it.'
	nga-nanya-ngku-liny-pulu	'Later on the two will eat it.'
Future	ngalku-liny-Ø	'He will eat it.'
	ngalku-liny-pulu	'The two will eat it.'
Present Contrafactual	nga-nanya-ka-Ø	'He can't eat it.' / 'He could eat it, but isn't.'
	nga-nanya-ka-pulu	'The two can't eat it / could eat it but aren't.'
Past Contrafactual	nga-na-ma-Ø	'He could/should have eaten it, but he didn't.'
	(In contrary-to-fact conditional sentences, 'If he had eaten it...')	
	nga-na-ma-pulu	'The two could/should have eaten it, but didn't.'
	(In contrary-to-fact conditional sentences, 'If the two had eaten it...')	
Past Repeated / Habitual	nga-nanyi-kinyi-Ø	'He was eating it.' / 'He used to eat it.'
	nga-nanyi-kinyi-pulu	'The two were eating / used to eat it.'
	(In a two-clause sentence, '-kinyi' can signal background information, 'While he was eating it...')	
Remote Past	nga-na-l-Ø (nga-na-l-nga Coastal Nyangumarta)	'He ate it long ago.'
	nga-na-l-pulu	'The two ate it long ago.'
Potential Mood	nga-la-Ø -li	'He might eat it (+/- I hope he doesn't).'
	nga-la-pulu-lu	'The two might eat it (+/- I hope they don't).'
	nga-la-yi-li	'They (pl) might eat it (+/- I hope they don't).'
Imperative Mood	nga-la-Ø	'You (singular), eat it!'
	nga-la-pulu	'You two, eat it!'
	nga-la-yi	'You (plural), eat it!'
Permission (+/- Request for)	nga-lku-Ø	'He can eat it.' / 'May he eat it?'
	nga-lku-pulu	'The two can eat it.' / 'May the two eat it?'
Hortative Mood	nga-nanyaku	'ought to eat it'
	(No person-markers can co-occur with this form; people involved have to be mentioned as free forms elsewhere in the sentence.)	
Customary / Immed.Pres	nga-nayinyi	'He is eating it now (I can see him).'
	(No person-markers other than 3 rd singular actor, object or indirect object can co-occur with this form.)	
Nominaliser	nga-nanya	
	Mirtawa-lu nga-nanya-ja kupalya	'After the woman ate it, she went to

	jarrinyi.	sleep.'
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* See note under the Chart of Verb Suffix Orders.

Remote Past suffix (/l, +/- -pa ~ -pi), 'long ago'

Because of the shape of the verb suffixes involved, where this morpheme occurs it can only be followed by a consonant, never by a vowel. Variant forms **-l-pa** or **-l-pi** are used. Everywhere else in the language the **-pV** occurs predictably as a "buffer" to prevent the occurrence of a non-permissible consonant cluster. But as shown in the following paradigm, with this Remote Past suffix there are exceptions, and -- more surprisingly -- exceptions in both directions. This area needs further research, including elicitation from a wide range of speakers.

The normally non-permitted consonant clusters **/*Ing/** and **/*Iny/** do in fact occur at just this one location (the Remote Past form of a verb) in the whole of genuine Nyangumarta phonology, but only in some places, not in every place in the paradigm.

The 1st person singular 'long ago' forms for 'I got him', 'He got me', and 'He got it for me' are: **ma-na-lpa-rna-Ø**, **ma-na-lpi-nyi-Ø**, and **ma-na-lpi-ji-Ø** respectively.

For brevity, to fit the details in one line across the page, the following table omits the stem and just shows the combinations that have been recorded, just from the REMP suffix onwards. The unexpected combinations have been underlined to make them easier to see.

NOM/ERG	ACCUSATIVE	DAT/LOC	
-l-pa-rna-Ø	-l-pi-nyi-Ø	<u>-l-pi-ji-Ø</u>	(expected permissible <u>-l-ji</u>)
-l-pa-li-Ø	<u>-l-Ø -ngalinyi</u>	<u>-l-Ø -ngaliku</u>	(expected <u>-l-pa-ng</u>)
-l-pa-layi-Ø	<u>-l-Ø -ngalayinyi</u>	<u>-l-Ø -ngalayiku</u>	(expected <u>-l-pa-ng</u>)
-l-pi-nyi-Ø	<u>-l-Ø -nganyjurrinyi</u>	<u>-l-Ø -nganyjurruku</u>	(expected <u>-l-pa-ng</u>)
-l-pi-yirni-Ø	<u>-l-Ø -nganinyi</u>	<u>-l-Ø -nganaku</u>	(expected <u>-l-pa-ng</u>)
-l-pa-n-Ø	-l-pi-Ø -nti	-l-pa-Ø -nga	(why here, when not above?)
<u>-l-nyumpulu-Ø</u>	<u>-l-Ø -nyumpulinyi</u>	<u>-l-Ø -nyumpuluku</u>	(expected <u>-l-pi-ny</u>)
<u>-l-nyurru-Ø</u>	<u>-l-Ø -nyurrinyi</u>	<u>-l-Ø -nyurrinyi</u>	(expected <u>-l-pi-ny</u>)
-l-Ø -Ø	-l-pa-Ø -Ø	-l-pa-Ø -lu	
-l-pulu-Ø	-l-Ø -pulinyi	-l-Ø -puluku	
-l-pi-yi-Ø	-l-Ø -janinyi	-l-Ø -janaku	(cf. <u>-l-pi-ji</u> above)

Note the inconsistencies in this paradigm:

- (1) permissible **/lj/** is avoided in 1sg DAT/LOC **-l-pi-ji**, tho' not in 3pl ACC **-l-janinyi** nor in 3pl DAT/LOC **-l-janaku**.
- (2) normally non-permissible **/Iny/** occurs in six unexpected places (2du & 2pl), but is avoided in 3pl.inc NOM/ERG **-l-pi-nyi-Ø** and in 1sg ACC **-l-pi-Ø -nyi**.
- (3) The normally non-permissible **/Ing/** is allowed in eight first person ACC and DAT/LOC places, but not in 2sg DAT/LOC **-l-pa-nga**.
- (4) Dialect differences are also involved: in the 3rd singular NOM/ERG **-l-Ø -Ø**, 'long ago he did it to him', Coastal Nyangumarta would use **-l-nga-Ø**.

- (5) A generational difference also occurs: younger generation Inland speakers understand the Remote Past marker when they hear it or read it, but rarely use it themselves. They prefer to omit the /-l/ morpheme altogether, and use the separate word [**purlpi**], which means basically 'already' or 'previously', with no hint as to the length of time involved, but is often used to mean 'long ago'.

Potential Mood -- a Two-part Discontinuous Morpheme

The Potential Mood usually represents an undesired potential, "It might happen, but I hope it doesn't"; but at times it is used without the idea of 'undesired' in it, probably because the context or the intonation used conveys the concept of 'neutral' or 'desired'.

The Potential Mood is indicated by a two-part discontinuous morpheme, like the bread on either side of the meat in a sandwich. Unless you've got both slices, one each side of the meat, you haven't got a sandwich. The two parts are coded POT1 and POT2 respectively. The POT1 suffix is placed straight onto a verb stem, the desired person-markers are added, and then the POT2 suffix is tacked onto the far end. Here are some examples, with the POT1 and POT2 in bold type to make them easy to see:

Munu kajalanpala.
Munu kaja-la-n-pa-la
not sit-POT1-you-buffer-POT2
'You'd better not sit down.'

Julurr kurntalajinpili.
Julurr kurnta-la-ji-n-p-li
song sing-POT1-for+me-you-buffer-POT2
'You might sing a song for me.'

Wirlalarnajaninyili.
Wirla-la -rna-janinyi-li
hit-POT1-I-them-POT2
'I might hit them (but I hope I don't).'

The first part of this discontinuous morpheme (POT1) is exactly the same shape as the Imperative marker would be in that same context. However, the two-part Potential Mood can occur with First, Second and Third person pronouns (I might do something, you might do something, or he might do something), whereas the single-part Imperative suffix can only occur with Second person, the person(s) you are actually talking to (you, you two, or you plural).

For the RNA class verbs the POT1 allomorphs are **-la**, **-li**, **-lu**. For the NYI class verbs the POT1 allomorphs are **-yi** in Coastal Nyangumarta, and a "**Zero**" for Inland Nyangumarta dialects. For the 5 irregular verbs the POT1 forms (in both dialect groupings) are: **nga-la**, **ma-rra**, **ya-rra**, **ka-wa**, **yu-wa**. The POT2 form, which follows the person-marker combination, is either **-la**, **-li**, or **-lu**. The vowel is usually determined by vowel harmony rules, but in certain cases those vowel harmony rules are overridden by other rules.

Transitivity, and the Case-Marking Requirements of Individual Verbs

Ten different combinations of case-marking indicators have been identified for Nyangumarta verbs. They group into three types in which the actor is marked as NOMinative, and eight in which the actor is marked as ERGative. The five standard "transitivity" labels usually used by grammarians do not adequately indicate all of these ten combinations, so new names are being sought. (All suggestions welcome!) The free forms are marked as follows:

NOM + nothing	Intransitive	milpanya	'he came'
NOM + DAT	Semi-intransitive (1) ?	karrjirnal	'he approached him'
NOM + LOC	Semi-intransitive (2) ?	miral jarrinyili	'he appeared to him'
ERG + DAT	Semi-transitive (1) ?	kanyjirnal	'he searched for it'
ERG + LOC	Semi-transitive (2) ?	panypanyalu	'he disobeyed him'
ERG + ACC	Transitive	wirrkarna	'he cut it'
ERG + ACC + ACC	Di-transitive (1) ?	yinyalu	'he gave it to him'
ERG + ACC + DAT	Di-transitive (2) ?	miranu jinal	'he taught him about it'
ERG + LOC + ACC	Di-transitive (3) ?	wurrarnalu	'he told him about it'
ERG + ACC + LOC	Di-transitive (4) ?	pilparna	'he dobbled him in to her'

Free forms

Note that the order in which the free forms can occur in sentences can vary considerably. For our purposes here, and in the Dictionary, in the formulas I will always quote the slot(s) that are cross-referenced in the verb first, and then the slot for the third participant (if there is one) last.

Bound forms

The bound form is a bit different, and raises a theoretical question. In the Pronoun Chart in Section D you can see that for each of the 11 pronouns, one suffix is used to represent two different cases, DATive and LOCative. Is it just one suffix that cross-references to two different free forms, or is it really two separate suffixes that just happen to look the same, in the way that several other morphemes in Nyangumarta look the same but are actually different. Look at those two zero morphemes, for instance, that might mean either 3rd singular actor or 3rd singular object, and you can't even see them. But they represent two quite different cases. They make the difference between whether Bill hit John or John hit Bill. Both John and Bill would agree with you that the difference was quite meaningful to them.

As with other homophonous forms, I have interpreted the DATive and LOCative suffixes as two different morphemes that just happen to look the same. Thus in a verb I code the person-marker with the same code as the one for the free form that it is cross-referenced to. That represents the linguistic reality, and it also makes it easier to see which two bits of information are linked in the clause.

Here are examples of verbs in each of the ten types listed above. In this section I will use capital letters for the case-marker codes of free forms, and lower-case letters for the case-marker codes of bound forms.

Formula 1: NOM nom

This combination is called Intransitive. It is used by numerous verbs. It involves one core noun phrase.

Paliny milpanya.
 Paliny-Ø milpa-nya-Ø
 he -NOM come-NFnom
 'He came.'

Formula 2: NOM nom-dat DAT

(if inanimate, the second NP is not cross-referenced)

This combination has been called 'semitransitive'. It involves two core noun phrases. Free forms are optional, and are usually omitted if the information is recoverable from the context.

Here are some common verbs that use this combination. The variant usages may have come from different dialects, or from other languages.

karrinyalu	he wanted it
karrjirnal	he approached him
kuli jarrinyalu	he became angry with him
malyparr karrinyalu	he disliked him, he did not want it
mimarnalu	he waited for him (but some use ERG erg-dat DAT with this verb)
munyirnili	he waited for him (but some use ERG erg-dat DAT with this verb) (Coastal)
Nyangumarta)	
mira karrinyalu	he expected it
muwarr pinalu	he spoke to him
ngawu karntinyili	he met him unexpectedly
panyju karrinyalu	he did not want it (but some use ERG erg-dat DAT with this verb)
pawa(rna)la	he is related to ... as ...

Yukurru karrjirnal marrnguku.
 Yukurru-Ø karrji-rna-Ø -lu marrngu-ku.
 dog -NOM come-NF-3sg.nom-3sg.dat man -DAT
 'The dog came towards the man.'

Ngaju kuli jarrinyarnalu partanyku.
 Ngaju-Ø kuli jarri-nya-rna-lu partany-ku
 I -NOM angry become-NF-1sg.nom-3sg.dat child-DAT
 'I became angry with the child.'

Muwarrkurra pilkulinyurrulu palaku piririku.
 Muwarr-kurra pi-lkuliny-urru-lu pala-ku pirirri-ku.
 speak-please VB-FUT-2plnom-3sgdat that-DAT man-DAT
 'Please speak to that man.'

Formula 3: NOM nom-loc LOC

(if inanimate, the second NP is not cross-referenced)

This combination has also been called 'semitransitive'. It involves two core noun phrases. Free forms are optional, and are usually omitted if the information is recoverable from the context. Verbs that use this combination are:

karntinyili he climbed (some use ERG erg-loc LOC with this verb)
 miral jarrinyalu he appeared to him, he became visible to him

Marrngu karntinyili yawartanga.
 Marrngu-Ø karnti-nyi-Ø -li yawarta-nga
 man -NOM climb-NF-3sg.nom-3sg.loc horse -LOC
 'The man climbed onto the horse.'

Miral jarrinyijanaku Jiyijaji palinymilingi 11 marrngurrangungu.
 Miral jarri-nyi-Ø -janaku Jiyijaji-Ø paliny-mili-ngi 11 marrngu-rrangu-ngu.
 appear VB-NF-3sg.nom-3pl.loc Jesus -NOM him-poss-LOC 11 man -plural -LOC
 'Jesus appeared to his disciples.'

Formula 4: ERG erg-dat DAT

This combination involves two core noun phrases. Some verbs which use this combination are:

kanyjirnal he searched for him
 nyarru pinalu he laughed at him

Three verbs that are at times found with this combination are listed above in the NOM-DAT group too -- mimarnalu, munyirnili, and panyju karrinyalu.

Pipilu kanyjirnalulu partanyku.
 Pipi-lu kanyji-rna-Ø -lu partany-ku.
 mother-ERG search+for-NF-3sg.erg-3sg.dat child -DAT
 'The mother searched for the child.'

Nganijalu nyuntulu nyarru pinajin?
 Ngani-ja-lu nyuntu-lu nyarru pi-na-j-n?
 what-ABL-INSTR you -ERG laugh VB-NF-1sg.dat-2sg.erg
 'Why did you laugh at me?'

Janalu munu mintulu mimalapiyalu palaku ngulyukataku. [Many use NOM-DAT]
 Jana-lu munu mintu-lu mima-lapi-ya-lu pala-ku ngulyukata-ku.
 they-ERG not alert -INSTR wait -FUT-3pl.erg-3sg.dat that-DAT thief -DAT
 'They will not wait alertly for that thief.'

Formula 5: ERG erg-loc LOC

This combination has been called 'middle'. It requires two core noun phrases. Some verbs which use this combination are:

janga pinili	he spat at him
jurrkarnalu	he kicked at him
mirrjurnalu	he believed him, he trusted him, he obeyed him (Coastal Nyangumarta)
yijjalmarta jinili	he believed him, he trusted him, he obeyed him (Inland Nyangumarta)
panypanyala	he ignored him, he disobeyed him

Ngajungu janga piniji.
 Ngaju-ngu janga pi-ni-ji-yi.
 1sg -LOC spit VB-NF-1sg.loc-3pl.erg
 'They spat at me.'

Yijjalmarta jinili nyampalingi ngajumilalu japartulu.
 yijjalmarta ji-ni -Ø -li nyampali-ngi ngaju-mila-lu japartu-lu
 believe VB-NF-3sg.erg-3sg.loc boss -LOC I-poss-ERG father -ERG
 'My father believed the boss.'

Nyuntulu purlpi panypanyikinyinpi Ngarrkanga.
 nyuntu-lu purlpi panypa-nyi-kinyi-n-pi-li Ngarrka-nga
 2sg -ERG previously ignore-NF-REP -2sg.erg-BUFF-3sg.loc God -LOC
 'Previously you used to ignore God.'

Formula 6: ERG erg-acc ACC

(3rd sg inanimate object may take Dat or Loc)

This combination is called 'transitive'. It requires two core noun phrases, one of which must be an object noun phrase. This is by far the most commonly-used clause type.

Partanykarrangu pajirni yukurrulu.
 partany-karrangu-Ø paji-rni-Ø-janinyi yukurru-lu
 child-plural -ACC bite-NF-3sg.erg-3pl.acc dog -ERG
 'The dog bit the children.'

Formula 7: ERG erg-acc ACC ACC

The next four combinations are called 'di-transitive' (the 'di-' signalling 'two'), meaning that these verbs have not just one but two object noun phrases. They require three core noun phrases, the third one of course being the actor. (Somebody's got to do it or it doesn't get done!) The verb 'give' obviously has a giver, and a gift, and a recipient (the one that the gift is given to).

However, 'give' in Nyangumarta does not function the same as it does in English. In Nyangumarta both the gift and the recipient of it are marked with the ACCusative -- except when the recipient is "third singular" and alive, in which case you use the LOCative for him/her. The 'him/her' can include animals and birds as well as humans. More details are given in section F.

Note also that with the Ditransitive verbs I always quote the formula in the order of "Actor, Direct Object, Indirect Object" (In the case of the verb "give", this equals Giver, Recipient, Gift), even though in actual practice the order that the free forms come in may vary in a clause. The first two examples below are an example of this, with the gift mentioned before the Recipient.

Ngajulu kuwiyi yungkulumarnajaninyi yukurrurangu.			
ngaju-lu	kuwiyi-Ø	yungku-luma-rna-janinyi	yukurru-rangu-Ø
I -ERG	meat -ACC	give -FUT-1sg.erg-3pl.acc	dog -plural -ACC
I will give the dogs some meat.			

Ngajulu kuwiyi yungkulumarnalu yukurrungu.			
ngaju-lu	kuwiyi-Ø	yungku-luma-rna-lu	yukurru-ngu
I -ERG	meat -ACC	give-FUT-1sg.erg-3sg.loc	dog -LOC
I will give the dog some meat.			

Formula 8: ERG erg-acc ACC DAT

The verb 'withhold', 'not give' (the opposite of give), is perhaps easiest remembered by English speakers as 'I withheld them from meat', rather than 'I withheld meat from them'.

Warrkamuwaiyikatarangu mayiku jamilkulunyurrujaninyi.		
warrkam-uwayi-kata-rangu-Ø	mayi-ku	jami-lkuluny-urru-janinyi
work-without-type-plural-ACC	food-DAT	withhold-FUT -2pl.erg-3pl.acc
'You should withhold food from those who will not work.'		

Jamilamarnajaninyi marrngurrangu ngajarrrangu kuwiyiku.			
jami-lama-rna-janinyi	marrngu-rangu-Ø	ngajarri-rangu-Ø	kuwiyi-ku
withhold-FUT-1sg.erg-3pl.acc	man-plural-ACC	stranger-plural-ACC	meat-DAT
'I won't give any meat to the stranger people.'			

Formula 9: ERG erg-loc LOC ACC

One very commonly used Nyangumarta verb is, 'he said to him'. The LOCative form is used for the person spoken to, and the ACCusative form is used for the topic of the conversation. This can be a summary of the conversation, such as "about the child" in the next example, or it can be the actual conversation itself, as in the one after that.

Pirrimartalu wurrarniyili mirtawanga partany.		
pirirri-marta-lu	wurra-rni -yi -li	mirtawa-nga partany-Ø
man-plural -ERG	tell -NF-3pl.erg-3sg.loc	woman -LOC child -ACC
'The man told the woman about the child.'		

Pirrimartalu wurrarniyili partanyja, "Yajalaman pala maruntu."		
pirirri-marta-lu	wurra-rni-yi -li	partany-ja,
man-plural -ERG	tell -NF-3pl.erg-3sg.loc	child -LOC,
'The men told the child,		

Yaja-lama-n-Ø	pala-Ø	maruntu-Ø
follow-FUT-2sg.nom-3sg.acc	that -ACC	goanna -ACC
"Follow that goanna."		

Formula 10: ERG erg-acc ACC LOC

Pirlparniyi jintalu marrngurrangulu ngulyulu mananyakata kunymanakatanga.
 pirlpa-rni-yi-Ø jintalu marrngu-rrangu-lu ngulyulu+mananyakata-Ø
 dob.in-NF-3pl.erg-3sg.acc other-ERG person-plural-ERG thief -ACC

kunymanakata-nga
 policeman-LOC
 'They dobbed the thief in to the policeman.'

G. Adverbs

Adverbs are words that add meaning to verbs. They tell us how the action was done. They may tell us something about the action, or something about the attitude of the person doing it. For instance, he may have done it, but "reluctantly", which means that he didn't really want to do it.

1. simple (adv) (eg. puru, 'unimportant'; yirruku, 'continually'; pipurru, 'right through and out the other side')
2. interrogative (adv.int) (eg. nganija, 'why?'; wunyjurru, 'which way?')
3. derived from adjectives (adv.der) (eg. pala-kapali, 'like that', pala-jun, 'in that sort of way')

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Nyangumarta – English Dictionary

Ø - Ø

- Ø₁** (from: -Ø) *noun suffix*. Nominative case marker.
Punulku-Ø mirti jarri-nyi-Ø. The boy ran.
- Ø₂** *noun suffix*. Accusative case marker.
Yukurru-Ø wirla-rna-Ø-Ø marrngu-lu. The man hit the dog.
- Ø₃** *verb pronoun marker*. he, she, it (Nominative).
Punulku-Ø mirti jarri-nyi-Ø. The boy ran.
- Ø₄** *verb pronoun marker*. he, she, it (Ergative).
Yukurru-Ø wirla-rna-Ø-Ø marrngu-lu. The man hit the dog. *See: -rra₄, -rri₂, -rru₂.*
- Ø₅** *verb pronoun marker*. him, her, it. **Yukurru-Ø wirla-rna-Ø-Ø marrngu-lu** The man hit the dog.
- Ø₆** *verb (intransitive) suffix*. Imperative marker. Imperative marker for NYI class stems in Inland Nyangumarta dialect Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also (uses **-yi** in this position). **Kulpa-Ø-yi!** You (plural) come back! **Kulpa-Ø-pulu!** You two come back! **Kulpa-Ø-Ø!** You (sg) come back! *See: -la₃,*

- li₂, -lu₆, -rra₁, -wa₁, -yi₃.**
- Ø₇** *verb (intransitive) suffix*. Potential Mood marker. (1st place) for NYI class verb stems. Usually represents an undesired potential, "It might .. but I hope it doesn't". For full details of this two-part morpheme see the grammatical note under **-la₂**. **Pungka-Ø-li-li!** We two might fall! **Pungka-Ø-Ø-li pala-Ø warnku-Ø.** That rock might fall. *See: -la₂, -li₄, -lu₄, -rra₂, -wa₂.*
- Ø₈** *verb (intransitive) suffix*. Permission marker. Used with NYI class stems. Indicates a request for or a granting of permission: "May/should I .. now?", "It's OK for him to .. now." The action is normally expected to apply to the immediate future, probably within the next few minutes. **Yanku-Ø-rnu?** Is it OK for me to go now? **Ngalpu-Ø-Ø?** May he enter now? *See: -lku, -nku, -ngku₁.*

A - a

- a** *verb suffix*. Reason Understood marker. This always occurs in verb-final position. It often indicates a purpose behind the action. The implication is that the hearer will know what reason is being suggested by the speaker for the

action so marked.

- arrangu** *noun suffix*. plural. Used on stems ending with a consonant. *See: -rrangu.*

J - j

- ja₁** *noun suffix*. at, on, with. Locative case marker used on stems ending with a consonant.
Warrarnja ngajarringa. I'm in a strange place. *Syn: -ji₁. See: -nga₁, -ngi₁, ngu₁. [Gram: This Locative -ja is a modern variant of -ji (1). It is used by younger Inland Dialect speakers under linguistic pressure from Desert languages like Yurlparija, Martu Wangka and Warnman, which only have an /a/ vowel in the Locative markers, never an /i/ or /u/. NOTE: For words ending in a consonant (maybe 6% of Nyangumarta nouns), the overt contrast with the Locative case marker ('at') versus the Ablative marker('from' / 'after') is lost in this process, and has to be deduced from context, or clarified by questioning the speaker.] [Anth: This change was just one result of several language groups coming together to live and work as one team under the Nomads Inc. The change from using the four sections of the kinship system from the coastal way to the*

inland way was one that was made by a conscious decision within the group, but the various linguistic changes, of which this is one, probably happened unconsciously. Non-Nyangumarta speakers learned Nyangumarta from other non-Nyangumarta speakers. The first time I ever heard a **-ja** for a Locative where I had always heard (and been taught to use) a **-ji** by the older people was in c.1979, seven years after I began to learn the language. Its use at Tjalku Wara increased steadily from then on as the older speakers died and younger speakers who had grown up on Nomads Inc. communities came to live there.]

- ja₂** *noun suffix*. after, motion away from, resulting from, in accordance with. *[Gram: ABLative case marker.]*
- ja₃** *verb pronoun marker*. to/for me, to/for mine.
Karlakurna palama ngartalaja. Break off a piece of that root for me. **Ngulyulu manaja murtuka, munu japirr marnaminya.** A thief

- took my car, he didn't ask me. *See: -ji* ₃.
- ja**₄ *noun suffix*. noun suffix for nominalised verbs. This usage often indicates that the main action of the clause took place during the action of the nominalised verb, or just after it. **Yirrinajalu wurrarniyili, "Wiyirru kanyjirnikinyiyangu."** When they saw him they said to him, "Everybody is looking for you." [*Gram*: This suffix is a 'derivational suffix', which must precede most of the case-marking suffixes that can be added to nominalised verbs.]
- jaarr** *noun*. noise of a footstep. **Jaarmajirri yarra!** Go without making a sound! *Syn: jakarr.* [*Gram*: The comparatively few single-syllable words that occur in Nyangumarta are all pronounced with long vowels. The length is usually retained even when suffixes are added.]
- jaja** *noun*. food (baby-talk only). Would not use this with child more than about 5 years of age.
- jajarr pini** (from: **jajarr pi**) *verb (transitive)*. she winnowed it.
- jaji** *adjective*. forbidden, taboo. [*Anth*: This may be temporary, such as certain foods during a woman's pregnancy, or permanent, in totemic matters.]
- jajingu** *kinship noun*. person classified as one's spouse, but too closely related by blood to actually marry. *See: jaji.*
- jakangu** *noun*. frog-hole. Communal vertical burrow in ground in which Desert Spadefoot Toads bury themselves for the dry season. [*Anth*: Some Aborigines have reported over 100 being dug out of a single hole.]
- jakarli** *noun*. baler shell.
- jakarn** *Variant: jakan. adjective*. stealthy, cautious. **Jakarn yana paliny.** He sneaked away. **Palinyju karrjininyalu jakarnju.** He is stalking (the emu) with stealth/stealthily. **Kangkuruku jakarnju karntikinyalu marrngulu.** The man was carefully stalking the kangaroo (*Literally*: 'climbing for the kangaroo'). *Syn: jakarta, jinu, kinti, kurrurru.*
- jakarna** (from: **jaka**) *verb (transitive)*. he lit a fire, he stoked the fire. **Jakalangalika!** Light a fire for us!
- jakarnju warlirni** (from: **jakarnju warli**) Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (transitive)*. he nudged him, he touched him gently. *Syn: nyinga marna. See: jakarn.*
- jakarr** *Variant: yakarr. noun*. sound of a footstep. *Syn: jaarr.*
- jakarr-jakarrkarra** *noun*. audible footstep. An uninhibited footstep, with no attempt to hide it. **Jarurrukartingi paliny jina pinakarrinyipulu jakarr-jakarrkarra yintanga marntija.** In the evening they heard
- heard his footsteps as he walked around the waterhole.
- jakarrkarra** *noun*. muffled or stealthy footstep.
- jakarta** *adjective*. slow, gentle, quiet, careful. **Jakarta marnti jarrinyi.** He is walking gingerly (e.g. with pain, after an injury). *Syn: jinu, kinti, jakarn, kurrurru.*
- jakun** *adverb*. around (of motion). **Jakun, jakun -- parnpirni!** (The bucking horse went) around, around -- and threw him!
- jakun** *Variant: -jakurl. noun suffix*. just, only, merely. **Warajajakun milpanya.** Only one came. [*Gram*: The two variant forms are often used alternately in a conversation. When one speaker uses one form, and another speaker wishes to repeat the first speaker's words, many people consider it poor style to quote the first speaker's exact words, and will alternate certain vowels in the verb complex (i ~ a), or make minor changes to word order, or will shift the position of suffixes from one word to another within a noun phrase, or use a different construction. This practice of good style is extended to this suffix and also to the free forms **pukun** ~ **pukurl**, 'also', and **yakun** ~ **yakurl**, 'thus'.']
- jakun jarrinyi** (from: **jakun jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. he circled around. **Karli... jakun jarrinyi.** The boomerang circled. *See: jakun.*
- jakun marna** (from: **jakun ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he went right around it, he circumnavigated it. In distinction to **karrkarna**, 'he detoured around it'. **Jakun marnanganyjurrinyi.** He circled right around us.
- jakurl** *Variant: jakul. noun*. message, report. **Jakurljartiny ngakalamarnajanaku.** I will send a messenger to them (one having a message). **Yijalu jakurl wurranawayi miranurla nyurra.** Truly you know without (needing) a report.
- jakurl** *Variant: -jakun. noun suffix*. just, only, merely. *See: -jakun.*
- jakurl kanganyakata** *noun*. messenger, reporter. *See: jakurl, kanya.*
- jakurlirni** (from: **jakurli**) *verb (transitive)*. he persuaded him into doing an action. **Kuntanaku jakurlirna.** (The fox) caused (the crow) to sing.
- jakurra** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. net.
- jakutukutu** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. species of apparently leafless creeper. *Cassytha capillaris*. It grows like a net over spinifex and other small bushes, sometimes in a dense mat, akin to **yukurli**, *Cassytha filiformis*. It has tiny edible dark-greyish fruit, smaller than those of **yukurli**, growing along the stems in small clusters. *Syn: waru kurta-kurta.*

jala *locational*. somewhere else. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Jalanga jina**. He put it somewhere else (for a good reason). **Jalakurnu partarl kari marnikinyiyinganinyi**. Unsuccessfully they called us to go somewhere else. **Jalanga jampa wararr karrinyiirni**. At a distance we stood there briefly.

jalakarti *locational*. beyond the immediate vicinity, outside. **Jalakarti jina**. He put it away somewhere else. **Pala mirtawa jalakartija**. That woman is from some other place. *See: jala*.

jalamu jini (*from: jalamu ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he sold it. From English "sell"; many use **Warnmankuku yinyali** instead, "He gave it to him for money."

jalan From Ngarla, Nyamal. *noun*. hip. *Syn: mila, pangkayala, rapi*.

jalangarti From Karajarri. *noun*. species of goanna. Said to be found on Roebuck Plains.

jalankata *noun*. one who has prominent hips. *See: jalan*.

jalanpinti *noun*. belt. *Lit: 'hip-thing'*. Based on the Ngarla word **jalan**, 'hip'. Probably not widely known. Some use **jurapu**, from English "strap", or **pilyji**, from English "belt". *Syn: pilyji*. *See: jalan; minyjil*. [*Gram: Note pilyji, with "lyj", because pilti is not permissible -- the sequences "It" and "rlt" never occur in Nyangumarta, though they do in surrounding languages.*] [*Anth: A ngarirri has to be made of hair, so that name cannot be used of any other kind of belt.*]

jali *noun*. shoulder. *Syn: karlpa, ngurnti*. *See: kurlpirli*.

jali pini (*from: jali pi*) *Variant: jarli pini*. *verb (intransitive)*. he rode. *See: jali*.

jaln *Variant: jarlin*. *noun*. tongue.

jaln pini (*from: jaln pi*) *verb (transitive)*. he poked out his tongue. Can be rude, if done with that intention.

jalingi jini (*from: jalingi ji*) *Variant: jalinga jini*. *verb (transitive)*. he rode on. **Jalinga jina**. He rode (*Literally: 'He did it on shoulder.'*) *See: jali*.

jalingi pini (*from: jalingi pi*) *verb (transitive)*. he carried him on his shoulders. *See: jali*.

jaln-jaln kurtarna *verb (intransitive)*. it darted its tongue in and out.

jalku *noun*. cadjeput. Common abbreviation for **jalkupurta**. **Jalkukarti yankunyi mirrankarti**. Let's go to the shade of a Cadjeput. *See: jalkupurta*.

jalkupurta *Variant: jalkuputa*. *noun*. Cadjeput tree. *Melaleuca leucodendron*. For those who use the variant **jalkuputa**, it probably refers to the clusters of woody fruits, resembling galls,

puta, which grow along the stems. *See: kurlinyjirr, milyjirr*.

jalparn *noun*. eyebrow. *Syn: jani-jani*.

jalpiny From Martuwangka. *noun*. "Honey-Tail" *Grevillea*. *Grevillea aff. eriostachya*. Grows best in sandy country. A straggly usually lopsided bush to 2 m, with several tall stems from a common stump. Has long, tapered, yellow-green flowers. The yellow flowers start opening from the base of the flower-head, and the remaining unopened buds are green. *Syn: pajina warnti, piki*. [*Anth: The nectar is a popular food item, and flowers were often steeped to produce a sweet drink.*]

jalpu *Variant: jaalpu*. *noun*. self. From English "self".

jalura pini *verb (intransitive)*. (of clouds) scudded, travelled fast and low. **Mujungu jalura pinikinyi**. The clouds were travelling fast and low.

jaluwal *kinship noun*. jokemate. One type of marriageable relationship, in which the two people have agreed not to marry. *See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details*. *Syn: yinkarni*.

jaly-jaly *adverb*. weakly. **Jaly-jaly kampanyi**. It burned weakly.

jalypa *adjective*. hard to deal with, stubborn, reluctant, resistant. **Yakujani kana!**

Jalypawayi! Bring it here! Don't be stubborn!

jalypa pini (*from: jalypa pi*) *verb (transitive)*. he argued. **Nganijalu jalypa pininyurrujaninyi?** What were you arguing about with them?

jalypakarti *adjective*. hard-hearted, callous, won't give you anything. *Syn: pajuwayi, kurlika warinykurnu, ngarlu warinykurnu*. *See: jalypa*.

jalyparakura *noun*. woodswallow, martin. Generic for all 5 species of woodswallows in the region, plus Tree Martin and Fairy Martin. But note that there is a separate name for the Welcome Swallow.

jama *adjective*. silent. **Jama waninyi**. He remained silent.

jamaramara *adjective*. whisper. **Jamaramaralu wurrarnaji**. He whispered to me..

-jamarra *noun suffix*. lest, for fear of, in avoidance of. Used following consonants. *See: -jimarra, -ngamarra, -ngimarra, -ngumarra*.

jaminy *noun*. boil, erupting sore. *Syn: murrkura, murruku, kurnturru*.

jamirnal (*from: jami*) *verb (ditransitive)*. he did not give it to him, he withheld it from him.

Jilamanku jamirnikinyiyaninya walypilalu. The white man withheld guns from us.

Jamilamarnajaninyi marrngurrangu ngajarrirangu kuwiyiku. I won't give any meat to the stranger people. **Jamirniyi**

panyjaku paliny, munu yingamiyi. They deprived him of tobacco, they did not give him any. *Syn:* **kumarri marnalu.** [*Gram:* ERG-ACC-DAT. The ACCusative form of the person-marker is used in the verb, except that when there is 3rd sg. person-marker some speakers use the overt DATive, not the invisible -0 ACCusative. The free form representing the item taken/withheld is marked with the DATive suffix, but is not cross-referenced in the verb.]

jampa *time noun.* short time, briefly, as soon as.

Mungkalu parirr wirirr pini jampa murninama wika. A stick grazed his arm just as he reached to scoop up some firewood.

Jampa karrpu kara ngalpanya

kanganyikinyiyijanyinyi. As soon as the sun set they were bringing them.

jampaly *noun.* small species of termite. Lives in timber, not ground. *Syn:* **yiwarn.**

jampukarti₁ *locational.* to the lefthand side of.

Jampukarti yarra! Go to the left! *Ant:* **marrjanyukarti.**

jampukarti₂ *noun.* the one on the left. **Jampukarti milpanya.** The one on the left is coming.

jampuluwa From Nyamal. *noun.* dillybag, net bag, string bag.

jamuji *kinship noun.* 1) one type of grandfather, one type of grandson. For a man: mother's father, daughter's son; also daughter's daughter until she reaches teenage years. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.
— *kinship noun.* 2) one type of grandfather, one type of grandson. For a woman: mother's father; also son's son, after he reaches teenage years. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

jamunu₁ *adjective.* ignorant or unaware of a fact, place, or incident under discussion. *Syn:* **munumpa, ngakumpa.** *Ant:* **miranu.** *See:* **jamunu**₂.

jamunu₂ From Martuwangka. *noun.* partly-initiated boy. One who has not been through the Law, and is not yet allowed to look at sacred objects.

jana *pronoun.* they plural. 3 or more, in contrast to **pulany**, dual; and can be either the actors or the ones receiving the action See Section D Pronouns in the Introduction.

janaja *noun.* sawfish. *Syn:* **pirirr-pirirr.**

-janaka *Variant: -janaku. verb pronoun marker.* to/for them plural, to/for the one/s belonging to them plural. **Taya lalypa jarrinyiyijanaka.** Their tyres were flat. **Parlparri jilamarnajanaka ngurriny.** I will spread out a blanket for them. **Wakilyji pinanjanaka.** You unwittingly interrupted them.

-janaku *Variant: -janaka. verb pronoun marker.* to/for them plural, to/for the one/s belonging to them plural. **Jurti jinirnijanaku.** I showed it to them. **Taya malynga-malynga**

jarrinyijanaku. Their tyre went flat.

Mirtawalu martumpirri kamparnajanaku.

The woman cooked a damper for them.

janga₁ *noun.* 1) sap.

— *noun.* 2) saliva, spittle.

— *noun.* 3) foam.

janga₂ *noun.* rock oysters, barnacles.

janga pini *verb (intransitive).* he spat. *See:* **janga**₁.

janga pinili *vmid.* he spat on him. **Ngajungu janga piniji.** They spat on me. [*Gram:* ERG-LOC.]

jangkaru *Variant: jangkurru. noun.* hat.

jangu *noun.* smoking tobacco. In contrast to **purlku** or **panja**, chewing tobacco. **Munukata ngaju janguku.** I'm not a smoker.

jani-jani *noun.* eye-brow. *Syn:* **jalparn.**

-janinyi *verb pronoun marker.* them plural.

janirni (*from: jani*) *verb (transitive).* he covered it with fire. For example, a damper, in order to cook it.

jankanya (*from: janka*) *vmid.* he ignored it, he disobeyed him. **Palarrangu**

jankany-jankanyakatarrangu yiji. They are very disobedient people. *Syn:* **panypanyala.**

[*Gram:* ERG-LOC]

jannganka *adjective.* shaky, trembling.

jannganka karrinyi (*from: jannganka karri*)

verb (intransitive). he was shaking, he was trembling. Signifies a state of being, lasting at least a few minutes, maybe longer. **Jannganka karrinyi wararrija.** They were shivering with cold.

jannganka pini (*from: jannganka pi*) *verb (intransitive).* he shivered, he trembled. A temporary thing. *See:* **jannganka karrinyi.**

janpa *noun.* pool of water.

janpa jini (*from: janpa ji*) *verb (transitive).* he washed it. **Purlpi partanykarrangu janpa jinarnajaninyi.** I have bathed the children already.

janpakarringu *noun.* water-dweller. Generic. In addition to marine life it includes wading and swimming birds, and also non-wading birds that frequent shores. *See:* **janpa.**

janpamalu *noun.* fish (generic). ... **janpamalu mananyakata** ... fisherman ... *Syn:* **kapi, yurta.** *See:* **janpa.**

janpanga jini (*from: janpanga ji*) *verb (transitive).* he baptised him. A technical term in use amongst the Christians. *See:* **janpa.**

janpanyi (*from: janpa*) *verb (intransitive).* he bathed, he swam, he washed. That is, washed himself, or part of himself. *See:* **janpa.**

janparr *adjective.* hungry.

janta *adverb.* limping.

jantal *noun.* medicine brewed from **punara** gum.

[*Anth:* It is drunk as a pain-killer (e.g. for headaches), and to relieve heart pains. (The gum contains an ingredient used by the

pharmaceutical industry in manufacturing heart medicines.))

jantara *noun*. Soft Roly-poly, Prickly Saltwort. *Salsola kali*.

jantu *noun*. weapons.

januku *noun*. soak, permanent water below ground-level. Often said to be from the Dreamtime. Not always visible on surface, but can always be found by digging. The hole should be filled in again after use, so the water supply won't dry up.

janyin *adverb*. quickly, rapidly. **Janyin yankuli**. Let's go quickly. *Syn:* **nyampa**.

janyja Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. sun, heat from the sun ; day. ... **janyjanga** ... in daylight, in the daytime, in the sun ... *Syn:* **karrpu**.

janyjapinti *noun*. thermometer.

janyjipuka *noun*. small marsupial. May be a kangaroo rat? Said to be the size of a rabbit.

japalyampayi *Variant: japilyampayi. noun*. Caper Bush, Coastal Caper. *Capparis spinosa* *var. nummularia*.

japarl *noun*. blister. *Syn:* **lakan-lakan**.

japarl pini (*from: japarl pi*) *verb (intransitive)*. it is blistering. **Parirr japarl pininyi paji pinakurra wikaku**. My hand is blistering while I am rubbing firesticks for a fire.

japartu *kinship noun*. father. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details. *Syn:* **mama**.

japayipayi *noun*. Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike. *Coracina novaehollandiae*.

japirr *noun*. lips. *Syn:* **mutirr, ngirri-ngirri**. *See:* **japirr marna**.

japirr marna (*from: japirr ma*) *verb (transitive)*. he asked him. **Nyampali japirr marnayalu**. They asked the boss about him. *See:* **japirr, ngarlu japirr marna**.

japun *noun*. joey. Baby kangaroo or wallaby. ... **japunjartiny, japunjarra** ... kangaroo with big joey in her pouch ... *Syn:* **wanyi**.

japuri *noun*. Sandpaper Fig. *Ficus opposita*.

japurr Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Karajarri. *noun*. fog, dew. *Syn:* **kupilya**.

japurtu *adjective*. sympathetic, sorry. **Yakurlu japurtu karrikinyalu palaku kurriku**. My cousin was feeling sorry for that girl. *Syn:* **paju**.

japutu *noun*. small plant. Has sticky seeds, and a root like a small carrot, but white. Kangaroos like the root.

jara *noun*. pouch of any marsupial.

jamararra *noun*. lake, any large expanse of water. Could be fresh or salt, deep or shallow.

jarangkarna (*from: jarangka*) Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (transitive)*. he looked at it carefully, he peered at it, he examined it.

jarapurlu From Nyamal. *noun*. female marsupial.

For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *See:* **jara**.

jarinyi (*from: jari*) *verb (intransitive)*. 1) he crawled. Used of people and bipedal animals going along "on all fours". *Syn:* **warrkirni**. — *verb (intransitive)*. 2) it flowed, it leaked, it trickled. For example of water in a creek-bed, or of phlegm from a nose. *Syn:* **warrkirni**.

jarlin *Variant: jalin. noun*. tongue.

jarlpa Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjective*. good. *Syn:* **ngalypa**.

jarlurra From Nyamal, Ngarla. *noun*. corroboree, ballet. *Syn:* **jurlurr, yinma**. *See: laka*. [*Anth:* This is a drama presented in combined song-and-dance format, often for entertainment, but at times also used for teaching initiates.]

jarna *noun*. lower back, lumbar region. **Jarnanga kanya**. He carried it across his back.

jarnanga kanya (*from: jarnanga ka*) *verb (transitive)*. he carried his swag sideways across his lower back.

jarnti *adjective*. upright, vertical.

jarnti jini (*from: jarnti ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he stood it upright. For example a spear; also nowadays used of planting vegetables, tree seedlings, or of putting a post in a post-hole. *See:* **jarnti**.

jarntirna (*from: jarnti*) *verb (transitive)*. he cleared the area. For example from spinifex, grass tussocks or rubbish. ... **jarntinapinti** ... road-grader ...

jarntu₁ *adjective*. tame, friendly.

jarntu₂ *noun*. acquaintance, someone we know or are familiar with.

jarntu jini (*from: jarntu ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he trained him in our ways. *See:* **jarntu**₂.

-jarra *noun suffix*. having. Primarily a Desert Language suffix, but occurs on a few words in common use by Nyangumarta speakers. The Nyangumarta equivalent is **-jartiny**. [*Gram:* Comitative.]

jarra-jarra jarrinyiyi *verb (intransitive)*. they alternately scattered, then gathered together again.

jarraaku *noun*. species of frog. Some say it's "a big green one". In these parts the only frog in which a green phase can occur is the juvenile *Cyclorana australis*; this species makes a "taaaarr" noise when teased, which may account for one of the synonyms. *Syn:* **pupuka, purt waninya, taarr, yajali**.

jarrala parl-parl *noun*. Crested Bronzewing Pigeon. *Ocyphaps lophotes*. The **parl-parl** is said to represent the loud clatter of the wingtips hitting together at the bottom of the powerful wing-strokes on startled take-off -- 'flap flap'. *Syn:* **kalkalkura**.

jarrati *noun*. headache. *Syn:* **wartiti**.

jarrati jarrinyi (from: **jarrati jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). his head ached.

jarrinyi₁ (from: **jarri**) *verbaliser*. verbaliser. See Section F on Verbalisers in the Introduction. **Mirtawa wararr jarrinyi**. The woman stood up (older usage). **Warinykurnu jarrinyi**. He turned around. **Jampa marraka punyjarn-punyjarn jarra-jarrayili**. Soon the baby birds will become darker. [*Gram*: All of the verbal complexes that involve this verbaliser are intransitive. The last example involves reduplication of the verbaliser, something that never ever happens to a Nyangumarta suffix, but regularly happens to free words. It is one of at least eight factors that indicate that in Nyangumarta the verbalisers are not suffixes, but free forms.]

jarrinyi₂ (from: **jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). 1) he became. **Parrpakarra jarrinyi**. He became hot.
— *verb* (intransitive). 2) arrive. **Palaja kara jarrinyiyirni**. After that we went west. **Pirrkalanga ngurranga jarrinyiyirni**. We arrived at Pirrkala campsite. **Warinymaljanga Marble Bar-nga nganarna jarrinyiyirni**. One time we arrived in Marble Bar. *Syn*: **kajarna**, **tamarna**, **turlpanya**. [*Gram*: Note that in the last example the verbaliser is referring to arriving at Marble Bar; and that it cannot be suffixed to the pronoun 'we'. It is one of at least eight factors that indicate that in Nyangumarta the verbalisers are not suffixes, but free forms.]

jarripi marna (from: **jarripi ma**) *verb*. he promised to have a fight.

Jarrirti *time noun*. Saturday.

jarrkany *noun*. ankle. *Syn*: **karnti**₂. *See*: **luku**.

jarrnga *adjective*. very big, huge. *Syn*: **nganimarta**.

jarrpurl *noun*. big blue mud-crab.

jarru From Martuwangka. *noun*. intestines. *Syn*: **pirlu**, **wilyu-wilyu**.

jarrukaniny-jarrakaniny *adjective*. hanging downwards.

jarrurl *noun*. companion. May be of either sex. *Syn*: **marlpa**. *See*: **mangkalyi**. [*Anth*: At least one dialect of Nyangumarta used to use **marlpa** as a synonym of this word, but in Nyiyaparli **marlpa** means "man, human being", and that meaning of the word is much more widely known.]

jarrurru *adjective*. weak, dizzy, feeling as if about to faint. **Jarrurru puru jininyi**. Something made me dizzy.

jartanga *adjective*. separate, apart from others.

Purlpi wanikinyiyi marrngu

jartanga-jartanga yintarrangungu. Long ago the people used to camp in separate places around the waterholes (viz, not close together the way white people do). **Mirtawalu**

kalkurnujaninyi mirtawanyjarri jartanga.

The woman was in charge of the women in a separate place.

jarti *noun*. little bat (generic).

jartikarla *Variant*: **jartikirli**. *noun*. Military Dragon. *Amphibolurus isolepsis*. *Syn*: **minyjkarli**. *See*: **pampirta**.

-jartiny *noun suffix*. having. Synonymous suffixes from various other languages, such as **-karta**, **-jartu** and **-jarra**, are also used at times on Nyangumarta words. [*Gram*: Comitative marker.]

jartu₁ *noun*. dish, coolamon. *Syn*: **kapara**, **yapinapinti**. *See*: **jarturtu**. [*Anth*: Possibly because bark of the **jarturtu** tree was a favourite material for making them.]

jartu₂ From Nyamal. *noun*. woman.

-jartu *noun suffix*. having. From other languages, but occasionally used on words by Nyangumarta speakers. ... **warnkujartu** ... hailstone ... *See*: **-jartiny**.

jarturtu *noun*. Brittle Range Gum, Cabbage Gum. *Eucalyptus aspera*. [*Anth*: The bark of this tree was favoured for the making of the **jartu**, a carrying dish. This name also includes other Eucalyptus "look alike" species with similar leaf shape (much broader at the base than at the point) and structure (paired, rotating up the stem by 60-90 degrees at a time). P. McGlew lists *E. aff. aspera* and *E. papuana*.]

jarurru *time noun*. sunset.

jarurrukarti *time noun*. evening.

jatu₁ From Nyamal. *noun*. eagle (generic). *Syn*: **ngurlarn**₁, **walartu**₁.

jatu₂ *noun*. marchfly (generic). *Syn*: **ngurlarn**₂, **walartu**₂.

jawa *noun*. mouth. **Jawa palkala!** Hold your mouth open!

jawa karrinyi (from: **jawa karri**) *verb* (intransitive). his teeth are growing. *Lit*: 'he is a mouth'.

jawakata *adjective*. sharp (of an edge). *See*: **jawa**, **yirikata**.

jawalyka *adjective*. hungry for meat. **Jawalyka karrinyi**. He was hungering for meat.

jawapirti *noun*. opening, entrance to a cave, a doorway. *See*: **jawa**.

jawu *noun*. gecko (any kind).

jayiti *locational*. sideways. From English "side". *Syn*: **yirrikurla**.

-ji₁ *noun suffix*. at, on, with. Locative case marker. Used on stems ending with a consonant.

Warrarnji ngajarringi. I'm in a strange place (older speakers). **Warrarnja ngajarringa**. I'm in a strange place (younger speakers). *Syn*: **-ja**₁. *See*: **-nga**₁, **-ngi**₁, **ngu**₁. [*Gram*: In Nyangumarta dialects in suffixes following vowels the vowel used harmonises with the

- stem-final vowel to which it is suffixed. As of c.1980 younger people who have lived in Nomads Inc. communities tend to ignore this vowel harmony and use only **-nga**, in keeping with the locative forms in the other languages represented amongst the Nomads. When following a consonant, **-ji** is used by all Coastal Nyangumarta speakers, and by older Inland Nyangumarta speakers, while **-ja** is used by younger ones.]
- ji₂** *kinship noun suffix*. indicates singular for many kin terms. **Paliny nyupaji ngajuku**. That one is classified as a spouse, in relation to me. *See: -rra₃*.
- ji₃** *verb pronoun marker*. me, to/for me ; mine, to/for. **Ngajungu janga piniji**. They spat on me. **Munu pinakarrimiji milyakartijakun**. He didn't hear me through right to the end. **Kinti muwarr piliji**. Say it slowly for me. / Say it quietly for me. *See: -ja₃*.
- ji₄** *lexical adjunct suffix*. Indirect Cause. Indicates that the one doing the action was not fully responsible for doing it. Someone else or something else tempted him or prompted him or bumped him, so that he couldn't really stop himself doing it. **Parrka rurriji pininyi wangalju**. The leaves are moving because of the wind. **Pipalu winyjarriji pinijaninyi**. The pepper made them sneeze. (They couldn't stop themselves from sneezing because of the pepper.) **Puwurtu yirriniyirni, ngapalu rurriji pinikinyi, kujungurrulu**. We saw the boat, it was moving because of the water, the ocean. **Marntiji pinaku partanyja**. Make the child walk around (i.e., help him learn how to walk - hold his hand and walk along slowly so that he cannot help but walk). **Wakilyji pinanjanaka**. You unwittingly interrupted them. **Marntiji pinaku warrayi nyuntumilingi wupartungu partanyja paningi**. Shoo the flies away from your little child's eyes (i.e. make it so the flies can't help but move away from its eyes). *See: -ju₃*.
[Gram: This suffix only occurs on lexical adjuncts which precede the verbaliser **pi-**. **-ji** is used following lexical adjuncts that end in /i/ or /a/, and **-ju** is used following /u/.]
- jiirr** *adjective*. spread out, scattered. [Gram: In Nyangumarta, **jiirr** could equally well be spelled **jiyirr**.]
- jiirr pini** (from: **jiirr pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. it sprayed, it squirted. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Ngapa nyungungu pirlingi jiirr pini**. Water squirted from this hole. ... **jiirr pinapinti** ... garden sprinkler ... *See: jiirr*.
- jijal jini** (from: **jijal ji**) *Variant: jijal pirni. verb (transitive)*. he showed him.
- jijarna** (from: **jija**) *verb (transitive)*. he showed him, he held it up so it could be seen.
- jijikarangu** *noun*. Australian Pipit/Richard's Pipit, 'Groundlark'. *Anthus novaeseelandiae*. *Syn: wartu-wartura*.
- jijimarra** *adjective*. good (of country in good condition). Used to describe any area of country that has had good rains, so that everything in that area is flourishing. This may be at any time of the year, so it is not the name of an actual season, but (drought years excepted) it is usually applicable in summer after the rains have fallen. In some years it may also apply to the cool season, if sufficient rain has fallen then to germinate seeds.
- jiki kurntal-kurntal** *noun*. cock-eyed bob, tornado. A very big powerful whirlwind, often with several smaller ones (**kurntarl-kurntarl**, 'children') around its edges, rotating in the opposite direction.
- jiki pini** (from: **jiki pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. it burst, it unfolded. **Pala mungka jiki pilkuliny**. That tree will burst (into bloom). Said of a tree loaded with flower buds. But word not widely known?
- jikiji** *adjective*. six. From English.
- jikily** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Karajarri. *noun*. Small-leaved Bauhinia. *Lysiphyllum cunninghami*. *Syn: warilangu, karntimarta, warimpi*.
- jikirr-jikirr** *adjective*. jagged, spiky. **Tukulu jili! Paninga ngalpangulu jikirr-jikirr**. Do it with care! The jagged bits might enter your eyes. **Warntiji wipu jikirr-jikirr, pirntil taparl-taparl**. The Ridge-tailed Monitor's tail is spiky, his back is covered with spots.
- jilajaku** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. Woma Python. *Aspidites ramsayi*. *Syn: mukurri*. *See: wirnti ngirriny*.
- jilaru** From Ngarla. *noun*. Brown Songlark. *Cinclorhamphus cruralis*.
- jiliminti** *noun*. decorations (e.g. armbands, headband). *Syn: jurirri*.
- jilpirtingurru** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. species of mullet.
- jilyilyi** *noun*. sizzling noise.
- jily-jily** *noun*. goose-bumps. As when one's body-hairs are standing on end because of the cold.
- jilykarrakata** *noun*. nickname for a Black-fronted Dotterel. *Charadrius melanops*. So called because he is so skilful at dodging stones thrown at him. *Syn: ngartikutu*.
- jilyku** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. mouse.
- jima** *noun*. Conkerberry bush. *Carissa lanceolata*. Has sweet edible berries, purplish-black when ripe.
- jimarn** *noun*. hair on chest, hair under arm.

-jimarra *noun suffix*. lest, for fear of, in avoidance of. AVERSive case marker, used following consonants. It signals an undesired situation, something to be avoided. **Pala mirli-mirli mankulumanpa wanggaljimarra**. You might grab hold of that paper lest the wind blow it away. *See: -jamarra, -ngamarra, -ngimarra, -ngumarra*. [*Gram*: This form looks like the LOCATIVE marker plus a suffix **-marra**. The same situation is found in some other Pilbara languages, in each case using the language's own form of the locative, followed by **-marra**. (Ngarla uses **-kata**, not **-marra**, and reverses the order, **-kata**+ngka, but the principle is the same.) However, no verifiable morpheme cuts can be established in either Nyangumarta or Ngarla, and at this stage the phenomenon appears to be purely coincidental.]

jimpirrinny *noun*. Western Bell Fruit; Desert Poplar. *Codonocarpus cotinifolius*. *Syn: karntarangu*.

jinpu *noun*. egg. *Syn: ngampu, mija*.

jinputarri *noun*. knife.

jina *noun*. foot.

jina jini (*from: jina ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he made tracks, drew tracks in the sand or dust or mud.

jina karlaya *noun phrase*. Cockroach Cassia. *Lit: 'emu-foot'*. *Cassia notabilis*. *Syn:*

karlurlu-karlurlu.

jina karrpil *noun phrase*. familiar spirit. *Syn: juna, pula*. [*Anth*: Such a spirit can tell a **maparnkarra** what is happening in other places. It can travel extremely quickly.]

jina marna (*from: jina ma*) *verb (transitive)*. he tracked it.

jina warajakarti *adverb*. hopping. **Jina warajakarti kampanya, wapakarna**. One side of his foot got burnt, and he hopped. *See: jina, waraja, -karti*.

jina-jina *noun*. dress. So called because when first introduced, dresses reached down almost to the feet.

jinangu *adverb*. on foot. **Jinangu yanayirni**. We went on foot. *See: jina*.

jinapuka *noun*. boot, shoe, foot-wear. *Lit: 'foot-stink'*.

jinaran From Ngarla. *noun*. Brahminy Kite. *Haliastur indus*.

jinartu *kinship noun*. 1) man's aunt. That is, his father's sister, or his mother's brother's wife, whose daughter is regarded as being unmarriageable for him. [*Anth*: If the woman's daughter is considered marriageable for him, the woman would be his mother-in-law, not his aunty, and more stringent avoidance rules would apply. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.]

— *kinship noun*. 2) woman's aunt. That is, her father's sister, or her mother's brother's wife.

See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

jininy *noun*. initiate's badge-board. *Syn: lara, takipinti*. [*Anth*: This is a small carved wooden board given to a successful initiate, who from then on is entitled to wear it tucked into his headband during ceremonies. Sometimes called a **taki-pinti**, because it is worn on the back of the neck.]

jinirni (*from: jini*) *verb (transitive)*. he took it to..., he delivered it, he off-loaded it. **Ngurlarnju kanka kanganyi jininaku jungkakarti**. The eagle is carrying (the goanna) up in order to drop it to the ground (to kill it). *Syn: wiyi jini*.

jinji From Ngarla, Nyamal. *noun*. fat. Word said to be used by almost all of the Ngayarta languages. *Syn: pajali, wari*.

jinjikata *adjective*. fat. *See: jinjimama*. [*Anth*: Used for animals, birds etc., but considered vulgar to use of humans, for which "**kawu wirtu**" is the polite term.]

jinjimama From Nyamal, Ngarla. *adjective*. 1) in good condition, "fat", plump. Used of birds, animals and other living creatures; considered vulgar to use it literally of fat humans. *Syn: pajalikata*. *See: kawu wirtu*.

— *adjective*. 2) good-natured, generous, kind. Used of persons.

jinkarri *noun*. wind.

jinmurntu *Variant: jirnurntu*. *noun*. 1) prisoner. *Lit: 'chain-also'*. **Jinmurntu** refers to either the neck-chains used long ago, or in more recent times the chain linking a pair of handcuffs. **murntu** is the Ngarla word for 'also'. ... **jinmurntukata** ... one who is habitually in gaol ...

— *noun*. 2) gaol, prison.

jinmurntu jini (*from: jinmurntu ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he arrested him, he made him a prisoner, he put handcuffs on him.

jinpirtin From Ngarla. *noun*. Red-capped Dotterel. *Charadrius alexandrinus*.

jinta₁ *pronoun*. some, others, the rest. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Jinta mayijartiny, jinta munu**. Some had food, others didn't.

jinta₂ *adjective*. separate, isolated. As distinct from **wariny**, another, different.

jinta kanyapulu (*from: jinta kanya*) *verb (intransitive)*. they separated, they split off from a group, they went a different way. *Syn: jinta partirnipulu*. *See: jinta₂, kanya*.

jinta partirnipulu (*from: jinta parti*) *Variant: jinta parturnupulu*. *verb (intransitive)*. they separated from each other. *Syn: jinta kanyapulu*. *See: jinta₂*.

jinta pinijaninyi (*from: jinta pi*) *verb (transitive)*. he separated them out. **Jinta pini, wariny ngalya, wariny kurlu**. He sorted the good

from the bad. **Wurru palinymili jinta piniyarningu**. They divided his belongings between themselves. **Jinta piniyarninyi**. They separated themselves off from the group. *See: jinta₂*.

jintipil *noun*. Bat's Wing Coral Tree, Yulbah. *Erythrina vespertilio*. *Syn: pinati*.

jinu *adjective*. slow, gentle, quiet, careful. **Jinu jarra**. Slow down! **Jinulu jilkuli**. Let's do it with care. *Syn: jakarn, jakarta, kinti, kurrurru*.

jiny *noun*. flatus, stomach gas.

jiny pini (from: **jiny pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he passed wind.

jinyjarna (from: **jinyja**) *verb (transitive)*. he licked it. **Jalinju jinyjaninyi yukurrulu**. The dog is licking it with his tongue.

jinyjarnungu *kinship noun*. two generations up from ("older than") the person's own generation-level. Used of either marriageable moiety. Cf. **karnku**, one generation up.

jinyjarra *noun*. any of several bushes that have light straight stems. Ones suitable for children to use as toy spears. Includes *Hibiscus panduriformis*, three *Psoralea* species, *Crotolaria cunninghamii*, and a trifoliolate yellowish-orange pea-flowered bush common in creek-beds and along disturbed roadside verges, any others of that basic structure. *See: wirti-wirti*.

jinyjarra purl-purl *noun*. ant-lion. Well-known for the conical sand-traps that they make to catch their prey. They are the larvae of some species of Lace-wing insects. **purl purl** is a reference to the way they burrow backwards through the sand. Cf. **purlu**.

jinyji *noun*. 1) widely-spaced footprints on ground. **Jinyji jurrrkaninyi kaja**. He is taking long strides.
— *noun*. 2) footholds cut into tree trunk. *Syn: kingki*.

jinyjiwirriy *noun*. Bush Raisin. *Solanum centrale*. [*Anth*: The fruit is a favourite food item.]

jipalkarra *noun*. driver. *See: jiparna*.

jiparna (from: **jipa**) *Variant: jipirni*. *verb (transitive)*. he steered it, he drove it. **Ngajulu jiparnarna murtuka**. I drove the car.

jipi *particle*. 1) finished, completed. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".
— *adjective*. 2) complete. **Jipi pala**. That's finished.

jipirni (from: **jipi**) *verb (transitive)*. he steered it, he directed it, he controlled the movement of it. *See: jiparna*.

jipurr *noun*. oyster.

jiri₁ *noun*. burr, prickly, thorn, sharp point. *Syn: yiri₁*.

jiri₂ *adjective*. sharp (of a point, but not of an edge). *Syn: yiri₂*.

jirikarra From Ngarla. *noun*. Whitewood. *Atalaya hemiglauca*. *Syn: jiyikarra*.

jirl *Variant: jurl*. *noun*. dripping noise. **Jirl karra marna**. It made a dripping noise. *Syn: jitiny*.

jirli From Ngarla, Nyamal. *noun*. arm, wing. *Syn: parirr*.

jirli warinyja *noun*. White-necked Heron (now called Pacific Heron). *Ardea pacifica*. [*Gram*: Probably from the Ngarla name, **jirli waanyja**. The long vowel in the first syllable of the second Ngarla word would not be permissible in Nyangumarta, and is likely to be heard as a familiar word, **wariny**. This supports the decision that **waarri**, 'cold', pronounced with a lengthened /a:/, would originally have been pronounced **wararri**.]

jirni₁ (from: **ji**) *verbaliser*. verbaliser. See Section F on Verbalisers in the Introduction; and also the section under the Pronunciation Guide, on the variation between alveolar and retroflexed nasals in **jini** and **pini**. **Jalanga jirna**. He put it away somewhere else. **Mirti jiniyi**. They ran. (Coastal Nyangumarta dialect; intransitive) **Pulangkitilu wartu-wartu jinijaninyi**. He partially covered them with a blanket. **Jarlingi jini**. He rode on its shoulders. [*Gram*: Of the verbal complexes that involve this verbaliser, about 90 % are transitive and about 10 % are intransitive.]

jirni₂ (from: **ji**) *Variant: jini*. *verb (transitive)*. he did it, he made it, he caused it. See the section on Verbalisers in the Introduction; and also the section under the Pronunciation Guide, on the variation between alveolar and retroflexed nasals in **jini** and **pini**. **Ngalya jini**. He did it well. **Jina jirni parirrju**. He made tracks with his fingers. **Jinu jinalijaninyi**. We two told them to go (or made them go) slowly.

jirnkanapinti *noun*. chisel, adze.

jirnkarna (from: **jirnk**) *verb (transitive)*. he whittled it, he trimmed it.

jirnta *noun*. sparks. [*Anth*: The word went taboo when a lady with this name died c.1968, and it apparently was not replaced in the common lexicon. During the 1970s and 1980s no Nyangumarta person at Tjalku Wara admitted to even having known a word for sparks, and the children grew up apparently not knowing it (electricity was coming in on the communities). A Ngarla man who spoke Coastal Nyangumarta recalled the word c. 1985, after giving me the Ngarla equivalent, and explained why it had dropped out of use.]

jirntalyarra pini (from: **jirntalyarra pi**)

verb (intransitive). it sparked. **Wika jirntalyarra pininyi**. The fire is sparking. *See:*

jirnta.

jirntinti *adverb.* squatting on haunches. **Pala pirirri jirntinti waninyi.** That man is squatting.

jirntirr-jirntirr *Variant: jirtirr-jirtirr. noun.*

Willie Wagtail. *Rhipidura leucophrys*. *Syn:*

jirti-jirti.

jirralkarra ? sitting with legs stretched out (either close together or separate) in front of the body. *See: jirrarna.* [Gram: Formed from **jirra-** 'spread out' + Ngarla nominaliser **-l**, + **-karra**, 'engaged in a process or activity'.]

jirranka From what language? *noun.* puppy. *Syn: kurturtu, kapalya.*

jirrarna (from: **jirra**) *Variant: jirrini. verb (intransitive).* he stretched, he reached out, it spread out. **Kula, parirr jirrilamarna.** Wait a bit, I'll stretch my arms. **Wariny tangki ngalyi jirrarninya.** One donkey stretched his neck (towards the grass). **Ngapurta parrka jirraninyi nyarrakurnujirri.** The leaves of a **ngapurta** vine spread out in all directions. **Marrngurrangu jirrirnayi.** The people spread out (systematically, not very far apart, in contrast to **jirra yanayi**, 'they scattered').

-jirri₁ *noun suffix.* dual, two. This suffix is always placed last on a word (exceptions: **-jakun** ~ **-jakurl** sometimes precedes it, sometimes follows it; and some younger speakers of the Inland Dialects will now sometimes place it earlier in the suffix string.).

-jirri₂ *directional suffix.* an intensifier: in every direction, in distant areas. Occurs with **nyarrakurnu-jirri**, **ngurnungukurnu-jirri** and **ngunarrikurnu-jirri**, to mean "in every direction". ... **kankajirrija mujungungu** ... from up in the clouds ... *See: yitinykata, wirrpa.*

jirrini *noun.* centipede. *Syn: yankarralany, warralarany.*

jirrini (from: **jirri**) *verb (intransitive).* he stretched. *See: jirrarna.*

jirrja *adverb.* scattered. **Mirti jarrinyiyirni jirrja mungkakartirrang.** We scattered to trees in various directions (to hide). *See: jirr.*

jirrja pini (from: **jirrja pi**) *Variant: jirrja jini. verb (transitive).* he scattered it. **Wangalju jirrja pinijaninyi.** The wind scattered them. **Jirrja jinijaninyi ngunarrijirri.** He scattered them in all directions.

jirrjal-jirrjal *adjective.* hair of head all tangled. **Kurikura paliny jirrjal-jirrjal wangalju jini.** The wind blew his hair "all over the place". *See: jirrja.*

jirrji *noun.* pubic cover. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". [Anth: Was usually made from kangaroo or possum skin.]

jirr-jirr *noun.* gurgling noise. **Jirr-jirr karra**

marna. It gurgled. (Said of water going down a drain-pipe.)

jirrku *noun.* thorn-bush. Used of species of trees with very long thorns. Includes Mesquite (*Prosopis juliflora*), Mimosa Bush ("Native Mesquite", *Acacia farnesiana*) and other Acacias.

jirrkuru From Ngarla. *noun.* Mesquite.

jirmil *noun.* perspiration, sweat.

jirmil karrinyi (from: **jirmil karri**) *verb (intransitive).* he perspired.

jirtamarra From Ngarla, Nyamal. *noun.* eye. *Syn: pani, jurla.*

jirti-jirti From Nyiyaparli, Warnman. *noun.* Willie Wagtail. *Rhipidura leucophrys*. *Syn: jirntirr-jirntirr.*

jirtirni (from: **jirti**) *verb (transitive).* he woke him suddenly, he startled it, he flushed it out (e.g. a bird or animal from cover), he removed it (e.g. food from the ashes). **Ngawu-ngawu jirtirnikinyi jirntirr-jirntirrju.** The Willie Wagtail was teasing the cat.

jirumpu From Martuwangka, Warnman. *adjective.* 1) straight (physically). *Syn: jurtu, ngungku, yinku.* — *adjective.* 2) right, correct, proper, fitting (morally or socially). *Syn: jurtu, ngungku, yinku.*

jitama Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also? *noun.* lightning. *Syn: marrji-marrji, wirlujartu.*

jiti *adverb.* continually. **Jintalu jiti wirlalapiyijaninyi.** The others will continually hit them. *Syn: yirrku.* [Gram: Often synonymous with **yirrku**, but does not take INSTR in this sentence, whereas **yirrku** would do so.]

jitiny Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* dripping noise. *Syn: jirl.*

jitu Nyangumarta, from Nyamal. *noun.* (1) Straw-necked Ibis (2) Sacred Ibis. (1) *Threskiornis spinicollis* (2) *T. aethiopica*. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

jitu papararra Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* crayfish.

jiturru *adjective.* lined-up, parallel.

jiwilyiwilyi *noun.* wren (generic). In the Port Hedland area, the Variegated Wren (*Malurus lamberti*) and the White-winged Wren (*M. leucopterus*) occur.

jiyikarra *noun.* Whitewood. *Atalaya hemiglauca.* *Syn: jirikarra.*

jiyipulyuku *Variant: yiyipulyuku. noun.* Black Swan. *Cygnus atratus.* *Syn: karla nyirtu, yiyipulyuku.*

jiyirramu jini (from: **jiyirramu ji**) *verb (transitive).* he shore (the sheep). From English "shear".

- ju₁** *noun suffix*. Ergative case-marke. For words ending with a consonant. Indicates who or what did a transitive action. *See: -lu₁*.
- ju₂** *noun suffix*. Instrumental case-marke. For words ending with a consonant. **Jalinju jinyjaninyi yukurrulu**. The dog is licking it with his tongue. *See: -lu₂*. [*Gram*: Used on an adjective it can give an adverbial sense, describing where an action was done, when it was done, or how it was done (including the emotional attitude with which it was done). E.g. "I did it angrily" = "I did it with anger" = "I did it while I was angry". Used on a locative it can mean "While at that place..."]
- ju₃** *lexical adjunct suffix*. Indirect Cause. Indicates that the one doing the action was not fully responsible for doing it. Someone else or something else tempted him or prompted him or bumped him, so that he couldn't really stop himself doing it. **Yukurrulujirri nyarruju pinipulunganinyi**. The two dogs made us laugh. (We couldn't help laughing at the antics of the two dogs.) *See: -ji₄*. [*Gram*: This suffix only occurs on lexical adjuncts preceded by the verbaliser **pi-**; **-ju** follows lexical adjuncts that end with /u/, **-ji** follows /i/ and /a/. The one that caused the actor to involuntarily do the action is marked with the INSTRUMENTAL case marker. Note that the ERG/INSTR/ADVBLR uses **-lu** on vowels, **-ju** on consonants. This suffix uses **-ji** ~ **-ju** following vowels, so has to be a different morpheme.]
- jujika** *noun*. shoes. From English.
- jujipiny** *noun*. acacia species. Species of thinly-foliaged Broom or Mulga-type bush, with needles, small yellow acacia-type flowers, fawn-coloured seed-pods.
- jujirni** (*from: juji*) *verb (transitive)*. he pushed it. **Mirurru jujirn-jujirnarra!** Continually resist the Devil!
- juju** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. head. *Syn: jurnturtu, mirlka*.
- jukara** *noun*. front half of a carcass after it has been cut cross-wise. *See: nyikarra*.
- juku** *noun*. base of tree-trunk. *Syn: luku*.
- jukurri** *noun*. raid. **Purlpi yanalpiyi jukurringi pirirrimarta kulikarti**. Long ago some men went on a raid, to a fight. **Palanga julurr kurntarnikinyiyi jukurrimili janamili**. Then they sang and danced their raiding corroboree. *Syn: kurrkarla*.
- jukurta₁** *noun*. sugar. *Syn: jungurru, ngaji*.
- jukurta₂** *adjective*. sweet.
- jukurti** *noun*. 1) path.
— *noun*. 2) Milky Way. [*Anth*: This is considered the path of the Dreamtime Beings.]
- jukurti pini** (*from: jukurti pi*) *verb (intransitive)*. he travelled back and forth. In contrast to

yananyi, which could mean he always went past in the same direction. **Marrngurrangu jukurti pinikinyiyi pipurr palinyja**. People were going back and forth past him. *See: jukurti₁*.

jukurtu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. boy. *Syn: punulku*.

jukuru *adjective*. annoyed, upset.

jukuru jini (*from: jukuru ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he annoyed him, he irritated him, he upset him.

Jukuru jinanyi warrayilu. The flies are annoying me. *Syn: nyurnpaly marna, yirrngarna*.

jula ngarta-ngarta *noun*. Burton's Snake-Lizard. *Lialis burtonis*.

julinykirrkura *Variant: julinykirrka, julinykirr, juli*. *noun*. Western Bower-bird. *Chlamydera guttata*.

julpa yijukata *noun*. species of tern. Possibly generic.

julurnku *noun*. Bulrush. *Typha domingensis*. *Syn: milinya*.

julyju From Martuwangka. *time noun*. long ago.

jumpanakata *noun*. sensor device. **Pala jumpanakata mangarrjarraku**. That is a radar dish for tracking aeroplanes. *See: jumparna*.

jumparna (*from: jumpa*) *verb (transitive)*. he sensed it, he foreknew it was coming. This verb does not have the component of fear that is in **ralpurrr**. **Jumparnarnijaninyi ngajumili marrngu milpulupiyi**. I've got a feeling my people are coming.

jumpirni (*from: jumpi*) *verb (transitive)*. he seized him. [*Anth*: Also used in the technical sense of seizing a boy for initiation.]

juna From Nyamal, Nyiyaparli. *noun*. species of evil spirit. *Syn: jina karrpil, pulya*.

jungan *noun*. smoke. *Syn: parnti*.

jungka *noun*. ground, soil, earth.

jungkaja *adjective*. dirty. *Syn: punguny*. *See: lanta; jungka*.

jungka-jungka *noun*. coarse sand. For example creek-bed sand, the kind that is clean, and brushes off easily. *See: jungka*.

jungkara *noun*. grave. *See: jungka*. [*Anth*: This is in contrast to **karntilany**, the interim tree platform for a corpse awaiting burial.]

jungkarna (*from: jungka*) *verb (transitive)*. he made it, he repaired it. Used of sketching, of weaving, of a spider spinning its web.

Jungkarna wangkarrulu mangka. The spider made a head-ring (the funnel surrounding the mouth of his nest). **Wungku jungkarna marrngulu**. The man made a windbreak. *Syn: yarni marna*.

jungurru *Variant: jungurr*. *noun*. sugar. *Syn: jukurta, ngaji*.

juntangu *noun*. 1) Death Adder. *Acanthophis pyrrhus*. *Syn*: mayangarra, yulu, ngurrakarangu, jalka-jalka, ngalya wiltirr, yilakuji.
— *noun*. 2) rainbow. [*Anth*: By association with the Death Adder, whose skin reflects rainbow colours (like oil floating on water does). The Death Adder is said to send rain, and to put the rainbow into the sky, and in fact to be the rainbow. When two rainbows appear, the bright one is said to be the male Death Adder, the dimmer one is said to be the female.]

junu-junu *noun*. species of mulla-mulla.

junyirni (from: **junyi**) *verb (transitive)*. he squeezed it. **Junyirni kunturruja**. He squeezed (the pus) from the boil.

junyuly pini (from: **junyuly pi**) *Variant*: **junyily pini**. *verb (transitive)*. he squeezed it in his hands.

jupanya (from: **jupa**) *verb (intransitive)*. it abated, it diminished. For example fire, wind, ocean "breaker" after it has broken. **Nyungungu jupanyiyi pirramili kuwiyirrangu**. The bush creatures are becoming scarce around here.

juparna (from: **jupa**) *verb (transitive)*. he smothered it, he extinguished it. **Wika juparna mirtawalu**. The woman "banked" the fire. (That is, covered it with sand.)

juraji *noun*. rice.

jurarr *noun*. site of an old camp-fire.

juri *adjective*. nice, tasty, pleasing to look at. Can be used of either sweet or savoury flavours; and has been used of a freshly-painted room, and of new floor coverings. *Ant*: **tuja**.

jurija *noun*. species of tree. Has dark trunk & boughs, and long thin light green pendant leaves.

jurikata *adjective*. having a very strong taste, or a very strong odour. Can be used of any food that has a strong flavour, whether very sweet, very savoury, peppery, or absolutely fiery. **Pala kuwiyi jurikata**. That (roast beef) was very tasty. ... **parnti jurikata** ... sweet-smelling perfume ... *See*: **juri**.

jurikurlu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjective*. tasteless, meaningless. Can be used of wrongly-constructed words or sentences to mean "meaningless". Whereas in Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. this means 'taste-without', "tasteless", in Yurlparija and Martuwangka Wangka **juri-kurlu** means "having taste", exactly the opposite! Other Nyangumarta dialects use **juri-majirri** for "taste-less", and for them the phrase **juri kurlu** means "a bad taste". *Syn*: **tuja**. *See*: **juri**.

jurirri *noun*. soft decorations. These can be made of wool, fur, fluff, downy feathers or paper woodshavings. *Syn*: **jiliminti**. *See*: **yakirri**.

[*Anth*: Used for armbands, headbands, etc. for corroborees.]

jurl *Variant*: **jirl**. *noun*. dripping noise. *Syn*: **jitiny**.

jurla From Nyamal. *noun*. eye. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn*: **jirtamarra, pani**.

jurlamarta *noun*. Wild Onion. *Cyperus bulbosus*. *Syn*: **ngarlku**.

jurlja *noun*. soldier. From English.

jurlpi-jurlpi *Variant*: **jurlpu-jurlpu**. *adjective*. stooped, bent over. **Murtinga jurlpi-jurlpi jarrinyili walangkarr palinyja**. He knelt down in front of him. (*Literally*: 'On knee he stooped in front of him.')

jurlurr *noun*. corroboree, ballet. **Jurlurr kurntalajinpili**. You might sing a corroboree song for me. *Syn*: **jarlurra, yinma**. *See*: **laka**. [*Anth*: This is a drama presented in combined song-and-dance format, often for entertainment, but also used for teaching initiates.]

jurnpa *noun*. 1) cold ashes. *Syn*: **purnta**.
— *noun*. 2) Greater and Lesser Magellanic Clouds. These are the two galaxies outside our own which look like broken-off bits of the Milky Way, but off to the right side of it, in the southern sky, one near Achernar, the other a bit further away. *Syn*: **jurnti, purnta**.

jurnti *noun*. 1) cave.
— *noun*. 2) Greater and Lesser Magellanic Clouds. These are the two galaxies outside our own which look like broken-off bits of the Milky Way, to the right-hand side of it, in the southern sky, one near the bright star Achernar, the other a bit further away. (It is possible that this name 'cave' actually applies to two of the "cul-de-sacs", what appear to the naked eye to be "empty" areas, noticable "holes" in the Milky Way, rather than to the two galaxies.). *Syn*: **jurnpa, purnta**.

jurntilyarr *noun*. Native Tobacco. *Nicotiana spp.*

jurntungurru *noun*. Native Almond. *Terminalia canescens*. Grows along rocky watercourses in Pilbara. Nut is edible, but small and hard to get out.

jurnturtu *Variant*: **jurnturta**. *noun*. head. *Syn*: **juju, mirlka**.

jurnu From Warnman. *noun*. soak. *Syn*: **lirri**.

jurra From what language? *noun*. distant glow. For example, from a bushfire.

jurrka *verb (intransitive)*. 1) he danced. *Syn*: **jurrka pini, yaku jarrinyi**. 2) he trod. **Jinyji jurrkaninyi kaja**. He is taking long strides.

jurrka pini (from: **jurrka pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he danced, he stamped his feet. *Syn*: **jurrka, yaku jarrinyi**.

jurrkarnalu (from: **jurrka**) *vmid*. he kicked at it. **Yawartalu jurrkarnalu**. The horse kicked at him. [*Gram*: ERG-LOC.]

jurrpaly *adjective*. covered with, caked with, all messed up with. For example splattered with mud, flour, blood. **Watapirtilu pijirri jurrpaly ngurriny palinymili**. He didn't care that blood was caked on his blanket.

jurru *noun*. snake (generic). This term went taboo around Hedland in 1997, about the same time as did **maruntu** and 3 other common animal names.

jurrulypirti *Variant: jurrulypiti. time noun*. twilight. *Syn: warrul-warrul*.

jurti jini (*from: jurti ji*) *verb*. he pointed at it, he showed him. **Jurti jinili nyungu mungka**. He showed him this tree.

jurti marna (*from: jurti ma*) *verb (transitive)*. he loaded his spear into a woomera.

jurtinyi (*from: jurti*) *verb (intransitive)*. it leaked, it spilled, it poured. For example a waterfall over a cliff, or rain through a roof.

jurtirni (*from: jurti*) *verb (transitive)*. he spilled it, he poured it.

jurtu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjective*. 1) straight (physically). For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Jurtu jiliminyi**. We'll make it straight. *Syn: jirumpu, ngungku, yinku*. — *adjective*. 2) right, correct, proper, fitting (morally or socially). Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Yijapa kurlkarri malkulinyparninyi paliny**

yananyi jurtungu. Perhaps he might think to himself that he is living in the proper way. *Syn: jirumpu, ngungku, yinku*.

jurtu jini (*from: jurti ji*) *verb*. show, point out to.

Jurti jinirnijanaku. I showed it to them.

jurtu ngakarna (*from: jurtu ngaka*) *verb (transitive)*. he banished him, he sent him right away. **Ngarrkalu jurtu ngakalkuliny ngarramarnti**. God will send him away completely.

jutarra *noun*. 1) nose-bone.

— *noun*. 2) Pelican. *Pelecanus conspicillatus*. *Syn: pirlari, mayurtuyurtu*.

juti *noun*. honey-eater (generic). Usually taken to mean the White-plumed Honey-eater (*Lichenostomus penicillata*) or the Yellow-throated Miner (*Manorina flavigula*) unless stated otherwise, though there are six other honeyeaters occurring in this part of the Pilbara.

jutipirri From Nyamal. *noun*. honey. *Syn: ngarriji, wurruja*.

juwi *Variant: juyi, juyi-juyi. noun*. Tawny Frogmouth. *Podargus strigoides*. *Syn: miwa*.

juwiny-juwiny *noun*. storm-bird. People say that it is a bit bigger than a White-plumed Honeyeater, and that it swoops around catching insects on the wing when a storm is brewing. It may be the Pratincole, **kirtirr**, which often engages in such pre-storm hawking.

juyi *noun*. Tawny Frogmouth. *See: juwi*.

K - k

-ka *verb suffix*. Present Contrafactual marker. He should or could do the action, but isn't doing it. In combination with **munu** it means 'he is unable to do it'. **Marrngu kunmu waninyakayirni**. We Aborigines should be staying together, but we're not. **Munu rurrinyaka parirr**. He was unable to move his hand. *See: -ki, -ku₂*.

kaarnka *noun*. 1) Little Crow. *Corvus bennettii*. Most speakers know 3 or 4 or more names for the crow. Commonly quoted are: jawarri, kaarnka, kaarnkartu, karnka, kiru, pani karnti, waakurra, wakurra, wangkiti, wangkurna. *Syn: kaarnka, pani karnti, waakurra, wakurra, wangkiti*. [Gram: Neither **kaarnka** nor **waakurra** are likely to have originally been Nyangumarta names, because of the length of the first vowel -- no Nyangumarta multi-syllabic word has any vowel length in it; but both names are now in common use by Nyangumarta people. As with **puurt waninya**, 'frog', some allowance could be made for onomatopoeic pressure. **Kaarnkartu** is Ngarla

('Kaarn Big' = 'Big Caw'), and **kaarnka** may be a shortened form of that or of **kaarn-kaarn**. In Mangarla, Yurlparija and Warnman the word is **karnka**, with no vowel-length. **wakurra** is used by Ngarla and Coastal Nyangumarta. The English loan-word **kiru**, taken over by the Ngarla people, takes the stress on the first syllable. This is significant confirmation of the so-called "kur" rule, because one would expect it to be pronounced "kruu", to match the English. But the "kur" rule only applies to words of 5 phonemes or more, and **kiru** is only four phonemes. Thus the strength of the already-existing phonemic rule, present in many Aboriginal languages in the Pilbara and elsewhere, over-rode the pressure one would have expected towards pronouncing it as closely to the English as possible. See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

— *noun*. 2) Australian Crow. *Corvus orru*. The usual call of *Corvus orru* is a high-pitched staccato "Oh, oh, oh"; calls also include a

guttural trill, unique to this species. In contrast the call of *Corvus bennetti* is "nark, nark, nark". One bird-wise speaker at Marble Bar said that strictly speaking **waakurra** is the one that trills (*Corvus orru*), and that the other names are for the smaller bird *C. bennetti*. But most speakers would be unaware of this difference, or would regard it as insignificant, so they apply all the synonyms given for **kaarnka** (1) to this crow too. *Syn:* **karnka, pani karnti, wakurra, wangkurna, waakurra, wangkiti**.

kaja *locational*. long way, far away, distant. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Ant:* **wangka**.

kajakulu *adverb*. with legs apart. **Kajakulu wararr karrinyi**. He stood with his legs apart.

kajanapinti *noun*. chair, anything made for sitting on. *See:* **kajarna**₁.

kajarna (*from: kaja*) *verb (intransitive)*. 1) he sat down.

— *verb (intransitive)*. 2) he landed (of bird or aeroplane).

— *verb (intransitive)*. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. 3) he arrived. This is Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. normal idiomatic usage; also idiomatic usage for some Inland Nyangumarta dialect speakers, but other Inland Nyangumarta dialect speakers would use **turlpanya**. **Ruka kajarniyirni Pijartanganga**. In the afternoon we arrived at La Grange. *Syn:* **jarri, tamarna, turlpanya**. *See:* **turlpanya**.

kajawari From Ngarla. *noun*. Jabiru. *Xenorhynchus asiaticus*. *Syn:* **pangarangara**.

kaju *noun*. steel axe, stone axe. *See:* **marti**.

kakaji *kinship noun*. for both males and females: mother's brother; for males only: father-in-law, wife's father. Often affectionately shortened to **kaka**. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

kakalyalya *noun*. Major Mitchell Cockatoo. *Cacatua leadbeateri*. *Syn:* **ngakalyalya**.

kakarni *directional*. east. Stem for ablative or -marra. ... **kakarnija** ... from an easterly direction ... **kakarnimarra** ... wind from the east ...

kakarra *directional*. east. ... **kakarrakurti**, **kakarrakurnu** ... eastwards ... **kakarnimarra** ... from the east ... [*Gram:* Allative suffix for directional nouns is -**kurti** or -**kurnu**, not -**karti**.]

kakarraputa *Variant: kakarraputaputa. noun*. 1) Pied Butcher-Bird. *Cracticus nigrogularis*. *Syn:* **kurrpanyji**.

— *noun*. 2) Magpie. *Gymnorhina tibicen*. *Syn:* **kurrpanyji**.

kakarrara *time noun*. all night, until morning, until the sun rose in the east. **Kakarrara ngapa pungkanyi ngarramarnti**. It rained

continuously all night. *See:* **kakarra**.

kakirn *noun*. white clay, white ochre. *Syn:* **karlji, wira**.

kakirr₁ *noun*. pollen; yolk of an egg. *See:* **ngarriji**.

kakirr₂ *adjective*. yellow.

kaku Nyangumarta dialect. *Variant: kakuputu. adverb*. completely, permanently, for ever.

Munurti yanaman kaku. You did not go away "for keeps"! *Syn:* **ngarrakuny, ngarramarnti**.

kakuputu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Martuwangka. *Variant: kaku. adverb*. long time, completely, continually, for ever. *Syn:* **ngarrakuny, ngarramarnti**. [*Gram:* This appears to be an inherent adverb. It cannot function as an adjective or a noun.]

kakurna (*from: kaku*) *verb*. he forgot it, he did not recognise it, he was unaware of it, he did not understand it. **Pinakarrinyarna, kakurnarna pala muwarr**. I heard what he said, but I didn't understand it.

kalaji *noun*. glass (from English "glass").

kalakapu From Nyamal. *noun*. trousers.

kalanarra *adjective*. all dressed up 'spic-and-span'.

kalarru₁ *noun*. species of bush. Grows to about 1 metre high.

kalarru₂ *adjective*. dark colour (brown or black).

Walypila pilyarri, munu kalarru. White people are reddish, not black. *Syn:* **warru**.

kalarru jawa *noun*. Black-headed Python.

Aspidites melanocephalus. *Syn:* **purruyura, wirnti ngirriny**. *See:* **jilajaku, kalarru**₂.

kaliku *Variant: kaliki. noun*. tent, tarpaulin. From English "calico".

kaliwarra From Ngarla. *noun*. pancreas. *Syn:* **karli-karli, karlipirri**.

kalkurnalu (*from: kalku*) *verb (transitive)*. he held it, he took care of it, he was in charge of them. The concept 'to be in charge of' can be used for doing it in either a good way or a bad way. The context usually makes clear which is meant. **Kartingi kalkurnalu partany**. He held the child in his lap. **Kalkularninga muwarr yinku!** Tell the truth! (*Literally:* 'Hold yourself to the true word!') **Miyu kalkurna**. He visualised it ('held it') in his mind's eye.

kalparti *noun*. thigh, thigh-bone.

kalunganarra From Ngarla. *noun*. snake species. Not yet identified; said to be a black, poisonous elapid snake, which coils around its prey somewhat like a python does. Hence the Ngarla use of this word for 'policeman'. Once common from Ripon Island eastwards, now thought to be rare.

kalurru *noun*. Flat Sedge. *Cyperus vaginatus*.

kalya *directional*. move sideways. **Kalya!** Move over! Make room!

kalya jini (*from: kalya ji*) *verb*. he shifted position a bit. In order to make room for somebody or

something.

kalya wily-wily Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. Brown Falcon. *Falco berigora*. Nicknamed "the turkey boss" because of its habit of "shepherding" Bustards -- often called "Bush Turkeys" (sic) -- while they are walking along, and of swooping on any insects disturbed by the bigger birds in the process.

kalyarra *kinship noun*. moiety term. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

kalyawayi *Variant: kalyawari. noun*. 1) Purslane. *Portulaca oleracea*. Small succulent plant, which can be cooked and eaten as a vegetable. *Syn: kurlpurru*. [*Anth*: Its seeds were a popular food source, eaten raw or ground into a paste.]

— *noun*. 2) vegetable food. **Kalyawarikarti yana**. She went hunting for food. *See: kalyawayi*₁.

kalyira *noun*. whitish quartz. Has water or gases trapped in it. [*Anth*: It is dangerous to put one in a fire, or even inside a kangaroo when cooking it, because it can explode into lots of sharp splinters.]

kalyjali *Variant: kaljarli. noun*. Green Bird Flower. *Crotalaria cunninghamii*. *Syn: mangarr, piparn*. [*Anth*: The bark was used for making sandals (**mangarr**); so the bush is often called this, by association. The juice is useful for eye drops, and the inner surface of the bark can be applied to the skin to give a feeling of coolness.]

kama *noun*. call, shout, scream. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Kamalu karra marnakinyiyi**. They were shouting out loud.

kamari Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. bone. *Syn: kunyja, winyja. See: yika*.

kamarna (*from: kama*) *verb (intransitive)*. he called. **Kamarn-kamarna**. He called several times. *See: kama*.

kamarri From what language? *kinship noun*. step-parent. *Syn: punarri*.

kamiji *kinship noun*. one type of grandmother, one type of grandchild. For a man: mother's mother, son's daughter; for a woman: mother's mother, daughter's daughter; some people also use it for a daughter's son till he reaches teenage years. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details. *Syn: kanyjarri, kanyjayi*.

kamiji-kamiji *noun*. species of weevil-beetle. It is c.10mm long, light grey, with narrow off-white longitudinal stripes. Its grub bores into the stems of Kanji Bushes (*Acacia pyrifolia*), causing **minta**, a favourite gum, to be exuded. Therefore these beetles were not harmed. [*Anth*: The use of the word for Mother's Mother, reduplicated, for a beetle, is interesting,

in that in Bandjalang (northeastern NSW/southeastern Qld) the reduplicated form of Mother's Mother (baabany-baabany) was the name for 'cockroach'.]

kampalkarra From Ngarla. *noun*. cook. *Syn: kukiman. See: kamparna*.

kampanyi (*from: kampa*) *verb (intransitive)*. it burned. **Jaly-jaly kampinyi**. It burned slowly.

kamparna (*from: kampa*) *verb (transitive)*. he cooked it, he burned it, it stung him. **Mirtawalu martumpirri kamparnajanaku**. The woman cooked a damper for them. **Munurrunurrulu yurlkungu kamparnalu**. The wasp stung him on the elbow.

kamparta From Ngarla. *adjective*. proud, "showing off". *Syn: raka*.

kampurta *noun*. anyone who has been bereaved of a parent or a child from their immediate family.

kana jini (*from: kana ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he woke him. **Kana jiliminyin pirrpa-pirrpanga**. Wake me up at sunrise. *See: mintu, parrily*.

kanaji (*from: kana*) *Variant: karnaji. verb (transitive)*. hand me the ..., pass me the... **Kanaji mungka!** Hand me the stick! [*Gram*: Irregular: paradigm incomplete.]

kanala *Variant: kanara. time noun*. daybreak.

kanala-kanala *time noun*. pre-dawn darkness, very early morning, before first light. *See: kanala*.

kanarna (*from: kana*) *verb (intransitive)*. he woke up. **Kananakanu yanayirni marntungu**. Waking up, we went in the cool time.

kanarr pini (*from: kanarr pi*) *verb (transitive)*. he scraped it.

kangku₁ From Nyamal. *noun*. knee. *Syn: murntura, murti, murtingi*.

kangku₂ *irregular verb*. bring; take. Stem for Future forms of the irregular verb **ka-**, 'bring, take, carry'.

kangkuji *kinship noun*. older sister. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

kangkuru *Variant: kangkaru. noun*. any species of kangaroo or wallaby. [*Anth*: Between 1972 and 1991, for five large local macropods, all the specific names in Nyangumarta, and a couple of names in Ngarla and Nyamal also, became **nyaparu** because of deaths of people named after them. The term **kangkuru** has therefore been adopted from English. Alternatively the vague descriptions "hill-dweller" (for the Euro, even though it also dwells on the plains) and "plains-dweller" (for the others) are also used, with the context supplying the fact that a species of kangaroo is being referred to. (Many other creatures live on hills or plains!) It is interesting to note that the Ngarla word **mangkuru** was recorded as meaning 'kangaroo' by Pietro Ferrara in his 1864-1867 wordlists, and that there is a Ngarla place-name

Mangkurungu on Wallal Downs, along the Eighty Mile Beach.]

kaniny *directional*. down. **Kankakurnu kaninykurnu jarrinyikinyi**. (The boat) was going up and down.

kaninykurti *directional*. downwards, beneath, inside. Allative suffix for directional words is **-kurti** or **-kurnu**, not **-karti**.

kaninypirti₁ *noun*. local person, one who was there first. **Palanga kaninypirtilu purlika wirlarnanganaka**. There a local man killed a bullock for us.

kaninypirti₂ *adverb*. ready, prepared. **Kaninypirti mimarnakinyiyalu**. They were waiting there ready for him. **Palanga jilkulinyumpulu kaninypirtilu nganyjurruku**. There you two are to prepare it for us beforehand.

kaninypirti jarrinyi (*from: kaninypirti jarri*) *verb (intransitive)*. he got there first, he arrived before the others. *See: kaninypirti*₂.

kanka *directional*. above, up.

kanka mana (*from: kanka ma*) *verb (transitive)*. he raised it, he lifted it. **Ngurlarn kanka manarninyi**. The eagle is soaring upwards. (*Literally: 'is lifting himself.'*) *See: kanka*.

kanka yana (*from: kanka ya*) *verb (intransitive)*. it went overhead, (of bird) it flew. *See: kanka, yana*.

kankajirri *adjective*. very high. *See: kanka*.

kankakurti *directional*. upwards. **Kankakurti yana**. It went upwards. *See: kanka*.

kankanyjal *noun*. crest of a range.

Kankanyjalkarti yanalayi. They went to the top of a range. *See: kanka*.

kankarni *locational*. on top of. **Mungka pungkanyala kankarningi mayanga, parraly pini**. The tree fell on the roof of the house and flattened it. *See: kanka*.

kanku *noun*. forbidden behaviour.

kanmanyja *noun*. tiny freshwater fish. Transparent, 30mm fully grown, likes to live in schools, especially in and around the clumps of fine roots of Cadjebut trees.

kanparrjiparrji *Variant: kanparrji. noun*. Silver-leaf Grevillea. *Grevillea refracta*.

kantirr-kantirr *adjective*. frail, feeble. Only used of people. *Syn: manya-manya. See: wulyu*.

kanturr *noun*. species of small acacia. Has short, wide leaves, and bark which curls back in small pieces like a **parrkalyi**. Common up past Pardoo and around La Grange.

-kanu Inland Nyangumarta dialect only. *nominalised verb suffix*. after. Occurs on nominalised verb stems. [*Gram: Use of this suffix seemed to come into use by younger speakers of Nyangumarta in the mid-1970s, perhaps from some other language? It was not recognised by older speakers of Inland Nyangumarta at that*

time, nor by an Coastal Nyangumarta speaker at Port Hedland in 1985, and was still not recognised by Coastal Nyangumarta speakers at La Grange in 1991. Requires the same actor as that of the main verb of the sentence.]

kanya (*from: ka*) *verb (irregular)*. he carried it, he took it, he brought it, he fetched it. Unlike English, this verb makes no distinction as to which direction an item is carried in relationship to the speaker - towards him or away from him; it covers both possibilities. **Kawa!** Carry it! **Kanganya**. He is carrying it. **Kangkuyirni**. May we (pl. exc.) take it? **Kangkulupiyi**. They will take it. **Partanyju kanganyi japartumili kawu**. The son looks just like his father. (*Literally: 'The son is carrying his father's body.'*) [*Gram: (1) 'Carry/take/bring' is one of the five irregular verbs. One irregularity common to all five is that they have a present tense form which takes all normal combinations of person-markers. Their stems are also somewhat irregular. For the full paradigm see Section F.12.c in the Introduction. (2) This verb is interesting, in that although it is always transitive when occurring alone, it also occurs in many idiomatic verb phrases, every one of which is intransitive. (For example, kapuraly kanya, 'he slipped'.)]*

kanyiny *noun*. armpit. *Syn: ngalkuny*.

kanyjamarra *noun*. Native Yam. The tuber is long and white, "like a candle".

kanyjarri *Variant: kanyjayi. kinship noun*. mother's mother, female ego's daughter's daughter. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details. *See: kamiji*.

kanyjayi *Variant: kanyjarri. kinship noun*. mother's mother, female ego's daughter's daughter. Said by some to be "kinder", less formal, than **kanyjarri**. *Syn: kamiji*.

kanyjirnalulu (*from: kanyji*) *vmid*. he searched. **Pipilu kanyjirnalulu partanyku**. The mother is looking for her child. [*Gram: ERG-DAT.*]

kapa-kapa jinirningu (*from: kapa+kapa ji*) *verb*. he masturbated himself. **Jintalu**

kapa-kapa jiniyarninyi. Others masturbate themselves.

-kapali *Variant: -kapan, -kapana, -kapun, -kapunu. noun suffix*. like, similar to. This suffix (including all its variants) always takes stress on the middle syllable. It is normally only used of things that are physically similar, not for abstract comparisons, such as someone's good example being like "a light to show us the way". **Wurrangkakapali pala mungka**. That tree is like a River Red Gum.

kapalipali *noun*. butterfly, moth. *Syn: wirripintapinta. See: pirna*.

kapalya *Variant: kapulyu. noun*. 1) foetus.

— *noun*. 2) puppy. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".
Syn: **kurturtu**, **jirranka**.

kapalyipalyi *Variant:* **kapilyapilya**. *noun*. Sturt's Desert Pea. *Swainsona formosus*. *See:* **kapilyapilya**.

kapara *noun*. winnowing dish. **Kapara mujuja manarna**. I found the old dish that had been mislaid. *Syn:* **jartu**, **yapinapinti**.

kaparirri *adjective*. sloping, tilted. **Nganija nyungu murtuka waninyi kapirirri?** Why is this car standing tilted?

kaparliji *Variant:* **kaparli**, **kapayi**. *kinship noun*. one type of grandmother, one type of granddaughter. For a man: father's mother, daughter's daughter. For a woman: father's mother, son's daughter; also son's son until teenage. Often affectionately shortened to **kaparli** or **kapayi**. *See* the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

kaparrku From Nyiyaparli. *noun*. bird (generic). This was said to be the Nyangumarta word until it became taboo in 1989, due to a death. All the other local languages' words for "bird" had already gone taboo in previous years for the same reason. All that is left for us now is "feather-having" or "wing-having"! It is time to bring back our birds, before someone called "Feather" dies. *Syn:* **wirlijartiny**, **wirrujartiny**, **yintujarra**.

kapayi *kinship noun*. for a man: father's mother, or daughter's daughter; for a woman: son's daughter. *See:* **kaparliji**.

kapi From Warnman. *noun*. fish (generic). For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn:* **yurta**, **janpamalu**.

kapilya *noun*. type of cloud. A long thin straight cloud that travels "sideways" fast and low, bringing with it a line of dust, and often just a spatter of rain. Cf. **marrkarla**.

kapilyapilya *Variant:* **kapalyipalyi**. *noun*. Sturt's Desert Pea. *Swainsona formosus*.

kapu karrinyi (from: **kapu karri**) *verb* (intransitive). he was dreaming. *Syn:* **kapukarri jini**.

kapujarra *Variant:* **kapujirri**. *noun*. Broome Bloodwood. *Eucalyptus zygomphyla*. Used to be classified as Rough-leaf Bloodwood, *E. setosa*.

kapukarri *noun*. dream. **Kapukarri kurlu kapu karrinyi**. He was dreaming a bad dream.

kapukarri jini (from: **kapukarri ji**) *verb* (intransitive). he dreamed. **Kapukarri jinirni**. I was dreaming. *Syn:* **kapu karrinyi**.

kapukarri marna (from: **kapukarri ma**) *verb* (intransitive). he talked in his sleep.

kapulya *Variant:* **kapulyu**. *adjective*. soft.

kapuraly *Variant:* **kapuruly**. *adjective*. smooth. *Syn:* **karirr**.

kapuraly kanya (from: **kapuraly ka**) *verb* (intransitive). he slipped, it slid. *Lit:* 'he took a smooth'. *Syn:* **karirr kanya**. *See:* **kanya**.

kapurn *noun*. seed of the **munturru** bush.

kara *directional*. west. ... **karakurti**, **karakurnu** ... westwards ... **karangumarra** ... from the west ...

kara ngalpanya (from: **kara ngalpa**) *verb* (intransitive). (the sun) set. *Lit:* 'it entered the west'. ... **kara ngalpanyaja** ... after the sun had set ...

karamarta *noun*. salt. Obtained from the sea, westwards (**kara**) from the original Nyangumarta country. According to old people, the 'Coastal Nyangumarta' used to live further inland, eastwards (and so were really "Northern Nyangumarta"), but at some time, either before or soon after the white settlers arrived, they pushed westwards and took over the Wallal area, wedging themselves in between the Karajarri and Ngarla.

karangu *directional*. west. Stem for ablative or -marra. ... **karangumarra** ... from a westerly direction ...

karaputa *noun*. strong west wind. *See:* **kara**.

kararr *adjective*. firm, hard, solid, tough, firmly fixed in place. *Syn:* **tarlakarra**, **tarn-tarn**, **tira**.

kari₁ *adjective*. bitter.

kari₂ *noun*. beer. Since 1970s often extended to include wine and spirits. *See* note under **wama**. *Syn:* **wama**. *See:* **kari**₁.

kari marna (from: **kari ma**) *verb*. he called him. *See:* **kayi marna**.

karija *adjective*. drunk. *Syn:* **yawurrja**. *See:* **kari**₂.

karikata₁ *adjective*. very bitter, very salty. *See:* **kari**₁.

karikata₂ *noun*. drunkard, alcoholic, person frequently drunk. *Syn:* **yawurrkata**. *See:* **kari**₂.

Karimarra *kinship noun*. one of the four kinship sections. *See* the Appendix on Kinship. *See:* **Milangka**, **Panaka**, **Purungu**.

karirr *adjective*. smooth. *Syn:* **kapuraly**.

karirr kanya (from: **karirr ka**) *verb* (intransitive). he slipped, he slid. *Syn:* **kapuraly kanya**.

karla *noun*. 1) stomach-ache.

— *verb*. 2) You (singular) dig! Command form of the verb **karlinyi**. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

karla nyirtu *Variant:* **karla jirtu**. *noun*. swan. *Syn:* **jiyipulyuku**, **yiypulyuku**. *See:* **karla**.

karla-karla *noun*. diarrhoea.

karlarla-karlarla *noun*. big species of ant. Often found in large numbers on **karlarlarra** bushes.

karlarlarra *noun*. Candlestick Cassia. *Cassia venusta*. A small tree to 3 metres, with long flower-spikes ascending above the foliage, bearing closely-clustered large yellow flowers

with a scent like that of vanilla custard. Its sap is very poisonous. *Syn:* **ngampurl-ngampurl**.

karlaya *noun*. Emu. *Dromaius novaehollandiae*.

karli *noun*. boomerang. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn:* **parralyi, yirrkilli**.

karli-karli *noun*. pancreas. *Syn:* **karlipirri, kaliwarra**.

karli-karli-nyi (from: **karli+karli**) *verb* (transitive). he scratched it, he dug it a little bit. *Syn:* **wirirr pini**. *See:* **karlinyi**.

karlikura From Ngarla. *noun*. Peaceful Dove. *Geopelia placida*. The Nyangumarta no longer distinguish between the Peaceful Dove and the Diamond Dove (*Geopelia cuneata*), and use **kurlukuku** to cover both species. *See:* **kurlukuku**.

karlinyi (from: **karli**) *verb*. he dug.

karlipirri Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. pancreas. *Syn:* **karli-karli, kaliwarra**.

karlji *noun*. white clay, white ochre. *Syn:* **kakirn, wira**.

karlka *noun*. root, or a little gully. **Karlkakurna palama ngartalaja**. Break off a piece of that root for me. *Syn:* **wanal**.

karlkajarra Variant: **kalkajarra**. *noun*. fork. Can be in a branch or a root of a tree, or in a path, a gully, a water-course or a creek-bed. **-jarra** hints at the two sides which comprise the fork. *See:* **karlka**.

karlkany *noun*. Common Wallaroo, Euro, 'hills kangaroo'. *Macropus robustus erubescens*. *Syn:* **warrjawa, wijurnu**.

karlku-karlku *noun*. Feathertop Wiregrass. *Aristida latifolia*.

karlkula From Kartujarra, Martuwangka, Warnman. *noun*. Silky Pear; also often loosely called "Bush Banana". *Marsdenia australis*. A popular food source. Not to be confused with **warnkura** / **wanyarli**, Native Pear.

karlpa *noun*. shoulder. *Syn:* **jali, ngurnti**. *See:* **karlpara**.

karlpara *noun*. shoulder. **Karlparanga kanganyi**. He is carrying it on his shoulder. *Syn:* **jali, karlpa, ngurnti**. [Gram: Several Ngarla words ending in 'ra' are used by Nyangumarta without that final 'ra'.]

karlu *noun*. soft mud.

karluji Variant: **karliji**. *kinship noun*. one type of grandfather, one type of grandson. For a man: father's father, son's son; also son's daughter until teenage. For a woman: father's father, daughter's son. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

karlu-karlu *noun*. bread. From Nyamal and Ngarla word for "light" (in weight), in contrast to damper, which is much heavier.

karlurlu-karlurlu *noun*. Cockroach Cassia.

Cassia notabilis. *Syn:* **jina karlaya**.

karlurn *noun*. samphire-type plants. These are small shrubs that live on tidal flats and salty claypans.

karna *noun*. female dog. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

karnka From Mangala, Warnman, Yurlparija. *noun*. 1) crow. *Syn:* **pani karnti, wakurra, wangkurna, waakurra, wangkiti**. *See:* **kaarnka**.

— *adjective*. 2) kind. From Karajarri?, Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also.

karnku *kinship noun*. one generation older, a moiety grouping, consisting of fathers, mothers, uncles, and aunts. [Anth: Cf. **jinyjarnungu**, two generations older. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.]

karnpa *noun*. pubic area, groin.

karnta *noun*. gorge, gap. The size depends on the situation; it can be used of anything from a huge gorge down to a space only 1 cm wide. *Syn:* **wuju**. *See:* **kartakujarra**.

karnta-karnta *noun*. backbone, spine. *See:* **pirntil**.

karntarangu *noun*. Western Bell Fruit; Desert Poplar. *Codonocarpus cotinifolius*. *Syn:* **jimpirrinny**.

karntawarra *noun*. yellow ochre.

— *adjective*. yellow, fawn colour.

karnti₁ *noun*. twig.

karnti₂ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. ankle. *Syn:* **jarkany**. *See:* **luku**.

karnti jini (from: **karnti ji**) *verb* (transitive). he loaded it. **Palanga wurrurrangu karnti jinijaninyi murtukanga**. There he loaded the swags into the car.

karntilany *noun*. tree platform for corpse. Used for storage of a corpse until the time comes for its burial. Possibly derived from **karntinyi**.

karntimarta From Ngarla. *noun*. Small-leaved Bauhinia. *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*. Popular source of nectar. The Ngarla name means 'twiggy'. *Syn:* **jikily, warilangu, warimpi**.

karntinyili (from: **karnti**) *verb* (semi transitive). he climbed. **Marrngu karntinyili yawartanga**. The man climbed onto the horse. **Partany karntinyi mungkanga**. The child climbed the tree. [Gram: NOM-LOC or vmid ERG-LOC. Inanimates like trees are not cross-referenced with a person-marker in the verb.]

karnu *noun*. skin, bark of a tree.

karnu kanya (from: **karnu ka**) *verbal phrase*. it shed its skin (of snake, lizard).

karnu pini (from: **karnu pi**) *verb* (transitive). he peeled it, he skinned it.

karra *adverb*. thus, this way. ... **karra marlu** ... this many ... **Karrakurna jarrinyi**. He turned off the track this way. (Actual direction would be indicated by a hand signal.) **Karralu**

jilamarna. I'll do it this way.

-karra₁ *noun suffix.* actively involved with during the time in focus. ... **miji-mijikarra** involved in some way in mining or processing gold **kangkurukarra** involved in some way in killing kangaroos or processing the meat and skins **maparnkarra** involved in working magic at the time mentioned ...

-karra₂ *kinship noun suffix.* dual kin. Indicates a married couple, for some kin terms that end in a consonant, such as **yakan-karra** and **kurntal-karra** (which latter, however, may be used in a plural context also, of a group of several mothers and daughters.) Most other terms use **-rra** for this purpose. *See:* **-rra**₆.

-karra₃ *noun suffix.* occasionally used as plural on words such as **marrngu** and **yukurru**.

karra marna (from: **karra ma**) *verb (transitive).* 1) he said. "**Yuu!**" **karra marnalu.** "Yes!", he said to him. **Kamalu karra marnakinyi.** They were shouting out loud.

— *verb (transitive).* 2) he said it this way, he made this sort of noise, he did it this way.

Pirt-pirt karra marna. He danced with body-contortions, like this.

karral Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* Gummy Spinifex. *Triodia pungens.* This species produces a lot of resin, which is used for making spinifex gum. When burned it emits a thick black smoke. *Syn:* **paru**₂.

karrali *noun.* soft hollow spot between neck and collarbone.

-karrangu *noun suffix.* plural for **partany**.

karranyja *noun.* white man. *Syn:* **kuwaly**, **nyarlu**, **walypila**.

karrapurlu *noun.* species of small wallaby?

karrarta *noun.* fear. **Pungkanya janpanga karrartajartiny.** He fell into the pool with fright. *Syn:* **wirnti**₁. *See:* **ngujayi**, **wirnti**₂.

karrijin *noun.* kerosine. From English.

-karringu *noun suffix.* dweller. Inhabitant or frequenter of the specified type of environment. ... **ngapakarringu** water-dweller (as well as marine creatures this includes birds that wade, and birds that frequent shores and beaches) **warnkukarringu** hills-dweller ...

karrinyi (from: **karri**) *verbaliser.* verbaliser. *See* Section F on Verbalisers in the Introduction. **Wararr karrinyi mayamartaji.** He is standing close to the house. [*Gram:* All of the verbal complexes that involve this verbaliser are intransitive.]

karrinyili (from: **karri**) *verb (semi transitive).* he wanted it. **Piturulku karrinyi.** He wants some petrol. [*Gram:* ERG-DAT.]

karrja marna (from: **karrja ma**) *verb (transitive).*

he swore at him.

karrjirnal (from: **karrji**) *verb (semi transitive).* he approached him, he headed straight towards him. This can be in ignorance, or can be knowingly, perhaps to rebuke someone, or even to attack, as of a bull charging. **Karlaya karrjininyalu piririku.** The emu is coming towards the man right now. [*Gram:* NOM-DAT.]

karrkarna (from: **karrka**) *verb (intransitive).* he changed direction, he avoided it, he detoured around it.

karrkarrjartu *noun.* species of grass. Has edible seeds, which were often made into damper. [*Anth:* Ants often collect these seeds and take them down into their nests, for the sake of their sweet aril (the part that joins the seed to the plant). After eating the aril the ants bring the seeds to the surface again and discard them around their holes. Sometimes people used to gather the seeds from there.]

karrkayi From Ngarla. *noun.* Black-shouldered Kite. *Elanus notatus.* *Syn:* **kirr-kirr**.

karrkulyu From Ngarla. *noun.* (1) Spotted Harrier, (2) Swamp Harrier. (1) *Circus assimilis*, (2) *C. approximans*.

karrpa-karrpa *adjective.* tied, fastened very securely, welded.

karrparta *noun.* spear.

karrpirna *Variant: karrpirni. noun.* deflecting shield. A fairly heavy item, used when fighting. Cf. with **yata**, a light-weight one used in corroborees.

karrpirni (from: **karrpi**) *verb (transitive).* he tied it up. *Syn:* **kunyji pini**, **kunymarna**.

karrpu *noun.* sun, sunlight, heat of the sun, day, daytime. ... **kujarraja karrpuja** after two days ... **Karrpunga jilaman.** Do it in the daytime. **Wirrilaman jalanga karrpulu yarntalkuliny.** Put it outside where the sun('s heat) will dry it out. *Syn:* **janyja**.

karrpu murilku *time noun.* late afternoon, just before sunset. *Lit:* 'day short'. *See:* **ruka-ruka**, **ruka**.

karrpungu-karrpungu *time noun.* sunrise. That is, just as the sun comes up over the horizon.

karrpurangu-karrpurangu *Variant: karrpurangu karrpungu. adverb.* daily, every day.

karu ruwa *adverb.* briskly, actively, energetically. **Munu yanamiyi karu ruwa.** They didn't walk around briskly.

karu ruwanyi (from: **karu ruwa**) *verb (intransitive).* moved briskly. **Kuningumarra karu ruwanyi wanal.** The wind blew briskly from the south. **Mirli-mirli karu ruwanyi wanalju.** The wind blew the papers away briskly.

karruwarlkan *noun*. Blue-winged Kookaburra.

Dacelo leachii.

karta₁ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*.

sleep. *Syn:* **kupalya**₁.

karta₂ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjective*.

1) lying down, horizontal. *Ant:* **jarnti**.

— *adjective*. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also.

2) asleep. *Syn:* **kupalya**₂. *Ant:* **mintu**.

karta₃ Inland Nyangumarta dialect only. *adjective*.

leaning. Propped up against something, or

resting inclined against something.

karta karrinyi₁ (from: **karta karri**) Inland

Nyangumarta dialect only. *verb (intransitive)*.

he leaned (against something). *Ant:* **jarnti**

jarrinyi. *See:* **karta**₃.

karta karrinyi₂ (from: **karta karri**) Coastal

Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (intransitive)*.

1) he lay down, he was lying down. *Ant:*

wararr jarrinyi.

— *verb (intransitive)*. 2) he slept. Coastal

Nyangumarta dialect also. *Syn:* **kupalya**

jarrinyi.

kartakujarra *noun*. gap or crack one can see

through. **Kartakujarra ngaju yirrinnirni**. I

saw him through a gap (in the trees).

kartantarri *noun*. duck (generic). Cf. Ngarla

usage, which some Nyangumarta speakers may

also use at times, in which this word is generic

for any birds that swim on the water, including

ducks, swan, dabchick and pelican. (There are

also separate Ngarla names for each individual

species, including the eight species of ducks in

the region, and these also may have been

learned by some Nyangumarta speakers.).

kartany-kartany *noun*. (1) Pied Cormorant, (2)

Little Pied Cormorant. (1) *Phalacrocorax*

varius, (2) *P. melanoleucos*.

kartarta *noun*. fully-initiated man. One stage past a

pirirri yija.

karti *noun*. person's lap.

-karti *noun suffix*. towards. ALLative case marker.

Exceptions: use **-kurnu** or **-kurti** with direction

words. *See:* **-kurnu**, **-kurti**.

karti marna (from: **karti ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he

put a head-lock on him. That is, he grabbed him

around the neck with an arm and elbow.

-kartijakun *Variant:* **-kartijakurl**. *noun suffix*. as

far as, all the way to, right up until. **Yanayi**

Ngarukartijakurl. They went all the way to

Port Hedland. **Munu pinakarrimiji**

milyakartijakun. He didn't hear me through

right to the end. **Karlirnikinyiyirni**

ruka-rukakartijakun. We were digging right

through till late afternoon. *See:* **-karti**, **-jakun**.

kartu pulyarr From Ngarla. *noun*. Vicks Plant.

Lit: 'big smell'. *Stemodia grossa*, *Stemodia*

viscosa. Covers some similar species of small

succulents.

kartukarli From Ngarla. *noun*. Bilby, Rabbit-eared

Bandicoot. *Macrotis lagotis*. *Syn:* **kurlkawalu**,

pangkaru, **yinpu**.

kartuwarra *noun*. one who acts on behalf of

someone else. A **kartuwarra** "stands in" for

someone else who is in trouble, or who for

some reason is unable to cope with a situation,

for example by replacing him in a task, or

paying his debt, or protecting his property from

a thief, or fighting an opponent for him. *Syn:*

kartuwarra manakata, **purntu manakata**.

See: **mingka**.

kartuwarra manakata *noun*. advocate. Saviour,

rescuer, someone who saves you from getting

drowned, or getting killed, or "stands in" for

you, maybe takes your place in a fight, or meets

whatever need you happen to have, that you

yourself are unable to meet. *Syn:* **purntu**

manakata, **kartuwarra**.

kartuwarra marna (from: **kartuwarra ma**)

verb (transitive). he took his place, he stood in

for him, he rescued him, he saved him.

Jiyijajilu kartuwarra marnanganyjurrinyi.

Jesus took our part, freed us from our trouble.

Syn: **purntu marna**.

karu *noun*. type of spear. Barbless -- may have

flattened blade, or no blade.

karu pini (from: **karu pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he

vomited.

karu-karu *adjective*. nausea.

karu-karu jarrinyi (from: **karu+karu jarri**)

verb (intransitive). he became nauseated.

karupul *Variant:* **karupal**. *noun*. vomitus. *See:*

karu-karu.

karupul kanya (from: **karupul ka**) *verb*

(*intransitive*). he vomited.

kata *noun*. dense part of foliage in a tree, thick patch

of scrub. For a different meaning see Appendix:

"Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn:*

ngurnpu, **purtungun**.

-kata *noun suffix*. typified by, characteristically

engaged in, habituated.

katamulu *noun*. young initiate. [*Anth:* After he has

been a **marlarlu**, but before he is a **pirirri yija**,

"a proper man".]

katara *noun*. species of small termite. Builds a

large underground nest with its roof at or just

above ground level -- very easy to stub one's toe

on! *Syn:* **mintipi**.

katu *noun*. descent.

katu jini (from: **katu ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he

lowered it, he caused it to descend.

katukarna (from: **katuka**) *verb (intransitive)*. he

descended, he got down, he disembarked, he

alighted.

katurany *noun*. thunder-cloud.

katurr *Variant:* **katu**. *adverb*. almost. **Pala katurr**

ngapa winya. That is almost full of water.

- Janparrju katu nganama kurlu mayi ngurr-ngurrmili.** Because of his hunger he almost ate the pig's bad food. *Syn:* **walyi**₁.
- kawarna** (from: **kawa**) *verbal intensifier.* verbal intensifier. Usually includes the idea of "travelling". **Marrja mirti jarruli, kawalkuli!** Let's run hard, let's really travel fast! **Ngalaya yapuyu purlpi manyula jarrinya kawarnakinyalayi.** My cousin and I were already feeling very tired. **Purrina kawarnaluman!** Keep on pulling it firmly! **Ngapa jupanya kawaninyi.** The water is drying up completely. **Raa karntinyi kawaninyi.** It is swelling up enormously. **Kaarnka wuu pungkanya kawarna.** The crow swooped rapidly down to ground-level. [*Gram:* (1) This form and construction was unknown to Coastal Nyangumarta speakers at La Grange in 1991, and to a fluent Coastal Nyangumarta speaker who grew up on De Grey Station in the 1930s and 1940s. We have no leads yet as to whether it came into Inland Nyangumarta from some other language, or has developed within Inland Nyangumarta itself. (2) If **kawa-** was analysed as a suffix, it would have to be a verb-stem suffixed straight onto a verb that had only just that minute been nominalised - and then had verb suffixes added onto it. But the first example given indicates that **kawa-** has to be a separate verb-stem in its own right.]
- kawarr** *noun.* *Acacia monticola.* *Acacia monticola*.
- kawu** *noun.* body. Either the torso, or the whole human body.
- kawu wirtu** *adjective.* fat, plump. *Lit:* 'big body'. Polite term for describing an obese person. Cf. **jinjimama** and **jinjikata**. *Ant:* **wirtarra**.
- kayarri** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* swimming. *Syn:* **mayampa**.
- kayarri yana** (from: **kayarri ya**) Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (intransitive).* he swam. *Syn:* **mayampa jarrinyi**.
- kayi marna** (from: **kayi ma**) *Variant:* **kari marna.** *verb (transitive).* he called him, he invited him.
- kayirriti** *noun.* Ring-tailed Dragon. *Amphibolurus caudicinctus*. Also nicknamed **karntikiti** (either from **karnti** or **karntinyi**?) because it likes to climb a low isolated stake or bough, to use as a look-out. *Syn:* **karntijaku**. *See:* **karnti**.
- ki** *verb suffix.* Present Contrafactual marker. He should or could do the action, but isn't doing it. In combination with **munu** it means 'he is unable to do it'. **Kunmu waninyikiyirni palarrangu**. They should be staying together, but they're not. **Munu rurrinyiki parirr.** He was unable to move his hand. *See:* **-ka**, **-ku**₂.
- kii marna** (from: **kii ma**) *verb (transitive).* he is choking it.
- kili** *Variant:* **kirli.** *noun.* flour food. Flour and sugar

mixed into a paste with boiling water.

- kiluwa** *noun.* gum of the **punara** tree. It is from this gum that the medicine **jantal** is usually made. One man said that **jarturtu** can also be used, and **wurrangka** also, though that is not a first choice. The **punara** gum is preferred because when it becomes dry it is brittle and readily turns into powder when crushed, which means that it dissolves very easily.
- kilyirli** *adjective.* creased, wrinkled. *Syn:* **kiwily-kiwily**.
- kin** *adverb.* again. From English "again". *Syn:* **yarrana, yarranakanu**.
- kingki** *noun.* toe-holds cut into a tree, steps. *Syn:* **jinyji**.
- kinti** *adjective.* slow, quiet, gentle, careful. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Kinti jarra!** Be careful! / Do it carefully! **Kinti muwarr piliji.** Say it slowly for me. / Say it quietly for me. *Syn:* **jinu, jakarn, jakarta, kurrurru**.
- kinyi** *verb suffix.* repeated or habitual action; was doing it, or used to do it.
- kirirr pini** (from: **kirirr pi**) *verb (transitive).* she slapped her thighs and "yipped". [*Gram:* Pronounced "kirirr pini" -- see General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.] [*Anth:* Part of women's activities during a corroboree]
- kirli** *Variant:* **kili.** *noun.* flour food. Paste made with flour and water, often fed in earlier years to old people no longer able to chew tougher food.
- kirr-kirr** *noun.* Black-shouldered Kite. *Elanus notatus*. *Syn:* **karrkayi**.
- kirrkirrkimarra** *noun.* hard lump, swollen gland, ganglion.
- kirrpinti** *noun.* an "X", crossed lines, crossed sticks, intersection of paths. *See:* **karlkajarra**.
- kirtirl** *noun.* small species of grass. The seeds make good food.
- kirtirr** *noun.* Pratincole. *Glareola pratincola*.
- kita-kita** *noun.* head-rest, pillow. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". [*Anth:* In the Nyamal language this means the warning noise made by a "Feather-foot" when he is approaching a water-hole, to announce his coming.]
- kiti-kiti** *noun.* tickle.
- kiti-kiti marna** (from: **kiti+kiti ma**) From Karajarri. *verb (transitive).* he tickled him. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".
- kiwily-kiwily** *adjective.* creased, wrinkled. *Syn:* **kilyirli**. [*Gram:* Pronounced "kwily-kwily" -- see General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]
- kiyankurna** *noun.* *Calytrix longiflora.* *Calytrix longiflora*.

kiyirna *noun*. skin. From English.

kiyurr-kiyurrka *adverb*. crunching.

Kiyurr-kiyurrka ngana. He crunched it as he ate.

-ku₁ *noun suffix*. for, for the benefit of, for the purpose of. Dative case marker. **Kuwiyi kamparnalu kakajiku**. He cooked the meat for his uncle. **Marntungu mayiku yana**. In the morning he went to get food. [*Gram*: DATIVE case marker.]

-ku₂ *verb suffix*. Present Contrafactual marker. He should or could do the action, but isn't doing it. In combination with **munu** it means 'he is unable to do it'. **Kalkurnukujaninyi partanykarrangu**. She should be taking care of the children, but she's not. *See*: **-ka**, **-ki**.

kujarra *adjective*. two. ... **karrpu kujarra** ... 2 days (2 suns) ... **wirlarra kujarra** ... 2 months (2 moons) ... **partunu kujarra** ... 2 years (2 cool seasons) ... **kujarramal** ... twice ... [*Gram*: Not to be confused with the Ngarla/Nyamal suffix **-kujarra**, 'having', which always takes the stress on its second syllable.]

kujarrapa waraja *adjective*. three, a few. ... **kujarrapa warajamarta** ... a few, several ...

kuji mirta-mirta *noun*. Corky-bark Caltrop. *Lit*: 'leg white (Ngarla)'. *Tribulus platypterus*. The bush has whitish stems.

kujungurru *noun*. sea, ocean. *Lit*: 'The sea is staying weak/tired.'. **Manyurla waninyirri kujungurru**. Neap tides prevail.

kujupurra *adjective*. valuable, precious. Anything valuable, irreplaceable, or in short supply, and so not to be treated carelessly. **Kujupurra ngapa jarinyi!** That's all the water we've got and it's running away! **Kujupurra muwarrpinti, tuku jilaman kulurlungumarra**. The tape-recorder is valuable, take care of it for fear of the dust.

kujurl *adjective*. alone, without a companion. **Kujurl waninyarni**. I'm living by myself. **Nyungu yakarninyiya kujurl**. They left me here alone.

kukiman *noun*. cook. From English. *Syn*: **kampalkarra**.

kuku *adjective*. hidden, unobserved. **Paliny kukulu warlinaku karrinyayi**. They wanted to grab him secretly.

kuku jarinyi (from: **kuku jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). he hid. *See*: **kuku**.

kukurnjari *Variant*: **kukurnjayi**, **kukurnjarri**. *noun*. 1) sheep.

— *noun*. 2) Kapok Bush. *Aerva javanica*. A light-grey very woolly bush, originally introduced to Australia unintentionally in the stuffing in Afghan camel saddles, and later on (in the 1950s?) deliberately imported from the Middle East for erosion-control purposes, in

which it is very effective. In the distance it can resemble a sheep at first glance. It has grey furry leaves, and its long bendy flowering-stems become covered with woolly off-white balls, looking a bit like pipe-cleaners, when it flowers. At one stage these woolly flower-heads were gathered for mattress-filling. *See*:

maturiji.

kukurr *noun*. Sida bush. *Sida* ...

kukurtukurtu From Ngarla. *noun*. heart. *Syn*: **ngukurtukurtu**, **turlpu**.

kula *particle*. Wait a while!

kulal kanya (from: **kulal ka**) *verb* (intransitive). he metamorphosed himself, he changed himself into something else. **Marrngurrangu kulal kanyayi, mungkul jarrinyayi**. The people changed themselves into termite mounds. [*Anth*: For example, various Dreamtime Beings are said to have changed themselves into trees, boulders, or hills. The change is said to be permanent; they cannot change themselves back again, nor into anything else. This is in contrast to **pangarl pinarninyi**, in which the changes are temporary, reversible.]

kuli *noun*. 1) fight. **Kuliku yarni maninyi**. He is making (the boomerang) for a fight. — *adjective*. 2) bad-tempered, angry, aggressive, "cheeky". **Mirtawa kuli yiji**. The woman was really angry. **Kuli ngarrany waninyaji**. He hates me (*Literally*: 'he has intense anger towards me.')

kuli jarrinyalu (from: **kuli jarri**) *verb* (semi transitive). he became angry with him. **Ngaju kuli jarrinyarnalu ngajumilaku partanyku**. I became angry with my child. *See*: **kuli₂**. [*Gram*: NOM-DAT.]

kuli partirnapulu (from: **kuli parti**) *verb* (transitive). they quarrelled. **Kuli partirnipularninyi**. The two quarrelled with each other. **Kuli partirnayarninyi**. They (plural) quarrelled with each other. *See*: **kuli₁**.

kulijartu *noun*. slang for a big flagon of wine, or for a troublesome drunk. *Lit*: 'fight-having'. *See*: **kuli₁**.

kulikata *noun*. "cheeky", a fighter, one always ready to start a fight. *See*: **kuli**.

kulipirri From Ngarla. *noun*. Mulga Snake. *Pseudechis australis*. Once known as the "King Brown". Medical workers and Snake experts are now requesting people not to use the name "King Brown" any more, because people get confused between the name "King Brown" Snake (*Pseudechis australis*) and the name "Brown Snake", (*Pseudonaja nuchalis*). There are important differences between the two, and different anti-venenes are desirable for treatment if bitten. If someone is bitten, a doctor will want to know exactly which type of snake

was involved, in order to prescribe the correct anti-venene for that species. *Syn:* **partarr ngarlu, larrja**. *See:* **kuli**₁.

kulirirni (*from:* **kuliri**) Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (transitive)*. he sharpened it. *Syn:* **yiriny pini**.

kulpa jini (*from:* **kulpa ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he made it return. For example, a rider steering a horse, or a builder rewinding a tape-measure. *Syn:* **walarni jini**.

kulpanya (*from:* **kulpa**) *verb (intransitive)*. he returned. *Syn:* **walarni jarrinyi**.

kulparr pini (*from:* **kulparr pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he rinsed it off, he washed it off. **Kulparr pininyi purtakata ngapalu**. The rain is washing away the (nectar of the) **purtakata** tree.

kulpirna puru *noun*. species of gecko.

kulurna₁ (*from:* **kulu**) *verb (intransitive)*. 1) he met him. ... **kulunanyaku** ... to meet somewhere by pre-arrangement ... **Nyarranga kululaminyarninyi**. We (five) will meet at that place. [*Gram:* Stress on 1st, 4th & 6th syllables (-ku, -mi, -rni).]

— *verb (intransitive)*. 2) they joined with each other to mourn together, they wailed together. When verb is in relexive form.

Kulurnayarninyi. They cried with each other. *See:* **kulurna**₁. [*Gram:* When used with the -rninyi (reflexive), **kulurna** is commonly understood idiomatically (from context) to mean "for the purpose of mourning", without the use of the verb 'to wail'.]

kulurna₂ (*from:* **kulu**) *verb (transitive)*. he joined the things together. **Kulurnapulinyi milirrju**. He joined the two together with glue.

kuluwa *noun*. general rain. Does not have any storms associated with it. Such rain tends to fall in the cool season. This is in contrast to **wiliya**, which comes with summer storms.

kulya₁ *noun*. grind-stone, lower mill-stone. *Syn:* **majarra, piyanapinti**. *See:* **kulya**₂.

kulya₂ *noun*. small pieces of meat either chopped up, or pounded with a rock. Originally was the Ngarla name for the meat of **pirra-pirra**, the pearl-shell oyster, which was obtained by grinding it between rocks for use as bait for fishing. Nowadays is used to refer to any fish-bait, and has also been extended to mean ground-up meat, 'mince-meat'.

kulya pini (*from:* **kulya pi**) *verb (transitive)*. she ground it. *See:* **kulya**₂.

kulyi *noun*. beggar. **Warrkamu jarrulunyurru mayipinti warnkuku. Palajunjalu nyurra munu kulyi yankulunyurrujanaku jintaku**. You should work for money to get food with. In that way you will not go begging from others.

kuly-kuly kanya (*from:* **kuly+kuly ka**) *verb*

(*intransitive*). it sank down, it subsided.

Murtukajirri martanga kuly-kuly

kanyapulu. The two cars sank down into the mud.

kumama From Ngarla. *noun*. Native Plum, Northern Sandalwood. *Santalum lanceolatum*. The fruit is edible after its colour changes from deep red to purple-black. The skin is smooth, and the juicy flesh is c.2 mm thick. *Syn:* **purtartu**.

kumarri marnalu (*from:* **kumarri ma**) From Ngarla. *verb (ditransitive)*. he did not give it to him, he withheld it from him. **Kumarri malapiyinganyjurrinya ngani wurralpirti, kuli jarrulupiyinyurruku**. They will withhold everything from us, they will be angry with you. *Syn:* **jamirnalu**. [*Gram:* ERG-ACC-DAT. The lexical adjunct **kumarri** of the verbal complex has been borrowed from Ngarla, but not the Ngarla suffixations of the verbaliser, which are all different.]

kumpaja *noun*. Pindan Quandong, Wild Peanut. *Terminalia cunninghamii*. It has a large nut a bit like an over-size elongated quandong, with an edible kernel.

kumpaly *noun*. Honey Hakea. *Hakea suberea*. *Syn:* **watamunga**. [*Anth:* Its nectar (**kurlupurn**) is very popular, and was often soaked in water to make a sweet drink. Its deeply grooved corky bark was charred to make baby-powder to apply to heat rash.]

kumpu *noun*. urine. *Syn:* **ngurntu**.

kumpu jini (*from:* **kumpu ji**) *verb*. he urinated. *Syn:* **ngurntu jini**.

kumpu ranyja-ranyja *Variant:* **kumpu runyju-runyju**. *noun*. species of cockroach. When molested, this kind of cockroach curves its rear half upwards and exudes a drop of smelly orange liquid from each of 2 tubes in its rear end. *See:* **kumpu**.

kumpupinti *noun*. bladder (for urine). *Syn:* **ngurntupinti**. *See:* **kumpu**.

kuna From Martuwangka, Ngarla. *noun*. faeces. *Syn:* **purta**.

kunaly-kunaly *adjective*. thoroughly wet, saturated.

kunanya (*from:* **kuna**) *verb (transitive)*. 1) he swallowed it. **Kunanya kuwiyi**. He swallowed the meat.

— *verb (transitive)*. 2) (of water) it drowned him. *Lit:* 'it swallowed him'. **Mangkurtulu marlkarri kunanyajaninyi wiyirr**. The flood drowned them all. (*Literally:* 'swallowed them dead'.)

kunarri *noun*. eel.

kuningu *Variant:* **kurningu**. *directional*. south. ... **kuningumarra** ... from a southerly direction ...

kunkurr *noun*. phlegm, cold, 'flu', any respiratory disease. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

kunmu *adjective*. united. Commonly used of a physical state, such as of sheep or cattle mustered into one mob, or of a group of people at a meeting. By extension it can also be used of people united in purpose. **Kunmu jinijaninyi kukurnjari**. He put the sheep into one mob.

kunta jini (from: **kunta ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he prevented him. **Warrayi kunta jinaku paningimarra**. You should keep the flies away lest they get in your eyes. *Syn:* **ngampa pini, ngantarna**. *See:* **kuntanya**.

kuntanya (from: **kunta**) *verb (intransitive)*. he failed.

kunti-kunti *noun*. saw.

kuntirrka *noun*. Red-tailed Black Cockatoo. *Calyptorhynchus magnificus*.

kuntu *noun*. pubic area. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

kuntul *noun*. cough.

kuntul pini (from: **kuntul pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he coughed.

kunturru-kunturru *noun*. species of mole-cricket. This species is said to give a person boils if handled carelessly.

kunu *time noun*. hibernation. Used of snakes and lizards.

kunyayi *noun*. mosquito.

kunyja Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. bone. *Syn:* **winyja, kamari**. *See:* **yika**.

kunyji *adjective*. doubled up, in a stooped position, crouched. **Kunyji yanikinyalu kangkuruku**. Stooped, he was "going for" the kangaroo.

kunyji pini (from: **kunyji pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he tied it up. *Syn:* **karrpirni, kunymarna**.

kuny-kuny *noun*. grunt, groan, sigh. **Kuny-kuny karra marna**. He grunted.

kunymanakata *noun*. policeman. *Lit:* 'one that ties up'. *Syn:* **mantanakata, marnta marangka, wirtirr ngumpa**. *See:* **kunymarna**.

kunymarna (from: **kunyma**) *verb (transitive)*. he tied it up. *Syn:* **karrpirni, kunyji pini**.

kupalya₁ *noun*. sleep. **Kupalyaja wararr turlpanya**. He got up from sleep. *Syn:* **karta₁**.

kupalya₂ *adjective*. asleep. *Syn:* **karta₂**.

kupalya jarrinyi (from: **kupalya jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. he slept. *Syn:* **karta karrinyi**.

kuparn *noun*. native lawn-type grass. *Sporobolus virginicus*. Often found along creek banks; spreads out like lawn couch grass.

kuparta *noun*. Pebble Bush. *Stylobasium spathulatum*.

kupi *noun*. Bramble Wattle, Prickly Acacia, "Bardi Bush". *Acacia victoriae*. *Syn:* **pana-pana**.

kupilya Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. dew, fog. *Syn:* **japurr**.

kupulyupulyu *noun*. tadpole.

kuraminti *noun*. food for a **marlurlu**.

kuran-kuran *noun*. species of spinifex. *Triodia secunda*. Very hard, spiny, low-spreading species of *Triodia*. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". [*Gram:* Pronounced "kran-kran" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

kurarna (from: **kura**) *verb (transitive)*. he rubbed it, it chafed it. Pronounced 'krarna'; possibly from English "grind"? *Syn:* **panirni, piyarna, yurrrparna**.

kurarr *noun*. thorny acacia. This is a cover-term for several species, including Mesquite (*Prosopis* spp.), Native Mesquite (*Acacia farnesiana*), "Dead-Finish" or "Kurara" (*Acacia tetragonophylla*), and Pied Piper Bush (*Dichrostachys spicata*). *See:* **jirrku**. [*Gram:* Pronounced "krarr" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

kurila *directional*. south. ... **kurilakurti**,

kurilakurnu ... southwards ...

kuningumarra ... from the south ... [*Gram:* Pronounced "krila" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

-kuriny₁ *noun suffix*. suddenly, at once.

-kuriny₂ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun suffix*. his very own. *Syn:* **-murniny₁**.

kurirr-kurirr *Variant:* **kuwirra-kuwirra**. *adverb*. erratically, veering from side to side.

Yawurrkata kurirr-kurirr yananyikinyi. The drunkard was staggering along. [*Gram:* Pronounced "krirr-krirr" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

kurl *noun*. school. From English.

kurlakiki *noun*. Central Knob-tailed Gecko. *Nephrurus levis*.

kurlamarnu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *Variant:* **kurlamanu**. *noun*. Frilled Lizard. *Chlamydosaurus kingii*. Not found in Nyangumarta country, but well-known from further north.

Kurlarrapurlu *noun*. name of a Nyangumarta clan; Clan-name of a group of Nyangumarta people. [*Anth:* This group "lived inland from the Karajarri, not far out into the Desert." At that time the Ngarla and Karajarri territories joined, at Wangka Maya, near the present Pardoo/Wallal Downs boundary. (AB). (The so-called "Coastal Nyangumarta" did not at that time occupy any of the coast -- they moved in over the coastal strip later on.) This was presumably the group to the northeast of Sam Coppin's Nyamal clan, who, he said, had the

country that stretched "from Sandfire eastwards into the desert along a line of salt pans". Sam's clan country reached up from Shay Gap to a spot west of Sandfire (presumably adjoining Ngarla and Karajarri territory), and then angled off ESE into the desert. For a while, from Sandfire onwards, his clan shared its northern border with this Nyangumarta clan. Then its border turned back towards Callawa.]

kurli *noun*. sheet of bark. Used for a ground-sheet, or to make a bark shelter or shade.

kurlinyjirr *noun*. species of paper-bark tree. *Melaleuca lasiandra*. This species is smallish in dry country, but can grow into a large tree when it has a good supply of water. It gives off a strong odour, akin to that of a fox or possum. It looks much like **milyjirr**, but instead of the small round flower-balls of **milyjirr** it has long loosely-clustered 'bottle-brush' flowers. When the bark is rubbed to a powder, and a match is applied to it, it will ignite as if it had kerosine on it. *Syn*: **yurturl**. *See*: **jalkupurta**, **milyjirr**.

kurlka₁ *noun*. ear.

kurlka₂ *noun*. seat of intelligence, seat of thinking, mind.

kurlka jarrinyi (*from*: **kurlka jarri**) *verb* (*intransitive*). he remembered. **Yirrinaja yija kurlka jarrulumarna muwarr nyarra ngajulu wurrarnarna**. When I see it truly I will remember that promise I made. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlka kurlu *adjectival phrase*. descriptive of bad person. *Lit*: 'ear bad'.

kurlka muntu *adjectival phrase*. deaf, disobedient. *Lit*: 'ear spear'. *Syn*: **kurlka ngawu**, **kurlkamarta**, **ngawu**. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlka ngawu *adjectival phrase*. deaf, disobedient. *Lit*: 'ear crazy'. **Ngaju kurlka ngawu jarrinyipulu**. My ears are becoming deaf. **Ngaju kurlka ngawu jarrinyakata**. My ears are deaf. (But can also mean "I am disobedient".) *Syn*: **kurlka muntu**, **kurlkamarta**, **ngawu**. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

Kurlka nyuntu? *Variant*: **Kurkangarra nyuntu?** *idiomatic phrase*. Have you heard the news? *Lit*: 'Are you an ear?'. *See*: **kurlka**₂, **miranu**.

kurlka waninyi (*from*: **kurlka wani**) *verb phrase*. he kept on thinking about it. *Lit*: 'he stayed an ear'. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlka warinykurnu *adjectival phrase*. hard-hearted, callous. *Syn*: **jalypakarti**, **pajuwayi**, **ngarlul warinykurnu**. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlkali manakata *adjectival phrase*. thinker. One who will always work out the right answer to your problem. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlkali marna (*from*: **kurlkali ma**) *Variant*: **kurlkarri marna**. *verb phrase*. he thought, he remembered. **Kurlkali mala nganurtu japartu**

palinymili! Try to remember who was his father! **Palajun kurlkali marnakinyiyi janalu**. That's what they used to think. **Nyungulu kurlkali malkulinyurrinyi palinyku**. This will remind you about him. **Kurlkarri marnakinyi kapukarrija marrngulu**. The man was meditating on the meaning of a dream.

kurlkalka *adjective*. fascinated, obsessed with an idea, can't get it out of the mind. **Kurlkalkalu parrjarnakinyi mirtawalu**. The woman kept on coming back and looking at it.

kurlkamarta *adjective*. deaf, disobedient. *Syn*: **kurlka ngawu**, **kurlka muntu**, **ngawu**. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlkapirli *adjective*. sensible, wise. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlkapirli jarrinyi (*from*: **kurlkapirli jarri**) *verb* (*intransitive*). he understood, he became wise. **Palaku munu kurlkapirli jarrinyakanyumpulu**. You two don't understand about that. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlkapirli jini (*from*: **kurlkapirli ji**) *verb* (*transitive*). he taught him. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlkapirli waninyi (*from*: **kurlkapirli wani**) *verb* (*intransitive*). he understood. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlkarr karrinyi (*from*: **kurlkarr karri**) *verb* (*intransitive*). he felt overfull.

kurlkarri marna (*from*: **kurlkarri ma**) *Variant*: **kurlkali marna**. *verb* (*transitive*). he thought, he remembered. *See*: **kurlka**₂.

kurlkawalu Nyangumarta dialect? *noun*. Rabbit-eared Bandicoot, Bilby. *Macrotis lagotis*. Derived from **kurlka**? *Syn*: **kartukarli**, **pangkaru**, **yinpu**.

kurlkura *noun*. hair, fur, wool. *Syn*: **mampu**, **purruny**.

kurlkurarra From Ngarla. *noun*. Beach Spinifex. *Spinifex longifolius*. Not to be confused with the 5 or 6 species of *Triodia* that are also commonly referred to as "spinifex" in the Pilbara. *Syn*: **rarrka-rarrka**, **ruku-ruku**. *See*: **kurlkura**.

kurlpi *Variant*: **kulpi**. *noun*. scoop.

kurlpirli *noun*. shoulder-blade. *Syn*: **lirmpi**, **wartarra**. *See*: **jali**.

kurlpurru Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Ngarla. *noun*. Purslane. *Portulaca oleracea*. Small succulent plant, which can be cooked and eaten as a vegetable. *Syn*: **kalyawayi**. [*Anth*: Its seeds were a popular food source, eaten raw or ground into a paste.]

kurlu₁ *adjective*. bad. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Kurlungu waninyikinyiyrni**. We used to be in a bad situation. *See*: **kurlujartiny**.

kurlu₂ Nyangumarta dialect. *adjective*. old. This usage was restricted to one or two "familiolects" only. In those clans one could

politely greet one's father or elders as "**kurlu**", 'old one'. Speakers of other dialects find this strange, because the word means 'bad' in most Nyangumarta dialects. *See: kurlumapu.*

-kurlu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun suffix.* lacking, without. Note that this very same suffix in both Martuwangka Wangka and Yurlparija means the exact opposite, 'having'! *Syn: -majirri.*

kurlu jini (*from: kurlu ji*) *verb (transitive).* he harmed it, he did it badly. *See: kurlu₁.*

kurlu pini (*from: kurlu pi*) *verb (intransitive).* he made a mistake.

kurlujartiny *adjective.* bad, poisonous, dangerous. *See: kurlu₁.*

kurlukuku *noun.* dove. This name comes from the call of the Diamond Dove. Most Nyangumarta people now apply this name to both the Diamond Dove (*Geopelia cuneata*) and the Peaceful Dove (*Geopelia striata*). Some make a distinction (as do the Ngarla and Nyamal) and use **karlikura** for the Peaceful Dove, and **kurlukuku** only for the Diamond Dove. *See: karlikura.*

kurlumapu *noun.* ancestors, forebears, predecessors, old people (not necessarily dead yet). This expression is derived from **kurlu** (2), not from the word for "bad". In Karajarri, and in one or two Nyangumarta clans, **kurlu** meant "old", and a man could greet his father respectfully or affectionately as "**kurlu**", "old one". Possibly **mapu** represents the English word "mob". For some Coastal speakers the word only referred to the women, with whom the children hunted, and excluded the men. *Syn: mirtanya-mirtanya.*

kurluny-kurluny *adjective.* worn-out, almost useless.

kurlupurn *noun.* nectar of the Honey Hakea. Some also extend use of this word to the nectar of the Cadjeput tree.

kurlurlu *noun.* dust. During the 1990s this word has also become a regular euphemism for the word "funeral", because of the dust created when a grave is being filled in.

-kurna *noun suffix.* associated with, debris from.

kurnan-kurnan *noun.* windpipe. *Syn: rungarn-rungarn, wangkarr-wangkarr.*

kurningu *directional.* south. ... **kurningumarra** ... from a southerly direction ...

kurnpu *time noun.* early. **Kurnpunga ngaju turlpanyarna.** I got up early.

kurntal *kinship noun.* daughter, man's brother's daughter, woman's sister's daughter.

kurntalkarra *kinship noun.* mother and daughter, or a combination of mother(s) and daughter(s).

kurntal-kurntal *noun.* children. *See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.*

kurntany *adjective.* ashamed, shy.

kurntany jini (*from: kurntany ji*) *verb (transitive).* he made him ashamed.

kurntanyi (*from: kurnta*) *verb (intransitive).* he felt shy, he felt ashamed.

kurntarna (*from: kurnta*) *verb (transitive).* he sang.

kurnturru *noun.* boil. *Syn: jaminy, murrkura, murruku.*

-kurnu *directional suffix.* towards. ALLative case marker. Only used on direction words (the four points of the compass, plus 'up', 'down', 'left', 'right', 'outside', 'elsewhere', and 'other/another'). *See: -karti, -kurti.*

-kurra *clitic.* polite marker, respect marker. **Kula, mamajikurra.** Please wait a minute, brother. **Kulakurra, jinarni.** Please wait a minute, I'm doing something. **Wanka jilamankurra.** Please rescue him. **Muwarrkurra pilkulunyurrulu palaku pirirriku.** Please speak to that man.

kurralka *noun.* reflux, regurgitation.

kurralka jarrinyi (*from: kurralka jarri*) *verb (intransitive).* he had an oesophageal reflux, he suffered a small regurgitation between stomach and mouth.

kurri *noun.* teen-age girl. **Paliny kurrimarta.** She is almost a teenage girl (maybe 11-12 years old).

kurri-kurri *noun.* the Seven Sisters, the Pleiades.

kurrkarla *noun.* raid, attack. **Kurrkarlakarralu mirli-mirli marnakinyi.** The attackers were closing in around him. *Syn: jukurri.*

kurr-kurr *noun.* Boobook Owl. *Ninox novaeseelandiae.*

kurrngal Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjective.* many. *Syn: marlu, japi.*

kurrngarna (*from: kurrnga*) *verb (intransitive).* he conversed.

kurrpanyji *noun.* 1) Pied Butcher-bird. *Cracticus nigrogularis.* *Syn: kakarraputa.*

— *noun.* 2) Magpie. *Gymnorhina tibicen.* Most people are aware that the one name covers the two somewhat similar species of birds. *Syn: kakarraputa.*

kurrparna (*from: kurrpa*) *verb (transitive).* he feuded, he "paid him back", he made trouble for him. **Kurrparninyin nyuntulurla.** You've made trouble for me! **Munu yananyaku jintamilikarti ngurrakarti yimpinaku, jinta marrngurrangu kurrpanakata.** Don't go to the camps of others to criticise, a troubler of other people.

kurrparnarninyi (*from: kurrpa*) *verb (transitive).* he laid himself (or his family) open to "payback".

kurruku From Ngarla. *noun.* gall-bladder. *Syn: kumpurrukura.* *See: ngurntu.*

kurrungkali *noun*. species of spinifex. *Triodia wiseana*. This species is greyish. It has long hard spines, and can grow into a bush nearly 2 metres high and 3 metres in diameter.

kurrurn *noun*. odour, smell. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". ... **kurrurn parntiny** ... a bad smell ...

kurrurru *adjective*. careful. **Kurrurrungu wirrilkunyi muwarr**. Let's edit the story. (*Literally*: 'Let's put the words carefully.'). Syn: **jinu**, **kinti**, **jakarn**, **jakarta**.

kurta *adjective*. naked. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

kurta-kurta From Ngarla. *noun*. Spotted Nightjar. *Eurostopodus guttatus*. Syn: **wankurtakurta**.

kurtali Variant: **kurtala**. *verb (intransitive)*. Come here! Irregular: incomplete paradigm. Syn: **yakujani**.

kurtalya *noun*. star. Syn: **panikata**.

kurtan *noun*. bag.

kurtan-kurtan *adjective*. bit over-sized, baggy.

kurtanya (from: **kurta**) *verb (intransitive)*. it flew out, it flew away.

kurtarna₁ (from: **kurta**) *verb (intransitive)*. it came out, it emerged. For example cicada emerging from its chrysalis, grasshopper moulting; baby birds departing from their nest.

kurtarna₂ (from: **kurta**) *verb (transitive)*. he opened it. **Nyamirlaku jawa kurtarna**. He opened his mouth for a witchetty grub (to eat it).

-kurti *directional suffix*. towards. ALLative case marker. Only used on direction words (the four points of the compass, plus 'up', 'down', 'left', 'right', 'outside', 'elsewhere', and 'other/another'). See: **-karti**, **-kurnu**.

kurti-kurti *adjective*. tangled, garbled, unintelligible. Used physically, e.g. of tangled string, or of talk or singing which is unintelligible to the hearer -- maybe too distant, or in a different language.

kurti-kurti marna₁ (from: **kurti+kurti ma**) *verb (intransitive)*. he spoke unintelligibly. See: **kurti-kurti**.

kurti-kurti marna₂ (from: **kurti+kurti ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he stirred it (e.g. stew), he tangled it up (e.g. string, or a fishing line).

-kurtirra Variant: **-kurtirri**. *noun suffix*. general area. **Palakurtirra pirirri**, **yini Juwujapa**. There was a man who lived in that area, named Joseph.

kurtirra waninyi (from: **kurtirra wani**) *verb (intransitive)*. it remained unused, it remained idle, he is not going anywhere.

kurtirra-kurtirra *adverb*. erratically. **Kurtirra-kurtirra yaninyikinyi**. He was wandering around aimlessly. **Purrja pinikinya**

kurtirra-kurtirra mungkangarrangu. (The bull) was chasing him, zigzagging through the trees.

kurtirany jarrinyi (from: **kurtirany jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. it changed direction. See: **-kurtirra**.

kurtu Variant: **kutu**. *noun*. 1) dead person, corpse. — *adjective*. 2) dead. Syn: **marlkarri**. Ant: **wankanyu**.

kurtu jarrinyi (from: **kurtu jarri**) Variant: **kutu jarrinyi**. *verb (intransitive)*. he died. **Marrngu jinta kutu jarrinyayi karijangarra**. Some people died from alcoholism. Syn: **marlkarri jarrinyi**, **pungkanyi**, **wurrjirni**.

kurturr Variant: **kurturru**. *noun*. Brolga. *Grus rubicunda*. Syn: **yarnkarra**. [Gram: The Ngarla name **yaarnkarra** was adopted after **kurturr** went taboo, but it is pronounced **yarnkarra** by Nyangumarta speakers because Nyangumarta does not have any long vowels in the first syllable of multi-syllabic words.]

kurturtu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. puppy. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". Syn: **jirranka**, **kapalya**.

kuru From Nyiyaparli. *noun*. the hook on a woomera. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

kuru marna (from: **kuru ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he collected them, he gathered them, he mustered them, he organised them. Syn: **yangarna**.

kururr *noun*. pupil of eye. As distinct from **pani**, the whole eye, according to some.

kuta *noun*. 1) short piece, a broken bit, a chunk. ... **kuta-kuta** ... bits and pieces ... **Yakarnayi kuta ngarrany**. They left the job half-done. (*Literally*: 'still in bits').

— *noun*. 2) horn of an animal. Either an extension of the meaning of **kuta** (1), because no Australian animal had horns, or else adapted from Ngarla, in which language it is the name of a stingray's spine.

kuta pini (from: **kuta pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he cut it into pieces, he broke it into bits.

kutarn *noun*. ford, crossing. Crossing-place of creek-bed or lake.

kutarn pini (from: **kutarn pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he forded (the creek). **Kutarn jinayirni**. We crossed (the causeway).

kutinyurra From Ngarla. *noun*. very dark, turbulent rain cloud.

kutu Variant: **kurtu**. *noun*. 1) corpse, dead person. — *adjective*. 2) dead. Syn: **marlkarri**. Ant: **wankanyu**.

kutu jarrinyi (from: **kutu jarri**) Variant: **kurtu jarrinyi**. *verb (intransitive)*. he died.

Kurlumapu kutu jarrinyayi pirranga. The old people died in the desert. Syn: **marlkarri**

jarrinyi, pungkanyi, wurrjirni.

kuurr jini (from: **kuurr ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he dampened it down, he caused it to settle down. Used of watering the ground to settle the dust, and of dampening down sand to make it firm. *See: wulyarna.*

kuurr kanya (from: **kuurr ka**) *verb (intransitive)*. it collapsed slowly, it settled down, it settled out. Used of a blazing fire burning down to hot coals, or of sediment settling to the bottom in a billy of water. **Wikaku mimarna kuurr kanganyaku.** He waited for the fire to burn down to coals. *Syn: kuurr pini.*

kuurr pini (from: **kuurr pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. it collapsed slowly, it settled down, it settled out. Used of a blazing fire burning down to hot coals, or of sediment settling to the bottom in a billy of water. *Syn: kuurr kanya.*

kuwaly *noun*. white man. *Syn: karranyja, nyarlu, walypila.* [Gram: Pronounced "kwaly" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

kuwarri *time noun*. now, today. *Syn: nawu.* [Gram: Pronounced "kwaarri" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

kuwarrija *adjective*. new, recent. **Kuwarrija ngaju.** I'm just a "new chum". **Kuwarrijakun nganarnaku.** It's new to us. [Gram: Pronounced "kwaarrija" -- See General

Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

kuwiyi *noun*. 1) animal, any meat-producing creature. Can include snakes, birds and fish. *Syn: mantu.* [Gram: Pronounced "kwii". Note that this word is pronounced differently from such words as **nyuyi** and **puyirni**, and from the last two syllables of Permission verbs involving the sequence 'kuyi', in which word stress falls on the 'ku', such as **Minpilkuyi**, 'It's OK, let them drink it', or **kajalkuyi**, 'May they sit down?' Thus this word cannot be **kuyi**. Nor can it be **kuwi**, because that would not account for the stress-shift from 1st to 2nd syllable, nor for the phonetically long vowel **i:**. The correct spelling is therefore **kuwiyi** -- see General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

— *noun*. 2) meat, edible flesh of animal. *Syn: mantu.*

kuyi *noun*. meat, an incorrect spelling of **kuwiyi**. Do not use it. *See: kuwiyi.*

kuyu *noun*. medicine for colds and respiratory illnesses. [Anth: This can be made by soaking (or boiling) leaves, preferably new ones, of Red Gum or Cadjebut, in water. The patient can either bathe in it, bathe the chest with it, or heat it and inhale the steam.]

L - /

-l *verb suffix*. remote past marker. The consonant clusters /lng/ and /lny/ are normally non-permissible in Nyangumarta. They do in fact occur, but only when the Remote Past marker occurs in a verb. This is the only location in the whole of genuine Nyangumarta phonology that they can occur -- and then only in some places, not in every place in the paradigm. For a full listing of all possible occurrences of this suffix see the note in the Introduction, in the section on Verbs. In some cases the epenthetic "buffer" syllable /-pa ~ -pi/ must follow it, to prevent other non-permissible consonant clusters occurring.

-la₁ *verb pronoun marker*. to him, for him, with him / to his, for his, with his. 3rd singular DATIVE or LOCative bound pronoun marker:. *See: -li₁, -lu₃.*

-la₂ *verb suffix*. Potential Mood marker. (1st place) for RNA class verb stems. Usually represents an undesired potential, "It might .. but I hope it doesn't"; but at times it is used without the idea of 'undesired' in it, probably because the contexts convey the concept of 'desired'. In the

following examples the hyphens help to highlight the two parts. **Munu kajalanpala.** (= **Munu kaja-la-n-pa-la.**) You had better not sit down. (You might sit down, but I hope you don't.) **Julurr kurntalajinpili.** (= **Julurr kurnta-la-ji-n-pi-li.**) You might sing a corroboree song for me. (I hope you will.) *See: -li₄, -lu₄, -rra₂, -wa₂, -Ø₇.* [Gram: The Potential Mood is indicated by a two-part discontinuous morpheme. The first part is exactly the same shape as the Imperative marker would be in that same context. However, the two-part Potential Mood can occur with First, Second and Third person pronouns, whereas the single-part Imperative suffix can only occur with Second person. For the RNA class verbs the POT1 allomorphs are **-la**, **-li**, **-lu**. For the NYI class verbs the POT1 allomorphs are **-ya** or **-yi** in Coastal Nyangumarta, and a "Zero" for Inland Nyangumarta dialects. For the 5 irregular verbs the POT1 forms (in both dialect groupings) are: **nga-la**, **ma-rra**, **ya-rra**, **ka-wa**, **yu-wa**. The POT2 form, which follows the person-marker combination, is either **-la**, **-li**, or **-lu**. The vowel

is usually determined by vowel harmony rules, but in certain cases those vowel harmony rules are over-ridden by other rules.]

-la₃ *verb suffix*. Imperative marker. For RNA class verb stems. Most common form of the Imperative marker for RNA class verb stems. Used also on irregular verb **nga-**, 'eat'. In Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, the vowel must harmonise with the final vowel of the stem, but Inland Nyangumarta dialect is not as strict. Dual and plural imperative forms are made by adding **-pulu** (dual) or **-yi** (plural). See: **-li₂**, **-lu₆**, **-rra₁**, **-wa₁**, **-yi₃**, **-Ø₆**.

-la₄ *verb suffix*. Potential Mood marker. 2nd place of two part discontinuous morpheme. Usually represents an undesired potential, "It might .. but I hope it doesn't." For full details of this two-part morpheme see the grammatical note under **-la₂**. **Munu kajalanpala** (= **Munu kaja-la-n-pa-la**). You had better not sit down. (You might sit down, but I hope you don't.) **Julurr kurntalajinpili** (= **Julurr kurnta-la-ji-n-pi-li**). You might sing a corroboree song for me. (I hope you will.) See: **-li₅**, **-lu₅**.

laarr₁ *noun*. crack, tear. ... **laarrja** after it split ...

laarr₂ *adjective*. cracked, split, torn. Syn: **laarrjartiny**.

laarr jini (from: **laarr ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he caused it to split, he caused it to tear.

laarr kanya (from: **laarr ka**) *verb (intransitive)*. it cracked, it tore. *Lit*: 'it took a crack'.

laarr pini (from: **laarr pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he tore it.

laarrjartiny *adjective*. cracked, split. Syn: **laarr₂**.

laka From Martuwangka. *noun*. corroboree. See: **jarlurra**, **jurlurr**, **yinma**. [*Anth*: The Martu people use this word for a closure-of-mourning ceremony, organised by the brothers of the deceased, in which the bereaved family give gifts to those who sustained them during their time of grieving. After this the spouse of the deceased is again eligible for marriage.]

lakan *noun*. skin, outer casing.

lakan kanya (from: **lakan ka**) *verb (intransitive)*. it peeled off. **Lakan kanya wiyil**. The wheel came off. **Walypila karnu lakan kanginyirri**. The white man's skin is peeling. **Karnu paliny lakan-lakan kanganya**. (The snake's) skin is flaking off.

lakan pini (from: **lakan pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he peeled it, he skinned it.

lakan-lakan *noun*. blister. Syn: **japarl**.

lalypa *adjective*. flat, flattish. **Taya lalypa jarrinyiyijanaka**. Their tyres were flat. **Miwalu parnan kurluny-kurluny yarni marnayi mungka parirrja lalypanga**.

Frogmouths make a shoddy sort of nest on a flattened tree-limb.

lalypa jini (from: **lalypa ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he flattened it. **Lalypa jina martumpirri**. She flattened the damper-mix.

lalyurr ? sudden upsurge of flame. **Lalyurr karra marna**. (The flames) leapt up suddenly.

-lama *Variant*:

-lami, **-lima**, **-limi**, **-luma**, **-lumi**, **-lumu**. *verb suffix*. Future marker. One of the Future markers for verb stems. There are 14 allomorphs of the Future morpheme, but 12 of them are merely variants caused by vowel harmony rules. "**-IVmV**" and "**-IVpV**" are codes in which the consonants stay the same but V represents any one of the 3 vowels. For full details see Section F.5 "Allomorphs of the Irrealis ("Future") morpheme **-lama**", in the Introduction. **Malyalamarna pala mungka**. I'll chop that tree. **Mankuluminyi wirtumarta**. We might get a fairly big one. See: **-lama** (**-IVmV**), **-lapi** (**-IVpV**), **-liny**, **-lkuliny**.

lamparr-lamparr *noun*. Cyanostegia cyanocalyx. *Cyanostegia cyanocalyx*.

lampu *noun*. lamp. From English "lamp".

langkarl *Variant*: **yangkarl**. *noun*. pelvis. See: **mila**, **pangkayala**, **rapi**.

langkurr Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. Northern Brushtail Possum. *Trichosurus arnhemensis*. Syn: **marlalparra**, **wirnkuma**.

lanta *adjective*. dirty, stained, sticky, caked with something. **Kalkunaku kampanapinti ngalypa, lantawayi**. You should keep the saucepan clean, without sticky food scraps in it. ... **milya lanta-lanta** dirty-nosed ... Syn: **jungkaja**. See: **punguny**.

lanta jini (from: **lanta ji**) *verb (transitive)*. it made it sticky. See: **lanta**.

lanti From Warnman. *noun*. Coolabah tree. *Eucalyptus coolabah*, var. *rhodoclada* (*Blakely et Jacobs*). The eastern states variety (which does not have the smooth powdery white bark), was made famous in "Waltzing Matilda". Commonly known in the Pilbara as Blackheart. Vast numbers were felled in early white settlement days to make fence-posts and rails, because they are termite-resistant. This drastically affected the ecology, by greatly reducing the hollow limbs available for possums, the native bees, and the several species of birds that needed them for survival. Syn: **piyarr**.

-lapa *Variant*: **-lapi**, **-lipa**, **-lipi**, **-lupa**, **-lupi**, **-lupu**. *verb suffix*. Future marker. One of the Future markers for verb stems. There are 14 allomorphs of the Future morpheme, but 12 of them are merely variants caused by vowel harmony rules. "**-IVmV**" and "**-IVpV**" are codes

in which the consonants stay the same but V represents any one of the 3 vowels. For full details see Section F.5 "Allomorphs of the Irrealis ("Future") morpheme **-lama**", in the Introduction. See: **-lama** (-IVmV), **-lapi** (-IVpV), **-liny**, **-lkuliny**.

lara Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. small carved wooden board. Syn: **jininy**, **takipinti**. [Anth: A badge of initiation. Initiated men are entitled to wear one at the back of the head (tucked beneath the head-band) during ceremonies.]

larli *adjective*. white.

larlikata *adjective*. very white. E.g. the "white" of a boiled egg, or the trunk of a **piyarr** (Coolibah) tree.

larnnga Variant: **larn**. *noun*. bark (of a dog).

larnnga pini (from: **larnnga pi**) *verb* (intransitive). (the dog) barked.

larrja From Warnman. *noun*. Mulga Snake. Once known as the "King Brown". Medical workers and Snake experts are now requesting people not to use the name "King Brown" any more, because people get confused between the name "King Brown" Snake (*Pseudechis australis*) and the name "Brown Snake", (*Pseudonaja nuchalis*). There are important differences between the two, and different anti-venenes are desirable for treatment if bitten. If someone is bitten, a doctor will want to know exactly which type of snake was involved, in order to prescribe the correct anti-venene for that species. Syn: **kulipirri**, **partarr ngarlu**.

larrkarti *noun*. Boab tree, Bottle Tree. *Adansonia gregorii*. There were no Boabs in Nyangumarta country, but the name is well-known by Nyangumarta people through their links with the Karajarri people to their north.

lawurr Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Karajarri. Variant: **lawurru**. *noun*. "Coppertail" (Yellow-faced Whip Snake). *Demansia psammophis*. Syn: **warnti pilyarri**.

-layi *verb pronoun marker*. we two (excluding the addressee/s). See: **-liyi**, **-liya**.

-li₁ *verb pronoun marker*. to him, for him, with him / to his, for his, with his. 3rd singular DATIVE or LOCative bound pronoun marker:. See: **-la₁**, **-lu₃**.

-li₂ *verb suffix*. Imperative marker. For RNA class verb stems. Used when harmonising with a final 'i' on the verb stem. See: **-la₃**, **-lu₆**, **-rra₁**, **-wa₁**, **-yi₃**, **-Ø₆**.

-li₃ *verb pronoun marker*. we two (including the addressee).

-li₄ *verb suffix*. Potential Mood marker. (1st place) for RNA class verb stems. Usually represents an undesired potential, "It might .. but I hope it doesn't". For full details of this two-part

morpheme see the grammatical note under **-la₂**. See: **-la₂**, **-lu₄**, **-rra₂**, **-wa₂**, **-Ø₇**.

-li₅ *verb suffix*. Potential Mood marker. 2nd place of two part discontinuous morpheme. Usually represents an undesired potential, "It might .. but I hope it doesn't." For full details of this two-part morpheme see the grammatical note under **-la₂**. **Pungkalili**. We two might fall off, but I hope we don't! **Marrayili**. They might take it, but I hope they don't.

Yirriliyanyanyjurrinyili. They might see us, but I hope they don't. See: **-la₄**, **-lu₅**.

lilurl *noun*. cooking stick. [Anth: A kind of flattened poker, used for making a hole in the ashes in which to cook food, or for removing food when cooked.]

lilyirr *noun*. clinking noise, clattering noise, squeaky noise. **Lilyirr karra marna**. It clattered.

Lilyirr karra marnakinyi. (The wood auger) was squeaking.

-liny *verb suffix*. Future marker. One of the Future markers for verb stems. There are 14 allomorphs of the Future morpheme, but 12 of them are merely variants caused by vowel harmony rules. "**-IVmV**" and "**-IVpV**" are codes in which the consonants stay the same but V represents any one of the 3 vowels. For full details see Section F.5 "Allomorphs of the Irrealis ("Future") morpheme **-lama**", in the Introduction. See: **-lama** (-IVmV), **-lapi** (-IVpV), **-liny**, **-lkuliny**.

linyju *noun*. Ironwood Tree, Camel Poison Tree. *Erythrophleum chlorostachys*. The leaves were used for poisoning emus, and are poisonous to stock; even camels can't eat it.

liri *noun*. soak. **Karluluman wangka ngapaku**, **karlinyaku liri**. You should dig nearby for water, you should dig a soak.

lirl Variant: **lirl-lirl**. *noun*. yelp. **Lirl-lirl karra marnakinyi yukurru**. The dog kept on giving little yelps.

lirl pini (from: **lirl pi**) *verb* (transitive). he spoiled things. **Lirl-lirl pina**. He spoiled things a bit.

lirli *noun*. yelp. **Lirli kamaninyi yukurru**. The dog is yelping. See: **lirl**.

lirnp From Kartujarra. *noun*. shoulder-blade. Syn: **kurlpirli**, **wartarra**.

lirri *noun*. soak. Dug in a creekbed. Syn: **jurnu**.

lirrij-lirrij From Walmajarri. *noun*. ache, pain.

Pirntil lirrij-lirrij karra marnarna. My back is aching. Syn: **ngirt-ngirt**, **parra-parra**.

[Gram: This is not a Nyangumarta word -- Nyangumarta does not permit word final stops (though Karajarri, Juwaliny and Walmajarri do) -- but in the 1970s several Nyangumarta speakers used to use this word, its synonym **ngirt-ngirt**, and also **nguurt**, "comfortable".]

lirrjal *adjective*. greedy.

lirrji *adverb*. staring. **Lirrjilu parrjarnakinyi**. He was watching carefully.

lirrpi *noun*. chip of wood. ... **lirrpi-lirrpi** ... small scattered clouds ...

litakarra *noun*. any wood-boring grub whose head is much wider than its body. For example a Jewel Beetle larva).

liwurn *noun*. kingfisher. Generic; covers 3 species found in this area. *Syn: luurn*. [Gram: Note the possibility of a shift from **liwurn** to **luwurn** to **luurn**. Were the combinations /liw/ and /luw/ subject to the same rules as /kiw/, /kuw/, etc.? (See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.)]

-liya *verb pronoun marker*. we two (excluding the addressee(s)). *See: -layi, -liyi*.

-liyi *verb pronoun marker*. we two (excluding the addressee(s)). *See: -layi, -liya*.

-ikarra *noun suffix*. one who does the action signified by the verb stem involved. [Gram: This is a combination of **-I**, a nominaliser for RRI class verbs in Ngarla, plus **-karra** (1).]

-lku *verb suffix*. Permission marker. Request for or granting of permission, used for RNA verb class stems (and also for irregular verb **nga-**, 'eat'): "May/should I ... now?", "It's OK for him to ... now." This form is normally only applied to action in the immediate future. **Kajalkurnu?** May I sit down? *See: -ngku₁, -nku, -Ø₈*.

-lkuliny *verb suffix*. Future marker. One of the Future markers for verb stems. There are 14 allomorphs of the Future morpheme, but 12 of them are merely variants caused by vowel harmony rules. "**-IVmV**" and "**-IVpV**" are codes in which the consonants stay the same but V represents any one of the 3 vowels. For full details see Section F.5 "Allomorphs of the Irrealis ("Future") morpheme **-lama**", in the Introduction. *See: -lama (-IVmV), -lapi (-IVpV), -liny, -lkuliny*.

-lu₁ *noun suffix*. Ergative case marker. For words ending with a vowel. *See: -ju₁*.

-lu₂ *noun suffix*. Instrumental case marker. For words ending with a vowel. **Partanyju**

nyilkaninya punyjulu. The boy is holding down (the turtle) with (his) weight. **Karalu pinakarrinyilpiyirni Ngarnka Waru**. Long ago while we were out west we heard Don McLeod. *See: -ju₂*. [Gram: Used on an adjective it can give an adverbial sense, describing where an action was done, when it was done, or how it was done (including the emotional attitude with which it was done). E.g. "I did it angrily" = "I did it with anger" = "I did it while I was angry". Used on a locative it can mean "While at that place..."]

-lu₃ *verb pronoun marker*. to him, for him, with him / to his, for his, with his. 3rd singular DATive or LOCative bound pronoun marker. **Muwarr pinalu**. He spoke to him. *See: -la₁, -li₁*.

-lu₄ *verb suffix*. Potential Mood marker. (1st place) for RNA class verb stems. Usually represents an undesired potential, "It might .. but I hope it doesn't". For full details of this two-part morpheme see the grammatical note under **-la₂**. *See: -la₂, -li₄, -rra₂, -wa₂, -Ø₇*.

-lu₅ *verb suffix*. Potential Mood marker. 2nd place of two part discontinuous morpheme. Usually represents an undesired potential, "It might .. but I hope it doesn't." For full details of this two-part morpheme see the grammatical note under **-la₂**. *See: -la₄, -li₅*.

-lu₆ *verb suffix*. Imperative marker. For RNA class verb stems. Used when harmonising with a final 'u' on the verb stem. **Jipi kalkulupulinyi janpakarti**. You look after these two fishing. *See: -la₃, -li₂, -rra₁, -wa₁, -yi₃, -Ø₆*.

luku *noun*. 1) heel, ankle. *See: jarrkany, karnti₂*. — *noun*. 2) bottom section of a tree-trunk. *Syn: juku*.

lungkun *noun*. Acacia species. *Acacia dictyophleba*.

lungkurta *noun*. Central Blue-tongued Skink. *Tiliqua multifasciata*.

luurn From Martuwangka, Warnman. *noun*. kingfisher. Generic; covers 3 species found in this area. *Syn: liwurn*.

M - m

-ma *verb suffix*. Past Contrafactual marker. "He would, could or should have done the action, but didn't". In combination with **munu** it signals the simple negative, "did not". **Rurrima warinykurti**. It should have moved the other way, but it didn't. **Munu purlpilu yirrirnimiyrni palakapali**. We had never seen anyone like that before. **Mungkalu parirr wirirr pini jampa murnirnama wika**. A stick grazed his arm just as he reached to scoop up

some firewood. *See: -mi, -mu*.

majangu *noun*. flesh, muscle.

majarra From Ngarla. *noun*. lower millstone. *Syn: kulya₁, piyanapinti*.

majirri *noun*. Orange-spectacled Hare-Wallaby. *Lagorchestes conspicillatus*. Was once very common on the coastal plains. Still some around Yandeyarra. Used to hide in the spinifex during the day. When an unsuspecting horseman was approaching, this creature would

leave it to the very last second before leaping up out of its hiding place and bounding away, causing horse and horseman no little fright.

Syn: **mangkapan**.

-majirri *noun suffix*. lacking, without. Syn: **-kurlu**.

makanu *adjective*. long, tall.

makapala *noun*. Bush Banana. Thought to be *Marsdenia viridiflora*. A species of creeper that grows in pindan country, to the north of Nyangumarta territory, but its name is well-known by Nyangumarta people. Some say that the taste is like that of sweet green peas. Some equate this with what the Martuwangka Wangka people call **karlkula**. However, that may be *Marsdenia australis*, or possibly the Western Desert's parasitic "silky pear", **karlkurla**, *Xylomelum augustifolium*, from which Kalgoorlie got its name. Those only occur well south of Nyangumarta territory. Check J. Hudson's spelling of 'viridiflora'. Should there be an 'i' after the 'd'?

-mal *number suffix*. number suffix. ... **warajamal** ... once ... **kujarramal** ... twice ... **marlumal** ... often ... **Wunyjurrumal**? How many times? ... **warinymaljanga** ... on another day ...

malangkurl marna (from: **malangkurl ma**) *verb (intransitive)*. he placed his feet in the footsteps of the person preceding him.

mali jini (from: **mali ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he teased him, he bantered with him. Done in a friendly way, having fun together.

maliki *noun*. young initiate nearly through the **marlurlu** stage. [Anth: He is not allowed to talk during this part of the initiation process.]

-malingka *kinship noun suffix*. Ngayarta languages' equivalent of **-malingu**. Indicates plural for many kin terms. Syn: **-malingu**.

-malingu *kinship noun suffix*. indicates plural for many kin terms. Syn: **-malingka**.

malkajarra *Variant: marlkajarra. noun*. burrow, hole dug by any lizard or animal.

malparr jina (from: **malparr ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he caused it to bump against something.

malparr pini (from: **malparr pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he bumped it.

malpu *noun*. species of evil spirit.

malya jini (from: **malya ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he dipped it, he dunked it, he soaked it.

Karlu-karlu malya jini parrkanga marrkalu. The younger brother dipped the bread into the tea. Syn: **yijarna**.

malyarna (from: **malya**) *verb (transitive)*. 1) he tapped it, he hit it, he chopped it. **Malyarnmalyala marrjalu!** Hit it hard several times!

— *verb (transitive)*. 2) he shelled nuts (by hitting them with a rock).

malyi-malyi Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Ngarla. *adjective*. cool. Syn: **marntu**.

malykan *noun*. Snappy Gum. *Eucalyptus leucophloia*. Grows in hilly country, has white powdery bark, red wood inside.

malynga-malynga *adjective*. deflated. **Taya malynga-malynga jarrinyijanaku**. Their tyre went flat.

malyparr *adjective*. not desirous of, not wanting.

malyparr karrinyalu (from: **malyparr karri**) *verb (semi transitive)*. he did not want it, he did not like it. **Pala pirirri malyparr karrinyalu nyampaliku**. That man didn't like the boss. Syn: **panyju karrinyalu, partarna**. [Gram: NOM-DAT]

malyurta *Variant: malyuta. kinship noun*. middle child, between eldest and youngest.

mama From Nyamal, Martuwangka. *kinship noun*. father. Syn: **japartu**.

mamaji *kinship noun*. older brother. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

mamartura From Martuwangka. *noun*. big toe. "Father toe".

mami *noun*. species of goanna.

mampu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. hair, fur, wool. Syn: **kurikura, purruny**.

mampumajirri *adjective*. bald, hairless. See: **mampu**.

mamurarri *adjective*. rounded (of an end), curved (of a surface). Such as surface of a tree-trunk; not used for a circular item such as a wheel.

mana (from: **ma**) *verb (irregular)*. he grasped it, he picked it up. **Marra!** Pick it up! **Mananya**. He is picking it up. **Mankunyi?** May we (pl. inc.) pick it up? **Mankuluminyi**. We (pl. inc.) will pick it up. [Gram: (1) 'Grasp' is one of the five irregular verbs. One irregularity common to all five is that they have a present tense form which takes all normal combinations of person-markers. Their stems are also somewhat irregular. For the full paradigm see Section F.12.b in the Introduction.]

manakarra *noun*. long-tailed species of bandicoot.

manarr *adjective*. tired, weary. Syn: **wakala**.

manarraly *noun*. Central Knob-tailed Gecko? Said to pant like a dog when molested.

mangan *adjective*. active, energetic, lively.

Manganarrangu yanayirni jinangu. We energetic ones travelled on foot. ...

mangankata ... a fast walker ... Syn: **wanparr**.

mangan karrinyi (from: **mangan karri**) *verb (intransitive)*. it was lively, energetic.

When used of a horse, it bucked. **Palinyku mangan karrinyalu yawartaaaa, jakun, jakun -- parnpirni!** The horse was being very lively for him, (it went) round and around -- it threw him!

manganya *noun.* echidna. *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. That is, Short-beaked Echidna. *Syn:* **minguwa**. [*Anth:* The Ngarla also call it **manganya**. For decades nicknames have included **jiri-kata**, **jiri-jartiny**, or **yiri-jartiny** (Nyang) -- especially since a woman named **Manganya** died in the early 1990s; **kurru-jartiny** (Karajarri); **jiri-ngani** (Nyiya); **jantara-kurlu** (Warn). All these nicknames mean "having sharp points".]

mangarr *noun.* 1) sandals. [*Anth:* These were made from the bark of the **mangarr** bush. They could be worn by anybody, to protect the soles of their feet from hot sand or rocky ground, but at times were used by clever-men on secret missions (in the same way as emu feathers were used to make "feather-foot" sandals), to avoid leaving foot-prints, and thus prevent anyone from identifying the wearer from his foot-prints.]

— *noun.* 2) Green Bird Flower. *Crotolaria cunninghamii*. By association, because sandals were made from the bark of that bush. *Syn:* **kalyjali**, **piparn**.

mangarrjarra *noun.* aeroplane. *Lit:* 'having (magic-men's) sandals'. Derived from **mangarr** (1); said because, like them, an aeroplane leaves no tracks as it flies.

mangka *noun.* 1) the very top of a tree. — *noun.* 2) head-ring. This was used as a base on which to support things being carried on one's head. **Jungkarna wangkarrulu mangka**. The spider made a "head-ring". (In this instance a circle of dense silk around the entrance to its nest.)

mangkalyi *noun.* mate, travelling-companion. Anyone who has shared together with someone else in some major or lengthy experience(s), particularly initiation, but nowadays also things like working on a station together, or mining, or droving. *See:* **jarrurl**, **marlpa**.

mangkapan *noun.* Orange-spectacled Hare-Wallaby. *Lagorchestes conspicillatus*. Was once very common on the coastal plains. Still some around Yandeyarra. Used to hide in the spinifex during the day. When an unsuspecting horseman was approaching, this creature would leave it to the very last second before leaping up out of its hiding place and bounding away, causing horse and horseman no little fright. *Syn:* **majirri**.

mangkurrka *noun.* Bush Coconut. [*Anth:* This is a roundish hollow gall, caused by a coccid insect. Some measure 100 mm in diameter. It is found only on **punara**, Inland Bloodwood trees. The contents are all edible -- the fibres inside it, running from top to bottom, the female grub, and the opaque whitish lining, akin to the

"meat" of a coconut.]

mangkurtu *noun.* flowing water, flood. Used of any water flowing in a creek, not just when it is full or overflowing the banks, as the English word "flood" implies. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

mangkuru From Ngarla. *noun.* plains kangaroo. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn:* **parlkarrakarringu**, **warringkura**. *See:* **kangkuru**. [*Anth:* This form came into use to replace the Nyangumarta word when that went taboo because of a death.]

mangu *noun.* calf of leg. *Syn:* **nganyju**.

manguny *noun.* 1) The Dream-time, the Spiritual Realm. It includes both past and present. — *noun.* 2) any Dreamtime person. [*Anth:* Some have tried to use this as a name for God, but it contains none of the meaning associated with the Biblical Deity, such as being everywhere, being the creator of all things, being inherently and permanently morally perfect, knowing everything, having supreme authority and power over all other beings (including all the spirit beings), rescuing people at great cost to Himself, remaking them to His original plan, judging people and spirit beings fairly, etc. etc.. Instead, **manguny** has several connotations which are in direct conflict with the Biblical picture of God. **Ngarrka** is a much better term in Nyangumarta.]

— *noun.* 3) the Aboriginal Law. That is, the cultural code by which behaviour is judged to be either acceptable or unacceptable.

— *noun.* 4) customary behaviour patterns of any creature. In other words, the "law" which that creature observes. For example, young Willie Wagtails spread inland from the mangrove thickets along the Pilbara coast at the beginning of the cool season, and then return to the coastal mangrove thickets for the summer. That is said to be the **manguny** for them.

manku *irregular verb.* get. Stem for Future forms of the irregular verb **ma-**, 'get'. **Mankuluminyi wirtumarta ngurnipali**. Perhaps we will catch a fairly big (fish).

manmarlkura *noun.* octopus.

mantalya *adjective.* smeared, caked on. For example, mud, or matter dried around a "weepy" eye. Probably derived from **mantarna**.

mantaly-mantaly *adjective derived.* gluey, sticky. *See:* **mantarna**.

mantanakata *noun.* policeman. *Lit:* 'one who glues together'. *Syn:* **kunymanakata**, **marnta marangka**, **wirtirr ngumpa**. *See:* **mantarna**.

mantarna (from: **manta**) *verb (transitive).* he glued

it.

mantu From Ngarla, Nyamal. *noun*. meat. *Syn:* **kuwiyi**.

manya-manya *adjective*. feeble, weak, not strong enough to stand up. For example, an old person, or a baby. *Syn:* **kantirr-kantirr**. *See:* **manyula; wulyu**.

manyjal Nyangumarta dialect. *adjective*. good, feeling good.

manyjarn *noun*. bed.

manyjarnja Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjective*. numb, tingling feeling, "pins and needles". Usually the result of having stayed in one position too long. *Syn:* **manyjarnja, wirripilypily, waru-waru**.

manyjarra *noun*. young child absent from his parents. A young child staying with people other than his parents, or in hospital, whether for a short or long period.

manyu *adjective*. tired, weary, weak. **Manyu jarrinyikinyirni ngaju**. I was becoming tired. **Manyurla yija paliny, munu marnti yananyaka**. He was very weak, he was unable to walk.

manyuru *noun*. species of black ant.

maparn *noun*. magic, spiritual power.

maparn jarrinyi (from: **maparn jarri**) *verb*. he worked magic.

maparnkarra *noun*. clever-man, doctor. A person, whether Aboriginal or European, who is actively engaged in healing people. *See:* **maparn**.

maparnkata *noun*. expert in spiritual matters. One who has considerable interest in and knowledge of matters of healing and magic. *See:* **maparn**.

mapu *noun*. mob. From English. *See:* **kurlumapu**.

mapuly-mampuly *adjective*. hairy, furry, woolly. For example, of chest or arms, or on a mango seed.

maralyka *adjective*. empty-handed, fruitless. He came back without whatever it was that he went to get.

mararrampa *noun*. crab (generic).

marirr pini (from: **marirr pi**) *verb (transitive)*. she spread it out. **Jinta puru parirrju marirr pinaku, yanganaku**. The rest you should just spread out with your hand, in order to pick out (the ones you want).

marirri *kinship noun*. respect marker for use between two men who are in **yaku** relationship to each other. **Nganyjurru marirri yankuluman**. Let's us two go. (Sentence required honorifically for speaking to a **kurnta yaku**, when others are present. Note the 1st person plural free form pronoun **nganyjurru** in combination with the 2nd person singular bound pronoun **-n** on the verb.) **Ngali marirri yankulupali**. Let's us two go. (Sentence

required honorifically for speaking to an ordinary **yaku**. Note the 1st person dual inclusive free form pronoun **ngali** in combination with the 1st person dual inclusive bound pronoun **-li**. This can be used with an ordinary **yaku**, provided the **marirri** is added. It should not be used with a **kurnta yaku**. [*Anth:* In a situation where a man wants to talk to his **yaku** and cannot use the normal honorific plural form because there are other people in the group who might think they were being included, **marirri** keeps the conversation unambiguous. The pronouns used depend on whether the **yaku** relationship is one of avoidance (**kurnta**) or merely respect.]

marlaja Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*.

1) termite that builds large termite mounds.

Syn: **mungku₁**. *See:* **katara**. [*Anth:* The winged members of these large termites (the **warnkajarra**, 'alates') were eaten by some tribes, though not by the Ngarla.]

— *noun*. 2) large termite-mound. Often a metre or more high. *Syn:* **mungku₂**.

marlakarringu *noun*. Stimson's Python. *Liasis stimsonii*. So named because it is often found in or around **marlaja** mounds. *Syn:* **mukulya**. *See:* **marlaja**.

marlalparra Inland Nyangumarta dialect only, from Martuwangka. *noun*. Northern Brushtail Possum. *Trichosurus arnhemensis*. *Syn:* **langkurr, wirnkuma**.

marlka *adjective*. sated, full of food. In contrast to **warna**, "sated with water", and to **winya**, "full", used of a container which is "filled to the brim" with anything. Compare with **puyirna**, "it sated him", it satisfied his hunger or his thirst.

marlkajarra *Variant:* **malkajarra**. *noun*. burrow of any creature.

marlkarri *adjective*. dead. **Marlkarri pungkanyi**. He dropped dead. *Syn:* **kutu**. *Ant:* **wankanyu**.

marlkarri jarrinyi (from: **marlkarri jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. he died. *Syn:* **kutu jarrinyi, kurtu jarrinyi, pungkanyi, wurrijirni**.

marlkarri jini (from: **marlkarri ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he killed him. More usually expressed as **wirlarna**, or **marlkarri wirlarna**.

marlpa One old Nyangumarta dialect. *noun*. companion. Now rarely used in Nyangumarta, but is acknowledged to have been the word for 'companion' in one dialect. In Nyiyaparli this word means 'man, human being', and that meaning is more widely known. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn:* **jarrurl**. *See:* **mangkalyi**.

marlu *adjective*. many. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn:* **kurrngal, japi**.

marlurlu *noun*. 1) boy on first initiation journey.

— *noun*. 2) Processionary Caterpillar. *See:*

warlu. [*Anth:* This term is only used when they are in long lines, head to tail, following their leader, like initiates being led around.

Individual caterpillars are called **warlu**.]

marna (from: **ma**) *verbaliser*. verbaliser. *See* Section F on Verbalisers in the Introduction. ...

jina marna ... he tracked it ... **marru**

marna ... he liked it ... **yini marna** ... he

named it ... **Mitu mala!** Deceive him! **Karra**

mala! Say it this way! [*Gram:* Do not confuse

this verbaliser **marna** with the irregular verb **mana**, "he picked it up". Of the verbal

complexes that involve this verbaliser, about 80% are transitive and about 20% are

intransitive.]

marna *Variant:* **marnajarta**. *noun*. buttocks.

marnajarta *Variant:* **marna**. *noun*. buttocks.

marni *noun*. 1) markings, carvings, picture. ... **marni**

warnkumili ... rock-carving ...

— *noun*. 2) wrinkles.

marni jini (from: **marni ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he

marked it, he carved it, he drew it, he wrote it.

Marni jinirningalu. I'm drawing a picture of it for you. *See:* **marni pini**.

marni pini (from: **marni pi**) *verb*. he carved, he

decorated it. *See:* **marni jini**.

marnimajirri *adjective*. plain, unadorned. *Lit:*

'without engraving'.

-marniny₁ *kinship noun suffix*. one's very own (of relatives). Choice of the form **-marniny** versus

-murniny seems nowadays to be a matter of idiolectal preference amongst speakers of Inland dialects, though there were vowel harmony rules governing it in the Coastal dialect. *See:* **-murniny**₁.

-marniny₂ *noun suffix*. story-character identifier.

That particular one in our story. Choice of the form **-marniny** versus **-murniny** seems nowadays to be a matter of idiolectal preference amongst speakers of Inland dialects, though there are vowel harmony rules governing it in the Coastal dialect. *See:* **-murniny**₂.

-marninyju *noun suffix*. in readiness for. The action done previously and the action done now

both have to be done by the same person. *See:*

-murninyju.

marnta marangka From Nyamal. *noun*.

policeman. *Lit:* 'stone/metal hand-on'. A

reference to hand-cuffs. *Syn:* **kunymanakata**,

mantanakata, **wirtirr ngumpa**. [*Gram:* Some

people pronounce this as if it is a single 5-

syllable word, **marntamarangka**, with stress

on first and fourth syllables, perhaps not

recognising the literal meanings of the 2

Nyamal words. A similar ambiguity occurs with

the Ngarla word **wara murrungka**, 'rag/cloth

hill-on', 'Black Flying-fox'.]

marntarnta *noun*. species of lizard.

marnti *noun*. walk, journey. For a different

meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Marntiku karrinyi partany**. The

child wants to go for a walk. **Marntilu**

ngalayalu parntirnalayi mukarli. While we

were driving along we could smell the **mukarli**

blossom. **Jina marnti yana nyarni kanka**. The

tracks went up this way. **Marnti walarrany**

pilkuliny. (The whirlwind) will bypass (the

house).

marnti jarrinyi (from: **marnti jarri**) *verb*

(*intransitive*). walk, travel. By any method, but unless some other method is expressed it is

usually assumed to mean 'walk'. **Marnti**

jarrinyi. He walked.

marntiyarra *kinship noun*. fathers-and-sons. A

man's term for a combination of fathers and

sons when he himself belongs to one or other of

the two sections involved. *See* the Appendix on

Kinship for fuller details.

marntu *adjective*. cool. *Syn:* **mal-yi-malyi**.

marntungu *time noun*. 1) morning. Possibly

derived from the Nyamal word **marntu** 'cool'.

— *time noun*. 2) tomorrow. Irrespective of the

time of day. Cf **marntungu** (1). ... **marntungu**

warinyji ... on the day after tomorrow, on

another day ...

-marra *directional suffix*. from (of compass point).

... **kuningumarra**, **kakarnimarra**,

yalinyumarra, **karangumarra** ... winds

from the south, east, north and west

respectively ...

marraka *noun*. newly-hatched baby bird. Still

naked, hasn't got its feathers yet. This word is

not used of new-born animals.

-marramarra *noun suffix*. lots of. **Kanyanyi**

mungkamarramarra wampiripirri. (The

bolting horse) took me right through a patch of

scrub. *Syn:* **-warrawarra**.

marrapa *adjective*. home-sick, nostalgic, lonely.

Marrapa karrinyilayalu warrarnku. We're

homesick for our country. **Ngarlu**

marrapamartangarra ngaju. I'm rather sad

(that we are losing our language).

marrilya *noun*. species of snake.

marrja *intensifier*. 1) very. Intensifies adjectives.

Pala jungka kararr marrja. That ground is

very hard. **Pala maya kararr marrja**. That

house is very sturdy.

— *intensifier*. 2) very, intensely, energetically.

Intensifies verbs. **Marrja yana**. He went

quickly. **Marrjarrangu yanayirni jinangu**.

We quick ones travelled on foot. **Marrjalu**

purriarnan. You pulled it very hard. **Muwarr**

pili marrja! (1) Speak quickly! or (2) Speak

loudly! **Kurntarna marrja**. (1) He sang

rapidly, or (2) He sang loudly. [*Gram*: (a) Note that the adverbial use of the intensifier only requires the INSTR marker with transitive verbs, not with intransitive ones. This is the normal pattern. (b) We can intensify adjectives or verbs with **marrja**, but we can't intensify nouns. Therefore adjectives and nouns must be separate word classes.]

marrjanyu *directional*. right-hand side.

marrjanyukarti *directional*. to the right of. *Ant*: **jampukarti**. *See*: **marrjanyu**.

marrjapanu *adjective*. very strong, physically powerful.

marrji-marrji Nyangumarta dialect? *noun*. lightning. *Syn*: **jitama**, **wirlujartu**.

marrka *kinship noun*. younger brother, younger sister. *See* the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

marrka-marrka *noun*. mirage.

marrkan *noun*. "mute" messenger. [*Anth*: One sent to tell a person merely that the sender wants to talk with him. The messenger may be unaware of the subject the sender has in mind. Cf. **jakurl**.]

marrkara₁ *noun*. violent localised storm. Usually these are on the edge of a thunder-storm, well below the main cloud formation. Typically they travel rapidly -- I have paced one for many kilometres along the highway at about 70 km/hr -- and affect any one spot for only a few minutes. They usually carry a lot of dust in the leading edge, and are often followed by a brief spatter of raindrops. They are easily recognisable -- a very long thin cigar-shaped cloud, travelling fast and low at right-angles to its length.

marrkara₂ *noun*. 'Wild Hops'. *Dodonaea species*. An annual. Grows to 1 m. Has yellow flowers, and usually 4 (sometimes only 3) 'inflated' winged seeds to each fruit. A drink can be made from the "hops"; and it is said to make people fat. Some near airport. For a different meaning *see* Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

marrngu *Variant*: **marrungu**. *noun*. human being, person, Aborigine. Occasionally **-karra** is used as a plural, rather than the normal **-rrangu**.

marrpalya *adjective*. brave, fearless. Willing to face risk or danger when necessary. Does not have the connotation of being "cocky", brazen, or rude. *See*: **turru**.

marrparna (*from*: **marrpa**) *verb (intransitive)*. he became frightened. *Syn*: **wirnti karrinyi**.

marru marna (*from*: **marru ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he liked it, he desired it, he wanted it. Can be used of food (e.g. jam), or of wanting a person for sexual reasons.

marruku *kinship noun*. mother-in-law, son-in-law.

[*Anth*: This relationship requires strict avoidance of each other. *See* the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.]

marrumpara From Ngarla. *noun*. barramundi.

Lates calcarifer.

marrungu From Ngarla, Nyangumarta dialect.

Variant: **marrngu**. *noun*. Aborigine, human being, man. Nowadays Nyangumarta speakers usually shorten it to **marrngu**, and it is often written that way.

marta *noun*. mud. From English "mud". For a different meaning *see* Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

-marta *adjectival phrase*. a bit too ..., fairly ... A qualifier, making the meaning of its stem a bit less specific, or adding a casualness to the statement. ... **wirtumarta** ... fairly big, maybe a bit too big ... **punyjamarta** ... a fairly long time ago ... **warinymarta** ... a bit different ... **kujarrapa warajamarta** ... a few, several ...

marta pini (*from*: **marta pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he failed to get what he went for. **Yijangarra kanya, marta pinaya**. Truly someone had already taken it, they went in vain.

-marta *noun suffix*. nearby, close. **Ngapamartaji wangka**. You are fairly near to water. **Wararr karrinyi mayamartaji**. He is standing close to the house.

marta-marta *noun*. person with some degree of mixed ancestry. *Lit*: 'reddish'. From Yindjibarndi, in which **marta** means "red", hence "reddish/pinkish" -- possibly a reference to "half-pink" people, but includes half-Asians also, and any noticable ratio of mixed descent, not just 50:50.

martarr *noun*. red ochre. *Syn*: **pujurr**.

martarra *adjective*. invalid, chronically injured, permanently damaged. For example, by a sickness or an accident.

marti *noun*. stone axe. *See*: **kaju**.

-marti From Ngarla. *noun suffix*. smeared with, caked with.

martu *noun*. large hollow, large hole in the ground. By extension, a basin, large shallow dish. For a different meaning *see* Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

martumpirri *noun*. damper. From **martu**, the shape of the large shallow dish or basin in which it is kneaded?

marturna (*from*: **martu**) *verb (transitive)*. he made a shade.

martuwara *noun*. dish. *See*: **martu**.

maru *noun*. watered place. A green place out in the desert, where there is no creek, but there is underground water near the surface.

marukurru *noun*. shaft of light or shadow, ray of light, ray of shadow. Shafts of sunlight (or

shadow) coming through or from clouds at sunrise or sunset. It used to be said that the dark shafts signalled rain, orange shafts meant there was dust in the air, and smoky shafts indicated cloudy weather.

maruntu *noun*. Gould's Goanna. *Varanus gouldii*. [*Anth*: In recent decades this name was being used loosely/incorrectly by some for any of the other larger goanna species, which had gone taboo because of deaths; but then **maruntu** itself went taboo in April 1997. (Within the next few months I heard four words from other languages being used instead of **maruntu** for Gould's Goanna. It would be interesting to find out what word(s) people are using for this particular goanna now, several years later.)]

mata From Martuwangka. *noun*. species of yam.

mataji *noun*. half-grown kangaroo (any species).

matuku *noun*. pith. As in stem of **pujupu** bush.

maturiji *noun*. Kapok Bush. *Aerva javanica*. This plant was introduced to the Pilbara, apparently via camel-saddles stuffed with the flower-heads, imported from the Middle East. As the saddle linings disintegrated the seeds escaped, grew, and flourished. People then used its flower-heads to stuff mattresses. Hence the nickname "mattress bush". See: **kukurnjari**₂.

mawurla *noun*. rise, ridge. Syn: **murrulu**.

maya *noun*. house.

mayakayi *noun*. hermit crab. In modern times is also applied to caravans and campervans.

mayampa *noun*. swimming.

mayampa pini (from: **mayampa pi**) *verb* (intransitive). he swam. Syn: **kayarri yana**.

mayi *noun*. vegetable food. Usually as distinct from meat; but occasionally used generically to include meat also. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

mayiti Variant: **miyiti**. *noun*. friend, mate. From English "mate". [*Gram*: Note how a 1-syllable word from English can become a 3 syllable word in Nyangumarta: /ai/ glides phonemicise to /ayi/ (some prefer /iyi/), and the English word-final stop requires a following vowel in Nyangumarta.]

mayurtuyurtu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. Pelican. *Pelecanus conspicillatus*. Syn: **jutarra**, **pirлари**.

-mi *verb suffix*. Past Contrafactual marker. "He would, could or should have done the action, but didn't". In combination with **munu** it signals the simple negative, "did not". **Munu purlpilu yirriniyirni palakapali**. We had never seen anyone like that before. See: **-ma**, **-mu**. [*Gram*: This form does not occur very often in Inland Nyangumarta, but is common in Coastal Nyangumarta, because of the stricter vowel harmony rules in that group of dialects.]

mija Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. egg. Syn: **jimpu**, **ngampu**.

miji From Nyamal. *noun*. blood. Syn: **pijirri**.

mijiji *noun*. white woman. From English "missus".

mijily *noun*. Candelabra Wattle. *Acacia coleii*. Syn: **pani pirntarl**. [*Anth*: Was a popular food source. The seeds are edible when green, and taste like green peas. (Toast the pods briefly over a small fire to simplify opening them). Ripe seeds were ground and the flour was winnowed out to make a damper.]

miji-miji *adjective*. reddish colours.

— *noun*. gold. (The precious metal, not the colour.).

miku *adjective*. jealous. **Mikulu**

yirriniyanganaku. They are jealous of us.

(*Literally*: 'With jealousy they look towards us.')

Syn: **mikurr**. [*Gram*: **Miku** is the word from which the hill-cluster **Mikurr-nya** ('Jealous-place') gets its name. (The Nyangumarta spelling "Mikurrunya" is a phonemicisation of the Nyamal word **mikurr**. It results from Nyangumarta pronunciation limitations on a Nyamal word -- Nyamal allows the combination of /rr+ny/, but Nyangumarta does not, so is forced to put a vowel in between them. (Cf. **pirrnyurru** changed to **pirrinyurru** or **pitinyurru**, 'Glistening Wattle'.) Then Nyangumarta stress-placement rules require that penultimate stress be placed on that vowel (which is non-existent in Nyamal) between **mikurr** and **-nya**, resulting in **Mikurrunya**.]

mikurr From Nyamal, Ngarla. *adjective*. jealous. Syn: **miku**.

mila *noun*. hip (external). Syn: **jalan**, **pangkayala**, **rapi**.

-mila *noun suffix*. belonging to. possessive marker (form used when preceding '-ku' or '-lu'). See: **-mili**.

Milangka *kinship noun*. one of the four kinship sections. See the Appendix on Kinship. See: **Karimarra**, **Panaka**, **Purungu**.

milangkarni From Ngarla. *noun*. care and rites for a dying person. [*Anth*: In the Ngarla culture, when a person was dying ordinary people were supposed to stay away from him, and leave it to the **maparnkarra** and **Ngarrka** to care for him.]

milara *kinship noun*. cousins or second cousins. People who are close blood-relatives (in contrast to classified ones). The parents or grandparents of these people were siblings. This term applies whether the people referred to as **milara** are brothers, sisters, or a brother and a sister. A man and woman in this relationship would not be eligible to marry each other. Derived from **mila**, 'hip'. See the Appendix on Kinship for further details. See: **mila**.

-mili *noun suffix*. belonging to, owned by, possessed by. Possessive marker. Form used unless the following suffix has the vowel 'u', in which case the 'i' changes to 'a'. *See: -mila*.

mili-mili *Variant: mirli-mirli. noun*. paper, letter, book. *See: mirli-mirli*. [*Anth*: Original form is **mirli-mirli** (traceable back to before 1868), but some speakers insist that they use an alveolar /l/, not a retroflexed one, for this word.]

milinya Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also? *noun*. bulrush. *Typha domingensis*. *Syn: juluṛṇku*.

milirr *noun*. ear-wax, bees'-wax, spinifex gum. *See: ngarriji*. [*Anth*: Spinifex gum is made from resin from the spines of **karral** / **paru**, Soft or "Gummy" Spinifex, *Triodia pungens*.]

miljirr *Variant: milyjirr. noun*. small paperbark tree species that lives in creekbeds. *See: milyjirr*.

milpanyi (from: **milpa**) *verb (intransitive)*. he came.

milpiny *noun*. claw, fingernail, toenail.

milya *noun*. nose, end, corner. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Milya pajirni**. His nose tickled/itched. (*Literally*: 'It bit his nose.')

Wirriṛni jungkanga milyanga mayanga. He put it on the ground by the corner of the house.

Munu pinakarrimiji milyakartijakun. He didn't hear me through right to the end.

milya kaniny *adjectival phrase*. shy, embarrassed.

milya kaniny jarrinyi (from: **milya kaniny jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. he bent down. *Syn: mirtingarna, pirtil kaniny jarrinyi, wupingarna*.

milya pirli *noun phrase*. nostril.

milyangkurl *noun*. introductory meeting. [*Anth*: This is a meeting at which people new to one another are introduced, and decide on what relationships they will adopt towards one another. This was necessary primarily because the 4-section kinship system used by the Nyangumarta people in the Sandy Desert allows certain ambiguities; any person can be either one or the other of two possible relationships with any other person, and the matter needs a decision one way or the other if it is not already known. But a **milyangkurl** is also needed because the Ngayarta and other language groups living along the coast have a somewhat different system, so that further ambiguities are possible, each needing a decision before people can adopt the correct behaviour patterns involved in relating to other people.]

milyapal jarrinyi (from: **milyapal jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. it was rising. Used of the sun or the moon, when part of the disc is visible, just "nosing" above the horizon.

Wirlarra milyapal jarrinyi. The moon was rising. **Karrpu milyapal jarrinyaja jurntingi**

turlpanyayi. Just as the sun was coming up they reached the cave.

milyjirr *Variant: miljirr. noun*. species of Paperbark Tree. *Melaleuca species*. Mostly only found in creekbeds. It has small round flower-balls, which leave tight-knit roundish balls of hard fruits, with only 10-20 in each ball. *See: kurlinyjirr, jalkupurta*.

mimarnalu (from: **mima**) *vmid*. he waited for him.

Paliny mimarnalu warinyku. He waited for the other person. **Wikaku mimarna kuurr kanganyaku**. He waited for the fire to burn down to coals. **Parrilyju mimarnaluminyalu mira-mira palinyku milpanyaku**. With alertness we should be waiting expectantly for him to arrive. **Jampaku mimalaminyirningu**. We will rest for a little while. (Idiomatic. *Literally*: 'We will wait for ourselves for a little while.')

Syn: munyirni. [*Gram*: ERG-DAT or vsemitr NOM-DAT. With the reflexive suffix added this verb has an idiomatic meaning, "to have a rest".]

mimimi Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. brain. *Syn: nyunyunyu*.

mingari *noun*. Thorny Devil. *Moloch horridus*. *Syn: putarr₂, wirtirri*.

mingarri *noun*. itchy skin disease. A "deep" itchy skin-disease which spreads all over the body.

mingka *noun*. 'blocker'. [*Anth*: One who intervenes between people who are fighting, or are about to start fighting, with a view to stopping the fight.]

mingka marna (from: **mingka ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he intervened to prevent him from fighting. *Syn: ngarntarna*.

minguwa From Martuwangka, Warnman. *noun*. echidna. *Tachyglossus aculeatus*. That is, Short-beaked Echidna. *Syn: manganya*. [*Anth*: The Ngarla also call it **manganya**. For decades nicknames have included **jiri-kata**, **jiri-jartiny**, or **yiri-jartiny** (Nyang) -- especially since a woman named **Manganya** died in the early 1990s; **kurru-jartiny** (Karajarri); **jiri-ngani** (Nyiya); **jantara-kurlu** (Warn). All these nicknames mean "having sharp points".]

minipari *noun*. scorpion.

minipungu *noun*. tiny species of spirit-being.

minirri *Variant: mirnirri. noun*. one species of "Bush Tomato". *Solanum phlomoides*. [*Anth*: The fruit is a popular food item. See notes under **pilirta**.]

minngarna (from: **minnga**) *verb (transitive)*. he bumped into it accidentally, he ran over it accidentally; they met each other accidentally (if used with the reflexive plus LOC).

Murtakalu mungka minngarna. The car hit a tree. **Nganyjurrulu minngalamanyarninyi marrukungu!** We might accidentally meet up

with our mother-in-law sometime! [*Gram*:
ERG-LOC.]

minpi *noun*. breast (male or female). *See*: **ngama**.

minpirni (from: **minpi**) *verb* (intransitive). he drank.

minta *noun*. edible gum. [*Anth*: Gum from the **munturru** bush was one of the most popular, but the gums of a few other species were also eaten.]

mintarr *noun*. hard ground, clay.

minti *noun*. charcoal.

mintipi From Nyamal. *noun*. species of termite. This kind builds its mound embedded in the ground, with the top just above ground-level -- just right for stubbing toes on. *Syn*: **katara**.

mintirrijina *noun*. Species of tree. Has a single dark trunk, with thick cork-like tessellated bark, but with the vertical lines more prominent than the horizontal ones. It has a compact crown of pendant foliage. Leaves are 100mm long, narrow, and dull green. The fruit is said to be "like a mango", and very tasty. *Syn*: **ngurrirn**.

mintu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Nyamal and Ngarla. *adjective*. alert, awake.

Mintu jarrinyi. He woke up / He became alert.

Mintu jini. He woke him up. **Mintu wanta!**

Stay awake! *Syn*: **parrily**. *See*: **kana jini**.

mintumarta *noun*. careful person. *See*: **mintu**.

minya From Ngarla. *noun*. semen, sperm. *Syn*: **parti**.

minyarra *noun*. Wild Onion.

minyawu *noun*. cat. *Syn*: **ngawu-ngawu**, **pita-pita warnku**, **pujikatu**.

minyi *noun*. bad smell.

minyikata *noun*. species of marsupial. *Lit*: 'stinker'. Said to be similar to a marsupial mouse, but bigger. It always smells bad, hence this name.

minyinyi pinalu (from: **minyinyi pi**) *verb* (ditransitive). he warned him about it.

Palarrangu minyinyi pinikinyiyrnijanaku.

We kept on warning them about those things.

Minyinyi pinajanaku. He warned them to behave themselves.

minyirr *adjective*. earnest, serious, stern. **Palama**

yija, **minyirr**. That's really true, I'm serious.

(I'm not joking). **Minyirrju wurrarnala**,

"**Munu wurralamanjanaku yirrnrninti**."

Sternly he told him, "Don't you tell the others I saw you."

minyjikarli *noun*. Military Dragon. *Amphibolurus isolepsis*. *Syn*: **jartikarla**. *See*: **pampirta**.

minyji From Nyamal? *noun*. belt, head-band for carrying things in. *See*: **jalanpinti**, **pilyji**.

[*Anth*: Long ones for the waist were made from fur, such as bandicoot fur. Shorter ones to wear as a carrying strap around the forehead could be made from long grass, such as **parlku-parlku**.]

minyjimurla *Variant*: **munyjimurla**. *noun*. species of Solanum.

minyjiirni (from: **minyji**) *verb* (transitive). he set light to it.

mira *noun*. blood-vessel, artery, vein.

mira karrinyalu (from: **mira karri**) *verb* (semi transitive). he expected it. **Mira karralu!**

Palarri milpuliny! Watch out for it! It will

come in that direction! **Kurrngal**

marrngurrangu munu mira karrulupiyalu

Jiyijajiku jampa kulpuliny nyungukarti.

Many people will not be expecting Jesus when he returns here. *See*: **mimarna**. [*Gram*: NOM-DAT.]

miral *adjective*. visible. **Yirriri**. **Wipu miral**. He looked. A tail was visible. *Syn*: **ngayarta**.

miral jarrinyili (from: **miral jarri**) *verb* (semi transitive). he appeared to him, he became visible to him. **Yayipurayamungu miral jarrinyili Ngarrka**. God appeared to Abraham. *See*: **ngayarta jini**, **turlpanya**. [*Gram*: NOM-LOC.]

mira-mira *adverb*. expecting. **Parrilyju mimarnaluminyalu mira-mira palinyku milpanyaku**. With alertness we should be waiting expectantly for him to arrive. *See*: **mira karrinyi**.

miranu *Variant*: **miyanu**. *adjective*. knowing about the subject under discussion, well-informed, wise. **Miranungarra nyuntu?** Have you heard the news? **Winmilku miranu japartu**. My father understands about windmills. *Ant*: **munumpa**, **ngakumpa**. [*Gram*: Use DATive -ku on the subject about which the person knows.]

miranu jarrinyalu (from: **miranu jarri**)

verb (semi transitive). he learned about him.

Palaku pukun miranu jarruluman. You will

learn about that, too. **Palanga murtakaku**

miranu jarrinyi. There he learned about

motorcars. [*Gram*: NOM-DAT.]

miranu jinakata *noun*. teacher. *Syn*: **pirnti pinakata**.

miranu jinili (from: **miranu ji**) *verb* (ditransitive).

he taught him about it. **Palinymilalu kakajilu**

miranu jinijaninyi yawartaku. His uncle

taught them about horses. *Syn*: **pirnti pinili**.

[*Gram*: ERG-ACC-DAT.]

mirarna (from: **mira**) *verb* (ditransitive). he took it away from him, he removed it from him, he deprived him of it. *Lit*: 'He removed him from it'. **Kunymanakatalu mirarnanganinyi yukurrurranguku**. The policeman deprived us of our dogs. **Paliny ngurrinyku ngalypakataku mirarniyi**. They took the good blanket away from him. **Nganurtulu mirarna ranyji kuwiyiku**. Who took the meat from the old man? [*Gram*: ERG-ACC-DAT.]

mirla *noun*. blind snake (generic). These nocturnal burrowing snakes (*Typhlina* family) all look

very much like big earth-worms, about 250 mm long. One common species is pinkish grey, and at first glance appears to be "double headed", with head and tail tipped with dark brown.

[*Anth*: The Ngarla and Nyamal call these "double-ended" blind snakes by the same name as the long two-headed snake in their stories, **pirrankujarra**. This snake is said to claim all the frogs in his claypan. If he finds you taking any he will surround you until you give him all the frogs you have caught.]

mirli marna (from: **mirli ma**) Variant: **mirlu marna**. verb (transitive). he speared it dead-centre, he hit it right in the middle.

mirliki From Kartujarra. noun. liver. Syn: **ngalkari, wanpa**.

mirli-mirli noun. book, paper, letter. This word, widely-used nowadays to mean 'paper', seems to have originated from an old Ngarla word for the thin membrane from the outside of a kangaroo's rib-cage. When it is peeled off and dried out it becomes something like paper or parchment. It was listed amongst over 900 Ngarla words recorded in the De Grey River area in Ngarla and Italian some time between 1863 and 1867, by Pietro Ferrara, who worked there as a servant of the Padbury family, the first settlers on De Grey Station. His description of the site of the first homestead site shows that he was unaware at the time he wrote down the lists that the homestead would be shifted by its new owners some 11 kilometres from its original site to its present one in 1868. The records were found in the New Norcia Monastery library in about 1989, and this word was identified in them and verified by Mr. Alexander Brown, a fluent Ngarla speaker, who was carefully working through them. ...

mirli-mirlija a learned well-read person ...

mirli-mirli marna (from: **mirli+mirli ma**) verb (transitive). home in on, encircle.

Kurrraklakarralu mirli-mirli marnakinyiyi. The attackers were closing in around him. See: **mirli marna**. [*Gram*: This verb is not related to **mirli-mirli**. It is a reduplication of the word **mirli**, occurring as the lexical adjunct in a verbal complex with the verbaliser **ma-**.]

mirilka From Nyamal, Ngarla. noun. head. Syn: **juju, jurnturtu**.

mirilkajartiny noun. intelligent person, good thinker. **Mirilkajartiny paliny**. He's an intelligent person. (*Literally*: 'he has a head'.)

mirilkamajirri adjective. without commonsense, unintelligent. **Mirilkamajirri paliny**. He is senseless. (*Literally*: 'He is without a head'.) See: **mirilka**.

mirilkany noun. deep wooden dish.

mirllpu noun. caterpillar, grub. See: **mirrpulu**.

mirni noun. vulva, vagina.

mirran noun. shade.

mirrankata adjective. shady.

mirrijin noun. medicine. From English.

mirrilyi noun. rope, string. Syn: **wirriji**.

mirri-mirri noun. itch. **Ngalyi mirri-mirri marnanyi**. My throat is itching; I've got a "catch" in my throat.

mirrjurnala (from: **mirrju**) Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *vmid*. he believed him, he trusted him. Syn: **yijalmarta jinili**. [*Gram*: ERG-LOC.]

mirrkiny noun. species of small succulent plant. [*Anth*: This is a very small plant. The juice of the "leaves" can be drunk, or used for washing face, hands, etc. Common at Martanya (Brockman Creek), east of Marble Bar.]

mirrpi noun. breast-bone.

mirrpi-mirrpi noun. collar-bone. The collar-bones are joined at their lower ends to the breast-bone. Syn: **tirntimirilka, wilka-wilka**. See: **mirrpi**.

mirrpulu Variant: **mirrpili**. noun. beetle (generic). See: **pirna**.

mirta₁ adjective. grey. Also used as a greeting to a man of middle-age or older, "Grey One!" (whether or not his hair is grey). For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". See: **mirtanya**.

mirta₂ particle. no, not, nothing ; negative marker. Syn: **munu**.

mirta-mirta adjective. white. That is, an "off-grey" colour. See: **mirta**.

mirtanya noun. elderly man. See: **mirta**.

mirtanya-mirtanya noun. ancestors. Syn: **kurlumapu**.

mirtawa noun. 1) woman. Plural is **mirtawa-nyjarri**. Syn: **ngalyun**₁. — noun. 2) wife. Polite term of reference; to ask a man about his **nyupa** could imply that she was not his wife. Syn: **ngalyun**₂.

mirtawari noun. elderly woman. See: **mirta**.

mirtayirti noun. food for particular stage in initiation.

mirti₁ adjective. fast, quick, rapid. Syn: **wirurru**.

mirti₂ noun. run.

mirti jarrinyi (from: **mirti jarri**) verb (intransitive). he ran. Some use **mirti jini**.

mirti wapakarna (from: **mirti wapaka**) verb (intransitive). he made a running jump.

mirtikata Variant: **mirtikiti**. noun. fast runner, motorcar, vehicle. *Lit*: 'one typified by running'.

mirtingarna (from: **mirtinga**) verb (intransitive). 1) he crouched down, he ducked down, he stooped, he kept his head low. For example, a hunter trying to avoid being seen.

Mirtinganaku marrukungumarra. You should bow your head to avoid looking at your

- mother- in-law. *Syn:* **milya kaniny jarrinyi, pirntil kaniny jarrinyi, wupingarna**. 2) it squatted, it sat down. Used of an emu or jabiru in its typical "sitting up" position, with the lower length of its legs flat on the ground, and its thighs vertical. (This is because their knees bend the opposite way from mammals' knees.).
- mirurru** *noun*. evil spirit (generic). [*Anth:* This word is generic, covering several different "species" of spirit, all of them evil. My postulated combination of **ngalya** + **mirurru**, an attempt to produce a phrase for "good spirit", has not been permitted. I was told that the two words are quite incompatible, because, "No **mirurru** can ever be good!"]
- mitan** *noun*. pressure.
- mitan jini** (*from:* **mitan ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he squashed it, he packed it down. *Syn:* **parraly pini**.
- mitan pini** (*from:* **mitan pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. it packed down, it became squashed. *Syn:* **parraly kanya**.
- miti** *noun*. blood-sucking tick. For example on a dog or other animal.
- mitikiti** *noun*. creature infested with ticks.
- mitu**₁ *adjective*. deceitful, false, lying. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".
- mitu**₂ *noun*. lie, falsehood.
- mitu karrinyi** (*from:* **mitu karri**) *verb (intransitive)*. he was telling lies, he was being deceitful.
- mitu marna** (*from:* **mitu ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he deceived him, he tricked him, he lied to him.
- mitu yakarnalu** (*from:* **mitu yaka**) *verbal phrase*. he disbelieved him. *Syn:* **yakal marna**.
- mitukata** *noun*. habitual liar, deceiver.
- miwa** *noun*. Tawny Frogmouth. *Podargus strigoides*. *Syn:* **juwi**.
- miyiti** *Variant:* **mayiti**. *noun*. friend, mate. From English "mate".
- miyu** *noun*. likeness, imitation. Can be said of a sheet of bark representing a kangaroo, for target practice; or of a painting, a photograph, or of people in movie films. **Miyu kalkurna**. He visualised it ('held it') in his mind's eye.
- mu** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb suffix*. Past Contrafactual marker. "He would, could or should have done the action, but didn't". In combination with **munu** it signals the simple negative, "did not". *See:* **-ma**, **-mi**.
- muju** *noun*. left-overs, remnants, scraps, rubbish. **Manarna nyungu mujupintingi**. I picked up this thing at the rubbish dump. **Kapara mujuja manarna**. I found the old dish that had been mislaid.
- mujungu** *noun*. cloud, overcast sky.
- muka jalkangu** *noun*. mistletoe species with edible berries. *Amyema species*. This one has long thin green strands instead of leaves, and is often found on **partirri** trees.
- mukarli** *noun*. Pindan Wattle. *Acacia tumida*. *Syn:* **pulpa**.
- mukuly jarrinyi** (*from:* **mukuly jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. he smiled.
- mukulya** *noun*. Stimson's Python. *Liasis stimsonii*. So named because it is often found in or around **marlaja** mounds. *Syn:* **marlakarringu**. *See:* **marlaja**.
- mukuntu** *adjective*. sickly, lame. **Mukuntu marnti jarrinyi**. He limped.
- mukunya** *noun*. young girl (before puberty).
- mukurri** From Ngarla. *noun*. Woma Python. *Aspidites ramsayi*. *Syn:* **jilajaku**. *See:* **wirnti ngirriny**. [*Anth:* Source of the place-name Mukurrinya, not far southeast of Tjalku Wara, from whence the Mukurrinya Pastoral Group took its name.]
- mul-mul** *adjective*. firm, not floppy.
- mungapun** *noun*. man's circumciser, or a man that he circumcised. This is a reciprocal term. Each of the men involved only uses it for referring to the other man, never as a term of address when speaking to him.
- mungka** *noun*. tree (generic), timber, any piece of wood. *Syn:* **wurru**.
- mungkarliny** *Variant:* **mungkaliny**. *noun*. Rock Morning Glory. *Ipomoea costata*.
- mungku** *Variant:* **mungkurl**. *noun*. 1) species of termite. Builds large mounds. *Syn:* **marlaja**. *See:* **warnkajarra**. [*Anth:* The alate (winged stage) of this species of termites is eaten by Nyangumarta, Nyamal and other groups, but Ngarla people did not eat them.]
— *noun*. 2) large termite-mound. Built by termites of the same name. *Syn:* **marlaja**.
- mungkutarri marna** (*from:* **mungkutarri ma**) *verb (transitive)*. she kneaded it (of dough). *Syn:* **punja marna**.
- muntu jininya** *noun*. mature red kangaroo. When "cornered" he will hug his attackers and rip them with his hind feet.
- munturru** *noun*. Kanji Bush. *Acacia pyrifolia*. Its gum was a popular food item. Some also ate its seeds. Not to be confused with **munturu**, the Coastal Nyangumarta word for Salt Wattle, which has an /r/, not a /rr/.
- munturu** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. Salt Wattle. *Acacia ampliceps*. Do not confuse with **munturru**. *Syn:* **nyiwily, yirtirl**.
- munu** *particle*. no, not, nothing ; negative marker. **Munukata janguku ngaju**. I am a non-smoker. *Syn:* **mirta**₂.
- munumpa** *adjective*. uninformed about the subject under discussion, ignorant of. *Syn:* **jamunu**₁, **ngakumpa**.

munurrunurru *Variant: munurrunurru.*
noun. wasp (generic).
muny *noun.* triangular bone forming back of pelvis.
 Also known as the *sacrum*.
munyarri *noun.* mouse. Nowadays generic,
 including European & marsupial mice, and a
 native rat, *Antichinus rosamundi*, but the Pebble
 Mouse had its own specific name, and probably
 other species did too.
munyirnili (*from: munyi*) *verb (semi transitive).*
 he waited for him. **Kuntu-kuntulu**
munyirnapulalu wuralu. With careful hunting
 those two waited for him. *Syn: mimarnalu.*
[Gram: ERG-DAT or NOM-DAT.]
munyjarna (*from: munyja*) *verb (transitive).* he
 licked it. **Munyjarnapularninyi.** They are
 kissing each other.
munyjimurla *Variant: minyjimurla.* *noun.* species
 of Solanum. *See: minyjimurla.*
munyjiyirti Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also.
noun. black-spotted rock-cod.
munyjunakata *noun.* licker, nibbler, sucker. Used
 of tiny fish that suck the bait from a hook
 without getting caught. *See: munyjurna.*
munyjungu *noun.* Acacia spondylophylla. *Acacia*
spondylophylla.
murla *adjective.* cooked, ripe, ready to eat. For a
 different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms
 in Other Languages".
murlari From Ngarla, Nyamal. *noun.* Bee-Eater;
 Rainbow Bee-eater. *Merops ornatus.* *Syn:*
tirru-rirru, wirru-rirru, yirti
kampalkura.
murlku *adjective.* short. *See: kuta.*
murlu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.*
 poison. For example that of catfish.
murlunyjara *noun.* Fire-tailed Skink. *Morethia*
taeniopleura. There is some confusion between
 this one and Schomburgk's Skink, which is
 thickset and twice as big. *See: wurrkarn.*
murlurr *noun.* testicle.
murniny *noun.* pubic hair.
-murniny₁ *kinship noun suffix.* one's very own (of
 relatives). *See: -marniny₁.* *[Gram: Choice of*
the form -marniny versus -murniny seems
nowadays to be a matter of idiolectal preference
amongst speakers of Inland dialects, though
there were vowel harmony rules governing it in
the Coastal dialect.]
-murniny₂ *noun suffix.* story-character identifier.
 That particular one in our story. Choice of the
 form **-marniny** versus **-murniny** seems
 nowadays to be a matter of idiolectal preference
 amongst speakers of Inland dialects, though
 there are vowel harmony rules governing it in
 the Coastal dialect. *See: -marniny₂.*
-murninyju *noun suffix.* in readiness for. The
 action done previously and the action done now

both have to be done by the same person. *See:*
-marninyju.

murnirna (*from: murni*) *verb (transitive).* he
 collected it, he scooped it up into his arms. For
 example, a bundle of firewood.
murntu *Variant: muntu.* *noun.* spear. For a different
 meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other
 Languages".
murntujartiny *noun.* young boy. *Lit: 'spear-*
having'.
murntura *noun.* knee, knee-cap. *Syn: kangku,*
murti, murtingi.
murra yinya (*from: murra yi*) *Variant: murri*
yinya. *verb.* he gave not enough to, he gave less
 than a fair share to, he gave worthless goods to.
 ... **murra yinginyikiti** swindler ...
murrjirn *Variant: murrjin.* *adjective.* 1) thin,
 emaciated (of creatures). *[Anth: When wishing*
to speak of a literally thin person without being
derogatory (as is the second sense of this word),
use wirtarra. (Cf. the way in which
jinjimama, 'fat', when used of a person, implies
 'kind', 'generous'; and the euphemistic
 expression for a fat person is **kawu wirtu**, 'big-
 bodied'.)]
 — *adjective.* 2) mean, stingy, hard-hearted.
murrkangunya *noun.* oldest sibling in family.
murrkura *noun.* 1) boil, erupting sore. *Syn:*
jaminy, kurnturru, murruku.
 — *noun.* 2) species of mole-cricket. Its
 abdomen is full of yellowish liquid like pus,
 and it is said by some that if you handle one
 you will develop boils. *See: pirniny.*
murruku *noun.* boil, erupting sore. *Syn: jaminy,*
murrkura, kurnturru.
murrukurru *noun.* young lad at right age for
 initiation.
murrulu From Ngarla. *noun.* rise, ridge. *Syn:*
mawurla.
murti From Martuwangka. *noun.* knee. **Murti**
jurlpi-jurlpi kajarna. He sat with his buttocks
 on his heels (*Literally: 'sat with knees stooped.'*)
Syn: kangku, murntura, murtingi.
murtingi *Variant: murtinga.* *noun.* knee, knee-cap.
Murtinga jurlpi-jurlpi jarrinyalu palinyku.
 He knelt down in front of that person. **Murtingi**
kanka karta karrinyirri. He slept (on his
 back) with his knees up. *Syn: kangku,*
murntura, murti.
murtuka *noun.* motor-car, any motorised vehicle.
 From English. *See: turaka.*
murturtu *noun.* species of bush.
mururr *noun.* Two-nerved Wattle. *Acacia bivenosa.*
mutirr From Martuwangka, Warnman. *noun.* lip.
muwarr *noun.* language, speech, word, message.
muwarr kalkurnarningu (*from: muwarr*
kalku) *verb phrase.* he kept his promise.
Palinyju kalkulkulinyarninga, yija jilkuliny

jurtu. He will keep his (word), he will do the right thing.

muwarr pinalu (from: **muwarr pi**) *verb (semi transitive)*. he spoke to him. **Muwarrkurra pilkulunyurrulu palaku pirirriku.** Please will you speak to that man. **Piyitalu purrpilu muwarr pinalu marrnguku, "Munu!"** Peter butting in said to the man, "No!" [Gram: NOM-

DAT or vmid ERG-DAT. Note in the first example that the word-final clitic **-kurra** precedes the verbaliser, indicating that the verbaliser cannot be a suffix.]

muyunyu *noun*. fruit of the **ngapurta** melon-vine. It is not ripe until it has fallen from the bush.

N - n

-n *verb pronoun marker*. you singular.

-na₁ *verb irregular suffix*. Past Tense marker. One form of the past tense marker for irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat', and **ya-** 'go'. **Kuwiyi manapulujanaku.** Those two got meat for them. See: **-ni₂**, **-nga₃**, **-ngi₂**.

-na₂ *verb suffix*. nominaliser. For RNA Class verbs Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also (uses **-ni**). See: **-ni₃**, **-nya₂**, **-nyi₂**.

-naku *verb suffix*. ought to, should. Hortative Mood marker for RNA class verb stems. **Beware:** In every case, in both Inland Nyangumarta dialect and Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, there is a homophonous form which consists of a NOMLSR (Nominaliser) **-na** / **-nya** / **-nanya** / **-nganya** plus the DAT noun suffix **-ku**. These combinations of NOMLSR + DAT are used to express Purpose. These four pairs of homophonous forms (**-naku** and **-na-ku**, **-nyaku** and **-nya-ku**, **-nanyaku** and **-nanya-ku**, **-nganyaku** and **-nganya-ku**), both build straight onto the verb stem, and they look exactly the same, but they do not mean the same! They may be distinguished easily with transitive verbs (RNA class verbs) because the Purposive construction requires that the word indicating the goal of the action ('the child' in the example given) is also marked with the DAT **-ku**, whereas the Hortative construction lacks it. In other instances the context gives the clue as to whether it is Hortative or Purposive. **Milpanya. Wirlanaku partany.** He came. (He) should hit the child. (Hortative; this contrast with:) **Milpanya wirlanaku partanyku.** He came in order to hit the child. (Purposive.) See: **-nyaku**, **-nanyaku**, **-nganyaku**.

-nanya₁ *verb irregular suffix*. Present Tense marker. One of 4 forms of the present tense marker for irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat', and **ya-** 'go'. See: **-nanyi₁**, **-ninya₁**, **-ninyi₁**, **-nganya₁**, **-nganyi₁**, **-nginya₁**, **-nginyi₁**.

-nanya₂ Inland Nyangumarta dialect only. *verb irregular suffix*. nominaliser. For the irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat', and **ya-** 'go'. See: **-nanyi₂**, **-ninya₂**, **-ninyi₂**, **-nganya₂**, **-nganyi₂**, **-nginya₂**, **-nginyi₂**.

-nanyaku *verb (irregular) suffix*. ought to, should. Hortative Mood marker for irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat', **ya-** 'go'. Important: See the warning under **-naku** about Purposive forms. See: **-naku**, **-nyaku**, **-nganyaku**.

-nanyi₁ *verb (irregular) suffix*. Present Tense marker. One of 4 forms of the present tense marker for irregular stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat', and **ya-** 'go'. See: **-nanya₁**, **-ninya₁**, **-ninyi₁**, **-nganya₁**, **-nganyi₁**, **-nginya₁**, **-nginyi₁**.

-nanyi₂ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb irregular suffix*. nominaliser. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect nominaliser for the irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat', and **ya-** 'go'. See: **-nanya₂**, **-ninya₂**, **-ninyi₂**, **-nganya₂**, **-nganyi₂**, **-nginya₂**, **-nginyi₂**.

-nanyi₃ *verb irregular suffix*. customary marker. For irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat', **ya-** 'go'. As in "Cows eat grass." No pronouns are used to signal person or number. **Pilyaku mungkanga kajaninyi ngapamartaji, kaniny yananyi minpinaku. Minpinaja kanka mungkakarti kulpanya yananyi.** A galah typically sits near water, and flies down to drink. After drinking it flies back up to the tree. See: **-nganyi₃**, **-nayinyi₂**, **-ngayinyi₂**, **-ninyi₄**, **-yinyi₂**.

narnngurla *noun*. honeycomb with honey &/or pollen in it. Also used loosely to mean "honey". See: **ngarriji**.

narnnguyi *noun*. barb of spear.

narnpirni (from: **narnpi**) *verb (transitive)*. he tripped him up.

narntarlpirna From Nyamal. Variant:

narntarlpini. *noun*. (1) Gilbert's Dragon, also (2), which has no English name. (1) *Lophognathus gilberti*, (2) *L. longirostris*. Very agile slender-bodied lizards, usually reddish-brown, fawn, or grey, with an extremely long tail (body 95mm, tail 350mm), and often with orange blotches on their under-side. They spend much of their time hunting insects in trees. Syn: **tirntarlpirri**.

nawu *time noun*. now. From English. Syn: **kuwarri**.

-nayinyi₁ *verb irregular suffix*. Present tense marker. 3rd-person-singular-only irregular

variant. Used for irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat' and **ya-** 'go', but only for 3rd singular actor, 3rd singular object, or 3rd singular indirect object. If any of these 3 slots are filled by a non-3rd-singular referent, this suffix becomes invalid, and the normal NF form must be used. This form also requires that the one doing the action can be seen actually doing it at the time of speaking. *See:* **-ngayinyi₁**, **-ninyi₃**, **-yinyi₁**.

-nayinyi₂ *verb irregular suffix.* customary marker.

For irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** eat, **ya-** 'go'. As in "cows eat grass". No pronouns are used to signal person or number. *See:* **-nanyi₃**, **-nganyi₃**, **-ngayinyi₂**, **-ninyi₄**, **-yinyi₂**.

-nga₁ *noun suffix.* at, on, with. Locative case marker used on stems ending with the vowel 'a'.

Warrarnja ngajarringa. I'm in a strange place (younger speakers). **Warrarnji ngajarringi.** I'm in a strange place (older speakers). *See:*

-ja₁, **-ji₁**, **-ngi₁**, **ngu₁**. [*Gram:* In Nyangumarta dialects, in suffixes following vowels the vowel used in the suffix often harmonised with the vowel to which it is suffixed. However, as of c.1979 younger people who have lived in Nomads Inc. communities have tended to ignore this vowel harmony, and so in this Locative suffix they use only **-nga** (ignoring **-ngi** or **-ngu**), in keeping with the locative forms in other languages represented amongst the Nomads (mostly members of the Desert sub-group of languages, which only ever have an 'a' in their Locative markers). Likewise when following a consonant, **-ji** is used by all Coastal Nyangumarta speakers, and by older Inland Nyangumarta speakers, while **-ja** is used by younger ones.]

-nga₂ *verb pronoun marker.* to you, for you, with you / to yours, for yours, with yours. *See:* **-ngu**.

-nga₃ *verb (irregular) suffix.* Past Tense marker. One form of the past tense marker for irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** eat, and **ya-** 'go'. *See:* **-na₁**, **-ni₂**, **-ngi₂**.

-nga₄ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb pronoun marker.* he, she, it. **Wirlanalnga.** Long ago he hit it. (Coastal Nyangumarta dialect.) [*Gram:* This Coastal Nyangumarta allomorph is used only following the Remote Past marker **-l**.]

ngajarri₁ *adjective.* strange. **Warrarnja ngajarringa.** I'm in a place that is strange to me.

ngajarri₂ *noun.* stranger. **Nyanga pala ngajarri milpuliny?** When will that stranger come?

ngaji Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* sugar. *Syn:* **jungurru**, **jukurta**.

ngajirni (from: **ngaji**) *verb (transitive).* eject, excrete, empty out. For example, it laid an egg

(of bird or reptile; *Syn:* **jimpu jini**); he emptied it out forcibly, he "blew" an egg (that is, he made a hole in each end, then blew its contents out). [*Anth:* Check: JH wanted this verb deleted because rude men used it of a woman giving birth to a baby, but BT said that it's OK in the right contexts, and the fact that rude people use a word wrongly does not invalidate the correct use of it.]

ngaju *pronoun.* I, me. *See* Section D Pronouns in the Introduction.

ngakalyalya *noun.* Major Mitchell Cockatoo, Leadbeater's Cockatoo. *Cacatua leadbeateri.* *Syn:* **kakalyalya**.

ngakamarna (from: **ngakama**) *verb (intransitive).* went on without stopping. **Minpina ngakamarnayirni, marntilu yanayirni Wanalkarti.** Drinking there we went straight on, travelling fast we went to Wanal.

ngakarna (from: **ngaka**) *verb (transitive).* he sent him.

ngakata *noun.* Depressed Spiny Skink. *Egernia depressa.*

ngakumpa *adjective.* silly, foolish, ignorant of, unaware of. **Ngakumpalu yakarnarna kuwiyi wikanga, warrukurla jarrinyi.** Foolishly I left the meat on the fire, and it's burnt black. *Syn:* **jamunu₁**, **munumpa**, **ngawu**.

ngala-ngala pini (from: **ngala+ngala pi**) *verb (intransitive).* he slept soundly, exhaustedly.

ngalayi *pronoun.* we two (excluding the addressee/s). *See* Section D Pronouns in the Introduction.

-ngalayika *verb pronoun marker.* to/for us two, to/for the one/s belonging to us two (excluding the addressee/s). *See:* **-ngalayiku**.

-ngalayiku *verb pronoun marker.* to/for us two, to/for the one/s belonging to us two (excluding the addressee/s). *See:* **-ngalayika**.

-ngalayinyi *verb pronoun marker.* us two (excluding the addressee/s).

ngali *pronoun.* we two (including the addressee). *See* Section D Pronouns in the Introduction.

-ngaliku *verb pronoun marker.* to/for us two, to/for the one/s belonging to us two (including the addressee). **Jakalangalika!** Light a fire for us!

-ngalinyi *verb pronoun marker.* us two (including the addressee).

ngalirr *noun.* prong fitted to end of spear.

ngalkari *noun.* liver. *Syn:* **mirliki**, **wanpa**.

ngalkarr *noun.* large species of ant.

ngalku *irregular verb.* eat. Stem for Future forms of the irregular verb **nga-**, 'eat'.

ngalkuny *noun.* armpit. *Syn:* **kanyiny**.

ngalpa jini (from: **ngalpa ji**) *verb (transitive).* he caused him to enter, he put it inside. Often "put into gaol" is understood.

ngalpanya (from: **ngalpa**) *verb* (intransitive). he entered.

ngalyanta *noun*. Wickham's Grevillea. *Grevillea wickhamii*.

ngalyi *noun*. neck.

ngalypa *adjective*. good, nice, pretty, kind. *Syn*: jarlpa.

ngalyun Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*.

1) woman. **Ngalyun ngurranga jini** He married a woman. (*Literally*: 'he put a woman in his camp.') *Syn*: mirtawa₁.

— *noun*. 2) wife (polite term of reference).

Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. ...

ngalyunkurlu bachelor, a man without a wife ... *Syn*: mirtawa₂. [*Anth*: To ask a man about his **nyupa** could imply that she was not his wife.]

ngama *noun*. breast, milk. *See*: minpi.

ngamala *adjective*. comfortable.

ngamala jini (from: **ngamala ji**) *verb* (transitive). he made it comfortable. For example, used of digging a hip-hole, building a "pillow" of sand, or preparing a bedding-place.

ngama-ngama *noun*. any species of plant with milky sap, such as the Euphorbias.

ngamarna Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. species of catfish.

-ngamarra *noun suffix*. lest, for fear of, in avoidance of. Aversive case marker. Used following vowels. **Mirti jarra purlikangamarra!** Run, on account of that bull! **Tuku jilamanpa pirtingimarra!** Take care of yourself on account of that hole! (i.e. Don't fall into it!) **Mirtinganaku marrukungumarra.** You should bow your head to avoid looking at your mother- in-law. *See*: -jamarra, -jimarra, -ngimarra, -ngumarra. [*Gram*: The AVERSive case marker is used to signal an undesired situation, something to be avoided. This form looks like the LOCative marker (it uses the normal vowel harmony in the first syllable, /ngV/), plus the suffix **-marra**. The same situation is found in some other Pilbara languages, in each case using the language's own form of the locative, followed by **-marra**. (Ngarla uses **-kata**, not **-marra**, and reverses the order, **-kata**+ngka, but the principle is the same.) However, no verifiable morpheme cuts can be established in either Nyangumarta or Ngarla, and at this stage the phenomenon appears to be purely coincidental.]

ngampa *adjective*. stubborn.

ngampa pini (from: **ngampa pi**) *verb* (transitive). he prevented him, he stopped him. **Palinyju ngampa pilkulinyjaninyi kurlujartiny jinajamarra.** He will prevent them from doing bad things. *Syn*: kunta jini, ngantarna.

ngampan *adjective*. stubborn, sulky. ...

ngampankata a stubborn person, one who always wants to have everything his own way

... **Jampa ngayarta jarrinyaja pirlurr**

ngampankata. Right from when he was born

he was willful. **Ngampan jarrinyilnga**

Jarrkurnpangu. Jarrkurnpangu sulked.

Ngampan yana. He went off in a huff.

ngamparl-ngamparl *adverb*. face downwards.

Wijurnuku ngamparl-ngamparl

warrkininyi. He is lying down crawling towards the kangaroo.

ngampu From Martuwangka, Warnman. *noun*. egg. *Syn*: jimpu, mija.

ngampurl-ngampurl *noun*. Candlestick Cassia. *Cassia venusta*. *Syn*: karlarlarra.

ngana (from: **nga**) *verb* (irregular). he ate it. This latter is spelled the same as the word for 'we (pl.ex)'. **Ngananya.** He is eating. **Ngalkunyi?** May we (pl.inc) eat it? **Ngalkuluminyi.** We (pl.inc) will eat it. **Nganarna.** I ate it. [*Gram*: 'Eat' is one of the five irregular verbs. One irregularity common to all five is that they have a present tense form which takes all normal combinations of person-markers. Their stems are also somewhat irregular. For the full paradigm see Section F.12.e in the Introduction.]

-nganaka *verb pronoun marker*. to/for us plural, to/for the one/s belonging to us plural (excluding the addressee/s). **Yukurru wirlarnakinyinganaka watapirtilu.** He used to kill our dogs. He didn't care. **Mayi ngananyikinyinganaka watapirtilu.** He used to eat all our food without caring. **Palanga kaninyipirtilu purlika wirlarnanganaka.** There a local man killed a bullock for us. *See*: -nganaku.

-nganaku *verb pronoun marker*. to/for us plural, to/for the one/s belonging to us plural (excluding the addressee/s). **Mikulu yirrirniyinganaku.** They are jealous of us. (*Literally*: 'With jealousy they look towards us.') **Pajukurra karrulumannanganaku!** Please have pity for us! **Palajunkurra ngalypa yiji jilamannanganaku pukun.** Please do good to us in that same way too **Walarni jarrinyija wurrarnanganaku palinyju, "Jipiyawu find-amu jinirni nyungu."** After his return he called out to us, "Finally I've found it!" *See*: -nganaka.

nganan pini (from: **nganan pi**) *verb* (transitive). he tried to recognise it. **Nyuntu nyuntu!** **Ngajulu nganan pinikinyirninti.** Oh, it's you! I was trying to work out who you were.

nganarna *pronoun*. we plural (excluding the addressee/s). *See* Section D Pronouns in the Introduction.

ngangki *noun*. cicada (generic). Small species are also known as **nyiirr**, probably from the sound they make.

ngangkurl *noun*. cry, wail.

ngangkurl jini (from: **ngangkurl ji**) *verb* (intransitive). he wailed, he wept. *Syn*: **ngangkurlirni**.

ngangkurl Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb* (intransitive). he cried, he wailed.

ngani *pronoun interrogative*. what.

nganija *adverbial interrogative*. what happened? *See*: **ngani**.

nganiku *adverbial interrogative*. why. *See*: **ngani**.

nganikupa *noun*. whatever. **Nyampalijakun**, **nganikupa muwarr pinaku**. We are our own bosses, for whatever we want to talk about.

nganimarta₁ *adjective*. very big, huge.

Kurrngalji ngalpanyalay **nganimartanga**. We two entered (the building) with a big mob (of people). **Yirririynirni...maya janamili nganimarta kararr**. We saw...their huge strong building (the frame-work of ABC's radio tower on Cox Peninsula, flattened by Cyclone Tracy). *Syn*: **jarrnga**. *See*: **ngani**.

nganimarta₂ *adjectival interrogative*. what sort of? **Nganimarta pala?** What was it like?

nganin-nganin *Variant*: **nganirn-nganirn**. *pronoun*. etcetera, all sorts of, others of that sort.

-nganinyi *verb pronoun marker*. us plural (excluding the addressee/s).

nganirn-nganirn *Variant*: **nganin-nganin**. *pronoun*. etc., all sorts, others of that sort.

ngantarna (from: **nganta**) *verb* (transitive). he prevented him. *Syn*: **kunta jini**, **ngampa pini**. *See*: **mingka**.

ngantirr yana (from: **ngantirr ya**) *verb* (intransitive). it bounced.

nganurtu *pronoun interrogative*. who. [Gram: Note that this word should not be used to represent an indefinite referent such as "whoever", "anyone who", though some have tried to translate it that way. An indefinite referent like "whoever" is better translated by **wiyirr**, "all who do such and such", "everyone who does such and such".]

-nganya₁ *verb* (irregular) *suffix*. Present Tense marker. One of 4 forms of the present tense marker for irregular verbs **ka-** 'take' and **yi-** 'give'. *See*: **-nanya**₁, **-nanyi**₁, **-ninya**₁, **-ninyi**₁, **-nganyi**₁, **-nginya**₁, **-nginyi**₁.

-nganya₂ Inland Nyangumarta dialect only. *verb* (irregular) *suffix*. nominaliser. For the irregular verb stems **ka-** 'carry' and **yi-** 'give'. *See*: **-nanya**₂, **-nanyi**₂, **-ninya**₂, **-ninyi**₂, **-nganya**₂, **-nganyi**₂, **-nginya**₂, **-nginyi**₂.

-nganyaku *verb* (irregular) *suffix*. ought to, should. Hortative Mood marker for irregular verb stems

ka- 'carry' and **yi-** 'give'. Important: See the warning under **-naku** about Purposive forms. *See*: **-naku**, **-nyaku**, **-nanyaku**.

-nganyi₁ *verb* (irregular) *suffix*. Present Tense marker. One of 4 forms of the present tense marker for irregular verbs **ka-** 'take' and **yi-** 'give'. *See*: **-nanya**₁, **-nanyi**₁, **-ninya**₁, **-ninyi**₁, **-nganya**₁, **-nginya**₁, **-nginyi**₁.

-nganyi₂ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb* (irregular) *suffix*. nominaliser. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect nominaliser for the irregular verb stems **ka-** 'carry' and **yi-** 'give'. *See*: **-nanya**₂, **-nanyi**₂, **-ninya**₂, **-ninyi**₂, **-nganya**₂, **-nginya**₂, **-nginyi**₂.

-nganyi₃ *verb suffix*. customary marker. For irregular verb stems **ka-** 'carry' and **yi-** 'give'. As in "Cows eat grass." No pronouns are used to signal person or number. *See*: **-nanyi**₃, **-nayinyi**₂, **-ngayinyi**₂, **-ninyi**₄, **-yinyi**₂.

nganyju From Martuwangka. *noun*. calf of leg. *Syn*: **mangu**.

nganyju-nganyju jarrinyi (from: **nganyju+nganyju jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). he panted, he puffed, he breathed heavily.

nganyjurna (from: **nganyju**) *verb* (intransitive). he breathed.

-nganyjurraka *verb pronoun marker*. to/for us plural, to/for the one/s belonging to us plural (including the addressees). *See*: **-nganyjurraku**, **nganyjurraka**.

-nganyjurraku *verb pronoun marker*. to/for us plural, to/for the one/s belonging to us plural (including the addressees). *See*: **-nganyjurraka**, **-nganyjurraka**.

-nganyjurrinyi *verb pronoun marker*. us (including the addressees).

nganyjurru *pronoun*. we plural (including the addressee/s). See Section D Pronouns in the Introduction.

-nganyjurraka *verb pronoun marker*. to/for us plural, to/for the one/s belonging to us plural (including the addressees). *See*: **-nganyjurraka**, **-nganyjurraku**.

ngapa *noun*. water, rain. *Syn*: **wanayirti**.

ngapartu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Ngarla. *noun*. what's-its-name, 'thingamabob'. *Syn*: **ngapi**.

ngapi *noun*. thingamabob, what's-its-name (of a thing), what's-his-name (of person). *Syn*: **ngapartu**. [Gram: Also used to introduce a new and probably unknown name into a discourse, so that the hearer will realise that this is the first time it has been mentioned.]

ngapurta *noun*. species of creeper. A small melon-vine that grows along creeks. It has a yellow flower, a leaf like a rockmelon's, and the edible fruit (**muyunyu**) smells a bit like a rockmelon.

ngarakarti *noun*. species of bush. Small (to 1

metre high) bright-green bush, narrow leaves, small white flowers. Common in certain areas along the Great Northern Highway between Pardoo and Sandfire. [*Anth*: It was used to poison water in order to catch emus.]

ngarirri *noun*. hair belt. Made of human hair, presented to young initiate.

ngarla *noun*. yawn.

ngarla pini (from: **ngarla pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he yawned.

ngarlku *noun*. Wild Onion. *Cyperus bulbosus*. A popular food item. *Syn*: **jurlamarta**.

ngarlu₁ *noun*. abdomen, belly, stomach. *Syn*: **ngayiny**₁.

ngarlu₂ *noun*. seat of emotions, "heart". **Ngajuja ngarlujaja paliny**. I love him dearly. **Nyurranga ngarlungu jilkulunyurrarningu**. Love one another. (*Literally*: 'Put yourselves in each others' feelings'.) *Syn*: **ngayiny**₂.

ngarlu japirr marna (from: **ngarlu japirr ma**) *verb phrase*. he begged him, he pleaded with him. *See*: **ngarlu**₂.

ngarlu kuli jarrinyi (from: **ngarlu kuli jarri**) *verb phrase*. he became angry with him. *See*: **ngarlu**₂.

ngarlu kurlu *emotive phrase*. upset, sorry for someone, cross. **Munu wantayi ngarlu kurluny-kurluny**. Don't be upset! *See*: **ngarlu**₂.

ngarlu ngalya *emotive phrase*. happy, contented, feeling well. **Ngarlu ngalya jarrinyalu palinyku**. He felt good about him. *Syn*: **nguurt**. *See*: **ngarlu**₂.

ngarlu paju karrinyi (from: **ngarlu paju karri**) *verb phrase*. he was sympathetic for him. *See*: **ngarlu**₂.

ngarlu warinykurnu *emotive phrase*. hard-hearted, callous. *Syn*: **jalypakarti**, **pajuwai**, **kurlka warinykurnu**. *See*: **ngarlu**₂.

ngarlu wirlarna (from: **ngarlu wirla**) *verb phrase*. he "broke down", remorse overcame him, he was very sorry. *Lit*: 'it hit his feelings'. *See*: **ngarlu**₂.

ngarlu wurnmanya (from: **ngarlu wurnma**) *verb phrase*. he was heart-broken, he was deeply grieved. *Lit*: 'his stomach broke'. **Yaku ngarlu wurnmanyalu palaku kurriku**. My cousin was broken-hearted over that girl. *See*: **ngarlu**₂.

ngarlu wuta *emotive phrase*. peaceable, emotionally calm. **Ngarlu wuta wantulupiyi**. They will be peaceable. *See*: **ngarlu**₂.

ngarlukarti *noun*. 1) palm of hand. *Lit*: 'towards the stomach'. In other words, the part nearest to the body. *See*: **ngarlu**₁.

— *noun*. 2) the handle side ('palm side') of a shield. *Lit*: 'towards the stomach'. *See*: **ngarlu**₁.

ngarlungu *adjective*. pregnant. Many people prefer

to use someone else's language rather than their own, presumably to be euphemistic. Other words used by Nyangumarta speakers include: **jurntu** (Ngarla), **ngarlungka** (Nyamal), **ngayinykarra** (Ngarla). *Syn*: **ngayinykarra**. *See*: **ngarlu**₁.

ngarlungu jarrinyi (from: **ngarlungu jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. she became pregnant. *See*: **ngarlu**₁.

ngarlungu jini (from: **ngarlungu ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he loved him. **Nyurranga ngarlungu jilkulunyurrarningu**. You should love one another (*Literally*: 'put each other in your feelings'). *See*: **ngarlu**₂.

ngarlungu kanya (from: **ngarlungu ka**) *verb (transitive)*. she carried him (of a child in the womb). Cf. **partany kanya**, which can mean either "she carried him in the womb" or "she gave birth to him". *See*: **ngarlu**₁.

ngarlupurl *adjective*. tummy downwards, face downwards. **Karta karruluman ngarlupurl**. Lie down on your tummy. *See*: **ngarlu**₁.

ngarni pini (from: **ngarni pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he searched for food, he gathered food. This word may be used whether he found any or not.

ngarnka *noun*. whiskers, beard. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn*: **ngarnngany**.

ngarnkapinti *noun*. razor.

ngarnngany From Warnman. *noun*. whiskers, beard. *Syn*: **ngarnka**.

ngarnta From Martuwangka. *noun*. sickness, disease. *Syn*: **wurruku**.

ngarntarna (from: **ngarnta**) *verb (transitive)*. he blocked his way, prevented him. **Ngarntanaku mirurruku wirtuku!** You ought to block Satan's way! *Syn*: **mingka marna**.

-ngarra *clitic*. emphasiser. Focuses attention on a particular time, place, action, person, or thing. It always occurs at the very end of the word or phrase it is emphasising. It can occur on almost any word-class, including verbs.

Palinyjungarra ngurrju marnanyurrinyi. He himself chose you. **Jintalu wiyirrju**

ngulyungarra wurrarnayalu. All the others told him exactly the same thing. **Japirr marnamiyirninyurrinyingarra mayiku**. We never ever asked you for food. **Marrngu jintaku kutu jarrinyayi karijangarra**. Some people died from being alcoholics. **Ngarlu marrapamartangarra ngaju**. I'm rather sad (that we are losing our language).

Miranungarra nyuntu? Have you heard the news? **Yijangarra kanya, marta pinaya**.

Truly someone had already taken it, they went in vain.

ngarrakuny Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adverb*. long time, completely, continually, for

ever. **Kakarrakurti wangel warrukarti ngarrakuny.** The wind was towards the east all night. *Syn:* **kakuputu, ngarramarnti.** [*Gram:* This appears to be an inherent adverb. It cannot function as an adjective or a noun.]

ngarramarnti *adverb.* completely, continually, for ever. *Syn:* **ngarrakuny, kakuputu.**

ngarrany *Variant: ngarrayiny. intensifier.* very, really, plenty, truly. **Yirriini kakajilu kaja ngarrany yanakinyi.** The uncle saw him travelling while he was still a really long way off. **Kuli ngarrany waninyaji.** He hates me. (*Literally:* 'He is really angry with me.') **"Nyupajartiny?" "Munu, murrukurru ngarrayiny."** "Has he a wife?" "No, he's still a boy really." **Pipi wariny warlirnilnga yantiwilyparanga ngarranyji wupartunga kutanga.** The other mother held on to a really small broken bit of the schooner. [*Gram:* In the last example (from "The Wreck of the Kukayi") note the occurrence of the LOC suffix on the intensifier as well as on the other words in the phrase, indicating that the intensifier is a separate word, not a suffix. Do not confuse this free form **ngarrany** with the suffix **-ngarra**, which is a deictic, specifying a particular time, place, person or thing.]

ngarrata *noun.* poison (liquid form).

ngarraya *kinship noun.* one type of niece. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

ngarriji *noun.* honey. Strictly speaking **ngarriji** is honey, **kakirr** is pollen, **milirr** is wax, and **narnngurla** is honeycomb with honey &/or pollen in it. But **narnngurla** is often used to mean just the honey. *Syn:* **jutipirri, wurruja.**

Ngarrka *noun.* (1) God the Father, and (2) God the Son. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". [*Anth:* This is the personal name of the only unique spirit-being in the Nyangumarta cosmology. (There are numerous members of each of the several other "species" of spirits.) **Ngarrka** is also the only spirit-being that is good. Nyangumarta people appear to be unaware of any undesirable traits in his character -- in marked contrast to the fact that all the other spirit-beings (**mirurru**) are said to be definitely evil. **Ngarrka** is being used as God's personal name by speakers of Nyamal, Ngarla and some other members of the Ngayarta sub-group of languages, as well as by the Inland Nyangumarta. One Elder (JH) said that as a small child he knew of **Ngarrka** while he was still in the desert, before his family came west as far as Mijiji Maya and saw a white person for the first time. That would have been in the late 1920s. Western Desert languages' cosmologies seem to have no name for this Being. One

Martu man said that as a child he was healed by a good spirit-being, but his grandparents, who saw the Being who healed him, did not know the Being's name until after his family moved out of the Desert to Jigalong, and he was told about Jesus. Aboriginal Christians are naturally unitarians rather than trinitarians, and apply this name equally to God and to Jesus.]

ngarrpuka *noun.* Desert Tree Frog. *Litoria rubella.*

ngarru *adjective.* enthusiastic. **Ngaru yiji warrkamu jarrinyi.** He's working very enthusiastically. **Ngaju ngarru yarni manaku.** I'm feeling keen to fix it. **Ngarrurta paliny.** He's eager, 'rearin' to go".

ngartarn *noun.* flower, bud.

ngartarna (*from: ngarta*) *verb (transitive).* he broke it, he tore it. **Ngartarnngartarna.** He broke it several times (e.g. kindling for a fire). *Syn:* **wurnmarna.**

ngartayi jini (*from: ngartayi ji*) *verb (transitive).* he got the camp ready. *Syn:* **yarta jini.**

ngartikutu From Ngarla. *noun.* Black-fronted Dotterel. *Charadrius melanops.* *Syn:* **jilykarrakata.**

ngartin From Ngarla. *noun.* temple. The sides of the head, on either side of the forehead.

ngarti-ngarti *noun.* steep slope, an edge. Used of a slope one cannot walk up, but can climb up. **Ngarti-ngartinga warnkunga waninyi mirli-mirli.** The book is by the edge of the stone. *See:* **paka.**

ngaru Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Ngarla. *noun.* 1) beach, very fine beach sand. — *noun.* 2) Port Hedland. By restriction of the meaning of the Coastal Nyangumarta dialect. Ngarla word for "fine white beach sand" to the small part of the coast in the Port Hedland area that the Nyangumarta people frequented during the days of The Strike. The Ngarla people themselves never used the word as a place name. Finucane Island and the Port Hedland area actually include over a dozen place-names in the Ngarla language, as shown in the list, with map grid-references, produced by A. Brown.

ngarurr-ngarurr *noun.* roaring noise. **Pala wirtu kuwiyi, ngapi, yini layin pala, ngarurr-ngarurr karra manakata.** That big animal, what's its name, the one they call 'lion', is one that habitually roars.

ngatu *adverb.* quiet, calm, stationary, remaining in one place, sedentary. **Ngatu waninyi.** He stayed at his camp. *See:* **tirlku, wuta.**

ngatu jini (*from: ngatu ji*) *verb (transitive).* he restrained it from leaving.

ngatu waninyi (*from: ngatu wani*) *verbal phrase.* he stays near his home.

- ngatu yiji** *noun*. "stay-at-home", a creature that doesn't move far from its camp.
- ngawu** *adjective*. 1) silly, foolish, stupid, insane. **Ngawu jarrinyarna, kakurnarna kuwiyi**. I am becoming stupid, I forgot the meat. *Syn*: **ngakumpa**.
— *adjective*. 2) disobedient. *Syn*: **kurlka ngawu, kurlka muntu, kurlkamarta**.
— *adjective*. 3) deaf. **Kurlka ngawu ngaju**. I am deaf. *Syn*: **kurlka ngawu, kurlka muntu, kurlkamarta**.
- ngawu kanyjil** *adjectival phrase*. lost. **Partany yana kaja, paliny ngawu kanyjil-kanyjil**. A boy went far away, and he got lost. **Jampa partany yarrali, paliny ngawu kanyjil-kanyjil jarrali**. Soon the boy might go away, he might get lost. *See*: **kanyjirnalu**.
- ngawu karntinyili** (*from*: **ngawu karnti**) *vmid*. he met him unexpectedly. **Ngawu karntinyirnili Ngarungu**. I met him unexpectedly in Port Hedland. [*Gram*: NOM-DAT.]
- ngawu karrinyi** (*from*: **ngawu karri**) *verb* (*intransitive*). he foolishly forgot. *Lit*: 'became silly'.
- ngawu-ngawu** *noun*. cat. Onomatopoeic, or possibly a hint at its disobedience. *Syn*: **minyawu, pita-pita warnku, pujikatu**.
- ngayarta** *adjective*. visible. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn*: **miral**.
- ngayarta jarrinyi** (*from*: **ngayarta jarri**) *verb* (*intransitive*). 1) he became visible, he appeared.
— *verb* (*intransitive*). 2) he was born. **Jamuji ngajumili marlkarri jarrinyilnga -- munu ngarrany -- ngayartakurlu ngaju**. My mother's father died long ago -- really way back -- before I was born.
- ngayarta jini** (*from*: **ngayarta ji**) *verb* (*transitive*). he caused it to appear. *See*: **ngayarta, miral jarrinyili, turlpanya**.
- ngayinyi**₁ From Ngarla. *noun*. internal organs (generic). This is a general term, as distinct from the individual organs such as **ngarlu, pintikirri, ngalkari**, etc. *Syn*: **ngarlu**₁. [*Anth*: For most people **ngayinyi** (1 & 2) replaced the Nyangumarta equivalents **ngarlu** (1 & 2) (and all of the many associated idiomatic phrases) in c.1982, when **ngarlu** went taboo because of a death.]
- ngayinyi**₂ *noun*. seat of emotions, feelings, (English "heart"). *Syn*: **ngarlu**₂.
- ngayinyi**₁ *verb irregular suffix*. Present tense marker. 3rd-person-singular-only irregular variant. Used for irregular verb stems **ka-** 'carry' and **yi-** 'give', but only for 3rd singular actor, 3rd singular object, or 3rd singular indirect

object. If any of these 3 slots are filled by a non-3rd-singular referent, this suffix becomes invalid, and the normal NF form must be used. This form also requires that the one doing the action can be seen actually doing it at the time of speaking. *See*: **-nayinyi**₁, **-ninyi**₃, **-yinyi**₁.

- ngayinyi**₂ *verb irregular suffix*. customary marker. For irregular verb stems **ka-** 'carry' and **yi-** 'give'. As in "cows eat grass". No pronouns are used to signal person or number. *See*: **-nanyi**₃, **-nganyi**₃, **-nayinyi**₂, **-ninyi**₄, **-yinyi**₂.

ngayinykarra *adjective*. pregnant. Many people prefer to use someone else's language rather than their own, presumably to be euphemistic. Other words used by Nyangumarta speakers include: **jurntu** (Ngarla), **ngarlungka** (Nyamal), **ngayinykarra** (Ngarla). *Syn*: **ngarlungu**. *See*: **ngarlu**₁.

-ngi₁ *noun irregular suffix*. at, on, with. Locative case marker used on stems ending with the vowel 'i'. *See*: **-ja**₁, **-ji**₁, **-nga**₁, **-ngu**₁. [*Gram*: In older persons' speech the vowel harmonises with the stem-final vowel to which it is suffixed. Younger people tend to ignore the vowel harmony and use only **-nga**.]

-ngi₂ *verb suffix*. Past Tense marker. One form of the past tense marker for irregular verb stems **ka-** 'carry' and **yi-** 'give'. This form of the past tense only occurs when preceding **ma-** or **-mi** 'Contrafactual' or **-kinyi** 'past repetitive'. *See*: **-na**₁, **-ni**₂, **-nga**₃.

ngili *noun*. sharp edge (eg. of axe, jam tin).

ngililu parrjarna (*from*: **ngililu parrja**)

verb (*transitive*). he looked sideways from time to time. **Ngililu parrjaninyi**. He is looking sideways from time to time. *See*: **ngili**.

ngilyan-ngilyan *adjective*. babble, hubbub, confusion. At times also carries the connotation 'annoying'. *Syn*: **nyilyan-nyilyan**.

-ngimarra *noun suffix*. lest, for fear of, in avoidance of. Used following consonants. *See*: **-jamarra, -jimarra, -ngamarra, -ngumarra**.

ngininykata₁ *noun*. interferer, one who can't leave things alone.

ngininykata₂ *noun*. good artist.

-nginya₁ *verb (irregular) suffix*. Present Tense marker. One of 4 forms of the present tense marker for irregular verbs **ka-** 'take' and **yi-** 'give'. *See*: **-nanya**₁, **-nanyi**₁, **-ninya**₁, **-ninyi**₁, **-nganya**₁, **-nganyi**₁, **-nginyi**₁.

-nginya₂ *verb (irregular) suffix*. nominaliser. For the irregular verb stemss **ka-** 'take' and **yi-** 'give'. *See*: **-nanya**₂, **-nanyi**₂, **-ninya**₂, **-ninyi**₂, **-nganya**₂, **-nganyi**₂, **-nginyi**₂.

-nginyi₁ *verb (irregular) suffix*. Present Tense marker. One of 4 forms of the present tense marker for irregular verbs **ka-** 'take' and **yi-** 'give'. *See*: **-nanya**₁, **-nanyi**₁, **-ninya**₁, **-ninyi**₁,

-nganya₁, -nganyi₁, -nginya₁.

-nginyi₂ *verb (irregular) suffix.* nominaliser. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect nominaliser for the irregular verb stems **ka-** 'take' and **yi-** 'give'.

See: -nanya₂, -nanyi₂, -ninya₂, -ninyi₂,

-nganya₂, nganyi₂, -nginya₂.

nginyngirr *Variant: nginngirr. noun.* cheek, jaw. *Syn: ngirr-ngirr.*

ngirri-ngirri *noun.* lips. *Syn: japirr, mutirr.*

ngirr-ngirr *noun.* cheek, lower jaw. *Syn: nginyngirr.*

ngirt-ngirt From Walmajarri. *noun.* ache. **Pirntil**

ngirt-ngirt. My back is aching. *Syn:*

lirrij-lirrij, parra-parra. [*Gram:* Neither of these two words (nor **nguurt**) is Nyangumarta, but some people use them. Nyangumarta has no words ending with "Stop" consonants -- 'p', 'j', 't', 'rt', 'k' -- and in the 1970s many people either could not say them, or had difficulty saying them, or could only say them by adding a vowel on the end; but nowadays everybody can say them, presumably because they have got used to saying word-final "stops" in English.]

-ngku₁ *virregsuff.* Permission marker. Request for or granting of permission, used for irregular verb stems **ka-** 'carry' and **yu** 'give': "May/should I ... now?", "It's OK for him to ... now." This form is normally only applied to action in the immediate future. **Kangkurnu?** May I carry it? *See: -lku, -nku, -Ø₈.*

-ngku₂ *verb suffix.* Indefinite future, later on. *See: -rru₃.*

-ngu₁ *noun suffix.* at, on, with. Locative case marker used on stems ending with the vowel 'u'. *See: -ja₁, -ji₁, -nga₁, -ngi₁.* [*Gram:* In older persons' speech the vowel harmonises with the stem-final vowel to which it is suffixed. Younger people tend to ignore the vowel harmony and use only **-nga**.]

-ngu₂ *verb pronoun marker.* to you, for you, with you / to yours, for yours, with yours. *See: -nga.*

ngujarna *noun.* Clustered Lovegrass. *Eragrostis basedowii.* A fine species, with edible seeds.

ngujayi Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjective.* afraid. *Syn: wirnti₂.* *See: karrarta, wirnti₁.*

ngujirna (from: **nguji**) *verb.* he fainted, he pretended to hit / grab at him. **Munu wirlanaku, ngujila.** Don't hit him, only pretend to.

ngukanyala (from: **nguka**) *Variant: ngukinyili. verb (transitive).* he took it for himself. Possibly because they were too mean to give it to him when they should have.

ngukarna (from: **nguka**) *verb (transitive).* he stuffed it in. E.g. into a bag, or into his mouth.

ngukuny *noun.* portion of the side of one's body. The fleshy part below the ribs and above the hip.

ngukurtukurtu *noun.* heart. *Syn: kukurtukurtu, turlpu.*

-ngulu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun suffix.* from, motion away from. Ablative case marker. ... **kajangulu** ... from a long way off ... **Palamangulu purralipali.** Let's pull it out of there. ... **kuwarringulu** ... from now on ... *See: -ja (2).* [*Gram:* In our data **-ngulu** does not seem to include the "result" concept that is part of **-ja (2)**? Check this out.]

ngulyarna (from: **ngulya**) *verb (transitive).* he sprinkled it, he added water to it. E.g. mixing damper, cement, watering a garden. *Syn: wulyarna.*

ngulypirni (from: **ngulypi**) *verb.* he blew one nostril clear while blocking the other with his finger. *Variant: nyurl pini.*

ngulyu₁ *adjective.* same. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Yarra ngulyukarti.** Go to the same place.

Jintalu wiyirrju ngulyungarra

wurrarnayalu. All the others told him exactly the same thing. **Mitu marnikinyi kurrngalju palinyku, munu ngulyu muwarr wanimiyi janamilirrangu.** Many were telling lies about him, (but) their stories were not the same (were not in agreement). **Pala ngulyu-ngulyu maruntu.** It's nearly the same as a Gould's Goanna.

ngulyu₂ *noun.* 1) thief. **Kanyaja ngulyulu murtuka.** A thief took my car. **Ngulyulu manaja murtuka, munu japirr marnaminia.** A thief took my car, he didn't ask me.

— *noun.* 2) item belonging to someone else. **Q: Nyuntumili? A: Munu, ngulyu, pipimili.** Is that yours? No, it's another's, it belongs to my mother.

ngulyu jini (from: **ngulyu ji**) *verb (transitive).* he copied it, he made one the same as that one, he made one in the same way. *See: ngulyu₁.*

ngulyu mana (from: **ngulyu ma**) *verb (transitive).* he stole it. **Ngulyu mananyakata jana.** They are thieves. *See: ngulyu₂.*

ngulyukata *noun.* habitual thief. *See: ngulyu₂.*

ngulyulu kanya (from: **ngulyulu ka**) *verb (transitive).* he borrowed it without asking. *See: ngulyu₂.*

ngulyungku *noun.* species of small bright green bush.

ngumarna (from: **nguma**) *verb (transitive).* he sucked it.

-ngumarra *noun suffix.* lest, for fear of, in avoidance of. Used following consonants. *See: -jamarra, -jimarra, -ngamarra, -ngimarra.*

ngumpa *noun.* face. **Ngumpa kiwily-kiwily paliny.** His face is wrinkled. **Ngumpa warinykurnu jarrinyirri.** He averted his face.

ngumpa kurlujartu *noun phrase.* his face is

ugly. *See:* **ngumpa**.

ngumpa ngalya *noun phrase*. his face is handsome/good-looking.

ngunarri *locational*. beyond, on the far side of, a long way off.

ngunarrikarti *locational*. to or towards the other side. **Yananya kawarnikinyiyi tingkingi, ngunarrikarti ngapanga jarrinyiyi**. They were travelling fast in the dinghy, they arrived at the far side of the water. ... **ngunarrikartija** ... from the other side ...

ngungku From Ngarla, Nyamal. *adjective*.

1) straight (physically). For example, of flooring timber being checked with a spirit-level. ... **ngungku yiji** ... absolutely correct ... *Syn:* **jirumpu, jurtu, yinku**.

— *adjective*. 2) right, correct, proper, fitting (morally or socially). For example, of good behaviour, or of trousers fitting well. *Syn:* **jirumpu, jurtu, yinku**.

ngunili *adjectival deictic*. that same one ; same one, that. **Ngunilalu jini**. That same one did it (that did it before).

ngunyja *noun*. snack. For example the internal organs of a roo, that can be cooked quickly while waiting for the rest of the roo to cook.

ngunyjirr *noun*. healing smoke. The smoke of a fire used to envelop sick person when being healed.

nguparr Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Ngarla and Nyamal. *noun*. (1) Darter, (2) Little Black Cormorant. (1) *Anhinga melanogaster*, (2) *Phalacrocorax sulcirostris*.

ngurijangu From Ngarla. *noun*. Whiskery Salmon.

ngurlarn₁ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. Wedge-tailed Eagle. *Aquila audax*. Sometimes applied to large hawks also. *Syn:* **jatu**₁, **walartu**₁.

ngurlarn₂ *noun*. marchfly (generic). *Syn:* **jatu**₂, **walartu**₂.

ngurli-ngurli *noun*. new-born baby, infant.

Ngurlipartu *noun*. clan name from Lake Wakarlikarli area. This was the name of a clan that lived around Lake Wakarlikarli, and to the south of it, adjacent to the Warnmanman people. It has been said by some that this was Monty Hale's family's dialect. There was also a group in that same general area known as Ngurlipartu Warnmanman, whose language was similar to Warnmanman. Billy Dunn (born 2 Aug 1911) claimed in 1991 to be one of the last two speakers of it; he died in late 2006 (?).

ngurlu *noun*. sacred object, men's business. **Palaja yanayi ngurlukarti**. Then they went to where the men's business was taking place. *Syn:* **tarruku**.

ngurnipali Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *Variant:* **ngurnupali**. *particle*. perhaps, maybe.

This word is not known by many Inland Nyangumarta dialect speakers. *Syn:* **yijapa**.

ngurnjul *noun*. difficult thing, puzzle. *See:* **ngurnjurna**.

ngurnjurna (from: **ngurnju**) *Variant:* **ngurnjirni**. *verb (intransitive)*. he puzzled over it, he wondered about it. **Ngurnjilalu wanayirtiku**. He might be puzzled about how to find water.

ngurnpu *noun*. thicket, thick clump of foliage. *Syn:* **kata, purtungun**.

ngurnti From Martuwangka, Warnman. *noun*. shoulder. *Syn:* **jali, karlpa**.

ngurntirri *noun*. roar, rumbling noise. E.g. of thunder, surf breaking, motorcar engine.

ngurntu *noun*. urine. *Syn:* **kumpu**.

ngurntu jini (from: **ngurntu ji**) *verb (intransitive)*. he urinated. *Syn:* **kumpu jini**.

ngurntupinti *noun*. urine bladder. *Syn:* **kumpupinti**. *See:* **ngurntu**.

ngurnungu *Variant:* **wurnungu**. *adjectival deictic*. that (distant).

ngurnungungu *locational*. there (distant). *See:* **ngurnungu**. [Gram: The elision rule concerning consecutive syllables beginning with phonemes of the same point of articulation applies at the end of this word, so that normally the vowel between the two /ng/s is elided, and the final /ng/ may also be either elided, or retained only as a slight phonetic lengthening of the other one. The result is that it is often pronounced the same as **ngurnungu**, "that".]

ngurra *noun*. camp. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

Palangulu ngurrangulu yanikinyiyirni yarrkal-yarrkal kuwiyikarra. From that camp we used to make short forays for meat (*Literally:* 'working with meat'). **Waninyiyirni kujarranga ngurranga**. We stayed there for two nights (*Literally:* 'for two camps').

ngurra jini (from: **ngurra ji**) *verb*. he camped. **Palinyju ngurra jini parlkarranga**. He camped on the plain.

ngurra marna (from: **ngurra ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he led it. E.g. emu leading chicks.

ngurraputu *noun*. picnicking, camping out for a short while. **Partany kanyarna ngurraputu**. I took my son out camping.

ngurriny *noun*. blanket.

ngurrirn *noun*. species of tree with edible fruit. *Syn:* **mintirrjina**.

ngurrju *noun*. choice, selection. **Ngurrjungulu kalkurna**. He chose one and kept it. **Ngurrjungulu manarna paliny**. When choosing I selected him.

ngurrju marna (from: **ngurrju ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he chose it, he selected it. **Ngurrju mala!** Choose one! **Ngurrju marnarna paliny**. I chose him. **Palinyju ngurrju marnajaninyi**

nyurraku. He chose them for you.

Palinyjungarra ngurrju marnanyurrinyi palinymili jarrinyaku. He himself chose you to become his.

ngurrku-ngurrku *adverb.* crowded in, jammed in tightly. **Yalinyayirni ngurrku-ngurrku.** We slid along (the bench) until we were squeezed in tightly.

ngurr-ngurr *noun.* pig. Onomatopoeic. *Syn:* **piki-piki.**

ngurrpi *noun.* species of small plant. An ephemeral plant, with thin succulent leaves, which give off a sweet scent when crushed.

ngurru₁ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjective.* flavoursome, tasty. **Ngurrumajirri martumpirri nganarna.** I ate some tasteless damper.

ngurru₂ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* voice. **Paliny kamaninyi ngurrumajirri.** He is calling out 'voicelessly'. (The man in question had laryngitis!) **Ngurru jinirri yinma.** She sang the song sweetly, tastefully.

nguurr *noun.* growl. **Nguurr karra maninyi yukurrulu.** The dog is growling. ... **nguurr karra manakata ...** ... a dog that growls a lot ...

nguurt From Juwaliny. *adjective.* satisfied, contented, comfortable. **Ngali nguurt.** We are both satisfied (about it). **Nguurt jarrinyi.** He is satisfied with it. **Nguurt jarrinyili.** It is just right for him. *Syn:* **ngarlu ngalya.** *See:* **ngirt-ngirt.** [*Gram:* Not a Nyangumarta word, but is used by some, who instinctively lengthen the vowel because all single-syllable words in Nyangumarta require that the vowel be long.]

nguya *noun.* desire, wish. This desire is only expressed in words, not in actions -- not at this stage, anyway! Cf. with **ngujirna**, where one only pretends to do the action. **Ngajulu nguya wurlarnarna.** I feel like hitting him. **Nganija nguya wurlarnan?** Why do you feel like hitting him?

nguyaly marna (*from:* **nguyaly ma**) *verb.* he thought about how to obtain it.

-ni₁ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb suffix.* Non-Future marker. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect non-future marker used for verbaliser **ji-**, 'do', and for verbalisers **ji-** and **pi-**. *See:* **-rna**₁, **-rni**₁, **-rnu**₁, **-nya**₁, **-nyi**₁. [*Gram:* See the section on Verbs in the Introduction, for the history of the confusion between **jini** ~ **jirni** and **pini** ~ **pirni**.]

-ni₂ *verb irregular suffix.* Past Tense marker. One form of the past tense marker for irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat', and **ya-** 'go'. This is an idiolectal use: many speakers always use 'i' preceding **-kinyi**; but many others don't. It is not used for the verbaliser root **ma-**, which requires **-rna** for the NF marker. **Pirraja mayi**

manikinyiyirni. We used to get bush tucker.

See: **-na**₁, **-nga**₃, **-ngi**₂.

-ni₃ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb suffix.* nominaliser. For RNA Class verbs Inland Nyangumarta dialect uses **-na**. *See:* **-na**₂, **-nya**₂, **-nyi**₂.

-ninya₁ *verb (irregular) suffix.* Present Tense marker. One of 4 forms of the present tense marker for irregular stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat' and **ya-** 'go'. *See:* **-nanya**₁, **-nanyi**₁, **-ninyi**₁, **-nganya**₁, **-nganyi**₁, **-nginya**₁, **-nginyi**₁.

-ninya₂ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (irregular) suffix.* nominaliser. For the irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat', and **ya-** 'go'. *See:* **-nanya**₂, **-nanyi**₂, **-ninyi**₂, **-nganya**₂, **-nganyi**₂, **-nginya**₂, **-nginyi**₂.

-ninyi₁ *verb (irregular) suffix.* Present Tense marker. One of 4 forms of the present tense marker for irregular stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat' and **ya-** 'go'. *See:* **-nanya**₁, **-nanyi**₁, **-ninya**₁, **-nganya**₁, **-nganyi**₁, **-nginya**₁, **-nginyi**₁.

-ninyi₂ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (irregular) suffix.* nominaliser. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect nominaliser for the irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get', **nga-** 'eat', and **ya-** 'go'. *See:* **-nanya**₂, **-nanyi**₂, **-ninya**₂, **-nganya**₂, **-nganyi**₂, **-nginya**₂, **-nginyi**₂.

-ninyi₃ *verb suffix.* Present tense marker. 3rd-person-singular-only variant. Used for all RNA class verb stems, but only for 3rd singular actor, 3rd singular object, or 3rd singular indirect object. If any of these 3 slots are filled by a non-3rd-singular referent, this suffix becomes invalid, and the normal NF form must be used. This form also requires that the one doing the action can be seen actually doing it at the time of speaking. **Jalinju jinyjaninyi yukurrulu.** The dog is licking it with his tongue. **Jinyji jurrkaninyi kaja.** He is taking long strides. **Yalinya kawaninya kiriyijija.** It is sliding easily as a result of the grease. (Note **kawaniny-a** Reason Understood.) *See:* **-nayinyi**₁, **-ngayinyi**₁, **-yinyi**₁.

-ninyi₄ *verb suffix.* customary marker. For all RNA class verb stems. As in "Cows eat grass". No pronouns are used to signal person or number. **Pilyaku mungkanga kajaninyi ngapamartaji, kaniny yananyi minpinaku.** Minpinaja kanka mungkakarti kulpunya yananyi. A galah typically sits near water, and flies down to drink. After drinking it flies back up to the tree. **Pala layin marnti yananyi kuwiyi ngananyaku kanyjirnkanyjininya.** That lion prowls around searching here and there for meat to eat. *See:* **-nanyi**₃, **-nganyi**₃, **-nayinyi**₂, **-ngayinyi**₂, **-yinyi**₂.

niyamarrri *noun.* sandhill.

-nku *irregular verb suffix.* Permission marker.

- Request for or granting of permission, used for irregular verb stems **ma-** 'get' and **ya** 'go': "May/should I ... now?", "It's OK for him to ... now." This form is normally only applied to action in the immediate future. **Mankurnu?** May I pick it up? *See:* **-lku**, **-ngku**₁, **-Ø**₈.
- nta** *verb pronoun marker.* you singular. *See:* **-nti**, **-ntu**.
- nti** *verb pronoun marker.* you singular. *See:* **-nta**, **-ntu**.
- ntu** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb pronoun marker.* you singular. *See:* **-nta**, **-nti**.
- nurika** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* possibly Northern Quoll? *Dasyurus hallucatus.* *Syn:* **parrjata**.
- nurta** *adjective.* blunt (of an edge), rounded at the end. *Syn:* **nyalya**.
- Nya** *particle.* "Here it is, take it!". Said to someone to attract his attention, when offering something to him.
- nya**₁ *verb (intransitive) suffix.* Non-Future marker. For NYI class verbs. *See:* **-ni**₁, **-rna**₁, **-rni**₁, **-rnu**₁, **-nyi**₁.
- nya**₂ *verb suffix.* nominaliser. For NYI Class verbs Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also (uses **-nyi**). *See:* **-na**₂, **-ni**₃, **-nyi**₂.
- nya**₃ *noun placename suffix.* place-name marker. **Yankuluminyi Panakurnnyakarti.** We'll go to (the place called) Panakurr. [*Anth:* Not all languages used this marker, though Nyamal and Ngarla place-names almost always use it. Many Nyangumarta place-names are unmarked.]
- nyakaji** *noun.* wrong marriage-partner. A spouse from a section other than the one decreed by the kinship system. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.
- nyaku** *verb suffix.* ought to, should. Hortative Mood marker for NYI class verb stems. Important: See the warning under **-naku** about Purposive forms. *See:* **-naku**, **-nanyaku**, **-nganyaku**.
- nyalya** *adjective.* blunt (of an edge or an end). *Syn:* **nurta**.
- nyamarlajarra** *noun.* spirit that has gone out of a human being who has died. *Syn:* **yatangkal**, **wurru-wurru**. *See:* **pirlurr**. [*Anth:* These are not **mirurru**, which are all bad. It is said by some people that some **nyamarlajarra** (like your deceased mother, for instance) might do good to you occasionally; but normally they are bad. They are said to live in hills, especially sand-hills (or in water-holes if awaiting a chance of reincarnation as human beings), and to give messages or songs, especially to close relatives, in dreams. They may play pranks on you. If one should tell you to dance, he may make you dance till you are exhausted.]
- nyamarli** From Nyamal. *noun.* species of rock-cod.
- nyamila** *Variant:* **nyamirla**. *noun.* any tree-boring grub. *See:* **pirna**.
- nyamirla** *Variant:* **nyamila**. *noun.* any tree-boring grub. *See:* **pirna**.
- nyampa** *adverb.* quickly. **Ngaju yaninyarni nyampa-nyampa.** I'm in a bit of a hurry. *Syn:* **janyin**.
- nyampa jarrinyi** (from: **nyampa jarri**) *verb (intransitive).* he hurried.
- nyampali** *noun.* boss. At times equated with 'white man'. Possibly derived from **Nyampa-rli!** 'Hurry up!', 'Be quick!'. *See:* **walypila**.
- nyamu-nyamu** From Warnman, Yurlparija. *noun.* moustache. *Syn:* **tapurrji**.
- nyanga** *adverbial interrogative.* when.
- nyangku** From Ngarla. *noun.* species of edible shell-fish.
- nyaparu** *noun.* namesake, substitute name. Used in place of a person's name whenever anyone who had the same name has died within the past several years. Also used by two people of the same name when addressing each other.
- nyarlu** *noun.* white man. *Syn:* **karranyja**, **kuwaly**, **walypila**.
- nyarni** From Warnman. *adjectival deictic.* this. This is actually a Warnmanman word, but is often used by Nyangumarta speakers. **Nyarnikurnu jili!** Push it closer towards me! (from a fair distance away) **"Nyarnikurnu!"** **"Munu, nyungukarti!"** "This way!" "No, this way!"
- nyarra**₁ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *Variant:* **nyirri**. *adjectival deictic.* that one previously referred to. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". [*Gram:* Younger people now use it even when the referent has not already been mentioned, as a way of drawing more focus or attention to it than **pala** would achieve.]
- nyarra**₂ *interjection.* "Hey!", "Pay attention!", "er er", "um", "You know?". A sort of attention-getter or attention-holder.
- nyarra jini** (from: **nyarra ji**) *verb.* he did it this way. *See:* **karra jini**.
- nyarrakurnujirri** *locational.* in all directions. **Tirrkuninyi nyarrakurnujirrikarti.** Pieces are flying off in all directions. **Ngapurta parrka jirraninyi nyarrakurnujirri.** The leaves of a **ngapurta** vine spread out in all directions.
- nyarralanga** *locational.* around here, in this area. Presumably derived from **nyarra** (1) + Warnmanman/Ngarla emphatic **-la** + LOCative.
- nyarril** *noun.* secret. **Nyarril kalkurna.** He kept it secret. *See:* **nyarrirni**.
- nyarrirni** (from: **nyarri**) *verb (transitive).* he kept it a secret. **Pirirrilu nyarrirrnarninyi, mitu marna, wurrnarnili, "Palaku munumparla**

ngaju. "The man kept it to himself, he deceived him, he told him, "I am completely ignorant about that". **Nyarririnala.** He kept it secret from him.

nyarru *noun.* laugh, fun. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". ... **nyarrukata** jovial ...

nyarru pinalu (from: **nyarru pi**) *vmid.* he laughed at him. **Mirtawalu nyarru pinalu.** The woman laughed at him. **Nganijalu nyuntulu nyarru pinajin?** Why did you laugh at me? [Gram: ERG-DAT.]

nyarru pini (from: **nyarru pi**) *verb (intransitive).* he laughed.

nyarrukata *adjective.* jovial, cheerful. *See:* **nyarru, pikaly.**

-nyi₁ *verb (intransitive) suffix.* Non-Future marker. For NYI class verbs. *See:* **-ni₁, -rna₁, -rni₁, -rnu₁, -nya₁.**

-nyi₂ *verb suffix.* nominaliser. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect nominaliser for NYI Class verbs Inland Nyangumarta dialect uses **-nya**. **Walarni jarrinyija, wurrarnanganaku palinyju, "Jipiyawu find-am jinirni nyungu."** After his return he called out to us, "Finally I've found it!" *See:* **-na₂, -ni₃, -nya₂.**

-nyi₃ *verb pronoun marker.* we plural (including the addressee(s)). The form is the same whether the verb involved is transitive (ERGative) or intransitive (NOMinative).

-nyi₄ *verb pronoun marker.* me.

nyija *noun.* navel, umbilical cord. *Syn:* **nyirrurl.**

nyikarna (from: **nyika**) *verb.* squashed.

nyikarra *noun.* hind-quarters, lower half of body, rear half of a carcass that has been cut crosswise. *See:* **jukara, patalya.**

nyilkarna (from: **nyilka**) *verb (transitive).* he pressed down on it. Cf. **mitan jini, nyitarna. Partanyju nyilkaninya punyulu.** The boy is holding down (the turtle) with (his) weight. **Jangu nyilkarnijinpa.** You are sitting on my tobacco.

nyilu-nyilu From Nyamal. *noun.* intestines. *Syn:* **jarru, wilyu-wilyu, pirlu.**

nyilyan-nyilyan *noun.* confusion, a babble, any annoying noise. *Syn:* **ngilyan-ngilyan.**

nyilykirr *adjective.* rotten, moth-eaten, worn out, rusted through, white-ant eaten.

nyimangu *particle.* "Hey, you!". Only used to be used only by a man to his real wife -- not to any of his classified ones.

nyimari From Ngarla, Nyamal. *noun.* Chestnut-eared Finch. *Poephila guttata.* *Syn:* **nyinyiri.**

nyimil *noun.* pimple.

nyimpirl *noun.* leak. Cf. **nyimpirn. Nyimpirlja ngalypa jinaku.** You should repair any leaks that develop. **Nyimpirl jarrinya wanayirti.** The rain is sprinkling lightly.

nyimpirn *adverb.* bit by bit. **Ngapa nyimpirn jarinyi.** The water is dripping. **Nyimpirn jurtinaku.** (He) should pour it a bit at a time.

nyimurl jarrinyi (from: **nyimurl jarri**) *verb (intransitive).* he dived (e.g. of hawk, or swimmer).

nyimurn *noun.* regular repeated action. E.g. of a vehicle's turning-light flashing.

nyinga marna (from: **nyinga ma**) *verb (transitive).* he nudged him, he touched him lightly. *Syn:* **jakarnju warlirni.**

nyingi-nyingi *adjective.* uncertain, unsure. **Paliny nyingi-nyingimarta.** He is a bit unsure of himself, he doesn't trust people.

nyininy *adjective.* annoying, frustrating, interfering. ... **nyininykata** an interferer, one who can't leave things alone ...

nyinyi *noun.* "cry-baby", sook. **Nyinyi jarrinyi partany.** That child is being a cry-baby. (That is, "He shouldn't be crying like that at his age.")

nyinyiri *noun.* Chestnut-eared Finch. *Poephila guttata.* *Syn:* **nyimari.**

nyinyji *noun.* anus.

nyiriji From Ngarla. *noun.* dolphin.

nyirnti-nyirnti *adjective.* lined up in a row. ... **warnku nyirnti-nyirnti** a range of hills ... *Syn:* **yirtinykarra.**

nyirr *noun.* small species of cicada. In contrast to **ngangk**, large species.

nyirrirni *locational.* behind, at the back end of a line. *Ant:* **walangkar.**

nyirr-nyirr *noun.* tapping noise, clicking noise.

nyirru From Nyiyaparli? *noun.* "anecdotal" song.

nyirrurl *noun.* navel, umbilical cord. *Syn:* **nyija.**

nyirtan *noun.* hiccough.

nyirtan pini (from: **nyirtan pi**) *verb (intransitive).* he hiccoughed.

nyirti *Variant:* **nyirtingunya.** *noun.* youngest sibling of a family.

nyitarna (from: **nyita**) *verb (transitive).* he sat on it, he lay on it, he put weight on top of it. *Syn:* **mitan jini, nyilkarna.** *See:* **ngurrku marna.**

nyiti *noun.* chest, thorax. *Syn:* **purtu, purturn-purturn.**

nyiwily Nyangumarta dialect. *noun.* Salt Wattle. *Acacia ampliceps.* *Syn:* **munturu, yirtirl.**

-nyjarri From Ngarla, Nyamal. *noun suffix.* plural. In Nyangumarta mainly only used on the word **mirtawa.**

nyuka *noun.* totem, one's "meat", one's "dreaming". **Yirrirnirni yaku ngajumili, maruntu nyuka.** I saw my cousin, the one whose totem is goanna.

nyuku From Ngarla. *adjective.* "dead-centre", right in the middle of. Usually restricted to body-parts. **Munurrunurrulu yuriku nyuku kamparnalu.** The wasp stung him right on the elbow. **Jalkupurtajakun kujarrapa waraja**

mungka waninyiyi, warajanga mungka waninyiyi, pijungu, yinta nyukungu. There were just three cadjeput trees, in one place those trees were, in the creek-bed, right in the middle of the campsite. [*Gram*: This Nyangumarta word is in fact a Ngarla suffix that has been borrowed. It cannot be a suffix in Nyangumarta, but is acceptable as a separate word. (Nyangumarta does not have any noun suffixes starting with /ny/. Following nouns ending in a consonant this one would generate consonant clusters that do not occur anywhere else in Nyangumarta.) Although GNOG included it in his Nyangumarta Grammar (1964), when we began our work on Nyangumarta in 1972 most Nyangumarta people did not even recognise it, let alone use it. They used the verb **mirli marna** instead. The few who did know it and used it apparently avoided the non-permissible /*C+ny/ consonant-cluster-problem by reacting to the suffix as a separate word. See also note under **mikurr**.]

nyuku jini (*from: nyuku ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he mentally laid claim to it. That is, he made a mental note to come back for it some time, hoping no-one else would take it in the meantime. For example, a "find" of honey, or fruit ripening on a tree. **Nyuku jinirni pala tin.** I made a mental note to come back for that outcrop of tin some day. *See: nyuku.*

nyukunu *kinship noun*. one way of saying, 'your spouse'. Plural **nyukunumalingu**. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

nyumpala *pronoun*. you two. See Section D Pronouns in the Introduction.

-nyumpulinyi *verb pronoun marker*. you two. Accusative form.

-nyumpulu *verb pronoun marker*. you two.

-nyumpuluka *verb pronoun marker*. to/for you two, to/for the one/s belonging to you two.

nyumuny jinili (*from: nyumuny ji*) *vditr.* he worked magic on him. **Kurlujartinyarrangu nyumuny jinayijanaku jintanga.** They do bad things to others by sorcery. [*Gram*: ERG-LOC-LOC.]

nyungu *adjectival deictic*. this.

nyungungu *locational*. here. See note on elision under **ngurnungungu**.

nyuntu *pronoun*. you singular. See Section D Pronouns in the Introduction.

nyunyjurl *noun*. thigh bone, femur. *Syn:* **piripu**.

nyunypaly jini (*from: nyunypaly ji*) *verb (transitive)*. 1) he stirred it, he mixed the ingredients together.

— *verb (transitive)*. 2) he confused it.

nyunyunyu *noun*. brain. *Syn:* **mimimi**.

nyupa *Variant: nyupaji. kinship noun*. spouse-type, one "straight" for marriage. To refer politely to

a person's wife use **mirtawa** (Inland Nyangumarta dialect) or **ngalyun** (Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also.).

nyuparra *kinship noun*. married couple. A term of reference for a husband and wife. Can be used of birds and animals as well as humans. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

nyurl pini (*from: nyurl pi*) *verb*. he blew one nostril clear by pressing a finger against the other nostril. *Variant: ngulypirni.*

nyurni *noun*. one who talks rudely, trying to be smart, a mocker.

nyurni marna (*from: nyurni ma*) *verb (intransitive)*. he mocked him, he talked rudely about someone.

nyurnpaly *adjective*. disrespectful, careless about others' feelings. Derived from **nyurni**?

nyurnpaly jarrinyi (*from: nyurnpaly jarri*) *verb (intransitive)*. he was disrespectful.

Nyurnpaly jarrinyiyi jana marrngu. Those people were disrespectful. (Said of people drunk at a funeral).

nyurnpaly marna (*from: nyurnpaly ma*)

verb (transitive). he annoyed him. **Kamalu**

nyurnpaly marnakinyiyijaninyi. They were annoying them with their shouting. *Syn:* **jukuru jini, yirrngarna.**

nyurra *pronoun*. you plural. See Section D Pronouns in the Introduction. **Palinyju ngurrju marnajaninyi nyurraku.** He chose them for you.

nyurra marna (*from: nyurra ma*) *verb*. he praised him. **Ngaju nyurra marninyiyi ngalypaku.**

They say I'm pretty good. **Palanga ngarluja nyurra marna Ngarrka.** There he worshipped God. (*Literally*: 'praised him from the centre of his emotional being'.)

-nyurraku *verb pronoun marker*. to/for you plural, to/for the ones belonging to you plural.

nyurra-nyurra *adjective*. conceited. **Munu nyurra-nyurra wantulunyurru!** Don't you fellows be conceited!

-nyurrinyi *verb pronoun marker*. you plural. Accusative form.

-nyurru *verb pronoun marker*. you plural. [*Gram*:

-nyurra is also possible, with the "Reason Understood" suffix "-a" attached, which then becomes homophonous with the free form NOM pronoun.]

-nyurruka *verb pronoun marker*. to/for you plural, to/for the one/s belonging to you plural.

-nyurruku *verb pronoun marker*. to/for you plural, to/for the one/s belonging to you plural.

Kumarri malapiyinganyjurrinya ngani wurralpirti, kuli jarrulupiyinyurruku. "They will withhold everything from us, they will be angry with you.

nyurrurn-nyurrurn *noun*. bridge of nose.

nyuyi *noun*. species of wattle tree with large round flowerballs.

P - p

-pa₁ *noun suffix*. and. ... **kujarrapa waraja** three/a few **kujarrapa kujarra** four ... See: **-pupa**.

-pa₂ *clitic*. maybe, perhaps, hopefully.
Mankulumanpa. You might find it.

-pa₃ *Variant: -pi. noun and verb suffix*. buffer. This is inserted between suffixes to prevent the occurrence of non-permissible consonant clusters. It is mostly used in verbs, but can occur when a noun ends in a consonant and the emphatic marker **-rla** or **-rti** is to be added. For instance, in the example given below, **maparn-pi-rla**, 'magic-BUFF-EMPH', the sequence /rn+rl/ is not allowed in Nyangumarta, but /rn+p/ is. (/p/ is suited for this role, since it can occur after any of the consonants that are allowed to occur at the end of syllables.).
Kajalanpala. Careful -- you might cut it!
Maparnpirila. Magic!! See: **-pi**.

paa₁ *phatic*. What are we waiting for? Let's get started! Let's go! **Marnti paa!** Let's go! **Paa!** **Yankuluminyi?** Righto! Shall we go?! [*Gram*: Pronounced with "devoicing" (whisper) at the end, "paH".]

paa₂ *phatic*. oops! Expression of surprise, or of dismay after making a mistake. [*Gram*: Pronounced with "devoicing" (whisper) at the end, "paH".]

pajali *noun*. fat, grease. *Syn*: **jinji**, **wari**.

pajalikata *noun*. very fat animal, bird or fish. Not considered polite to use this of humans. Use **kawu wirtu** instead. *Syn*: **jinjimama**.

paji pini (*from: paji pi*) *verb (transitive)*. he lit a fire with friction. [*Anth*: A soft log (e.g. **pijangarra**, *Sesbania formosa*) is split and the split held open with a wedge. A piece of hardwood is then rubbed across it with a sawing motion so that the hot sawdust collects and smoulders within the shelter of the split.]

pajina warnti *noun*. species of Grevillea.
Grevillea aff. eriostachya. *Syn*: **jalpiny**, **piki**. [*Anth*: The nectar is a popular food item, and flowers were often steeped to produce a sweet drink. The name was said by JH to mean "honey tail", in the language this name came from, though he did not know which language it was, only that it was not originally a Nyangumarta name. This probably indicates that the Nyangumarta name became taboo after a death.]

pajinakata *noun*. any creature likely to bite. See: **pajirni**.

pajinapinti *noun*. pair of pliers, any tool for gripping or cutting. See: **pajirni**.

pajirni (*from: paji*) *verb (transitive)*. he bit it.

paju *adjective*. pitying, sorry, sympathetic.

Pajukurra karrulumannanganaku! Please take pity on us! **Paju karrinyalu palinyku**. He felt sorry for him. *Syn*: **japurtu**.

pajuwayi *adjective*. callous, hard-hearted, unsympathetic. *Syn*: **jalypakarti**, **kurlka warinykurnu**, **ngarlu warinykurnu**. See: **paju**, **-wayi**.

paka *noun*. cliff, steep slope. Too steep to climb easily. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". See: **ngarti-ngarti**.

paka jini (*from: paka ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he dropped it, he got it down, he lifted it down. *Lit*: 'he 'cliffed' it'. **Paka jiliji**. Get it down for me. **Paka jilamarnanga**. I'll lift it down for you.

pakarli *noun*. young initiate.

pakarlikarra *noun*. young male red kangaroo.

pakuji₁ *noun*. fox. From English.

pakuji₂ *noun*. box. From English.

pala *Variant: palama. adjectival deictic*. it, that (nearby).

palaja *time*. after that, then. Note that when referring to mere sequence in time, a certain few speakers regularly use **palajalu** instead of **palaja**, even though strictly speaking **palajalu** means "therefore", "as a result of that", rather than signalling merely the chronological sequence of events.

palajalu *particle*. therefore, because of that. For example, "When (you) do that.", "As a result of doing that.". Warnmaning: A certain few speakers consistently use **palajalu** to mean merely **palaja**, 'then'. The origin of this aberration has not yet been identified. *Ant*: **munujalu**.

palajun *adverb derived*. like that, in that way. Cf. **yakujun** (Inland Nyangumarta dialect) and **yakuyil** (Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also.), 'in this way'. **Palajun wurrarnajanaku**. He spoke to them like that. *Syn*: **palayil**. See: **yakujun**, **yakuyil**.

palal jini₁ (*from: palal ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he distracted his attention. For example, to keep a child's mind busy with one thing in order to keep it from thinking about something else.

palal jini₂ (*from: palal ji*) *vmid*. he ignored it, he looked away so as not to see what he shouldn't,

he acted distracted.

palal-palal *adverb.* waiting for something or someone.

palama Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjectival deictic.* it, that one. *Syn:* **pala**.

palanga *locational.* there (nearby). [*Gram:* Some speakers also use this form to mean "then", "at that time".]

palangangarra *time.* right there and then, at that very place, right at that very time, at once.

palarrri *adjectival deictic.* that way, that route. **Munu yankuli palarrri, jungka-jungka.** Let's not go that way, it's sandy. **Mira karralu!** **Palarrri milpulinyi.** Watch out for it! It's coming in that direction.

palayil *Variant: palayin. adverb.* thus, in that way. **Palayil jini.** He did it in that way. *Syn:* **palajun.** *See:* **yakujun, yakuyil, yukuyil.**

paliny *pronoun.* he, she, him, her, it. *See* Section D Pronouns in the Introduction.

palkarna (*from: palka*) *verb.* he opened it. **Jawa palkala!** Hold your mouth open!

palku-palku *noun.* tall species of grass. [*Anth:* It was used for making head-bands.]

palpirni (*from: palpi*) *verb (transitive).* he rebuked him, he told him off to his face. *Syn:* **warnta marna.**

paly pitarna (*from: paly pita*) *verb (transitive).* he slammed it against something. E.g. a goanna's head against the ground, or a tree, to kill it.

paly-paly *adjective.* dazzling, shining. E.g. by the sun-glare reflected from a car wind-screen.

Ngaju pani paly-paly. My eyes were dazzled.

paly-palykart *noun.* heaven. *Lit:* 'towards the shining (place)'.

palyparr-palyparr₁ *adverb.* falteringly, weakly. **Tili kamparna palyparr-palyparr.** The lantern (wick) burned flickeringly.

palyparr-palyparr₂ *adjective.* shapeless, out of shape (eg, cloth hat), "wonky". **Palyparr-palyparr jarrinyi.** (The boomerang) tumbled like a falling leaf (didn't go the way it was supposed to).

pamarr *noun.* bough shade, shelter made of leafy boughs and/or bark.

pampirta *noun.* small lizard (generic). This term covers a range of small lizards (technically known as 'dragons'), including the following: Central Netted Dragon (*Amphibolurus nuchalis*), Western Netted Dragon (*A. reticulatus*), and the Earless Dragon (*Tympanocryptis cephalus*). The latter sits bolt upright for long periods, to see better. The Ngarla call it **punyjangarta**. The term **pampirta** does not include **jartikarla**, the Military Dragon, *Amphibolurus isolepsis*. *See:* **jartikarla**.

pampuru *Variant: pampurru, pampuyu. adjective.* partially or completely blind.

Pampuru yiji, munu yirrinnaka. He is totally blind, he is unable to see.

pampurukata *noun.* one who can sometimes see a bit, and other times not.

Panaka *kinship noun.* one of the four kinship sections. *See* the Appendix on Kinship. *See:* **Karimarra, Milangka, Purungu.**

panala From what language? *noun.* species of catfish.

panany From Ngarla, Karajarri. *noun.* reef.

pana-pana From Warnman. *noun.* Bramble Wattle, Prickly Acacia, "Bardi Bush". *Acacia victoriae.* *Syn:* **kupi.**

pangara Not a Nyangumarta word. *noun.* big species of goanna. This name is included here because it is widely applied by white people in the Pilbara to any big goanna. It has probably been introduced from some other area -- perhaps in the way that the names for horse and sheep came in from elsewhere. There is no generic name for goanna in the Pilbara, nor is this the specific name for any one of the seven species of goanna found in the Pilbara, in any of the languages of the Pilbara that I have examined so far.

pangarangara From Karajarri. *noun.* Jabiru. *Xenorhynchus asiaticus.* *Syn:* **kajawari.**

pangarl pina-rninyi (*from: pangarl pi*) *verb.* he changed his form, he transformed himself into. [*Anth:* Used of spirit-beings adopting first one form, then another. Contrast this with **kulal kanya**, in which the change is permanent, irreversible.]

pangarnu *noun.* species of salmon. Not the "Threadfin".

pangka pini (*from: pangka pi*) *verb (transitive).* he cut it in halves lengthwise. *Syn:* **parrkarl pini.**

pangkarru Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* Rabbit-eared Bandicoot (Bilby). *Macrotis lagotis.* *Syn:* **kartukarli, kurlkawalu, yinpu.**

pangkayala *noun.* hip, hip-bone, hip-joint. *Syn:* **mila, rapi.** *See:* **yangkarl.**

pangkurl *noun.* hollow in a tree or log.

pani *noun.* eye. *Syn:* **jirtamarra, jurla.**

pani karnti *noun.* crow. *Syn:* **karnka, wakurra, wangkurna, waakurra, wangkiti.** *See:* **kaarnka.**

pani kartakarra *adjectival phrase.* sleepy. *Lit:* 'the eyes are involved with, or working at, sleep'. *See:* **pani, karta, -karra.**

pani paly-paly *adjectival phrase.* dazzling.

pani parnpirni (*from: pani parnpi*) *verb (transitive).* he looked out of the corner of his eye, without moving his head. *Lit:* 'he tossed his eye away'.

pani payarr-payarr *adjectival phrase*. eyes blurry, "swimming". *Syn:* **pani rangkarr**. *See:* **payarr-payarr**.

pani pini (*from:* **pani pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he repeated the same action many times, producing small items. E.g. as when shelling peanuts. Used figuratively of sexual promiscuity, akin to the English expression "sowing wild oats".

pani pirntarl *noun*. Candelabra Wattle. *Acacia colei*. *Syn:* **mijily**. [*Anth:* Was a popular food source. The seeds are edible when green, and taste like green peas. (Toast the pods briefly over a small fire to simplify opening them). Ripe seeds were ground and the flour was winnowed out to make a damper.]

pani pungkanyi (*from:* **pani punga**) *verb (intransitive)*. he fainted, he became unconscious; he took a fit, he had a seizure. *Lit:* 'his eye fell'. *See:* **pani, pungkanyi**. [*Gram:* Note that Nyangumarta people translate these two different medical events into English with the same statement, "he took a fit". This can seriously mislead medical workers (and has at times had us guessing too).]

pani rangkarr *adjectival phrase*. eyes blurry, "swimming". *Syn:* **pani payarr-payarr**.

pani tarlkarra mana (*from:* **pani tarlkarra ma**) *verb (intransitive)*. he glanced. **Pani tarlkarra manapulu**. Their eyes met.

panijartu *noun*. fire-stick, partly-burned stick with end still glowing. *See:* **pani, -jartu**.

panikata *Variant:* **panikiti**. *noun*. star. *Syn:* **kurtalya**. *See:* **pani**.

pani-pani marna (*from:* **pani+pani ma**) *verb (transitive)*. it dazzled his eyes. *See:* **pani**.

panipinti *noun*. spectacles. *See:* **pani**.

panirni (*from:* **pani**) *verb (transitive)*. she ground it. For example, seeds, or ochre. *Syn:* **kurarna, piyarna, yurraparna**.

panja₁ From Ngarla, Nyamal, Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. chewing tobacco. In contrast to **jangu**, smoking tobacco. **Jamirniyi panjaku paliny, munu yingamiyi**. They deprived him of tobacco, they did not give him any. *Syn:* **purlku**.

panja₂ *adjective*. very tired, exhausted. **Kara ngalpanyajanga panja karta karrinyi yiji**. After the sun had set he fell asleep exhausted.

pankirti *noun*. barbed spear. Has the barb tied on with sinew.

panmangu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Ngarla. *noun*. Glistening Wattle. *Acacia translucens*. *Syn:* **pitinyurru, pirrinyurru**.

panyja From Ngarla. *noun*. sandhill.

panyjarr marna (*from:* **panyjarr ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he feared another man might take his wife from him. Only refers to loss of one's

wife, not of one's other possessions. **Panyjarr marnayarninyi**. They are afraid they will lose their wives to other men.

panyju karrinyalu₁ (*from:* **panyju karri**) *verb (semi transitive)*. he did not want it.

Partanykarrangu panyju karrinyiya kuwurlkarti yananyaku. The children did not want to go to school. **Nganarna panyju karrinyiyirni palajun jinaku**. We did not want to do that. *Syn:* **malyparr karrinyi, partarna**. [*Gram:* NOM-DAT. Note the significant difference between using the ERG ('dislike') and the NOM ('not want').]

panyju karrinyalu₂ (*from:* **panyju karri**) *vmid*. he disliked him. **Pirirriku palama panyju karrinyarnalu ngajulu**. I do not like that man. *Syn:* **malyparr karrinyalu, partarna**. [*Gram:* ERG-DAT. Note the significant difference between using the ERG (= 'dislike') and the NOM (= 'not want') with this verb.]

panypanyala (*from:* **panypanya**) *vmid*. he ignored him, he disobeyed him. **Nyuntulu purlpi panypanyakinyinpili Ngarrkanga**. You used to ignore God. *Syn:* **jankanya**. [*Gram:* ERG-LOC.]

papara From Nyiyaparli. *noun*. Olive Python. *Liasis olivaceus*. *Syn:* **parlkunyjji, parlkumarra**.

pararra *noun*. treeless area. Not necessarily a large area; but it will have occasional trees around it which in effect establish its perimeter. *Syn:* **pinjarr**.

parirr *Variant:* **payirr**. *noun*. arm (including wrist), hand (including fingers). Includes whole of arm from shoulder to fingertips. To distinguish sections, use e.g. **ngurntija yurlikukarti**, 'from shoulder to elbow', **yurikuja parirrkarti**, 'from elbow to hand'. *Syn:* **jirli**.

parirr warajakarti *adjectival phrase*. five. *Lit:* 'towards one hand'.

parl *noun*. noise of a thump or thud. As of kangaroo giving a danger signal with its foot.

parl jini (*from:* **parl ji**) *verb (intransitive)*. he thumped.

parl pirtarna (*from:* **parl pirta**) *verb (transitive)*. he slammed it against something. For example, a goanna, against a tree or a rock, to kill it.

parla *noun*. clay. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

parlarri *noun*. species of shark? "Like a saw-shark, but with no 'comb' on its nose."

parljurna (*from:* **parlju**) *verb*. he chose a spot to camp. **Wanyjarningi parljurnan?** Where did you park (your car)? **Palanga ngurra parljulumarnanyurraku**. I'll prepare a camp for you there.

parlkarra *noun*. plain, plateau.

parlkarrakarringu *noun*. plains kangaroo. *Lit:*

'plains-dweller'. Syn: **mangkuru**, **warringkura**.

parlkumarra From Ngarla. *noun*. Olive Python. *Liasis olivaceus*. Syn: **papara**, **parlkunyjji**.

parlkun *noun*. cicatrice.

parlkunyjji *noun*. Olive Python. *Liasis olivaceus*. Syn: **papara**, **parlkumarra**.

parl-parl *noun*. species of bush. Has big round bright-green leaf, OR species of small grey bush, up to 600 mm high, with small leaves, dense foliage. Gives stock the "staggers".

parl-parl, parl-parl *noun*. onomatopoeic for the noise of a repeated hitting. E.g. used of a Crested Pigeon's wingtips hitting each other when taking off and flying strongly.

parlparr *noun*. sky.

parlparri *adjective*. wide, spread out. **Turawuja parlparri jilamarna**. I'll stretch these trousers out (to dry). **Parlparri jilamarnajanaka ngurriny**. I will spread out a blanket for them. Syn: **walpurra**.

parlpi *noun*. Fitzroy Wattle. *Acacia ancistrocarpa*.

parlurl₁ *noun*. head-louse, nit.

parlurl₂ *noun*. Two-toed Skink. *Lerista bipes*. A small species of burrowing skink, pinkish-grey with longitudinal brown stripes, with only two legs, and only two toes on each foot. It is said that if one is placed in your hair it will catch all the **parlurl** (nits) for you. Having little hair and no nits I have been unable to test this theory.

parna pini (from: **parna pi**) *verb*. he shaded his eyes to cut out the glare.

parnan₁ *noun*. nest.

parnan₂ *noun*. reef. Since reefs resemble a collection of numerous nests in the rock, and many reef-holes have rounded stones inside them, there may well be a semantic connection between **parnan** (1) and **parnan** (2).

parnanmarra From Ngarla. *noun*. sea-bed. See: **parnan**.

parn-parn *noun*. Port Lincoln Parrot. *Barnardius zonarius*.

parnpirna wirrirni (from: **parnpirna wirri**) *verb (transitive)*. he deliberately abandoned it. See: **yakarna wirrirni**.

parnpirni (from: **parnpi**) *verb (transitive)*. he threw it away, he tossed it aside. That is, without the intention of hitting anything in particular, merely to get rid of it. **Jipi parnpirnikinyiyirna janpakarringu, purrirnikinyiyirni, munu, wupuja**. We kept on and on throwing the lines in to the fish, we kept on pulling the lines in, nothing, only little ones. See: **ruwany**.

parntakuru Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Ngarla. *noun*. Bustard. *Ardeotis australis*. Syn: **rangkura**, **rangkurrji**. [Anth: In both Coastal Nyangumarta and Ngarla the name

parntakuru was used in camp conversation, but **rankurrji** was used in their songs.]

parntarl *noun*. Desert Walnut. *Owenia reticulata*. *ee Its large fibrous "nut" has to be charred away in order to gain access to the edible pea-sized seed. These nuts were a popular and storable food-source. The term parntarlmarramarra, meaning "place of many parntarl trees", was coined by Jack Horace and others in 1973 when asked for suggestions for a name for Pundulmurra College in South Hedland. The name was shortened and the spelling changed to suit people who spoke only English.*

parntarl From Martuwangka? *noun*. Wild Orange. *Capparis aff. loranthifolia*. Grows in inland areas. Its large yellow edible fruit was a popular food. Not to be confused with **parntarl**.

parnti *noun*. smoke. Syn: **jungan**.

parnti jurikata *noun phrase*. perfume. Lit: 'sweetsmelling smoke'.

parntilyka *noun*. Spiny-tailed Gecko. *Diplodactylus ciliaris*. If frightened it can exude a smelly viscous liquid from the spines or tubercles on its tail. See: **parntiny**.

parntiny *noun*. bad smell, unpleasant odour. See: **parntinyi**.

parntinyi (from: **parnti**) *verb (intransitive)*. it emitted a bad smell, it stank.

parntirni (from: **parnti**) *verb (transitive)*. he smelled it, he sniffed at it. **Yukurrulu parntirn-parntirnikinyi**. The dog kept on sniffing around.

parntukurrumara From Ngarla. *noun*. White-breasted Sea Eagle. *Haliaeetus leucogaster*. The name has something to do with the way he snatches up his prey.

parraly kanya (from: **parraly ka**) *verb (intransitive)*. it became squashed, it packed down. **Jinji parraly kanya maruntu**. The goanna's fat became squashed (as a result of being carried across the stockman's saddle). Syn: **mitan pini**.

parraly pini (from: **parraly pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he squashed it (of soft fruit), he smashed it (of motorcar). Syn: **mitan jini**.

parralyi From Warnman. *noun*. boomerang. Syn: **karli, yirrkili**.

parra-parra *adjective*. ache, pain, sore. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Wanyjarningi parra-parra jarrinyin?** Where does it hurt? (Where are you hurting?) Syn: **ngirt-ngirt, lirrij-lirrij**.

parra-parra kampanaja *noun phrase*. burn, sore resulting from a burn.

parrily *adjective*. alert, wide awake. Syn: **mintu**.

See: kana jini.

parrily jarrinyi (from: **parrily jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). he woke up.

parrily jini (from: **parrily ji**) *verb* (transitive). he woke him.

parrjaniny *noun*. Agile Wallaby. *Macropis agilis*.

parrjarna (from: **parrja**) *verb* (transitive). he looked. Tends to be used for careful looking rather than for just scanning or glancing. **Jurtu parrjarnajaninyi**. He looked straight at them. **Palinyju yijalu parrjalamanta yitinykarra kawu nyuntu**. He will carefully examine your body all over. Syn: **yirriрни**.

parrjata *noun*. Northern Quoll, Satanellus, "Native (Pole-)Cat". *Dasyurus hallucatus*. Syn: **martaka, nurlka**.

parrka *noun*. 1) leaf. Syn: **walyaka**₁.

— *noun*. 2) tea-leaves. Syn: **walyaka**₂.

parrkalyi *noun*. Sweet-scented Minni-ritchi, "Curly-Bark". *Acacia trachycarpa*.

parrkarl pini (from: **parrkarl pi**) *verb* (transitive). he cut it in halves lengthwise. Used of cooked animal. Syn: **pangka pini**.

parrpa *adjective*. warm.

parrpakarra *adjective*. hot. See: **parrpa**.

parrpakata *adjective*. typically hot. See: **parrpa**.

parrparr kurtarna (from: **parr+parr kurta**) *verb* (intransitive). it shocked him, it startled him.

parrparrpa *noun*. flashing on and off, flickering, sparkling. Used of lightning, and of sunlight reflecting off ripples in water, and of a torch with flat batteries glimmering unevenly. **Parrparrpa karra marna**. It flashed on and off.

parru-parru *noun*. net. Used for catching birds, animals or fish. [Anth: The meaning has now been extended to include wire-netting and cages made of wire-netting.]

parrurilka From Ngarla. *noun*. larynx, voice-box.

partanguji *kinship noun*. member of the addressee's section. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

partany *noun*. child (generic), son, daughter. Plural is **partany-karrangu**.

partany kanya (from: **partany ka**) *verb* (transitive). she gave birth to a child. When referring to a woman having several children, the expression **partany kanyajaninyi** would imply that "she did not have a man"; the correct form to use of a married couple is **partany kanyapulujaninyi**.

partarl *adverb*. unsuccessfully, in vain, fruitlessly. **Partarl yarni marnarna murtuka**.

Unsuccessfully I fixed the car. [Gram: Note that no INSTR marker is needed even when used with a transitive verb.]

partarn *adjective*. strong, really fit. Ngarlu **partarn**

waninyan? Are you feeling really fit? See: **purrrpurn**.

partarna (from: **parta**) *verb* (semi transitive). he did not want it, he disliked it. **Kuliku partarna**. He doesn't like to fight. He dislikes fighting. Syn: **malyparr karrinyalu, panyju karrinyalu**. [Gram: NOM-DAT.]

partarr ngarlu Variant: **partarr ngarlu**. *noun*. Mulga Snake. *Pseudechis australis*. Once known as the "King Brown". Medical workers and Snake experts are now requesting people not to use the name "King Brown" any more, because people get confused between the name "King Brown" Snake (*Pseudechis australis*) and the name "Brown Snake", (*Pseudonaja nuchalis*). There are important differences between the two, and different anti-venenes are desirable for treatment if bitten. If someone is bitten, a doctor will want to know exactly which type of snake was involved, in order to prescribe the correct anti-venene for that species. Syn: **kulipirri, larrja**.

parti *noun*. sperm. Syn: **minya**.

partijirri *locational*. part-way, in between. This can also be used for "halfway" or "in the middle", but those more precise meanings are not inherent in the Nyangumarta word, and are difficult to make explicit, even with the phrase **partijirri kaniny**. **Tangkijirri kunymarnapulinyi mirrilyilu warajanga pirirrilu**. **Mayi warinykartingijirri wirriрни**, **pulany partijirringi**. A man tied two donkeys together with a rope in one place. He put food in two places, and the two donkeys in between. [Gram: Since the dual suffix **-jirri** always occurs last, as in **wariny-karti-ngi-jirri**, 'another-ALL-LOC-dual', this example (**partijirri-ngi**, 'between-LOC'), shows that **partijirri** is functioning as a single morpheme, not as **parti** + the dual suffix **-jirri**. Otherwise the example above would end as **parti-ngi-jirri**.]

partijirri kaniny *locational phrase*. right in the middle. **Pala warnku waninyi partijirri kaniny kuwarri kujungurru**. He is that rock right in the middle of the ocean now. See: **partijirri, kaniny**.

partirri *noun*. Camel Bush. *Acacia inaequilatera*. So named by early settlers because camels eat it gladly (but this name has been applied to other trees also, so is ambiguous). [Anth: This tree is a much better candidate for the name "Prickly Acacia" than *A. victoriae* ever was! The seeds (**warurru**) can be eaten raw when small (toast the pods briefly to facilitate opening them), but once they are big and swollen they must be well roasted, to dry out the nasty-tasting juicy skin that surrounds them. To cure boils the sap was

steeped (nowadays boiled) to make a medicine, which was then applied in a poultice made from the bark of the tree. The bark of this tree (as of the **kumpaly** also) was charred to make a fine sooty powder for use as a 'baby powder', and adults used it on prickly heat rash.]

partunu *noun*. cool season, winter. This word is also commonly used to signal a year.

...**partunurrangu partunungu** ... year after year, every year ...

partu-partu marna (from: **partu+partu ma**)

verb. he charged at it, he headed straight for him for a confrontation.

paru *noun*. 1) "spinifex". Used loosely to cover any of the half-dozen species of *Triodia* commonly known as "spinifex" in the Pilbara. However, the only true spinifex in Australia, Beach Spinifex, has its own name, **ruku-ruku**, and is not included under **paru**. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

— *noun*. 2) Gummy Spinifex, Soft Spinifex. *Triodia pungens*. *Syn*: **karral**. [Anth: Known as Gummy Spinifex, because of the high resin content, especially on the sheaths at the base of the stems. The resin was used to make **milirr** / **karral**, spinifex gum. A food that ants stored for themselves inside the wax under the roots of spinifex bushes (mostly found in *Triodia pungens*), was often harvested by humans.]

patalya *noun*. half of a carcass lengthwise. Also used of a person's body, e.g. when describing someone who has suffered a stroke and is paralysed down one side. *See*: **jukara**, **nyikarra**.

patalyi Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Ngarla. *noun*. green growth, vegetation, vegetable. Some say it should only be used of edible green vegetation, "vegetables", but not all observe this rule. *Syn*: **warruly**.

pawarna (from: **pawa**) *Variant*: **puwarna**. *verb*. he is related to him as a ...

pawurla *noun*. fowl. From English.

pawurlka *noun*. White-faced Heron. *Ardea novaehollandiae*.

payamu jini (from: **payamu ji**) *verb*. he bought it / he paid for it. From the English words "buy" and "pay", respectively. *See* **warnkulu mana**, **warnku yinyali**.

payarr-payarr *adjective*. trembling. **Ngaju pani payarr-payarr**. My eyes are "swimming", "trembling". *Syn*: **rangkarr**.

payirr *noun*. hand. *See*: **parirr**.

-pi *Variant*: **-pa**. *noun suffix*. buffer. Details are given under **-pa** (3). *See*: **-pa₃**.

pija jarrinyi (from: **pija jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. it subsided, it deflated.

pijangarra *noun*. White Dragon Tree, Swamp

Corkwood. *Sesbania formosa*. [Anth: Known locally as "River Corkbark". Very soft wood, good for making a fire if you have no matches -- see **paji pini**. Popular for new gardens because of its rapid growth and very large white flowers. Some used to say that it only lives for seven years in a garden. That may be true away from river-banks, but the Ngarla used large trunks of it from along the De Grey to make rafts with. Because of its soft wood they used to tie mangrove boughs around the edges and underneath, to protect the **pijangarra** wood from the reefs.]

pijirri *noun*. blood. **Pijirri warrkirnikinyi jurnturtuja**. Blood was flowing from his head. *Syn*: **miji**.

piju *noun*. creek-bed, river-bed, water-course. Presence of water is not implied. Nor is a creek or river said to "run". Water flowing in a creek-bed is referred to as **mangkurtu**, and the verb used to describe its movement is "crawling".

pijurna (from: **piju**) *Variant*: **pijurnu**. *verb (intransitive)*. it swelled.

pikaly *adjective*. cheerful, happy, pleased. *See*: **nyarrukata**.

pikarr-pikarr *noun*. plant of the *Corchorus* family. Has small narrow grey serrated leaves, bright yellow star-shaped flowers, and a prominent "ball" of stamens. There are several similar species in this region, and in the absence of known uses of any one of them, and the general pattern of naming of non-useful non-dangerous botanical items, probably the name is generic for many or all of the family.

piki Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. Honey Grevillea. *Grevillea aff. eriostachya*. *Syn*: **pajina warnti, jalpiny**.

piki-piki *noun*. pig. From English. *Syn*: **ngurr-ngurr**.

pilirta *noun*. one species of "Bush Tomato". *Solanum diversiflorum*. *Syn*: **wamurla**. [Anth: The fruit is a popular food item. When ripe it has a pleasant smell, often noticeable before the bush itself is seen. The fruit must be allowed to remain on the bush until both it and its calyx have turned white. One then splits open the fruit where the calyx supported it, sucks out and spits out the unpleasant-tasting slimy matter covering the internal surfaces, spits out the seeds, and eats the remainder, skin and all. (There is a very similar species around Tjalku Wara that is also edible, and people call it by the same name, but it does not smell sweet, and it does not taste nice. TT warned me about it in 1976, and told me where to look for the difference that distinguishes the two, but not what the difference is.)]

pilyaku *noun*. Galah. *Cacatua roseicapillus*.

pilyarri *adjective*. reddish colour.

pilyi mana (from: **pilyi ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he circumcised him. *Lit*: 'he took his foreskin'.

Kakajilu pilyi mananyaku. An uncle should circumcise him.

pilyji *noun*. belt. From English. Not to be confused with **ngarirri**, hair belt. *Syn*: **jalanpinti**. *See*: **minyil**.

pilyurl *noun*. noise of a splash, bubbles rising after a splash. **Pilyurlkarra parnpirni**. He threw it (into the water) in order to make a splash.

pilyurr *kinship noun*. one promised as a spouse. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other languages". **Pilyurr yinyalpajiyi**. Long ago they gave a promised girl to me.

pimpiri *noun*. head-pad. [*Anth*: Rounded piece of wood placed on head to act as a foundation for heavy objects being carried there, such as a water-dish.]

pinaji *kinship noun*. one kind of spouse relationship. Used when referring to the spouse of the person being spoken to, if that person or that person's spouse is also a spouse (actual or classified) of the speaker. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

pinakarrinyi (from: **pinakarri**) *verb (transitive)*. he heard it, he understood it, he obeyed him; (of cold air) he felt it. [*Gram*: This form may once have been **pina** (Standard Australian for "ear") plus **karrinyi**. Nowadays it seems to be thought of as a 4-syllable stem, probably the only 4-syllable verb stem in the language. Note also that it is a transitive verb, whereas all of the many verb phrases formed using the verbaliser **karrinyi** are intransitive.]

pinarri *noun*. cumulus cloud. Especially the very big ones that form in summer.

pinati *noun*. Bat-winged Coral Tree. *Erythrina vespertilio*. *Syn*: **jintipil**.

pinga *noun*. ant (generic).

pinga wirlijartiny *noun phrase*. winged ant, "flying-ant".

pingirri *noun*. termite that builds pipes across the ground.

pingka *noun*. hunt. **Jinta yananyayi pingka**. The rest are going on a hunt. *Syn*: **wura**.

pingka marna (from: **pingka ma**) *verb*. he hunted. **Pingka marnikinyiyinganaku**. They used to hunt food for us.

pingkayi *noun*. holiday.

pini (from: **pi**) *Variant*: **pirni**. *verbaliser*. verbaliser. See the section on Verbalisers in the Introduction; and also the section under the Pronunciation Guide, on the variation between alveolar and retroflexed nasals in **jini** and **pini**. **Karnu pini pala mayi**. He peeled that fruit. *See*: **jarrinyi**. [*Gram*: Of the verbal complexes

that involve this verbaliser, about 65% are transitive and about 35% are intransitive.]

pinka *noun*. shell. [*Anth*: Generic for Inland Nyangumarta, though not for coastal languages, which used some specific names.]

pinka-pinka *noun*. skull.

pin-pin *noun*. tussocky species of grass. When dry it makes excellent tinder for kindling a fire.

pintaku *noun*. species of bandicoot.

-pinti *noun suffix*. pertaining to, made for, used with. Associative suffix. ... **kajanapinti** ... chair, stool, bench, or other item for sitting on ...

pintikirri *noun*. kidney. *Syn*: **wirruntu**.

pinyjarr *noun*. (mostly) treeless plain, any open treeless space. *Syn*: **pararra**.

pinyjarr jini (from: **pinyjarr ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he cleaned (the food), he cleared (an area).

pinynji wirrinykura From Ngarla. *noun*. Welcome Swallow. *Hirundo neoxena*.

pinyn-piny *noun*. shin, shin-bone. *Syn*: **pirlpu₂**, **pirlpu₃**.

piparn From Ngarla, Nyamal. *noun*. Green Bird Flower. *Crotalaria cunninghamii*. *Syn*: **kalyjali**, **mangarr**.

pipi *kinship noun*. mother, mother's sister. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

pipurru *Variant*: **pipurr**. *adverb*. travel without stopping. **Pipurru jinijaninyi**. He made (the sheep) go through (the gate) without stopping. **Yinyayinganinyi pipurrulu**. They gave it to us straight away.

pirarr-pirarr *noun*. small greyish Acacia shrub species. *Acacia adoxa ssp. adoxa*. Not to be confused with Ngarla **pirarr**, Nyangumarta. **piyarr**, the Coolabah tree. [*Gram*: Pronounced "prarr-prarr" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

pirirri *noun*. male (of any species), man. [*Gram*: Pronounced "pirri" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

pirirri yija *noun*. fully-initiated man. *See*: **pirirri**. [*Gram*: Pronounced "pirri yija" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

pirirr-pirirr *noun*. sawfish. *Syn*: **janaja**. [*Gram*: Pronounced "pirr-pirr" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

pirlankujarra *noun*. Blind Snake. *Typhlina nigroterminatus*. *A small species of burrowing snake, about the size and colour of a large earthworm*. [*Gram*: The stress marks this out as a single 5-syllable word. This would seem to

rule out its being **pirlan kujarra**, using the Nyangumarta word 'two'. It is therefore much more likely to be the Ngarla and Nyamal suffix **-kujarra**, 'just, only, all the way, as far as' (which suffix always takes the stress on its middle syllable), or **pirlanku-jarra**, using the comitative suffix **-jarra**, 'having'. But so far I have not found any evidence in any Pilbara language for either **pirlan** or **pirlanku** as a known stem.] [*Anth*: The name is also used of a two headed python said to live in frog holes (see **jakangu**), that resents you taking what he regards as "his" food-supply. He may encircle you and prevent your escape until you give him all your catch, and maybe your clothes too!]

pirлари Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*.

Pelican. *Pelecanus conspicillatus*. *Syn*: **jutarra**, **mayurtuyurtu**.

pirli *noun*. hole (anywhere other than in the ground).

See: **pirti**.

pirlirri *noun*. species of skink.

pirlpa *adjective*. clear, transparent.

pirlparna (from: **pirlpa**) *verb* (ditransitive). he reported him, he dobbed him in (with reflexive, he dobbed himself in). **Pirlparniyi jintalu marrngurrangulu ngulyulu mananyakata kunymanakatanga**. The other people dobbed the thief in to the policeman. **Yartikala Ngarrkalu japirr malkulinyjaninyi, pirlpalkulinypayarninyi nganirrangu nyarra kurlujartintypa jinikinyiyi palarrangulu marrngurrangulu**. At last God will ask them, and those people will have to give an account of the evil things they used to do. [*Gram*: ERG-ACC-LOC.]

pirlpirn *noun*. type of flattish club. This was about 350 mm long, 40mm thick, tapering from 100mm down to 50mm. *See*: **tukurampi**, **yurluku**.

pirlpu *noun*. 1) leg from knee to ankle. *Syn*: **jina**.

— *noun*. 2) shin, front of leg where there is no flesh (cf. calf of leg). *Syn*: **piny-piny**.

— *noun*. 3) shin-bone, from knee to ankle. *Syn*: **piny-piny**.

— *noun*. 4) femur, thigh-bone from hip to knee (Ngarla). *Syn*: **nyunyjurl**.

— *noun*. 5) any limb-bone (for some speakers only). Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. ...

pirlpu kaninykarti parirrja ... arm-bone (*Literally*: 'limb-bone inside the arm') ...

— *noun*. 6) marrow (in any limb-bone) (for some).

pirlu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*.

intestines ; guts. *Syn*: **jarru**, **wilyu-wilyu**.

pirlukata *noun*. big belly, fat belly, "beer-belly".

Used as a vulgar term for a person with a big paunch. *See*: **pirlu**, **-kata**.

pirlurr *noun*. spirit of a living human being. *Syn*:

warliny-warliny, **wiyurr**. *See*:

nyamarlajarra. [*Anth*: PB said that in Coastal Nyangumarta **pirlurru** = human spirit (whereas Inland Nyangumarta speakers say that the form is **pirlurr**). SB says that in Ngarla **pirlurru** means 'a track'. Their word for 'human spirit' is **ngurnu**. At La Grange they say that **pilyurr** means 'human spirit', but Inland Nyangumarta and Martu use that word for a promised spouse / 'give-away-girl', and another language (Mang?) uses it for 'foetus'(?). There are also said to be complications with **pilyaku** meaning either 'foetus' or 'promised spouse' in other languages, but Inland Nyangumarta uses **pilyaku** for 'galah'. We need to check all of these forms widely and with special attention to the phonetics, in case some people have missed noticing minimal pairs! Try to establish each language's names for the human spirit (a) while the human is alive, and (b) after the human has died. E.g., Inland Nyangumarta **pirlurr** --> **nyamarlajarra**; Coastal Nyangumarta (?) **warliny-warliny** --> **yatangkal**; Ngarla **ngurnu** --> **ngurnu** (?); Martu **kurrurn** --> (?) ; ?? **wiyurr** --> (?).]

pirna From Karajarri, Mangala. *noun*. winged creature (generic?). Some use **pirna** for **mirlpu**, "caterpillar", some for **nyamila**, "witchetty grub", and some for **kaparrku**, "bird" (Niyaparli). **pirna** seems to really mean "any winged creature". Has been recorded of: caterpillars (Nyangumarta **mirlpu**); beetles (Inland Nyangumarta dialect **mirrpulu**); wood-boring larvae of beetles and moths (Inland Nyangumarta dialect **nyamila**); butterfly, moth (Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also). **wirripintapinta**; Inland Nyangumarta dialect **kapalipali**). Since Niyaparli **kaparrku** went taboo in 1989 **pirna** has included "bird" in Niyaparli.

pirni (from: **pi**) *Variant*: **pini**. *verbaliser*. verbaliser. *See* Section F on Verbalisers in the Introduction; and also the section under the Pronunciation Guide, on the variation between alveolar and retroflexed nasals in **jini** and **pini**. **Karnu pirni pala mayi**. He peeled that fruit. *See*: **jarrinyi**. [*Gram*: Of the verbal complexes that involve this verbaliser, about 65% are transitive and about 35% are intransitive.]

pirniny *noun*. 1) stink, rotten smell. **Pirniny parntinyi**. It really stank. *See*: **pukawu**. — *noun*. 2) pus.

pirnkalya *noun*. Acacia shrub. *Acacia arida*.

pirn-pirn *noun*. Yellow-throated Miner. *Manorina flavigula*. Some Nyangumarta speakers associate this name also with the stretch of the East Strelley Creek from its junction with another creek south of the Yarrle railway bridge

northwards to its junction with the Ridley River. However, the Ngarla name for that part of the Strelly Creek is actually **Pirin-Pirin** (pronounced "Prin-Prin" because of the /pir/ sequences -- see General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule).

pirntarl *noun*. alimentary canal, food-tract through body.

pirnti pinakata Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. teacher. *Syn*: **miranu jinakata**.

pirnti pinili (from: **pirnti pi**) Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb* (ditransitive). he taught him about it. In Coastal Nyangumarta dialect usage, this was used only about important matters, and **miranu jinili** was used for unimportant everyday matters. Some Inland Nyangumarta dialect speakers also acknowledge this distinction. *Syn*: **miranu jinili**. [Gram: ERG-ACC-DAT.]

pirntil *noun*. back, back-bone. Of a person, animal, bird etc. *See*: **karnta-karnta**.

pirntil kaniny jarrinyi (from: **pirntil kaniny jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). he bent over, he bent down. *Syn*: **milya kaniny jarrinyi**, **mirtingarna**, **wupingarna**. *See*: **pirntil**.

pirntilkarti *noun*. the convex side of a thing. For example a dish, or the back of one's hand, or the front side of a shield. *See*: **pirntil**, **ngarlukarti**.

pirntily-pirntily *noun*. Silky Browntop, Sugar Grass. *Eulali fulva*.

pirntura *adjective*. rough (of any surface). — *noun*. waves, breakers.

pirra *noun*. area away from anyone's camp. Often translated as "desert" or "bush", but neither of these meanings are necessarily involved. "Out in an unpopulated area" is the basic idea. **Nyungungu jupanyiyi pirramili kuwiyirrangu**. The bush creatures are becoming scarce around here.

pirraja mayi *noun phrase*. bush food, bush tucker.

pirrala *noun*. Threadfin Salmon.

pirra-pirra *noun*. pearlshell.

-pirrayi *noun suffix*. derogatory marker. Often used when slinging off at someone or something, but also used in a sympathetic way of someone having a really hard time. ... **mayipirrayi** ... poor-quality food ...

pirrinyurru Variant: **pitinyurru**. *noun*. Glistening Wattle. *Acacia translucens*. When it is allowed to grow densely it chokes out stockfeed. For that reason it is widely known by Pilbara and Kimberley pastoralists as 'Poverty Bush', and so has been presented under that name in two well-known technical books prepared for pastoralists in those Regions. However, in other Regions in WA, where this *Acacia* does not occur, the name 'Poverty Bush' is applied to 15 other different plants, all of them *Eremophila* (Latin

for "desert lover") species, so the name has now become too generic to be useful. *See* ASP pp475-476. *Syn*: **panmangu**. [Gram: The two variants are Inland Nyangumarta dialect adaptations of the Nyamal name **pirrnyurru**, because Nyangumarta did not permit the sequence /rr+ny/ whereas Nyamal did.]

pirrirn *noun*. forehead.

pirrirti *noun*. twigs, kindling, small sticks suitable for kindling a fire.

pirriti *noun*. species of cricket which chirps all night.

pirrka *noun*. good fighter. Hence the frequent exclamation at cards, **Pirrkap!** -- a winning hand.

pirrkala *noun*. species of *Acacia*. *Acacia sericophylla*. [Anth: **Pirrkala** wood was used for clubs and boomerangs, but because of its twisty nature there were no straight sections long enough to use for making spears. The seeds were used for food. Some reference books have attached this Aboriginal name to *A. coriacea* (**warntany**), but that is incorrect.]

pirrpa *adjective*. bright, shiny, not dim. **Pirrpa jarrinyi**. It became light. **Karrpulu pirrpa-pirrpa jini mujungu**. The sun brightened up the clouds a bit (at sunset).

pirrpa ngarrany *adjectival phrase*. early evening twilight. While it is still bright.

pirrpa-pirrpa *time noun*. before sunrise, dawn, when it is becoming light.

pirrparna (from: **pirrpa**) *verb* (intransitive). it glowed, it shone. **Pirrparnanya pani**. It dazzled my eyes.

pirtarn *noun*. reef.

pirtarna (from: **pirta**) *verb* (transitive). he broke it, he smashed it, he pounded it flat.

pirti *noun*. hole in the ground. In contrast to **pirli**, a hole anywhere other than in the ground).

pirtingi jini (from: **pirtingi ji**) *verb* (transitive). he buried it. *Lit*: 'put it in a hole in the ground'.

pirtirra *noun*. Little Corella. *Cacatua pastinator*.

pirt-pirt jarrinyi (from: **pirt+pirt jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). he jerked, he twitched, he wriggled. Not Nyangumarta, but known to many. *See* note under **ngirt-ngirt**. **Pirt-pirt karra marna**. He twitched and jerked like this.

piru *noun*. thud.

piru-piru *adjective*. nobody at home, no other humans there today. [Gram: For pronunciation contrast with **turuturu**.]

pita *noun*. scab, scar.

pita-pita *adjective*. scabby, scarred. *See*: **pita**.

pita-pita warnku *noun*. European cat. (*Literally*: 'scarred stone') -- a reference to its rock-like skull, and the many scars a cat collects in fighting. *Syn*: **minyawu**, **ngawu-ngawu**, **pujikatu**.

piti *noun*. carrying dish.

pitinyurru *Variant: pirinyurru. noun*. Glistening Wattle. *Acacia translucens*. *Syn: panmangu*. [Gram: The two variants are Inland Nyangumarta dialect adaptations of the Nyamal name **pirnyurru**, because Nyangumarta did not permit the sequence /rr+ny/ whereas Nyamal did. CF. note under **miku** re "Mikurrunya".]

piyanapinti *noun*. lower millstone. Used when grinding seeds into flour -- in contrast to **wakurla**, the upper hand-held millstone. *Syn: kulya₁, majarra*. *See: piyarna*. [Anth: The lower millstone was usually a large boulder in a convenient place.]

piyarna (from: **piya**) *verb (transitive)*. she ground it. Of seeds. *Syn: kurarna, panirni, yurraparna*.

piyarr *noun*. Coolabah tree. *Eucalyptus coolabah*, *var. rhodoclada* (Blakely et Jacobs). The eastern states variety (which does not have the smooth powdery white bark), was made famous in "Waltzing Matilda". Commonly known in the Pilbara as Blackheart. Vast numbers were felled in early white settlement days to make fence-posts and rails, because they are termite-resistant. This drastically affected the ecology, by greatly reducing the hollow limbs available for possums, the native bees, and the several species of birds that needed them for survival. *Syn: lanti*. [Gram: The Ngarla name for this tree is **pirarr**. The pronunciation **p'rarr** is one example of how the "kur" Phoneme Sequence Rule, described under the Pronunciation Guide in the Introduction, must be applied to the sequence **pir** in **pirarr**, while it does not apply to the sequence **piy** in the equivalent Nyangumarta word **piyarr**, which takes the stress quite clearly on the first syllable.]

piyipa *noun*. fever. From English.

pujamu *kinship noun*. one type of nephew. For a man: sister's son. For a woman: brother's son. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

pujarr-pujarr *noun*. Marsupial Mole. *Notoryctes typhlops*.

pujikatu *noun*. European cat. From English "pussycat". *Syn: minyawu, ngawu-ngawu, pita-pita warnku*. [Gram: Note that some speakers simply omit the final 't' of the English word (**pujika**), while others who pronounce it then add an 'u', rather than the 'a' that vowel harmony would predict. This happens with several other loan words too, like **warrkamu**, 'work' and **yilpimu**, 'help'.]

pujiman *noun*. bushman. From English.

puji-puji *noun*. small dark grey gecko.

pujunguny *noun*. smell of rain on spinifex.

Pujunguny parntirnarna. I can smell the scent of rain on spinifex.

pujupu *noun*. species of small tree. *Sesbania cannabina*. Known locally as "Little Corkbark". Similar to **pijangarra**, "River Corkbark", but does not grow anywhere near as big. Its pith was known as **matuku**.

puju-puju *adjective*. aching, stiff. Used of part(s) of the body, when cautiously moving and stretching after being in one position for a long time.

pujurr *Variant: pujurru. noun*. red ochre. *Syn: martarr*.

puka *adjective*. smelly. Used of any unpleasant smell. Note **jinapuka**, "boots"! *See: pirniny*.

pukawu *adjective*. smell of something putrid, foul, really rotten. *See: puka*.

puki jarrinyi (from: **puki jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. it became bogged. From English "bog".

pukun *Variant: pukurl; pukul. particle*. also, too. **Palaku pukun miranu jarruluman**. You will learn about that, too. **Janalu pukun(-ju) muwarrarrangu warinykurnu jinikinyi**. Even THEY were making their stories go different ways; Even THEIR stories differed. [Gram: (1) In Inland Nyangumarta the two forms, **pukun** / **pukurl**, are used in alternation, as a matter of good style, especially in Question-&-Response situations. The Responder uses the alternate form from the one used by the first speaker. See the note under **-jakun**, Appendix on Suffixes. Coastal Nyangumarta did not observe this alternation. (2) Some old speakers repeated the case-marking suffix of the noun on the particle also, as is permissible in a noun phrase. Others have acknowledged usage in that way. One elderly speaker said that strictly speaking it is the correct usage, but that they leave the particle unmarked in their own speech. Several younger speakers insist that no case-marking suffix should be added to it.]

pukurl *Variant: pukun. particle*. also, too.

pukurti *noun*. initiated man. [Anth: One who has reached the stage where he can wear his hair tied up in a bun.]

pula From Ngarla. *adjective*. anything that has no known use. For example a knot in timber, or a plant that cannot be eaten or used for medicine or poison or making artefacts. However, this word lacks the negative connotation of the English words "useless" or "weed".

-pula *verb pronoun marker*. those two. *See: -pulu*. [Gram: This form of **-pulu** occurs when preceding **-ku**, **-lu**, **-rningu**, etc.]

-pulaku *verb pronoun marker*. to/for those two,

to/for the one/s belonging to those two. *See:*

-puluka, -puluku.

pulany *pronoun.* those two. *See* Section D Pronouns in the Introduction.

pulika *Variant: purlika. noun.* bull, cow, steer, cattle.

-pulinyi *verb pronoun marker.* those two. Accusative case.

puliwaru *noun.* species of bush. Has dull-green acacia-type leaves.

pulpa Nyangumarta dialect? *noun.* Pindan Wattle. *Acacia tumida.* *Syn: mukarli.*

-pulu₁ *verb pronoun marker.* those two. *See: -pula.*

-pulu₂ *verb pronoun marker.* you two. **Marrapulu!** You two grab it! *See: -pula.*

puluku *noun.* bloke. From English.

-puluku *verb pronoun marker.* to/for those two, to/for the one/s belonging to those two. **Jintalu palinymilirrangulu pinakarrinyajalu kuli jarrinyiyipuluku Jayimikupa Jurnku.** When the rest of his men heard about it they were angry with James and John. *See: -pulaku, -puluka.*

pulya *noun.* "feather-foot" - a dangerous magic-man. *Syn: jina karrpil, juna.* [*Anth:* These men used to wear sandals made of emu feathers glued together with blood, so as to avoid leaving their foot-prints to and from the scene of their activities. Otherwise everyone would know who had done the deed.]

pulyirri *Variant: pulyirr. noun.* Budgerigar. *Melopsittacus undulatis.*

pulyku *noun.* sinew, tendon. *Syn: yilypa.*

pulypa *adjective.* heavy. *Syn: punyju, purtuly.*

pumpu *Variant: pupu. noun.* flower. [*Anth:* Not now recognised by Nyangumarta people, though it was in 1972. Suggested names for "flower" have included "leaf having nectar". Since all the surrounding languages do have a name for 'flower' I believe that the original name must have gone out of use after becoming taboo when a person of that name died.]

puna tuju-tuju *noun.* Black-tailed Native Hen. *Tribonyx ventralis.*

punara *noun.* Inland Bloodwood. *Eucalyptus terminalis.* [*Anth:* The gum of this tree is called **kiluwa**. When it is dry it can be ground into a very fine powder. This was dissolved in water to make **jantal**, a medicine for relaxing the heart, and for curing head-aches. The larvae of a coccid bug cause large round galls (**mangkurrka**) on this tree. These galls may grow to 100 mm in diameter. They are known as "bush coconuts". The inner layer of the gall somewhat resembles the inner layer of a coconut, and is edible, as also is the grub inside it. Both taste slightly sweet.]

punarra *adjective.* dry. *Syn: tikirl.*

punarramarra *adjective.* dryish.

punarri *kinship noun.* one term of reference for a 'father' relationship. *See* the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details. *Syn: kamarri.*

pungari *noun.* species of crab with a bright red claw.

pungkanyi (*from: punga*) *verb (intransitive).*

1) he fell. **Punga-pungkanyi.** He fell over several times. **Pungkujakurra, mayi!** Please fall for me, food! (Said jokingly to a ripe paw-paw high-up on the tree.)

— *verb (intransitive).* 2) he died. *Lit:* 'he fell'. A euphemism, a gentle term. **Wura marnayi, pungkanya.** They made her sick, and she died. *Syn: kutu jarrinyi, kurtu jarrinyi, marlkarri jarrinyi, wurrjirni.*

pungku-pungku *noun.* Lemonwood tree.

Dolichandrone heterophylla. Has an exquisite perfume, that can be detected 100 metres down-wind.

punguny *adjective.* dirty, grubby. **Kalkunaku ngalypa, pungunywayi.** Keep it clean, with nothing grubby in it. *Syn: jungkaja.* *See: lanta.*

punja *time noun.* long time. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". ... **punjamarta** ... a bit late for an appointment; took a bit longer getting there than expected ... **Punjamarta kampu.** Let it cook a bit longer.

punja marna (*from: punja ma*) *verb (transitive).* she kneaded it. *Syn: mungkutarri marna.*

punpanyi (*from: punpa*) *Variant: punparni. verb.* he felt the heat. Both forms are said to have the same meaning. Some use one, some use the other.

puntaju *particle.* in response. **Puntaju karra marna, "Yuu!"**. He replied, "Yes!". **Puntaju jinalu.** In response he did it for him.

puntaju marna (*from: puntaju ma*) *verb (transitive).* he responded. ... **puntaju manakata** ... one who always answers back ...

puntanungu *noun.* Acacia bush. *Acacia hilliana.* Grows on red clay in East Pilbara; small low compact bush, produces solid mass of brilliant yellow flowers.

puntaru *noun.* Little Quail. *Turnix velox.*

puntu *noun.* brackish water. Too salty to drink. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn: warla.*

punulku *Variant: punurlku. noun.* small boy. **Ngalayalu kanyalayipulinyi punulkujirri, yanayirni kakarra.** We two took the two small boys and went east. *Syn: jukurtu.*

punyangala *noun.* Clerodendrum species. *Clerodendrum lanceolatum.*

punyjarn *adjective.* black, dark colour. **Jampa marraka punyjarn-punyjarn jarra-jarrayili.** Soon the baby birds will become darker. *Syn:*

warrukurla. [*Gram:* Note the reduplication of a verbaliser, something that never ever happens to a suffix, but regularly happens to free words -- indicating that the verbalisers are not suffixes.]

punyju *adjective.* heavy. *Syn:* **pulypa, purluly.**

-pupa *Variant: -pa. noun suffix.* and. Often used by certain speakers in combination with a second **-pa**, producing **-pupa** as a stronger variant of **-pa-pa**. *See: -pa₃.*

pupu *Variant: pumpu. noun.* flower.

pupuka *noun.* frog (generic). There are several species of frog in the Pilbara (8 or 9 just around Port Hedland alone, each with its own specific call, so that one call makes them easily identifiable from a distance), and there are many names used by Nyangumarta speakers for 'frog', but in almost every case the word proffered seems to be generic for the speaker concerned. Many speakers know 2 or 3 other names for 'frog', apart from the one they first suggest, but these also seem to be generic in their minds. Ngarla used **jungkurtu** for the only edible one, the Desert Spadefoot Toad, and had two other words that may have been specific for the young and adult stages of *cyclorana_australis* -- **wirrintil**, juvenile (green phase) and **nyijangapi**, the adult phase. As far as I have been able to ascertain, of the 14 names for 'frog' that I am aware of, almost none can be said to be specific. Such a large number of generic names for a creature that (with the exception of the **jungkurtu**) has no food or medicinal value is surprising. Almost certainly many of these names would have been specific ones a couple of generations ago. *Syn:* **jarraku, purt waninya, taarr, yajali.**

pral *noun.* rolled-up bundle. [*Gram:* Pronounced "pral" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule.] [*Anth:* Traditionally it contained items which must not be seen by women or children.]

pralpartu *noun.* breakfast. From English. Pronounced "pralpartu" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule. This word provides a classic example of the mismatch between the rules of the two languages about permissible combinations of letters, and the adjustments that are automatically made until the speaker trains his or her brain to accept the new sounds or combinations of sounds as permissible ones: (1) English /b/ goes to Aboriginal /p/. (2) No Nyangumarta words can have two consonants side-by-side at the beginning or end of words, so /pr/ goes to /pur/ (using one of the two vowels in a p-vowel-r sequence which does not shift the stress from where it is in the the

English word). (3) Nyangumarta has no /e/, so English /e/ goes to Nyangumarta /a/. (4) No /f/, so /f/ goes to /p/. (5) No "stop" sound (such as /k/) can end a syllable, nor occur before a /p/, but /l/ can do both, so /kf/ goes to /lp/. (6) No /s/, so in this instance it is omitted. (It could at times go to a /j/, in which case the /t/ would either be dropped, or a vowel inserted between the two consonants). (7) English alveolar consonants are usually replaced by Nyangumarta retroflexed consonants, so /t/ goes to /rt/. (8) No "stop" sound (such as /t/ or /rt/) can end a word, so a vowel is added. Thus "breakfast" goes to "pralpartu".

purangu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* hot wind. *Syn:* **wiyurnmarta.** [*Gram:* Pronounced "prangu" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The , in the Introduction]

purany pini (*from: purany pi*) *verb (transitive).* he brushed it. [*Gram:* Pronounced "prany pini" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

purarr-prurarr *noun.* species of mulla-mulla. [*Gram:* Pronounced "prarr-prarr" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

purlika *Variant: pulika. noun.* bull, bullock, steer, cow.

purliku *noun.* chewing tobacco. In contrast to **jangu**, smoking tobacco. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn:* **panja.**

purlipi *time noun.* previously, already, long ago. The span of time has to be deduced from the context. By itself it can be used for anything from 5 minutes ago back to the beginning of creation. At times people use **purlipi-purlipi** to mean a long time ago, and at other times to mean only a few minutes ago.

purl-purl *noun.* Pheasant Coucal. *Centropus phasianinas.* The name reflects the bird's call.

purl-purl karra marna (*from: purl+purl karra ma*) *verb (intransitive).* bubbling (eg, spring water bubbling up from ground, water boiling in billy).

purlpurlkarra *Variant: purlpurlpukarra. adverb.* description of bubbles rising. Also used of water soaking upwards or springing up out of the ground. The thought seems to be of motion "backwards", the opposite of what might be expected, in conjunction with the active involvement suffix **-karra**. Cf. **purlu. Jawaja janga purlpurlpukarra marnikinyili.** His saliva was frothing up out of his mouth. *See: purl-purl karra marna.*

purlu *directional.* backwards. **Purlu jarra!** Move backwards! **Purlu-purlu jini.** He made it go

backwards a bit.

purlu turtu From Martuwangka. *noun*. Pallid Cuckoo. *Cuculus pallidus*. *Syn*: winyji tituru, yika turtu, yika turuturu.

puarnarni From Ngarla. *noun*. Sesbania Pea. *Sesbania cannabina*. Grows along creek-lines. Will form dense thickets along town drains if allowed.

-purni *noun suffix*. obscured by. **Yakuli janpapurni yirrinalayi**. We saw a turtle obscured by the water. **Munu yirrinnakarna, pala mujungupurni**. I can't see it, that thing is obscured by the cloud. **Miral jarrinyiyi warnkurrangu, ngapapurnija**. The rocks became visible, after being hidden by the water.

purnku-purnku *adjective*. bored.

Purnku-purnku karrinyawayi, yirnkulu jinarrayi. Don't get bored, keep on doing what is right. **Munu purnku-purnku jarrulinyurru yajanaku palinyku**. Don't get sick-and-tired of following him.

purnta *noun*. 1) ashes. *Syn*: jurnpa.

— *noun*. From Ngarla. 2) The Clouds of Magellan. These are the two galaxies outside our own which look like broken-off bits of the Milky Way, but off to the right side of it, in the southern sky, one near Achernar, the other a bit further away. *Syn*: jurnpa, jurnti.

purnta rapu-rapu jinapinti *noun*. baking powder. *Lit*: 'ashes for making it swell up'. *Syn*: raparrku jinapinti. *See*: purnta.

purntakata *noun*. species of tree. *Lit*: 'ash-type'. [*Anth*: The nectar of this tree is very popular. It can be sucked direct from the flower, or soaked in water and the resultant liquid drunk.]

purntarna (from: purnta) *verb (transitive)*. he plucked it, he pulled it out. For example a leaf from a tree, or a plant from the ground.

purntu manakata *Variant*: purntukata. *noun*. advocate. **Munu yukuny pinakata nganyjurruku, purntu manakata paliny**. He is not an adversary for us, he is on our side. *Syn*: kartuwarra manakata, kartuwarra.

purntu marna (from: purntu ma) *verb (transitive)*. he took his part, he acted on his behalf, he defended it. For example, a person complained that when someone criticised the effects of alcohol, some others, who were alcoholics, **purntu marnayi**, 'defended it, stood up for it'. *Syn*: kartuwarra marna.

purnu *noun*. buttock, rump. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

purrrarna (from: purra) *Variant*: purrirni. *verb (transitive)*. he pulled it.

purrirni (from: purri) *Variant*: purrrarna. *verb (transitive)*. he pulled it.

purrrja pini (from: purrrja pi) *verb (transitive)*. he

chased it. **Purrrja pinikinya kurtirra-kurtirra mungkangarrangu**. (The bull) was chasing him, zigzagging through the trees. *Syn*: yirtil marna.

purrrpanyi (from: purrrpa) *verb (intransitive)*. it blew. Used of the wind. **Wangal purrrpayinyi**. The wind is blowing.

purrrpi *adverb*. intercepting, meeting, interrupting. **Japartumurninyju paju karrinyalu, purrrpi mirti jinalu**. His father was sorry for him, and ran to meet him. **Palinyju purrrpilu muwarr pinalu pirirriku**. He interrupted the man. (*Literally*: 'with butting in he spoke to the man.')

purrrpi marna (from: purrrpi ma) *verb (transitive)*. he butted in, he interrupted the speaker, he met him. **Yirrinakanu pipurrulu purrrpi marnayinganinyi**. When they saw us they came straight to meet us. *See*: purrrpi.

purrrpirni (from: purrrpi) *verb (transitive)*. he patted his thigh in time with the music. *See*: kirirr pini.

purrrpurn *adjective*. fit, healthy. **Yija purrrpurn wanikinyiyi palaja**. Truly they used to be healthy after that (good season). *See*: partarn.

purrruly-purrruly *noun*. Painted Firetail. *Emblema picta*.

purrruny From Martuwangka. *noun*. hair anywhere on body, including the head. *Syn*: kurlikura, mampu. [*Gram*: From Martu purrrunypa. (The rule requiring an epenthetic -pa following word-final consonants in Desert languages does not apply in Nyangumarta, and is automatically omitted by Nyangumarta speakers.)]

purrruyura From Warnman. *noun*. Black-headed Python. *Aspidites melanocephalus*. *Syn*: kalarru jawa, wirnti ngirrinny. [*Anth*: A popular food.]

purt waninya *Variant*: puurt waninya. *noun*. frog. *Syn*: jarraku, pupuka, taarr, yajali. [*Gram*: Many nowadays use this name as generic for 'any frog', synonymous with pupuka. It is often pronounced as a single 4 syllable word, with stress on the 1st and 3rd syllables, but many then explain it as two words anyway, puurt waninya, "because he calls out 'puurt, puurt, puurt'." Strictly speaking this would indicate only one particular species, *Notaden nichollsi*, the Desert Spadefoot Toad, which is the only one in this area that calls in that way. (Each of the 9 species in this region has a call quite unlike that of any of the other species, so can be identified very easily from a single call.) However, most people I know have shown no interest in distinguishing between the species, and use the name generically. The Ngarla people distinguished between some of the species, and in particular the Desert Spadefoot

Toad, because it is edible and the rest in this area are not.]

purta *noun*. faeces; contents of stomach of an animal. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn*: **kuna**.

purta kanya (from: **purta ka**) *verb*. he defecated. Polite term.

purta marna (from: **purta ma**) Nyangumarta dialect. *verb (transitive)*. he dipped out. Used of liquids. *Syn*: **tawiny pini**.

purta-purta *noun*. spots of paint on forehead for corroboree. Nowadays also applied to the orange clearance lights across the top of a truck cab.

putarrpa From Warnman. *noun*. Limestone Wattle. *Acacia sclerosperma*. Listed by Peter McGlew in "Plant Uses of the Nyangumarta People, North Western Australia".

putartu *noun*. Native Plum, Northern Sandalwood. *Santalum lanceolatum*. *Syn*: **kumama**. [*Anth*: The fruit is tasty and popular.]

putru *noun*. chest, thorax. *Syn*: **nyiti**, **puturn-puturn**.

putuly *adjective*. heavy. **Wunyjurru pala partany? Paliny rapu, putuly?** How's that baby? Is he swelling up, heavy? *Syn*: **pulya**, **punyju**.

putungun From Ngarla. *noun*. dense foliage. *Syn*: **kata**, **ngurnpu**.

putuny *noun*. tiny succulent plant. It has white sap, hence is also known as **ngama-ngama**.

puturn *noun*. corroboree sticks. [*Anth*: Long sticks, made by men, which women wave during corroborees. They are held one in each hand, and are always kept parallel. They may be held vertically and moved back and forth sideways, or the tops may be rotated through a 90-degree arc).]

puturn-puturn *noun*. chest, thorax. *Syn*: **nyiti**, **putru**.

puru *adverb*. aimlessly, purposelessly, merely, unimportantly. **Puru waninyi ngurranga**. He's just staying aimlessly in camp. **Puru wantuwa**. Never mind; It doesn't matter. **Puru muwarrku milpanyarna**. I just came for a yarn. **Puru yarni malkunyi**. Let's just fix it "any ol' how". [*Gram*: Note the absence of the INSTR marker when used with a transitive verb.]

puru ngakarna (from: **puru ngaka**) *verb phrase*. he forgave him. *Lit*: 'he just sent him away'. **Wirlanamajirralu puru ngakarnanganinyi nganarnamilija kurlujartinyja jinajaja**. Without hitting us he forgave us for the bad thing we had done. [*Anth*: Literally **puru ngakarna** means 'he merely sent him away'. Use it carefully. The concept of Christian forgiveness has proved a very difficult one to express in every Australian

language that SIL linguists have worked in. In Nyangumarta this expression seems to be successful, but may be understood by many at the level only of reconciliation after punishment, rather than reconciliation as the result of refusal on the part of the offended person to punish or take revenge in any way. Do not confuse it with **jurtu ngakarna**, 'he banished him'.]

Purungu *kinship noun*. one of the four kinship sections. See the Appendix on Kinship. *See*: **Karimarra**, **Milangka**, **Panaka**. [*Gram*: Pronounced "prungu" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

purunyjil *adverb*. to no avail, unsuccessfully. **Purunyjil yanarna**. My journey was fruitless. (I didn't achieve what I went for.) [*Gram*: Pronounced "prunyjl-" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

puta *noun*. blackhead, lump, wart, gall on leaf or bark of a tree. Used for anything with a raised or rounded surface. *Syn*: **turru-turru**.

putanga *noun*. Perentie. *Varanus giganteus*. **putarr** From Warnman. *noun*. Thorny Devil.

Moloch horridus. So named because of the many **puta** on its body, or for the big nerve-centre on the back of its neck -- reflected in the Juwaliny nickname **kata-puta**, "head-lump", or the Warnmanman nickname, **nyarnka-puta**, "neck-lump". *Syn*: **wirtirri**, **mingari**. [*Anth*: In desert days hunters would bite around the base of the lump to paralyse the lizard, so it could be carried for the rest of the day's hunting without the risk of its escaping.]

putirr-putirr From what language? *noun*. Ridge-tailed Monitor. *Varanus acanthurus*. This name was said to refer to the markings on its back. *Syn*: **warntiji**.

puwarna (from: **puwa**) *Variant*: **pawarna**. *verb*. he is related to him as a ...

puyirni (from: **puyi**) *verb (transitive)*. he was replete, he was sated. **Puyirni**. It was sufficient for me. **Munu puyirnamanta?** Hasn't it filled you up yet? *See*: **marika**, **wana**.

puyu *noun*. strong fumes. For example, from a jet of smoke from a burning log, or dense smoke from burning green leaves.

puyu pini (from: **puyu pi**) *verb*. he blew.

puyulangu *noun*. rain haze, haze of falling rain.

puyuluyulu *adjective*. blurry, hazy, smoky.

puyurr-puyurr *adjective*. smoky colour, greyish. Derived from **puyu**? Used by the same person of dark grey (almost black) plastic, and of light grey metal. Also used of light or mixed colours, such that other colours could be seen through them.

R - r

raa *adverb*. increasing, expanding. Used of size or noise or intensity; an oral representation of something getting bigger; often drawn out: **raaaaAAAAA**. **Raa karra marna**. (The noise) grew steadily louder. *See: raa kanya*.

raa kanya (from: **raa ka**) *verb (intransitive)*. it increased, it intensified, it swelled up. For example of daylight increasing before sunrise; sun or moon rising over horizon; damper rising while cooking; tyre being inflated; animal carcass bloating; fire spreading through a bush or a tree-top; noise of a flood coming down a creek; aeroplane approaching; sound of bees in a tree. *See the section (not written yet! -- 25 Sep 07) on Long Vowels in the Introduction.*

raa karntinyi (from: **raa karnti**) *verb (intransitive)*. it increased. *See: raa kanya*.

raka *adjective*. proud. Usually used in critical way, with the sense of 'boastful', but in appropriate contexts it can be used for 'justifiably proud'. ... **rakakata** ... a proud, boastful person ... **Rakawayi!** Don't show off! *Syn: kamparta*. *See: wangany*.

rakakata *noun*. proud boastful person.

ralpurr *noun*. sudden fear. For example when something unexpectedly brushes past you in the night.

ralyu *Variant: ralyu-ralyu*. *noun*. lungs. *Syn: wanga-wanga, yalyu-yalyu*.

raminy *noun*. side of body between waist and armpit. ... **raminy wirli** ... stooped, 'bent-ribbed' ...

rampanu *kinship noun*. joint term for an uncle and his nephew. *See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.*

rangkarr *adjective*. blurry. **Ngaju pani rangkarr**. My eyes are blurry. *Syn: payarr-payarr*.

rangki-rangki *noun*. mushroom / toadstool family.

rangkura *noun*. Bustard. *Ardeotis australis*. *Syn: parntakuru, rankurrji*. [*Anth*: In both Coastal Nyangumarta and Ngarla the name **parntakuru** was used in camp conversation, but **rankurrji** was used in their songs.]

rankurrji *noun*. Bustard. *Ardeotis australis*. *Syn: parntakuru, rangkura*. [*Anth*: In both Coastal Nyangumarta and Ngarla the name **parntakuru** was used in camp conversation, but **rankurrji** was used in their songs.]

ranyji *Variant: yanyji*. *adjective*. old. Can be used of a person or animate creature. *Syn: yanyji*. [*Gram*: Note that there is a common variation between "r", "y", and "rl" in words in adjacent

languages.]

rapa *adjective*. light (in weight).

raparrku *adjective*. bloated, swollen. **Ngaju ngarlu raparrku**. My stomach is bloated.

raparrku jarrinyi (from: **raparrku jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. it swelled up. *Syn: raa karntinyi*. *See: raparrku*.

raparrku jinapinti *noun*. baking powder. *Lit*: 'item for making things swell up'. *Syn: purnta rapu-rapu jinapinti*. *See: raparrku*.

rapu *noun*. hip, hip-bone, hip-joint. *Syn: jalan, mila, pangkayala*. *See: yangkarl*.

rapu-rapu *noun*. bruise, swelling. Includes swelling caused by a boil.

rapu-rapu jini (from: **rapu+rapu ji**) *verb (intransitive)*. it swelled up. ... **purnta rapu-rapu jinakata** ... baking powder ...

rarrka-rarrka From Karajarri. *noun*. Beach Spinifex. *Spinifex longifolius*. Not to be confused with the 5 or 6 species of *Triodia* that are also called 'spinifex' in the Pilbara. *Syn: kurlkurarra, ruku-ruku*.

ratu *noun*. species of evil spirit.

rawal *noun*. Sand Goanna (Central Sand Monitor). *Varanus gouldii flavirufus*. The **rawal** doesn't like to go into hollow logs, whereas the **maruntu** will. (What are the implications of this statement for the herpetologists' joining of the two "sub-species"?). *Syn: wangkarli*.

rayinpuwu *noun*. rainbow. From English. [*Anth*: Each language-group in the area uses their word for "Death Adder" as their word for "rainbow". This is because the Death Adder is believed to be the one who gives them rain, and often when doing so he will arch himself up into the sky to prove it. What further corroborates this belief for some is that the Death Adder is the only snake that will lie in a pool of water when it rains. For others it is significant that a Death Adder's scales shine with the colours of the rainbow when wet, in the way that oil on water shows rainbow colours.]

riji-riji *noun*. cuttle-fish shell.

ripi karrinyi (from: **ripi karri**) *verb (intransitive)*. it hung slack. **Jawa ripi karrinyi**. His mouth dropped open.

rirra *noun*. tooth, teeth. *Syn: yirra*.

rirra karliny *noun*. species of whiting.

rirri-rirri *noun*. edge of creek, creek-bank.

-rla *noun suffix*. emphasis. Where a word ends with a consonant this suffix would create a non-permissible consonant cluster. In such cases the epenthetic buffer /-pa/ or /-pi/ is inserted. Cf.

- palayin-pi-rla**, where insertion of the /-pi/ prevents the occurrence of the non-permissible consonant cluster /n+rl/. **Nyuntulurla jinin.** YOU did it! *See: -rli, -rlu, -rti.*
- rli** *noun suffix.* emphasis. *See: -rla, -rlu, -rti.*
- rlu** *noun suffix.* emphasis. *See: -rla, -rli, -rti.*
- rn** *Variant: -n. noun and verb suffix.* reduplication increment. **Marrngunmarrngu waninyayirni.** We Aborigines are staying.
Yimpirnyimpirniyi. They discussed it a bit.
Paliny jujirnjujirni. He resisted him.
Malyarnmalyala marrjalu! Hit it hard several times! **Ngartarnngartarna.** He broke it several times (e.g. kindling for a fire). [*Gram:* This increment is almost always a retroflexed "rn". (A few speakers say it is an "n" at times.) It is not related in any way to the non-future marker of the same shape in RNA class verbs, nor to the 2sgNOM/ERG person marker **-n.**]
- rna₁** *verb suffix.* Non-Future marker. For RNA class verbs. *See: -ni₁, -rni₁, -rnu₁, -nya₁, -nyi₁.*
- rna₂** *verb pronoun marker.* I. *See: -rni₂, -rnu₂, ngaju.*
- rnangu** *verb suffix.* Dative Reflexive marker. That is, the action is done for the benefit of the one(s) doing it. *See: -rninga, -rningu.*
- rni₁** *Variant: -ni. verb suffix.* Non-Future marker. For RNA class verbs. *See: -ni₁, -rna₁, -rnu₁, -nya₁, -nyi₁.*
- rni₂** *verb pronoun marker.* I. *See: -rna₂, -rnu₂, ngaju.*
- rninga** *verb suffix.* Dative Reflexive marker. That is, the action is done for the benefit of the one doing it. *See: -rnangu, -rningu.*
- rningu** *verb suffix.* Dative Reflexive marker. That is, the action is done for the benefit of the one doing it. *See: -rnangu, -rninga, -rningu.*
- rninya** *verb suffix.* Reciprocal marker. That is, he is doing it to himself, or they are doing it to each other. *See: -rninyi.*
- rninyi** *verb suffix.* Reciprocal marker. That is, he is doing it to himself, or they are doing it to each other. **Nyarralu marrngulu wurralkulinyarninyi wirtu yiji paliny.** That man will say about himself that he is someone really important. *See: -rninya.*
- rnu₁** *verb suffix.* Non-Future marker. For RNA class verb stems that end in "u" Occurs occasionally in Inland Nyangumarta dialect, but occurs regularly in Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, as a result of vowel harmony. *See: -ni₁, -rna₁, -rni₁, -nya₁, -nyi₁.*
- rnu** *verb pronoun marker.* I. This occasionally occurs in Inland Nyangumarta dialect, but occurs regularly in Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. as a result of vowel harmony. *See: -rna₂, -rni₂, ngaju.*
- rra₁** *verb (irregular) suffix.* Imperative marker. For

irregular verbs **ma-** 'get' and **ya-** 'go'. **Marra!** Pick it up! **Yarrayi!** You (plural) go away! *See: -la₃, -li₂, -lu₆, -wa₁, -yi₃, -Ø₆.*

- rra₂** *verb (irregular) suffix.* Potential Mood marker. (1st place) for **ma-** 'get' and **ya-** 'go'. Usually represents an undesired potential, "It might .. but I hope it doesn't". For full details of this two-part morpheme see the grammatical note under **-la₂**. **Marrayili!** They might get him! *See: -la₂, -li₄, -lu₄, -wa₂, -Ø₇.*
- rra₃** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb pronoun marker.* he, she, it. Occurs when no further suffixes follow the 3rd person singular suffix. The Inland Nyangumarta dialect equivalent is a zero morpheme. **Tamarnarra.** He arrived. (Coastal Nyangumarta dialect)
Turlpanya He arrived. (Inland Nyangumarta dialect) *See: -rri₁, -rru₁, -Ø₃.*
- rra₄** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb pronoun marker.* he, she, it (Ergative). Occurs when no further suffixes follow the 3rd person singular suffix. The Inland Nyangumarta dialect equivalent is a zero morpheme. *See: -rri₂, -rru₂, -Ø₄.*
- rra₅** *verb suffix.* do it repeatedly or continually.
Yijalu yirnkul jinarrrayi nganarnamilija muwarrja. Truly keep on doing what is right in accordance with our instructions. **Yirrkulu jinarrrayi yirnkulu yiji nganarnamilija muwarrja.** Continually keep on doing the right thing according to our instructions.
Purnku-purnku karrinyawayi, yirnkulu jinarrrayi. Don't get bored, keep on doing what is right. **Yirrkulu nyurralu yirnkulu jinarrrayipa yirnkul muwarr pinarrayi.** Continually you will keep on doing what is right and saying what is right. **Nganarnalu karrinyiyirninnyurraku yirrkulu palajunju jinarrrayi nganarnamilija muwarrja nyurralu.** We want you all to keep on doing what is right in that same way, in accordance with our instructions. [*Gram:* Note the absence/presence of the Instrument suffix on **yirnkul** -- is it free variation, deliberate style, or omission? Note also the variation in usage between speakers. Many people seem to mean exactly the same thing (Repeated Future) by putting the NF and the FUT together, without this suffix between them. See the note under F.7 in the Introduction.]
- rra₆** *kinship noun suffix.* dual. Indicates a married couple, for kin terms that end in a vowel, such as **nyupa-rra, pina-rra.** *See: -karra₂.*
- rrangu** *noun suffix.* plural. Used on stems ending with a vowel. *See: -arrangu.*
- rri₁** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb pronoun marker.* he, she, it. Occurs when no further suffixes follow the 3rd person singular

suffix. The Inland Nyangumarta equivalent is a zero morpheme. *See: -rra₃, -rru₁, -Ø₃.*

-rri₂ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb pronoun marker.* he, she, it (Ergative). Occurs when no further suffixes follow the 3rd person singular suffix. The Inland Nyangumarta equivalent is a zero morpheme. *See: -rra₄, -rru₂, -Ø₄.*

-rru₁ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb pronoun marker.* he, she, it. Occurs when no further suffixes follow the 3rd person singular suffix. The Inland Nyangumarta equivalent is a zero morpheme. *See: -rra₃, -rri₁, -Ø₃.*

-rru₂ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb pronoun marker.* he, she, it (Ergative). Occurs when no further suffixes follow the 3rd person singular suffix. The Inland Nyangumarta dialect equivalent is a zero morpheme. *See: -rra₄, -rri₂, -Ø₄.*

-rru₃ *verb suffix.* Indefinite future, later on. *See: -ngku₂.*

-rti *noun suffix.* emphatic. **Pururti wanta!** It's really nothing to worry about! **Ngajurti!** **Ngajurti!** My turn! My turn! *See: -rla, -rli, -rlu.*

ruka *time noun.* late afternoon. May refer to one hour before sunset. *See: ruka-ruka, karrpu muriku.*

rukalka *time noun.* after sunset. Up till one hour after sunset.

rukamarta *time noun.* mid-afternoon.

rukarna (*from: ruka*) *verb.* it came to him, it appeared to him. **Kapukarri rukarna.** A dream came to him.

ruka-ruka *time noun.* late afternoon. May refer to two hours before sunset. *See: ruka, karrpu muriku.*

T - t

taarr *noun.* species of frog. *Syn: jarraku, pupuka, purt waninya, yajali.* [*Gram:* Probably this name is onomatopoeic; possibly it indicates *Cyclorana australis*, which makes a "taaaarr" noise when teased. Or perhaps it is meant to represent the call of the Desert Tree Frog, *Litoria rubella* (a very common species, especially in toilets).]

taji *adjective.* taboo. *Syn: jaji.* [*Anth:* This may be for a short or long time, such as a food taboo during pregnancy, or after the death of a relative, or permanent because of one's totemic connections.]

taki *noun.* back of neck. More precisely, the hollow area above the back of the neck, that is, the base of the back of the skull, the "occipital" area. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same

ruku-ruku From Karajarri. *noun.* Beach Spinifex. *Spinifex longifolius.* Not to be confused with the 5 or 6 species of *Triodia* that are also called 'spinifex' in the Pilbara. *Syn: kurlkurarra, rarrka-rarrka.*

runga *noun.* howl.

runga jini (*from: runga ji*) *verb (intransitive).* he howled.

rungarn-rungarn (*from: rungarn-rungarn*)

Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* windpipe. *Syn: kurnan-kurnan, wangkarr-wangkarr.*

urri *noun.* movement.

urri pini (*from: urri pi*) *verb (intransitive).* it moved. **Muwarr urri pinayarninyi.** Their words conflicted, "moved past each other". **Parrka urriji pininyi wangalju.** The leaves are moving because of the wind. **Puwurtu yirrinnyirni, ngapalu urriji pinikinyi, kujungurrulu.** We saw the boat, it was moving because of the water, the ocean. *Syn: rurrinyi.*

rurrinyi (*from: urri*) *verb (intransitive).* it swayed, it moved. **Rurrima warinykurti.** It should have moved the other way, but it didn't. *Syn: urri pini. See: urri.*

urri-rurrinyi (*from: urri+urri*) *verb (intransitive).* he fidgetted. **Rurru-rurrinyirni.** I moved slightly. ... **rurrinyikurlu** ... motionless, without moving ... *See: rurrinyi.*

rurtu *noun.* road. From English.

ruwanyi (*from: ruwa*) Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (transitive).* he hit it with a missile, he shot it. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn: yuranyi.*

Forms in Other Languages".

takipinti *noun.* initiated man's badge-board. *Syn: lara, jininy.* [*Anth:* This is a small board, flat and thin, with carved patterns on it, which an initiated man may wear at the back of his head, tucked into his head-band, at corroborees.]

talji *Variant: talyji. noun.* dead stump of a tree.

tamarna (*from: tama*) Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (intransitive).* 1) it appeared, it came up, it rose. Used of vertical movement, e.g. of sun, or of plant, or of a person standing up from a sitting or lying position. **Patalyi tarmarnarra.** A plant came up (through the top-soil). *Syn: turlpanya.*

— *verb (intransitive).* Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. 2) he arrived at, he came to, he "landed" at. Used of horizontal movement,

signalling arrival at a destination. Idiomatic usage for Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. speakers. Some Inland Nyangumarta dialect speakers use **kajarna**, 'sat' for this sense, others use **turlpanya** 'appeared'. **Jarurrukartingi pijungu tamarnarra**. In the evening he arrived at the creek-bed. *Syn:* **jarri, kajarna, turlpanya**.

taparl-taparl *adjective*. patterned with spots.

Warntiji wipu jikirr-jikirr, pirntil

taparl-taparl. A Ridge-tail Monitor's tail is jagged, his back is covered with spots.

tapuliti *noun*. tablet, medicine. From English

"tablet". This loan word is used by some (but not by most) as generic for any medicine, in the same way as **mirrijin** is.

tapurrji *noun*. moustache. *Syn:* **nyamu-nyamu**.

tarlakarra *adjective*. firm, hard, solid, tough. *Syn:* **kararr, tarn-tarn, tira**.

tarlkarra mana (from: **tarlkarra ma**) *verb*. he suddenly realised. **Paliny tarlkarra manakanu, kurlkapirli jarrinyi, palajunngarra palinyju jini**. He suddenly realised that he had done exactly that.

tarlku *noun*. barb, hook.

tarlparna (from: **tarlpa**) *verb (intransitive)*. it burst. For example a tyre or balloon, or the stomach of rotting carcass. **Munu nyampalu pampamu jinaku, tarlpalili**. Don't pump (the tyre) up too fast, it might burst.

tarn-tarn *adjective*. 1) firm, hard, solid, tough.

Syn: **kararr, tarlakarra, tira**.

— *adjective*. 2) reliable, dependable. **Pala tarn-tarn muwarr ngajumili nyurraku**. That is my firm promise to you. *Syn:* **yirnikata**.

tarra Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. seagull, Silver Gull. *Larus novaehollandiae*.

tarrki *noun*. turkey. From English "turkey"; (/rk/ is not permissible in Nyangumarta, but /rrk/ is). *Syn:* **rangkura, rankurrji**. [Gram: Some prefer to use 'tarrki' to avoid pronouncing 'Bustard' anyway, because the two different vowels in English that differentiate the bird from the swear-word are perceived by Nyangumarta ears as the same vowel; they hear one word where a native English speaker hears two.] [Anth: Most have learned the misnomer "wild turkey" for the Bustard, and so use **tarrki** for the Bustard as well as for the domesticated turkey.]

tarrnga pini (from: **tarrnga pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he belched.

tarrparna (from: **tarrpa**) *verb (transitive)*. he scorched it, he singed it. [Anth: Used of singeing the fur off a kangaroo before cooking it.]

tarruku From Martuwangka. *adjective*. secret men-only business. *Syn:* **ngurlu**.

tarta Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. heel. *See:* **luku**.

tartarta Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Karajarri. *noun*. moon. *Syn:* **wirlarra**.

tawiny pini (from: **tawiny pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he scooped it up. For example water, sand or earth. *Syn:* **purta marna**.

tawun *noun*. town. From English.

tayily *Variant: tayirl. noun*. fat-storing membrane surrounding kidneys.

tijila *adjective*. rough, covered with lumps. For example a person's skin when infected with scabies.

tikirl *Variant: tikil. adjective*. dry, shrivelled.

Kuwiyi kamparna tikirlkarti. He cooked the meat till it was dry and hard. *Syn:* **punarra**.

tili *Variant: tirli. noun*. flame, glow, any lamp or artificial light. Size may range from a cigarette butt to the glow of a huge bushfire at night.

tili jini (from: **tili ji**) *Variant: tirli jini. verb (transitive)*. he lit the lamp, he switched on a torch, he caused light in some way. **Tili jili!** Make a light! (In the case of this utterance, by adding kindling to the smouldering coals, to produce flames.)

tily *noun*. cracking noise, snapping noise. **Tily karra marna**. It went "snap". *Syn:* **tiyu**.

tily pini (from: **tily pi**) *verb*. he finished it. **Jampa tily pilamarna**. I will finish it at once.

tira From Warnman. *adjective*. firm, hard, solid, tough. *Syn:* **kararr, tarlakarra, tarn-tarn**.

tirli *Variant: tili. noun*. light. *See:* **tili**.

tirliku *adjective*. absolutely still, no movement. For example, of calm air (absence of wind), or of silence (absence of noise). **Tirliku, kurlurlu waninyi wuta**. It's dead calm, the bull-dust is just hanging in the air. *Syn:* **wuta**. *See:* **ngatu**.

tirntarlpirri *noun*. Gilbert's Dragon. *Lophognathus gilberti*, *L. longirostris*. Very agile lizards, usually reddish-brown, fawn, or grey, with extremely long tails (body 90mm, tail 350 mm). They spend much of their time hunting for insects in trees. On the ground they often run upright on their hindlegs, and "beckon" with one front leg when they stop. There are at least two species at Tjalku Wara, and possibly a third -- or it may be a hybrid. *Syn:* **narntarlpirna**.

tirntimirlka *noun*. collarbone. *Syn:* **mirrpi-mirrpi, wilka-wilka**.

tirn-tirn *noun*. part of sheep's viscera.

tirrika *noun*. species of bandicoot.

tirrkka *noun*. kingfish.

tirrkurnu (from: **tirrkku**) *verb (intransitive)*. it disintegrated, pieces "flew off". **Mungskalu wirlarna, kanka tirrkurnu janpamalu**. The piece of timber hit it, and the fish shot up into the air. **Tirrkuninyi nyarrakurnujirrikarti**. Pieces are flying off in all directions.

tirrurn-tirrurn From Mangala. *noun*. Bee-Eater; Rainbow Bee-eater. *Merops ornatus*. *Syn:* **murlari, wirrurn-wirrurn, yirti kampalkura**.
tirtirti pini (from: **tirtirti pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he shivered. **Tirtirti pinikinyi waarrija**. He was shivering from the cold.
ti..ti..ti..ti.. *phatic*. ideophone of ongoing action, or of repetition.
tiwirl-tiwirl *noun*. Magpielark, Mudlark. *Grallina cyanoleuca*. *Syn:* **yilimpirri**. [*Gram:* Pronounced "twirl-twirl" -- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]
tiyu *noun*. short sharp snapping noise. **Mungka ngartarna, tiyu karra marna**. He broke the stick, it went "snap". *Syn:* **tily**.
tuja *adjective*. tasteless. *Syn:* **jurikurlu**.
tuku *adjective*. safe, secure. **Tukulu jilkuli**. Let's do it with care/safely. **Tuku jili palinyku!** Keep him safe! **Paliny yija warliliya, tuku kawayi!** Hold him firmly, take him away securely!
tukurampi *noun*. woman's fighting-stick. *See:* **pirlpirn, yurluku**. [*Anth:* The stick was made by the woman's husband. Women hit each other blow for blow alternately.]
tungkurru kanya (from: **tungkurru ka**) *verb (intransitive)*. it all emptied out, it drained out. For example, sand from a tiptruck, water from a waterbag.
tungkurru pini (from: **tungkurru pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he used the lot, he used the last of the available supply. For example, fruit from a tree, sugar from a tin.
turaka *noun*. truck. From English.
turl *Variant: tul*. *noun*. stamping noise, galloping noise, thumping noise. For example the noise of a person stamping his feet, or of a horse galloping.
turlpanya (from: **turlpa**) *verb (intransitive)*. 1) it appeared, it came up, it rose. Used of vertical movement, e.g. of sun, or of plant, or of a person standing up. *Syn:* **tamarna**. *See:* **miral jarrinyili, ngayarta jini**.
 — *verb (intransitive)*. 2) he arrived at, he came to, he "landed" at. Used of horizontal movement signalling arrival at a destination. Idiomatic usage for some Inland Nyangumarta dialect speakers; others use **kajarna**.

Ngapanga turlpanyiyi. They reached the water. *Syn:* **jarri, kajarna, tamarna**.
turlparra *noun*. spring season, springtime (approximately). The time when hibernating creatures come out of hibernation, and new-born creatures emerge from their nests or dens. *See:* **turlpanya**.
turlpu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. heart. *Syn:* **kukurtukurtu, ngukurtukurtu**.
turrku-turrku *noun*. gall, lump, wart, anything rounded. *Syn:* **puta**.
turupa *adjective*. brave, confident, self-confident, plucky. Has the idea of "cockiness". **Kuwarri turralu jinanyi ngani wurralpirtiku karrinyanyi jinaku**. Now we can confidently do whatever we want to do. ... **turpakata** one who is game, brave, plucky when facing danger ... *See:* **marrpalya**.
turturtu marna (from: **turturtu ma**) *verb (intransitive)*. it roared, it rumbled.
turuturu *noun*. repetitive pounding noise, thumping noise. [*Gram:* Pronounced **tr**'utr'u, with stress on 2nd & 4th syllables, not 1st & 3rd. Therefore it is not a reduplicated word (*'turu-'turu), or the pronunciation rules applying to /tur/ sequences in words of 5 or more phonemes would not apply. See notes at the end of the Alphabet and Pronunciation Guidelines. Note its occurrence in the name for the Pallid Cuckoo, **yika turuturu**. Contrast the pronunciation with that of 'piru-'piru.]
turuturu pini (from: **turuturu pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he made a thumping noise, he made a hammering noise. **Yija turuturu pininganyjurrinyi kunyja**. Truly his noise is thumping our bones. Said of a Pallid Cuckoo, **yika turuturu** (known by some as the "Brain-fever Bird", because of its habit of calling loudly, plaintively and continually for days on end). *See:* **turuturu**. [*Gram:* One variation of the above sentence was **Turuturu kunyja pininyi yija**. This looks like yet another example of a verbaliser being separated off from its lexical adjunct, proving that the verbaliser is a free form, and should not be suffixed to its adjunct.]

U - u

-u *verb (intransitive) suffix*. stem-final vowel replacement for NYI class verb stems. Used when a Future or Permission suffix follows. E.g. **kulpa**-₀ 'Come back!', **kulpa-nya** 'he came

back', but **kulpu-liny** 'he will come back', **kulpu**-₀ 'Is it OK if he comes back now?'.

W - w

-wa₁ *verb (irregular) suffix*. Imperative marker. For irregular verbs **ka-** 'carry' and **yi-** 'give'. **Kawa!** Pick it up! **Yuwa!** Give it to him *See: -la₃, -li₂, -lu₆, -rra₁, -wa₁, -yi₃, -Ø₆.*

-wa₂ *verb (irregular) suffix*. Potential Mood marker. (1st place) for irregular verbs **ka-** 'carry' and **yi-** 'give'. Usually represents an undesired potential, "It might .. but I hope it doesn't". For full details of this two-part morpheme see the grammatical note under **-la₂**. **Kawayijaninyili**. They might take them. *See: -la₂, -li₄, -lu₄, -rra₂, -Ø₇.*

waakurra *noun*. crow. *Syn: karnka, pani karnti, wakurra, wangkurna, wangkiti. See: kaarnka.*

waarri *adjective*. cold. *See: warri.* [*Gram:* This word has been put into print as **warri**, so has also been entered in this dictionary with that spelling so that readers can find it, but it is always pronounced with length on the first vowel, and should be written at least as **waarri**. However, Nyangumarta had no emic long vowels, and phonetic ones only in single-syllable words, so the original form would probably have been **wararri**.]

Wajantayi *time noun*. Monday (Washing day).

wajapi *noun*. grasshopper (generic).

wajarna (*from: waja*) *verb (transitive)*. he plugged it. **Pirlingi wajanaku milirrju**. He should plug the hole with spinifex gum.

wajawu *Variant: wajayi. adjective*. cute, pleasing, gratifying. For example, of animals doing tricks at the circus.

wajayi *Variant: wajawu. adjective*. pleasing.

wakaku From Ngarla. *noun*. White-browed Babbler. *Pomatostomus superciliosus*. Onomatopoeic of their constant babbling.

wakala From Karajarri. *adjective*. tired, weary. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Wakala munu wupartu ngaju!** I'm not a little tired! (= I'm very tired!) *Syn: manarr.*

wakany *adjective*. whole. **Wakany** tends to focus on the whole of a single item, whereas **wiyirr** focusses on all of the participants involved. *See: wiyirr.*

Wakarlikarli *noun*. name of clan. The name of a Nyangumarta clan that used to live to the north and northwest of what is now called Lake Wakarlikarli. See also **warrjawa**.

waki *particle*. cut across in front of. **Ngani waki mirti jarrinyi?** What was that that ran across in front of us? **Waki wapakarnan**. You interrupted (*Literally:* 'You hopped across in front.')

wakilyji pini (*from: wakilyji pi*) *verb*. he interrupted him. *See: waki.* [*Gram:* Note the use of the Indirect Cause suffix **-ji**. He did not stop of his own accord.]

wakurla *noun*. upper millstone. [*Anth:* Small, held in hand. Cf. **majarra**, lower mill-stone.]

wakurra *noun*. crow. *Syn: karnka, pani karnti, wangkurna, waakurra, wangkiti. See: kaarnka.*

walakarri *noun*. ceremonial spear. [*Anth:* Has two sets of several barbs each, pointing in opposite direction, carved into the edges on each side of the broad flat head.]

walakurru *noun*. white feathers. Some species of birds have a lot of white silky feathers, popular for making decorations for use in corroborees.

walangkarra *Variant: walangkarr. locational*. ahead, out in front, first in a series. In contrast to **nyirrini**, last. **Walangkarrju yarntarna parrjaniny**. The one in the lead speared a wallaby.

walangkarrangu *time noun*. in the beginning, in the early days, long ago. ... **rukanga**

walangkarrangu ... at the beginning of

sunset ... **Ngurranga kajan**

walangkarrangu. You arrived in camp early.

walapa *noun*. flattish outcrop of rock.

walarni *Variant: walani. noun*. return. **Walarnijalu wurrarnikinyinganaku muwarr**. When he returned he used to tell us about the news.

walarni jarrinyi (*from: walarni jarri*) *verb (intransitive)*. he returned. *Syn: kulpanya.*

walarni jini (*from: walarni ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he made it return. For example, a rider steering a horse, or a builder rewinding a tape-measure. *Syn: kulpa jini.*

walarrany pini (*from: walarrany pi*) *Variant: walirrany pini, walirriny pini. verb (transitive)*. he went past without stopping, he bypassed it. **Yanalayi marnti walarrany warnkungu**. We two walked past the hill.

walartu₁ *noun*. Wedge-tailed Eagle. *Aquila audax*. Also at times used loosely for any other large raptore ("hawk family"), such as Osprey, Harrier, or Sea Eagle. (Although these have their own specific names, many people nowadays are very unsure of which is which.). *Syn: jatu₁, ngurlarn₁.* [*Anth:* Note that in several languages in the East Pilbara Region their particular word for eagle is also their word for marchfly. No-one has yet offered any reason for this.]

walartu₂ *noun*. marchfly (generic). *Syn: jatu₂, ngurlarn₂.*

walirrany pini (from: **walirrany pi**) *Variant:* **walirriny pini**; **walarray pini**. *verb.* he passed him.

wali-wali *noun.* "leg-shaking" corroboree. *See:* **wal-wal**.

wali-wali pini (from: **wali+wali pi**) *verb* (*intransitive*). (He) danced a leg-quivering dance; (the hawk) hovered. **Wali-wali pininyi yikilikili**. The Nankeen Kestrel is hovering.

walja *adjective.* own possession, own relation.

waljurna (from: **walju**) *verb* (*intransitive*). he grew.

walka From Karajarri? *adjective.* thirsty. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Walka karrinyi**. He was thirsty. *Syn:* **winu**.

walka-walka *kinship noun.* one type of son-in-law. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details. [*Anth:* A woman's brother's son or husband's sister's son who is too closely related to be marriageable for her daughter.]

walpirriny *noun.* species of creeper. Has small round grey leaves. It grows in a dense clump around the base of trees. Has pairs of recurved 2mm thorns, each pair set at right-angles along the stem to the previous pair. The edible fruit is yellow, "shaped like a banana" (?). Leaves when steeped make good medicine for nausea. Grows near Roy Hill, also north of Roebuck Plains, and along the De Grey, and out near Robe River.

walpurra *Variant:* **walpurru**. *adjective.* wide, stretched out. Can be used of a wide gorge in contrast to a narrow one. *Syn:* **parlparri**.

wal-wal *noun.* hovering; leg-quivering. **Wal-wal karra marna**. He made his legs quiver. *See:* **wali-wali**. [*Anth:* (Leg-quivering is a feature of certain dances in "shaking-leg" corroborees)]

walyaka Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* 1) leaf (generic). *Syn:* **parrka**₁. — *noun.* 2) tea-leaves. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *Syn:* **parka**₂.

walyi₁ *Variant:* **walyirr**. *adverb.* almost, nearly. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Walyi manarnala janpamaluku!** I almost grabbed the fish! **Mungkajartinyju walyi wirlarnala palamaku yukurruku**. Someone with a stick nearly hit that dog. **Walyi ruwinyinpalu**. You nearly shot him. *Syn:* **katurr**. [*Gram:* Use the DATive on the goal of the action.]

walyi₂ Nyangumarta dialect. *noun.* shoulder. *See:* **jali**, **karlpa**, **ngurntu**.

Walyirli *noun.* name of a Nyangumarta clan. *See:* **walyi**₂. [*Anth:* This clan used to live near Sandfire. A reliable source stated that members of this clan had on occasion punished offenders by stabbing them in the shoulder, instead of by the normal process of stabbing in the thigh.

Others then took to calling this clan the **Walyi-rli**, "shoulder-emphatic", that is, "Those who stab in the shoulder!". (The practice was frowned upon by all other clans.) Possibly the source of the (incorrect) name of "Wanyarli" for the Coastal dialect(s) of Nyangumarta. In 1979 it was said that there were a couple of people still reckoned as members of that clan living at Strelley at that time.]

walyirr-walyirr *adjective.* scattered around "everywhere".

walypila *Variant:* **walypili**. *noun.* white man. From English. *Syn:* **karranyja**, **kuwaly**, **nyarlu**.

walypunu *noun.* tall spindly Acacia. *Acacia acradenia*.

wama From Martuwangka, Inland Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* beer, any alcoholic drink. *Syn:* **kari**. [*Anth:* (1) **Wama** used to be one name for a kind of sweet nectar, especially that from the **kumpaly** tree or the **jalpiny** bush trees. An effective way of extracting it was to soak the flowers in water until it had all dissolved, and then drink the water. (2) In the early 1970s most Nyangumarta speakers used to apply the term **wama** only to wine, because it is sweet; and used the term **kari** ("bitter") only for beer. Nowadays many use **kari** as a generic term for both. Likewise the Martu Wangka people now use **wama** as a generic term for both. (3) Some people at Marble Bar in the early 1970s used to use the term **wama** for "tobacco" as well, so that for them it meant an opiate of any kind. In the Warnman language the term also covers tobacco, and all alcohol, whether sweet or bitter.])

wampakurla *Variant:* **wampakula**. *noun.* large yellowish-skinned variety of puff-ball. [*Anth:* A narrow cross-section below the powder was used as a food-source. I have tasted some. I have never been warned about possible hallucogenic effects, if there were any.]

wamurla Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Nyiyaparli and Martuwangka. *Variant:* **wamurlu**. *noun.* one species of Bush Tomato. *Solanum diversiflorum*. *Syn:* **pilirta**.

wana *Variant:* **warna**. *adjective.* sated with water. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *See:* **marlka**, **puyirni**.

wanal *noun.* root of tree. *Syn:* **karlka**.

wanangka *noun.* whirlwind.

wanarna (from: **wana**) *verb* (*intransitive*). it burned fiercely, it blazed.

wanayirti Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.* water, rain. *Syn:* **ngapa**.

wanayirtija Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjective.* damp, wet (e.g. clothing). *Syn:* **wirna**. *See:* **wanayirti**.

wangel *noun*. wind. **Wangel purrpanyi**. The wind began to blow. **Wangel wirtu jarrinyijanaku**. A strong wind arose for them. **Wangalju karlinyi kurlurlu**. The wind is picking up ("digging") the dust.

wangalangu *noun*. young man.

wangany *adjective*. proud, "show-off", bragging, boastful. **Wangany jarrinyi**. (1) He's "showing off". (2) He's become too proud (to come and see his relatives). *See: raka*.

wanga-wanga Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. lungs. *Syn: ralyu, ralyu-ralyu, yalyu-yalyu*. *See: wangel*.

wangka *locational*. near, close to. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Ant: kaja*.

wangkarli Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. Sand Goanna (Central Sand Monitor). *Varanus gouldii flavirufus*. The **wangkarli** doesn't like to go into hollow logs, whereas the **maruntu** will. (What are the implications of this statement for the herpetologists' joining of the two "sub-species"?). *Syn: rawal*.

wangkarru *noun*. spider.

wangkarrumili *noun*. spider-web. *Lit: 'spider's'*. The word indicating "home/camp/belongings" is often left implied.

wangkarr-wangkarr *noun*. windpipe. *Syn: kurnan-kurnan, rungarn-rungarn*.

wangkiti *noun*. crow. *Syn: karnka, pani karnti, wakurra, wangkurna, waakurra*. *See: kaarnka*.

wangkurna From Nyiyaparli. *noun*. crow. *Syn: karnka, pani karnti, wakurra, waakurra, wangkiti*. *See: kaarnka*.

wangurl jarrinyi (from: **wangurl jarri**)

verb (intransitive). he looked from side to side. That is, he swung his head round from side to side, looking to see if there was any danger, and/or for possible escape routes.

wangurlikata *noun*. very intelligent person, very knowledgeable person. Such a person is well-informed on all matters. *See: wangurl jarrinyi*.

wangurna (from: **wangu**) *verb (transitive)*. he hit him, he spanked him.

waninyi (from: **wani**) *verb (intransitive)*. 1) he stayed. **Ngarungu waninyayirniiii**. We stayed in Port Hedland a long time.

— *verb (intransitive)*. 2) he was, he existed. Note that Nyangumarta has no equivalent for the English verb, "to be", and **waninyi** should not normally be used for it, though it does at times overlap with it a little. **Yijapa ngalypa wantuluman**. Perhaps you will stay well / I hope you will stay well. [*Gram: The stem is slightly irregular, in that it adds a /t/ in the IMPER and FUT forms. (Or conversely, and more likely, has lost a /t/ from all its other*

forms.)]

wani-waninyi-yi (from: **wani+wani**) *verb (intransitive)*. they are crowded together. So close that there is no room to move through them.

wanka *adjective*. alive, raw, unripe. **Wanka waninyi jamuji**. Mother's father is still alive. *Syn: wankanyu*.

wanka jini (from: **wanka ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he revived him, he rescued him, he saved him, he healed him. *Lit: 'made him alive'*. Figurative. Does not imply that the person was dead beforehand. *Syn: wankanyu marna*.

wankaly-wankaly *adjective derived*. fresh. **Pala kuwiyi wankaly-wankaly**. That meat is still fresh.

wankanyu Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *adjective*. alive. *Syn: wanka*. *Ant: kutu, marlkarri*.

wankanyu marna (from: **wankanyu ma**)

Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (transitive)*. he cured him, he rescued him, he saved him. *Syn: wanka jini*.

wankurtakurta *noun*. Spotted Nightjar.

Eurostopodus argus. *Syn: kurta-kurta*.

wanmirimiri *noun*. squid.

wanpa *noun*. liver. *Syn: mirliki, ngalkari*.

wanparr *adjective*. active, energetic, lively. *Syn: mangan*.

wanpirni (from: **wanpi**) *verb (transitive)*. she tossed it. Used of the action when winnowing seeds in a yandying dish.

wanta *verb (intransitive)*. Be! Stay! Imperative Singular form of the verb **waninyi**. (The imperative singular marker in Inland Nyangumarta dialect is a zero. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. uses **wantayi**). For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Nyungungu wantapulu!** You two stay here!

wanta karrpi-karrpi *noun*. Snake Vine.

Tinospora smilacina. *Syn:*

wurntarnta-wurntarnta.

wanyarli₁ *noun*. Native Pear. *Cynanchum*

floribundum. *Syn: warnkura*. [*Anth: The growing tips of the creeper are edible. When newly formed the whole fruit is edible. As the pod ripens the seeds are still edible, but the silky tassels of the "parachutes" attached to the seeds are not. The leaves can also be eaten, either raw or cooked, but preferably when still young. The white sap is quite safe to eat; it is not caustic.*]

wanyarli₂ *noun*. an incorrect name for a Coastal dialect of Nyangumarta. [*Anth: It seems that only those who have been taught this meaning of the word since 1976 by those involved in language-work at Nomads Inc schools know of*

it as a name for a dialect. They got it from reading O'Grady's Grammar. However, in the early 1970s everyone that I asked (and I asked scores of them) told me that they had never heard of it as a dialect name. It is likely that the original recording of this as a name for a dialect was in error for **Walyirli**, which see. But even that was never used as a dialect name by Nyangumarta people. The Coastal dialect is most commonly referred to by inland dialect speakers as 'Coastal Nyangumarta', and by the Coastal speakers themselves as just 'Nyangumarta' (or as 'Proper Nyangumarta' if asked to contrast it with the inland dialects).]

wanyī *noun*. joey. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". Syn: **japun**.

wanyjarni *Variant: wanyja. adverbial interrogative*. where. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". **Wanyjarnija nyuntu?** Where have you come from? **Wanyjarnikarti yananyan?** Where are you going to? **Wanyjarningi wirrinnin?** Where did you put it?

wapakarna (*from: wapaka*) *verb (intransitive)*. he jumped. ... **wapa-wapakanakata** ... a bouncy old vehicle, or a lively person ...

wapa-wapa *noun*. bulldog ant.

wapi *adverb*. mistakenly, in error. **Wapilu mana**. He took it by mistake. See: **wata, warta**.

wapiri *Variant: wapira. adverb*. kangaroo-hunting. **Yana wapiri yukurrujartiny**. He went hunting with dogs.

wapirni (*from: wapi*) *verb (transitive)*. he hunted kangaroos with dogs.

wapirripirri *adverb*. right through. **Wapirripirri wirriliman nyungu**. You will put this (shaft) right through (the middle of the race of ball-bearings). **Kanyanyi mungkamarramarranga wapirripirri**. (The bolting horse) took me right through a patch of scrub.

wara *noun*. cloth, clothes, rag, rubbish, matter in the corner of one's eye.

wara murrungka From Ngarla. *noun*. Black Flying Fox, Black Fruit Bat. *Pteropus alecto*. In Ngarla means literally "cloth on a stone" or "cloth on a hill". Known as **waramurrungka** or **waramurungka** by some -- stressed as for a single word of 5 syllables, with stress on 1st and 4th. This variant form may stem from not knowing the meanings of the two Ngarla words. But in Ngarla **murru** has a different meaning from **murru**. Syn: **wartarrpiny**.

waraja *adjective*. one.

waraja waraja *adverb*. one by one, one at a time. **Palaja marlu nyampali jarrinyiyijanaku, manayijaninyi waraja waraja**. After that

many became leaders for them, they chose them one after another.

warajamal *adverb*. once. See: **waraja, -mal**.

warajanga jarrinya-yi (*from: warajanga jarri*) *verb (intransitive)*. they congregated, they flocked together. See: **waraja**.

warajanga jarrinyi-pulu (*from: warajanga jarri*) *verb (intransitive)*. those two married. See: **waraja**.

warajanga jini-yi-pulinyi (*from: warajanga ji*) *verb (transitive)*. (the relatives) married that couple.

wararnu *noun*. scale-insect, and its secretion. [*Anth*: The scale-insect, and its white "scale", under which the scale insect lives and feeds. Both are edible, slightly sweet. They are often found on **wurrangka** leaves.]

wararr *adverb*. standing. **Wararrju nganayirni mayi**. We ate food standing up. ... **wararr miran** ... canopy of shade high enough to stand up in ...

wararr jarrinyi (*from: wararr jarri*) *verb (intransitive)*. he stood up, he rose to a standing position. [*Anth*: Older generation usage. Younger generation uses **wararr karrinyi** for this as well as for someone already in a standing position.]

wararr jini (*from: wararr ji*) *verb (transitive)*. 1) he stood it up. Cf. **jarnti jini**, 'he placed it in a vertical position'. — *verb (transitive)*. 2) he halted it, he caused it to stand still. For example, a horse, boat, or vehicle.

wararr karrinyi (*from: wararr karri*) *verb (intransitive)*. he was standing, he was in a standing position. Cf. with **wararr jini**, "he stood it up", and older usage **wararr jarrinyi**, "he stood up" (rose to a standing position). This latter use has been abandoned by younger speakers, who use **wararr karrinyi** for the act of rising to a standing position, as well as for actually being in a standing position.

warawu *particle*. zap! whoosh! wham! Used to express a sudden violent event, such as an explosion, or the sudden blazing-up of a fire. See: **raa**.

wari Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. fat. See: **jinji, pajali**.

warilangu From Nyamal. *Variant: wayilangu. noun*. Small-leaved Bauhinia. *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*. Syn: **jikily, karntimarta, warimpi**.

warimpi Inland Nyangumarta dialect only. *noun*. Small-leaved Bauhinia. *Lysiphyllum cunninghamii*. Syn: **jikily, karntimarta, warilangu**.

wariny *adjective*. 1) different. — *pronoun*. 2) another, other, someone. ...

warinyarrangu ... some others ... [*Gram:* Note: This should not be used for the indefinite referent "anyone", nor for "whoever" (for which you must use **wiyirr**, "everyone who..."). Strictly speaking, **wariny** always signals one specific one doing the action, even though the identity of that one may not be known, rather than signalling the option of any unspecified one ("someone") out of a vast number of potential ones who might do it. However, some younger generation speakers will use **wariny** (or **nganurtu**, the question word 'who?') for 'someone', 'whoever', when they are asked to translate from English into Nyangumarta, not realising the difference between the usages of the two languages.]

wariny jarrinyi (from: **wariny jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). it became different. **Wariny jarrinyi ngumpa**. His expression changed. (*Literally:* 'his face became different'.)

wariny jini (from: **wariny ji**) *verb*. he did it differently.

wariny..., wariny... (from: **wariny...**, **wariny**) *adjective*. one ..., the other ...; OR one ..., another ... **Wariny pungkanyi, wariny mirti jarrinyi**. One fell, the other one ran away.

warinykurnu jarrinyi (from: **warinykurnu jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). he veered, he changed course, he faced a different direction. **Wararr karrinyi, warinykurnu jarrinyi, parrjarnakinyi**. He stopped, turned around, and was looking.

warinykurnu jini (from: **warinykurnu ji**) *verb* (transitive). he turned it around, he turned it to face a different direction, he caused it to veer off-course. **Warinykurnu jinaku jarrinya**. He got ready to turn it around. **Purlikarrangu warinykurnuku jinaku jarrinyiyirnijanaku**. We got ready to turn the cattle in a different direction for them (i.e. for the other group of drovers, waiting to intercept them). [*Gram:* This latter example is one of the clearest of the eight indications that Nyangumarta verbalisers should not be suffixed on to their "Lexical Adjunct", the word that precedes them in any particular sentence. The **-ku** that precedes the **ji-** and the **jarri** is a word-final suffix. In no other instance in the language is anything ever suffixed on after a **-ku**; and there is no need to make an exception of the verbalisers in Nyangumarta solely on the basis of what other languages are thought to do with their verbalisers.]

warinymaljanga *time noun*. another day, the next day, yesterday. *See:* **wariny**, **-mal**, **-ja**, **-nga**.

warinypa wariny *Variant: warinypa warinypa*. *adjective*. different ones, different kinds of, all

sorts of. **Kuwiyrangu warinypa wariny jinijaninyi**. He made all different kinds of animals. [*Gram:* Coastal Nyangumarta adds the **-pa** to all head words in co-ordinate phrases, so their phrase is **warinypa warinypa**.]

warla *noun*. brackish water. Too salty to drink. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn:* **puntu**.

warlalka *noun*. Native Orange. *Capparis lasiantha*. [*Anth:* Has elongated tear-drop shaped fruit, with a thick skin that has to be peeled off, but you can eat the skin too when it is really ripe. It has seeds inside like a passion fruit. It is yellow when it's ripe. Leaves are small, ovate, paired on opposite sides of the stem, with a pair of small horns at their node. There used to be plenty along the De Grey. There were some on Mulyie Stn in the early 70s. Always climbs up a tree (only certain species of tree?), though the plant itself grows in the ground. It has sort of suction cups on the tendrils. People used to go out in the buggy on expeditions hunting for **warlalka** when SB was a lad.]

warli *noun*. gutter, small water-eroded channel.

warliny-warliny Nyangumarta dialect. *noun*. spirit of a living human being. *Syn:* **pirlurr**, **wiyurr**. *See:* **yatangkal**.

warlirni (from: **warli**) *verb* (transitive). he touched it, he held it, he held onto it, he detained him. **Nyirrirnili warlirnalu wurru**. From behind she touched his clothing. **Munu warlinaku pala yukurru, pajinakata**. Don't touch that dog, he's a biter. **Palinyngarra yija warlilii**. Hang on to that particular person!

warli-warli *adverb*. hovering.

warlparra *noun*. 1) woomera, spear-thrower. [*Anth:* This instrument was not used by the Nyangumarta, but everyone knew that the Warnman and other tribes used it, and knew this name for it, as well as the name 'woomera'.] — *noun*. 2) species of water scorpion. Family *Nepidae*. Its body resembles the shape of a woomera.

warlu *noun*. Processionary Caterpillar. The caterpillar's hairs, and to a lesser extent the powder from the moth's wings, cause an itchy rash on tender skin. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". [*Anth:* People also call them '**marlurlu**', but only use that figurative nickname when there are two or more moving head-to-tail in procession, like initiates being led around/

warlungu From Ngarla, Karajarri, Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. mangrove (generic). *Syn:* **yikara**.

warna *Variant: wana*. *adjective*. sated with liquid, had enough to drink. **Warna jarrinyirni**. I am satisfied after drinking. *See:* **wana**, **marlka**,

puyirni.

warnan *noun*. driftwood, flood debris.

warnayirti *Variant: wanayirti. noun*. water. *See: warna, wanayirti.*

warnkajarra *noun*. flying-ant (termite). An alate (winged member) of a termite-colony, such as swarm out to mate when there is rain. *See: mungkurl. [Anth: These were eaten by the Nyangumarta and Nyamal, though not by the Ngarla.]*

warnku *noun*. rock, stone, hill, money, any processed metal.

warnkujartu *noun*. hailstone. *See: warnku, -jartu.*

warnkukarringu *noun*. hills-dweller. Commonly used now for a Euro, a hills kangaroo, since the specific names **karlkany** and **wijunu** went **nyaparu** in the 1980s. *See: warnku, -karringu.*

warnkuku yinya-li (*from: warnkuku yi*) *verb (transitive)*. he sold it. *Lit: 'he gave it to him for money'.*

warnkulu mana (*from: warnkulu ma*) *verb (transitive)*. he bought it. *Lit: 'he got it with money'.*

warnkura *noun*. Native Pear. *Cynanchum floribundum*. *Syn: wanyarli.*

warnparn palala *noun*. Red-browed Pardalote. *Pardalotus rubricatus.*

warnta *noun*. rebuke, argument.

warnta marna (*from: warnta ma*) *verb (transitive)*. he rebuked him, he growled at him, he argued with him. **Palanga warnta marnayijaninya marrngukarra**. Then they rebuked the men. **Warnta marnayarninyi**. They quarreled with each other. *Syn: palpirni.*

warntakata *noun*. adversary, opponent, critical or argumentative person. *Syn: yukuny pinakata, yukuny.*

warntany *noun*. River Mulga, Leather-leaved Wattle. *Acacia coriacea.*

warntarri *noun*. sandstone, sandhill with sandstone deposits.

warnti *noun*. tail (of animal, bird, or fish). This is not used of rump or buttocks, as it might be in English. *Syn: wipu. [Anth: Rude people have used this word so often to mean "penis" that it is usually avoided in polite speech; people use wipu instead. In the following verb phrases it is alright.]*

warnti kaniny yakarna (*from: warnti kaniny yaka*) *verb (transitive)*. he left the task unfinished, he left the matter undecided. *Lit: 'tail-down left it'.*

warnti pilyarri *noun*. Coppertail, Yellow-faced Whip Snake. *Lit: 'tail red'. Demansia psammophis*. This mildly-poisonous snake is greenish for more than half of its length, with

the latter portion reddish or coppery in colour.

Syn: lawurr.

warnti pini (*from: warnti pi*) *verb (transitive)*. he dropped it. **Warnti pilinpili**. You might drop it. **Warnti pinili**. He dropped it on him. **Warnti pinarninyi jungkanga**. He threw himself down on the ground.

warntiji *noun*. Ridge-tailed Goanna (Ridge-tailed Monitor). *Varanus acanthurus*. *Syn: putirr-putirr.*

warnu *noun*. digging stick.

-warra *Variant: -warrawarra. noun suffix*. lots of. *See: -warrawarra.*

warralarany *noun*. centipede. *Syn: yankarralany, jirrini.*

-warrangu *noun suffix*. expert. ... **mirtiwarrangu** ... an expert runner ... *See: yarni-yarni.*

warrapa *noun*. tall grass.

warrarn *noun*. country, area of land.

warrarni (*from: warra*) *Variant: warrarna. verb (transitive)*. he crunched it. For example of person eating a dry biscuit, or dog gnawing a bone.

warrarnjarra *noun*. tribe, nation, very big group of people.

-warrawarra *adjective*. lots of. *Syn: -marramarra.*

warrayi *noun*. fly, native bee.

warri *adjective*. cold. *See: waarri. [Gram: This word has been put into print for many years as warri, so is also entered with that spelling here, so that readers can find it, but it is always pronounced with length on the first vowel, and should be written at least as waarri. (There is a contrast between the length of the 'a' in this word with that in warru or in warri-warri or warru-warru.)* However, Nyangumarta had no long vowels in words of two or more syllables, so unless it is a word borrowed from some other language, the original form would probably have been **wararri**, and one suspects that the medial 'r' has dropped out in fast speech so often that the form **waarri** became the norm. The only other Nyangumarta words with 'aa' in them are single-syllable ones like **jaarr** and **laarr**. But note the exceptions **kaaruka** and **waakurra**.]

warri jini (*from: warri ji*) *verb (transitive)*. he made him sick. *See: warri. [Gram: There is no vowel length in the first word of this verb phrase. This is in contrast to waarri, 'cold'.]*

warringkura *noun*. plains kangaroo, Red Kangaroo. *Macropus rufus*. *Syn: mangkuru, parkarrakarringu.*

warrinyji *noun*. young man. In contrast to an old one.

warri-warri *noun*. Sandfire Wattle, Duck's-Head Wattle. *Acacia anaticeps*.

warrjata *adverb*. confrontationally, argumentatively. [*Anth*: "Body language", pacing back and forth, scuffing one's feet in the dust, indications of willingness to start (or re-start) an argument.]

warrjata pini (from: **warrjata pi**) *verb*. he paced back and forth arguing rapidly.

Warrjawa₃ *noun*. name of a Nyangumarta clan. This clan used to live north and northwest of Lake Wakarlikarli.

warrjawa₁ *noun*. species of plant. Grows in the Lake Wakarlikarli area.

warrjawa₂ Nyangumarta dialect. *noun*. hills kangaroo. *Syn*: **karlkany**, **wijurnu**.

warrkamu *noun*. work. From English. [*Gram*: Many can now say the non-permissible word-final /m/, but most prefer to add the epenthetic /u/. Presumably the early white settlers said "work-em" in an attempt to simplify (!) their English. Otherwise the form could have come into Nyangumarta as ***warrka**. The final /u/ is interesting. One might have expected /a/, from the primary vowel harmony rules for nouns, but the several verbs adopted from English all use a final /u/ instead.]

warrkamu jarrinyi (from: **warrkamu jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). he worked.

warrkamu jini (from: **warrkamu ji**) *verb* (transitive). he did some work.

warrkirni (from: **warrki**) *verb* (intransitive). 1) he crawled. Used of people and bipedal animals going along "on all fours". **Warringkura warrkirni**. The kangaroo moved along slowly on all fours. *Syn*: **jarinyi**.
— *verb* (intransitive). 2) it flowed (of liquids). For example of water in a creek-bed, or of phlegm from a nose. **Pijungu warrkininyi mangkurtu**. Water is flowing in the creek. *Syn*: **jarinyi**.

warrpu jini (from: **warrpu ji**) *verb* (intransitive). he started out on foot for another campsite.

waru *adjective*. dark colour. **Pala waru-warru**. It's a darkish colour. *Syn*: **kalaru**₂.

warrukarti *time noun*. night. *Syn*: **yutakarta**. *See*: **waru**.

warrukunti From Nyamal? *noun*. species of tree, or a boomerang or spear made from that tree. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other languages".

warrukurla *adjective*. black, dark. *Syn*: **punyjarn**.

warrul-warrul *Variant*: **warrurl-warrurl**. *time noun*. twilight. *Syn*: **jurrulypiti**, **jurrulypirti**. *See*: **waru**.

warruly *noun*. vegetation. *Syn*: **patalyi**.

warrulykarra *adjective*. grassy, well vegetated. *See*: **warruly**.

warruly-warruly *adjective*. green. *Syn*: **patalyi**. [*Anth*: Derived from **warruly** 'vegetation'.

There was no separate word for the colour green.]

warrura *noun*. Black Range.

waru-warru *noun*. species of Acacia. [*Anth*: It has dark wood. Known by some people as "Wild Bean Tree". It is excellent for making spears and boomerangs.]

warta *Variant*: **wata**. *adjective*. in error, mistaken. **Ngajulu warta kanyarna mirli-mirli**. I brought the book by mistake. **Warta kanya palinyju**. He took it in the wrong direction (a car, off the road!). *See*: **wapi**.

warta karntinyikiti Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. clumsy person. *See*: **warta**.

wartaji *noun*. dingo.

wartapirti *Variant*: **watapirti**. *adjective*. casual, careless. **Yukurru wirlarnakinyinganaka watapirtilu**. He used to kill our dogs. He didn't care. **Wartapirtilu pijirri jurrpaly ngurriny palamili**. He didn't care about the blood smeared on its blanket. *See*: **warta**.

wartarra From Ngarla. *noun*. shoulder-blade. *Syn*: **kurlpirli**, **lirmpi**.

watarrku *Variant*: **watarrku**. *adjective*. accidental, mistaken. **Malparr pini tili watarrkulu**. He bumped the lamp accidentally. *See*: **warta**.

watarrpiny *Variant*: **watarrpiny**. *noun*. fruit bat. *Syn*: **wara murrungka**.

wartawu *particle*. "ouch!", expression of pain.

wartiti *Variant*: **wartirti**. *noun*. headache. *Syn*: **jarrati**.

wartiti jarrinyi (from: **wartiti jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). his head ached. *See*: **wartiti**.

wartu jini (from: **wartu ji**) *verb* (transitive). he covered it. **Wika wartu jini ngapangamarra**. She put a cover (e.g. a sheet of bark) over the fire to protect it from the rain. **Pulangkitilu wartu-wartu jini**. He partially covered him with a blanket. *Syn*: **yamarna**.

warturna (from: **wartu**) *verb* (transitive). he stretched it, he straightened it. For example, of straightening a spear. **Warturnarninyi**. He stretched himself.

wartu-wartu₁ (from: **wartu-wartu**) *adjective*. covered. **Pani wartu-wartu**. His eyes were covered. **Wartu-wartu yaninyikinyiyi**. They were going along concealed (by the bushes).

wartu-wartu₂ (from: **wartu-wartu**) From Ngarla. *noun*. Ribbon Grass, Razor Grass. *Chrysopogon fallax*. [*Anth*: Grows to over 2 metres high. It has long leaves, very narrow, with a single rib, and sharp barbed or serrated edges -- feels smooth when rubbed one way, and rough the other. Much better stock-feed than the Native Sorghum further north. On De Grey Station in the 1930s and 40s they used to cut it for hay for the horses and donkeys.]

wartu-wartura From Ngarla. *noun*. Australian Pipit/Richard's Pipit; 'Groundlark'. *Anthus novaeseelandiae*. *Syn*: **jijikarangu**.

waru₁ *noun*. virga, swathe of falling rain. This is seen as a light or dark band extending downwards from cloud. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". [*Anth*: People of The Mob nicknamed Don McLeod **Ngarnka Waru**, 'falling beard', likening his beard to a swathe of falling rain. In Martu Wangka it would mean "Sky Fire", but in the early days when the name was coined few if any Martu Wangka were involved in The Strike, nor would anyone have been thinking in those melodramatic metaphorical terms.]

waru₂ From Martuwangka. *noun*. fire. *Syn*: **wika**. *See*: **minyijirni**, **jakarna**.

waru kurta-kurta *noun*. species of leafless creeper. *Cassytha capillaris*. *Syn*: **jakutukutu**. [*Anth*: It grows like a net over spinifex and other small bushes, sometimes in a dense mat, in the way that **yukurli** does over trees. It has tiny edible dark-greyish fruit, smaller than those of **yukurli**, growing along the stems in small clusters.]

waruka *noun*. flame, small blaze. Such as a quick spinifex fire to warm oneself on a cold morning. *See* under **waru**.

waru-waru *noun*. tingling feeling, "pins and needles". *Syn*: **manyjarnja**, **wirripilypily**.

wata *Variant*: **warta**. *adverb*. accident, error, mistake. **Wata kanya palinyju**. He took it in the wrong direction (e.g. a car off the road). **Wata jinirnili**. I was mistaken about him. **Wata wirlarnarna ngajulu**. I hit it in error. *See*: **wapi**.

wata yana (from: **wata ya**) *verb* (intransitive). he went the wrong way, he got lost. *See*: **wata**.

watamunga From Warnman. *noun*. Honey Hakea. *Hakea suberea*. *Syn*: **kumpaly**, **marruka**, **watamunga**, **yumpaly**.

watapirti *Variant*: **wartapirti**. *adjective*. casual, careless; casual, careless. **Mayi ngananyikinyinganaka watapirtilu**. He used to eat all our food without caring. *See*: **wata**.

watarrku *Variant*: **watarrku**. *adjective*. accidental, mistaken. **Watarrkulu manarna warinymili wurru**. I accidentally picked up another chap's swag. *See*: **warta**, **wata**.

watarrpiny *Variant*: **watarrpiny**. *noun*. fruit bat.

wawirri *adverb*. dodging, twisting.

wawirri yana (from: **wawirri ya**) *verb* (intransitive). he dodged, he twisted, he zig-zagged, he travelled an unpredictable course. This is typical of some creatures when being chased; or of a whirlwind. *See*: **wawirri**.

wawirri yarntarna-rninyi (from: **wawirri**

yarnta) *verb* (intransitive). it rotated. For example, a whirlwind, a wheel, or a drive-shaft in a machine.

wayarlany *noun*. Sandhill Spider-flower, Sand-dune Grevillea. *Grevillea stenobotrya*.

wayarti *noun*. sea turtle.

wayi *adverbial interrogative*. how was it? how did you feel about it? **Wayirti? Ngalya?** How was it? Good?

-wayi *noun suffix*. without. This can also be used as a mild prohibition. **Kurpanywayilu marra!** Pick it up without being shy! ... **wirtuwayi** ... not very big ... **Wakalawayilu yirrku** **ngalya jiliminyijanaku**. Without tiredness we should keep on doing good to them. **"Kara yanali."** **"Karawayi, kurila!"** "He went west with him." "Not west, south!" **Kalkunawayi**. Don't keep them. **Ngaju munu yaninyawayi**. I'm probably not going. *See*: **-majirri**.

wii jini (from: **wii ji**) *verb* (transitive). he transported him. **Wii jinijaninyi Mukurrinyakarti murtukanga**. He took them to the Twelve Mile Reserve in his car. *Syn*: **jinirni**.

wijaly *noun*. species of tree. [*Anth*: The gum is edible.]

wijaly-wijaly Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. saliva.

wijurnu *noun*. hills kangaroo, Euro. *Macropus robustus erubescens*. **Wijurnuku ngamparl-ngamparl warrkininyi**. He is lying down crawling towards the euro. *Syn*: **karlkany**, **warrjawa**.

wika *noun*. fire, firewood. **Wika jini**. She built a fire (with or without setting light to it). *Syn*: **waru**. *See*: **minyijirni**, **jakarna**.

wika minti *noun*. hot coals.

wilirtiny *adjective*. hanging, suspended.

wilirtiny jarrinyi (from: **wilirtiny jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). it swung back and forth.

wilirtiny waninyi (from: **wilirtiny wani**) *verb* (intransitive). it hung suspended.

wiliya *noun*. end-of-summer rain.

wiljirrkiriny *noun*. Tickweed. *Cleome viscosa*. [*Gram*: Pronounced "wiljirrkiriny"-- See General Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in the Introduction.]

wilka-wilka *noun*. collarbone. *Syn*: **mirrpi-mirrpi**, **tirntimirlka**.

wilki *Variant*: **wirki**. *adjective*. bent, crooked, curved. *Syn*: **wirlarra**₂.

wily pini (from: **wily pi**) *verb* (transitive). he whipped him.

wilyki From Martuwangka. *noun*. cereal grain, (any?) edible grass-seed. [*Anth*: Probably only a few species are involved, even in Martu Wangka. There is no generic Nyangumarta word for 'seed'. Each edible type of plant has its own specific name, which is applied to the plant

as a whole, to its fruit, and to its seeds. If there used to be a Nyangumarta word for 'edible seed' it has gone out of use under the **nyaparu** rule.]/

wilypa *noun*. path. **Wilypa jinijanaku**. He made a path for them.

wilyparu From Ngarla. *noun*. Osprey. *Pandion haliaetus*.

wilypurn *noun*. whip. **Wilypurnjartinyju wirlarna**. He hit him with a whip. *Syn*: **wirnpi**.

wilyu-wilyu *noun*. intestines, guts. *Syn*: **pirlu, jaru**.

wily-wily *noun*. throb, pulse.

winkuma *Variant*: **wirnkuma**. *noun*. Northern Brushtail Possum. *Trichosurus arnhemensis*. *See*: **wirnkuma**.

winu *adjective*. thirsty. *Syn*: **walka**.

Winutayi *time noun*. Thursday. A pun on the fact that **winu** means "thirsty".

winy *noun*. sandfly.

winya *adjective*. full (of a container). Not used to mean 'sated' of a person. *See*: **marlka, warna**.

winya jini (from: **winya ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he filled it.

winyaja jarinyi (from: **winyaja jari**) *verb (intransitive)*. it overflowed.

winyja *noun*. bone. *Syn*: **kunyja, kamari**. *See*: **yika**.

winyjarr *noun*. sneeze. ... **winyjarrkata** ... one prone to sneezing ...

winyjarr pini (from: **winyjarr pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he sneezed.

winyji *noun*. coccyx, tail-bone.

winyji tituru Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. Pallid Cuckoo. *Cuculus pallidus*. *Syn*: **purlu turtu, yika turtu, yika turuturu**.

winyjirri *adverbial interrogative*. how; which way. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also (variant of **wunyjurru**). *See*: **wunyjurru**.

wipu From Martuwangka. *noun*. tail. *Syn*: **warnti**.

wira *noun*. white ochre. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". *Syn*: **kakirn, karlji**.

wiriny *noun*. line of fire.

wiriny pini (from: **wiriny pi**) Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb (transitive)*. he lit little fires in a row.

wirinyjirr From Ngarla, Nyamal. *noun*. comet. *See*: **wiriny**.

wirirr *noun*. scratch.

wirirr pini (from: **wirirr pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he scratched it. *Syn*: **karli-karlinyi**.

wirlarna (from: **wirla**) *Variant*: **wurla**. *verb (transitive)*. 1) he hit it.
— *verb (transitive)*. 2) he killed it. Strictly speaking this requires the addition of the word **marlkarri**, "he hit it dead"; but usually it is clear from the context whether "hit" or "kill" is meant, so **marlkarri** is often omitted. Likewise

many Nyangumarta speakers will yell angrily in English, "I'll kill you!", when all that they mean is, "I'll hit you!". **Palaja wirlarna marlkarri palinymili marrka**. Then he killed his younger brother. [*Anth*: (Lawyers please note the non-English meaning of this word before convicting someone for using it!)]

wirla-rn-wirlarna (from: **wirla+rn+wirla**)

verb (transitive). he patted it, he tapped it, he hit it gently and repeatedly. Cf. Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. **jakarnju wirlarna**, he touched him gently, he nudged him. *See*: **wirla**₁.

wirlarra₁ *noun*. 1) moon. **Yanayirni wirlarranga**.

We travelled by moonlight (*Literally*: 'in the moonlight'). **Wirlarra karli karrinyi**. The moon has become a boomerang (of a 'new moon', crescent shaped). **Wirlarra parnpininyi kara**. The new moon is showing in the west. (*Literally*: 'It is throwing the moon west.') *Syn*: **tartarta**.

— *time noun*. 2) month.

wirlarra₂ *adjective*. curved, crescent-shaped. For example used of a new moon, nautilus shell, cut-worm caterpillar, cockchafer grub. Cf. the adjective **wirlikirr**, curved, bent, crooked. *Syn*: **wilki**.

wirli *noun*. feather.

wirlijartiny *noun*. bird (generic). *Lit*: 'wing-having'. *Syn*: **kaparrku, wirrujartiny, yintujarra**. [*Anth*: This term, 'wing-having', has come into common use in Nyangumarta and some of the surrounding languages as a result of the deaths of people between 1972 and 1989 who were named "bird" in those languages, so that the original words became taboo -- Coastal Nyangumarta, Inland Nyangumarta, Martu, and most recently, Nyiyaparli. So far none of them has come back into use. The Martu Wangka people are now adopting **turru** for "bird" -- meaning any bird, though it used to refer only to certain honeyeaters. The other losses were replaced in each language by their equivalent of 'feathers-having'.]

wirliny *noun*. Caustic Grevillea. *Grevillea pyramidalis*. [*Anth*: The sticky substance on the seed-pods causes acute pain on skin contact, and often quite long-lasting "tattoo" effects. Eye contact should be avoided at all costs.]/

wirlirriny *noun*. Maitland's Wattle, Spiky Wattle. Said to be something like a **pani pirntarl**, but has smaller, elliptical leaves with the underside light, upper surface darker. Numerous stems curve upwards from a common stump. Leaves point upwards.

wirli-wirli *noun*. fishing-line. **Paliny**

wirli-wirlingi. He's fishing. (*Literally*: 'He's at the fishing-line'.)

wirliki Variant: **wilki**. *adjective*. bent, curved, crooked. ... **wirlikikata** ... twisty by nature ...
Syn: **wirlarra**₂.

wirliki jarrinyi (from: **wirliki jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). it twisted, it curved, it bent.

wirliki jini (from: **wirliki ji**) *verb* (transitive). he twisted it, he curved it, he bent it.

wirlikirr-wirlikirr *adjective derived*. has several bends in it. **Wirlikirr-wirlikirr pala rurtu**. That track is very winding, tortuous. See: **wirliki**.

wirlu *noun*. penis.

wirlujartu *noun*. lightning. Syn: **jitama**, **marrji-marrji**. See: **wirlu**.

wirlurn *noun*. species of mullet.

wirluru *noun*. Bush Thick-Knee ("Southern Stone Curlew"). *Burhinus grallarius*.

wirl-wirl *noun*. throbbing, pulsing. **Pijirri marrja wirl-wirl karra maninyi**. His blood is pulsing rapidly.

wirna *adjective*. damp, wet. Syn: **wanayirtija**.

wirni *adverb*. lead. **Tangki wirningi kanya mirrilyilu**. He led the donkey along with a rope.

wirni marna (from: **wirni ma**) *verb* (transitive). he led him. See: **wirni**.

wirninny-wirninny *noun*. Fork-tailed Kite ("Black Kite"). *Milvus migrans*.

wirnkuma From Warnman. *noun*. Northern Brushtail Possum. *Trichosurus arnhemensis*.
Syn: **langkurr**, **marlalparra**.

wirnpa *noun*. whistle.

wirnpal pini (from: **wirnpal pi**) *verb*. he whistled.

wirnpa *noun*. whip. Syn: **wilypurn**.

wirnpa jini (from: **wirnpa ji**) *verb* (transitive). he cracked the whip.

wirnta *noun*. prong, spike.

wirntamarra *noun*. Desert Mulga. *Acacia aneura*.

wirnta-wirnta *noun*. miniature spear. [Anth: A miniature imitation spear which is tucked into a headband as a corroboree decoration.]

wirnti₁ *noun*. fear. **Pala wirntilu yirrini**.

Wirntijartiny kamarnikinyi. Fearfully he saw it. He was screaming with fear. Syn: **karrarta**. See: **ngujayi**, **wirnti**₂. [Gram: Note that we have two homophonous forms in these two clauses, an adjective ('afraid') adverbialised by adding the INSTR, and a noun ('fear') which takes **-jartiny**. **-jartiny** is probably chosen here because the verb is intransitive. The INSTR marker is normally used in conjunction with a transitive verb.]

wirnti₂ *adjective*. afraid. **Wirnti yiji jarrinyiyi marrngurrangu**. The people became very afraid. Syn: **ngujayi**. See: **karrarta**, **wirnti**₁.

wirnti karrinyi (from: **wirnti karri**) *verb* (intransitive). he was frightened. Syn: **marrparna**.

wirnti ngirriny *noun*. Black-headed Python.

Aspidites melanocephalus. A popular food. The whole head and neck is glossy black, hence the Latin name. Of the various synonyms that many people are aware of, it is possible that some refer to, or may include, the Woma Python, (*Aspidites ramsayi*), which the Ngarla call **mukurri** and the Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also call **jilajaku**. These two species can look fairly similar at some stages. The synonyms **kalarra jawa** (Nyangumarta) and **nyarra warrukurla** (Nyamal), both mean 'mouth black'. Syn: **kalarra jawa**, **purruyura**.

wirntiny-wirntiny *adjective*. nervous. See: **wirnti**.

wirnti-wirnti From Ngarla. *noun*. Nankeen Kestrel. *Falco cenchroides*. Syn: **yikilikili**.

wirralpuru *noun*. autumn-like season, April-May. Reckoned from when the changes of wind and weather patterns show that the summer is weakening and the cooler season is coming.

wirriji From Nyamal. *noun*. string (any kind). Syn: **mirrilyi**.

wirrilya Variant: **wirrilyi**. *adjective*. bad-tempered, cruel, dangerous, violent, can't control himself. **Wirrilya jarrinyijanaku**. He is getting furious about them. **Ngapa warrkininyi wirrilya**. The floodwaters are flowing dangerously.

wirringkirli *noun*. Flannel Bush. *Solanum lasiophyllum*.

wirripilypily *noun*. prickling sensation, tingling feeling, "pins and needles". Syn: **manyjarnja**, **waru-waru**.

wirripintapinta *noun*. butterfly, moth. Syn: **kapalipali**. See: **pirna**.

wirrirni (from: **wirri**) *verb* (transitive). he put it. **Murla jarrinyaja parrkanga wirrirnilayi**. After it is cooked we put it down on (a bed of) leaves.

wirri-wirri *adjective*. hot. Used for example of wind, fire, sun.

wirrkanapinti *noun*. knife, any cutting instrument.

wirrkarna (from: **wirrkra**) *verb* (transitive). he cut it.

wirrupa *adjective*. everywhere, all around. **Munu yankunyi wirrupa**. Let's not spread out. Syn: **yitinykata**. See: **-jirri**₂.

wirru *noun*. wing, pectoral fin of a fish.

wirrujartiny *noun*. bird (generic). Lit: 'wing-having'. Syn: **kaparrku**, **wirlijartiny**, **yintujarra**. [Anth: This term, 'wing-having', has come into common use in Nyangumarta and some of the surrounding languages as a result of the deaths of people between 1972 and 1989 who were named "bird" in those languages, so that the original words became taboo -- Coastal Nyangumarta, Inland Nyangumarta, Martu, and

most recently, Nyiyaparli. So far none of them has come back into use. The Martu Wangka people are now adopting **turru** for "bird" -- meaning any bird, though it used to refer only to certain honeyeaters. The other losses were replaced in each language by their equivalent of 'feathers-having'.]

wirruntu *noun*. kidney. *Syn*: **pintikirri**.

wirru-rurru *noun*. Bee-Eater; Rainbow Bee-eater. *Merops ornatus*. *Syn*: **murlari**, **tirru-rurru**, **yirti kampalkura**.

wirtarra *adjective*. slender, slim. [*Anth*: Correct term to use of persons. Does not have the derogatory connotations of **murrjirr**, "thin/mean".]

wirtirr *adjective*. stern.

wirtirr ngumpa *noun*. policeman. *Lit*: 'stern face'. *Syn*: **kunymanakata**, **mantanakata**, **marnta marangka**.

wirtirri *noun*. Thorny Devil. *Moloch horridus*. *Syn*: **mingari**, **putarr**.

wirti-wirti *noun*. Tall Psoralea. *Psoralea pustulata*. Grows to 2.5 metres tall; has one or two upright stems with leaves hugging the main stems all the way up. [*Anth*: These were used for toy spears. This word may well be a synonym for **jinyjarra**, and be derived from **witi**, 'game'.]

wirtu *adjective*. big. ... **wirtumarta** ... fairly big ...

wirtu jarrinyi (from: **wirtu jarri**) *verb* (intransitive). he grew up, it became big.

wirtu jini (from: **wirtu ji**) *verb* (transitive). 1) he made it big. Used of inanimate things. **Wirtu jinayi rurtu**. They widened the road.

— *verb* (transitive). 2) he reared him from his youth. Used of rearing any living things, including trees and animals. **Pipapa japartulu wirtu jininyipulu kakarra, pirranga**. My parents reared me out east, in the desert.

wirtujina *adjective*. huge.

wirturn From Ngarla. *noun*. Whistling Kite. *Haliastur spheurnus*.

wiru₁ *noun*. worm, maggot.

wiru₂ *noun*. Cockatiel, Quarrion, Weeroo. *Nymphicus hollandicus*. Weeroo is a widely-known name, onomatopoeic (resembling the bird's call). *Syn*: **wiyu**.

wirurru *adjective*. fast, quick, rapid. *Syn*: **mirti**.

witan *noun*. species of catfish.

witi *noun*. game.

witi karrinyi (from: **witi karri**) *verb* (intransitive). he played.

witipinti *noun*. toy. *See*: **witi**.

wiyiki *time noun*. (1) week, (2) Sunday, (3) weekend. From English. [*Anth*: Different people are using this loan-word in different ways, with the younger generation using it for 'week', as in English. The second and third

usages are most undesirable now that people are living in a western time-oriented society.]

wiyirr *adjective*. all, everyone, the whole lot.

Wakany tends to focus on the whole of a single item, whereas **wiyirr** focusses on all of the potential number involved. *See*: **wakany**.

wiyirrpirlirli pini (from: **wiyirrpirlirli pi**) *verb* (transitive). he sprayed it out of his mouth. ... **wiyirrpirlirli pinapinti** ... garden sprinkler ...

wiyu *noun*. Cockatiel, Quarrion, Weeroo. *Nymphicus hollandicus*. Weeroo is a widely-known name, onomatopoeic (resembling the bird's call). *Syn*: **wiru**.

wiyurnmarta *noun*. hot wind. *Syn*: **purangu**.

wiyurr₁ *adverb*. desire.

wiyurr₂ From Martuwangka. *noun*. spirit of a living human being. *Syn*: **pirlurr**, **warliny-warliny**.

wuju From Nyamal. *noun*. gap, gorge. Width depends on context. May be a space only a few millimetres wide. *Syn*: **karnta**. *See*: **kartakujarra**.

wujul-wujul *adjective derived*. narrow. *See*: **wuju**.

wulyarna (from: **wulya**) *verb* (transitive). he dampened it, he made it wet. *Syn*: **ngulyarna**. *See*: **kuurr jini**.

wulyju *adjective*. limp, paralysed.

wulyu *adjective*. fragile, frail, rickety, likely to collapse. Used for example of a flimsy brush shelter, or of a frail person. *See*: **kantirr-kantirr**, **manya-manya**.

wungkarna (from: **wungka**) *verb* (intransitive). he peeped. **Wungkalajanaku wintawungulu!** Peep at them through the window!

wungku *noun*. windbreak. This may be a naturally-sheltered spot, or one made by humans for the purpose.

wunta *noun*. area of dead trees. These might be caused by a fire or a flood.

wunyjurru *Variant*: **winyjirri**, **wanyjarra**. *adverbial interrogative*. how, which, which way. **Wunyjurru jiliminyi?** Which way shall we do it?

wupartu *adjective*. small.

wupartupani *noun*. really small infants. Used of humans, birds, animals. *See*: **wupartu**. [*Anth*: LD used it of "water-sprites", the reflections off the ripples on Fogg Dam at sunset, with the implication that they were water-spirits waiting to be re-incarnated.]

wupartupaniny *adjective*. tiny. Used of cars, houses etc. seen from an aeroplane. *See*: **wupartupani**.

wupingarna (from: **wupinga**) *verb* (intransitive). he bent down, he crouched down, he ducked down. **Jampa kangkurulu warrarn parrjarnakinyi, wupingarnakinyi marrngu**. As soon as the kangaroo (stood up), looking at

the country, the man used to duck down. *Syn:* **mirtingarna**, **milya kaniny jarrinyi**, **pirntil kaniny jarrinyi**.

wupu *noun*. billycan, container.

wura *noun*. hunt. **Wura yana**. He went hunting. *Syn:* **pingka**.

wura marna (from: **wura ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he hunted it, he made him sick. When used of a person this usually implies "hunted by magical means, to cause sickness". For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

wurlka *adjective*. happy, pleased.

Yirrinriyingalayinyi marrngulu

wurkamarninyju. The people were really pleased to see us. [*Gram:* Note that **wurkamarniny-ju** here is INSTRUMENTAL, not ERGATIVE. The meaning is not that the really happy people saw us, but that the people saw us, and that their seeing was accompanied by pleasure on their part.]

wurlku *Variant:* **wulku**. *noun*. reflection or shadow of any object or animate being. [*Anth:* This is considered to belong to the one whose shadow or reflection it is, in contrast to **mirran**, 'shade', shelter from the sun.]

wurnmanya (from: **wurnma**) *verb (intransitive)*. it broke. **Jampa wurnmanyaku**. It should break soon. **Yaku ngarlu wurnmanyalu palaku kurriku**. My cousin was broken-hearted over that girl. (*Literally:* 'Cousin's stomach broke for that girl'.)

wurnmarna (from: **wurnma**) *verb (transitive)*. he broke it. *Syn:* **ngartarna**.

wurntarnta-wurntarnta Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. Snake Vine. ***Tinospora smilacina***. *Syn:* **wanta karrpi-karrpi**.

wurnungu *adjectival deictic*. that (distant). Variant form of **ngurnungu** used by some speakers.

wurralpirti *noun*. anything, whatever thing.

wurrangka *noun*. River Red Gum. ***Eucalyptus camaldulensis***.

wurrarnalu (from: **wurra**) *verb (ditransitive)*. he told him. **Pirrimartalu wurrarniyili partanyja**, "Yajalaman pala maruntu." The men said to the child, "Follow that goanna." **Pirrimartalu wurrarniyili mirtawanga partany**. The men told the woman about the child. **Wurrarnakinyijanaku palinyju Ngarrka**. He was telling them about God. [*Gram:* ERG-LOC-ACC. When someone is speaking directly to a person, many use **wurrarnala** or **wurrarnili**, reserving **wurrarnalu** for indirect messages, i.e. ones sent through someone else.]

wurrjirni (from: **wurrji**) *Variant:* **wurrjurnu**. *verb (intransitive)*. he died. *Syn:* **kutu jarrinyi**, **kurtu jarrinyi**, **marlkarri jarrinyi**,

pungkanyi.

wurrkarn *noun*. some species of skinks. The name includes ***Ctenotus schomburgki***. The exact range has yet to be decided. Cf. the Ngarla distinctions for those without specific names, based on small-and-skinny versus larger, with the larger ones subdivided according to cross-section of body -- close-to-cylindrical versus wider-and-flatter. *See:* **murlunyjara**.

wurrku₁ *adjective*. sick. *Syn:* **ngarnta**.

wurrku₂ *noun*. sickness. **Wurrkujartiny jana wiyirr**. They've all got some sickness.

wurru₁ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. bush (generic), tree (generic), piece of timber. *Syn:* **mungka**.

wurru₂ *noun*. belongings, clothing, parcel, swag. Shortened form of **wurrukarra**. *Syn:* **wurrukarra**.

wurruja *noun*. nickname for honey collected from a tree. *Lit:* 'tree-from'. *Syn:* **jutipirri**, **ngarriji**. *See:* **wurru₁**.

wurrukarra Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. belongings, clothing, parcel, swag. *Lit:* 'involved in some way with a tree'. This is the Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. meaning of **wurru**. Possibly derived from the practice of wedging one's belongings in the fork of a tree to keep it safe, e.g. to keep it up off damp ground, or to protect it from dogs. *Syn:* **wurru₂**.

wurru-wurru *noun*. spirit that has gone out of a human being who has died. *Syn:* **nyamarlajarra**, **yatangkal**.

wurta *noun*. emu chick.

wurtungu *noun*. hand-talk, sign-language.

Wurtungulu muwarr pinili. He talked to him with sign-language.

wuru *noun*. group, heap, pile. **Kukurnjarirrangu wuru waninyayi**. The sheep are staying in a mob. **Wirrinriyirni wururrangu wururrangu**. We put it down in lots of heaps.

wuru jarrinyi (from: **wuru jarri**) *verb (intransitive)*. come together, gather. **Palanga wuru jarrinyakanu wurrarnarnajanaku**. Then when we had all come together I spoke to them. [*Gram:* Translated with 'we', not 'they', because **-kanu** requires the same actor in both verbs, in Nyangumarta.]

wuru jini (from: **wuru ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he made a heap, he made a pile. **Yarrana warnkurrangu kuru marna, wuru jini**. Again he heaped stones together, he made a pile.

wuta *adjective*. absolutely still, without moving.

Kajala wuta! Sit still! **Tirlku**. **Kurlurlu waninyi wuta**. It's dead calm. The dust is hanging in the air. **Ngarlu wuta wantulupiyi**. They will be peaceable. *Syn:* **tirlku**. *See:* **ngatu**.

wuturr *noun*. species of bush. Grows to 2 meters,

multi-stemmed, spreading outwards and upwards from a central stump, has small oval leaves. [*Anth*: Water can be obtained from inside the trunk of an adult tree.]

wuu pungkanyi (from: **wuu pungka**) verb

Y - y

-ya Variant: **-yi**. verb pronoun marker. they. See: **-yi**.

yajali noun. species of frog. Syn: **jarraku**, **pupuka**, **purt waninya**, **taarr**.

yajarna (from: **yaja**) verb (transitive). he followed it.

yajarri adjective. same. **Ngalaya walypilaja yajarri yini**. We two have the same English name. **Yajarringi yananyayi**. They are going along in the same manner.

yakal marna (from: **yakal ma**) verb (transitive). he rejected it. **Kurrngal Jurtiyanga marrngurrangulu yakal marnayi Ngarrkamili muwarr**. Many Jews rejected God's word. Syn: **mitu yakarnalu**.

yakan kinship noun. shared reference term used between grandparents and grandchildren. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

yakarna (from: **yaka**) verb (intransitive).

— verb (transitive). he left, he left it.

yakarna wirrirni (from: **yakarna wirri**)

verb (transitive). he just put it down and left it there, he abandoned it. This is a less deliberate abandoning than **parnpirna wirrirni**.

yakarnu noun. ghost, species of evil spirit.

yakarr adjective. shallow, just below the surface of the soil. Used of depth in soil, but not of depth in water.

yakarr yana (from: **yakarr ya**) verb (intransitive). he trod softly, carefully. This may be done so as not to leave any footprints -- not even shallow ones! See: **yakarr**.

yakirri noun. head-band.

yaku kinship noun. for a man: one type of cousin, a man's brother-in-law. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

yaku jarrinyi (from: **yaku jarri**) verb (intransitive). he danced. Syn: **jurrka**, **jurrka pini**.

yakujani locational. 1) on this side of.

Yakujanikarti waninyi. It is on this side of it. — phatic. 2) Come here! Idiomatic. Syn: **kurtali**.

yakujun adverb. like this. Syn: **yakuyil**, **yukuyil**. See: **palajun**, **palayil**.

yakukuji noun. solitary male emu.

yakuli noun. fresh-water turtle.

yakun Variant: **yakurl**. adverb. like this, this way, thus. For use of variant forms see comments under **-jakun**, in Appendix on Suffixes.

(intransitive). he swooped, he glided down. Used of birds; includes a hawk "stooping" towards its prey, plummeting vertically.

Yakunmartangarra. That's the way it was.

Nyungu yakun waninyayirni, palajun. That's the way we are staying here, like that.

yakurl adverb. thus. See: **yakun**.

yakurr marna₁ (from: **yakurr ma**) verb

(transitive). he tried it, he attempted to do it.

yakurr marna₂ (from: **yakurr ma**) vmid. he

copied it. **Jampa**

pinakarrinyinyurrunganinyi nyurralu

yakurr marnanyurrunganaku. As soon as you heard us you copied us.

yakurr marna₃ (from: **yakurr ma**) verb

(transitive). he tempted him.

yakuyil Variant: **yukuyil**. adverb. in this way. Syn: **yakujun**. See: **palayil**, **palajun**.

yalili noun. Bony Bream.

yalinya (from: **yali**) verb (intransitive). he slid along. **Yalinyayirni ngurrku-ngurrku**. We slid along (the bench) till we were squeezed in tightly. **Yalinya kawaninya kiriyijija**. It is sliding easily as a result of the grease.

yalinyji directional. north. ... **yalinyjikurti**;

yalinyjikurnu ... northwards ...

yalinyangumarra ... from the north ...

yalinyjura adverb. floating, sailing.

yalinyu directional. north. Stem required for ablative or **-marra**.

yalpu Variant: **yalpurru**, **yalpurra**. noun. "mate".

[*Anth*: This is a term used by men for a man one grew up with, or shared initiation with, or worked together with. It is usually expressed in the dual form, **yalpurru** or **yalpurra**, "We two were mates". SB calls GB **yalpu** because they were initiated at the same time, even though by a different group of people and at two widely-separated places.]

yalyu-yalyu Nyangumarta dialect? noun. lungs.

Syn: **ralyu**, **ralyu-ralyu**, **wanga-wanga**.

yamany Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. noun. sea breeze.

yamarla noun. species of plant. A small succulent?

yamarna (from: **yama**) verb (transitive). he covered it. Syn: **wartu jini**.

yamparla noun. Plains Bush. *Pluchea tetranthera*.

yamparra noun. single men's camp.

yamparra mirtawa noun. single women's camp.

Yamparramili mirtawamili ngurra

ngurnungu. The young women's camp is over there.

yampu noun. hug.

yampu marna (from: **yampu ma**) *verb* (transitive). he embraced him, he hugged him. This can be done from the side, with one arm around the person's shoulder, or from the front, with both arms.

yampungu marna (from: **yampungu ma**) *verb* (transitive). he carried it on his hip.

yana (from: **ya**) *verb* (irregular). he went. **Yananya**. He is going. **Yankuli**. Let us (two) go! **Yankulupali**. We (two) will go. **Yarrapulu!** You two go! [Gram: (1) 'Go' is one of the five irregular verbs. One irregularity common to all five is that they have a present tense form which takes all normal combinations of person-markers. Their stems are also somewhat irregular. For the full paradigm see Section F.12.a in the Introduction.]

yananyaku *verb* (intransitive). ought to go. Hortative form of the verb stem 'go'.

Yangamaputayi *time noun*. Friday. "Hang-em-up-u day", possibly a reference to the killing of a sheep or bullock on Friday to provide fresh meat for the station hands over the week-end.

yangarna (from: **yanga**) *verb* (transitive). he collected them, picked them up, unearthed them. **Yangarnarnajaninyi pirraja wiyirr**. I collected them all from out in the bush. **Jinta puru parirrju marirr pinaku, yanganaku**. The rest you should just spread out with your hand, in order to pick out (the ones you want). *Syn:* **kuru marna**.

yangkanapinti *noun*. anything spreadable, such as jam, ointment, or paint. *See:* **yangkarna**.

yangkarl *Variant:* **langkarl**. *noun*. pelvis. *See:* **mila, pangkayala, rapi**.

yangkarna (from: **yangka**) *verb* (transitive). he painted it, he smeared it. This contrasts with **marni pini**, "he carved it".

yangka-yangka marna (from: **yangka+yangka ma**) *verb* (transitive). he shook it. For example, a blanket, or a bottle of medicine.

yankarralany Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. centipede. *Syn:* **jirrini, warralarany**.

yanku *irregular verb*. go. Stem for Future forms of the irregular verb **ya-**, 'go'.

yanti wilypara Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun phrase*. schooner. *Lit:* 'winnowing vehicle'. **Wilypara** probably came from English 'wheelbarrow'. Calling a schooner a "yandying vehicle" is very appropriate! But Ngarla uses **yantilypara**, which is quite descriptive even without the wheelbarrow, and it may be that the Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. people made a pun from the Ngarla word by inserting the "wi" into it. **Pipi wariny warlirnilnga yantiwilypara ngarranyji wupartunga kutanga**. The other mother held on to a small broken bit of the schooner. [Gram: Note the

LOC suffixed to the intensifier **ngarrany** as well as to the other words in the noun phrase, indicating that **ngarrany** is a separate word, not a suffix.]

yanyji *Variant:* **ranyji**. *adjective*. old. Of person or animate. *Syn:* **ranyji**.

yapan *noun*. hot stones. Used in cooking, whether placed in the stomach of a kangaroo, to help it cook well, or used in a ground-oven. **Yapan wirrri napululu ngarlungu**. They put hot stones in its stomach. **Yapanji pinapulu**. They put it in amongst the hot stones (in the underground oven).

yapany From Martuwangka. *kinship noun*. son. Known by Nyangumarta speakers as a minimal contrast with **yapan**.

yapinapinti *noun*. yandying dish. *Syn:* **jartu, kapara**.

yapirni (from: **yapi**) *verb* (intransitive). she yandied it, she winnowed it.

yapuyu *kinship noun*. for a woman: one type of cousin. Her female cross-cousin, her sister-in-law. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

yara-yara *noun*. Wind Grass, Bunched Kerosene Grass. *Aristida contorta*. A small "tufty" grass. The seed is carried on a long shaft with 3 long "spokes" radiating at right-angles from the far end; the shaft can screw its way into things. [Anth: Parents used to be warned about it, lest their infants get the seeds in their noses or throats.]

yarli *noun*. scoop made of bark. [Anth: Used when cooking, to separate or transfer dry ingredients from one place to another.]

yarlukurru *Variant:* **yalakurru, yarlakurru**. *noun*. one or more species of eucalypts. These grow in the Anna Plains area and northwards from there. The significant factors seem to be a fairly large size plus white trunk and limbs.

yarni marna (from: **yarni ma**) *verb* (transitive). he made it, he repaired it. **Paliny yarni marnarninyi**. He has a son like himself. (*Literally:* 'he made himself.')

yarni-yarni *adjective*. expert, meticulous, fastidious. **Yarni-yarni muwarrku**. He's an expert debater. **Yarni-yarni yurtaku**. He's an expert fisherman. *See:* **-warrangu**.

yarnkarra *noun*. Brolga. *Grus rubicunda*. *Syn:* **kurturr**. [Gram: Nyangumarta people instinctively pronounce it **yarnkarra**, because true Nyangumarta does not have any long vowels, except in single-syllable words. This practice has been noted for several multi-syllabic words with a long vowel in the initial syllable that have been adopted from other languages. It confirms the "kur" rule, which satisfactorily explains what would otherwise be

the puzzling occurrence of some apparent vowel length in multi-syllabic words in a language which steadfastly rejects vowel length in such words (with the exception of **kaaruka** and **waakurra**, which are probably onomatopoeic).] [*Anth*: **Yaarnkarra** was adopted from Ngarla after **kurturr** went taboo because of a death (some time between Feb 96 and May 98).]

yarntarna (from: **yarnta**) *verb (transitive)*. he speared it, he poked it, he knitted it, he sewed it, he wrote it. **Warringkura nyitingi yarntarna**. He speared the kangaroo in the chest.

Mirli-mirilingi yarntarnajanaku muwarr palinyju. He wrote it in a book for them.

yarrana *adverb*. again. **Yarrana minpilamarna ngapa**. I will drink some more water. *Syn*: **kin**.

yarranija *Variant*: **yarranijayi**. *particle*.

Thankyou! An idiomatic exclamation of pleasure and of gratitude for help. E.g. You have met our need; you have done a good thing for us. It may have been derived from **yarrana yija**, and the longer form from **yarrana yija-yija**, but speakers asked about such possibilities have all said that they have never thought of it in that way. They all use whichever form they use as if it is a single word. **Yarranija! Wanka jinannaninyi!** Thankyou! You have really helped us!

yarrju *adjective*. sulky. **Yarrju paliny yana ngarramarnti yalinyjikurnu jina waraja**. Sulky, he kept on going northwards without deviating.

yarrkal *adverb*. foray. A hunting trip made within one day, not requiring camping away overnight from the current home base. **Palangulu yanikinyiyirni yarrkal-yarrkal kuwiyikarra**. From there we used to go out on short forays hunting for meat. **Yarrkal kulpinyiyirni**. We returned from a day's hunting.

yarrkal pini (from: **yarrkal pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. make a foray. **Palanga Pal-Palngulu yarrkal pini**. Then from Pal-Pal they made short forays.

yarta jini (from: **yarta ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he prepared a camp-site. *Syn*: **ngartayi jini**.

yarti *time noun*. later.

yartikala *Variant*: **yartikarra**. *time noun*. at last, eventually, finally.

yarungu *kinship noun*. sweet-hearts, lovers. Boy and girl in love with one another, but not promised to each other. At times used of older people, in the sense of 'concubine' (male or female), a relationship permitted or put up with by the recognised spouse of the one already married.

yata *noun*. ceremonial shield. A lightweight one used in corroborees, where a **karrpirna** would

be too heavy.

yatanginya *noun*. species of flathead.

yatangkal Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. spirit that has gone out of a human being who has died. *Syn*: **nyamarlajarra**, **wurru-wurru**. *See*: **pirlurr**. [*Anth*: These are believed to live in sandhills (or in water-holes if awaiting a chance of reincarnation as human beings). Some people say that deceased close relatives may play pranks on you, and/or that they may still be favourably disposed to you and perhaps even do you a favour on occasion. Others regard even these spirits with fear.]

yatil *Variant*: **yatilpa**. *noun*. wise old person, ceremonial leader, community leader. One who can be relied upon to know the right answer to your problem. [*Gram*: Note the stress on 1st, 3rd, and 6th syllables in the 8-syllable word `yatil`parrangu`kurrangu (Gen 47:22, Coastal Nyangumarta, about the Egyptian priests):

Juwujapulu munu kanyamirrijanaka

warrarn yatilparrangukurrangu. 'Joseph didn't take the lands of the priests from them.']

yatirna (from: **yati**) *verb (transitive)*. he shifted it in order to look underneath or inside. For example, a sheet of bark, or a rock, or the lid of a saucepan.

yawarta *noun*. horse.

yawu *noun*. hot ashes, hot cooking-sand.

-yawu *phatic*. cooe. This can be added to word when calling out over long distance. **Palanyin**, "Nyunguyawu yananyarni." He (called back), "I'm travelling over here!"

yawurr *adjective*. shaky, trembly, unsteady. Used of one's eyes "swimming", or of someone unsteady on their feet.

yawurr karrinyi (from: **yawurr karri**) *verb (intransitive)*. it throbbed ; it pulsed. **Jurrturtu yawurr karrinyarni**. My head is throbbing.

yawurr marna (from: **yawurr ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he shook it. Of a "daddy-long-legs" spider vigorously shaking its web, trying to frighten or confuse its supposed attacker.

Yawurr-yawurr karra maninyi

wangkarrulu. The spider is shaking it.

yawurrja *noun*. drunk person. *Syn*: **karija**. *See*: **yawurr**.

yawurrkata *noun*. something or someone typically shaky, an alcoholic. *Syn*: **karikata**₂. *See*: **yawurr**.

Yayintayi *time noun*. Tuesday (Ironing day).

-yi₁ *Variant*: **-ya**. *verb pronoun marker*. they plural. **Kurrngal milpanyayi**. Many came. *See*: **-ya**.

-yi₂ *verb pronoun marker*. you plural. **Marrayi pala mungka!** Grab that pole, you fellows! *See*: **-ya**.

-yi₃ Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *verb suffix*. Imperative marker. Coastal Nyangumarta

dialect Imperative marker for NYI class verbs
Inland Nyangumarta dialect uses a 'zero'
morpheme for NYI class verbs. *See: -la₃, -li₂,
-lu₆, -rra₁, -wa₁, -Ø₆.*

yija *Variant: yiji. intensifier.* 1) very, true.
**Manyurla yija paliny, munu marnti
yananyaka.** He was very weak, he was unable
to walk. **Palaja pinakarrinyarna
mangkurtuku wirtuku yijaku.** Then I heard
about the very big flood (that resulted from
Cyclone Leo). **Yijarla pala muwarr!** That's a
very true word! *See: -ngarra.* [*Gram:* In these
examples **yija** emphasises the word or phrase
that it modifies. (Note that it may either precede
it or follow it.) Note the second example, which
proves beyond any possible doubt that **yija** is a
separate word, not a suffix.]
— *intensifier.* 2) indeed, truly. **Kakajikayi, yija
kunalkulinynganyjurriny ngapalu!** Uncle,
truly the water will drown us all! **Partarl
pajirnikinyi, yija marlkarri jinaku yakurr
marna.** In vain it kept biting him, truly it tried
to kill him. **Yijangarra kanya, marta pinaya.**
Truly someone had already taken it, they went
in vain. [*Gram:* In these examples **yija** verifies
the whole clause it occurs in.]

yijalmarta jinili (*from: yijalmarta ji*) *vmid.* he
believed him, he trusted him, he obeyed him.
Yijalmarta jinili nyampalingi japartulu. My
father trusted the boss. **Jintalu munu
yijalmarta jilipijiya ngajungu.** Others will not
believe me. *Syn: mirrjurnala. See: yija.*
[*Gram:* ERG-LOC.]

yijangu *adjective.* new.

yijapa *adverb.* maybe, perhaps, hopefully. An
uncertainty marker, normally placed at the
beginning of the clause. It should not be used as
an equivalent of the English word "if", because
"if" requires a conditional sentence with at least
two clauses in it. This word merely adds doubt
to a single statement. **Yijapa milpuliny
marntungu.** Perhaps he will come in the
morning. (He may or he may not.) **Yijapa
mankuluman.** I hope you will find it.
(*Literally:* 'Perhaps you will pick it up.') *Syn:*
ngurnipali. *See: yija.* [*Gram:* Possibly this is a
combination (though an unexpected one) of **yija**
(2), "verifier", plus the verb-suffix **-pa** that
indicates a degree of doubt; an "unverifier"?]

yijarna (*from: yija*) *verb (transitive).* he dipped it,
he dunked it. **Tampa yijarnarna yilukurungu.**
I dipped the damper in the stew. *Syn: malya
jini.*

yiji *Variant: yija. intensifier.* truly. *See: yija.*

yika₁ From Nyamal. *adjective.* insufficient, not
enough. For a different meaning see Appendix:
"Same Forms in Other Languages".

yika₂ From Warnman. *noun.* bone. Possibly

specifically a thigh-bone? *See: kamari,
kunyja, winyja.*

yika turtu From Warnman. *noun.* Pallid Cuckoo.
Cuculus pallidus. *Syn: purlu turtu, winyji
tituru, yika turuturu.*

yika turuturu Inland Nyangumarta dialect only.
noun. Pallid Cuckoo. *Cuculus pallidus.* Known
by some as the "Brainfever Bird", because of its
incessant calling out when looking for a mate!
Syn: purlu turtu, winyji tituru, yika turtu.
See: yika. [*Gram:* The name **yika turuturu** is
of special interest because it is pronounced
"yika tr'utr'u", indicating that the two /turu/
sequences are functioning as if in one word of 8
phonemes, rather than as if in two words of 4
phonemes (*'yika 'turu-'turu). See General
Pronunciation Guidelines, B The "kur" rule, in
the Introduction.]

yikara From Ngarla. *noun.* mangrove (generic). This
word was in the 1867 Ngarla--Italian word-lists.
Covers all 7 species found along the Pilbara
coast. *Syn: warlungu.*

yikarnapularninyi (*from: yika*) *verb.* they had
sex, they copulated.

yikilikili Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also.
Variant: yikirlikirli. noun. Nankeen Kestrel.
Falco cenchroides. *Syn: wirnti-wirnti.*

yilany *noun.* species of bream.

yilimpirri Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also.
Variant: yilimpirripirri. noun. Mud-lark.
Grallina cyanoleuca. *Syn: tiwirl-tiwirl.*

yilpimu jini (*from: yilpimu ji*) *verb (transitive).*
he helped him. From English "help". [*Anth:*
There is no Nyangumarta word for "help".
"Help" is a generic abstract word, covering an
infinite number of different possible situations
which might arise. In the Nyangumarta
language people rarely think in those abstract
terms. Instead, the specific situation at the time
of speaking is addressed. **Pala wirtu kangkuli
ngalilu?**, 'Shall we two carry that big (thing)?'
is an offer to the one carrying it, 'Can I help you
carry that big thing?']

yiluku *Variant: yilukuru, yirluku. noun.* juice,
soup, stew.

yilyi *noun.* wood shavings.

yilyipirri *noun.* wood-shaving decorations. *See:*
yilyi. [*Anth:* Successions of long wood-
shavings are peeled back from a "green" plant-
stem, without being broken off, so that the
whole stick looks "fluffy". These are used in
various lengths and sizes for decorations for
corroborees.]

yilyirri From Ngarla. *noun.* breaking wave, spray
from breakers. *See: yilyi.*

yilypa Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun.*
sinew, tendon. *Syn: pulyku.*

yilyu *noun.* tears (in eyes).

yilyurru *noun*. Red Mulga. *Acacia cyperophylla*.

yimpi *verb (transitive)*. 1) he explained, he reported, he instructed. Only has this meaning when being used concerning a matter of interest. If used of a person, see sense # 2. **Muwarr yimpirnilpi nganarnaku**. Long ago he explained the word for us. **Purlpi yimpirnarningu palaku**. I've already explained to you about that. **Yimpirnayirnarninyi**. We discussed it with each other.
— *verb (transitive)*. 2) he criticised him, he dobbed him in. For example, reported his action to the police. **Partanykarrangu yimpirnikinyijanyinyi**. He kept on criticising the children. **Marrngu yimpirnayirnarninyi, ngalpa jinayirnarninyi**. We Aborigines are dobbing each other in, we are putting each other in (gaol). **Munu parrjalajaninyi jinta yimpinaku**. Don't look at others in order to criticise them. *Syn*: **yukuny pini**.

yini *noun*. name.

yini marna (from: **yini ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he named him. Either, he gave him a name (e.g. a newborn child), or he mentioned the name of someone.

yinini *kinship noun*. daughter's husband. A term of reference for a daughter's husband when the daughter and either of her parents are talking together. See the Appendix on Kinship for fuller details.

yinkarni From Martuwangka. *kinship noun*. joking-mate. One type of marriageable relationship, in which the two people have agreed not to marry, and as a result are able to relate to one another much more freely in public than one should with one's wife or wife-type. *Syn*: **jaluwal**.

yinkiyi *noun*. side. **Yinkiyingi mungkanga waninyiyi**. They are (leaning against) the side of a tree. **Mungkanga yinkiyingi kunymala**. Tie it firmly to a tree.

yinku *Variant: yirngu. adjective*. 1) straight (physically). For example, of flooring timber being checked with a spirit-level. **Yinku jarrinyi**. He sat up straight, he became straight. **Yinku jinarni**. I'm straightening it. **Ngajuku yinku jinajaninyi**. He directed them straight to me. *Syn*: **jirumpu, jurtu, ngungku**.
— *adjective*. 2) right, correct, proper, fitting (morally or socially). For example, of good behaviour, or of trousers fitting well. **Yinkulu yajalaman muwarr**. You will follow the language correctly. *Syn*: **jirumpu, jurtu, ngungku**.

yinma *noun*. corroboree, ballet. *Syn*: **jarlurra, jurlurr**. *See: laka*. [*Anth*: This is a drama presented in combined song-and-dance format, often for entertainment, but also used for teaching initiates.]

yinngarra *noun*. coal. Used for either hot or cold coals.

yinpu *noun*. Bilby, Rabbit-eared Bandicoot. *Macrotis lagotis*. *Syn*: **pangkarru, kartukarli, kurikawalu**.

yinta *noun*. permanent water-hole. Also used of modern permanent campsites even if not near a water-hole. This latter usage appears to have been introduced only recently. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages".

yintirri *noun*. Milky Way.

yintirka *noun*. species of water-beetle. A round green water-beetle, with yellow lines around the edges of the wings. The female lays eggs under the wing-cases of the male, who carries them there until they hatch. (It may be the Round Water Bug, *sphaerodema* rusticum, or similar?).

yintujarra *noun*. bird (generic). *Lit*: 'wing-having'. *Syn*: **kaparrku, wirlijartiny, wirrujartiny**. [*Anth*: This term, 'wing-having', has come into common use in Nyangumarta and some of the surrounding languages as a result of the deaths of people between 1972 and 1989 who were named "bird" in those languages, so that the original words became taboo -- Coastal Nyangumarta, Inland Nyangumarta, Martu, and most recently, Nyiyaparli. So far none of them has come back into use. The Martu Wangka people are now adopting **turru** for "bird" -- meaning any bird, though it used to refer only to certain honeyeaters. The other losses were replaced in each language by their equivalent of 'feathers-having'.]

yinyalu (from: **yi**) *verb (irregular, ditransitive)*. he gave it to him. **Yinganyalu**. He is giving it to him. **Yuwanyipulu!** You two give it to me! **Ngajulu kuwiyi yungkulumarnajaninyi**. I will give them some meat. **Ngajulu kuwiyi yungkulumarnalu yukurrungu**. I will give the dog some meat. **Yinganyili martumpirri partanyja**. She is giving the child some damper. **Nyungu yinganyarnanta**. I am giving this to you. **Nyungu yinganyarningu jampa**. I am lending this to you for a short while. [*Gram*: ERG-ACC-ACC or ERG-LOC-ACC. 'Give' is one of the five irregular verbs. One irregularity common to all five is that they have a present tense form which takes all normal combinations of person-markers. Their stems are also somewhat irregular. There are three stems for 'give'. For the full paradigm see Section F.12.d in the Introduction.]

-yinyi *verb suffix*. Present tense marker. 3rd-person-singular-only variant. Used for all NYI class verb stems, but only for 3rd singular actor, 3rd singular object, or 3rd singular indirect object.

If any of these 3 slots are filled by a non-3rd-singular referent, this suffix becomes invalid, and the normal NF form must be used. This form also requires that the one doing the action can be seen actually doing it at the time of speaking. **Milpayinyi nawu.** He's coming now.

-yinyi₂ *verb suffix*. customary marker. For all NYI class verb stems. As in "Galahs fly down to water." No pronouns are used to signal person or number. See: **-nanyi**₃, **-nganyi**₃, **-nayinyi**₂, **-ngayinyi**₂, **-ninyi**₄, **-yinyi**₂.

yinyjarni (from: **yinyja**) *verb (transitive)*. it stung him.

yinyji *adjective*. loose.

yinyji kanganya (from: **yinyji ka**) *verbal phrase*. it is coming loose.

yinyji pini (from: **yinyji pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he loosened it, he removed it.

yipilyura From Ngarla. *noun*. Plumed Whistling Duck. *Dendrocygna eytoni*. Also called "Grass Whistle Duck".

yiri₁ *noun*. burr, prickle, thorn, sharp point. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". Syn: **jiri**₁.

yiri₂ *adjective*. sharp (of a point, but not of an edge). Syn: **jiri**₂.

yirikata *adjective*. very sharp (of a point). See: **yiri**₂, **jawakata**.

yirily *noun*. rustling noise. **Yirily karra marna.** It rustled.

yiriny pini (from: **yiriny pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he sharpened it. Syn: **kulirirni**. See: **yiri**.

yirluku Variant: **yiluku**. *noun*. juice, gravy, stew.

-yirni *verb pronoun marker*. we plural (excluding the addressee/s).

yirnikata *adjective*. reliable, dependable.

Yirnikatarrangu wantulupiyi. They will be dependable people. Syn: **tarn-tarn**.

yirnku Variant: **yinku**. *adjective*. 1) straight (physically). For example, of flooring timber being checked with a spirit-level. **Yirnku jinarni.** I'm straightening it. Syn: **jirumpu**, **jurtu**, **ngungku**.

— *adjective*. 2) right, correct, proper, fitting (morally or socially). For example, of good behaviour, or of trousers fitting well. **Munu yakalkulinyurru yirnkulu jinaku.** Don't leave off doing what is right. Syn: **jirumpu**, **jurtu**, **ngungku**.

yirntu *noun*. hair on limbs.

yirra Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. tooth. For a different meaning see Appendix: "Same Forms in Other Languages". Syn: **rirra**.

yirra kunyja *noun*. jaw-bone. Lit: 'tooth bone'.

yirra makartu *noun*. Rock Fig. *Ficus platypoda*. [Anth: Has edible fruit, but said to be drier and not as tasty as the fruit of its relative, the Sandpaper Fig.]

yirrakana *noun*. Spangled Perch. A small brown river fish speckled with numerous gold spots. It only grows to 100 mm long.

yirrakurlu *noun*. 1) Broome Pindan Wattle. *Acacia eriopoda*.

— *noun*. 2) spear made from tree of same name.

yirrarliny *noun*. Slender Petalostylis. *Petalostylis labicheoides*. The flower looks very much like a cassia flower. [Anth: Has sweet nectar.]

yirrikurla Variant: **yirrikurlu**. *locational*. side, sideways. **Karta karruluman yirrikurla jampukarti.** Lie on your left side. **Wangalju wirtulu yirrikurlu kalkuninyi mungka.** A strong wind is bending the tree sideways. Syn: **jayiti**.

yirrirni (from: **yirri**) *verb (transitive)*. he saw. Syn: **parrjarna**.

yirrka-yirrka *noun*. species of mole cricket.

yirrkili *noun*. boomerang. Syn: **karli**, **parralyi**.

yirrkku *adverb*. continual, definite. Can function as either a verifier or an intensifier. **Jintalu yirrkulu wirlalapiyijaninyi.** Others will continue to hit them (as a regular practice). **Pala mangkurtuja marrngurrangu kurlujartiny ngarrany, panypanyayili yirrkulu Ngarrkanga.** After that big flood people were still really bad, they kept on ignoring / disobeying God. Syn: **jiti**.

yirrngarna (from: **yirnga**) Variant: **yirrngirni**. *verb (transitive)*. he annoyed him, he irritated him. **Yirrngirnannganinyi ngurntirrilu.** You bothered us with that rowdy noise. **Munu yirrngilamininyarninyi.** Let us not annoy one another. Syn: **jukuru jini**, **nyurnpaly marna**.

yirti Variant: **yiti**. *noun*. long stick.

yirti jini (from: **yirti ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he pointed it, he pointed towards it, he poked it. This was a warning given in July 77, when I was trying to push our heavy trailer backwards by hand, and the front end shot upwards. **Munu yirti kaniny jinaku, ngartalanpulinyili pirntarralyujirri nyirrirnijirri nyungujirri.** Don't point (the back end) downwards, you might break these two lights here at the rear.

yirti kampalkura From Ngarla. *noun*. Bee-Eater; Rainbow Bee-eater. *Merops ornatus*. Syn: **murlari**, **tirru-n-tirru-n, wirru-n-wirru-n**.

yirtikurla marrakurla *noun*. 1) dragonfly, damselfly. Generic for both families. The name appears to refer to the unusual mating method of these insects.

— *noun*. 2) helicopter. By extension of meaning.

yirtil marna (from: **yirtil ma**) *verb (transitive)*. he chased it. Syn: **purra pini**.

yirtinykarra From Ngarla. *adverb*. in a line, in a row. ... **yirtinykarra warnku** ... range of

- hills ... **Yirtinykarra kajarnayi**. They sat down in a row. *Syn:* **nyirnti-nyirnti**.
- yirtirl** *noun*. Salt Wattle. *Acacia amplexa*. *Syn:* **munturu, nyiwily**.
- yitinykata** *adjective*. all over it, everywhere. **Maparnkarralu yijalu parrralamanta yitinykarra kawu nyuntu**. The doctor will examine your body all over. *Syn:* **wirrrpa**. *See:* **-jirri₂**.
- yiwarn** *noun*. species of small termite that lives in timber. *Syn:* **jampaly**.
- yiypulyuku** *Variant:* **jiypulyuku**. *noun*. Black Swan. *Cygnus atratus*. *Syn:* **jiypulyuku, karla nyirtu, yiypulyuku**.
- yu** *irregular verb*. give. Stem for Imperative and Potential forms of the irregular verb **yi-**, 'give'.
- yuku** *noun*. good luck. For example in hunting.
- yukuny** *noun*. critic, opponent, enemy. **Munu yukunyju pilkulunyurrujaninyi**. Don't treat them as enemies. *Syn:* **warntakata, yukuny pinakata**.
- yukuny jini** (*from:* **yukuny ji**) *verb (transitive)*. he caused trouble. Has a "mean" connotation in it. *See:* **yukuny**.
- yukuny pinakata** *noun phrase*. adversary, enemy, opponent. **Munu yukuny pinakata nganyjurruku, purntu manakata paliny**. He is not an adversary for us, he is on our side. *Syn:* **warntakata, yukuny**. *See:* **yukuny pini**.
- yukuny pini** (*from:* **yukuny pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he criticised him. **Yukuny pinayinganyjurrinyi**. They are always criticising us. *Syn:* **yimpi**. *See:* **yukuny**.
- yukurli** *noun*. Love Vine. *Cassytha filiformis*. One of the parasitic dodder family, which forms a dense mat over its host tree and eventually kills it. It has small edible berries, which turn pale off-white and translucent when ripe. These are popular food-snacks.
- yukurru** *noun*. dog. Occasionally **-karra** is used as a plural, rather than the normal **-rrangu**.
- yukurru mantal** *noun*. Triumfetta species. *Triumfetta appendiculata*.
- yumpu** *noun*. curse, magic spell secretly bound to a person.
- yungku** *irregular verb*. give. Stem for Future forms of the irregular verb **yi-**, 'give'.
- yuntara** *noun*. flour.
- yunturi** *adverb*. sulky. Either because he can't get his own way, or thinks he is being despised, or is being treated unfairly. **Yunturi jarrinyarna**. I am getting sulky.
- yuramu** *noun*. ram. From English.
- yuranyi** (*from:* **yura**) *verb (transitive)*. he shot it, he hit it with a missile. *Syn:* **ruwanyi**.
- yuriku** *noun*. elbow.
- yuriku pini** (*from:* **yuriku pi**) *verb (transitive)*. he elbowed it, he bumped it with his elbow or moved it with his elbow.
- yurluku** *noun*. type of round tapered club, may be ornamentally carved. *See:* **pirlpirn, tukurampi**.
- yurna** *noun*. ceremonial song cycle (for men only, re circumcision). **Ngurnungu yana, yurnakarra**. He has gone over there, he's involved in a song cycle (e.g. teaching the songs to someone else).
- yurna kalarra** *noun*. things that children are aware of but adults may not be.
- yurra** *noun*. summer, hot season. Usually takes the LOCative suffix.
- yurraparna** (*from:* **yurrrpa**) *verb (transitive)*. he chafed it, he rubbed it. *Syn:* **kurarna, panirni, piyarna**.
- yurrukurtu** *noun*. Spinifex Pigeon. *Lophophaps plumifera ferruginea*. Also called "Red-plumed Pigeon".
- yurta** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also, from Ngarla. *noun*. fish (generic). *Syn:* **janpamalu, kapi**.
- yurtakata** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *noun*. fisherman. *Syn:* **janpamalu mananyakata**. *See:* **yurta**.
- yurtupu** *noun*. Needle-leaf Wattle, Straight-podded Wattle. *Acacia orthocarpa*.
- yurturl** *noun*. species of Melaleuca. *Syn:* **kurlinyjirr**. *See:* **milyjirr, jalkupurta**.
- yutakarta** Coastal Nyangumarta dialect also. *time noun*. night. *Syn:* **warrukarti**.
- yuu** *interjection*. yes. **Yuu karra marna**. He said 'Yes'.
- yuwa pini** (*from:* **yuwa pi**) *verb (intransitive)*. he looked downwards.

English – Nyangumarta Wordlist

A - a

abandon	parnpirna wirrirni; yakarna wirrirni.	after that	palaja.
abate	jupanya.	afternoon, late	karrpu muriku; ruka;
abdomen	ngarlu ₁ .		ruka-ruka.
ablative case marker	-ja ₂ .	afternoon, mid-	rukamarta.
Aboriginal Law	manguny.	again	kin; yarrana.
Aborigine	marrngu; marrungu.	aggressive person or creature	kulikata.
above	kanka.	aggressive type	pajinakata.
abrade	kanarr pini.	Agile Wallaby	parrjaniny.
absent	piru-piru.	ahead	walangkarra.
<i>Acacia acradenia</i>	walypunu.	aimlessly	puru.
<i>Acacia adoxa</i>	pirarr-pirarr.	aimlessly, wander	kurtirra-kurtirra.
<i>Acacia arida</i>	pirnkalya.	alcohol (recent usage)	kari ₂ .
<i>Acacia dictyophleba</i>	lungkun.	alcoholic	karikata ₂ ; yawurrkata.
<i>Acacia eriopoda</i>	yirrakurlu.	alcoholic drink	wama.
<i>Acacia hilliana</i>	puntanungu.	alert	mintu; parrily.
<i>Acacia inaequilatera</i>	partirri.	alight	katukarna.
Acacia monticola	kawarr.	alight, set	minyjiirni.
Acacia, Prickly	kupi; pana-pana.	alimentary canal	pirntarl.
<i>Acacia pyrifolia</i>	munturru.	alive	wanka; wankanyu.
<i>Acacia sericophylla</i>	pirrkala.	all	wiyirr.
acacia, small species of	kanturr.	all over it	yitinykata.
acacia, species of	jujipiny; nyuyi; warru-warru.	all sorts	nganin-nganin;
Acacia spondylophylla	munjungu.		nganirn-nganirn.
acacias, some species with very long thorns	kurarr.	all the way to	-kartijakun.
accidental	wartarrku; watarrku.	allative case marker	-kurnu.
accordance, in ~ with	-ja ₂ .	Almond, Native	jurntungurru.
Accusative case marker	-Ø ₂ .	almost	katurr; walyi ₁ .
ache	lirrij-lirrij; ngirt-ngirt; parra-parra.	alone	kujurl.
ache, head-	wartiti jarrinyi.	already	purlpi.
aching	puju-puju.	also	pukun; pukurl.
aching (of head)	jarrati jarrinyi.	ancestors	kurlumapu;
acquaintance	jarntu ₂ .		mirtanya-mirtanya.
act distracted	palal jini ₂ .	and	-pa ₁ ; -pupa.
active	mangan; wanparr.	angry	kuli.
active, be	mangan karrinyi.	angry, became	kuli jarrinyalu.
actively	karrru ruwa.	angry, become	ngarlu kuli jarrinyi.
Adder, Death	juntangu.	animal	kuwiyi.
adversary	warntakata; yukuny pinakata.	ankle	jarrkany; karnti ₂ ; luku.
advocate	kartuwarra; kartuwarra manakata; purntu manakata.	annoy	jukuru jini; nyurnpaly marna; yirrngarna.
advocate, act as another's	purntu marna.	annoyed	jukuru.
adze	jirinkanapinti.	annoying	nyinininy.
aeroplane	mangarrjarra.	annoying, be	nyurnpaly jarrinyi.
afraid	ngujayi; wirnti ₂ .	annoying noise	nyilyan-nyilyan.
afraid, be	wirnti karrinyi.	another	wariny.
after	-ja ₂ ; -kanu.	another's	ngulyu ₂ .
		ant	pinga.
		ant, bulldog	wapa-wapa.
		ant, large species of	karlarla-karlarla; ngalkarr.
		ant, species of black	manyuru.
		ant, winged	pinga wirlijartiny.
		ant-lion	jinyjarra purl-purl.

anus	nyinyji.	artery	mira.
anything	wurralpirti.	artist, good	ngininykata ₂ .
apart from others	jartanga.	as far as	-kartijakun.
appear	rukarna; tamarna; turlpanya.	as soon as	jampa.
appear, cause to	ngayarta jini.	ashamed	kurntany.
appear to	miral jarrinyili.	ashamed, feel	kurntanyi.
approach	karrjirnal.	ashamed, make	kurntany jini.
area	-kurtirra.	ashes	purnta.
area, clear an	jarntirna.	ashes, cold	jurnpa.
area, in this	nyarralanga.	ashes, hot	yawu.
area of dead trees	wunta.	ask	japirr marna.
area, treeless	pararra.	asleep	karta ₂ ; kupalya ₂ .
argue	jalypa pini.	associated with	-kurna; -pinti.
argue while pacing	warrjata pini.	at	-ja ₁ ; -ji ₁ ; -nga ₁ ; -ngi ₁ ; -ngu ₁ .
argue with	warnta marna.	at last	yartikala.
argumentative person	warntakata.	at once	-kuriny ₁ .
argumentatively	warrjata.	attack	kurrkarla.
arise	turlpanya.	attempt	yakurr marna ₁ .
arm	jirli; parirr.	aunt, man's	jinartu.
arm, put ~ around	yampu marna.	aunt, woman's	jinartu.
armpit	kanyiny; ngalkuny.	autumn	wirrarpuru.
around & around, go	jakun.	avail, to no	purunyjl.
around, all	wirrupa.	avoid	karrkarna.
around, circle	jakun jarrinyi.	awake	kana jini; mintu.
around, go right	jakun marna.	awake, wide	parrily.
arrest	jinmurntu jini.	away from	-ja ₂ .
arrive	jarrinyi ₂ ; kajarna.	axe	kaju.
arrive at	turlpanya.	axe, stone	marti.
arrive first	kaninypirti jarrinyi.		

B - b

babble	ngilyan-ngilyan; nyilyan-nyilyan.	ballet	jarlurra; jurlurr; yinma.
Babbler, White-browed	wakaku.	Bandicoot, Rabbit-eared	kartukarli; kurikawalu;
baby, new-born	ngurli-ngurli.		pangkarru; yinpu.
back	pirntil.	bandicoot, species of	manakarra; pintaku;
back and forth, travel	jukurti pini.		tirrika.
back, at the	nyirrirni.	banish	jurtu ngakarna.
back, lower	jarna.	bank of a creek	rirri-rirri.
back of neck	taki.	banter with	mali jini.
backbone	karnta-karnta; pirntil.	baptise	janpanga jini.
backwards	purulu.	barb	tarlku.
bad	kurlu ₁ ; kurlujartiny.	barb of spear	narnnguyi.
bad person	kurlka kurlu.	Bardi Bush	kupi; pana-pana.
bad smell	minyi.	bark	larnnga pini.
badge-board, initiated	man's takipinti.	bark, of dog	larnnga.
bad-tempered	kuli.	bark of tree	karnu.
bag	kurtan.	bark, sheet of	kurli.
bag, string	jampuluwa.	barnacle	janga ₂ .
baggy	kurtan-kurtan.	barramundi	marrumpara.
bait for fish	kulya ₂ .	base of tree	juku; luku.
baking powder	purnta rapu-rapu jinapinti; raparrku jinapinti.	basin	martu.
bald	mampumajirri.	bat, fruit	wartarrpiny; watarrpiny.
baler shell	jakarli.	bat, insect-eating	jarti.
		bathe	janpanyi.
		Batswing Coral Tree	jintipil.

Bat-winged Coral Tree	pinati.	bird	kuwiyi; wirlijartiny;
Bauhinia, Small-leaved	jikily; karntimarta;		wirrujartiny; yintujarra.
	warilangu; warimpi.	Bird Flower, Green	kalyjali; mangarr; piparn.
be	waninyi.	bird (name now taboo)	kaparrku.
beach sand, very fine	ngaru.	bird, newly-hatched baby	marraka.
Beach Spinifex	kurlkurarra; rarrka-rarrka;	birth, give ~ to	partany kanya.
	ruku-ruku.	bit by bit	nyimpirn.
beard	ngarnka; ngarnngany.	bite	pajirni.
beat time to music (on thighs)	purripirni.	biter	pajinakata.
because of that	palajalu.	bitter	kari ₁ .
become	jarrinyi ₂ .	bitter, very	karikata ₁ .
bed	manyjarn.	black	warrukurla.
bee, native	warrayi.	Black Flying Fox	wara murrungka.
Bee-Eater	murlari; tirrurn-tirrurn;	Black Fruit Bat	wara murrungka.
	wirrurn-wirrurn; yirti	Black Kite	wirniny-wirniny.
	kampalkura.	Black Range	warrura.
beer	kari ₂ ; wama.	Black Swan	jiyipulyuku; yiyipulyuku.
bees' wax	milirr.	Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike	japayipayi.
beetle	mirrpulu.	Black-fronted Dotterel	jilykarrakata;
beg	ngarlu japirr marna.		ngartikutu.
beggar	kulyi.	blackhead	puta.
beginning, in the	walangkarrangu.	Black-headed Python	kalarru jawa; purruryura;
behalf, act on another's	purntu marna.		wirnti ngirriny.
behaviour, customary	manguny.	Black-shouldered Kite	kirr-kirr.
behind	nyirrini.	Black-tailed Native Hen	puna tuju-tuju.
belch	tarrnga pini.	bladder, gall-	kurruku.
believe	mirrjurnala; yijalmarta	bladder, urine	kumpupinti; ngurntupinti.
	jinili.	blanket	ngurriny.
believe, not	mitu yakarnalu.	blaze	wanarna.
Bell Fruit, Western	jimpirriny; karntarangu.	blind or partly blind	pampurukata.
belly	ngarlu ₁ .	blind (partially or wholly)	pampuru.
belly, big	pirlukata.	Blind Snake	pirlankujarra.
belonging to	-mila; -mili.	blind snake (generic)	mirla.
belongings	wurru ₂ ; wurrukarra.	blister	japarl; japarl pini;
belt	jalanpinti; minyjil; pilyji.		lakan-lakan.
belt, hair-	ngarirri.	bloated	raparrku.
bench	kajanapinti.	block	mingka marna; ngarntarna.
bend	wirlki jarrinyi; wirlki jini.	blocker	mingka.
bend down	milya kaniny jarrinyi;	bloke	puluku.
	pirntil kaniny jarrinyi;	blood	miji; pijirri.
	wupingarna.	blood-relatives, close	milara.
bend over	pirntil kaniny jarrinyi.	blood-vessel	mira.
beneath	kaninykurti.	Bloodwood, Broome	kapujarra.
benefit, for ~ of	-ku ₁ .	Bloodwood, Inland	punara.
bent	wilki; wirlki.	blow	purrrpanyi; puyu pini.
bent over	jurlpi-jurlpi.	blow nose with finger	ngulypirni; nyurl pini.
bereaved child	kampurta.	blue mud-crab	jarrpurl.
bereaved parent	kampurta.	Blue-tongued Skink, Central	lungkurta.
between	partijirri.	blunt	nyalya.
beyond	ngunarri.	blunt (of edge or point)	nurta.
beyond immediate vicinity	jalakarti.	blurry	puyuluyulu; rangkarr.
big	wirtu.	blurry eyes	pani payarr-payarr.
big, become	wirtu jarrinyi.	blurry eyes; eyes, blurry	pani rangkarr.
big, make it	wirtu jini.	Boab tree	larrkarti.
big, very	jarrnga; nganimarta ₁ .	board, initiate's badge~	jinyi; lara.
Bilby	kartukarli; kurlkawalu;	boastful	raka; wangany.
	pangkarru; yinpu.	boastful person	rakakata.
billycan	wupu.	body	kawu.

body, lower half of human	nyikarra.	Broome Pindan Wattle	yirrakurlu.
bogged, become	puki jarrinyi.	brother, older	mamaji.
boil	jaminy; kurnturru; murrkura; murruku.	brother or sister, younger	marrka.
bone	kamari; kunyja; winyja; yika ₂ .	brother-in-law, man's	yaku.
bone of any limb	piripu.	Brown Songlark	jilaru.
Bony Bream	yalili.	bruise	rapu-rapu.
Boobook Owl	kurr-kurr.	brush	purany pini.
book	mili-mili; mirli-mirli.	bubbling	purl-purl karra marna.
boomerang	karli; parralyi; yirrkili.	bubbling up (of spring)	purlpurlkarra.
boomerang made from	warrukunti tree warrukunti.	bud	ngartarn.
boot	jinapuka.	Budgerigar	pulyirri.
bored	purnku-purnku.	buffer	-pa ₃ ; -pi.
born, be	ngayarta jarrinyi.	bull	pulika; purlika.
borrow without asking	ngulyulu kanya.	bulldog ant	wapa-wapa.
boss	nyampali.	bullock	pulika; purlika.
Bottle Tree	larrkarti.	bulrush	julurnku; milinya.
bough shade	pamarr.	bump	malparr pini.
bounce	ngantirr yana.	bump against, cause to	malparr jina.
bowels, empty	purta kanya.	bump gently	jakarnju warlirni.
Bower-bird, Western	julinykirrkura.	bump into accidentally	minngarna.
box	pakuji ₂ .	bumps, covered with	tijila.
boy	jukurtu.	bundle, rolled-up	pural.
boy, little	murntujartiny.	bur	jiri ₁ .
boy, partly-initiated	jamunu ₂ .	burial platform in tree	karntilany.
boy, small	punulku.	burn	kampanyi; kamparna; parra-parra kampanaja.
brackish water	puntu; warla.	burn fiercely	wanarna.
bragging	wangany.	burr	yiri ₁ .
Brahminy Kite	jinaran.	burrow	malkajarra; marlkajarra.
brain	mimimi; nyunyunyu.	burst	tarlparna.
brainy person	mirlkajartiny.	burst open	jiki pini.
Bramble Wattle	kupi; pana-pana.	Burton's Snake-Lizard	jula ngarta-ngarta.
brave	marrpalya; turrpa.	bury	pirtingi jini.
bread	karlu-karlu.	bush	pirra; wurru ₁ .
break	ngartarna; wurnmanya; wurnmarna.	Bush Banana	karlkula; makapala.
break down with remorse	ngarlu wirlarna.	Bush Coconut	mangkurrka.
break in pieces	kuta pini.	bush food	pirraja mayi.
breakers	pirntura.	Bush, Kapok	kukurnjari.
breakfast	puralpartu.	Bush, Pebble	kuparta.
breaking wave	yilyirri.	Bush, Plains	yamparla.
Bream, Bony	yalili.	Bush Raisin	jinyjiwirrily.
bream, species of	yilany.	bush, small Dodonaea ~	marrkara ₂ .
breast	minpi; ngama.	bush, species of	kalarru ₁ ; murturtu; ngarakarti; ngulyungku; puliwaru; wuturr.
breastbone	mirrpi.	Bush Thick-Knee	wirluru.
breathe	nganyjurna.	Bush Tomato, one species of	minirri; pilirta; wamurla.
breathe heavily	nganyju-nganyju jarrinyi.	bush with straight stems, any	jinyjarra.
breeze, sea	yamany.	bushman	pujiman.
bridge of nose	nyurrurn-nyurrurn.	business, men's	ngurlu; tarruku.
brief time	jampa.	Bustard	parntakuru; rangkura; rankurrji.
bright	pirrpa.	Butcher-bird, Pied	kakarraputa; kurrpanyji.
bring	kanya; kangku ₂ .	butt in	purppi marna.
briskly	karu ruwa.	butterfly	kapalipali; wirripintapinta.
briskly, move	karu ruwany.	buttocks	marna; marnajarta; purnu.
Brittle Range Gum	jarturtu.	buy	warnkulu mana.
Brolga	kurturr; yarnkarra.		

buy; pay
bypass

payamu jini.
walarrany pini.

C - c

Cabbage Gum jarturtu.
cadjeput jalku.
cadjeput tree jalkupurta.
caked on mantalya.
caked with jurrpaly; -marti.
caked with something lanta.
calf of leg mangu; nganyju.
calico kaliku.
call kama; kamarna; kari
marna; kayi marna.
callous jalypakarti; kurlka
warinykurnu; ngarlu
warinykurnu; pajuwayi.
calm ngatu.
calm (emotionally) ngarlu wuta.
Caltrop, Corky-bark kuji mirta-mirta.
Calytrix longiflora kiyankurna.
Camel Poison Tree linyju.
camp ngurra.
camp, away from anyone's pirra.
camp, choose a spot to parljurna.
camp, make ngurra jini.
camp, make ~ ready ngartayi jini.
camp, single men's yamparra.
camp, single women's yamparra mirtawa.
campfire, site of old jurarr.
camping out ngurraputu.
campsite, permanent yinta.
camp-site, prepare yarta jini.
Candelabra Wattle mijily; pani pirntarl.
Candlestick Cassia karlarlarra;
ngampurl-ngampurl.
caper bush japalyampayi.
car murtuka.
carcass, front half of jukara.
carcass, half of ~ lengthwise patalya.
care for dying person milangkarni.
careful jakarta; jinu; kinti;
kurrurru.
careful person mintumarta.
careless wartapirti; watapirti.
careless about others' feelings nyurnpaly.
carry kanya.
carry in womb ngarlungu kanya.
carry on hip yampungu marna.
carry on lower back jarnanga kanya.
carrying dish piti.
carve marni jini; marni pini.
carving marni.
case marker, ablative -ja₂.
case marker, allative -karti; -kurnu; -kurti.
case marker, dative -ku₁.

case marker, ergative (following vowels) -lu₁.
case marker, ergative (on consonants) -ju₁.
case marker, instrumental -ju₂; -lu₂.
case marker, locative -ja₁; -ji₁; -nga₁; -ngi₁; -ngu₁.
Cassia, Candlestick karlarlarra;
ngampurl-ngampurl.
Cassia, Cockroach jina karlaya;
karlurlu-karlurlu.
Cassythia capillaris jakutukutu; waru
kurta-kurta.
Cassythia filiformis yukurli.
casual wartapirti; watapirti.
cat minyawu; ngawu-ngawu.
cat, European pita-pita warnku; pujikatu.
caterpillar mirpu.
Caterpillar, Processionary marlurlu; warlu.
catfish, species of ngamarna; panala; witan.
cattle pulika.
cause jirni₂.
Cause, Indirect ~ marker -ji₄; -ju₃.
cause to bump against malparr jina.
cause to enter ngalpa jini.
Caustic Grevillea wirliny.
cautious jakarn.
cave jurnti.
cave, entrance to jawapirti.
centipede jirrini; warralarany;
yankarralany.
Central Sand Monitor rawal; wangkarli.
centre, hit right in mirli marna.
ceremonial food mirtayirti.
ceremonial song cycle yurna.
ceremonial spear walakarri.
chafe kurarna; yurrparna.
chair kajanapinti.
change wariny jarrinyi.
change course warinykurnu jarrinyi.
change direction kurtirrany jarrinyi.
change one's form temporarily pangarl
pina-rninyi.
change one's self kulal kanya.
channel, small warli.
character identifier in a story -murniny₂.
character-identifier in a story -marniny₂.
characterised by -kata.
charcoal minti.
charge at partu-partu marna.
charge, be in ~ of kalkurnalu.
chase purrja pini; yirtil marna.
cheat murra yinya.
cheek nginyngirr; ngirr-ngirr.
cheeky person or creature kulikata.

cheerful **nyarrukata; pikaly.**
 chef **kampalkarra.**
 chest **nyiti; purtu;**
purturn-purturn.
 Chestnut-eared Finch **nyimari; nyinyiri.**
 chewing tobacco **panja₁; purtku.**
 child **partany.**
 child absent from parents **manyjarra.**
 child, bereaved **kampurta.**
 child, oldest ~ in a family **murrkangunya.**
 child other than oldest or youngest **malyurta.**
 child, youngest ~ in a family **nyirti.**
 children **kurntal-kurntal.**
 chip **lirpi.**
 chisel **jirinkanapinti.**
 choice **ngurrju.**
 choke **kii marna.**
 choose **ngurrju marna.**
 chop **malyarna.**
 chuck away **parnpirni.**
 chunk **kuta.**
 cicada **ngangki.**
 cicada, small species of **nyirr.**
 cicatrice **parlkun.**
 circle around **jakun jarrinyi.**
 circumcise **pilyi mana.**
 circumcision relationship **mungapun.**
 circumnavigate **jakun marna.**
 claim mentally **nyuku jini.**
 clan, name of **Wakarlikarli.**
 clan name, one **Kurlarrapurlu.**
 clan name (one) **Warrjawa₃.**
 clan's name, one inland **Ngurlipartu.**
 clap hand against thigh and yip **kirirr pini.**
 clatter **lilyirr.**
 claw **milpiny.**
 clay **parla.**
 clay, hard **mintarr.**
 clean (of food) **pinyjarr jini.**
 clear **piripa.**
 clear an area **jarntirna.**
 clear (of an area) **pinyjarr jini.**
Cleome viscosa **wiljirrkiriny.**
 Clerodendrum species **punyangala.**
 clever-man **maparnkarra.**
 clicking noise **nyirr-nyirr.**
 cliff **paka.**
 climb **karntinyili.**
 clink **lilyirr.**
 close **-martaji.**
 close in on **mirli-mirli marna.**
 close to **wangka.**
 cloth **wara.**
 clothes **wara.**
 clothing **wurru₂; wurrukarra.**
 cloud **mujungu.**
 cloud, thunder **katurany.**
 cloud, type of **kapilya.**

Clouds of Magellan **jurnpa; jurnti; purnta.**
 clouds scudding swiftly **jalura pini.**
 club, flattish **piripirn.**
 club, round tapered **yurluku.**
 clumsy person **warta karntinyikiti.**
 Clustered Lovegrass **ngujarna.**
 coal (hot or cold) **yinngarra.**
 coals, cover with hot **janirni.**
 coals, hot **wika minti.**
 Coastal Caper **japalyampayi.**
 Coastal dialect of Nyangumarta, an incorrect
 name for a **wanyarli₂.**
 coccyx **winyji.**
 Cockatiel **wiru₂; wiyu.**
 Cockatoo, Leadbeater's **ngakalyalya.**
 Cockatoo, Major Mitchell **kakalyalya;**
ngakalyalya.
 Cockatoo, Red-tailed Black **kuntirrka.**
 cockeyed bob **jiki kurntal-kurntal.**
 Cockroach Cassia **jina karlaya;**
karlurlu-karlurlu.
 cockroach, species of **kumpu ranyja-ranyja.**
 Coconut, Bush **mangkurrka.**
 cod, rock **munyjiyirti; nyamarli.**
 coerce **jakurlirni.**
 cold **kunkurr; waarri; warri.**
 collapse, likely to **wulyu.**
 collapse slowly **kuurr kanya; kuurr pini.**
 collarbone **tirntimirlka; wilka-wilka.**
 collar-bone **mirrpi-mirrpi.**
 collarbone, hollow near to **karrali.**
 collect **kuru marna; murnirna;**
yangarna.
 colour, dark **kalarru₂; warru.**
 colour, fawn **karntawarra.**
 colour, smoky **puyurr-puyurr.**
 come **milpanyi.**
 come back **walarni jarrinyi.**
 come back, make it **kulpa jini; walarni jini.**
 Come here! **kurtali; yakujani.**
 come out **kurtarna₁.**
 come to **turlpanya.**
 come to; arrive at **tamarna.**
 come together **wuru jarrinyi.**
 come up **tamarna; turlpanya.**
 comet **wirinyjirr.**
 comfortable **ngamala; nguurt.**
 comfortable, make **ngamala jini.**
 companion **jarrurl; mangkalyi; marlpa.**
 complete **jipi.**
 completely **kaku; kakuputu;**
ngarrakuny; ngarramarnti.
 conceited **nyurra-nyurra.**
 confident **turrrpa.**
 confrontationally **warrjata.**
 confuse the issue **nyunypaly jini.**
 confusion **ngilyan-ngilyan;**
nyilyan-nyilyan.

congregate	warajanga jarrinya-yi.	crab	mararrampa.
Conkerberry bush	jima.	crab, blue mud-	jarrpurl.
container	wupu.	crab, hermit	mayakayi.
contented	ngarlu ngalypa; nguurt.	crab, red-clawed	pungari.
continual	yirrku.	crack	laarr ₁ ; laarr kanya.
continually	jiti; kakuputu; ngarrakuny; ngarramarnti.	crack a whip	wirmpi jini.
contrafactual marker (past)	-ma; -mi; -mu.	crack one can see through	kartakujarra.
contrafactual marker (present)	-ka; -ki; -ku ₂ .	cracked	laarr ₂ ; laarrjartiny.
control movement of	jipirni.	cracking noise	tily.
converse	kurrngarna.	crawl	jarinyi; warrkirni.
convex side	pirntilkarti.	crayfish	jitu paparra.
convey	wii jini.	creased	kilyirli; kiwily-kiwily.
cooee	-yawu.	creature, any meat-producing	kuwiyi.
cook	kamparna; kampalkarra; kukiman.	creek	piju.
cooked	murla.	creek-bank	rirri-rirri.
cooking stick	lilurl.	creep	jarinyi; warrkirni.
cool	malyi-malyi; marntu.	creeper, Cassytha species	jakutukutu; waru
cool season	partunu.	creeper, species of	kurta-kurta; yukurli.
Coolabah tree	lanti; piyarr.	crescent-shaped	ngapurta; walpirriny; warnkura.
coolamon	jartu ₁ .	crest of a range	wirlarra ₂ .
Coppertail	warnti pilyarri.	Crested Bronzewing Pigeon	kankanyjal.
Coppertail Snake	lawurr.	cricket, mole	jarrala parl-parl.
copulate	yikarnapularninyi.	cricket, mole-	yirrka-yirrka.
copy	ngulyu jini; yakurr marna ₂ .	cricket, mole ~ , species of	kunturru-kunturru.
Coral Tree, Batwing	jintipil.	cricket species	murrkura.
Coral Tree, Bat-winged	pinati.	critic	pirriti.
Corchorus plant	pikarr-pikarr.	criticise	warntakata; yukuny.
Corella, Little	pirtirra.	crooked	yimpi; yukuny pini.
Corkwood, Swamp	pijangarra.	cross (causeway)	wilki; wirliki.
Cormorant, Little Black	nguparr.	cross in front of	kutarn pini.
Cormorant, Little Pied	kartany-kartany.	crossed lines or sticks	waki.
Cormorant, Pied	kartany-kartany.	crouch	kirrpinti.
corner	milya.	crow	mirtingarna; wupingarna.
corpse	kurtu; kutu.	Crow, Australian	karnka; pani karnti;
corpse, platform in tree for storage of	karntilany.	Crow, Little	kaarnka; pan karnti;
correct	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku; yinku; yirnk.	crowded	ngurrku-ngurrku.
corroboree	jarlurra; jurlurr; laka; yinma.	crowded together	wani-waninyi-yi.
corroboree, shaking-leg	wali-wali.	cruel	wirrilya.
corroboree sticks	purn.	crunch	warrarni.
Couch grass, Marine/River/Rats-tail	kuparn.	crunchy	kiyurr-kiyurrka.
cough	kuntul; kuntul pini.	cry	ngangkurl; ngangkurli.
country	warrarn.	cry-baby	nyinyi.
couple, married	nyuparra.	Cuckoo, Pallid	purlu turtu; winyi tituru;
course, change	warinykurnu jarrinyi.	Cuckoo Shrike, Black-faced	yika turtu; yika turuturu.
Courser, Australian	kirtirr.	cumulus cloud	japayipayi.
cousin, man's	yaku.	cure	pinarri.
cousin, woman's female	yapuyu.	Curlew, Southern Stone-	wankanyu marna.
cousins, close	milara.	Curly-Bark	wirluru.
cousins, close second-	milara.	curse	parrkalyi.
cover	juparna; wartu jini; yamarna.	curve	yumpu.
covered	wartu-wartu ₁ .	curved	wirliki jarrinyi; wirliki jini.
covered with	jurrpaly.	curved a bit	wilki; wirlarra ₂ ; wirliki.
cow	pulika; purlika.	custom	mamurarri.
			manguny.

customary marker	-nanyi ₃ ; -nayinyi ₂ ; -nganyi ₃ ; -ngayinyi ₂ ; -ninyi ₄ ; -yinyi ₂ .	cute	wajawu.
cut	wirrkarna.	cutting implement, any	pajinapinti.
cut across in front of	waki.	cutting instrument	wirrkanaipinti.
cut in halves lengthwise	pangka pini; parrkarl pini.	cuttle-fish shell	riji-riji.
cut into pieces	kuta pini.	Cyanostegia cyanocalyx	lamparr-lamparr.

D - d

daily	karrpurrangu-karrpurrang u.	deceitful	mitu ₁ .
damp	wanayirtija; wirna.	deceitful, be	mitu karrinyi.
damp down	kuurr jini.	deceive	mitu marna.
dampen	wulyarna.	deceiver	mitukata.
damper	martumpirri.	decorate	marni pini.
damselfly	yirtikurla marrakurla.	decoration, fluffy or papery	jurirri.
dance	jurrka; jurrka pini; yaku jarrinyi.	decorations	jiliminti.
dangerous	kurlujartiny; wirrilya.	decorations made with wood-shavings	yilyipirri.
dark	warrukurla.	decorative paint on forehead	purta-purta.
dark colour	kalarru ₂ ; warru.	defecate	purta kanya.
darkish	punyjarn.	defend	purntu marna.
darkness, pre-dawn	kanala-kanala.	defender	kartuwarra manakata; purntu manakata.
dart tongue in and out	jalín-jalín kurtarna.	deflate	píja jarrinyi.
Darter	nguparr.	deflated	malynga-malynga.
daughter	kurntal; partany.	deliver	jiniirni.
daughter's daughter, female ego's	kanyjarri; kanyjayi.	dense foliage	purtungun.
daughter's daughter, male ego's	kaparlijí; kapayi.	dependable	tarn-tarn; yirnikata.
daughter's husband	yinini.	Depressed Spiny Skink	ngakata.
daughter's son, woman's	karluji.	deprive of	mirarna.
dawn	pirrpa-pirrpa.	derogatory marker	-pirrayi.
day	janyja; karrpu.	descend	katukarna.
day, another	warinymaljanga.	descend, cause to	katu jini.
day, every	karrpurrangu-karrpurrang u.	descent	katu.
day, next	warinymaljanga.	desert	pirra.
daybreak	kanala.	Desert Mulga	wirntamarra.
daybreak, long before	kanala-kanala.	Desert Poplar	jimpirrin; karntarangu.
daylight	karrpu.	Desert Tree Frog	ngarrpuka.
dazzle	pani-pani marna.	Desert Walnut	parntarl.
dazzling	paly-paly; pani paly-paly.	desire	marru marna; nguya; wiyurr ₁ .
dead	kurtu; kutu; marlkarri.	detain	warlirni.
dead, become	marlkarri jarrinyi.	detour around	karrkarna.
dead human's spirit	nyamarlajarra; wurru-wurru; yatangkal.	Devil, Thorny ~ lizard	mingari.
dead trees, area of	wunta.	dew	japurr; kupilya.
dead-centre	nyuku.	diarrhoea	karla-karla.
dead-centre, hit	mirli marna.	die	kurtu jarrinyi; kutu jarrinyi; marlkarri jarrinyi; wurrjirni.
deaf	kurlkamarta; kurlka muntu; kurlka ngawu; ngawu.	die (polite term)	pungkanyi.
Death Adder	juntangu.	different	wariny.
debris from	-kurna.	different, become	wariny jarrinyi.
debris from flood	warnan.	different kinds	warinypa wariny.
		different way, face it a	warinykurnu jini.
		different, do	wariny jini.
		difficult thing	ngurnjul.
		dig	karla; karlini.

digging stick	warnu.	dog, female	karna.
Dilated Whelk	nyangu.	dolphin	nyiriji.
dillybag	jampuluwa.	doorway	jawapirti.
diminish	jupanya.	Dotterel, Black-fronted	jilykarrakata;
dingo	wartaji.		ngartikutu.
dip	malya jini; yijarna.	Dotterel, Red-capped	jinpirtin.
dip out	purta marna.	doubled up	kunyyi.
direct	jipirni.	Dove, Diamond	kurlukuku.
direction, change	kurtirany jarrinyi.	Dove, Peaceful	karlikura; kurlukuku.
direction, that	palarr.	down	kaniny.
directions, in all	nyarrakurnujirri.	down, get	katukarna.
dirty	jungkaja; lanta; punguny.	down, get it	paka jini.
disbelieve	mitu yakarnalu.	downwards	kaninykurti.
discuss	yimpi.	Dragon, Gilbert's	narntarlpirna.
disease	ngarnta.	Dragon, Military	jartikarla; minyijarli.
disembark	katukarna.	Dragon, Ring-tailed	kayirriti.
dish	jartu ₁ ; martuwara.	dragon, species of small	marntarnta.
dish, carrying	piti.	dragonfly	yirtikurla marrakurla.
dish, deep	wupu.	drained out	tungkurru kanya.
dish, deep wooden	mirlkany.	draw	marni jini.
dish, large shallow	martu.	drawing	marni.
dish, winnowing	kapara.	dream	kapukarri; kapukarri jini;
dishevelled (of hair)	jirrjal-jirrjal.		kapu karrinyi.
disintegrate	tirkurnu.	Dreamtime	manguny.
dislike	malyparr; malyparr	Dreamtime being	manguny.
	karrinyalu; panyju	dress	jina-jina.
	karrinyalu ₂ ; partarna.	driftwood	warnan.
disobedient	kurlkamarta; kurlka muntu;	drink	minpirni.
	kurlka ngawu; ngawu.	drink, had enough to	warna.
disobey	jankanya; panypanyala.	dripping noise	jirl; jitiy; jurl.
disrespectful	nyurnpaly.	drive	jiparna.
disrespectful, be	nyurnpaly jarrinyi.	driver	jipalkarra.
distant	kaja; ngunarri.	drop	warnti pini.
distract attention	palal jini ₁ .	drop it	paka jini.
distracted, act	palal jini ₂ .	drop it off	jinirni.
dive	nyimurl jarrinyi.	drown	kunanya.
dizzy	jarrurru.	drunk	karija.
do	jirni ₂ .	drunk person	yawurrja.
do badly	kurlu jini.	drunkard	karikata ₂ .
do in the same way	ngulyu jini.	dry	punarra; tikirl.
do it repeatedly or continually	-rra ₅ .	dryish	punarramarra.
do it this way	nyarra jini.	dual	-rra ₆ .
do thus	karra marna.	duck	kartantarri.
dob in	pirlparna.	duck down	mirtingarna; wupingarna.
doctor	maparnkarra.	Duck, Plumed Whistling	yipilyura.
dodge	wawirri yana.	dunk	malya jini; yijarna.
dodging	wawirri.	dusk	rukalka.
Dodonaea, small species of	marrkara ₂ .	dust	kurlurlu.
doer	-lkarra.	dweller	-karringu.
dog	yukurru.		

E - e

eagle	jatu ₁ ; walartu ₁ .	ear wax	milirr.
Eagle, Wedge-tailed	ngurlarn ₁ ; walartu ₁ .	early	kurnpu.
Eagle, White-breasted Sea	parntukurumara.	early days, in the	walangkarrangu.
ear	kurlka ₁ .	earnest	minyirr.

earth	jungka.	entrance to cave	jawapirti.
east	kakarni; kakarra.	ergative case marker (following vowels)	-lu ₁ .
eat	ngana; ngalku.	ergative case marker (on consonants)	-ju ₁ .
echidna	manganya; minguwa.	erratically, move	kurtirra-kurtirra.
edge, sharp	ngili.	erratically, moving	kurirr-kurirr.
eel	kunarri.	error, in	wapi; warta; wata.
egg	jimpu; mija; ngampu.	erupting sore	murrkura; murruku.
eject	ngajirni.	etcetera	nganin-nganin;
elbow	yurlku.		nganirn-nganirn.
elbow, bump or move	with yurlku pini.	eucalypt, species of	yarlukurru.
elderly man	mirtanya.	Euro	wijurnu.
elderly woman	mirtawari.	euro	karlkany; warrjawa ₂ .
elsewhere	jala.	European	nyarlu.
emaciated (of creatures)	murrjirn.	evening	jarurrukarti.
embarrassed	milya kaniny.	evening, early	pirrpa ngarrany.
embrace	yampu marna.	eventually	yartikala.
emerge	kurtanya; kurtarna ₁ .	every kind	warinypa wariny.
emotions, seat of	ngarlu ₂ ; ngayiny ₂ .	everyone	wiyirr.
emphasis	-rla; -rli; -rlu; -rti.	everywhere	-jirri ₂ ; wirrpa; yitinykata.
emphatic marker	-ngarra.	evil spirit	ratu.
emptied out	tungkurru kanya.	evil spirit (generic)	mirurru.
empty out	ngajirni.	examine	jarangkarna.
empty-handed	maralyka.	exchange, in	puntaju.
emu	karlaya.	excrete	ngajirni.
emu chick	wurta.	exhausted	panja ₂ .
emu, solitary male	yakukuji.	exist	waninyi.
encircle	mirli-mirli marna.	expanding	raa.
end	jipi; milya.	expanse of water	jaramarra.
end, bring to an	tily pini.	expect	mira karrinyalu.
end of line	nyirrirni.	expectantly	mira-mira.
endeavour to	yakurr marna ₁ .	expert	-warrangu; yarni-yarni.
enemy	yukuny; yukuny pinakata.	explain	yimpi.
energetic	mangan; wanparr.	explode	tarlparna.
energetic, be	mangan karrinyi.	extinguish	juparna.
energetically	karrru ruwa; marrja.	eye	jirtamarra; jurla; pani.
enough, not	yika ₁ .	eye, pupil of	kururr.
enter	ngalpanya.	eyebrow	jalparr; jani-jani.
enter, cause to	ngalpa jini.	eyes, blurry	pani payarr-payarr.
enthusiastic	ngarru.		

F - f

face	ngumpa.	far away	kaja.
face down	ngamparl-ngamparl.	far side, on the	ngunarri.
face downwards	ngarlupurl.	far side, towards	ngunarrikarti.
faeces	kuna; purta.	fascinated	kurlkalka.
fail	kuntanya.	fast	mirti ₁ ; wirurru.
fail to achieve goal of trip	marta pini.	fast one	mirtikata.
faint	pani pungkanyi.	fastened securely	karrpa-karrpa.
faint, feel	jarrurru.	fastidious	yarni-yarni.
fairly ...	-marta.	fat	jinji; jinjikata; jinjimama;
Falcon, Brown	kalya wily-wily.		pajali; wari.
fall	pungkanyi.	fat around kidneys	tayily.
false	mitu ₁ .	fat one	pajalikata.
falsehood, tell a	mitu karrinyi.	father	japartu; mama.
falteringly	palyparr-palyparr ₁ .	father, one kind of	punarri.
familiar spirit	jina karrpil.	father-in-law, man's	kakaji.

fathers and sons, combination of	marntiyarra.	fish, tiny freshwater sp.	kanmanyja.
father's brother	japartu.	fish-bait	kulya₂.
father's father	karluji.	fisherman	yurtakata.
fawn	karntawarra.	fishing-line	wirli-wirli.
fear	karrarta; wirnti₁.	fit	purrrpurn.
fear loss of wife to another man	panyjarr marna.	fit, really	partarn.
fear, sudden	ralpurr.	fit, take a	pani pungkanyi.
fearless	marrpalya.	fitting	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
feather	wirli.		yinku; yirnk.
feather-foot	pulya.	Fitzroy Wattle	parlpi.
feathers, white	walakurru.	five	parirr warajakarti.
feeble	kantirr-kantirr;	flake off	lakan kanya.
	manya-manya.	flame	tili.
feebly	jaly-jaly.	flames, surge of	lalyurr.
feel faint	jarrurru.	Flannel Bush	wirringkirli.
feeling, prickly or tingly	wirripilypily.	flash from time to time	parrparrpa.
feeling, tingling	waru-waru.	flashy	raka.
feeling well	ngarlu ngalypa.	flat	lalypa.
feelings	ngarlu₂.	flathead, species of	yatanginya.
feelings, seat of	ngayiny₂.	flatten	lalypa jini.
feint	ngujirna.	flattish	lalypa.
fellow-worker	mangkalyi.	flatus	jiny.
female marsupial	jarapurlu.	flavoursome	ngurru₁.
femur	nyunyjurl; pirlpu.	flesh	majangu.
festering sore	jaminy.	flesh, edible ~ of animal	kuwiyi.
fetch	kanya.	flicker	parrparrpa.
feud	kurrrparna.	floating	yalinyjura.
fever	piyipa.	flock together	warajanga jarrinya-yi.
fidget	urri-rurrinyi.	flood	mangkurtu.
Fig, Rock	yirra makartu.	flood debris	warnan.
fight	kuli.	floppy	palyparr-palyparr₂.
fight, agree to	jarripi marna.	floppy, not	mul-mul.
fighter	kulikata.	flour	yuntara.
fighter, good	pirrka.	flour paste	kili; kirli.
fighting stick, woman's	tukurampi.	flow	jarinyi; warrkirni.
fill	winya jini.	flower	pumpu; pupu.
fill up (with food or water)	puyirni.	flu'	kunkurr.
finally	yartikala.	flushed it out	jirtirni.
Finch, Chestnut-eared	nyimari; nyinyiri.	fly	kanka yana; warrayi.
Finch, Zebra	nyimari; nyinyiri.	flying ant	pinga wirlijartiny.
finger nail	milpiny.	flying fox	watarrpiny.
finish	jipi; tily pini.	Flying Fox, Black	wara murrungka.
fire	waru₂; wika.	flying-ant (termite)	warnkajarra.
fire, cover with	janirni.	foam	janga₁.
fire, light ~ with fire-saw	paji pini.	focus	-ngarra.
fire, light a line of	wiriny pini.	foetus	kapalya.
fire, line of	wiriny.	fog	japurr; kupilya.
fire, set it on	minyirni.	foliage, dense	kata; purtungun.
fire, small	waruka.	foliage, thick patch of	ngurnpu.
firestick	panijartu.	follow	yajarna.
Firetail, Painted	purrruly-purrruly.	follow tracks	jina marna.
Fire-tailed Skink	murlunyjara.	food (baby-talk)	jaja.
firewood	wika.	food, bush	pirraja mayi.
firm	kararr; mul-mul;	food for an initiate	kuraminti.
	tarlakarra; tarn-tarn; tira.	food for initiation ceremony	mirtayirti.
firm down	kuurr jini.	food, full of	marlka.
first one in a series	walangarra.	food, gather	ngarni pini.
fish (generic)	janpamalu; kapi; yurta.	food (generic)	mayi.

food, look for	ngarni pini.	frail	kantirr-kantirr; wulyu.
food, vegetable	mayi.	frequenter of	-karringu.
food-tract	pirntarl.	fresh	wankaly-wankaly.
foolish	ngakumpa; ngawu.	freshwater turtle	yakuli.
foot	jina.	Friday	Yangamaputayi.
foot, travel on	jinangu.	friend	mayiti; miyiti.
footfall	jakarr.	friendly	jarntu₁.
foothold	jinyji.	frightened, become	marrparna; wirnti karrinyi.
footstep	jaarr; jakarr.	Frilled Lizard	kurlamarnu.
footstep, noisy	jakarr-jakarrkarra.	frog	pupuka; purt waninya.
footstep, stealthy	jakarrkarra.	Frog, Desert Tree	ngarrpuka.
footsteps, walk in ~ of	malangkurl marna.	frog, species of	jarraku; taarr; yajali.
footwear	jinapuka.	frog-hole	jakangu.
for fear of	-jamarra; -jimarra;	Frogmouth, Tawny	juwi; miwa.
	-ngamarra; -ngimarra;	from	-ngulu.
	-ngumarra.	from (of compass-point)	-marra.
foray	yarrkal; yarrkal pini.	front half of carcass	jukara.
forbidden	jaji.	front, out in	walangkarra.
forbidden behaviour	kanku.	front up	pirlparna.
ford	kutarn.	fruit bat	wartarrpiny; watarrpiny.
ford (creek)	kutarn pini.	Fruit Bat, Black	wara murrungka.
forebears	kurlumapu.	fruit of ngapurta	muyunyu.
forehead	pirrirn.	fruitless	maralyka.
forehead, sides of	ngartin.	fruitlessly	purunyjil.
foreknow	jumparna.	frustrating	nyininy.
forever	kakuputu; ngarrakuny;	full (of a container)	winya.
	ngarramarnti.	full (of food)	marlka.
forget	kakurna; ngawu karrinyi.	fumes	puyu.
forgive	puru ngakarna.	fun	nyarru.
fork (in creek, path, tree, root)	karlkajarra.	funeral	kurlurlu.
Fork-tailed Kite	wirninny-wirninny.	fur	kurlkura; mampu.
foul-smelling	pukawu.	furios	wirrilya.
fowl	pawurla.	furry	mapuly-mampuly.
fox	pakuji₁.	Future marker	-lama; -lapa; -liny; -lkuliny.
fragile	wulyu.		

G - g

Galah	pilyaku.	generous	jinjimama.
gall	turrku-turrku.	gentle	jakarta; jinu; kinti.
gall bladder	kurruku.	get	mana; manku.
gall (on leaf, tree)	puta.	get it down	paka jini.
galloping noise	turl.	ghost	yakarnu.
game	witi.	Gilbert's Dragon	narntarlpirna; tirntarlpirri.
ganglion	kirrkirrkimarra.	girl, teenage	kurri.
gaol	jinmurntu.	girl, young	mukunya.
gap	karnta; kartakujarra; wuju.	give	yinyalu; yu; yungku.
garbled	kurti-kurti.	give birth to	partany kanya.
gather	kuru marna; murnirna;	give, refuse to	jamirnalu; kumarri
	wuru jarrinyi.		marnalu.
Gecko, Central Knob-tailed	kurlakiki.	glance	pani tarlkarra mana.
gecko (generic)	jawu.	glance sideways	pani parnpirni.
gecko, species of	kulpirna puru; manarraly;	gland, swollen	kirrkirrkimarra.
	puji-puji.	glass	kalaji.
Gecko, Spiny-tailed	parntilyka.	glasses	panipinti.
general area	-kurtirra.	glide down	wuu pungkanyi.
generations, two up	jinyjarnungu.		

Glistening Wattle	panmangu; pirrinyurru; pitinyurru.	grease	pajali.
glow	pirrparna; tili.	greedy	lirrjal.
glow, distant	jurra.	green	warruly-warruly.
glue	mantarna.	Green Bird Flower	kalyjali; mangarr; piparn.
gluey	mantaly-mantaly.	green growth	patalyi; warruly.
go	yana; yanku.	<i>Grevillea aff. eriostachya</i>	jalpiny.
go around & around	jakun.	Grevillea, Caustic	wirliny.
go on without stopping	ngakamarna.	Grevillea, Honey	piki.
go, ought to	yananyaku.	Grevillea, Sand-dune	wayarlany.
go right round	jakun marna.	Grevillea, Silver-leaf	kanparrjiparrji.
go wrong way	wata yana.	Grevillea, species of	pajina warnti.
goanna, big species of	pangara.	Grevillea, Wickham's	ngalyanta.
Goanna, Gould's	maruntu.	grey	mirta ₁ .
Goanna, Ridge-tailed	warntiji.	Grey One (respectful)	mirta ₁ .
Goanna, Sand	rawal; wangkarli.	greyish	puyurr-puyurr.
goanna, species of	jalangarti; mami.	grieved, become deeply	ngarlu wurnmanya.
God the Father	Ngarrka.	grind	panirni; piyarna.
gold	miji-miji.	grind (seeds)	kulya pini.
good	jarlpa; ngalypa.	grinding stone	kulya ₁ .
good condition, in	jinjimama.	groan	kuny-kuny.
good, feeling	manyjal.	groin	karnpa.
good (of country in good condition)	jijimarra.	grooves	marni.
good-looking	ngumpa ngalypa.	ground	jungka.
good-natured	jinjimama.	ground, hard	mintarr.
goose-bumps	jily-jily.	Groundlark	jijikarangu; wartu-wartura.
gorge	karnta; wuju.	group	wuru.
grain, edible	wilyki.	grow	waljurna.
grandchild	yakan.	grow bigger	wirtu jarrinyi.
granddaughter	kamiji.	growl	nguurr.
grandfather (one type)	jamuji; jamuji.	growl at	warnta marna.
grandmother	kamiji.	grub	mirlpu.
grandparent	yakan.	grub, tree-boring	nyamila; nyamirla.
grandson (one type)	jamuji; jamuji.	grub, wood-boring with wide head	litakarra.
grasp	mana.	grubby	punguny.
Grass, Bunched Kerosene	yara-yara.	grunt	kuny-kuny.
Grass, Razor	wartu-wartu ₂ .	Gull, Silver	tarra.
Grass, Ribbon	wartu-wartu ₂ .	gully	karlka.
grass, species of	karrkarrjartu; kirtirl.	gum, bloodwood	kiluwa.
Grass, Sugar	pirntily-pirntily.	Gum, Brittle Range	jarturtu.
grass, tall	warrapa.	Gum, Cabbage	jarturtu.
grass, tall species of	palku-palku.	gum, edible	mint.
grass, tussocky species of	pin-pin.	Gum, Snappy	malykan.
Grass, Wind	yara-yara.	gum, spinifex	karral; milirr.
grasshopper	wajapi.	Gummy Spinifex	karral.
grassy	warrulykarra.	gumtree (2 or 3 species of)	jarturtu.
gratifying	wajawu.	gurgling noise	jirr-jirr.
grave	jungkara.	guts	jarru; pirlu; wilyu-wilyu.
gravy	yirluku.	gutter	warli.

H - h

habitual	-kata.	hair belt	ngarirri.
habitually	-kinyi.	hair on chest	jimarn.
hailstone	warnkujartu.	hair on limbs	yirntu.
hair	kurlkura; mampu.	hair, pubic	murniny.
hair (anywhere on body)	purruny.	hair under arm	jimarn.

hollow in ground, large

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hollow in tree or log	pangkurl.	hot wind	purangu.
home in on	mirli-mirli marna.	house	maya.
home, no-one at	piru-piru.	hover	wali-wali pini.
home, stay near	ngatu waninyi.	hover (of hawk)	wal-wal.
homesick	marrapa.	hovering	warli-warli.
honey	jutipirri; ngarriji; wurruja.	how	winyjirri; wunyjurru.
Honey Grevillea	piki.	how was it?	wayi.
Honey Hakea	kumpaly; watomunga.	howl	runga; runga jini.
honeycomb	narnngurla.	hubbub	ngilyan-ngilyan.
honeyeater (generic)	juti.	hug	yampu; yampu marna.
hook	tarlku.	huge	jarrnga; nganimarta₁;
hook on woomera (Nyiya)	kuru.		wirtujina.
hopefully	-pa₂; yijapa.	human being	marrngu; marrungu.
hopping	jina warajakarti.	human spirit after death of its body	
horizontal	karta₂.		nyamarlajarra.
horn	kuta.	hungry	janparr.
horse	yawarta.	hungry for meat	jawalyka.
hortative mood marker for 'carry', 'give'	-nganyaku.	hunt	pingka; pingka marna;
			wura; wura marna.
hortative mood marker for 'get', 'go'	-nanyaku.	hunt for food	ngarni pini.
hortative mood marker for NYI verbs	-nyaku.	hunt kangaroos	wapiri.
hortative mood marker for RNA verbs	-naku.	hunt with dogs	wapirni.
hot	parrpakarra; wirri-wirri.	hurry	nyampa jarrinyi.
hot season	yurra.	hurtle	tirrkurnu.
hot (typically)	parrpakata.		

/ - i

I	ngaju; -rna₂; -rni₂; -rnu₂.	initiated man, fully	pirirri yija.
Ibis, Sacred	jitu.	initiated man's badge-board	takipinti.
Ibis, Straw-necked	jitu.	initiate's badge-board	jininy; lara.
idle, remain	kurtirra waninyi.	injured permanently	martarra.
idly	palal-palal.	Inland Bloodwood	punara.
ignorant	jamunu₁.	insane	ngawu.
ignorant of	munumpa; ngakumpa.	insects, most flying-	warrayi.
ignore	jankanya; palal jini₂;	inside	kaninykurti.
	panypanyala.	instrumental case marker	-ju₂; -lu₂.
imitate	ngulyu jini.	insufficient	yika₁.
imitation	miyu.	inteferer	ngininykata₁.
immediately	palangangarra.	intelligence, seat of	kurika₂.
Imperative marker	-la₃; -li₂; -lu₆; -rra₁; -wa₁;	intelligent person	mirikajartiny.
	-yi₃; -Ø₆.	intelligent, very	wangurikata.
imprison	jinmurntu jini.	intensely	kawarna; marrja.
inattentively	palal-palal.	intensify	raa kanya.
increase	raa kanya; raa karntinyi.	intercept	purrpi.
increasing	raa.	interfering	nyininy.
indeed	yija.	internal organs	ngayiny₁.
Indefinite future	-ngku₂; -rru₃.	interrupt	purrpi; purrpi marna;
Indirect Cause marker	-ji₄; -ju₃.		wakilyji pini.
infant	ngurli-ngurli.	intersection	kirrpinti.
infants	wupartupani.	intervene	mingka marna.
inhabitant of	-karringu.	intervener	mingka.
initiate	marlurlu.	intestines	jarru; nyilu-nyilu; pirlu;
initiate partway thro'	marlurlu stage		wilyu-wilyu.
initiate, pre-	murrukurru.	introductory meeting	milyangkurl.
initiate who is not yet a "full man"	katamulu.	invalid	martarra.
initiate, young	pakarli.	invite	kayi marna.

involved with	-karra ₁ .	it	-nga ₄ ; pala; -rra ₃ ; -rri ₁ ;
Ironwood Tree	linyju.		-rru ₁ ; -Ø ₃ ; -Ø ₅ .
irritate	jukuru jini; yirrngarna.	it (Ergative)	-rra ₄ ; -rri ₂ ; -rru ₂ ; -Ø ₄ .
isolated	jinta ₂ .	itch	mirri-mirri.
		itchy skin disease	mingarri.

J - j

Jabiru	kajawari; pangarangara.	join	kulurna ₂ .
jagged	jikirr-jikirr.	join together with	kulurna ₁ ; kulurna ₁ .
jam	yangkanapinti.	jokemate	jaluwal.
jammed in tightly	ngurrku-ngurrku.	joking-mate	yinkarni.
jaw	nginyngirr.	jovial	nyarrukata.
jaw, lower	ngirr-ngirr.	juice	yiluku; yirluku.
jaw-bone	yirra kunyja.	jump	wapakarna.
jealous	miku; mikurr.	jump, running	mirti wapakarna.
jealous of wife, be	panyjarr marna.	just	-jakun; -jakurl.
jerk	pirt-pirt jarrinyi.		
joeey	japun; wanyi.		

K - k

kangaroo	kangkuru.	kind	jinjimama; karnka; ngalypa.
kangaroo, half-grown	(any species) mataji.	kindling	pirrirti.
kangaroo, hills	karlkany; warrjawa ₂ ;	King Brown Snake	kulipirri.
	wijurnu.	kingfish	tirrka.
kangaroo hunting	wapiri.	kingfisher	liwurn; luurn.
kangaroo, mature red	muntu jininya.	Kite, Black	wirniny-wirniny.
kangaroo, plains	mangkuru;	Kite, Black-shouldered	karrkayi; kirr-kirr.
	parlkarrakarringu;	Kite, Brahminy	jinaran.
	warringkura.	Kite, Fork-tailed	wirniny-wirniny.
kangaroo rat?	janyjipuka.	Kite, Whistling	wirturn.
Kangaroo, Red	warringkura.	knead	mungkutarri marna; punja marna.
kangaroo, young male red	pakarlikarra.	knee	kangku ₁ ; murntura; murti;
Kapok Bush	kukurnjari; maturiji.		murtingi.
keep it secret	nyarrirni.	kneecap	murntura.
keep on	yirrku.	knee-cap	murtingi.
kerosine	karrijin.	knife	jimputarri; wirrkanapinti.
Kestrel, Nankeen	wirnti-wirnti; yikilikili.	knit	yarntarna.
kick	jurrkarnalu.	knowing about	miranu.
kick at	jurrkarnalu.	knowledgable	wangurlkata.
kidney	pintikirri; wirruntu.	Kookaburra, Blue-winged	karruwarlkan.
kidney fat	tayily.		
kill	marlkarri jini; wirlarna.		
kin, dual	-karra ₂ .		

L - l

lacking	-kurlu; -majirri.	language	muwarr.
lame	mukuntu.	lap, person's	karti.
lamp	lampu; tili.	larynx	parrurlka.
land, area of	warrarn.	last, used the ~ of it	tungkurru pini.
land at	tamarna.	later	yarti.
land (of bird, plane)	kajarna.	later on	-ngku ₂ ; -rru ₃ .
land-holders	warrarnjarra.	laugh	nyarru; nyarru pini.

laugh at	nyarru pinalu.	lined up in a row	nyirnti-nyirnti.
Law, Aboriginal	manguny.	lip	mutirr.
lay claim to mentally	nyuku jini.	lips	japirr; ngirri-ngirri.
lay it down	wirri-rni.	listen	pinakarrinyi.
lead	wirni; wirni marna.	little	wupartu.
lead along	ngurra marna.	Little Black Cormorant	nguparr.
Leadbeater's Cockatoo	ngakalyalya.	Little Corella	pirtirra.
leader, ceremonial	yatil.	Little Quail	puntaru.
leaf	parrka; walyaka.	lively	mangan; wanparr.
leak	jarinyi; jurtinyi; nyimpirl.	lively, be	mangan karrinyi.
lean against	karta karrinyi ₁ .	liver	mirliki; ngalkari; wanpa.
leaning	karta ₃ .	Lizard, Frilled	kurlamarnu.
leap up (of flames)	lalyurr.	lizard, Military Dragon	jartikarla; minyjikarli.
learn	miranu jarrinyalu.	lizard, small (generic)	pampirta.
Leather-leaved Wattle	warntany.	Lizard, Thorny Devil	putarr; wirtirri.
leave	yakarna.	load	karnti jini.
leave undone	warnti kaniny yakarna.	load spear into woomera	jurti marna.
left, one on the	jampukarti ₂ .	local person	kaninyipirti ₁ .
left, towards	jampukarti ₁ .	locative case marker	-ja ₁ ; -ji ₁ ; -nga ₁ ; -ngi ₁ ; -ngu ₁ .
lefthand side	jampukarti ₁ .	lonely	marrapa.
left-overs	muju.	long	makanu.
leg, calf of	mangu; nganyju.	long ago	julyju; purlpi;
leg from knee to ankle	piripu.		walangkarrangu.
legs apart	kajakulu.	long time	kakuputu; ngarrakuny.
Lemonwood	pungku-pungku.	long way off	ngunarri.
lerp	wararnu.	look	parrjarna.
lest	-jamarra; -jimarra;	look carefully at	jarangkarna.
	-ngamarra; -ngimarra;	look downwards	yuwa pini.
	-ngumarra.	look for	kanyjirnalu.
Let's go!	paa ₁ .	look observantly	wangurl jarrinyi.
letter	mili-mili; mirli-mirli.	look sideways from time to time	ngililu
liar	mitukata.		parrjarna.
lick	jinyjarna; munyjarna.	loose	yinyji.
licker	munyjunakata.	loose, come	yinyji kanganya.
lie	mitu ₂ .	loosen	yinyji pini.
lie down	karta karrinyi ₂ .	lost	ngawu kanyjil.
lie, tell a	mitu karrinyi.	lost, become	wata yana.
lie to	mitu marna.	lot, the	wiyirr.
lift	kanka mana.	lot, used the	tungkurru pini.
light	tirli.	lots of	-marramarra; -warra;
light, any artificial	tili.		-warrawarra.
light, cause a	tili jini.	love	ngarlungu jini.
light fire with fire-saw	paji pini.	Love Vine	yukurli.
light (in weight)	rapa.	Lovegrass, Clustered	ngujarna.
light (of fire)	jakarna.	lover	yarungu.
light, ray of	marukurru.	lower	katu jini.
lightning	jitama; marrji-marrji;	lower back	jarna.
	wirlujartu.	lower millstone	piyanapinti.
like	-kapali; marru marna.	luck, good	yuku.
like, not	malyparr.	lumbar region	jarna.
like that	palajun.	lump	puta; turrku-turrku.
likeness	miyu.	lump, hard	kirrkirrkimarra.
Limestone Wattle	purtarrpa.	lungs	ralyu; wanga-wanga;
limp	wulyju.		yalyu-yalyu.
limping	janta.	lying	mitu ₁ .
line, in a	yirtinykarra.	lying down	karta ₂ .
lined up	jiturru.		

M - m

made for	-pinti.	meat of pearl oyster	kulya ₂ .
Magellan, Clouds of	jurnpa; jurnti; purnta.	meddler	ngininykata ₁ .
Magellanic Clouds	jurnpa; jurnti; purnta.	medicine	mirrijin.
maggot	wiru ₁ .	medicine for colds etc.	kuyu.
magic	maparn.	medicine, heart	jantal.
magic, one expert in	maparnkata.	medicine, pain-killing	jantal.
magic, work	maparn jarrinyi.	meditate	kurlkali marna.
magic, work ~ on	nyumuny jinili.	meet	purрпи; purрпи marna.
magic-man, dangerous	pulya.	meet unexpectedly	ngawu karntinyili.
Magpie	kakarraputa; kurrpanyji.	meet with	kulurna ₁ .
Magpielark	tiwirl-tiwirl.	meeting, introductory	milyangkurl.
Maitland's Wattle	wirliriny.	<u>Melaleuca leucodendron</u>	jalkupurta.
Major Mitchell Cockatoo	kakalyalya; ngakalyalya.	Melaleuca, species of	yurturl.
make	jirni ₂ ; jungkarna; yarni marna.	men's business	ngurlu; tarruku.
make it this way	karra marna.	mentally claim	nyuku jini.
make sticky	lanta jini.	merely	-jakun; -jakurl; puru.
make tracks (with fingers or stick)	jina jini.	Mesquite	jirrkuru.
male (of any species)	pirirri.	message	jakurl; muwarr.
man	marrungu; pirirri.	messed up with	jurrpaly.
man, elderly	mirtanya.	messenger	jakurl kanganyakata.
man, fully initiated	pirirri yija.	messenger, "mute"	marrkan.
man, fully-initiated	kartarta.	metal, any processed	warnku.
man (generic)	marrngu.	metamorphose	kulal kanya.
man, initiated	pukurti.	meticulous	yarni-yarni.
man, white	nyarlu.	middle child	malyurta.
man, young	wangalangu; warrinyji.	middle, hit right in	mirli marna.
mangrove	warlungu; yikara.	middle, right in	nyuku.
many	kurrngal; marlu.	middle, right in the	partijirri kaniny.
marchfly	jatu ₂ ; ngurlarn ₂ ; walartu ₂ .	Military Dragon (lizard)	jartikarla; minyikarli.
Marine Couch	kuparn.	milk	ngama.
mark	marni jini.	milky sap	ngama-ngama.
marriage-partner from wrong section	nyakaji.	Milky Way	jukurti; yintirri.
married couple	nyuparra.	millstone, lower	majarra; piyanapinti.
marrow	piripu.	mill-stone, lower	kulya ₁ .
marry	warajanga jarrinyi-pulu; warajanga jini-yi-pulinyi.	millstone, upper	wakurla.
marsupial, female	jarapurlu.	mince-meat	kulya ₂ .
Marsupial Mole	pujarr-pujarr.	mind thinking, seat of	kurlka ₂ .
marsupial (small wallaby?), species of	karrapurlu.	mine, to/for	-ja ₃ .
marsupial, smelly species of small	minyikata.	Miner, Yellow-throated	pirn-pirn.
martin	jalyparakura.	Minniritchi, Sweet-scented	parrkalyi.
masturbate	kapa-kapa jinirningu.	mirage	marrka-marrka.
mate	mangkalyi; mayiti; miyiti; yalpu.	missus	mijiji.
matter in corner of eye	wara.	mistake, by	warta; wata.
maybe	ngurnipali; -pa ₂ ; yijapa.	mistake, make a	kurlu pini.
me	ngaju; -nyi ₄ .	mistaken	wartarrku; watarrku.
me, to/for	-ja ₃ .	mistakenly	wapi.
mean	murrjirn.	mistletoe species	muka jalkangu.
meaningless	jurikurlu.	mistress	nyupa.
meat	kuwiyi; kuyi; mantu.	mix together	nyunypaly jini.
meat, hungry for	jawalyka.	mixed race, person with some degree of	marta-marta.
		mob	mapu.
		mock	nyurni marna.
		mocker	nyurni.

moiety grouping, one	karnku.
moiety, one	kalyarra.
mole cricket	kunturru-kunturru; yirrka-yirrka.
mole cricket, species of	murrkura.
Mole, Marsupial	pujarr-pujarr.
<i>Moloch horridus</i>	mingari.
Monday	Wajantayi.
money	warnku.
Monitor, Central Sand	rawal; wangkarli.
Monitor, Ridge-tailed	putirr-putirr; warntiji.
month	wirlarra ₁ .
moon	tartarta; wirlarra ₁ .
morning	marntungu.
mosquito	kunyayi.
moth	kapalipali; wirripintapinta.
moth-eaten	nyilykirr.
mother	pipi.
mother, father's, male	ego's kaparliji; kapayi.
mother-in-law	marruku.
mother(s) and daughter(s), combination of	kurntalkarra.
mother's brother	kakaji.
mother's mother	kanyjarri; kanyjayi.
mother's sister	pipi.
motion away from	-ngulu.

N - n

naked	kurta.
name	yini; yini marna.
name, substitute	nyaparu.
namesake	nyaparu.
Nankeen Kestrel	wirnti-wirnti; yikilikili.
nape	taki.
narrow	wujul-wujul.
Native Almond	jurntungurru.
native bee	warrayi.
Native Hen, Blacktailed	puna tuju-tuju.
Native Orange	warlalka.
Native Pear	wanyarli ₁ ; warnkura.
Native Plum	kumama; purtartu.
Native Polecat	parrjata.
nausea	karu-karu.
nauseated, become	karu-karu jarrinyi.
navel	nyija; nyirrurl.
near	wangka.
nearby	-martaji.
nearly	walyi ₁ .
neck	ngalyi.
neck, back of	taki.
nectar of Honey Hakea	kurlupurn.
Needle-leaf Wattle	yurtupu.
negative marker	mirta ₂ ; munu.
neice	ngarraya.
nephew and uncle	rampanu.
nephew (one kind of)	pujamu.

mould	mungkutarri marna.
mourn with	kulurna ₁ .
mouse	jilyku; munyarri.
moustache	nyamu-nyamu; tapurrji.
mouth	jawa.
move	rurrinyi; rurri pini.
move over	kalya.
movement	rurri.
movement, without	wuta.
mud	marta.
mud, soft	karlu.
Mudlark	tiwirl-tiwirl.
Mud-lark	yilimpirri.
Mulga, Desert	wirntamarra.
Mulga, Red	yilyurru.
Mulga, River	warntany.
Mulga Snake	kulipirri; larrja; partarr ngarlu.
mulla-mulla, species of	junu-junu; purarr-purarr.
mullet, species of	jilpirtingurru; wirlurn.
muscle	majangu.
mushroom	rangki-rangki.
muster	kuru marna.

nervous	wirntiny-wirntiny.
nest	parnan ₁ .
net	jakurra; parru-parru.
new	kuwarrija; yijangu.
new-born baby	ngurli-ngurli.
nibbler	munyjunakata.
nice	juri; ngalypa.
night	warrukarti; yutakarta.
night, all through	kakarrara.
Nightjar, Spotted	kurta-kurta; wankurtakurta.
nit	parlurl ₁ .
no	mirta ₂ ; munu.
noise, clattering or clinking or squeaking	lilyirr.
noise, clicking	nyirr-nyirr.
noise, dripping	jirl; jitiny; jurl.
noise, gurgling	jirr-jirr.
noise, roaring	ngarurr-ngarurr.
noise, rustling	yirily.
noise, sizzling	jilyilyi.
noise, snapping or cracking	tily.
noise, soft sharp snapping	tiyu.
noise, splashing	pilyurl.
noise, stamping, thumping, or galloping	turl.
noise, tapping	nyirr-nyirr.
noise, thudding	piru.
noise, thump or thud	parl.
noise, thumping or hammering	turuturu pini.

noise, thumping or thudding	parl-parl, parl-parl.	nose, blow with finger	ngulypirni; nyurl pini.
noiseless	tirlku.	nose, bridge of	nyurrurn-nyurrurn.
noisy footstep	jakarr-jakarrkarra.	nose-bone	jutarra.
nominaliser	-na₂; -nanya₂; -nanyi₂; -nganya₂; -nganyi₂; -nginya₂; -nginyi₂; -ni₃; -ninya₂; -ninyi₂; -nya₂; -nyi₂.	nostalgic	marrapa.
Nominative case marker	-Ø₁.	nostril	milya pirli.
Non-Future marker	-ni₁; -nya₁; -nyi₁; -rna₁; -rni₁; -rnu₁.	not	mirta₂; munu.
north	yalinyji; yalinyu.	not like	malyparr.
Northern Brushtail Possum	langkurr; marlalparra; winkuma.	not want	malyparr; malyparr karrinyalu.
Northern Quoll	parrjata.	nothing	mirta₂; munu.
Northern Quoll (possibly)	nurlka.	now	kuwarri; nawu.
Northern Sandalwood	purtartu.	nudge	jakarnju warlirni; nyinga marna.
nose	milya.	numb	manyarnja.
		number of times	-mal.
		Nyangumarta clan, name of	Walyirli.

O - o

obese	kawu wirtu.	opponent	warntakata; yukuny;
obey	pinakarrinyi; yijalmarta jinili.	Orange, Wild	yukuny pinakata.
obscured by	-purni.	Orange-spectacled Hare-Wallaby	parntarl; warlalka.
obsessed with an action or idea	kurlkalka.		majirri;
ocean	kujungurru.	organs, internal	mangkapan.
ochre, red	martarr; pujurr.	Osprey	ngayiny₁.
ochre, white	kakirn; karlji; wira.	other	wilyparu.
ochre, yellow	karntawarra.	other side, towards	wariny.
octopus	manmarlkura.	others	ngunarrikarti.
odour	kurrurn.	others of that sort	jinta₁.
odour, unpleasant	parntiny.		nganin-nganin;
off-load	jinirni.	ouch!	nganirn-nganirn.
ointment	yangkanapinti.	ought to	wartawu.
OK	nguurt.		-naku; -nanyaku;
old	kurlu₂; ranyji; yanyji.	ought to go	-nganyaku; -nyaku.
old people	kurlumapu.	outcrop, flattish rocky	yananyaku.
oldest child in a family	murrkangunya.	outer casing	walapa.
Olive Python	papara; parkumarra; parkunyji.	outside	lakan.
on	-ja₁; -ji₁; -nga₁; -ngi₁; -ngu₁.	oven, earth-	jalakarti.
once	warajamal.	overflow	yapan.
one	waraja.	overfull, feel	winyaja jarinyi.
one ..., another ...	wariny..., wariny...	overhead, go	kurlkarr karrinyi.
one ..., the other ...	wariny..., wariny...	oversized, a bit	kanka yana.
one at a time	waraja waraja.	Owl, Boobook	kurtan-kurtan.
one on the left	jampukarti₂.	own	kurr-kurr.
ongoing action	ti..ti..ti..ti..	own, his very	walja.
Onion, Wild	jurlamarta; minyarra; ngarlku.	own relative	-kuriny₂.
only	-jakun; -jakurl.	owned by	-marniny₁.
oops!	paa₂.	oyster	-mili.
open	kurtarna₂; palkarna.		jipurr.
opening	jawapirti.		

P - p

pace while arguing	warrjata pini.	pectoral fin of fish	wirru.
Pacific Heron	jirli warinyja.	peel	karnu pini; lakan pini.
pack down	mitan jini; mitan pini; parraly kanya; parraly pini.	peel off	lakan kanya.
packed in	wani-waninyi-yi.	peep	wungkarna.
pain	lirrij-lirrij; parra-parra.	peer at	jarangkarna.
pain-killing medicine	jantal.	Pelican	jutarra; mayurtuyurtu;
paint	yangkarna.		pirleri.
paint, spots of ~ on forehead	purta-purta.	pelvis	langkarl; yangkarl.
Painted Firetail	purruly-purruly.	pendant	jarrukaniny-jarrakaniny.
Pallid Cuckoo	purlu turtu; winyi tituru; yika turtu; yika turuturu.	penis	wirlu.
	ngarlukarti.	Perch, Spangled	yirrakana.
palm of hand	kaliwarra; karlipirri;	Perentie	putanga.
pancreas	karli-karli.	perfume	parnti jurikata.
	ralpurr.	perhaps	ngurnipali; -pa ₂ ; yijapa.
panic	nganyju-nganyju jarrinyi.	Permission marker	-lku; -ngku ₁ ; -nku; -Ø ₈ .
pant	mili-mili; mirli-mirli.	person	marrngu.
paper	miljirr.	person, bad	kurika kurlu.
paperbark	kurli.	perspiration	jirmil.
paperbark, sheet of	kurlinyjirr.	perspire	jirmil karrinyi.
Paperbark, species of		persuade verbally	jakurlirni.
Paperbark species, small creek-dwelling	milyjirr.	pertaining to	-pinti.
	jiturru.	Petalostylis, Slender	yirrarliny.
parallel	wulyju.	Pheasant Coucal	purl-purl.
paralysed	wurru ₂ ; wurrukarra.	phlegm	kunkurr.
parcel	warnparn palala.	pick up	mana.
Pardalote, Red-browed	kampurta.	picnicking	ngurraputu.
parent, bereaved	kamarri.	piece, broken	kuta.
parent, step~	parn-parn.	pieces, divide into	kuta pini.
Parrot, Port Lincoln	jinta kanyapulu; jinta	pieces, fly into	tirrkurnu.
part from	partirnipulu.	pig	ngurr-ngurr; piki-piki.
	marta-marta.	Pigeon, Crested	jarrala parl-parl.
part-Aborigine	jamunu ₂ .	Pigeon, Red-plumed	yurrukurtu.
partly-initiated boy	partijirri.	Pigeon, Spinifex	yurrukurtu.
partway	walirrany pini.	pile	wuru.
pass	kanaji.	pile up	wuru jini.
pass the ...	jiny pini.	pillow	kita-kita.
pass wind	walarrany pini.	pimple	nyimil.
pass without stopping	-na ₁ ; -nga ₃ ; -ngi ₂ ; -ni ₂ .	Pindan Wattle	mukarli; pulpa.
Past Tense marker	kirli.	pins and needles	wirripilypily.
paste made with flour	wirla-rn-wirlarna.	Pipit	jijikarangu.
pat	jukurti; wilypa.	Pipit, Australian	wartu-wartura.
path	palal-palal.	pith	matuku.
patiently	pirlukata.	pitying	paju.
paunch	kurrparna.	place-name marker	-nya ₃ .
pay back	puarni.	plain	marnimajirri; parlkarra.
Pea, Sesbania	kapalyipalyi; kapilyapilya.	plain, treeless	pinyjarr.
Pea, Sturt's Desert	ngarlu wuta.	Plains Bush	yamparla.
peaceable	kumpaja.	plains kangaroo	mangkuru;
Peanut, Wild	wanyarli ₁ .	plains kangaroo, Red	parlkarrakarringu.
Pear, Native	karlkula.	plant	Kangaroo warringkura.
Pear, Silky	kulya ₂ .	plant it	warruly.
pearl-oyster-meat	pirra-pirra.	plant, small species of	jarnti jini.
pearlshell	kuparta.	plant, species of	japutu.
Pebble Bush			mirrkiny; ngurrpi;
			warrjawa ₁ ; yamarla.

plant, tiny succulent species	purtuny.	Present Tense marker	-nanya₁; -nanyi₁; -nayinyi₁;
plants, any ~ that have milky sap	ngama-ngama.		-nganya₁; -nganyi₁;
plateau	parlkarra.		-ngayinyi₁; -nginya₁;
play	witi karrinyi.		-nginyi₁; -ninya₁; -ninyi₁;
plead	ngarlu japirr marna.		-ninyi₃; -yinyi₁.
pleased	pikaly; wurlka.	press down	nyilkarna.
pleasing	juri; wajawu; wajayi.	pressure	mitan.
Pleiades	kurri-kurri.	pretend to hit	ngujirna.
plenty	ngarrany.	pretty	ngalypa.
pliers, pair of	pajinapinti.	prevent	kunta jini; ngampa pini;
pluck	purntarna.		ngantarna; ngarntarna.
plucky	turrrpa.	previously	purlpi.
plug	wajarna.	prickle	jiri₁; yiri₁.
Plum, Native	kumama; purtartu.	prickling	manyjarnja.
Plumed Whistling Duck	yipilyura.	prickling feeling	wirripilypily.
plump	jinjimama; kawu wirtu;	Prickly Acacia	kupi; pana-pana.
	pajalikata.	Prickly Saltwort	jantara.
plural	-arrangu; -karra₃;	prison	jinmurntu.
	-karrangu; -nyjarri;	prisoner	jinmurntu.
	-rrangu.	Processionary Caterpillar	marlurlu; warlu.
plural for many kin terms	-malingka; -malingu.	promise, keep a	muwarr kalkurnarningu.
point	yirti jini.	promised spouse	pilyurr.
point at	jurti jini.	prong	ngalirr; wirnta.
point out to	jurtu jini.	proper	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
point, sharp	jiri₁; yiri₁.		yinku; yirnk.
poison	murlu.	propped up	karta₃.
poison (liquid form)	ngarrata.	proud	kamparta; raka; wangany.
poisonous	kurlujartiny.	proud person	rakakata.
poke	yarntarna; yirti jini.	Psoralea, Tall	wirti-wirti.
poke out tongue	jalín pini.	pubic area	karnpa; kuntu.
Polecat, Native	parrjata.	pubic cover	jirrji.
policeman	kunymanakata;	pubic hair	murniny.
	mantanakata; marnta	puff	nganyju-nganyju jarrinyi.
	marangka; wirtirr ngumpa.	puffball	wampakurla.
polite marker	-kurra.	pull	purrrarna; purrirni.
pollen	kakirr₁.	pull out	purntarna.
pool	janpa.	pulse	wily-wily; wirl-wirl; yawurr
Poplar, Desert	jimpirriny; karntarangu.		karrinyi.
Port Hedland	ngaru.	pupil of eye	kururr.
possessed by	-mili.	puppy	jirranka; kapalya; kurturtu.
Possum, Northern Brushtail	langkurr;	purpose, for ~ of	-ku₁.
	marlalparra; winkuma;	purposelessly	puru.
	wirnkuma.	Purslane	kalyawayi; kurlpurru.
Potential Mood marker	-la₂; -la₄; -li₄; -li₅; -lu₄;	pus	pirniny.
	-lu₅; -rra₂; -wa₂; -Ø₇.	push	jujirni.
pouch	jara.	put into	ngalpa jini.
pound flat	pirtarna.	put it down	wirrirni.
pour	jurtinyi; jurtirni.	put weight on	nyitarna.
powerful	marrjapanu.	putrid	pukawu.
praise	nyurra marna.	puzzle	ngurnjurna; ngurnjul.
Pratincole	kirtirr.	Python, Black-headed	kalarru jawa; purruyura;
predecessors	kurlumapu.		wirnti ngirriny.
pregnant	ngarlungu; ngayinykarra.	Python, Olive	papara; parlkumarra;
pregnant, become	ngarlungu jarrinyi.		parlkunyji.
pre-initiate	murrukurru.	Python, Stimson's	marlakarringu; mukulya.
prepared	kaninypirti₂.	Python, Woma	jilajaku; mukurri.

Q - q

Quail, Little	puntaru.	quick	mirti₁; wirurru.
Quandong, Pindan	kumpaja.	quickly	janyin; nyampa.
quarrel	kuli partirnapulu.	quiet	jakarta; jinu; kinti; ngatu.
quarrel with	warnta marna.	quiver (of legs in corroboree)	wal-wal.
Quarrion	wiru₂; wiyu.	Quoll, Northern	parrjata.
quartz, whitish	kalyira.		

R - r

Rabbit-eared Bandicoot	kartukarli; kurlkawalu;	red-clawed crab	pungari.
	pangkarru; yinpu.	reddish	pilyarri.
radar	jumpanakata.	reddish colours	miji-miji.
rag	wara.	Red-plumed Pigeon	yurrukurtu.
raid	jukurri; kurrkarla.	reduplication increment	-rn.
rain	ngapa; wanayirti.	reef	panany; parnan₂; pirtarn.
rain, end-of-summer	wiliya.	reflection or shadow of an object or creature	wurlku.
rain, general, evenly-spread over wide area	kuluwa.	reflexive marker	-rnangu; -rninga; -rningu.
rain haze	puyulangu.	reflux	kurralka.
rain, smell of ~ on spinifex	pujunguny.	reflux, oesophageal	kurralka jarrinyi.
rain, swathe of falling	waru₁.	refuse to give to	jamirnalu.
rainbow	juntangu; rayinpuwu.	regular action	nyimurn.
Rainbow Bee-eater	murlari; turrurn-turrurn;	regurgitation	kurralka.
	wirrurn-wirrurn; yirti	reject	yakal marna.
	kampalkura.	related to	pawarna; puwarna.
raincloud, dark turbulent	kutinyurra.	relative, one's very own	-marniny₁; -murniny₁.
raise	kanka mana.	reliable	tarn-tarn; yirnikata.
Raisin, Bush	jinyjiwirrily.	reluctant	jalya.
ram	yuramu.	remember	kurlkali marna; kurlkarri
rapid	mirti₁; wirurru.		marna; kurlka jarrinyi.
rapidly	janyin.	remind	kurlkali marna.
raw	wanka.	remnants	muju.
ray of light	marukurru.	remorseful, become	ngarlu wirlarna.
razor	ngarnkapinti.	remote past marker	-l.
Razor Grass	wartu-wartu₂.	remove	yinyji pini.
reached out	jirrarna.	remove from	mirarna.
ready beforehand	kaninypirti₂.	remove skin	karnu pini.
ready for	-marninyju; -murninyju.	removed it	jirtirni.
realise	tarlkarra mana.	repair	jungkarna; yarni marna.
really	ngarrany.	repeat action many times	pani pini.
rear	wirtu jini.	repeated action	nyimurn.
rear half of carcass	nyikarra.	repeatedly	-kinyi.
Reason Understood marker	-a.	repeatedly or continually do it	-rra₅.
rebuke	palpirni; warnta; warnta	replacement for NYI class verb stems, stem-final vowel -u.	-u.
	marna.	report	jakurl; yimpi.
recent	kuwarrija.	reporter	jakurl kanganyakata.
reciprocal marker	-rninya; -rninyi.	rescue	kartuwarra marna;
recognise, not	kakurna.		wankanyu marna; wanka
recognise, try to	nganan pini.		jini.
Red Gum, River	wurrangka.	resistant	jalya.
Red Mulga	yilyurru.	respect (for male cousin)	marirri.
red ochre	martarr; pujurr.	respect marker	-kurra.
Red-browed Pardalote	warnparn palala.	respiratory disease	kunkurr.
Red-capped Dotterel	jinpirtin.		

respond	puntaju marna.	roam, doesn't	ngatu.
response, in	puntaju.	roar	ngurntirri; turturtu marna.
resting against something, at an angle	karta ₃ .	roaring noise	ngarurr-ngarurr.
restrain	ngatu jini.	rock	warnku.
resulting from	-ja ₂ .	rock cod	munyjiyirti; nyamarli.
resuscitate, heal	wanka jini.	Rock Fig	yirra makartu.
return	kulpanya; walarni; walarni jarrinyi.	Rock Morning Glory	mungkarliny.
return, make it	kulpa jini; walarni jini.	rock-oyster	janga ₂ .
Ribbon Grass	wartu-wartu ₂ .	rocky outcrop, flattish	walapa.
ribs	raminy.	Roly-poly, Soft	jantara.
rice	juraji.	root	karlka.
ricketty	wulyu.	root of tree	wanal.
ride on	jalingi jini; jalingi pini; jali pini.	rope	mirrilyi.
ridge	mawurla; murrulu.	rotate	wawirri yarntarna-rninyi.
Ridge-tailed Goanna	warntiji.	rotten	nyilykirr.
Ridge-tailed Monitor	putirr-putirr.	rotten smell	pirniny.
right	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku; yinku; yirnku.	rough	tijila.
right at that time	palangangarra.	rough (of any surface)	pirntura.
right hand side, towards	marrjanyukarti.	rounded	mamurarri.
right there	palangangarra.	rounded at end	nurta.
right-hand side	marrjanyu.	row, in a	yirtinykarra.
Righto!	paa ₁ .	row, lined up in	nyirnti-nyirnti.
rinse	kulparr pini.	rub	kurarna; yurraparna.
ripe	murla.	rubbish	muju; wara.
rise	mawurla; murrulu; tamarna.	rude, be	nyurnpaly jarrinyi.
rise (of sun or moon)	milyapal jarrinyi.	rude person	nyurni.
rites, dying	milangkarni.	rumble	ngurntirri; turturtu marna.
River Mulga	warntany.	run	purru.
River Red Gum	wurrangka.	runner	mirti ₂ ; mirti jarrinyi.
river-bed	piju.	running jump	mirtikata.
road	rurtu.	rusted through	mirti wapakarna.
		rustling noise	nyilykirr.
			yirily.

S - s

Sacred Ibis	jitu.	sand, hot ~ for cooking in	yawu.
sacred thing	ngurlu.	sand, very fine beach ~	ngaru.
sacrum	muny.	sandals	mangarr.
safe	tuku.	Sandalwood, Northern	kumama; purtartu.
sailing	yalinyjura.	Sand-dune Grevillea	wayarlany.
saliva	janga ₁ ; wijaly-wijaly.	Sandfire Wattle, Duck's-Head Wattle	warri-warri.
salmon, species of	pangarnu.		winy.
Salmon, Threadfin	pirrala.	sandfly	nyamarri; panyja.
Salmon, Whiskery : Whiskery Salmon	ngurijangu.	sandhill	wayarlany.
salt	karamarta.	Sandhill Spider-flower	warntarri.
Salt Wattle	munturu; nyiwily; yirtirl.	Sandpaper Fig	japuri.
Saltwort, Prickly	jantara.	sandstone	warntarri.
salty, very	karikata ₁ .	sank down	kuly-kuly kanya.
same	ngulyu ₁ ; yajarri.	sap	janga ₁ .
same one	ngunili.	Satanellus	parrjata.
samphire-type plants	karlurn.	sate	puyirni.
sand, coarse	jungka-jungka.	sated	marlka.
Sand Goanna	rawal; wangkarli.	sated with liquid	warna.

sated with water	wana.	seed of munturru	kapurn.
satisfied	nguurt.	seize	jumpirni.
saturated	kunaly-kunaly.	seizure, have a	pani pungkanyi.
Saturday	Jarrirti.	select	ngurrju marna.
saucepan	wupu.	selection	ngurrju.
save	kartuwarra marna; wankanyu marna; wanka jini.	self	jalpu.
		self-confident	turrrpa.
		sell	jalamu jini; warnkuku yinya-li.
saviour	kartuwarra.	semen	minya.
saw	kunti-kunti.	send	ngakarna.
sawfish	janaja; pirirr-pirirr.	send right away	jurtu ngakarna.
say	karra marna.	sense	jumparna.
say thus	karra marna.	senseless	mirlkamajirri.
scab	pita.	sensible	kurlkapirli.
scabby	pita-pita.	sensor	jumpanakata.
scale-insect	wararnu.	separate	jartanga; jinta ₂ .
scar	pita.	separate from	jinta kanyapulu.
scarred	pita-pita.	separate off from	jinta partirnipulu.
scatter	jirrja pini.	separate out from	jinta pinijaninyi.
scatter then regroup	jarra-jarra jarrinyiyi.	serious	minyirr.
scattered	jiirr; jirrja.	<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	pujupu.
scattered around	walyirr-walyirr.	Sesbania Pea	purnarni.
school	kurl.	set alight	minyijirni.
schooner	yanti wilypara.	settle down	kuurr kanya; kuurr pini.
scissors	pajinapinti.	settle down, cause to	kuurr jini.
scoop	kurlpi.	settle out	kuurr kanya; kuurr pini.
scoop, bark	yarli.	Seven Sisters	kurri-kurri.
scoop out	purta marna.	sew	yartarna.
scoop up	murnirna; tawiny pini.	sex, have	yikarnapularninyi.
scorch	tarrparna.	shade	mirran.
scorpion	minipari.	shade, bough	pamarr.
scrape	kanarr pini.	shade, construct a	marturna.
scraps	muju.	shade eyes	parna pini.
scratch	karli-karli-nyi; wirirr; wirirr pini.	shadow or reflection of an object or creature	wurlku.
	kama.		mirrankata.
scream	kata.	shady	marukurru.
scrub, thick patch of	jalura pini.	shaft of light or of shadow	jannganka karrinyi;
scudding (of clouds)	kujungurru.	shake	yangka-yangka marna;
sea	yamany.		yawurr marna.
sea breeze	wayarti.	shake briefly	jannganka pini.
sea turtle	parnanmarra.	shake down	mitan pini.
sea-bed	tarra.	shake legs in corroboree	wali-wali pini.
seagull	kanyjirnalulu.	shaking-leg corroboree	wali-wali.
search for	yurra.	shaky	jannganka; yawurr.
season, hot	kajanapinti.	shaky, typically	yawurrkata.
seat	ngarlu ₂ .	shallow (in soil)	yakarr.
seat of emotions	kuku; nyarril.	shapeless	palyparr-palyparr ₂ .
secret	ngurlu; tarruku.	shark?, species of	parlarri.
secret business, men's	nyarrirni.	sharp edge	ngili.
secret, keep it	partanguji.	sharp (of a point)	jiri ₂ ; yiri ₂ .
section, member of same ~	Karimarra; Milangka;	sharp (of an edge)	jawakata.
section name	Panaka; Purungu.	sharp point	jiri ₁ ; yiri ₁ .
secure	tuku.	sharp, very	yirikata.
sedentary	ngatu.	sharpen	kulirirni; yiriny pini.
Sedge, Flat	kalurru.	shavings, wood	yilyi.
see	parrjarna; yirrirni.		
seed, edible grass-	wilyki.		

she	-nga ₄ ; paliny; -rra ₃ ; -rri ₁ ; -rru ₁ ; -Ø ₃ .	sideways	jayiti; yirrikurla.
she (Ergative)	-rra ₄ ; -rri ₂ ; -rru ₂ ; -Ø ₄ .	sideways, glance	pani parnpirni.
sheep	kukurnjari.	sideways, look ~ from time to time	ngililu
sheer	jiyirramu jini.		parrjarna.
shell	pinka.	sideways (move)	kalya.
shell, baler	jakarli.	sigh	kuny-kuny.
shell, cuttlefish	riji-riji.	sign-language	wurtungu.
shelled	malyarna.	silent	jama.
shellfish, species of	nyangu.	Silky Browntop	pirntily-pirntily.
shelter	pamarr.	Silky Pear	karlkula.
shield, ceremonial	yata.	silly	ngakumpa; ngawu.
shield, deflecting	karrpirna.	Silver Gull	tarra.
shield, handle of	ngarlukarti.	similar to	-kapali.
shift	kalya; kalya jini.	sinew	pulyku; yilypa.
shift to look underneath	yatirna.	sing	kurntarna.
shin	piny-piny.	singe	tarrparna.
shin (front of leg)	piripu.	single men's camp	yamparra.
shin-bone	piny-piny; pirlpu.	single women's camp	yamparra mirtawa.
shine	pirrparna.	singular for many kin terms	-ji ₂ .
shining	paly-paly.	sink	pungkanyi.
shiny	pirrpa.	sister, older	kangkuji.
shiver	jannganka karrinyi; tirtirti pini.	sister or brother, younger	marrka.
shiver briefly; tremble briefly	jannganka pini.	sit	kajarna.
shock	parrparr kurtarna.	sit (of emu, jabiru)	mirtingarna.
shoddy	kurluny-kurluny.	sitting with legs stretched out	jirralkarra.
shoe	jinapuka.	six	jikiji.
shoes	jujika.	sizzling noise	jilyilyi.
shoot	ruwany; yuranyi.	skin	karnu; lakan; lakan pini.
short	muriku.	skin disease, itchy	mingarri.
short supply, in	kujupurra.	skin (English)	kiyirna.
short-change	murra yinya.	skin, shed (of reptile)	karnu kanya.
should	-naku; -nanyaku; -nganyaku; -nyaku.	Skink, Central Blue-tongued	lungkurta.
	jali; karlpa; karlpara; ngurnti; walyi ₂ .	Skink, Depressed Spiny	ngakata.
shoulder	kurlpirli; lirmpi; wartarra.	Skink, Fire-tailed	murlunyjara.
shoulder-blade	kama.	skink, species of	pirilirri.
shout	jijarna; jijal jini; jurti jini; jurtu jini.	Skink, Two-toed	parlurl ₂ .
show	kamparta.	skinks, some species of	wurrkarn.
showoff	wangany.	skull	pinka-pinka.
show-off	tikirl.	sky	parlparr.
shrivelled	kurrtany; milya kaniny.	slack, hang	ripi karrinyi.
shy	kurrtanyi.	slam against	parl pirtarna.
shy, feel	marrka.	slam it against	paly pitarna.
sibling, younger	wurrku ₁ .	slap thigh and yip	kirirr pini.
sick	warri jini.	sleep	karta ₁ ; karta karrinyi ₂ ; kupalya ₁ ; kupalya jarrinyi.
sick, make	wura marna.	sleep soundly	ngala-ngala pini.
sickly	mukuntu.	sleep, talk in	kapukarri marna.
sickness	ngarnta; wurrku ₂ .	sleepy	pani kartakarra.
Sida, species of	kukurr.	slender	wirtarra.
side	jayiti; raminy; yinkiyi; yirrikurla.	Slender Petalostylis	yirrarliny.
side above hip, below ribs	ngukuny.	slide	kapuraly kanya; karirr kanya; yalinya.
side with another person in a dispute	purntu marna.	slim	wirtarra.
		slip	kapuraly kanya; karirr kanya.
		slope, steep	ngarti-ngarti; paka.
		sloping	kaparirri.
		slow	jakarta; jinu; kinti.

small	wupartu.	son's son, man's	karluji.
Small-leaved Bauhinia	jikily; warilangu;	sook	nyinyi.
	warimpi.	sorcery, work ~ on	nyumuny jinili.
smash	pirtarna.	sore	parra-parra.
smear	yangkarna.	sore, erupting	murrkura; murruku.
smear with	-marti.	sore, festering	jaminy.
smearly	mantalya.	sore resulting from a burn	parra-parra
smell	kurrurn; parntirni.		kampanaja.
smell, bad	minyi; parntiny.	sorry	japurtu; paju.
smell of rain on spinifex	pujunguny.	sorry, be very	ngarlu wirlarna.
smell, rotten	pirniny.	sorry for	ngarlu kurlu.
smelly	puka.	sort	jinta pinijaninyi.
smelly, very	jurikata.	sorts, all ~ of	warinypa wariny.
smile	mukuly jarrinyi.	soup	yiluku.
smoke	jungan; parnti.	south	kuningu; kurila; kurningu.
smoke, dense	puyu.	Southern Stone Curlew	wirluru.
smoke, healing	ngunyjirr.	Spangled Perch	yirrakana.
smoking tobacco	jangu.	spank	wangurna.
smoky	puyuluyulu.	sparkle	parrparrpa.
smoky colour	puyurr-puyurr.	sparks	jirnta.
smooth	kapuraly; karirr.	sparks, emit	jirntalyarra pini.
smother	juparna.	speak	muwarr pinalu.
snack	ngunyja.	spear	karrparta; murntu;
snake	kuwiyi.		yarntarna.
Snake, Blind	pirrankujarra.	spear, barbed	pankirti.
Snake, Coppertail	lawurr.	spear, basic	karu.
snake (generic)	jurru.	spear, ceremonial	walakarri.
Snake, Mulga	larrja; partarr ngarlu.	spear dead-centre	mirli marna.
snake, species of	kalunganarra; marrilya.	spear, load into woomera	jurti marna.
Snake Vine	wanta karrpi-karrpi;	spear made from warrukunti tree	warrukunti.
	wurrtarnta-wurrtarnta.	spear made from yirrakurlu tree	yirrakurlu.
Snake, Yellow-faced Whip	warnti pilyarri.	spear, miniature decorative	wirnta-wirnta.
Snake-Lizard, Burton's	jula ngarta-ngarta.	spear-thrower	warlparra.
snapping noise	tily; tiyu.	spectacles	panipinti.
Snappy Gum	malykan.	speech	muwarr.
sneeze	winyjarr; winyjarr pini.	speedy one	mirtikata.
sniff	parntirni.	spell, magic	yumpu.
soak	januku; jurnu; liri; lirri.	sperm	minya; parti.
soft	kapulya.	spew	karupul kanya; karu pini.
Soft Roly-poly	jantara.	spic-and-span	kalanarra.
softly, tread	yakarr yana.	spider	wangkarru.
soil	jungka.	Spider-flower, Sandhill	wayarlany.
soiled	jungkaja.	spider-web	wangkarrumili.
Solanum species	minyjimurla; munyjimurla.	spike	wirnta.
soldier	jurlja.	spiky	jikirr-jikirr.
solid	kararr; tarlakarra;	Spiky Wattle	wirlirriny.
	tarn-tarn; tira.	spill	jurtinyi; jurtirni.
some	jinta ₁ .	spine	karnta-karnta.
someone	wariny.	Spinifex, Beach	kurikurarra; rarrka-rarrka;
somewhat...	-marta.		ruku-ruku.
somewhere else	jala.	spinifex (generic)	paru.
son	partany; yapany.	spinifex gum	karral; milirr.
song, anecdotal	nyirrpu.	Spinifex, Gummy	karral.
song cycle, ceremonial	yurna.	Spinifex Pigeon	yurrukurtu.
Songlark, Brown	jilaru.	Spinifex, Soft/Gummy	paru.
son-in-law	marruku.	spinifex species	kuran-kuran.
son-in-law, one type of	walka-walka.	Spinifex (Triodia wiseana)	kurrungkali.
son's daughter, female ego's	kaparliji; kapayi.	Spiny-tailed Gecko	parntilyka.

spirit being	jina karrpil; juna.	stay	waninyi; wanta.
spirit, dead human's	nyamarlajarra;	stay-at-home	ngatu yiji.
	wurru-wurru; yatangkal.	steal	ngulyu mana.
spirit, evil	juna; ratu; yakarnu.	stealthy	jakarn.
spirit, evil (generic)	mirurru.	stealthy footstep	jakarrkarra.
spirit, familiar	jina karrpil.	steep slope	ngarti-ngarti.
spirit of a living human being	pirrurr; wiyurr₂.	steer	jiparna; jipirni; pulika;
spirit of living human being	warliny-warliny.		purlika.
spirit, species of evil	malpu.	step	kingki.
spirit things	yurna kalarra.	ste-parent	kamarri.
spirit-being, tiny species of	minipungu.	steps, long	jinyji.
spiritual power	maparn.	stern	minyirr; wirtirr.
spit	janga pini.	stew	yiluku; yirluku.
spit on	janga pinili.	stick	mungka; wurru₁.
spittle	janga₁.	stick, cooking	lilurl.
splash, noise of	pilyurl.	stick, digging	warnu.
split	laarr₂; laarrjartiny.	stick, long	yirti.
split, cause to	laarr jini.	sticky	lanta; mantaly-mantaly.
split off from	jinta kanyapulu; jinta	sticky, make	lanta jini.
	partirnipulu.	stiff	puju-puju.
spoil	lirl pini.	still, absolutely	tirlku; wuta.
spotted	taparl-taparl.	Stimson's Python	marlakarringu; mukulya.
Spotted Nightjar	wankurtakurta.	sting	kamparna; yinyjarni.
spouse	nyukunu.	stingray spine (from Ngarla)	kuta.
spouse (of certain relatives only)	pinaji.	stingy	murrjirn.
spouse, promised	pilyurr.	stink	minyi; parntinyi; pirniny.
spouse-type	nyupa.	stinking	pukawu.
spray	jiirr pini; wiyirrpirl pini.	stir	kurti-kurti marna₂;
spray from breakers	yilyirri.		nyunypaly jini.
spread out	jiirr; jirrarna; marirr pini;	stoke (of fire)	jakarna.
	parlparri.	stomach	ngarlu₁.
spreadable substance, any	yangkanapinti.	stomach ache	karla.
spring bubbling up	purlpurlkarra.	stomach contents of animal	purta.
springtime	turlparra.	stomach downwards	ngarlupurl.
sprinkle (of rain)	nyimpirl.	stomach gas	jiny.
sprinkle water	ngulyarna.	stomach gas, release	jiny pini.
spruced up	kalanarra.	stone	warnku.
squash	mitan jini; nyikarna;	stone axe	marti.
	parraly pini.	stone, lower mill-	kulya₁.
squashed, become	parraly kanya.	stones, heated for cooking with	yapan.
squatting on haunches	jirntinti.	stoop	milya kaniny jarrinyi;
squeak	lilyirr.		mirtingarna.
squeeze	junyirni; junyuly pini.	stooped	jurlpi-jurlpi.
squid	wanmirimiri.	stooped position	kunyyi.
squirt	jiirr pini.	stop	ngampa pini; wararr jini.
stagger bush	parl-parl.	stop up (a hole)	wajarna.
stained	lanta.	stopping, without	pipurru.
stamp	jurrka pini.	storm, violent narrow band of	marrkara₁.
stamping noise	turl.	storm-bird	juwiny-juwiny.
stand it upright	jarnti jini.	straight	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
stand up	wararr jarrinyi; wararr jini.		yinku; yirnk.
standing	wararr; wararr karrinyi.	straight through	pipurru.
star	kurtalya; panikata.	straighten out	warturna.
staring	lirrji.	Straight-podded Wattle	yurtupu.
stars (Seven Sisters)	kurri-kurri.	strange	ngajarri₁.
startle	parrparr kurtarna.	stranger	ngajarri₂.
startled it	jirtirni.	Straw-necked Ibis	jitu.
stationary	ngatu.	stretch	jirriri; warturna.

stretched	jirrarna.	sunset, not long before	karrpu murlku.
stretched out	walpurra.	suspended	jarrukaniny-jarrakaniny;
stride	jurrka.		wilirtiny.
strides	jinyji.	suspended, hang	wilirtiny waninyi.
string	mirrilyi; wirriji.	swag	wurru ₂ ; wurrukarra.
string bag	jampuluwa.	swag, carry	jarnanga kanya.
strong	partarn.	swallow	kunanya.
strong, very	marrjapanu.	Swallow, Welcome	pinyji wirrinykura.
stubborn	jalypa; ngampa; ngampan.	Swamp Corkwood	pijangarra.
stuff	ngukarna.	swan	karla nyirtu.
stump of tree, dead	talji.	Swan, Black	jiyipulyuku; yiyipulyuku.
stupid	ngawu.	sway	rurrinyi; rurri pini.
Sturt Pea	kapalyipalyi.	swear at	karrja marna.
subside	pija jarrinyi.	sweat	jirmil; jirmil karrinyi.
subsided	kuly-kuly kanya.	sweet	jukurta ₂ .
substitute name	nyaparu.	sweetheart	yarungu.
succulent, species of tiny	purtuny.	Sweet-scented Minniritchi	parrkalyi.
suck	ngumarna.	swell	pijurna.
sucker (of fish feeding)	munyjunakata.	swell up	raa kanya; raparrku
suddenly	-kuriny ₁ .		jarrinyi; rapu-rapu jini.
sugar	jukurta ₁ ; jungurru; ngaji.	swelling	rapu-rapu.
Sugar Grass	pirntily-pirntily.	swim	janpanyi; kayarri yana;
sulky	ngampan; yarrju; yunturi.		mayampa pini.
summer	yurra.	swimming	kayarri; mayampa.
sun	janyja; karrpu.	swing to and fro	wilirtiny jarrinyi.
sun went down	kara ngalpanya.	swollen	raparrku.
sunrise	karrpungu-karrpungu.	swoop	wuu pungkanyi.
sunrise, before	pirrpa-pirrpa.	sympathetic	japurtu; paju.
sunrise, until	kakarrara.	sympathetic for, be	ngarlu paju karrinyi.
sunset	jarurru.		
sunset, around	jarurrukarti.		

T - t

tablet	tapuliti.	tarpaulin	kaliku.
taboo	jaji; taji.	tasteless	jurikurlu; tuja.
tadpole	kupulyupulyu.	tasty	juri; ngurru ₁ .
tail	warnti; wipu.	tasty, very	jurikata.
tailbone	winyji.	Tawny Frogmouth	juyi; miwa.
take	kanya; kangku ₂ .	teach	kurikapirli jini; miranu
take away from	mirarna.		jinili; pirnti pinili.
take care of	kalkurnalu.	teach our ways	jarntu jini.
take for one's self	ngukanyala.	teacher	miranu jinakata; pirnti
take someone to a destination	wii jini.		pinakata.
talk in sleep	kapukarri marna.	tea-leaves	parrka; walyaka.
talk rudley about	nyurni marna.	tear	laarr ₁ ; laarr kanya; laarr
tall	makanu.		pini.
Tall Psoralea	wirti-wirti.	tears (in eyes)	yilyu.
tame	jarntu ₁ .	tease (in friendly way)	mali jini.
tangle	kurti-kurti marna ₂ .	teeth	rirra.
tangle up	kurti-kurti marna ₁ .	teeth, to grow or 'get'	jawa karrinyi.
tangled	kurti-kurti.	tell	wurrarnalu.
tangled (of hair)	jirrjal-jirrjal.	tell off	palpirni.
tap	malyarna;	temple (side of forehead)	ngartin.
	wirla-rn-wirlarna.	tempt	yakurr marna ₃ .
tapping noise	nyirr-nyirr.	tendon	pulyku; yilypa.
target	mirli-mirli marna.	tent	kaliku.

termite (builds large mounds) **mungku**.
termite, ground-dwelling **katara**.
termite, ground-dwelling species of **mintipi**.
termite, large-mound-building **marlaja**.
termite mound, large **marlaja**; **mungku**.
termite, species of **pingirri**.
termite, timber-dwelling **yiwarn**.
termite, timber-dwelling species **jampaly**.
tern, species of **julpa yijukata**.
test **yakurr marna₃**.
testicle **murlurr**.
Thankyou! **yarranija**.
that **palama**.
that direction **palarri**.
that (distant) **ngurnungu**; **wurnungu**.
that (nearby) **pala**.
that one previously referred to **nyarra₁**.
that way **palayil**.
them plural **jana**; **-janinyi**.
them plural, to/for **-janaka**; **-janaku**.
them plural, to/for the one/s belonging to **-janaka**; **-janaku**.
then **palaja**.
there **palanga**.
there and then **palangangarra**.
there (distant) **ngurnungungu**.
therefore **palajalu**.
thermometer **janyjapinti**.
they **-ya**.
they plural **jana**; **-yi₁**.
thicket **ngurnpu**.
Thick-Knee, Bush **wirluru**.
thief **ngulyu₂**.
thief, habitual **ngulyukata**.
thigh **kalparti**.
thigh bone **nyunyjurl**.
thighbone **kalparti**.
thigh-bone from hip to knee (Ngarla) **pirlpu**.
thin (of creatures) **murrjirn**.
thingamabob **ngapartu**; **ngapi**.
think **kurlkali marna**; **kurlkarri marna**.
think about how to get something **nguyaly marna**.
thinker, good **kurlkali manakata**.
thinking, keep on ~ about **kurlka waninyi**.
thirsty **walka**; **winu**.
this **nyarni**; **nyungu**.
this, like **yakujun**; **yakun**; **yakurl**.
this side of **yakujani**.
this way **karra**.
this way, do it **nyarra jini**.
this way, in **yakujun**; **yakun**; **yakurl**.
thorax **nyiti**; **purtu**; **purnturn-purnturn**.
thorn **jiri₁**; **yiri₁**.
thorn-bush **jirruku**.
Thorny Devil **putarr**; **wirtirri**.

Thorny Devil lizard **mingari**.
those two **-pula**; **pulany**; **-pulinyi**; **-pulu₁**.
those two, to/for **-pulaku**; **-puluku**.
those two, to/for the one/s belonging to **-pulaku**; **-puluku**.
Threadfin Salmon **pirrala**.
three **kujarrapa waraja**.
throb **wily-wily**; **wirl-wirl**; **yawurr karrinyi**.
through, right ~ to far side **wapirripirri**.
throw away **parnpirni**.
thud **parl**; **piru**.
thudding **parl-parl**, **parl-parl**.
thump **parl**; **parl jini**.
thumping **parl-parl**, **parl-parl**; **turuturu pini**.
thumping noise **turl**.
thumping noise, repetitive; pounding noise, repetitive **turuturu**.
thunder **ngurntirri**.
thunder cloud **katurany**.
Thursday **Winutayi**.
thus **karra**; **palajun**; **palayil**; **yakuyil**.
tick (blood-sucking) **miti**.
tickle **kiti-kiti**; **kiti-kiti marna**.
ticks, creature infested with **mitikiti**.
Tickweed **wiljirrkiriny**.
tie up **karrpirni**.
tied **karrpa-karrpa**; **kunyj pini**; **kunymarna**.
tilt, on a **kaparirri**.
timber **mungka**; **wurru₁**.
time, brief **jampa**.
time, long **kakuputu**; **ngarrakuny**; **punja**.
times, number of **-mal**.
tingling **manyjarnja**.
tingling feeling **waru-waru**; **wirripilypily**.
tinsnips **pajinapinti**.
tiny **wupartupaniny**.
tiny creatures **wupartupani**.
tired **manarr**; **manyu**; **wakala**.
tired out **panja₂**.
toadstool **rangki-rangki**.
tobacco, chewing **panja₁**; **purlku**.
Tobacco, Native **jurntilyarr**.
tobacco, smoking **jangu**.
today **kuwarri**.
toe, big **mamartura**.
toehold **kingki**.
toenail **milpiny**.
to/for , to/for mine **-ji₃**.
tomorrow **marntungu**.
tongue **jaln**; **jarlin**.
tongue, dart in and out **jaln-jaln kurtarna**.
tongue, poke out **jaln pini**.

too	pukun; pukurl.	treeless area	pararra; pinyjarr.
tooth	rirra; yirra.	tree-trunk, bottom section of	luku.
top, on ~ of	kankarni.	tremble	jannganka karrinyi.
torch, switch on a	tili jini.	trembling	jannganka; payarr-payarr.
torn	laarr ₂ .	trembly	yawurr.
tornado	jiki kurntal-kurntal.	tribe	warrarnjarra.
torso	kawu.	trick	mitu marna.
toss away	parnpirni.	trickle	jarinyi.
toss (in dish when yandying)	wanpirni.	<i>Triodia</i> , species of hard spiny	kuran-kuran.
totem	nyuka.	trip	narnpirni.
touch	warlirni.	<i>Triumphetta</i> , species of	yukurru mantal.
touch lightly	nyinga marna.	trouble, cause	yukuny jini.
tough	kararr; tarlakarra;	trouble, make ~ for	kurrparna.
	tarn-tarn; tira.	trouble, make for one's self	kurrparnarninyi.
towards	-karti.	troublesome person or thing	kulijartu.
towards (on direction words)	-kurnu; -kurti.	trousers	kalakapu.
town	tawun.	truck	turaka.
toy	witipinti.	true	yija.
toy-spear bush	jinyjarra.	truly	ngarrany; yija; yiji.
tracks, draw ~ in sand	jina jini.	trust	mirrjurnala; yijalmarta
tracks, follow	jina marna.		jinili.
train in our ways	jarntu jini.	try	yakurr marna ₁ .
transform self into, temporarily	pangarl	tucker (baby talk)	jaja.
	pina-rninyi.	Tuesday	Yayintayi.
transparent	piripa.	turkey	tarrki.
transport	wii jini.	turn it around	warinykurnu jini.
travel	marnti; marnti jarrinyi.	turtle, fresh-water	yakuli.
travel back and forth	jukurti pini.	turtle, sea	wayarti.
travel erratically	wawirri yana.	twig	karnti ₁ .
travel on foot	jinangu.	twigs	pirrirti.
tread	jurrkarnalu.	twilight	jurrulypirti; pirrpa
tread softly	yakarr yana.		ngarrany; warrul-warrul.
tree	mungka; wurru ₁ .	twist	wawirri yana; wirarki
tree, species of	juriya.		jarrinyi; wirarki jini.
tree, base of	juku.	twisting	wawirri.
tree burial platform	karntilany.	twitch	pirt-pirt jarrinyi.
tree, highest tip of	mangka.	two	kujarra.
tree root	wanal.	two (noun suffix)	-jirri ₁ .
tree, species of	ngurrirn; warrukunti;	Two-nerved Wattle	mururr.
	wijaly.	Two-toed Skink	parlurl ₂ .
tree, unid. fruit-bearing	mintirrjina.	typified by	-kata.
tree (used for nectar-drinks)	purntakata.		

U - u

ugly	ngumpa kurlujartu.	understand	kurlkapirli jarrinyi;
umbilical cord	nyija; nyirrurl.		kurlkapirli waninyi;
unadorned	marnimajirri.		pinakarrinyi.
unaware, be	kakurna.	understand, not	kakurna.
unaware of	jamunu ₁ ; munumpa;	unexpectedly meet	ngawu karntinyili.
	ngakumpa.	unfold (of flower)	jiki pini.
uncertain	nyingi-nyingi.	unintelligent	mirikamajirri.
uncle	kakaji.	unintelligible	kurti-kurti.
uncle and nephew	rampanu.	unintelligibly, speak	kurti-kurti marna ₁ .
unconscious, become	pani pungkanyi.	united	kunmu.
		unmarryable	jajingu.
		unripe	wanka.

unseen	kuku.
unsteady	yawurr.
unsuccessfully	partarl; purunyjl.
unsure	nyingi-nyingi.
unsympathetic	pajuwayi.
untaught	munumpa.
until such-and-such a time	-kartijakun.
up	kanka.
upper millstone	wakurla.
upright	jarnti.
upright, stand it	jarnti jini.
upset	jukuru; jukuru jini; ngarlu kurlu.
upwards	kankakurti.
urinate	kumpu jini; ngurntu jini.
urine	kumpu; ngurntu.
urine bladder	ngurntupinti.
us (including the addressees)	-nganyjurrinyi.
us plural (excluding the addressee/s)	-nganinyi.
us plural (excluding the addressee/s), to/for	-nganaka; -nganaku.
us plural (excluding the addressee/s), to/for the one/s belonging to	-nganaka; -nganaku.

us plural (including the addressees), to/for	-nganyjurraka;
	-nganyjurraku.
us plural (including the addressees) to/for	-nganyjurraka.
us plural (including the addressees), to/for the one/s belonging to	-nganyjurraka;
	-nganyjurraku.
us plural (including the addressees) to/for the one/s belonging to	-nganyjurraka.
us two (excluding the addressee/s)	-ngalayinyi.
us two (excluding the addressee/s), to/for	-ngalayika; -ngalayiku.
us two (excluding the addressee/s), to/for the one/s belonging to	-ngalayika; -ngalayiku.
us two (including the addressee)	-ngalinyi.
us two (including the addressee), to/for	-ngaliku.
us two (including the addressee), to/for the one/s belonging to	-ngaliku.
useful, not	pula.
useless, almost	kurluny-kurluny.

V - v

vagina	mirni.
vain, in	maralyka; partarl.
vain, went in	marta pini.
valuable	kujupurra.
veer	warinykurnu jarrinyi.
veering	kurirr-kurirr.
vegetable food	kalyawayi; mayi.
vegetated, well-	warrulykarra.
vegetation	patalyi; warruly.
vehicle, any motorised	murtuka.
vein	mira.
verbaliser	jarrinyi₁; jirni₁; karrinyi;
	marna; pini; pirni.
vertical	jarnti.
very	marrja; marrja; ngarrany;
	yija.
Vicks Plant	kartu pulyarr.

Vine, Love	yukurli.
Vine, Snake	wanta karrpi-karrpi;
	wurntarnta-wurntarnta.
violent	wirrilya.
virga	waru₁.
viscera, part of sheep's	tirn-tirn.
visible	miral; ngayarta.
visible, become	ngayarta jarrinyi.
visible, become ~ to	miral jarrinyili.
vision, blurry	pani payarr-payarr; pani rangkarr.
	ngurru₂.
voice	parrurika.
voice-box	karupul kanya; karu pini.
vomit	karupul.
vomitus	mirni.
vulva	

W - w

Wagtail, Willie	jirntirr-jirntirr; jirti-jirti.
wail	ngangkurl; ngangkurl;
	ngangkurl jini.
Wait!	kula.
wait	mimarnalu; munyirnili.
wake	kana jini.
wake up	kanarna; parrily jarrinyi.
waken	parrily jini.

walk	marnti jarrinyi.
walk in footsteps of	malangkurl marna.
walking, begin ~ to next campsite	warrpu jini.
wallaby	kangkuru.
Wallaby, Agile	parrjaniny.
Walleroo, Common	karlkany.
Walnut, Desert	parntarl.
want	karrinyili; marru marna.

want, not	malyparr; malyparr karrinyalu; panyju karrinyalu ₁ .	weapons	jantu.
		wear	manarr; manyu; wakala.
want, not ~	partarna.	Wedge-tailed Eagle	walartu ₁ .
warm	parrpa.	Wedge-tailed eagle; hawks, very large	ngurlarn ₁ .
warn	minyinyi pinalu.	week	wiyiki.
wart	puta; turrku-turrku.	weep	ngangkurl jini.
wash	janpanyi; janpa jini.	Weeroo	wiru ₂ ; wiyu.
wash off	kulparr pini.	weevil-beetle	kamiji-kamiji.
wasp	munurrunurru.	weigh down	nyitarna.
water	ngapa; wanayirti; warnayirti.	Welcome Swallow	pinyji wirrinykura.
	ngulyarna.	welded	karrpa-karrpa.
water, add	yintirrka.	well-informed	miranu.
water beetle, species of	puntu; warla.	west	kara; karangu.
water, brackish	jaramarra.	west wind	karaputa.
water, expanse of	mangkurtu.	Western Bell Fruit	jimpirriny; karntarangu.
water, flowing	warlparra.	Western Bower-bird	julinykirrkura.
water scorpion	piju.	wet	wanayirtija; wirna.
watercourse	janpakarringu.	wet, make	wulyarna.
water-dweller	maru.	wet, thoroughly	kunaly-kunaly.
watered place	warli.	wham!	warawu.
water-eroded channel	janpakarringu.	what	ngani.
water-frequenter	yinta.	what happened?	nganija.
water-hole, permanent	kupi; pana-pana.	what sort of?	nganimarta ₂ .
Wattle, Bramble	yirrakurlu.	whatever	nganikupa.
Wattle, Broome Pindan	mijily; pani pirntarl.	whatever thing	wurralpirti.
Wattle, Candelabra	warri-warri.	what's-its-name	ngapartu; ngapi.
Wattle, Duck's-Head	panmangu; pirrinyurru;	Whelk, Dilated	nyanguku.
Wattle, Glistening	pitinyurru.	when	nyanga.
	warntany.	where	wanyjarni.
Wattle, Leather-leaved	purtarrpa.	which?	wunyjurru.
Wattle, Limestone	wirlirriny.	which way	winyjirri; wunyjurru.
Wattle, Maitland	yurtupu.	while	-ja ₄ .
Wattle, Needle-leaf	mukarli; pulpa.	whip	wilypurn; wily pini; wirnpi.
Wattle, Pindan	munturu; nyiwily; yirtirl.	Whip Snake, Yellow-faced	lawurr.
Wattle, Salt	warri-warri.	whirlwind	wanangka.
Wattle, Sandfire	wirlirriny.	whiskers	ngarnka; ngarnngany.
Wattle, Spiky	yurtupu.	whisper	jamaramara.
Wattle, Straight-podded	mururr.	whistle	wirnpa; wirnpal pini.
Wattle, Two-nerved	yilyirri.	Whistling Kite	wirturn.
wave, breaking	pirntura.	white	larli; mirta-mirta.
waves	milirr.	White Dragon Tree	pijangarra.
wax, bees'-	milirr.	white feathers	walakurru.
wax, ear-	palayil.	white man	karranyja; kuwaly; nyarlu;
way, in that	yakuyil.		walypila.
way, in this	palarri.	white ochre	kakirn; karlji.
way, that	nganarna;	white, very	larlikata.
we plural (excluding the addressee/s)	-yirni.	white woman	mijiji.
	nganyjurru; -nyi ₃ .	white-ant eaten	nyilykirr.
we plural (including the addressee/s)	-layi; -liya;	White-breasted Sea Eagle	parntukurumara.
	-liyi; ngalayi.	White-browed Babbler	wakaku.
we two (excluding the addressee/s)	-li ₃ ; ngali.	White-faced Heron	pawurika.
weak	jarrurru; manya-manya;	White-necked Heron	jirli warinyja.
	manyu.	Whitewood	jirikarra; jiyikarra.
weakly	jaly-jaly;	whiting, species of	rirra karliny.
	palyparr-palyparr ₁ .	whittle, trim	jirnkarna.
		who	nganurtu.
		whole	wakany.
		whoosh	lalyurr.

whoosh!	warawu.	wish	nguya.
why	nganiku.	with	-ja ₁ ; -ji ₁ ; -nga ₁ ; -ngi ₁ ; -ngu ₁ .
wichetty grub	nyamila; nyamirla.	withhold	kumarri marnalu.
Wickham's Grevillea	ngalyanta.	withhold from	jamirnalu.
wide	parlparri; walpurra.	without	-kurlu; -majirri; -wayi.
wife	mirtawa; ngalyun.	without stopping	pipurru.
wife, be jealous of	panyjarr marna.	woke him	jirtirni.
Wild Onion	jurlamarta; minyarra;	Woma Python	jilajaku; mukurri.
	ngarlku.	woman	jartu ₂ ; mirtawa; ngalyun.
Wild Orange	parntarl; warlalka.	woman, elderly	mirtawari.
Wild Peanut	kumpaja.	woman, white	mijiji.
Willie Wagtail	jirntirr-jirntirr; jirti-jirti.	womb, carry child in	ngarlungu kanya.
wind	wangal.	wonder about	ngurnjurna.
wind, hot	purangu; wiyurnmarta.	wonky	palyparr-palyparr ₂ .
wind, one kind of	jinkarri.	wood	mungka.
wind, pass	jiny pini.	wood shavings	yilyi.
wind, strong west	karaputa.	woodswallow	jalyparakura.
windbreak	wungku.	wool	kurlkura; mampu.
winding, very	wirlikirr-wirlikirr.	woolly	mapuly-mampuly.
windless	tirlku.	woomera	warlparra.
windpipe	kurnan-kurnan;	word	muwarr.
	rungarn-rungarn;	work	warrkamu; warrkamu
	wangkarr-wangkarr.		jarrinyi; warrkamu jini.
wine	wama.	worm	wiru ₁ .
wing	jirli; wirru.	worn out	kurluny-kurluny; nyilykirr.
winged creature, any	pirna.	wren	jiwilyiwilyi.
winner	pirrka.	wriggle	pirt-pirt jarrinyi.
winnow	jajarr pini; yapirni.	wrinkled	kilyirli; kiwily-kiwily.
winnowing dish	kapara.	wrinkles (in skin)	marni.
winter	partunu.	write	marni jini; yarntarna.
Wiregrass, Feathertop	karlku-karlku.	wrong marriage-partner	nyakaji.
wise	kurlkapirli; miranu.	wrong way, go	wata yana.
wise, become	kurlkapirli jarrinyi.		
wise one	yatil.		

Y - y

Yam, Native	kanyjamarra.	you plural, to/for the ones belonging to	-nyurraku.
yam, species of	mata; mungkarliny.	you plural to/for the one/s belonging to	-nyurruka; -nyurruku.
yandy	yapirni.	you singular	-n; -nta; -nti; -ntu; nyuntu.
yandying dish	yapinapinti.	you (singular), to/for/with	-nga ₂ .
yawn	ngarla; ngarla pini.	you to/for/with	-ngu ₂ .
yellow	kakirr ₂ ; karntawarra.	you two	nyumpala; -nyumpulinyi;
Yellow-faced Whip Snake	lawurr; warnti		-nyumpulu; -pulu ₂ .
	pilyarri.	you two, to/for	-nyumpuluka.
Yellow-throated Miner	pirn-pirn.	you two, to/for the one/s belonging to	-nyumpuluka.
yelp	lirl; lirli.	youngest child in a family	nyirti.
yes	yu.	yours (singular), to/for/with	-nga ₂ .
yesterday	warinymaljanga.	yours to/for/with	-ngu ₂ .
yolk of an egg	kakirr ₁ .	Yulbah	jintipil.
you plural	nyurra; -nyurrinyi; -nyurru;		
	-yi ₂ .		
you plural, to/for	-nyurraku.		
you plural to/for	-nyurruka; -nyurruku.		

zap!

zig-zag

Z - z

zap!
Zebra Finch
zig-zag

warawu.
nyimari; nyinyiri.
wawirri yana.

English – Nyangumarta Topical Wordlists

Animals

Agile Wallaby animal	parrjaniny. kuwiyi.	kangaroo, hills	karlkany; warrjawa ₂ ; wijurnu.
Bandicoot, Rabbit-eared	kartukarli; kurlkawalu; pangkarru; yinpu.	kangaroo, mature red	muntu jininya.
bandicoot, species of	manakarra; pintaku; tirrika.	kangaroo, plains	mangkuru; parlkarrakarringu; warringkura.
bat, fruit	wartarrpiny; watarrpiny.	kangaroo rat?	janyjipuka.
bat, insect-eating	jarti.	Kangaroo, Red	warringkura.
Bilby	kartukarli; kurlkawalu; pangkarru; yinpu.	kangaroo, young male red	pakarlikarra.
Black Flying Fox	wara murrungka.	marsupial, female	jarapurlu.
Black Fruit Bat	wara murrungka.	Marsupial Mole	pujarr-pujarr.
bull	pulika; purlika.	marsupial (small wallaby?), species of	karrapurlu.
bullock	pulika; purlika.	marsupial, smelly species of small	minyikata.
burrow	malkajarra; marlkajarra.	meat	kuwiyi; mantu.
Bush, Kapok	kukurnjari.	Mole, Marsupial	pujarr-pujarr.
cat	minyawu; ngawu-ngawu.	mouse	jilyku; munyarri.
cat, European	pita-pita warnku; pujikatu.	Native Polecat	parrjata.
cattle	pulika.	Northern Brushtail Possum	langkurr; marlalparra; winkuma.
claw	milpiny.	Northern Quoll	parrjata.
cow	pulika; purlika.	Northern Quoll (possibly)	nurlka.
creature, any meat-producing	kuwiyi.	Olive Python	parlkunyji.
dingo	wartaji.	Orange-spectacled Hare-Wallaby	majirri; mangkapan.
dog	yukurru.	pig	ngurr-ngurr; piki-piki.
dog, female	karna.	plains kangaroo	mangkuru; parlkarrakarringu.
echidna	manganya; minguwa.	plains kangaroo, Red Kangaroo	warringkura.
Euro	wijurnu.	Polecat, Native	parrjata.
euro	karlkany; warrjawa ₂ .	Possum, Northern Brushtail	langkurr; marlalparra; winkuma; wirnkuma.
female marsupial	jarapurlu.	pouch	jara.
finger nail	milpiny.	puppy	jirranka; kapalya; kurturtu.
flesh, edible ~ of animal	kuwiyi.	Quoll, Northern	parrjata.
flying fox	watarrpiny.	Rabbit-eared Bandicoot	kartukarli; kurlkawalu; pangkarru; yinpu.
Flying Fox, Black	wara murrungka.	ram	yuramu.
foetus	kapalya.	Satanellus	parrjata.
fox	pakuji ₁ .	sheep	kukurnjari.
fruit bat	wartarrpiny; watarrpiny.	steer	pulika; purlika.
Fruit Bat, Black	wara murrungka.	stingray spine (from Ngarla)	kuta.
Hare-Wallaby, Orange-spectacled	majirri; mangkapan.	ticks, creature infested with	mitikiti.
hills kangaroo	warrjawa ₂ ; wijurnu.	wallaby	kangkuru.
hills-dweller	warnkukarringu.	Wallaby, Agile	parrjaniny.
hole dug by lizard or animal	malkajarra.	Walleroo, Common	karlkany.
horn	kuta.		
horse	yawarta.		
joey	japun; wanyi.		
kangaroo	kangkuru.		
kangaroo, half-grown (any species)	mataji.		

Aquatic Life

animal	kuwiyi.	octopus	manmarlkura.
baler shell	jakarli.	oyster	jipurr.
barnacle	janga ₂ .	pearlshell	pirra-pirra.
barramundi	marrumpara.	Perch, Spangled	yirrakana.
blue mud-crab	jarrpurl.	red-clawed crab	pungari.
Bony Bream	yalili.	rock cod	munyjiyirti; nyamarli.
Bream, Bony	yalili.	rock-oyster	janga ₂ .
bream, species of	yilany.	salmon, species of	pangarnu.
catfish, species of	ngamarna; panala; witan.	Salmon, Threadfin	pirrala.
cod, rock	munyjiyirti; nyamarli.	Salmon, Whiskery : Whiskery Salmon	ngurijangu.
crab	mararrampa.		janaja; pirirr-pirirr.
crab, blue mud-	jarrpurl.	sawfish	wayarti.
crab, hermit	mayakayi.	sea turtle	parlarri.
crab, red-clawed	pungari.	shark?, species of	pinka.
crayfish	jitu papararra.	shell	jakarli.
creature, any meat-producing	kuwiyi.	shell, baler	riji-riji.
cuttle-fish shell	riji-riji.	shell, cuttlefish	nyangu.
Desert Tree Frog	ngarrpuka.	shellfish, species of	yirrakana.
Dilated Whelk	nyangu.	Spangled Perch	wanmirimiri.
dolphin	nyiriji.	squid	munyjunakata.
eel	kunarri.	sucker (of fish feeding)	mayampa.
fish (generic)	janpamalu; kapi; yurta.	swimming	kupulyupulyu.
fish, tiny freshwater sp.	kanmanyja.	tadpole	pirrala.
flathead, species of	yatanginya.	Threadfin Salmon	yakuli.
flesh, edible ~ of animal	kuwiyi.	turtle, fresh-water	wayarti.
freshwater turtle	yakuli.	turtle, sea	warlparra.
frog	pupuka; purt waninya.	water scorpion	janpakarringu.
Frog, Desert Tree	ngarrpuka.	water-dweller	janpakarringu.
frog, species of	jarraku; taarr; yajali.	water-frequenter	nyangu.
hermit crab	mayakayi.	Whelk, Dilated	rirra karliny.
kingfish	tirrka.	whiting, species of	
licker	munyjunakata.		
mullet, species of	jilpirtingurru; wirlurn.		
nibbler	munyjunakata.		

Artefacts Constructions and Personal Objects

<u>Acacia inaequilatera</u>	partirri.	blanket	ngurriny.
adze	jirnkanapinti.	board, initiate's badge~	jinyi; lara.
aeroplane	mangarrjarra.	book	mili-mili; mirli-mirli.
axe	kaju.	boomerang	karli; parralyi; yirrkili.
axe, stone	marti.	boot	jinapuka.
badge-board, initiated	man's takipinti.	bough shade	pamarr.
bag	kurtan.	box	pakuji ₂ .
bag, string	jampuluwa.	bundle, rolled-up	pural.
baking powder	purnta rapu-rapu jinapinti;	burial platform in tree	karntilany.
	raparrku jinapinti.	calico	kaliku.
barb	tarlku.	camp	ngurra.
barb of spear	narnnguyi.	car	murtuka.
bed	manyjarn.	carrying dish	piti.
belongings	wurru ₂ ; wurrukarra.	carving	marni.
belt	jalanpinti; minyjil; pilyji.	ceremonial spear	walakarri.
belt, hair-	ngarirri.	chair	kajanapinti.
bench	kajanapinti.	chisel	jirnkanapinti.
billycan	wupu.	cloth	wara.

clothes	wara.	medicine	mirrijin.
clothing	wurru ₂ ; wurrukarra.	medicine for colds etc.	kuyu.
club, flattish	pirlpirn.	medicine, heart	jantal.
club, round tapered	yurluku.	medicine, pain-killing	jantal.
container	wupu.	millstone, lower	majarra; piyanapinti.
cooking stick	lilurl.	mill-stone, lower	kulya ₁ .
coolamon	jartu ₁ .	millstone, upper	wakurla.
corpse, platform in tree for storage of	karntilany.	net	jakurra; parru-parru.
crossed lines or sticks	kirrpinti.	nose-bone	jutarra.
cutting implement, any	pajinapinti.	ointment	yangkanapinti.
cutting instrument	wirrkana-pinti.	pain-killing medicine	jantal.
damselfly	yirtikurla marrakurla.	palm of hand	ngarlukarti.
decoration, fluffy or papery	jurirri.	paper	mili-mili; mirli-mirli.
decorations	jiliminti.	parcel	wurru ₂ ; wurrukarra.
decorations made with wood-shavings	yilyipirri.	perfume	parnti jurikata.
digging stick	warnu.	pillow	kita-kita.
dillybag	jampuluwa.	pliers, pair of	pajinapinti.
dish	jartu ₁ ; martuwara.	prison	jinmurntu.
dish, carrying	piti.	prisoner	jinmurntu.
dish, deep	wupu.	prong	ngalirr; wirnta.
dish, deep wooden	mirlkany.	pubic cover	jirriji.
dish, winnowing	kapara.	radar	jumpanakata.
drawing	marni.	rag	wara.
dress	jina-jina.	razor	ngarnkapinti.
fighting stick, woman's	tukurampi.	remnants	muju.
fishing-line	wirli-wirli.	road	rurtu.
flour	yuntara.	rope	mirrilyi.
foothold	jinyji.	rubbish	muju; wara.
footwear	jinapuka.	runner	mirtikata.
gaol	jinmurntu.	sandals	mangarr.
glass	kalaji.	saucepan	wupu.
glasses	panipinti.	saw	kunti-kunti.
grave	jungkara.	school	kurl.
grinding stone	kulya ₁ .	schooner	yanti wilypara.
grooves	marni.	scissors	pajinapinti.
hair belt	ngarirri.	scoop	kurlpi.
hand, palm of	ngarlukarti.	scoop, bark	yarli.
handle of shield	ngarlukarti.	scraps	muju.
hat	jangkaru.	seat	kajanapinti.
head-band	minyji; yakirri.	sensor	jumpanakata.
head-pad	pimpiri.	shade, bough	pamarr.
head-rest	kita-kita.	shelter	pamarr.
head-ring	mangka.	shield, ceremonial	yata.
heart-medicine	jantal.	shield, deflecting	karrpirna.
helicopter	yirtikurla marrakurla.	shield, handle of	ngarlukarti.
hook	tarlku.	shoe	jinapuka.
hook on woomera (Nyiya)	kuru.	shoes	jujika.
house	maya.	smoking tobacco	jangu.
initiated man's badge-board	takipinti.	spear	karrparta; murntu.
initiate's badge-board	jininy; lara.	spear, barbed	pankirti.
jam	yangkanapinti.	spear, basic	karu.
kerosine	karrijin.	spear, ceremonial	walakarri.
knife	jimputarri; wirrkana-pinti.	spear, miniature decorative	wirnta-wirnta.
lamp	lampu.	spear-thrower	warlparra.
lead	wirni.	spectacles	panipinti.
left-overs	muju.	spike	wirnta.
letter	mili-mili; mirli-mirli.	spreadable substance, any	yangkanapinti.
lower millstone	piyanapinti.	step	kingki.

steps, long	jinyji.
stick, cooking	lilurl.
stick, digging	warnu.
stone axe	marti.
stone, lower mill-	kulya ₁ .
string	mirrilyi; wirriji.
string bag	jampuluwa.
swag	wurru ₂ ; wurrukarra.
tablet	tapuliti.
tarpaulin	kaliku.
tent	kaliku.
thermometer	janyjapinti.
tinsnips	pajinapinti.
tobacco, smoking	jangu.
toehold	kingki.
town	tawun.

toy	witipinti.
tree burial platform	karntilany.
tree, highest tip of	mangka.
trousers	kalakapu.
truck	turaka.
upper millstone	wakurla.
vehicle, any motorised	murtuka.
weapons	jantu.
whip	wilypurn; wirnpi.
windbreak	wungku.
winnowing dish	kapara.
woomera	warlparra.
yandying dish	yapinapinti.

Birds

Babbler, White-browed	wakaku.
Bee-Eater	murlari; turrurn-turrurn; wirrurn-wirrurn; yirti kampalkura.
bird	kuwiyi; wirlijartiny; wirrujartiny; yintujarra.
bird (name now taboo)	kaparrku.
bird, newly-hatched baby	marraka.
Black Kite	wirniny-wirniny.
Black Swan	jiyipulyuku; yiyipulyuku.
Black-faced Cuckoo-Shrike	japayipayi.
Black-fronted Dotterel	jilykarrakata; ngartikutu.
Black-shouldered Kite	kirr-kirr.
Black-tailed Native Hen	puna tuju-tuju.
Boobook Owl	kurr-kurr.
Bower-bird, Western	julinykirrkura.
Brahminy Kite	jinaran.
Brolga	kurturr; yarnkarra.
Brown Songlark	jilaru.
Budgerigar	pulyirri.
Bush Thick-Knee	wirluru.
Bustard	parntakuru; rangkura; rankurrji.
Butcher-bird, Pied	kakarraputa; kurrpanyji.
Chestnut-eared Finch	nyimari; nyinyiri.
claw	milpiny.
Cockatiel	wiru ₂ ; wiyu.
Cockatoo, Leadbeater's	ngakalyalya.
Cockatoo, Major Mitchell	kakalyalya; ngakalyalya.
Cockatoo, Red-tailed Black	kuntirrka.
Corella, Little	pirtirra.
Cormorant, Little Black	nguparr.
Cormorant, Little Pied	kartany-kartany.
Cormorant, Pied	kartany-kartany.
Courser, Australian	kirtirr.
creature, any meat-producing	kuwiyi.
Crested Bronzewing Pigeon	jarrala parl-parl.

crow	karnka; pani karnti; waakurra; wakurra; wangkiti; wangkurna.
Crow, Australian	kaarnka.
Crow, Little	kaarnka.
Cuckoo, Pallid	purlu turtu; winyji tituru; yika turtu; yika turuturu.
Cuckoo Shrike, Black-faced	japayipayi.
Curlew, Southern Stone-	wirluru.
Darter	nguparr.
Dotterel, Black-fronted	jilykarrakata; ngartikutu.
Dotterel, Red-capped	jinpirtin.
Dove, Diamond	kurlukuku.
Dove, Peaceful	karlikura; kurlukuku.
duck	kartantarri.
Duck, Plumed Whistling	yipilyura.
eagle	jatu ₁ ; walartu ₁ .
Eagle, Wedge-tailed	ngurlarn ₁ ; walartu ₁ .
Eagle, White-breasted Sea	parntukurrumara.
egg	jimpu; mija; ngampu.
emu	karlaya.
emu chick	wurta.
emu, solitary male	yakukuji.
Falcon, Brown	kalya wily-wily.
feather	wirli.
feathers, white	walakurru.
Finch, Chestnut-eared	nyimari; nyinyiri.
Finch, Zebra	nyimari; nyinyiri.
Firetail, Painted	purruly-purruly.
Fork-tailed Kite	wirniny-wirniny.
fowl	pawurla.
Frogmouth, Tawny	juwi; miwa.
Galah	pilyaku.
Groundlark	jijikarangu; wartu-wartura.
Gull, Silver	tarra.
Harrier	karrkulyu.
hawks, very large	walartu ₁ .
Heron, Pacific	jrili warinyja.

Heron, White-faced	pawurlka.	Quail, Little	puntaru.
Heron, White-necked	jirli warinyja.	Quarrior	wiru₂; wiyu.
honeyeater (generic)	juti.	Rainbow Bee-eater	murlari; turrurn-turrurn; wurrurn-wurrurn; yirti kampalkura.
Ibis, Sacred	jitu.		
Ibis, Straw-necked	jitu.		
Jabiru	kajawari; pangarangara.	Red-browed Pardalote	warnparn palala.
Kestrel, Nankeen	wirnti-wirnti; yikilikili.	Red-capped Dotterel	jinpirtin.
kingfisher	liwurn; luurn.	Red-plumed Pigeon	yurrukurtu.
Kite, Black	wirninny-wirninny.	Sacred Ibis	jitu.
Kite, Black-shouldered	karrkayi; kurr-kurr.	seagull	tarra.
Kite, Brahminy	jinaran.	Silver Gull	tarra.
Kite, Fork-tailed	wirninny-wirninny.	snake	kuwiyi.
Kite, Whistling	wirtun.	Songlark, Brown	jilaru.
Kookaburra, Blue-winged	karruwarlkan.	Southern Stone Curlew	wirluru.
Leadbeater's Cockatoo	ngakalyalya.	Spinifex Pigeon	yurrukurtu.
Little Black Cormorant	nguparr.	Spotted Nightjar	wankurtakurta.
Little Corella	pirtirra.	storm-bird	juwiny-juwiny.
Little Quail	puntaru.	Straw-necked Ibis	jitu.
Magpie	kakarraputa; kurrpanyji.	Swallow, Welcome	pinyji wirrinnykura.
Magpielark	tiwirl-tiwirl.	swan	karla nyirtu.
Major Mitchell Cockatoo	kakalyalya; ngakalyalya.	Swan, Black	jiyipulyuku; yiyipulyuku.
martin	jalyparakura.	Tawny Frogmouth	juji; miwa.
Miner, Yellow-throated	pirn-pirn.	tern, species of	julpa yijukata.
Mudlark	tiwirl-tiwirl.	Thick-Knee, Bush	wirluru.
Mud-lark	yilimpirri.	turkey	tarrki.
Nankeen Kestrel	wirnti-wirnti; yikilikili.	Wagtail, Willie	jirntirr-jirntirr; jirti-jirti.
Native Hen, Blacktailed	puna tuju-tuju.	water-dweller	janpakarringu.
nest	parnan₁.	water-frequenter	janpakarringu.
Nightjar, Spotted	kurta-kurta; wankurtakurta.	Wedge-tailed Eagle	walartu₁.
Osprey	wilyparu.	Wedge-tailed eagle; hawks, very large	ngurlarn₁.
Owl, Boobook	kurr-kurr.	Weeroo	wiru₂; wiyu.
Pacific Heron	jirli warinyja.	Welcome Swallow	pinyji wirrinnykura.
Painted Firetail	purruly-purruly.	Western Bower-bird	julinykirrkura.
Pallid Cuckoo	purlu turtu; winyji tituru; yika turtu; yika turuturu.	Whistling Kite	wirtun.
		white feathers	walakurru.
Pardalote, Red-browed	warnparn palala.	White-breasted Sea Eagle	parntukurramara.
Parrot, Port Lincoln	parn-parn.	White-browed Babbler	wakaku.
pectoral fin of fish	wirru.	White-faced Heron	pawurlka.
Pelican	jutarra; mayurtuyurtu; pirrari.	White-necked Heron	jirli warinyja.
Pheasant Coucal	purl-purl.	Willie Wagtail	jirntirr-jirntirr; jirti-jirti.
Pigeon, Crested	jarrala parl-parl.	wing	wirru.
Pigeon, Red-plumed	yurrukurtu.	winged creature, any	pirna.
Pigeon, Spinifex	yurrukurtu.	woodswallow	jalyparakura.
Pipit	jijikarangu.	wren	jiwilyiwilyi.
Pipit, Australian	wartu-wartura.	Yellow-throated Miner	pirn-pirn.
Plumed Whistling Duck	yipilyura.	Zebra Finch	nyimari; nyinyiri.
Pratincole	kirtirr.		

Bodily Functions

ache	parra-parra.	active	mangan; wanparr.
ache, head-	wartiti jarrinyi.	active, be	mangan karrinyi.
aching	puju-puju.	alert	mintu; parrily.
aching (of head)	jarrati jarrinyi.	alive	wanka; wankanyu.
act distracted	palal jini₂.	asleep	karta₂; kupalya₂.

awake	mintu.	head aching	jarrati jarrinyi.
awake, wide	parrily.	head-ache	wartiti jarrinyi.
belch	tarrnga pini.	hiccough	nyirtan pini.
birth, give ~ to	partany kanya.	hungry	janparr.
bite	pajirni.	hungry for meat	jawalyka.
blind (partially or wholly)	pampuru.	lick	jinyjarna; munyjarna.
blister	japarl pini.	lie down	karta karrinyi ₂ .
blow	puyu pini.	limp	wulyju.
blow nose with finger	ngulypirni; nyurl pini.	listen	pinakarrinyi.
blurry eyes	pani payarr-payarr.	lively	mangan; wanparr.
blurry eyes; eyes, blurry	pani rangkarr.	lively, be	mangan karrinyi.
born, be	ngayarta jarrinyi.	look	parrjarna.
bowels, empty	purta kanya.	look carefully at	jarangkarna.
breathe	nganyjurna.	look downwards	yuwa pini.
breathe heavily	nganyju-nganyju jarrinyi.	look observantly	wangurl jarrinyi.
collapse, likely to	wulyu.	look sideways from time to time	ngililu
copulate	yikarnapularninyi.		parrjarna.
corpse	kurtu; kutu.	lying down	karta ₂ .
cough	kuntul pini.	masturbate	kapa-kapa jinirningu.
creature, any meat-producing	kuwiyi.	meat, hungry for	jawalyka.
crunch	warrarni.	naked	kurta.
cry	ngangkurl.	nausea	karu-karu.
dart tongue in and out	jalín-jalín kurtarna.	nauseated, become	karu-karu jarrinyi.
dead	kurtu; kutu; marlkarri.	nose, blow with finger	ngulypirni; nyurl pini.
dead, become	marlkarri jarrinyi.	numb	manyjarnja.
deaf	kurlkamarta; kurlka muntu;	obese	kawu wirtu.
	kurlka ngawu; ngawu.	old	ranyji; yanyji.
defecate	purta kanya.	overfull, feel	kurlkarr karrinyi.
die	kurtu jarrinyi; kutu	pain	parra-parra.
	jarrinyi; marlkarri jarrinyi;	pant	nganyju-nganyju jarrinyi.
	wurrjirni.	paralysed	wulyju.
die (polite term)	pungkanyi.	pass wind	jiny pini.
disease	ngarnta.	peep	wungkarna.
disobedient	kurlkamarta; kurlka muntu;	peer at	jarangkarna.
	kurlka ngawu; ngawu.	perspire	jirrnil karrinyi.
distracted, act	palal jini ₂ .	plump	kawu wirtu.
dream	kapukarri.	poke out tongue	jalín pini.
drink	minpirni.	pregnant, become	ngarlungu jarrinyi.
drown	kunanya.	prickling	manyjarnja.
eat	ngalku, ngana.	puff	nganyju-nganyju jarrinyi.
energetic	mangan; wanparr.	pulse	wily-wily; wirl-wirl; yawurr
energetic, be	mangan karrinyi.		karrinyi.
examine	jarangkarna.	reached out	jirrarna.
exhausted	panja ₂ .	reflux, oesophageal	kurralka jarrinyi.
eyes, blurry	pani payarr-payarr.	rickety	wulyu.
faint	pani pungkanyi.	sate	puyirni.
fall	pungkanyi.	see	parrjarna; yirrirni.
fidget	rurri-rurrinyi.	seizure, have a	pani pungkanyi.
fill up (with food or water)	puyirni.	sex, have	yikarnapularninyi.
fit, take a	pani pungkanyi.	shade eyes	parna pini.
flake off	lakan kanya.	shake	jannganka karrinyi.
flesh, edible ~ of animal	kuwiyi.	shake briefly	jannganka pini.
fragile	wulyu.	shaky	yawurr.
frail	wulyu.	shiver	jannganka karrinyi; tirtirti
give birth to	partany kanya.		pini.
glance	pani tarlkarra mana.	shiver briefly; tremble	briefly jannganka pini.
glance sideways	pani parnpirni.	sickness	ngarnta; wurru ₂ .
grow	waljurna.	sideways, glance	pani parnpirni.

sideways, look ~ from time to time **ngililu**

skin, shed (of reptile) **parrjarna.**
 sleep **karnu kanya.**
 sleep soundly **karta₁; karta karrinyi₂;**
 sleepy **kupalya₁; kupalya jarrinyi.**
 slender **ngala-ngala pini.**
 slim **pani kartakarra.**
 smell **wirtarra.**
 sneeze **wirtarra.**
 sniff **parntirni.**
 sore **winyjarr pini.**
 spew **parntirni.**
 spit **parra-parra.**
 spit on **karupul kanya; karu pini.**
 spray **janga pini.**
 spread out **janga pinili.**
 stiff **wiyirrpirl pini.**
 stomach gas, release **jirrarna.**
 straighten out **puju-puju.**
 stretch **jiny pini.**
 stretched **warturna.**
 suck **jirrini; warturna.**
 swallow **jirrarna.**
 sweat **ngumarna.**
 teeth, to grow or 'get' **kunanya.**
 thirsty **jirmil karrinyi.**
jawa karrinyi.
walka; winu.

throb

tickle
 tingling
 tired
 tired out
 tongue, dart in and out
 tongue, poke out
 tremble
 trembly
 twitch
 unconscious, become
 understand
 unsteady
 urinate
 visible, become
 vision, blurry

vomit
 wail
 wake up
 weak
 weary
 wind, pass
 wriggle
 yawn

wily-wily; wirl-wirl; yawurr
 karrinyi.
 kiti-kiti.
 manyjarnja.
 manarr; manyu; wakala.
 panja₂.
 jalin-jalin kurtarna.
 jalin pini.
 jannganka karrinyi.
 yawurr.
 pirt-pirt jarrinyi.
 pani pungkany.
 pinakarrinyi.
 yawurr.
 kumpu jini; ngurntu jini.
 ngayarta jarrinyi.
 pani payarr-payarr; pani
 rangkarr.
 karupul kanya; karu pini.
 ngangkurl.
 kanarna; parrily jarrinyi.
 manyu.
 manarr; manyu; wakala.
 jiny pini.
 pirt-pirt jarrinyi.
 ngarla; ngarla pini.

Body Parts and Products

abdomen **ngarlu₁.**
 ache **lirrij-lirrij; ngirt-ngirt.**
 alimentary canal **pirntarl.**
 ankle **jarrkany; karnti₂; luku.**
 anus **nyinyji.**
 arm **jirli; parirr.**
 armpit **kanyiny; ngalkuny.**
 artery **mira.**
 baby, new-born **ngurli-ngurli.**
 back **pirntil.**
 back, lower **jarna.**
 back of neck **taki.**
 backbone **karnta-karnta; pirntil.**
 beard **ngarnka; ngarnngany.**
 belly **ngarlu₁.**
 bladder, gall- **kurruku.**
 bladder, urine **kumpupinti; ngurntupinti.**
 blister **japarl; lakan-lakan.**
 blood **miji; pijirri.**
 blood-vessel **mira.**
 body **kawu.**
 body, lower half of human **nyikarra.**
 boil **jaminy; kurnturru;**
murrkura; murruku.
 bone **kamari; kunyja; winyja;**
yika₂.

bone of any limb **piripu.**
 brain **mimimi; nyunyunu.**
 breast **minpi; ngama.**
 breastbone **mirrpi.**
 bridge of nose **nyurrurn-nyurrurn.**
 bruise **rapu-rapu.**
 burn **parra-parra kampanaja.**
 buttocks **marna; marnajarta; purnu.**
 calf of leg **mangu; nganyju.**
 carcass, front half of **jukara.**
 carcass, half of ~ lengthwise **patalya.**
 carving **marni.**
 cheek **nginyngirr; ngirr-ngirr.**
 chest **nyiti; purtu;**
purturn-purturn.
 cicatrice **parlkun.**
 claw **milpiny.**
 coccyx **winyji.**
 cold **kunkurr.**
 collarbone **tirntimirlka; wilka-wilka.**
 collar-bone **mirrpi-mirrpi.**
 collarbone, hollow near to **karrali.**
 corner **milya.**
 corpse **kurtu; kutu.**
 cough **kuntul.**
 cricket, mole ~ , species of **murrkura.**

dead	kurtu; kutu.	heart	kukurtukurtu;
diarrhoea	karla-karla.		ngukurtukurtu; turlpu.
dig	karla.	heel	luku; tarta.
disease	ngarnta.	hiccough	nyirtan.
dishevelled (of hair)	jirrjal-jirrjal.	hip	jalan; pangkayala; rapi.
dizzy	jarrurru.	hip-bone	mila; pangkayala; rapi.
doubled up	kunysi.	hip-joint	pangkayala; rapi.
ear	kurlka ₁ .	infant	ngurli-ngurli.
ear wax	milirr.	internal organs	ngayiny ₁ .
elbow	yurlku.	intestines	jarru; nyilu-nyilu; pirlu;
erupting sore	murrkura; murruku.		wilyu-wilyu.
eye	jirtamarra; jurla; pani.	itch	mirri-mirri.
eye, pupil of	kururr.	itchy skin disease	mingarri.
eyebrow	jalparn; jani-jani.	jaw	nginyngirr.
face	ngumpa.	jaw, lower	ngirr-ngirr.
faeces	kuna; purta.	jaw-bone	yirra kunyja.
faint, feel	jarrurru.	kidney	pintikirri; wirruntu.
fat	jinji; pajali; wari.	kidney fat	tayily.
fat around kidneys	tayily.	knee	kangku; murntura; murti;
fat one	pajalikata.		murtingi.
feel faint	jarrurru.	kneecap	murntura.
feeling, prickly or tingly	wirripilypily.	knee-cap	murtingi.
feeling, tingling	waru-waru.	larynx	parrurlka.
femur	nyunyjurl; pirlpu.	leg, calf of	mangu; nganyju.
festering sore	jaminy.	leg from knee to ankle	pirlpu.
fever	piyipa.	letter	mili-mili.
finger nail	milpiny.	lip	mutirr.
flatus	jiny.	lips	japirr; ngirri-ngirri.
flesh	majangu.	liver	mirliki; ngalkari; wanpa.
flu'	kunkurr.	lower back	jarna.
foetus	kapalya.	lumbar region	jarna.
food-tract	pirntarl.	lump, hard	kirkirkimarra.
foot	jina.	lungs	ralyu; wanga-wanga;
forehead	pirrirn.		yalyu-yalyu.
forehead, sides of	ngartin.	marrow	pirlpu.
front half of carcass	jukara.	milk	ngama.
fur	kurlkura; mampu.	moustache	nyamu-nyamu; tapurrji.
gall bladder	kurruku.	mouth	jawa.
ganglion	kirkirkimarra.	muscle	majangu.
gland, swollen	kirkirkimarra.	naked	kurta.
goose-bumps	jily-jily.	nape	taki.
grease	pajali.	navel	nyija; nyirrurl.
groin	karnpa.	neck	ngalyi.
grooves	marni.	neck, back of	taki.
guts	jarru; pirlu; wilyu-wilyu.	new-born baby	ngurli-ngurli.
hair	kurlkura; mampu.	nose	milya.
hair (anywhere on body)	purruny.	nose, bridge of	nyurrurn-nyurrurn.
hair on chest	jimarn.	nostril	milya pirlu.
hair on limbs	yirntu.	organs, internal	ngayiny ₁ .
hair, pubic	murniny.	outer casing	lakan.
hair under arm	jimarn.	pain	lirrij-lirrij.
half of carcass, rear	nyikarra.	palm of hand	ngarlukarti.
hand	parirr; payirr.	pancreas	kaliwarra; karlipirri;
hand, palm of	ngarlukarti.		karli-karli.
handle of shield	ngarlukarti.	pelvis	langkarl; yangkarl.
head	juju; jurnturtu; mirika.	penis	wirlu.
headache	jarrati; wartiti.	perspiration	jirmil.
		phlegm	kunkurr.

pimple	nyimil.	stink	pirniny.
pins and needles	wirripilypily.	stomach	ngarlu ₁ .
plump	pajalikata.	stomach ache	karla.
poison	murlu.	stomach contents of animal	purta.
poison (liquid form)	ngarrata.	stomach gas	jiny.
pregnant	ngarlungu; ngayinykarra.	sweat	jirrnil.
prickling feeling	wirripilypily.	swelling	rapu-rapu.
pubic area	karnpa; kuntu.	tail	warnti; wipu.
pubic hair	murniny.	tailbone	winyji.
pupil of eye	kururr.	tangled (of hair)	jirrjal-jirrjal.
pus	pirniny.	tears (in eyes)	yilyu.
rear half of carcass	nyikarra.	teeth	rirra.
reflux	kurralka.	temple (side of forehead)	ngartin.
regurgitation	kurralka.	tendon	pulyku; yilypa.
respiratory disease	kunkurr.	testicle	murlurr.
ribs	raminy.	thigh	kalparti.
rotten smell	pirniny.	thigh bone	nyunyjurl.
rump	purru.	thighbone	kalparti.
sacrum	muny.	thigh-bone from hip to knee (Ngarla)	pirldu.
saliva	janga ₁ ; wijaly-wijaly.	thorax	nyiti; purtu;
sap	janga ₁ .		purturn-purturn.
scab	pita.	tingling feeling	waru-waru; wirripilypily.
scar	pita.	toe, big	mamartura.
semen	minya.	toenail	milpiny.
shin	piny-piny.	tongue	jalín; jarlin.
shin (front of leg)	pirldu.	tooth	rirra; yirra.
shin-bone	piny-piny; pirldu.	torso	kawu.
shoulder	jali; karlpa; karlpara;	umbilical cord	nyija; nyirrurl.
	nguruti; walyi ₂ .	urine	kumpu; ngurutu.
shoulder-blade	kurlpirli; liripi; wartarra.	urine bladder	ngurutupinti.
sickness	ngarnta; wurruku ₂ .	vagina	mirni.
side	raminy.	vein	mira.
side above hip, below	ribs ngukuny.	viscera, part of sheep's	tirn-tirn.
sinew	pulyku; yilypa.	voice-box	parrurlka.
skin	lakan.	vomitus	karupul.
skin disease, itchy	mingarri.	vulva	mirni.
skin (English)	kiyirna.	wax, bees'-	milirr.
skull	pinka-pinka.	wax, ear-	milirr.
smell, rotten	pirniny.	weak	jarrurru.
sneeze	winyjarr.	whiskers	ngarnka; ngarnngany.
sore, erupting	murrkura; murruku.	windpipe	kurnan-kurnan;
sore, festering	jaminy.		rungarn-rungarn;
sore resulting from a burn	parra-parra		wangkarr-wangkarr.
	kampanaja.	wing	jirli.
sperm	minya; parti.	wool	kurlkura; mambu.
spine	karnta-karnta.	wrinkles (in skin)	marni.
spinifex gum	milirr.		
spittle	janga ₁ .		

Ceremony and Dreaming

Aboriginal Law	manguny.	business, men's	ngurlu; tarruku.
badge-board, initiated	man's takipinti.	care for dying person	milangkarni.
ballet	jarlurra; jurlurr; yinma.	ceremonial food	mirtayirti.
behaviour, customary	manguny.	ceremonial song cycle	yurna.
board, initiate's badge~	lara.	ceremonial spear	walakarri.
burial platform in tree	karntilany.	cicatrice	parlkun.

circumcise	pilyi mana.	magic-man, dangerous	pulya.
clap hand against thigh and yip	kirirr pini.	man, fully initiated	pirirri yija.
corpse, platform in tree for storage of	karntilany.	marry	warajanga jarrinyi-pulu;
corroboree	jarlurra; jurlurr; laka;		warajanga jini-yi-pulinyi.
	yinma.	men's business	ngurlu; tarruku.
corroboree, shaking-leg	wali-wali.	ochre, red	martarr.
corroboree sticks	purturn.	ochre, white	kakirn; karlji; wira.
curse	yumpu.	ochre, yellow	karntawarra.
custom	manguny.	paint, spots of ~ on forehead	purta-purta.
dance	jurrka; jurrka pini; yaku	red ochre	martarr.
	jarrinyi.	rites, dying	milangkarni.
dead human's spirit	nyamarlajarra;	sacred thing	ngurlu.
	wurru-wurru; yatangkal.	secret	nyarril.
decoration, fluffy or papery	jurirri.	secret business, men's	ngurlu; tarruku.
decorations	jiliminti.	shake legs in corroboree	wali-wali pini.
decorations made with wood-shavings	yilyipirri.	shaking-leg corroboree	wali-wali.
decorative paint on forehead	purta-purta.	shield, ceremonial	yata.
dream	kapukarri.	sick, make ~ by magic	wura marna.
Dreamtime	manguny.	slap thigh and yip	kirirr pini.
Dreamtime being	manguny.	song, anecdotal	nyirru.
evil spirit	ratu.	song cycle, ceremonial	yurna.
evil spirit (generic)	mirurru.	sorcery, work ~ on	nyumuny jinili.
familiar spirit	jina karrpil.	spear, ceremonial	walakarri.
feather-foot	pulya.	spear, miniature decorative	wirnta-wirnta.
feathers, white	walakurru.	spell, magic	yumpu.
fighting stick, woman's	tukurampi.	spirit being	jina karrpil; juna.
food for an initiate	kuraminti.	spirit, dead human's	nyamarlajarra;
food for initiation ceremony	mirtayirti.		wurru-wurru; yatangkal.
forbidden	jaji.	spirit, evil	juna; ratu; yakarnu.
ghost	yakarnu.	spirit, evil (generic)	mirurru.
God the Father	Ngarrka.	spirit, familiar	jina karrpil.
head-band	yakirri.	spirit of a living human being	pirrurr; wiyurr.
head-rest	kita-kita.	spirit of living human being	warliny-warliny.
healing, one expert in	maparnkata.	spirit, species of evil	malpu.
heaven	paly-palykarti.	spirit things	yurna kalarra.
holiday	pinkayi.	spirit-being, tiny species of	minipungu.
human spirit after death of its body	nyamarlajarra.	spiritual power	maparn.
	marlurlu stage	stamp	jurrka pini.
initiate partway thro'	maliki.	stride	jurrka.
initiated man, fully	pirirri yija.	taboo	jaji; taji.
initiated man's badge-board	takipinti.	totem	nyuka.
initiate's badge-board	lara.	tree burial platform	karntilany.
Law, Aboriginal	manguny.	white feathers	walakurru.
magic	maparn.	white ochre	kakirn; karlji.
magic, one expert in	maparnkata.		
magic, work ~ on	nyumuny jinili.		

Colour Pattern and Texture

bald	mampumajirri.	clear	pirrpa.
black	warrukurla.	colour, dark	kalarru₂; warru.
bright	pirrpa.	colour, fawn	karntawarra.
bumps, covered with	tijila.	colour, smoky	puyurr-puyurr.
caked on	mantalya.	crack	laarr₁.
caked with	-marti.	cracked	laarr₂; laarrjartiny.
carving	marni.	creased	kilyirli; kiwily-kiwily.
chunk	kuta.	dark	warrukurla.

dark colour	kalarru₂; warru.	scabby	pita-pita.
darkish	punyjarn.	scarred	pita-pita.
dazzling	paly-paly; pani paly-paly.	shining	paly-paly.
drawing	marni.	shiny	pirrpa.
fawn	karntawarra.	smeared with	-marti.
firm	kararr; mul-mul;	smeary	mantalya.
	tarlakarra; tarn-tarn; tira.	smoky colour	puyurr-puyurr.
	mul-mul.	smooth	kapuraly; karirr.
floppy, not	mapuly-mampuly.	soft	kapulya.
furry	mantaly-mantaly.	solid	kararr; tarlakarra;
gluey	miji-miji.		tarn-tarn; tira.
gold	warruly-warruly.	spic-and-span	kalanarra.
green	mirta₁.	split	laarr₂; laarrjartiny.
grey	puyurr-puyurr.	spotted	taparl-taparl.
greyish	marni.	spruced up	kalanarra.
grooves	mampumajirri.	sticky	mantaly-mantaly.
hairless	mapuly-mampuly.	tear	laarr₁.
hairy	kararr; tarlakarra;	torn	laarr₂.
hard	tarn-tarn; tira.	tough	kararr; tarlakarra;
	kuta.		tarn-tarn; tira.
horn	-kapali.	transparent	pirrpa.
like	nyirnti-nyirnti.	unadorned	marnimajirri.
lined up in a row	martarr; pujurr.	visible	miral; ngayarta.
ochre, red	kakirn; karlji; wira.	waves	pirntura.
ochre, white	karntawarra.	white	larli; mirta-mirta.
ochre, yellow	kuta.	white ochre	kakirn; karlji.
piece, broken	marnimajirri.	white, very	larlikata.
plain	martarr; pujurr.	woolly	mapuly-mampuly.
red ochre	pilyarri.	wrinkled	kilyirli; kiwily-kiwily.
reddish	miji-miji.	wrinkles (in skin)	marni.
reddish colours	tarn-tarn.	yellow	kakirr₂; karntawarra.
reliable	tijila.		
rough	pirntura.		
rough (of any surface)	nyirnti-nyirnti.		
row, lined up in			

Direction and Location

ablative case marker	-ja₂.	case marker, allative	-kurnu; -kurti.
above	kanka.	case marker, locative	-ja₁; -ji₁; -nga₁; -ngi₁; -ngu₁.
after	-ja₂.	close to	wangka.
ahead	walangkarra.	Come here!	yakujani.
all over it	yitinykata.	dead-centre	nyuku.
allative case marker	-kurnu.	direction, that	palarrri.
area	-kurtirra.	directions, in all	nyarrakurnujirri.
area, in this	nyarralanga.	distant	kaja; ngunarri.
around, all	wirrpa.	down	kaniny.
at	-ja₁; -ji₁; -nga₁; -ngi₁; -ngu₁.	downwards	kaninykurti.
away from	-ja₂.	east	kakarni; kakarra.
back, at the	nyirrirni.	elsewhere	jala.
backwards	purlu.	end of line	nyirrirni.
behind	nyirrirni.	everywhere	-jirri₂; wirrpa; yitinykata.
beneath	kaninykurti.	far away	kaja.
between	partijirri.	far side, on the	ngunarri.
beyond	ngunarri.	far side, towards	ngunarrikarti.
beyond immediate vicinity	jalakarti.	first one in a series	walangkarra.
camp, away from anyone's	pirra.	from	-ngulu.
case marker, ablative	-ja₂.	from (of compass-point)	-marra.

front, out in	walangkarra.	right-hand side	marrjanyu.
general area	-kurtirra.	side	jayiti; yinkiyi; yirrikurla.
here	nyungungu.	sideways	jayiti; yirrikurla.
here, around	nyarralanga.	sideways (move)	kalya.
high, very	kankajirri.	somewhere else	jala.
inside	kaninykurti.	south	kuningu; kurila; kurningu.
left, one on the	jampukarti ₂ .	that	palama.
left, towards	jampukarti ₁ .	that direction	palarri.
lefthand side	jampukarti ₁ .	that (distant)	ngurnungu; wurnungu.
locative case marker	-ja ₁ ; -ji ₁ ; -nga ₁ ; -ngi ₁ ; -ngu ₁ .	that (nearby)	pala.
long way off	ngunarri.	there	palanga.
middle, right in	nyuku.	there (distant)	ngurnungungu.
middle, right in the	partijirri kaniny.	this	nyarni; nyungu.
motion away from	-ngulu.	this side of	yakujani.
move over	kalya.	top, on ~ of	kankarni.
near	wangka.	towards (on direction words)	-kurnu; -kurti.
north	yalinyji; yalinyu.	up	kanka.
on	-ja ₁ ; -ji ₁ ; -nga ₁ ; -ngi ₁ ; -ngu ₁ .	upwards	kankakurti.
one on the left	jampukarti ₂ .	way, that	palarri.
other side, towards	ngunarrikarti.	west	kara; karangu.
outside	jalakarti.	with	-ja ₁ ; -ji ₁ ; -nga ₁ ; -ngi ₁ ; -ngu ₁ .
partway	partijirri.		
right hand side, towards	marrjanyukarti.		

Elements

anything	wurralpirti.	crack one can see through	kartakujarra.
area, treeless	pararra.	creek	piju.
ashes	purnta.	creek-bank	rirri-rirri.
ashes, cold	jurnpa.	crest of a range	kankanyjal.
autumn	wirralpuru.	crossed lines or sticks	kirrpinti.
bank of a creek	rirri-rirri.	cumulus cloud	pinarri.
barb	tarlku.	day	janyja; karrpu.
basin	martu.	daylight	karrpu.
beach sand, very fine	ngaru.	dew	japurr; kupilya.
Black Range	warrura.	dust	kurlurlu.
brackish water	puntu; warla.	earth	jungka.
breakers	pirntura.	edge, sharp	ngili.
breaking wave	yilyirri.	entrance to cave	jawapirti.
breeze, sea	yamany.	expanse of water	jaramarra.
burrow	malkajarra; marlkajarra.	fire, line of	wiriny.
campsite, permanent	yinta.	flame	tili.
cave	jurnti.	flash from time to time	parrparrpa.
cave, entrance to	jawapirti.	flicker	parrparrpa.
channel, small	warli.	flood	mangkurta.
clay	parla.	foam	janga ₁ .
clay, hard	mintarr.	fog	japurr; kupilya.
cliff	paka.	foothold	jinyji.
cloud	mujungu.	ford	kutarn.
cloud, thunder	katurany.	fork (in creek, path, tree, root)	karlkajarra.
cloud, type of	kapilya.	frog-hole	jakangu.
Clouds of Magellan	jurnpa; jurnti; purnta.	gap	karnta; kartakujarra; wuju.
cockeyed bob	jiki kurntal-kurntal.	glow	tili.
colour, fawn	karntawarra.	glow, distant	jurra.
comet	wirinyjirr.	gold	miji-miji.
cool season	partunu.	gorge	karnta; wuju.
country	warrarn.	ground	jungka.

ground, hard	mintarr.	reflection or shadow of an object or creature	wurlku.
gully	karlka.		
gutter	warli.	ridge	mawurla; murrulu.
hailstone	warnkujartu.	rise	mawurla; murrulu.
hard clay	mintarr.	river-bed	piju.
hard ground	mintarr.	rock	warnku.
haze of falling rain	puyulangu.	rocky outcrop, flattish	walapa.
heat	janyja.	root	karlka.
heat of the sun	karrpu.	salt	karamarta.
hill	warnku.	sand, coarse	jungka-jungka.
hole dug by lizard or animal	malkajarra.	sand, very fine beach ~	ngaru.
hole in ground	pirti.	sandhill	niyamarri; panyja.
hole (not in ground)	pirli.	sandhill with sandstone deposits	warntarri.
hollow in ground, large	martu.	sandstone	warntarri.
hook	tarlku.	sap	janga₁.
hot season	yurra.	scratch	wirirr.
hot wind	purangu.	sea	kujungurru.
intersection	kirrpinti.	sea breeze	yamany.
land, area of	warrarn.	sea-bed	parnanmarra.
light	tirli.	season, hot	yurra.
light, ray of	marukurru.	Seven Sisters	kurri-kurri.
lightning	jitama; marrji-marrji;	shade	mirran.
	wirlujartu.	shadow or reflection of an object or creature	wurlku.
Magellan, Clouds of	jurnpa; jurnti; purnta.	shady	mirrankata.
Magellanic Clouds	jurnpa; jurnti; purnta.	shaft of light or of shadow	marukurru.
metal, any processed	warnku.	sharp edge	ngili.
Milky Way	jukurti; yintirri.	sky	parlparr.
mirage	marrka-marrka.	slope, steep	ngarti-ngarti; paka.
month	wirlarra₁.	smell	kurnurn.
moon	tartarta; wirlarra₁.	smell of rain on spinifex	pujunguny.
mud	marta.	soak	januku; jurnu; liri.
mud, soft	karlu.	soil	jungka.
ocean	kujungurru.	sparkle	parrparrpa.
ochre, red	martarr; pujurr.	spray from breakers	yilyirri.
ochre, white	kakirn; karlji; wira.	springtime	turlparra.
ochre, yellow	karntawarra.	star	kurtalya; panikata.
odour	kurnurn.	stars (Seven Sisters)	kurri-kurri.
opening	jawapirti.	steep slope	ngarti-ngarti.
outcrop, flattish rocky	walapa.	steps, long	jinyji.
path	jukurti; wilypa.	stone	warnku.
plain	parlkarra.	storm, violent narrow band of	marrkara₁.
plain, treeless	pinyjarr.	summer	yurra.
plateau	parlkarra.	sun	janyja; karrpu.
Pleiades	kurri-kurri.	thunder cloud	katurany.
pool	janpa.	tornado	jiki kurntal-kurntal.
quartz, whitish	kalyira.	treeless area	pararra; pinyjarr.
rain	ngapa; wanayirti.	virga	waru₁.
rain, end-of-summer	wiliya.	water	ngapa; wanayirti;
rain, general, evenly-spread over wide area	kuluwa.		warnayirti.
rain haze	puyulangu.	water, brackish	puntu; warla.
rain, smell of ~ on spinifex	pujunguny.	water, expanse of	jaramarra.
rain, swathe of falling	waru₁.	water, flowing	mangkurtu.
rainbow	juntangu; rayinpuwu.	watercourse	piju.
raincloud, dark turbulent	kutinyurra.	watered place	maru.
ray of light	marukurru.	water-eroded channel	warli.
red ochre	martarr; pujurr.	water-hole, permanent	yinta.
reef	panany; parnan₂; pirtarn.	wave, breaking	yilyirri.

waves
west wind
whatever thing
whirlwind
white ochre
wind

pirntura.
karaputa.
wurralpirti.
wanangka.
kakirn; karlji.
wangal.

wind, hot
wind, strong west
winter

purangu; wiyurnmarta.
karaputa.
partunu.

Food Cooking and Fire

alcohol (recent usage) kari₂.
alight, set minyjirni.
ashes purnta.
ashes, cold jurnpa.
ashes, hot yawu.
bait for fish kulya₂.
baking powder purnta rapu-rapu jinapinti;
raparrku jinapinti.
beer kari₂.
bitter kari₁.
blaze wanarna.
bread karlu-karlu.
breakfast puralpartu.
burn kampanyi.
burn fiercely wanarna.
bush food pirraja mayi.
campfire, site of old jurarr.
ceremonial food mirtayirti.
charcoal minti.
chewing tobacco panja₁; purlku.
coal (hot or cold) yinngarra.
coals, hot wika minti.
cooked murla.
cover juparna.
creature, any meat-producing kuwiyi.
damper martumpirri.
drink, had enough to warna.
extinguish juparna.
fire waru₂; wika.
fire, light ~ with fire-saw paji pini.
fire, set it on minyjirni.
fire, small waruka.
firestick panijartu.
firewood wika.
fish-bait kulya₂.
flame tili.
flames, surge of lalyurr.
flavoursome ngurru₁.
flesh, edible ~ of animal kuwiyi.
flour yuntara.
flour paste kili; kirli.
food (baby-talk) jaja.
food, bush pirraja mayi.
food for an initiate kuraminti.
food for initiation ceremony mirtayirti.
food, full of marlka.
food (generic) mayi.
food, vegetable mayi.

fresh
full (of food)
fumes
glow
glow, distant
gravy
gum, edible
healing smoke
honey
honeycomb
hungry
hungry for meat
juice
lamp
leap up (of flames)
left-overs
light
light, any artificial
light fire with fire-saw
meat
meat, hungry for
meat of pearl oyster
mince-meat
noise, sizzling
oven, earth-
paste made with flour
pearl-oyster-meat
pollen
Purslane
remnants
rice
ripe
sand, hot ~ for cooking in
sated
sated with liquid
sated with water
scraps
set alight
sizzling noise
smelly
smoke
smoke, dense
smoke, healing
snack
soup
sparks
sparks, emit
stew

wankaly-wankaly.
marlka.
puyu.
tili.
jurra.
yirluku.
minta.
ngunyjirr.
jutipirri; ngarriji; wurruja.
narnngurla.
janparr.
jawalyka.
yiluku; yirluku.
tili.
lalyurr.
muju.
tirli.
tili.
paji pini.
kuwiyi; kuyi; mantu.
jawalyka.
kulya₂.
kulya₂.
jilyilyi.
yapan.
kirli.
kulya₂.
kakirr₁.
kalyawayi.
muju.
juraji.
murla.
yawu.
marlka.
warna.
wana.
muju.
minyjirni.
jilyilyi.
puka.
jungan; parnti.
puyu.
ngunyjirr.
ngunyja.
yiluku.
jirnta.
jirntalyarra pini.
yiluku; yirluku.

stones, heated for cooking with **yapan.**
 sugar **jukurta₁; jungurru; ngaji.**
 tasteless **tuja.**
 tasty **ngurru₁.**
 thirsty **walka; winu.**
 tobacco, chewing **panja₁; purлку.**

tucker (baby talk) **jaja.**
 vegetable food **kalyawayi; mayi.**
 wind, one kind of **jinkarri.**
 yolk of an egg **kakirr₁.**

Grammatical Terms

accusative case marker **-Ø₂.**
 and **-pupa.**
 associated with **-pinti.**
 belonging to **-mila; -mili.**
 benefit, for ~ of **-ku₁.**
 buffer **-pa₃; -pi.**
 case marker, dative **-ku₁.**
 case marker, ergative (following vowels) **-lu₁.**
 case marker, ergative (on consonants) **-ju₁.**
 case marker, instrumental **-ju₂; -lu₂.**
 doer **-lkarra.**
 emphatic marker **-ngarra.**
 ergative case marker (following vowels) **-lu₁.**
 ergative case marker (on consonants) **-ju₁.**
 focus **-ngarra.**
 hopefully **-pa₂.**
 instrumental case marker **-ju₂; -lu₂.**
 made for **-pinti.**
 maybe **-pa₂.**

nominaliser **-na₂; -nanya₂; -nanyi₂;
 -nganya₂; -nganyi₂; -nginya₂;
 -nginyi₂; -ni₃; -ninya₂;
 -ninyi₂; -nya₂; -nyi₂.**
 nominative case marker **-Ø₁.**
 owned by **-mili.**
 perhaps **-pa₂.**
 pertaining to **-pinti.**
 possessed by **-mili.**
 purpose, for ~ of **-ku₁.**
 reduplication increment **-rn.**
 replacement for NYI class verb stems, stem-final
 vowel **-u.**
 verbaliser **jarrinyi₁; jirni₁; karrinyi;
 marna; pini; pirni.**
 whatever **nganikupa.**

Healing Sickness and Ailments

ache **lirrij-lirrij; ngirt-ngirt;
 parra-parra.**
 ache, head- **wartiti jarrinyi.**
 aching **puju-puju.**
 aching (of head) **jarrati jarrinyi.**
 blister **japarł; lakan-lakan.**
 blurry **rangkarr.**
 blurry eyes **pani payarr-payarr.**
 blurry eyes; eyes, blurry **pani rangkarr.**
 boil **jaminy; kurnturru;
 murrkura; murruku.**
 bruise **rapu-rapu.**
 burn **parra-parra kampanaja.**
 collapse, likely to **wulyu.**
 cough **kuntul.**
 deaf **kurlkamarta; kurlka muntu;
 kurlka ngawu; ngawu.**
 diarrhoea **karla-karla.**
 disease **ngarnta.**
 dizzy **jarrurru.**
 erupting sore **murrkura; murruku.**
 eyes, blurry **pani payarr-payarr.**
 faint, feel **jarrurru.**
 feeble **kantirr-kantirr;
 manya-manya.**
 feel faint **jarrurru.**

festering sore **jaminy.**
 fever **piyipa.**
 fit **purrrurn.**
 fragile **wulyu.**
 frail **kantirr-kantirr; wulyu.**
 head aching **jarrati jarrinyi.**
 headache **jarrati; wartiti.**
 head-ache **wartiti jarrinyi.**
 healing smoke **ngunyjirr.**
 healthy **purrrurn.**
 heart-medicine **jantal.**
 injured permanently **martarra.**
 insane **ngawu.**
 invalid **martarra.**
 itchy skin disease **mingarri.**
 limp **wulyju.**
 limping **janta.**
 medicine **mirrijin.**
 medicine for colds etc. **kuyu.**
 medicine, heart **jantal.**
 medicine, pain-killing **jantal.**
 mole cricket, species of **murrkura.**
 nausea **karu-karu.**
 nauseated, become **karu-karu jarrinyi.**
 pain **lirrij-lirrij; parra-parra.**
 pain-killing medicine **jantal.**

paralysed	wulyju.	sore resulting from a burn	parra-parra
pimple	nyimil.		kampanaja.
pus	pirniny.	spew	karupul kanya; karu pini.
ricketty	wulyu.	stiff	puju-puju.
scratch	wirirr.	stink	pirniny.
sick	wurrku ₁ .	swelling	rapu-rapu.
sick, make ~ by magic	wura marna.	tablet	tapuliti.
sickness	ngarnta; wurrku ₂ .	trembling	payarr-payarr.
skin disease, itchy	mingarri.	vision, blurry	pani payarr-payarr; pani
smell, rotten	pirniny.		rangkarr.
sore	parra-parra.	vomit	karupul kanya; karu pini.
sore, erupting	murrkura; murruku.	vomitus	karupul.
sore, festering	jaminy.	weak	jarrurru; manya-manya.

Holding and Transfer

abandon	parnpirna wirrirni; yakarna	dunk	malya jini; yijarna.
	wirrirni.	embrace	yampu marna.
another's	ngulyu ₂ .	enter, cause to	ngalpa jini.
appear, cause to	ngayarta jini.	fetch	kanya.
arm, put ~ around	yampu marna.	fill	winya jini.
arrest	jimurntu jini.	flushed it out	jirtirni.
ashamed, make	kurntany jini.	food, gather	ngarni pini.
banish	jurtu ngakarna.	food, look for	ngarni pini.
borrow without asking	ngulyulu kanya.	gather	kuru marna; murnirna.
bring	kangku, kanya.	get	mana, manku.
bury	pirtingi jini.	get it down	paka jini.
buy	warnkulu mana.	give	yinyalu; yu; yungku.
buy; pay	payamu jini.	give, refuse to	jamirnalu; kumarri
carry	kanya.		marnalu.
carry in womb	ngarlungu kanya.	grasp	mana.
carry on hip	yampungu marna.	halt	wararr jini.
carry on lower back	jarnanga kanya.	hand the ...	kanaji.
cause to enter	ngalpa jini.	handcuffs, put ~ on	jimurntu jini.
charge, be in ~ of	kalkurnalu.	having	-jarra; -jartiny; -jartu.
cheat	murra yinya.	heap up	wuru jini.
choice	ngurrju.	hold	kalkurnalu; warlirni.
choose	ngurrju marna.	hug	yampu marna.
chuck away	parnpirni.	hunt for food	ngarni pini.
collect	kuru marna; murnirna;	imprison	jimurntu jini.
	yangarna.	join	kulurna ₂ .
come back, make it	kulpa jini; walarni jini.	keep it secret	nyarrirni.
convey	wii jini.	last, used the ~ of it	tungkurru pini.
deliver	jinirni.	lay it down	wirrirni.
deprive of	mirarna.	lead along	ngurra marna.
descend, cause to	katu jini.	leak	jurtinyi.
detain	warlirni.	leave	yakarna.
different way, face it a	warinykurnu jini.	lift	kanka mana.
differently, do	wariny jini.	load	karnti jini.
dip	malya jini; yijarna.	load spear into woomera	jurti marna.
dip out	purta marna.	loosen	yinyji pini.
down, get it	paka jini.	lot, used the	tungkurru pini.
drop	warnti pini.	lower	katu jini.
drop it	paka jini.	muster	kuru marna.
drop it off	jinirni.	off-load	jinirni.

pass the ...	kanaji.	shift to look underneath	yatirna.
peel	karnu pini; lakan pini.	short-change	murra yinya.
pick up	mana.	show	jijarna.
pile up	wuru jini.	skin	lakan pini.
plant it	jarnti jini.	spear, load into woomera	jurti marna.
pour	jurtinyi; jurtirni.	spill	jurtinyi; jurtirni.
pull	purrarna; purrirni.	spread out	marirr pini.
push	jujirni.	sprinkle water	ngulyarna.
put into	ngalpa jini.	stand it upright	jarnti jini.
put it down	wirrirni.	stand up	wararr jini.
raise	kanka mana.	startled it	jirtirni.
rear	wirtu jini.	steal	ngulyu mana.
refuse to give to	jamirnalu.	stop	wararr jini.
remove	yinyji pini.	stuff	ngukarna.
remove from	mirarna.	swag, carry	jarnanga kanya.
remove skin	karnu pini.	take	kangku, kanya.
removed it	jirtirni.	take away from	mirarna.
repeat action many times	pani pini.	take care of	kalkurnalu.
restrain	ngatu jini.	take for one's self	ngukanyala.
return, make it	kulpa jini; walarni jini.	take someone to a destination	wii jini.
ride on	jalingi pini.	thief	ngulyu ₂ .
scatter	jirrja pini.	throw away	parnpirni.
scoop out	purta marna.	toss away	parnpirni.
scoop up	murnirna; tawiny pini.	touch	warlirni.
secret, keep it	nyarrirni.	transport	wii jini.
seize	jumpirni.	turn it around	warinykurnu jini.
select	ngurrju marna.	upright, stand it	jarnti jini.
selection	ngurrju.	water, add	ngulyarna.
sell	jalamu jini; warnkuku	withhold	kumarri marnalu.
	yinya-li.	withhold from	jamirnalu.
send	ngakarna.	womb, carry child in	ngarlungu kanya.
send right away	jurtu ngakarna.		
sheer	jiyirramu jini.		

Impact

abrade	kanarr pini.	camp, make	ngurra jini.
alight, set	minyirni.	camp, make ~ ready	ngartayi jini.
annoy	jukuru jini; nyurnpaly marna; yirrngarna.	camp-site, prepare	yarta jini.
	jarntirna.	carve	marni jini; marni pini.
area, clear an	kurrkarla.	cause	jirni ₂ .
attack	kana jini.	cause to bump against	malparr jina.
awake	kuli.	centre, hit right in	mirli marna.
bad-tempered	janpanga jini.	chafe	kurarna; yurrparna.
baptise	wirlki jini.	choke	kii marna.
beat time to music (on thighs)	wirtu jini.	chop	malyarna.
bend	mingka marna; ngarntarna.	circumcise	pilyi mana.
big, make it	ngartarna; wurnmarna.	clap hand against thigh and yip	kirirr pini.
block	kuta pini.	clean (of food)	pinyjarr jini.
break	purany pini.	clear an area	jarntirna.
break in pieces	malparr pini.	clear (of an area)	pinyjarr jini.
brush	malparr jina.	coals, cover with hot	janirni.
bump	jakarnju warlirni.	comfortable, make	ngamala jini.
bump against, cause to	minngarna.	confuse the issue	nyunypaly jini.
bump gently	kamparna.	cook	kamparna.
bump into accidentally		copy	ngulyu jini.
burn			

cover	juparna; wartu jini; yamarna.	hunt kangaroos	wapiri.
crack a whip	wirnp i jini.	hunt with dogs	wapirni.
cure	wankanyu marna.	imitate	ngulyu jini.
curve	wirki jini.	interrupt	wakilyji pini.
cut	wirrkarna.	intervene	mingka marna.
cut in halves lengthwise	pangka pini; parrkarl pini.	involved with	-karra ₁ .
cut into pieces	kuta pini.	irritate	jukuru jini; yirrngarna.
damp down	kuurr jini.	kangaroo hunting	wapiri.
dampen	wulyarna.	kick	jurrkarnalu.
dazzle	pani-pani marna.	kick at	jurrkarnalu.
dead-centre, hit	mirli marna.	kill	marlkarri jini; wirlarna.
decorate	marni pini.	knead	mungkutarri marna; punja marna.
dig	karla; karlinyi.	knit	yarntarna.
dip	malya jini; yijarna.	leave undone	warnti kaniny yakarna.
distract attention	palal jini ₁ .	light, cause a	tili jini.
do	jirni ₂ .	light fire with fire-saw	paji pini.
do badly	kurlu jini.	light (of fire)	jakarna.
do in the same way	ngulyu jini.	loosen	yinyji pini.
draw	marni jini.	magic, work	maparn jarrinyi.
drive	jiparna.	magic, work ~ on	nyumuny jinili.
drown	kunanya.	make	jirni ₂ ; jungkarna; yarni marna.
dunk	malya jini; yijarna.	make tracks (with fingers or stick)	jina jini.
eject	ngajirni.	mark	marni jini.
elbow, bump or move with	yurlku pini.	middle, hit right in	mirli marna.
empty out	ngajirni.	mix together	nyunypaly jini.
end, bring to an	tily pini.	mould	mungkutarri marna.
excrete	ngajirni.	nudge	jakarnju warlirni; nyinga marna.
extinguish	juparna.		mitan jini; parraly pini.
feint	ngujirna.	pack down	yangkarna.
feud	kurrparna.	paint	wirla-rn-wirlarna.
fight	kuli.	pat	kurrparna.
finish	tily pini.	pay back	kuta pini.
fire, cover with	janirni.	pieces, divide into	purntarna.
fire, light ~ with fire-saw	paji pini.	pluck	wajarna.
fire, light a line of	wiriny pini.	plug	jurtu jini.
fire, set it on	minyirni.	point out to	yarntarna.
firm down	kuurr jini.	poke	pirtarna.
flatten	lalypa jini.	pound flat	nyilkarna.
follow tracks	jina marna.	press down	mitan.
glue	mantarna.	pressure	ngujirna.
grind	panirni; piyarna.	pretend to hit	kunta jini; ngampa pini;
grind (seeds)	kulya pini.	prevent	ngantarna; ngarntarna.
halves, cut in ~ lengthwise	pangka pini.		purntarna.
harm	kurlu jini.	pull out	nyitarna.
headlock	karti marna.	put weight on	jukurri; kurrkarla.
help	kartuwarra marna.	raid	wirtu jini.
hide	kuku jarrinyi.	rear	yinyji pini.
hit	malyarna; wirlarna.	remove	jungkarna; yarni marna.
hit gently and repeatedly	wirla-rn-wirlarna.	repair	kartuwarra marna;
hit, pretend to	ngujirna.	rescue	wankanyu marna; wanka jini.
hit with a missile	ruwany i.		wanka jini.
hit with hand	wangurna.	resuscitate, heal	kulparr pini.
hit with missile	yuranyi.	rinse	kurarna; yurrparna.
hold down	nyilkarna.	rub	
hug	yampu.		
hunt	pingka; wura; wura marna.		

save	kartuwarra marna; wankanyu marna; wanka jini.	stoke (of fire) stomach ache stop stop up (a hole) straighten out stretch swallow tangle tap	jakarna. karla. ngampa pini. wajarna. warturna. warturna. kunanya. kurti-kurti marna ₂ . malyarna; wirla-rn-wirlarna. laarr pini. kiti-kiti marna. karrpirni. kunyji pini; kunymarna. tili jini.
scorch	tarrparna.	tear	wanpirni.
scrape	kanarr pini.	tickle	nyinga marna.
scratch	karli-karli-nyi; wirirr pini.	tie up	jina jini.
separate out from	jinta pinijaninyi.	tied	jina marna.
set alight	minyirni.	torch, switch on a	jurrkarnalu.
settle down, cause to	kuurr jini.	toss (in dish when yandying)	narnpirni.
sew	yarntarna.	touch lightly	yukuny jini.
shade, construct a	marturna.	tracks, draw ~ in sand	kurrrparna.
shake	yangka-yangka marna; yawurr marna.	tracks, follow	kurrrparnarninyi.
	kulirirni; yiriny pini.	tread	wirlki jini.
sharpen	malyarna.	trip	jukuru jini.
shelled	ruwany; yuranyi.	trouble, cause	kana jini.
shoot	jurtu jini.	trouble, make ~ for	parrily jini.
show	warri jini.	trouble, make for one's self	janpa jini.
sick, make	wura marna.	twist	kulparr pini.
sick, make ~ by magic	tarrparna.	upset	nyitarna.
singe	parl pirtarna.	wake	wulyarna.
slam against	paly pitarna.	waken	wily pini.
slam it against	kirirr pini.	wash	jirnkarna.
slap thigh and yip	pirtarna.	wash off	jajarr pini; yapirni.
smash	yangkarna.	weigh down	warrkamu; warrkamu jini.
smear	juparna.	wet, make	marni jini; yarntarna.
smother	nyumuny jinili.	whip	yapirni.
sorcery, work ~ on	jinta pinijaninyi.	whittle, trim	
sort	wangurna.	winnow	
spank	jirntalyarra pini.	work	
sparks, emit	yarntarna.	write	
spear	mirli marna.	yandy	
spear dead-centre	laarr jini.		
split, cause to	lirl pini.		
spoil	mitan jini; nyikarna;		
squash	parraly pini.		
	junyirni; junyuly pini.		
squeeze	jiparna.		
steer	kamparna; yinyjarni.		
sting	kurti-kurti marna ₂ ;		
stir	nyunypaly jini.		

Insects

ant	pinga.	Caterpillar, Processionary	marlurlu; warlu.
ant, bulldog	wapa-wapa.	centipede	jirrini; warralarany;
ant, large species of	karlarla-karlarla; ngalkarr.		yankarralany.
ant, species of black	manyuru.	cicada	ngangki.
ant, winged	pinga wirlijartiny.	cicada, small species of	nyirr.
ant-lion	jinyjarra purl-purl.	cockroach, species of	kumpu ranyja-ranyja.
bee, native	warrayi.	cricket, mole	yirrka-yirrka.
bees' wax	milirr.	cricket, mole-	kunturru-kunturru.
beetle	mirrpulu.	cricket, mole ~ , species of	murrkura.
boil	murrkura.	cricket species	pirriti.
bulldog ant	wapa-wapa.	damselfly	yirtikurla marrakurla.
butterfly	kapalipali; wirripintapinta.	dragonfly	yirtikurla marrakurla.
caterpillar	mirrlpu.	ear wax	milirr.

erupting sore	murrkura.	sandfly	winy.
fly	warrayi.	scale-insect	wararnu.
flying ant	pinga wirlijartiny.	scorpion	minipari.
flying-ant (termite)	warnkajarra.	spider	wangkarru.
grasshopper	wajapi.	spider-web	wangkarrumili.
grub	mirlpu.	spinifex gum	milirr.
grub, tree-boring	nyamila; nyamirla.	termite (builds large mounds)	mungku.
grub, wood-boring with wide head	litakarra.	termite, ground-dwelling	katara.
gum, spinifex	milirr.	termite, ground-dwelling species of	mintipi.
head-louse	parlurl₁.	termite, large-mound-building	marlaja.
honey	ngarriji.	termite mound, large	marlaja; mungku.
honeycomb	narnngurla.	termite, species of	pingirri.
initiate	marlurlu.	termite, timber-dwelling	yiwarn.
insects, most flying-	warrayi.	termite, timber-dwelling species	jampaly.
lerp	wararnu.	tick (blood-sucking)	miti.
maggot	wiru₁.	wasp	munurrunurru.
marchfly	jatu₂; ngurlarn₂; walartu₂.	water beetle, species of	yintirrka.
mole cricket	kunturru-kunturru;	wax, bees'-	milirr.
	yirrka-yirrka.	wax, ear-	milirr.
mole cricket, species of	murrkura.	weevil-beetle	kamiji-kamiji.
mosquito	kunyayi.	wichetty grub	nyamila; nyamirla.
moth	kapalipali; wirripintapinta.	winged creature, any	pirna.
native bee	warrayi.	worm	wiru₁.
nit	parlurl₁.		
Processionary Caterpillar	marlurlu; warlu.		

Interjections

Hey	nyarra₂.
yes	yuu.

Interrogatives

how	winyjirri; wunyjurru.	which?	wunyjurru.
how was it?	wayi.	which way	winyjirri; wunyjurru.
what	ngani.	who	nganurtu.
what happened?	nganija.	why	nganiku.
what sort of?	nganimarta₂.		
when	nyanga.		
where	wanyjarni.		

Manner and Posture

actively	karru ruwa.	bit by bit	nyimpirn.
again	kin.	briskly	karru ruwa.
aimlessly	puru.	calm	ngatu.
aimlessly, wander	kurtirra-kurtirra.	Cause, Indirect ~ marker	-ji₄; -ju₃.
all the way to	-kartijakun.	completely	kaku; kakuputu;
almost	katurr; walyi₁.		ngarrakuny; ngarramarnti.
argumentatively	warrjata.	confrontationally	warrjata.
around & around, go	jakun.	continual	yirrku.
as far as	-kartijakun.	continually	jiti; kakuputu; ngarrakuny;
asleep	karta₂.		ngarramarnti.
at last	yartikala.	correct	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
at once	-kuriny₁.		yinku; yirnkun.
bent over	jurlpi-jurlpi.	crowded	ngurrku-ngurrku.

crunchy	kiyurr-kiyurrka.	merely	puru.
customary marker	-nanyi ₃ ; -nayinyi ₂ ; -nganyi ₃ ; -ngayinyi ₂ ; -ninyi ₄ ; -yinyi ₂ .	mistake, by	warta; wata.
daily	karrpurrangu-karrpurrangu.	mistakenly	wapi.
day, every	karrpurrangu-karrpurrangu.	nearly	walyi ₁ .
desire	wiyurr ₁ .	obscured by	-purni.
do it repeatedly or continually	-rra ₅ .	once	warajamal.
do it this way	nyarra jini.	one at a time	waraja waraja.
energetically	karrru ruwa; marrja.	ongoing action	ti..ti..ti..ti..
erratically, move	kurtirra-kurtirra.	patiently	palal-palal.
erratically, moving	kurirr-kurirr.	perhaps	yijapa.
error, in	wapi; warta; wata.	prepared	kaninypirti ₂ .
eventually	yartikala.	proper	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
expectantly	mira-mira.		yinku; yirnk.
face down	ngamparl-ngamparl.	pulse	wily-wily; wirl-wirl.
face downwards	ngarlupurl.	purposelessly	puru.
fail	kuntanya.	quick	mirti ₁ ; wirurru.
falteringly	palyparr-palyparr ₁ .	quickly	janyin; nyampa.
fast	mirti ₁ ; wirurru.	quiet	ngatu.
feebly	jaly-jaly.	rapid	mirti ₁ ; wirurru.
finally	yartikala.	rapidly	janyin.
fitting	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;	ready beforehand	kaninypirti ₂ .
	yinku; yirnk.	ready for	-marninyju; -murninyju.
flash from time to time	parrparrpa.	regular action	nyimurn.
flicker	parrparrpa.	repeated action	nyimurn.
floating	yalinyjura.	repeatedly	-kinyi.
foot, travel on	jinangu.	repeatedly or continually	do it -rra ₅ .
footstep, stealthy	jakarrkarra.	right	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
for fear of	-ngamarra; -ngimarra;		yinku; yirnk.
	-ngumarra.	roam, doesn't	ngatu.
foray	yarrkal.	row, in a	yirtinykarra.
forever	kakuputu; ngarrakuny;	sailing	yalinyjura.
	ngarramarnti.	sedentary	ngatu.
go around & around	jakun.	silent	jama.
habitually	-kinyi.	sitting with legs stretched out	jirralkarra.
hopefully	yijapa.	sparkle	parrparrpa.
hopping	jina warajakarti.	sprinkle (of rain)	nyimpirl.
horizontal	karta ₂ .	squatting on haunches	jirntinti.
hovering	warli-warli.	standing	wararr.
idly	palal-palal.	staring	lirrji.
inattentively	palal-palal.	stationary	ngatu.
Indirect Cause marker	-ji ₄ ; -ju ₃ .	stealthy footstep	jakarrkarra.
intensely	marrja.	stomach downwards	ngarlupurl.
intercept	purpi.	stooped	jurlpi-jurlpi.
interrupt	purpi.	stopping, without	pipurru.
jammed in tightly	ngurrku-ngurrku.	straight	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
keep on	yirrk.		yinku; yirnk.
leak	nyimpirl.	straight through	pipurru.
legs apart	kajakulu.	suddenly	-kuriny ₁ .
lest	-ngamarra; -ngimarra;	that way	palayil.
	-ngumarra.	this, like	yakujun; yakun; yakurl.
like that	palajun.	this way	karra.
limping	janta.	this way, do it	nyarra jini.
line, in a	yirtinykarra.	this way, in	yakujun; yakun; yakurl.
long time	kakuputu; ngarrakuny.	throb	wily-wily; wirl-wirl.
lying down	karta ₂ .	through, right ~ to far	side wampirpirri.
maybe	yijapa.	thus	karra; palajun; palayil;
meet	purpi.		yakuyil.
		time, long	kakuputu; ngarrakuny.

travel on foot

travel on foot	jinangu.
unsuccessfully	partarl.
until such-and-such a time	-kartijakun.
vain, in	partarl.
veering	kurirr-kurirr.
very	marrja; marrja.
way, in that	palayil.

hortative mood marker for 'carry', 'give'

way, in this	yakuyil.
weakly	jaly-jaly; palyparr-palyparr₁.
without stopping	pipurru.

Mood and Character

adversary	warntakata.	disobedient	kurlkamarta; kurlka muntu;
afraid	ngujayi; wirnti₂.		kurlka ngawu; ngawu.
aggressive person or creature	kulikata.	disrespectful	nyurnpaly.
aggressive type	pajinakata.	drunkard	karikata₂.
alcoholic	karikata₂.	dweller	-karringu.
angry	kuli.	earnest	minyirr.
annoyed	jukuru.	emaciated (of creatures)	murrjirn.
annoying	nyininy.	embarrassed	milya kaniny.
argumentative person	warntakata.	emotions, seat of	ngarlu₂.
ashamed	kurntany.	emphasis	-rla; -rli; -rlu; -rti.
bad	kurlu₁; kurlujartiny.	enemy	yukuny.
bad-tempered	kuli.	enthusiastic	ngarru.
biter	pajinakata.	expert	-warrangu; yarni-yarni.
boastful	raka; wangany.	fascinated	kurlkalka.
boastful person	rakakata.	fastidious	yarni-yarni.
bored	purnku-purnku.	fear	karrarta; wirnti₁.
bragging	wangany.	fear, sudden	ralpur.
brave	marrpalya; turrpa.	fearless	marrpalya.
callous	jalypakarti; kurlka warinykurnu; ngarlu warinykurnu; pajuwayi.	feeling well	ngarlu ngalypa.
	ngarlu wuta.	feelings	ngarlu₂.
calm (emotionally)	jakarta; jinu; kinti;	fighter	kulikata.
careful	kurrurru.	firm	tarn-tarn.
	mintumarta.	fitting	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku; yinku; yirnku.
careful person	watapirti.	flashy	raka.
careless	nyurnpaly.	foolish	ngakumpa; ngawu.
careless about others' feelings	watapirti.	frequent of	-karringu.
casual	jakarn.	friendly	jarntu₁.
cautious	-kata.	frustrating	nyininy.
characterised by	kulikata.	furious	wirrilya.
cheeky person or creature	nyarrukata; pikaly.	generous	jinjimama.
cheerful	warta karntinyikiti.	gentle	jakarta; jinu; kinti.
clumsy person	nguurt.	good	jarlpa; ngalypa.
comfortable	nyurra-nyurra.	good condition, in	jinjimama.
conceited	turrpa.	good-natured	jinjimama.
confident	ngarlu ngalypa; nguurt.	greedy	lirrjal.
contented	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;	habitual	-kata.
correct	yinku; yirnku.	happy	ngarlu ngalypa; pikaly; wurlka.
	warntakata; yukuny.	hard	tarn-tarn.
critic	wirrilya.	hard-hearted	jalypakarti; kurlka warinykurnu; murrjirn; ngarlu warinykurnu; pajuwayi.
cruel	nyinyi.		marrapa.
cry-baby	kurlujartiny; wirrilya.		-nganyaku.
dangerous	mitukata.		
deceiver	tarn-tarn; yirnikata.	homesick	
dependable	-pirrayi.	hortative mood marker for 'carry', 'give'	
derogatory marker	malyparr.		
dislike			

hortative mood marker for 'get', 'go'	-nanyaku.	senseless	mirlkamajirri.
hortative mood marker for NYI verbs	-nyaku.	sensible	kurikapirli.
hortative mood marker for RNA verbs	-naku.	serious	minyirr.
hungry for meat	jawalyka.	should	-naku; -nanyaku;
ignorant	jamunu₁.		-nganyaku; -nyaku.
ignorant of	munumpa; ngakumpa.	showoff	kamparta.
Imperative marker	-la₃; -li₂; -lu₆; -rra₁; -wa₁;	show-off	wangany.
	-yi₃; -Ø₆.	shy	kurntany; milya kaniny.
interferer	ngininykata₁.	silent	jama.
intelligent person	mirlkajartiny.	silly	ngakumpa; ngawu.
interfering	nyininy.	slow	jakarta; jinu; kinti.
jealous	miku; mikurr.	solid	tarn-tarn.
jovial	nyarrukata.	sook	nyinyi.
kind	jinjimama; ngalypa.	sorry	japurtu; paju.
knowing about	miranu.	sorry for	ngarlu kurlu.
liar	mitukata.	stay-at-home	ngatu yiji.
like, not	malyparr.	stealthy	jakarn.
lonely	marrapa.	stern	minyirr; wirtirr.
mean	murrjirn.	stingy	murrjirn.
meat, hungry for	jawalyka.	straight	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
meddler	ngininykata₁.		yinku; yirnku.
meticulous	yarni-yarni.	strange	ngajarri₁.
nervous	wirntiny-wirntiny.	stubborn	jalypa; ngampa; ngampan.
nice	ngalypa.	stupid	ngawu.
nostalgic	marrapa.	sulky	ngampan; yarrju; yunturi.
not like	malyparr.	sympathetic	japurtu; paju.
not want	malyparr.	tame	jarntu₁.
obsessed with an action or idea	kurikalka.	thief	ngulyu₂.
OK	nguurt.	thief, habitual	ngulyukata.
opponent	warntakata; yukuny.	thin (of creatures)	murrjirn.
ought to	-naku; -nanyaku;	thinker, good	kurikali manakata.
	-nganyaku; -nyaku.	tough	tarn-tarn.
panic	ralpurr.	troublesome person or thing	kulijartu.
peaceable	ngarlu wuta.	typified by	-kata.
Permission marker	-lku; -nku; -ngku; -Ø₈.	unaware of	jamunu₁; munumpa;
pitying	paju.		ngakumpa.
pleased	pikaly; wurika.	uncertain	nyingi-nyingi.
plucky	turrrpa.	unintelligent	mirlkamajirri.
polite marker	-kurra.	united	kunmu.
Potential Mood marker	-la₂; -la₄; -li₄; -li₅; -lu₄; -lu₅;	unsure	nyingi-nyingi.
	-rra₂; -wa₂; -Ø₇.	unsympathetic	pajuwai.
pretty	ngalypa.	untaught	munumpa.
proper	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;	upset	jukuru; ngarlu kurlu.
	yinku; yirnku.	violent	wirrilya.
proud	kamparta; raka; wangany.	want, not	malyparr.
proud person	rakakata.	well-informed	miranu.
quiet	jakarta; jinu; kinti.	wise	kurikapirli; miranu.
reliable	tarn-tarn; yirnikata.		
reluctant	jalypa.		
resistant	jalypa.		
respect marker	-kurra.		
right	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;		
	yinku; yirnku.		
satisfied	nguurt.		
seat of emotions	ngarlu₂.		
self-confident	turrrpa.		

Motion

ablative case marker	-ja ₂ .	creep	jarinyi; warrkirni.
accordance, in ~ with	-ja ₂ .	cross (causeway)	kutarn pini.
after	-ja ₂ .	crouch	mirtingarna; wupingarna.
alight	katukarna.	curve	wirli jarrinyi.
appear	tamarna; turlpanya.	dance	jurrka; jurrka pini; yaku jarrinyi.
approach	karrjirnal.		katukarna.
argue while pacing	warrjata pini.	descend	katu.
arise	turlpanya.	descent	karrkarna.
around, circle	jakun jarrinyi.	detour around	jipirni.
around, go right	jakun marna.	direct	kurtirrany jarrinyi.
arrive	jarrinyi ₂ ; kajarna.	direction, change	katukarna.
arrive at	turlpanya.	disembark	tirrkurnu.
arrive first	kaninyipirti jarrinyi.	disintegrate	nyimurl jarrinyi.
avoid	karrkarna.	dive	karra marna.
away from	-ja ₂ .	do thus	wawirri yana.
back and forth, travel	jukurti pini.	dodge	wawirri.
bathe	janpanyi.	dodging	katukarna.
become	jarri ₂ .	down, get	tungkurru kanya.
bend	wirli jarrinyi.	drained out	mirtingarna; wupingarna.
bend down	milya kaniny jarrinyi; pirntil kaniny jarrinyi; wupingarna.	duck down	kurtanya; kurtarna ₁ .
	pirntil kaniny jarrinyi.	emerge	tungkurru kanya.
bend over	ngantirr yana.	emptied out	mirli-mirli marna.
bounce	karru ruwany.	encircle	ngalpanya.
briskly, move	purl-purl karra marna.	enter	tarlparna.
bubbling	tarlparna.	explode	fail to achieve goal of trip marta pini.
burst	jiki pini.		pungkanyi.
burst open	walarrany pini.	flock together	warajanga jarrinya-yi.
bypass	ngurraputu.	flow	jarinyi; warrkirni.
camping out	-ja ₂ .	fly	kanka yana.
case marker, ablative	-karti.	follow	yajarna.
case marker, allative	warinykurnu jarrinyi.	food, gather	ngarni pini.
change course	kurtirrany jarrinyi.	food, look for	ngarni pini.
change direction	partu-partu marna.	footsteps, walk in ~ of	malangkurl marna.
charge at	purra pini; yirtil marna.	foray	yarrkal pini.
chase	jakun jarrinyi.	ford (creek)	kutarn pini.
circle around	jakun marna.	from	-ngulu.
circumnavigate	karntinyili.	gather	wuru jarrinyi.
climb	mirli-mirli marna.	glide down	wuu pungkanyi.
close in on	jalura pini.	go	yana; yanku.
clouds scudding swiftly	kuurr kanya; kuurr pini.	go on without stopping	ngakamarna.
collapse slowly	milpanyi.	go, ought to	yananyaku ₂ .
come	walarni jarrinyi.	go right round	jakun marna.
come back	kurtali.	go wrong way	wata yana.
Come here!	kurtarna ₁ .	head straight for	partu-partu marna.
come out	turlpanya.	head towards	karrjirnal.
come to	tamarna.	home in on	mirli-mirli marna.
come to; arrive at	wuru jarrinyi.	hover	wali-wali pini.
come together	tamarna; turlpanya.	hover (of hawk)	wal-wal.
come up	warajanga jarrinya-yi.	hunt	pingka; pingka marna;
congregate	jipirni.		wura.
control movement of	warinykurnu jarrinyi.	hunt for food	ngarni pini.
course, change	jarinyi; warrkirni.	hurry	nyampa jarrinyi.
crawl		hurtle	tirrkurnu.

intensely	kawarna.	sit	kajarna.
join together with	kulurna ₁ ; kulurna ₁ .	sit (of emu, jabiru)	mirtingarna.
jump	wapakarna.	slide	kapuraly kanya; karirr
jump, running	mirti wapakarna.		kanya; yalinya.
land at	tamarna.	slip	kapuraly kanya; karirr
land (of bird, plane)	kajarna.		kanya.
lead	wirni marna.	softly, tread	yakarr yana.
leak	jarinyi; jurtinyi.	spill	jurtinyi.
leave	yakarna.	split off from	jinta kanyapulu; jinta
look for	kanyjirnalulu.		partirnipulu.
lost, become	wata yana.	spray	jiirr pini.
make it this way	karra marna.	squirt	jiirr pini.
meet unexpectedly	ngawu karntinyili.	stamp	jurrka pini.
meet with	kulurna ₁ .	stand up	wararr jarrinyi.
motion away from	-ngulu.	steer	jipirni.
mourn with	kulurna ₁ .	still, absolutely	tirlku; wuta.
move	rurrinyi; rurri pini.	stoop	milya kaniny jarrinyi;
movement	rurri.		mirtingarna.
movement, without	wuta.	stride	jurrka.
noiseless	tirlku.	subsided	kuly-kuly kanya.
ought to go	yananyaku ₂ .	sun went down	kara ngalpanya.
overflow	winyaja jarinyi.	sway	rurrinyi; rurri pini.
overhead, go	kanka yana.	swim	janpanyi; kayarri yana;
pace while arguing	warrjata pini.		mayampa pini.
part from	jinta kanyapulu; jinta	swimming	kayarri; mayampa.
	partirnipulu.	swing to and fro	wilirtiny jarrinyi.
pass	walirrany pini.	swoop	wuu pungkanyi.
pass without stopping	walarrany pini.	target	mirli-mirli marna.
picnicking	ngurraputu.	towards	-karti.
pieces, fly into	tirkurnu.	travel	marnti; marnti jarrinyi.
pour	jurtinyi.	travel back and forth	jukurti pini.
quiver (of legs in corroboree)	wal-wal.	travel erratically	wawirri yana.
resulting from	-ja ₂ .	tread softly	yakarr yana.
return	kulpanya; walarni; walarni	trickle	jarinyi.
	jarrinyi.	twist	wawirri yana; wirliki
ride on	jalingi jini; jali pini.		jarrinyi.
rise	tamarna.	twisting	wawirri.
rise (of sun or moon)	milyapal jarrinyi.	unexpectedly meet	ngawu karntinyili.
rotate	wawirri yarntarna-rninyi.	unfold (of flower)	jiki pini.
run	mirti ₂ ; mirti jarrinyi.	vain, went in	marta pini.
running jump	mirti wapakarna.	veer	warinykurnu jarrinyi.
sank down	kuly-kuly kanya.	wait	munyirnili.
scatter then regroup	jarra-jarra jarrinyiyi.	walk	marnti jarrinyi.
scudding (of clouds)	jalura pini.	walk in footsteps of	malangkurl marna.
search for	kanyjirnalulu.	walking, begin ~ to next campsite	warrpu jini.
separate from	jinta kanyapulu.	wash	janpanyi.
separate off from	jinta partirnipulu.	windless	tirlku.
settle down	kuurr kanya; kuurr pini.	work	warrkamu jarrinyi.
settle out	kuurr kanya; kuurr pini.	wrong way, go	wata yana.
shake legs in corroboree	wali-wali pini.	zig-zag	wawirri yana.
shift	kalya jini.		
sink	pungkanyi.		

Names and Placenames

clan, name of	Wakarlikarli.	path	jukurti.
clan name, one	Kurlarrapurlu.	place-name marker	-nya ₃ .
clan name (one)	Warrjawa ₃ .	Pleiades	kurri-kurri.
Clouds of Magellan	jurnpa; jurnti; purnta.	Port Hedland	ngaru.
Coastal dialect of Nyangumarta, an incorrect name for a	wanyarli ₂ .	Saturday	Jarrirti.
Friday	Yangamaputayi.	section name	Karimarra; Milangka;
God the Father	Ngarrka.	Seven Sisters	Panaka; Purungu.
Magellan, Clouds of	jurnpa; jurnti; purnta.	stars (Seven Sisters)	kurri-kurri.
Magellanic Clouds	jurnpa; jurnti; purnta.	Thursday	kurri-kurri.
Milky Way	jukurti; yintirri.	Tuesday	Winutayi.
Monday	Wajantayi.		Yayintayi.
Nyangumarta clan, name of	Walyirli.		

Number and Quantity

again	kin.	number of times	-mal.
all	wiyirr.	once	warajamal.
all sorts	nganin-nganin; nganirn-nganirn.	one	waraja.
alone	kujurl.	one ..., another ...	wariny..., wariny...
another	wariny.	one ..., the other ...	wariny..., wariny...
anything	wurralpirti.	ongoing action	ti..ti..ti..ti..
apart from others	jartanga.	only	-jakun; -jakurl.
associated with	-kurna.	other	wariny.
chunk	kuta.	others of that sort	nganin-nganin; nganirn-nganirn.
debris from	-kurna.	piece, broken	kuta.
different	wariny.	plural	-arrangu; -karra ₃ ; -karrangu; -nyjarri; -rrangu.
different kinds	warinypa wariny.		
dual	-rra ₆ .	regular action	nyimurn.
enough, not	yika ₁ .	repeated action	nyimurn.
etcetera	nganin-nganin; nganirn-nganirn.	separate	jartanga; jinta ₂ .
every kind	warinypa wariny.	six	jikiji.
everyone	wiyirr.	someone	wariny.
fairly ...	-marta.	somewhat...	-marta.
five	parirr warajakarti.	sorts, all ~ of	warinypa wariny.
insufficient	yika ₁ .	three	kujarrapa waraja.
isolated	jinta ₂ .	times, number of	-mal.
just	-jakun; -jakurl.	two	kujarra.
lacking	-kurlu; -majirri.	two (noun suffix)	-jirri ₁ .
lot, the	wiyirr.	whatever thing	wurralpirti.
lots of	-marramarra; -warra; -warrawarra.	whole	wakany.
many	kurrngal; marlu.	without	-kurlu; -majirri; -wayi.
merely	-jakun; -jakurl.		

Particles

also	pukun; pukurl.	end	jipi.
because of that	palajalu.	exchange, in	puntaju.
complete	jipi.	finish	jipi.
cross in front of	waki.	Here, take this!	Nya.
cut across in front of	waki.	Hey, you!	nyimangu.

maybe
negative marker
no
not
nothing
ouch!
perhaps
response, in
Thankyou!

ngurnipali.
mirta₂; munu.
mirta₂; munu.
mirta₂; munu.
mirta₂; munu.
wartawu.
ngurnipali.
puntaju.
yarranija.

therefore
too
Wait!
wham!
whoosh!
zap!

palajalu.
pukun; pukurl.
kula.
warawu.
warawu.
warawu.

People and Kinship

Aborigine **marrngu; marrungu.**
acquaintance **jarntu₂.**
adversary **warntakata; yukuny**
pinakata.
advocate **kartuwarra; kartuwarra**
manakata; purntu
manakata.
aggressive person or creature **kulikata.**
alcoholic **karikata₂; yawurrkata.**
ancestors **kurlumapu;**
mirtanya-mirtanya.
another's **ngulyu₂.**
argumentative person **warntakata.**
artist, good **ngininykata₂.**
aunt, man's **jinartu.**
aunt, woman's **jinartu.**
bad person **kurlka kurlu.**
beggar **kulyi.**
belly, big **pirlukata.**
bereaved child **kampurta.**
bereaved parent **kampurta.**
blind or partly blind **pampurukata.**
blocker **mingka.**
bloke **puluku.**
blood-relatives, close **milara.**
boastful person **rakakata.**
boss **nyampali.**
boy **jukurtu.**
boy, little **murntujartiny.**
boy, partly-initiated **jamunu₂.**
boy, small **punulku.**
brother, older **mamaji.**
brother or sister, younger **marrka.**
brother-in-law, man's **yaku.**
bushman **pujiman.**
camp, single men's **yamparra.**
camp, single women's **yamparra mirtawa.**
careful person **mintumarta.**
cheeky person or creature **kulikata.**
chef **kampalkarra.**
child **partany.**
child absent from parents **manyjarra.**
child, bereaved **kampurta.**
child, oldest ~ in a family **murrkangunya.**
child other than oldest or youngest **malyurta.**

child, youngest ~ in a family **nyirti.**
children **kurntal-kurntal.**
circumcision relationship **mungapun.**
clan, name of **Wakarlikarli.**
clan name, one **Kurlarrapurlu.**
clan name (one) **Warrjawa₃.**
clan's name, one inland **Ngurlipartu.**
clever-man **maparnkarra.**
clumsy person **warta karntinyikiti.**
Coastal dialect of Nyangumarta, an incorrect
name for a **wanyarli₂.**
companion **jarrurl; mangkalyi; marlpa.**
cook **kampalkarra; kukiman.**
couple, married **nyuparra.**
cousin, man's **yaku.**
cousin, woman's female **yapuyu.**
cousins, close **milara.**
cousins, close second- **milara.**
critic **warntakata; yukuny.**
cry-baby **nyinyi.**
daughter **kurntal; partany.**
daughter's daughter, female ego's **kanyjarri;**
kanyjayi.
daughter's daughter, male ego's **kaparliji; kapayi.**
daughter's husband **yinini.**
daughter's son, woman's **karluji.**
deceiver **mitukata.**
defender **kartuwarra manakata;**
purntu manakata.
doctor **maparnkarra.**
driver **jipalkarra.**
drunk person **yawurrrja.**
drunkard **karikata₂.**
elderly man **mirtanya.**
elderly woman **mirtawari.**
enemy **yukuny; yukuny pinakata.**
European **nyarlu.**
fast one **mirtikata.**
father **japartu; mama.**
father, one kind of **punarri.**
father-in-law, man's **kakaji.**
fathers and sons, combination of **marntiyarra.**
father's brother **japartu.**
father's father **karluji.**
feather-foot **pulya.**

English - Nyangumarta Topical Wordlists 2008

saviour	kartuwarra.	substitute name	nyaparu.
section, member of same ~	partanguji.	sweetheart	yarungu.
section name	Karimarra; Milangka; Panaka; Purungu.	teacher	miranu jinakata; pirnti pinakata.
self	jalpu.	thief	ngulyu₂.
sibling, younger	marrka.	thief, habitual	ngulyukata.
single men's camp	yamparra.	thin (of creatures)	murrjirn.
single women's camp	yamparra mirtawa.	thinker, good	kurlkali manakata.
singular for many kin terms	-ji₂.	tribe	warrarnjarra.
sister, older	kangkuji.	troublesome person or thing	kulijartu.
sister or brother, younger	marrka.	uncle	kakaji.
soldier	jurlja.	uncle and nephew	rampanu.
son	partany; yapany.	unmarryable	jajingu.
son-in-law	marruku.	white man	karranyja; kuwaly; nyarlu; walypila.
son-in-law, one type of	walka-walka.	white woman	mijiji.
son's daughter, female ego's	kaparliji; kapayi.	wife	mirtawa; ngalyun.
son's son, man's	karluji.	winner	pirrka.
sook	nyinyi.	wise one	yatil.
speedy one	mirtikata.	woman	jartu₂; mirtawa; ngalyun.
spirit of a living human being	pirlurr; wiyurr₂.	woman, elderly	mirtawari.
spirit of living human being	warliny-warliny.	woman, white	mijiji.
spouse	nyukunu.	wrong marriage-partner	nyakaji.
spouse (of certain relatives only)	pinaji.	youngest child in a family	nyirti.
spouse, promised	pilyurr.		
spouse-type	nyupa.		
step-parent	kamarri.		
stranger	ngajarri₂.		

Phrases and Idioms

adversary	yukuny pinakata.	fairly ...	-marta.
angry, become	ngarlu kuli jarrinyi.	familiar spirit	jina karrpil.
ant, winged	pinga wirlijartiny.	feeling well	ngarlu ngalypa.
bad person	kurlka kurlu.	five	parirr warajakarti.
beg	ngarlu japirr marna.	flying ant	pinga wirlijartiny.
believe, not	mitu yakarnalu.	food, bush	pirraja mayi.
blurry eyes	pani payarr-payarr.	forgive	puru ngakarna.
blurry eyes; eyes, blurry	pani rangkarr.	good-looking	ngumpa ngalypa.
break down with remorse	ngarlu wirlarna.	grieved, become deeply	ngarlu wurnmanya.
burn	parra-parra kampanaja.	handsome	ngumpa ngalypa.
bush food	pirraja mayi.	happy	ngarlu ngalypa.
callous	kurlka warinykurnu; ngarlu warinykurnu.	hard-hearted	kurlka warinykurnu; ngarlu warinykurnu.
calm (emotionally)	ngarlu wuta.	heard the news, have you?	Kurlka nyuntu?
Cassia, Cockroach	jina karlaya.	heart-broken, become	ngarlu wurnmanya.
Cockroach Cassia	jina karlaya.	home, stay near	ngatu waninyi.
contented	ngarlu ngalypa.	loose, come	yinyji kanganya.
dazzling	pani paly-paly.	lost	ngawu kanyjil.
deaf	kurlka muntu; kurlka ngawu.	meditate	kurlkali marna.
disbelieve	mitu yakarnalu.	middle, right in the	partijirri kaniny.
disobedient	kurlka muntu; kurlka ngawu.	nostril	milya pirli.
embarrassed	milya kaniny.	opponent	yukuny pinakata.
enemy	yukuny pinakata.	peaceable	ngarlu wuta.
evening, early	pirrpa ngarrany.	perfume	parnti jurikata.
eyes, blurry	pani payarr-payarr.	person, bad	kurlka kurlu.
		plead	ngarlu japirr marna.
		promise, keep a	muwarr kalkurnarningu.

remember	kurlkali marna.	spirit, familiar	jina karrpil.
remind	kurlkali marna.	sympathetic for, be	ngarlu paju karrinyi.
remorseful, become	ngarlu wirlarna.	think	kurlkali marna.
schooner	yanti wilypara.	thinker, good	kurlkali manakata.
shy	milya kaniny.	thinking, keep on ~ about	kurlka waninyi.
skin, shed (of reptile)	karnu kanya.	twilight	pirrpa ngarrany.
sleepy	pani kartakarra.	ugly	ngumpa kurlujartu.
somewhat...	-marta.	upset	ngarlu kurlu.
sore resulting from a burn	parra-parra	vision, blurry	pani payarr-payarr; pani rangkarr.
	kampanaja.		
sorry, be very	ngarlu wirlarna.		
sorry for	ngarlu kurlu.		
spirit being	jina karrpil.		

Plants

<u>Acacia acradenia</u>	walypunu.	bur	jiri ₁ .
<u>Acacia adoxa</u>	pirarr-pirarr.	burr	yiri ₁ .
<u>Acacia arida</u>	pirnkalya.	bush	wurru ₁ .
<u>Acacia dictyophleba</u>	lungkun.	Bush Banana	karlkula; makapala.
<u>Acacia eriopoda</u>	yirrakurlu.	Bush Coconut	mangkurrka.
<u>Acacia hilliana</u>	puntanungu.	Bush, Kapok	kukurnjari.
<u>Acacia inaequilatera</u>	partirri.	Bush, Pebble	kuparta.
Acacia monticola	kawarr.	Bush, Plains	yamparla.
Acacia, Prickly	kupi; pana-pana.	Bush Raisin	jinyjiwirrily.
<u>Acacia pyrifolia</u>	munturru.	bush, small Dodonaea ~	marrkara ₂ .
<u>Acacia sericophylla</u>	pirrkala.	bush, species of	kalarru ₁ ; murturtu;
acacia, small species of	kanturr.		ngarakarti; ngulyungku;
acacia, species of	jujipiny; nyuyi;		puliwaru; wuturr.
	warru-warru.	Bush Tomato, one species of	minirri; pilirta;
Acacia spondylophylla	munyjungu.		wamurla.
acacias, some species with very long thorns	kurarr.	bush with straight stems, any	jinyjarra.
	jurntungurru.	Cabbage Gum	jarturtu.
Almond, Native	wunta.	cadjeput	jalku.
area of dead trees	kupi; pana-pana.	cadjeput tree	jalkupurta.
Bardi Bush	karnu.	Caltrop, Corky-bark	kuji mirta-mirta.
bark of tree	kurli.	Calytrix longiflora	kiyankurna.
bark, sheet of	juku; luku.	Camel Poison Tree	linyju.
base of tree	jintipil.	Candelabra Wattle	mijily; pani pirntarl.
Batswing Coral Tree	pinati.	Candlestick Cassia	karlarlarra;
Bat-winged Coral Tree	jikily; karntimarta;		ngampurl-ngampurl.
Bauhinia, Small-leaved	warilangu; warimpi.	caper bush	japalyampayi.
	kurlkurarra; rarrka-rarrka;	Cassia, Candlestick	karlarlarra;
Beach Spinifex	ruku-ruku.		ngampurl-ngampurl.
	milirr.	Cassia, Cockroach	jina karlaya;
bees' wax	jimpirriny; karntarangu.		karlurlu-karlurlu.
Bell Fruit, Western	kalyjali; mangarr; piparn.	<u>Cassytha capillaris</u>	jakutukutu; waru
Bird Flower, Green	kapujarra.	<u>Cassytha filiformis</u>	kurta-kurta.
Bloodwood, Broome	punara.	Caustic Grevillea	yukurli.
Bloodwood, Inland	larrkarti.	<u>Cleome viscosa</u>	wirliny.
Boab tree	larrkarti.	Clerodendrum species	wiljirrkiriny.
Bottle Tree	kupi; pana-pana.	Clustered Lovegrass	punyangala.
Bramble Wattle	jarturtu.	Coastal Caper	ngujarna.
Brittle Range Gum	yirrakurlu.	Cockroach Cassia	japalyampayi.
Broome Pindan Wattle	ngartarn.		jina karlaya;
bud	julurnku; milinya.	Coconut, Bush	karlurlu-karlurlu.
bulrush			mangkurrka.

Conkerberry bush	jima.	gum, edible	minta.
Coolabah tree	lanti; piyarr.	Gum, Snappy	malykan.
Coral Tree, Batswing	jintipil.	gum, spinifex	karral; milirr.
Coral Tree, Bat-winged	pinati.	Gummy Spinifex	karral.
Corchorus plant	pikarr-pikarr.	gumtree (2 or 3 species of)	jarturtu.
Corkwood, Swamp	pijangarra.	Hakea, Honey	kumpaly; watamunga.
Couch grass, Marine/River/Rats-tail	kuparn.	hollow in tree or log	pangkurl.
creeper, Cassytha species	jakutukutu; waru	Honey Grevillea	piki.
	kurta-kurta; yukurli.	Honey Hakea	kumpaly; watamunga.
creeper, species of	ngapurta; walpirriny;	Inland Bloodwood	punara.
	warnkura.	Ironwood Tree	linyju.
Curly-Bark	parrkalyi.	Kapok Bush	kukurnjari; maturiji.
Cyanostegia cyanocalyx	lamparr-lamparr.	kindling	pirrirti.
dead trees, area of	wunta.	leaf	parrka; walyaka.
debris from flood	warnan.	Leather-leaved Wattle	warntany.
dense foliage	purtungun.	Lemonwood	pungku-pungku.
Desert Mulga	wirntamarra.	Limestone Wattle	purtarrpa.
Desert Poplar	jimpirriny; karntarangu.	Love Vine	yukurli.
Desert Walnut	parntarl.	Lovegrass, Clustered	ngujarna.
Dodonaea, small species of	marrkara ₂ .	Maitland's Wattle	wirlirriny.
driftwood	warnan.	mangrove	warlungu; yikara.
eucalypt, species of	yarlukurru.	Marine Couch	kuparn.
Fig, Rock	yirra makartu.	<i>Melaleuca leucodendron</i>	jalkupurta.
Fitzroy Wattle	parlpi.	Melaleuca, species of	yurturl.
Flannel Bush	wirringkirli.	Mesquite	jirrkuru.
flood debris	warnan.	milky sap	ngama-ngama.
flower	pumpu; pupu.	Minniritchi, Sweet-scented	parrkalyi.
foliage, dense	kata; purtungun.	mistletoe species	muka jalkangu.
foliage, thick patch of	ngurnpu.	Mulga, Desert	wirntamarra.
fork (in creek, path, tree, root)	karlkajarra.	Mulga, Red	yilyurru.
fruit of ngapurta	muyunyu.	Mulga, River	warntany.
gall	turrku-turrku.	mulla-mulla, species of	junu-junu; purarr-purarr.
gall (on leaf, tree)	puta.	mushroom	rangki-rangki.
Glistening Wattle	panmangu; pirrinyurru;	Native Almond	jurntungurru.
	pitinyurru.	Native Orange	warlalka.
grain, edible	wilyki.	Native Pear	wanyarli ₁ ; warnkura.
Grass, Bunched Kerosene	yara-yara.	Native Plum	kumama; purtartu.
Grass, Razor	wartu-wartu ₂ .	nectar of Honey Hakea	kurlupurn.
Grass, Ribbon	wartu-wartu ₂ .	Needle-leaf Wattle	yurtupu.
grass, species of	karrkarrjartu; kirtirl.	Northern Sandalwood	purtartu.
Grass, Sugar	pirntily-pirntily.	Onion, Wild	jurlamarta; minyarra;
grass, tall	warrapa.		ngarlku.
grass, tall species of	palku-palku.	Orange, Wild	parntarl; warlalka.
grass, tussocky species of	pin-pin.	paperbark	miljirr.
Grass, Wind	yara-yara.	paperbark, sheet of	kurli.
grassy	warrulykarra.	Paperbark, species of	kurlinyjirr.
Green Bird Flower	kalyjali; mangarr; piparn.	Paperbark species, small creek-dwelling	milyjirr.
green growth	patalyi; warruly.		purnarni.
<i>Grevillea aff. eriostachya</i>	jalpiny.	Pea, Sesbania	kapalyipalyi; kapilyapilya.
Grevillea, Caustic	wirliny.	Pea, Sturt's Desert	kumpaja.
Grevillea, Honey	piki.	Peanut, Wild	wanyarli ₁ .
Grevillea, Sand-dune	wayarlany.	Pear, Native	karlkula.
Grevillea, Silver-leaf	kanparrjiparrji.	Pear, Silky	kuparta.
Grevillea, species of	pajina warnti.	Pebble Bush	yirrarliny.
Grevillea, Wickham's	ngalyanta.	Petalostylis, Slender	mukarli; pulpa.
gum, bloodwood	kiluwa.	Pindan Wattle	matuku.
Gum, Brittle Range	jarturtu.	pith	yamparla.
Gum, Cabbage	jarturtu.	Plains Bush	

plant	warruly.	Spinifex, Beach	kurlkurarra; rarrka-rarrka; ruku-ruku.
plant, small species of	japutu.	spinifex (generic)	paru.
plant, species of	mirrkiny; ngurrpi; warrjawa ₁ ; yamarla.	spinifex gum	karral; milirr.
plant, tiny succulent species	purtuny.	Spinifex, Gummy	karral.
plants, any ~ that have milky sap	ngama-ngama.	Spinifex, Soft/Gummy	paru.
Plum, Native	kumama; purtartu.	spinifex species	kuran-kuran.
point, sharp	jiri ₁ ; yiri ₁ .	Spinifex (Triodia wiseana)	kurrungkali.
pollen	kakirr ₁ .	stagger bush	parl-parl.
Poplar, Desert	jimpirriny; karntarangu.	stick	mungka; wurru ₁ .
prickle	jiri ₁ ; yiri ₁ .	stick, long	yirti.
Prickly Acacia	kupi; pana-pana.	Straight-podded Wattle	yurtupu.
Prickly Saltwort	jantara.	stump of tree, dead	talji.
Psoralea, Tall	wirti-wirti.	Sturt Pea	kapalyipalyi.
puffball	wampakurla.	succulent, species of tiny	purtuny.
Purslane	kalyawayi; kurlpurru.	Sugar Grass	pirntily-pirntily.
Quandong, Pindan	kumpaja.	Swamp Corkwood	pijangarra.
Raisin, Bush	jinyjiwirrily.	Sweet-scented Minniritchi	parrkalyi.
Razor Grass	wartu-wartu ₂ .	Tall Psoralea	wirti-wirti.
Red Gum, River	wurrangka.	tea-leaves	parrka; walyaka.
Red Mulga	yilyurru.	thicket	ngurnpu.
Ribbon Grass	wartu-wartu ₂ .	thorn	jiri ₁ ; yiri ₁ .
River Mulga	warntany.	thorn-bush	jirrku.
River Red Gum	wurrangka.	Tickweed	wiljirrkiriny.
Rock Fig	yirra makartu.	timber	mungka; wurru ₁ .
Rock Morning Glory	mungkarliny.	toadstool	rangki-rangki.
Roly-poly, Soft	jantara.	Tobacco, Native	jurntilyarr.
root	karlka.	toy-spear bush	jinyjarra.
root of tree	wanal.	tree	mungka; wurru ₁ .
Salt Wattle	munturu; nyiwily; yirtirl.	tree, species of	jurija.
Saltwort, Prickly	jantara.	tree, base of	juku.
samphire-type plants	karlurn.	tree, highest tip of	mangka.
Sandalwood, Northern	kumama; purtartu.	tree root	wanal.
Sand-dune Grevillea	wayarlany.	tree, species of	ngurrirn; warrukunti; wijaly.
Sandfire Wattle, Duck's-Head Wattle	warri-warri.	tree, unid. fruit-bearing	mintirrjina.
Sandhill Spider-flower	wayarlany.	tree (used for nectar-drinks)	purntakata.
Sandpaper Fig	japuri.	tree-trunk, bottom section of	luku.
sap	janga ₁ .	<i>Triodia</i> , species of hard spiny	kuran-kuran.
scrub, thick patch of	kata.	<i>Triumphetta</i> , species of	yukurru mantal.
Sedge, Flat	kalurru.	twig	karnti ₁ .
seed, edible grass-	wilyki.	twigs	pirrirti.
seed of munturru	kapurn.	Two-nerved Wattle	mururr.
<i>Sesbania cannabina</i>	pujupu.	unripe	wanka.
Sesbania Pea	purnarni.	vegetable food	kalyawayi.
shade	mirran.	vegetated, well-	warrulykarra.
Sida, species of	kukurr.	vegetation	patalyi; warruly.
Silky Browntop	pirntily-pirntily.	Vicks Plant	kartu pulyarr.
Silky Pear	karlkula.	Vine, Love	yukurli.
Slender Petalostylis	yirrarliny.	Vine, Snake	wanta karrpi-karrpi; wurntarnta-wurntarnta.
Small-leaved Bauhinia	jikily; warilangu; warimpi.	Walnut, Desert	parntarl.
Snake Vine	wanta karrpi-karrpi; wurntarnta-wurntarnta.	Wattle, Bramble	kupi; pana-pana.
Snappy Gum	malykan.	Wattle, Broome Pindan	yirrakurlu.
Soft Roly-poly	jantara.	Wattle, Candelabra	mijily; pani pirntarl.
Solanum species	minyjimurla; munyjimurla.	Wattle, Duck's-Head	warri-warri.
Spider-flower, Sandhill	wayarlany.	Wattle, Glistening	panmangu; pirrinyurru; pitinyurru.
Spiky Wattle	wirlirriny.		

Wattle, Leather-leaved	warntany.
Wattle, Limestone	purtarrpa.
Wattle, Maitland	wirlirriny.
Wattle, Needle-leaf	yurtupu.
Wattle, Pindan	mukarli; pulpa.
Wattle, Salt	munturu; nyiwily; yirtirl.
Wattle, Sandfire	warri-warri.
Wattle, Spiky	wirlirriny.
Wattle, Straight-podded	yurtupu.
Wattle, Two-nerved	mururr.
Western Bell Fruit	jimpirriny; karntarangu.
White Dragon Tree	pijangarra.
Whitewood	jirikarra; jiyikarra.

Wickham's Grevillea	ngalyanta.
Wild Onion	jurlamarta; minyarra; ngarlku.
Wild Orange	parntarl; warlalka.
Wild Peanut	kumpaja.
Wiregrass, Feathertop	karlku-karlku.
wood	mungka.
wood shavings	yilyi.
Yam, Native	kanyjamarra.
yam, species of	mata; mungkarliny.
Yulbah	jintipil.

Pronouns and Demonstratives

all sorts	nganin-nganin; nganirn-nganirn.
another	wariny.
different	wariny.
etcetera	nganin-nganin; nganirn-nganirn.
he	-nga₄; paliny; -rra₃; -rri₁; -rru₁; -Ø₃.
he (Ergative)	-rra₄; -rri₂; -rru₂; -Ø₄.
her	paliny; -Ø₅.
him	paliny; -Ø₅.
him, to/for/with	-la₁.
him to/for/with	-li₁; -lu₃.
his, to/for/with	-la₁.
his to/for/with	-li₁; -lu₃.
I	ngaju; -rna₂; -rni₂; -rru₂.
it	-nga₄; -rra₃; -rri₁; -rru₁; -Ø₃; -Ø₅.
it (Ergative)	-rra₄; -rri₂; -rru₂; -Ø₄.
me	ngaju; -nyi₄.
me, to/for	-ja₃.
mine, to/for	-ja₃.
other	wariny.
others	jinta₁.
others of that sort	nganin-nganin; nganirn-nganirn.
she	-nga₄; paliny; -rra₃; -rri₁; -rru₁; -Ø₃.
she (Ergative)	-rra₄; -rri₂; -rru₂; -Ø₄.
some	jinta₁.
someone	wariny.
them plural	jana; -janinyi.
them plural, to/for	-janaka; -janaku.
them plural, to/for the one/s belonging to	-janaka; -janaku.
they	-ya.
they plural	jana; -yi₁.
those two	-pula; pulany; -pulinyi; -pulu₁.
those two, to/for	-pulaku; -puluku.

those two, to/for the one/s belonging to	-pulaku; -puluku.
to/for , to/for mine	-ji₃.
us (including the addressees)	-nganyjurrinyi.
us plural (excluding the addressee/s)	-nganinyi.
us plural (excluding the addressee/s), to/for	-nganaka; -nganaku.
us plural (excluding the addressee/s), to/for the one/s belonging to	-nganaka; -nganaku.
us plural (including the addressees), to/for	-nganyjurraka; -nganyjurraku.
us plural (including the addressees) to/for	-nganyjurraka.
us plural (including the addressees), to/for the one/s belonging to	-nganyjurraka; -nganyjurraku.
us plural (including the addressees) to/for the one/s belonging to	-nganyjurraka.
us two (excluding the addressee/s)	-ngalayinyi.
us two (excluding the addressee/s), to/for	-ngalayika; -ngalayiku.
us two (excluding the addressee/s), to/for the one/s belonging to	-ngalayika; -ngalayiku.
us two (including the addressee)	-ngalinyi.
us two (including the addressee), to/for	-ngaliku.
us two (including the addressee), to/for the one/s belonging to	-ngaliku.
we plural (excluding the addressee/s)	nganarna; -yirni.
we plural (including the addressee/s)	nganyjurru; -nyi₃.
we two (excluding the addressee/s)	-layi; -liya; -liyi; ngalayi.
we two (including the addressee)	-li₃; ngali.
what	ngani.

who	nganurtu.	you to/for/with	-ngu₂.
you plural	nyurra; -nyurrinyi; -nyurru; -yi₂.	you two	nyumpala; -nyumpulinyi; -nyumpulu; -pulu₂.
you plural, to/for	-nyurraku.	you two, to/for	-nyumpuluka.
you plural to/for	-nyurruka; -nyurruku.	you two, to/for the one/s belonging to	-nyumpuluka.
you plural, to/for the ones belonging to	-nyurraku.	yours (singular), to/for/with	-nga₂.
you plural to/for the one/s belonging to	-nyurruka; -nyurruku.	yours to/for/with	-ngu₂.
you singular	-n; -nta; -nti; -ntu; nyuntu.		
you (singular), to/for/with	-nga₂.		

Reptiles and Snakes

Adder, Death	juntangu.	Monitor, Ridge-tailed	putirr-putirr; warntiji.
Black-headed Python	kalarru jawa; purruyura; wirnti ngirriny.	Mulga Snake	kulipirri; larrja; partarr ngarlu.
Blind Snake	pirlankujarra.	Olive Python	papara; parlkumarra, parlkunyjji.
blind snake (generic)	mirla.	Perentie	putanga.
Blue-tongued Skink, Central	lungkurta.	poisonous	kurlujartiny.
burrow	malkajarra; marlkajarra.	Python, Black-headed	kalarru jawa; purruyura; wirnti ngirriny.
Burton's Snake-Lizard	jula ngarta-ngarta.	Python, Olive	papara; parlkumarra, parlkunyjji.
Central Sand Monitor	rawal; wangkarli.	Python, Stimson's	marlakarringu; mukulya.
Coppertail	warnti pilyarri.	Python, Woma	jilajaku; mukurri.
Coppertail Snake	lawurr.	Ridge-tailed Goanna	warntiji.
dangerous	kurlujartiny.	Ridge-tailed Monitor	putirr-putirr.
Death Adder	juntangu.	Sand Goanna	rawal; wangkarli.
Depressed Spiny Skink	ngakata.	sea turtle	wayarti.
Devil, Thorny ~ lizard	mingari.	Skink, Central Blue-tongued	lungkurta.
Dragon, Gilbert's	narntarlpirna.	Skink, Depressed Spiny	ngakata.
Dragon, Military	jartikarla; minyjkarli.	Skink, Fire-tailed	murlunyjara.
Dragon, Ring-tailed	kayirriti.	skink, species of	pirlirri.
dragon, species of small	marntarnta.	Skink, Two-toed	parlurl₂.
Fire-tailed Skink	murlunyjara.	skinks, some species of	wurrkarn.
flesh, edible ~ of animal	kuwiyi.	snake	kuwiyi.
freshwater turtle	yakuli.	Snake, Blind	pirlankujarra.
Frilled Lizard	kurlamarnu.	Snake, Coppertail	lawurr.
Gecko, Central Knob-tailed	kurlakiki.	snake (generic)	jurru.
gecko (generic)	jawu.	Snake, Mulga	larrja; partarr ngarlu.
gecko, species of	kulpirna puru; manarraly; puji-puji.	snake, species of	kalunganarra; marrilya.
Gecko, Spiny-tailed	parntilyka.	Snake, Yellow-faced Whip	warnti pilyarri.
Gilbert's Dragon	narntarlpirna; tirntarlpirri.	Snake-Lizard, Burton's	jula ngarta-ngarta.
goanna, big species of	pangara.	Spiny-tailed Gecko	parntilyka.
Goanna, Gould's	maruntu.	Stimson's Python	marlakarringu; mukulya.
Goanna, Ridge-tailed	warntiji.	Thorny Devil	putarr; wirtirri.
Goanna, Sand	rawal; wangkarli.	Thorny Devil lizard	mingari.
goanna, species of	jalangarti; mami.	turtle, fresh-water	yakuli.
hole dug by lizard or animal	malkajarra.	turtle, sea	wayarti.
King Brown Snake	kulipirri.	Two-toed Skink	parlurl₂.
Lizard, Frilled	kurlamarnu.	Whip Snake, Yellow-faced	lawurr.
lizard, Military Dragon	jartikarla; minyjkarli.	Woma Python	jilajaku; mukurri.
lizard, small (generic)	pampirta.	Yellow-faced Whip Snake	lawurr; warnti pilyarri.
Lizard, Thorny Devil	putarr; wirtirri.		
Military Dragon (lizard)	jartikarla; minyjkarli.		
<i>Moloch horridus</i>	mingari.		
Monitor, Central Sand	rawal; wangkarli.		

Size Shape and Weight

bent	wilki; wirlki.	lump	turrku-turrku.
big, very	jarrnga; nganimarta ₁ .	pile	wuru.
bloated	raparrku.	pressure	mitan.
blunt	nyalya.	rounded	mamurarri.
blunt (of edge or point)	nurta.	rounded at end	nurta.
convex side	pirntilkarti.	shallow (in soil)	yakarr.
corner	milya.	shapeless	palyparr-palyparr ₂ .
crescent-shaped	wirlarra ₂ .	slender	wirtarra.
crooked	wilki; wirlki.	slim	wirtarra.
curved	wilki; wirlarra ₂ ; wirlki.	small	wupartu.
curved a bit	mamurarri.	stretched out	walpurra.
end	milya.	swollen	raparrku.
floppy	palyparr-palyparr ₂ .	tall	makanu.
group	wuru.	tiny	wupartupaniny.
heap	wuru.	whole	wakany.
heavy	pulypa; punyju; purtuly.	wide	walpurra.
huge	jarrnga; nganimarta ₁ ; wirtujina.	winding, very	wirlkirr-wirlkirr.
light (in weight)	rapa.	wonky	palyparr-palyparr ₂ .
little	wupartu.		
long	makanu.		

Sounds

annoying noise	nyilyan-nyilyan.	laugh	nyarru; nyarru pini.
babble	ngilyan-ngilyan; nyilyan-nyilyan.	laugh at	nyarru pinalu.
bark	larnga pini.	noise, clattering or clinking or squeaking	lilyirr.
bark, of dog	larnga.	noise, clicking	nyirr-nyirr.
call	kama; kamarna; kari marna; kayi marna.	noise, dripping	jirl; jitiny; jurl.
clap hand against thigh and yip	kirirr pini.	noise, gurgling	jirr-jirr.
clatter	lilyirr.	noise, roaring	ngarurr-ngarurr.
clicking noise	nyirr-nyirr.	noise, rustling	yirily.
clink	lilyirr.	noise, snapping or cracking	tily.
cough	kuntul pini.	noise, soft sharp snapping	tiyu.
cracking noise	tily.	noise, splashing	pilyurl.
cry	ngangkurl; ngangkurli.	noise, stamping, thumping, or galloping	turl.
dripping noise	jirl; jitiny; jurl.	noise, tapping	nyirr-nyirr.
footfall	jakarr.	noise, thudding	piru.
footstep	jaarr; jakarr.	noise, thump or thud	parl.
footstep, noisy	jakarr-jakarrkarra.	noise, thumping or thudding	parl-parl, parl-parl.
footstep, stealthy	jakarrkarra.	noiseless	tirlku.
galloping noise	turl.	noisy footstep	jakarr-jakarrkarra.
garbled	kurti-kurti.	roar	ngurntirri.
groan	kuny-kuny.	roaring noise	ngarurr-ngarurr.
growl	nguurr.	rumble	ngurntirri.
grunt	kuny-kuny.	rustling noise	yirily.
gurgling noise	jirr-jirr.	scream	kama.
hiccough	nyirtan; nyirtan pini.	shout	kama.
howl	runga; runga jini.	sigh	kuny-kuny.
hubbub	ngilyan-ngilyan.	silent	jama.
		sing	kurntarna.
		slap thigh and yip	kirirr pini.

snapping noise	tily; tiyu.	thumping noise, repetitive; pounding noise,	repetitive turuturu .
sneeze	winyjarr pini.		
splash, noise of	pilyurl.	thunder	ngurntirri .
squeak	lilyirr.	unintelligible	kurti-kurti .
stamping noise	turl.	voice	ngurru₂ .
stealthy footstep	jakarrkarra.	wail	ngangkurl; ngangkurli;
still, absolutely	tirlku.		ngangkurl jini.
tapping noise	nyirr-nyirr.	weep	ngangkurl jini.
thud	parl; piru.	whisper	jamaramara.
thudding	parl-parl, parl-parl.	whistle	wirnpa; wirnpal pini.
thump	parl; parl jini.	windless	tirlku.
thumping	parl-parl, parl-parl.	yawn	ngarla; ngarla pini.
thumping noise	turl.	yelp	lirl; lirlu.

State

absent	piru-piru.	deflated	malynga-malynga.
accidental	wartarrku.	different	wariny.
aching	puju-puju.	different kinds	warinypa wariny.
active	mangan; wanparr.	dirty	jungkaja; lanta; punguny.
alert	mintu; parrily.	drink, had enough to	warna.
alive	wanka; wankanyu.	drunk	karija.
alone	kujurl.	dry	punarra; tikirl.
another	wariny.	dryish	punarramarra.
apart from others	jartanga.	emaciated (of creatures)	murrjirn.
asleep	karta ₂ ; kupalya ₂ .	empty-handed	maralyka.
awake	mintu.	end	jipi.
awake, wide	parrily.	energetic	mangan; wanparr.
bad	kurlu ₁ ; kurlujartiny.	exhausted	panja₂.
bad smell	minyi.	face downwards	ngarlupurl.
baggy	kurtan-kurtan.	fastened securely	karrpa-karrpa.
bent over	jurlpi-jurlpi.	fat	jinjikata; jinjimama.
big	wirtu.	feeble	kantirr-kantirr;
bitter	kari ₁ .		manya-manya.
bitter, very	karikata ₁ .	finish	jipi.
blind (partially or wholly)	pampuru.	fit	purrrpurn.
blunt (of edge or point)	nurta.	fit, really	partarn.
blurry	puyuluyulu; rangkarr.	flash from time to time	parrparrpa.
caked with	jurrrpaly.	flat	lalypa.
caked with something	lanta.	flattish	lalypa.
cold	waarri; warri.	flicker	parrparrpa.
collapse, likely to	wulyu.	food, full of	marlka.
comfortable	ngamala.	foolish	ngakumpa; ngawu.
complete	jipi.	foul-smelling	pukawu.
convex side	pirntilkarti.	fragile	wulyu.
cooked	murla.	frail	kantirr-kantirr; wulyu.
cool	malyi-malyi; marntu.	fruitless	maralyka.
covered	wartu-wartu ₁ .	full (of a container)	winya.
covered with	jurrrpaly.	full (of food)	marlka.
curved a bit	mamurarri.	garbled	kurti-kurti.
damp	wanayirtija; wirna.	generous	jinjimama.
dangerous	kurlujartiny.	good	jarlpa; ngalya.
dead	kurtu; kutu; marlkarri.	good condition, in	jinjimama.
deaf	kurlkamarta; kurlka muntu;	good (of country in good condition)	jijimarra.
	kurlka ngawu; ngawu.	grubby	punguny.

hanging	wilirtiny.	rickety	wulyu.
hanging down	jarrukaniny-jarrakaniny.	ripe	murla.
hard-hearted	murrjirn.	rotten	nyilykirr.
hazy	puyuluyulu.	rounded	mamurarri.
healthy	purrpurn.	rounded at end	nurta.
hidden	kuku.	rusted through	nyilykirr.
home, no-one at	piru-piru.	safe	tuku.
horizontal	karta ₂ .	salty, very	karikata ₁ .
hot	parrpakarra; wirri-wirri.	same	ngulyu ₁ ; yajjarri.
hot (typically)	parrpakata.	sated	marlka.
hungry	janparr.	sated with liquid	warna.
hungry for meat	jawalyka.	sated with water	wana.
injured permanently	martarra.	saturated	kunaly-kunaly.
insane	ngawu.	scattered	jiirr; jirrja.
intensely	marrja.	scattered around	walyirr-walyirr.
invalid	martarra.	secret	kuku.
jagged	jikirr-jikirr.	secure	tuku.
leaning	karta ₃ .	separate	jartanga.
likeness	miyu.	shaky	jannganka; yawurr.
limp	wulyju.	sharp (of a point)	jiri ₂ ; yiri ₂ .
lined up	jiturru.	sharp (of an edge)	jawakata.
lively	mangan; wanparr.	sharp, very	yirikata.
long	makanu.	shoddy	kurluny-kurluny.
loose	yinyji.	short	murlku.
lost	ngawu kanyjil.	shrivelled	tikirl.
lying down	karta ₂ .	silly	ngakumpa; ngawu.
meaningless	jurikurlu.	sleepy	pani kartakarra.
meat, hungry for	jawalyka.	sloping	kaparirri.
messed up with	jurrpaly.	smell, bad	minyi; parntiny.
middle, right in	nyuku.	smell, rotten	pirniny.
mistaken	wartarrku.	smelly, very	jurikata.
moth-eaten	nyilykirr.	smoky	puyuluyulu.
movement, without	wuta.	soiled	jungkaja.
naked	kurta.	someone	wariny.
narrow	wujul-wujul.	sorts, all ~ of	warinypa wariny.
nearby	-martaji.	sparkle	parrparrpa.
new	yijangu.	spiky	jikirr-jikirr.
nice	juri; ngalypa.	spread out	jiirr; parlparrri.
numb	manyjarnja.	spring bubbling up	purlpurlkarra.
obese	kawu wirtu.	stained	lanta.
odour, unpleasant	parntiny.	sticky	lanta.
old	kurlu ₂ ; ranyji; yanyji.	stiff	puju-puju.
other	wariny.	still, absolutely	tirlku; wuta.
oversized, a bit	kurtan-kurtan.	stink	minyi; pirniny.
parallel	jiturru.	stinking	pukawu.
paralysed	wulyju.	stomach downwards	ngarlupurl.
pendant	jarrukaniny-jarrakaniny.	stooped	jurlpi-jurlpi.
pleasing	juri.	strong	partarn.
plenty	ngarrany.	strong, very	marrjapanu.
plump	jinjimama; kawu wirtu.	suspended	jarrukaniny-jarrakaniny;
powerful	marrjapanu.		wilirtiny.
pretty	ngalypa.	sweet	jukurta ₂ .
prickling	manyjarnja.	tall	makanu.
propped up	karta ₃ .	tangled	kurti-kurti.
pulse	wily-wily; wirl-wirl.	tasteless	jurikurlu; tuja.
putrid	pukawu.	tasty	juri.
raw	wanka.	tasty, very	jurikata.
resting against something, at an angle	karta ₃ .	thin (of creatures)	murrjirn.

thirsty	walka; winu.	vain, in	maralyka.
throb	wily-wily; wirl-wirl.	vertical	jarnti.
tied	karrpa-karrpa.	very	marrja; marrja; ngarrany;
tilt, on a	kaparirri.		yija.
tingling	manyjarnja.	vision, blurry	pani payarr-payarr; pani
tired	manarr; manyu; wakala.		rangkarr.
tired out	panja ₂ .	warm	parrpa.
trembling	jannganka; payarr-payarr.	weak	manya-manya; manyu.
trembly	yawurr.	weary	manarr; manyu; wakala.
unintelligible	kurti-kurti.	welded	karrpa-karrpa.
united	kunmu.	wet	wanayirtija; wirna.
unripe	wanka.	wet, thoroughly	kunaly-kunaly.
unseen	kuku.	white-ant eaten	nyilykirr.
unsteady	yawurr.	wide	parlparri.
untaught	munumpa.	windless	tirlku.
upright	jarnti.	worn out	kurluny-kurluny; nyilykirr.
useful, not	pula.		
useless, almost	kurluny-kurluny.		

Stative Verbs

abate	jupanya.	increase	raa kanya.
ache, head-	wartiti jarrinyi.	intensify	raa kanya.
aching (of head)	jarrati jarrinyi.	lean against	karta karrinyi ₁ .
angry, became	kuli jarrinyalu.	lie down	karta karrinyi ₂ .
angry, become	ngarlu kuli jarrinyi.	loose, come	yinyji kanganya.
appear	rukarna.	love	ngarlungu jini.
appear to	miral jarrinyili.	make sticky	lanta jini.
be	waninyi.	metamorphose	kulal kanya.
become	jarrinyi ₂ .	pack down	mitan pini; parraly kanya.
big, become	wirtu jarrinyi.	packed in	wani-waninyi-yi.
blow	purpanyi.	related to	pawarna; puwarna.
bogged, become	puki jarrinyi.	shake down	mitan pini.
born, be	ngayarta jarrinyi.	shine	pirrparna.
break	wurnmanya.	shock	parrparr kurtarna.
burn	kampanyi.	slack, hang	ripi karrinyi.
change	wariny jarrinyi.	sleep	karta karrinyi ₂ .
change one's form temporarily	pangarl	squashed, become	parraly kanya.
	pina-rninyi.	standing	wararr karrinyi.
change one's self	kulal kanya.	startle	parrparr kurtarna.
crack	laarr kanya.	stay	waninyi; wanta.
crowded together	wani-waninyi-yi.	sticky, make	lanta jini.
deflate	pija jarrinyi.	stink	parntinyi.
different, become	wariny jarrinyi.	subside	pija jarrinyi.
diminish	jupanya.	suspended, hang	wilirtiny waninyi.
exist	waninyi.	swell	pijurna.
glow	pirrparna.	swell up	raa kanya; raparrku
grieved, become deeply	ngarlu wurnmanya.	tear	jarrinyi; rapu-rapu jini.
grow bigger	wirtu jarrinyi.	transform self into, temporarily	laarr kanya.
hang slack	ripi karrinyi.		pangarl
hang suspended	wilirtiny waninyi.		pina-rninyi.
head aching	jarrati jarrinyi.	visible, become	ngayarta jarrinyi.
head-ache	wartiti jarrinyi.	visible, become ~ to	miral jarrinyili.
heart-broken, become	ngarlu wurnmanya.	wait	mimarnalu.
heat, feel the	punpanyi.	work	warrkamu jarrinyi.
home, stay near	ngatu waninyi.		
idle, remain	kurtirra waninyi.		

Suffixes and Markers

ablative case marker	-ja ₂ .	having	-jarra; -jartiny; -jartu.
accordance, in ~ with	-ja ₂ .	he	-nga ₄ ; -rra ₃ ; -rri ₁ ; -rru ₁ ; -Ø ₃ .
Accusative case marker	-Ø ₂ .	he (Ergative)	-rra ₄ ; -rri ₂ ; -rru ₂ ; -Ø ₄ .
after	-ja ₂ ; -kanu.	her	-Ø ₅ .
all the way to	-kartijakun.	him	-Ø ₅ .
allative case marker	-kurnu.	him, to/for/with	-la ₁ .
and	-pa ₁ ; -pupa.	him, to/for/with	-li ₁ ; -lu ₃ .
area	-kurtirra.	his, to/for/with	-la ₁ .
as far as	-kartijakun.	his, to/for/with	-li ₁ ; -lu ₃ .
associated with	-kurna; -pinti.	hortative mood marker for 'carry', 'give'	-nganyaku.
at	-ja ₁ ; -ji ₁ ; -nga ₁ ; -ngi ₁ ; -ngu ₁ .	hortative mood marker for 'get', 'go'	-nanyaku.
at once	-kuriny ₁ .	hortative mood marker for NYI verbs	-nyaku.
away from	-ja ₂ .	hortative mood marker for RNA verbs	-naku.
belonging to	-mila; -mili.	I	-rna ₂ ; -rni ₂ ; -rnu ₂ .
benefit, for ~ of	-ku ₁ .	Imperative marker	-la ₃ ; -li ₂ ; -lu ₆ ; -rra ₁ ; -wa ₁ ; -yi ₃ ; -Ø ₆ .
buffer	-pa ₃ ; -pi.	Indefinite future	-ngku; -rru ₃ .
caked with	-marti.	Indirect Cause marker	-ji ₄ ; -ju ₃ .
case marker, ablative	-ja ₂ .	inhabitant of	-karringu.
case marker, allative	-karti; -kurnu; -kurti.	instrumental case marker	-ju ₂ ; -lu ₂ .
case marker, dative	-ku ₁ .	involved with	-karra ₁ .
case marker, ergative (following vowels)	-lu ₁ .	it	-nga ₄ ; -rra ₃ ; -rri ₁ ; -rru ₁ ; -Ø ₃ ; -Ø ₅ .
case marker, ergative (on consonants)	-ju ₁ .	it (Ergative)	-rra ₄ ; -rri ₂ ; -rru ₂ ; -Ø ₄ .
case marker, instrumental	-ju ₂ ; -lu ₂ .	just	-jakun; -jakurl.
case marker, locative	-ja ₁ ; -ji ₁ ; -nga ₁ ; -ngi ₁ ; -ngu ₁ .	kin, dual	-karra ₂ .
Cause, Indirect ~ marker	-ji ₄ ; -ju ₃ .	lacking	-kurlu; -majirri.
character identifier in a story	-murniny ₂ .	later on	-ngku; -rru ₃ .
character-identifier in a story	-marniny ₂ .	lest	-jamarra; -jimarra; -ngamarra; -ngimarra; -ngumarra.
characterised by	-kata.	like	-kapali.
close	-martaji.	locative case marker	-ja ₁ ; -ji ₁ ; -nga ₁ ; -ngi ₁ ; -ngu ₁ .
contrafactual marker (past)	-ma; -mi; -mu.	lots of	-marramarra; -warra.
contrafactual marker (present)	-ka; -ki; -ku ₂ .	made for	-pinti.
customary marker	-nanyi ₃ ; -nayinyi ₂ ; -nganyi ₃ ; -ngayinyi ₂ ; -ninyi ₄ ; -yinyi ₂ .	me	-nyi ₄ .
debris from	-kurna.	me, to/for	-ja ₃ .
derogatory marker	-pirrayi.	merely	-jakun; -jakurl.
do it repeatedly or continually	-rra ₅ .	mine, to/for	-ja ₃ .
doer	-lkarra.	motion away from	-ngulu.
dual	-rra ₆ .	nearby	-martaji.
dweller	-karringu.	nominaliser	-na ₂ ; -nanya ₂ ; -nanyi ₂ ; -nganya ₂ ; -nganyi ₂ ; -nginya ₂ ; -nginyi ₂ ; -ni ₃ ; -ninya ₂ ; -ninyi ₂ ; -nya ₂ ; -nyi ₂ .
emphasis	-rla; -rli; -rlu; -rti.	Nominative case marker	-Ø ₁ .
ergative case marker (following vowels)	-lu ₁ .	Non-Future marker	-ni ₁ ; -nya ₁ ; -nyi ₁ ; -rna ₁ ; -rni ₁ ; -rru ₁ .
ergative case marker (on consonants)	-ju ₁ .	number of times	-mal.
everywhere	-jirri ₂ .	obscured by	-purni.
expert	-warrangu.	on	-ja ₁ ; -ji ₁ ; -nga ₁ ; -ngi ₁ ; -ngu ₁ .
for fear of	-jamarra; -jimarra; -ngamarra; -ngimarra; -ngumarra.	only	-jakun; -jakurl.
frequenter of	-karringu.		
from	-ngulu.		
from (of compass-point)	-marra.		
Future marker	-lama; -lapa; -liny; -lkuliny.		
general area	-kurtirra.		
habitual	-kata.		
habitually	-kinyi.		

ought to	-naku; -nanyaku; -nganyaku; -nyaku.	until such-and-such a time -kartijakun.
own, his very	-kuriny₂.	us (including the addressees) -nganyjurrinyi.
own relative	-marniny₁.	us plural (excluding the addressee/s) -nganinyi.
owned by	-mili.	us plural (excluding the addressee/s), to/for
Past Tense marker	-na₁; -nga₃; -ngi₂; -ni₂.	-nganaka; -nganaku.
Permission marker	-lku; -nku; -ngku; -Ø₈.	us plural (excluding the addressee/s), to/for the
pertaining to	-pinti.	one/s belonging to
place-name marker	-nya₃.	-nganaka; -nganaku.
plural	-arrangu; -karra₃; -karrangu; -nyjarri; -rrangu.	us plural (including the addressees), to/for
plural for many kin terms	-malingka; -malingu.	-nganyjurraka; -nganyjurraku.
possessed by	-mili.	us plural (including the addressees) to/for
Potential Mood marker	-la₂; -la₄; -li₄; -li₅; -lu₄; -lu₅; -rra₂; -wa₂; -Ø₇.	-nganyjurraka; -nganyjurraku.
Present Tense marker	-nanya₁; -nanyi₁; -nayinyi₁; -nganya₁; -nganyi₁; -ngayinyi₁; -nginya₁; -nginyi₁; -ninya₁; -ninyi₁; -ninyi₃; -yinyi₁.	us plural (including the addressees) to/for the
purpose, for ~ of	-ku₁.	one/s belonging to
ready for	-marninyju; -murninyju.	-nganyjurraka.
Reason Understood marker	-a.	us two (excluding the addressee/s) -ngalayinyi.
reciprocal marker	-rninya; -rninyi.	us two (excluding the addressee/s), to/for
reduplication increment	-rn.	-ngalayika; -ngalayiku.
reflexive marker	-rnangu; -rninga; -rningu.	us two (excluding the addressee/s), to/for the
relative, one's very own	-marniny₁; -murniny₁.	one/s belonging to
remote past marker	-l.	-ngalayika; -ngalayiku.
repeatedly	-kinyi.	us two (including the addressee) -ngalinyi.
repeatedly or continually do it	-rra₅.	us two (including the addressee), to/for
replacement for NYI class verb stems, stem-final	vowel -u.	-ngaliku.
resulting from	-ja₂.	we plural (excluding the addressee/s) -yirni.
she	-nga₄; -rra₃; -rri₁; -rru₁; -Ø₃.	we plural (including the addressee/s) -nyi₃.
she (Ergative)	-rra₄; -rri₂; -rru₂; -Ø₄.	we two (excluding the addressee/s) -layi; -liya;
should	-naku; -nanyaku; -nganyaku; -nyaku.	-liyi.
similar to	-kapali.	we two (including the addressee) -li₃.
singular for many kin terms	-ji₂.	while
smeared with	-marti.	-ja₄.
suddenly	-kuriny₁.	with
them plural	-janinyi.	-ja₁; -ji₁; -nga₁; -ngi₁; -ngu₁.
them plural, to/for	-janaka; -janaku.	without
them plural, to/for the one/s belonging to	-janaka; -janaku.	-kurlu; -majirri; -wayi.
they	-ya.	you plural
they plural	-yi₁.	-nyurrinyi; -nyurru; -yi₂.
those two	-pula; -pulinyi; -pulu₁.	you plural, to/for
those two, to/for	-pulaku; -pulu₁.	-nyurraku.
those two, to/for the one/s belonging to	-pulaku; -pulu₁.	you plural to/for
times, number of	-mal.	-nyurraka; -nyurruku.
to/for , to/for mine	-ji₃.	you plural, to/for the ones belonging to
towards	-karti.	-nyurraku.
towards (on direction words)	-kurnu; -kurti.	you plural to/for the one/s belonging to
two (noun suffix)	-jirri₁.	-nyurraka; -nyurruku.
typified by	-kata.	you singular
		-n; -nta; -nti; -ntu.
		you (singular), to/for/with -nga₂.
		you to/for/with -ngu₂.
		you two
		-nyumpulinyi; -nyumpulu; -pulu₂.
		you two, to/for
		-nyumpuluka.
		you two, to/for the one/s belonging to
		-nyumpuluka.
		yours (singular), to/for/with -nga₂.
		yours to/for/with -ngu₂.

Time

after	-kanu.	Monday	Wajantayi.
after that	palaja.	month	wirlarra ₁ .
afternoon, late	karrpu murлку; ruka;	moon	wirlarra ₁ .
	ruka-ruka.	morning	marntungu.
afternoon, mid-	rukamarta.	new	kuwarrija.
already	purlpi.	night	warrukarti; yutakarta.
as soon as	jampa.	night, all through	kakarrara.
at last	yartikala.	Non-Future marker	-ni ₁ ; -nya ₁ ; -nyi ₁ ; -rna ₁ ; -rni ₁ ;
beginning, in the	walangkarrangu.		-rnu ₁ .
brief time	jampa.	now	kuwarri; nawu.
completely	kaku; kakuputu;	Past Tense marker	-na ₁ ; -nga ₃ ; -ngi ₂ ; -ni ₂ .
	ngarrakuny; ngarramarnti.	Present Tense marker	-nanya ₁ ; -nanyi ₁ ; -nayinyi ₁ ;
continual	yirrku.		-nganya ₁ ; -nganyi ₁ ;
continually	jiti; kakuputu; ngarrakuny;		-ngayinyi ₁ ; -nginya ₁ ;
	ngarramarnti.		-nginyi ₁ ; -ninya ₁ ; -ninyi ₁ ;
daily	karrpurangu-karrpurangu.		-ninyi ₃ ; -yinyi ₁ .
darkness, pre-dawn	kanala-kanala.	previously	purlpi.
dawn	pirrpa-pirrpa.	recent	kuwarrija.
day, another	warinymaljanga.	remote past marker	-l.
day, every		right at that time	palangangarra.
	karrpurangu-karrpurangu	right there	palangangarra.
	u.	Saturday	Jarrirti.
day, next	warinymaljanga.	sunrise	karrpungu-karrpungu.
daybreak	kanala.	sunrise, before	pirrpa-pirrpa.
daybreak, long before	kanala-kanala.	sunrise, until	kakarrara.
dusk	rukalka.	sunset	jarurru.
early	kurnpu.	sunset, around	jarurrukarti.
early days, in the	walangkarrangu.	sunset, not long before	karrpu murлку.
evening	jarurrukarti.	then	palaja.
evening, early	pirrpa ngarrany.	there and then	palangangarra.
eventually	yartikala.	Thursday	Winutayi.
finally	yartikala.	time, brief	jampa.
forever	kakuputu; ngarrakuny;	time, long	kakuputu; ngarrakuny;
	ngarramarnti.		punja.
Friday	Yangamaputayi.	today	kuwarri.
Future marker	-lama; -lapa; -liny; -lkuliny.	tomorrow	marntungu.
hibernation	kunu.	Tuesday	Yayintayi.
immediately	palangangarra.	twilight	jurrulypirti; pirrpa
Indefinite future	-ngku; -rru ₃ .		ngarrany; warrul-warrul.
keep on	yirrku.	week	wiyiki.
later	yarti.	while	-ja ₄ .
later on	-ngku; -rru ₃ .	yesterday	warinymaljanga.
long ago	julyju; purlpi;		
	walangkarrangu.		
long time	kakuputu; ngarrakuny.		

Value

avail, to no	purunyjil.	continual	yirrku.
bad	kurlu ₁ .	correct	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
careless	watapirti.		yinku; yirnk.
casual	watapirti.	cute	wajawu.
choice	ngurrju.	deceitful	mitu ₁ .
comfortable	ngamala.	desire	nguya.

energetically	marrja.	own	walja.
enough, not	yika ₁ .	pleasing	juri; wajawu; wajayi.
error, in	warta; wata.	pretty	ngalypa.
expanding	raa.	proper	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
false	mitu ₁ .		yinku; yirnku.
fitting	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;	right	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
	yinku; yirnku.		yinku; yirnku.
flavoursome	ngurru ₁ .	safe	tuku.
forbidden behaviour	kanku.	secret	nyarril.
fruitlessly	purunyjil.	secure	tuku.
game	witi.	selection	ngurrju.
good	jarlpa; ngalypa.	short supply, in	kujupurra.
good, feeling	manyjal.	smelly, very	jurikata.
good-looking	ngumpa ngalypa.	spic-and-span	kalanarra.
gratifying	wajawu.	spruced up	kalanarra.
handsome	ngumpa ngalypa.	straight	jirumpu; jurtu; ngungku;
indeed	yija.		yinku; yirnku.
insufficient	yika ₁ .	tasteless	jurikurlu; tuja.
intensely	marrja.	tasty	juri; ngurru ₁ .
keep on	yirrku.	tasty, very	jurikata.
kind	ngalypa.	true	yija.
lie	mitu ₂ .	truly	yija.
lost	ngawu kanyjil.	ugly	ngumpa kurlujartu.
luck, good	yuku.	unsuccessfully	purunyjil.
lying	mitu ₁ .	valuable	kujupurra.
meaningless	jurikurlu.	very	marrja; marrja; yija.
mistake, by	warta; wata.	wish	nguya.
new	yijangu.		
nice	juri; ngalypa.		

Vocalising and Thought

advocate, act as another's	purntu marna.	clap hand against thigh and yip	kirirr pini.
afraid	ngujayi.	coerce	jakurlirni.
afraid, be	wirnti karrinyi.	confuse the issue	nyunypaly jini.
angry, became	kuli jarrinyalu.	converse	kurrngarna.
angry, become	ngarlu kuli jarrinyi.	copy	yakurr marna ₂ .
annoying, be	nyurnpaly jarrinyi.	criticise	yimpi; yukuny pini.
argue	jalypa pini.	cry	ngangkurl; ngangkurli.
argue while pacing	warrjata pini.	deceitful, be	mitu karrinyi.
argue with	warnta marna.	deceive	mitu marna.
ashamed, feel	kurntanyi.	defend	purntu marna.
ask	japirr marna.	desire	marru marna; nguya.
attempt	yakurr marna ₁ .	difficult thing	ngurnjul.
banter with	mali jini.	disbelieve	mitu yakarnalu.
bark	larnga pini.	discuss	yimpi.
beg	ngarlu japirr marna.	dislike	malyparr karrinyalu;
behalf, act on another's	purntu marna.		panyju karrinyalu ₂ ;
believe	mirrjurnala; yijalmarta		partarna.
	jinili.	disobey	jankanya; panypanyala.
believe, not	mitu yakarnalu.	disrespectful, be	nyurnpaly jarrinyi.
break down with remorse	ngarlu wirlarna.	do thus	karra marna.
butt in	purpi marna.	dob in	pirlparna.
call	kamarna; kari marna; kayi	dream	kapukarri jini; kapu
	marna.		karrinyi.
camp, choose a spot to	parljurna.	emotions, seat of	ngarlu ₂ ; ngayiny ₂ .
claim mentally	nyuku jini.	endeavour to	yakurr marna ₁ .

expect	mira karrinyalu.	panic	ralpurr.
explain	yimpi.	persuade verbally	jakurlirni.
falsehood, tell a	mitu karrinyi.	play	witi karrinyi.
fear	karrarta; wirnti ₁ .	plead	ngarlu japirr marna.
fear loss of wife to another man	panyjarr marna.	point	yirti jini.
fear, sudden	ralpurr.	point at	jurti jini.
feelings	ngarlu ₂ .	poke	yirti jini.
feelings, seat of	ngayiny ₂ .	poke out tongue	jalin pini.
fight, agree to	jarripi marna.	praise	nyurra marna.
foreknow	jumparna.	promise, keep a	muwarr kalkurnarningu.
forget	kakurna; ngawu karrinyi.	puzzle	ngurnjurna; ngurnjul.
forgive	puru ngakarna.	quarrel	kuli partirnapulu.
frightened, become	marrparna; wirnti karrinyi.	quarrel with	warnta marna.
front up	pirlparna.	realise	tarlkarra mana.
game	witi.	rebuke	palpirni; warnta; warnta marna.
garbled	kurti-kurti.		kakurna.
go, ought to	yananyaku ₂ .	recognise, not	nganan pini.
grieved, become deeply	ngarlu wurnmanya.	recognise, try to	yakal marna.
growl at	warnta marna.	reject	kurlkali marna; kurlkarri marna; kurlka jarrinyi.
hammering	turuturu pini.	remember	kurlkali marna.
hand-talk	wurtungu.		ngarlu wirlarna.
heart-broken, become	ngarlu wurnmanya.	remind	jakurl; yimpi.
help	kartuwarra marna; yilpimu jini.	remorseful, become	kartuwarra marna.
	runga jini.	report	puntaju marna.
howl	jankanya; panypanyala.	rescue	turturtu marna.
ignore	purpi marna.	respond	nyurnpaly jarrinyi.
interrupt	kayi marna.	roar	turturtu marna.
invite	panyjarr marna.	rude, be	kartuwarra marna.
jealous of wife, be	kulurna ₁ ; kulurna ₁ .	rumble	karra marna.
join together with	nyarrirni.	save	karra marna.
keep it secret	muwarr.	say	ngarlu ₂ .
language	nyarru pini.	say thus	nyarril.
laugh	nyarru pinalu.	seat of emotions	nyarrirni.
laugh at	nyuku jini.	secret	jumparna.
lay claim to mentally	miranu jarrinyalu.	secret, keep it	parrparr kurtarna.
learn	mitu karrinyi.	sense	jijarna; jijal jini; jurti jini.
lie, tell a	mitu marna.	shock	kurntanyi.
lie to	marru marna.	show	
like	ngarlungu jini.	shy, feel	side with another person in a dispute purntu marna.
love	karra marna.		wurtungu.
make it this way	warajanga jarrinyi-pulu; warajanga jini-yi-pulinyi.	sign-language	jama.
marry	kurlkali marna.	silent	kurntarna.
	purpi marna.	sing	kirirr pini.
meditate	kulurna ₁ .	slap thigh and yip	kapukarri marna.
meet	nyuku jini.	sleep, talk in	mukuly jarrinyi.
meet with	jakurl; muwarr.	smile	nyirru.
mentally claim	kurlu pini.	song, anecdotal	ngarlu wirlarna.
message	nyunypaly jini.	sorry, be very	muwarr pinalu.
mistake, make a	nyurni marna.	speak	muwarr.
mix together	kulurna ₁ .	speech	parrparr kurtarna.
mock	yini; yini marna.	startle	nyunypaly jini.
mourn with		stir	karrja marna.
name	turuturu pini.	swear at	ngarlu paju karrinyi.
noise, thumping or hammering	malyparr karrinyalu.	sympathetic for, be	kapukarri marna.
not want	yijalmarta jinili.	talk in sleep	nyurni marna.
obey	yananyaku ₂ .	talk rudley about	kurti-kurti marna ₁ .
ought to go	warrjata pini.	tangle up	
pace while arguing			

tangled	kurti-kurti.	unaware, be	kakurna.
teach	kurlkapirli jini; miranu jinili; pirnti pinili.	understand	kurlkapirli jarrinyi; kurlkapirli waninyi.
teach our ways	jarntu jini.	understand, not	kakurna.
tease (in friendly way)	mali jini.	unintelligible	kurti-kurti.
tell	wurrarnalu.	unintelligibly, speak	kurti-kurti marna₁.
tell off	palpirni.	wail	ngangkurl; ngangkurli; ngangkurl jini.
tempt	yakurr marna₃.	want	karrinyili; marru marna.
test	yakurr marna₃.	want, not	malyparr karrinyalu; panyju karrinyalu₁.
thingamabob	ngapartu; ngapi.	want, not ~	partarna.
think	kurlkali marna; kurlkarri marna.	warn	minyinyi pinalu.
think about how to get something	nguyaly marna.	weep	ngangkurl jini.
thinking, keep on ~ about	kurlka waninyi.	what's-its-name	ngapartu; ngapi.
thump	parl jini.	whisper	jamaramara.
thumping	turuturu pini.	whistle	wirnpa; wirnpal pini.
tongue, poke out	jalín pini.	wife, be jealous of	panyjarr marna.
train in our ways	jarntu jini.	wise, become	kurlkapirli jarrinyi.
trick	mitu marna.	wish	nguya.
trust	mirrjurnala; yijalmarta jinili.	wonder about	ngurnjurna.
try	yakurr marna₁.	word	muwarr.